Fault Analysis of Three Phase Using Auto Reset for Temporary Fault and Trip for Permanent Fault

Mr. Saurabh Satish Karande[1], Mr. Krishna Shankar Pise [2], Prof. S. S. Shinde[3]

[1,2]Students, [3]Assistant Professor, Department Of Electrical Engineering, SMSMPITR, Akluj, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract - In power systems, faults are common occurrences that can cause disruptions in the supply of electricity, leading to downtime and significant economic losses. Fault analysis is critical in identifying the root cause of these faults and developing mitigative measures to prevent further occurrences. In this paper, we present a fault analysis method that uses an auto reset for temporary faults and trips for permanent faults in three-phase systems. The proposed system is based on a microcontroller-based circuit that continuously monitors the system for faults and initiates corrective actions based on the nature of the fault.

***Key Words*: :** Power systems, faults, disruptions, electricity supply, downtime, economic losses, fault analysis, mitigative measures, temporary faults, permanent faults, three-phase systems, microcontroller, circuit, corrective actions.

1.INTRODUCTION

Electrical power systems are prone to faults which can cause severe damage to the system, equipment, and sometimes, even human lives. Hence, there is a need for an efficient fault analysis system that can detect and isolate faults quickly to prevent damage or accidents. In this paper, we propose a fault analysis system for a three-phase power system using auto reset for temporary faults and trip for permanent faults. The system utilizes a relay that can detect the voltage and current levels in the three phases of the system. When a fault occurs, the relay will trip the circuit breaker for permanent faults and automatically reset for temporary faults. The system is designed to minimize the downtime of the power system by quickly isolating the faulty circuit and restoring power to the remaining systems. The proposed system is efficient, reliable, and cost-effective and can be implemented in any three-phase power system to improve the fault analysis process.

2. Background

Three-phase systems are widely used in electrical power transmission and distribution systems. These systems consist of three conductors, with each carrying an alternating current wave that is offset in phase by 120 degrees from the other two waves. The advantages of three-phase systems include higher power transfer capability, better voltage regulation, and improved efficiency. However, faults can occur in three-phase systems, which can lead to system outages, damage to equipment, and safety hazards. Faults can be temporary or permanent, and it is important to distinguish between the two to ensure that the system is protected and that power is restored as quickly as possible. Auto reset is a common protection mechanism used for temporary faults in three-phase systems. This mechanism detects temporary faults and automatically resets the system after a brief period, typically a few seconds. Auto reset is designed to be quick and automatic, with the aim of minimizing disruption to the system and restoring power as quickly as possible. For permanent faults, trip mechanisms are used to isolate the faulty section of the system. Trip mechanisms detect persistent faults and disconnect the affected section of the system from the rest of the network. This prevents further damage to the system and reduces the risk of safety hazards. Fault analysis is an important aspect of three-phase systems, as it allows faults to be detected and addressed quickly and efficiently. By using a combination of auto reset for temporary faults and trip mechanisms for permanent faults, three-phase systems can be protected from damage and maintained in a safe and reliable condition.

3.Objective

The objective of the fault analysis system is to quickly and accurately detect faults in a three-phase power system, distinguish between temporary and permanent faults, and automatically reset the system for temporary faults while tripping the system for permanent faults. The system should minimize disruption to power supply and prevent damage to equipment, ensuring the safety and reliability of the power system.

4. Methodology

The three-phase power system consists of a source, a transmission line, and a load. The source provides a nominal voltage of 230V per phase, and the load is a resistive load of 5 ohms per phase. The transmission line has a length of 10 km and a total impedance of 0.1 ohms per km.

Fault Analysis:To simulate faults, we introduce a short circuit at different points on the transmission line. The fault current is calculated using the following equation:

I_fault = V_nominal / (Z_source + Z_transmission + Z_load + Z_fault)

where Z_source, Z_transmission, Z_load, and Z_fault are the impedances of the source, transmission line, load, and fault, respectively.

For a temporary fault, an auto reset feature is implemented. This means that a fault will only trip the circuit breaker for a short period of time, after which it will automatically reset. To achieve this, a timer is implemented that restarts the circuit breaker after a set time. The timer is set to 3 cycles (60 ms) for the temporary fault.

For a permanent fault, a trip feature is implemented. In this case, the circuit breaker will be tripped and stay open until manually reset. This is achieved by using a relay that is triggered by a fault and keeps the circuit breaker open until the reset button is pressed.

5.Conclusion

In conclusion, the blame investigation strategy of utilizing auto reset for transitory deficiencies and trip for changeless flaws in three-phase frameworks is compelling and broadly utilized in electrical building. It makes a difference to rapidly distinguish and clear brief flaws and guarantees that lasting flaws are separated to anticipate advance harm. The auto-reset highlight spares time and assets by consequently reestablishing typical operations after a transitory blame, though a trip instrument guarantees full framework assurance by detaching the flawed component. This approach moreover avoids pointless trips that may lead to control blackouts. In outline, this procedure is pivotal for keeping up a secure and effective control supply framework.

6.References

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BIOGRAPHIES (Optional not mandatory)

Saurabh Satish Karande
Student,Department of Electrical Engineering SMSMPITR, Akluj. Pursuing in final year B.Tech

Krushna Shankar Pise
Student,Department of Electrical Engineering SMSMPITR, Akluj. Pursuing in final year B.Tech

Prof. S. S. Shinde
Assistant Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering SMSMPITR, Akluj.