

---

# EEL303: Power Engineering - 1

## Introductory Lecture

Course Coordinator: A. R. Abhyankar  
Office: Block II, Room 135  
Email: [abhyankar@ee.iitd.ac.in](mailto:abhyankar@ee.iitd.ac.in)

---

# Evaluation Scheme

- Minor 1: 20
  - Minor 2: 20
  - Re-Minor: 20
  - Major: 40
  - Pre-Minor 1 Quiz: 7
  - Pre-Minor 2 Quiz: 7
  - Pre-Major Quiz: 7
  - Attendance: 6
- Best 2 out of 3 will be considered
- Best 2 out of 3 will be considered

---

# Attendance Marks Distribution

- $100\% = 6$
- $95 \leq \text{Attendance} < 100 = 5$
- $90 \leq \text{Attendance} < 95 = 4$
- $85 \leq \text{Attendance} < 90 = 3$
- $80 \leq \text{Attendance} < 85 = 2$
- $75 \leq \text{Attendance} < 80 = 1$
- $\text{Attendance} < 75 = 0$

---

## Books / References

- Power System Analysis: John Grainger and W D Stevenson, Tata McGraw Hill
- Electric Energy Systems Theory: Olle Elgerd, Tata MacGraw Hill
- Power System Engineering: I J Nagrath and D P Kothari, Tata MacGraw Hill
- Power Generation, Operation and Control: Wood and Wollenberg, John Wiley
- Your own class notes!

---

# General Instructions

- Please be on time. Late entry into the class not allowed.
- Switch-off your cell phones, laptops, i-pads, tabs (did I miss something?)
- Switch-on your brain cells of curiosity!
- Tutorials will start from 6<sup>th</sup> August 2012.
- Attendance to be registered with TAs.
- 80 Marks and above: Basic Requirement for “A” grade (**please note**: 80+ marks does not guarantee an “A”!)
- Less than 30 Marks: “*non-pass*” grade guaranteed for sure!

