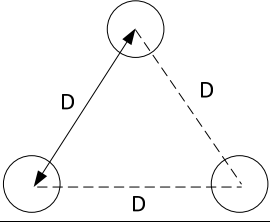
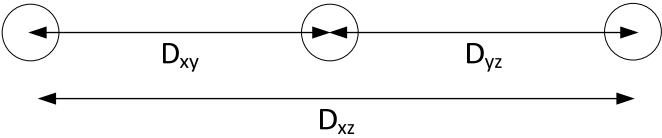
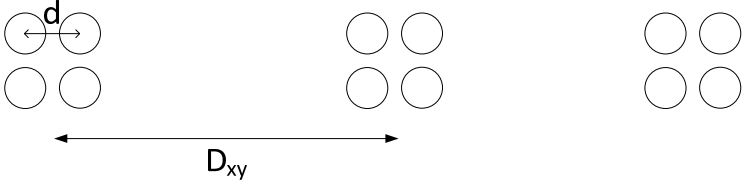
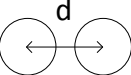
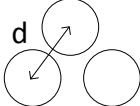
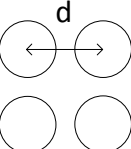


**Yani's cheap plastic handout on transmission line parameters.**

- All conductors are assumed to be stranded.

| Configuration & example diagram  | L (H/m)   | C (F/m)   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Single conductor per phase &amp; symmetric alignment:</p>    | $2 \times 10^{-7} \ln \left( \frac{D}{D_s} \right)$ <p><math>D_s</math> : conductor GMR.<br/>[Table A.3 or A.4]</p> | $\frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln \left( \frac{D}{r} \right)}$ <p><math>r</math> : conductor radius.</p>           |
| <p>Single conductor per phase &amp; asymmetric alignment, transposed:</p>  <p>Equivalent GMD: <math>D_{eq} = \sqrt[3]{D_{xy} \cdot D_{yz} \cdot D_{xz}}</math></p>                        | $2 \times 10^{-7} \ln \left( \frac{D_{eq}}{D_s} \right)$  | $\frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln \left( \frac{D_{eq}}{r} \right)}$  |
| <p>Bundled Conductors:</p>  <p><math>D_{eq}</math> as defined before. <math>D_{xy}</math>, <math>D_{yz}</math>, <math>D_{xz}</math> defined as the distance between bundle centers.</p> | $2 \times 10^{-7} \ln \left( \frac{D_{eq}}{D_{SL}} \right)$ <p><math>D_{SL}</math> defined below.</p>               | $\frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln \left( \frac{D_{eq}}{D_{SC}} \right)}$ <p><math>D_{SC}</math> defined below.</p> |

|           |   |  |  |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| 2C bundle |  | $D_{SL} = \sqrt{D_s \cdot d}$            | $D_{SC} = \sqrt{r \cdot d}$            |
| 3C bundle |  | $D_{SL} = \sqrt[3]{D_s \cdot d^2}$       | $D_{SC} = \sqrt[3]{r \cdot d^2}$       |
| 4C bundle |  | $D_{SL} = 1.091 \sqrt[4]{D_s \cdot d^3}$ | $D_{SC} = 1.091 \sqrt[4]{r \cdot d^3}$ |

- $\epsilon = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
- For bundled conductors (or single conductors for that matter), you can think of symmetric alignment as a special case of transposed asymmetric alignment in which:  $D_{xy} = D_{yz} = D_{xz} = D \rightarrow D_{eq} = \sqrt[3]{D^3} = D$