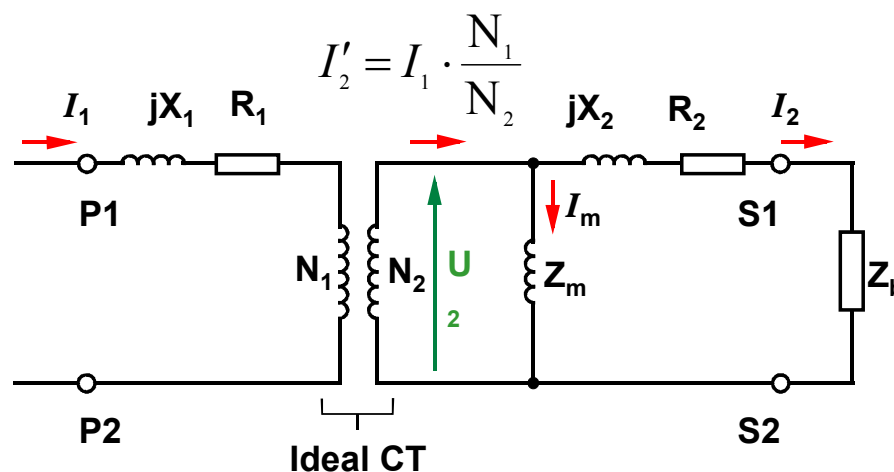


Basics of Current and Voltage Transformers

Equivalent current transformer circuit



X_1 = Primary leakage reactance

R_1 = Primary winding resistance

X_2 = Secondary leakage reactance

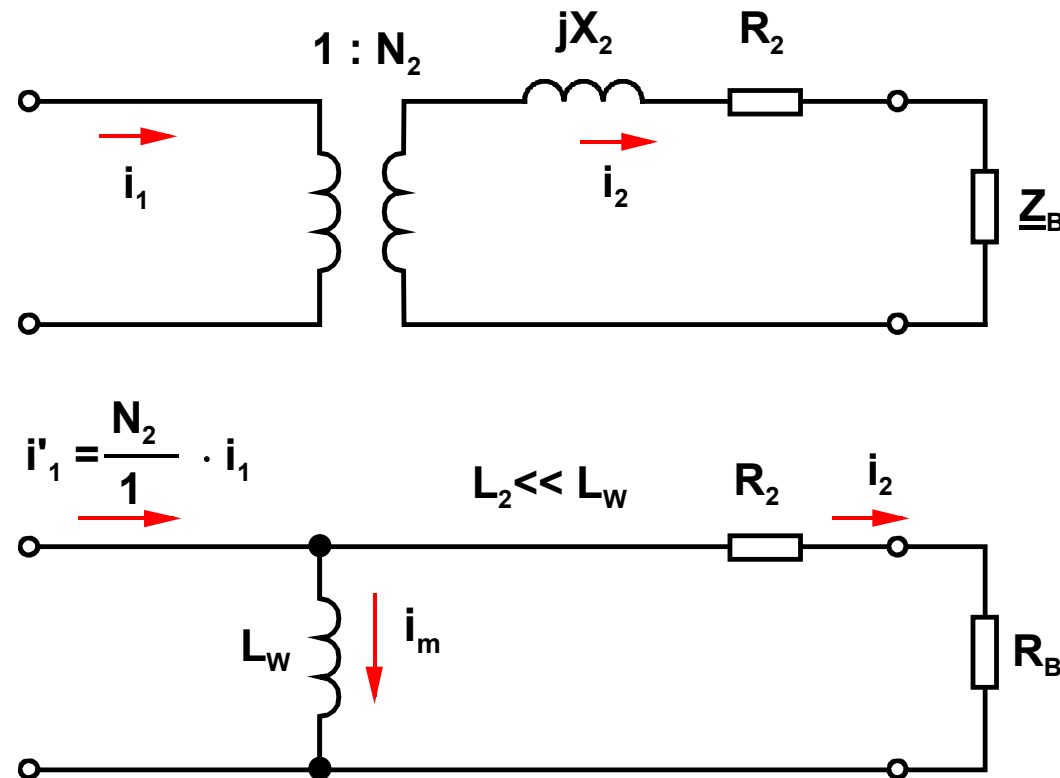
Z_0 = Magnetizing impedance

R_2 = Secondary winding resistance

Z_b = Secondary load

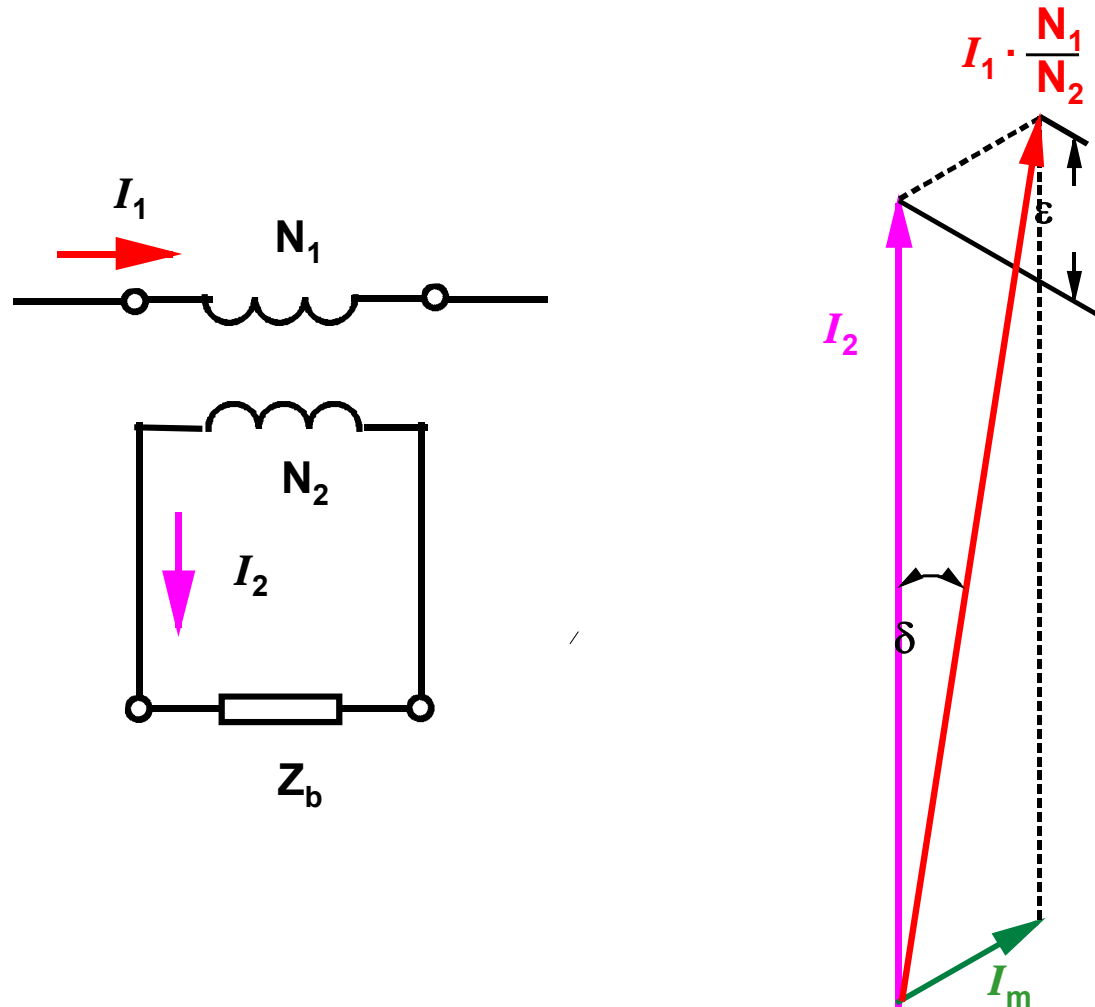
Note: Normally the leakage fluxes X_1 and X_2 can be neglected

Current transformer, simplified equivalent circuit



Current transformer:

Phase displacement (δ) and current ratio error (ε)



CT classes to IEC 60044-1: 5P or 10P

$$P_i = I_{sec.}^2 \times R_{CT}$$

Specification: 300/1 A 5P10, 30 VA $R_{CT} \leq 5 \text{ Ohm}$

Ratio $I_n\text{-Prim} / I_n\text{-Sek.}$

5% accuracy at $I = n \times I_n$

Rated burden
(nominal power) P_{NB}

Accuracy
limit factor **ALF**

Actual accuracy limit factor
in operation is higher as the CT
is normally underburdened :

Operating ALF: **ALF'**

$$ALF' = ALF \times \frac{P_i + P_{NB}}{P_i + P_{BB}}$$

Dimension criterium:

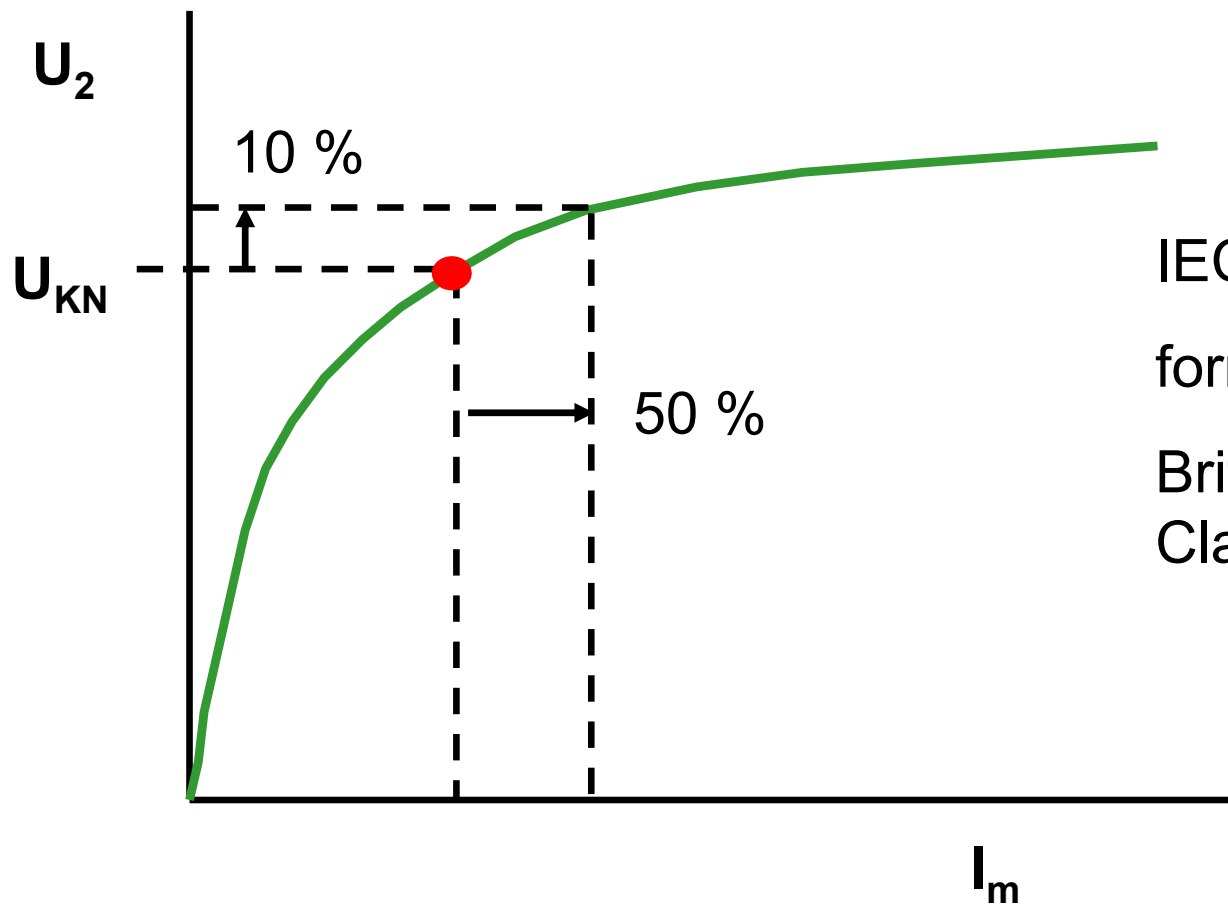
$$ALF' \geq \frac{I_{SC-max}}{I_n} \times K_{TF}$$

K_{TF} (over-dimensioning factor) considers the single sided CT over-magnetising due to the d.c. component in short circuit current I_{SC} .

K_{TF} values required in practice depend on relay type and design.

Recommendations are provided by manufacturers (see Application Guides)

Definition of the CT knee-point voltage



IEC 60044-1 Class PX

formerly

British Standard BS3938:
Class X

Current transformer, Standard for steady-state performance

IEC 60044-1 specifies the following classes:

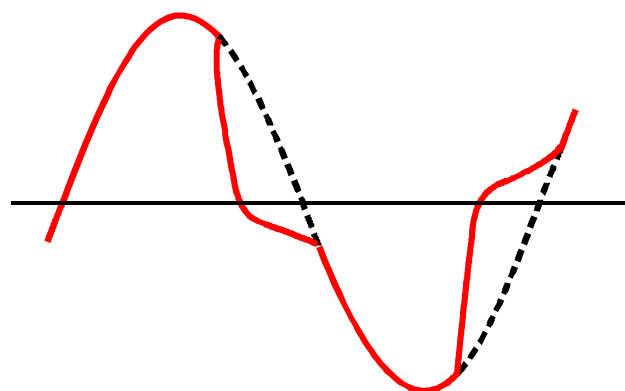
Accuracy class	Current error at nominal current (I_n)	Angle error δ at rated current I_n	Total error at $n \times I_n$ (rated accuracy limit)
5P	$\pm 1 \%$	± 60 minutes	5 %
10P	$\pm 5\%$	————	10 %

Current transformers, Standard for transient performance

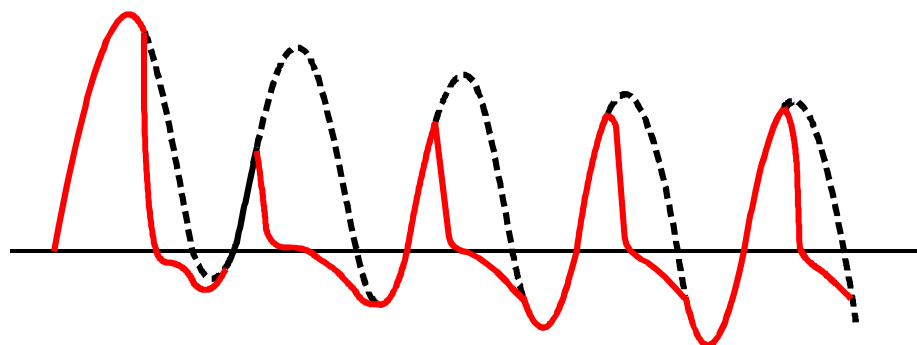
IEC 60044-6 specifies four classes:

Class	Error at rated current		Maximum error at rated accuracy limit	Remanence
	Ratio error	Angle error		
TPX (closed iron core)	$\pm 0,5 \%$	$\pm 30 \text{ min}$	$\hat{\varepsilon} \leq 10\%$	no limit
TPY with anti-remanence air gap	$\pm 1,0 \%$	$\pm 30 \text{ min}$	$\hat{\varepsilon} \leq 10\%$	$< 10 \%$
TPZ linear core	$\pm 1,0 \%$	$\pm 180 \pm 18 \text{ min}$	$\hat{\varepsilon} \leq 10\%$ (a.c. current only)	negligible
TPS closed iron core	Special version for high impedance protection (Knee point voltage, internal secondary resistance)			No limit

