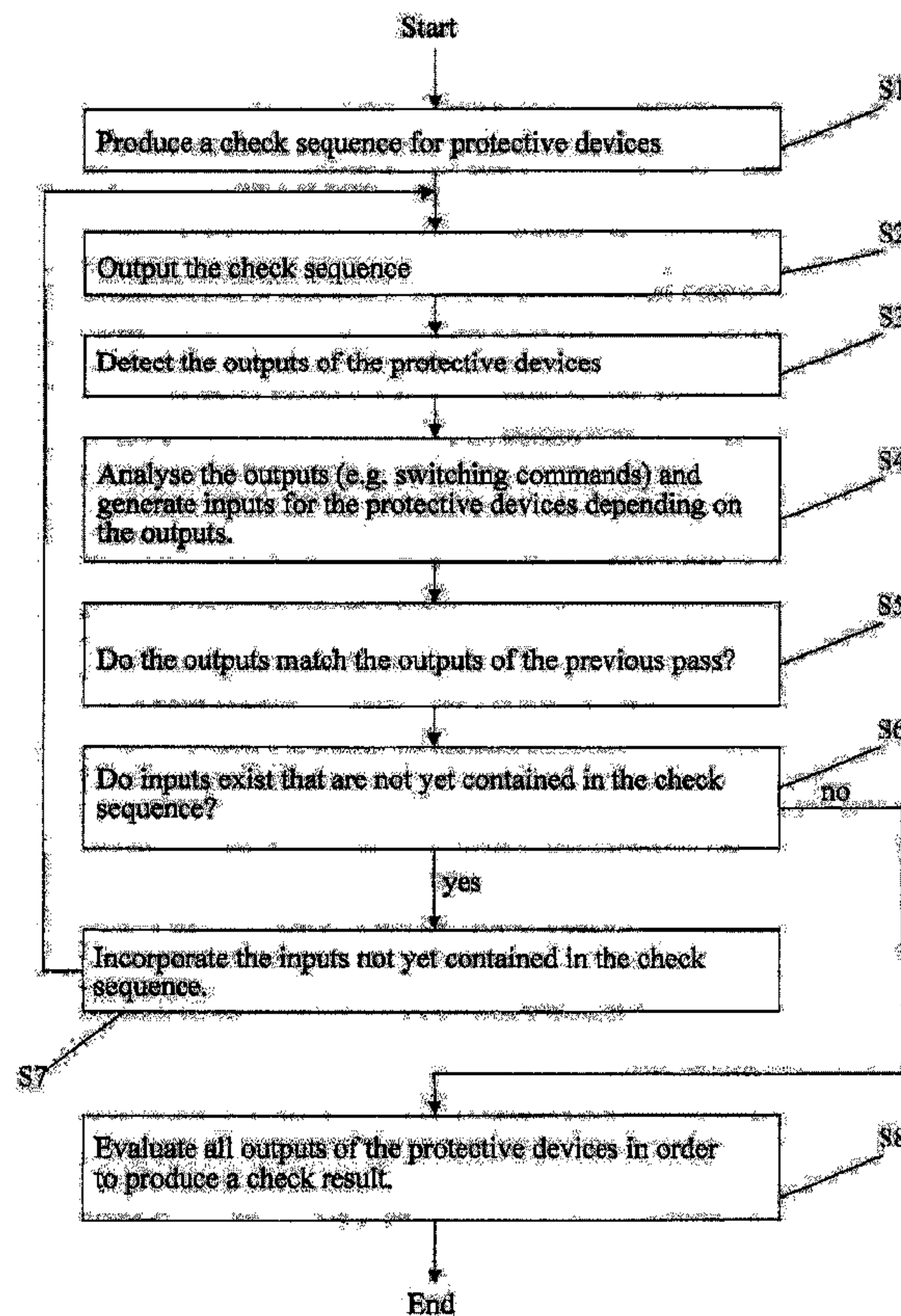




(86) **Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date:** 2014/02/19
 (87) **Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date:** 2014/08/28
 (45) **Date de délivrance/Issue Date:** 2017/04/18
 (85) **Entrée phase nationale/National Entry:** 2015/08/19
 (86) **N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.:** EP 2014/053190
 (87) **N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.:** 2014/128144
 (30) **Priorité/Priority:** 2013/02/20 (EP13155926.2)

(51) **Cl.Int./Int.Cl. H02H 3/00** (2006.01),
G01R 31/327 (2006.01), **H02H 3/04** (2006.01),
H02H 7/26 (2006.01), **H02H 1/00** (2006.01)
 (72) **Inventeurs/Inventors:**
 HENSLER, THOMAS, AT;
 SCHWABE, STEFAN, DE
 (73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**
 OMICRON ELECTRONICS GMBH, AT
 (74) **Agent:** TEITELBAUM & MACLEAN

(54) **Titre : PROCEDURE DE TEST DE PLUSIEURS SYSTEMES DE PROTECTION DISTRIBUES DANS L'ESPACE D'UN RESEAU D'ALIMENTATION EN ENERGIE ET SYSTEME DE TEST CORRESPONDANT**
 (54) **Title: METHOD FOR TESTING MULTIPLE SPATIALLY DISTRIBUTED PROTECTIVE DEVICES OF AN ENERGY SUPPLY NETWORK, AND CORRESPONDING TESTING SYSTEM**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to a method for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices (SE₁, SE₂) of an energy supply network (3). Each of the protective devices (SE₁, SE₂) is configured so as to, in the event of a fault (5) occurring in the energy

(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

supply network (3), isolate the fault (5) in the energy supply network (3). The method comprises the following steps: a: production of an initial test sequence. b: outputting of the test sequence to the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2). c: detection of outputs of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) that the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) output on the basis of the test sequence. d: analysis of the outputs and generation of inputs for the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) depending on the outputs. If the inputs are not part of the test sequence, these inputs are incorporated into the test sequence and step b is proceeded with, while otherwise step e is proceeded with. e: evaluation of all outputs of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2). Each test sequence comprises inputs in the form of process variables of the energy supply network (3) for at least one of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2).

