

**STUDY OF THE SETTINGS OF OVER SPEED
PROTECTION FOR ENHANCING FREQUENCY
STABILITY:
A CASE STUDY FOR LAKVIJAYA POWER STATION**

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Degree of Master of Science

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Sri Lanka

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Thesis/Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
Master of Science in Electrical Installation

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

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Date:

The above candidate has carried out research for the Master thesis under my supervision.

Signature of the supervisor:

Dr. W. D. Prasad

Eng. Rienzie Fernando

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved parents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I owe my sincere gratitude to my supervisors, Dr. W.D. Prasad (Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa) and Eng. Rienzie Fernando (Managing Director, Amithi Power Consultants Pvt. Ltd.) for their encouragement, support, and expert advice to make this research thesis a success.

I would also like to thank my review panel comprising Dr. H.M. Wijekoon and Dr. Lidula N. Widanagama Arachchige for the time they have invested in from their busy schedules to evaluate my research work and for the further discussions granted.

This research would not be possible if not for the facilities provided to carry out the computer aided power systems simulations by the Computer Laboratory of Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa. Academic staff, administrator of the computer laboratory as well as the technical staff deserve my sincere gratitude for all the support given.

The data required for the Power System simulations were provided by the Engineers of Transmission Planning division of Ceylon Electricity Board. My special thanks goes to them as this research would not be possible without their input.

The valuable support given by the superiors and the subordinates at my workplace, Lakvijaya Power Plant of Ceylon Electricity Board is highly appreciated.

Last but not least, my heartfelt gratitude should go to my loving parents and two brothers who had been caring, supporting and facilitating me throughout my all ups and downs.

Abstract

The main target of the large interconnected Power Systems (PS) present today is to provide continuous and quality electricity supply to the consumers with highest possible reliability. “Fast Valving” (FV) action of Steam Turbines is one of the most effective elements for enhancing the transient stability of a power system in order to maintain a healthy power supply under the large and sudden disturbances. FV plays a significant role in mitigating the impact of sever disturbances by instantly decreasing steam turbine power, thus ensuring the Power System Stability (PSS).

Sri Lankan power system currently comprises 4,043 MW generation capacity consisting of 900 MW of coal power, 1,215 MW of oil burning thermal power, 1,720 MW of hydropower and 208 MW of non-conventional renewable energy sources such as wind, mini hydro, biomass, and solar power plants. Lak Vijaya Power Plant (LVPP) is the first and only coal power plant which is connected to Sri Lankan Power System and it contributes almost 45% of total power requirement of the nation. LVPP has three identical generating units driven by steam turbines each having 300MW capacity.

Main objective of this research was to study the behaviour of “Over Speed Protection Control” (OPC) unit of LVPP which has almost the same function of FV and to establish the main objective of the OPC function. This study further investigates the effects of FV scheme of LVPP on the transient stability of Sri Lankan Power System.

The study further explores the procedure to obtain the optimum valve actuation timing of the Intercepting Valves (IVs) for the FV scheme while proving that FV has much better control over transient stability than OPC. The results of the study further unveil that proper selection of actuation timings of IVs for FV scheme of LVPP steam turbines has a significant effect on enhancing the power system frequency stability under transient conditions.

As the main objective of this study, the optimum ranges for actuation timings of IVs for FV scheme of LVPP were found based on frequency stability of Sri Lankan power system under the transient conditions and a set of timings for FV scheme were recommended to set as actuation timings of IVs. The sensitivity of each time settings were also examined and the relationships were clearly established.

Keywords: Fast Valving (FV), Over speed Protection Control (OPC), Power System (PS), Lakvijaya Power Plant (LVPP), Large Disturbances, Optimum Time Settings, Transient Stability.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
FV	Fast Valving
GV	Governor Valve
HP	High Pressure
IP	Intermediate Pressure
IPP	Independent Power Producers
IV	Intercept valve
LP	Low Pressure
LVPP	Lakvijaya Power Plant
OPC	Over Speed Protection Control
PS	Power System
PSS	Power System Stability
RE	Renewable Energy