

A TECHNICAL REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL VISIT

TO

220 KV S/S GWALIOR – II
SITHOULI, MP, INDIA

On 9 Sep, 23

WITH

55 Students, 2 Faculty and 2 Lab Staff

Organized by

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING**



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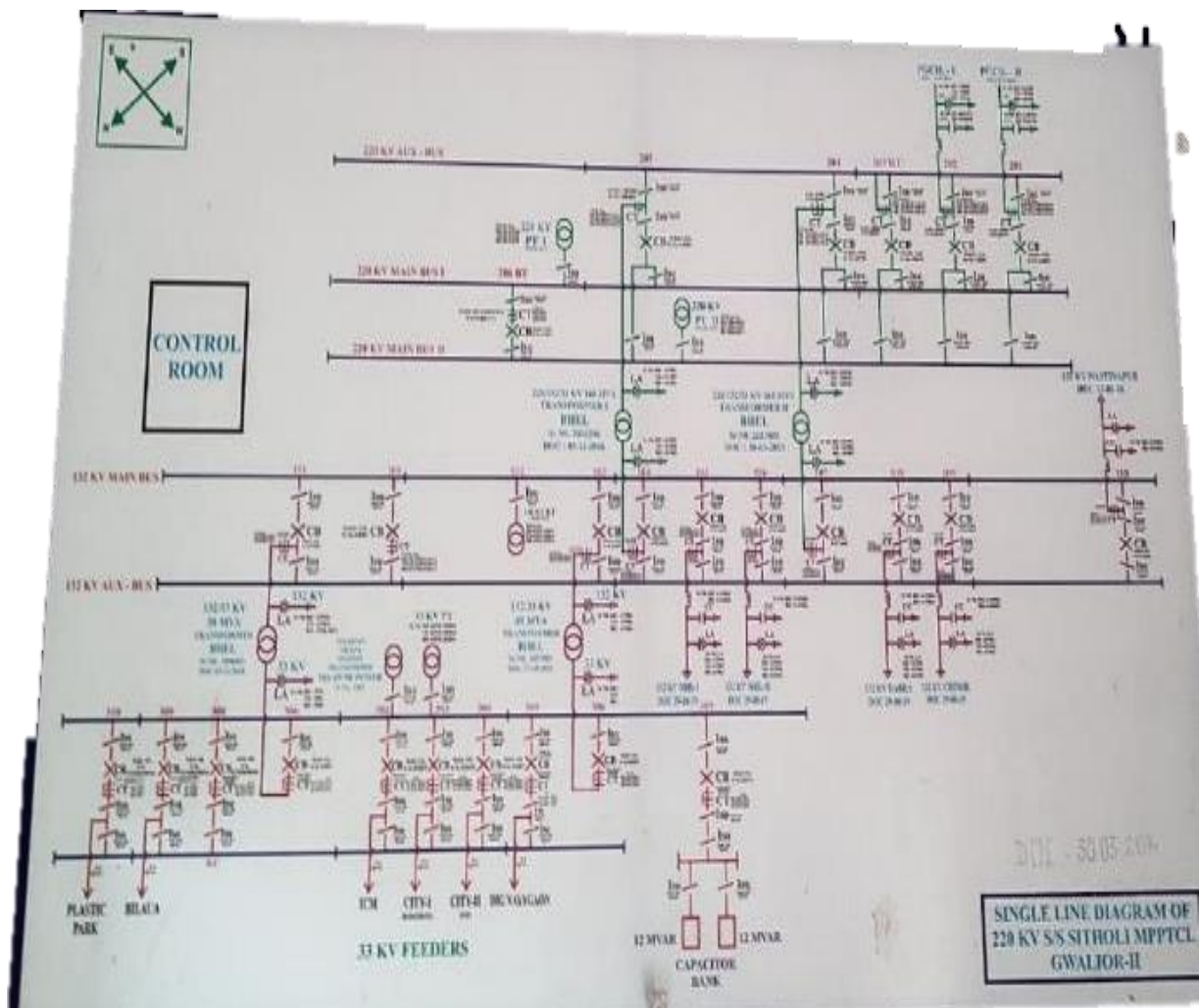
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DESCRIPTION

Sithole Substation Project, operated by Power Grid Corporation of India. The designed voltage level of the substation is 220/132/33KV and the operating voltage is 400/220 kV. The step-in voltage of the project is 400 kV and the step-out voltage is 220kV.

