

Search query (3): [SP]: reivindicaciones 1. un metodo de deteccion de falla en sistemas de transmision y distribucion caracterizado por las etapas de: a. rectificar la senal de corriente de ca del sistema trifasico de "servicios auxiliares" b. rectificar e invertir la senal de corriente de ca del sistema de transmision y distribucion c. conectar la senal de la etapa b a la etapa a d. medir la senal de corriente de ca obtenida en la etapa b e. medir la corriente de cd rectificada en la etapa a f. escalar el valor de la corriente medida en la etapa e por un factor de escala k g. calcular el valor rms de la senal medida en la etapa d h. realizar la diferencia entre los valores obtenidos en las etapas f y g i. comparar el valor absoluto de la diferencia de la etapa h con un valor de referencia m j. si la comparacion efectuada en la etapa i es mayor que el valor de referencia m, se genera una senal de disparo y se mantiene la tension entre los puntos de directa de la etapa b entre 0 y 90 percent "preferiblemente 40 percent " de la tension de operacion sin falla. 2. el metodo reclamado en 1, donde la corriente medida en la etapa d es rectificada con un rectificador diferencial y se resta del valor medido en la etapa e y se aplica la etapa i y j - 3. el metodo reclamado en 1, donde en la etapa j, si la comparacion efectuada en la etapa i es mayor que el valor de referencia m, se genera una senal de disparo y se aumenta la tension entre un 0 y un 3 percent en la senal de directa de la etapa a. 4. el metodo reclamado en 1, donde el valor de referencia m se encuentra entre 0.005 y 0.05. 5. un dispositivo de deteccion de fallas en sistemas de transmision y distribucion que comprende: a. un sistema trifasico de "servicios auxiliares" b. un rectificador conectado al sistema trifasico de "servicios auxiliares" c. un inversor conectado al rectificador d. un sistema de transmision y distribucion conectado al inversor e. medios de medida de corriente conectados a la salida del rectificador y a la salida del inversor f. una unidad de control donde la unidad de control realiza la orden de disparo del rectificador y el inversor y compara la medida de corriente de cd a la salida del rectificador con la corriente a la salida del inversor, enviando una senal de disparo de acuerdo a la comparacion. 6. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el sistema de transmision y distribucion se conecta a un rectificador diferencial y la unidad de control compara la medida de corriente de ca del sistema de transmision y distribucion con la medida de corriente de cd a la salida del rectificador. 7. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde la conexion al sistema de transmision y distribucion se realiza a traves de un transformador de instrumentacion. 8. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el rectificador es un puente conversor trifasico de tiristores controlado con un angulo de disparo entre 0 grados y 90 degrees. 9. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el inversor es un puente conversor trifasico de tiristores cuyo angulo de disparo se encuentra entre 90 degrees y 180 degrees. 10. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el rectificador diferencial es no controlado y conformado por diodos. 11. el dispositivo reclamado en 5, donde el rectificador es un puente conversor trifasico no controlado. claims 1. a method of detecting failure in transmission and distribution systems characterized by the steps of: a. rectify the ac current signal of the three-phase system of "ancillary services" b. rectify and to reverse the ac current signal of the transmission and distribution system c. connect the signal of step b to step a d. measuring the ac current signal obtained in step b e. measuring the current cd rectified in step a f. scaling the value of the current measured in step e by a scaling factor k g. calculating the rms value of the measured signal in step d h. make the difference between the values obtained in steps f and g i. comparing the absolute value of the difference of the step h with a reference value m j. if the comparison made in step i is greater than the reference value m, a trigger signal is generated and maintains the tension between the points of step b between 0 and 90 percent direct "preferably 40 percent " of the operating voltage without failure. 2. the method as claimed in 1, wherein the current measured in step d is rectified by a rectifier differential and is subtracted from the value measured in step e and step i and j - 3 applies. the method as claimed in 1, wherein in step j, if the comparison made in step i is greater than the reference value m, a trigger signal is generated and increases the tension between a 0 and a 3 percent in the direct signal in step a. 4. the method as claimed in 1, wherein the reference value is between 0,005 and 0.05 m. 5. a device for detecting failures in transmission and distribution systems comprising: a. a three-phase system of "ancillary services" b. a rectifier connected to the three-phase system of "ancillary services" c. an inverter connected to the rectifier d. a transmission and distribution system connected to the inverter e. means for measuring current connected to the output of the rectifier and the output of the inverter f. a control unit wherein the control unit performs the order of firing of the rectifier and inverter and compares the current cd to the output of the rectifier with the current at the output of the inverter, sending a trigger signal according to the comparison. 6. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the transmission and distribution system is connected to a rectifier and the control unit compares the measurement of ac current transmission and distribution system with the current cd to the output of the rectifier. 7. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the connection to the transmission and distribution system is performed through a transformer of instrumentation. 8. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the rectifier is a three-phase converter bridge of thyristors controlled with a firing angle between 0 degrees and 90 degrees. 9. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the inverter is a three-phase converter bridge thyristors which is between 90 degrees and 180 firing angle degrees. 10. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the rectifier differential is not controlled and formed by diodes. 11. the device as claimed in 5, wherein the rectifier is a three-phase converter bridge is not controlled.

