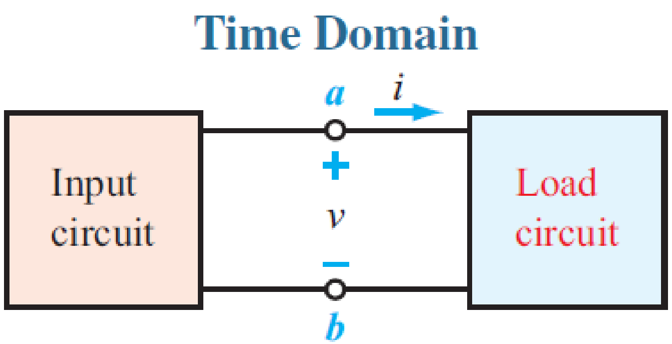
Lecture 9

- AC Power Calculation

Outline

- Instantaneous power
- Average power
- Apparent power
- Power factor
- Complex power

AC Power in Time Domain: Instantaneous



$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v) \quad i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

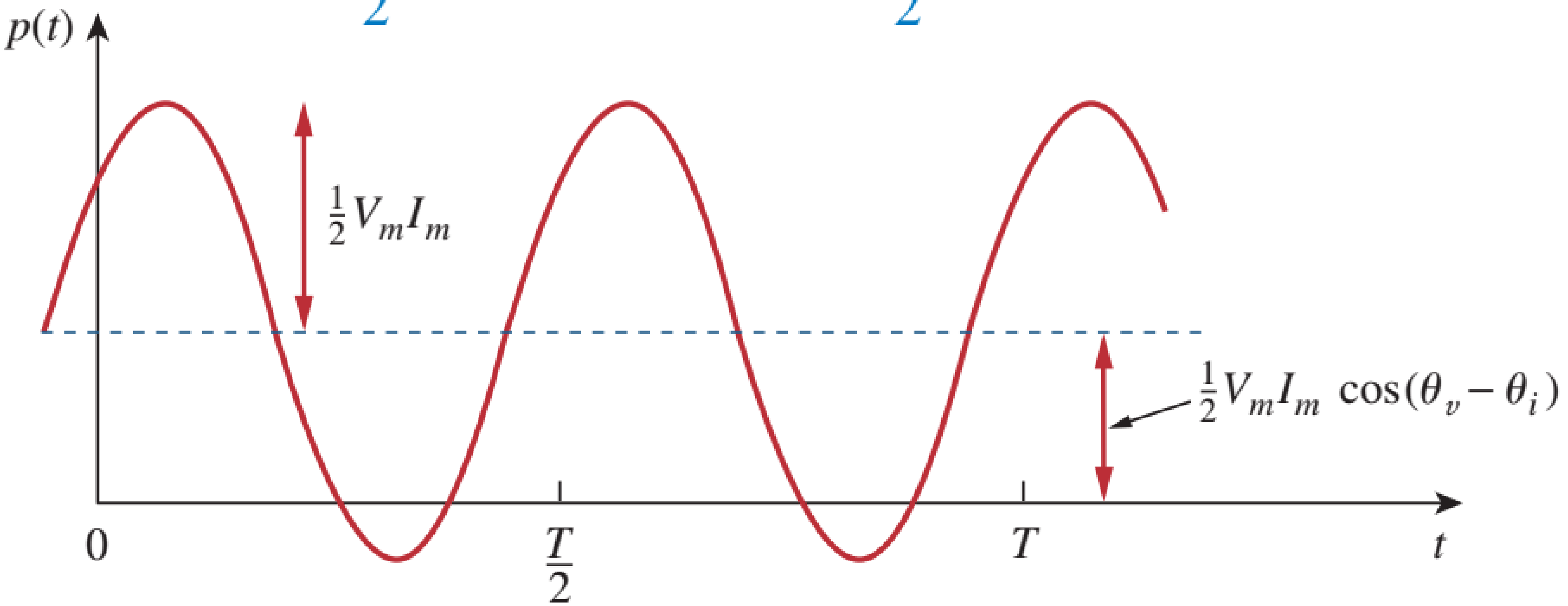
Instantaneous power:
power at any instant of time.

$$p(t) = v(t)i(t) = V_m I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v)\cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)$$

