

FUZZY LOGIC BASED RELAY FOR SWITCHING IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW

Mr. Kundan Kumar Singh, Dr. Prateek Nigam²
¹Research Scholar, M.Tech (Power System), ²HOD
Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, RNTU Bhopal

Abstract: The relay operates with the controlling of PI control technique and again with the fuzzy logic control technique and many other operational techniques for its stable operations. The relay has been used for the protection of power system and it ranges in almost all area of power system. For the further work a fuzzy logic-based relay is been designed in place of PI controller for analysing the switching action as the residual gap generates a leak in the contactors which damages them so in this paper a review of relay control is carried out. For stable operations it is seen that The FLC now a days are implemented in washing machines and their life of Equipment's is strengthened as reported in the manual's due to minimum switching time maintenance of current to zero with nod residual charges at the contactors which even improved the isolation level also. So further a model in research work will be created and the same is implemented using MATLAB.

Key words: Review Paper, Fuzzy Logic Control, Relay

1. INTRODUCTION

The significance of the administrations that power frameworks offer and the high measure of speculations that speak to the offices and types of gear, make the typical and consistent operation of energy frameworks basic and vital for each general public. Deficiencies and disappointments typically happen in power frameworks. Because of the colossal measures of vitality included, issues speak to a danger to the operation and security of energy frameworks if the deficiencies are not immediately remedied. Control frameworks require an assistant framework that must take restorative activities on the event of blame. This helper framework is known as insurance framework.

Security frameworks are sets of types of gear, plans and arrangements devoted to recognize blames in the ensured components of the power frameworks, to disengage the blamed component and to restore the administration, in the event that it was the situation. Since power frameworks work in various working states, diverse blame situations may happen. Security frameworks must give distinctive plans and types of gear to identify and to respond to every single one of these blame situations, from the most straightforward of them to the most mind boggling and convincing.

The main objective of this thesis is to help the power system control operators in quick identification of all

cases of faults and circuit breakers maloperation.

This automated incident detection Simulink® model has the following objectives:

1. To determine faults along power sections using the states of circuit breakers and relays.
2. To determine the faulty current and its duration.
3. To have a high detection rate by accurately localizing the actual fault areas.
4. To compare the value of fault current and its duration in case of fuzzy logic controller PI controller and PID controller.

It is requisite that the average fault detection rate be as high as possible. Fault section estimation aims to identify fault components in a power system using the post fault status of protective relays and circuit breakers. For that fuzzy logic controller, PI controller and PID controller have been developed.

2. TYPES OF FAULTS

Blame in power frameworks are perpetually because of shortcircuits. A blame is esteemed to have happened when there is a leading way between focuses that are typically of various potential. The results of a blame might be joined by a discernible change in voltage or current qualities, contingent upon the way resistance. Blame can by and large be arranged into adjusted and unequal deficiencies, as in fig 1.1.

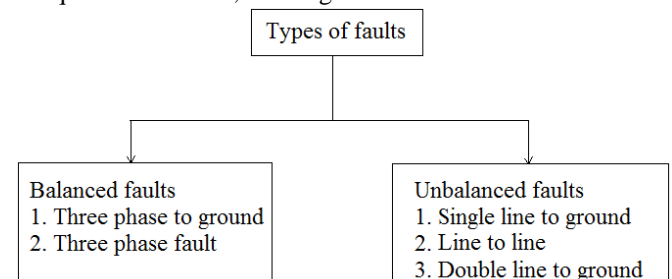


Fig. 1 Types of Faults

For a three stage to ground blame, each of the three periods of an adjusted framework are shorted to ground, and just a single period of the framework should be considered in calculation. For lopsided blame, the most widely recognized is the single line to ground blame, when one period of the framework is shorted to ground. A line-to-line blame happens if there is a short out between two stages, while a twofold line to ground blame happens when two stage are shorted to ground. The positive, negative and zero grouping parts of the power framework

factors, i.e. current and voltage are to be considered in the treatment of unequal deficiencies.

3. STUDY OF CONTROL TECHNIQUES IN ANY SYSTEM

3.1 Proportional Plus Integral Plus Derivative (PID) Control

A proportional–integral–derivative controller (PID controller) is a bland control circle criticism instrument (controller) broadly utilized as a part of mechanical control frameworks. A PID controller ascertains a "blunder" esteem as the distinction between a deliberate procedure variable and a coveted set point. The controller endeavors to limit the blunder by changing the procedure control inputs.

The PID controller count (calculation) includes three separate steady parameters, and is appropriately now and again called three-term control: the corresponding, the necessary and subordinate qualities, signified P, I, and D. Heuristically, these qualities can be deciphered as far as time: P relies on upon the present blunder, I on the gathering of past mistakes, and D is a forecast of future mistakes, in light of current rate of progress. The weighted whole of these three activities is utilized to alter the procedure by means of a control component, for example, the position of a control valve, or the power provided to a warming component.

The circuit diagram of PID controller is shown in fig 2

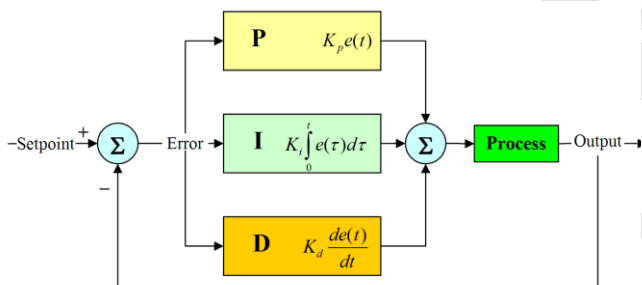


Fig. 2 PID controller

3.2 Limitations of PID Control

While PID controllers are relevant to many control issues, and frequently perform tastefully with no changes or notwithstanding tuning, they can perform inadequately in a few applications, and don't all in all give ideal control. The crucial trouble with PID control is that it is a criticism framework, with consistent parameters, and no immediate information of the procedure, and consequently general execution is receptive and a bargain – while PID control is the best controller with no model of the procedure, better execution can be gotten by fusing a model of the procedure.

The most critical change is to fuse nourish forward control with learning about the framework, and utilizing the PID just to control mistake. On the other hand, PIDs can be altered in more minor routes, for example, by changing the parameters (either pick up planning in

various utilize cases or adaptively adjusting them in view of execution), enhancing estimation (higher examining rate, exactness, and precision, and low-pass separating if fundamental), or falling different PID controllers.

PID controllers, when utilized alone, can give poor execution when the PID circle increases must be diminished so that the control framework does not overshoot, sway or chase about the control set point esteem. They likewise experience issues within the sight of non-linearity's, may exchange off control versus reaction time, don't respond to changing procedure conduct (say, the procedure changes after it has warmed up), and have slack in reacting to vast unsettling influences.

Introduction of Fuzzy Logic in Place of PID Controller

Fuzzy logic can be implemented in systems with different sizes and capabilities. For implementation, there should be a range of micro to macro controllers. Moreover, it can also be implemented in hardware or software or in a combination of both in Artificial Intelligence.

Advantages of Fuzzy Logic in Artificial Intelligence

- It is a robust system where no precise inputs are required.
- These systems can accommodate several types of inputs including vague, distorted or imprecise data.
- In case the feedback sensor stops working, you can reprogram it according to the situation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Over the last ten decades many papers have published in the area of fault section identification in power network. Here in this chapter, an attempt has been made to review some of major contribution in this area. Apart from this I have mentioned the fault section identification in power network with fuzzy logic controller, PI controller and PID controller. And I have done the comparative analysis of the same using fuzzy logic controller, PI controller and PID controller.

G. Panda and R. R. Mishra [1] have portrayed the transfers utilized as a part of insurance of force frameworks are example arranging gadgets as they give discrete trek/no outing choice relying on connected info designs. The execution of a hand-off is judged from its speed of operation and precision in ordering the info designs. In this paper a Fuzzy Logic based keen transfer is proposed which is quick going about and also equipment shrewd basic. Recreation examines uncover that the proposed transfer is sufficiently exact in ordering the information designs for registering the right choice of hand-off stumbling.

Md. Aminur Rahman, Kazi Main Uddin Ahmed, Md. Rayhanus Sakib [2] have clarified displaying of a novel fluffy based over current hand-off utilizing Simulink®. In this paper they clarified the advanced insurance framework the key test is the exchange off between the security requests (no false stumbling), the speed of operations and the reliability necessities. To meet this test appropriately, the use of a novel Artificial Intelligence (AI) strategy, utilizing fluffy rationale, in power

framework security has been proposed in this paper alongside the recreated information. The analyzed strategy in view of fluffly rationale and esteem estimation to control the insurance activity of the defensive transfer was expected to enhance the execution of a traditional defensive hand-off control for human security and framework unwavering quality with the utilization of a fluffly rationale controller. The distinction amongst evaluated and inspected qualities was utilized to frame the govern base. Proposed transfer engineering was utilized as an indicator and was created to foresee blames and to ensure specific segments of a planned model outspread power framework at an early stage. Execution investigation of the created model is recreated utilizing Simulink® and discovered attractive yield.

