

# Automação de Subestações

Prof. Lucas Silveira

## **Evolution of automation systems**

Two major developments led to the **advent of distributed control**:

- Integrated circuits.
- Communication systems.

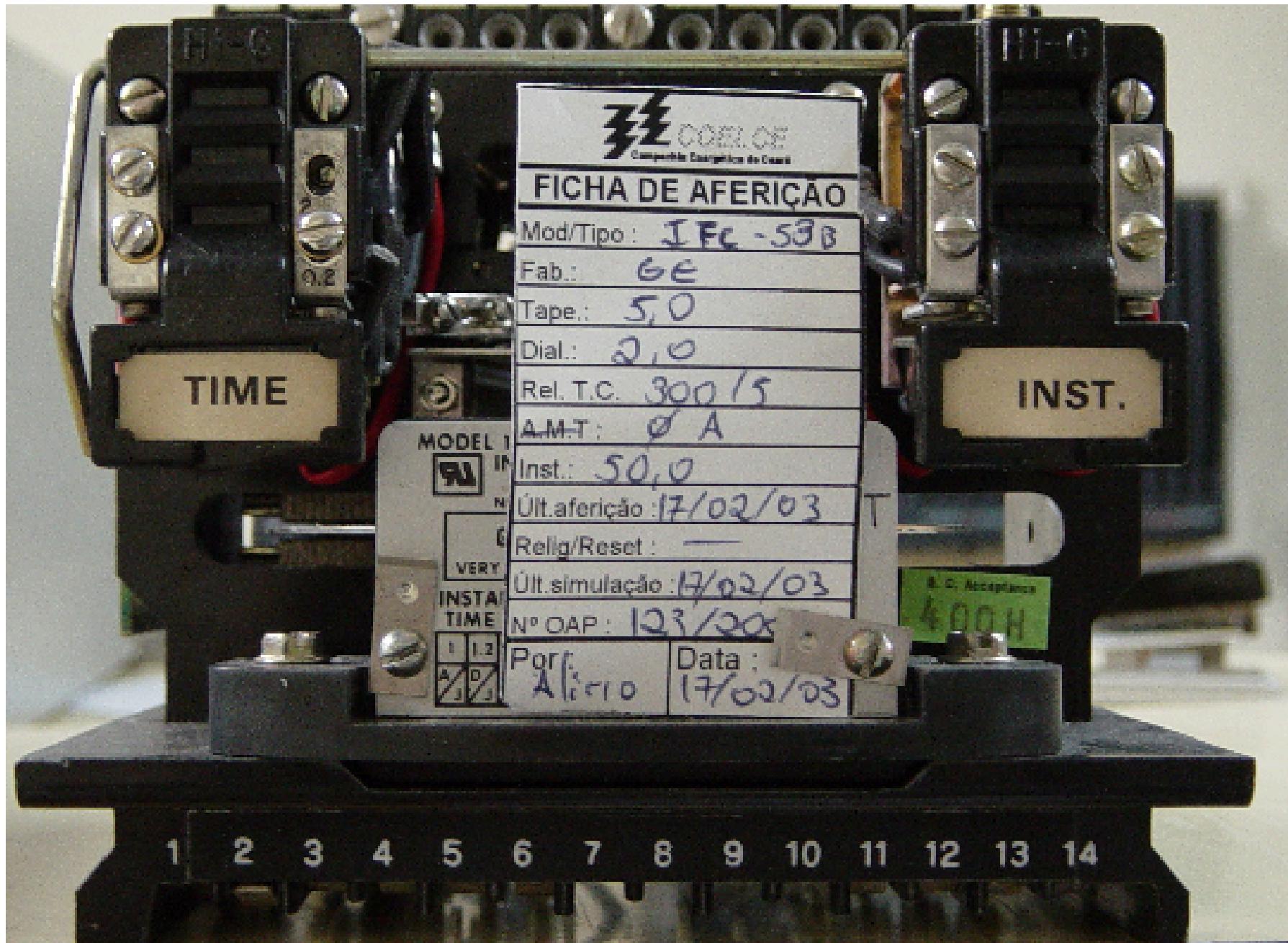
**Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems** are widely used for automation of the power sector and represent an **evolving field**.

As the **scope of supervisory control applications** changed, so did many of the fundamentals of supervisory control technology.

**During the early years all of the systems were electromechanical.**

The supervisory systems evolved to using:

- solid-state components,
- electronic sensors, and
- analog-to-digital convertors.





## History of automation systems

In this evolution, the same **remote terminal unit (RTU)** configuration was maintained.

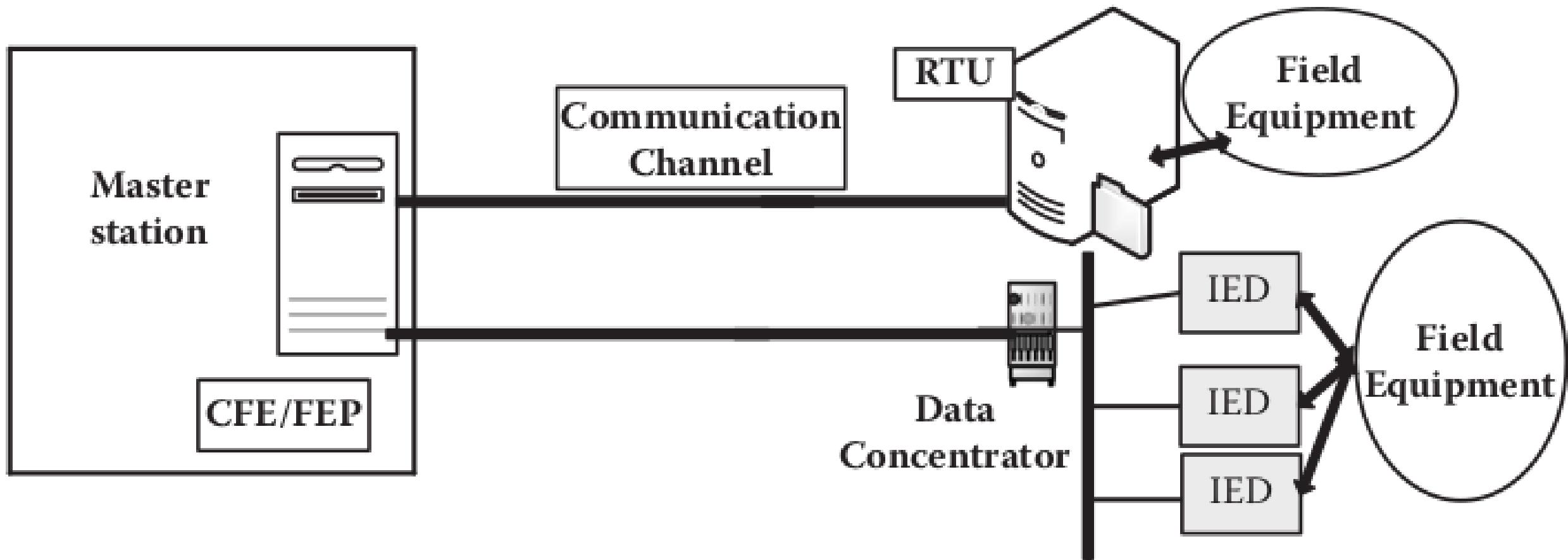
**The companies making the RTUs merely upgraded their technology** without looking at alternate ways of performing the RTU functions.

In the **1980s** process control companies began applying their technology and technical approach to the SCADA electric utility market:

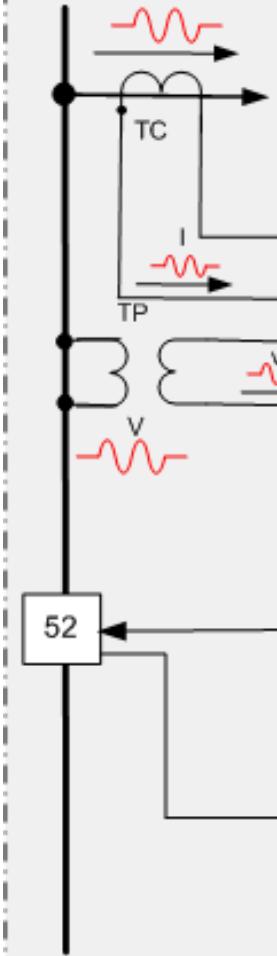
**RTUs used microprocessor-based logic to perform expanded functions.**

# Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems

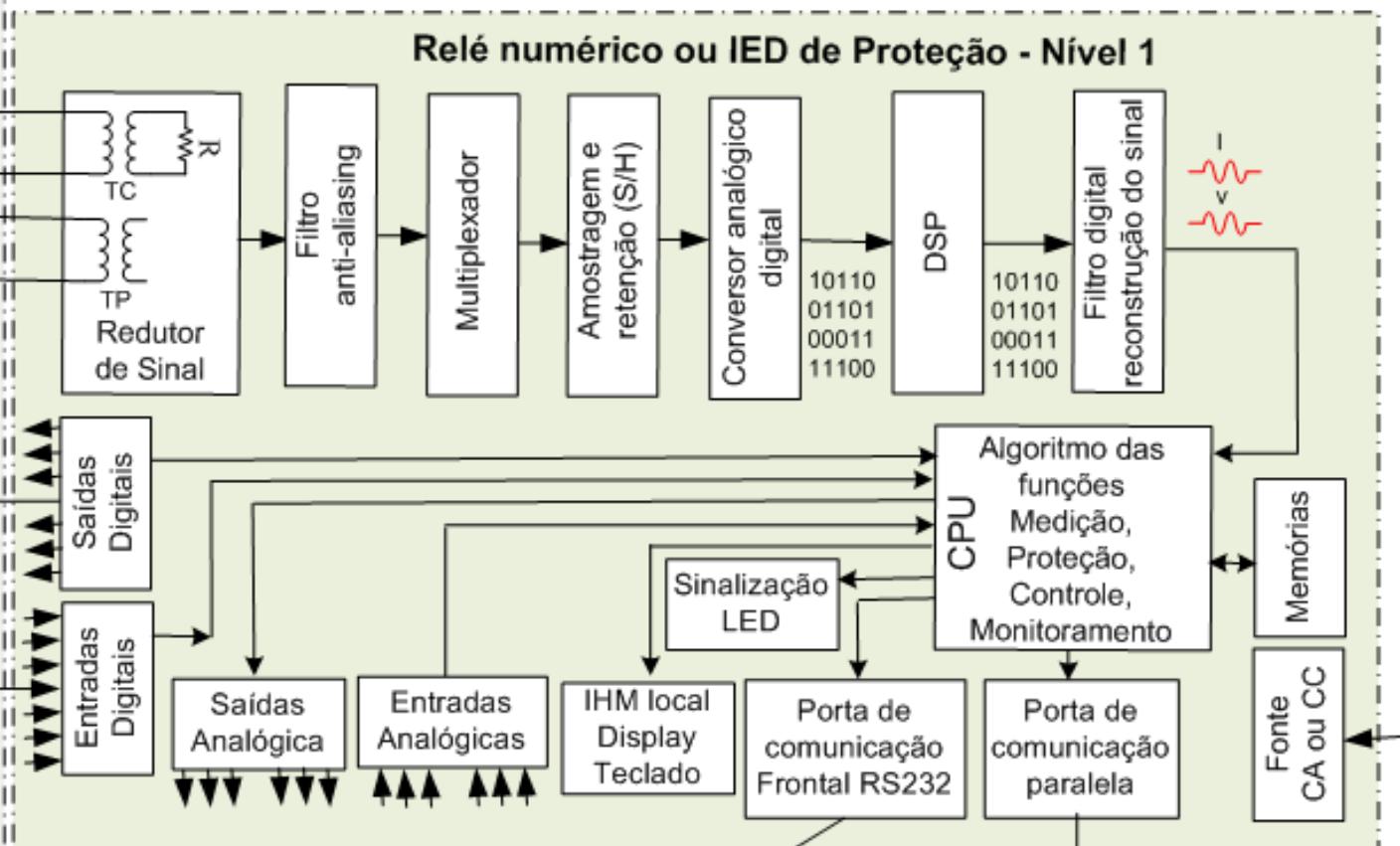
**Definition:** SCADA systems are defined as *a collection* of equipment that will provide an operator at a *remote location* with sufficient information to determine the *status* of particular equipment or a process and cause *actions* to take place regarding that equipment or process, without being physically present.



## Processo - Nível 0



## Relé numérico ou IED de Proteção - Nível 1

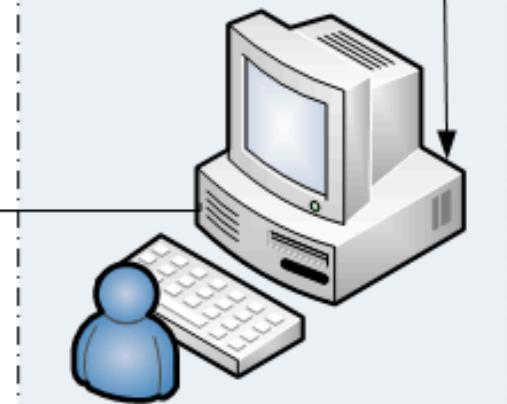


## COS - Nível 3



Nuvem

## UCS/SCADA - Nível 2



## **SCADA basic functions**

The basic SCADA functions include:

- Data acquisition.
- Remote control.
- Human-machine interface.
- Historical data analysis.
- Report writing.