---

# *Introduction to Power Systems*



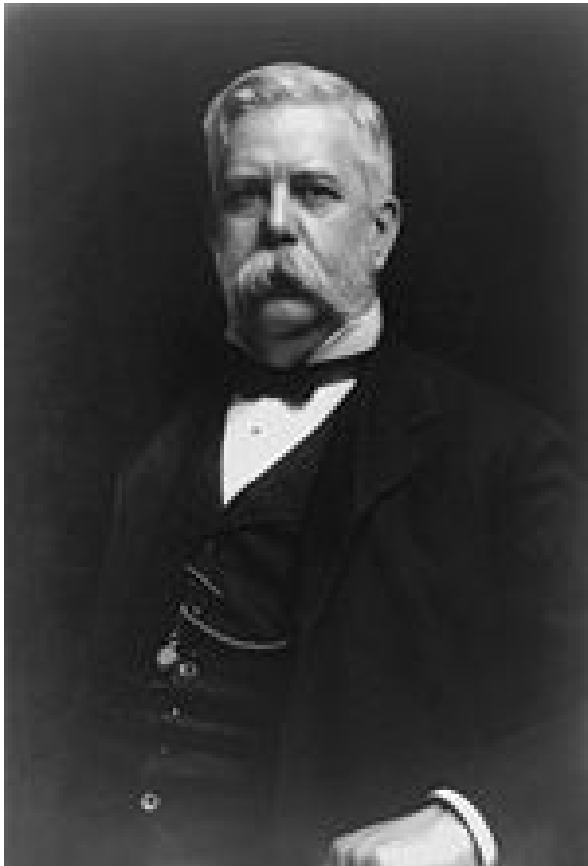
Courtesy: google images



Courtesy: google images

---

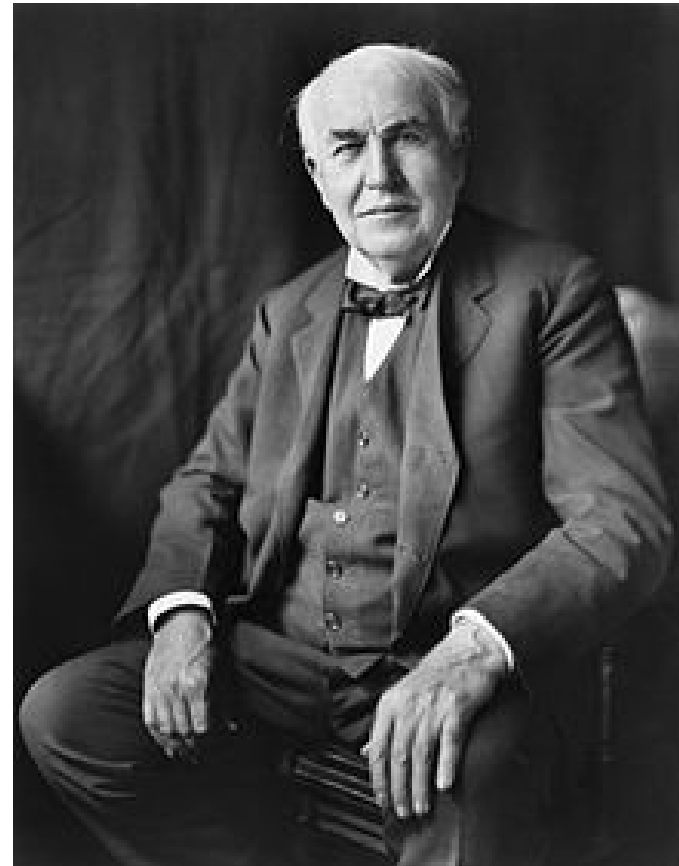
## George Westinghouse



Courtesy: Wikipedia

Built world's first commercial AC system

## Thomas Alva Edison



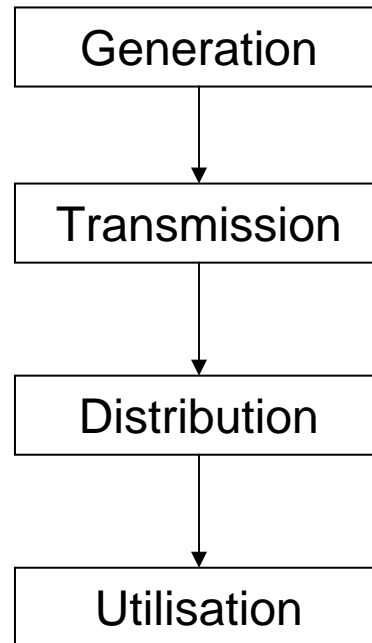
Courtesy: Wikipedia

"Genius is one percent inspiration, ninety-nine percent perspiration."



---

# What is Power System?



Control of these functions at appropriate levels

---

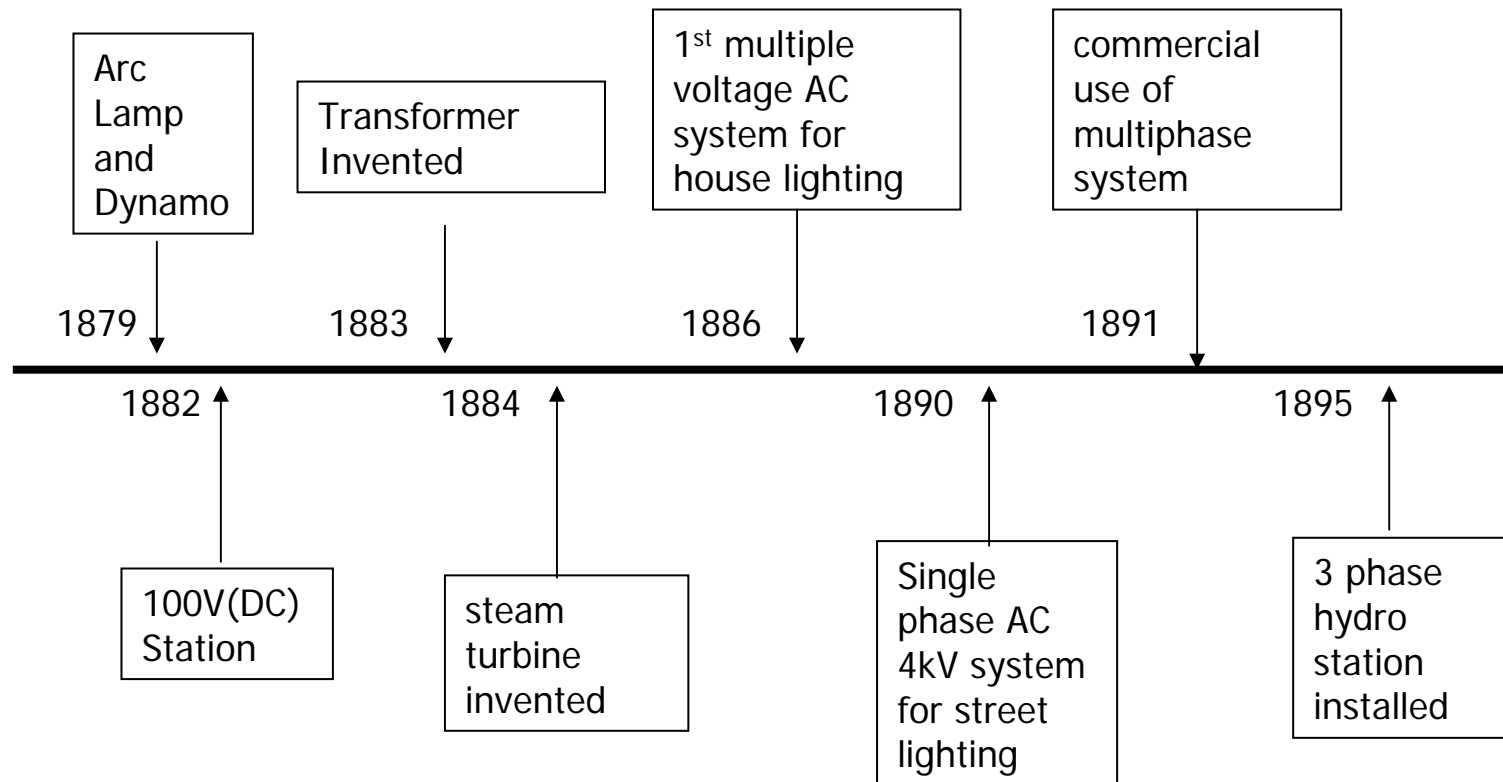
*“I worked on aerospace problems for many years before converting to power systems, and, in my opinion at least, power problems are tougher in many respects.”*

*“The number of variables in a power system is huge, and many types of uncertainties are present.”*

