

Scilab Textbook Companion for  
Electrical Power Systems  
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# Book Description

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Scilab numbering policy used in this document and the relation to the above book.

**Exa** Example (Solved example)

**Eqn** Equation (Particular equation of the above book)

**AP** Appendix to Example(Scilab Code that is an Appednix to a particular Example of the above book)

For example, Exa 3.51 means solved example 3.51 of this book. Sec 2.3 means a scilab code whose theory is explained in Section 2.3 of the book.

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# Chapter 1

## Load Characteristics

Scilab code Exa 1.1 to calculate the average load monthly energy consumption and 1

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3 nos_lmcs=8;
4 pow_of_lmp=60; //power in watts
5 dur_per_day=5; //duration in
   hours
6 t_dur=24; //duration in
   hours
7 max_dem=1500; //demand in watts
8
9 nos_heaters=2;
10 pow_of_heaters=1000; //power in watts
11 dur_per_day_heater=3; //duration in hours
12
13 enrgy_lmp=(nos_lmcs*pow_of_lmp*dur_per_day); //
   energy in watt hour
14 energy_heater=(nos_heaters*pow_of_heaters*
   dur_per_day_heater); //energy in watt hour
15
16 act_ene_con=(enrgy_lmp + energy_heater); //
   energy in watt hour
```

```

17
18 avg_load=(act_ene_con/t_dur); //
    avverage load in watt
19 printf("\n The average load of the consumer is: %.2
    f W",avg_load);
20 mon_ene_con=(act_ene_con*30); //
    monthly energy consumption in wtt hour
21 printf("\n The monthly energy consumption of the
    consumer is: %.0f kWh",mon_ene_con/1000);
22
23 load_fac=(avg_load/max_dem); //
    load factor is unitless
24 printf("\n The load factor of the consumer is: %.4f
    ",load_fac);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.2** to calculate the diversity factor avg load and laod factor of

```

1 //to calculate the a).diversity factor b).avg load
    and laod factor of each consumer c).avg load and
    load factor of combined load.
2 //postfix 1,2...4 shows the consumers.
3
4 clc;
5 //for consumer1
6 avg_load1=1; //load in kwatt
7 max_dem1=5; //demand in kwatt
8 dem1_at8=5; //demand in kwatt
9 l_f1=(avg_load1/max_dem1); //load factor is
    unitless
10 printf("\n the load factor for consumer 1 is: %.2f
    \n",l_f1);
11
12 //for consumer2
13 max_dem2=2; //demand in kwatt
14 dem2_at8=1.6; //demand in kwatt

```

```

15 l_f2=0.15; //load factor is unitless
16 avg_load2=(l_f2*max_dem2); //load in kwatt
17 printf("\n the avg load for consumer 2 is: %.2f \n"
    ,avg_load2);
18
19 //for consumer3
20 avg_load3=0.5; //load in kwatt
21 max_dem3=2; //demand in kwatt
22 dem3_at8=1; //demand in kwatt
23 l_f3=(avg_load3/max_dem3); //load factor is
    unitless
24 printf("\n the load factor for consumer 3 is: %.2f
    \n",l_f3);
25
26 //for consumer4
27 max_dem4=10; //demand in kwatt
28 dem4_at8=5; //demand in kwatt
29 l_f4=0.25; //load factor is unitless
30 avg_load4=(l_f4*max_dem4); //load in kwatt
31 printf("\n the avg load for consumer 4 is: %.2f \n"
    ,avg_load4);
32
33 tot_avg_load=(avg_load1 + avg_load2 + avg_load3 +
    avg_load4); //load in kwatt
34 printf("\n the total avg load is: %.2f \n",
    tot_avg_load);
35
36 tot_max_dem=(max_dem1 + max_dem2 + max_dem3 +
    max_dem4); //demand in kwatt
37 printf("\n the total maximum demand is: %.2f\n ",
    tot_max_dem);
38
39 tot_dem_at8=(dem1_at8 + dem2_at8 + dem3_at8 +
    dem4_at8); //demand in kwatt
40 printf("\n the total demand at 8pm is: %.2f\n ",
    tot_dem_at8);
41
42 div_fact=(tot_max_dem/tot_dem_at8);

```

```

//diversity factor is unitless
43 printf("\n the diversity factor is: %.2f\n ",
    div_fact);
44
45 load_factor=(tot_avg_load/tot_dem_at8);
    //load factor is unitless
46 printf("\n the load factor is: %.2f\n ",load_factor
    );

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.3** to find the maximum value and the consumption of energy in kWh

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 ene_con=600;
5 lf=.45;
6 t=24;
7 max_dem=ene_con/(t*lf);
8 printf("The maximum demand is: %.2f kW\n",max_dem);
9
10 lf=.65;
11 ene_con=lf*max_dem*t;
12 printf("The energy consumed in 24h is: %.2f kWh",
    ene_con);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.4** to plot the load duration curve from the chronological load cu

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 x=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
    20 21 22 23 24 ]; //dividing the x axis in 24
    hours

```



```

5
6 y=[30 30 30 30 20 20 20 20 20 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
    8 8 8 5]; //load in MW values
7
8 bar(x,y,1,'blue'); //plotting
    the bargraph with a width of 1
9 xlabel('time in hours');
10 ylabel('load in MW');
11 title('LOAD DURATION CURVE');

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.5 to determine the load factor from the load duration curve

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3 l1=15; //load in MW
4 l2=10; //load in MW
5 l3=5; //load in MW
6
7 t1=8; //time in hours
8 t2=8; //time in hours
9 t3=8; //time in hours
10 t=24; //time in hours
11
12 max_dem=max(l1,l2,l3); //load in MW
13 printf("\n the maximum demand is: %.2f MW\n ",
    max_dem);
14
15 act_ener_consum=(l1*t1 + l2*t2 + l3*t3); //energy
    consumed in MWH
16 printf("\n the actual energy consumed is: %.2f MWH\n
    n ",act_ener_consum);
17
18 avg_load=(act_ener_consum/t); //load in MW
19 printf("\n the average demand is: %.2f MW\n ",
    avg_load);

```

```

20
21 l_f=(avg_load/max_dem);           //load factor is
    unitless
22 printf("\n the load factor is:  %.2f\n ",l_f);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.6 to calculate plant capacity factor load factor utilization factor

```

1  clear;
2  clc;
3  max_dem=500;           //demand is in
    MW
4  min_dem=400;         //demand is in MW
5  cap_plnt=750;       //capacity of the
    plant is MW
6
7  avg_ann_load=(max_dem + min_dem)/2; //load is in
    MW
8  printf("\n the average annual load is:  %f MW\n ",
    avg_ann_load);
9
10 cap_f=(avg_ann_load/cap_plnt); //capacity
    factoe is dimentionless
11 printf("\n the capacity factor is:  %f\n ",cap_f);
12
13 l_f=(avg_ann_load/max_dem); //load factor is
    dimentionless
14 printf("\n the load factor is:  %f\n ",l_f);
15
16 u_f=(max_dem/cap_plnt); //utilization
    factor is dimetionless
17 printf("\n the utilization factor is:  %f\n ",u_f);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.7 to plot the chronological load duration load energy curve and

```

1 // to plot the chronological ,load duration, load
  energy curve and then
2 //calculating the load factor and the utilization
  factor
3
4 clc;
5 clf();
6 inst_cap=100;           //installed capacity in MW
7 max_dem=70;            //demand in MW
8 t1=6;                  //time in hours
9 t2=9.5;
10 t3=0.5;
11 t4=2;
12 t5=6;
13 d1=70;                 //demand in MW
14 d2=50;
15 d3=40;
16 d4=200;
17 d5=10;
18
19 scf(0);
20 x=[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12.5 13 14 15 16 17
    18 19 20 21 22 23 24];
21 //shows the time from 12pm to 12 am
22 //0 shows 12am and 24 shows 12 pm
23
24 y=[20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 50 50 50 50 40 40 50 50
    50 50 50 50 70 70 70 70 70 70];
25 //loads in MW
26
27 bar(x,y,0.5,'blue');
28 xlabel('TIME');        //this is time
29 ylabel('LOAD IN MW');
30 title('CHRONOLOGICAL LOAD CURVE');
31
32
33 scf(1);
34 x=[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

```

```

        20 21 22 23 24];
35 //time in hours
36
37 y=[70 70 70 70 70 70 70 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
    40 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10];
38 //loads in MW
39
40 bar(x,y,1,'red');
41 xlabel('TIME IN HOURS');
42 ylabel('LOAD IN MW');
43 title('LOAD DURATION CURVE');
44
45 ene=((d1*t1) + (d2*t2) + (d3*t3) + (d4*t4) + (5*t5))
    ; //energy in MWH
46
47 d_lf=(ene/(max_dem*24)); //
    demand factor is dimensionless
48 printf("\n the demand factor is: %f\n ",d_lf);
49
50 u_f=(max_dem/inst_cap); //
    utilization factor is dimensionless
51 printf("\n the utilization factor is: %f\n ",u_f);
52
53 scf(2);
54 x=[0,10,20,40,50,70];
55 y=[0,240,420,740,895,1015];
56 plot(x,y);
57 xlabel('LOAD IN MW');
58 ylabel('ENERGY IN MWH');
59 title('LOAD ENERGY CURVE');

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.8 to find the diversity factor of a power station

```

1 //to find the diversity factor of a power station
2

```

```

3  clc;
4  maxa=150;
5  maxb=50;
6  maxc=55;
7  c_max=205;
8
9  tot_max=(maxa + maxb + maxc);
10 printf("\n the maximum demand is:  %.2 f kW\n ",
        tot_max);
11
12 d_f=(tot_max/c_max);
13 printf("\n the diversity factor is:  %.2 f\n ",d_f);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.9 to calculate max demand on the station installed capacity ener

```

1  //to calculate a).max demand on the station  b).
    installed capacity  c).energy supplied in a year
2
3  clc;
4  peak_l1=25;           //load is in MW
5  peak_l2=20;           //load is in MW
6  peak_l3=30;           //load is in MW
7  ann_lf=0.6;           //load factor is dimationless
8  d_f=1.65;             //diversity factor is
    dimationless
9
10 max_dem=(peak_l1 + peak_l2 + peak_l3)/d_f;
11 printf("\n the maximum demand is:  %.2 f MW\n ",
        max_dem); //demand in  MW
12
13 i_cap=(peak_l1 + peak_l2 + peak_l3); //capacity
    in MW
14 printf("\n the installed capacity is:  %.2 f MW\n ",
        i_cap);
15

```

```
16 avg_l=(ann_lf*max_dem);
17 esp_year=(avg_l)*8760;           //energy
    supplies per year in MWH
18 printf("\n the energy supplied in a year is:  %.2f
    MWH\n ", esp_year);
```

---

# Chapter 2

## Supply Systems

Scilab code Exa 2.1 To calculate the percentage saving in conductor material

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3 // i=p/v;
4 // a=i/alpha;
5 // vol=2*l*a;
6
7 // calculating itf or the 2 supplies 250V and 400V
8 // a=v2/v1;
9 a=.625;
10 sav=(1-a)*100;
11 printf("the percentge saving in the conductor
    material is :%.2f per cent",sav);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.2 To compare the amount of conductor material required

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
```

```

4 //i1=p/v
5 //line loss=2i^2*r
6 //vol of conductor required v1=2*l*a1
7
8 a=1/6; //a=r1/r2
9 b=1/a //b=a2/a2
10
11 //v2=3*l*a2+ 0.5*l*a2
12 //v2/v1=3.5*l*a2/2*l*a1
13
14 c=3.5/(2*b); //c=v2/v1
15 printf("the ratio of the volumes of the conductors
        is :%.2f", c);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.3** To calculate the volume of conductor

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 s=5*10^6;
5 l=50*10^3;
6 pf=0.8;
7 eff=.9;
8 v=33*10^3;
9 rho=2.85*10^(-8);
10 pl=0.1*s*pf;
11 i=s/v;
12 a1=2*i*i*rho*l/pl;
13 vol=2*l*a1;
14 printf("the volume of the conductor required is :%.2f
        cubic meter", vol);
15
16 //b)
17
18 il=s/(sqrt(3)*v);

```



```

19 a2=3*i1*i1*rho*l/p1;
20
21 vol=3*l*a2
22 printf("\n the volume of the conductor required is: %
    .2f cubic meter",vol);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.4** To calculate the percentage of additional load

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 //a). single phase supply
5 //p1=v1*i1*pf
6 //line loss= 2*i1*i1*r
7 //percentage line loss=line loss*100/(v8i*pf)
8
9 //b).three phase supply
10 //p3=sqrt(3)*v*i3*pf
11 //percentage line loss=3*i3*i3*r*100/p3
12
13 //ratio of load transmitted
14
15 a=2; //a=p3/p1
16 add_load=(a-1)*100; //(p3-p1)/p1
17
18 printf("the percentage of additional load is: %.2f",
    add_load);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.5** To compare the diameter and weight

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3

```

```
4 rhoa=2.85
5 rhoc=1.70;
6 sig1=2.71;
7 sig2=8.89;
8
9 a=sqrt(rhoa/rhoc); //a=diameter of aluminium/
    diameter of copper
10 printf("the ratio of diameters is:%.2f\n",a);
11 b=sig1*rhoa/(sig2*rhoc); //weight of aluminium/
    weight of copper
12
13 printf("the ratio of weights is:%.2f",b);
```

---

# Chapter 3

## Conductors

Scilab code Exa 3.1 To determine the most economical size

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3 ld=100;           //load in KW
4
5
6 v=500;.....// voltage in volts
7 res=1.75*(.000001);.....//restivity in milli
   ohm per cm sq
8 nos_cores=2;.....//number of feeder core
9 l=0.8;.....//length of tx line in km
10 area=1;.....//area in cm sq
11 cost_of_energy=0.12;..//cost in Rs per unit
12 dep=0.1.....//depreciation percentage is 10
   %
13
14 flc=(ld*1000)/500;..//full load current
15
16 ra=(res*l*1000*ld);..//resistance* area in ohm-m
17
18 pow_loss=2*(flc*flc*ra*.001);...//(power loss*area)
   for the two cores in the cable
```

```

19
20 ann_en_loss=pow_loss*365*24;...//annual energy loss
    in KWH
21 cost=ann_en_loss*cost_of_energy;...//(cost*area) of
    annual energy loss in Rs
22
23 ann_dep=6*1*1000*dep;.....//(ann_dep*area) in Rs
24
25 c=(cost/ann_dep);
26
27 area=sqrt(c);.....//area in cm sq
28
29 d=(area*4/(%pi));
30 dia=sqrt(d);.....//diameter in cm
31 printf("\n the most economical size is: %.2f cm\n "
    ,dia);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.2 to calculate the most economical cross sectional area

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 l=10;.....//length of tx line in km
4
5 s1=2500;....// power in KVA
6 s2=2000;....// power in KVA
7 s3=1500;....// power in KVA
8
9 t1=8;.....//time in hrs
10 t2=9;.....//time in hrs
11 t3=7;.....//time in hrs
12
13 dep_rate=0.08;...//depreciation rate
14 cost=0.15;.....//cost of energy in Rs
15 res=0.173.....//resistance per sq cm
16

```

```

17 nos_wd=250;.....//number of working days
18
19 ann_int=6000*l*dep_rate;..//annual interst and
    depreciation on capitol cost in Rs
20
21 r=res*l;..//(resistance*area) of each conductor in
    ohms
22
23 c=sqrt(3);
24 d=c*33;.....//kv of tx line
25 i1=(s1/d);.....//load current at 2500KVA in A
26
27 i2=(s2/d);.....//load current at 2000KVA in A
28
29 i3=(s3/d);.....//load current at 1500KVA in A
30
31 d_en_loss=(3*r/1000)*(t1*i1*i1 + t2*i2*i2 + t3*i3*i3
    );..//daily energy loss in KWH
32
33 ann_cost=d_en_loss*nos_wd;..//annual enrgy loss in
    KWH
34
35 cost_el=ann_cost*cost;..//(cost of energy loss per
    annum)*area
36
37 e=cost_el/ann_int;..//by kelvin's law area
38 f=sqrt(e);
39 printf("\n the most economical area is: %.2f sq cm\
    n ",f);..//area in cm sq

```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.3 to calculate the best current density of a three phase oh line

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 a=2500;..//usage of the over head line in a year in

```

```

    hrs
4  cost=20;..//cost of copper per kgf in Rs
5  dep_rate=0.125;..//depriciation rate
6  den=8.89;..//density of copper in gf per cm sq
7  r=0.173;...//resistance per conductor per km length
    and per sq cm in ohms
8  cost_en=0.16;..//cost of energy perm unit in Rs
9
10 cap_cost=cost*den/100;..//(capitol cost of conductor
    )*length/area in Rs
11 dep=cap_cost*dep_rate;
12
13 cl=r/10000000;..//copper loss per conductor/current
    sq*length/area
14
15 ce=a*cost_en*cl;..//cost of energy loss per year)*
    area/(length*current sq)
16
17 d=dep/ce;
18
19 j=sqrt(d);..//best current density in A/cm sq
20 printf("\n the current density is: %.2f A/sq meter\n
    ",j);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.4** To calculate rms value of curent for a 3 phase

```

1  clear;
2  //clc();
3  s=7500;..//maximum load in KVA
4  v=33;..//voltage of tx line in volts
5
6  a=sqrt(3);
7  im=s/(v*a);..//maximum current in A
8
9  kf=1.3;..//for a 0.4 load factor

