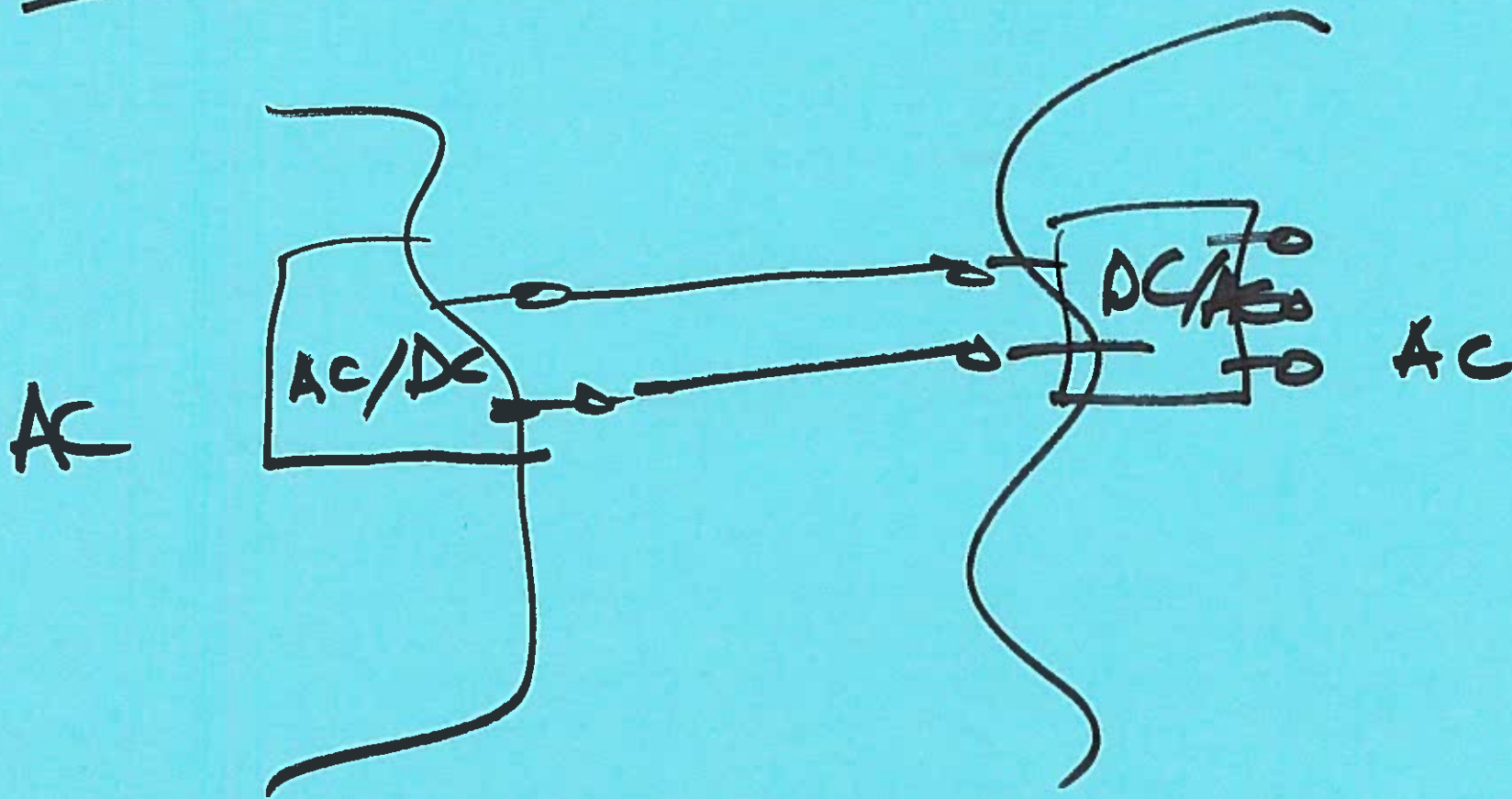


### Topics for Today:

- Course Info:
  - Web page: <https://pages.mtu.edu/~bamork/ee5220/>
  - Software - Matlab. ATP/EMTP [ License - [www.emtp.org](http://www.emtp.org) ] ATP tutorials posted on our course web page
  - [EE5220-L@mtu.edu](mailto:EE5220-L@mtu.edu) (participation = min of half a letter grade, 5%)
- HW#7 - due Tues March 13<sup>th</sup>, 9am).
- Term Project - after topic approved - complete reference list and fully-detailed table of contents, submit via e-mail
- Use of Line Constants .lis output file to obtain detailed matrices, line parameters, propagation constants.
  - Interpreting the matrices: Phase matrices; Sequence matrices; B; Z
- Long-Line approximations, performance as fraction of wavelength
- Basics for lines vs. cables; traveling wave model (See video/ATP)
  - HW#7
- Next:
  - Multi-conductor line models for transient and traveling wave behaviors