AC Power in Time Domain: Instantaneous

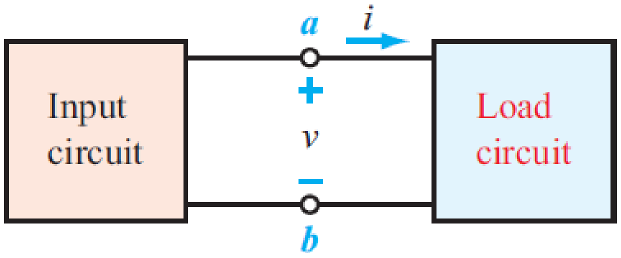
$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)$$



Average Power *P* (*Capitalized*)

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v) \quad i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$\boxed{p(t) = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)}$$



Average (or real) power (unit: watts)

The **average power**, in watts, is the average of the instantaneous power over one period.

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t)\,dt$$

Average Power *P (time domain)*

$$
\begin{aligned}
P &= \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)\,dt \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)\,dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T dt \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)\,dt
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\boxed{P = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}
$$

Average Power *P (phasor domain)*

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v) \quad i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = V_m \angle \theta_v \text{ and } \mathbf{I} = I_m \angle \theta_i,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{VI}^* = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \angle \theta_v - \theta_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m [\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + j\sin(\theta_v - \theta_i)]$$

$$\boxed{P = \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Re}[\mathbf{VI}^*] = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}$$

Two special cases for average power *P*

$$P = \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}[\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^*] = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

- For a purely resistive load R：

$$P = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m = \frac{1}{2}I_m^2 R = \frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{I}|^2 R \qquad \text{where } |\mathbf{I}|^2 = \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I}^*$$

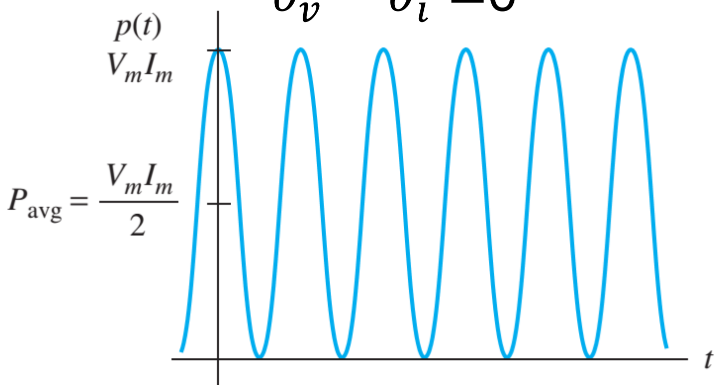
- For a purely reactive load:

$$P = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

Resistive vs. Inductive

$$p(t)=\frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v-\theta_i)+\frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \cos(2\omega t+\theta_v+\theta_i)$$

