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Fuzzy Logic Based Fault Classification Scheme for Digital Distance Protection

Khushboo Sahu¹, Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya Tripathi²

^{1, 2} Electrical Department, Bhilai Institute of Technology Durg, Chhattisgarh, INDIA

Abstract- In this paper, a fuzzy logic-based fault classification scheme for transmission lines is proposed. The classification procedure is carried out by only post fault current phasor of three phases of the transmission line. The proposed technique is able to classify all the possible types of faults including single-phase to ground, two-phases, two-phases to ground and three-phase faults with high accuracy. In addition, this method can identify the faulted phase(s) from non-faulted phase(s). The proposed method has a good performance in high fault resistances, and high fault distances from relaying point. Large numbers of test cases are generated to verify the performance of proposed technique. The simulation studies have been carried out by using MATLAB/SIMULINK. Sim Power Systems and Fuzzy Logic Toolbox have been used from MATLAB.

Keywords- Transmission line, Discrete Fourier transform (DFT), Fuzzy logic system (FLS), Fault detection (FD), Fault classification (FC), Fault inception angle (FIA).

I. INTRODUCTION

Along with other electrical components, the transmission line suffers from the unexpected failures due to various faults. Protecting of transmission lines is most important task to safeguard electric power systems. For safe operation of transmission line systems, the protection systems should be able to detect, classify, locate accurately and clear the fault as fast as possible to maintain stability in the network. The protective systems are required to prevent the propagation of these faults in the system. The occurrence of any transmission line faults gives rise to the transient condition which may lead to the instability of the system. The purpose of a protective relaying system is to detect all the abnormal signals indicating faults on a transmission system. After detection of the fault, the faulted part should be isolated from the rest of the system to prevent the fault propagation into healthy parts. Transmission line relaying involves three major tasks: fault detection, fault classification and fault location. Fast detection of a transmission line fault enables quick isolation of the faulty line from service and protects it from the transient effects of the fault.

Recent protection schemes are based on artificial intelligence (AI) based systems such as artificial neural network (ANN), neuro-fuzzy and fuzzy logic approaches. Fast and high accurate classification of occurred faults with high reliability is necessary for these techniques because recent fault distance protection schemes utilize the results obtained from fault classification. For example, in ANN-based fault location [1]-[4] and distance protection [5]-[7], the fault classifier performs an important role for enabling the corresponding ANN. Also, the accuracy of fuzzy and fuzzy neural-network-based fault location approaches is highly dependent on the fault classifier operation [8]-[11].

In addition to fault distance location, the ANN and Fuzzy Logic based schemes are also usable in fault classification successfully. The ANN-based approaches are quite accurate in estimating the correct fault type, however, the entire fault and operating conditions such as fault resistance (R_f), fault inception angle (FIA), fault location, system pre-fault load, etc. must be trained for a good performance. Also, ANN has the shortcoming of implicit knowledge representation. On the other hand, the key benefit of fuzzy logic is that the representation of its knowledge is explicit, using simple "If-Then" relations. Also, the fuzzy logic systems are subjective and heuristic and in comparison with ANN, fuzzy-logic techniques can be the simpler and faster methods for planning the fault classifier.

In [8], only the LG (phase to ground) and LLG (two phases to ground) faults are classified, but the type of fault has not been determined. Also, in [1]-[7], [9] and [10] only the nature of the fault (i.e., whether LG, LL, LLG, or symmetrical) has been determined. In [11], all ten types of possible short-circuit faults (i.e., a-g, b-g, c-g, a-b, b-c, c-a, a-b-g, b-c-g, c-a-g, a-b-c/a-b-c-g) have been determined by using only the magnitude and phase angle of three phase currents. Unfortunately, the proposed fuzzy based strategy in [11] has some restrictions such as classification errors in high system loading level, high distances from relaying point and high fault resistance.

For circumventing these restrictions, this paper proposes an improved fuzzy logic-based method capable of high accurate fault classification of transmission lines. By using the proposed method, the accuracy of fault classification will considerably increase,

especially at high distances from relaying point and high fault resistance. This protection algorithm is an accurate method for fault classification of transmission lines which uses only amplitude of current signals from sending end side considering the effects of variation in fault resistance, fault location, and fault inception angle. Different offline fault cases have been simulated to investigate its performance in terms of accuracy and robustness.

