Scilab Textbook Companion for Electric Power Distribution System Engineering by T. Gonen[1]

Created by
Manoj A
B.Tech, Third Year
Electrical Engineering
NIT, Karnataka
College Teacher
NA
Cross-Checked by
Chaitanya Potti

July 13, 2017

[1]Funded by a grant from the National Mission on Education through ICT, http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro. This Textbook Companion and Scilab codes written in it can be downloaded from the "Textbook Companion Project" section at the website http://scilab.in

Book Description

Title: Electric Power Distribution System Engineering

Author: T. Gonen

Publisher: McGraw Hill, New York

Edition: 1

Year: 1986

ISBN: 0-07-023707-7

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.

Contents

List of Scilab Codes 4

2 Load Characteristics 6

3 Application of Distribution Transformers 30

4 Design of Subtransmission Lines and Distribution Substations 52

5 Design Considerations of Primary Systems 63

6 Design Considerations of Secondary Systems 73

7 Voltage Drop and Power Loss Calculations 81

8 Application of Capacitors to Distribution Systems 96

9 Distribution System Voltage Regulation 103

10 Distribution System Protection 124

11 Distribution System Reliability 134

List of Scilab Codes

Exa 2.1	To find the load curve	6
Exa 2.2	To determine the annual power loss	8
Exa 2.3	To determine the diversified demand	8
Exa 2.4	To determine copper losses of the feeder	9
Exa 2.5	To determine the diversity load diversity and coincidence factor	10
Exa 2.6	To determine the class distribution factors	11
Exa 2.7	To determine the annual average power demand	12
Exa 2.8	To determine the annual load factor on the substation	14
Exa 2.9	To detemine the annual loss factor	16
Exa 2.10	To calculate thirty min annual maximum demand . . .	17
Exa 2.11	To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified . .	18
Exa 2.12	To find monthly load factor Rating of distribution transformer monthly bill	20
Exa 2.13	To determine the instantaneous demands and the average demand	25
Exa 2.14	To determine instantaneous demands and average demand for transformer type	26
Exa 2.15	To determine watt VAr and VA demands	27
Exa 3.1	To Evaluate all the required impedances of a 25kVA Transformer	30
Exa 3.2	To determine the fault current in the distribution transformer	31
Exa 3.3	To determine the service drop and the length of the cable	32
Exa 3.4	To determine the maximum load carried by the transformer	34
Exa 3.5	To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3 phase load of 200kVA	35

Exa 3.6	To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3 phase load of 100kVA	38
Exa 3.8	To Determine the the voltages of a two transformer bank	41
Exa 3.9	To Determine phasors and phasor diagrams when loaded with a balanced resistor	44
Exa 3.10	To Determine the Voltage Rating of the respective windings of the transformer	45
Exa 3.11	To Determine the parameters of two single transformers	48
Exa 4.1	To determine the constant K for 16kV feeder	52
Exa 4.2	To Calculate the percent voltage drop in the main for a lumped load	53
Exa 4.3	To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for a uniformly distributed load	53
Exa 4.4	To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for a uniformly increasing load	54
Exa 4.5	To Compare the results the percent voltage drop ratio for different loading	55
Exa 4.6	To determine the substation parameters for various Load densities	56
Exa 4.7	To Find feeder properties of TL and VDL	57
Exa 4.8	To determine the better susbstation site	58
Exa 4.10	To find the substation spacing and load on transformers	60
Exa 4.11	To Compare the method of service area coverage with four feeders	61
Exa 5.1	To determine the circuit parameters of a radial express feeder	63
Exa 5.2	To determine the percent voltage drops	64
Exa 5.3	To find voltge drop percents for a self supporting aerial messenger cable	66
Exa 5.4	To determine the percent voltage drops using nomnial operating voltage as base voltage	68
Exa 5.5	To find the percent voltage drop at the ends of the most remote laterals	70
Exa 6.1	To Compute the Economical Sizes of the Transformer and its Equipment	73
Exa 6.2	To determine the coeffcient matrix for a unbalanced load	76
Exa 6.4	To determine the circuit parameters of an unbalanced load	77

Exa 6.5 To find the pu voltages and tolerable and favourable voltages 79
Exa 7.2 To determine the voltage drop or voltage regulation of a 3phase system 81
Exa 7.3 To Calculate the Voltage Drop and Verify The Cable Selected 83
Exa 7.4 To find the voltage dip in per units for motor starting 84
Exa 7.5 To Find the Total Load and Total steady state voltage drop 86
Exa 7.7 To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points 87
Exa 7.8 To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points 90
Exa 7.9 To Determine the location of the substation 92
Exa 7.10 To Determine the Annual Energy Loss 93
Exa 7.11 To Determine the Line to Line Voltage at point a . . . 94
Exa 8.1 To Determine the Capacitor Size to improve the power factor to a 700kVA Load 96
Exa 8.2 To determine the Capacitor bank required to correct power factor of induction motor 97
Exa 8.3 To determine the power factors of a 2point4 kV phase circuit feeder 98
Exa 8.4 To determine the necessity of additional capacitors . . 99
Exa 8.5 To Determine the savings in kilowatt losses 100
Exa 9.1 To Determine the parameters of the system regulation 103
Exa 9.2 To Determine the distance at which the regulator must be located 106
Exa 9.3 To Determine the Necessary minimum kilovoltampere size of the regulator 108
Exa 9.4 To specify the best settings for regulation 110
Exa 9.5 To determine the setting of the regulator so that the voltage criteria is met 111
Exa 9.6 To determine the number of steps of buck and boost the regulators will achieve 115
Exa 9.8 To Determine the necessary settings of Regulators . . 116
Exa 9.9 To Determine the Design Parameters of a Distributed System 117
Exa 9.10 To Determine the proper 3 phase capacitor bank . . . 120

Exa 9.11 To Determine the Voltage dip due to 10hp single phase motor . . . 121
Exa 9.12 To determine the voltage dip due to the motor start for a 100 hp 3Phase Motor . . . 122
Exa 10.1 To Determine the necessary realy and recloser coordination . . . 124
Exa 10.2 To Determine the Fault parameters of Rural Substation 125
Exa 10.3 To Determine system parameters for various stabilities 127
Exa 10.4 To Determine the sequence impedance values . . . 131
Exa 11.1 To Determine the Approximate value of the component reliability . . . 134
Exa 11.2 To Determine the fault components of the system . . . 134
Exa 11.3 To Determine the Annual Fault properties for A B C Customers . . . 136
Exa 11.4 To Determine the Equivalent System Reliability of Each configuration . . . 138
Exa 11.5 To Design the system to meet the given Equivalent System Reliability . . . 139
Exa 11.6 To Find The Probability on the reliability of transformers 141
Exa 11.7 To Determine Probabilities Using Markovian Principle 143
Exa 11.8 To Determine the Conditional Outage Probabilites . . . 144
Exa 11.9 To Determine the vector of state probabilities at a specific time . . . 147

List of Figures

2.1 To find the load curve 7
2.2 To determine the diversity load diversity and coincidence factor 10
2.3 To determine the annual average power demand 13
2.4 To determine the annual load factor on the substation 15
2.5 To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified 21
2.6 To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified 22

3.1 To Determine the the voltages of a two transformer bank . . 42
3.2 To Determine phasors and phasor diagrams when loaded with a balanced resistor 44
3.3 To Determine the Voltage Rating of the respective windings of the transformer 46

9.1 To Determine the parameters of the system regulation . . . 104
9.2 To Determine the Necessary minimum kilovoltampere size of the regulator 109
9.3 To specify the best settings for regulation 112
9.4 To specify the best settings for regulation 112
9.5 To determine the setting of the regulator so that the voltage criteria is met 113
9.6 To Determine the Design Parameters of a Distributed System 118

10.1 To Determine system parameters for various stabilities . . . 127

11.1 To Determine Probabilities Using Markovian Principle . . . 143
11.2 To Determine the Conditional Outage Probabilites 145

Chapter 2

Load Characteristics

Scilab code Exa 2.1 To find the load curve

`To find the load curve`

```
//To find the load curve
//Page 39
clc;
clear;

t=[0:1:24];
SL
   =[100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,100,100,100

R
   =[200,200,200,200,200,200,200,300,400,500,500,500,500,500,500,500

C
   =[200,200,200,200,200,200,200,200,300,500,1000,1000,1000,1000,120

Tl=SL+R+C;

```

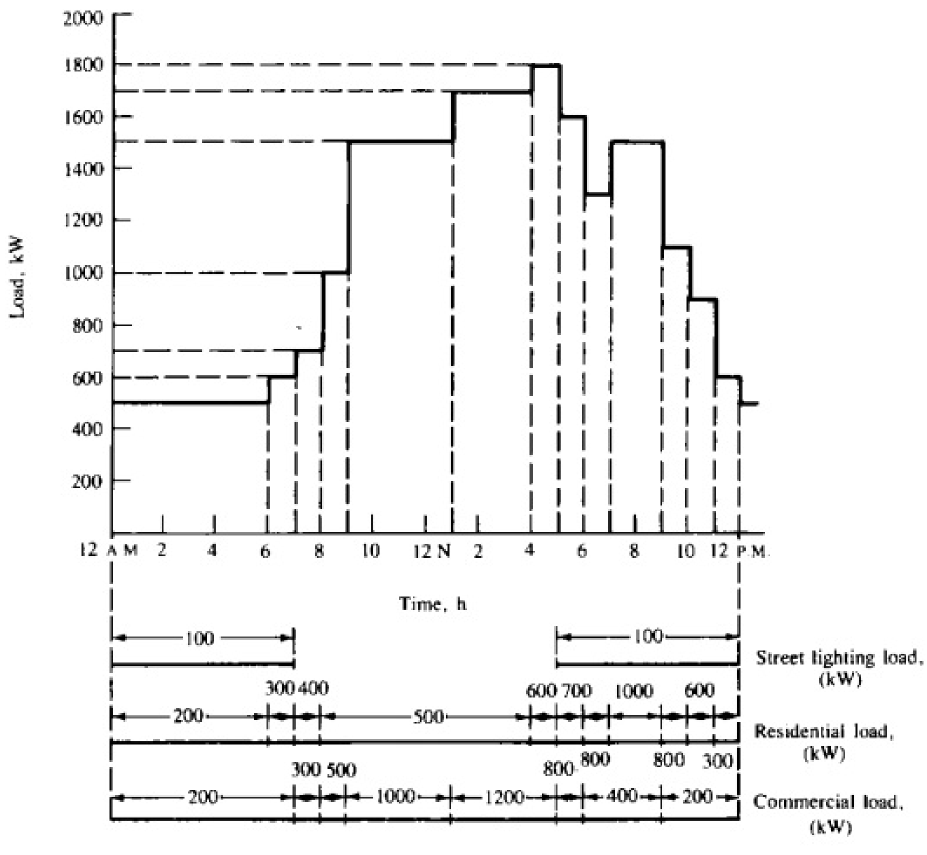

Figure 2.1: To find the load curve

```
//To display the Load bar curve diagram
bar(t,Tl,0.5,'red')
title('Example 2.1','fontsize',3)
xlabel("Time in hrs",'fontsize',2)
ylabel("Load in kW",'fontsize',2)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.2 To determine the annual power loss

To determine the annual power loss

```
//To determine the annual power loss
//Page 46
clc;
clear;

Fls=0.15;
Ppl=80*(10^3); //Power Loss at peak load.

Avgpl=Fls*Ppl; //Average Power Loss
TAELCu=Avgpl*8760; //Total annual energy loss

printf('a) The average annual power loss = %g kW\n'
   ,(Avgpl/1000))
printf(' b) The total annual energy loss due to the
   copper losses of the feeder circuits = %g kWh\n'
   ,(TAELCu/1000))
```

Scilab code Exa 2.3 To determine the diversified demand

To determine the diversified demand

```
//To determine the diversified demand
//Page 47
clc;
clear;

TCDi=[9,9,9,9,9,9]; //Load for each house all in kilowatt
DFi=0.65; //Demand factor
Fd=1.1; //Diversity factor

Dg=sum(TCDi)*DFi/Fd;

printf('The diversified demand of the group on the distribution transformer is %g kW\n',Dg)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.4 To determine copper losses of the feeder

To determine copper losses of the feeder

```
//To determine copper losses of the feeder
//Page 48
clc;
clear;

SP=3000*(10^3); //System peak in kVA per phase
Cl=0.5/100; //Percentage of copper loss
I2R= Cl*SP; //Copper loss of the feeder per phase
I2R3=3*I2R; //Copper losses of the feeder per 3 phase

printf('a) The copper loss of the feeder per phase = %g kW\n',(I2R/1000))
printf(' b) The total coper losses of the feeder per three phase = %g kW\n',(I2R3/1000))
```

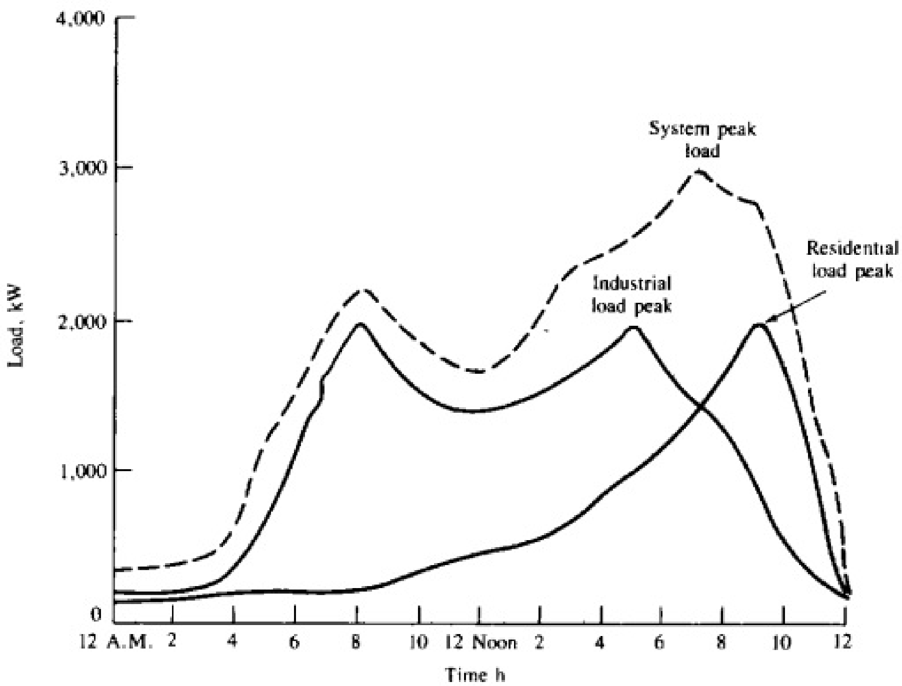

Figure 2.2: To determine the diversity load diversity and coincidence factor

Scilab code Exa 2.5 To determine the diversity load diversity and coincidence factor

`To determine the diversity load diversity and coincidence factor`

```
//To determine the diversity load diversity and
    coincidence factor
//Page 48
clc;
clear;
```

```
Pi=2000*(10^3); //Peak for industrial load
Pr=2000*(10^3); //Peak for residential load
Dg=3000*(10^3); //System peak load as specified in
    the diagram
P=[Pi,Pr]; //System peaks for various loads

Fd= sum(P)/Dg; //Diversity factor
LD= sum(P)-Dg; //Load diversity factor
Fc=1/Fd; // Coincidence factor

printf('a) The diversity factor of the load is %g\n'
    ,Fd)
printf(' b) The load diversity of the load is %g kW\
    n',(LD/1000))
printf(' c) The coincidence factor of the load is %g
    \n',Fc)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.6 To determine the class distribution factors

`To determine the class distribution factors`

```
//To determine the class distribution factors
//Page 50
//Refer diagram of the first example of this chapter
clc;
clear;

Ps=100; //Peak load for street lighting in kW
Pr=1000; //Peak load for Residential in kW
Pc=1200; //Peak Commercial load in kW
P=[Ps,Pr,Pc] //Peaks of various loads

Ls5=0; //Street lighting load at 5.00 PM in kW
Lr5=600; //Residential load at 5.00 PM in kW
```

```
Lc5=1200; //Commercial Load at 5.00 PM in kW

Cstreet=Ls5/Ps;
Cresidential=Lr5/Pr;
Ccommercial=Lc5/Pc;
C=[Cstreet,Cresidential,Ccommercial]; //Class
    distribution for various factors

Fd=(sum(P))/(sum(P*C'));
Dg=(sum(P*C'));
Fc=1/Fd;

printf('a) The class distribution factors factor of
    :\n')
printf(' i) Street lighting = %g\n ii) Residential =
    %g\n iii) Commercial =%g\n',C(1),C(2),C(3))
printf(' b) The diversity factor for the primary
    feeder = %g\n',Fd)
printf(' c) The diversified maximum demand of the
    load group = %g kW\n',Dg)
printf(' d) The coincidence factor of the load group
    = %g\n',Fc)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.7 To determine the annual average power demand

To determine the annual average power demand

```
//To determine the annual average power demand
//Page 55
clc;
clear;

```

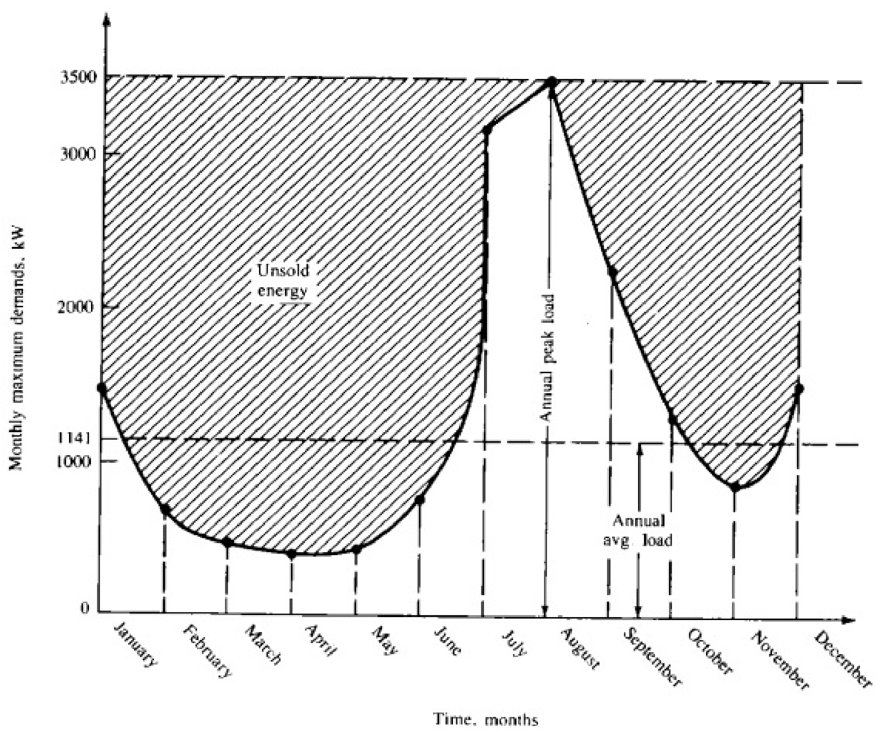

Figure 2.3: To determine the annual average power demand

```
printf('Assuming a monthly load curve as shown in
    the figure attached to this code\n')

TAE=10^7; // Total annual energy in kW
APL=3500; //Annual peak load in kW
Pav= TAE/8760; //Annual average power demand
Fld= Pav/APL; //Annual load factor

printf('a) The annual power demand is %g kW\n',Pav)
printf('b) The annual load factor is %g\n',Fld)
printf('The unsold energy , as shown in the figure is
     a measure of capacity and investment cost.
    Ideally it should be kept at a minimum\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 2.8 To determine the annual load factor on the substation

To determine the annual load factor on the substation

```
//To determine the annual load factor on the
    substation
//Page 57
clc;
clear;

printf('Assuming a monthly load curve as shown in
    the figure attached to this code\n')

Nl=100; //100% percent load to be supplied
TAE=10^7; // Total annual energy in kW
APL=3500; //Annual peak load in kW
Pav= TAE/8760; //Annual average power demand
Fld= (Pav+Nl)/(APL+Nl); //Annual load factor
Cr=3;//Capacity cost
```

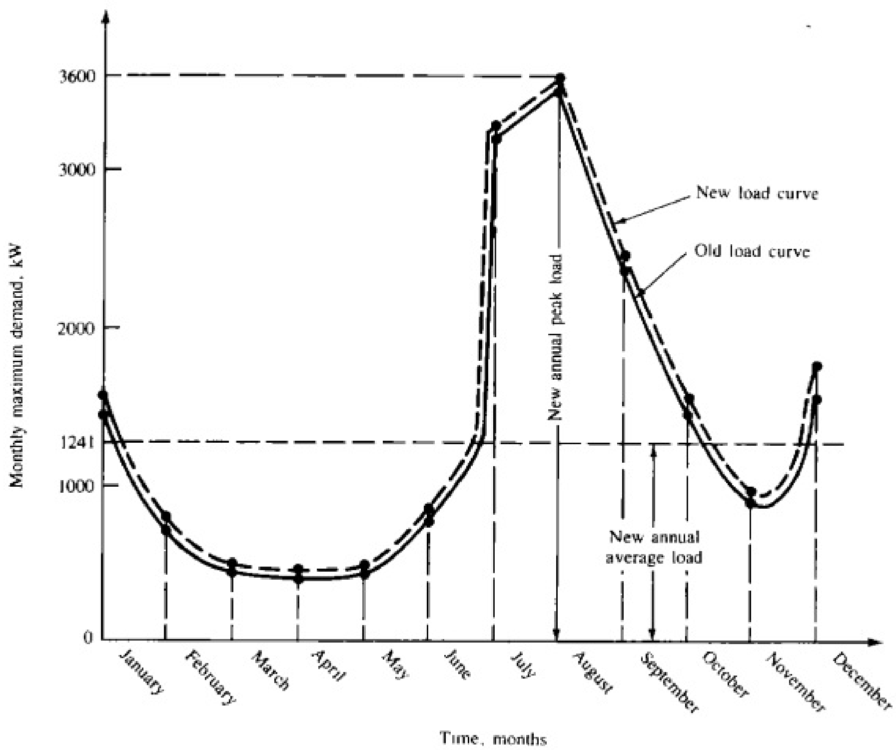

Figure 2.4: To determine the annual load factor on the substation

```
Er=0.03;//Energy cost
ACC=Nl*12*Cr; //Additional capacity cost per kWh
AEC=Nl*8760*Er; //Additional energy cost per kWh
TAC=ACC+AEC; //Total annual cost


printf('a) The new annual load factor on the
    substation is %g\n',Fld)
printf('b) The total annual additional costs to NL&
    NP to serve this load is $%g\n',TAC)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.9 To detemine the annual loss factor