Current transformer saturation

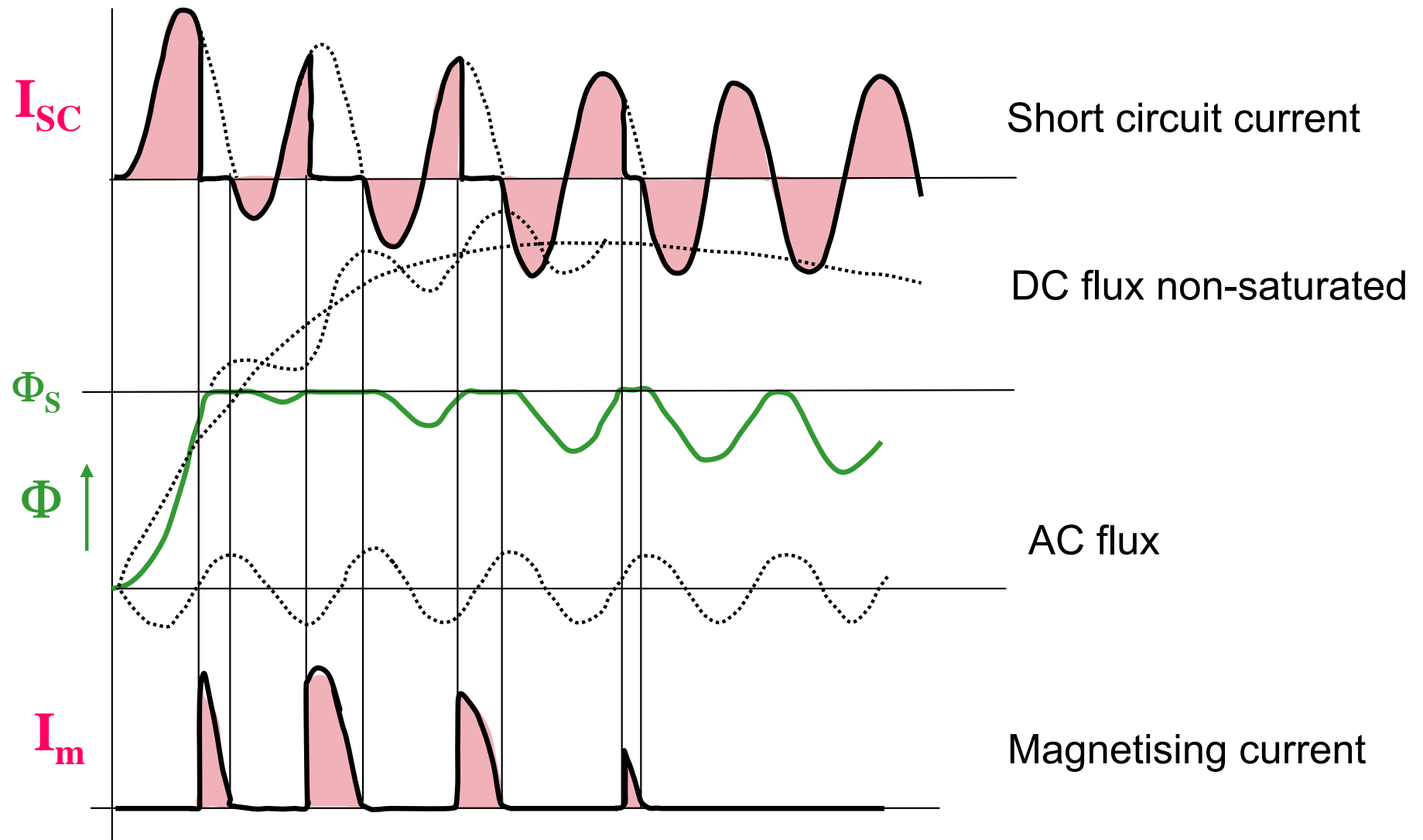


Steady-state saturation with AC current

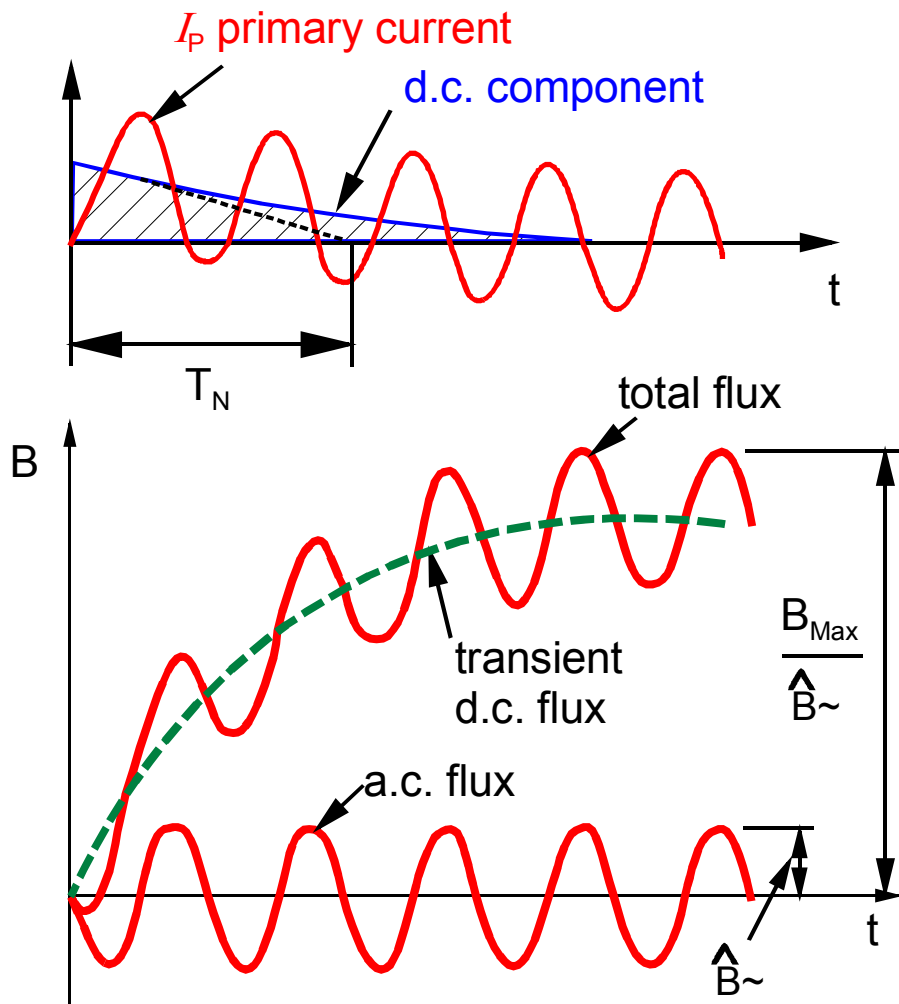


Transient saturation with offset current

Transient CT saturation due to DC component



Course of CT-flux during off-set short-circuit current



$$\frac{B}{\hat{B}_{\sim}} = 1 + \frac{\omega \cdot T_N \cdot T_S}{T_N - T_S} \left(e^{-\frac{t}{T_N}} - e^{-\frac{t}{T_S}} \right)$$

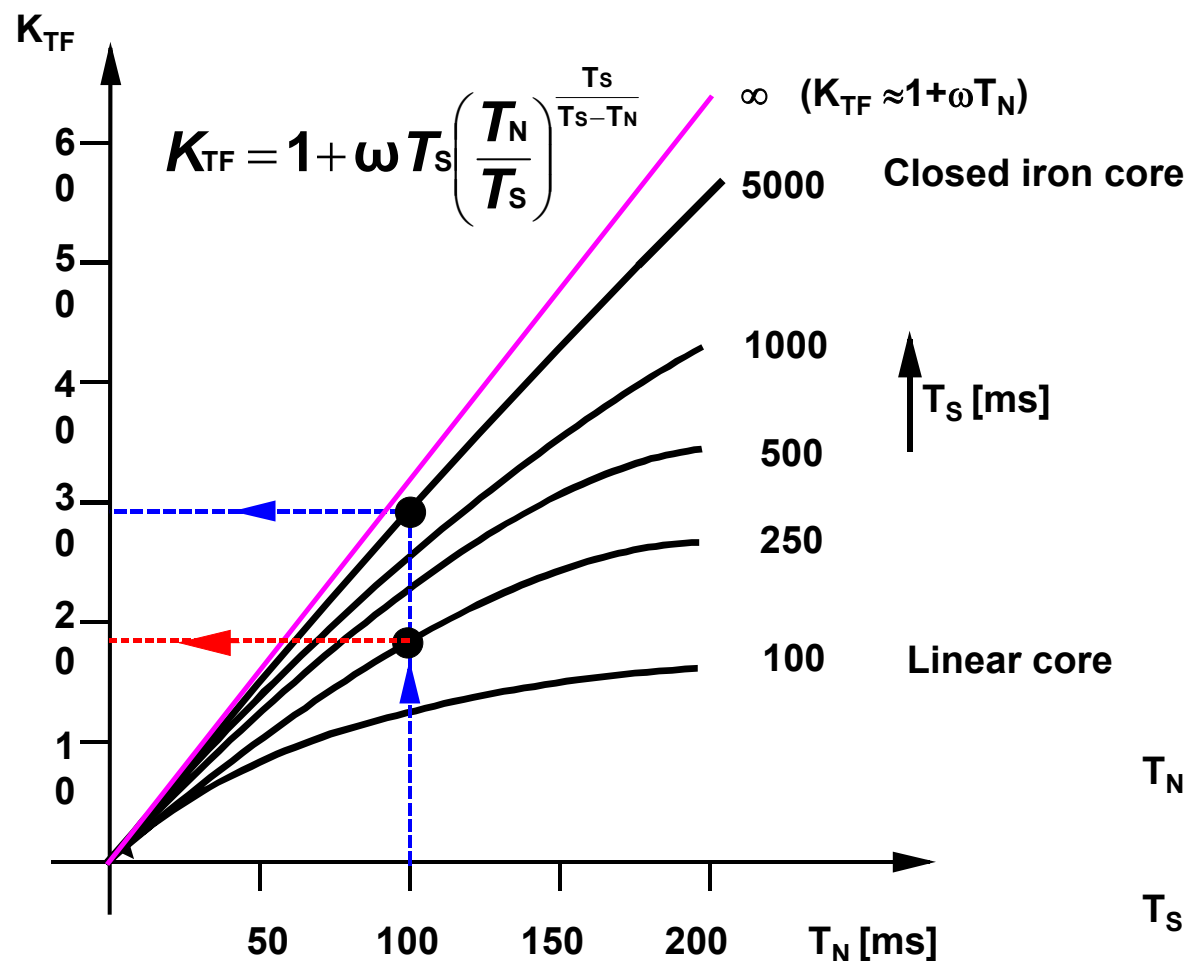
$$\frac{B_{Max}}{\hat{B}_{\sim}} = 1 + \omega \cdot T_S \cdot \left(\frac{T_N}{T_S} \right)^{\frac{T_S}{T_S - T_N}}$$

