

$$V_R\% = K_c \{ R_{eq} \cos \phi + X_{eq} \sin \phi \} \rightarrow P_{cu} = K_c P_{wn} = 70 \times 100$$

مسئله ۱۰

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$$\frac{\Phi_{mr}}{\Phi_{m1}} = \frac{V_{mr}}{V_{m1}} \times \frac{N_1 \omega_1}{N_r \omega_r} \quad \frac{\Phi_{mr}}{\Phi_{m1}} = \gamma \times \gamma = \gamma$$

$$\frac{B_{m1}}{B_{mr}} = \frac{\Phi_{m1}}{\Phi_{mr}} \times \frac{A_r}{A_1} = \gamma \times \frac{1}{\gamma} = 1 \quad \frac{P_{hc}}{P_{h1}} = \frac{K_{hc}}{K_{h1}} \times \left(\frac{B_{mr}}{B_{m1}} \right)^2 \times \frac{F_r}{F_1} = \gamma^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{P_{Fr}}{P_{F1}} = \frac{K_{Fr}}{K_{F1}} \times \left(\frac{B_{mr}}{B_{m1}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{F_r}{F_1} \right)^2 = \gamma^2 = 1 \quad \frac{P_{cc}}{P_{c1}} = \frac{P_{hr} + P_{Fr}}{P_{h1} + P_{F1}} = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} I_c &= \frac{P_c}{V} & \frac{I_{cr}}{I_{c1}} &= \frac{P_{cr}}{P_{c1}} \times \frac{V_1}{V_r} = 1 \times \frac{1}{\gamma} = \gamma & I_{cr} &= \gamma \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$I_m = \frac{P_{\phi m}}{V} \quad \frac{I_{mr}}{I_{m1}} = \frac{R_r}{R_1} \times \frac{\phi_r}{\phi_1} \times \frac{N_1}{N_r} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \times \gamma \times \gamma = \gamma \quad I_{mr} = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma - j 14}$$

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مسئله ۱۱

$$\frac{Z_{eqm}}{Z_{eqi}} \times \frac{Z_{eqm}}{Z_{eqi}}$$

$$(S_{nH} \% \wedge S_{nI}) \times \frac{Z_{eq1}}{Z_{eqi}} = 0.001 \times 100 = 0.1$$

$$\therefore 1.0 \times S_{nH} \times \frac{Z_{eqr}}{Z_{eqr}} = 1.0 \times 1000 \times \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = \sqrt{10} \text{ kVA}$$

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$$\frac{B_{mr}}{B_{m1}} = \frac{V_{mr}}{V_{m1}} \times \frac{N_1 W_1 A_1}{N_2 W_2 A_2} = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{K_r} = \frac{r}{K_r}$$

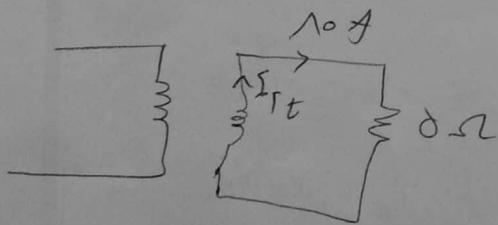
$$\frac{P_{Fr}}{P_{F1}} = \left(\frac{B_{mr}}{B_{m1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{F_r}{F_1} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{V_{0Lr}}{V_{0L1}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{L_r}{L_1} \right)^2 \left(\frac{B_{mr}}{B_{m1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{F_r}{F_1} \right)^2$$

$$K_r^2 \times \Gamma_r^2 \left(\frac{r}{K_r} \right)^2 \times \Gamma^2 = \frac{r^4}{K}$$

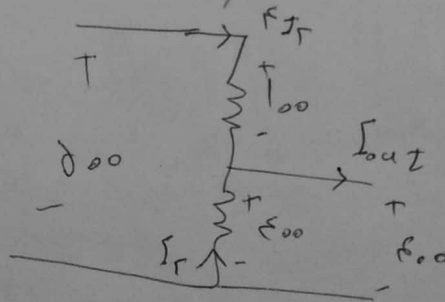
$$Z_b^{p.u} = Z_B^{p.u} \times \frac{S_n^A}{S_n^B} = 1\% \times r = 1\%$$