# Unidade Terminal Remota

UTR são dispositivos que possuem basicamente:

- UPC: Unidade central de processamento.
- Cartões de E/S digitais e analógicas.
- Canais de comunicação com protocolos diversos.
- Podem ter ou não capacidade de implementação de lógicas programáveis.
- Podem ser distribuídas por bays (vãos) com interligação através de rede.

# Unidade Terminal Remota

- Os cartões de E/S digitais podem possuir suporte a SOE permitindo também a sincronização através de IRIG-B.
- Cartões de saída digital muitas vezes dispõem de funcionalidade de *Check Before Operator*.

# CLP: Controlador Lógico Programável

São dispositivos que também possuem:

- Uma ou mais UCP.
- Cartões de E/S digitais e analógicas.
- Canais de comunicação com diferentes protocolos.
- Sempre são programáveis com linguagens do tipo Ladder ou similar.

Não é usual aos CLPs terem funções tipo SOE com resolução de milissegundos.

Podem ser distribuídos por vãos, ligando-se através de uma rede de fibra ótica ou par metálico.

# Exemplo de UTR/CLP

Todas as variáveis de monitoramento e controle são concentradas nas UTR.

A UTR coletava as grandezas analógicas de tensões, correntes e estados digitais da SE, analogicamente e provinha um canal de comunicação para supervisão e controle.

A quantidade de cabos de monitoramentos e controle era grande. A interface com os equipamentos de campo eram basicamente:

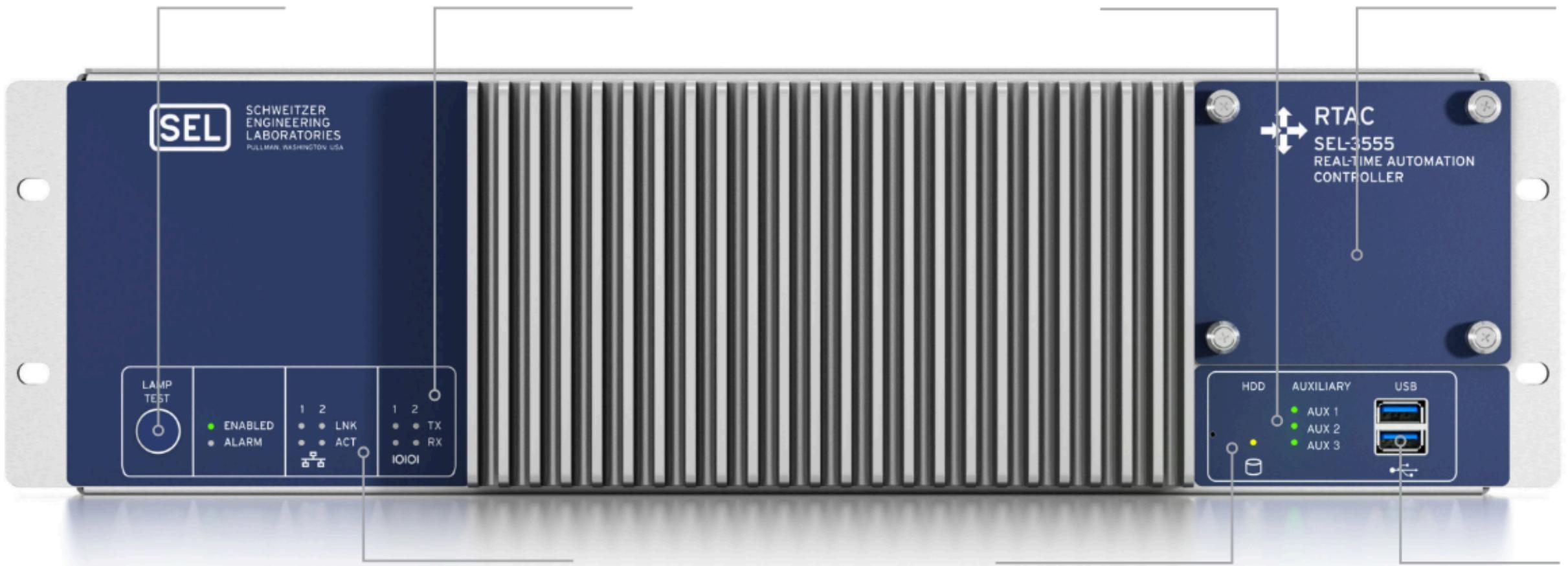
- Sinais de corrente e tensão AC
- Sinais de corrente 4 a 20 mA
- Entradas e saídas digitais

# Concentrador de Dados

Convertem protocolos da camada de aplicação.

Os concentradores de dados possuem características semelhantes ao módulo CPU das RTU. Eles também são chamados de Gateways de comunicação.

Sua principal função é coletar informações de outros equipamentos através de canais de comunicação.



Botão para  
teste de  
lâmpada

LEDs de atividade  
da porta serial

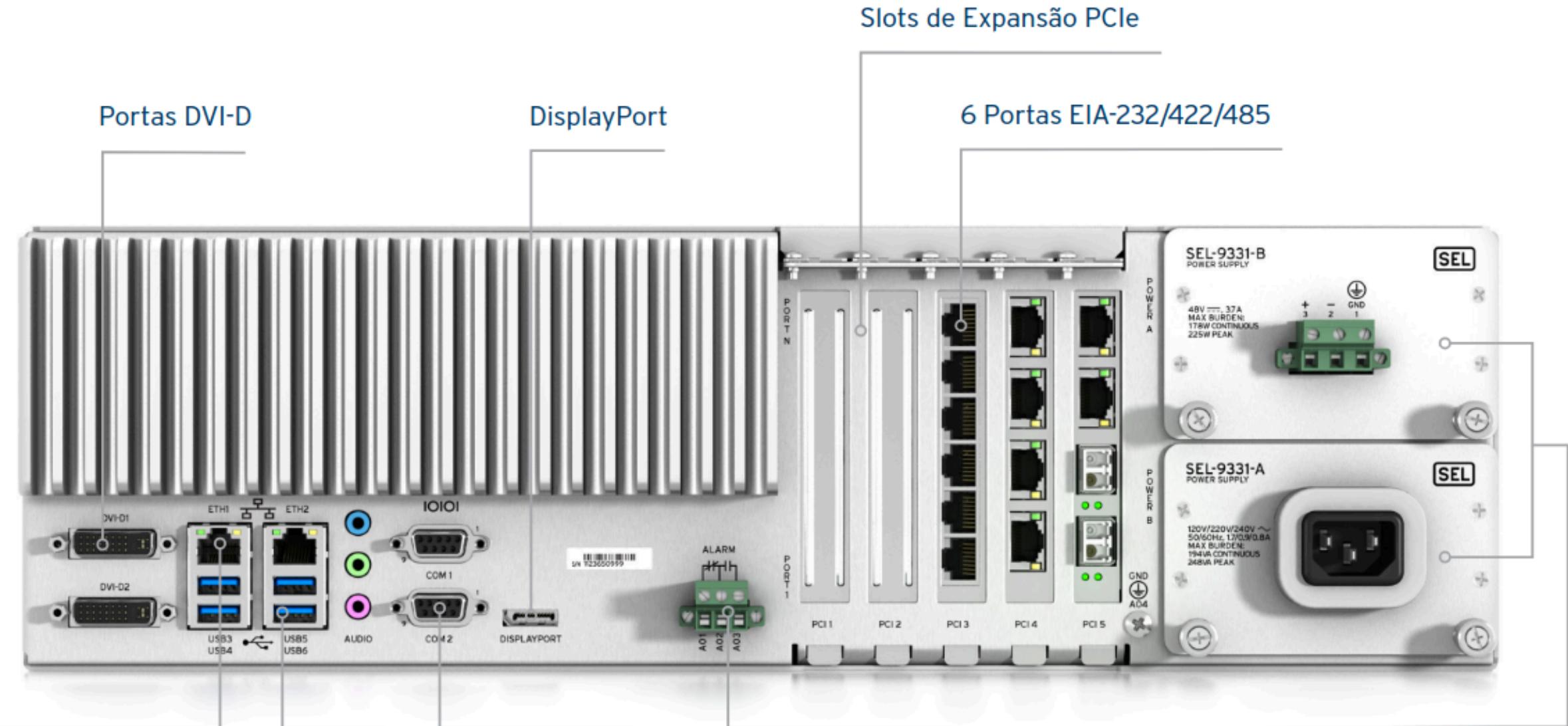
LEDs Bicolores  
Programáveis

SSD com  
capacidade de  
armazenamento  
de até 480 GB

LEDs de Atividade  
Ethernet

LED de atividade  
do SSD

2 Portas USB  
3.1 no Painel  
Frontal



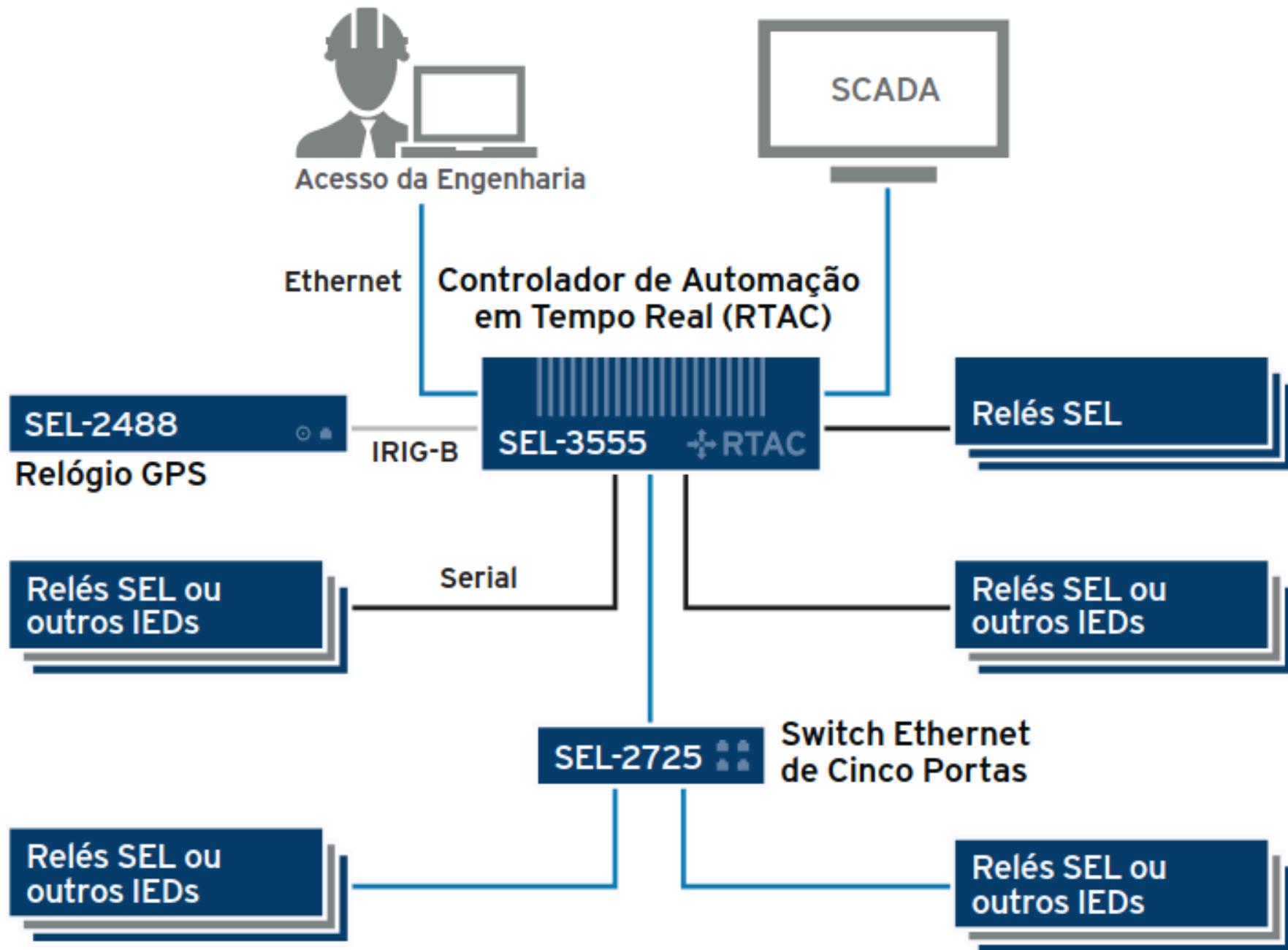
2 Portas Ethernet  
Gigabit de Alta  
Velocidade