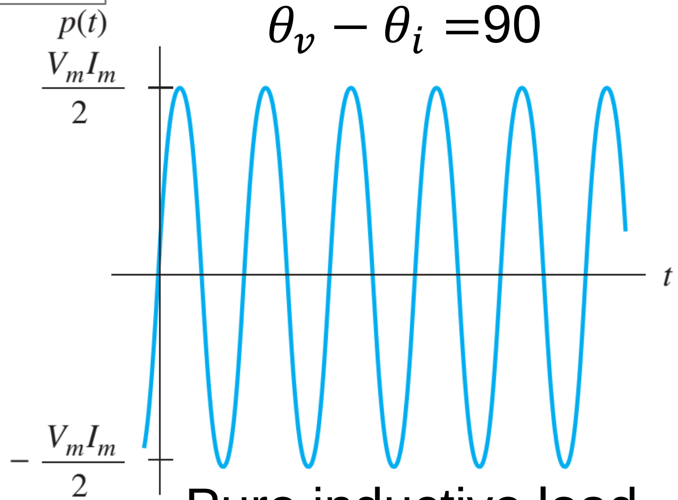
$\theta_v - \theta_i = 0$



Pure resistive load

$$P_{avg} = \frac{V_m I_m}{2}$$

$\theta_v - \theta_i = 90$



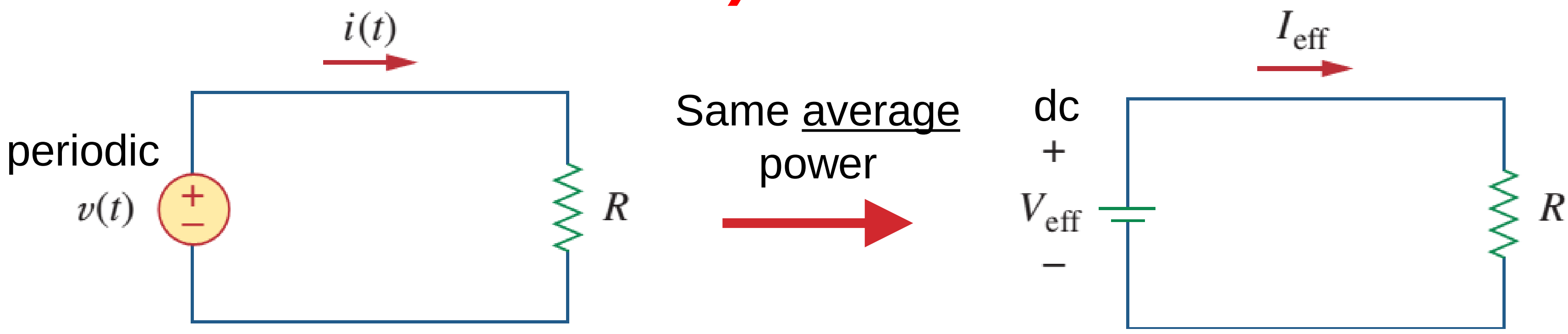
Pure inductive load

$$P_{avg} = 0$$

A resistive load (R) absorbs power at all times, while a reactive load (L or C) absorbs zero average power.

Half the time, the energy is delivered to the inductance;
The other half time, energy is returned to the source.

Effective Value (RMS) *Root Mean Square* of periodic signal



- For any periodic function $x(t)$ in general, its rms value is

$$X_{\text{eff}} = X_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T x^2(t)dt}$$

$$\boxed{V_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T v^2(t)dt}} \qquad \boxed{I_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T i^2(t)dt}}$$

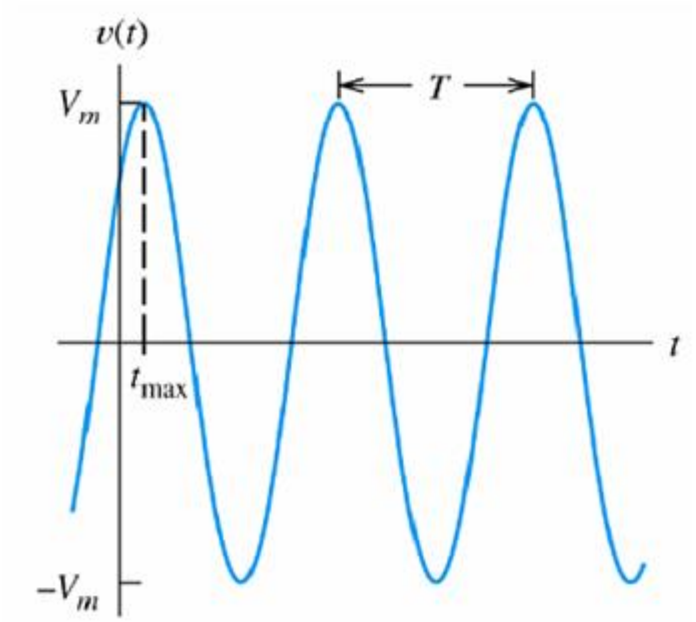
RMS of a sinusoidal signal

- The RMS value of $v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ is

$$V_{\mathrm{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} v^2(t)dt}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} V_m^2 \cdot \cos^2(\omega t + \phi)dt}$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$



Average Power

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) \\ &= V_{\mathrm{rms}} I_{\mathrm{rms}} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) \end{aligned}}$$

Outline

- Instantaneous power
- Average power
- Apparent power
- Power factor
- Complex power

Apparent Power

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$
$$= \boxed{V_{\text{rms}} I_{\text{rms}}} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$\boxed{S \text{ or } S_a = V_{rms} I_{rms}}$$

Unit: volt-amp (VA)

It seems <u>apparent</u> that the power should be the voltage-current product, *by analogy with dc resistive circuits.*

Power Factor

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$
$$= V_{\text{rms}} I_{\text{rms}} \boxed{\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}$$

- The power factor

$$\boxed{\text{pf} = \frac{P}{Sa} = \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}$$

  - $(\theta_v - \theta_i)$ is called <u>power factor angle</u>.
    - >0 means a *lagging* pf (current lags voltage)
    - <0 means a *leading* pf (current leads voltage)
  - pf ranges from 0 to 1.