CONTROL ROOMS IN SUBSTATION

In the controlled room, you'll find the installation of relays, protection systems, and control panels. These panels, in conjunction with a PC, facilitate the seamless automation of several components, including circuit breakers, tap changers, auto reclosers, sectionalizing switches, and other devices when faults



ABOUT THE SUBSTATION

The substation serves as a vital energy supply source for the local distribution area in which it is situated. Its primary functions include receiving energy transmitted at high voltage from the generating station, reducing the voltage to a level suitable for local distribution, and providing switching facilities. Initially, power is generated at 11 kV, but it is not cost-effective to transmit it at this low voltage. Therefore, it undergoes a voltage step-up process before transmission at the substation, followed by a step-down process for local consumption. This particular substation operates at 400 kV, meaning that it receives incoming voltage at 400 kV and delivers it at 220 kV.

Figure 1 illustrates the different voltage levels involved in the transmission process

EQUIPMENTS USED IN 132 KV SUBSTATION

Following equipment's are used in the substation for proper transmission:

- ✓ Current Transformers (CT)
- ✓ Potential Transformers (PT)
- ✓ Isolator
- ✓ Circuit Breakers
- ✓ Lightning arrester
- ✓ Auto transformer
- ✓ BUS.
- ✓ Protective relays
- ✓ Insulators
- ✓ Indication and metering Instruments
- ✓ PLCC system
- ✓ SCADA system
- ✓ Batteries and Battery charger.
- ✓ CVT

CURRENT TRANSFORMER [CT]:

A current transformer (CT) is an instrument transformer that is integrated into an AC power circuit to supply current to the coils of indicating devices, metering instruments, and protective relays. In this manner, CTs expand the range of measurable currents and enable the monitoring of current levels in the circuit as well as power loads. Additionally, they serve to isolate indicating and measuring instruments from high voltage. The primary winding of the CT is directly linked to the power line, while the secondary winding is connected to the indicating, metering, and relay systems. The CT is installed in series with the main bus for its operation.



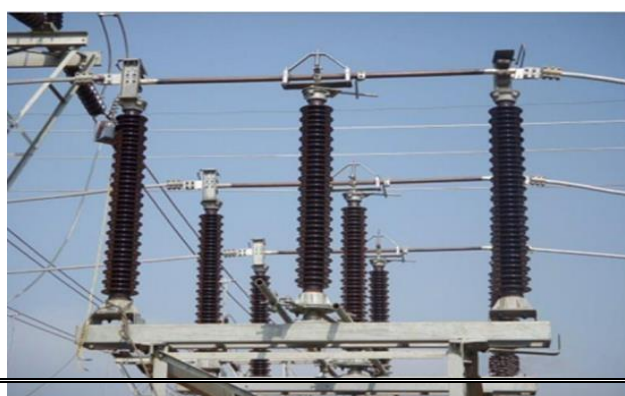
Potential Transformer (PT):

Potential transformers (PTs) are utilized for voltages exceeding 380 V, serving the purpose of supplying voltage to the potential coils of indicating devices, metering instruments, and relays. These transformers adapt standard low-voltage instruments for use in such conditions. The primary windings of the PTs are linked to the main bus bar within the switchgear installation, while the secondary windings are connected to a range of indicating devices, metering instruments, and relay systems. PTs are consistently connected in parallel with the main bus for their operation.



Isolator:

An isolator is a mechanical device designed to disconnect a specific section of a circuit from the overall system when needed. In electrical applications, isolators serve the crucial function of safely isolating a portion of the system for maintenance purposes. These devices are manually operated mechanical switches that effectively disconnect a segment of electrical power. Isolators are typically employed to open a circuit when it is under no load conditions. Their primary objective is to separate one part of the circuit from the rest, and they should not be operated while current is flowing through the line. Isolators are commonly installed at both ends of a circuit breaker, enabling the repair or replacement of the circuit breaker without any safety risks.



Circuit Breaker:

A circuit breaker is an automatically operated electrical switch specifically designed to safeguard an electrical circuit by preventing damage caused by excessive current resulting from either an overload or a short circuit. Circuit breakers can also come into play when there is pre-existing damage to electrical systems. Their primary function involves interrupting the flow of electric current as soon as a fault is detected. In contrast to fuses, which operate once and must then be replaced, circuit breakers can be reset, either manually or automatically, to restore normal operation.

