

# ***PRC-025-1 Generator Loadability Realizing the Benefits of Early Adoption***

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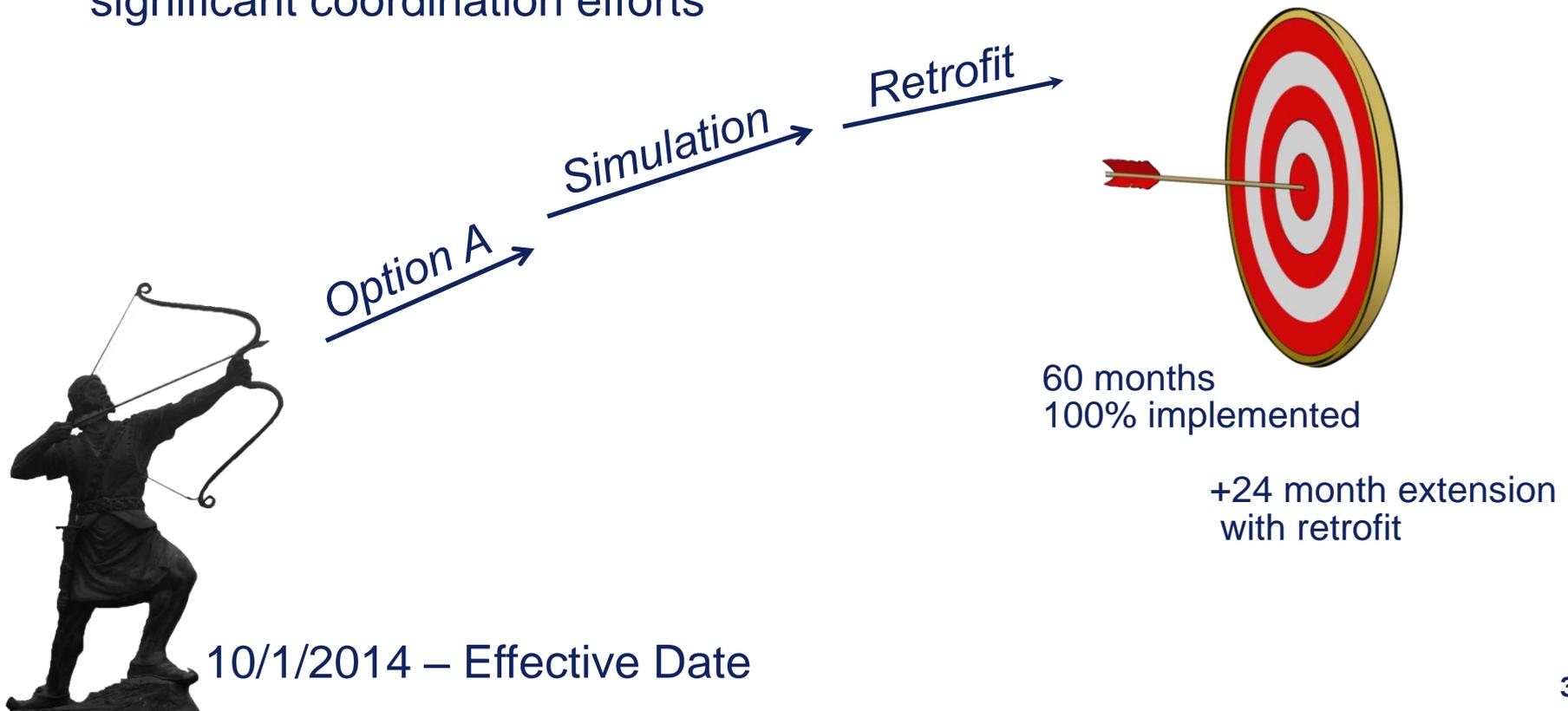




# Timeline

## Considerations:

- Implementation of settings changes requires the unit to be off line
- The outage duration to implement changes may be significant
- Replacement will require procurement time, outage scheduling, and significant coordination efforts