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a method for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) of an energy supply network (3). Each of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) is configured so as to, in the event of a fault (5) occurring in the energy supply network (3), isolate the fault (5) in the energy supply network (3). The method comprises the following steps:

a: production of an initial test sequence.

b: outputting of the test sequence to the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2).

c: detection of outputs of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) that the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) output on the basis of the test sequence.

d: analysis of the outputs and generation of inputs for the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) depending on the outputs. If the inputs are not part of the test sequence, these inputs are incorporated into the test sequence and step b is proceeded with, while otherwise step e is proceeded with.

e: evaluation of all outputs of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2).

Each test sequence comprises inputs in the form of process variables of the energy supply network (3) for at least one of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2).

METHOD FOR TESTING MULTIPLE SPATIALLY DISTRIBUTED PROTECTIVE DEVICES OF AN ENERGY SUPPLY NETWORK, AND CORRESPONDING TESTING SYSTEM

5 The present invention relates to a method and a testing system for testing and/or testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices, which are used to protect an energy supply network (e.g. a high-voltage network).

Protective devices for energy supply networks comprise one or more protective units, which
10 monitor process variables (e.g. current, voltage and also switching states of e.g. circuit breakers or states of e.g. transformers) of the energy supply network and analyse them for faults. If the protective device detects a fault in a protection area of the energy supply network assigned to it by this analysis, the protective device outputs switching commands in order to activate a circuit breaker in particular, with which the detected fault is isolated by cutting off
15 the corresponding part of the energy supply network. To do this, the circuit breaker interrupts the flow of energy of the energy supply network in that the circuit breaker interrupts e.g. a line of the energy supply network or the energy flow on one side of a transformer. Moreover, some protective devices and protective units are able after a certain pause time to output switching commands in order to close the previously opened circuit breaker again. If the fault
20 is no longer present when the circuit breaker is closed, the protective device or protective unit returns to normal monitoring of the energy supply network. If on the other hand the fault should still be present on closing the circuit breaker, the protective device or the protective unit recognises this, so that the circuit breaker is immediately reopened by the protective device or protective unit.

25 An energy supply network is understood in particular to mean a network comprising lines that have voltages of more than 10 kV among them. The energy supply network meant here comprises energy transmission networks with voltages of over 100 kV on the one hand and so-called energy distribution networks with voltages of over 10 kV (e.g. of 20 kV) on the
30 other hand. This can be alternating voltage (e.g. 50 Hz) or direct voltage. A circuit breaker is configured to interrupt an active electrical connection of such a high-voltage line. A circuit

breaker can switch high overload currents and short-circuit currents (up to 800 kA), therefore, and must be able to hold these for a predetermined timespan and switch them off again.

The testing of these protective devices is carried out according to the prior art mostly by testing of the individual protective device in an isolated test. Proof of the correct system behaviour, i.e. the correct interaction of all components (especially protective devices) is normally provided according to the prior art not by a function test but by a review of the corresponding technical documents.

10 The object of the present invention, therefore, is to improve the testing of spatially distributed protective devices of an energy supply network so that even the correct interaction of the spatially distributed protective devices is verified using test sequences generated for this purpose.

15 This object is achieved according to the invention by a method for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices of an energy supply network according to claim 1, by a testing system for testing multiple protective devices of an energy supply network arranged at spatially distributed locations according to claim 10, by a control device according to claim 12 and by a computer program product according to claim 13. The dependent claims define preferred and advantageous embodiments of the present invention.

In the scope of the present invention, a method is provided for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices of an energy supply network. Each of these protective devices is configured so as to, upon detection of a fault in an area of the energy supply network monitored by the respective protective device, isolate this fault (in particular by opening an assigned circuit breaker). The method according to the invention comprises the following steps:

- 25
- 30
- a) generating an initial test sequence with which one or more protective devices can be tested and/or tested. In this case each test sequence comprises both inputs for the protective device to be tested in the form of process variables of the energy supply network and can also comprise target outputs (test responses), which are to be outputted by the protective device tested in each case depending on the inputs.

- b) outputting or applying of the test sequence to the protective devices.
- c) detecting the outputs of the protective devices tested, wherein the respective protective device outputs these outputs on the basis of the test sequence applied to the respective protective device.
- 5 d) analysing the outputs and generating inputs for the protective devices depending on the outputs. If the outputs of a protective device (for example, a switching command to open a circuit breaker) lead to changes in the process variables of other protective devices, inputs (in the form of the changed process variables) are generated for these other protective devices corresponding to these outputs.

10 If these (newly) generated inputs are not yet part of the test sequence, the test sequence is expanded by the corresponding (newly) generated inputs, and the method returns to step b or proceeds with step b.

15 If on the other hand the (newly) generated inputs are already part of the test sequence, the method continues in the following step e.

- e) evaluating the outputs of the protective devices. It is verified at the latest in this step whether the outputs generated by the protective devices during testing correspond to the target outputs, which can be part of the test sequence, for example. In
20 this case a target outputs establishes in particular what (for example, in the form of binary data) the respective protective device should output and when the respective protective device should output the target output (e.g. after a first time interval and before the end of a second time interval, which both commence with the applica-
25 tion of the test sequence). The result of the evaluation of all outputs of the protective devices is whether the protective devices have correctly executed the test sequence or not.