Results: 4

Search history

Search PN=(WO2017208197) (Results 1)

1:

Search [SP]: method and device for detecting faults in transmission and distribution systems procede et dispositif pour la detection de defaults dans des systemes de transmission et distribution metodo y dispositivo para la deteccion de fallas en sistemas de transmision y distribucion the invention relates to a method and a device for detecting faults in transmission and distribution systems. the method is characterised by the following steps: a. rectifying the ac current signal from the three-phase "auxiliary services" system b. rectifying and inverting the ac current signal from the transmission and distribution system c. connecting the signal from step b to that of step a d. measuring the ac current signal obtained in step b e. measuring the dc current rectified in step a f. scaling the value of the current measured in step e by a scaling factor k g. calculating the rms value of the signal measured in step d h. finding the difference between the values obtained in steps f and g i. comparing the absolute value of the difference from step h with a reference value m j. if the comparison carried out in step i is greater than the reference value m, generating a trip signal and maintaining the voltage between the guide points of step b between 0 and 90 percent of the fault-free operating voltage. the device comprises a rectifier, an inverter connected to the rectifier, means for measuring current connected to the output of the rectifier and to the output of the inverter, and a control unit connected to the rectifier, the inverter and the current-measuring means, which carries out the trip order of the rectifier and the inverter, and compares the dc current measurement at the output of the rectifier with the current at the output of the inverter, sending a trip signal according to said comparison. la presente invention concerne un procede et un dispositif de detection de default dans des systemes de transmission et distribution. le procede est caracterise par les etapes consistant a: a. redresser le signal de courant c.a. du systeme triphase de services auxiliaires b. redresser et inverser le signal de courant c.a. du systeme de transmission et distribution c. relier le signal de l'etape b a celui de l'etape a d. mesurer le signal de courant c.a. obtenu dans l'etape b e. mesurer le courant c.c. redresse dans l'etape a f. augmenter la valeur du courant mesure dans l'etape e selon un facteur d'echelle k g. calculer la valeur rms du signal mesure dans l'etape d h. calculer la difference entre les valeurs obtenues dans les etapes f et g i. comparer la valeur absolue de la difference de l'etape h avec une valeur de reference m j. si la comparaison effectuee dans l'etape i est superieure a la valeur de reference m, un signal de dedenchement est genere et la tension est maintenue entre les points de courant direct de l'etape b entre 0 et 90 percent de la tension de fonctionnement sans default. le dispositif comprend, un redresseur un inverseur relie au redresseur des moyens de mesure de courant relies a la sortie du redresseur et a la sortie de l'inverseur et une unite de commande reliee au redresseur, a l'inverseur et aux moyens de mesure de courant qui effectue l'ordre de dedenchement du redresseur et de l'inverseur et compare la mesure de courant c.c. a la sortie du redresseur avec le courant a la sortie de l'inverseur, envoyant un signal de dedenchement suivant ladite comparaison. la presente invention correspondre a un metodo y un dispositivo de deteccion de falla en sistemas de transmision y distribucion. el metodo esta caracterizado por las etapas de: a. rectificar la senal de corriente de ca del sistema trifasico de "servicios auxiliares" b. rectificar e invertir la senal de corriente de ca del sistema de transmision y distribucion c. conectar la senal de la etapa b a la etapa a d. medir la senal de corriente de ca obtenida en la etapa b e. medir la corriente de cd rectificada en la etapa a f. escalar el valor de la corriente medida en la etapa e por un factor de escala k g. calcular el valor rms de la senal medida en la etapa d h. realizar la diferencia entre los valores obtenidos en las etapas f y g i. comparar el valor absoluto de la diferencia de la etapa h con un valor de referencia m j. si la comparacion efectuada en la etapa i es mayor que el valor de referencia m, se genera una senal de disparo y se mantiene la tension entre los puntos de directa de la etapa b entre 0 y 90 percent de la tension de operacion sin falla. el dispositivo comprende, un rectificador un inversor conectado al rectificador medios de medida de corriente conectados a la salida del rectificador y a la salida del inversor y una unidad de control conectada con el ratificador, el inversor y los medios de medida de corriente que realiza la orden de disparo del rectificador y el inversor y compara la medida de corriente de cd a la salida del rectificador con la corriente a la salida del inversor, enviando una senal de disparo de acuerdo a dicha comparacion. (Results 0)