II. POWER SYSTEM NETWORK SIMULATION

A. The System Studied

A 220 kV, 50Hz transmission line system has been used to develop and implement the proposed strategy using fuzzy logic. Fig. 1 shows a single-line diagram of the system studied. The system consists of two sources of 220 kV each located on either ends of the transmission line along with a three phase fault simulator which is used to simulate faults at various positions on the transmission line. The studied network has been simulated using Simulink and SimPowerSystem toolbox of MATLAB.

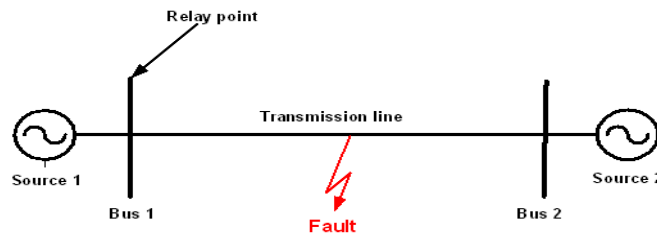


Figure 1: Single line diagram of simulated power system network

III. FAULT CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

A. Fault Classification Strategy

The fault classification technique has been developed on the basis of extensive simulation studies carried out on the power system model shown in Fig. 1 using MATLAB. Post-fault samples of three phase currents are considered for fault classification. Using these fault data the task of fault classification is carried out. The magnitudes of each fundamental current signals recorded at the relay location are evaluated by using discrete Fourier transform and the magnitudes of these current signals are used to calculate the characteristic features which will be the input for FLS. The fault classification algorithm is based on the angular differences among the sequence components of the fundamental fault current as well as on the fundamental magnitudes of phase currents. The characteristic features are calculated in terms of $\Delta 1$, $\Delta 2$, $\Delta 3$ and $\Delta 4$ from the fundamental current magnitudes of the phase currents and the characteristic features are calculated in terms of ang_A , ang_B , and ang_C which are angular difference among the sequence components of the fundamental fault currents. These characteristics features are calculated as described below.

B. Characteristics Features Calculations using Current Magnitudes

From three First of all, from the post-fault current samples the ratios R_1, R_2 and R_3 are calculated as follows:

$$R_1 = \max \{ \text{abs} (I_a) \} / \max \{ \text{abs} (I_b) \} \quad R_2 = \max \{ \text{abs} (I_b) \} / \max \{ \text{abs} (I_c) \} \quad R_3 = \max \{ \text{abs} (I_c) \} / \max \{ \text{abs} (I_a) \}$$

where I_a, I_b, I_c are the post-fault samples of the three phase currents. Next, the normalized values of R_1, R_2 and R_3 are found out as follows:

$$R_{1n} = R_1 / \max (R_1, R_2, R_3) \quad R_{2n} = R_2 / \max (R_1, R_2, R_3) \quad R_{3n} = R_3 / \max (R_1, R_2, R_3)$$

Finally, the differences of these normalized values are found out as follows.

$$\Delta 1 = R_{1n} - R_{2n} \quad \Delta 2 = R_{2n} - R_{3n} \quad \Delta 3 = R_{3n} - R_{1n}$$

To indicate the presence of ground in the fault the zero sequence current has been used to calculate $\Delta 4$. The zero sequence current samples are calculated as:

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{3} (I_a + I_b + I_c)$$

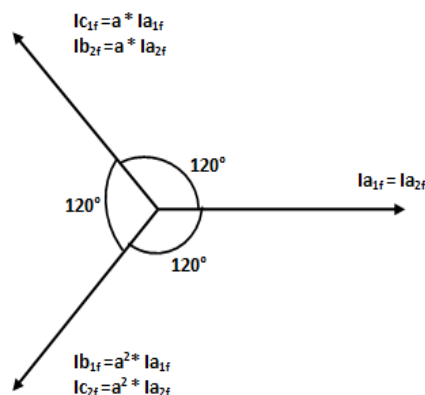
When I_0 value exceeds the threshold value, it indicates that a fault involving ground has occurred otherwise a line-to-line fault not involving ground has occurred. Now $\Delta 4$ is calculated as,

$$\Delta 4 = \max \{ \text{abs} (I_0) \}$$

The characteristic features of different types of fault are determined in of $\Delta 1, \Delta 2, \Delta 3$ and $\Delta 4$.