Steps b) and c) take place in particular synchronously in time, so that the test sequence is applied by all testing devices synchronously to the protective devices and simultaneous out-
30 puts receive the same time stamp. This is achieved by highly precise clocks in the testing

devices, which are synchronised e.g. by GPS. Due to this, the points in time at which certain outputs of the protective devices are detected can also be taken into account in the analysis in step d) or in the evaluation in step e).

5 In contrast to the prior art, the interaction of various protective devices is advantageously also verified, even if these protective devices are located spatially apart from one another. Spatially distributed protective devices are understood to mean that at least two of these protective devices are at least 1 km apart from one another. It is also possible, however, that at least two of these protective devices are several 10 km, several 100 km or even several 1000 km apart
10 from one another.

The outputs of the respective protective device can comprise both a switch opening command, with which a circuit breaker is opened, and a reclose command, with which the circuit breaker is closed once more.

15 If the inputs for the protective devices are currents or voltages, these can be defined by the indication of fixed amplitudes, phase angles and/or frequencies. Moreover, these inputs can also be defined in the form of a ramp, however, in that the amplitude of a voltage or a current, for example, increases or decreases within a certain timespan from a first value to a
20 second value.

As both the opening and reclosing of circuit breakers is taken into account when testing the protective devices, the system, which comprises the energy supply network in addition to the spatially distributed protective devices to be tested, is advantageously tested in its interaction.
25 Since the observed switching commands (for the circuit breakers) are reflected in the process variables, the opening and reclosing of the circuit breakers is advantageously simulated in the testing of the protective devices according to the invention.

The generation of new inputs depending on the detected outputs (e.g. switching commands)
30 of the protective devices is carried out in particular with the aid of a model of the energy supply network protected by the protective devices. Starting out from the outputs detected,

changes in the process variables of the energy supply network are determined with the aid of this model, from which changes the inputs for the protective devices to be tested are then derived.

5 By using the model of the energy supply network, the temporal behaviour of process variables of the energy supply network can advantageously be determined or simulated at a first location (i.e. for a first protective device) if a circuit breaker is closed at a second location (for example, by a switching command of a second protective device). In other words, the effects of outputs (e.g. switching commands) of the second protective device on the process
10 variables detected by the first protective device can be simulated by the model of the energy supply network, even if the two protective devices lie many kilometres apart.

According to the invention this model can be a static, a dynamic or a transient model.

15 The static model models the steady state of the energy supply network, while the dynamic model can additionally model switching processes of e.g. circuit breakers. The transient model is the most accurate of the three, as the transient model models the process variables of the energy supply network even in the case of switching processes with an exact time response.

20 The protective device protects the energy supply network or more precisely the area of the energy supply network assigned to the protective device, in that the protective device outputs a switching command upon detection of a fault in the energy supply network. The switching command is transmitted to a circuit breaker assigned to the protective device, which breaker
25 upon receipt of this switching command interrupts a high-voltage line or a part of the energy supply network, in order thereby to protect the area of the energy supply network protected by the protective device from the effects of the fault.

To monitor the energy supply network, the protective device detects process variables of the
30 energy supply network, such as a current flowing in a high-voltage line, for example, or a high voltage existing between two high-voltage lines. To do this, the voltage or the current is

advantageously converted with the aid of a transformer connected to the energy supply network of the respective protective device, so that the protective device can monitor the process variables in the form of a comparatively low voltage (e.g. 100 V) and/or in the form of a comparatively low current (e.g. 1 A). Moreover, alternative transformers exist (e.g. Rogowski transformers), which convert the high voltage and/or heavy current directly into small signals (mV range) or digital signals, which are then monitored by the connected protective device. Depending on the process variables converted in this way, the protective device determines whether a fault is present in the energy supply network. The fault is present in this case, for example, if the current rises above a current threshold or if the voltage drops below a voltage threshold.

The test sequence of the protective device to be verified can be injected or specified in the form of small signals, digital signals (e.g. via a network connection (e.g. LAN)) (in accordance with IEC 61850-9-2). It is also possible, however, that the test sequence is specified in the form of classic analogue signals (volt range).

Moreover, it is possible that one of the protective devices has a communications connection via a communications channel with a low latency period (for example, via an optical fibre also carried on the high-voltage line) with another of the protective devices. Due to this, these two protective devices can detect information (e.g. process variables, fault states or (impending) switching commands) from the other protective device in each case virtually in real time. Depending on this information, the respective protective device can decide whether, in the event of the occurrence or presence of a fault in the energy supply network, the fault is isolated or not by the respective protective device.

If, for example, a protective device detects a fault with reference to the process variables detected by it and at the same time learns from the information transmitted to it via the communications channel that this fault has also been detected by another protective device, the protective device can delay the opening of the circuit breaker assigned to it, for example, in order to wait and see whether the fault can be isolated by the other protective device.

The present invention can also comprise a test in which the communications channel described above between the protective devices is deliberately interrupted, in order thus to verify the so-called back-up behaviour and the reserve protection (i.e. the protective behaviour without communications channel) of the protective devices.

5

The method according to the invention is advantageously executed automatically by a central control device, which has a communications connection with each protective device to be tested, for example via testing devices.

10

As the locally distributed testing devices each have a communications connection with the central control device, each testing device can advantageously be operated and controlled by the control device on the one hand. On the other hand, the testing results of all protective devices that are detected by the respective testing device are available centrally in the control device.

15

According to another embodiment according to the invention, a sequence of output steps can be specified. Each of these output steps defines or comprises one or more inputs or test variables. An input or test variable is understood to mean at least one element from the following group:

20

- An input in the form of process variables (e.g. current, voltage) of the energy supply network for a protective device.

- A state (e.g. switching state) of a circuit breaker, a state (e.g. switching state) of an isolator or another binary process variable connected to a binary input of the protective device.

