

$$2.1 \quad P_{\text{old}} = 12 \text{ kW} \quad P.F. = 0.6 \text{ lag} \quad S_{\text{old}} = 12/0.6 = 20 \text{ kVA} \quad Q_{\text{old}} = 16 \text{ kVAR}$$

(a) Add P_x .

$$P_{\text{new}} = 12 + P_x \quad Q_{\text{new}} = 16 \quad S_{\text{new}} = 25$$

$$(25)^2 = (P_x + 12)^2 + (16)^2$$

$$(P_x + 12) = \quad P_x = 7.21 \text{ kW}$$

(b) Add $P_x = S_x \quad Q_x = -0.5 S_x$

$$P_{\text{new}} = 12 - Q_x \quad Q_{\text{new}} = 16 + Q_x \quad S_{\text{new}} = 25$$

$$(25)^2 = (-Q_x + 12)^2 + (Q_x + 16)^2$$

$$4 Q_x^2 + 8 Q_x(-3 + 4) = 625 - 256 - 144 = 225$$

$$Q_x^2 - 2(1.196) Q_x + (1.196)^2 = 56.25 + (1.196)^2 = 57.68$$

$$Q_x = -7.595 + 1.196 = -6.399 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$P_x = \quad 11.083 \text{ kW}$$

$$S_x = \quad 12.798 \text{ kVA @ } 0.866 \text{ P.F. lead}$$

$$\text{Check: } S_{\text{new}} =$$

$$2.2 \quad S_{\text{old}} = 500 \text{ kVA} \quad P.F. = 0.6 \text{ lag} \quad P_{\text{old}} = 300 \text{ kW} \quad Q_{\text{old}} = 400 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$P.F._{\text{new}} = 0.9 \text{ lag} \quad P_{\text{new}} = 300 \text{ kW} \quad Q_{\text{new}} = 300 \tan \phi = 145.3 = 400 + Q_x$$

$$(a) \quad Q_x = 145.3 - 400 = -254.7 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$(b) \quad S_{\text{new}} = 300/0.9 = 333.33 \text{ kVA} = 66.67\% \text{ of } 500 \text{ kVA.}$$

[PEAS2-1]

2.3 Actual system: Given ohms. Then ohms.

Base system:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MVA}_{\text{base}} & \quad \text{MVA}_{\text{base}} \\ \text{KV}_{1\text{base}} & \quad \text{KV}_{2\text{base}} = (N_2/N_1)\text{KV}_{1\text{base}} \\ Z_{1\text{base}} = (\text{KV}_{1\text{base}})^2/\text{MVA}_{\text{base}} & \quad Z_{2\text{base}} = (\text{KV}_{2\text{base}})^2/\text{MVA}_{\text{base}} \\ & \quad = (N_2/N_1)^2 Z_{1\text{base}} \end{aligned}$$

Per Unit system:

2.4 Single-phase transformer: 1 kVA, 208/120 V.

Base system:

1	kVA	1	kVA
208	V	120	V
4.81	A	8.33	A
43.26	ohms	14.40	ohms

Short Circuit Test

	V	I	P	S	Q
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	10.4	4.81	20	50.0	45.8
p.u.	0.05	1.00	0.02	0.050	0.0458

Open Circuit Test

	V	I	P	S	Q
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
LV side	120	0.25	10	30	28
p.u.	1.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.028
HV side	208	0.1443	10	30	28

(a) First step should always be to define base system and then express

test parameters in per unit as shown above.

(b) Shown above.

(c)

(d) & (e) To convert to ohms, multiply per unit values by base impedances.

There will be one value as seen from the high side, another value as seen from the low side.

[PEAS2-1]

2.5 Single-phase transformer: 10 kVA, 2400/240 V

Base system:

10	kVA	10	kVA
2400	V	240	V
4.17	A	41.7	A
576	ohms	5.76	ohms

Short Circuit Test

	V	I	P	S	Q	
	----	----	----	-----	-----	
	67	4.17	146	279	238	
p.u.	0.0279	1.00	0.0146	0.0279	0.0238	

Open Circuit Test

	V	I	P	S	Q
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
	240	0.75	72	180	165
p.u.	1.00	0.018	0.0072	0.018	0.0165

(a) First step should always be to define base system and then express test parameters in per unit as shown above.

(b)

2.6 (a) Let $V_2 = 1.0$. Then $I_2 = 0.8 - j 0.6$.

Then:

$$V_m = 1.0 + (0.8 - j 0.6)(0.0025 + j0.03) = 1.02 + j 0.0225$$

I_{exc} at $V_m = 1.0$ is:

$$0.031(0.12 - j 0.9928)$$

I_{exc} at $V_m = 1.02 + j 0.0225$ is:

$$0.031(1.02 + j 0.0225)(0.12 - j 0.9928) = 0.0045 - j0.0313$$

Then:

$$I_1 = 0.8045 - j 0.6313 = 1.0226$$

$$I_2 = 0.8 - j 0.6 = 1.0$$

(b) Let $V_2 = 1.0$. Then $I_2 = 0.8 + j 0.6$.

Then:

$$V_m = 1.0 + (0.8 + j 0.6)(0.0025 + j0.03) = 0.984 + j 0.0255$$

I_{exc} at $V_m = 1.0$ is:

$$0.031(0.12 - j 0.9928)$$

I_{exc} at $V_m = 0.984 + j 0.0255$ is:

$$0.031(0.984 + j 0.0255)(0.12 - j 0.9928) = 0.0044 - j0.0302$$

Then:

$$I_1 = 0.8044 + j 0.5698 = 0.9858$$

$$I_2 = 0.8 + j 0.6 = 1.0$$

[PEAS2-1]

2.7	f	V	i_{exc}	S_c	P_c	P_e	P_h	Q_c	i_m
	--	---	----	---	--	--	--	---	---
	30	110	1.2	132	53	14	39	121	1.10

B_{max} remains constant: $P_e = 56$; $P_h = 78$; $i_m = 1.10$

f	V	i_{exc}	S_c	P_c	P_e	P_h	Q_c	i_m
--	---	----	---	--	--	---	---	
60	220	1.26	277	134	56	78	242	1.10

$$S_c = i_{exc} = 277/220 = 1.26$$

2.8 For the autotransformer:

$$Z_{base} = (230)^2/200 = 264.5 \text{ [ohms]}$$

on the output base of 200 MVA. The short-circuit reactance of the autotransformer is therefore:

$$= 0.08(264.5) = 21.16 \text{ [ohms]}$$

The winding base MVA is 100 MVA. For the two-winding transformer:

$$Z_{base} = (115)^2/100 = 132.25 \text{ [ohms]}$$

so that:

$$= 21.16/132.25 = 0.16$$

2.9 The series winding resistance is 0.06 ohms, and the common winding

resistance is 0.04 ohms. For an output current of 10 amperes, the input current is 5 amperes. On the basis of ampere-turn balance, the current is 5 amperes in each winding. Therefore:

[PEAS2-1]

$$P = (5)^2(0.06 + 0.04) = 2.5 \text{ [watts]}$$

2.10 For a three-winding transformer there are three pairs of windings for which

six short-circuit impedances (in ohms) may be obtained. When expressed in terms of per unit, only

three short-circuit impedances remain. If a wye equivalent network is to be determined, we have:

2.11 (a)	<u>P</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>C</u>
MVA _{base}	4.42	4.42	4.42
kV _{base}	3.006	1.169	0.167
Z _{base}	2.0444	0.3092	0.0063

[PEAS2-1]

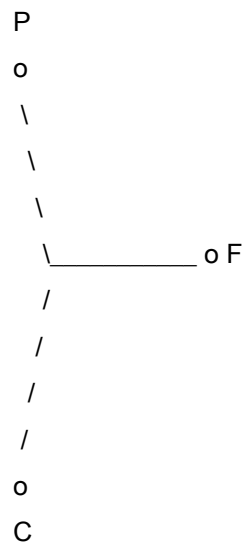
(b) $= 0.250/2.0444 = 0.1223$

$$= 0.029/0.3092 = 0.0938$$

$$= 0.066/2.0444 = 0.0323$$

(c)

[PEAS2-1]



////////////////////

2.12 For the new three-winding transformer:

Obtain α per equation (2.9.17).

Obtain β per equation (2.9.10).

$\alpha = 0.28$ as given.

[PEAS2-1]

(a) Thus:

$$= 0.1466667 \quad = 0.1866667$$

$$= 0.0533333 \quad = -0.04$$

$$= 0.28 \quad = 0.0933333$$

(b) Load: $360 I_b = 120 I_c$; $3 I_b = I_c$

Winding: $I_b + I_c = 4 I_b = 40$ (max).

$$I_b = 10 \text{ [A]} \quad I_c = 30 \text{ [A]}$$

$$I_a = (360/480) 10 + (120/480) 30 = 7.5 + 7.5 = 15.0 \text{ [A]}$$

$$S_a = 0.480(15) = 7.2 \text{ kVA}$$

2.13 For the new four-winding transformer:

Obtain per equation (2.9.17). Obtain per equation (2.9.10). Obtain per equation (2.9.10). =

0.12 as given.

$$= 0.28 \text{ as given.} \quad = 0.12 \text{ as given.}$$

$$= 0.1466667 \quad = 0.12$$

$$= 0.0533333 \quad = 0.0133333$$

$$= 0.28 \quad = 0.12$$

$$K_1 = 0.12 \quad K_2 = 0.02666665$$

$$= 0.0983824 \quad = -0.0682843 \quad = 0.0517157$$

$$= -0.0482843 \quad = 0.1765685 \quad = 0.0832352$$

Check:

When terminal #4 is eliminated, there is left a network including a delta network. This may be converted to an equivalent wye consisting of , , and . When these are added to , , and , respectively, the result should be the same as for the three-winding transformer in

$$\text{Exercise 2.12:} \quad = 0.0882843 \quad = 0.0282843 \quad = 0.0416176$$

2.14

```

      I
      1  ----
..... | | .....
.|-----|Z|-----|
.|          | 1 |   |
.|          ----   |
.|                   |
.|                   |
.|                   |
.....|              |
. ---- |              | V = 1.0
...|  | |              | L
. -|X| -|V              |---
.| | d | | g              | |
.| ---- |              | |
.| ..... |              | |
.|.   .|              | |
.|.   .|              | |
.|.   .| 1/n          ---- | |
.|.   .|              | | | |
.|.   .|-----|Z|-----| |
.....| ( ..... | 2 | ..... ----
E      . --( .      ---- | |
i      | ..... ( . |      |Z|
      3 .( . 2      | L |
|      .( .      ----
|      .| .      |
|      .| .nV      |
|      .| .      |
|      | .      |

```

[PEAS2-1]

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$$0 = Z_1 \, l_1 - (Z_2/n) \, l_2 + (n - 1)/n$$

[PEAS2-1]

[PEAS2-1]

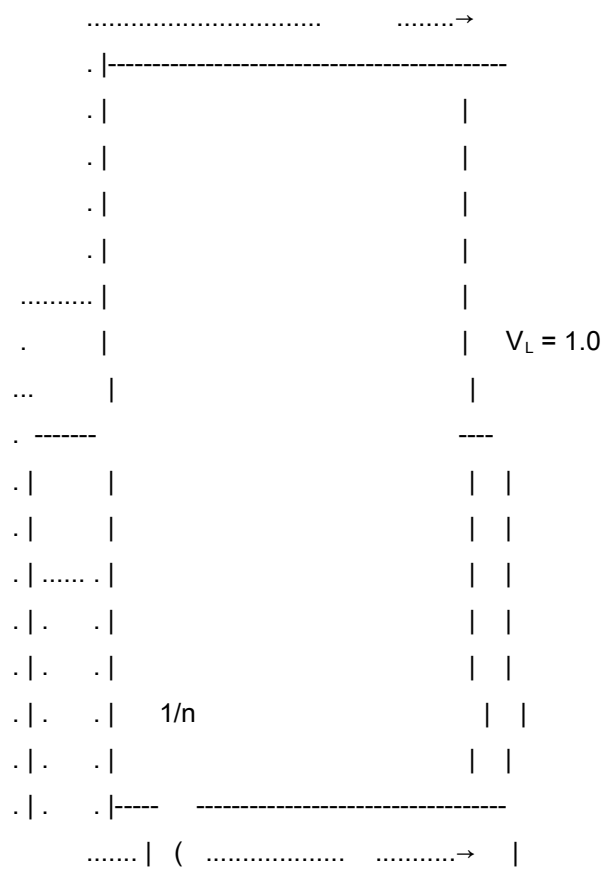
(a) $n = 110/110 = 1$

[PEAS2-1]

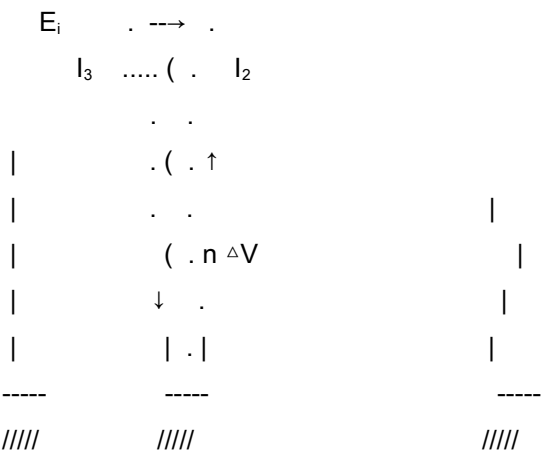
(b) $n = 111.5/110 = 1.0136$

[PEAS2-1]

I_1

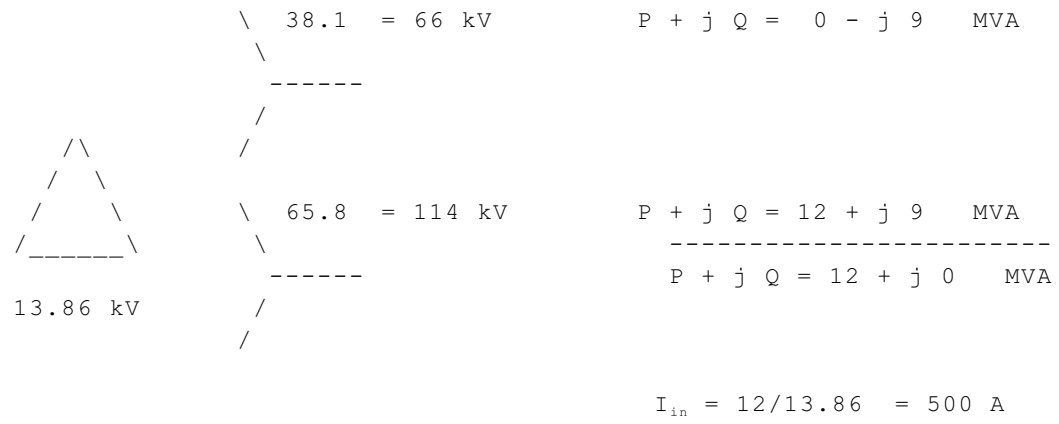


[PEAS2-1]