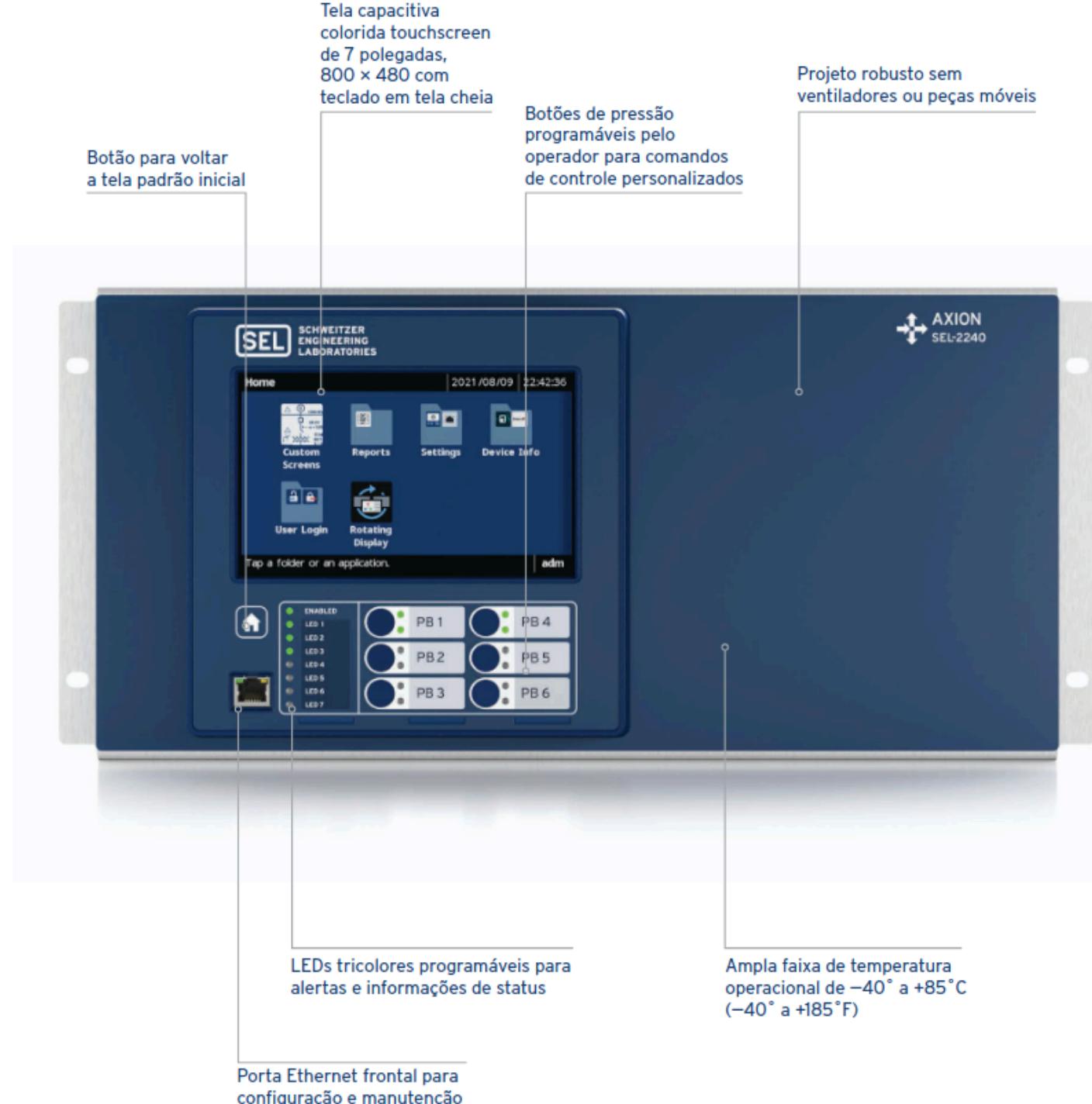
4 Portas  
USB 3.1

2 Portas EIA-232  
Integradas

Contato de saída  
de alarme Forma C

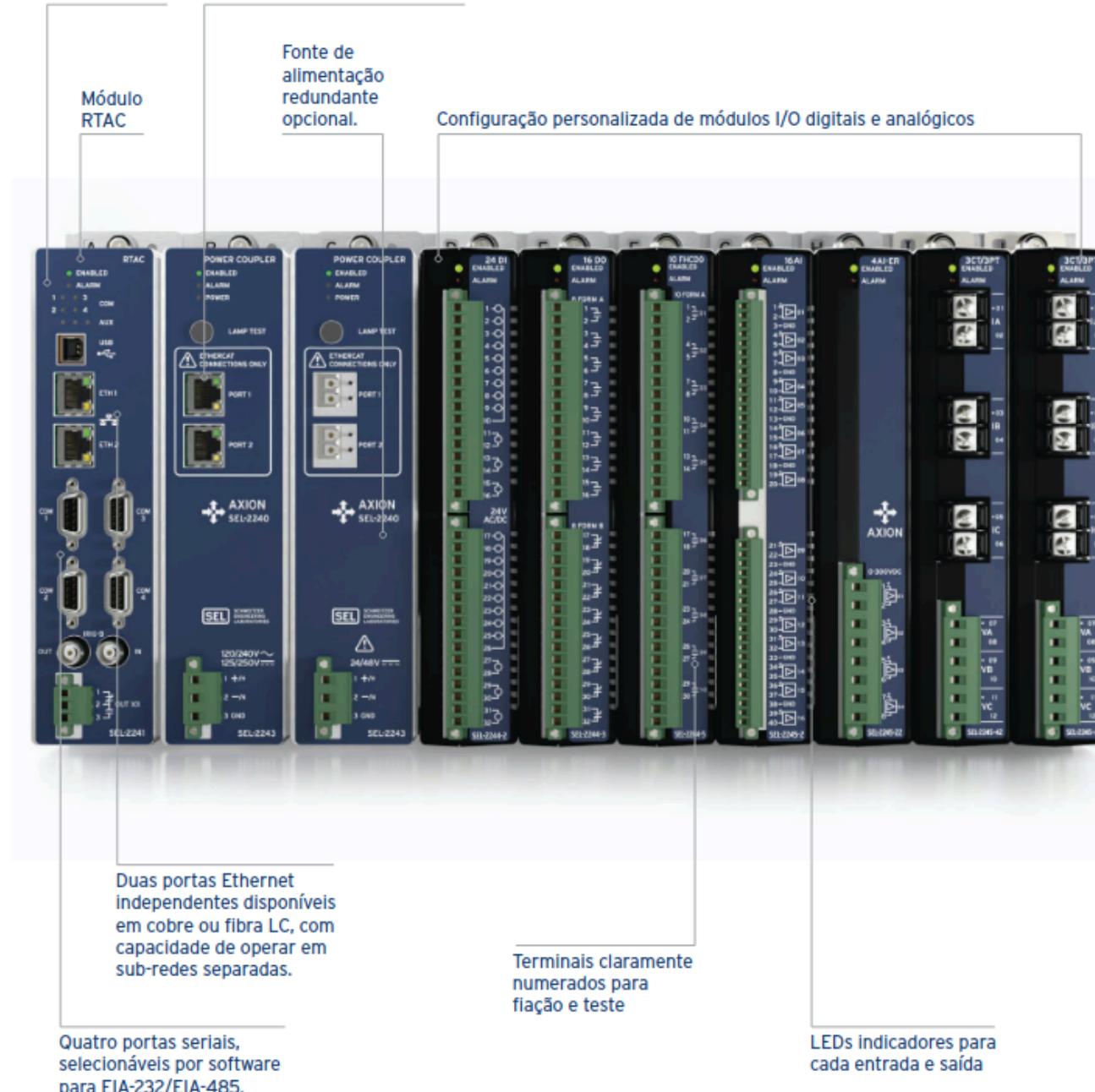
Duas fontes de  
alimentação de troca a  
quente (hot-swappable)





## Atividade serial e LEDs programáveis pelo usuário

Portas EtherCAT para expansão do nó Axion, disponíveis em cobre ou fibra LC



# Concentrador de Dados

Com o advento dos **IEDs** os equipamentos de proteção passaram a assumir também tarefas de controle, automação e suoervisão.

A *UTR foi substituída por concentradores de dados ou gateways* de comunicação e toda interface analógica por canais de comunicação e protocolos específicos.

É possível concluir que hoje o alicerce da automação da subestação é a **comunicação** entre dispositivos.

Antes de apresentar os principais protocolo presentes nas subestações é importante conhecer alguns dos principais equipamentos utilizados.

# Controlador de Automação Programável

- São equipamentos similares aos CLPs, porém estão destinados a uma automação distribuída.
- Possuem um número limitado de entradas e saídas digitais e analógicas pois são instalados próximos ao equipamento alvo da automação.
- Podem conter entradas RTD e interfaces analógicas para TCs e TPs.

# Medidores de Faturamento

São equipamentos utilizados para medição precisa de grandezas analógicas como:

- Correntes e tensões
- Potências
- Energias
- Fator de Potência
- Frequência

São ligados a **TCs de medição**.

# Medidores de Qualidade de Energia

São equipamentos utilizados para medição precisa de grandezas analógicas como:

- Correntes e tensões
- Harmônicas
- Taxa de distorções harmônica
- Sag/Swell
- Curva de carga

Ligados a TCs de proteção.

# Relés de Proteção Digital

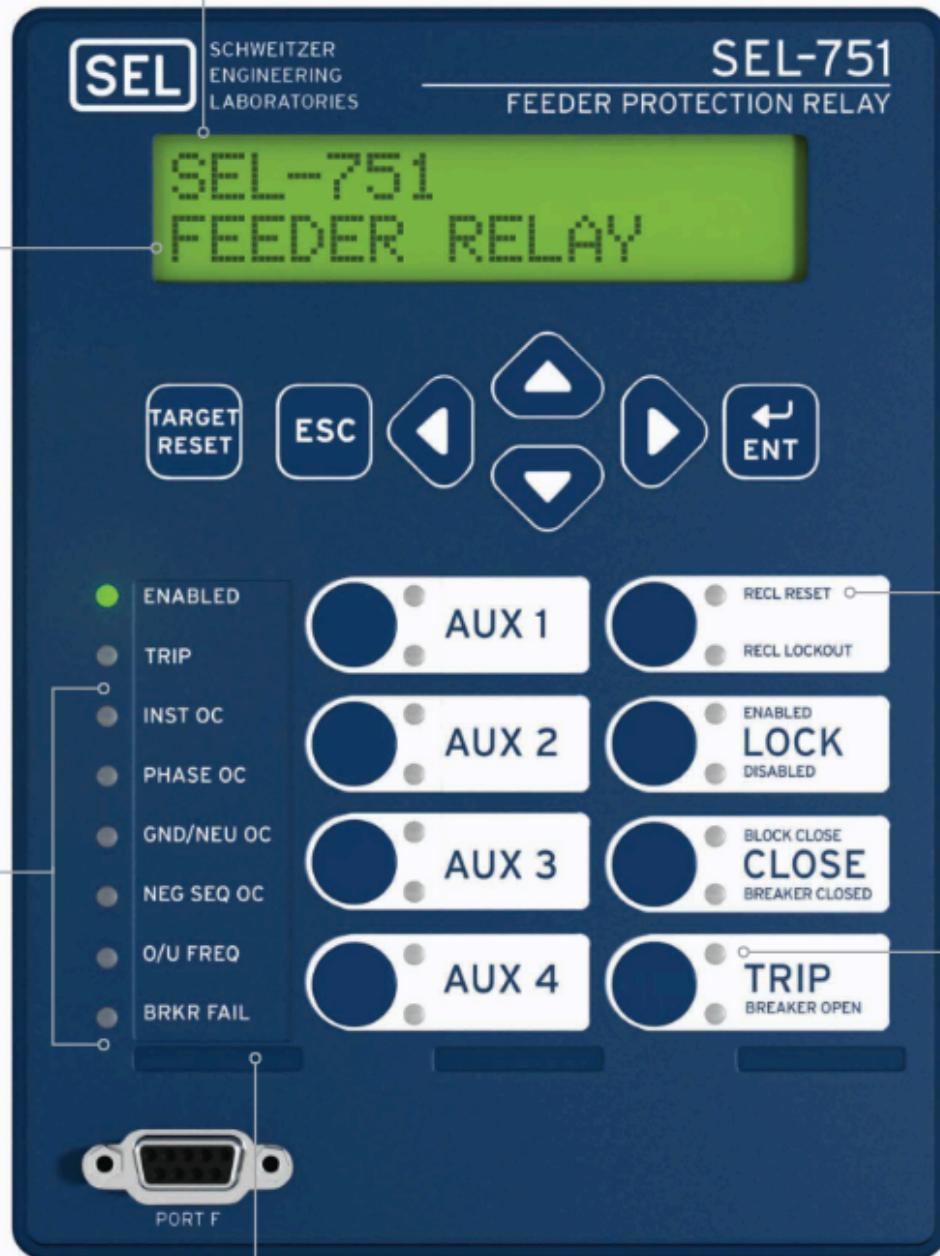
- São dispositivos de proteção dedicados ou multifunção.
- Além da função primária de proteção pode também acumular funções de:
  - Controlador de Bay
  - Automatizador de processos
  - Medidor de variáveis analógicas

Relés de proteção devem sempre prover meios de sincronismo de seus relógios internos para geração de oscilografias e sequenciais de eventos precisos.

Alguns relés também são capazes de realizar medições de sincro-fasores.

Tela de LCD 2x16

As mensagens padrão ou até 32 etiquetas de exibição personalizáveis notificam a equipe sobre os eventos do sistema de potência ou o status do relé.



LEDs tricolores  
programáveis no  
painel frontal.

Botões e etiquetas  
personalizáveis.

