Fault Analysis of 9-Bus Test System

V karthik 1, K Sai Shiva 2, MD. Idreesh Ali Siddique 3, Syed Shahabaz Ahmed 4
1 Assistant Professor, Dept of EEE, Lords Institute of Eng & Tech., JNTUH, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
2 Student, Dept of EEE, Lords Institute of Eng & Tech., JNTUH, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
3 Student, Dept of EEE, Lords Institute of Eng & Tech., JNTUH, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
4 Student, Dept of EEE, Lords Institute of Eng & Tech., JNTUH, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract - Fault analysis is an important consideration in power system planning, protection equipment selection, and overall system reliability assessment. At the heart of today’s power generation and distribution are high-voltage transmission and distribution networks. When a fault (e.g., a short circuit) occurs at some point in the network, the normal operating conditions of the system are upset; if the fault is persistent severe loss of load, property damage due to fire or explosion, and steep economic losses can arise as undesirable consequences. Therefore, the correct modelling of components and the correct fault analysis in power systems are critical to ensuring safety and reliability.

The aim of the project is to conduct fault analysis both symmetrical and unsymmetrical Faults are studied. Fault analysis enables to determine the change in system parameter due to A fault and the variation is supply by various sources to loads. the analysis enables us to determine the critical and noncritical elements of a power system.

Key Words: Optimal power flow, power world simulator, voltage security, SVC

I INTRODUCTION

The fault analysis of a power system is required in order to provide information for the Selection of switchgear, setting of relays and stability of system operation. A power System is not static but changes during operation (switching on or off of generators and Transmission lines) and during planning (addition of generators and transmission lines).Thus fault studies need to be routinely performed by utility engineers. Faults usually occur in a power system due to insulation failure, flashover, and physical damage or human error. These faults, may either be three phase in nature involving all three phases in a symmetrical manner, or may be asymmetrical where usually only one or two phases may be involved. Faults may also be caused by either short-circuits to earth or between live conductors, or may be caused by broken conductors in one or more phases. Sometimes simultaneous faults may occur involving both short-circuit and broken conductor faults (also known as open-circuit faults). Balanced three phase faults may be analyzed using an equivalent single phase circuit. With asymmetrical three phase faults, the use of symmetrical components help to reduce the complexity of the calculations as transmission lines and components are by and large symmetrical, although the fault may be asymmetrical. Fault analysis is usually carried out in per-unit quantities (similar to percentage quantities) as they give solutions which are somewhat consistent over different voltage and power ratings, and operate on values of the order of unity.

II LITERATURE SURVEY

Simulator can model generators as not having a cost model, or having either a cubic cost model or a piecewise linear model. The cost model type you choose determines the content of the remainder of this dialog

2.1 Fault in Power System

In an electric power system, a fault is any abnormal operation. For example, a short circuit is a fault in which current by passes the normal load. An open-circuit fault occurs if a circuit is interrupted by some failure. In three-phase systems, a fault may involve one or more phases and ground, or may occur only between phases.

2.2 Causes of Fault in Power System

- Lighting strokes cause most faults on high-voltage transmission lines producing a very high transient that greatly exceeds the rated voltage of the line.
- This voltage usually causes flashover between the phases and/or the ground creating an arc.
- Since the impedance of this new path is usually low, an excessive current may flow.
- Faults involving ionized current paths are also called transient faults. They usually clear if power is removed from the line for a short time and then restored.

2.3 Need of Fault Analysis in Power System

- Electric systems occasionally experience short circuits.
- This results in abnormally high currents.
- Over current protective devices should isolate faults at a given location safely, with minimal damage.
The parts of system shall be able to withstand the resulting mechanical and thermal stresses.

The magnitudes of fault currents are usually estimated by calculations.

The equipment is selected using the calculation results.

2.4 Fault limiting devices

It is possible to minimize causes like human errors, but not environmental changes. Fault clearing is a crucial task in power system network. If we manage to disrupt or break the circuit when fault arises, it reduces the considerable damage to the equipments and also property. Some of these fault limiting devices include fuses, circuit breakers, relays, etc. and are discussed below.

