
CONCEPT OF SMART SURGE ARRESTERS FOR ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Electrical Power System requires protection against surge voltage for which surge arresters are connected. Earlier gap type surge arresters were used in the system and further gapless surge arresters were invented. Since then utilities use gapless surge arresters. Gapless surge arresters consist of Zinc oxide elements. Here the concept of smart surge arresters has been discussed. What are the various features must the Smart Surge Arrester (SSA) should have has been discussed in this paper. These features can be implemented in smaller ratings of SSA and it can be implemented for the higher ratings.

KEYWORDS: Overvoltage, Smart Surge Arrester.

1 INTRODUCTION

Electrical system exposed to outdoor experienced lightning strikes and hence required protection must be provided to system. If the protection against lightning strike may not adequate it results in to system failure. Surge arresters provides protection against lightning over voltages by limiting its magnitude, below the basic insulation of system. When a metal-oxide surge arrester (MOSA) is subjected lightning surge it responds by shunting surge current thereby limiting the overvoltage on the protected equipment [1]. The performance of surge arresters can be evaluated by currents flowing through it, I_T , I_R , and third harmonic component of the resistive leakage current (I_{R3rd}) [2]. As Surge Arrester limits the overvoltage across protected equipment to its tolerable limit, it stresses continuously. Also, under operating voltage, instantaneous overvoltage, pollution, and humidity, MOSA characteristics get deteriorates. This results in deviation from initial parameters which decides the health

index. The combined effects of ageing parameters increase its initial parameters such as residual voltage ratio, increase in internal partial discharges (PD) and also increase leakage current flowing through it [3]. As surge arrester is protecting device its health also needs to be verified at regular interval like other installed power system equipment. Researchers suggest to evaluate resistive current and third harmonic resistive current component to be evaluated to decide its healthiness. As suggested by various researchers, the most popular techniques for monitoring the condition of MOSAs are based on leakage current and temperature. Leakage current and analysis of its harmonic content is based on the IEC 60099-5 standard [4] [5]. Studies on ageing effect on MOSA performance parameters has been done and it proves that due to ageing effect resistive leakage current, total leakage current and internal PD increases [6]. Research results also conclude that increase in leakage current internal PD, watt loss also increases, which may cause of failure of MOSA [7]. Our previous case study indicates that the trend analysis is important to decide the healthiness of MOSA and if variation in resistive leakage current component found by more than 40 % to 50 % has been considered cautious [8].

Researchers also proposed method based on current ratios of 3rd harmonic resistive current, resistive current, fifth harmonic resistive current and total leakage currents to check healthiness of MOSA [9]. From the above facts various parameters need to be monitored to check healthiness of surge arresters. Surge counters are provided with surge arresters which indicate the current flowing through it and also indicate the numbers of lightning strikes and bypass to ground through the surge arrester. However, many times it is observed that the surge counters are not in working condition if it is very old. Hence in this paper here the concept of SSA is proposed and further research on implementation of this concept continues.

2. Concept of Smart Surge Arrester

As during normal operation few micro ampere current flows through surge arrester and during lightning strike very high in terms of few thousands of ampere currents pass through it. Here, the concept is the SSA must include with Surge counter. The following features are proposed in the surge counter which is connected to SSA.

- Audio signal can be included if the leakage current increased beyond certain or pre-set value.
- Audio signal can be added in Surge counter predefined signal based on magnitude of the leakage current
- If the earthing terminal breaks there must be indication for the same

- In-case of open circuit inside the surge arresters due to damage of zinc oxide blocks this results in very low leakage current, this can be indicated by setting the minimum magnitude of the leakage current
- In case of highly polluted environments external surface leakage current increases, this must be captured in surge counter by algorithm so such conditions can be detected and actions can be taken timely.

3. CONCLUSION

The Concept of SSA is useful for the researcher and implement in actual system. If such concept implemented the failure rates of the surge arresters can be reduced. Further research on this subject is continue.

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