C. Characteristics Features Calculations using Sequence Currents

For an example, when a phase-a-to-ground bolted fault occurs in an unloaded system, the phasor diagram of sequence components of fault currents is shown in Fig. 2.



2: Phasor diagram for a-g fault

In figure 4.2, the positive and negative sequence components of the post fault currents relative to phase “a” are denoted as I_{a1f} and I_{a2f} respectively. Similarly, the sequence components for phases “b” and “c” are denoted as I_{b1f} , I_{b2f} and I_{c1f} and I_{c2f} respectively. The symbol “a” is a complex operator whose value is $a = 1 \angle 120^\circ$. From Fig. 2, the angles between the positive and negative sequence components of phase a, b, and c are given below.

$$\text{ang_A} = |\text{ang}(I_{a1f}) - \text{ang}(I_{a2f})| = 0^\circ \quad \text{ang_B} = |\text{ang}(I_{b1f}) - \text{ang}(I_{b2f})| = 120^\circ \quad \text{ang_C} = |\text{ang}(I_{c1f}) - \text{ang}(I_{c2f})| = 120^\circ$$

Similar these relationships can also be written for other type of asymmetrical faults (i.e., b-g, c-g, a-b, b-c, c-a, a-b-g, b-c-g, and c-a-g) and these relations are given in Table 1.

For symmetrical faults, the zero and negative sequence currents do not present in the system. Hence, the angles Ang_A, Ang_B and Ang_C are not defined for this case. Now it is to be noted that the relationships given in Table 1 are only valid for solid faults in an unloaded system. Depending upon the present pre-fault power level, fault resistance, fault location, fault inception angle, etc., the values of these three quantities are going to deviate from their corresponding ideal values (as given in Table 1). To find out the ranges of variations of these three variables with the variation of the operating conditions, a large number of fault studies have been carried out under different combinations of fault resistance, fault location and FIA and the values of these three quantities have been computed for each of these faults. From these data, the mean values of each of these three quantities have been calculated for each specific type of fault and subsequently, these mean values have been rounded to their nearest whole number.

For an example, the mean value of the variable has been found to be 26.75, which has been rounded to its nearest whole number (i.e., 30). Similar exercises have been carried out for the other variables also. Now, for subsequent reference, these rounded, nearest whole numbers would be termed as “approximate mean value.” These mean values are given in Table 2.

Table 1: Fundamental Relations for Asymmetrical Faults

Type of Fault	Ang_A	Ang_B	Ang_C
a-g	0°	120°	120°
b-g	120°	0°	120°
c-g	120°	120°	0°
a-b-g	60°	60°	180°
b-c-g	180°	60°	60°
c-a-g	60°	180°	60°
a-b	60°	60°	180°
b-c	180°	60°	60°
c-a	60°	180°	60°
Symmetrical	-	-	-

Table 2: Approximate Mean Values of Different Quantities

Type of Fault	Ang_A	Ang_B	Ang_C
a-g	30°	150°	90°
b-g	90°	30°	150°
c-g	150°	90°	30°
a-b-g	30°	90°	150°
b-c-g	150°	30°	90°
c-a-g	90°	150°	30°
a-b	30°	90°	150°
b-c	150°	30°	90°
c-a	90°	150°	30°
Symmetrical	-	-	-

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF FUZZY LOGIC BASED FAULT CLASSIFIER

A Fuzzy logic system (FLS) uses a collection of fuzzy membership functions and rules, instead of Boolean logic, to reason about data. Basically, a Fuzzy knowledge based system comprises of three parts, namely, Fuzzification, inference rules and Defuzzification which are described in the following sections.

