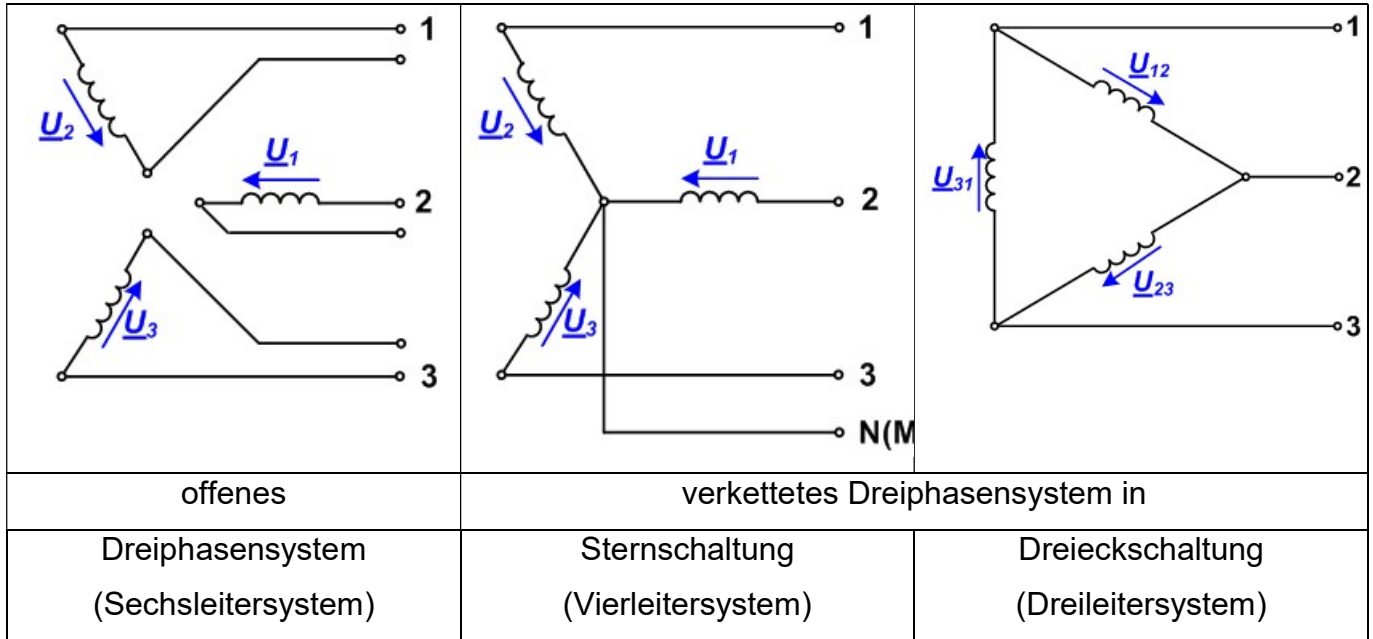
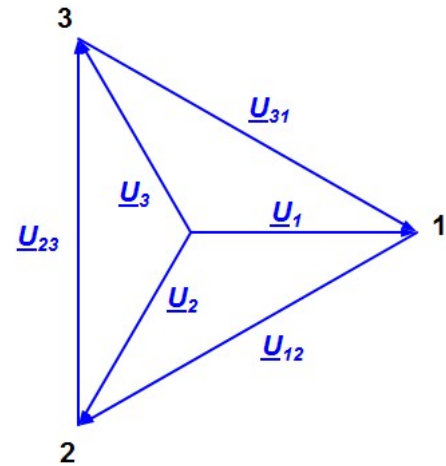
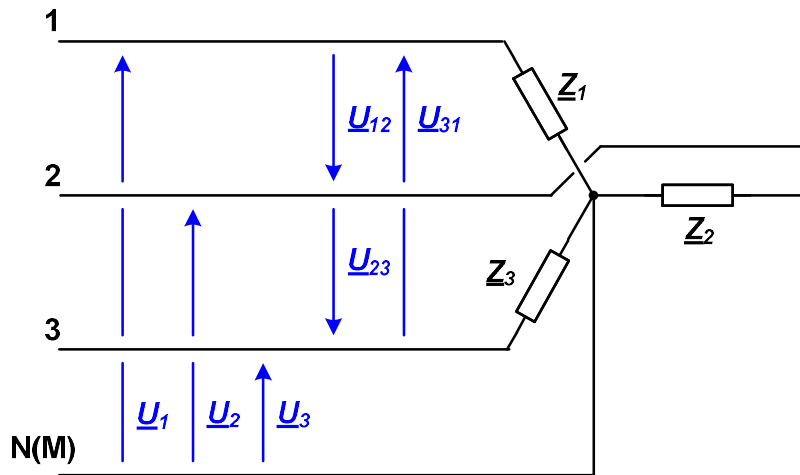


