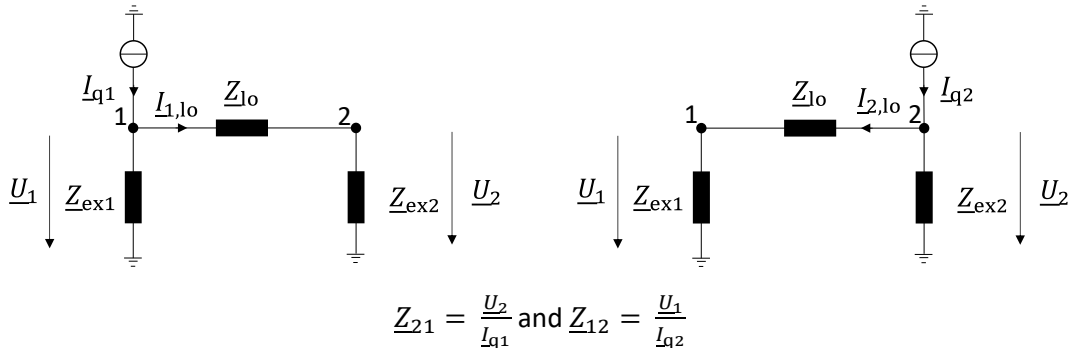


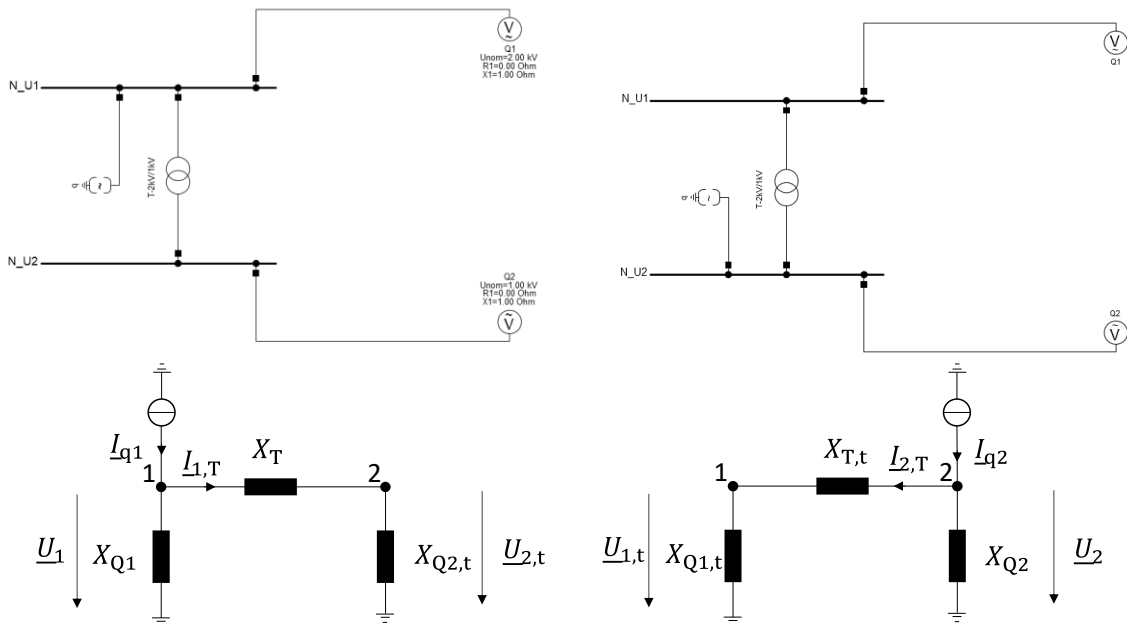
General Definition

To calculate the mutual impedance \underline{Z}_{12} , a current is injected to bus 1 and the voltage at bus 2 is calculated, while all other sources in the system are deactivated (voltage sources short-circuited and current sources are open-circuited).



Example Calculation

Checking the example with the Yy5 transformer from the example project, we will show the hand calculation. Please note, due to a better view, all resistance are set to zero.

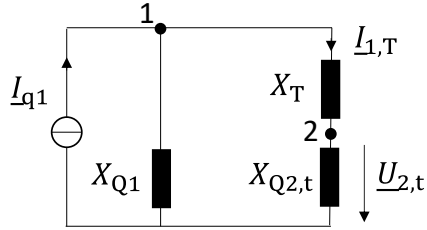


Input Data:

$U_1 = 2 \text{ kV}$ $U_2 = 1 \text{ kV}$	$x_T = 0.01 \text{ p. u.}$ $S_T = 100 \text{ kVA}$ $\underline{t} = 2 < 150^\circ$	$X_{Q2} = X_{Q1} = 1 \text{ Ohm}$
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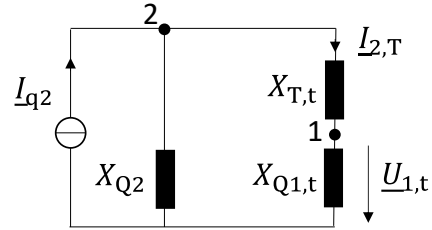
Calculation of the transfer values:

$X_T = x_T \frac{(U_1)^2}{S_T} = 0.01 \frac{(2 \text{ kV})^2}{100 \text{ kVA}} = 0.4 \text{ Ohm}$	$X_{Q2,t} = X_{Q2} \cdot \frac{ \underline{t} ^2}{t} = 4 \text{ Ohm}$
$X_{T,t} = x_T \frac{(U_2)^2}{S_T} = 0.01 \frac{(1 \text{ kV})^2}{100 \text{ kVA}} = 0.1 \text{ Ohm}$	$X_{Q1,t} = X_{Q1} \cdot \frac{1}{ \underline{t} ^2} = 0.25 \text{ Ohm}$
$\underline{U}_{2,t} = \underline{U}_2 \cdot \underline{t}, \underline{U}_{1,t} = \frac{\underline{U}_1}{\underline{t}} / I_{2,T,t} = I_2 \cdot \underline{t}^*, I_{1,t} = \frac{I_1}{\underline{t}^*}$	



Current divider

$$\frac{I_{1,T}}{I_{q1}} = \frac{X_{Q1}}{X_T + X_{Q2,t} + X_{Q1}}$$



Current divider

$$\frac{I_{2,T}}{I_{q2}} = \frac{X_{Q2}}{X_{T,t} + X_{Q1,t} + X_{Q2}}$$

Calculation:

$$\frac{I_{1,T}}{I_{q1}} = \frac{1 \Omega}{0.4 \Omega + 4 \Omega + 1 \Omega} = 0.185$$

$$\frac{I_{2,T}}{I_{q2}} = \frac{1 \Omega}{0.1 \Omega + 0.25 \Omega + 1 \Omega} = 0.74$$

$$I_{1,T} = 0.185 \cdot I_{q1}$$

$$I_{2,T} = 0.74 \cdot I_{q2}$$

$$\underline{U}_{2,t} = I_{1,T} \cdot jX_{Q2,t} \rightarrow \underline{U}_2 = I_{1,T} \cdot jX_{Q2,t} \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{t}}$$

$$\underline{U}_{1,t} = I_{2,T} \cdot jX_{Q1,t} \rightarrow \underline{U}_1 = I_{2,T} \cdot jX_{Q1,t} \cdot \underline{t}$$

$$\underline{U}_2 = I_{1,T} \cdot j(X_{Q2} \cdot |\underline{t}|^2) \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{t}} = 0.185 \cdot I_{q1} \cdot jX_{Q2} \cdot \frac{|\underline{t}|^2}{\underline{t}}$$

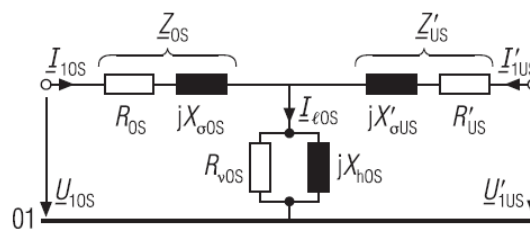
$$\underline{U}_1 = I_{2,T} \cdot j \left(\frac{X_{Q1}}{|\underline{t}|^2} \right) \cdot \underline{t} = 0.74 \cdot I_{q2} \cdot jX_{Q1} \cdot \frac{\underline{t}}{|\underline{t}|^2}$$

Note: $\underline{t} = 2 < 150^\circ$ and $\underline{t}^* = 2 < -150^\circ$

$$\underline{Z}_{21} = \frac{\underline{U}_2}{I_{q1}} = 0.185 \cdot jX_{Q2} \cdot \frac{|\underline{t}|^2}{\underline{t}} = 0.185 \cdot j1 \Omega \cdot 2 < -150^\circ = 0.37 \text{ Ohm} < -60^\circ$$

$$\underline{Z}_{12} = \frac{\underline{U}_1}{I_{q2}} = 0.74 \cdot j \cdot X_{Q1} \cdot \frac{\underline{t}}{\underline{t}^* \cdot \underline{t}} = 0.74 \cdot j1 \Omega \cdot \frac{1}{2 < -150^\circ} = 0.37 \text{ Ohm} < -120^\circ$$

Alternative point of view: Two-port element



$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_{10s} \\ \underline{t} \cdot \underline{U}'_{1us} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_{10s} \\ \underline{U}'_{1us} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{Z}_{11} & \underline{Z}_{12} \\ \underline{Z}_{21} & \underline{Z}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_{10s} \\ I'_{1us} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{Z}_h + \underline{Z}_{os} & \underline{Z}_h \\ \underline{Z}_h & \underline{Z}_h + \underline{Z}'_{us} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_{10s} \\ \frac{I'_{1us}}{\underline{t}^*} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_{10s} \\ \underline{U}'_{1us} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{Z}_h + \underline{Z}_{os} & \frac{\underline{Z}_h}{\underline{t}^*} \\ \frac{\underline{Z}_h}{\underline{t}} & \frac{\underline{Z}_h + \underline{Z}'_{us}}{|\underline{t}|^2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_{10s} \\ I'_{1us} \end{pmatrix}$$