A. Fuzzification

FLS has input variables $\Delta 1$, $\Delta 2$, $\Delta 3$, $\Delta 4$, Ang_A, Ang_B and Ang_C. The output variables for FLS are Trip1, Trip2 which are expressed by u_1 and u_2 respectively. The linguistic input variables contain two fuzzy subsets: 1) high (H); 2) low (L). The linguistic output variables contain two fuzzy subsets: 1) Trip high (TH); 2) Trip low (TL). Fuzzy ratings for input and output linguistic terms are shown in Table 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively. Triangular-shaped membership functions are used for input and output variables as shown in Fig.3. The membership functions are selected on a hit and trial basis with the aim of improving the classification accuracy.

Table 3: Fuzzy Ratings for Input Linguistic Terms $\Delta 1$, $\Delta 2$, $\Delta 3$

Linguistic terms	Fuzzy numbers
low	[-1 -0.45 0.1]
medium	[0 0.15 0.32]
high	[0.28 0.6 1]

Table 4: Fuzzy Ratings for Input Linguistic Terms $\Delta 4$

Linguistic terms	Fuzzy numbers
low	[0 0.05 0.1]
high	[0.15 5.5 10]

Table 5: Fuzzy Ratings for Input Linguistic Terms Ang_A, Ang_B and

Linguistic terms	Fuzzy numbers
Ang_A	[0 30 60]
Ang_B	[60 90 120]
Ang_C	[120 150 180]

Table 6: Fuzzy Ratings for Output Linguistic Terms

Linguistic terms	Fuzzy numbers
AG	[4.5 5 5.5]
BG	[9.5 10 10.5]
CG	[14.5 15 15.5]
ABG	[19.5 20 20.5]
BCG	[24.5 25 25.5]
CAG	[29.5 30 30.5]
AB	[34.5 35 35.5]
BC	[39.5 40 40.5]
CA	[44.5 45 45.5]
ABC	[49.5 50 50.5]

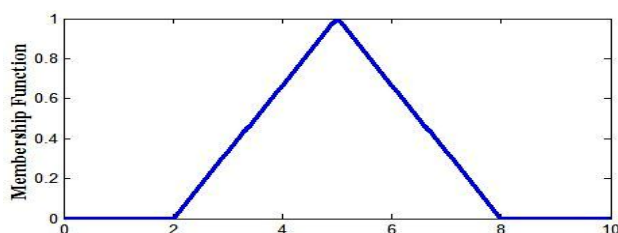


Figure 3: Triangular-shaped membership functions

B. Fuzzy Inference Rules

To ensure the change trends of output variables, based on a set of extensive simulation, the rules of fuzzy knowledge based systems are given in Table 7. The output membership function of each rule is calculated by the MAX-MIN method proposed in the relative.

- 1) If $\Delta 1$ is high & $\Delta 2$ is medium & $\Delta 3$ is low & $\Delta 4$ is high & Ang_A is aprx30° & Ang_B is aprx150° & Ang_c is aprx90° then fault type is “a-g”.

- 2) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is high & Δ_3 is medium & Δ_4 is high & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ then fault type is “b-g”.
- 3) If Δ_1 is medium & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is high & Δ_4 is high & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ then fault type is “c-g”.
- 4) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is high & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is high & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ then fault type is “a-b-g”.
- 5) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is high & Δ_4 is high & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ then fault type is “b-c-g”.
- 6) If Δ_1 is high & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is high & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ then fault type is “c-a-g”.
- 7) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is high & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ then fault type is “a-b”.
- 8) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is high & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ then fault type is “b-c”.
- 9) If Δ_1 is high & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is $\text{aprx}90^\circ$ & Ang_B is $\text{aprx}150^\circ$ & Ang_c is $\text{aprx}30^\circ$ then fault type is “c-a”.
- 10) If Δ_1 is medium & Δ_2 is medium & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is none & Ang_B is none & Ang_c is none then fault type is “a-b-c”.
- 11) If Δ_1 is medium & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is medium & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is none & Ang_B is none & Ang_c is none then fault type is “a-b-c”.
- 12) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is medium & Δ_3 is medium & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is none & Ang_B is none & Ang_c is none then fault type is “a-b-c”.
- 13) If Δ_1 is medium & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is none & Ang_B is none & Ang_c is none then fault type is “a-b-c”.
- 14) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is medium & Δ_3 is low & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is none & Ang_B is none & Ang_c is none then fault type is “a-b-c”.
- 15) If Δ_1 is low & Δ_2 is low & Δ_3 is medium & Δ_4 is low & Ang_A is none & Ang_B is none & Ang_c is none then fault type is “a-b-c”.

