

### Tutorial 3

(i) Loading

- 20kW
- 400V
- pf 0.85

$$I_b = \frac{20kW}{\sqrt{3} V (\text{pf})}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} (400) (0.85)}$$

$$= 33.96 A$$

$$\approx 34 A$$

$$I_n (\text{breaker size}) = 40 A$$

$$I_z \geq \frac{I_n}{\text{Ca Cg Ci}}$$

$$= \frac{40}{0.94 (1) (1)}$$

$$= 42.55 A$$

$$I_z = 50 A$$

From table 4D1A,  $I_z = 46 A$

Selected cable size =  $10 \text{ mm}^2$

[Per Reference Method 3, single-core PVC sheathed copper conductors in metal trunking]

Ans

$$(iii) K^2 S^2 \geq I^2 t$$

$$K^2 S^2 = (115)^2 (10)^2$$

$$= 1322500$$

$$I^2 t = 1000^2 (0.01)$$

$$= 10000$$

← table Type B 32A MCB  
1000A 20.01s

$$1322500 > 10000$$

It will protect

2) 400V, 30kW,  $\text{pf} = 0.8$

$$I_b = \frac{30\text{kW}}{\sqrt{3}(400)(0.8)}$$

$$= 54.12\text{A}$$

$$I_n = 63\text{A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_n}{\cos \phi_i}$$

$$= \frac{63}{(0.8)(0.8)}$$

$$= 89.375\text{A}$$

Steel-wired armoured multi-core PVC

$$(0.01) - 40^\circ$$

(0.8) - Single layer multicore on a perforated metal cable tray

$$\Rightarrow 25\text{mm}^2$$

2 other circuits running cable tray

(method 11)

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 3\text{ cables} = 5\text{ cables}$$

$$(ii) V_D = \frac{\sqrt{3} I_b I_n V_c I_b}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos \phi + \lambda \sin \phi)(54.12)(50)}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{(1.75 \cos \phi + 0.17 \sin \phi)(54.12)(50)}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{[1.75(0.8) + 0.17(\sin 36.8^\circ)](54.12)(50)}{1000}$$

$$= 4.064\text{V}$$

3) 80kW, 3φ, 400V, 30m

During normal operation,

$$I_b = \frac{80 \text{ kW}}{\sqrt{3} \times 400 \times (0.9)(0.8)}$$
$$= 160.37 \text{ A}$$

During starting,

$$I_b = \frac{160.37 \times 3}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$= 481.11 \text{ A}$$

Single core 70mm<sup>2</sup> PVC, trunking (method 3)

401B

3-core 3 cables

$$V_D = \frac{V_c I_c L}{1000}$$
$$= \frac{(0.56 \cos 0.9 + 0.25 \sin(\cos^{-1} 0.9)) (160.37) (30)}{1000}$$

$$= 2.949 \text{ V}$$

$$V_D = \frac{0.56(0.9) + 0.25 \sin(\cos^{-1} 0.9) (481.11) (30)}{1000}$$

$$= 7.166 \text{ V}$$

4) 100kW

$$I_b = \frac{100\text{kW}}{\sqrt{3}(400)(0.85)}$$

$$= \cancel{160} 169.808\text{A}$$

First harmonic current = 169.808A

$$I_{bn} = \frac{3H}{100} I_{nL}$$

$$= \frac{3(40)}{100} \times 169.808\text{A}$$

$$= 203.769\text{A}$$

$I_{nL}$  = fundamental line  
current

$$\Rightarrow I_n = 250\text{A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{250}{0.84}$$

$$= 290.697\text{A}$$

From Table 4D1A  $\Rightarrow$  Method 1) , 3 cables = 120mm<sup>2</sup>