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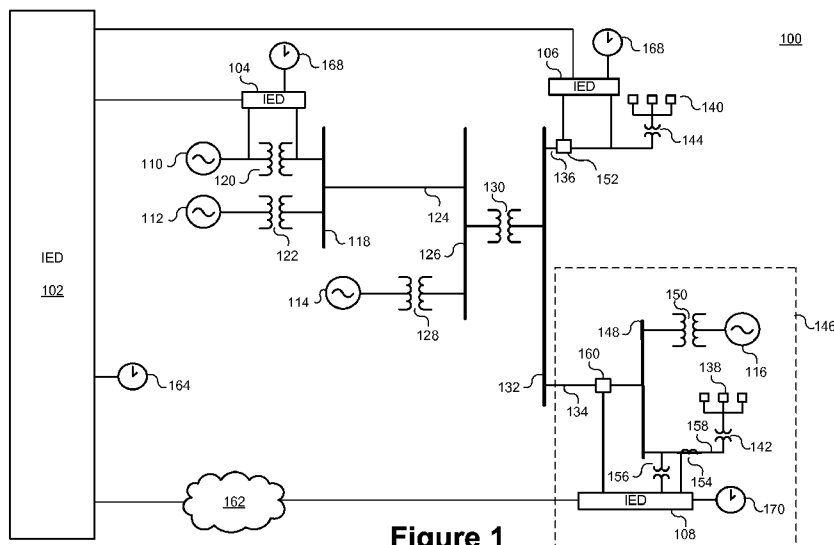


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: A system for managing an electric power delivery system is disclosed that includes a set of remote intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) and a central IED. The remote IEDs may be configured to obtain information related to operating frequencies and power consumption levels loads included in the electric power delivery system. The central IED may communicate with the remote IEDs to determine which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system and whether to disconnected certain loads. Based on this determination, the central IED may direct the remote IEDs to disconnect loads from the electric power delivery system.

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR UNDER-FREQUENCY BLACKOUT PROTECTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This disclosure relates to systems and methods for controlling and protecting an electric power delivery system and, more particularly, to systems and methods for wide-area under-frequency blackout protection in an electric power delivery system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0002] Non-limiting and non-exhaustive embodiments of the disclosure are described, including various embodiments of the disclosure, with reference to the figures, in which:

[0003] **Figure 1** illustrates a simplified diagram of one embodiment of an electric power delivery system that includes intelligent electronic devices.

[0004] **Figure 2** illustrates a block diagram of one embodiment of an intelligent electronic device for protection and control of an electric power delivery system.

[0005] **Figure 3** illustrates another block of one embodiment of an intelligent electronic device for protection and control of an electric power delivery system.

[0006] **Figure 4** illustrates one embodiment of a method for protection and control of an electric power delivery system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0007] The embodiments of the disclosure will be best understood by reference to the drawings. It will be readily understood that the components of the disclosed embodiments, as generally described and illustrated in the figures herein, could be arranged and designed in a wide variety of different configurations. Thus, the following detailed description of the embodiments of the systems and methods of the disclosure is not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure, as claimed, but is merely representative of possible embodiments of the disclosure. In addition, the steps of a method do not necessarily need to be executed in any specific order, or even sequentially, nor do the steps need be executed only once, unless otherwise specified.

[0008] In some cases, well-known features, structures, or operations are not shown or described in detail. Furthermore, the described features, structures, or operations may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. It will also be

readily understood that the components of the embodiments, as generally described and illustrated in the figures herein, could be arranged and designed in a wide variety of different configurations. For example, throughout this specification, any reference to “one embodiment,” “an embodiment,” or “the embodiment” means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with that embodiment is included in at least one embodiment. Thus, the quoted phrases, or variations thereof, as recited throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment.

[0009] Several aspects of the embodiments described are illustrated as software modules or components. As used herein, a software module or component may include any type of computer instruction or computer executable code located within a memory device that is operable in conjunction with appropriate hardware to implement the programmed instructions. A software module or component may, for instance, comprise one or more physical or logical blocks of computer instructions, which may be organized as a routine, program, object, component, data structure, etc., that performs one or more tasks or implements particular abstract data types.

[0010] In certain embodiments, a particular software module or component may comprise disparate instructions stored in different locations of a memory device, which together implement the described functionality of the module. Indeed, a module or component may comprise a single instruction or many instructions, and may be distributed over several different code segments, among different programs, and across several memory devices. Some embodiments may be practiced in a distributed computing environment where tasks are performed by a remote processing device linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, software modules or components may be located in local and/or remote memory storage devices. In addition, data being tied or rendered together in a database record may be resident in the same memory device, or across several memory devices, and may be linked together in fields of a record in a database across a network.

[0011] Embodiments may be provided as a computer program product including a non-transitory machine-readable medium having stored thereon instructions that may be used to program a computer or other electronic device to perform processes described herein. The non-transitory machine-readable medium may include, but is not limited to, hard drives, floppy diskettes, optical disks, CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, ROMs, RAMs, EPROMs, EEPROMs, magnetic or optical cards, solid-state memory devices, or

other types of media/machine-readable medium suitable for storing electronic instructions. In some embodiments, the computer or other electronic device may include a processing device such as a microprocessor, microcontroller, logic circuitry, or the like. The processing device may further include one or more special purpose processing devices such as an application specific interface circuit (ASIC), PAL, PLA, PLD, field programmable gate array (FPGA), or any other customizable or programmable device.

[0012] Electrical power generation and delivery systems are designed to generate, transmit, and distribute electrical energy to loads. Electrical power generation and delivery systems may include equipment, such as electrical generators, electrical motors, power transformers, power transmission and distribution lines, circuit breakers, switches, buses, transmission lines, voltage regulators, capacitor banks, and the like. Such equipment may be monitored, controlled, automated, and/or protected using intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) that receive electric power system information from the equipment, make decisions based on the information, and provide monitoring, control, protection, and/or automation outputs to the equipment.

