

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 80

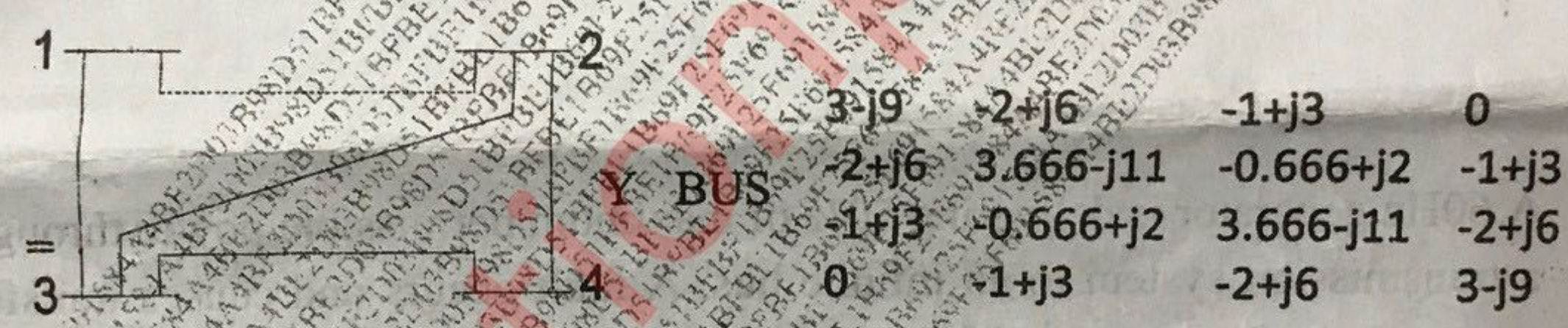
- Note: 1. Q. 1 is compulsory.
 2. Solve any 3 questions out of remaining questions.
 3. Assume suitable data if necessary.

Q.1

- What are the assumptions made in transient stability studies? [20]
- What is an equal area criterion?
- What are the assumptions made in Fast decoupled load flow studies?
- Draw and explain heat rate curve and input output curve.

Q2

a. For the system of figure the generators are connected at all the four buses while loads are at buses 2 and 3. Values of real and reactive powers are listed in table given below. All buses other than the slack are PQ type. Assuming a flat voltage start, find the voltages and bus angles at the three buses at the end of the first GS iteration. [10]



BUS	P pu	Q pu	V pu
1	-	-	$1.04 \angle 0^\circ$
2	0.5	-0.2	-
3	-0.1	0.5	-
4	0.3	-0.1	-

b. Derive the swing equation for a synchronous machine that describes the rotor dynamics. [10]

Q3

✓ a. Explain formation of Y bus by singular transformation. [10]

✓ b. The incremental fuel costs for 2 units of a plant are

$$dF_1/dP_1 = 0.01P_1 + 11$$

$$dD_2/dP_2 = 0.012P_2 + 8$$

Find saving in Rs/hr. for economical distribution of load compared with equal load sharing when total output is 750 MW. [10]

Q4

✓ a. Derive the expression for the exact coordination equation. [10]

✓ b. Explain dynamic response of load frequency controller with and without integral control action. [10]

Q5

a. A 60Hz generator is delivering 50% of maximum permissible power through a transmission system to an infinite bus. A fault occurs and causes transfer reactance to increase to 400 % of the value before fault. When the fault is isolated and the maximum power transfer is 75% of the original maximum value. Determine the critical clearing angle using equal area criterion. [10]

✓ b. Explain the load frequency control by turbine speed governing system and derive the speed governing model. [10]

Q. 6 Write short notes on [20]

✓ a. Power pool and transactions

✓ b. Optimal Unit commitment and reliability considerations.

✓ c. P-V curve for voltage stability analysis
