

Appunti universitari
Tesi di laurea
Cartoleria e cancelleria
Stampa file e fotocopie
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Rilegature

NUMERO: 908 DATA: 12/03/2014

APPUNTI

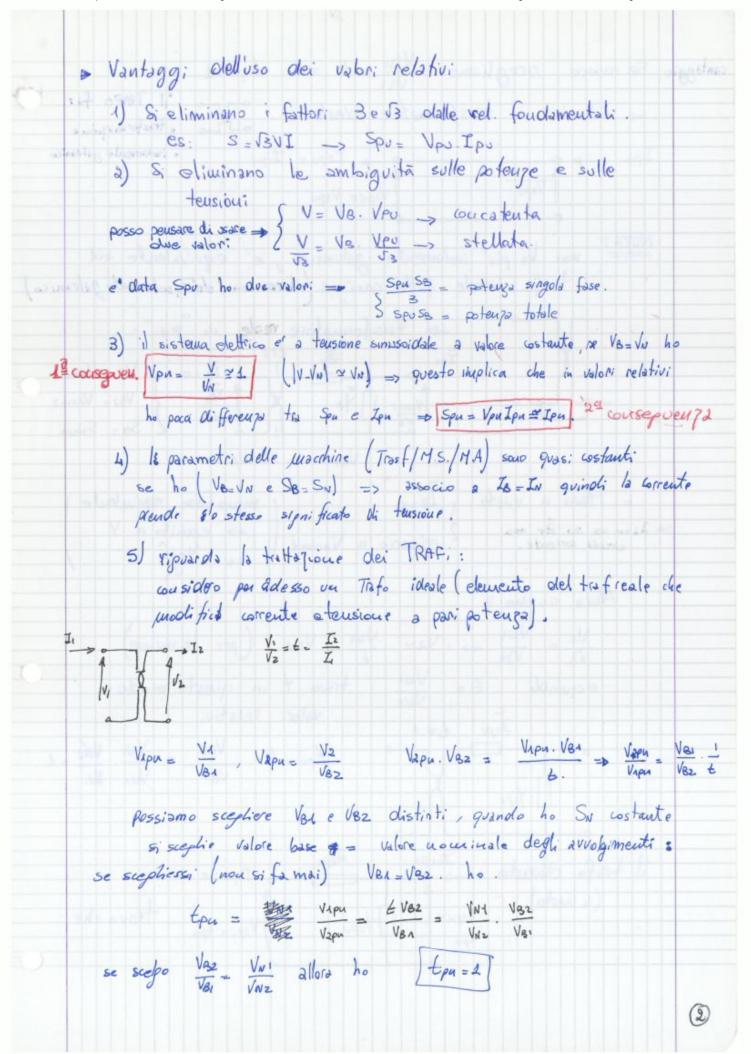
STUDENTE: Zeroual

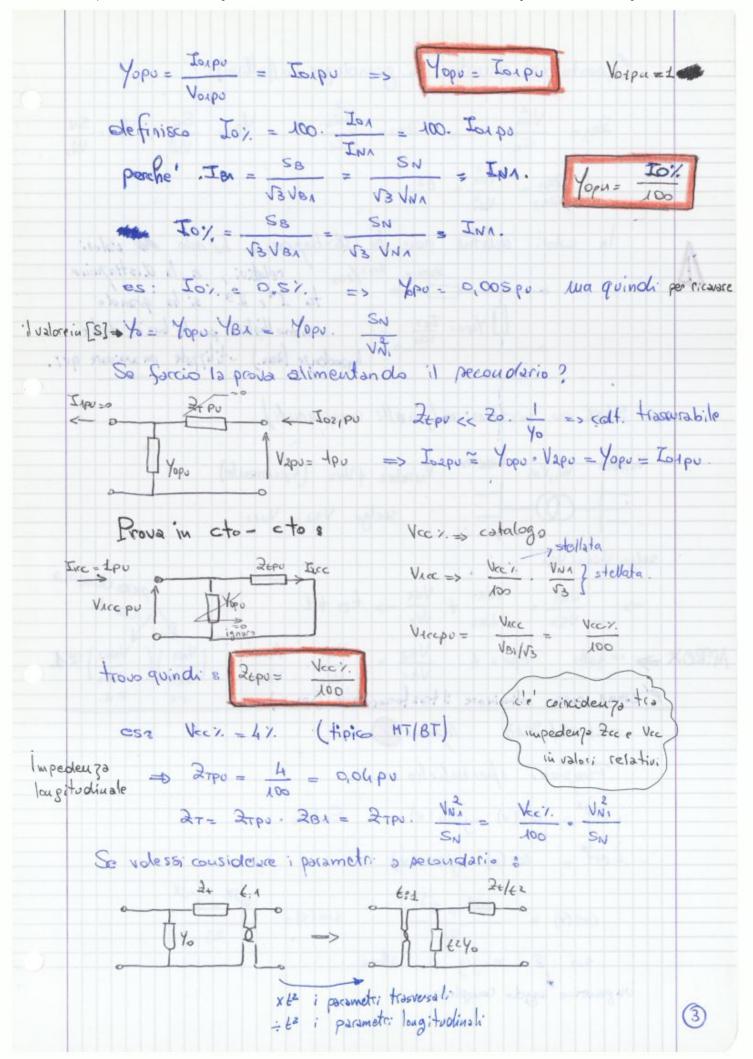
MATERIA: Sistemi Elettrici di Potenza

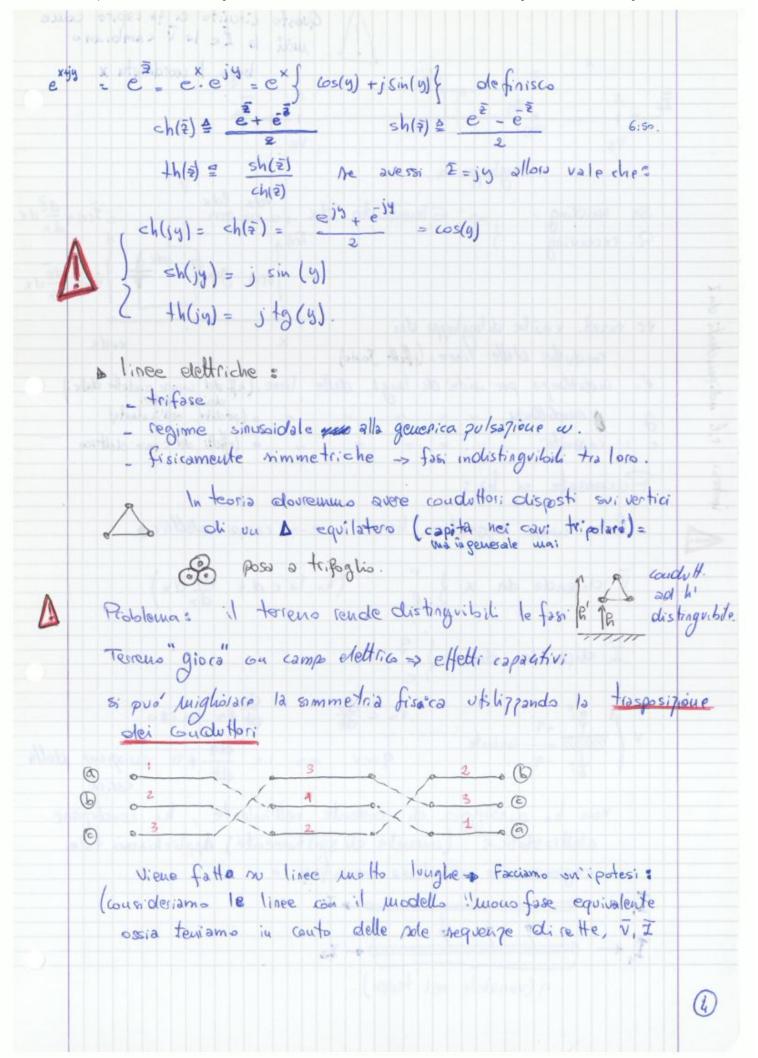
Prof. Carpaneto

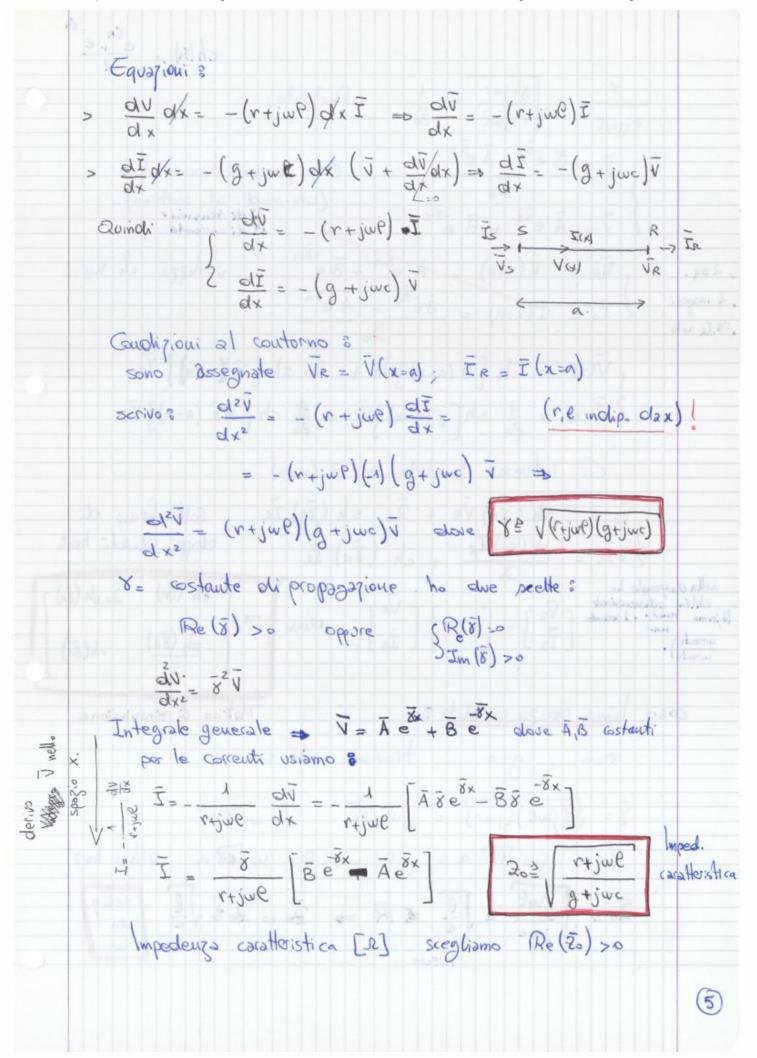
Il presente lavoro nasce dall'impegno dell'autore ed è distribuito in accordo con il Centro Appunti. Tutti i diritti sono riservati. È vietata qualsiasi riproduzione, copia totale o parziale, dei contenuti inseriti nel presente volume, ivi inclusa la memorizzazione, rielaborazione, diffusione o distribuzione dei contenuti stessi mediante qualunque supporto magnetico o cartaceo, piattaforma tecnologica o rete telematica, senza previa autorizzazione scritta dell'autore.

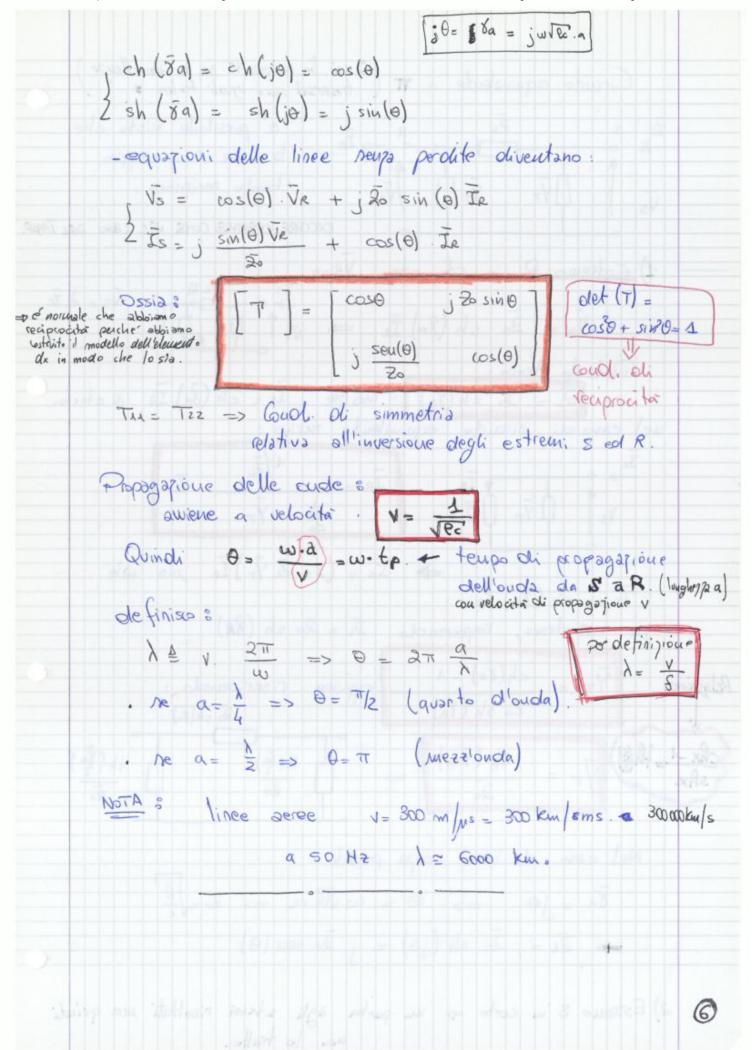
	Metodo dei valori relativi s	11/16
- potenj	S = P + JQ $S = S $ S	fase / totale L fase
	tension: $\begin{cases} \text{concytenate} & \\ \text{Stellate} & \\ \end{cases}$ Correcte $I = \frac{s \rightarrow \text{totale}}{\sqrt{3}V \rightarrow \text{concatenta}}$	Vinour -> concertenata. crente. esercizio A, KA. cli linea. L' correnti guest.
- 4	$Z = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3}X}$ mono fase equiva condutt Ammethenga $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = G + j B^{-2}$ Valori relativi -> US ; valori bas	suscellange. S (siemens)
	Sia X: una generios granolezza e sia XB: valore base Xpu & X allora definisca Xpu & X X8. \$\leq 100. \frac{X}{XB} = 100 \text{Xpu} \$\text{D} \text{Scella dei Valor: base}	
	SB - S, P, Q, S VB - V IB - I ZB - 2, R, Y YB - Y, G, B.	

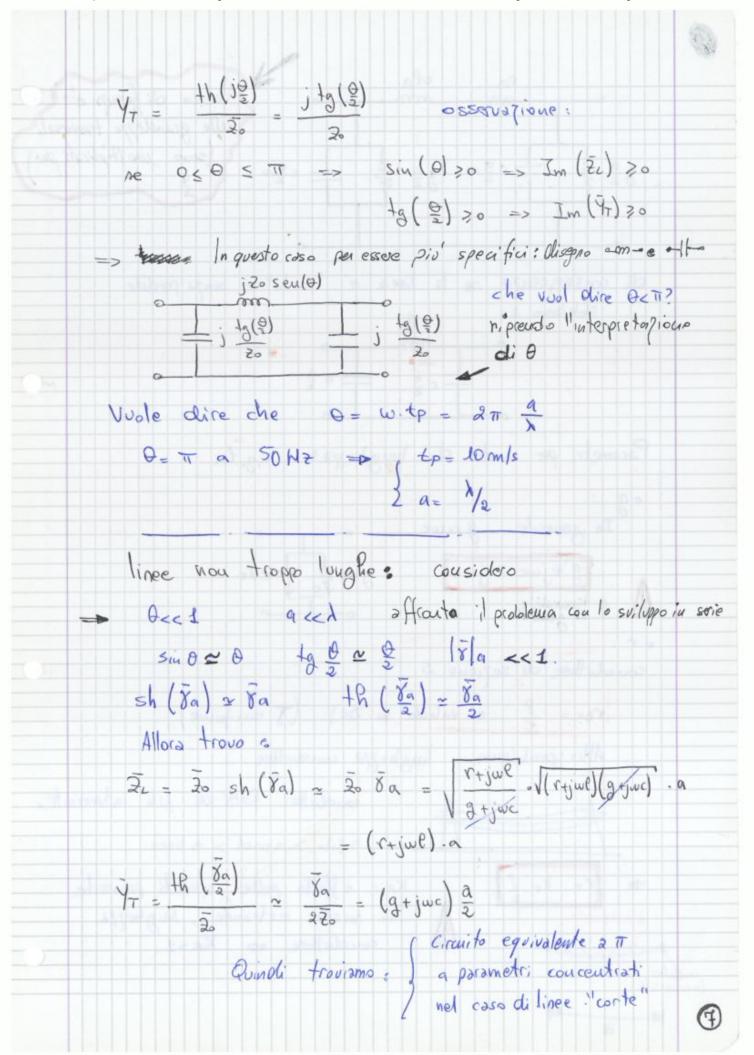


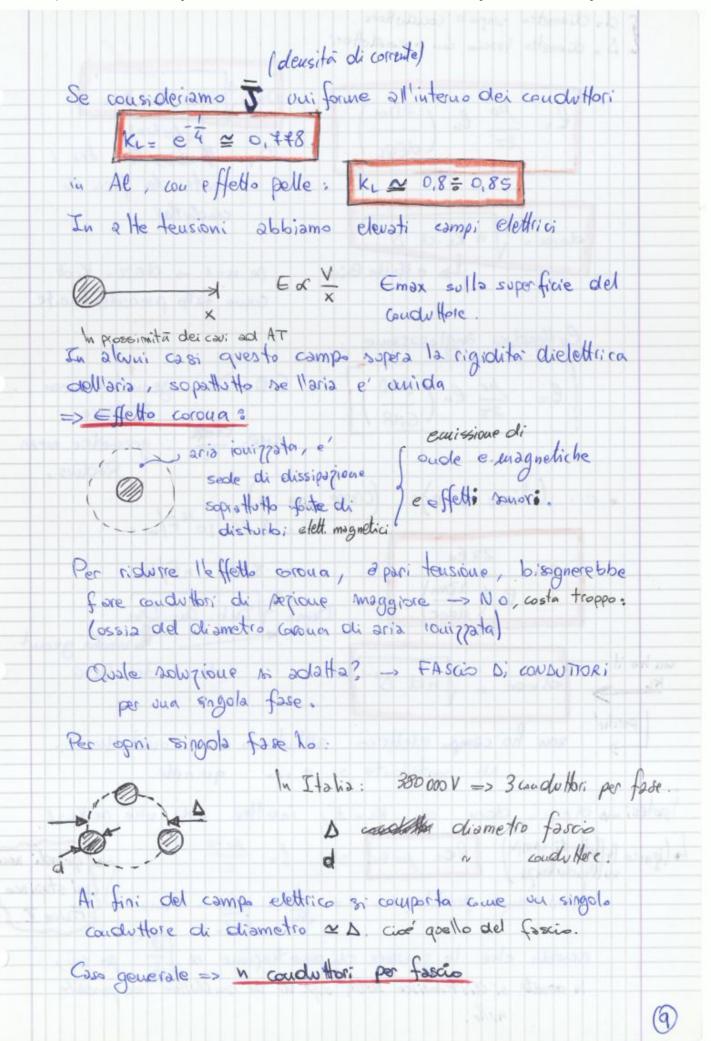


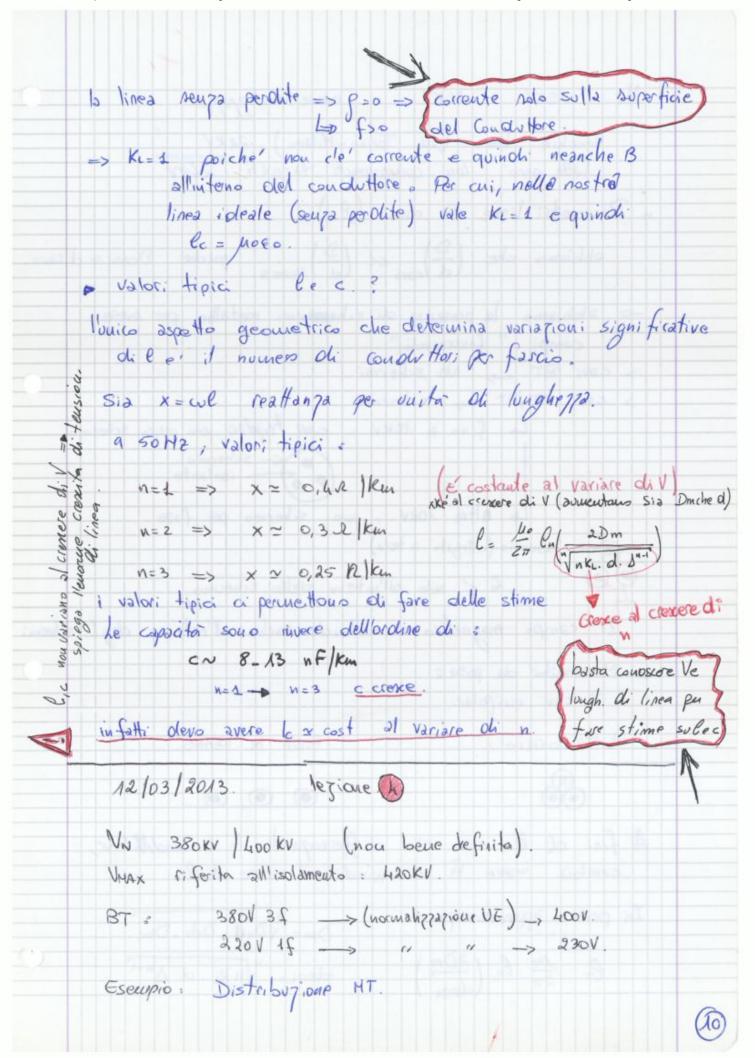


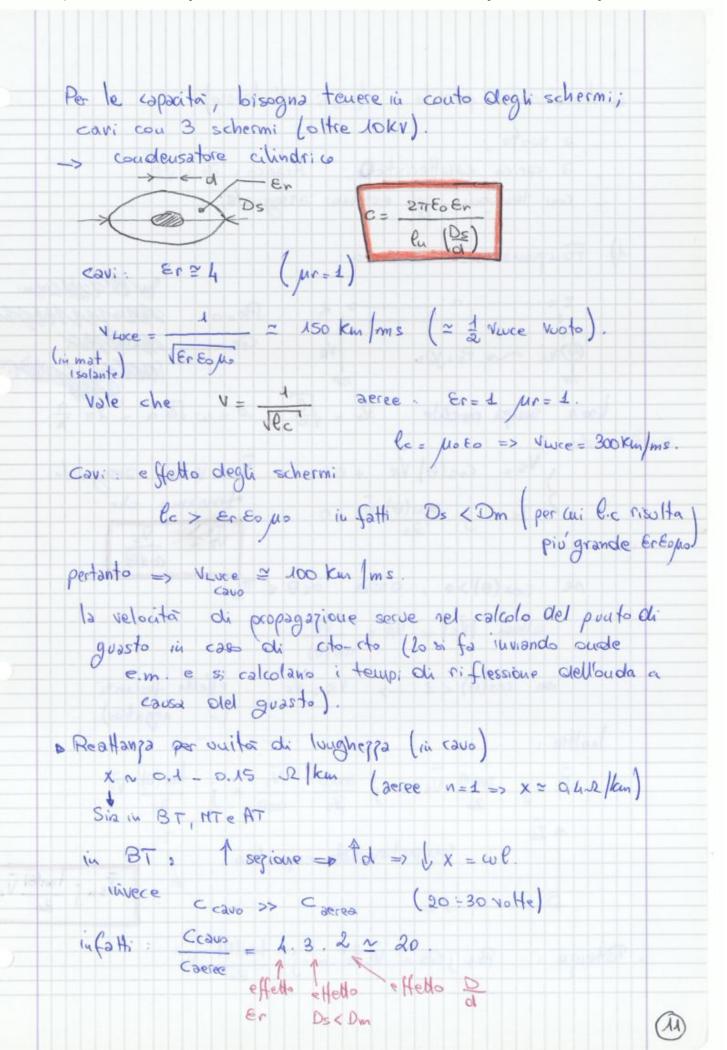


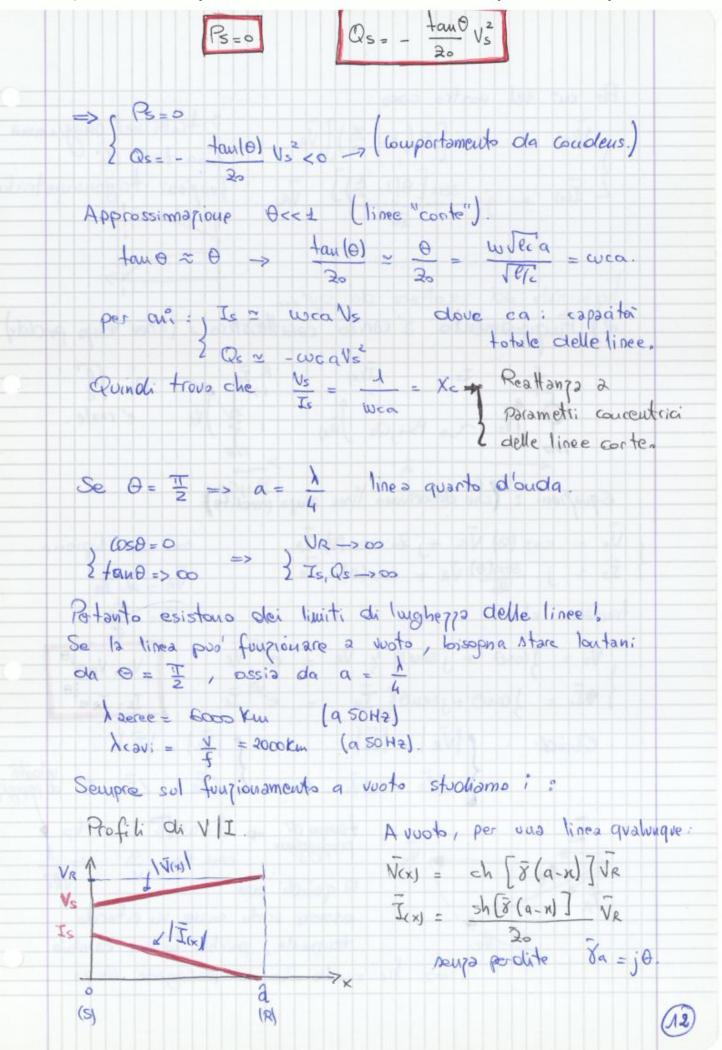


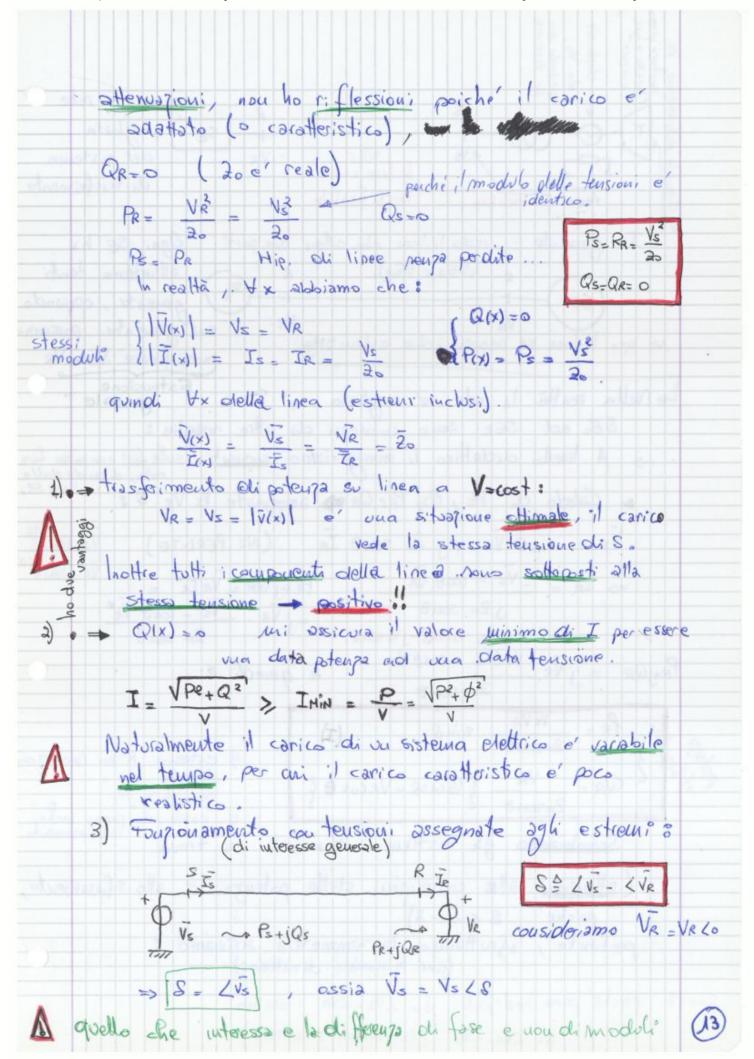


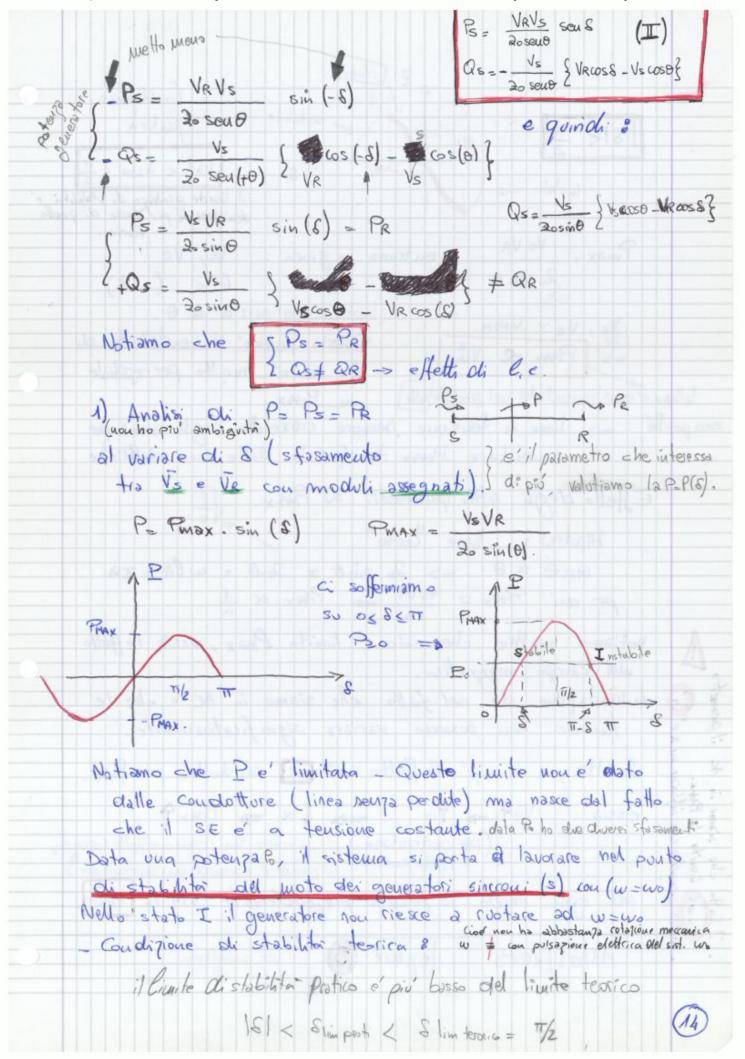


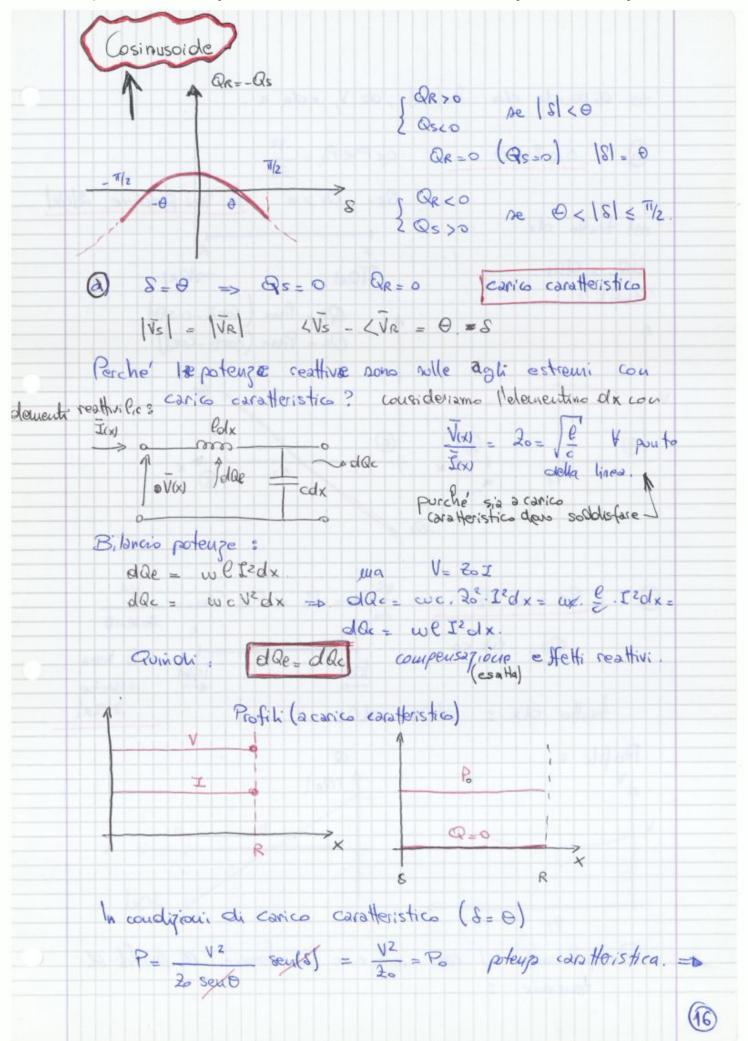


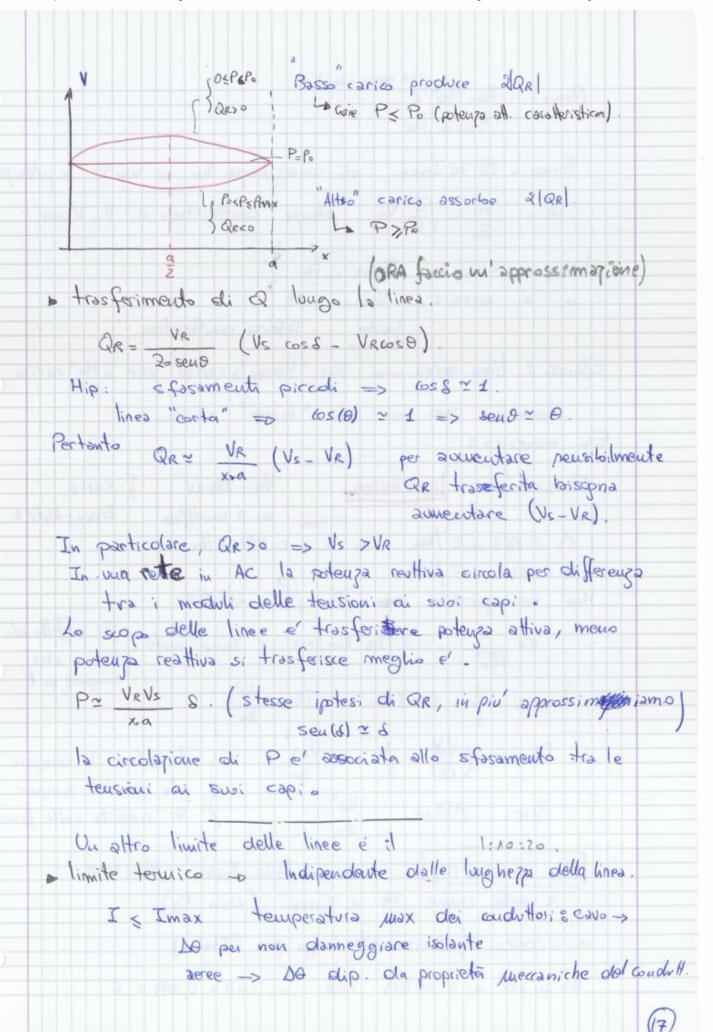


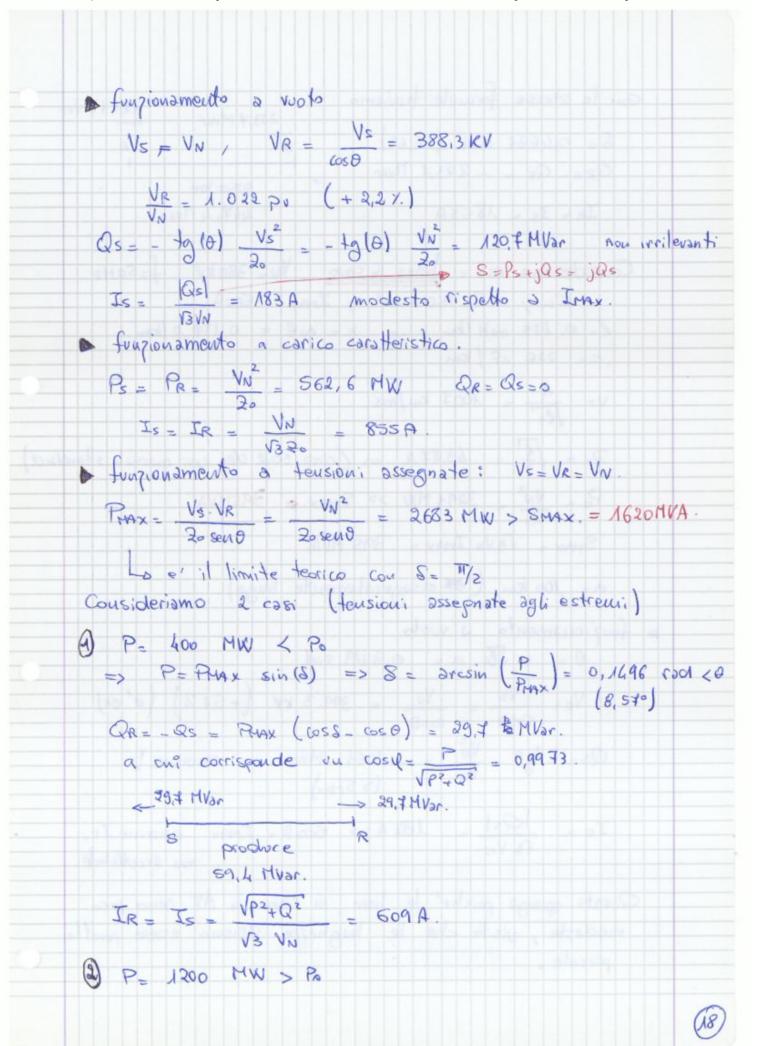


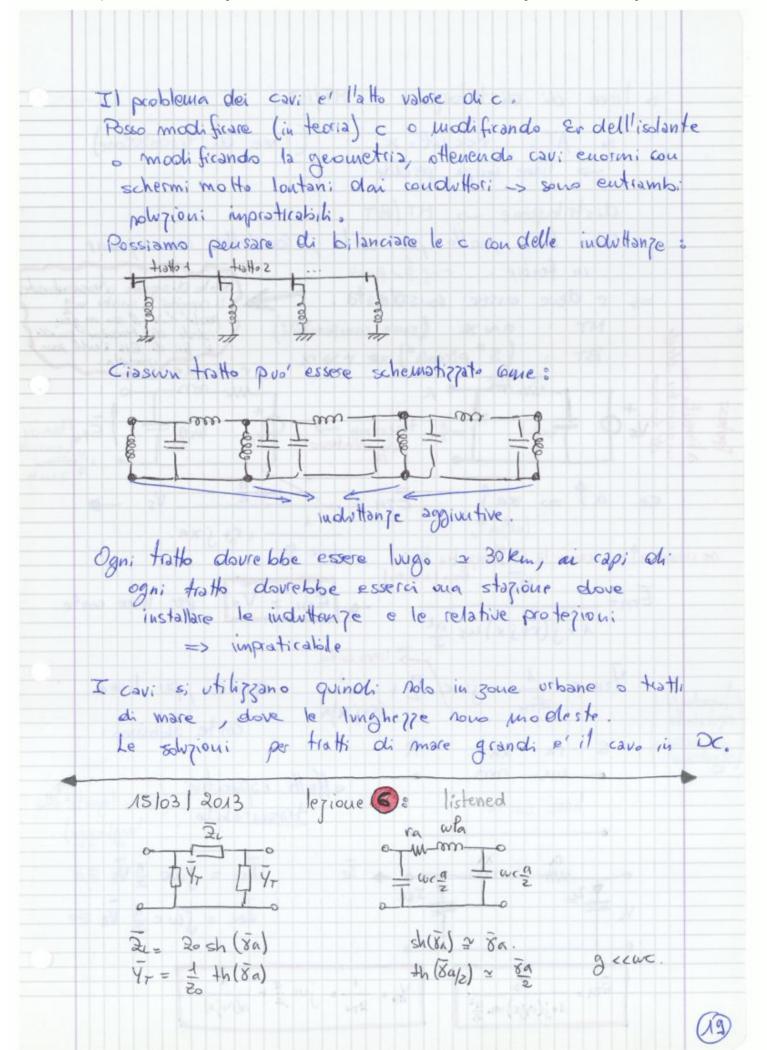


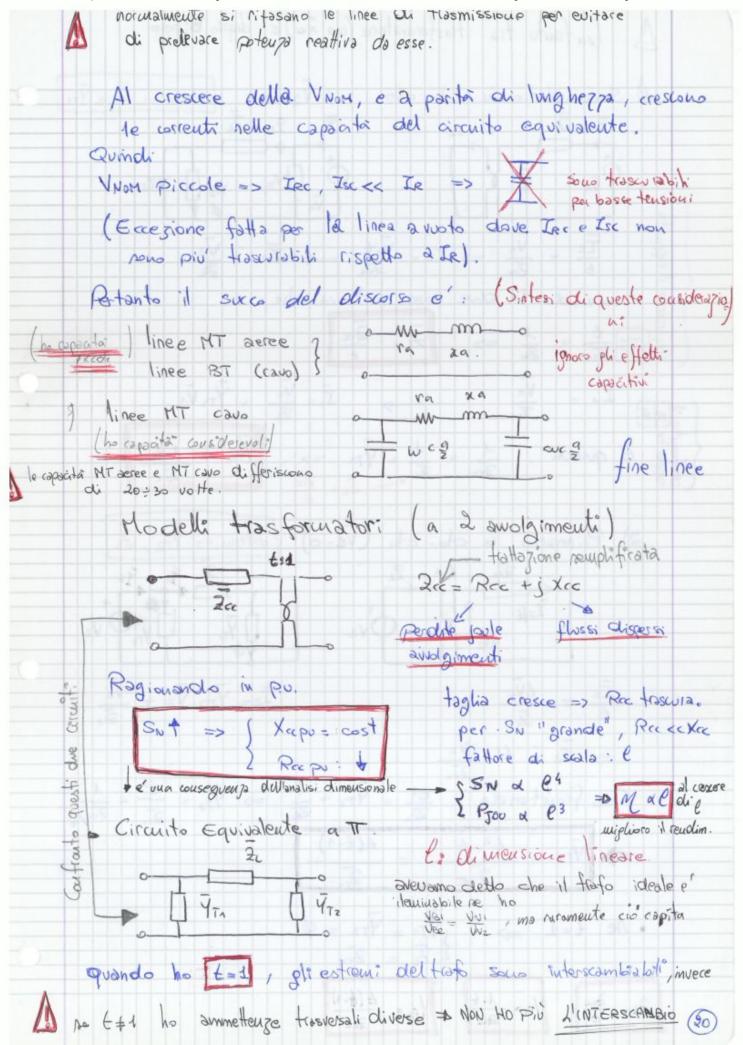


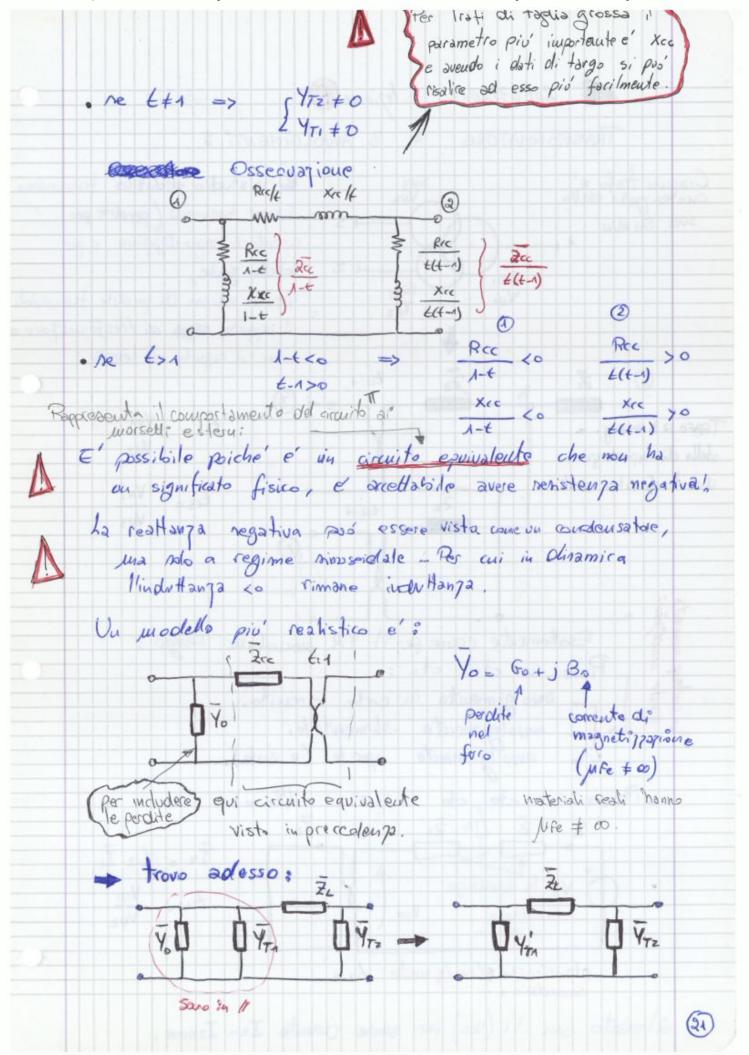


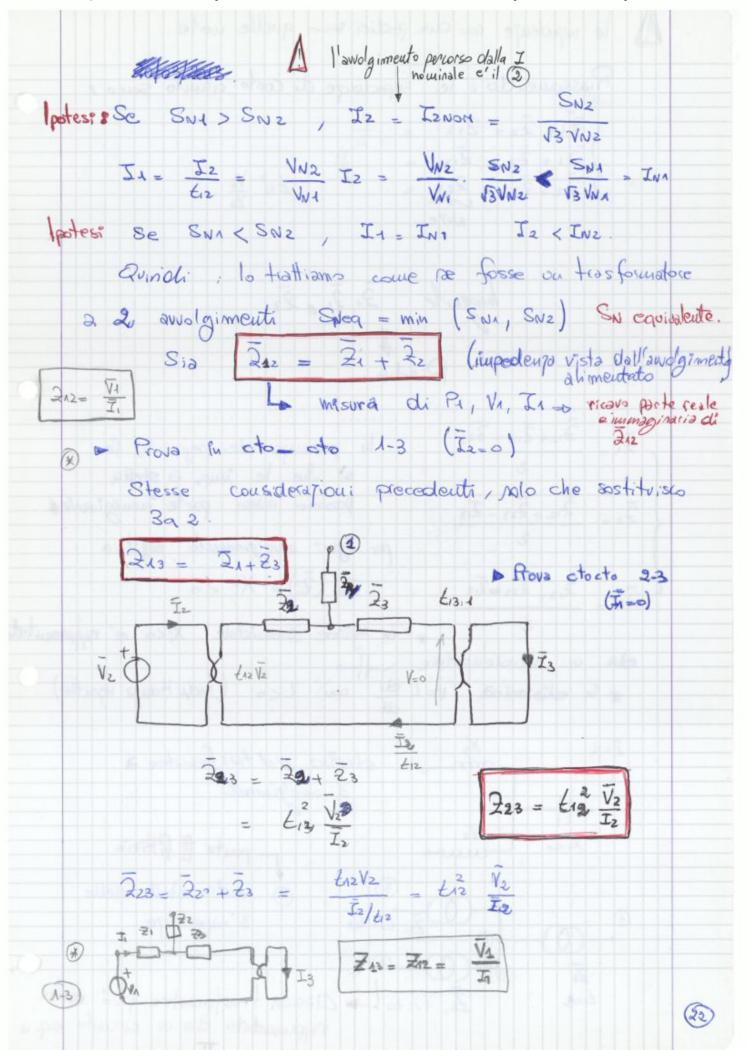


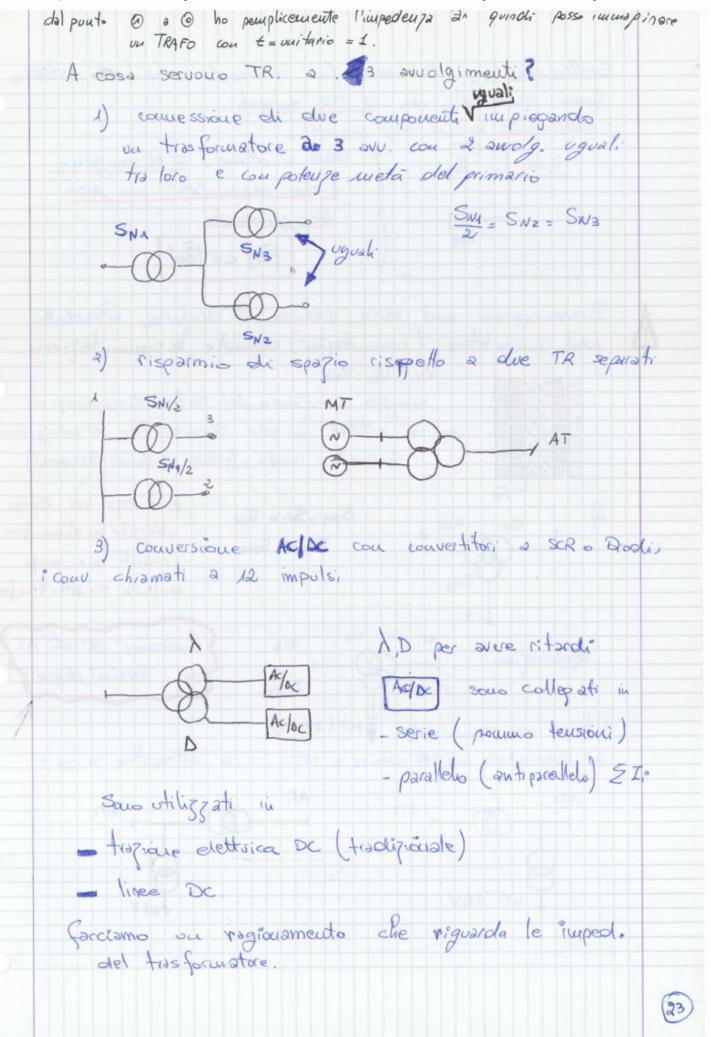


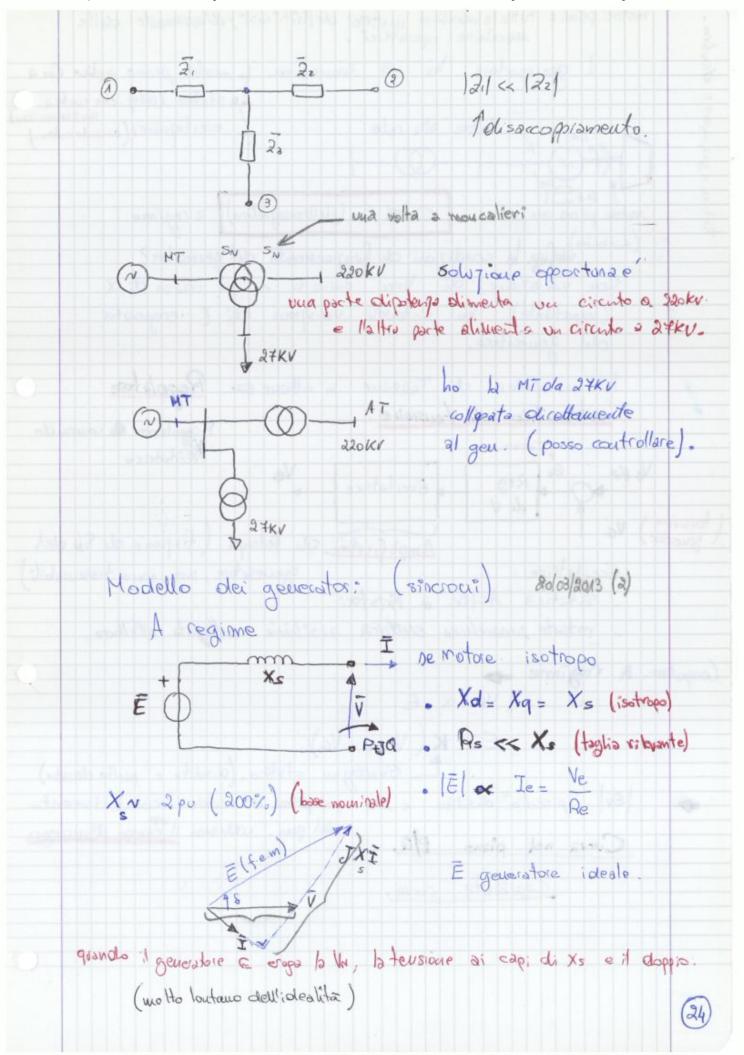


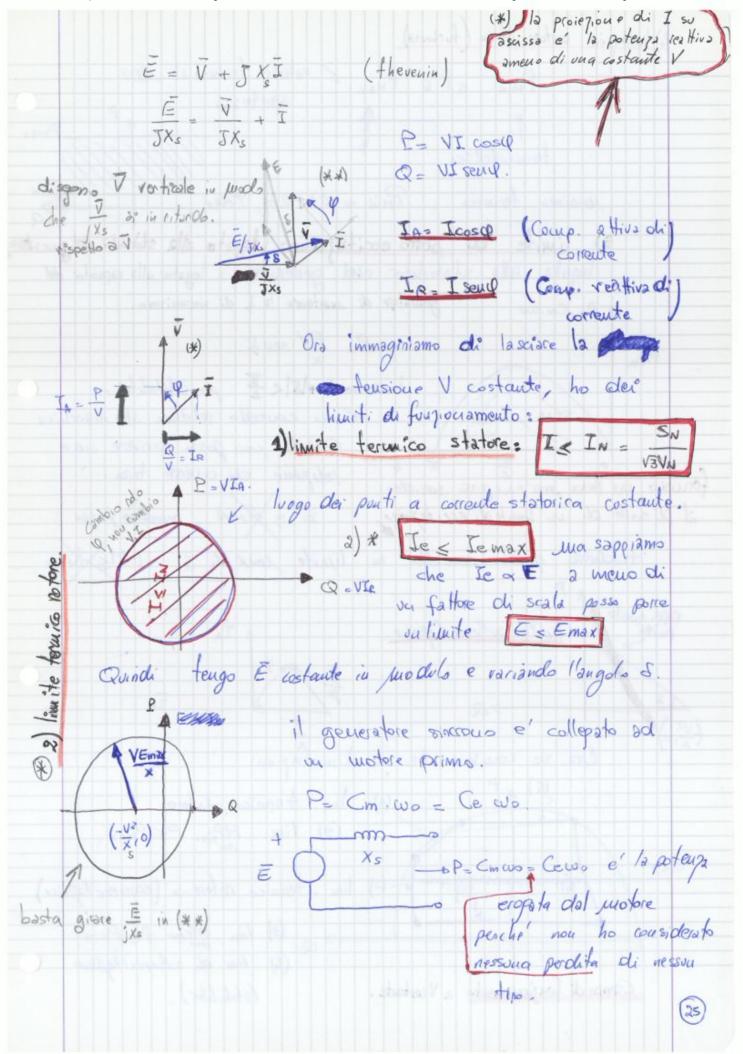


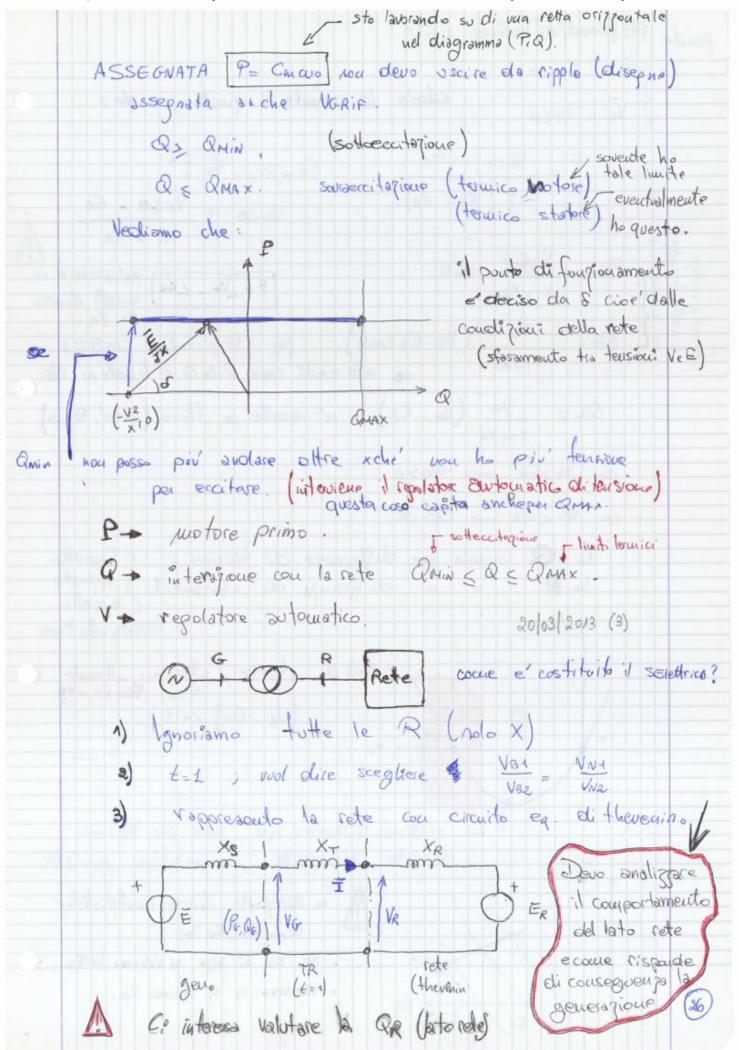


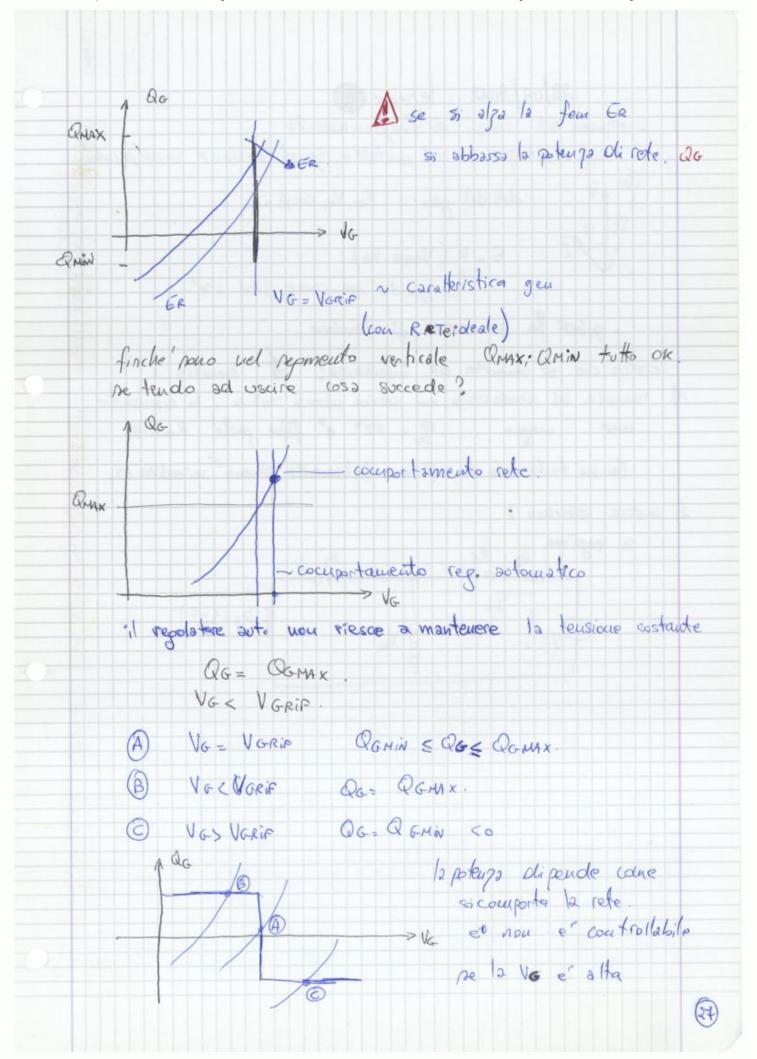


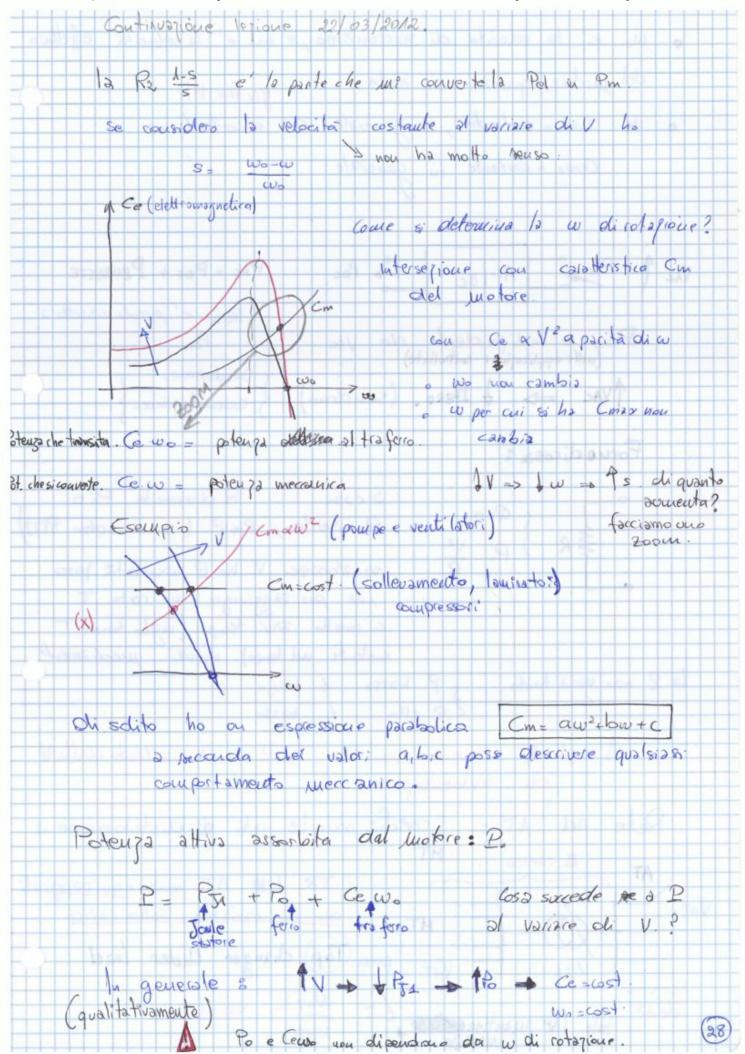


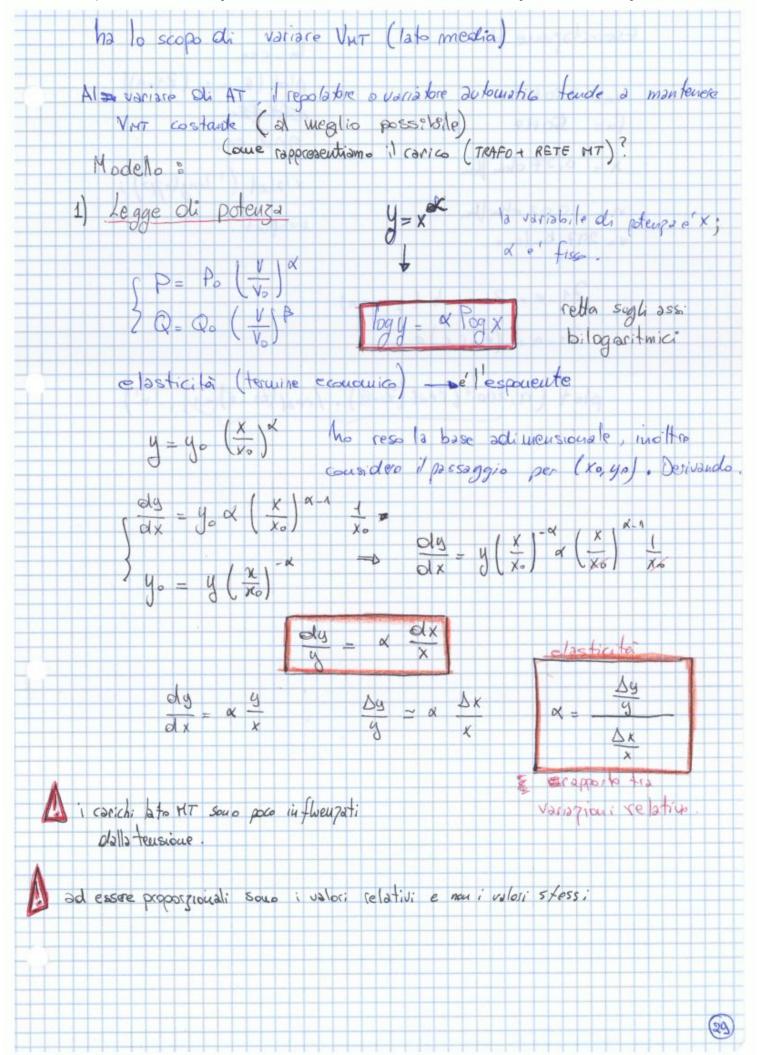


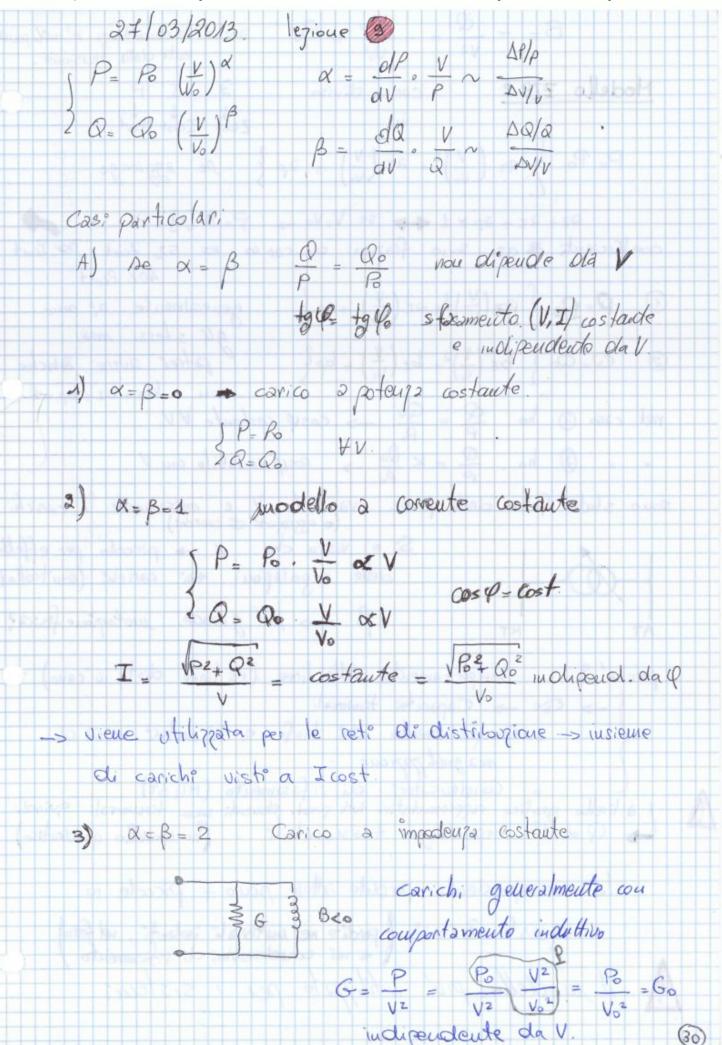


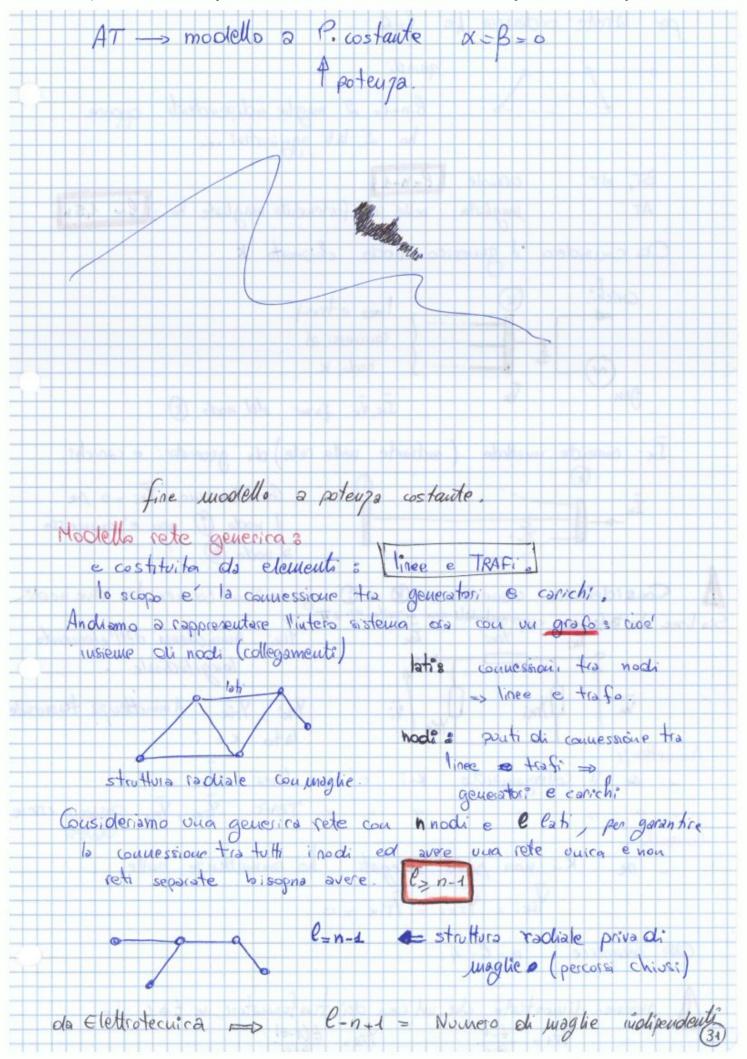


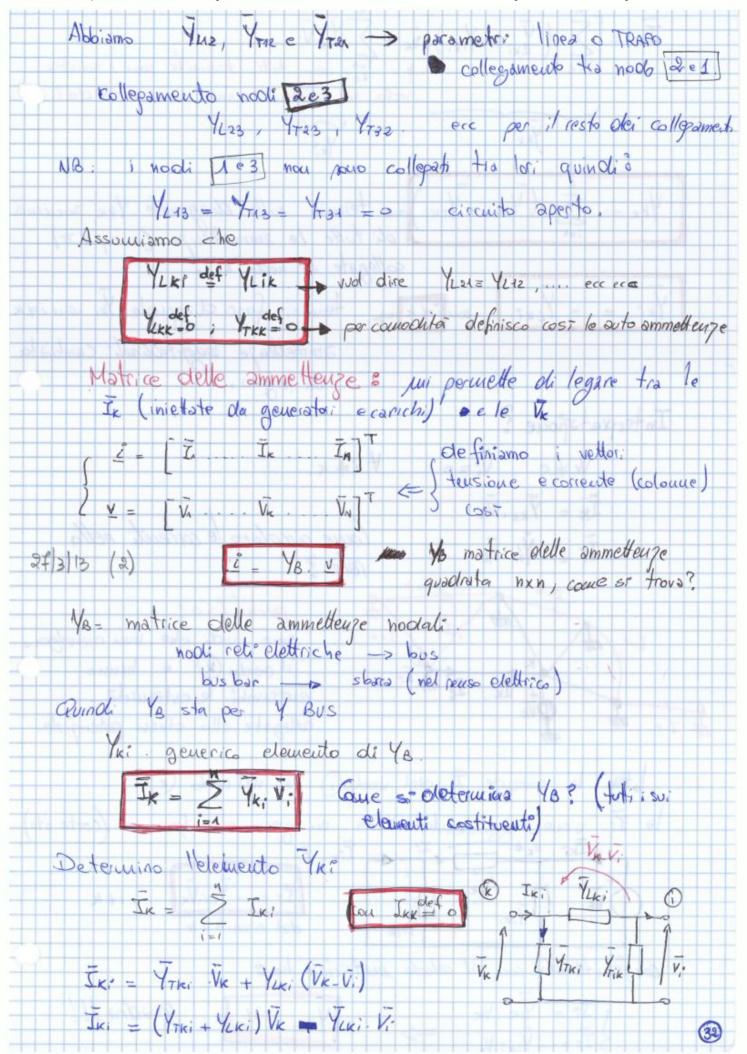


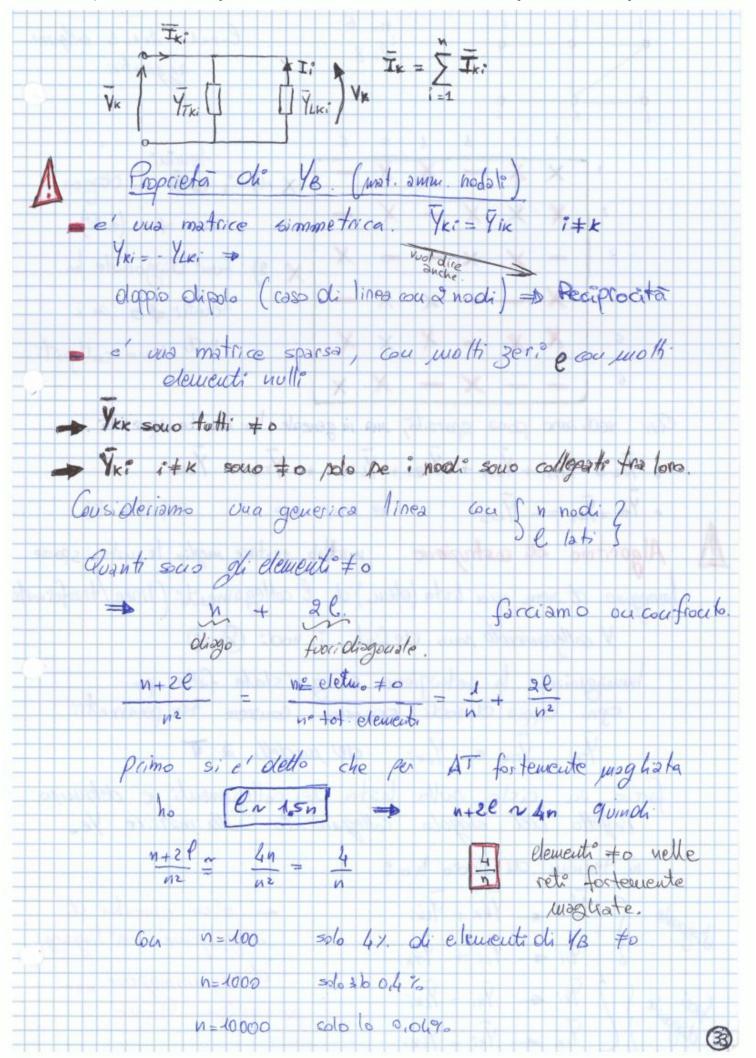


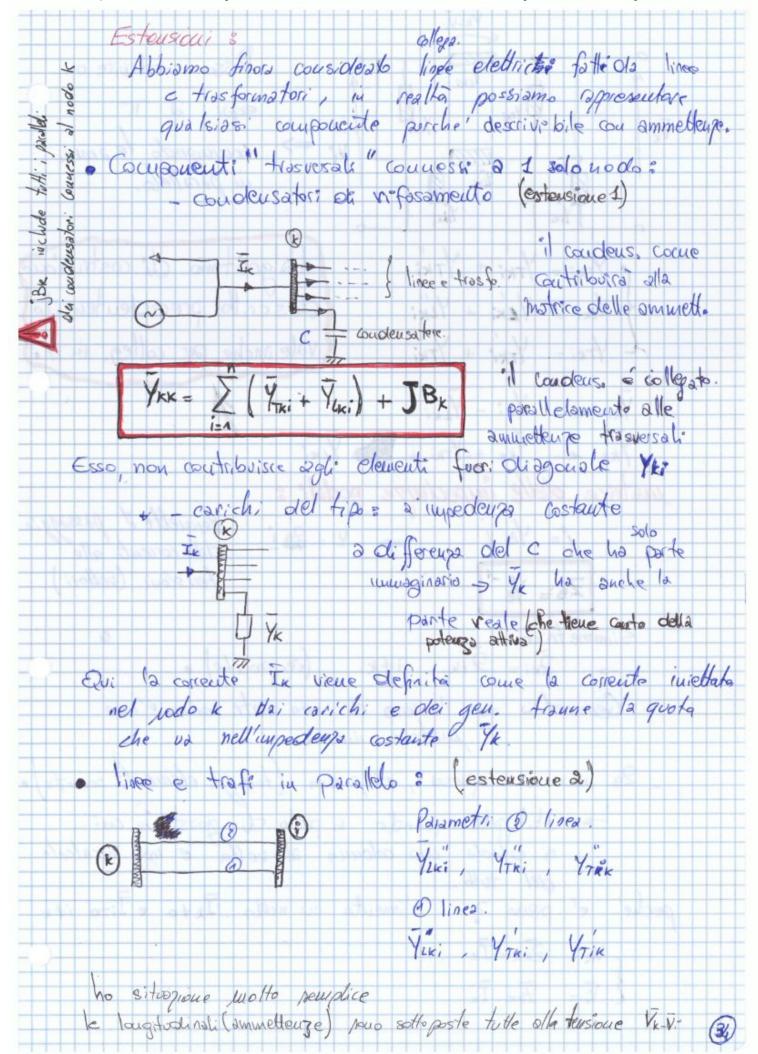


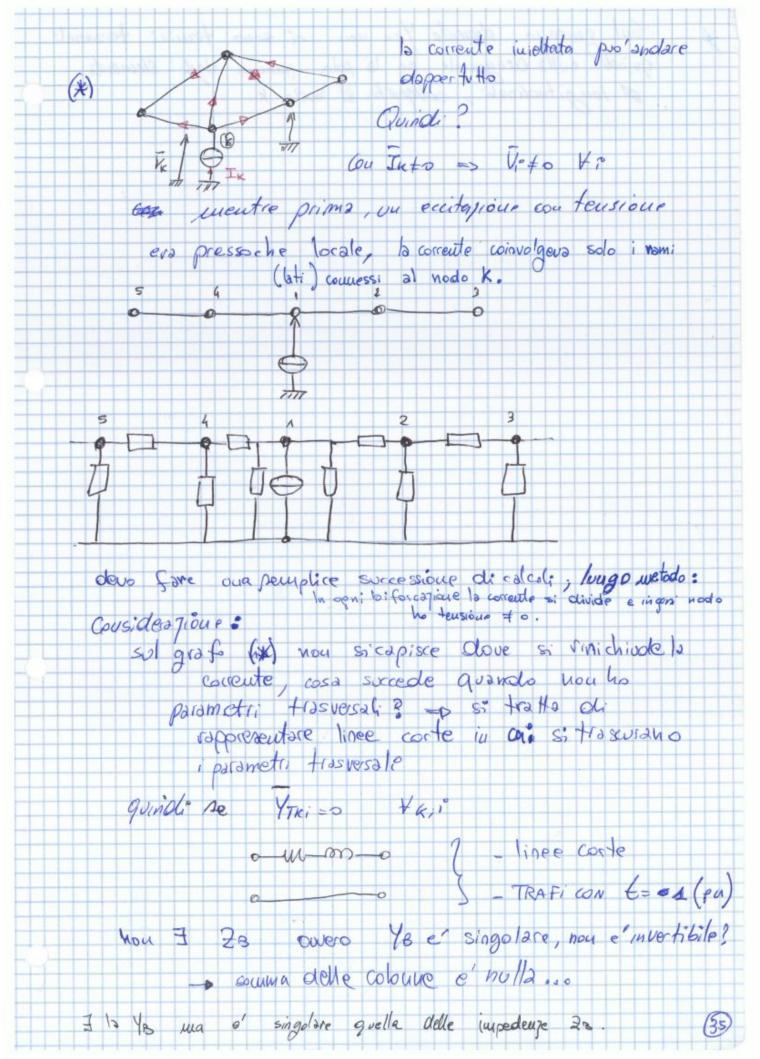


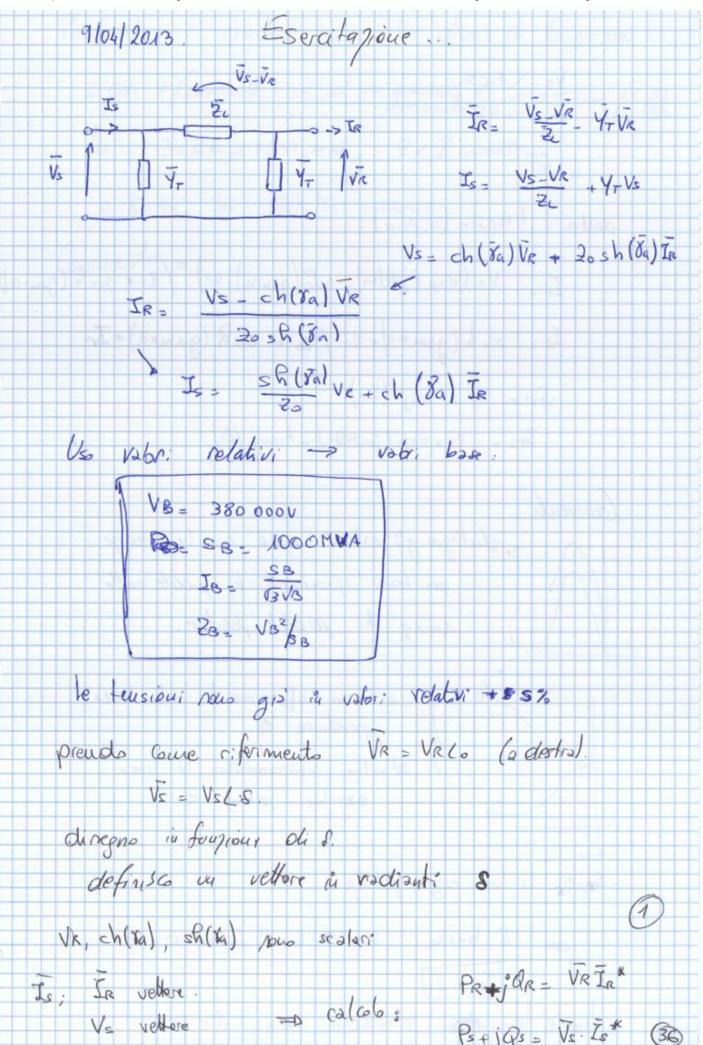






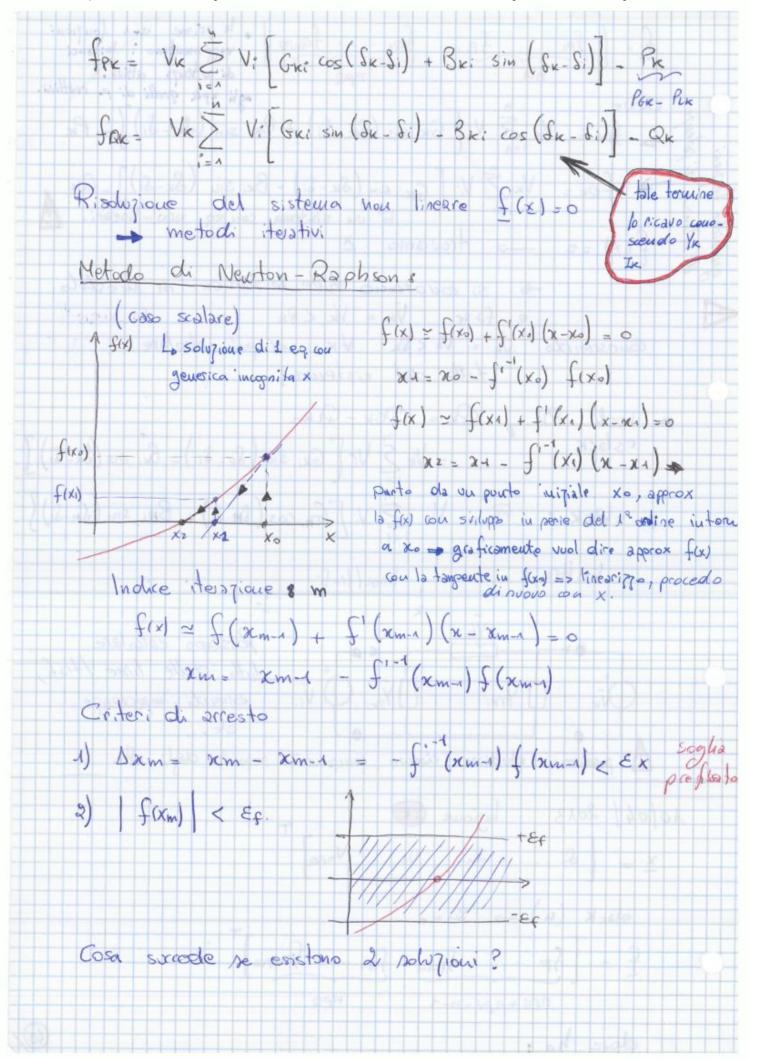


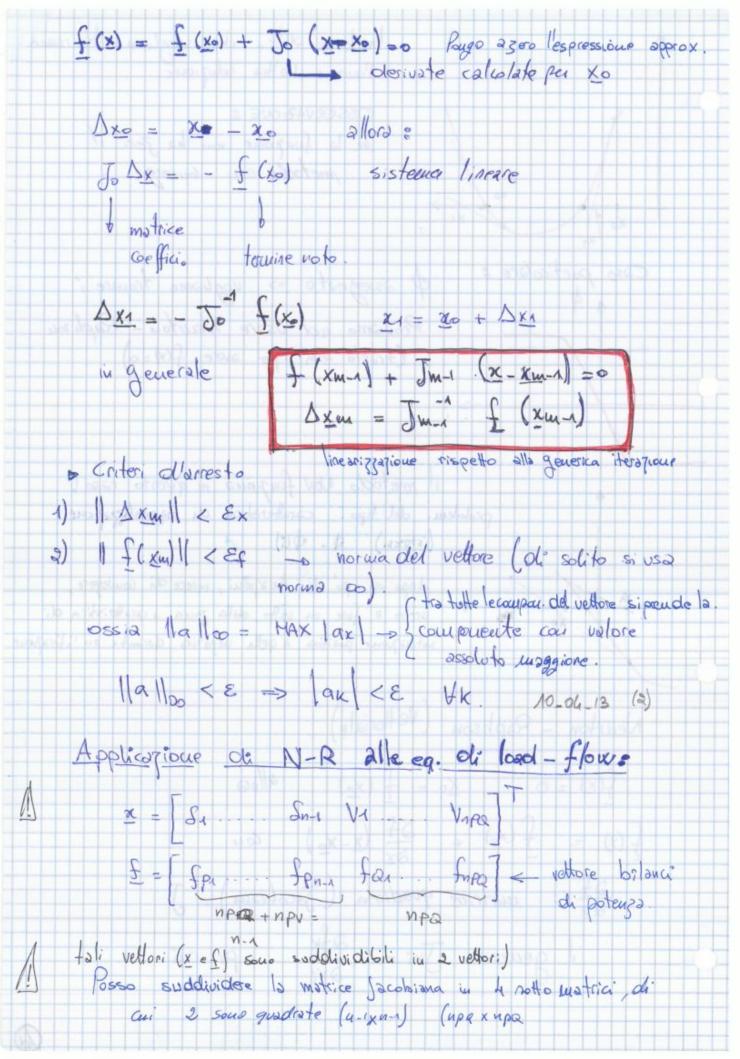


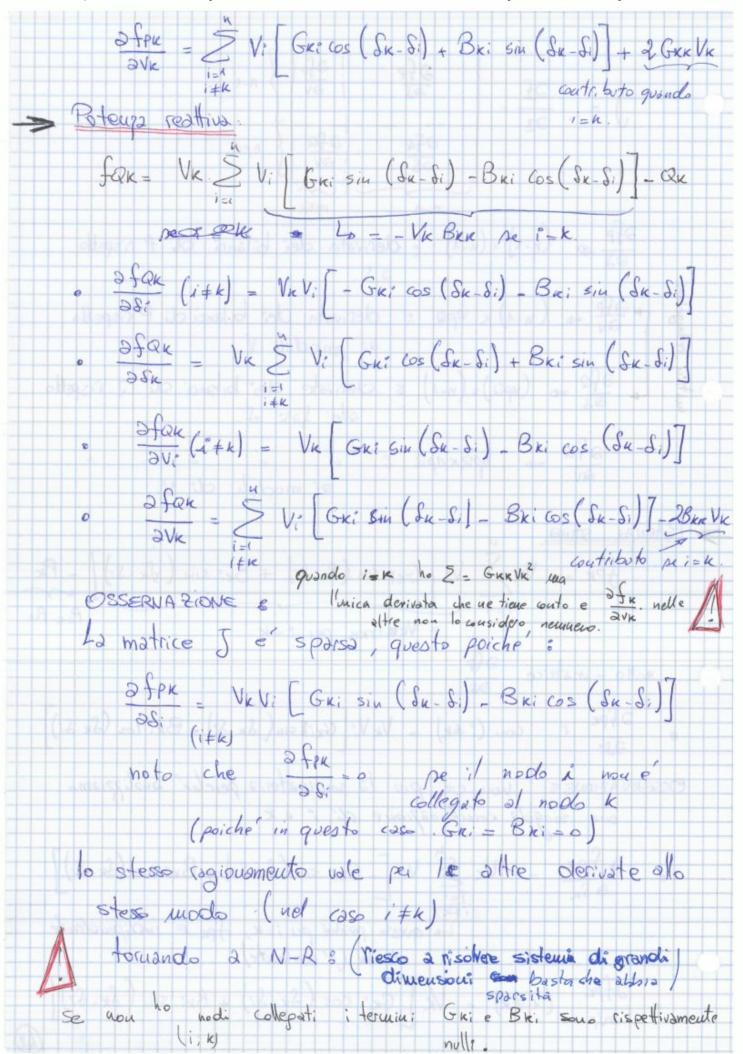


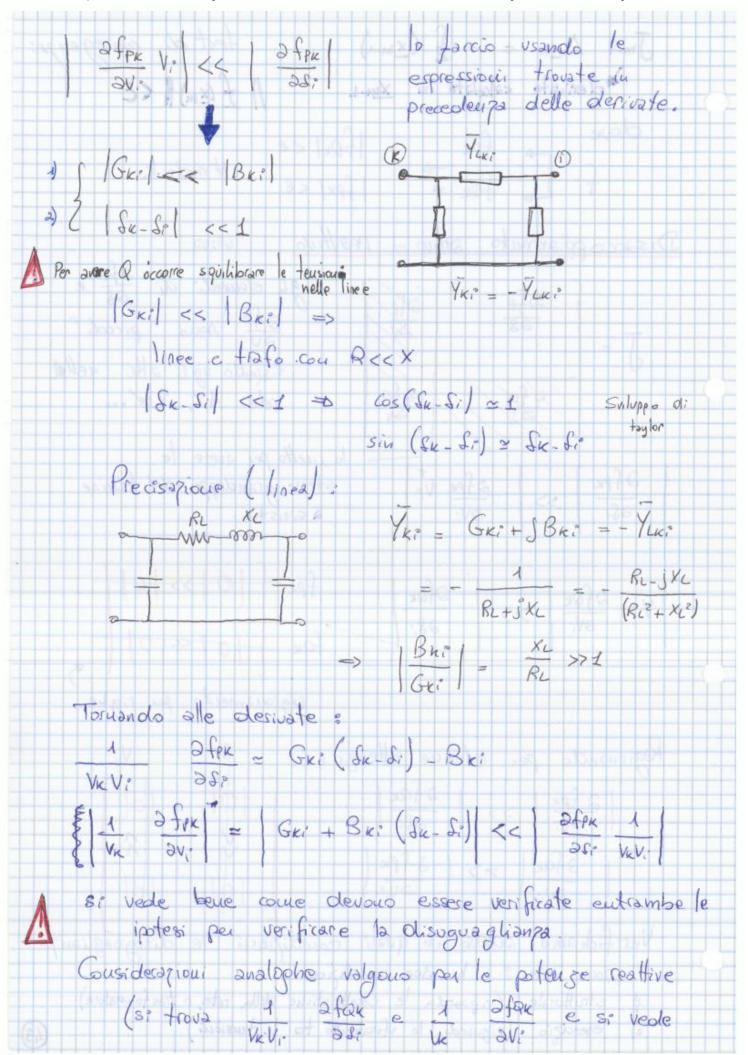
Abbismo quindi In equazioni che coinvolgono la variabili
Per au devo aure che; 4n variabili
2, 2, 2,
2m 2n 2n incognite
Importante.
Ynodo : Pk, Qk, Vk, Sk
Aspetti importanti :
1) riferimento delle fos: (devo esserci una VK di riferimento)
2) \$\frac{1}{2} P_{\text{K}} = DP \text{perolite total! Of lines.} \\ \text{time le potenze attive.} \\ \text{miche! Possible assegnated a priori totle le P_{\text{K}}.} \\ coniche! diagnation a dalle source of lines of another and the least and lines of another another and lines of another an
poiche dipendono delle conceit di linea; quindi non conosciamo le pudite 3) Z Ox = DQ ssorb mento complessivo di Q dei componento della rete.
mpossibile assegnare a priori tutte le cre per lo stesso motivo del punto 2).
In base alle variabili assegnate distinguismo 3 lipi di
PR = Sk Vk incognite PV = Sk Qk incognite
(SL) VS (Slack, Saldo) { Vk & assegnati; Rk Qk incognite}
Quindi avremo (n = npa + mpv + ms) governo sistema.
1) riferimento fos: => nsi = 1 (almeno una fose assegnata)
2) \$\frac{5}{2} \Pi_k = \DP => \text{npv} + \text{npp} < n \text{0.5512} \text{nsc} \geq \text{1} \\ \text{Limitation impossibilità di assegnare totte le p. attive.} \\ \text{3} \frac{5}{2} \text{Ru} = \DR \text{npv} \geq \text{1} \\ \text{3} \text{Ru} = \DR \text{npv} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \\ \text{3} \text{Ru} = \DR \text{npq} \text{npv} \text{2} \\ \text{3} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \\ \text{3} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \text{1} \\ \text{3} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \text{1} \\ \text{3} \text{2} \text{npv} \text{2} \text{1} \\ \text{3} \text{2} \text{1} \text{npv} \text{2} \text{1} \\ \text{3} \text{2} \text{1} \text{1} \text{2} \text{1} \text{2} \text{1} \text{2} \text{1} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \text{2} \te
3) Luc Da => npa < n essis. nsc+npv >1.

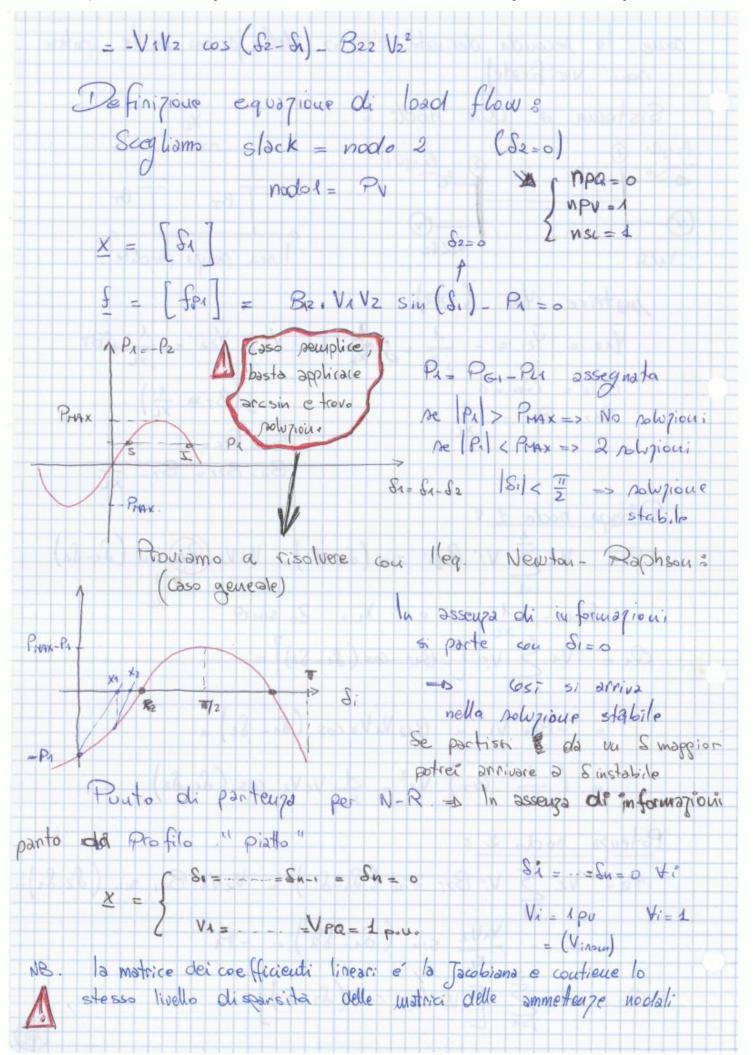
	stema di		N. I.			
	Vn , + Mpv =	(Y)c	0 ;	(4 Hime	nodoj	
Incognite :	n-1 -	fasi (Su (tulle le		Tanne
	moduli	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		rite)	8 40 3	t sw
	ptenze		7			-
Intro	o duciamo	e il vell	bre x			[35]
<u>X</u> =	§ S1	1 (fasi)	npa Lucdi	Vapa J	8 2081 1	
Impoulamo c	A Table 1 Table 1 Table 1	10 Palas ABAD	Car		6.104	
nodi de	a d on no a noath u ->	pol n		+1100 ->	top PV	30194
	N-1 + np		PQ + r.	PPV	coun-1=	
N-1 3	Bilanci		ceather		Pa e Pu	37
Questi bi	lana nou nei nodi	N - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -			che cousiderato	4
) Ok	vid rou					
	ACT TO MORE	slack			0 1000	
	Ru nodo	slack ordine	2npa +	-npv		faj.









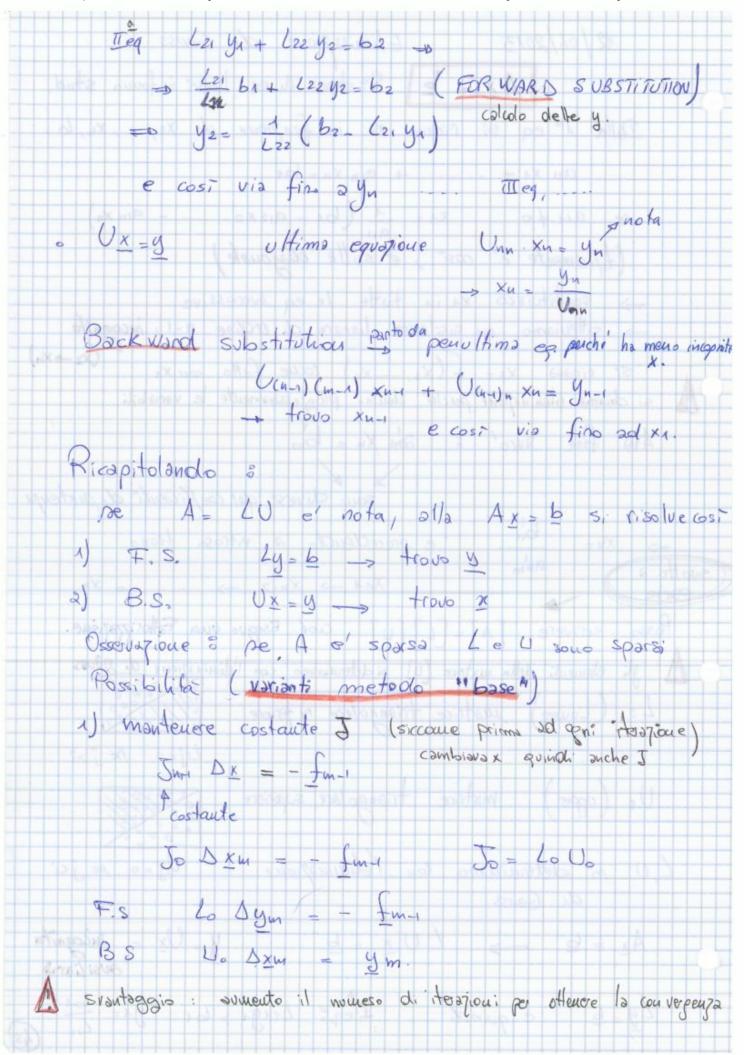


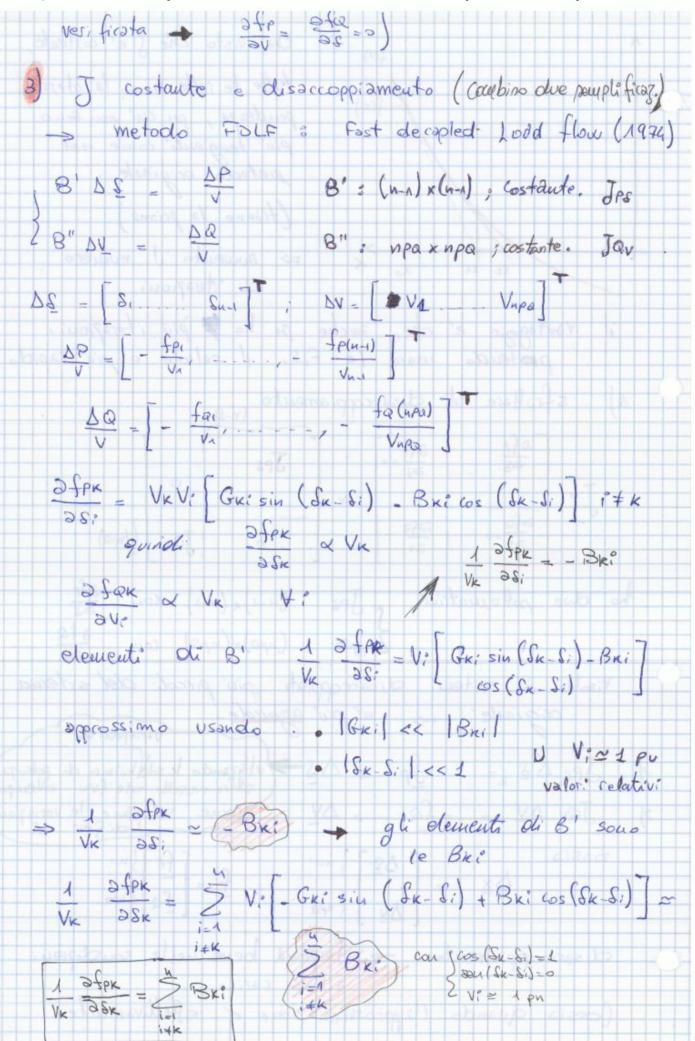
Comando matlab.

(li) per fattorizzazione di Gauss con pivoting parziale

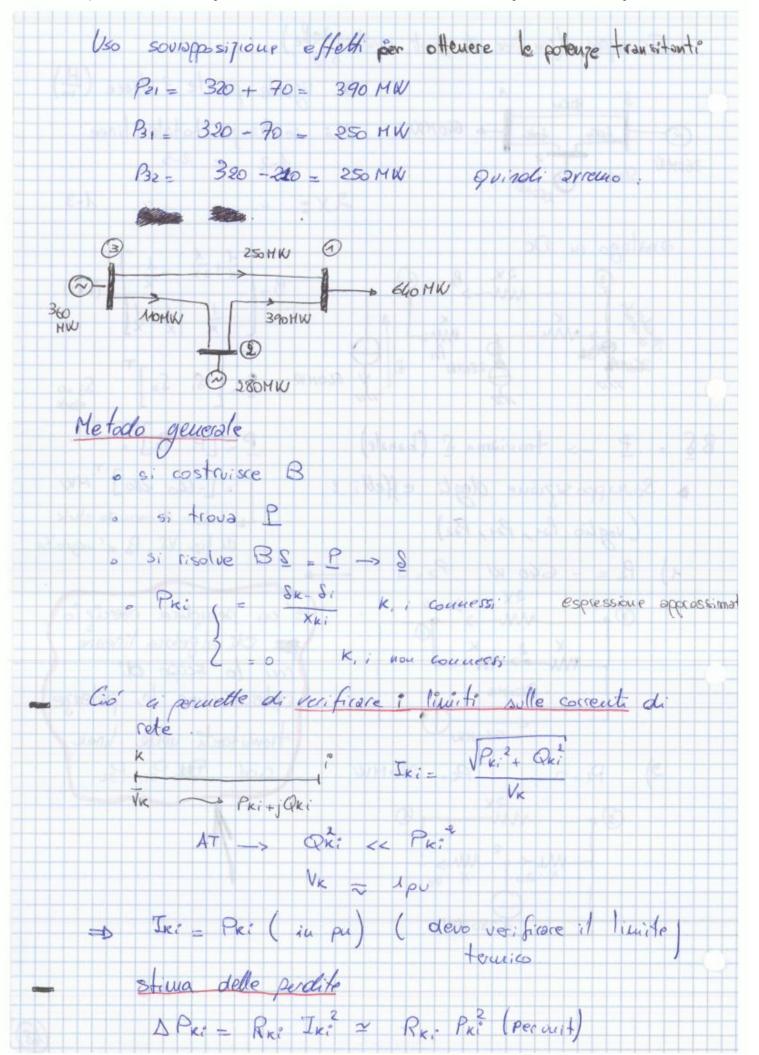
to caso [A] generale.

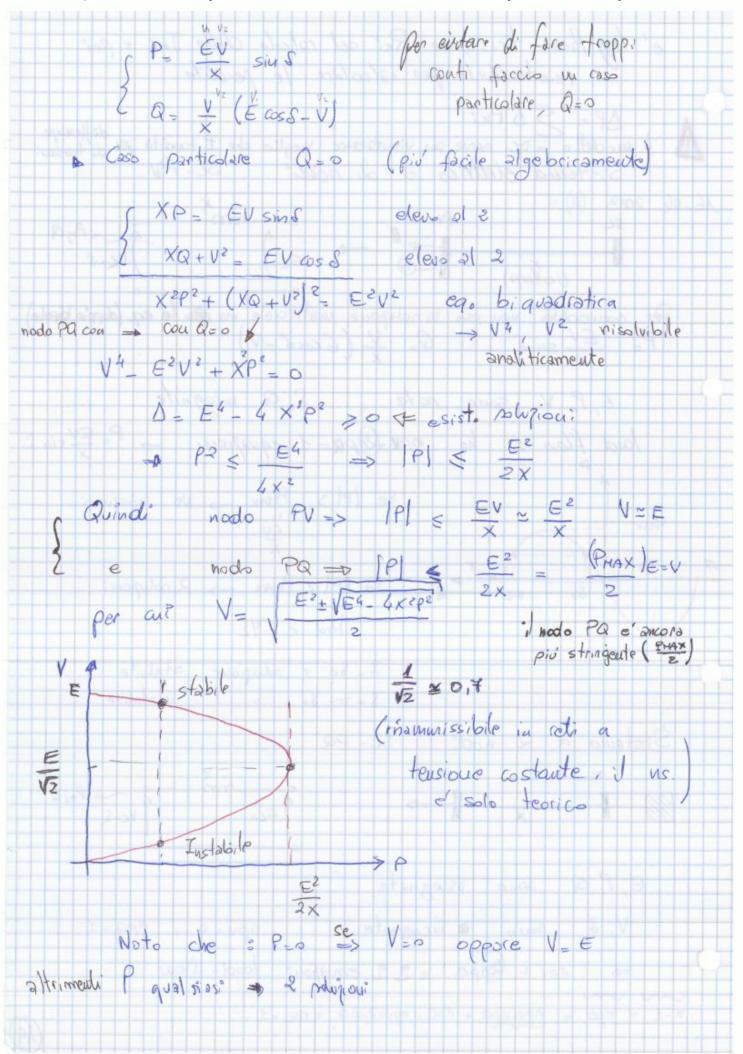
A = LUGAUSS (A).

