

Alberta Reliability Standard

Transmission Relay Loadability

PRC-023-AB-2

1. Purpose

The purpose of this **reliability standard** is to ensure the protective relay settings do not limit transmission loadability, do not interfere with an **operator's** ability to take remedial action to protect the **reliability** of the system, and are set to reliably detect all fault conditions and protect the electrical network from these faults.

2. Applicability

This **reliability standard** applies to:

- (a) a **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** with load-responsive phase **protection systems**, as described in Appendix 1 applied to any one (1) or more of the following facilities:
 - (i) transmission lines operated at two hundred (200) kV and above;
 - (ii) transmission lines operated below two hundred (200) kV which the **ISO** identifies as essential to the **reliability** of the **bulk electric system** as required in requirement R6.2;
 - (iii) transformers with low voltage terminals connected at two hundred (200) kV and above; or
 - (iv) transformers with low voltage terminals connected below two hundred (200) kV which the **ISO** identifies in accordance with requirement R6.2;
- (b) a **legal owner** of a **generating unit**, that also owns the associated switch yard, with load-responsive phase **protection systems**, as described in Appendix 1 applied to any one (1) or more of the following facilities:
 - (i) transmission lines operated at two hundred (200) kV and above;
 - (ii) transmission lines operated below two hundred (200) kV which the **ISO** identifies as essential to the **reliability** of the **bulk electric system** as required in requirement R6.2;
 - (iii) transformers with low voltage terminals connected at two hundred (200) kV and above; or
 - (iv) transformers with low voltage terminals connected below two hundred (200) kV which the **ISO** identifies in accordance with requirement R6.2;
- (c) a **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility**, that also owns the associated switch yard, with load-responsive phase **protection systems**, as described in Appendix 1 applied to any one (1) or more of the following facilities:
 - (i) transmission lines operated at two hundred (200) kV and above;
 - (ii) transmission lines operated below two hundred (200) kV which the **ISO** identifies as essential to the **reliability** of the **bulk electric system** as required in requirement R6.2;
 - (iii) transformers with low voltage terminals connected at two hundred (200) kV and above; or
 - (iv) transformers with low voltage terminals connected below two hundred (200) kV which the **ISO** identifies in accordance with requirement R6.2; and
- (d) the **ISO**.

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3. Requirements

R1 Each **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** and **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** must use one of the criteria set out in requirements R1.1 through R1.14, inclusive, for each specific circuit terminal to prevent its phase protective relay settings from limiting transmission system loadability while maintaining reliable protection of the **bulk electric system** for all fault conditions and evaluate the phase protective relay's loadability at zero point eight five (0.85) per unit voltage and a **power factor** angle of thirty (30) degrees.

R1.1 Set transmission line relays so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifty (150 %) percent of the highest seasonal facility rating of a circuit for the available defined loading duration nearest to four (4) hours, expressed in amperes;

R1.2 Set transmission line relays so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifteen (115 %) percent of the highest seasonal 15-minute facility rating of a circuit, expressed in amperes;

R1.3 Set transmission line relays so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of the maximum theoretical power transfer capability, using a ninety (90) degree angle between the sending-end and receiving-end voltages and either reactance or complex impedance of the circuit, expressed in amperes, using one of the following to perform the power transfer calculation:

R1.3.1 an infinite source, i.e. zero source impedance, with a one point zero zero (1.00) per unit bus voltage at each end of the transmission line; or

R1.3.2 an impedance at each end of the transmission line, which reflects the actual system source impedance with a one point zero five (1.05) per unit voltage behind each source impedance;

R1.4 Set transmission line relays on series compensated transmission lines so they do not operate at or below the maximum power transfer capability of the transmission line, determined as the greater of:

(a) one hundred and fifteen (115 %) percent of the highest emergency rating of the series capacitor, or

(b) one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of the maximum power transfer capability of the circuit, expressed in amperes, calculated in accordance with requirement R1.3, using the full transmission line inductive reactance;

R1.5 Set transmission line relays on weak source systems so they do not operate at or below one hundred and seventy (170%) percent of the maximum end-of-line three-phase fault magnitude, expressed in amperes;

R1.6 Set transmission line relays applied on transmission lines connected to a **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** remote to load so they do not operate at or below two hundred and thirty (230%) percent of the total nameplate capability of all the **generating units** at the facility;

R1.7 Set transmission line relays applied at the load center terminal, remote from a **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility**, so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of the maximum current flow from the load to the generation source under any system configuration;

R1.8 Set transmission line relays applied on the system-end of transmission lines that serve load

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remote to the system so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of the maximum current flow from the system to the load under any system configuration;

R1.9 Set transmission line relays applied on the load-end of transmission lines that serve load remote to the system so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifteen (115%) of the maximum current flow from the load to the system under any system configuration;

R1.10 Set transformer fault protection relays and transmission line relays on transmission lines terminated only with a transformer so that they do not operate at or below the greater of:

- (a) one hundred and fifty (150%) percent of the applicable maximum transformer nameplate rating, expressed in amperes, including the forced cooled ratings corresponding to all installed supplemental cooling equipment; or
- (b) one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of the highest established emergency transformer rating;

