

國家原子能科技研究院
委託研究計畫研究報告

具綠能發電設備併網之電網韌性強化

Resilience Enhancement of the Power System with Interconnection
of Renewable Energy Source

計畫編號：112A019

受委託機關(構)：國立臺灣大學

計畫主持人：劉志文

研究期程：中華民國 112 年 04 月至 112 年 10 月

研究經費：新臺幣壹佰萬元

國原院聯絡人員：李嘉倫

報告日期：112 年 10 月 31 日

目 錄

目 錄	I
圖目錄	III
表目錄	VI
中文摘要	1
英文摘要	2
壹、 計畫緣起與目的	3
貳、 研究方法與過程	3
一、 歷史事故資料	3
二、 事件類型判定	14
(一) 方法	14
(二) 文獻回顧	14
(三) 訓練集資料生成-Simulink 模型建立	14
(四) 機器學習模型	15
(五) 訓練參數與資料預處理	15
(六) 訓練結果-驗證於模擬產生資料	17
(七) 訓練結果-驗證於未處理之電驛資料	19
(八) 適應多取樣頻率之方法-使用傅立葉方法重新取樣電驛資料	21
(九) 適應多取樣頻率之方法-使用多取樣頻率訓練模型	22
三、 事件位置定位	23
(一) 方法	23
(二) 演算法限制	35
(三) 模型建立	36
(四) CT 飽和	38
(五) 實際資料計算結果	41
四、 發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析	48
(一) 同步校正之方法	49
(二) 穩態相量之波形擷取	59
(三) 實際資料計算結果	69
(四) 同步時間校正之補償設計	76
五、 電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法	80
(一) 方法	80
(二) 演算法限制	90

(三) 模型建立.....	91
(四) 估測結果.....	92
六、建立智慧事故監測及診斷系統.....	97
參、主要發現與結論.....	98
一、事件類型判定.....	98
(一) 適應多取樣頻率之方法-驗證於 4 點/週波訓練之模型	98
(二) 適應多取樣頻率之方法-驗證於 16 點/週波訓練之模型 ...	99
(三) 事件類型判定流程圖.....	101
(四) 結論與未來規劃.....	101
二、事件位置定位.....	102
三、發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析.....	104
四、電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法.....	105
五、建立智慧事故監測及診斷系統.....	106
肆、參考文獻.....	108
伍、附錄.....	114
一、計畫參與人員與所屬單位.....	114
二、研討會 IMETI 口頭報告簡報.....	115
三、投稿國際研討會 IMETI 論文.....	123
四、投稿國際 SCI(E)期刊論文	136

圖目錄

圖 1 雙端輸電線路架構.....	15
圖 2 學習率曲線.....	16
圖 3 輸入特徵預處理前/後.....	17
圖 4 4 點/週波(左)與 16 點/週波(右)AG 故障電流波型	17
圖 5 4 點/週波(左)與 16 點/週波(右)AG 故障電壓波型	18
圖 6 4 點/週波模擬資料驗證集準確率(Validation Accuracy)	18
圖 7 4 點/週波模擬資料驗證集損失(Validation Loss).....	19
圖 8 取樣頻率 188.5 點/週波 AG 故障電流重新取樣對比圖(重新取樣至 4 點/週波).....	22
圖 9 單端故障定位演算法推導流程圖.....	24
圖 10 故障網路以及其等效分解 (*)"	25
圖 11 進行精確的拉普拉斯轉換所需的時間延遲 λx	27
圖 12 故障定位研究步驟流程圖	30
圖 13 距接收端 R 距離 $x = DL$ 處有故障單線圖	30
圖 14 分佈參數傳輸線模型	31
圖 15 三端線段算法故障區域選擇器.....	35
圖 16 雙端故障定位模型	36
圖 17 雙端故障位置平均定位誤差計算結果.....	37
圖 18 三端故障定位模型	37
圖 19 三端故障位置平均定位誤差計算結果.....	38
圖 20 比流器模型模擬線路圖(A 相)	38
圖 21 線路考慮 CT 飽和後之二次側電流波形	40
圖 22 雙端故障定位考慮 CT 之平均定位誤差計算結果	40
圖 23 三端故障定位考慮 CT 之平均定位誤差計算結果	40
圖 24 S 端的三相電壓電流.....	41
圖 25 S 端與 R 端的正序電壓電流.....	42
圖 26 校正後 S 端與 R 端的正序電壓電流.....	43
圖 27 雙端故障定位 Matlab 模擬結果	43
圖 28 三端故障定位 Matlab 模擬結果	43
圖 29 論文研究步驟	50
圖 30 三端傳輸線的單線圖	51
圖 31 在不同 δDS 以及 δDT 下的誤差百分比	53
圖 32 不同故障位置下的故障百分率	54
圖 33 實際案例一正序電流相量波形圖[22]	55
圖 34 實際案例一匯流排 S 端正序電流相量波形圖[22].....	56

圖 35 實際案例一匯流排 S 端差分濾波後之波形圖[22].....	57
圖 36 實際案例一匯流排 S 端正序電流相量標準化與差分濾波後標準化之波形圖[22]	58
圖 37 實際案例一非同步量測正序電流相量波形圖校正前[22].....	58
圖 38 實際案例一非同步量測正序電流相量波形圖校正後[22].....	59
圖 39 實際案例一非同步量測校準後之正序電流相量波形圖[22]... ..	60
圖 40 實際案例一平滑化後正序電流相量波形圖[22].....	61
圖 41 實際案例一平滑化與差分濾波正序電流相量波形圖[22].....	61
圖 42 實際案例一差分濾波後之傅立葉轉換頻譜圖[22].....	62
圖 43 實際案例一一階 Butterworth 反混疊低通濾波器之截止頻率比較圖[22]	63
圖 44 實際案例一正序電流相量標準化與反混疊低通濾波後標準化之波形圖[22]	64
圖 45 實際案例一匯流排 S 端之故障中穩態範圍波形圖[22].....	65
圖 46 實際案例一匯流排 R 及 T 端之故障中穩態範圍波形圖 R 端 [22]	66
圖 47 實際案例一匯流排 R 及 T 端之故障中穩態範圍波形圖 T 端 [22]	66
圖 48 非同步量測校準與自動化擷取故障波形穩態相量流程圖	68
圖 49 雙端線路非同步角未超過一周波之正序電流.....	69
圖 50 雙端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形.....	70
圖 51 三端線路非同步角未超過一周波之正序電流.....	70
圖 52 三端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形.....	71
圖 53 雙端線路非同步角超過一周波之正序電流.....	72
圖 54 雙端線路正序電流經差分濾波後之波形.....	72
圖 55 雙端線路正序電流相量及其經差分濾波之結果	72
圖 56 三端非同步角超過一周波之正序電流.....	73
圖 57 三端線路正序電流經差分濾波後之波形.....	73
圖 58 三端線路正序電流相量及其經差分濾波之結果	74
圖 59 雙端線路 S 端故障起始點判斷結果.....	74
圖 60 三端線路 S 端故障起始點判斷結果.....	75
圖 61 雙端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形.....	75
圖 62 三端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形.....	76
圖 63 故障位置靠近 S 端之故障時的正序電流波形	78
圖 64 故障位置靠近 R 端之故障正序電流波形	78
圖 65 不同的故障位置及不同線路長度之非同步角度差(絕對值)...	79
圖 66 長程分佈式輸電線模型	81

圖 67 線路參數估測方法流程圖	83
圖 68 移動性視窗示意圖	87
圖 69 未同步之雙端正序電壓示意圖	90
圖 70 Simulink 雙端線路模型	91
圖 71 編號 1 正序阻抗估測結果	94
圖 72 編號 1 正序導納估測結果	94
圖 73 編號 2 正序阻抗估測結果	95
圖 74 編號 2 正序導納估測結果	96
圖 75 事件類型判定流程圖	101
圖 76 複合線徑輸電線路示意圖	105
圖 77 智慧事故監測及診斷系統流程圖	107

表目錄

表 1 事件類型歷史事故資訊.....	3
表 2 事件類型歷史資料故障型態統計.....	9
表 3 事件類型歷史資料電驛取樣頻率統計表.....	9
表 4 事件位置定位歷史資料.....	10
表 5 事件位置定位歷史資料故障型態統計.....	13
表 6 訓練參數.....	15
表 7 4 點/週波模擬資料訓練與驗證結果	18
表 8 驗證集其他取樣頻率之準確率.....	19
表 9 測試集各取樣頻率電驛資料準確率.....	20
表 10 測試集各端數據之準確率.....	20
表 11 訓練參數	22
表 12 訓練結果.....	23
表 13 比流器 CT 2000/5A 參數設定表.....	38
表 14 各歷史事故故障定位誤差.....	43
表 15 TAIPOWER 161kV 三端傳輸線的實際線路參數	52
表 16 雙端之長程輸電線路.....	76
表 17 模擬參數設定範圍	92
表 18 模擬之線路參數與電壓等級表.....	92
表 19 編號 1 估測結果.....	93
表 20 編號 2 估測結果.....	95
表 21 實驗參數表	96
表 22 雙端訊號未同步估測實驗結果.....	97
表 23 驗證集其他取樣頻率之訊號分類結果.....	98
表 24 測試集各取樣頻率分類結果.....	98
表 25 測試集各端數據之準確率	99
表 26 驗證集其他取樣頻率之訊號分類結果.....	99
表 27 測試集各取樣頻率分類結果.....	100
表 28 測試集各端數據之準確率	100

中文摘要

台灣力拚 2050 淨零轉型，大量分散式再生能源(風電/光電)將併於配電網，而穩定供電是首要目標。為提升電網韌性、減少輸電線故障造成的經濟和電力品質問題與加快修復和恢復供電的速度，本計畫開發使用數位電驛(Intelligent Electronic Device, IED)數據，實現多端輸電線適應保護、故障分類和定位的技術。為實踐故障診斷，也需仰賴精準的時間同步，及精準的輸電線參數估測。因此，本計畫包含四個子項目：(1) 設計事件位置定位及事件類型判定演算法。2. 設計故障電流分析之智慧型識別方法。3. 發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析方法。4. 建立電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法。

英文摘要

The goal of this project is to enhance the resilience of the power grid through the development of a technology that utilizes Intelligent Electronic Device (IED) data to achieve multi-end transmission line adaptive protection, fault classification, and localization. This will not only improve the resilience of the power grid, but also reduce the economic and power quality problems caused by transmission line faults, and speed up the repair and restoration of power supply. To achieve fault diagnosis, precise time synchronization and transmission line parameter estimation are required. Therefore, this project is divided into four sub-projects, including the design of a fault localization, fault classification, and an intelligent identification method for fault current, the development of a time synchronization and correlation for sequence of event (SOE) analysis method, and the establishment of an automated transmission line parameter estimation and correction method.

壹、計畫緣起與目的

基於經濟和電力品質觀點，輸電線故障類型分類、故障定位與保護至關重要，當輸電線發生故障，引發的經濟損失將難以估計。一般輸電線長度達數十至數百公里，其間可能經過各式地形，於故障後的修復過程中，即時且精確的輸電線線路故障診斷，以利維修人員迅速排除故障進而恢復供電，是電力系統可靠運轉的關鍵。因此，本計畫致力於提出一套以數位電驛資料為基礎的多端輸電線適應保護電驛技術，並且兼具故障類型判別及位置定位之功能。為實踐故障診斷，需仰賴精準的時間同步，及精準的輸電線參數估測。本計畫之三大子項目分別為：設計供電系統(1)事件位置定位(2)事件類型判定(3)故障電流分析之智慧型識別方法、發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析方法及建立電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法。

貳、研究方法與過程

一、歷史事故資料

用於分析事件類型之事故資料共 108 筆，包含雙端、三端與四端之線路架構，其中二端線路佔 25 筆，三端線路佔 76 筆，四端線路佔 7 筆，詳細資訊列於表 1。

表 1 事件類型歷史事故資訊

編號	電壓等級 (kV)	量測電驛	故障類型	端點數
1	69	SEL	AG	二端
2	161	Toshiba	CG	二端

3	69	SEL	AG	二端
4	161	GE	BG	二端
5	345	SEL	AG	二端
6	345	SEL	CG	二端
7	69	SEL	AG	二端
8	69	SEL	BG	二端
9	69	SEL	BG	二端
10	161	GE	AG	二端
11	161	Toshiba	ACG	二端
12	345	SEL	AG	二端
13	69	Ingeteam	CG	二端
14	161	GE	ABG	二端
15	69	SEL	AG	二端
16	69	SEL	BG	二端
17	161	Ingeteam	BG	二端
18	69	SEL	AG	二端
19	69	SEL	CG	二端
20	161	GE	AG	二端
21	161	Toshiba	BG	二端
22	345	SEL	BG	二端
23	345	SEL	AG	二端

24	345	SEL	AG	二端
25	345	SEL	AG	二端
26	161	SEL	AG	三端
27	161	Toshiba	CG	三端
28	161	SEL	AG	三端
29	161	Toshiba	CG	三端
30	161	SEL	BG	三端
31	161	SEL	AG	三端
32	161	GE	ABC	三端
33	161	Toshiba	CG	三端
34	161	Toshiba	ABC	三端
35	69	SEL	AG	三端
36	161	Toshiba	AG	三端
37	161	Toshiba	ACG	三端
38	69	SEL	AG	三端
39	69	SEL	BG	三端
40	161	Toshiba	ABG	三端
41	345	GE	AG	三端
42	69	SEL	AG	三端
43	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端
44	161	Toshiba	CG	三端

45	161	GE	ABC	三端
46	69	Toshiba	CG	三端
47	161	Ingeteam	AG	三端
48	69	Toshiba	BG	三端
49	69	SEL	AG	三端
50	69	SEL	BG	三端
51	69	SEL	BC	三端
52	69	SEL	CG	三端
53	69	SEL	CG	三端
54	161	Ingeteam	AG	三端
55	69	SEL	CG	三端
56	69	Toshiba	AG	三端
57	69	Toshiba	AG	三端
58	69	Toshiba	AG	三端
59	161	Ingeteam	BG	三端
60	161	SEL	AG	三端
61	161	Toshiba	AG	三端
62	69	SEL	CG	三端
63	69	SEL	AG	三端
64	69	SEL	AB	三端
65	69	SEL	BG	三端

66	161	SEL	CAG	三端
67	161	GE	AG	三端
68	161	Toshiba	BG	三端
69	69	SEL	AG	三端
70	69	SEL	CG	三端
71	69	SEL	CG	三端
72	161	Toshiba	CG	三端
73	69	Toshiba	CG	三端
74	161	SEL	CG	三端
75	69	SEL	BG	三端
76	161	GE	CG	三端
77	161	SEL	BG	三端
78	69	Ingeteam	AG	三端
79	161	Ingeteam	AG	三端
80	69	SEL	BG	三端
81	345	SEL	AG	三端
82	69	SEL	AG	三端
83	161	Ingeteam	BG	三端
84	161	Toshiba	AG	三端
85	69	SEL	BG	三端
86	161	SEL	BG	三端

87	69	SEL	CG	三端
88	69	SEL	BG	三端
89	69	SEL	BG	三端
90	161	Toshiba	BG	三端
91	161	Toshiba	ACG	三端
92	69	SEL	AG	三端
93	69	Ingeteam	ACG	三端
94	161	Toshiba	BCG	三端
95	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端
96	161	Toshiba	BG	三端
97	345	SEL	BG	三端
98	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端
99	161	SEL	BG	三端
100	161	Toshiba	AG	三端
101	345	SEL	AG	三端
102	69	SEL	AG	四端
103	69	SEL	ABC	四端
104	69	SEL	BG	四端
105	69	SEL	AG	四端
106	69	SEL	BG	四端
107	69	Ingeteam	ACG	四端

108	69	Toshiba	BG	四端
-----	----	---------	----	----

故障型態分為 AG、BG、CG、ABG、BCG、ACG、AB、BC、ABC、ABCG，共 10 種。表 2 為每種故障型態的資料數目。

表 2 事件類型歷史資料故障型態統計

故障類型	故障型態	資料數目
單相接地故障	AG	41
	BG	29
	CG	20
雙相接地故障	ABG	2
	BCG	1
	ACG	6
雙相短路故障	AB	1
	BC	1
三相短路故障	ABC	4
三相接地故障	ABCG	3

由於臺灣使用之數位電驛品牌眾多，品牌包含 SEL、Toshiba、GE、Ingeteam 等品牌，取樣頻率範圍包含 4 點/週波至 144 點/週波。表 3 為 108 筆事故資料對應電驛取樣頻率。

表 3 事件類型歷史資料電驛取樣頻率統計表

品牌名稱	取樣頻率(點/週波)	數量
------	------------	----

SEL	4	12
SEL 與 GE	16	129
Toshiba 與 Ingeteam	24	75
Ingeteam	144	14

事件位置定位歷史資料共 61 筆，下表為故障距離的歷史資料。

表 4 事件位置定位歷史資料

編號	電壓等級(kV)	量測電驛	故障類型	端點數	實際距離(km)
1	161	Toshiba	BG	二端	1.5
2	161	GE	None	二端	4.271
3	161	GE	AG	三端	2.3
4	161	Toshiba	BG	三端	14.7
5	345	SEL	AG	三端	60.859
6	345	SEL	AG	二端	10.52
7	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端	10.89
8	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端	11.29
9	161	Toshiba	BCG	三端	10.133
10	161	Toshiba	AG	三端	15.7
11	161	SEL	BG	三端	1.39
12	345	SEL	AG	二端	1.4
13	345	SEL	BG	二端	33.74

14	345	SEL	AG	二端	2.372
15	161	Toshiba	ACG	二端	6.058
16	161	GE	BG	二端	1.1
17	345	SEL	AG	二端	42.71
18	161	GE	AG	二端	7.4
19	69	SEL	AG	二端	8.443
20	69	SEL	ABCG	二端	0.536
21	69	SEL	BG	二端	5.915
22	69	SEL	AG	二端	12.3
23	69	SEL	BG	二端	6.417
24	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端	2.32
25	345	SEL	CG	二端	4.768
26	345	SEL	BG	二端	12.07
27	161	Toshiba	CG	二端	3.14
28	345	SEL	AG	二端	19.02
29	161	Toshiba	ACG	三端	26.74
30	161	Toshiba	ABG	三端	18.52
31	161	SEL	AG	三端	2.053
32	161	Toshiba	CG	三端	24.08
33	69	SEL	AG	三端	3.86
34	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端	9.26

35	161	Toshiba	CG	三端	1.47
36	161	Toshiba	CG	三端	7.4
37	161	GE	ABCG	三端	4.12
38	161	SEL	ABCG	三端	6.159
39	161	SEL	AG	三端	6.159
40	161	Toshiba	CG	三端	10.31
41	161	SEL	BG	三端	4.32
42	161	Toshiba	ACG	三端	3.6
43	161	Toshiba	ABCG	三端	7.75
44	69	SEL	AG	三端	4.615
45	161	Toshiba	BG	三端	7.48
46	69	SEL	BG	三端	17.545
47	161	Toshiba	CG	三端	12.55
48	69	SEL	CG	三端	8.01
49	161	GE	BG	三端	2.146
50	69	SEL	AG	三端	3.76
51	161	Toshiba	CG	三端	4.43
52	69	SEL	BCG	三端	4.94
53	161	SEL	CG	三端	17.552
54	161	Toshiba	BG	三端	36.715
55	161	Toshiba	AG	三端	49.15

56	161	GE	CG	三端	0.75
57	161	SEL	ACG	三端	18.638
58	69	SEL	AG	四端	2.148
59	69	SEL	AG	三端	1
60	69	SEL	AG	三端	3.43
61	69	SEL	ABG	三端	15.03

事件位置定位歷史資料故障型態分為 AG、BG、CG、ABG、BCG、ACG、ABCG 與未知共 8 種，下表為每種故障型態的資料數目。

表 5 事件位置定位歷史資料故障型態統計

故障類型	故障型態	資料數目
單相接地故障	AG	20
	BG	13
	CG	11
雙相接地故障	ABG	2
	BCG	2
	ACG	4
三相短路故障	ABC	0
三相接地故障	ABCG	8
未知	未知	1

二、事件類型判定

(一)方法

使用 Matlab Simulink 產生訓練資料，並以歷史事故資料作為測試資料。採用的特徵(Feature)為三相電壓與三相電流時序資料，標籤(Label)為故障類型共 11 類，涵蓋非對稱故障(AG、BG、CG、AB、BC、CA、ABG、BCG、CAG)、對稱故障(ABC、ABCG)。模擬產生之訓練資料送入機器學習模型進行訓練，訓練完成之模型能夠直接判定真實事故波型的故障類型。

(二)文獻回顧

過去使用機器學習的方法，大多把重點放在特徵擷取上，使用到方法包括小波包轉換(wavelet packet transformation)[1,2]、多小波包轉換(multiwavelet packet transformation)[3]、時間序圖(time series imaging)[4]及數學形態學(mathematical morphology, MM)[5]，這些方法需要訊號處理的能力或是對故障電流電壓訊號的了解，本研究利用機器學習方法一般性，使模型能夠處理原始電壓電流訊號，降低需要專業的特徵擷取需求。

(三)訓練集資料生成-Simulink 模型建立

訓練機器學習模型需要足夠的訓練資料。本計畫使用 Simulink 產生訓練與驗證集(Training and Validation Datasets)，使用的系統為雙端輸電線路架構，使用長程輸電線路模型，如圖 1。模擬資料涵蓋 12 種不同類型包含 AG、BG、CG、AB、BC、CA、ABG、BCG、CAG、ABC、ABCG 與無故障，不同的故障阻抗、故障距離、斷路器做動時間[8]等，故障阻抗從

0.1 到 10 Ohms, 故障位置從 0.5 到 81 km(線路長度為 100 km), 斷路器作動時間從 2 週波到無限, 起始角度從 0 到 315 度。模擬取樣頻率則依照真實電驛歷史資料, 分別產生數據。模擬資料訓練集與驗證集的比例為百分之十五。

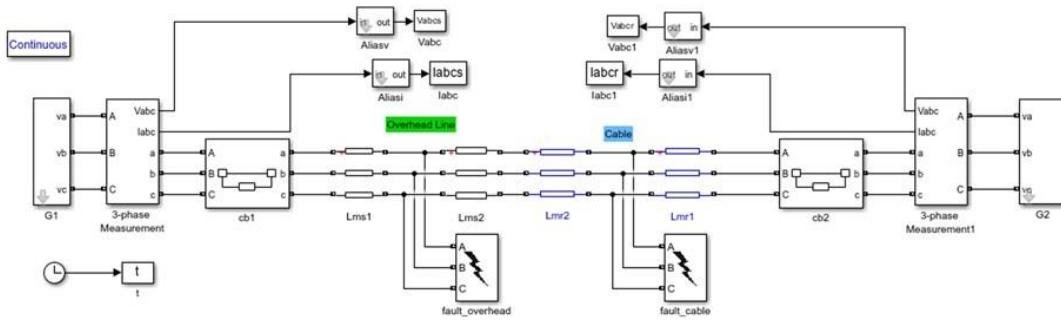


圖 1 雙端輸電線路架構

(四)機器學習模型

本計畫所開發之故障類型判定模型採用論文[7]所提出的模型 Conformer，為 Transformer 架構結合卷積神經網路 (Convolution Neural Network, CNN) 架構之機器學習模型。Transformer 模型為採用自注意力機制(Self-Attention)[6]，擅長捕捉大範圍前後的特徵資訊。CNN 能有效地利用局部特徵，但 Convolution Layer 需要大量參數與深度來理解全域的特徵關係[9]。Conformer 結合 Transformer 與 CNN，能夠比長短期記憶模型(Long short-term memory, LSTM)等循環神經網路 (Recurrent Neural Networks, RNN)在相同參數下有更好的分類能力，亦即在相近的訓練時間下，準確率更高[10]。

(五)訓練參數與資料預處理

訓練的相關參數如下表：

表 6 訓練參數

參數	數值	參數	數值
Epoch	28	Batch Size	128
Learning Rate	1×10^{-3} (搭配 Warmup step 與學習率調整策略)		
損失函數	Cross Entropy Loss		

論文[11]提出採用 Warmup Step 與學習率調整策略 (Learning Rate Scheduler) 有助於 Transformer 模型訓練。Warmup Step 為開始訓練時，學習率先由 0 緩慢增加，直到設定的條件為止。本計畫模型訓練前 2 Epochs 為 Warmup 階段，隨後學習率呈 Cosine 函數下降，如圖 2。

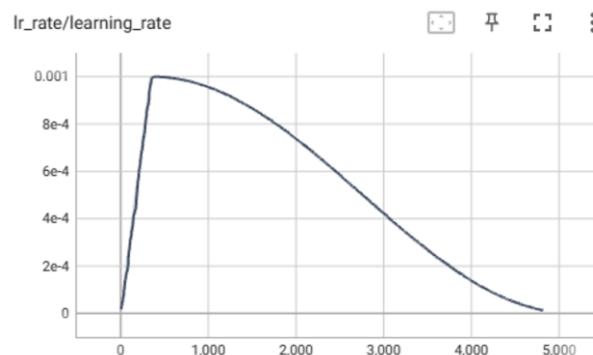


圖 2 學習率曲線

輸入特徵預處理 (Preprocessing) 將會進行標準化 (Normalization)，每相電壓、電流將會分別除以第一週波之有效值。

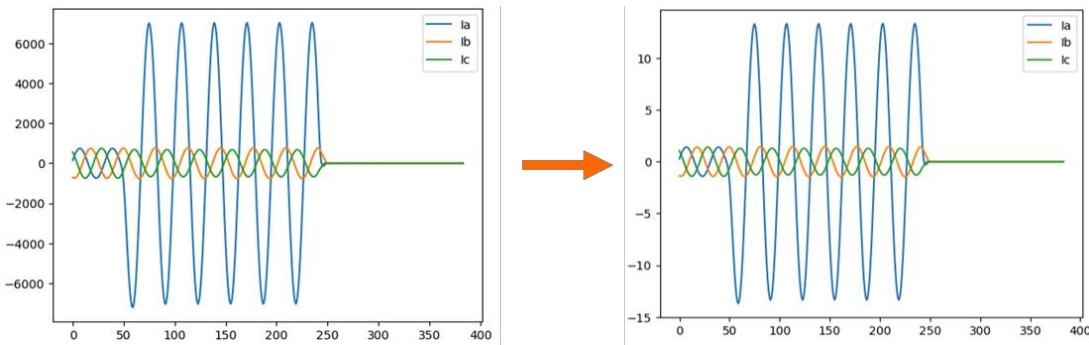


圖 3 輸入特徵預處理前/後

(六)訓練結果-驗證於模擬產生資料

事件類型判定模型將使用 4 點/週波與 16 點/週波之模擬資料進行訓練，並比較兩者結果。16 點/週波之取樣頻率為 108 筆歷史事故中佔比最高之取樣頻率；而 4 點/週波為真實歷史事故資料中最低的取樣頻率，其波形較像三角波，對比較高的取樣頻率，其計算複雜度也是最低的。然而使用 4 點/周波會有明顯的相位問題，須確保模擬使用到多種起始角度，模型才能夠分類正確。

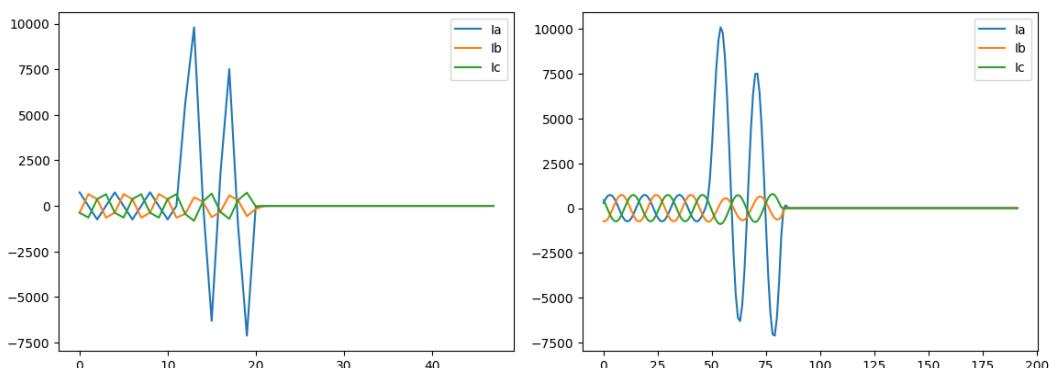


圖 4 4 點/週波(左)與 16 點/週波(右)AG 故障電流波型

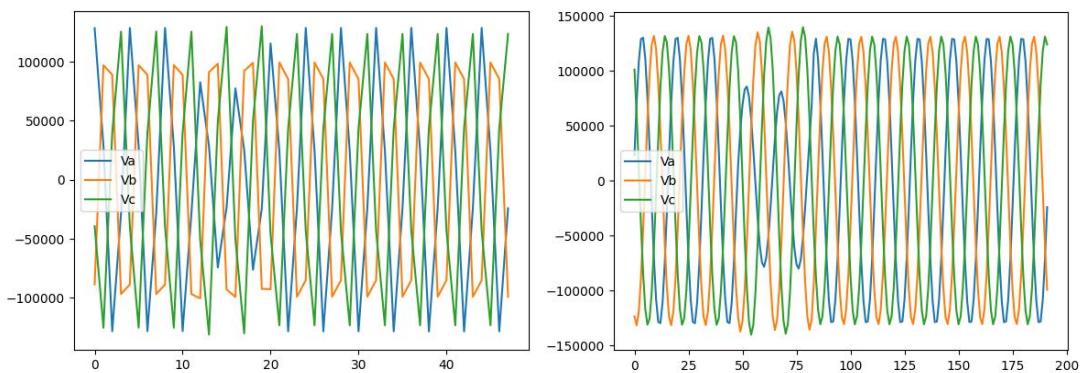


圖 5 4 點/週波(左)與 16 點/週波(右)AG 故障電壓波型

表 7 4 點/週波模擬資料訓練與驗證結果

	準確率 (%)	損失
訓練集(Training set)	99.536	0.02326
驗證集(Validation set)	100.000	0.00467

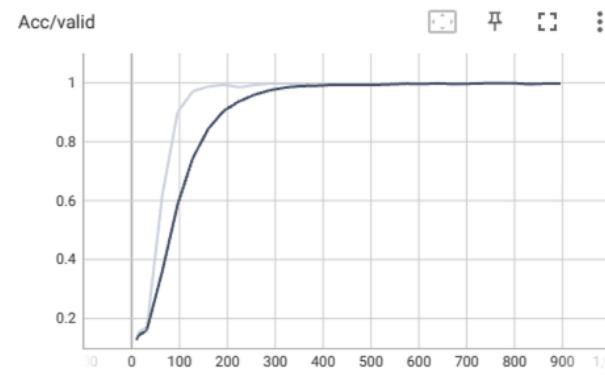


圖 6 4 點/週波模擬資料驗證集準確率(Validation Accuracy)

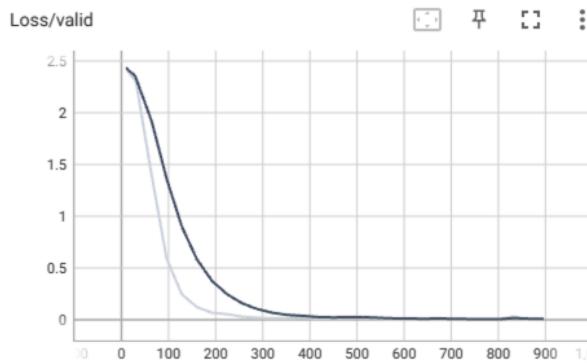


圖 74 點/週波模擬資料驗證集損失(Validation Loss)

(七)訓練結果-驗證於未處理之電驛資料

臺灣採用電驛取樣頻率有相當多種，若電驛訊號未經處理直接送入模型，故障分類準確率將降低。下面將會探討不同取樣頻率之 Simulink 模擬資料(驗證集, Validation Datasets)與真實歷史事故(測試集, Testing Datasets)資料在未經處理下送入事件類型判定模型之結果。

下表呈現使用 4 點/週波訓練之模型辨別驗證集其他取樣頻率之電驛資料。

表 8 驗證集其他取樣頻率之準確率

取樣頻率(點/週波)	準確率(%)
16	77.82
24	66.92
144	51.80
188.5	47.37

真實歷史事故未經處理送入模型預測，由於模型輸入為單端三相電壓電流，因此雙端、三端與四端線路事故中，若有

任一端事故類型分類與其他端不相同則視為判斷錯誤，其準確率計算方式如下：

Accuracy

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\text{事故資料總數}} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1, & \text{if } \prod_{j=0}^{\text{端點}} \text{判斷類型}_{i,j} = \text{真實事故類型}_{i,j} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{array} \right.}{\text{事故資料總數}} \quad (1)$$

透過 4 點/週波訓練之模型分類 108 筆歷史事故電驛數據之準確率為 73.14%，各取樣頻率之準確率如下表。

表 9 測試集各取樣頻率電驛資料準確率

取樣頻率(點/週波)	準確率(%)
4	91.67
16	91.47
24	65.33
144	64.28

表 10 測試集各端數據之準確率

端點	準確率(%)
二端	80
三端	71.05

四端	71.42
----	-------

由上述結果得知，模型分類未經處理的電驛訊號，若取樣頻率越高則其準確率越低，為此必須開發適應多取樣頻率之事件類型判定方法。

(八)適應多取樣頻率之方法-使用傅立葉方法重新取樣電驛資料

使用[12]提供的傅立葉重新取樣方法，其流程如下：

- i. 信號進行快速傅立葉變換（FFT），以獲取信號的頻譜。
- ii. 通過對頻譜進行零填充(Zero-padding)或截斷(Truncating)，調整其長度以達到所需的重新取樣比例。
- iii. 將調整後的頻譜進行反傅立葉變換，獲得時間域中的重新取樣訊號。