```

```
10 irms=kf*0.4*im;
11 printf("The rms value of current is:%.2f A",irms);
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.5** To determine the most economical size of copper conductor

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3 funcprot(0);
4 s=7500;
5 v=33;
6 lf=0.6;
7 kf=1.13;
8 cost_en=0.15;
9 dep_rate=0.1;
10 res=17.6;
11 im=s/(v*sqrt(3));
12 irms=0.6*kf*im;
13 rho=(17.6*10^4)/(10^5);
14 el=3*irms*irms*.1*rho*8760/1000;
15 ann_w=el*cost_en;
16 ann_dep=dep_rate*20000;
17 c=ann_w/ann_dep;
18 area=sqrt(c);
19 printf("The area is:%.2f sq cm",area);
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.6** To calculate the most economical current density

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 lc=0.5;
4 dep=0.09;
5 cost_en=0.12;
6 res=1.76;
```

```
7 l=1;
8
9 ann_cost=dep*25000;
10 lf=0.2*lc + 0.8*(lc^2);
11 al=3*.1*res*8760*lf/1000;
12 cost=al*cost_en;
13 d=ann_cost/cost;
14 j=sqrt(d);
15 printf("The current density is :%.2f A/sq cm",j);
```

---



# Chapter 4

## Power Cables

Scilab code Exa 4.1 To calculate the maximum stress on the insulation

```
1 //to calculate the maximum electric stress on the
   insulation
2
3 //clc();
4 v=6.5;..//working voltage in volts
5 d=10;..//diameter of conductor in mm
6 t=7.5;..//thickness of insulation in mm
7 r=d/2;..//radius of conductor in mm
8 R=(r+t);
9 a=R/r;
10 b=log([a]);
11
12 gmax=v/(r*b);
13 printf("\n the maximum electric stress on the
   insulation is: %.2f kV/mm\n",gmax);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.2 To calculate the overall diameter and its most economical diam

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 v=275;..//working voltage in volts
4 vrms=v/sqrt(3);..//effective value of phase voltage
5 pv=vrms*sqrt(2);..//peak value of phase voltage
6 gmax=15;..//maximum permissible stress in dielectric
7
8 r=pv/gmax;
9
10 d=2*r;..//economical core diameter in mm
11 printf("\n the economical core diameter is:  %.2fmm\n
        n",d);
12
13 R=exp(1)*r;
14
15 D=2*R;..//inner diameter of the sheath
16 printf("\n the inner diameter of the sheath is:  %.2
        fmm\n",D);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 4.3** To calculate potential gradient at the surface of the conductor

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 d=10;..//diameter of the conductor in mm
5 r=d/2;..//radius in mm
6 t=10;..//thickness in mm
7 r1=(r+t);
8 R=(r+ 2*t);
9 e1=3;
10 e2=2.5;
11 v=60;..//voltage in kv
12
13 a=r1/r;
14 b=R/r1;

```

```

15 c=e1/e2;
16
17 d=(r)*(log([a]) + c*log([b]));
18
19 gmax1=v/d;
20
21 printf("\n the potencial gradient at the surface of
    the conductor is :%.2f kV/mm\n",gmax1);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.4 To calculate the minimum diameter of the lead sheath

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 v=66;
5 r=10;
6 e1=5;
7 e2=4;
8 e3=3;
9 gmax1=3.8;
10
11 gmax2=2.6;
12
13 gmax3=2;
14
15 r1=e1*r*gmax1/(e2*gmax2);
16
17 r2=e1*r*gmax1/(e3*gmax3);
18
19 a=r1/r;
20 b=r2/r1;
21
22 v1=gmax1*r*log([a]);
23
24 v2=gmax2*r1*log([b]);

```

```

25
26 c=(v-v1-v2)/(gmax3*r2);
27 e=exp(c);
28
29 R=e*r2;
30
31 dia=2*R;
32 printf("\n the minimum diameter is:  %.2f mm\n ",dia
    );

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 4.5** To calculate the diameter of the inter sheath and the voltage

```

1  clear;
2  //clc();
3
4  v=60;
5  gmax=4;
6  v1=v/exp(1);
7  r=v1/gmax;
8  d=2*r;
9  r1=v/gmax;
10 d1=2*r1;
11 v2=v-v1;
12 R=1.88*r1;
13 D=2*R;
14 printf("\n the diameter of cable is:  %f cm\n ",D);
15
16 //cable without sheath
17
18 x=exp(1);
19 a=log([x]);
20 r1=v/gmax;
21 d1=2*r1;
22
23 R1=exp(1)*r1;

```

```

24
25 D1=2*R1;
26 printf("\n the diameter of cable without sheath is:
        %.2f mm\n ",D1);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.6 capacitance between any pair of conductors and the charging cu

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 v=11;
4 ct=0.7;
5 cs=0.4;
6 cc=(ct-cs)/2;
7 printf("\n the capacitance between conductors is: %
        .2f uF\n ",cc);
8
9 cl=0.5*(3*cc + cs);
10
11 ic=(v*2*3.14*50*2*cl*.001)/sqrt(3);..//charging
        current in ka/phase
12 printf("\n the charging current is: %.3f A\n ",ic);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.7 To calculate charging kvar

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 v=11;
5 cl=0.3;
6 l=5;
7 c0=2*cl*l;
8
9 tot_var=(v*v*2*3.14*50*c0*.01);

```

```
10 printf("\n the charging kvar is :%.2f KVAR\n ",
        tot_var);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.8 To calculate restitivity of the insulating material

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 r=0.4;
5 l=5;
6 d=20;
7 D=50;
8 a=D/d;
9 b=log([a]);
10
11 rho=2*3.14*l*r/b;..//resistivity in mega-ohm-m
12 printf("\n the resistivity is :%.2f M-Ohm-M\n ",rho);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.9 To calculate capacitance charging current ic reactive var diel

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 v=11;
5 f=50;
6 d=20;
7 r=15;
8 er=2.4;
9 la=0.031;
10 l=2.5;
11
12 a=r*2/d;
13 b=log([a]);
```

```

14
15 cap=er/(18*b);
16 tot_cap=cap*l;
17 printf("\n the total capacitance is:  %.2f F\n ",
        tot_cap);
18
19 //ic
20
21 ic=2*3.14*f*tot_cap*v;
22 printf("\n the charging current is:  %.2f A\n ",ic
        /1000);
23
24 //reactive var
25 var=v*ic;
26 printf("\n the reactive var is:  %.2f kVAR\n ",var
        /1000);
27
28 //dielectric loss
29
30 pd=v*ic*la;
31 printf("\n the dielectric loss is:  %.2f W\n ",pd);
32
33 ri=v*v/pd;..//resistance in mega-ohm
34 printf("\n the resistance is:  %.2f M-OHM\n ",ri);

```

---

# Chapter 5

## Line insulators and supports

Scilab code Exa 5.1 To calculate the voltage distribution across each unit and the

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 V=100;..//voltage between line conductor and earth
4 k1=0.1;
5 n=4;
6 k=sqrt(k1);
7
8 V1=(V*sinh(k)/sinh(n*k));
9 printf("\n the voltage1 is: %.2f V\n ",V1);
10
11 V2=(V*sinh(2*k)/sinh(n*k));
12 printf("\n the volatge2 is: %.2f V\n ",V2);
13
14 V3=(V*sinh(3*k)/sinh(n*k));
15 printf("\n the voltage3 is: %.2f V\n ",V3);
16
17 V4=V;
18 printf("\n the voltage4 is: %.2f V\n ",V4);
19
20 v1=V1;
21
```



```

22 v2=V2-V1;
23
24 v3=V3-V2;
25
26 v4=V4-V3;
27
28 eff=(sinh(n*k)/(n*(sinh(n*k)-sinh((n-1)*k))));
29 printf("\n the string efficiency is: %.2f percent\n
      ",eff*100);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 5.2 To calculate voltage across the lowest unit and the string effi

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 n=6;
4 k1=0.1;
5 k=sqrt(k1);
6 a=sinh((n-1)*k)/sinh(n*k);
7 b=1-a;
8 printf("\n the voltage across lowest unit is: %.2f
      V\n ",b*100);
9 eff=1/(n*b);
10 printf("\n the string efficiency is: %.2f percent",
      eff*100);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 5.3 to find the voltage distribution and the string efficiency

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 n=3;
5 c=[1.6 0 -1;1 0 0 ;1 1 1]; //coeffient matrix
6 b=[0.109;.31;1];

```

```

7
8 v=inv(c)*b;
9 for i=1:1:3
10     printf("The voltage across unit%d is: %.2f pu\n",
            i,v(i))
11 end
12
13 eff=1/(n*v(n));
14 printf("\n the string efficiency is:  %.2f percent\n
        ",eff*100);
15
16 //with the string grading
17 a=[3.6037 0 0;1.3037 0 -1 ;1 1 1]; //coeffient matrix
18 d=[1.1889;0.0389;1];
19
20 v=inv(a)*d;
21 for i=1:1:3
22     printf("The voltage across unit%d is: %.2f pu\n",
            i,v(i))
23 end
24
25 eff=1/(n*v(n));
26 printf("\n the string efficiency is:  %.2f percent",
        eff*100);
27 //difference in answers is due to miscalculations

```

---

Scilab code Exa 5.6 to find the voltage between the conductors and the string effi

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 n=4;
5 v2=14.2;
6 v3=20;
7 a=14.2;... //coefficients of the quadratic equation

```

```

14.2*k*k+22.6*k-5.8
8 b=22.6;
9 c=-5.8;
10
11 k=(-b+sqrt(b*b-4*a*c))/(2*a);
12 v1=v2/(1+k);
13 v4=(1+6*k+5*k*k+k*k*k)*v1;
14 V=v1+v2+v3+v4;
15 v1=sqrt(3)*V;
16 eff=V/(n*v4);
17
18 printf("\n the string efficiency is: %.2f percent",
    eff*100);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 5.7 to calculate the voltage across each unit as a percentage of t

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 //by using kcl at node a
5 //20*v1-18*v2-3*v3=0
6 //by kcl at node b
7 //5*v1+20*v2-18*v3=0
8 //total voltage across the string
9 //v1+v2+v3=V
10 c=[20 -18 -3;5 20 -18 ;1 1 1]; //coeffient matrix
11 b=[0;0;1];
12 v=inv(c)*b;
13 for i=1:1:3
14     printf("The voltage across unit%d is: %.2f
    percent\n",i,v(i)*100)
15 end

```

---

# Chapter 6

## Sag and tension

Scilab code Exa 6.1 To calculate the sag

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 uts=5758; //ultimate tensile strength
5 l=200;
6 wt=.604;
7
8 h=uts/2;
9 sag=wt*l*l/(8*h);
10
11 printf("The sag is :%.3 f m",sag);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 6.2 to calculate the deflected sag and the vertical component of s

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 wc=.844;
```

```

5 t=9.53;
6 d=19.53;
7 bl=7950;
8 fs=2;
9 p=40;
10 wi=(%pi)*t*(t+d)*913.5*10^(-6);
11 wh=(d+2*t)*p*10^(-3);
12 wr=sqrt((wc+wi)^2 + wh^2);
13
14 H=(bl/fs); //bl=breaking load fs=factor of
safety
15 l=275;
16 sag=wr*l*l/(8*H);
17 printf("The deflected sag is :%.3f m",sag);
18
19 vsag=(wc+wi)*l*l/(8*H);
20 printf("\n The vertical component of sag is :%.2f m",
vsag);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 6.3 determine tension and sag

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 uts=14740;
5 a=538.4;
6 E=7000;
7 wc=1.805;
8 p=100;
9 l=335;
10 alpha=19.3*10*(-6);
11 fs=2;
12 n=4;
13 ds=3.35;
14 d=(1+2*n)*ds;

```

```

15 wh=(2/3)*d*p;
16
17 //a).
18 wr=sqrt((wc+wh)^2 + wh^2);
19 T=(uts/fs); //bl=breaking load=uts fs=factor of
safety
20 printf("The maximum working stress is:%.2f kgf",T);
21 sag=wr*l*l/(8*T);
22 printf("\n The deflected sag is:%.3f m",sag/1000);
23
24 //b).
25
26 t1=60;
27 T1=T;
28 w1=wr;
29
30 K=T1-w1*w1*l*l*E*a/(24*T1*T1);
31 b=alpha*(t1-0)*E*a;
32 //by using the formula t2^2(t2-K+b)=w2^2*l*l*e*a/24
and getting a solution by hit trial
33
34 T2=4083;
35 sag_60=wc*l*l/(8*T2);
36 printf("\n The sag is:%.3f m",sag_60);
37
38 //c).
39 fs=4;
40 t2=30;
41 T=(uts/fs); //bl=breaking load=uts fs=factor of
safety
42 K=T1-w1*w1*l*l*E*a/(24*T1*T1);
43 b=alpha*(t1-t2)*E*a;
44
45 //by using the formula t2^2(t2-K+b)=w2^2*l*l*e*a/24
and getting a solution by hit trial
46
47 T2=3132;
48 printf("\n The maximum working stress is:%.2f",T2);

```

```

49 sag_60=wc*l*l/(8*T2);
50 printf("\n The sag is :%.2 f m",sag_60);
51 //similar calculations can be made for other
    temperatures and loading conditions

```

---

Scilab code Exa 6.4 to calculate the temperature at which sag will remain same und

```

1  clear;
2  clc;
3
4  wc=.594;
5  a=64.5;
6  t=9.53;
7  d=3*3.45;
8  sag=3.96;
9  p=40;
10 E=12700;
11 l=160;
12 alpha=1.7*10^(-5);
13 wi=(%pi)*t*(t+d)*913.5*10^(-6);
14 wh=(d+2*t)*p*10^(-3);
15 wr=sqrt((wc+wi)^2 + wh^2);
16 w1=wr;
17 T1=w1*l*l/(sag*8);
18
19 w2=wc;
20 t1=-5.5;
21 T2=wc*T1/w1;
22 //by using the formula  $t_2^2(t_2-K+b)=w_2^2*l*l*e*a/24$ 
23
24 t2=t1+(T1-T2)/(alpha*E*a);
25 printf("The temperature at which the sag will remain
    the same :%.2 f degC",t2);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 6.5 to find the clearance between the conductor and the water at a

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 l=270;
5 T=1800;
6 w=1;
7 h=90-30;
8 ap=30;
9 x=(l/2)-T*h/(w*l);
10 x1=-x+l/2;
11 sag1=w*x1*x1/(2*T);
12 sag2=w*x*x/(2*T);
13 hob=w*(1-x)^2/(2*T);
14
15 clearance=ap+sag1-sag2;
16 printf("The clearance between the conductor and
    water at point m is: %.2f m", clearance);
```

---



# Chapter 7

## Line Parameters

Scilab code Exa 7.1 To calculate the inductance of each inductor inductive reactance

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 D=3;..//spacing between the conductors in m
4 r=0.01;..//radius of each conductor in m
5 r1=0.7788*r;
6 mu=50;..//relative permeability of steel
7 a=log([D/r1]);
8 b=log([D/r]);
9
10 l=2*10^(-7)*a*(10^6);..//inductance of each
    conductor in henry per km
11 printf("\n the inductive reactance is: %.2f mH/km\n",
    l);
12
13 loop_l=2*l;
14 printf("\n the loop inductance is: %.2f mH/km\n",
    loop_l);
15
16
17
18 react=2*(%pi)*50*loop_l*.001;
```

```

19 printf("\n the inductive reactance is: %.2f Ohm/km
    \n ",react);
20
21 //loop inductance with steel conductors
22
23 l_in=0.5*mu;
24 l_ex=2*b;
25
26 l_inductance=2*(l_in+l_ex)/10;
27 printf("\n the loop inductance is: %.2f mH/km\n ",
    l_inductance);
28
29 2

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.2 To calculate inductance and inductive reactance per phase per

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 r=10.5;..//radius of the conductor
4 d_ab=3;
5 d_bc=5;
6 d_ca=3.6;
7
8 Deq=(d_ab*d_bc*d_ca)^(1/3);
9
10 r1=0.7788*r/1000;
11
12 a=log([Deq/r1]);
13
14 l=2*10^(-4)*a;
15 printf("\n the inductance is: %.5f H/km\n ",l);
16
17 x1=2*(%pi)*50*l/10000;
18 printf("\n the inductive reactance is: %f Ohm/km\n
    ",x1);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.3 To calculate the inductive reactance per phase per km of the 1

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 d=6;
5 r=12.5;...//radius of each conductor
6 dm=(d*d*2*d)^(1/3);
7
8 ds1=0.7788*r/1000;
9
10 a=log([dm/ds1]);
11 l=2*a*10^(-7);
12
13 x1=2*(%pi)*l*50*1000;
14 printf("\n the inductance is: %.2f Ohm/km\n",x1);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.4 To calculate the effective inductance of the line

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 d_ab=3;
5 d_bc=4;
6 d_ca=5;
7 r=0.015;
8
9 d_aa=r*exp(-0.25);
10 d_bb=r*exp(-0.25);
11 d_cc=r*exp(-0.25);
12
```

```

13 la=.2*(log([sqrt(d_ab*d_ca)/d_aa]) + %i*0.866*log([
    d_ab/d_ca]));
14
15 lb=2*(log([sqrt(d_ab*d_bc)/d_bb])/10 + %i*0.866*log
    ([d_bc/d_ab])/10);
16
17 lc=2*(log([sqrt(d_bc*d_ca)/d_cc])/10 + %i*0.866*log
    ([d_ca/d_bc])/10);
18
19 lav=(la +lb + lc)/3;
20 printf("\n the average inductance is:  %f mH/km\n",
    lav);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.5** To calculate the inductance of the line per km

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 D1=1;
4 D2=2;
5 r=0.5*25/1000;
6 a=sqrt(D1*D1+D2*D2)*D2;
7 b=0.7788*r*D1;
8 l=2*log([a/b])/10;
9 printf("\n the inductance is:  %.3f mH/km\n",l);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.6** To calculate the inductive reactance per phase per km of the s

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 r=0.5*3*4.75/1000;
4 d1=3;
5 d2=6;
6 dac1=6;

```

