



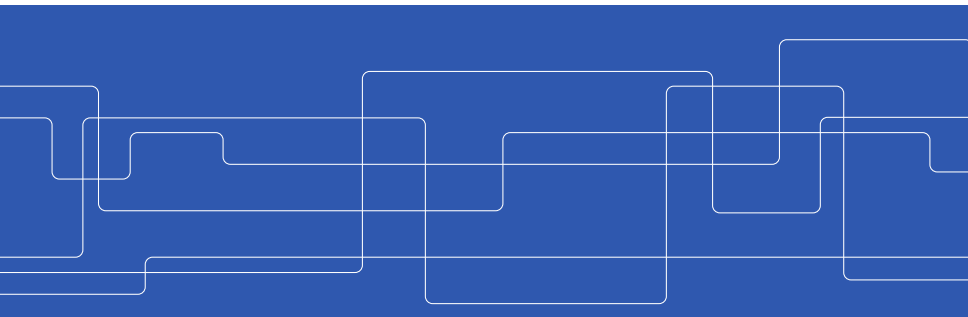
# Data models and protocol mapping for high sampling rate protection applications in digital substations

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IEC61850 Nätverksträff-II 2019

Stockholm, Sweden

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# Outline

1. Research problem
2. Research hypothesis
3. Data models and protocol mapping
4. Results of communication load estimation
5. Conclusion and future work



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# Research problem

Impact of converter-dominated power systems on protection systems

Reduced system inertia



$$t_{cc} = \sqrt{\frac{2M}{P_m} (\delta_{cc} - \delta_s^{pre})}$$



Requires **faster**  
protection systems



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**Need for transient-based protection functions with high sampling rates**



# Research problem

Impact of digital substations in power systems on protection systems

Sampled Value based  
process-level networks  
replace secondary circuits

High degree of  
functional integrated  
protection IEDs

**Need for transient-based protection functions with high sampling rates**



# Research problem

Impact of digital substations in power systems on protection systems

Sampled Value based  
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replace secondary circuits



**High communication load**



High degree of  
functional integrated  
protection IEDs



**High computational burden**

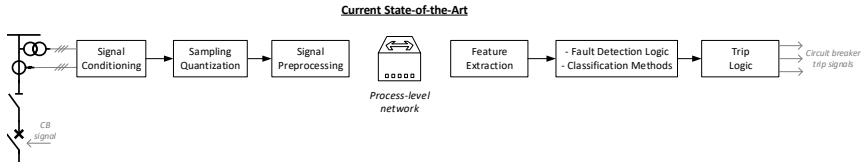


**Need for transient-based protection functions with high sampling rates**



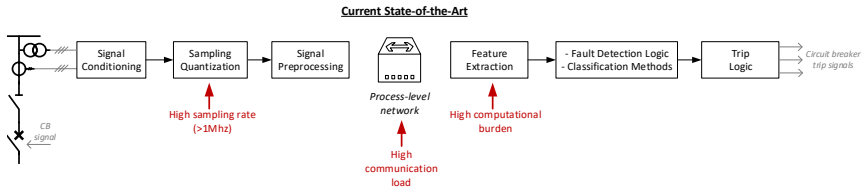
# Research problem and research question

## Signal processing chain of protection systems



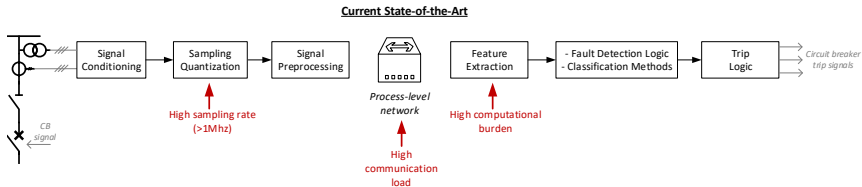
# Research problem and research question

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# Research problem and research question

## Signal processing chain of protection systems



How can a scalable integration of high sampling rate transient protection functions be achieved in a digital substation consisting of a process-level network and a high-degree of functional integration?