[PEAS2-1]

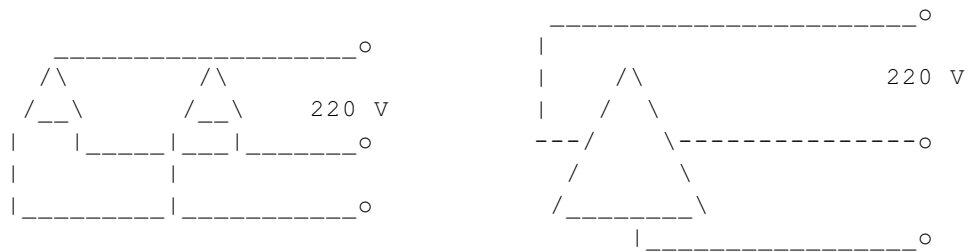
3.1



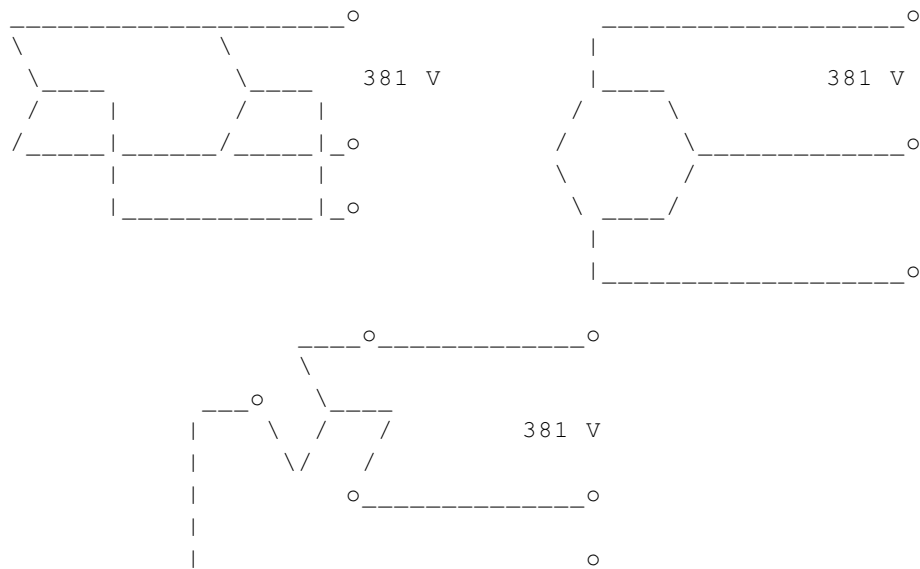
3.2



(a)

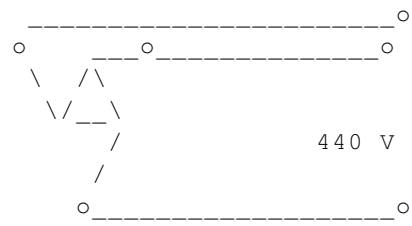
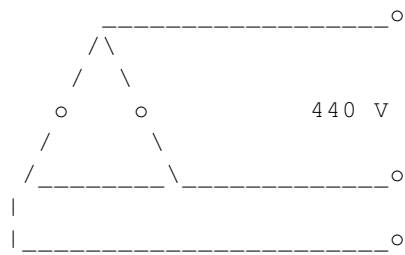


(b)

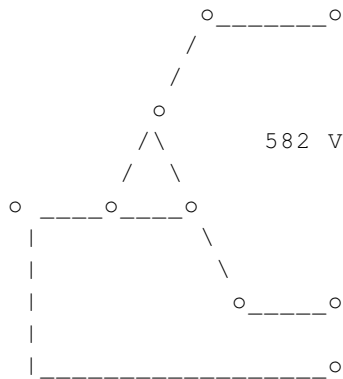


[PEAS3-2]

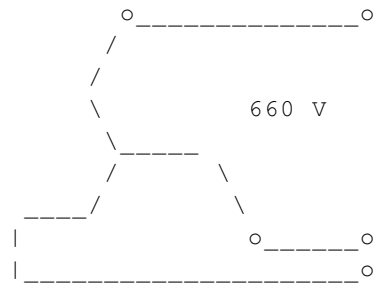
(c)



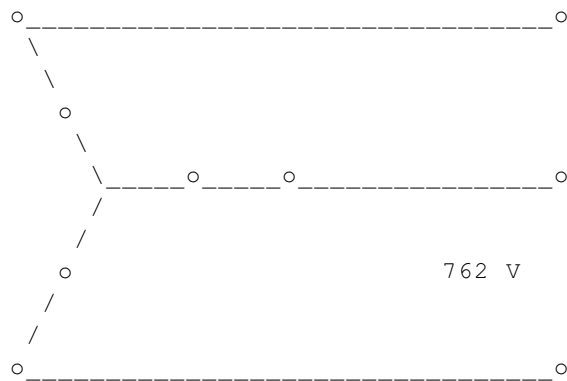
(d)



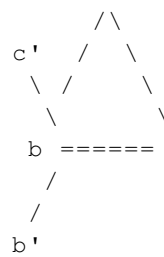
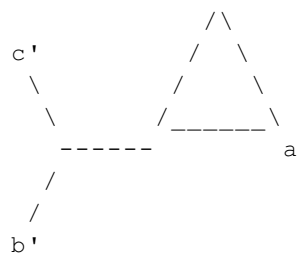
(e)



(f)



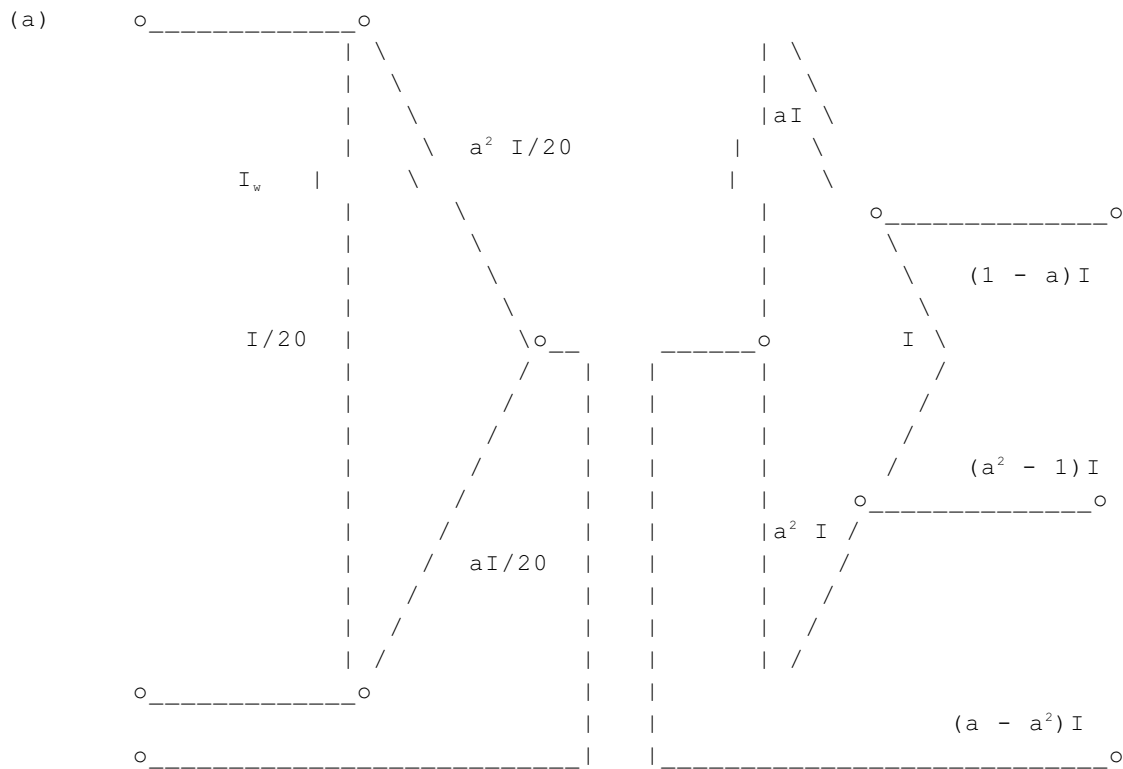
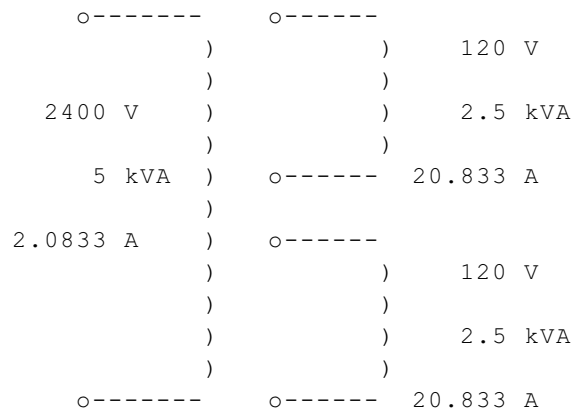
3.3



$$V_{\max} = V_{a-b'} = V_{a-c'} = 2125 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\min} = V_{b-b'} = V_{b-c'} = 569.4 \text{ V}$$

3.4

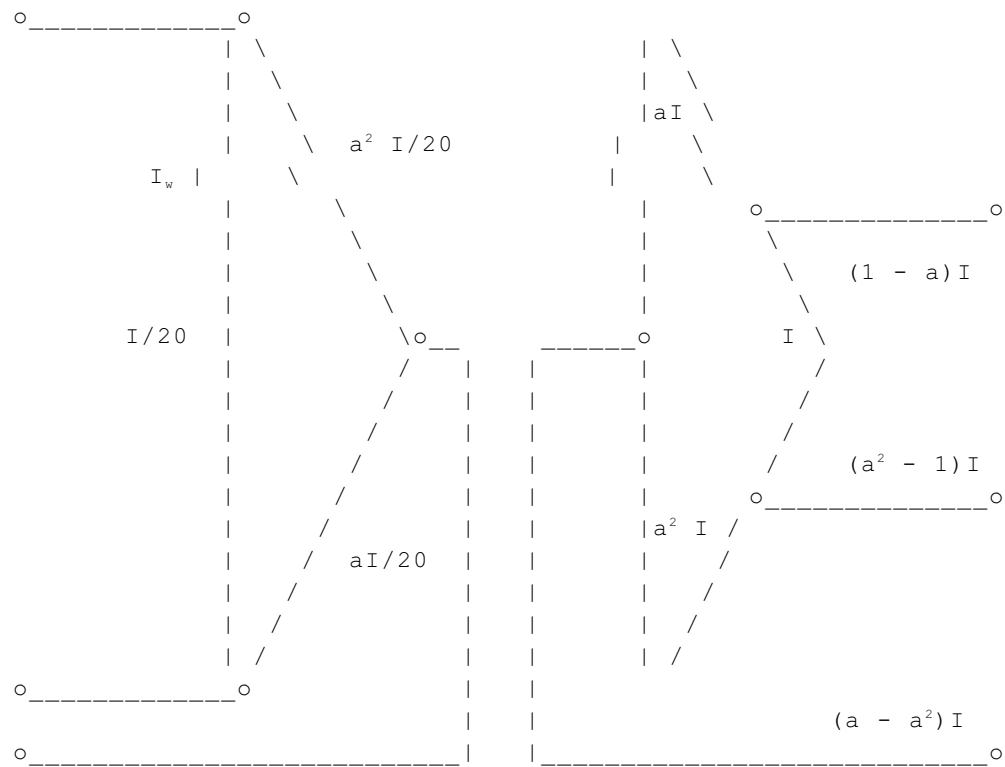


$$\text{Let } I = 20.833 \text{ A. } I_w = I/20 = 1.04165 \text{ A} = (1/2)(2.0833)$$

$$S = (1/2)15 = 7.5 \text{ kVA}$$

- (b) With only one 120 V winding connected in delta, and carrying rated kVA, the current in the 120 V winding is 20.833 A and the current in the high voltage winding is 1.04165 A. Thus, again, $S = 7.5$ kVA.
- (c) The high voltage winding current is 1.04165 A in both cases.
- (d) Given a load of $S = P + jQ = 4000 + j0$ at 120 V connected as in part (a). Then: $S = 4000 + j0 = 3(2400) = 8000/720$ [A]

[PEAS3-4]



Given a load of $S' = P' + j Q' = S' = -jaS'$ connected across the 240 V windings as shown on the next page. Then:

$$-jaS' = 3(2400) (/10) = ja^2 S' / 720 \quad [A]$$

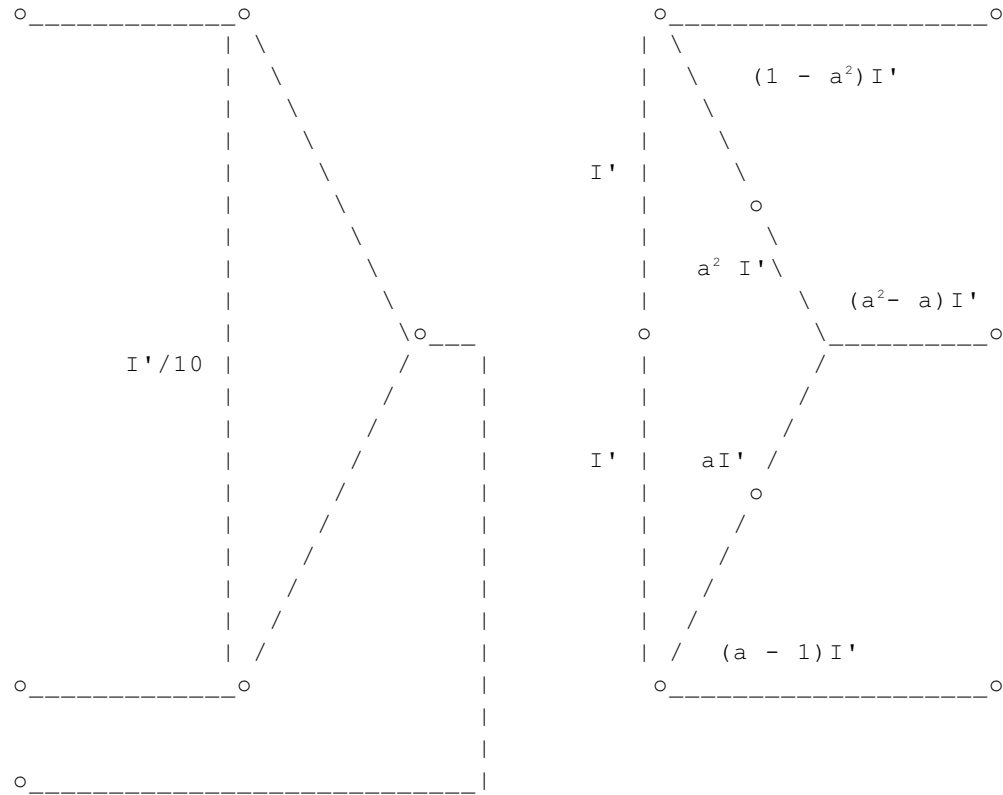
For the top 120 V winding we have: _____

$$I_{rated} = \frac{2500}{120} = \frac{15000}{720} \quad [A]$$

$$(a \tilde{I} - \tilde{I}') = a \frac{(8000 - j a S')}{720} \quad (a \tilde{I} - \tilde{I}')^* = a^2 \frac{(8000 + j a^2 S')}{720}$$

$$|a \tilde{I} - \tilde{I}'|^2 = \frac{(S')^2 + 8000 \sqrt{3} S' + (8000)^2}{(720)^2} = \left(\frac{15000}{720} \right)^2$$

$$S' = -4000 \sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{3(4000)^2 - 4(4000)^2 + (15000)^2} = 7.528629 \quad [kVA]$$



For the bottom 120 V winding we have:

$$(a^2 \tilde{I} - \tilde{I}') = a^2 \frac{(8000 - j S')}{720} \quad (a^2 \tilde{I} - \tilde{I}')^* = a \frac{(8000 + j S')}{720}$$

$$|a^2 \tilde{I} - \tilde{I}'|^2 = \frac{(S')^2 + (8000)^2}{(720)^2} = \left(\frac{15000}{720} \right)^2$$

$$S' = \sqrt{(15000)^2 - (8000)^2} = 12.68858 \quad [kVA]$$

[PEAS3-6]

Thus, the top 120 V winding is restrictive, and we may add only $S' = 7.53$ kVA for which the total phasor power is $S + S' = 11.17$ kVA.