機器學習模型訓練分別採用 4 點/週波與 16 點/週波，因此重新取樣方法將分別重新取樣至這兩者。由於重新取樣至 4 點/週波的波形故障起始點相比原始訊號有所改變，為了使模型不受到相位的影響，訓練集考慮不同故障起始點。此外，此方法也可以用非整數點/週波的訊號。

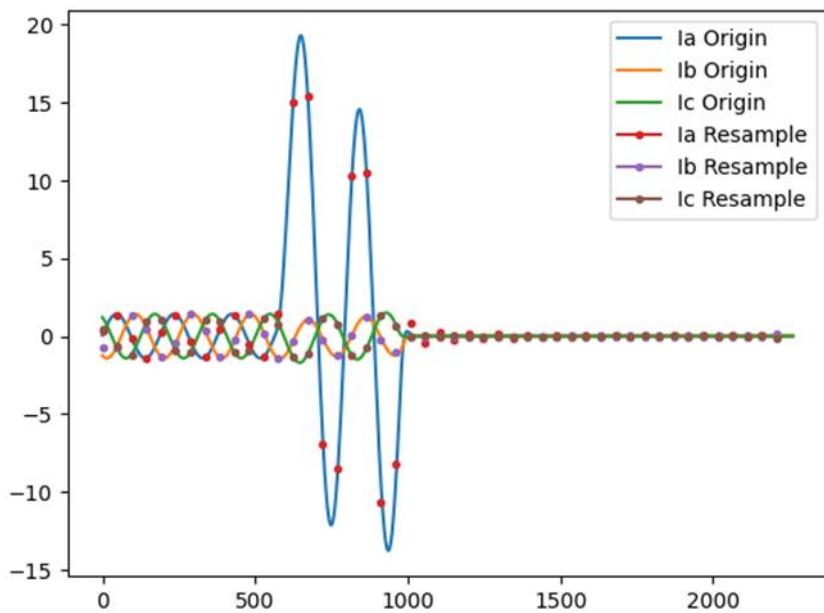


圖 8 取樣頻率 188.5 點/週波 AG 故障電流重新取樣對比圖(重新取樣至 4 點/週波)

(九)適應多取樣頻率之方法-使用多取樣頻率訓練模型

另一方法為訓練模型時，使用多種取樣頻率之訓練資料[13]。但由於訓練時會使用 Batch size，而每一 Batch 中資料序列長度必須相同。因此模型輸入若為多種取樣頻率之訓練資料，須將 Batch size 設定為 1，而論文[14]指出 Batch Size 過小會導致訓練時間大量上升。在實際實驗中，採用多種取樣頻率方法訓練時間會較傅立葉重新取樣方法慢約 150 倍，因此本計畫將採用傅立葉重新取樣作為適應多取樣頻率之方法。相關訓練參數與結果如下表。

表 11 訓練參數

參數	數值	參數	數值
Epoch	44	Batch Size	1

Learning Rate	$1 * 10^{-3}$ (搭配 Warmup step 與學習率調整策略)
損失函數	Cross Entropy Loss

表 12 訓練結果

	準確率 (%)	損失
訓練集(Training set)	99.23	0.02395
驗證集(Validation set)	98.34	0.07797

三、事件位置定位

為了增強電力系統的可靠性，包括提供可靠的電力服務、進行線路檢查分析、進行維修和日常維護，我們致力於發展在各種系統運行條件和故障事件下開發精確的故障檢測和定位算法。這一個研究旨在有效地檢測並確定電力系統中的故障，以便及時處理並恢復電力供應。透過開發準確的算法，我們能夠快速響應故障事件、準確定位問題所在，並採取適當的維修措施，從而提高電力系統的穩定性和可用性。

輸電線路故障測距技術可以大致分為單端測距技術(one-terminal)和多端測距技術(multi-terminal)。單端測距技術是指僅依靠遠端匯流排的電壓和電流相量進行測距，這種基於單終端的故障定位方法是最常見的一類，其原因為此方法具備許多優點，它們不需要進行通信來獲取結果，因此能節省成本。

(一)方法

1. 單端故障定位

單端故障定位演算法採用論文[15]所提出的演算法，是

基於故障的暫態作分析，步驟如圖 9 所示，其使用拉普拉斯轉換(Laplace Transform)進行分析，最終會得到一個關鍵的方程式用於計算準確的故障點位置。

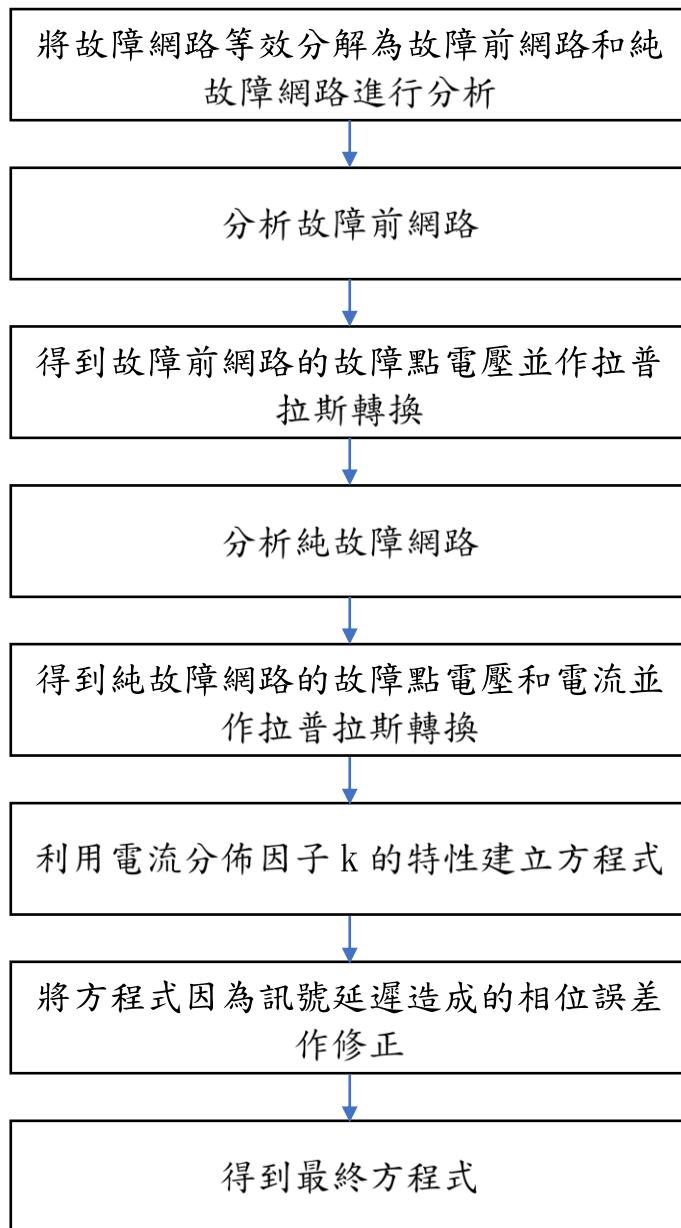


圖 9 單端故障定位演算法推導流程圖

假設故障發生在 $t=0$ 以及圖 10(a)傳輸線上的 F 點。根據疊加原理，我們將故障網路等效分解為故障前網路和純故障網路，因此故障電壓和電流可以由其等效分解的網

路相加求得。(*)'表示為故障前的值，(*)"表示為純故障的值。

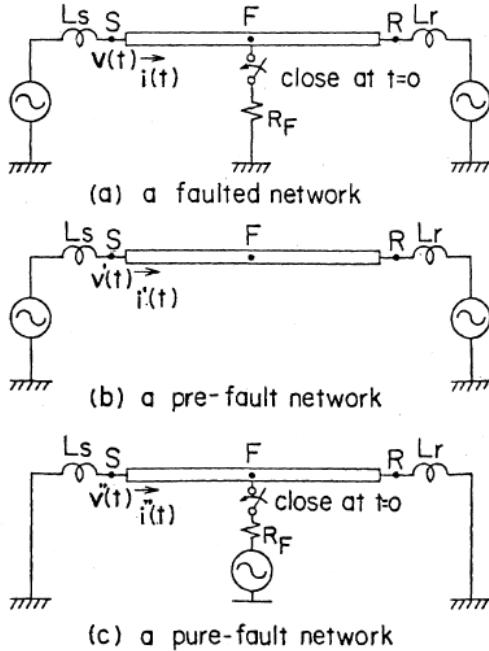


圖 10 故障網路以及其等效分解 (*)"

首先分析故障前網路，即圖 10(b)。故障前故障點電壓(v_F')可以由線路的參數以及 S 端的電壓和電流數據獲得，即式(2)。

$$v_F' = \cosh(\dot{q}x)V_s' + \dot{z} \sinh(\dot{q}x)I_s' \quad (2)$$

其中， \dot{q} 為傳輸線的傳播係數。

\dot{z} 為傳輸線的特性阻抗。

x 為 S 端到 F 點的距離。

V_s' 、 I_s' 為電壓和電流的峰值。

Θ_v^* 、 Θ_i^* 為故障開始時($t=0$)電壓和電流的相位角。

式(3)為式(2)從複數形式轉換為時域的形式，式(4)為式(3)作拉氏轉換得到的公式。

$$\begin{aligned} v'_F(t) &= V'_S \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta_v^*) \cos(\omega_0 \lambda x) \\ &\quad - z I'_S \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta_i^*) \sin(\omega_0 \lambda x) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$v'_F(s) = \frac{V'_S}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} (s \cdot \sin(\theta_v^*) + \omega_0 \cdot \cos(\theta_v^*)) \cos(\omega_0 \lambda x) \quad (4)$$

$$- \frac{z I'_S}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} (s \cdot \cos(\theta_i^*) - \omega_0 \cdot \sin(\theta_i^*)) \sin(\omega_0 \lambda x)$$

再來要分析純故障網路，純故障時故障點電壓(v''_F)以及電流(i''_{FS})亦可以由線路參數以及 S 端的電壓和電流數據計算得出，即式(5)(6)。

$$v''_F(s) = \cosh(s\lambda x) v_S^{*''}(s) - z \cdot \sinh(s\lambda x) i_S^{*''}(s) \quad (5)$$

$$i''_{FS}(s) = \frac{1}{Z} \sinh(s\lambda x) v_S^{*''}(s) - \cosh(s\lambda x) i_S^{*''}(s) \quad (6)$$

其中， $\lambda = \sqrt{LC}$ 。

$v_S^{*''}(s)$ 由 $v_S^{*''}(t)$ 做拉氏轉換計算得出， $v_S^{*''}(t)$ 為 S 端故障前後的電壓差。

$i_S^{*''}(s)$ 由 $i_S^{*''}(t)$ 做拉氏轉換計算得出， $i_S^{*''}(t)$ 為 S 端故障前後的電流差。

$v'_F(s)$ 、 $v''_F(s)$ 以及 $i''_{FS}(s)$ 皆可由 S 端的電壓和電流數據計算得出，只有 $i''_{FR}(s)$ 無法由 S 端計算得出，因此令一電流分佈因子 $k(s, x)$ ， $k(s, x)$ 為 $i''_{FR}(s)$ 比 $i''_{FS}(s)$ 的比值，故可得式(7)。

$$i_F(s) = -\{i''_{FS}(s) + k(s, x) i''_{FR}(s)\} = -\{1 + k(s, x)\} i_{FS}^{*''}(s) \quad (7)$$

故障電壓為故障電流與故障電阻的乘積，根據重疊原

理，得式(8)。電流分佈因子在論文[15]中被證明，在 s 平面的實軸上， $k(s, x)$ 的值與 s 無關，即式(9)。這是一個很重要的關鍵，可由式(8)(9)，得式(10)。在式(10)中，故障電阻 R_F 以及電流分佈因子 $k(s, x)$ 皆被消除。

$$v'_F(s) + v''_F = -\{1 + k(s, x)\}R_F i_{FS}(s) \quad (8)$$

$$k(s_1, x) = k(s_2, x) \text{ for } s_1 \neq s_2 \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{v'_F(s_1) + v''_F(s_1)}{i_{FS}''(s_1)} = \frac{v'_F(s_2) + v''_F(s_2)}{i_{FS}''(s_2)} \quad (10)$$

因為故障定位器必須在 F 點發生故障時，立即做拉普拉斯轉換。如圖 11 中所示，故障定位器在 $t = \lambda x$ 時才啟動，而不是 $t = 0$ 時啟動，故需要在式(10)中，修正 Θ_v^* 、 Θ_i^* ，才能獲得準確的相位角，即式(11) 以及式(12)。並將修正後的故障電壓以及故障電流作拉氏轉換，得到式(13)以及式(14)。

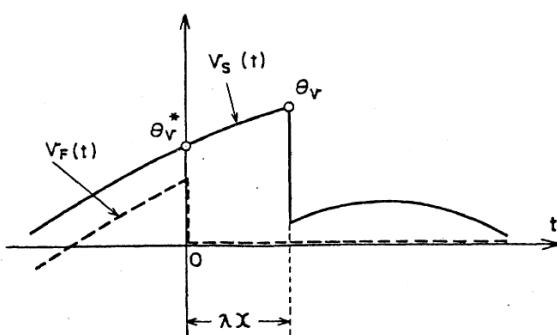


圖 11 進行精確的拉普拉斯轉換所需的時間延遲 λx

$$\theta_v^* = \theta_v - \omega_0 \lambda x \quad (11)$$

$$\theta_i^* = \theta_i - \omega_0 \lambda x \quad (12)$$

$$v_s^{*''}(s) = e^{-s\lambda x} v_s''(s) \quad (13)$$

$$i_s^{*''}(s) = e^{-s\lambda x} i_s''(s) \quad (14)$$

最後，我們將式(11)~(13)代回式(10)，推導出最終的方程式，即式(16)。

$$F(x) = 0 \quad (15)$$

where $F(x) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [V'_S \cos(\omega_0 \lambda x) (s_1 \sin(\theta_v^*) + \omega_0 \cos(\theta_V^*)) \\
 &\quad - z I'_S \sin(\omega_0 \lambda x) (s_1 \cos(\theta_i^*) - \omega_0 \sin(\theta_i^*)) \\
 &\quad + (s_1^2 + \omega_0^2) \{ \cosh(s_1 \lambda x) v_s^{*''}(s_1) \\
 &\quad - z \sinh(s_1 \lambda x) i_s^{*''}(s_1) \}] \\
 &\quad \cdot (s_1^2 + \omega_0^2) \left\{ \frac{1}{z} \sinh(s_2 \lambda x) v_s''(s_2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \cosh(s_2 \lambda x) i_s''(s_2) - \cosh(s_2 \lambda x) i_s^{*''}(s_2) \right\} \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -[V'_S \cos(\omega_0 \lambda x) (s_2 \sin(\theta_v^*) + \omega_0 \cos(\theta_V^*)) \\
& - z I'_S \sin(\omega_0 \lambda x) (s_2 \cos(\theta_i^*) - \omega_0 \sin(\theta_i^*)) \\
& + (s_2^2 + \omega_0^2) \{\cosh(s_2 \lambda x) v_S^{*''}(s_2) \\
& - z \sinh(s_2 \lambda x) i_S^{*''}(s_2)\}] \\
& \cdot (s_1^2 + \omega_0^2) \left\{ \frac{1}{z} \sinh(s_1 \lambda x) v_S^{*''}(s_1) \right. \\
& \left. - \cosh(s_1 \lambda x) i_S^{*''}(s_1) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 s_1 、 s_2 根據論文[15]中模擬得出的最佳值為 $s_1 = 200$, $s_2 = 300$ 。使用論文[15]的演算法，只需要單端的波形數據以及線路參數，即可做準確的故障定位。因為最終方程式為非線性方程式，故須要用 Newton-Rapson 的方法迭代求解。

2. 雙端故障定位

首先對故障電壓及故障電流進行數位模仿濾波器(Mimic filter)與全週期型離散傅立葉轉換(Discrete Fourier Transform, DFT)來降低直流偏壓(DC offset)與取得基頻相量。接下來，建立阻抗矩陣、模型線路參數，然後採用論文[30]所提出的方法，來建立雙端故障定位演算法，下圖 12 為此定位計算流程圖。

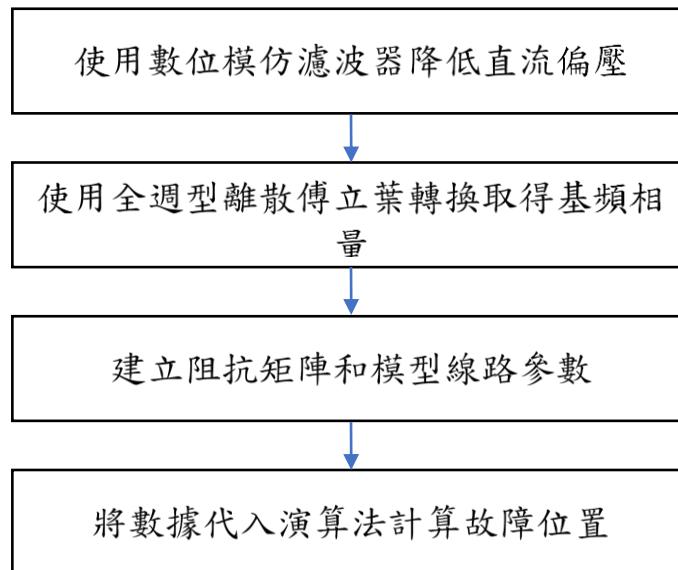


圖 12 故障定位研究步驟流程圖

如下圖所示假設母線 S 和 R 之間的總線路長度為 L，母線 S 和 R 上測量的同步電壓和電流相量分別為 V_S 、 I_S 、 V_R 、 I_R 。

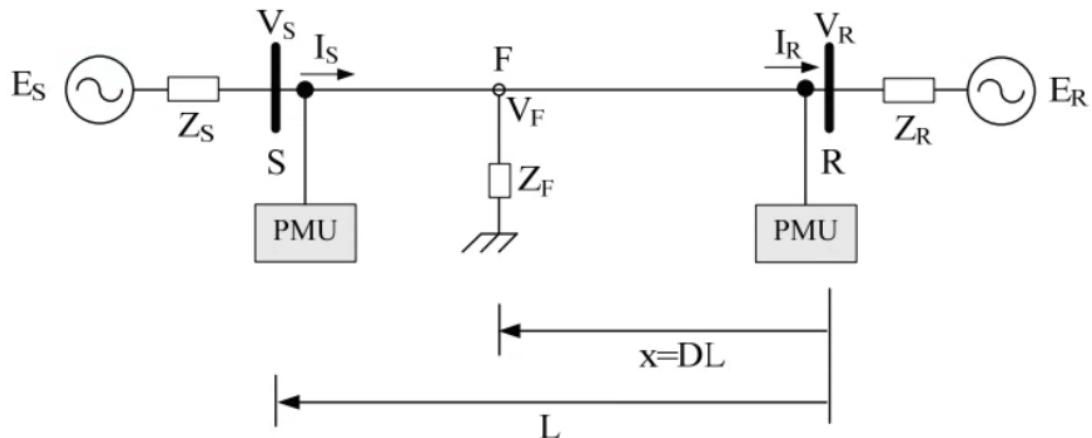


圖 13 距接收端 R 距離 $x = DL$ 處有故障單線圖

並將傳輸線視為分佈參數線路模型如下圖所示：

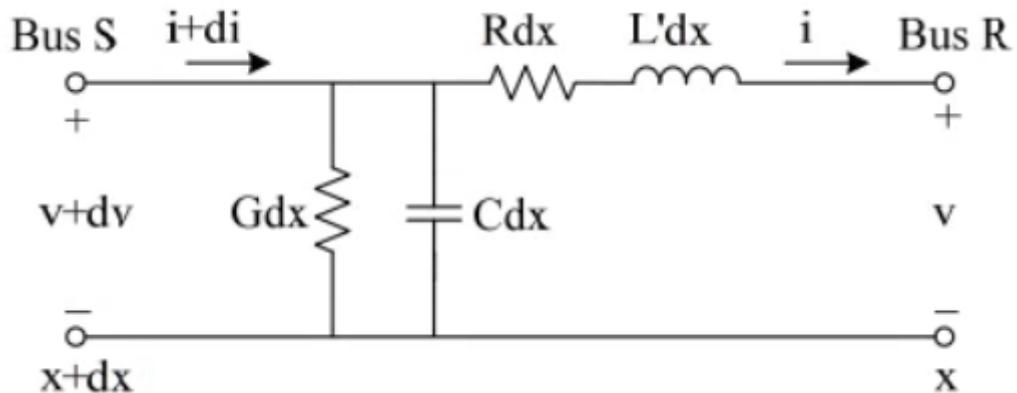


圖 14 分佈參數傳輸線模型

在這部分， R 、 L' 、 G 、 C 皆為 3×3 之參數矩陣，且包含其自阻抗及互阻抗。參考圖 14 在匯流排 R 處距離故障點 x 公里 (km) 的電壓和電流相量可以用以下偏微分方程式表示：

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = (R + j\omega L')I \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = (G + j\omega C)V \quad (18)$$

利用對稱分量變換對三相進行解耦合，並且僅考慮距離變量 x (km)、式(17)和式(18)修改為以下序網路方程式：

$$\frac{d^2V_{012}}{dx^2} = Z_{012}Y_{012}V_{012} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{d^2I_{012}}{dx^2} = Y_{012}Z_{012}I_{012} \quad (20)$$

因此解耦序列距離 x 處的電壓和電流的式(19)、式(20)

方程可寫為下式(21)、式(22)：

$$V_{xi} = A_i e^{\Gamma_i x} + B_i e^{-\Gamma_i x} \quad (21)$$

$$I_{xi} = \frac{1}{Z_{Ci}} (A_i e^{\Gamma_i x} - B_i e^{-\Gamma_i x}) \quad (22)$$

其中 $\Gamma_i = \sqrt{Z_i Y_i}$ 、 $Z_{Ci} = \sqrt{Z_i / Y_i}$ 。

由電壓邊界條件可以得到常數 A_i 和 B_i 分別在匯流排 R 和匯流排 S 處測得的電流。首先，將距離 $x=0$ 處的邊界條件代入式(21)和式(22)可得 $V_i = V_{Ri}$ 、 $I_i = I_{Ri}$ 和以下方程：

$$V_{Ri} = A_i + B_i \quad (23)$$

$$I_{Ri} = \frac{1}{Z_{Ci}} (A_i - B_i) \quad (24)$$

根據式(23)、式(24)，常數 A_i 和 B_i 可以如下求解：

$$A_i = \frac{1}{2} (V_{Ri} + Z_{Ci} I_{Ri}) \quad (25)$$

$$B_i = \frac{1}{2} (V_{Ri} - Z_{Ci} I_{Ri}) \quad (26)$$

同理可推得，將距離 $x=L$ 處的邊界條件代入式(23)、式(24) 可得 $V_i = V_{Si}$ 、 $I_i = I_{Si}$ 和以下方程：

$$V_{Si} = A_i + B_i \quad (27)$$

$$I_{Si} = \frac{1}{Z_{Ci}}(A_i - B_i) \quad (28)$$

$$A_i = \frac{1}{2}(V_{Si} + Z_{Ci}I_{Si}) \quad (29)$$

$$B_i = \frac{1}{2}(V_{Si} - Z_{Ci}I_{Si}) \quad (30)$$

將式(25)、式(26)、式(29)、式(30)代入式(21)中來表示的 A_i 、 B_i ，。電壓方程式(21)也可以進一步改寫為：

$$V_{xi,R} = \frac{V_{i,R} + Z_{Ci}I_{i,R}}{2}e^{\Gamma_i x} + \frac{V_{i,R} - Z_{Ci}I_{i,R}}{2}e^{-\Gamma_i x} \quad (31)$$

$$V_{xi,S} = e^{-\Gamma_i L} \frac{V_{i,S} + Z_{Ci}I_{i,S}}{2}e^{\Gamma_i x} + e^{\Gamma_i L} \frac{V_{i,S} - Z_{Ci}I_{i,S}}{2}e^{-\Gamma_i x} \quad (32)$$

式(31)、式(32) 表示 x 點的電壓，分別為以在 R 處測量的之故障電壓電流($V_{i,R}, I_{i,R}$)和 S 處測量的之故障電壓電流($V_{i,S}, I_{i,S}$)。同時，由於正序量可以響應所有故障類型，因此選擇它們來確定故障位置在當前的研究中避免故障類型識別。為了便於說明，下標 $i=1$ (表示正序量)。假設故障發生在 F 點，距離匯流排 R 端 $x = DL$ km 如圖 13 所示，其中 D 為每單位故障定位指標， $x = DL$ 代入式(31)和式(32)，可得以兩端故障資料($V_{i,R}, I_{i,R}$)、($V_{i,S}, I_{i,S}$)表示的故障點 F 處的電壓相量和如下：

$$V_{F,R} = \frac{V_R + Z_C I_R}{2}e^{\Gamma DL} + \frac{V_R - Z_C I_R}{2}e^{-\Gamma DL} \quad (33)$$

$$V_{F,S} = e^{-\Gamma L} \frac{V_S + Z_C I_S}{2} e^{\Gamma DL} + e^{\Gamma L} \frac{V_S - Z_C I_S}{2} e^{-\Gamma DL} \quad (34)$$

由於 F 點的電壓用這兩個數據集 (VR , IR) 表示和 (VS , IS) 相同，可以使用關係 $V_{F,R} = V_{F,S}$ 並將式(33)等於式(34)。因此，故障定位指標可按如下方式求解[17]：

$$D = \frac{\ln (N/M)}{2 \Gamma L} \quad (35)$$

參數 N、M 分別如下：

$$M = \frac{V_S + Z_C I_S}{2} e^{-\Gamma L} - \frac{V_R + Z_C I_R}{2} \quad (36)$$

$$N = \frac{V_R - Z_C I_R}{2} - e^{\Gamma L} \frac{V_S - Z_C I_S}{2} e^{\Gamma L} \quad (37)$$

當匯流排 S 和 R 之間發生故障時，獲得的 D 值 0 和 1，當沒有故障或外部故障發生時，D 會因此而不收斂。

3.三端故障定位

三端故障定位係根據上章節雙端定位演算法進行延伸，首先選定一匯流排端為參考匯流排，接下來步驟皆選定匯流排 R 端為參考匯流排，再使用如上章節之方法，先將匯流排 S 和匯流排 R 之故障電壓、電故障流之波型匯入，來計算出故障定位指標 D_S ，再將匯流排 T 和匯流排 R 之故障電壓、電故障流之波型匯入，來計算出故障定位指標 D_t ，接下來確定故障區域之所在區段，流程圖如下：

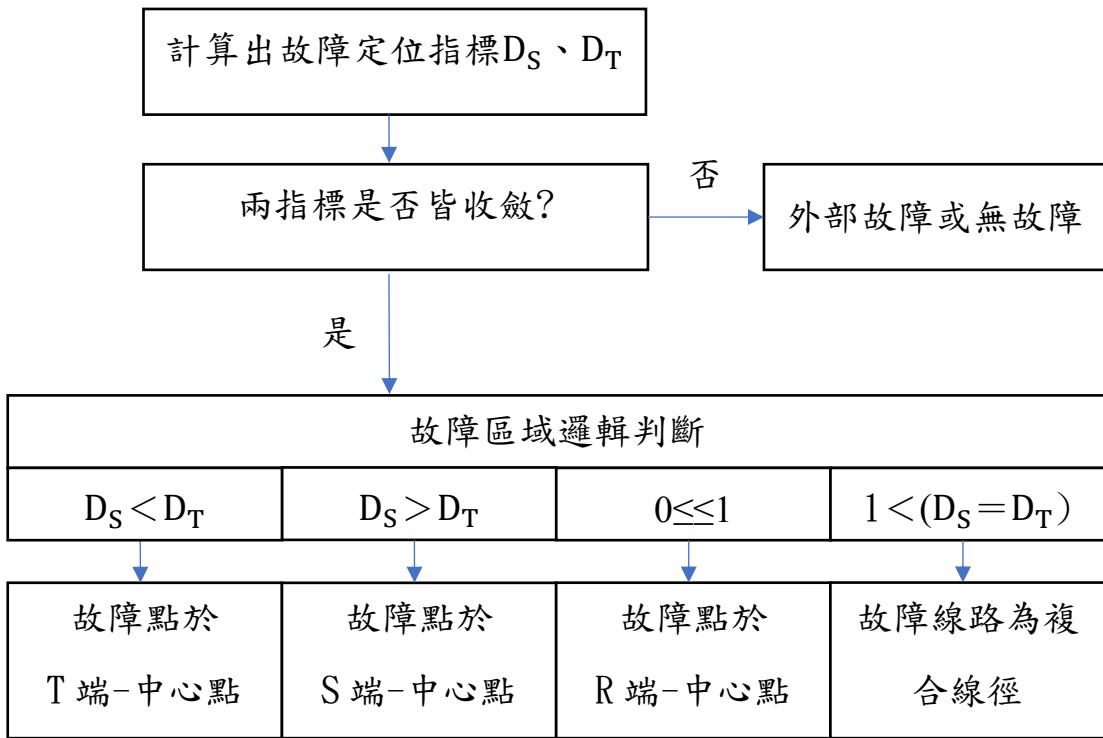


圖 15 三端線段算法故障區域選擇器

由故障區域選擇器確定故障區段後，即可使用對應的故障定位指標，重申雙端故障定位之方法，來獲得故障位置。

(二) 演算法限制

由於電力系統的特性是隨著時變化的，因此在進行故障定位時需要考慮電源阻抗、故障入射角、故障阻抗和負載條件的變化。過去使用基於單端數據的方法[18,19]可能會對定位精度造成影響。此外，隨著目前多端輸電線路的發展趨勢，基於單端的故障定位算法的使用受到了限制，因為它們無法確定分接點以外的支線故障。因此，基於單端數據的方法較難提供對於支線故障的準確定位資訊，為了提高故障定位的準確性和可靠性，採用基於多端數據的故障定位算法可以充分考慮電力系統的複雜性和多樣性，從而確保有效識別支線故障。

的位置。

(三)模型建立

為確定疊加法之正確性，使用 Matlab Simulink 建立雙端及三端故障模型，以生成大量故障資料，圖 16 為雙端故障定位模型。

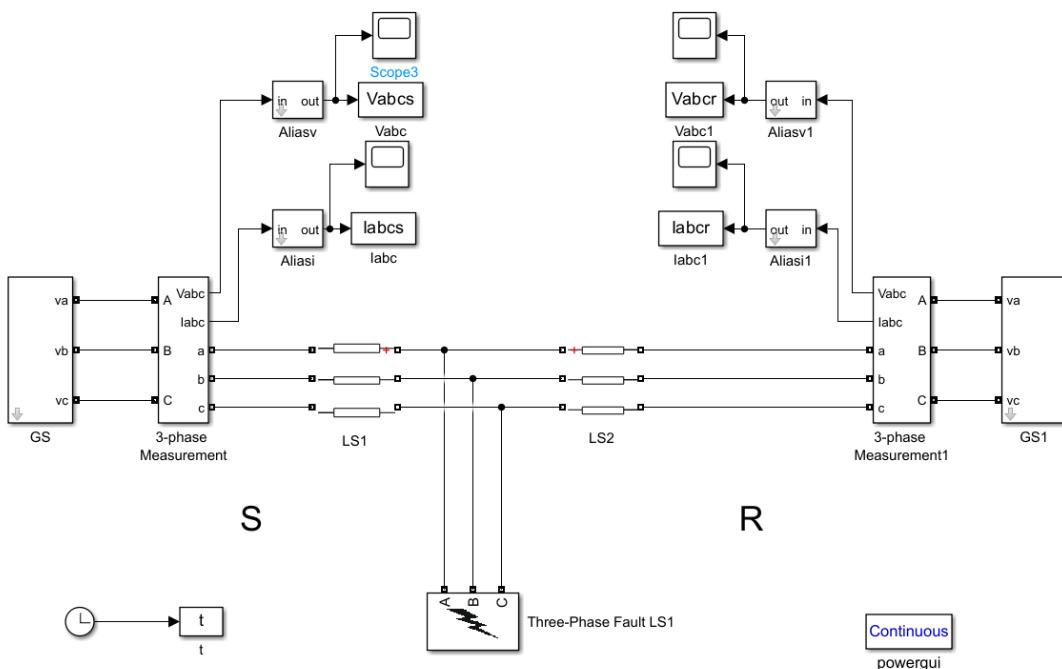


圖 16 雙端故障定位模型

使用圖 16 之雙端故障模型生成多樣的故障電壓、故障電流資料共 1188 筆，模擬資料涵蓋 11 種不同故障類型(AG、BG、CG、AB、BC、CA、ABG、BCG、CAG、ABC 與 ABCG)、9 種不同的故障位置，4 種不同的故障阻抗、3 種不同的故障起始時間，使用疊加法計算 1188 筆模擬資料其故障位置平均定位誤差為 0.298 km。

x: 0.900 start_time: 0.150 FR: 3.000 false type: abc
 Data1187: Superimopose distance: 51.117 deviation: 0.348

x: 0.900 start_time: 0.150 FR: 3.000 false type: abcg
 Data1188: Superimopose distance: 51.102 deviation: 0.362

mean: 0.298

圖 17 雙端故障位置平均定位誤差計算結果

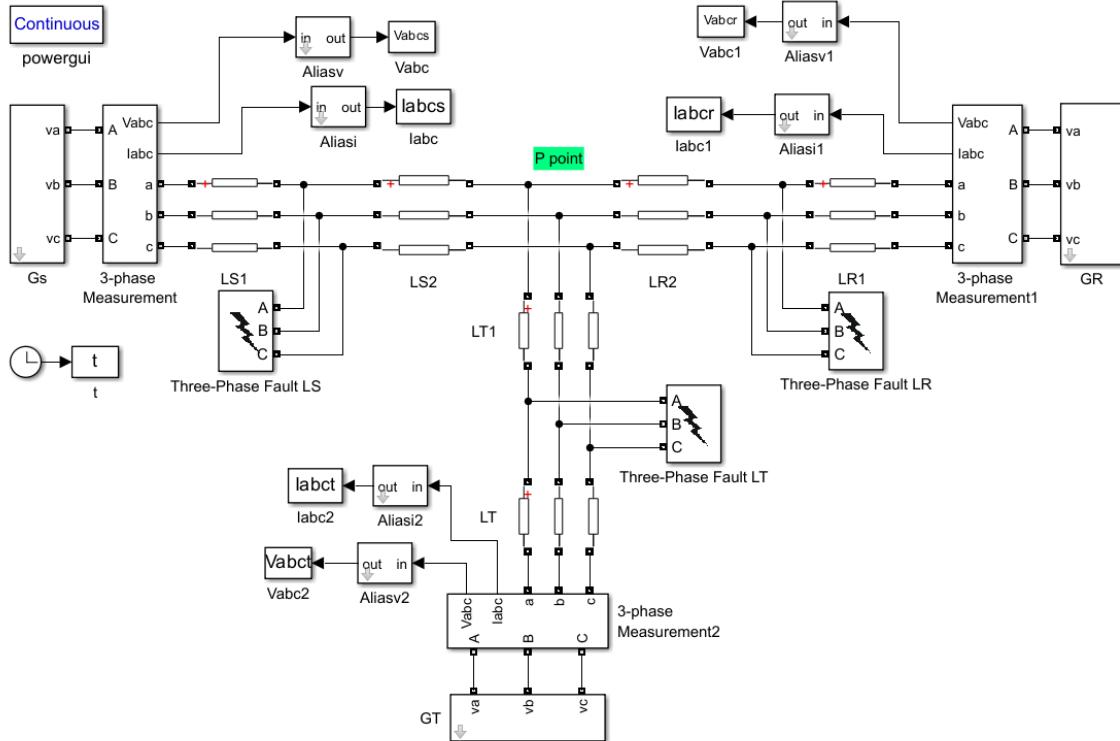


圖 18 三端故障定位模型

使用圖 18 之三端故障模型生成多樣的故障電壓、故障電流資料共 1584 筆，模擬資料涵蓋三種不同的區段(S 端、R 端、T 端)，11 種故障類型(AG、BG、CG、AB、BC、CA、ABG、BCG、CAG、ABC 與 ABCG)、4 種不同的故障位置，4 種不同的故障阻抗、3 種不同的故障起始時間，使用疊加法計算 1188 筆模擬資料其故障位置平均定位誤差為 0.125 km。

```

x: 0.000 fault_section: LT start_time: 0.125 FR: 3.000 false type: abc
Data1583: Superimpose distance: 23.402 deviation: 0.006

=====
x: 0.800 fault_section: LT start_time: 0.125 FR: 3.000 false type: abcg
Data1584: Superimpose distance: 23.411 deviation: 0.003
mean: 0.125