25

- Information or data, which are transmitted by one protective device via a communications channel to another protective device.

30

The output steps are outputted as the test sequence to the protective devices. Here an order in which the output steps are outputted to the protective devices is determined by so-called trigger events. In other words, the order in which trigger events occur specifies the order in which the output steps are outputted to the protective devices as a test sequence. Each of the

trigger events can be formed depending on at least one event from an event group, wherein the event group comprises the following events:

- An event that occurs when a predefined timespan has elapsed.
- An event that occurs upon arrival of a certain item of data, which is transmitted by one protective device via a communications channel to another protective device.
- An event that occurs when a certain circuit breaker opens.
- An event that occurs when a certain circuit breaker closes.
- Another event, which occurs (e.g. in the event of a predefined change in a process variable) and can be detected by the testing device by the evaluation of the binary inputs.

10

In this case the occurrence of a certain trigger event can lead to the immediate termination of the current output step or to a delayed termination of the current output step. Following the termination of the current output step, an output step dependent on the respective trigger event is activated. It is also possible here that the output steps have a predefined order and that following the termination of the current output step, the following output step according to this order is activated if no other output step is defined by the triggering trigger event. The output step following the current output step can be dependent either only on the current output step (in this case a trigger event determines the time of the transition from the current to the following output step), only on the trigger event present or on both the current output step and on the present trigger event.

15

20

25

In other words, when a certain trigger event occurs, the test variables or inputs which act on the protective devices according to the current output step are replaced immediately or with a delay by the test variables or inputs that are defined by the next output step, which follows the terminated output step depending on the present trigger event.

A trigger event can be present if precisely one event from the aforementioned event group is present. For example, a trigger event can occur if a circuit breaker is closed, while another trigger event can occur if the same circuit breaker is opened. It is also possible, however, that

a certain trigger event is defined by the logical linking of multiple events. For example, a trigger event can be present if two (or more) circuit breakers close respectively (logical AND), while another trigger event can be present if at least one of two (or more) circuit breakers closes (logical OR).

5 According to the further embodiment, the inputs for the protective devices are produced in particular not only depending on the outputs of the protective devices, but the inputs can also change after a predetermined timespan has elapsed (independently of the outputs).

10 In the further embodiment described here, the generation of inputs for the protective devices takes place depending on the outputs of the protective devices with reference to the specified output steps, while the inputs in the embodiments described above are determined, for example, with reference to a model of the energy supply network depending on the outputs. In this further embodiment, in contrast to the production of inputs based on a network simulation
15 (i.e. on the model of the energy supply network), a state change is thus also possible, which would not occur in reality. This advantageously opens up additional options in which relatively simply determined fault scenarios can be tested, which can only be generated in reality with great difficulty (if at all).

20 Even in this embodiment, the reaction of a single or a multiple of protective devices influences the production of the final test sequence. Furthermore, possible latency periods on the communications connection between the testing devices prevent a conventional production of the final test sequence without recursion. In other words, the present invention is also required for the production of the final test sequence and thus for testing multiple spatially
25 distributed protective devices if the inputs for the protective devices are obtained with the aid of the specified output steps depending on the outputs of the protective devices (as the other embodiment describes).

In particular, the initial test sequence according to the further embodiment is outputted to the
30 protective devices without events or trigger events (i.e. without switching reactions of circuit breakers). Then the reactions of the protective devices to the (initial) test sequence are evalu-

ated and the corresponding trigger events calculated with which further inputs for the protective devices are then produced, due to which the test sequence is expanded. This expanded test sequence is outputted afresh to the protective devices, which can then lead to further trigger events. This loop is repeated until no further relevant outputs of the protective devices
5 that would lead to a further adaptation of the test sequence are detected.

A testing system is also provided in the scope of the present invention with which multiple protective devices of an energy supply network arranged at spatially distributed locations (e.g. substations) are tested or tested. The testing system here comprises a control device and
10 multiple testing devices. At least one of the testing devices is present at each location of the protective devices. The control device has a communications connection to each of these testing devices. The respective testing device is configured to test one or more protective devices that are present at the same location as the respective testing device. Furthermore, the testing system is configured to execute the method according to the invention.

15 The advantages of the testing system according to the invention correspond to the advantages of the method according to the invention, which have been listed previously in detail, so that repetition is dispensed with here.

20 The control device can be integrated with one of the testing devices, so that the control device and the corresponding testing device are integrated in the same device.

Moreover, a control device for a testing system for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices of an energy supply network is provided. The control device is configured to
25 communicate with multiple testing devices via corresponding communications connections (e.g. Internet, telephone network), which are assigned respectively to one or more protective devices. Each of these testing devices is configured to test one or more protective devices. The control device itself is configured to execute the method according to the invention.

30 The communications connection with which the testing devices communicate with the control device can also be a slow connection with a high latency period (for example a mobile

network, UMTS), since the present invention advantageously does not make any real-time demands with reference to this communications connection.

Furthermore, the present invention describes a computer program product, in particular a
5 computer program or software, which can be loaded into a memory of a programmable controller or a computer. Using this computer program product all or various previously described embodiments of the method according to the invention can be executed if the
10 computer program product is running in the controller or in the computer. The computer program product possibly requires program means, e.g. libraries and help functions, to realise the corresponding embodiments of the methods. In other words, with the claim directed to the
15 computer program product, a computer program or software in particular, with which one of the embodiments of the method according to the invention described above can be executed or which executes this embodiment, is to be placed under protection. The software can be a source code (e.g. C++), which still has to be compiled (translated) and embedded or which
only has to be interpreted, or an executable software code, which is only to be loaded into the
corresponding processing unit (computer) for execution.

The present invention is to be illustrated once again below from a different perspective.