Search [SP]: reivindicaciones 1. un metodo de deteccion de falla en sistemas de transmision y distribucion caracterizado por las etapas de: a. rectificar la senal de corriente de ca del sistema trifasico de "servicios auxiliares" b. rectificar e invertir la senal de corriente de ca del sistema de transmision y distribucion c. conectar la senal de la etapa b a la etapa a d. medir la senal de corriente de ca obtenida en la etapa b e. medir la corriente de cd rectificada en la etapa a f. escalar el valor de la corriente medida en la etapa e por un factor de escala k g. calcular el valor rms de la senal medida en la etapa d h. realizar la diferencia entre los valores obtenidos en las etapas f y g i. comparar el valor absoluto de la diferencia de la etapa h con un valor de referencia m j. si la comparacion efectuada en la etapa i es mayor que el valor de referencia m, se genera una senal de disparo y se mantiene la tension entre los puntos de directa de la etapa b entre 0 y 90 percent "preferiblemente 40 percent " de la tension de operacion sin falla. 2. el metodo reclamado en 1, donde la corriente medida en la etapa d es rectificada con un rectificador diferencial y se resta del valor medido en la etapa e y se aplica la etapa i y j - 3. el metodo reclamado en 1, donde en la etapa j, si la comparacion efectuada en la etapa i es mayor que el valor de referencia m, se genera una senal de disparo y se aumenta la tension entre un 0 y un 3 percent en la senal de directa de la etapa a. 4. el metodo reclamado en 1, donde el

