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Bar	ry Claude Dea	rborn	for the	Master of Science
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An algorithm for computing the parameter sensitivities of an excitation system for a hydroelectric generation system is developed for model analysis in this thesis. The IEEE Type 1 excitation system representation, linked with a simplified alternator and voltage regulator equivalent, provide a closed-loop model for digital simulation. Parametric sensitivities are derived from computations upon the transient exciter field voltage response caused by a perturbation of the regulator reference voltage. The digital-analog simulator language, MIMIC, was utilized to implement the model. Exciter field voltage responses from models differing by variations in one parameter are converted to sensitivities by a FORTRAN program.

Sensitivities, exciter field voltages and system parameters are listed as output data. A line printer plotting routine provides several types

of graphic representation for the sensitivity responses. A broad range of model specifications was executed to demonstrate the utility of these programs. Observations directly from the sensitivity results revealed the effects of parameter deviations upon the system's response. Program flexibility, providing the user with a wide range of options in both model specification and information output, received major emphasis throughout this study.

# Parameter Sensitivity Algorithm for a Digitally-Modelled Direct Current Excitation System

bу

Barry Claude Dearborn

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Professor of Electrical and Electronic Engineering in charge of major

# Redacted for privacy

Head of Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

# Redacted for privacy

Dean of Graduate School

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# PARAMETER SENSITIVITY ALGORITHM FOR A DIGITALLY-MODELLED DIRECT CURRENT EXCITATION SYSTEM

#### I. INTRODUCTION

### General Background

The transient analysis of power systems has been subjected to numerous analytical techniques since the evolution of large multimachine networks. The classical problem of determining system stability limits has received wide attention. Parametric sensitivity analysis was first shown to be a useful tool for deriving stability margins by a Japanese team (1) in 1967. Sensitivity is defined as the variation in system response due exclusively to a change in value of a component parameter. Subsequent studies by other investigators (6, 7, 11) were also directed toward further identifying the effect of parameter variations upon system stability. System modelling was confined to simplified, linearized representations of the synchronous machines and their control devices.

With the advent of high speed digital computers, more detailed modelling with non-linear properties became feasible. In 1970, Leffler (9) investigated the effect of polyparametric variations, modelling a one-machine hydroelectric system including a voltage regulator and governor. The model was based on Park's equations for the transient response of a synchronous machine.

In the above cited studies, emphasis on detailed representation has been primarily confined to the synchronous machine. Equally important in transient analysis studies is the evaluation of the associated control system signals. Models for the simulation of voltage regulators, governors, turbines and exciters have been developed and utilized in various forms of complexity (3, 8). Although complex models of excitation systems have been developed, examination of their internal operation with a generation system has received little attention.

The following research will attempt to partially fill the information gap by presenting a detailed investigation of a particular hydroelectric excitation system associated with simplified representations of the alternator and voltage regulator. Specifically, the exciter model response to a small step perturbation of the regulator reference voltage will be subjected to parametric analysis. Changing the reference voltage simulates an adjustment in the alternator terminal voltage to accommodate a change in the voltage schedule. This action is not to be confused with the response caused by actual load changes or fault conditions.

### Realm of Consideration

Many machine configurations subject to a control process are eligible for parameter analysis by methods of simulation. For this

study, a particular segment of a hydroelectric generation system will be the sole object under investigation. More specifically, this system will be comprised of a direct current, rotating exciter, a three-phase alternator operating into an infinite bus and a voltage regulation mechanism. Detailed representation will be confined to the excitation system.

Simulation of the system's performance will be accomplished by a digital program representing accepted configurations of the transfer functions.

The system, initially at steady-state (equilibrium operating conditions), will be upset by a step perturbation of the regulator's reference voltage. Because of the desirability of studying parameter sensitivity over a linear operating range, the magnitude of the disturbance will be limited to produce an exciter field voltage variation of less than 20 percent.

Evaluation of the simulated response will be considered significant to three decimal figures, in correlation with the system parameters and input quantities. Technical terms pertinent to the excitation system will convey the meanings set forth by the IEEE Power Generation Committee (5).

See Appendix I for definition of system used hereafter.

Sensitivity studies will be confined to the descriptive parameters of the exciter model. All other quantities necessary for numerical specification of a particular system will be designated through initial input. Additional programming to handle data processing and output display will be considered vital to this investigation.

Throughout the project, major emphasis will be placed on the development of techniques for the purpose of providing a software package to serve as a basis for further investigation in parameter analyses. Thus, program flexibility accompanied by descriptive documentation will receive considerable attention. Data from test simulations will only be analyzed to the extent of demonstrating the utility of the programs involved. Evaluation of the system by use of differential equations directly is beyond the scope of this research because of the difficulty in representing non-linear elements in the several simultaneous equations.

#### Objectives

The primary goal of the parametric sensitivity study is to develop a technique, employing digital computation, for determining the sensitivity versus time relationship for each of the six exciter parameters explicitly defined on page 18. Secondary significance will be assigned to a numerical sensitivity sample study enveloping a broad range of system specifications. The five objectives, briefly outlined below,

capture the segmentation of this research.

- 1. Development of a digital program for satisfactorily simulating
  the field voltage response of the given excitation system to a step
  change in regulator reference voltage.
- Utilizing the exciter field voltage response as the driver,
   develop a program to compute sensitivity and display all useful information.
- 3. Implementation of the above programs to compute sensitivities

  for a specific array of system specifications.
- 4. Demonstration of the utility of the parameter sensitivity programs by limited analysis of the results from objective three.
- 5. Observation of limitations and special features of the developed software.

#### II. GENERATION SYSTEM

#### Description

The physical system under consideration is typical of the hydrogeneration installations in the western United States that utilize General Electric equipment, In these sizeable generation units, the requirement of a large direct current source to provide alternator field potential is commonly achieved by using a large rotating, selfexcited, direct current generator (the exciter). Control of the exciter output, which determines the alternator terminal voltage, is critical following an abrupt disturbance such as a fault, load or voltage schedule change. Therefore, these larger units use an exciter system with a capacity of over five kilowatts with a continuous, automatic error signal amplifier, the amplidyne. Such a system is depicted in Figure 1. Although this study is based on the equipment stated above, any other components represented by identical transfer functions can be substituted into the model for simulation. For modeling purposes, certain restrictions and clarifications are required in further defining the system.

#### Assumptions

Obtaining optimum control of the generation system output is the justification of a complex excitation system. Error signal feedback

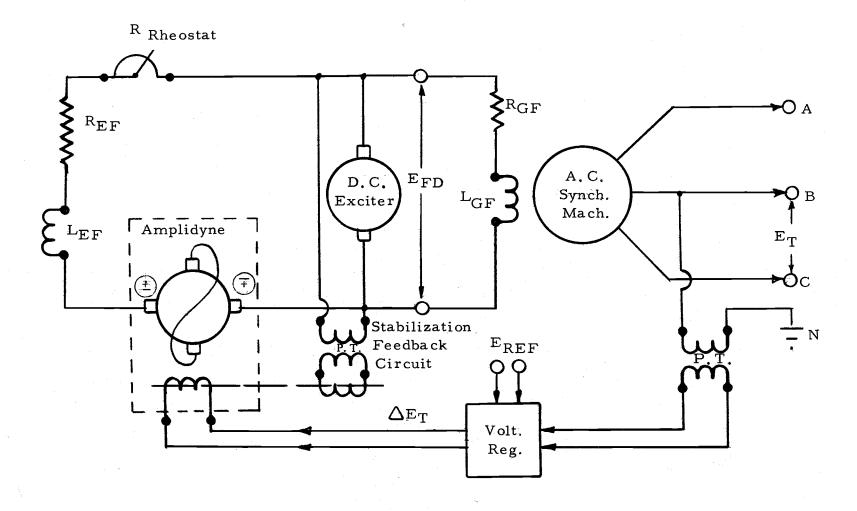


Figure 1. Generation system.

to the voltage regulator, an essential component of such control, is a function of the characteristics of the alternator and associated loading. Consequently, certain assumptions involved in a trade-off between modelling accuracy and avoidance of unjustified complexity are required. The assumptions below are commonly accepted as valid for adequate modelling (4).

- 1. Speed of the alternator remains unchanged throughout the test.
- Alternator loading is constant for each test; more specifically, considered working through an external reactance into an infinite bus.
- 3. Regulator input filtering is considered negligible.
- 4. Only potential feedback derived from the alternator is used as a driver input to the voltage regulator.
- 5. The alternator's relationship to the excitation system serves mainly as a delay mechanism -- no initial gain.
- 6. No manual intervention with respect to adjustment of the exciter field rheostat will be considered.
- 7. Specified parameter values are accepted as being accurate, and assumed to remain constant.

#### III. SYSTEM MODEL

### Excitation System

The definition of the objectives requires that the excitation system receives the greatest detailed attention. The single most important task, given definite characteristics of the equipment involved and their interconnections, is the implementation of a mathematical model to adequately duplicate the physical system's response. Results of considerable work in this field provide several models that can represent the excitation system for this study (4). In accordance with the assumptions previously enumerated, the IEEE Type 1 excitation system representation (Figure 2) satisfies the detailed requirements for adequate simulation results. By assumption three, block (1) is eliminated. All quantities combining through summing point A can be considered external to the excitation system (treated later) by contributing the error signal caused by an alternator voltage variation from the reference voltage. Using block diagram algebra, blocks (5) in Figure 2 can be expanded as follows:

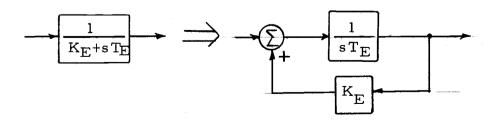


Figure 4. Expansion of block 4, Figure 2.

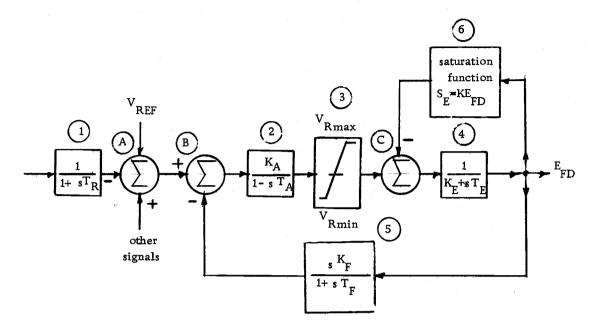


Figure 2. IEEE Type 1 excitation system representation.

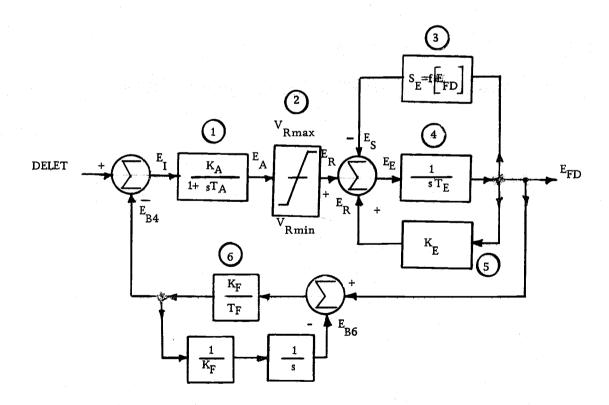


Figure 3. Equivalent exciter representation of IEEE Type 1 for modelling.

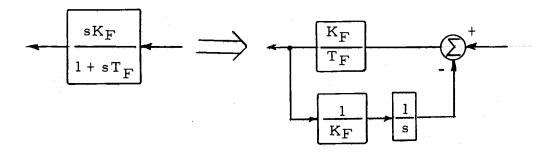


Figure 5. Replacement of a derivative with an integration scheme.

Figure 3 reflects the preceeding modifications applied to Figure 2 with the additional symbolization of all voltages.

Comprehensive explanation of the IEEE Type 1 exciter representation is well developed in the literature (4), but a brief summary relating the physical system with the model would appear appropriate.

With reference to Figure 2, the following relationships apply:

The amplidyne generator is a rapid-response, rotating amplifier, represented in blocks 2 and 3, either aiding or opposing the exciter field current to restore equilibrium to the alternator terminal voltage. Possessing, characteristically, a large gain and short time constant, the response caused by an abrupt perturbation within the system, must be limited within a defined 'normal' range to prevent possible field winding damage.

To further prevent 'overshoot' during a transient disturbance, a major damping loop (negative feedback) is provided through block 5.

A non-zero exciter field voltage time derivative causes an error signal to be input to the amplidyne generator. The gain and time constants of this function are very important to system stability.

Block 4 represents the effect of the self-excited, direct current machine, neglecting saturation. When the field circuit resistance (rheostat plus field winding) is equal to that of the air-gap line, the machine acts as an integrator. Now considering field saturation effects, block 6, the steady-state operating point, is attained when the saturation voltage contribution (negative) is exactly equal to the self-excited voltage contribution,  $K_E$  times  $E_{FD}$  (2). The value of the field rheostat ( $E_S = E_K$  in Figure 3) is taken into account by this procedure.

Typical steady-state operation of the loaded exciter requires significantly more field current than operating at the same voltage on the air-gap line (Figure 6). A non-linear relationship exists between field voltage and field current because of the nature of magnetic saturation. To satisfactorily simulate the response of such an exciter, the saturation effect must be represented as a non-linear function of the field voltage, directed as negative feedback (see block 3, Figure 3). The form of the saturation function has not been agreed upon in the available literature (4), but exponential functions of the

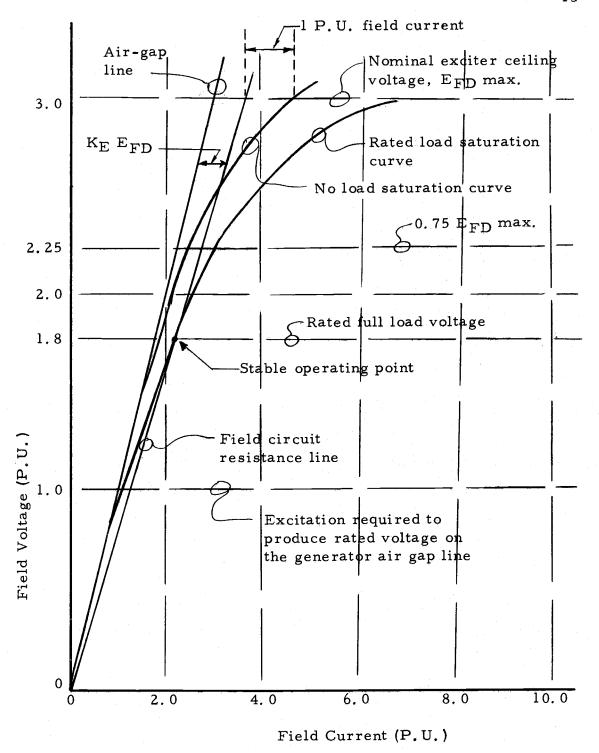


Figure 6. Exciter saturation characteristics.

form,

$$S_{E} = \frac{K e^{C E_{FD}}}{E_{FD}}$$
 (3.1)

have been shown to give a reasonable approximation (8). The physical phenomenon of a residual voltage at zero field current, can be neglected because the field voltage fluctuation will be small, thus the non-excited state is not approached. Therefore, no appreciable error will be introduced by forcing the mathematical function to pass through the origin.

To accommodate this feature, the author has chosen to modify equation (3.1) to the form below:

$$S_{E} = K E_{FD}^{e} CE_{FD}$$
 (3.2)

where:

e is the Napierian base = 2.7183 (approx.)

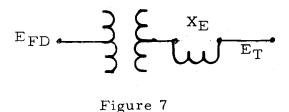
C and K are constants to be determined.

Again, it should be emphasized that the above saturation function is valid only for positive values of field voltage and is particularly suitable for small field voltage variations; a requirement in sensitivity testing. Standard practice is to evaluate the constants, C and K, from values of the saturation function given at the two field voltage values,  $E_{\rm FDmax} \ {\rm and} \ 0.75 \ E_{\rm FDmax} \ ({\rm see \ Appendix \ I}),$ 

# Closed-Loop Generation System

The excitation system, a control mechanism for providing the required alternator field current, must be included within a closed—loop system. Meaningful simulation requires that the generation system provide a feedback signal from the alternator output. Transient behavior of the alternator is closely approximated by a synchronous machine operating into an infinite bus through the leakage reactance of the step-up transformer.

The alternator representation for transient analysis is illustrated in the one-line diagram below.



A transfer function relating terminal voltage to field voltage for the above diagram is:

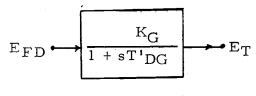


Figure 8

where:

 $K_G$  is the gain relating the alternator terminal voltage to the exciter field voltage.

T'DG is the transient time constant.

The transient time constant can be represented in terms of direct-axis reactances, leakage reactance and an open-circuit time constant.

$$T'_{DG} = T'_{do} \left[ \frac{X'_{d} + X_{E}}{X_{d} + X_{E}} \right]$$
 (3.3)

where:

T'do is the open-circuit direct axis transient time constant.

X<sub>d</sub> is the direct-axis armature (synchronous) reactance.

 $X'_{d}$  is the direct-axis transient reactance.

 $X_{\rm E}$  is the armature leakage reactance.

The alternator gain term,  $K_G$ , is set to the value required to produce nameplate voltage at the terminals under steady-state conditions. Excitation correction is initiated by a deviation of the alternator terminal voltage from a pre-set reference voltage.

The block diagram below completes the structural description of this generation system.

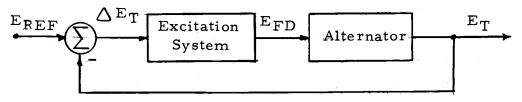


Figure 9

To study the effects of exciter parameter variations, the steady-state equilibrium of the above system must be disturbed. Simulation of the system response to a sudden terminal voltage error not initiated by causes external to the generation system (faults and load switching) is accomplished by a step change in the comparator reference voltage,  $E_{REF}$ . Now that the framework is developed for excitation system performance testing, specification of parameter values will be considered.

### Specifications

Digital simulation of interconnected equipment, each with its own energy transfer characteristics, requires some method of relating electrical quantities. The definitions below describe a commonly-used per unit system (4).

One per unit alternator voltage - is the rated nameplate voltage.

One per unit exciter voltage - is the voltage required to produce rated terminal voltage on the alternator air-gap line.

One per unit exciter field current - is the current resulting from one per unit exciter voltage at steady state.

One per unit regulator voltage - is the voltage regulator upper limit, VRmax.

For simulation purposes, numerical parameter specifications and initial conditions are required. The six exciter parameters to be

subjected to sensitivity testing are: KA, TA, TE, SE, KF, and TF (see Figure 3). Consultants from Bonneville Power Administration Engineering Division supplied nominal values for each of these parameters, closely approximating an actual operational system. Associated parameter ranges (4) and the supplied nominal values are given below. 2

Table 1. Exciter parameter values.

Exciter Parameter	Range	Nominal Value	
K <sub>A</sub>	25 - 50	50	
T <sub>A</sub>	0.06 - 0.20	0. 06	
${ t T}_{f E}$	0.5	0.417	
т $_{\mathbf{F}}$	0.35 - 1.0	1.0	
$\kappa_{\mathbf{F}}$	0.01 - 0.08	0.0667	

The sixth parameter subject to study, the saturation function ( $S_E$ ), can be defined from the supplied values of  $S_E$  for  $E_{FD}$  ceiling and 0.75 $E_{FD}$  ceiling, which are:

Percent of ceiling voltage	Field Voltage	S E
100	3.0	0.388
75	2.25	0.138

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>All values are per unit except time constants which are in seconds.

Utilizing these two values of the saturation function for their corresponding field voltage, the constants, C and K, of the previously structured function in equation (3.2) can be calculated. The resultant expression given below is plotted in Figure 10.

$$S_E = 0.00654 E_{FD} e^{0.995 E_{FD}}$$
 (3.4)

The exciter constant,  $K_E$ , is defined equal to the value of  $S_E$  calculated at steady-state, by the convention of adjusting the field rheostat to eliminate any contribution from the amplidyne ( $E_R$  = 0). Examination of Figure 3 yields the relationship below:

$$E_R + (K_E - S_E) E_{FD} = E_E$$
 (3.5)

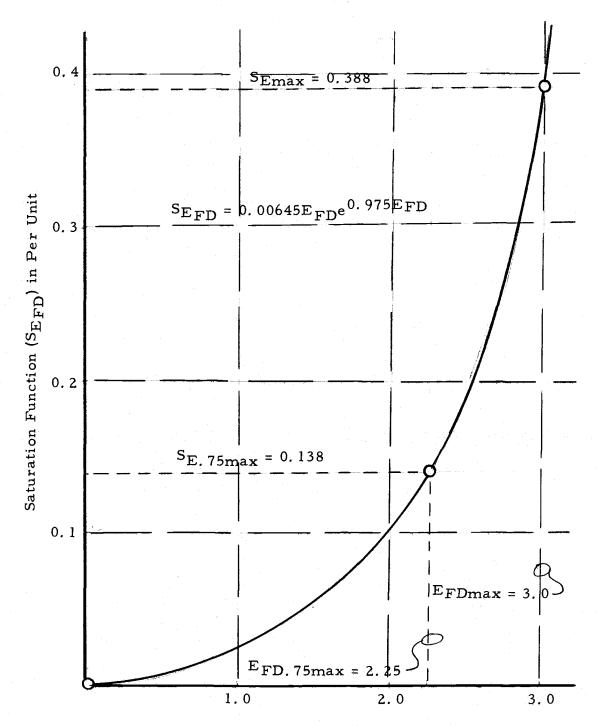
The quantity  $E_E$  must be zero in order that  $E_{FD}$  remains constant (block 4) is an integrator) and with  $E_R$  equal to zero.

$$K_{E} = S_{E} \tag{3.6}$$

At steady state ( $E_E = 0$ ), the relationship between the exciter ceiling voltage, the saturation function maximum and the amplidyne limit (field rheostat not adjusted), from equation (3.5) is:

$$V_{Rmax} + (K_E - S_{Emax}) E_{FDmax} = 0$$
 (3.7)

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  See Appendix I for derivation of saturation function constants.



Exciter field voltage (EFD) in Per Unit

Figure 10. Graph of saturation function.

