

# Reliability Study for Protection Function in Process Bus based Substation considering various Network Structure

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Introduction

Uhy this study was carried out?

□What was the Methodology?

What was the Case Study?

What are the Results ?

Conclusion.

# **Introduction:**

## □ Substation Architecture Development :

- Modern Automated Substation.
- Digital Substation .



# **Introduction**:

#### **Structure of the process bus :**

- □Substation Level.
- Bay/Unit Level.
- Process Level.



# □ Why the Study was carried out?

- Strong trend towards Fully Digitalized substation .
- ➢No Specific Network Structure nor demand for redundancy in IEC61850.
- Reliability besides Availability are Dominating considerations in the current and future substation design.
- Studying of the Protection function Reliability in Digital Substation.

# □ What is the Methodology?

➢<u>R</u>eliability <u>Block</u> <u>Diagram</u> (RBD).





 $A_{Parallel} = A1 + A2 - A1 \cdot A2$ 

The parameters that been measured to represent the reliability of a general system would be:

- > **MTTF** is Mean Time To Failure.
- > **MTTR** is Mean Time Between Failure.
- > A is Availability

$$A = \frac{MTTF}{MTTF + MTTR}$$

#### What is the Methodology?

Based on the Above Calculation and Assumptions the result will be as following per Each Equipment(MTTR = 8 Hr. (Assumption):

| Component                     | MTTF/y | Availability      |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| <b>Protection IED (P.IED)</b> | 150    | 0.999993911757006 |
| <b>Control IED (C.IED)</b>    | 150    | 0.999993911757006 |
| <b>Merging Unit (MU)</b>      | 150    | 0.999993911757006 |
| <b>Ethernet Switch(ES)</b>    | 50     | 0.999981735493416 |
| (CT/VT)                       | 150    | 0.999993911757006 |

Investigating the reliability and availability of the System Under the operation of breaker failure protection (BFP) function based on different configurations for the T1-1 (Single Bus ) small transmission substation.



The impact of the different configurations and redundant network on the reliability and availability has been Investigated for:

- Cascaded architected.
- Ring architecture.
- Star ring architecture.
- Redundant ring architecture.

#### Firstly, Cascaded architected



The reliability and the availability values for the cascaded system as follows: *MTTF=* 5.357142857142857 y *A=* 0.999829543984911

#### > Secondly, ring architecture



The reliability and the availability values for the ring architecture system as follows: MTTF=7.62711864406779y A= 0.999920852619063

> Thirdly, star ring architecture



The reliability and the availability values for the star ring architecture as follows: **MTTF=** 6.923076923076923 y **A=** 0.999920852285497

#### Last, redundant ring architecture:



The reliability and the availability values for the redundant ring architecture as follows : MTTF= 9.712230215827336 y A= 0.999957382410279

#### □ What are the Results?

• From the four practical architectures Chart 1 presents the summary of our investigation (MTTF, availability) values.



#### □ <u>Conclusion:</u>

- According to the values of the MTTF and availability in Chart 1 we observed that the cascaded architecture provides the least values since it has nonredundant Ethernet switches. The advantages that can be achieved by this configuration are less expensive and simple configuration.
- In case of comparing the Ring architecture values with the cascaded we can see that there is improvement in the reliability and availability values.
- In case of the ring-star there is improvement compared with the cascaded architecture.



- Finally, redundant ring it provides the higher values in which that increased the reliability compared with the cascaded by 4.3551 y and the availability by 1.278384253680098e-004
- Introducing redundancy in the Ethernet network has greater impact on improving system reliability and availability. However, on the other hand it increases system complexity and cost. Therefore, it needs more practical and careful based on its implementation.

# **THANK YOU**



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