Power Factor-2

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$
$$= V_{\text{rms}} I_{\text{rms}} \boxed{\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}$$

- The power factor

$$\boxed{\text{pf} = \frac{P}{S} = \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)}$$

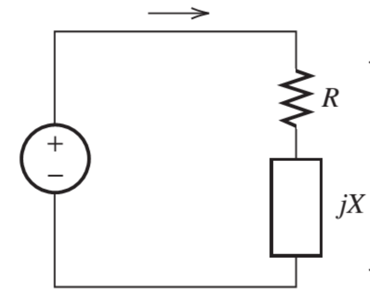
  - $(\theta_v - \theta_i)$ is called power factor angle.
  - $(\theta_v - \theta_i)$ is equal to the angle of the load impedance

$$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{V_m \underline{/\theta_v}}{I_m \underline{/\theta_i}} = \frac{V_m}{I_m} \underline{/\theta_v - \theta_i}$$

Also $$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{\text{rms}}}{\mathbf{I}_{\text{rms}}} = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}} \underline{/\theta_v - \theta_i}$$

Power Factor-3

$$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{V_m\angle\theta_v}{I_m\angle\theta_i} = \frac{V_m}{I_m}\angle\theta_v - \theta_i$$



Power factor leading and lagging relationships for a load $\mathbf{Z} = R + jX$.

Load Type	$\phi_Z = \boxed{(\theta_v - \theta_i)}$	I-V Relationship	*pf*
Purely Resistive ($X = 0$)	$\phi_Z = 0$	**I** in-phase with **V**	1
Inductive ($X > 0$)	$0 < \phi_Z \leq 90°$	**I** lags **V**	lagging
Purely Inductive ($X > 0$ and $R = 0$)	$\phi_Z = 90°$	**I** lags **V** by 90°	lagging
Capacitive ($X < 0$)	$-90° \leq \phi_Z < 0$	**I** leads **V**	leading
Purely Capacitive ($X < 0$ and $R = 0$)	$\phi_Z = -90°$	**I** leads **V** by 90°	leading

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- **Complex power**

Complex Power

$$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v) \Longrightarrow \mathbf{V} = V_m \angle \theta_v$$

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_i) \Longrightarrow \mathbf{I} = I_m \angle \theta_i$$

We observe that:

$$\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^* = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \angle(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + j\frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

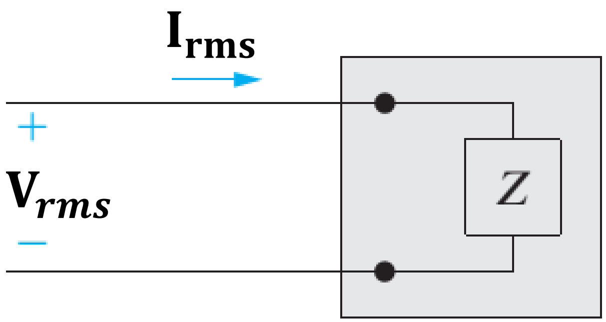
- Define a ***single* power metric**

$$\boxed{\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^* = \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{rms}}\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}^* = V_{rms} I_{rms} \angle(\theta_v - \theta_i) = P + jQ}$$

Unit: volt-amp (VA)

Complex power is important in power analysis because it contains *all* the information pertaining to the power absorbed by a given load.

Another Way to Calculate Complex Power using impedance



$$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{rms}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}} Z$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} &= \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{rms}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{rms}}^{*} \\ &= \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{rms}} \left(\frac{\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{rms}}}{Z}\right)^{*} \\ &= \frac{|\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{rms}}|^2}{Z^*}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{S} &= \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{rms}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}^{*} \\ &= \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}} Z \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}^{*} \\ &= |\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}|^2 Z \\ &= |\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}|^2 (R + jX) \\ &= |\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}|^2 R + j|\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}|^2 X \\ &= I_{rms}^2 R + j I_{rms}^2 X\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{S} = I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2 \mathbf{Z} = \frac{V_{\mathrm{rms}}^2}{\mathbf{Z}^*} = \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{rms}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}^*}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}P &= \mathrm{Re}(\mathbf{S}) = I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2 R \\ Q &= \mathrm{Im}(\mathbf{S}) = I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2 X\end{aligned}}$$

Power Triangle

$$P = \mathrm{Re}(\mathbf{S}) = I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2 R$$

$$Q = \mathrm{Im}(\mathbf{S}) = I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2 X$$