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$$\left| \frac{S_L^A}{S_L^B} \right| = \left| \frac{Z_B^{p.u}}{Z_A^{p.u}} \right| = \frac{r}{\delta} = 1\%$$



$$I_r^t = \frac{I_{00}}{\delta_0} = 100 A$$



$$I_{out} = \frac{140 \times 10^3}{I_{00}} = 100 A$$

$$\frac{P_{cu}^{at}}{P_{cu}^t} = \left(\frac{I_r^{at}}{I_r^t} \right)^2 = P_{cu}^{at} = \left(\frac{10}{100} \right)^2 \times 1000 W = 1000 W$$

$$P_{cu}^{SL} = R_{eq}^{pu} \times S_{rated} = \%V \times 100 = 2,5 \text{ kW}$$

$$K_{max} = 1 \quad P_{core} = 2,5 \text{ kW}$$

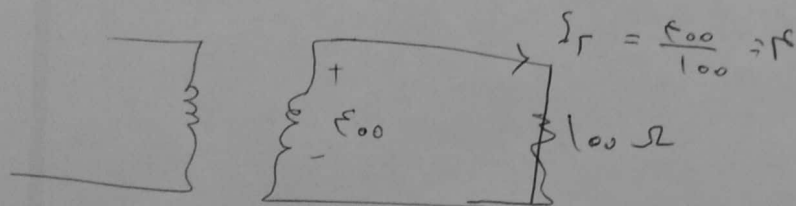
$$\alpha = \frac{V_{HV}}{V_{HV} - V_{LV}} = \frac{400}{400 - 100} = 1,33 \quad S_{at} = \alpha S_t = 1,33 \times 100 = 133$$

$$P_{out}^{at} = \frac{400^2}{R} = 90 \text{ kW} \Rightarrow K_{at} = \frac{90}{133} = \%67$$

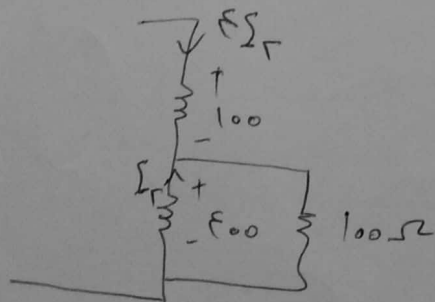
$$\Rightarrow P_{core}^{at} = 2,5 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta = \frac{K S_{rated} \cos \phi}{K S_{rated} \cos \phi + P_{out} + P_{core}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{67 \times 133 \times 1}{67 \times 133 \times 1 + 90 + 2,5} = \frac{90}{92,5}$$



$$P_{cu}^t = R |I_r|^2 = 14 \text{ W}$$



$$\delta I_r = 10 \rightarrow I_r = \frac{E}{0}$$

$$P_{cu}^{at} = R |I_r|^2 = \frac{14}{40} R$$

$$\frac{P_{cu}^{at}}{P_{cu}^t} = \frac{1}{40} \Rightarrow P_{cu}^{at} = \frac{1}{40} \times 2,5 \times 10^3 = 62,5 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{in} = \tau P_t \Rightarrow 400 \times I_{in} = \tau \times (800 \times I_1)$$

$$\rightarrow I_1 = \frac{\tau}{4} I_{in} \quad I_r = \frac{800}{400} I_1 = \tau I_1 = \frac{\tau}{4} I_{in}$$

$$KVL: 400 = 800(I_{in} - I_1) + 10(I_{in} + I_r)$$

$$400 = 800 \times \frac{1}{4} I_{in} + 10 \times \frac{10}{4} I_{in}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{in} = 4A \Rightarrow I_1 = 1 \quad I_r = 4A$$

$$KVL: 400 = R_x(I_1 + I_r) + 10(I_{in} + I_r)$$

$$400 = 9R_x + 10 \times 10 \rightarrow R_x = \frac{80}{9} \Omega$$

$$K_{cm} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{Fe}}{P_{cup}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.1}{P}} = 0.033 = 3.3\%$$

$$\% \mathcal{I}_R = K_c (R_{eq}(P.u) \cos \phi + X_{eq}(P.u) \sin \phi) \times 100 =$$

$$1 \times (\% R \times 0.8 + \% X \times 0.6) \times 100 = 0.11\%$$

$$Z_1 = U_{K1} = \frac{100}{100} \times 0.5 = 0.5 \text{ p.u.} \quad Z_2 = U_{K2} = 0.5 \text{ p.u.}$$

$$S_1 = S_2 \times \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \Rightarrow 100 = S_2 \times \frac{0.5}{0.5 + 0.5} \rightarrow S = 200 \text{ kVA}$$

$$S_T = S_2 \times \frac{V_H - V_L}{V_H} \Rightarrow 0.8 \times \frac{770 - 110}{770} \rightarrow S_T = 710 \text{ kW}$$

$$S_c = S_T - S_{TL} = 0.8 \times 770 = 616 \text{ kW} \quad S_c = S_T \times \frac{V_L}{V_H} = 0.8 \times \frac{110}{770} = 110 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{in} = V_{in} I_{in} \cos \phi_{in} = 200 (8 \times 0.92) = 14840$$

$$P_{o1} = S_1 \cos \phi_1 = 10000 (0.8) = 8000 \text{ W} \quad P_{o2} = S_2 \cos \phi_2 = 10 \text{ KVAR} \times 0.8 = 8000 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{o3} = 1000 \quad P_{Loss} = P_{in} - P_{o1} - P_{o2} - P_{o3} = 14840$$