Myong-Chul Shin, Member, IEEE, Chul-Won Park, and Jong-Hyung Kim [3] This paper proposes another transferring calculation to improve the blame discovery sensitivities of routine procedures by utilizing a fluffly rationale approach. The proposed fluffly based handing-off calculation comprises of flux-differential current subsidiary bend, symphonious restriction, and rate differential trademark bend. The proposed handing-off was tried with handing-off signs acquired from Salford EMTP reproduction bundle and demonstrated a quick and exact trek operation.

Abdullah I. Al-Odienat, Ayman A. Al-Lawama [4] have exhibited the upsides of PID fluffly controllers over the traditional sorts. Fluffly rationale controllers (FLC's) have the accompanying preferences over the customary controllers, they are less expensive to create, they cover a more extensive scope of working conditions, and they are all the more promptly adjustable in common dialect terms. A self-sorting out fluffly controller can consequently refine an underlying estimated set of fluffly guidelines. Use of PI-sort fluffly controller expands the quality element. In this paper, the voltage raising sort beat controller is considered. Two sorts of fluffly controllers utilized for the control of lift converter are researched; the re-enactment comes about affirm the previously mentioned preferences. To demonstrate the dynamic attributes of the PID fluffly controller being quick and hearty, re-enactments thinks about utilizing PSIM program are completed and contrasted with the consequences of the ordinary circle pick up outline technique for which MATLAB program is utilized.

Das B. , Reddy J.V. [6] have depicted a fluffly rationale based calculation to distinguish the sort of deficiencies for advanced separation assurance framework has been produced. The proposed method can precisely distinguish the phase(s) required in every one of the ten sorts of shunt blames that may happen in a transmission line under various blame resistances, origin point, and stacking levels. The proposed strategy needs just three line-current estimations accessible at the transfer area and can play out the blame arrangement assignment in about a half-cycle period. Consequently, the proposed procedure is appropriate for execution in an advanced separation security conspire.

Youssef O.A.S., Suez Canal Univ., Egypt [7] has presents another way to deal with constant blame arrangement in power transmission frameworks utilizing fluffly rationale based multicriteria approach. Just the three line streams are used to identify blame sorts, for example, LG, LL, and LLG, and afterward to characterize the defective line. An online wavelet-based pre-processor stage is utilized with information window of ten examples (in view of 4.5-kHz testing rate and 50-Hz control recurrence). The multicriteria calculation is produced in view of fluffly sets for the basic leadership part of the plan. PC reenactment has been led utilizing EMTP programs. Results are appeared and they show that this approach can be utilized as a powerful apparatus for fast advanced transferring, as the right recognition is accomplished in under a large portion of a cycle and that computational weight is significantly more straightforward than the as of late hypothesized blame grouping systems.

Rusu-Anghel S. , Panoiu C. , Panoiu M. , Topor M. Mezinescu S. [8] have presents another assurance framework for railroad electric gear (transformers, feeders and contact line) in view of fluffly rationale. The fluffly rationale transfer examinations the working administration for the gear and wipes out the anomalous work circumstances which produce disappointments. The framework it has been equipment actualized utilizing an advanced flag processor TMS320F2812 and tried in working circumstances.

Barbosa D. ,Netto U.C., Coury D.V. , Oleskovicz M. [9] have portray that the power transformer is a bit of electrical hardware that needs nonstop checking and quick assurance since it is extremely costly and a basic component for a power framework to perform successfully. The most well-known insurance method utilized is the rate differential rationale, which gives separation between an inner blame and diverse working conditions. Sadly, there are some working states of force transformers that can influence the insurance conduct and the power framework steadiness. This paper proposes the advancement of another calculation to enhance the differential security execution by utilizing fluffly rationale and Clarke's change. An electrical power framework was displayed utilizing Alternative Transients Program (ATP) programming to get the operational conditions and blame circumstances expected to test the calculation created. The outcomes were contrasted with a business transfer for approval, demonstrating the benefits of the new strategy.

Yang Q.X., Xu Z.Y. , Lai L.L. , Zhang Z.H. , Rajkumar N. [10] have displayed a novel power organize security conspire amid power swing blocking. The blocked defensive transfers will be discharged when the framework re-establishes to its ordinary working conditions. The security plan depends on symmetrical parts. EMTP re-enactment comes about demonstrate the proposed conspires in this paper are very appropriate for current computerized based defensive transfers. Illustrations are appeared for uneven blame cases.

