

Electrical stations (substations)

By purpose

- transformer stations
- switching stations
- converter stations
- compensation stations

By position in ES

- power plants
- transmission system – switching, transformer
- consumption – industry, distribution
- converters – transmission, consumption

Rated voltages

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| • LV: | 110 | 230 | 400 | 500 | 660 V |
| • MV: | 3 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 35 kV |
| • HV: | 110 | 220 | 400 | 750 kV | |

Basic elements of substation equipment

- 1) Busbars – conductors carrying power to individual branches
- 2) Branches – equipment for carrying power to grid lines

Instrument equipment in branches

- switch (circuit breaker – CB)
- busbar disconnecter
- outlet disconnecter
- voltage and current transformers (VT, CT)
- measurement equipment, protections

Rated busbar currents

4	5	6,3	8	10	12,5	16	20	25	32
40	50	63	80	100	125	160	200		
400		630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150
4000	5000	6300	8000	10000	12500	16000	20000 A		

Recommended set of short-circuit endurance (ČSN 38 1754, ČSN 33 3015)

Rated switching-off current I_{nvyp} (kA) – RMS value, its heat impacts must be survived by an electrical equipment for a given time ($t = 2$ s) without any damaging influencing its operation capability

6,3 8 12,5 16 20 25 31,5 40 50 63

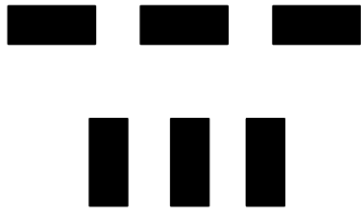
Rated dynamic current I_{dyn} (kA) – peak short-circuit current, its dynamic impacts must be survived by an electrical equipment without any damaging influencing its operation capability

16 20 31,5 40 50 63 80 100 125 160

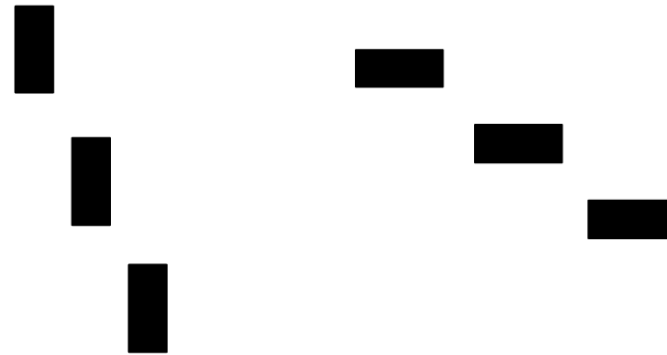
$$I_{dyn} = 1,8 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot I_{nvyp}$$

