

# EE2029: Introduction to Electrical Energy System What is the Reactive Power of a Generator?

Lecturer: Dr. Sangit Sasidhar

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

# Learning Outcomes

- Reactive Power Output
- Reactive Power Exchange
- Control of Reactive Power Output

# Reactive Power Output

• From

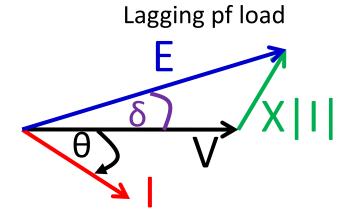
$$Q_{3\Phi} = 3\frac{|V||E|}{X}\cos(\delta) - 3\frac{|V|^2}{X} = 3\frac{|V|}{X}\{|E|\cos(\delta) - |V|\}$$

- Reactive power control is done by adjusting |E|.
- Consider three cases,

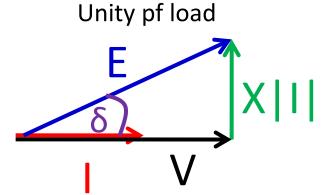
Cases	Reactive power output	Operation mode
E cos δ >  V	Q > 0	Supply reactive power. This mode is called 'Overexcited'.
$ E \cos\delta =  V $	Q = 0	No reactive power exchange
E cos δ <  V	Q < 0	Absorb reactive power. This mode is called 'Underexcited'.

#### Reactive Power Exchange

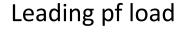
 We can vary the magnitude of excitation voltage to either supply or absorb variable amount of reactive power.

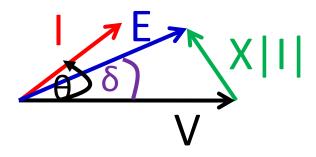


Supply reactive power →
Overexcited



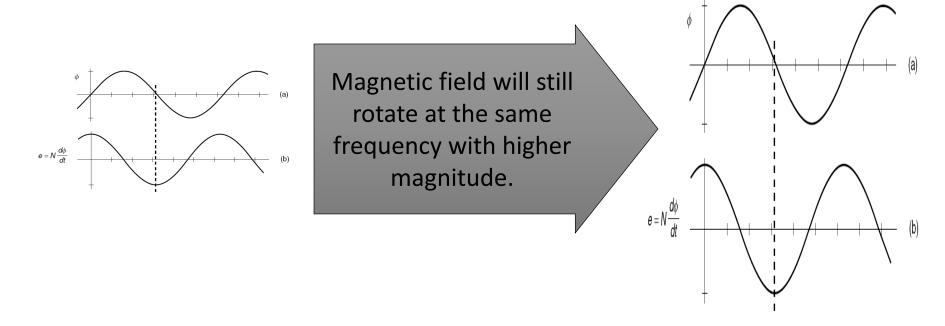
No reactive power exchange





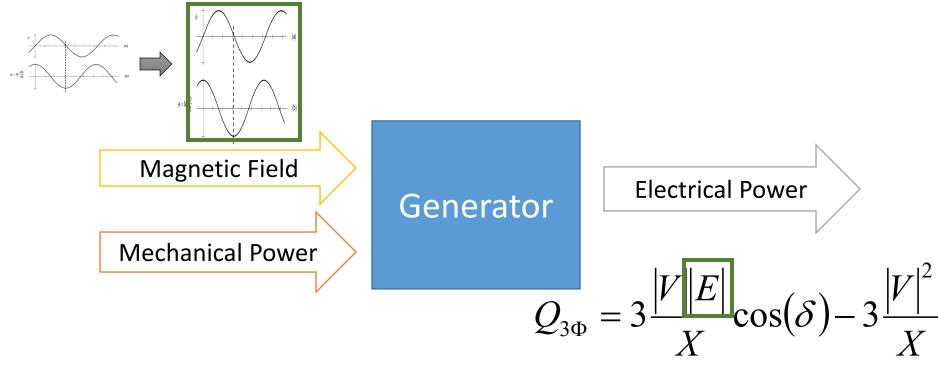
Absorb reactive power →
Underexcited.

### Adjusting Excitation Voltage



The magnetic field can be intensified with higher <u>field current</u> magnitude. As a result, excitation voltage of a generator will be increased when we increase the magnitude of magnetic field.

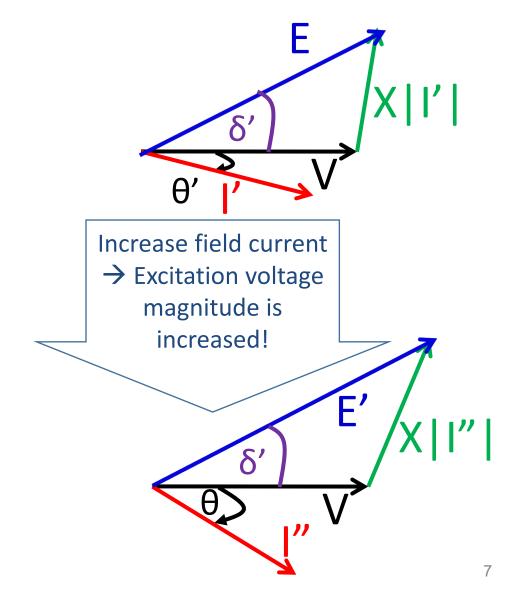
# Reactive Power Output



- When we increase field current, the magnetic field is intensified. As a result, internal excitation voltage is increased. The reactive power output is increased.
- Two operating conditions of a generator: supplying reactive power is called overexcited and absorbing reactive power is called underexcited.

### Control of Reactive Power Output

- |V| and power angle remain unchanged.
- The current magnitude and angle, θ (power factor) will change as a result of the change in excitation voltage magnitude.
- We can now adjust the excitation voltage to maintain the power factor of the original load.



#### Control of Reactive Power Output

© Copyright National University of Singapore. All Rights Reserved.

# Summary

© Copyright National University of Singapore. All Rights Reserved.