R1.11 Set load responsive transformer fault protection relays, if used, such that the protection settings do not expose the transformer to a fault level and duration that exceeds the transformer's mechanical withstand capability;

R1.12 For transformer overload protection relays that do not comply with requirement R1.10:

- (a) set the relays to allow the transformer to be operated at an overload level of at least one hundred and fifty (150%) percent of the maximum applicable nameplate rating, or one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of the highest emergency transformer rating, whichever is greater;
- (b) the protection relay must allow overload in subsection 1.12(a) for at least fifteen (15) minutes to allow the **ISO** to take controlled action to relieve the overload;
- (c) install supervision for the relays using either a top oil or simulated winding hot spot temperature element; and
- (d) the relay setting should be no less than one hundred (100°C) degrees Celsius for the top oil or one hundred and forty (140°C) degrees Celsius for the winding hot spot temperature;

R1.13 When the desired transmission line capability is limited by the requirement to adequately protect the transmission line, set the transmission line distance relays to a maximum of one hundred and twenty five (125%) percent of the apparent impedance, at the impedance angle of the transmission line, subject to the following constraints:

R1.13.1 Set the maximum torque angle to ninety (90) degrees or the highest setting supported by the manufacturer;

R1.13.2 Evaluate the relay loadability in amperes at the relay trip point at zero point eight five (0.85) per unit voltage and a **power factor** angle of thirty (30) degrees; and

R1.13.3 Include a relay setting component of eighty seven (87%) percent of the current calculated in requirement R1.13.2 in the facility rating determination for the circuit; and

R1.14 Where other situations present practical limitations on circuit capability, set the phase protection relays so they do not operate at or below one hundred and fifteen (115%) percent of such limitations.

R2 Each **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** and **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** must set its out-of-step blocking elements to allow tripping of phase

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protective relays for faults that occur during the loading conditions used to verify transmission line relay loadability per requirement R1.

R3 Any **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** or **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** that uses a circuit capability with the practical limitations described in requirements R1.6, R1.7, R1.8, R1.9, R1.13, or R1.14 must use the calculated circuit capability as the facility rating of the circuit and must obtain the agreement of the **ISO** to use the calculated circuit capability.

R4 Any **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** or **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** that uses requirement R1.2 as the basis for verifying transmission line relay loadability must provide the **ISO** with an updated list of circuits associated with those transmission line relays at least once each calendar year, with no more than fifteen (15) months between reports.

R5 Any **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** or **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** that uses requirement R1.13 as the basis for verifying transmission line relay loadability must provide the **ISO** with an updated list of circuits associated with those transmission line relays at least once each calendar year, with no more than fifteen (15) months between reports.

R6 The **ISO** must conduct an assessment at least once each calendar year, with no more than fifteen (15) months between assessments, by applying the criteria in Appendix 2 to identify the circuits in its Planning Coordinator area for which the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** and **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** must comply with requirements R1 through R5. The **ISO** must:

R6.1 Maintain a list of circuits per the application of Appendix 2, including an effective date that is no earlier than twenty-four (24) months from identification of the circuits; and

R6.2 Provide the list of circuits to the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, **legal owner** of a **generating unit** and **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** within its Planning Coordinator area within thirty (30) days of the establishment of the initial list and within thirty (30) days of any changes to that list.

4. Measures

The following measures correspond to the requirements identified in section 3 of this **reliability standard**. For example, MR1 is the measure for R1.

MR1 Evidence of using one of the criteria set out in requirements R1.1 through R1.14 as required in requirement R1 exists. Evidence may include:

- (a) spreadsheets or summaries of calculations to show that each of its transmission relays is set in accordance with one of the criteria set out in requirements R1.1 through R1.14; and
- (b) coordination curves or summaries of calculations that show that relays set per criterion set out in requirement R1.11 do not expose the transformer to fault levels and durations beyond those indicated in the **reliability standard**.

MR2 Evidence of setting its out-of-step blocking elements as required in requirement R2 exists. Evidence may include spreadsheets or summaries of calculations.

MR3 Evidence of using, and obtaining the agreement to use, the calculated circuit capability as required in requirement R3 exists. Evidence may include:

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- (a) facility rating spreadsheets or facility rating database to show that the calculated circuit capability was used as the facility rating of the circuit; and
- (b) dated correspondence to show that the **ISO** agreed to the calculated circuit capability.

MR4 Evidence of providing the **ISO** with an updated list of circuits as required in requirement R4 exists. Evidence may include email or mail to the appropriate **ISO** recipient with the updated list which may either be a full list, a list of incremental changes to the previous list, or a statement that there are no changes to the previous list.

MR5 Evidence of providing the **ISO** with an updated list of circuits as required in requirement R5 exists. Evidence may include email or mail to the appropriate **ISO** recipient with the updated list which may either be a full list, a list of incremental changes to the previous list, or a statement that there are no changes to the previous list.

MR6 Evidence of conducting an assessment as required in requirement R6 exists. Evidence may include power flow results, calculation summaries or study reports that the **ISO** used the criteria established within Appendix 2 to identify the circuits in its Planning Coordinator area.

MR6.1 Evidence of maintaining the list of circuits as required in requirement R6.1 exists. Evidence may include a documented list of circuits with the effective date and the revision history captured.

MR6.2 Evidence of providing the list of circuits as required in requirement R6.2 exists. Evidence may include email or mail to the applicable entities.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 – *Associated Switch Yard with Load-Responsive Phase Protection Systems*

Appendix 2 – *Criteria for Identifying Circuits and Establishing a List*

Revision History

Effective	Description
April 1, 2015	for requirements R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) transmission lines operated at two hundred (200) kV and above; and (b) transformers with low voltage terminals connected at two hundred (200) kV and above.
April 1, 2014	for requirement R6
April 1, 2016	for requirements R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) transmission lines operated below two hundred (200) kV which the ISO identifies as essential to the reliability of the bulk electric system; and (b) transformers with low voltage terminals connected below two hundred (200) kV the ISO identifies as essential to the reliability of the bulk electric system.

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Appendix 1 – Associated Switch Yard with Load-Responsive Phase Protection Systems

1. This **reliability standard** includes any protective functions which could trip with or without time delay, on load current, including:
 - (a) phase distance;
 - (b) out-of-step tripping;
 - (c) switch-on-to-fault;
 - (d) overcurrent relays;
 - (e) communications aided **protection schemes** including:
 - (i) permissive overreach transfer trip;
 - (ii) permissive under-reach transfer trip;
 - (iii) directional comparison blocking; and
 - (iv) directional comparison unblocking; and
 - (f) 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.
2. The following **protection systems** are excluded from the requirements of this **reliability standard**:
 - (a) relay elements that are only enabled when other relays or associated systems fail, including:
 - (i) overcurrent elements that are only enabled during loss of potential conditions; and
 - (ii) elements that are only enabled during a loss of communications except as noted in subsection 1(f) above;
 - (b) **protection systems** intended for the detection of ground fault conditions;
 - (c) **protection systems** intended for protection during stable power swings;
 - (d) generator protection relays that are susceptible to load;
 - (e) relay elements used only for **remedial action scheme** purposes;
 - (f) **protection systems** that are designed only to respond in time periods which allow fifteen (15) minutes or greater to respond to overload conditions;
 - (g) thermal emulation relays which are used in conjunction with dynamic facility ratings; and
 - (h) relay elements associated with direct current lines.

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Appendix 2 – Criteria for Identifying Circuits and Establishing a List

The **ISO** must evaluate the following circuits:

- (a) transmission lines operated at one hundred (100) kV to two hundred (200) kV and transformers with low voltage terminals connected at one hundred (100) kV to two hundred (200) kV; and
- (b) transmission lines operated below one hundred (100) kV and transformers with low voltage terminals connected below one hundred (100) kV that are essential to the **reliability** of the **bulk electric system**.

Criteria

If any of the following criteria apply to a circuit, the **ISO** must identify the circuit as required in requirement R6.

- 1 A major transfer path within the Western **Interconnection** as defined by the Regional Entity.
- 2 The circuit is a monitored facility of an **interconnection reliability operating limit**, where the **interconnection reliability operating limit** was determined in the planning horizon pursuant to **reliability standard FAC-010-AB-2.1, System Operation Limits Methodology for the Planning Horizon**.
- 3 The circuit is identified through the following sequence of power flow analyses:
 - (a) simulate double **contingency** combinations selected by engineering judgment, without manual system adjustments in between the two (2) **contingencies** (reflects a situation where a system operator may not have time between the two (2) **contingencies** to make appropriate system adjustments), performed by the **ISO** for the one-to-five-year planning horizon;
 - (b) for circuits operated between one hundred (100) kV and two hundred (200) kV, evaluate the post-**contingency** loading, in consultation with the **legal owner**, against a threshold based on the facility rating assigned for that circuit and used in the power flow case by the **ISO**;
 - (c) when more than one (1) facility rating for that circuit is available in the power flow case, the **ISO** must base the threshold for selection on the facility rating for the loading duration nearest four (4) hours;
 - (d) the threshold for selection of the circuit will vary based on the loading duration assumed in the development of the facility rating:
 - (i) if the facility rating is based on a loading duration of up to and including four (4) hours, the circuit must comply with the standard if the loading exceeds one hundred and fifteen percent (115%) of the facility rating;
 - (ii) if the facility rating is based on a loading duration greater than four (4) and up to and including eight (8) hours, the circuit must comply with the standard if the loading exceeds one hundred and twenty percent (120%) of the facility rating; or
 - (iii) if the facility rating is based on a loading duration of greater than eight (8) hours, the circuit must comply with the standard if the loading exceeds one hundred and thirty percent (130%) of the facility rating; and
 - (e) radially operated circuits serving only load are excluded.

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- 4 The **ISO** must select the circuit based on technical studies or assessments, other than those specified in criteria 1 through 3, in consultation with the **legal owner**.
- 5 The **ISO** and the **legal owner** must mutually agree upon the circuit for inclusion.