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# Research hypothesis

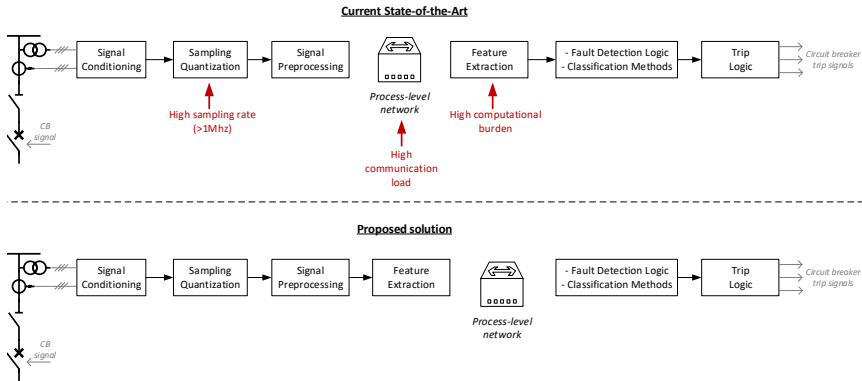
Distributing the numerical expansive signal processing algorithms to the edges of the process-level network, a scalable integration of high sampling rate transient protection functions is enabled.

## Assumptions:

- ▶ Nr. of signal features  $\ll$  Nr. of samples of the signal
- ▶ Signal features are published at a lower rate (e.g. 1 ms)
- ▶ Some of the signal features are protection object specific
- ▶ Fault detection logic and classification methods are kept either decentralized at the bay level or centralized at the substation level

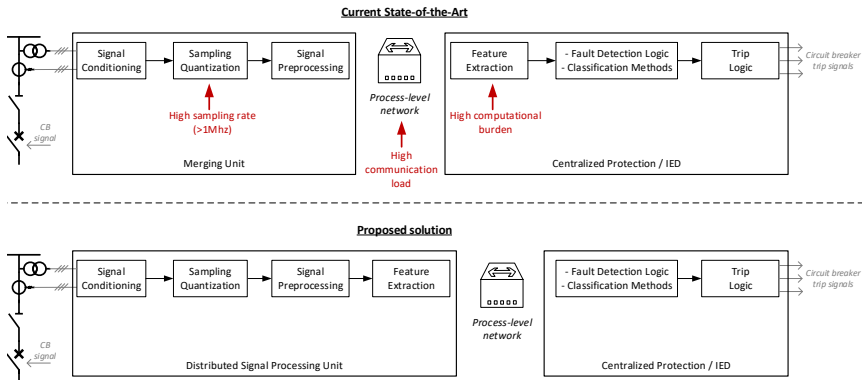
# Research hypothesis

## Signal processing chain of protection systems



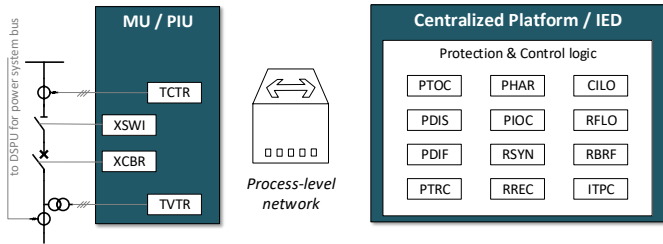
# Research hypothesis

## Signal processing chain of protection systems



# Research Hypothesis

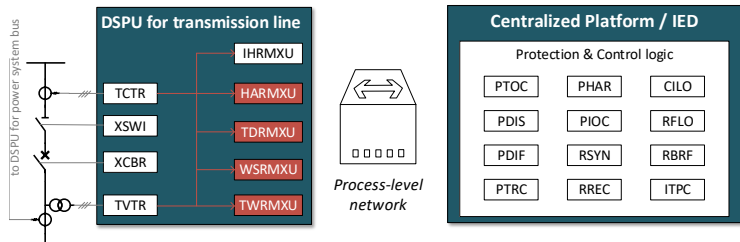
Data model view point based on IEC 61850 logical nodes





# Research Hypothesis

Data model view point based on IEC 61850 logical nodes



- Dedicated logical nodes of signal feature extraction data for protection functions



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# Proposed data models of signal features

For transmission line protection DSPU

- ▶ Based on IEC 61850-7-3 common data classes (CDC)
- ▶ Utilizing IEC 61850-7-4 data object classes, if available

<b>Signal features</b>	<b>Logical node</b>	<b>CDC</b>
Fundamental & 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> harmonic phasors	HARMXU	CMV
DC components	HARMXU	MV
Incremental quantities based	TDRMXU	MV
Root mean square values	TDRMXU	MV
Waveform based supervision features	WSRMXU	ACD
Travelling-wave features	TWRMXU	MV