$$t_{B_{Max}} = \frac{T_N \cdot T_S}{T_S - T_N} \cdot \ln \frac{T_S}{T_N}$$

$$T_S = \frac{L_W}{R_i + R_B} = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot \tan \delta}$$

$$\text{For 50 Hz: } T_S = \frac{10900}{\delta_{[min]}} [\text{ms}]$$

CT transient over-dimensioning factor K_{TF}



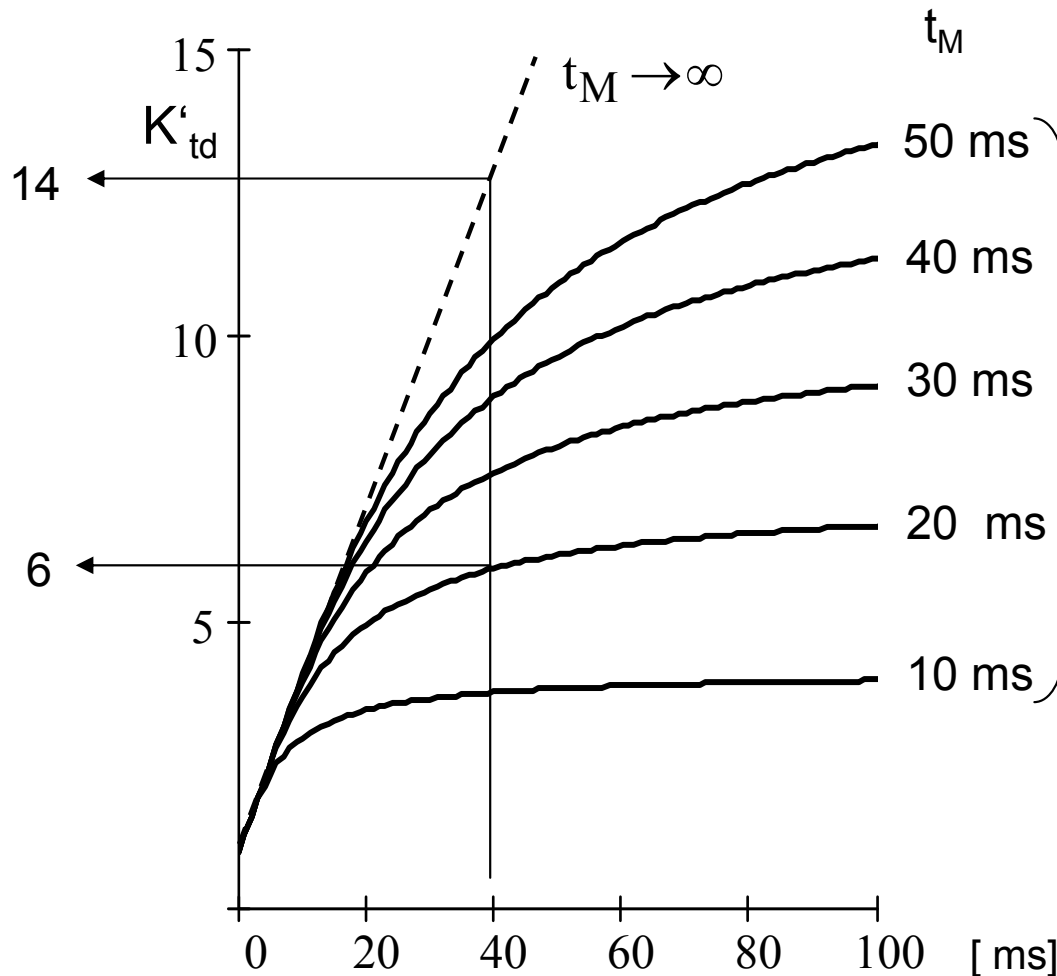
T_N = network time constant
(short-circuit time constant)

T_S = CT secondary time constant

CT with closed iron core,

SIEMENS

Over-dimensioning factor K_{TF} ' for specified time to saturation (t_M)

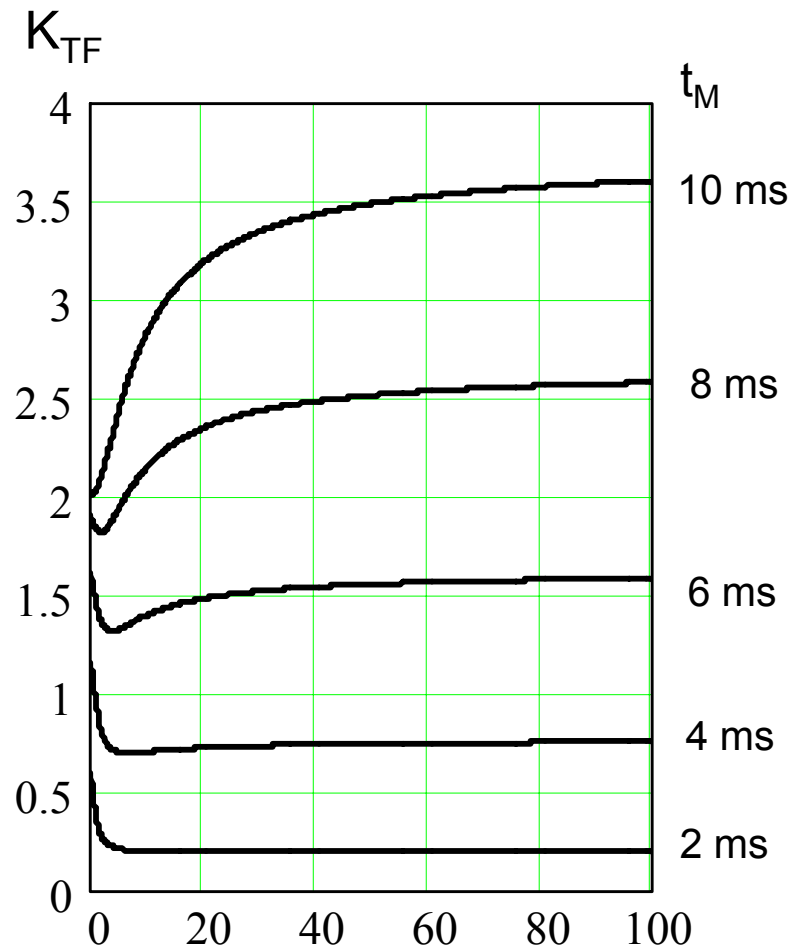


$$K'_{TF} = 1 + \omega T_N \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t_M}{T_N}} \right)$$

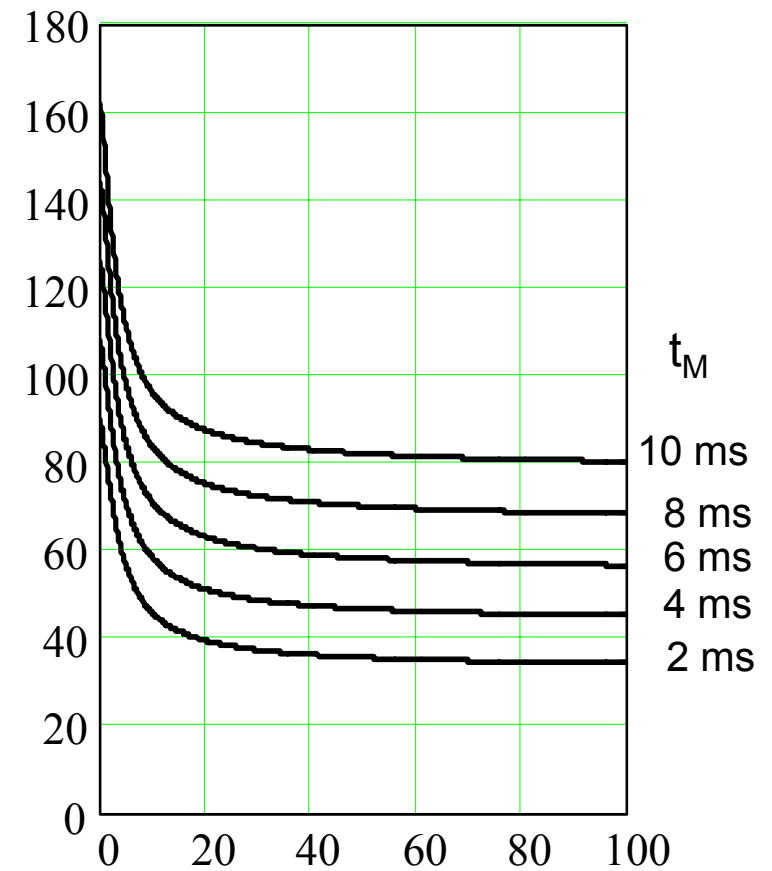
$t_M \rightarrow \infty$:

$$K_{TF} = 1 + \omega T_N = 1 + \frac{X_N}{R_N}$$

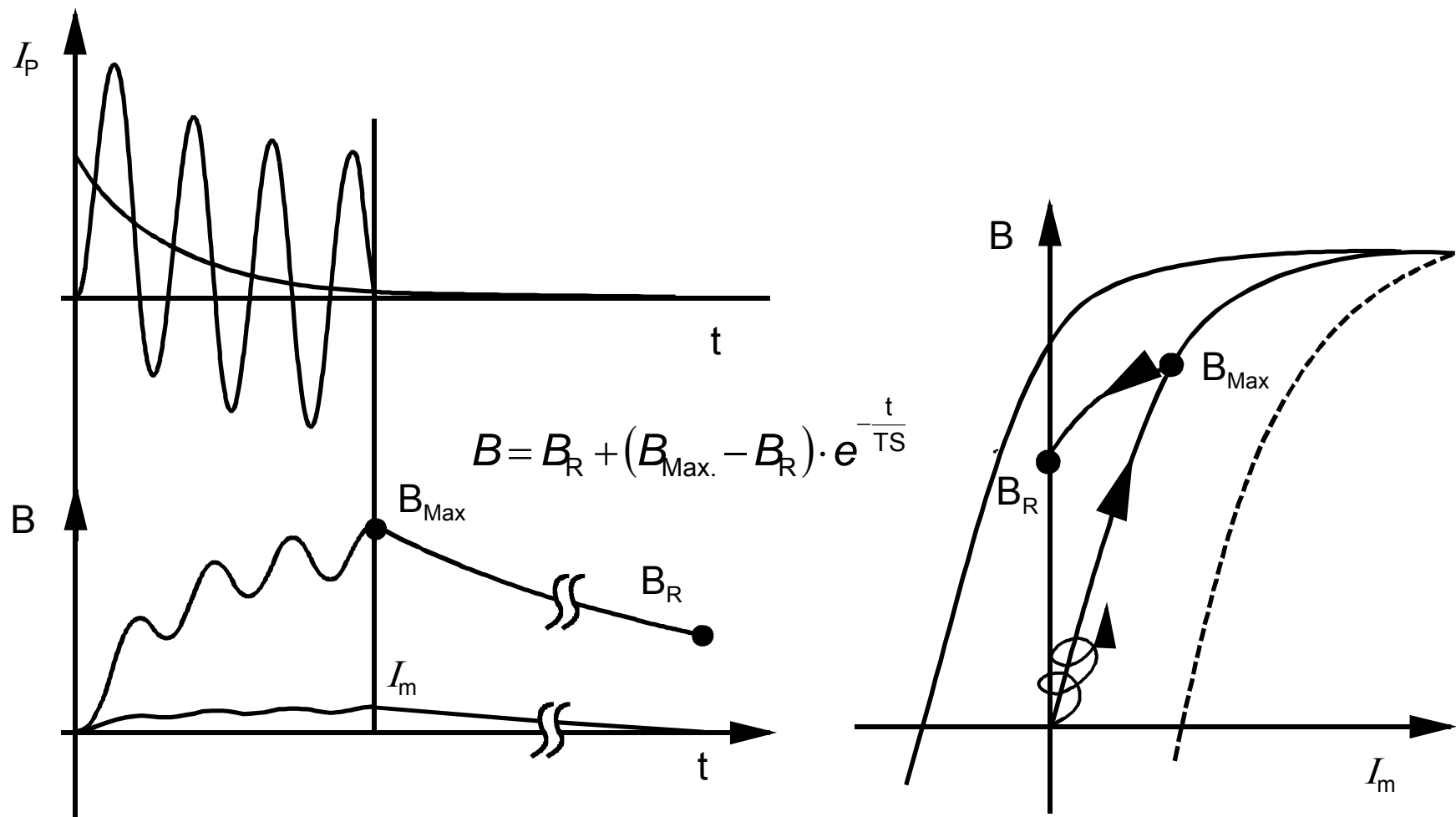
CT over-dimensioning factor K_{TF} (t_M, T_N) in the case of short time to saturation (t_M)



$\Theta(t_M, T_N)$
(el. degree)

