

12. (a) Two 1000 KW alternators operate in parallel. The speed regulation of first alternator is 100% to 103% from full load to no load and that of other 100% to 105%. How will the two alternators share a load of 1200 KW and at what load will one machine cease to supply any portion of the load?(16)

Or

- (b) Draw the block diagram of two area load frequency control system and explain the uncontrolled static analysis. (16)
13. (a) (i) Explain the transfer function of modeling of exciter system with neat diagram. (8)
- (ii) Discuss the static and dynamic analysis of AVR. (8)

Or

- (b) (i) What are the methods of voltage control? Explain any two methods in detail. (8)
- (ii) The load at the receiving end of a three phase overhead line is 225 MW, 0.8 lagging PF, at a line voltage of 33 KV. A synchronous compensator is situated at the receiving end and the voltage at both ends of the line is maintained at 33 KV. Calculate the MVAR of the compensator. The line has 5 ohm resistance per phase and 20 ohm inductive reactance per phase. (8)
14. (a) State the unit commitment problem. With the help of a flowchart explain forward dynamic programming solution method of unit commitment problem. (16)

Or

- (b) (i) Develop an iterative algorithm for solving the optimum dispatch equation of an 'n' bus power system taking into account the effects of system losses. (8)
- (ii) Construct the priority list for the units given below: (8)

Unit	Heat rate (MBtu/hr)	P _{min} (MW)	P _{max} (MW)	Fuel cost (Rs/MBtu)
1	$510 + 7.2 P_1 + 0.00182 P_1^2$	150	600	1.1
2	$500 + 7.85 P_2 + 0.00194 P_2^2$	100	400	1.0
3	$78 + 7.97 P_3 + 0.00482 P_3^2$	50	200	1.2

15. (a) (i) Briefly discuss the various functions of energy control centre. (8)
- (ii) With a neat block diagram explain the SCADA hardware configuration. (8)

Or

- (b) Explain the security monitoring using state estimation, with necessary diagrams. (16)

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