20 The present invention tests or tests multiple spatially distributed protective devices of an energy supply network. In particular, process variables at the installation locations of the protective devices to be tested are calculated by a corresponding model of the energy supply network and with the aid of the testing devices are specified to the protective devices for
25 testing. Thus normal operation, fault states and off modes are modelled or simulated, so that the protective devices are tested in different operating modes and states of the system (energy supply network including protective devices). The model used for calculating the process variables has an influence on the exact values of the process variables on the one hand and an influence on the progression of the process variables as they appear when a fault occurs or
30 when the circuit breakers are switched on the other hand. For this the following problem has to be solved. The delay times that occur in a transmission of a switching process for a circuit breaker via the communications network (e.g. Internet, telephone network), via which the

testing devices are connected to the control device, exceed by far the propagation velocity of the effects of the switching process via the energy supply network. The present invention solves this problem in that the test sequence is built up or expanded in stages. The premise is started out from that the respective protective device behaves deterministically, so that the
5 respective protective device (including the assigned circuit breaker) exhibits identical behaviour within certain tolerances (for example, when outputting switching commands) upon repeated application of the same test variables.

To execute the present invention, the testing devices supply in particular analogue current/voltage inputs of the protective devices with corresponding test variables or inputs. It can
10 also be helpful for testing if certain binary inputs of the protective devices, with which switch settings of circuit breakers are signalled, for example, are supplied with corresponding test variables or inputs.

15 Compared with the prior art, the present invention offers the following advantages:

- The results of the tests of all protective devices are available in particular on the central control device and can therefore be evaluated centrally.
- Since the reaction of the energy supply network to switching commands is also taken into account in the test of the protective devices, feedback takes place in particular
20 between the system to be tested (energy supply network with protective devices) and the model of the system used for the test.
- All outputs of the protective devices in particular also reclose commands for circuit breakers) can be taken into account in the test.
- The test according to the invention also tests correct behaviour of the system in
25 respect of cycles of opening and reclosing of circuit breakers, so that discrepancies occurring due to incorrect settings of the various protective devices and non-synchronous system behaviour are taken into account in the test and lead to a negative result of the test if applicable.

The present invention is suitable for carrying out tests of protective devices with which an energy supply network is protected. Self-evidently the present invention is not restricted to this preferred application area, since protective devices that have just been manufactured or serviced can also be tested using the present invention.

5

The present invention is explained in greater detail below with reference to the enclosed drawing, with reference to preferred embodiments according to the invention.

10

In figure 1 a testing system according to the invention is shown together with an energy supply network, which is protected by two protective devices.

Figure 2 shows a flow chart of a method according to the invention.

15

20

25

Figure 1 shows an energy supply network in the form of a single transmission line 3. According to the invention, an energy supply network can comprise multiple transmission lines, other high-voltage lines, parallel lines and transformers, which are connected in the form of a network. The transmission line 3 ends at both ends respectively at a bus bar SS_1 , SS_2 in different substations UW_1 , UW_2 . Inside the respective substation is a circuit breaker, with which the electrical connection between the part of the transmission line 3 connecting the two substations UW_1 , UW_2 and the respective bus bar SS_1 , SS_2 can be interrupted. Moreover, located inside the respective substation UW_1 , UW_2 is a transformer, with which a heavy current (phase current) carried by the transmission line 3 and a high voltage present at the transmission line 3 are converted, wherein the result of this conversion in the form of a current and a voltage of low amplitude (e.g. 1 A and 100 V) are supplied to the respective protective device as process variables. The respective protective device monitors the energy supply network and the transmission line 3 with reference to these process variables. The point at which the respective circuit breaker and the respective transformer are located is designated K_1 or K_2 in figure 1.

30

When a fault 5 (for example, a short circuit) occurs in the transmission line 3, the respective protective device SE_1 ; SE_2 detects this fault 5 with reference to the process variables, in that

the current increases above a current threshold or the voltage falls below a voltage threshold, for example. As soon as the respective protective device SE_1 ; SE_2 detects the fault 5, it outputs a switching command to the circuit breaker assigned to it, in order to interrupt the electrical connection and thus isolate the fault 5. After a predetermined pause time following
5 detection of the fault 5, the respective protective device SE_1 ; SE_2 outputs a switching command to the circuit breaker assigned to it in order to restore the electrical connection. If the fault 5 still exists at this time, the respective protective device SE_1 ; SE_2 detects this with reference to the process variables of the transmission line 3 supplied to it and outputs a further switching command, in order to interrupt the electrical connection again using the circuit
10 breaker assigned to it.

Moreover, the two protective devices are connected by communications technology via a communications channel 2. Via this communications channel 2 the two protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 can transmit certain information (e.g. process variables, switching commands) to
15 one another virtually in real time.

To test the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 , a testing device PE_1 , PE_2 exists in each substation UW_1 , UW_2 , wherein the respective testing device PE_1 , PE_2 is connected by a testing line PL_1 , PL_2 to the protective device SE_1 ; SE_2 arranged in the same substation UW_1 , UW_2 . In addition,
20 a central controller 1 exists, which is connected via a communications line 6 and a WAN communications connection 4 to both testing devices PE_1 , PE_2 .

The testing devices PE_1 , PE_2 are each equipped with a very accurately working clock, wherein the clocks of the testing devices PE_1 , PE_2 are mostly synchronised by GPS, in order to
25 show exactly the same time. Synchronous clocks are of great importance when applying the test sequence and when detecting the outputs of the individual protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 .

To test the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 , the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 are separated from the energy supply network 3 by interrupting the control lines SL_1 , SL_2 . During the test the
30 protective devices SE_1 ; SE_2 receive the process variables normally acquired by them via the transformer via the respective testing line PL_1 ; PL_2 , and output the switching commands that

are outputted via the control line SL_1, SL_2 in normal operation via this testing line $PL_1; PL_2$. The energy supply network is thus not protected by the protective devices SE_1, SE_2 during the test, but it is not disturbed by switching commands initiated by the test either.

