#### EEE- 601 POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS Unit-2

# Unbalanced Fault Summary

- SLG: Sequence networks are connected in series, parallel to three times the fault impedance
- LL: Positive and negative sequence networks are connected in parallel; zero sequence network is not included since there is no path to ground
- DLG: Positive, negative and zero sequence networks are connected in parallel, with the zero sequence network including three times the fault impedance

# **Generalized System Solution**

- Assume we know the pre-fault voltages
- The general procedure is then
- 1. Calculate Z<sub>bus</sub> for each sequence
- For a fault at bus i, the Z<sub>ii</sub> values are the thevenin equivalent impedances; the pre-fault voltage is the positive sequence thevenin voltage
- 3. Connect and solve the thevenin equivalent sequence networks to determine the fault current

### Generalized System Solution, cont'd

4. Sequence voltages throughout the system are given by

0
:

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}^{prefault} + Z \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -I_f \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

This is solved for each sequence network!

5. Phase values are determined from the sequence values

## Unbalanced System Example



For the generators assume  $Z^+ = Z^- = j0.2$ ;  $Z^0 = j0.05$ For the transformers assume  $Z^+ = Z^- = Z^0 = j0.05$ For the lines assume  $Z^+ = Z^- = j0.1$ ;  $Z^0 = j0.3$ Assume unloaded pre-fault, with voltages =1.0 p.u.

#### Positive/Negative Sequence Network



Negative sequence is identical to positive sequence

#### Zero Sequence Network



$$\mathbf{Y}_{bus}^{0} = j \begin{bmatrix} -16.66 & 3.33 & 3.33 \\ 3.33 & -26.66 & 3.33 \\ 3.33 & 3.33 & -6.66 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{bus}^{0} = j \begin{bmatrix} 0.0732 & 0.0148 & 0.0440 \\ 0.0148 & 0.0435 & 0.0.292 \\ 0.0440 & 0.0292 & 0.1866 \end{bmatrix}$$