Sulphur hexafluoride circuit breakers, often referred to as SF6 circuit breakers, play a crucial role in protecting electrical power stations and distribution systems by interrupting electric currents when triggered by a protective relay. These circuit breakers employ sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) gas to cool and extinguish the arc when a circuit is opened, instead of using oil, air, or a vacuum. The advantages of SF6 circuit breakers include reduced operating noise, absence of hot gas emissions, and relatively low maintenance requirements. Originally developed in the 1950s and subsequently improved, SF6 circuit breakers are widely utilized in electrical grids for transmission voltages up to 800 kV, as generator circuit breakers, and in distribution systems operating at voltages up to 35 kV.



Lightning Arrestors:

A lightning arrester, sometimes spelled as lightning arrestor and also known as a lightning diverter, is a device employed in electric power systems and telecommunication systems. Its primary purpose is to shield the system's insulation and conductors from the detrimental



impact of lightning strikes.

Auto Transformer:

Autotransformers are equipped with a winding that incorporates a minimum of three taps for electrical connections. Due to the unique design where a portion of the winding serves dual roles, autotransformers offer certain advantages such as reduced size, lighter weight, and lower cost compared to conventional dual-winding transformers. However, they come with the drawback of not providing electrical isolation between the primary and secondary circuits.

Additionally, autotransformers boast other benefits, including decreased leakage reactance, reduced losses, lower excitation current, and an increased VA (volt-ampere) rating for a given physical size and weight.



BUS:

There are two types of buses used in the 400-kV substation Indore

- ✓ Main bus-400 kV side -220 kV side
- ✓ Auxiliary bus-400 kV side -220 kV side

Protective Relays

A protective relay can be described as an electrical device positioned between the main circuit and circuit breakers in such a way that any irregularity in the circuit triggers the relay. If the irregularity is of a hazardous nature, the relay subsequently activates the circuit breakers, leading to the isolation of the problematic component. The primary function of the relay is to safeguard

the circuit's equipment, preventing any potential damage that could occur due to faults.



RELAYS USED IN SUBSTATION

Differential relay- used in transformer panel

Distance protection relay- used in Feeder's panel

- ✓ Over current relay
- ✓ Master relay
- ✓ Buchholz relay
- ✓ Earth fault relay
- ✓ Under voltage relay

The transformer is equipped with a dual-float bushings relay, which is installed within the feed pipe connecting the conservator to the tank. This relay features two sets of mercury contacts. It activates under various conditions, including internal faults within the transformer, insulation faults, core breakdowns, and instances of elevated oil temperature.

Over current relay

An overcurrent relay is a type of protective device that comes into action when the current load exceeds a predefined pickup value. According to ANSI (American National Standards Institute) conventions, it is assigned the device number 50, whether it's an instantaneous over current (IOC) relay or a Definite Time Over current (DTOC) relay. In atypical setup, the over current relay is connected to a current transformer and calibrated to trigger at or above a specific current level. When the relay activates, one or more contacts engage to trip (open) a circuit breaker.

The Definite Time Over current Relay (DTOC) has been widely used in the United Kingdom. However, its drawback of slower operation for faults closer to the power source led to the development of the IDMT (Inverse Definite Minimum Time) relay, which is assigned the ANSI device number 51 for protection.

Distance relay/Impedance relay

Distance relays operate on a fundamentally different principle compared to other types of protection systems. Their performance is not determined by the absolute magnitude of current or voltage in the protected circuit; instead, it relies on the ratio between these two quantities. Distance relays are essentially dual-actuating quantity relays, with one coil energized by voltage and another coil by current. The current element generates a positive or pickup torque, while the voltage element produces a negative or reset torque. The relay triggers only when the V/I (voltage to current) ratio falls below a predetermined or set value. During a fault on the

transmission line, the fault current increases while the voltage at the fault location decreases. The V/I ratio is assessed at the point of current transformers (CTs) and potential transformers (PTs). The voltage measured at the PT location depends on the distance between the PT and the fault. If the measured voltage is lower, it indicates that the fault is closer, and vice versa. Therefore, this type of protection is referred to as Distance relay.