Provision for steady-stage voltage at the alternator terminals, independent of the supplied field excitation, is accomplished by setting  $K_{\mathbf{G}}$  as follows:

$$K_{G} = \frac{1}{E_{FDO}}$$
 (3.8)

Motivation for this initial adjustment of alternator gain is to provide rated terminal voltage under all variations of field excitation. In effect,  $K_G$  compensates for different values of load power factor. This gain adjustment is necessary to satisfy the initial assumption that the alternator operates into an infinite bus.

The effective time constant of the alternator model ( $T'_{DG}$ ) can be calculated from the following specifications:

$$T'_{do} = 6.0 \text{ sec.}$$
 $X_d = 0.85 \text{ p. u.}$ 
 $X'_{d} = 0.35 \text{ p. u.}$ 
 $X_E = 0.15 \text{ p. u.}$ 

From the relationship in equation (3.3):

$$T'_{DG} = 6.0 \left[ \frac{0.35 + 0.15}{0.85 + 0.15} \right] = 3.0 \text{ sec.}$$
 (3.9)

#### IV. SENSITIVITY STUDY

#### Simulator

The simulation of a mathematically-modelled system using digital programming requires the obvious, but important, initial decision of language selection. Continuously changing quantities including feedback loops are described most accurately by analog or hybrid computer systems. However, the relative ease of digital programming when combined with judicial control of the independent variable, time, presents a strong case for digital modelling. Leffler demonstrated that the digital-analog simulator language, MIMIC (10) provided an effective language for model simulation in sensitivity studies (9).

MIMIC utilizes FORTRAN-like statements for basic calculations and special functions to handle typical analog processes such as integration. Operating in a pseudo-parallel mode, MIMIC closely approximates the response of an analog system. Derivatives are handled quite easily for continuous variables but the excessive computation time required justifies replacement by an integration scheme, as derived in Figure 5. Integration is accomplished by a fourth-order Runge-Kutta method with error reduction by the Richardson extrapolator.

The key to the success of MIMIC is the precise control of time incrementations during transient situations. The time increment that

specifies successive model execution times is automatically adjusted between a user-supplied minimum (DTMIN) and maximum (DTMAX) to insure a relative error of less than  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ . Judicial assignment of these two limits allows balancing accuracy requirements against total simulation time. A separate time control variable (DT) is used to determine when the designated quantities are to be saved for eventual output. DT is only changed by the program, giving the user complete control in scheduling output times. 4

Coding of the MIMIC program representing the digital equivalent of the block diagrams in Figures 3 and 9 is segmented into the following phases:

- 1. Time control logic
- 2. Initialization
- 3. Voltage signal processing
- 4. Input and output

Values of the time constants within the model determine the execution time increment segmentation over the dynamic response interval. Adequate model performance can be obtained by requiring approximately ten executions during each time interval dominated by a particular time constant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>See MIMIC manual for more detailed information.

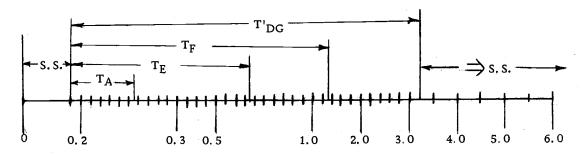
Specifications of values for  $DT_i$  and  $DTMAX_i$  are identical except for i equal one (see Table 2).  $DT_1$  was assigned twice the value of  $DTMAX_1$  to eliminate excessive output of values for the initial sharply-rising transient. In accordance with the preceeding guide lines, the following correlation table was established providing time incrementation control.

Table 2. MIMIC program time control.

Time Constant and	Maximum Execution	Output Time
Nominal Value	Interval	Increment
T <sub>A</sub> = 0.06 sec	$DTMAX_1 = 0.005$	$DT_1 = 0.01$
T <sub>E</sub> = 0.5 sec	$DTMAX_2 = 0.05$	$DT_2 = 0.05$
T <sub>F</sub> = 1.0 sec	$DTMAX_3 = 0.2$	$DT_3 = 0.2$
T' <sub>DG</sub> = 3.0 sec	$DTMAX_4 = 0.5$	DT <sub>4</sub> = 0.5

Experimentation revealed that equating DTMIN to 0.00001 for the entire simulation was a suitable compromise that provided sufficient accuracy without an appreciable increase in simulation time. An added dimension of credibility in transient studies is achieved by demonstrating the system to be operating under steady-state conditions prior to a disturbance. Therefore, the perturbation of  $E_{\rm REF}$  (DELETR in the program) was initiated after 0.195 seconds of simulation. This seemingly odd value was selected to allow two data points, indicating no field voltage change, under the internal logic control of MIMIC. A summary of the significant time points is

illustrated on the non-linear time axis below, with output data points depicted as short, dark tics.



Time in seconds

Figure 11. Time control.

Initialization is accomplished at time equal to zero ( $T_0$ ) and includes the following:

- 1. Establishment of voltage regulator limits (VRMAX, VRMIN).
- 2. Specification of defining points for the saturation function.
- 3. Establishing steady-state conditions by maintaining  $E_{\mbox{REF}}$  constant.
- 4. Initialization of the alternator gain (KG) according to equation (3.8).
- 5. Establishing initial alternator terminal voltage (ET = 1.0).
- 6. Calculation of saturation function constants (C, K) from the equations developed in Appendix I.
- 7. Equating exciter constant,  $K_{\rm E}$ , equal to the initial value of the saturation function,  $S_{\rm E}$ .

Because MIMIC operates in a pseudo-parallel mode, all program statements appear to be executed simultaneously. This feature enables complex circuits to be coded without regard to ordering (which is accomplished by a Sorted Function Generator within MIMIC). Program statements computing voltage signals were written directly from the block diagrams in Figures 3 and 9. Special MIMIC functions for integration (INT), first-order transfer functions (FTR) and limiter (LIM) were used as required.

Seven quantities, comprising two fixed-format data cards, are specified for each simulation. The first card designates the following quantities: a simulation identification number (IDNO), the initial field voltage (EFDO) and the magnitude of the perturbation of EREF (DELETC). The second card contains values for the six exciter parameters being studied, in the order listed: KA, TA, SAT1, TF, TE, and KF. The quantity SAT1 is the value for the saturation function at 75 percent ceiling field voltage, thus making the saturation function a variable. Output quantities are time and corresponding exciter field voltage values, in a fixed format, that follows the automatic listing of the seven input variables. Batch simulation is accomplished by including additional input cards in sets of two. All model variations were simulated to six seconds in real time.

The MIMIC program was executed on the Control Data Corporation Model 3300 computer facility at Oregon State University. Output

was accumulated on magnetic tape for sensitivity evaluation. Program listings and the associated flow diagram are included in Appendix II.

### Data Processing

A knowledge of the quantitative values defining a system and its associated exciter field voltage response is sufficient to calculate parameter sensitivities. Parametric sensitivity is derived from the difference in response of the same system differing only by a known variation of one parameter. Specifically for this study, the definition below will be used.

$$S_{P}^{E_{FD}}(t) = \frac{P_{dE_{FD}}(t)}{E_{FD}(t)dP}$$
(4.1)

where:

 $S_{
m P}^{
m E_{
m FD}}$  (t) is the sensitivity at some instant, t, due to an exciter parameter differential, dP, causing an associated exciter field voltage differential (d  $E_{
m FD}$ ).

The above definition of sensitivity involves one dependent variable,  $dE_{FD}(t)$  as a function of two independent variables: time and dP. The complexity increases when this dependent variable is divided by another dependent variable,  $E_{FD}(t)$ , and multiplied by the constant P. In order to make the expression manageable, the time independent variable dP can be replaced by:

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{6}{E_{FD}^{in} S_{P}^{EFD}(t)}$  is a descriptive superscript, not an exponent.

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 \tag{4.2}$$

where:

 $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are different pre-determined values of the same parameter for two model simulations.

This approximation is appropriate for the study because the objective is to determine the parametric sensitivity due to specific changes.

As a result, the term  $d E_{FD}(t)$  can now be replaced by:

$$\Delta E_{FD}(t) = E_{FD}(t)_1 - E_{FD}(t)_2$$
 (4.3)

Digital calculation of the sensitivity of any defined value of t, can now easily be accomplished by the equation:

$$S_{P}^{E}FD(t) = \frac{P[E_{FD}(t)_{1} - E_{FD}(t)_{2}]}{E_{FD}(t)[P_{1} - P_{2}]}$$
 (4.4)

System analysis requires meaningful comparisons between sensitivities of two or more parameters or the comparison between sensitivities of the same parameter with different values. A common base for comparisons can be achieved by numerical specification of all system quantities, thus defining a particular model as a "nominal" system. The sensitivity equation in (4.4) can be generalized upon a common base:

$$S_{P_{T}}^{E_{FD}(t)} = \frac{P_{T} \left[E_{FD}(t)_{T} - E_{FD}(t)_{N}\right]}{E_{FD}(t)_{T} \left[P_{T} - P_{N}\right]}$$
(4.5)

where the subscripts T and N indicate the values associated with the test and nominal models, respectively.

Data processing, such as the sensitivity calculation, is not practical using MIMIC because of the difficulty in correlating simulations through the rigid and limited I/O facilities. Simulation outputs, serially formatted on magnetic tape, and mathematical calculations are easily accommodated by FORTRAN. Programming ease, flexibility and prior knowledge dictated that sensitivity processing using FORTRAN was a logical choice.

In addition to reading simulation results and calculating sensitivities, an equally important function of this program is to display the sensitivities and the conditions that define the models involved.

Three areas of information were deemed important to present a complete set of data representing the study:

- 1. Values for all input variables
- 2. Tables of sensitivity versus time
- 3. Tables displaying field voltage versus time

A fourth output graphically illustrating the sensitivity response versus time was implemented as a desirable option, aiding quick comparisons.

As suggested previously, often the difference in sensitivities between two systems, differing only by a known amount in one or more parameters, contains more useful information than simply the magnitude of a particular parametric sensitivity as a function of time. To facilitate such comparisons, a maximum of six output quantities can be listed adjacently and/or plotted on the same time axis. Field voltage responses and sensitivities are listed on separate sheets in a columnar format.

Meaningful comparison of two or more sensitivity responses must have, as a common basis, the same values of the steady-state field voltage (EFDO) and the magnitude of the perturbation of reference voltage,  $E_{REF}$  (DELETC). All other system parameters except the six being studied are held constant by the MIMIC program; thus only these six parameters can determine a variation in field voltage response. Any response from a group of models, with the common attributes described above, can be selected to serve as the nominal system. Program simplicity was accomplished by requiring the first simulation output read from magnetic tape to be declared the nominal case.

Selection of sensitivity responses to be calculated and displayed is accomplished by labeling each model's field voltage response with a unique identification number (IDNO). The user selects from two to six identification numbers, in sequential order on magnetic tape, for a

particular study. The input data is stored in two dimensional arrays.

To accommodate the rigid output format of MIMIC, the input coding

must also conform to the same framework.

The output, including the graphic display, can be divided into three 'pages' by combining items (1) and (2) on page 29. Conversion of parameter values to percent of the respective value for the nominal model was implemented to allow quicker recognition of differences. The actual per unit values for the nominal model were retained, to provide an absolute reference. The first portion of page one lists all common initial conditions, the nominal parameter values and the percent representation for all other models. The remainder of page one contains computed sensitivity values based on the nominal system using equation (4.5).

Page two provides a dump of field voltages versus time contained in the input array. Because MIMIC cannot release data to both a magnetic tape unit and a line printer during the same run, this display serves as a reference to the non-visual MIMIC output.

Graphical display of the computed sensitivites, printed on page three, provided the most problems. Considering the large quantity of sensitivity plots planned and the economics involved, the X - Y plotter was not utilized. However, an efficient method of displaying variables,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>See Appendix I for 'page' composition definitions.

especially suited for discrete time samples, is simply using the line printer as a plotter (12). The dependent variable can have as many discrete states as the number of printer character positions. Successive print lines provide for discrete advancement of the independent variable. Plotting transient response where the period of oscillation varies with time causes a real problem in scaling a uniform time increment. This author chose initially to use a non-linear time axis with the following time increment and associated sensitivity value placed on the next line. Although the plot was concise, it lacked smoothness because of discontinuities introduced when the time increment was changed. As a consequence, a linear time axis was employed with the compromise that the selected time increment per line would be 0,05 seconds. The effect of this change was to more than double the amount of paper required and eliminate plotting eight values describing the initial transient.

Scaling the sensitivity axis also required several important decisions. In the original non-linear version, each sensitivity was scaled independently, enabling maximum use of 100 discrete magnitude positions. This independent scaling was considered necessary because of nearly an order of magnitude difference between maximum value of one sensitivity compared to that of another. However, the difficulty in obtaining quick comparisons between responses overweighed the importance of maintaining a large variation for each individual

response. In later versions of this program, a common scaling factor was substituted, calculated by assigning the largest magnitude deviation of all sensitivities equal to the maximum plot position.

Values of sensitivity can be either positive or negative depending upon the sign of the resultant quantities enclosed in brackets in equation (4.5). The sign of a sensitivity value provides the relationship between parameter variation and increase or decrease in field voltage. Thus preserving the sign of the sensitivity will indicate the polarity of the field voltage deviation with respect to the polarity of the parameter deviation. Conversely, a claim can be justified in dropping the sign by declaring the object of the sensitivity study is to show only whether or not the system is sensitive to a particular parameter change.

Originally, this program did not allow for the latter philosophy, but later revisions provide the option of an absolute value plot. An absolute value plot has the advantage of utilizing twice as many discrete plot positions, thus obtaining greater resolution.

Accommodation for two or more values from different sensitivity plots falling on the same character position was accomplished by forcing overprinting as required.

Provisions are included to permit comparisons of field voltage responses due to changes in more than one parameter. A mathematically rigorous approach to polyparametric sensitivity studies requires finding the maximum of the partial derivative of the response with

respect to one of the variable parameters over the transient time interval (9). Instead of constructing a more difficult routine to study polyparametric sensitivity per se, this author chose to compare the normalized differences of the field voltage responses without attempting to separate individual parameter effects. The equation below depicts the relationship to be utilized:

$$S_{NDR}^{E_{FD}(t)} = \frac{E_{FD}(t)_{T} - E_{FD}(t)_{N}}{E_{FD}(t)_{N}}$$
 (4.6)

where:

This quantity is designated by an "S" because it represents the total sensitivity of the system.

The normalized differential response is clearly not a polyparametric sensitivity, but has the power required to serve further research.

Other options selected at input time that may be desirable are listed below:

- 1. Ability to delete computations and listing associated with any of the output pages.
- Selection of the number of responses to be compared (maximum of six against the nominal response).

- 3. Plotting dimensions, including time axis increment and cut-off time.
- 4. Instead of computing sensitivity according to equations (4.5) or (4.6), a third algorithm may be supplied by the user, as a subroutine.
- 5. More than one set of data may be compared against a nominal response by utilizing a 'batch' processing mode.

Details of the design of this program are provided in the listings in Appendix II.

## Test Implementation

As set forth in the objectives, a comprehensive parameter sensitivity study is beyond the scope of this project. Instead, the desire is to demonstrate the utility of the two programs under a wide range of input variables.

Fifty-two independent simulations with the MIMIC program were selected to provide a broad coverage of the six exciter parameters subject to testing. Four values of initial field voltage were tested, each at 10 percent and 20 percent deviations of the six parameters, individually. To provide a suitable nominal response for sensitivity computation, a simulation with all parameters equal to previously assigned nominal values was necessary for each of the four field voltages. Table 3 provides a useful guide by associating an assigned

identification number (IDNO) with each test, for referencing convenience. Parameter values at zero percent variation (nominal) are consistent throughout the tests as defined in Table 1, Chapter III.

Table 3. Index for associating variable parameter values to assigned identification numbers.

Exciter Field	Percent Parameter		Va	ariable	Paran	neter	
Voltage	Variation from Nominal Value	ΤA	KA	SATI	ΤF	TE	KF
	0			100 (2	200)		
1,0	10	101	102	103	104	105	105
	20	201	202	203	204	205	206
	0			300 (	400)		
1.5	10	301	302	303	304	305	306
	20	401	402	403	404	405	406
	0			500 (	600)		
2.0	10	501	502	503	504	505	506
	20	601	602	603	604	605	606
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0		,	700 (	800)		
2.5	10	701	702	703	704	705	706
	2.0	801	802	803	804	805	806

Another input variable, adjusted several times, was the magnitude of the perturbation (DELETC). A DELETC equal to 0.01 was found to provide consistently, a field voltage deviation of less than ten percent.

Eight composite simulations, one for each series, were required to compute and display the sensitivities listed in Table 3. Three different representations of output page three were tested, which includes two linear, positive/negative plots, one linear, absolute value plot and five non-linear, positive/negative plots. A complete set of data for these models comprise Appendix III.

## V. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

A complete study of the parametric sensitivities is not the objective of this thesis, as previously stated. The 52 simulated models were designed to span a wide range of system parameter specifications for demonstrating the utility of this software package. Most likely, more information is contained in these test results than can be rightfully subjected to analysis. More simulations investigating a particular phenomenon would be required to achieve a high level of credibility. However, selective analysis of these results will reveal a number of significant system response characteristics.

Before proceeding to specific quantitative analyses, several comments pertaining to the interpretation of the graphical sensitivity displays are necessary.

Three graphical formats were utilized for displaying sensitivities in order to demonstrate the flexibility of the FORTRAN data processing program. Although each format would provide the same scalar sensitivity magnitude for a given time from a given model, the method of representation is different. The following table is provided as an index relating the model simulation series to the graphical format employed.

Table 4.	Index	correlating	graphical	format 1	to	simulation series.
Tuore I.	TILLO	COLICIALITE	EIGPIIICGI	I O I III a o		Dillian wildi bollo.

Series Identification Number	Format of Graphical Output		
100,200	linear, positive/negative values		
300	linear, absolute values		
400-800	non-linear, positive/negative values		

Simulation series 100 through 300 provides plots based on a common sensitivity scaling factor for all responses on the same time axis. This feature enables easy visual comparison. However, a serious drawback is the accompanying trait of losing meaningful plots of responses with relatively small variations. This characteristic is exemplified by responses numbers 103.1 and 203.1. Individual response scaling, as in simulation series 400 through 800, resulted in the opposite effect; that is, the ease of comparison is greatly diminished but relatively low magnitude variations are expanded. The absolute value plot (series 300) is somewhat a compromise, resulting from doubling the number of discrete plot levels while retaining the common scaling factor. However, the necessity to estimate projections to the zero magnitude level, if that condition does indeed exist, is an obvious disadvantage.

Utilization of discrete level plotting techniques require the interpreter to fit a curve through the printed data points. Linear interpolation does not provide a realistic curve for highly transient responses. In these situations, the interpreter must fashion a smoother

curve, relying on additional knowledge. The output voltage response of an excitation system (functioning normally) will not contain discontinuities, because of its associated momentum. Therefore, the sensitivity response, being a function of the output voltage, will be a smooth, continuous curve. Connection of consecutively plotted data points with line segments or properly shaped curves to portray a smooth response would appear to solve the graphing problem. For relatively large sensitivity variations, this technique provides a satisfactory approximation. But for small variations, the necessary error due to quantizing the sensitivity magnitude must be considered. This error can be termed a round-off error, with a maximum magnitude of one half of a character position. <sup>7</sup> Simulation number 303.1 best exemplifies the effect of poor plotting resolution resulting from the round-off effect. Data from the associated sensitivity table contained on output page one can be used to correctly fit a curve to low level sensitivities. The methods explained above were utilized by the author in fitting curves to the data plots in Appendix III.

Non-linear time axis plots are concise, but somewhat deceptive. Discontinuities in the slope of the sensitivity response appear where the time axis increment changes value. Although curve fitting will yield fairly accurate sensitivity magnitudes compared to its associated sensitivity table, the smoothness quality is lost.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>See FORTRAN program listing for additional information.

As previously stated, all simulations were carried out to six seconds. However, graphic representations, in most cases, were terminated at four seconds to accommodate acceptable display arrangements for this thesis. No significant information was deleted by this procedure.

Sensitivity output from the simulation series 200 was computed using the normalized differential response relationship, (4.6), in contrast with all other simulation computations which utilized equation (4.5). Although nearly an order of magnitude difference exist in table entries due to computation by the two sensitivity algorithms, the graphical representations are nearly identical. This difference in tabular values must be considered when comparing simulation series 200 with any other included series.

With the above graphic considerations in mind, general observations of some significant parametric effects will now be detailed. Although the following analyses are derived from graphical representation of the sensitivities, the tabular data is valuable in a supporting role.

1. The time required for the system to attain steady-state operating conditions following a perturbation is considerably greater for systems with a larger initial field voltage.

<sup>8</sup> Compare simulation series 100 and 200.

The stabilization time ranges from approximately 2.5 seconds at 1.0 per unit field voltage to over six seconds at 2.5 per unit field voltage.

- 2. All six exciter parameters exhibit both positive and negative sensitivites during every simulation. Accordingly, there exists at least one point in time during the simulation for which the sensitivity is zero. In other words, the system is insensitive to any change in that parameter at that particular instant.
- 3. The number of oscillations of a sensitivity response is dependent upon the initial field voltage and the particular parameter. For example, the sensitivity response of  $T_A$  passes through zero four times with  $E_{FDO} = 1.0$  but only once with  $E_{FDO} = 2.5$ . The nearly inverse relationship is observed for the parameter  $S_E$  (SAT1) which has no appreciable effect at  $E_{FDO} = 1.0$  but with  $E_{FDO} = 2.5$ , the saturation sensitivity is still significant beyond six seconds.
- 4. Maintaining all other variables constant, an increase from 10 percent to 20 percent parameter deviation greater than its nominal value does not significantly alter the sensitivity response. Sensitivity variations are correspondingly greater but the number and relative position of the sensitivity oscillations remain unchanged. This phenomenon can be verified by overlaying any two sensitivity series plots of the same format with identical

- initial field voltages.
- 5. The parameter T<sub>F</sub> exhibits a significant sensitivity value over the greatest time for low values of initial field excitation. The parameters, T<sub>F</sub>, K<sub>F</sub>, and SAT1, exhibit much longer non-zero sensitivities compared to the sensitivities of the other three parameters at high values of initial field voltage.
- 6. Three parameters, KA, TA, and TE, contribute nearly all of the system sensitivity associated with the initial, sharply-rising transient over the first 0.1 second after the perturbation. This effect involving KA and TA is expected because the amplidyne is the most rapidly responding device in the system. Rapid response of the same order from the exciter (TE) which has a much longer time constant is not so obvious. A study of this phenomenon from all simulation series showed a high degree of independence from initial field excitation and small test parameter variations.
- 7. The sensitivity of the saturation variable, (SAT1), appears to show the most significant deviation over the entire simulation tests. For all tested values of the initial field voltage, except  $E_{FDO} = 2.5$ , the magnitude of the maximum saturation sensitivity is approximately 15 percent or less of the next least sensitivity parameter,  $T_A$ . Neglecting the saturation effect would appear to be a reasonable assumption for these lower field excitations. However, sensitivity simulations 703 and 803 ( $E_{FDO} = 2.5$ )

indicates that the saturation effect is significant, particularly after the first two seconds.

