



# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## Course Code : UE25EE141A/B

---

### FACULTY CONTRIBUTED:

Department of EEE, RR Campus

Prof . Jyothi T N

Prof. Vadhira<sup>J</sup> K P P

Prof. Kruthika N

Prof. Suma S

Prof. Pushpa K R

Prof. Sangeeta Modi

Department of ECE, EC Campus

Prof. Lokesh L

Prof. Dhanashree G Bhate

Dr. Renuka R Kajur

Prof. Rajesh Chandrashekhar

Prof. Sangam Kumar G H

# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (UE25EE141A/B)

---



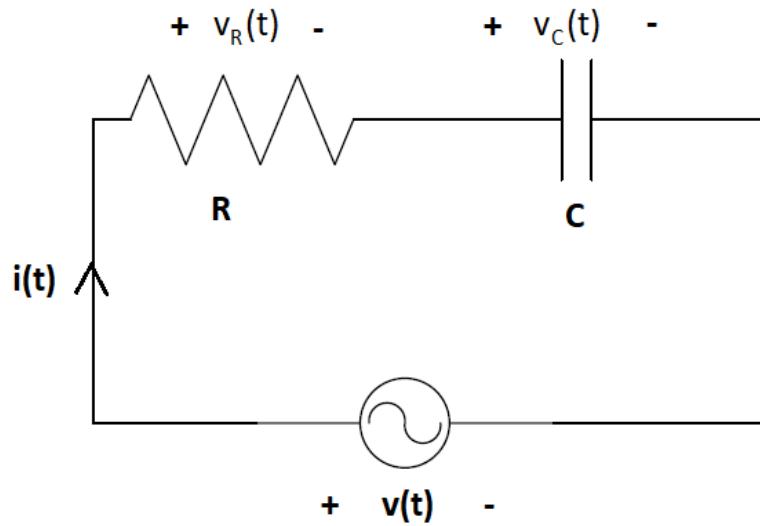
## Analysis of series RC circuit with Impedance and power triangles

Jyothi T N

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## Series RC Circuit



By KVL,  $v(t) = v_R(t) + v_C(t)$

In Phasor form,  $\bar{V} = \bar{V}_R + \bar{V}_C$

$$\bar{V}_R = \bar{i} * R$$

$$\bar{V}_C = \bar{i} * (-jX_C)$$

$$\bar{V} = \bar{i} * (R - jX_C)$$

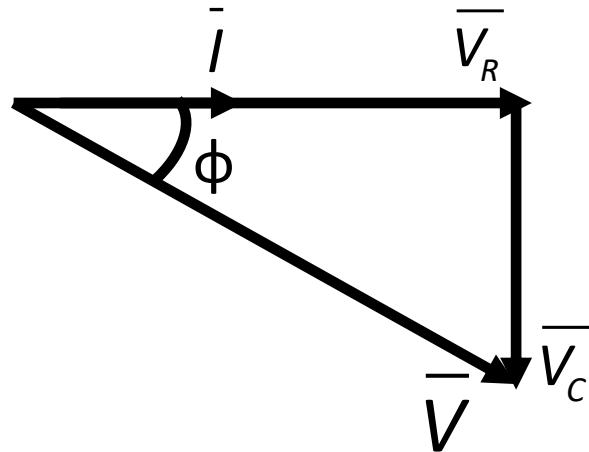
# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## Series RC Circuit

---

$$Z_T = \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{I}} = (R - jX_C) = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2} \angle -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_C}{R}\right)$$

### Phasor Diagram:



Phase angle of a network is found as  
 $\phi = \angle \bar{V} - \angle \bar{I}$

$$\phi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{|V_C|}{|V_R|}\right) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{V_C}{V_R}\right) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_C}{R}\right)$$

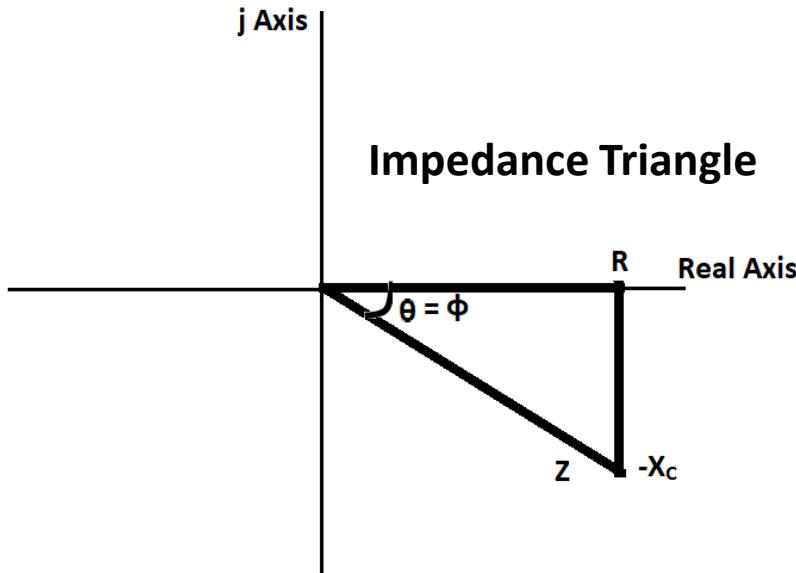
Negative phase angle means voltage lags current.

In series AC networks, phase angle = Impedance angle.

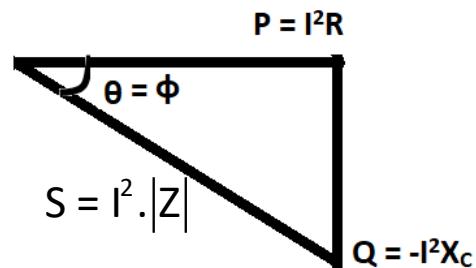
# ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## Impedance & Power Triangles – Series RC Circuit

For a series RC circuit,  $Z = R - jX_C = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2} \angle -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_C}{R}\right)$



Impedance Triangle of a series RC circuit lies Quadrant IV of complex plane.



$$P = VI\cos\phi = (I \cdot |Z|) \cdot I \cdot \frac{R}{|Z|} = I^2 R$$

$$Q = VI\sin\phi = (I \cdot |Z|) \cdot I \cdot \frac{-X_C}{|Z|} = -I^2 X_C$$

$$S = VI = (I \cdot |Z|) \cdot I = I^2 |Z|$$

### Question:

A series RC circuit with  $R = 4\Omega$ ,  $C = 120\mu F$  is connected across 230V, 50 Hz supply. Calculate the current drawn by the circuit.

Draw the phasor diagram.

## Numerical Example

---

Step 1: Calculate Capacitive Reactance ( $X_C$ )

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 120 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 0.006}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{0.0377}$$

$$X_C \approx 26.5 \Omega$$

## Numerical Example

---

### Step 2: Calculate Total Impedance ( $Z$ )

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{4^2 + 26.5^2} = \sqrt{16 + 702.25} = \sqrt{718.25}$$

$$Z \approx 26.8 \Omega$$

### Step 3: Calculate Circuit Current ( $I$ )

$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{230}{26.8} \approx 8.58 \text{ A}$$

### Text Book:

1. "Basic Electrical Engineering" S.K Bhattacharya, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd., 2017
2. "Basic Electrical Engineering", D. C. Kulshreshtha, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, McGraw-Hill. 2019
3. "Special Electrical Machines" E G Janardanan, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2014

### Reference Books:

1. "Engineering Circuit Analysis" William Hayt, Jack Kemmerly, Jamie Phillips and Steven Durbin, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition McGraw Hill, 2023
2. "Electrical and Electronic Technology" E. Hughes (Revised by J. Hiley, K. Brown & I.M Smith), 12<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pearson Education, 2016.



**PES**  
UNIVERSITY

# THANK YOU

---

**Jyothi T.N**

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering  
**jyothitn@pes.edu**