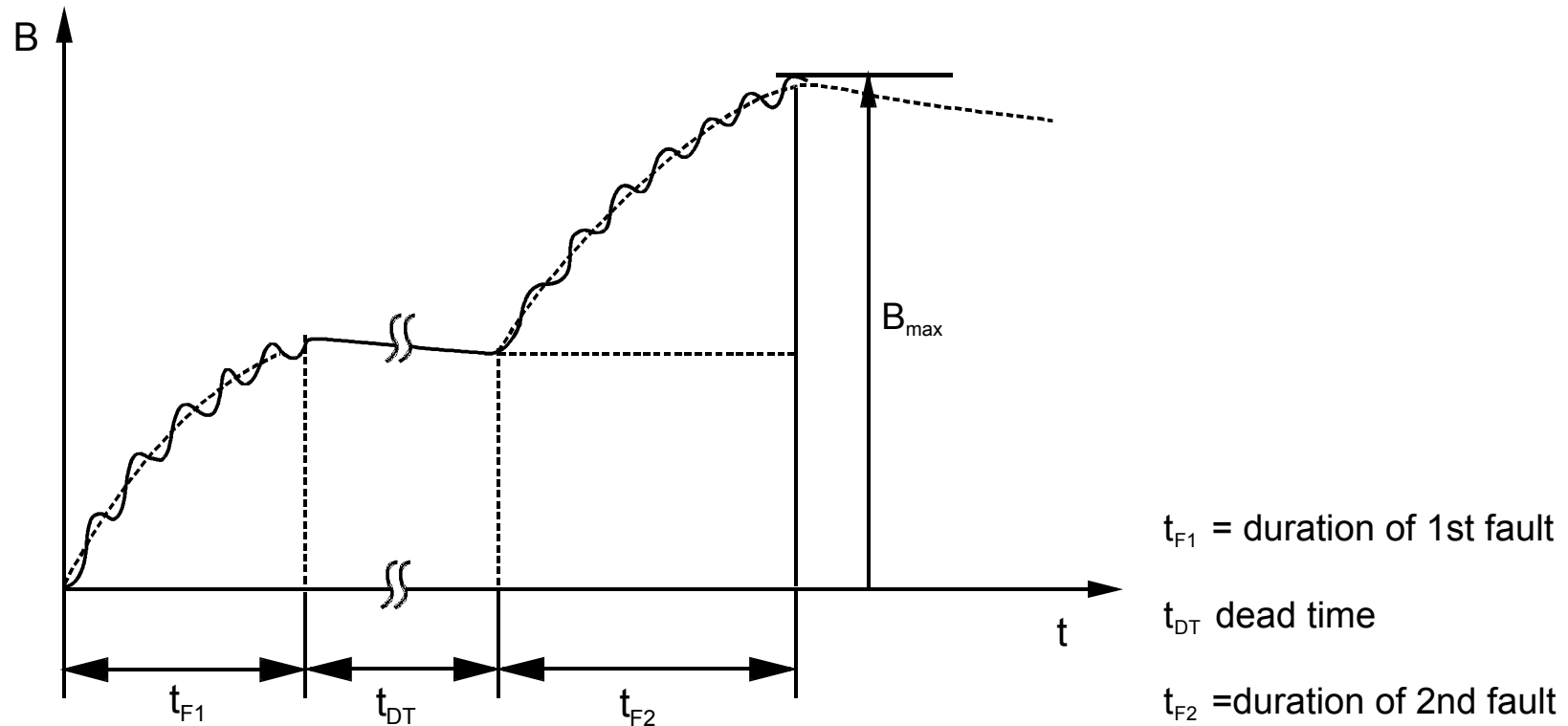


Current transformer magnetising and de-magnetising



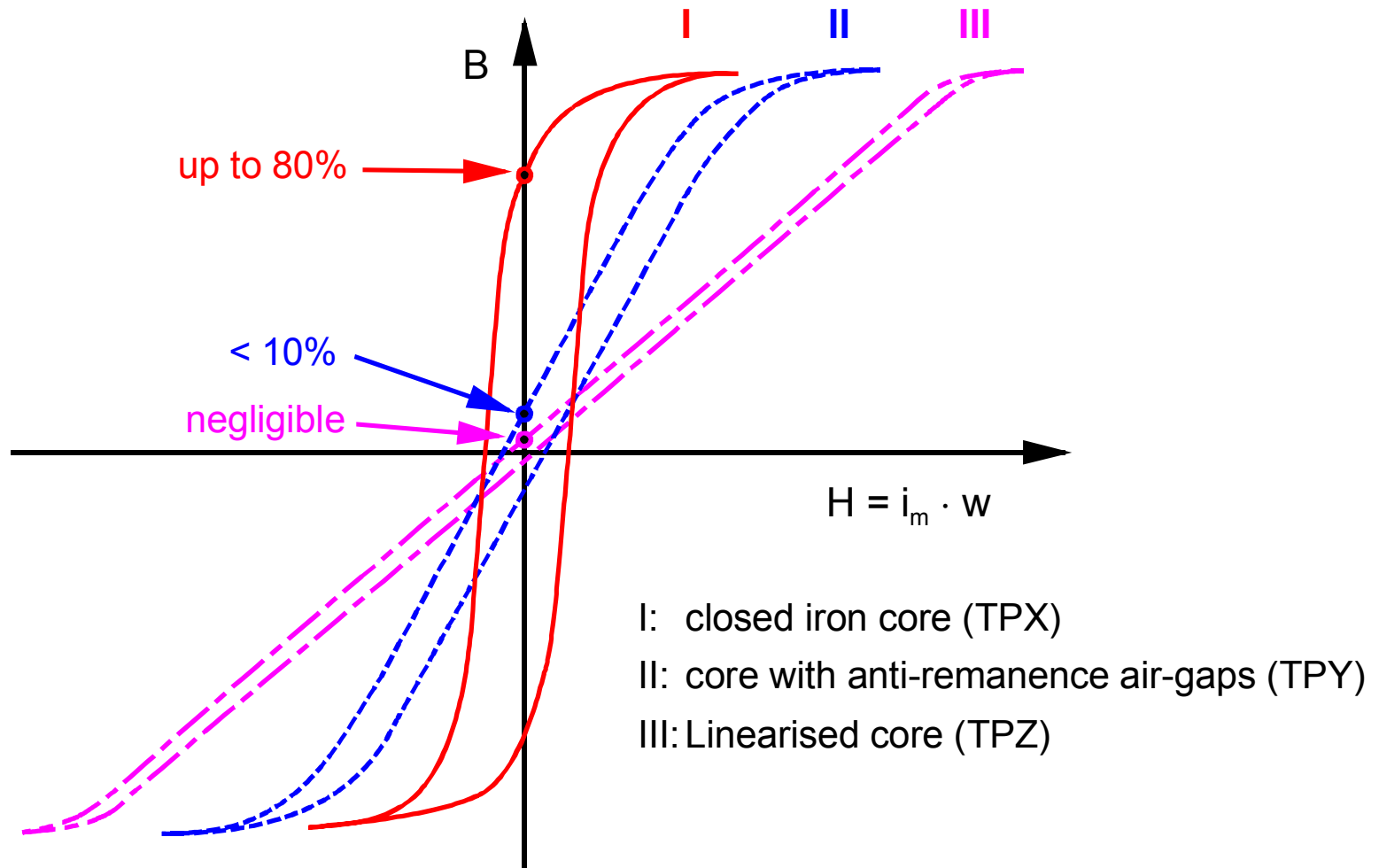
Current transformer

Course of flux in the case of non-successful auto-reclosure



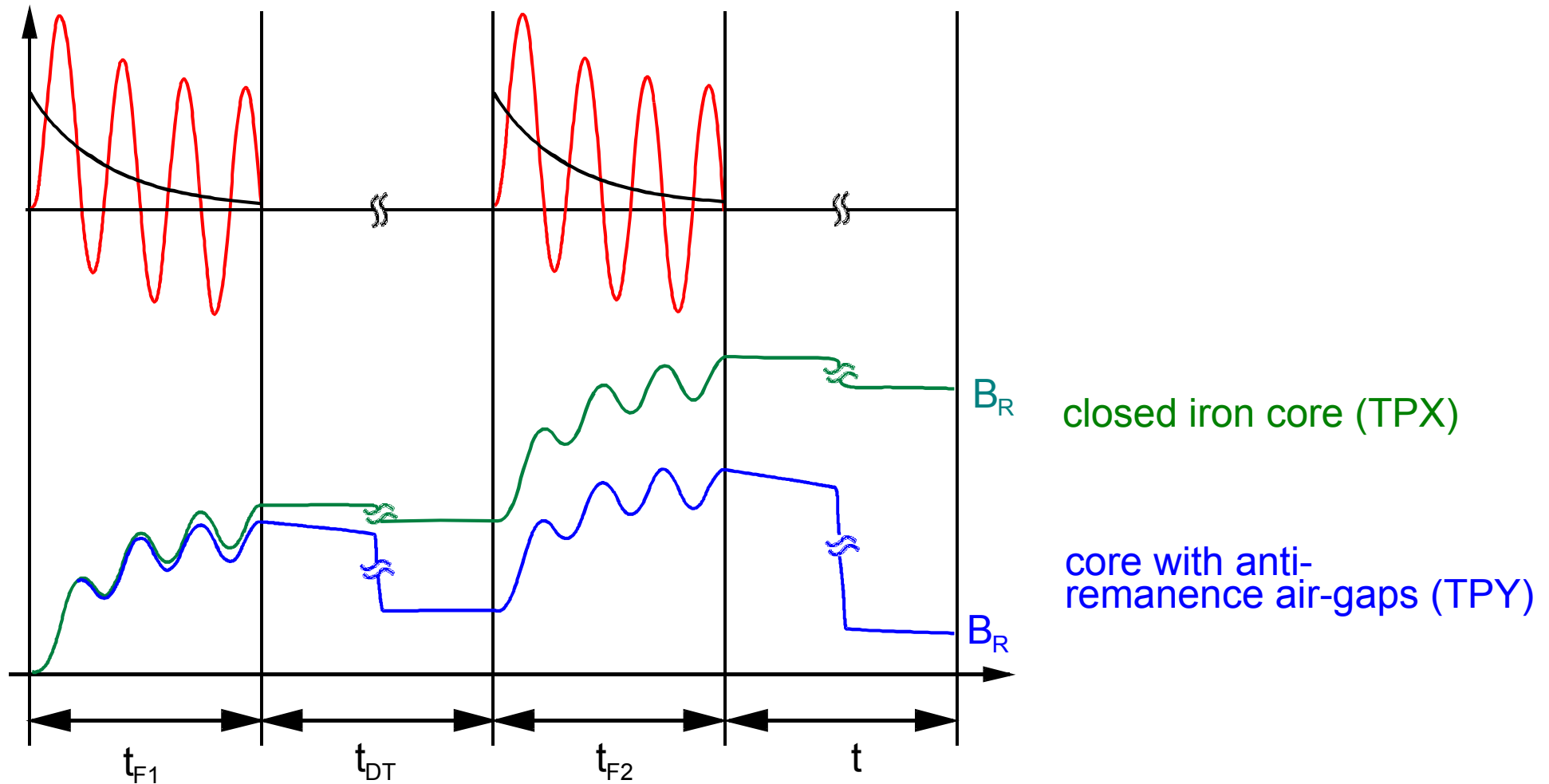
$$\frac{B_{\max}}{\hat{B}_{\sim}} = \left[1 + \frac{\omega \cdot T_N \cdot T_S}{T_N - T_S} \left(e^{-\frac{t_{F1}}{T_N}} - e^{-\frac{t_{F1}}{T_S}} \right) \right] \cdot e^{-\frac{t_{DT} + t_{F2}}{T_S}} + \left[1 + \frac{\omega \cdot T_N \cdot T_S}{T_N - T_S} \left(e^{-\frac{t_{F2}}{T_N}} - e^{-\frac{t_{F2}}{T_S}} \right) \right]$$