```

7 dbb1=9;
8 dca1=6;
9 dac=6;
10 dc1a1=6;
11
12 dab=sqrt(d1*d1 + (d1/2)*(d1/2));
13 dbc=dab;
14 da1b1=dab;
15 db1c1=dab;
16
17 dab1=sqrt(d1*d1 + (dac+d1/2)*(dac+d1/2));
18
19 dbc1=dab1;
20 dba1=dab1;
21 db1c=dab1;
22 da1b=dab1;
23
24 daa1=sqrt(d2*d2 + d2*d2);
25
26 dcc1=sqrt(d2*d2 + d2*d2);
27
28 mgmd=(dab*dbc*dac*dab1*dbc1*dca1*da1b*db1c*dac1*
        da1b1*db1c1*dc1a1)^(1/12);
29 sgmd((((0.7788*r)^3)*(daa1*dbb1*dcc1))^(1/6);
30 l=2*log([mgmd/sgmd]);
31 x1=2*(%pi)*50*1*10^(-5);
32 printf("\n the inductance is: %.4f Ohm/km\n ",x1);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.7** determine the line inductance and the inductive reactance

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 d=6;
4 s=0.3;
5 r=12.5/1000;

```

```

6 dab=6;
7 dbc=6;
8 dca=12;
9
10 ds1=sqrt(0.7788*r*s);
11
12 dm=(dab*dbc*dca)^(1/3);
13
14 lb=2*log([dm/ds1])/10;
15
16 x1=2*(%pi)*50*lb;
17
18 ds1=0.7788*r*sqrt(2);
19
20 l1=2*log([dm/ds1])/10;
21
22 x11=2*(%pi)*50*l1;
23 printf("\n the line inductance is: %.3f Ohm/km\n",
        x11/1000);
24
25 pu_red=(x11-x1)/x11;
26 printf("\n the pu reduction is: %.3f\n",pu_red);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.8** To calculate the capacitance of each conductor to neutral per

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 d=3;
4 r=0.01;
5 cn=2*(%pi)*8.85*10^(-12)/log([d/r])*1000000000000;
6 printf("\n the capacitance is: %.2f F/km\n ",cn);
7
8 c1=0.5*cn;
9 printf("\n the line to line capacitance is: %.2f
        *10^(-9)F/km\n ",c1);

```

```

10
11 bc=2*(%pi)*50*cn;
12 printf("\n the capacitance susceptance is: %.2f
    *10(-6) S/km\n ",bc/1000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.9 To calculate the charging current per km and the reactive volt

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 //taking the values calculated in eg7.2.sce
4 dm=(3*5*3.6)^(1/3);
5 dsc=10.5/1000;
6 vn=132*1000;
7
8 cn=2*(%pi)*8.85*10(-12)/log([dm/dsc]);
9
10 xc=1/(2*(%pi)*50*cn);
11
12 ic=vn/(xc*sqrt(3));
13 printf("\n the charging current is: %.3f A/km\n",ic
    *1000);
14
15 va=(vn*vn)/xc;
16 printf("\n the volt-ampere is: %.2f kVAr\n",va);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.10 to find the capacitance per km to neutral and the capacitive

```

1 //taking calculations in eg7.3
2 clear;
3 //clc();
4 dm=7.56;
5 dsc=12.5/1000;
6 r=dsc;

```

```

7
8 cn=1/(18*10^(9)*log([dm/dsc]))*10^(12);
9 printf("the capacitance is: %.2f*10^(-9) F/km\n ",cn
   );
10
11 xc=1/(2*(%pi)*50*cn);
12 printf("the reactance is: %.2f*10^(5) Ohm\n ",xc
   *10000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.11 To calculate the capacitive reactance per phase per km of the

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 dm=5.4576;
4 r=7.125/1000;
5 daa1=6*sqrt(2);
6 dbb1=9;
7 dcc1=daa1;
8
9 dsc=((r^3)*(daa1*dbb1*dcc1))^(1/6);
10
11 cn=1/(18*10^(9)*log([dm/dsc]));
12 printf("\n the capacitance is: %.2f uF/km\n ",cn
   *10^(12));
13
14 xc=1/(2*(%pi)*50*cn);
15 printf("\n the reactance is: %.2f Ohm/km\n ",xc
   *.001);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.12 To calculate the capacitance of the line

```

1 //values taken from eg7.1
2 clear;

```



```

3 //clc ();
4 r=10/1000;
5 d=3;
6 h=6;
7 h1=2*h;
8 h2=2*h;
9 h12=sqrt(d^2 + 4*h^2);
10
11 h21=h12;
12
13 hm=sqrt(h12*h21);
14 hs=sqrt(h1*h2);
15
16 cn=1/(18*(10^9)*(log([d/r])-log([hm/hs])));
17 printf("\n the capacitance is: %f*10^(-12) F/m\n "
        ,cn*10^(12));
18
19 cl=0.5*cn;
20 printf("\n the capacitance is: %f*10^(-9) F/km\n "
        ,cl*10^(12));

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.13 To calculate the capacitance per km to neutral and the capaci

```

1 clear;
2 //clc ();
3 //values as calculated in eg7.7.sce
4 d=6;
5 s=0.3;
6 r=12.5/1000;
7
8 dsc=sqrt(r*s);
9
10 dm=7.56;
11 cn=1/(18*(10^(9))*(log([dm/dsc])));
12 printf("\n the capacitance per km is: %.2f F/km\n",

```

```

        cn*10^(12));
13
14 xcb=1/(2*(%pi)*50*cn*1000);
15 printf("\n the reactance is: %.2f Ohm\n",xcb*.00001)
    ;
16
17 ds1=sqrt(2)*r;
18 dm1=7.56;
19
20 c1=1000/(18*(10^9)*(log([dm1/ds1])));
21 printf("\n the capacitance is: %.2f F/km\n",c1
    *10^9));
22
23 xc1=1/(2*(%pi)*50*c1);
24 printf("\n the reactance is: %.2f Ohm\n",xc1);
25
26 cb=13.721*(10^(-9));
27 pu_cap=(cb-c1)/c1;
28 printf("\n the per unit capacitance is: %.3f\n",
    pu_cap);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.14 To calculate the inductive reactance and the capacitive reactance

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 d=20;
4 s=0.5;
5 r=20/1000;
6 dab=20;
7 dbc=20;
8 dca=40;
9
10 ds1=((sqrt(2)*0.7788*r*(s*s*s))^(1/4));
11
12 dm=(dab*dbc*dca)^(1/3);

```

```

13
14 lb=2*log([dm/ds1]);
15
16 xlb=2*(%pi)*lb*50;
17
18 dsc=(sqrt(2)*r*(s^3))^(1/4);
19
20 cn=1/(18*(10^(9))*(log([dm/dsc])));
21 printf("the capacitance is: %.2f*10^(-9) F/km\n",cn
        *10^(12));
22
23 xcb=1/(2*(%pi)*50*cn*1000);
24 printf(" the reactance is: %.2f*10^(5) Ohm/km\n",xcb
        *.00001);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.15** To calculate the voltage induced per km

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 dab=1.2;
4 d12=0.4;
5 db2=0.85;
6
7 db1=sqrt(0.8*0.8 + db2*db2);
8
9 da2=db1;
10
11 da1=sqrt(d12*d12 + db2*db2);
12
13 v=2*(%pi)*50*2*60*log([db1*db1/da1*da1]);
14 printf("\n the voltage induced per unit length is: %
        .3f V/km\n",v/10000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.16 to calculate the voltage induced in telephone conductor due to

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 Db0=6*cosd(30);
5 Da0=3;
6 D01=5;
7 D12=.6;
8 Db1=Db0+D01
9 Db2=Db1+D12;
10 Da1=sqrt(Da0*Da0+D01*D01);
11 Dc1=Da1;
12 Dc2=sqrt(Da0*Da0+5.6*5.6);
13 Da2=Dc2;
14 ia=200;
15 ib=200*(cosd(-120)+(%i)*sind(-120));
16 ic=200*(cosd(120)+(%i)*sind(120));
17 lam=2*10^(-7)*(ia*log([Da2/Da1])+ib*log([Db2/Db1])+
    ic*log([Dc2/Dc1]));
18 lamda=sqrt(real(lam)^2+imag(lam)^2);
19 v=2*(%pi)*50*lamda;
20 bc=6;
21 oc=3;
22 b0=sqrt(bc*bc-oc*oc);
23 hc=15;
24 hb=b0+hc;
25 ha=hc;
26 r=19.53/2000;
27 va=132000/sqrt(3);
28 v1a=(log([(2*ha-Da1)/Da1])/log([(2*ha-r)/r]));
29 v1b=(log([(2*hb-Db1)/Db1])/log([(2*hb-r)/r]));
30 v1c=(log([(2*hc-Dc1)/Dc1])/log([(2*hc-r)/r]));
31 vb=v1b*(cosd(-120)+(%i)*sind(-120));
32 vc=v1c*(cosd(120)+(%i)*sind(120));
33 v1=va*(v1a+vb+vc);
34 V1=sqrt(real(v1)^2+imag(v1)^2);
35 printf("The voltage induced is :%.2f kV",V1/1000);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.17 To calculate the inductance per unit length

```
1 clear;
2 clc();
3 dad=6;
4 dbe=dad;
5 dae1=sqrt(4*4 + 6*6);
6 dbd=dae1;
7 dce=dae1;
8
9 ded=sqrt(8*8 + 6*6);
10 dcd=ded;
11 dm=(dad*dae1*dbd*dbe*dcd*dce)^(1/6);
12
13 dbc=4;
14 dcb=dbc;
15 daa=0.7788*20/1000;
16 dbb=daa;
17 dcc=daa;
18
19 dab=4;
20 dbc=dab;
21 dba=dab;
22
23 dca=8;
24 dac=dca;
25
26 dsa=(daa*dab*dac*dca*dbb*dbc*dcb*dcc)^(1/9);
27
28 la=2*10^(-7)*log([dm/dsa]);
29
30 ddd=0.7788*40/1000;
31 dee=ddd;
32 dde=4;
```

```

33 ded=dde;
34
35 dsb=(ddd*dde*dee*ded)^(1/4);
36
37 lb=2*10^(-7)*log([dm/dsb]);
38
39 l=100*(la+lb)/1000000;
40 printf("the inductance per unit length is: %.8f uH/m
    \n",l*10^(5));

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.18** To calculate the loop inductance of the line

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 dad=4;
4 dae1=4.3;
5 dbd=3.5;
6 dbe=3.8;
7 dcd=2;
8 dce=2.3;
9
10 dm=(dad*dae1*dbd*dbe*dcd*dce)^(1/6);
11
12 daa=0.7788*3/100;
13 dbb=daa;
14 dcc=daa;
15
16 dab=0.5;
17 dbc=dab;
18 dca=dab;
19 dba=dab;
20
21 dbc=1.5;
22 dcb=dbc;
23 dca=2;

```

```
24 dac=dca;
25
26 dsa=(daa*dab*dac*dca*dbb*dbc*dca*dcdb*dcc)^(1/9);
27
28 la=2*log([dm/dsa]);
29
30 ddd=0.7788*4/100;
31 dee=ddd;
32 dde=0.3;
33 ded=dde;
34
35 dsb=(ddd*dde*dee*ded)^(1/4);
36
37 lb=2*log([dm/dsb]);
38
39 l=100*(la+lb);
40 printf("the loop inductance is: %.3f mH\n",l/10000);
```

---

# Chapter 8

## per unit representation

Scilab code Exa 8.1 To calculate the per unit impedance and admittance

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 z=complex(4,60);
4 mva_base=100;
5 kv_base=230;
6 zpu=z*mva_base/(kv_base^2);
7 printf('the per unit impedance is:');
8 disp(zpu)
9
10 ys=(%i)*(2*10^(-3));
11 ypu=ys*(kv_base^2)/mva_base;
12 printf("the per unit admittance is:");
13 disp(ypu);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.2 Three phase apparent power in pu

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
```



```

3 sb=50000;
4 s=40000;
5 pu=s/sb;
6 printf("\n the pu value for the three phase is: %.2f
   \n",pu);
7
8 sb1=sb/(3);
9 v=110;
10 vb=v/sqrt(3);
11 pukva=s/(3*sb1);
12 printf("\n the pu kva is: %.2f\n",pukva);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 8.3** determine the total reactance in per unit

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 sb=5000
4 x1=2.5;
5 x2=2.5;
6 n1=400;
7 n2=200;
8 x1e=x1+x2*(n1/n2)^2;
9
10 vb1=400;
11 x1epu=x1e*sb/vb1^2;
12 printf("\n Total per unit resistnce refered to
   primary is: %.2f",x1epu);
13
14 x2e=x1+x2*(n2/n1)^2;
15 vb2=200;
16 x2epu=x2e*sb/vb2^2;
17 printf("\n Total per unit resistnce refered to
   secondary is: %.2f",x2epu);
18
19 //c)if the primary voltage is used as base

```

```

20
21 xpu1=x1*sb/vb1^2;
22 printf("\n Primary per unit reactance is: %.2f ",
    xpu1);
23
24 xpu2=x1*sb/vb2^2;
25 printf("\n Seconadary per unit reactnace is: %.2f
    Ohm", xpu2);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.4 to calculate per unit impedances at 15 kva base

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 x1_pu=.12;
5 sb2=15;
6 sb1=10;
7 xg2=8;
8 xg1=.12;
9 sbg2=5;
10 sbg1=100;
11 xtf=6;
12 sbtf=15;
13 xt=complex(4,60);
14 kv1=230;
15 x2_pu=x1_pu*(sb2/sb1);
16 xg_pu1=x2_pu*sbg1;
17 printf("\n The per unit reactance of generator 1 is:
    %.2f", xg_pu1);
18 xg_pu2=xg2*(sb2/sbg2);
19 printf("\n The per unit reactance of generator 2 is:
    %.2f", xg_pu2);
20 xtf_pu=xtf*(sb2/sbtf);
21 printf("\n The per unit reactance of transformer is:
    %.2f", xtf_pu);

```

```

22 xt_pu=xt*sb2/((kv1)^2);
23 printf("\n The per unit impedance of transmission
    line is:");
24 disp(xt_pu)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.5 To calculate the voltage drop in line per unit

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 s3q=10*10^6;
4 vl=10.5*1000;
5 il=s3q/(sqrt(3)*vl);
6 iph=il;
7 zph=5;
8 printf("\n Voltage drop in the line is: %.2f V",zph*
    iph);
9
10 //b).using per unit method to soolve
11
12 sb=10;
13 vlb=11;
14 vpu=vl/vlb;
15 sb3q=12;
16 spu=s3q/sb3q;
17 ipu=spu/vpu;
18
19 zpu=zph*sb3q/vlb^2;
20 v=zpu*ipu*vlb/sqrt(3);
21 printf("\n voltage drop in the line per phase is: %
    .2f V",v);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.6 To calculte the through impedance

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 function [zpu]=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2)
4     zpu=z1pu*(sb2/sb1)*(vb1/vb2)^2;
5 endfunction
6
7 previousprot = funcprot(0)
8 funcprot(0)
9
10
11 function [parallel]=para(z1, z2)
12     parallel=z1*z2/(z1+z2);
13 endfunction
14
15 previousprot = funcprot(0)
16 funcprot(0)
17
18
19 z1pu=0.20;
20 sb2=25;
21 sb1=30;
22 vb1=11;
23 vb2=11;
24 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);
25 printf("\n the per unit reactance of the generator
        is: %f", zpu);
26 xg1=zpu;
27
28 z1pu=0.25;
29 sb2=25;
30 sb1=25;
31 vb1=11;
32 vb2=11;
33 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);
34 xg2=zpu;
35 printf("\n the per unit reactance of generator 2 is:
        %f", zpu);
36

```

```

37 z1pu=0.20;
38 sb2=60;
39 sb1=30;
40 vb1=11;
41 vb2=11;
42 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);
43 xg11=zpu;
44 printf("\n the per unit reactnace of generator 1 is
         on 60MVA base: %f", zpu);
45
46 z1pu=0.25;
47 sb2=60;
48 sb1=25;
49 vb1=11;
50 vb2=11;
51 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);
52 xg22=zpu;
53 printf("\n the per unit reactnace of generator 2 is
         on 60MVA base: %f", zpu);
54
55 //calcultaion of per unit impedance of transformer
56
57 z1pu=0.10;
58 sb2=25;
59 sb1=60;
60 vb1=11;
61 vb2=11;
62 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);
63 xt1=zpu;
64 printf("\n the per unit reactnace of generator 1 is
         on 30MVA base: %.3 f", zpu);
65
66 z1pu=0.10;
67 sb2=60;
68 sb1=60;
69 vb1=11;
70 vb2=11;
71 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);

```

```

72 xt2=zpu;
73 printf("\n the per unit reactnace of generator 1 is
       on 60MVA base:  %.3f",zpu);
74
75 //calculation of through impedance
76
77 zt=para(xg1,xg2) + xt1;
78 printf("\n the through impedance at 25MVA base is:
       j%.3f",zt);
79
80 zt1=para(xg11,xg22)+xt2;
81 printf("\n the through impedance at 60MVA base is:
       j%.3f",zt1);
82
83 //calcultaion in ohms
84 sb1=25
85 zb=vb1^2/sb1;
86 printf("\n actual impedance in ohms on 25MVA base is
       : j%.3f",zb*zt);
87
88 sb2=60;
89 zb=vb1^2/sb2;
90 printf("\n actual impedance in ohms on 60MVA base is
       : j%.3f",zb*zt1);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.7 to determine the per phase generator voltage

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 sb=100;
5 vb=15;
6 xg=.75;
7 sbg=75;
8 xtf=.1

```

```

 9 sbtf=50;
10 xt=100;
11 kv1=220;
12 rl=500;
13 vl=210;
14 xg_pu=xg*(sb/sbg);
15 xtf_pu=xtf*(sb/sbtf);
16 xt_pu=xt*sb/((kv1)^2);
17 rl_pu=rl*sb/((kv1)^2);
18 vpu=vl/kv1
19 i_pu=vpu/rl_pu;
20 v=i_pu*(rl_pu+(%i)*(xg_pu+xt_pu+xt_pu));
21 vg=round(sqrt(real(v)^2+imag(v)^2)*vb);
22 printf("The terminal voltage per phase is: %.2f kV",
        vg/sqrt(3));
23
24 //difference in answer is due to rounding off

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.8 to calculate the per unit impedance of all units

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 sb=50;
5 kv1_hv=132;
6 kv1_lv=11;
7 blv=15;
8 btf2=180;
9 bkvl=180;
10 n=33/76;
11 z1pu=(%i)*.1;
12 z2pu=(%i)*.12;
13 kv1b1=11;
14 kv1b2=15;
15 kv12b1=33;