# Process

## Gather Generation Unit Data

DEMO - NERC PRC-025, Table 1 Calculation

Instructions | Nameplate Data | 21-Option 1a | 51V-Option 2a | 51C-Option 3 | 21-Option 7a | 51/67-Option 8a or 9a | AUX XFMR-Option 13a | 21-Option 14a | 51/67-Option 15a or 16a | Contact

**Generator Nameplate Data**

Generator Name:

Maximum Unit MVA

Power Factor

Generator Rated Voltage [kV]

MW Reported to the Transmission Planning Coordinator (MW)

**GSU Transformer Nameplate Data**

GSU MVA Rating

GSU Reactance at MVA Rating [%]

GSU in Service TAP

Secondary Voltage

Primary Voltage

GSU High Side Nominal Voltage [kV]

Calculated Ratio

In order to verify compliance with NERC PRC-025-1 (Generator Relay Loadability) populate ALL fields to the left prior to moving to other tabs.



Below is the data required to populate the tool and where that data can usually be found:

- Generator's Nameplate Rating (generator's nameplate, 3-line drawings, 1-line drawings)
- Generator Step Up (GSU) Transformer's Nameplate Rating (transformer's nameplate, 3-line drawings, 1-line drawings)
- Megawatts [MW] Reported to the Transmission Planning Coordinator (plant documentation)
- Auxiliary Transformer's Nameplate Rating (transformer's nameplate, 3-line drawings, 1-line drawings)
- Current Transformer (CT) Ratio, Potential Transformer (PT) Ratio (3-line drawings, 1-line drawings)
- Type of Utilized Protective Relays (single line diagram, maintenance records, commissioning report)
- Protective Relay Settings (generator protection study, maintenance records, commissioning report)

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# Process

## Assess Load Sensitive Relays

DEMO - NERC PRC-025, Table 1 Calculation

Instructions | Nameplate Data | 21-Option 1a | 51V-Option 2a | 51C-Option 3 | 21-Option 7a | 51/67-Option 8a or 9a | AUX XFMR-Option 13a | 21-Option 14a | 51/67-Option 15a or 16a | Contact

Please select if the 51 or 67 protection is utilized on the utility side of the GSU.

CT Ratio [XXX:1]

PT Ratio [XXX:1]

Generator Step Up Transformer

Each generator has its own GSU

Two generators are sharing the GSU

Existing Protective Relay Data

Manufacturer [Optional]

Model [Optional]

51 Pickup [A]

**PRC-025, Table 1, Option 15a/16a Required Minimum Pickup [A]:**

**Setting is NOT in compliance with Table 1, Option 15a/16a.**



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# Process

## Assess Load Sensitive Relays

DEMO - NERC PRC-025, Table 1 Calculation

Instructions | Nameplate Data | 21-Option 1a | 51V-Option 2a | 51C-Option 3 | 21-Option 7a | 51/67-Option 8a or 9a | AUX XFMR-Option 13a | 21-Option 14a | 51/67-Option 15a or 16a | Contact

Please select if 21 protection is utilized on the line side of the GSU.

CT Ratio [XXX:1]

PT Ratio [XXX:1]

Generator Step Up Transformer

Each generator has its own GSU

Two generators are sharing the GSU

Existing Protective Relay Data

Manufacturer [Optional]

Model [Optional]

Z Setting [Ohms]

Maximum Torque Angle MTA

PRC-025, Table 1, Option 14a Required Maximum Pickup at Maximum Torque Angle MTA [Ohms]:

Setting is in compliance with Table 1, Option 14a.