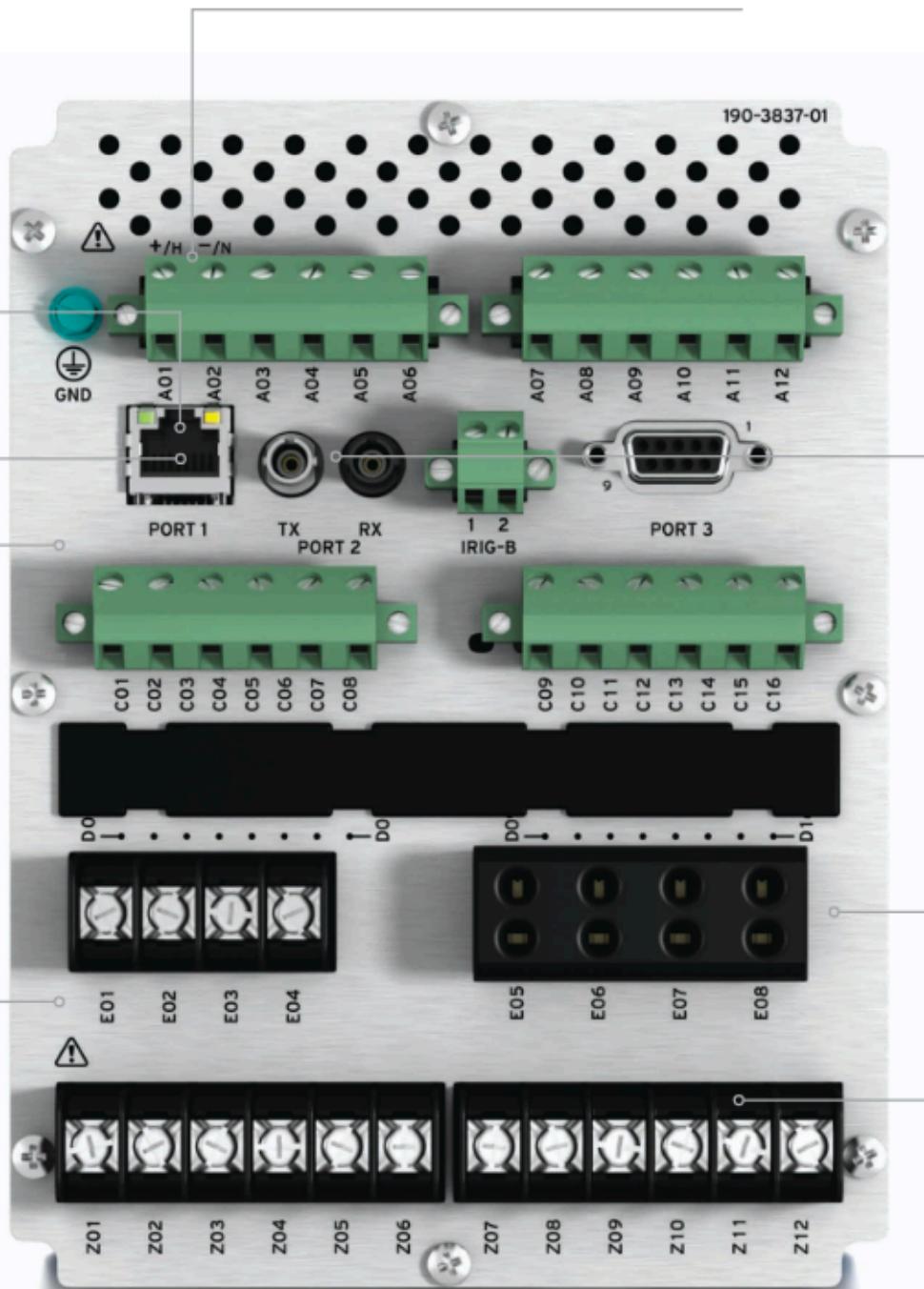
Dois LEDs tricolores  
programáveis  
por botão.

As opções de fontes de alimentação incluem  
110-250 Vcc/110-240 Vca ou 24-48 Vcc.

Uma ampla variedade de protocolos de comunicação e meios de comunicação proporcionam flexibilidade para a comunicação com outros dispositivos e sistemas de controle.

Acelere as transferências de firmware via porta Ethernet.

Os slots de cartão incluem posições para I/O opcional.



Porta de fibra óptica opcional.

Slot de cartão para cartões opcionais 8 AFD, Vsync/Vbat/4 AFD ou Vsync/Vbat/7 DI.

Entradas convencionais para TC e TP.

# Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs)

The industry standard definition of an IED is:

**Any device incorporating one or more processors with the capability to receive or send data/control from or to an external source (e.g., electronic multifunction meters, digital relays, and controllers).**

IEDs have been deployed extensively in power automation systems recently, and the shift from RTUs to IEDs is evident due to the integration and interoperability features of the IEDs.

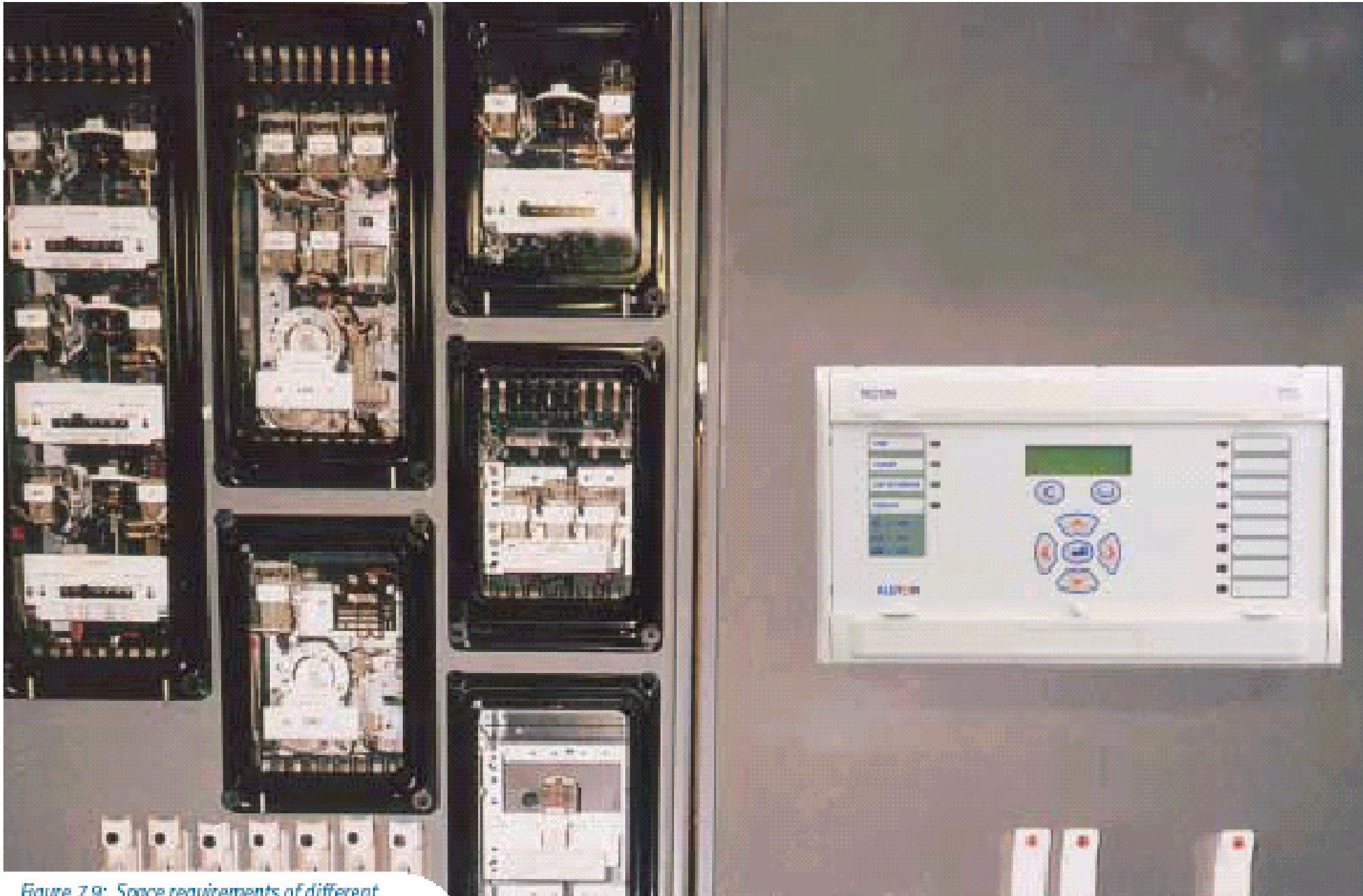
## Evolution of IEDs

IEDs were **introduced in the early 1980s** with microprocessor-based control features.

The deployment of IEDs is revolutionizing the protection, substation and distribution automation.

The protection relay migrated **from single-function conventional electromechanical types to multi-function microprocessor-based relays**.

Considerable **savings were achieved in relay panel and switchgear costs** by the adoption of the multi-function microprocessor-based relays.



*Figure 7.9: Space requirements of different relay technologies for some functionality*

## Evolution of IEDs

IED revolution started when **other functionalities** like accurate voltage and current phasor measurement, waveform capture, and metering were being incorporated into the relays.

The growth in:

- Communication infrastructure,
- Standardization of protocols, and
- Interoperability

Were major factors that led to the IED explosion. **IEDs are now the eyes, ears, and hands of the automation systems in a power utility.**

## Evolution of IEDs

These savings can be summarized in the following categories:

1. Lower installation and panel assembly cost
2. Shorter commissioning and maintenance times
3. Shorter system recovery time after a disturbance
4. Less revenue loss due to wrong settings and IED malfunction
5. Higher system reliability due to automation, integration, and adaptive settings
6. Smaller control houses

## IED functional block diagram

The modern IED architecture ensures that the device is:

- multipurpose,
- modular in nature,
- flexible and adaptable, and
- has robust communication capabilities.

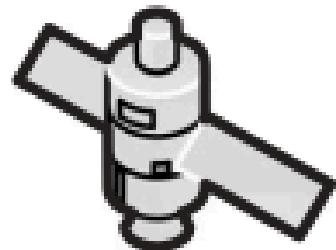
Communication capabilities include multiple selectable protocols, multi-drop facilities with multiple ports, and rapid response for real-time data.

## **IED functional block diagram**

IEDs also have tremendous data-processing capability for a variety of functions, for various applications like protection and metering.

IEDs have event recording capability that can be very useful for post-event analysis, for fault waveform recording, and for power quality measurements.

IEDs can also accept and send out analog and digital signals with selectable ratings, thus making the IEDs versatile.



GPS



Substation  
Server

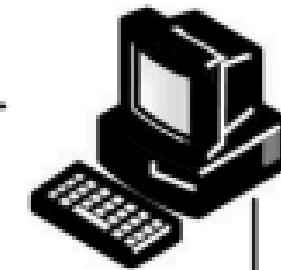


Metering

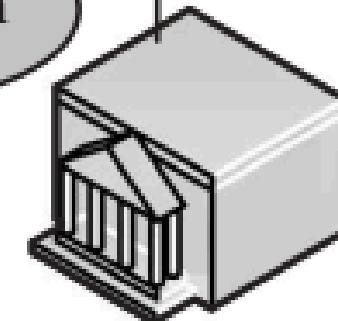
Monitoring

Control

Protection



Settings  
Configuration  
I/O Programming  
Disturbance  
Analysis  
Event record data  
Commissioning  
test



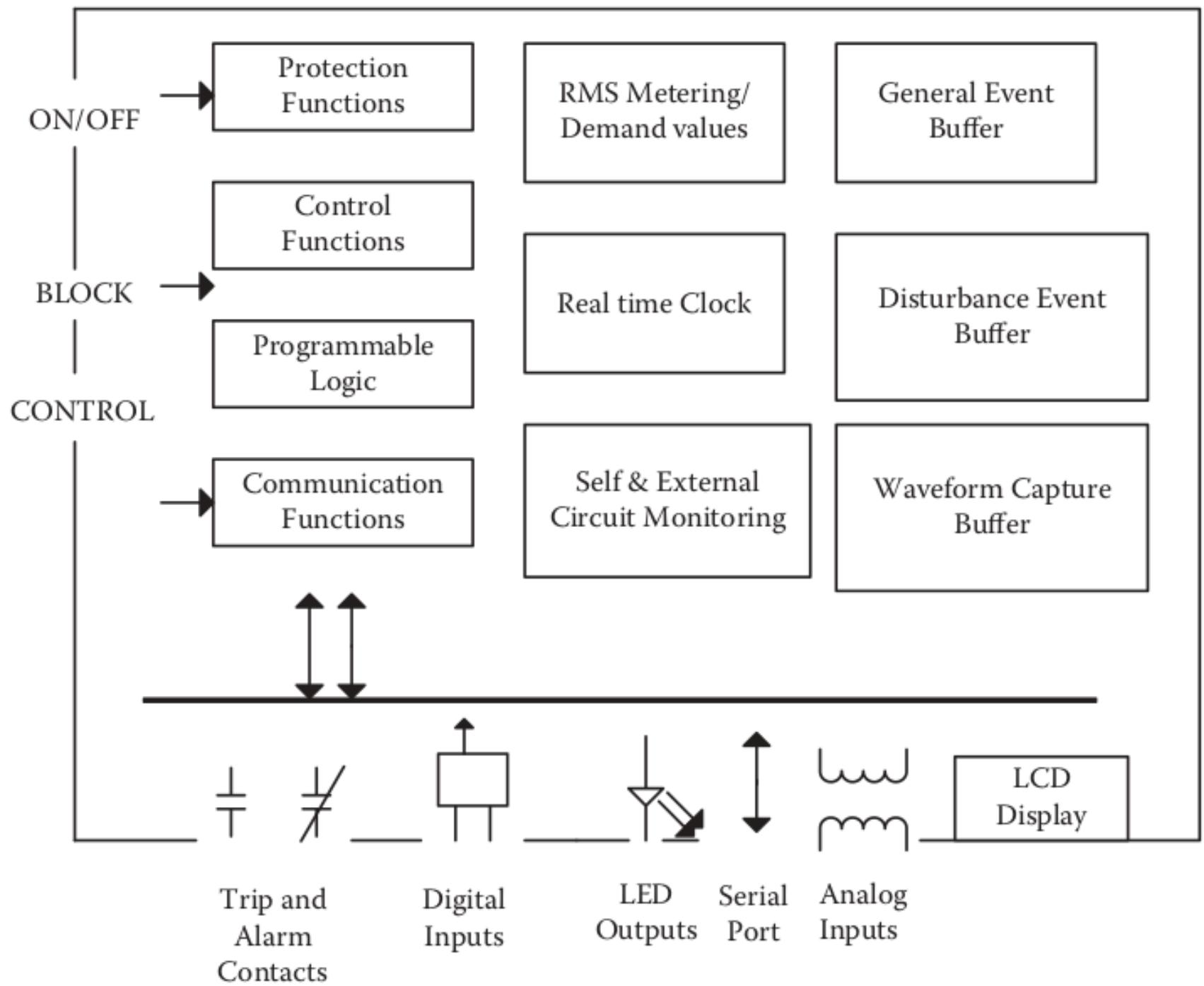
Office/  
Home

## 2.5.3 Hardware and software architecture of the IED

The hardware of IED should be designed with the future adaptability requirement in mind, whereas the software structure should ensure the independent:

- protection,
- control,
- metering, and
- communication functions.