3.5 The fundamental frequency winding voltages on the secondary are 200, . The third harmonic voltages on the secondary are $300/3 = 100$.

- (a) For one winding:
- (b) For two windings:
- (c) For three windings:

3.6 The rms line current is one ampere. This can only be fundamental frequency. Therefore the fundamental frequency winding current is 1/ amperes. But the total rms winding current is one ampere. Therefore the rms third harmonic winding current is:

$$I_{3 \text{ rms}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = 0.8165 \quad [A]$$

3.7	System Base:	30 MVA	30 MVA
		66 kV	22 kV
		145.2 ohms	16.13 ohms
	$Z_{sc}:$	$.07(145.2) = 10.164 \text{ ohms}$	$.07(16.13) = 1.13 \text{ ohms}$

3.8	System Base:	15 MVA	15 MVA
		66 kV	13.2 kV
		290.4 ohms	11.616 ohms

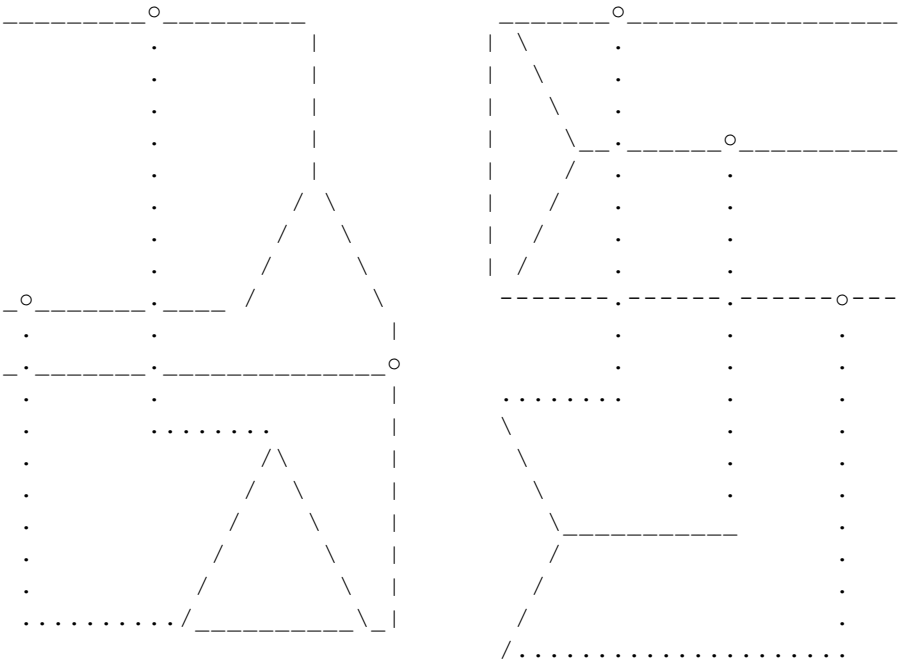
$$\bar{Z} = \bar{R} + j \bar{X} = 0.0065 + j 0.08976$$

$$\bar{S} = \bar{P} + j \bar{Q} = 0.6666 + j 0.5000 = \bar{I}^*$$

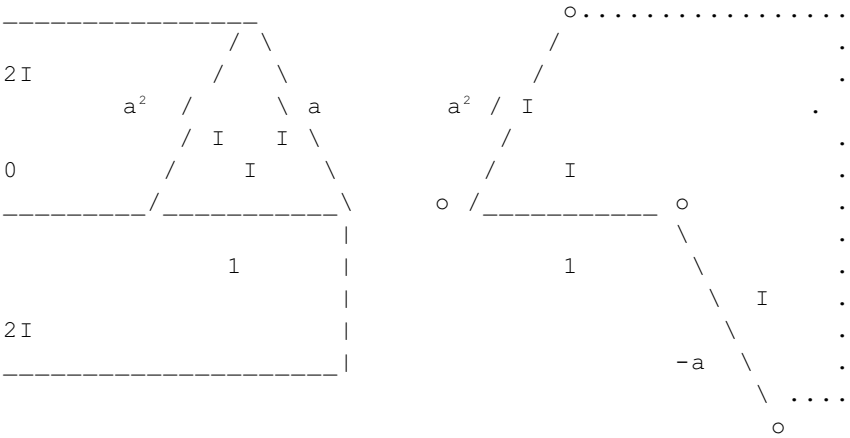
$$\bar{V}_{drop} = 0.04921 + j 0.05659$$

$$V_{in} = (1.04921 + j 0.05659)(66) = 69.35 \text{ kV}$$

3.9



3.10



-PEA5 Solutions-

5.1 (a) The $\tilde{[Z^c]}$ matrices, in [ohms/km], are:

<p>b-a-c 0 1 2 c-a-b 0 1 2</p> $\begin{array}{l} \left \begin{array}{ccc} 1.43330 & 0.01742 & 0.01742 \\ /+80.369 & /+90.000 & /+90.000 \\ \hline 0.01742 & 0.55549 & 0.03484 \\ /+90.000 & /+83.577 & /-90.000 \\ \hline 0.01742 & 0.03484 & 0.55549 \\ /+90.000 & /-90.000 & /+83.577 \end{array} \right \\ \left \begin{array}{ccc} 0.01742 & 0.55549 & 0.03484 \\ /+90.000 & /+83.577 & /-90.000 \\ \hline 0.01742 & 0.03484 & 0.55549 \\ /+90.000 & /-90.000 & /+83.577 \end{array} \right \end{array}$	<p>c-b-a 0 1 2 a-b-c 0 1 2</p> $\begin{array}{l} \left \begin{array}{ccc} 1.43330 & 0.01742 & 0.01742 \\ /+80.369 & /-30.000 & /+210.000 \\ \hline 0.01742 & 0.55549 & 0.03484 \\ /+210.000 & /+83.577 & /+150.000 \\ \hline 0.01742 & 0.03484 & 0.55549 \\ /-30.000 & /+30.000 & /+83.577 \end{array} \right \\ \left \begin{array}{ccc} 0.01742 & 0.55549 & 0.03484 \\ /+210.000 & /+83.577 & /+150.000 \\ \hline 0.01742 & 0.03484 & 0.55549 \\ /-30.000 & /+30.000 & /+83.577 \end{array} \right \end{array}$
<p>a-c-b 0 1 2 b-c-a 0 1 2</p> $\left \begin{array}{ccc} 1.43330 & 0.01742 & 0.01742 \\ /+80.369 & /+210.000 & /-30.000 \\ \hline \end{array} \right \quad \left \begin{array}{ccc} 1.43330 & 0.01742 & 0.01742 \\ /+80.369 & /+210.000 & /-30.000 \\ \hline \end{array} \right $	

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0.01742 & 0.55549 & 0.03484 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
1 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline / -30.000 & / +83.577 & / +30.000 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{-----} & \text{-----} & \text{-----} \\ \hline \end{array}
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0.01742 & 0.55549 & 0.03484 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
1 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline / -30.000 & / +83.577 & / +30.000 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{-----} & \text{-----} & \text{-----} \\ \hline \end{array}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0.01742 & 0.03484 & 0.55549 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
2 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline / +210.000 & / +150.000 & / +83.577 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{-----} & \text{-----} & \text{-----} \\ \hline \end{array}
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0.01742 & 0.03484 & 0.55549 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
2 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline / +210.000 & / +150.000 & / +83.577 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{-----} & \text{-----} & \text{-----} \\ \hline \end{array}
\end{array}$$

(b) For cases b-a-c and c-a-b we have:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\
Z^{\wedge\wedge} & = & Z^{\wedge\wedge} & = & Z^{\wedge\wedge} & = & Z^{\wedge\wedge} \\
01 & 02 & 10 & 20
\end{array}$$

because we have selected the a-phase such that there is geometric symmetry about this phase.

(c) Case	$\begin{array}{c} \sim \\ m^{\wedge} \\ 0 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \sim \\ m^{\wedge} \\ 2 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$
b-a-c	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01215 / +9.631 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06272 / -173.577 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$
c-b-a	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01215 / -110.369 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06272 / -53.577 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$
a-c-b	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01215 / +129.631 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06272 / +66.423 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$
c-a-b	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01215 / +9.631 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06272 / -173.577 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$
a-b-c	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01215 / -110.369 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06272 / -53.577 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$
b-c-a	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01215 / +129.631 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06272 / +66.423 \\ \text{-----} \end{array}$

5.2 (a) From the $[Z^\wedge]^{c,c}$ matrices we obtain:

	\tilde{m}^t 0 ---	\tilde{m}^t 2 ---	\tilde{m}^c 0 ---	\tilde{m}^c 2 ---
bac-bac	0.00098/+207.97 -----	0.03369/+5.34 -----	0.05870/+94.01 -----	0.00366/+280.28 -----
bac-cba	0.01575/+308.91 -----	0.04790/+65.69 -----	0.00375/+30.58 -----	0.05162/+336.00 -----
bac-acb	0.01633/+249.87 -----	0.05325/+306.09 -----	0.05588/+154.29 -----	0.04677/+35.45 -----
bac-cab	0.01913/+276.61 -----	0.07534/+12.96 -----	0.00000/+2.30 -----	0.00000/+288.76 -----
bac-abc	0.00925/+216.41 -----	0.01864/+14.29 -----	0.05712/+150.99 -----	0.04859/+331.87 -----
bac-bca	0.00925/+336.41 -----	0.01864/+254.29 -----	0.05712/+90.99 -----	0.04859/+31.87 -----
cab-cab	0.00098/+207.97 -----	0.03369/+5.34 -----	0.05870/+274.01 -----	0.00366/+100.28 -----
cab-abc	0.01633/+129.86 -----	0.05325/+66.09 -----	0.05588/+214.29 -----	0.04677/+335.45 -----
cab-bca	0.01575/+68.91 -----	0.04790/+305.69 -----	0.00375/+330.58 -----	0.05162/+36.00 -----
cab-bac	0.01848/+102.47 -----	0.07594/-1.44 -----	0.00000/+288.67 -----	0.00000/+41.92 -----
cab-cba	0.00894/+42.27 -----	0.01796/+121.05 -----	0.05753/+277.28 -----	0.04807/+339.41 -----
cab-acb	0.00894/+162.27 -----	0.01796/+1.05 -----	0.05753/+217.28 -----	0.04807/+39.41 -----

(b) For the cab-cab arrangement, the $[Z^{\sim}]_c$ matrix in polar form is:

+0.92776	+0.01407	+0.01293	+0.23588	+0.03429	+0.03356
/ +82.755	/ +129.781	/ +44.770	/ +77.685	/ +195.162	/ -16.081
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
+0.01293	+0.55280	+0.03277	+0.03429	+0.01154	+0.01195
/ +44.770	/ +83.504	/ +268.424	/ +195.162	/ -59.605	/ +89.970
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
+0.01407	+0.03266	+0.55280	+0.03356	+0.01195	+0.01185
/ +129.781	/ -89.520	/ +83.504	/ -16.081	/ +89.970	/ +239.746
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
+0.23588	+0.03356	+0.03429	+0.92776	+0.01293	+0.01407
/ +77.685	/ -16.081	/ +195.162	/ +82.755	/ +44.770	/ +129.781
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
+0.03356	+0.01185	+0.01195	+0.01407	+0.55280	+0.03266
/ -16.081	/ +239.746	/ +89.970	/ +129.781	/ +83.504	/ -89.520
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
+0.03429	+0.01195	+0.01154	+0.01293	+0.03277	+0.55280
/ +195.162	/ +89.970	/ -59.605	/ +44.770	/ +268.424	/ +83.504
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

5.2 (b) (cont'd)

and in rectangular form:

0		+0.11700 -0.00900 +0.00918 +0.05031 -0.03310 +0.03225	\tilde{I}^{\wedge}
		+j0.92035 +j0.01081 +j0.00911 +j0.23045 -j0.00897 -j0.00930	0
\tilde{V}^{\wedge}			\tilde{I}^{\wedge}
1		+0.00918 +0.06254 -0.00090 -0.03310 +0.00584 +0.00001	1
		+j0.00911 +j0.54925 -j0.03276 -j0.00897 -j0.00995 +j0.01195	
0		-0.00900 +0.00027 +0.06254 +0.03225 +0.00001 -0.00597	\tilde{I}^{\wedge}
		+j0.01081 -j0.03266 +j0.54925 -j0.00930 +j0.01195 -j0.01024	2
	=		
0		+0.05031 +0.03225 -0.03310 +0.11700 +0.00918 -0.00900	\tilde{I}^{\wedge}
		+j0.23045 -j0.00930 -j0.00897 +j0.92035 +j0.00911 +j0.01081	0'
\tilde{V}^{\wedge}			\tilde{I}^{\wedge}
1		+0.03225 -0.00597 +0.00001 -0.00900 +0.06254 +0.00027	1'
		-j0.00930 -j0.01024 +j0.01195 +j0.01081 +j0.54925 -j0.03266	
0		-0.03310 +0.00001 +0.00584 +0.00918 -0.00090 +0.06254	\tilde{I}^{\wedge}
		-j0.00897 +j0.01195 -j0.00995 +j0.00911 -j0.03276 +j0.54925	2'