5 Figure 2 shows a flow chart of a method according to the invention for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices SE_1, SE_2 of an energy supply network.

In step S1 a test sequence is produced for one, more or all protective devices SE_1, SE_2 to be tested. It is to be verified using this test sequence whether the respective protective device
10 $SE_1; SE_2$ behaves correctly at the transition from normal operation to a fault state (i.e. the respective protective device $SE_1; SE_2$ detects a fault in the energy supply network). To do this, process variables, which would be detected in the event of a fault in the energy supply network or the transmission line 3, are supplied to the respective protective devices SE_1, SE_2 via the testing line $PL_1; PL_2$.

15 In step S2, the test sequence is distributed by the control device 1 to the testing devices PE_1, PE_2 and outputted by these testing devices PE_1, PE_2 to the respective protective devices SE_1, SE_2 at exactly the same time, in that corresponding test patterns are supplied to the respective protective device $SE_1; SE_2$ via the respective testing line $PL_1; PL_2$. The reaction of the protec-
20 tive devices SE_1, SE_2 to these test patterns is detected in step S3, in that the outputs of the respective protective device $SE_1; SE_2$ are detected by the respective testing device PE_1, PE_2 on the respective testing line $PL_1; PL_2$ and are provided with a very accurate time stamp. These outputs comprise switching commands to the circuit breakers assigned to the respective protective device $SE_1; SE_2$, for example.

25 In step S4, the outputs (in particular switching commands) detected in the previous step S3 are analysed. In this analysis it is verified whether an output of a protective device SE_1, SE_2 changes the process variables of the energy supply network 3, which is the case, for example, if the outputs comprise a switching command to open a currently closed circuit breaker. With
30 the aid of a model of the energy supply network 3, the process variables at all the points K_1, K_2 of the energy supply network 3 at which the process variables are tapped by the protective

devices SE_1 , SE_2 in normal operation (non-testing operation) are simulated in this case, starting out from the switching commands detected in step S3. From the process variables simulated in this way, corresponding inputs are yielded for the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 . (For example, a switching command of protective device SE_1 leads to the opening of the circuit breaker at K_1 and thus to a change in the process variables at point K_2 , which leads in turn to a change in the inputs supplied to protective device SE_2 via the testing line PL_2 .)

If step S5 is run through at least for a second time, it is verified in step S5 whether the current outputs match the outputs of the previous pass within certain tolerances (deterministic). A negative result of step S5 does not necessarily lead to a negative test result. In a normal case, the method is repeated at a negative result in step S5, wherein the tolerances are increased if necessary. The result of step S5 can also be assessed manually. In this case the method is only repeated following a negative result if the technician supervising the test consents.

In step S6 it is verified whether the inputs generated in the previous step S4 are already contained in the test sequence. This will most probably not be the case in the first pass of step S6 if switching commands were detected in step S3. If inputs exist that are not yet contained in the test sequence, these inputs are incorporated into the test sequence in step S7. Then the method according to the invention resumes again at step S2. It is thus a recursive method.

In a fresh pass of steps S2 to S6, the transition from normal operation to a fault state and from there to the state following switching processes of the circuit breakers initiated by the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 is tested using the test sequence modified in the last step S7. It is verified again here in step S6 whether outputs (in particular switching commands) are present in the previous step S4 that were not yet present in the previous pass. This is the case, for example, if one of the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 outputs a switching command to reclose the circuit breaker assigned to it.

The method runs through the steps S2 to S6 until the protective devices SE_1 , SE_2 do not output any further or new outputs (in particular switching commands). If this is the case, the

method branches to step S8, in which the outputs of the protective devices SE₁, SE₂ that were detected by the corresponding testing devices are evaluated to produce a testing result.

5 The incorporation of further inputs into the test sequence normally also comprises the incorporation of target outputs, which are to be outputted by the protective devices SE₁, SE₂ on the basis of the newly incorporated inputs. For this reason also it is possible that it is verified, for example, in step S4 in the analysis of the outputs whether the outputs of the protective devices SE₁, SE₂ detected respectively by the testing devices PE₁, PE₂ are correct, or whether a malfunction of the protective devices SE₁, SE₂ was already detected, which could lead to a
10 negative test result and thus to a premature termination of the test.

Moreover, in each further pass of the steps S2 to S6 it can be verified whether the outputs of the protective devices SE₁, SE₂ correspond to the outputs of the protective device SE₁, SE₂ in the previous pass in each case, thus whether in particular the same switching commands have
15 been outputted. If this is not the case, the test can likewise be terminated with a negative result.

REFERENCE SYMBOL LIST

	1	Controller
	2	Communications channel
5	3	Transmission line
	4	WAN communications connection
	5	Fault
	6	Communications line
	K ₁ , K ₂	Nodes (circuit breaker and transformer)
10	PE ₁ , PE ₂	Testing device
	PL ₁ , PL ₂	Testing line
	SL ₁ , SL ₂	Control line
	S1-S8	Method step
	SS ₁ , SS ₂	Bus bar
15	USW ₁ , USW ₂	Substation

CLAIMS

1. A method for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) of an energy supply network, wherein each of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) is configured in order so as to, in the event of a fault occurring in the energy supply network, isolate the fault in the energy supply network, wherein the method comprises the following steps:

- a: producing of an initial test sequence,
- b: outputting of the test sequence to the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2),
- c: detecting outputs of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) that the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) output on the basis of the test sequence,
- d: analysing the outputs and generating inputs for the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) depending on the outputs, wherein, if the inputs are not part of the test sequence, these inputs are incorporated into the test sequence and step b is proceeded with, while otherwise step e is proceeded with, and
- e: evaluation of all outputs of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2),

wherein each test sequence comprises inputs in the form of process variables of the energy supply network for at least one of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) and target outputs which are to be outputted by the respective protective device (SE_1 , SE_2) depending on the inputs.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the outputs of the at least one of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) comprise at least one of: a switch opening command, with which a circuit breaker is opened to isolate the fault, and a reclose command, with which an isolation of a fault is cancelled again by closing a circuit breaker.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein generating inputs takes place depending on the outputs, in that starting out from the outputs, changes in the process variables of the energy supply network are determined with reference to a model of the energy supply network.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the model is a static, a dynamic or a transient model.

