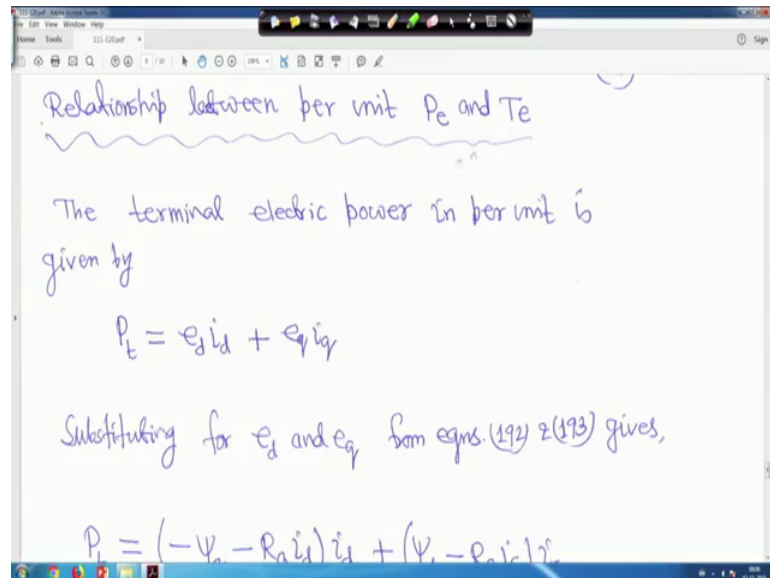


**Power System Dynamics, Control and Monitoring**  
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**Lecture – 13**  
**Power System stability (Contd.)**

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So we ended up in the previous lecture the relationship between per unit your  $P_e$  and  $T_e$ . So, the terminal electric power in per unit is given by that we have seen earlier that  $P_t$  is equal to  $e_d i_d$  plus  $e_q i_q$ .

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Substituting for  $e_d$  and  $e_q$  from eqns. (192) & (193) gives,

$$P_t = (-\psi_q - R_a i_d) i_d + (\psi_d - R_a i_q) i_q$$

$$\therefore P_t = (\psi_d i_q - \psi_q i_d) - R_a (i_d^2 + i_q^2)$$

$$\therefore P_t = T_e - R_a I_t^2 \quad \dots (194) \rightarrow 5.5$$

The air-gap power, measured behind  $R_a$  is given

Now, substituting per  $e_d$  and  $e_q$  from equation 192 and 193 if you do so, it will become  $P_t$  is equal to minus  $\psi_q$  minus  $R_a i_d$  bracket close into  $i_d$  plus  $\psi_d$  minus  $R_a i_q$  bracket close into  $i_q$ . Or  $P_t$  is equal to you can write after collecting those terms  $\psi_d i_q$  minus  $\psi_q i_d$  minus  $R_a$  into  $i_d$  square plus  $i_q$  square.

So, we know therefore this we know this is the torque  $T_e$ , so  $P_t$  is equal to  $T_e$  minus  $R_a I_t^2$ , because  $I_t^2$  is equal to  $I_d^2$  plus  $i_q^2$ , this is equation 194. And this is actually, this is actually nothing this is for my own reference.

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$$\therefore P_t = (\psi_d i_q - \psi_q i_d) - R_a (i_d^2 + i_q^2)$$

$$\therefore P_t = T_e - R_a I_t^2 \quad \dots (194) \rightarrow 5.5$$

The air-gap power, measured behind  $R_a$  is given by

$$P_e = P_t + R_a I_t^2 \quad \dots (195) \rightarrow 5.5$$

$$\therefore P_a = T_e - R_a i_d^2 + R_a i_q^2$$

So, air-gap power measured behind  $R_a$ , this also you have seen that  $P_e$  is equal to  $P_t$  plus  $R_a I_t^2$  right. Therefore, whatever  $P_t$  we have got, we will substitute here you this  $P_t$  we will substitute here, so  $R_a I_t^2$  minus  $R_a I_t^2$  will be cancelled, finally we will find that  $P_e$  is equal to  $T_e$  right.

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by

$$P_e = P_t + R_a I_t^2 \quad \text{--- (195) } \rightarrow$$

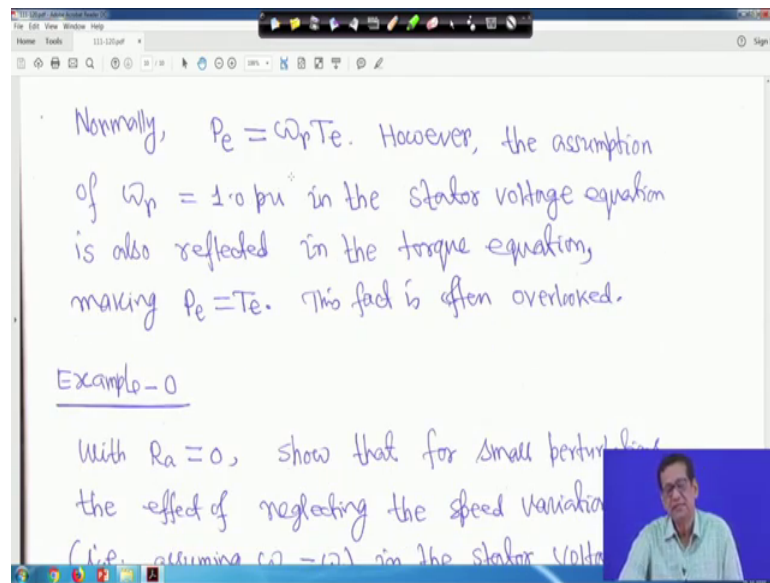
$$\therefore P_e = T_e - R_a I_t^2 + R_a I_t^2$$

$$\therefore P_e = T_e \quad \text{--- (195) } \rightarrow 5.6$$

The per-unit air-gap power  $P_e$  so computed is in fact the power at synchronous speed and is equal to the per-unit air-gap torque  $T_e$ .