```

圖 19 三端故障位置平均定位誤差計算結果

(四)CT 飽和

這個部分，我們將測試比流器飽和後是否會對故障定位結果產生影響。我們在 R 端匯流排上加入了比流器，如圖 20 顯示了模擬線路圖。每個相位的比流器二次側都串聯了 1Ω 的電阻。比流器旁邊的 $2000/5\text{ A}$ 分別代表比流器一次側和二次側的額定電流，標稱功率為 25 VA 。比流器的模擬參數如表 13 所示。

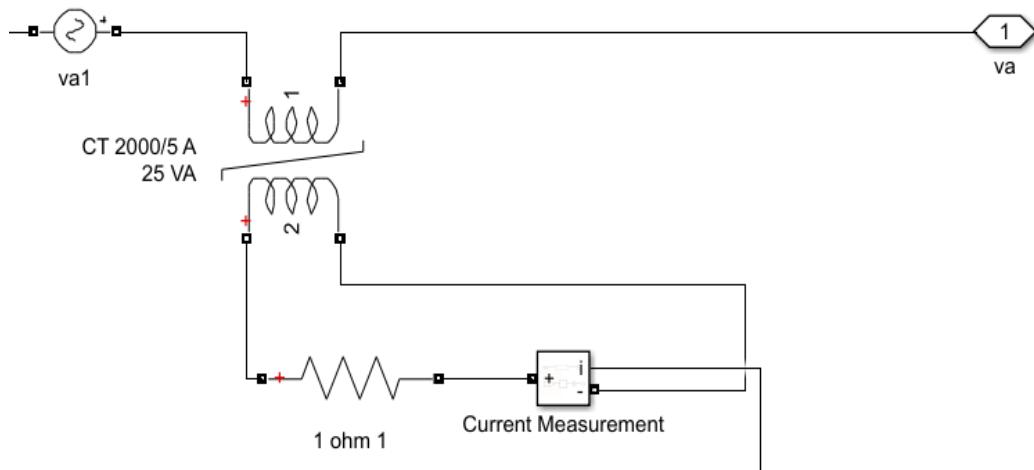


圖 20 比流器模型模擬線路圖(A 相)

表 13 比流器 CT 2000/5A 參數設定表

The nominal power	25 VA
-------------------	-------

Frequency	60 Hz
Winding 1 parameters	
Voltage	0.0125 V
Resistance	1mΩ
Leakage inductance	40mH
Winding 2 parameters	
Voltage	5 V
Resistance	1mΩ
Leakage inductance	40mH
Core loss resistance	100Ω
Initial flux	0 V.s
Saturation characteristic	
magnetizing current (A)	flux (V.s)
0	0
0.009	15.1

於匯流排 R 中加入比流器 CT 的測試。加入了比流器後，對其故障定位結果影響甚巨。其中以故障發生在區段 H_R ，

故障距離 R 端匯流排 0.5 p.u.，故障型態為 ABCG 三線平衡故障，故障電阻 1Ω 的案例，觀察其二次側電流飽和現象。從圖 11 可看出發生故障時，比流器的飽和現象使波形失真。

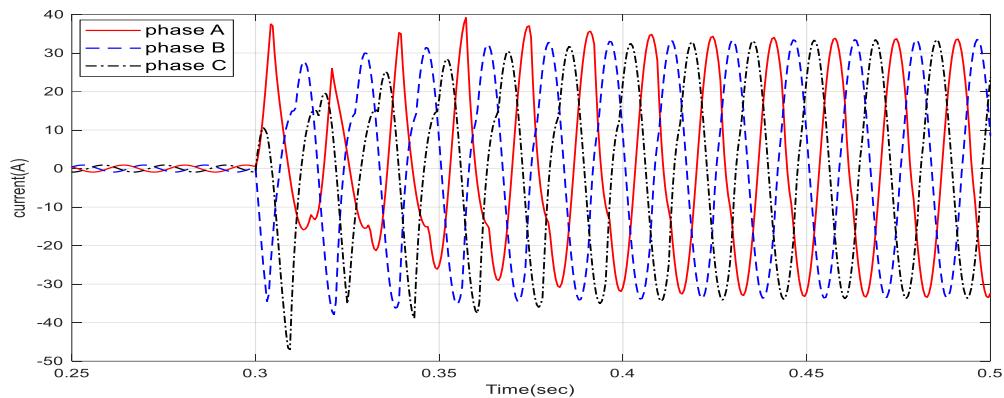


圖 21 線路考慮 CT 飽和後之二次側電流波形

在加入 CT 飽和後重新生成雙端故障電壓、故障電流資料共 1188 筆，及三端故障電壓、故障電流資料共 1584 筆，並重新計算平均定位誤差如下兩張圖所示：

```
x: 0.900 start_time: 0.150 FR: 3.000 false type: abc
Data1187: Superimopose distance: 50.832 deviation: 0.632

=====
x: 0.900 start_time: 0.150 FR: 3.000 false type: abcg
Data1188: Superimopose distance: 50.668 deviation: 0.796
mean: 0.489
```

圖 22 雙端故障定位考慮 CT 之平均定位誤差計算結果

```
x: 0.800 fault_section: LR start_time: 0.125 FR: 3.000 false type: abc
Data1583: Superimopose distance: 15.378 deviation: 0.279

=====
x: 0.800 fault_section: LR start_time: 0.125 FR: 3.000 false type: abcg
Data1584: Superimopose distance: 15.377 deviation: 0.280
mean: 0.640
```

圖 23 三端故障定位考慮 CT 之平均定位誤差計算結果

(五) 實際資料計算結果

模擬資料為台灣故障歷史資料，輸入雙端之三相電壓、三相電流以及取樣頻率，歷史資料波型如下。

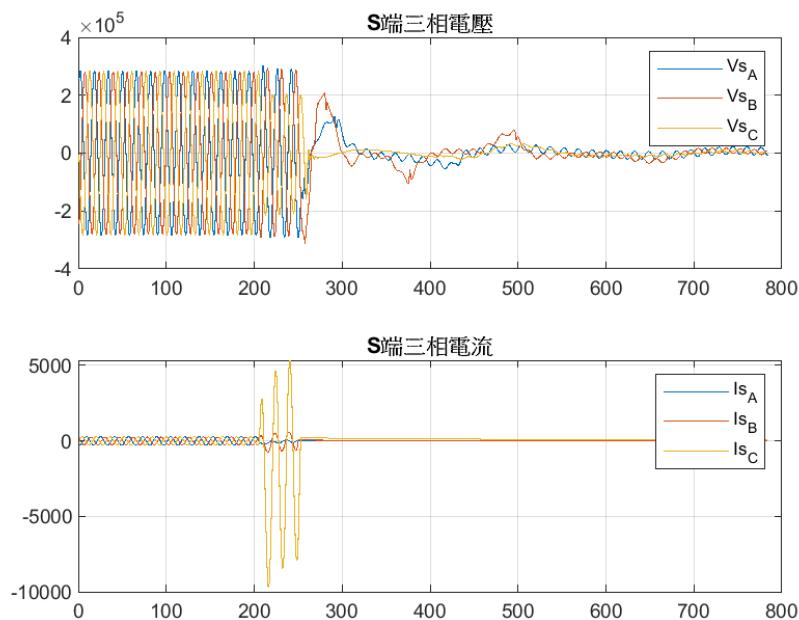


圖 24 S 端的三相電壓電流

首先使用數位模仿濾波器和全週型離散傅立葉轉換來消除信號中的直流偏壓，同時將三相電壓、三相電流轉換成序電壓、序電流資訊，轉換完後再進行角度的校準，如下圖 25 所示。

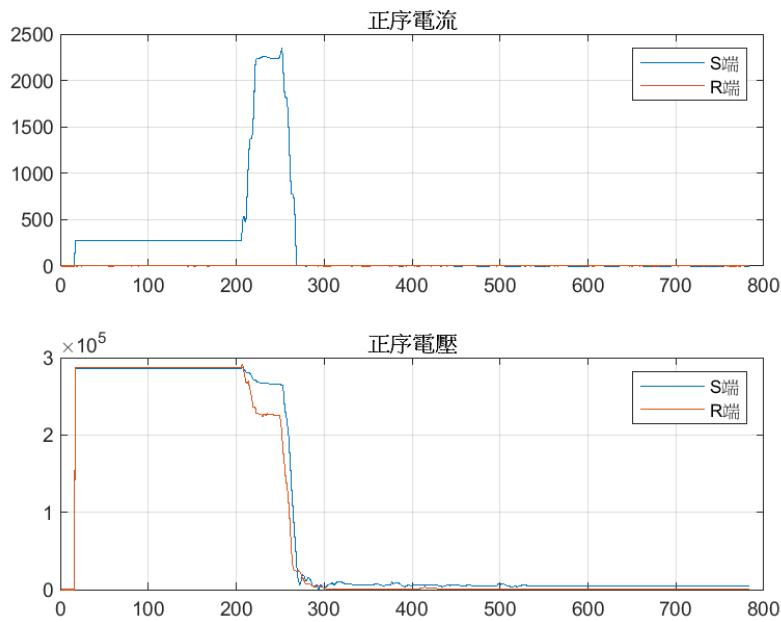


圖 25 S 端與 R 端的正序電壓電流

由於輸入資料為真實的台灣歷史故障事件，因此 PMU 的傳遞延遲會造成波型的相量有非同步之情況，須對此非同步之結果進校正，此案件之角度延遲時間為 0 個 cycle 又 22.5 度，又因取樣頻率 16 /cycle，所以誤差為一個取樣點，校正結果如下圖 26。

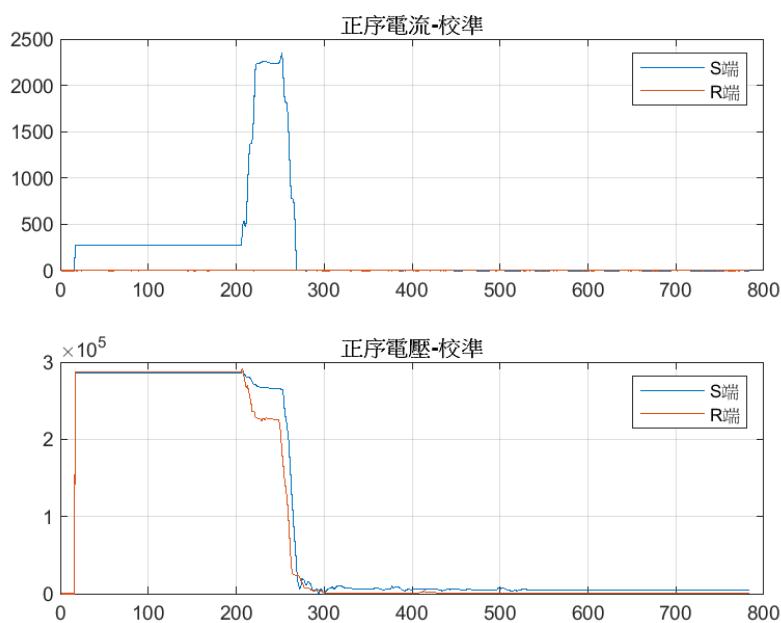


圖 26 校正後 S 端與 R 端的正序電壓電流

接下來使用論文[30,17]所提出的方法，應用疊加原理(Superimpose method)建立雙、三端故障定位演算法，Matlab模擬結果如下圖 27、圖 28。

```
以S端為參考端：  
S 端在第「211」取樣點偵測故障發生  
R 端在第「212」取樣點偵測故障發生  
所以 R 端延遲 0 個cycle又 22.50000 度，故非同步角為 22.50000 度。
```

```
角度校正法：  
以S端為參考端，R端電壓向量之非同步角為 +335.556400 度
```

```
=====Superimpose=====  
第 1 區段找不到故障點  
第 2 區段找不到故障點  
第 3 區段找不到故障點  
第 4 區段故障點為 0.195273 標么，距離S端 11.8642 公里處
```

圖 27 雙端故障定位 Matlab 模擬結果

```
角度校正法：  
以R端為參考端，S端電壓向量之非同步角為 +2.268029 度  
以R端為參考端，T端電壓向量之非同步角為 +3.166880 度
```

```
=====Superimpose=====  
第 1 區段故障點為 0.209900 標么，距離R端 4.1100 公里處
```

圖 28 三端故障定位 Matlab 模擬結果

最後我們針對 61 筆歷史事故實際循線資料與疊加原理(Superimpose method)之計算結果相比對，如表 14，平均誤差為 0.953 km。

表 14 各歷史事故故障定位誤差

事故編號	疊加法(km)	實際巡線距離(km)	疊加法誤差(km)

事故 1	1.55	1.5	0.05
事故 2	4.06	4.271	0.211
事故 3	3.03	2.3	0.73
事故 4	14.87	14.7	0.17
事故 5	58.96	60.859	1.899
事故 6	8.48	10.52	2.04
事故 7	12.96	10.89	2.07
事故 8	10.57	11.29	0.72
事故 9	10.41	10.133	0.277
事故 10	14.87	15.7	0.83
事故 11	0.41	1.39	0.98
事故 12	1.22	1.4	0.18
事故 13	34.15	33.74	0.41
事故 14	2.3	2.372	0.072
事故 15	5.91	6.058	0.148

事故 16	1.01	1.1	0.09
事故 17	41.83	42.71	0.88
事故 18	6.92	7.4	0.48
事故 19	8.61	8.443	0.167
事故 20	0.71	0.536	0.174
事故 21	6.18	5.915	0.265
事故 22	11.28	12.3	1.02
事故 23	4.27	6.417	2.147
事故 24	2.41	2.32	0.09
事故 25	5.45	4.768	0.682
事故 26	11.78	12.07	0.29
事故 27	2.88	3.14	0.26
事故 28	19.89	19.02	0.87
事故 29	27.03	26.74	0.29
事故 30	18.73	18.52	0.21

事故 31	1.84	2.053	0.213
事故 32	24.55	24.08	0.47
事故 33	3.27	3.86	0.59
事故 34	9.53	9.26	0.27
事故 35	1.59	1.47	0.12
事故 36	2.56	7.4	4.84
事故 37	4.84	4.12	0.72
事故 38	5.39	6.159	0.769
事故 39	1.61	6.159	4.549
事故 40	10.71	10.31	0.4
事故 41	2.29	4.32	2.03
事故 42	3.71	3.6	0.11
事故 43	7.46	7.75	0.29
事故 44	4.52	4.615	0.095
事故 45	7.74	7.48	0.26

事故 46	17.69	17.545	0.145
事故 47	12.78	12.55	0.23
事故 48	2.1	8.01	5.91
事故 49	2.21	2.146	0.064
事故 50	3.7	3.76	0.06
事故 51	4.53	4.43	0.1
事故 52	5.73	4.94	0.79
事故 53	19.92	17.552	2.368
事故 54	36.59	36.715	0.125
事故 55	43.45	49.15	5.7
事故 56	1.54	0.75	0.79
事故 57	21.45	18.638	2.812
事故 58	3.89	2.148	1.742
事故 59	0.71	1	0.29
事故 60	5.26	3.43	1.83

事故 61	15.79	15.03	0.76
總平均誤差(km)	0.9532		

四、發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析

為了增強電網的韌性、提高故障修復速度，並降低故障對經濟和電力品質的影響，特別是減少輸電線路故障對經濟和電力品質的影響，輸電線路的故障診斷變得至關重要。然而，由於高昂的相量量測單元（Phasor Measurement Units, PMUs）價格，一些電力公司選擇在部分匯流排上使用成本較低的智能電子裝置（Intelligent Electronic Devices, IEDs）進行數據量測。不同於PMUs，IEDs 不具備全球定位系統（Global Positioning System, GPS）功能，這導致 IED 的量測訊號缺乏時間戳記，從而引發不同設備之間的非同步量測問題。特別是在台灣，大量 IED 的使用除了導致了非同步問題對輸電線路參數估計和故障定位（Fault localization）等相關應用的影響，還影響了事件順序記錄（Sequence of Events, SoE）的分析能力。因此，本研究開發了一種時間同步校正方法，以應對台灣數據非同步的問題。在進行故障分析之前，該方法通過消除非同步量測所導致的不同匯流排的量測角度差（非同步角），並判定穩態相量時間，然後進行輸電線路的故障定位，並排除故障。

為提高故障診斷的精確性，本研究比較了兩種校正方法：角度校正法[20]及時間位移校正法。本計畫之時間同步校正方法校正對象為：輸電線路匯流排之 IED 提供的三相電壓、電流訊號。

本計畫使用角度校正法及時間位移校正方法，解決了量測數據非同步的問題，藉由校正後之波形，我們能更準確進行故障定位，提升台灣電驛數據應用的效率及準確度，進一步增強整體電力系統的運行效率和安全性。另外，本研究也使用擷取各端點相同故障穩態波形相量的演算法[3]，自動化擷取穩態波形相量。時間校正及穩態波形相量擷取，皆能提高訊號前處理的效率，對於輸電線路故障定位的應用至關重要。

研究的目標是改進時間同步校正法，特別是針對長距離輸電線路的應用。長距離輸電線路需要使用長程輸電線模型，模型的特性會導致時間同步校正誤差。為此，本研究提出了一種角度補償方法，通過敏感度分析，研究發現線路兩端的角度差與故障位置相關，且呈現線性關係，並與線路長度較無關。這一發現被用來改進時間同步校正法，以更精確地定位故障位置。

(一) 同步校正之方法

1. 角度校正法

此方法參考自論文[20,21]，實務上，三端數位電驛的數據無法在同一時間點取得，故產生些微的時間誤差，時間誤差造成的相位誤差，嚴重影響故障定位的精準度。角度校正法可以將三端數位電驛數據進行同步，降低故障定位的誤差。角度校正法的研究步驟呈現於圖 29。

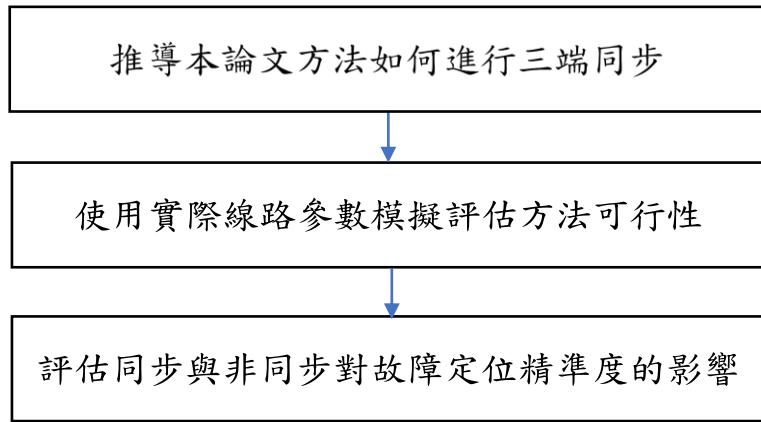


圖 29 論文研究步驟

論文[20]使用三端輸電線的單線圖進行分析，如圖 30。根據長程輸電線的公式，傳輸線上任一點的電壓和電流，可以由匯流排的電壓和電流數據代入公式計算得出。因此，圖 30 中 P 點的電壓可以由三端中任一端的電壓和電流數據計算得出，分別由 R 端以及 S 端來計算 P 點的電壓值，即式(38)和式(39)。

$$v_{PR}' = \cosh(\dot{q}L_R)V_R' + \dot{z} \sinh(\dot{q}L_R)I_R' \quad (38)$$

$$v_{PS}' = \cosh(\dot{q}L_S)V_S' + \dot{z} \sinh(\dot{q}L_S)I_S' \quad (39)$$

其中， \dot{q} 為傳輸線的傳播係數。

\dot{z} 為傳輸線的特性阻抗。

L_R 、 L_S 分別為 R 端、S 端到 P 點的距離。

V_R' 、 I_R' 為 R 端電壓和電流的複數值。

V_S' 、 I_S' 為 S 端電壓和電流的複數值。

V_{PR}' 為由 R 端所計算得出的 P 點電壓複數值。

V'_{PS} 為由 S 端所計算得出的 P 點電壓複數值。

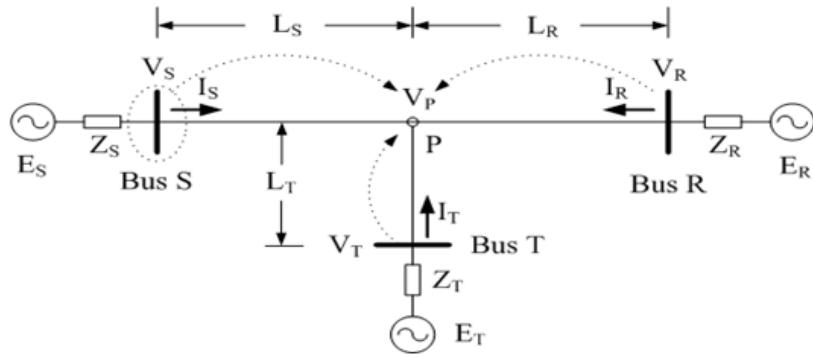


圖 30 三端傳輸線的單線圖

在三端同步的情況下， V'_{PR} 和 V'_{PS} 的值會一樣；在非同步的情況下， V'_{PR} 和 V'_{PS} 會有一個相位差。若以 R 端為基準，將 S 端的電壓和電流相位作同步，需在 S 端的電壓和電流相位加上一個非同步角 δ_s 作修正，即式(40)(41)。其中， \dot{v}_S'' 、 \dot{I}_S'' 為 S 端同步後的電壓和電流值， \dot{v}_S' 、 \dot{I}_S' 為 S 端同步前的電壓和電流值。將同步後的 S 端電壓值 \dot{v}_S'' 以及電流值 \dot{I}_S'' 代回長程輸電線的公式，可得同步後的 P 點電壓 V''_{PS} ，即式(42)。同步後的 V''_{PS} 會與 V'_{PR} 相等，即式(43)。根據式(43)， δ_s 由 V'_{PR} 的相位角 θ_{PR} 減去 V'_{PS} 的相位角 θ_{PS} 得出，即式(44)。同理，T 端也是以 R 端為基準作同步。

$$\dot{v}_S'' = \dot{v}_S' e^{j\delta s} \quad (40)$$

$$\dot{I}_S'' = \dot{I}_S' e^{j\delta s} \quad (41)$$

$$\dot{v}_{PS}'' = \cosh(\dot{q}L_S)\dot{V}_S'' + \dot{z} \sinh(\dot{q}L_S)\dot{I}_S'' \quad (42)$$

$$\dot{v}_{PR}' = \dot{v}_{PS}'' = \dot{v}_{PS}' e^{j\delta s} \quad (43)$$

$$\delta_S = \theta_{PR} - \theta_{PS}^S \quad (44)$$

為了評估本論文所提出的方法，使用三端傳輸線模型進行模擬，將 TAIPOWER 161kV 三端傳輸線的實際線路參數代入模型，如表 15。

表 15 TAIPOWER 161kV 三端傳輸線的實際線路參數

PARAMETERS OF TAIPOWER TRANSMISSION LINE

System voltage : 161kV System frequency : 60Hz		
Source parameters:		
$E_S = 1.0 \angle 20^\circ \text{pu}$	$E_R = 1.0 \angle 0^\circ \text{pu}$	$E_T = 1.0 \angle 10^\circ \text{pu}$
$Z_{SI} = 0.238 + j5.72 (\Omega)$	$Z_{RI} = 0.238 + j6.19 (\Omega)$	$Z_{TI} = 0.155 + j5.95 (\Omega)$
$Z_{SO} = 2.738 + j10 (\Omega)$	$Z_{RO} = 0.833 + j5.118 (\Omega)$	$Z_{TO} = 1.786 + j7.58 (\Omega)$
Substantial Transmission line parameters :		
Length: $L_S = 12.17 \text{km}$	$L_R = 16.135 \text{km}$	$L_T = 1.951 \text{km}$
Positive-sequence:		
$R_I = 0.118 (\Omega/\text{km})$	$L_I = 1.3045 (\text{mH}/\text{km})$	$C_I = 0.009 (\mu\text{F}/\text{km})$
Zero-sequence:		
$R_0 = 0.448 (\Omega/\text{km})$	$L_0 = 3.5556 (\text{mH}/\text{km})$	$C_0 = 0.0055 (\mu\text{F}/\text{km})$

將 S 端的同步電壓 V_S'' 和同步電流 I_S'' 的相位減去一假定的非同步角 δ_{DS} ，得到 S 端的非同步電壓 V_S' 和非同步電流 I_S' ，即式(45)(46)。同理，將 T 端的同步電壓 V_T'' 和同步電流 I_T'' 的相位減去一假定的非同步角 δ_{DT} ，得到 T 端的非同步電壓 V_T' 和非同步電流 I_T' ，即式(47)(48)。

$$\dot{v}_S' = \dot{v}_S'' e^{-j\delta_{DS}} \quad (45)$$

$$\dot{I}_S' = \dot{I}_S'' e^{-j\delta_{DS}} \quad (46)$$

$$\dot{v}_T' = \dot{v}_T'' e^{-j\delta_{DT}} \quad (47)$$

$$\dot{I}_T' = \dot{I}_T'' e^{-j\delta_{DT}} \quad (48)$$

將 \dot{v}_S' 、 \dot{I}_S' 、 \dot{v}_T' 及 \dot{I}_T' 等非同步電壓和電流，使用論文 [20] 所提出的方法進行時間同步，計算出非同步角 δ_S 以 δ_T 及 δ_{DT} 。

如圖 31 所示，在不同的 δ_{DS} 以及 δ_{DT} 下，平均總和誤差值為 0.0234%，其總和誤差值的計算使用式(49)，對於三端數位電驛數據作同步是可行的。

$$\text{error}(\%) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left| \frac{\delta_s - \delta_{DS}}{\delta_{DS}} \right| + \left| \frac{\delta_T - \delta_{DT}}{\delta_{DT}} \right| \right] * 100\% \quad (49)$$

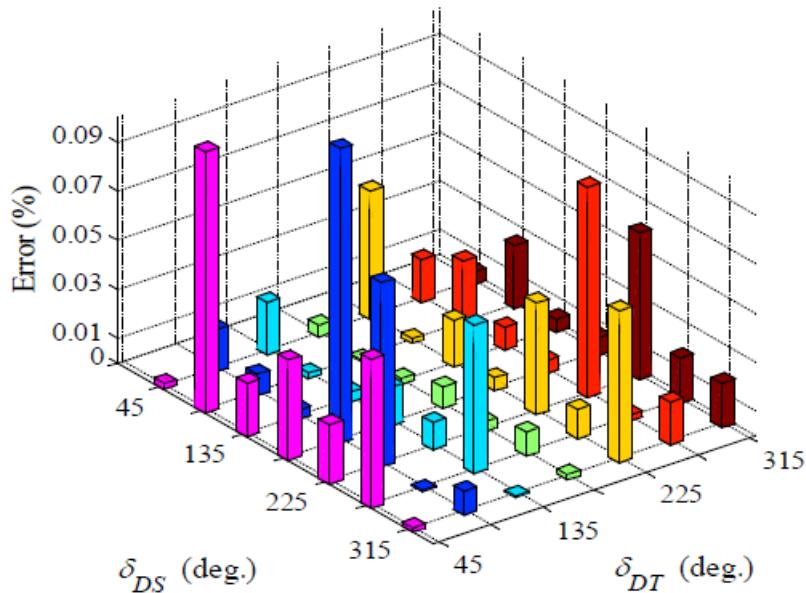


圖 31 在不同 δ_{DS} 以及 δ_{DT} 下的誤差百分比

為了評估同步與非同步對故障定位的精準度有所影響，使用三端傳輸線的模型，並代入實際的線路參數進行模擬。此論文中模擬在不同位置進行了一百次的單相接地故障 (Single phase-to-ground fault)，故障阻抗為 1 歐姆，並使用

期中報告之演算法進行故障定位。模擬結果如圖 32 所示，代入非同步的電壓和電流值產生故障定位的誤差相當大，平均誤差為 28.682%，而代入使用本論文方法得出的同步電壓和電流值，產生故障定位的誤差相當小，平均誤差只有 0.019%。計算誤差的計算使用式(50)。因此，可以發現同步三端數位電驛的數據，確實可以很大程度地改善故障定位的精準度。

$$\text{誤差值}(\%) = \frac{|\text{實際故障位置}(p.u.) - \text{計算得出的故障位置}(p.u.)|}{\text{實際故障位置}(p.u.)} \times 100\% \quad (50)$$

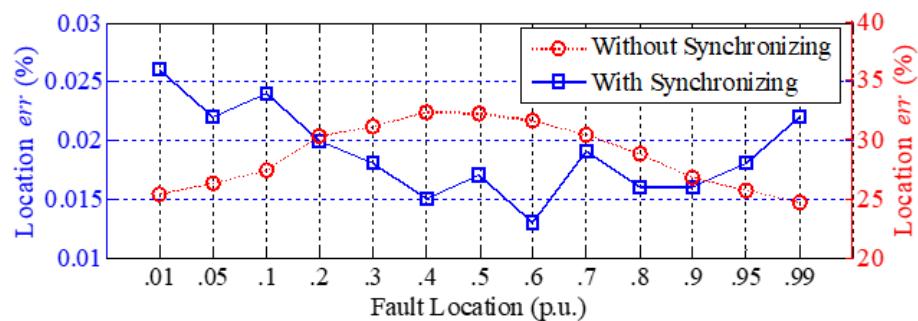


圖 32 不同故障位置下的故障百分率

2. 時間位移法

在故障發生期間，由於電流變化較電壓變化更明顯，因此此方法計算多使用電流訊號作為開發非同步量測校準的數據來源。本計畫使用論文[22]之方法，為了減少三相量測的電壓及電流訊號中的雜訊與計算誤差，使用了智慧型離散傅立葉轉換(Smart Discrete Fourier Transform, SDFT)[23]，提取出量測訊號的基頻量測成分[24]。接著，透過具有 360

Hz 截止頻率(cutoff frequency)的二階巴特沃斯濾波器(Butterworth filter)反混疊濾波器(Anti-Aliasing Filter)，進行反混疊低通濾波處理，得到包括了三相相位訊息的訊號。令三相電流相量分別為 I_a 、 I_b 與 I_c ，根據對稱成分法可得到零序、正序及負序電流相量，如式(51)所示：

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_0 \\ I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_a \\ I_b \\ I_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (51)$$

