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**Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept. 2020**  
**Power System Analysis and Stability**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

**Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.**  
**2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.**

**PART - A**

- 1 a. Draw the per phase basis, representation of synchronous Generator, synchronous motor, Transformer, Transmission line and static load. (04 Marks)
- b. Explain the procedure of drawing P.U. reactance diagram from SLD. (04 Marks)
- c. Obtain the reactance diagram of the power system shown in Fig Q1(c), mark all reactance values in P.U. on a base of 50MVA, 138KV in the 40Ω line. The machine ratings are  
 $G_1 : 20 \text{ MVA } 13.2 \text{ KV } x'' = 15\%$      $M : 30 \text{ MVA } 6.9 \text{ KV } x'' = 20\%$   
 $G_2 : 20 \text{ MVA, } 13.2 \text{ KV } x'' = 15\%$   
 Three phase Y - Y Transformers : 20MVA, 13.8/138 KV,  $x = 10\%$   
 Three phase Y - Δ Transformers : 15MVA, 138/6.9KV,  $x = 10\%$

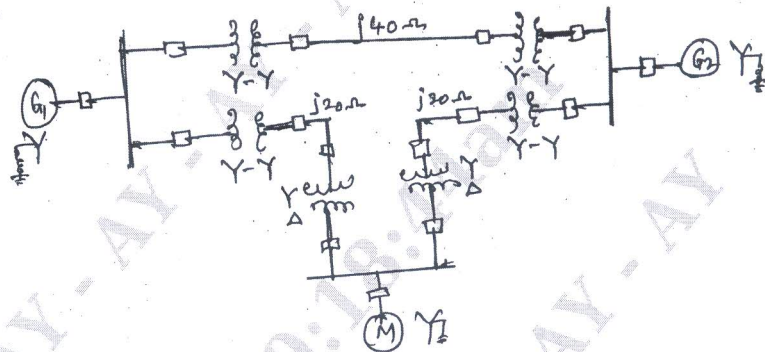


Fig Q1(c)

(12 Marks)

- 2 a. Define the term fault in a system. What are the common causes for faults? (04 Marks)
- b. With the help of oscillogram of S.C. current of a synchronous generator operating on no load show that  $x''_d < x'_d < x_d$ . (06 Marks)
- c. For the radial network shown in Fig Q2(c). A three phase fault occurs at point F. Determine the absolute value of fault current.

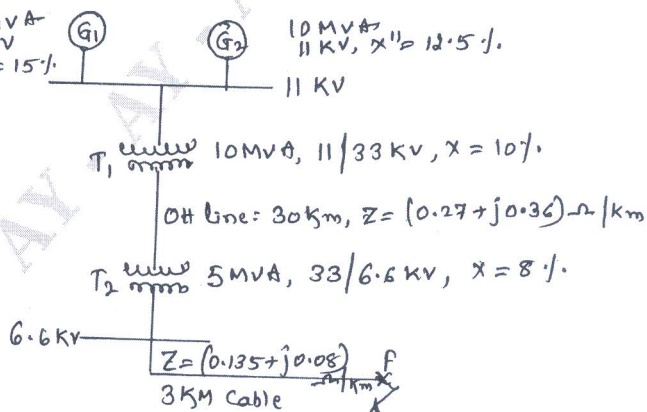


Fig Q2(c)

(10 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.  
 2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg. 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

- 3 a. Prove that a balanced set of 3-phase voltage will have only positive sequence components of voltage only. (06 Marks)
- b. Derive an expression for the 3 $\phi$  complex power in terms of symmetrical components. (06 Marks)
- c. A balanced star connected load takes 30A from a balanced 3-phase, 4 wire supply. If the fuses in two line are removed. Find the symmetrical components of the line currents before and after the fuses are removed. (08 Marks)
- 4 a. What are sequences impedance and sequence network. (04 Marks)
- b. Draw the zero sequence impedance network of a transformer for the following connections. (10 Marks)
- i)  $\Delta$ - $\Delta$  ii)  $\Delta$ - $Y_1$  iii)  $Y$ - $Y_2$  iv)  $\Delta$ - $\Delta$
- c. A 250MVA, 11KV, 3 phase generators is connected to a large system through a transformer and a line as shown in Fig Q4(c)

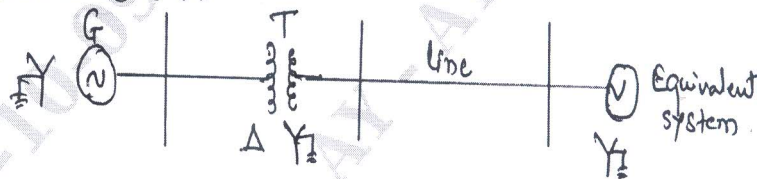


Fig Q4(c)

The parameters on 250MVA base are as follows :

Generator	: $x_1 = x_2 = 0.15 \text{ P.U.}, x_0 = 0.1 \text{ PU}$
Transformer	: $x_1 = x_2 = x_0 = 0.12 \text{ PU}$
line	: $x_1 = x_2 = 0.25 \text{ PU}, x_0 = 0.75 \text{ PU}$
Equivalent system	: $x_1 = x_2 = x_0 = 0.15 \text{ PU}$

Draw the sequence network diagrams for the system and indicate all per unit values.

(06 Marks)

### PART - B

- 5 a. What are unsymmetrical faults? Explain various types of unsymmetrical faults. (05 Marks)
- b. Derive an expression for fault current, when Single Line to Ground fault (SLG) occurs on an un loaded generator. Draw the connection of sequence network. (08 Marks)
- c. A three phase generator with line to line voltage of 400V is subjected to an LLG fault. If  $z_1 = j2\Omega$ ,  $z_2 = j0.5\Omega$  and  $z_0 = j0.25\Omega$ . Determine the fault current. (07 Marks)
- 6 a. Derive expression for fault current, if Line - Line - Ground (LLG) fault occurs through fault impedance  $z_f$  in power system. Show the connection of sequence network to represent the fault. (10 Marks)
- b. Derive an expression for fault currents for
- One conductor open fault
  - Two conductor open fault and draw the sequence network diagrams. (10 Marks)
- 7 a. Explain steady state stability and transient stability as applicable to a power system. (04 Marks)
- b. Derive the power angle equation of a non salient pole synchronous machine and draw the power angle curve. (08 Marks)

- c. A turbo generator, 6 poles, 50Hz, 80mW capacity working at 0.8 p.f has an inertia of 10mJ/MVA.
- Calculate the energy stored in the rotor at synchronous speed
  - Find the rotor acceleration, if the mechanical input is suddenly raised to 75mW for an electrical load of 60mW.
  - Supposing the above acceleration is maintained for duration of 6 cycles, calculate the change in torque angle and the rotor speed at the end of 6 cycles. (08 Marks)

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Write short notes on :

- Selection of circuit breakers
- Impedance and reactance diagram
- Equal area criterion for transient stability
- Analysis of 3 $\phi$  induction motor with one line open. (20 Marks)

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