Current transformer magnetising curve and point of remanence



Current transformers TPX und TPY

Course of the flux with non-successful auto-reclosure



Standards of voltage transformers

VT classes to IEC 60044-2

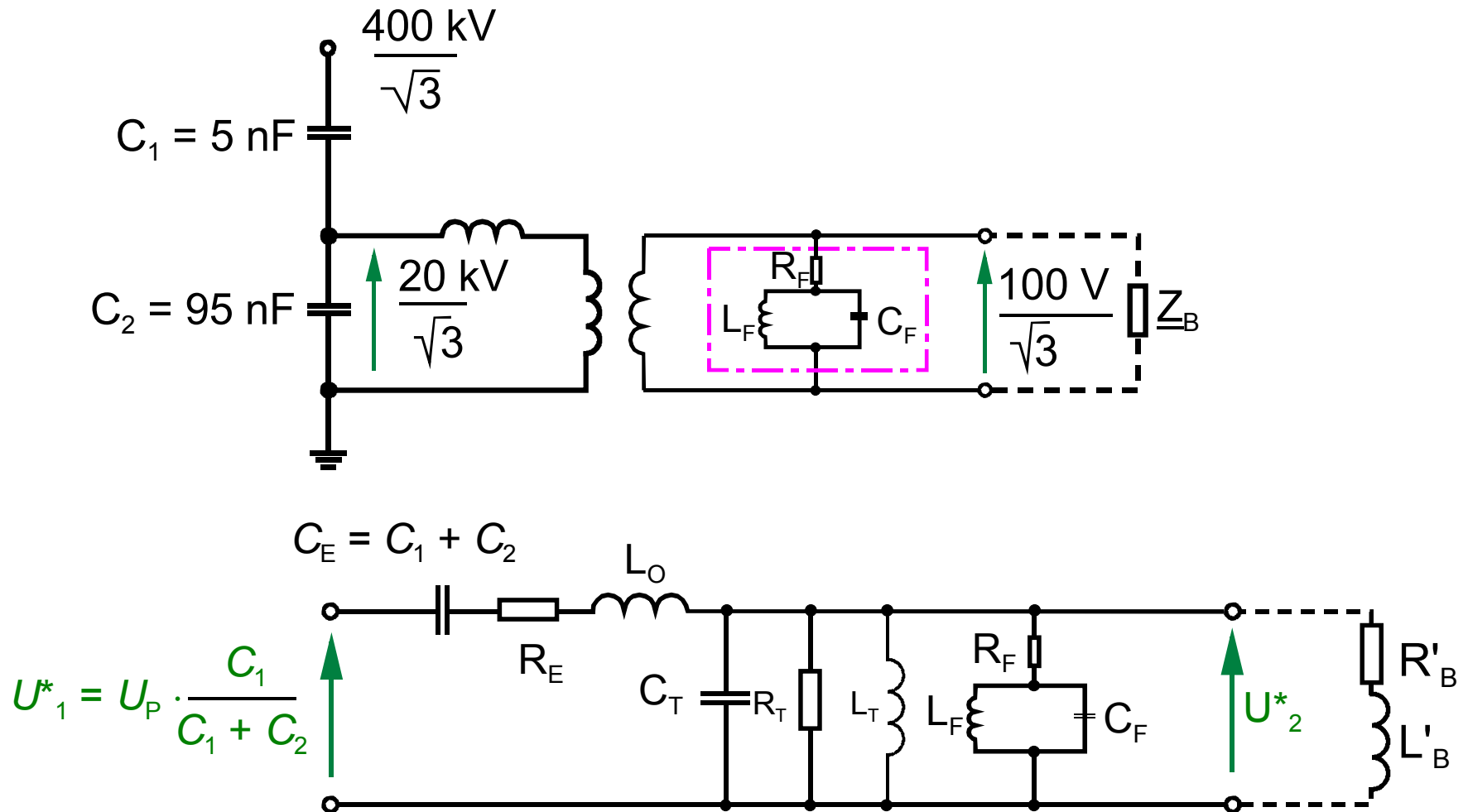
Class designation	Permissible error at $0.05 \cdot U_N$ and $1.0 \cdot U_N$	
	Voltage error F_U	Angle error δ
3P	$\pm 3.0 \%$	120 minutes
5P	$\pm 6.0 \%$	240 minutes

All 3P and 5P protection CTs must additionally comply with one of the below VT metering classes!

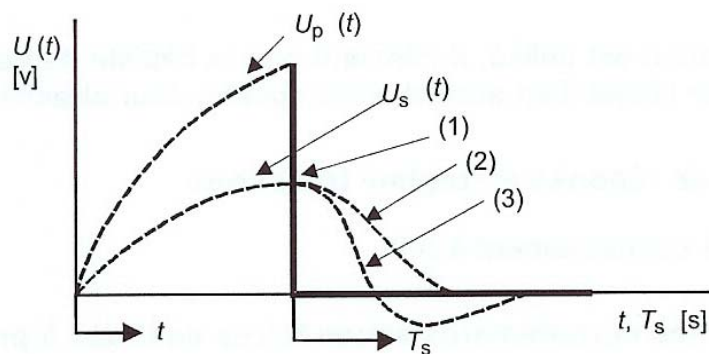
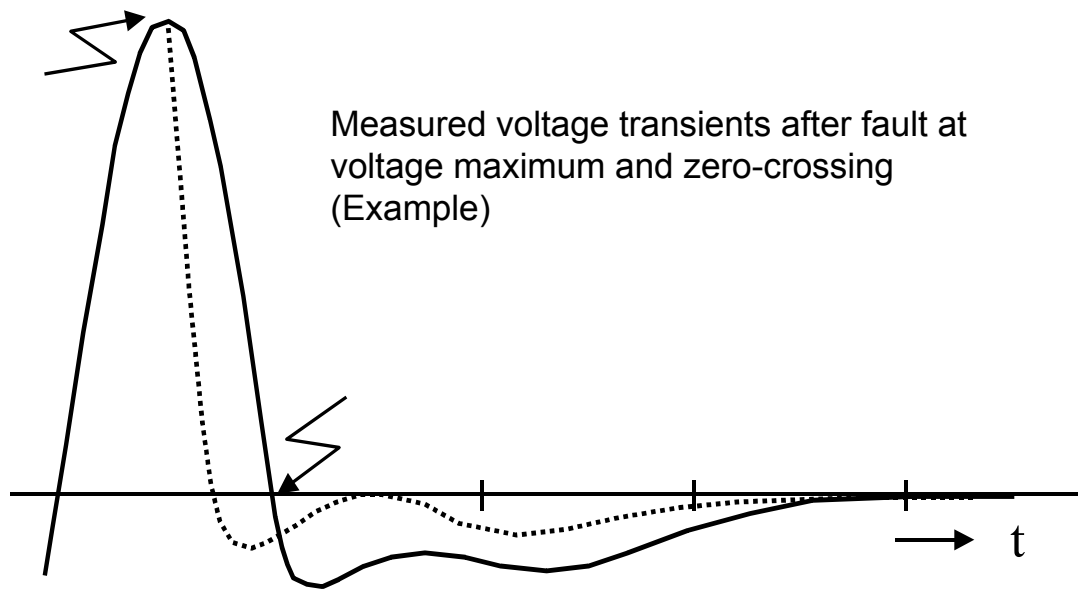
VT classes for measurement IEC 60044-2

Class designation	Permissible voltage error in % at $1.0 \cdot U_N$	Permissible angle error in minutes at $1.0 \cdot U_N$
0.1	0.1	5
0.2	0.2	10
0.5	0.5	20
1	1	30
3	3	Not determined

Capacitive voltage transformer, Equivalent circuit



Transient performance of CVTs, Recommendations acc. to IEC 60044-5



Legend:

$U_p(t)$ Primary voltage

$U_s(t)$ Secondary voltage

(1) Fault inception

(2) Aperiodic damping of $U_s(t)$

(3) Periodic damping of $U_s(t)$

Time T_s in ms	Ratio $\frac{U_s(t)}{\sqrt{2} \cdot U_s} \cdot 100\%$		
	Classes		
	3PT1 6PT1	3PT2 6PT2	3PT3 6PT3
10	---	≤ 25	≤ 4
20	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 2
40	≤ 10	≤ 2	≤ 2
60	≤ 10	≤ 0.6	≤ 2
90	≤ 10	≤ 0.2	≤ 2

Recommendations to IEC 60044-5

CT dimensioning

$$K_{OD} = K_{TF}$$

$$ALF' = ALF \cdot \frac{P_i + P_{BN}}{P_i + P_B} = ALF \cdot \frac{R_{CT} + R_{BN}}{R_{CT} + R_B}$$

rated CT burden:
internal burden of the CT: $P_{BN} = R_i \cdot I_{2N}^2$

Actual connected burden : $P_B = R_B \cdot I_{2N}^2$

$R_B = R_l + R_R$ = burden resistance
 R_l = resistance of connecting cables
 R_R = burden resistance of the relay

$$ALF = ALF' \cdot \frac{P_i + P_B}{P_i + P_{BN}} = ALF' \cdot \frac{R_{CT} + R_B}{R_{CT} + R_{BN}}$$

with $ALF' \geq K_{OD} \cdot \frac{I_K}{I_N}$

Theory:

No saturation
for the total
short-circuit duration:

$$K'_{TF} = \frac{B_{Max}}{\hat{B}} = 1 + \omega T_N = 1 + \frac{X_N}{R_N}$$

No saturation for
the specified time t_M :

$$K''_{TF} = \left[1 + \frac{\omega \cdot T_N \cdot T_S}{T_N - T_S} \left(e^{-\frac{t_M}{T_N}} - e^{-\frac{t_M}{T_S}} \right) \right]$$

Practice:

Remanence only considered in extra high voltage systems (EHV)
 K_{TF} -values acc. to relay manufacturers' guides

$$K_{Rem} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\% \text{ Remanence}}{100}}$$