[0013] In some embodiments, an IED may include, for example, remote terminal units, differential relays, distance relays, directional relays, feeder relays, overcurrent relays, voltage regulator controls, voltage relays, breaker failure relays, generator relays, motor relays, automation controllers, bay controllers, meters, recloser controls, communication processors, computing platforms, programmable logic controllers (PLCs), programmable automation controllers, input and output modules, governors, exciters, statcom controllers, SVC controllers, OLTC controllers, and the like. Further, in some embodiments, IEDs may be communicatively connected via a network that includes, for example, multiplexers, routers, hubs, gateways, firewalls, and/or switches to facilitate communications on the networks, each of which may also function as an IED. Networking and communication devices may also be integrated into an IED and/or be in communication with an IED. As used herein, an IED may include a single discrete IED or a system of multiple IEDs operating together.

[0014] Electrical power generation and delivery system equipment may be monitored and protected from various malfunctions and/or conditions using one or more IEDs. For example, an IED may be configured to protect the electrical power system equipment from abnormal conditions, such as when the power generation capabilities of the electrical power system cannot adequately supply system loads. Under this

unbalanced system condition, power loss or blackouts may occur that negatively affect both providers of electric power and their customers. Consistent with embodiments disclosed herein, an IED may utilize under-frequency (UF) load shedding techniques to minimize blackout conditions on a larger portion of the electric power delivery system.

[0015] Power imbalances in an electrical power delivery system may be associated with a fall in the frequency of the electrical power system fundamental voltage.

Consistent with embodiments disclosed herein, when a threshold UF level is crossed, loads may be disconnected (e.g., shedded) from the electrical power system to rebalance the system. By shedding selective loads and rebalancing the system, the negative effects of unbalanced system conditions may be mitigated.

[0016] **Figure 1** illustrates a simplified diagram of an electric power generation and delivery system 100 that includes IEDs 102-108 consistent with embodiments disclosed herein. Although illustrated as a one-line diagram for purposes of simplicity, electrical power generation and delivery system 100 may also be configured as a three phase power system. Moreover, embodiments disclosed herein may be utilized any electric power generation and delivery system and is therefore not limited to the specific system 100 illustrated in **Figure 1**. Accordingly, embodiments may be integrated, for example, in industrial plant power generation and delivery systems, deep-water vessel power generation and delivery systems, ship power generation and delivery systems, distributed generation power generation and delivery systems, and utility electric power generation and delivery systems.

[0017] The electric power generation and delivery system 100 may include generation, transmission, distribution, and power consumption equipment. For example, the system 100 may include one or more generators 110 -116 that, in some embodiments, may be operated by a utility provider for generation of electrical power for the system 100. Generators 110 and 112 may be coupled to a first transmission bus 118 via step up transformers 120 and 122, which are respectively configured to step up the voltages provided to first transmission bus 118. A transmission line 124 may be coupled between the first transmission bus 118 and a second transmission bus 126. Another generator 114 may be coupled to the second transmission bus 126 via step up transformer 128 which is configured to step up the voltage provided to the second transmission bus 126.

[0018] A step down transformer 130 may be coupled between the second transmission bus 126 and a distribution bus 132 configured to step down the voltage

provided by the second transmission bus 126 at transmission levels to lower distribution levels at the distribution bus 132. One or more feeders 134, 136 may draw power from the distribution bus 132. The feeders 134, 136 may distribute electric power to one or more loads 138, 140. In some embodiments, the electric power delivered to the loads 138, 140 may be further stepped down from distribution levels to load levels via step down transformers 142 and 144, respectively.

[0019] Feeder 134 may feed electric power from the distribution bus 132 to a distribution site 146 (e.g., a refinery, smelter, paper production mill, or the like). Feeder 134 may be coupled to a distribution site bus 148. The distribution site 146 may also include a distributed generator 116 configured to provide power to the distribution site bus 148 at an appropriate level via transformer 150. In some embodiments, the distributed generator 116 may comprise a turbine configured to produce electric power from the burning of waste, the use of waste heat, or the like. The distribution site 146 may further include one or more loads 138. In some embodiments, the power provided to the loads 138 from the distribution site bus 148 may be stepped up or stepped down to an appropriate level via transformer 142. In certain embodiments, the distribution site 146 may be capable of providing sufficient power to loads 138 independently by the distributed generator 116, may utilize power from generators 110-114, or may utilize both the distributed generator 116 and one or more of generators 110-114 to provide electric power to the loads.

[0020] IEDs 102-108 may be configured to control, monitor, protect, and/or automate the electric power system 100. As used herein, an IED may refer to any microprocessor-based device that monitors, controls, automates, and/or protects monitored equipment within an electric power system. An IED may include, for example, remote terminal units, differential relays, distance relays, directional relays, feeder relays, overcurrent relays, voltage regulator controls, voltage relays, breaker failure relays, generator relays, motor relays, automation controllers, bay controllers, meters, recloser controls, communications processors, computing platforms, programmable logic controllers (PLCs), programmable automation controllers, input and output modules, motor drives, and the like. In some embodiments, IEDs 102-108 may gather status information from one or more pieces of monitored equipment. Further, IEDs 102-108 may receive information concerning monitored equipment using sensors, transducers, actuators, and the like. Although **Figure 1** illustrates separate

IEDs monitoring a signal (e.g., IED 104) and controlling a breaker (e.g., IED 108), these capabilities may be combined into a single IED.

