

# Covering Wide Analog Input Measurement for Grid Protection and Control Using 24-Bit Delta-sigma ADCs

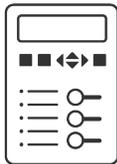


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In my two previous blog posts on improving data acquisition (DAQ) for grid protection and control, I discussed the need for [interfacing multiple analog-to-digital converters \(ADCs\) to a single processor](#) and using the [programmable real-time unit subsystem and industrial communication subsystem \(PRU-ICSS\) to improve sensor DAQ performance](#). In this post, I will discuss the DAQ accuracy requirements for voltage, current and active energy used in grid applications and discuss our [High Accuracy  \$\pm 0.5\%\$  Current and Isolated Voltage Measurement Reference Design Using 24-Bit Delta-Sigma ADC](#), which is based on the ADS131A04 24-bit delta-sigma ADC.

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## Grid Protection and Measurement

DAQ is used for protection of grid assets and measurement of electrical parameters for metering/monitoring. Measuring a wide range of voltage and current inputs (covering protection and measurement-range) within a specified accuracy limit using a single hardware configuration is a key requirement.

To protect grid primary equipment, the DAQ (secondary equipment) must measure voltage and current inputs accurately over a wide input range in order to provide repeatable fault detection and trip-time performance. For protection, an accuracy class specifies the voltage (3P) and current (5P, 10P) range, depending on the grid primary equipment. For measurement, the current range is 5% of the rated current  $I_n$  to the maximum current, which is four times  $I_n$  (1 A or 5 A); the voltage range is specified from 80%-120% of the rated voltage  $V_n$ . A DAQ used in grid applications additionally provides energy measurement functions with an accuracy class 1 or better for a limited range. An analog front end (AFE), which measures a wide range of inputs accurately meeting both protection and measurement class accuracy requirements, simplifies DAQ design.

The AFE shown in [Figure 1](#) includes a sensor interface, gain scaling to the ADC range, input transient protection, analog-to-digital conversion and a host interface.