BUSBAR CONFIGURATIONS

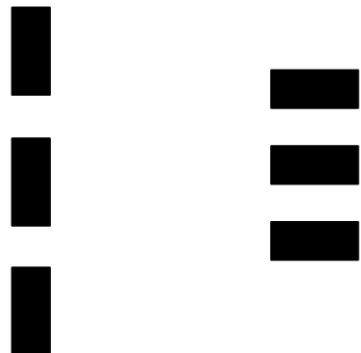
a) horizontal plane



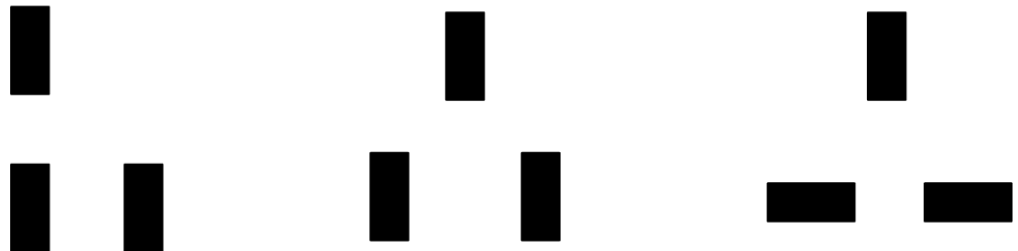
c) inclined plane



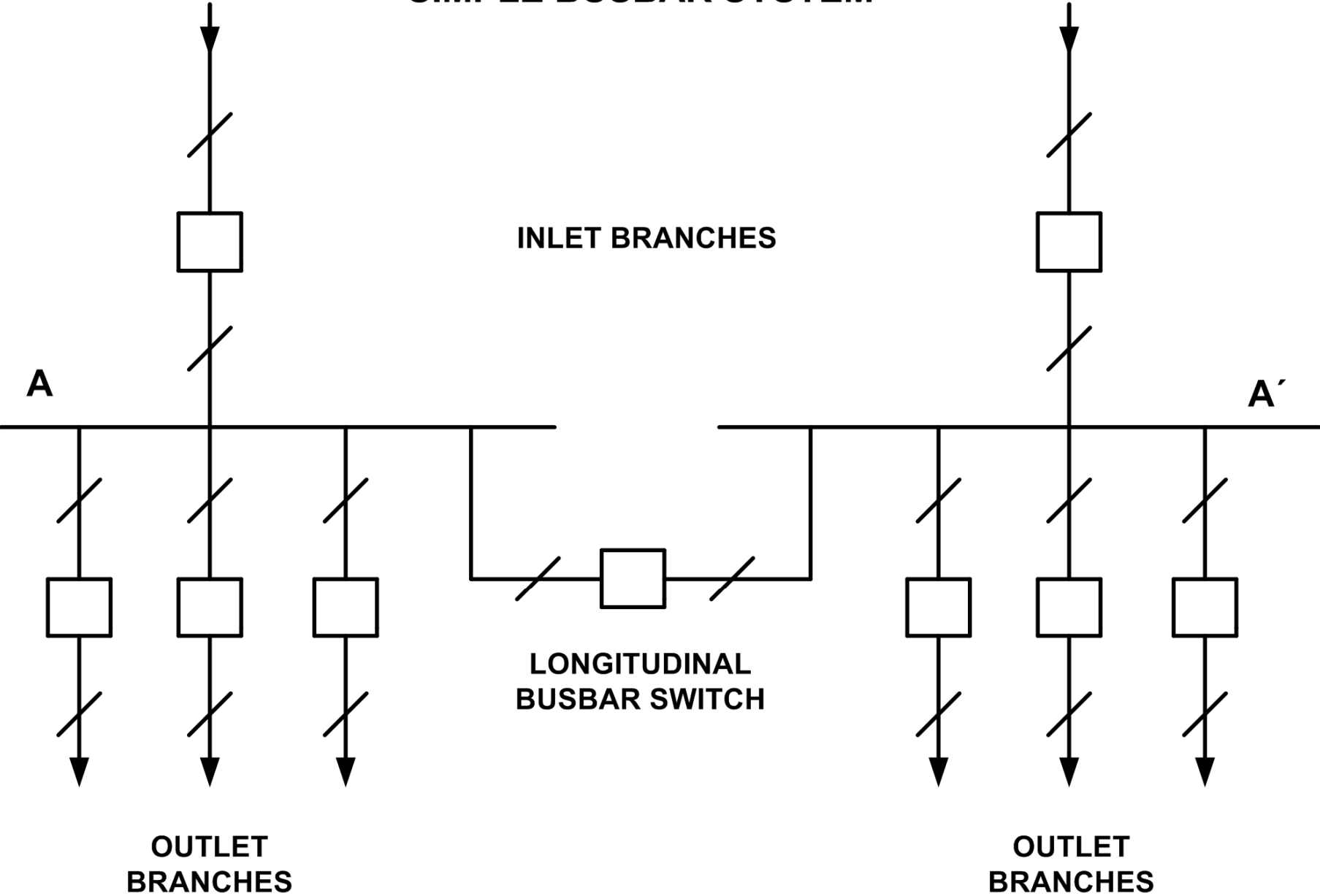
b) vertical plane



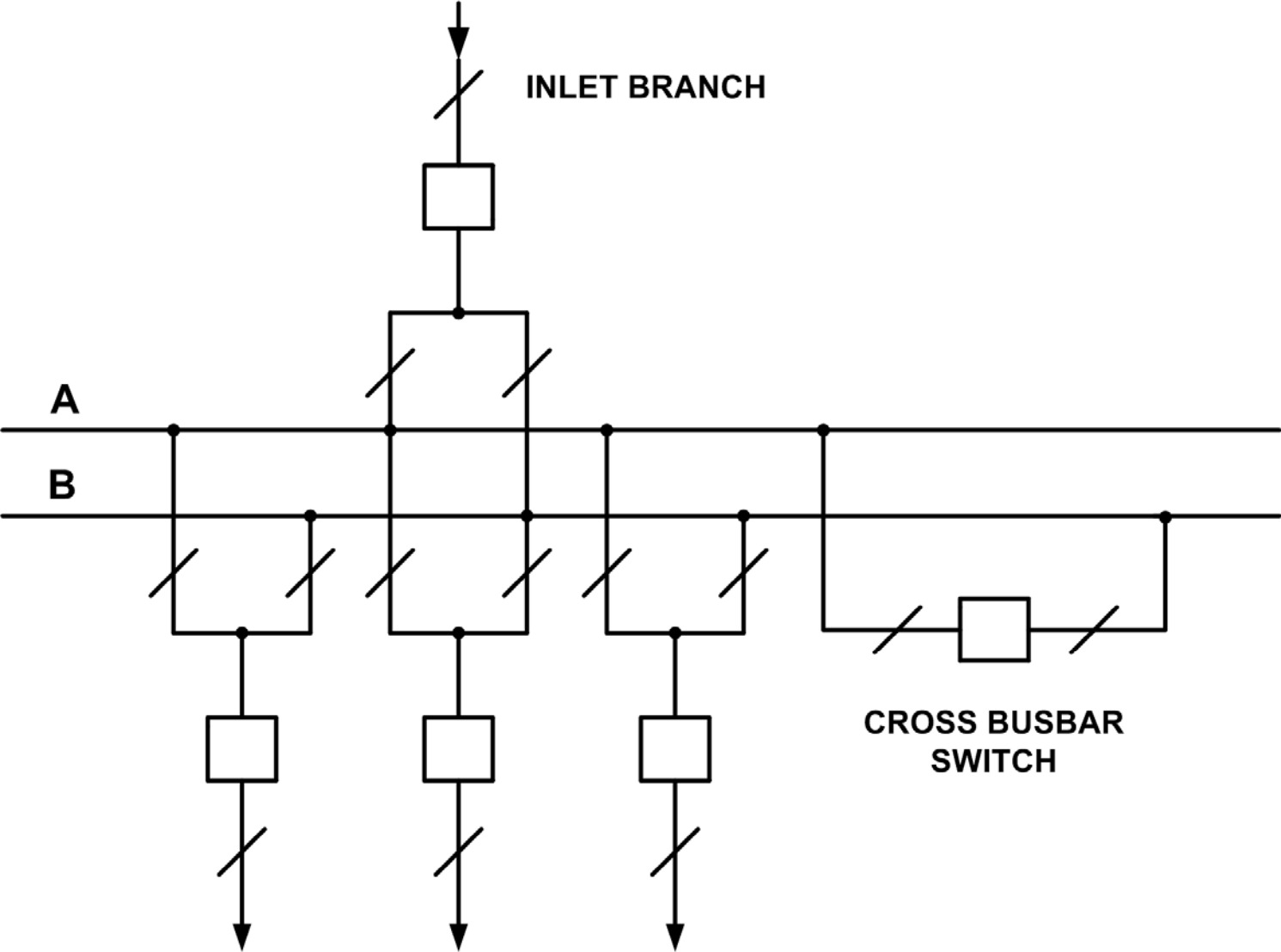
d) triangle



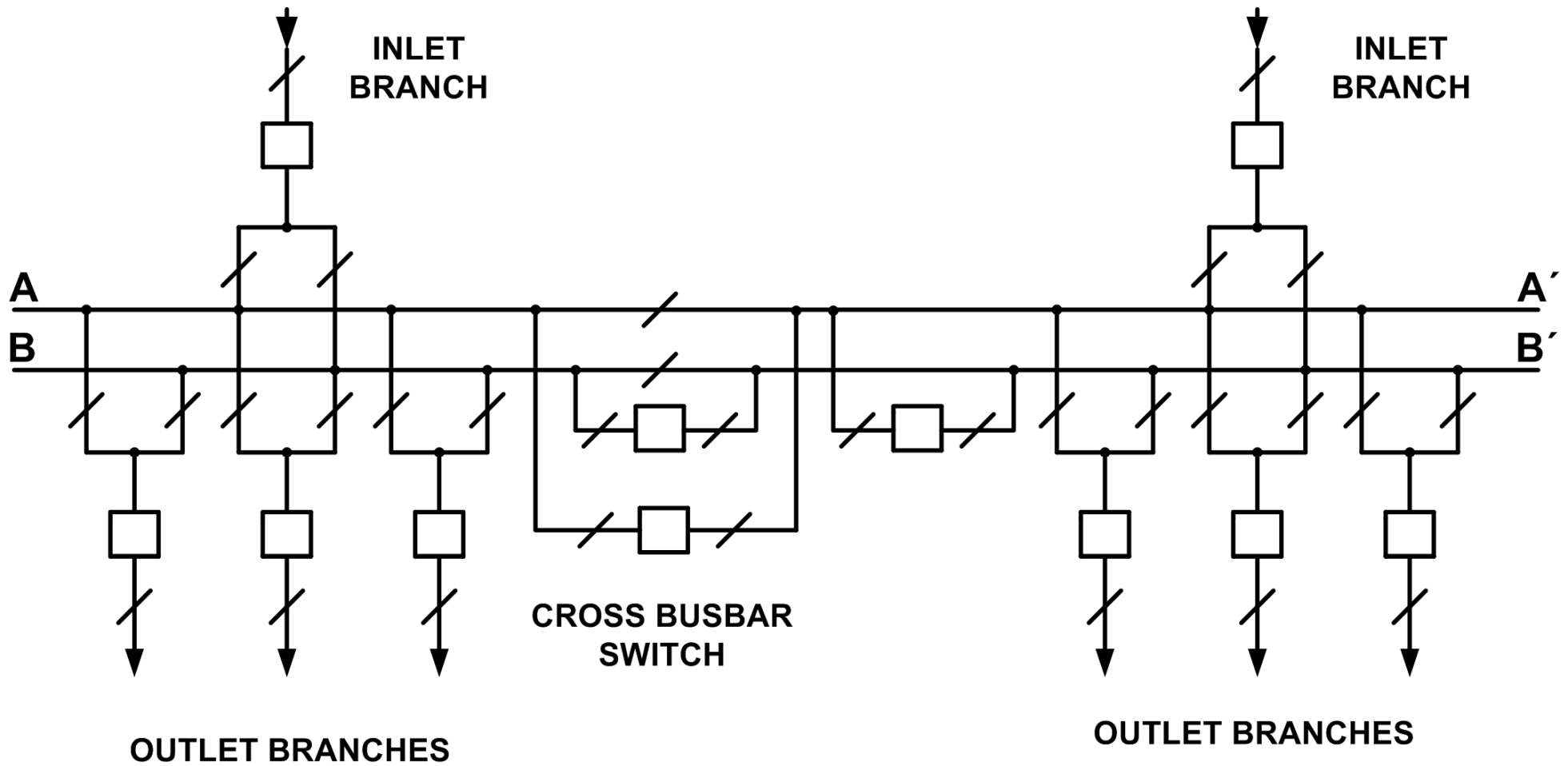
SIMPLE BUSBAR SYSTEM



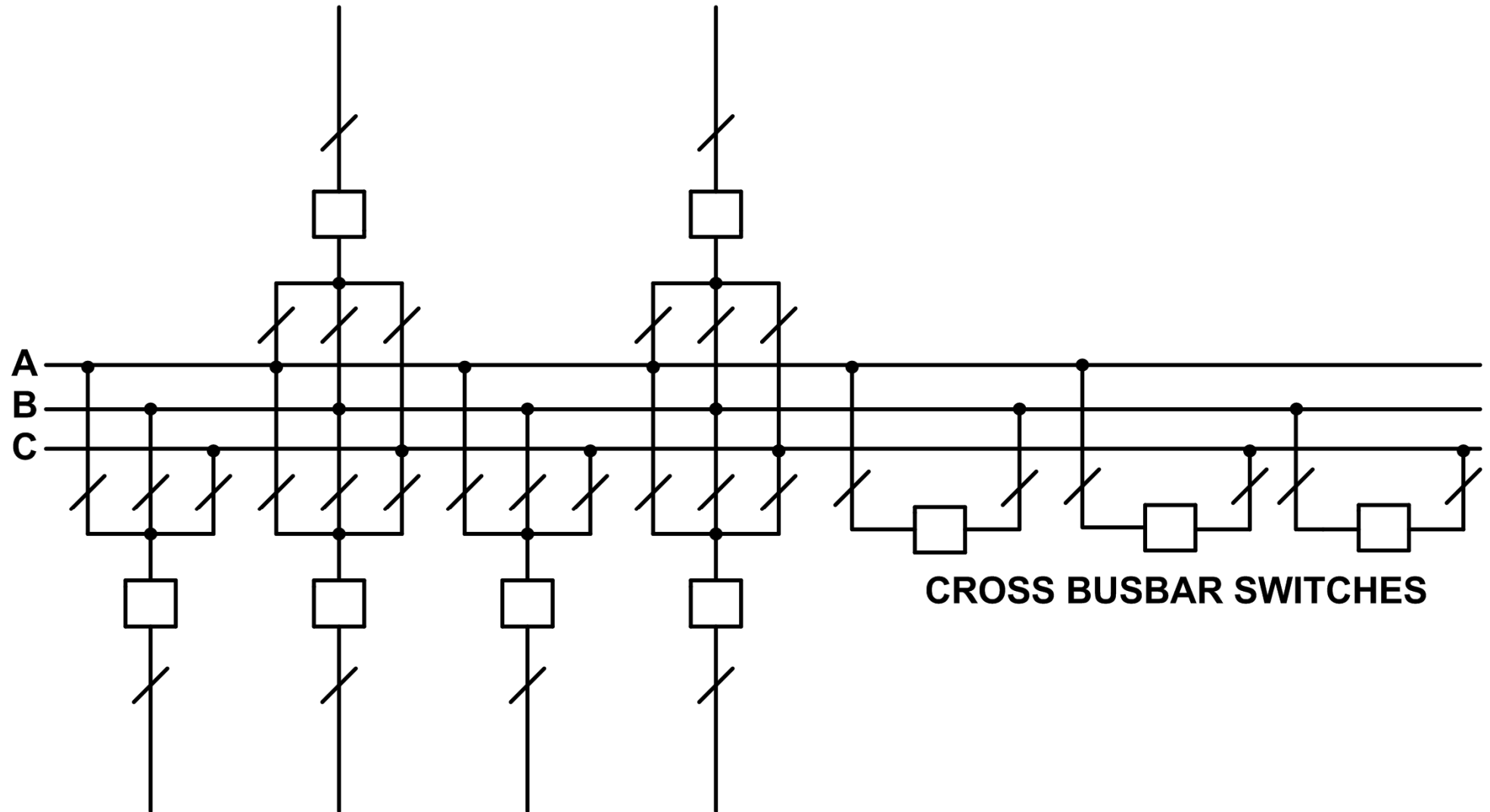
DOUBLE BUSBAR SYSTEM



DOUBLE LONGITUDINAL DIVIDED BUSBAR SYSTEM



TRIPLE BUSBAR SYSTEM

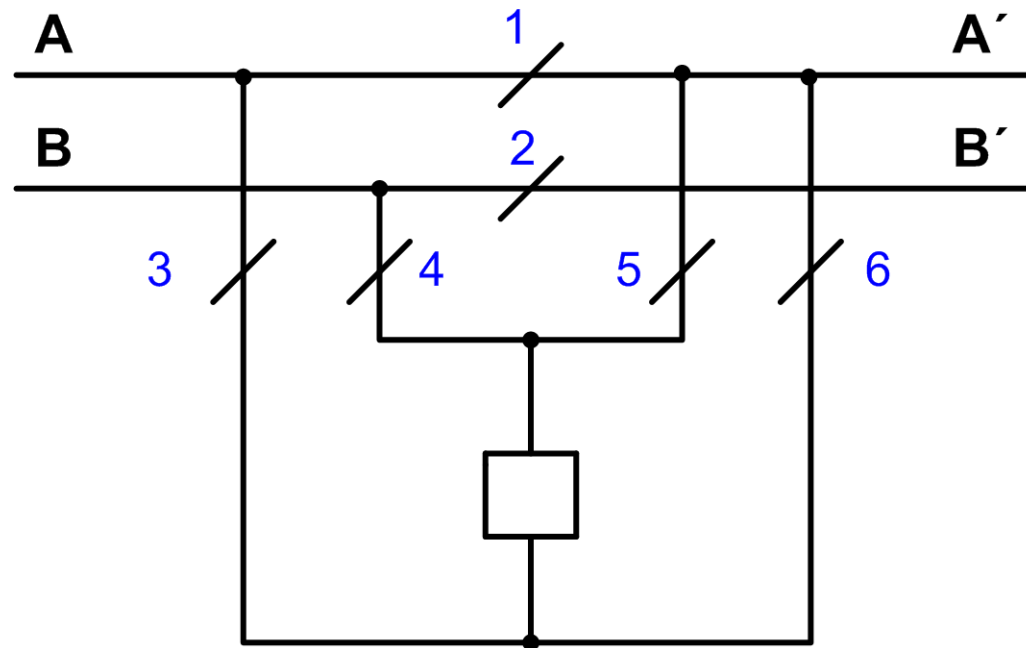


Multiple busbar system and their dividing for higher reliability and flexibility.

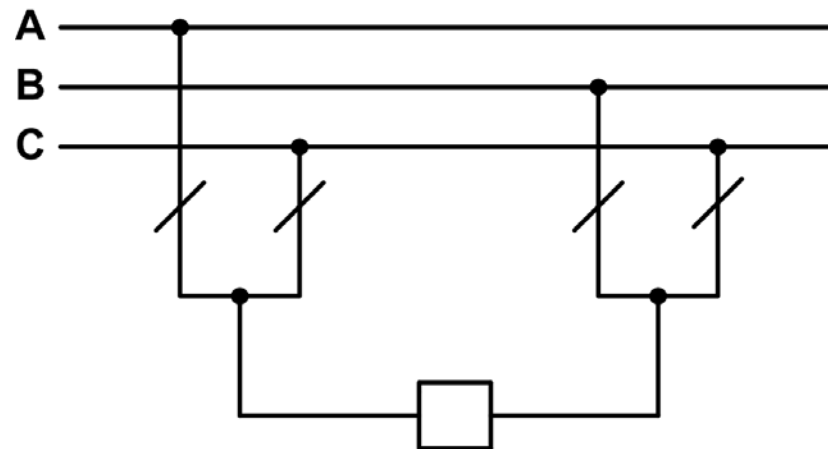
Double system on MV level less often, in CR yes.

