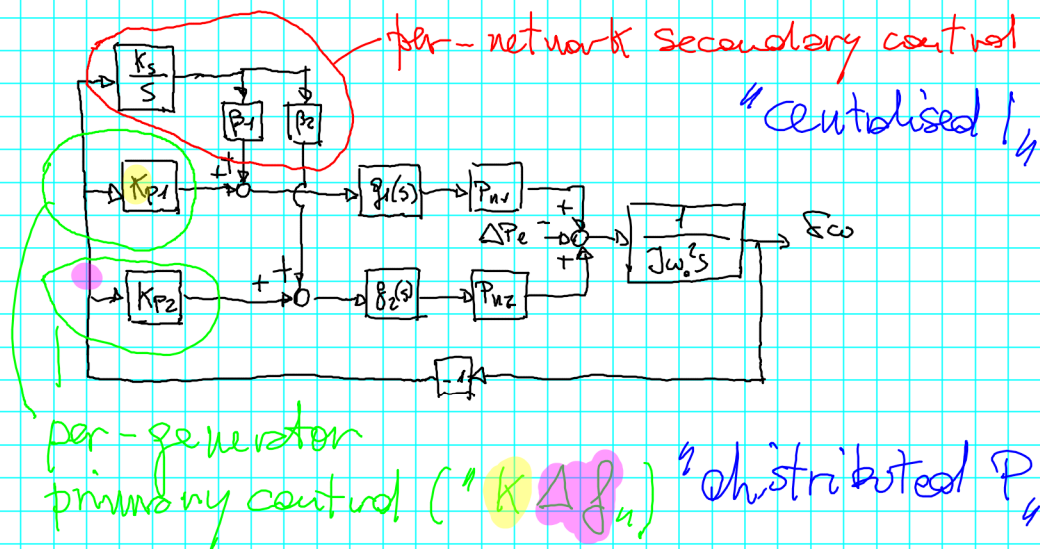
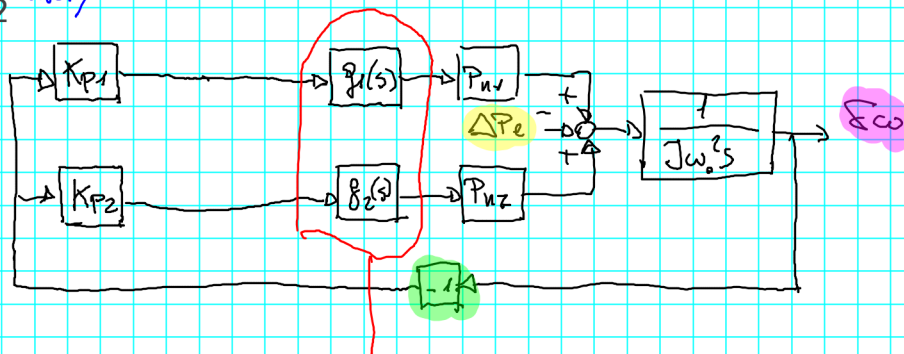


11/04/2019



Primary only



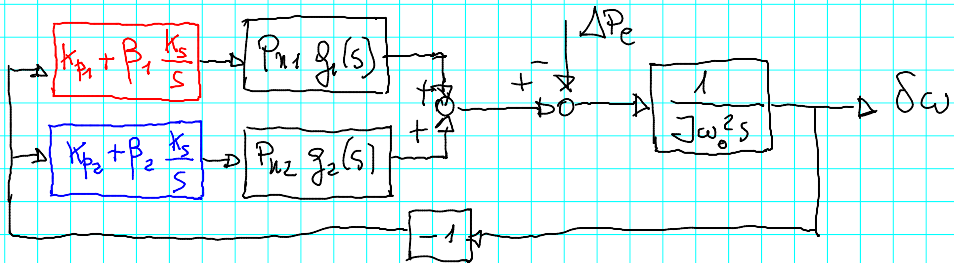
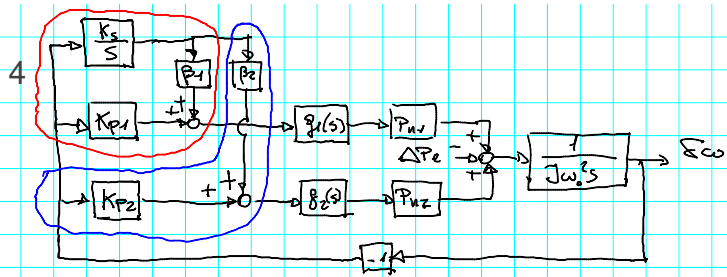
at steady state these are 1

$$TF: \frac{\delta\omega}{\Delta P_e} = \frac{-1/J\omega_0^2 s}{1 + \frac{1}{J\omega_0^2 s} \sum_{i=1}^2 K_{pi} g_i(s) P_{ni}} = \frac{-1}{J\omega_0^2 s + \sum_{i=1}^2 K_{pi} g_i(s) P_{ni}}$$