- Fuse
- Circuit Breaker
- Relay
- Lighting power protection devices

III POWER SYSTEM UNDER STUDY

This paper studies the optimal power flow (OPF) problem in distribution networks, which includes cost economics of 9-bus system following we present a model of this scenario that serves as the basis for our analysis. The model incorporates power flow in 9 bus system which, considers a variety of devices including distributed generators, transformers, controllable loads and allows for a wide range of control objectives such as minimizing the power loss or generation cost, which are described in turn.

3.1 TEST DATA FOR ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM

3.1.a. Bus Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Nom. Volts</th>
<th>PU Volt</th>
<th>Volt Angle [°]</th>
<th>Lead MVar</th>
<th>Load MW</th>
<th>Load MVar</th>
<th>Gen MW</th>
<th>Gen MVar</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
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3.1.b. Branch Data

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3.1.c. Generator Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bus</th>
<th>Name of Bus</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Gen MW</th>
<th>Gen MVar</th>
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</thead>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Closed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3.2 ELECTRIC MODEL

3.2.1 SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

[Fig. 1 single line diagram for test data]
3.3 System study and analysis

3.3.1 System with no fault

Bus data

3.3.2 System with single line (R) to ground fault

Branch data

Generator data

3.3.3 System with single line (R) to line (Y) fault

Bus data

Branch data

Generator data

3.3.4 System with double line (Y & B) to ground fault

Bus data

Branch data

Generator data
3.3.5 System with 3 phase balanced fault

Bus data

![Bus Data](image1)

Branch data

![Branch Data](image2)

Generator data

![Generator Data](image3)

4. SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS

Since symmetrical components method includes many matrix operations, computer can be utilized to perform fault analysis in well-organized, effective, faster and logical means. The goal of including this part is to confirm the hand calculations found previously. In addition, the code can be used to accomplish this task where hand calculations can’t handle a larger system and the analysis become difficult. Power world simulator was selected as the simulation tool in this project due to several reasons. Our background of Power world simulator was the main reason behind this choice. In addition, any code can be edited and modified easily to handle any future cases using the command edit window.

4.1 SIMULATION AND ITS STUDY

4.1.1 System study under steady state:

![Voltage vs Time](image4)

4.1.2 System study under single line to ground fault:

![Voltage vs Time](image5)

4.1.3 System under double line to ground fault:

![Voltage vs Time](image6)

4.1.4 System under line to line fault:

![Voltage vs Time](image7)

4.1.5 System under three phase fault:

![Voltage vs Time](image8)

V CONCLUSION

Based on the qualitative analysis of the obtained results, it can be concluded that the observed fault is most probably a single phase to ground fault. After the power world simulation of fault, it was observed that the voltage and current waveforms were transient in nature in the initial period after the occurrence of faults. During the initial part of short circuit, the short circuit current was limited by sub transient reactance of synchronous machine and impedance of
transmission line between the machine and point of fault. After that, it was limited by transient reactance of synchronous machine and impedance of line. Finally, the short circuit current settled down to steady state short circuit value limited by synchronous machines and line impedance. The negative and zero sequence components were present initially only and they disappeared after the circuit breaker cleared the fault.

When a fault occurred in a system there is a change in phase angle and generated voltage which can be observed in the above comparison.

REFERENCES:


BIBLIOGRAPHY:

V Karthik, is graduated from LIET, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad, Telangana in the year 2010, M.Tech from GRIET, Hyderabad in the year 2013. He is presently working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Lords Inst of Engg. & Tech., Himayat sagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. His research areas include Power Electronics and Electrical Drives.

K Sai Shiva, is a final year student of dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Lords Inst of Engg. & Tech., Himayat sagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. He is pursuing his project study in the area of power systems and controller.

MD. Idreesh Ali Siddique, is final year student of dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Lords Inst of Engg. & Tech., Himayatsagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. She is pursuing her project study in the area of power systems and controller.

Syed Shahabaz Ahmed, is a final year student of dept of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Lords Inst of Engg. & Tech. Himayatsagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. He is pursuing his project study in the area of power systems and controller.