Combined switches – saving in switches number

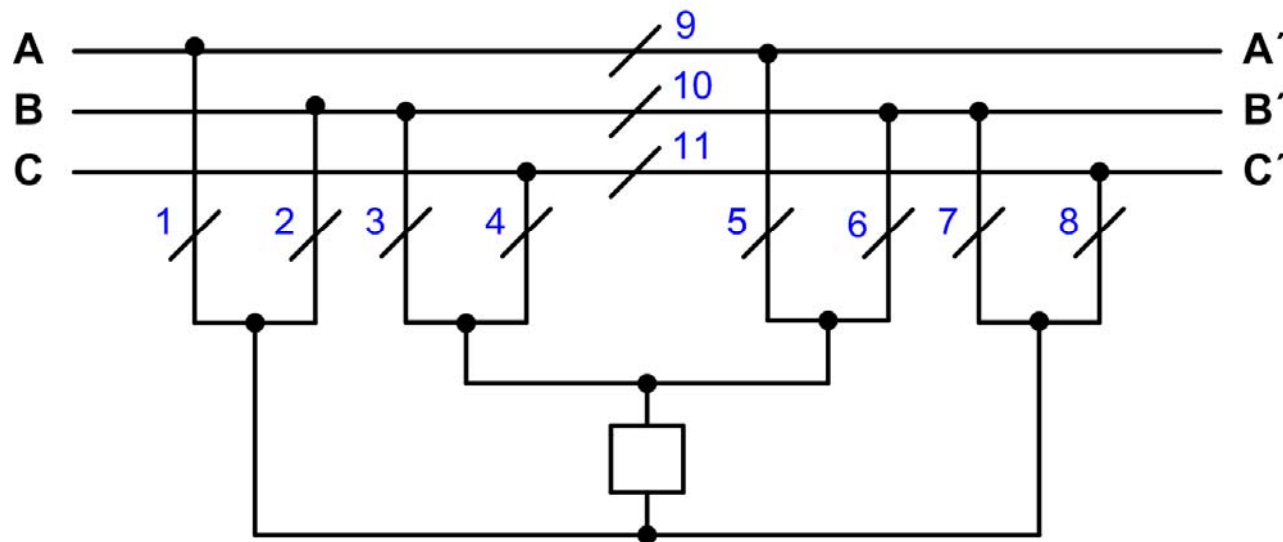
COMBINED BUSBAR SWITCH



ECONOMICAL CROSS SWITCHING

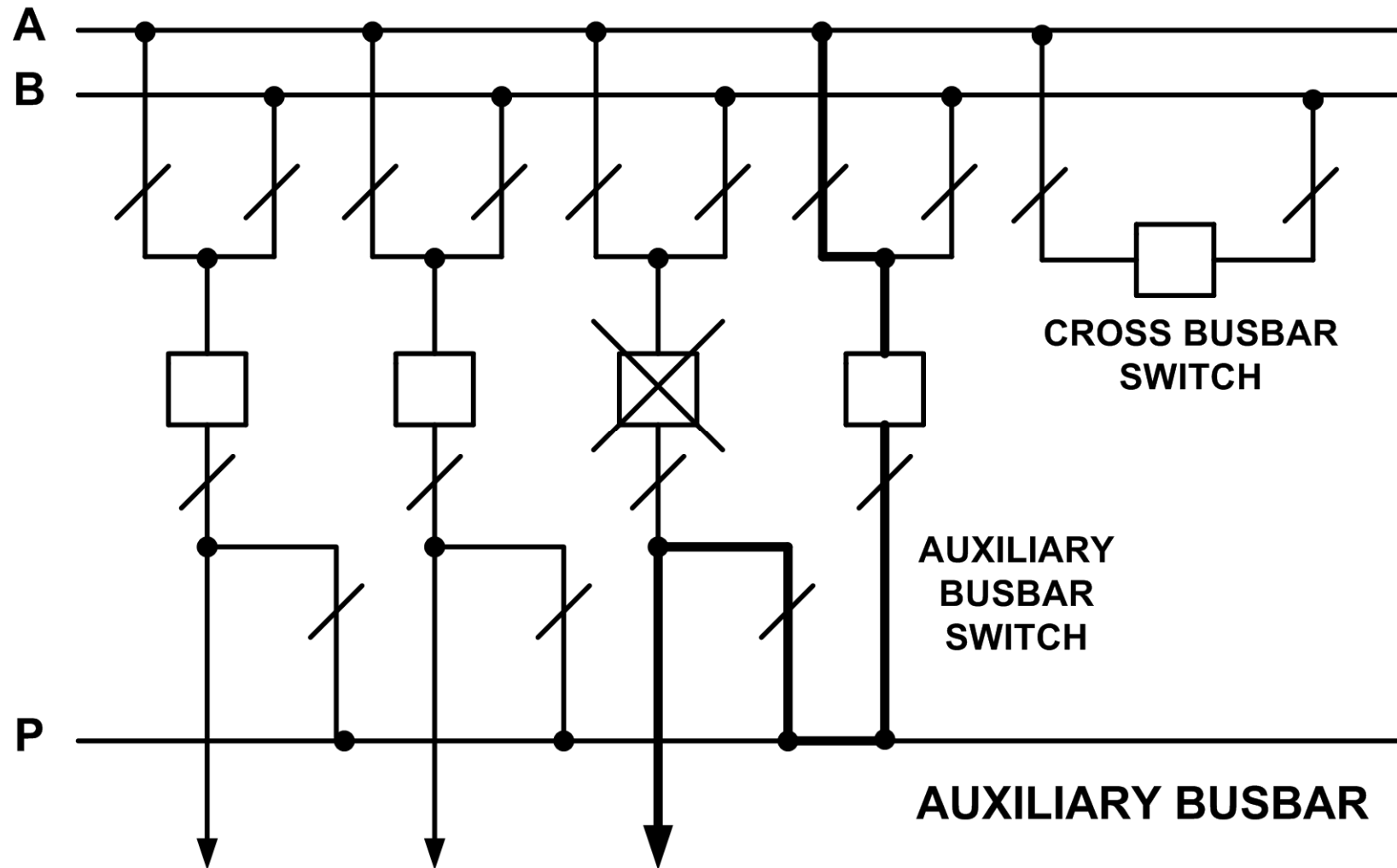


TRIPLE BUSBARS COMBINED SWITCH

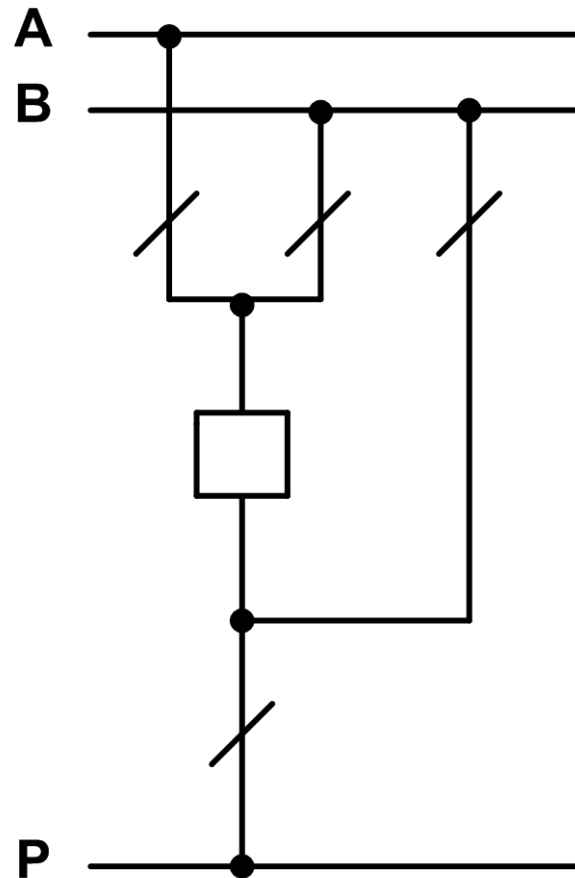


Auxiliary busbar

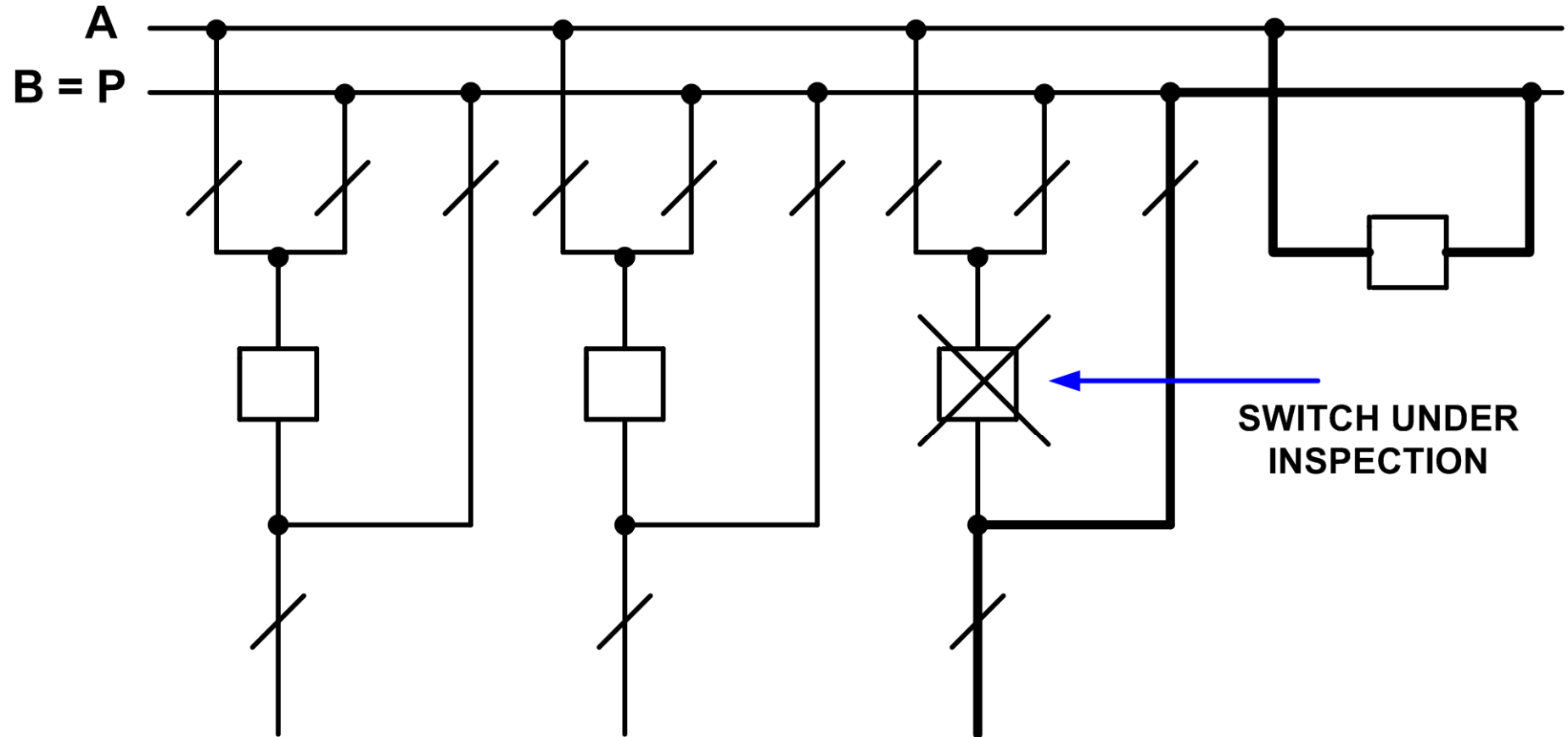
- possibility to operate a branch also during its CB failure (inspection)



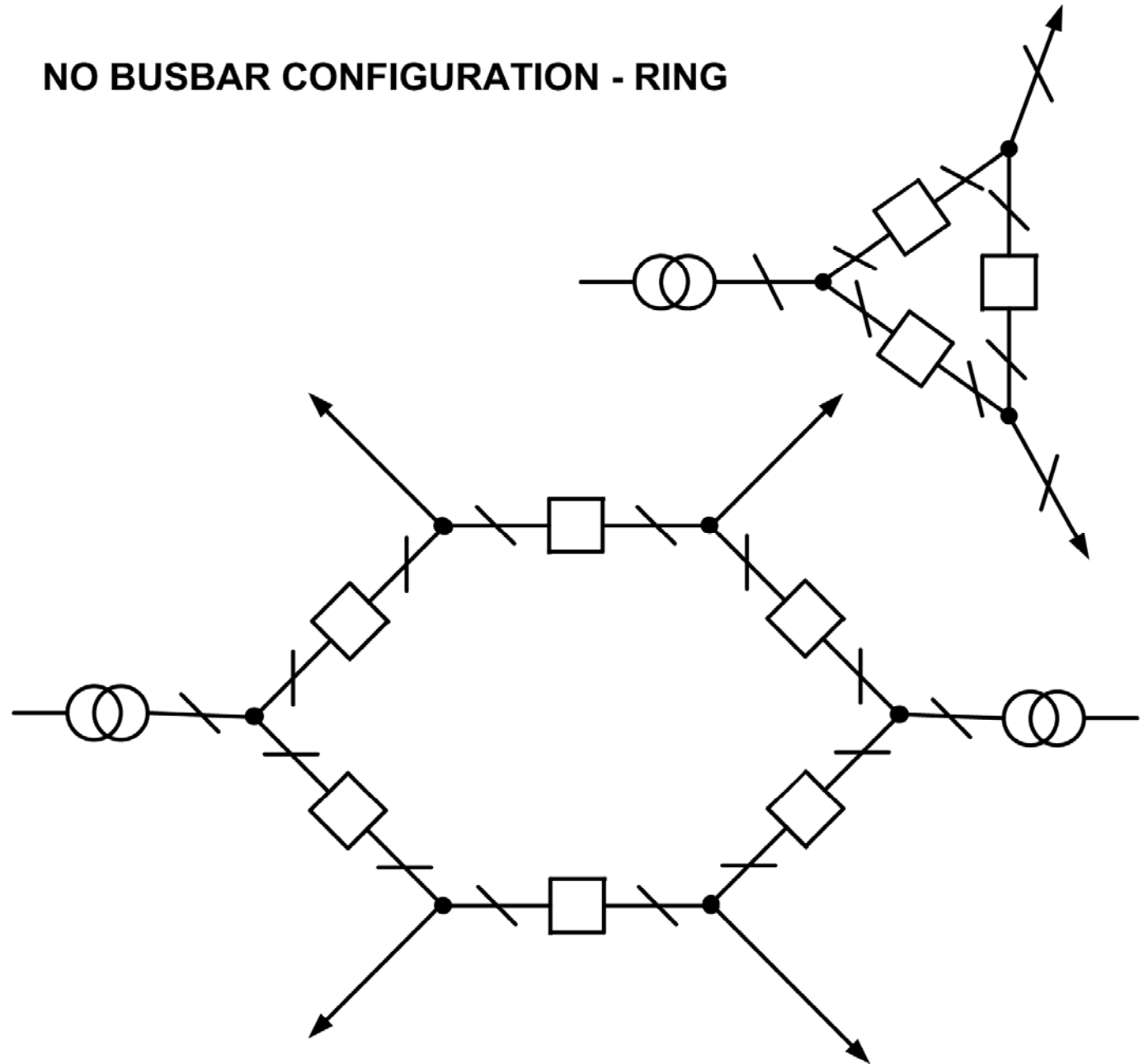
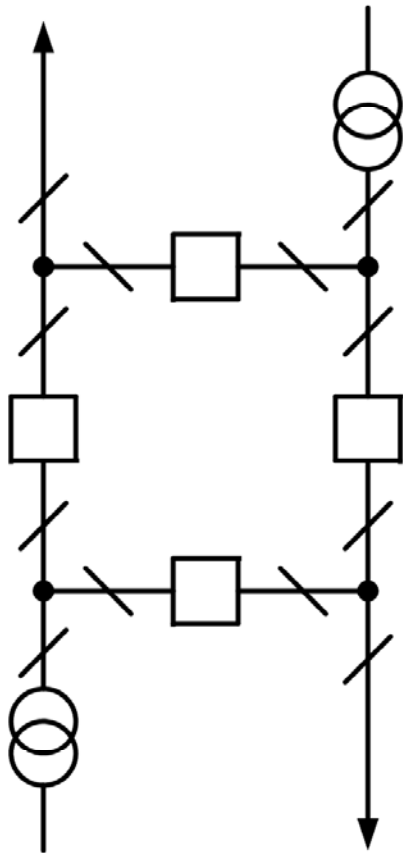
AUXILIARY BUSBAR COMBINED SWITCH



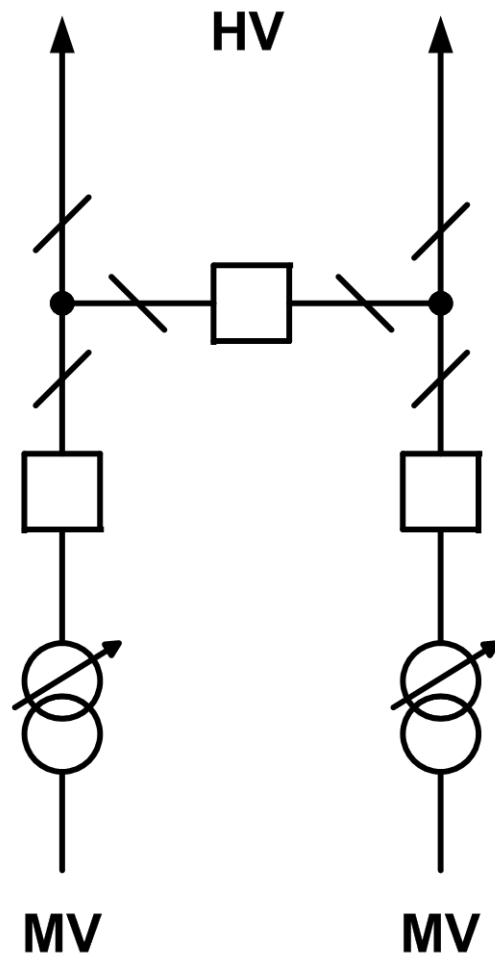
MAIN BUSBAR AS AN AUXILIARY BUSBAR (+ BY-PASS)



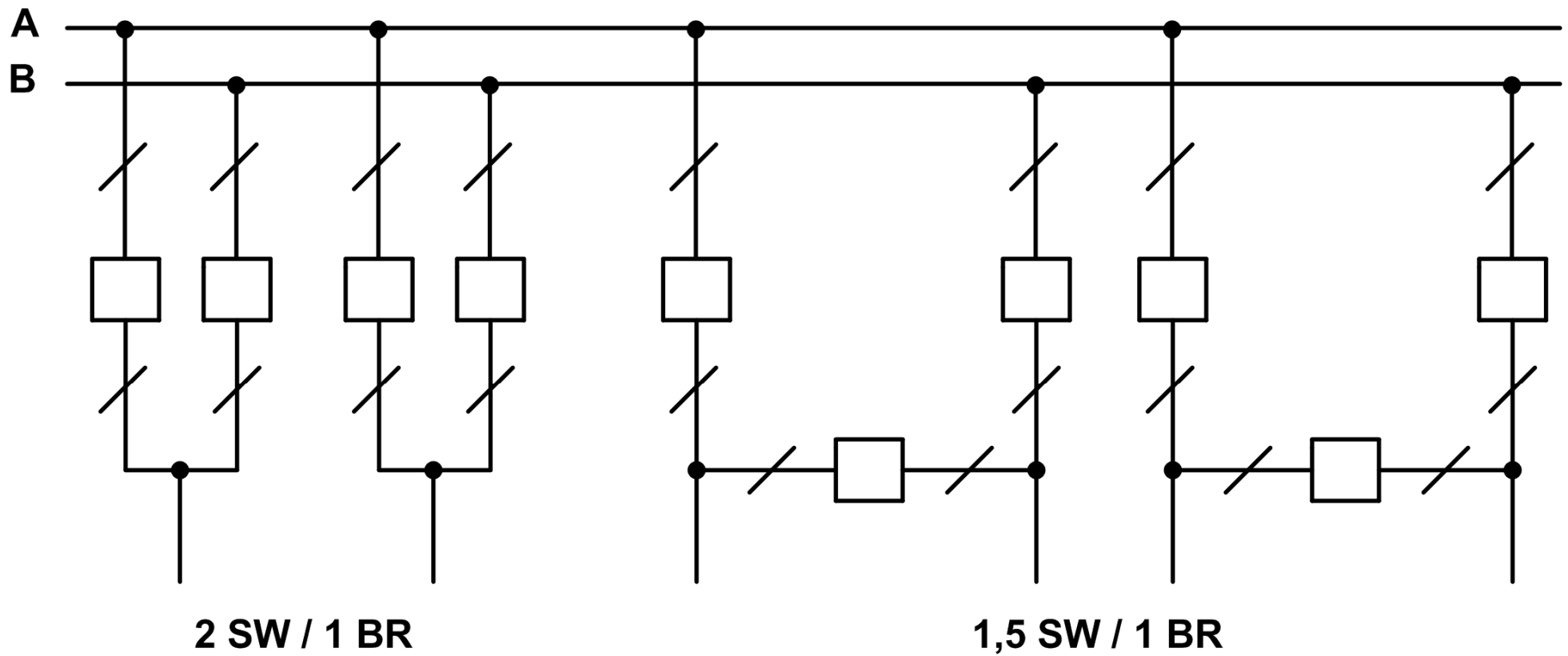
NO BUSBAR CONFIGURATION - RING



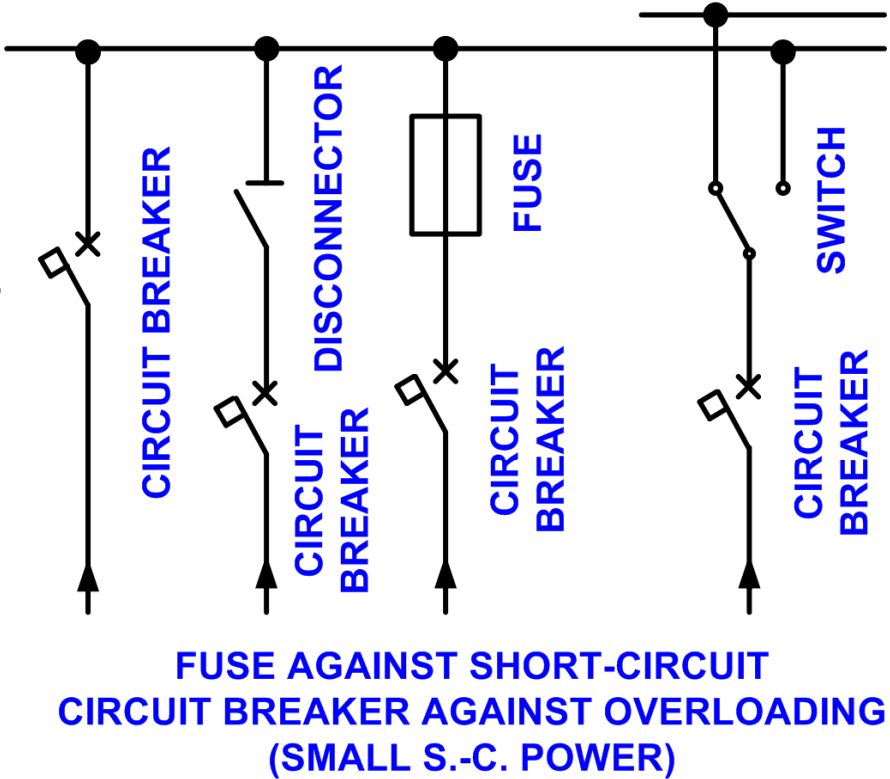
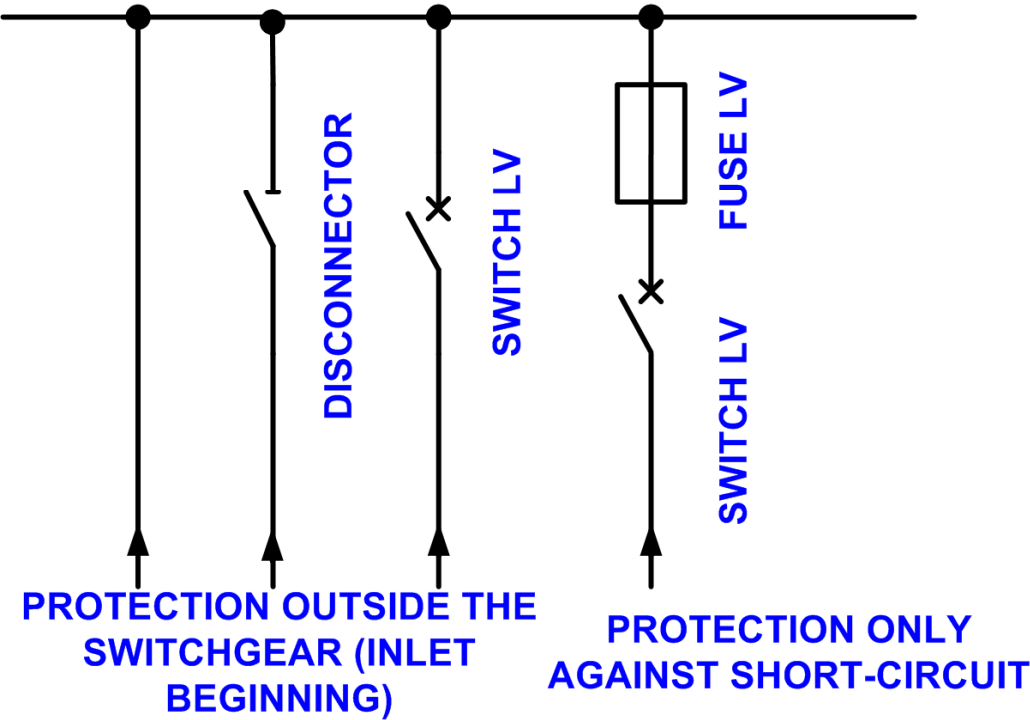
NO BUSBAR CONFIGURATION – „H“



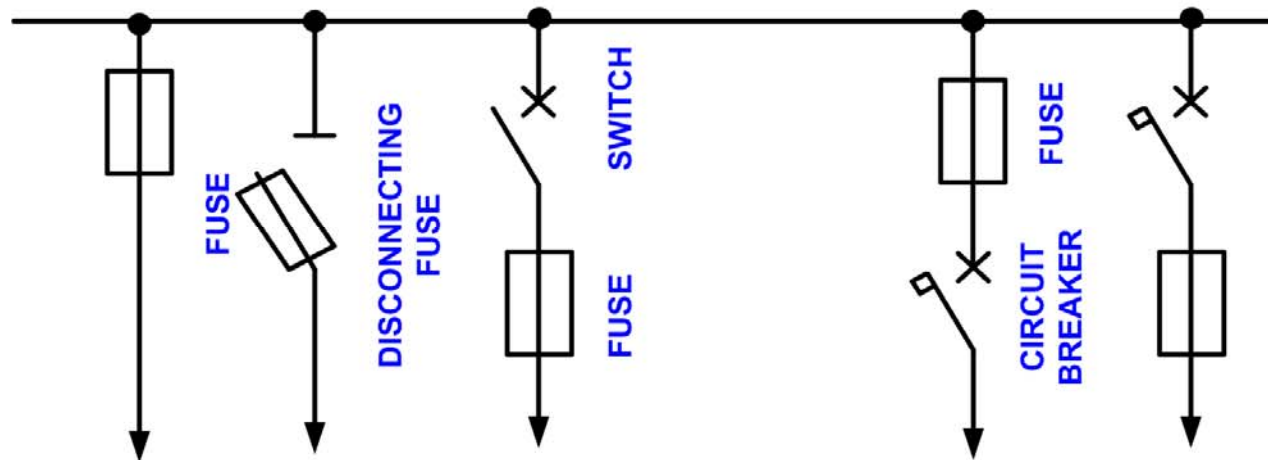
MORE SWITCHES FOR 1 BRANCH
(higher reliability x costs)



INLET BRANCHES LV

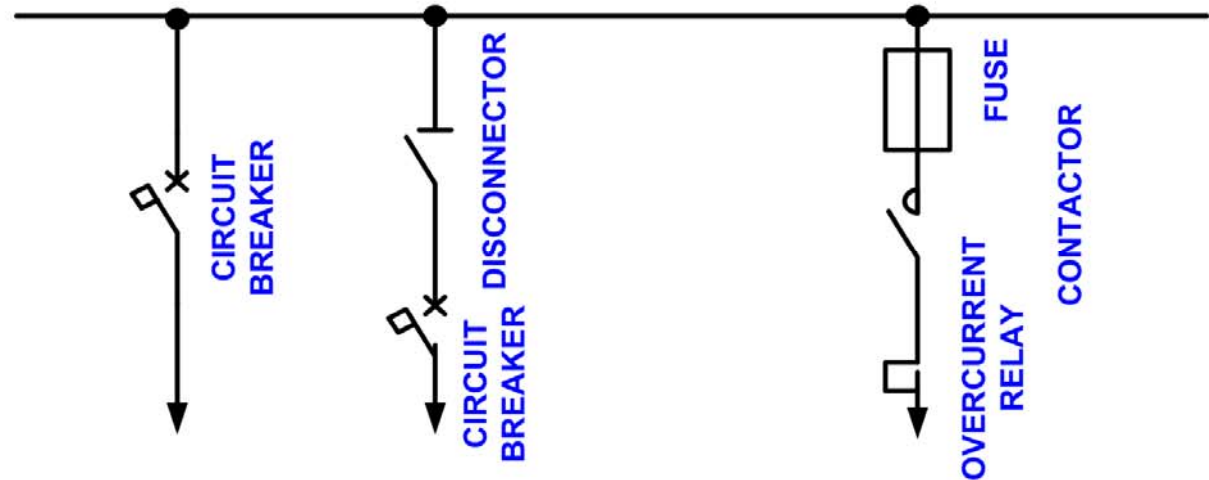


OUTLET BRANCHES LV



FUSE – AGAINST SHORT-CIRCUIT
AND OVERLOADING

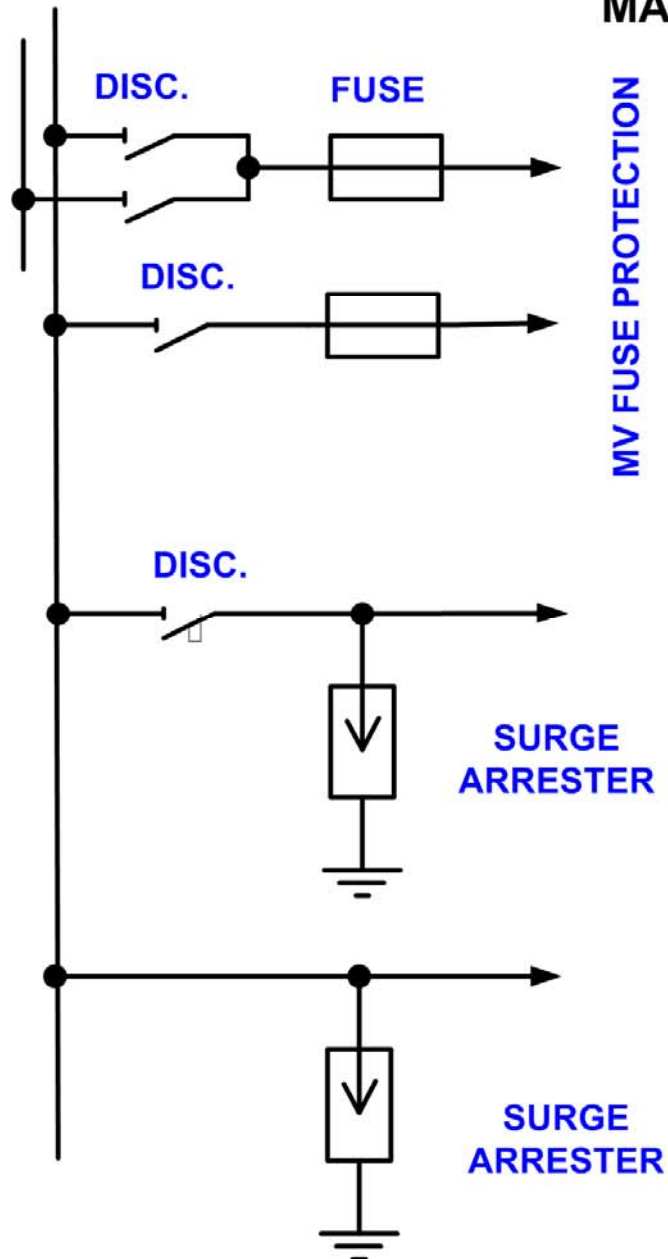
CIRCUIT BREAKER – OVERLOADING
FUSE – SHORT-CIRCUIT



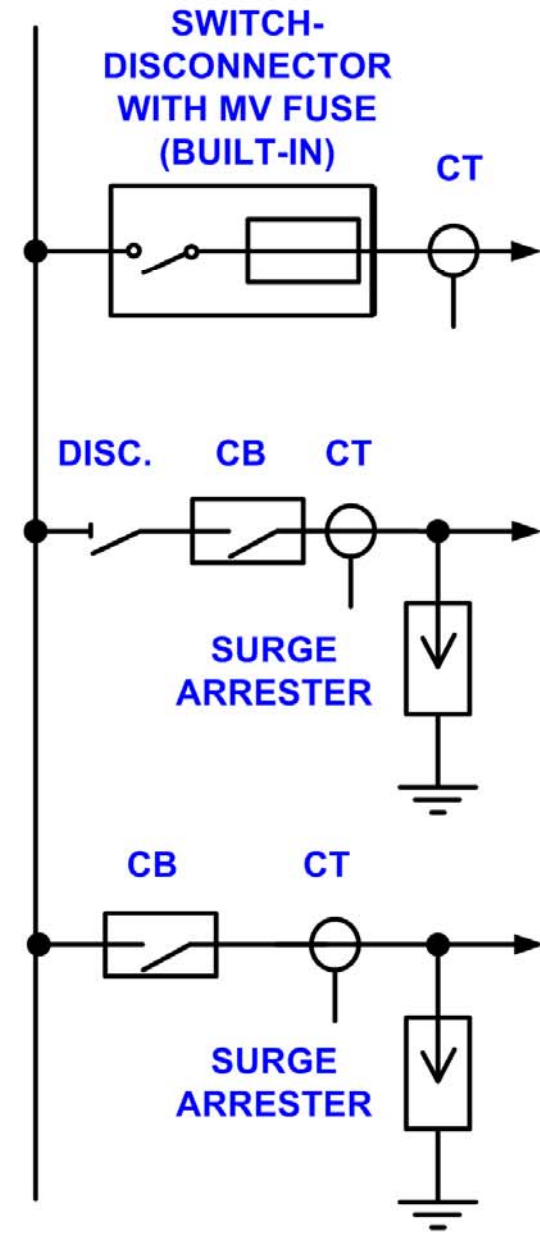
CIRCUIT BREAKER
SHORT-CIRCUIT + OVERLOADING

FUSE – SHORT-CIRCUIT
RELAY - OVERLOADING

MAIN BRANCHES MV



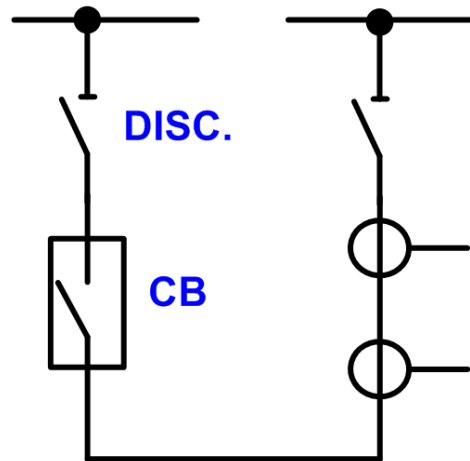
PROTECTION AT THE INLET
BEGINNING IS ASSUMED



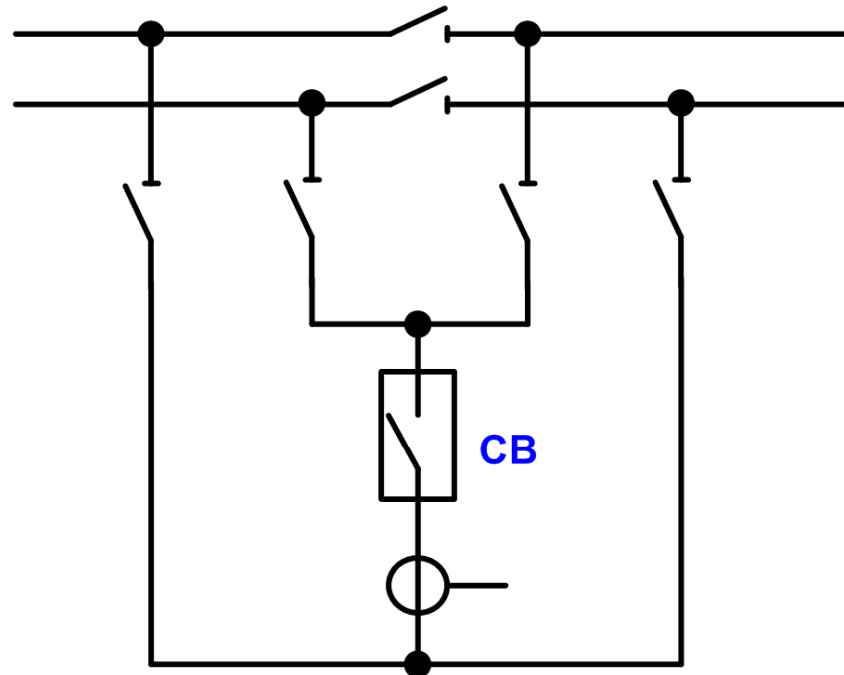
SECONDARY BRANCHES MV



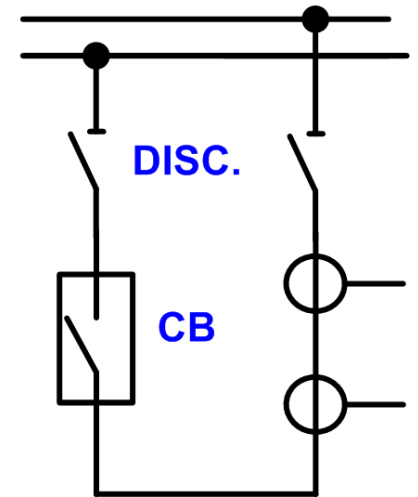
LONGITUDINAL
BUSBAR DIVIDING
(DISCONNECTOR)



LONGITUDINAL
SWITCH

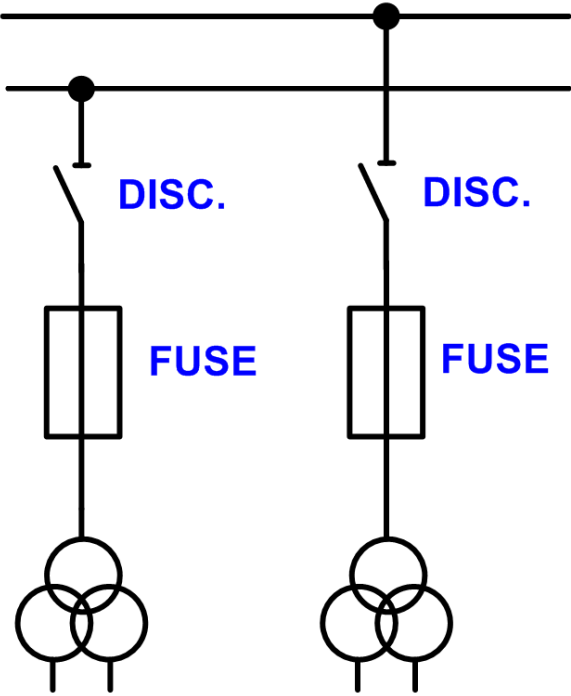
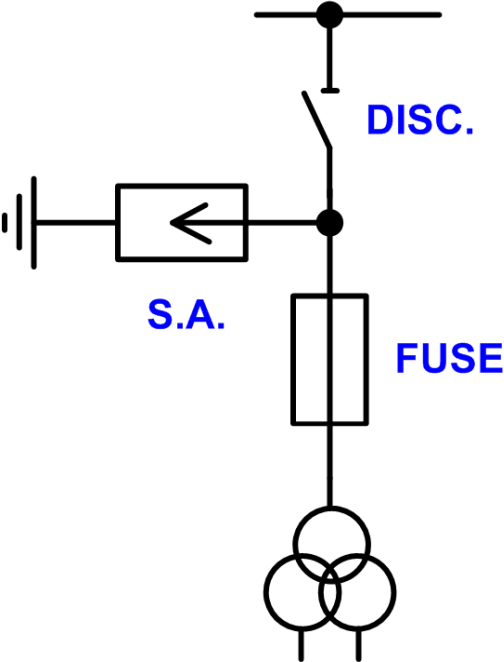
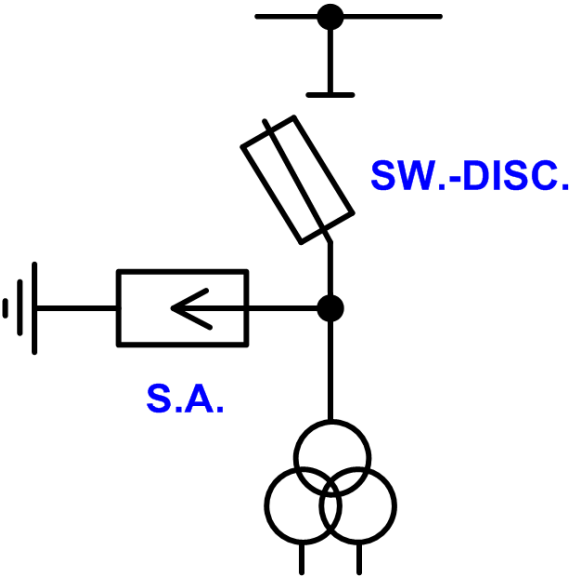