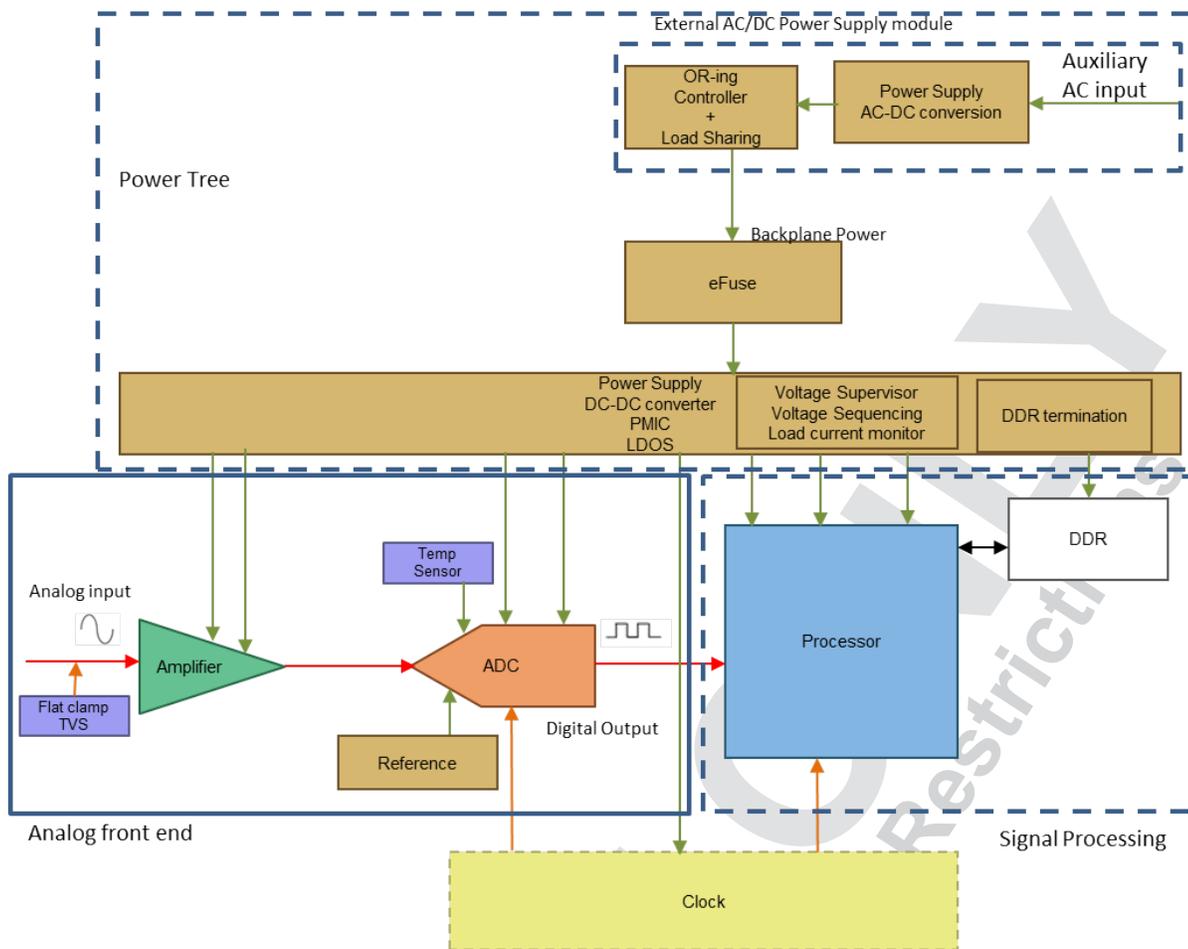


Figure 1. DAQ Subsystems Including an AFE

### Protection and Measurement Class Accuracy Requirements for Current, Voltage and Active Energy

A current transformer (CT) transforms primary current to a proportional secondary current and a potential transformer (PT) transforms primary voltage to a proportional secondary voltage. The measurement range and accuracy requirements for current, voltage and active energy varies with specified accuracy class and the below section provides more details

#### Current Transformers

CTs are used to protect equipment against overload, short-circuit and unbalance. The accuracy of protection-class CTs is low, but still high enough to sense fault currents. In protection-class CTs, the error is specified at 100% of  $I_n$ . Protection class CTs are specified as 5P20, meaning that at 20 times  $I_n$  (accuracy limit factor) the error must be  $\leq \pm 5\%$ . Standard accuracy-limit factors are 5, 10, 20 and 30 and P indicates protection class. Measurement class CTs has higher accuracy requirements with a limited range.

More grid equipment now uses non-conventional instrument transformers including an electronic current transformer (ECT). ECTs are characterized by small volume, light weight, increased isolation, good linearity and easy digitization. ECT specifies a special class of accuracy limits called transient protection electronic (TPE) class. Class TPE is defined by a maximum peak instantaneous error of 10% at the accuracy-limit condition. A Class 5 TPE ECT meets the requirements for protection applications and fault transient recording. Table 1 lists the accuracy requirements for measurement and protection class.

**Table 1. Measurement and Protection-class CT Accuracy Requirements, Including Transient**

	Percent rated current	Current ratio error (%)	Phase error (minutes)	Application	Composite error at the rated accuracy limit primary current* (%)	Accuracy-limit condition for the maximum peak instantaneous error** (%)
0.5	5-120	±1.5-±0.5	±90-±30	Measurement		
5P (P indicates protection class)	100	±5	±60	Protection	5	
5TPE	100	±5	±60	Protection	5	10
10P (P indicates protection class)	100	±10	±120	Protection	10	

\*The rated accuracy limit primary current is the value of the primary current up to which the protection-class CT complies with composite error accuracy requirements.

\*\*The peak instantaneous error assesses the error of transient DC and AC components.

### Potential Transformers

PTs are used for protection equipment against voltage failure/unbalance. PTs transform the primary voltage to a rated voltage  $V_n$  of 110 V/240 V on the secondary side. The primary voltage depends on the application. [Table 2](#) lists the accuracy requirements for measurement and protection class.

**Table 2. Measurement and Protection-class PT Accuracy Requirements**

Measurement range: $0.8-1.2 \cdot V_n$ Protection range: $0.05 - \text{Voltage factor (Vf)} \cdot V_n$ ; Vf can be 1.2-1.9			
Accuracy class	Voltage error (%)	Phase error (minutes)	Application
0.5	±0.5	±20	Measurement
3P (P indicates protection class)	±3	±120	Protection

