

PSL30

Transmission Line Simulator

User Guide

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Symbols used in this manual



Important information.



Failure to follow these instructions can damage the unit, other equipment, personal property or the environment.



Failure to follow this instruction may cause injury.

Contents

The Transmission Line Simulator

Introduction and Overview	1
Design Background of the Transmission Lines	2
Single Phase Line - The nominal, T and Π	2
The Three Phase Line; Parameter Representation	2
'Per-Unit' Representation	2
Comparison with Real Lines	2
Parameter Values: Line Inductors	3
The Delta-Star Transformer	3
Power Transfer	3
Unbalanced Loads and Faults	4
Console Features	5
Power Supply and the Main Circuit Breakers	6
The Single-phase Line	6
The Three-phase Line	6
Loads and the Neutral Line	6
Instruments	7
Fault Application	8
The Protection Relay, Voltage and Current Transformers	8
External Relays, the 'External Trip' and the Voltage Transformer	9
The Power System Laboratory (PSL)	9
Connecting the PSL Together	11
Installation	13
Location	13
Weight and Lifting	13
Assembly	13
Electrical Supply	13
Phase Polarity	14
Voltage Adjustment	14
Safety	16
General Care	16
Routine Maintenance	16
Protection Relays and Systems	
The MiCOM Relays	17
Relay Classification	17
Relay System Overview	18
Relay Front Panel	20
Relay Serial Numbers and Addresses	21

User Interface	21
Menu Structure	21
Navigation of the Menu and Settings	22
Browsing the Settings Menu	22
Passwords	22
Relay Configuration	23
Essential Operating Procedures	24
Reading Fault Records from a Relay Front Panel	24
Changing Settings from the Front Panel.	24
Changing Settings by PC from the Front Port	24
The P127 Directional Overcurrent Relay	25
Use of the P127 in the Transmission Line Simulator: Overcurrent Protection ..	27
Entering Settings in the relay	29
Theory	
Line Parameters	31
Conductor Resistance (R)	31
Line Inductance (L)	31
Line Capacitance (C)	32
Line Theory	34
Short Line Representation	36
Medium Line Representation	37
The Nominal T Method	37
The Nominal π Method	38
Kapp's Regulation Diagram and Theory	39
Power and Reactive Power Flow in Power Systems	40
Power Transmission and Voltage Regulation for Lines where Capacitance is Ne-	
glected	41
Voltage Regulation	42
Power Flow and Voltage Regulation for Lines where Capacitance is Included	43
Voltage Regulation at Constant Load Power Factor	44
Symmetrical Faults on a Power System	45
D.C. Components of Fault Current	46
Unbalanced Faults	48
The Method of Symmetrical Components	48
Sequence Impedances of Power System Components	50
Experiments	
Introduction	51
Loads in Series and Parallel	51

Experiment 1: Single Phase Line - Short Line Investigation	53
Aims	53
Notes	53
Procedure 1 - Resistive load	53
Procedure 2 - Resistive and Inductive Load	54
Experiment 2: Single Phase Line - Medium or Long Line Investigation (Nominal T Method)	56
Aims	56
Notes	56
Procedure 1 - Shunt $10\ \mu\text{F}$ (50 Hz) or $8\ \mu\text{F}$ (60 Hz)	56
Procedure 2 - Shunt $20\ \mu\text{F}$ (50 Hz) or $16\ \mu\text{F}$ (60 Hz)	57
Experiment 3: Single Phase Line - Medium or Long Line Investigation (Nominal Pi Method)	59
Aims	59
Notes	59
Procedure 1 - $5\ \mu\text{F} + 5\ \mu\text{F}$ (or $4\ \mu\text{F} + 4\ \mu\text{F}$ for 60 Hz)	59
Procedure 2 - $10\ \mu\text{F} + 10\ \mu\text{F}$ (or $8\ \mu\text{F} + 8\ \mu\text{F}$ for 60 Hz)	60
Experiment 4: Single Phase Line - Effect of Real Power and Reactive Power Flow on Voltage Drop and Transmission Angle	62
Aim	62
Procedure 1 - Resistive Load	62
Procedure 2 - Inductive load	63
Procedure 3 - Resistive and Inductive Load	63
Experiment 5: Single Phase Line - Medium/Long Line. Investigation of the Natural Load of a Line.....	66
Aim	66
Procedure 1 - Π Connection + Four Line Inductors	66
Procedure 2 - Π Connection + Two Line Inductors	67
Procedure 3 - T Connection + Four Line Inductors	67
Natural Load in a real Line	67
Experiment 6: Single Phase Line - Voltage Regulation at Constant Load Power Factor. 69	
Aim	69
Procedure 1 - Resistive Load (Unity Power factor)	69
Procedure 2 - Resistive and Inductive Load (Lagging Power Factor)	70
Procedure 3 - Resistive and Capacitive Load (Leading Power Factor)	71
Procedure 4 - Power Factor Load Bank (PSA40) and a 1 pu Line	74
Procedure 5 - Power Factor Load Bank (PSA40) and a 0.85 pu Line	75
Experiment 7: Three Phase Line - Per Unit Values	77
Aim	77
Per Unit Calculations	77
Experiment Procedure	77

Experiment 8: Three Phase line - Unbalanced Loads and the Neutral Connection. .	79
Aims	79
Procedure 1 - Balanced Loads	79
Procedure 2 - Unbalanced Loads	80
Experiment 9: Three Phase Line - Fault Simulation.	85
Aims	85
Procedure 1 - Line to line Fault	85
Procedure 2 - Line to Ground Fault	85
Procedure 3: Line-Line-Ground Faults	86
Experiment 10: Three Phase Line - Line Protection Studies	88
Aim	88
Notes	88
Procedure 1 - Overcurrent Protection	88
Procedure 2 - Protection Relay Discrimination	90
Part A - No Discrimination	90
Part B - Grading Using the Time Multiplier Setting (tms)	90
Procedure 3 - Directional Overcurrent Protection	92
Part A - Non Directional Setting	92
Part B - Directional Setting	93
Procedure 4 - Distance Protection	95
Procedure 5 - Grading with Distance Protection	98
Further Experiments.	100
Three Phase Line - Parallel Feeders	100
Three Phase Line - Multi-Section Lines	100
APPENDIX 1 Typical Results	
Experiment 1: Single Phase Line - Short Line Investigation	103
Experiment 2: Single Phase Line - Medium or Long Line Investigation (Nominal T Method)	104
Experiment 3: Single Phase Line - Medium or Long Line Investigation (Nominal Pi Method)	105
Experiment 4: Single Phase Line - Effect of Real Power and Reactive Power Flow on Voltage Drop and Transmission Angle.	106
Experiment 5: Single Phase Line - Medium/Long Line. Investigation of the Natural Load of a Line.	109
Procedure 1	109
Procedure 2	110
Procedure 3	111
Experiment 6: Single Phase Line - Voltage Regulation at Constant Load Power Factor. 112	
Experiment 7: Three Phase Line - Per Unit Values	116

Experiment 8: Three Phase line - Unbalanced Loads and the Neutral Connection.	117
Procedure 1	117
Procedure 2	118
Experiment 9: Three Phase Line - Fault Simulation.	118
Procedure 1	118
Procedure 2	119
Experiment 10: Three Phase Line - Line Protection Studies	120
APPENDIX 2 Line Data	
Calculation of Z_1 and Z_0 for Three Phase Lines with Earth Return	126
APPENDIX 3 Typical Results of AC & DC Tests on Line Conductors	
APPENDIX 4 Summary of Per Unit and Symmetrical Component Fault Information	
Summary of Per Unit Systems	131
Line to Ground Fault	132
Line-Line Faults	135
Conditions at fault:	135
To find I_1 and I_2	135
Equivalent Circuit	136
Line-Line to Ground Fault	137
Conditions:	137
Also,	138
Resultant,	139

APPENDIX 5 References

SAMPLE

The Transmission Line Simulator

Introduction and Overview

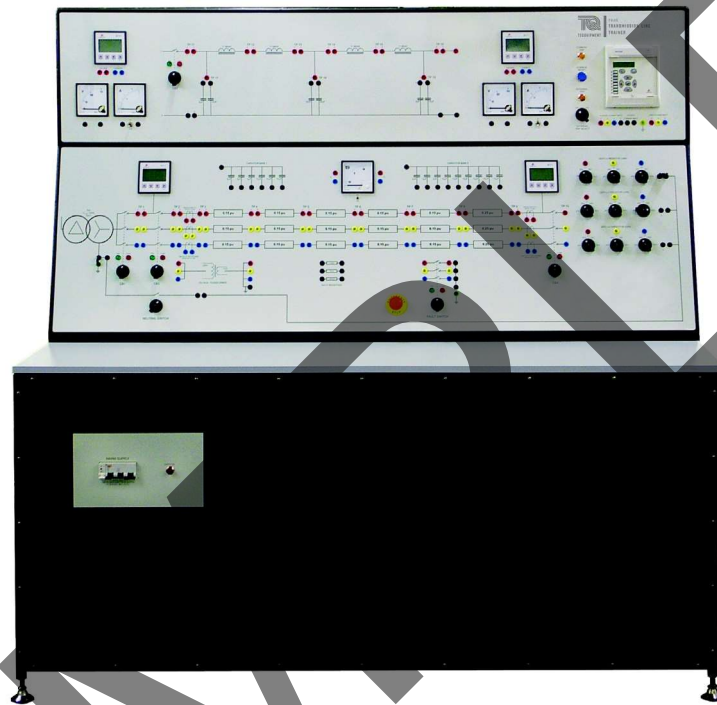


Figure 1 The TecQuipment Transmission Line Simulator (PSL30)

Overhead transmission lines are the most commonly used method of transferring power from one location to another, usually without interruption. A.C. lines have always been most popular because its easy to transform high voltages into lower ones. However, improvements in technology have resulted in competitive d.c. transmission schemes over certain minimum distances, where a.c lines can be expensive.

The Transmission Line Simulator is a fully equipped module that examines the performance and characteristics of single and three-phase lines. It examines the nature of transmission lines, and the transmission line as a power system component.

The Transmission Line Simulator includes two types of transmission lines to allow students to do two types of experiments. It has a single phase line that connects to show a nominal T and Π representation. It also has a three-phase line with series and shunt reactances given in 'per unit' form. The single-phase line allows students to examine the accuracy of T and Π representations. The three-phase line allows students to do basic power system experiments, such as load and fault studies.

The Transmission Line Simulator is also one of the five Modules that form the Power System Laboratory. This system allows the Transmission Line Simulator to connect to other components such as a generator and transformers. This extends the experiments that students can do. At the end of this section is a brief description of the Power System Laboratory.

Experiment 1: Single Phase Line - Short Line Investigation

Aims

To find the regulation and transmission of a simple inductive line without shunt capacitance, and to construct the relevant phasor diagram.

Notes

You use a short section of the line with only two inductive elements. The line has a 'send' end (to the left) that connects to the supply, and a 'receive' end (to the right) that connects to the loads.

Procedure 1 - Resistive load

- 1) Create a blank table of results, similar to Table 5.
- 2) Connect the circuit as shown in Figure 34, but only select a 100% resistive load (L1).
- 3) Shut CB1 (at the secondary of the supply transformer) and CB2 (at the 'send' end of the single phase line). This connects power to the line with a current of roughly 5 Ampere.
- 4) Use the analogue voltmeter to measure the voltage drop (V_d) across the line impedance. Use the multifunction meters to measure the sending and receiving end voltages, currents and power. You can also use these meters to show power factor, but for good practice, use Equation 5 to calculate the power factor for each end of the line. The sending end voltage should remain fairly constant - determined by your local mains supply and cables.
Why is the voltage drop (V_d) not equal to the difference between the sending and receiving voltage?

$$\text{Power Factor } (\phi) = \frac{W}{VI} \quad (5)$$

- 5) Use your results to find the line regulation and transmission efficiency.
- 6) Construct a short line phasor diagram as shown in the theory section and use it to find the effective values of line resistance and reactance ($I_R R$ and $I_R X$) for your recorded load current (receive end).
- 7) Use your results to calculate the actual value of inductance and compare it with the values written next to the inductors of the single phase line.

Voltages, Currents and Powers	100% Resistive Load	100% Resistive Load + 50% Inductive Load
Sending Voltage (V_s)		
Sending Current (I_s)		
Sending Power (W_s)		
Receiving Voltage (V_R)		
Receiving Current (I_R)		
Receiving Power (W_R)		
Line Volt Drop (V_d)		

Table 5 Blank Results Table for Experiment 1

Procedure 2 - Resistive and Inductive Load

Repeat Procedure 1, but use a 50% inductive load in parallel with the resistive load (shown by the dotted lines of the connection diagram).

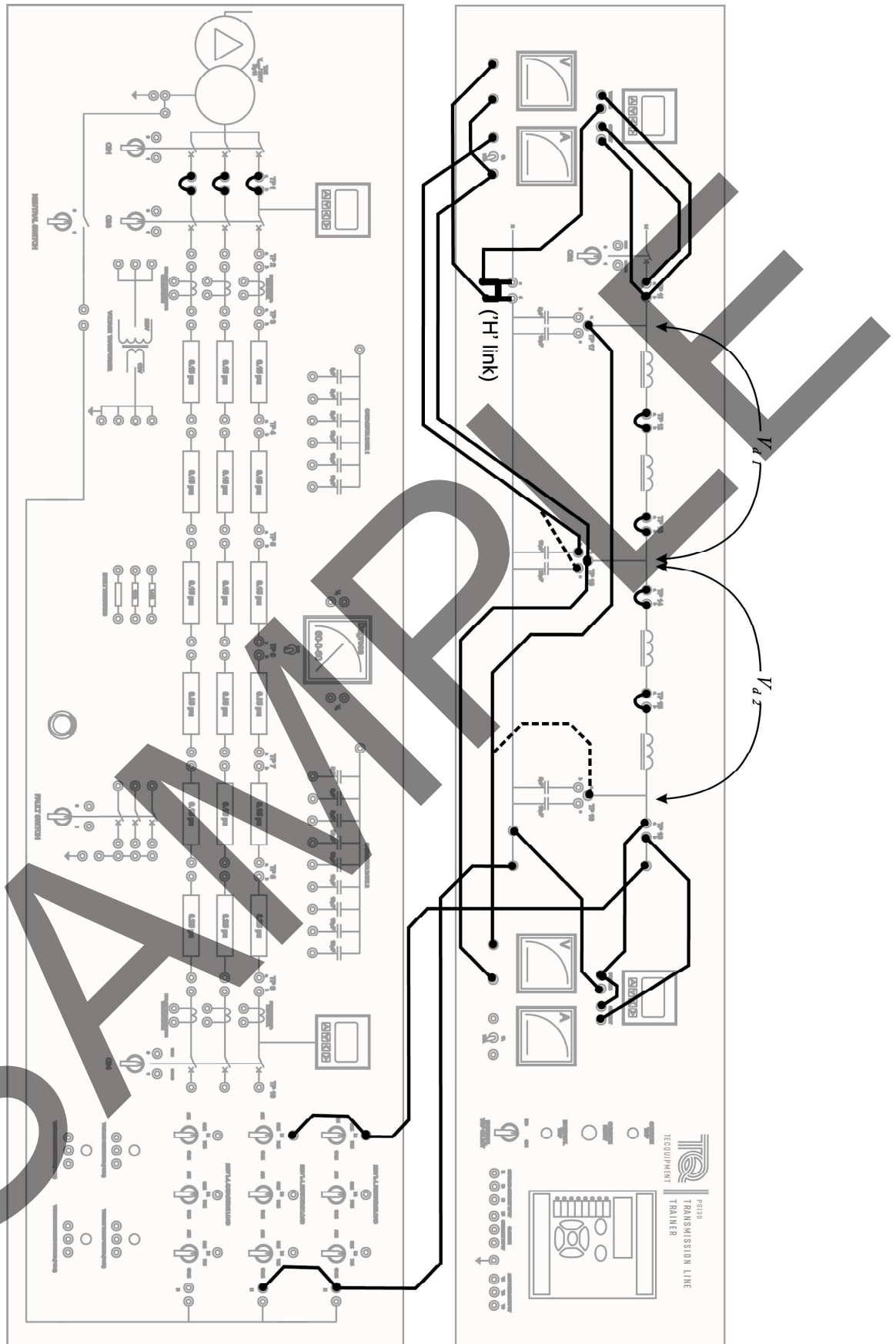


Figure 35 Connection Diagram For Experiment 2

Experiment 2: Single Phase Line - Medium or Long Line Investigation (Nominal T Method)

Aims

To find the regulation and transmission efficiency of a longer line with shunt capacitance (represented by the nominal T circuit), and to construct the relevant phasor diagram.

Notes

You use the full length of the single phase line, with all four inductors and a shunt capacitor connected half-way along the line in the T type connection.

Procedure 1 - Shunt 10 μF (50 Hz) or 8 μF (60 Hz)

- 1) Create a blank table of results, similar to Table 6.
- 2) Connect the circuit as shown in Figure 35 using all four inductors. Select a 100% resistive and 50% inductive load.
- 3) Shut CB1 (at the secondary of the supply transformer) and CB2 (at the 'send' end of the single phase line). This connects power to the line.
- 4) Use the right-hand analogue voltmeter to measure the voltage drop (V_{d1}) across the two inductances at the sending end, and the volt drop across the two inductances at receiving end (V_{d2}). In Figure 35, the right-hand dotted line shows which wire to move to make this connection. Use the multifunction meters to measure the sending and receiving end voltages, currents and power. You can also use these meters to show power factor, but for good practice, use equation 6 to calculate the power factor for each end of the line. The sending end voltage should remain fairly constant - determined by your local mains supply and cables.

$$\text{Power Factor } (\phi) = \frac{W}{VI} \quad (6)$$

Voltages, Currents and Powers	Shunt 10 μ F 50 Hz 8 μ F 60 Hz	Shunt 20 μ F 50 Hz 16 μ F 60 Hz
Sending Voltage (V_s)		
Sending Current (I_s)		
Sending Power (W_s)		
Receiving Voltage (V_R)		
Receiving Current (I_R)		
Receiving Power (W_R)		
Line Volt Drop (V_{d1})		
Line Volt Drop (V_{d2})		
Capacitor Voltage (V_C)		
Capacitor Current (I_C)		

Table 6 Blank Results Table for Experiment 2

- 5) As described in Section 3, find the line regulation and efficiency.
- 6) Construct the phasor diagram as described in Section 3 for the medium line (with nominal T). and determine the line regulation and transmission efficiency.

Procedure 2 - Shunt 20 μ F (50 Hz) or 16 μ F (60 Hz)

- 7) Repeat procedure 1, but connect the 20 μ F (or 16 μ F for 60 Hz) line capacitor in place of the 10 μ F (or 8 μ F for 60 Hz). In Figure 35, the left-hand dotted line shows which wire to move to make this connection.

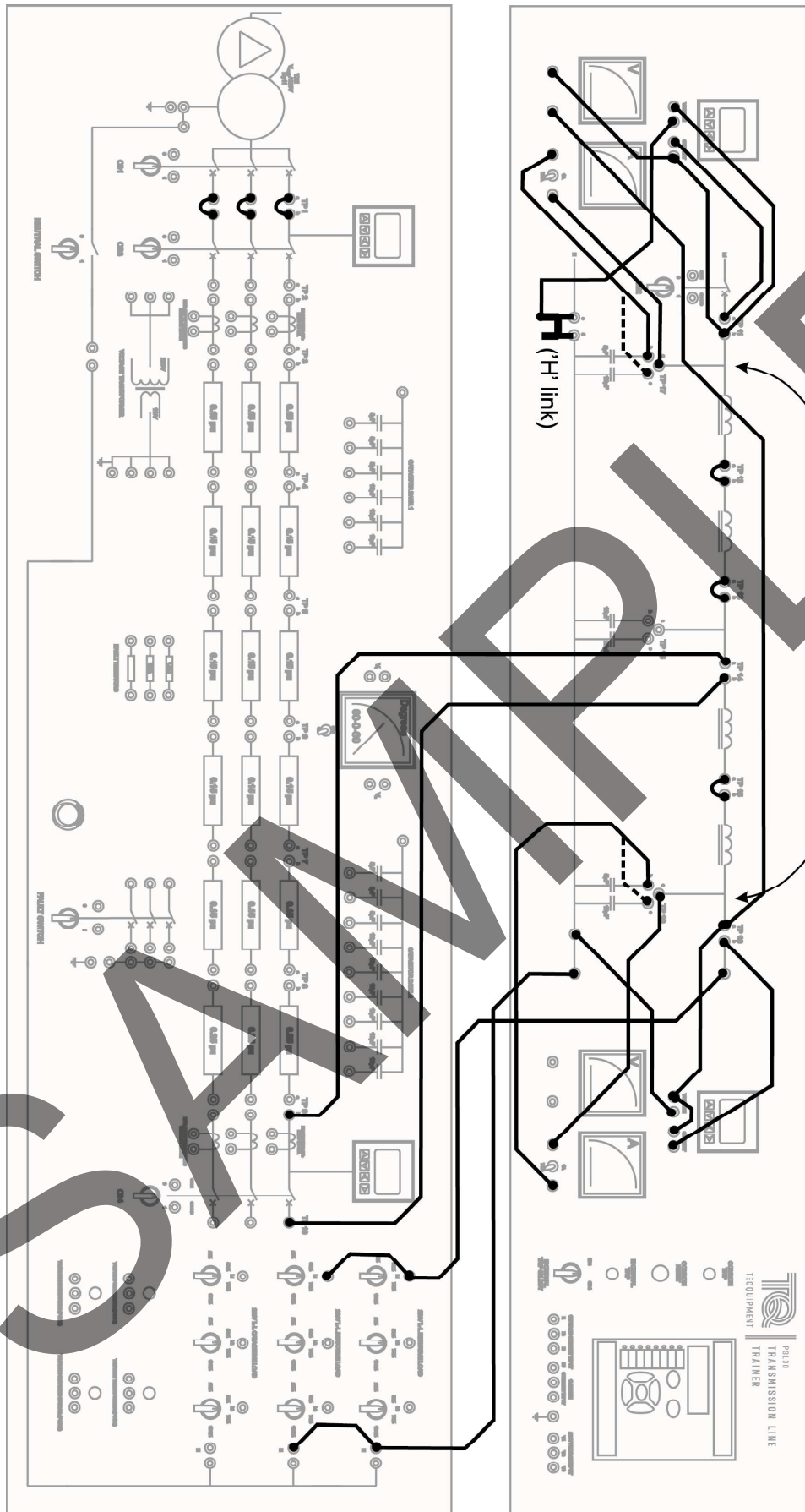


Figure 36 Connection Diagram For Experiment 3

APPENDIX 1 Typical Results

These results are typical and for reference only. Your results may be slightly different, due to tolerances in the parts of the Transmission Line Simulator.

Experiment 1: Single Phase Line - Short Line Investigation

Voltages, Currents and Powers	100% Resistive Load	100% Resistive Load + 50% Inductive Load
Sending Voltage (V_s)	125	125
Sending Current (I_s)	4.9	5
Sending Power (W_s)	589	481
Receiving Voltage (V_R)	114	102
Receiving Current (I_R)	4.9	5
Receiving Power (W_R)	565	462
Line Volt Drop (V_d)	36	36

Table 22 Results For Experiment 1 (50 Hz)

Voltages, Currents and Powers	100% Resistive Load	100% Resistive Load + 50% Inductive Load
Sending Voltage (V_s)	124.5	124.6
Sending Current (I_s)	4.95	5.06
Sending Power (W_s)	592	486
Receiving Voltage (V_R)	115.5	102.6
Receiving Current (I_R)	4.96	5.06
Receiving Power (W_R)	573	466
Line Volt Drop (V_d)	33.83	34.46

Table 23 Results For Experiment 1 (60 Hz)

Experiment 2: Single Phase Line - Medium or Long Line Investigation (Nominal T Method)

Voltages, Currents and Powers	10 μ F Shunt	20 μ F Shunt
Sending Voltage (V_s)	127	125
Sending Current (I_s)	4.1	3.9
Sending Power (W_s)	362	364
Receiving Voltage (V_R)	86	86.7
Receiving Current (I_R)	4.25	4.27
Receiving Power (W_R)	332	334
Line Volt Drop (V_{d1})	28	26
Line Volt Drop (V_{d2})	29	29
Capacitor Voltage (V_C)	108	107
Capacitor Current (I_C)	0.33	0.67

Table 24 Results For Experiment 2 (50 Hz)

Voltages, Currents and Powers	8 μ F Shunt	16 μ F Shunt
Sending Voltage (V_s)	125.4	125.4
Sending Current (I_s)	4.05	3.94
Sending Power (W_s)	358.3	369.1
Receiving Voltage (V_R)	86.2	87.6
Receiving Current (I_R)	4.24	4.31
Receiving Power (W_R)	329.5	340.5
Line Volt Drop (V_{d1})	27.9	27.3
Line Volt Drop (V_{d2})	29.3	29.8
Capacitor Voltage (V_C)	105.2	106.9
Capacitor Current (I_C)	0.31	0.64

Table 25 Results For Experiment 2 (60 Hz)