ج) با توجه به اینکه توان کمترین مقدار را دارد لذا آن را A شماره چهارم را اضافه می‌نماید

$$80 < S_{Load} < 100$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{out} + P_{core} + P_{copper} + P_{coulomb}}$$

$$P_{out} = S \cos \phi$$

$$\eta_A = \frac{80}{80 + 1.8 + 1 + 1.8} = \frac{80}{80}$$

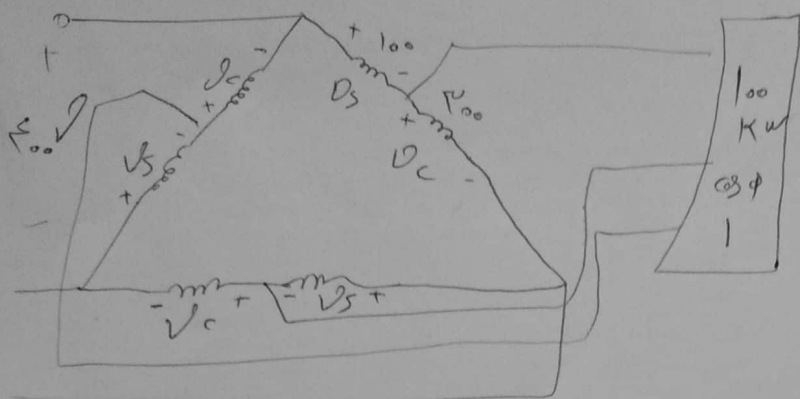
$$\eta_B = \frac{72}{72 + 1.8 + \frac{1}{1.5} + \frac{2}{1.5}} = \frac{100}{112}$$

$$S_B = \frac{1}{1.5} S_H = 72 \text{ KVA}$$

$$P_{coreB} = P_{coreA} = 1.8 \text{ KW}$$

$$P_{coulombB} = \frac{1}{1.5} \text{ KW}$$

$$\frac{\eta_A}{\eta_B} = \frac{80 \times 112}{80 \times 100} = 1.12$$



الکترولایسیم بندر و مشترک اتو ترانسفورماتور تک فاز به ترتیب V_s و V_c بنامیم

ولتاژ V_s از جمع بردار V_c و V_s بین دو فاز مختلف بدست می آید و چون این دو فاز با یکدیگر 120° اختلاف زاویه دارند می توان نوشت

$$\vec{V}_L = \vec{V}_s + \vec{V}_c \Rightarrow |\vec{V}_L| = \sqrt{V_c^2 + V_s^2 + 2V_c V_s \cos 120^\circ}$$

باتوجه به $V_s = 100$ و $V_c = 200$

$$|\vec{V}_L| = \sqrt{200^2 + 100^2 + 2 \times 200 \times 100 \times \cos 120^\circ} = 100 \checkmark$$

ج (۲) چون راکتانش تراانسفورماتور به حساب درصد بیان شده با تقسیم مقدار آن بر عدد مضرب

$$X_{p.u} = \frac{X}{100}$$

موردت به یونیتی در می آید

باتوجه به اینکه در صحت مقادیر به یونیتی همواره مقدار واقعی (X_{ac}) کمیت برابر حاصل مضرب مقدار پایه (X_b) در مقدار به یونیتی بوده و یا به بیان ریاضی $X_{ac} = X_{b(u)} \times X_{(p.u)}$ می توان نوشت

$$X_{ac} = \frac{V_L^2}{S_b} \times (X_{p.u}) \rightarrow X_{ac} = \frac{V^2}{100 P} \times \frac{X}{100}$$

$$X_{ac} = \frac{V^2 X}{P \times 100}$$

$$\phi = \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = 70^\circ$$

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$$P_1 = S_1 \cos(\phi + 70^\circ) = 200 \cos(70^\circ + 70^\circ) = \underline{100 \text{ kW}}$$

$$P_T = S_T \cos(\phi - 70^\circ) = 200 \cos(70^\circ - 70^\circ) = \underline{200 \text{ kW}}$$

$$P_t \rightarrow 200 \text{ kW}$$

$$E_1 = 200 \quad E_T = \frac{r}{100} \times 200 = 150$$

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$$E_D = \frac{r}{100} \times 200 = 20 \quad E'_1 = \frac{r}{100} E_1 = 100$$

$$E'_T = \frac{r}{100} E_T = 150 \quad E'_r = 140 \quad \sqrt{P_{hT}} = \sqrt{E'^1_T + E'^1_r + E'^1_e}$$

$$140 \sqrt{10 + 9 + 1} = 140 \sqrt{20} = \underline{98}$$

$$\sqrt{L_T} = \sqrt{r} \sqrt{E'^1_T + E'^1_r} = 140 \sqrt{r(10 + 1)} = 140 \sqrt{11} = \underline{141.2}$$