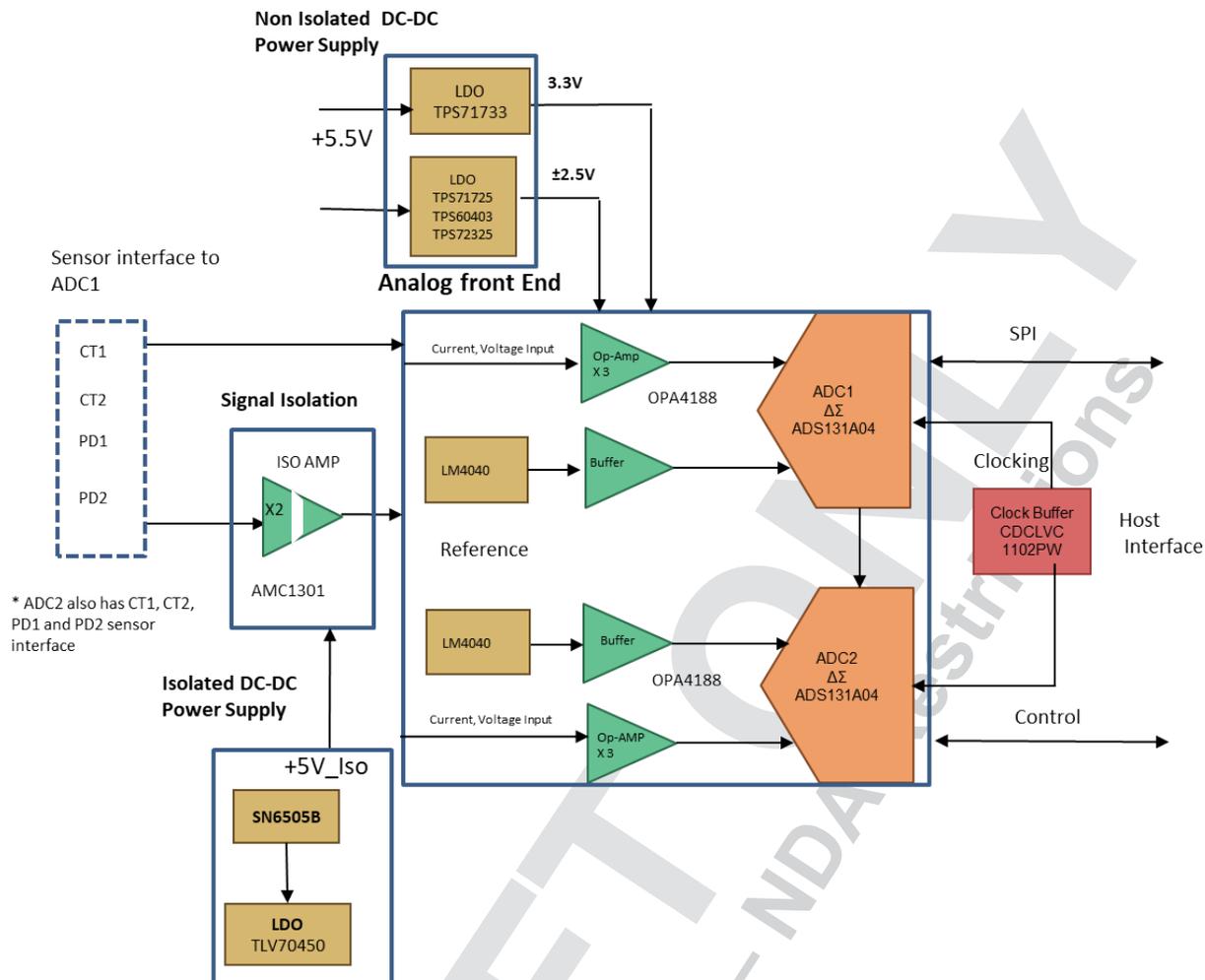
### Power and Energy

In addition to measuring voltage and current within the specified accuracy range, DAQ in grid applications also measures power and energy for implementing specialized protections and monitoring. [Table 3](#) lists the accuracy requirements.

**Table 3. Accuracy Limits for Accuracy Class 1 Active Energy**

Current value	Power factor	Accuracy class	Percentage error	Percentage error
$0.05I_n \leq I \leq I_{max}$	1.0 (Unity)	1.0	±1.0	±0.5
$0.1I_n \leq I \leq I_{max}$	0.5 (inductive)		±1.0	±0.6

Our reference design for current and isolated voltage measurement shows how to measure voltage, current and energy with high accuracy over a wide input range and has the functional blocks as shown in [Figure 2](#).



**Figure 2. Reference Design AFE Block Diagram**

The key functions of the AFE are:

- Isolated voltage input: An onboard resistor divider scales input voltages to 0-175 mV rms for measurement using the AMC1301 isolation amplifier with  $\pm 250$ -mV input and a differential output with 8.2 gain.
- Isolated power: A transformer driver and low-dropout regulator generate the required isolated supply.
- Non-isolated voltage input: An onboard resistor divider scales input voltages to 0-1,000 mV rms for measurement along with a gain amplifier.
- Current input: You can connect an external CT to an onboard burden resistor with gain amplifiers to measure the current inputs.
- Gain amplifier: A scalable fixed-gain operational amplifier scales the inputs to the ADC range.
- ADC and host interface: The output of the gain amplifiers are interfaced to the ADS131A04 24-bit delta-sigma four-channel simultaneous-sampling ADC, with an input range of  $\pm 2.5$  V and a configurable reference of 2.44 V or 4 V depending on the signal input range. The ADC interfaces to the host using Serial Peripheral Interface.
- Temperature sensor: to compensate for temperature-related accuracy drift.

In the reference design, two ADCs are chained and a common clock with clock buffer is used to synchronize all channels. Chaining of two ADCs together expanded the input channel to 8 with a synchronization delay of 5- $\mu$ s or less between channels.

## Design Performance Summary

I tested the design performance using a CT/Rogowski coil with a fixed-gain amplifier for current measurement and potential divider with a fixed-gain amplifier/isolation amplifier for voltage measurements. The measurement accuracy is within  $\pm 0.5\%$  for different integration periods ranging from 100ms to 1000ms. The dynamic range performance for current inputs was  $>500$  to 1 (the ratio between maximum and minimum current measured), which meets both measurement and protection class accuracy requirements with standard accuracy limit factors  $\geq 30$ . The AFE can be used with a low-power CT with a 0.6-mV to 333-mV input per International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 60044-8.

In my next post, my colleague Akshay Mehta and I will discuss power architecture options for improving DAQ performance.

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