IED hardware design utilizes draw out-type cards which is a great advantage, as the replacement can be done easily without disconnecting the terminal wires and removing the IED from the panel.

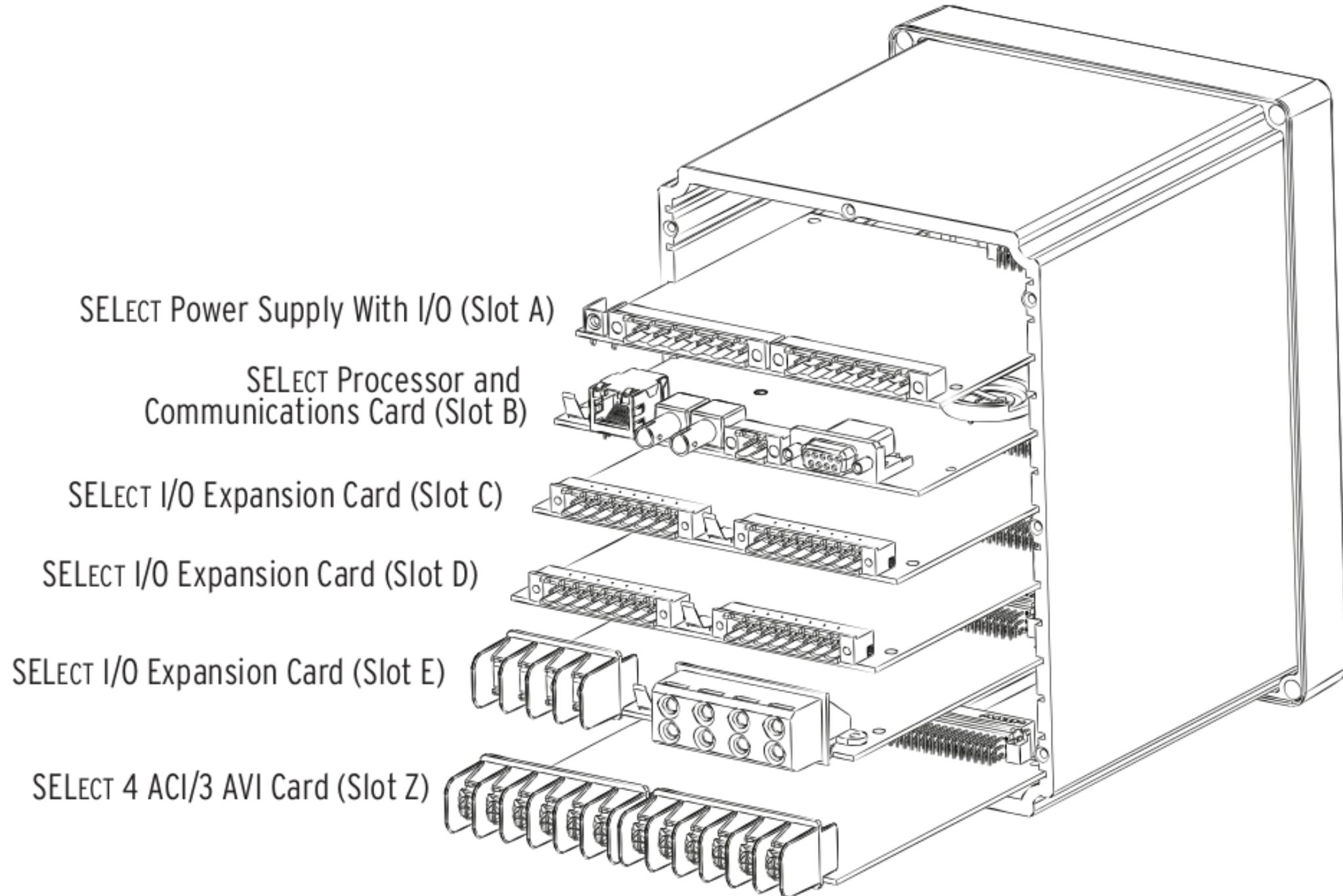


## 2.5.3 Hardware and software architecture of the IED

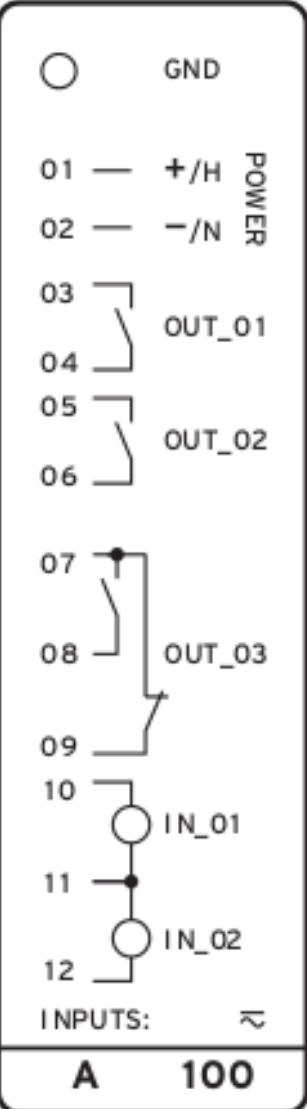
IED has the capability of **waveform capture and disturbance analysis capability.**

Metering and demand values recording are other features.

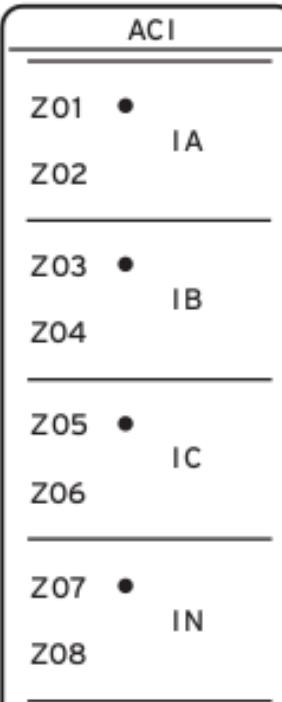
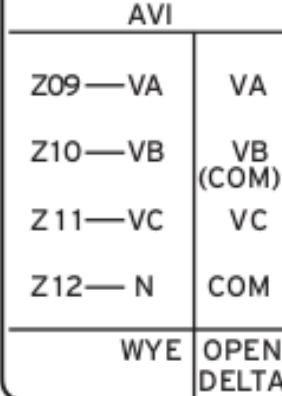
IED has the capability of programmable logics that eliminates an additional PLC usage.



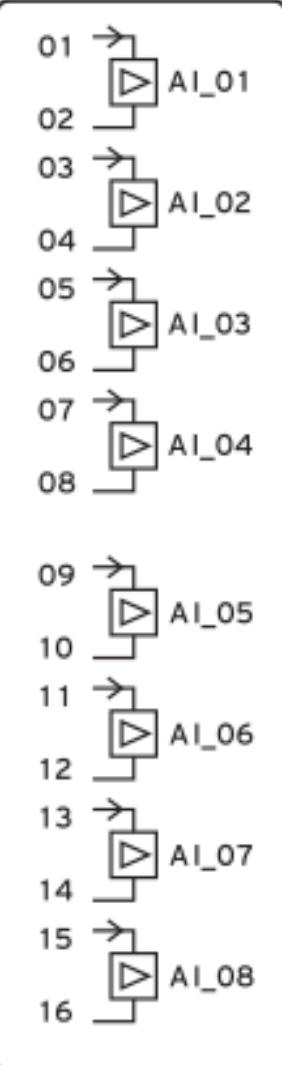
**Table 2.1 Power Supply Card Inputs Terminal Designation**

Side-Panel Connections Label	Terminal Number	Description
		Ground connection
01 — +/H POWER	A01, A02	Power supply input terminals
02 — -/N	A03, A04	OUT101, driven by OUT101 SELOGIC control equation
03 — OUT_01	A05, A06	OUT102, driven by OUT102 SELOGIC control equation
04 —	A07, A08, A09	OUT103, driven by OUT103 SELOGIC control equation
05 — OUT_02	A10, A11	IN101, drives IN101 element
06 —	A12, A11	IN102, drives IN102 element
07 —		
08 — OUT_03		
09 —		
10 — IN_01		
11 — IN_02		
12 —		
INPUTS: ~		
A	100	