[0021] **Figure 1** illustrates various IEDs 102-108 performing various functions for illustrative purposes and does not imply any specific arrangements or functions required of any particular IED. In some embodiments, IEDs 102-108 may be configured to monitor and communicate information, such as voltages, currents, equipment status, temperature, frequency, pressure, density, infrared absorption, radio-frequency information, partial pressures, viscosity, speed, rotational velocity, mass, switch status, valve status, circuit breaker status, tap status, meter readings, and the like. Further, IEDs 102-108 may be configured to communicate calculations, such as phasors (which may or may not be synchronized as synchrophasors), events, fault distances, differentials, impedances, reactances, frequency, and the like. IEDs 102-108 may also communicate settings information, IED identification information, communications information, status information, alarm information, and the like. Information of the types listed above, or more generally, information about the status of monitored equipment, may be generally referred to herein as monitored system data.

[0022] In certain embodiments, IEDs 102-108 may issue control instructions to the monitored equipment in order to control various aspects relating to the monitored equipment. For example, an IED (e.g., IED 106) may be in communication with a circuit breaker (e.g., breaker 152), and may be capable of sending an instruction to open and/or close the circuit breaker, thus connecting or disconnecting a portion of a power system. In another example, an IED may be in communication with a recloser and capable of controlling reclosing operations. In another example, an IED may be in communication with a voltage regulator and capable of instructing the voltage regulator to tap up and/or down. Information of the types listed above, or more generally, information or instructions directing an IED or other device to perform a certain action, may be generally referred to as control instructions.

[0023] The distributed site 146 may include an IED 108 for monitoring, controlling, and protecting the equipment of the distributed site 146 (e.g., generator 116, transformer 142, etc.). IED 108 may receive monitored system data, including current signals via current transformer (CT) 154 and voltage signals via potential transformer (PT 156) from one or more locations (e.g., line 158) in the distribution site 146. The IED 108 may further be in communication with a breaker 160 coupled between the feeder 134 and the distribution site bus 148. In certain embodiments, the IED 108 may

be configurable to cause the breaker 160 to disconnect the distribution site bus 148 from the distribution bus 132, based on monitored system data received via CT 154 and PT 156.

[0024] Feeder 136 may be communicatively coupled with an IED 106 configured to control a breaker 152 between the loads 140 and the distribution bus 132 based on monitored system data. In some embodiments, the power provided to the loads 140 from the distribution bus 132 may be stepped up or stepped down to an appropriate level via transformer 144. Like the IED 108 of the distribution site 146, monitored system data may be obtained by IED 106 using CTs and/or PTs (not shown).

[0025] Other IEDs (e.g., IED 104) may be configured to monitor, control, and/or protect the electric power generation and delivery system 100. For example IED 104 may provide transformer and generator protection to the step-up transformer 120 and generator 110. In some embodiments, IEDs 104-108 may be in communication with another IED 102, which may be a central controller, synchrophasor vector processor, automation controller, programmable logic controller (PLC), real-time automation controller, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, or the like. For example, in some embodiments, IED 102 may be a synchrophasor vector processor, as described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0088990, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In other embodiments, IED 102 may be a real-time automation controller, such as is described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0254655, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. IED 102 may also be a PLC or any similar device capable of receiving communications from other IEDs and processing the communications there from. In certain embodiments, IEDs 104-108 may communicate with IED 170 directly or via a communications network (e.g., network 162).

[0026] The central IED 102 may communicate with other IEDs 104-108 to provide control and monitoring of the other IEDs 104-108 and the power generation and delivery system 100 as a whole. In some embodiments, IEDs 104-108 may be configured to generate monitored system data in the form of time-synchronized phasors (synchrophasors) of monitored currents and/or voltages. IEDs 104-108 may calculate synchrophasor data using a variety of methods including, for example, the methods described in U.S. Patent No. 6,662,124, U.S. Patent No. 6,845,333, and U.S. Patent No. 7,480,580, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. In some embodiments, synchrophasor measurements and communications may comply with the

IEC C37.118 protocol. In certain embodiments, IEDs 102-108 may receive common time signals for synchronizing collected data (e.g., by applying time stamps for the like). Accordingly, IEDs 102-108 may receive common time signals from time references 164-170 respectively. In some embodiments, the common time signals may be provided using a GPS satellite (e.g., IRIG), a common radio signal such as WWV or WWVB, a network time signal such as IEEE 1588, or the like.

[0027] Consistent with embodiments disclosed herein, IEDs 102-108 may be configured to determine a power system operating frequency from monitored system data. The operating frequency of the power system may be determined using many methods including, for example, measuring time between zero-crossings of voltage and/or current, measuring positive-sequence phasor rotations, measuring time between period voltage and/or current peaks, and/or the like. IEDs 102-108 may be further configured to indicate when an operating frequency falls below a predetermined level. In certain embodiments, an IED may have a number of different UF levels and may indicate when an operating frequency falls below one or more of the UF levels.

[0028] **Figure 2** illustrates a block diagram of an IED 200 for protection and control of an electric power delivery system (e.g., system 100 illustrated in **Figure 1**). IED 200 may communicate with one or more IEDs 111 configured to provide indications of UF events (e.g., when system operating frequencies fall below one or more UF levels) to IED 200. In some embodiments, IEDs 222 may receive monitored system data and, based on the monitored system data, provide indications of UF events such as when measured operating frequencies fall below one or more UF levels to the IED 200.

[0029] In some embodiments, IEDs 222 may be programmed with a predetermined UF set point (e.g., level) and be configured to provide time synchronized indications of UF events to the IED 200. In some embodiments, IEDs 222 may include one or more set points (e.g., levels) and be configured to provide time synchronized indications of UF events (e.g., when one or more of the set points are crossed) to the IED 200. Further, in certain embodiments, IEDs 222 may indicate the UF set point (e.g., level) breached, a time indication of the UF event, the power consumed by a load associated with the IED, and/or synchrophasor data which may include a load angle.