```

```

16 kv12b2=45.1;
17 zt=complex(25,75);
18 zm1=(%i)*.15;
19 zm2=(%i)*.15;
20 sm1=30;
21 sm2=20;
22 kv1m=30
23 bt=blv*kvl_hv/kvl_lv;
24 vm=bt*f2*n/sqrt(3);
25 putf1=z1pu*(kv1b1/kv1b2)^2;
26 printf("\n The per unit reaccance of transformer 1 is
      : ");
27 disp(putf1);
28 sbtf2=3*20;
29 putf2=z2pu*(sb/sbtf2)*(kv12b1/kv12b2)^2;
30 printf("\n The per unit reaccance of transformer 2 is
      : ");
31 disp(putf2);
32 pum1=zm1*(sb/sm1)*(kv1m/kv12b2)^2;
33 printf("\n The per unit reaccance of motor 1 is: ");
34 disp(pum1);
35 pum2=zm2*(sb/sm2)*(kv1m/kv12b2)^2;
36 printf("\n The per unit reaccance of motor 2 is: ");
37 disp(pum2);
38 put=zt*sb/(bkvl)^2;
39 printf("\n The per unit impedance of transmission
      line is: ");
40 disp(put);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.9 To calculate the voltage at the terminals of the motor

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 ip1=24;
4 ip2=16;

```



```

5 sb=50;
6 tot_ip=ip1+ip2;
7 p=tot_ip/sb;
8 v=30;
9 vb=45.1;
10 vpu=v/vb;
11 ipu=p/vpu;
12
13 zt1pu=0.0537;
14 zlpu=0.0385+(%i)*0.1157;
15 zt2pu=0.0535;
16 vg=vpu+(%i)*zt1pu +zlpu+(%i)*zt2pu)*ipu;
17
18 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
19     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
20     theta=atand(i/r)
21 endfunction
22
23
24 previousprot = funcprot(0)
25 funcprot(0)
26
27 r=real(vg);
28 i=imag(vg);
29 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
30 vt=mag*15;
31 printf("\n the terminal voltage at the generator is:
    %.2f kV",vt);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 8.10 To find the generator bus terminal voltage

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 function [zpu]=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2)
4     zpu=z1pu*(sb2/sb1)*(vb1/vb2)^2;

```

```

5  endfunction
6
7  previousprot = funcprot(0)
8  funcprot(0)
9
10 z1pu=0.15;
11 sb2=20;
12 sb1=20;
13 vb1=11;
14 vb2=12.5;
15 zpu=puz(z1pu, sb2, sb1, vb1, vb2);
16 printf("\n the per unit reactance of the generator
    is: %.2 f", zpu);
17 xg=zpu;
18
19 zpu=puz(0.15, 20, 15, 11, 11);
20 printf("\n the per unit reactance of the generator
    is: %.2 f", zpu);
21 xm=zpu;
22
23 zpu=puz(0.10, 20, 25, 132, 132);
24 printf("\n the per unit reactance of the generator
    is: %.2 f", zpu);
25 xt1=zpu;
26
27 zpu=puz(0.10, 20, 20, 132, 132);
28 printf("\n the per unit reactance of the generator
    is: %.2 f", zpu);
29 xt2=zpu;
30
31 xt1=((200+(%i)*500))*20/(132)^2;
32
33 p1=5;
34 pf=0.8;
35 p=p1*pf;
36 q=p1*0.6;
37
38 vpu=1;

```

```

39 sb=20;
40 rpu=vpu^2*sb*p/(p*p+q*q);
41 xpu=vpu^2*sb*q/(p*p+q*q);
42
43 //when pf is changed to 0.9
44
45 vpu=1.1;
46 im=15*(0.9+(%i)*sqrt(1-0.9^2))/(sb*vpu);
47
48 il=(p-(%i)*q)/(sb*vpu);
49 i=im+il;
50 zt=(%i)*(xt1+xt2)+xt1;
51
52 vg=vpu+zt*i;
53
54 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
55     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
56     theta=atand(i/r)
57 endfunction
58
59
60 previousprot = funcprot(0)
61 funcprot(0)
62
63 [mag,theta]=c(real(vg),imag(vg));
64 printf("\nthe terminal generator voltage is: %.2f kV
        ",mag*11);

```

---

# Chapter 9

## Short and medium lines

Scilab code Exa 9.1 calculate the current voltage and power factor of the load

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 //a).unity power factor
4
5 s=200;
6 vr=2500;
7 r=1.4;
8 x=0.8;
9 i=s*1000/vr;
10 z=r+(%i)*x;
11 vs=vr+z*i;
12 qs=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs));
13 pf=cosd(qs);
14 printf("the power factor of the sending end is:%.4f\n",pf);
15
16 //b).load power factor =0.8
17
18 pfl=acosd(0.8);
19 vs=vr+z*i*(cosd(-pfl)+(%i)*sind(-pfl));
20 qs=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs));
```

```

21 pf1=qs-(-pf1);          //negative sign is due to the
    loadis lagging
22 pf=cosd(pf1);
23 printf(" the power factor of the sending end is:%.3f
    \n",pf);
24
25 //c).load factor is 0.8 leading
26
27 pf1=acosd(0.8);
28 vs=vr+z*i*(cosd(pf1)+(%i)*sind(pf1));
29 qs=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs));
30 pf1=qs-(pf1);          //negative sign is due to the
    loadis lagging
31 pf=cosd(pf1);
32 printf(" the power factor of the sending end is:%.3f
    \n",pf);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 9.2** calculate power factor voltage regulation and efficiency

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 s=15000/3;
4 v=33000/sqrt(3);
5 pf=0.85;
6 l=8;
7 r=.29*l;
8 x=0.65*l;
9 i=s*1000/v;
10 qs=acosd(pf);
11 op=3*s*1000*pf;
12 ploss=3*i*i*r;
13
14 z=r+(%i)*x;
15 vs=v+z*i*(cosd(-qs)+(%i)*sind(-qs));
16 vsp=sqrt(real(vs)^2+imag(vs)^2);

```

```

17 vs1=sqrt(3)*vsp;
18 printf("\n the line voltage at the sending end is: %
    .2f kv",vs1/1000);
19
20 //b)phase difference
21 qs1=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs));
22 pf1=qs1-(-qs); //negative sign is due to the
    load is lagging
23 pf=cosd(pf1);
24 printf("\n the power factor of the sending end is:%
    .4f",pf);
25
26 //c).line regulation
27
28 lr=(vsp-v)/v;
29 printf("\n the line regulation of is:%.2f",lr);
30
31 //d).efficiency
32
33 n=op/(op+ploss);
34 printf("\n the transission efficiency is: %.2f
    percent",n*100);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 9.3** calculate voltage and power factor

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 l=1000000; //length in cm
4 s=5000000;
5 v=11000/sqrt(3);
6 f=50;
7 pf=0.8;
8 rho=.000001774;
9 i=s/(3*v*pf);
10 rp=0.1*s/(3*i*i);

```

```

11 a=rho*l/rp;
12 r=sqrt(a/%pi);
13 r1=0.7788*r;
14 d=200;
15 L=2*.001*log([d/r1]);
16
17 xlp=2*(%pi)*f*L;
18 qs=acosd(pf);
19 z=rp+(%i)*xlp;
20 vs=v+z*i*(cosd(-qs)+(i)*sind(-qs));
21 vsp=sqrt(real(vs)^2+imag(vs)^2);
22 vs1=sqrt(3)*vsp;
23 printf("\n the line voltage at the sending end is: %
    .2f kv",vs1/1000);
24
25 qs1=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs));
26 pf1=qs1-(-qs); //negative sign is due to the
    load is lagging
27 pf=cosd(pf1);
28 printf("\n the power factor of the sending end is:%
    .2f (lagging)",pf);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.4 determine the voltage and power factor

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 a=sqrt(3);
4 r1=5;
5 r2=1.5;
6 pf=0.8;
7 reh=r1+(a)*(a)*r2;
8 x1=10;
9 x2=3;
10 xeh=x1+(a)*(a)*x2;
11 r1=2; //resistance of the line

```

```

12 x1=3;          //recatance of the line
13 r=r1+rehv;
14 x=x1+xehv;
15 s=3000;
16 v=33000;
17 i=s*1000/(v*sqrt(3));
18 vr=v/sqrt(3);
19 qs=acosd(pf);
20 z=r+(%i)*x;
21 vs=vr+z*i*(cosd(-qs)+(i)*sind(-qs));
22 vsp=sqrt(real(vs)^2+imag(vs)^2);
23 vs1=sqrt(3)*vsp;
24 printf("\n the line voltage at the sending end is: %
    .2f kv",vs1/1000);
25
26 qs1=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs));
27 pf1=qs1-(-qs);      //negative sign is due to the
    load is lagging
28 pf=cosd(pf1);
29 printf("\n the power factor of the sending end is:%
    .3f",pf);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.5 the voltage at the generator busbars

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 s=6000000;
5 v=6000;
6 pf=.8;
7 a=66/330;
8 r=7;
9 x=2;
10 rt=2;
11 xt=18;

```



```

12 totr=r+rt;
13 totx=x+xt;
14 vhv=v/a;
15 il=s/(sqrt(3)*vhv);
16 vph=vhv/sqrt(3);
17 vs=sqrt((il*totr+vph*pf)^2+(il*totx+vph*.6)^2);
18 vl=vs*sqrt(3);
19 vlv=vl*a;
20 printf("the volatge at the genertor busbars is:%0.3f
        V",vlv);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.6 determine voltage current power factor apparent power efficien

```

1 clear;
2 clc();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10
11
12 previousprot = funcprot(0)
13 funcprot(0)
14
15 vr=60000;
16 pr=36000000;
17 p=(12*10^6);
18 pf=.8;
19 mag=p/(vr*pf);
20 theta=acosd(pf);
21
22 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);

```

```

23 ir=conj(complex(r,i));
24
25 f=50;
26 l=.1;
27 c=.25*10^(-6);
28 r=2.5;
29 xl=2*(%pi)*f*l;
30 z=r+(%i)*xl;
31 y=(%i)*2*(%pi)*f*c;
32 //calculations by nominal T model
33
34 vab=vr+.5*z*ir;
35 iab=y*vab;
36 is=ir+iab;
37 printf("\n The current in A at the sending end is:")
    ;
38 disp(is);
39 qi=atand(imag(is)/real(is));
40
41 //voltage drop in the left hand half of the line
42 vd=is*z/2;
43 vs=vab+is*z/2;
44 printf("\n The volatge in V at the sending end is:")
    );
45 disp(vs);
46 vl=sqrt(3)*vs;
47 qs=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs))-qi;
48 pfs=cosd(qs);
49 printf("\n The lagging power factor at the sending
    end is:");
50 disp(pfs);
51 s3=3*vs*conj(is);
52 printf("\n The apparent power in VA at the sending
    end is:");
53 disp(s3);
54 eff=pr/real(s3);
55 printf("\n The transmission efficiency is: %.4f per
    cent",eff*100);

```

```

56
57 A=1+.5*z*y;
58 r=real(A);
59 i=imag(A);
60 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
61     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
62     theta=atand(i/r)
63 endfunction
64 previousprot = funcprot(0)
65 funcprot(0)
66
67 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
68 magA=mag;
69 r=real(vs);
70 i=imag(vs);
71 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
72
73 magV=mag;
74
75 vrnl=magV/magA;
76 reg=(vrnl-vr)/vr;
77 printf("\n The regulation is :%.4f per cent",reg*100)
    ;
78
79 //calculations based on pi model
80 printf("\n \n Calculations based on pi model:");
81 iab=y*vr/2;
82 i=ir+iab;
83 vd=i*z;
84 vs=vr+vd;
85 printf("\n \nThe volatge in V at the sending end is
    :");
86 disp(vs);
87 icd=y*vs/2
88 is=i+icd;
89 printf("\n The current in A at the sending end is:")
    ;
90 disp(is);

```

```

91 qis=atand(imag(vs)/real(vs))-atand(imag(is)/real(is)
    );
92 pfs=cosd(qis);
93 printf("\n The lagging power factor at the sending
    end is:");
94 disp(pfs);
95 s3=3*vs*conj(is);
96 printf("\n The apparent power in VA at the sending
    end is:");
97 disp(s3);
98 eff=pr/real(s3);
99 printf("\n The transmission efficiency is:%.2f per
    cent",eff*100);
100
101 A=1+.5*z*y;
102 r=real(A);
103 i=imag(A);
104 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
105     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
106     theta=atand(i/r)
107 endfunction
108 previousprot = funcprot(0)
109 funcprot(0)
110
111 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
112 magA=mag;
113 r=real(vs);
114 i=imag(vs);
115 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
116
117 magV=mag;
118
119 vrnl=magV/magA;
120 reg=(vrnl-vr)/vr;
121 printf("\n The regulation is:%.4f per cent",reg*100)
    ;

```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.7 calculate receiving end load

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 f=50;
5 l=150;
6 L=.2;
7 C=1.5*10(-6);
8 vr=110000/sqrt(3);
9 vs=vr;
10 xl=2*(%pi)*f*L;
11 z=(%i)*xl;
12 y=(%i)*2*(%pi)*f*C;
13 iab=y*vr/2;
14 //i=ir+iab
15 //using the formula vs=vr+i*z
16
17 ir=sqrt(vs*vs-(vr+iab*z)^2)/imag(z);
18 printf("The load current is :%.3f A",ir);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.8 to calculate A B C D constants sending end voltage current power

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 v1=132000;
5 s=50000000;
6 pf=.85;
7 l=80;
8
9 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
```

```

10     r=mag*cosd(theta);
11     i=mag*sind(theta);
12
13     endfunction
14
15
16
17     previousprot = funcprot(0)
18     funcprot(0)
19
20     mag=96;
21     theta=78;
22     [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
23     z=complex(r,i);
24
25     mag=.001;
26     theta=90;
27     [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
28     y=complex(r,i);
29
30     vrp=v1/sqrt(3);
31     Irp=s/(sqrt(3)*v1*pf);
32
33     mag=Irp;
34     theta=-acosd(pf);
35     [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
36     irp=complex(r,i);
37
38     //a).for the nominal T network parameters are
39     A=1+.5*z*y;
40     B=z*(1+.25*z*y);
41     C=y;
42     D=A;
43
44     disp(A);
45     disp(B);
46     disp(C);
47     disp(D);

```

```

48
49 //phase voltage at the sending end is
50 vsp=A*vrp+B*irp;
51 vsl=sqrt(3)*vsp;
52 disp(vsp);
53
54 //c).
55 is=C*vrp+D*irp;
56 disp(is);
57
58 //d).
59 qs=atand(imag(vsp)/real(vsp))-atand(imag(is)/real(is
    ));
60 printf("\n The power factor at the sending end is:%
    .3f (lagging)",cosd(qs));
61
62 //e).
63 r=real(vsl);
64 i=imag(vsl);
65 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
66     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
67     theta=atand(i/r)
68 endfunction
69 previousprot = funcprot(0)
70 funcprot(0)
71
72 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
73 Vsl=mag;
74
75 r=real(is);
76 i=imag(is);
77 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
78
79 Is=mag;
80 eff=s/(sqrt(3)*Vsl*Is*cosd(qs));
81 printf("\n The efficiency of transmission is:%.2f
    per cent",eff*100);

```

---

# Chapter 10

## Long transmission lines

Scilab code Exa 10.1 To calculate the A B C D constants

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 z=12.5 + (%i)*66;
4 y=(%i)*4.4*(10^(-4));
5 yS=sqrt(z*y);
6
7 aS=real(yS);
8
9 bS=imag(yS);
10
11 A=cosh(yS);
12
13 printf("\n the constant A is: %f\n ",A);
14
15 D=A;
16
17 printf("\n the constant D is: %f\n ",D);
18
19 zo=sqrt(z/y);
20 B=zo*sinh(yS);
21
```



```

22 printf("\n the constant B is:  %f\n ",B);
23
24 C=sinh(yS)/(zo);
25
26 printf("\n the constant C is:  %f\n ",C);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.2 To calculate the sending end voltage sending end current line

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 v=275*1000;
4 vrp=v/sqrt(3);
5 p=250*10^(6);
6 cosq=0.9;
7 ir1=p/(sqrt(3)*v*cosq);
8 ir=ir1*(cosd(25.84) + (%i)*sind(-25.84));
9
10 A=0.9855138 + 0.0027367*(%i);
11 D=0.9855138 + 0.0027367*(%i);
12 C=- 0.0000004 + 0.0004379*(%i);
13 B=12.37926 + 65.692432*(%i);
14
15 is=C*vrp + D*ir;
16 printf('the sending end current is:');
17 disp(is);
18 vsp=A*vrp + B*ir;
19 printf('the sending end voltage is:');
20 disp(vsp);
21 ps=real(3*vsp*conj(is));
22
23 tx_eff=p/ps;
24 printf("\n the transmission efficiency is:  %.3f pu\
      n ",tx_eff);
25
26 vn1=polar(vsp)/A;

```

```
27
28
29 vfl=158.77*1000;
30 vr=(vnl-vfl)/vfl;
31 printf("\n the voltage regulation is: %.3f pu\n ",
        vr);
```

---

# Chapter 11

## General networks constants

Scilab code Exa 11.2 To find the volatge current and pf at the sending end

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
4     r=mag*cosd(theta);
5     i=mag*sind(theta);
6
7 endfunction
8
9 previousprot = funcprot(0)
10 funcprot(0)
11
12 //clc();
13 mag=0.98;
14 theta=3;
15 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
16 A=complex(r,i);
17
18 D=A;
19
20 mag=110;
21 theta=75;
```

```

22 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
23 B=complex(r,i);
24
25 mag=0.0005;
26 theta=88;
27 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
28 C=complex(r,i);
29
30 v=132*10^(3);
31 s=50*10^(6);
32 pf=0.8;
33
34 vrp=v/sqrt(3);
35 mag=vrp;
36 theta=0;
37 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
38 vr=complex(r,i);
39
40 i=s/(sqrt(3)*v);
41 mag=i;
42 theta=-acosd(pf);
43 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
44 ir=complex(r,i);
45
46 vsp=A*vr + B*ir;
47 printf('the voltage at the sending end is:');
48 disp(vsp);
49 is=C*vr + D*ir;
50 printf('the current at the sending end is:');
51 disp(is);
52 qs=atand(imag(vsp)/real(vsp))-atand(imag(is)/real(is
    ));
53 printf("The power factor is :%.4f",cosd(qs));

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.3 To calculate sending end voltage

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10 previousprot = funcprot(0)
11 funcprot(0)
12
13 mag=0.97;
14 theta=0.6;
15 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
16 a1=complex(r,i);
17
18
19 mag=60;
20 theta=70;
21 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
22 b1=complex(r,i);
23
24
25 mag=0.97;
26 theta=0.4;
27 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
28 a2=complex(r,i);
29
30 mag=50;
31 theta=76;
32 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
33 b2=complex(r,i);
34
35 s=50*10^(6);
36 v=132*10^(3);
37 pf=0.8;
38

```

```

39
40 vrp=v/sqrt(3);
41 mag=vrp;
42 theta=0;
43 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
44 vr=complex(r,i);
45
46 i=s/(sqrt(3)*v*pf);
47 mag=i;
48 theta=-acosd(pf);
49 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
50 ir=complex(r,i);
51
52 A=(a1*b2 + a2*b1)/(b1 + b2);
53
54 B=(b1*b2)/(b1+b2);
55
56 vsp=A*vr + B*ir;
57 printf('the sending end phase voltage is:');
58 disp(vsp);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.4 To calculate the value of ABCD parameters and the characteris

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
4     r=mag*cosd(theta);
5     i=mag*sind(theta);
6
7 endfunction
8
9 previousprot = funcprot(0)
10 funcprot(0)
11
12 mag=120;

```

```

13 theta=60;
14 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
15 z=complex(r,i);
16
17 mag=5*10^(-3);
18 theta=90;
19 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
20 y=complex(r,i);
21 A=1 + 0.5*z*y;
22 printf('the value of A is:');
23 disp(A)
24 B=z;
25 printf('the value of B is:');
26 disp(B)
27 C=y*(1+ 0.25*(z)*(y));
28 printf('the value of C is:');
29 disp(C)
30 D=A;
31 printf('the value of D is:');
32 disp(D)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.5 To determine the equivalent T network

```

1 //to determine the equivalent t-network
2
3 //clc();
4 rab=720;
5 rac_oc=1240;
6 rcd=910;
7 r3=sqrt((rac_oc-rab)*(rcd));
8 printf("\n the R3 resistance is: %f ohm\n",r3);
9
10 r2=rcd-r3;
11 printf("\n the R2 resistance is: %f ohm\n",r2);
12

```

```
13 r1=rac_oc-r3;
14 printf("\n the R1 resistance is:  %f ohm\n",r1);
```

---



# Chapter 13

## Control of voltage and reactive power

Scilab code Exa 13.1 To calculate the maximum power phase difference for maximum p

```
1 clear;
2 clear;
3 //clc();
4
5
6 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
7     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
8     theta=atand(i/r)
9 endfunction
10
11
12 previousprot = funcprot(0)
13 funcprot(0)
14
15 r=10;
16 x=30;
17 i=x;
18 vs=132;
19 vr=vs;
```

```

20  z=r + (%i)*x;
21  B=z;
22  A=1;
23  b=atand(x/r);
24  a=0;
25
26  [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
27  pm=(vs*vr/mag) - ((A*vr^(2)/mag)*cosd(theta));
28  printf("\n the maximum power is:  %.2f MW\n",pm);
29
30  //maximum power is at an angle
31  del=theta;
32  printf("\n the maximum power angle is:  %.2f degrees
        \n",del);
33
34  //determining the rating of the synchronous phase
        modifier
35
36  p1=100;
37  pr0=-(vr^2)*r/mag^(2);
38
39  qr0=-(vr^(2)*x)/mag^(2);
40
41  pr=vs*vr/mag;
42
43  q=sqrt(pr^(2) - (pr0 - p1)^(2)) + qr0;
44
45  qpm=p1*tand(acosd(0.9)) - q;
46  printf("\n the rating of the phase modifier is:  %.2
        f (leading)",qpm);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.2 To find the rating of the modifier and the power factor

```

1  clear;
2  //clc();

```

```

3 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
4     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
5     theta=atand(i/r)
6
7 endfunction
8
9 previousprot = funcprot(0)
10 funcprot(0)
11
12 r=25;
13 x=90;
14 i=x;
15 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
16 vs=145;
17 vr=132;
18
19 pl=0;
20 p=50;
21 pr0=-(vr^2)*r/mag^(2);
22
23 qr0=-(vr^(2)*x)/mag^(2);
24
25 pr=vs*vr/mag;
26
27 q=sqrt(pr^(2) - (pr0 - pl)^(2)) + qr0;
28
29 qpm=q;
30 printf("\n the rating of the synchronous phase
        modifier is: %.2f MVar\n",qpm);
31 phi=atand(qpm/p);
32 printf("\n the pf is: %.2f (lagging)\n",phi);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.3 To calculate the sending voltage maximum power and additional

```
1 clear;
```

```

2 //clc();
3
4
5 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
6     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
7     theta=atand(i/r)
8 endfunction
9
10
11 previousprot = funcprot(0)
12 funcprot(0)
13
14
15 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
16     r=mag*cosd(theta);
17     i=mag*sind(theta);
18
19 endfunction
20
21
22
23 previousprot = funcprot(0)
24 funcprot(0)
25
26 vr=275;
27 vrl=vr*1000;
28 pf=.9;
29 vrp=vrl/sqrt(3);
30 vs=290;
31
32 magA=.94;
33 mag=magA;
34 thetaA=1;
35 theta=thetaA;
36 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
37 A=complex(r,i);
38
39 magB=107;

```

```

40 mag=magB;
41 thetaB=78;
42 theta=thetaB;
43 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
44 B=complex(r,i);
45 pr=300*10^6;
46 ir=pr/(sqrt(3)*vr1*pf);
47 mag=ir;
48 theta=-acosd(0.9);
49 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
50 ir=complex(r,i);
51 vsp=A*vrp+B*ir;
52 vs1=sqrt(3)*vsp;
53 printf("The line voltage at the sending end:");
54 disp(vs1)
55 pm=(vs*vr/magB) - ((magA*vr^(2)/magB)*cosd(thetaB-
    thetaA));
56 printf("\n the maximum power is: %.2f MW\n",pm);
57
58 //determining the rating of the synchronous phase
    modifier
59
60 pl=450;
61 pr=pl*pf;
62 pr0=-(vr^2)*magA*cosd(thetaB-thetaA)/magB;
63 qr0=-(vr^2)*magA*sind(thetaB-thetaA)/magB;
64 rhor=vs*vr/magB;
65 q=sqrt(rhor^(2) - (pr - pr0)^(2)) + qr0;
66
67 qpm=pr*tand(acosd(0.9)) - q;
68 printf("\n the rating of the phase modifier is: %.2
    f MVAr",qpm);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.4 To find the mva rating of synchronous phase modifier

```

1  clear;
2  //clc();
3
4  r=14;
5  x=48;
6  i=x;
7  vs=70;
8  vr=66;
9
10 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
11     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
12     theta=atand(i/r)
13 endfunction
14
15
16 previousprot = funcprot(0)
17 funcprot(0)
18
19 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
20
21 z=r + (%i)*x;
22 y=(%i)*4*10^(-4);
23
24 A=1 + 0.5*z*y;
25
26 [mag,theta]=c(real(A), imag(A));
27 a=theta;
28 A1=mag;
29
30 B=z;
31
32 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
33     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
34     theta=atand(i/r)
35 endfunction
36
37 [mag,theta]= c(r,i);
38 b=theta;

```

```

39 B1=mag;
40
41 pr0=- (A1*vr^2)*cosd(b-a)/(B1);
42
43 qr0=- (A1*vr^2)*sind(b-a)/(B1);
44
45 pr=vs*vr/B1;
46
47 pl=0;
48
49 q=sqrt(pr^(2) - (pr0 - pl)^(2)) + qr0;
50
51 qpm=q;
52
53 s=24;
54 prat=s*0.8;
55
56 q=sqrt(pr^(2) - (pr0 - prat)^(2)) + qr0;
57
58 qpmrat=prat*tand(acosd(0.8))-q;
59 printf("\n the rating of the synchronous phase
modifier is: %.2f MVar\n",qpmrat);

```

---

# Chapter 14

## Load flow analysis

Scilab code Exa 14.1 determine Ybus

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 n=5;
5 m=5;
6 y=zeros(n,m);
7 z12=(%i)*.2;
8 z23=(%i)*.25;
9 z34=(%i)*.3
10 z45=(%i)*.25;
11 z14=(%i)*.5;
12 z15=(%i)*.2;
13 y(1,2)=1/z12;
14 y(2,3)=1/z23;
15 y(3,4)=1/z34;
16 y(4,5)=1/z45;
17 y(1,4)=1/z14;
18 y(1,5)=1/z15;
19
20
21 for i=1:1:n
```



```

22     for j=1:1:m
23         y(j,i)=(y(i,j)+y(i,j))/2;
24
25         end
26 end
27 Y=y;
28 for i=1:1:n
29     for j=1:1:m
30         if (i==j) then
31             for k=1:1:n
32                 y(i,i)=y(i,i)+Y(j,k);
33             end
34         else
35             y(i,j)=y(i,j)*(-1);
36         end
37     end
38 end
39 disp(y)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.2 determine modified Ybus

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 y= [- 12*(%i) (%i)*5 0 (%i)*2 (%i)*5;5*(%i) -(%i)*9
      (%i)*4 0 0;0 4*(%i) -(%i)*7.33 (%i)*3.33 0;(%i)*2
      0 3.33*(%i) -(%i)*9.33 (%i)*4;5*(%i) 0 0 (%i)*4
      -(%i)*9]
5 Y=y;
6 z25=(%i)*.4;
7 i=2;
8 j=5;
9 y(i,j)=1/z25;
10 y(i,i)=Y(i,i)+y(i,j);
11 y(j,j)=Y(j,j)+y(i,j);

```

```

12 y(i,j)=-y(i,j);
13 y(j,i)=y(i,j);
14 disp(y)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.3 determine Ybus

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 y= [- 12*(%i) (%i)*5 0 (%i)*2 (%i)*5;5*(%i) -(%i)*9
      (%i)*4 0 0;0 4*(%i) -(%i)*7.33 (%i)*3.33 0;(%i)*2
      0 3.33*(%i) -(%i)*9.33 (%i)*4;5*(%i) 0 0 (%i)*4
      -(%i)*9];
5 Y=y;
6 i=3;
7 j=5;
8 k=1;
9 l=3;
10 z35=(%i)*.05;
11 z13=(%i)*.01;
12 y(k,l)=1/z13;
13 y(i,j)=1/z35;
14 y(k,k)=Y(k,k)+y(k,i);
15 y(i,i)=Y(i,i)+y(i,j)+y(k,i);
16 y(j,j)=Y(j,j)+y(l,j);
17 y(i,j)=-y(i,j);
18 y(j,i)=y(i,j);
19 y(k,l)=-y(k,l);
20 y(l,k)=y(k,l);
21 disp(y)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.4 determine Ybus

```

1  clear;
2  clc;
3
4  z12=.06+(%i)*.18;
5  z23=.08+(%i)*.24;
6  z13=.03+(%i)*.09;
7
8  n=3;
9  m=3;
10 y=zeros(n,m);
11 y(1,2)=1/z12;
12 y(1,3)=1/z13;
13 y(2,3)=1/z23;
14
15 for i=1:1:n
16     for j=1:1:m
17         y(j,i)=(y(i,j)+y(i,j))/2;
18
19         end
20 end
21 Y=y;
22 for i=1:1:n
23     for j=1:1:m
24         if (i==j) then
25             for k=1:1:n
26                 y(i,i)=y(i,i)+Y(j,k);
27             end
28         else
29             y(i,j)=y(i,j)*(-1);
30         end
31     end
32 end
33
34 disp(y)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 14.5 determine modified Ybus

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4
5 y=[(5-15*(%i)) (-1.67+5*(%i)) (-3.33+10*(%i))
      ;(-1.67+5*(%i)) (2.91-8.75*(%i)) (-1.25+3.75*(%i))
      );(- 3.33+10*(%i)) (- 1.25 + 3.75*(%i))
      (4.58-13.75*(%i))];
6 Y=y;
7 ya=-2.5*(%i);
8 yb=ya;
9 yc=ya;
10 yd=ya;
11 ye=ya;
12 yf=ya;
13 i=1;
14 j=2;
15 k=3;
16 y(k,k)=Y(k,k)+yb+yf;
17 y(i,i)=Y(i,i)+ya+yc;
18 y(j,j)=Y(j,j)+ye+yd;
19 disp(y)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 14.6 determine Ybus

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 n=4;
5 m=4;
6 y=zeros(n,m);
7 z12=.25+(%i)*1.0;
8 z13=.20+(%i)*.8;
```

```

 9 z14=.30+(%i)*1.2;
10 z23=.20+(%i)*.8;
11 z34=.15+(%i)*.6;
12 y(1,2)=1/z12;
13 y(1,3)=1/z13;
14 y(1,4)=1/z14;
15 y(2,3)=1/z23;
16 y(3,4)=1/z34;
17
18
19
20 for i=1:1:n
21     for j=1:1:m
22         y(j,i)=(y(i,j)+y(i,j))/2;
23
24         end
25     end
26 Y=y;
27 for i=1:1:n
28     for j=1:1:m
29         if (i==j) then
30             for k=1:1:n
31                 y(i,i)=y(i,i)+Y(j,k);
32             end
33         else
34             y(i,j)=y(i,j)*(-1);
35         end
36     end
37 end
38 disp(y)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.7 determine modified Ybus

```

1 clear;
2 clc;

```

```

3
4 n=4;
5 m=4;
6 y=zeros(n,m);
7 z12=.25+(%i)*1.0;
8 z13=.20+(%i)*.8;
9 z14=.30+(%i)*1.2;
10 z23=.20+(%i)*.8;
11 z34=.15+(%i)*.6;
12 y(1,2)=1/z12;
13 y(1,3)=1/z13;
14 y(1,4)=1/z14;
15 y(2,3)=1/z23;
16 y(3,4)=1/z34;
17
18
19
20 for i=1:1:n
21     for j=1:1:m
22         y(j,i)=(y(i,j)+y(i,j))/2;
23
24         end
25 end
26 Y=y;
27 for i=1:1:n
28     for j=1:1:m
29         if (i==j) then
30             for k=1:1:n
31                 y(i,i)=y(i,i)+Y(j,k);
32             end
33         else
34             y(i,j)=y(i,j)*(-1);
35         end
36     end
37 end
38
39 ya=-.08*(%i);
40 yb=ya;

```

```

41 yc=ya;
42 yd=ya;
43 yk=ya;
44 yf=ya;
45 i=1;
46 j=2;
47 k=3;
48 l=4;
49 y(k,k)=y(k,k)+yf;
50 y(i,i)=y(i,i)+ya+yc+yb;
51 y(j,j)=y(j,j)+yd;
52 y(l,l)=y(l,l)+yk;
53 disp(y)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.8 determine the voltages at buses

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4
5 n=3;
6 m=3;
7 y=zeros(n,m);
8 y(1,2)=(-(%i)*3);
9 y(1,3)=(-(%i)*4);
10 y(2,3)=(-(%i)*5);
11
12 for i=1:1:n
13     for j=1:1:m
14         y(j,i)=(y(i,j)+y(i,j))/2;
15
16         end
17 end
18 Y=y;
19 for i=1:1:n

```

```

20     for j=1:1:m
21         if (i==j) then
22             for k=1:1:n
23                 y(i,i)=y(i,i)+Y(j,k);
24             end
25         else
26             y(i,j)=y(i,j)*(-1);
27         end
28     end
29 end
30
31 v=[1.02 1 1];
32
33 alpha=1.6;
34
35 del=[0 0 0];
36 p1=[0 50 60];
37 q1=[0 25 30];
38 pg=[0 25 0];
39 qg=[0 15 0];
40 bmva=100;
41 p2=(pg(2)-p1(2))/bmva;
42 q2=(qg(2)-q1(2))/bmva;
43
44 p3=(pg(3)-p1(3))/bmva;
45 q3=(qg(3)-q1(3))/bmva;
46
47 p=[0 p2 p3];
48 q=[0 q2 q3];
49 for i=1:1:2
50     v1=zeros(1,3);
51     v2=v;
52     for j=2:1:3
53         for k=1:1:3
54             if (k~=j) then
55                 v1(j)=v1(j)-y(j,k)*v(k);
56             end
57         end

```



```
58
59     end
60     v(j)=(1/y(j,j))*((p(j)-(%i)*q(j))/conj(v(j))
        +v1(j));
61     delv(j)=v(j)-v2(j);
62     v(j)=v2(j)+alpha*delv(j);
63
64     end
65     printf("The voltages at the end of:%d iteration are"
        ,i);
66         disp(v)
67 end
```

