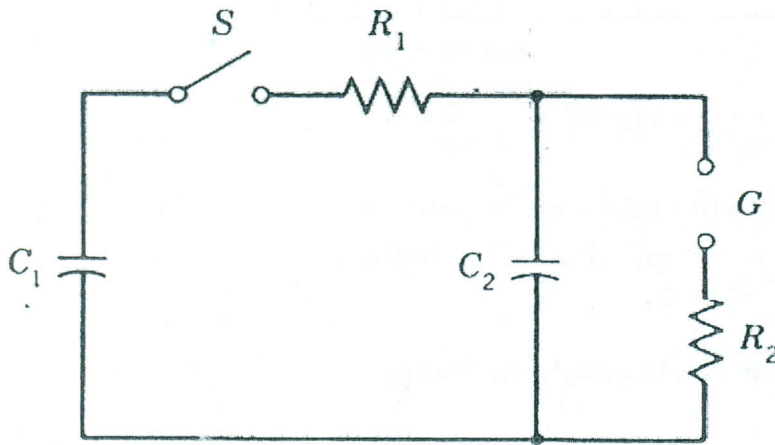


University of El-Mansoura
Department of Electrical Engineering
Elective Course: Electromagnetic Transients in Power Systems
Final Exam January 2013 **Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS (Grades are equally weighted).

1/2

1. Initially, the capacitor C_1 in Figure 1 is charged to 100 kV and C_2 is uncharged. The switch S is closed and $40 \mu\text{s}$ later the gap G sparks over. Find:
- The current in R_2 and the voltage on C_1 immediately after sparkover.
 - The energy transferred to C_2 from C_1 at the time of gap sparkover. And how much energy spent in R_1 .

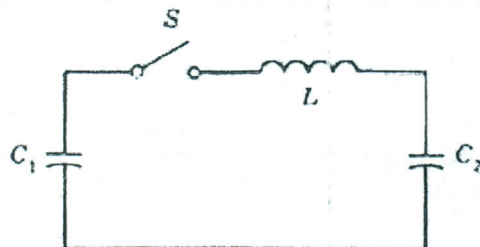


$$C_1 = 5 \mu\text{F}, \quad C_2 = 0.5 \mu\text{F}$$

$$R_1 = 100 \Omega, \quad R_2 = 1000 \Omega$$

Figure 1

2. Derive from first principles the expressions for the voltages $v_{c1}(t)$, $v_{c2}(t)$ that will appear on C_1 and C_2 , respectively, and the current $i(t)$ that flows in L , after the switch is closed in the circuit shown in Figure 2. Sketch $v_{c1}(t)$, and $v_{c2}(t)$, and find the maximum voltage attained by C_2 .



$$C_1 = 5 \mu\text{F}, \quad C_2 = 0.5 \mu\text{F}$$

$$L = 10 \text{ mH}$$

$$V_1(0) = 100 \text{ kV}, \quad V_2(0) = -50 \text{ kV}$$

Figure 2

P.T.O.

3. Figure 3 shows two capacitor banks, C_1 , 5 MVAR and C_2 , 3 MVAR on 13.8 kV base. The source has a short circuit rating of 20 kA rms at 13.8 kV. The inductance of the loop between C_1 and C_2 , represented by L_2 is 30 μH . Calculate the peak transient voltage that will appear on C_1 and C_2 , respectively, and the peak transient current that will flow in L_2 , if the switch is closed at the peak voltage cycle. Point out any assumptions you make.

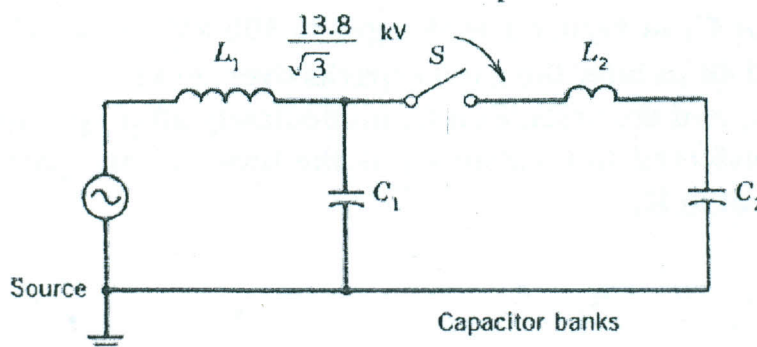


Figure 3

4. The following characteristics apply for the line cable feeder shown in Fig. 4:

Overhead line: Characteristic impedance $Z_{\text{line}} = 400 \Omega$

Line length $L_{\text{line}} = 3000 \text{ m}$

Propagation velocity of the electromagnetic waves

$v_{\text{line}} = 300\,000 \text{ km/s}$

Cable Characteristic impedance $Z_{\text{cable}} = 40 \Omega$

Cable length $L_{\text{cable}} = 100 \text{ m}$

Propagation velocity of the electromagnetic waves

$v_{\text{cable}} = 100\,000 \text{ km/s}$

The circuit breaker closes at $t = 0$ for a unit-step input voltage. Sketch the voltage profile at the line-cable junction for $t = 15 \mu\text{s}$

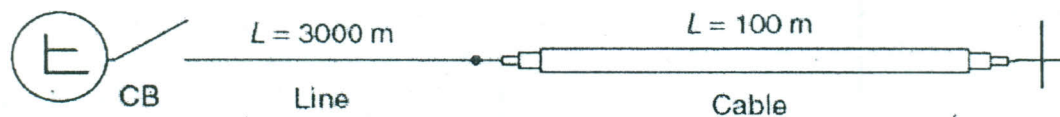


Figure 4