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19EE10039

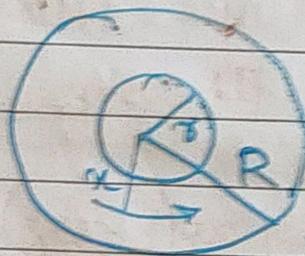
Q1. Derive eqn for fictitious radius of hollow conductor

inner radius:  $r$

outside radius:  $R$

(2) Determine value of inductance of single phase line ( $r=3\text{cm}$ ,  $R=7\text{cm}$ ) distance = 4m apart. Find fictitious radius.

Ans. Internal  
Inductance:



$$B_x^2 \pi r^2 n = \frac{\mu_0 I}{R^2 - r^2} \cdot B_y \text{ by ampere's law:}$$

$$B_x = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi n} \left( \frac{x^2 - r^2}{R^2 - r^2} \right)$$

$$d\phi = B_x l dx.$$

$$d\phi_{int} = d\phi \times \left( \frac{x^2 - r^2}{R^2 - r^2} \right).$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi n} \left( \frac{x^2 - r^2}{R^2 - r^2} \right)^2 dx.$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi (R^2 - r^2)^2} \left[ x^3 - 2r^2 x + \frac{r^4}{n} \right] dx.$$

Mansi Uwiyal  
19EE10039

$$\lambda_{int} = \int_y^R d\lambda_{int}$$

$$= \int_y^R \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi(R^2 - r^2)^2} \left( x^3 - 2r^2 x + \frac{r^4}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi(R^2 - y^2)^2} \left( \frac{R^4 - y^4}{4} - y^2(R^2 - y^2) + y^4 \ln \frac{y}{R} \right)$$

$$L_{int} = \frac{\lambda_{int}}{R}$$

(per unit length)

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(R^2 - y^2)^2} \left( \frac{1}{4}(R^4 - y^4) + y^4 \ln \left( \frac{R}{y} \right) - y^2 \frac{R^2 - y^2}{R^2 - y^2} \right)$$

### External inductance

As all current = linked inductance from surface to distance D.

$$L_{ext} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \left( \frac{D}{R} \right) \text{ H/m.}$$

$$\text{Total inductance} = L_{ext} + L_{int}$$

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let fictious radius =  $r'$

total inductance =  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln(D/r')$

{ int. inductance = 0 }

$$\therefore \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{D}{r'}\right) = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{D}{R}\right) + \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi(R^2 - r'^2)^2} \left[ \frac{R^4 - r'^4}{4} + r'^4 \ln\left(\frac{R}{r'}\right) - r'^2(R^2 - r'^2) \right].$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{R}{r'}\right) = \frac{1}{(R^2 - r'^2)^2} \left[ \frac{R^4 - r'^4}{4} + r'^4 \ln\left(\frac{R}{r'}\right) - r'^2(R^2 - r'^2) \right].$$

$$\therefore r' = R \cdot e^{\frac{1}{(R^2 - r'^2)^2} \left[ \frac{R^4 - r'^4}{4} - r'^2(R^2 - r'^2) + r'^4 \ln\left(\frac{R}{r'}\right) \right]}.$$

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$$\gamma = 3 \text{ cm} \quad R = 7 \text{ cm} \quad d = 4 \text{ m} \\ = 0.03 \text{ m} \quad = 0.07 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma' = R e^{-\frac{1}{(R^2 - \gamma^2)^2} \left[ \frac{R^4 - \gamma^4}{4} - \gamma^2(R^2 - \gamma^2) + \gamma^4 \ln(R/\gamma) \right]}.$$

$$\gamma' = 0.07 e^{-\left[ \frac{1}{(R^2 - \gamma^2)^2} \frac{1}{4} (R^4 - \gamma^4 - \gamma^2(R^2 - \gamma^2)) \right]}$$

$$\gamma' = R \times \left( \frac{\gamma}{R} \right)^{\frac{3^4}{4(R^2 - \gamma^2)^2}} \times e^{-\left( \frac{1}{(R^2 - \gamma^2)^2} \frac{1}{4} (R^4 - \gamma^4 - \gamma^2(R^2 - \gamma^2)) \right)^5}$$

$$0.07 \times \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^{\frac{3^4}{4(7^2 - 3^2)^2}} = 0.07 \times \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^{\frac{3^4}{4 \cdot 10^2}}$$

