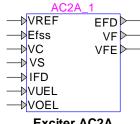
Exciters and Governors: Exciter AC2A



Exciter AC2A

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Description

This device is an implementation of the IEEE type AC2A excitation system model. This device is implemented as described in [1]. Implementation details can be viewed by inspecting the subcircuit of this device.

1.1 Pins

This device has 10 pins:

| Pin name | Туре | Description | Units |
|----------|--------|---|-------|
| VREF | Input | Reference voltage of the stator terminal voltage | pu |
| Efss | Input | Steady-state field voltage at t = 0, for initialization | pu |
| VC | Input | Terminal voltage of synchronous machine, | pu |
| | | transducer output | |
| VS | Input | Power System Stabilizer signal | pu |
| IFD | Input | Field current | pu |
| VUEL | Input | Under Excitation Limiter signal | pu |
| VOEL | Input | Over Excitation Limiter signal | pu |
| EFD | Output | The field voltage signal | pu |
| VF | Output | The excitation system stabilizer signal | pu |
| VFE | Output | Signal proportional to exciter field current | pu |

1.2 Parameters

The default set of parameters can be found in [1].

1.2.1 Data tab

The parameters on the Data tab are:

1. Gain K_A: voltage regulator gain

- 2. Time constant T_A: voltage regulator time constant
- 3. Gain K_B : second stage regulator gain
- 4. Maximum regulator output V_{Amax}: maximum regulator voltage output
- 5. **Minimum regulator output V**_{Amin}: minimum regulator voltage output
- 6. **Maximum regulator output V**_{Rmax}: maximum regulator voltage output
- 7. Minimum regulator output V_{Rmin}: minimum regulator voltage output
- 8. Time constant T_B: time constant of the lead-lag compensator
 9. Time constant T_C: time constant of the lead-lag compensator
- 10. Gain K_F: excitation control system stabilizer gain
- 11. Time constant T_F: excitation control system stabilizer time constant
- 12. Gain K_H: exciter field current feedback gain
- 13. Under Excitation Limiter option: see explanations below.
- 14. Over Excitation Limiter option: see explanations below.

There are two possible selections for the Under Excitation Limiter option:

- VUEL not available
- 2. VUEL connected to the high value gate (HV gate)

There are two possible selections for the Over Excitation Limiter option:

- 1. VOEL not available
- 2. VOEL connected to the low value gate (LV gate)

1.2.2 Exciter tab

The exciter tab allows to input:

- 1. Gain K_E: exciter gain
- 2. Time constant T_E: exciter time constant
- 3. Field current limit V_{FEmax}: exciter field current limit
- 4. **Demagnetizing factor K**_D: demagnetizing factor
- 5. Rectifier loading factor Kc: rectifier loading factor
- 6. Voltage V_{E1}: The exciter voltage point which is near the exciter ceiling voltage
- 7. Voltage V_{E2}: The exciter voltage point which is near 75% of V_{E1}
- 8. Saturation function output SE_V_{E1}: The exciter saturation function value at V_{E1}
- 9. Saturation function output SE V_{E2}: The exciter saturation function value at V_{E2}

The exciter saturation function is defined as

$$S_{E} = A_{EX} e^{B_{EX}E_{FD}}$$
 (1)

which gives the approximate saturation for any E_{FD} (exciter output voltage). According to [2] (see pages 562 and 563), the coefficients A_{EX} and B_{EX} can be found from:

$$A_{EX} = \frac{S_{V_{E2}}^4}{S_{V_{E1}}^3}$$
 (2)

$$B_{EX} = \frac{4}{V_{E1}} \ln \left(\frac{S_{V_{E1}}}{S_{V_{E2}}} \right)$$
 (3)

In the literature [2] $V_{E1} = V_{E_{max}}$ and $V_{E2} = V_{E_{0.75max}}$

2 Initial conditions

The reference voltage VREF can be manually or automatically set by connecting or not connecting the input signal VREF, respectively. When VREF is not connected (the signal is zero), the reference voltage is internally found from the steady-state solution. When VREF is connected, its initial value must match the per unit steady-state voltage of the stator terminal voltage, since otherwise the generator voltage will not start at the actual steady-state.

3 References

- [1] "IEEE Recommended Practice for Excitation System Models for Power System Models for Power System Stability Studies," IEEE Standard 421.5-2005.
- [2] P. M. Anderson and A. A. Fouad, "Power system control and stability", second edition, IEEE Press, Wiley Interscience, 2003.