BEE601	
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

- Use numerical methods to analyse a power system in steady state.
- Understand stability constraints in a synchronous grid.
- Understand methods to control the voltage, frequency and power flow.
- Understand the monitoring and control of a power system.
- Understand the basics of power system economics.

Module 1: Power Flow Analysis (7 hours)

Review of the structure of a Power System and its components. Analysis of Power Flows: Formation of Bus Admittance Matrix. Real and reactive power balance equations at a node. Load and Generator Specifications. Application of numerical methods for solution of nonlinear algebraic equations – Gauss Seidel and Newton-Raphson methods for the solution of the power flow equations. Computational Issues in Large-scale Power Systems.

Module 2: Stability Constraints in synchronous grids (8 hours)

Swing Equations of a synchronous machine connected to an infinite bus. Power angle curve. Description of the phenomena of loss of synchronism in a single-machine infinite bus system following a disturbance like a three--phase fault. Analysis using numerical integration of swing equations (using methods like Forward Euler, Runge-Kutta 4th order methods), as well as the Equal Area Criterion. Impact of stability constraints on Power System Operation.





Effect of generation rescheduling and series compensation of transmission lines on stability.

Module 3: Control of Frequency and Voltage (7 hours)

Turbines and Speed-Governors, Frequency dependence of loads, Droop Control and Power Sharing. Automatic Generation Control. Generation and absorption of reactive power by various components of a Power System. Excitation System Control in synchronous generators, Automatic Voltage Regulators. Shunt Compensators, Static VAR compensators and STATCOMs. Tap Changing Transformers.

Power flow control using embedded dc links, phase shifters and

Module 4: Monitoring and Control (6 hours)

Overview of Energy Control Centre Functions: SCADA systems. Phasor Measurement Units and Wide-Area Measurement Systems. State-estimation. System Security Assessment. Normal, Alert, Emergency, Extremis states of a Power System. Contingency Analysis. Preventive Control and Emergency Control.

Module 5: Power System Economics and Management (7 hours)

Basic Pricing Principles: Generator Cost Curves, Utility Functions, Power Exchanges, Spot Pricing. Electricity Market Models (Vertically Integrated, Purchasing Agency, Whole-sale competition, Retail Competition), Demand Side-management, Transmission and Distributions charges, Ancillary Services. Regulatory framework.

Text/References:

1. J. Grainger and W. D. Stevenson, "Power System Analysis", McGraw Hill Education, 1994.

2. O. I. Elgerd, "Electric Energy Systems Theory", McGraw Hill Education, 1995.

3. A. R. Bergen and V. Vittal, "Power System Analysis", Pearson Education Inc., 1999.

4. D. P. Kothari and I. J. Nagrath, "Modern Power System Analysis", McGraw Hill Education, 2003.

5. B. M. Weedy, B. J. Cory, N. Jenkins, J. Ekanayake and G. Strbac, "Electric Power Systems", Wiley, 2012.

BEE651: Power Systems-II Laboratory (0:0:2 – 1 credit)

Hands-on and computational experiments related to the course contents of EE20. This should include programming of numerical methods for solution of the power flow problem and stability analysis. Visit to load dispatch centre is suggested.

BEE652	Measurements and Instrumentation Laboratory	2L:0T:2P	3 credits
Course Outcomes:		Repusira	
At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to		ity to Invertis	Universit