Pujiantara M. , Surabaya, Indonesia , Abdillah M. [11]

have proposed another strategy for over current transfers (OCs) issue estimation. The proposed strategy for over current transfers issues count is known as the interim sort 2 fluffly rationale (IT2FL). Ip and TMS of over current transfers were utilized as IT2FL information, while the IT2FL yield as working time of over current transfers. The point of IT2FL application utilize was to decide the precision of the over current transfers' working time since that of the model hand-off over current (OC) has an imperative part for productive coordination of force framework assurance gadgets. To assess the execution of the proposed strategy, the technique was connected on PT.

Jena P., Pradhan A.K. [12] have exhibited a directional handing-off plan amid power swing and single-shaft stumbling condition utilizing fluffly rationale approach. On the off chance that any adjusted or lopsided blame happens amid power swing condition, traditional directional transferring calculation discovers restriction because of complex nature of flag. Once a blame is distinguished as being just on a stage, then the single-post stumbling happens. Amid this circumstance the succession part based directional hand-off will tend to trip erroneously because of the unequal stacking condition. Again, if a solitary shaft stumbling circumstance occurs amid power swing, the circumstance turns out to be more perplexing. This paper highlights these issues and proposes a blame heading estimation system utilizing fluffly rationale approach where include determination utilizing common data method is accentuated. Execution of the procedure is assessed utilizing the test framework mimicked through PSCAD/EMTP programming.

Etemadi A.H., Sanaye-Pasand M. [13] have portrayed High-impedance deficiencies (HIFs) on circulation frameworks make exceptional difficulties to insurance engineers. HIFs don't deliver enough blame current to be distinguished by traditional over current transfers or breakers. A technique for HIF identification in light of the nonlinear conduct of current waveforms is displayed. Utilizing this technique, HIFs can be recognized effectively from other comparative waveforms, for example, nonlinear load streams, auxiliary current of immersed current transformers and inrush ebbs and flows. A wavelet multi-determination flag disintegration technique is utilized for highlight extraction. Removed components are encouraged to a versatile neural fluffly induction framework (ANFIS) for distinguishing proof and characterization. The impact of decision of mother wavelet is likewise dissected by exploring countless families. Different reproduction comes about, which are gotten utilizing a proper model, are abridged and effectiveness of the proposed calculation for tried and true and secure HIF recognition is resolved.

Zainul A.A., Ramasamy A. , Abidin I.Z. , Nagi F.H. [14] have exhibited the converse time over current hand-off operation is based upon the present set point and furthermore the time multiplier setting. Contingent upon the proportion of the estimation of the current and the set

point current together with the estimation of the time multiplier setting, the measure of time postponement for the outing charge is resolved utilizing the reverse time qualities. This would imply that the hand-off is not of the versatile sort and would perhaps give malt tearing. This paper utilizes the idea of PID controller to decide the time delay for the over current hand-off.

Ren Yu , Zhao Chengyao [15] have introduced a novel PID controller plan strategy in view of Improved Genetic Algorithm is proposed in the paper for PMSM Servo framework. By utilizing genuine coded chromosomes plan, and techniques of ensuring the best individual, tolerating settlements, and also utilizing versatile hybrid and transformation administrators, in the meantime, pick yield overshoot, rise time and enduring blunder of the framework as the wellness capacity to weight the framework execution. The worldwide looking capacity and the joining rate of the IGA are altogether enhanced, and the execution of the PID controller is upgraded to fulfilment. Try comes about demonstrate that the novel PID controller outline technique can accomplish a quicker Motor reaction, better traceability and extraordinarily enhanced control comes about.

CONCLUSION

In this work, A review work is conducted on 15 papers and the experimental results of different authors were analysed. a protective relay based on PI controller, PID controller and fuzzy logic controller are studied. Authors in their researches reported for FLC being the best logic to be implemented to enhance life cycle of components the relay has been used for the protection of power system and it ranges in almost all area of power system. For the further work a fuzzy logic-based relay is been designed in place of PI controller for analysing the switching action as the residual gap generates a leak in the contactors which damages them so in this paper a review of relay control is carried out .for stable operations it is seen that The FLC now a days are implemented in washing machines and their life of Equipment's is strengthened as reported in the manual's due to minimum switching time maintenance of current to zero with nod residual charges at the contactors which even improved the isolation level also.so further a model in research work will be created and the same is implemented using MATLAB.

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Panda and R. R. Mishra, "Fast intelligent relaying using fuzzy logic technique", IEEE in 2000.
- [2] Md. Aminur Rahman, Kazi Main Uddin Ahmed, Md. Rayhanus Sakib, "Modeling of a novel fuzzy based over current relay using Simulink®", International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research Volume 1, Issue 4, May 2012.
- [3] Myong-chul Shin, Chul-won Park and Jong-Hyung Kim, "Fuzzy logic based relaying for large power transformer protection", IEEE Transaction on power delivery, Volume 18, No. 3, July 2003.

- [4] Abdullah I. Al-Odienat, Ayman A. Al-Lawama, "The advantages of PID fuzzy controllers over the conventional types", ISSN 1546-9239, 2008.
- [5] K. Erenturk, "A new digital protective relay based on fuzzy logic and value estimation", Transaction A, Vol. 29, No. A2, 2005.
- [6] Das B. , Reddy J.V. "Fuzzy-logic-based fault classification scheme for digital distance protection", Power delivery, IEEE Transaction, Volume: 20 , Issue: 2, Page(s): 609 – 616, April 2005.
- [7] Youssef O.A.S., Suez Canal Univ., Egypt , "Combined fuzzy-logic wavelet-based fault classification technique for power system relaying", Power delivery, IEEE Transaction, Volume: 19, Page(s): 582 – 589, April 2004.
- [8] Rusu-Anghel S., Panoiu C., Panoiu M., Topor M., Mezinescu S. "Improvement of electric railway transportation protection systems using a relay based on fuzzy logic", Conference, Page(s): 1 – 4, 8-11 May 2011.
- [9] Barbosa D., Netto U.C. , Coury D.V. , Oleskovicz M. "Power Transformer Differential Protection Based on Clarke's Transform and Fuzzy Systems", Power Delivery, IEEE Transactions, Page(s): 1212 – 1220, April 2011.
- [10] Yang Q.X., Xu Z.Y. , Lai L.L. , Zhang Z.H. , Rajkumar N. "Fault identification during power swings with symmetrical component", Energy Management and Power Delivery, 1998. Proceedings of EMPD '98. 1998 International Conference, Volume: 1, Page(s): 108 - 111 vol.1, 3-5 Mar 1998.
- [11] Pujiantara M., Surabaya, Indonesia, Abdillah M. "Intelligent over current relays based on interval type 2 fuzzy logic approach", Green and Ubiquitous Technology (GUT), 2012, International Conference, Page(s): 58 – 61, 7-8 July 2012.
- [12] Jena P. , Pradhan A.K., "Directional relaying during power swing and single-pole tripping", Power Systems, 2009. ICPS '09. International Conference, Page(s): 1 – 6, 27-29 Dec. 2009.
- [13] Etemadi A.H. , Sanaye- Pasand M., "High-impedance fault detection using multi-resolution signal decomposition and adaptive neural fuzzy inference system", Generation, Transmission & Distribution, IET, Volume: 2 , Issue: 1, Page(s): 110 – 118, January 2008.
- [14] Zainul A.A. , Ramasamy A. , Abidin I.Z. , Nagi F.H. "Over current time delay determination using gain scheduled PID controllers", Energy and Environment, 2009. ICEE 2009, 3rd International Conference, Page(s): 89 – 93, 7-8 Dec. 2009.
- [15] Ren Yu , Zhao Chengyao "Optimal PID controller design in PMSM based on Improved Genetic Algorithm", Industrial Mechatronics and Automation (ICIMA), 2010, 2nd International Conference, Volume: 2, Page(s): 123 – 126, 30-31 May 2010.
- [16] N. I. Elkalashy, A. M. Elhaffar, T. A. Kawady, N. G. Tarhuni, and M. Lehtonen, "Bayesian selectivity technique for earth fault protection in medium-voltage networks," IEEE Trans. Power Del., vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 2234–2245, Oct. 2010.
- [17] Q. Hong, H. Zhengrun, and R. Dabing, "Single phase-to-earth fault location of small current grounding system with distributed generation," Elect. Mach. Control, vol. 18, no. 8, pp. 17–23, Aug. 2014.
- [18] E. Ogasawara, L. C. Martinez, D. de Oliveira, G. Zimbra, G. L. Pappa, ~ and M. Mattoso, "Adaptive normalization: A novel data normalization approach for non-stationary time series," Proc. Int. Joint Conf. Neural Netw. Barcelona, Spain, Jul. 2010, pp. 1–8.
- [19] Y. Zhonghang, T. Yuangang, S. Fuchun, and S. Zengqi, "Fuzzy clustering with novel separable criterion," Tsinghua Sci. Technol., vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 50–53, Feb. 2006.
- [20] Y. Wang, X. Zeng, Z. Dong, and Y. Huang, "Novel protection scheme of stator single-phase-to-ground fault for power formers," Int. J. Elect. Power Energy Syst., vol. 53, pp. 321–328, 2013.
- [21] T. Kløve, T.-T. Lin, S.-C. Tsai, and W.-G. Tzeng, "Permutation arrays under the Chebyshev distance," IEEE Trans. Inf. Theory, vol. 56, no. 6, pp. 2611–2617, Jun. 2010.
- [22] X. Lin, Z. Zhao, and Z. Bo, "Fault analysis on distribution feeders with distributed generators," IEEE Trans. Power Syst., vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 1757–1764, Nov. 2005.
- [23] N. Perera, A. D. Rajapakse, and T. E. Buchholzer, "Isolation of faults in distribution networks with distributed generators," IEEE Trans. Power Del., vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 2347–2355, Oct. 2008.
- [24] H. H. Zeineldin, H. M. Sharaf, D. K. Ibrahim, and E. El-Din Abou El-Zahab "Optimal protection coordination for meshed distribution systems with DG using dual setting directional over-current relays," IEEE Trans. Smart Grid., vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 115–123, Jan. 2015.
- [25] M. Dewadasa, A. Ghosh, G. Ledwich, and M. Wishart, "Fault isolation in distributed generation connected distribution networks," IET Gen. Transm. Distrib., vol. 5, no. 10, pp. 1053–1061, 2011.
- [26] H. Zayandehroodi, A. Mohamed, H. Shareef, and M. Farhoodnea, "A novel neural network and backtracking based protection coordination scheme for distribution system with distributed generation," Int. J. Elect. Power Energy Syst., vol. 43, pp. 868–879, 2012.
- [27] N. Rezaei and M.-R. Haghifam, "Protection scheme for a distribution system with distributed generation using neural networks," Int. J. Elect. Power Energy Syst., vol. 30, pp. 235–241, 2008.
- [28] Y. N. Wang, J. F. Ye, G. J. Xu, Q. M. Chen, H. Y. Li, and X. R. Liu, "Novel hierarchical fault diagnosis approach for smart power grid with information fusion of multi-data resources based on fuzzy petri net," Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Fuzzy Syst. Beijing, China, Jul. 2014, pp. 1183–1189.
- [29] H. Wan, K. K. Li, and K. P. Wong, "An adaptive multiagent approach to protection relay coordination with distributed generators in industrial power distribution system," IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl., vol. 46, no. 5, Sep./Oct. 2010.
- [30] P. C. Maiola and J. G. Rolim, "A multi-agent system for protection coordination of radial systems in the