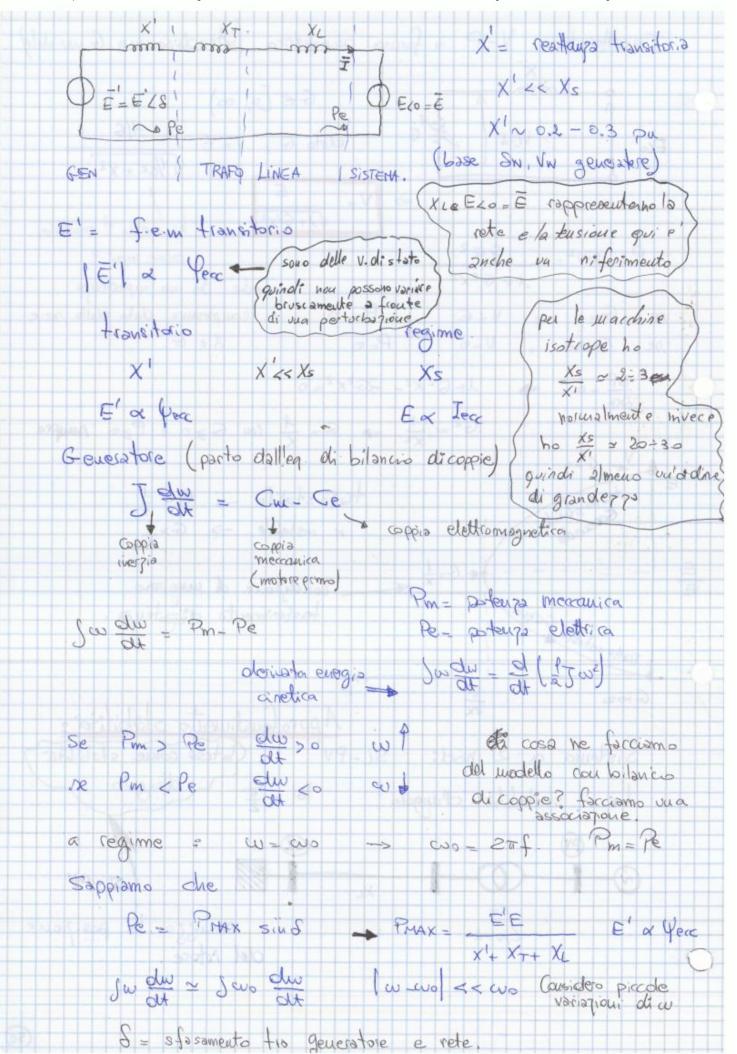


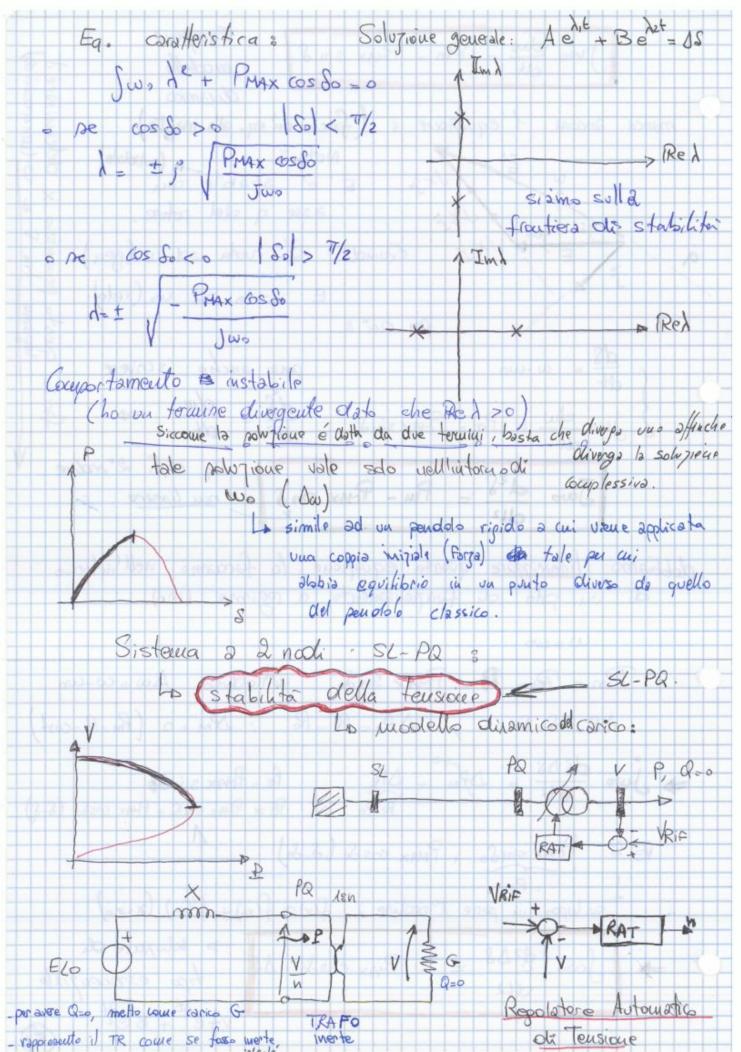


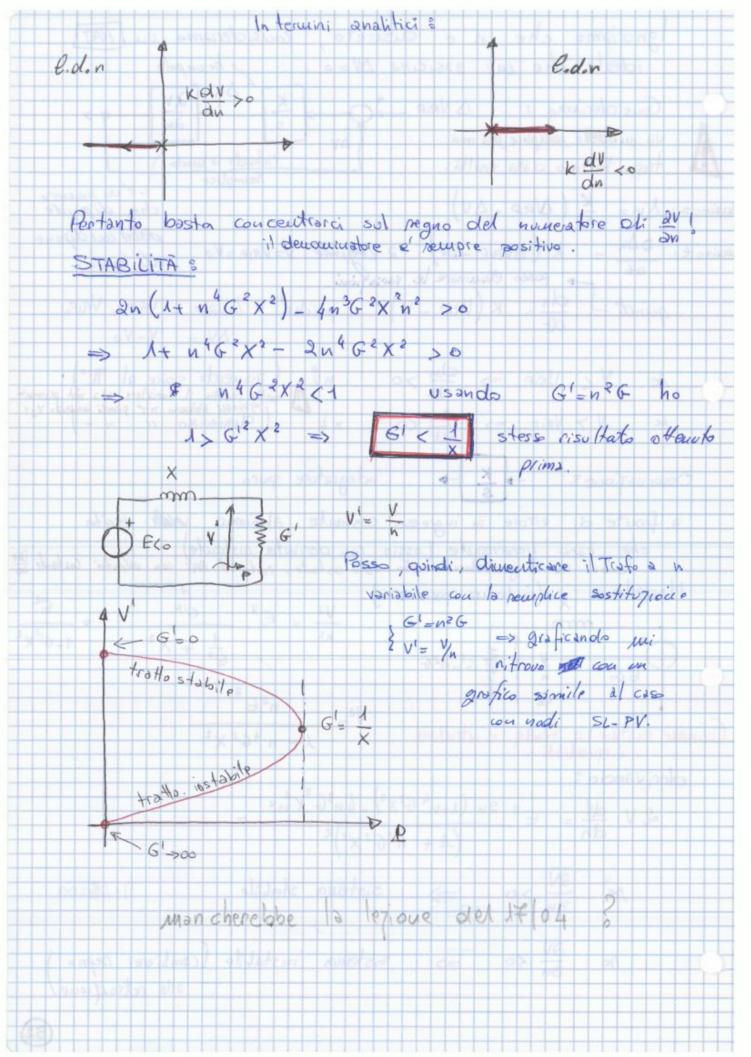
Generico sistema con n nooli
nodo n s slack - Sn=0
PR = PGK - PLK introduciamo:
P = Pr. Pk Phyl vettore potenze nette
S = [Sn Sk Sn.] T (Sn = 0)
Rete Dc - metodo del potenziale ai vodi
P = correcti DC iniethate Su=0 rif. potenziale S = potenziali DC, tranne Multimo
allora BS = P Bs matrice (x-1) x (n.1), matrice delle conduttange delle rete in DC.
e lementi matrice:
Bki = - 1 De K ed i Dono connession (k + i) = 0 De K ed i non Dono connession
Bur = 5 1 sound di totte le condutange collegate al nodo k.
(dove . 1 =0 se k ed i nou sono collegati)
Nota 3 in Ber contribuisce anche Xen 6 mentre Xen non contribuisce
Notiomo che B=B1 * FDLF DCLF

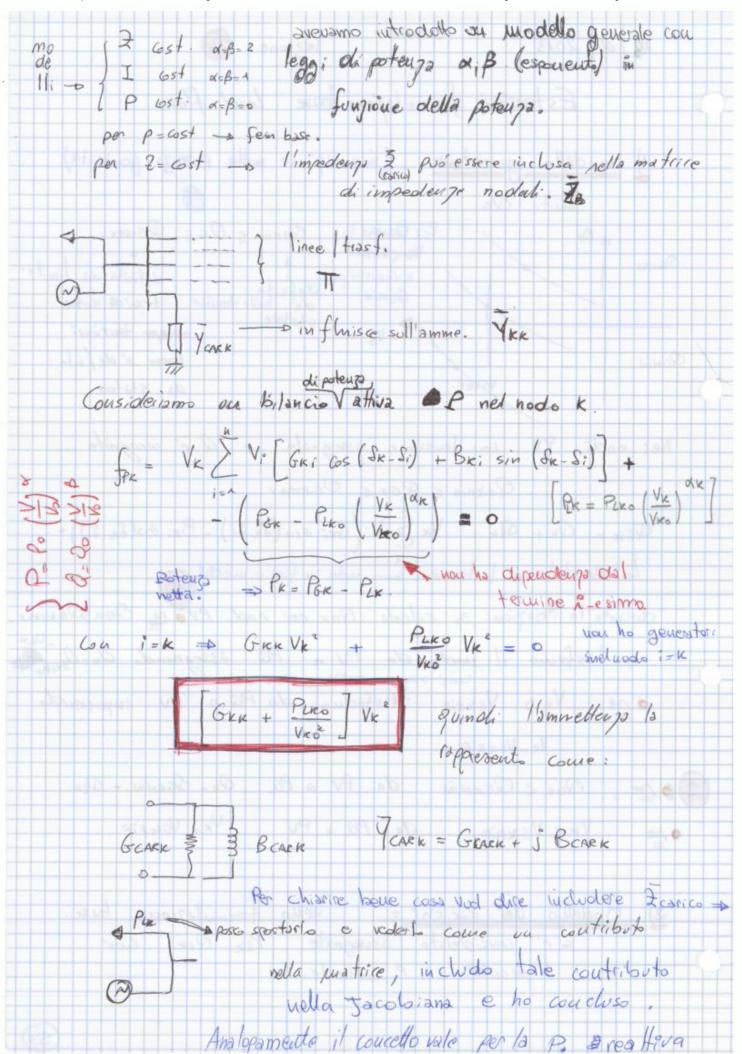


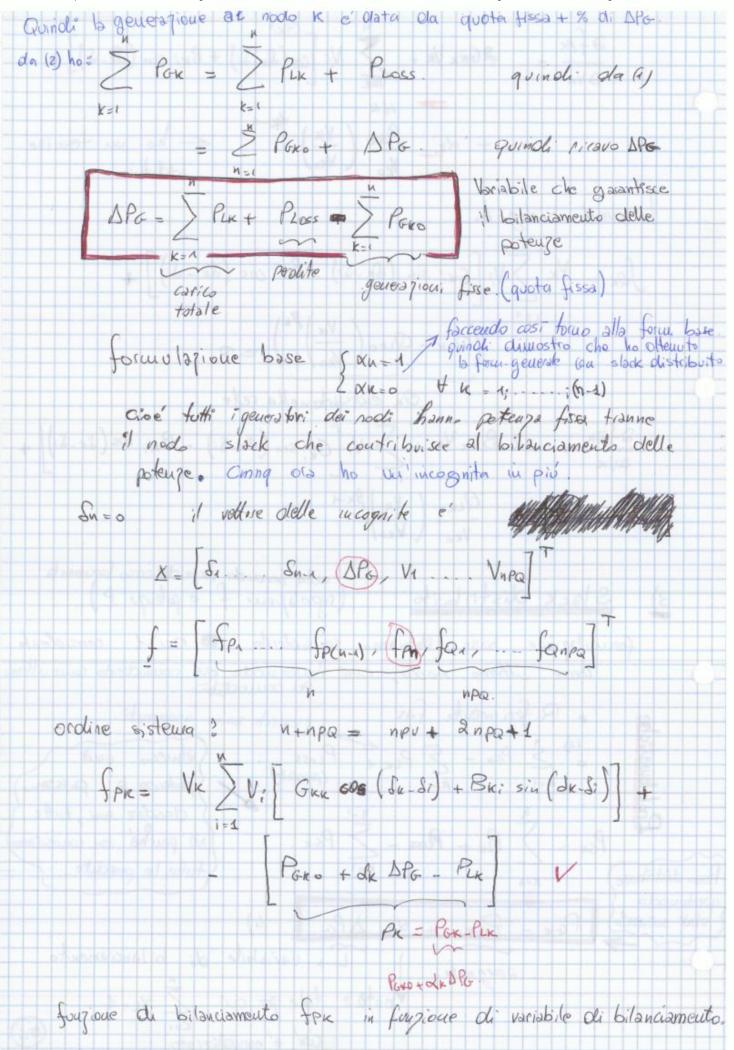


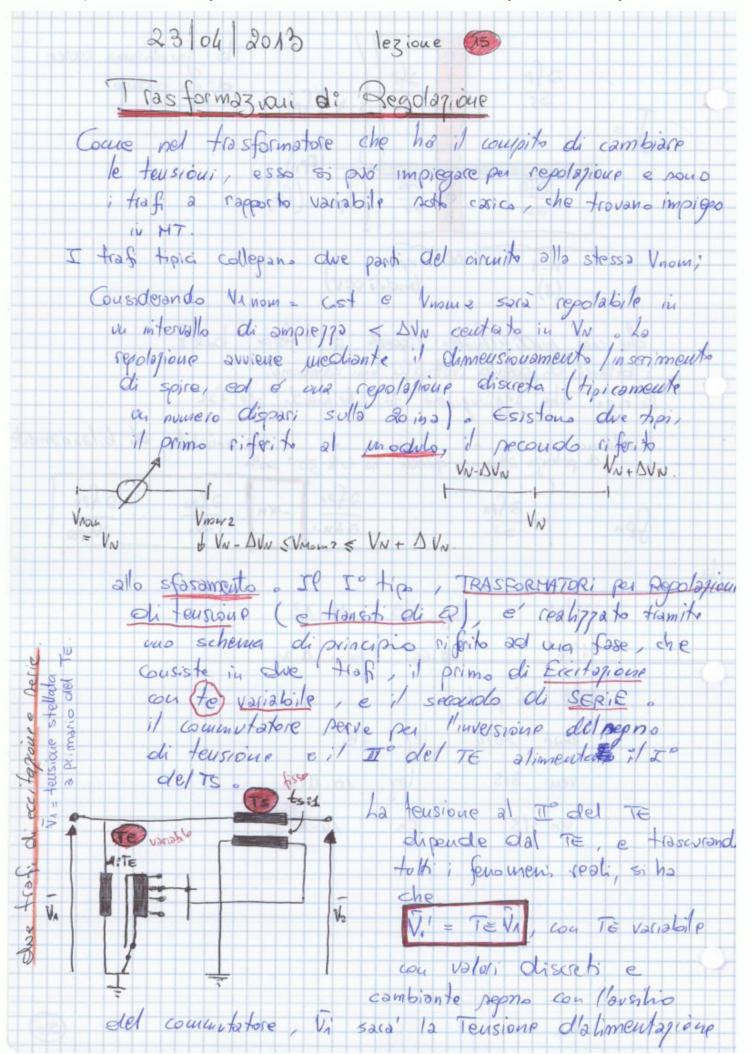


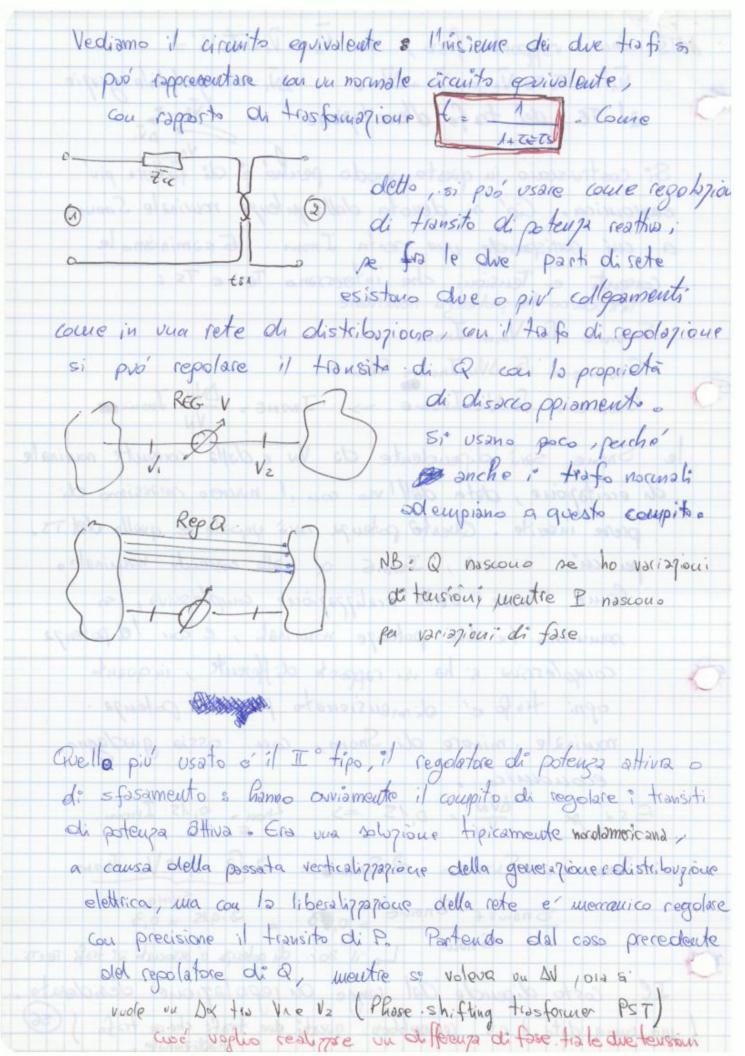


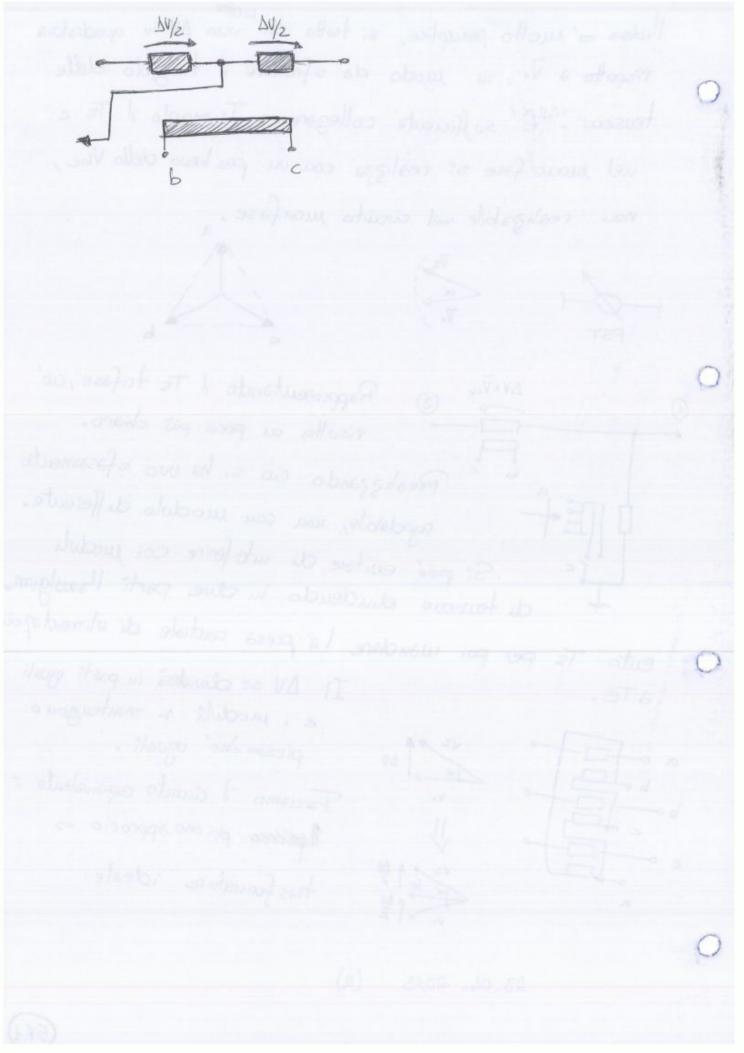


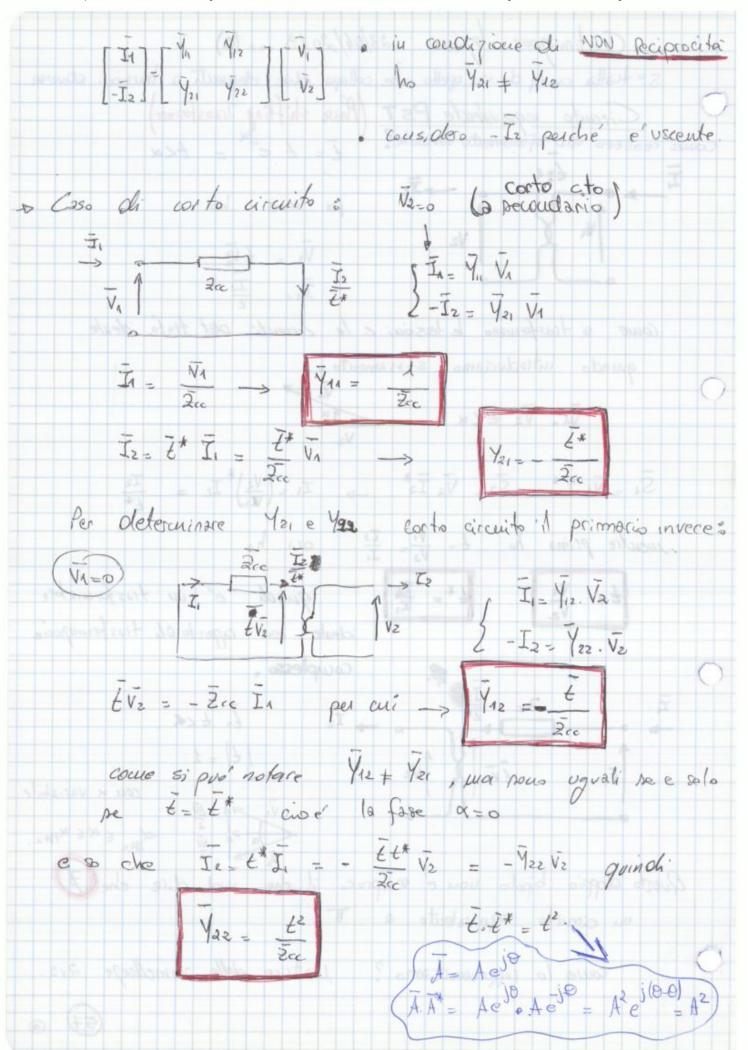




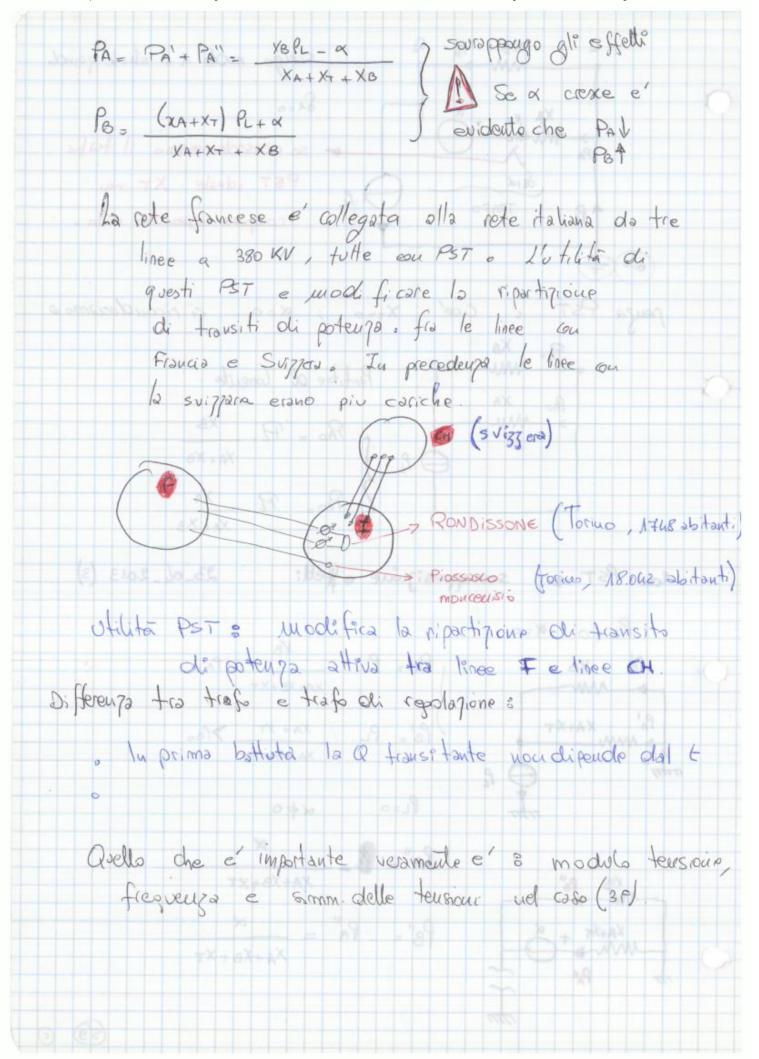


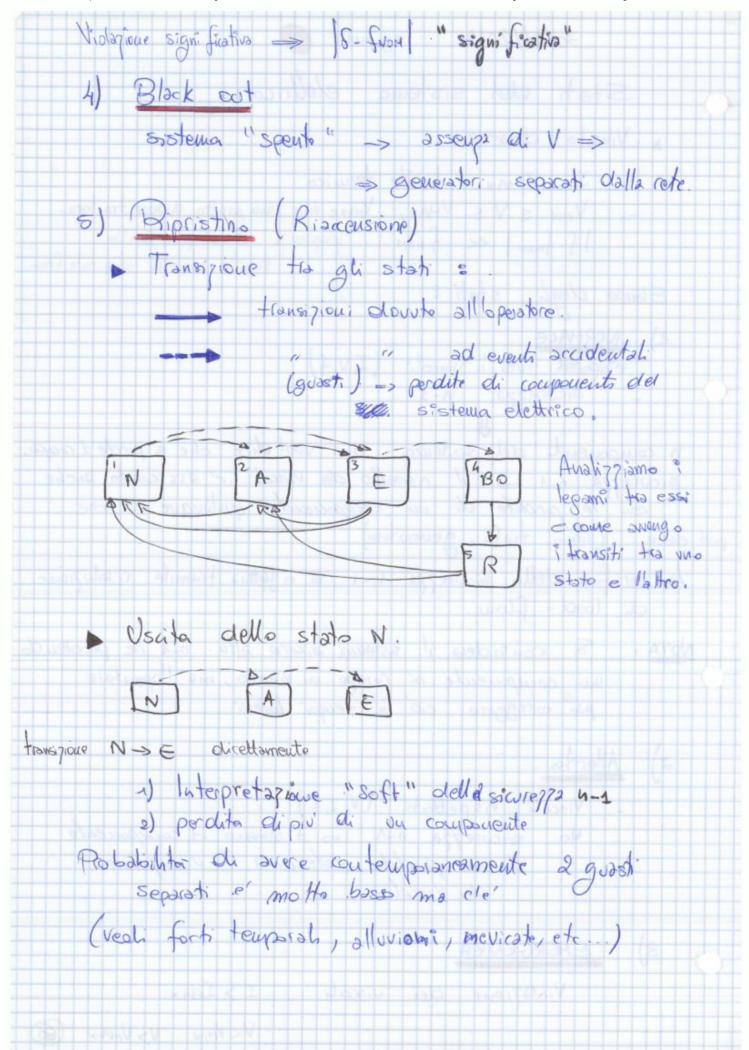






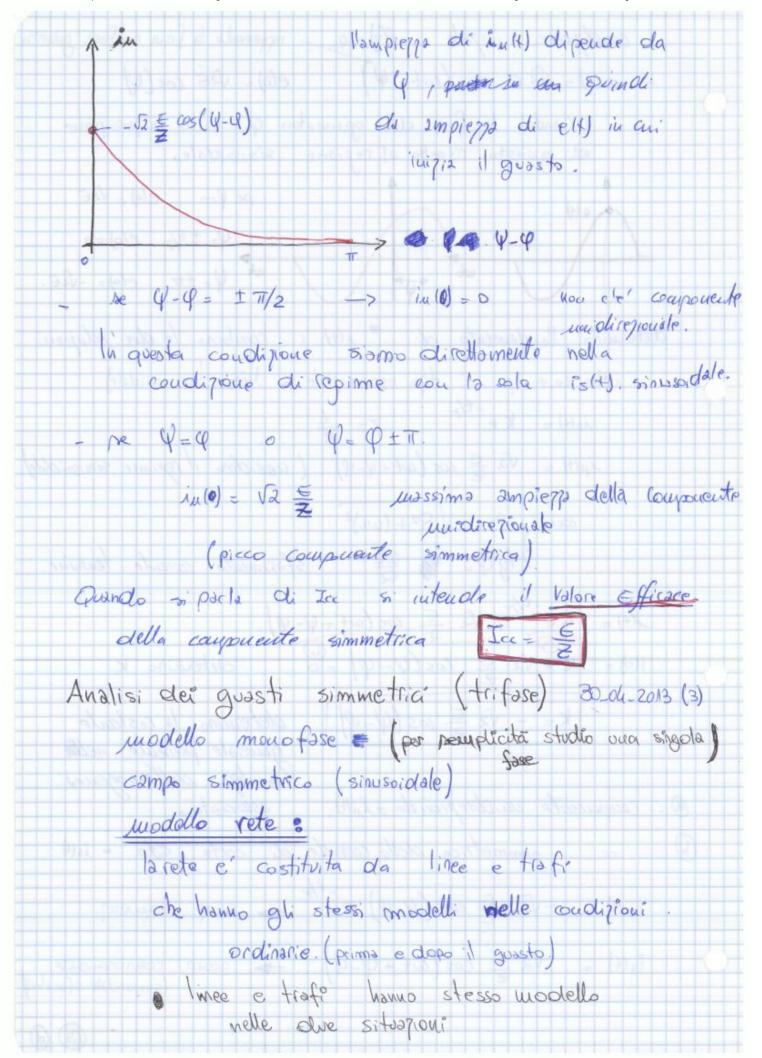
Variando & traslo la caratterística di poteuja trasmesso dalle linee.
Pland = PA + PB per d>0 ho: P che parte da ou valore negativo.
cambia Vanaleam (di acurlo No N)
PB+PA: ma qualitativamendo pe vario
Pi de la caratteristica si spasta
Messo destra, qualitativamente
de la caratheristica subjece una
di-dz seu(ss) seu(ss-a)
perché la diminvisce? perché le+PA = deve clare Pi fissa
I = 192+Q2 I tomine più importanto è che determina
I = VP2+Q2 I tumine più impertante è che determina V la I Williamo Piccola. I più importante e' P V di solito e' fisso.
-> Regolare P =0 regolare la I livé sfrutture beue la vote
Modello approssimato s
DCLP ricordiamo Manalogia.
AC PAC SAC XAC
DC Loc Voc Roc
Introduciamo lo sfasamento « nel case De con gen. oli: fem: > Voc (f.e.m)