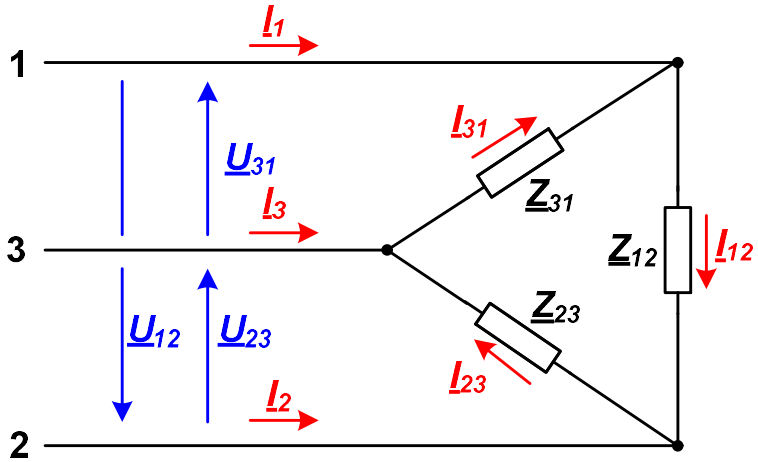
Erzeugung dreiphasiger Wechselspannung



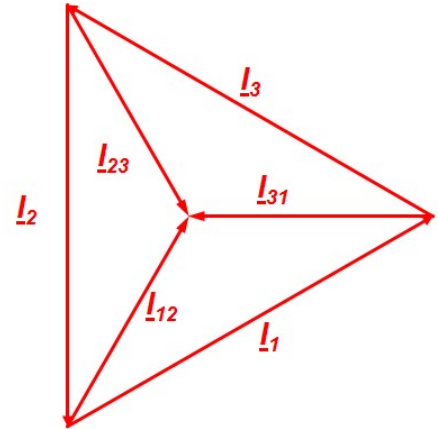
Mehrleitersysteme

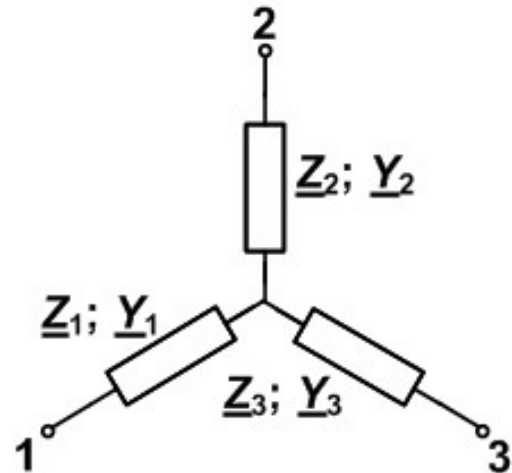
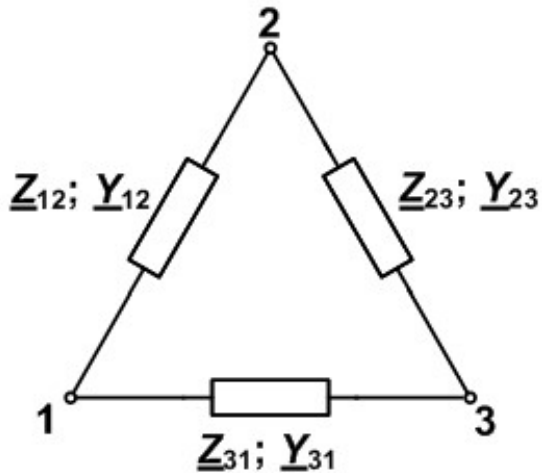


Sternschaltung



Dreieckschaltung





$$\underline{Z}_{12} = \underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_2 + \frac{\underline{Z}_1 \cdot \underline{Z}_2}{\underline{Z}_3}$$