The polarity of the saturation sensitivity is observed to reverse, as a function of initial field voltage. This change occurs between initial field voltage values of 2.0 and 2.5. Considering the manner in which the saturation function was made variable, this unexpected phenomenon can be explained. Figure 12 and the following examination will clarify the above statements. Figure 12 shows the comparison between the form of the saturation function nominally defined and a 20 percent increase, utilizing the method of variation established in Chapter IV. Because of the difference in slope of the two curves for corresponding time values, the variation of the saturation function over its dynamic range will provide the following inequalities:

- C > D for all values of  $E_{\mbox{FDO}}$  less than some  $E_{\mbox{FDO}}$  near 2.25.
- A  $\langle$  B for all values of  $E_{FDO}$  greater than that same  $E_{FDO}$  near 2.25.

A greater dynamic range of the saturation function will result in more negative feedback to the exciter model input, thus decreasing the quantity  $E_{\rm E}$  (see Figure 3). Accordingly, a smaller field voltage at corresponding time samples will be produced during the operation along the dynamic ranges B and C

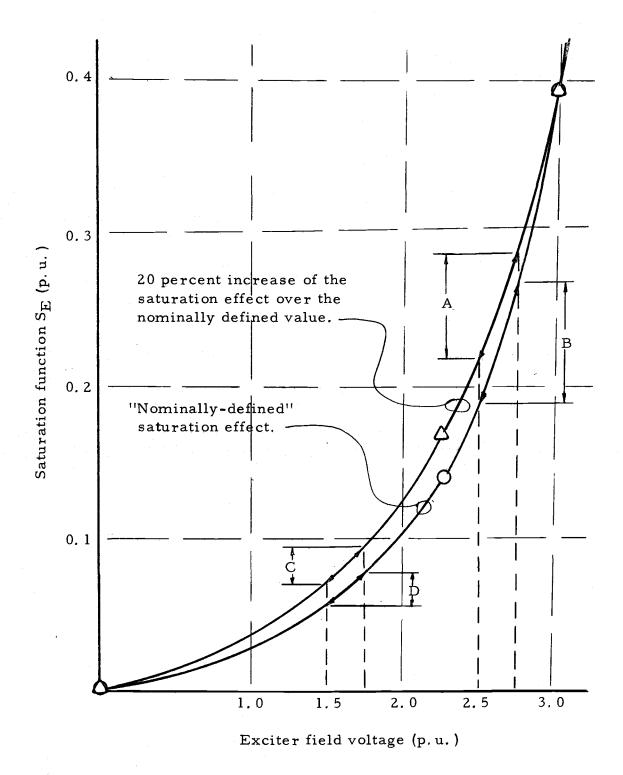


Figure 12. Effect of varying the saturation function.

compared to A and D, respectively. Considering the sensitivity calculation according to equation (4.5), the sensitivity polarity reversal becomes apparent. Thus the reversal of polarity for the saturation sensitivity responses is the result of the method employed to vary this function.

In compliance with previously stated objectives, further analysis of the sensitivity results, dwelling on a particular parameter, is not feasible based on the information available.

### IV. CONCLUSIONS

This investigation has dealt with a rather specific generation system. Detailed modelling was confined to the excitation system. A number of assumptions involving modelling of the alternator and voltage regulator were employed to construct a feasible system for computer analysis. This procedure enabled major emphasis to be placed upon implementing an excitation system model which could be subjected to parameter variations. Perturbation of the steady-state system model was accomplished internally, by resetting the regulator reference voltage. The response obtained from this model simulation should not be confused with a response caused by a change in alternator loading.

Before listing specific conclusions, the author strongly believes that the philosophy behind studies involving modelling deserves reviewing.

At best, a model is only a means of approximating a physical system. There exists several other excitation system models, some more complex than the IEEE Type 1 utilized in this study. However, the selection of a model with respect to its complexity should be evaluated in the light of the knowledge (or lack of knowledge) of the physical system represented. For instance, the confidence interval evaluated for a particular significance level associated with the input

data and supposedly "known" parameter values should be considered in evaluating the response of the model.

The implication of the above philosophy to this study is the realization that the sensitivity data and analysis clearly pertains to the model. The difficulty (perhaps impossibility) of obtaining field data from this physical system prohibits any direct comparison between model response and equipment response. If field data were attainable but contained a maximum of five percent error (a realistic value), the corresponding model response could not be compared to the field response at a significance level of less than 5 percent. The point is, that model refinement greater than the ability to appraise the physical system represented can serve only to analyze the model's performance, not that of the physical system.

Accordingly, the following conclusions pertain to this system model. The relationship of the model response to the physical system's response is a function of the assumptions accepted in deriving the model. The hope is that the correlation is acceptably high.

- Digital programming of an analog system can be successfully
  accomplished providing time incrementation is closely regulated,
  as in MIMIC.
- 2. Discrete data point plotting using the line printer provides a useful method for displaying output responses. However, care must be exercised in interpreting the plotted data points,

- especially for low magnitude values and highly transient situations.
- 3. Each plotting format has some advantages and disadvantages.

  The author believes the linear time axis, positive/negative value plot conveys the most information in the easiest form to analyze.
- 4. The most important variable in determining the system response characteristics is the initial value of the exciter field voltage.

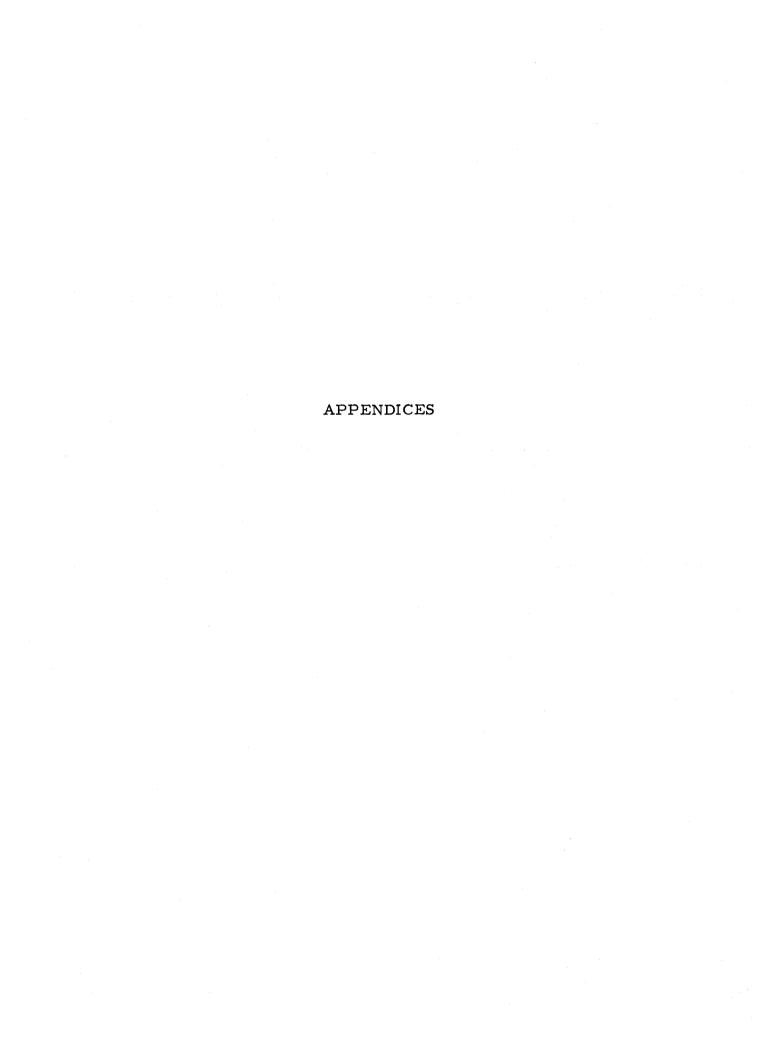
  The shape of an exciter parameter sensitivity response is more dependent upon initial field voltage than on the value of the parameter itself.
- 5. Exciter field saturation significantly affects the field voltage response for relatively large initial values of field voltage.

  This is the primary reason for a greater transient time period following a perturbation of such models.
- 6. Sensitivity responses clearly indicate which parameters have the most effect in altering the field voltage response at any particular time.
- 7. A thorough analysis of the influence of parameter variations on the model's response should be based on a greater number of simulations pertaining to that area of special interest.

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# APPENDIX I

# a. Symbol List

	Equivalent Program	
Quantity	Label	Definition
C	С	saturation function con- stant
d	m == ==	derative operator
	DELETC	change in regulator reference voltage
	DELETR	current value of the regulator reference voltage, which is initially zero.
in <del>g se</del> Significant selection of the se	DT	MIMIC output time increment
	DTMAX, DTMIN	MIMIC execution time increment limits
$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$	EA	amplidyne output voltage
E <sub>B4</sub>	EB4	exciter stabilization voltage
E <sub>B6</sub>	EB6	exciter stabilization circuit voltage
$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{E}}$	EE	internal exciter voltage
$E_{ extbf{FD}}$	EFD	exciter output voltage
$E_{ extsf{FDO}}$	EFDO	steady-state exciter output voltage
E <sub>FD</sub> ceiling (or max)	SATE2	maximum exciter voltage

Quantity	Equivalent Program Label	Definition
0.75EFD ceiling (or max)	SATE1	0.75 times maximum exciter voltage
$\mathbf{E_{I}}$	EI	amplidyne input voltage
$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{K}}$	EK	voltage due to self- excitation
$^{\mathrm{E}}R$	ER	amplidyne limiter output voltage
EREF, VREF		voltage regulator reference voltage
${ t E}_{ t S}$	ES	voltage due to satura- tion effect
$\mathbf{E_{T}}$	ET	alternator terminal voltage
$\Delta$ E $_{ m T}$	DELET	error signal from voltage regulator
<b>+-</b> -	IDNO	simulation identifica- tion number
K	К	saturation function constant
KA	KA	amplidyne gain
$\kappa_{\mathbf{E}}$	KE	exciter constant related to self-excited field
$\kappa_{\mathbf{F}}$	KF	stabilization circuit gain
$L_{\mathbf{EF}}$	<b></b>	exciter field inductance

0	Equivalent Program	Definition
Quantity	Label	Definition
$^{ m L}_{ m GF}$		alternator field inductance
N		subscript indicating nominal value
P		parameter
Page one	IP1	FORTRAN output listings containing system parameter and sensitivity table
Page two	IP2	FORTRAN output listing containing the simulated exciter voltage table
Page three	IP3	FORTRAN output listing containing a graphical plot of the sensitivity data
$\mathtt{R_{EF}}$	<del></del>	exciter field resistance
$R_{GF}$	<del></del>	alternator field resistance
RRHEOSTAT		resistance of exciter field rheostat
s		Laplacian operator
S	SNTV	sensitivity
$s_{\mathbf{E}}$	SE	saturation function
S <sub>Emax</sub>	SAT2	value of saturation function at exciter ceiling voltage
0.75S <sub>Emax</sub>	SAT1	value of saturation function at 0.75 exciter ceiling voltage
SYSTEM		the specific electrical assembly as shown in Figures 3 and 9

0	Equivalent Program	D (1.14)		
Quantity	Label	Definition		
t	T, TIME	time		
T	<del>* - *</del>	subscript indicating a test value		
$T_{\mathbf{A}}$	TA	amplidyne time constant		
T'do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	open-circuit, direct-axis transient time constant of the alternator		
T' <sub>DG</sub>	TG	effective alternator transient time constant		
$\mathtt{T}_{\mathbf{E}}$	TE	exciter time constant		
TF	TF	stabilization circuit time constant		
T <sub>R</sub>		regulator filtering time constant		
$V_{Rmax}, V_{Rmin}$	VRMAX, VRMIN	amplidyne voltage regulator limits		
$x_d$		alternator direct axis syn- chronous reactance		
X' <sub>d</sub>	<del></del>	alternator direct axis transient reactance		
$x_{E}$	···	alternator armature leakage reactance		

## b. Calculation of Saturation Coefficients in Terms of the Given Data

The details involved in solving for constants C and K, as referenced on page 19 are provided below.

Solving for the coefficients, C and K, in terms of the two given saturation coordinates involves the simultaneous solution of two equations with two unknowns. Utilizing equation (3.2), the saturation function must pass through the two points given below:

$$S_{max} = (K) (E_{FDmax}) e^{(C)(E_{FDmax})}$$
  
 $S_{.75max} = (K) (E_{FD.75max}) e^{(C)(E_{FD.75max})}$ 

Using a shorter notation for convenience:

$$S_1 = S_{max}$$
  $E_1 = E_{FDmax}$   
 $S_2 = S_{.75max}$   $E_2 = E_{FD.75max}$ 

the following relationships provide the exact expressions for coefficients C and K:

$$\ln S_1 = \ln K + \ln E_1 + E_1 C$$
 (A.1)

$$\ln S_2 = \ln K + \ln E_2 + E_2C$$
 (A.2)

Eliminating the unknown, K, by subtraction, then regrouping:

$$\ln S_1 - \ln E_1 - E_1C = \ln S_2 - \ln E_2 - E_2C$$

$$C = \frac{\ln S_2 - \ln S_1 - \ln E_2 - \ln E_1}{E_2 - E_1}$$

and finally condensing the logarithms:

$$C = \frac{\ln \left[\frac{E_1 S_2}{E_2 S_1}\right]}{\frac{E_2 - E_1}{E_2 - E_1}}$$
(A.3)

Solving for K by eliminating C from (A. 1) and (A. 2) and equating the two expressions gives:

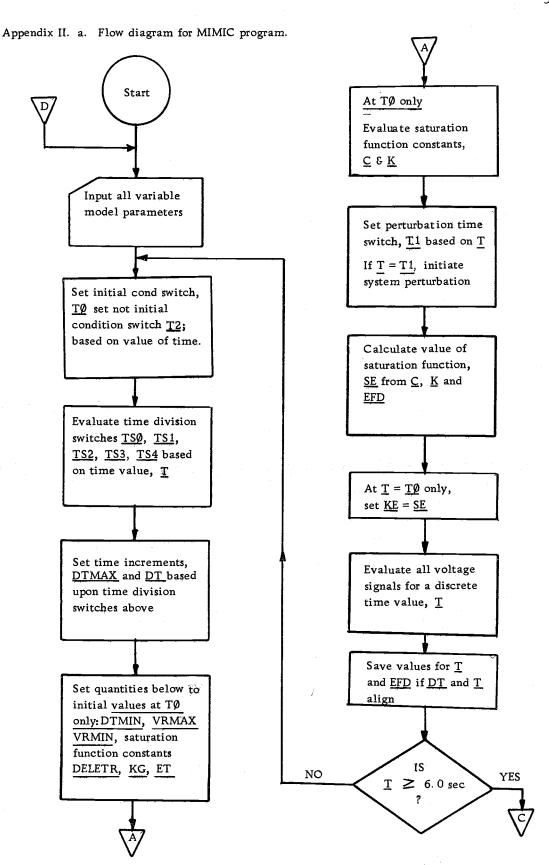
$$-E_2 \ln S_1 + E_2 \ln K + E_2 \ln E_1 = -E_1 \ln S_2 + E_1 \ln K +$$

$$E_1 \ln E_2$$

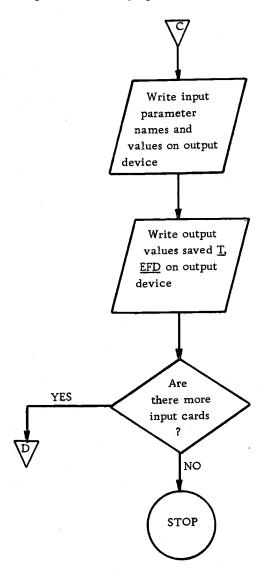
$$\ln K = \frac{E_2 \ln S_1 - E_2 \ln E_1 - E_1 \ln S_2 + E_1 \ln E_2}{E_2 - E_1}$$

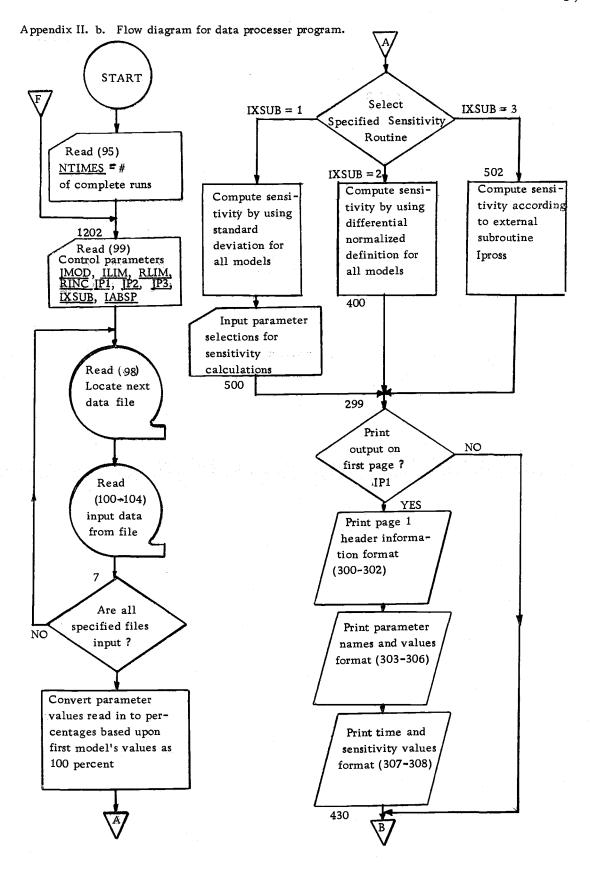
Mathematical condensation yields:

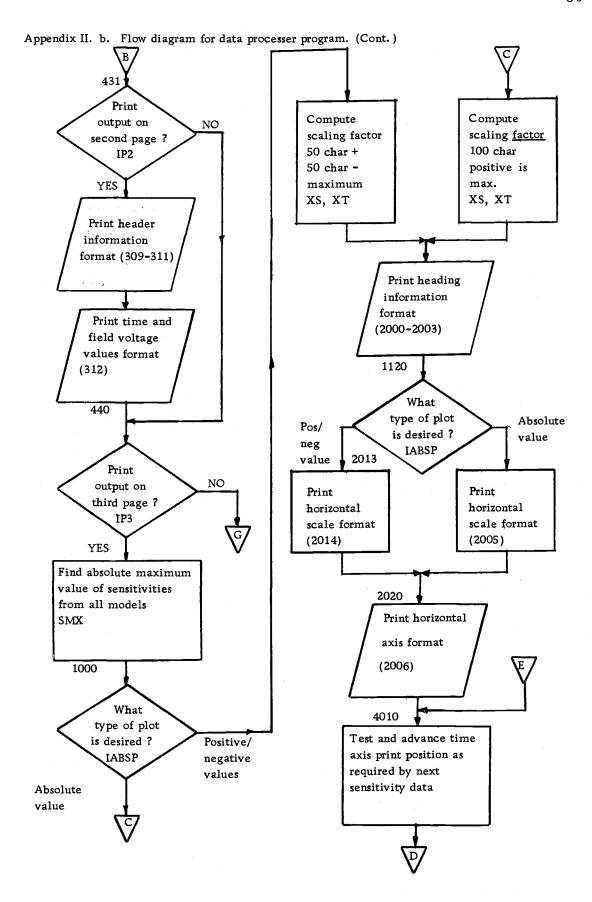
$$K = \exp \frac{E_2 \ln \left[\frac{S_1}{E_1}\right] - E_1 \ln \left[\frac{S_2}{E_2}\right]}{E_2 - E_1}$$
(A. 4)



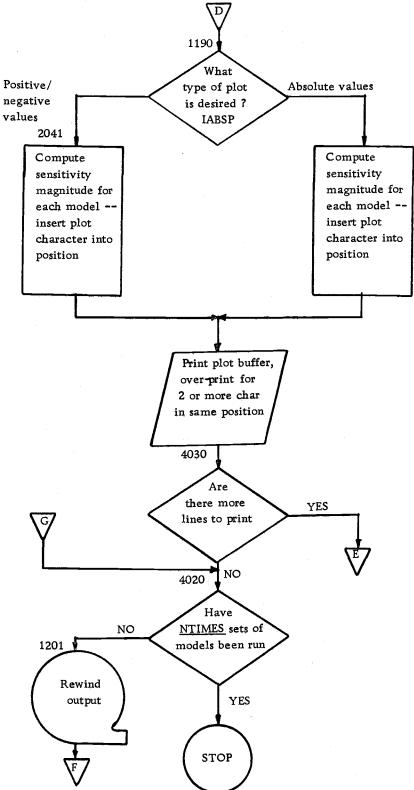
Appendix II. a. Flow diagram for MIMIC program (Cont.)







Appendix II. b. Flow diagram for data processer program (Cont.)



#### ANALOG - MODELED EXCITER SIMULATOR INPUT PARAMETERS MDDEL SPECIFICATION IDNO - MODEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EFDE - INITIAL FIELD VOLTAGE PRIOR TO DISTURBANCE DELETS - MAGNITUDE OF DISTURBING VOLTAGE AT TERMINAL REFERENCE SAT1 - POINT AT 0.75 SE MAX KA - AMPLIDYNE GAIN TA - AMPLIOYNE TIME CONSTANT TF - TIME CONSTANT OF DAMPENING FEEDBACK LOOP TE - TIME CONSTANT OF EXCITER FIELD CIRCUIT - GAIN OF DAMPENING FEEDBACK LOOP PAR(IDNO, EFDO, DELETC) PAR(KA, TA, SAT1, TF, TE, KF) TO ALLOWS OPERATION AT TEU ONLY FSW(T,FALSE, TRUE, FALSE) Τâ TZ INTIBITS OPERATION AT T=3 ONLY (CT) TON LOGIC CONTROLS TO SKITCH OF AND OTMAX TO FIT THE CONTROLLING TIME CONSTANTS SUCH THAT DATA IS OUTPUT APPROXIMATELY 10 JIMES DURING THE LENGTH OF THAT TIME CONSTANT FSW(T-0.185, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE) TSJ FSW(T-J.295, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE) TS11 FSW(T-1.0, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE) TS22 FSW(T-3.0, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE) TS33 TSON NOT (TSJ) NGT (TS11) TS11N NOT (T\$22) TS22N AND (TS11.TS3N) TS1 AND (TS22, TS11N) TS2 T S 3 AND (TS33, TS22N) TS4 NCT(TS33) TS1N NCT (TS1) TSO STMAX 0.19 TS1 DIMAX 0.005 T52 MAPTO 0.05 TS3 STMAX 0.2 154 XAMTO 3.5 OTMIN 3.60091 TO ECL (d. 61) ٦T TS1 T 51 N 9.1 EGL (CTMAX)

VOLTAGE REGULATOR CUTS IN AT + OR - 1.0 P.U.

ECL(1.0)

MEG (VRMAX)

VRMAX

VEMIN

ΤJ

T .)

\*\*\*MIMIC SOURCE-LANGUAGE PROGRAM\*\*\*

```
ECL(2.250)
 T 3
         SATE1
 T-3
          SATES
                   ECL (3.34)
          SATZ
                   EQL(0.388)
 T 3
NO SYSTEM DISTURBANCE AT STAEDY STATE
 Τū
         DELETR 0.
 KG - SET GAIN OF GENERATOR MODEL SO ETS = 1.3 P.U.
                   1./EFD#
 Til
          KG
 ET - SET TERMINAL VOLTAGE OF MAIN GENERATOR = 1.0 P.U.
         ΕT
  Τì
                  1.0
 CALCULATE SATURATION FUNCTION CONSTANTS, C AND K FROM INPUT DATA
 Ti
          CNUM
                   LOG((SATE1*SAT2)/(SATF2*SAT1))
                   CNUM/(SATE2-SATE1)
  1.3
                   LOG(SATI/SATE1)
  -T-0
          K1
  T)
          42
                   LGG(SAT2/SATE2)
  T-3
          К3
                   (SATE2*K1-SATE1*K2)/(SATE2-SATE1)
  -T 0
          K
                   EXP(K3)
 INTRODUCE TERMINAL VOLTAGE DISTURBANCE AT 0.195 SECONDS
                   FSW(T-0.195, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)
 T 1
          DELETR
                  DELETO
 RUN EXCITER SYSTEM MODEL, SAVE OUTPUT VALUES AT TIMES DEFINED BY DT
                   K*EFD*EXP(C*EFD)
 KE - EXCITER FIELD CCT GAIN EQUATED TO SATURATION FUNCTION AT STEADY
· STATE OPERATION
 10
          ΚĒ
          ES
                   SE*EFD
          EΚ
                   KE *EFD
 E34, E36 - IMPLICIT DIFFERIENTATION OF FIELD OUTPUT VOLTAGE
          E34
                   (EFD-E86) * (KF/TF)
          586
                   INT (ES4/KF.EFDQ)
          DELET
                   DELETR+1.0-ET
          ET
                   DELET-ER4
          £Α
                   FTR(KA*EI,TA)
          ER
                   LIM(EA, VRMIN, VRMAX)
          ΞE
                   EK-ES+ER
          EFO
                   INT (EE/TE, EFOO)
  1.5
          FΤ
                   FIR(KG*EFD, 3.0)
 END OF RUN TIME = 6 SECONDS
                   FIN(T,6.0)
 OUTPUT TIME AND FIELD VOLTAGE EXPLICITLY
                   OUT (T, EFD)
```

END

```
PROGRAM EXCITER SIMULATOR DATA PROCESSER
 THIS PROGRAM PROCESSES THE OUTPUT FILE PRODUCED BY THE MIMIC PROGRAM
  ANALOG - MODELED EXCITER SIMULATOR
  DATA IS READ FROM UNIT 12 (MAG TAPE) IN A FIXED FORMAT VIA MIMIC
  SENSITIVITY VS TIME IS CALCULATED FOR N MODELS AGAINST A BASE MODEL
   AND OUTPUT ON PAGE 1 (N .LE. 6 )
 PAGE 2 LISTS THE FIELD VOLTAGE VS TIME AS OUTPUT FROM MIMIC
C THE SENSITIVITY DATA IS NORMALIZED, SCALED AND OUTPUT IN GRAPHIC FORM ON
  EXTERNAL ROUTINE, IPROSS, CAN BE ANY USER+SUPPLIED ROUTINE WHICH
   COMPUTES A SPECIFIC ALGORITHIM FOR ARRAY SNTV
      IXTERNAL IPROSS
      COMMON TIME (136,7), EFD(136,7), SNTV(160,6)
      CHARACTER PLOT, BLANK, CHAR
      COMMON/DATA/BLANK(1), CHAR(6)
      DIMENSION PVALUE(6,7), IPRCNT(6,6), ALINE(6)
      DIMENSION RIDNO(7), IDNO(7)
      DIMENSION FILES(7)
      DIMENSION PLOT (104)
      DIMENSION LSAVE (6) . JSAVE (6)
      DATA (CHAR=6H+X3*VA)
      DATA TBLANK=4H
  IABSP = 1 FOR ABSOLUTE-VALUED PLOT, C FOR STANDARD PLOT
   IP1 = SET NON-ZERO TO PRINT PAGE 1
   IP2 = SET NON-ZERO TO PRINT PAGE 2
  IP3 = SET NON-ZERO TO PRINT PAGE 3
   IXSUB = DATA PROCESSING SUBPROGRAM TO BE USED
         = 1 SENSITIVITY USING STANDARD DEFINITION
            MUST READ IN 1 CARD FOR EACH SENSITIVITY RUN4IMOD-1)
            SPECIFYING WHICH PARAMETER (1 THRU 6) IS TO BE USED ACCORDIN
            TO THE STANDARD DEFINITION, PARAMETERS IN SAME ORDER AS INPU
         = 2 DIFFERENTIAL NORMALIZED VOLTAGE RESPONSE
         = 3 USER SUPPLIED EXTERNAL ROUTINE
   IMO) = NUMBER OF MODEL OUTPUTS TO BE PROCESSED (MAX OF 7)
  RLIM = OUTOFF POINT OF REAL TIME AXIS IN PLOTTING
  RING = REAL TIME AXIS INCREMENT
   ILIM = NUMBER OF TIME VALUES CORRESPONDING TO INPUT DATA (MAX OF 160)
   MTIMES = NUMBER OF SEPERATE RUNS USING NEW DATA
      READ(60,95) NT IMES
     FURMAT(I4)
ORIGNASA NI SANTA TO THE SANTA TOOMI¢ ONE SEENMENTAL PORTION OF FILES IN ASCENDING
     ORDER AS ON TAPE, FIRST MODEL IS CALLED THE NOMINAL CASE
1202 READ(60,99) IMUD, ILIM, RLIM, RINC, IP1, IP2, IP3, IXSUB, IABSP,
     1(FILES(JM), JM=1, IMOD)
     FORMAT(I2,1X,I4,1X,F5,1X,F5,3(1X,I2),1X,I2,1X,I2,1X,7(F3.,1X))
C SET UP LOUP CONTROL FOR SUBFILES OF INPUT DATA, ONE FOR EACH MODEL
      10 7 IT=1, IMOD
C LOCATE START OF SELECTED FILE
      READ(12,98) IFIL
      FORMAT(I1)
      IF (EOFCKF (12) .EQ. 1)5,4
C FILE NO. REQUESTED IS NOT ON TAPE OR OUT OF DROER
      PRINT 250, FILES(IT)
```

```
230 FORMAT(1H1, #REQUESTED FILE NO. #, F3., # NOT FOUND#)
      STOP
      IF(IFIL-1)1,8,1
C SKIP NEXT RECORD
      READ(12,97)
      FORMAT(1X)
C 3RD RECORD CONTAINS I.D. NUMBER, INITIAL FIELD VOLTAGE, AND STEP DISTURBANCE
      READ(12,101) RIGNO(IT), EFDC, DELETC
     FORMAT(3(8X,E12.5))
      IF(RIDNO(IT)-FILES(IT))1,3,1
C SKIP 4TH AND 5TH INPUT RECORDS
      READ(12,104)
C CONVERT FLOATING POINT TO INTEGER I.D. NUMBERS FOR OUTPUT
      IDNO(IT) = RIDNO(IT)
C 6 PARAMETER NAMES INTO ALINE
      READ(12,103) (ALINE(J),J=1,6)
103 FORMAT(11X, A4, 5(16X, A4))
C 6 PARAMETER VALUES INTO A ROW OF PVALUE
      READ(12,160) (F VALUE (N, IT.), N=1,6)
     FORMAT(8X,E12.5,5(8X,E12.5))
C SKIP 7TH AND 8TH INPUT RECORDS
      READ(12,104)
     FORMAT(/)
C READ VALUES OF TIME AND FIELD VOLTAGE INTO THE ROWS OF TIME AND EFD RESP.
      00 2 K=1, ILIM
      READ(12,102) TIME(K, IT), EFD(K, IT)
     FORMAT(8X,E12.5,8X,E12.5)
      CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      INVAR=I MOD-1
C COMPUTE THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH PARAMETER AGAINST ITS RESPECTIVE VALUE
C IN THE FIRST MODEL
      30 413 K=1,6
      30 410 J=2, IMOD
      i_=J-1
      IPRONT(K,L) = ((PVALUE(K,J) *100.) /PVALUE(K,1)) +0.5
     CONTINUE
      IF (IXSUB .NE. 2) GO TO 501
C COMPUTE SENSITIVITY OF THE LAST MODELS AGAINST THE 1ST MODEL
C IXSU3=2
      30 400 J=2.IMOD
      <=J-1
      30 459 I=1.ILIM
      SNTVOYETAG
      SMTV(I,K)=SMTVDY*(EFD(I,J)-EFD(I,1))/EFD(I,1)
     CONTINUE
      30 TO 299
501 | IF(IXSUB .NE. 1) SO TO 502
C IXSUB=1
      30 503 J=2,IMOD
      <=J−1
      READ(60,148) L
     FORMAT(1X, I3)
```

00 535 I=1, ILIM

```
SMTVDY=(PVALUE(L,J)/(PVALUE(L,J)-PVALUE(L,1)))
       3NTV(I,K) = SNTVDY*(EFD(I,J) - EFD(I,1)) / EFD(I,J)
      CONTINUE
       30 TO 299
    IX3UB=3
502 CALL IPROSS (IMOD, ILIM)
C TEST FOR DELETION OF LISTING PAGE 1
299 IF(IP1 .EQ. 6) GO TO 431
C LIST HEADER AND INITIAL VALUE INFORMATION FOR PAGE 1
       PRINT 300
      FORMAT(1H1,50x, #SENSITIVITY AND FIELD VOLTAGE DATA#,/)
       DOTAL REAL PERSON DELETE
      FORMAT(38X, #INITIAL FIELD VOLTAGE = #, F8.5, # P.U. #, # ---- #,
     1#STEP DISTURBANCE = #,F8.5,# P.U.#)
      PRINT 302, ALINE
      FORMAT(5x, #VARIABLE PARAMETERS #, 5x, A4, 5(14x, A4))
332
      PRINT 313
      FORMAT(5x, #NOMINAL VALUES (PU) #)
      PRINT 303, IONO(1), (PVALUE (K.1), K=1.6)
      FORMAT(7X, #TEST NO. #, 14, 4X, F9.5, 5 (9X, F9.5))
304 FORMAT(/,5X, #PERCENT OF NOMINAL#,/,5X, #VALUE FOR TEST#)
C LIST PARAMETER VARIATIONS FOR EACH MODEL
      00 426 I=1, INVAR
      PRINT 305, IDNO(I+1), (IPRCNT(K, I), K=1,6)
305
      FORMAT(9X,14,15X,14,5(14X,14))
420
      CONTINUE
      PRINT 306
      FORMAT(/,10X, #TIME#,40X, #SENSITIVITY FOR TEST NUMBER#)
      PRINT 337, (IDNO(KK), KK=2, IMOD)
      FORMAT(11X, #SEC#, 12X, 14, 5(14X, 14))
C LIST TIME AND CORRESPONDING SENSITIVITY
      10 430 I=1, ILIM
      PRINT 308, TIME (I, 1), (SNTV(I, J), J=1, INVAR)
      FORMAT(8X,F6.2,10X,F10.5,5(8X,F10.5))
      CONTINUE
C TEST FOR DELETION OF LISTING PAGE 2
431 IF(IP2 .EQ. 0) GO TO 441
C LIST HEADER INFORMATION FOR PAGE 2
      PRINT 389
      FORMAT(1H1,45X, #FIELD VOLTAGE VARIATIONS FOR TEST NUMBER #,/)
      PRINT 310
      FORMAT(10X, #TIME#, 8X, #NOMINAL#, 30X, #FIELD VOLTAGE (PU)#)
      PRINT 311, (IDNC (KK), KK=1, IMOD)
311 FORMAT(11X, #SEC#, 8X, I4,6(11X, I4))
C LIST TIME AND CORRESPONDING OUTPUT FIELD VOLTAGE
      30 440 I=1,ILIM
      PRINT 312, TIME(I,1), (EFO(I,J), J=1, IMOD)
312 FORMAT(8x,F6.2,7(6x,F9.5))
440 CONTINUE
C TEST FOR DELETION OF LISTING PAGE 3
441 IF(IP3 .EQ. 0) GO TO 4020
C FIN) THE MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY (ABSLOUTE VALUE) IN ALL 6 MODELS
      34X=1.
```

```
00 1000 I=1.INVAR
      0.0 1000 J=1,ILIM
      TEST=ABSF(SNTV(J, I))
      IF(SMX-TEST)1020,1000,1000
1020 SMX=TEST
1JUD CONTINUE
C. SALGULATE THE SCALING FACTOR USING THE VALUE OF SMX AND 160 LINE
     PRINTER CHARACTER POSITIONS AS MAXIMUM PLOT MAGNITUDE
C SCALE FACTOR IS THE LARGEST INTEGER TIMES THE APPROPRIATE POWER OF 10 TO
  GO INTO MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY 100 TIMES MINIMUM
      STPINC=SMX/100.
   FOR STANDARD PLOT, INCREASE STEP SIZE BY 2, ONLY HAVE 50 POSITIONS
      IF(IABSP .EQ. E) STPINC=2.*STPINC
      ISCAL = 0
1660 IF(STPINC-1.0)1046,1050,1050
1643 STPINC=STPINC*13.
      ISCAL = ISCAL -1
      30 TO 1060
1050 IF(STPINC-10.0)1070,1086,1080
     STPINC=STPINC/10.0
      ISCAL=ISCAL+1
      GO TO 1060
1073 STPINC=STPINC+1.0
      ISTEP=STPING
      IF(ISTEP-10)1342,1043,1043
1843 ISTEP=1
      ISCAL = ISCAL+1
     IPOW=ISCAL
      XS=ISTEP
      XI=IPOW
      RSTEP=XS*10**XT
C LIST HEADER INFORMATION FOR PAGE 3
      PRINT 2000
2000 FORMAT(1H1,45X, #SENSITIVITY VS TIME PLOT#,/)
      PRINT 2001
2001 FORMAT(42X, #TEST#, 12X, #OATA POINT#, 10X, #SCALE#)
      PRINT 2002
2002 FORMAT(41X, #PLOTTED#, 11X, #I.O. CHAR#, 8X, #1 POSITION =#,/)
C LIST MODEL NUMBER (IDNO), ASSOCIATED PLOTTING CHARACTER AND SCALE
C FACTOR FOR EACH MODEL
      JO 1120 K=1, INVAR
      PRINT 2003, IONO(K+1), CHAR(K), ISTEP, IPOW
2003 FORMAT(42X, 14, 16X, R1, 13X, 12, # X 10(#, 12, #)#)
112) CONTINUE
C LIST SENSITIVITY MAGNITUDE AXIS (HORIZONTAL)
      IF(IABSP .EQ. 6) 60 TO 2013
  PRINT ABSOLUTE PLOT SCALE HEADING
      PRINT 2005
2305 FORMAT(//,7X, #TIME#, 9X, # U #,7X, # 19#,7X, # 20#,7X, # 30#,7X, # 40#,
     17X, # 50#, 7X, # 60#, 7X, # 70#, 7X, # 80#, 7X, # 90#, 7X, #100#)
2023 PRINT 2306
2635 FORMAT(20X, 104(1H-))
C LIST INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (TIME) AND REFERENCE POINTS FOR SENSITIVITY MAG.
```

I=1

```
.B=3MITS
4610 PRINT 2007, RTIME
2007 FORMAT(5X,F6.2,10X, #. #,10(9X, #. #))
133) IF(ABSF(TIME(I,1)-RTIME).LT.(U.1*RINC))GO TO 1320
      IF(TIME(I,1)-RTIME)1300,1320,1340
1340 RTIME=RTIME+RING
       30 TO 4010
1300 I=I+1
      30 TO 1330
C BLANK OUT DATA LINE BUFFER
1320 JO 1190 K=1,134
      PLOT (K) = BLANK
1193 CONTINUE
C INITIALIZE DATA OVERPRINT COUNTER TO 0
C SET LOOP CONTROL FOR 1 PASS FOR EACH MODEL
      30 1110 J=1, INVAR
C CALCULATE NORMALIZED VALUE FOR SENSITIVITY, CONVERT TO INTEGER, CENTER ON
C VERTICAL AXIS
      IF(IABSP .EQ. () GO TO 2041
C CALCULATE ABSOLUTE VALUE PLOT POSITION
      L=A8SF(SNTV(I,J))/RSTEP+1.5
C IF CHARACTER POSITION IN OUTPUT BUFFER IS NOT BLANK, ADVANCE OVERPRINT
C COULT AND SAVE CHARACTER POSITION (L) AND CHARACTER SYMBOL (J).
C OTHERWISE FILL IN BUFFER WITH PLOT POINT CHARACTER FOR THAT MODEL
2051 IF (PLOT (L) .EQ. BLANK) 1156,1160
1163 Y=M+1
      LSAVE(M)=L
      JSAVE (M) =J
      30 TO 1110
1150 PLOT(L)=CHAR(J)
1110 CONTINUE
C - PRINT DATA BUFFER ONCE ALL MODELS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED
      PRINT 2004.PLOT
2004 FORMAT(1H+,20X,134R1)
C ACCOMPLISH OVERPRINTING FOR COINCIDENTAL DATA POINTS IF ANY
      00 1350 N=1.M
C BLANK OUT DATA LINE BUFFER
      00 1175 J=1,104
      PLOT(J)=BLANK
1170 CONTINUE
C PICK UP SAVED CHARACTER PLOT DATA (L AND J), INSERT DATA PLOT CHARACTER
```

```
PRINT OUTPUT DATA BUFFER. IF N POINTS COINCIDE, N OVERPRINTS ARE GIVEN
      I1=LSAVE(N)
      I2=JSAVE(N)
      PLOT(I1)=CHAR(I2)
      PRINT 2004, PLOT
C THIS PROCESS IS REFEATED FOR EACH VALUE OF TIME
1350 CONTINUE
      IF(I-ILIM)4J3J,4020,4020
4030 IF((RLIM-RTIME).LT.(RINC-0.1*RINC))GO TO 4020
      I=I+1
      RTIME=RTIME+RINC
      30 TO 4818
4823 CONTINUE
C ARE THERE MORE SYSTEMS TO BE RUN
      NTIMES=NTIMES-1
      IF(NTIMES .EQ. 6)1280,1201
C YES, REWIND TAPE AND RESTART
1201 REWIND 12
      GO TO 1202
C PRINT STANDARD PLOT SCALE HEADING
2013 PRINT 2014
2014 FORMAT(//,7X, #TIME#, 9X, #=50#,7X, #=40#,7X, #=30#,7X, #=20#,7X, #=10#,
     17X, # 0 #, 7X, # 10#, 7X, # 20#, 7X, # 30#, 7X, # 40#, 7X, # 50#)
      GO TO 2020
2041 IVALUE=(SNTV(I,J)/RSTEP)+0.5
      L=51 + IVALUE
      GO TO 2051
C NO, ALL DONE
1200 CONTINUE
      END
```

SUBROUTINE IPRCSS(I, J)

COMMON TIME(130,7), EFD(100,7), SNTV(100,6)

C INSERT ALGORITHM FOR COMPUTING AN EXPRESSION FROM EFD TO STORE IN

C SNIV UTLIZING I AS THE LIMIT OF NO. OF MODELS TO BE PROCESSED

C (MAX. OF 7) AND J AS LIMIT OF NO. OF TIME VALUES TO BE PROCESSED

C (MAX OF 100)

RETURN
END

	INITIAL I		1.00000 P.U	STEP DISTURBANCE =	.01060 P.U.	
VARIABLE PARAMETERS NOMINAL VALUES (PU)	KA	TA	SATI	TF.	ΤE	KF
TEST NO. 133.1 PERCENT OF NOMINAL	50.00000	.06000	.13800	1.00000	• 41700	.06670
VALUE FOR TEST			•			
101.1 102.1	110 100	100	100	100	100	100
103.1	100	110 160	100 110	100 100	100 100	100 100
104.1	100	160	100	- 110	130	100
135.1 136.1	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	110 100	100 110
****						
TIME Sec	101.1	102.1	SENSITIVITY FOR TEST	NUMBER 104.1	165.1	106.1
0 •19	ů G	. 0	0	à	9	. 0
.23	•00099	0 -3.00088	0	·	ე -0.83099	0
.21 .22	.00383 .00818	-0.00318	0	0	-0.00362	ũ
.23	•91367	-0.00644 -0.01011	0	0 •00022	-0.00754 -0.01240	-0.00011 -0.00022
.24	.01972	-0.01395	-0.00011	.00032	-0.01836	-0.00054
•25 •26	.02632 .03292	-0.01762 -0.02092	-0.00011 -0.00021	.00086 .00138	-0.02408 -0.03033	-0.00086 -0.00160
.27	.33941	-0.02374	-0.00021	.00211	-0.03650	-0.00254
•25 •29	•04558 •05114	-0.02589	-0.00631	.00336	-0.04236	-0.09368
•31	. 15621	-6.02748 -5.02822	-0.00042 -0.00052	.00458 .00631	-0.04783 -0.05271	-0.00521 -0.00704
.31 .32	•06040	-3.02823	-0.00051	.00832	-0.05692	-0.00926
•33	•36375 •86687	+0.02764 +0.02634	-0.00061 -0.00081	.01061 .01307	-0.06047 -0.06328	-0.01175 -0.01463
•34	.06749	-0.02447	-0.00091	.01582	-0.06506	-0.01769
.35 .36	.06803 .06752	-6.02203 -0.01922	-0.00100	.01884 .02193	-0.06614	-0.02102
.37	• 6666	-d.01594	-0.00120 -0.00139	.02531	-0.06633 -0.06565	-0.02463 -0.02843
•3A •39	•96377 •46054	-0.01231	-0.00149	.02877	-0.06411	-0.03231
.40	.35649	-0.00841 -0.00444	-0.00158 -0.00177	• 63222 • 03577	-0.06182 -0.05877	-0.03629 -0.04037
.41	.05180	-0.00020	-0.00187	.03931	-0.05498	+0.04435
.•42 •43	•04637 •04029	.0(463 .6(824	-0.00197 -0.00206	.04277 .04604	-0.05063	-0.04835
. 4.4	•33375	.01245	-0.00216	.04933	-0.04563 -0.03998	-0.05217 -0.05582
.45	.J2672 .01931	.01646	-0.00216	.05234	-0.03396	-0.05929
.47	1168	.02029 .02393	-0.00226 -0.00236	.05509 .05748	-0.02756 -0.02087	-0.06250 -0.06544
•48 •49	.33374	.02729	-0.00236	.05970	-0.01379	-0.06803
•50	-3.90424 -0.91236	.03028 .03360	-0.00247 -0.00247	.06147 .06277	-0.90671 -00059	-0.07014 -0.07199
.55	-0.05250	.03815	-0.00221	.06165	.83855	-0.07171
∙60 •65	-3.18384 -0.39699	.03495	-0.00164	.05122	.97889	-0.06071
.76	-ù.ú9155	.02484 .01001	-0.00084 -00011	.02932 -0.00213	•39089 •39498	-0.03853 -0.00778
.75 .85	-0.07043	-0.00595	.00138	-0.03636	.08373	.02525
.85	-0.64118 -0.60231	-0.02038 -0.03060	.00186 .00242	-0.06039 -0.08337	.06795 .04116	.05573 .07865
•93	.02744	-1.03435	.00254	-0.10404	.00431	.08887
.95 1.00	.04629 .05382	-0.03167 -0.02407	00232	-0.10793	-0.02623	.08719
1.05	.05169	-0.01352	.00187 .00132	-0.09701 -0.07518	-0.04735 -0.05784	.07614 .05887
1.13 1.15	.04220	-0.00274	.00066	-0.04782	-0.05876	.03883
1.23	.02896 .01621	.00666 .01339	•00022 •0•00022	-0.01925 .00610	-0.05199 -0.04036	.01951 .00316
1.25	.00392	.01837	-0.00054	.02585	-0.04036	-0.00893
1.30 1.35	-0.00675 -0.01340	.01836 .01543	+0.00065 +0.00065	.03796	-0.91373	-0.01700
1.40	-0.01603	.01116	-0.00065	.04498 .04479	+0.33109 .00816	-0.02017 -0.01931
1.45 1.50	-0.61517 -0.01212	.00643	-0.00044	.03941	.01393	-0.01582
1.63	-3.30295	.00185 -0.00426	-0.00033 D	.03077	.01622 .01210	-0.01124 -0.00218
1.70 1.80	.00185	-0.00579	.00011	-0.00415	.06491	.00164
1.90	.00360 .00262	-0.06360 -0.66065	.00011	-0.00721 -0.00349	-0.00076 -0.00295	.00109 -0.00098
2.00	.00098	.00120	Ō	.00174	-0.00251	-0.00240
2.13 2.23	-0.00033 -0.00054	.06142	0 a	.00490	-0.00109	-0.00294
2.30	-3.00033	.20076	u d	.00545 .00403	.00022 .00065	-0.00240 -0.00185
2.40 2.50	3 2 2 2 2 2	÷û.00033	0	.00218	.00065	-0.00131
2.63	.00022 .00022	-0.00033 -0.00022	0	.00087 .00022	.08033	-0.00098 -0.00087
2.70	• 00022	0	Ö	.00022	-0.90011	-0.00037
2.83 2.05	3 ù	.0(011	<b>0</b>	.00044	-0.00011	-0.00076
3.67	-3.00011	0	0	.00054 .00054	-0.00011 -0.09011	-0.00065 -0.00065
3.20 3.40	5 0	-0.00011	-0.00011	.00022	3	-0.00033
3.60	น นิ	-0.00011	0 -6.00011	-0.00011 -0.00011	0 -0.06011	-0.00033 -0.00022
3.83	-0.69011	0	0	0 .	0	-0.00022
4.03 4.29	.30011 8	. Ĉ	<b>C</b>	0	0	9
4.4?	อ	õ	0	-0.00011	0 <b>0</b>	0
4.60 4.83	0	0	ű	-6.03011	9	0
5.00	ن 3	-0.00011	0.00011	-0.00011 -0.00011	. 0	0 -0.00011
5.2a	5	0	0	-0.00011	0	0
5.40 5.60	0 3	° -8.00011	0 ~0.00011	0 -0.00011	0 -0.00011	-0.00011
5.89	D	G	Ð	-0.00011	-0.00011	-0.00011 0
6.09	ũ	C	Û	ď	٥	, ā

## FIELD VOLTAGE VARIATIONS FOR TEST NUMBER

TIME	NOMINAL		ETEL	D VOLTAGE (PU)			
SEC	160.1	101.1	102.1	103.1	104.1	10F 1	106 1
** *		101.1	102.1	103.1	104.1	105.1	106.1
g	1.00096	1.00500	1.00000	4 00000	1.00000	4 20030	
.19	1.00096			1.00000		1.00038	1.90000
.20		1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
	1.85094	1.00103	1.03086	1.08094	1.00094	1.00085	1.00094
.21	1.00357	1.40392	1.00328	1.00357	1.00357	1.00324	1.00357
.22	1.38759	1.00834	1.00700	1.00759	1.00759	1.00690	1.00758
• 23	1.01274	1.01400	1.01181	1.01274	1.01276	1.01160	1.01272
.24	1.31879	1.02062	1.91750	1.01878	1.01882	1.01712	1.01874
.25	1.02556	1.02796					
.25	1.03276		1.32386	1.02549	1.02558	1.02326	1.02542
.27		1.03580	1.03074	1.03268	1.03283	1.02986	1.03255
.28	1.04020	1.04394	1.03796	1.04918	1.04040	1.03676	1.03996
	1.04784	1.05220	1.34538	1.34781	1.04816	1.84382	1.04749
•53	1.0555(	1.06043	1.05287	1.05546	1.05594	1.05093	1.05500
•30	1.06304	1.06850	1.36032	1.06299	1.06365	1.05797	1.86236
•31	1.07036	1.07627	1.36762	1.07831	1.07117	1.06485	1.06946
•32	1.37738	1.08366	1.07468	1.07732	1.07842	1.07149	1.07623
•33	1.08402	1.09057	1.09143	1.08394	1.08531	1.07792	1.08258
.34	1.39021	1.09694					
•35	1.09590		1.08779	1.09012	1.09178	1.08380	1.08846
.36		1.10272	1.09371	1.09580	1.09778	1.08935	1.39381
	1.1010E	1.10786	1.09914	1.10094	1.10326	1.09446	1.39468
.37	1.10565	1.11233	1.10405	1.10551	1.10820	1.09939	1.10289
•39	1.10965	1.11612	1.13841	1.10950	1.11256	1.10322	1.10643
.39	1.11305	1.11921	1.11220	1.11289	1.11632	1.10683	1.10939
.42	1.11585	1.12161	1.11540	1.11567	1.11949	1.10992	1.11177
.41	1.11804	1.12333	1.11802	1.11785	1.12235	1.11248	1.11355
.42	1.11964	1.12438	1.12005	1.11944	1.12401		
.43	1.12066					1.11451	1.11474
.44		1.12478	1.12150	1.12045	1.12537	1.11603	1.11537
. 4.4	1.12111	1.12456	1.12238	1.12089	1.12616	1.11795	1.11545
.45	1.12132	1.12375	1.12270	1.12083	1.12638	1.11757	1.11501
•46	1.12042	1.12239	1.12249	1.12019	1.12636	1.11762	1.11489
.47	1.11933	1.12052	1.12177	1.11909	1.12521	1.11721	1.11271
· 4 B	1.11778	1.11816	1.12056	1.11754	1.12388	1.11638	1.11091
.49	. 1.11581	1.11538	1.11889	1.11556	1.12208	1.11513	1.10874
.59	1,11345	1.11220	1.11680	1.11320	1.11984	1.11351	1.10621
• 55	1.09465	1.08945	1.39846	1.09443	1.10062		
•69	1.07301					1.09850	1.78756
•65		1.06497	1.37643	1.07285	1.07803	1.07997	1.06712
•55 •73	1.05141	1.04222	1.05379	1.05133	1.05422	1.06017	1.04774
• / 0	1.03222	1.02370	1.43316	1.03223	1.03202	1.04121	1.03149
.75	1.01694	1.01047	1.11639	1.01704	1.01359	1.02474	1.01929
• A 3	1.10554	1.00179	1.00368	1.00571	1.00005	1.01179	1.01066
.85	.99842	•99821	.99565	.99864	.99091	1.00217	1.00561
•90	•99576	• 99825	.99266	•99599	.98643	.99615	1.00387
.95	.99625	1.00046	99339	99646	98657	.99388	
1.60	99862	1.00353	99644	•99879			1.03421
1.05	1.00178				•98989	.99434	1.00558
1.19		1.00651	1.00055	1.00190	•99498	•99654	1.00717
	1.05494	1.00881	1.00469	1.00503	1.00059	•99960	1.90850
1.15	1.00755	1.01021	1,33816	1.00757	1.00579	1.00281	1.00934
1.20	1.00938	1.01087	1.31361	1.00936	1.00994	1.00569	1.00967
1.25	1.01041	1.01077	1.01210	1.01036	1.01279	1.00798	1.00959
1.30	1.01081	1.01019	1.01250	1.01075	1.01431	1.00955	1.00925
1.35	1.01365	1.00942	1.01207	1.01059	1.01480	1.01055	1.00880
1.40 .	1.01014	1.00867	1.01116	1.31008	1.01427		
1.45	1.00949	1.06816	1.01008	1.00945	1.01312	1.01089	1.00837
1.59	1.06887	1.00776				1.01077	1.00804
1.60	1.00834		1.00904	1,00884	1.01170	1.01036	1.00784
1.70		1.60777	1,00765	1.30804	1.00893	1.00915	1.00784
	1.00792	1.00809	1.00739	1.00793	1.00754	1.00837	1.00807
1. • 8 ü	1.00825	1.00858	1.39792	1.03826	1.00759	1.00818	1.00835
1.90	1.09867	1.00891	1.00861	1.00867	1.00835	1.00840	1.00858
2.01	1.00898	1.00907	1.00909	1.00898	1.00914	1.00875	1.00876
2.10	1.00916	1.00913	1.00929	1.00916	1.00961	1.00936	1.00889
2.20	1.05924	1.00919	1.00931	1.00924	1.00974	1.00926	1.00902
2.33	1.00936	1.00919	1.00930	1.00924			
2.43	1.00936	1.68936			1.00967	1.00936	1.00913
2.50	1.00936		1.03933	1.00936	1.00956	1.00942	1.00924
2.60		1.00945	1.00946	1.00943	1.00951	1.03946	1.00934
	1.00951	1.00953	1.33949	1.00951	1.00953	1.00951	1.00943
2.70	1.00957	1.00959	1.33957	1.00957	1.00959	1.00956	1.00950
2.80	1.33963	1.00963	1.00964	1.00963	1.00967	1.00962	1.00956
2.90	1.00968	1.00968	1.03968	1.00968	1.00973	1.00967	1.39962
3.00	1.00972	1.00971	1.13972	1.00972	1.00977	1.00971	1.00966
3.23	1.00978	1.00978	1.03977	1.00977	1.00980	1.00971	1.00975
3.40	1.00980	1.00980	1.03986	1.00980	1.00981	1.00980	1.00977
3.60	1.00986	1.00986					
3.80	1.30989	1.00988	1.33985	1.00985	1.00985	1.00985	1.00984
4.00			1,00989	1.00989	1.00989	1.00989	1.00987
	1.00991	1.00992	1.00991	1.00991	1.00991	1.00991	1.30991
4.20	1.00993	1.00993	1.03993	1.00993	1.00993	1.00993	1.00993
4.43	1.00995	1.00995	1.00995	1.09995	1.00994	1.00995	1.00995
4.60	1.00996	1.60996	1.00996	1.03996	1.00995	1.00996	1.00996
+ <b>.</b> A ?	1.03997	1.00997	1.00997	1.00997	1.00996	1.00997	1.00997
5.00	1.48998	1.00998	1.01997	1.00997	1.00997	1.00998	1.00997
5.20	1.00998	1.00998	1.00998	1.00998		1.00998	
5.40	1.00998	1.00998		1.00998	1.00997		1.00998
5.65	1.00999		1.00998		1.00998	1.03998	1.00998
5.80		1.00999	1.00998	1.03993	1.00998	1.00998	1.00998
	1.63999	1.60999	1.00999	1.00999	1.00998	1.00999	1.00999
8.03	1.00999	1.00999	1.30999	1.00999	1.00999	1.60999	1.00999

			SE	NSITIVITY AND FIELD VOL	TAGE DATA		
VARIABLE PARAMETERS NOMINAL VALUES (PU)	INIT IAL Ka	FIELD	VOLTAGE =	1.00000 P.U ST SAT1	EP DISTURBANCE =	.01000 P.U. TE	KF
	50.00000		.06000	•13800	1.00000	.41700	.06670
PERCENT OF NOMINAL							
VALUE FOR TEST							
201.1 202.1	120		100	100	100	100	100
203.1	100 100		120 100	100 120	100 100	100 100	109 100
204.1	100		100	100	120	100	100
205.1 2 <b>0</b> 5.1	109 100		100 100	100	100	120	100
20712	130		100	100	100	100	120
TIME				SENSITIVITY FOR TEST N	HIMBER		
SEC	201.1		202.1	203.1	204.1	205.1	206.1
0	0		0		. 0	0	g
•19 •20	.00019		0	0	0	0	5
.21	.00071		-0.00015 -0.00054	Q O	0	-0.00016 -0.00060	-0.00301
•22	.00149		-0.06108	o o	.00001	-0.90125	-0.03001
•23 •24	.0248 .00358		-0.00171	0	.00003	-0.00207	-0.00003
.25	.00477		-0.00238	-0.00002 -0.00002	•00006 •00014	-0.00301 -0.00402	-0.00009 -0.00016
.26	.00597		-0.00359	-0.00003	.00023	-0.00506	-0.00028
•27 •28	.00714 .00826		-0.00410	-0.00004	.00037	-0.00609	-0.00045
•29	•00926		-0.00449 -0.00478	-0.00005 -0.00008	•00055 •00078	-0.00708 -0.00801	-0.00067 -0.00095
.30	.01013		-0.00496	-0.00008	•00106	~0.00884	-0.00128
•31 •32	.01987 .01143		-0.06500	-0.00010 -0.00013	.00139	-0.03957	-0.00167
•33	.01181		-0.00495	-0.00013	.00177 .00220	-0.01018 -0.01066	-0.00213 -0.00263
•34	.01202		-0.00447	-0.00017	.00266	-0.01102	-0.00318
•35 •36	.61204 .81188		-0.00408 -0.00361	-0.00020 -0.00023	.00318	-0.01123	-0.00379 -0.00442
.37	.01155		-0.00307	-0.00025	.00371 .00428	-0,01131 -0.01125	-0.00509
.38 .39	.01106		-0.00245	-0.00028	.00487	-0.01105	-0.00579
• 5 <del>9</del> • 4 §	.01040 .00960		-0.00180 -0.00110	-3.00030 -9.00833	.00547	-0.81073	-0.00649
. 41	.00866		-0.00037	-0.00035	.00609 .00670	+0.01028 -0.00970	-0.00720 -0.80789
42	.03761		.00038	-0.00037	.00730	-0.00903	-0.00857
.44	•£0644 •00520		.00112 .00186	-0.00039 -u.80040	•00788	-0.00825	-0.00924
•45	.00388		.00260	-0.00041	•00845 •60898	-0.00738 -0.00642	-0.00987 -0.01045
•46 •47	.00249		•00329	-0,00043	•00947	-0.00540	-0.01100
48	•00107 -0•00037		.00397 .00461	-0.00044 -0.00045	.00992 .01032	-0.00431 -0.00317	-0.01148 -0.01190
•49	-0.00183		.00519	-0.00045	.01065	-0.00200	-0.01225
•51 •55	-0.00328 -0.01013		.00572	-0.00046	•01092	-0.00079	-0.01253
•60	-3.01503		.00691 .00675	-0.00041 -9.00032	.01090 .00952	.00566 .01171	-0.01233 -0.01029
•65	-0.31674		.00492	-0.00016	• 0 0 5 9 6	.01562	-0.00624
.70 .75	-0.01509 -0.01174		-0.00168	.00002	.00061	•016 <b>8</b> 5	-0.00088
•80	-0.09640		-0.00516	.00021 .00035	-0.00561 -0.01081	.01544 .01256	.00417 .00909
•85 •90	.00011		-J.00688	.00045	-0.01458	.00804	.01319
•95	.00537 .00866		-0.00716 -0.00615	•00947	-0.61711	-0.0228	.01494
1.00	.00980		-0.00424	•00043 •00035	-0.01779 -0.01645	-0.00329 -0.00727	.01456 .01252
1.05	.00910		-0.06190	•00025	-0.01342	-0.00952	.00949
1.10 1.15	.00711 .00454		.00039 .00227	.00013 .00004	-0.00922	-0.01017 -0.00947	•00616
1.20	.00196		.00353	-0.00004	-0.00452 -0.00002	+0.00783	.00315 .00070
1.25	-0.00019		.00426	-0.00010	.00375	-0.00566	-0.00151
1.30 1.35	-0.00173 -0.00249		.00414 .06347	-0.60012 -0.00013	•00640 •00790	-0.00343 -0.00122	-0.00204 -0.00238
1.43	-0.00256		.00247	-0.00013	.00828	.00067	-0.00222
1.45 1.50	-0.00214		.00135	-0.00008	.00767	.00205	-0.00177
1.60	-0.00145 .00006		.00029 -0.00113	+0.00005	.00632 .00239	.00278 .00254	-0.00121 -0.00018
1.70	.00069		-0.00142	+00003	-0.00067	.00142	.00014
1.80 1.90	.00057 .00020		-J.DC114 -0.00029	.00002	-0.60191	.00029 -0.00039	-0.00004
2.00	-0.00005		•00038	0	-0.00146 -0.00032	-0.00054	-0.00032 -0.00048
2.17	-0.00012		.00055	-0.00001	.00071	-0.00039	-0.00050
2.29 2.30	-0.00007 -0.00001		.00036 .00007	0 -0.00001	.00117	-0.00015 .00003	-0.00042
2.45	.00033		-3.00011	-0.00001	.00105 .00061	.00010	-0.00033 -0.00026
2.50	.50003		-0.00015	Ō	.60019	.03010	-0.00022
2.60 2.70	.60001 .00001		-0.00010 -0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00007 -0.00011	.00005 .00001	-0.00020 -0.00017
2.80	0		.00003	ů	-0.00011	-0.00001	-0.00017
2.90	-9.00001		.00003	0	•00006	-0.03002	-0.00014
3.00 3.20	-0.55001		-0.00001 -0.00003	-0.00001 -0.00001	.00013 .00012	-0.00002	-0.00012 -0.00007
3 • 4 0	ō		.00001	0	0	.03001	-0.00007
3.60 3.80	.00001 -0.00002		-0.60061	-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.06001	-0.00003
4.60	-0.00002 -00002		-0.00001 C	0	•00002 0	0 •03001	-0.00005 0
4.27	-0.00001		G	Ō	-0.00001	0	-0.00002
4.40 4.60	.00001 -0.00001		C	0	-0.00001	0	.00001
4.80	•03031		Ğ	0	-0.60001 -0.60001	0 0	-0.00002 .00001
5.00	-0.69891		-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00002	-0.60001	-0.00002
5.20 5.40	.00001		0	0 0	-0.00001	0	.00001
5.60	ō		ŏ	-0.00001	-0.00001	0	-0.00001 0
5.80	· j		0	-0.00001	-0.00001	Ō	-0.00001
6.00	0		0	0	-0.00001	0	.00001

FIELD VOLTAGE VARIATIONS FOR TEST NUMBER

		F	IELO VOLTAGE VAR	IATIONS FOR TEST	NUMBER		
TEME	NOMINAL		FIEL	D VOLTAGE (PU)			
SEC	199.1	201.1	202.1	203.1	204.1	205.1	206.1
0	1.30006	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
-19	1.00000	1.00000	1.00030	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
.20 .21	1.30094	1.00113	1.00079	1.00094	1.00094	1.00078	1.00094
.22	1.00357 1.00759	1.00428 1.00909	1.00303	1.00357	1.00357	1.00297	1.00356
.23	1.01274	1.01525	1.00650 1.01101	1.00759 1.01274	1.00760 1.01277	1.00633 1.01064	1.00758 1.01271
.24	1.01879	1.02244	1.01637	1.01274	1.01885	1.01572	1.01870
•25	1.02550	1.03039	1.02242	1.02548	1.02564	1.02138	1.02534
•26 •2 <b>7</b>	1.03270 1.04020	1.03887 1.04763	1.02899	1.03267	1.03294	1.02747	1.03241
.28	1.04784	1.05649	1.03594 1.04313	1.04016 1.04779	1.04058 1.04842	1.03386 1.04042	1.03973 1.04714
•29	1.05550	1.06527	1.05045	1.05542	1.05632	1.04735	1.05450
.30 .31	1.06304	1.07381	1.05777	1.06295	1.06417	1.05364	1.06168
.32	1.07036 1.07738	1.08199 1.08969	1.06501	1.07025	1.07185	1.06012	1.06857
.33	1.38432	1.09682	1.07207 1.07887	1.07724 1.08385	1.07929 1.08640	1.06641 1.07246	1.07509 1.08117
.34	1.09021	1.10331	1.08534	1.09002	1.09311	1.07820	1.08674
.35	1.09590	1.10909	1.09143	1.09568	1.09938	1.08359	1.09175
.36 .37	1.10106 1.10565	1.11414 1.11842	1.09709	1.10081	1.10514	1.08861	1.09619
.38	1.13965	1.11192	1.10226 1.10693	1.10537 1.10934	1.11038 1.11505	1.09321 1.09739	1.10002 1.10323
.39	1.11305	1.12463	1.11105	1.11272	1.11914	1.10111	1.10583
- 4.0	1.11585	1.12656	1.11462	1.11548	1.12264	1.10438	1.10782
.41 .42	1.11894	1.12772 1.12816	1.11763	1.11765	1.12553	1.10719	1.10922
.43	1.12966	1.12788	1.12006 1.12191	1.11923 1.12022	1.12781 1.12949	1.10953 1.11141	1.11004
. 44	1.12111	1.12694	1.12320	1.12066	1.13058	1.11284	1.11005
. 45	1.12102	1.12537	1.12393	1.12056	1.13109	1.11382	1.10930
.46 .47	1.12042 1.11933	1.12321 1.12053	1.12411	1.11994	1.13103	1.11437	1.10810
4.8	1.11778	1.11737	1.12377 1.12293	1.11884 1.11728	1.13043 1.12931	1.11451 1.11424	1.10648
•49	1.11581	1.11377	1.12160	1.11531	1.12769	1.11358	1.10214
•50	1.11345	1.10980	1.11982	1.11294	1.12561	1.11257	1.09950
•55 •60	1.09465 1.07301	1.08356 1.05688	1.10221	1.09420	1.10658	1.10085	1.08115
.65	1.05141	1.03381	1.08925 1.05658	1.07267 1.05124	1.08322 1.05768	1.08558 1.06783	1.06197 1.04485
.79	1.03222	1.01664	1.03395	1.03224	1.03285	1.04961	1.03131
.75	1.01694	1.00500	1.01469	1.01715	1.01123	1.03264	1.02118
.81 .85	1.00554	.99910 .99853	1.00035	1.00589	99467	1.01817	1.31468
.93	.99576	1.00111	.99155 .98863	•99887 •99623	•98386 •97872	1.00645 .99803	1.01159
95	•99625	1.00488	99012	•99668	97853	•99297	1.01076
1.00	•99862	1.00841	• 99439	.99897	•98219	•99136	1.01112
1.05 1.10	1.00178 1.00494	1.01090 1.01209	•99988	1.00203	. 98 83 4	•99224	1,01129
1.15	1.00755	1.01209	1.00533	1.00507 1.00759	•99567 1•00300	•99472 •99801	1.01113 1.01072
1.20	1.00938	1.01136	1.01294	1.00934	1.00936	1.00148	1.01009
1.25 1.33	1.31041	1.01022	1.01471	1.01031	1.01420	1.00469	1.00939
1.35	1.01081 1.01065	1.00906	1.01499 1.01416	1.01069	1.01728	1.00734	1.90875
1.49	1.01014	1.00015	1.01264	1.01052	1.01863 1.01850	1.60942 1.01082	1.00824 1.00790
1.45	1.00949	1.00733	1.01085	1.00941	1.01723	1.01156	1.00770
1.50 1.60	1.00887	1.00741	1.00916	1.00882	1.01525	1.01167	1.00765
1.70	1.00804 1.00792	1.00810 1.00862	1.00690 1.00649	1.00804	1.01045	1.01060	1.00786
1.80	1.00825	1.00882	1.00710	1.00795 1.00827	1.00724 1.00632	1.00935 1.00854	1.00806 1.00821
1.93	1.00867	1.00887	1.00838	1.00868	1.00720	1.00828	1.00835
2.00 2.10	1.00898	1.00893	1.03936	1.00898	1.00866	1.00844	1.00850
2.10	1.00916 1.00924	1.00904	1.00971	1.00915	1.00988	1.00877	1.00866
2.30	1.00930	1.00917 1.00929	1.00960 1.00937	1.00924 1.00929	1.01042 1.01036	1.00909 1.00933	1.00882 1.00897
2.40	1.00936	1.00939	1.00925	1.00936	1.00998	1.00946	1.00910
2.50	1.00943	1.00946	1.00928	1.00943	1.00962	1.00953	1.00921
2.69 2.70	1.00951 1.00957	1.00952 1.00958	1.00941	1.00950	1.00944	1.00956	1.00931
2.80	1.00963	1.00963	1.J0956 1.J0966	1.00957 1.00963	1.00946 1.00959	1.00958 1.00962	1.08940 1.00947
2.90	1.00958	1.00967	1.00971	1.00968	1.00974	1.00966	1.00954
3.60	1.03972	1.00971	1.00973	1.00971	1.00985	1.00970	1.00960
3.20 3.40	1.05978 1.00980	1.00978	1.00975	1.00977	1.00990	1.00978	1.30971
3.60	1.30986	1.00987	1.00981 1.00985	1.00980 1.00985	1.00980 1.00985	1.00981 1.00985	1.00973 1.00983
3.89	1.00989	1.00987	1.00988	1.00989	1.00991	1.00989	1.00983
4.38	1.05991	1.00993	1.33991	1.00991	1.00991	1.00992	1.00991
4.29 4.43	1.00993 1.00995	1.00992 1.00996	1.00993 1.00995	1.00993	1.00992	1.00993	1.00991
4.69	1.00996	1.00995	1.00995 1.00996	1.00995 1.00996	1.00994 1.00995	1.00995 1.00996	1.00996 1.00994
4.80	1.00997	1.00998	1.03997	1.00997	1.00996	1.00997	1.00994
5.01	1.00998	1.00997	1.00997	1,00997	1.00996	1.00997	1.00996
5.40 5.40	1.00998 1.00998	1.00999 1.00998	1.00998	1.00998	1.00997	1.00998	1.00999
5.60	1.03999	1.80998	1.00998	1.00998 1.00998	1.00998 1.00998	1.00998 1.00999	1.00997 1.00999
5.80	1.00999	1.00999	1.00999	1.00998	1.00998	1.00999	1.00998
6.00	1.00999	1.00999	1.00999	1.00999	1.00998	1.00999	1.01000

		\$	ENSITIVITY AND FIELD	VOLTAGE DATA		
VARIABLE PARAMETERS NOMINAL VALUES (PU)	INITIAL Ka	FIELD VOLTAGE	= 1.50000 P.U SAT1	- STEP DISTURBANCE = TF	.01000 P.U. TE	KF
	50.0000	.06000	.13860	1.00000	.41700	.06670
PERCENT OF NOMINAL						
VALUE FOR TEST 301.1	110	4.50		400	420	100
302.1	100	160 110	100 100	100 100	100 100	100
703.1	100	160	110	100	190	100
334•1 395•1	100 100	100 100	100 100	110 100	100 110	100 100
305.1	100	100	100	100	100	110
TIME SEC	301.1	3,2.1	SENSITIVITY FOR TE	ST NUMBER 304.1	305.1	396.1
3 •19	0	C C	0	0	G 0	0
.23	.53066	-3.60059	0	. C	-0.00066	ū ū
.21 .22	•00263	-0.00212	0	0	-0.00234	-0.00007
•27	•00547 •00908	-0.06431 -0.06677	0 -û.00907	0 •00007	-0.00496 -0.00830	-0.00307 -0.00015
.24	.01324	-0.00928	-0.00007	.00029	-0.01204	-8.00029
•25 •26	.81764 .02213	-0.01177 -8.01409	-0.00007 -0.00014	.00058 .00093	-0.01610 -0.02028	-0.00058 -0.00108
.27	.02658	-0.01662	-0.00029	.00150	-0.02448	-0.00164
•23 •23	• 63990 • 63483	-0.01751	-0.00036 -0.00042	.00220	-0.02843 -0.03220	-0.00249 -0.00354
.30	.03837	-0.01863 -0.01925	-0.00042	.00318 .00429	-0.03566	-0.00479
.31	.04145	-0.01944	-0.60070	.00560	-0.03866	-0.00631
•3? •33	.94484	-0.01914 -J.01843	-0.00077 -0.00090	.00718 .00888	-0.04116 -0.04322	-0.00796 -0.00987
•34	.04738	-0.01732	-0.00104	.81085	-0.04472	-0.01205
•39 •36	.04810 .04821	-0.01594 -J.01436	-0.00124 -0.00144	.01287 .01502	-0.04574 -0.04628	-0.01442 -0.01692
.37	. 64786	-0.01227	-0.00151	. 01736	-0.04614	-0.01948
•38 •39	.04685 .64538	+0.01012	-6.00171	.01977	-0.04560 -0.04459	-0.02224 -0.02499
.43	.04348	~0.00777 ~0.00537	-0.00184 -0.00284	.02223 .02476	-0.04459	-0.02787
.41	.34897	+0.00278	-0.00210	.02728	-0.04114	-0.03069
•42 •47	.03815 .03495	-0.00334 .00217	-0.09230 -0.00237	.02974 .03219	-0.03883 -0.03620	-0.03351 -0.03633
. 4 4	.03143	.00466	-0.60250	.03452	-0.03317	-0.03903
.45 .46	.ŭ2765 .ŭ2367	.00703	÷0.00264	.03672	-0.02996	-0.04159 -0.04403
.47	• J1956	.00932 .01141	-0.00270 -0.00277	.03886 .04080	-0.02649 -0.02282	-0.04628
. 48	. 11525	.01343	-0.60284	.04255	-0.01909	-0.04841
.5℃	.01094 .00663	.01526 .01682	-0.60291 -0.00298	.04418 .04548	-0.01517 +0.01118	-0.05327 -0.05194
.55	-0.01508	•01999	-0.00293	.04782	.00939	-0.05525
•60 •65	-0.03246 -0.04232	.01893 .01475	-0.00268 -0.00238	.04448 .03497	.02659 .03814	-0.05288 -0.04434
• <b>7</b> 6	-0.04438	.00734	-0.00140	.02059	.04319	-0.03086
•75 •83	-0.04252 -0.03488	-3.00141	-0.00070	.00352	.04115	-0.01687 -0.00106
.85	+0.02438	72.00731 -0.01050	.00J57	-0.01421 -0.03012	.03607 .02832	.01368
• 9 *	-3.61234	-0.01141	.00107	-0.04295	.01924	.02545
.95 1.58	-3.00187 .00461	-0.01043 -3.00815	.00129 .00144	-0.05092 -0.05337	.01056 .00245	.03419 .03813
1.05	.00772	-0.00534	.60130	-0.05149	-0.00383	.03849
1.19 1.15	•03838 •03745	-0.00539 70000.	.00123	-0.04661	+0.00702 -0.00811	.03639 .03283
1.20	.00579	.0[188	.00116 .00û94	-0.03980 -0.03233	-0.00776	.02876
1.25	. 60422	.98364	.00082	-0.02478	-0.00660	.02496
1.39 1.35	.00297 .60211	.00355 .00334	.00073 .00065	-0.01795 -0.01207	-0.00530 -0.00421	.02158 .01863
1.40	.00167	.00276	.00051	-0.00734	-0.00342	.01625
1.45 1.50	.30163 .30182	.0(204 .0(124	.00051 .00036	-0.60364 -0.00087	-0.00284 -0.00255	.01438 .01271
1.60	.03247	.00036	.00039	.00204	-0.00240	.00974
1.70 1.80	.0023 <b>3</b> .00139	•0€007	.60022	.30393	-0.00233	.00633
1.95	.00138	•00022 G	.00015 .00337	.00524 .00604	-0.00204 -0.00175	.00393 .00204
2.00	.33116	-0.00007	.00037	.00647	-0.00131	.00051
2.10 2.20	.00187 .00073	.00007	0 3	.00654	-0.06109 -0.00073	-0.0008G -0.00167
2.30	.33951	.00322	-0.00037	.0589	-0.09051	-0.00240
2,4° 2,5°	•00536 •03629	.0[015	-0.60037 -0.00037	.00531 .00465	-0.00029 -0.00015	-0.00276 -0.00291
2.60	.03015	0	-0.00007	.00400	-6.00007	-0.00291
2.70 2.81	.03007 .03607	-3.00007	-0.00007	.00334	0.0007	-0.00284
2.01	*30007	0 -0.00967	-0.00007 -0.00037	.00291 .00232	•00007 0	-0.00262 -0.00247
3.00	0	Ç.	-0.60607	.00189	.00007	-0.00225
3•2u 3•4u	0 -0.60607	-0.06007 0	-0.00037 -0.00037	.00116 .00080	.UCQ07 .OCO15	-0.00189 -0.00138
3.63	.0000 <b>7</b>	-0.00057	-6.86307	.00029	ð	-0.00094
3.80 4.30	0 3.00007	.06007 -3.86007	-0.00037	.80015 -0.00022	•00015 0	-0.00073 -0.00051
4.23	ű	-3.06007	-0.00037	-0.00022	0	-0.00036
4.41	3	0	-0.09007	-0.00022	0.1007	-0.00015
4.6. 4.80	•00007 •40007	0	0 0	-0.00022 -0.00015	.03097 .00007	-0.00007 .00007
5.13	ù	ō	-0.66037	-0.00029	0 .	0
5.21 5.41	. •09057 a	0 -0.06007	-0.00007 -0.00007	-0.00022 -0.00022	0 -0.00007	.00607 .00007
5.60	Ş	0	-0.00007	-0.00015	ð	0
5∙80 6∙31	ნ •∂ეცე <b>7</b>	0 6	+8.00307	-0.00015 -0.00007	0	.00007 .00007

FIFLO VOLTAGE VARIATIONS FOR TEST NUMBER

TIME	NOMINAL		FIEL	D VOLTAGE (PU)			
SEC	300.1	3ú1.1	362.1	303.1	304.1	305.1	306.1
3	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000
•19	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000
•23	1.53094	1.50103	1.50086	1.50094	1.50094	1.50085	1.50094
.21	1.50356	1.50392	1.50327	1.50356	1.50356	1.50324	1.50356
•23	1.50758	1.50833	1.50699	1.50758	1.50758	1.50690	1.50757
.24	1.51272 1.51874	1.51397	1.51179	1.51271	1.51273	1.51158	1.51270
-25	1.52543	1.52057 1.52788	1.51746	1.51873	1.51878	1.51708	1.51870
•25	1.53260	1.53569	1.52380	1.52542	1.52551	1.52320	1.52535
.27	1.54007	1.54389	1.53064 1.53783	1.53258 1.54803	1.53273	1.52978 1.53665	1.53245 1.53984
.28	1.54769	1.55205	1.54523	1.54764	1.54800	1.54376	1.54734
.23	1.55533	1.56027	1.55270	1.55527	1.55578	1.55079	1.55483
.35	1.56288	1.56835	1.56615	1.56280	1.56349	1.55783	1.56220
.31	1.57023	1.57617	1.56746	1.57013	1.57103	1.56473	1.56933
• 3.2	1.57736	1.58364	1.57456	1.57719	1.57833	1.57142	1.57616
• 3 ?	1.58403	1.59068	1.59138	1.58390	1.58531	1.57783	1.58261
• 3.4	1.5903€	1.59724	1.58786	1.59021	1.59193	1.58392	1.58862
•35	1.59625	1.60326	1.59394	1.59607	1.59812	1.58964	1.59416
•36	1.60166	1.60871	1.59958	1.60145	1.60385	1.59495	1.59920
• 3.7	1.61656	1.61358	1.60477	1.60634	1.60910	1.59985	1.69372
.34	1.61095	1.61784	1.60947	1.61079	1.61385	1.60430	1.60770
•39 •43	1.61481	1.62150	1.61367	1.61454	1.61808	1.60829	1.61115
4.1	1.61815 1.62096	1.62456	1.61736	1.61785	1.62180	1.61184	1.61406
.42	1.62327	1.62732 1.62892	1.62055	1.62065	1.62499	1.61492	1.61645
43	1.62508	1.63026	1.62322 1.62540	1.62293 1.62473	1.62767	1.61756	1.61834 1.61973
.44	1.62641	1.63137	1.62710	1.62604	1.62985		1.62066
45	1.62729	1.63139	1.62833	1.62690	1.63153 1.63274	1.62152 1.62287	1.62116
.46	1.62773	1.63124	1.52911	1.62733	1.63350	1.62382	1.62124
.47	1.52776	1.63066	1.62945	1.62735	1.63382	1.62439	1.62094
.48	1.62741	1.62967	1.62940	1.62699	1.63373	1.62459	1.62028
.49	1.62670	1.62832	1.62896	1.62627	1.63326	1.62446	1.61930
.50	1.62567	1,62665	1.62816	1.62523	1.63242	1.62432	1.61803
•55	1.61465	1.61244	1.61759	1.61422	1.62170	1.61603	1.60658
• 6-3	1.50099	1.59628	1.60375	1.69063	. 1.60749	1.60487	1.59333
•65	1.58657	1.58849	1.58870	1.58627	1.59163	1.59209	1.58020
7 7	1.57284	1.56652	1.57389	1.57264	1.57579	1.57964	1.56844
.75	1.56068	1.55467	1.56048	1.56058	1.56 11 8	1.56654	1.55829
-83 -85	1.55021	1.54531	1.54918	1.55021	1.54821	1,55531	1.55006
q	1.54170	1.53829	1.54023	1.54178	1.53749	1.54568	1.54362
.95	1.53539	1.53337 1.52984	1.53350	1.53524	1.52912	1.53778	1.53365
1.63	1.52649	1.52713	1.52865	1.53028	1.52305	1.53157	1.53487
1.05	1.52386	1.52487	1.525 <b>36</b> 1.52306	1.52398	1.51912 1.51670	1.52683 1.52327	1.53180
1.10	1.52167	1.52283	1.52134	1.52184	1.51525	1.52070	1.52915 1.52672
1.15	1.51990	1.52093	1.51991	1.52006	1.51442	1.51878	1.52445
1.23	1.51836	1.51916	1.51862	1.51849	1.51391	1.51729	1.52234
1.25	1.51698	1.51756	1.51740	1.51709	1.51357	1.51637	1.52043
1.30	1.5157€	1.51617	1.51625	1.51586	1.51329	1.51503	1.51874
1.35	1.51471	1.51500	1.51517	1.51480	1.51305	1.51413	1.51728
1.49	1.51383	1.51436	1.51421	1.51393	1.51282	1.51336	1.51607
1.45	1.51311	1.51333	1.51339	1.51318	1.51261	1.51272	1.51589
1.57	1.51255	1.51280	1.51272	1.51263	1.51243	1.51220	1.51430
1.69	1.51138	1.51222	1.51193	1.51192	1.51216	1.51155	1.51322
1.70	1.51155	1.51187	1.51156	1.51158	1.51209	1.51123	1.51242
1.80	1.51144	1.51170	1.51147	1.51146	1.51216	1,51116	1.51198
1.93 2.01	1.51149 1.51163	1.51168 1.51179	1.51149 1.51162	1.51150 1.51164	1.51232	1.51125 1.51145	1.51177 1.51170
2.10	1.51185	1.51173			1.51252		
2.25	1.5121(	1.51197	1.51186 1.51213	1.51185 1.51210	1.51275 1.51298	1.51170 1.51200	1.51174 1.51187
2.3.	1.51238	1.51245	1.51241	1.51237	1.51319	1.51231	1.51205
2.43	1.51265	1.51270	1.51267	1.51264	1.51338	1,51261	1.51227
2.59	1.51291	1.51295	1.51293	1.51290	1.51355	1.51289	1.51251
2.60	1.51316	1.51318	1.51316	1.51315	1.51371	1.51315	. 1.51276
2.70	1.51339	1.51340	1.51338	1.51338	1.51385	1.51339	1.51300
2.80	1.51359	1.51368	1.51359	1.51358	1.51399	1.51360	1.51323
2.90	1.51378	1.51378	1.51377	1.51377	1.51416	1.51378	1.51344
3.00	1.51394	1.51394	1.51394	1.51393	1.51420	1.51395	1.51363
3.23	1.51422	1.51422	1.51421	1.51421	1.51438	1.51423	1.51396
3.40	1.51435	1.51434	1.51435	1.51434	1.51446	1.51437	1.51416
3.60	1.51453	1.51454	1.51452	1.51452	1.51457	1.51453	1.51440
3.88	1.51464	1.51464	1.51465	1.51464	1,51466	1.51466	1.51454
4 • ⊕ C	1.51475	1.51474	1.51474	1.51474	1.51472	1.51475	1.51463
4.20	1.51481 1.51486	1.51481	1.51481	1.51450	1.51478	1.51481	1.51476
4.40	1.51486	1.51486 1.51493	1.51486	1.51485	1.51483	1,51486	1.51484
4.93	1.51491	1.51490	1.51489	1.51489	1.51486	1.51490	1.51488
9.00	1.51493	1.51492	1.51491 1.51493	1.51491 1.51492	1.51489 1.51489	1.51492 1.51493	1.51492
5.23	1.51494	1.51495	1.51493	1.51493	1.51491	1.51494	1.51495
5.4	1.51495	1.51495	1.51494	1.51494	1.51491	1.51494	1.51496
5.61	1.51495	1.51495	1.51495	1.51494	1.51493	1.51495	1.51495
5.89	1.51495	1.51495	1.51495	1.51495	1.51493	1.51495	1.51496
5	1.51495	1.51496	1.51495	1.51494	1.51494	1,51495	1.51496

			2FW2T1TA	ITY AND FIELD V	ULTAGE DATA		
VARIABLE PARAMET	INITI TERS KA	AL FIELO VOLT T		000 P.U: SAT1	STEP DISTURBANCE =	.01000 P.U. TE	KF
NOMINAL VALUES	(PU)			. JAIL		12	
TEST NO. 400	50.00000	.06	000	.13890	1.00000	<b>41700</b>	.06670
PERCENT OF NOMIN	IAL				•		
VALUE FOR TEST 491	120	1	00	100	100	100	100
402	100		20	100	100	100	100
403 404	100		00	120	100	100	100
405	100 100		00 00	100 100	120 100	100 120	100 100
4.06	100		00	100	100	100	120
TIME			SENST	TIVITY FOR TEST	NIMAFO		
SEC	401	402		403	404	405	406
.19	0		0	0	0 0	0	0 · 0
.20	.00076	-0.0		9	. 0	-0.00060	0
.21 .2?	.00279	-0.0		-0.00004	. 0	-0.00240	-0.00004
.23	.00592 .00982	-0.0 -0.0		-0.80004 -0.00004	.00004 .00012	-0.00498 -0.00826	-0.00008 -0.00020
•24	.01423	-0.0	0950	-0.00008	•00032	-0.01199	-0.00040
.25 .26	.01898 .02375	-0.0 -0.0		-0.00012 -0.00016	.00063 .00106	-0.01601 -0.02015	-0.00371 -0.00125
.27	.02839		1645	-0.00010	.00164	-0.02433	-0.00129
.28 .29	.03282 .03689	-0.0		-0.00035	.00240	-0.02832	-0.00291
.30	.04047	-0.0 -0.0		-0.00046 -0.00058	.00336 .00457	-0.03212 -0.03554	-0.00409 -0.00546
. 75	.04950	-0.0	1724	-0.00132	.01328	-0.04609	-0.01591
.40 .45	.94318 .02568	-0.0	0665 0616	-0.00212 -0.00273	•02524 •03730	-0.04426 -0.03231	-0.03006 -0.04401
.50	.00340		1665	-0.00307	.04614	-0.01462	-0.05396
.55 .60	-0.01754 -0.03308		2253	-0.00305	.04957	.00438	-0.05732
.65	-0.04137		2319 1957	-0,00270 -0.00212	.04646 .03723	.02111 .03331	-0.05358 -0.04375
•70	-0.04252	•0	1319	-0.00141	.02327	.04920	-0.02995
•75 •83	-0.03816 -0.03048	-0.0	0591 Nnas	-0.00069 0	-00664 -0.01046	•04196 •03950	-0.01456 .00027
.85	-0.02155	-0.0		.00058	-0.02602	•03408	.01293
.90 .95	-0.01300 -0.00585	-0.0		.00098	-0.03859	.02693	.02262
1.60	-0.00051	-0.8 -0.8		.00122 .00138	-0.04728 -0.05189	.01928 .01197	.02923 .03290
1.23	.00597	-0.0	0325	.00115	-0.03899	-0.00614	.02984
1.40 1.60	.00392 .00254	. 0	0099 0091	.00063 .00032	-0.01132 .00432	-0.00834 -0.00544	.01909 .01062
1.80	.00171		0036	.00012	.00805	-0.00286	.00460
2.00 2.20	.00099 .09056		0020	0	. 00698	-0.00135	.00071
2.49	.00028		0016 0012	-0.00004 -0.00008	.00531 .00396	-0.00056 -0.00012	-0.00143 -0.00242
2.60	•00012		0004	-0.00008	.00293	.00004	-0.00266
2.80 3.00	0	. 0	0 0 0 0 4	-0.00008 -0.00008	.00214 .00151	.00012 .00016	-0.00254 -0.00214
3.50	3	•••	0	-0.00004	.00048	.00008	-0.00214
4.00	0		O, ,	-0.00004	.00008	.00004	-0.00048
		FI	FLO VOLTAGE	VARIATIONS FOR	TEST NUMBER		
TIME	NOMINAL			TELO HOLTAGE (6			
SEC	400	401	402	FIELD VOLTAGE (F 403	484	405	406
0	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000	1.50000
.19 .20	1.50000 1.50094	1,50000 1,50113	1.50000 1.50079	1.50000 1.50094	1.50000 1.50094	1.50000 1.50079	1.50000 1.50094
.21	1.50357	1.50427	1.50303	1.50356	1.50357	1.50297	1.50356
•22 •23	1.50757 1.51269	1.50906 1.51517	1.50648 1.51096	1.50756 1.51268	1.50758 1.51272	1.50632 1.51061	1.50755 1.51264
.24	1.51868	1.52229	1.51628	1.51866	1.51876	1.51565	1.51858
•25 •25	1.52532	1.53016 1.53852	1.52227	1.52529	1.52548	1.52126	1.52514
.27	1.53984	1.54716	1.52876	1.53239	1.53270 1.54026	1.52730 1.53362	1.53211 1.53933
.24 .29	1.54738 1.55494	1.55589	1.54273	1.54729	1.54800	1.54011	1.54663
.39	1.56239	1.56456 1.57300	1.54995	1.55482 1.56224	1.55581 1.56358	1.54666	1.55388 1.56097
•35	1.59529	1.60856	1.59072	1.59494	1.59883	1.58313	1.59107
.40 .45	1.61686	1.62858 1.63294	1.61507 1.62762	1.61629 1.62521	1.62369 1.63612	1.60502 1.61724	1.60880
•50	1.62457	1,62549	1.62909	1.62374	1.63716	1.62062	1.61009
•55 •60	1.61588 1.60307	1.61117 1.59428	1.62197 1.60929	1.61506 1.60235	1.62934 1.61558	1.61706 1.60873	1.60059 1.58888
<b>.</b> 65	1.58872	1.57784	1.59392	1.58816	1.59864	1.59759	1.57722
.70 .75	1.57464	1.56356	1.57811	1.57427	1.58077	1.58526	1.56682
.99	1.56191 1.55105	1.55204 1.54321	1.56345 1.55083	1.56173	1.56364 1.54835	1.57291	1.55813 1.55112
•85	1.54216	1.53664	1.54059	1.54231	1.53550	1.55097	1.54549
.9j .95	1.53511 1.52963	1.53179 1.52814	1.53269 1.52686	1.53536 1.52994	1.52530 1.51767	1.54203 1.53456	1.54092 1.53711
1.00	1.52542	1.52529	1.52271	1.52577	1.51234	1.52847	1.53383
1.20 1.40	1.51636 1.51297	1.51787 1.51396	1.51554	1.51665 1.51313	1.50657	1.51481	1.52394
1.60	1,51178	1.51242	1.51322	1.51313	1.51012 1.51287	1.51087 1.51041	1.51780 1.51446
1.80 2.00	1.51168	1.51211	1.51177	1.51171	1.51371	1.51096	1.51284
2.20	1.51205 1.51255	1.51230 1.51269	1.51210 1.51259	1.51205 1.51254	1.51381 1.51389	1.51171 1.51241	1.51223 1.51219
2.40	1.51304	1.51311	1.51307	1.51302	1.51404	1.51301	1.51243
2.60 2.80	1.51347 1.51382	1.51350 1.51382	1.51348 1.51382	1.51345 1.51380	1.51421 1.51436	1.51348 1.51385	1.51280 1.51318
3.99	1.51409	1.51409	1.51382	1,51380	1.51436	1.51385	1.51355
3.50 4.01	1.51453	1.51453	1.51453	1.51452	1.51465	1.51455	1.51424
4.97 4.50	1.51475 1.51486	1.51475 1.51486	1.51475 1.51486	1.51474	1.51477 1.51484	1.51476 1.51486	1.51463 1.51482
5.00	1.51491	1.51491	1.51491	1.51489	1.51488	1.51491	1.51490
5.50 6.00	1.51493 1.51494	1.51494 1.51495	1.51493 1.51494	1.51492 1.51493	1.51491 1.51493	1.51493 1.51494	1.51493 1.51495

			SENSITIVI	TY AND FIELD	VOLTAGE DATA		
VARIABLE PARAME	ETERS KA	AL FIELD VOLTAGE	= 2.000	00 P.U SAT1	STEP DISTURBANCE =	.01000 P.U. TE	KF
NOMINAL VALUES TEST NO. 530		, 46,000	1	.13800	1.00000	•41700	• 0667
PERCENT OF NOMI	INAL						
VALUE FOR TEST	110	100		100	100	460	4 11 20
5 12	100	110		100	100	100 100	100 100
9 J3 5 )4	10c 100	160 160		110	100	100	100
5 45	153	160		100 100	110 100	100 110	190 100
อิงค	100	100		100	100	100	110
55 C 7 IME			SENSIT	IVITY FOR TES			
ύ	501	502	a	503	504 Ü	505 0	506
•19 •20			8	. 0	ą	Ō	ŭ
.21	.10198	-0.6004 -0.6019	9	0	0 •00q65	-0.00044 -0.00176	ű.
•22 •23	.004u5 .00677	-0.0632	3	-0.00005	0	-0.05373	-0.00005
•24	.00980	-1.0650 -0.0069		-0.00605	.00011 .00022	-0.00612 -0.00889	-0.00311 -0.00027
•25 •26	• u13u8 • 01638	-3.0087	5	-0.00005	.00049	-0.01180	-0.00049
.27	.01965	-0.0103 -0.0118		-0.00011 -0.00016	.00081 .00119	-0.01480 -0.01783	-0.00081 -0.00135
• 2 8 • 2 9	•02279 •02570	-0.0129	1	-0.00021	.00177	-0.02062	-0.00199
. 34	2826	-4.0136 -0.0141		-0.60027 -0.00032	.00252 .00336	-0.02329 -0.02567	-0.06279 -0.00374
•35 •46	. u3561 . u3319	÷0.0118	4	-0.00074	.00971	-0.03267	-0.01089
.45	.92371	-d.0645 .0835		-0.00109 -0.00140	.01833 .02680	-0.03077 -0.02236	-0.02055 -0.03037
•53 •55	.01122 -0.00073	• 4896	2	-0.60155	• 0 3 3 0 2 ·	-0.01077	-0.03775
•6u .	-0.31031	.0125 .0124		-0.00161 -0.00151	.03557 .03411	.00078 .01020	-0.64124 -0.04051
•65 • <b>7</b> 5	+0.01567 +J.J18J6	.0102	4	-0.00131	.02912	.01661	-3.03622
•75	+0.31792	• 4669 • 6636		-0.00110 -0.00084	.02161 .01276	.01988	-J.02946 -0.02147
•€⊍ •85	-0.01618 -0.31368	• 0007	9	-0.00064	.00371	.01941	-0.01342
•9u	-1.01111	-0.0612 -0.0624	ũ	-0.00043 -0.00027	-0.00463 -0.01169	.01720 .01454	-0.00596 .00037
.95 . 1.də	-0.00883 -3.10692	-5.6628	3 -	-0.80016	-0.01729	.01180	.00550
1.29	-0.03297	-0.0028 -0.0012	4	0 •00027	-0.02126 -0.02509	.04937 .04307	.00947 •01686
1.46 1.60	-J.J0136 -J.J0136	-0.0005	4	. 00033	-0.01944	•0:038	.01737
. 1.84	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-0.0003 -0.0001		.00038 .00027	-0.01214 -0.00572	-0.00087 -0.00147	.01523 .01165
2.3ü 2.2u	•50682 •86693	-0.0166		. 60022	-0.00093	-0.00164	.00796
2.40	.1467	.6630		.00016 .00011	.00218	-0.00147 -0.00120	.00464 .00262
2.6J 2.89	. 40 671	. մ. ն ն		۵	. 00447	-6.80093	.00005
3.00	• 0 0 0 4 4		5 Ú	-0.00005 -0.00005	.00436 .00387	-0.00065 -0.00044	-0.00120 -0.00191
3.50 4.06	.00022 .00011		ü C	-0.00011 -0.00035	.00213 .00076	-0.00011 .00005	-0.00213
						.00405	-0.00147
TIME	NOMINAL	FIELD		ARIATIONS FOR			
SEC	500	5 . 1	532 F1	ELD VOLTAGE ( 503		505	506
0 •19	2.00000 2.00000	2.60.00	2.00000	2.00000	2.00000	2.00000	2.33660
• <b>८</b> उ	2.10394	2.00000 2.00104 :	2.00000 2.00086	2.00000 2.00094		2.00000 2.00086	2.00000 2.00094
•21 •22	2.063 <b>5</b> 5 2.06754	2.00391 2.00828	2.1.326	2.00355	2.00356	2.00323	2.30355
.23	. 2.01251	2.01385	2.011095	2.00753 2.01261		2.00686 2.01149	2.j9753 2.j1259
•24 •25	2.01854 2.0251L	2.02034 2.02751	2.01727	2.31853	2.01858	2.01691	2.01849
•26	2.03210	∠. U3513	2.12349	2.02509 2.03208		2.02293	2.02501 2.03195
•2 <b>7</b> •28	2.03938 2.04677	2.04363 2.65102	2.03719	2.03935	2.03960	2.03608	2.03913
•29	2.45416	2.05897	2.05161	2.04673 2.05411		2.04294	2.04640 2.05364
•3u •35	2.46 <u>144</u> 2.49348	2.06675 2.10028	2.35879 2.39123	2.06138	2.062117	2.05664	2.06074
.40	2.11476	2.12116	2.11388	2.09334 2.11455		2.08728 2.10886	2.09141 2.11381
.45 .5.	2.12475 2.12569	2.12934 2.12/86	2.12543	2.12448		2.12044	2.11890
•55	∠ •1200b	2 • 12046	2,12302	2.12539 2.12029	2.12748	2.12361 2.12075	2.11842 2.11268
•6u	2.11232 2.152 <b>57</b>	2.11030 2.09958	2.11461	2.11193 2.1u232	2 12015	2.11418	2.10447 2.09567
.7 v	2.09295	∠•û8952	2.19428	2.09274		2.10575 2.09674	2.08736
•75 •85	2.37511	2 • 0 80 65 2 • 0 7 3 0 6	2.18473 2.17626	2.ú8388 2.ú7599		2.08795	2.07998
•85	2.u6917	2.06660	2. 05894	2.06939		2.07978 2.07241	2.07358 2.06805
•93 •95	2 • 46 <b>3 1</b> 3 2 • 35 7 8 4	2.06105 2.05619	2.06268	2.06308 2.05781		2.06586	2.06320
1.3; 1.23	2,55316	←•u5187	2.05263	2.05316	2.04920	2.06005 2.05491	2.05887 2.05493
1.49	2.03874 2.02 <b>91</b> 6	2.03819 2.028 <b>8</b> 5	2.03851 2.02900	2.03879 2.02916		2.0 <b>3</b> 931 2.02917	2.04187 2.03231
1.60 1.80	2.32292	2.02289	2.02286	2.02299	2.02069	2.02276	2.02572
2 • 5 0	2.01925 2.01 <b>7</b> 27	2.01935 2.01742	2.01922	2.01930 2.01731		2.u1398 2.01697	2.02139 2.01873
2.20 2.40	2.31639	2 •u1656	2.31639	2.01642	2.01679	2.61612	2.01724
2.60	2.31619 2.31639	2.01635 2.01652	2.01620	2.01621 2.01639	2.61690 2.61721	2.01597 2.01622	2.01656 2.01640
2.85 3.50	2.01578	2.01689	2.31679	2.01677	2.01758	2.01666	2.01656
3.50	2.41725 2.41835	2.01733 2.01839	2.01725 2.01835	2.01724 2.01833		2.01717 2.01833	2.01690 2.01796
4.00 •.53	2.01919	L.u1911	2.01909	2.31938	2.01923	2.01910	2.01882
2 € 4 11	2.31949 2.31968	2.01951 4.01970	2.J1949 2.J1968	2.01948 2.01967	2.01950 2.01964	2.01951 2.01969	2.01936 2.01963
5.5J 5.00	2.1975	<.u1977	2.81975	2.01974	2.01971	2.01976	2.01975
J • • J	2.11977	21979	2.31977	2.01977	2.01974	2.61978	2.31979

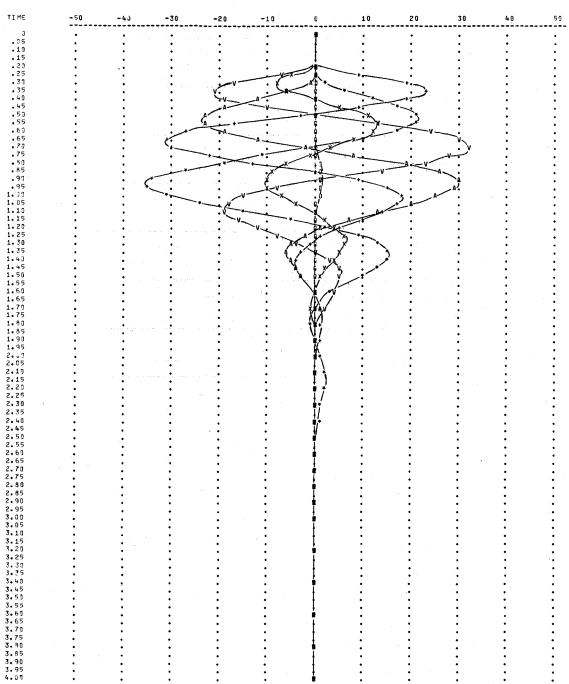
VARIABLE PÄRA:	1ETERS KA	AL FIELD V	DLTAGE = 2.00 TA	300 P.U SAT1	STEP DISTURBANCE :	.01860 P.U. TE	KF
NOMINAL VALUES TEST NO. 5			. 46000	•138û J	1.00360	.41700	.06676
PERGENT OF NOM							
VALUE FOR TEST 601	T50 L		100	100	180	100	100
6.12	100	<i>'</i>	120	100	100	106	100
643 634	100 100		100	120	100	100	103
6 15	100		160 160 -	100 100	120 180	108 128	100 103
5 16	198		166	100	100	1 u 0	120
TIME		4.	SENSI	TIVITY FOR TES	T NUMBER		
SEC ú	6 นั <sub>-</sub>		0 0	603	604	605	606
•19			ů	G O	ů ů	3 3	
ن ≤ •	. 0 2657		i•0€045	0	ū	-0.30045	
•21 •22	, 1213		.00159	0	.00003	-ú • Ú ō 17 4	0
.23	•03442 •03735		0.00326 0.00510	-0.00003 -0.00003	.00003	-0.00371 -0.00612	-0.00J16 -0.00J12
.24	.01065		.00708	-0.60063	.00024	-0.55890	-6.2033.
•25	. 31416		1.06899	-0.00006	.00847	-8.31187	-1.00053
•26 •27	.31775 .02123		01074 01226	-0.60009 -0.60015	.00086	-0.01492	-0.00092
.28	2458		.01349	-0.00019	.80121 .80179	-5.31797 -6.02086	+0.03147 -0.00214
•29	.02765	- ii	.01438	-0.00023	•GD251	-6.02358	⇔ប•ដ្ជី់ំាំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំំ
•30 •35	.33038 .33759		01497	-0.00032	.00337	-0.02608	-0.00466
.40	.33411		0.01307 0.00571	-0.00066 -0.00132	.00981 .01861	+0.03366 +8.03249	-0.01177 -0.02213
.45	. 52315		· D0294	-0.60127	327 46	-0.02455	-0.03237
•5 j	• • 9941		.00981	-u.001,41	.03413	-0.01321	-0.03984
•55 •6j	-0.0326 -0.01255		.01344 .01380	-9.00144 -0.03136	.03717	-0.00150	-0.04369
.55	-0.01233		•01173	-0.60120	.03608 .03131	.⊍⊍845 .⊍156.⊍	-0.04185 -0.03695
• <b>7</b> 3	-0.81933		.00830	-0.60140	.02376	•01972	-0.02973
•75 •83	-J.J1837 -u.81594		• 464	-0.60081	•û1459	.02120	-0.02155
.85	-0.01394	- 11	.56130 .56115	-0.00061 -0.00041	• 0 0 4 9 7 - 0 • 8 8 4 8 9	.02071 .01896	-0.01338 -0.00667
• 9 5	-0.11925		.00262	-0.63026	-0.01201	• 1650	.06063
.95	-3.30794		• 60330	-0.60015	֟.01837	.01385	.06489
1.03 1.23	-û.0617 -u.3u283	-9	.06333	-0.00003 -0.0021	-0.62380 -0.82764	1129	.00861
4.40	-0.00130	-0	.00147	. 60330	-0.02764	.00400 .00062	.01588 .01713
1.60	-0.30012	-0	•06033	• ũ ũ ý 33	-0.01237	-0.00098	• 01556
1.80 2.00	• 60 653 • 60 65		.00021	. 60627	-0.30506	-0.00169	.01245
2.26			.05009	.00021 .00015	-0.06021 .33271	-0.00184 -0.00170	. 00894 . 00569
2 • 4 u	. 50 483		• 00003	.00019	.00410	-0.00137	.00289
2.60 2.8u	. 10068		.00003	a a	.03446	-0.00107	.00077
4.86 3.86	.თენ57 .თენ57		.60003 .00003	-0.00003 -0.00006	.00425 .00369	-0.33874 -0.33348	-0.00068
3.5.	.00024		.00003	-0.00000	.00199	-0.00046	-0.00161 -0.00223
ل ډ. 4	.00612		Ö .	-0.00036	.00074	•0úú36	-0.00169
			FIELD VOLTAGE	VARIATIONS FOR	TEST NUMBER		
TIME	NUMINAL			FIELD VOLTAGE (	PIII		
SEC	500	6u1	602	603	604	655	636
•19	2.00000	نَالَ تَانِينَ وَ عَ	2.30000	2.00000		2.00000	2.30000
•20	2.06006 2.00094	2.00000 2.00113	2.00000	2.00000 2.00094		2.00000 2.60079	2.05000 2.05094
•≥1	2.00355	c.00426	2.00302	2.00355		2.60297	2.00355
. 22	2.00754	4.00902	2.30645	2 • 0 0 753		2.00536	2.10752
.24	2.01261 2.01854	2.01508	2.J1090 2.01616	2.01260 2.01853		2.01056 2.£1555	2.01257 2.01844
.25	2.0251.	2.02989	2.02207	2.02508		2.02110	2.02492
•26	2 3210	2,03813	2.12847	2.03207	2.03237	2.027.6	2.03179
•27 •28	2•03938 2•046 <b>7</b> 7	2.04662 2.05519	2.03522 2.04218	2.03933		2.03329	2.03888
.29	2.05416	2.06367	2.04218	2.04670 2.05408		2.03968 2.64612	2.04604 2.05313
.30	2 • 0 61 44	2.u7193	2,05631	2.u6133	2.06264	2.65252	2.06084
•35 •40	2.19348 2.11476	2.10668 2.12685	2.18893	2.09325		2.68186	2.08938
.45	2.12475	2.13298	2.11275 2.12579	2 • 1 1 4 4 0 2 • 1 2 4 3 J		2.10357 2.11669	2.10699 2.11335
•50	2.12569	12903ء	2.12917	2.12519		2.12162	2.11167
•55	2.12366	2.11945	2.12536	2.12009		2.12007	2.13548
•6ü •65	2.11222 2.10257	2.10781 2.09637	2 • 11709 2 • 10669	2.11174 2.10215		2.11520 2.108u5	2.09759 2.08970
•7 Ü	2.09295	2.98623	2.09585	2.09263		2.69965	2.08263
•75	2.08434	2.47768	2.08564	2.08376	2.08912	2.69143	2.07660
.8ú .85	2.07611 2.06917	2.07061 2.06469	2.07656 2.06879	2.07593 2.06903		2.08330 2.07573	2.07149 2.06708
•9ú	2.06313	2.05961	2.06223	2.06334		2.06882	2.06314
•95	2.05784	2.05512	2.35671	2.05773	2.65156	2.06260	2.05952
1.00 1.23	2•05316 2•038 <b>74</b>	2.05105 2.03778	2.05202	2.05315		2.05703	2.05611
1.43	2.03074	2.03776	2.03824 2.02892	2.03681 2.02920		2.04010 2.02931	2.04415 2.03491
1.60	2 • 11 22 92	2.62288	2.02281	2.02303	2.01886	2.62259	2,02818
1.8J 2.00	2.01925	2.01943	2.01918	2.01934		2.01868	2.02345
2.25	2.01727 2.u1639	2.01754 2.01669	2.01724 2.01639	2.01734 2.01644		2.01665 2.01582	2.02028 2.01829
2.48	2.01619	2.41647	2.31625	2.31622		2.61573	2.01716
2.60 2.85	2.01639	∠•⊍1662	2.01640	2.01639	2.01789	2.61653	2.31665
2.85 3.89	2.01678 2.01725	2.01697 4.01740	2.01679	2.01677		2.61653	2.01655
3.50	2.01835	2.01740	2.J1726 2.J1836	2.u1723 2.u1833		2•6 <b>17</b> 69 2•6 <b>1</b> 832	2,01671 2.01760
4.00	2.01909 .	2.01913	2.01969	2.01907	2.01934	2.61911	2.01852
4.5u 5.u0	2:01949 2:01968	2.01952 2.01971	2.01949 2.01968	2.31947 2.01966		2.61952	2.01918
5.58	2.01975	2.01971	2.11968	2.01966		2.61970 2.61976	2.01955 2.01973
6.49	2.01977	2.01981	2.91977	2.01976		2.019/8	2.01979

