72) coupled to the first circuit breaker (41) and the second circuit breaker (42) are further configured to provide a directional protection for at least the bus tie (17) and/or the bus subsection (16).

5. The fault protection system according to claim 4, wherein the protection relays coupled to the generator circuit breaker (45), the first circuit breaker (41) and the second circuit breaker (42) are configured to trip these circuit breakers if

the current directions at the measuring points of these relays are pointing to the bus subsection (16), or the first circuit breaker or the second circuit breaker are open and the current direction at the respective other end of the bus subsection is pointing towards the bus subsection (16), or
the current and voltage at the first circuit breaker or the second circuit breaker are below predetermined thresholds and the current direction at the respective other end of the bus subsection is pointing towards the bus subsection (16).

6. The fault protection system according to any of claims 4-5, wherein the protection relays coupled to the one or more feeder circuit breakers (42, 44, 45) provide a directional over-current protection, wherein, if the protection relay detects a current above a threshold in the direction of the load, a blocking signal is provided to protection relays coupled to upstream circuit breakers (41, 42, 45) to block these protection relays from tripping these circuit breakers and the respective feeder circuit breaker is tripped within a predetermined tripping time t3 after detection of a fault.

7. The fault protection system according to any of claims 4-6, wherein the protection relays are configured to trip the circuit breakers coupled thereto within a first tripping time t1 after detection of a fault using said differential protec-