

Datos generales

%bases

```
Ub1=15; Ub2=Ub1*320/15; Ub3=Ub2*60/320;  
Sb=100;  
Zb1=Ub1^2/Sb; Zb2=Ub2^2/Sb; Zb3=Ub3^2/Sb;  
lb2=Sb/1.732/Ub2*1000
```

% impedancias en pu de todos los elementos

```
xgs=0.02j,  
xt1=0.03j, xt2=xt1,  
xt3=0.03j, xt4=xt3,  
zLs=1j/Zb2, zL0=2j/Zb2,  
zn_T=1j/Zb2, zn_Z=1j/Zb3,  
z1=72.0j/Zb3, z2=120.0j/Zb3,  
uB_ad=326/Ub2,
```

lb2 =

180.4273

xgs =

0 + 0.0200i

xt1 =

0 + 0.0300i

xt2 =

0 + 0.0300i

xt3 =

0 + 0.0300i

xt4 =

0 + 0.0300i

1

zLs =

0 +9.7656e-004i

zL0 =

0 + 0.0020i

zn_T =

0 +9.7656e-004i

zn_Z =

0 + 0.0278i

z1 =

0 + 2.0000i

z2 =

0 + 3.3333i

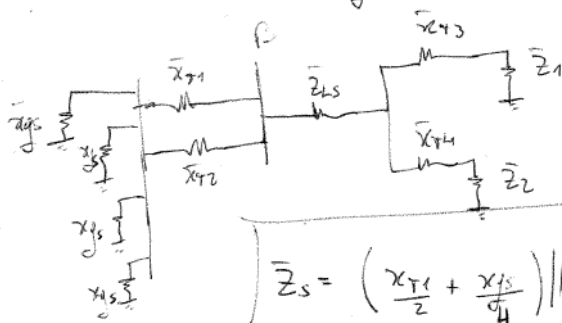
uB_ad =

1.0188

parte a

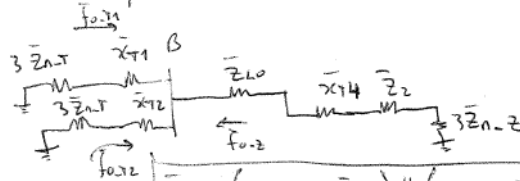
impedancias secuenciales

Red secuencia simétrica y asimetría



$$\bar{Z}_s = \left(\frac{X_{T1}}{2} + \frac{X_{T3}}{4} \right) \parallel \left[\bar{Z}_{Ls} + \left(\bar{X}_{T3} + \bar{Z}_1 \right) \parallel \left(\bar{X}_{T4} + \bar{Z}_2 \right) \right]$$

Red secuencia homopolar



$$\bar{Z}_0 = \left(\frac{X_{T1}}{2} + \frac{3\bar{Z}_{n-T}}{2} \right) \parallel \left(\bar{Z}_{L0} + \bar{X}_{T4} + \bar{Z}_2 + 3\bar{Z}_{n-Z} \right)$$

$$\bar{f}_{0-T1} = \bar{f}_{0-T2} = \bar{f}_{0-T} = \frac{\bar{f}_{0-T}}{2}$$

$$\bar{f}_{0-T} \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{X}_{T1}}{2} + \frac{3\bar{Z}_{n-T}}{2} \right) = \bar{Z}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{f}_{0-T} = \frac{\bar{Z}_0}{\frac{\bar{X}_{T1}}{2} + \frac{3\bar{Z}_{n-T}}{2}}$$

$$\bar{f}_{0-Z} = \frac{\bar{Z}_0}{\bar{Z}_{L0} + \bar{X}_{T4} + \bar{Z}_2 + 3\bar{Z}_{n-Z}}$$

```

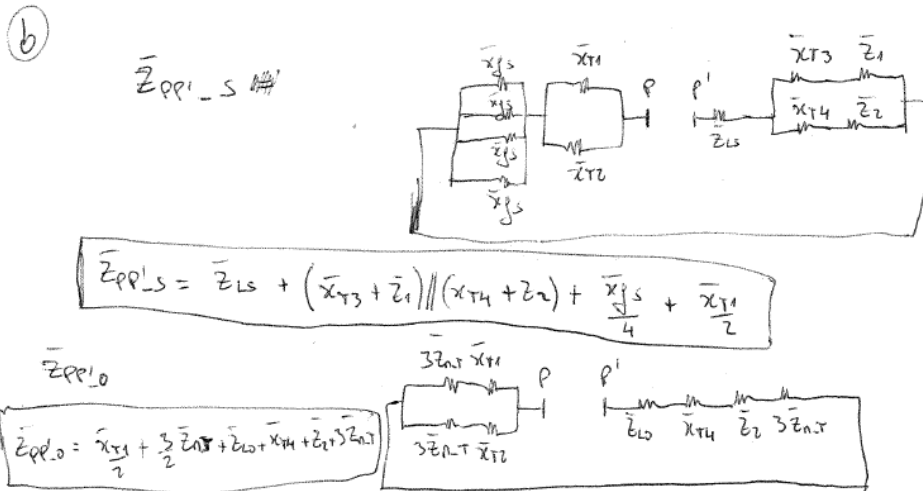
zs=paralelo(xt1/2+xgs/4,zLs+paralelo(xt3+z1,xt4+z2))
za=zs
z0=paralelo(xt1/2+3*zn_T/2,zL0+xt4+z2+3*zn_Z)
% factores distribución
f0_T1=(z0/2)/(xt1/2+3*zn_T/2)
f0_Z=z0/(zL0+xt4+z2+3*zn_Z)
% corriente de falla
i_f=uB_ad/(zs+za+z0)
% corriente por los neutros
if0_T1=i_f*f0_T1
if0_Z=i_f*f0_Z
% tensión en los neutros
un_T1=-3*if0_T1*zn_T
un_Z=-3*if0_Z*zn_Z
%en magnitudes físicas, hay que dividir por raiz(3) por que no es
% tensión compuesta, es tensión referida al neutro.
Un_T1=un_T1*Ub2/1.732 %(kV)
Un_Z=un_Z*Ub3/1.732 %(kV)
zs =
0 + 0.0197i
za =
0 + 0.0197i
z0 =
0 + 0.0164i

```

$f0_T1 =$
 0.4976
 $f0_Z =$
 0.0048
 $i_f =$
 0 - 18.2686i
 $if0_T1 =$
 0 - 9.0909i
 $if0_Z =$
 0 - 0.0868i
 $un_T1 =$
 -0.0266
 $un_Z =$
 -0.0072
 $Un_T1 =$
 -4.9207
 $Un_Z =$
 -0.2506

parte b

impedancias secuenciales



```

zpp_s=zLs+paralelo(xt3+z1,xt4+z2)+xgs/4+xt1/2
zpp_a=zpp_s
zpp_0=xt1/2+3*zn_T/2+zL0+xt4+z2+3*zn_Z
% corriente previa al defecto
i_ad=uB_ad/(zLs+paralelo(xt3+z1,xt4+z2))
% tensión de circuito abierto en P
upp=i_ad*zpp_s
% ih=upp/(2*zpp_s+zpp_0)
ih=upp*(-zpp_s)/(zpp_s*zpp_a+zpp_s*zpp_0+zpp_a*zpp_0)
un_T1=-ih/2*3*zn_T
un_Z=-ih*3*zn_Z
%en magnitudes físicas, hay que dividir por raiz(3) por que no es
% tensión compuesta, es tensión referida al neutro.
Un_T1=un_T1*Ub2/1.732 %(kV)
Un_Z=un_Z*Ub3/1.732 %(kV)
zpp_s =
0 + 1.2869i
zpp_a =
0 + 1.2869i
zpp_0 =
  
```

$0 + 3.4651i$
 $i_{ad} =$
 $0 - 0.8041i$
 $upp =$
 1.0348
 $ih =$
 $0 + 0.1259i$
 $un_{T1} =$
 $1.8448e-004$
 $un_Z =$
 0.0105
 $Un_{T1} =$
 0.0341
 $Un_Z =$
 0.3636