Master Trip Relay

The Master Trip relay serves as the primary trip relay, responsible for initiating the breaker's tripping action. In transmission and distribution lines, multiple protection relays, such as distance relays, over current relays, earth fault relays, and differential relays, are utilized. The contacts of all these relays are connected in parallel to the Master Trip relay. When any of these protection relays detect a fault, it activates the Master Trip relay, which in turn triggers the breaker. This Master Trip relay is also referred to as a lockout relay.

INSULATORS

The porcelain insulators used in this substation are of the post and bushing type, serving the dual purpose of providing support and electrical insulation for the bus bars. A post insulator comprises a porcelain body, a cast iron cap, and a flanged cast iron base.

On the other hand, a bushing insulator is composed of a porcelain shell body, upper and lower locating washers that secure the position of the bus or rod within the shell, and a mounting flange equipped with a hole for fastening bolts and an included earthing bolt. For current ratings exceeding 2000A, the bushings are designed to accommodate the main bus bar passing directly through them.



INDICATING AND METERING INSTRUMENTS

In the substation, ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeter, kilowatt-hour meters, and KVARH meters are installed to oversee and manage the current flow within the circuit and monitor power loads.

PLCC SYSTEM

PLCC stands for Power Line Carrier Communication, operating within the frequency range of 50 kHz to 500 kHz. To ensure a secure, efficient, and cost-effective power supply, reliable and rapid communication is essential. Power stations and substations are often situated far from urban areas, where traditional P&T (Postal and Telegraph) communication over lengthy overhead lines is neither dependable nor swift. Given the availability of highly reliable pathways in the form of power lines interconnecting these two stations, Power Line Carrier Communication emerges as the most economical and dependable communication system.

In PLCC, power lines are utilized as the communication medium, serving the following purposes:

- ✓ Telephony
- ✓ Tele protection
- ✓ Tele metering
- ✓ Tele printing
- ✓ Remote control

Working Principle

Initially, the incoming carrier wave, regardless of its frequency, arrives at the junction of the wave trap and coupling capacitor. If the frequency is below 50 kHz, the wave is directed into the wave trap. Conversely, if it exceeds 50 kHz, it proceeds to the coupling capacitor, where a frequency transformation occurs. After passing through the coupling capacitor (CC), the wave continues to the line matching unit, then to the PLCC panel, further to the exchange unit, and finally reaches the telephones.



SCADA SYSTEM

SCADA, which stands for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition, is a system that utilizes coded signals transmitted over communication channels to enable the remote control of equipment. Typically, one communication channel is dedicated to each remote station. This control system can also be integrated with a data acquisition system by employing coded signals over communication channels to gather information regarding the status of remote equipment,

which can then be displayed or recorded. SCADA is a type of Industrial Control System (ICS), and Industrial Computer Systems are computer-based systems that oversee and manage industrial processes occurring in the physical world.

SCADA finds extensive application in power generation and transmission. It allows for real-time online monitoring of systems, ensuring that all data generated in substations is transmitted to the headquarters online through SCADA.

BATTERIES AND BATTERY CHARGER

We employ both batteries and their chargers to provide power to the substation. For DC supply, batteries are utilized, as all substations require DC power for protection and control purposes. The DC supply is sourced from secondary or storage batteries, with voltages of 110V and 48V in this particular substation. To achieve 110V, we connect 55 batteries, each with a 2V rating, while for 48V, we use 24 batteries, each with a 2V rating.

These storage batteries fall into two main categories:

- ✓ Lead (Pb) acid batteries
- ✓ Alkaline batteries.

CVT

A Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CVT or CCVT) is a specialized transformer employed in power systems. Its primary function is to reduce extra high voltage signals, delivering a lower voltage output for purposes such as metering or activating protective relays.

Components:

In its simplest configuration, the Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CVT or CCVT) comprises three essential components: two capacitors that split the transmission line signal, an inductive element to tune the device to the line frequency, and a voltage transformer to both isolate and further step down the voltage for use in metering devices or protective relays.

The tuning of the divider to the line frequency is crucial as it reduces the sensitivity of the overall division ratio to changes in the load imposed by connected metering or protection devices. Typically, the device features at least four terminals: one for connecting to the high voltage signal, a ground terminal, and two secondary terminals that link to instrumentation or protective relays.