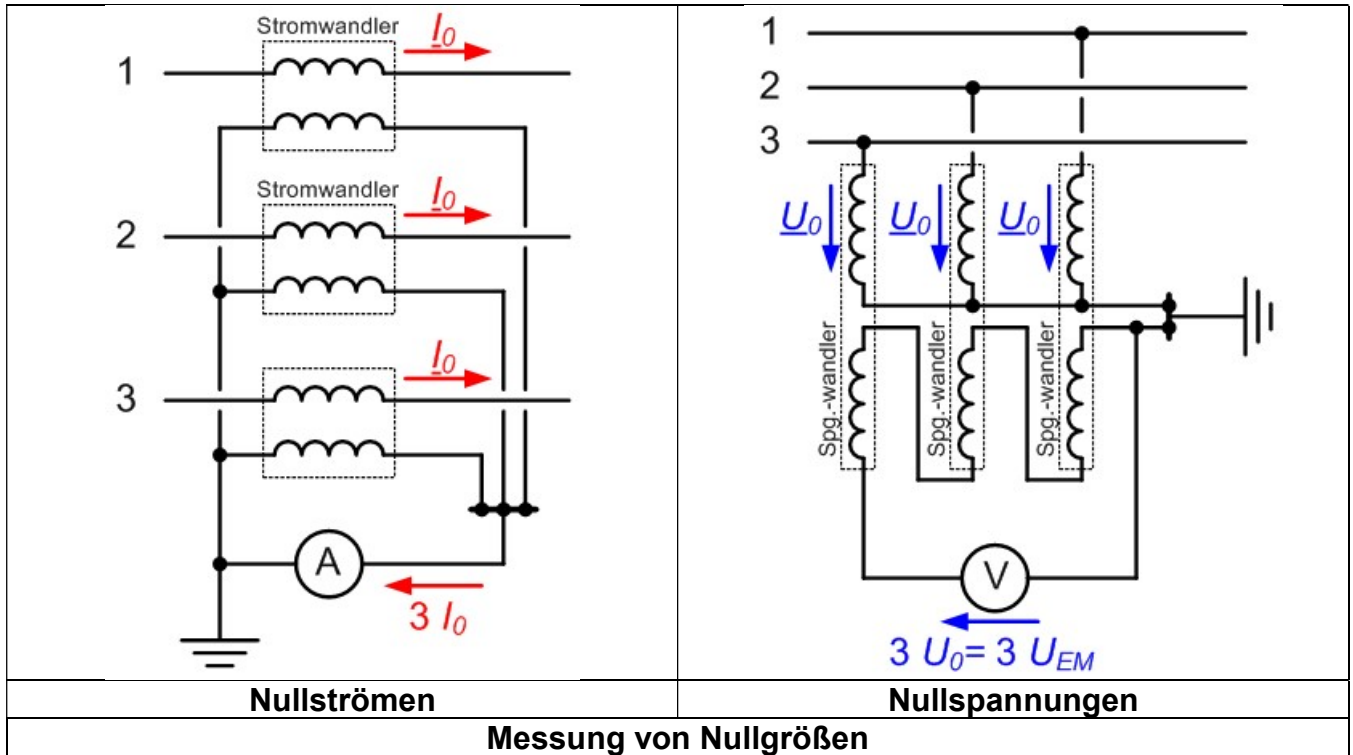
$$\underline{Z}_1 = \frac{\underline{Z}_{12} \cdot \underline{Z}_{13}}{\underline{Z}_{12} + \underline{Z}_{23} + \underline{Z}_{31}}$$

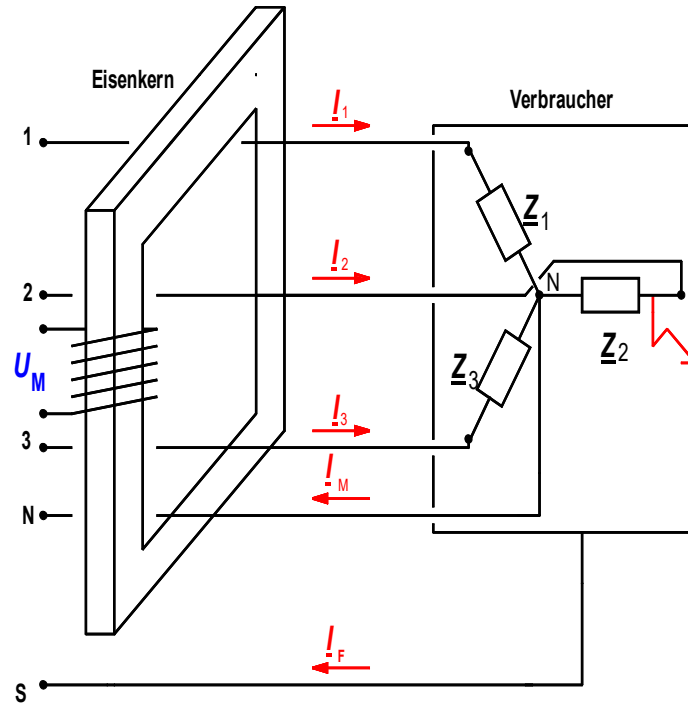
$$\underline{Y}_{12} = \frac{\underline{Y}_1 \cdot \underline{Y}_2}{\underline{Y}_1 + \underline{Y}_2 + \underline{Y}_3}$$

$$\underline{Y}_1 = \underline{Y}_{21} + \underline{Y}_{31} + \frac{\underline{Y}_{12} \cdot \underline{Y}_{31}}{\underline{Y}_{32}}$$

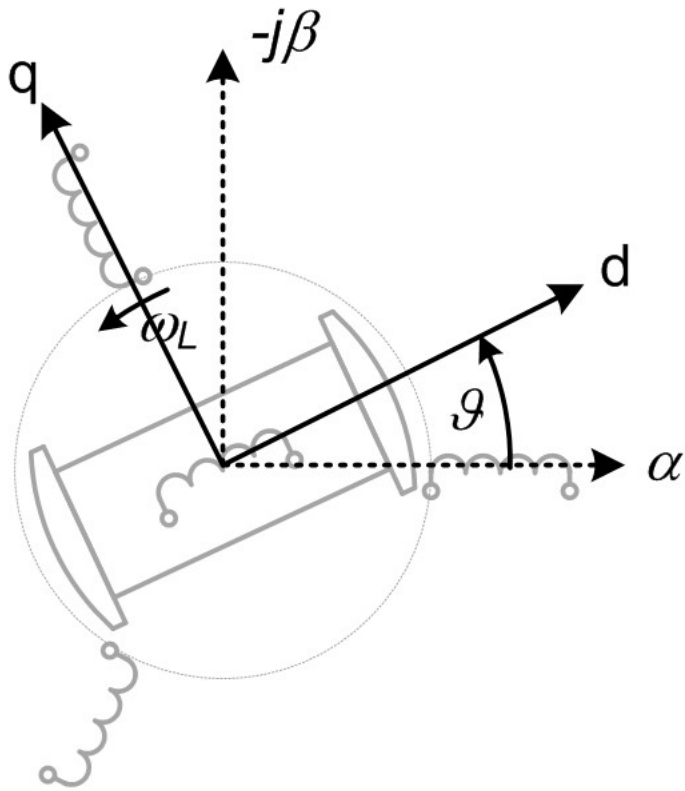
- weiter mit zyklischer Vertauschung der Indizes

Stern-Dreieck-Umrechnung

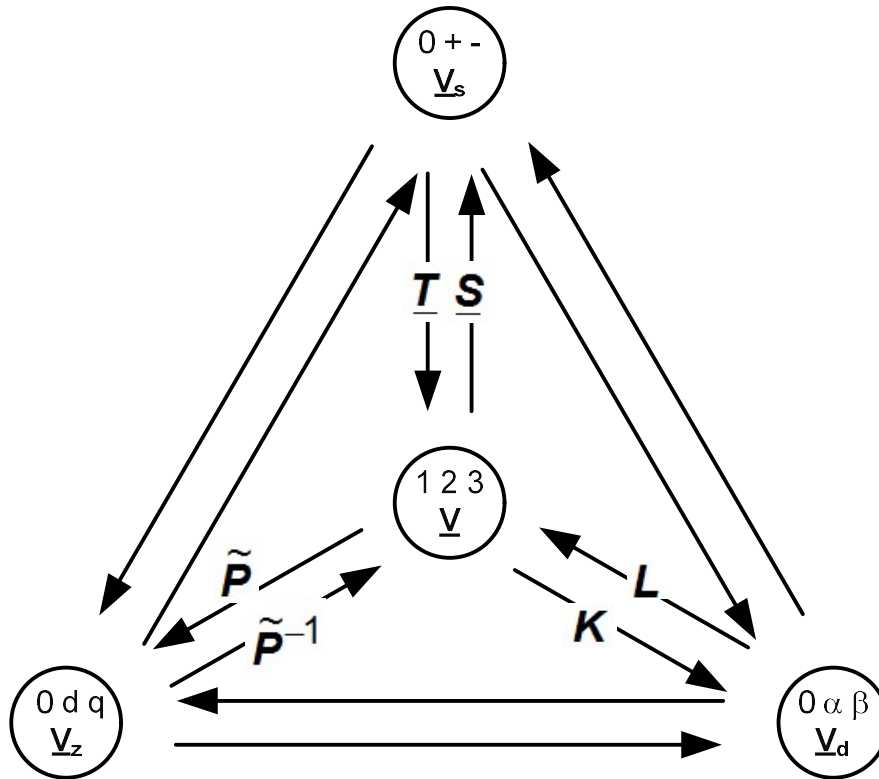




FI-Schutzschaltung - Prinzip



Zweiachsenkomponenten



Umrechnung der Komponentensysteme

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{U}_{10} \\ \underline{U}_{1+} \\ \underline{U}_{1-} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{Z}_{00} & \underline{Z}_{0+} & \underline{Z}_{0-} \\ \underline{Z}_{+0} & \underline{Z}_{++} & \underline{Z}_{+-} \\ \underline{Z}_{-0} & \underline{Z}_{-+} & \underline{Z}_{--} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \underline{I}_{10} \\ \underline{I}_{1+} \\ \underline{I}_{1-} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \begin{aligned} \underline{U}_{10} &= \underline{Z}_{00} \cdot \underline{I}_{10} + \underline{Z}_{0+} \cdot \underline{I}_{1+} + \underline{Z}_{0-} \cdot \underline{I}_{1-} \\ \underline{U}_{1+} &= \underline{Z}_{+0} \cdot \underline{I}_{10} + \underline{Z}_{++} \cdot \underline{I}_{1+} + \underline{Z}_{+-} \cdot \underline{I}_{1-} \\ \underline{U}_{1-} &= \underline{Z}_{-0} \cdot \underline{I}_{10} + \underline{Z}_{-+} \cdot \underline{I}_{1+} + \underline{Z}_{--} \cdot \underline{I}_{1-} \end{aligned}$$

Der erste Index der Elemente der Matrix der symmetrischen Impedanzen gibt das symmetrische System des Spannungsabfalls an, der zweite das symmetrische System des Stroms, der den Spannungsabfall über der Impedanz verursacht.

Der Spannungsabfall im Nullsystem setzt sich also aus drei Spannungsabfällen zusammen, von denen der erste durch den Strom im Nullsystem, der zweite durch den Strom im Mitsystem und der dritte durch den Strom im Gegensystem bedingt ist. Das gilt analog für die Spannungsabfälle im Mit- und Gegensystem.

Die symmetrischen Selbstimpedanzen verknüpfen Spannungen und Ströme des gleichen symmetrischen Systems. Die symmetrischen gegenseitigen Impedanzen sind Koppelimpedanzen, die Spannungen und Ströme verschiedener symmetrischer Systeme verknüpfen.

Beschreibung der Matrix der symmetrischen Impedanzen

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} \\ 1 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}} + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}} + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2) \\ (0 \cdot 1 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1) & (0 \cdot 1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}}) & (0 \cdot 1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2) \\ (0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 \cdot 1) & (0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{a}} + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 \\ \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 \\ \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_S = \underline{\mathbf{S}} \cdot (\underline{\mathbf{Z}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{T}}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \\ 1 & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 \\ \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 \\ \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 & \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 & \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_S = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) \\ (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) \\ (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) & (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{00} & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{0+} & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{0-} \\ \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{+0} & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{++} & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{+-} \\ \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{-0} & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{-+} & \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{--} \end{pmatrix}$$

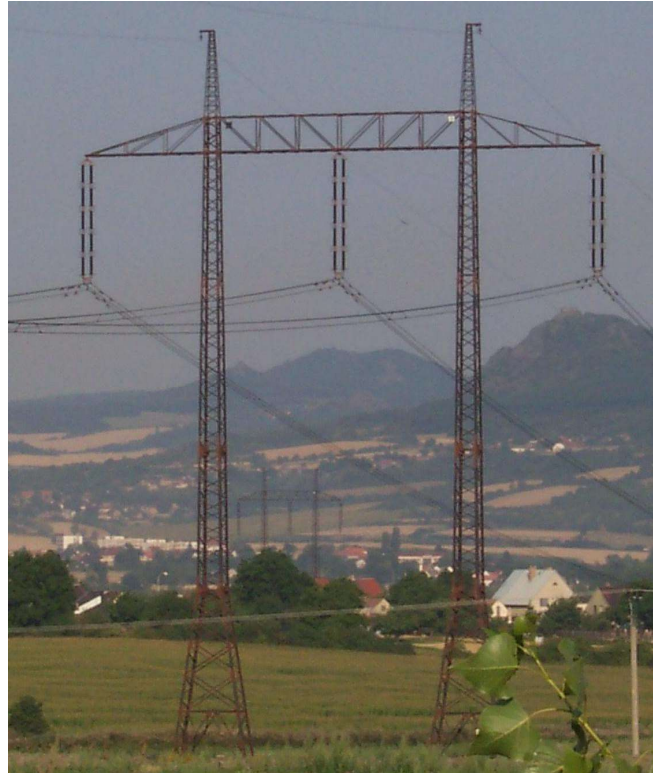
$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{00} = \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{++} = \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{--} = \frac{1}{3} (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{0+} = \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{+-} = \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{-0} = \frac{1}{3} (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{+0} = \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{-+} = \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{0-} = \frac{1}{3} (\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}^2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_3)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{0+} \neq \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{+0}, \quad \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{+-} \neq \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{-+}, \quad \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{-0} \neq \underline{\mathbf{Z}}_{0-}$$

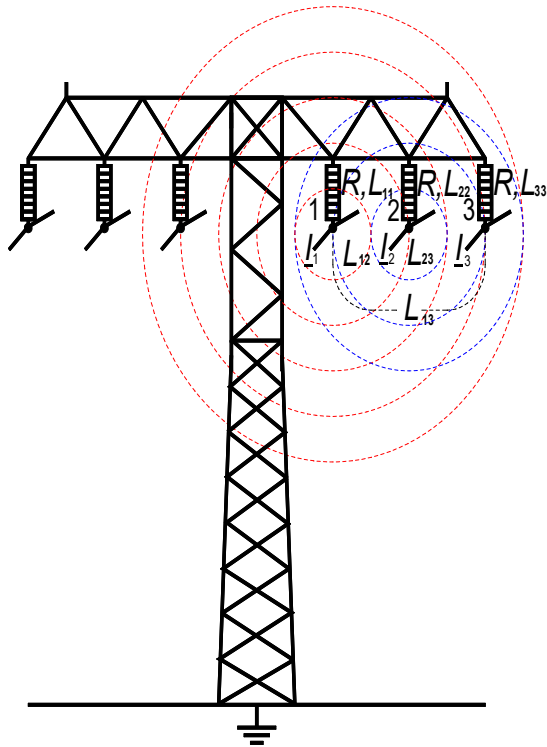
Matrix der symmetrischen Impedanzen $\underline{\mathbf{Z}}_e = \underline{\mathbf{S}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{Z}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{T}}$ für das gegenseitig unabhängige Dreileiter-Impedanzsystem



Gegenseitig abhängiges Dreileiter-Impedanzsystem - Beispiel 1

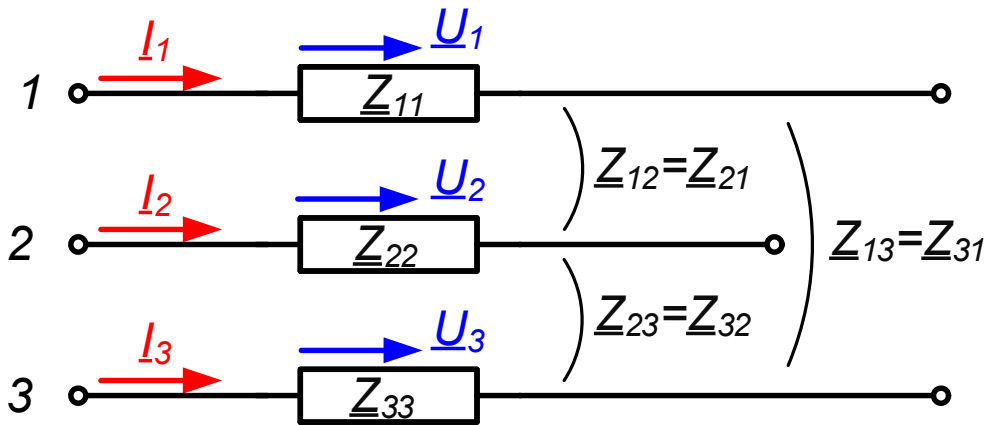


Gegenseitig abhängiges Dreileiter-Impedanzsystem - Beispiel 2

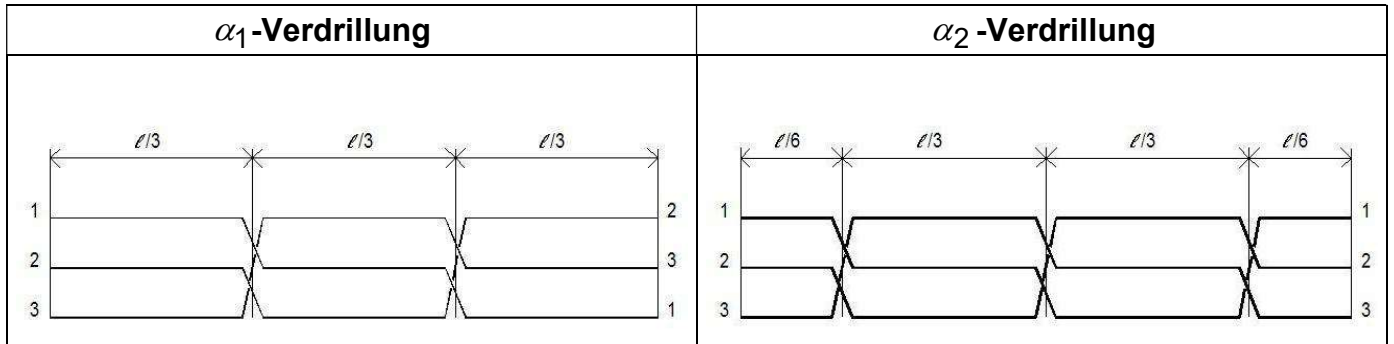


$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Z}_{11} &= R_{11} + j\omega L_{11} \\ \underline{Z}_{22} &= R_{22} + j\omega L_{22} \\ \underline{Z}_{33} &= R_{33} + j\omega L_{33} \\ \underline{Z}_{12} &= \underline{Z}_{21} = j\omega L_{12} \\ \underline{Z}_{23} &= \underline{Z}_{32} = j\omega L_{23} \\ \underline{Z}_{13} &= \underline{Z}_{31} = j\omega L_{13} \end{aligned}$$

Impedanzsystem - Beispiel



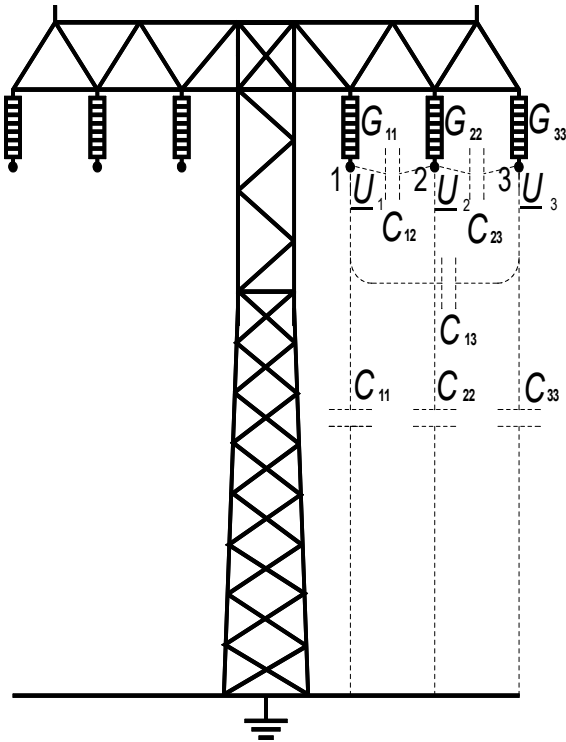
Impedanzsystem - Schaltbild



Verdrillung von Freileitungen zur Symmetrierung der Leitungsimpedanzen

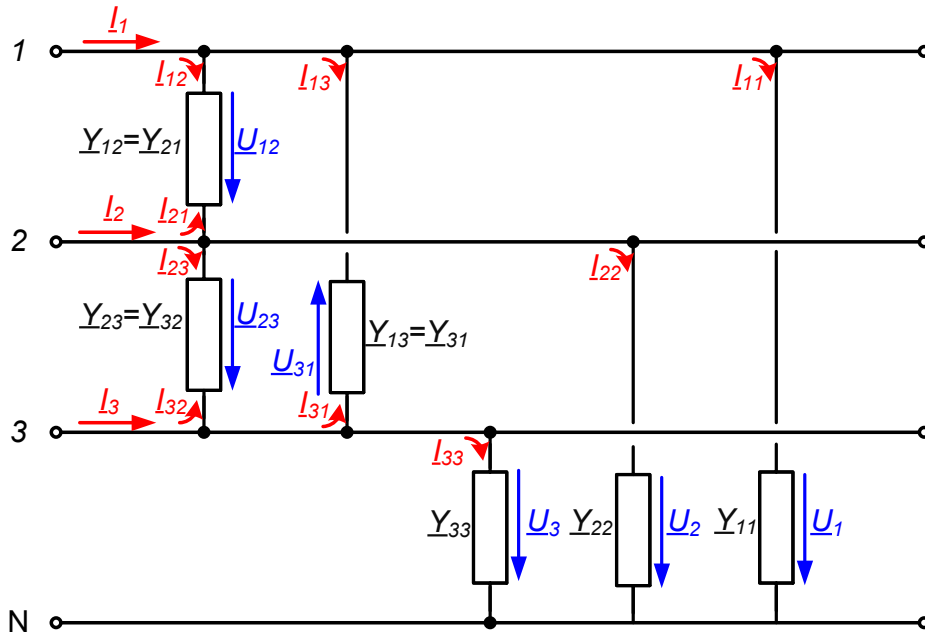


Verdrillungsmast



$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Y}_{11} &= (\mathbf{G}_{11} +) j\omega \mathbf{C}_{11} \\ \underline{Y}_{22} &= (\mathbf{G}_{22} +) j\omega \mathbf{C}_{22} \\ \underline{Y}_{33} &= (\mathbf{G}_{33} +) j\omega \mathbf{C}_{33} \\ \underline{Y}_{12} &= \underline{Y}_{21} = j\omega \mathbf{C}_{12} \\ \underline{Y}_{23} &= \underline{Y}_{32} = j\omega \mathbf{C}_{23} \\ \underline{Y}_{13} &= \underline{Y}_{31} = j\omega \mathbf{C}_{13} \end{aligned}$$

Admittanzsystem - Beispiel



$$\underline{I}_1 = \underline{I}_{11} + \underline{I}_{12} + \underline{I}_{13} = \underline{Y}_{11} \cdot \underline{U}_1 + \underline{Y}_{12} \cdot (\underline{U}_1 - \underline{U}_2) + \underline{Y}_{13} \cdot (\underline{U}_1 - \underline{U}_3)$$

$$\underline{I}_2 = \underline{I}_{21} + \underline{I}_{22} + \underline{I}_{23} = \underline{Y}_{12} \cdot (\underline{U}_2 - \underline{U}_1) + \underline{Y}_{22} \cdot \underline{U}_2 + \underline{Y}_{23} \cdot (\underline{U}_2 - \underline{U}_3)$$

$$\underline{I}_3 = \underline{I}_{31} + \underline{I}_{32} + \underline{I}_{33} = \underline{Y}_{13} \cdot (\underline{U}_3 - \underline{U}_1) + \underline{Y}_{23} \cdot (\underline{U}_3 - \underline{U}_2) + \underline{Y}_{33} \cdot \underline{U}_3$$

Admittanzsystem - Schaltbild