COMBINED SWITCH
LONGITUDINAL AND CROSS



CROSS SWITCH

SECONDARY BRANCHES MV - MEASUREMENT



BOTH BUSBARS
MEASUREMENT

Branches from HV substations

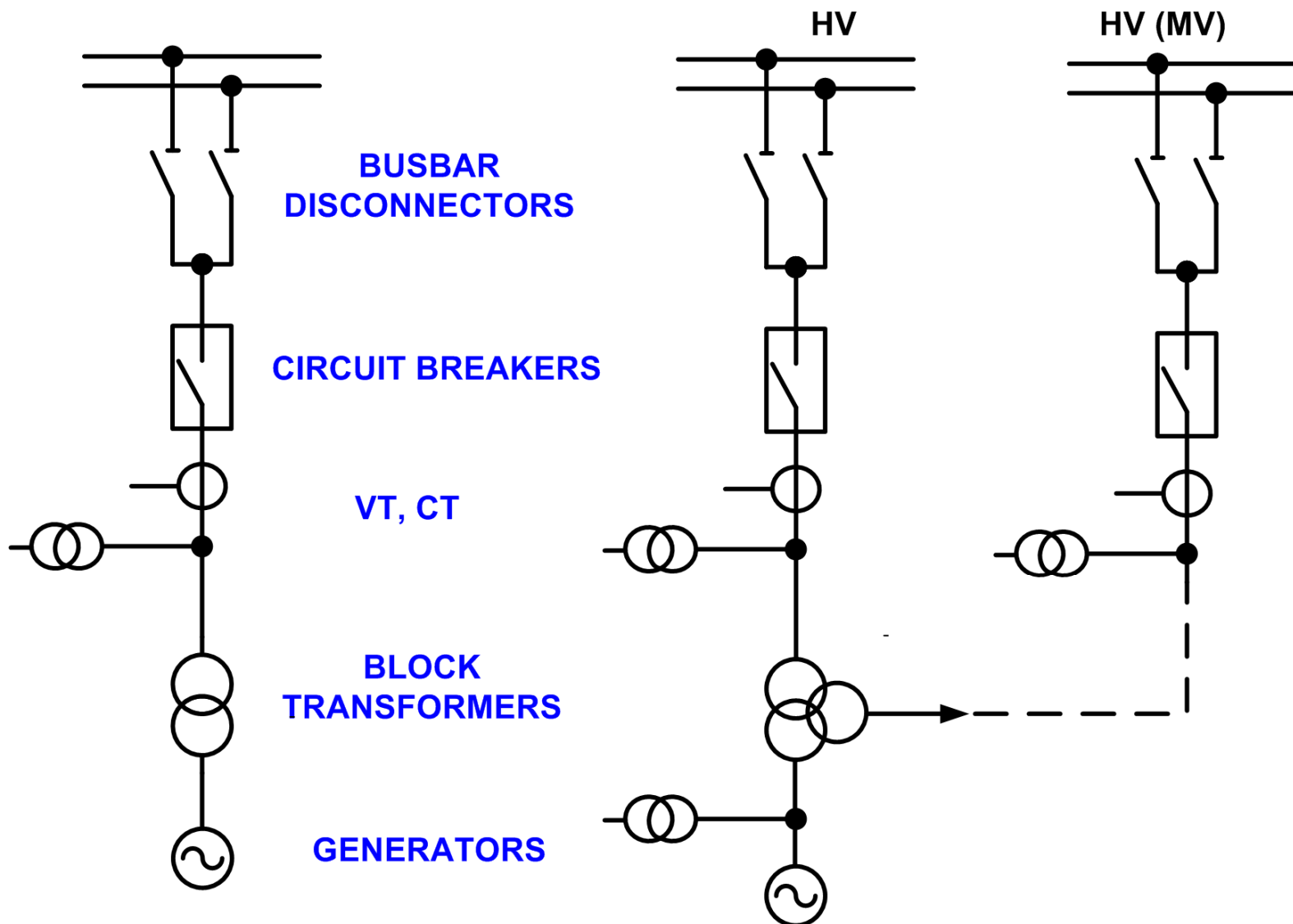
Main

- generator
- transformer
- outlet for overhead line
- outlet for cable line

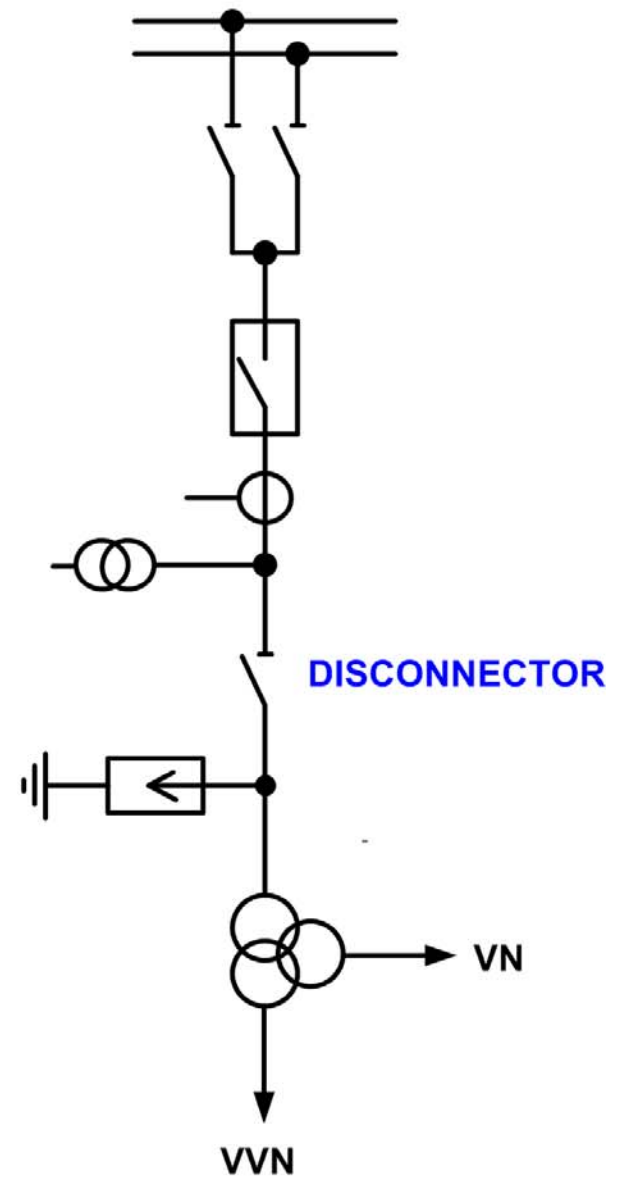
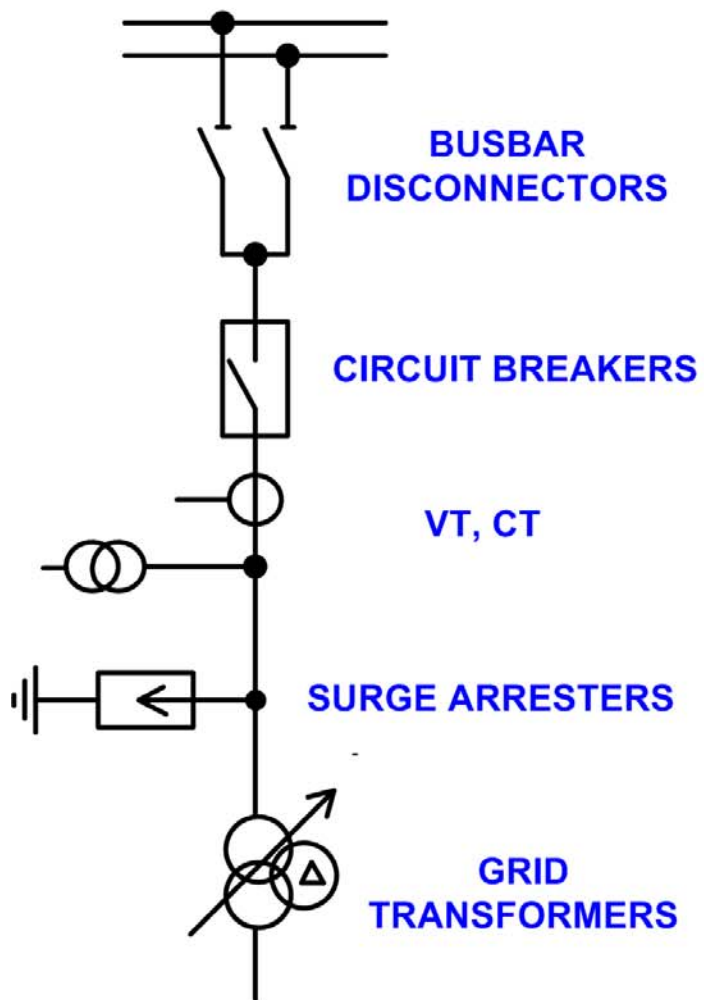
Secondary