其中， I_0 、 I_1 與 I_2 分別表示零序、正序及負序電流相量。

一真實系統的三端非同步電流訊號呈現於圖 33。

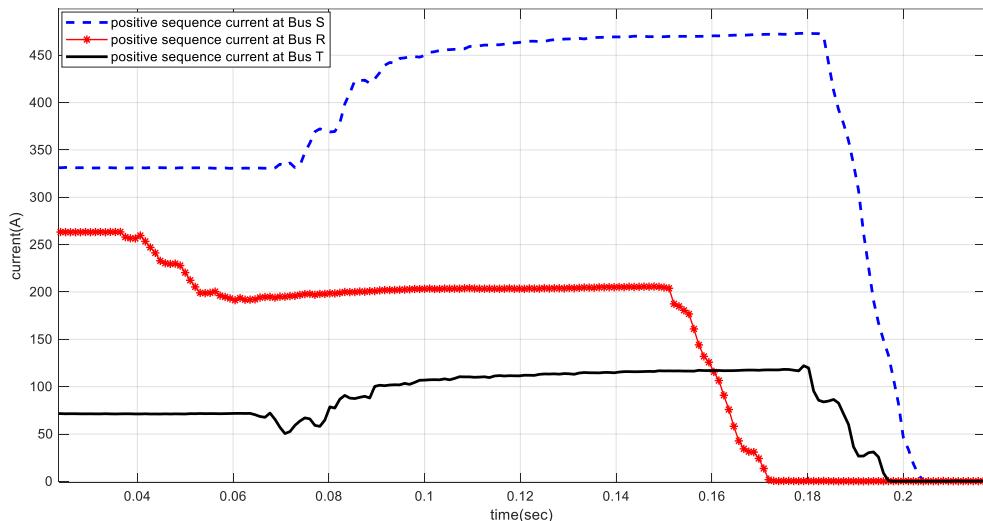


圖 33 實際案例—正序電流相量波形圖[22]

在電力傳輸系統發生故障時，不同型態的故障會使得電流含有不同的成分。例如，三相平衡故障(Three-Phase Balanced Fault)只會帶有正序成分，而單線接地故障則同時包含正序、負序和零序成分，其他類型的故障都固定會牽涉到其特定正序成分之組合。因此，透過檢測電流中的正序成

分，我們可以確定故障的起始點 $fault_{start}$ 。圖 34 為中匯流排 S 端的故障波形圖，在圖中，我們可以看到故障發生瞬間的正序電流大小位於第 67 個取樣點。這次故障的量測裝置以 960 Hz (即每秒 16 個取樣點) 的頻率進行取樣。經過計算，我們得知第 67 個取樣點對應的時間為 0.06979 秒

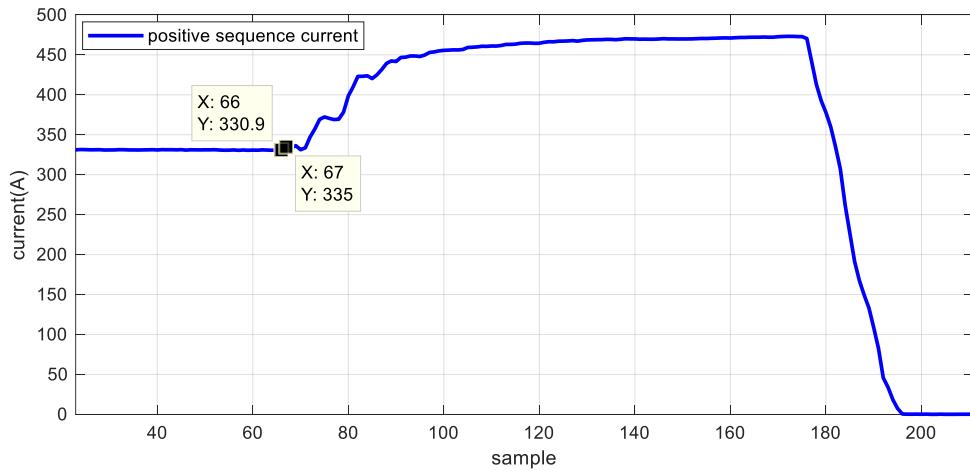


圖 34 實際案例—匯流排 S 端正序電流相量波形圖[22]

接著，將正序電流相量經由差分濾波器進行濾波，如式 (52)：

$$h_{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad n = 1 \\ |I_{1,(n)} - I_{1,(n-1)}| & , \quad n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

在式(52)之中， $n=1,2,\cdots,x$ ， x 為量測訊號的數量，由於各事故的取樣頻率不一致，為了方便說明，皆以取樣點進行說明。從式(52)可以得知，經過差分濾波後的正序電流相量會得到與前一個取樣點的差值，用於實際訊號的結果如圖 35 所示。

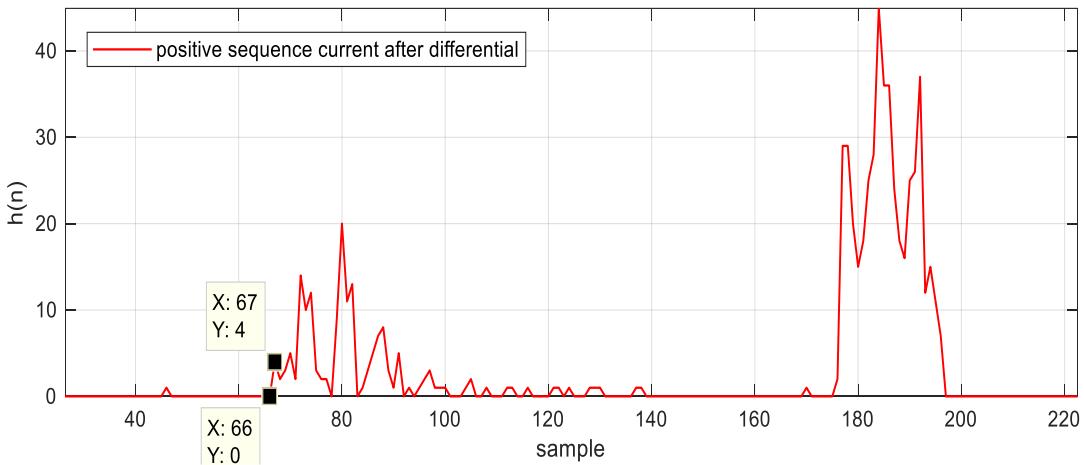


圖 35 實際案例一匯流排 S 端差分濾波後之波形圖[22]

在取得各量測值之間的差異後，我們可以設定一個閥值 $Ratio_a$ 來判斷故障起始點 $fault_{start}$ 。然而，需要考慮到不同事故中的電壓等級可能並不相同，這將導致故障中正序電流相量的差異。因此，在設置閥值之前，我們需要對式(2)進行標準化(Normalization)，以使得各量測值之間的變化幅度限制在 $[0, 1]$ 的範圍內，具體實現如式(53)：

$$h_{(n),pu} = \frac{h_{(n)}}{\max(h_{(n)})} \quad (53)$$

使用 $h_{(n),pu}$ 計算的得結果呈現於圖 36，為了方便與正序電流相量觀察，因此也將正序電流相量標準化。

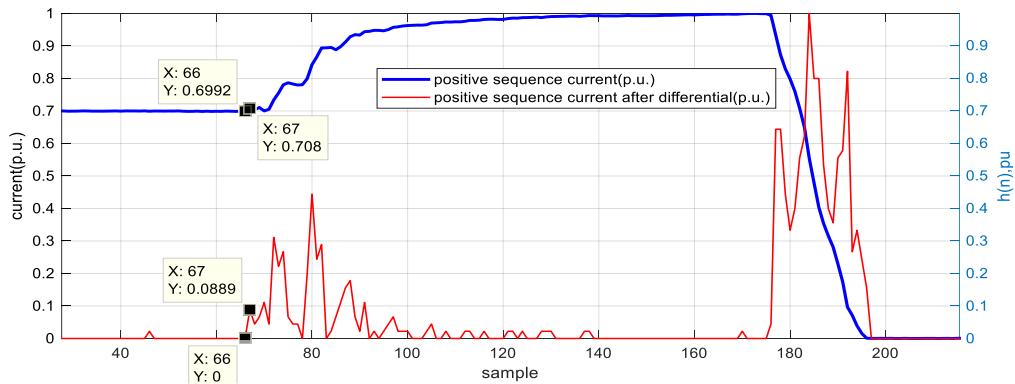


圖 36 實際案例一匯流排 S 端正序電流相量標準化與差分濾波後標準化之波形圖[22]

經過標準化之後便可設定閥值 $Ratio_a$ ，並將 $h_{(n),pu}$ 進行二值化：

$$k_{(n)} = \begin{cases} 1, & h_{(n),pu} > Ratio_a \\ 0, & h_{(n),pu} < Ratio_a \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

當得知各匯流排之量測訊號的故障起始點 $fault_{start}$ ，便可透過論文[25]的方法將量測訊號平移來取得校準後的正序電壓相量 V'_1 與電流相量 I'_1 ，然而該方法可校準非同步角超過 1 週波的問題，無法校正相差 1 個取樣點內的角度。

圖 37、圖 38 分別為校準前與經過校準後的波形圖，經過判斷各匯流排之故障起始點 $fault_{start}$ ，並將圖 37 匯流排 S 與 T 端的量測訊號向前平移校準後便可得到圖 38。此時，各端故障中波形皆位於相同的時間範圍內(0.04 秒~0.18 秒)，因此可以更方便進行故障中穩態範圍的擷取，如圖 38 所示。

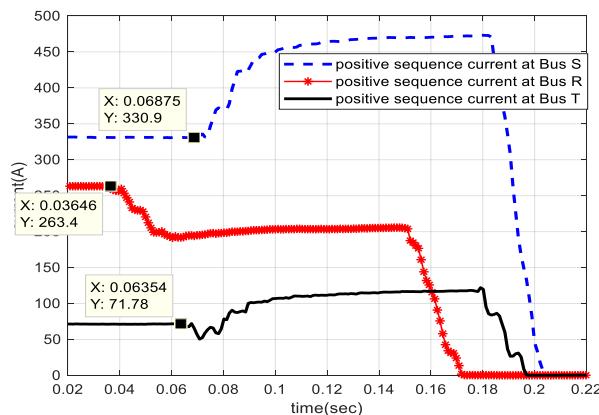


圖 37 實際案例一非同步量測正序電流相量波形圖校正前[22]

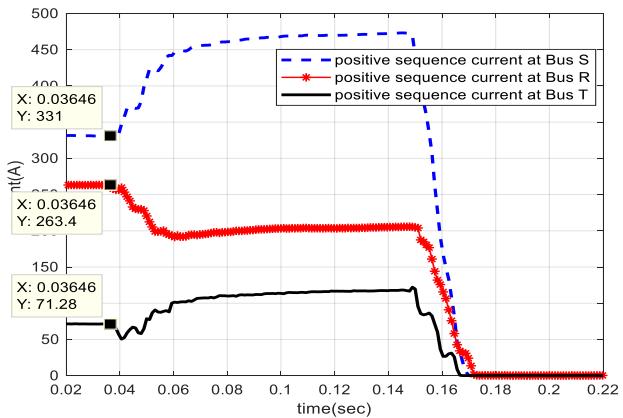


圖 38 實際案例一非同步量測正序電流相量波形圖校正後[22]

(二) 穩態相量之波形擷取

經過前述章節中的時間位移法進行非同步量測校準後，我們可以開始擷取故障波形的穩態相量。時間位移法的主要目標是找出事件的故障起始點 $fault_{start}$ ，然而，穩態相量的擷取則是為了定位在較為穩定的範圍內的相量變化。為了實現這一目標，我們首先對經過校準的正序電流相量 I'_1 進行處理，包括平滑化(Smoothing)和低通濾波等濾波技術的應用有助於識別出可供擷取的穩態範圍。

在故障發生時，我們注意到電流訊號的變動相對於電壓變動更加敏感和迅速，因此使用正序電流相量 I'_1 作為自動化擷取故障波形穩態相量的主要數據來源。穩態相量之波形擷取是在時間位移法完成的非同步量測校準之後進行，我們可以觀察到正序電流相量的變化情況，如圖 39 所示。在實際故障情境中，許多因素可能會引起故障電流的不規則變化，例如儀表量測的飽和效應、故障電阻的急劇變化或電弧效應，這可能發生在故障暫態期間、故障穩態期間以及故障解除後。這樣

的變動可以視為雜訊，並可能對分析造成不利影響。為了降低雜訊對分析的干擾，我們使用平滑化技術對數據進行預處理，以突顯穩態訊號的特徵，同時減少暫態訊號的影響。

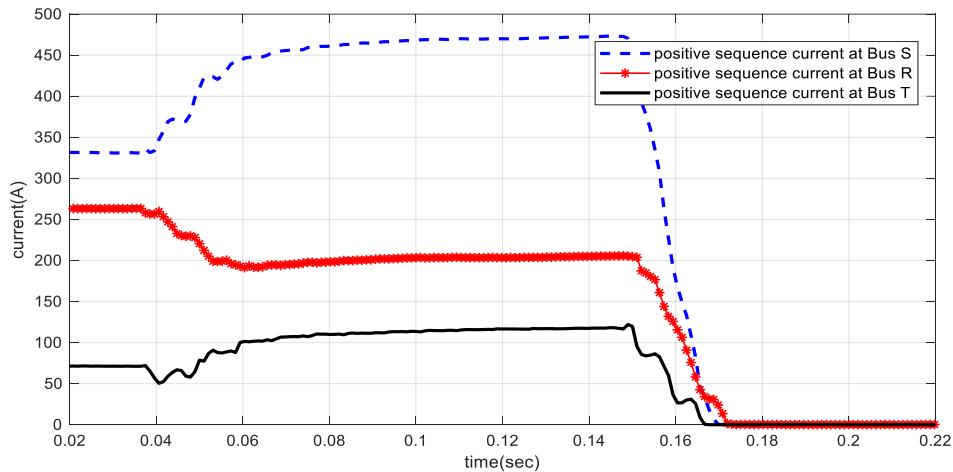


圖 39 實際案例一非同步量測校準後之正序電流相量波形圖[22]

首先，將對時間位移法所得到的正序電流相量 I'_1 進行平滑化處理，本文採用低通卷積濾波器 (Low-pass Convolve Filter) 進行平滑化處理：

$$I_{1,(n)}^* = (I'_1 * w)_n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} I_{1,(m)} w_{n-m} \quad (55)$$

其中， $n=1,2,\dots,x$ ， x 為量測訊號的總數量， w 為移動矩陣，如式(56)：

$$w = \frac{1}{w'} [a_1 \quad \cdots \quad a_{w'}], \quad a = 1 \quad (56)$$

其中， w' 為移動矩陣的大小。

為了更清晰地說明，接下來將使用取樣點來進一步解釋。此時設定 $w' = 10$ ，並將圖 39 中的校正後匯流排 S 端的正序

電流相量帶入式(55)，可以得到平滑化後的效果如圖 40 所示。

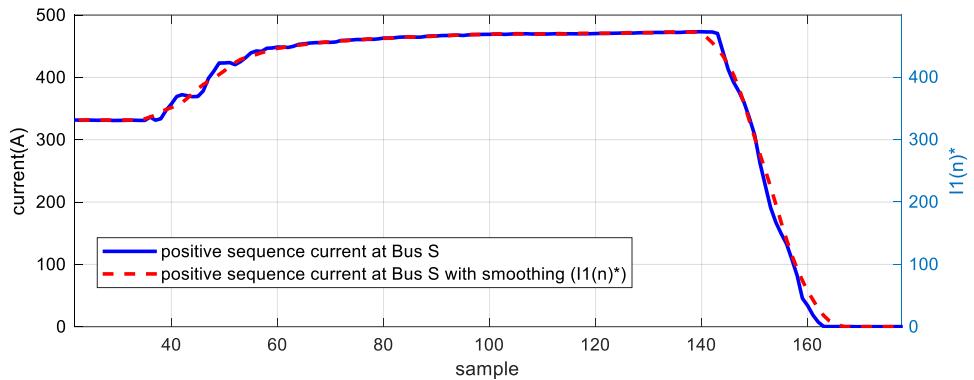


圖 40 實際案例—平滑化後正序電流相量波形圖[22]

其中，正序電流相量在第 35 到第 60 取樣點之間表示故障暫態。透過低通卷積濾波器的處理，我們能夠明顯看到在故障暫態以及故障解除後的雜訊已經被過濾掉。接下來，我們將對經過平滑處理的波形進行差分濾波，如式(52)，經過差分濾波後的正序電流相量會得到各量測值之間的差值，如圖 41 所示。

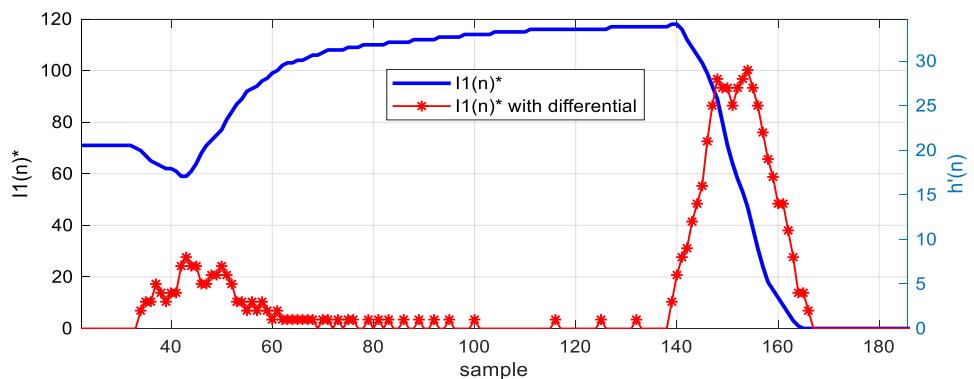


圖 41 實際案例—平滑化與差分濾波正序電流相量波形圖[22]

從圖 41 中可以發現，經過差分濾波器後的波形存在著許多高頻成分，因此使用一階 Butterworth 反混疊低通濾波器[26]，將 $h'_{(n)}$ 的高頻成分濾除。 $h'_{(n)}$ 經過一階 Butterworth 反混疊低

通濾波器後可得 $M_{(n)}$ 。其中，傳遞函數如式(57)。

$$G_{(\omega)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega_n^2}} \quad (57)$$

其中， ω_n 為：

$$\omega_n = \frac{2 \times f_C}{f_S} \quad (58)$$

其中， f_C 為截止頻率。

f_S 是取量頻率。

取樣頻率在本案例中為 960 Hz。常見的取樣頻率包括 960 Hz(每週波 16 個取樣點)、1440 Hz(每週波 24 個取樣點)、1920 Hz (每週波 32 個取樣點)以及 8640 Hz(每週波 144 個取樣點)等。若要確定適當的截止頻率，可以對 $h'_{(n)}$ 進行快速傅立葉轉換(Fast Fourier Transform, FFT)，以求得濾除高頻成分的截止頻率，如圖 42 所示。

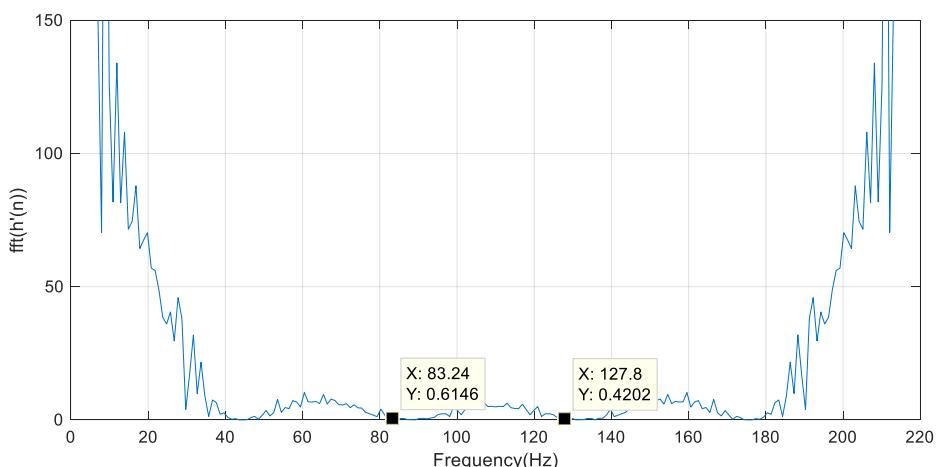


圖 42 實際案例—差分濾波後之傅立葉轉換頻譜圖[22]

根據圖 42 的結果，我們可以觀察到本實際案例的 $h'_{(n)}$ 含

有 80 Hz 以下的低頻成分和 140 Hz 以上的高頻成分。在這種情況下，可以進行截止頻率的設定，將其設定為 83.24 Hz 和 127.8 Hz 進行比較，如圖 43 所示。

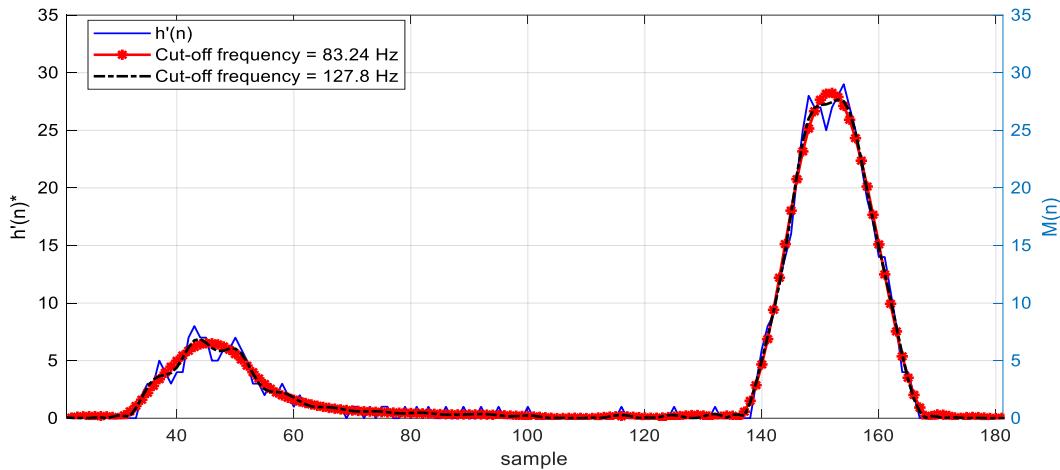


圖 43 實際案例一一階 Butterworth 反混疊低通濾波器之截止頻率比較圖[22]

經過比較後，我們可以發現，當截止頻率設置為 83.24 Hz 時，濾除雜訊的效果比截止頻率為 127.8 Hz 時更為滑順。因此，在本實際案例中，我們將截止頻率設置為 83.24 Hz。此時，已經能夠從圖 43 中觀察到故障中的穩態範圍。

然而，需要考慮不同電壓等級可能導致不同故障情境下正序電流相量大小的差異。因此，在設定閥值以判斷故障中的穩態範圍之前，需要對 $M_{(n)}$ 進行標準化，將 $M_{(n)}$ 限制在 [0, 1] 的範圍內，如式(59)：

$$M_{(n),pu} = \frac{M_{(n)}}{\max(M_{(n)})} \quad (59)$$

$M_{(n),pu}$ 的效果如圖 44，為了方便與正序電流相量觀察，

因此也將正序電流相量進行標準化。

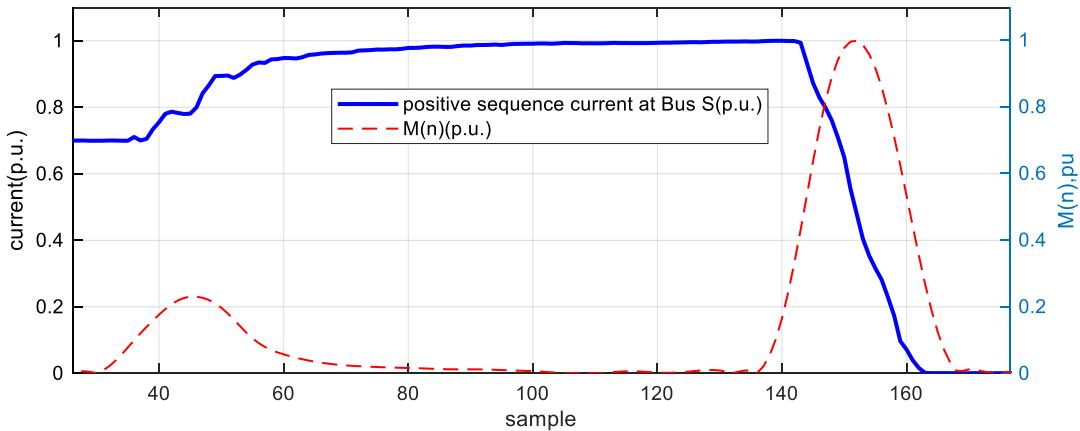


圖 44 實際案例一正序電流相量標準化與反混疊低通濾波後標準化之波形圖[22]

經過標準化之後便可設定閥值 $Ratio_b$ ，並將 $l_{(n),pu}$ 進行二值化：

$$l_{(n)} = \begin{cases} 1, & M_{(n),pu} > Ratio_b \\ 0, & M_{(n),pu} < Ratio_b \end{cases} \quad (60)$$

其中， $n = fault_{start}, fault_{start} + 1, \dots, x, x$ 為量測訊號的數量。

當 $l_{(n)} = 1$ 時代表 $M_{(n),pu}$ 大於閥值 $Ratio_b$ ，而 $l_{(n)} = 0$ 這代表 $M_{(n),pu}$ 小於閥值 $Ratio_b$ ，如圖 45 所示。其中，圖 45 的閥值 $Ratio_b$ 為 0.1。從圖 45 可以觀察到第 57 到第 138 取樣點之間的 $l_{(n)}$ 皆為 0，因此，本實際案例的匯流排 S 端的故障中穩態範圍是指取樣點 57 到 138 之間的區間。最後，通過對故障中穩態範圍的電壓和電流相量進行提取，我們可以得到故障穩態相量。這樣的處理流程有助於識別故障中的穩態相量，並從中獲取有關故障的重要信息。

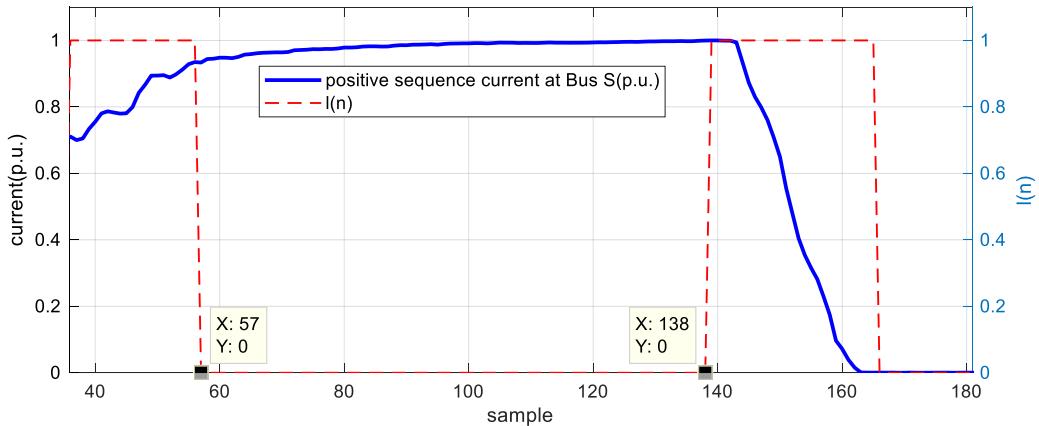


圖 45 實際案例一匯流排 S 端之故障中穩態範圍波形圖[22]

同樣的方法，也可以對本實際案例的匯流排 R 端和 T 端的正序電流相量進行濾波處理，以獲得各匯流排正序電壓和電流相量的故障穩態相量。濾波後之結果如圖 46、圖 47。這樣的方法有助於獲得匯流排不同端的穩態相量，進一步分析和評估系統在故障情況下的電壓及電流響應。圖 46 為實際案例的匯流排 R 端的濾波後結果，其故障中穩態範圍從第 57 取樣點到第 140 取樣點之間。則圖 47 為匯流排 T 端的濾波後結果，其故障中穩態範圍從第 66 取樣點到第 137 取樣點之間。此時，將匯流排 S、R 及 T 端的故障中穩態範圍進行比較，可以發現匯流排 S 及 R 端的穩態起始點相同(第 57 取樣點)，而匯流排 T 端的穩態起始點(第 66 取樣點)較慢於匯流排 S 及 R 端。

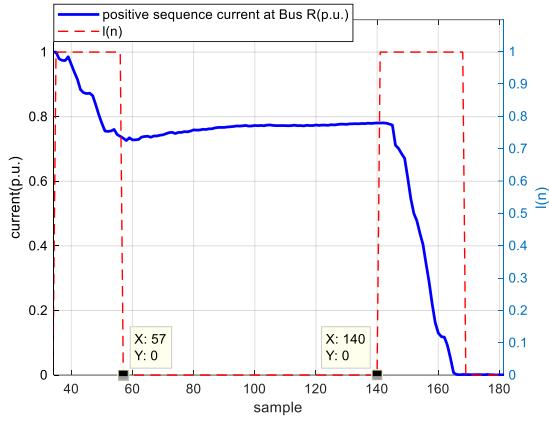


圖 46 實際案例一匯流排 R 及 T 端之故障中穩態範圍波形圖 R 端

[22]

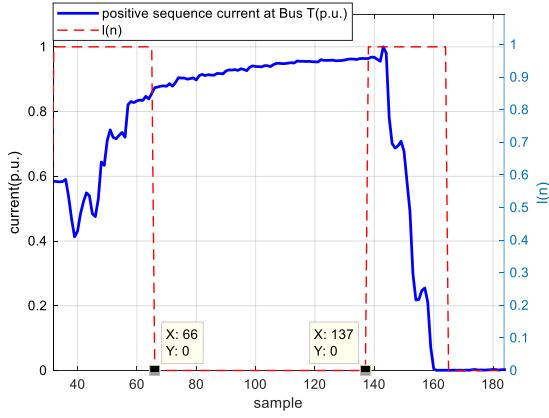


圖 47 實際案例一匯流排 R 及 T 端之故障中穩態範圍波形圖 T 端

[22]

此外，三個匯流排的穩態結束點不一致。當穩態起始點選用第 57 取樣點時，則代表匯流排 S、R 以及 T 端的電壓與電流相量會從第 57 取樣點開始進行故障定位計算。然而，在第 57 取樣點時，匯流排 T 端的電壓與電流相量還處於故障中暫態，這將會使故障定位結果產生誤差。因此，當判斷出各匯流排的故障中穩態範圍後，必須將所有匯流排的穩態範圍取出交集部分，使各匯流排擷取的電壓與電流相量皆為故障中穩態，如式(61)所示：

$$Steady\ state = \bigcap_{j=1}^N A_j \quad (61)$$

其中，*Steady state*為所有匯流排之故障中穩態範圍的交集。

N 為匯流排的數量。

其中：

$$A_j = \{X_{start,j}, (X_{start,j} + 1), \dots, X_{end,j}\} \quad (62)$$

其中， A_j 為各匯流之故障中穩態範圍集合。

$X_{start,j}$ 與 $X_{end,j}$ 分別為各匯流排之故障中穩態起始點以及故障中穩態結束點。

將圖 45 與圖 46、圖 47 的故障中穩態範圍代入式(61)，可得：

$$Steady\ state = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 = \{66, 67, \dots, 136, 137\} \quad (63)$$

其中：

$$A_1 = \{57, 58, \dots, 137, 138\} \quad (64)$$

$$A_2 = \{57, 58, \dots, 139, 140\} \quad (65)$$

$$A_3 = \{66, 67, \dots, 136, 137\} \quad (66)$$

根據時間位移法與穩態波型擷取，可將其推導過程繪製成流程圖，如圖 48 所示。

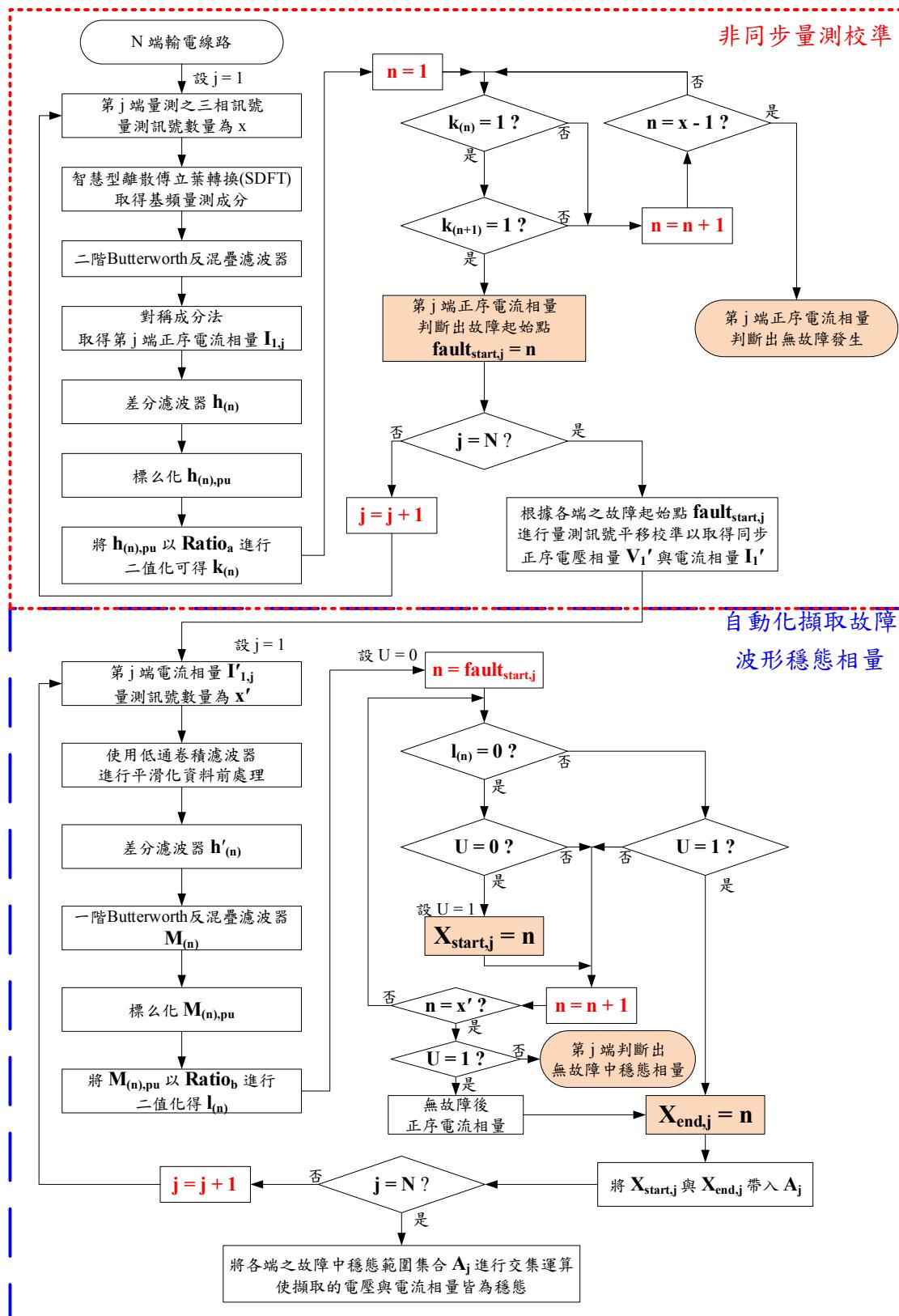


圖 48 非同步量測校準與自動化擷取故障波形穩態相量流程圖

(三) 實際資料計算結果

本研究使用台灣故障歷史資料進行時間校正，輸入資料為非同步角未超過一周波及非同步角超過之三相電壓、三相電流以及取樣頻率，並考慮了雙端及三端兩種輸電線架構。

1. 角度校正法

使用論文[20]之方法，並依照圖 29 之研究步驟，以 R 端為參考端，計算雙端及三端輸電線之非同步角。

雙端輸電線之正序電流訊號如圖 49，S 端電流的非同步角為 27.548 度，校正後的電流訊號呈現於圖 50。

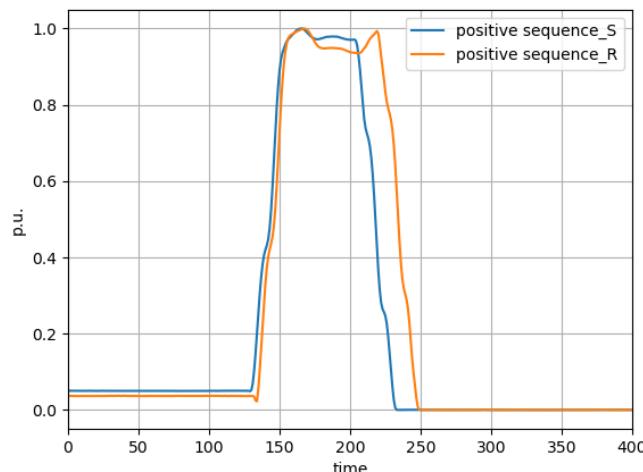


圖 49 雙端線路非同步角未超過一周波之正序電流

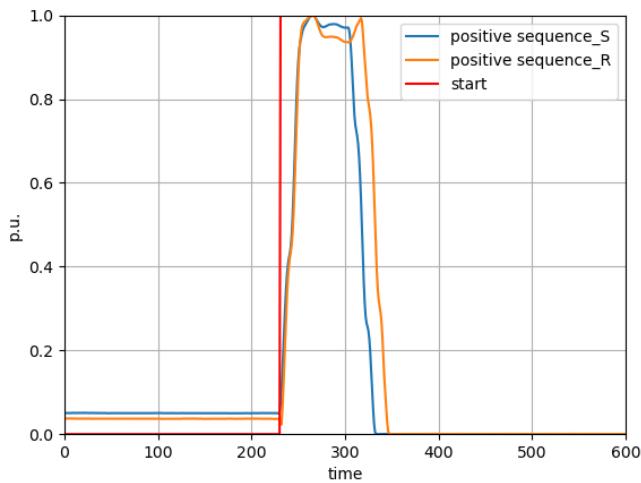


圖 50 雙端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形

雙端輸電線之正序電流訊號如圖 51，S 端電流的非同步角為 87.548 度，T 端電流的非同步角為 16.615 度，校正後的電流訊號呈現於圖 52。

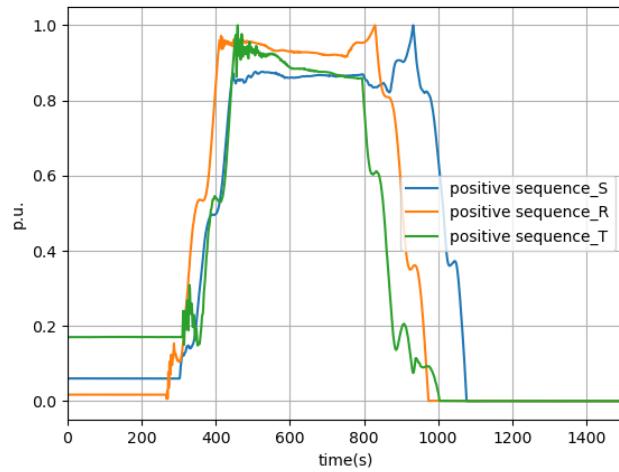


圖 51 三端線路非同步角未超過一周波之正序電流

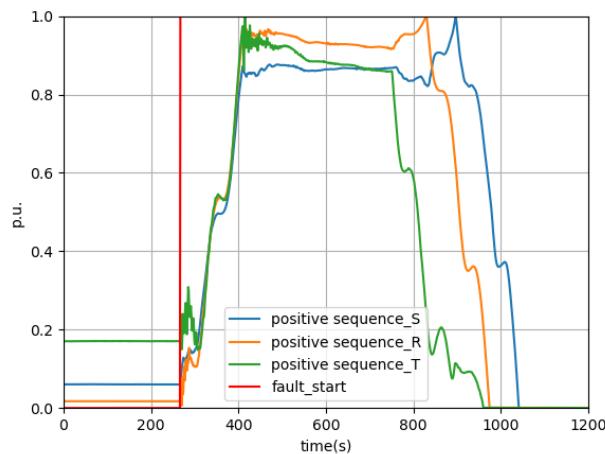


圖 52 三端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形

2. 時間位移法

本研究驗證時間位移法於雙端及三端線路，輸入訊號為正序電流。

首先，將圖 53 及圖 56 正序電流相量中取其一端經由差分濾波器進行濾波，如圖 54 及圖 57。為了方便與正序電流相量觀察，因此也將正序電流相量進行標準化，如圖 55 及圖 58。

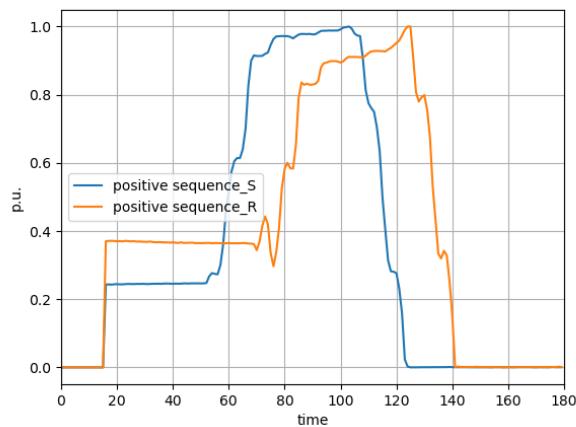


圖 53 雙端線路非同步角超過一周波之正序電流

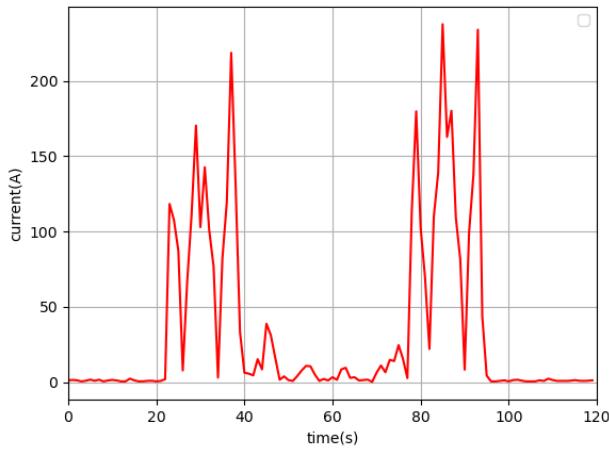


圖 54 雙端線路正序電流經差分濾波後之波形

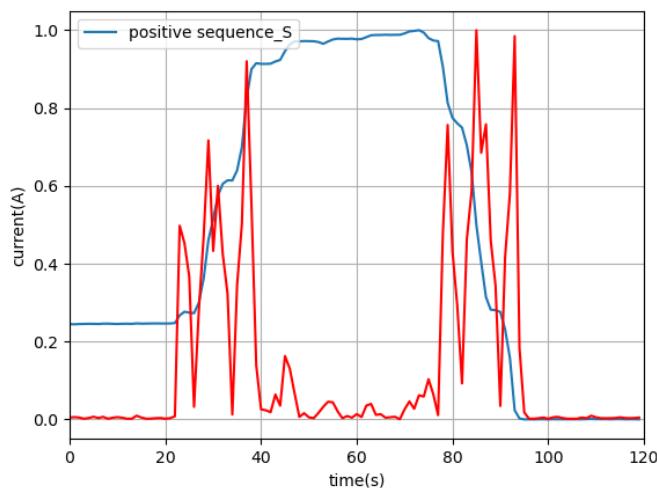


圖 55 雙端線路正序電流相量及其經差分濾波之結果

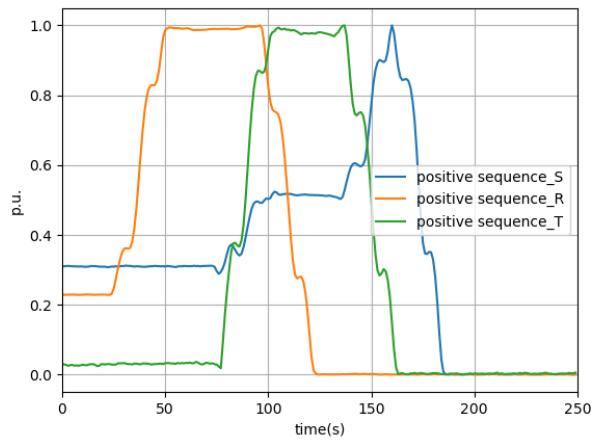


圖 56 三端非同步角超過一周波之正序電流

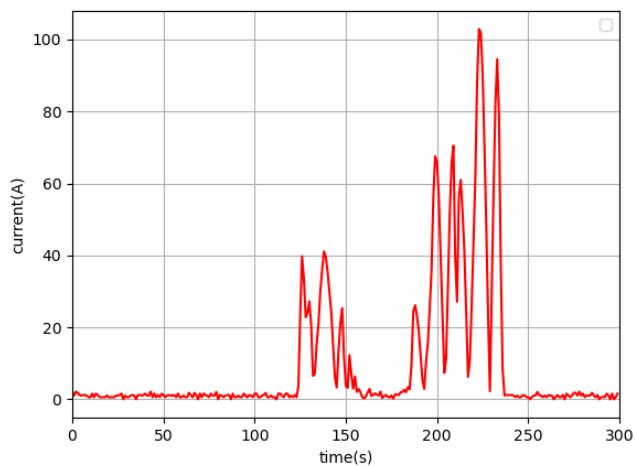


圖 57 三端線路正序電流經差分濾波後之波形

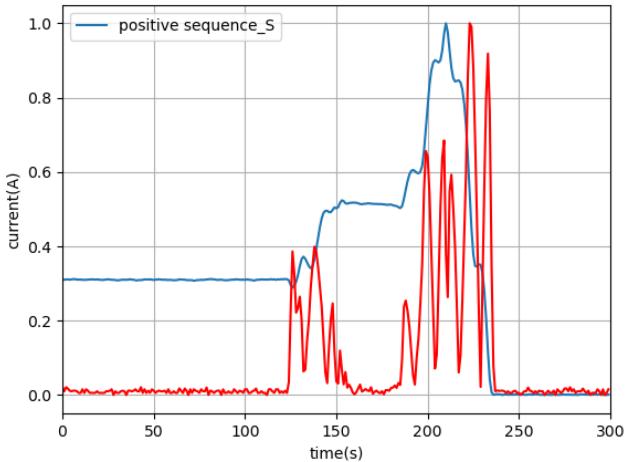


圖 58 三端線路正序電流相量及其經差分濾波之結果

當得知各量測值之間的差值後，便可設定閾值 $Ratio_a$ 用於判斷故障起始點 $fault_{start}$ ，如圖 59 及圖 60。

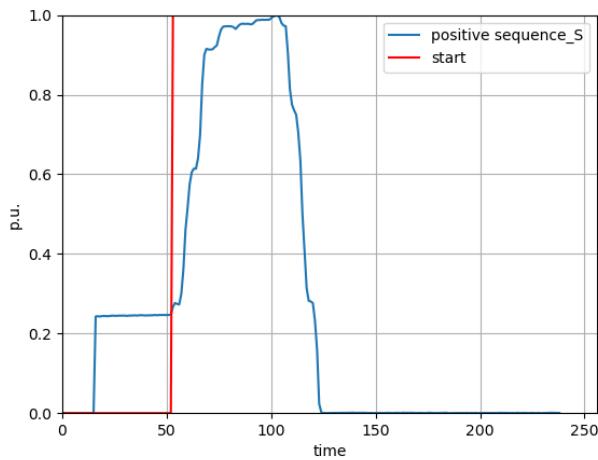


圖 59 雙端線路 S 端故障起始點判斷結果

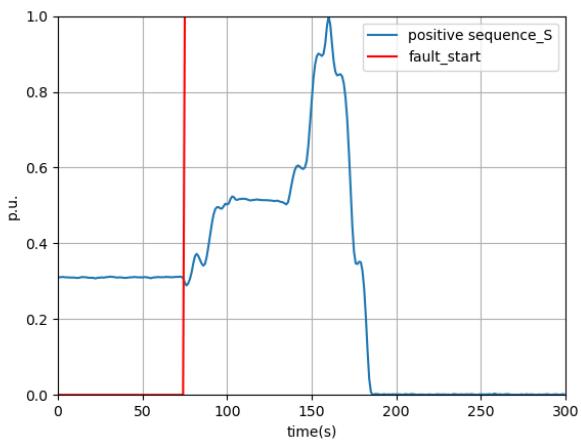


圖 60 三端線路 S 端故障起始點判斷結果

最後將三項波形結合即可成功校正非同步角之誤差，
如圖 61 及圖 62。

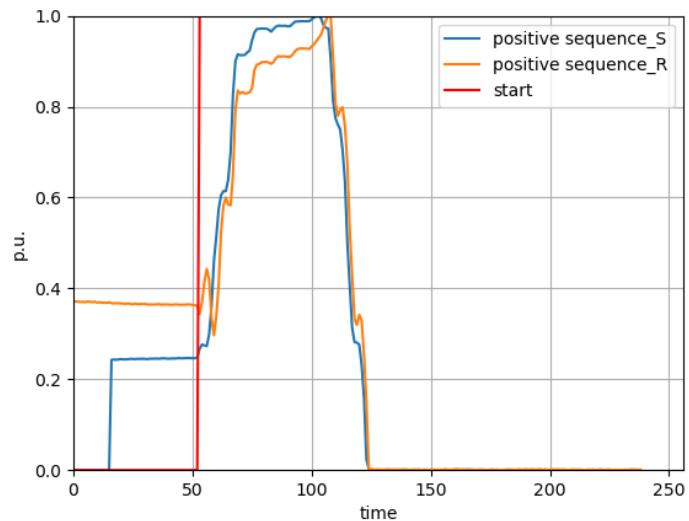


圖 61 雙端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形

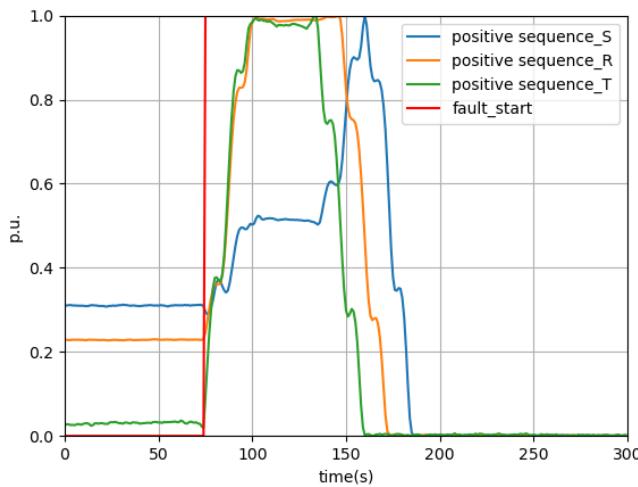


圖 62 三端線路校正非同步角後之正序波形

(四) 同步時間校正之補償設計

為探討長程輸電線路造成的傳播延遲影響，本研究使用模擬軟體 Matlab Simulink，並建立雙端之長程輸電線路模型，使用的模型參數如表 16。模型之兩端點分別命名為 S 端及 R 端，本研究以 S 端為基準點，兩端之間線路長度為基準值，故 S 端為位置 0 p.u.，R 端為位置 1 p.u.。

表 16 雙端之長程輸電線路

類型	描述	單位
電壓等級	161	kV
電源頻率	60	Hz
取樣頻率	720	points/period

線路長度	250	km
線路零序電阻	0.038358	Ohms/km
線路正序電阻	0.004117	Ohms/km
線路零序電感	0.000549	H/km
線路正序電感	0.000191	H/km
線路零序電容	10^{-5}	F/km
線路正序電容	2.0253×10^{-9}	F/km
故障發生位置	0.01 and 0.99	p.u.

我們分別對故障發生於 0.01 及 0.99 p.u. 兩位置的事故進行模擬，即故障分別靠近 S 端點及 R 端點，兩事故的故障正序電流波形及故障起始點分別呈現於圖 63 及圖 64，根據論文[22]，故障起始點可以透過設計一閾值來判斷，本研究以相同的閾值對線路兩端的正序電流訊號進行分析，並設為穩態電流的 1.5 倍。由於研究目標的輸電系統線路建模為長程輸電線模型，應考慮電壓電流的傳遞延遲，兩事故之波型結果顯示傳遞延遲時間會反應在故障電流上，並導致響應時間誤差。

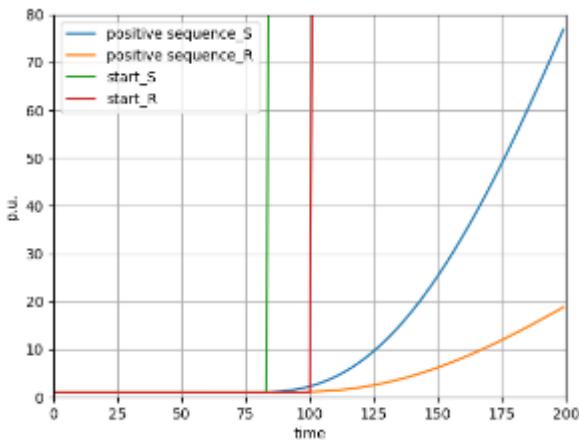


圖 63 故障位置靠近 S 端之故障時的正序電流波形

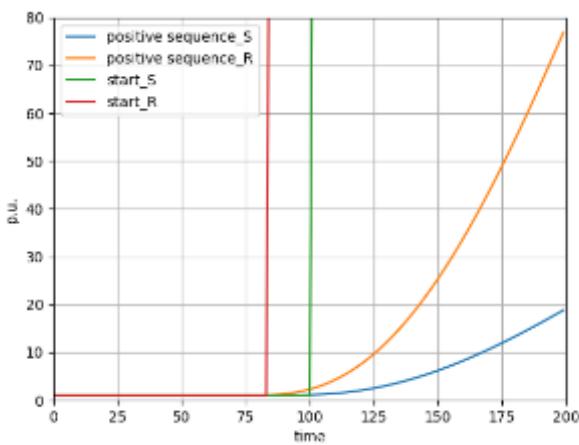


圖 64 故障位置靠近 R 端之故障正序電流波形

時間同步校正法[22]其假設為當系統發生故障，其傳播之延遲時間很小，故可忽略傳播延遲所造成之影響，但以模擬之結果圖 63 及圖 64 可得知，其傳播延遲導致之時間位移角度與故障點發生位置相關，在故障位置於 0.01 及 0.99 p.u.兩極端狀況下，影響的角度差可達約 1/12 個週期，即 30 度。

為進一步探討長程輸電線路之傳播延遲，我們在不同長度的輸電線下，對故障位置進行敏感度分析，分析不同線路長度及故障位置對於線路兩端電流波形角度差的影響，各情境之故障位置設計為平均分布於 S 端點至 R 端點之間的 25 個

位置。我們使用時間同步校正法校正後與模擬波形間角度差進行比較，由於此方法的精度與其取樣頻率相關，本研究採用一週波內取樣 720 次，故可計算之角度誤差精度為 0.5 度。對故障位置之敏感度分析結果呈現於圖 65，本研究兩個發現，第一，校正之偏差值與輸電線路長度有較弱關係，第二，校正之偏差值與故障發生位置成正相關，大致上呈現線性關係。因此，本研究認為可忽略輸電線路長度對同步校正之影響，故障位置的影響則需考慮，此誤差是因為時間校正法的假設與長程輸電線模型相悖，因此，時間校正法的適用的範圍應為短程輸電線路或是故障位置接近兩端點中間時。

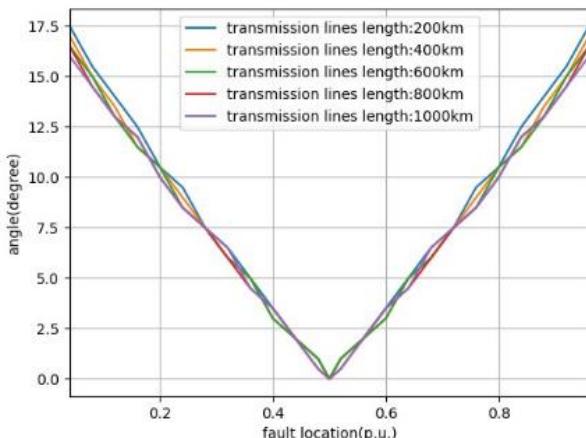


圖 65 不同的故障位置及不同線路長度之非同步角度差(絕對值)

本研究提出以補償因素 C 修正時間校正法，為故障發生位置標么值與非同步角校正結果之誤差量其比值，可透過線性擬和法取得，透過此補償因素 C 可以計算需補償之角度，如式(67)。

$$\theta_{compensate} = C \times (D_{fault\ location} - 0.5) \quad (67)$$

其中， $\theta_{compensate}$ 為使用時間校正法方法所需補償之角度。

C 為補償因素。

$D_{fault\ location}$ 為故障相較參考點(S 端)之距離。

使用本研究提出的補償角度，可以提高使用非同步訊號進行輸電線路故障位置估測的準確度。首先，使用時間校正法，將兩端訊號起始點對齊，並使用論文[30]之故障定位法，得出初始的故障位置，接著將故障位置帶入式(67)得到補償角度，並使用更新的角度校正訊號進行故障定位，並迭代更新故障位置，直至故障位置收斂。

五、電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法

在電力系統中，許多應用都需要用到線路參數，如 PMU 校正、狀態估測、電網監測、電驛設定[27,28]及輸電線故障定位。本團隊研究之輸電線故障定位方法，包括單端、雙端與三端故障定位演算法，這些演算法均以分佈式參數模型[29,30]為基礎，由於演算法計算使用到線路參數如傳播常數 γ 與特性阻抗 Z_c ，因此不準確的線路參數將影響定位結果。

造成電力線路參數理論值與實測值有差異的原因如下：包含環境、負載狀態、線路老化或量測設備如儀用變比器的測量造成的誤差[31]。故本研究將參考相關文獻，透過數位電驛量測之三相電壓、電流波型，建立輸電線路參數估測與校正的方法。

(一)方法

1. 文獻回顧

電力線路參數估測法主要分為兩種：離線式與線上式。

論文[32,33,34]提出離線式參數估測法，該法是基於線路種類與電塔地理位置的架空輸電線正序與零序離線式參數估

測方法。由於離線式方法未採用實時的運轉資料，因此結果易因連續變化運轉因素如集膚效應、環境溫度或其他天氣狀況影響而有誤差[35]。同時導線間距會隨著老化和其他外在因素影響而造成實際值與理論值之間的誤差。

線上式的參數估算方法，使用由數位電驛或相量同步量測單元(Phase Measurement Unit, PMU)等設備量測的三相電壓、電流進行電力線路參數估測。論文[24,27,28,31,35,36]提出透過使用三相電壓、電流，透過牛頓法等迭代方式求得正序線路參數，能將連續變化運轉因素納入計算，其中論文[36]探討線路架構為架空與地下電纜的混合(Hybrid)架構。其中，論文[24,27]使用的方法能得到架空輸電線正序參數的解析解(Closed-form)，無需迭代之方法，探討之線路架構為長程分佈式輸電線模型，如圖 66。

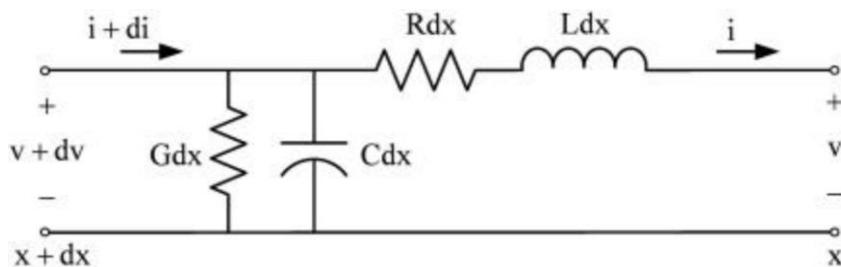


圖 66 長程分佈式輸電線模型

2.方法概覽

本研究使用論文[24]提出的輸電線路參數估測方法，無需進行迭代求解，對比需要迭代求解的方法，除了有較低之計算複雜度，且求得之線路參數為唯一解。相較離線式方法，本方法為線上式方法可追蹤因連續變化運轉因素而導致的

參數變化。

本研究採用之線路參數估測方法，流程圖如圖 67 所示。
由於數位電驛所讀取之三相電壓與電流僅有振幅不具相位，
因此須先進行相量估算。

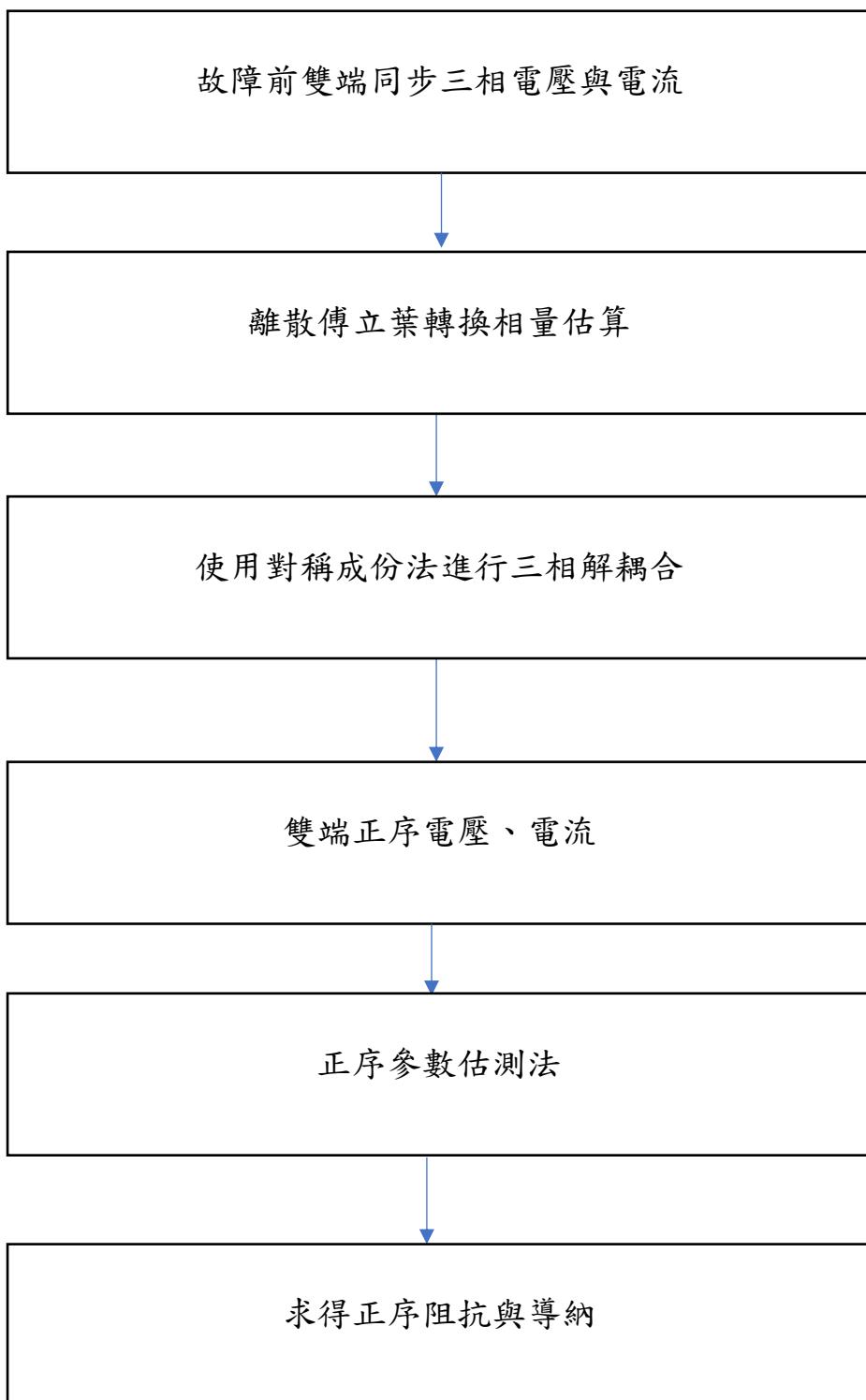


圖 67 線路參數估測方法流程圖

(1) 離散傅立葉轉換相量估算

考慮一週期性訊號如式(68)。

$$x(t) = X_c \cos(\omega t) + X_s \sin(\omega t) + \varepsilon(t) \quad (68)$$

其中， ε 為雜訊。

若信號一週取樣 N 點，則離散數位訊號如式(69)所表示，

$$x_n = X_c \cos(n\theta) + X_s \sin(n\theta) + \varepsilon_n \quad (69)$$

其中， n 範圍為 0 至 $N-1$ 。

θ 為 $\frac{2\pi}{N}$ 即為每個取樣點之間的角度差。

若使用 K 個點進行相量估算，其矩陣形式如式(70)。

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ M \\ \vdots \\ x_{K-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(0) & \sin(0) \\ \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ M & M \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \cos[(K-1)\theta] & \sin[(K-1)\theta] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_c \\ X_s \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_0 \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ M \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{K-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (70)$$

式(70)可寫為 $x = S\hat{X} + \varepsilon$ 形式。假設雜訊 ε 之平均值為零，由最小方差法(Least Squares Method, LSM)可得式(71)。

$$\hat{X} = (S^T S)^{-1} S^T x \quad (71)$$

式(70)計算可計算為式(72)。

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_c \\ X_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \cos^2(n\theta) & \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \cos(n\theta)\sin(n\theta) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \cos(n\theta)\sin(n\theta) & \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \sin^2(n\theta) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} x_n \cos(n\theta) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} x_n \sin(n\theta) \end{bmatrix} \quad (72)$$

將式(72)中反矩陣進行計算，可簡寫為式(73)。

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_c \\ X_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_1 & M_2 \\ M_2 & M_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} x_n \cos(n\theta) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} x_n \sin(n\theta) \end{bmatrix} \quad (73)$$

其中：

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \sin^2(n\theta)}{\Delta} \quad (74)$$

$$M_2 = \frac{-\sum_{n=0}^{K-1} [\cos(n\theta) \sin(n\theta)]}{\Delta} \quad (75)$$

$$M_3 = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \cos^2(n\theta)}{\Delta} \quad (76)$$

$$\Delta = \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \cos^2(n\theta) \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} \sin^2(n\theta) - \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{K-1} [\cos(n\theta) \sin(n\theta)] \right\}^2 \quad (77)$$

複數相量 \hat{x} 可表示為式(78)。

$$\hat{x} = X_c - jX_s \quad (78)$$

若 K 等於取樣頻率 N ，視窗大小為全週波，則可求得 $M_1 = M_3 = \frac{N}{2}$ ，而 $M_2 = 0$ ，式(73)簡化為式(79)與式(80)。

$$X_c = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_n \cos(n\theta) \quad (79)$$

$$X_s = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X_n \sin(n\theta) \quad (80)$$

複數相量式(78)則表示如式(81)，為全週型離散傅立葉轉換(Full-Cycle Discrete Fourier Transform, FCDFT)。

$$\hat{x} = X_c - jX_s = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-jn\theta} \quad (81)$$

若 K 為取樣頻率一半即 $\frac{N}{2}$ ，則稱作半週型離散傅立葉轉換(Half-Cycle Discrete Fourier Transform, HCDFT)，其表示如下。

$$\hat{x} = \frac{4}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x_n e^{-jn\theta} \quad (82)$$

