

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



(An Autonomous Institution) COIMBATORE-35

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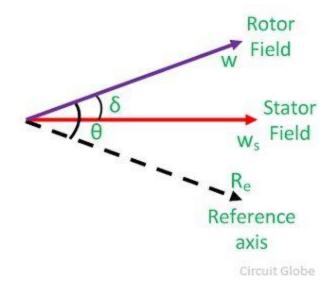
19EEB302/ POWER SYSTEMS – II III YEAR / VI SEMESTER UNIT-II: STABILITY ANALYSIS

SWING EQUATION •





The <u>transient stability</u> of the system can be determined by the help of the swing equation. Let θ be the angular position of the rotor at any instant t. θ is continuously changing with time, and it is convenient to measure it with respect to the reference axis shown in the figure below. The angular position of the rotor is given by the equation







$$\theta = w_s t + \delta \dots equ(1)$$

Where,

 θ – angle between rotor field and a reference axis

ws - synchronous speed

δ – angular displacement

Differentiation of equation (1) gives

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = w_s + \frac{d\delta}{dt} \dots equ(2)$$

Differentiation of equation (2) gives

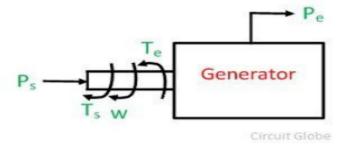
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} \dots equ(3)$$

Angular acceleration of rotor

$$\alpha = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} \ elect.rad/s^2$$







$$T_a = T_s - T_e \dots equ(5)$$

Where,

T_a – accelerating torque

T_s - shaft torque

 T_e – electromagnetic torque

Angular momentum of the rotor is expressed by the equation

$$M = Jw \dots equ(6)$$

Where,

w- the synchronous speed of the rotor

J - moment of inertia of the rotor

M – angular momentum of the rotor



Multiplying both the sides of equation (5) by **w** we get



$$wT_a = wT_s - wT_e$$
$$P_a = P_s - P_e$$

Where,

P_s – mechanical power input

P_e – electrical power output

P_a – accelerating power

But,

$$J\frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} = T_a$$

$$J\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = T_a$$

$$wJ\frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} = wT_a$$

$$M\frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} = P_a = P_s - P_e \dots equ(7)$$





RECAP....



...THANK YOU