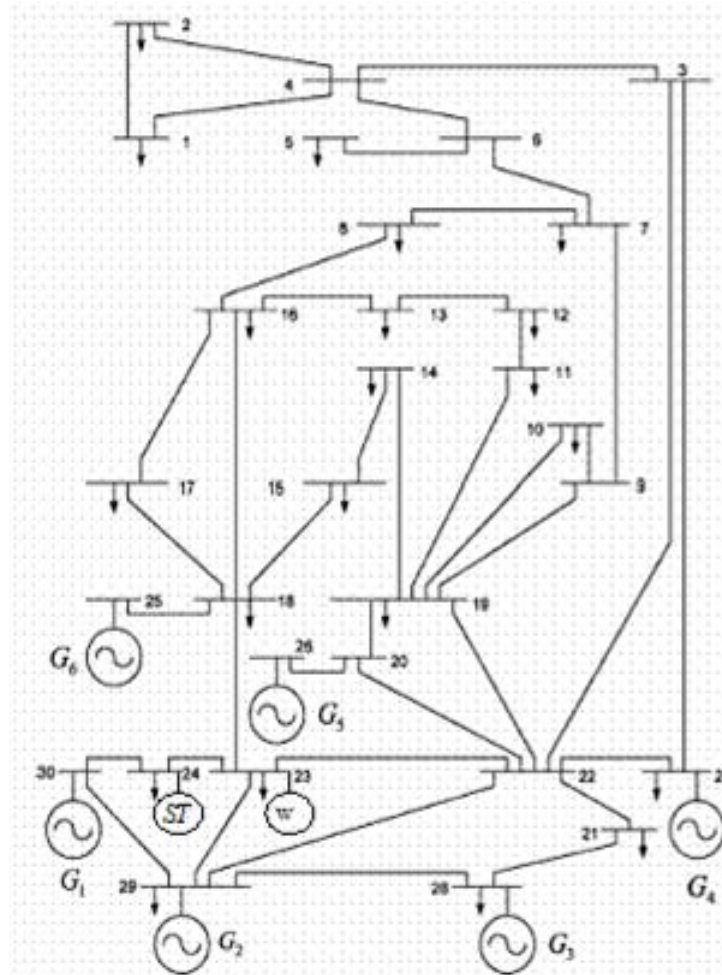
*“Few if any aerospace problems yield such a challenging set of conditions.”*

**Fred C. Schweppe (1934-1988)**  
**Professor of Electrical Engineering, MIT**

# Brief History



# Single Line Diagram Representation



# POWER MAP OF WESTERN REGION AS ON 20.10.2003



- Gujarat
- 1 Achhalia
- 2 Zagadia
- 3 Kim
- 4 Ranasan
- 5 Kapadwanj
- 6 Mangrol (Surat LPP)

- Maharashtra
- 1 Jajori
- 2 Theur
- 3 Parvati

**LEGEND**

- HYDRO POWER STATIONS
- THERMAL - COAL
- GAS
- NUCLEAR POWER STATION
- 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINES
- 132KV OR BELOW LINES
- 400 KV TRANSMISSION LINES
- 400 KV LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- 500kv HVDC Bipole

Prepared by:  
OS, WRLDC, Mumbai

---

# Power Generation



Courtesy: Google Images



---

# Power Transmission



Courtesy: Google Images

---

# Substation



Courtesy: Google Images



# Power Distribution



Courtesy: Google Images

© A. R. Abhyankar, IIT Delhi (2012)

---

# Power Distribution!!! (or Confusion???)



Courtesy: Google Images

---

# Power System Control



Courtesy: Google Images

---

# Why AC Generation and Transmission?

- Economics!!! Easier and Cheaper to generate AC power and transmit
- Voltage (and current) transformation
- Efficient utilisation: Cheap and effective AC motors

---

# Topological Difference

- Transmission – Mesh (or Loop) (Why?)
  - Reliability: main concern
  - A contingency has system-wide effects
- Distribution – Radial (Why?)
  - Economics!
  - A fault has local disruption
  - Protection issues

---

# Indian Scenario

- Salient features:
  - ❑ One of the largest interconnected power systems in the world
  - ❑ Installed capacity comparable with the largest power markets in the world
  - ❑ Member of VLPGO Association
  - ❑ Characterised by power deficit situation

---

# India: Power Facts

- Area :2,973,190 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population : 1.25 billion
- Per capita consumption : 820 kWh
- Five regional grids
- Two synchronous grids
- Installed Capacity 205 GW
- Peak Demand ~129 GW

# All India Installed Capacity

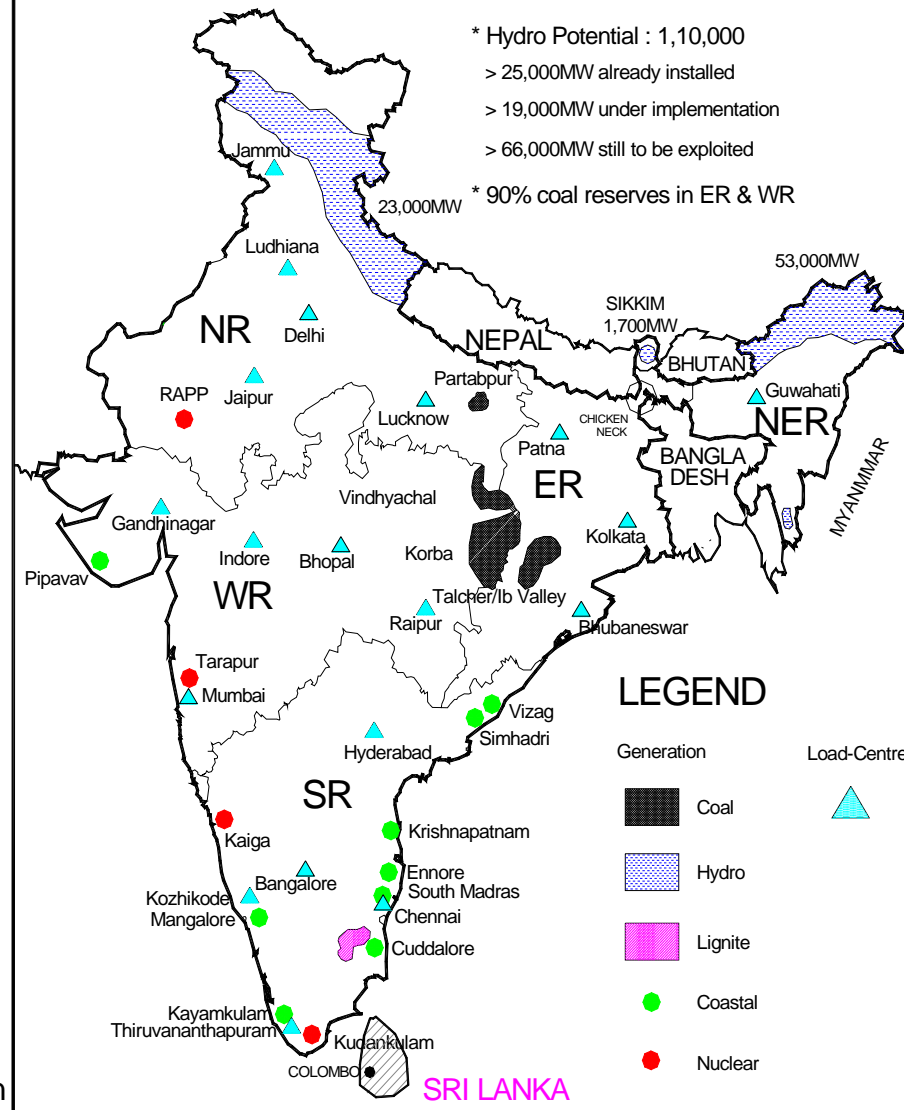
All India	Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro Renewable	RES@ (MNRE)	Grand Total
	Coal	Gas	Diesel	Total				
MW	116333.38	18903.05	1199.75	136436.18	4780.00	39291.40	24832.68	205340.26
%age	56.7	9.2	0.6	66.4	2.3	19.1	12.1	100.0

@ Based on data as on 31.05.2012.

Courtesy: [www.cea.nic.in](http://www.cea.nic.in)

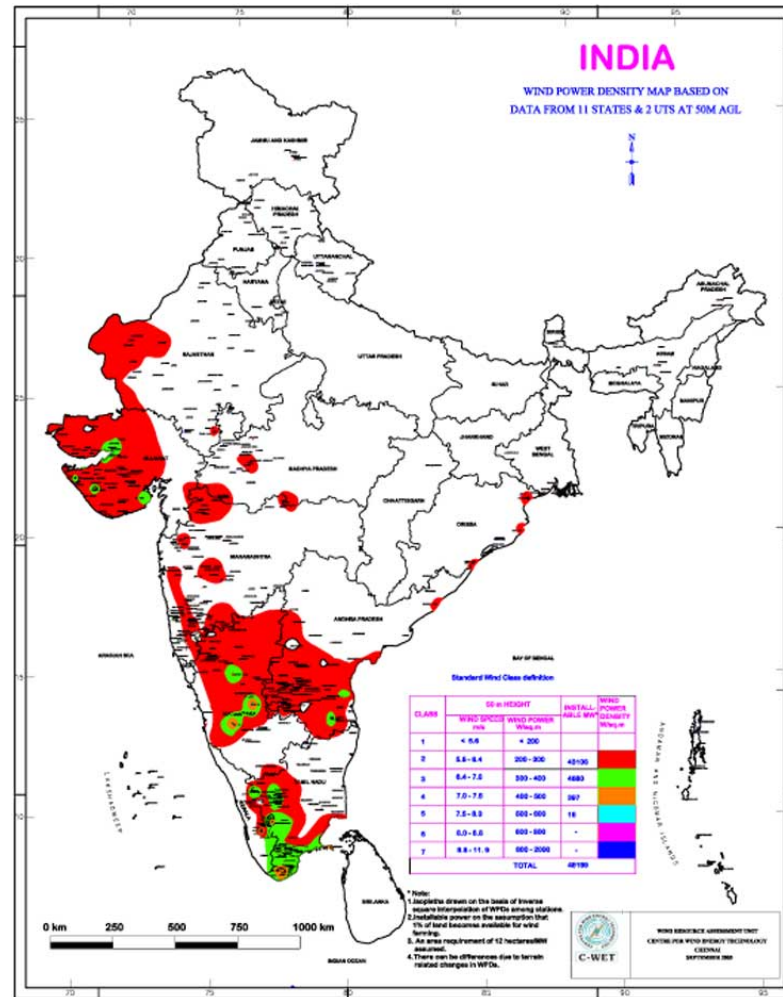


# MAJOR ENERGY RESOURCES IN INDIA



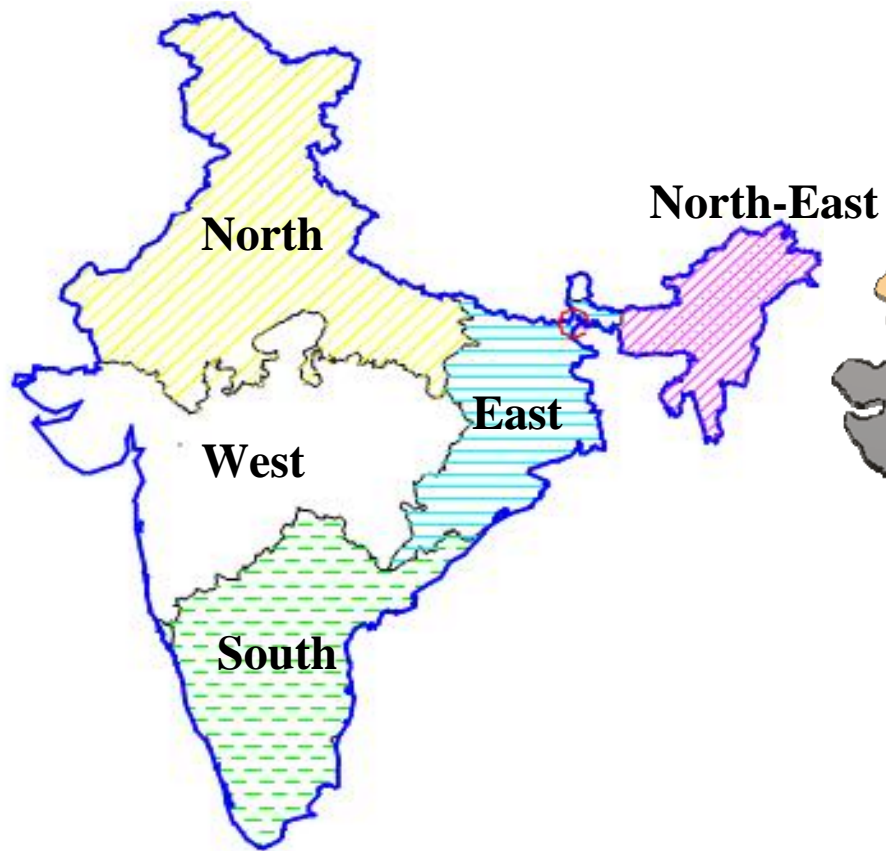
Courtesy: cea.nic.in

# Wind Potential in India

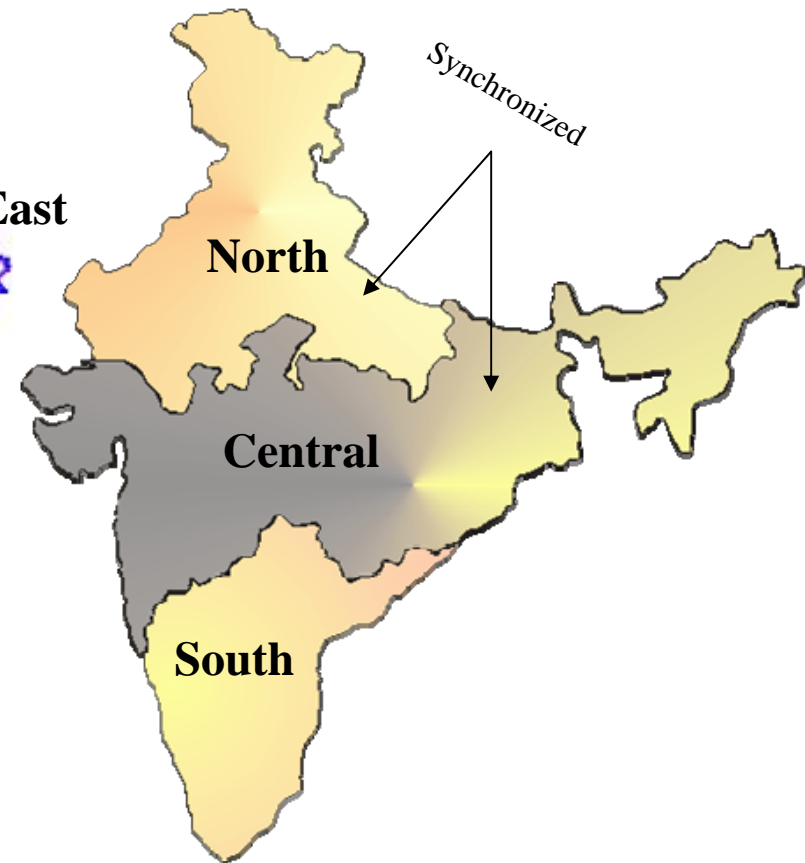


Courtesy: <http://www.inwea.org/>

## Electricity Regions

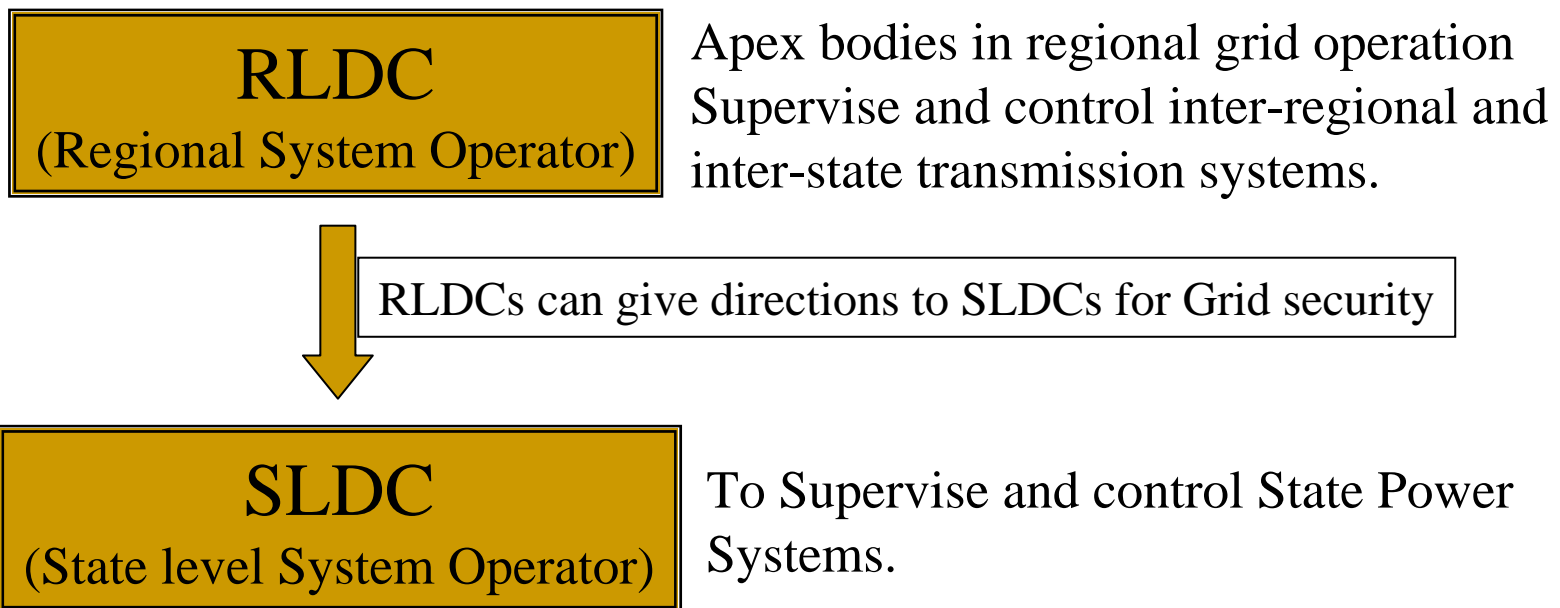


## Synchronous Regions



# Power Sector in India: Structure

## Federal Structure



# The Institutional Framework

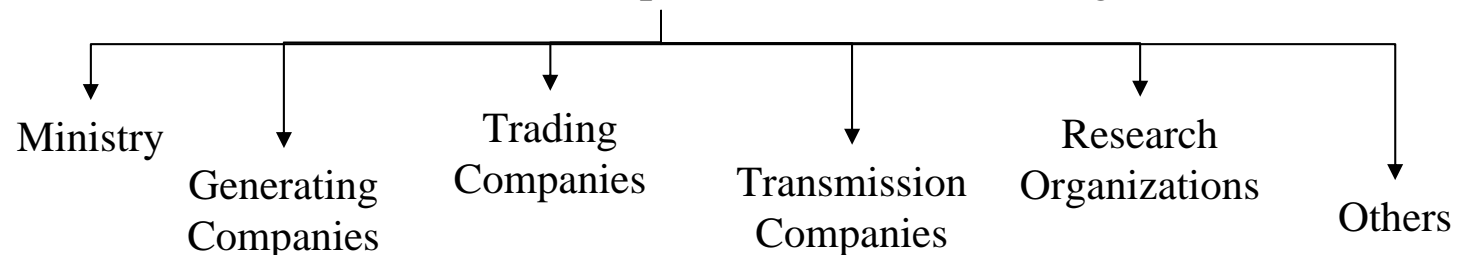
Federal Regulator → *Central Electricity Regulatory Commission*

Electricity Regulatory Commission Act 1998

State Level Regulators → *State Electricity Regulatory Commission*

Technical Advisory Body of Ministry of Power → *Central Electricity Authority (CEA)*

Central Government owned companies / institutions / organizations



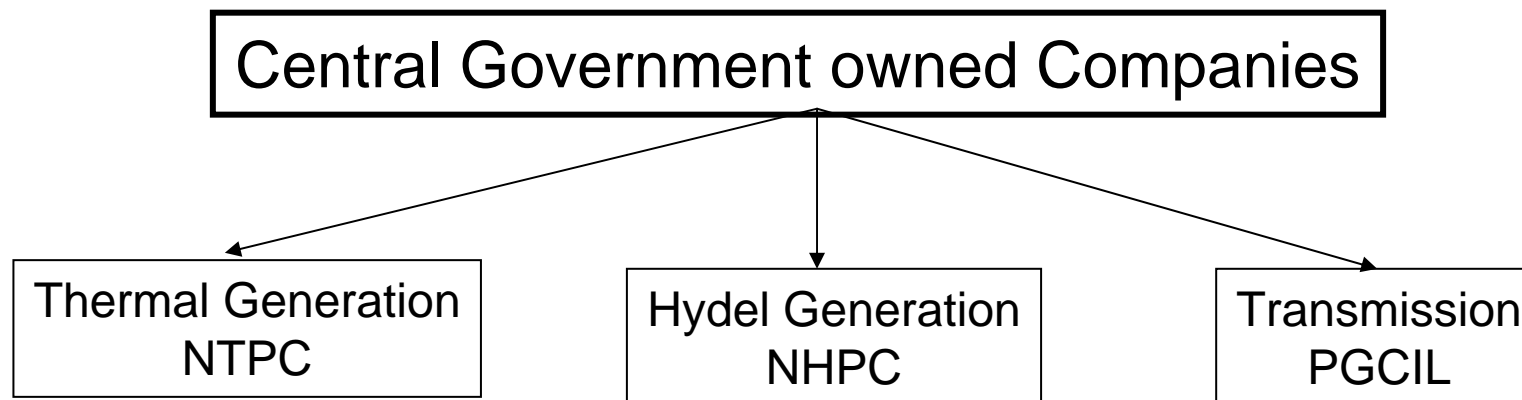
---

# Central Level Organizations

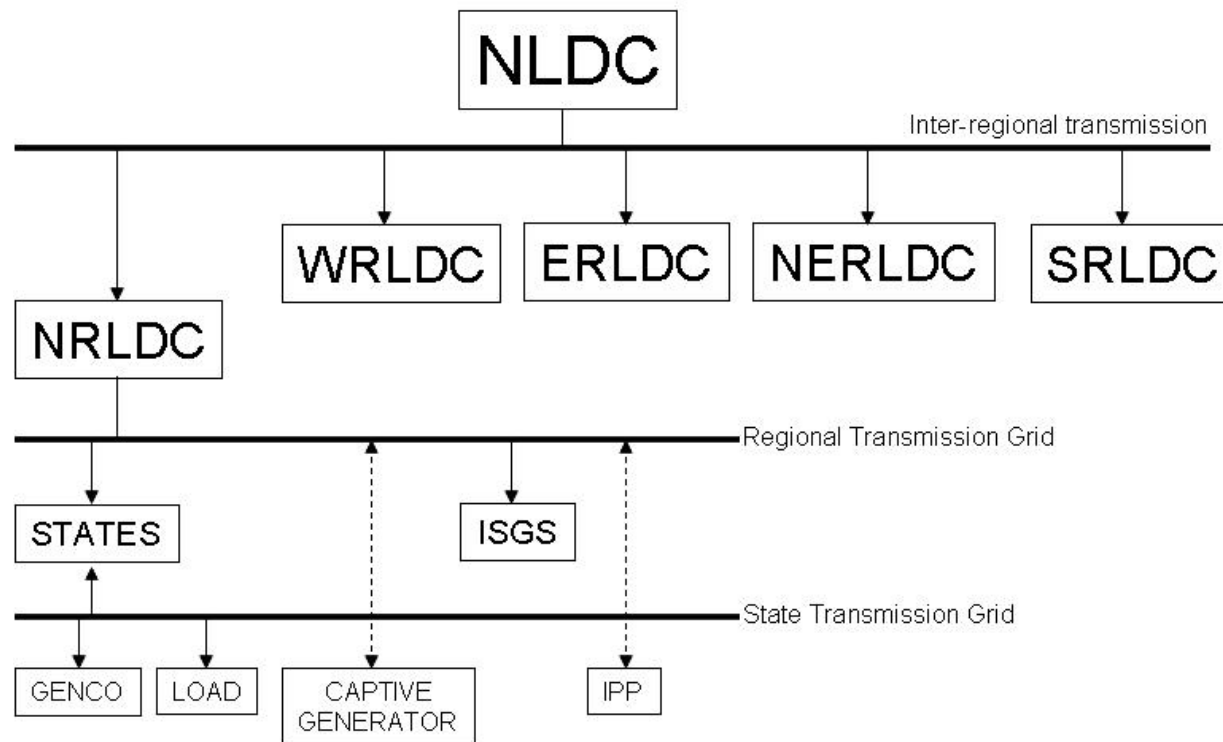
Federal Regulator: Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

State Level Regulator: State Electricity Regulatory Commissions

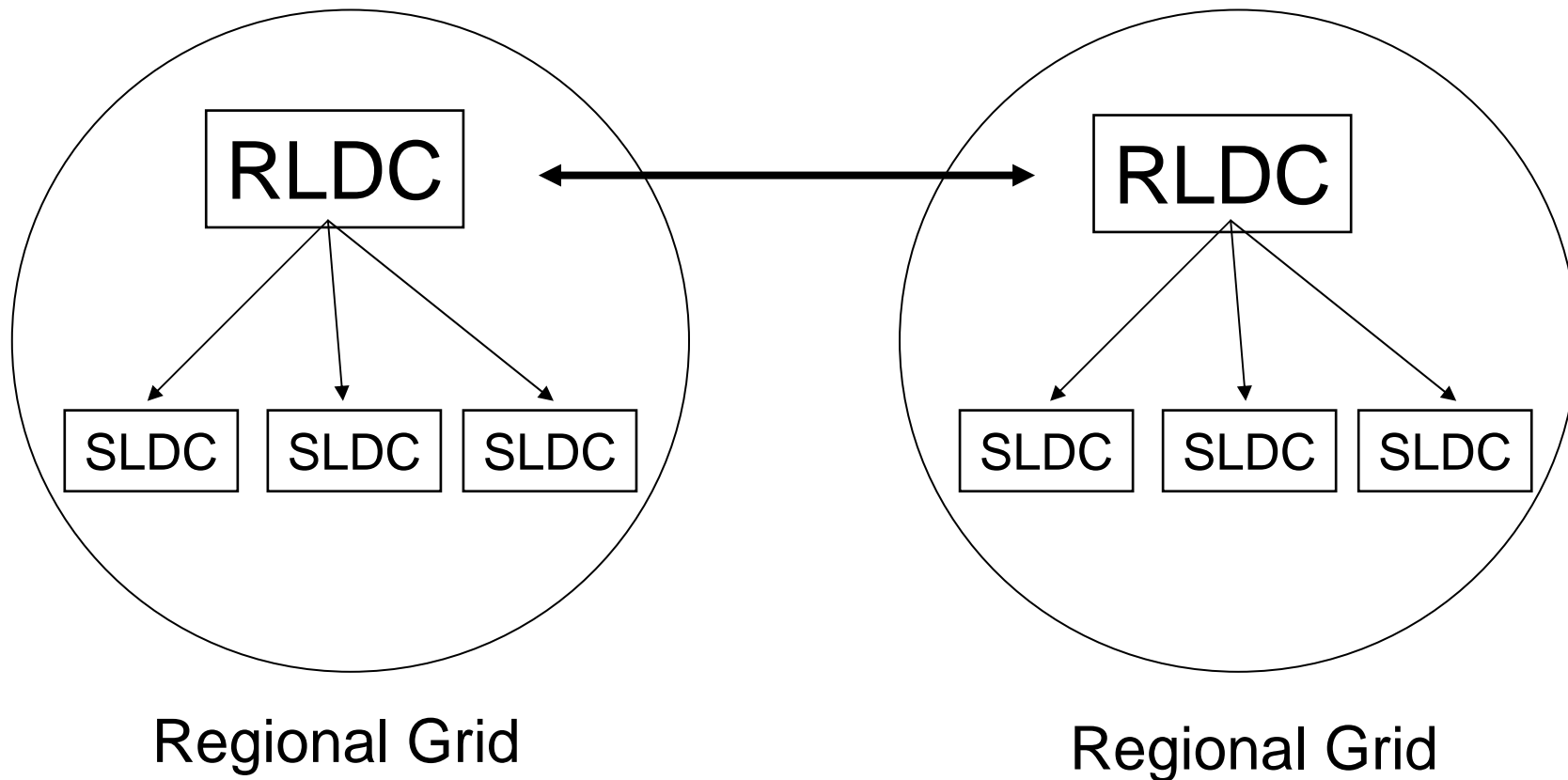
Technical Advisory Body of MoP: Central Electricity Authority



