EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE

KOLKATA

PROTECTION PROTOCOL OF EASTERN REGION

Prepared in Compliance to

Clause 12(2) and Clause 13 of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Indian Electricity Grid Code Regulations, 2023

Contents

PROTECTION PROTOCOL OF EASTERN REGION

1. Background

1.1. The Protection Protocol of Eastern region is prepared in accordance with Clauses 12(2) & 13 of the Indian Electricity Grid Code, 2023 (IEGC 2023) notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

1.1.1. **The clause 12(2) of the IEGC 2023:**

"There shall be a uniform protection protocol for the users of the grid:

a) for proper co-ordination of protection system in order to protect the equipment/system from abnormal operating conditions, isolate the faulty equipment and avoid unintended operation of protection system;

b) to have a repository of protection system, settings and events at regional level;

c) specifying timelines for submission of data;

d) to ensure healthiness of recording equipment including triggering criteria and time synchronization; and

e) to provide for periodic audit of protection system."

1.1.2. **The clause 13 of the IEGC 2023:**

"13. Protection protocol

(1) *All users connected to the integrated grid shall provide and maintain effective protection system having reliability, selectivity, speed and sensitivity to isolate faulty section and protect element(s) as per the CEA Technical Standards for Construction, the CEA Technical Standards for Connectivity, the CEA (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010, the CEA Technical Standards for Communication and any other applicable CEA Standards specified from time to time.*

(2) *Back-up protection system shall be provided to protect an element in the event of failure of the primary protection system.*

(3) *RPC shall develop the protection protocol and revise the same, after review from time to time, in consultation with the stakeholders in the concerned region, and in doing so shall be guided by the principle that minimum electrical protection functions for equipment connected with the grid shall be provided as per the CEA Technical Standards for Construction, the CEA Technical Standards for Connectivity, the CEA Technical Standards for Communication, the CEA (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010, the CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply)*

Regulations, 2010, and any other CEA standards specified from time to time.

(4) *The protection protocol in a particular system may vary depending upon operational experience. Changes in protection protocol, as and when required, shall be carried out after deliberation and approval of the concerned RPC.*

(5) *Violation of the protection protocol of the region shall be brought to the notice of concerned RPC by the concerned RLDC or SLDC, as the case may be."*

1.2. The Protection Protocol of Eastern Region stipulates General Protection Philosophy of Protection System, Protection Schemes for Generators & various Transmission Elements in Power System, Protection Settings & their Coordination among entities, Disturbance Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting, Time Synchronization of Protection Systems, Protection Audit Plan, Performance of Protection Systems & Compliance Monitoring.

2. Applicability

The Protection Protocol of Eastern Region shall be applicable to all Eastern Regional entities, State/Central/Private Generating Companies/ Generating Stations including REGs, RHGS, integrated RE with Pumped Storage Plant (PSP), SLDCs, ERLDC, CTU, STUs, Transmission Licensees and ERPC.

3. Definitions

Words and expressions used in this Protection Protocol are defined in the Act or any other regulations specified by the Central Commission or Central Electricity Authority shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them under the Act or other regulations specified by the Central Commission, as the case may be.

4. General Philosophy of Protection System

4.1. Protection philosophy shall be in accordance with below mentioned objectives, design criteria and other details. However, protection design in a particular system may vary depending upon judgment and experience in the broad contours of the protection philosophy. Consideration must also be given to the type of equipment to be protected as well as the importance of this equipment to the system. Further, protection must not be defeated by the failure of a single component.

4.1.1. **Objectives**:

The basic objectives of any protection schemes should be to:

(i) Automatically isolate the faulty element.

(ii) Mitigate the effect of short circuit and other abnormal conditions in minimum possible time and area.

(iii) Indicate the location and type of fault and

(iv) Provide effective tools to analyses the fault and decide remedial measures.

4.1.2. **Design Criteria:**

To accomplish the above objectives, the four design criteria for protection that should be considered are:

(i) fault clearance time/speed;
(ii) selectivity;
(iii) sensitivity and
(iv) reliability (dependability and security)

4.1.2.1. **Fault clearance time/speed**: To minimize the effect on customers and maintain system stability, Fault clearance time shall be as per CEA Grid Standard Regulations 2010, as amended to date.

4.1.2.2. **Selectivity:** To ensure Selectivity, coordination shall be ensured with the adjacent protection schemes including breaker failure, transformer downstream relays, generator protection and station auxiliary protection.

4.1.2.3. **Sensitivity**: To ensure Sensitivity, the settings must be investigated to determine that they will perform correctly for the minimum fault current envisaged in the system, yet remain stable during transients and power swings from which the system can recover.

4.1.2.4. **Reliability**: To ensure Reliability, two independent auxiliary direct current-supplies shall be provided for Main-I and Main-II relays. The Main-I and Main-II relays should be from two different makes or operating with different algorithm. The CB´s shall have two independent trip coils and two independent trip circuits. Each protection device should trip at least one of them by independent auxiliary DC- supplies.

4.1.2.5. **Security**: To ensure Security, the protection shouldn't limit the maximum transmission capacity of the element. Distance protection in particular could cause spurious tripping due to specific grid conditions, in case of high load operation. Therefore, any special topologies must be known and considered for protection parameterization. For parallel Over Head Lines it is necessary to consider the rapid increase of load current in the healthy line when the faulty line trips and the protection operation must allow such conditions The load encroachment detection function of the relays must be used, when the highest distance zone resistance reach conflicts with the maximum transmitted load on the protected element.