# Proposed data models of signal features

Data sets for phasor, time-domain & travelling-wave based protection

Phasor-based transmission line protection	
Data attribute	Total
<b>Base data set for all transmission lines</b>	
HARMXU.A.phsX.cVal.mag.i	128 bit
HARMXU.A.phsX.cVal.ang.i	128 bit
HARMXU.A.phsX.cVal.q	128 bit
HARMXU.PhV.phsX.cVal.mag.i	128 bit
HARMXU.PhV.phsX.cVal.ang.i	128 bit
HARMXU.PhV.phsX.cVal.q	128 bit
WSRMXU.StrCurVar.phsX	3 bit
WSRMXU.StrCurVar.q	32 bit
WSRMXU.StrMhoSup.phsX	3 bit
WSRMXU.StrMhoSup.q	32 bit
	<b>838 bit</b>
<b>Additional data for long transmission lines</b>	
HARMXU.A.phsX.cVal.mag.i	96 bit
HARMXU.A.phsX.cVal.ang.i	96 bit
HARMXU.A.phsX.cVal.q	96 bit
<b>Additional data for in-zone transformers</b>	
HARMXU.HA.phsXHar.cVal.mag.i[]	384 bit
HARMXU.HA.phsXHar.cVal.ang.i[]	384 bit
HARMXU.HA.phsXHar.cVal.q	128 bit
TDRMXU.A.phsX.mag.i	96 bit
TDRMXU.A.phsX.q	96 bit
WSRMXU.StrWav.phsX	3 bit
WSRMXU.StrWav.q	32 bit

Time-domain based transmission line protection	
Data attribute	Total
<b>Data set TdProtLine</b>	
TDRMXU.TdDirFwdX.mag.i	96 bit
TDRMXU.TdDirFwdX.q	96 bit
TDRMXU.TdDirRevX.mag.i	96 bit
TDRMXU.TdDirRevX.q	96 bit
TDRMXU.TdDirOpX.mag.i	96 bit
TDRMXU.TdDirOpX.q	96 bit
TDRMXU.TdDisValX.mag.i	192 bit
TDRMXU.TdDisValX.q	192 bit
	<b>960 bit</b>

Travelling-wave based transmission line protection	
Data attribute	Total
<b>Data set TwProtLine</b>	
TWRMXU.TwDirValX.mag.i	96 bit
TWRMXU.TwDirValX.q	96 bit
TWRMXU.TwDifValX.mag.i	96 bit
TWRMXU.TwDifValX.q	96 bit
	<b>384 bit</b>



# Protocol mapping of data sets

## GOOSE application layer protocol

- ▶ ASN.1 Basic Encoding Rules
- ▶ Fixed-length GOOSE message encoding
- ▶ Published synchronously
- ▶ UTC timestamp
- ▶ Ethernet overhead 42 bytes

<b>GOOSE header field</b>	<b>Size</b>
goosePdu	4 bytes
gocbRef	12 bytes
timeAllowedToLive	7 bytes
datSet	12 bytes
gold	4 bytes
t	10 bytes
stNum	7 bytes
sqNum	7 bytes
simulation	3 bytes
confRev	7 bytes
ndsCom	3 bytes
numDatSetEntries	7 bytes
allData	4 bytes
<b>Total:</b>	<b>87 bytes</b>



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# Results of network bandwidth estimation

## Calculation basis

- ▶ Derived data sets for phasor, time-domain and travelling-wave based protection function
- ▶ Mapping of data sets to GOOSE application layer protocol and Ethernet data link protocol
- ▶ Compare communication load with the Sampled Value variants of IEC 61869-9 =>  $F f S s I i U u$