Eliminating small impedance terms leading to products of small terms we have:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
 0 & & +0.11700 & -0.00900 & 00000 & +0.05031 & -0.03310 & 00000 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & \\
 & & +j0.92035 & +j0.01081 & 00000 & +j0.23045 & -j0.00897 & 00000 & \parallel 0 & \\
 \tilde{V}^{\wedge} & & & & & & & & \parallel & \\
 1 & & 00000 & +0.06254 & 00000 & 00000 & +0.00584 & 00000 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & \\
 & & 00000 & +j0.54925 & 00000 & 00000 & -j0.00995 & 00000 & \parallel 1 & \\
 0 & & 00000 & +0.00027 & +0.06254 & 00000 & +0.00001 & 00000 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & \\
 & & 00000 & -j0.03266 & +j0.54925 & 00000 & +j0.01195 & 00000 & \parallel 2 & \\
 = & & & & & & & & \parallel & \\
 0 & & +0.05031 & +0.03225 & 00000 & +0.11700 & +0.00918 & 00000 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & \\
 & & +j0.23045 & -j0.00930 & 00000 & +j0.92035 & +j0.00911 & 00000 & \parallel 0' & \\
 \tilde{V}^{\wedge} & & & & & & & & \parallel & \\
 1 & & 00000 & -0.00597 & 00000 & 00000 & +0.06254 & 00000 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & \\
 & & 00000 & -j0.01024 & 00000 & 00000 & +j0.54925 & 00000 & \parallel 1' & \\
 0 & & 00000 & +0.00001 & 00000 & 00000 & -0.00090 & +0.06254 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & \\
 & & 00000 & +j0.01195 & 00000 & 00000 & -j0.03276 & +j0.54925 & \parallel 2' &
 \end{array}$$

Separating groups of matrix equations we have:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
 -0.11700 & -0.05031 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & & -0.00900 & -0.03310 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & & \\
 -j0.92035 & -j0.23045 & \parallel 0 & & +j0.01081 & -j0.00897 & \parallel 1 & & \\
 = & & \parallel & & & & \parallel & & \\
 -0.05031 & -0.11700 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & & +0.03225 & +0.00918 & \parallel \tilde{I}^{\wedge} & & \\
 -j0.23045 & -j0.92035 & \parallel 0' & & -j0.00930 & +j0.00911 & \parallel 1' & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.06254 & +0.00584 \\ +j0.54925 & -j0.00995 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.00597 & +0.06254 \\ -j0.01024 & +j0.54925 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 1' \end{bmatrix}$$

5.2 (b) (cont'd)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.06254 & 0.00000 \\ -j0.54925 & j0.00000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.00027 & +0.00001 \\ -j0.03266 & +j0.01195 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.00000 & -0.06254 \\ j0.00000 & -j0.54925 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.00001 & -0.00090 \\ +j0.01195 & -j0.03276 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 1' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.20493 & +0.02596 \\ -j1.79812 & -j0.02744 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.23089 & +0.23089 \\ -j1.82556 & -j1.82556 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge} \\ 1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01150 & +0.20493 \\ -j0.03706 & -j1.79812 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.19343 & +0.19343 \\ -j1.83518 & -j1.83518 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^{\wedge} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_0 \\ \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_{0'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.13127 & +0.00755 \\ +j1.14352 & -j0.29255 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_1 \\ \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_{1'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_2 \\ \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_{2'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.20466 & +0.00000 \\ +j1.79736 & +j0.00000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_1 \\ \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_{1'} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_0 \\ \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_{0'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.01366 & +0.01734 \\ -j0.02122 & -j0.03929 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_1 \\ \tilde{I}^{\wedge}_{1'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.11064 \\ -j0.01938 \end{bmatrix} (\tilde{V}^{\wedge}_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_2^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_{2'}^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} +0.05865 & -0.02148 \\ +j0.00717 & -j0.00243 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_1^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_{1'}^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.01802 \\ -j0.06646 \end{bmatrix} (\tilde{V}_1^{\wedge}) \\ \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_2^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_{2'}^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.02148 & +0.05907 \\ -j0.00243 & +j0.00509 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_1^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_{1'}^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.01137 \\ -j0.06877 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5.2 (b) (cont'd)

Through Current

Circulating Current

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_1^{\wedge} + \tilde{I}_{1'}^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_1^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} / \tilde{V}_1^{\wedge} &= 0.42432 - j3.66074 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_1^{\wedge} - \tilde{I}_{1'}^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_1^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} / \tilde{V}_1^{\wedge} = 0.03746 + j0.00962 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_0^{\wedge} + \tilde{I}_{0'}^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_0^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} / \tilde{V}_1^{\wedge} &= -0.00203 + j0.00297 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_0^{\wedge} - \tilde{I}_{0'}^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_0^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} / \tilde{V}_1^{\wedge} = -0.21925 - j0.04173 \end{aligned}$$

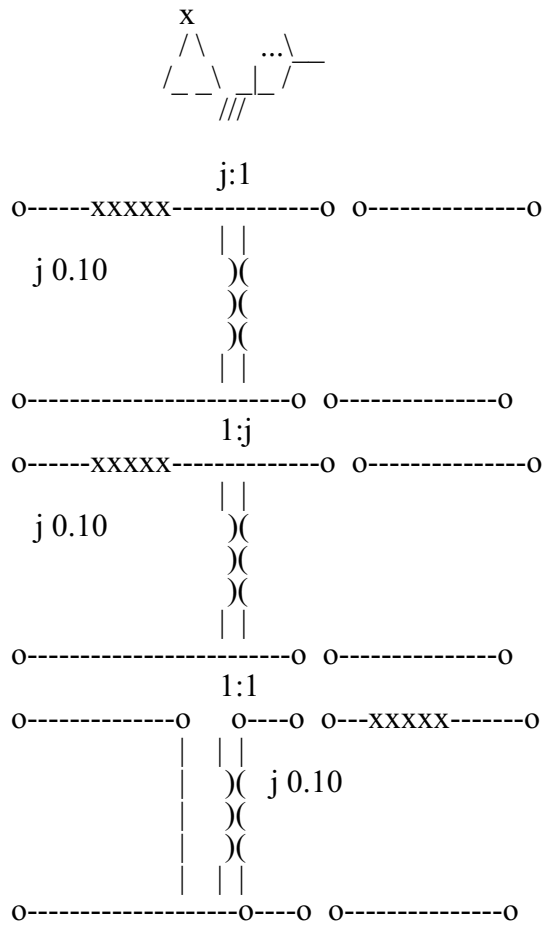
$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_2^{\wedge} + \tilde{I}_{2'}^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_2^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} / \tilde{V}_1^{\wedge} &= 0.02939 - j0.13523 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_2^{\wedge} - \tilde{I}_{2'}^{\wedge} \\ \tilde{I}_2^{\wedge} \end{bmatrix} / \tilde{V}_1^{\wedge} = 0.00665 + j0.00231 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{m}_{0t}^{\wedge} &= 0.00098 / +207.74 \quad \tilde{m}_{2t}^{\wedge} = 0.03755 / +5.65 \\ &\text{-----} \quad \text{-----} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{m}_{0c}^{\wedge} &= 0.06056 / +274.16 \quad \tilde{m}_{2c}^{\wedge} = 0.00191 / +102.54 \\ &\text{-----} \quad \text{-----} \end{aligned}$$

-PEA6 Solutions-

6.1



Base: 60 MVA
 13.8 kV 69 kV
 3.174 ohms 79.35 ohms

(a) 7.935 ohms on 69 kV side.

(b) 0.3174 ohms on 13.8 kV side.

(c) $X^{\wedge} = 0.10$ from 69 kV side.

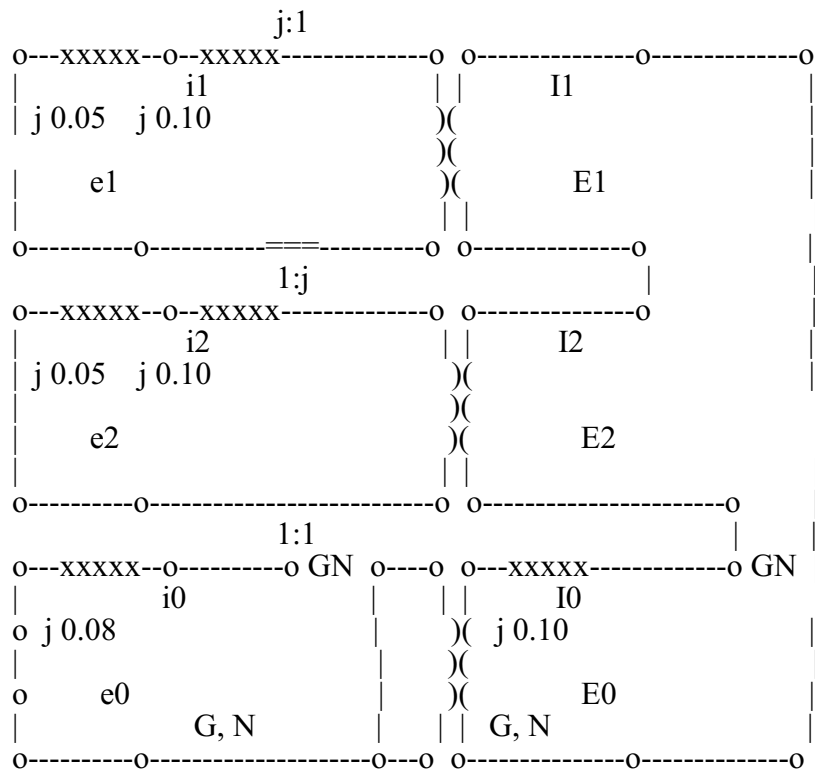
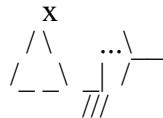
0

-

$X^{\wedge} = 0.0$ from 13.8 kV side.

0

6.2



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } i_1 &= 1.0/j \, 0.40 = -j \, 2.5 & I_1 &= -2.5 \\ i_2 &= +j \, 2.5 & I_2 &= -2.5 \\ i_0 &= 0 & I_0 &= -2.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } e_1 &= 0.875 & E_1 &= -j \, 0.625 \\ e_2 &= 0.125 & E_2 &= +j \, 0.375 \\ e_0 &= 0 & E_0 &= +j \, 0.250 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } i_a &= 0 & I_a &= -7.5 \\ i_b &= -2.50 \angle -3^\circ & I_b &= 0 \\ i_c &= +2.50 \angle -3^\circ & I_c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d) } e_{an} &= 1.0 & E_{an} &= 0 \\ e_{bn} &= -0.5 - j \, 0.6495 & E_{bn} &= -0.866 + j \, 0.375 \\ e_{cn} &= -0.5 + j \, 0.6495 & E_{cn} &= +0.866 + j \, 0.375 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e) } e_{ab} &= 1.5 + j \, 0.6495 & E_{ab} &= 0.866 - j \, 0.375 \\ e_{bc} &= -j \, 1.2990 & E_{bc} &= -1.732 \\ e_{ca} &= -1.5 + j \, 0.6495 & E_{ca} &= 0.866 + j \, 0.375 \end{aligned}$$

6.3

$$\begin{array}{l} \overset{-}{Z}^{\wedge\wedge\wedge} = j\ 0.10 \quad \overset{-}{Z}^{\wedge} = 0 \\ \text{H-L} \quad \text{H} \\ \overset{-}{Z}^{\wedge\wedge\wedge} = j\ 0.18 \quad \overset{-}{Z}^{\wedge} = j\ 0.10 \\ \text{H-T} \quad \text{L} \\ \overset{-}{Z}^{\wedge\wedge\wedge} = j\ 0.28 \quad \overset{-}{Z}^{\wedge} = j\ 0.18 \\ \text{L-T} \quad \text{T} \end{array}$$

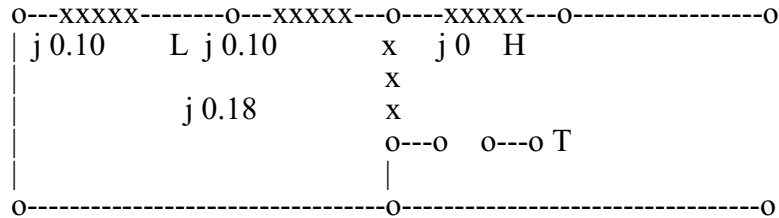
Base: 30 MVA

66 kV 11 kV 2.2 kV
145.2 ohms 4.033 ohms 0.16133 ohms

(a) (b) (c)

$$\begin{array}{l} Z^{\wedge} = 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \text{H} \\ Z^{\wedge} = 14.52 \text{ ohms} \quad 0.4033 \text{ ohms} \quad 0.016133 \text{ ohms} \\ \text{L} \\ Z^{\wedge} = 26.136 \text{ ohms} \quad 0.726 \text{ ohms} \quad 0.029043 \text{ ohms} \\ \text{T} \end{array}$$