In practical applications, capacitor C_1 is often constructed as a stack of smaller capacitors connected in series. This arrangement creates a substantial voltage drop across C_1 and a relatively smaller one across C_2 . As most of the voltage drop occurs across C_1 , it reduces the required insulation level for the voltage transformer. Consequently, CVTs prove to be more cost-effective than wound voltage transformers when dealing with high voltages (above 100kV), as the latter necessitates more winding and materials.

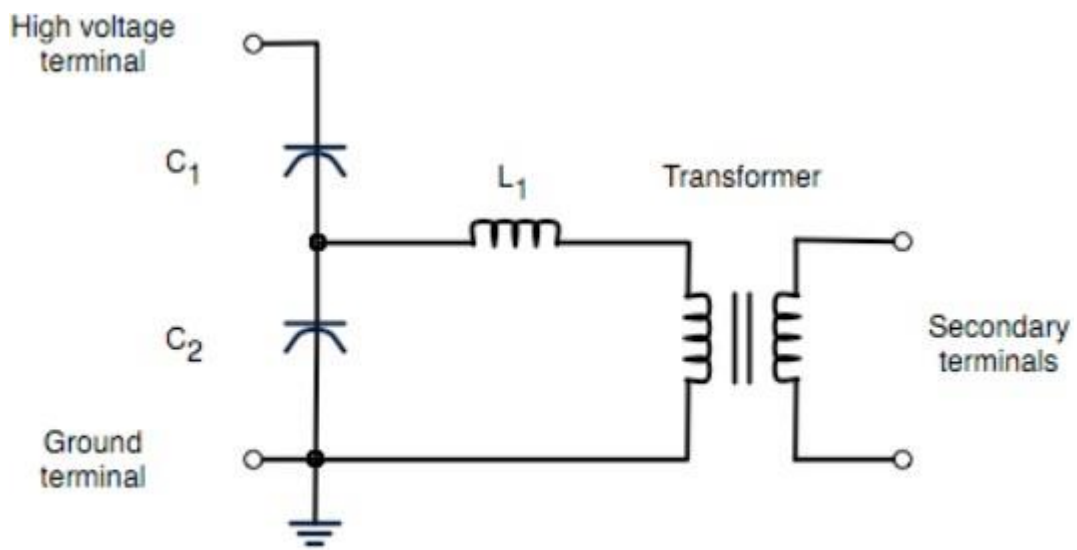


Fig. Arrangement of CVT

GLIMPSES



एमआईटीएस के विद्यार्थियों ने किया 200 किलोवाट सब स्टेशन का दौरा

सत्ता सुधार • ग्वालियर

विद्युत अभियांत्रिकी विभाग, माधव इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी एंड साइंस, ग्वालियर, म.प्र. द्वारा 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन, मध्य प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड सिधौली के लिए औद्योगिक यात्रा आयोजित की गयी। इस औद्योगिक यात्रा का आयोजन डॉक्टर शिशिर दीक्षित, प्रोफेसर विद्युत अभियांत्रिकी विभाग, एमआईटीएस ग्वालियर एवं निखिल पालीवाल असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर द्वारा किया गया है। कार्यक्रम इंजीनियर संजय निगडोकर, प्रबंधक इंजीनियर (टैरिफिंग डी.एन.आई) ग्वालियर जो सिधौली

के 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन के अधिकारी हैं एवं राजेश अरोड़ा सहायक इंजीनियर ने छात्रों को गाइड किया और सबस्टेशन के बारे में विवरण प्रदान किया।

उक्त इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप में इलेक्ट्रिकल विभाग के छात्रों ने सिधौली, ग्वालियर में स्थित 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन का दौरा मध्य प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के साथ आयोजित किया गया। इस इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप में 60 से अधिक छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ प्रोफेसर राकेश नावें, प्रोफेसर



कुलदीप स्वर्णकार, इंजीनियर आर पी गुप्ता व श्रीमती शशि गौयल के साथ

गए थेज इस इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप में एक आधुनिक सबस्टेशन की विभिन्न विशिष्टताओं से अवगत कराया गया। 160 एमवीए ट्रांसफार्मर, संचरण सिस्टम में लगातार मॉनिटरिंग एवं किसी भी तरह के फाल्ट के दौरान उसे स्वयं ठीक करके अनवरत सप्लाई देना सुनिश्चित करता है। ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम में ग्राउंड वायर की जगह ऑप्टिकल फाइबर का उपयोग किया जाता है जो की कम्युनिकेशन के लिए भी उपयोग में आता है 7 औद्योगिक उपकरणों को 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन के इरेक्शन, चार्ज,