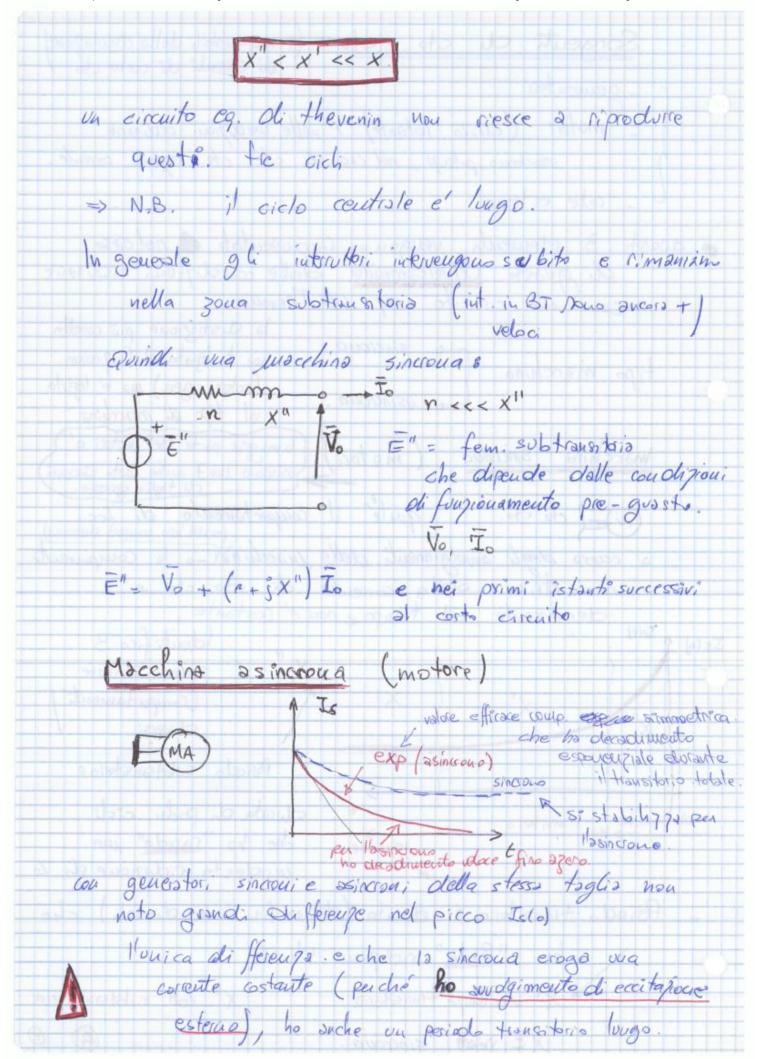


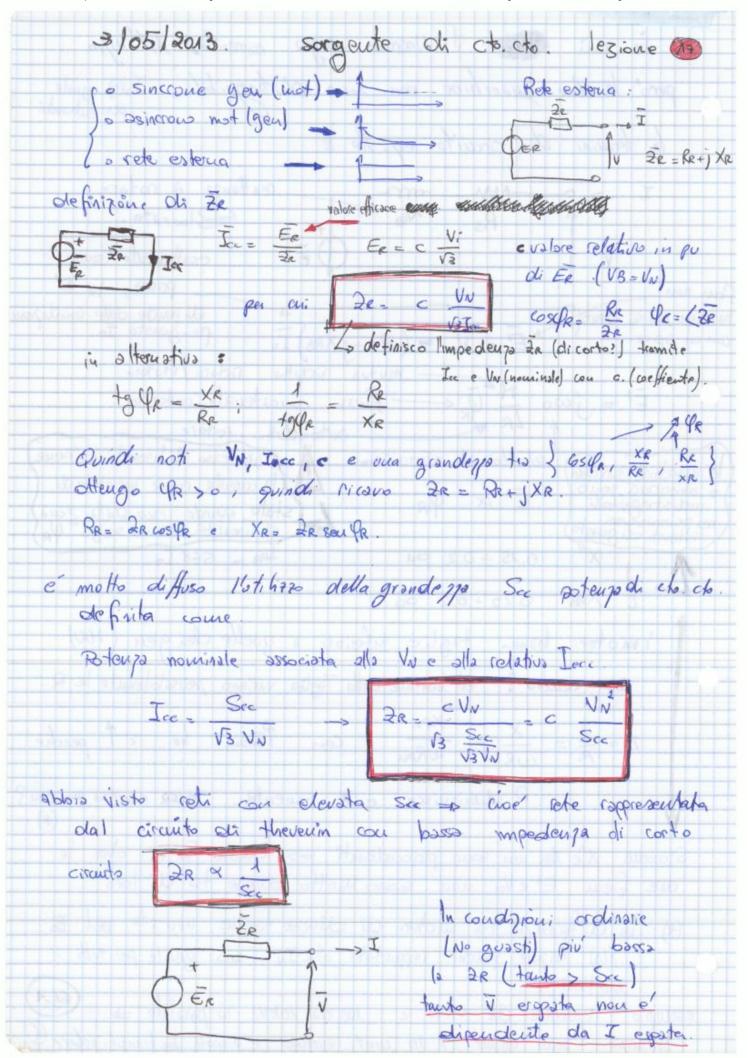


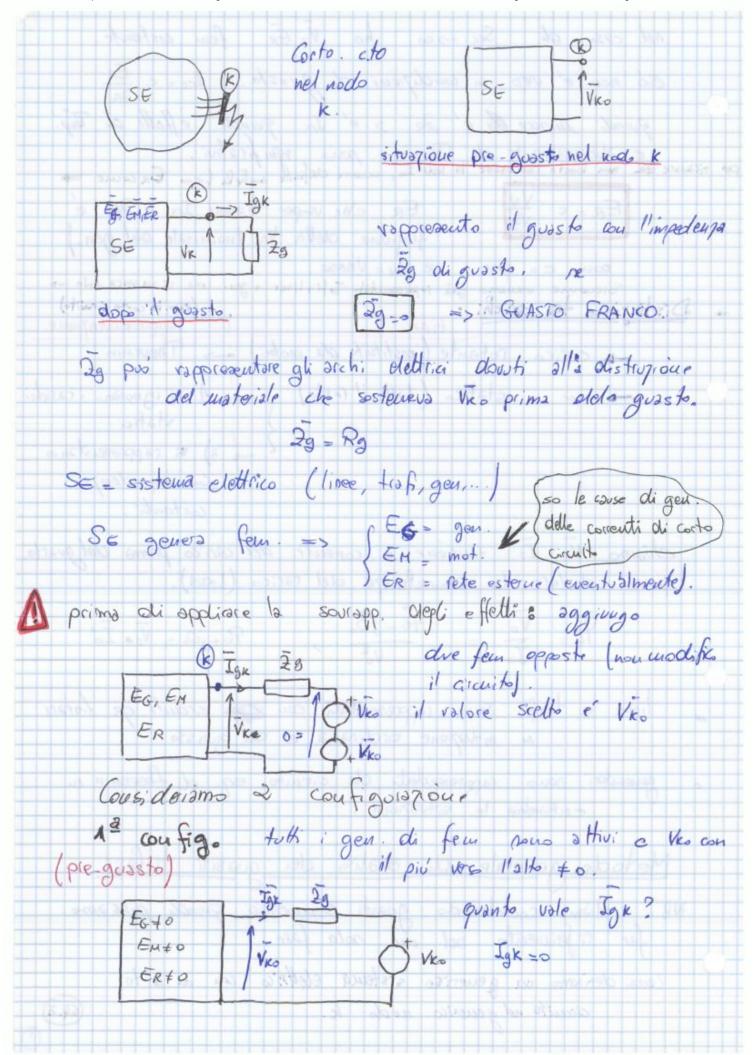
Black out del 2003, al nosol italia la rete e' stata ripristinata rapidamente (notte del week end, nessuro si el accorto)
La riscreusique della rete e' difficile perché i generatori non cono autonomi l'servizi auto richiedono una potenza non trascreabile - una frazione della potenza della rete complessiva)
Sequeuza =
di potenzo modesta.
2) stimento così tutti i pervizi aux di tutti i generatori
=> Problema: io riacoundo la rete a violo -> effetto capacitivo -> i generatori assorbono petenza. Q.
ANALISI GUASTI 30_04_2013 (2)
Cousiderationi generali
I corrent che percorreno i condulteri
V souro sostenute dogli isolanti
una condizione di guasto coinvolge
- i conduttori => si parla di circuito aperto => interrupono onel conduttore. => II=0 cond. diviene isolante
_ isolanti > corto circuito > perolita di isolamento.
isolante _ divieue condutore.
Not caso di cto cto circolano corrent >> I fuzzionamento e
le feusioni si abbassano.
A I elevate provocano s
Ocescità di temperatora (non e' inimediata, ma impiega tempo) pro portore al danneggiamento depli isolanti e del materiale conduttore, sischio d'incendiajo

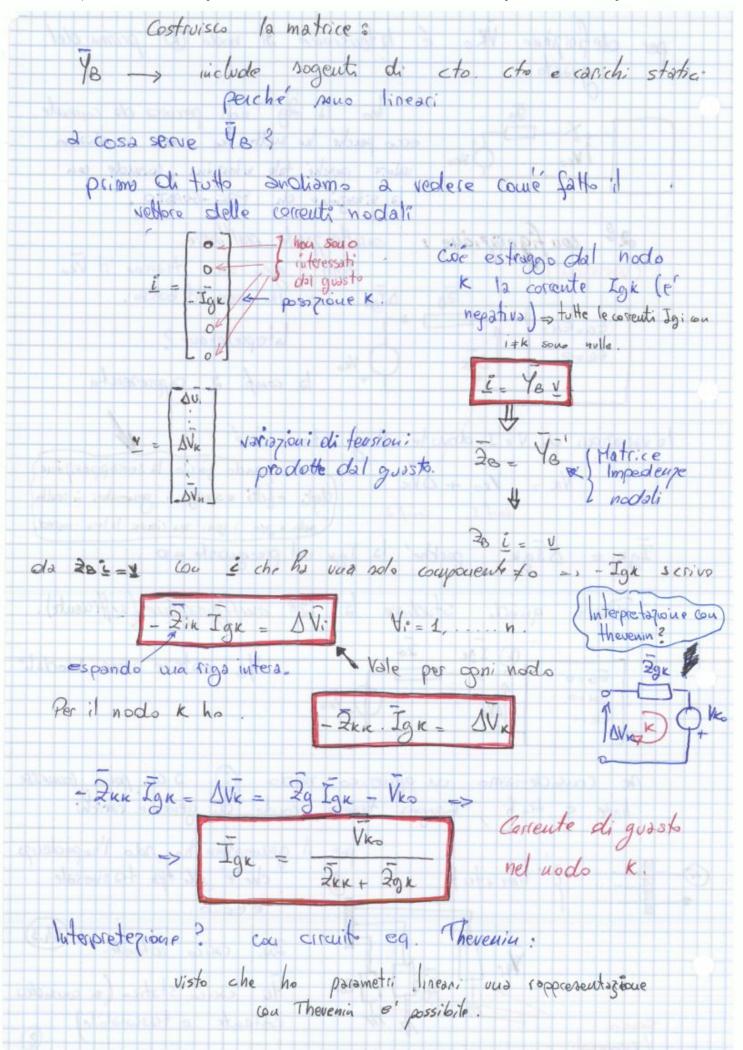
hi	3Fase	classi fichiams	i guasti	iù base	olng fass coid	r vo He
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alteratione simmetria te sasi	7/7	/ dave			seus lato (car	
3		who four in se				
08	BifAse :	e distant single		BiFASE	Gu terro.	
a -	alexans	perdita di iso	lamento	9 9		
c	22	pts di die		3 3	, 3	
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8 9 9	COMPONENTI	DELLA CO	RRENTI	Di C	10, 6,70	
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1/10	uito en di H	neverin valido	a Conimo	2 dallanto	·11 transitorio (di	uamica

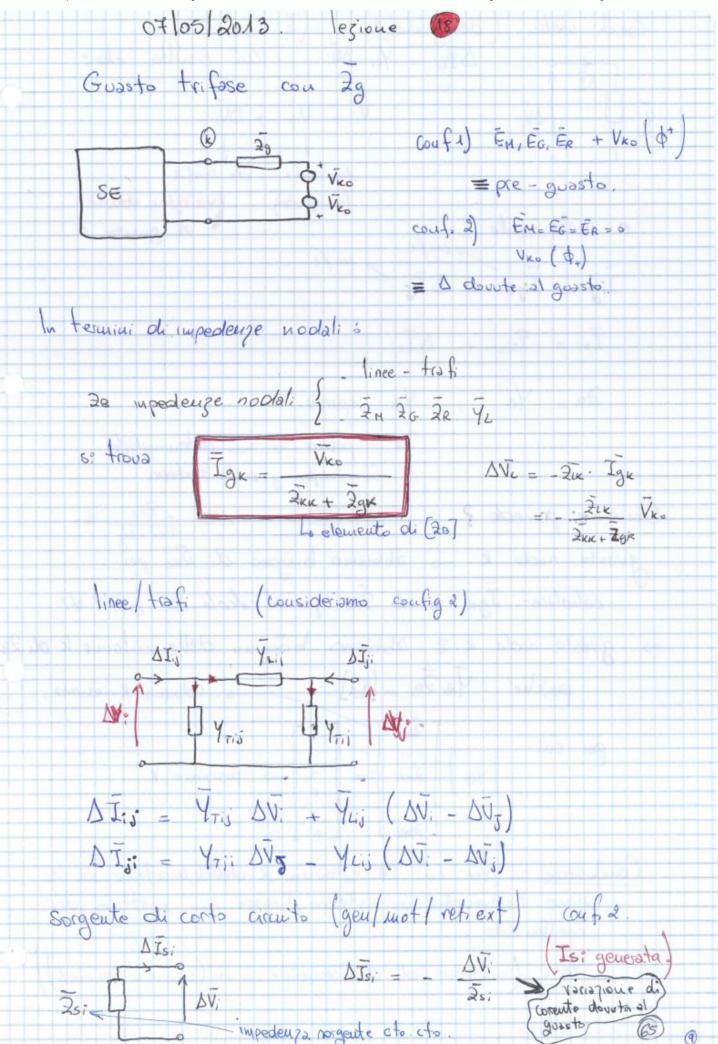




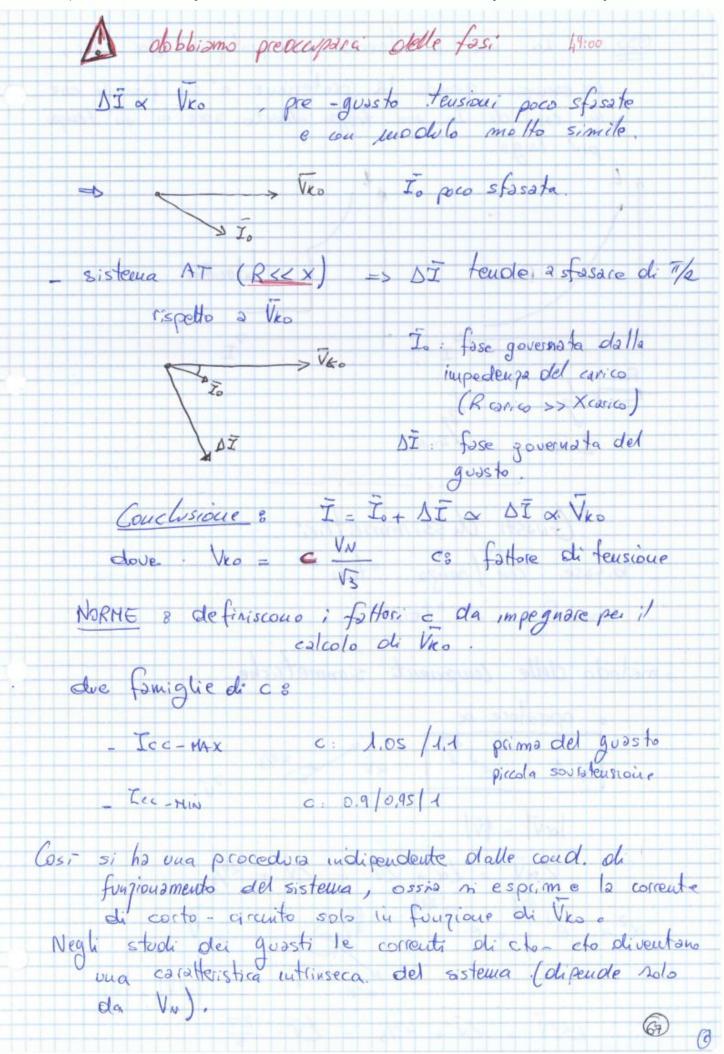


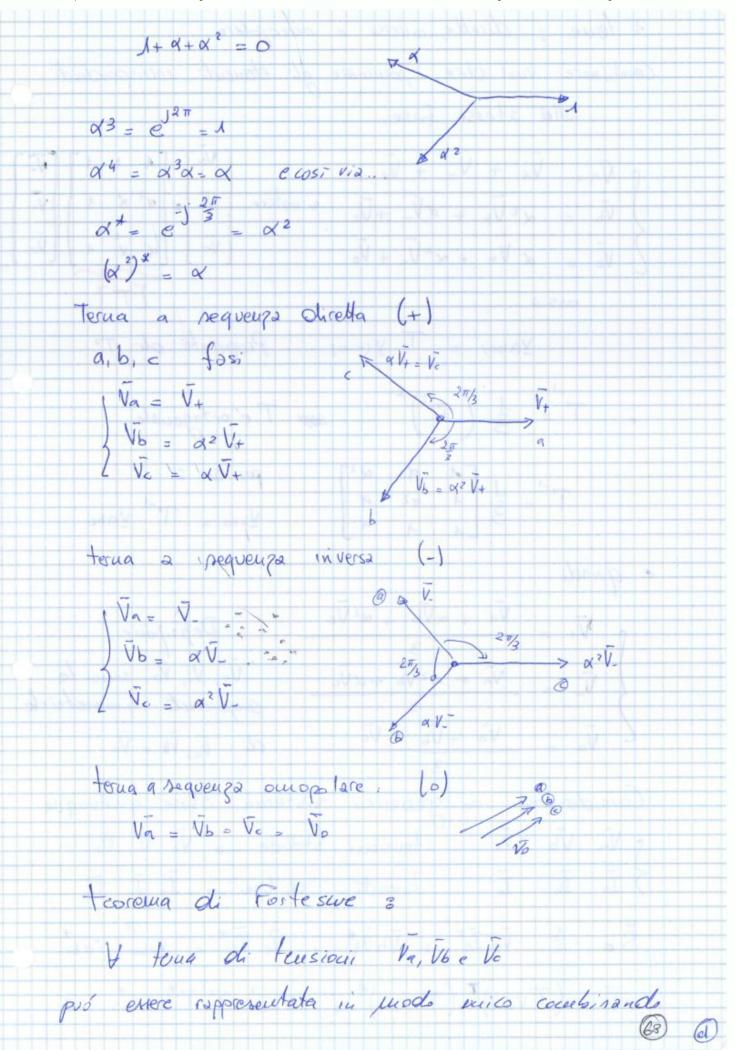


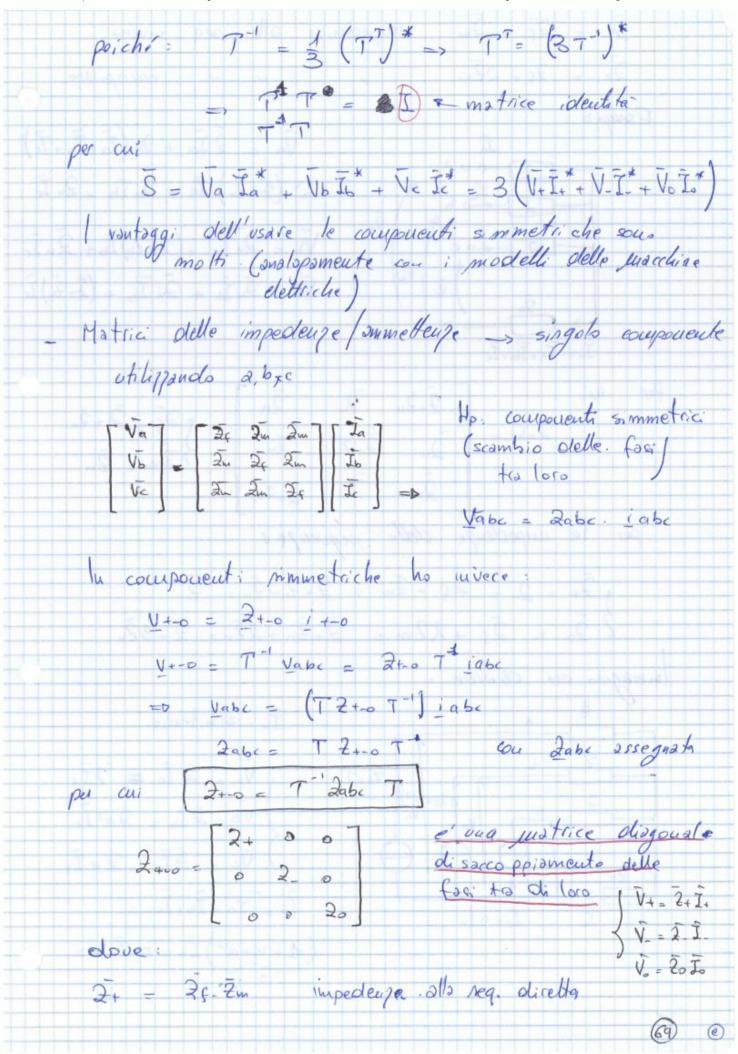


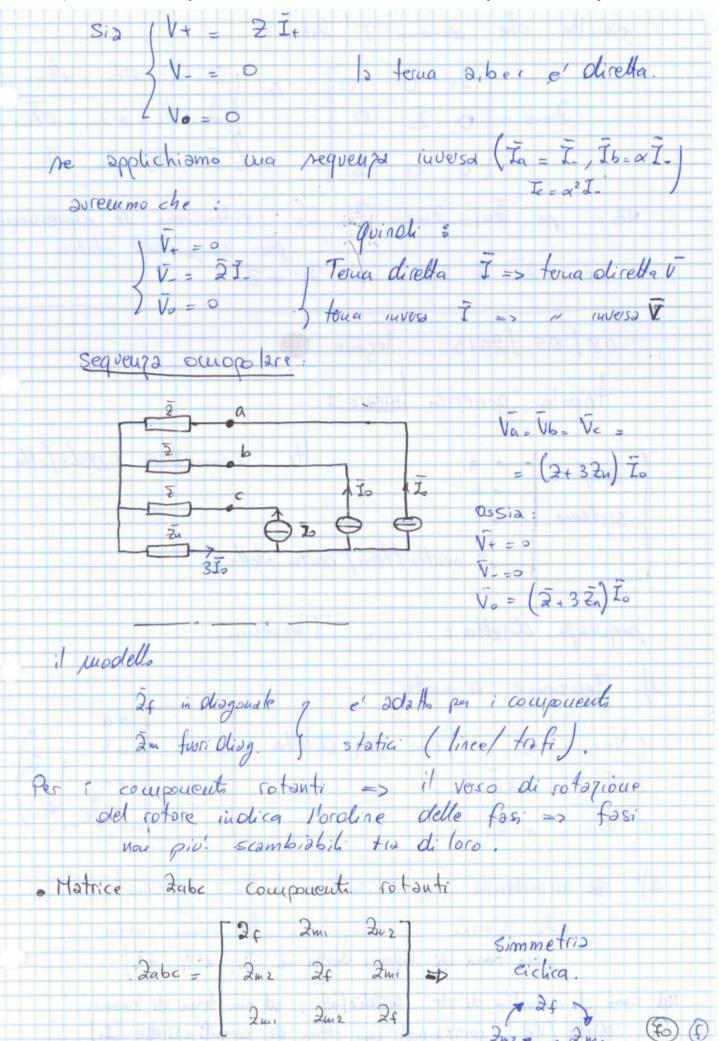


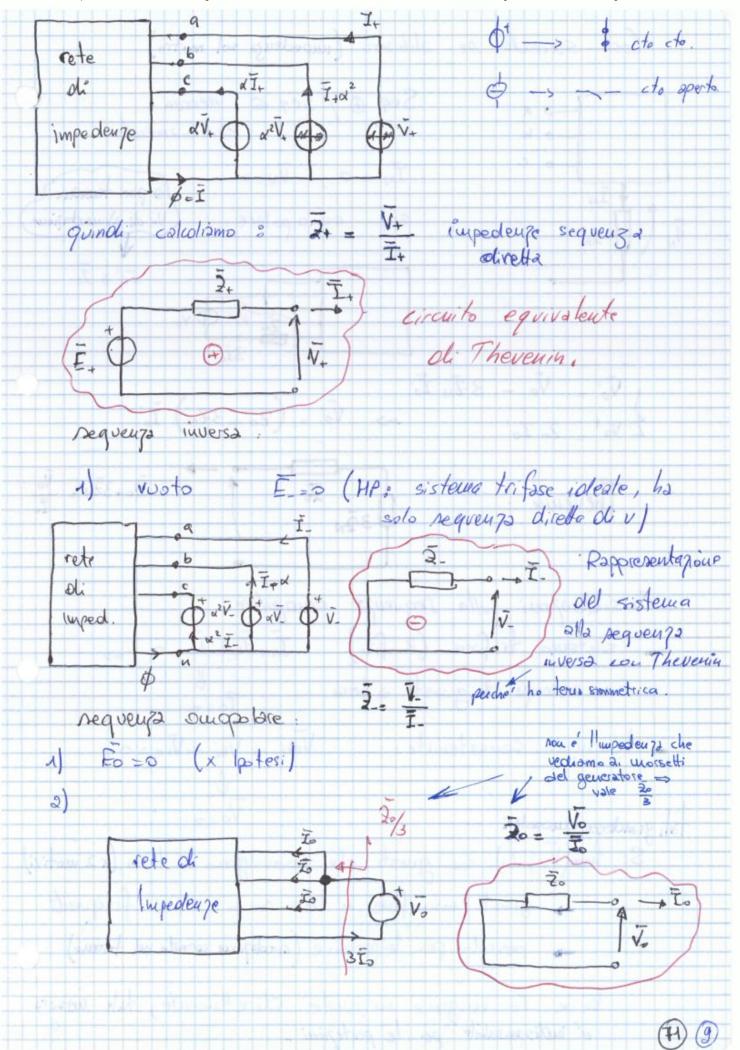
1 OSS3 combiando il nodo k non cambia la matrice dei coefficienti, che e sempre 48
possiamo quindi fattarizzare :
VB = LB MB se conosciamo tale fattorizzazione e' piu' rapido risolvere il sistema precedente.
NOTA: tofi per repulatione di fase.
Seuza PST _ YB & simmetrica. se YB & simmetrica, alloca YB = LB LBT
▶ Effetto delle condizioni pre-guasto.
$\overline{I} = \overline{I_0} + \overline{\Delta V}$ A \overline{V} ed \overline{I} olel $\overline{I} = \overline{I_0} + \overline{\Delta I}$ sistema elettrico.
Si nota che, conf. 2 con Vro = fensioner pre-gussto ho: SV x Vro determinano le voriazioni dovute al quasto!
Caucentriamoci su .I. To + DT "vicina" al pruto oli guasto.
NOTABENE 3 "Vicino" e' vua olistanza elettrica", ossia intera
line a -> distanza geometrica = distanza elettrica.
trafo -> distanza geometrica ridotta (tra prim. e second.) olistanza elettrica (grande núreodeuza) qualche metro << centinaia di chilometre

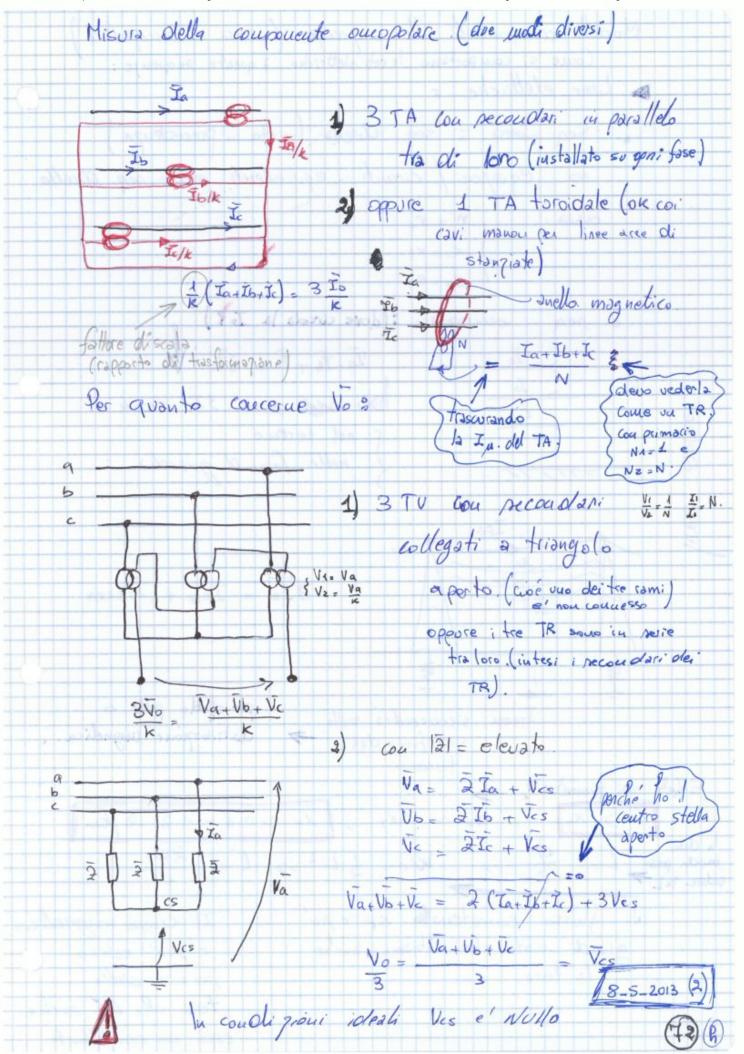


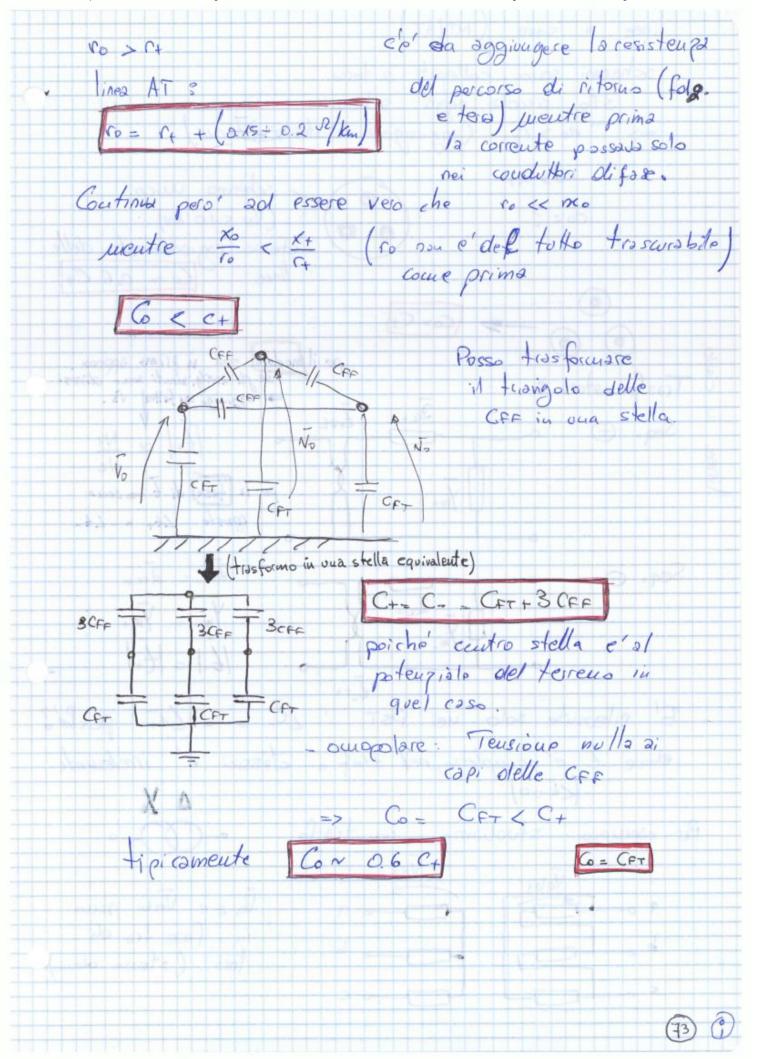


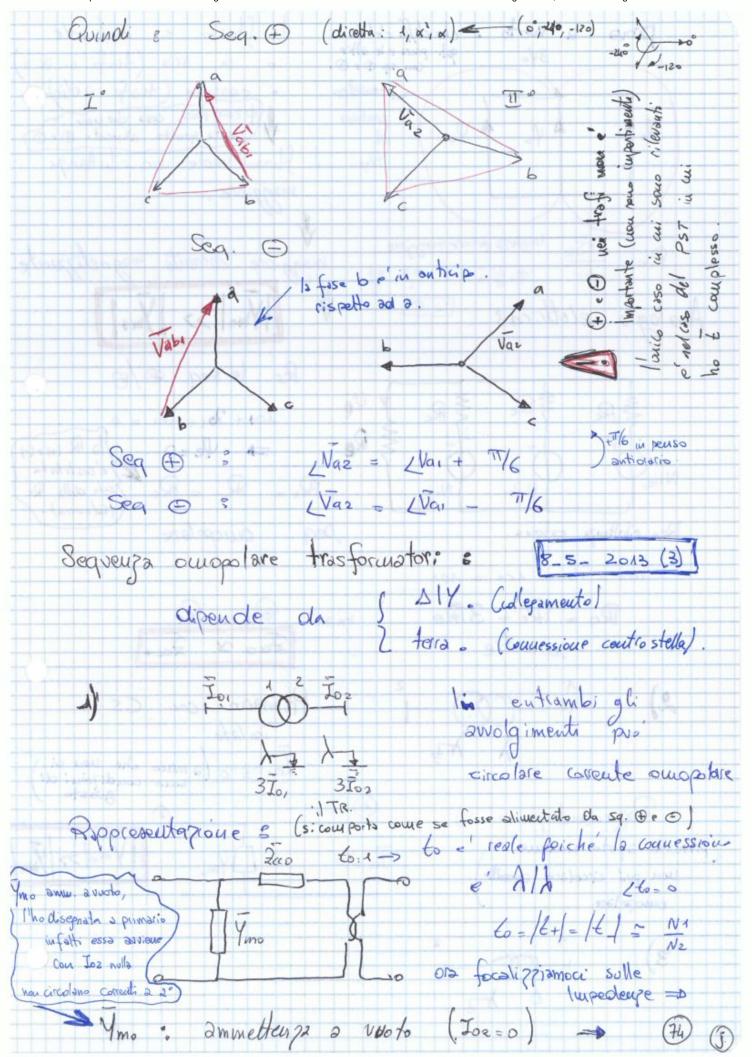


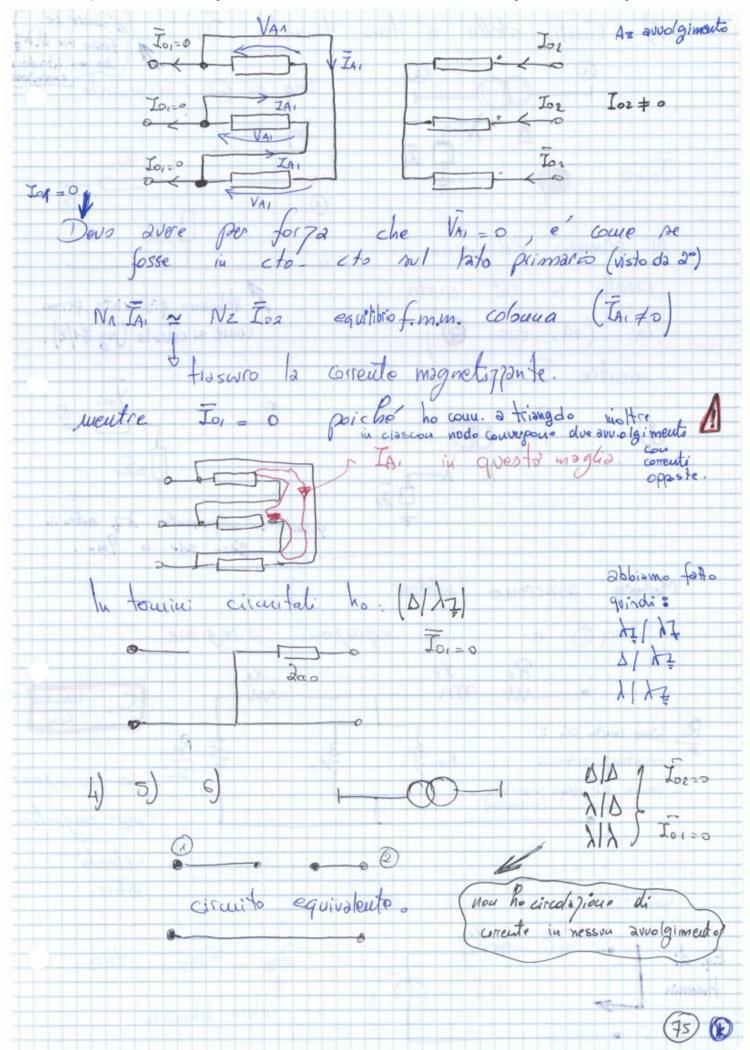


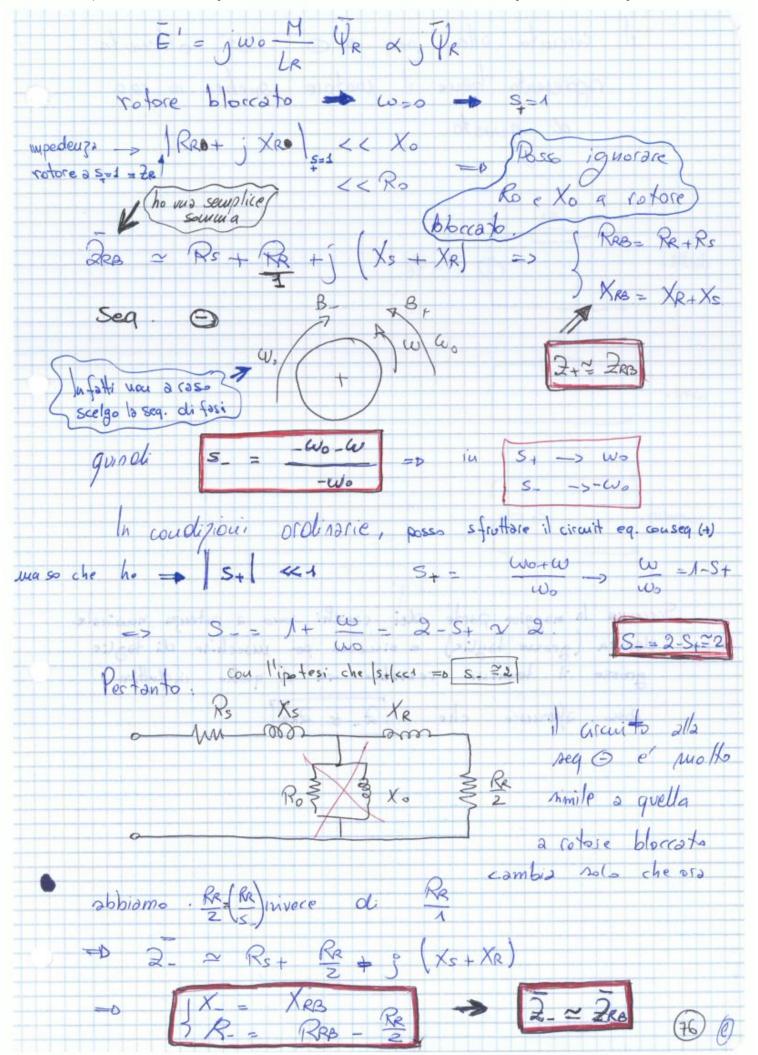


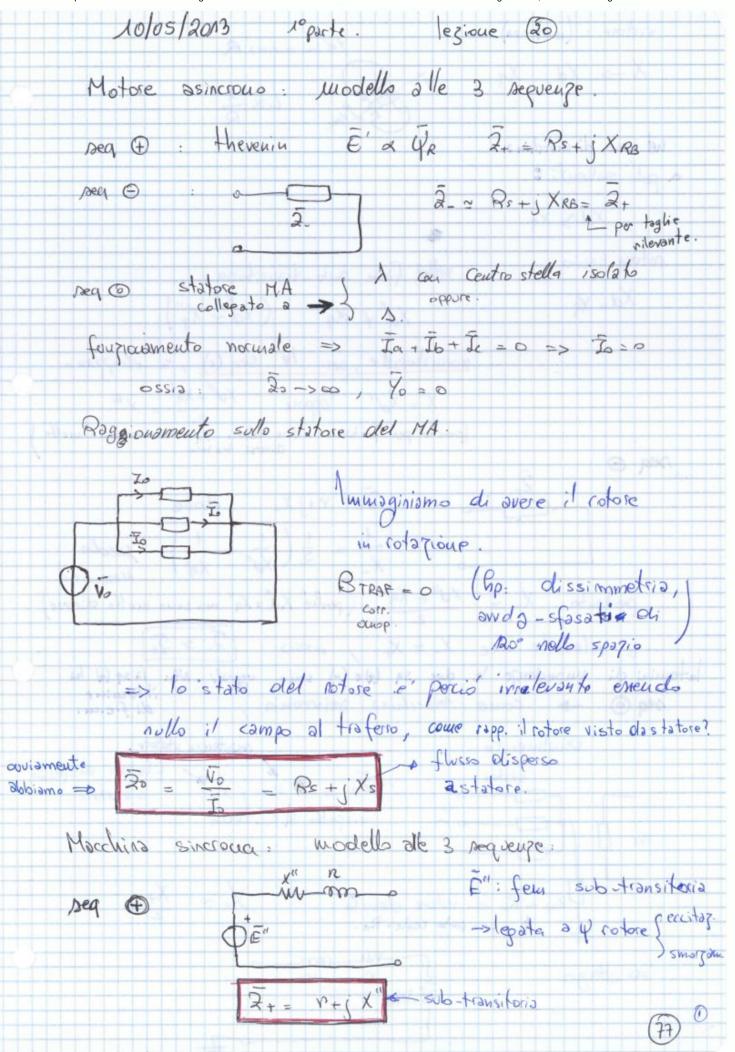


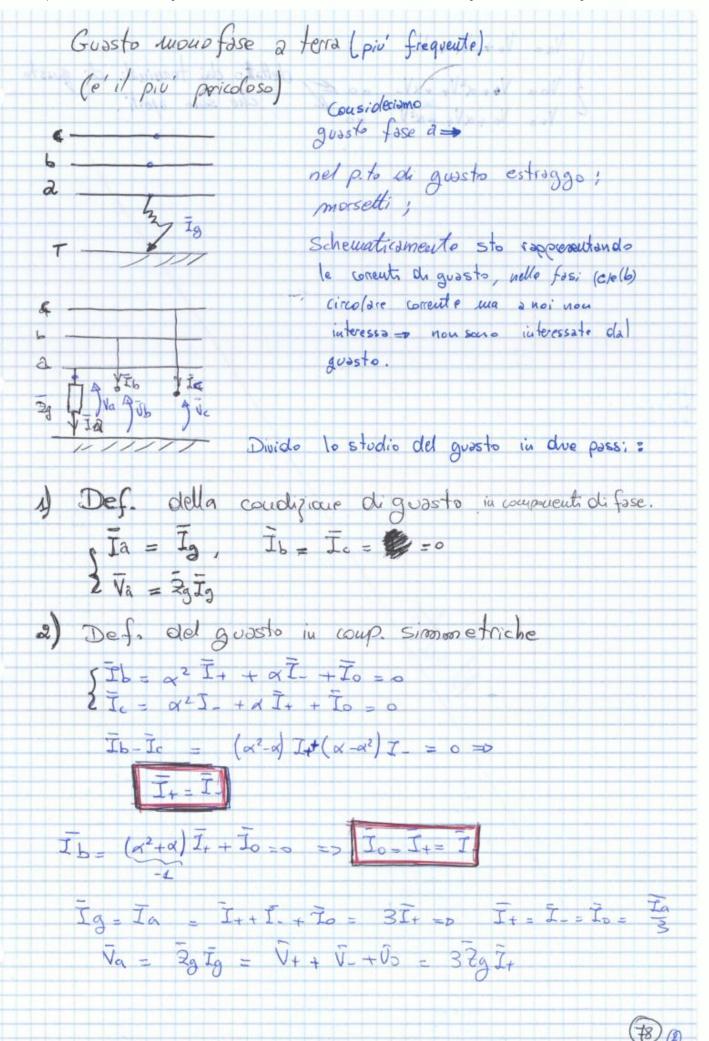


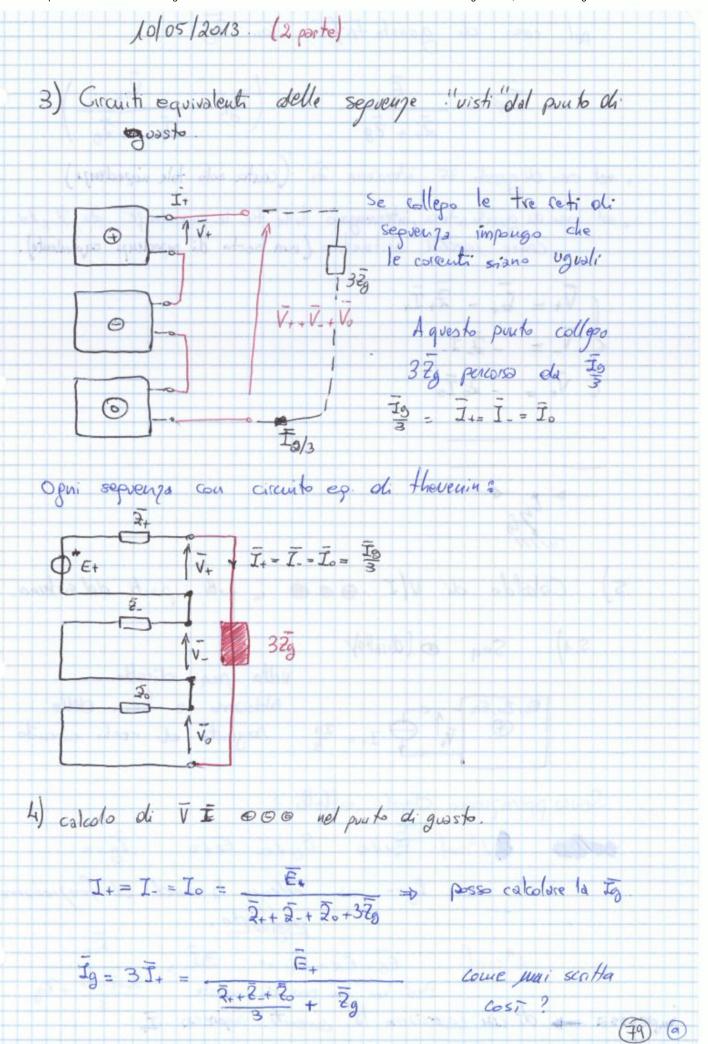


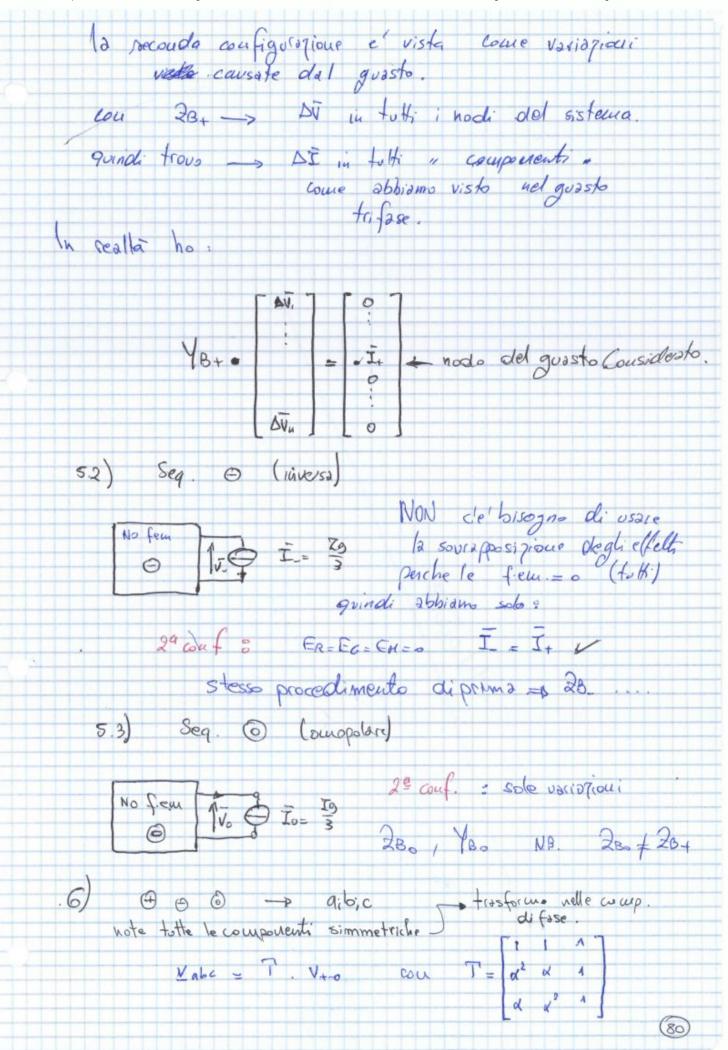


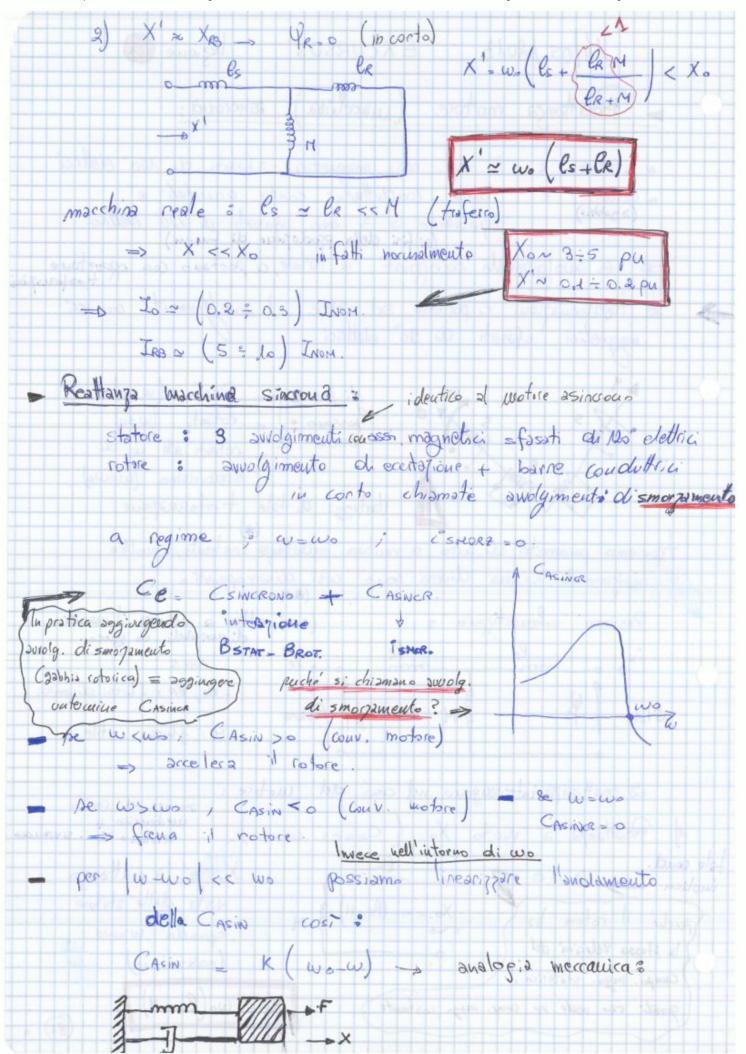


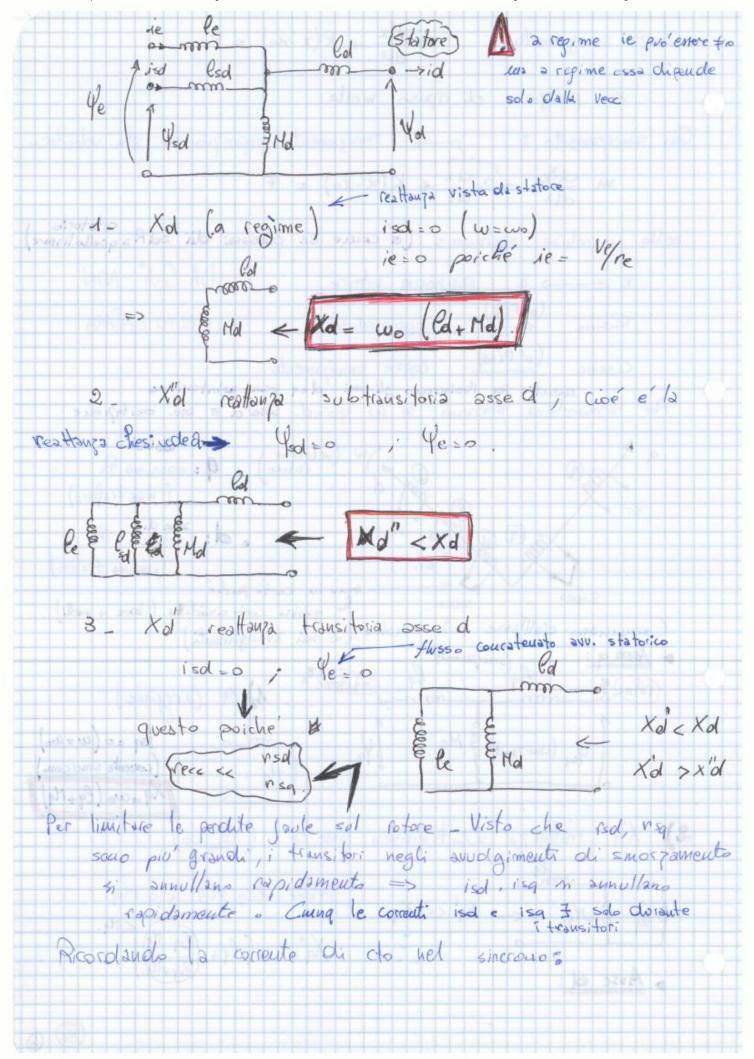


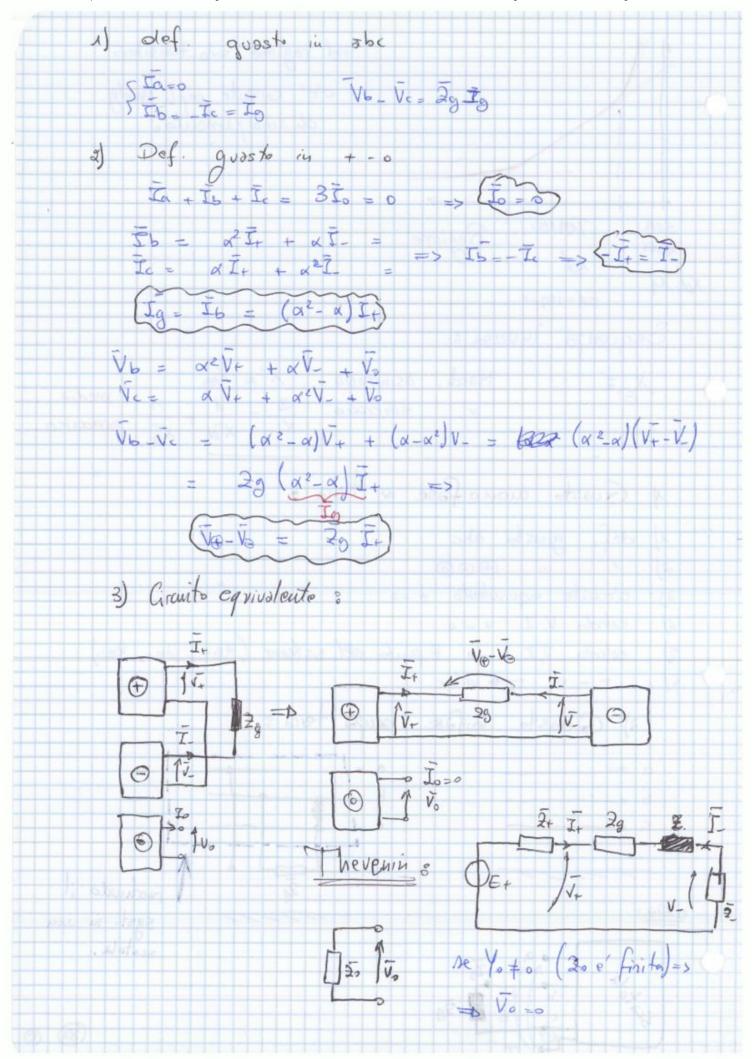


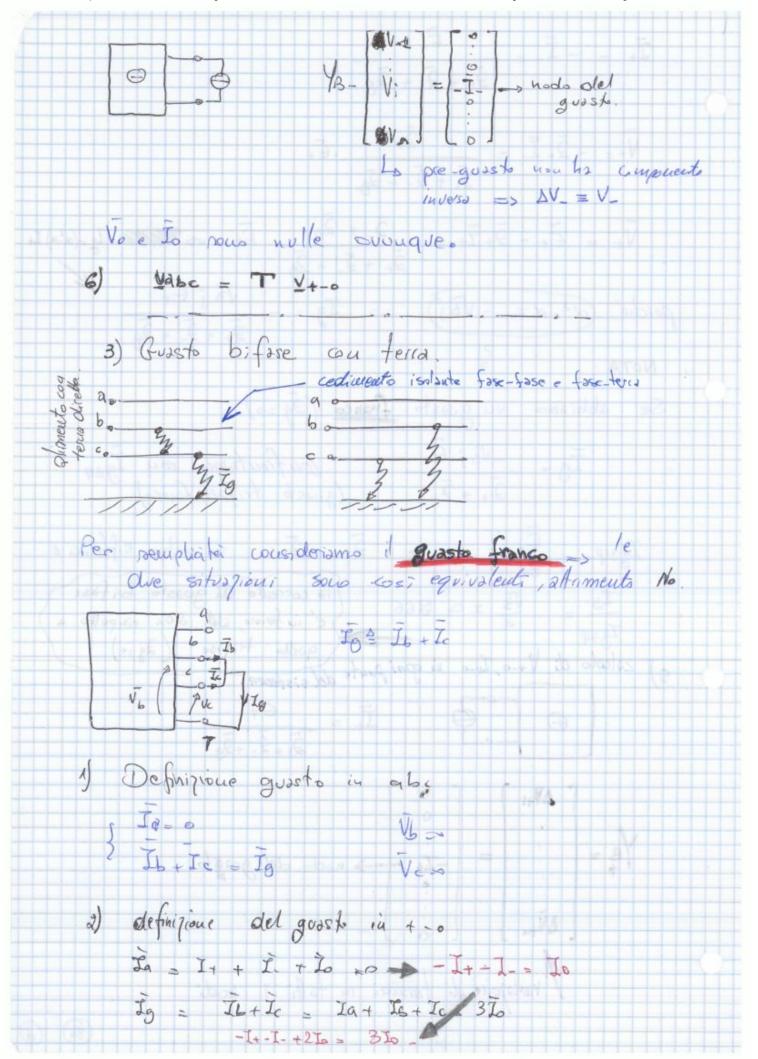


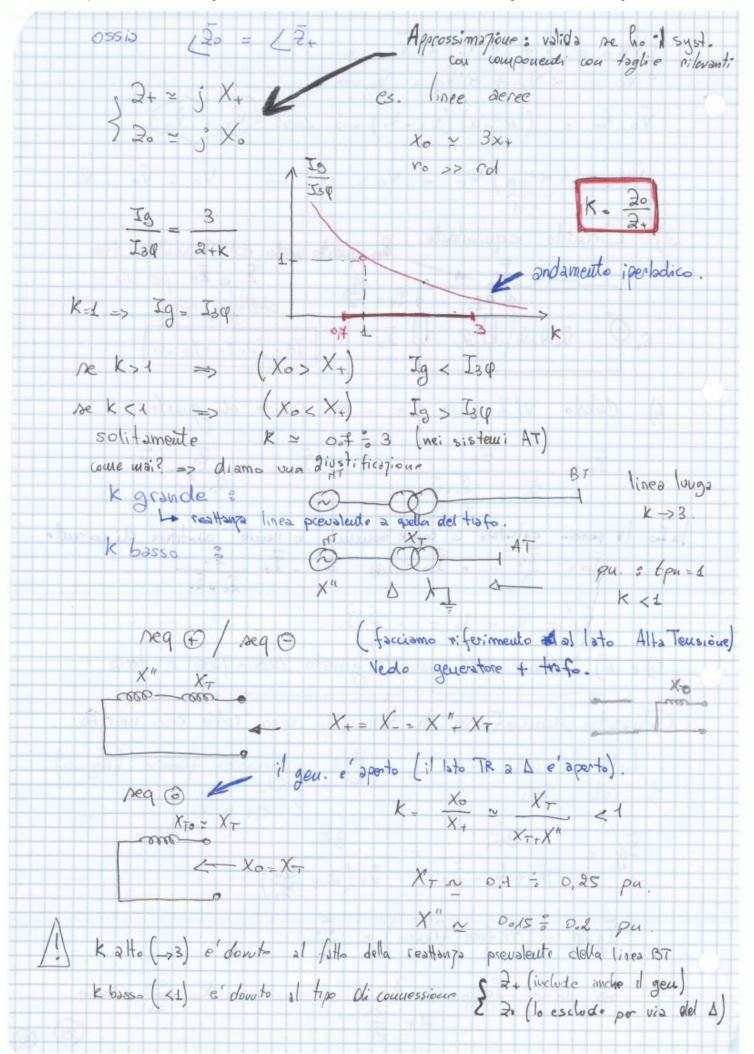


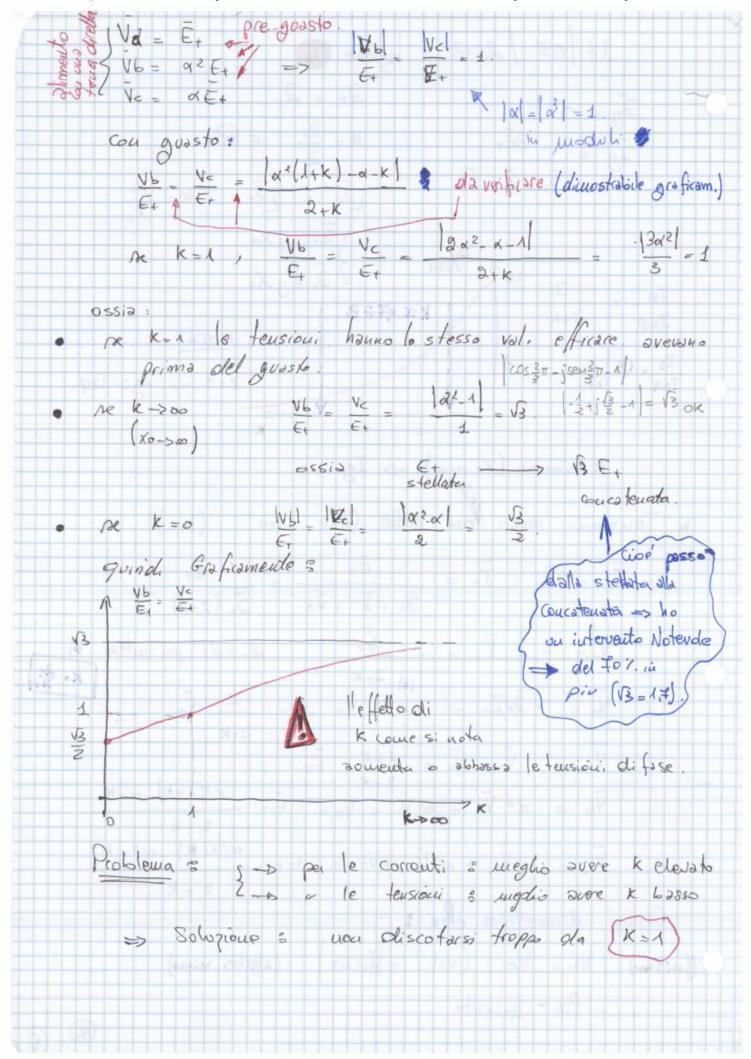


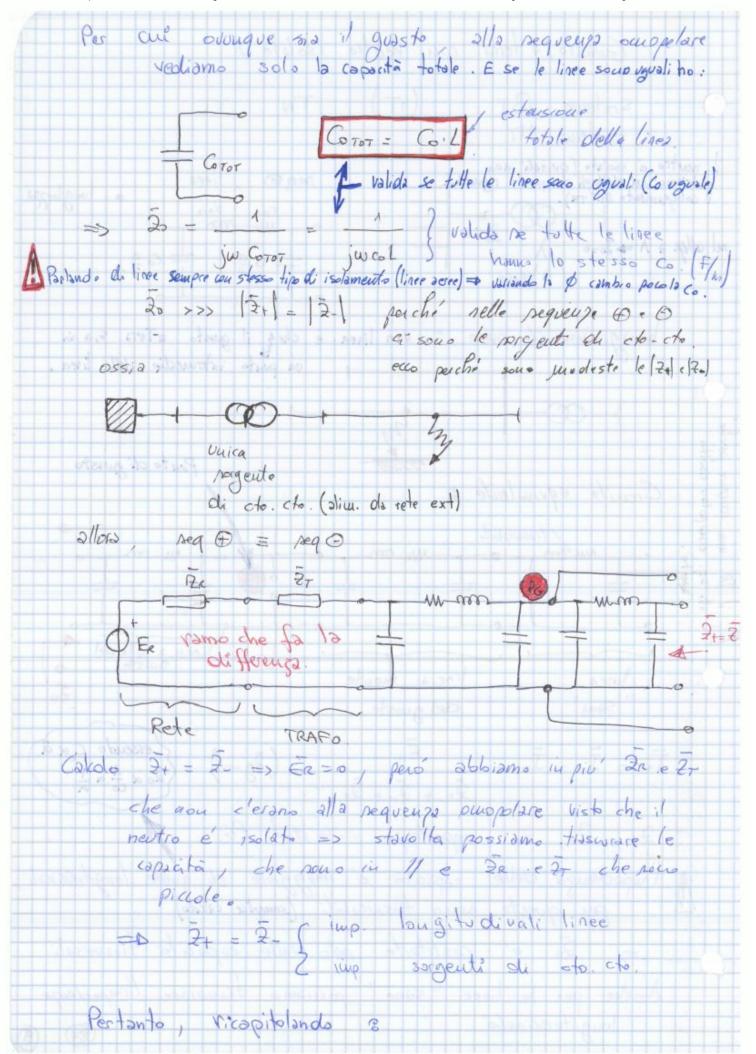


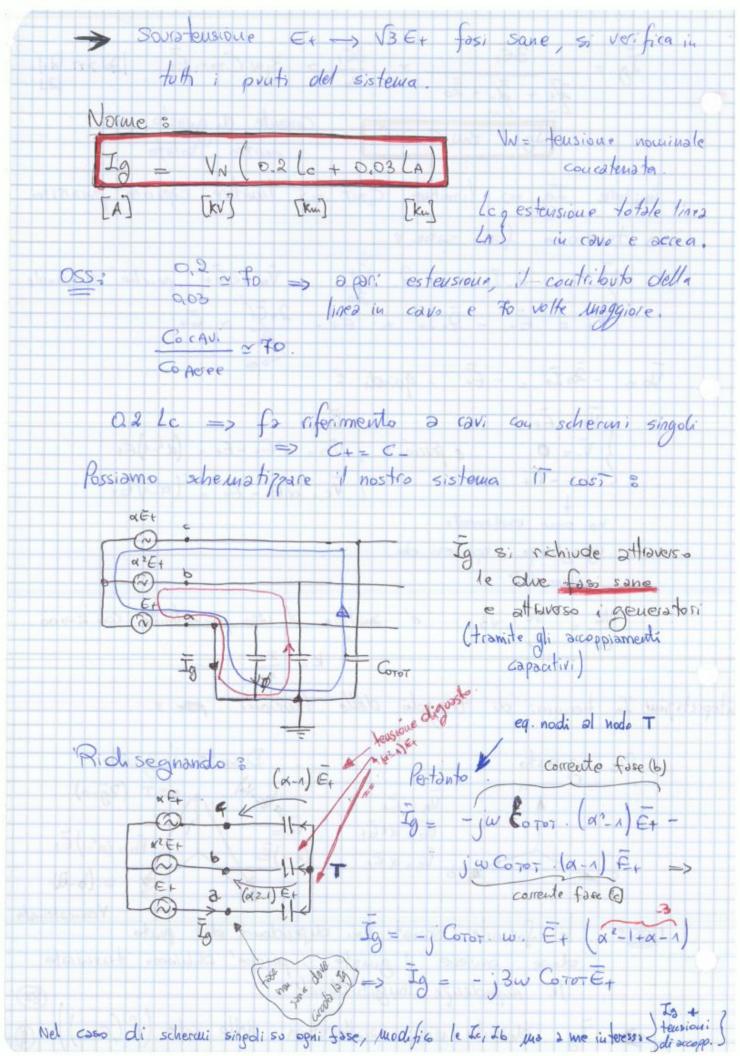


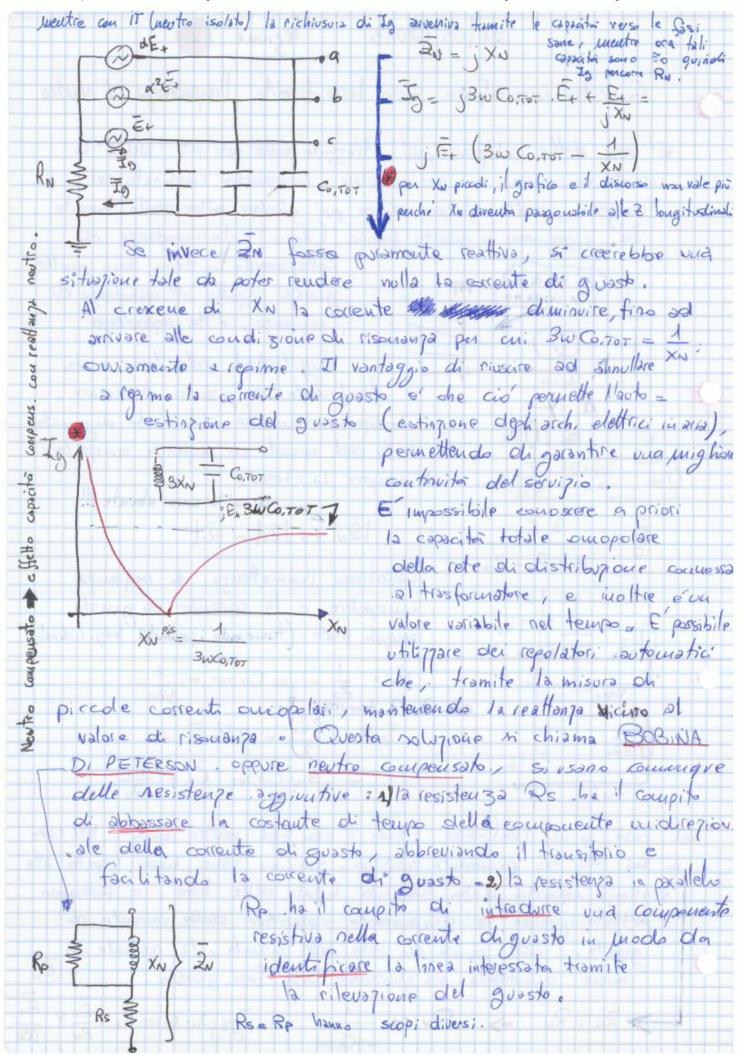


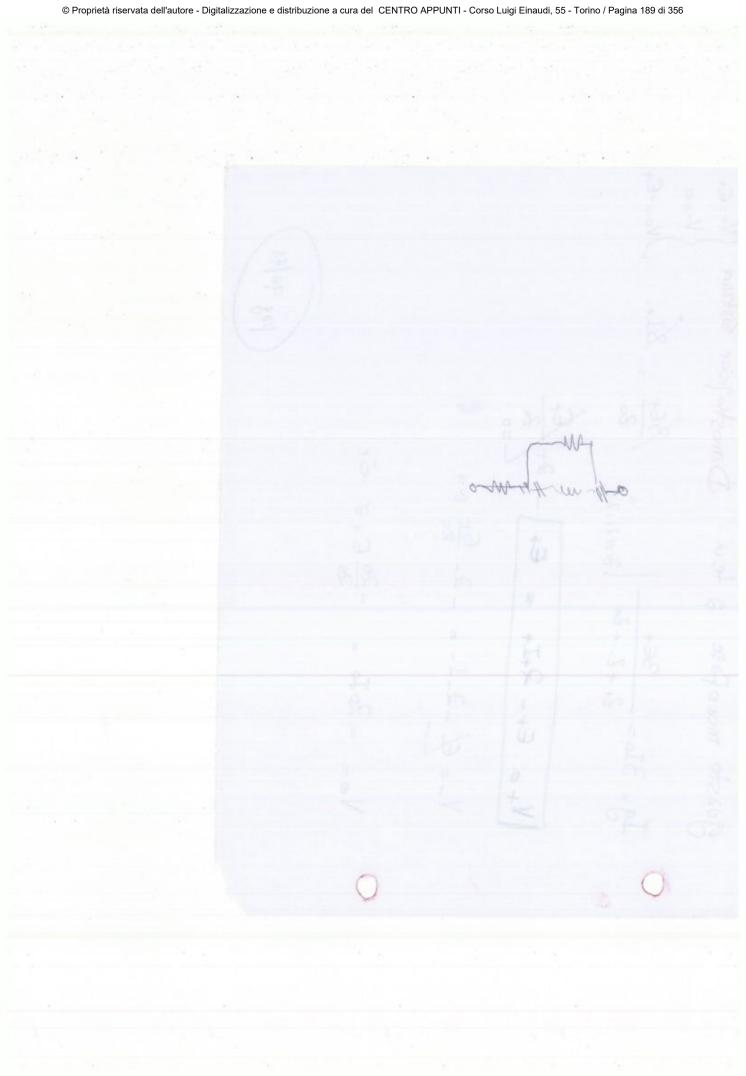


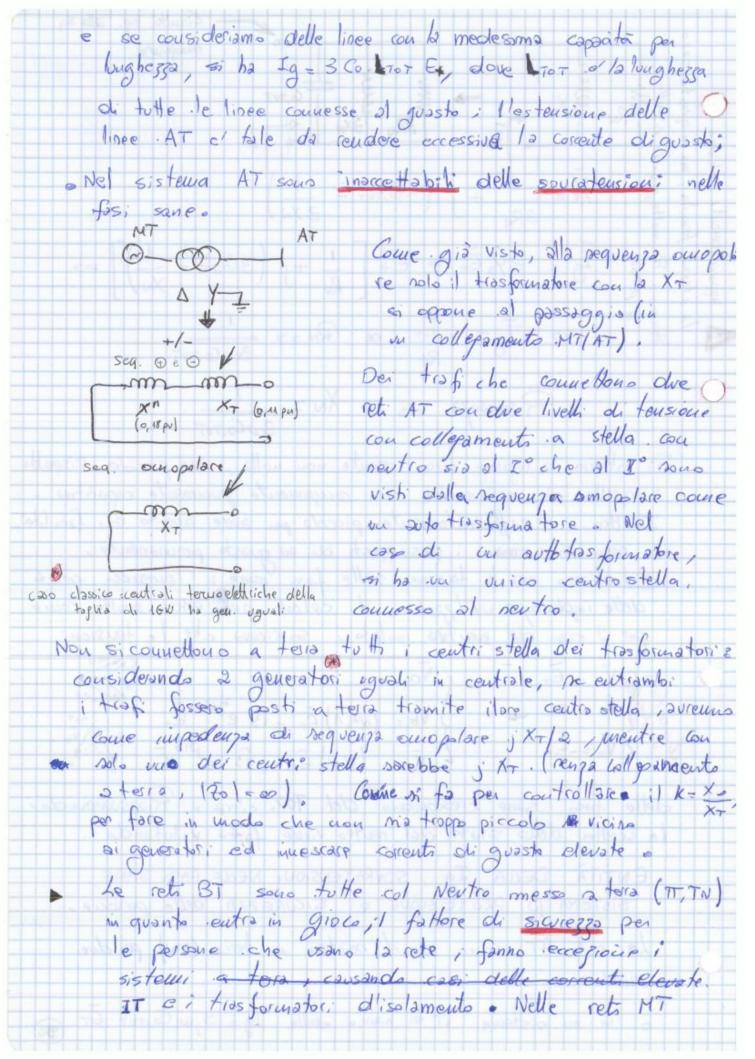


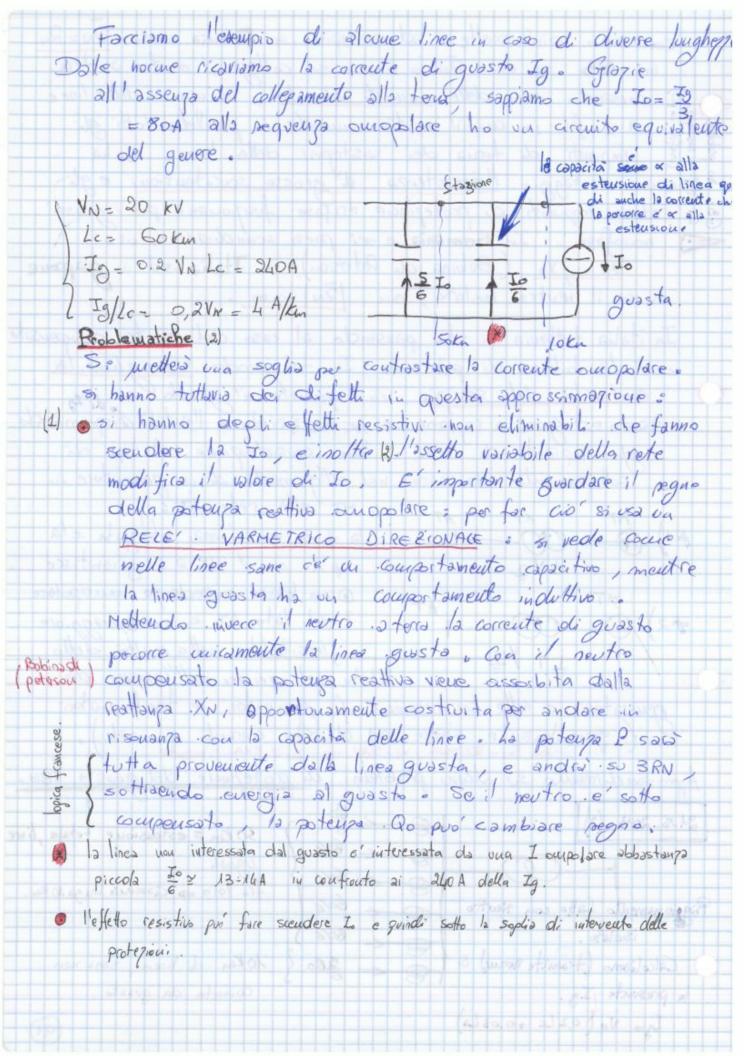