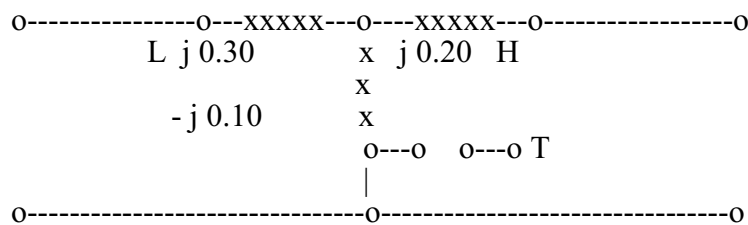
6.4



$$(a) j\ (0.18)(0.20)/0.38 = j\ 0.09474$$

$$(b) j\ 0.18$$

6.5



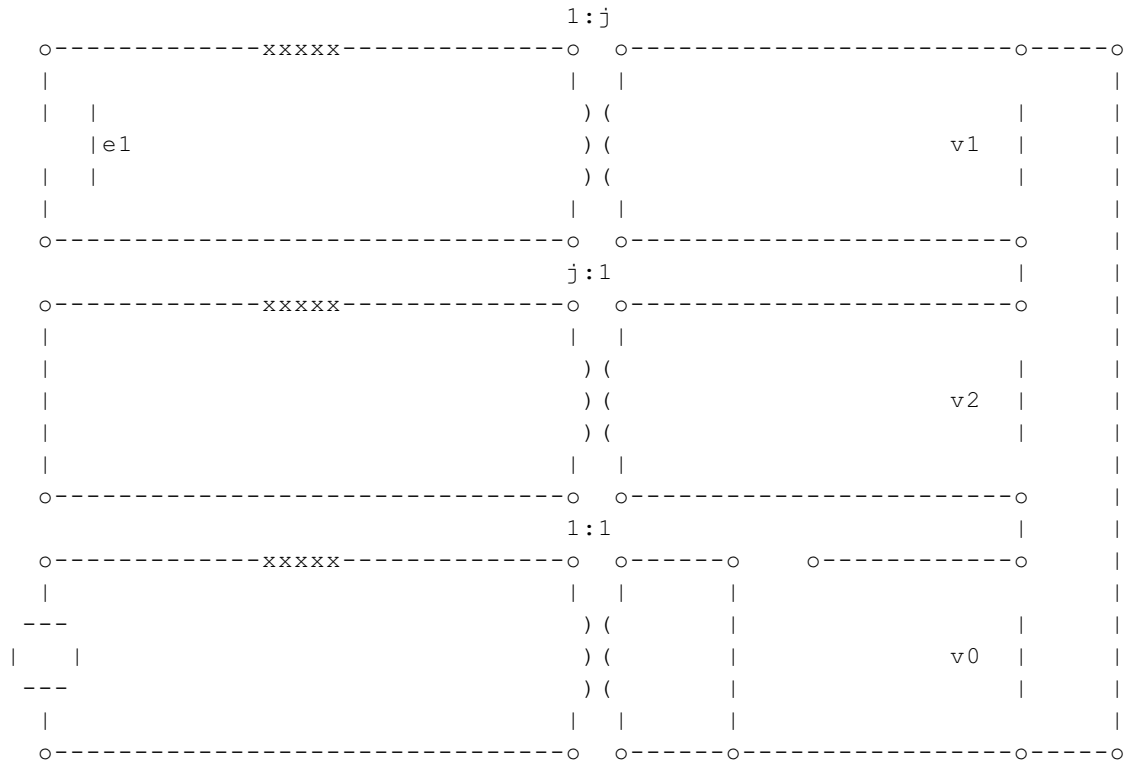
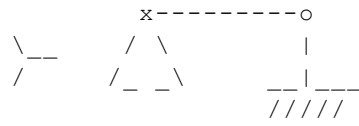
Considering only the autotransformer and ignoring parallel return paths for zero sequence currents through the system:

$$(a) j\ 0.10$$

$$(b) j\ 0.20$$

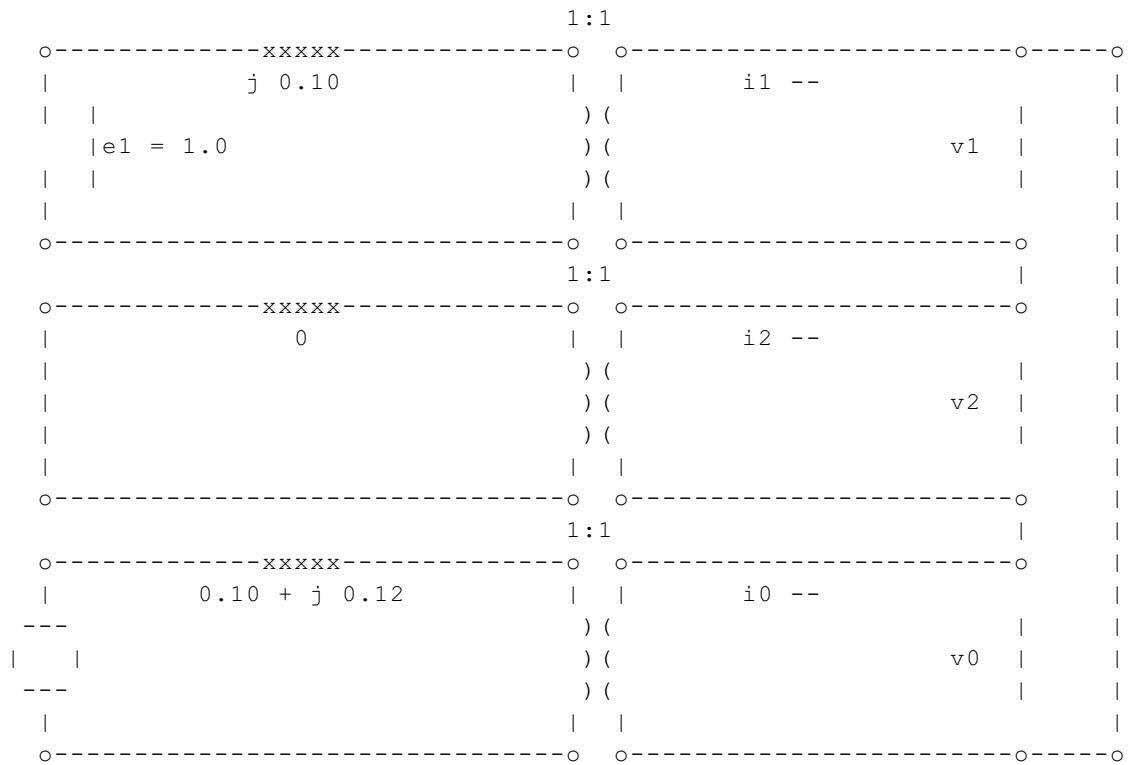
-PEA7 Solutions-

7.1



$$\begin{matrix} & & - \\ v^{\wedge} & = & e^{\wedge} & = & 13.2 / - / 3 & = & 7.621 & \text{kV} \\ 0 & & 1 \end{matrix}$$

7.2 (a) SLGF



$$i^0 = i^1 = i^2 = 1.0 / (0.10 + j 0.22) = 1.712 - j 3.767 = 4.138$$

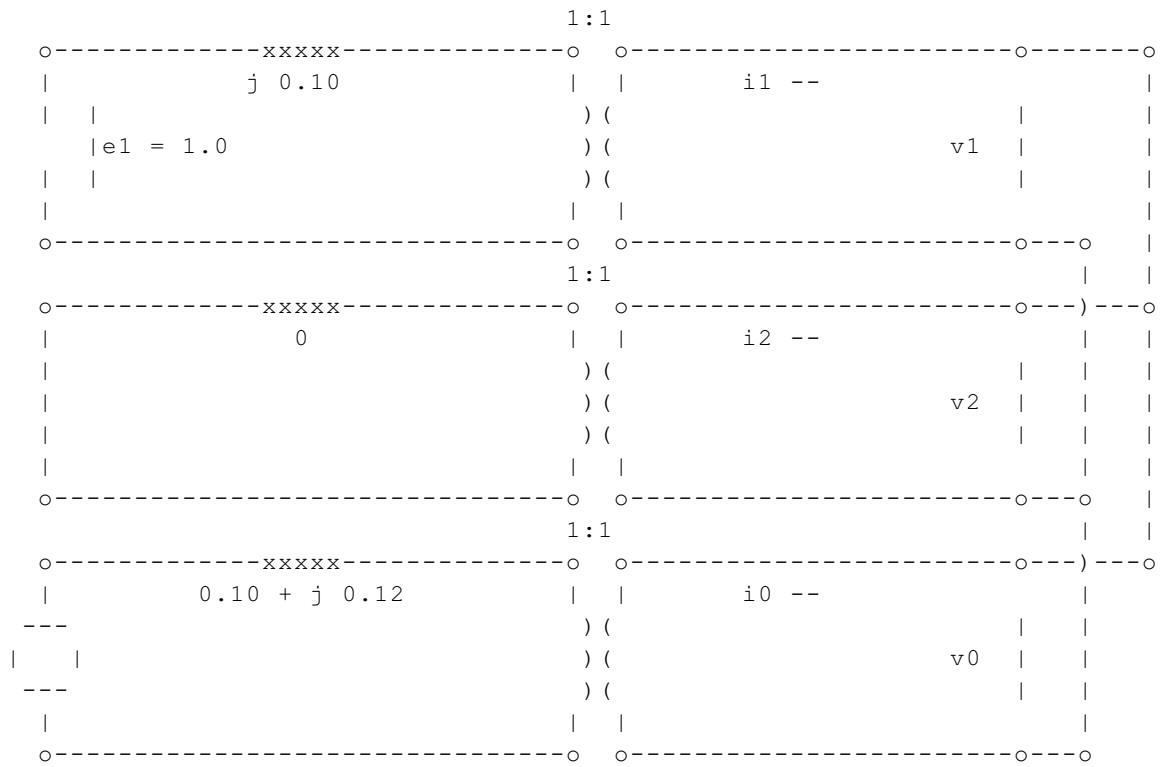
$$i^0 = 5.136 - j 11.301 = 12.414$$

a

$$i^0 = i^1 = 0$$

b c

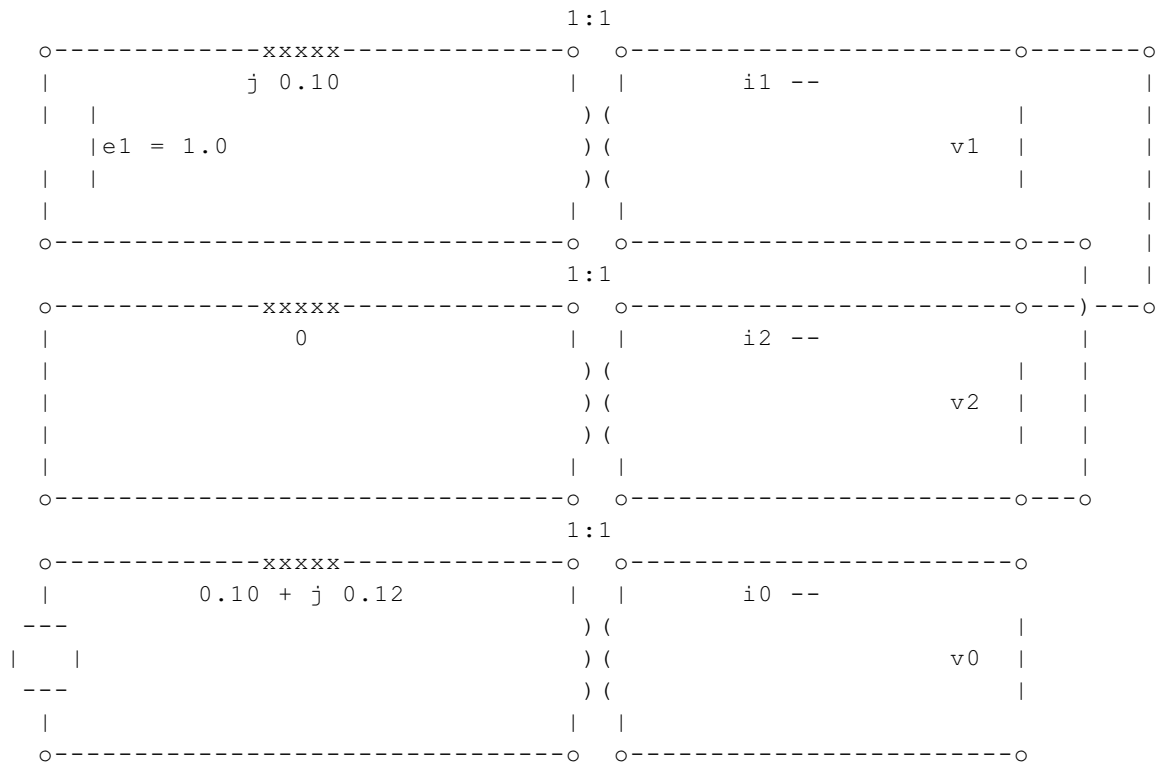
7.2 (b) LLGF



$$i_1^{\wedge} = -i_2^{\wedge} = 1.0/j \ 0.10 = -j \ 10.0 \quad i_0^{\wedge} = 0$$

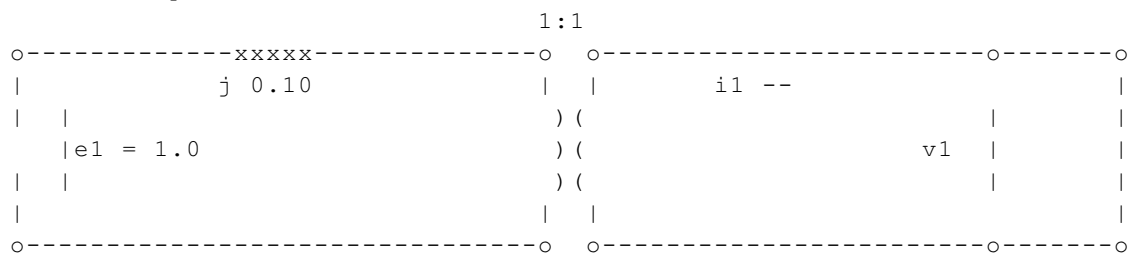
$$i_a^{\wedge} = 0 \quad i_b^{\wedge} = -j \ 10.0 (a^{\wedge} - a) = -17.32 \quad i_c^{\wedge} = +17.32$$

7.2 (c) LLF



Same results as for 7.2 (b)