- main busbars switch
- auxiliary busbars switch
- voltage measurement
- spare

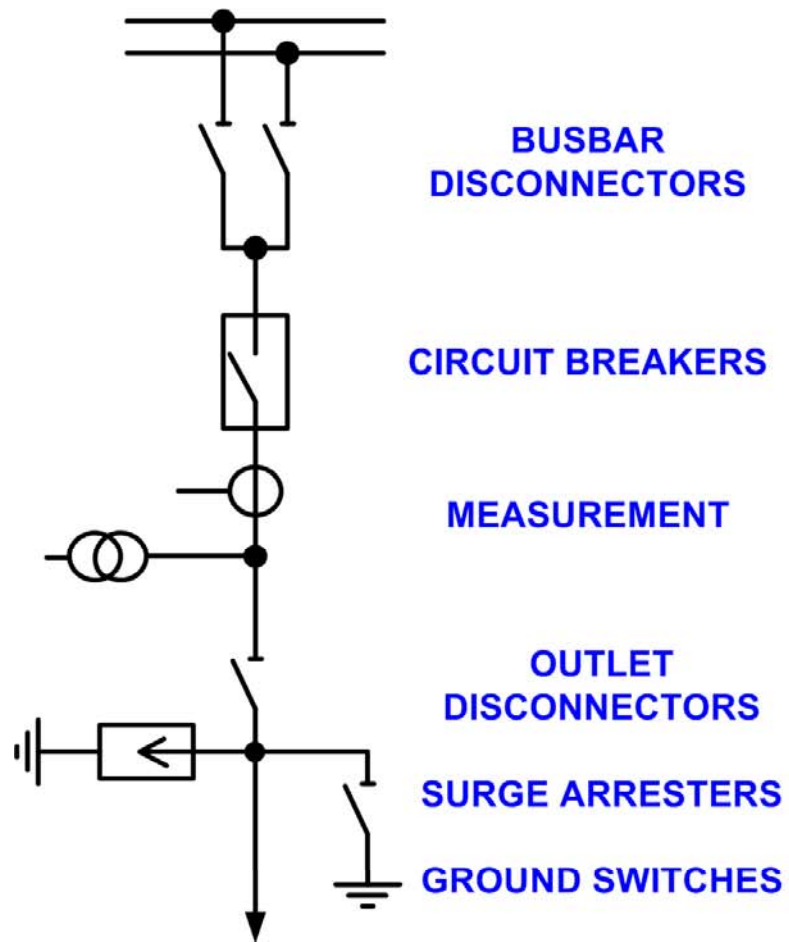
GENERATOR BRANCHES



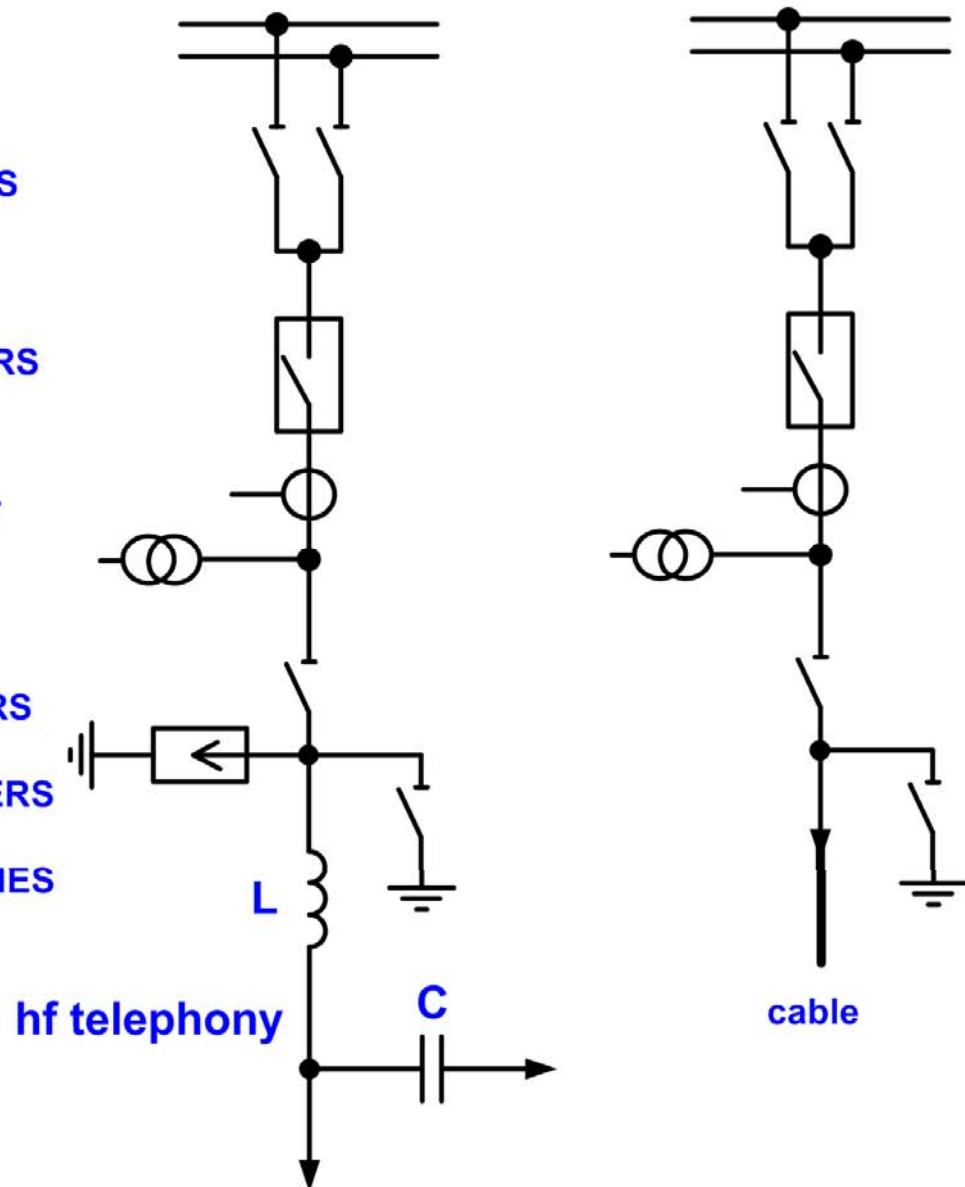
TRANSFORMER BRANCHES



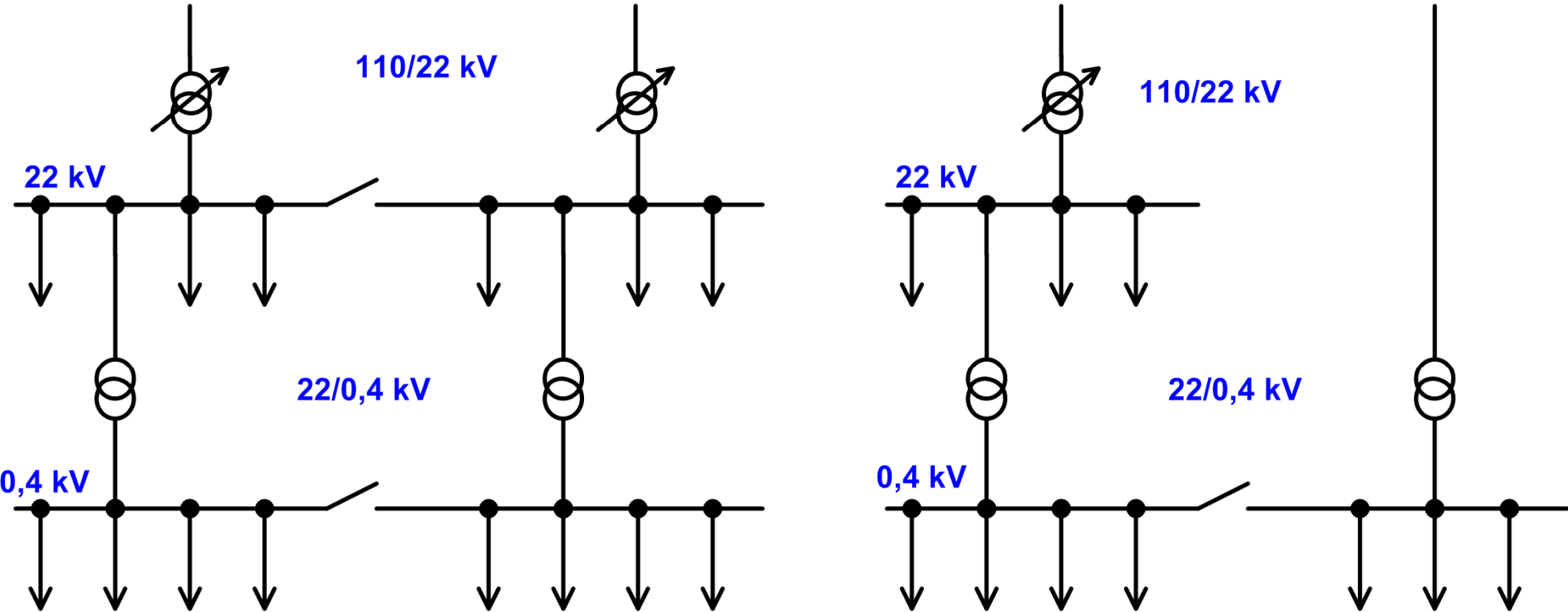
OVERHEAD LINE BRANCHES



CABLE LINE BRANCHE



SUBSTATION SELF-CONSUMPTION SUPPLYING



Electrical stations realization

1) Outside

2) Inside

a) cells

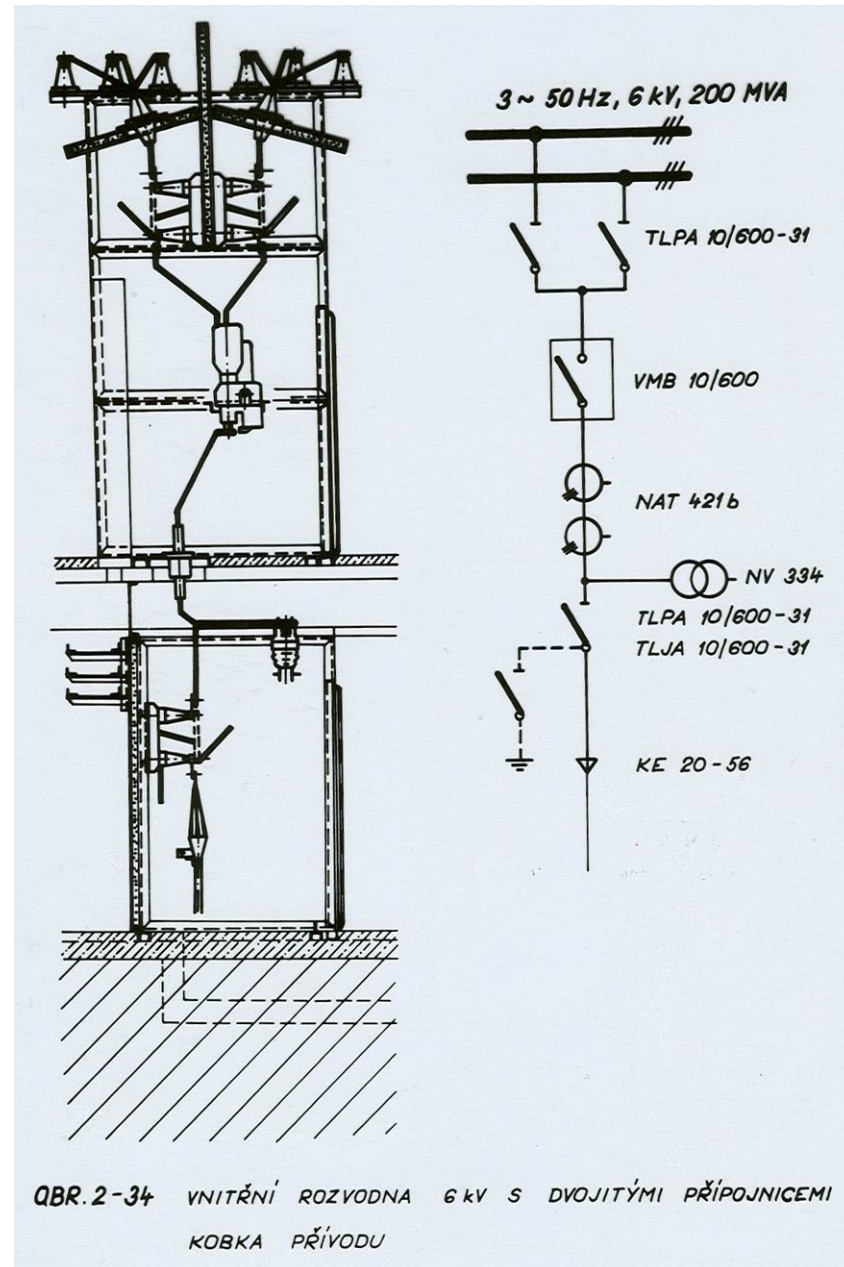
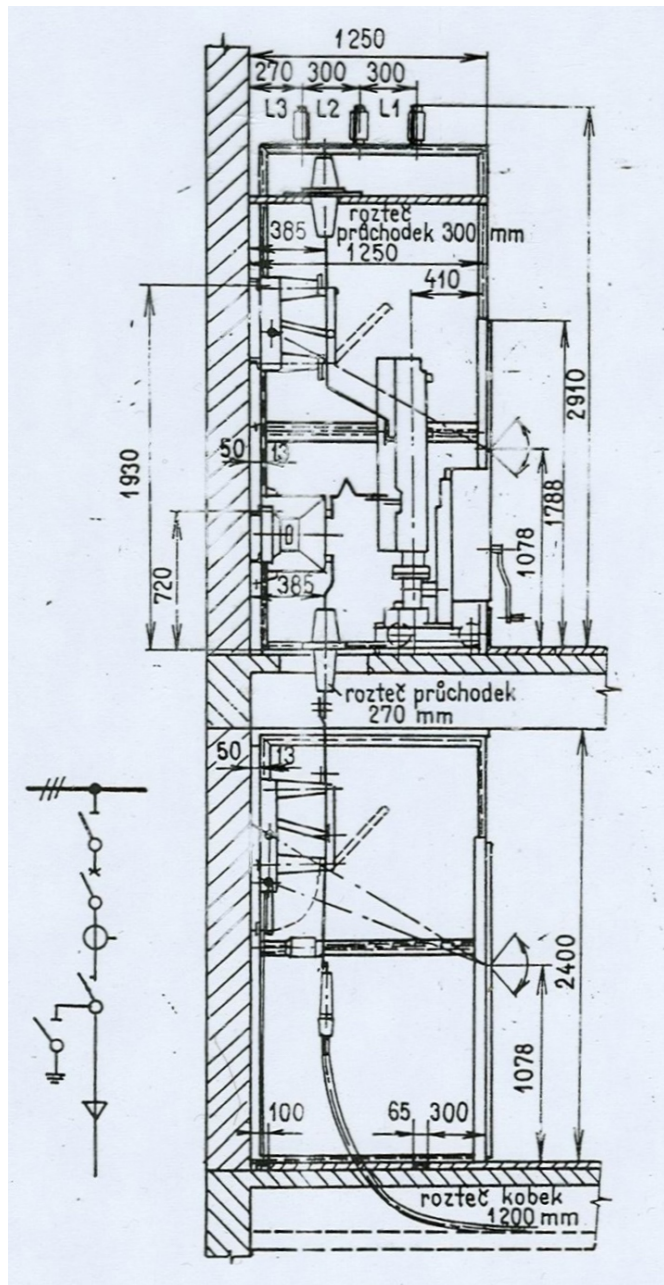
b) cabinets

c) halls

d) gas-insulated (GIS)

