

# Transient Stability Analysis of 3-Machine, 7-Bus System Using ETAP

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**Abstract:** Nowadays, electrical power systems are advancing through continuing development in interconnection, practically through the use of new technology and controls. Therefore, the study of power system stability has been known as an important and challenging problem for secure power system operation. Generally, power system stability is classified into steady state, transient and dynamic stability. The analysis of transient stability is one of the important items in the planning and maintaining for security power system operation. The transient stability is defined as the ability of the power system to keep up synchronism when subjected to a severe disturbance. In this paper, the transient stability analysis of 3-machine, 7-bus system has been performed on electrical transient analyzer program (ETAP) and investigated the determination of whether or not synchronism is maintained when occurred a three phase fault on a transmission line. In addition, this paper described the improvement of the transient stability performance by using power system stabilizer (PSS), it was built-in with a specific generator. This PSS is accomplished by exciter control to provide better response to the system modes of oscillations.

**Keywords:** Transient Stability, Three Phase Fault, PSS, Exciter, ETAP

## 1. Introduction

The stability of a system defines as the ability of a system to return back to its steady state when system occur a disturbance. Electrical power is generated by synchronous generators that operate in synchronism with the rest of the system or with a bus when both of them have same frequency, phase sequence and voltage. Generally, power system stability is categorized into steady state, transient and dynamic stability. Compare to the steady state, the transient stability have to be given more attention since its influence greatly on the power system. Transient stability studies are needed to ensure that the system can withstand the transient condition following a major disturbance such as sudden application of load or sudden load changing, loss of generation, and fault on the system. Occurrence of disturbances may lead to instability in a system or the machine fall out of synchronism and it will no longer working at synchronous speed. This will lead to power, voltage and current to oscillate drastically. It can cause a reduction of the system components lifetime, expensive operations of the electrical grids and in the worst case, risks of partial system collapses. On the other hand, in the synchronous generator, the damping that the field and damper windings provide to the rotor oscillations is weakened due to excitation control system action. The reason for this is that in the rotor circuits appear additional currents induced by the voltage regulation and those currents oppose

to the currents induced by the rotor speed deviations. Therefore, an additional stabilizing signal was needed and the power system stabilizer (PSS) via excitation control was developed with this intend. In this paper, the transient stability analysis of 3-machine, 7-bus system has been performed on ETAP. ETAP is the most inclusive analysis software for the simulation, design, operation and automation of generation, distribution, and industrial power system. ETAP is developed under an established quality

assurance program and is use worldwide as high impact software. The objective of this paper is to observe the system can withstand the transient condition after the system has been subjected to sever a three phase fault on a transmission line. Furthermore, this paper present the application of PSS accomplished by excitation control can provide transient stability improvement of the system.

## 2. Study of Transient Stability

In this paper, transient stability analysis is mainly concerned with the immediate effects of a transmission line three phase fault disturbance on generator synchronism. Fig. 1 illustrates the typical behavior of a generator in response to a fault condition. Starting from the initial operating condition at point 1, a close-in transmission fault causes the generator electrical output power  $P_e$  to be drastically reduced. The resultant difference between electrical power and the mechanical turbine power



causes the generator rotor to accelerate with respect to the system, increasing the power angle at point 2. When the fault is cleared, the electrical power is restored to a level corresponding to the appropriate point on the power angle curve at point 3. Clearing the fault necessarily eliminates one or more transmission elements from service and at least momentarily weakens the transmission system. After clearing the fault, the electrical power output of the generator becomes larger than the mechanical power. This causes the unit to decelerate at point 4, reducing the momentum the rotor gained during the fault. If there is enough retarding torque after fault clearing to make up for the acceleration during the fault, the generator will be transient state stable on the first swing and will move back toward its operating point. The power angle will continue to increase until synchronism with the power system is lost if the retarding torque is insufficient.