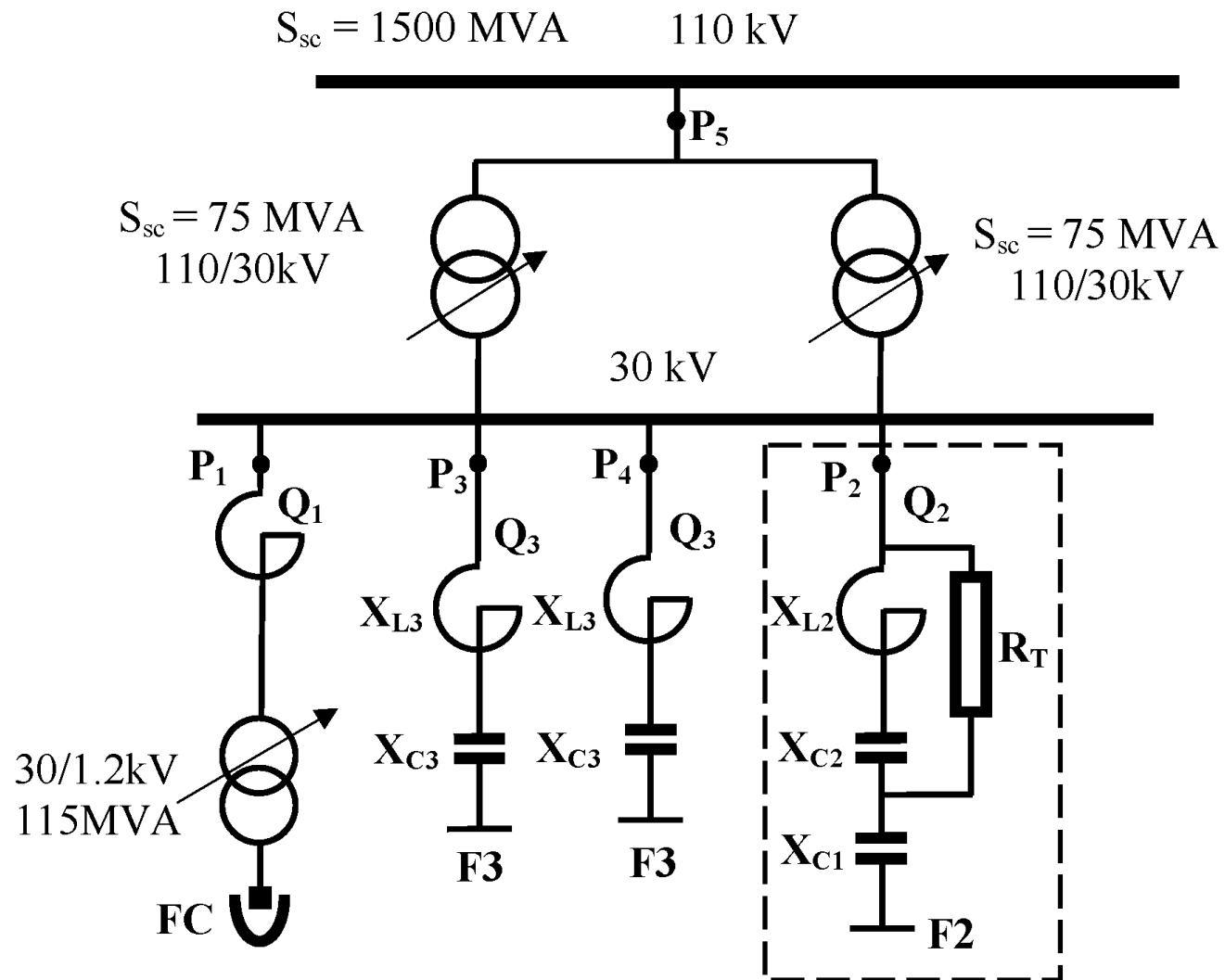
# FREQ SCAN



Example of harmonic filter bank at dc terminus or freq convertor.

Great overview article is available at:

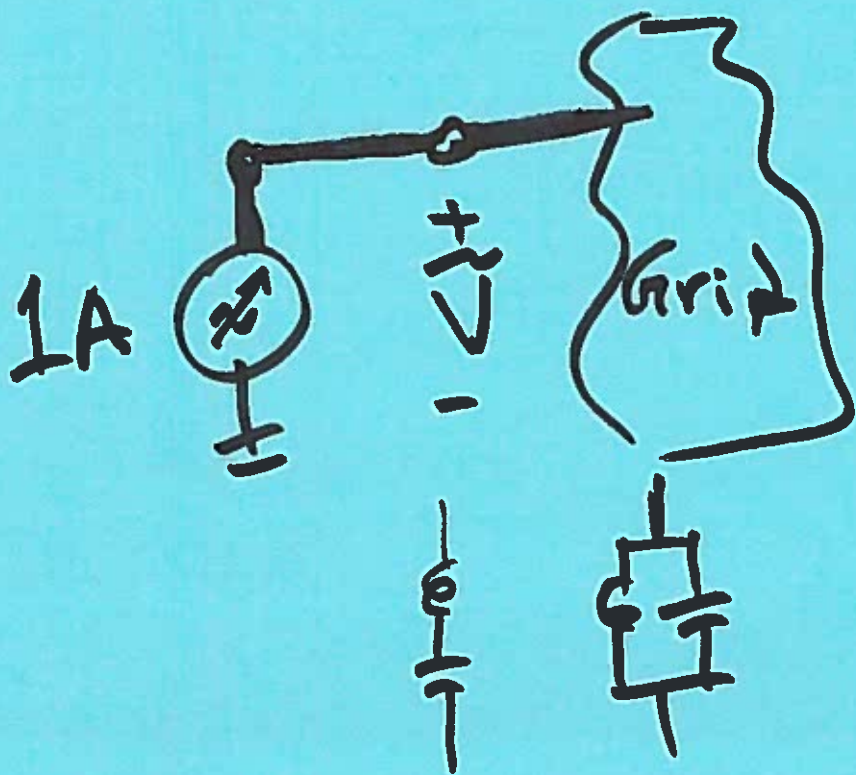
<https://www.intechopen.com/books/power-quality-issues/bank-harmonic-filters-operation-in-power-supply-system-cases-studies>

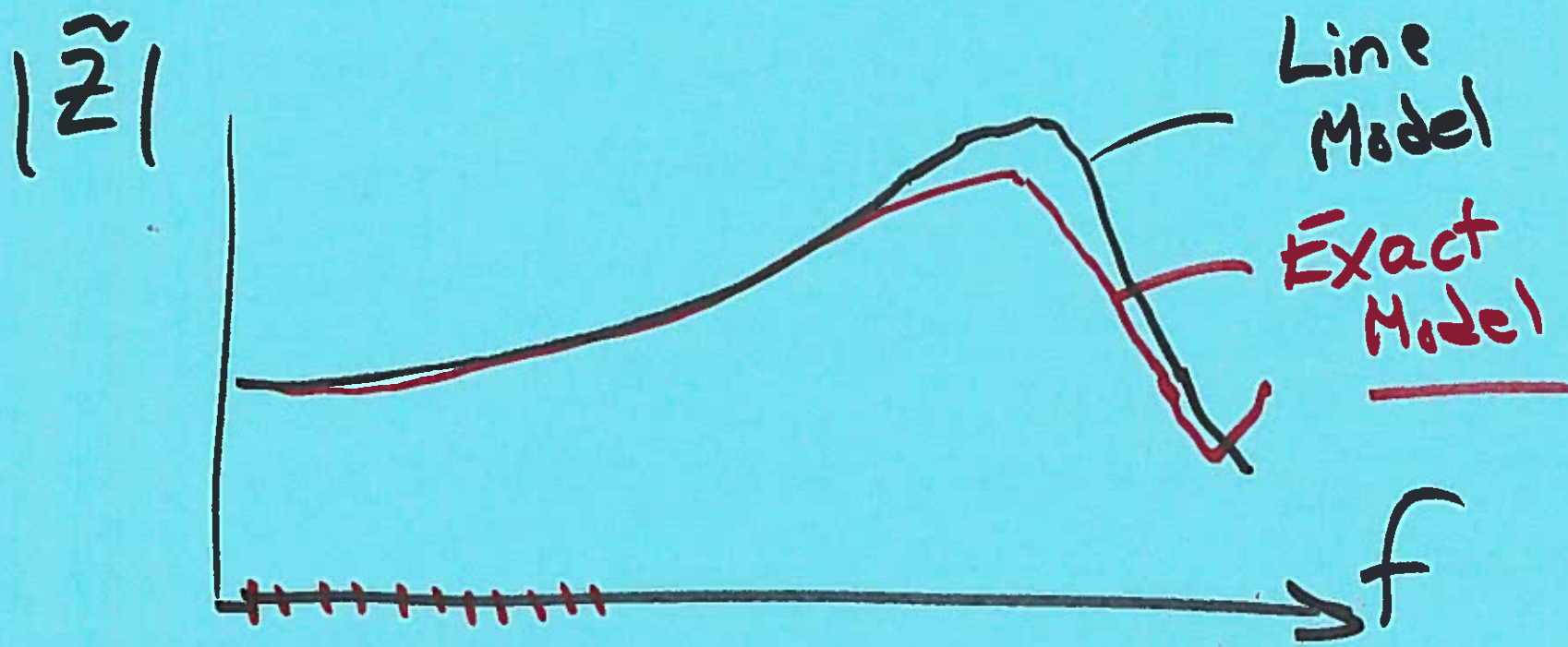


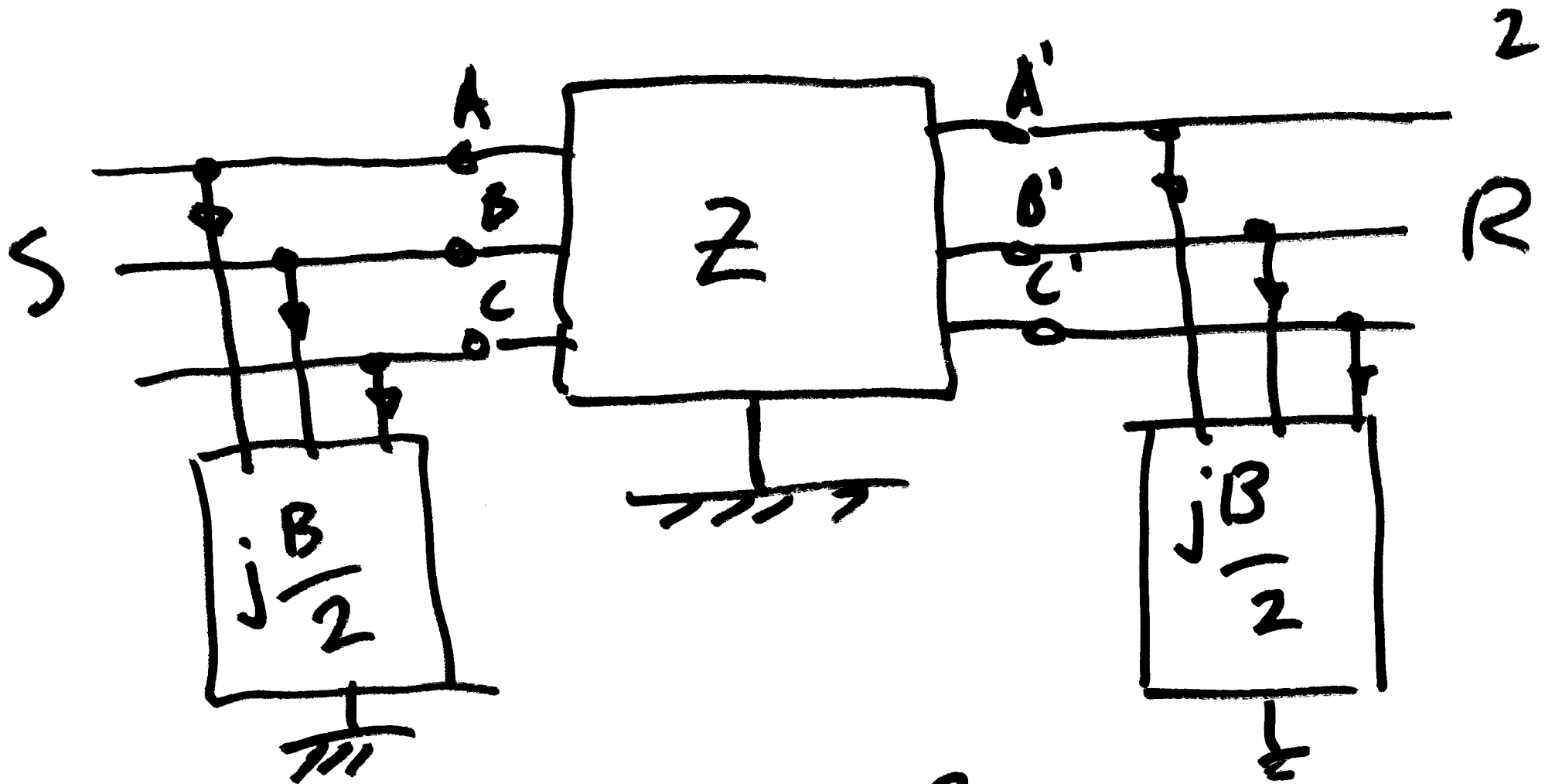
$$\bar{Z} = \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{I}} \quad | \quad f = \text{const}$$

$$\bar{Z}(f) \Rightarrow$$

ATP  
model of  
Grid



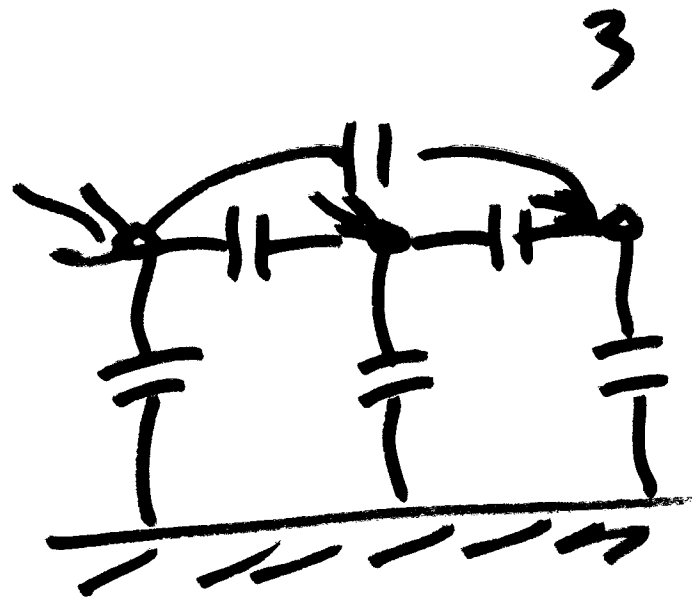




Coupled - Pi:

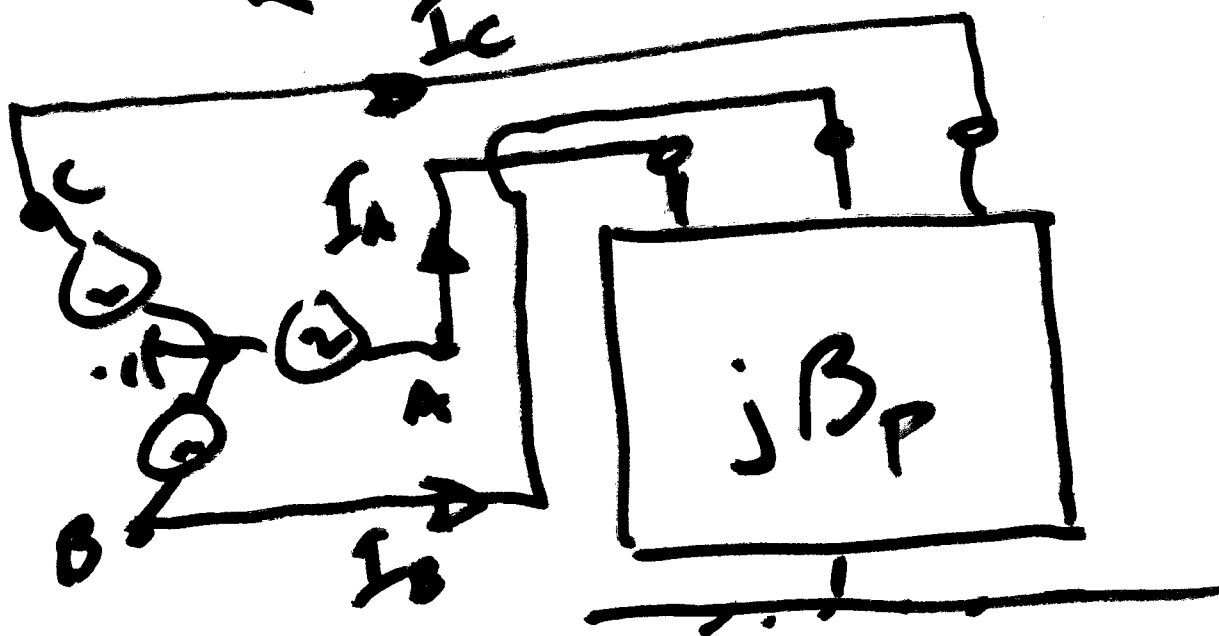


$$[B_p] = \begin{bmatrix} B_{NA} & B_{AB} & B_{AC} \\ B_{BA} & B_{BB} & B_{BC} \\ B_{CA} & B_{CB} & B_{CC} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$[jB_p] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}_A \\ \tilde{V}_B \\ \tilde{V}_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_A \\ \tilde{I}_B \\ \tilde{I}_C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \omega C$$



Line Chg MVARs

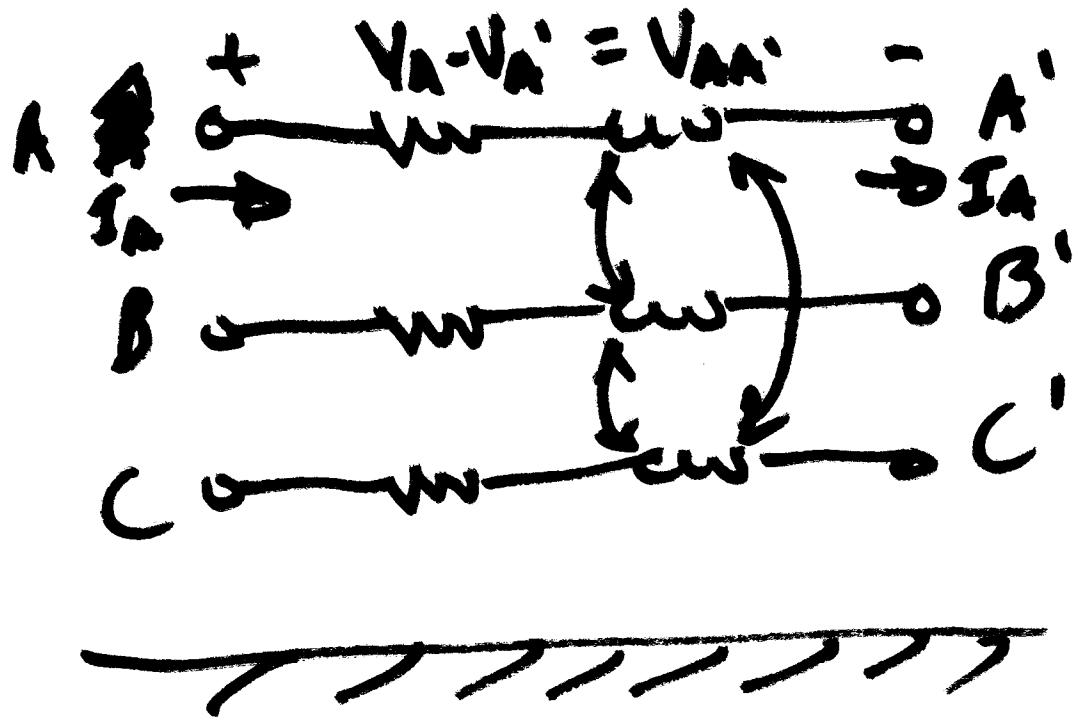
$$Q_{LINE} = \tilde{V}_A \tilde{I}_A^* + \tilde{V}_B \tilde{I}_B^* + \tilde{V}_C \tilde{I}_C^*$$

$$[Y_P] = j[B_P]$$

$$[Y_S] = [A^{-1}][Y_P][A]$$



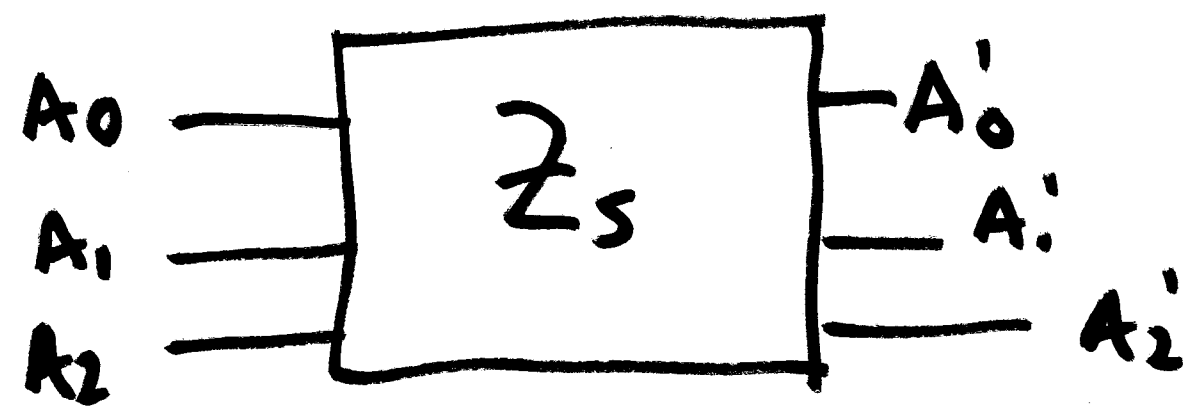
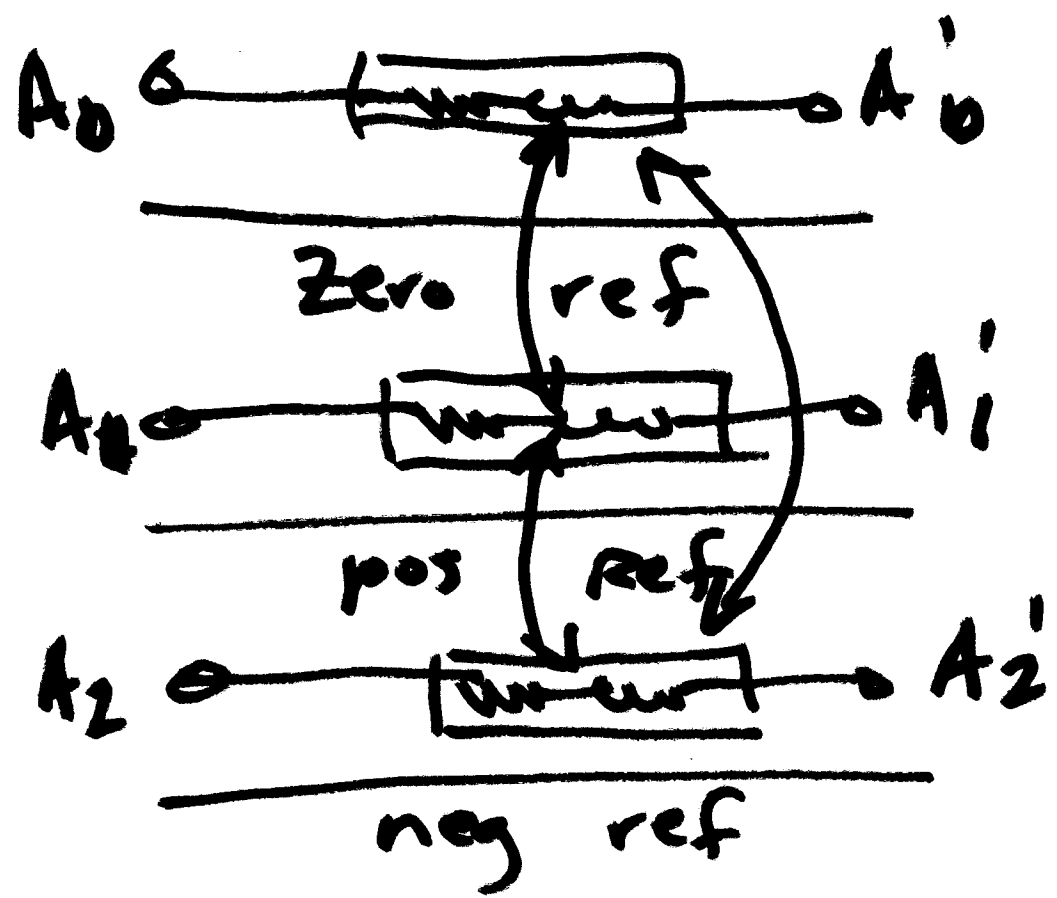
$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{AA} & Z_{AB} & Z_{AC} \\ Z_{BA} & Z_{BB} & Z_{BC} \\ Z_{CA} & Z_{CB} & Z_{CC} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_A \\ I_B \\ I_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_A - V_A' \\ V_B - V_B' \\ V_C - V_C' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{AA'} \\ V_{BB'} \\ V_{CC'} \end{bmatrix} \quad 6$$

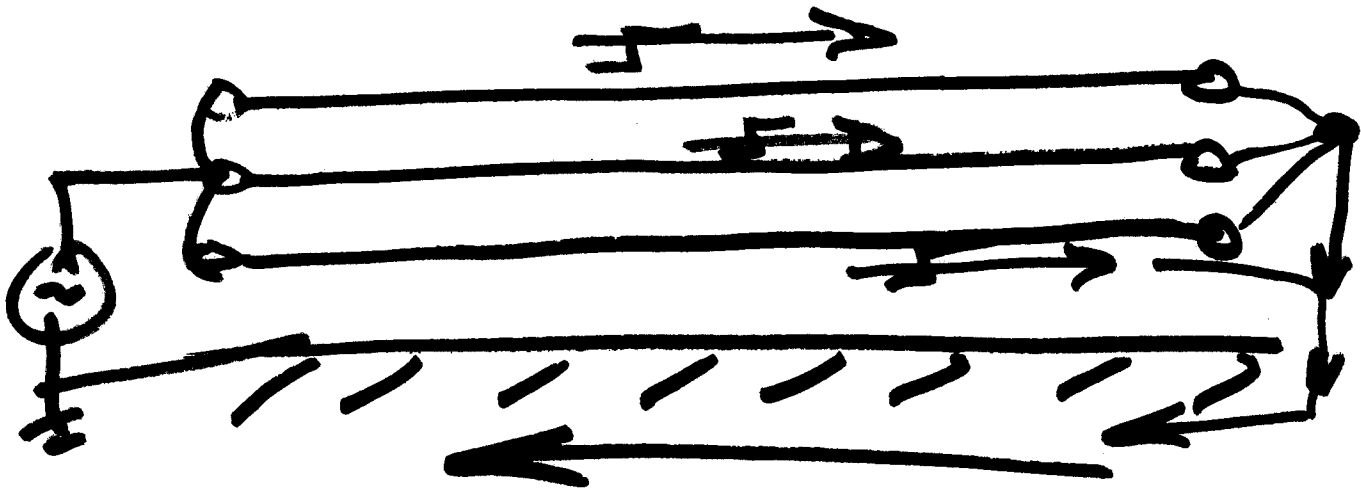
$$Z_s = \bar{A}^{-1} Z_p A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Z_{00} & Z_{01} & Z_{02} \\ Z_{10} & Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{20} & Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



# Zero Sequence

8 ~~13~~



$Z_c$  for waves thru  
gnd is higher.

---

For oil (mineral oil)

$$\epsilon_r \approx 2.2$$

For cellulose:

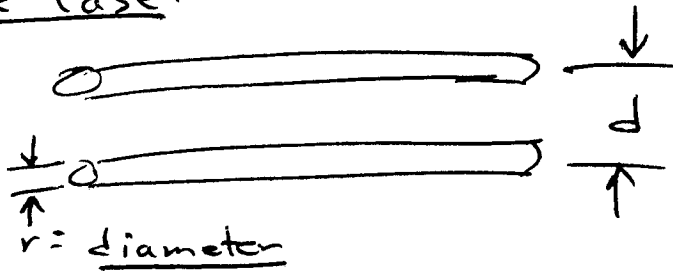
$$\epsilon_r \approx 5-7$$

# 13.7

# 9

## 13.7 - Greenwood. Transient T-Line Parameters

Simple Case:



~~3.7-13.7-14~~

$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{d}{r} \text{ H/m (approx)} \quad \text{neglects inherent/interconductor inductance:}$$

OK for transients.

$$C = \frac{\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{r}} \text{ F/m}$$

$$(2\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m})$$

For  $d = 5\text{m}$  &  $r = 2.5\text{cm}$ ,  $L = 2.19 \mu\text{H/m}$   
 $C = 5.25 \text{ pF/m}$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 635 \Omega$$

Actual lines are 3 $\phi$ , sometimes multi-circuit, w/ ground effects

For 500 KV line:  $Z_0 = 275 \Omega$   
 $I_{chg} = 2-2.3 \text{ A/mile @ 60 Hz.}$

$\frac{X}{R}$  ratios are in range 1-5 (seems low)

if Gnd is involved, R increases more than X.

Cables:

$$v = 500 - 600 \text{ ft}/\mu\text{s} = (1.52 - 1.83 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})$$

$$Z_0 = 30 - 35 \Omega$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}}$$

$$C_{\text{cable}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 k}{\ln r_2/r_1}$$

$$k = \epsilon_r$$

$r_2 =$  sheath radius

$r_1 =$  cond radius

See Table 13.8 for C values.

inner conductor radius =  $r_1$



$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} \text{ H/m}$$

$$= 7.43 \times 10^{-4} \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} \text{ H/mile.}$$

Sheath involved in gnd faults, but not normally for load (new current) if balanced.

$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \right)^{1/2} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} \Omega$$

Typical  $L = 400 - 700 \mu\text{H}/\text{mile.}$  ?

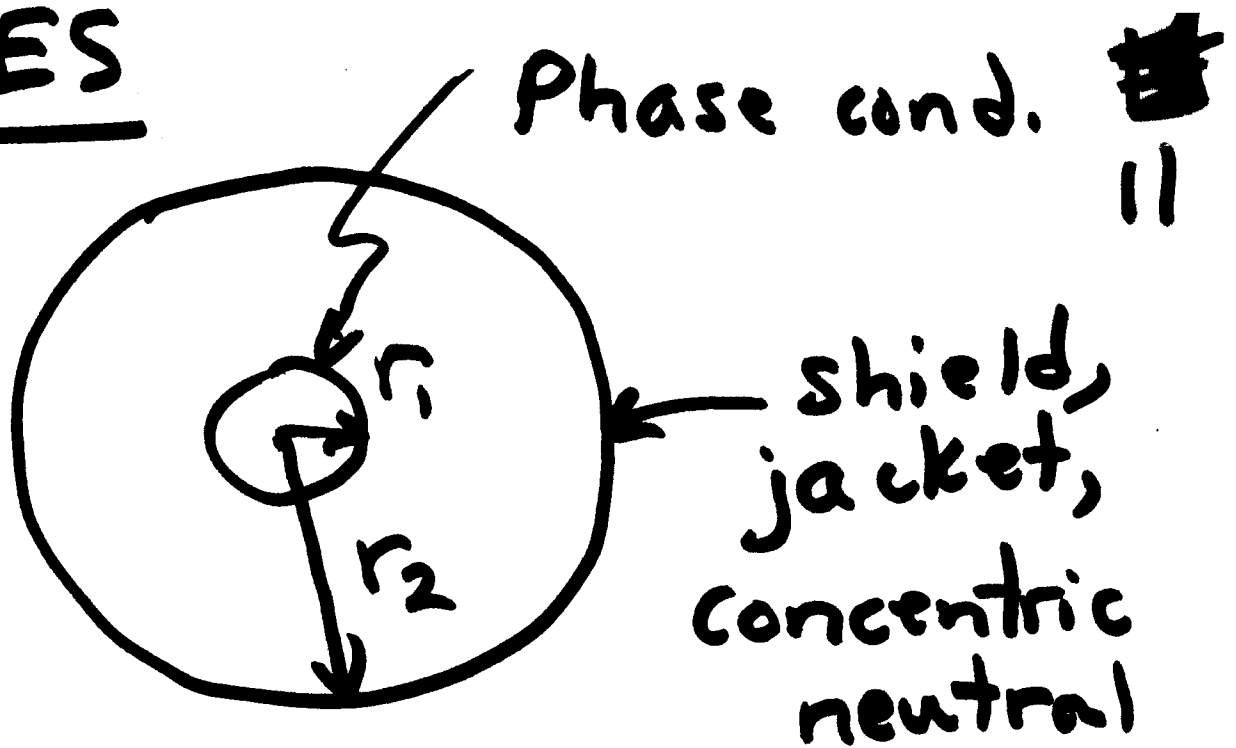
$\frac{X}{R}$  ratios are lower than for OH T-Lines.

Lots of different types of cables & shields.

NOTE:

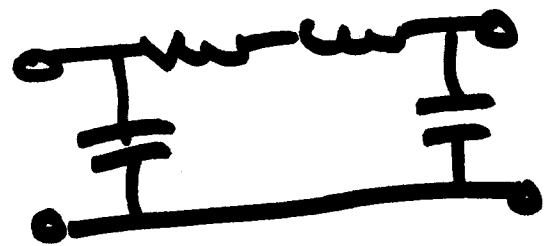
CH 13 is bible of parameter estimation, if no other info is available.

# CABLES



$$C = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \quad \text{H/m}$$

As  $V \uparrow$ ,  $C \downarrow$



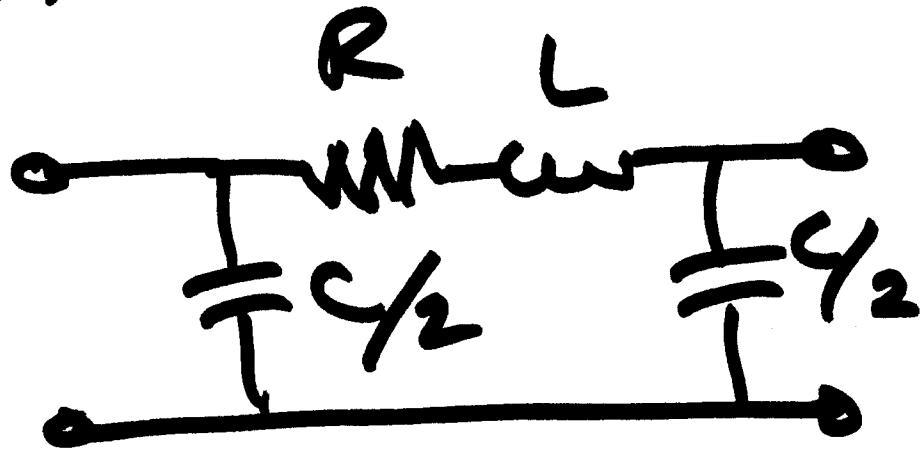
NEXT: Charging  
MVAR?

$$Q = \frac{V^2}{X_c} \quad \therefore Q \text{ increases rapidly.}$$

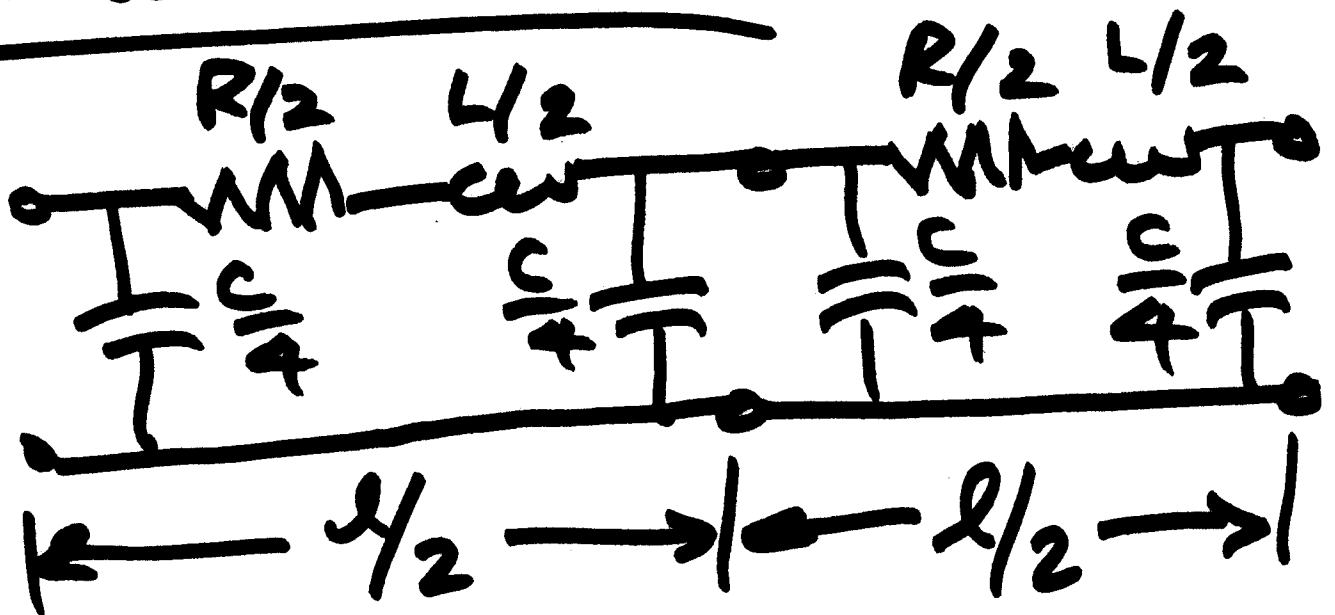
$$\downarrow I_{CHG} = \frac{V}{X_c} = \frac{V}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} = V \omega C$$

$$Z_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = X_c$$

Long Line Approximations <sup>3</sup>  
 (Like TNA or reduced-order model).



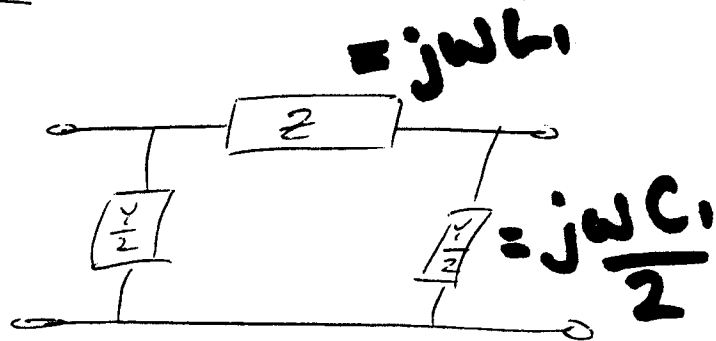
Cascaded models



If you use an  $\infty$  no. of sections,  
 then we approach a distrib.  
 param line.



Greenwood  
 11.4 - Overhead Transmission Lines



$L_1 =$  Total Series Ind

$C_1 =$  Total Shunt Cap

For Lossless case:

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= V_R \cosh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1} + I_R Z_0 \frac{\sinh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}{j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} \\ I_s &= I_R \cosh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1} + \frac{V_R}{Z_0} \sinh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1} \end{aligned}$$

Open Circuit Input Impedance: Set  $I_R = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{oc} = \left. \frac{V_s}{I_s} \right|_{I_R=0}$

$$Z_{oc} = \frac{V_R \cosh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}{\frac{V_R}{Z_0} \sinh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} = Z_0 \coth j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}$$

Short Circuit Impedance:

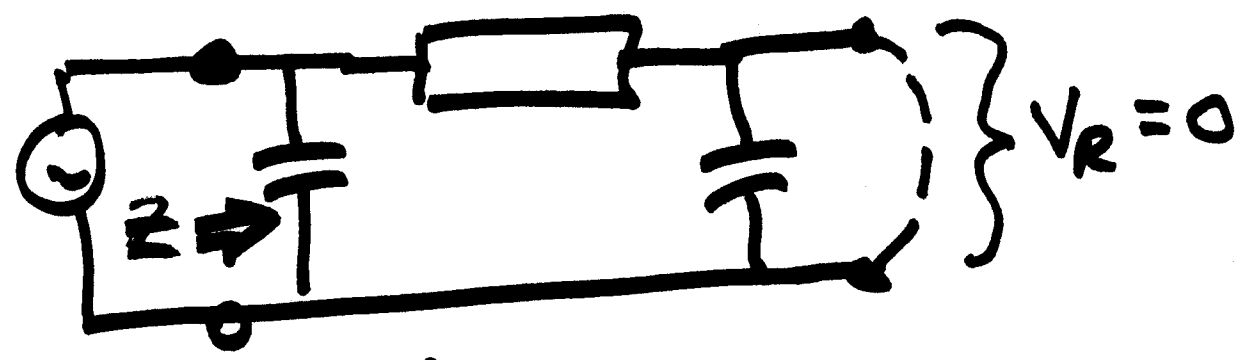
$$Z_{sc} = \left. \frac{V_s}{I_s} \right|_{V_R=0} = \frac{I_R Z_0 \sinh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}{I_R \cosh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} = Z_0 \tanh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}$$

For  $\pi$ -ckt,  $Z_{oc} = \frac{Z}{Y} \frac{ZY + Z^2}{ZY + Z^2}$

$$Z_{sc} = \frac{ZY}{ZY + Z^2}$$

$$Z = \omega L_1 \left[ \frac{\sinh j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}{j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} \right]$$

$$\frac{Y}{Z} = \frac{\omega C_1}{Z} \left[ \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}{\frac{1}{2} j\omega\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} \right]$$



$$\vec{Z}_{oc} = \frac{\vec{V}_s}{\vec{I}_s} \Big|_{I_R=0}$$

$$\vec{Z}_{sc} = \frac{\vec{V}_s}{\vec{I}_s} \Big|_{V_R=0}$$

Look at freq Response for  $Z_{oc}(\omega)$  and  $Z_{sc}(\omega)$

Compare models freq resp to actual line.

- Lumped Pi
- Bergeron
- Marti
- Semlyen
- Noda