由式(81)可知，其相量為全週期之取樣點累加，運算量較為龐大。因此本計畫採用移動性資料視窗方法(Moving Data Window)，其概念如圖 68 所示。其方法為每次加入一點新資料，並去除一點舊資料。透過此方式，能大幅降低運算量。透過移動性資料視窗方法的式(81)可

表示為式(83)。

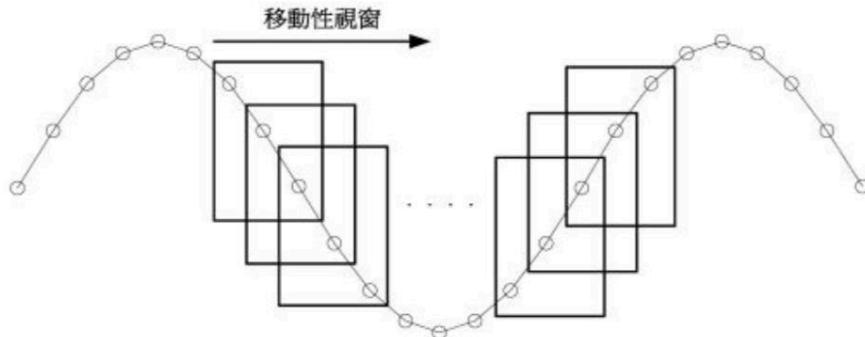


圖 68 移動性視窗示意圖

$$\hat{x}_r = \left[\hat{x}_{r-1} + \frac{2}{N} (x_n - x_{n-N}) \right] \times e^{\frac{j2\pi}{N}} \quad (83)$$

其中， \hat{x}_r 為第 r 個視窗所估測之基頻相量。

N 為取樣頻率。

x_n 為離散之取樣點。

式(73)採用移動性視窗方法，視窗長度為固定值 K，則式(74)、(75)與(76)之 M_1 、 M_2 和 M_3 則為固定數值。在線上式參數估測中，計算遞迴運行，而這些數值能暫存並重複使用以此降低計算複雜度。

(2) 對稱成分法解耦合

數位電驛所讀取之三相電壓、電流透過離散傅立葉轉換進行相量估算後，可使用對稱成分法將其解耦合，轉換為序電壓與序電流。轉換公式為式(84)。

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_a^0 \\ V_a^1 \\ V_a^2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_a \\ V_b \\ V_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (84)$$

其中， V_a^0 為零序電壓， V_a^1 為正序電壓， V_a^2 為負序電

壓。

a 則為 $1\angle 120^\circ$ 。

(3) 正序參數估測方法

根據長程分佈式輸電線模型公式，一輸電線兩端分別為 S 端與 R 端。距離 R 端 x 距離之電壓、電流可由下列方程式得知：

$$V = \frac{V_R + Z_C I_R}{2} e^{\gamma x} + \frac{V_R - Z_C I_R}{2} e^{-\gamma x} \quad (85)$$

$$I = \frac{V_R + Z_C I_R}{2Z_C} e^{\gamma x} - \frac{V_R - Z_C I_R}{2Z_C} e^{-\gamma x} \quad (86)$$

若輸電線長度為 L ，當 $x=L$ 時，則可求得 R 端電壓、電流換算至 S 端結果。式(85)和(86)則變為式(87)與(88)。

$$V_s = \frac{V_R + Z_C I_R}{2} e^{\gamma L} + \frac{V_R - Z_C I_R}{2} e^{-\gamma L} \quad (87)$$

$$I_s = \frac{V_R + Z_C I_R}{2Z_C} e^{\gamma L} - \frac{V_R - Z_C I_R}{2Z_C} e^{-\gamma L} \quad (88)$$

將式(87)與(88)進行整理：

$$2V_s = (V_R + Z_C I_R)e^{\gamma L} + (V_R - Z_C I_R)e^{-\gamma L} \quad (89)$$

$$2Z_C I_s = (V_R + Z_C I_R)e^{\gamma L} - (V_R - Z_C I_R)e^{-\gamma L} \quad (90)$$

式(89)與(90)相加得式(91)。

$$V_s + Z_C I_s = e^{\gamma L}(V_R + Z_C I_R) \quad (91)$$

式(89)與(90)相減得式(92)。

$$V_s - Z_C I_s = e^{-\gamma L}(V_R - Z_C I_R) \quad (92)$$

將式(91)與式(92) Z_c 進行移項，可得式(93)與(94)。

$$Z_c = \frac{e^{\gamma L} V_R - V_S}{I_S - e^{\gamma L} I_R} \quad (93)$$

$$Z_c = \frac{V_S - e^{-\gamma L} V_R}{I_S e^{-\gamma L} I_R} \quad (94)$$

由於式(93)與(94)相等，二方程式只有一未知傳播常數 γ 。透過化簡與套用雙曲函數定理後，即求得傳播常數 γ 。

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{L} \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{V_S I_S + V_R I_R}{V_S I_R + I_S V_R} \right) \quad (95)$$

式(85)透過移項後得式(96)。式(96)依雙曲函數定理變換為式(97)。

$$V_S = \frac{e^{\gamma L} + e^{-\gamma L}}{2} V_R + \frac{e^{\gamma L} - e^{-\gamma L}}{2} Z_c I_R \quad (96)$$

$$V_S = \cosh(\gamma L) V_R + \sinh(\gamma L) Z_c I_R \quad (97)$$

將式(97)乘上 V_R 得式(98)。

$$V_S V_R = \cosh(\gamma L) V_R^2 + \sinh(\gamma L) Z_c I_R V_R \quad (98)$$

將式(90)乘上 $Z_c I_R$ 得式(99)。

$$Z_c^2 I_S I_R = Z_c \sinh(\gamma L) V_R I_R + Z_c^2 \cosh(\gamma L) I_R^2 \quad (99)$$

式(98)與式(99)進行相減得式(100)。將式(95)所求得之傳播常數 γ 帶入式(100)，則可得特性阻抗 Z_c 。

$$V_S V_R - Z_c^2 I_S I_R = \cosh(\gamma L) V_R^2 - Z_c^2 \cosh(\gamma L) I_R^2 \quad (100)$$

$$Z_C = \sqrt{\frac{V_S^2 - V_R^2}{I_S^2 - I_R^2}} \quad (101)$$

透過解析解的式(95)、(101)找出傳播常數 γ 與特性阻抗 Z_C 之精確解後即可根據下列公式求得輸電線阻抗 z 與導納 y 。

$$\begin{cases} z = \gamma Z_c \\ y = \frac{\gamma}{Z_c} \end{cases} \quad (102)$$

(二) 演算法限制

本計畫採用之輸電線路參數估測方法，其輸入必須為同步的雙端三相電壓與電流。由於 GPS 成本較高，臺灣電網中僅有部分電驛會安裝 GPS，未安裝 GPS 之電驛不具備同步時間標記功能，導致在各個匯流排上電驛量測數據的時間不一致，而產生非同步時間量測的問題。在後續估測結果中，將會比對未同步造成的測量誤差。

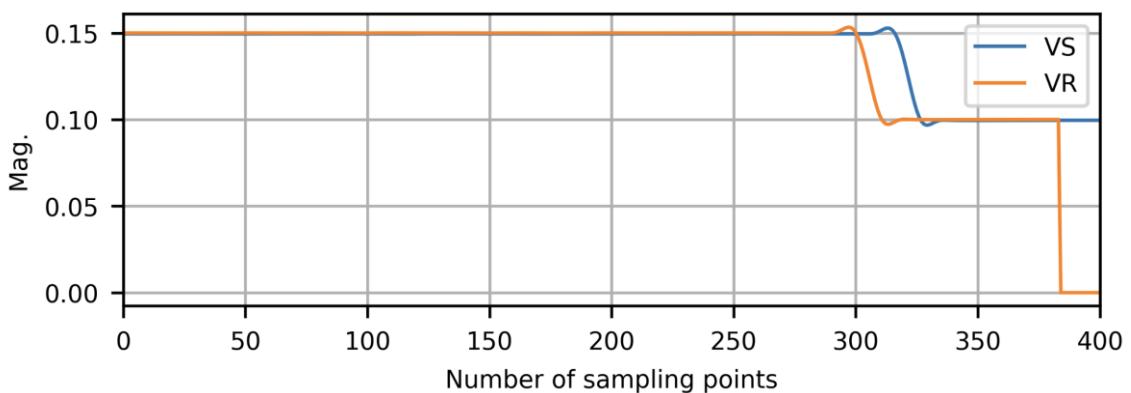


圖 69 未同步之雙端正序電壓示意圖

(三)模型建立

本研究將使用 Simulink 模擬並驗證線路參數估側演算法，其模型與事件位置定位所採用之雙端模型相同，如圖 70 所示。模擬將涵蓋不同電壓等級、線路長度與線路參數，其範圍如表 17 所示，本研究之線路參數估側演算法均能正確估測。

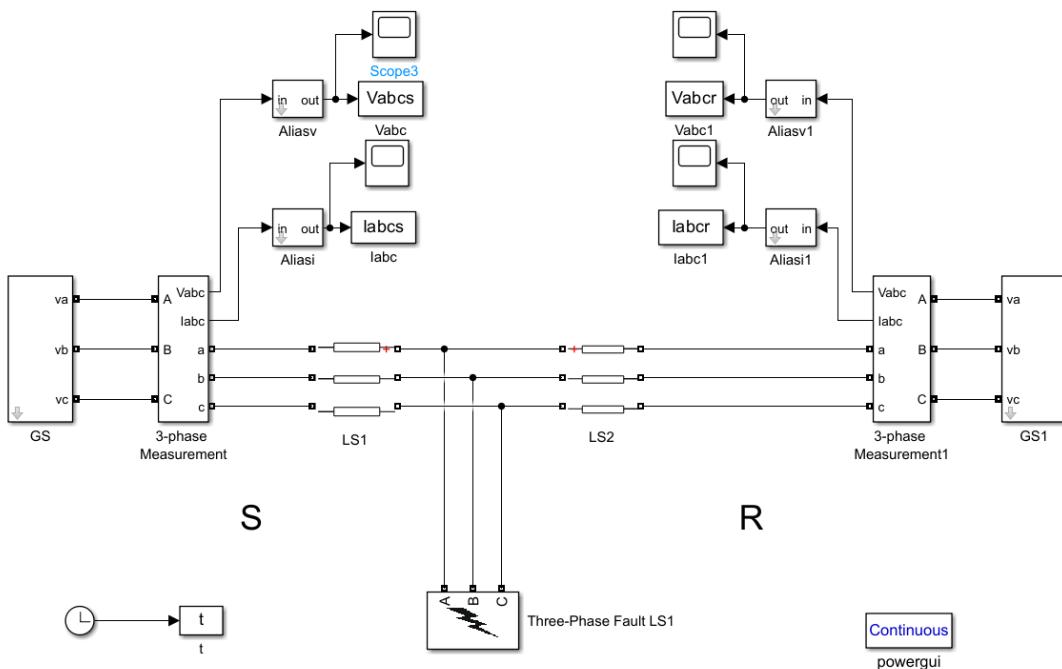


圖 70 Simulink 雙端線路模型

表 17 模擬參數設定範圍

參數	範圍
電壓等級(kV)	69、161 與 345
線路長度(km)	10 ~ 100
正序電阻(Ω/km)	0.01 ~ 0.5
正序電感(Ω/km)	$1 \times 10^{-4} \sim 5 \times 10^{-2}$
正序導納(Ω/km)	$1 \times 10^{-8} \sim 5 \times 10^{-7}$

(四) 估測結果

1. Simulink 模擬驗證

Simulink 產生之模擬資料如表 18 所示，分為編號 1 與編號 2 實驗，其模擬資料將分別送入電力線路參數估測演算法進行驗證。

表 18 模擬之線路參數與電壓等級表

編號	電壓等級	正序阻抗 (Ω/km)	正序導納 (Ω/km)	線路長度 (km)
1	161 kV	$0.0321+j0.1783$	14.32μ	50
2	345 kV	$0.4683+j7.3094$	121.31μ	23.533

表 19 為編號 1 實驗之結果統計，正序電阻誤差值與正序感抗誤差值為 0%，正序導納誤差值為 0.035%。圖 71 為編號 1 實驗正序阻抗估測圖，圖 72 為編號 1 實驗正序導納估測圖。

表 19 編號 1 估測結果

	值	單位
正序電阻	0.0321	Ω/km
正序電阻誤差值	0	%
正序感抗	0.1783	Ω/km
正序感抗誤差值	0	%
正序導納	14.325μ	S/km
正序導納誤差值	0.035	%

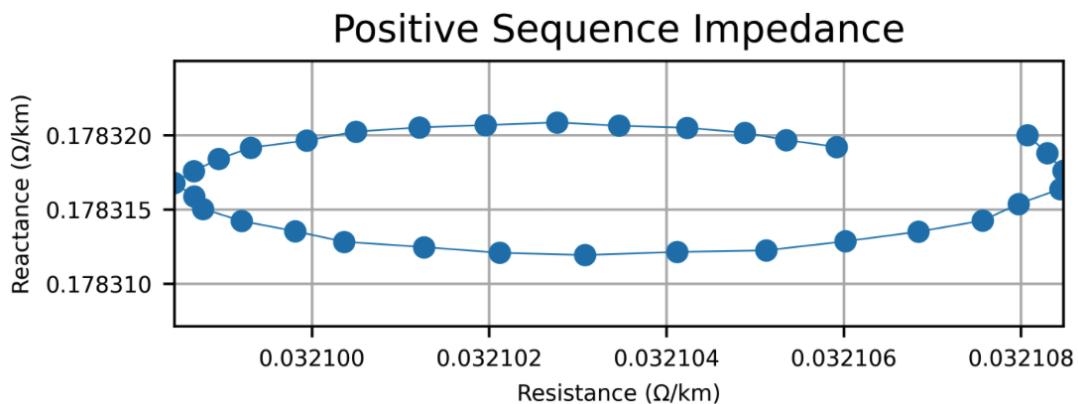


圖 71 編號 1 正序阻抗估測結果

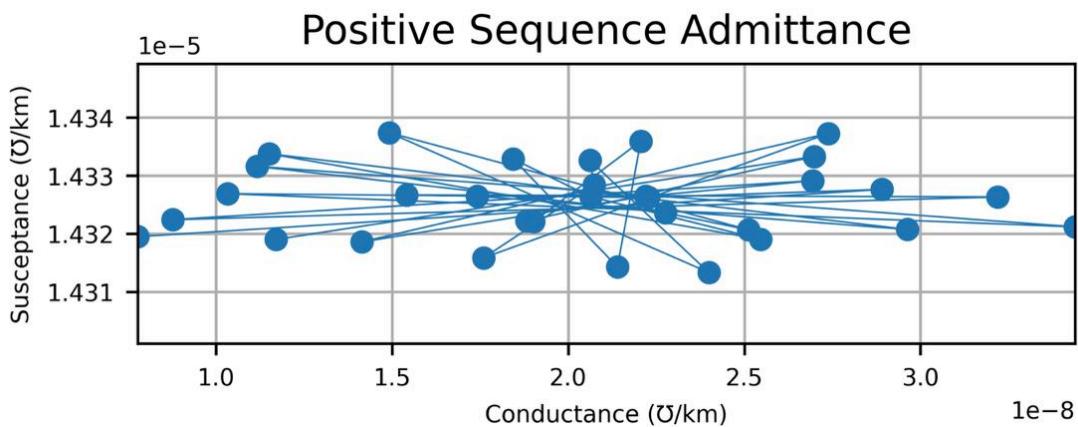


圖 72 編號 1 正序導納估測結果

表 20 為編號 2 實驗之結果統計，正序電阻誤差值為 0.56% ，正序感抗誤差值為 $5.472 \times 10^{-3}\%$ ，正序導納誤差值為 $6.6 \times 10^{-3}\%$ 。圖 73 為編號 2 實驗正序阻抗估測圖，圖 74 為編號 2 實驗正序導納估測圖。

表 20 編號 2 估測結果

	值	單位
正序電阻	0.4657	Ω/km
正序電阻誤差值	0.56	%
正序感抗	7.309	Ω/km
正序感抗誤差值	5.472×10^{-3}	%
正序導納	121.302μ	S/km
正序導納誤差值	6.6×10^{-3}	%

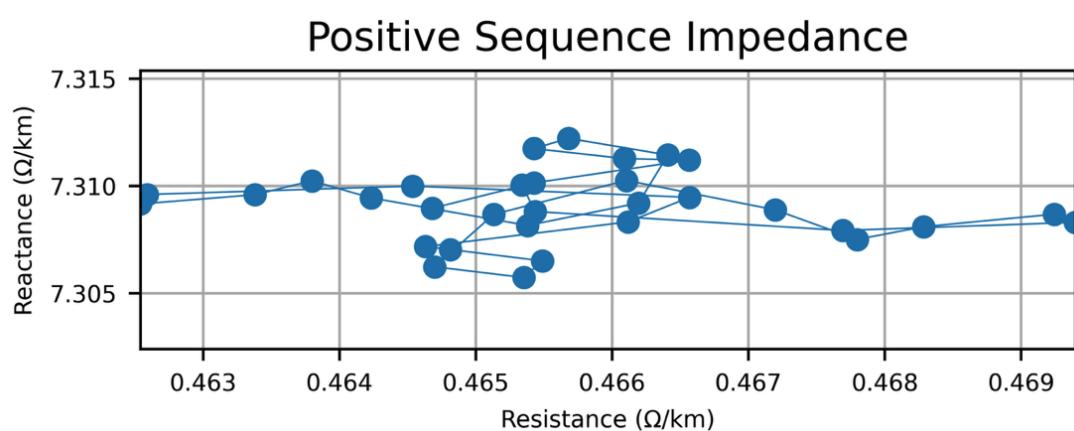


圖 73 編號 2 正序阻抗估測結果

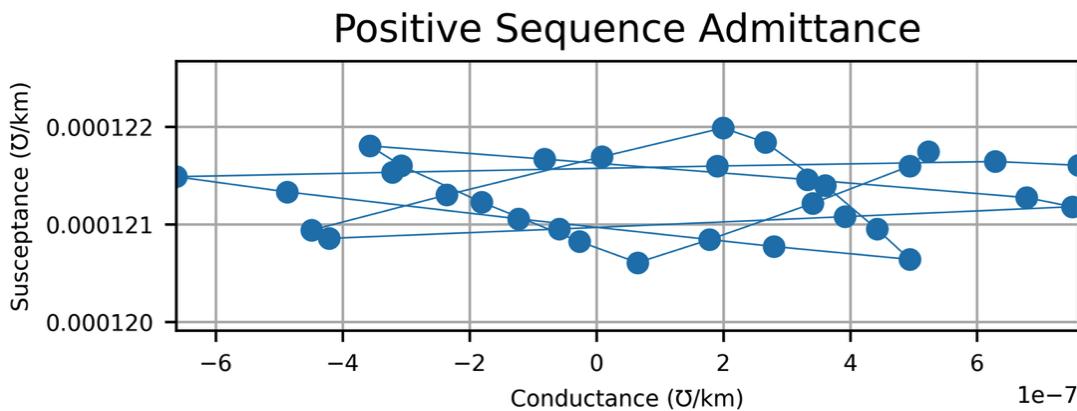


圖 74 編號 2 正序導納估測結果

在兩個實驗中，實驗結果皆相當準確。

2. 未同步量測之估測結果

本實驗將探討若雙端線路訊號不同步，對於本論文提出之線路參數估測方法影響。表 21 為實驗參數表，表 22 為實驗結果，可發現正序感抗與正序導納的估測誤差值皆有一定幅度上升，正序電阻誤差值上升到 4.36%，正序感抗誤差值上升到 5%，正序導納誤差值上升到 7.33%。

表 21 實驗參數表

電壓等級	正序阻抗(Ω/km)	正序導納 (S/km)	線路長度 (km)
161 kV	$0.0321+j0.1783$	14.32μ	50

表 22 雙端訊號未同步估測實驗結果

	值	單位
正序電阻	0.0335	Ω/km
正序電阻誤差值	4.36	%
正序感抗	0.1694	Ω/km
正序感抗誤差值	5	%
正序導納	15.37μ	S/km
正序導納誤差值	7.33	%

六、建立智慧事故監測及診斷系統

智慧事故監測及診斷系統結合事件類型判定、事件位置定位方法，能夠提供輸電線路故障類型判別與故障位置定位。同時，發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析改善不同端點量測設備非同步量測問題，提升故障定位精確度。電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法提供研究人員實時線路參數，可達成無參數(Parameter-free)之故障位置定位，也能輔助校正由電力公司所量測之線路參數。

參、主要發現與結論

一、事件類型判定

(一)適應多取樣頻率之方法-驗證於 4 點/週波訓練之模型

模型使用 4 點/週波之訊號進行訓練，對於其他取樣頻率之電驛訊號則使用傅立葉方法對電驛訊號重新取樣至 4 點/週波並進行標準化，其結果如下。

表 23 驗證集其他取樣頻率之訊號分類結果

取樣頻率(點/週波)	準確率(%)
16	99.12
24	99.12
144	99.24
188.5	99.27

108 筆電驛數據之準確率為 87.963%，各取樣頻率之準確率如下表：

表 24 測試集各取樣頻率分類結果

取樣頻率(點/週波)	準確率(%)
4	91.67
16	94.57

24	84
144	92.86

本研究觀察到當線路架構為三端及四端時，準確率大幅下降，原因可能是訓練集使用的是二端的線路架構，值得討論使用三端及四端系統的波型訓練模型是否能改善訓練結果。

表 25 測試集各端數據之準確率

端點	準確率(%)
二端	96
三端	85.53
四端	85.7

(二)適應多取樣頻率之方法-驗證於 16 點/週波訓練之模型

模型使用 16 點/週波之訊號進行訓練，對於其他取樣頻率之電驛訊號則使用傅立葉方法對電驛訊號重新取樣 16 點/週波並進行標準化，其結果如下。

表 26 驗證集其他取樣頻率之訊號分類結果

取樣頻率(點/週波)	準確率(%)
4	99.36

24	99.98
144	99.98
188.5	99.98

108 筆電驛數據之準確率為 87.04%，各取樣頻率之準確率如下表。

表 27 測試集各取樣頻率分類結果

取樣頻率(點/週波)	準確率(%)
4	91.67
16	94.57
24	81.33
144	100

表 28 測試集各端數據之準確率

端點	準確率(%)
二端	96
三端	84.21

四端	85.7
----	------

(三)事件類型判定流程圖

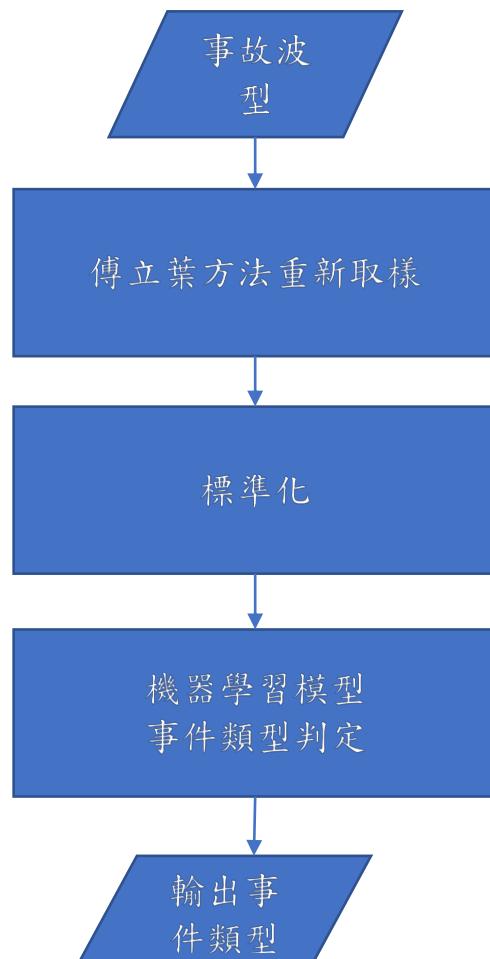


圖 75 事件類型判定流程圖

(四)結論與未來規劃

由實驗結果可知，透過重新取樣方法，事件類型判定模型能輸入各取樣頻率之訊號。在訓練模型的取樣頻率分別使用 4 點/週波與 16 點/週波，兩者最後辨識準確率相近；而 4 點/週波之訊號相比 16 點/週波訊號，其計算複雜度更低，訓練速度

更快。

在歷史事故資料上，三端與四端的準確率較二端低。接下來能探討只使用二端線路進行訓練之模型是否會影響多端線路事故分類準確率，以及在訓練時加入三端與四端之訓練資料是否能提升準確率。

二、事件位置定位

在故障定位之方法中，主要的方法有基於 Impedance Base 之演算法、使用行進波(traveling waves)之定位方法，以及透過 ML Base 等來對故障之發生進行定位，在此次計畫中，我們皆使用 Impedance Base 之演算法，其優點為透過實際的推倒與計算，能更準確地獲得故障之位置，且可減少參數之預處理及使用較少參數，在方法驗證之部分，我們有使用數值方法建立模型並以 Matlab Simulink 進行模擬，也有根據實際的歷史資料進行方法的驗證。

1. 實驗結果

此次計畫之研究方法單端故障定位演算法參考了論文 [15] 之推方法，可有效地透過輸入單端故障電壓、故障電流來獲得故障位置，但由於台灣多數輸電線路為雙端、三端之型態，因此單端故障定位演算法之可用情況較少，因此另尋雙端故障定位之演算法。雙端故障定位演算法使用方法為論文 [30]，而三端故障定位演算法使用的方法為雙端定位演算法之延伸，透過計算故障指標，並送入故障區域選擇器，即可得知其故障位於之區段，並計算出故障位置。參加台灣電力與能源工程協會的線上論壇，了解到台電端認為影響

故障定位最主要的不理想因素為 CT 飽和之問題，因此我們在原本理想的模型上加上了非理想的 CT 元件，以模擬出 CT 飽和之情況。

模型模擬之驗證上，雙端故障定位演算法其計算結果十分準確，理想雙端模型計算結果其平均誤差為 0.298km 如圖 17，在加入非理想因素後非理想雙端模型計算結果其平均誤差為 0.489km 如圖 22。而理想三端模型平均誤差如圖 19，其平均誤差為 0.125km、非理想三端模型計算結果其平均誤差為 0.64km 如圖 23，更貼近實際歷史情況。

在歷史資料之驗證部分，其平均誤差如表 14 為 0.9532km。此原因可能為疊加法所計算之距離為實際線路長度，但傳輸線路會有部分垂降之情況，以至於計算長度與實際長度不相符，除此之外由於實際歷史案例中存在許多非理想元件，因此我們需假設非理想元件之使用情況，及非理想元件之元件參數等等，故有與模型模擬不同之結果。在台灣傳輸線之間鐵塔約莫距離 700~800 公尺，以其平均誤差結果可知，目前此方法可將誤差定位約莫在 1~2 跟鐵塔之間。

2. 未來工作

綜合上述之實驗結果認為有以下以點可進行改進：

(1) 目前雙端、三端故障定位之方法在歷史資料上誤差定位約莫在 1~2 根鐵塔之間，由於未充分了解非理想元件之合理使用範圍及條件、非理想元件之參數設定，若未來能對此進一步做一些假設、獲取得更多相關資訊，未來目標

將致力於縮短誤差定位至 1 根鐵塔之間。

(2) 目前模型之非理想因素只考慮 CT 飽和，在實際情況下耦合電容式比壓器(CCVT)也為一非理想因素，應同樣將此因素加入模型中，以讓模型貼近實際情況，提高雙端、三端故障模型之真實性。

三、發展時間同步校正與事件順序分析

本計畫此部分主要參考論文[20]所提出之角度校正法，以及論文[22]所提出之時間位移法。角度校正法的優點為可求出各匯流排端電驛之包含 1 個取樣點內之非同步角(如 $360^\circ/32 = 11.25^\circ$)，缺點為無法校正超過一周波(360°)之非同步量測。而時間位移法優點的為可校正非同步角超過一周波之波形，缺點為無法校正 1 個取樣點內非同步量測角。

兩種方法可以互補，因此我們認為在進行同步角校正之部分，若數位電驛擷取之非同步波型未超過一周波，則選擇使用角度校正法，以減少非同步角度校正之誤差，若數位電驛擷取之非同步波型超過一周波(360°)，則應先使用時間位移法，以校正超過一周波之非同步量測，再使用角度校正法，以或得更精確之校正結果。在實驗結果部分，也成功依照論文之方法分別還原角度校正法及時間位移法兩方法，驗證其可行性。

本研究目的為精進時間同步校正法，由於時間同步校正法是假設是電流傳播為瞬時發生，線路兩端會同時看到故障，因此可以透過設計閾值將兩端點量測之故障起始點重疊，達到非同步校正的目的。然而輸電線線路長度超過 250 公里以上時，需要使用長程輸電線模型，此模型的傳播常數及特徵阻抗會造成

使用時間同步校正法時會有校正誤差。故本研究提出角度補償法，透過敏感度分析，本研究發現線路兩端角度差與故障發生位置相關，並與線路長度較無無關，且角度差與故障位置呈現線性關係，當故障為兩端點正中央時沒有角度差，離中央越遠角度差越大，本研究透過一線性方程式對時間同步校正法的同步結果進行角度補償。先採用時間校正法，將兩端訊號起始點對齊，並使用故障定位法，得出初始的故障位置，接著用故障位置求得補償角度，並使用更新的角度校正訊號進行故障定位，並迭代更新故障位置。

四、電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法

本計畫採用由論文[24]所提出之電力線路參數估測方法，此方法無需進行迭代，透過解析解求得唯一解。經過模擬驗證，此參數估測演算法具備高準確率。

目前臺灣電網輸電線路有眾多為複合線徑(Non-homogeneous)架構之線路(架空混合地下電纜、架空混合架空、電纜混合電纜等)，圖 76 示意了複合線路架構，圖案不同之區塊即代表不同材質之線路，未來將探討本計畫之線路參數估測方法於複合線徑線路。



圖 76 複合線徑輸電線路示意圖

目前本計畫採用之線路參數估測法最大限制為需要同步的

雙端訊號。經過驗證，未同步之雙端訊號將大幅影響參數估測的結果。未來將結合本計畫提出之時間同步校正與事件順序分析方法，進行未同步訊號校正，並進行測試與驗證。

五、建立智慧事故監測及診斷系統

統整本研究提出之事件類型判定、事件位置定位、時間同步校正與事件順序分析與電力線路參數自動化估測與校正方法，最終智慧事故監測及診斷系統流程圖如圖 77 所示。

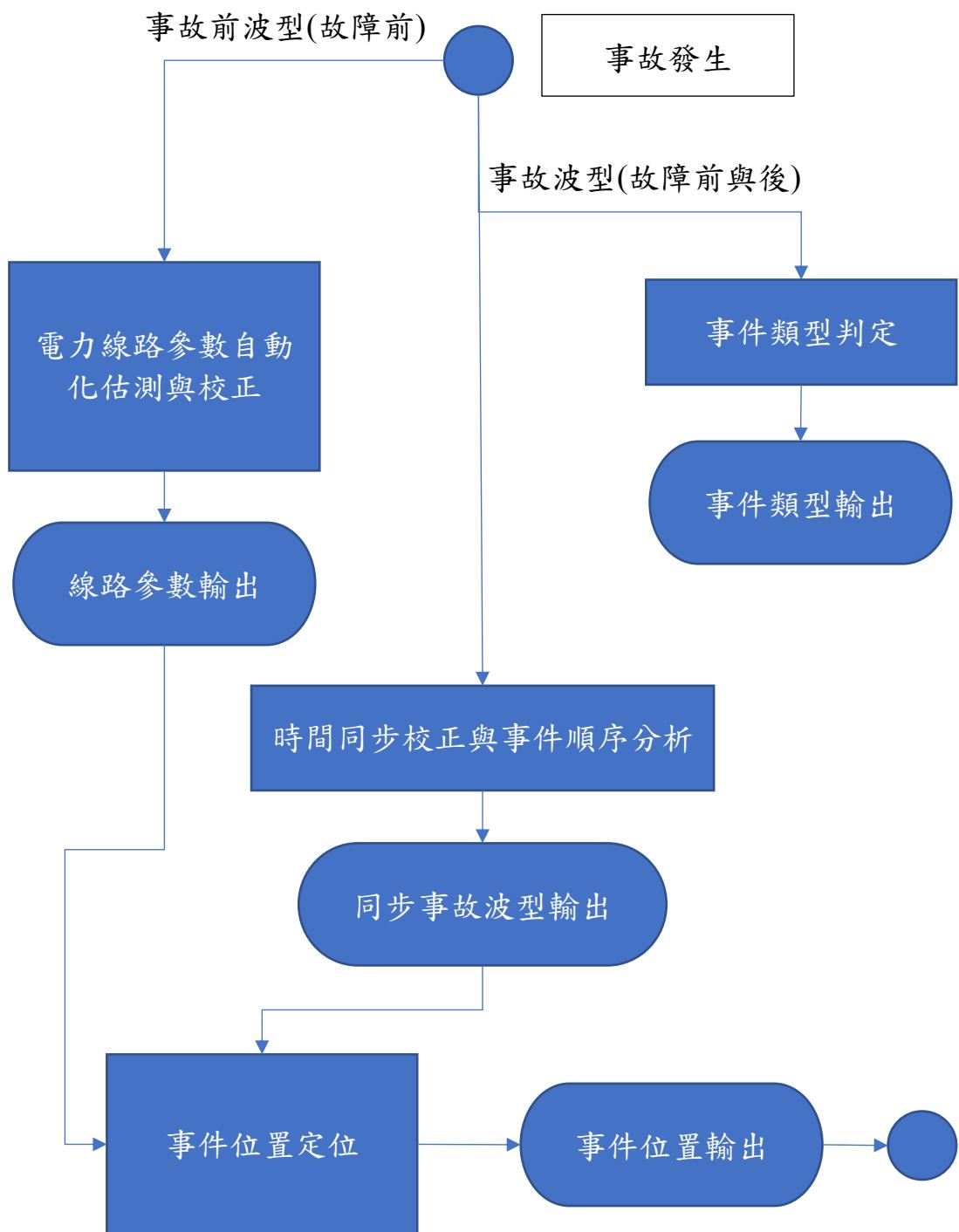


圖 77 智慧事故監測及診斷系統流程圖

肆、參考文獻

1. K. Moloi, M. Ntombela, T. C. Mosetlhe, T. R. Ayodele and A. A. Yusuff, "Feature Extraction based Technique for Fault Classification in Power Distribution System," 2021 IEEE PES/IAS PowerAfrica, Nairobi, Kenya, 2021, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/PowerAfrica52236.2021.9543314.
2. N. N. Bon and L. V. Dai, "Fault Identification, Classification, and Location on Transmission Lines Using Combined Machine Learning Methods ", Int. j. eng. technol. innov., vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 91–109, Feb. 2022.
3. Z. Liu, Z. Han, Y. Zhang and Q. Zhang, "Multiwavelet Packet Entropy and its Application in Transmission Line Fault Recognition and Classification," *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, vol. 25, no. 11, pp. 2043-2052, Nov. 2014, doi: 10.1109/TNNLS.2014.2303086.
4. Shahriar Rahman Fahima, Yeahia Sarkerb, Subrata K. Sarker,c, Md. Rafiqul Islam Sheikha, Sajal K. Das, "Self attention convolutional neural network with time series imaging based feature extraction for transmission line fault detection and classification," *Electric Power Systems Research*, vol. 187, Oct. 2020.
5. R. Godse and S. Bhat, "Mathematical Morphology-Based Feature-Extraction Technique for Detection and Classification of Faults on Power Transmission Line," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 38459-38471, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2975431.
6. Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, et al. "Attention Is All You Need," in 31st Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems, Long Beach, CA, 2017.
7. Anmol Gulati, James Qin, Chung-Cheng Chiu, et al. (2020, May 16).