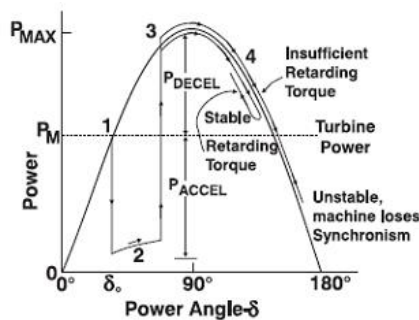


Fig. 1 Transient stability illustration

**2.1 Transient stability enhancement**

A number of enhancements can be made to improve the system stability, it depend on the causes of instability problems in a particular system. Typical enhancements include: (a) application of power system stabilizer (PSS), (b) improve configuration and system design, (c) increase synchronizing power, (d) design and selection of rotating equipment – use induction motors, increase moment of inertia, reduce transient reactance, improve voltage regulator and exciter characteristics, (e) add system protection – fast fault clearance, system separation, etc and (f) add load shedding scheme. In this paper, PSS accomplished by excitation control is applied to provide transient stability improvement of the system.

**2.1.1 Power system stabilizer (PSS) and Exciter**

The PSS installation has been widely used in the power industry to improve the system damping. To provide damping, the PSS must produce a component of electrical torque on the rotor that is in phase with speed variations. The implementation facts vary, depending upon the stabilizer input signal utilized. However, for any input signal, the transfer function of the stabilizer must compensate for the gain and

phase characteristics of the excitation system, the generator, and the power system, which collectively determine the transfer function from the stabilizer output to the component of electrical torque, which can be modulated via excitation control. In this study, IEEE PSS1A simplified version power system stabilizer and IEEE Type 1 exciter are applied to extend stability limits by modulating generator excitation to provide damping to the oscillation of a synchronous machine rotor. Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show IEEE PSS1A simplified version power system stabilizer and IEEE Type 1 exciter.

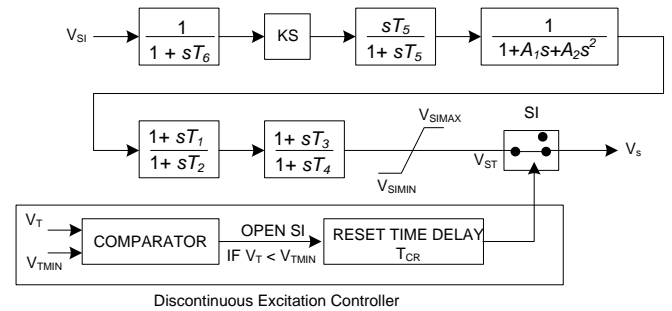


Fig. 2 IEEE PSS1A simplified version power system stabilizer

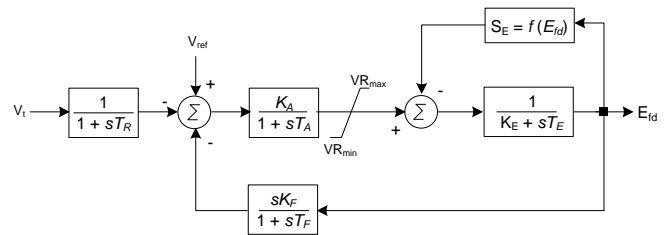


Fig. 3 IEEE Type 1 Exciter

**2.1.2 Description of generator excitation control system**

Power system stabilizer (PSS) is an ability of an electric power system, for a given initial condition, a star operating equilibrium after being subjected to a physical disturbance, with most system variable, bounded so that practically the entire system remain intact. PSS is used to generator control which is used in feedback to enhance the damping of rotor oscillation caused due to small signal disturbance. This disturbance may be caused by the even small change in the reference voltage of the automatic voltage regulator which results in ever increasing rotor oscillation; this is achieved by modulating the exciter, so as to develop components of electric torque in phase with rotor speed derivation. PSS thus contributes to the enhancement of small signal stability of power system. Fig. 4 show system block diagram of PSS and exciter.

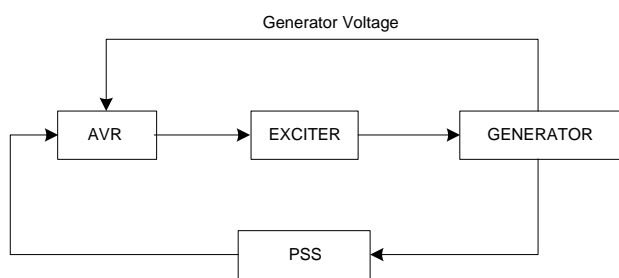


Fig. 4 Block diagram of generator excitation control system

### 3. System Implementation, Test and Result

#### 3.1 Description of 3-machine, 7-bus test model

Fig. 5 shows simulation test of 3- machine, 7-bus

system model in ETAP. It consists of 7 buses, 3generators, 3 transformers, 4 loads and 5 transmission lines are connected in between the buses. Bus 1 is swing bus, buses 2, 3 are voltage controlled bus and buses 5, 6, 7 are load bus. Although this system model is a relatively small and simple power system network, this system works will assist utility engineers in the planning and maintaining security of power system operation, further aiding students’ learning process. The input parameters of generators, loads, transmission lines, IEEE PSS1A and IEEE Type 1 exciter are given below in the following Table 1 to 7. The comparison results of the system parameters can be seen quickly in simulation plots by using ETAP software.

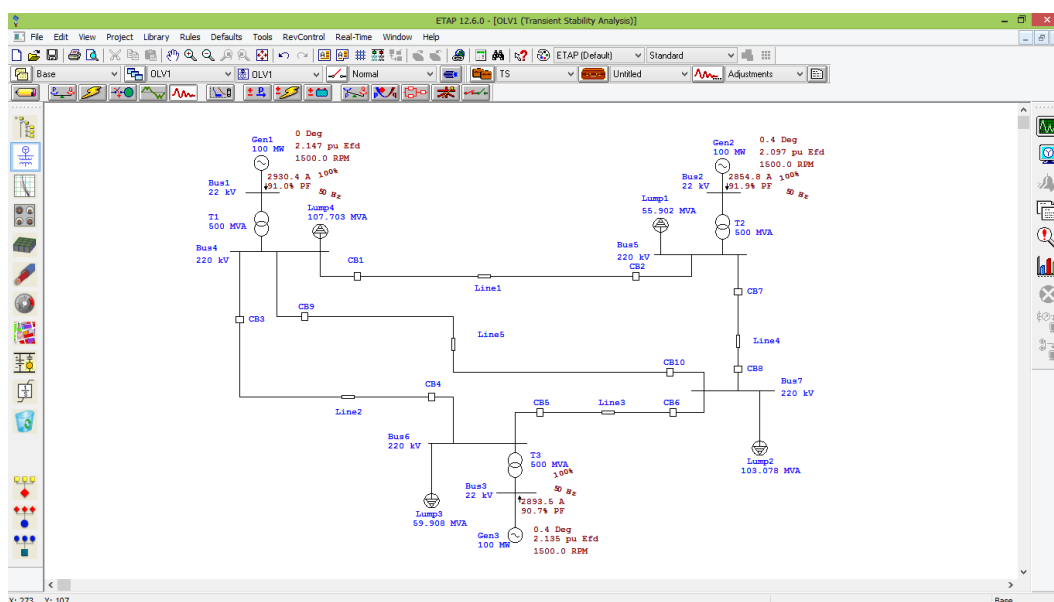


Fig. 5 Simulation test of 3-machine, 7-bus model in ETAP

TABLE 1: Synchronous generator parameters

Seq. Z(%)	Machine ID	Model	Rating		Positive Sequence Impedance(%)						Zero			
			MVA	kV	Ra	Xd''	Xd'	Xd	Xq''	Xq'	Xq	X/R	R0	X0
	Gen 1	Subtransient, round-rotor	117.647	22	1.00	19.00	28.00	155.00	19.00	65.00	155.00	7.00	1.00	7.00
	Gen 2	Subtransient, round-rotor	117.647	22	1.00	19.00	28.00	155.00	19.00	65.00	155.00	7.00	1.00	7.00
	Gen 3	Subtransient, round-rotor	117.647	22	1.00	19.00	28.00	155.00	19.00	65.00	155.00	7.00	1.00	7.00

TABLE 2: Synchronous generator’s dynamic parameters

Machine ID	Connected Bus ID	Time Constants (Sec)				H(Sec.), D(MWpu/Hz)& Saturation						
		Tdo''	Tdo'	Tqo''	Tqo'	H	%D	S100	S120	Sbreak	Conn	Type
Gen 1	Bus 1	0.035	6.5	0.035	1.25	39.00	0	1.070	1.18	0.8	Wye	Solid
Gen 2	Bus 2	0.035	6.5	0.035	1.25	39.00	0	1.070	1.18	0.8	Wye	Solid
Gen 3	Bus 3	0.035	6.5	0.035	1.25	39.00	0	1.070	1.18	0.8	Wye	Solid