So, if you substitute, you will get  $P_e$  is equal to  $T_e$ , because  $R_a I_t^2$  and minus  $R_a I_t^2$  plus  $R_a I_t^2$  will be cancelled right. Therefore, the per-unit air-gap power  $P_e$  so computed is in fact that the power at synchronous speed and is equal to per-unit air-gap torque  $T_e$ . So, in per-unit value power and torque both are same right.

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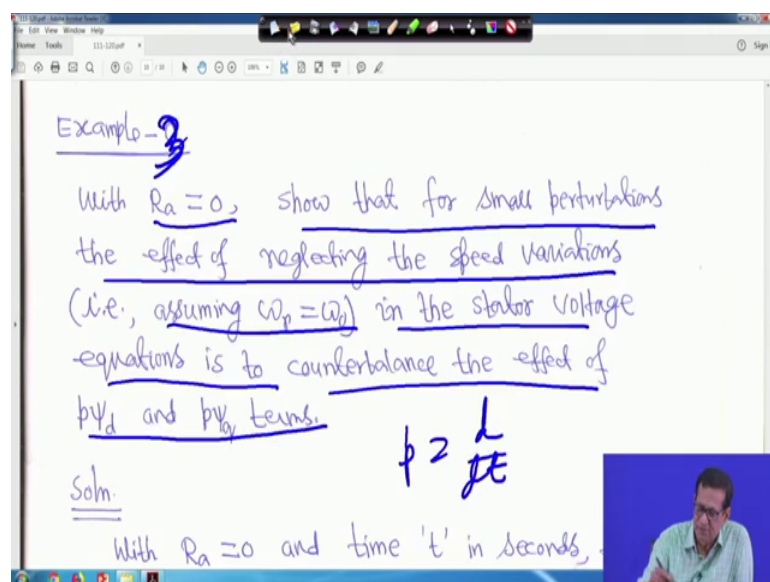
Normally,  $P_e = \omega_r T_e$ . However, the assumption of  $\omega_r = 1.0 \text{ pu}$  in the stator voltage equation is also reflected in the torque equation, making  $P_e = T_e$ . This fact is often overlooked.

Example-0

With  $R_a = 0$ , show that for small perturbations the effect of neglecting the speed variations (i.e., assuming  $\omega_r = \omega$ ) in the stator voltage equation is to counterbalance the effect of  $p i_d$  and  $p i_y$  terms.

And we know the relationship normally that power is equal to you know angular speed into torque, the therefore P is equal to omega r into T e. However, the assumption of omega r is equal to 1.0 per unit in the stator voltage equation is also reflected in the torque equation, making P e is equal to T e. This fact is often overlooked right. Now, next one is this way this one this all this things, we have discussed in the previous lecture.

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Example-3

With  $R_a = 0$ , show that for small perturbations the effect of neglecting the speed variations (i.e., assuming  $\omega_r = \omega$ ) in the stator voltage equations is to counterbalance the effect of  $p i_d$  and  $p i_y$  terms.

Soln.

With  $R_a = 0$  and time 't' in seconds,

$$p = \frac{L}{dt}$$

Now, next is I have written example-0, it will be example-3 I think, it will be example-3 right. So, this is a little bit understanding is required for this example, because this is no

data, but some proof right. Now, with  $R_a$  is equal to 0, suppose we are assuming  $R_a$  is 0, because  $R_a$  is very small right. Show that for small perturbations, the effect of neglecting, the speed variation that is assuming  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  right. In the stator voltage equation is to counter balance the effect of  $p \psi_d$  and  $p \psi_q$  terms the meaning is that  $R_a$  is equal to 0 say.

So, here we have to prove that for small perturbation, the effect of neglecting the speed variation that is assuming  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  in the stator voltage equation is to counter balance the effect of the  $p \psi_d$  and  $p \psi_q$  terms.  $\psi_d$  means, the this is a differential operator that is  $p$  is equal to  $d/dt$ , so it basically  $\psi_d$  dot and  $\psi_q$  dot rough terms right.

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Soln.

With  $R_a = 0$  and time 't' in seconds, the stator voltage eqns. (118) and (119) become,

$$e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_d - \psi_q \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \dots (E1)$$

$$e_q = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_q + \psi_d \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \dots (E2)$$

where  $\omega_r$  and  $\omega_0$  are expressed in rad/sec.

So, in this case like solution with  $R_a$  is equal to 0 and time  $t$  if we write in second, right. Therefore the equation your stator voltage equation 118 and equation 119, it becomes  $e_d$  is equal to  $1$  upon  $\omega_0$ ,  $p \psi_d$  minus  $\psi_q \omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$ , this is I have make an equation E 1 right. And this is from equation 118.

And from 119 that  $e_q$  is equal to  $1$  upon  $\omega_0$   $p \psi_q$  plus  $\psi_d \omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$ . In the 118 and 119 you substitute  $R_a$  is equal to 0, then you will get equation your what you call equation 118 will be like this, and equation 119 will be like this, you put  $R_a$  is equal to 0 right. Now, suppose and we have made some assumption that your that your  $\omega_r$  just hold on that assuming that  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  right.