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein upon the occurrence of a fault in the energy supply network , a command to open a circuit breaker is outputted by each protective device (SE₁, SE₂) in order to isolate the fault.
6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein for each of the protective devices (SE₁, SE₂) the process variables of the energy supply network are detected via a transformer connected to the energy supply network , and it is determined depending on the process variables whether a fault is present in the energy supply network .
7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein one of the protective devices (SE₁, SE₂) is connected via a communications channel to another of the protective devices (SE₁, SE₂), that the protective device (SE₁, SE₂) acquires information from the other protective device (SE₁, SE₂) via the communications channel , and that it is decided depending on the information whether, in the event of a fault occurring in the energy supply network , the fault is isolated by the protective devices (SE₁, SE₂).
8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the method is executed automatically by a central control device (1).
9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein output steps are specified, that each of the output steps comprises at least one input, and that the output steps are outputted as the test sequence to the protective devices (SE₁, SE₂) in an order dependent on trigger events, wherein each trigger event is dependent on at least one event from an event group, wherein the event group comprises:
 - expiry of a predetermined timespan,
 - arrival of a certain item of data from one of the protective devices via a communications channel at another of the protective devices, and
 - a switch setting of a circuit breaker is changed.

10. A testing system for testing multiple protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) of an energy supply network arranged at spatially distributed locations,

wherein the testing system comprises a control device and multiple testing devices (PE_1 , PE_2),

wherein at least one of the testing devices (PE_1 , PE_2) is present at each location (USW_1 ; USW_2) of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2),

wherein the control device has a communications connection to each of the testing devices (PE_1 , PE_2),

wherein each of the testing devices (PE_1 , PE_2) is configured to test at least one of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2), which is present at the same location (USW_1 ; USW_2) as the respective testing device (PE_1 , PE_2), and

wherein the testing system is configured to execute the method according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

11. The testing system according to claim 10, wherein the control device is integrated into one of the testing devices (PE_1 , PE_2).

12. A control device for a testing system for testing multiple spatially distributed protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2) of an energy supply network ,

wherein the control device is configured to communicate with multiple testing devices (PE_1 , PE_2) assigned respectively to the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2),

wherein each testing device (PE_1 , PE_2) is configured to test at least one of the protective devices (SE_1 , SE_2),

wherein the control device is configured to execute the method according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

13. A computer readable memory for storing programmable instructions for use in the execution in a computer of the method according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

