



**COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

EENG577 Advanced Electric Machine Dynamics for Smart-Grid Systems

M4 Project: Synchronous Generator-dq0

A 659 MVA, 4-Pole, 20 kV, 0.9 P.F., Double-Y Connected (with grounded neutral), 60 Hz turbogenerator, whose armature and field winding parameters (neglecting saturation) are summarized as follows:

r_s	=	$7.4 \times 10^{-4} \Omega$	r_f	=	0.0860Ω
r_{kd1}	=	$1.58 \times 10^{-4} \Omega$	r_{kd2}	=	0.0130Ω
r_{kq1}	=	$1.227 \times 10^{-4} \Omega$	r_{kq2}	=	0.0174Ω
L_{sa}	=	$1.95 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{sv}	=	$0.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{ma}	=	$0.80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{mv}	=	$0.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{afm}	=	$26.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{ff}	=	$444 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{fkd1}	=	$5.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{fkd2}	=	$12.38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{kd1f}	=	$6.29 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{kd2f}	=	$12.38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{akdm1}	=	$0.447 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{akdm2}	=	$0.79 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{akqm1}	=	$0.670 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{akqm2}	=	$0.378 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{kd1kd1}	=	$0.1254 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{kd1kd2}	=	$0.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{kd2kd1}	=	$0.148 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{kd2kd2}	=	$0.4158 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{kq1kq1}	=	$0.3762 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{kq1kq2}	=	$0.159 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$
L_{kq2kq1}	=	$0.160 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$	L_{kq2kq2}	=	$0.1375 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$

PART I

1. Show a cross-section of the synchronous machine and draw the corresponding winding **schematic diagram** for the data given. Label axes properly (**no values**).
2. Find the Machine parameters L_{dd} , L_{qq} , L_{oo} , and write the state model in the form $\dot{\underline{X}} = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{X} + \underline{B} \cdot \underline{U}$ in the dq0 frame of reference using **compact matrix** notation, given in the course handouts. However, write the **expanded form** using numerical values for matrices A and B.

PART II

Assuming that the machine is operating at its rated voltage, current, and power factor (overexcited) as a generator, calculate the necessary excitation field current, the torque angle, δ , and the angle σ_0 , between the magnetic axis of phase a, and the d-axis. Here, consider the terminal voltage (to neutral) of phase a, V_a , to be the reference in the phasor diagram.

At time $t=0.0$ the machine is connected to an infinite busbar where, a, b, and c phase voltages are given by:

$$V_a = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t) \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_b = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 2\pi/3) \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_c = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 4\pi/3) \text{ Volts}$$

The machine continues to be connected to the infinite bus at rated load for 10 cycles. At the end of the tenth ac cycle a three phase to ground fault develops at the terminals of the generator, and lasts for the next 15 cycles. That is a fault develops at the end of the 10th ac cycle and clears at the end of the 25th cycle. The fault is of the three phase to ground (neutral) type.

Assuming that the terminal voltage of the field winding is kept constant by the excitation control system at its prefault steady state value, and that the speed of the turbogenerator is maintained, by its prime mover, constant at its rated synchronous value.

1. Calculate the initial conditions (values at $t=0$ s) for i_a , i_b , i_c , i_f , i_{kd1} , i_{kq1} , i_{kd2} , i_{kq2}
 2. Perform transient analysis for the following cases:
 - i. Neglect the effects of the damping circuits in your model. Calculate by means of numerical integration (MATLAB or Simulink) and plot the profiles versus time over the first 35 cycles of the transient for the following variables: i_d , i_q , i_o , i_a , i_b , i_c , i_f , e_d , e_q , and T_{em} .
 - ii. Include the effects of the damping circuits in your model. Calculate by means of numerical integration (MATLAB or Simulink) and plot the profiles versus time over the first 35 cycles of the transient for the following variables: i_d , i_q , i_o , i_a , i_b , i_c , i_f , i_{kd1} , i_{kd2} , i_{kq1} , i_{kq2} , e_d , e_q , and T_{em} .
- Discuss your results especially those of Part II
 - Include the listing of your program

Please Note: This is a group project, please make one group submission. You can discuss the problem with other class groups; however, each group should work independently.