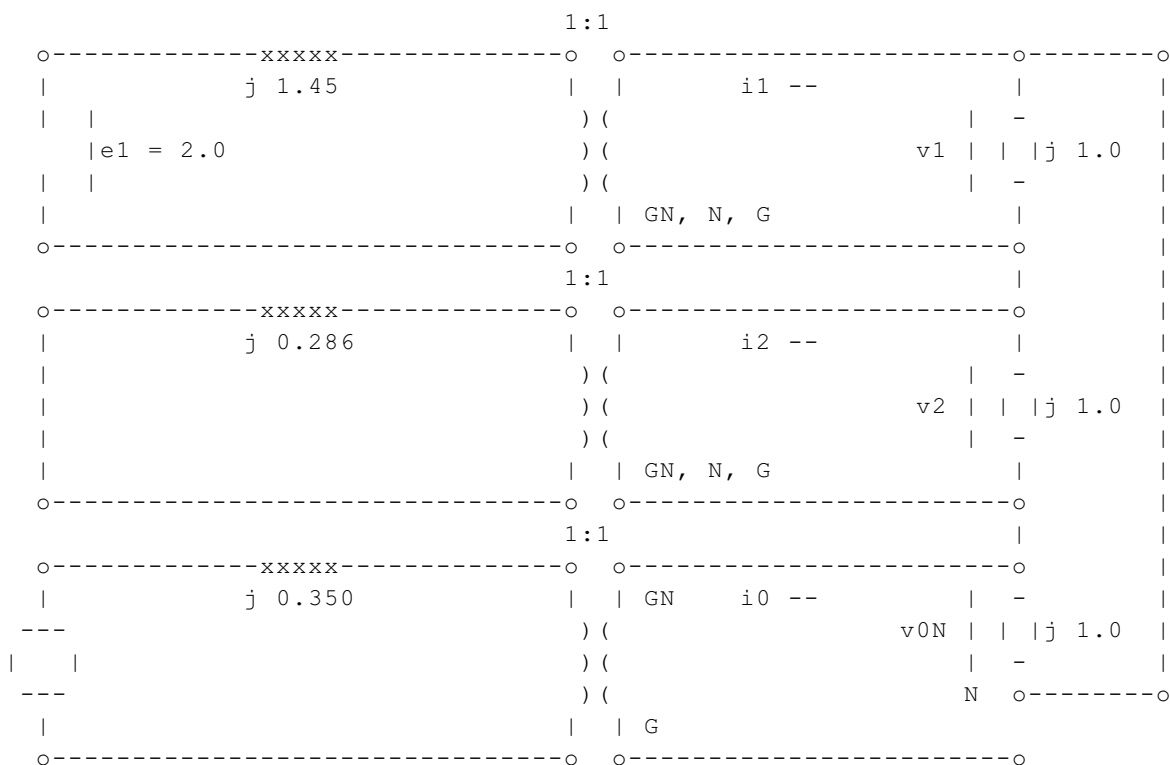
7.2 (d) Three-phase fault



$$\hat{i}_1 = \hat{i}_a = 1.0 / j \ 0.10 = -j \ 10.0$$

7.3 (a)	$i^{\wedge} = 0.5$ for three-phase fault	$= 1.0/j$	X^{\wedge}	$X^{\wedge} = 2.0$
	a	1	1	
(b)	$i^{\wedge} = 0.7$ for LLF	$= -/3/(j$	$X^{\wedge}_1 + j$	$X^{\wedge}_2 = 0.4743$
	b	1	2	2
(c)	$i^{\wedge} = 1.1$ for SLGF	$= 3/(j$	$X^{\wedge}_1 + j$	$X^{\wedge}_0 = 0.2530$
	a	1	2 0	0

7.4 (a) SLGF



$$Z^{\wedge} = j \frac{0.286}{1.286} = j \frac{1.0}{4.5} \quad Z^{\wedge} = j \frac{1.0}{0} \quad Z^{\wedge} + Z^{\wedge} = j \frac{5.5}{4.5}$$

$$j \frac{1.0}{2} \parallel (Z^{\wedge} + Z^{\wedge}) = j \frac{5.5}{10.0} = j \frac{0.55}{2} \quad Z^{\wedge\wedge} = j \frac{2.0}{eq}$$

$$i^{\wedge} = \frac{2.0}{j \frac{2.0}{2}} = -j \frac{1.0}{1} \quad v^{\wedge} = 2.0 - 1.45 = 0.55 \quad i^{\wedge\wedge} = -j \frac{0.55}{1L}$$

$$i^{\wedge} = 0 \quad v^{\wedge\wedge} = -0.45 \quad i^{\wedge\wedge} = +j \frac{0.45}{0L}$$

$$i^{\wedge} = -j \frac{0.35}{2} \quad v^{\wedge} = -0.10 \quad i^{\wedge\wedge} = +j \frac{0.10}{2L}$$

$$i^{\wedge} = -j (1.35 + j 0) \quad v^{\wedge\wedge} = 0 \quad i^{\wedge\wedge} = 0$$

$$i^{\wedge} = -j (-0.675 - j 0.5629) \quad v^{\wedge\wedge} = -0.675 - j 0.5629 \quad i^{\wedge\wedge} = i^{\wedge}$$

$$i^{\wedge} = -j (-0.675 + j 0.5629) \quad v^{\wedge\wedge} = -0.675 + j 0.5629 \quad i^{\wedge\wedge} = i^{\wedge}$$

$$v^{\wedge\wedge} = 0.675 + j 0.5629$$

$$ab$$

$$v^{\wedge\wedge} = -j 1.1258$$

$$bc$$

$$v^{\wedge\wedge} = -0.675 + j 0.5629$$

$$ca$$

Observe:

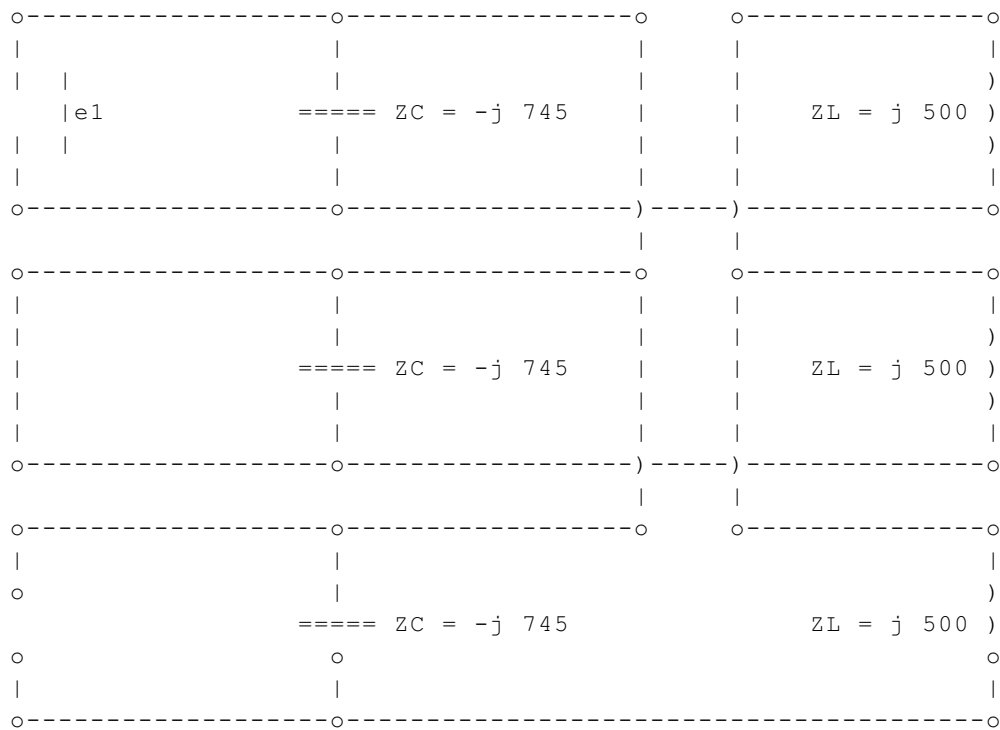
$$i_a + i_b + i_c = 0 \quad (\text{no zero sequence in the line currents})$$

$$i_a + i_b + i_c = j 1.35 = 3 i_{0L}$$

$$v_{N-GN} = -v_{GN-N} = -v_{0N} = 0.45$$

$$v_{G-GN} = 0 \quad (\text{ground and geometric neutral are the same})$$

7.5 (a)

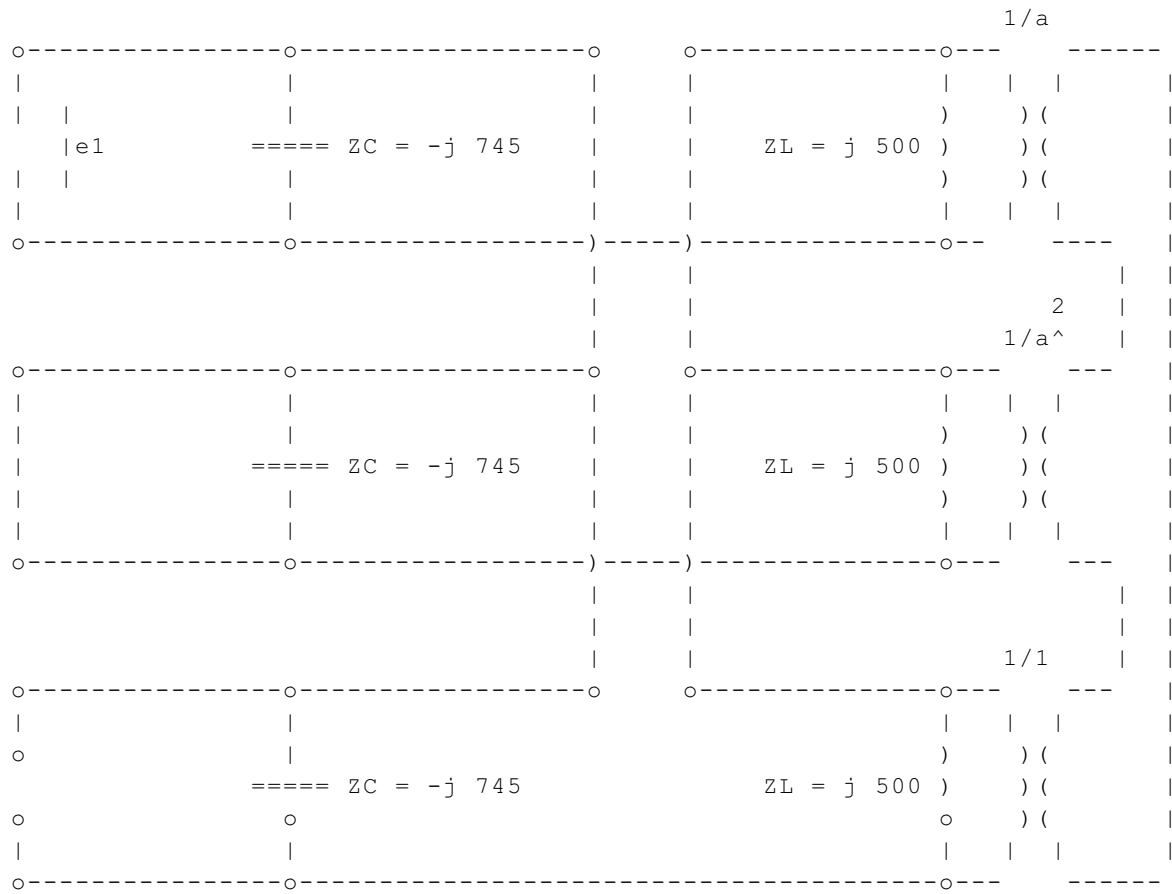


$$(b) \quad Z_0^s = -j 245 \quad Z_0^L = j 500 \quad Z_0^s || Z_0^L = -j 500 (49/51)$$

$$v_{rs} = -3 (49/51) / (2/51) = -73.50$$

(c)	Source Neutral =====	Capacitor Neutral =====	Load Neutral =====
1.	Ungrounded	Ungrounded	Solidly Grounded
2.	Ungrounded	Solidly Grounded	Ungrounded
3.	Resonant Grounded	Solidly Grounded	Solidly Grounded
4.	Resis. Grounded 0 < R < 100	Solidly Grounded	Solidly Grounded

7.6



7.7 (a)

$$i_{ca}^{ca} = \frac{e^{ca}}{Z_{ca}} = (a - 1) \frac{e^{ca}}{Z_{ca}} = -j \frac{-2}{3} a^{\frac{ca}{Z_{ca}}} e^{ca}$$

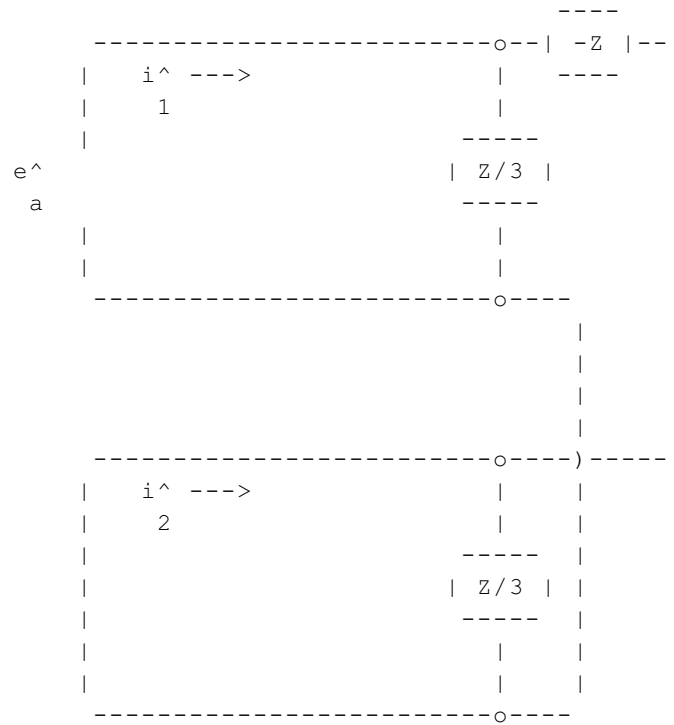
$$i_{ba}^{ba} = \frac{e^{ba}}{Z_{ba}} = (a - 1) \frac{e^{ba}}{Z_{ba}} = j \frac{-2}{3} a^{\frac{ba}{Z_{ba}}} e^{ba}$$

$$i_a = \frac{3}{a} e^{\frac{ca}{Z_{ca}}}$$

$$i_b = j \frac{-2}{3} a^{\frac{ba}{Z_{ba}}} e^{\frac{ba}{Z_{ba}}}$$

The diagram illustrates a complex Feynman diagram for the process $e^+ a \rightarrow Z$. It features a top quark line (t) and a bottom quark line (b) interacting via a gluon (g) and a photon (γ). The top quark line includes a self-energy correction (t) and a vertex correction (t). The bottom quark line includes a self-energy correction (b) and a vertex correction (b). The gluon and photon lines are connected by a loop (g, γ). The final state is a Z boson.