Practical CT requirements

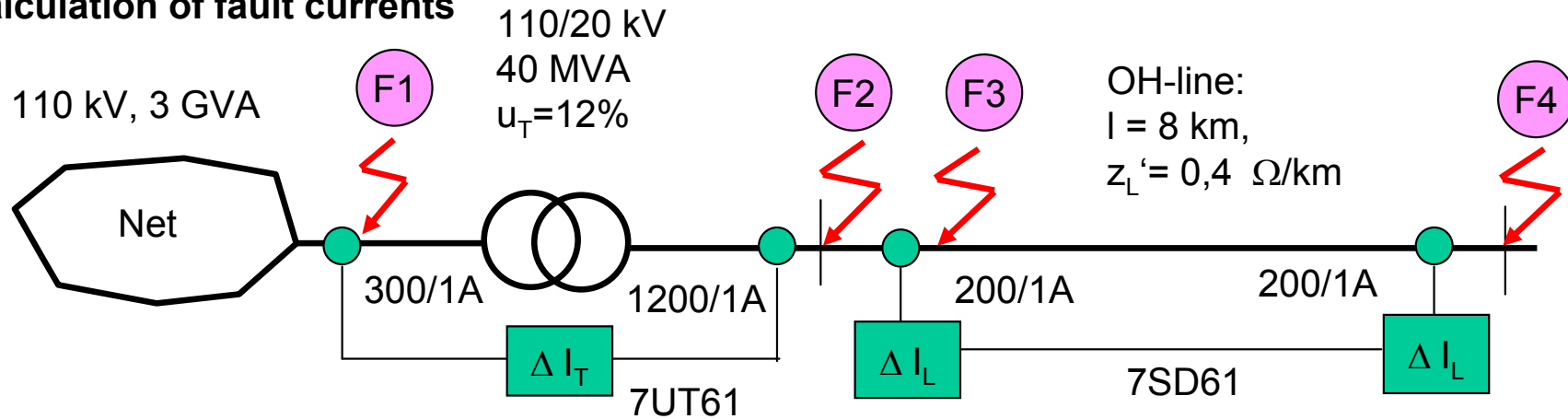
Transient over-dimensioning factors K_{TF} (AR not considered)

Distance 7SA6 and 7SA522	Close-in fault: $K_{TF} \geq 5$	Fault at balance point: $K_{TF} \geq 2$ (≥ 1 if $T_N < 30ms$)
Overcurrent 7SJ56	$ALF' \geq I_{>setting} / I_N$, at least 20	

	Internal fault	External fault
Transformer Differential 7UT6	$K_{TF} \geq 0.75$ (Saturation free time ≥ 4 ms)	$K_{TF} \geq 1.2$ (Saturation free time ≥ 5 ms)
Line differential 7SD61	$K_{TF} \geq 0.5$ (Saturation free time ≥ 3 ms)	$K_{TF} \geq 1.2$ (Saturation free time ≥ 5 ms)
Bus differential 7SS52	$K_{TF} \geq 0.5$ (Saturation free time ≥ 3 ms)	$K_{TF} \geq 0.5$ (Saturation free time ≥ 3 ms)

CT dimensioning for Example differential protection (1)

1. Calculation of fault currents



Impedances related to 110 kV:

$$\text{Net : } Z_N = \frac{U_N^2 [\text{kV}^2]}{S_{SC}'' [\text{MVA}]} = \frac{110^2}{3000} = 4.03 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$\text{Transf. : } Z_T = \frac{U_N^2 [\text{kV}^2]}{P_{N-T} [\text{MVA}]} \cdot \frac{u_T [\%]}{100} = \frac{110^2}{40} \cdot \frac{12\%}{100} = 36.3 \text{ } \Omega$$

Impedances related to 20 kV:

$$\text{Net : } Z_N = \frac{U_N^2 [\text{kV}^2]}{S_{SC}'' [\text{MVA}]} = \frac{20^2}{3000} = 0.13 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$\text{Transf. : } Z_T = \frac{U_N^2 [\text{kV}^2]}{P_{N-T} [\text{MVA}]} \cdot \frac{u_T [\%]}{100} = \frac{20^2}{40} \cdot \frac{12\%}{100} = 1.2 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$\text{Line : } Z_L = l [\text{km}] \cdot z_L' [\Omega/\text{km}] = 8 \cdot 0,4 = 3,2 \text{ } \Omega$$

CT dimensioning for Example differential protection (2)

$$\text{F1} \quad I_{F1} = \frac{1.1 \cdot U_N / \sqrt{3}}{Z_N} = \frac{1.1 \cdot 110 \text{ kV} / \sqrt{3}}{4.03 \Omega} = 17.3 \text{ kA}$$

$$\text{F3} \quad I_{F3} = \frac{1.1 \cdot U_N / \sqrt{3}}{Z_N + Z_T} = \frac{1.1 \cdot 20 \text{ kV} / \sqrt{3}}{0.13 \Omega + 1.2 \Omega} = 9.55 \text{ kA}$$

$$\text{F2} \quad I_{F2} = \frac{1.1 \cdot U_N / \sqrt{3}}{Z_N + Z_T} = \frac{1.1 \cdot 110 \text{ kV} / \sqrt{3}}{4.03 \Omega + 36.3 \Omega} = 1.73 \text{ kA}$$

$$\text{F4} \quad I_{F4} = \frac{1.1 \cdot U_N / \sqrt{3}}{Z_N + Z_T + Z_L} = \frac{1.1 \cdot 20 \text{ kV} / \sqrt{3}}{0.13 \Omega + 1.2 \Omega + 3.2 \Omega} = 2.8 \text{ kA}$$

Dimensioning of the 110 kV CTs for the transformer differential protection:

Manufacturer recommends for relay 7UT61:

- 1) Saturation free time $\geq 4 \text{ ms}$ for internal faults
- 2) Over-dimensioning factor $K_{TF} \geq 1,2$
for through flowing currents (external faults)

The saturation free time of 3 ms
corresponds to $K_{TF} \geq 0,75$
See diagram, page 59

Criterion 1) therefore reads:

$$ALF' \geq K_{TF} \cdot \frac{I_{F1}}{I_N} = 0,75 \cdot \frac{17300}{300} = 43$$

For criterion 2) we get:

$$ALF' \geq K_{TF} \cdot \frac{I_{F2}}{I_N} = 1,2 \cdot \frac{1730}{300} = 7$$

The 110 kV CTs must be dimensioned according to criterion 1).

CT dimensioning for Example differential protection (3)

We try to use a CT type: 300/1, 10 VA, 5P?, internal burden 2 VA.

$$ALF \geq \frac{P_i + P_{operation}}{P_i + P_{rated}} \cdot ALF' = \frac{2 + 2.5}{2 + 10} \cdot 43 = 16.1 \quad (\text{Connected burden estimated to about 2.5 VA})$$

Chosen, with a security margin : 300 /1 A, 5P20, 10 VA, $R_2 \leq 2 \text{ Ohm}$ ($P_i \leq 2\text{VA}$)

Specification of the CTs at the 20 kV side of the transformer:

It is good relaying practice to choose the same dimensioning as for the CTs on the 110 kV side:

1200/1, 10 VA, 5P20, $R_2 \leq 2 \text{ Ohm}$ ($P_i \leq 2\text{VA}$)

Dimensioning of the 20 kV CTs for line protection:

For relay 7SD61, it is required:

- 1') Saturation free time $\geq 3\text{ms}$ for internal faults
- 2') Over-dimensioning factor $K_{TF} \geq 1.2$
for through flowing currents (external faults)

The saturation free time of 3 ms corresponds
to $K_{TF} \geq 0.5$

See diagram, page 59

Criterion 1') therefore reads:

$$ALF' \geq K_{TF} \cdot \frac{I_{F3}}{I_N} = 0.5 \cdot \frac{9550}{200} = 24$$

For criterion 2') we get:

$$ALF' \geq K_{TF} \cdot \frac{I_{F4}}{I_N} = 1.2 \cdot \frac{2800}{200} = 16.8$$

The 20 kV line CTs must be dimensioned according to criterion 1').

CT dimensioning for Example differential protection (4)

For the 20 kV line we have considered the CT type: 200/5 A, 5 VA, 5P?, internal burden ca. 1 VA

$$ALF \geq \frac{P_i + P_{operation}}{P_i + P_{rated}} \cdot ALF' = \frac{1+1}{1+5} \cdot 24 = 8 \quad (\text{Connected burden about 1 VA})$$

Specification of line CTs:

We choose the next higher standard accuracy limit factor $ALF=10$:

Herewith, we can specify: CT Type TPX, 200/5 A, 5 VA, 5P10, $R_2 \leq 0.04 \text{ Ohm}$ ($P_i \leq 1 \text{ VA}$)