$$= 0.07 \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^{0.050625}$$

$$= \underline{0.06706}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{e^{\left(\frac{R^2-r^2}{R^2}\right)^2} \left[ \frac{R^4-r^4}{4} - r^2(R^2-r^2) \right]} \\
 & = e^{-\frac{1}{(40)^2} \left[ \frac{7^4-3^4}{4} - 3^2(40) \right]} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{580} \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{360} \\
 & = e^{-0.1375} \\
 & = \underline{0.87153}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x' &= 0.87153 \times 0.06706 \\
 &= 0.05844 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x' = \underline{5.844 \text{ cm}}$$

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$$L = \frac{2 \times 10^{-7}}{(R^2 - r^2)^2} \left[ \left[ \frac{R^4 - r^4}{4} - r^2(R^2 - r^2) + \frac{r^4 \ln(R/r)}{4} \right] + \ln(D/r_2) \right].$$

$$L = 2 \times 10^{-7} \left[ (0.1375 + \frac{1}{40^2} (3^4 \log(\frac{7}{3}) + \log(\frac{400}{7})) \right]$$

$$L = 2 \times 10^{-7} \left[ 0.1375 + \frac{1}{40^2} \left( 81 \left( \frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-4}} \right) + 1.7569 \right) \right].$$

~~$$C = \frac{3.8189}{0.1375} \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$~~

~~$$L = 3.826 \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$~~

$$L = 2 \times 10^{-7} (0.1375 + 0.0186 + 1.7569).$$

$$\underline{L = 3.826 \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}}$$

Page 2  
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- (Q2) A single phase transformer is given with their name plate ratings. Determine reactance diagram for STAR-DELTA and DELTA-STAR DELTA.

11MVA, 11/33KV,  $X_1 = 0.11 \text{ pu}$ ,  $X_m = 3^{\circ} \text{ pu}$

Ans

$$Z_{B1} = \frac{(KV)^2}{(MVA)_B} ; \quad Z_{B2} = \frac{(KV)^2}{(MVA)_B}$$

$$(MVA)_B = 11 ; (KV)_{B1} = 11 \text{ KV} ; (KV)_{B2} = 33 \text{ KV}$$

$$Z_{B1} = 11^2 / 11 = 11 \Omega$$

$$Z_{B2} = 33^2 / 11 = 99 \Omega$$

Actual reactances referred to primary side:-

$$X_1 = 0.11 \times Z_{B1}$$

$$= 1.21 \Omega$$

$$X_2 = 39 \times Z_{B2} = 429 \Omega$$

### (a) STAR-DELTA:

$$(MVA)_{B3\delta} = 3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$(KV)_{B1,L-L} = \sqrt{3} \times 11 = 19.053 \text{ KV}$$

$$Z_{B1} = KV_{B1}^2 / (MVA)_{B1,3\delta} = 11 \Omega$$

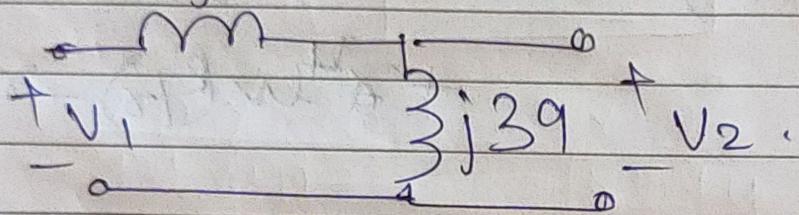
$$(MVA)_{B1,3\delta}$$

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$$x_1 = \frac{1.21}{11} \text{ pu} = 0.11 \text{ pu}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4.29}{11} \text{ pu} = 0.39 \text{ pu}$$

Reactance diagram STAR-DELTA:

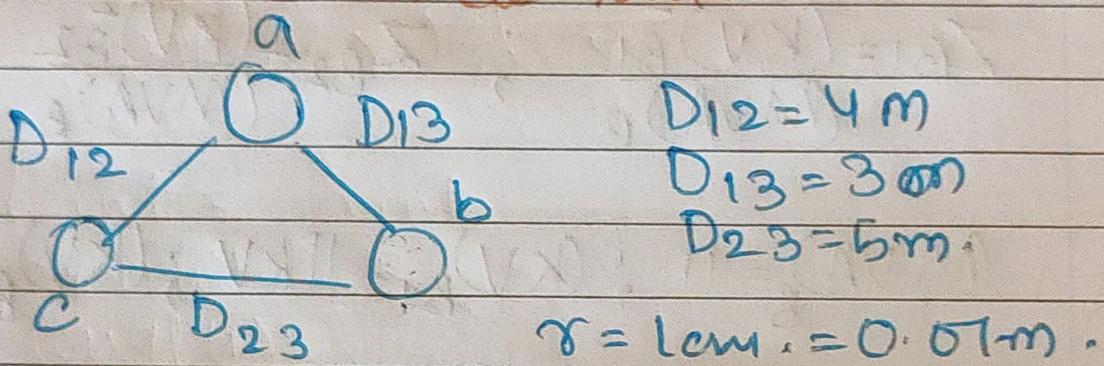


(b)

DELTA-DELTA

Q3. Find capacitance of phase to neutral per km of a three phase line having conductors of 1cm radius placed at corners of a triangle with sides 4cm, 4m, 3m and 5m. Assume line is transposed and carried balanced load.

Ans



$$\text{Deg} = (D_{12} D_{13} D_{23})^{1/3}$$

$$= 60^{4/3} = 3.91487 \text{ m.}$$

Capacitance of phase to neutral.

$$C_{\text{an}} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln(\frac{D_{\text{deg}}}{r})} \text{ MF/km.}$$

$$= \frac{0.0242}{\ln(3.91487)} = \underline{\underline{0.0242}}$$

$$, \frac{509899}{205927}$$

$$= 0.0093338 \text{ MF/km}$$

$$= \boxed{9.3338 \times 10^{-3} \text{ MF/km}}$$

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- (Q4) From a load duration curve;  
 Max. demand on system 40 MW.  
 Load supplied by 2 generating units = 28 MW and 24 MW.  
 Unit-1 is base unit and works for all time. Unit-2: peak load unit, works for 40% time.  
 Energy produced annually  
 (Unit-1) =  $2 \times 10^8$  units and  
 (Unit-2) =  $15 \times 10^6$  units.  
 Find (a) plant capacity factor  
 (b) plant use factor of both units  
 (c) load factor  
 (d) load factor of total plant.

(a)

$$\text{40 MW} = \text{max. demand}$$

Generating units  $\rightarrow$  28 MW, 24 MW

Unit 1	Unit 2
annual	$\downarrow$ $(\text{use})$
$2 \times 10^8$ units	$15 \times 10^6$ units.

Plant capacity factor

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^8 + 15 \times 10^6}{28 \times 10^3 \times 8760 + 24 \times 10^3 \times 8760}$$

$$= \frac{215 \times 10^6}{(8760 \times 52) \times 10^3} = \frac{215 \times 10^2}{8760 \times 52}$$

Plant capacity factor. = 0.47199

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(b) Plant use factor

UNIT-1

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^8}{28 \times 10^3 \times 8760} = \frac{2 \times 10^4}{28 \times 876}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.8154}}$$

UNIT-2

$$= \frac{15 \times 10^6}{24 \times 10^3 \times 8760 \times 0.44}$$

$$= \frac{15 \times 10^4}{24 \times 876 \times 44}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.16215}}$$

combined

$$\text{Plant use factor} = \frac{2 \times 10^8 + 15 \times 10^6}{28 \times 10^3 \times 8760 + 24 \times 10^3 \times 8760 \times 0.44}$$

$$= \frac{215 \times 10^6}{8760 (28 + 24(0.44)) \times 10^3}$$

$$= \frac{215 \times 10^2}{876 \times (38.56)} = \underline{\underline{0.6365}}$$

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① load factor = avg load  
peak load

UNIT-1

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^8 / 8760}{44 \times 10^3} = \frac{10^4}{19272}$$

$$LF_1 = \boxed{0.5189}$$

UNIT-2

$$= \frac{15 \times 10^6 / 8760}{44 \times 10^3} = \frac{15 \times 10^2}{38544}$$

$$LF_2 = \boxed{0.03892}$$

④

Total plant

$$\text{load factor} = \frac{(2 \times 10^8 + 15 \times 10^6) / 8760}{44 \times 10^3}$$

$$= LF_1 + LF_2$$

$$= 0.000089 \quad \boxed{0.55782}$$