- Conformer: Convolution-augmented Transformer for Speech Recognition [Online]. Available:<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2005.08100>
8. Shahriar Rahman Fahima, Yeahia Sarkerb, Subrata K. Sarker,c, Md. Rafiqul Islam Sheikha, Sajal K. Das, "Self attention convolutional neural network with time series imaging based feature extraction for transmission line fault detection and classification," in Electric Power Systems Research, vol. 187, Oct. 2020.
9. Irwan Bello, Barret Zoph, Ashish Vaswani, Jonathon Shlens, Quoc V. Le. (2019, Apr 22). Attention Augmented Convolutional Networks [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1904.09925>
10. Kyuhong Shim, Wonyong Sung. (2022, Oct 1). A Comparison of Transformer, Convolutional, and Recurrent Neural Networks on Phoneme Recognition [Online]. Available:<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2210.00367>
11. Martin Popel, Ondřej Bojar. (2018, April 1). Training Tips for the Transformer Model [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1804.00247>
12. Virtanen, P., Gommers, R., Oliphant, T.E. et al. (2020, Feb 03). SciPy 1.0: Fundamental Algorithms for Scientific Computing in Python[Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-019-0686-2>
13. Jatin Chowdhury. (2022). Sample-Rate Agnostic Recurrent Neural Networks [Online]. Available:<https://jatinchowdhury18.medium.com/sample-rate-agnostic-recurrent-neural-networks-238731446b2>
14. Priya Goyal, Piotr Dollár, Ross Girshick, et al. (2017, June 8). Accurate, Large Minibatch SGD: Training ImageNet in 1 Hour

[Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1706.02677>

15. T. Takagi, Y. Yamakoshi, J. Baba, K. Uemura and T. Sakaguchi, "A New Algorithm of an Accurate Fault Location for EHV/UHV Transmission Lines: Part II - Laplace Transform Method," in IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems, vol. PAS-101, no. 3, pp. 564-573, March 1982, doi: 10.1109/TPAS.1982.317269.
16. C. W. Liu, T. C. Lin, C. S. Yu and J. Z. Yang, "A Fault Location Technique for Two-Terminal Multisection Compound Transmission Lines Using Synchronized Phasor Measurements," in IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 113-121, March 2012, doi: 10.1109/TSG.2011.2171198
17. Y. H. Lin, C. W. Liu, and C. S. Chen, "An adaptive PMU based faultdetection/location technique for transmission lines with consideration of arcingfault discrimination, part I : theory and algorithms," IEEE Trans. Power Del., vol.19, no. 4, pp. 1587–1593, Oct. 2004.
18. R. Mardiana, H. A. Motairy and C. Q. Su, "Ground Fault Location on a Transmission Line Using High-Frequency Transient Voltages," in IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 1298-1299, April 2011, doi: 10.1109/TPWRD.2010.2091327.
19. F. H. Magnago and A. Abur, "Fault location using wavelets," in IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 1475-1480, Oct. 1998, doi: 10.1109/61.714808.
20. M. Abe, N. Otsuzuki, T. Emura, and M. Takeuchi, "Development of a new fault location system for multi-terminal single transmission lines," *IEEE Trans. Power Del.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 159–168, Jan. 1995.
21. M. Fulczyk, P. Balcerak, J. Izakowski, E. Rosolowski and M. M. Saha, "Two-End Unsynchronized Fault location algorithm for double-circuit

- series compensated lines," in *IEEE PES General Meeting*, pp. 1 – 9, 20-24 July 2009.
22. 丁兆昇，基於非同步相量疊加技術之多端($N \geq 4$)多區段複合線徑輸電線路故障定位演算法研究，碩士論文，國立臺北科技大學電機工程系碩士班，臺北，2023。
23. J.-Z. Yang and C.-W. Liu, "A precise calculation of power system frequency and phasor," *IEEE Trans. Power Del.*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 494–499, Apr. 2000.
24. J. A. Jiang, J. Z. Yang, Y. H. Lin, C. W. Liu, and J. C. Ma, "An adaptive PMU based fault detection/location technique for transmission lines. I. Theory and algorithms," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 486-493, April 2000.
25. 林宜澧，發展適用於雙端與三端輸電網路故障定位之非同步時間量測校準演算法，碩士論文，國立臺北科技大學電機工程系碩士班，臺北，2019。
26. M. Mienkina, "Filter-based algorithm for metering applications," [Online], April 4 2016. Available: <https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/application-note/AN4265.pdf>
27. V. Saieesh ATS, O. D. Naidu and N. V. Srikanth, "A closed-form solution to Estimate Parameters of Three-terminal Hybrid Transmission Lines," in *2023 International Conference on Smart Systems for applications in Electrical Sciences (ICSSES)*, Tumakuru, India, 2023, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ICSSES58299.2023.10200324.
28. Y. Liao and M. Kezunovic, "Online Optimal Transmission Line Parameter Estimation for Relaying Applications," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 96-102, Jan. 2009, doi: 10.1109/TPWRD.2008.2002875.

29. T. Takagi, Y. Yamakoshi, J. Baba, K. Uemura and T. Sakaguchi, "A New Algorithm of an Accurate Fault Location for EHV/UHV Transmission Lines: Part II - Laplace Transform Method," *IEEE Power Engineering Review*, vol. PER-2, no. 3, pp. 19-19, March 1982, doi: 10.1109/MPER.1982.5520313.
30. C. W. Liu, T. C. Lin, C. S. Yu and J. Z. Yang, "A Fault Location Technique for Two-Terminal Multisection Compound Transmission Lines Using Synchronized Phasor Measurements," *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 113-121, March 2012, doi: 10.1109/TSG.2011.2171198.
31. Z. Wu, L. T. Zora and A. G. Phadke, "Simultaneous transmission line parameter and PMU measurement calibration," in *2015 IEEE Power & Energy Society General Meeting*, Denver, CO, USA, 2015, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/PESGM.2015.7286115.
32. L. Hofmann, "Series expansions for line series impedances considering different specific resistances, magnetic permeabilities, and dielectric permittivities of conductors, air, and ground," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 564-570, April 2003, doi: 10.1109/TPWRD.2003.810493.
33. H. W. Dommel, "Overhead Line Parameters from Handbook Formulas and Computer Programs," *IEEE Power Engineering Review*, vol. PER-5, no. 2, pp. 38-38, Feb. 1985, doi: 10.1109/MPER.1985.5528874.
34. H. Keshtkar, S. Khushalani Solanki and J. M. Solanki, "Improving the Accuracy of Impedance Calculation for Distribution Power System," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 570-579, April 2014, doi: 10.1109/TPWRD.2013.2276061.
35. P. Ren, H. Lev-Ari and A. Abur, "Tracking Three-Phase Untransposed

Transmission Line Parameters Using Synchronized Measurements,"
IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 4155-4163,
July 2018, doi: 10.1109/TPWRS.2017.2780225.

36. S. M. Hashemian, S. N. Hashemian, M. Gholipour, "Unsynchronized parameter free fault location scheme for hybrid transmission line," *Electric Power Systems Research*, vol. 192, March 2021.

伍、附錄

一、計畫參與人員與所屬單位

類別	姓 名	所屬單位	現任職務
主持人	劉志文	國立台灣大學 電機工程研究所	特聘教授
共同主持人	林子喬	國立臺北科技大學 電機工程研究所	副教授
兼任助理	李孟芸	國立台灣大學 電機工程研究所	研究生 (博士)
兼任助理	黃鈺善	國立台灣大學 電機工程研究所	研究生 (碩士)
兼任助理	張家瑞	國立台灣大學 電機工程研究所	研究生 (碩士)

二、研討會 IMETI 口頭報告簡報

會議名稱： International Multi-Conference on engineering and Technology Innovation 2023

會議時間：10/27~10/31 2023

會議地點：台灣 桃園

會議網址：<https://imeti.org/IMETI2023/>

The poster features a green border. At the top right is the IMETI 2023 logo with a stylized flower icon. The title 'G2312' is in bold black. Below it is the full paper title: 'Transmission Line Fault Classification Using Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer Model'. The authors listed are Meng-Yun Lee^{1,*}, Yu-Shan Huang¹, Chia Jui Chang¹, Jia-Yu Yang¹, Chih-Wen Liu¹, Tzu-Chiao Lin², and Yen-Bor Lin³. Below the authors are three affiliations: ¹Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taiwan; ²Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan; and ³Nuclear Instrumentation Division, Institute of Nuclear Energy Research, Taiwan. The background of the poster shows a silhouette of a city skyline with wind turbines and solar panels.

Meng-Yun Lee^{1,*}, Yu-Shan Huang¹, Chia Jui Chang¹, Jia-Yu Yang¹,
Chih-Wen Liu¹, Tzu-Chiao Lin², Yen-Bor Lin³

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
²Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan
³Nuclear Instrumentation Division, Institute of Nuclear Energy Research, Taiwan

The contents page has a green vertical bar on the left with the word 'Contents' in white. To the right of the bar is a numbered list from 1 to 5, each with a colored circle (green, teal, light green, yellow-green, and light blue) and a corresponding section name: 'Introduction', 'Method', 'Results and discussion', 'Conclusions', and 'References'. The background features silhouettes of industrial structures like wind turbines and power plants along a horizon line. The IMETI 2023 logo is at the top right.

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Method
- 3 Results and discussion
- 4 Conclusions
- 5 References

1

Introduction

- **Background:** Ensuring a consistently reliable power supply is fundamental to any power system. The transmission line plays a critical role in this network. As a result, researchers are actively working towards identifying transmission-line failures to **mitigate financial losses**.
- **Goal:** **Classify fault types in transmission lines** by analyzing **single-end three-phase voltages and currents** with **various sampling rates**.



3

1

Introduction

- We aim to develop a **model with excellent generalizability, reducing the need for expert feature extraction**. By designing a model that can directly handle the **raw time series data**, we can leverage the power of **machine learning** to automatically learn and identify essential patterns and characteristics for accurate fault classification.
 - The **feature extraction method** in previous works includes wavelet packet transformation[3], multiwavelet packet transformation[4], time series imaging[5], and mathematical morphology (MM)[6].
 - The **machine learning model** has been used in other studies, including the radial basis function (RBF) neural network[4], self-attention convolutional neural network(SAT-CNN) [5], the artificial neural network (ANNs)[7], the support vector machine (SVM)[3][8], and the decision tree (DT) [6].
- **Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model** is employed in this study, which is a state-of-the-art model commonly used in **speech recognition**.



4

Method



Input features

Time series data of single-end three-phase voltages and currents with various sampling rates

- Sampling rates range from 4 to 144 samples per cycle
- Transmission line configurations: two-, three-, and four-terminal transmission lines

Classification labels

Eleven fault types

- Single phase ground fault: AG/BG(CG)
- Two-phase ground fault: ABG/BCG(CAG)
- Two-phase short circuit fault: AB/BC/CA
- Three-phase short circuit fault: ABC
- Three-phase short circuit ground: ABCG

Relay brand	Sampling rate (samples per cycle)	Number of events
SEL	4	12
SEL and GE	16	129
Toshiba and Ingeteam	24	75
Ingeteam	144	14

5

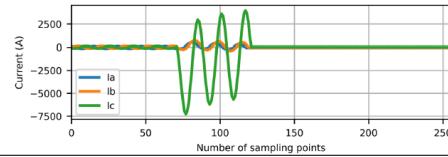
Preprocessing

Window selection

In fault events, there are typically three distinct states: pre-fault, fault, and post-fault. Our analysis indicates that focusing solely on the **pre-fault and fault states** provides sufficient information for accurately categorizing and identifying faults in the transmission line. **The model can effectively capture the essential information required for precise fault classification whether post-fault state is included or not.**

Normalization

Normalization is an essential step in data preprocessing in any machine learning application. In this study, the normalization of per-phase voltage and current is carried out by dividing them with the root mean square value of the first cycle in the **pre-fault state**.

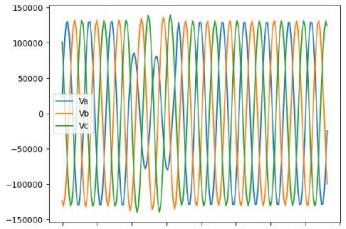


6

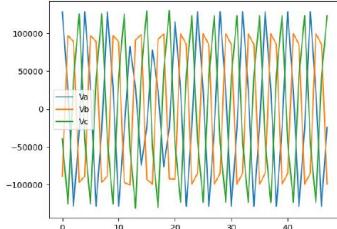
Preprocessing

Resampling

We apply the resampling method proposed in [11]. The process of resampling the signal using the **Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)**. With a lower sampling rate, the data may experience a loss of high-frequency information, resulting in a waveform that may **not perfectly resemble a smooth sine wave**. Furthermore, the **phase issue** becomes evident in the resampled data of 4 samples per cycle.



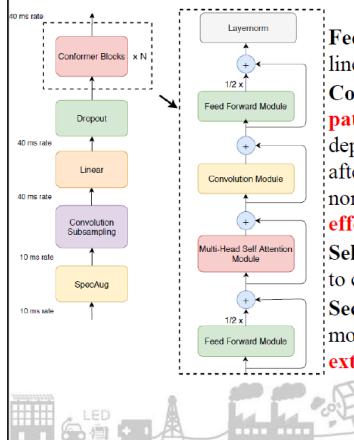
Resample to 16 samples per cycle



Resample to 4 samples per cycle

7

Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model



Feed-forward module: This module processes the input data by applying a set of linear transformations and activation functions to capture relevant **local features**.

Convolution module: The convolution module effectively captures **local patterns**, but it requires many parameters and depth to capture global dependencies [13]. To address this, **Batch Normalization** is applied immediately after the convolutional layers in deep neural networks. By doing so, batch normalization helps to alleviate the vanishing gradient problem and **mitigate the effects of Internal Covariate Shift**.

Self-attention module [12]: The self-attention mechanism allows the Conformer to capture **global dependencies** and relationships within input data.

Second feed-forward module: Similar to the first feed-forward module, this module further processes the output from the previous modules, **refining and extracting additional features from the data**.

8

2

Batch Normalization

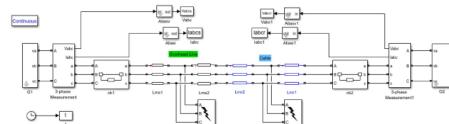
- A technique used in neural networks to **normalize each mini-batch** of data during training.
- **Benefits:** Batch normalization leverages the **parallelism** offered by modern computing platforms to significantly **improve training efficiency** [14].
- **Limitation:** **Uniform data length for each batch.** **Resampling** the data can help achieve this uniformity, ensuring that the input data has a consistent length, which is crucial for batch normalization to work optimally.



9

3

Classification results of training, validation, and testing datasets



Training data and validation data

- Simulation software: Simulink
- Two terminal transmission line

**Measurements of historical events
in Taiwan**

Testing data

- Relay measurements
- Fault type labeled by relay

Dataset	Training	Validation	Testing
Sources	Simulation	Simulation	Historical events
Number of events	6596	1144	108
Number of terminals	13192	2288	230
	85 %	15 %	-

10

3

Comparison of three Methods

- Method I: The model is trained with **data from various sampling rates** [16]
- Method II: The model is trained with data of **16 samples per cycle (960 Hz)**, and the input data is **resampled** to 16 samples per cycle.
- Method III: The model is trained with data of **4 samples per cycle (240 Hz)**, and the input data is **resampled** to 4 samples per cycle

Method	Method I	Method II	Method III
Epoch	44	28	28
Batch Size	1	128	128
Learning Rate	1×10^{-3} (use warmup step and learning rate scheduler)		
Loss function	Cross Entropy Loss		

11

3

Classification Results

- Each event: $pred = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \prod_{i=1}^N \hat{y}_i = y \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$
- where N is the number of terminals, \hat{y}_i is the predicted label of terminal j, y is the fault type of the event.

Dataset	Method I		Method II		Method III	
	Accuracy (%)	Loss	Accuracy (%)	Loss	Accuracy (%)	Loss
Training	99.23	0.02395	99.534	0.02359	99.536	0.02326
Validation	98.34	0.07797	100	0.00435	100.000	0.00467
Testing	73.14	-	87.040	-	87.963	-

12

Classification Results

Terminals	Method II Testing accuracy (%)		Method III Testing accuracy (%)	
	Event	Single end	Event	Single end
Two	96.00	97.87	96.00	97.87
Three	84.21	88.57	85.53	89.14
Four	85.70	87.5	85.70	87.5
Average	87.04	90.43	87.96	90.87

- The fault at a **four-terminal transmission line** in historical data shows the lowest average accuracy, regardless of whether the calculation is based on **all events or all single-end data**. This indicates that the model might face challenges in accurately classifying faults in four-terminal transmission lines compared to other configurations.

13

Conclusion

- The suggested study focuses on using three-phase voltage and current measurements to **classify transmission line faults**. Employing a **machine-learning based approach** with the Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model, the research aims to **develop a highly generalizable model, minimizing the need for expert feature extraction**.
- Key preprocessing techniques, such as window selection and resampling rate, are explored in-depth.
 - Window selection** must include pre-fault and fault states, while the post-fault state's inclusion or exclusion has minimal impact on performance.
 - Resampling** the data in the frequency domain offers advantages like handling non-integer sampling rates, benefiting from batch normalization, and improving training efficiency. Moreover, resampling the data to 4 samples per cycle suffices for fault classification, even if the resulting signal does not resemble a perfect sine wave.
- The model is validated on simulation data and tested on historical data. Eventually, **the validation accuracy is 100%, while the testing accuracy reaches 87.96%**. The results show that the performance of the proposed method is at the level achieved under various system and fault conditions.

14



References

1. A. Rahmati and R. Adhami, "A fault detection and classification technique based on sequential components," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl.*, vol. 50, no. 6, pp. 4202-4209, Nov. 2014.
2. K. Chen, C. Huang, and J. He, "Fault detection, classification and location for transmission lines and distribution systems: A review on the methods," *High Voltage*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 25-33, Apr. 2016.
3. K. Moloi, M. Ntombela, T. C. Mosetlhe, T. R. Ayodele and A. A. Yusuff, "Feature Extraction based Technique for Fault Classification in Power Distribution System," *2021 IEEE PES/IAS PowerAfrica*, Nairobi, Kenya, 2021, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/PowerAfrica52236.2021.9543314.
4. Z. Liu, Z. Han, Y. Zhang and Q. Zhang, "Multiwavelet Packet Entropy and its Application in Transmission Line Fault Recognition and Classification," *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, vol. 25, no. 11, pp. 2043-2052, Nov. 2014, doi: 10.1109/TNNLS.2014.2303086.
5. Shahriar Rahman Fahima, Yeahia Sarkerb, Subrata K. Sarker,c, Md. Rafiqul Islam Sheikha, Sajal K. Das, "Self attention convolutional neural network with time series imaging based feature extraction for transmission line fault detection and classification," *Electric Power Systems Research*, vol. 187, Oct. 2020.
6. R. Godse and S. Bhat, "Mathematical Morphology-Based Feature-Extraction Technique for Detection and Classification of Faults on Power Transmission Line," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 38459-38471, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2975431.
7. Jamil, M., Sharma, S.K. & Singh, R. Fault detection and classification in electrical power transmission system using artificial neural network. SpringerPlus 4, 334 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40064-015-1080-x>
8. P. Kumar, B. Bag, N. D. Londhe and A. Tikariha, "Classification and Analysis of Power System Faults in IEEE-14 Bus Systems using Machine learning Algorithm," *2021 4th International Conference on Recent Developments in Control, Automation & Power Engineering (RDCAPE)*, Noida, India, 2021, pp. 122-126, doi: 10.1109/RDCAPE52977.2021.9633750.

15

References

9. V. H. Ferreira, R. Zanghi, M. Z. Fortes, G. G. Sotelo, R. B. M. Silva, J. C. S. Souza, C. H. C. Guimaraes, and S. Gomes, "A survey on intelligent system application to fault diagnosis in electric power system transmission lines," *Electr. Power Syst. Res.*, vol. 136, pp. 135-153, Jul. 2016.
10. Anmol Gulati, James Qin, Chung-Cheng Chiu, Conformer: "Convolution-augmented Transformer for Speech Recognition," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2005.08100>, May 16, 2020.
11. Virtanen, P., Gommers, R., Oliphant, T.E. "SciPy 1.0: Fundamental Algorithms for Scientific Computing in Python," <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-019-0686-2>, Feb 3, 2020.
12. Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, "Attention Is All You Need," *31st Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, Long Beach, CA, 2017.
13. Irwan Bello, Barret Zoph, Ashish Vaswani, Jonathon Shlens, Quoc V. Le, "Attention Augmented Convolutional Networks," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1904.09925>, Apr 22, 2019.
14. Ioffe, Sergey, and Christian Szegedy, "Batch normalization: Accelerating deep network training by reducing internal covariate shift," *International conference on machine learning*, pmlr, 2015.
15. Kyuhong Shim, Wonyong Sung, "A Comparison of Transformer, Convolutional, and Recurrent Neural Networks on Phoneme Recognition," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2210.00367>, Oct 1, 2022.
16. Jatin Chowdhury, "Sample-Rate Agnostic Recurrent Neural Network," <https://jatinchowdhury18.medium.com/sample-rate-agnostic-recurrent-neural-networks-238731446b2>, 2022.
17. Priya Goyal, Piotr Dollár, Ross Girshick, "Accurate, Large Minibatch SGD: Training ImageNet in 1 Hour" <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1706.02677>, June 8, 2017.
18. Martin Popel, Ondřej Bojar, "Training Tips for the Transformer Model," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1804.00247>, April 1, 2018.

16

三、投稿國際研討會 IMETI 論文

續下頁

Transmission Line Fault Classification Using Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer Model

Meng-Yun Lee¹, Yu-Shan Huang¹, Chia Jui Chang¹, Jia-Yu Yang¹, Chih-Wen Liu¹, Tzu-Chiao Lin², Yen-Bor Lin³

¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

² Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

³ Nuclear Instrumentation Division, Institute of Nuclear Energy Research, Taiwan

Abstract: Ensuring a consistently reliable power supply is a paramount imperative in power systems. Researchers are engaged in the pursuit of categorizing transmission-line failures to mitigate the associated financial losses. The primary objective of this study is to develop a classification model for various transmission line fault types. This classification relies on the analysis of single-end three-phase voltages and currents. The key innovation in this research is the aspiration to construct a model that minimizes the necessity for expert feature extraction. The study adopts a machine-learning-based methodology, employing the Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model. A key investigation centers on the impact of the sampling rate on input data. The proposed methodology establishes that a sampling rate of 4 samples per cycle suffices, highlighting that the input data need not strictly follow a sine wave for accurate fault classification. The training data are generated through simulations conducted on a two-terminal transmission line. Subsequently, the model is tested on historical data comprising 108 events in Taiwan, involving various transmission line configuration. Eventually, the validation accuracy is 100%, while the testing accuracy reaches 87.96%. The results show that the performance of the proposed method is at the level achieved under various system and fault conditions.

Keywords: Transmission-line fault classification, machine learning, sampling rate

Citation: To be added by editorial staff during production.

Academic Editor: Firstname Lastname

Received: date

Revised: date

Accepted: date

Published: date



Copyright: © 2023 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Transmission line protective relaying is crucial to maintaining a reliable power system operation. It serves three core functions: detection, classification, and location of faults occurring in transmission lines [1]. These functions play a vital role in safeguarding the overall stability and integrity of the power grid, ensuring a continuous and uninterrupted supply of electricity. In this task, our objective is to classify the fault type of transmission line using the measurements of three-phase voltage and currents obtained from a single-end transmission line. Fault classification provides valuable information that significantly aids in quickly estimating fault location, leading to faster fault-clearing times and the rapid restoration of power service [2].

Machine learning (ML)-based techniques have garnered widespread acclaim in the domain of fault classification [2]. Existing literature has proposed a repertoire of machine learning models, encompassing the convolutional neural network (CNN), radial basis function (RBF) neural network [3], self-attention CNN (SAT-CNN) [4], the artificial neural network (ANNs) [5], the support vector machine (SVM) [6][7], and the decision tree (DT) [8]. The input data for fault classification predominantly comprises time series data representing voltage and current waveforms. However, these aforementioned models necessitate preprocessing via feature extraction prior to training. Prior research has introduced feature extraction methodologies such as wavelet packet transformation [6][9], multi-wavelet packet transformation [3], time series imaging [4], and mathematical morphology

(MM) [8]. Unlike other research endeavors, our aim is to develop a model distinguished by its exceptional generalizability, thus significantly reducing the reliance on expert feature extraction. The design of a model adept at directly processing raw time series data allows us to harness the power of machine learning to autonomously discern and delineate crucial patterns and characteristics, thereby enhancing the accuracy of fault classification. This proposed approach not only streamlines the workflow but also elevates the model's adaptability across diverse fault scenarios, ensuring its efficacy in real-world applications without the imperative of expert knowledge for feature extraction.

In the current study, we observed that the Conformer model performed exceptionally well in our fault classification task. Notably, in Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), the Conformer model has demonstrated its effectiveness by surpassing the performance of previous Transformer- and CNN-based models, achieving state-of-the-art accuracies [10]. This innovative approach seamlessly integrates local and global information processing, thereby enhancing the model's capability to recognize and interpret audio sequences accurately. Our input data, which consists of three-phase voltage and current signals in the time domain, shares similarities with ASR data. Furthermore, the Conformer model exhibits outstanding performance within a short training period by carefully designing the batch size in batch normalization.

The main focus of this study is on the diverse sampling rates of the input data, where different types of relays are utilized, each with its specific sampling rate. In the case of Taiwan, these sampling rates range from 4 to 188.5 samples per cycle. It is essential to recognize that the model's performance may not be optimal when processing data with sampling rates that have yet been encountered during its training process. Given the application of neural networks to analyze signals in the time domain, it is noteworthy that training a neural network on data with a specific sample rate and subsequently using it to process data at a different sample rate may lead to significant discrepancies in the results. Our study demonstrates that higher precision is achieved when the sampling rate is close to the training sampling rate.

Our team explores two approaches to address the challenge of handling signals with varying sample rates. The first approach involves training multiple neural networks for several commonly used sample rates and selecting the network whose training sample rate is closest to the target sample rate. However, it is essential to acknowledge that training neural networks is a stochastic process, and there is no guarantee of identical results for each network. Furthermore, this approach may not be suitable for situations where the neural network needs to handle sample rates that significantly deviate from the range of the training sample rates. The second approach involves resampling the signal to align with the sample rate used during the training phase before feeding it into the neural network. The results of our study validate the limitations associated with these approaches. In this research, we compare three models: Model I, trained using data with various sampling rates; Model II, trained with data resampled to 16 samples per cycle; and Model III, trained with data resampled to 4 samples per cycle. Models II and III require data resampling, and we leverage information in the frequency domain for this purpose. Among the three models, Model III exhibits the best performance.

The main contribution of this study is listed below:

- The window selection for fault classification must encompass pre-fault and fault states. However, including or excluding the post-fault state does not significantly impact the model's performance.
- Resampling the data using frequency domain information provides several advantages, including handling non-integer sampling rates, benefiting from batch normalization, and improving efficiency.
- Resampling the data to 4 samples per cycle is sufficient for fault classification, even if the resulting signal may not perfectly resemble a sine wave. Additionally, the phase problem can be effectively addressed by training the model with different inception angles.

The remaining sections of this paper are structured as follows: Section 2 introduces the proposed methodology, including the applied pre-processing techniques. Section 3 presents an overview of the historical event dataset used for testing and compares the classification results of the three methods. Finally, Section 4 provides the conclusions drawn from the study.

2. Methodology

The presented work employed a machine learning-based approach to tackle the fault classification problem. The primary goal was to classify the fault type, which involved 11 different labels: AG, BG, CG, AB, BC, CA, ABG, BCG, CAG, ABC, and ABCG. The input data for the classification model consisted of three-phase voltage and current measurements obtained from a single-end transmission line, while double end data is used in previous work [9]. The flow diagram of the proposed method is illustrated in Figure 1.

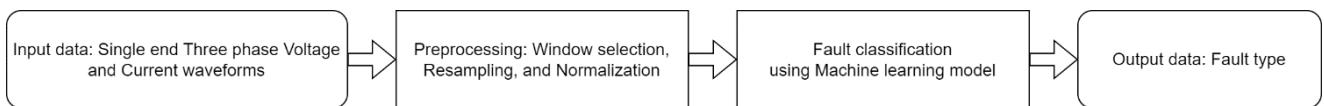


Figure 1. Proposed Fault Classification Scheme

2.1 Training and validation data

ML-based approaches typically require substantial training data to achieve optimal performance. However, in scenarios where historical data may not provide sufficient diversity or uniformity in fault types, simulations can serve as a valuable tool to generate additional training and validation data [11]. In this study, we use Simulink simulations to create the training and validation datasets. The power system configuration used in the simulations was a two-terminal transmission line, as depicted in Figure 2. The same transmission line configuration is also applied in [3][5][6][8][9]. Various fault scenarios were considered, encompassing different fault impedance, fault distance, circuit-breaker time delay [4], inception angle, and fault types. The fault impedance ranged from 0.1 to 10 Ohms, and the fault distance varied between 0.5 and 81 km, with a total transmission line length of 100 km. The circuit breaker time delay ranged from 2 cycles to infinity after the fault occurred, and the inception angle spanned from 0 to 315 degrees. By incorporating these factors into the simulations, we aim to create a comprehensive and diverse dataset that captures a wide range of potential fault scenarios in a transmission line. This comprehensive dataset allowed us to evaluate and test the performance of our fault classification method across different fault conditions and parameters, providing a realistic and robust assessment of its effectiveness in handling various fault scenarios.

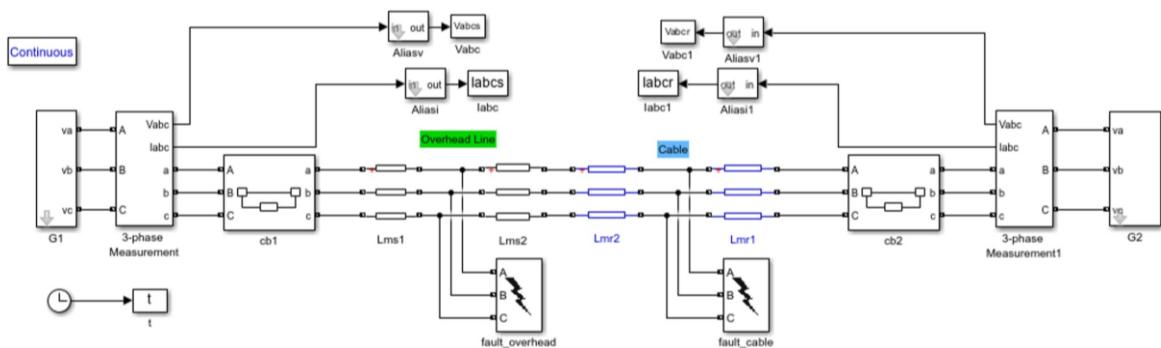


Figure 2. Snapshot of the studied model of a two-terminal transmission line

To assess the model's performance, a portion (15%) of the generated data was set aside as validation data, enabling the evaluation of the model's classification accuracy on unseen instances. The validation results demonstrated that the model successfully

classified both the training and testing data generated from simulations. This indicates that the model can effectively generalize and accurately classify fault types beyond the training set, providing confidence in its performance when applied to real-world scenarios using historical data for inference.

2.2 Preprocessing

In our approach, we avoided relying on expert experimentation in the preprocessing stage. Instead, we addressed three key topics related to the input data: window selection, normalization, and resampling. Each of these topics plays a crucial role in preparing the data for fault classification, and we will provide a brief overview of each.