A “Mamdani” type of Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) was utilized for taking the crisp output of the fault type. To implement the fuzzy inference system, the “min” and “max” operators were used for “and”, “implication” and “aggregation” methods, respectively. The “centroid” defuzzification method was used to defuzzify the output of the fuzzy inference system [15].

V. RESULTS OF FUZZY LOGIC BASED FAULT CLASSIFIER

Simulation of three phase transmission line model has been done at different fault location, fault resistance and fault inception angle for all phase to phase and phase to ground faults to verify the performance of the fuzzy logic based fault classifier. The simulation test result of all possible types of shunt faults (LG, LLG, LL and LLL) are given in Table 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Table 7: Simulation Result of Fuzzy Logic Based Fault Classifier for LG Faults

Fault Type	Fault Resistance R_f (ohm)	Fault Inception angle Φ_i (deg)	Fault Location L_f (in km)	FLS Output
a-g	1	0	1	4.9
b-g	20	60	20	9.975
c-g	40	150	40	15.02
a-g	60	210	60	4.95
b-g	80	300	80	9.975
c-g	100	360	99	15.05

Table 8: Simulation Result of Fuzzy Logic Based Fault Classifier for LLG Faults

Fault Type	Fault Resistance R_f (ohm)	Fault Inception angle Φ_i (deg)	Fault Location L_f (in km)	FLS Output
a-b-g	1	0	1	19.95
b-c-g	20	60	20	24.97
c-a-g	40	150	40	30.01
a-b-g	60	210	60	19.95
b-c-g	80	300	80	24.92
c-a-g	100	360	99	30.1

Table 9: Simulation Result of Fuzzy Logic Based Fault Classifier for LL Faults

Fault Type	Fault Resistance R_f (ohm)	Fault Inception angle Φ_i (deg)	Fault Location L_f (in km)	FLS Output
a-b	0.01	0	1	35
b-c	0.01	60	20	40
c-a	0.01	150	40	45
a-b	0.01	210	60	35
b-c	0.01	300	80	40
c-a	0.01	360	99	45

Table 10: Simulation ResultFuzzyLogic Based Fault Classifier for LLL Faults

Fault Type	Fault Resistance R_f (ohm)	Fault Inception angle Φ_i (deg)	Fault Location L_f (in km)	FLS Output
a-b-c	0.01	0	1	50
a-b-c	0.01	30	20	50
a-b-c	0.01	150	40	50
a-b-c	0.01	210	60	50
a-b-c	0.01	210	80	50
a-b-c	0.01	360	99	50

From the test results given in Table 7-10, it is clear that the Fuzzy Logic based Fault Classifier is able to classify the fault accurately. Thus, even the extreme fault case of high impedance fault near the far end of the line is classified correctly by the developed Fuzzy Logic based Fault Classifier.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

An accurate fault classification technique using fuzzy logic system has been proposed, which can be implemented for the digital protection of the power transmission line. The proposed protection technique requires the consideration of the three phase post fault current samples at one end of line only. The fault classification algorithm is based on the angular differences among the sequence components of the fundamental fault current as well as on the relative magnitudes of fundamental phase current. This features calculated are given as input to the fuzzy logic system for fault classification. Fuzzy rule bases for classifying faults involving ground and faults not involving ground have been developed. The appropriate rule base is selected for fault classification, on the basis of whether the fault involves ground or not. Simulation studies carried out considering wide variations in fault resistance, fault inception angle and fault location for different types of fault have proved the validity of the proposed approach. The simulation results obtained with the proposed protection scheme confirm the reliability and suitability of the proposed technique under different

fault situations. Thus, the proposed technique can be applied as an independent protection scheme or as a supplement to existing protection schemes.

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