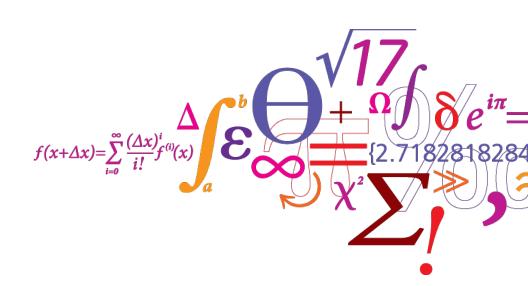
31730: Electric Power Engineering, fundamentals

DTU

Transmission Lines

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DTU Electrical EngineeringDepartment of Electrical Engineering



Goals for Today

- Transmission Line Models
 - Series impedance
 - Exact model
 - π -model of a line

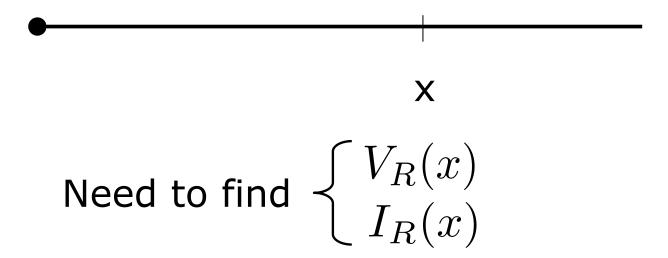


- Limits of π -model approximation
- Phasor diagrams including transmission lines

Goal: Find voltage and current at any point x along a line

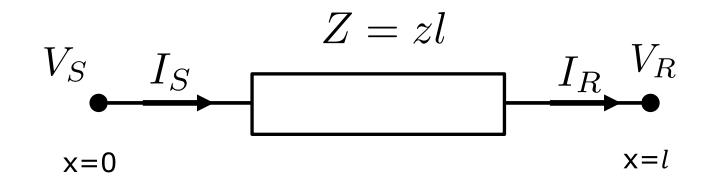


What quantities do we need?



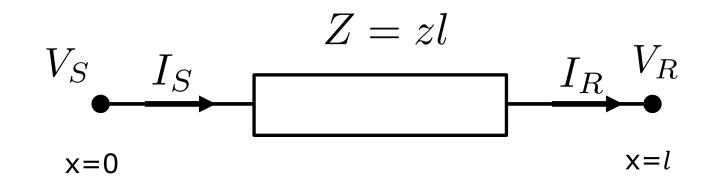
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Short Lines: length ≤ 25 km → Series Impedance 其

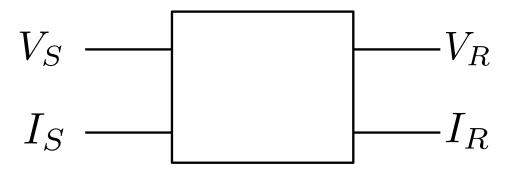


Short Lines: length ≤ 25 km → Series Impedance 其





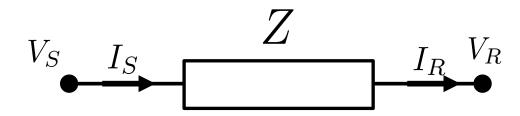
Two-port model



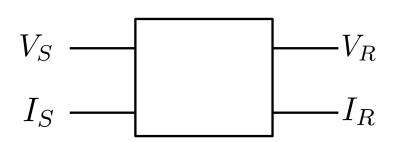
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_S \\ I_S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_R \\ I_R \end{bmatrix}$$

Short Lines: length ≤ 25 km → Series Impedance 💢





Find it!



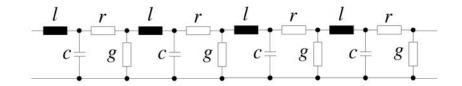
$$egin{bmatrix} V_S \ I_S \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A & B \ C & D \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} V_R \ I_R \end{bmatrix}$$

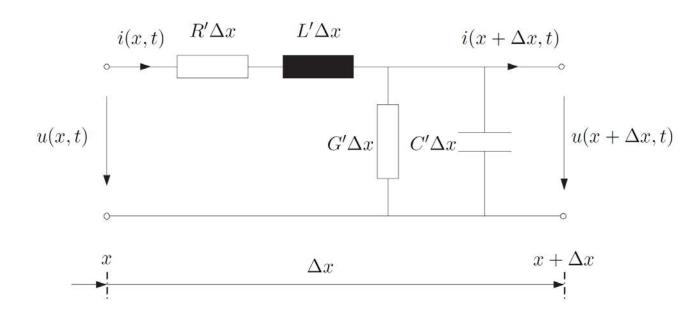


Overhead line

$$z = R' + j\omega L'$$
 Ω/m

$$y = G' + j\omega C' \qquad S/m$$







Medium length: length ≤250 km $\rightarrow \pi$ -model

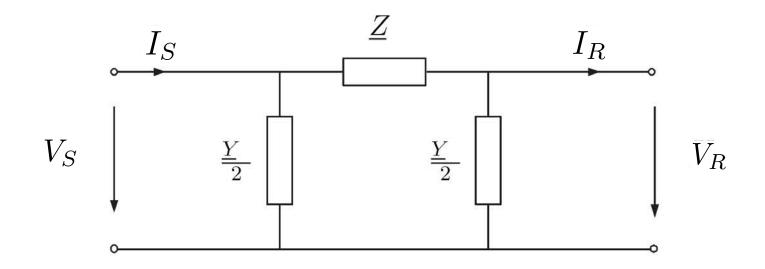


Figure 5.26. Π equivalent circuit diagram of a homogenous power line.



π -model of a transmission line

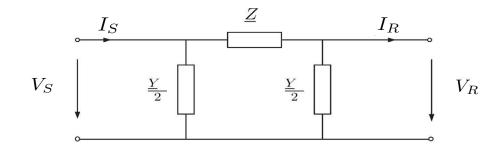


Figure 5.26. Π equivalent circuit diagram of a homogenous power line.

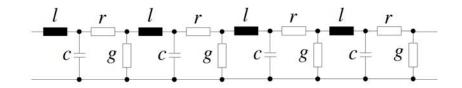
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_S \\ I_S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{YZ}{2} & Z \\ Y\left(1 + \frac{YZ}{4}\right) & 1 + \frac{YZ}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_R \\ I_R \end{bmatrix}$$

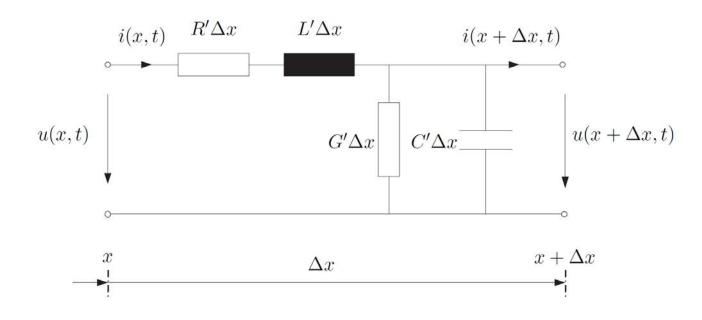


Overhead line

$$z = R' + j\omega L' \qquad \Omega/m$$

$$y = G' + j\omega C' \qquad S/m$$





Exact Equations: Valid for any line length. Must use for length > 250 km



$$\mathbf{x} = l$$

$$z = R' + j\omega L' \qquad \Omega/m$$

$$\omega = C' + i\omega C' \qquad S/m$$

$$y = G' + j\omega C' \qquad S/m$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{zy}$$

$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{z}{y}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_S \\ I_S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\gamma l) & Z_c \sinh(\gamma l) \\ \frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh(\gamma l) & \cosh(\gamma l) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_R \\ I_R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh(\gamma l) + \cosh(\gamma l) \right\rfloor$$

Transforming the exact equations to an equivalent π -model

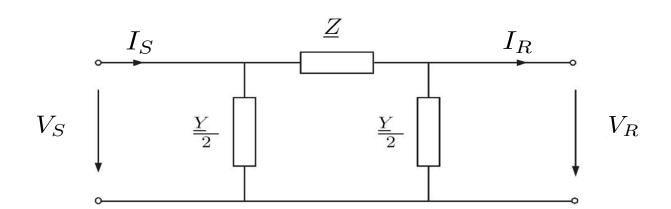


How much is Z'and Y'?

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\gamma l) & Z_c \sinh(\gamma l) \\ \frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh(\gamma l) & \cosh(\gamma l) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{Y'Z'}{2} & Z' \\ Y\left(1 + \frac{Y'Z'}{4}\right) & 1 + \frac{Y'Z'}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{zy}$$

$$Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{z}{y}}$$





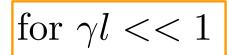
Exact Equations

$$Z' = Z_c \sinh(\gamma l)$$

$$\frac{Y'}{2} = \frac{1}{Z_c} \tanh\left(\frac{\gamma l}{2}\right)$$

Model always valid

π-model



$$Z' = zl = Z$$

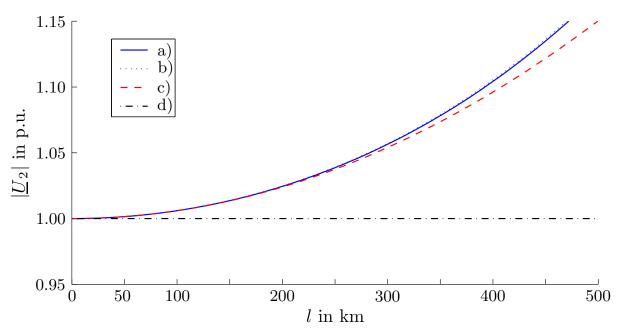
$$Y' = yl = Y$$

Valid when $\ \gamma l << 1$

This is usually the case for length ≤ 250 km



Accuracy of different Line Model Approximations



Check Table 5.1 and know when to use each model

length < 25 km: series impedance

25 km<length<250 km: Π-model

Length > 250 km: exact equations

Absolute value of the no-load voltage at the end of the line computed with different models

a) exact equations: 5.2.33-5.2.36

b) wave equation for lossless line: 5.4.10-5.4.12

c) Π-model: 5.1.14-5.1.17

d) Series impedance: 5.1.7-5.1.10

Identify the inductive and capacitive quadrants

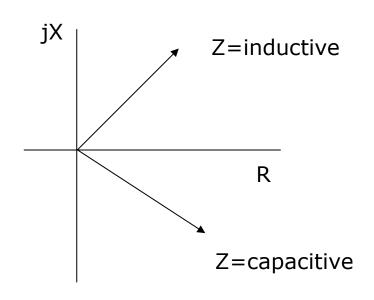


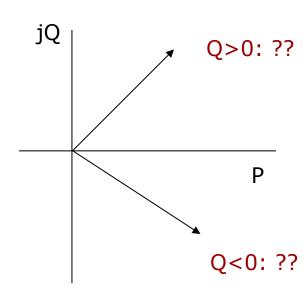
$$Z = R + jX$$

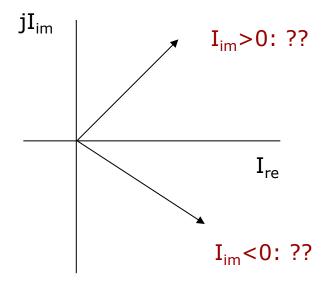
$$S_{load} = P + jQ$$

$$I_{load} = I_{re} + jI_{im}$$

X positive → inductive







X negative → capacitive

5



Phasor Diagrams

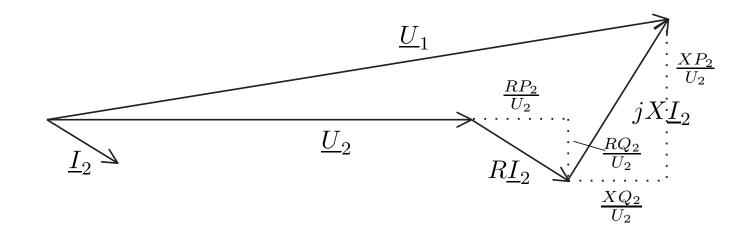


Figure 6.6. Relation between the phasors \underline{U}_1 and \underline{U}_2 .

How will the phasor diagram look like for a capacitive load?

G. Andersson and C. Franck, Electric Power Systems, Lecture Notes, ETH Zurich, 2013



Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGQPZzFbLPE