	EE4009 Electrical Pawer Systems Synch. Machines
<u>J.</u>	$V_{e} = 3.81 \text{Ce} \text{kV}$ $S_{i} = 1500 \text{kVA}$ V_{e} $COS\Phi = 0.8$
	In = 300000 = 164.042A = 164.042A
	\bar{E}_{f} = $\bar{V}_{e} + \bar{I}_{e} (R + j X_{s})$ = 4,409.7 [7.90] V
	Tez = 164.042 Loo A
	$\bar{V}_{e_2} = \bar{E}_{f_1} - \bar{I}_{e_2}(R+jX_S)$ $\Delta V_E = +12.6^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ = 4.291 (-2.85°)
2.	j Xs1 = j Xs2 = j 4.5 1 Ef. = 1910 12° V Ef2 = 1910 130° V
	1) Icirc = jaxs = 109.85 A 1-1650
	ii) $V_{t_1} = E_{f_1} - j I_{circ} X_{S_1} = 1,845 \ US^{\circ} V$ $V_{t_2} = E_{f_2} - j I_{circ} X_{S_2} = 1,845 \ US^{\circ} V$
	iii) Re [3Ef Ic*] = 608kW
2	
-0-	

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EE4009 Electrical Power Systems
3. Ef. = 224010°V
    Efz = 1600 4800 V
     Īcirc = 224000-1600000 = 71.1 1500 A
     Vt = 2240100 - jIcXs
          = 1920 10° V
4. P. = 2.8MW Sa = 4 LOO MVA
 (05¢=0.7 P2=4MW
   S, = 4 1-45.60 MVA Q, = -2.857 MVAC
     AP2= 1.2MW Q2 =-Q,
               cospz = 0.3872 Leading
                                  P= V3 × 4 O × Vtime = Fx Vt sin (5)
5. Equine = 460 V L8
   jX_{S} = j2\Omega
\bar{I}_{a} = 50 - 36.870 \text{ A} \qquad \therefore S = \sin\left[\frac{40\sqrt{3}X_{S}}{E_{A}}\right]
\bar{V}_{E} = \bar{E}_{LUNE} - j(\sqrt{3} \times \bar{I}_{a} \times X_{S}) \qquad = 17.530
     Ēt = 460/11-530
     Vt = 334.7 V
         P= 23.189KW
         P=Tw
         T = 221.4 Nm
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EE4009 Electrical Power Systems
      Ic= 11-36-870
               V=110° E= 1.79 126.56° pu V
S= 26.56°
      P = Re [VE Ia] Q = Im [VE Ia]
       = 0.8 pu
                   = 0.6pu
ii) Eq. = 1.2 Et.
    Real Power unchanged => P=0.8= 1.2 Ep. VE sin(Se)
   \Rightarrow \sin(\delta_2) = \frac{\sin \delta_1}{1 \cdot a} \Rightarrow \delta_2 = 2 \cdot 88^\circ
   Eq. = 2.148 (21.880
   Ia = 1.276 Estiso pu V
   ws $ = 0.627
    P=0.8pm Q=0.993pm
111) Ex = 1.79 pu V
P= 1.2(0.8) = 0.96 pu W
        S = \sin^{1} \left[ \frac{PX_{s}}{E_{t}} \right] = 32.45^{\circ}
       Ic = Eq-Ve = 1.0877 -27.990 pu A
        cos = 0.883
        P = 0.86pu W Q = 0.51pu VAr
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7.
$$S = P + jQ = V_E \overline{I}_C^*$$

 $\overline{V}_E = V_E \underline{I}_C^\circ$
 $\overline{E}_f = E_f \underline{L}_S^\circ = E_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) + jE_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S)$
 $\overline{I}_C = \overline{E}_f - \overline{V}_E - (\overline{I}_F \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) - V_E] + jE_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S)$
 $\overline{I}_C = E_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) + [E_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) - V_E]$
 $\overline{I}_C = E_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) + [E_f \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) - V_E]$
 $\overline{I}_S = V_E \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) + j \underline{V}_E \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) - V_E^\circ$
 $\overline{I}_S = V_E \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) + j \underline{V}_E \underline{L}_S^\circ(S) - V_E^\circ$

$$P = 0$$
 @ $S = 0^{\circ}$, $Q = \frac{V_{e}^{2}}{X_{S}} + \frac{V_{e}E_{f}}{X_{S}}$
@ $S = 180^{\circ}$, $Q = \frac{V_{e}^{2}}{X_{S}} + \frac{V_{e}E_{f}}{X_{S}}$

Varies according to the cosine of S, thus describing a circle, about a centre of - Variety of S

Thus, the imaginary component varies with the cosme of 8 about a central point - $\frac{V_c^2}{x_s}$.

Thus the real component varies with the some of the load angle about a central point @ O.

	EE4009 Electrical Power Systems
8.	P= 25MW FEC = 15KVL-L LSA
	$\cos \phi = 0.9 \qquad \overline{V}_{E} = 11 k V_{L-L}$
	:. ST = 27.7MW (-25.840 PA = 10MW
	jXs = j4.81
	PA = EEC VE sin(SA) => SA = 16.91°
	Ic = Efc - Ve = (-53) 1146.179 +37.500 A
	j Xs
	Iaph = 661.75 1-37.53° A
	cos \$4= 0.793
	SB = ST - SA
	SA = J3 VE Icon = 12.6 1-37.53° MUA
	-: SB = 15.648 (-16.45° MVA
	Is = 821.34 -16.450 A
	cos \$ = 0.959
	Eto = Ve + j (J3 Ispn Xs)
	= 14.497 (26.85° V
	S _b = 26.85°