[0030] Based on the UF event indications received from IEDs 222, IED 200 may determine whether specific loads are exhibiting UF events and whether such loads can be disconnected (e.g., shed) to limit and/or avoid UF events and systems disturbances. This functionality may be achieved using one or more functional modules 202-220

included in the IED 200. For example, indications of UF events (e.g., breached UF set points, time indications of UF events, power consumed by loads associated with the IEDs, and/or synchrophasor data) detected by IEDs 222 may be provided to a UF level array calculation module included in the IED 200. In certain embodiments, UF level array calculation module 208 may be configured to order UF events and their associated information based on time stamps indicating when the UF events were received by their associated IEDs 222 (e.g., UF events may be ordered based on their time of occurrence). Information from the UF level array calculation module 208, including one or more ordered UF events may be provided to a coinciding UF level event calculation module 206. The UF level event calculation module 206 may be configured to determine whether the one or more UF events ordered by the UF level array calculation module 208 are associated with a larger system UF event based on the time stamps associated with the one or more UF events. For example, the UF level event calculation module 206 may determine that a particular set of UF events ordered by the UF level array calculation module 208 are associated with a larger system UF event based on their occurrence within a particular time period (e.g., a 10 ms period). Based on the UF events occurring within a particular time period, the UF level array calculation module 208 may determine that the loads associated with the UF events are associated with a power sub-grid experiencing a UF condition and provide this information to a load reduction calculation module 204.

[0031] The IED 200 may also include a user adjustable parameter module 202 that, in some embodiments, includes parameters defining an amount of load to be shed for a particular UF-level. In some embodiments, the amount of load to be shed may be in the form of a power/frequency value (e.g., MW/Hz). Information regarding the amount of load to be shed for a particular UF-level may be provided to the load reduction calculation module 204. The load reduction calculation module 204 may also utilize information regarding the UF events provided by the UF level array calculation module 208 and UF level event calculation module 206, including time indications of UF events and indications of UF set points breached. Based on the information received by the load reduction calculation module 204, the load reduction calculation module 204 may determine an amount of load to shed (e.g., the amount of load to shed from the system measured in MW) based on the defined user parameters and the other received UF event information.

[0032] IEDs 222 may be further configured to monitor the power consumed by the loads they are associated with. Information regarding the power consumed by loads associated with the IEDs 222 may be monitored in terms of power (e.g., MW) or other coupled parameters such as current. For example, in reference to **Figure 1**, IED 106 may be capable of monitoring the power consumed by loads 140, and IED 108 may be capable of indicating the power presented consumed by the distributed site 146.

[0033] Consistent with some embodiments, information regarding the power consumed by loads may be provided to a power array calculation module 212 included in the IED 200. In some embodiments, the power array calculation module 212 may calculate a power consumption value for each load (e.g., by using parameters coupled to power consumption such as current). Further, the power array calculation module 212 may sort and/or order specific loads based on their associated power consumption.

[0034] The user adjustable parameter module 202 may include a parameter that includes a priority indication for loads associated with the IEDs 222. For example, the priority indication may include a priority queue indicating the order in which loads should be shed from the system in the event of an UF condition. Accordingly, the priority indication may indicate certain loads (e.g., a hospital) that should stay connected to the system in the event of an UF condition.

[0035] The information generated by the power array calculation module 212 may be provided to a load shedding selection module 210 included in the IED 200 along with the priority indication provided by the user adjustable parameter module 202. The load shedding selection module 210 may further receive information related to an amount of load to shed from the load reduction calculation module 204. Based on the received information (e.g., the amount of load to shed, the priority of the loads, and the amount of power consumed by the loads), the load shedding selection module 210 may determine which loads should be shed to reduce the effects of the detected UF event in the system. That is, the load shedding selection module 210 may match the amount of power to shed with the power used by each of the loads, prioritized by the priority information, and determine which loads to shed.

[0036] In some embodiments, the IED 200 may include a load shedding control module 214 configured to receive an indication from the load shedding selection module 210 of which loads should be shed and provide a control signal to the IEDs 222 associated with the loads that should be shed directing the IEDs 222 to shed (e.g., disconnect) the relevant loads from the system. For example, in reference to **Figure 1**,

the load shedding selection module 210 may determine that loads 140 should be shed, and the load shedding control module 214 may direct the IED 106 associated with the loads 140 to trip breaker 152, thereby disconnecting the loads from the system 100.

[0037] Information regarding power sub-grids within a greater grid topology of an electric power delivery system may also be used by the IED 200 to calculate which loads should be shed in view of UF conditions. In this context, IEDs 222 may provide load angle information (e.g., synchrophasor information) to a phase angle array calculation module 220 included in the IED 200. In an electric power generation and delivery system, equipment (e.g., loads) associated with a certain power sub-grid of the electric power generation and delivery system may experience similar frequency decay rates when the system experiences an UF condition. Similarly, equipment associated with different power sub-grids may experience different frequency decay rates when the system experiences an UF.