TABLE 3: Synchronous generator’s mechanical parameters

Total	Machine	Generator / Motor			Coupling			Prime Mover/Load			Equivalent	
		ID	Type	RPM	WR <sup>2</sup>	H	RPM	WR <sup>2</sup>	H	WR <sup>2</sup>	H	RPM
Gen 1	Gen.	1500	123904	13	1500	123904	13	123904	13	1500	371712	39
Gen 2	Gen.	1500	123904	13	1500	123904	13	123904	13	1500	371712	39
Gen 3	Gen.	1500	123904	13	1500	123904	13	123904	13	1500	371712	39

TABLE 4: Power System Stabilizer input data (IEEE PSS1A)

Generator ID	VSI	KS	VSTMax	VSTMin	VTMin	TDR	A1	A2	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
Gen 1	Speed	3.15	0.9	-0.9	1500	0.2	0	0	0.76	0.1	0.76	0.1	1	0.1
Gen 2	Speed	3.15	0.9	-0.9	1500	0.2	0	0	0.76	0.1	0.76	0.1	1	0.1
Gen 3	Speed	3.15	0.9	-0.9	1500	0.2	0	0	0.76	0.1	0.76	0.1	1	0.1

TABLE 5: Exciter input data (IEEE Type 1)

Generator ID	Control Bus ID	KA	KE	KF	TR	TA	TE	TF	VRmax	VRmin	SEmax	SE.75	Efdmax
Gen 1	Bus 1	250	1	0.06	0.005	0.03	1.25	1	17.5	-15.5	1.65	1.13	6.6
Gen 2	Bus 2	250	1	0.06	0.005	0.03	1.25	1	17.5	-15.5	1.65	1.13	6.6
Gen 3	Bus 3	250	1	0.06	0.005	0.03	1.25	1	17.5	-15.5	1.65	1.13	6.6

TABLE 6: Transmission line input data

Line ID	Length (Adj meter)	R1	X1	Y1
Line 1	2000	16.94	108.9	0.0000134
Line 2	2000	12.1	50.82	0.0000093
Line 3	1000	12.584	84	0.0000070
Line 4	1000	13.552	60.5	0.0000072
Line 5	3000	19.36	104.06	0.0000114

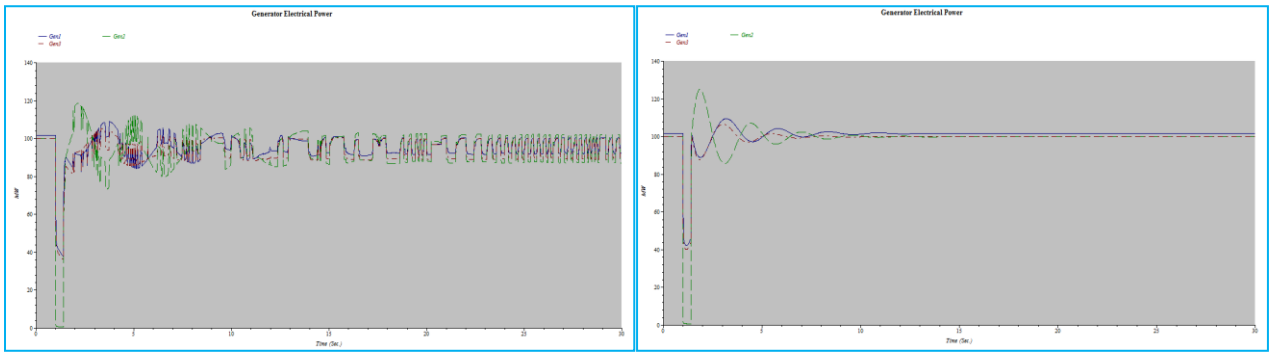
TABLE 7: Load input data

Load ID	Connected bus	MW	Mvar
Lump 1	Bus 5	50	25
Lump 2	Bus 7	100	25
Lump 3	Bus 6	50	33
Lump 4	Bus 4	100	40