**Table 2.4 4 ACI/3 AVI Current/Voltage Card Inputs Terminal Designation**

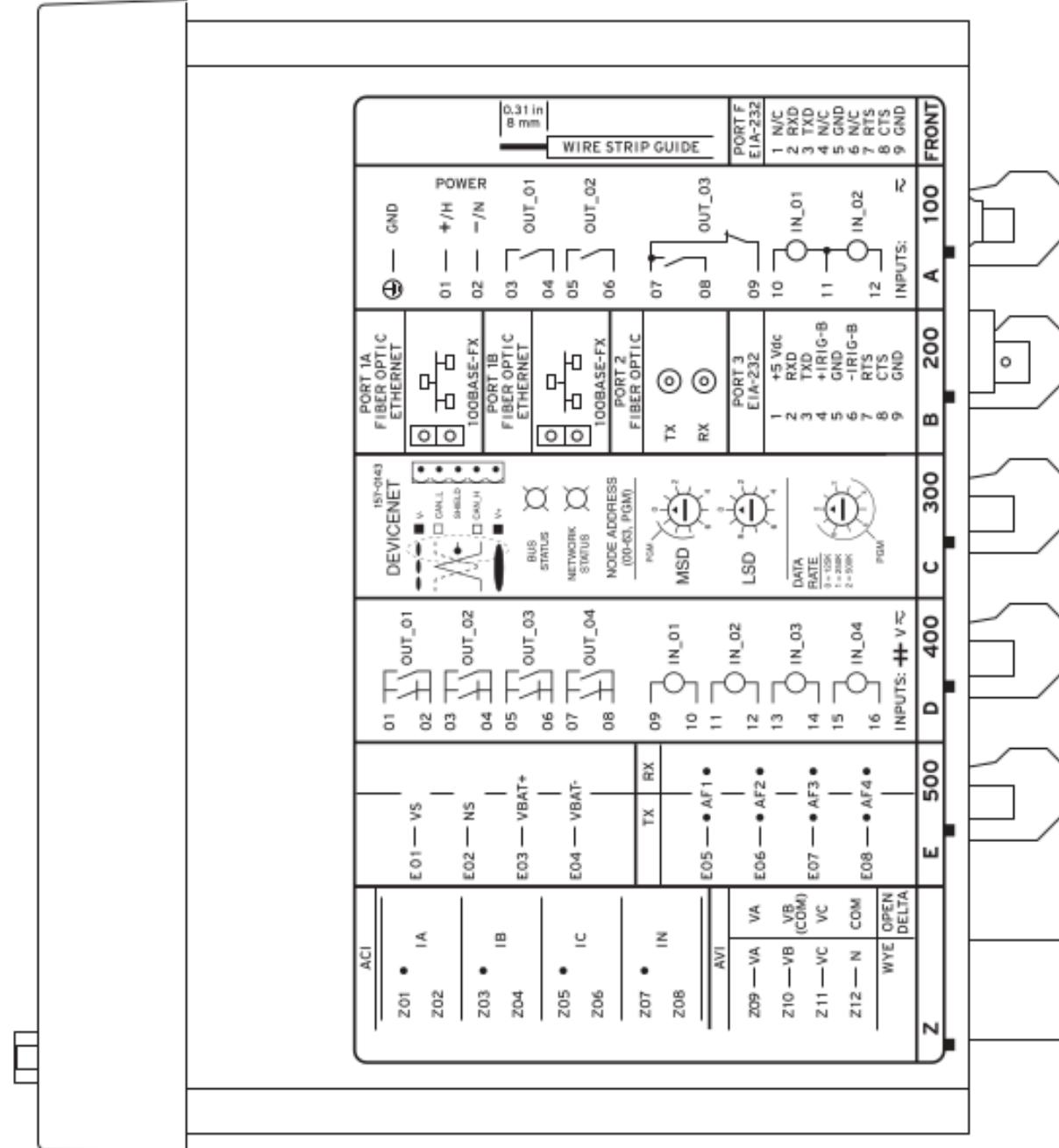
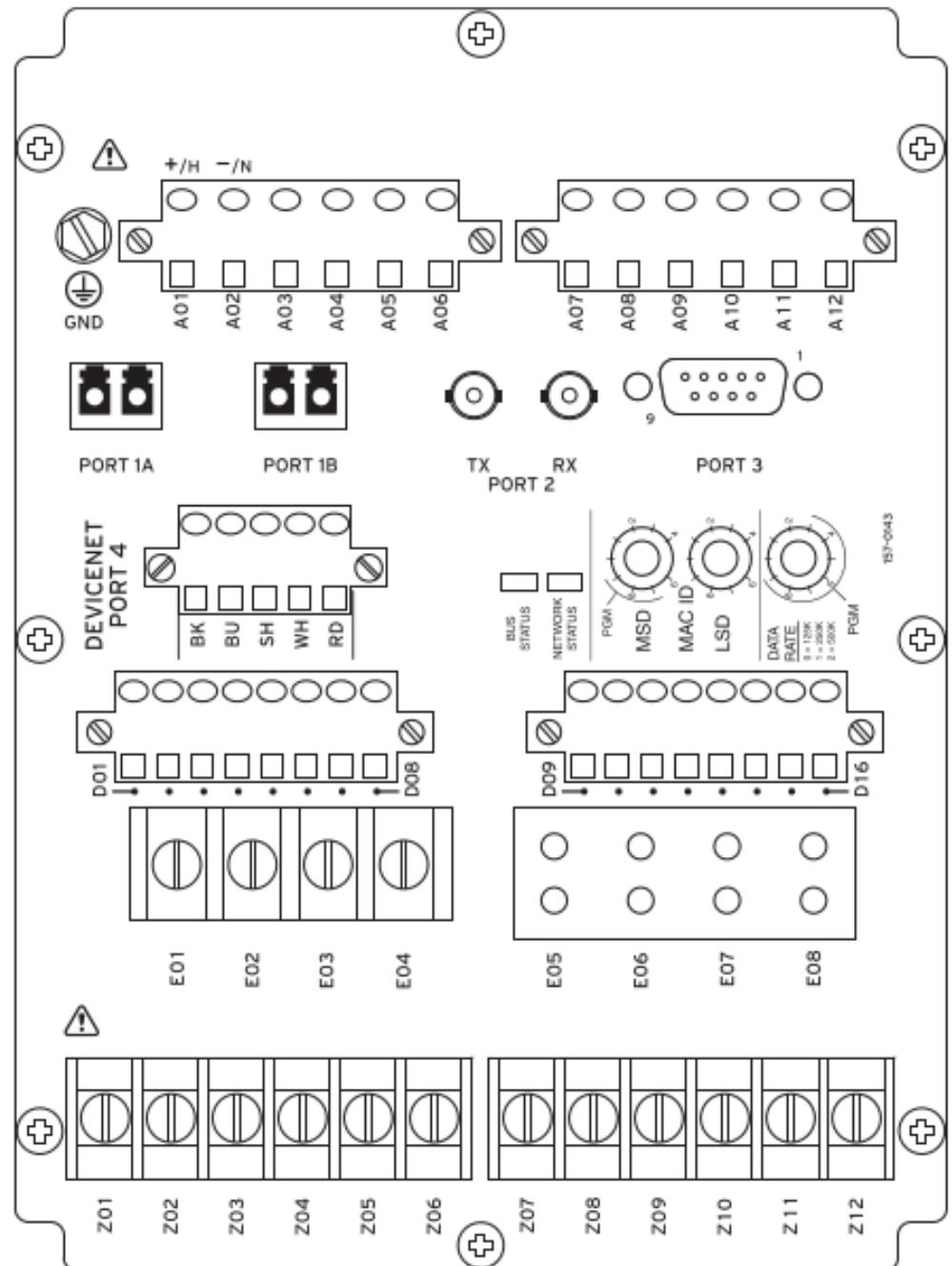
Side-Panel Connections Label	Terminal Number	Description
	Z01	IA, Phase A current input
	Z02	
	Z03	IB, Phase B current input
	Z04	
	Z05	IC, Phase C current input
	Z06	
	Z07	IN, Neutral current input
	Z08	
	Z09	VA, Phase A voltage input
	Z10	VB, Phase B voltage input
	Z11	VC, Phase C voltage input
	Z12	N, common connection for VA, VB, VC

**Table 2.6 Eight Analog Input (8 AI) Card Terminal Allocation**

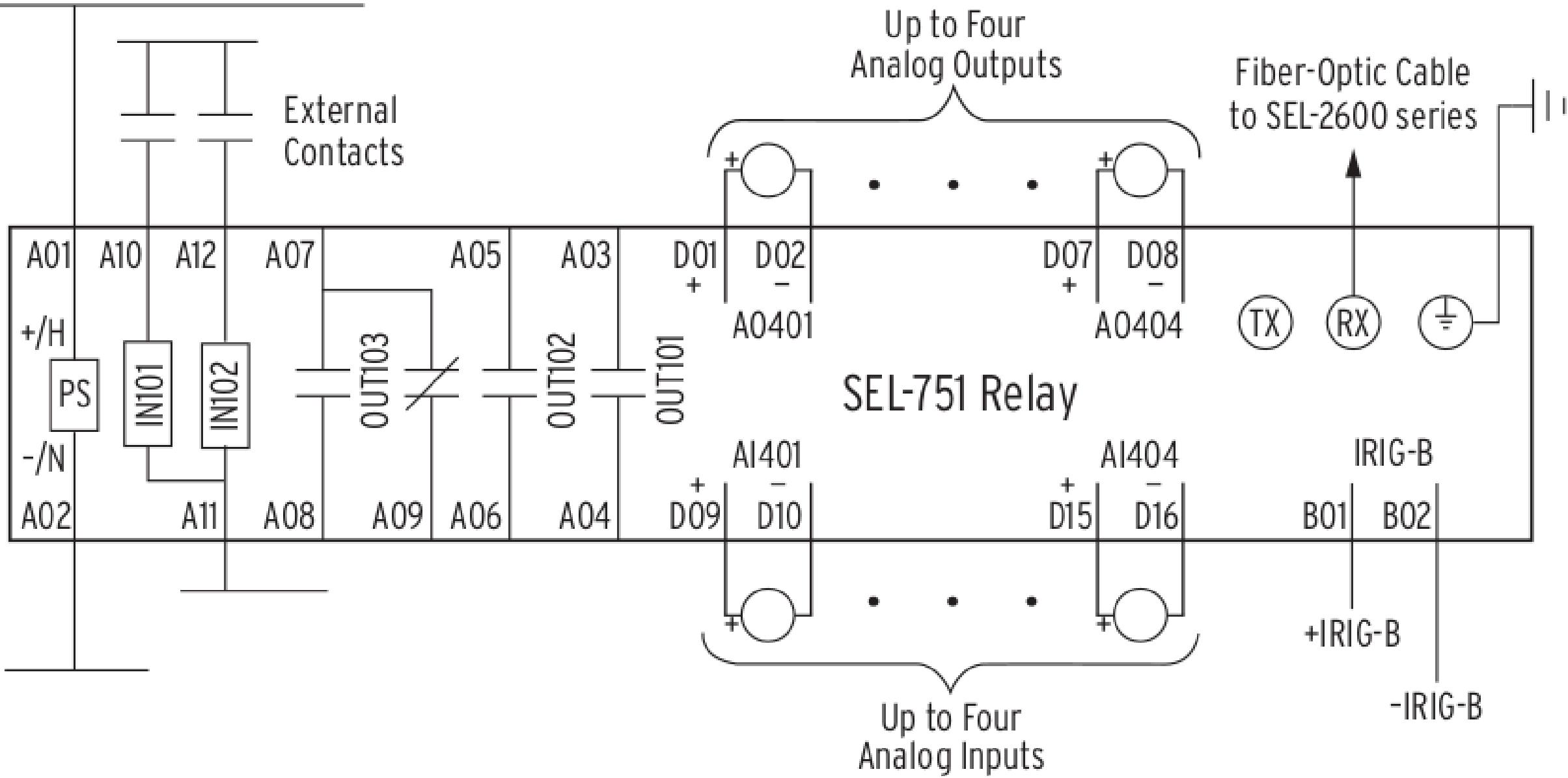
<b>Side-Panel Connections Label</b>	<b>Terminal Number</b>	<b>Description<sup>1</sup></b>
	01, 02	AIx01, Transducer Input number x01
	03, 04	AIx02, Transducer Input number x02
	05, 06	AIx03, Transducer Input number x03
	07, 08	AIx04, Transducer Input number x04
	09, 10	AIx05, Transducer Input number x05
	11, 12	AIx06, Transducer Input number x06
	13, 14	AIx07, Transducer Input number x07
	15, 16	AIx08, Transducer Input number x08

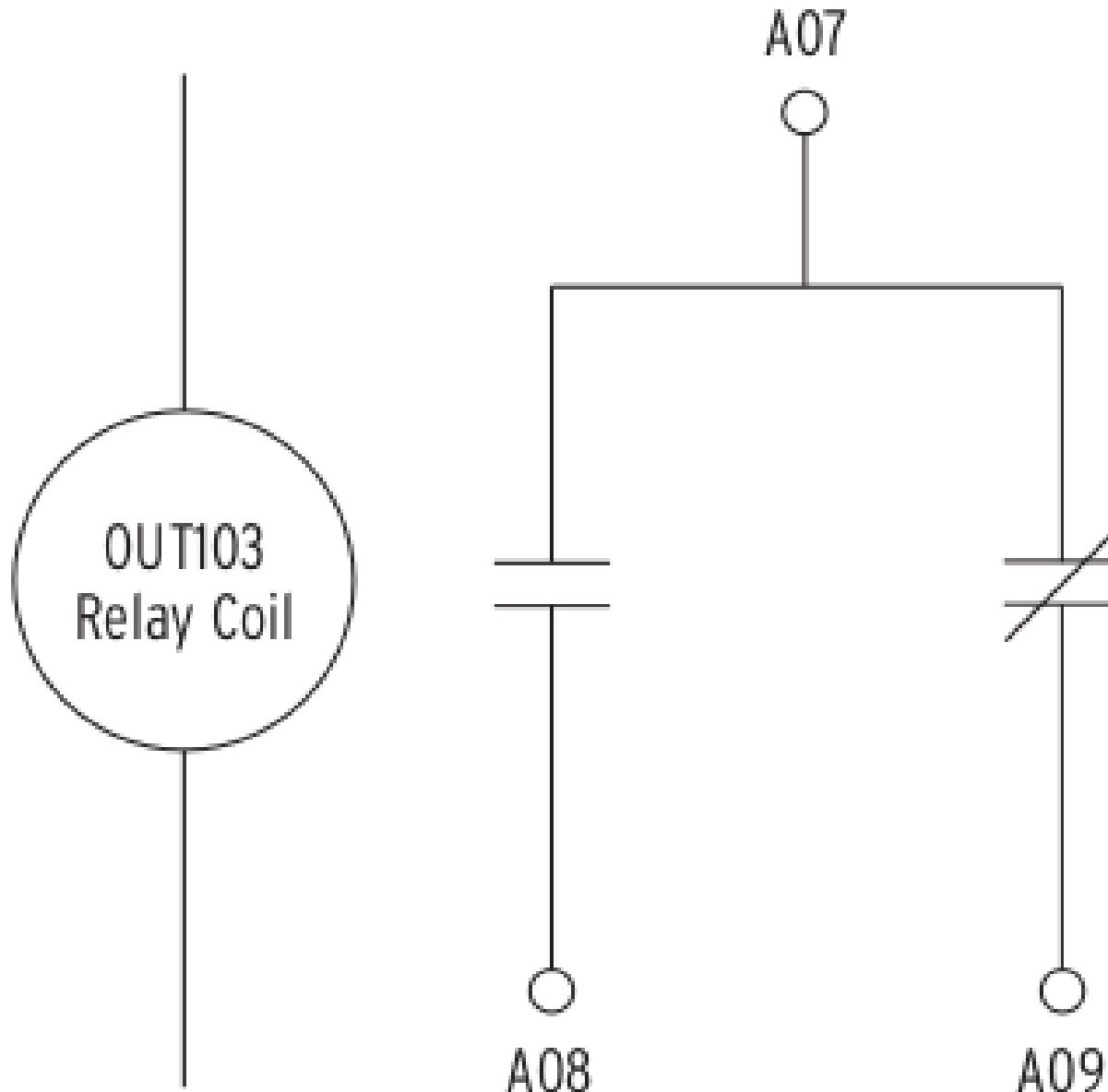
**Table 2.8 I/O (3 DI/4 DO/1 AO) Card Terminal Allocation**