[0038] For example, in a system having two sub-grids within a greater grid topology of an electric power delivery system, the probability of both sub-grids experiencing the same frequency decay rate in a system UF condition is low. In certain conditions, the frequency in one sub-grid may increase while the frequency in the other sub-grid may decrease. Moreover, even in conditions where both sub-grids exhibit a decay in frequency, the frequency decays will likely reach set UF threshold levels at differing times. Based on the above, by analyzing the decay rates and times of loads within a system, the IED 200 may determine which loads are associated with a particular power sub-grid. For example, if certain loads exhibit similar frequency decay rates occurring at similar times (e.g., within a 2 ms period), the IED 200 may determine that the loads are associated with a particular power sub-grids. In some embodiments, IED 200 and its associated modules 202-220 may determine which loads are associated with a particular power sub-grid based on the methods described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089608 which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0039] To enable the IED 200 to determine which loads are associated with a particular power sub-grid, IEDs 222 may communicate time-synchronized load phase measurements to IED 200 using, for example, the IEC C38.118 protocol. Load angles measured by the IEDs 222 may be provided to the phase angle array calculation module 220 that, in some embodiments, may store such information. The phase angle array calculation module 220 may provide the measured load angles to a sub-grid detection module 218. Based on the measured load angles, the sub-grid detection

module 218 may determine whether loads associated with the IEDs 222 are associated with particular sub-grids.

[0040] Information regarding which loads are associated with particular sub-grids may be provided to a sub-grid and priority based load selection module 216. The sub-grid and priority based load selection module 216 may also receive the parameter that includes a priority indication for loads associated with the IEDs 222 from the user adjustable parameter module 202. Additionally, the sub-grid and priority based load selection module 216 may receive an indication of the amount of load to be shed from the load reduction calculation module 204.

[0041] Based on the information related to which loads are associated with particular sub-grids, the priority information for the loads, and/or the amount of load to be shed, the sub-grid and priority based load selection module 216 may determine which loads should be shed by the system to reduce the effects of UF conditions. This information may be provided by the sub-grid and priority based load selection module 216 to the load shedding control module 214. The load shedding control module may then use this information in conjunction with the information received from the load shedding selection module to determine which loads should be shed and direct the appropriate IEDs 222 to shed the loads from the system.

[0042] In some embodiments, the modules 202-220 included in IED 200 may be implemented in a programmable IED system. For example, the functionality of IED 200 may be achieved using a synchrophasor vector process (e.g., the SEL-3378 available for Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, Inc.) or a real-time automation controller (e.g., the SEL-3530 available from Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, Inc.).

[0043] **Figure 3** illustrates another block of an IED 300 for protection and control of an electric power delivery system. As illustrated, IED 300 may include a processor 302, a random access memory (RAM) 304, a communications interface 306, a user interface 308, and a computer-readable storage medium 310. The processor 302, RAM 304, communications interface 306, user interface 308, and computer-readable storage medium may be communicatively coupled to each other via a common data bus 312. In some embodiments, the various components of IED 300 may be implemented using hardware, software, firmware, and/or any combination thereof.

[0044] The user interface 308 may be used by a user to enter user defined settings such as, for example, an amount of load to shed for each event level, load priority information, and the like (e.g., the parameters included in the user adjustable parameter

module 202 of **Figure 2**). The user interface 308 may be integrated in the IED 300 or, alternatively, may be a user interface for a laptop or other similar device communicatively coupled with the IED 300. Communications interface 306 may be any interface capable of communicating with IEDs and/or other electric power system equipment communicatively coupled to IED 300. For example, communications interface 306 may be a network interface capable of receiving communications from other IEDs over a protocol such as the IEC 61850 or the like. In some embodiments, communications interface 306 may include a fiber-optic or electrical communications interface for communicating with other IEDs.

[0045] The processor 302 may include one or more general purpose processors, application specific processors, microcontrollers, digital signal processors, FPGAs, or any other customizable or programmable processing device. The processor 302 may be configured to execute computer-readable instructions stored on the computer-readable storage medium 310. In some embodiments, the computer-readable instructions may be computer executable functional modules. For example, the computer-readable instructions may include an UF load shedding module 314 configured to cause the processor to perform the UF load shedding operations and a time alignment module 316 used time-aligning and coordinating various communications to and from IEDs connected to the IED, as described in reference to **Figure 2**. The computer-readable instructions may also include any of the functional modules described in reference to **Figure 2** to implement the functionality of the IED 200 described therein.

[0046] **Figure 4** illustrates one embodiment of a method 400 for protection and control of an electric power delivery system. At 402, a central IED may receive system information from a remote IEDs each associated with a load. In certain embodiments, the system information may include information relating to the operating frequencies of the loads, the power consumption of the loads, synchrophasor information, an indication that an operating frequency of a load has reached a predetermined level, and the like. Based on this system information, at 404, the central IED may determine which loads are associated with a particular sub-grid of the electric power delivery system experiencing an UF condition. In certain embodiments, determining which loads which loads are associated with a particular sub-grid of the electric power delivery system is based on the decay rates and/or decay times of operating frequencies of the loads. At step 406, the central IED may determine whether to disconnect one or more

loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system to mitigate the UF condition, sending a signal to IEDs associated with the one or more loads directing the IEDs to disconnect the loads . As discussed above, in some embodiments, determining which loads to disconnect from the electric power delivery system may be based on priority information associated with the loads.