7.7 (b) (2)



$$i^1 = \frac{2}{a} e^{Z/a}$$

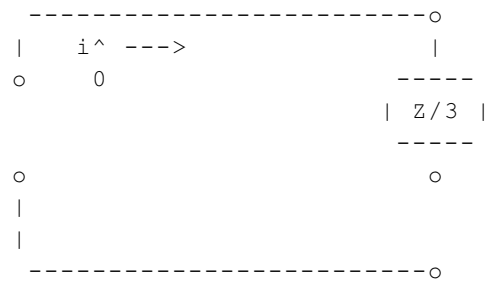
$$i^2 = \frac{e^{Z/a}}{a}$$

$$i^0 = 0$$

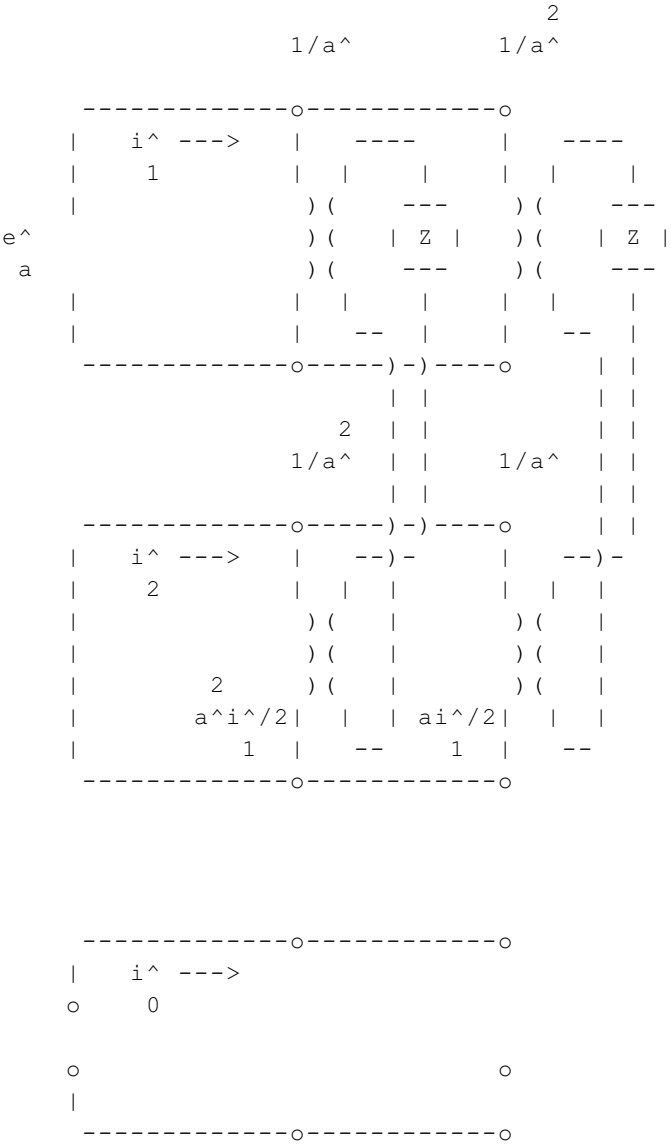
$$i^1 = \frac{3}{a} e^{Z/a}$$

$$i^1 = j \frac{-1}{3} a^2 e^{Z/a}$$

$$i^1 = -j \frac{-1}{3} a^2 e^{Z/a}$$



7.7(b) (3)



$$i^1 = \frac{2}{1} \frac{e^1}{a}$$

$$i^2 = \frac{e^2}{2a}$$

$$i^0 = 0$$

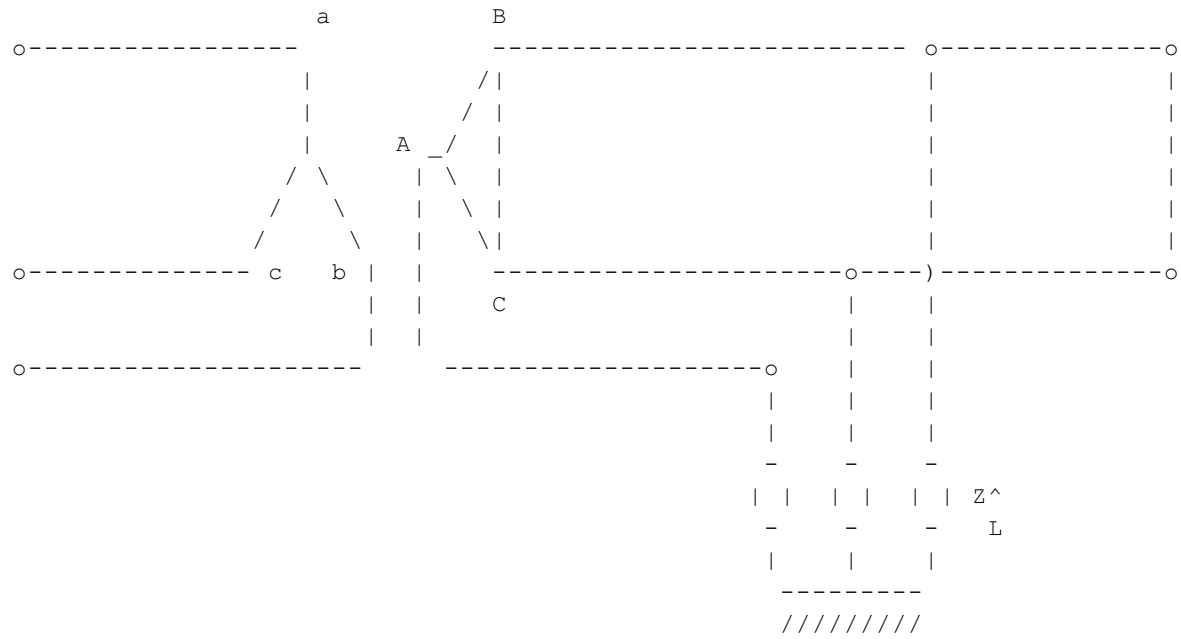
$$i^1 = \frac{3}{a} \frac{e^1}{a}$$

$$i^1 = \frac{j}{b} \frac{-1/3 a^1 e^1}{a}$$

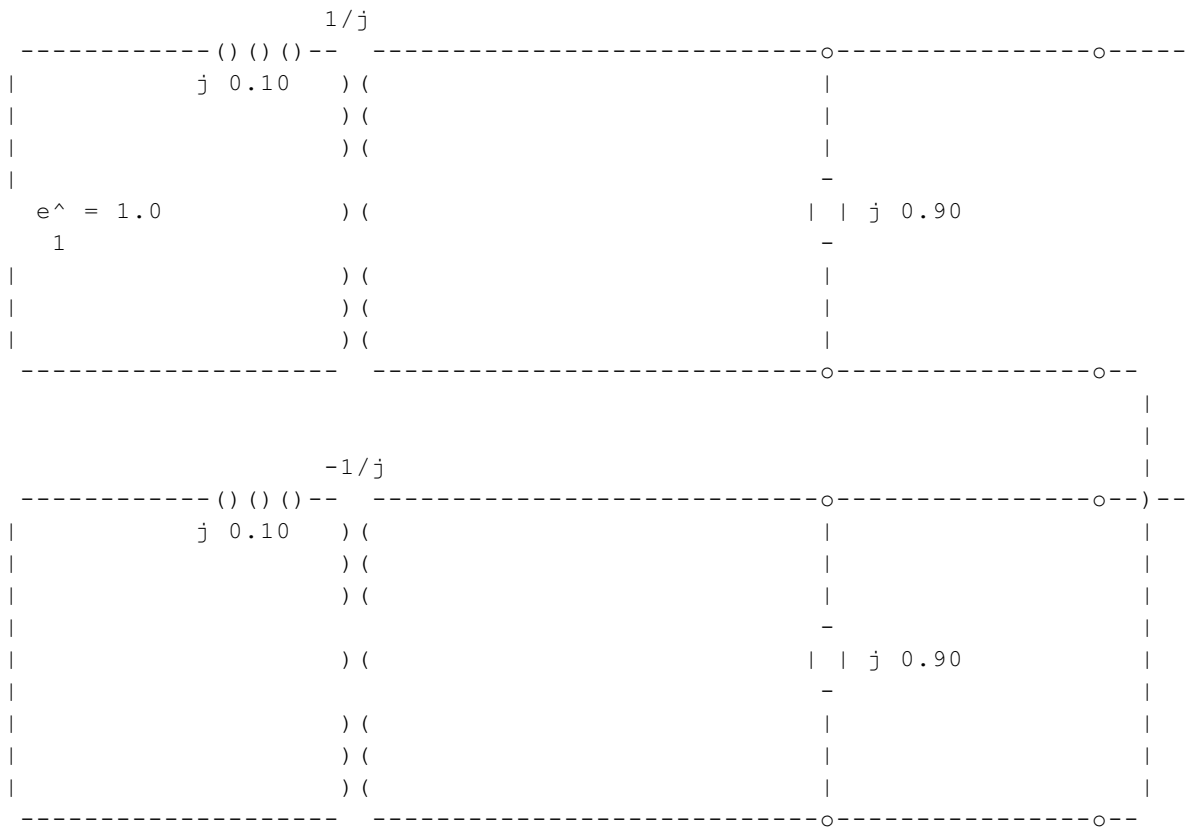
$$i^1 = \frac{-j}{c} \frac{-1/3 a^2 e^2}{a}$$

Solution 9.1

The per-unit short-circuit impedance of the transformers is $j 0.10$ and the per-unit load impedance is $j 0.90$. Assume a balanced source voltage of 1.0 per-unit.



The symmetrical component sequence network representation for the LLF is as shown below.



Ignoring phase-shifting transformers:

$$Z_{eq}^{11} = j [0.10 + 0.45(0.10)/0.55] = j 2/11$$

At source:

$$I_1^1 = -j 5.50$$

At transformer secondary:

$$I_1^1 = 5.50 \quad V_1^1 = j 0.45$$

At load:

$$V_{L1}^{11} = V_{L2}^{11} = j 0.45 \quad I_{L1}^{11} = I_{L2}^{11} = 0.50$$

In fault:

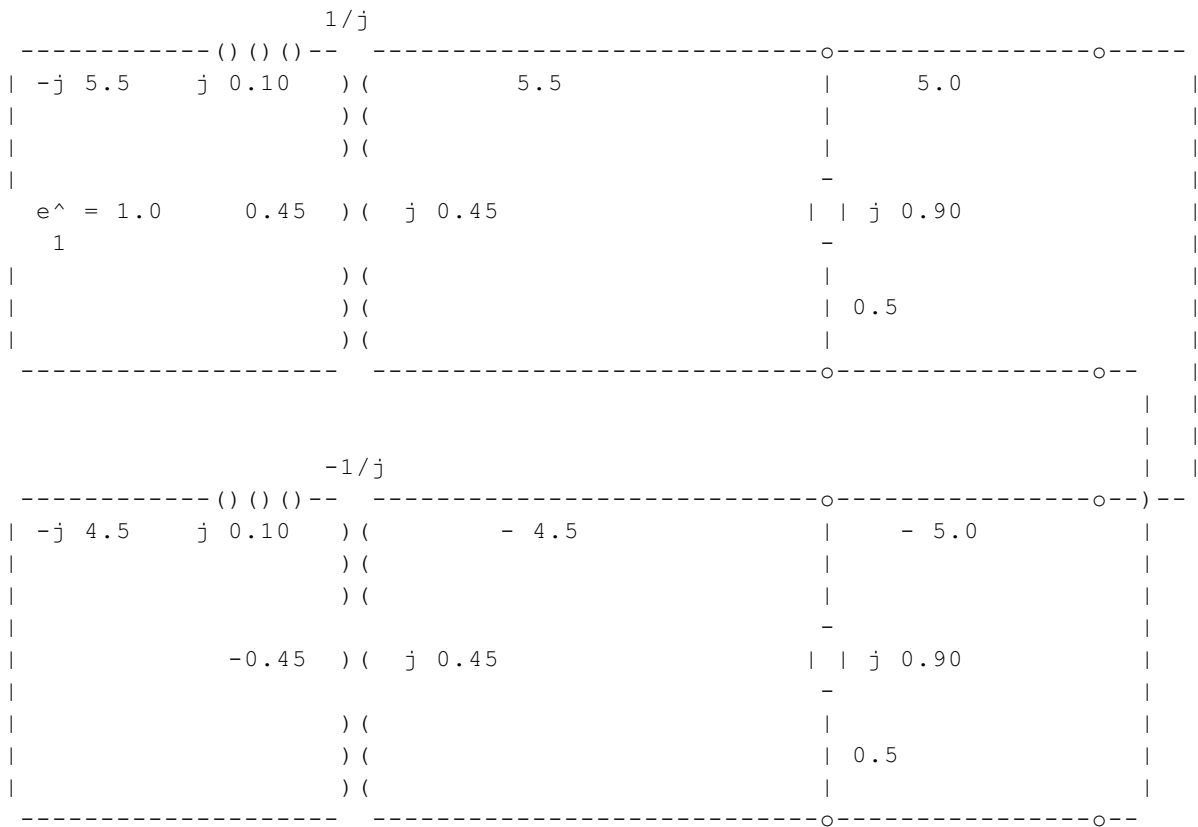
$$I_{F1}^{11} = 5.00 \quad I_{F2}^{11} = -5.0$$

At transformer secondary:

$$\hat{I}_2 = -4.50$$

At source:

$$\hat{I}_2 = -j 4.5$$



At source:

$$\hat{I}_a = -j 10.0 \quad \hat{I}_b = j 5.0 [1.0 + j 0.1 - /3] \quad \hat{I}_c = j 5.0 [1.0 - j 0.1 - /3]$$

Before the load:

$$\hat{I}_a = 1.0 \quad \hat{I}_b = 5.0 [-j -/3 - 0.1] \quad \hat{I}_c = 5.0 [+j -/3 - 0.1]$$