valor de referencia m se encuentra entre 0.005 y 0.05. 5. un dispositivo de detección de fallas en sistemas de transmisión y distribución que comprende: a. un sistema trifásico de "servicios auxiliares" b. un rectificador conectado al sistema trifásico de "servicios auxiliares" c. un inversor conectado al rectificador d. un sistema de transmisión y distribución conectado al inversor e. medios de medida de corriente conectados a la salida del rectificador y a la salida del inversor f. una unidad de control donde la unidad de control realiza la orden de disparo del rectificador y el inversor y compara la medida de corriente de cd a la salida del rectificador con la corriente a la salida del inversor, enviando una señal de disparo de acuerdo a la comparación. 6. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el sistema de transmisión y distribución se conecta a un rectificador diferencial y la unidad de control compara la medida de corriente de ca del sistema de transmisión y distribución con la medida de corriente de cd a la salida del rectificador. 7. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde la conexión al sistema de transmisión y distribución se realiza a través de un transformador de instrumentación. 8. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el rectificador es un puente convertidor trifásico de tiristores controlado con un ángulo de disparo entre 0 grados y 90 grados. 9. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el inversor es un puente convertidor trifásico de tiristores cuyo ángulo de disparo se encuentra entre 90 grados y 180 grados. 10. el dispositivo reclamado en 5 donde el rectificador diferencial es no controlado y conformado por diodos. 11. el dispositivo reclamado en 5, donde el rectificador es un puente convertidor trifásico no controlado. claims 1. a method of detecting failure in transmission and distribution systems characterized by the steps of: a. rectify the ac current signal of the three-phase system of "ancillary services" b. rectify and to reverse the ac current signal of the transmission and distribution system c. connect the signal of step b to step a d. measuring the ac current signal obtained in step b e. measuring the current cd rectified in step a f. scaling the value of the current measured in step e by a scaling factor k g. calculating the rms value of the measured signal in step d h. make the difference between the values obtained in steps f and g i. comparing the absolute value of the difference of the step h with a reference value m j. if the comparison made in step i is greater than the reference value m, a trigger signal is generated and maintains the tension between the points of step b between 0 and 90 percent direct "preferably 40 percent " of the operating voltage without failure. 2. the method as claimed in 1, wherein the current measured in step d is rectified by a rectifier differential and is subtracted from the value measured in step e and step i and j - 3 applies. the method as claimed in 1, wherein in step j, if the comparison made in step i is greater than the reference value m, a trigger signal is generated and increases the tension between a 0 and a 3 percent in the direct signal in step a. 4. the method as claimed in 1, wherein the reference value is between 0,005 and 0.05 m. 5. a device for detecting failures in transmission and distribution systems comprising: a. a three-phase system of "ancillary services" b. a rectifier connected to the three-phase system of "ancillary services" c. an inverter connected to the rectifier d. a transmission and distribution system connected to the inverter e. means for measuring current connected to the output of the rectifier and the output of the inverter f. a control unit wherein the control unit performs the order of firing of the rectifier and inverter and compares the current cd to the output of the rectifier with the current at the output of the inverter, sending a trigger signal according to the comparison. 6. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the transmission and distribution system is connected to a rectifier and the control unit compares the measurement of ac current transmission and distribution system with the current cd to the output of the rectifier. 7. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the connection to the transmission and distribution system is performed through a transformer of instrumentation. 8. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the rectifier is a three-phase converter bridge of thyristors controlled with a firing angle between 0 degrees and 90 degrees. 9. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the inverter is a three-phase converter bridge thyristors which is between 90 degrees and 180 firing angle degrees. 10. the device as claimed in 5 wherein the rectifier differential is not controlled and formed by diodes. 11. the device as claimed in 5, wherein the rectifier is a three-phase converter bridge is not controlled. (Results 4)

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING POWER FILTERS AND DETECTING POWER FILTER FAILURE IN A WIND TURBINE ELECTRICAL GENERATOR

Abstract: Method, system, and computer readable medium for determining a fault in a power filter of a wind turbine generator. The method may include the steps of calculating a reactive power consumed by the power filter, and comparing the calculated reactive power to a predefined threshold reactive power to determine the fault.

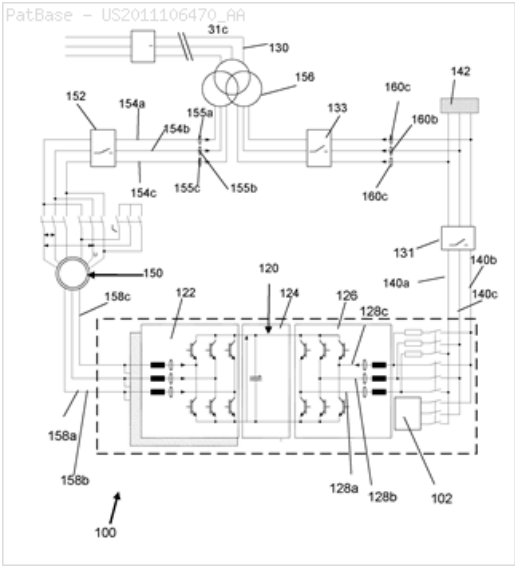
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): F03D11/00 F03D7/00 G01R19/06
G01R21/06 G01R31/00 G01R31/02 G01R31/34 G06F19/00 H02J3/01
H02J3/38 H02M1/12 (Advanced/Invention);
G01R19/06 G01R31/02 G01R31/34 H02J3/38 (Advanced/Non-invention)

CPC: H02M1/12 G01R19/06 G01R31/028 G01R31/343 H02J3/01
H02J3/386 Y02E10/763 Y02E40/40

European: H02J3/01 H02M1/12 S01R19/06 S01R31/02E
S01R31/34B T02J3/38 T02J3/38D1W Y02E10/76 Y02E40/40

US: 702/58 702/58P



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2010212454 AA	20110310	AU20100212454	20100820
AU2010212454 BB	20140522	AU20100212454	20100820
CN101995529 A	20110330	CN201010503751	20100820
CN101995529 B	20150128	CN201010503751	20100820
DE602010034135 D1	20160728	DE201060034135T	20100820
EP2299568 A1	20110323	EP20100173591	20100820
EP2299568 B1	20160622	EP20100173591	20100820
ES2586334 T3	20161013	ES20100173591T	20100820
IN02390CH2010 A	20160325	IN2010CH02390	20100819
US2011106470 AA	20110505	US20100860023	20100820
US8898025 BB	20141125	US20100860023	20100820

Priority:

DK20090070094 20090821 US20090235839P 20090821 EP20100173591 20100820
US20100860023 20100820

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Inventor(s): NIELSON JOHN GODSK ; YIN BO 643685 ; NIELSEN JOHN GODSK 8543 ; LARSEN KIM BROENDUM 9560 ; KRISTENSEN OVE STYHM 8370 ; ANG KHENG HONG 754501 ; JOHN GODSK NIELSEN ; KHENG HONG ANG ; KIM B LARSEN

Agent(s): WATERMARK PATENT AND TRADE MARKS ATTORNEYS; WATERMARK INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PTY LTD; PLOUGMANN AND VINGTOFT A S; PLOUGMANN VINGTOFT A S; ARIAS JUAN; PATTERSON AND SHERIDAN LLP

Designated states: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC ME MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

Title: LOW WEIGHT 3-PHASE 5-OUTPUT WIRE POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM FOR MICRO-GRID

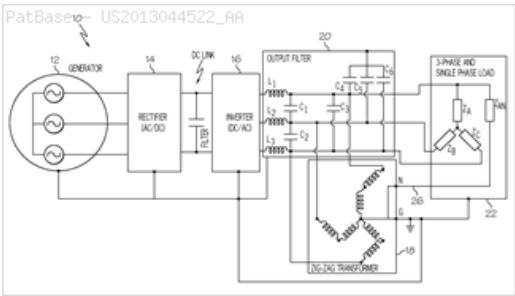
Abstract: A power conversion system eliminates output transformers and replaces them with a zig-zag transformer and a filter that provides a 3-phase 5-wire system with significantly reduced weight and size as compared with conventional systems. The zig-zag transformer may have a low zero sequence impedance. The power conversion system also ensures operational safety by detecting various types of ground faults.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01R31/02 H02J3/26 H02J3/36 H02M5/45 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: G01R31/025 Y02E40/50 H02J3/36 Y02E60/60 G01R31/02 H02J3/26 Y02P80/14

US: 363/34 363/35 363/37



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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US8964423 BB	20150224	US20110212141	20110817

Priority:

US20110212141 20110817

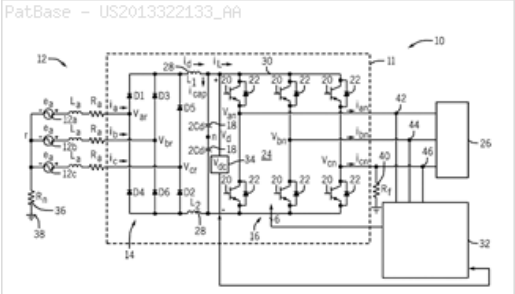
Probable Assignee: HONEYWELL INT INC
Assignee(s): (std): ANGHEL CRISTIAN ; HONEYWELL INT INC
Assignee(s): HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC
Inventor(s): (std): ANGHEL CRISTIAN
Agent(s): SHIMOKAJI AND ASSOCIATES PC

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HIGH RESISTANCE GROUND FAULT DETECTION AND PROTECTION IN POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Abstract: A system and method for detecting high resistance ground faults in a power distribution system is disclosed. A fault detection and protection system is provided that includes a plurality of current sensors to measure current on the three phase output of the converter-inverter arrangement of the power distribution system and a controller configured to measure the three phase current on the three phase output, extract a fundamental current component for each phase of the three phase output, extract a third harmonic component for each phase of the three phase output, compare the fundamental current component and the third harmonic component extracted from each phase to a first threshold and a second threshold, respectively, and detect a ground fault on a phase of the three phase output based on the comparisons of the fundamental current component and the third harmonic component to the first and second thresholds.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01R G01R19/165 G01R31/02 G01R31/08 G06F19/00 H02H H02H3/16 H02H3/52 H02H7/122 H02M5/458 (Advanced/Invention); G01R31/08 G06F19/00 H02H3/16 (Advanced/Non-invention)
CPC: G01R31/025 H02H3/165 H02H3/52 H02H7/1227 G01R31/024 G01R19/16566 H02H7/122
US: 1/1 324/509 363/37 702/59



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2013272157 AA	20131212	AU20130272157	20130520
BR112014029699 A2	20170627	BR20141129699	20130520
CA2871134 AA	20141020	CA20132871134	20130520
CN104364989 A	20150218	CN201380029214	20130520
CN104364989 B	20171121	CN201380029214	20130520
DE602013020007 D1	20170601	DE201360020007T	20130520
EP2856591 A1	20150408	EP20130725879	20130520
EP2856591 B1	20170419	EP20130725879	20130520
IN09017DN2014 A	20150522	IN2014DN09017	20141028
KR20150023346 A	20150305	KR20147034092	20130520
US2013322133 AA	20131205	US20120487322	20120604
US9046560 BB	20150602	US20120487322	20120604
WO13184332 A1	20131212	WO2013US41753	20130520
ZA201407464 A	20151223	ZA20140007464	20141015

Priority:

US20120487322 20120604 EP20130725879 20130520 WO2013US41753 20130520

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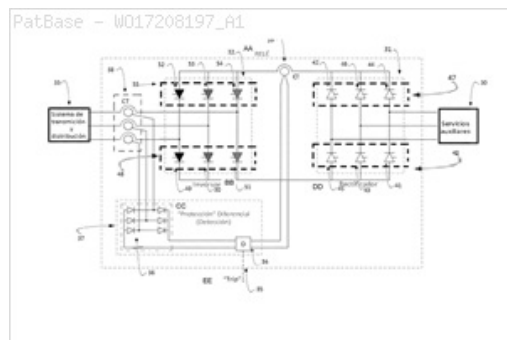
Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DETECTING FAULTS IN TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Abstract: The invention relates to a method and a device for detecting faults in transmission and distribution systems. The method is characterised by the following steps: a. rectifying the AC current signal from the three-phase "auxiliary services" system; b. rectifying and inverting the AC current signal from the transmission and distribution system; c. connecting the signal from step b to that of step a; d. measuring the AC current signal obtained in step b; e. measuring the DC current rectified in step a; f. scaling the value of the current measured in step e by a scaling factor k; g. calculating the RMS value of the signal measured in step d; h. finding the difference between the values obtained in steps f and g; i. comparing the absolute value of the difference from step h with a reference value m; j. if the comparison carried out in step i is greater than the reference value m, generating a trip signal and maintaining the voltage between the guide points of step b between 0 and 90 percent of the fault-free operating voltage. The device comprises a rectifier, an inverter connected to the rectifier, means for measuring current connected to the output of the rectifier and to the output of the inverter, and a control unit connected to the rectifier, the inverter and the current-measuring means, which carries out the trip order of the rectifier and the inverter, and compares the DC current measurement at the output of the rectifier with the current at the output of the inverter, sending a trip signal according to said comparison.

Classifications:**International (IPC 8-9):** G01R31/00 G06F11/25

H02H1/00 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: G01R31/00 H02H1/00**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CO16144247 A1	20171215	CO20160144247	20160601
WO17208197 A1	20171207	WO20171B53259	20170601

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Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DJ DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KH KM KN KP KR KW KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW