

SURGE AND CARRIER PROPAGATION IN MULTICONDUCTOR
CROSSBONDED CABLE SYSTEMS

by

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Certified that the thesis entitled, "Surge and Carrier Propagation in Multiconductor Crossbonded Cable Systems", which is being submitted by Shree S.Thiruvengadam in partial fulfilment for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Electrical Engineering of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi is a record of the student's own work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The matter embodied in this thesis has not been submitted for the award of any other Degree or Diploma.

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(C.S.Indulkar)

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SUMMARY

In this thesis, carrier and surge propagation phenomena in multiconductor crossbonded cable systems are discussed. A new method of analysing non-homogeneous multiconductor systems is presented. The method is applicable to a system in which many identical non-homogeneous multiconductor units are cascaded on an iterative basis. The approach is based on the calculation of matrix iterative admittances and matrix iterative propagation functions of a non-homogeneous unit from the admittance parameters of the unit. Making use of this approach, the two-port admittance matrix of the whole cascade can be obtained in terms of the matrix iterative admittances and matrix propagation functions of a single non-homogeneous unit.

The modified Fourier Transform method which is capable of taking into account the frequency dependence of system parameters and cable losses in a straight-forward manner, is used to compute the transient response of the system. This requires the determination of the Fourier Transform of the excitation function and the frequency characteristics of the system. The latter is determined as discrete function of angular frequency.

In order to gain a clear insight into the phenomenon of transients in a crossbonded cable system, investigations on the effects of a number of parameters on the switching voltage waveforms of the system are conducted. In particular, effects of varying the earth resistivity, the number of major sections, and the upper limit of integration in Fourier integration are considered.

Since crossbonded cable systems are likely to form significant portions of future power transmission systems in congested urban areas as well as in certain special locations, their use as power line carrier links will become necessary. In order to determine suitable coupling arrangements for carrier signals to the crossbonded cable system, the attenuation and velocity characteristics of the system for different coupling arrangements must be known. Such investigations in the carrier frequency range of long and short crossbonded systems have been carried out and the results are reported in this thesis. The means of choosing optimum coupling arrangements at both ends of the system are discussed. It has been found from this study that core-core type of coupling is more advantageous than core-earth coupling. In general, discontinuities at the crossbonding joints cause higher attenuation of carrier signals in crossbonded systems than in non-crossbonded systems.

Some interesting problems like effects of faults, of energisation from the far end of the system, and of earth resistivity on the attenuation characteristics of the system at carrier frequencies are studied and the relevant results are presented.

The effect of using bridging capacitors at the crossbonding joints of the system on the carrier characteristics is also studied. This study has revealed that capacitors at the crossbonding joints have pronounced effect in reducing the overall attenuation in the system, and suitable values of

(xii)

capacitors can reduce the attenuation to a value almost equal to that of a non-crossbonded system. The effect of capacitors on the surge characteristics of the crossbonded cable system is also studied. However, the insertion of capacitors produces only a marginal effect on the transient voltage waveforms of the crossbonded system.

C O N T E N T S

Chapter	Description	Page No.
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	REVIEW OF STEADY STATE ANALYSIS OF MULTI- CONDUCTOR TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS ...	15
2.1	Introduction	15
2.2	Homogeneous systems - Mode theory and its applications.	16
2.2.1	The wave equation	16
2.2.2	Input admittance matrix	18
2.2.3	Sending -end voltage vector.	1
2.2.4	Janischewskyj and Semlyen's approach.	19
2.2.4.1	Wave components - State equation's approach	19
2.2.4.2	Relation between sending-end and receiving end quantities	21
2.2.4.3	Inclusion of supply and load conditions Corazza et al's approach	23
2.3	Non-Homogeneous Systems	25
2.3.1	Analysis of a single major section	25
2.3.2	Analysis of a long system with large number of major sections	27
2.3.2.1	Determination of matrix admittance para- meters of one major section.	29
2.3.2.1.1	Determination of Y_{11}	29
2.3.2.1.2	Determination of Y_{21}	29
2.3.2.1.3	Determination of Y_{22}	30
2.3.2.1.4	Determination of Y_{12}	31
2.3.2.2	Formation of reduced admittance matrix.	31
2.3.2.3	Determination of the reduced admi- ttance matrix.	33

2.3.2.4	Inclusion of sheath earthing resistance in the admittance matrix.	...	34
2.3.2.5	Chain matrix of a major section.	...	34
2.3.2.6	Calculation of matrix admittance parameters of n-major sections	...	36
2.3.2.7	Determination of voltages at the sending end and receiving end of crossbonded system.		37
2.3.2.8	Determination of voltages at the solid bonding points of rth major section.	...	38
2.3.2.9	Determination of voltages at the cross bonding points of rth major section	...	39
	General	...	40
3.	EFFECTS OF FREQUENCY DEPENDENCE OF CABLE PARAMETERS	...	41
3.1	Introduction	...	41
3.2	Mathematical model of the cable system.	...	44
3.2.1	Shunt admittance matrix	...	45
3.2.2	Series impedance matrix	...	46
3.3	Variation of cable parameters with frequency.	...	47
3.3.1	Variation of series impedance matrix with frequency	...	48
3.3.2	Variation of Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors of the matrix ZY with frequency		49
3.3.3	Variation of admittance matrix Y_{11} with frequency	...	50
3.3.4	Variation of Transfer admittance matrix Y_{12} with frequency	...	51
	General	...	51

Table 3.1	Variation of Eigenvalues with frequency. ...	52
Table 3.2	Variation of Eigenvectors with frequency. ...	53
Table 3.3	Variation of Y_{12} with frequency ...	56
4.	WAVE PROPAGATION IN NONHOMOGENEOUS MULTI-CONDUCTOR SYSTEMS ...	57
4.1	Introduction ...	57
4.2	Characterisation of twoports ...	60
4.3	Basic methods of cascading two ports. ...	61
4.4	Theory of image parameters ...	61
4.4.1	Matrix image parameters ...	61
4.4.1.1	Matrix image admittances ...	61
4.4.1.2	Matrix image propagation functions. ...	63
4.5	Theory of iterative parameters ...	64
4.5.1	Matrix iterative admittances and propagation functions ...	65
4.5.2	Calculation of matrix iterative parameters from the matrix admittance parameters of a ^{non-} homogeneous system ...	66
4.5.2.1	Calculation of matrix iterative admittances ...	66
4.5.2.2	Calculation of matrix iterative propagation function ...	67
4.5.3	Admittance matrix of a single non-homogeneous section. ...	68
4.5.4	Admittance matrix of an n section iterative cascade ...	70
4.6	A mode theoretic interpretation of wave components in non-homogeneous multiconductor systems. ...	72

4.7	Computational aspects and numerical results for the crossbonded cable system ...	78
4.7.1	Determination of the admittance matrix of a major section ...	79
4.7.2	Determination of the matrix image admittance of a major section. ...	79
4.7.3	Determination of matrix image propagation function of a major section...	81
4.7.4	Determination of the matrix iterative admittance of a major section ...	81
4.7.5	A comparative study of Y_o, Y_{i1} and Y_{o1} ...	82
4.7.6	Determination of matrix iterative propagation functions of a major section. ...	83
4.7.7	Determination of matrix iterative propagation function of a cascade of 20 major sections. ...	84
4.7.8	Comparative study of matrix image propagation function and matrix iterative propagation functions. ...	85
4.7.9	Computation of the admittance matrix of a cascade of 20 major sections. ...	87
4.8	General ...	90
Table 4.1 - 4.4	...	91
Tables 4.5 - 4.8	...	92
5.	SURGE PROPAGATION IN CROSSBONDED CABLE SYSTEMS ...	93
5.1	Introduction ...	93
5.2	Methods of Transient Analysis - Recent Developments. ...	95
5.2.1	Ametani's approach ...	95
5.2.2	Semlyen and Dabuleanu's approach - Recursive convolution method ...	97

5.3	Transient study of the cross-bonded cable system.	...	104
5.3.1	The Fourier Transform Method	...	105
5.3.2	Determination of the Frequency Characteristics of the system	...	105
5.3.3	Fourier Transform of the Energising Function.	...	106
5.3.4	Determination of the frequency response of the system	...	107
5.3.5	Determination of the transient response.	...	107
5.4	Effects of inserting capacitors at the crossbonding joints.	...	110
5.5	Numerical results	...	111
5.5.1	Effect of varying the number of major sections.	...	111
5.5.2	Effect of changing the integration upper limit or the number of harmonics considered	...	112
5.5.3	Effect of varying earth resistivity...	...	114
5.5.4	Effect of insertion of capacitors at the crossbonding joints.	...	114
	General	...	116
6.	CARRIER PROPAGATION IN CROSSBONDED CABLE SYSTEMS	...	118
6.1	Introduction	...	118
6.2	Review of earlier work	...	120
6.3	Power line carrier transmission systems.	...	125
6.3.1	Modes of coupling	...	126
6.3.2	Power level in carrier transmission...	...	127
6.3.3	Characteristics of power lines at carrier frequencies	...	128

6.3.4	Frequency considerations for PLC systems. ...	129
6.4	Carrier propagation - Application of theory of Modal analysis ...	130
6.5	Determination of the overall attenuation characteristics of the crossbonded system ...	132
6.5.1	Sending end voltage vector ...	134
6.5.2	Determination of reflection free termination ...	134
6.6	Inclusion of capacitors at the crossbonding joints. ...	134
6.7	Consideration of faults on the carrier performance of crossbonded system ...	135
6.8	Discussion of numerical results ...	137
6.8.1	Modes of Propagation for the non-crossbonded cable system ...	137
6.8.2	Distribution of Mode voltages ...	139
6.8.3	Effect of earth resistivity on modal attenuation and velocities ...	140
6.8.4	Attenuation characteristics of the crossbonded cable system in the carrier frequency range ...	142
6.8.4.1	Attenuation characteristics of system comprising of a single major section for core - earth energisation. ...	143
6.8.4.2	Attenuation characteristics of cascade of 20 major sections for different coupling arrangements. ...	144
6.8.4.3	Effect of varying earth resistivity on the attenuation characteristics ...	148
6.8.4.4	Effects of faults ...	149
6.8.4.5	Distortion characteristics of the crossbonded cable system ...	149

6.8.4.6	Attenuation characteristics of a cascade of 20 major sections with capacitors inserted at the cross-bonding joints. ...	150
6.8.4.7	General conclusions ...	151
	General ...	153
7.	CONCLUSIONS AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER WORK ...	154
7.1	Summary of conclusions ...	154
7.2	Suggestions for further work ...	158
7.2.1	Transient study of crossbonded cable system ...	158
7.2.2	Study of high frequency propagation in cables. ...	159
Appendix 2.1	Eigenvectors of the chain matrix of a homogeneous system ...	161
Appendix 3.1	System Description ...	163
Appendix 4.1	Determination of matrix image propagation function. ...	164
Appendix 4.2	Matrix iterative admittances in terms of matrix admittance parameters of a nonhomogeneous system. ...	166
Appendix 4.3	Relationship between the matrix propagation functions of a multiconductor system ...	167
Appendix 4.4	Admittance matrix of a single non-homogeneous section in terms of matrix iterative parameters. ...	169
Appendix 4.5	Need for formulating the nodal admittance matrix instead of chain matrix for the system ...	171
Appendix 4.6	Matrix iterative admittance in terms of the eigenvectors of chain matrix ...	173
Appendix 5.1	Modification of input admittance matrix due to insertion of capacitors at cross-bonding joints. ...	174
B I B L I O G R A P H Y	...	177