---

# Chapter 15

## Economic operations of power systems

Scilab code Exa 15.1 to find the incremental cost of two units

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 b=[1 -2 ;1 1];
5 c=[0;450];
6 a=inv(b)*c;
7 p1=a(1);
8 p2=a(2);
9 ic1=2+.01*p1;
10 ic2=2+.02*p2;
11 printf("the incremental fuel cost of first generator
        is: %.2f Rs/MWh", ic1);
12 printf("\n the incremental fuel cost of second
        generator is: %.2f Rs/MWh", ic2);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.2 to find the load division between the two units

```

1  clear;
2  clc;
3
4  p1max=200;
5  p2max=p1max;
6  p1min=50;
7  p2min=p1min;
8
9  p1=p1min;
10 p2=p1;
11 ic1=.16*p1+30;
12 ic2=.20*p2+25;
13 printf("For the plant output %.2 f MW p1=%.2fMW    p2=
    %.2fMW\n" ,(p1+p2) ,p1 ,p2);
14
15 for ic=40:5:60
16     ic1=ic;
17     ic2=ic;
18
19         p1=(ic1-30)/.16;
20         p2=(ic2-25)/.20;
21
22     printf("For the plant output %.2 f MW p1=%.2fMW
        p2=%.2fMW\n" ,(p1+p2) ,p1 ,p2);
23     end
24
25 p1=200;
26 p2=200;
27 printf("For the plant output %.2 f MW p1=%.2fMW    p2=
    %.2fMW\n" ,(p1+p2) ,p1 ,p2);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.3 determine the saving in fuel cost

```

1  clear;
2  clc;

```

```

3
4 function ic1=f(p1),ic1=.16*p1+30;
5 endfunction
6
7 function ic2=f1(p2),ic2=.20*p2+25;
8 endfunction
9 c1=intg(50,57.5,f);
10 c2=intg(65,57.5,f1);
11 printf("the increase in cost of unit 1 is:%.3f Rs/h\
n",c1);
12 printf("the increase in cost of unit 2 is:%.3f Rs/h\
n",c2);
13
14 net=c1+c2;
15 sav=net*365*24;
16 printf("The total yearly saving is:%.2f Rs",sav);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.4 find the loss coefficients and the transmission loss

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 zac=complex(.05,.2);
5 rac=real(zac);
6 vc=1;
7 i1=1.05;
8 i2=.9;
9 zbc=complex(.04,.16);
10 rbc=real(zbc);
11 zcd=complex(.03,.12);
12 rcd=real(zcd);
13 va=vc+zac*i1;
14 vb=vc+zbc*i2;
15 p1=real(va*conj(i1));
16 p2=real(vb*conj(i2));

```

```

17 b11=(rac+rcd)/(real(va)^2);
18 b12=rcd/(real(va)*real(vb));
19 b22=(rbc+rcd)/(real(vb)^2);
20 p1=p1*p1*b11+p2*p2*b22+2*p1*p2*b12;
21 printf("The transmission loss is: %.4f pu",p1);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 15.5** find the penalty factor

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 p1=200;
5 p2=p1;
6 a=.2;.. // a=del(p1)/del(p2)
7 l2=1/(1-a);
8 ic1=.15*p1+150;
9 ic2=.25*p2+175;
10 l1=l2*ic2/ic1;
11 printf("The penalty factor of plant 1 is: %.4f",l1);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 15.6** find the penalty factor and the additional cost per hour to i

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 b11=.001;
5 b12=-.0001;
6 b22=.0013;
7
8 p1=150;
9 p2=275;
10 a=2*p1*b11+2*p2*b12;
11 l1=1/(1-a);.. // a=del(p1)/del(p2)

```

```

12 printf("The penalty factor of plant 1 is: %.4f\n",l1
    );
13 lamda=200;
14 ic1=lamda/l1;
15 printf("The incremental cost is: %.0f Rs/MWh",ic1);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 15.7** calculate the penalty factors for the two plants

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 p1=100;
5 p1=5;
6 b11=p1/(p1*p1);
7 a=2*p1*b11;.. // a=del(pl)/del(p1)
8 l1=1/(1-a);
9 a1=0;.. // a1=del(pl)/del(p1)
10 l2=1/(1-a1);
11
12 printf("The penalty factor of plant 1 is: %.3f\n",l1
    );
13 printf("The penalty factor of plant 2 is: %.3f\n",l2
    );

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 15.8** determine the generation schedule and the load demand

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 p1=125;
5 p1=12.5
6 b12=0;
7 b22=0;

```

```
8
9 b11=p1/(p1*p1);
10 lamda=70;
11 a=.000016;
12 p1=82.8729;.. // ic1=.25*p1+40;
13 p2=100;
14 p1=.0008*p1*p1;
15 pr=p1+p2-p1;
16 printf("The total load is :%.4 f MW\n",pr);
17 l1=1/(1-a);
18 a1=0;
19 l2=1/(1-a1);
20 p2=(lamda-50)/.2;
21 printf("for the optimal dispatch P1=%.2 f MW\n",p1);
22 printf("for the optimal dispatch P2=%.2 f MW",p2);..
    // ic2=.20*p2+50
```

---

# Chapter 16

## Symmetrical faults

Scilab code Exa 16.1 To find the high voltage terminals of a transformer

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 s=15;
4 s1=10;
5 xg1=(%i)*0.1;
6 xg1_pu=xg1*s/s1;
7
8 xg2=(%i)*0.075;
9 s2=5;
10 xg2_pu=xg2*s/s2;
11
12 xt1_pu=(%i)*0.06;
13 z=5+(%i)*20;
14 v1=33;
15 z_pu=z*s/v1^2;
16 //printf("%z",z_pu);
17
18 //three phase fault Fa
19
20 x1=(%i)*0.15;
21 x2=(%i)*0.225;
```



```

22
23 ze_pu=xt1_pu+(x1*x2/(x1+x2));
24 Ssc=s/(imag(ze_pu));
25 ifault=Ssc*1000/(sqrt(3)*v1);
26 printf("The fault current is:%.2f A\n",ifault);
27
28 //three phase fault at phase b
29
30 xt=0.06887 + (%i)*0.27548;
31 ze_pu2=xt1_pu+(x1*x2/(x1+x2)) +xt;
32 z_pu=sqrt(real(ze_pu2)^2 + imag(ze_pu2)^2);
33 fb=s/z_pu;
34
35 ifault=fb*1000/(sqrt(3)*v1);
36 printf("The fault current is:%.2f A",ifault);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.2 to calculate the subtransient transient and synchronous short

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 x2d=(%i)*0.3;
4 x11=(%i)*0.08;
5 xline=(%i)*0.55;
6 x12=(%i)*0.08;
7
8 ig=0.75;
9 z2t=x2d +x11 +xline + x12;
10 er=1;
11 eint=er+ig*z2t;
12 e2int=sqrt(real(eint)^2 + imag(eint)^2);
13
14 x2gf=imag(x2d + x11);
15 i2d=e2int/x2gf;
16
17 x2bf=imag(x11 +xline);

```

```

18 i2df=er/x2bf;
19 tot_i2d=i2d +i2df;
20 printf("The total subtransient short circuit current
        is:%.3f pu\n",tot_i2d);
21
22 //calculation of effect of maximum dc component
        offset
23
24 i2g=sqrt(2)*i2d;
25 i2f=sqrt(2)*i2df;
26 tot_i=i2g+i2f;
27 max_sc=sqrt(tot_i2d^2+tot_i^2);
28
29 sb=50;
30 vlb=138*10^(3);
31 ilb=sb/(sqrt(3)*vlb*(10^(-6)));
32 isc=ilb*max_sc;
33
34 //caculation of prefault voltage behind transient
        reactance
35
36 x1d=(%i)*0.35;
37 z1t=x1d+x11+xline+x12;
38 eint1=er+ig*z1t;
39 e1int=sqrt(real(eint1)^2 + imag(eint1)^2);
40
41 x1gf=imag(x1d + x11);
42 i1d=e1int/x1gf;
43
44 x1bf=imag(x11 +xline);
45 i1df=er/x1bf;
46 tot_i1d=i1d +i1df;
47 printf("The total transient short circuit current is
        :%.3f pu\n",tot_i1d);
48
49 isc1=ilb*tot_i1d;
50
51 //calculation of prefault voltage behind synchronous

```

```

    reactance
52
53 xd=(%i)*1.25;
54 zt=xd+xl1+xline+xl2;
55
56 eint3=er+ig*zt;
57 e3int=sqrt(real(eint3)^2 + imag(eint3)^2);
58
59 x3gf=imag(xd + xl1);
60 i3d=e3int/x3gf;
61
62 x3bf=imag(xl1 +xline);
63 i3df=er/x3bf;
64 tot_i3d=i3d +i3df;
65 printf("The total synchronous short circuit current
    is: %.3f pu\n",tot_i3d);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 16.3** To calculate the reactance of the reactor to prevent the circuit

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 sb=50*10^6;
4 xg=0.2;
5 sg=10*10^6;
6
7 xgpu=sb*xg/sg;
8 xpg=1/4;
9 ssc=500;
10 xu=1/15;
11 vl=33*10^3;
12 ifl=sb/(sqrt(3)*vl);
13 vn=vl/sqrt(3);
14 x=vn*xu/ifl;
15 printf("the reactance of the reactor is: %.2f Ohm",x)
    ;

```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.4 To find the reactor necessary to prevent the switchgear

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 sb=7.5*10^6;
5 vl=3.3*10^3;
6 sga=3;
7 sgb=4.5;
8 xgb=0.08;
9 xga=0.07;
10 xga_pu=sb*xga/sga;
11 xgb_pu=sb*xgb/sgb;
12
13 xgp=(xga_pu*xgb_pu)/(xga_pu+xgb_pu);
14 xu=0.0724;
15
16 ifl=sb/(sqrt(3)*vl);
17 vn=vl/sqrt(3);
18 x=xu*vn/ifl;
19 printf("the reactance of the reactor is :%.3f A",x);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.5 to find the reactor reactances

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3 //xt=(.075+1.5x)*(.15)/(.075+1.5x+.15);
4 ssc=200;
5 xpu=.15;
6 ifl=20*10^(6)/(sqrt(3)*11000);
7 vp=11000/sqrt(3);
```

```

8 x=xpu*vp/if1;
9 printf("The ohmic reactance of each reactor is: %.2f
      ohm",x);
10
11 //x1=.0225/(.3+x);
12 //x2=x3=.15x/(.3+x);
13 //xt=.15(.5x+.075)/(.15+.5x+.075);
14 xpu=.45;
15 x=xpu*vp/if1;
16 printf("\nThe ohmic reactance of each reactor is: %
      .2f ohm",x);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.6 to determine short circuit MVA and fault current distribution

```

1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 xt=(.15+.1)*(.2)/(.15+.1+.2);
5 sb=25;
6 ssc=sb/xt;
7 printf("\n The short circuit MVA is: %.2f \n",ssc);
8 if=1/((%i)*xt);
9 ib=sb/(sqrt(3)*11000);
10 if=if*ib;
11 printf("\n The fault current in A is:");
12 disp(round(if*1000000));
13 if1=(.15+.1)*if/(.15+.1+.2);
14 printf("\n The fault current in A supplied by
      generator 1 is:");
15 disp(round(if1*1000000));
16 if2=if-if1;
17 printf("\n The fault current in A in reactor is:");
18 disp(round(if2*1000000));
19 xpu=.45;
20 vf1=6350;

```

```
21 ifl=1050;
22 x=xpu*vfl/ift;
23 printf("\n The reactance of each reactor is: %.2f
    ohm",x);
```

---

# Chapter 17

## Symmetrical components

Scilab code Exa 17.1 To calculate the positive negative zero sequence component of

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10 previousprot = funcprot(0)
11 funcprot(0)
12
13 mag=100;
14 theta=30;
15
16 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
17 ia=complex(r,i);
18 mag=50;
19 theta=300;
20
21 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
```

```

22  ib=complex(r,i);
23
24  mag=30;
25  theta=180;
26  [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
27  ic=complex(r,i);
28
29  ia0=(1/3)*(ia+ib+ic);
30  printf("The zero sequence component of current in
        amperes is:");
31  disp(ia0);
32
33  mag=1;
34  theta=120;
35  [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
36  alpha=complex(r,i);
37
38  ia1=(1/3)*(ia+alpha*ib+alpha^2*ic);
39  printf("The positive sequence component of current
        in amperes is:");
40  disp(ia1);
41
42  ia2=(1/3)*(ia+alpha^2*ib+alpha*ic);
43  printf("The negative sequence component of current
        in amperes is:");
44  disp(ia2);
45
46  in=ia+ib+ic;
47  printf("The return current to the neutral conductor
        in amperes is:");
48  disp(in);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 17.2 To determine the symmetrical components of the 3 phase system

```
1  clear;
```



```

2 //clc ();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10 previousprot = funcprot(0)
11 funcprot(0)
12
13 ia=complex(12,6);
14 ib=complex(12,-12);
15 ic=complex(-15,10);
16 mag=1;
17 theta=120;
18 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
19 alpha=complex(r,i);
20
21 ia0=(1/3)*(ia+ib+ic);
22 printf("The zero sequence component of current in
        amperes is:");
23 disp(ia0);
24 ia1=(1/3)*(ia+alpha*ib+alpha^2*ic);
25 printf("The positive sequence component of current
        in amperes ia1=");
26 disp(ia1)
27
28 ib1=alpha^2*ia1;
29 printf("The positive sequence component of current
        in amperes ib1=");
30 disp(ib1);
31
32 ic1=alpha*ia1;
33 printf("The positive sequence component of current
        in amperes ic1=");
34 disp(ic1);
35

```

```

36 ia2=(1/3)*(ia+alpha^2*ib+alpha*ic);
37 printf("The negative sequence component of current
    in amperes ia2=");
38 ib2=alpha*ia2;
39 printf("The negative sequence component of current
    in amperes ib2=");
40 disp(ib2);
41 ic2=alpha^2*ia2;
42 printf("The negative sequence component of current
    in amperes ic2=");
43 disp(ic2);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 17.3** To find the symmetrical components of the line current

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10 previousprot = funcprot(0)
11 funcprot(0)
12
13 mag=150;
14 theta=0;
15 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
16 ia=complex(r,i);
17 mag=150;
18 theta=-120;
19 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
20 ib=complex(r,i);
21 mag=150;

```

```

22 theta=120;
23 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
24 ic=complex(r,i);
25 mag=1;
26 theta=120;
27 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
28 alpha=complex(r,i);
29
30 ia0=(ia+ib+ic)/3;
31 printf("The zero sequence component of current in
    amperes is:");
32 disp(round(ia0));
33 ia1=(ia+alpha*ib+(alpha^2)*ic)/3;
34 printf("The positive sequence component of current
    in amperes ia1=");
35 disp(round(ia1));
36 ia2=(ia+alpha^2*ib+alpha*ic)/3;
37 printf("The negative sequence component of current
    in amperes ia2=");
38 disp(round(ia2));
39 //b).after fuse removal between two lines
40
41 i_b=0;
42 i_c=0;
43 i_a0=(ia+i_b+i_c)/3;
44 printf("The zero sequence component of current in
    amperes is:");
45 disp(i_a0);
46
47 ia1=(ia+alpha*i_b+alpha^2*i_c)/3;
48 printf("The positive sequence component of current
    in amperes ia1=");
49 disp(round(ia1));
50
51 ia2=(ia+alpha^2*i_b+alpha*i_c)/3;
52 printf("The negative sequence component of current
    in amperes ia2=");
53 disp(ia2);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 17.7 To determine the complex power represented by three phase vol

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10 previousprot = funcprot(0)
11 funcprot(0)
12
13 mag=10;
14 theta=190;
15
16 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
17 ia0=complex(r,i);
18
19 mag=6;
20 theta=20;
21
22 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
23 ia1=complex(r,i);
24
25 mag=5;
26 theta=50;
27
28 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
29 ia2=complex(r,i);
30
31 ia=(ia0+ia1+ia2);
32
```

```

33 mag=1;
34 theta=120;
35
36 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
37
38 alpha=complex(r,i);
39
40 ib=(ia0 +alpha^2*ia1 +alpha*ia2);
41
42 ic=ia0+alpha*ia1+alpha^2*ia2;
43
44 mag=30;
45 theta=-30;
46
47 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
48 va0=complex(r,i);
49
50 mag=450;
51 theta=0;
52
53 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
54 va1=complex(r,i);
55
56 mag=225;
57 theta=40;
58
59 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
60 va2=complex(r,i);
61
62 va=(va0+va1+va2);
63
64 mag=1;
65 theta=120;
66
67 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
68
69 alpha=complex(r,i);
70

```

```
71 vb=(va0 +alpha^2*va1 +alpha*va2);
72
73 vc=va0+alpha*va1+alpha^2*va2;
74
75 s=3*va0*conj(ia0)+ 3*va1*conj(ia1)+ 3*va2*conj(ia2);
76 printf("The complex power with symmetrical
       components in VA is:");
77 disp(s);
78
79 s1=va*conj(ia)+vb*conj(ib)+ vc*conj(ic);
80 printf("The complex power unbalanced three phase
       components in VA is:");
81 disp(s1);
```

---

# Chapter 18

## Unsymmetrical faults

Scilab code Exa 18.1 To determine the fault current and the line to line voltages

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
5     r=mag*cosd(theta);
6     i=mag*sind(theta);
7
8 endfunction
9
10
11
12 previousprot = funcprot(0)
13 funcprot(0)
14
15 ea=1;
16 za0=(%i)*0.08;
17 za1=(%i)*0.12;
18 za2=(%i)*0.12;
19 sb=25*10^6;
20 vb=11000;
21
```

```

22 zf=(%i)*0.03;
23 ia1=ea/(za0+za1+za2+3*zf);
24
25 ia0=ia1;
26 ia2=ia1;
27 mag=1;
28 theta=120;
29
30 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
31
32 alpha=complex(r,i);
33
34 ia=ia0+ia1+ia2;
35
36 ibas=sb/(sqrt(3)*vb);
37
38 ia=ia1*ibas;
39 ib=0;
40 ic=0;
41
42 va1=ea-za1*ia1;
43
44 va2=-za1*ia1;
45
46 va0=-(za0+3*zf)*ia1;
47
48
49 va=va0+va1+va2;
50
51 vb=va0+alpha^2*va1+alpha*va2;
52
53 v_c=va0+alpha*va1+alpha^2*va2;
54
55 vab1=va-vb;
56
57 vbc1=vb-v_c;
58
59 vca1=v_c-va;

```