4.2. All generating units shall have standard protection system to protect the units not only from faults within the units and within the Station but also from faults in sub-stations and transmission lines.

4.3. The generator, generator transformer, unit auxiliary transformer shall be provided with protection systems connected to two independent channels or groups, such that one channel or group shall always be available for any type of fault in the generator and these transformers;

4.4. Protection relays shall be configured in such a way that digital input points shall not pick up due to stray voltages.

4.5. Protective relays shall be used to detect electrical faults, to activate the alarms and disconnect or shut down the faulted apparatus to provide for safety of personnel, equipment and system.

4.6. Electrical faults shall be detected by the protective relays arranged in overlapping zones of protection.

4.7. The protection relays for the generators, motors, transformers and the transmission lines shall generally be of numerical type.

4.8. All relays used shall be suitable for operation with CTs secondary rated for one ampere or five amperes as per relevant Indian Standards or International Electrotechnical Commission or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards.

4.9. Relevant Indian Standards or International Electrotechnical Commission or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards shall be applied for protection of generators, transformers and motors.

5. Protection Schemes

The electrical protection functions for equipment connected with the grid shall be provided as per the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date, the CEA (Technical Standards for connectivity to the Grid) Regulations 2007 amended to date, the CEA (Technical Standards for Communication System in Power System Operation) Regulations 2020 amended to date, the CEA (Grid Standards) Regulations 2010 amended to date, the CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2023 amended to date, and any other CEA standards specified from time to time.

5.1. Thermal Generating Units

The electrical protection functions for generator, generator transformer, unit auxiliary transformer and station transformer shall be provided in accordance with but not limited to the list given in **SCHEDULE-I** of CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date.

5.2. Hydro Generating Units

5.2.1. For the generating units with a rating of more than one hundred megawatt, protection system shall be configured into two independent sets of protection (Group A and B) acting on two independent sets of trip coil fed from independent DC supplies, using separate sets of instrument transformers, and segregated cables of current transformers and voltage transformers.

5.2.2. The protection functions for Generator, Excitation Transformer, Generator Transformer, Generator and Generator Transformer, Unit Auxiliary Transformer, and Station Auxiliary Transformer shall be provided in accordance with but not limited to the list given in SCHEDULE-IV of CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date except for variable speed units which will have specialized protection functions.

5.3. **REGs/RHGS/BESS**

Protection Schemes for Renewable Energy (RE) Power Plants of Solar power generation, Wind power generation, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Hybrid of these connected with grid at voltage level above 650 volts shall be in accordance with the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Renewable Energy Power Plants) Regulations, 2023 from the date as & when these regulations are notified (Presently the finalization of these Standards by CEA is under progress).

5.4. **Substations & Transmission System Elements**

5.4.1. All major protection relays for the Voltage levels 66 kV and above shall be of numerical type and communication protocol shall be as per IEC-61850.

5.4.2. Grouping of Protection systems for the voltage level 66 kV and above:

i. The protection circuits and relays shall be electrically and physically segregated into two groups each being independent and capable of providing uninterrupted protection even in the event of one of the protection group fails or taken out for maintenance.

ii. Interconnection between these two groups shall not generally be attempted. However, such interconnection shall be kept to the bare minimum, if found absolutely necessary.

5.4.3. The protections required in respect of transmission lines, transformers, reactors and bus bars but not limited to shall be in accordance with **SCHEDULE-V** of CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date.

General relays

High speed tripping relays shall be provided for lockout/tripping relays (86) for trip functions and pick value shall be minimum 60-70% of rated voltage.

Dc supply Supervision (80)

5.4.4. **Bus Bar Protection and Local Breaker Backup Protection (breaker failure protection):**

i) Bus bar protection and local breaker backup protection shall be provided in 220 kV and higher voltage interconnecting sub- stations as well as in all generating station switchyards. Bus bar protection and local breaker backup protection shall be of numerical in type.

ii) Duplication of bus bar protection shall be done for all main buses of 400kV and above voltage class.

iii) The bus bar protection scheme shall be centralized or distributed type and have provision for planned future expansion.

5.5. **HVDC Terminals/ Stations**

5.5.1. **Classical HVDC Terminals/ Stations**

i) HVDC system protection shall consist of two parts:

(A) AC side protection:

AC side protection function shall cover the zone for converter transformer, AC filters, shunt capacitors, shunt reactors, and bus bars. These protections shall generally follow the same philosophy as in a typical substation i.e. detection of fault by relay and tripping of circuit breaker.

(B) DC side protection:

DC side protection shall cover the zones consisting of the valve hall, DC switchyard including smoothing reactor and DC filters, DC line, DMR line / electrode line and ground electrode. The protection equipment shall be designed to be fail safe and shall ensure high security to avoid mal-operation/ unwanted shutdown due to protection equipment failures.

ii) Following a DC Line fault, the HVDC System shall have the facility to restart, one or more times, the faulted pole at a variable pre-selected DC voltage level(s), not below 80% of the nominal voltage rating. The DC transmission system shall be capable of recovery in a controlled and stable manner without commutation failures during recovery following ac and dc system faults. The post fault power order shall be equal to the pre-fault power order unless AC/ DC systems dictate otherwise.

iii) Protection system required in respect of Classical HVDC Terminals/ Stations but not limited to shall be in accordance with 13 (b) of Part A of **SCHEDULE-VI** of CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date.

iv) Software based controls and protection shall be used to permit flexibility in effecting modifications. Protection and controls shall be duplicated for reliability. The control & protection shall provide fast controllability of the HVDC system.