$F4800S2I4U4$

Phasor-based protection

$F14400S6I4U4$

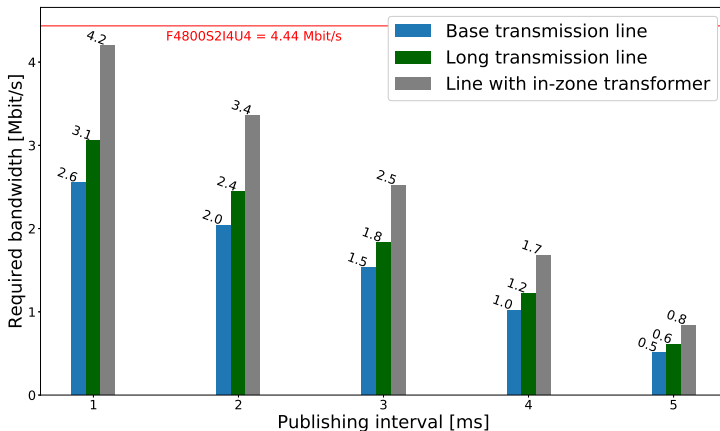
Time-domain protection

$F96000S1I4U4$

Travelling-wave protection

# Results of network bandwidth estimation

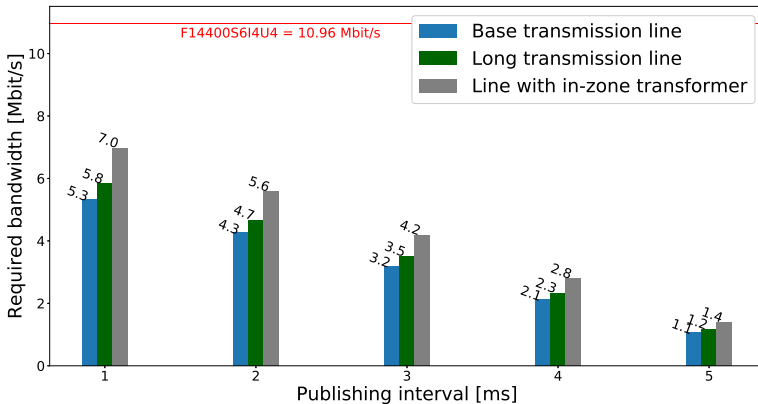
## Communication load for phasor-based protection functions





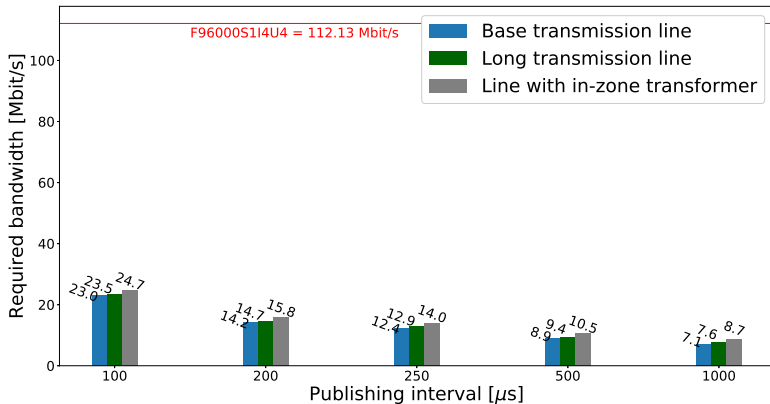
# Results of network bandwidth estimation

Communication load for time-domain protection functions



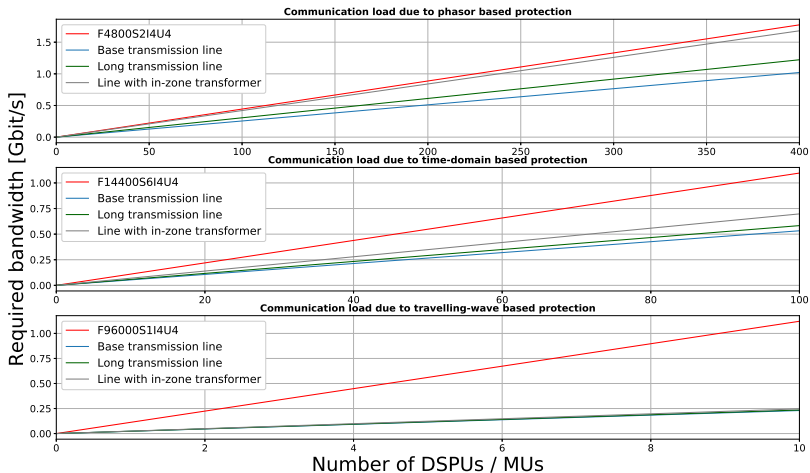
# Results of network bandwidth estimation

Communication load for travelling-wave protection functions



# Results of network bandwidth estimation

## Communication load with increasing number of DSPUs / MUs





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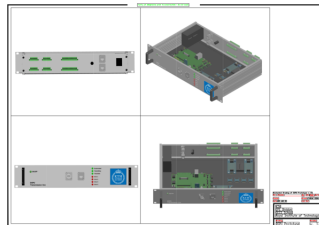


# Conclusion and Future Work

## Conclusion

- ▶ New digital substation architecture to facilitate high sampling rate protection functions
- ▶ Data models and protocol mapping for reduced communication load of process-level networks
- ▶ Design of DSP algorithms for the distributed signal processing unit (*reference below*)

- ▶ Experimental validation of distributed signal processing concept
- ▶ Further development of traveling-wave DSP algorithms
- ▶ Performance evaluation in a hardware-in-the-loop setup



**Questions!**