3 Steady-state error with PR control only: apply
 a ΔP_e step & use FVT:

$$\underline{\delta\omega_{\infty}} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \cancel{s} \frac{\overline{\Delta P_e}}{\cancel{s} \frac{-1}{J\omega_0^2 + \sum k_i g_i(s) P_{mi}}} = \frac{-\overline{\Delta P_e}}{\sum k_i P_{mi}}$$

\uparrow FVT \uparrow step of amplitude ΔP_e \uparrow 1



5 TF from ΔP_e to $\delta\omega$

$$\frac{\delta\omega}{\Delta P_e} = \frac{-1/\sqrt{J\omega_0^2 s}}{1 + \frac{1}{J\omega_0^2 s} + \sum_{i=1}^n (k_{pi} + \beta_i \frac{k_s}{s}) g_i(s) P_{ui}}$$

Normally in this analysis one sets $\sum \beta_i = 1$, hence

$$\sum \dots = \sum k_{pi} g_i(s) P_{ui} + \frac{k_s}{s} \sum \beta_i g_i(s) P_{ui}$$

particularly useful when using
local pools of (puesi) identical generators

6. Addendum

one can sometimes add a P/Z couple to
PI controllers

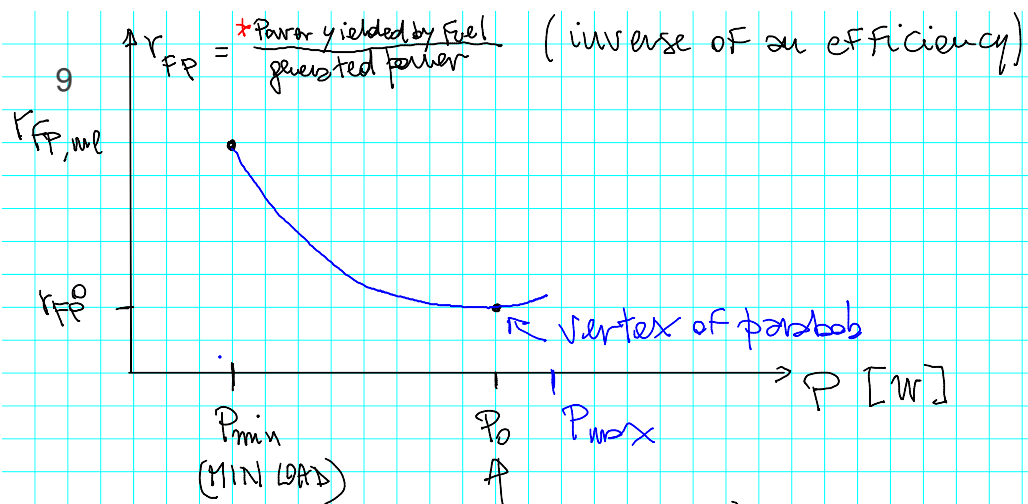
$$K_{pi} \longrightarrow K_{pi} \frac{1+sT_{zi}}{1+sT_{pi}}$$

Before:

$$-\delta\omega \rightarrow \boxed{K_p + \beta_i \frac{K_s}{s}} \rightarrow \text{control for local generator}$$

$$\text{After: } K_p + \beta_i \frac{K_s}{s} \frac{1+sT_{bi}}{1+sT_{pi}}$$

			$\text{€}/W_{\text{total}}$
1W	3€	11.5	11.5 / 5
1W	3€	8.5	8.5 / 4
1W	1.5W	5.5	5.5 / 3 < 6
1W	2€	4	2
1W	2€	2	2



$\eta \downarrow \frac{K_0}{S} \downarrow \frac{1}{K_0} \downarrow$
 * $P_{fuel} = \dot{m}_{fuel} HH$, but not all becomes generated power

(optimal op. point)

$$L = \underbrace{c_1 \cancel{P_1} \cancel{P_2} + \dots + c_n P_n}_{f} + \lambda (P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_n - \hat{P}_e)$$

