



# RUTGERS

School of Engineering  
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

## 332:494:01/599:02 – Smart Grid – Spring 2021 Homework Assignment – Set 4

**General guidelines for homework assignments:** Homework should be submitted online (via Canvas)

### Question 1:

For the power system given in figure 1 bus 1 is a slack bus with  $V_1 = 1\angle 0^\circ pu$ , bus 2 is a load bus (PQ) with  $S_2 = 300MW + j1270MVar$  and  $S_3 = 400MW + j220MVar$ . The line impedances are  $Z_{12} = 0.01 + j0.03 pu$  and are  $Z_{13} = 0.02 + j0.04 pu$ . The base power is 100MVA.

- (a) Use the Gauss-Seidel method to write the expression to calculate  $V_2^{(k+1)}$  and  $V_3^{(k+1)}$  as a function of  $V_2^{(k)}, V_3^{(k)}$

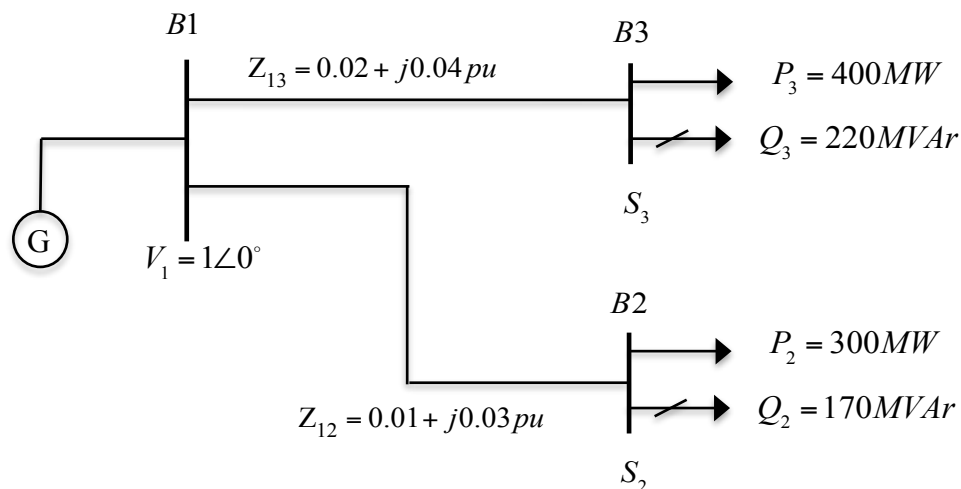


Figure 1

- (b) If after several iterations the voltages at buses B2 and B3 converge to  $V_2 = 0.9046 - j0.073$  and  $V_3 = 0.7618 - j0.116$  determine the following:

1. Power flowing from bus 1 out to bus 2:  $S_{12} =$
2. Power flowing from bus 1 to bus 3:  $S_{13} =$
3. Power generated by the source:  $S_1 = S_{GEN} =$
4. Line losses for the line connecting bus 1 to bus 2:  $S_{loss.12} =$
5. Line losses for the line connecting bus 1 to bus 3:  $S_{loss.13} =$

### Question 2:

For the power system given in figure 2 bus 1 is a slack bus with  $V_1 = 1\angle 0^\circ$  pu and bus 2 is a load bus (PQ) with  $S_2 = 280MW + j60Mvar$ . The line impedance is  $0.02 + j0.04$  pu and the base power is 100MVA

- a) Use the Gauss-Seidel method to write the expression to calculate  $V_2^{(k+1)}$  as a function of  $V_2^{(k)}$  and solve for  $V_2^{(1)}$  if  $V_2^{(0)} = 1\angle 0^\circ$  pu

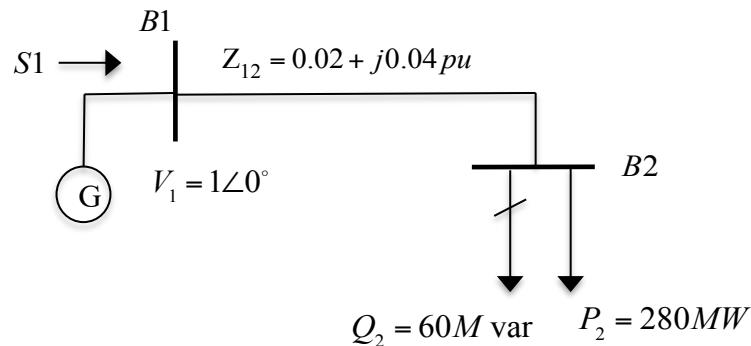


Figure 2

- b) If after several iterations the voltage at bus 2 converges to  $V_2 = 0.9 - j0.1$  determine the power  $S_l$
- c) For part (b) determine the line losses for the line connecting bus 1 and bus 2

### Question 3:

For the power system in figure 3, assume a base power of 100MVA

- (a) Find the admittance matrix  $Y$
- (b) Write the equations for the Gauss-Seidel iteration:  $V_2^{(k+1)}$ ,  $V_3^{(k+1)}$  and  $V_4^{(k+1)}$  and given an initial estimate that  $V_2^{(0)} = V_3^{(0)} = V_4^{(0)} = 1\angle 0^\circ$  pu find  $V_2^{(1)}$ ,  $V_3^{(1)}$ , and  $V_4^{(1)}$

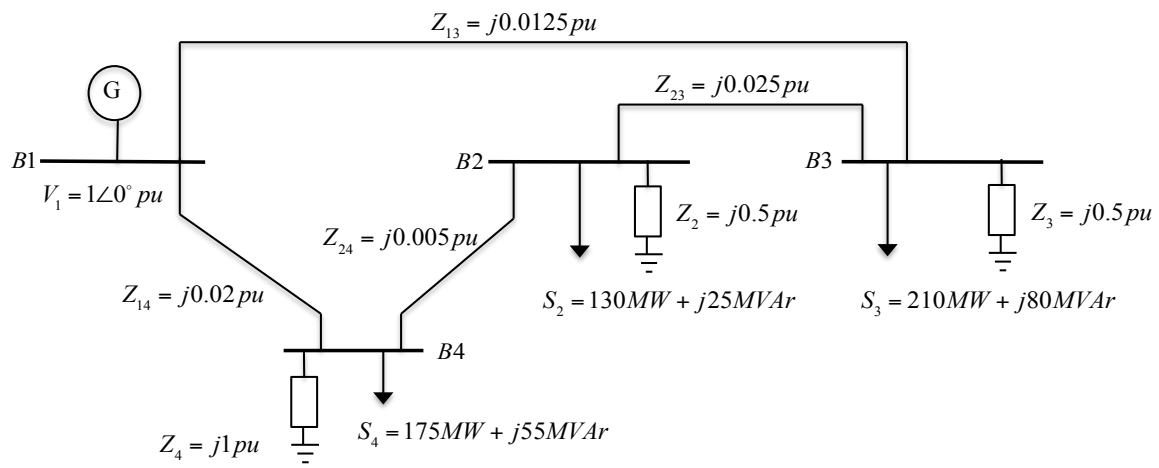


Figure 3