[0047] While specific embodiments and applications of the disclosure have been illustrated and described, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited to the price configurations and components disclosed herein. For example, the systems and methods described herein may be applied to an industrial electric power delivery system or an electric power delivery system implemented in a boat or oil platform that may not include long-distance transmission of high-voltage power. Moreover, principles described herein may also be utilized for protecting an electrical system from over-frequency conditions, wherein power generation would be shed rather than load to reduce effects on the system. Accordingly, many changes may be made to the details of the above-described embodiments without departing from the underlying principles of this disclosure. The scope of the present invention should, therefore, be determined only by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A system for managing an electric power delivery system comprising:
a plurality of intelligent electronic devices (IEDs), each IED of the plurality of IEDs being communicatively coupled with a load, wherein each IED of the plurality of IEDs is configured to obtain system information related to an operating frequency of a load and power consumption of a load, and wherein each IED of the plurality of IEDs is configured to selectively disconnect a load from the electric power delivery system; and
a central IED communicatively coupled with the plurality of IEDs, the central IED being configured to receive the system information from the plurality of IEDs and, based on the system information, determine which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system and whether to disconnect one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system.
- 2 The system of claim 1, wherein the system information comprises an indication that an operating frequency of a load has reached a predetermined under-frequency level.
3. The system of claim 1, wherein the central IED is configured to determine which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system based on the decay rate of operating frequencies of the plurality of loads included in the system information.
4. The system of claim 1, wherein the central IED is configured to determine which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system based on the decay times of operating frequencies of the plurality of loads included in the system information.
5. The system of claim 1, wherein the central IED is configured to determine whether to disconnect the one or more loads associated with the sub-grid based on priority information associated with the loads associated with the sub-grid.
6. The system of claim 1, wherein the system information comprises synchronized phasor information.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the system information comprises information related to the current drawn by the loads.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the system information comprises information related to the voltage required by the loads.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the system further comprises a time reference generator configured to provide a common time reference signal to the plurality of IEDs and the central IED for coordinating operations of the plurality of IEDs and the central IED.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the central IED is further configured to generate a signal provided to the IEDs associated with the one or more loads associated with the sub-grid directing the IEDs to disconnect the one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system using a breaker communicatively coupled to the IEDs when it is determined that the one or more loads should be disconnected from the electric power delivery system.

11. A method for managing and electric power delivery system using a central intelligent electronic device (IED) comprising:

receiving, at the central IED from a plurality of IEDs, each IED of the plurality of IEDs being communicatively coupled with a load, system information related to the operating frequencies of the loads and the power consumption of the loads;

determining, by the central IED, which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system based on the system information; and

determining, by the central IED, whether to disconnect one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the system information comprises an indication that an operating frequency of a load has reached a predetermined under-frequency level.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein determining which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system is based on the decay rate of operating frequencies of the plurality of loads included in the system information.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein determining which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system is based on the decay times of operating frequencies of the plurality of loads included in the system information.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein determining whether to disconnect one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system is based on priority information associated with the loads associated with the sub-grid.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein the system information comprises synchronized phasor information.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the system information comprises information related to the current drawn by the loads.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein the system information comprises information related to the voltage required by the loads.

19. The method of claim 11, wherein the method further comprises:
sending, by the central IED, a signal to the IEDs associated with the one or more loads to disconnect the one or more loads from the electric power delivery system using a breaker communicatively coupled with the IEDs associated with the one or more loads based on the outcome of the determining whether to disconnect one or more loads step.

20. An intelligent electronic device (IED) associated with an electric power delivery system, the IED comprising:

an interface configured to receive system information from a plurality of remote IEDs, the system information relating to the operating frequencies and power consumptions of loads associated with the plurality of remote IEDs;
a processor communicatively coupled to the interface;

a computer-readable storage medium communicatively coupled to the processor, the computer-readable storage medium storing instructions that when executed by the processor cause the processor to determine, based on the system information, which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system and whether to disconnect one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system.

21. The IED of claim 20, wherein the system information comprises an indication that an operating frequency of a load has reached a predetermined under-frequency level.

22. The IED of claim 20, wherein the computer-readable storage medium further stores instructions that when executed by the processor cause the processor to determine which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system based on the decay rate of operating frequencies of the loads included in the system information.

23. The IED of claim 20, wherein the computer-readable storage medium further stores instructions that when executed by the processor cause the processor to determine which loads are associated with a sub-grid of the electric power delivery system based on the decay times of operating frequencies of loads included in the system information.

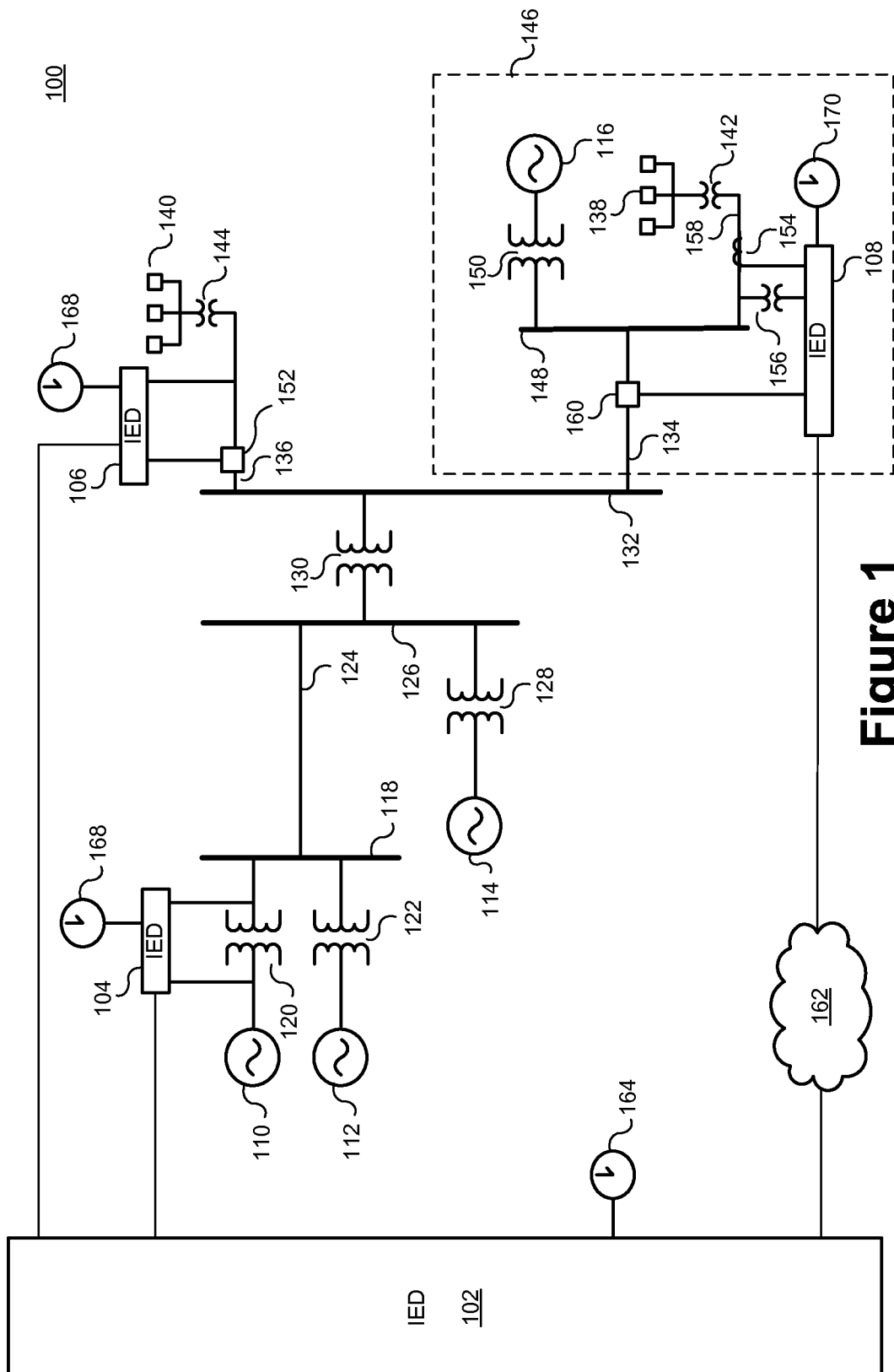
24. The IED of claim 20, wherein the computer-readable storage medium further stores instructions that when executed by the processor cause the processor to determine whether to disconnect one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system is based on priority information associated with the loads associated with the sub-grid.

25. The IED of claim 20, wherein the system information comprises synchronized phasor information.

26. The IED of claim 20, wherein the system information comprises information related to the current drawn by a load.

27. The IED of claim 20, wherein the system information comprises information related to the voltage required by a load.

28. The IED of claim 20, wherein the computer-readable storage medium further stores instructions that when executed by the processor cause the processor to send a signal to the IEDs associated with the one or more loads associated with the sub-grid directing the IEDs to disconnect the one or more loads associated with the sub-grid from the electric power delivery system using a breaker communicatively coupled to the IEDs when it is determined that the one or more loads should be disconnected from the electric power delivery system



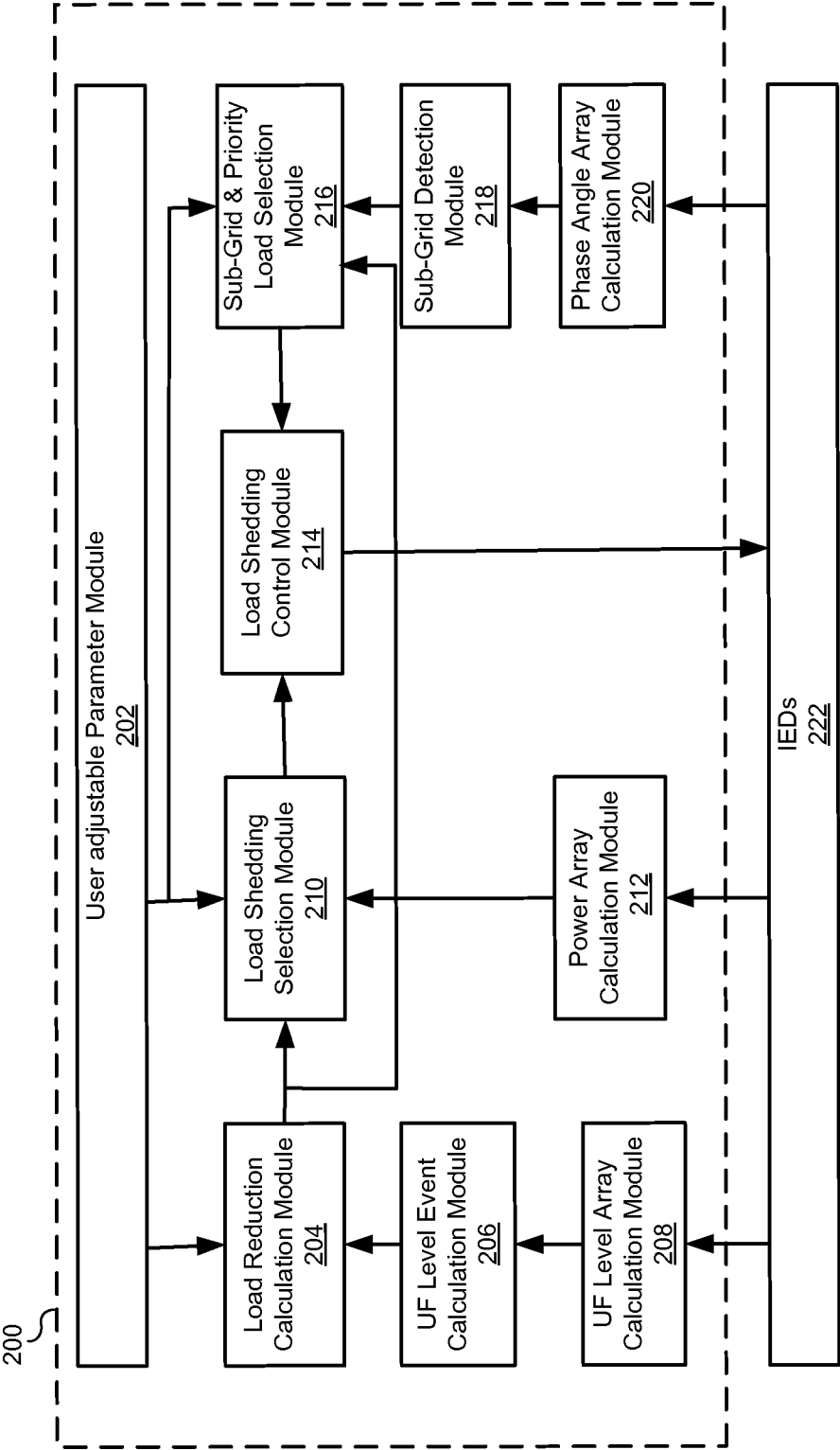
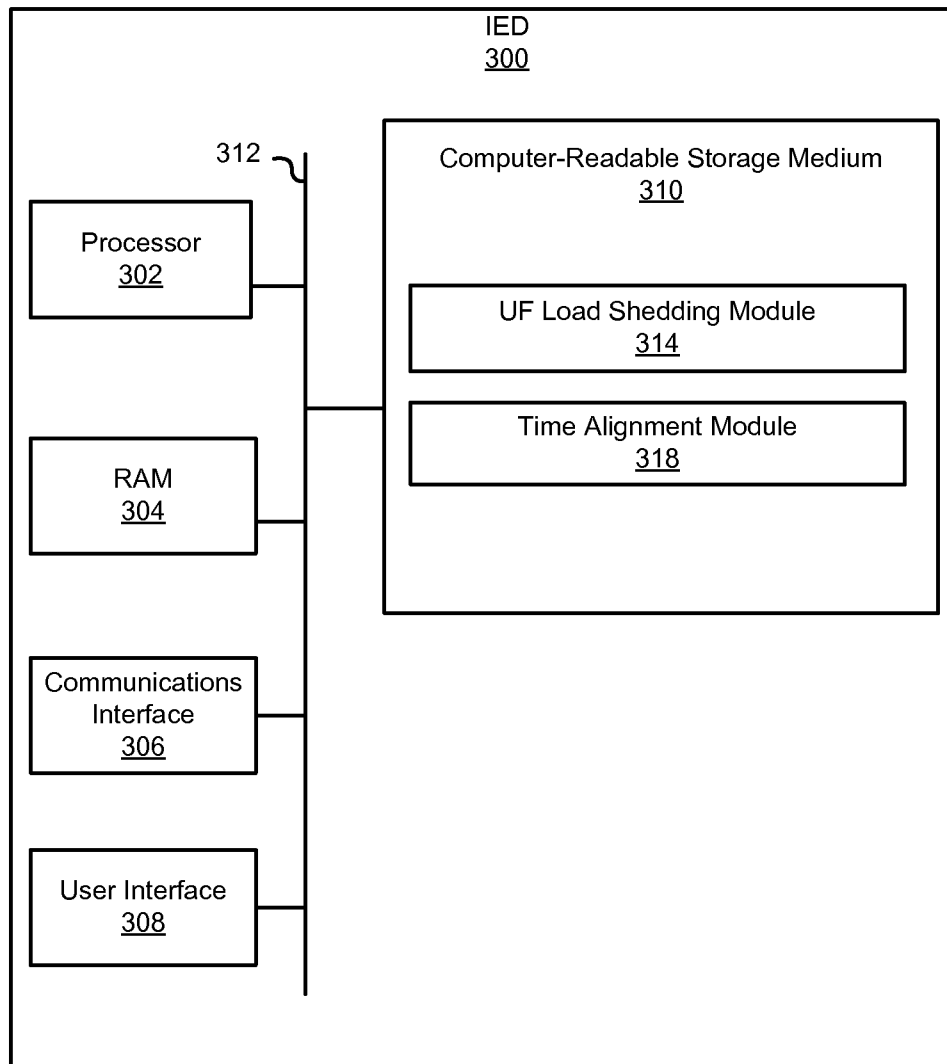
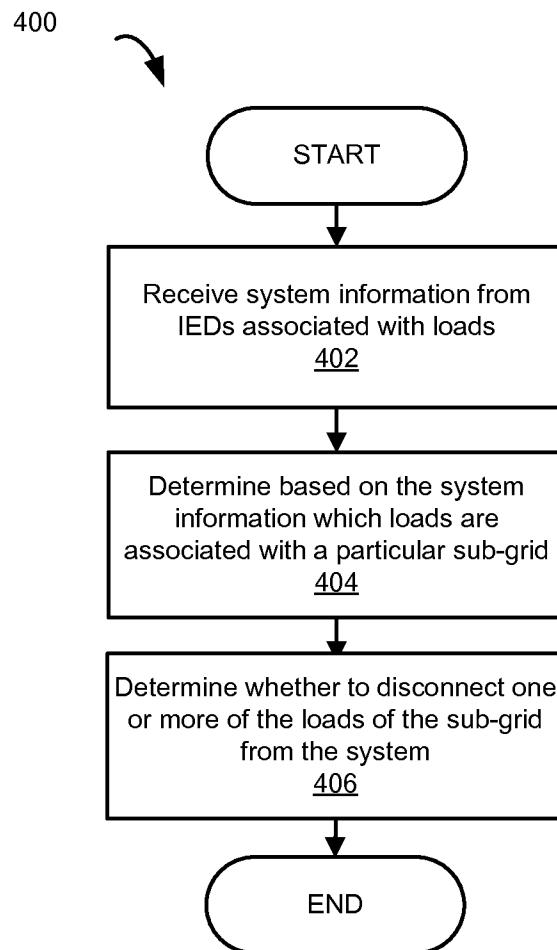


Figure 2

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**Figure 3**

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**Figure 4**