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With  $R_a = 0$  and time 't' in seconds, the stator voltage eqns. (118) and (119) become,  $\omega_r = \omega_0$

$$\Delta e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_d) - \psi_q \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0}$$

$$e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_d - \psi_q \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad \dots (E_d)$$

$$e_q = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_q + \psi_d \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad \dots (E_q)$$

$$\Delta e_q = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_q) - \Delta \psi_q$$

where  $\omega_r$  and  $\omega_0$  are expressed in rad/sec.

So, we if you now take the small perturbation of this one small perturbation of this equation in the next page; we will see that if you take the small perturbation of this one, so it will be  $\Delta e_d$  it will be  $\Delta e_d$  is equal to it is  $\frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \psi_d$  this one minus your it will be  $\Delta \psi_q \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0}$ . But  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  that we will write later, so this is minus  $\Delta \psi_q \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0}$ . Again minus your  $\psi_q$  right, we are taking small perturbation  $\Delta \omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$  right.

So, if you take the small perturbation per, but  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  right that means, this  $\omega_r$  this term is unity  $\omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$  is equal to your 1, so that means  $\Delta I$  am writing somewhere here that means, my  $\Delta e_d$  which actually is equal to  $\frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \psi_d$  right minus  $\Delta \psi_q$ , then minus  $\psi_q$  into  $\Delta \omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$ . This is for small perturbation for  $\Delta e_d$ . This thing had been retained in the next page right, but just making it.

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With  $R_a = 0$  and time 't' in seconds, the stator voltage eqns. (118) and (119) become,  $\omega_r = \omega$

$$\Delta e_q = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_q) + \Delta \psi_d \left( \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \right)$$

$$e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_d - \psi_q \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad \dots (E_1)$$

$$+ \psi_d \cdot \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad \dots (E_2)$$

$$\checkmark e_q = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_q + \psi_d \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad \dots (E_2)$$

$$+ \Delta \psi_d + \psi_d \cdot \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0}$$

where  $\omega_r$  and  $\omega_0$  are expressed in rad/sec.

So, similarly if you take your  $e_q$  delta  $e_q$ , so writing here if you take small perturbation for equation  $e_2$  that is this one for  $\Delta e_q$ , then here also it will be like this  $\Delta e_q$  is equal to  $\frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \psi_q$  plus your  $\Delta \psi_d$  then  $\omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$ , then plus  $\psi_d$  into  $\Delta \omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$  right, so that means this one  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  this we have assumed right.

So, if you put  $\omega_r = \omega_0$ , this term is one that means, here I am writing somewhere that my  $\Delta e_q$  will be  $\frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \psi_q$  plus  $\Delta \psi_d$  plus  $\psi_d$  into  $\Delta \omega_r$  by  $\omega_0$ , this thing retain in the next page right. So, if we take this here what you call this small perturbation, so that will be like this, so  $\omega_r$  and  $\omega_0$  both are expressed in radian per second right just hold on, we will go to the next page so hold sorry just hold on.

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For small perturbation,

$$\checkmark \Delta e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b(\Delta \psi_d) - \Delta \psi_q - \psi_{q0} \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0} - (E3)$$

$$\checkmark \Delta e_q = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b(\Delta \psi_q) + \Delta \psi_d + \psi_{d0} \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0} - (E1)$$

$$e_d \rightarrow e_{d0} + \Delta e_d$$

$$\psi_d \rightarrow \psi_{d0} + \Delta \psi_d$$

$$\psi_q \rightarrow \psi_{q0} + \Delta \psi_q$$

So, for small perturbation now that whatever I wrote previously right, so this your this equation that whatever I wrote in the previous page the delta e d will be this one, this is equation say E 3 right. Similarly, I wrote for delta e q, so it will be same equation, it will be this one right. So, in this case what is your in the previous case, what we made it that as it is a small perturbation, so there it is here what you call that your psi q into previous term that psi q into delta omega r by omega 0 right. But, when you make a when we are just making small perturbation, so psi q can be changed to psi q 0.

Similarly, psi d will be changed to psi d 0 right that is why, previous case I did not write in the previous page I am simply made your delta your psi q only and this one also only psi d. But, when you are perturbing around an operating point, so psi q 0, psi d 0 e d 0, e q 0 like this, so it will be actually psi q 0, and it will be actually psi d 0 rest are rest are ok. Now, how this psi q 0, psi d 0 coming just one step one complete calculation, I will show you.



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$$\psi_q \rightarrow \psi_{q0} + \Delta\psi_q$$

$$e_q \rightarrow e_{q0} + \Delta e_q$$

$$\omega_p \rightarrow \omega_0 + \Delta\omega_p$$

From eqns. (E1) and (E2), we get,

$$e_{d0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{d0} - \psi_{q0} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0} \quad (\because \omega_r = \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore e_{d0} = -\psi_{q0} \quad (i)$$

$$e_{q0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{q0} + \psi_{d0} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0} \quad (\because \omega_r = \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore e_{q0} = \psi_{d0} \quad (ii)$$

So, in this case what happens that you assume now that  $e_d$  actually, suppose initially it was  $e_{d0}$ ,  $\psi_{d0}$ ,  $\psi_{q0}$ ,  $e_{q0}$  and  $\omega_0$ , now it has been perturbed. Now,  $e_d$  will become  $e_{d0} + \Delta e_d$ ,  $\psi_d$  will become  $\psi_{d0} + \Delta\psi_d$ . Similarly,  $\psi_q$  will become  $\psi_{q0} + \Delta\psi_q$ , and  $e_q$  will become  $e_{q0} + \Delta e_q$ , and  $\omega_r$  will become  $\omega_0 + \Delta\omega_r$ .