Window selection: In fault events, there are typically three distinct states: pre-fault, fault, and post-fault, as illustrated in Figure 3. The post-fault state occurs after the fault has been cleared. In power systems, protective relays isolate the fault by opening circuit breakers once a fault is detected. As a result, the currents in Figure 3 decrease to zero after the fault is cleared. Our work found that including or excluding post-fault states does not significantly impact the fault classification results in our model. Our analysis indicates that focusing solely on the pre-fault and fault states provides sufficient information for accurately categorizing and identifying faults in the transmission line. As long as the window size is adequately large to encompass the relevant pre-fault and fault periods, the model can effectively capture the essential information required for precise fault classification.

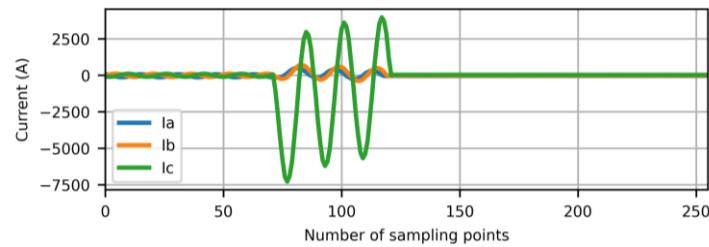


Figure 3. Three-phase current waveform of a single-phase fault (CG)

Normalization: Normalization is a vital technique to standardize the input data, ensuring a consistent range or distribution. By removing variations in signal magnitude or amplitude, this process enables the model to receive a uniform and comparable input across different samples. As a fundamental step in data preprocessing for machine learning applications, normalization is crucial in enhancing the model's performance and accuracy. Normalization is an essential step in data preprocessing in any machine learning application. In this study, the normalization of per-phase voltage and current is carried out by dividing them with the root mean square value of the first cycle in the pre-fault state.

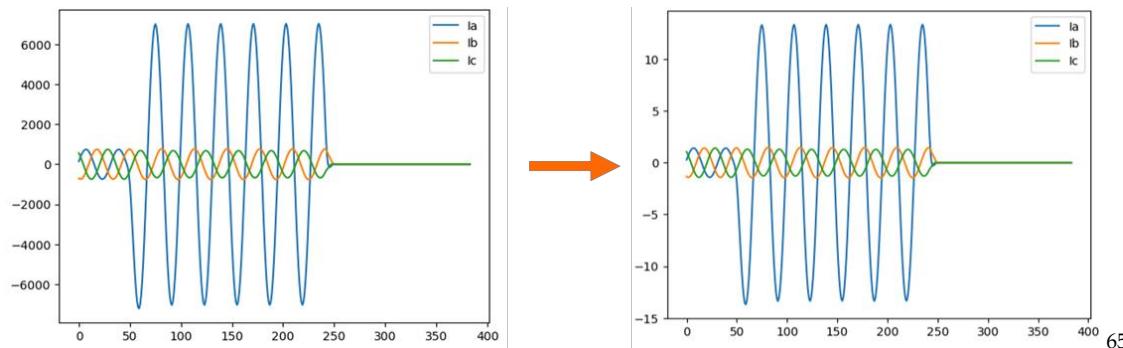


Figure 4. Normalization of the three-phase current waveform

Resampling: Resampling involves adjusting the sampling rate of the input data to match the required rate for further processing. This can be necessary when the data collected has a different sampling rate than what is required by the fault classification model.

Resampling ensures that the input data is consistent and compatible with the processing requirements. We apply the resampling method proposed in [12]. The process of resampling the signal using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is illustrated as follows:

- Process the original signal using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) to obtain the signal spectrum in the frequency domain.
- Apply zero-padding or truncation on the spectrum to adjust it to the requested resampling rate. Zero-padding involves adding zeros to the spectrum to increase its length, while truncation involves removing unnecessary frequency components to reduce the length.
- After adjusting the spectrum, process the modified spectrum using inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) to obtain the resampled signals in the time domain.

Following these steps, the signal is effectively resampled to the desired rate while preserving its essential information. This approach allows the model to handle signals with non-integer sampling rates, leading to more accurate fault classification and improved performance in transmission line fault classification applications. An example of data with a sampling rate of 188.5 samples per cycle has been resampled to 4 samples per cycle is illustrated in Figure 5.

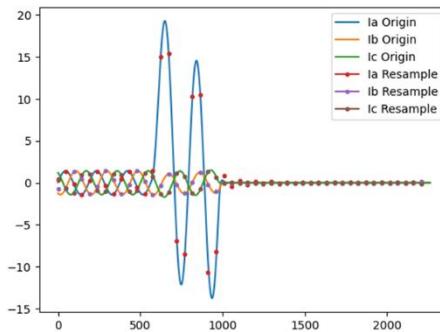


Figure 5. Resampling from 188.5 to 4 samples per cycle of a single-phase fault (AG)

Figure 6 provides examples of data that has been resampled to different sampling rates of 16 and 4 samples per cycle. The down sampling process from a higher sampling rate to a lower one can introduce challenges in accurately representing the original signal, leading to potential distortions. With a lower sampling rate, the data may experience a loss of high-frequency information, resulting in a waveform that may not perfectly resemble a smooth sine wave. This distortion is evident in the resampled data with a sampling rate of 4 samples per cycle, as illustrated in Figure 6(b). Such distortions can impact the accuracy of fault classification and introduce artifacts in the signal representation, potentially affecting the performance of the fault classification model. Furthermore, the phase issue becomes evident in the resampled data of 4 samples per cycle. Our approach addresses this problem by training the model with various inception angles, representing the phase angles at which the data is captured or sampled. By incorporating different inception angles during training, the model becomes more adapt at handling diverse phase conditions, enhancing its robustness and generalization capabilities.

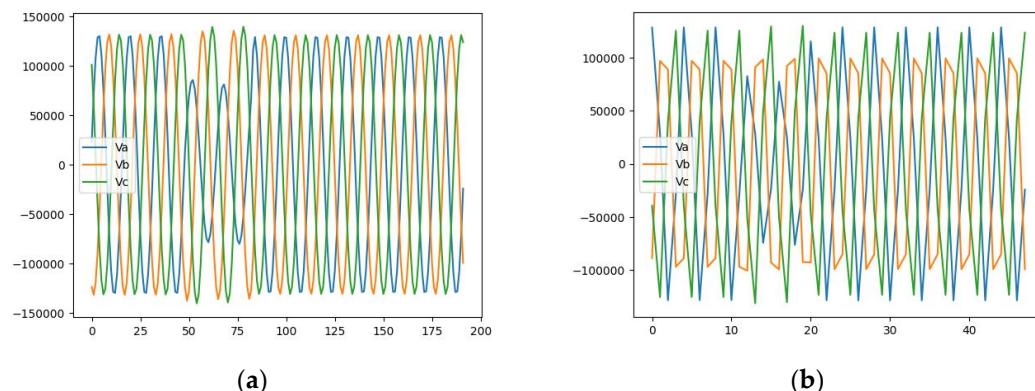


Figure 6. Resampled voltage waveform. (a) Resample to 16 samples per cycle; (b) Resample to 4 samples per cycle. 204
205

By addressing these preprocessing steps, including window selection, normalization, and resampling, the input data can be appropriately prepared for subsequent analysis and fault classification tasks, leading to more accurate and reliable results. 206
207
208

2.3 Machine learning model- Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model 209

This study uses a machine-based method, employing the Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model [10]. The Conformer model is a state-of-the-art architecture commonly used in speech recognition tasks. It combines the Transformer model with the architecture of a CNN. The model architecture is illustrated in Figure 7. 210
211
212
213

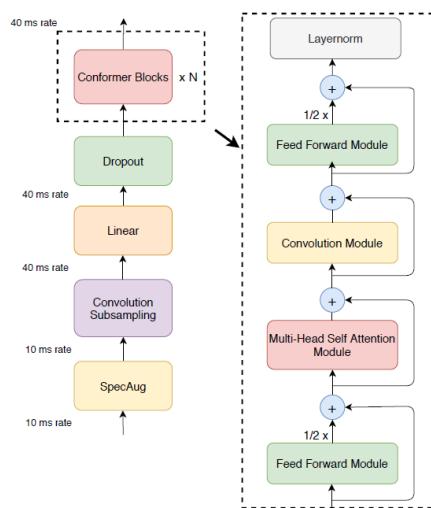


Figure 7. Conformer encoder model architecture 10 214
215

A Conformer block consists of four modules stacked together in sequence. These modules are as follows: 216
217

- **Feed-forward module:** This module processes the input data by applying a set of linear transformations and activation functions to capture relevant local features. 218
219
- **Self-attention module [13]:** The self-attention mechanism allows the Conformer to capture global dependencies and relationships within the input data. 220
221
- **Convolution module:** The convolution module effectively captures local patterns, but it requires many parameters and depth to capture global dependencies [14]. To address this, Batch Normalization is applied immediately after the convolutional layers in deep neural networks. Batch Normalization is a technique used in neural networks to normalize each mini-batch of data during training. This normalization process transforms the data into a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, following a standard normal distribution. By doing so, batch normalization helps to alleviate the 222
223
224
225
226
227

vanishing gradient problem and mitigate the effects of Internal Covariate Shift, which is the change in the distribution of the network's internal activations during training. Additionally, batch normalization leverages the parallelism offered by modern computing platforms to significantly improve training efficiency [15]. To ensure the effective application of batch normalization, maintaining uniform data length for each batch is essential. Resampling the data can help achieve this uniformity, ensuring that the input data has a consistent length, which is crucial for batch normalization to work optimally.

- **Second feed-forward module:** Similar to the first feed-forward module, this module further processes the output from the previous modules, refining and extracting additional features from the data.

By combining these four modules, the Conformer block effectively integrates local and global information, allowing it to model dependencies within the audio sequence in a parameter-efficient manner. Conformer has the ability to outperform Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and other Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), which are two common models used for handling time-relevant input data., in terms of classification accuracy with the same set of parameters [16]. This means that Conformer achieves higher accuracy in a similar training time compared to LSTM and other RNNs [16].

2.4 Methods trained with input data of different sampling rates

In this study, we implemented and compared three methods trained with input data of different sampling rates, as follows:

- Method I: The model is trained with data from various sampling rates [17].
- Method II: The model is trained with data of 16 samples per cycle (960 Hz), and the input data is resampled to 16 samples per cycle.
- Method III: The model is trained with data of 4 samples per cycle (240 Hz), and the input data is resampled to 4 samples per cycle.

Table 1 summarizes the model parameter settings for the three methods employed in this study. The primary distinctions between the methods lie in the number of epochs and batch sizes utilized during training. Method I necessitates a higher number of epochs to achieve convergence, primarily because it requires a batch size set to 1 to maintain uniform data length for each batch. As a result, Model I is trained with inputs at various sampling rates, limiting the batch size to 1. In contrast, Method II and Method III adopt a larger batch size set to 128, as the input data is resampled to a consistent rate. This permits the utilization of larger batch sizes, which can improve training efficiency. This choice is further supported by evidence suggesting that using a small batch size may increase training time [18], resulting in longer training and inference times for Model I. Despite these variations in training setups, the classification results among the three methods demonstrate relative similarity, as will be demonstrated in the subsequent section.

Table 1. Model parameter settings in each method

Method	Method I	Method II	Method III
Epoch	44	28	28
Batch Size	1	128	128
Learning Rate	1×10^{-3} (use warmup step and learning rate scheduler)		
Loss function		Cross Entropy Loss	

Another technique to enhance the performance of the transformer model is to use Warmup Step and a Learning Rate Scheduler [19]. Warmup Step refers to the initial the training phase where the learning rate is gradually increased from 0 until a predefined condition is met. Our project's first 2 epochs of model training are dedicated to the Warmup phase. Afterward, the learning rate follows a cosine function schedule for gradual reduction, as depicted in Figure 8.

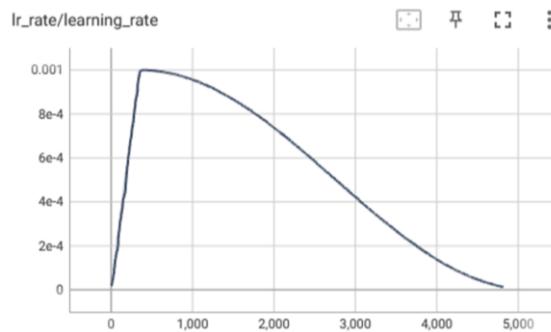


Figure 8. Learning rate using Warmup Step and a Learning Rate Scheduler (y-axis: learning rate; x-axis: number of iterations)

3. Simulation results

This study generates the training and validation datasets from simulations, while the testing dataset is sourced from historical events. The overview of the training, validation, and testing datasets is presented in Table 2. The training and validation datasets are divided into two parts, with 85% of the data used for training and the remaining 15% used for validation.

Table 2. Summary of training, validation, and testing datasets

Dataset	Training	Validation	Testing
Sources	Simulation	Simulation	Historical events
Number of events	6596	1144	108
Number of terminals	13192	2288	230
	85 %	15 %	-

3.1 Summary of historical event data

In this study, historical events are utilized as testing data. A total of 108 events are considered, encompassing various fault types such as single-phase ground, two-phase ground, three-phase short circuit, and three-phase short circuit ground, as indicated in Table 3. Given the limited occurrence of events for each fault type, the machine learning model encounters challenges in effectively capturing the nonideal aspects inherent to the real system. Utilizing historical data for training purposes is deemed suitable only when a more extensive dataset is accessible, or when additional measurements beyond voltage and current are incorporated.

Table 3. Fault types of historical events

Fault	Fault type	Number
Single phase ground	AG	41
	BG	29
	CG	20
Two-phase ground	ABG	2
	BCG	1
	ACG	6
Two-phase short circuit	AB	1
	BC	1
Three-phase short circuit	ABC	4
Three-phase short circuit ground	ABCG	3

These events encompassed various transmission line configurations, including two-terminal, three-terminal, and four-terminal transmission lines. Specifically, there were 25

events related to two-terminal transmission lines, 76 to three-terminal transmission lines, and 7 to four-terminal transmission lines.

In Taiwan, the relay brands commonly used include SEL, Toshiba, GE, and Ingeteam. It is worth noting that the sampling rate for these relays can vary, ranging from 4 to 144 samples per cycle. As shown in Table 4, the largest number of events corresponds to a sampling rate of 16 samples per cycle.

Table 4. Sampling rate of each relay brand

Relay brand	Sampling rate (samples per cycle)	Number of events
SEL	4	12
SEL and GE	16	129
Toshiba and Ingeteam	24	75
Ingeteam	144	14

3.2 Evaluation Criterion

In our study, the model we employed is designed specifically for single-end data. Therefore, accurate classification of an event is considered only when every terminal of the transmission line is classified correctly, as illustrated in (1).

$$pred = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \prod_{i=1}^N \hat{y}_i = y \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of terminals, \hat{y}_i is the predicted label of terminal j, y is the fault type of the event.

The accuracy in the following sections refers to the average accuracy of all events, as depicted in (2).

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M (pred_j) \quad (2)$$

where M is the number of events, and pred_j is the prediction of event j.

3.3 Issue of multiple input sampling rate

As indicated in Table 5, the accuracy of Model III decreases when it is tested with data sampled at different rates, particularly for data with sampling rates that differ significantly from the training sampling rate. The lowest validation accuracy, observed at a data sampling rate of 188.5 samples per cycle, is 47.37%. This indicates that the model's performance is adversely affected when dealing with data at extreme sampling rates not encountered during its training phase. The impact of the sampling rate should be carefully considered when deploying the model in real-world scenarios. Matching or closely aligning the input data with the training sampling rate is crucial to preserve the accuracy and reliability of the model's fault classification capabilities.

Table 5. Results of data without resampling

Samples per cycles	Training Accuracy (%)	Validation Accuracy (%)	Testing Accuracy (%)
4	99.536	100.000	91.67
16	-	77.82	91.47
24	-	66.92	65.33
144	-	51.80	64.28
188.5	-	47.37	-

3.4 Results and discussion

Table 6 presents a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from Method I, II, and III. Notably, the validation accuracies of these methods exhibit minimal variance. However, it is evident that Method III outperforms the other two approaches, with Method I yielding the lowest accuracy. As elucidated in Section 2, Method I demands a

longer training time. Hence, for this study, Method II and Method III emerge as more promising options. Both methods demonstrate competitive performance while offering potential time efficiency advantages compared to Method I. The testing accuracy exhibits a noticeable decrease when compared to the training and validation accuracy across all methodologies. This disparity may be attributed to the omission of certain nonideal aspects present in the actual power system, which are not explicitly modeled in the simulation. Nonetheless, due to the constraints of limited historical data, utilizing such data as the sole source for model training may not be advisable. In order to enhance the model's performance, there arises a need for a more comprehensive dataset or the incorporation of supplementary measurements beyond voltage and current.

Table 6. Results of Method I, Method II, and Method III

	Method I		Method II		Method III	
Dataset	Accuracy (%)	Loss	Accuracy (%)	Loss	Accuracy (%)	Loss
Training	99.23	0.02395	99.534	0.02359	99.536	0.02326
Validation	98.34	0.07797	100	0.00435	100.000	0.00467
Testing	73.14	-	87.040	-	87.963	-

In this study, we investigated the performance of two models trained with different sampling rates: 16 samples per cycle (Model II) and 4 samples per cycle (Model III). The classification results of Method II and Method are presented in Table 7 and Table 8, respectively. Notably, Method II achieved the highest validation accuracy for 16 samples per cycle. In comparison, Method III performed best for a sampling rate of 4 samples per cycle. Interestingly, despite the difference in requested sampling rates, the results did not show significant discrepancies between these models. This suggests that training the models with a sampling rate of 4 samples per cycle is sufficient for the fault-type classification task. Consequently, Method III, which utilizes the lower sampling rate of 4 samples per cycle, emerges as a more promising choice. This approach offers the advantage of reduced computation in inference and training processes while still achieving comparable performance in fault type classification.

Table 7. Validation and testing accuracy of Method II with different sampling rates

Resampling	Samples per cycles	Validation Accuracy (%)	Testing accuracy (%)
Unneccesary	16	100.00	94.57
	4	99.36	91.67
Required	24	99.98	81.33
	144	99.98	100
	188.5	99.98	-

Table 8. Validation and testing accuracy of Method III with different sampling rates

Resampling	Samples per cycles	Validation Accuracy (%)	Testing accuracy (%)
Unnecessary	4	100.00	91.67
	16	99.12	94.57
Required	24	99.12	84.00
	144	99.24	92.86
	188.5	99.27	-

The testing accuracy of Method II and Method III for various transmission line configurations is presented in Table 9. The testing accuracy in the case of three- or four-

terminal transmission lines is notably low, irrespective of whether the calculation is conducted using all recorded events or the data from individual ends. This phenomenon can potentially be attributed to the fact that the training data is primarily derived from simulations of two-terminal transmission lines. An important area for future research is to explore the impact of transmission line configurations on voltage and current waveforms, which has been insufficiently studied until now.

Table 9. Testing accuracy of Method II and Method III of various transmission line configurations

Terminals	Method II		Method III	
	Event	Testing accuracy (%)	Event	Testing accuracy (%)
Two	96.00	97.87	96.00	97.87
Three	84.21	88.57	85.53	89.14
Four	85.70	87.5	85.70	87.5
Average	87.04	90.43	87.96	90.87

361
362
363
364
365
366

367

4. Conclusions

The suggested study focuses on using three-phase voltage and current measurements to classify transmission line faults. Employing a machine-learning based approach with the Conformer Convolution-Augmented Transformer model, the research aims to develop a highly generalizable model, minimizing the need for expert feature extraction. Key preprocessing techniques, such as window selection, normalization, and resampling rate, are explored in-depth. The main findings reveal that window selection must include pre-fault and fault states, while the post-fault state's inclusion or exclusion has minimal impact on performance. Resampling the data in the frequency domain offers advantages like handling non-integer sampling rates, benefiting from batch normalization, and improving training efficiency. Moreover, resampling the data to 4 samples per cycle suffices for fault classification, even if the resulting signal does not resemble a perfect sine wave. Overall, these findings contribute to an effective fault classification model, emphasizing the significance of appropriate preprocessing techniques for accurate results with raw time series data. Compared with a model trained with 16 samples per cycle, a model trained with 4 samples per cycle proves to be a better choice, achieving more efficient and effective fault classification without compromising accuracy or incurring unnecessary computational burden. Eventually, the validation accuracy is 100%, while the testing accuracy reaches 87.96%. The results show that the performance of the proposed method is at the level achieved under various system and fault conditions.

Funding:

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: No new data were created or analyzed in this study.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389

390
391
392
393
394

Reference

1. A. Rahmati and R. Adhami, "A fault detection and classification technique based on sequential components," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl.*, vol. 50, no. 6, pp. 4202-4209, Nov. 2014. 395
396
397
2. K. Chen, C. Huang, and J. He, "Fault detection, classification and location for transmission lines and distribution systems: A review on the methods," *High Voltage*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 25-33, Apr. 2016. 398
399
3. Z. Liu, Z. Han, Y. Zhang and Q. Zhang, "Multiwavelet Packet Entropy and its Application in Transmission Line Fault Recognition and Classification," *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, vol. 25, no. 11, pp. 2043-2052, Nov. 2014, doi: 10.1109/TNNLS.2014.2303086. 400
401
402
4. Shahriar Rahman Fahima, Yeahia Sarkerb, Subrata K. Sarker,c, Md. Rafiqul Islam Sheikha, Sajal K. Das, "Self attention convolutional neural network with time series imaging based feature extraction for transmission line fault detection and classification," *Electric Power Systems Research*, vol. 187, Oct. 2020. 403
404
405
5. Jamil, M., Sharma, S.K. & Singh, R. Fault detection and classification in electrical power transmission system using artificial neural network. SpringerPlus 4, 334 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40064-015-1080-x> 406
407
6. K. Moloi, M. Ntombela, T. C. Mosetlhe, T. R. Ayodele and A. A. Yusuff, "Feature Extraction based Technique for Fault Classification in Power Distribution System," *2021 IEEE PES/IAS PowerAfrica*, Nairobi, Kenya, 2021, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/PowerAfrica52236.2021.9543314. 408
409
410
7. P. Kumar, B. Bag, N. D. Londhe and A. Tikariha, "Classification and Analysis of Power System Faults in IEEE-14 Bus System using Machine learning Algorithm," *2021 4th International Conference on Recent Developments in Control, Automation & Power Engineering (RDCAPE)*, Noida, India, 2021, pp. 122-126, doi: 10.1109/RDCAPE52977.2021.9633750. 411
412
413
8. R. Godse and S. Bhat, "Mathematical Morphology-Based Feature-Extraction Technique for Detection and Classification of Faults on Power Transmission Line," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 38459-38471, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2975431. 414
415
9. N. N. . Bon and L. V. . Dai, "Fault Identification, Classification, and Location on Transmission Lines Using Combined Machine Learning Methods ", *Int. j. eng. technol. innov.*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 91-109, Feb. 2022. 416
417
10. Anmol Gulati, James Qin, Chung-Cheng Chiu,Conformer: "Convolution-augmented Transformer for Speech Recognition," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2005.08100> , May 16, 2020. 418
419
11. V. H. Ferreira, R. Zanghi, M. Z. Fortes, G. G. Sotelo, R. B. M. Silva, J. C. S. Souza, C. H. C. Guimaraes, and S. Gomes, "A survey on intelligent system application to fault diagnosis in electric power system transmission lines," *Electr. Power Syst. Res.*, vol. 136, pp. 135-153, Jul. 2016. 420
421
422
12. Virtanen, P., Gommers, R., Oliphant, T.E, "SciPy 1.0: Fundamental Algorithms for Scientific Computing in Python," <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-019-0686-2>, Feb 3,2020. 423
424
13. Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, "Attention Is All You Need," *31st Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, Long Beach, CA, 2017. 425
426
14. Irwan Bello, Barret Zoph, Ashish Vaswani, Jonathon Shlens, Quoc V. Le, "Attention Augmented Convolutional Networks," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1904.09925> , Apr 22, 2019. 427
428
15. Ioffe, Sergey, and Christian Szegedy. "Batch normalization: Accelerating deep network training by reducing internal covariate shift," *International conference on machine learning*, pmlr, 2015. 429
430
16. Kyuhong Shim, Wonyong Sung, "A Comparison of Transformer, Convolutional, and Recurrent Neural Networks on Phoneme Recognition," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2210.00367> , Oct 1,2022. 431
432
17. Jatin Chowdhury, "Sample-Rate Agnostic Recurrent Neural Network," <https://jatinchowdhury18.medium.com/sample-rate-agnostic-recurrent-neural-networks-238731446b2>, 2022. 433
434
18. Priya Goyal, Piotr Dollár, Ross Girshick, "Accurate, Large Minibatch SGD: Training ImageNet in 1 Hour" <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1706.02677>, June 8, 2017. 435
436
19. Martin Popel, Ondřej Bojar, "Training Tips for the Transformer Model," <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1804.00247>, April 1, 2018. 437

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.

395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440

四、投稿國際 SCI(E)期刊論文

續下頁

A Simple Formula for Time Synchronization for Improved Transmission Line Fault Location

Meng-Yun Lee, Chia Jui Chang, Yu-Shan Huang,
Tzu-Chiao Lin, Member, IEEE, Yen-Bor Lin, and Chih-Wen Liu, Fellow, IEEE,

Abstract— Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs) are considered as a cost-effective device with the approximate function of Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs). However, phasor measurements calculated by IEDs may incur a significant error due to the absence of precise time synchronization source. This study focuses on improving time synchronization for locating transmission line faults using IED recorded waveform measurements. We propose a simple formula to improve time synchronization. Using the formula iteratively, we obtain improved fault location performance over our previously published results in [1], applied to realistic fault cases occurring in Taiwan Power Company transmission lines.

Index Terms— Asynchronous angle, Time Synchronization method, Fault localization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to the high cost of Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs), some power companies tend to install more cost-effective Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs) on some buses. Unlike PMUs, IEDs lack Global Positioning System (GPS) functionality, which leads to unsynchronized measurements among different devices due to the absence of precise timestamp information in IED measurements. The issue of unsynchronized measurements significantly affects various applications relying on IED measurement data, including transmission line parameter estimation and fault localization.

Two categories of time synchronization methods are proposed in the literature. They are Angle Synchronization method[2] and Time Synchronization method[3], respectively. Angle Synchronization method is employed for normal operation, utilizing known line parameters and three-phase voltage and current signals. This method is applicable to long-distance transmission line model. By determining the voltage phasor at a specific point located between two buses using measurements from both buses, the voltage phase angle difference, referred to as the asynchronous angle, can be used for synchronization. This method excels in accurately calculating asynchronous angles but falls short in correcting asynchronous angles exceeding 360 degrees. It is also dependent on the precision of transmission line parameters, while some transmission line parameter estimation methods requiring synchronous measurement data.

Time Synchronization method, on the other hand, serves as the primary focus of improvement in this study. This method utilizes fault currents and voltages to conduct synchronization

without prior knowledge of transmission line parameters or fault locations. One of its advantages is the capability to synchronize measurements with asynchronous angle exceeding 360 degrees. The accuracy of this method is related to its sampling frequency, and in this study we used 720 samples within one cycle, resulting in an angle precision of 0.5 degrees. However, the limitation of this method lies in its assumption that both forward faulty current wave and backward faulty current wave arrive at both ends of transmission line simultaneously. This assumption is appropriate for short- and medium-distance transmission lines and is not suitable for long-distance transmission lines exceeding a length of 150 miles. The method fails to consider factors like propagation constants and characteristic impedances.

To address this issue, this study proposes a simple formula to compensate a synchronous angle. This formula is based on the correlation between fault locations and their impact on phase angle difference using extensive off-line simulation results. When coupled with the fault location method, the angle compensation term aids in waveform measurement synchronization and contributes to improved fault location performance.

II. METHOD

To investigate the impact of propagation delay in long-distance transmission lines, this study employed the Matlab Simulink simulation software to conduct a simulation study. A model of a long-distance transmission line with two terminals, referred to as the bus S and bus R, are created. The model parameters used are provided in Table 1. In this study, the bus S serves as the reference bus, and the length of the line between the two buses is considered the base value. Therefore, the bus S and bus R are designated as location 0 and 1 p.u, respectively.

TABLE I
 PARAMETERS OF A TWO-TERMINAL LONG-DISTANCE
 TRANSMISSION LINE MODEL

Parameters	Description	Unit
Voltage level	161	kV
Frequency	60	Hz
Transmission line length	150	miles
Zero-sequence resistance	0.038358	Ohms/km
Positive-sequence resistance	0.004117	Ohms/km
Zero-sequence inductance	0.000549	H/km
Positive-sequence inductance	0.000191	H/km
Zero-sequence capacitance	10^{-5}	F/km

> REPLACE THIS LINE WITH YOUR MANUSCRIPT ID NUMBER (DOUBLE-CLICK HERE TO EDIT) <

Positive-sequence capacitance	$2.0253 \cdot 10^{-9}$	F/km
Fault location	0.01, 0.99	p.u.
Fault type	AG	

We conducted simulations for two fault scenarios occurring at location 0.01 and 0.99 p.u., respectively. The fault applied is single phase ground fault. The positive-sequence current waveforms and fault inception points for these two scenarios are presented in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, respectively. And the fault inception time instant is identified by current exceeding a threshold value [3]. In this study, the same threshold value was applied at both terminals, set at 1.5 times the steady-state current. Time Synchronization method assumes that the propagation delay is negligible when a fault occurs in the transmission line. However, as evident from the simulation results in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the time shift caused by propagation delay is related to the fault location. In scenarios where the fault occurs at the 0.01 and 0.99 p.u., the angle discrepancy can be approximately 30 degrees.

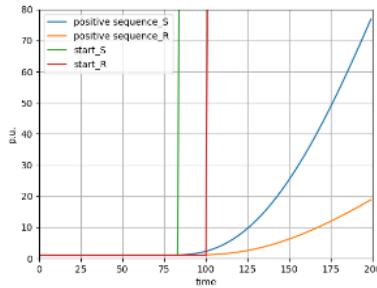


Fig. 1. Positive sequence current when the fault is near bus S.

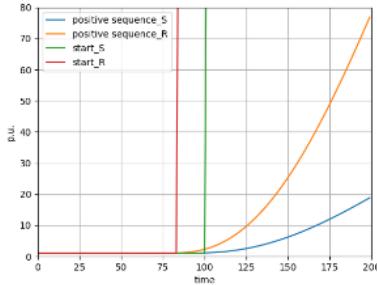


Fig. 2. Positive sequence current when the fault is near bus R.

Sensitivity analysis was conducted on various line lengths and fault locations. Time Synchronization method was employed to align the current waveforms, and the angle difference between the aligned and simulated waveforms were compared. The sensitivity analysis results are presented in Fig. 3.

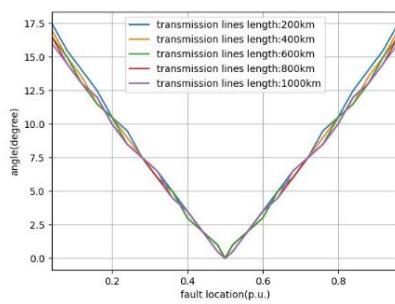


Fig. 3. Phase angle difference for various fault locations and transmission line lengths.

We made two key observations: first, the corrected deviation is weakly related to the transmission line length, and second, the corrected deviation is positively correlated with the fault location. This correlation follows a roughly linear pattern. Consequently, this study suggests that the influence of transmission line length on synchronization can be negligible, whereas the effect of fault location should be considered. Hence, the applicability of Time Synchronization method should be enhanced. We introduce an angle compensation term ($\theta_{\text{compensate}}$) to enhance Time Synchronization method, as shown in formula (1). This compensation factor C is defined as the ratio of synchronous angle difference vs. fault location, the slope of regression line of Fig. 3. It can be obtained through linear regression of simulation results for studied specific transmission line.

$$\theta_{\text{compensate}} = C \times (D_{\text{fault}} - 0.5) \quad (1)$$

Where, C : the compensation factor.

D_{fault} : the fault distance (p.u.).

The utilization of the compensation angles proposed in this study enhances the accuracy of transmission line fault location estimation when employing unsynchronized measurements. Initially, Time Synchronization method is employed to align the inception time instants of current waveforms at both ends. Subsequently, the fault localization method in [3] is employed to determine the initial fault location. The calculated fault location is then substituted in (1) to calculate the compensation angle. The updated angle is subsequently utilized for calculating fault location again. This process iterates until the fault location converges. In our study, we obtain improved fault location performance over our previously published results in [3], applied to realistic fault cases occurring in Taiwan Power Company transmission lines.

III. CONCLUSION

This study focuses on improving time synchronization for locating transmission line faults using IED recorded waveform measurements. By analysis of extensive simulation results, we obtain a simple formula to compensate synchronous angle, which then can be iteratively used to converge the fault location using [3]. This refined approach enhances the accuracy and reliability of fault diagnosis within the power system.

REFERENCES

- [1] C. W. Liu, T. C. Lin, C. S. Yu and J. Z. Yang, "A Fault Location Technique for Two-Terminal Multisection Compound Transmission Lines Using Synchronized Phasor Measurements," in IEEE Trans. on Smart Grid, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 113-121, March 2012.
- [2] R. K. Aggarwal, D. V. Couris, A. T. Johns, and A. Kalam, "A practical approach to accurate fault location on extra high voltage feeders," IEEE Trans. Power Del., vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 874-883, Jul. 1993.
- [3] Z. S. Ding, "Study of A Fault Location Algorithm for Multi-Terminal (N≥4) Multisection Nonhomogeneous Transmission Lines Based on Unsynchronized-Phasor Superimposed Technique," M.S. Thesis, Dept. Elect. Eng., Nation Taiwan University of Technology, Taipei, 2023.