Side-Panel Connections Label	Terminal Number	Description <sup>1</sup>
01	01, 02	OUTx01, driven by OUTx01 SELOGIC control equation
02	03, 04	OUTx02, driven by OUTx02 SELOGIC control equation
03	05, 06	OUTx03, driven by OUTx03 SELOGIC control equation
04	07, 08	OUTx04, driven by OUTx04 SELOGIC control equation
05	09, 10	AOx01, Analog Output Number 1
06	11, 12	INx01, Drives INx01 element
07	13, 14	INx02, Drives INx02 element
08	15, 16	INx03, Drives INx03 element
09		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
INPUTS:	≈	



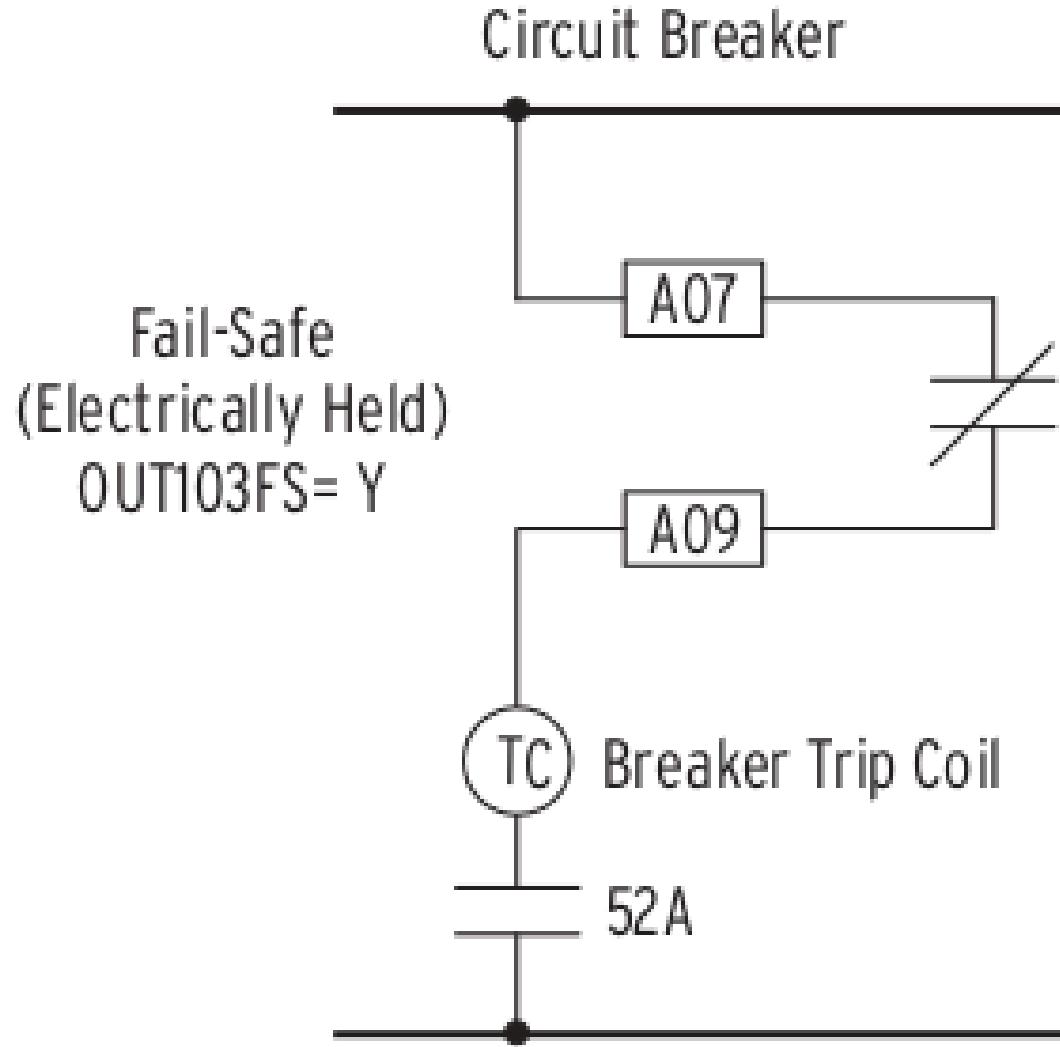
# SEE DOCUMENTATION FOR INPUT VOLTAGE RATING





Contacts shown with  
OUT103 relay coil de-energized

**Figure 2.14 Output OUT103 Relay Output Contact Configuration**

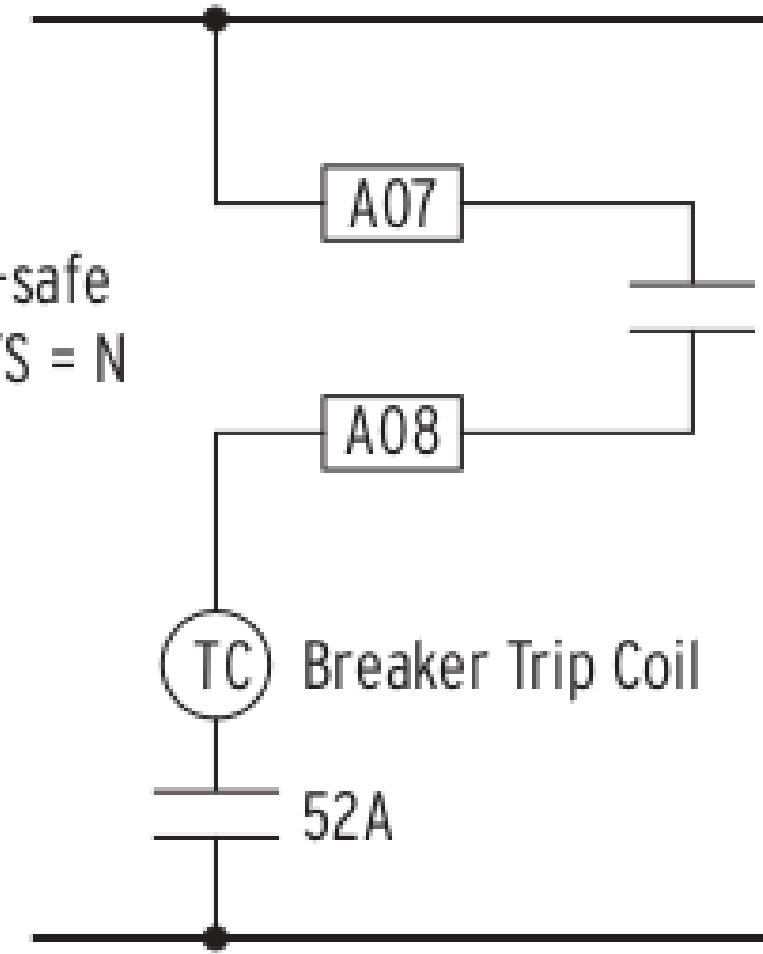


Fail-Safe  
(Electrically Held)  
OUT103FS = Y

Breaker Trip Coil

52A

Nonfail-safe  
OUT103FS = N



A07

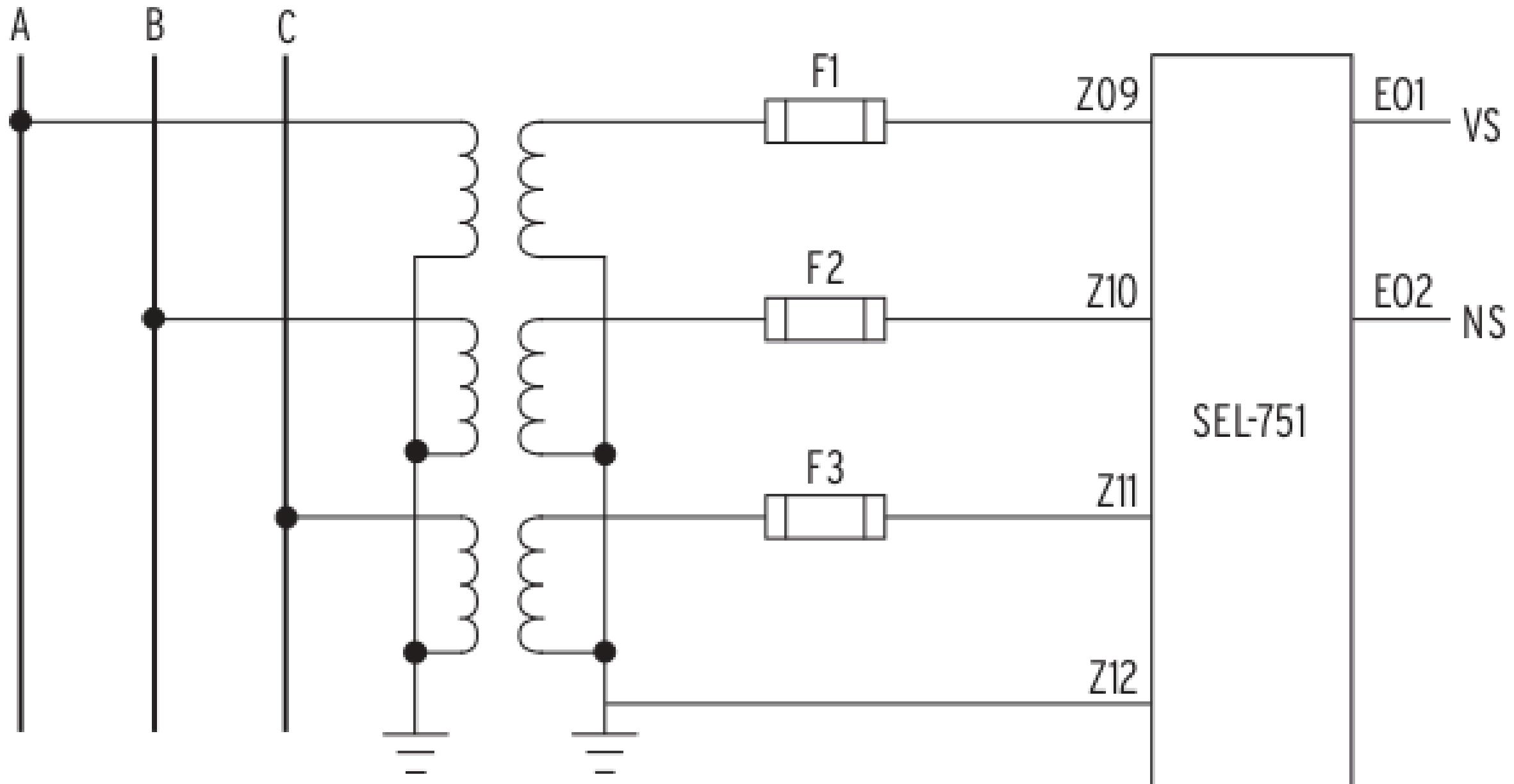
A08

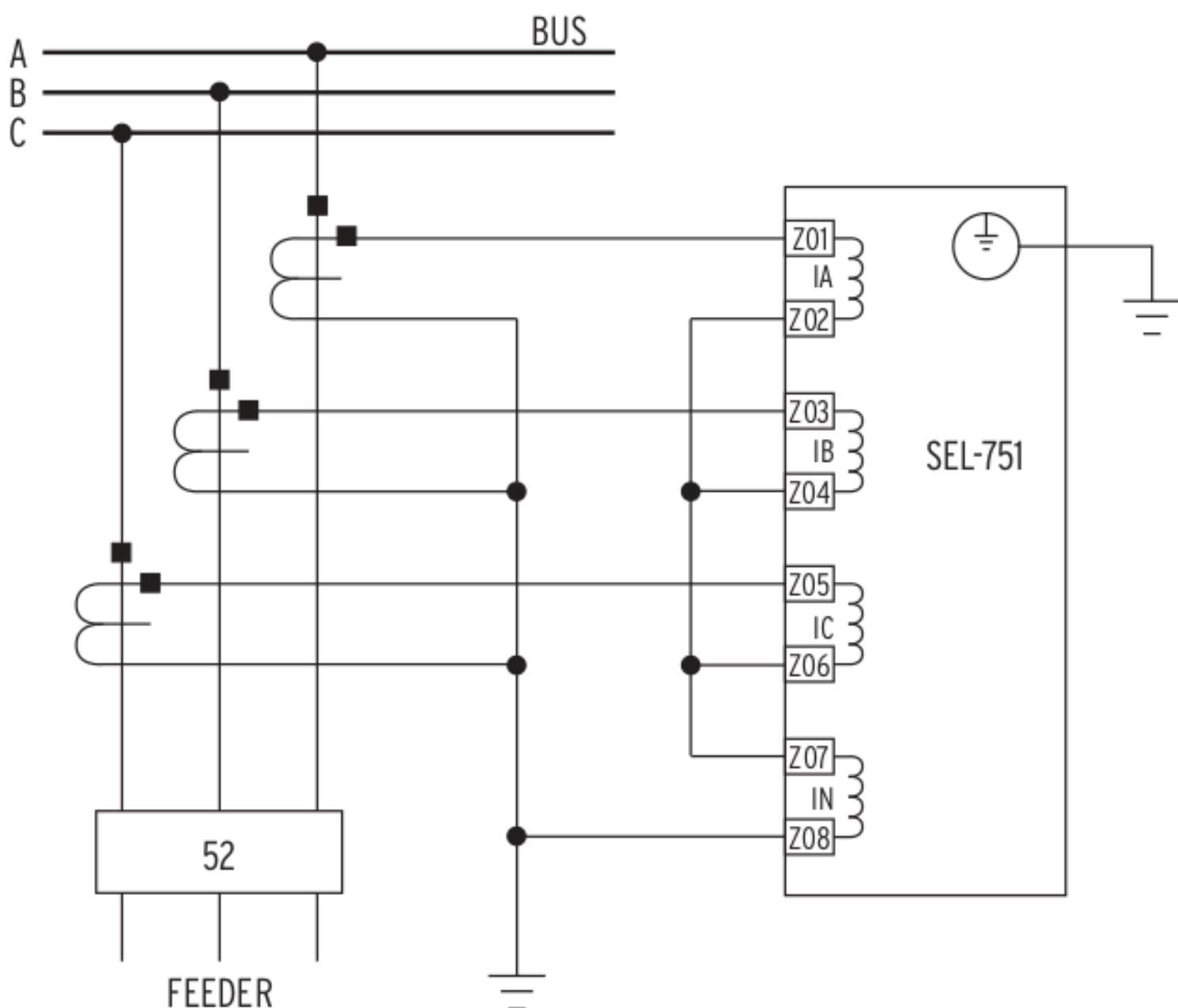
TC

52A

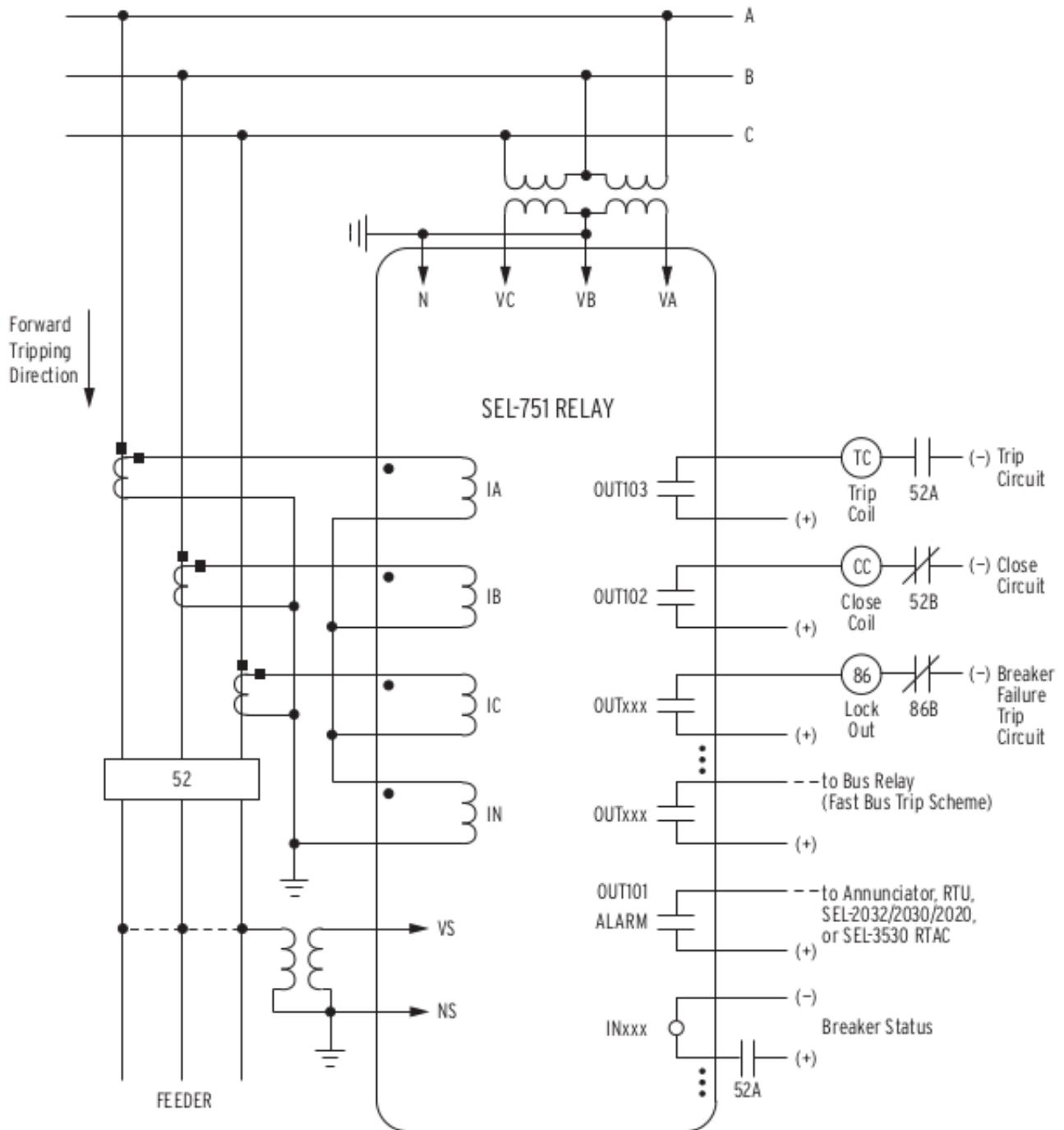
