

EE 5240 - Lecture 6

Topics for Today:

Friday Jan 25, 2019

- Questions from last lectures?
- Kron Reduction for non-bilateral network
 - http://www.ece.mtu.edu/faculty/bamork/ee5200/5200_L27.pdf
- Comments on Homework #2
- Augmentation for L-G Fault - signs !

Today - system data for computer studies

- Using [Y_{BUS}] to calculate fault-current contributions
- Transformer Data
- More on tap-changing transformers

Coming up - keep studying Chapters 3 & 4.

- Nonlinear systems of equations
- Newton Iterative Method
- Newton-Raphson Load Flow Formulation
- Everybody have access to Aspen?

XFMRs - Use Φ L-N ($\Phi A-N$)
Per Phase Eqn.



Modify
 y_{55} y_{56}
 y_{65} y_{66}

In [Ybus]

$$y_{56} = - \frac{1}{Z_{56}}$$

(and y_{65})

Basis 2-winding
 XFMR is simple.

How about?

- LTC (or TCUL)
- Phase Shifter (PS)

$y_{55} = y_{55} + Z_{54}$
 $y_{66} = y_{66} + "$

Basis Approach: Develop π -Equiv and handle just like T-Line.

One-Line:



Per-unit per-phase



Top-Changers
 - LTC's
 - Phase-Shift



NOMINAL TRANS RATIO \uparrow \pm Adjustment in phase angle (PS) or Volt mag (LTC)

Tap Changing XFMRs - Variations (P.u. representations)

"From" Bus "To" Bus

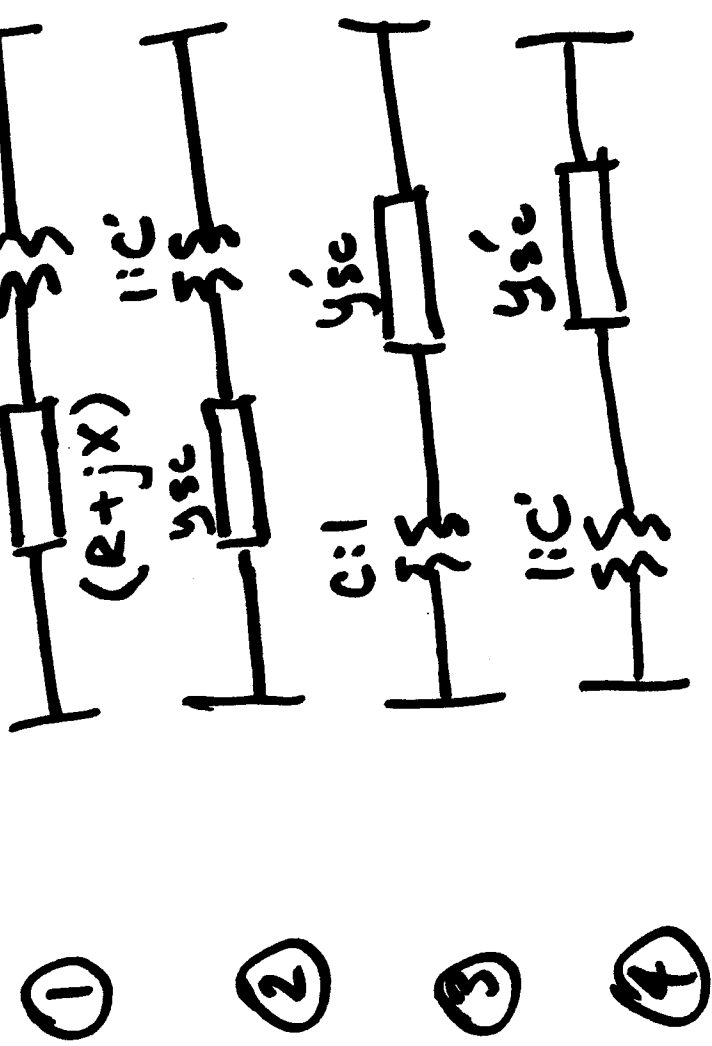
$$y_{sc} = \frac{1}{R+jX}$$

"C" is off-nominal turns ratio. In general C is complex.

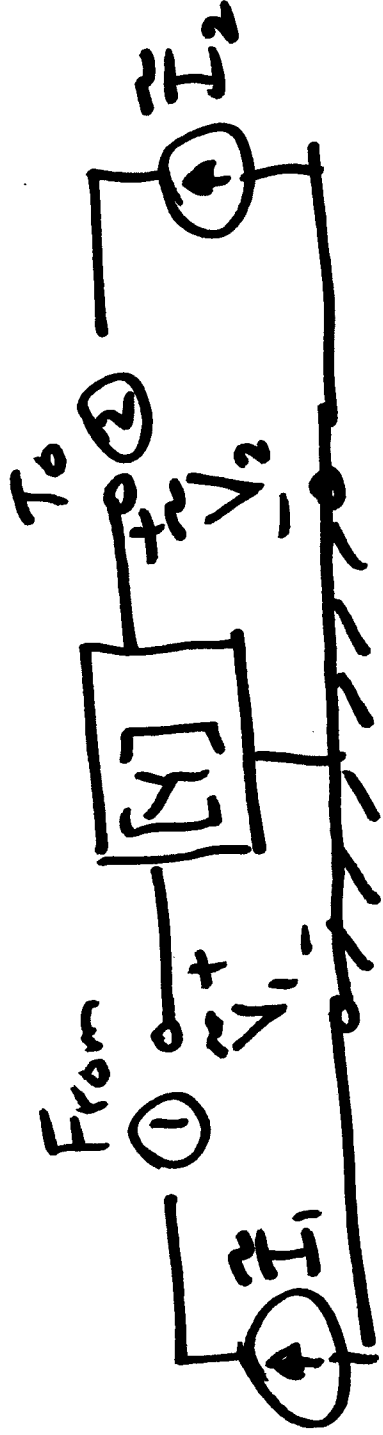
C is real for LTC.
C is complex for PS.

If $|C| \neq 1$ then magnitude change.

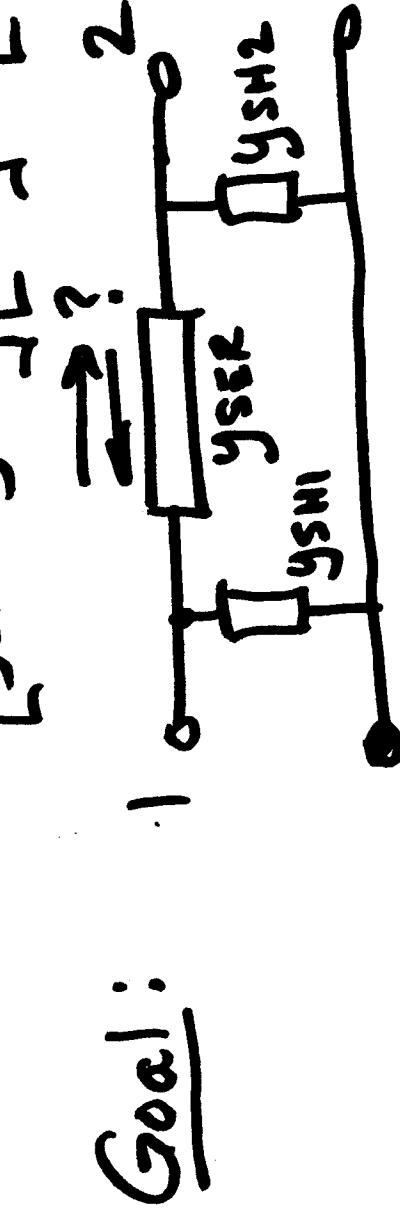
If C is complex, Phase shift.



Standard Approach:



$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y_{11} &= y_{SER} + y_{SH1} \\ y_{12} &= -y_{SER} \\ y_{21} &= -y_{SER} \\ y_{22} &= y_{SER} + y_{SH2} \end{aligned}$$