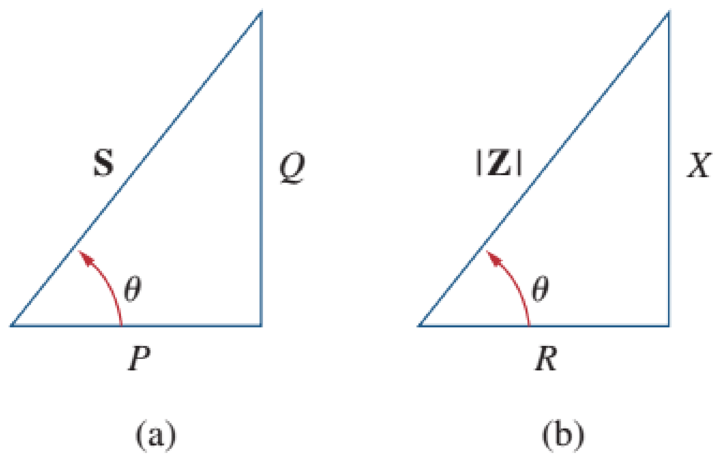


Figure 11.21
(a) Power triangle, (b) impedance triangle.

Quantity	Units
Complex power	volt-amps
Average power	watts
Reactive power	var

$$\mathbf{S}=\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^*=\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{rms}}\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}^*=V_{rms}I_{rms}\angle(\theta_v-\theta_i)=P+jQ$$

$$P=\mathrm{Re}(\mathbf{S})=I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2R$$

$$Q=\mathrm{Im}(\mathbf{S})=I_{\mathrm{rms}}^2X$$

- Average (or real) power

$$P=\mathrm{Re}[\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^*]$$

Unit: W

- Reactive power

$$Q=\mathrm{Im}[\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^*]$$

Unit: Volt Amperes Reactive (VAR)

- Apparent power

$$S=|\mathbf{S}|=\frac{1}{2}V_mI_m=V_{rms}I_{rms}$$

Unit: volt-amp (VA)

Short summary

$$\text{Complex Power} = \mathbf{S} = P + jQ = \mathbf{V}_{\text{rms}}(\mathbf{I}_{\text{rms}})^*$$

$$= |\mathbf{V}_{\text{rms}}|\,|\mathbf{I}_{\text{rms}}|\underline{/\theta_v - \theta_i}$$

$$\text{Apparent Power} = S = |\mathbf{S}| = |\mathbf{V}_{\text{rms}}|\,|\mathbf{I}_{\text{rms}}| = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

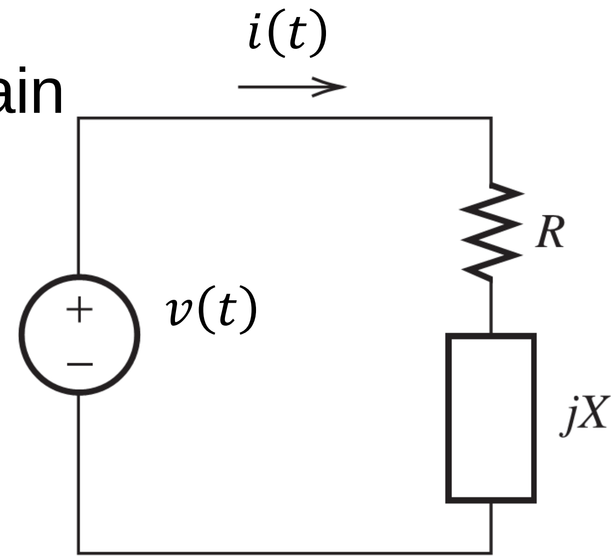
$$\text{Real Power} = P = \text{Re}(\mathbf{S}) = S\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$\text{Reactive Power} = Q = \text{Im}(\mathbf{S}) = S\sin(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$\text{Power Factor} = \frac{P}{S} = \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