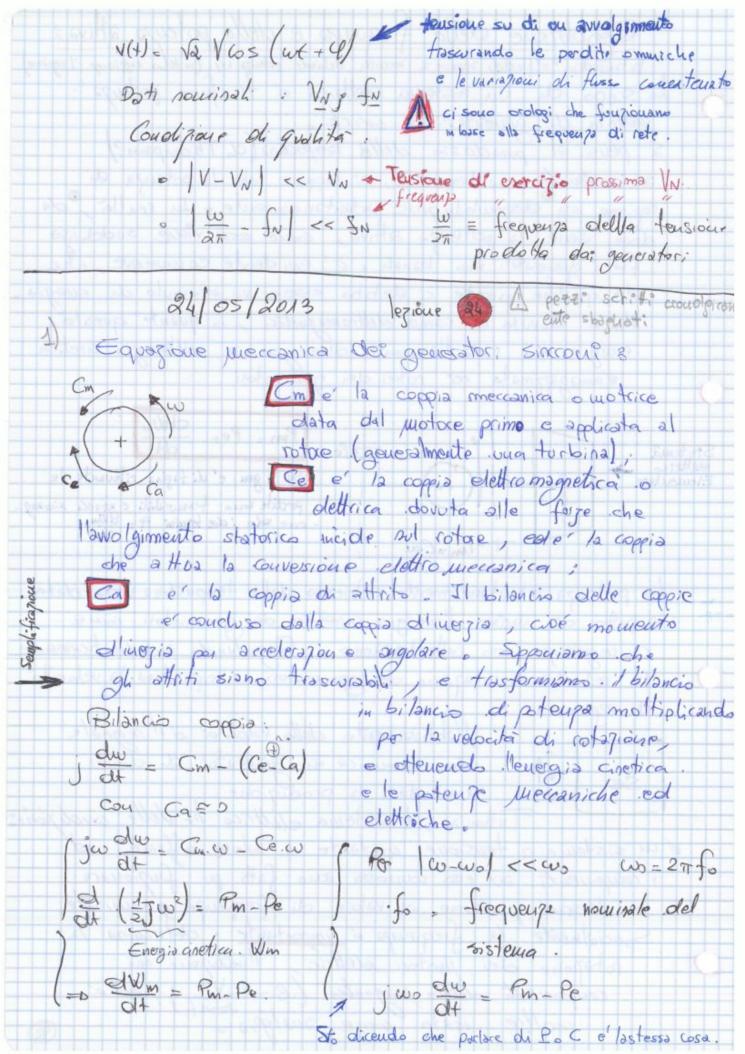


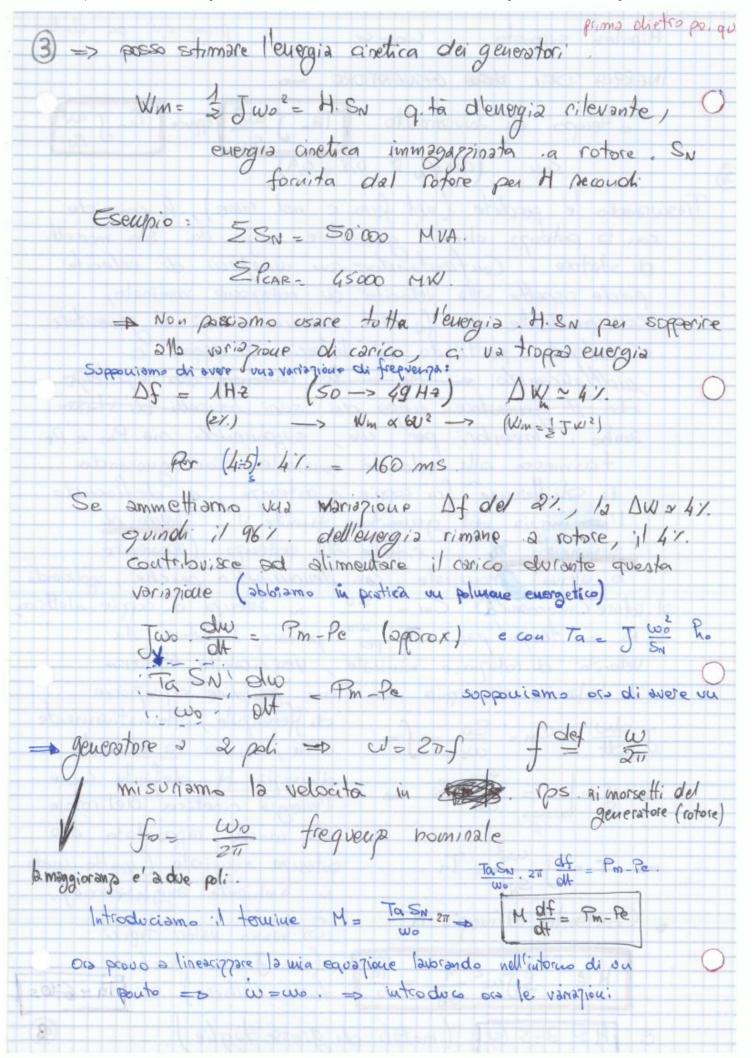


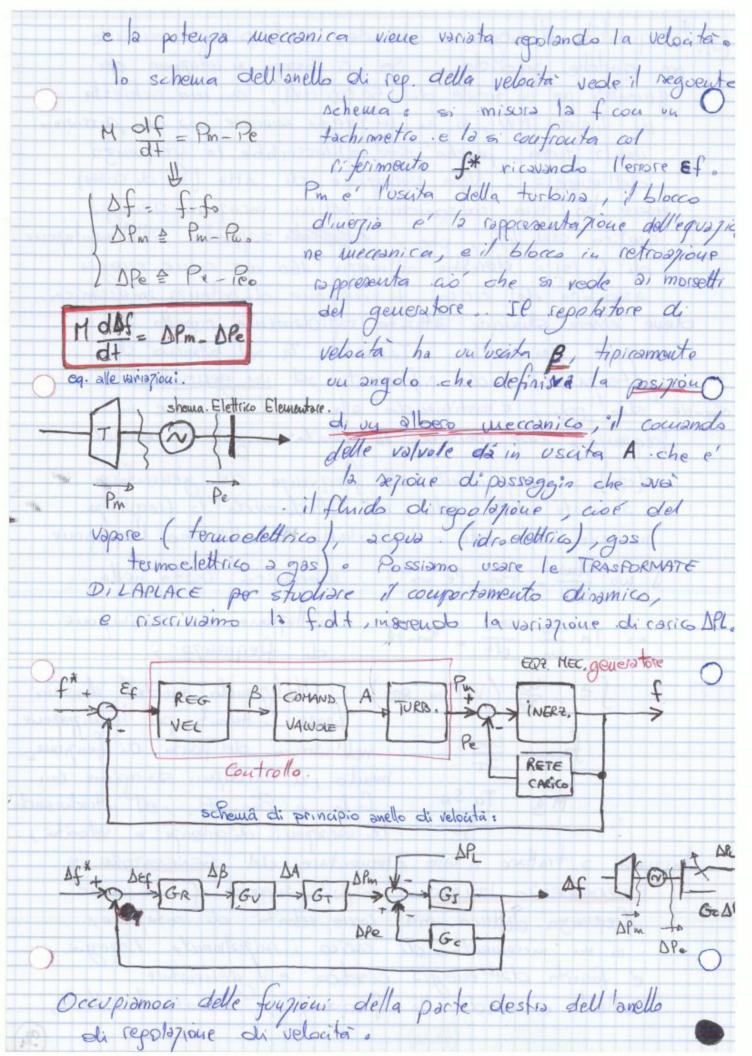


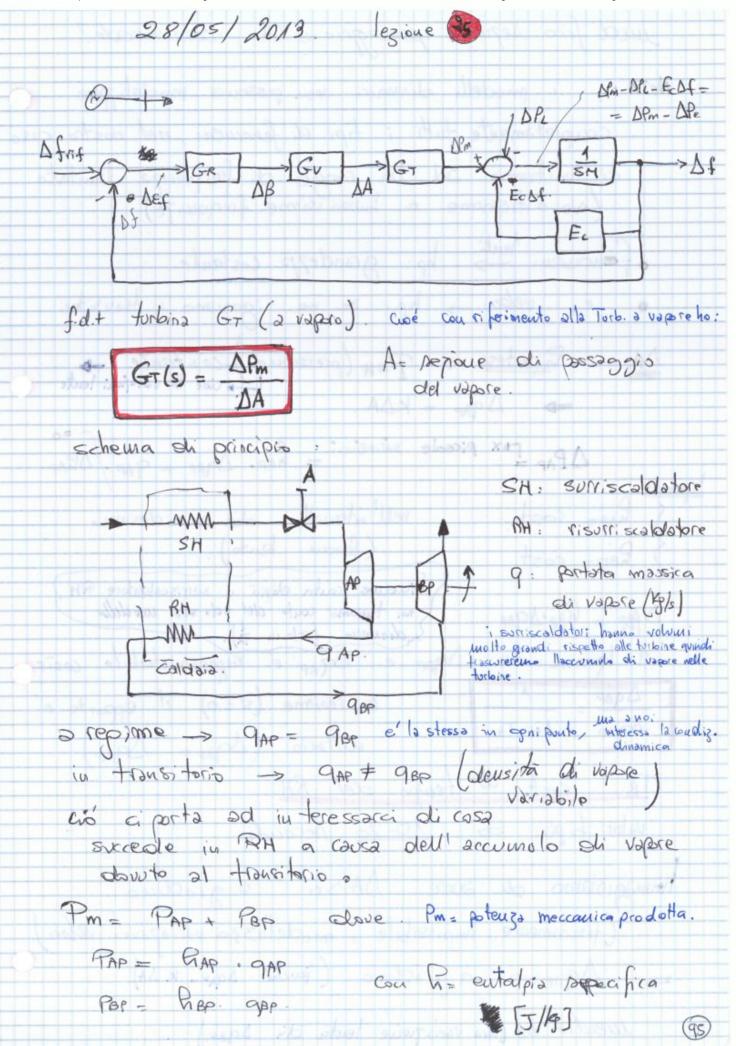


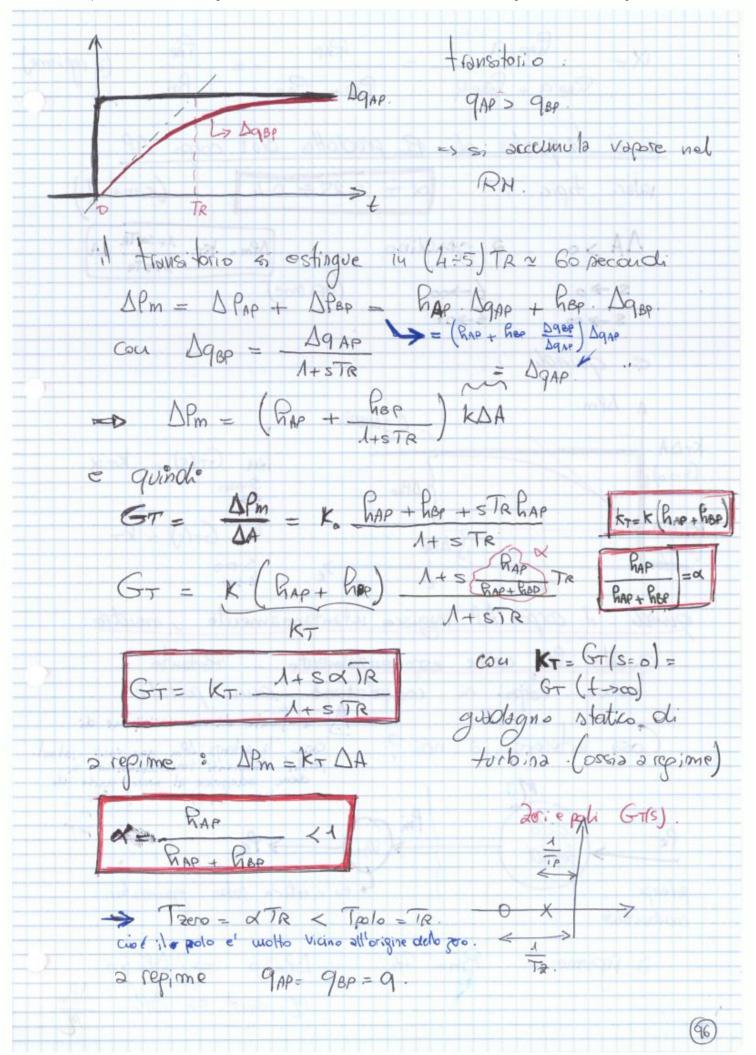




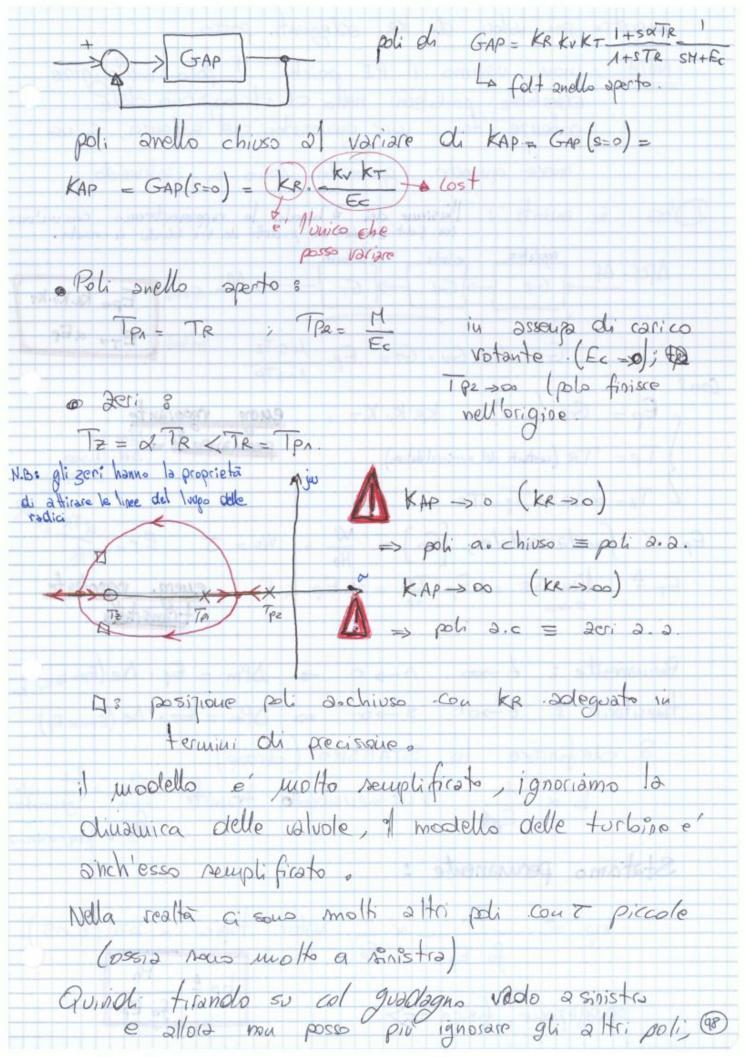


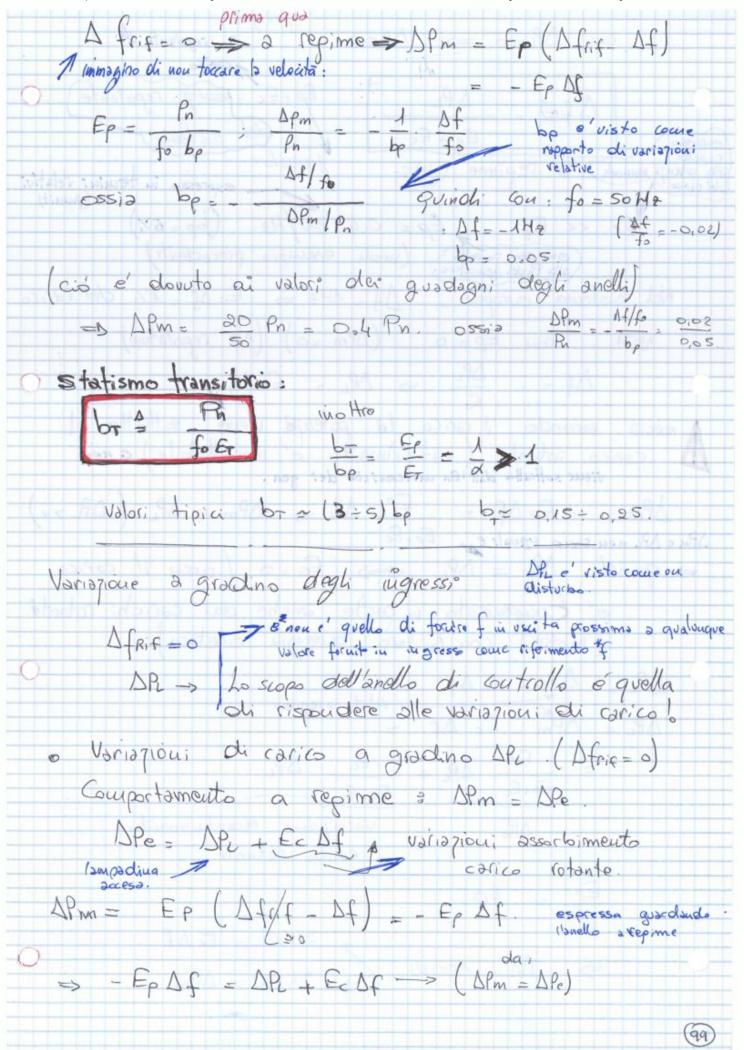


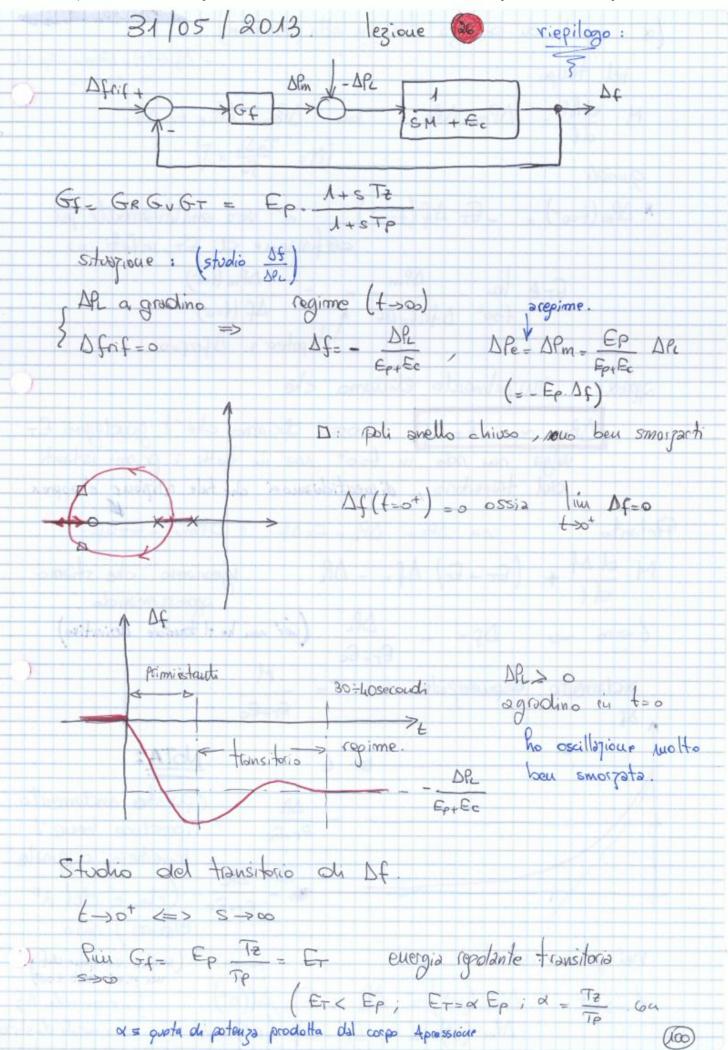


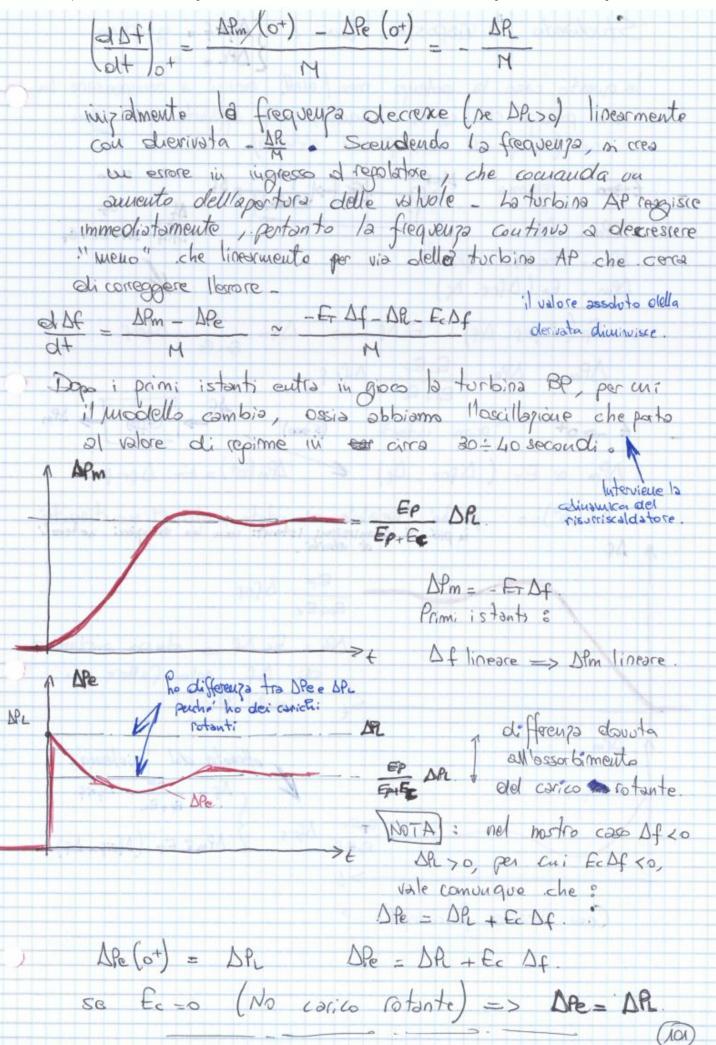


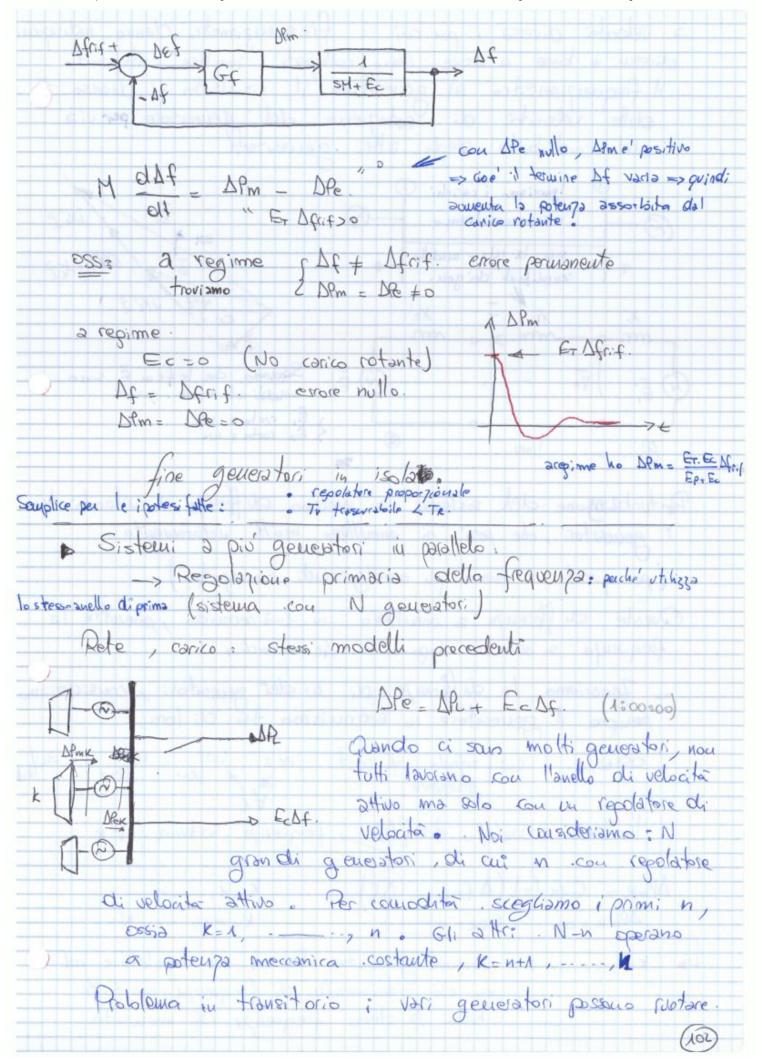
invece ch	e Pm var:	velocement	, cosa che	
effettivame	ruto sasde f	reagisco o cueu	che il ciclo Tourochiaan no sobiito (DPG)	ni 6
Sistema	di comana	ls delle va	vole. 28-5-13 V	2)
A3 Gu	→ ΔA.	Gu(s) =	KV. M+STu	
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) kv.		2 0.1 - 0,3 sec <	
		II EGYIA	radino, rella scala	-
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Regola	tore di vela	ata		
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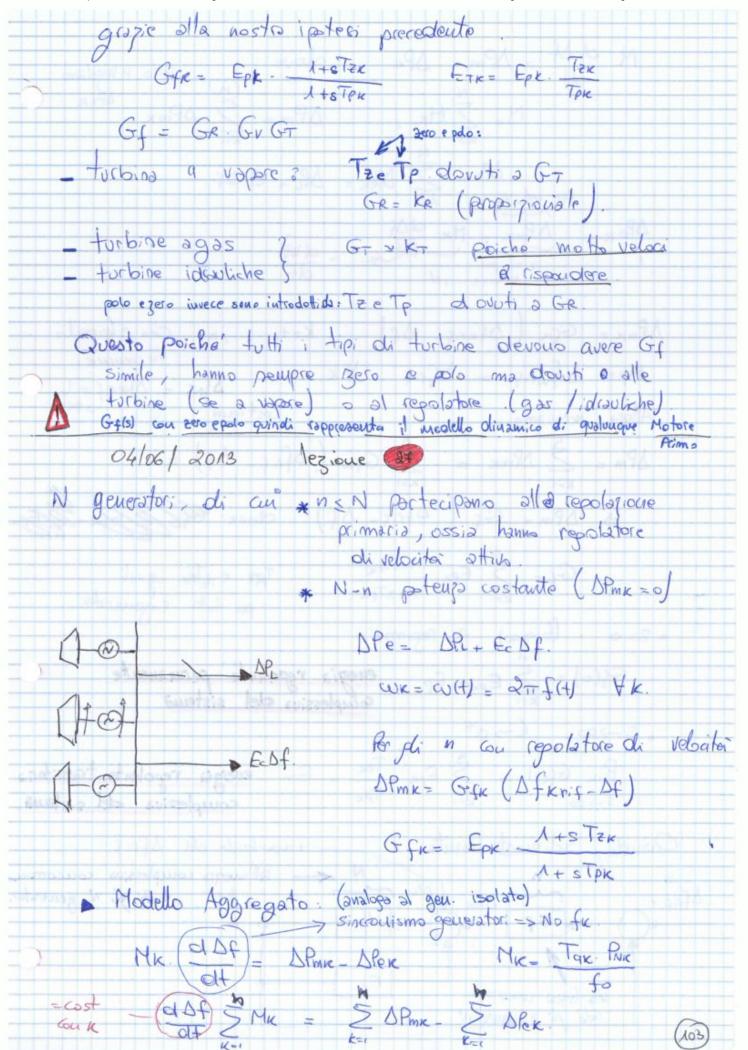


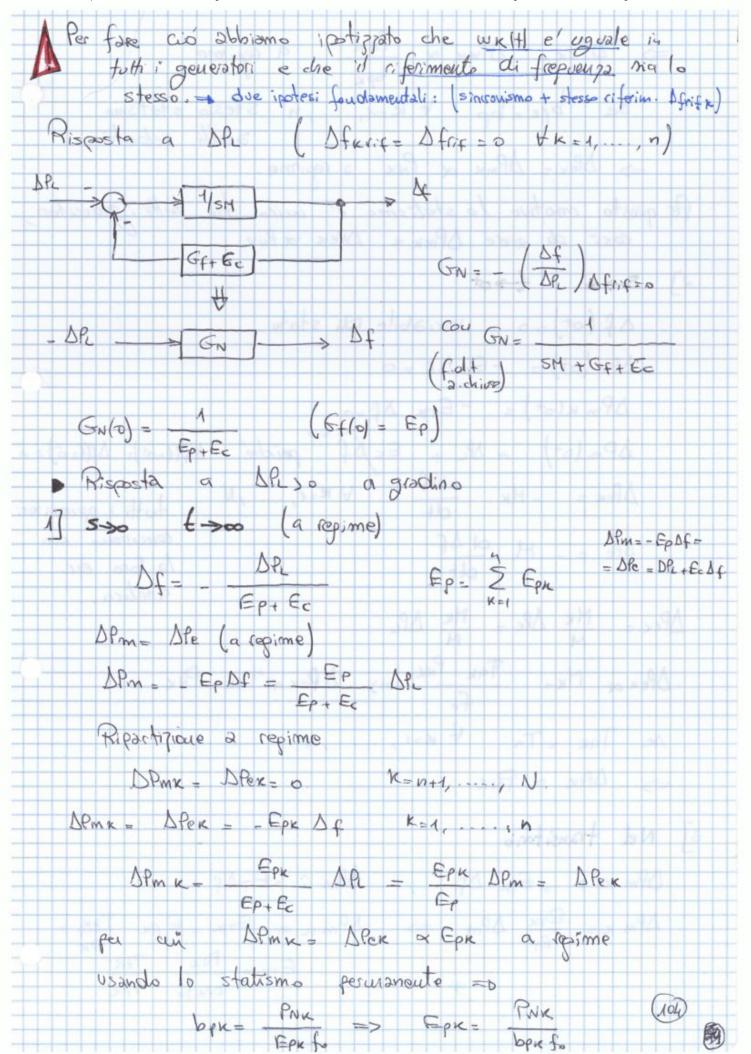


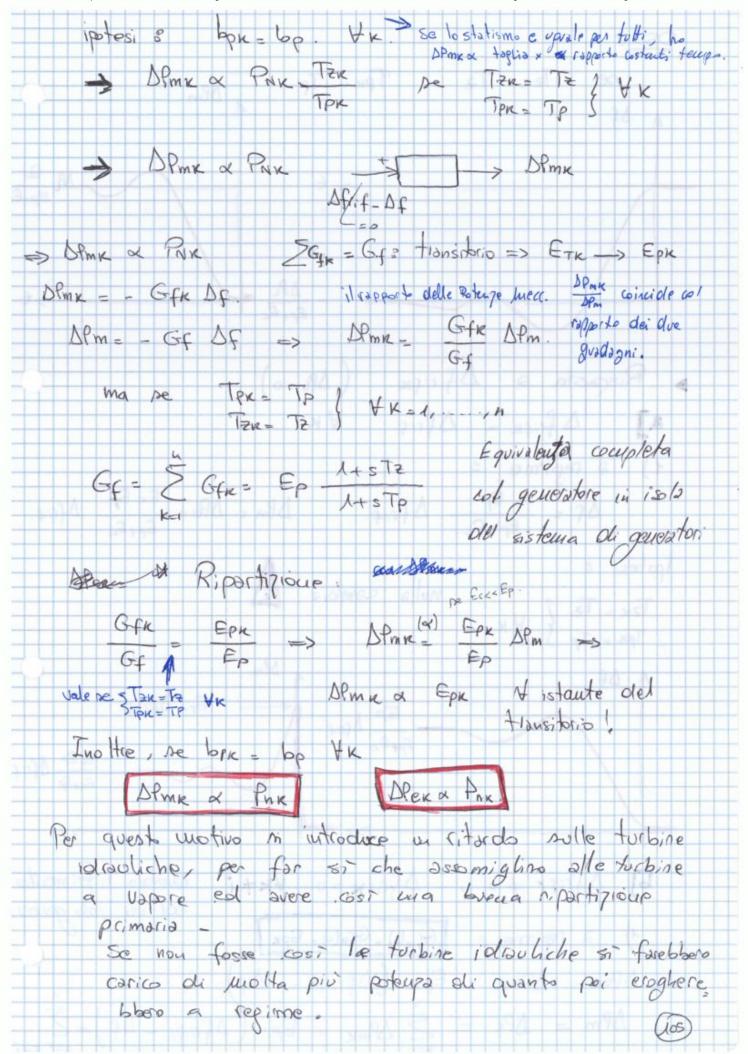


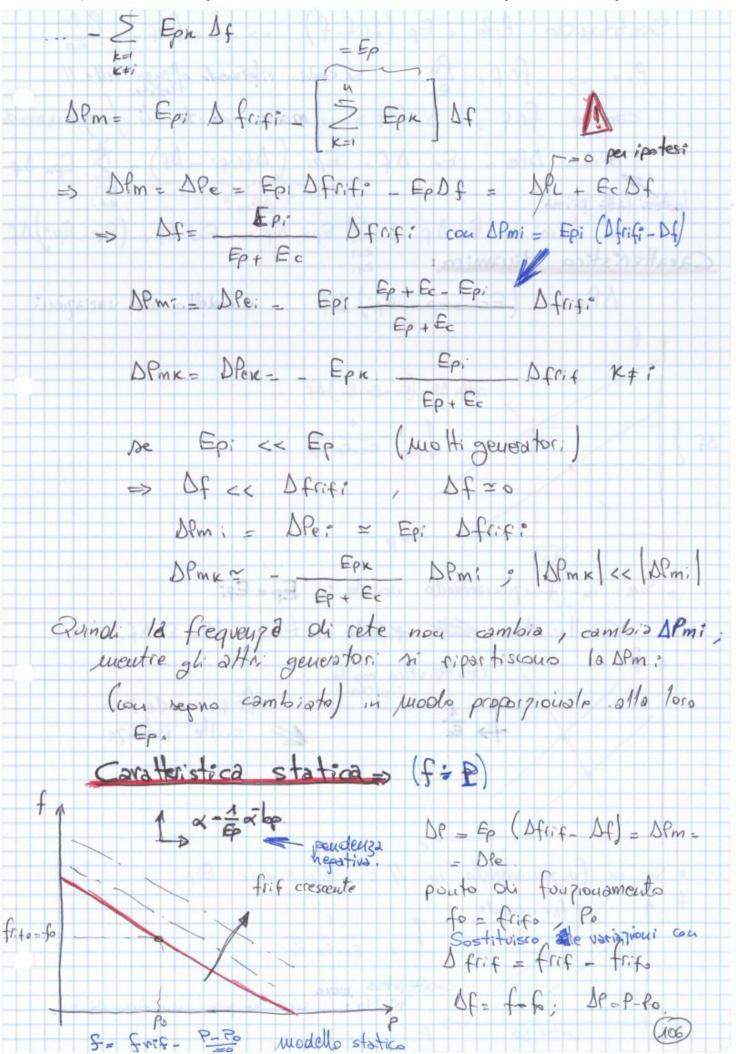


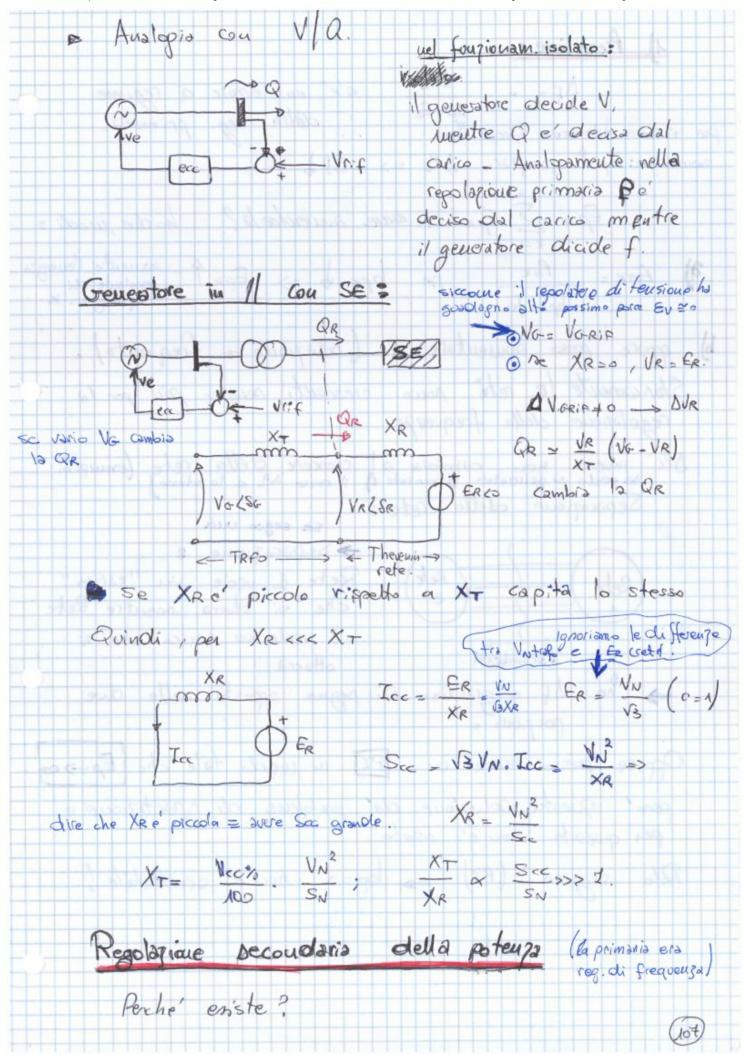


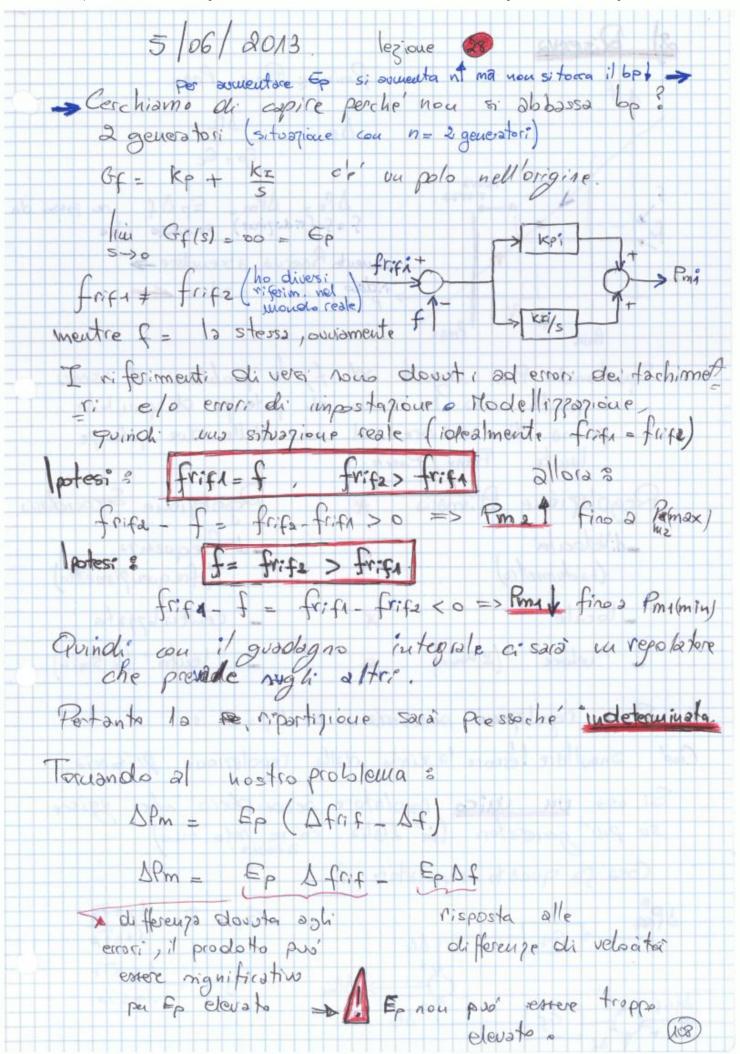


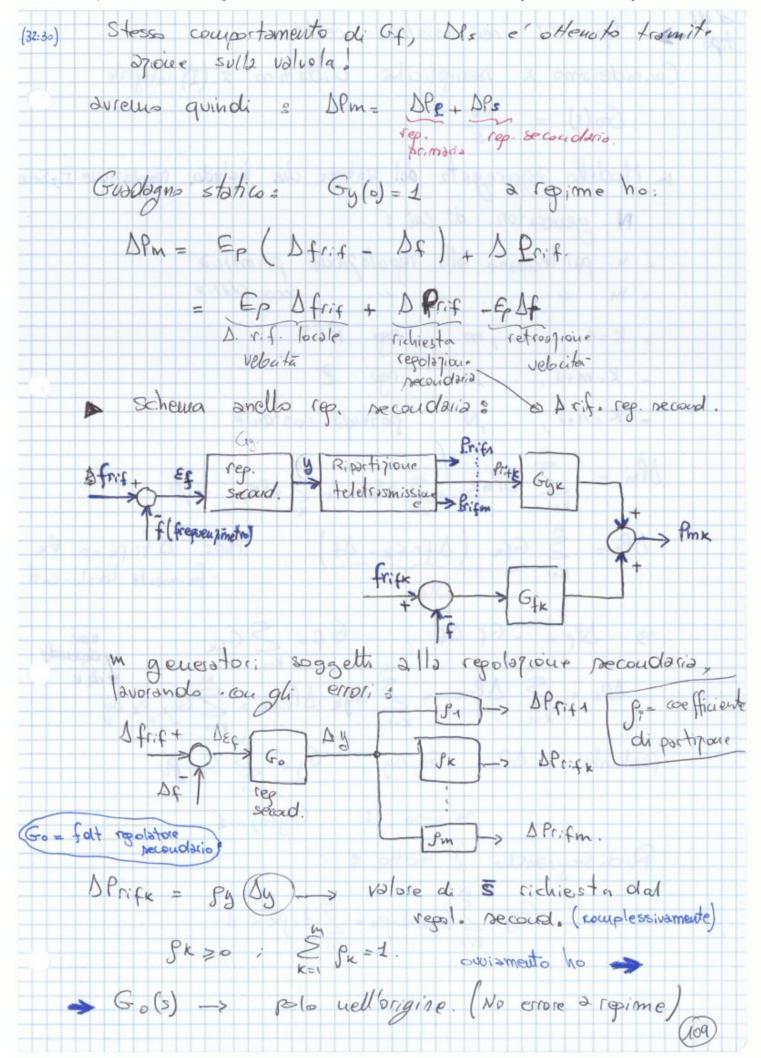


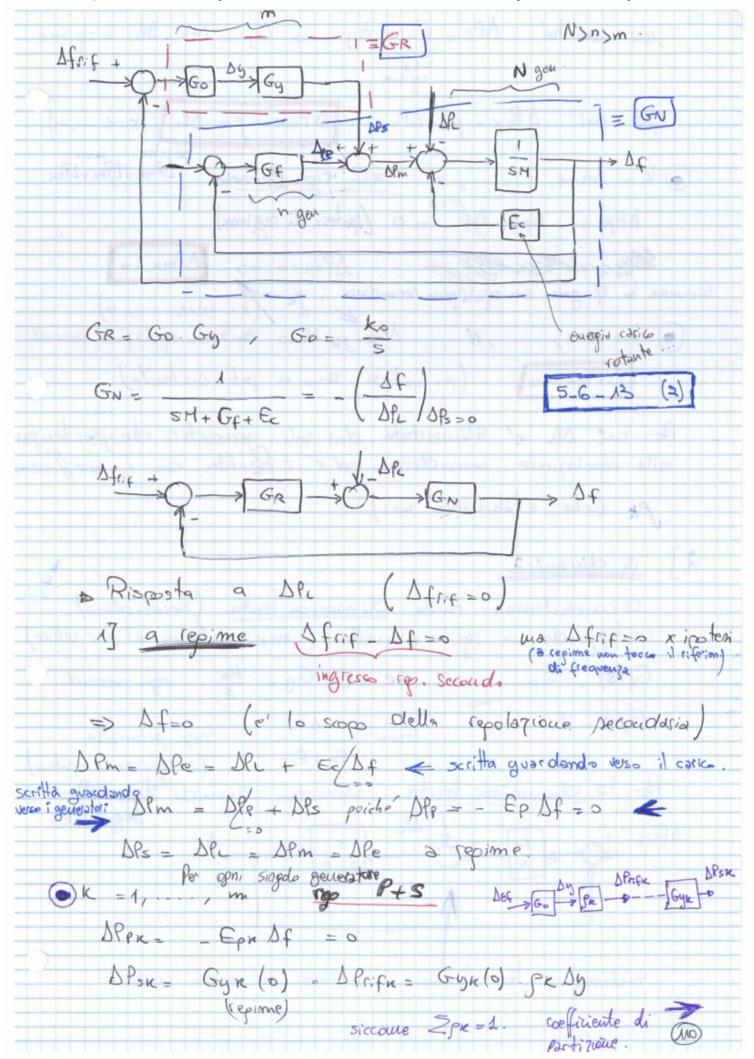


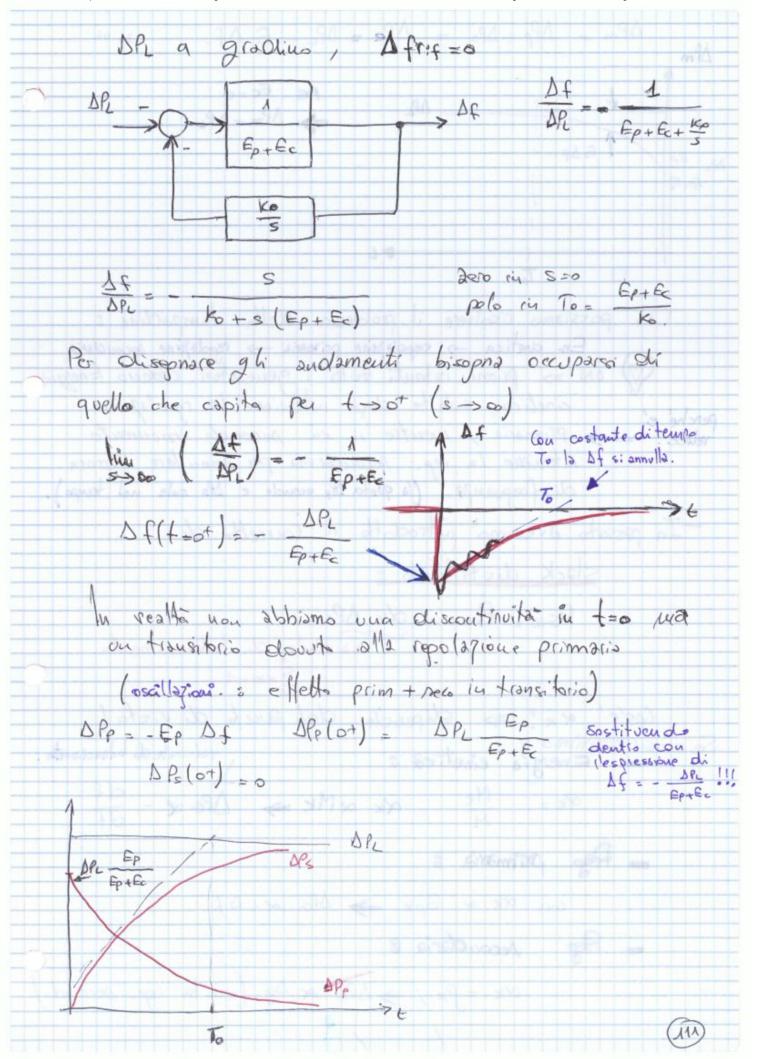


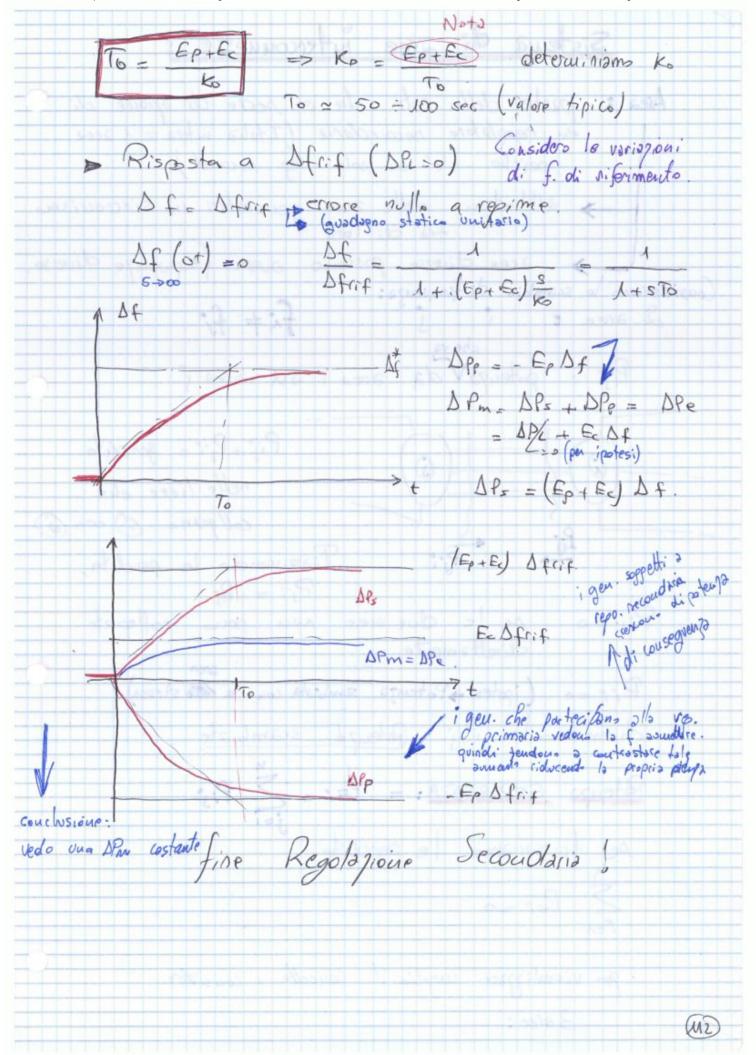


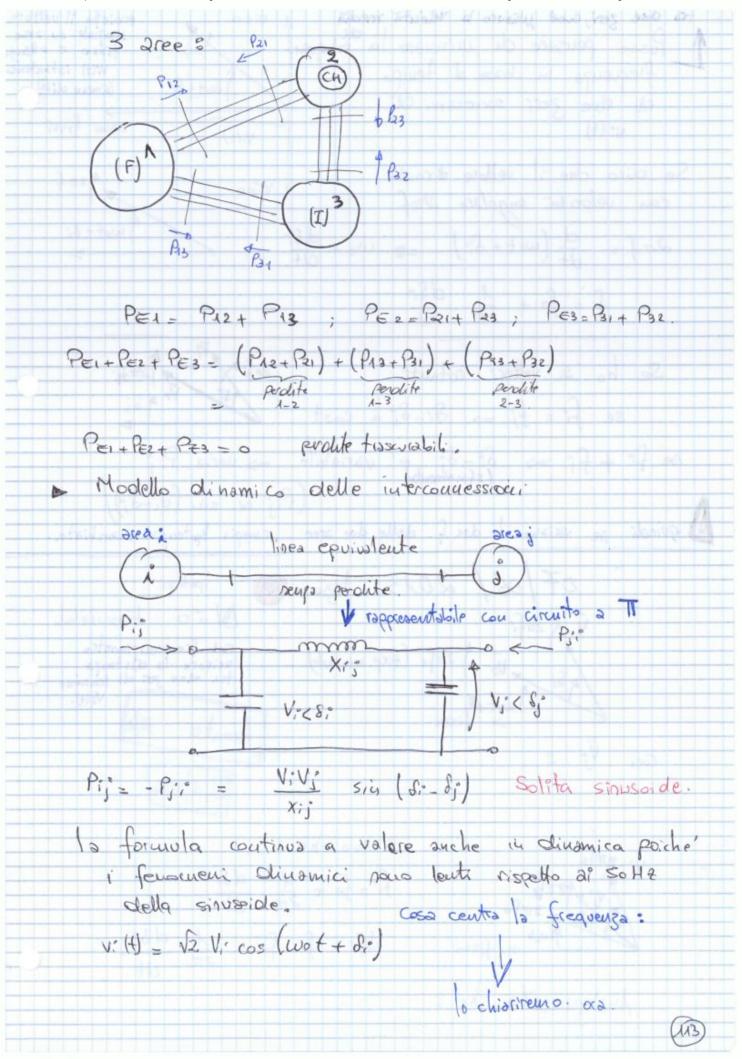


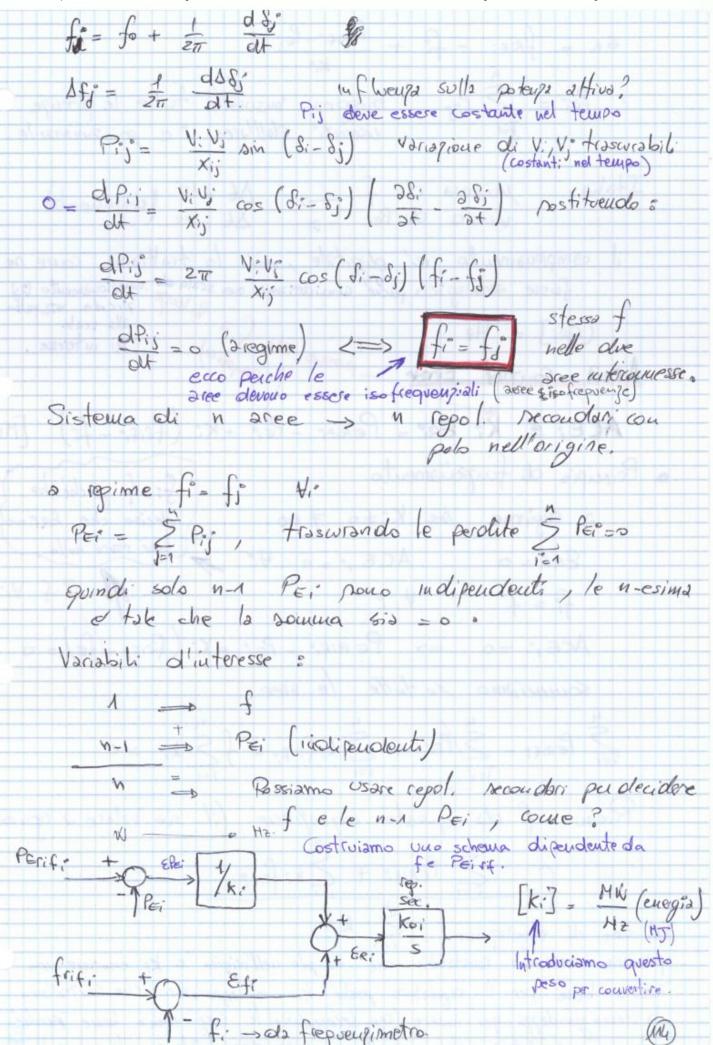


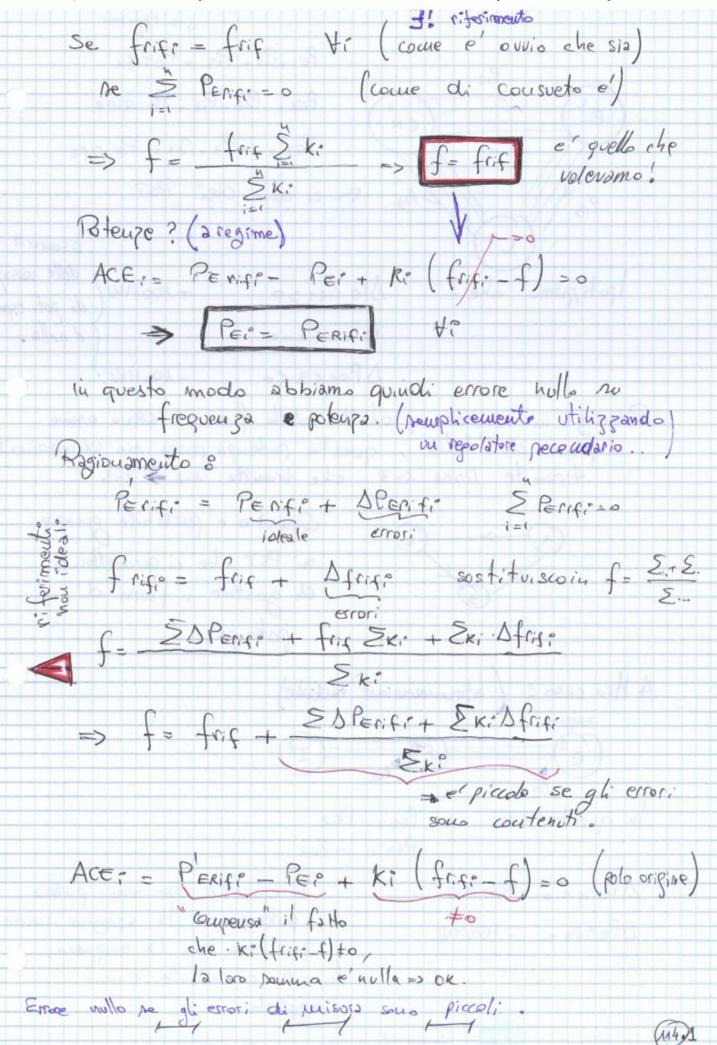


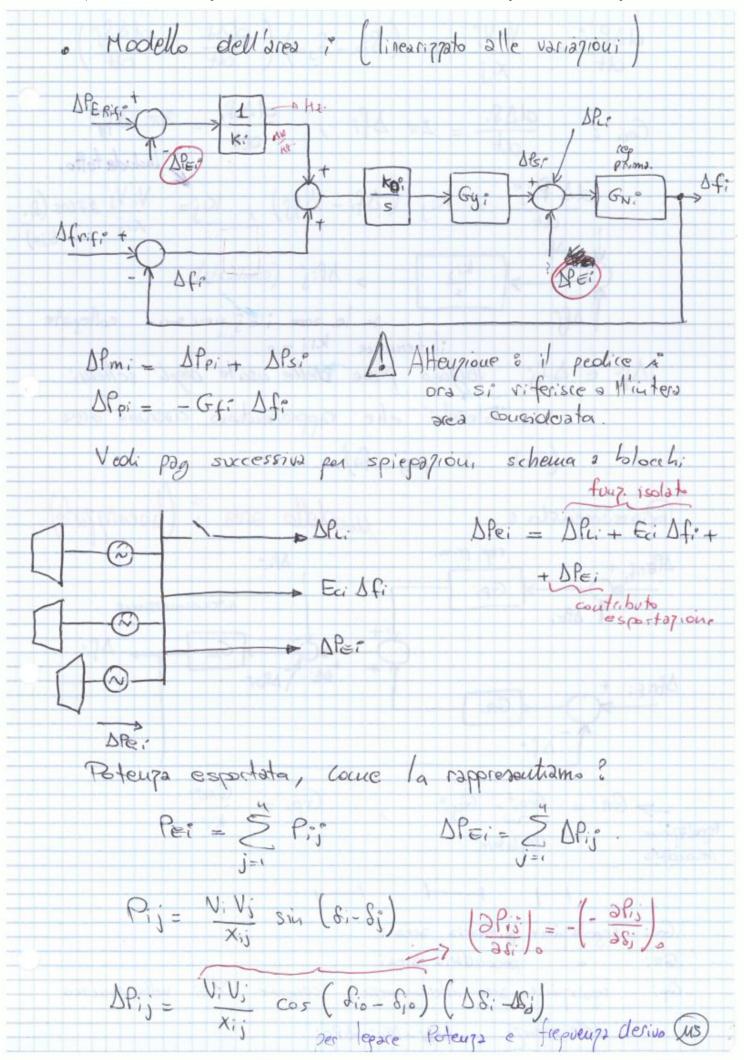




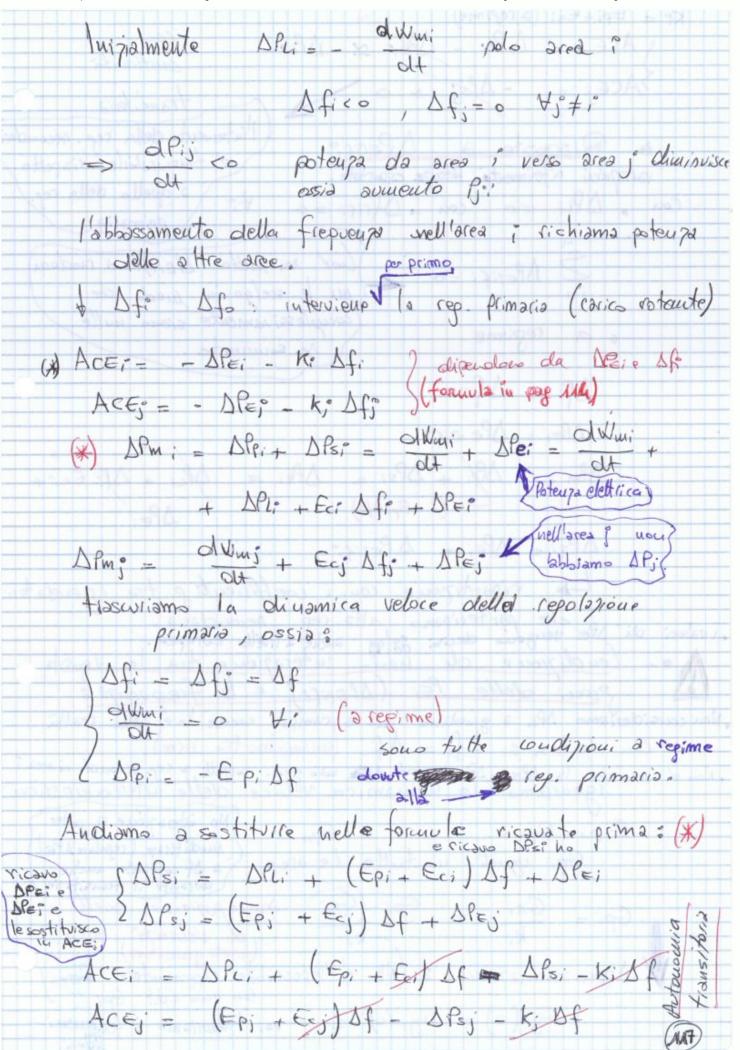


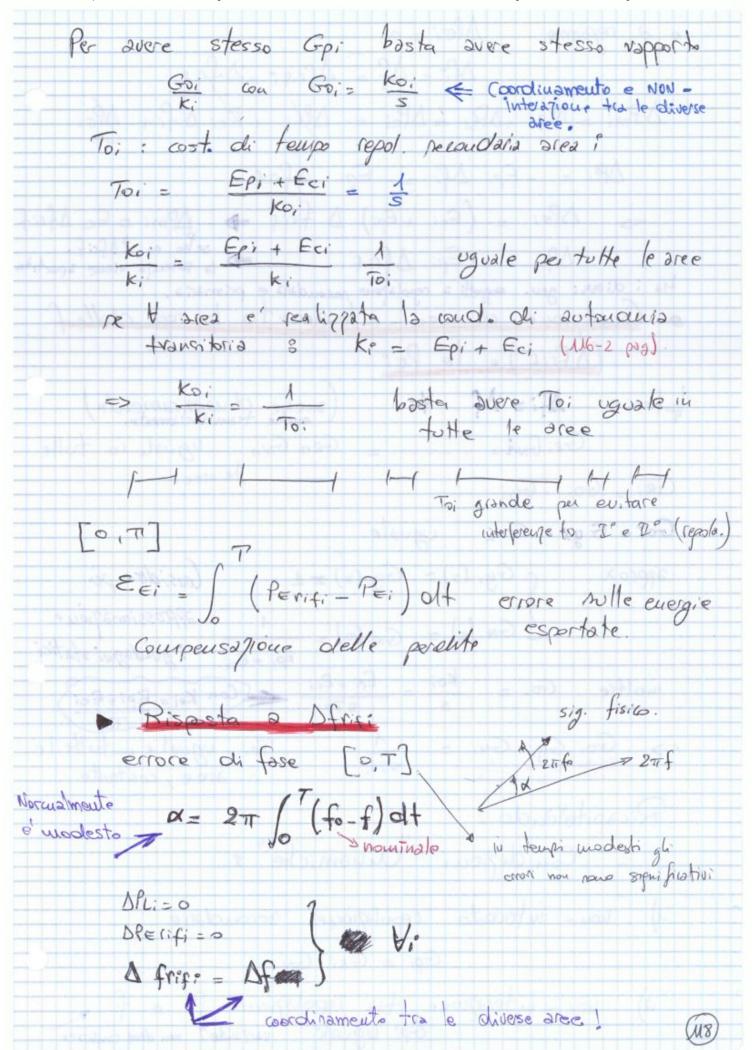






11/06/2013. leziare
GNI = 1 GFI = Ep; 1+STZi 1+STPi
rappresenta tutti : fenomeni che viguradano la rep. primaria.
GRI = Go: Gy: Gy: Gy: A+STZi The Marea : e' isolata, idealmente abbiamo cousiderato un rep. puramente Integrale.
Te l'area : e isolata, idealmente abbiamo considerato un rep. puramente Integrale.
$G_{pi} = \frac{1}{K_i} G_{R^p}$ $G_{0i} = \frac{K_{0i}}{s}$
Risposta a DPLIO (Come si comporta l'areaial) variare del carico
$\Delta f_{ii}f_{i} = 0 \qquad \Delta f_{i} = 0 \qquad \forall i$ $\Delta f_{ii}f_{i} = 0 \qquad \forall i$ $\Delta f_{ii} = \Delta f_{i} = 0 \qquad \forall i$
· a repime > Afi = Af = 0 Vi
1 DPei = 0
DPm; = DPp; + DPs; = (a regime) = DPL; + Eci Sfi + DPE;
DPmi = DPei = DPLi
$\Delta PPi = -EPi - \Delta fi = 0$
=> DPsi = DPi si ripartisce tra i generatori
Che partecipano alla rep.
esteusione à régime e in transique secondaria ni 6250 à l' oppi area e autonoma coefficients p. (come me crossur)
oppi area e sutonoma coefficients p. (come reciosure) o Ciriterio di outonomia transitorio s proveda o Ma propra
di non intervento della repolazione secondaria. repolazioni
DPs: = - GR: Afi - Gpi DPE:) in assenza del Afre in
Africa GN: (DPs: - DPL: - DPe:) cui area, nou ni deve la see ho Afrifi = o; Aperifi = o. Sostituendo : Typologious II.
DPs; = - GR: GN: (DPs: - DPL: - DPE:) - Gp: DPE:





3) won - interolione tis repulatione fe PE	
GRio GNi = Uguali	
OSS:	
1) e' vua condizione locale (surcolamento tra arce)	
2) e 3) sano condizioni globali	
ne 1) e' saddis fatta in ogni acea, allosa	
(a 2) e 12 3) sous equivalent: tra di loro	
Condizioni approx:	
1) $k_i^* = E_{p_i} + E_{c_i} \simeq E_{p_i}$;	
2) Epi+Eci 1 agushi;	
3) To: uguali;	
Repulazione terziaria f/P. (cenno)	
-> attesta manualmente dagli operatori	
Motivo: ripristino della "banda" di riferus	
Oli poteuza tramite richiesta di moolifica	
dei programmi di repolazione dei generatori	
A F	
Più in generale n chiam	
for terpiacia totta	
che vieue deciso in	
Po > P tempo reale dell'ope	is tore
Es: sicure772 n.1.	
	119)

Esame 28/06/2012. AA. 11/12
1) Si considera una linea di trasmissione senza perdite con estremi tensioni ggli estremi uguali in modulo:
1.1 Ricavare le espressioni delle poteupe reattive agli estremi in fonzione delle tousioni gli estremi ? Vs = coso Ve + j 20 seno Ie IR = Vs - coso Ve j 70 seno
Zo seuθ SR=PR+JQR= VR.JR
Vs/s VRIO = VR, Vs/-S-cosovR = - j 20 seus
3 VR Vs (coss-jseus) - VRcoso - Vs VR + 1 VR Vs cos & - VRCoso - VRCoso - Zo seud - Zo
Q = VR(Vs.corS - Vr.coso) Qs = -Qr(wu Rs scambiati).
Qs = Vs(VR cos S + Vs cos 0) Vs (Vs cos 0 - VR cos 8).
1.2 illustrare il comportamento della potenza reattiva agli estremi in funzione delle tensioni agli estremi 3 (in funzione della distanza)?
Coso particulare $V=Vs=VR$ in modulo: $QR = \frac{V^2}{20 \text{ sens}} \left(\cos \xi - \cos 9\right) \qquad Qs = \frac{V^2}{20 \text{ sens}} \left(\cos \theta - \cos \theta\right)$