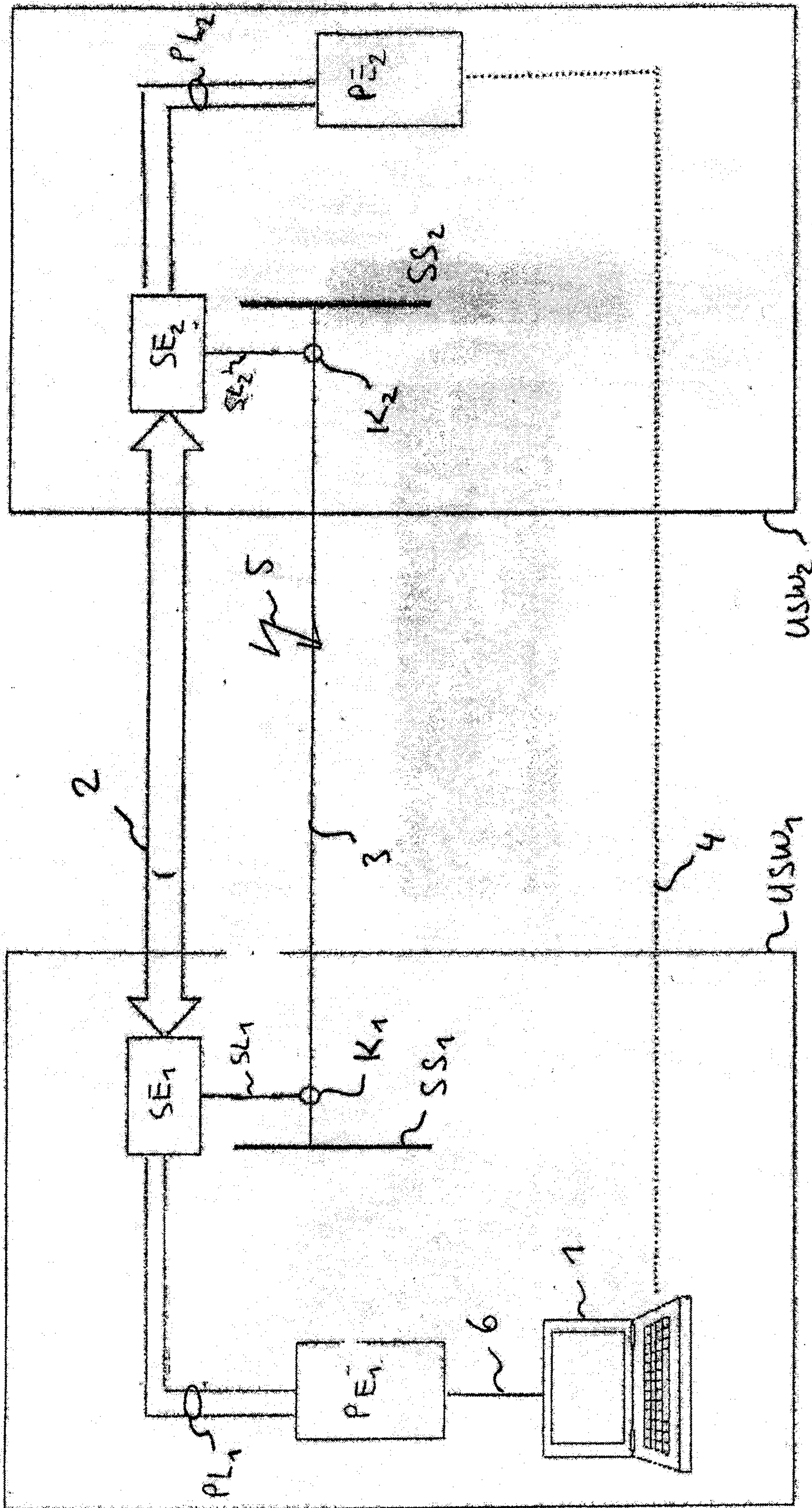


Fig. 1

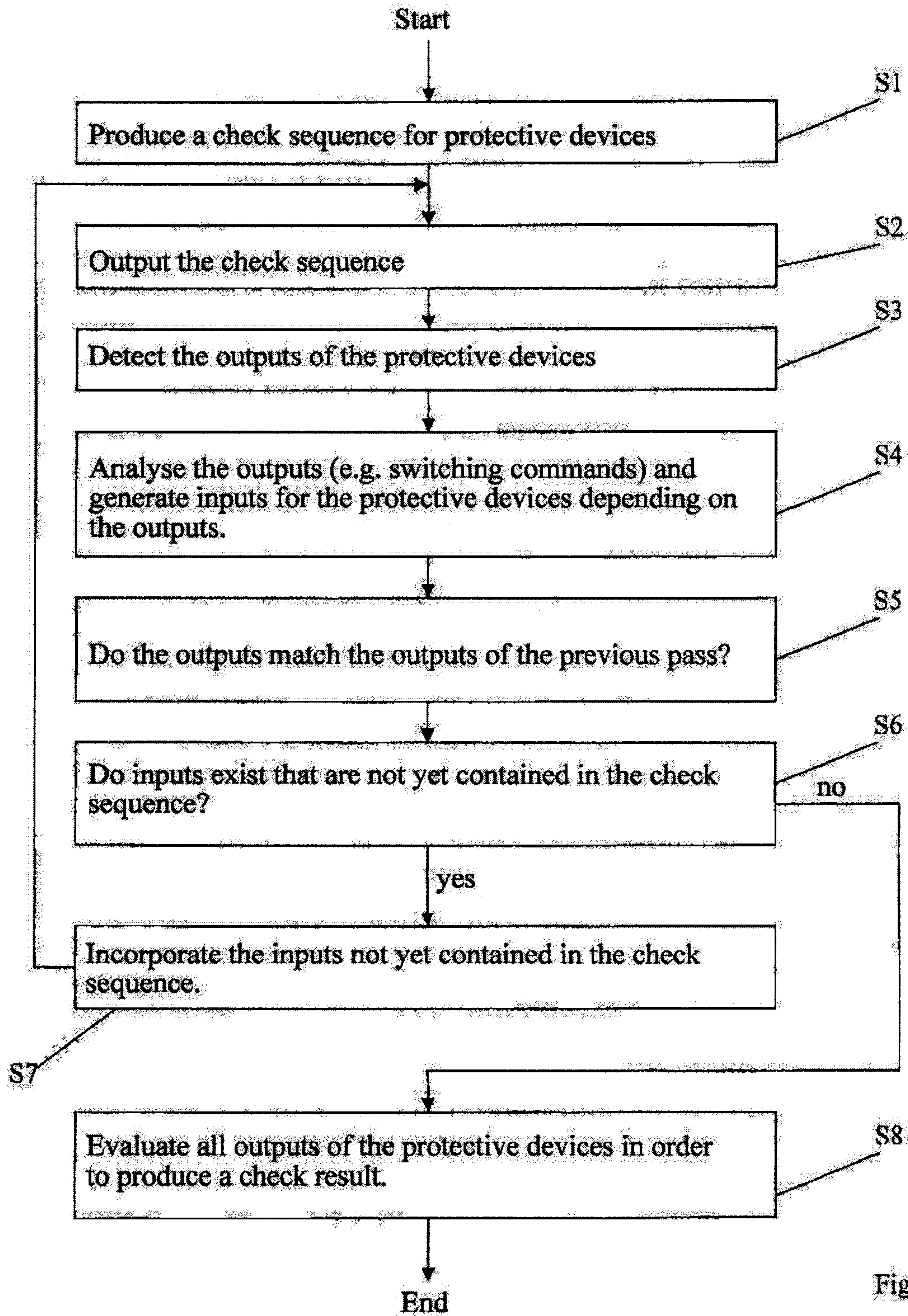


Fig. 2

Start

Produce a check sequence for protective devices

Output the check sequence

Detect the outputs of the protective devices

Analyse the outputs (e.g. switching commands) and generate inputs for the protective devices depending on the outputs.

Do the outputs match the outputs of the previous pass?

Do inputs exist that are not yet contained in the check sequence?

yes

Incorporate the inputs not yet contained in the check sequence.

Evaluate all outputs of the protective devices in order to produce a check result.

End

51

52

53

54

55

56

no

58