

Figure 7.1.4 Using test results to calculate the transfer function (TFt)

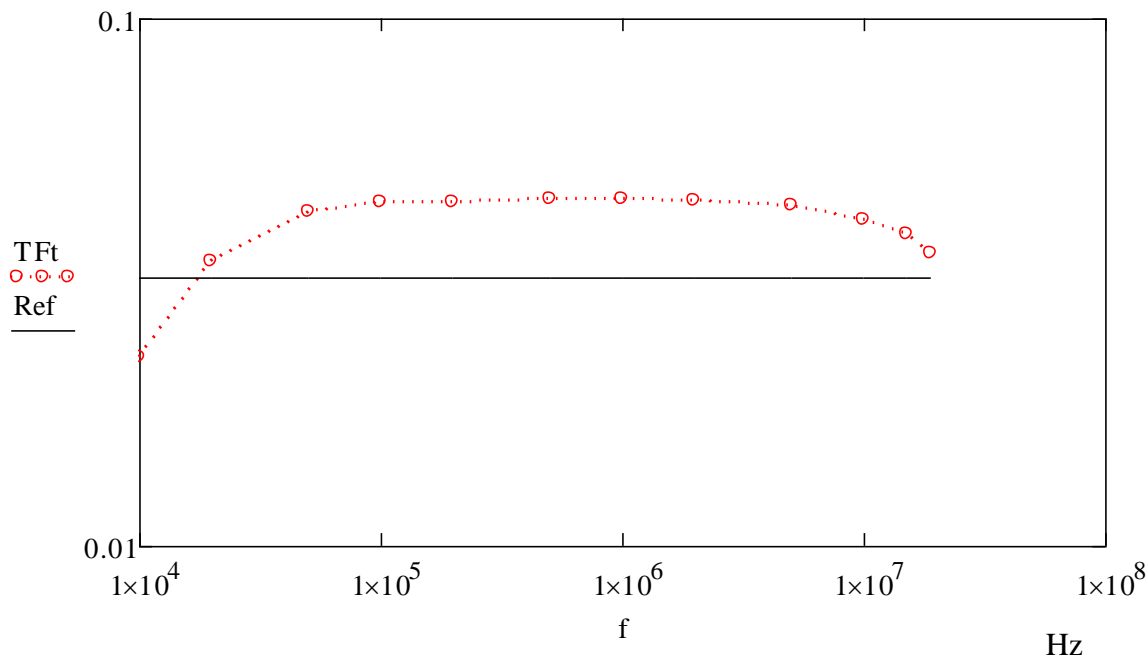


Figure 7.1.5 Transfer function of voltage transformer

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$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &:= \log(10 \cdot 10^3) & y_2 &:= \log(20 \cdot 10^6) & m &:= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{100} \\ i &:= 1 \dots 101 & F_i &:= \left| \begin{array}{l} y \leftarrow m \cdot (i - 1) + y_1 \\ 10^y \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7.1.7 Calculating a set of equally spaced frequencies over a logarithmic scale.

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$$R1 := 16.5 \quad \Omega \qquad R2 := \frac{68 \cdot 240}{68 + 240} = 52.987 \quad \Omega$$

$$R3 := 5100 \quad \Omega \qquad R4 := 5000 \quad \Omega$$

$$Lp := 64 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad H \qquad L1 := 6.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad H \qquad L2 := Lp - L1 = 5.8 \times 10^{-5} \quad H$$

$$V1 := 1 \quad V \qquad V2 := \frac{50 + R1}{50} \cdot V1 = 1.33$$

$$\text{Turns} := 10 \qquad C1 := 520 \cdot 10^{-12} \quad F$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TFm}_1 &:= \left| \begin{aligned} \omega &\leftarrow 2 \cdot \pi \cdot F_i \\ Y2 &\leftarrow \frac{1}{j \cdot \omega \cdot L2} + \frac{1}{R3 + R4} \\ Z2 &\leftarrow \frac{1}{Y2} \\ Y1 &\leftarrow \frac{1}{R2} + \frac{1}{Z2 + j \cdot \omega \cdot L2} + j \cdot \omega \cdot C1 \\ Z1 &\leftarrow \frac{1}{Y1} \\ V3 &\leftarrow \frac{Z1}{Z1 + R1} \cdot V2 \\ V4 &\leftarrow \frac{Z2}{Z2 + j \cdot \omega \cdot L1} \cdot V3 \\ V5 &\leftarrow \frac{R4}{R3 + R4} \cdot V4 \\ \frac{|V5|}{\text{Turns}} \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Figure 7.1.8 Calculating the transfer function of the model.

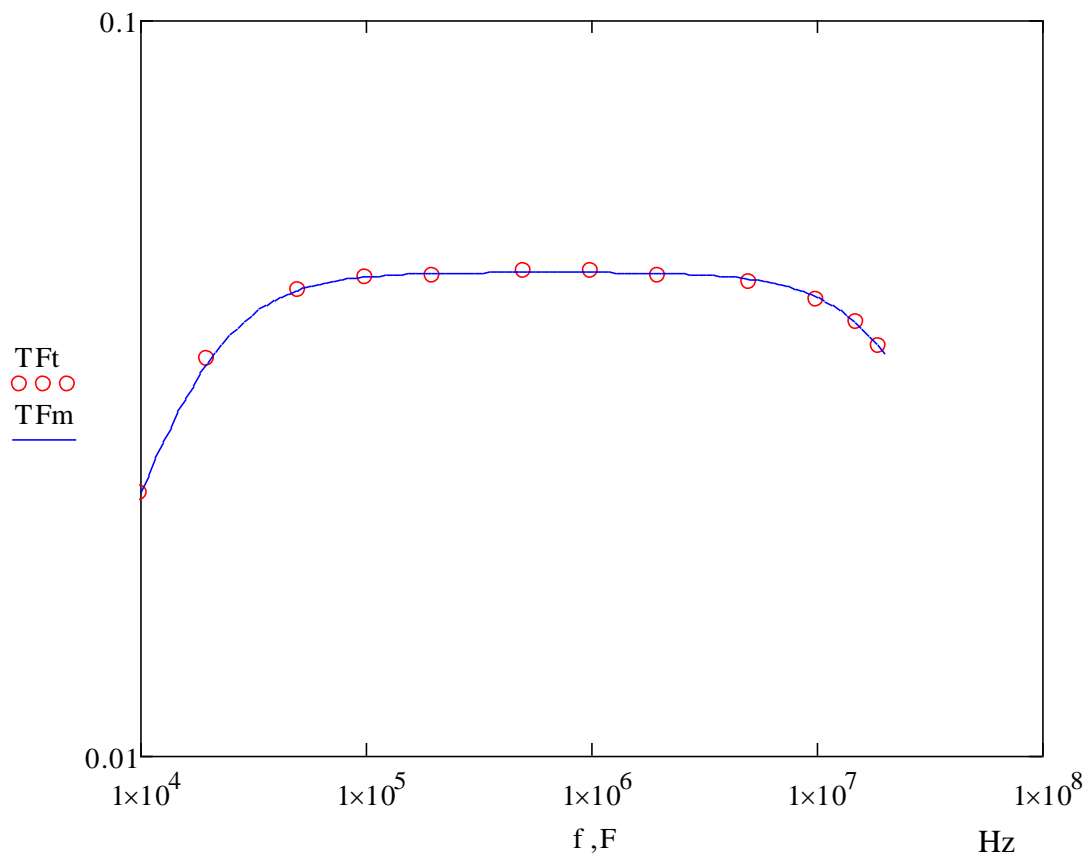


Figure 7.1.9 Transfer functions derived from testing and modelling