

Sensitive ground fault detection in compensated systems What is influencing the sensitivity

Author	Company	Email	Presenter
Gerd Kaufmann	A. Eberle GmbH & Co. KG	gerd.kaufmann@a-eberle.de	\checkmark
Ramūnas Vaitkevičius	Energijos skirstymo operatorius (ESO),	Ramunas.Vaitkevicius@eso.lt	

Contents



- Network overview fault location
- Simplified diagram
- Fault detection methods
 - Wattmetric method (cosφ)
 - Admittance method
 - Transient method
 - Classical transient
 - qu2 transient algorithm
- Measurement example

Fault location



- Test with different tuning positions of the arc suppression coil
- Different NVD effects



Three phase power systema-eberle

We take care of it.



ASC connected to transformer neutral



Capacitive unbalance influencing the sensitivity a-eberle

Natural unbalance depending on unbalance of the line to neutral capacitances





- Same fault impedance different Uo response
- Higher sensitivity for smaller networks

DPSP 2018 7



cos(φ) vs. Admittance detection method



• $Cos(\phi)$ method

Admittance method



- Very high requirements on measurement accuracy
- Long averaging time to filter disturbances (200 ms to 1 s)

qu2 transient detection method



We take care of it.





- Automatic adaptation of the settings for higher fault impedances
- Low requirements on the measurement accuracy
- Very fast response time
- Could be used for selective tripping on radial feeders

Measurement example for overhead line application

We take care of it.



- Combined voltage and current sensors
- Capacitive and resistive voltage divider connectable
- Rogowski coil current measurement

Measurement example for overhead line application



- Using Auto Recloser Protection measurement signals
 - Capacitive voltage divider
- Rogowski coil current measurement

Transient algorithm for selective tripping





ASC connected to transformer neutral

We take care of it.



Thank You!

Gerd Kaufmann

www.a-eberle.de

DPSP 20184