Now, in equation E 1 and E 2 if you substitute and simplify right, then how it will look like? Therefore, in equation eqo your equation E 1 and E 2, it can be written like this. So,  $e_{d0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{d0} - \psi_{q0}$ , this is  $\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0}$ , so this term will be one, because  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  I mean initially. So, if you put all the initial values only that means, your  $e_d$  will become your  $e_{d0}$ , so  $e_{d0}$  will become  $e_{d0} + \Delta e_d$ , so if it is  $e_{d0}$  is equal to this much.

And  $\omega_0$  is  $\omega_r$  is equal to  $\omega_0$  though this term is one right. And this is this is yours initially it has  $p \psi_{d0}$ , therefore it is derivative will become 0 right, it was a steady operating condition. So, its derivative is 0 that is why, this term is also 0. Therefore,  $e_{d0}$  is equal to  $-\psi_{q0}$ .

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from eqns. (E<sub>1</sub>) and (E<sub>2</sub>), we get,

$$E_{d0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{d0} - \psi_{q0} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \quad (\because \omega_r = \omega_0)$$

$$E_{d0} = -\psi_{q0} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$E_{q0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{q0} + \psi_{d0} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \quad (\because \omega_r = \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore E_{q0} = \psi_{d0} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\rightarrow E_d = E_t \sin \delta = -\psi_{q0} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\rightarrow E_q = E_t \cos \delta = \psi_{d0} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

$E_d = E_t \sin \delta$   
 $E_{d0} = E_t \sin \delta_0$

Similarly, and also before going to that also from here I have made it here that your  $e_d$  also we have seen earlier  $e_d$  is equal to we have seen earlier that  $e_d$  is equal to  $E_t \sin$  your delta right.

And for initial condition that  $e_d$  will be is equal to  $E_t$  initial operating condition will be  $e_d \sin \delta_0$  that is why,  $e_d$  is equal to written as  $E_t \sin \delta_0$ , and that is nothing but this one minus  $\psi_{q0}$  right, so that is your this is what this is some equation is marked, this is equation-1, similarly this is equation-2 will come to that and this is 3, then this is equation-4 written like this.

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from eqns. (E1) and (E2), we get,

$$e_{d0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{d0} - \psi_{q0} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0} \quad \text{Eqn (E1)}$$

$$\therefore e_{d0} = -\psi_{q0} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$e_{q0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \psi_{q0} + \psi_{d0} \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0} \quad \text{Eqn (E2)}$$

$$\therefore e_{q0} = \psi_{d0} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\rightarrow e_{d0} = E_t \sin \delta_0 = -\psi_{q0} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\rightarrow e_{q0} = E_t \cos \delta_0 = \psi_{d0} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

$p = \frac{d}{dt}$   
 $E_t = V$

Now, similarly if you make it e q 0 now right, so from the same equation that is E2 from equation-E2, this is actually equation-E1 the previous page we have seen just make it all the 0 0 initial operating condition. Similarly, for this one this is actually equation-E2 right.

So, here also if you make like this, so e q 0 we will be 1 upon omega 0 p psi q 0 plus psi d 0 omega 0 upon omega 0, because omega r is equal to omega 0. Now, that means your this one that this is the initial condition right initial operating condition, so p psi q 0 it is derivative will be 0, because p is actually differential operator I told d by d t right, so this term will be 0. And this term is 1, so basically it will become psi d 0 right.

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from eqns. (E1) and (E2), we get,

$$e_{d0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b \psi_{d0} - \psi_{q0} \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad (\because \omega_r = \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore e_{d0} = -\psi_{q0} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$e_{q0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b \psi_{q0} + \psi_{d0} \frac{\omega_r}{\omega_0} \quad (\because \omega_r = \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore e_{q0} = \psi_{d0} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\rightarrow e_{d0} = E_t \sin \delta_0 = -\psi_{q0} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\rightarrow e_{q0} = E_t \cos \delta_0 = \psi_{d0} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

$e_q = E_t \cos \delta$   
 $e_d = E_t \sin \delta$

Similarly, we also knew that previously we have seen that  $e_q$  is here what you call just one minute previously we have seen that  $e_q$  is equal to  $E_t \cos \delta$ , therefore  $e_{q0}$  is equal to  $E_t \cos \delta_0$  right. So, therefore this  $e_{q0}$  is equal to  $E_t \cos \delta_0$ , and that is nothing but  $\psi_{d0}$  this is equation-4, this is all this what you call that  $e_{d0}$   $e_{q0}$  this can be simplified that how one can obtain this right. So, this is let me clear it.

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$$\therefore e_{d0} + \Delta e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b (\psi_{d0} + \Delta \psi_d) - \frac{(\psi_{q0} + \Delta \psi_q)(\omega_0 + \Delta \omega_r)}{\omega_0}$$

$$\therefore -\psi_{q0} + \Delta e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b (\Delta \psi_d) - \frac{1}{\omega_0} (\psi_{q0} \omega_0 + \psi_{q0} \Delta \omega_r + \Delta \psi_q \omega_0 + \Delta \psi_q \Delta \omega_r)$$

$$\therefore -\psi_{q0} + \Delta e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} b (\Delta \psi_d) - \psi_{q0} - \psi_{q0} \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0} - \Delta \psi_q$$

So that means, now this one also look at that this one also from in equation e 1 and e 2 you substitute all this relationship first input in e equation e 1 if you do so if you do so,

so  $e_d$  will become  $e_{d0} + \Delta e_d$  and is equal to 1 upon  $\omega_0 p \psi_d$  will become  $\psi_{d0} + \Delta \psi_d$  minus this term was there that is your  $\psi_q$  will become  $\psi_{q0} + \Delta \psi_q$ , and it will be your  $\omega_r$  will become  $\omega_0 + \Delta \omega_r$  divided by  $\omega_0$  right.

Now, if you simplify if you simplify, then it then straight forward we can write minus  $\psi_{q0} + \Delta e_d$  in between one and two step you do yourself, then some time will be safe for me right is equal to  $1$  upon  $\omega_0 p \Delta \psi_d$  minus  $1$  upon  $\omega_0$ , you multiply all right. And a simplify it will be  $\psi_{q0} \omega_0 + \psi_{q0} \Delta \omega_r + \Delta \psi_q \omega_0 + \Delta \psi_q \Delta \omega_r$  right.

So, in this case what and  $e_{d0}$  this there should not be any sort of confusion, and  $e_{d0}$  we have seen  $e_{d0}$  is equal to minus  $\psi_{q0}$  just in the previous page we you have seen  $e_{d0}$  is equal to minus  $\psi_{q0}$ , and that has been substituted here right, and this one multiplied this one multiplied, and is equal to your whatever it is coming right.

Now, further if you do so, it will be minus  $\psi_{q0} + \Delta e_d$  this side is equal to  $1$  upon  $\omega_0 p \Delta \psi_d$ . And if you simplify this one, it will be minus  $\psi_{q0}$ , then minus  $\psi_{q0} \Delta \omega_r$ , this is this one will be (Refer Time: 15:15) what you call this is my this term is there.

Then second term  $\psi_{q0} - \psi_{q0} \Delta \omega_r$  by  $\Delta \omega_0$ , and this term minus  $\Delta \psi_q$ , and this term product  $\Delta \psi_q$  and  $\Delta \omega_r$  is very small. So, we have neglected that term, because two small perturbation term  $\Delta$ ,  $\Delta$  term. So, it is very small, so it has been dropped neglected right.

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$$\therefore \Delta e_d = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_d) - \psi_{q0} \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0} - \Delta \psi_q$$

Since

$$e_d = E_t \sin \delta \quad \text{--- (E5)}$$

$$e_q = E_t \cos \delta \quad \text{--- (E6)}$$

Hence, for small perturbations, eqns (E5) & (E6) become

$$\Delta e_q = (E_t \cos \delta) \Delta \delta - V_s \Delta \delta \quad \text{--- (E7)}$$

So, therefore we can write  $\Delta e_d$  is equal to  $\frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_d) - \psi_{q0} \frac{\Delta \omega_r}{\omega_0} - \Delta \psi_q$ , no equation number is given here right. Now, since  $e_d$  is equal to  $E_t \sin \delta$ , similarly way we can obtain  $\Delta e_q$  also. Same way in similar way, you will substitute in equation-E2 in equation we will substitute  $E_t$  that is your  $e_{q0} + \Delta e_q$  right you substitute.

Similar way you can get the expression of your  $\Delta e_q$  that will come later right. But, I am not derived that directly I have written, because one I have shown your complete derivation right. So, now since we know that  $e_d$  is equal to  $E_t \sin \delta$  that is equation E 5. And  $e_q$  is equal to  $E_t \cos \delta$  that is equation say E 6 right.

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$$E_d = E_t \sin \delta \quad \dots \quad (E5)$$

$$E_q = E_t \cos \delta \quad \dots \quad (E6)$$
 Hence, for small perturbations, eqns. (E5) and (E6) become
 
$$\Delta E_d = (E_t \cos \delta_0) \Delta \delta = \psi_{d0} \Delta \delta \quad \dots \quad (E7)$$

$$\Delta E_q = -(E_t \sin \delta_0) \Delta \delta = \psi_{q0} \Delta \delta \quad \dots \quad (E8)$$

Hence, for small perturbation of equation E 5 and E 6, it will be something like this. So, it will be delta e d will be E t cos delta 0 into delta delta right. So, and we have seen that your E t cos delta 0 nothing but psi d 0, just in the previous your just a few minutes before, we have explained. So, e delta e d will be E t cos delta 0 delta delta, and E t cos delta 0 is nothing but psi d psi d 0 that we have seen right, so that is equation E 7.

Similarly, your delta e q will be minus E t sin delta 0 delta delta that is your and this one we have seen it will be psi q 0 right into delta delta, this is equation E 8 right. So, all these things what you call, because we have we have that psi q 0 is equal to your previous thing that your it will be minus E t sin delta your 0 right, so that is psi q 0 delta delta this is equation E 8.

Just see that whether if this e q 0, E t E t cos delta 0; and e d 0 is equal to E t sin delta 0 minus psi q 0 right, so that means all this things if you take this perturbation, so it will be psi q 0 your delta delta this is equation E 8 right. So, once again let us go to your what you call E t sin delta 0 here it is right that is your E t look here, E t sin delta 0 that is your minus psi q 0. So, that is why here we are substituting that E t sin delta 0 is minus psi q 0 that minus and minus plus, so psi q 0 delta delta this is equation E 8; do, understandable right.

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$$\Delta\omega_r = \Delta\delta = p(\Delta\delta) \quad (123)$$

From eqns. (E3), (E4), (E7) and (E8), with  $\Delta\omega_r = p(\Delta\delta)$ , we may write

$$\Psi_{d0} \Delta\delta = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta\Psi_d) - \Delta\Psi_q - \Psi_{q0} \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta\delta) = \Delta\delta$$

Now, from equation E 3, E 4, E 7, and E 8 with delta omega r is equal to p delta delta, because we know that delta omega r p is a d d t p is equal to d d t, therefore delta omega r is equal to delta delta dot right delta delta dot, so that is nothing but your p delta delta right. So, this is nothing but p delta delta that is delta omega r. So, from equation E 3, E 4, E 7, and E 8 if delta omega is this one, you substitute you substitute.

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$$\Delta\omega_r = p(\Delta\delta), \text{ we may write}$$

$$\Psi_{d0} \Delta\delta = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta\Psi_d) - \Delta\Psi_q - \Psi_{q0} \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta\delta) = \Delta\delta \quad \text{--- (E9)}$$

$$\Psi_{q0} \Delta\delta = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta\Psi_q) + \Delta\Psi_d + \Psi_{d0} \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta\delta) \quad \text{--- (E10)}$$

We will compare the expressions and  $\Delta\epsilon_q$ , as given by equations (E9) with and without the effects of ball

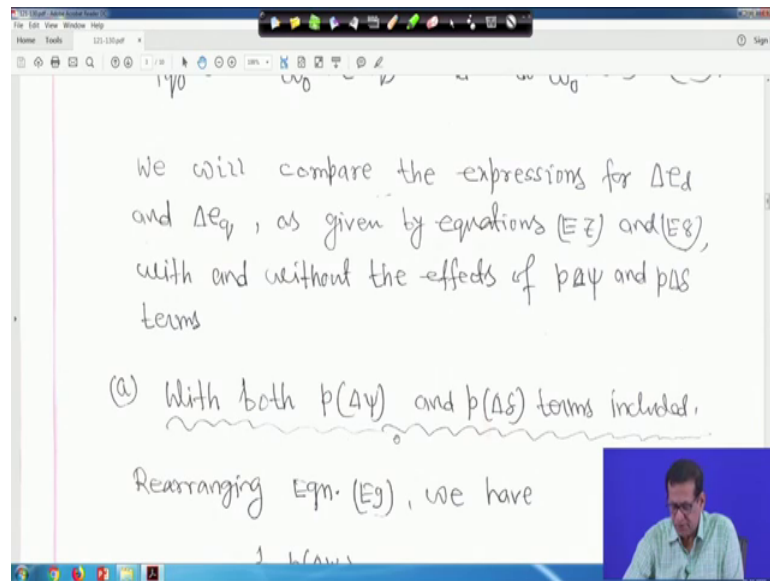
So, if you do so if you do so, then psi d 0 delta delta will become 1 upon omega 0 p delta delta, this is equation-E9



right. Similarly, similarly I told you that this step for  $e_d$ , we have derived, you please derive  $e_q$  for that also right.

So, if you do so, and finally same way if you proceed same way if you proceed, then what you will get that  $\psi_q \Delta e_d$  will be 1 upon  $\omega_0 p \psi_q p \Delta \psi_q$  plus  $\psi_d$  plus  $\psi_d \Delta e_d$ , this is equation-E10 right.

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So, now we will compare the expression for  $\Delta e_d$  and  $\Delta e_q$ , as given by equations E 7 and E 8 with and without the effects of  $p \Delta \psi$  and  $p \Delta \delta$  terms right with  $p \Delta \psi$  means,  $p \Delta \psi_d$  and  $p \Delta \psi_q$  right. And now part a with both  $p \Delta \psi$  means,  $p \Delta \psi_d$  and  $p \Delta \psi_q$ , so just we are putting like this and  $p \Delta \delta$  terms included right.

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Rearranging Eqn. (E9), we have

$$\Delta S = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \Psi_d - \Delta \Psi_q}{\Psi_{d0} + \frac{\Psi_{q0}}{\omega_0} p} \dots (E11)$$

From eqn.(E10),

$$\Delta \Psi_d = \left( \Psi_{q0} - \frac{\Psi_{d0}}{\omega_0} p \right) \Delta S - \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \Psi_q$$

Now, rearranging equation E 9 if you if you just rearrange this equation E 9 that means, psi d 0 delta delta this equation if you rearrange right, it will become delta delta will become 1 upon omega 0 p delta psi d minus delta psi q upon psi d 0 plus psi q 0 upon omega 0 p, this is equation-E11 right.

Now, from equation-10 I mean from this equation from this equation equation-10 you rearrange, you will get your delta psi d will be psi q 0 minus psi d 0 upon omega 0 p delta delta minus 1 upon omega 0 p delta psi q, this is equation-E12 right.

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$\Psi_{d0} \Delta S = -\Delta \Psi_q \dots (E13)$

Similarly, from eqn.(E10),

$$\Delta S = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_0} p \Delta \Psi_q + \Delta \Psi_d}{\Psi_{q0} - \frac{\Psi_{d0}}{\omega_0} p} \dots (E14)$$

and from eqn.(E9),

Now, substituting equation-12 in 11; so, this delta psi d term, you substitute in this equation equation-11 right. So, you just substitute if you do so if you do so, then what will happen? And you simplify, you will get psi d 0 delta delta is equal to minus delta psi q such a small expression, you will get you put it (Refer Time: 21:23) remember that all the derivative p p your psi q 0, p psi d 0 all these thing will become 0, because these are a study state operating condition right.

So, that means, you will get if you simplify psi d 0 delta is equal to minus delta psi q, this is equation E-13 right. Similarly, from equation-E10 if you make it equation-10 rearrange it, you will get delta delta is equal to 1 upon omega 0 p delta psi q plus delta psi d upon psi q 0 minus psi d 0 upon omega 0 p, this is equation-E14 right.

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and from eqn.(E9),

$$\Delta V_q = -\left(\psi_{d0} + \frac{Y_{q0}}{\omega_0} b\right) \Delta s + \frac{1}{\omega_0} b(\Delta \psi_d) \quad \text{---(E15)}$$

Substituting eqn(E15) in (E14), rearranging and simplifying, we find

$$Y_{q0} \Delta s = \Delta \psi_d \quad \text{---(E16)}$$

(b) With both  $b(\Delta V)$  and  $b(\Delta s)$  terms r

And from equation E9 that means from equation-E9 this equation right this equation from equation-E9 right, you will get delta psi q is equal to minus in bracket psi d 0 plus psi q 0 plus upon omega 0 p delta delta plus 1 upon omega 0 p delta psi d, this is equation-E15. Now, substitute this equation E15 that is delta psi q in this equation E14 you substitute and simplify.

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$\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta = \Delta \Psi_d \quad \dots (E16)$

(b) With both  $p(\Delta \Psi)$  and  $p(\Delta \delta)$  terms neglected:

Eqns. (E9) and (E10), with  $p\Delta \Psi_d = p\Delta \Psi_q = p\Delta \delta = 0$ ,  
simplify to

$\Psi_{d0} \Delta \delta = -\Delta \Psi_q \quad \dots (E17)$

$\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta = \Delta \Psi_d \quad \dots (E18)$

These are same as eqns. (E13) and (E16).

If you do so if you do so, you will get  $\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$  is equal to  $\Delta \Psi_d$  that is with E16, this equation is E16 right. Now, this is I mean whatever we have made it right that means, considering both the here what you call that your considering your both  $p \Psi$  are (Refer Time: 22:51) included. When both this terms are included, we got this expression.

Now, so we got this E13 right, and we got this E16 these two equations we got. Now, with both  $p \Psi$  and  $p \Delta$  terms are neglected  $p \Psi$   $p \Delta$  terms means,  $p \Delta \Psi_d$  and  $p \Delta \Psi_q$  terms are neglected along with  $p \Delta$  term, these are also neglected.

Now, that means in equation-E9 and E10 with  $p \Delta \Psi_d$  is equal to  $p \Delta \Psi_q$  is equal to  $p \Delta \delta$  is equal to 0 that means, we are neglecting this. If you do so, you will get  $\Psi_{d0} \Delta \delta$  is equal to  $-\Delta \Psi_q$ ; and  $\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$  is equal to  $\Delta \Psi_d$ , this is E17 this is 18. And these two equations are same that is E13 and E16. If you go to that E13 and check with E17, This is your equation-E13  $\Psi_{d0} \Delta \delta - \Delta \Psi_q$  is equal to  $-\Delta \Psi_q$  right. And this is your  $\Psi_{d0} \Delta \delta$ ,  $\Delta \Psi_d - \Delta \Psi_q$ , they are same.

And similarly if you see that  $\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$  and  $\Delta \Psi_d$ , and this  $\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$ ,  $\Delta \Psi_d$  and  $\Psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$ ,  $\Delta \Psi_d$ , these two are same right. So, once that means including this terms and you are neglecting this term that they are appearing to be the same thing right. So, this is actually what you wanted to mean in the problem right.

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(c) With only  $p(\Delta\psi)$  terms neglected:

From eqn. (E9), with the  $\psi_q$  term neglected, we have,

$$\psi_{d0} \Delta S = -\Delta\psi_q - \frac{\psi_{q0}}{\omega_0} p(\Delta S)$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = \frac{-\Delta\psi_q}{\left(\psi_{d0} + \frac{\psi_{q0}}{\omega_0} p\right)}$$

Now, now in the in this case now next case is suppose if we only  $p$   $\psi$  terms  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$  terms are neglected in  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$   $d$  and  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$   $q$  terms here only it is neglected if we do so, then from equation-9 with the  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$   $d$  terms neglected,  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$  means that is in general I am writing that is nothing but  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$   $d$  terms, and  $p$   $\Delta$   $\psi$   $q$  terms right.

So, with the neglected, then you will get  $\psi_{d0} \Delta S$  is equal to minus  $\Delta\psi_q$  minus  $\psi_{q0}$  upon  $\omega_0$   $p$   $\Delta$   $S$  or if you rearrange  $\Delta S$  will be minus minus  $\Delta\psi_q$  divided by  $\psi_{d0}$  plus  $\psi_{q0}$  upon  $\omega_0$   $p$ , this is  $\Delta S$ .

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Multiplying both sides by  $\psi_{d0}$  gives

$$\psi_{d0} \Delta s = -\Delta \psi_q \left[ \frac{\psi_{d0}}{\psi_{d0} + \frac{\psi_{q0}}{\omega_0} p} \right] \dots (E19)$$

Similarly from eqn (E10), with  $p\psi_q$  term neglected, we can show that

Now, multiplying both side, both side you multiply by  $\psi_{d0}$ , this equation then you will get  $\psi_{d0} \Delta s$  is equal to minus  $\Delta \psi_q$ , and this one can be written as your  $\psi_{d0} \Delta s = -\Delta \psi_q$ , and this term into  $\psi_{d0}$  by  $\psi_{d0} + \psi_{q0}$  upon  $\omega_0 p$  right.  $p$  is nothing making it here it is nothing but that your differential operator this is equation-E19 right.

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Similarly from eqn (E10), with  $p\psi_q$  term neglected, we can show that
$$\psi_{q0} \Delta s = \Delta \psi_d \left[ \frac{\psi_{q0}}{\psi_{q0} + \frac{\psi_{d0}}{\omega_0} p} \right] \dots (E20)$$

The above two equations differ from eqns (E13) and (E16).

Similarly, from equation-E10 in equation-E10, you neglect  $p\psi_q$  term that is  $p\psi_q$  drop right you make  $p\psi_q$  in equation-E10. And then you can we can show also that

that  $\psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$  is equal to  $\Delta \psi_d$ , then  $\psi_{q0}$  upon  $\psi_{q0} + \psi_{d0}$  upon  $\omega_0 p$  right. So, if you if you look into if you look into this the above two equations differ from equation-E13 and E16, these two equations are not same like your E13 and equation- E13 and equation-E16 right.

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(d) With only  $p(\Delta S)$  terms neglected:

With  $p\Delta S = 0$ , from eqn. (E9), we have,

$$\psi_{d0} \Delta S = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_d) - \Delta \psi_q \quad \text{--- (E21)}$$

and from eqn. (E10), we have,

$$\psi_{q0} \Delta S = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p(\Delta \psi_q) + \Delta \psi_d \quad \text{--- (E22)}$$

So, next is with only  $p \Delta \delta$  terms neglected right with only  $p \Delta \delta$  terms neglected. With  $p \Delta \delta = 0$  from equation- E9, you put  $p \Delta \delta = 0$ . Then you will have  $\psi_{d0} \Delta \delta$  is equal to  $\frac{1}{\omega_0 p} \Delta \psi_d - \Delta \psi_q$ , this is equation-E21. And from equation E10, we have  $\psi_{q0} \Delta \delta$  by putting your  $p \Delta \delta$  term 0,  $\frac{1}{\omega_0 p} \Delta \psi_q + \Delta \psi_d$  this is equation-E22 right.

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$$\therefore \Delta \Psi_d = \Psi_{q0} \Delta S - \frac{1}{\omega_0} p (\Delta \Psi_q) \dots (E23)$$

Substituting eqn.(E23) into eqn(E21) yields,

$$\Psi_{d0} \Delta S = \frac{1}{\omega_0} p \left( \Psi_{q0} \Delta S - \frac{p}{\omega_0} \Delta \Psi_q \right) - \Delta \Psi_q$$

$$\therefore \Psi_{d0} \Delta S = -\Delta \Psi_q \left[ \Psi_{d0} \frac{1 + \frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2}}{\Psi_{d0} - \Psi_{q0} \frac{p}{\omega_0}} \right]$$

And therefore, delta psi d will be psi q 0 delta delta minus 1 upon omega 0 p delta psi q, this is equation-E23. Now, if you substitute equation-23 into equation-E21, this delta psi d term you substitute here and simplify, then you will get that psi d 0 delta delta is equal to 1 upon omega 0 p psi q 0 delta delta minus p omega 0 delta psi q minus delta psi q, just you know simplify, you will get this expression or psi d 0 delta delta, you will get minus delta psi q in bracket psi d 0, it is 1 plus p square upon omega 0 square divided by psi d 0 minus psi q 0 p upon omega 0, this is equation-E24.

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$$\therefore \Psi_{d0} \Delta S = -\Delta \Psi_q \left[ \Psi_{d0} \frac{1 + \frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2}}{\Psi_{d0} - \Psi_{q0} \frac{p}{\omega_0}} \right] \dots (E24)$$

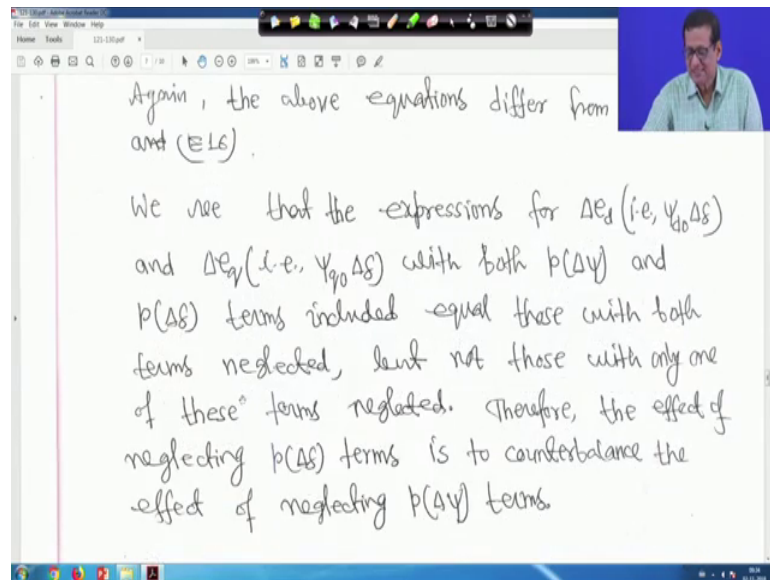
Similarly,

$$\Psi_{q0} \Delta S = \Delta \Psi_d \left[ \Psi_{q0} \frac{1 + \frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2}}{\Psi_{q0} + \Psi_{d0} \frac{p}{\omega_0}} \right] \dots (E25)$$



Similarly, you can get this one similar way you move right, and you will get this  $\psi q_0 \Delta \Delta$  is equal to  $\Delta \psi d \psi q_0 \frac{1 + p^2}{\omega_0^2}$  divided by  $\psi q_0 + \psi d_0$  into  $p$  upon  $\omega_0$ , this is equation-E25 right. So, little bit I mean most of the things I have made it for you, but little bit you have to do up your own right.

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So, again the above equations differ from E13 and E16 right. So, you see that the expression for  $\Delta e_d$  that is  $\psi d_0 \Delta \Delta$ , and  $\Delta e_q$  that is  $\psi q_0 \Delta \Delta$  with both  $p \Delta \psi$  and  $p \Delta \delta$  terms included equal to this with both terms are neglected right. So, if you include or if you drop, it is same right, but not those with any one of these terms right neglected. Therefore, the effect of neglecting  $p \Delta \Delta$  terms is to counterbalance, the effect of neglecting  $p \Delta \psi$  terms  $p \Delta \psi$  means,  $p \Delta \psi d$  and  $p \Delta \psi q$  right.

Thank you very much, we will be back again.