# Operational and Ownership Hierarchy



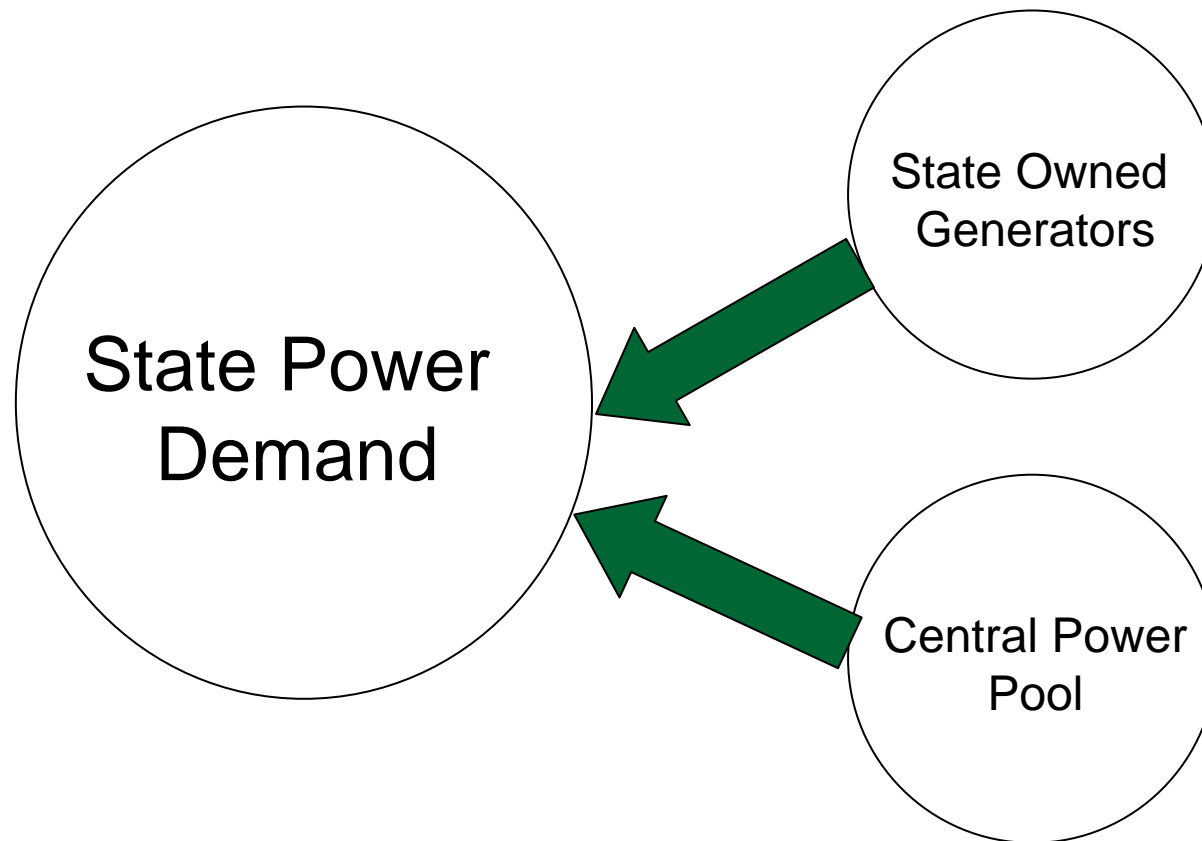
# Electric Supply Industry: Structure





---

# State Power Demand



---

# EEL 303: Course Contents

- Revision of fundamentals and per unit analysis
- Transmission line modeling, characteristics and performance
- Power flow analysis
- Fault analysis
- Symmetrical components and sequence networks
- Economic operation of power systems
- Power system stability