```

60
61 vbas=11/sqrt(3);
62
63 vab=vab1*vbas;
64 printf("The voltage of line ab in kV is vab=");
65 disp(vab);
66
67 vbc=vbc1*vbas;
68 printf("The voltage of line bc in kV is vbc=");
69 disp(round(vbc));
70
71 vca=vca1*vbas;
72 printf("The voltage of line ca in kV is vca=");
73 disp(vca);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.2 to find the sequence LLG and LL

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4
5 function [r,i]=d(mag,theta)
6     r=mag*cosd(theta);
7     i=mag*sind(theta);
8
9 endfunction
10
11
12
13 previousprot = funcprot(0)
14 funcprot(0)
15
16
17 x0g1=0.05;
18 x1g1=0.3;

```

```

19 x2g1=0.2;
20 x0g2=0.03;
21 x1g2=0.25;
22 x2g2=0.15;
23 x0l1=0.70;
24 x1l1=0.3;
25 x2l1=0.3;
26 x0l2=0.7;
27 x1l2=0.3;
28 x2l2=0.3;
29 x0t1=0.12;
30 x1t1=0.12;
31 x2t1=0.12;
32 x0t2=0.1;
33 x1t2=0.1;
34 x2t2=0.1;
35 vf=1;
36 ia01=0;
37
38 z1=(%i)*((x1g1+x1t1)*(x1g2 +x1t1 + x1l1*0.5))/(x1g1
      +x1t1 + x1g2+ x1t1+x1l1*0.5);
39 z2=(%i)*((x2g1+x2t1)*(x2g2+ x2t2+ x2l2*0.5))/(x2g1 +
      x2t1 +x2g2 +x2t2 +x2l2*0.5);
40 z0=(%i)*(x0g1+x0t1);
41 //a).LLG fault
42 za0=z0;
43 za2=z2;
44 ia1=vf/(z1+(z0*z2/(za0+za2)));
45 printf("The positive sequence current in amperes is:
      ");
46 disp(ia1);
47
48 ia0=-(3.1729*z2/(z0+z2));
49 printf("The zero sequence current in amperes is:");
50 disp(ia0);
51
52 ia2=-ia1*z0/(z0+z2);
53 printf("The negative sequence current in amperes is:

```

```

    ")
54 disp(ia2);
55
56 //b).LL fault
57
58 ia11=vf/(z1+z2);
59 printf("The positive sequence current in amperes is:
    ");
60 disp(ia11);
61
62 ia21=-ia11;
63 printf("The negative sequence current in amperes is:
    ");
64 disp(ia21);
65
66 ia=ia01+ia11+ia21;
67 printf("phase a fault current is:")
68 disp(ia);
69
70 mag=1;
71 theta=120;
72 [r,i]=d(mag,theta);
73 alpha=complex(r,i);
74
75 ib=ia01+alpha^2*ia11+alpha*ia21;
76 printf("phase b fault current in pu is:")
77 disp(ib);
78
79 ic=ia01+alpha*ia11+alpha^2*ia21;
80 printf("phase c fault current in pu is:")
81 disp(ic);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.3 To calculate voltage to neutral of the faulty phase

```
1 clear;
```

```
2 //clc ();
3 xz1g=(%i)*1.2;
4 xz1f=(%i)*1.0;
5
6 xz2g=(%i)*0.9;
7 xz2f=(%i)*1.0;
8
9 xz0g=(%i)*0.4;
10 xz0f=(%i)*3.0;
11
12 vf=11000/sqrt(3);
13 za0=xz0g +xz0f;
14 za1=xz1g +xz1f;
15 za2=xz2g +xz2f;
16
17 ia0=vf/(za0+za1+za2);
18 ia1=ia0;
19 ia2=ia0;
20
21 ifault=3*ia0;
22 va=vf-ia0*(xz0g+xz1g+xz2g);
23 printf("The voltage to neutral of the faulty phase
    is :%.2f V",va);
```

---

# Chapter 19

## Power system stability

Scilab code Exa 19.1 To find the steady state stability limit

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 vs=132;
4 vr=vs;
5 A=0.97;
6 alpha=0.6;
7 B=60;
8 z=B;
9 bet=70;
10 C=0.001;
11 del=91;
12
13 prm=vs*vr/B -A*vr^2*cosd(bet-alpha)/B;
14 printf("the steady state stability limit is: %.2f MW\n",prm);
15
16 //shunt admittance neglected
17
18 y=0;
19 A1=1 +z*y/2;
20 alpha1=0;
```

```

21 D=A;
22 C=y*(1 +z*y/2);
23
24 prm=vs*vr/B -A1*vr^2*cosd(bet-alpha1)/B;
25 printf("the steady state stability limit is:%.2f MW\
n",prm);
26
27
28 //both shunt admittance and series resistance is
neglected
29
30 B1=B*sind(bet);
31 bet1=90;
32
33 prm=vs*vr/B1 -A1*vr^2*cosd(bet1-alpha1)/B1;
34 printf("the steady state stability limit is:%.2f MW\
n",prm);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.2 To determine teh steady state stability limit

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4
5 function [mag,theta]=c(r,i)
6     mag=sqrt(r*r + i*i)
7     theta=atand(i/r)
8 endfunction
9
10
11 previousprot = funcprot(0)
12 funcprot(0)
13
14
15 //a).inductor switch open

```

```

16 xdg=0.8;
17 xt=0.1;
18 xl=0.6;
19 xr=0.6;
20
21 e=1.2;
22 v=1;
23
24 x=xdg+xt+.5*xl+0.5*xl;
25 pm=e*v/x;
26 printf("the steady state stability limit with
    inductor switch S open is:%.2f pu\n",pm);
27
28
29 //b).inductor switch closed
30
31 z1=(xdg + xt +0.5*xl);
32 z2=0.5*xl;
33 z3=xr;
34 b=(%i)*z1 + (%i)*z2 +(((%i)*z1*(%i)*z2)/((%i)*z3));
35
36 B=imag(b);
37 x1=B;
38 pm=e*v/x1;
39 printf("the steady state stability limit with
    inductor switch S closed is:%.2f pu\n",pm);
40
41 //c).with the inductor replaced with a shunt
    capaicator of same per unit
42
43 z31=-0.6;
44 b1=(%i)*z1 + (%i)*z2 +(((%i)*z1*(%i)*z2)/((%i)*z31))
    ;
45 B1=imag(b1);
46 x2=B1;
47 pm2=e*v/x2;
48 printf("the steady state stability limit with the
    inductor replaced with a shunt capaicator is:%.2f

```

```

        pu\n",pm);
49
50 //d).when the shunt capaicator is replaced with a
    series capacitor
51
52 xc=-0.6;
53 x3=xdg+xt+x1+xc;
54 pm=e*v/x3;
55 printf("the steady state stability limit when the
    shunt capaicator is replaced with a series
    capacitor is:%.2f pu\n",pm);
56
57 //e).when the shunt inductor is replaced with a
    resistor
58
59 z11=xdg + xt +0.5*x1;
60 z3=1.5;
61
62 r=1;
63 i=z11/z3;
64 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
65 A1=mag;
66 alpha1=theta;
67
68 b=((%i)*z11 + (%i)*z2 +((%i)*z11*(%i)*z2)/z3);
69
70 r=real(b);
71 i=imag(b);
72
73
74 [mag,theta]=c(r,i);
75 B1=mag;
76 bet2=theta;
77 pm=e*v/B1 - A1*v^2*cosd(bet2-alpha1)/B1;
78 printf("the steady state stability limit when the
    shunt inductor is replaced with a resistor is:%.2
    f pu\n",pm);

```

---



Scilab code Exa 19.4 To calculate the kinetic energy

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 f=50;
4 s=60;
5 j=9000;
6 p=2;
7 bs=50;
8 n=120*f/p;
9 ke=0.5*j*(2*(%pi)*n/60)^2;
10 printf("The kinetic energy at rated speed is:%.0f MJ
    \n",ke/1000000);
11
12 //to calculate inertia constants M and H
13
14 H=ke/s;
15 printf("the inertia constants H is:%.3f MJ/MVA\n",H
    /1000000);
16
17 M=ke/(180*f*1000000);
18 printf("the inertia constants M is:%.3f MJ/elec.deg
    \n",M);
19
20 //the inertia constants
21
22 iner_const=M/bs;
23 printf("The inertia constant is:%.6f pu",iner_const)
    ;
```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.5 To calculate equivalent h constant at a base of 100MVA

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 s1=500;
4 h1=4.6;
5 s2=1500;
6 s=100;
7 h2=3;
8 ke=s1*h1 + s2*h2;
9 H=ke/s;
10 printf("the inertia constants H is:%.0f MJ/MVA\n",H)
    ;

```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.6 To calculate whether the generator will remain in synchronism

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 function y=z(x)
5 y=sin(x)
6 endfunction
7
8 exact=-2.5432;
9
10 pe=50;
11 pm=100;
12 p_inc=30;
13
14 del1=asin(pe/pm);
15
16 //at point b
17 pb=80;
18 del2=asin(pb/pm);
19
20 a1=pb*(0.927-0.523)-100*intg(0.523,0.927,z);
21

```

```

22 a2=100*intg(0.927,(3.14-0.927),z)-80*(3.14-2*del2);
23
24 if a1<a2 then
25     disp("the generator will remain stable");
26 else
27     disp("the system is unstable");
28 end

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 19.7** To estimate the sudden increase in generator output

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 //at point a
5
6 pe=30;
7 pmax=60;
8 del1=asin(pe/pmax);
9
10 //by hit and trial method
11
12 del2=60.4;
13 p1=pmax*sind(del2);
14
15 per_load=p1-pe;
16 printf("The maximum permissible sudden increase of
    load is :%.2f MW",per_load);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 19.8** To determine the stability of the system

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3

```

```

4 function y=z(x)
5 y=sin(x)
6 endfunction
7
8 exact=-2.5432;
9
10
11 pe=80;
12 pmax=200;
13 del1=asin(pe/pmax);
14
15 //at curve b
16
17 pmax2=100;
18 del2=asin(pe/pmax2);
19 delm=3.14-del2;
20
21 a1=pe*(del2-del1)- pmax2*intg(del1,del2,z);
22
23 a2=pmax2*intg(del2,delm,z)-pe*(delm-del2);
24
25 if a1<a2 then
26     disp("the generator will remain stable");
27
28     else
29         disp("the system is unstable");
30 end

```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.9 To determine the critical clearing angle

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 ps=0.6;
4 pmax3=0.8;
5 pmax2=0.3333;

```

```

6 pmax1=1;
7
8 del0=asin(ps);
9 del2=asin(ps/pmax3);
10 delm=3.14-del2;
11 delc=acosd(((ps*(delm-del0)-pmax2*cos(del0)+ pmax3*
      cos(delm))/(pmax3-pmax2)));
12 printf("The critical clearing angle is:%.2f deg",
      delc);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.10 To determine the critical clearing angle

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 //pre fault condtion
5
6 xg=0.3;
7 xl=0.5;
8 x=xg +xl*0.5;..// since the line reactances are in
      parallel
9 pe1=1;
10 e=1.4;
11 vc=1;
12 ps=1;
13 pmax1=e*vc/x;
14
15 del0=asin(ps/pmax1);
16
17 //after star delta conversion
18
19 xb=0.075;
20 xc=0.175;
21 xe=0.0525;
22 xa=0.375;

```

```

23
24 xac=xa+xc+(xa*xc/xe);
25
26 pmax2=e*vc/xac;
27
28 x1=xg+x1;
29 pmax3=e*vc/x1;
30
31 pe3=1;
32 del2=asin(pe3/pmax3);
33 delm=3.14-del2;
34
35 delc=acosd((ps*(delm-del0)-pmax2*cos(del0)+ pmax3*
    cos(delm))/(pmax3-pmax2));
36 printf("the critical clearing angle is:%.2f deg",
    delc);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.11 To plot the sqing curve

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 H=2.7;
5 s=1;
6 fr=50;
7
8 del0=23.13;
9 pmax1=2.545;
10 pmax2=0.778;
11 pmax3=1.75;
12 ps=1;
13 del_del0=0;
14
15 M=H*s/(180*fr);
16 del_del=zeros(1,9);

```

```

17  pa=zeros(1,9);
18  del=zeros(1,9);
19  //for t=0-
20  pmax=pmax1;
21  //for t=0+;
22  pmax=pmax2;
23  p=ps-pmax2*sind(del0);
24  pa_avg=0.5*p;
25  pa(1)=pa_avg;
26  t=[.1:.9:9];
27  del(1)=del0;
28  del(2)=del_del0+8.33*pa_avg;
29
30  del(2)=del0+del(2);
31  for i=2:1:9
32      pa(i)=ps-.778*sind(del(i));
33      del_del(i+1)=del_del(i)+8.33*pa(i);
34      del(i+1)=del(i)+ del_del(i+1);
35  end
36
37  plot(t,del)
38  xlabel("time in secs");
39  ylabel('torque angle in degrees');

```

---

# Chapter 20

## Travelling waves

Scilab code Exa 20.1 to calculate the surge impedances and velocities of the line

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 l1=2*10^(-3);
4 c1=0.01*10^(-6);
5
6 z1=sqrt(l1/c1);
7 printf("The surge impedance of the overhead line is:
   %.0f Ohm\n",z1);
8 v1=1/sqrt(l1*c1);
9 printf("The velocity of the wave in overhead line is
   :%.2f km/s\n",v1);
10
11 l2=0.25*10^(-3);
12 c2=0.102*10^(-6);
13
14 z2=sqrt(l2/c2);
15 printf("The surge impedance of the cable line is: %.2
   f Ohm\n",z2);
16 v2=1/sqrt(l2*c2);
17 printf("The velocity of the wave in cable is: %.2f km
   /s\n",v2);
```



```

18
19
20 ef=100*1000;
21 inc=ef/z1;
22
23 tau1=(2*z2)/(z2+z1);
24 et=tau1*ef;
25 printf("The transmitted voltage in the cable is:%.2f
        kV\n",et/1000);
26
27 tau11=(2*z1)/(z2+z1);
28 it=tau11*inc;
29 printf("The transmitted current in the cable is:%.2f
        A\n",it);
30
31 rhov1=(z2-z1)/(z1+z2);
32 er=rhov1*ef;
33 printf("The reflected voltage in the cable is:%.2f
        kV\n",er/1000);
34
35
36 rhoi1=(z1-z2)/(z1+z2);
37 ir=rhoi1*inc;
38 printf("The reflected current in the cable is:%.2f A
        \n",ir);
39
40 disp('the surge voltage has been changed to 100kV');
41
42
43 ef=100;
44 inc=ef*1000/z2;
45
46 tau2=(2*z1)/(z2+z1);
47 et=tau2*ef;
48 printf("The transmitted voltage in the cable is:%.2f
        kV\n",et);
49
50 tau22=(2*z2)/(z2+z1);

```

```

51 it=taui2*inc;
52 printf("The transmitted current in the cable is:%.2f
      A\n",it);
53
54 rhov2=(z1-z2)/(z1+z2);
55 er=rhov2*ef;
56 printf("The reflected voltage in the cable is:%.2f
      kV\n",er);
57
58 rhoi2=(z2-z1)/(z1+z2);
59 ir=rhoi2*inc;
60 printf("The reflected current in the cable is:%.2f A
      ",ir);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 20.2** To find the voltage distribution

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 z1=400;
4 z2=40;
5 ef=100;
6 voh=300000;...//velocity of overhead line
7 vc=140000;...//velocity of cable
8 rho1=(z2-z1)/(z2 + z1);
9 er=rho1*ef;
10 printf("The voltage transmitted into the cable is:%
      .2f kV\n",er);
11 tauv=(2*z2)/(z2+z1);
12 et=tauv*ef;
13 printf("The voltage transmitted into the cable is:%
      .2f kV",et);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 20.3** to find the reflected voltage and current in the cable

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 z1=100;
4 z2=600;
5 z3=1000;
6 ef=1000;
7 et=2*ef/((1/z2 + 1/z3)*100 +1);
8 er=et -ef;
9 printf("The reflected voltage in the line is:%.0f V\n",er);
10
11 i1=et/z2;
12 i2=et/z3;
13 i=i1 + i2;
14 printf("The current in the cable is:%.2f A\n",i);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.4 To determine from first principles the magnitudes of first an

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 z2=50;
5 z1=400;
6 z3=400;
7 ef=10;
8
9 tau1=(2*z2)/(z1 + z2);
10 rho1=(z1-z2)/(z2+z1);
11 tau2=(2*z3)/(z3 + z2);
12 rho2=(z3-z2)/(z3+z2);
13 etb=tau1*tau2*ef;
14 printf("The transmitted part entering the line BC is
: %.2f kV\n",etb);
15
16 eta=rho1*rho2*tau1*ef;

```

```

17
18 etb1=rho1*rho2*tau1*tau2*ef;
19 printf("The second pulse entering the line BC is:%.2
    f kV",etb1);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 20.5** To find the surge voltage distribution

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 l=265*10^(-6);
5 c=0.165*10^(-6);
6
7 z2=sqrt(1/c);
8 z1=400;
9 ef=500;
10 z3=1000;
11 et1= (2*z2)*ef/(z1 + z2);
12 printf("The incident voltage in the cable is:%.0f kV
    \n",et1);
13
14 erb=(z3 - z2)*et1/(z3 + z2);
15 printf("The reflected voltage at the transformer end
    is:%.0f kV\n",erb);
16
17 vcd=et1+erb;
18 printf("The voltage at the junction is:%.0f kV",vcd)
    ;

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 20.6** To calculate the current voltage waves and the resistance ref

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();