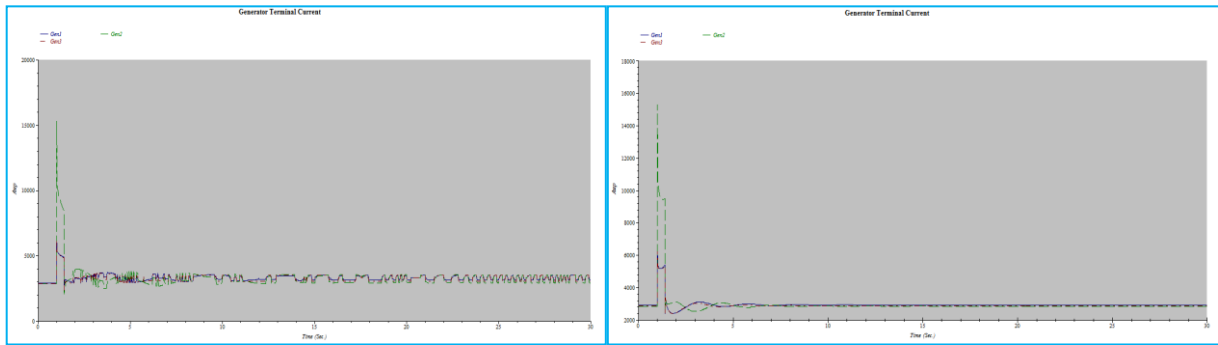
### 3.2 Simulation Test and Result

In this paper, the transient stability performance of 3-machine, 7-bus system is studied by using ETAP software. Firstly, Newton-Raphson method is applied to analyze initial load flow solution. The maximum number of iteration possible is 99, the solution precision for the initial load flow is 0.0001, and the acceleration factor for the initial load flow is 0. The time increment for integration steps ( $\Delta t$ ) is 0.001 and the time increment for plots is 20 times  $\Delta t$ .

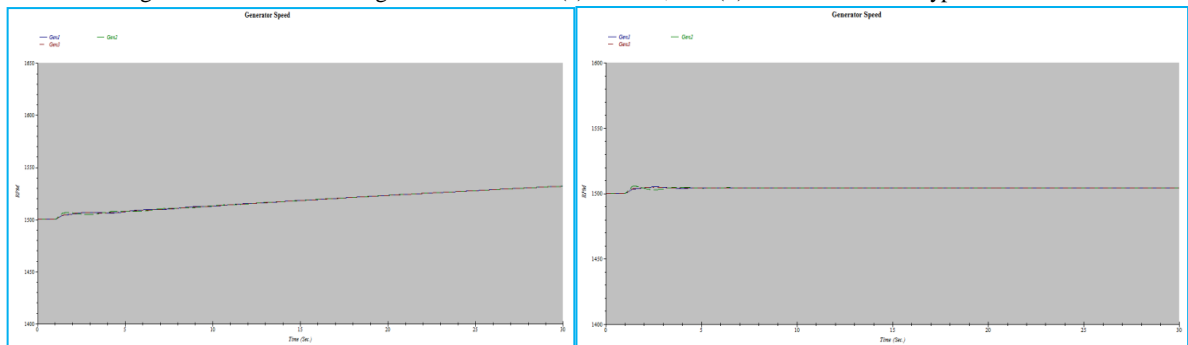
The system frequency is 50 Hz. The 3-phase fault is created on line 1 at time 1sec. The fault is cleared after time 1.4 sec by circuit breakers CB1 and CB2. The comparison of various transient stability performances plots without PSS1A via Type 1 exciter and with PSS1A via Type 1 exciter are shown in Fig. 6 to Fig. 10. The transient stability performance of the system is enhanced by applying IEEE PSS1A power system stabilizers and IEEE Type 1 exciter.