Cells





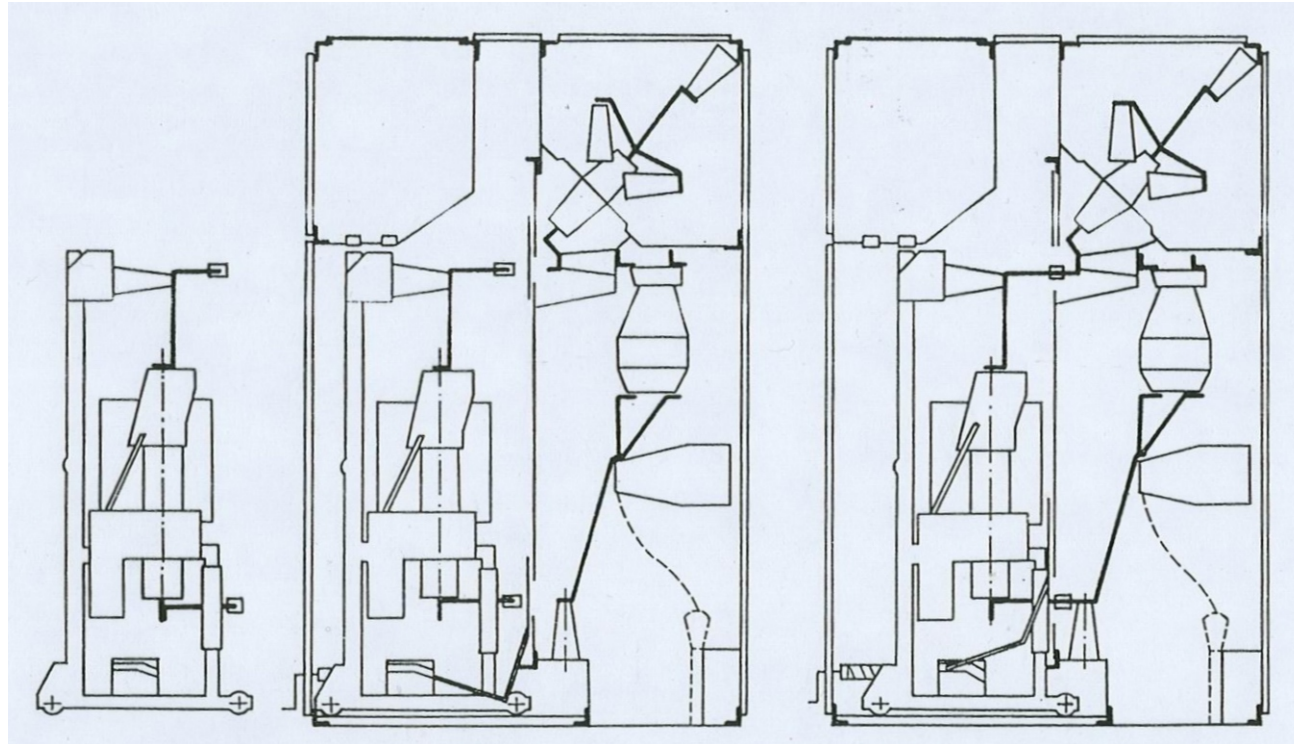
Cabinets



10 kV



Sliding CB



22 kV



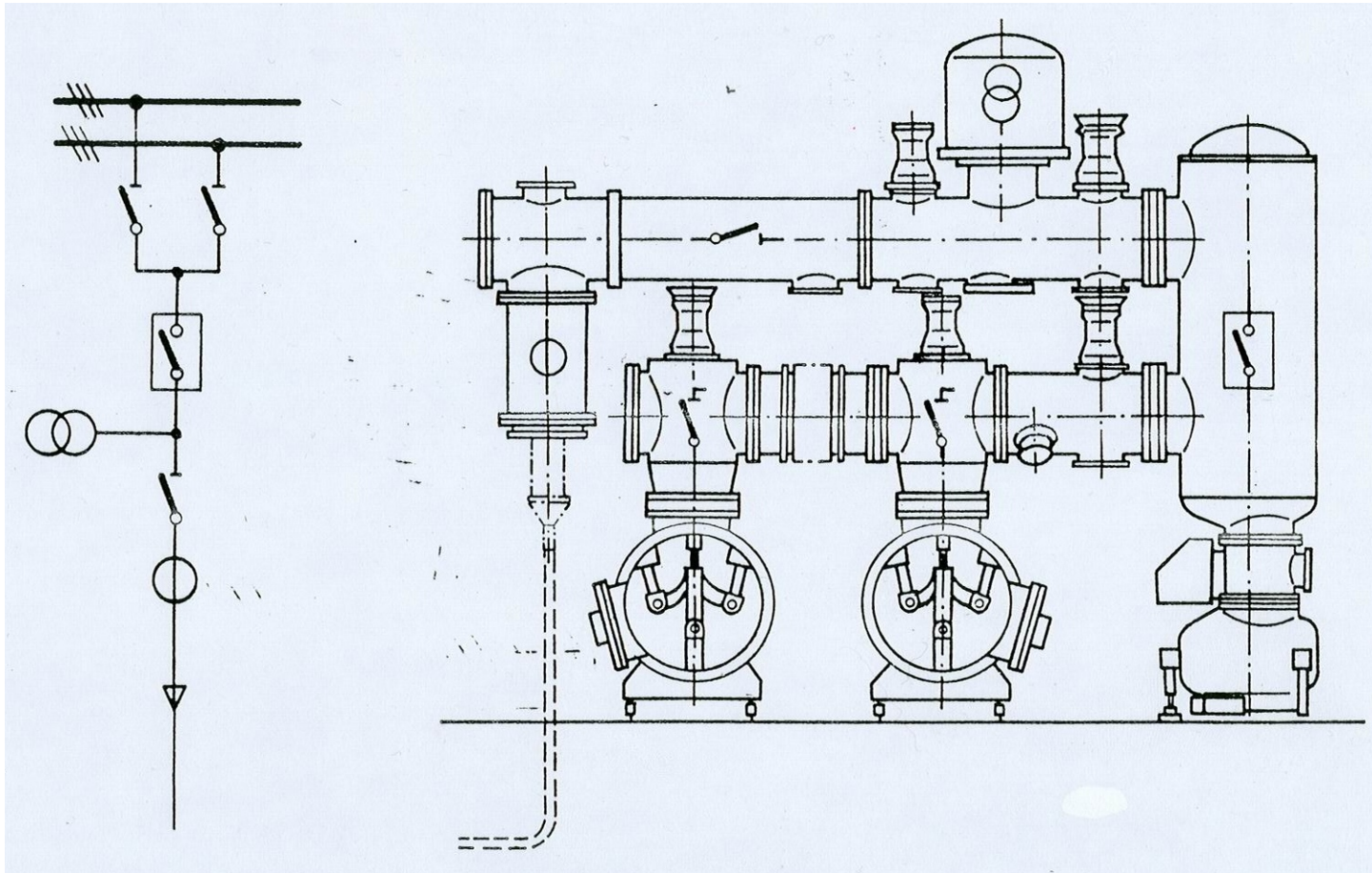
Cell substations

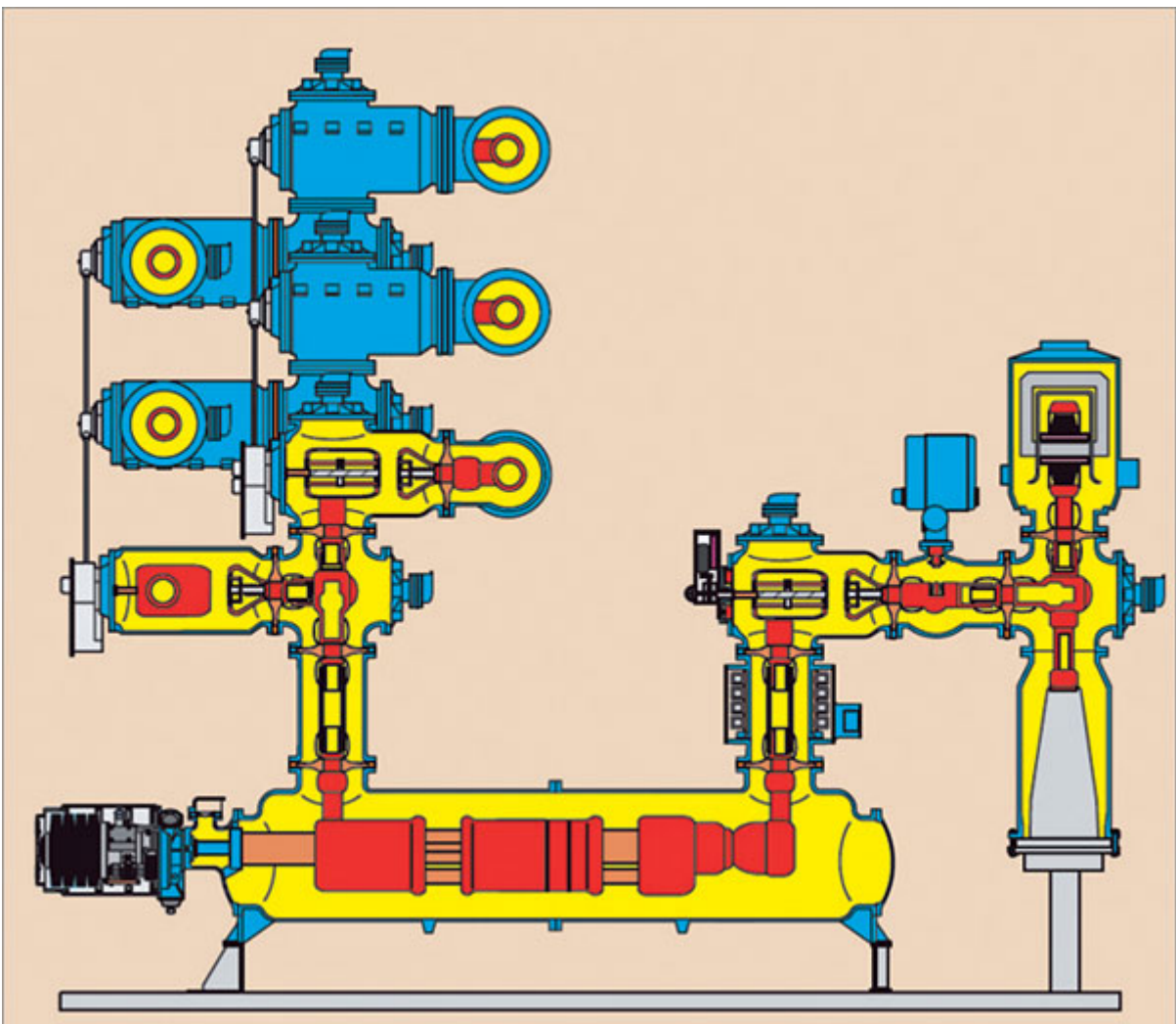
- + highly clear arrangement
- + high operational reliability
- + high transmitted power
- + high short-circuit endurance
- high construction difficulty, costs

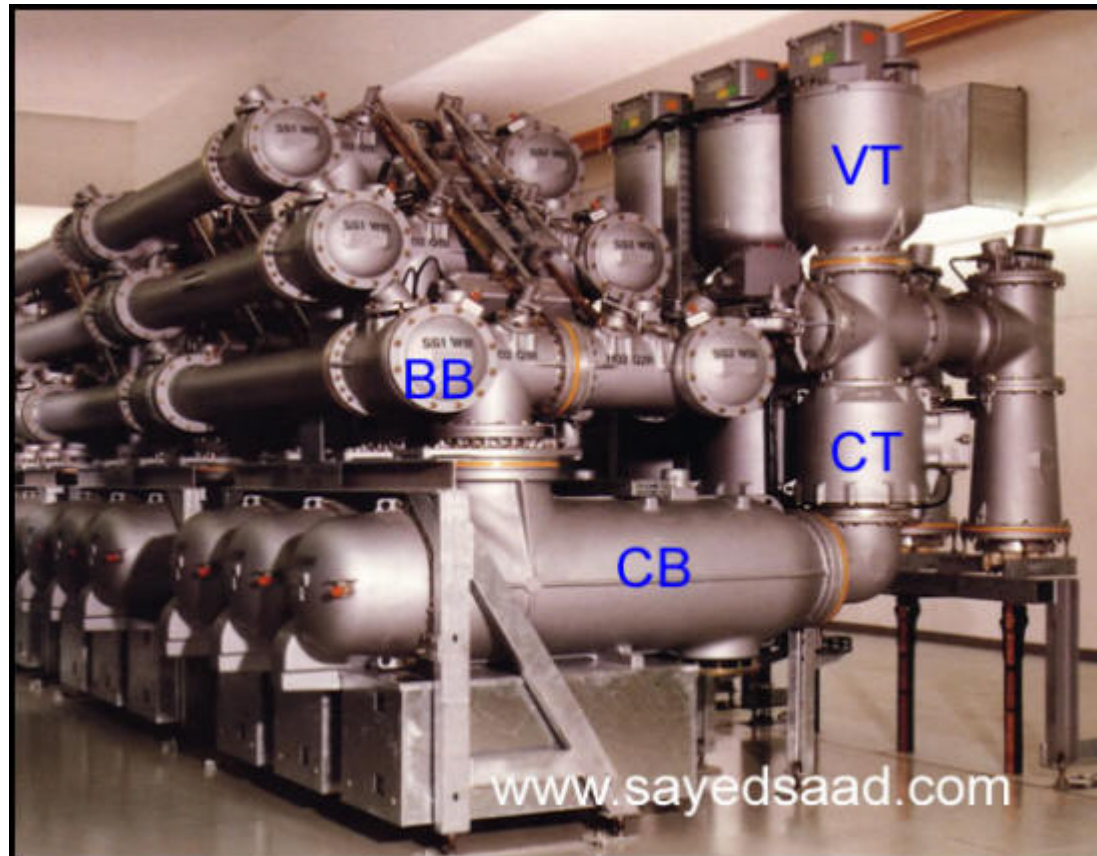
Cabinet substations

- + unification, variability
- + possibility of sliding CB (accessibility)
- + low construction costs
- + low space requirements
- lower reliability
- lower short-circuit endurance
- more difficult construction of double busbars

Gas insulated (GIS) – SF₆







Chotějovice 400 kV



Transformer stations

- placement

- outside – ground, tower
- inside – cell

-position in ES

- production – MV/HV – block station
- transmission – HV/HV – connecting
- consumption – HV/MV, MV/LV – industry, public
- insulating – 1/1

insulation

- dry
- oil – with reservoir

DC supply

- 1) protection relays
- 2) CB control circuits
- 3) signal lights and relays
- 4) hf equipment
- 5) emergency el. drives
- 6) emergency and spare lights

Voltage levels

24 48 60 110 220 V_{DC}

DC SWITCHGEAR

