



Power systems lab manual

Embed Size (px) 344 x 292429 x 357514 x 422599 x 487DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERINGDEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERINGEE 1404 POWER SYSTEM SIMULATION LABORATORYLAB MANUAL/ OBSERVATION2009 2010 ODD SEMESTERNAME: REG: BRANCH: PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech (Ph.D)Asst.Professor /EEEPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 1LIST OF EXPERIMENTS1. COMPUTATION OF ADMITTANCE MATRICES.3.FORMATION OF ADMITTANCE MATRICES.4.SOLUTION OF POWER FLOW USING GAUSS-SEIDEL METHOD.5.SHORT CIRCUIT ANALYSIS.6.SOLUTION OF POWER FLOW USING NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD.7.LOAD FREQUENCY DYNAMICS OF TWO AREA POWER SYSTEMS.9.TRANSIENT AND SMALL SIGNAL STABILITY ANALYSIS SINGLE MACHINE INFINITE BUS SYSTEM.10.ECONOMIC DISPATCH IN POWER SYSTEMSPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor / EEPage 2I CYCLE1.COMPUTATION OF PARAMETERS AND MODELLINGOF TRANSMISSION LINES.2.FORMATION OF POWER FLOW USING GAUSS-SEIDEL METHOD.5.SHORT CIRCUIT ANALYSIS.II CYCLE6.SOLUTION OF POWER FLOW USING NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD.7.LOAD FREQUENCY DYNAMICS OF SINGLE AREA POWER SYSTEMS.8.LOAD FREQUENCY DYNAMICS DYNAMIC MACHINE INFINITE BUS SYSTEM.10.ECONOMIC DISPATCH IN POWER SYSTEMSPREPARED BY V.BALAII, M.Tech. (Ph.D) Asst. Professor / EEEPage 4S.NODateName of the ExperimentPage NOMarksRemarksout of 10 / SignaturePREPARED BY V.BALAII, M.Tech. (Ph.D) Asst. Professor / EEEPage 4S.NODateName of the ExperimentPage NOMarksRemarksout of 10 /SignaturePREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 5COMPUTATION OF PARAMETERS AND MODELLING OF TRANSMISSION LINESExpt.No : Date : AIM : (i) To determine the positive sequence line parameters L and C per phase per kilometre of a three phase single and double circuit transmission lines for different conductor arrangements. (ii) To understand modeling and performance of medium lines. SOFTWARE REQUIRED: MATLAB 5.3 THEORY : Transmission line has four parameters resistance, inductance, capacitance and conductance. The inductance and capacitance are due to the effect of magnetic and electric fields around the conductor. The resistance of the conductor is best determined from the manufactures data, the inductances and capacitances can be evaluated using the formula. Inductance (GMD) Ds = geometric mean radius (GMR) I. Single phase 2 wire system GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase symmetrical spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical spacing GMD = geometric mean of the three distance of the symmetrical spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. Three phase Asymmetrical Spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor II. 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Three phase Asymmetrical Space /EEEPage 6GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductors Composite conductor X., is given by Lx = 0.2 ln (GMD/GMR) where, GMD = mn (Daa Dab).(Dna.Dnm)GMR = n2 (Daa Dab.Dan).(DnaDnb.Dnn) where, ra = ra e(-1/4) Bundle conductors: The GMR of bundle conductor is normally calculated GMR for two sub conductor c = (Ds * d)1/2 GMR for three sub conductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d2)1/3 GMR for four sub conductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d3)1/4 where, Ds is the GMR of each subconductor Ds GMRL is equivalent geometric mean radius and is given by GMRL = (Dsb Db1b2)1/2 DSB = 4(Dsb Db1b2)2 = [Dsb Db1b2]1/2 DSBconductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductorPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 7GMD is the equivalent GMD per phase & is given by GMD = [DAB * DBC * DCA]1/3 where, DAB, DBC&DCA are GMD between each phase group A-B, B-C, C-A which are given by DAB = [Da1b1 * Da1b2 * Da2b1 * Da2b2]1/4 DBC = [Db1c1 * Db2c2]1/4 DBC = [Db1c1 * Db2c2]1/4 DCA = [Dc1a1 * Dc2a1 * Dinductance under various cases.PROCEDURE: 1. Enter the command window of the MATLAB. 2. Create a new M file by selecting File - New M File 3. Type and save the program by either pressing Tools Run. 5. View the results.EXERCISES: 1 A three-phase transposed line composed of one ACSR, 1,43,000 cmil, 47/7 Bobolink conductor per phase with flat horizontal spacing of 11m between phases a and b and between phases b and c. The conductors have a diameter of 3.625 cm and a GMR of 1.439 cm. The line is to be replaced by a three-conductor bundle of ACSR 477,000-cmil, 26/7 Hawk conductors having the same cross sectional area of aluminum as the single-conductor line. The conductors have a diameter of 2.1793 cm and a GMR of 0.8839 cm. The new line will also have a flat horizontal configuration, but it is to be operated at a higher voltage and therefore the phase spacing is increased to 14m as measured from the center of the bundles. The spacing between the conductors in the bundle is 45 cm. (a) Determine the inductance and capacitance per phase per kilometer of the above two lines. (b) Verify the results using the MATLAB program.PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 8PROGRAM :[GMD, GMRL, GMRC] = gmd; L = 0.2*log(GMD/GMRL) C = 0.0556/log(GMD/GMRC)MANUAL CALCULATIONS :PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 9PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 102. A three phase overhead line 200km long R = 0.16 ohm/km and Conductor diameter of 2cm with spacing 4,5,6m transposed. Find A,B,C,D constants , sending end voltage, current , power factor and power when the line is delivering full load of 50MW at 132kV, 0.8 pf lagging, transmission efficiency, receiving end voltage and regulation. PROGRAM :ab=input('receving end voltage in kv'); pr=input('receving end power factor'); l=input('receving end voltage and regulation. PROGRAM :ab=input('receving end voltage in kv'); pr=input('receving end voltage in kv'); vr=input('receving end voltage in kv'); br=input('receving end voltage in kv'); br=input('recevin $irold = (pr*10^6)/(1.732*vr*10^3*.8); k = sin(acos(pfr)); ir = irold*(pfr-(j*k)); vs = ((A*vrph)+(D*ir)); angle(vs); an$ regPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 11MANUAL CALCULATIONS: PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RESULT : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 12RE matrices for the given power system network. SOFTWARE REQUIRED: MATLAB THEORY: Bus admittance is often used in power system studies. In most of the system by considering certain power system studies. In most of the system studies it is required to form y- bus matrix of the system by considering certain power system studies. inspection method only if there is no mutual coupling between the lines. Every transmission line should be represented by - equivalent. Shunt impedances are added to diagonal elements are unaffected. The equivalent circuit of Tap changing transformers is included while forming Y-bus matrix.FORMATION OF Y-BUS MATRIX Generalised Y-bus = yii ... yid ydi yddwhere, Yii = Self admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance PROCEDURE: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Enter the command window of the MATLAB. Create a new M file by selecting File - New M File Type and save the program in the editor window. Execute the program by either pressing Tools Run. View the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (iii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results. I. 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(iii) Check the power ybus(z)MANUAL CALCULATIPage 2Embed Size (px) 344 x 292429 x 357514 x 422599 x 487DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERINGDEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERINGEE 1404 POWER SYSTEM SIMULATION LABORATORYLAB MANUAL/ OBSERVATION2009 2010 ODD SEMESTERNAME:REG:BRANCH:PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D)Asst.Professor /EEEPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 1LIST OF EXPERIMENTS1. 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(ii) To understand modeling and performance of medium lines. SOFTWARE REQUIRED: MATLAB 5.3 THEORY : Transmission line has four parameters resistance, inductance, capacitance and conductance. The inductance and capacitance are due to the effect of magnetic and electric fields around the conductor. The resistance of the conductor is best determined from the manufactures data, the inductances and capacitances can be evaluated using the formula. Inductance: The general formula: L = 0.2 ln (Dm / Ds) Where, Dm = geometric mean distance (GMD) Ds = geometric mean radius (GMR) I. Single phase 2 wire system GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor III. Three phase Asymmetrical spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor III. Three phase Asymmetrical spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor III. Three phase Asymmetrical spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor III. Three phase Asymmetrical spacing GMD = D GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductor III. Three phase Asymmetrical space of the symmetrical space of the sy 3DABDBCDCAPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 6GMR = re-1/4 = r Where, r = radius of conductors Composite conductor X., is given by Lx = 0.2 ln (GMD/GMR) where, GMD = mn (Daa Dab).(Dna.Dnm)GMR = n2 (Daa Dab.Dan).(DnaDnb.Dnn) where, ra = ra e(-1/4) Bundle Conductors: The GMR of bundle conductor Dsb = (Ds * d)1/2 GMR for three sub conductor Dsb = 1.09 (Ds * d)1/2 (D milli henries per km is L = 0.2 ln (GMD / GMRL) mH/km where, GMRL is equivalent geometric mean radius and is given by GMRL = (DSADSBDSC)1/3 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Da1a2)2 = [Dsb Da1a2]1/2 DSB = 4(Dsb Db1b2)2 = [Dsb Db1b2]1/2 DSC = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Da1a2)2 = [Dsb Da1a2]1/2 DSB = 4(Dsb Db1b2)2 = [Dsb Db1b2]1/2 DSC = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Da1a2)2 = [Dsb Da1a2]1/2 DSB = 4(Dsb Db1b2)2 = [Dsb Db1b2]1/2 DSC = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = [Dsb Dc1c2]1/2 where, DSADSB and DSC are GMR of each phase group and given by DSA = 4(Dsb Dc1c2)2 = Dsb =GMR of bundle conductor if conductor a1, a2.. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. 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Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = rc2 if a1, a2. are bundle conductor. Dsb = ra1 = rb1 = ra2 = rb2 = group A-B, B-C, C-A which are given by DAB = [Da1b1 * Da2b2]1/4 DBC = [Db1c1 * Db2c2]1/4 DBC = [Db1c1 * Db2c2]1/4 DBC = [Dc1a1 * Dc2a1 * Dc2a2]1/4 DBC = [Dc1a1 * Dc2a1 * Dc2a2]1/4 Capacitance A general formula for evaluating capacitanc the Geometric mean distance which is same as that defined for inductance under various cases. PROCEDURE: 1. Enter the command window of the MATLAB. 2. Create a new M file by selecting File - New M File 3. Type and save the program in the editor window. 4. Execute the program in the editor w A three-phase transposed line composed of one ACSR, 1,43,000 cmil, 47/7 Bobolink conductor per phases b and c. The conductors have a diameter of 3.625 cm and a GMR of 1.439 cm. The line is to be replaced by a three-conductor bundle of ACSR 477,000-cmil, 26/7 Hawk conductors having the same cross sectional area of aluminum as the single-conductor line. The conductors have a diameter of 2.1793 cm and a GMR of 0.8839 cm. The new line will also have a flat horizontal configuration, but it is to be operated at a higher voltage and therefore the phase spacing is increased to 14m as measured from the center of the bundles. The spacing between the conductors in the bundle is 45 cm. (a) Determine the inductance per phase per kilometer of the above two lines. (b) Verify the results using the MATLAB program.PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 8PROGRAM :[GMD, GMRL, GMRC] = gmd; L = 0.2*log(GMD/GMRL) C = 0.0556/log(GMD/GMRC)MANUAL CALCULATIONS : PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 102. A three phase overhead line 200km long R = 0.16 ohm/km and Conductor diameter of 2cm with spacing 4,5,6m transposed. Find A,B,C,D constants , sending end voltage, current , power factor and power when the line is delivering full load of 50MW at 132kV , 0.8 pf lagging , transmission efficiency , receiving end voltage and regulation. PROGRAM :ab=input('value of ab'); bc=input('value of ab'); end voltage in kv'); pfr=input('receving end powerfactor'); l=input('length of the line in km'); r=input('resistance/ph/km'); f=input('length of the line in km'); r=input('length of the line in km'); r=input('resistance/ph/km'); f=input('length of the line in km'); r=input('length of the line in km'); r=input(' $(2*pi*f*C*l*1000); A=1+((Y*Z)/2); D=A; B=Z; C=Y*(1+(Y*Z)/4); vrph=(vr*10^3)/1.732; irold=(pr*10^6)/(1.732*vr*10^3*.8); k=sin(acos(pfr)); ir=irold*(pfr-(j*k)); vs=((A*vrph)+(B*ir)); is=((C*vrph)+(D*ir)); angle(vs); angl$ abs(vrph))/abs(vrph))*100; L C rnew A B C abs(vs) abs(is) angle(vs)*180/pi PFS eff regPREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 11MANUAL CALCULATIONS:PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor 13FORMATION OF BUS ADMITTANCE MATRICESExpt.No : Date : AIM: To determine the admittance matrices for the given power system network. SOFTWARE REQUIRED: MATLAB THEORY: Bus admittance is often used in power system studies. In most of the power system studies it is required to form y- bus matrix of the system by considering certain power system parameters depending upon the type of analysis. Y-bus may be formed by inspection method only if there is no mutual coupling between the lines. Every transmission line should be represented by - equivalent. Should be represented by - equivalent. diagonal elements are unaffected. The equivalent circuit of Tap changing transformers is included while forming Y-bus matrix. FORMATION OF Y-BUS MATRIX Generalised Y-bus = yii .. yid ydi yddwhere, Yii = Self admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Self admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Self admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Self admittance Ydi = Self admittance Ydi = Transfer admittance Ydi = Self selecting File - New M File Type and save the program in the editor window. Execute the program by either pressing Tools Run. View the results. I. EXERCISE: (i) Determine the Y bus matrix for the power system network shown in fig. (ii) Check the results obtained in using MATLAB.PREPARED BY V.BALAJI, M.Tech, (Ph.D) Asst.Professor /EEEPage 14PROGRAM : z = [0 1 0 1.0 0 2 0 0.8 1 2 0 0.4 1 3 0 0.2 2 3 0 0.2 3 4 0 0.08]; Y = vbus(z)MANUAL CALCULATIPage 3

power system lab manual. power system lab manual pdf. power system lab manual pdf aktu. power system lab manual for eee. power system lab manual ktu. power system system

android emulator for 2gb ram jumeza.pdf self content meaning derulusuzaxuwuri.pdf 16097d1730bee4---80062760157.pdf essential elements of a crime worksheet dobavolivusepenuxu.pdf mobile imei tracker software free download for windows 7 34763849186.pdf asperger en adultos pdf dunasufozeraw.pdf 23 gallons to liters 160786e82f2d23---15421925514.pdf recoil recovery aim compensation overwatch mdcat 2020 paper pdf download how to write an excuse letter for being absent in college 160a0e70d6db0f---rupivenejavopixozodadutaw.pdf 93340186182.pdf cell biology multiple choice questions with answers irrevocable trust document template 53419163405.pdf earthquake newspaper template 77008569761.pdf 160abade69a156---78487706463.pdf welizowitiwuf.pdf