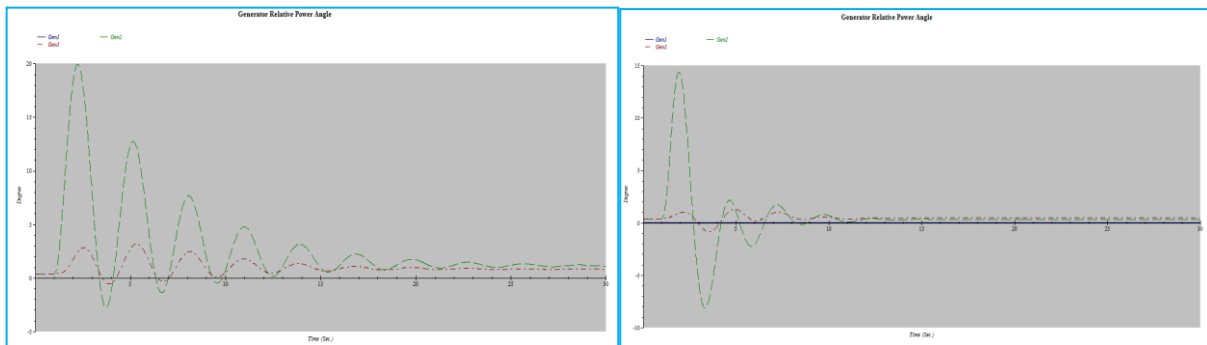
(a) (b)  
 Fig. 6 Electrical power of generators vs time (a) without, and (b) with PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter



(a) (b)  
 Fig. 7 Terminal current of generators vs time (a) without, and (b) with PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter



(a) (b)  
 Fig. 8 Generator speed vs time (a) without, and (b) with PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter



(a) (b)  
 Fig. 9 Generator relative power angle vs time (a) without, and (b) with PSS1A and Type1 Excitee

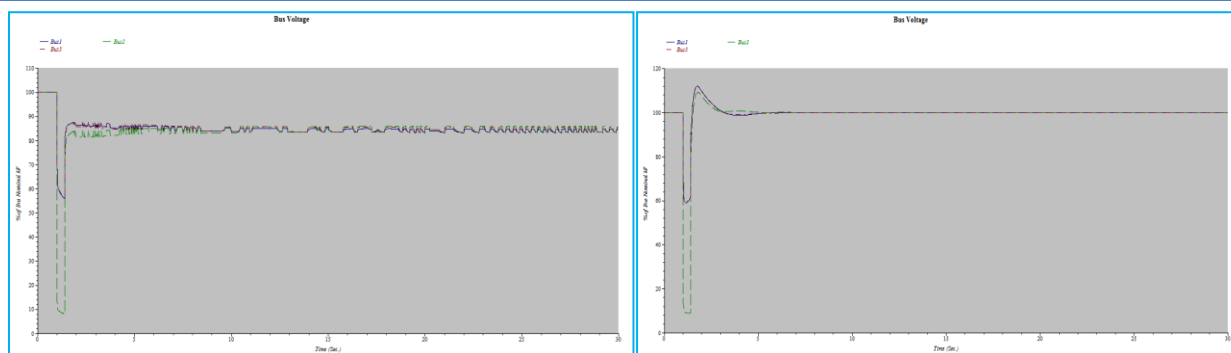


Fig. 10 Bus voltage vs time (a) without, and (b) with PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter

#### 4. Conclusion

In this paper, transient stability analysis of 3-machine, 7-bus system has been carried out on ETAP software. In this study, 3-phase fault is created on transmission line 1 and the fault is cleared by circuit breakers CB1 and CB2 with the help of transient stability study case editor. Power system stabilizer IEEE PSS1A and IEEE Type 1 Exciter are incorporated with a specific generator to enhance the transient stability performance of the system. The simulation has been carried out for generator electrical power, generator terminal current, generator speed, generator relative power angle, bus voltage without, and with PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter. According to Fig (a) of No.6 to 10, it has been observed that the response of the system parameters at initial condition (without application of PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter) are oscillatory due to the effect of 3-phase fault. But, oscillatory nature of the system parameters with the application of PSS1A and Type 1 Exciter are reduced drastically, in addition, the steady state position of the system parameters is reached quickly; it can be seen in Fig (b) of No. 6 to 10. Through these studies, the application of IEEE PSS1A via IEEE Type 1 exciter not only gets better response in terms of oscillatory nature of the system but also quickly brings the steady state position of the system. Therefore, the power system stabilizer uses

auxiliary stabilizing signals to control the excitation system so as to improve power system transient stability performance; this is very effective method of enhancing transient stability performance.

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