```

```

3 z1=400;
4 z2=600;
5 zp=2000;
6 ef1=100;
7 ef2=(2/z1)*ef1/(1/z1 + 1/z2 + 1/zp);
8 er1=ef2-ef1;
9 printf("The voltage reflected in line1 is:%d kV\n",
    er1);
10
11 ir1=round(er1)/z1;
12 printf("The current reflected in line1 is:%.2f kV\n"
    ,ir1*1000);
13
14 zp=1/(-(1/z1)-(1/z2)+(2/z1));
15 printf("The resistance at the junction is:%.0f Ohm",
    zp);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.7 To calculate the voltage across load

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 z=500;
5 r=10*10^(3);
6 c=0.005*10^(-6);
7 tau=c*r*z/(z + r);
8
9 ef=10;
10 t=5*10^(-6);
11 e=(2*r*ef/(z + r))*(1- exp(-t/tau));
12 printf("The voltage across load after 5us is:%.2f kV
    ",e);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.8 To find the maximum voltage

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 z1=400;
5 z2=300;
6 z3=300;
7 z2=300;
8 zd=50;
9
10 et=2*(1/z1)/(1/z1 + 1/z2 + 1/z3);
11 et1=et*(2*zd/(z2 + zd));
12 t=3.1534;
13 v=250*(exp(-.05*t) - exp(-t));
14 e=et1*v;
15 printf("The maximum voltage is :%.2f kV",e);
```

---

# Chapter 22

## Corona

Scilab code Exa 22.1 to determine the disruptive critical voltage visual critical

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 v=132;
4 f=50;
5 l=150;
6 d=19.53*10^(-3);
7 t=30;
8 p=750;
9 v_grad=21.1;
10 sur_fact=0.85;
11 l_sur_fact=0.72;
12 g_sur_fact=0.82;
13 D=3.8;
14
15 r=d/2;
16 del=(0.392*p)/(273 + t);
17 e=v_grad*100*sur_fact*r*del*log([D/r]);
18 printf("The disruptive critical voltage is: %.2f kV\n",e);
19
20 ev=v_grad*100*l_sur_fact*r*del*(1 +(0.0301/sqrt(r*
```

```

    del))) * log([D/r]);
21 printf("The visual critical voltage for local corona
    is: %.2f kV\n", ev);
22
23 evg=v_grad*100*g_sur_fact*r*del*(1 +(0.0301/sqrt(r*
    del))) * log([D/r]);
24 printf("The visual critical voltage for general
    corona is: %.2f kV", evg);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 22.2 to estimate the corona loss

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 v=110;
4 f=50;
5 l=150;
6 d=10*10^(-3);
7 irr_fac=0.85;
8 v_grad=30;
9 p=750;
10 t=30;
11 D=2.5;
12
13 r=d/2;
14 del=(0.392*p)/(273 + t);
15 e=v_grad*100*irr_fac*r*del*log([D/r])/sqrt(2);
16
17 en=v/sqrt(3);
18 pc=(244/del)*(f+25)*(en-e)^(2)*sqrt(r/D)*l/100000;
19
20 tot_loss=3*pc;
21 printf("The total corona loss is: %.2f kW", tot_loss)
    ;
22 //difference in answer is due to rounding off of pc

```

---



# Chapter 24

## System neutral grounding

Scilab code Exa 24.1 to calculate reactance to neutralize the capacitance to earth

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 f=50;
4 cap=1.2*10^(-6);
5 x1=1/(3*2*(%pi)*cap*f);
6 printf("The inductive reactance to neutralize 100
   percent of the capacitance is: %.2f Ohm\n",x1);
7
8 x11=x1/0.9;
9 printf("The inductive reactance to neutralize 90
   percent of the capacitance is: %.2f Ohm\n",x11);
10
11 x12=x1/0.8;
12 printf("The inductive reactance to neutralize 80
   percent of the capacitance is: %.2f Ohm",x12)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 24.2 To determine the inductance and kva rating

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 l=80
5 cap=0.00914*10(-6)*l;
6 vl=132*1000;
7 vph=vl/sqrt(3);
8 f=50;
9 l=1/(3*(2*(%pi)*f)(2)*cap);
10 printf("The inductance is:%.2 f H\n",l)
11
12 il=vph/((2*(%pi)*f)*l);
13 kvar=vph*il/1000;
14 printf("The rating of the arc suppression coil is:%.2 f kVA",kvar)
```

---

# Chapter 25

## Tarrifs

Scilab code Exa 25.1 To determine the overall cost per kwh

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 max_dem=80;
4 pf=0.45;
5 tar_md=750;
6 tar_en=1.1;
7 ann_ener_cons=max_dem*pf*8760;
8 ce=1.1*ann_ener_cons;
9
10 cf=tar_md*max_dem;
11 tot=ce+cf;
12 cost_per_kwh=tot/ann_ener_cons;
13 printf("the overall cost is: %.2f Rs", cost_per_kwh);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 25.2 To calculate the annual bill

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
```

```

3
4 con_load=50;
5 max_dem=40;
6 t=8;
7 days=300;
8 tar_f=5000;
9 tar_md=800;
10 tar_kwh=1.15;
11
12 ene_con=con_load*t*days;
13 ann_bill=tar_f + tar_md*max_dem + tar_kwh*ene_con;
14 printf("the annual bill is :%.0f Rs",ann_bill);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 25.3** To determine the cost of energy per kwh at the busbars

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 op=960*10^(6);...//kWh generated per year
4 lf=0.55;
5 tar_fix=1000;
6 tar_kwh=0.4;
7
8 max_dem=op/(lf*8760);
9 ann_dem_cost=tar_fix*max_dem;
10 ann_ene_cost=op*0.4;
11 tot= ann_dem_cost+ ann_ene_cost;
12 cost=tot/op;
13 printf("the cost of energy per kwh at the busbars is
    :%.3f Rs",cost);
14 //difference in answer is due to the misprint in the
    calculation of total annual charges

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 25.4** to determine the energy consumption per year and the yearly b

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 l1=100;
4 t1=9;
5 l2=125;
6 t2=6;
7 l3=50;
8 t3=7;
9 l4=5;
10 t4=2;
11 tar_md=800;
12 tar_kwh=1.3;
13
14 ene_per_day=l1*t1 + l2*t2+ l3*t3+ l4*t4;
15 ann_ene=ene_per_day*365;
16 printf("The annual energy consumption is :%.0f kWh\n"
    ,ann_ene);
17 ann_cost=ann_ene*tar_kwh;
18 max_dem=12;
19 ann_md=max_dem*tar_md;
20 tot=ann_cost + ann_md;
21
22 printf("the energy consumption per year and the
    yearly bill is :%.0f Rs",tot);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 25.5** To determine the saving in energy cost

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 ann_con=200000;
4 lf=0.4;
5 tar_md=750;
6 tar_kwh=1.15;
7 lf1=0.6;
8

```

```

9 avg_l=ann_con/8760;
10 max_dem=avg_l/lf;
11
12 max_dem1=avg_l/lf1;
13 red=max_dem - max_dem1;
14 sav=tar_md*red;
15 printf("The saving in energy cost is:%.2f Rs",sav);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 25.6** To determine the total energy consumed and the total bill

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 max_dem=150;
4 lf=0.65;
5 tar_md=900;
6 tar_kwh=1.3;
7 pf=0.82;
8
9 max_kva_dem=max_dem/pf;
10 ann_con=(max_dem)*lf*8760;
11 printf("the total energy consumed is:%.0f kWh\n",
    ann_con);
12 ann_cost=ann_con*tar_kwh;
13 ann_dem_cost=tar_md*max_kva_dem;
14 ann_bill=ann_cost + ann_dem_cost;
15 printf("The annual electricity bill is:%.0f Rs",
    ann_bill);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 25.7** To determine which tariff is economical

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 max_dem=100;

```

```

4 tar_md=800;
5 tar_kwh=1.3;
6 tar_kwh1=1.83;
7 t=3600;
8 lf=0.8;
9 avg_dem=max_dem*lf;
10 ann_ene=avg_dem*t;
11 ann_bill=(tar_md*max_dem + tar_kwh*ann_ene);
12
13 ann_bill1=tar_kwh1*ann_ene;
14
15 if (ann_bill>ann_bill1) then
16     disp("flat rate tarrif is better");
17 else
18     disp("two part tariff is better");
19
20 end

```

---

Scilab code Exa 25.8 to calculate the annual bill

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 w_days=300;
4 t=8;
5 tar_mdh=75;
6 tar_kwh=1.15;
7
8 tar_md1=80;
9 tar_kwh1=1.43;
10
11 avg_load=400;
12 pf=0.8;
13 max_dem=500;
14 loss=0.04;
15 dep=0.15;

```

```

16 cost=900;
17
18 max_kva=max_dem/pf;
19 cap=max_kva/(1-loss);
20 cost_hv=cost*cap;
21 ann_int=dep*cost;
22 ann_max_dem=tar_mdh*12*max_kva;
23
24 ene_con=avg_load*w_days*t/(1-loss);
25
26 cost_ene_con=ene_con*tar_kwh;
27 tot_charges=ann_max_dem + cost_ene_con;
28 printf("The annual bill is:%.0f Rs\n",tot_charges);
29
30 //low voltage supply
31
32 ann_max_deml=tar_mdl*12*max_kva;
33 ann_ene_conl=avg_load*w_days*t;
34 cost_ene_con=ann_ene_conl*tar_kwhl;
35 tot_costl=ann_max_deml + cost_ene_con;
36 printf("The annual bill is:%.0f Rs",tot_costl);

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 25.9** To find the number of units for which the tariff is economical

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 tar_kwh=1.43;
5 flat_tar=1.83;
6 fixed=400;
7 units=fixed/(flat_tar-tar_kwh);
8 printf("the number of units for which the tariff is
   economical is:%.0f",units);

```

---



Scilab code Exa 25.10 to find the energy consumption per year

```
1 clear;
2 clc;
3
4 //c1=500+.9x;
5 //c2=1.83x-60;
6 //c1=c2;
7 x=(500+60)/(1.83-.90);
8 printf("The energy consumed per year is: %.2f kWh",
    round(x));
```

---

Scilab code Exa 25.11 to find the generation cost per kwh

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 ins_cap=500*10^(6);
4 cap_cost=35000*10^(3);
5 dep=0.12;
6 fuel_con=0.85;
7 fuel_cost=0.8;
8 oper_cost=0.25;
9 p_load=475*10^(6);
10 lf=0.82;
11 avg_load=p_load*lf;
12 ene_gen=avg_load*8760/1000;
13 tot_inv=ins_cap*cap_cost/1000000;
14
15 ann_dep=dep*tot_inv;
16
17 fuel_con_yr=fuel_con*avg_load*8760/1000;
18
```

```
19 ann_fuel_cost=fuel_cost*fuel_con_yr;
20 other_cost=oper_cost*ann_fuel_cost;
21 gen_cost=(ann_dep + ann_fuel_cost + other_cost)/
    ene_gen;
22 printf("the generation cost per kwh is :%.2f Rs",
    gen_cost);
```

---

# Chapter 26

## Power factor improvement

Scilab code Exa 26.1 To calculate the value of capacitance

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 i1=0.75;
4 v=240;
5 p=80;
6 q1=acosd(1/(3*i1));
7 q2=0;
8 ic=i1*cosd(q1)*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
9 cap=ic/(v*2*(%pi)*50);
10 printf("The capacitance is :%.2f uF\n",cap*1000000);
11
12 t1=acosd(0.95);
13
14 ic1=i1*cosd(q1)*(tand(q1)-tand(t1));
15 cap1=ic1/(v*2*(%pi)*50);
16 printf("The capacitance is :%.2f uF\n",cap1*1000000);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.2 To calculate the capacitance kVAR and the new supply of current

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 i1=20;
4 f=50;
5 v=230;
6 q1=acosd(0.75);
7 q2=acosd(0.9);
8
9 ic=i1*cosd(q1)*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
10
11 cap=ic/(v*2*(%pi)*f);
12 printf("The capaciatnce is :%.2 f uF\n",cap*1000000);
13
14 qc=v*ic;
15 printf("The kVAr is :%.3 f kVAr\n",qc/1000);
16 i2=i1*cosd(q1)/cosd(q2);
17 printf("the new supply current is :%.2 f A",i2);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.3 to calculate the kVAr rating and capacitance per phase

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 p=750/3;
5 v=400;
6 q1=acosd(0.7);
7 q2=acosd(0.95);
8 qcp=p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
9 printf("The kVAr is :%.3 f kVAr\n",qcp);
10 cap=qcp*1000/(v*v*2*(%pi)*50);
11 printf("The capacitance is :%.0 f uF\n",cap*1000000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.4 To calculate the capacitance per phase

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 op=40;
4 eff=0.85;
5 ip=op/eff;
6 p=ip/3;
7 v=400;
8
9 q1=acosd(0.72);
10 q2=acosd(0.98);
11
12 qcp=p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
13 cap=qcp*1000/(v*v*2*(%pi)*50);// capacitance in
    milli farad
14 printf("The capacitance is :%.2f uF\n",cap*1000000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.5 To calculate current to the motor at full load current through

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 op=7500;
5 eff=0.87;
6 ip=op/eff;
7 v=230;
8
9 p=ip;
10 pf=.75;
11 q1=acosd(pf);
12 q2=acosd(1);
13
14 i=p/(v*pf);
15 printf("the current is :%.2f A\n",i);
16 qcp=p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
17

```

```

18 ic=qcp/v;
19 cap=qcp*1000/(v*v*2*(%pi)*50); // capacitance in
    milli farad
20 printf("The capacitance is :%.2 f uF\n",cap*1000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.6 To calculate the capacitance per phase

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 p=50/3;
4 q1=acosd(0.72);
5 q2=acosd(0.9);
6
7 qcp=p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
8 v=415;
9
10 ic=qcp/v;
11 cap=ic*1000/(v*2*(%pi)*50);.. // capacitance in milli
    farad
12 printf("The capacitance is :%.2 f uF\n",cap*1000000);
13
14 //in delta connection
15
16 vp=v/sqrt(3);
17
18 icd=qcp/vp;
19 cap=icd*1000/(vp*2*(%pi)*50); // capacitance in milli
    farad
20 printf("The capacitance is :%.2 f uF\n",cap*1000000);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.7 To calculate the leading kvar kva rating and power factor

```

1 clear;

```

```

2 //clc();
3 p1=500;
4 p2=100;
5 q1=acosd(.707);
6 q2=acosd(0.95);
7 lkvar=(p1*tand(q1) - (p1+p2)*tand(q2));
8 printf("The kVAr is :%.2f kVAr\n",lkvar);
9
10 kva=sqrt(p2*p2 + lkvar*lkvar);
11 printf("The kVA is :%.2f kVA\n",kva);
12
13 pf=(p2/kva);
14 printf("The power factor is :%.3f leading\n",pf);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.8 To calculate power factor leading kvar and kva

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 vl=400;
4 il=36;
5 pf=0.8;
6
7 p1=sqrt(3)*vl*il*pf;
8 op=15*746;
9 eff=0.85;
10 p2=op/eff;
11
12 //as per ques 26.7
13 p1=19.953;
14 p2=12.979;
15 q1=acosd(0.8);
16 q2=acosd(0.92);
17 qm=((p1*tand(q1)) - (p1+p2)*tand(q2))/p2;
18 pf=cosd(atan(qm));
19 printf("The power factor is :%.4f leading\n",pf);

```

```

20
21
22 lkvar=p2*(qm);
23 printf("The kVAr is :%.3f kVAr\n",lkvar);
24
25
26 kva=sqrt(p2*p2 + lkvar*lkvar);
27 printf("The kVA is :%.0f kVA\n",kva);

```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.9 To calculate the total load kVA and power factor

```

1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 s=15;
4 sa=complex(s,0);
5
6 s1=40;
7 sb1=complex(s1*0.6,s1*0.8);
8 sb=conj(sb1);
9
10 s2=25;
11 sc1=complex(s2*0.8,s2*0.6);
12 sc=conj(sc1);
13
14 st=sa + sb + sc;
15
16 t_kvar=sqrt((real(st)^2) + (imag(st)^2));
17 printf("The kVA is :%.2f kVA\n",t_kvar);
18
19 pf=real(st)/t_kvar;
20 printf("The power factor is :%.4f lagging\n",pf);
21
22 cap=-imag(st);
23 printf("The capacitance is :%.0f kVAr leading\n",cap)
    ;

```



---

Scilab code Exa 26.10 To calculate the annual saving

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3
4 x=900;
5 p=2000;
6 q1=acosd(0.8);
7 q2=acosd(0.96);
8 smd=x*p*((1/cosd(q1))-(1/cosd(q2)));
9
10 y=0.15*1950;
11 ann_cost=y*p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
12 tot_ann=smd-ann_cost;
13 printf("The annual saving is :%.0f Rs",tot_ann);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.11 To determine the most economical pf and the kva rating

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 p=900;
4 q1=acosd(0.65);
5 x=1000;
6 y=0.15*2000;
7 pf=sqrt(1-(y/x)^2);
8 printf("The power factor is :%.4f lagging\n",pf);
9
10 q2=acosd(pf);
11 qc=p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
12 printf("The capacitance is :%.0f uF\n",qc);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.12 To determine the annual savings

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 p=800;
4 pf1=.72;
5 q1=acosd(pf1);
6 x=500;
7 y=160;
8 pf=sqrt(1-(y/x)^2);
9
10 q2=acosd(pf);
11 qc=p*(tand(q1)-tand(q2));
12
13 smd=x*p*((1/pf1)-(1/pf));
14
15 ann_cost=y*qc;
16 sav=smd-ann_cost;
17 printf("The annual saving is :%.0f Rs",sav);
```

---

Scilab code Exa 26.13 To estimate the limiting cost per kvar

```
1 clear;
2 //clc();
3 q1=round(acosd(0.707));
4
5 q2=round(acosd(0.866));
6
7 x=8000;
8
9 y=x*((cosd(q2)-cosd(q1))/sind(q1-q2));
10 printf("the limiting cost per kvar is :%.2f Rs",y);
```

11 //difference in answer is due to the approximation  
of decimals

---