



CHAPTER 5 BEE3143:POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS- Sequence Impedance Network

Expected Outcomes Able to solve unbalanced fault analysis



 Introduction
The voltage drop caused by the currents of a particular sequence depends on the impedance of the circuit to currents of that sequence

• Impedance of a circuit can differ for positive sequence, negative sequence and zero sequence currents

Z positive sequence, Z_1 : **i**)

> Impedance of a circuit when only positive sequence current is flowing

ii) Z negative sequence, Z₂:

Impedance of a circuit when only negative sequence current is flowing

iii) Z zero sequence, Z_o:

Impedance of a circuit when only zero sequence current is flowing



Sequence Impedance of Loaded Generator

- To analyzed an unsymmetrical fault, we must construct three different per-phase equivalent circuits
- positive-sequence network: per-phase equivalent circuit containing only positive sequence impedance and sources
- negative sequence network: per-phase equivalent circuit containing only negative sequence impedances
- zero-sequence network: per-phase equivalent circuit containing only zero-sequence impedance



....Sequence Impedance of Loaded Generation







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Zero sequence network

A synchronous generator as seen by zero-sequence currents

$$V_{A0} = -I_{A0}Z_0$$



...Sequence Impedance of Loaded Generator

Summary of sequence impedance network for positive, negative and zero sequence:





Sequence Impedance of Transformer



• thus, the sequence equivalent circuit does not depend on the connection of the primary and secondary windings of the transformer

The zero sequence impedance of the 3¢ transformer is depends on the connection of the primary and secondary windings



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