Reactive Power Q

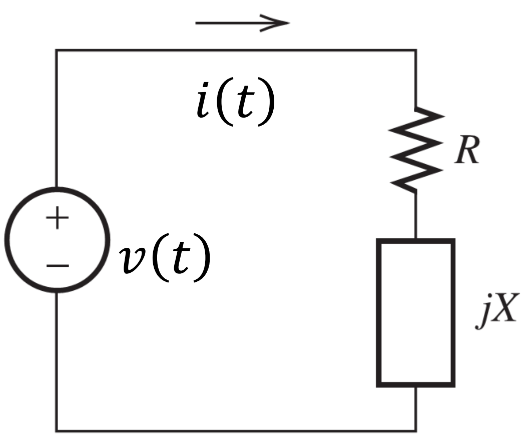
Let us look at Instantaneous power again



$$p(t) = v(t)i(t)$$
$$p(t) = pR(t){+}p_X(t)$$
$$p_R(t) =$$
$$p_X(t) =$$

Reactive Power *Q*: Peak Exchanged Power

- Definition: The peak instantaneous power associated with the energy storage elements contained in a general load.



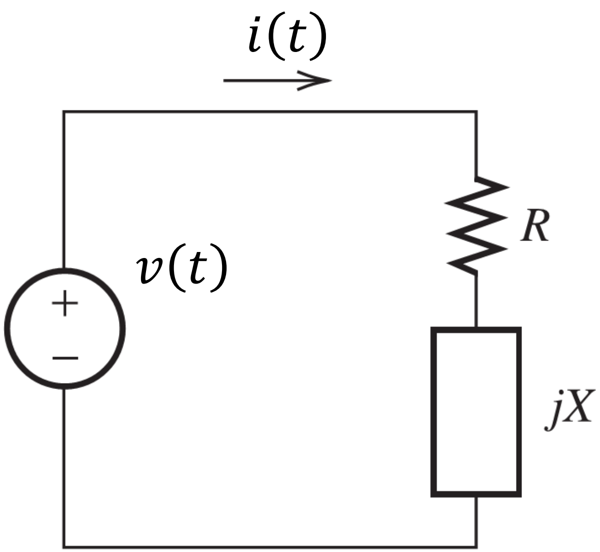
$$Q = \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i) = V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$Q = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for resistive } (\theta_v - \theta_i = 0^\circ) \\ \frac{1}{2}V_m I_m & \text{for inductive } (\theta_v - \theta_i = 90^\circ) \\ -\frac{1}{2}V_m I_m & \text{for capacitive } (\theta_v - \theta_i = -90^\circ) \end{cases}$$

- Reactive power is still of concern to power-system engineers
  - Transmission lines/transformers/fuses et al. must be capable of withstanding the current associated with reactive power.

Example

- Find the average power and reactive power absorbed by an impedance $Z = 30 - j70\Omega$, when a voltage $\mathbf{V_m} = 120\angle 0^{\circ}$ is applied across it.



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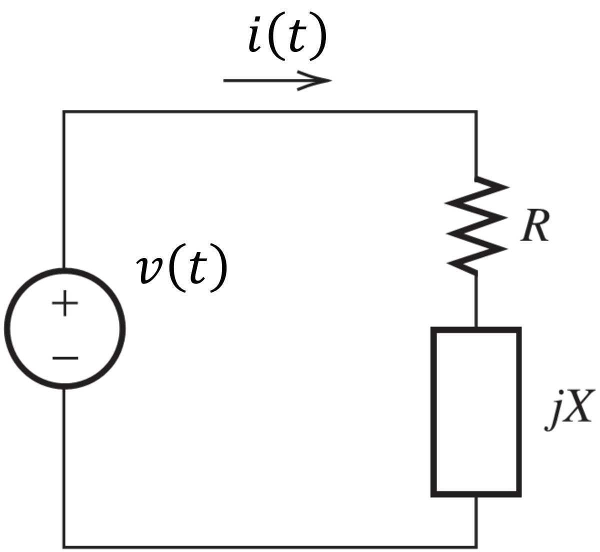


$$\mathbf{I_m} = \frac{\mathbf{V_m}}{Z} = \frac{120\angle 0^{\circ}}{30 - j70} = \frac{120\angle 0^{\circ}}{76.16\angle - 66.8^{\circ}}$$
$$= 1.576\angle 66.8^{\circ}\text{ A}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) = 37.24\text{W}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i) = -86.91\text{VAR}$$

Exercise

- The voltage across a load is $v(t) = 60\cos(\omega t - 10°)\mathrm{V}$, and the current through the load is $i(t) = 1.5\cos(\omega t + 50°)$. Find
  - The complex and apparent powers.
  - The real and reactive powers.
  - The power factor and the load impedance.

Exercise

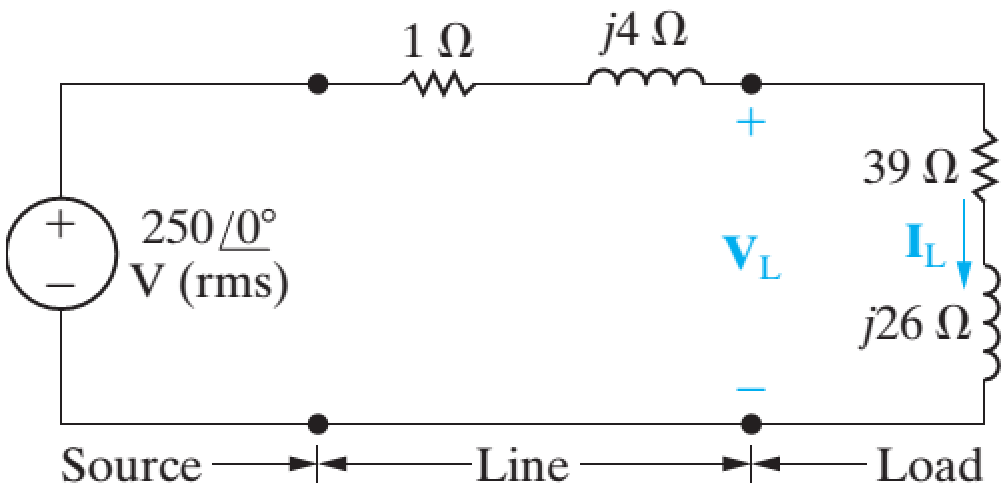
- The voltage across a load is $v(t) = 60\cos(\omega t - 10°)\mathrm{V}$, and the current through the load is $i(t) = 1.5\cos(\omega t + 50°)$. Find
  - The complex and apparent powers.
  - The real and reactive powers.
  - The power factor and the load impedance.

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{V}_{\text{rms}}\mathbf{I}_{\text{rms}}^{*} = 45\angle -60° \text{ VA}$$

$$\text{pf} = 0.5 \text{ (leading)}$$

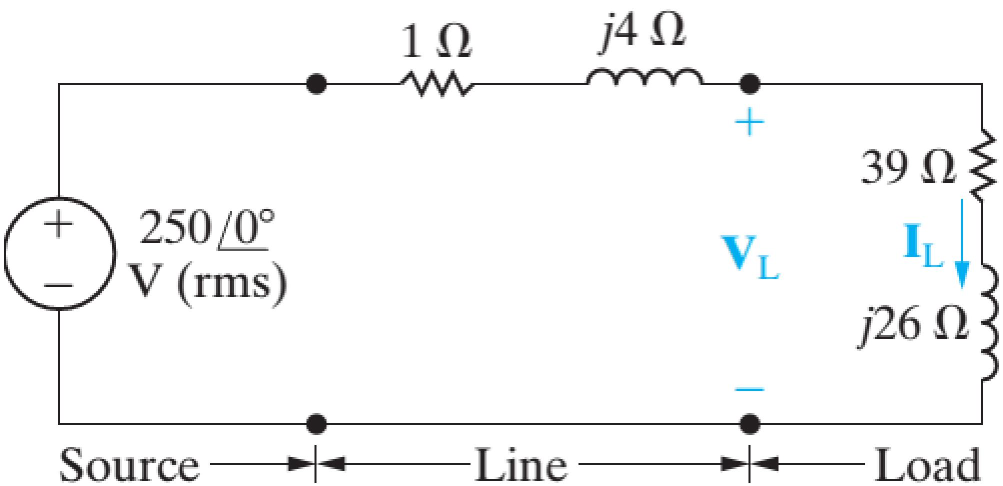
$$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{I}} = 40\angle -60° \ \Omega$$

Example



- Find $\mathbf{V}_L$ and $\mathbf{I}_L$.
- Find the average and reactive power
  - Delivered to the load
  - Delivered to the line
  - Supplied by the source

Example



- Find $\mathbf{V}_L$ and $\mathbf{I}_L$.
- Find the average and reactive power
  - Delivered to the load
  - Delivered to the line
  - Supplied by the source

$$\mathbf{I}_L = \frac{250\angle 0^\circ}{40+j30} = 4 - j3$$
$$= 5\angle -36.87^\circ \text{ (rms)}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_L = \mathbf{I}_L(39 + j26)$$
$$= 234 - j13$$
$$= 234.36\angle -3.18^\circ$$