To detemine the annual loss factor

```
//To detemine the annual loss factor
//Page 58
clc;
clear;

TAE=5.61*(10^6); //Total annual energy in kW
APL=2000; //Annual peak load in kW
Lc=0.03; //Cost of energy per kWh in dollars
Plp=100; //Power at peak load in kW

Fld=TAE/(APL*8760);
Fls= (0.3*Fld)+(0.7*(Fld^2));
AvgEL=Fls*Plp; //Average energy loss
AEL=AvgEL*8760; //Annual energy loss
Tlc=AEL*Lc; //Cost of total annual copper loss

printf('a) The annual loss factor is %g\n',Fls)
printf(' b) The annual copper loss energy is %g kWh
    and the cost of total annual copper loss is $%g\n
    ',AEL,Tlc)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.10 To calculate thirty min annual maximum demand

To calculate thirty min annual maximum demand

```
//To calculate thirty min annual maximum demand
//Page 59
clc;
clear;

Fd=1.15;
Pi=[1800,2000,2200]; //Demands of various feeders in
    kW (Real Power)
PF=[0.95,0.85,0.90]; //Power factor of the
    respective feeders
Dg=sum(Pi)/Fd;
P=Dg;
theta=acosd(PF);

Q=sum(Pi*(tand(theta))')/Fd;
S=sqrt((P^2)+(Q^2));
LD=sum(Pi)-Dg;

//Transformer sizes
Tp=[2500,3750,5000,7500];
Ts=[3125,4687,6250,9375];

Ol=1.25; //Maximum overload condition
Eol=Ts*Ol; //Overload voltages of the transformer
Ed=abs(Eol-S); // Difference between the overload
    values of the transformers and the P value of the
    system

[A,k]=gsort(Ed); // To sort the differences and
    choose the best match
```

```
T=[Tp(k(4)),Ts(k(4))]; //Suitable transformer

g=poly(0,'g');
X=(1+g)-nthroot(2,10); //To find out the fans on
    rating
R=roots(X);
g=R*100;

n=poly(0,'n');
Sn=9375; // Rating of the to be installed
    transformer
// Equation (1+g)^n * S = Sn
// a=(1+g)
// b=Sn/S

a=1+R;
b=Sn/S;
n=log(b)/log(a);

printf('a) The 30 mins annual maximum deman on the
    substation transformer are %g kW and %g kVA
    respectively\n',P,S)
printf(' b) The load diversity is %g kW\n',LD)
printf(' c) Suitable transformer size for 25 percent
     short time over loads is %g/%g kVA\n',T(1),T(2))
printf(' d) Fans on rating is %g percent and it will
     loaded for %g more year if a 7599/9375 kVA
    transformer is installed\n',g,ceil(n))
```

Scilab code Exa 2.11 To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified

`To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified`

```
//To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified
```

```
//Page 62
clc;
clear;

printf('NOTE\n\n')
printf('The figure 1 attached along with this code
    is the Maximum diversified 30- min demand
    characteristics of various residential loads;\n
    A = Clothes dryer; D = range; E = lighting and
    miscellaneous appliances; J = refrigerator\n (
    Only the loads required for this problem have
    been mentioned)\n \n')

Ndt=50; //Number of distribution transformers
Nr=900; //Number of residences

//When the loads are six.
PavMax6=[1.6,0.8,0.066,0.61]; //Average Maximum
    diversified demands (in kW) per house for dryer,
    range, refrigerator, for lighting and misc
    aapliances respectively according to the figure 1
     attached with code.

Mddt= sum(6*PavMax6); //30 min maximum diversified
    demand on the distribution transformer

//When the loads are 900.
PavMax900=[1.2,0.53,0.044,0.52]; ////Average Maximum
     diversified demands (in kW) per house for dryer,
     range, refreigerato, for lighting and misc
    aapliances respectively according to the figure 1
     attached with code.

Mdf=sum(Nr*PavMax900); //30 min maximum diversified
    demand on the feeder

//From the figure 2 attached to this code
Hdd4=[0.38,0.24,0.9,0.32]; //Hourly variation factor
```

```
at time 4 PM for dryer, range, refrigerator, lighting and misc appliances
Hdd5=[0.30,0.80,0.9,0.70]; //Hourly variation factor at time 5 PM for dryer, range, refrigerator, lighting and misc appliances
Hdd6=[0.22,1.0,0.9,0.92]; //Hourly variation factor at time 6 PM for dryer, range, refrigerator, lighting and misc appliances

Thdd4=(6*PavMax6)*Hdd4'; //Gives the total hourly diversified demand in kW at time 4 PM
Thdd5=(6*PavMax6)*Hdd5'; //Gives the total hourly diversified demand in kW at time 5 PM
Thdd6=(6*PavMax6)*Hdd6'; //Gives the total hourly diversified demand in kW at time 6 PM

printf(' a) The 30 min maximum diversified demand on the distribution transformer = %g kW\n',Mddt)
printf(' b) The 30 min maximum diversified demand on the distribution transformer = %g kW\n',Mdf)
printf(' c) The total hourly diversified demands at :\n')
printf(' i) 4.00 PM = %g kW\n',Thdd4)
printf(' ii) 5.00 PM = %g kW\n',Thdd5)
printf(' iii) 6.00 PM = %g kW\n',Thdd6)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.12 To find monthly load factor Rating of distribution transformer monthly bill

```
To find monthly load factor Rating of distribution transformer monthly bill
```

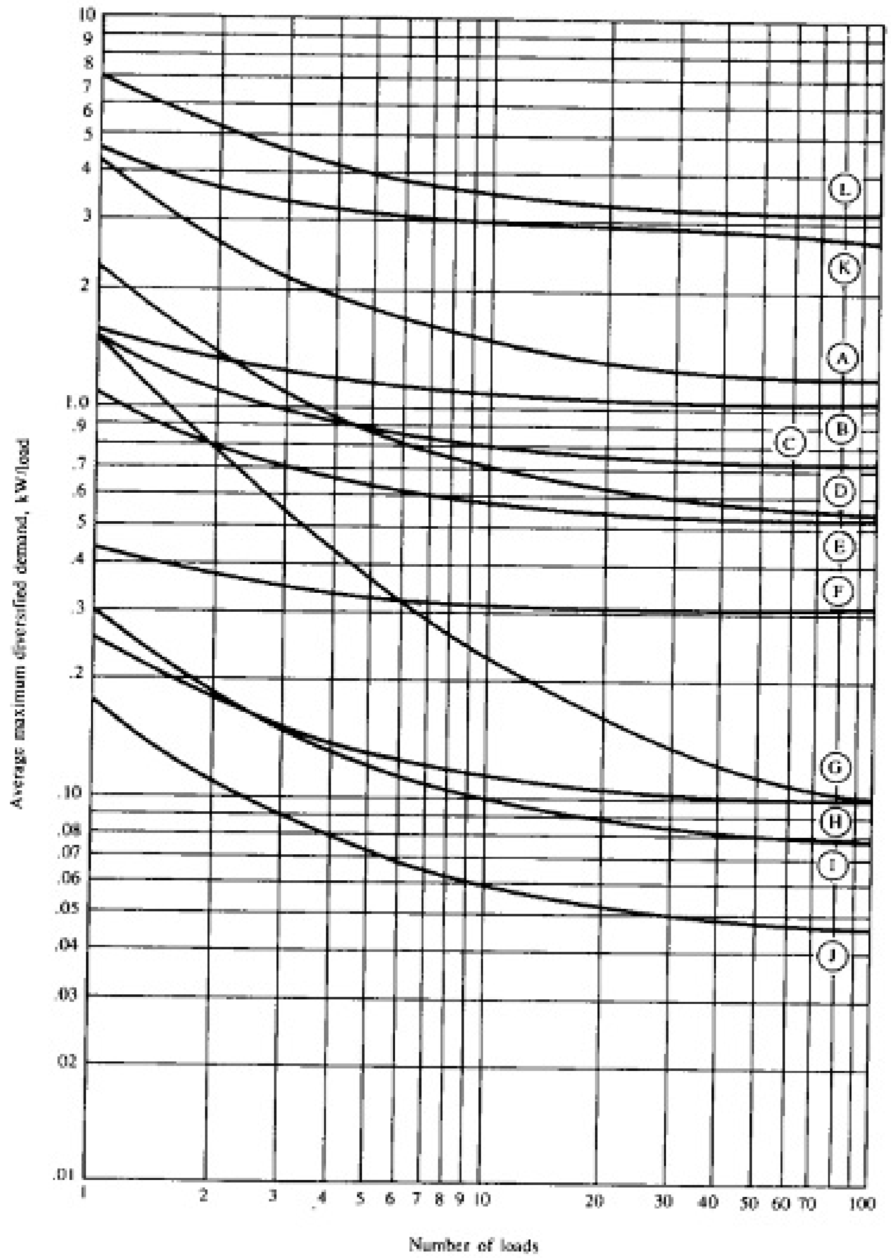

Figure 2.5: To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified

Hour	Lighting and misc.	Refrig-erator	Home freezer	Range	Air-condi-tioning*	Heat pump*		House* heating	Water heater†			Clothes§ dryer
									OPWH‡			
						Cooling season	Heating season		Both elements re-stricted	Only bottom elements re-stricted	Uncon-trolled	
12 A.M.	0.32	0.93	0.92	0.02	0.40	0.42	0.34	0.11	0.41	0.61	0.51	0.03
1	0.12	0.89	0.90	0.01	0.39	0.35	0.49	0.07	0.33	0.46	0.37	0.02
2	0.10	0.80	0.87	0.01	0.36	0.35	0.51	0.09	0.25	0.34	0.30	0
3	0.09	0.76	0.85	0.01	0.35	0.28	0.54	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.22	0
4	0.08	0.79	0.82	0.01	0.35	0.28	0.57	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.15	0
5	0.10	0.72	0.84	0.02	0.33	0.26	0.63	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.14	0
6	0.19	0.75	0.85	0.05	0.30	0.26	0.74	0.17	0.17	0.24	0.16	0
7	0.41	0.75	0.85	0.30	0.41	0.35	1.00	0.76	0.27	0.37	0.46	0
8	0.35	0.79	0.86	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.91	1.00	0.47	0.65	0.70	0.08
9	0.31	0.79	0.86	0.28	0.62	0.58	0.83	0.97	0.63	0.87	1.00	0.20
10	0.31	0.79	0.87	0.22	0.72	0.70	0.74	0.68	0.67	0.93	1.00	0.65
11	0.30	0.85	0.90	0.22	0.74	0.73	0.60	0.57	0.67	0.93	0.99	1.00
12 noon	0.28	0.85	0.92	0.33	0.80	0.84	0.57	0.55	0.67	0.93	0.98	0.98
1	0.26	0.87	0.96	0.25	0.86	0.88	0.49	0.51	0.61	0.85	0.86	0.70
2	0.29	0.90	0.98	0.16	0.89	0.95	0.46	0.49	0.55	0.76	0.82	0.65
3	0.30	0.90	0.99	0.17	0.96	1.00	0.40	0.48	0.49	0.68	0.81	0.63
4	0.32	0.90	1.00	0.24	0.97	1.00	0.43	0.44	0.33	0.46	0.79	0.38
5	0.70	0.90	1.00	0.80	0.99	1.00	0.43	0.79	0	0.09	0.75	0.30
6	0.92	0.90	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.49	0.88	0	0.13	0.75	0.22
7	1.00	0.95	0.98	0.30	0.91	0.88	0.51	0.76	0	0.19	0.80	0.26
8	0.95	1.00	0.98	0.12	0.79	0.73	0.60	0.54	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.20
9	0.85	0.95	0.97	0.09	0.71	0.72	0.54	0.42	0.84	0.98	0.73	0.18
10	0.72	0.88	0.96	0.05	0.64	0.53	0.51	0.27	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.10
11	0.50	0.88	0.95	0.04	0.55	0.49	0.34	0.23	0.54	0.69	0.59	0.04
12 P.M.	0.32	0.93	0.92	0.02	0.40	0.42	0.34	0.11	0.44	0.61	0.51	0.03

* Load cycle and maximum diversified demand are dependent upon outside temperature, dwelling construction and insulation, among other factors.
† Load cycle and maximum diversified demands are dependent upon tank size, and heater element rating; values shown apply to 52-gal tank, 1500- and 1000-W elements.
‡ Load cycle dependent upon schedule of water heater restriction.
§ Hourly variation factor is dependent upon living habits of individuals; in a particular area, values may be different from those shown.
Source. From [2].

Figure 2.6: To determine the Thirty min maximum diversified

```
//To find monthly load factor Rating of distribution transformer monthly bill
//Page 72
clc;
clear;

T=730; //Average monthly time in hrs
Pla=22; //Peak Load for consumer A in kW
Plb=39; //Peak load for consumer B in kW
MEC=[0.025,0.02,0.015]; //Monthly Energy charges in cents/kWh according to the units consumed
Uc=[1000,3000,3000]; //Units consumption according to the Energy charges
MDC=2; //Monthly demand charge in dollars/kW

Pa=7000; //Units served to Consumer A in kWh
Pb=7000; //Units served to Consumer B in kWh

//Power factors
Pfa=0.9; // Lag
Pfb=0.76; //Lag

//Monthly Load factors
Flda=Pa/(Pla*T);
Fldb=Pb/(Plb*T);

//Continous kilovoltamperes for each distribution transformer
Sa=Pla/Pfa;
Sb=Plb/Pfb;

//Ratings of the distribution transformers needed
Ta=round(Sa/5)*5;
Tb=round(Sb/5)*5;

//Billing Charges
//For Consumer A
Mbda=Pla*(0.85/Pfa); // Monthly billing demand
```

```
Mdca=Mbda*MDC; //Monthly demand charge
//Since the units served are 7000 it can be split
   according to the rates  as 1000, 3000, 3000
   excess units.
Uca=Uc; //Units consumption by A
Meca=MEC*Uca'; //Monthly energy charge
Tmba=Meca+Mdca; //Total monthly bill

//For Consumer B
Mbdb=Plb*(0.85/Pfb); // Monthly billing demand
Mdcb=Mbdb*MDC; //Monthly demand charge
//Since the units served are 7000 it can be split
   according to the rates  as 1000, 3000, 3000
   excess units.
Ucb=Uc; //Units consumption by B
Mecb=MEC*Ucb'; //Monthly energy charge
Tmbb=Mecb+Mdcb; //Total monthly bill

//To find the capacitor size
Q1=Pb*tand(acosd(Pfb)); //For original power factor
Q2=Pb*tand(acosd(0.85)); //For new power factor

dQ=(Q1-Q2)/T; //Capacitor size

//For new power factor
//For Consumer B
Mbdbn=Plb*(1); // Monthly billing demand
Mdcbn=Mbdbn*MDC; //Monthly demand charge
//Since the units served are 7000 it can be split
   according to the rates  as 1000, 3000, 3000
   excess units.
Ucbn=Uc; //Units consumption by B
Mecbn=MEC*Ucbn'; //Monthly energy charge
Tmbbn=Mecbn+Mdcbn; //Total monthly bill

Saving=abs(Tmbbn-Tmbb); //Saving due to capacitor
   installation
Ci=30; // Cost of capacitor in dollar per kVAr
```

```
Cc=Ci*dQ; //The cost of the installed capacitor
PP=Cc/Saving; //Payback Period
PPr=90/Saving; //Realistic Payback period

printf('a) Monthly load factor for :\n')
printf(' i) Consumer A = %g\n',Flda)
printf(' ii) Consumer B =%g\n',Fldb)
printf(' b) Rating of the each of the distribution
    transformer:\n')
printf(' i) A = %g kVA\n',Ta)
printf(' ii) B = %g kVA\n',Tb)
printf(' c) Monthly bil for:\n')
printf(' i) Consumer A = $%g\n',Tmba)
printf(' ii) Consumer B = $%g\n',Tmbb)
printf(' d) The capacitor size required is %g kVAr\n
    ',dQ)
printf(' e) Payback period:\n')
printf(' i) Calculated : %g months\n',ceil(PP))
printf(' ii) Realistic as capacitor size available
    is 3 kVAr : %g months\n',ceil(PPr))
```

Scilab code Exa 2.13 To determine the instantaneous demands and the average demand

`To determine the instantaneous demands and the average demand`

```
//To determine the instantaneous demands and the
    average demand
//Page 84
 clc;
 clear;

 Kh=7.2; //Meter constant
 Kr1=32; //Revolutions of the disk in the first
     reading
```

```
Kr2=27; //Revolutions of the disk in the second reading
T1=59; //Time interval for revolutions of disks for the first reading
T2=40; //Time interval for revolutions of disks for the second reading

// Self contained watthour meter; D = (3.6*Kr*Kh)/T

deff('y=Id(a,b)','y=((3.6*Kh*a)/b)'); //Function to calculate the instaneous demand

D1=Id(Kr1,T1);
D2=Id(Kr2,T2);
Dav=(D1+D2)/2;

printf('The instantenous demands are %g kW and %g kW for reading 1 and 2 and the average demand is %g kW\n',D1,D2,Dav)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.14 To determine instantaneous demands and average demand for transformer type

To determine instantaneous demands and average demand for transformer type

```
//To determine instantaneous demands and average demand for transformer type
//Page 84
clc;
clear;

//For a transformer type watthour meter; D = (3.6*Kr*Kh*CTR*PTR)/T
CTR=200;
PTR=1;
```

```
Kh=1.8;
 Kr1=32; //Revolutions of the disk in the first
    reading
 Kr2=27; //Revolutions of the disk in the second
    reading
 T1=59; //Time interval for revolutions of disks for
     the first reading
 T2=40; //Time interval for revolutions of disks for
     the second reading
 deff('y=Id(a,b)','y=((3.6*Kh*a*CTR*PTR)/b)'); //
    Function to calculate the instaneous demand

 D1=Id(Kr1,T1);
 D2=Id(Kr2,T2);
 Dav=(D1+D2)/2;

 printf('The instantenous demands are %g kW and %g
    kW for reading 1 and 2 and the average demand is
     %g kW\n',D1,D2,Dav)
```

Scilab code Exa 2.15 To determine watt VAr and VA demands

To determine watt VAr and VA demands

```
//To determine watt VAr and VA demands
//Page 85
clc;
clear;

Kh=1.2;
CTR=80;
PTR=20;
//Revolutions of the disk in a watthour meter for 1
   and 2 readings respectively
Kr1=20;
```

```
Kr2=30;
//Revolutions of the disk in a VArhour meter for 1
   and 2 readings respectively
Kr3=10;
Kr4=20
//Time interval for revoltion of disks in watthour
   meter for 1 and 2 readings respectively
T1=50;
T2=60;
//Time interval for revoltion of disks in VArhour
   meter for 1 and 2 readings respectively
T3=50;
T4=60;

deff('y=Id(a,b)','y=((3.6*Kh*a*CTR*PTR)/b)'); //
   Function to calculate the instaneous demand

//Instantaneous kilowatt demands for readings 1 and
   2
D1=Id(Kr1,T1);
D2=Id(Kr2,T2);

//Instantaneous kilovar deamnds for readings 1 and 2
D3=Id(Kr3,T3);
D4=Id(Kr4,T4);

Davp=(D1+D2)/2; //Average kilowatt demand
Davq=(D3+D4)/2; //Average kilovar demand

Dav=sqrt((Davp^2)+(Davq^2)); //Average
   kilovoltampere demand

printf('a) The instantaneous kilowatt hour demands
   for readings 1 and 2 are %g kW and %g kW
   respectively\n',D1,D2)
printf(' b) The average kilowatt demand is %g kW\n',
   Davp)
printf(' c) The instantaneous kilovar hour demands
```

```
    for readings 1 and 2 are %g kVAr and %g kVAr
    respectively\n',D3,D4)
printf(' d) The average kilovar demand is %g kVAr\n'
    ,Davq)
printf(' e) The average kilovoltampere demand is %g
    kVA\n',Dav)
```

Chapter 3

Application of Distribution Transformers

Scilab code Exa 3.1 To Evaluate all the required impedances of a 25kVA Transformer

To Evaluate all the required impedances of a 25kVA Transformer

```
//To Evaluate all the required impedances of a 25kVA
    Transformer
//Page 118
clc;
clear;

S=25*(10^3); //Rating of the transformer in VA
//Values in per unit
Rt=0.014; //Resistance of Transformer
Xt=0.012; //Reactance of transformer
Vh=7200; //High Voltage End in V
Vx=120; // Low Voltage End in V
Rb=(Vh^2)/S; //Base Value of Resistance
//Accroding to Lloyd's Formula

```

```
Zhx12=(1.5*Rt)+(%i*1.2*Xt); //Impedance referred to
    HV side when the winding x2x3 is shorted

n=Vh/Vx; //Turns Ratio

Zhx13=Rt+(%i*Xt); //Use of Entire low voltage
    winding

//Impedances of the required terms in pu
A=(2*Zhx13)-Zhx12;
B=((2*Zhx12)-(2*Zhx13))/(n^2);
C=B;

//Angle of Impedances
ta=atand(imag(A)/real(A));
tb=atand(imag(B)/real(B));

printf('\nThe Circuit impedances on the high voltage
    side is %g/_%g ohm\n',abs(A*Rb),ta)
printf('Each of the Circuit impedances on the low
    voltage side is %g/_%g ohm\n',abs(B*Rb),tb)
```

Scilab code Exa 3.2 To determine the fault current in the distribution transformer

To determine the fault current in the distribution transformer

```
//To determine the fault current in the distribution
    transformer
//Page 119
clc;
clear;

//Impedances from the previous example
Zh=24.6437*exp(%i*53.9*%pi/180);
```

```
Zl=8.525*(10^-3)*exp(%i*18.9*%pi/180);
//Voltages
Vh=7200; //High End
Vx=120; // Low End
S=25*1000; //Transformer Rating in VA
N=Vh/Vx; //Turns Ratio

//R of service drop is zero //Line to Neutral
    Currents
IfLVn=Vx/(Zl+((1/(N^2))*Zh)); //Secondary Fault
    Current
IfHVn=IfLVn/N; //Primary Fault Current

//R of service drop is zero //Line to Line Currents
Nl=Vh/(2*Vx); //New Truns Ratio
IfLVl=2*Vx/((2*Zl)+((1/(Nl^2))*Zh)); //Secondary
    Fault Current
IfHVl=IfLVl/Nl; //Primary Fault Current

printf('\na) The Magnitude of Line to Neutral Fault
    Currentson HV and LV when R of service \ndrop is
    zero are %g A and %g A respectively\n',abs(IfHVn)
    ,abs(IfLVn))
printf('b) The Magnitude of Line to Line Fault
    Currentson HV and LV when R of service \ndrop is
    zero are %g A and %g A respectively\n',abs(IfHVl)
    ,abs(IfLVl))
printf('c) The Minimum Allowable interrupting
    capacity for circuit breaker is\nconnected to the
     LV is %g A\n',abs(IfLVn))
```

Scilab code Exa 3.3 To determine the service drop and the length of the cable

`To determine the service drop and the length of the cable`

