



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

EEE3100S

POWER ENGINEERING

PWS Assignment

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Contents

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Abstract | 3 |
| 2 | Introduction | 4 |
| 3 | Task 1: Power Flow Preparation | 5 |
| 4 | Task 2: Power Flow | 8 |
| 5 | Task 3: Fault Analysis | 9 |
| 6 | Conclusions | 10 |
| 7 | References | 11 |

1 Abstract

This is the abstract.

List of Figures

2 Introduction

This is the introduction.

This is the introduction.

This is the introduction.

3 Task 1: Power Flow Preparation

From the single line diagram [1], all positive-sequence impedances, load, and voltage data is converted to per-unit.

The common $S_{base} = 10MVA$ (three-phase), while the $V_{base} = 13.8kV$ (line-to-line) in the zone of the lines.

The Z_{base} of the transmission lines is given by:

$$Z_{base} = \frac{(V_{base})^2}{S_{base}} \quad (1)$$

While the per-unit value is given by:

$$Z_{p.u} = \frac{Z_{nominal} [\Omega]}{Z_{base}} \quad (2)$$

Since we know that $Z = zl$, the given z_1 must first be multiplied by the lengths of the line to find the total impedances along each line. Table 1

Transmission Lines

Table 1: Impedances & Per-Unit Values Of Transmission Lines

| Line | Length (km) | $Z [\Omega]$ | Z_{pu} |
|------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| L1 | 2 | $0.38 + 0.76j$ | $0.02 + 0.04j$ |
| L2 | 1 | $0.19 + 0.38j$ | $0.01 + 0.02j$ |
| L3 | 2 | $0.38 + 0.76j$ | $0.02 + 0.04j$ |
| L4 | 2 | $0.38 + 0.76j$ | $0.02 + 0.04j$ |
| L5 | 2 | $0.38 + 0.76j$ | $0.02 + 0.04j$ |

Transformer T1

$$X_{p.u} = 0.1 * \left(\frac{10MVA}{5MVA} \right) = 0.2p.u$$

Generator G1

$$X_{p.u} = 0.15 * \left(\frac{10MVA}{50MVA} \right) = 0.03p.u$$

Loads

$$S_{p.u} = \frac{(800 + 380j)kVA}{10MVA} = (0.08 + 0.038j)p.u$$

Table 2: Bus Input Data

| Bus | Bus Type | V [p.u] | δ° | P_G [p.u] | Q_G [p.u] | P_L [p.u] | Q_L [p.u] | Q_{max} [p.u] | Q_{min} [p.u] |
|-----|----------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Swing | 1.0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 2 | Load | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.038 | - | - |
| 3 | Load | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.038 | - | - |
| 4 | Load | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.038 | - | - |
| 5 | Load | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.038 | - | - |
| 6 | Load | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.038 | - | - |
| 7 | Load | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.038 | - | - |

Table 3: Line Input Data

| Bus-to-Bus | R' [p.u] | X' [p.u] | G' [p.u] | B' [p.u] | MVA_{max} [p.u] |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2-3 | 0.02 | 0.04 | - | $1.5 * 10^{-4}$ | 0.2 |
| 3-4 | 0.01 | 0.02 | - | $7.6 * 10^{-5}$ | 0.2 |
| 4-5 | 0.02 | 0.04 | - | $1.5 * 10^{-4}$ | 0.2 |
| 5-6 | 0.02 | 0.04 | - | $1.5 * 10^{-4}$ | 0.2 |
| 6-7 | 0.02 | 0.04 | - | $1.5 * 10^{-4}$ | 0.2 |

Table 4: Transformer Input Data

| Bus-to-Bus | R [p.u] | X [p.u] | G_c [p.u] | B_m [p.u] | MVA_{max} [p.u] | Max TAP setting [p.u] |
|------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1-2 | - | 0.2 | | | 0.2 | - |

4 Task 2: Power Flow

Theory intro here...

5 Task 3: Fault Analysis

Theory intro here...

6 Conclusions

These are the conclusions. [1]

7 References

References

- [1] Sample Sample. *Sample*. URL: <http://www.google.com>.