Load:

$$\mathbf{V}_L\mathbf{I}_L^* = 975 + j650 \text{ VA}$$

Line:

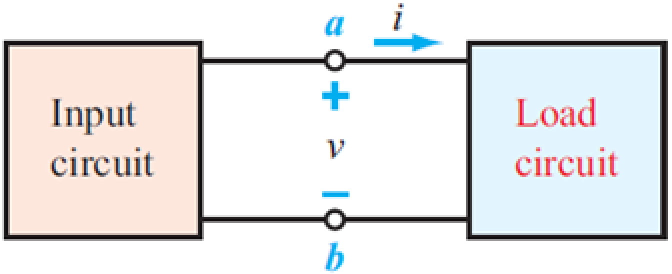
$$P = (5)^2(1) = 25 \text{ W}$$
$$Q = (5)^2(4) = 100 \text{ VAR}$$

Source:

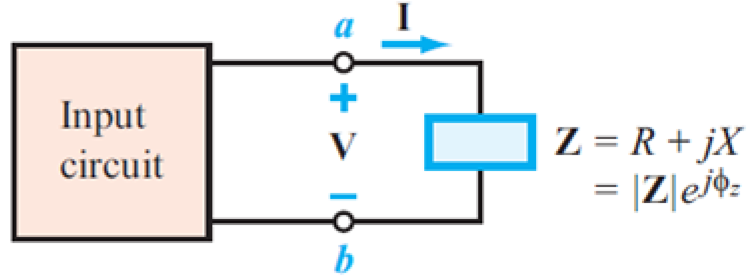
$$250\angle 0^\circ \mathbf{I}_L^* = 1000 + j750 \text{ VA}$$

Complex Power

Time Domain



Phasor Domain



Time Domain	Phasor Domain
$v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi_v)$	$\mathbf{V} = V_m e^{j\phi_v}$
$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \phi_i)$	$\mathbf{I} = I_m e^{j\phi_i}$
$V_{rms} = V_m/\sqrt{2}$	$\mathbf{V}_{rms} = V_{rms} e^{j\phi_v}$
$I_{rms} = I_m/\sqrt{2}$	$\mathbf{I}_{rms} = I_{rms} e^{j\phi_i}$

Complex Power

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{I}^* = \mathbf{V}_{rms}\mathbf{I}^*_{rms} = P + jQ$$

Real Average Power

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \Re\mathfrak{e}\,[\mathbf{S}] \\ &= V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos(\phi_v - \phi_i) \\ &= I^2_{rms} R \end{aligned}$$

Reactive Power

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \Im\mathfrak{m}\,[\mathbf{S}] \\ &= V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin(\phi_v - \phi_i) \\ &= I^2_{rms} X \end{aligned}$$

Apparent Power

$$\begin{aligned} S = |\mathbf{S}| &= \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \\ &= V_{rms} I_{rms} \\ &= I^2_{rms} |\mathbf{Z}| \end{aligned}$$

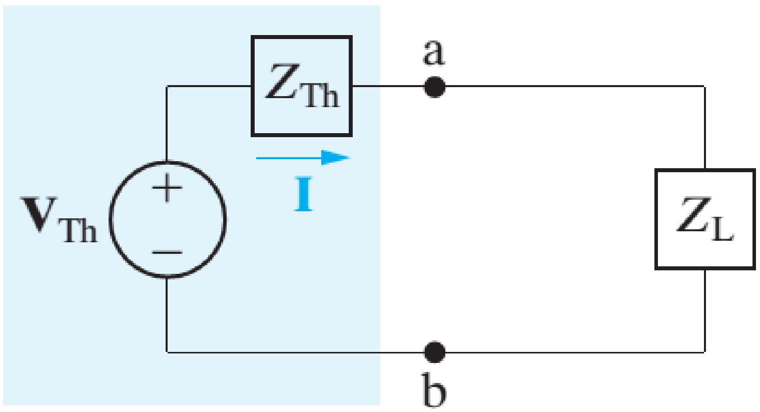
$$\mathbf{S} = S e^{j\phi_s}$$

$$\phi_s = \phi_v - \phi_i = \phi_z$$

Power Factor

$$\begin{aligned} pf &= \frac{P}{S} \\ &= \cos(\phi_v - \phi_i) \\ &= \cos\phi_z \end{aligned}$$

- Maximum average power transfer



For Self-Study

- Power factor correction