```
//To determine the service drop and the length of
   the cable
//Page 121
clc;
clear;

Vx=120; //Low End Voltage
//When Service drop is Zero
IfLVn=8181.7*exp(-1*%i*34.3*%pi/180); //Line to
   Neutral Vault Current
IfLVl=5649*exp(-1*%i*40.6*%pi/180); //Line to Line
   Fault Current

Ral4=2.58; //#4 AWG Aluminium Conductor Resistance
   per mile
Ralinf=1.03; //#1/0 AWG Aluminium Conductor
   Resistance per mile

//Impedances when Service drop is zero, suffix l
   denotes line to line
//Suffix n denotes line to neutral
Zl0=(2*Vx)/IfLVl;
Zn0=(Vx)/IfLVn;

//When there is R service drop
//Magnitudes of Line to Line and Line to Earth fault
    currents are equal

R=poly(0,'R'); //Variable Value
//Effective Impedances
Zl=Zl0+(2*R);
Zn=Zn0+(2*R);
//Fault Currents
Ifl=2*Vx/Zl;
Ifn=Vx/Zn;
//Magnitudes of Currents
MIfl=abs(Ifl(2))/abs(Ifl(3));
MIfn=abs(Ifn(2))/abs(Ifn(3));
```

```
DI=MIfl-MIfn;
X=DI(2); //Polynomial Equation to find 'R'

R=roots(X); //Numerical Value

//The Magnitude of R found is Wrong in the Textbook

//Length of service drop cable
SDL4=R/Ral4;
SDLinf=R/Ralinf;

printf('\na) The Value of Service drop in the Cable is %g ohm\n',R)
printf('b) The Length of service drop cable for:\n')
printf('i) #4 AWG Conductor is %g miles\n',SDL4)
printf('ii) #1/0 AWG Conductor is %g miles\n',SDLinf)

//Length is printed in Miles
```

Scilab code Exa 3.4 To determine the maximum load carried by the transformer

To determine the maximum load carried by the transformer

```
//To determine the maximum load carried by the transformer
//Page 122
clc;
clear;

//Transformer Ratings in kVA
Sr1=250;
Sr2=500;

```

```
//percentage impedances
Zr1=2.4;
Zr2=3.1;

//Ratio of Maximum Loads
R=Sr1*Zr2/(Sr2*Zr1);

//If 500 kVA is chosen as the full load transformer,
    Transformer 1 becomes overloaded
SL1=Sr1; //To Avoid OverLoading of transformer 1

SL2=SL1/R; //Maximum Load on transformer 2

Tl=SL1+SL2; //Total Load without overloading

printf('The Maximum Load Carried without overloading
    any of the transformer is %g kVA\n',Tl)
```

Scilab code Exa 3.5 To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3 phase load of 200kVA

To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3 phase load of 200kVA

```
//To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3
   phase load of 200kVA
//Page 127
clc;
clear;

//Considering Van as reference voltage

SL3phi=200*(10^3); //Load to be powered
pf3=0.8; //Power Factor of three phase load
t3=acosd(pf3); //Power FActor Angle for three phase
   load
```

```
pf1=0.9; //Power Factor of single phase load
t1=acosd(pf1); //Power Factor angle of single phase
    load
SL1=80*(10^3); //Single Phase Light Load
Vll=240; //Secondary Voltage
//Rating of Single Phase Transformers between
    individual lines
Sbc=100*(10^3);
Sab=75*(10^3);
Sca=Sab;
//Angles of Three phase voltages
ta=0;
tb=-120;
tc=120;
//Angles of three  line currents
tai=ta-t3;
tbi=tb-t3;
tci=tc-t3;

I=SL3phi/(sqrt(3)*Vll); //Magnitude of Current
//3 Phase Line Currents
Ia3=I*exp(%i*%pi*tai/180);
Ib3=I*exp(%i*%pi*tbi/180);
Ic3=I*exp(%i*%pi*tci/180);

MIbc=SL1/Vll; //Magnitude Single Phase Current

tbc=-90; //Lagging Van //Angle of Vbc
tbci=tbc-t1; //Angle of Current Ibc
Ibc=MIbc*exp(%i*%pi*tbci/180);

//Load Currents
Ia=Ia3;
Ta=atand(imag(Ia)/real(Ia));
Ib=Ib3+Ibc;
Tb=atand(imag(Ib)/real(Ib));
Ic=Ic3-Ibc; //Current is wrong in the textbook
Tc=atand(imag(Ic)/real(Ic));
```

```
//Current Flowing in the secondary winding of the transformers 1,2 and 3
Iac=((Ic/Sbc)-(Ia/Sab))/((1/Sab)+(1/Sbc)+(1/Sca));
T1=atand(imag(Iac)/real(Iac)); //Angle of the above current
Iba=((Ia/Sca)-(Ib/Sbc))/((1/Sab)+(1/Sbc)+(1/Sca));
T2=atand(imag(Iba)/real(Iba)); //Angle of the above current
Icb=((Ib/Sab)-(Ic/Sca))/((1/Sab)+(1/Sbc)+(1/Sca));
T3=atand(imag(Icb)/real(Icb)); //Angle of the above current

//Kilovoltampere Load on each transformer
SLab=Vll*abs(Iba)/1000;
SLbc=Vll*abs(Icb)/1000;
SLca=Vll*abs(Iac)/1000;

Vlls=Vll; //Secondary Voltage
Vllp=7620; //Primary Voltage
n=Vllp/Vlls; //Turns Ratio

//Primary Currents of the transformer
IAC=Iac/n;
IBA=Iba/n;
ICB=Icb/n;

//Primary Current in each each phase wire
IA=IAC-IBA;
TA=atand(imag(IA)/real(IA));//Angle of the above current
IB=IBA-ICB;
TB=atand(imag(IB)/real(IB));//Angle of the above current
IC=ICB-IAC;
TC=atand(imag(IC)/real(IC));//Angle of the above current

```

```
printf('\na) The Line Currents flowing in secondary phase wire :\n')
printf('A phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ia),Ta)
printf('B phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ib),Tb)
printf('C phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ic),Tc)
printf('b) The Current flowing in secondary winding of each transformer:\n')
printf('AC is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Iac),T1)
printf('AB is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Iba),T2)
printf('BC is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Icb),T3)
printf('c) The Load on Each Transformer is:\n')
printf('1 : %g kVA\n',SLca)
printf('2 : %g kVA\n',SLab)
printf('3 : %g kVA\n',SLbc)
printf('d) The Current flowing in primary winding of each transformer:\n')
printf('AC is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IAC),T1)
printf('AB is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IBA),T2)
printf('BC is %g/_%g A\n',abs(ICB),T3)
printf('e) The Line Currents flowing in primary phase wire :\n')
printf('A phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IA),TA)
printf('B phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IB),TB)
printf('C phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IC),TC)

//Ic is calculation is wrong, the author has added Ibc instead of subtracting, so if you change - into + in line 45, you get the answer as in the textbook
```

Scilab code Exa 3.6 To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3 phase load of 100kVA

`To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3 phase load of 100kVA`

```
//To Determine the Transformer parameters for a 3
    phase load of 100kVA
//Page 140
clc;
clear;

//Considering Van as reference voltage

SL3phi=100*(10^3); //Load to be powered
pf3=0.8; //Power Factor of three phase load
t3=acosd(pf3); //Power FActor Angle for three phase
    load
pf1=0.9; //Power Factor of single phase load
t1=acosd(pf1); //Power Factor angle of single phase
    load
SL1=50*(10^3); //Single Phase Light Load
Vll=240; //Secondary Voltage
//Angles of Three phase voltages
ta=0;
tb=-120;
tc=120;
//Angles of three  line currents
tai=ta-t3;
tbi=tb-t3;
tci=tc-t3;

I=SL3phi/(sqrt(3)*Vll); //Magnitude of Current
//3 Phase Line Currents
Ia3=I*exp(%i*%pi*tai/180);
Ib3=I*exp(%i*%pi*tbi/180);
Ic3=I*exp(%i*%pi*tci/180);

MI1=SL1/Vll; //Magnitude Single Phase Current

t1v=30; //Leading Van //Angle of Vbc
t1i=t1v-t1; //Angle of Current Ibc
I1=MI1*exp(%i*%pi*t1i/180);

```

```
//Load Currents
Ia=Ia3+I1;
Ta=atand(imag(Ia)/real(Ia));
Ib=Ib3-I1;
Tb=-180+(atand(imag(Ib)/real(Ib)));
Ic=Ic3; //Current is wrong in the textbook
Tc=atand(imag(Ic)/real(Ic));

//Current flowing in the secondary of the transformer
Iba=Ia;
T2=atand(imag(Iba)/real(Iba)); //Angle of the above current
Icb=Ic;
T3=180+(atand(imag(Icb)/real(Icb))); //Angle of the above current

//Load on Each Transformer
SLba=Vll*abs(Iba)/1000;
SLcb=Vll*abs(Icb)/1000;

Vlls=Vll; //Secondary Voltage
Vllp=7620; //Primary Voltage
n=Vllp/Vlls; //Turns Ratio

//Primary Currents of the transformer
IA=Iba/n;
TA=atand(imag(IA)/real(IA));//Angle of the above current
IB=Icb/n;
TB=T3;//Angle of the above current
IN=IA+IB; //Neutral Current
TN=atand(imag(IN)/real(IN));//Angle of the above current

printf('\na) The Line Currents flowing in secondary phase wire :\n')
printf('A phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ia),Ta)
```

```
printf('B phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ib),Tb)
printf('C phase is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ic),Tc)
printf('b) The Current flowing in secondary winding
    of each transformer:\n')
printf('AB is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Iba),T2)
printf('BC is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Icb),T3)
printf('c) The Load on Each Transformer is:\n')
printf('1 : %g kVA\n',SLba)
printf('2 : %g kVA\n',SLcb)
printf('d) The Line Currents flowing in primary
    phase wire :\n')
printf('AB is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IA),TA)
printf('CB is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IB),TB)
printf('The Neutral Current is %g/_%g\n',abs(IN),TN)

//Note the mistake in the Textbook for the
    calulation for Neutral Current
```

Scilab code Exa 3.8 To Determine the the voltages of a two transformer bank

To Determine the the voltages of a two transformer bank

```
//To Determine the the voltages of a two transformer
    bank
//Page 152
clc;
clear;


Vll=480; //Line to Line Voltage
Vln=277; //Line to neutral Voltage

```

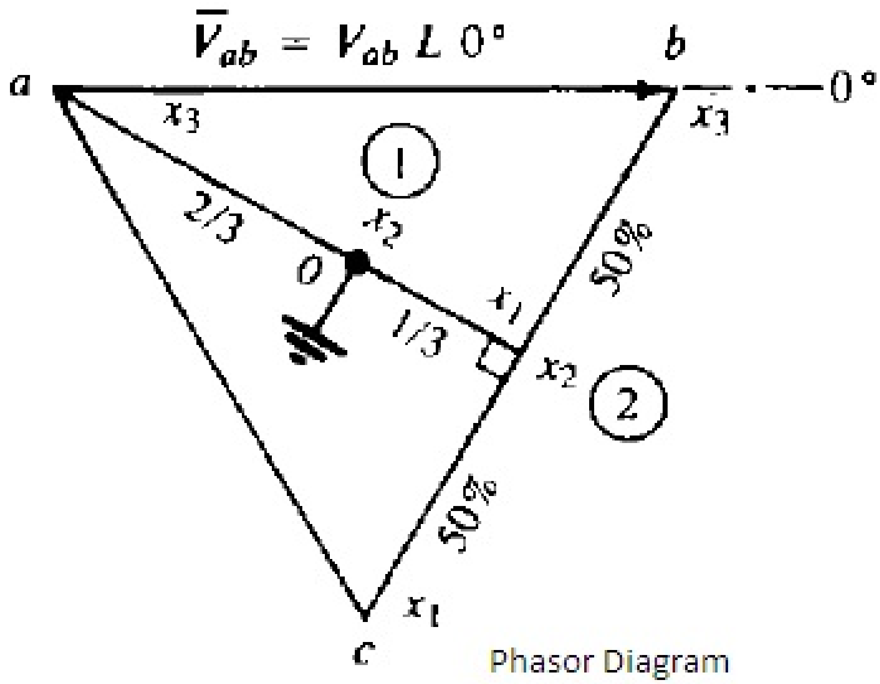

Figure 3.1: To Determine the the voltages of a two transformer bank

```
//From the Phasor Diagram from the result file
Vab=Vll*exp(%i*0); //Vab is taken as reference
Vabh=50*Vab/100;
VAB=4160;
VABh=50*VAB/100;
VH1H2o=sqrt((VAB^2)-(VABh^2));
VH1H2t=(VABh);
Vx1x2o=1*sqrt((Vab^2)-(Vabh^2))/3;
Vx2x3o=2*sqrt((Vab^2)-(Vabh^2))/3;
VH2H3t=(VABh);
Vx1x2t=Vabh;
Vx2x3t=Vabh;

printf('\na) The Phasor diagram is shown in the result file attached to the code\n')
printf('b) Vab is %g/_%g V\n',abs(Vab),(imag(Vab)/real(Vab)))
printf('c) The Magnitudes of the following rated winding voltages\n')
printf('i) The Voltage VH1H2 on transformer 1 : %g V\n',VH1H2o)
printf('ii) The Voltage Vx1x2 on transformer 1 : %g V\n',Vx1x2o)
printf('iii) The Voltage Vx2x3 on transformer 1 : %g V\n',Vx2x3o)
printf('iv) The Voltage VH1H2 on transformer 2 : %g V\n',VH1H2t)
printf('v) The Voltage VH2H3 on transformer 2 : %g V\n',VH2H3t)
printf('vi) The Voltage Vx1x2 on transformer 2 : %g V\n',Vx1x2t)
printf('vii) The Voltage Vx1x2 on transformer 2 : %g V\n',Vx2x3t)
printf('d) i) NO ii) NO iii) YES\n')
```

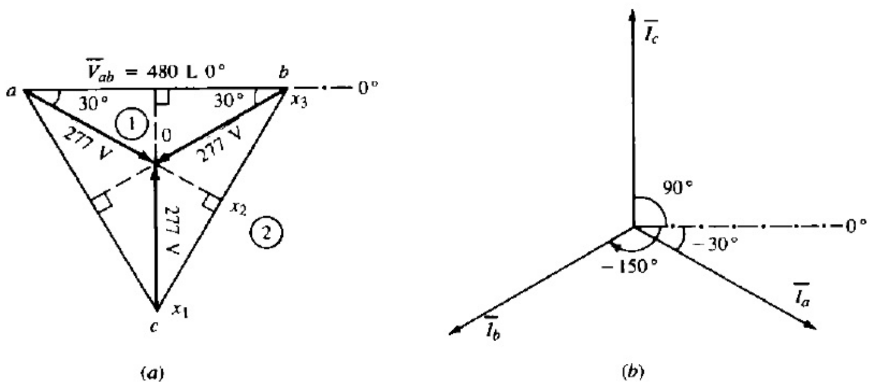

Figure 3.2: To Determine phasors and phasor diagrams when loaded with a balanced resistor

Scilab code Exa 3.9 To Determine phasors and phasor diagrams when loaded with a balanced resistor

```
To Determine phasors and phasor diagrams when loaded with a balanced resistor
```

```
//To Determine phasors and phasor diagrams when loaded with a balanced resistor
//Page 154
clc;
clear;

R=2.77; //Resistance of the balanced load
//From Phasor Diagram in Result file
Vab=480*exp(%i*0); //Reference Voltage
MVn=abs(Vab)/sqrt(3); //Magnitude of line to neutral voltages
//Angles of Three phase voltages
ta=-30;
tb=-150;
```

```
tc=90;

//Angles of Winding according to the Line Currents
tx3x2=30; //Leading
tx1x2=-30; //Lagging

I=MVn/R; //Magnitude of current

//Low Voltage Current Phasors
Ia=I*exp(%i*%pi*ta/180);
Ib=I*exp(%i*%pi*tb/180);
Ic=I*exp(%i*%pi*tc/180);
pfT=cosd(ta-ta); //Angle of Ia is same as phase
    voltage //Resistance load

printf('\na) The Low voltage current phasors are:\n'
    )
printf('A is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ia),ta)
printf('B is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ib),tb)
printf('C is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ic),tc)
printf('b) The Phasor Diagram is the ''b'' diagram
    of in the result file\n')
printf('c) The Power Factor of the Transformer is %g
    \n',pfT)
printf('d) Power Factor as seen by winding x3x2 of
    transformer 2 is %g leading\n',cosd(tx3x2))
printf('e) Power Factor as seen by winding x1x2 of
    transformer 2 is %g lagging\n',cosd(tx1x2))
```

Scilab code Exa 3.10 To Determine the Voltage Rating of the respective windings of the transformer

```
To Determine the Voltage Rating of the respective windings of the transformer
```

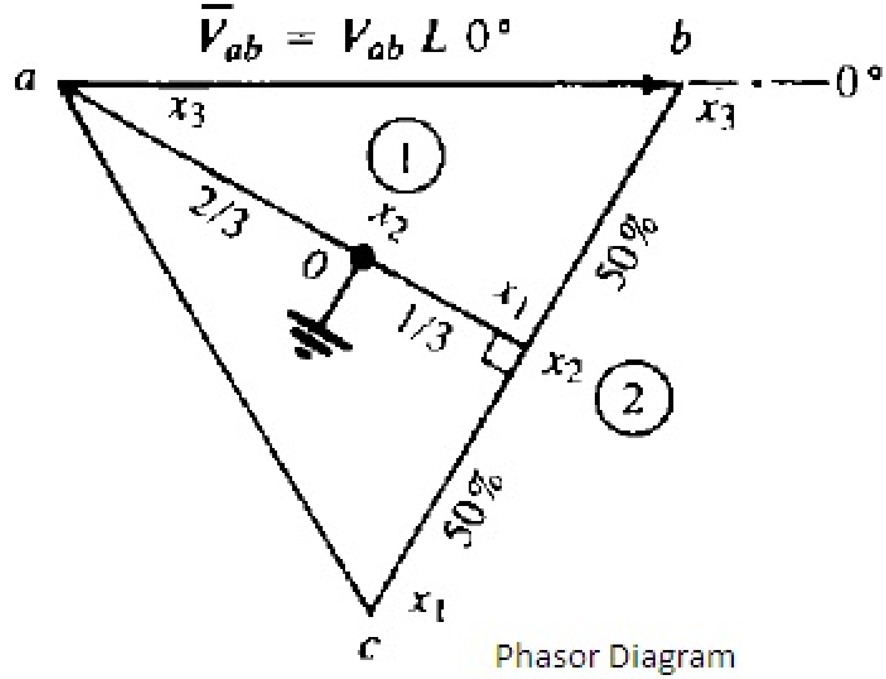

Figure 3.3: To Determine the Voltage Rating of the respective windings of the transformer

```
//To Determine the Voltage Rating of the respective windings of the transformer
//Page 156
clc;
clear;

//'o' and 't' represent transformer one and two respectively

//Objective is to find the Factor which has to be multiplied to get VA rating
Vll=1; //Assumption Made
//From the Phasor Diagram from the result file
Vab=Vll*exp(%i*0); //Vab is taken as reference
Vabh=50*Vab/100;
Vx1x2o=1*sqrt((Vab^2)-(Vabh^2))/3;
Vx2x3o=2*sqrt((Vab^2)-(Vabh^2))/3;
Vx1x2t=Vabh;
Vx2x3t=Vabh;

//Let I be unity
I=1;

//VA Ratings of the respective windings
Sx1x2o=Vx1x2o*I;
Sx2x3o=Vx2x3o*I;
Sx1x2t=Vx1x2t*I;
Sx2x3t=Vx2x3t*I;

//Total VA rating of transformer
S1=Sx1x2o+Sx2x3o;
S2=Sx1x2t+Sx2x3t;

//Ratio of total rating to maximum rating
Rt=(S1+S2)/(sqrt(3)*Vll*I);

printf('\na) The voltampere raing of x1x2 of transformer 1 is %g*VI VA\n',Sx1x2o)
```

```
printf('b) The voltampere raing of x1x2 of transformer 1 is %g*VI VA\n',Sx2x3o)
printf('c) The Total Output from transformer 1 is %g*VI VA\n',S1)
printf('d) The voltampere raing of x1x2 of transformer 2 is %g*VI VA\n',Sx1x2t)
printf('e) The voltampere raing of x1x2 of transformer 2 is %g*VI VA\n',Sx2x3t)
printf('f) The Total Output from transformer 2 is %g*VI VA\n',S2)
printf('g) The Total Rating to the Maximum Continous Output is %g\n',Rt)
```

Scilab code Exa 3.11 To Determine the parameters of two single transformers

```
To Determine the parameters of two single transformers
```

```
//To Determine the parameters of two single transformers
//Page 157
clc;
clear;

//Per unit value
Zt=0.01+(%i*0.03); //Transformer impedance

Vll=240; //Secondary Voltage

Sl=90; //Lighting Load
pfl=0.9;
tl=acosd(pfl);
S=25; //Balanced Load
pf=0.8;
t=acosd(pf);
```

```
deff('x=angle(y)','x=atand(imag(y)/real(y))') //Function to find the angle

tab=30; //Phase angle of Vab

Il=Sl*1000/Vll; //Magnitude of Light Load
//Using the symmetrical - components theory
Ia1=Il*exp(%i*%pi*(tab-tl)/180);
Ta1=angle(Ia1); //Angle for the above current
Ib1=-1*Ia1;
Ic1=0; //Neutral Wire
//Angles of three line to line voltages
ta=0;
tb=-120;
tc=120;

Ib=S*1000/(sqrt(3)*Vll); //Magnitude of balanced load

//Currents in Three phase load
Ta2=ta-t;
Ia2=Ib*exp(%i*%pi*Ta2/180);
Tb2=tb-t;
Ib2=Ib*exp(%i*%pi*Tb2/180);
Tc2=tc-t;
Ic2=Ib*exp(%i*%pi*Tc2/180);

//Currents in phase wire
Ia=Ia1+Ia2;
Ta=angle(Ia); //Angle corresponding to the above angle
Ib=Ib1+Ib2;
Tb=angle(Ib); //Angle corresponding to the above angle
Ic=Ic1+Ic2;
Tc=angle(Ic); //Angle corresponding to the above angle
```

```

//Transformer Loads
ST1=Vll*abs(Ia)/1000;
T1=100; //From the above value of Load, this transformer is chosen to meet the specific characteristic
ST1pu=ST1/T1; //Per unit Load
ST2=Vll*abs(Ic)/1000;
T2=15; //From the above value of Load, this transformer is chosen to meet the specific characteristic
ST2pu=ST2/T2; //Per unit Load

//Transformer Power Factors
pfT1=cosd(tab-Ta);
pfT2=cosd(90-Tc); //Vcb makes angle of 90

Vh=7200; //High End Voltage
n=Vh/Vll; //Turns Ratio

// The Primary Line Currents
IA=Ia/n;
IB=-1*Ic/n;
IN=-1*(IA+IB);

Ibase=T1*1000/Vll; //Base Current
Iapu=Ia/Ibase;
Icpu=Ic/Ibase;

//Phase Voltages
Vab=Vll*exp(%i*%pi*tab/180);
Vbc=Vll*exp(-1*%i*%pi*90/180);
//Per Unit Voltages
VANpu=(Vab/Vll)+(Iapu*Zt);
VBNpu=(Vbc/Vll)-(Icpu*Zt);

//Actual Voltages
VAN=VANpu*Vh;
```

```
VBN=VBNpu*Vh;

printf('\na) The Phasor Currents:\n')
printf('Ia is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ia),Ta)
printf('Ib is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ib),180+Tb)
printf('Ic is %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ic),Tc)
printf('\nb) Suitable ratings of the transformers
    are %g kVA and %g kVA\n',T1,T2)
printf('\nc) The Per Unit kVA load on each
    transformer is %g pu and %g pu\n',ST1pu,ST2pu)
printf('\nd) The power factor of output of each
    transformer is %g and %g both lagging\n',pfT1,
    pfT2)
printf('\ne) The phasor currents at the high voltage
     leads:\n')
printf('IA is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IA),Ta)
printf('IB is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IB),180+angle(IB))
printf('IN is %g/_%g A\n',abs(IN),angle(IN))
printf('\nf) VAN is %g/_%g V and VBN is %g/_%g V\n',
    abs(VAN),angle(VAN),abs(VBN),angle(VBN))

//Highly Accuracy of Answers; Upto 5 decimal Places
```

Chapter 4

Design of Subtransmission Lines and Distribution Substations

Scilab code Exa 4.1 To determine the constant K for 16kV feeder

To determine the constant K for 16kV feeder

```
//To determine the constant K for 16kV feeder
//Page 201
clc;
clear;

//Conductor Pararmeters
r=1.503;
xa=0.609;
xd=0.1366;
pf=0.9;
Vb=2400;
Vr=Vb;
x=xa+xd;
Kc=0.01; //From the Curve

```

```
K=((r*pf)+(x+sind(acosd(pf))))*(1000/3)*100/(Vr*Vb); // In Percent

printf('\na) The Value of Constant K is %g percent VDpu per kVA mile\n',K)
printf('b) From the precalculated per cent voltage drop Curve, It is found that the K is \n%g percent VDpu per kVA mile which is same as the answer obtained in part a\n',Kc)
```

Scilab code Exa 4.2 To Calculate the percent voltage drop in the main for a lumped load

`To Calculate the percent voltage drop in the main for a lumped load`

```
//To Calculate the percent voltage drop in the main for a lumped load
//Page 202
clc;
clear;

K=0.01; //Percentage Value
Sn=500; //Load in kVA
pf=0.9; //Lagging
s=1; //Length of the feeder
VD=s*K*Sn; //Voltage drop in percent

printf('The Percent Voltage drop in the Main is %g percent\n',VD)
```

Scilab code Exa 4.3 To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for a uniformly distributed load

To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for a uniformly distributed load

```
//To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for
   a uniformly distributed load
//Page 203
clc;
clear;

K=0.01; //Percentage Value
Sn=500; //Load in kVA
pf=0.9; //Lagging
l=1; //Total Length of the feeder
s=l/2; //effective Length of the feeder
VD=s*K*Sn; //Voltage drop in percent

printf('The Percent Voltage drop in the Main is %g
   percent\n',VD)
```

Scilab code Exa 4.4 To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for a uniformly increasing load

To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for a uniformly increasing load

```
//To Calculate percent voltage drop in the main for
   a uniformly increasing load
//Page 203
clc;
clear;

K=0.01; //Percentage Value
Sn=500; //Load in kVA
pf=0.9; //Lagging
l=1; //Total Length of the feeder
s=l*2/3; //effective Length of the feeder
```

```
VD=s*K*Sn; //Voltage drop in percent

printf('The Percent Voltage drop in the Main is %g
    percent\n',VD)
```

Scilab code Exa 4.5 To Compare the results the percent voltage drop ratio for different loading

To Compare the results the percent voltage drop ratio for different loading

```
//To Compare the results the percent voltage drop
    ratio for different loading
//Page 204
clc;
clear;

//Voltage Drops in Percentage
VDlumped=5;
VDuniform=2.5;
VDincreasing=3.333;

//Ratio of the percent voltage drops
Rlu=VDlumped/VDuniform;
Rli=VDlumped/VDincreasing;
Riu=VDincreasing/VDuniform;

printf('\na) Percent VDlumped = %g Percent VDuniform
    \n',Rlu)
printf('b) Percent VDlumped = %g Percent
    VDincreasing\n',Rli)
printf('c) Percent VDincreasing = %g Percent
    VDuniform\n',Riu)
```

Scilab code Exa 4.6 To determine the substation parameters for various Load densities

To determine the substation parameters for various Load densities

```
//To determine the substation parameters for various Load densities
//Page 208
clc;
clear;

D=[500,500,2000,2000,10000,10000,2000,2000]; //Load Densities in kVA/sq.miles
TAn=[6,6,3,3,1,1,15,15]; //Substation Area in sq.miles
VD=[3,6,3,6,3,6,3,6]; //Maximum Total Primary Feeder Voltage drops in percentage
Vll=[4.16,4.16,4.16,4.16,4.16,4.16,13.2,13.2]; //Base Feeder Voltage in kV

TSn=D.*TAn; //Susbstation Load
//From the Graphs of feeders vs load desity in the textbook; The Number of feeders are found to be

n=[4,2,5,3,5,4,6,5]; //No of feeders

//Also from the graph, The characteristic or the feeder is determined
//1-5, 7 are VDL feeders
//6 and 8 are TL feeders

Sn=TSn./n; //Load Per Feeder
//To Determine the Load Current
Il=Sn./(sqrt(3).*Vll);

printf('\na)')
printf('\nThe Substation Size is\n')
disp(TSn)
```

```
printf('\nThe Number of Feeders from the Curve is\n'
   )
disp(n)
printf('\nAlso From the Curve, 1,2,3,4,5,7 cases are
    VDL but 6 and 8 case are TL\n')
printf('\na)')
printf('\nThe Load Current for 6th Case is %g A,
   which is less than the ampacities of the main but
    \nmore than that of the lateral, Hence it is
   thermally limited but not the main feeder\n',Il
   (6))
printf('\nThe Load Current for 8th Case is %g A,
   which is less than the ampacities of the main but
    \nmore than that of the lateral, Hence it is
   thermally limited but not the main feeder\n',Il
   (8))
```

Scilab code Exa 4.7 To Find feeder properties of TL and VDL

To Find feeder properties of TL and VDL

```
//To Find feeder properties of TL and VDL
//Page 211
clc;
clear;

D=1000; //Load Density in kVA per sq miles
Vll=4.16; //Line to Lien voltage in kV
//From The Tables and Curves from the Theory
K=0.007;
//For TL
TLImax=230; //Maximum Feeder Current
TLSn=sqrt(3)*Vll*TLImax; //Maximum Load Per Feeder
TLn=4; //No of Feeders
TLTSn=TLn*TLSn; //Substation Load
```

```
TL14=sqrt(TLSn/D); //Feeder Length
TLS=2*TL14; //Total Spacing

TLVDn=2*K*D*(TL14^3)/3; //TotalVoltageDrop in the main

//For VDL
VDLVDn=3; //Percent Voltage Drop
VDL14=nthroot((3*VDLVDn/(2*K*D)),3); //Feeder Length
VDLS=2*VDL14; //Station size
VDLSn=D*(VDL14^2); //Maximum Load Per Feeder
VDLn=TLn; //Number Of Feeders
VDLTSn=VDLn*VDLSn; //Susbtation Load
VDLImax=VDLSn/(sqrt(3)*Vll); //Ampere Rating of the Main
R=VDLImax/TLImax; //Ampere Loading

printf('\na) For Thermally Limited \n')
printf('i) The Substation Size = %g kVA\n',TLTSn)
printf('ii) Substation Spacing = %g miles\n',TLS)
printf('iii) Maximum Load Per Feeder = %g kVA\n',TLSn)
printf('iv) The Voltage Drop is %g percent\n',TLVDn)

printf('\nb) For Voltage Drop Limited \n')
printf('i) The Substation Size = %g kVA\n',VDLTSn)
printf('ii) Substation Spacing = %g miles\n',VDLS)
printf('iii) Maximum Load Per Feeder = %g kVA\n',VDLSn)
printf('iv) Ampere Loading of the Main is %g pu\n',R)

//Note The Approximation to 750 kVA
```

Scilab code Exa 4.8 To determine the better susbstation site

To determine the better susbstation site

```
//To determine the better susbstation site
//Page 213
clc;
clear;
DivF=1.2; //Diversity Factor
DemF=0.6; //Demand Factor
CL=2000; //Connected Load Density in kVA per sq.
    miles

DD=DemF*CL/DivF; //Diversified Demand
A=4; //Area of the Substation

TSn=DD*A; //Peak Loads of A and B
Sm=TSn; //Peak Loads

//Constants for different conductors
Km=0.0004;
Kl=0.00095;
//Number of Laterals
Na=16; //Site A
Nb=32; //Site B

//Length of the Main
La=2;
Lb=3;
//length of laterals
Lla=2;
Llb=1;
//Length of expres Load
Le=1;
Leffb=Le+((Lb-Le)/2); //Effective Length of the
    feeder in site B
//Voltage drops
VDa=(La*Km*Sm/2)+(Lla*Kl*Sm/(Na*2));
VDb=(Leffb*Km*Sm)+(Llb*Kl*Sm/(Nb*2));
```

```
printf('\nThe Voltage drop in Site A is %g percent\n',VDa)
printf('The Voltage drop in Site B is %g percent\n',VDb)
printf('Comparing the results we find Site A suitable due to its less percent voltage drop\n')
VDb=(La*Km*Sm/2)+(Lla*Kl*Sm/Na);
```

Scilab code Exa 4.10 To find the substation spacing and load on transformers

`To find the substation spacing and load on transformers`

```
//To find the substation spacing and load on transformers
//Page 217
clc;
clear;

D=500; //Load Density in kVA per sq.miles
Vl=12.47; //Line Voltage in kV
N=2; //Feeders per substation
//From Table A-5 Appendix A it Current Ampacity can be found

Imax=340;

S2=sqrt(3)*Vl*Imax; //Load Per Feeder

l2=sqrt(S2/D); //Length of the feeder
S=2*l2; //Substation Spacing
TS2=S2*N; //Total Load on substation

```

```
printf('\nThe Parts a,b and c of thhis question cannot be coded\n')
printf('d) The substation size and spacing is %g kVA and %g miles\n',TS2,S)
```

Scilab code Exa 4.11 To Compare the method of service area coverage with four feeders

To Compare the method of service area coverage with four feeders

```
//To Compare the method of service area coverage with four feeders
//Page 221
clc;
clear;

Ts=1; //Assumed Load on station
K=1; //Assumption Constant
K2=K;
K4=K;
D=1;//Assumption Load Density
//Number of feeders
N2=2;
N4=4;
S2=Ts/N2; //Load per feeder //Two feeders
S4=Ts/N4; //Load per feeder //4 feeders
l=poly(0,'l'); //Variable Value of length
L2eff=1*l/3;
L4eff=2*l/3;

deff('x=VD(y)','x=D*(l^2)*K*y') //Function to find VD

VD2=VD(L2eff);
VD4=VD(L4eff);
```

```
RVD=VD2/VD4;
X=1-RVD;
RVD=1/roots(X(2)); //To find the ratio of (l2^3)/(l4^3)

Rl=nthroot(RVD,3); //Ratio of length of feeder for 2 feeders two by length of feeder for 4 feeders

//A is directly proportional to l^2
RA=(Rl^2);

//TSn is directly proportional to n and l^2
RTS=(N2/N4)*(Rl^2);

printf('\na) Ratio of substation spacings = 2l2/2l4 = %g\n',Rl)
printf('b) Ratio of areas covered per feeder main = A2/A4 = %g\n',RA)
printf('c) Ratio of substation loads = TS2/TS4 = %g\n',RTS)
```

Chapter 5

Design Considerations of Primary Systems

Scilab code Exa 5.1 To determine the circuit parameters of a radial express feeder

`To determine the circuit parameters of a radial express feeder`

```
//To determine the circuit parameters of a radial
   express feeder
//Page 254
clc;
clear;

Z=0.1+(0.1*%i); //Feeder Impedance per unit
R=real(Z); //Resistance
X=imag(Z); //Reactance
Vs=1; //Sending End Voltage
Pr=1; //Constant Power Load
pfr=0.8; //Power Factor at recieving end
tr=acosd(pfr); //Power FActor angle
deff('x=angle(y)','x=atand(imag(y)/real(y))') //
   Function to Determine the Angle of a phasor

```

```
K=(Vs^2)-(2*Pr*(R+(X*tand(tr))));

Vr=sqrt((K/2)*(1+sqrt(1-((2*abs(Z)*Pr/(K*pfr))^2)))); //Recieving End Voltage
C=Pr*(X-(R*tand(tr)))/((Vr^2)+(Pr*(R+(X*tand(tr)))));

del=atand(C);

Ir=(Pr/(abs(Vr)*pfr))*exp(-1*%pi*%i*tr/180) //Recieving End Current
Is=Ir; //Sending End Current
Tir=angle(Ir);

Vr1=Vs-(Z*Ir);

printf('\na) Vr is %g/_%g pu, del is %g degrees, Ir = Is = %g/_%g pu\n',abs(Vr),angle(Vr),del,abs(Ir),Tir)
printf('b) Vr is %g/_%g pu, which is almost equal to the previous case.\n',Vr1,angle(Vr1))
```

Scilab code Exa 5.2 To determine the percent voltage drops

To determine the percent voltage drops

```
//To determine the percent voltage drops
//Page 259
clc;
clear;

Sl=518; //Total Load on Lateral
Sm=1036; //Total Load on Main
Vll=4.16; //Line to Line voltage

```

```
//Currents in the respective current
Ilateral=Sl/(sqrt(3)*Vll);
Imain=Sm/(sqrt(3)*Vll);

C=5280; //Length Constant
Ll=5760/C; //Lateral Length
Lm=3300/C; //Main Length

//Constant for the cables
Kl=0.015;
Km=0.01;

//Voltage Drop Percents for 3 phase
VDlateral3=Ll*Kl*Sl/2;
VDmain3=Lm*Km*Sm;
TVD3=VDmain3+VDlateral3;
//Voltage Drop Percents for 1 phase according to
   Morrisoncfor laterals
VDlateral1=VDlateral3*4;
VDmain1=VDmain3;
TVD1=VDlateral1+VDmain1;


//CASE B
//To meet the maximum primary voltage drop criterion
    of 4.00 percent
//Conductors with ampacities of 480A and 270A for
   Main and laterals

//Constants from the table
Klb=0.006;
Kmb=0.003;

//Voltage Drop Percents
VDlateralb=Ll*Klb*Sl/2;
VDmainb=Lm*Kmb*Sm;
TVDb=VDmainb+VDlateralb;

```

```
printf('\na) The percent voltage drops at :\n')
printf('i) 3Phase\n')
printf('Lateral End is %g percent\n',VDlateral3)
printf('Main End is %g percent\n',VDmain3)
printf('ii) 1Phase\n')
printf('Lateral End is %g percent\n',VDlateral1)
printf('Main End is %g percent\n',VDmain1)
printf('\nb) Conductors with Ampacities of 480A and
    270A are used to find the Percent voltage drop of
     the Main and Lateral as %g percent and %g
    percent respectively\n',VDmainb,VDlateralb)
printf('The Above Drops meet the required criterion
    of 4 percent voltage drop\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 5.3 To find voltge drop percents for a self supporting aerial messenger cable

To find voltge drop percents for a self supporting aerial messenger cable

```
//To find voltge drop percents for a self supporting
     aerial messenger cable
//Page 263
clc;
clear;

//Terms taken from Example two
Il=72;
Im=144;
C=5280; //Length Constant
Ll=5760/C; //Lateral Length
Lm=3300/C; //Main Length

//From Tables
//Lateral
rl=4.13; //Resistance per mile
```

```
xLl=0.258; //Reactance per mile
//Main
rm=1.29; //Resistance per mile
xLm=0.211;//Reactance per mile
pf=0.9; //Power Factor

Vb=2400; //Base Voltage
//Voltage Drops
VDlateral=Il*((rl*pf)+(xLl*sind(acosd(pf))))*Ll/2;
VDmain=Im*((rm*pf)+(xLm*sind(acosd(pf))))*Lm;

//Percent Voltage Drop
perVDlateral=VDlateral*100/Vb;
perVDmain=VDmain*100/Vb;

TVD=perVDlateral+perVDmain; //Total Percent Voltage
    drop

//Case B
//Conductors With Ampacities of 268A and 174A for
    Main and Laterals
//From Tables
//Lateral
rlb=1.03; //Resistance per mile
xLlb=0.207; //Reactance per mile
//Main
rmb=0.518; //Resistance per mile
xLmb=0.191;//Reactance per mile

Vb=2400; //Base Voltage
//Voltage Drops
VDlateralb=Il*((rlb*pf)+(xLlb*sind(acosd(pf))))*Ll
    /2;
VDmainb=Im*((rmb*pf)+(xLmb*sind(acosd(pf))))*Lm;

//Percent Voltage Drop
perVDlateralb=VDlateralb*100/Vb;
perVDmainb=VDmainb*100/Vb;
```

```
TVDb=perVDlateralb+perVDmainb; //Total Percent Voltage drop

printf('\na) The percent voltage drops at :\n')
printf('Lateral End is %g percent\n',perVDlateral)
printf('Main End is %g percent\n',perVDmain)

printf('\nb) Conductors with Ampacities of 278A and 174A are used to find the Percent voltage drop of the Main and Lateral as %g percent and %g percent respectively\n',perVDmainb,perVDlateralb)
printf('The Above Drops meet the required criterion of 4 percent voltage drop\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 5.4 To determine the percent voltage drops using nomnial operating voltage as base voltage

`To determine the percent voltage drops using nomnial operating voltage as base vol`

```
//To determine the percent voltage drops using nomnial operating voltage as base voltage
//Page 265
clc;
clear;

Sl=518; //Total Load on Lateral
Sm=5180; //Total Load on Main
Vll=12.47; //Line to Line voltage

//Currents in the respective current
Ilateral=Sl/(sqrt(3)*Vll);
Imain=Sm/(sqrt(3)*Vll);

C=5280; //Length Constant
```

```
Ll=5760/C; //Lateral Length
Lm=3300/C; //Main Length

//Constant for the cables
Km=0.0008;
Kl=0.00175;

//Voltage Drop Percents for 3 phase
VDlateral=Ll*Kl*Sl/2;

//Due to peculiarity of this new problem, one half
   of the main has to considered as express feeder
   and the other connected to a uniformly
   distributed load of 5180kVA
VDmain=Lm*Km*Sm*3/4;
TVD=VDmain+VDlateral;

//Since the inductive reactance of the line is
Cd=12; //Constant to find the distance in terms of
   feet

//Diameters of the Conductors
Dmi=37;
Dmn=53;

//Drops per mile
xdi=0.1213*log(Dmi/Cd);
xdn=0.1213*log(Dmn/Cd);

Dxd=xdn-xdi; //Difference in Drops

printf('\na) The percent voltage drops at :\n')
printf('Lateral End is %g percent\n',VDlateral)
printf('Main End is %g percent\n',VDmain)

printf('\nb) The Above Drops meet the required
   criterion of 4 percent voltage drop\n')
printf('\nc) The Difference in Voltage drop is %g
```

```
ohm/mile, which is a smaller VD valuue that it really is.\n',Dxd)
```

Scilab code Exa 5.5 To find the percent voltage drop at the ends of the most remote laterals

To find the percent voltage drop at the ends of the most remote laterals

```
//To find the percent voltage drop at the ends of the most remote laterals
//Page 268
clc;
clear;

Vb=7200; //Base Voltage in V
pf=0.9; //Power Factor
Sm=10360; //Load on Main Feeder in kVA
Vll=12.47; //Line to Line voltage in kV
Imain=Sm/(sqrt(3)*Vll); //Current in Main Feeder

//Note Suffix l means lateral and m means main

Vph=7.2; //Phase Voltage in kV
Sl=2*518; //Load on Lateral Feeder in kVA
Ilateral=Sl/Vph; //Current in Laterals

//Length of the Feeder
//Length Constant
Cm=5280; //Main
Cl=1000; //Lateral
Ll=5760/Cl; //Lateral Length
Lm=3300/Cm; //Main Length

//Constants for the particular cables from the tables
```

```
rl=0.331;
xLl=0.0300;
rm=0.342;
xam=0.458;
xdm=0.1802;
xLm=xam+xdm;

//Voltage Drops for Normal Condition
VDmainn=(Imain/2)*((rm*pf)+(xLm*sind(acosd(pf))))*Lm/2;
VDlateraln=(Ilateral/2)*((rl*pf)+(xLl*sind(acosd(pf))))*Ll/2;

perVDmainn=VDmainn*100/Vb;
perVDlateraln=VDlateraln*100/Vb;

TVDn=perVDmainn+perVDlateraln;

//Voltage Drops for Worst Conditions
VDmainw=(Imain)*((rm*pf)+(xLm*sind(acosd(pf))))*Lm/2;
VDlateralw=(Ilateral)*((rl*pf)+(xLl*sind(acosd(pf))))*Ll;

perVDmainw=VDmainw*100/Vb;
perVDlateralw=VDlateralw*100/Vb;

TVDw=perVDmainw+perVDlateralw;

printf('\na)From Table A5, 300-kcmilACSR conductors, with 500A Ampacity is used for main\nand AWG #2 XLPE Al URD cable with 168A Ampacity\n')
printf('b) The Total Voltage Drop in Percent for Normal Operation is %g percent\n',TVDn)
printf('c) The Total Voltage Drop in Percent for Worst Condition is %g percent\n',TVDw)
printf('d) The Voltage drop is met for Normal operation and NOT for emergency operation\n')
```

Chapter 6

Design Considerations of Secondary Systems

Scilab code Exa 6.1 To Compute the Economical Sizes of the Transformer and its Equipment

`To Compute the Economical Sizes of the Transformer and its Equipment`

```
//To Compute the Economical Sizes of the Transformer
    and its Equipment
//Page 296
clc;
clear;

NC=24; //Number Of Customers Per Block

//We get the Total Annual Cost from the releveant
   equations as
// TAC = 239.32 + (3.1805*ST) + (3492/ST) + (28170/
   ST^2) + (0.405*ASL) + (17018/ASL) + (1.134*ASD) +
    (8273/ASD)

//We know split the above equation into 3 different
   parts according to factors ST,ASD,ASL
```

```
//Variable Values of the Factors
ST=poly(0,'ST');
ASD=poly(0,'ASD');
ASL=poly(0,'ASL');

//Functions to Find the TAC corresponding to the
   Respective Factors

deff('x=TransSize(y)','x=239.52 + (3.1805*y) +
   (3492/y) + (28170/(y^2))')
deff('x=SDwire(y)','x=(1.134*y)+(8273/y)')
deff('x=SLwire(y)','x=(0.405*y)+(17018/y)')

//Total Annual Costs of the respective Factors
TACST = TransSize(ST);
TACASD = SDwire(ASD);
TACASL = SLwire(ASL);

//Partially Differentiating wrt ASD we get
Y1=derivat(TACASD);
X1=roots(Y1(2));
ASD=X1(1);  //Calculated Value
ASDstd = 105.500;
ASDstd1 = 133.1;

//Partially Differentiating wrt ASL we get
Y2=derivat(TACASL);
X2=roots(Y2(2));
ASL=X2(1); //Calculated Value
ASLstd = 211.600;
ASLstd1 = 250;

//Partially Differentiating wrt ST we get
Y3=derivat(TACST);
X3=roots(Y3(2));
ST=round(X3(1));  //Calculated Value
STstd = 50;
```

```
//Total Annual Cost of the Calculated parameters
TAC=TransSize(ST)+SDwire(ASD)+SLwire(ASL);
//Calculation Mistake in The Text Book

//Total Annual Cost of the First Higher Standard Parameters
TACstd=TransSize(STstd)+SDwire(ASDstd)+SLwire(ASLstd);
//Total Annual Cost of the Second Higher Standard Parameters
TACstd1=TransSize(STstd)+SDwire(ASDstd1)+SLwire(ASLstd1);

//Total Fixed Charges per Year
TACFC=((75+(2.178*STstd))+(5.4+(0.405*ASLstd))+(15.12+(1.134*ASD))+(144));
//Total Operating Charges per Year
TACOC=((0.0225*STstd)+(0.98*STstd)+(28170/(STstd^2))+(3492/STstd)+(17018/ASLstd)+(8273/ASDstd));

//Values Might Vary from those in the text due to high precision

//Fixed Charges Per Customer Per Month
FC=TACFC/(NC*12);

//Variable Costs Per Customer per month
VOC=TACOC/(NC*12);

printf('\na) The Most Economical SD Size is %g kmil and the nearest larger standard AWG wire size is %g kmil\n',ASD,ASDstd)
printf('b) The Most Economical SL Size is %g kmil and the nearest larger standard AWG wire size is %g kmil\n',ASL,ASLstd)
printf('c) The Most Economical Distribution Transformer Size is %g kmil and the nearest
```

```
    larger standard transformer size is %g kVA\n',ST,
    STstd)
printf('d) The Total Annual Cost Per Block for the
    theoretically most economical sizes of equipment
    is %g dollars\n',TAC)
printf('e) The Total Annual Cost Per Block for the
    nearest larger standard comercial sizes of
    equipment is %g dollars\n',TACstd)
printf('f) The Total Annual Cost Per Block for the
    nearest larger transformer size and for the
    second larger sizes of ASD and ASL is %g dollars\
    n',TACstd1)
printf('g) Fixed Charges per Customer per Month is
    %g dollars\n',FC)
printf('h) The Variable Operating Costs Per Customer
     Per Month is %g dollars\n',VOC)
```

Scilab code Exa 6.2 To determine the coeffcient matrix for a unbalanced load

To determine the coeffcient matrix for a unbalanced load

```
//To determine the co-effcient matrix for a
    unbalanced load
//Page 304
clc;
clear;

Dab=12;
Dan=12;
Dbn=24;
Daa=12*0.01577;
Dbb=Daa;
Dnn=Daa;

```

```
deff('x=Coeff(y,z)','x=(2*(10^-7))*log(y/z)') //function to find the elements of the co-efficient matrix

//Part A of the question cannot be found using Scilab, Hence from the equation obtained in part A we can numerically compute the Co- Efficient Matrix

CM=[Coeff(Dan,Daa),Coeff(Dan,Dab);Coeff(Dbn,Dab),Coeff(Dbn,Dbb);Coeff(Dnn,Dan),Coeff(Dnn,Dbn)];

printf('\n Part A cannot be resulted by this code, hence from the equations obtained in Part A\n Co-Efficient Matrix is Obtained as\n')
disp(CM.*(10^7))
printf('\n * (10^-7) Wb*T/m\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 6.4 To determine the circuit parameters of an unbalanced load

To determine the circuit parameters of an unbalanced load

```
//To determine the circuit parameters of an unbalanced load
//Page 308
clc;
clear;
//Primary Voltage
V1=7272*(%i*%pi*0/180);

//Secondary Voltages
Ea=120*(%i*%pi*0/180);
Eb=120*(%i*%pi*0/180);

```

```
//Impedances
Za=0.8+(%i*0.6);
Zb=0.8+(%i*0.6);

n=60; //Turns Ratio

deff('x=angle(y)','x=atand(imag(y)/real(y))') //To Determine the Angle

//Substituting the values we get the following equations
//121.2 = Ia*(0.8857 + j0.6846) + Ib*(0.03279 + j0.03899)
//121.2 = Ia*(-0.03279 - j0.03899) + Ib*(-0.88574 + j0.50267)

//For Convenience We segregate them as
Z1=(0.8857+(%i*0.6846));
Z2=(0.03279+(%i*.03899))
Z3=(-0.03279-(%i*.03899))
Z4=(-0.88574+(%i*.50267))

Z=[Z1,Z2;Z3,Z4]; //Impedance matrix
V=[121.2;121.2]; //Voltage Matrix
I=inv(Z)*V; //Current Matrix

//Secondary Currents
Ia=I(1);
Ib=I(2);

In=-Ia-Ib; //Secondary neutral Currents

//Secondary Voltages
Va=Za*Ia;
Vb=-1*Zb*Ib;

//Secondary Voltage Resultant
Vab=Va+Vb;
```

```

printf('\na) The Secondary Currents are:\n')
printf('Ia = %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ia),angle(Ia))
printf('Ib = %g/_%g A\n',abs(Ib),180+angle(Ib))
printf('b) The Secondary Neutral Current = %g/_%g A\n',abs(In),angle(In))
printf('c) The Secondary Voltages are:\n')
printf('Va = %g/_%g V\n',abs(Va),angle(Va))
printf('Vb = %g/_%g V\n',abs(Vb),angle(Vb))
printf('d) The Resultant Secondary Voltage Vab is %g/_%g V\n',abs(Vab),angle(Vab))

//In the TextBook Note That Zb has been taken wrong in the calculattion of Vb
```

Scilab code Exa 6.5 To find the pu voltages and tolerable and favourable voltages

`To find the pu voltages and tolerable and favourable voltages`

```
//To find the pu voltages and tolerable and favourable voltages
//Page 310
clc;
clear;

N=19; //Number Transformers
St=500; //Load on each transformer in kVA
L=5096+(%i*3158); //Load
Vlf=114; //Favourable Voltage
Vlt=111; //Tolerable Volatage
Vb=125; //Base Voltage

//Per Unit Tolerable and favourable voltages
puVlf=Vlf/Vb;
```

```
puVlt=Vlt/Vb;

ZM=0.181+(%i*0.115); //The Positive Sequence
    Impedance
ZTi=0.0086+(%i*0.0492); //Transformer Impedance for
    500kVA
ZT=2*ZTi; //Transformer Impedance for 1000kVA

AAF=N*St/abs(L); //Actual Application Factor

printf('\na) The Lowest favourable Voltage is %g pu
    and The Lowest tolerable voltage is %g pu\n',
    puVlf,puVlt)
printf('b) There Are No buses in Table 6-5, for the
    first contingency outage which satisfy the
    necessary condition\n')
printf('c) For Second Contingency Outage\n')
printf('1) Less than Favourable Voltage are B,C,J,K,
    R and S\n')
printf('2) Less than Tolerable Voltage are B,C,J,K.\
    n')
printf('d) ZM/ZT = %g and (1/2)*ZM/ZT = %g
    respectively.\n',(abs(ZM)/abs(ZT)),(1/2)*(abs(ZM)
    /abs(ZT)))
printf('The Actual Application Factor is %g\n',AAF)
printf('Therefore the Design of this network is
    sufficient\n')
```

Chapter 7

Voltage Drop and Power Loss Calculations

Scilab code Exa 7.2 To determine the voltage drop or voltage regulation of a 3phase system

`To determine the voltage drop or voltage regulation of a 3phase system`

```
//To determine the voltage drop or voltage
   regulation of a 3phase system
//Page 327
clc;
clear;

Vll=416; //Voltage Line to Line
Vph=Vll/(sqrt(3)); //Phase Voltage and Base Voltage
//Load Currents
Ia=30;
Ib=20;
Ic=50;

//Power Factors of the load
pfa=1;
pfb=0.5;
```

```
pfc=0.9;

//Impedances of the Sections
ZA=0.05+(%i*0.01);
ZAB=0.1+(%i*0.02);
ZBC=0.05+(%i*0.05);
//Impedance upto the point of load
ZB=ZA+ZAB;
ZC=ZB+ZBC;

//Function to Calculate Voltage Drop
deff('x=VD(a,b,c)','x=a*((real(b)*c)+(imag(b)*sind(acosd(c))))')

//Voltage Drops at A,B and C
VDA=VD(Ia,ZA,pfa);
VDB=VD(Ib,ZB,pfb);
VDC=VD(Ic,ZC,pfc);

TVD=VDA+VDB+VDC; //Total Voltage Drop

TVDpu=TVD/Vph; // In Per Unit

deff('x=Real(y,z)','x=Vph*y*z') //Function to Calculate Real Power
deff('x=Reactive(y,z)','x=Vph*y*sind(acosd(z))') //Funtion to Calculate the Reactive power

//Real Powers
Pa=Real(Ia,pfa);
Pb=Real(Ib,pfb);
Pc=Real(Ic,pfc);
P=Pa+Pb+Pc; //Total Real Power


//Reactive Powers
Qa=Reactive(Ia,pfa);
Qb=Reactive(Ib,pfb);
```

```
Qc=Reactive(Ic,pfc);
Q=Qa+Qb+Qc; //Total Reactive Power

S=sqrt((P^2)+(Q^2)); //Total output from the
    Transformer
PF=P/S; //Load Power Factor

printf('\na) The Total Voltage drop is %g pu\n',
    TVDpu)
printf('b) The Real Power per Phase is %g kW\n',P
    /1000)
printf('c) The Reactive Power per Phase is %g kVAr\n
    ',Q/1000)
printf('d) The Kilovoltampere output and load factor
     is %g kVA and %g lagging\n',S/1000,PF)
```

Scilab code Exa 7.3 To Calculate the Voltage Drop and Verify The Cable Selected

```
To Calculate the Voltage Drop and Verify The Cable Selected
```

```
//To Calculate the Voltage Drop and Verify The Cable
     Selected
//Page 329
clc;
clear;
pf=0.9; //Power Factor
Vb=120; //Base Voltage
//From The Tables
r=0.334; //Resistance per thousand feet
x=0.0299; //Reactance per thousand feet
K1=0.02613; //Voltage Drop

//Assumed Cable
I=100; //Secodary line Current
```

```
Ls=100; //Length of Secondary line in feet

R=r*Ls/1000; // Resistance Value for a 100 feet Line
X=x*Ls/1000; // Reactance Value for a 100 feet Line

VD=I*((R*pf)+(X*sind(acosd(pf)))); //Voltage Drop
VDpu=VD/Vb; //Per unit value
printf('\nThe Cable Selected is of 100 feet , carrying 100A and cable size #2 AWG\n')
printf('The Voltage drop for the above cable is %g pu V\n',VDpu)
printf('The Above Value is Close to the Value(%g pu V) in the table given.\n',K1)
```

Scilab code Exa 7.4 To find the voltage dip in per units for motor starting

`To find the voltage dip in per units for motor starting`

```
//To find the voltage dip in per units for motor starting
//Page 333
clc;
clear;

Sts=(10+(11*4.4)); //Load Selected on the transformer
V=240; //Voltage
Sta=50; //Available Unit
pf=0.9; //Load Power Factor
I=(Sts/V)/(Sta/V);

VDT=I*((0.0107*pf)+(0.0139*sind(acosd(pf))));

SLload=10+(3*6);

```

```
deff('x=VD(a,b,c)','x=a*b*c/(10^4)') //Function to find Voltage Drop Per unit

VDSL=VD(0.0088,116.7,150);
VDSD=VD(0.01683,41.76,70);

TVD=VDT+VDSL+VDSD;

Is=80;
Smotor=Is*V/1000;
pf1=0.5;
VDIPT=((0.0107*pf1)+(0.0139*sind(acosd(pf1))))*(Smotor/Sta);

VDIPSL=VD(0.00636,80,150);
VDIPSD=VD(0.01089,80,70);
TVDIP=VDIPT+VDIPSL+VDIPSD;

VDSL1=VD(0.00769,116.7,150);
VDSD1=VD(0.0136,41.6,70);
TVD1=VDT+VDSL1+VDSD1;

printf('\na) The Voltage drops are:\n')
printf('Transformer is %g pu V\n',VDT)
printf('Secondary Lines is %g pu V\n',VDSL)
printf('Service Drops is %g pu V\n',VDSD)
printf('Total is %g pu V\n',TVD)
printf('The Above Value doesn''t meet the required criterion\n')
printf('\nb) The Voltage dip for motor starting are:\n')
printf('Transformer is %g pu V\n',VDIPT)
printf('Secondary Lines is %g pu V\n',VDIPSL)
printf('Service Drops is %g pu V\n',VDIPSD)
printf('Total is %g pu V\n',TVDIP)
printf('The Above Value does meet the required criterion\n')
printf('\nC) The Voltage drops after changing the
```

```
conductors are:\n')
printf('Transformer is %g pu V\n',VDT)
printf('Secondary Lines is %g pu V\n',VDSL1)
printf('Service Drops is %g pu V\n',VDSD1)
printf('Total is %g pu V\n',TVD1)
printf('The Above Value doesn''t meet the required
    criterion\n')
printf('Thus 350 kcmilcable size for the secondary
    lines and #2/0 AWG cable size for service drops
    to meet the criteria\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 7.5 To Find the Total Load and Total steady state voltage drop

`To Find the Total Load and Total steady state voltage drop`

```
//To Find the Total Load and Total steady state
    voltage drop
//Page 336
clc;
clear;

//Length in feet
Lsd=100; //Service Drop Line
Lsl=200; //Secondary Line

SB=75; //Transformer Capacity in kVA
pf=0.9; //Load Power Factor

//From the Tables
ISL=129.17; //Secondary Line Current
ISD=41.67; //Service Drop Current
KSD=0.01683; //Service Drop Cable Constant
KSL=0.0136; //Secondary Cable Constant

```

```
//for Transformer
R=0.0101; //Resistance in per unit
X=0.0143; //Reatance in per unit

//From the Diagram
ST=(3+2+8+6)+(5+6+7+4)+(6+7+8+10); //Total Load on transformer

STpu=ST/SB; //In Per unit;

//The Above value also corresponds to the Current as Well

I=STpu; //Current in Per Unit

VDT=I*((R*pf)+(X*sind(acosd(pf)))); //Voltage Drop in the Transformer
VDSL=KSL*(Lsl*ISL/(10^4)); //Secondary Line
VDSD=KSD*(Lsd*ISD/(10^4)); //Service Drop Line

VD=VDT+VDSD+VDSL; //Total Voltage Drop

printf('\na)The Load in transformer is %g kVA or %g pu\n',ST,STpu)
printf('b) The Total Voltage Drop is %g pu V\n',VD)
```

Scilab code Exa 7.7 To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points

`To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points`

```
//To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points
//Page 340
clc;
```

```
clear;

An=4; //Service Area
l=1; //Length of 0a
//Voltages in kV
Vll=13.2; //Line to line
Vln=7.62; //Line to neutral

//Peak Loading
Dp=1000; //Peak Loading Intensity per sq.miles
Sl=2000; //Lumped Load in kVA

//Off Peak Loading
Dop=333; //Loading intensity

VB=7620; //Base Voltage

Vs=1.025; //Substation Voltages

Sn=Dp*An; //Load Connected to the square shaped
    service area
Sm=Sn+Sl; //Total Load

K=0.0003; //Cable Constant

VD0a=K*Sm*l; //Voltage Drop between substation and a
lab=2;  //Distance from a to b
VDab=(K*Sn*lab/2)+(K*Sl*lab);//Voltage drop from b
    to c
lbc=2; //Distance from b to c
VDbc=3*K*Sl*lbc; //Voltage drop from b to c //Change
     in Constant

I=Sl/(sqrt(3)*(0.947*Vll));
Ib=Sl/(sqrt(3)*(Vll));//BAse Current

MIpu=I/Ib; //Per Unit Current

```

```
Ztpu=complex(0,0.05);
pf=0.9; //Load Power Factor

Ipu=MIpu*exp(%i*%pi*acosd(pf)/180);

//The Voltage has been tapped up 5 percent

puVDcd=(abs(Ipu)*((real(Ztpu)*pf)+(imag(Ztpu)*sind(acosd(pf)))))-0.05;
VDcd=puVDcd*100;
deff('x=volt(a,b)','x=(a-(b/100))') //funtion to find out voltages

//per unit Voltages
puVa=volt(Vs,VD0a);
puVb=volt(puVa,VDab);
puVc=volt(puVb,VDbc);
puVd=volt(puVc,VDcd);

//Voltages in V
Va=puVa*VB;
Vb=puVb*VB;
Vc=puVc*VB;
Vd=puVd*VB;

printf('\na) The Percentage drops are\n')
printf(' Substation to a is %g percent\n',VD0a);
printf(' a to b is %g percent\n',VDab);
printf(' b to c is %g percent\n',VDbc);
printf(' c to d is %g percent\n',VDcd);
printf('b) The Per unit voltages are:\n')
printf(' Point a is %g pu V\n',puVa)
printf(' Point b is %g pu V\n',puVb)
printf(' Point c is %g pu V\n',puVc)
printf(' Point d is %g pu V\n',puVd)
printf('c) The Line to Neutral voltages are:\n')
printf(' Point a is %g  V\n',Va)
printf(' Point b is %g  V\n',Vb)
```

```
printf(' Point c is %g V\n',Vc)
printf(' Point d is %g V\n',Vd)
```

Scilab code Exa 7.8 To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points

`To determine the percent drop from the substation to various points`

```
//To determine the percent drop from the substation
   to various points
//Page 340
clc;
clear;

V0op=1; //At off Peak
An=4; //Service Area
l=1; //Length of 0a
//Voltages in kV
Vll=13.2; //Line to line
Vln=7.62; //Line to neutral

//Peak Loading
Dp=1000; //Peak Loading Intensity per sq.miles
Sl=2000; //Lumped Load in kVA

//Off Peak Loading
Dop=333; //Loading intensity

VB=7620; //Base Voltage

Vs=1.025; //Substation Voltages

Sn=Dop*An; //Load Connected to the square shaped
   service area
Sm=Sn+Sl; //Total Load
```

```

K=0.0003; //Cable Constant

VD0a=K*Sm*l; //Voltage Drop between substation and a
lab=2;  //Distance from a to b
VDab=(K*Sn*lab/2)+(K*Sl*lab);//Voltage drop from b to c
lbc=2; //Distance from b to c
VDbc=3*K*Sl*lbc; //Voltage drop from b to c //Change in Constant

I=Sl/(sqrt(3)*(0.947*Vll));
Ib=Sl/(sqrt(3)*(Vll));//BAse Current

MIpu=I/Ib; //Per Unit Current

Ztpu=complex(0,0.05);
pf=0.9; //Load Power Factor

Ipu=MIpu*exp(%i*%pi*acosd(pf)/180);

//The Voltage has been tapped up 5 percent

puVDcd=(abs(Ipu)*((real(Ztpu)*pf)+(imag(Ztpu)*sind(acosd(pf)))))-0.05;
VDcd=puVDcd*100;
deff('x=volt(a,b)','x=(a-(b/100))') //funtion to find out voltages

//per unit Voltages
puVa=volt(V0op,VD0a);
puVb=volt(puVa,VDab);
puVc=volt(puVb,VDbc);
puVd=volt(puVc,VDcd);

//Voltages in V
Va=puVa*VB;
Vb=puVb*VB;
```

```
Vc=puVc*VB;
Vd=puVd*VB;

printf('\na) The Percentage drops are\n')
printf(' Substation to a is %g percent\n',VD0a);
printf(' a to b is %g percent\n',VDab);
printf(' b to c is %g percent\n',VDbc);
printf(' c to d is %g percent\n',VDcd);
printf('b) The Per unit voltages are:\n')
printf(' Point a is %g pu V\n',puVa)
printf(' Point b is %g pu V\n',puVb)
printf(' Point c is %g pu V\n',puVc)
printf(' Point d is %g pu V\n',puVd)
printf('c) The Line to Neutral voltages are:\n')
printf(' Point a is %g  V\n',Va)
printf(' Point b is %g  V\n',Vb)
printf(' Point c is %g  V\n',Vc)
printf(' Point d is %g  V\n',Vd)
```

Scilab code Exa 7.9 To Determine the location of the substation

To Determine the location of the substation

```
//To Determine the location of the substation
//Page 344
clc;
clear;

Vll=13.2; //Voltage in kV (Line voltage)
TCDi=0.45; //Load Density in kVA per feet
FD=1.08; //Diversity Factor for all loads
FLS=0.2; //Annual Loss Factor
DFi=0.6; //30 min Annual Demand Factor

```

```
Dg=TCDi*DFi/FD; //Divesified Maximum Demand of the
    Group

L=30000; //Length of the Whole Feeder in Feet

//To Achieve Minimum Voltage Drop, The Substation
    must be located at the centre of the line
Ln=15000; //NEW Length of the Feeder

SPK=Dg*Ln; //Peak Load on each main of the
    substation trnasformer
I=(SPK/(sqrt(3)*Vll)); //Current in the Line

K=0.0009; //For the Assumed Conductor
VD=K*SPK*Ln/(2*5280); //Voltage Drop, Is divided by
    5280, to convert the length in miles

printf('\na) To Achieve Minimum Voltage Drop, The
    Substation is Placed at the Centre of the Line,\n
     and For a Current of %g A following in it, #4
    AWG or #2 AWG ACSR conductors are used\n',I)
printf('b) For a #4 AWG Copper Conductor, The
    Percentage Voltage drop at annual peak load is %g
     pecent\n',VD)

//Calculation Mistake in the TextBook
```

Scilab code Exa 7.10 To Determine the Annual Energy Loss

To Determine the Annual Energy Loss

```
//To Determine the Annual Enery Loss
//Page 346
clc;
clear;
```

```
Vll=13.2; //Voltage in kV (Line voltage)
TCDi=0.45; //Load Density in kVA per feet
FD=1.08; //Diversity Factor for all loads
FLS=0.2; //Annual Loss Factor
DFi=0.6; //30 min Annual Demand Factor

Dg=TCDi*DFi/FD; //Divesified Maximum Demand of the
    Group
L=30000; //Length of the Whole Feeder in Feet
I=164.2; //Current

r=0.592; //Resistance Per Mile
R=r*L/(3*5280); //Total Resistance

CL=3*(I^2)*R; //Total Power Loss in entire length

TAEL=CL*FLS*8760/(10^3); //Total Annual Energy Loss

printf('\nThe Total Annual Eddy Current Loss is %g
    kWhr\n',TAEL)
```

Scilab code Exa 7.11 To Determine the Line to Line Voltage at point a

To Determine the Line to Line Voltage at point a

```
//To Determine the Line to Line Voltage at point a
//Page 347
clc;
clear;

//Loads in kVA
Sbc=3000; //Load Along bc
Sd=2000; //Load At Point d
S0a=Sbc+Sd; //Total Load
```

```
Sab=Sbc/2; //Load along ab

//Cable Constants
K0a=0.0005; //For 0 to a
Kab=0.0010; //For a to b
Kac=0.0010; //For a to c
Kad=0.0010; //For a to d

//Length
l0a=1.0; //From 0 to a
lab=2;//From a to b
lad=2; //From a to d

//Voltage Drops At Specific Points
VDa=K0a*S0a*l0a;
VDb=(Kab*Sab*lab/2)+VDa;
VDc=VDb;
VDd=(Kad*Sd*lad)+VDa;

//To determine the Voltages at Point a
Vll=12650; //Line to Line Voltage
Vln=7300; //Line to Neutral Voltage

Valn=Vln-(VDa*Vln/100);
Vall=Vll-(VDa*Vll/100);

printf('\na) The Voltage Drops at:\n')
printf('Point a is %g percent\n',VDa)
printf('Point b is %g percent\n',VDb)
printf('Point c is %g percent\n',VDc)
printf('Point d is %g percent\n',VDd)
printf('b) The Voltages VaL-N is %g V and VaL-L is
   %g V\n',Valn,Vall)
```

Chapter 8

Application of Capacitors to Distribution Systems

Scilab code Exa 8.1 To Determine the Capacitor Size to improve the power factor to a 700kVA Load

`To Determine the Capacitor Size to improve the power factor to a 700kVA Load`

```
//To Determine the Capacitor Size to improve the
   power factor to a 700kVA Load
//Page 390
clc;
clear;

SL=700; //Load in kVA
pf1=65/100; //Power Factor
PL=SL*pf1; //Real Power
//From the Table of Power Factor Correction
CR=0.74; //Co-relation factor
CS=PL*CR; //Capacitor Size

CSr=360; //Next Higher Standard Capacitor Size

CRn=CSr/PL; //New Co-Relation Factor
```

```

//From the table by linear interpolation
pfr=93; //In Percentage
pfn=pfr+(172/320);

printf('\a) The Correction Factor is %g\n',CR)
printf('b) The Capacitor Size Required is %g kVAr\n',CS)
printf('c) Resulting power factor if the next higher standard capacitor size is used is %g percent\n',pfn)
```

Scilab code Exa 8.2 To determine the Capacitor bank required to correct power factor of induction motor

`To determine the Capacitor bank required to correct power factor of induction moto`

```
//To determine the Capacitor bank required to correct power factor of induction motor
//Page 393
clc;
clear;

Vll=4.16; //Line to Line Voltage in kV
Pr=(500*0.7457); //Rating of motor in kW
pf1=0.75; //Initial Power Factor
pfn=0.9; //Improved Power Factor
eff=0.88; //Efficiency
P=Pr/eff; //Input Power of Induction Motor
Q1=P*tand(acosd(pf1)); //Reactive Power
Q2=P*tand(acosd(pfn)); //REactive power of motor after power factor improvement
f=60; //Frequency of supply
w=2*%pi*f; //Angular Frequency
Qc=Q1-Q2; //Reactive Power of Capacitor
```

```
Il=Qc/(sqrt(3)*Vll);

//Capacitor Connectd in Delta
Ic1=Il/(sqrt(3));
Xc1=Vll*1000/Ic1; //Reactance of each capacitor
C1=(10^6)/(w*Xc1); //Capacitance in Micro Farad

//Capacitor Connected in Wye
Ic2=Il;
Xc2=Vll*1000/(sqrt(3)*Ic2); //Reactance of each
    capacitor
C2=(10^6)/(w*Xc2); //Capacitance in Micro Farad

printf('\na) Rating of Capacitor Bank is %g kVAr\n',
    Qc)
printf('b) The Value of Capacitance if there are
    connected in delta is %g micro F\n',C1)
printf('c) The Value of Capacitance if there are
    connected in wye is %g micro F\n',C2)
```

Scilab code Exa 8.3 To determine the power factors of a 2point4 kV phase circuit feeder

To determine the power factors of a 2point4 kV phase circuit feeder

```
//To determine the power factors of a 2.4 kV phase
    circuit feeder
//Page 396
clc;
clear;

V=2.4; //Voltage in kV
I=200; //Load Current
P=360; //Real Load in kW
S1=V*I; //Total Load in kVA
```

```
pf1=P/S1; //Power Factor
Q1=S1*sind(acosd(pf1)); //Reactive Load

Qc=300; //Capacitor Size

Q2=Q1-Qc; //The New Reactive Load
pf2=P/sqrt((P^2)+((Q1-Qc)^2)); //Improved Power
    Factor

printf('\na) The Uncorrected power factor and
    reactive load is %g and %g kVAr\n',pf1,Q1)
printf('b) The New Corrected factor after the
    introduction of capacitor unit is %g\n',pf2)
```

Scilab code Exa 8.4 To determine the necessity of additional capacitors

To determine the necessity of additional capacitors

```
//To determine the necessity of additional
    capacitors
//Page 398
clc;
clear;

S1=7800; //Peak Load in kVA
T=3*2000; //Total Rating of the Transformer
pf1=0.89; //Load Power Factor
TC=120/100; //Thermal Capability
Qc=1000; //Size of capacitor

P=S1*pf1; //Real Load
Q1=S1*sind(acosd(pf1)); //Reactive Load

Q2=Q1-Qc; //The New Reactive Load
```

```
pf2=P/sqrt((P^2)+((Q1-Qc)^2)); //Improved Power
    Factor

S2=P/pf2; //Corrected Apprarent power

ST=T*TC; //Transformer Capabilty

pf3=P/ST; //New Corrected Power factor required

Q2new=P*tand(acosd(pf3)); //Required Reactive Power
Qcadd=Q2-Q2new; //Additional Rating of the Capacitor

printf('\na) Since the Apparent Power(%g kVAr) is
    more than Transformer Capability (%g kVAr), \
    nHence Additional Capacitors are required\n',S2,
    ST)
printf('b) The Rating of the Addtional capacitor is
    %g kVAr\n',Qcadd)
```

Scilab code Exa 8.5 To Determine the savings in kilowatt losses

To Determine the savings in kilowatt losses

```
//To Determine the savings in kilowatt losses
//Page 411
clc;
clear;

// 1 is Total Loss Reduction due to Capacitors
// 2 is Additional Loss Reduction due to Capacitor
// 3 is Total Demand Reduction due to capacitor
// 4 is Total required capacitor additions

C90=[495165,85771,22506007,9810141]; //
    Characteristics at 90% Power Factor
```

```
C98=[491738,75343,21172616,4213297]; // Characteristics at 98% Power Factor

//Responsibility Factors
RF90=1;
RF98=0.9;

SLF=0.17; //System Loss Factor
FCR=0.2; //Fixed Charge Rate
DC=250; //Demand Cost
ACC=4.75; //Average Capacitor Cost
EC=0.045; //Energy Cost
Cd=C90-C98; //Difference in Characteristics

TAS=Cd(1)+Cd(2); //Total Additional Kilowatt Savings

ASDR1=Cd(1)*RF90*DC*FCR;
ASDR2=Cd(2)*RF98*DC*FCR;
TASDR=ASDR1+ASDR2; //Total Annual Savings due to demand
x=27; // Cost for Per kVA of the capacity
TASTC=Cd(3)*FCR*x; //Annual Savings due to Transmission Capacity
TASEL=TAS*SLF*EC*8760; //Savings due to energy loss reduction
TACAC=Cd(4)*FCR*ACC; //Annual Cost of Additional Capacitors
Savings=TASEL+TASDR+TASTC; //Total Savings

printf('\na) The Resulting additional savings in kilowatt losses due to power factor improvement at the substation buses is %g kW\n',Cd(1))
printf('b) The Resulting assitional savings in kilowatt  losses due to the power factor improvement for feeders is %g kW\n',Cd(2))
printf('c) The Additional Kilowatt Savings is %g kW\n',TAS)
printf('d) The Additional savings in the system
```

```
    kilovoltampere capacity is %g kVA\n',Cd(3))
printf('e) The Additional Capacitors required are %g
     kVAr\n',Cd(4))
printf('f) The Annual Savings in demand reduction
    due to capacitors applied to distribution
    substation buses is approximately is %g dollars/
    year\n',TASDR)
printf('g) The Annual Savings due to the additional
    released transmission capacity is %g dollars/year
    \n',TASTC)
printf('h) The Total Anuual Savings due to the
    energy loss reduction is %g dollars/year\n',TASEL
    )
printf('i) The Total Annual Cost of the additional
    capacitors is %g dollars/year\n',TACAC)
printf('j) The Total Annual Savings is %g dollars/
    year\n',Savings)
printf('k) No, Since the total net annual savings is
     not zero\n')
```

Chapter 9

Distribution System Voltage Regulation

Scilab code Exa 9.1 To Determine the parameters of the system regulation

To Determine the parameters of the system regulation

```
//To Determine the parameters of the system
   regulation
//Page 468
clc;
clear;

//Base Value
S3phib=15; //in MVA
Vllst=69; //in kV
Vllp=13.2; //in kV
Vrrb=120;

Ztpu=%i*0.08; //Transformer impedance per unit
   length
```

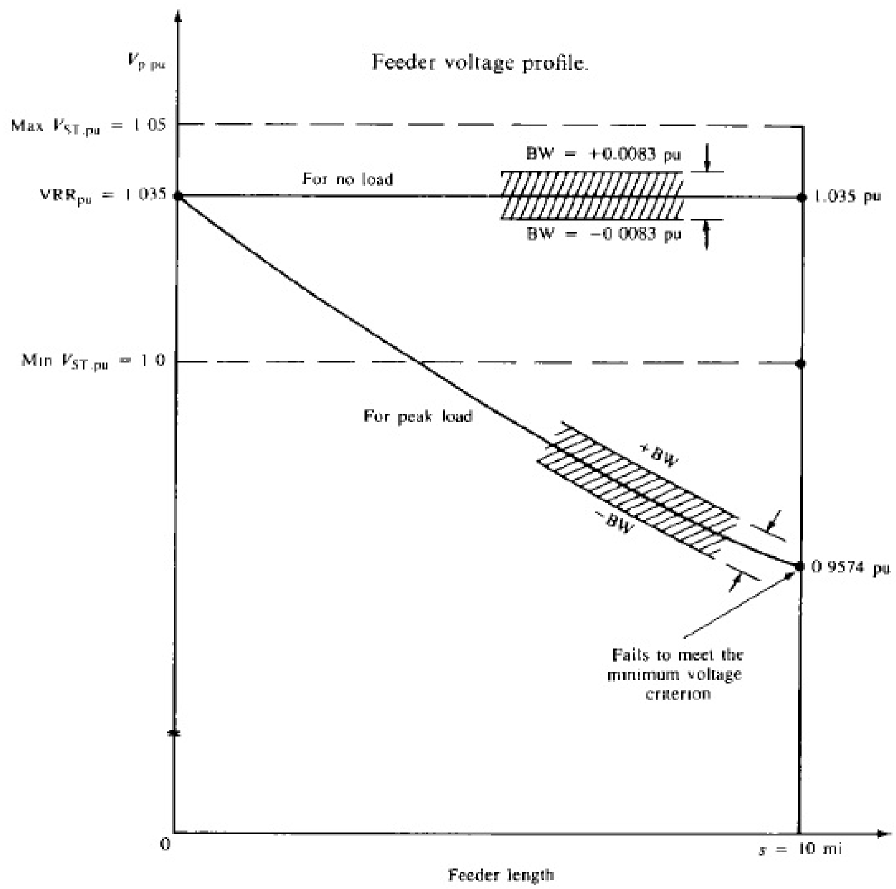

Figure 9.1: To Determine the parameters of the system regulation

```
VSTpuop=1.05*exp(%i*0); //Per Unit Maximum Subtransmission Voltage Off Peak
VSTpup=1.00*exp(%i*0); //Per Unit Maximum Subtransmission Voltage Peak
pftop=0.95; //Off Peak kilovoltageamperage power factor
Sop=0.25; //Off Peak kilovoltageamperage
pftp=0.85; //Off Peak kilovoltageamperage power factor
Sp=1.0; //Off Peak kilovoltageamperage
Regpu=5/(8*100); //Regulated percent volts for 32 steps
K=3.88*(10^-6); //Drop Constant
S=4000; // Peak Load in kVA
l=10; //Length of the feeder
//Case A
Rset=0;
Xset=0;
Vpmax=1.0417;
BW=0.0083;
VRRpu=(Vpmax-BW); //Setting of VRR
VRR=(Vpmax-BW)*Vrrb;
//Case B
IPpuop=(Sop/VSTpuop)*exp(%i*acosd(pftop)*%pi/180); //No Load Primary Current at substation Off Peak
VPpuop =VSTpuop-(IPpuop*Ztpu); //Highest Allowable Primary Voltage Off Peak
IPpup=(Sp/VSTpup)*exp(-1*%i*acosd(pftp)*%pi/180); //No Load Primary Current at substation Peak
VPpup =VSTpup-(IPpup*Ztpu); //Highest Allowable Primary Voltage  Peak

Step1=(abs(VPpuop)-VRRpu)/Regpu; //Off Peak Number Steps
//To find the positive step value
Step2=-1*(abs(VPpup)-VRRpu)/Regpu; // Peak Number Steps

```

```
//Case C
//At Peak Load Primary Voltages
MaxVpp=1.075; //Max
MinVpp=1.000; //Min

TVDpu=K*S*1/2; //Total Voltage Drop
MinVPpu=VRRpu-TVDpu;

//At Annual Peak Load Primary Voltages
APMaxVPpu=MaxVpp-BW; //Max
APMinVPpu=MinVpp+BW; //Min

//At no load Load Primary Voltages
NLMaxVPpu=Vpmax-BW; //Max
NLMinVPpu=APMinVPpu; //Min

printf('\na)The Setting of the VRR for the highest
   allowable primary voltage is %g V\n',VRR)
printf('b) The Maximum Number of Steps of buck and
   boost for:\n')
printf('Off Peak : %g steps\n',ceil(Step1))
printf('Peak : %g steps\n',ceil(Step2))
printf('c) At Annual Load, Significant Values on
   Voltage Curve\n')
printf('The Total Voltage Drop is %g pu V\n',TVDpu)
printf('The Minimum Feeder Voltage at the end of the
    feeder is %g\n',MinVPpu)
printf('The Minimum and Maximum Primary Voltages at
   Peak Load is %g pu V and %g pu V\n',APMaxVPpu,
   APMinVPpu)
printf('The Minimum and Maximum Primary Voltages at
   Peak Load is %g pu V and %g pu V\n',NLMaxVPpu,
   NLMinVPpu)
```

Scilab code Exa 9.2 To Determine the distance at which the regulator must be located

To Determine the distance at which the regulator must be located

```
//To Determine the distance at which the regulator
    must be located
//Page 472
clc;
clear;

//Terms from previous example
TVDpu=0.0776; //Total Voltage Drop
VRRpu=1.035; //Setting Voltage of Regulator
l=10;//Length of the Feeder

//Primary voltages for various cases
VPpua=1.01;
VPpub=1.00;

s1=poly(0,'s1'); //Variable Value of Regulator
    length
//Function to find the equation for the regulator
    distance
deff('x=dist(y)','x=(s1*(2-(s1/l))/l)-((VRRpu-y)/
    TVDpu)')

//Different Cases
Xa=dist(VPpua);
Xb=dist(VPpub);

s1a=roots(Xa);
if((abs(l-s1a(1))+(l-s1a(1)))==0)
    s1a=s1a(2);
else
    s1a=s1a(1);
end

```

```
s1b=roots(Xb);
if((abs(l-s1b(1))+(l-s1b(1)))==0)
    s1b=s1b(2);
else
    s1b=s1b(1);
end

printf('\na) The Regulator must be placed at %g
   miles from the start of the feeder\n',s1a)
printf('b) The Regulator must be placed at %g miles
   from the start of the feeder\n',s1b)
printf('c) The Advantage of a over b is that it can
   compensate for future growth\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 9.3 To Determine the Necessary minimum kilovoltampere size of the regulator

`To Determine the Necessary minimum kilovoltampere size of the regulator`

```
//To Determine the Necessary minimum kilovoltampere
   size of the regulator
//Page 473
clc;
clear;

l=10; //Length of the feeder
S3phi=4000; //Annual Peak Load in kVA
VPpu=1.01; //Primary Feeder Voltage
s1=1.75; // Distance of the Regulator
Rmax=10/100; //Regulation Percent

S=S3phi*(1-(s1/l)); //Uniformly Distributed three
   phase load
```

Table 9-3 Some typical single-phase regulator sizes

Single-phase kVA	Volts	Amps	CT_P*	PT_N†
25	2500	100	100	20
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
125	2500	500	500	20
38.1	7620	50	50	63.5
57.2	7620	75	75	63.5
76.2	7620	100	100	63.5
114.3	7620	150	150	63.5
167	7620	219	250	63.5
250	7620	328	400	63.5

* Ratio of the current transformer contained within the regulator. (Here, the ratio is the high-voltage-side ampere rating because the low-voltage rating is 1.0 A.)

† Ratio of the potential transformer contained within the regulator. (All potential transformer secondaries are 120 V.)

Figure 9.2: To Determine the Necessary minimum kilovoltampere size of the regulator

```
Sph=S/3; //Single Phase Load

Sreg=Rmax*Sph; //Regulated Size

printf('\nThe Calculated Circuit Kilovoltampere Size
    is %g kVA, \nAnd The corresponding Minimum
   kilovoltampere size of the regulator size can be
   found as 114.3 kVA\n',Sreg)
```

Scilab code Exa 9.4 To specify the best settings for regulation

To specify the best settings for regulation

```
//To specify the best settings for regulation
//Page 474
clc;
clear;

s1=1.75; //As Found in Example 2
VRRpu=1.035; //As R and X are zero, the Settings
   turn out to produce this

//Parameters of Distribution
K=3.88*(10^-6);
S=3300;
l=10; //length of the line

VDpu=K*S*(l-s1)/2; //Per unit voltage drop

VP=VRRpu-VDpu; //Primary Feeder Voltage

//We Obtain VDs = K*(S3-((S3*s)/l))s+K(S*s/l)s/2;
//We take various values of s and carry out the
   computation and hence form the table 9-4 given
   given in the result file
```

```

//We Obtain from the voltage drop value for any give
    point s between the substation and the regulator
     station as
//VDs=I(r.cos(theta)+ del sin(theta))s*(1-(s/(2*l)))

//We finally Get VDs = 3.88 * (10^-6) * (3300-(3300s
   /8.25))s+3.88*(10^-6)*(3300s/8.25)*s/2

//Again for different values of s we get the table
   9-5

printf('a)The Best Settings for LDC''s R and X, and
   for the VRR\n')
printf('The best settings for LDC of the regulator
   are when settings for both R and X are zero and
   VRRpu = %g pu V\n',VRRpu)
printf('b)The Voltage Drop occuring in the feeder
   portion between the regulating point and the end
   of the feeder is %g pu V\n',VDpu)
printf('The Result Files give the Profiles and
   relevant information about the solution\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 9.5 To determine the setting of the regulator so that the voltage criteria is met

```
To determine the setting of the regulator so that the voltage criteria is met
```

Table 9-5 For annual peak load

s, mi	VD_s, pu V	$V_{P,pu}$, pu V
0.00	0.00	1.0337
0.75	0.0092	1.0245
2.25	0.0157	1.0088
4.25	0.0155	0.9933
6.25	0.0093	0.9840
8.25	0.0031	0.9809

Table 9-4 For annual peak load

s, mi	VD_s, pu V	$V_{P,pu}$, pu V
0.0	0.0	1.035
0.5	0.0076	1.0274
1.0	0.0071	1.0203
1.5	0.0068	1.0135
1.75	0.025	1.010

Figure 9.3: To specify the best settings for regulation

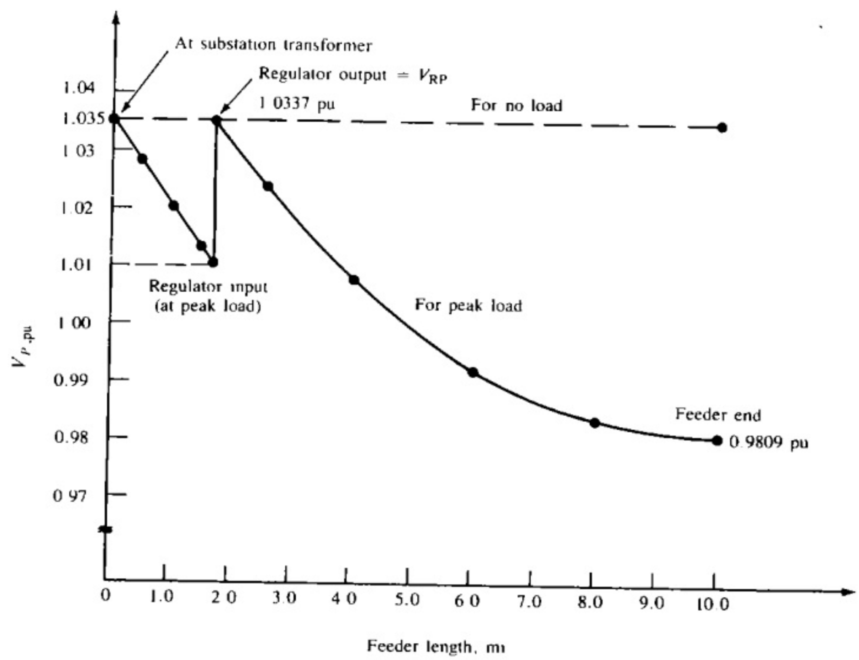

Figure 9-14 Feeder voltage profiles for zero load and for the annual peak load.

Figure 9.4: To specify the best settings for regulation

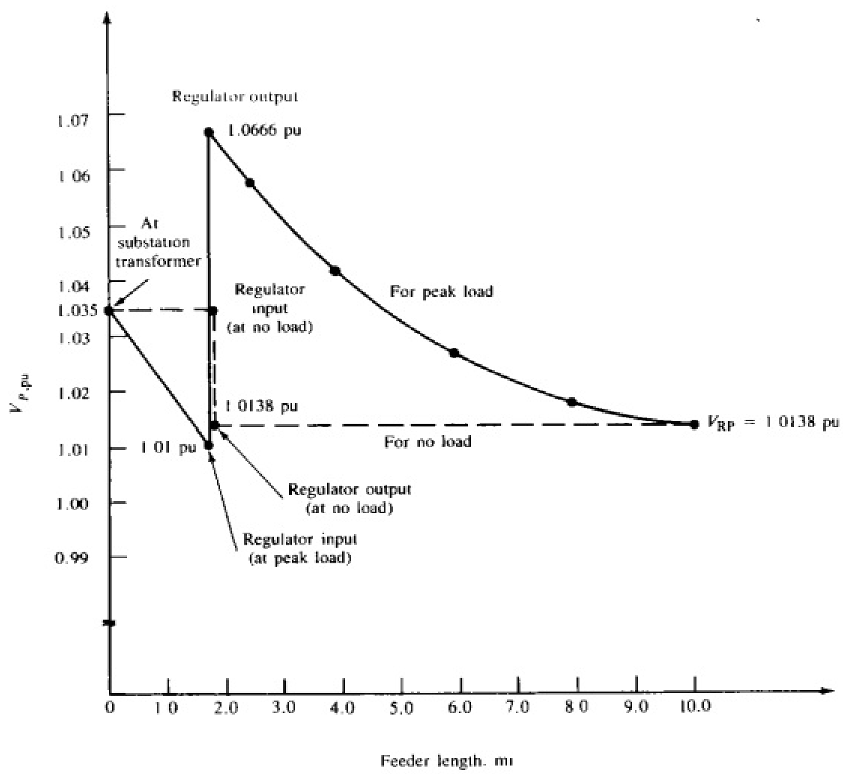

Figure 9-15 Voltage profiles.

Figure 9.5: To determine the setting of the regulator so that the voltage criteria is met

```
//To determine the setting of the regulator so that
   the voltage criteria is met
//Page 478
clc;
clear;
l=10; //Length of the feeder
s1=1.75;
ra=0.386;
xa=0.4809;
xd=0.1802;
xL=xa+xd;
Vb=120;
pf=0.85; //Power Factor
S=1100; //Load in kVA
Vln=7.62; //line to neutral voltage in kV
Reff=ra*(l-s1)/2;
Xeff=xL*(l-s1)/2;

//Primary Ratings
CTp=150; //Current Tranformer
PTn=63.5; //POtential Transformer

//R Value of the dial
Rset=(CTp/PTn)*Reff;
Rsetpu=Rset/Vb;

//X value of the dial
Xset=(CTp/PTn)*Xeff;
Xsetpu=Xset/Vb;

VRP=1.0138; //Assumption Made on the Regulating
   Point
//Output Voltage of the Regulator
Vreg=VRP+((S/Vln)*((Rset*pf)+(Xset*sind(acosd(pf))))
   /(CTp*Vb));


printf('\na) The Regulating Voltage is %g pu V\n',
```

```
    Vreg)
printf('As per Table 9-6; the primary voltage
    criteria are met by using the R and X settings\n'
    )
printf('b) The Voltage Profiles are given in the
    result file attached\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 9.6 To determine the number of steps of buck and boost the regulators will achieve

`To determine the number of steps of buck and boost the regulators will achieve`

```
//To determine the number of steps of buck and boost
     the regulators will achieve
//Page 480
clc;
clear;

//From Problems 4 and 5 the co-effcients are
    obtained
VRRpu=1.035;
Vreg4=1.0337;
Vreg5=1.0666;
VRP4=1.0337;
VRP5=1.0138;
Vmin=1.010; //For s= 1.75

//Steps
Buck4=(VRRpu-VRP4)/(0.00625);
Buck5=(VRRpu-VRP5)/(0.00625);
Boost4=(Vreg4-Vmin)/(0.00625);
Boost5=(Vreg5-Vmin)/(0.00625);

printf('\na) The Number of steps of buck and number
    is steps of boost in example 9-4 is %g and %g
    respectively\n',Buck4,Boost4)
```

```
printf('\nb) The Number of steps of buck and number
    is steps of boost in example 9-5 is %g and %g
    respectively\n',Buck5,Boost5)
```

Scilab code Exa 9.8 To Determine the necessary settings of Regulators

`To Determine the necessary settings of Regulators`

```
//To Determine the necessary settings of Regulators
//Page 482
clc;
clear;

l=3;//Length of the line
Vlc=2450; //Regulated Voltage
Vcp=12800; //Primary of customer transformer
//Base Values
Vlbp=2400; //Primary Bus Voltage of Customer's Bus(
    Low Voltage)
Vlbs=4160;//Secondary Bus Voltage of Customer's Bus
Sb=5000; //Power in kVA
r=0.3; //Line Resistance per mile
x=0.8; //Line Reactance per mile
Vhbp=7390;//Primary Bus Voltage of High Voltage Bus
Vhbs=12800;//Secondary Bus Voltage of High Voltage
    Bus
PTn=63.5; //Potential Transformer Turns Ratio
CTp=250;//Current Transformer Turns Ratio
VRP=Vlc/Vlbp;//Voltage at RP
Vll=Vhbs/1000; //Line Voltage
VBsec=Vcp/(sqrt(3)*PTn); //Secondary Reading of the
    Customer Transformer

VRRset=VRP*VBsec; //Setting of the voltage-setting
    dial of VRR
```

```
Zb=(Vll^2)*1000/Sb; //Applicable Impedance Base
Ztpu=0.05*%i;//Transformer Impedance per unit
Zt=Ztpu*Zb;//Transformer Impedance

//Effective Resistances and Reactances
Reff=(r*l)+real(Zt);
Xeff=(x*l)+imag(Zt);

Rset=CTp*Reff/PTn; //X Dial Setting of LDCs
Xset=CTp*Xeff/PTn; //X Dial Setting of LDCs

printf('\na) The Necessary Setting of the voltage-setting dial of the VRR of each single phase regulator in use is %g V\n',VRRset)
printf('b) R and X dial settings of LDS is %g ohm and %g ohm respectively\n',Rset,Xset)
```

Scilab code Exa 9.9 To Determine the Design Parameters of a Distributed System

To Determine the Design Parameters of a Distributed System

```
//To Determine the Design Parameters of a Distributed System
//Page 484
clc;
clear;

VPpu=1.035; //Primary Feeder Voltage per unit
TVDpu=0.0776; //Total Voltage Drop of Feeder
Vll=13.2; //Line Voltage in kV
```

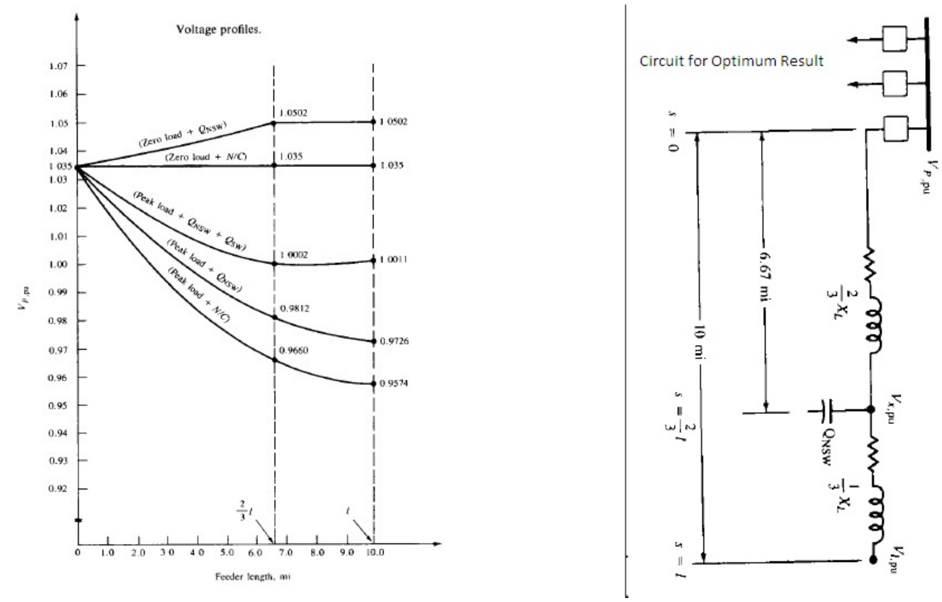

Figure 9.6: To Determine the Design Parameters of a Distributed System

```
Vlpuqsw=1;//New Voltage at the End of the Feeder due to Qsw at annual peak load
XL=0.661; //Inductive Reactance per mile
Pl=3400; //Real Power
Ql=2100; //Reactive Power
l=10; //Length of the Feeder in Miles
Lf=0.4; //Load Factor
CR=0.27; //Total Capacitor Compensation Ratio For the Above Load Factor
QNSW=CR*Ql; //Required Size of the Nonswitched capacitor bank
s=2*l/3; //Loacation of Nonswitched capacitor bank for Optimum Result
VRpu=QNSW*(2*XL*l/3)/(1000*(Vll^2)); //Per Unit Voltage Rise
VDspu=TVDpu*s*(2-(s/l))/l; //Voltage drop for the uniformaly distributed load

VSpu=VPpu-VDspu;//Feeder Voltage at 2l/3 distance
```

```
nVSpu=VSpu+VRpu; //New Voltage Rise when there is a
    fixed capacitor bank

Vlpu=VPpu-TVDpu; //When No Capcacitor bank is there,
     the voltage at the end of the feeder

nVlpu=Vlpu+VRpu; //When Capcacitor bank is there,
    the voltage at the end of the feeder
VRpuqsw=Vlpuqsw-nVlpu; //Required Voltage Rise

Q3phisw=1000*(Vll^2)*VRpuqsw/(XL*l); //Required Size
     of the Capacitor Bank

//Let us assume the 15 single phase standard 50 kVAr
     Capacitor Units = 750 kVAr

SQ3phisw=750; //Selected Capacitor Bank

RVRlpu=VRpuqsw*SQ3phisw/Q3phisw; //Resultant Voltage
     Rises at distance l
RVRspu=RVRlpu*s/l; //Resultant Voltage Rises at
    distance s

//At Peak Load when both the Non-Switched and
    Switched Capacitor Banks are on

PVspu=nVSpu+RVRspu; //Voltage at s
PVlpu=nVlpu+RVRlpu; //Voltage at l

printf('\na) The NSW Capacitor Rating is %g kVAr,
    Which means 2 100kVAr Capacitor Banks per phase\n
    ',QNSW)
printf('\nb) Voltage Rise per unit is %g pu V\n',
    VRpu)
printf('i) When the No Capacitor Bank is Installed \
    n')
printf('Voltage at %g miles is %g pu V\n',s,VSpu)
```

```
printf('Voltage at %g miles is %g pu V\n',l,Vlpu)
printf('ii) When the Fixed Capacitor Bank is
    Installed \n')
printf('Voltage at %g miles is %g pu V\n',s,nVSpu)
printf('Voltage at %g miles is %g pu V\n',l,nVlpu)
printf('\nc) At Annual Peak Load, The Size of
    Capacitor Bank Required is %g\n',Q3phisw)
printf('The Voltage Rise at the Annual Load for the
    Required Capacitor Bank is %g pu V\n',VRpuqsw)

//Note That The Calculations are highly accurate,
    Rounding of Terms hasn't be emplyed
```

Scilab code Exa 9.10 To Determine the proper 3 phase capacitor bank

`To Determine the proper 3 phase capacitor bank`

```
//To Determine the proper 3 phase capacitor bank
//Page 488
clc;
clear;

V=12.8; //Voltage in kV
xl=0.8; //Reactance per unit length
l=3; //Distance of the line
Xl=xl*l; //Effective Reactance of the the Line
pf=0.8; //Initial Power Factor
pfn=0.88; //New Improved Power Factor
Qcu=150; //Capacity of each unit available
XT=1.6384; //Reactance of the transformer

S3phi=5000*exp(%i*%pi*acosd(pf)/180); //Presently
    existing Load

//For New Load Real part of the Load doesn't Change
```

```

QLnew=real(S3phi)*tand(acosd(pfn)); //The Required VAr

S3phinew =sqrt((real(S3phi)^2)+(QLnew^2)); //New Apparent Power

Qc=imag(S3phi)-QLnew; //Minimum Size of capacitor bank;

N=ceil(Qc/Qcu); //Number of Units Required
Qcn=N*Qcu; //Required VAr

XL=Xl+XT; //Total Reactance

VRpu=Qcn*XL/(1000*(V^2)); //Voltage Rise Per unit

printf('\nThe The Voltage Rise found out is %g pu V, which is greater than the voltage rise criterion.\nHence %g Capacitor units of %g kVAr must be installed\n',VRpu,N,Qcu)
```

Scilab code Exa 9.11 To Determine the Voltage dip due to 10hp single phase motor

`To Determine the Voltage dip due to 10hp single phase motor`

```
//To Determine the Voltage dip due to 10hp single phase motor
//Page 493
clc;
clear;

Skva=6.3*(10^3); //Starting kVA per HP of the Motor
HPmotor=10; //Power Rating
```

```
Vll=7.2*(10^3); //Line Voltage
I3phi=1438; //Fault Current

Sstart=Skva*HPmotor; //Starting kVA

VDIP=120*Sstart/(I3phi*Vll); //Voltage Dip

printf('\na) The Voltage dip due to the motor start
   is %g V\n',VDIP)
printf('b) From the Permissible voltage flicker
   limit curve, The Voltage dip of 0.73 V\nwith a
   frequency of 15 times per hour is in the
   satisfactory flicker zone\n and therefore is not
   objectionable to the immediate customers\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 9.12 To determine the voltage dip due to the motor start for a 100 hp 3Phase Motor

`To determine the voltage dip due to the motor start for a 100 hp 3Phase Motor`

```
//To determine the voltage dip due to the motor
   start for a 100 hp 3Phase Motor
//Page 495
clc;
clear;

Skva=5.6*(10^3); //Starting kVA per HP of the Motor
HPmotor=100; //Power Rating
Vll=12.47*(10^3); //Line Voltage
I3phi=1765; //Fault Current

Sstart=Skva*HPmotor; //Starting kVA

VDIP=69.36*Sstart/(I3phi*Vll); //Voltage Dip

```

```
printf('\na) The Voltage dip due to the motor start
    is %g V\n',VDIP)
printf('b) From the Permissible voltage flicker
    limit curve, The Voltage dip of 1.72 V\nwith a
    frequency of three times per hour is in the
    satisfactory flicker zone\n and therefore is not
    objectionable to the immediate customers\n')
```

Chapter 10

Distribution System Protection

Scilab code Exa 10.1 To Determine the necessary realy and recloser coordination

To Determine the necessary realy and recloser coordination

```
//To Determine the necessary realy and recloser
    coordination
//Page 542
clc;
clear;

//For Recloser
InstT=0.03; //From Curve A //Instaneous Time
TimeD=0.17; //From Curve B //Time Delay
//For Relay
PickU=0.42; //From Curve C //Pick Up
Reset=(1/10)*60; //Assuming a 60 s reset time for
    the relay with number 10 time dial setting
RecloserOT=1; //Assumed Recloser Open Time

RelayCTI=InstT/PickU; //Relay Closing Travel during
    instantaneous operation
```

```
RelayRTI=(-1)*RecloserOT/Reset; //Relay Reset Travel
    during instantaneuos

RelayCTD=TimeD/PickU;
RelayRTD=(-1)*RecloserOT/Reset; //Relay Reset Travel
    during trip
NetRelayTravel=RelayCTD-RelayRTD;

printf('\nDuring Instantaneous Operation\n')
printf('|Relay Closing Travel| < |Relay Rest Travel
   |\n')
printf('|%g percent| < |%g percent|\n',RelayCTI*100,
   RelayRTI*100)

printf('\nDuring the Delayed Tripping Operations\n')
printf('Total Relay Travel is from:\n')
printf('%g percent to %g percent to %g percent\n',
   RelayCTD*100,RelayRTD*100,RelayCTD*100)
printf('Since this Net Total Relay Travel is less
   than 100 percent, \nthe desired recloser to relay
    coordination is accomplished\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 10.2 To Determine the Fault parameters of Rural Substation

To Determine the Fault parameters of Rural Substation

```
//To Determine the Fault parameters of Rural
   Substation
//Page 555
clc;
clear;

Vln=7200; //Line to Neutral Voltage
Vll=12470; //Line to Line Voltage
```

```
Z1sys=0.7199+(%i*3.4619); //system impedance to the regulated 12.47kV bus
ZGsys=0.6191+(%i*3.3397);//system impedance to ground
l=2; //Distance of the Fault from the substation
//From Table 10-7; Various Paramters Can Be found out
z0a=0.1122+(%i*0.4789);
z011=(-0.0385-(%i*0.0996));
z1=0.0580+(%i*0.1208);
C=5.28; //Cable constant

Z0ckt=2*(z0a+z011)*C; //Zero Sequence Impedance
Z1ckt=2*z1*C; //Positive Sequence Impedance
ZGckt=((2*Z1ckt)+Z0ckt)/3; //Impedance to ground of line
//Note That the calculation of the above term is wrong in the text book

Z1=Z1sys+Z1ckt; //Total Positive Sequence
ZG=ZGsys+ZGckt; //Total impedance to ground

If3phi=Vln/abs(Z1); //Three Phase Fault at point 10
IfLL=0.866*If3phi; //Line to Line Fault at point 10
IfLG=Vln/(abs(ZG)); //Single Line to Ground Fault

printf('\na) The Zero and Postive sequence impedance of the line to point 10 are:\n')
disp(Z0ckt)
disp(Z1ckt)
printf('b) The impedance to ground of the line to point 10\n')
disp(ZGckt)
printf('c) The Total positive sequence impedance including system impedance is\n')
disp(Z1)
printf('d) The Total Impedance to ground to point 10 including system impedance is\n')
```

Table 10-13

		Maximum generation		Minimum generation	
Bus	Fault	A	MVA	A	MVA
1	3ϕ	4922	588.2	3012.3	360
	$L-L$	4266.5	294.1	2608.7	180.2
	$L-G$	7383	294.1	4482.5	178.6
2	3ϕ	3149.6	68.0	2930.3	63.29
	$L-L$	2727.6	34.0	2537.7	36.6
	$L-G$	3275.9	23.6	3114.3	23.42

Figure 10.1: To Determine system parameters for various stabilities

```
disp(ZG)
printf('All the Above impedances are in ohm\n')
printf('e) The Three phase fault current at point 10 is %g A\n',If3phi)
printf('f) The line to line fault current at point 10 is %g A\n',IfLL)
printf('g) The Line to Ground Current at point 10 is %g A\n',IfLG)
```

Scilab code Exa 10.3 To Determine system parameters for various stabilities

To Determine system parameters for various stabilities

```
//To Determine system parameters for various
    stabilities
//Page 562
clc;
clear;
St=5*(10^6); //Capacity of Transformer
Zt=%i*0.065; //Transformer Reactance
SB3phi=1*(10^6); //3 Phase Power Base
VBLL=69*(10^3); //Line to line voltage
VBLLn=12.47*(10^3); //Line To line voltage
Vf=1; //Per Unit Value of Voltage
Zb=(VBLL^2)/SB3phi; //Base Impedance

//Zckt and Zf and Zt are Zero for Bus 1
//Zckt and Zf are Zero for Bus 2
//Power Generation of the system
SMax=600*(10^6); //Maximum
SMin=360*(10^6); //Minimum

Xt=0.065; //Transformer Reactance in per unit
MZsysmax=(VBLL^2)/SMax; //System Impedance at
    Maximum Power Generation
Ib=SB3phi/(sqrt(3)*VBLL); //Base Current
Zsysmaxpu=MZsysmax*exp(%i*%pi*90/180)/Zb; //System
    Impedance Phasor
//Three Phase Fault Current
If3phimaxpu1=abs(Vf/(Zsysmaxpu));
If3phimax1=If3phimaxpu1*Ib;
Sf3phimax1=sqrt(3)*VBLL*If3phimax1/1000000;

//Line to Line Fault Current
IfLLmax1=0.866*If3phimax1;
SfLLmax1=VBLL*IfLLmax1/1000000;

//Line to Ground Fault
IfLGmaxpu1=abs(3*Vf/((2*Zsysmaxpu)));
IfLGmax1=IfLGmaxpu1*Ib;
SfLGmax1=VBLL*IfLGmax1/(1000000*sqrt(3));
```

```
Stn=SB3phi; //Numreical Value is Equal
Ztn=Zt*(Stn/St); //New Per Unit Transformer
    Reactance
//New Base Values
Zbn=(VBLLn^2)/SB3phi;
Ibn=Stn/(sqrt(3)*VBLLn);

//Three Phase Fault Current
If3phimaxpu2=abs(Vf/(Zsysmaxpu+Ztn));
If3phimax2=If3phimaxpu2*Ibn;
Sf3phimax2=sqrt(3)*VBLLn*If3phimax2/1000000;

//Line to Line Fault Current
IfLLmax2=0.866*If3phimax2;
SfLLmax2=VBLLn*IfLLmax2/1000000;

//Line to Ground Fault
IfLGmaxpu2=abs(3*Vf/((2*Zsysmaxpu)+(3*Ztn)));
IfLGmax2=IfLGmaxpu2*Ibn;
SfLGmax2=VBLLn*IfLGmax2/(1000000*sqrt(3));

//Minimum Power Generation
MZsysmin=(VBLL^2)/SMin; //System Impedance at
    Maximum Power Generation
Ib=SB3phi/(sqrt(3)*VBLL); //Base Current
Zsysminpu=MZsysmin*exp(%i*%pi*90/180)/Zb; //System
    Impedance Phasor
//Three Phase Fault Current
If3phiminpu1=abs(Vf/(Zsysminpu));
If3phimin1=If3phiminpu1*Ib;
Sf3phimin1=sqrt(3)*VBLL*If3phimin1/1000000;

//Line to Line Fault Current
IfLLmin1=0.866*If3phimin1;
SfLLmin1=VBLL*IfLLmin1/1000000;

//Line to Ground Fault
```

```
IfLGminpu1=abs(3*Vf/((2*Zsysminpu)));
IfLGmin1=IfLGminpu1*Ib;
SfLGmin1=VBLL*IfLGmin1/(1000000*sqrt(3));

Stn=SB3phi; //Numreical Value is Equal
Ztn=Zt*(Stn/St); //New Per Unit Transformer
    Reactance
//New Base Values
Zbn=(VBLLn^2)/SB3phi;
Ibn=Stn/(sqrt(3)*VBLLn);

//Three Phase Fault Current
If3phiminpu2=abs(Vf/(Zsysminpu+Ztn));
If3phimin2=If3phiminpu2*Ibn;
Sf3phimin2=sqrt(3)*VBLLn*If3phimin2/1000000;

//Line to Line Fault Current
IfLLmin2=0.866*If3phimin2;
SfLLmin2=VBLLn*IfLLmin2/1000000;

//Line to Ground Fault
IfLGminpu2=abs(3*Vf/((2*Zsysminpu)+(3*Ztn)));
IfLGmin2=IfLGminpu2*Ibn;
SfLGmin2=VBLLn*IfLGmin2/(1000000*sqrt(3));

printf('\na) For Maximum Power Generation:\n')
printf('Bus 1\n')
printf('3 phase fault current is %g A and %g MVA\n',
    If3phimax1,Sf3phimax1)
printf('Line to Line fault current is %g A and %g
    MVA\n',IfLLmax1,SfLLmax1)
printf('Line to ground fault current is %g A and %g
    MVA\n',IfLGmax1,SfLGmax1)
printf('Bus 2\n')
printf('3 phase fault current is %g A and %g MVA\n',
    If3phimax2,Sf3phimax2)
printf('Line to Line fault current is %g A and %g
    MVA\n',IfLLmax2,SfLLmax2)
```

```
printf('Line to ground fault current is %g A and %g
   MVA\n',IfLGmax2,SfLGmax2)
printf('\nb) For Minimum Power Generation:\n')
printf('Bus 1\n')
printf('3 phase fault current is %g A and %g MVA\n',
   If3phimin1,Sf3phimin1)
printf('Line to Line fault current is %g A and %g
   MVA\n',IfLLmin1,SfLLmin1)
printf('Line to ground fault current is %g A and %g
   MVA\n',IfLGmin1,SfLGmin1)
printf('Bus 2\n')
printf('3 phase fault current is %g A and %g MVA\n',
   If3phimin2,Sf3phimin2)
printf('Line to Line fault current is %g A and %g
   MVA\n',IfLLmin2,SfLLmin2)
printf('Line to ground fault current is %g A and %g
   MVA\n',IfLGmin2,SfLGmin2)

//Note that 0.00166666666 is not rounded as 0.0017
//Hence you find all the answers close by
```

Scilab code Exa 10.4 To Determine the sequence impedance values

To Determine the sequence impedance values

```
//To Determine the sequence impedance values
//Page 572
clc;
clear;

//Percent Impedances of the substation transformer
Rtp=1;
Ztp=7;
Xtp=sqrt((Ztp^2)-(Rtp^2));
Ztpu=Rtp+(%i*Xtp); //Transformer Impedance
```

```
Vll=12.47; //Line to Line voltage in kV
Vln=7.2; //Line to Neutral Voltage
V=240; //Secondary Voltage
St=7500; //Rating of the transformer in kVA
Sts=100; //Rating of Secondary Transformer
Ztp=Ztpu*((Vll^2)*10/St);
SSC=complex(.466,0.0293);
//From Table 10-7
Z1=0.0870+(%i*0.1812);
Z0=complex(0.1653,0.4878);

ZG=((2*Z1)+Z0)/3;//Impedance to Ground

Zsys=0 ; //Assumption Made
Zeq=Zsys+Ztp+ZG; //Equivalent Impedance of the
    Primary

PZ2=Zeq*((V/(Vln*1000))^2); //Primary Impedance
    reffered to secondary

//Distribution Tranformer Parameters
Rts=1;
Zts=1.9;
Xts=sqrt((Zts^2)-(Rts^2));
Ztspu=complex(Rts,Xts);

Zts=Ztspu*((V/1000)^2)*10/Sts; //Distribution
    Transformer Reactance

Z1SL=(60/1000)*SSC; //Impedance for 60 feet

Zeq1=PZ2+Zts+Z1SL; //Total Impedance to the fault in
     secondary

IfLL=V/abs(Zeq1); //Fault Current At the secondary
    fault point F
```

```
printf('\na) The Impedance of the substation in ohms
   \n')
disp(Ztp)
printf('b) The Positive And Zero Sequence Impedances
    in  ohms\n')
disp(Z1)
disp(Z0)
printf('c) The Line to Ground impedance in the
   primary system in ohms\n')
disp(ZG)
printf('d) The Total Impedance through the primary
   in ohms\n')
disp(Zeq)
printf('e) The Total Primary Impedance referred to
   the secondary in ohms\n')
disp(PZ2)
printf('f) The Distribution transformer impedance in
    ohms\n')
disp(Zts)
printf('g) the Impedance of the secondary cable in
   ohms\n')
disp(Z1SL)
printf('h) The Total Impedance to the fault in ohms\
   n')
disp(Zeq1)
printf('i) The Single Phase line to line fault for
   the 120/240 V three-wire service in amperes is %g
    A\n',IfLL)
```

Chapter 11

Distribution System Reliability

Scilab code Exa 11.1 To Determine the Approximate value of the component reliability

To Determine the Approximate value of the component reliability

```
//To Determine the Approximate value of the
   component reliability
//Page 598
clc;
clear;
Rsys=0.99 //Minimum Acceptable System Reliabilty
n=15; //Number of identical Components
q=(1-Rsys)/n; //Probability of component failure
Ri=1-q; //Approximate value of the component
   reliability

printf('The Approximate Value of The component
   reliability is %g\n',Ri)
```

Scilab code Exa 11.2 To Determine the fault components of the system

To Determine the fault components of the system

```
//To Determine the fault components of the system
//Page 606
clc;
clear;
L=4; //Total Length of the cable
Lov=3;//Length of Overhead Cable
Lu=L-Lov; //Length of Underground Cable
Nct=2; //Number of circuit terminations
T=10; //No of years for which the record is shown

Fov=2; // Faults Per Mile of the Over Head Cable
Fu=1; //Faults Per Mile of The Underground cable

Ct=0.3/100// Cable Termination Fault Rate

//Repair Time
Tov=3; //Over Head
Tu=28; //Underground
Tct=3; //Cable Termination

lamdaFDR= (Lov*Fov/T)+(Lu*Fu/T)+(2*Ct); //Total
    Annual Fault Rate

rFDR=((Tov*Lov*Fov/T)+(Tu*Lu*Fu/T)+(2*Ct*Tct))/
    lamdaFDR; //Annual Fault Restoration Time

mFDR=8760-rFDR; //Annual Mean Time of Failure

UFDR=rFDR*100/(rFDR+mFDR); //Unavailability of
    Feeder
AFDR=100-UFDR; //Availability of Feeder

printf('a) The Total Annual Fault Rate is %g faults
    per year\n',lamdaFDR)
printf('b) The Annual Fault Restoration Time is %g
```

```
   hours per fault per year\n',rFDR)
printf('c) Unavailability of the feeder is %g
   percent\n',UFDR)
printf('d) Availability of the feeder is %g percent\
   n',AFDR)
```

Scilab code Exa 11.3 To Determine the Annual Fault properties for A B C Customers

To Determine the Annual Fault properties for A B C Customers

```
//To Determine the Annual Fault properties for A B C
    Customers
//Page 608
clc;
clear;

//Annual average Fault rates
Fm=0.08;
Fl=0.2;


//Average Repair Times
Rm=3.5; //Main
Rl=1.5; //Lateral
Rs=0.75;//Manual Sections

// Distances of the Lateral Feeders of A,B, and C
   respectively
Lla=2;
Llb=1.5;
Llc=1.5;

// Distances of the Main Feeders of A,B, and C
   respectively
```

```
Lma=1;
Lmb=1;
Lmc=1;

TFm=(Lma*Fm)+(Lmc*Fm)+(Lmb*Fm); //Annual Fault of the Main Sections

deff('x=SusInt(y)','x=TFm+(Fl*y)') //Function to find the Total Annual Sustained Interruption rates

//Sustained Interruption Rates for A,B and C
IrA=SusInt(Lla);
IrB=SusInt(Llb);
IrC=SusInt(Llc);

//Annual Repair time for A,B and C
rA=((Lma*Fm*Rm)+(Lmb*Fm*Rs)+(Lmc*Fm*Rs)+(Lla*Fl*Rl))/IrA;
rB=((Lma*Fm*Rm)+(Lmb*Fm*Rm)+(Lmc*Fm*Rs)+(Llb*Fl*Rl))/IrB;
rC=((Lma*Fm*Rm)+(Lmb*Fm*Rm)+(Lmc*Fm*Rm)+(Llc*Fl*Rl))/IrC;

printf('\ni) The Annual Sustained Interruption Rates for:\n')
printf('Customer A : %g faults per year\n',IrA)
printf('Customer B : %g faults per year\n',IrB)
printf('Customer C : %g faults per year\n',IrC)
printf('\nii) The Average Annual Repair Time (Restoration Time) for:\n')
printf('Customer A : %g hours per fault per year\n',rA)
printf('Customer A : %g hours per fault per year\n',rB)
printf('Customer A : %g hours per fault per year\n',rC)
```

Scilab code Exa 11.4 To Determine the Equivalent System Reliability of Each configuration

`To Determine the Equivalent System Reliability of Each configuration`

```
//To Determine the Equivalent System Reliability of Each configuration
//Page 612
clc;
clear;

Ri=0.85;

deff('x=relp(y,z)','x=1-((1-(Ri^y))^z)')//Equal Parallel Combination

deff('x=rels(y,z)','x=(1-((1-Ri)^y))^z') //Equal Series Combination

//Case 1: 4 elements in series

Req1= rels(1,4);

//Case 2: Two Comination of 4 elements in series, parallel to each other

Req2=relp(4,2);

//Case 3 : ((two elements in series)//(two elements in series))in series with ((two elements in series)//(two elements in series))

//Two Segments
R1=relp(2,2);
```

```
R2=relp(2,2);
Req3=R1*R2;

//Case 4 : (two elements in parallel)in series with
   ((three elements in series)//(three elements in
   series))

//Two Segments
R1=relp(1,2);
R2=relp(3,2);
Req4=R1*R2;

//Case 5, 4 groups of (2 elements in parallel)
   connected in series to each other
Req5=rels(2,4);

printf('The Equivalent System reliability for:\n')
printf('a) Configuration A : %g\n',Req1)
printf('b) Configuration B : %g\n',Req2)
printf('c) Configuration C : %g\n',Req3)
printf('d) Configuration D : %g\n',Req4)
printf('e) Configuration E : %g\n',Req5)
```

Scilab code Exa 11.5 To Design the system to meet the given Equivalent System Reliability

To Design the system to meet the given Equivalent System Reliability

```
//To Design the system to meet the given Equivalent
   System Reliability
//Page 614
clc;
clear;

//Individual System Reliabilities
```

```
Ra=0.8;
Rb=0.95;
Rc=0.99;
Rd=0.90;
Re=0.65;

//When All Are Connected in Series

Req=Ra*Rb*Rc*Rd*Re; //Equivalent System Reliability

Rr=0.8; //Required

Rae=Rr/(Rb*Rc*Rd);

//Since Connecting the elements in parallel will increase their reliability
deff('x=rel(Ri,y,)','x=(1-((1-Ri)^y))') //Equal Only Parallel Combination

//Since Connecting the elements in parallel will increase their reliability
//Conditions to Find The Number of Elements to be used
for i= 1:10
    L=i; //Number of Time Element A is used
    R1=rel(Ra,i);
    X=R1-Rae;
    if(abs(X)+X==0)
        continue;
    else
        break;
    end
end

for i= 1:10
    M=i;//Number of Time Element E is used
    R2=rel(Re,i);
    X=R2-Rae;
```

```
    if(abs(X)+X==0)
        continue;
    else
        break;
    end
end

printf('a) The Equivalent system Reliability is %g\n
    ',Req)
printf('b) One Each of B,C and D all connected in
    series are connected in series\nwith the series
    combination of X(Comination of %g elements of A,
    All Connected in Parallel)\nand Y(Comination of
    %g elements of E, All Connected in Parallel) to
    achieve \n%g Equivalent System Realibility\n',L,M
    ,Rr)
```

Scilab code Exa 11.6 To Find The Probability on the reliability of transformers

To Find The Probability on the reliability of transformers

```
//To Find The Probability on the reliability of
    transformers
//Page 614
clc;
clear;

//Reliabilities of The Three Transformers
Pa=0.9;
Pb=0.95;
Pc=0.99;

//Faliures of Three Transformers
Qa=1-Pa;
```

```
Qb=1-Pb;
Qc=1-Pc;

//Probability of NO Transformer Failing
Pnf=Pa*Pb*Pc;

PfA=Qa*Pb*Pc//Probability of Transformer A Failing
PfB=Pa*Qb*Pc//Probability of Transformer B Failing
PfC=Pa*Pb*Qc//Probability of Transformer C Failing

PfAB=Qa*Qb*Pc//Probability of Transformer A and B Failing
PfBC=Pa*Qb*Qc//Probability of Transformer B and C Failing
PfCA=Qa*Pb*Qc//Probability of Transformer C and A Failing

Pf=Qa*Qb*Qc; //Probability of All Transformers failing

printf('\na) Probability of No Transformer Failing is %g\n',Pnf)
printf('\nb)\n')
printf('Probability of Transformer A Failing is %g\n',PfA)
printf('Probability of Transformer B Failing is %g\n',PfB)
printf('Probability of Transformer C Failing is %g\n',PfC)
printf('\nc)\n')
printf('Probability of Transformers A and B Failing is %g\n',PfAB)
printf('Probability of Transformers B and C Failing is %g\n',PfBC)
printf('Probability of Transformers C and A Failing is %g\n',PfCA)
printf('\nd) Probability of All Three Transformers Failing is %g\n',Pf)
```

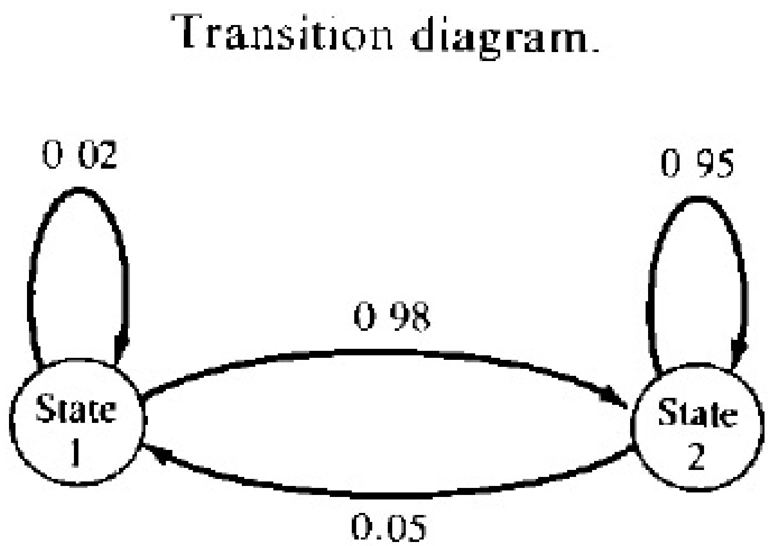

Figure 11.1: To Determine Probabilities Using Markovian Principle

---

Scilab code Exa 11.7 To Determine Probabilities Using Markovian Principle

`To Determine Probabilities Using Markovian Principle`

```
//To Determine Probabilities Using Markovian
   Principle
//Page 619
clc;
clear;

```

```
//Conditional Probabilites Present Future
Pdd=2/100; //Down Down
Pud=5/100; //Up Down
Pdu=1-Pdd; //Down up
Puu=1-Pud; //Up Up

P=[Pdd,Pdu;Pud,Puu]; //Transition Matrix

printf('\na) The Conditional Probabilites for\n')
printf('Transformers Down in Present and Down in
    Future is %g\n',Pdd)
printf('Transformers Down in Present and Up in
    Future is %g\n',Pdd)
printf('Transformers Up in Present and Down in
    Future is %g\n',Pdd)
printf('Transformers Up in Present and Up in Future
    is %g\n',Pdd)
printf('\nb) The Transition Matrix is\n')
disp(P)
printf('\nc) The Transition Diagram can be viewed
    with the result file attached to this code\n')
```

Scilab code Exa 11.8 To Determine the Conditional Outage Probabilites

To Determine the Conditional Outage Probabilites

```
//To Determine the Conditional Outage Probabilites
//Page 620
clc;
clear;

//Conditional Outage Probabilites From The Table
    Given
```

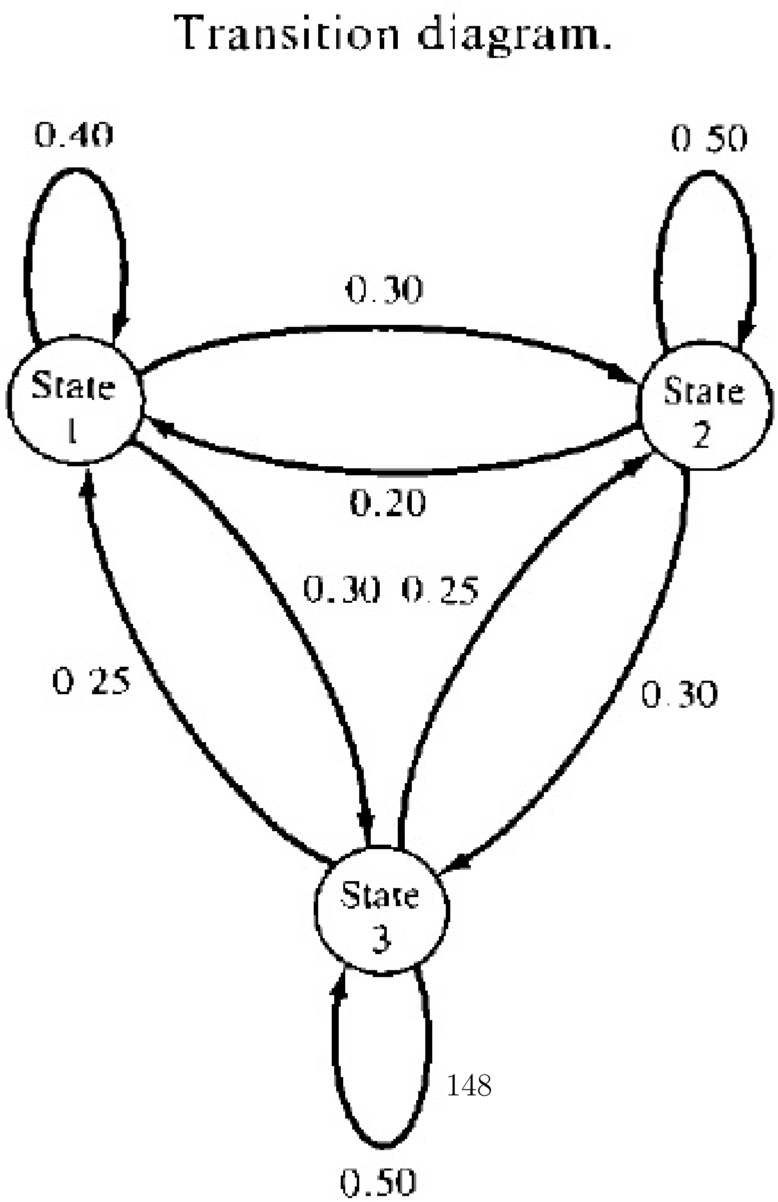

Figure 11.2: To Determine the Conditional Outage Probabilites

```
P11=40/100;
P12=30/100;
P13=30/100;
P21=20/100;
P22=50/100;
P23=30/100;
P31=25/100;
P32=25/100;
P33=50/100;

//Transition Matrix
P=[P11,P12,P13;P21,P22,P23;P31,P32,P33];

printf("\na) The Conditional Outage Probabilites for
    :\n")
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 1, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 1 is %g\n",P11)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 1, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 2 is %g\n",P12)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 1, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 3 is %g\n",P13)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 2, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 1 is %g\n",P21)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 2, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 2 is %g\n",P22)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 2, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 3 is %g\n",P23)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 3, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 1 is %g\n",P31)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 3, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 2 is %g\n",P32)
printf("Presently Outaged Feeder is 3, Next Outaged
    Feeder is 3 is %g\n",P33)
printf("\nb) Transition Matrix is\n")
disp(P)
printf("\nc) The Transition figure is displayed in
    the result file attached to this code\n")
```

Scilab code Exa 11.9 To Determine the vector of state probabilities at a specific time

To Determine the vector of state probabilities at a specific time

```
//To Determine the vector of state probabilities at
   a specific time
//Page 624
clc;
clear;

P=[0.6,0.4;0.3,0.7]; //One Step Transition Matrix

Po=[0.8,0.2]; //Initial State Probability Vector

//Funtion to determine the Vector of State
   Probability
deff('x=VSP(y)','x=(Po*(P^y))')

P1=VSP(1); //Vector of State Probability at Time t1
P4=VSP(4); //Vector of State Probability at Time t4
P8=VSP(8); //Vector of State Probability at Time t8

printf('\na) The Vector of State Probability at time
    t1 is\n')
disp(P1)
printf('\na) The Vector of State Probability at time
    t4 is\n')
disp(P4)
printf('\na) The Vector of State Probability at time
    t8 is\n')
disp(P8)
```