In the fault:

$$\hat{I}_a = 0.0 \quad \hat{I}_b = -j 5.0 -/3 \quad \hat{I}_c = +j 5.0 -/3$$

a

b

c

In the load:

$$I^a = 1.0$$

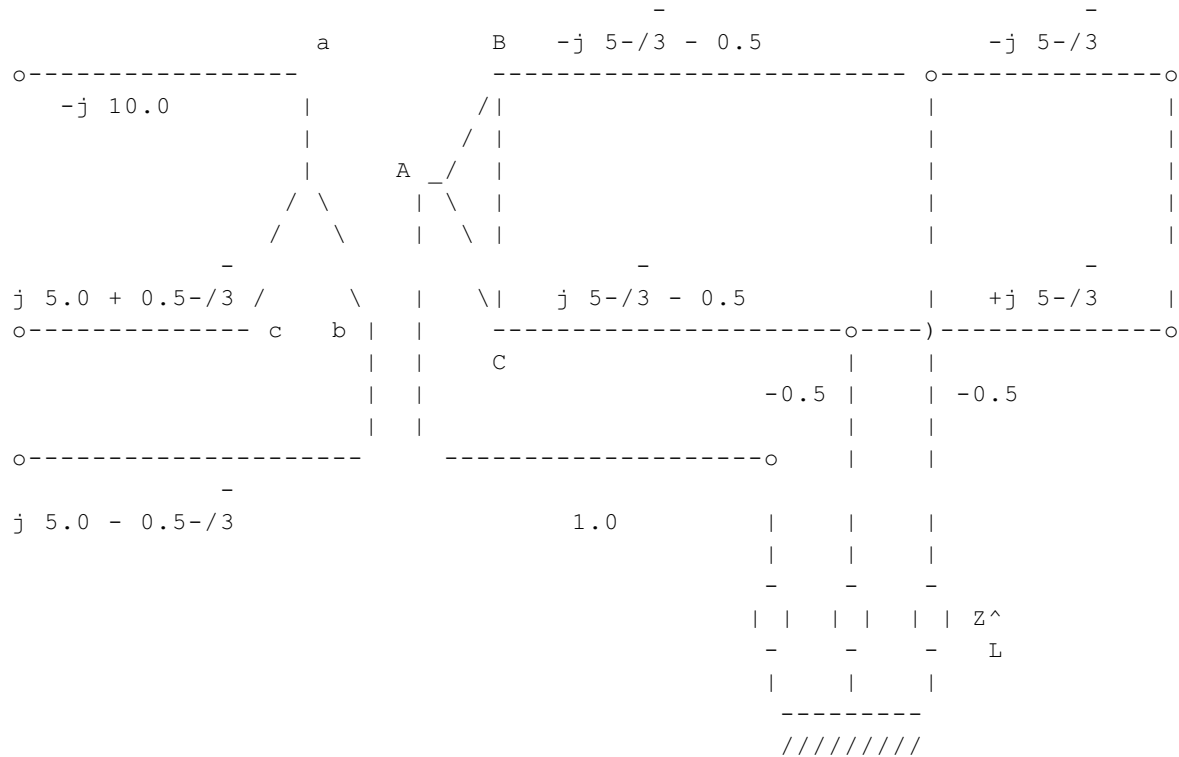
a

$$I^b = -0.5$$

b

$$I^c = -0.5$$

c

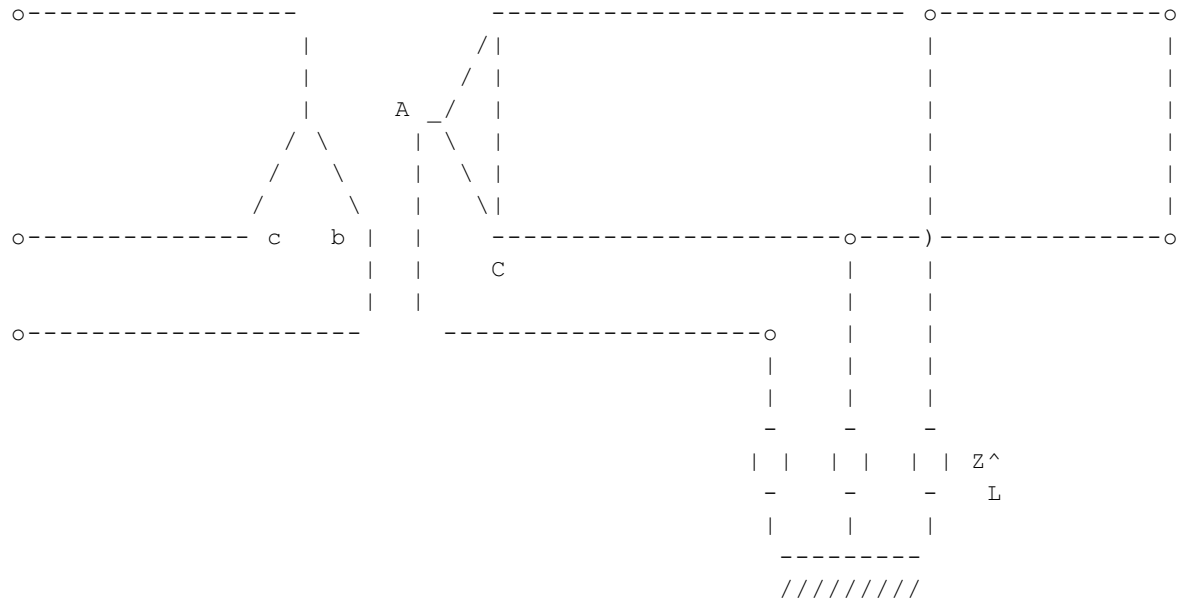


The currents in the delta windings are $1/\sqrt{3}$ times the currents in the associated wye windings on the basis of ampere-turn balance.

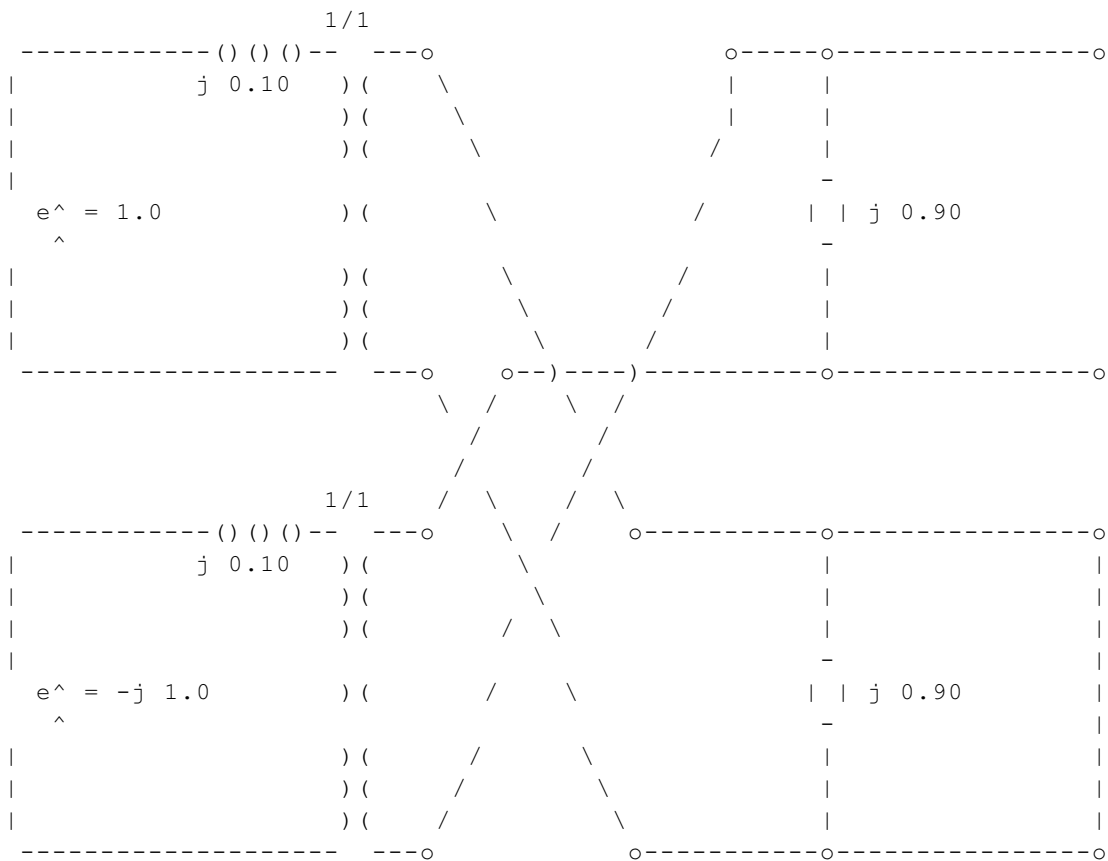
The per-unit short-circuit impedance of the transformers is $j0.10$ and the per-unit load impedance is $j0.90$. Assume a balanced source voltage of 1.0 per-unit.

a

B



The alpha-beta component sequence network representation for the LLF is as shown below.



At source:

$$\hat{I}_a = -j 10.0 \quad \hat{I}_b = -1.0$$

At transformer secondary:

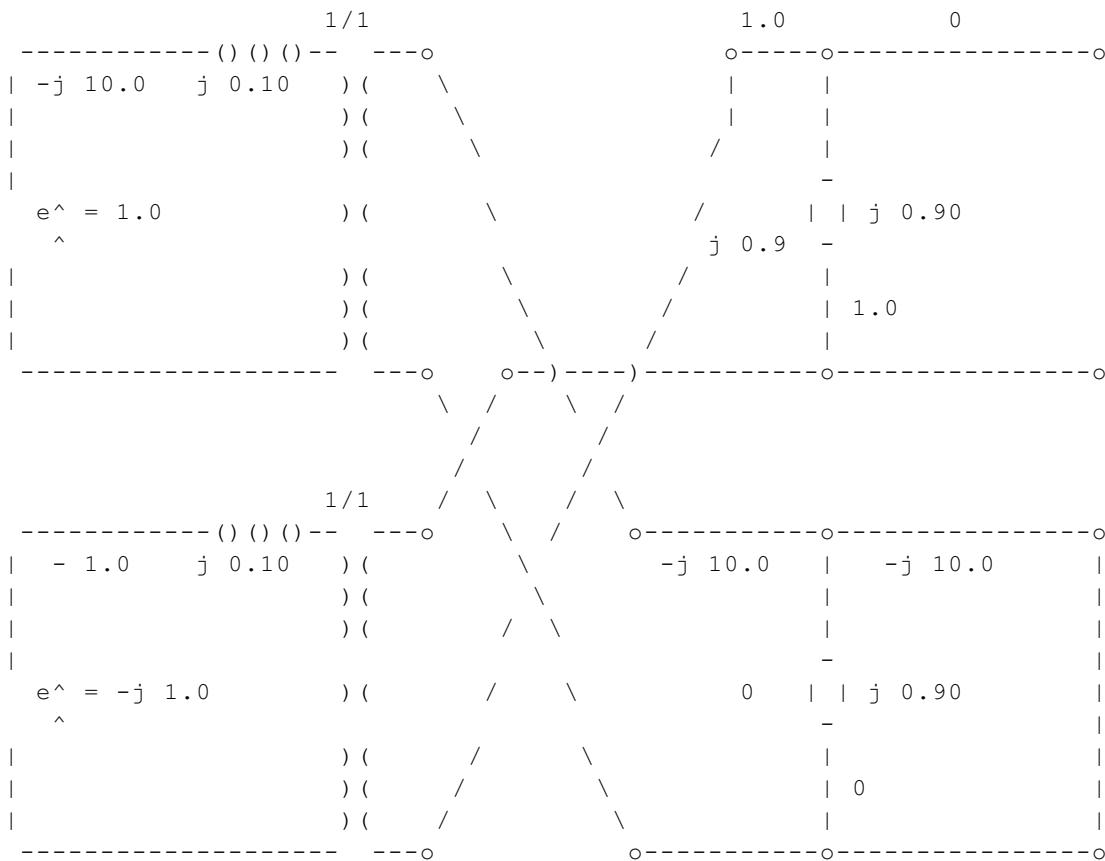
$$\hat{I}_a = 1.0 \quad \hat{I}_b = -j 10.0$$

At load:

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{V}_L = j 0.90 & \hat{V}_{L^*} = 0 & \hat{I}_{L^*} = 1.0 & \hat{I}_{L^*} = 0 \end{matrix}$$

In fault:

$$\hat{I}_F = 0.0 \quad \hat{I}_F = -j 10.0$$



Returning to phase quantities we have:

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{I}_a = \hat{I}_a & \hat{I}_b = 0.5(-\hat{I}_a + j \sqrt{3} \hat{I}_a) & \hat{I}_c = 0.5(-\hat{I}_a - j \sqrt{3} \hat{I}_a) \end{matrix}$$

At source:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \hat{I}_a = -j 10.0 & \hat{I}_b = j 5.0 [1.0 + j 0.1/-3] & \hat{I}_c = j 5.0 [1.0 - j 0.1/-3] \end{array}$$

Before the load:

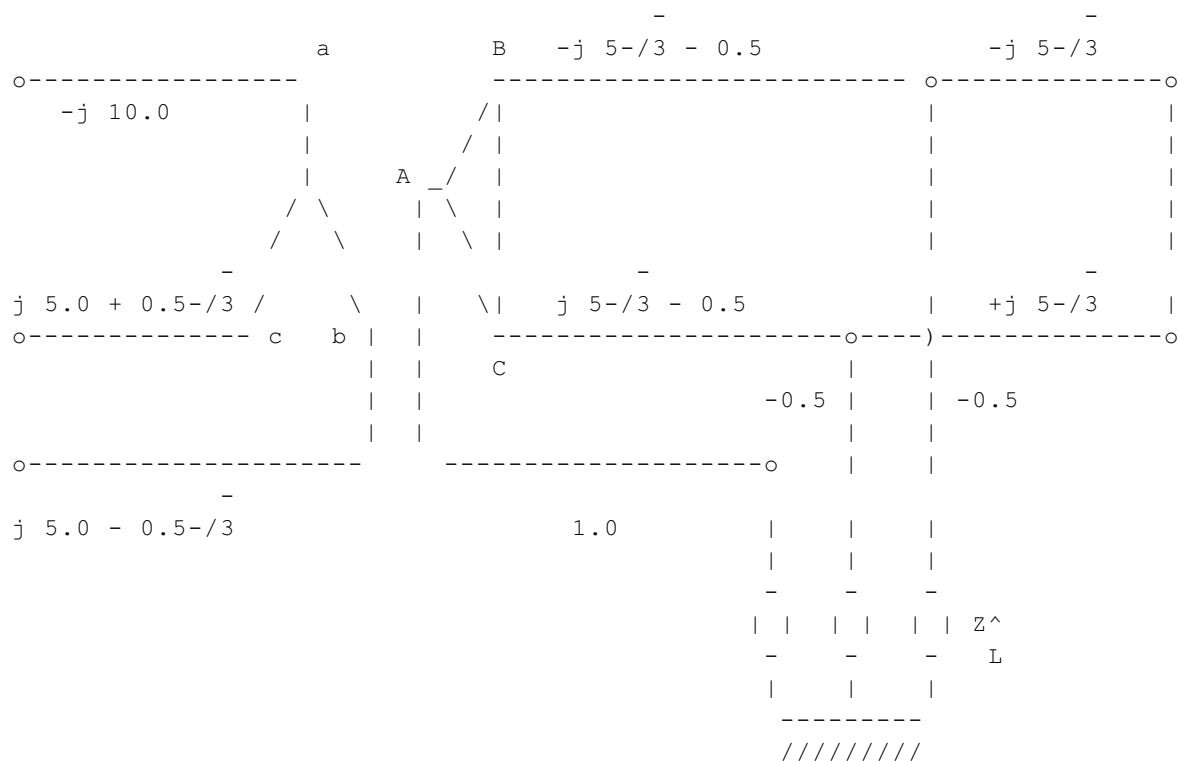
$$\begin{array}{lll} \hat{I}_a = 1.0 & \hat{I}_b = 5.0 [-j -/3 - 0.1] & \hat{I}_c = 5.0 [+j -/3 - 0.1] \end{array}$$

In the fault:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \hat{I}_a = 0.0 & \hat{I}_b = -j 5.0 -/3 & \hat{I}_c = +j 5.0 -/3 \end{array}$$

In the load:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \hat{I}_a = 1.0 & \hat{I}_b = - 0.5 & \hat{I}_c = - 0.5 \end{array}$$



The currents in the delta windings are $1/-3$ times the currents in the associated wye windings on the basis of ampere-turn balance.