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# Considerations

	<b>Option A</b> <i>Derive Reactive Power Rating from Conservative Calculations</i>	<b>Software Simulation</b> <i>Use Field-Forcing to Determine Reactive Power Rating</i>
<b>Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The process of assessing compliance can be automated</li> <li>■ Requires the least amount of effort to demonstrate compliance if all settings comply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Majority of the settings that fail Option A pass software simulation</li> <li>■ In some cases, all settings assessed are compliant, requiring no maintenance outage or testing</li> <li>■ Fewer setting changes compared to Option A</li> <li>■ Fully modeled machines are better protected</li> <li>■ Models can be verified through testing MOD-25</li> </ul>
<b>Detriments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High probability that generation unit will not be capable of producing calculated reactive power</li> <li>■ Increasing settings to comply sacrifices protection</li> <li>■ Changing settings requires coordination with upstream devices and may include transmission</li> <li>■ Implementing relay setting changes requires a maintenance outage and testing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Complete system modeling can be challenging for older machines and sites with poor document control or lack of OEM support</li> <li>■ Modeling software is expensive</li> <li>■ Requires more engineering resources to complete assessments</li> <li>■ Requires the most amount of effort to demonstrate compliance</li> </ul>

# Case Study for Early Adoption

Example: 500 MW Combined Cycle Natural Gas Generation Unit

Gas Price= \$1.80/Million BTU

Electricity Rate = \$20/MW hr

Heat Rate 7200 BTU/KW hr

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Estimated Daily Revenue} &= \text{Unit rating} \times 24 \text{ hrs} \times \text{market rate} \\ &= 500 \text{ MW} \times 24 \text{ hrs} \times \$20 \frac{\text{MW}}{\text{hr}} \\ &= \$240,000/\text{day} \text{ or } \$10,000/\text{hour}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Estimated Gas Costs} &= (\text{Unit rating} \times \text{heat rate}) \times \text{gas price} \\ &= (500 \text{ MW} \times 7,200 \text{ BTU/KW hr}) \times \$1.80/\text{million BTU} \times 24 \text{ hrs} \\ &= \frac{(3.6 \text{ Billion BTU/hr}) \times \$1.80 \times 24 \text{ hrs}}{\text{Million BTU}} \\ &= \$155,520/\text{day} \text{ or } \$6,480/\text{hour}\end{aligned}$$

# ***Case Study – Forced Outage Timeline***

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## Consideration:

The generation unit experiences a forced outage due to the operation of a load sensitive protective relay which could have been avoided by complying with PRC-025-1.

## Response Time:

- 2 hrs - Shutdown/cool down of unit
- 1 hrs - Isolate and LO/TO unit for testing
- 2 hrs - Fault investigation – mobilize test engineers
- 2 hrs - Event record analysis
- 4 hrs - Relay testing
- 8 hrs - Generator and/or transformer testing
- 2 hrs - Start up/heat up
  
- 21 hrs -Total Elapsed Time

# Case Study – Cost Impacts

Consideration:

The generation unit experiences a forced outage due to the operation of a load sensitive protective relay which could have been avoided by complying with PRC-025-1 earlier. *\*Penalties excluded*

Lost Revenue = Duration x revenue rate  
= 21 hrs x \$10,000/hr  
**= \$210,000 lost revenue**

Sunk Costs = Duration x pre-purchased fuel  
= 21 hrs x \$6,480/hr  
**= \$136,080 unused fuel**

Testing = Tech x hourly rate x test duration  
= 3 techs x 16 hrs x \$150/hr + OT/DT rates  
**= \$10,800 testing fees**

Total Impact = Lost revenue + sunk costs + testing  
= \$210,000 + \$136,080 + \$10,800  
**= \$ 356,880 Total Cost**

# ***Case Study – Follow-up Actions – Lessons***

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## Consideration:

The generation unit experiences a forced outage due to the operation of a load sensitive protective relay which could have been avoided by complying with PRC-025-1 earlier.

## Other Hidden Costs:

- GO/GOP must file a Relay Misoperation Report
- GO performs the PRC-025-1 generator loadability study (same cost)
- Load sensitive protective relays settings require changes to comply
  - An outage will be necessary to implement
  - Re-testing of the load sensitive protective relays
  - Smaller window of time to schedule an outage to implement settings or sync with PRC-005 Protective System Maintenance Testing

# ***Questions***

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