





Grid of the Future

Calculation of GIC in Bulk Power Systems

Randy Horton, Ph.D., P.E. Southern Company, U.S.A. David Boteler, Ph.D. Natural Resources Canada, Canada

Boston, MA

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Background

- During geomagnetic disturbances, magnetic field variations at the earth's surface drive low frequency electric currents along transmission lines and through transformer windings to ground wherever there is a path for them to flow.
- Driving force is the induced EMF in the transmission lines
- GIC are considered quasi-dc because of their low frequency (10uHz – 1Hz) relative to the power frequency

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Geoelectric Field Calculations



dc Transformer Model

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Transmission Line Model

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Cigré Substation Ground Grid and GIC Mitigation Device Models

- The substation ground grid resistance including the effects of any grounded line conductors (e.g. shield wires or neutrals) is required.
- A capacitive GIC blocking device presents very high impedance to GIC; thus, it can be modeled as a high resistance (e.g. 1.0 MΩ), whereas, the actual resistance of a resistive blocking device is used.



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GIC Calculations

- Once the dc model has been assembled, the resulting GIC flows can be computed using any suitable circuits technique.
 - -I = [G]V
 - For large systems (typical), sparse matrix techniques are employed
- Node voltages (V = [G]⁻¹I) are computed, then the GIC flows are computed.

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Conclusions

- The process for computing GIC in a bulk power system was presented.
- The various steps for determining the geomagnetic field that is to be evaluated was provided.
- Guidance on assembling the dc system model and computing the GIC flows were also provided.

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