5.5.2. **Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based HVDC Terminals/Stations**

i) The protection equipment shall be designed to be fail-safe and shall ensure high security to avoid mal-operation/ unwanted shutdown due to protection equipment failures.

ii) Protection system required in respect of Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based HVDC Terminals/ Stations but not limited to shall be in accordance with 8 (b) of Part B of **SCHEDULE-VI** of CEA (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date.

iii) Software based controls and protection shall be used to permit flexibility in effecting modifications. Protection and controls shall be duplicated for reliability. Protection shall be provided by numerical relays to suit the requirement of the HVDC system.

5.6. **Philosophy of Transmission Line Protection**

5.6.1.

Sl. No.	Zone	Direction	Protected Line Reach Settings	Time Settings (in Seconds)	Remarks
1	Zone-1	Forward	80%	Instantaneous (0)	As per CEA
2a	Zone-2	Forward	For single ckt- 120 % of the protected line	0.5 to 0.6 - if Z2 reach overreaches the 50% of the next shortest line; 0.35- otherwise	As per CEA
			For double ckt- 150 % of the protected line		As per CEA
2b	Zone-2 (for 220 kV and below voltage Transmission lines of utilities)	Forward	For single ckt- 120 % of the protected line, or 100% of the protected line + 50% of the adjacent shortest line	0.35	As per CEA with minor changes
			For double ckt- 150 % of the protected line	0.5 to 0.6 - if Z2 reach overreaches the 50% of the next shortest line ; 0.35- otherwise	
3	Zone-3	Forward	120 % of the (Protected line + Next longest line)	0.8 - 1.0	As per CEA
4	Zone-4	Reverse	10%- for long lines (for line length of 100 km and above) 20%- for shot lines (for line length of less than 100 km)	0.5 (Where Busbar Protection is not available: 0.25)	As per CEA

Note:

1) Zone-2:- Z2 Reach should not encroach the next voltage level.
2) Zone-3:- If Z3 reach encroaches in next voltage level (after considering “in-feed”), then Z3 time must be coordinated with the fault clearing time of remote end transformer.
3) Zone-4:- If utility uses carrier blocking scheme, then the Z4 reach may be increased as per the requirement. It should cover the LBB of local bus bar and should be coordinated with Z2 time of all other lines. Zone-4 reach of all elements at one S/s should not be more than 50% of the adjacent shortest line at that S/s. Zone-4 reach should not encroach next voltage level
4) The above settings are recommended primarily (exclusively) for uncompensated lines.

5.6.2.

Lines with Series and other compensations in the vicinity of Substation	• Zone-1: 80% of the protected line with 100ms-time delay. POR Communication scheme logic is modified

	such that relay trips instantaneously in Zone-1 on carrier receive. • Zone-2: 120 % of uncompensated line impedance for single circuit line. For Double circuit line, settings may be decided on basis of dynamic study in view of zero sequence mutual coupling. • Phase locked voltage memory is used to cope with the voltage inversion. Alternatively, an intentional time delay may be applied to overcome directionality problems related to voltage inversion. • over-voltage stage-I setting for series compensated double circuit lines may be kept higher than 113%.

5.6.3.

	Power Swing Blocking	For all 132 kV and above lines, block tripping in all zones except zone-1. Out of Step tripping to be applied on all inter regional tie lines. Deblock time delay = 2s
	Protection for broken conductor	Negative Sequence current to Positive Sequence current ratio more than 0.2 (i.e. $I2/I1 \geq 0.2$) Only for alarm: Time delay = 3-5 sec
	Switch on to fault (SOTF)	Switch on to fault (SOTF) function to be provided in distance relay to take care of line energization on fault
	VT fuse fail detection function	VT fuse fail detection function shall be correctly set to block the distance function operation on VT fuse failure. In case of VT fuse fail, Earth fault detection shall become Non-directional.
	Carrier Protection	To be applied on all 220kV and above lines with the only exception of radial feeders.

	Back up Protection	On 220kV and above lines with 2 Main Protections: • Back up Earth Fault protections alone to be provided. • No Over current protection to be applied. At 132kV and below lines with only one Main protection: • Back up protection by IDMT O/C and E/F to be applied.

5.6.4. Overvoltage Protection:

FOR 765kV LINES:	Low set stage (Stage-I): 106% - 109% (typically 108%) with a time delay of 5 seconds. High set stage (Stage-II): 140% - 150% with a time delay of 100 milliseconds.
400kV LINES/CABLE:	Low set stage (Stage-I): 110% - 112% (typically 110%) with a time delay of 5 seconds. High set stage (Stage-II): 140% - 150% with a time delay of 100 milliseconds.
FOR 220 KV LINES:	No over-voltage protection shall be used in general. If necessary, may be enabled on case-to-case basis after due approval from SLDC/ERLDC.
FOR 220 KV CABLE:	Low set stage (Stage-I): 110% - 112% (typically 110%) with a time delay of 5 seconds. High set stage (Stage-II): 140% - 150% with a time delay of 100 milliseconds.

- The lines emanating from same substation shall be provided with pick- up as well as time grading to avoid concurrent trippings. Grading to be done in such a way that inter-regional lines and lines with generation evacuation should trip last, as far as practicable.

- The overvoltage relay shall have better than 98% drop-off to pick-up ratio.
- To achieve required discrimination for OVR grading on account of limitation imposed by voltage resolution of the relay, Ph-to-Ph voltage to be used for Over Voltage detection.