presence of distributed generation,” Proc. 11th Int. Conf. Develop. Power Syst. Protect., Birmingham, U.K., Apr. 2012, pp. 1–6.

[31] M. F. Abdel-Fattah and M. Lehtonen, “Transient algorithm based on earth capacitance estimation for earth-fault detection in medium-voltage networks,” *IET Gen. Transmission.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 161–166, 2012.

[32] Y. Wang, J. Zhou, Z. Li, Z. Dong, and Y. Xu, “Discriminant-analysisbased single-phase earth fault protection using improved PCA in distribution systems,” *IEEE Trans. Power Del.*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 1974–1982, Aug. 2015.

[33] A. V. Timbus, P. Rodriguez, R. Teodorescu, M. Liserre, and F. Blaabjerg, “Control strategies for distributed power generation systems operating on faulty grid,” Proc. IEEE Int. Symp. Ind. Electron., Montreal, QC, Canada, Jul. 2006, vol. 2, pp. 1601–1607.

[34] Z. Zhixia, L. Xiao, and P. Zailin, “Fault line detection in neutral point ineffectively grounding power system based on phase-locked loop,” *IET Gen. Transm. Distrib.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 273–280, 2014.

[35] C. S. Mardegan and R. Rifaat, “Insights into applications of IEEE standards for ground-fault protection in industrial and commercial power systems,” *IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl.*, vol. 51, no. 4, pp. 2854–2861, Jul./Aug. 2015.

[36] M. A. Haj-Ahmed and M. S. Illindala, “The influence of inverter-based DGs and their controllers on distribution network protection,” *IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl.*, vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 2928–2937, Jul./Aug. 2014.