नियमित संचालन, कामकाज और रखरखाव संचालन सहित विभिन्न नई चीजें सिखने को मिली हैं। अति आधुनिक उपकरण जैसे के वैक्यूम सर्किट ब्रेकर, एसफ 6 सर्किट ब्रेकर आदि के बारे में भी जानकारी उलब्ध कराई गयी। इस औद्योगिक यात्रा के माध्यम से महाविद्यालय ग्वालियर के निदेशक आर.के. पंडित और विभाग अध्यक्ष, श्रीमती सुलोचना वधवानी ने छात्रों को नवीनतम तकनीकी ज्ञान के विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया एवं यात्रा के पूरे होने पर छात्रों का उत्साह वर्धन किया। प्रेस को यह जानकारी संस्थान के जनसंपर्क अधिकारी मुकेश मौय ने दी।

एमआईटीएस ने कराई सिधौली की औद्योगिक यात्रा, छात्रों ने सीखे टिप्स

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फोन: 9644644430

एमआईटीएस ने विद्युत विभाग के इंजीनियरों के साथ सिधौली की औद्योगिक यात्रा कराई। इस औद्योगिक यात्रा का आयोजन डॉक्टर शिशिर दीक्षित, प्रोफेसर विद्युत अभियांत्रिकी विभाग, एमआईटीएस ग्वालियर एवं निखिल पालीवाल असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर द्वारा किया गया है। इंजीनियर संजय निगडोकर, कार्यकारी इंजीनियर सिधौली के 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन के अधिकारी हैं एवं राजेश अरोड़ा सहायक इंजीनियर ने छात्रों को गाइड किया। उक्त इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप में इलेक्ट्रिकल विभाग के छात्रों ने सिधौली, ग्वालियर में स्थित 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन का दौरा मध्य प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन



एमआईटीएस ने छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ सिधौली के 220 किलोवाट सबस्टेशन का दौरा मध्य प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के साथ आयोजित किया। इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप में 60 से अधिक छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ प्रोफेसर राकेश नावें, प्रोफेसर कुलदीप स्वर्णकार, इंजीनियर आरपी गुप्ता व श्रीमती शशि गौयल साथ गए थे, इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप में एक आधुनिक सब स्टेशन की विभिन्न विशेषताओं से अवगत कराया गया। 160 एमवीए ट्रांसफार्मर, संचरण सिस्टम में लगातार

एमआईटीएस क छात्रों का शैक्षणिक भ्रमण

ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम में ग्राउंड वायर की जगह ऑप्टिकल फाइबर का उपयोग

पत्रिका प्लस @ ग्वालियर एमआईटीएस के विद्युत अभियांत्रिकी विभाग की ओर से सिधौली स्थित पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के सब स्टेशन का भ्रमण स्टूडेंट्स ने डॉ. शिशिर दीक्षित एवं निखिल पालीवाल के मार्गदर्शन में किया। इंजीनियर संजय निगडोकर एवं सहायक इंजीनियर राजेश अरोड़ा ने सब स्टेशन के बारे में बताया। इस ट्रिप में अधिकारियों ने बताया कि ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम में ग्राउंड वायर की जगह ऑप्टिकल फाइबर का उपयोग किया जाता है। 160 एमवी ट्रांसफार्मर संचरण सिस्टम में लगातार मॉनिटरिंग एवं किसी भी तरह के फाल्ट के दौरान उसे स्वयं ठीक करके अनवरत



आधुनिक उपकरण के बारे में जाना

छात्रों ने कहा कि औद्योगिक दौरे में हमें सब स्टेशन के इरेक्शन, चार्ज, नियमित संचालन, कामकाज और रखरखाव संचालन सहित विभिन्न नई चीजें सिखने को मिली। आधुनिक उपकरण वैक्यूम सर्किट ब्रेकर, एस 6 सर्किट ब्रेकर आदि के बारे में भी जानकारी मिली।

सप्लाई देना सुनिश्चित करता है। इस दौरान 60 छात्र-छात्राएं उपस्थित रहीं

छात्रों ने सीखा ट्रांसमिशन में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर का प्रयोग

एमआईटीएस के विद्युत अभियांत्रिकी विभाग की ओर से विभाग के छात्रों को सिधौली स्थित मध्य प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एमपीपीटीसीएल) की इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप कराई गई। यह विजिट विभाग के प्रो शिशिर दीक्षित और डॉ. निखिल पालीवाल के निदेशन में आयोजित हुई। जिसमें विभाग के सभ से अधिक छात्र छात्राओं ने भाग लिया। विजिट के दौरान छात्रों को बताया गया कि ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम में ग्राउंड वायर की जगह ऑप्टिकल फाइबर का प्रयोग में लाया जाता है, जिसका प्रयोग कम्युनिकेशन में भी होता है। इस दौरान छात्र-छात्राओं को एमपीपीटीसीएल के संजय निगडोकर व राजेश अरोड़ा ने गाइड

सिधौली में पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिप करते छात्र। इनसे संबंधित आधुनिक उपकरण जैसे वैक्यूम सर्किट ब्रेकर, एसएफ 6 सर्किट ब्रेकर आदि के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताया। इस अवसर पर प्रो राकेश नावें, प्रो कुलदीप स्वर्णकार, इंजी आरपी गुप्ता, शशि गौयल मौजूद रहे।



एमआईटीएस के विद्यार्थियों ने किया विद्युत सब स्टेशन का भ्रमण

ग्वालियर। माधव इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी एंड साइंस महाविद्यालय के विद्युत अभियांत्रिकी विभाग के विद्यार्थियों ने रविवार को सिथोली स्थित 220 किलोवॉट सबस्टेशन, मध्य प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड का औद्योगिक भ्रमण किया। भ्रमण के दौरान विद्यार्थियों ने सब स्टेशन की विभिन्न विशेषताएं जानी। इस अवसर पर डॉ. शिशिर दीक्षित, इंजीनियर संजय निगड़ीकर, सहायक इंजीनियर राजेश अरोड़ा, प्रो. राकेश नार्वे, प्रो. कुलदीप स्वर्णकर, इंजीनियर आर.पी गुप्ता व शशि गोयल विशेष रूप से मौजूद रहे।

छात्रों ने किया विद्युत सब स्टेशन का भ्रमण, जाना फॉल्ट ठीक करना

एजुकेशन रिपोर्टर ग्वालियर

माधव इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी एंड साइंस के इलेक्ट्रिकल विभाग के विद्यार्थियों ने सिथोली स्थित 220 किलोवॉट विद्युत सबस्टेशन, पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में इंजिनियरिंग ट्रिप के दौरान भ्रमण किया। इस दौरान विद्यार्थियों ने इंजीनियरों से जाना कि फॉल्ट के दौरान इसे ठीक कर किस तरह बिजली सप्लाई अनवरत जारी रखते हैं? साथ ही फॉल्ट की पहचान किस तरह से करते हैं? औद्योगिक यात्रा का आयोजन इलेक्ट्रिकल विभाग के प्रोफेसर डॉक्टर शिशिर दीक्षित ने किया। संस्थान के जनसंपर्क अधिकारी मुकेश

मौर्य ने बताया कि 220 किलोवाट सब-स्टेशन के इंजीनियर संजय निगड़ीकर व राजेश अरोड़ा सहायक इंजीनियर ने छात्रों को गाइड किया और सब-स्टेशन की कार्यप्रणाली के मामले में विस्तार से जानकारी दी। इस इंजिनियरिंग ट्रिप में 60 से अधिक छात्र-छात्राएं शामिल थे। इस दौरे में छात्रों को 220 किलो वॉल्ट सब-स्टेशन के इरेक्शन, चार्ज, नियमित संचालन, कामकाज और रखरखाव संचालन सहित कई नई चीजें सीखने को मिली हैं। छात्रों को अति आधुनिक उपकरण जैसे की वैक्यूम सर्किट ब्रेकर आदि के बारे में भी जानकारी दी गई। एचओडी सुलोचना बाधवानी ने छात्रों को नई तकनीक के बारे में जानकारी दी।