5.6.5. Resistive Reach Setting

<u>Setting for Phase-earth fault:</u>

a. Calculation of minimum load impedance shall be as per Ramkrishna Committee Recommendations.

b. Maximum load current (Imax) may be considered as 1.5 times the thermal rating of the line or 1.5 times the associated bay equipment current rating (the minimum of the bay equipment individual rating) whichever is lower. Minimum voltage (Vmin) to be considered as 0.85pu (85%).

c. Minimum setting for resistive reach shall be such that it must cover fault resistance, arc resistance and the tower footing resistance.

d. In general, maximum reach setting shall be 80% of the minimum load impedance.

e. Utility should try to set Resistive reach setting < 4.5 times the zone reactive reach setting, however if there is any limitation from relay manufacturer's side then recommendation of OEM may be followed for maximum resistive reach setting.

Resistive reach shall be the maximum of the value determined by the above rules.

<u>Setting for Phase-Phase fault:</u>

a. Calculation of minimum load impedance as per the method mentioned above for phase earth fault.

b. Minimum setting for resistive reach shall be such that it must cover fault resistance and arc resistance.

c. In general, the resistive reach of zone-3 is set less than 80% of minimum load impedance. For power swing consideration, a margin of DR is given. Therefore, it is essential that load should not encroach this DR. In view of this, R3ph-R4ph may be set 60% of minimum load impedance. R2ph and R1ph may be set 80% of R3ph-R4ph respectively.

d. Utility should try to set Resistive reach setting < 3 times the zone reactive reach setting, however if there is any limitation from relay manufacturer's side then recommendation of OEM may be followed for maximum resistive reach setting.

Resistive reach shall be the maximum of the value determined by the above rules.

e. For underground cable, as the fault mechanism and earthling resistance of sheath are different from tower footing resistance of overhead lines, the resistive reach setting of cable may be set as per OEM recommendation. However, effort shall be made to keep the setting within the above-mentioned range as far as possible honoring OEM guidelines.

5.6.6. **Auto Reclosing**:

The single-phase high-speed auto-reclosure (HSAR) at 220 kV level and above (except for the composite feeders: overhead plus underground) shall be implemented, including on lines emanating from generating stations. If 3-phase auto reclosure is adopted in the application of the same on lines emanating from generating stations should be studied and decision to be taken on case to case basis.

i) **Scheme Special Requirements:**

a) Modern numerical relays (IEDs) have AR function as built-in feature. However, standalone AR relay or AR function of Bay control unit (BCU) for 220kV and above voltage lines may be used. For 132kV/110kV lines, AR functions built-in Main distance relay IED can be used.

b) Fast simultaneous tripping of the breakers at both ends of a faulty line is essential for successful auto-reclosing. Therefore, availability of protection signalling equipment is a pre-requisite.

c) Starting and Blocking of Auto-reclose Relays:

Some protections start auto-reclosing and others block. Protections which start A/R are Main-I and Main-II line protections. Protections which block A/R are:

i. Breaker Fail Relay
ii. Line Reactor Protections
iii. O/V Protection
iv. Received Direct Transfer trip signals
v. Busbar Protection
vi. Zone 2/3 of Distance Protection
vii. Carrier Fail Conditions
viii. Circuit Breaker Problems.
ix. Phase to Phase Distance Trip
x. AR selection switch in OFF position
xi. Logic AR OFF in SAS

xii. Phase Distance Start (when Auto reclosure is in progress)

When a reclosing relay receives start and block A/R impulse simultaneously, block signal dominates. Similarly, if it receives 'start' for 1-phase fault immediately followed by multi- phase fault the later one dominates over the previous one.

ii) **Requirement for Multi breaker Arrangement:**

Following schemes shall be adhered to multi-breaker arrangements of one and half breaker or double breaker arrangement:

a) In a multi-Circuit Breaker (C.B.) arrangement one C.B. can be taken out of operation and the line still be kept in service. After a line fault only those CBs which were closed before the fault shall be reclosed.

b) In multi-C.B. arrangement it is desirable to have a priority arrangement so as to avoid closing of both the breakers in case of a permanent fault.

c) A natural priority is that the C.B. near the busbar is reclosed first. In case of faults on two lines on both sides of a tie C.B. the tie C.B. is reclosed after the outer C.Bs. The outer C.Bs. do not need a prioritizing with respect to each other.

d) In case of a line connecting a generating station and a substation, first substation breaker should reclose and after that generation station breaker should close.

iii) **Setting Criteria:**

a) Auto reclosing requires a dead time which exceeds the de-ionising time. The circuit voltage is the factor having the predominating influence on the de-ionising time. Single phase dead time of 1.0 sec. is recommended for 765 kV, 400 kV and 220 kV system. For the lines emanating from generating stations single-phase dead time upto 1.5 sec may be adopted.

b) According to IEC 62271-101, a breaker must be capable of withstanding the following operating cycle with full rated breaking current:

O - 0.3 s - CO - 3 min - CO

O stands for Open

CO stands for Close-Open

The rated operating cycle of the circuit breaker consisting of an opening, a holding time of 0.3 seconds, a CO cycle, a 3-minute wait, and another CO cycle.

The recommended operating cycle at 765kV, 400 kV and 220 kV is as per the IEC standard. Therefore, reclaim time of 25 Sec. is recommended.

5.7. **Transmission Relay Loadability**

Transmission Relay Loadability means the loading permitted in the transmission line by the relay including a security margin. The relay loadability is to be arrived in such a way as far as possible not to interfere with system operator actions, while allowing for short-term overloads, with sufficient margin to allow for inaccuracies in the relays and instrument transformers. Transmission relay do not prematurely trip the transmission elements out-of-service and allow the system operators from taking controlled actions consciously to alleviate the overload.

5.7.1. Protective relay settings shall

i) Not limit transmission loadability;

ii) Not interfere with system operators' ability to take remedial action to protect system reliability and;

iii) Be set to reliably detect all fault conditions and protect the electrical network from the faults.

5.7.2. The protective functions which could trip with or without time delay, on load current i.e. load responsive phase protection systems including but not limited to:

i) Phase distance.

ii) Out-of-step tripping.

iii) Switch-on-to-fault.

iv) Overcurrent relays.

v) Communications aided protection schemes including but not limited to:

- Permissive overreach transfer trip (POTT).
- Permissive under-reach transfer trip (PUTT).
- Directional comparison blocking (DCB).
- Directional comparison unblocking (DCUB).

vi) Phase overcurrent supervisory elements (i.e., phase fault detectors) associated with current based, communication-assisted schemes (i.e., pilot wire, phase comparison, and line current differential) where the scheme is capable of tripping for loss of communications.

5.7.3. Each Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall use any one of the following criteria for any specific circuit terminal to prevent its phase protective relay settings from limiting transmission system loadability while maintaining reliable protection of the Grid for all fault conditions. Relay loadability at 0.85 per unit voltage and a power factor angle of 30 degrees shall be evaluated.

i) For Distance protection relays of transmission lines, the Zone-3 shall prevent load encroachment, considering the following criteria:

a) Maximum load current (I_{max}) may be considered as 1.5 times the thermal rating of the line or 1.5 times the associated bay equipment current rating (the Minimum of the bay equipment individual rating) whichever is lower.

(The rating considered is approximately 15 minutes rating of the Transmission facility).

b) For setting angle for load blinder, a value of 30 degree may be adequate in most cases.

c) The Distance protection relays shall have provision for load blinder characteristic or load encroachment detection.

ii) For Directional Overcurrent relays, wherever used in a transmission line (132/110 kV level), the following shall be adopted:

a) An overload alarm shall be set at 110% of the thermal rating of the line with sufficient delay. This alarm shall allow the operator to take corrective action.

b) The Directional Overcurrent relay shall allow the line to carry 1.2 times of the thermal rating of the associated line or bay equipment (whichever is lower) at least 10 minutes.

iii) For transformer protection relays the following shall be adopted:

- Set the definite time transformer overload relay at 105% of the transformer ratings with sufficient delay. It shall be wired for alarm purpose only to allow the operator to take corrective action. No tripping shall be issued from this relay.
  - The back-up overcurrent relays shall use IDMT characteristics and be suitably coordinated with the upstream transmission network.
  - Install supervision for the transformer using either a top oil or simulated winding hot spot temperature element. The alarm and trip settings for these relays shall be set by individual entities based on the manufacturer's recommendation.

Thermal ratings as specified in the prevailing CEA's Manual on Transmission Planning Criterion shall be used for above requirement.

5.8. **Relay Setting of idle charged lines**

5.8.1 Distance Protection Setting: Time delays for Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 and Zone 4 should be made instantaneous.

5.8.2 Directional Earth Fault: Pick Up Current should be set as 120 % of the line charging current of the idle charge length and should be under definite time with instantaneous trip. (Directionality should be retained)

5.8.3 Over Voltage setting : Stage-I overvoltage pick-up should be minimum of that of all the lines connected from the charging substation with minimum time delay (Say 105 % with 3

Seconds delay)

6. Protection Settings & Coordination

The purpose is to ensure system protection is coordinated among the grid connected entities. The Protection systems coordination comprises the following:

i) Each Transmission Licensee, Load Dispatch Centre (LDC) and Generating Company shall keep themselves familiarized with the purpose and limitations of Protection System schemes applied in its area of control.

ii) Each Transmission licensee shall coordinate its Protection System schemes with concerned transmission system, sub-transmission system and generators.

iii) Each Generating Company shall coordinate its Protection System schemes with concerned transmission system and station auxiliaries.

iv) Each Transmission Licensee and Generation Company shall be responsible for settings calculations for protection of elements under its ownership. It shall be the responsibility of the respective asset owner to obtain the inputs (adjacent line settings, infeed values etc.) from STU/Generating Company/ Transmission Licensee necessary for calculation of the settings.

v) STU/Generating Company/Transmission Licensee shall provide the infeed values/latest network model to the requesting entity, within 15 days of receipt of such a request from the entity.

vi) Each Generating Company and Transmission Licensee, for voltage levels 400kV and above and interstate lines, shall submit the protection settings as per the format prescribed, along with the calculation sheets, co-ordination study reports and input data, in advance, to ERPC/ERLDC for every new element to be commissioned. The mentioned information shall be submitted to the ERPC/ERLDC two months in advance for all the elements proposed to be commissioned. ERPC shall furnish the approved settings within forty days from the date of submission of the settings by the entity.

vii) The PCC of ERPC shall review the settings to ensure that they are properly coordinated with adjacent system and comply with the existing guidelines. The onus to prove the correctness of the calculated settings shall lie with the respective Transmission licensee/Generation Company. In case, the PCC feels that the adjacent transmission system settings need to be changed, in view of the new element, it shall inform the concerned entity for revision of the existing settings.

viii) The PCC of ERPC shall review and approve the settings based on the inputs /report submitted by the entities.

ix) Each Transmission licensee and Generating Company shall co-ordinate the protection of its station auxiliaries to ensure that the auxiliaries are not interrupted during transient voltage decay.

x) Any change in the existing protection settings, for voltage levels 400kV and above & interstate lines, shall be carried out only after prior approval from the ERPC. The owner entity shall inform all the adjacent entities about the change being carried out.

xi) In case of failure of a protective relay or equipment failure, the Generating Company and Transmission Licensee shall inform appropriate SLDC/ERLDC/ERPC. The Generating Company and Transmission Licensee shall take corrective action as soon as possible.

xii) Each Transmission Licensee shall coordinate Protection Systems on major transmission lines and interconnections with neighbouring Generating Company, Transmission Licensee and appropriate LDC.

xiii) ERPC in consultation with the ERLDC & Eastern Regional entities shall undertake review of the protection settings, assess the requirement of revisions in protection settings and revise protection settings, from time to time and at least once in a year. The necessary studies in this regard shall be carried out by the ERPC & ERLDC. The modifications/changes, if any, in protection settings shall be advised to the respective users and STUs.

xiv) ERPC shall maintain a centralized database and update the same on periodic basis in respect of their respective region containing details of relay settings for grid elements connected to 220 kV and above. ERLDC also shall maintain such database. Respective Transmission licensee/Generating Company/Entities are responsible for ensuring to make available the implemented protection settings in the centralized database within fifteen days from the date of commissioning.

xv) If System Protection Schemes (SPS) is recommended to be implemented by the appropriate forum/Sub-Committee of ERPC on account of operational & system constraints, the same shall be implemented by the concerned Transmission licensee/Generating Company/Entities within the specified timelines.

7. Disturbance Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting

The Purpose is to ensure that adequate disturbance data is available to facilitate Grid event analysis. The analysis of power system disturbances is an important function that monitors the performance of protection system, which can provide information related to correct behavior of the system, adoption of safe operating limits, isolation of incipient faults,

7.1. The Disturbance Monitoring Requirements include the following:

i) Each Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall provide Sequence of Event (SOE) recording capability by installing Sequence of Event recorders or as part of another device, such as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Remote Terminal Unit (RTU), a generator plants Digital (or Distributed) Control System (DCS) or part of Fault recording equipment.

This capability shall be provided at all substations and at locations to record all the events in accordance with CEA Grid Standard Regulations, 2010 amended to date. The following shall also be monitored at each location:

a) Transmission and Generator circuit breaker positions

b) Protective Relay tripping for all Protection Groups that operate to trip circuit breakers identified in (a) above.

c) Tele protection keying and receive

ii) In either case, a separate work station PC shall be identified to function as the event logger front end. The event logger work-station PC should be connected to UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply).

The event logger signals shall include but not limited to

- All Circuit Breaker and isolator switching Operations
- Auxiliary supply (AC, DC and DG) supervision alarms
- Auxiliary supply switching signals
- Fire-fighting system operation alarms
- Operation signals (Alarm/Trip from all the protection relays.)
- Communication Channel Supervision Signals.
- Intertrip signals receipt and send.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) Clock healthiness.
- Control Switching Device healthiness (if applicable).
- RTU/Gateway PC healthiness
- All Circuit Breaker Supervision Signals.
- Trip Circuit Supervision Signals.

iii) Each Transmission Licensee/Generating Company/Users shall provide Disturbance recording capability for the following Elements at facilities:

- All transmission lines (Each line shall be provided with facility for distance to fault locator)
- Autotransformers or phase-shifters connected to busses.
- Shunt capacitors, shunt reactors.
- Individual generator line interconnections.
- Dynamic VAR Devices.
- HVDC terminals.
- Bus Bars

iv) The Disturbance recording feature shall be enabled and configured in all the numerical relays installed. Disturbance recording system shall have minimum recording time of 3 seconds (0.5 seconds for pre-fault and 2.5 seconds for post fault).

v) Each Generating Company shall provide Disturbance recording capability for Generating Plants in accordance with Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2022 amended to date, the CEA (Technical Standards for connectivity to the Grid) Regulations 2007 amended to date.

vi) Each Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall record for Faults, sufficient electrical quantities for each monitored Element to determine the following:

- Three phase-to-neutral voltages. (Common bus-side/line side voltages may be used for lines.)
- Three phase currents and neutral currents.
- Polarizing currents and voltages, if used (As applicable).
- Frequency (As applicable).
- Real and reactive power (As applicable).

The Minimum parameters to be monitored in the Fault record is given at Annexure.

vii) Each Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall provide Disturbance recording with the following capabilities:

- The Disturbance recorders shall have time synchronization and a standard format for recording analogue and digital signals (DR labels to be standardized as per the Report of FOLD Working Group - 3 on DR Parameter Standardization). The data files shall be capable of being viewed, read, and analyzed with a generic COMTRADE analysis tool as per the latest revision of IEEE Standard C37.111.
- Each Fault record duration and the trigger timing shall be settable and set for a minimum 3 second duration including 0.5 seconds for pre-fault and 2.5 seconds for post fault
- Each Fault recorder shall have sampling frequency of 1 kHz or better.
- Each Fault recorder shall be set to trigger for at least the following:

  Internal protection trip signals, external trigger input and additional triggers may be assigned as necessary.

viii) Each Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall keep the recording instruments (disturbance recorder and event logger) in proper working condition and shall establish a maintenance and testing program for Disturbance Recorder (DR) that includes

- Maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.
- Summary of maintenance and testing procedures.
- Monthly verification of communication channels used for accessing records remotely (if the entity relies on remote access and the channel is not monitored to a control centre staffed around the clock, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (24/7)).
- Monthly verification of time synchronization (if the loss of time synchronization is not monitored to a 24/7 control centre).
- Monthly verification of active analog quantities.
- A requirement to return failed units to service within 90 days. If a Disturbance Recorder (DR) will be out of service for greater than 90 days, the Transmission

Licensee and Generating Company shall keep a record of efforts aimed at restoring the DR to service.

ix) The time synchronization of the disturbance recorders shall be corroborated with the PMU data or SCADA event loggers by ERLDC. ERLDC shall list out for Disturbance recorders which are non- compliant for discussion in PCC meetings of ERPC.

x) Each Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall submit the data files to the ERLDC conforming to the following format requirements:

- The data files shall be submitted in COMTRADE and PDF format.
- File shall have contained the name of the Relay, name of the Bay, station name, date, time resolved to milliseconds, event point name, status.

The DR archives shall be retained for a period of three years.

xi) A separate work-station PC, powered through UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) shall be identified with access to all the relays for extraction of DR. Auto- Download facility shall be established for automatic extraction of the DR files to a location on the work- station PC.

xii) **Time Synchronization Equipment**

a) Time Synchronizing Equipment complete with antenna, all cables and processing equipment shall be provided to receive synchronizing pulse through Global Positioning System or Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System Navic compatible for synchronization of event logger, disturbance recorder, Phasor Measurement Units, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System or Substation Automation System.

b) Each substation shall have time synch equipment to synchronize all the numerical relays installed. Before any extension work, the capability of the existing Time-sync equipment shall be reviewed to ensure the synchronization of upcoming numerical relays.

c) The status of healthiness of the time-sync device shall be wired as “Alarm” to SCADA and as an “Event” to Event Logger.

d) The time synch status of all the installed numerical relays and event logger shall be monitored monthly and recorded. The Monthly records for relays not in time-sync shall be reported to ERLDC and ERPC. This record shall be archived for a period of three years by each concerned agency.

e) Remedial action shall be taken by the concerned substation/ Protection department immediately to make the relays in time synchronization with reference to external time source.

f) All the new Grid elements/Bay extension shall have accurate and precise Time synchronization equipment.

7.2. **Disturbance Analysis and Reporting**

i) Immediately following an event (grid disturbance or grid incidence as defined in the CEA Grid Standards) in the system, the concerned user or SLDC shall inform ERLDC through voice message.

ii) Written flash report shall be submitted to ERLDC and appropriate SLDC by the concerned Transmission Licensee/Generating Company/User within eight (8) hours from Grid event.

iii) Disturbance Recorder (DR), station Event Logger (EL), Data Acquisition System (DAS) shall be submitted by the respective Transmission licensee and Generating Company within twenty-four (24) hours from Grid event. These records shall be uploaded by the respective Transmission licensee and Generating Company in the Web Based Tripping Portal of ERLDC.

iv) ERLDC shall classify the grid incidents and grid disturbances according to CEA (Grid Standards) Regulations, amended to date. ERLDC shall report the event (grid disturbance or grid incidence) to CEA, ERPC and all regional entities within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt of the flash report.

v) After a complete analysis of the event, the Transmission licensee and Generating Company/User shall submit a detailed report in the case of grid disturbance or grid incidence within one (1) week of the occurrence of event to ERLDC and ERPC.

vi) ERLDC shall prepare a draft report of each grid disturbance or grid incidence including simulation results and analysis which shall be discussed and finalized in the PCC meetings of ERPC as per the timeline specified in Table below.

Sl. No	Grid Event (GD/GI Classification as per the CEA Grid Standards)	Flash report submission deadline (Users/ SLDC)	Disturbance record and station event log submission deadline by Users/ SLDC)	Detailed report and data submission deadline by Users/ SLDC)	Draft report submission deadline by ERLDC	Discussion in PCC and final report submission deadline by ERPC
1	GI-1/GI-2	8 hours	24 hours	+7 days	+7 days	+60 days
2	Near miss event	8 hours	24 hours	+7 days	+7 days	+60 days
3	GD-1	8 hours	24 hours	+7 days	+7 days	+60 days
4	GD-2/GD-3	8 hours	24 hours	+7 days	+21 days	+60 days
5	GD-4/GD-5	8 hours	24 hours	+7 days	+30 days	+60 days

vii) The analysis reports submitted by ERLDC shall be discussed in the Protection Coordination Sub-Committee (PCC) meetings of the ERPC. The PCC shall identify the lessons learnt during the events being discussed. The PCC shall scrutinize the correctness of operation of subject protection systems put in place by the concerned Constituents and the final analysis repot along with the recommendations shall be concluded. It shall also recommend the appropriate remedial measures for system improvement.

viii) The implementation of the recommendations of the final report shall be monitored by the PCC of ERPC.

ix) Any additional data such as

- Single line diagram (SLD)
- Protection relay settings,
- HVDC transient fault record,
- Location of fault with distance
- Fault details with type & relay indications
- CT/PT/CVT rating details with location
- Bus-bar arrangement/ Configuration of feeders
- CB positions (OPEN/ CLOSE) at the time of fault
- Isolator & Earth-switch positions (OPEN/CLOSE)
- Voltage, frequency & power flows with direction at the time of fault
- DR&EL records
- switchyard equipment

and any other relevant station data required for carrying out analysis of an event by ERPC, ERLDC and concerned SLDC shall be furnished by the Users including ERLDC and respective SLDC, as the case may be, within forty- eight (48) hours of the request. All Users shall also furnish high-resolution analog data from various instruments including power electronic devices like HVDC, FACTS, renewable generation (inverter level or WTG level) on the request of ERPCs, NLDC, ERLDCs or SLDCs.

x) Triggering of STATCOM, TCSC, HVDC run-back, HVDC power oscillation damping, generating station power system stabilizer and any other controller system during any event in the grid shall be reported to the ERLDC and ERPC if connected to ISTS and to the concerned SLDC if connected to an intra-state system. The transient fault records and event logger data shall be submitted to the ERLDC or concerned SLDC within 24 hours of the occurrence of the incident. Generating stations shall submit 1 second resolution active power and reactive power data recorded during oscillations to ERLDC or concerned SLDC within 24 hours of the occurrence of the oscillations.

xi) A monthly report on events of unintended operation or non-operation of the protection system shall be prepared and submitted by each user/owner of important elements in the regional grid, as identified by the appropriate forum of ERPC including those in the State grids that are critical for regional grid operation to ERPC and ERLDC within the first week of the subsequent month.

xii) The detailed analysis reports shall be archived periodically. The archive shall be retained for a period of three years by each concerned agency.

8. Protection Audit Plan

i) All Users/Entities connected at 220 kV and above, shall conduct internal audit, as per the prescribed audit checklist, of their protection systems annually, and any shortcomings identified shall be rectified and informed to ERPC. The audit report along with action plan for rectification of deficiencies detected, if any, shall be shared with ERPC.

ii) All Users /Entities shall also conduct third party protection audit of each sub-station at 220 kV and above once in five years.

iii) After analysis of any event, PCC of ERPC may identify a list of substations / and generating stations where third-party protection audit is required to be carried out and accordingly advise the respective users to complete third party audit within three months.

iv) The third party audit report shall contain all the information as in *Annexure-1(Third Party Protection System Checking & Validation Template for a Substation) of CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code), Regulations 2023).* The protection audit reports, along with action plan for rectification of deficiencies detected, if any, shall be submitted to the respective ERPC and ERLDC or respective SLDC, as the case may be, within a month of submission of third party audit report. The necessary compliance to such protection audit report shall be followed up regularly in the PCC meetings of ERPC.

v) ERPC shall keep all compliance monitoring reports/audit reports at least for five years.

vi) Annual audit plan for the next financial year shall be submitted by the Users/entities to ERPC by 31st October of every year. The users shall adhere to the annual audit plan and report compliance of the same to ERPC.

9. Performance Monitoring of the Protection Systems

9.1. Users/Entities shall submit the following protection performance indices of previous month to ERPC and ERLDC on monthly basis for 220 kV and above by 15th of the subsequent month and the same shall be reviewed in the ensuing PCC meeting of ERPC.

a) The Dependability Index defined as D= Nc / (Nc+Nf)

Where, Nc is the number of correct operations at internal power system faults and Nf is the number of failures to operate at internal power system faults.

b) The Security Index defined as S= Nc/ (Nc + Nu)

Where, Nc is the number of correct operations at internal power system faults and N_u is the number of unwanted operations.

c) The Reliability Index defined as

R= Nc / (Nc + Ni)

Where, N_C is the number of correct operations at internal power system faults and

N_i is the number of incorrect operations and is the sum of N_f and N_u

9.2. Users/Entities shall furnish the reasons for performance indices less than unity of individual element wise protection system to the ERPC and action plan for corrective measures. The action plan will be followed up regularly in the PCC Meetings.

10. Compliance Monitoring

10.1. The Protection Protocol of ER shall be reviewed as and when required, in consultation with the stakeholders of the Eastern Region.

10.2. Violation of the Protection Protocol of the Eastern Region shall be brought to the notice of ERPC by the ERLDC or concerned SLDC, as the case may be.

10.3. In case any User/Entity fails to comply with the Protection Protocol or fails to undertake remedial action identified by the PCC of ERPC within the specified timelines, the ERPC would approach the Commission with all relevant details for suitable directions.

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11. Idle (Anti-theft) Charging of Transmission line

Reference PCC: 67th & 107th PCC Meeting

1. ***Distance Protection Setting:*** Time delays for Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3 should be made instantaneous.
2. ***Directional Earth Fault:*** Pick Up Current should be set as 120 % of the line charging current of the idle charge length and should be under definite time with instantaneous trip. (Directional feature should be retained)
3. ***Over Voltage setting:***

3.1. For anti-theft charging of 765 & 400 kV lines at charging station end:

- Overvoltage pick up should be below the minimum over voltage setting of all lines from that charging substation.
- The settings shall be more than 105% and preferably just below (say 1 or 2 % below) the minimum over voltage setting of all lines from that substation.

3.2. Overvoltage settings for remote end (open end) substation for anti-theft charged lines:

- The utility may in its discretion keep overvoltage settings at remote end of line and a trip commend may be sent to charging station in order to avoid voltage stress on the equipment (LA, CVT etc.) during overvoltage condition. In such case, the settings shall be greater than the rated voltage of equipment e.g.: for 400 and 765 kV lines it should not be less than 110% and for 220 kV it should be at least 112%.
- In case high voltage is observed at remote end of the line, the affected utility may request respective SLDC or ERLDC to open the circuit for safety of the equipment.

3.3. For anti-theft charging of 220 kV lines, the similar guidelines as given above may be followed.