
Module T1

Solution to problem 1

Two ways to work it.

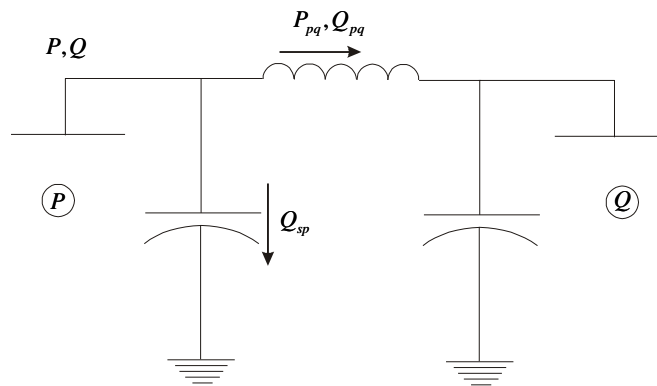
1. Find P_{pq} and P'_{pq} then $P_{loss} = |P_{pq} - P'_{pq}|$ where $P'_{pq} = -P_{qp}$

2. Find I_{pq} and then $P_{loss} = 3|I_{pq}|^2 R$

We will do #2. $I_{pq} = \frac{P_p \angle \theta_p - V_q \angle \theta_q}{R + jX} = 10^3 \times \frac{63.51 \angle 6.0^\circ - 65.06 \angle 0^\circ}{30 + j150} = 45 \angle 27.26^\circ$

$P_{loss} = 3(45)^2(30) = \underline{\underline{0.183 MW}} = 0.61 \times 3 MW$

#1: $P_{pq} = 2.666$
 $P'_{pq} = 2.605$
 $P_{loss/\phi} = 0.061$



Solution to problem 2 $(P_p \angle \theta_p - V_q \angle \theta_q) = (63.51 \times 10^3) \cdot (65.06 \times 10^3) \cdot [0.0067] \cdot [0.10472]$
 $= 2.885 MW$

$Q_{pq} = |V_p| \cdot B \cdot (|V_p| - |V_q|) = (63.51 \times 10^3) \cdot [0.0067] \cdot [63.51 - 65.06] \times 10^3$
 $= -0.6566 MVAR$

$Q_{sp} = -|V_p|^2 \cdot \frac{B_c}{2} = -(63.51 \times 10^3)^2 \cdot (0.0001) = -0.4034 MVAR$

So, $Q = Q_{pq} + Q_{sp} = -0.6566 - 0.4034 = -1.06 MVAR$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P = 3 \times 2.885 = 8.655 MW}}, \underline{\underline{Q = 3 \times 1.06 = -3.18 MVAR}}$

Solution to problem 3

$$G - jB = \frac{1.98 - j19.80}{R + jX}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } P_{pq} &= V_p^2 G - V_p V_q G \cos(\phi_p - \phi_q) + V_p V_q B \sin(\phi_p - \phi_q) \\ &= 1.15^2 (1.98) - (1.15)(0.95)(1.98) \cos(10^\circ) + (1.15)(0.95)(19.80) \sin(10^\circ) \\ &= \mathbf{4.2445} \end{aligned}$$

So real power into line = $100(4.245) = \mathbf{424.5 \text{ MW}}$

$$\begin{aligned} P'_{pq} = -P_{pq} &= -[V_q^2 G - V_q V_p G \cos(\phi_q - \phi_p) + V_q V_p B \sin(\phi_q - \phi_p)] \\ &= -[.95^2 (1.98) - (0.95)(1.15)(1.98) \cos(-10^\circ) + (1.15)(0.95)(19.8) \sin(-10^\circ)] \\ &= \mathbf{4.0996} \end{aligned}$$

So real power out of the line = $100(4.0996) = \mathbf{409.96 \text{ MW}}$

$$\text{(b) } P_{\text{loss}} = P_{pq} - P'_{pq} = 424.5 - 409.96 = \mathbf{14.49 \text{ MW}}$$

$$\text{(c) } F = \frac{P_{\text{loss}}}{P_{in}} = \frac{14.49 \text{ MW}}{424.5} (1000 \text{ kW/MW}) = \mathbf{\$434.70 / hr}$$

$$\text{(d) } \gamma = \frac{P_{\text{loss}}}{P_{in}} = \frac{14.49}{424.5} = \mathbf{96.6 \%}$$

Solution to problem 6

$$\text{(1) } P_{pq} = \frac{3(65.06 \times 10^3)(63.51 \times 10^3)}{150} \sin(6.0^\circ - 0^\circ) = 8.638 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_{pq} = \frac{3(65.06 \times 10^3)^2}{150} - \frac{3(65.06 \times 10^3)(63.51 \times 10^3)}{150} \cos(6.0^\circ - 0^\circ) = 2.35 \times 10^6 \text{ Var}$$

OR

$$P_{pq} = \frac{3(65.06 \times 10^3)(63.51 \times 10^3)}{150} (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \quad \text{Where } \theta_1, \theta_2 \text{ are in radians and } Q_{pq} \text{ will be the}$$

same. This assumption will be made iff $G=0$ and $R=0$.

$$(2) \quad I = \frac{V_p - V_q}{Z} = \frac{(65.06 \angle 6.0^\circ - 63.51 \angle 0^\circ) 10^3}{30 + j150} = 45.1366 \angle 1.36^\circ$$

$$P_{loss} = 3|I|^2 R = 3|45.14|^2 30 = 183386 \text{ W}$$

$$(3) \quad P_{pq}' = P_{pq} - P_{loss}$$

Solution to problem 7

$$(a) \text{ Transmission Line} : \begin{aligned} X_{p.u.1} &= 1 + j2 \left[\frac{SS_{base}}{S_{base_1}} \right] = \left[\frac{20MVA}{15.0kV} \right]^2 \cdot V \left[\frac{10}{20} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{15.0kV}{13.8} \right]^2 \cdot (1 + j2) \\ X_{p.u.2} &= X_{p.u.1} \left[\frac{S_{base_1}}{S_{base_2}} \right] = \left[\frac{20MVA}{15.0kV} \right]^2 \cdot V \left[\frac{10}{20} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{15.0kV}{13.8} \right]^2 \cdot (1 + j2) \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.591 + j1.18}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Load} : \quad Z_{\Omega} &= 300 + j50 \Omega \Rightarrow Z_{p.u.} = \frac{Z_{\Omega}}{Z_{base}}; Z_{base} = \frac{V_{base}^2}{S_{base}} = \frac{(13.8 \times 10^3)^2}{10 \times 10^6} \\ &\Rightarrow Z_{base} = 19.044 \Omega \Rightarrow Z_{p.u.} = \frac{300 + j50}{19.044} = \underline{\underline{15.753 + j2.625}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Load voltage} : \quad V_L = \frac{13.0}{13.8} = \underline{\underline{0.942}}$$

$$(b) \quad S_{load} = \frac{V_{load}^2}{Z_{load}^*} = \frac{(0.942)^2}{15.753 - j2.625} = 0.0548 + j0.0091 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Q_c = 0.0091}}$$

$$(c) \quad \begin{aligned} I &= \frac{V_{load}}{Z_{load}} = \frac{0.942 \angle 0^\circ}{15.753 + j2.625} = 0.0582 - j0.0097 = 0.059 \angle -9.46^\circ \\ V_t &= V_{load} + I \cdot (Z_{line}) = 0.942 + (0.0582 - j0.0097) \cdot (0.591 + j1.18) \\ &= 0.9897 + j0.0629 = \underline{\underline{0.9898 \angle 3.64^\circ}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_f &= V_t + I \cdot (jX_s) = 0.9878 + j0.0629 + (0.0582 - j0.0097) \cdot (j0.2) \\ &= 0.9897 + j0.0745 = \underline{\underline{0.9925 \angle 4.30^\circ}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad G - jB = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{0.591 + j1.18} = 0.3393 - j0.6775$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{pq} &= V_p^2 G - V_p V_q G \cdot \cos(\Delta\theta) + V_p V_q B \cdot \sin(\Delta\theta) \\
&= (0.9898)^2 \cdot (0.3393) - (0.9898) \cdot (0.942) \cdot (0.3393) \cdot \cos(3.64^\circ) \\
&\quad + (0.9898) \cdot (0.942) \cdot (0.6775) \sin(3.64^\circ) \\
&= 0.3324 - 0.3157 + 0.0401 \\
&= \underline{\underline{0.0568}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{pq} &= V_p^2 B - V_p V_q B \cdot \cos(\Delta\theta) - V_p V_q G \cdot \sin(\Delta\theta) \\
&= (0.9898)^2 \cdot (0.6775) - (0.9898) \cdot (0.942) \cdot (0.6775) \cdot \cos(3.64^\circ) \\
&\quad - (0.9898) \cdot (0.942) \cdot (0.3393) \sin(3.64^\circ) \\
&= 0.66375 - 0.63042 + 0.0201 \\
&= \underline{\underline{0.0132}}
\end{aligned}$$

- (e) Lower, because power flowing into line also include line losses
check : $I^2 R = (0.059)^2 (15.753) = \underline{\underline{0.0548}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{out} &= \frac{V_t E_f}{X_s} \sin \delta = \frac{(0.9898) \cdot (0.9925)}{0.2} \sin(4.3 - 3.64) = \underline{\underline{0.0566}} \\
(f) \quad Q_{out} &= \frac{V_t E_f}{X_s} \cos \delta - \frac{V_t^2}{X_s} = \frac{(0.9898) \cdot (0.9925)}{0.2} \cos(4.3 - 3.64) - \frac{(0.9898)^2}{0.2} = \underline{\underline{0.0130}}
\end{aligned}$$

- (g) They should be the same since the power coming out of generator is same as power going into transmission line.
- (h) This model does not include charging capacitance.

Solution to problem 8

Converting angles to radians, we have:

- (a)
 $P_{13} = |V_1| |V_3| B(\theta_1 - \theta_3) = (1.0) (0.98) (10) (0 - (-0.3489)) = 3.419 \text{ pu}$
 $Q_{13} = |V_1| B(|V_1| - |V_3|) = (1.0) (10) (1.0 - 0.98) = 0.2 \text{ pu}$
- (b)
 $P_{12} = |V_1| |V_2| B(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = (1.0) (0.96) (5) (0 - (-0.1744)) = 0.84 \text{ pu}$
 $Q_{12} = |V_1| B(|V_1| - |V_2|) = (1.0) (5) (1.0 - 0.96) = 0.2 \text{ pu}$
- (c) $P_1 = P_{13} + P_{12} = 3.419 + 0.84 = 4.27$

Solution to problem 9

- (a) False
(b) False
(c) False
(d) False
(e) False
(f) True