**Figure 2.15 OUT103 Contact Fail-Safe and Nonfail-Safe Options**

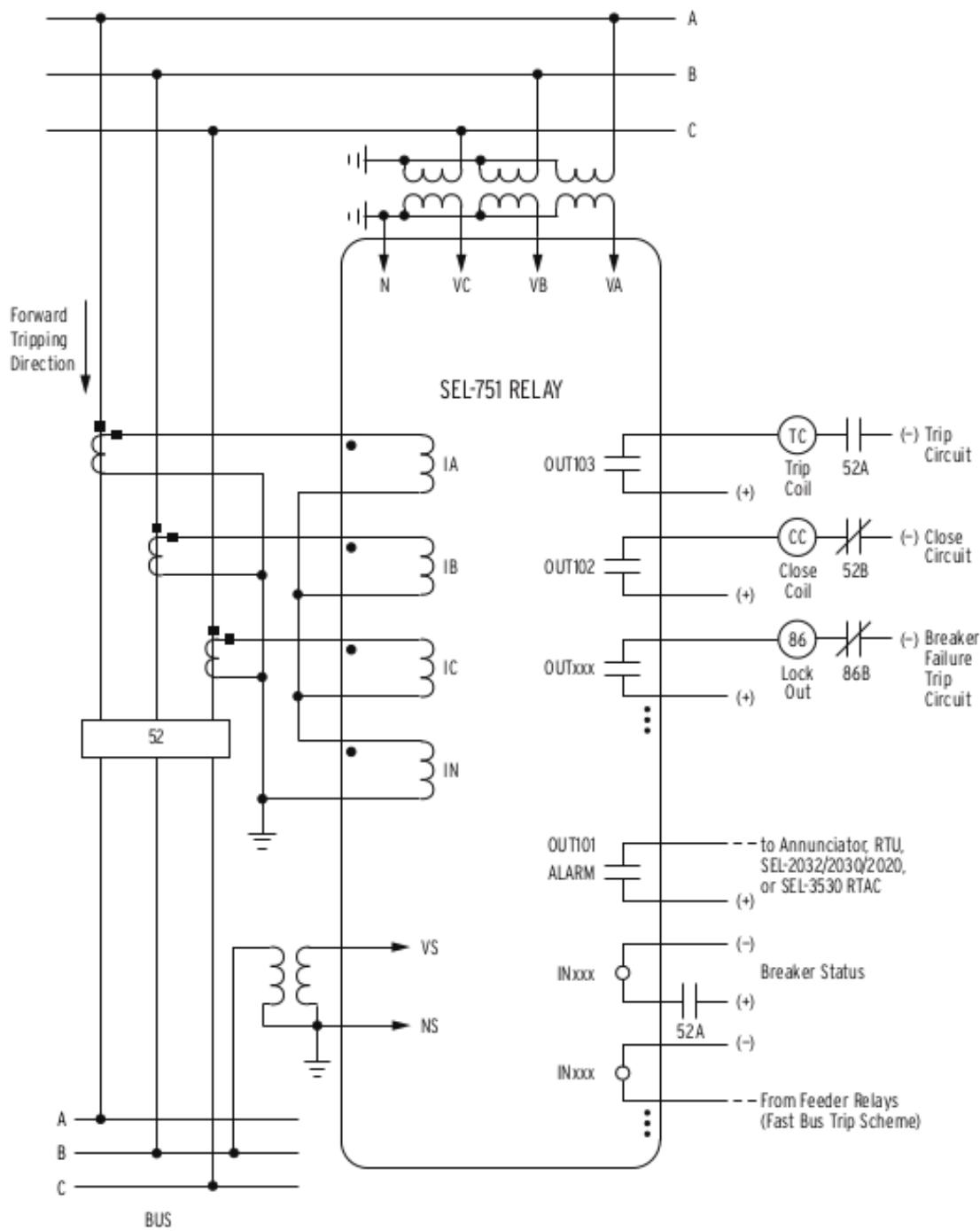
# Wye-Wye VT Connection





The current transformers and the SEL-751 chassis must be grounded in the relay cabinet.







## **IED communication subsystem**

The IED should support:

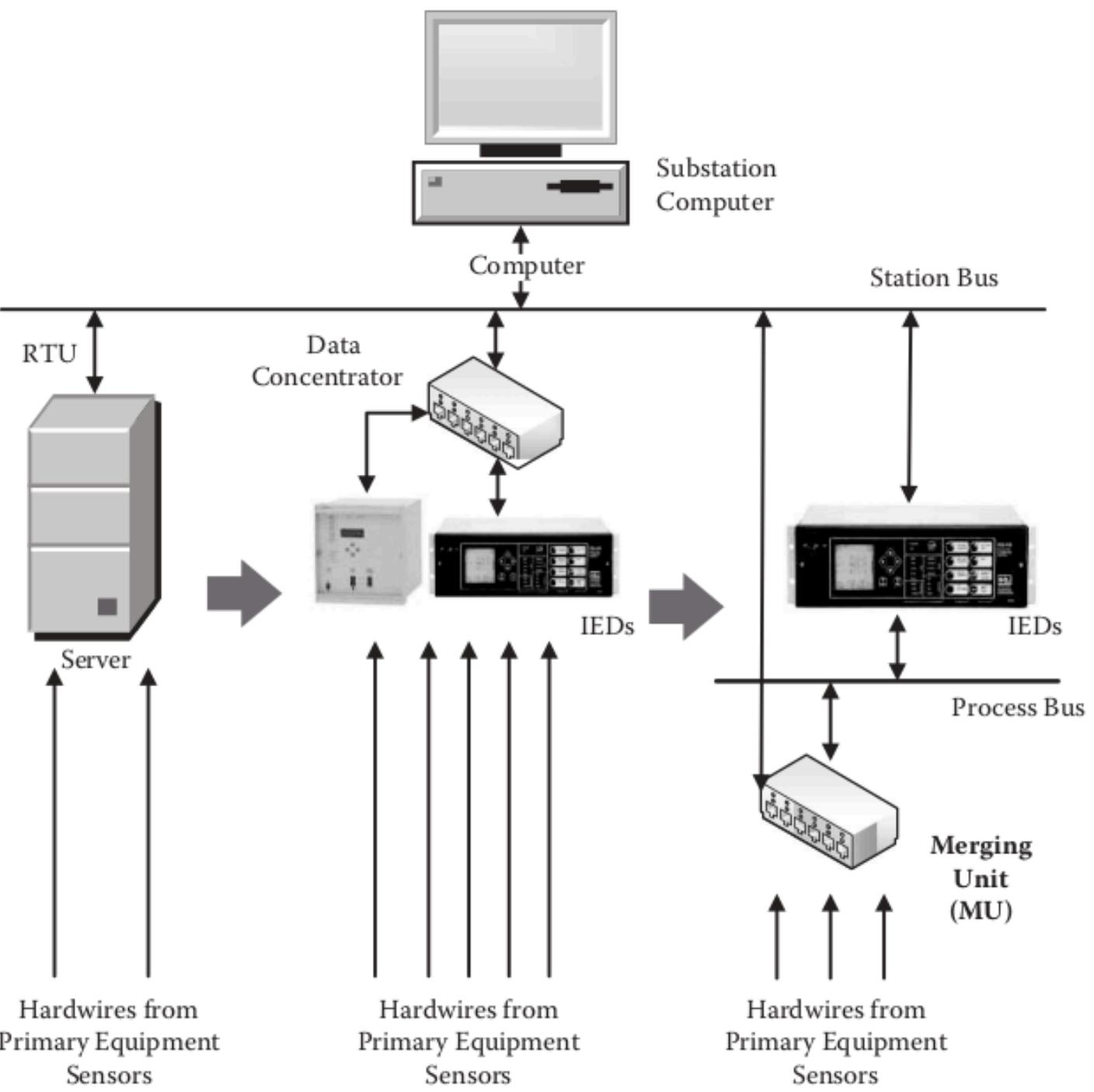
- Different protocols for multi-port communication and different media
- Should have flexible and open communication architecture,
- HMI interface,
- Remote access port, and
- Direct communication to other IEDs for protection purposes.

## **2.5.3 Hardware and software architecture of the IED**

The IEDs have plug-and-play communication modules that can support a variety of protocols.

The advantage of these modules is that they can be replaced in the field in case of a change in communication requirement.

The IEDs use the communication port and optical port for fiber optical communication or electrical port (RS-232 or RS-485) and will also have service port for remote access via a modem.



## Merging units and IEDs