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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
(ONLINE ASSESSMENT)  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2020/2021**

COURSE NAME : POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS  
COURSE CODE : BEV20703  
PROGRAMME CODE : BEV  
EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2021  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : 1) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.  
2) OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES

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- Q1** (a) State **TWO (2)** major parts of a synchronous generator construction. (2 marks)
- (b) A 500 kV, 50 Hz, three-phase transmission line is 115 km long. The resistance and the inductance per phase are 0.025  $\Omega$  per km and 0.75 mH per km, respectively. The shunt capacitance is 0.0107  $\mu\text{F}$  per km. The receiving end load is 315 MVA with 0.85 power factor lagging at 485 kV. The transmission line is modelled using the medium line model.
- (i) Determine the receiving end voltage  $V_R$  and the receiving end current  $I_R$  of the line. (4 marks)
- (ii) Compute the total series impedance per phase  $Z$  and the total shunt admittance per phase  $Y$  of the line. (4 marks)
- (iii) Analyse the sending end voltage  $V_S$  and the sending end current  $I_S$  of the line. (10 marks)
- Q2** (a) Discuss the implementation of bus admittance matrix in power system studies. (5 marks)
- (b) **Figure Q2(b)** represents a single line diagram of typical power system with the line impedances are as indicated in pu on a 100 MVA base with a synchronous generator at *Bus 1*. The line charging susceptances are neglected. Point out the bus voltages of  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  in pu using Gauss-Seidel method with the initial estimates of  $V_2^{(0)} = 1 + j0$  pu and  $V_3^{(0)} = 1 + j0$  pu. Perform until **TWO (2)** iterations. (15 marks)

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- Q3** (a) List **THREE (3)** operating scenarios that are typically considered in optimal dispatch of generation studies. (3 marks)

- (b) The fuel-cost function in MYR/h for **THREE (3)** thermal plants are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= 1470 + 30.24P_1 + 0.0168P_1^2 \\ C_2 &= 2100 + 30.66P_2 + 0.0105P_2^2 \\ C_3 &= 2520 + 28.308P_3 + 0.0126P_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$P_1$ ,  $P_2$ , and  $P_3$  are in MW. The line losses are neglected. The generator outputs are subject to the following limits:

$$\begin{aligned} 122 \text{ MW} &\leq P_1 \leq 400 \text{ MW} \\ 260 \text{ MW} &\leq P_2 \leq 600 \text{ MW} \\ 50 \text{ MW} &\leq P_3 \leq 445 \text{ MW} \end{aligned}$$

- (i) Analyse the optimal dispatch scheduling of generation when the total load is 1335 MW by using the analytical method. (11 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the cost-saving gained every hour between the optimal scheduling of generators with the equal load sharing of generators. (6 marks)

- Q4** (a) Discuss **THREE (3)** periods of generator behaviours classified in power system fault analysis. (6 marks)

- (b) A single-line diagram of a four-bus power system is shown in **Figure Q4(b)**. Each generator is represented by an electromotive force (emf) behind the transient reactance. All impedances are expressed in per-unit on a similar MVA base. For simplicity, all resistances and shunt capacitances are neglected. The generators operate on no-load at their rated voltage with their emf in phase. A bolted three-phase fault occurs at *Bus 2*.

- (i) Determine the impedance to the point of fault, the fault current and the current that flows via generators in pu during the fault. (6 marks)
- (ii) Analyse the bus voltages and the line currents during the fault. (8 marks)

- Q5** (a) List **FIVE (5)** examples of severe disturbance in power system operation. (5 marks)
- (b) A 50 Hz synchronous generator with inertia constant  $H = 6.2$  MJ/MVA is connected to an infinite bus through a purely reactive circuit, as shown in **Figure Q5(b)**. The generator is delivering real power  $P_3 = 0.985$  pu and  $Q_3 = 0.610$  pu to the infinite bus at a voltage of  $V_3 = 1.0$  pu. A temporary three-phase fault occurs at the receiving end of *Line 1* at point *F*. When the fault is cleared, both lines are remained following the disturbance. Propose the stability limit of the system by determining the critical clearing angle ( $\delta_c$ ) and the critical fault clearing time ( $t_c$ ) for the given disturbance. (15 marks)

**-END OF QUESTIONS-**

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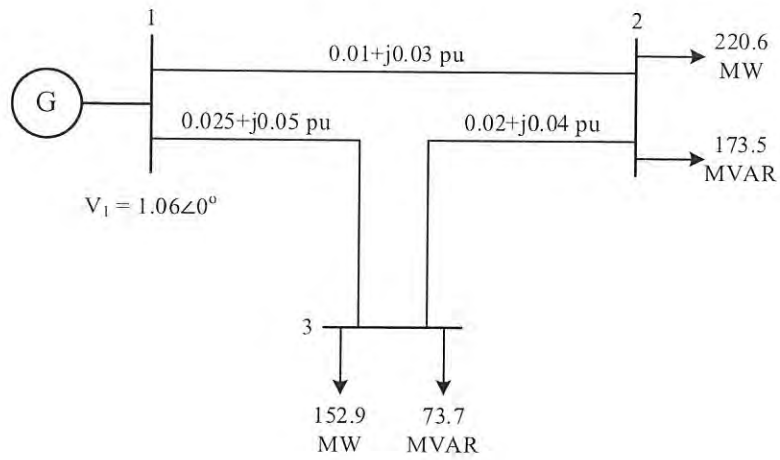


Figure Q2(b)

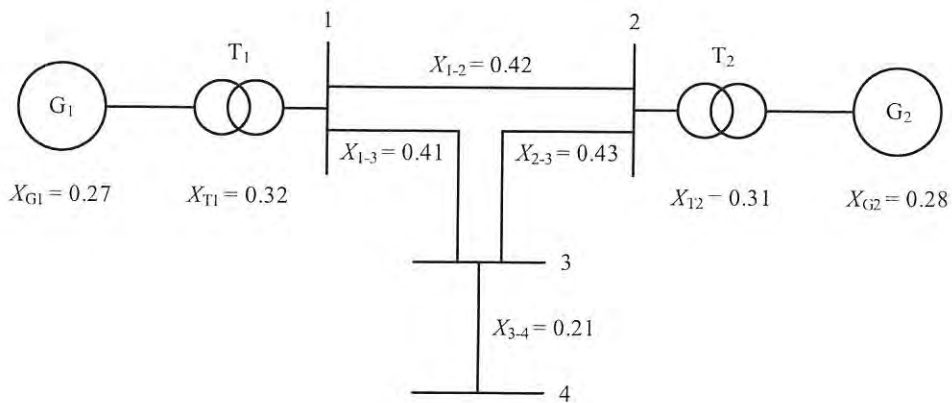


Figure Q4(b)

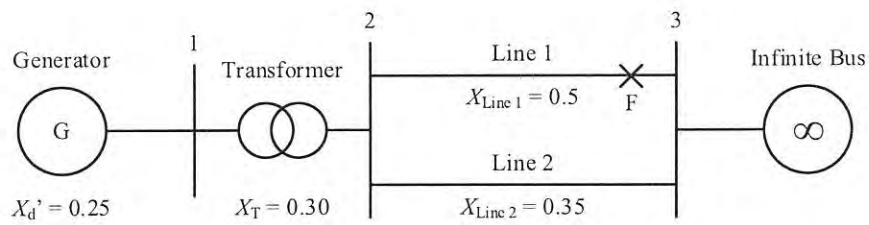
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**Figure Q5(b)**