			SE	VIIVITIE	AND FIELD VOLTA	GE DATA		
VARIABLE PARAMETER NOMINAL VALUES.(PU	S KA	FIELD 1	VULTAGE =	2.50000	P.U STEP	DISTURBANCE =	.31000 F.U. TE	KF
TEST NO. 745	50.03000		.06600		.13800	1.00000	.41790	•0667∪
PERCENT OF NOMINAL								
VALUE FOR TEST 7:1	110		109		100	100	100	146
7 32	100		110		100	100	100	100
7 33 7 34	710 700		100 160	,	110 100	100 110	100 100	100 100
7 J5 7 J6	140		160		160	100	110 100	100 110
7 15	196		100		100	100	100 ,	110
TIME SEC	762		702		ITY FOR TEST NUM 703	BE R 704	785	736
ũ	ú		ū		S	ű	0	ü
.19 •2J	10 • 00040		0 - 0.0035		. 0	0 0	-0.üų4ü	
• <b>= 1</b>	·#0154		-0.00127		0	ŭ	-0.30136	
•22 •23	. 11325 . 10538		-0.06254 -3.06394		. 66334 . 66334	.80004 .88869	-0.00290 -0.00473	-0.00444 -0.00019
.24	.88773		-ù.u0542		.00009	.00017	-0.00686	-0.00022 -0.00039
•25 •26	•01u23 •u128u		-ŭ.0Ç689 -J.00813		.00013 .00017	.00035 .00061	-6.06911 -0.01135	-0.00076
.27 .28	.31536 .31778		-0.00919 -0.01004		. เมอ 26 . อออ 35	.00095 .00138	-0.01354 -0.01562	-3.06164 -0.00156
.29	.01996		-0.01061		. 60043	.60190	-0.01748	-0.00216
•30 •35	•32196 •32751		-J.01089 -J.06962		.00360	.00258 •ŭ073∂	-0.01912 -0.02338	-0.00288 -0.00821
• 4 0	.32631		-0.00363		.00224	.61348	-6.32139	-0.01517
•45 •56	.01981 .J1209		.00193		.60234 .60336	.01927 .02328	-0.01465 -0.40686	-0.02187 -0.02671
.55 .ò∃	0513		.00736		. 60345	.02477	.30013 .00527	-0.02886 -0.02846
•65	.00008 -u.u3283		. 6,704 . 6,558		.60333 .00330	.02374 .02068	.03832	-0.62598
.7」 .75	-0.00411 -0.00425		.06377		.60258	.01633	.ŭù957 .ŭū963	-0.02233 -0.01812
• 6 J	-4.09387		.00208 .00081		.00221 .00183	•⊍0663	.üü893	-0.01401
•85 •95	-0.00328 -0.00286		•00009 •00030		.60153 .00124	.00222 -0.00158	.06796 .0695	-0.01024 -0.00696
•95	-1.00252		-0.00038		. 60098	-0.00470	•0ú611	-0.00415
1.30	-0.00240 -0.00245		-U.00634 -06064		.00081 .00022	-0.60720 -0.81244	.00539 .00365	-0.80184 .60469
1.40	-0.00238		-0.00004		-0.00317	-0.01327	.03242	.00833
1.67 1.85	-0.00204 -0.00161		-0.00813 -0.00013		-0.00043 -0.00052	-0.61184 -0.00921	.00139 .50061	.00991 .01002
2.00	-3.08117		-0.00013		-0.00052	<b>-0.</b> 00631	• មិម <b>មិ</b>	.00913
2.20 2.40	-0.00678 -J.00644		-0.86013 -6.66009		-0.04048 -0.00339	-0.00357 -0.00122	-0.00030 -0.00052	.00766
2.60	-3.00017		-0.00009		+0.60335	.00652	-0.000365 -0.00061	.00432 .00279
3.00	.00022 25000.		-6.66884 -1.66864		+0.60022 -0.66013	.00179 .u0253	-0.00061	.00144
3.50 4.03	.ŭù#48 .u0052	•	-0.0004 0		. 600u4 . 60013	.00284 .00205	-0.00044 -0.00022	-0.00070 -0.00148
				N. T. C.C. 118				
_			ETEPN A		RIATIONS FOR TES	I NUMBER		
	OMINAL 750	781	,	FIE 702	LO VOLTAGE (PU) 703	704	765	706
2 ن	.56000	2.50000	2.	54446	2.50000	2.5000	2.50000	2.50000
	.50000 .50094	2.50100		.50000 .50086	2.50600 2.50694	2.56ùù6 2.56094	2.50000 2.50085	2.50000 2.50094
	.50353 .50746	2.50388	2	50324	2.50353	2,50353	2.50322 2.50680	2.50353 2.50745
	.51244	2.50820		.5u688 .51154	2.50747 2.51245	2.51246	2.51136	2.51242
	.51823 .52460	2.52000		51699 5230 <b>2</b>	2.51825 2.52463	2.51827	2.51506	2.51818 2.52451
•26 <b>2</b>	.53135	2.53436	2	52948	2.53139	2.53149	2.52874	2.53119
	.53831 .54535	2.54186		.53619 .5430 <b>3</b>	2.53837 2.54543	2.53853 2.54567	2.53519 2.54174	2.538ú7 2.54499
•29 2	.55233	2.55697	2	54987	2.55243	2.55277	2.54328	2.55183
	.55915 .58854	2.56427		.55662 .54642	2,55929 2,58836	2.55975 2.59026	2.55471 2.58335	2.55848 2.58661
•40 2	.60734	2.61352	2.	60648	2.60787	2.61054	2.60235	2.60375 2.61077
•5÷ 2		2.62068		61642 61847	2.61666 2.61789	2.62055 2.62264	2.61546	2.61075
		2.61494 2.60822	2	61,547	2.61454 2.60899	2.61962 2.61384	2.61375 2.60945	2.60688
ے כّق∙		2.60138		.60987 .60337	2.60276 2.59670	2.66,695	2.66462	2.60147 2.59592
		2.59512		.59698 .59112	2.5967i 2.59115	2.59995 2.59334	2•59835 2•59295	2.59083 2.58637
. 80 2	.58574	2.58483	2	.58593	2.58617	2.58736	2.58784	2.58245
		2.58055 2.57662		.58134 .57722	2.58163 2.57758	2.58184 2.57692	2.58319 2.57892	2.57892 2.57566
.95	.57353	2.57294	2	. 57344	2.57376	2.57243	2.57496	2,57256
		2.55684		•56991 •55742	2.57u18 2.55746	2.56831 2.55452	2.5 <b>71</b> 25 2.55826	2.56956 2.5585u
1.40 2	.54717	2.54662	2	54716	2.54713	2.54410	2.54773 2.53946	2.54910 2.54143
1.80 2	.53304	2.53867	. 2	.53911 .53301	2.53944 2.53292	2.53641 2.53092	2.53318	2.53535
	.92856 .92541	2.52829	3	E20E2	2.52844 2.52530	2.52711 2.52459	2.52858 2.52534	2.53066 2.52717
2 440 2	.52329	2.52319	2 2 2	52327	2.52329	2.52301	2.52317	2.52467
2.61 2 2.80 2	.521.27	2.52129	2	52126	2.52191 2.52122	2.52211 2.52168	2.52184 2.52113	2.52298 2.52191
2 (ك، دُ	.52.39	2.52184	2	52098	2.52696	2.52157	2.52085	2.52132
	•52134	2.52145	2	.52133 .52223	2.52135 2.52226	2.52199 2.52270	2.52124 2.52218	2.52118 2.52189
4.5J 2	.52335	2.52316	2	52385	2.52339	2.52330	2.52364 2.52363	2.52273 2.52340
5.5J 2	.52396	2.52405	2	.52363 .52397	2.52460	2.52395	2.52397	2.52384
		2.52421	2	.52413	2.52410	2.52407	2.52414	2.52408

			SENSITIVI	ITY AND FIELD	VOLTAGE DATA		
	INITTAL	L FIELO	VOLTAGE # 2.500	100 P.U	STEP DISTURBANCE	= .02000 P.U.	
VARIABLE PARAMETE	RS KA		TA	SAT1	TF	T.E.	KF
NOMINAL VALUES (PI TEST NO. 800	U) 50.60003						. 16676
1231 1101 030	20.60000		.36000.	•138jū	1.00000	.41700	. 1007 0
PERCENT OF NOMINAL	L						
VALUE FOR TEST 331							
8.2	.20 10u		100	160 160	100 100	100 100	103 100
3 13	100		100	120	100	100	100
8.4	1 մ ն		160	180	120	1ú¢	100
ð 35	100		100	190	1,00	120	100
9.16	160		160	100	160	. 100	123
TIME		•	. SEMETT	IVITY FOR TES	T NIMBED	and the second	
1920	dű.		802	dù3	604	865	806
્યું	ن ان م		ů	ù	ű	ű	ن
.19 .20	18600		0.0070	· û	8	0	U
.21	. 11337		-0.00072 -0.00256	. <b>.</b>	0 26060.	-0.00074 -0.00278	,
.42	• u û 7 u 3		-0.00511	.00032	.60605	-6.00583	-0.86JU7
•2 <i>÷</i>	• 41155		-3.00804	.00010	.00014	-6.66954	-6.00021
•24 •25	.11653		-3.01107	• 0 0 0 1 9	.00038	-0.01373	-0.00045
•25 •26	• 32137 • 32736		-0.01397 -0.01658	.00028 .00044	.00668 .00119	-0.01815 -0.02258	~ს.60985 -0.66143
	103256		-0.01880	.00065	.60119	-0.02299	-0.00145
.≧8	. 03745		-J.02054	.00088	• 6271	-0.სპს96	-0.00329
.29	.04184		-6.02178	. 60115	.60378	-1.03464	-0.00+56
•3ù •35	• 14569 • 15516		-0.02248 -0.01892	.00149 .00356	.00564	-0.03785 -0.04593	-0.00608 -0.01691
. 4 3	.14989		~3.00829	.60597	.02560	-0.04593 -0.04137	-0.03866
• 45	3514		.08301	.64832	.03635	֟.02893	-3.03065 -0.04333
.5ú .∍5	.02.59		.01097	.00928	.04371	-6.01412	-0.05191
•50 •60	•30764 •30464		.01438 .01402	.63359 .63915	.04645 .04465	-6.84393 . .03877	-0.65518
55	-0.30541		.01133	.00919	. 04465 . 03919	.31468	-0.05358 -0.04844
•75	-3.33677		.06786	.60739	. 43137	.01738	-0.04137
.75 ∙8⊎	- # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		.00450	. 00591	02245	•0178 <i>0</i>	-0.03377
.85	-0.00551 -0.00460		.00198 .00041	.66397	.01348	.u1690 .01540	-0.02646 -0.01995
.95	-0.30400		-0.00038	.00321	-0.00219	.01381	-0.01995 -0.01435
•95	-3.03377		-0.00059	.00258	-0.00836	1231	-0.00956
1.10	-0.00385		-0.00048	.00202	-6.61335	• 01105	-0.00548
1.2u 1.4u	-0.00462 -0.00463		.00021	.64641 +0.64355	-0.42433 -0.02624	•44768	.00667 .01436
1.50	-0.30407		.06305 ~0.06014	-0.00123	-0.02338	.0u531 .u0326	.01823
.L.8ú	− ಚ.ಎಬಿಎ37		-4.01023	70.00150	-0.01824	• 6 ti 159	•0192ë
2.00	-0.04256		-0.06026	-0.88153	-0.01241	•00035	.01817
· 2.23	-u.u0179 -u.u3106		-0.00026 -0.00021	-0.60139 -6.60115	-0.00697 -0.00240	-ს.დასე49 -ს.მბე99	.01588 .01295
2.6.	3.53547		-0.00021	-0.00119	.00101	-t.00199	.00982
∠.83	3		-0.00014	-4.00364	.00340	~0.00135	.00681
3 • □ □	• มิยัมวิชี		-3.06012	-0.00040		-u.00130	.00413
3.5J 4.JG	. 20290 . 20101		-3.66065	. 600,15	00538	-6.80090	-0.00064
4.00	•30701		⊐ս•µԱԾԾ2.	60031	.40386	-0.0.047	-0.00271
			FIELD VOLTAGE	VARIATIONS FO	R FEST NUMBER		
	NUMENAL	0.4		TELO VOLTAGE	(PU)	pt	306
		801 2.50000	802 2.50000	. <b>მაკ</b> 2.5ანა.		86 <b>5</b> 2 <b>.</b> 50060	2.50000
		2.50000		2.5000.		2.50000	2.50300
		2,56225	2.50158	2.5:186	8 2.50188	2.50157	2.50188
		2.56847		2.5073		2.50590	2.50705
•62 •85		2.51787		2.51499 2.5249		2.51249 2.52088	2.51489 2.52480
	くょうぶわせり	2.54350		2.5365		2.53066	2.53626
٠ - 25		2.55854	2.54325	2.54929	9 2.54946	2.54148	2.54881
		2.57436		2,5628.		2.55343	2.56203
		2.59059		2,5768; 2,5909;		2.565±3 2.57724	2.57557 2.58312
		2.62271		2.6149		2.58947	2.60244
.3u á	2.61796	€.638ü9	2.00819	2.6186	2.62016	2.60155	2.61531
	2.07584	2.70067		2.6774		2.65551	2.66832
	2.71210 2.72799	2.73484		2.7148; 2.73164		2.69353 2.71490	2.69831 2.70843
.5.		2.73879		2.73356		2.72294	2.70594
	2.72232	2.72579		2.7206		2.72190	2.69751
	2.7:15:	<.71109		2.7156		2.71556	2.68753
	2.69933 2.68865	2.69740		2.73393 2.5918		2.7ú645 2.69646	2.67821 2.67024
		2.6756		2 • 6 8 1 1		2.68647	2.66351
	2.00938	2.66693	2.67026	2.6715		2,67692	2.65766
	2.66112	€ •659#8		2,66788		2 • 66797	2.65230
	2 • 65 35 L 2 • 646 35	2.64469		2.6549. 2.64749		2.65962 2.65179	2.64717 2.64214
ك دان، د	2.63956	2.63789		2.64049		2.64443	2.63715
1.23 2	2.015.8	2.61317	2.61527	2.6153	6 2.60462	2.61853	2.61809
	2.5951: 2.679:9	2.59310		2.59488		2.5974u 2.58560	2.60130 2.58705
	2.57919 2.56716	2.56556		2.57866 2.56ê36		2.58359 2.56768	2.57524
2.00	2.557 36	2.55687		2.55731		2.55811	2.56573
2.20	.55152	2.55u76	2,55141	2.55.9.	2.54856	2.55131	2.55829
		2.5467		2.54660		2.54673	2.55266
		2.54285		2.54401 2.54658		2.54386 2.54228	2.54857 2.54574
		2.54234		2.54201		2.54163	2.54393
3.50	2.5427.	2.54308	2.54268	2.5427	2 2.54498	2.542.52	2.54243
	2.54446.	2.54483		2.5445		2.54420	2.54325
	.546J2 2.54717	2.54643		2.54619 2.5473		2.54596 2.54718	2.54478 2.54622
. 5.5u z	. 54735	2.54818		2.54802		2.54759	2.54727
	2.54619	2.54849		2.5483		2.54823	2.54792

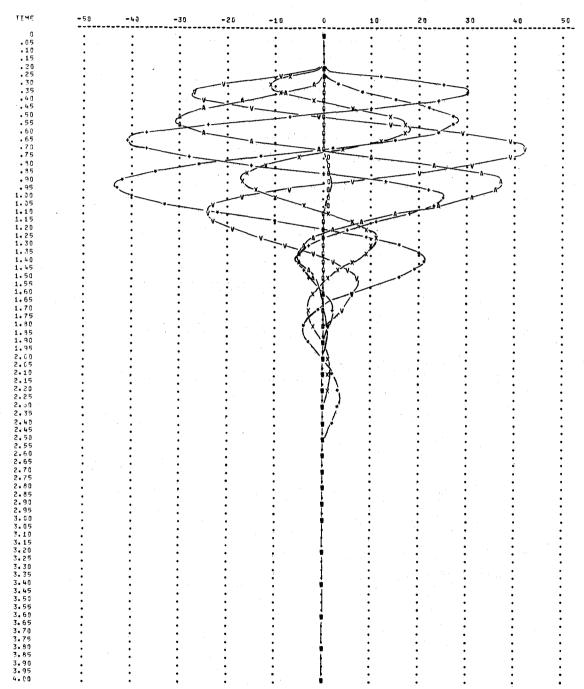
SENSITIVITY VS TIME PLOT

TEST PLOTTED	DATA POINT I.D. CHAR	SCALE 1 POSITION =
101.1	<b>*</b>	3 X 10(+3)
102.1	X	
103.1	. 0	
104.1	•	
105.1	V	
106.1	A	



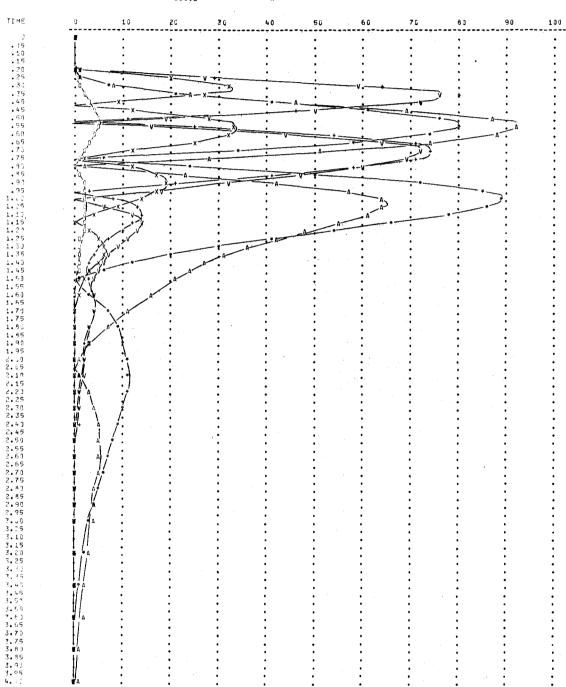
SENSITIVITY VS TIME PLOT

TEST PLOTTED	DATA POINT I,O, CHAR	SCALE 1 POSITION =
201.1	•	4 X 10(-4)
202.1	x	
203.1	. 0	
204.1	· •	
205.1	V	
206.1	Α	



CHETT	UTTV	110	TTME	DIOT	

TEST PLOTTED	DATA POINT 1.0. CHAR	SCALE 1 POSITION =
301.1	+	6 × 10(-4)
302.1	x	
363.1	0	
364.1	¥	
305.1	V	
366.1	Δ	



SENSITIVITY VS TIME PLOT

