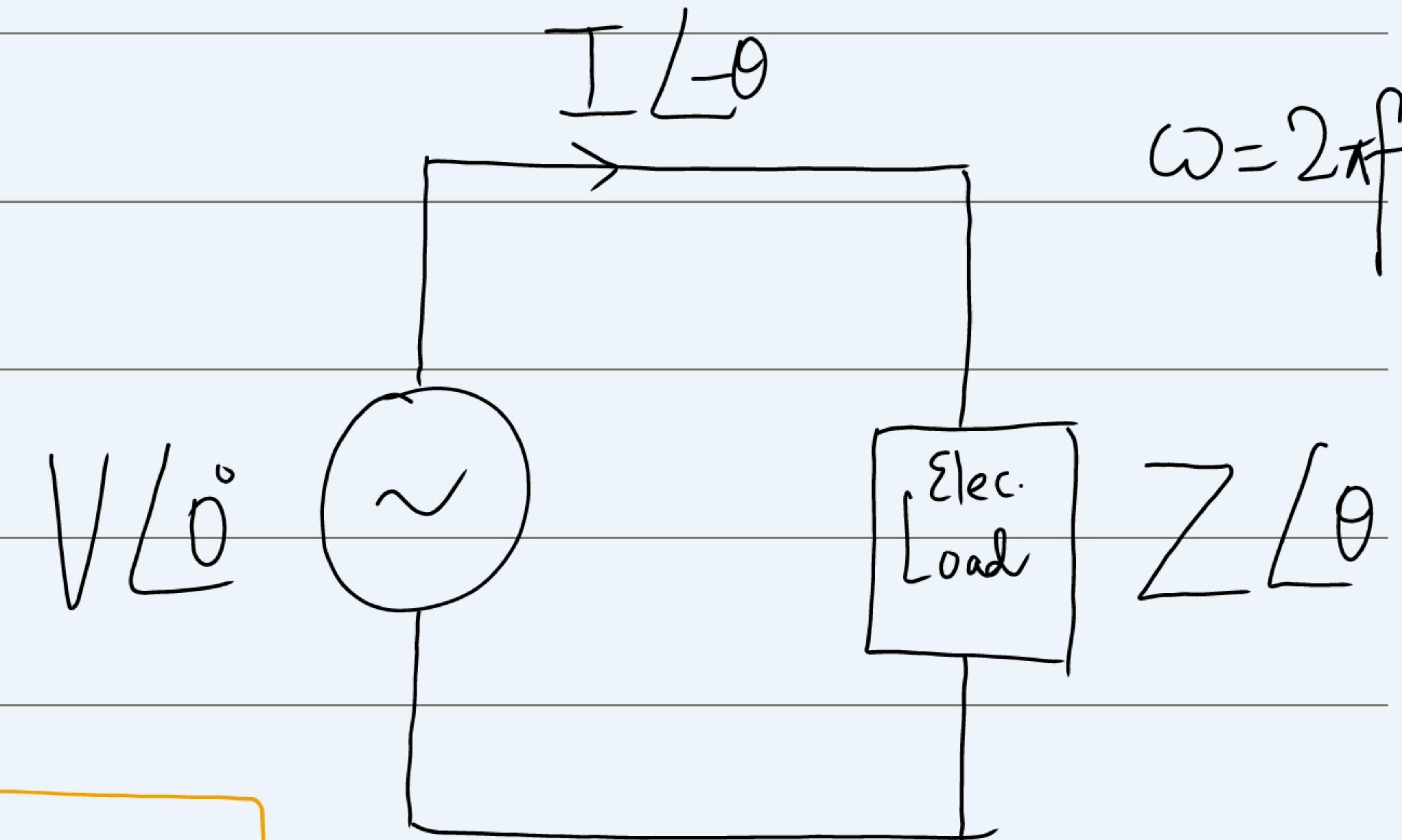


# Single-Phase AC Power Supply :

$$I = \frac{V \angle 0^\circ}{Z \angle 0^\circ} = \frac{V e^{j0^\circ}}{Z e^{j0^\circ}} = \frac{V}{Z} e^{-j0^\circ}$$



$$\omega = 2\pi f = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$I = I \angle -\theta ; i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t - \theta)$$

$$V \angle 0^\circ : v(t) = \sqrt{2} V \cos(\omega t + 0^\circ)$$

Impedance angle,  $\theta = +ve$  for Inductive load

$$Z = 4 + j3 ; \theta_1 = +ve \quad ; \quad Z = 5 - j4 ; \theta_2 = -ve$$

Ins-. Power:

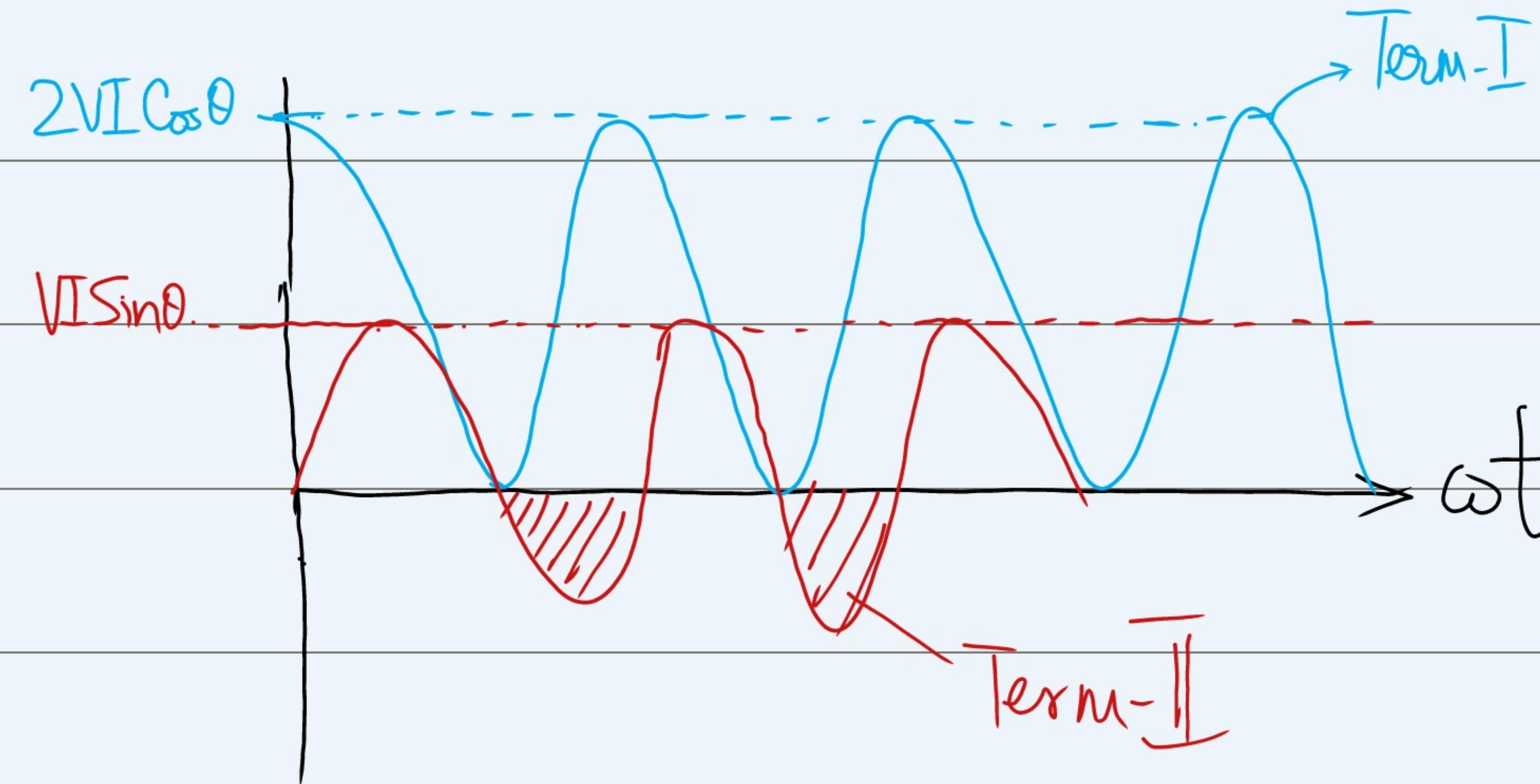
$$p(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t) = (\sqrt{2} V \cos \omega t) (\sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t - \theta))$$

$$p(t) = 2VI \cos \omega t \cos(\omega t - \theta)$$

$$p(t) = VI \cos\theta (1 + \cos 2\omega t) + VI \sin\theta \sin 2\omega t$$

Term-I

Term-II



$$\langle \text{Term-I} \rangle = VI \cos\theta$$

ave.

$$\langle \text{Term-II} \rangle = 0$$

ave

$\langle \text{Term-I} \rangle_{\text{ave}} = V \cdot I \cdot \cos \theta$  = Real Power that the source  $V \angle \theta$  is supplying to the load  $Z \angle \phi$

$$P = V \cdot I \cdot \cos \theta \quad (\text{Unit: Watt, W})$$

$\langle \text{Term-II} \rangle_{\text{ave}} = 0$

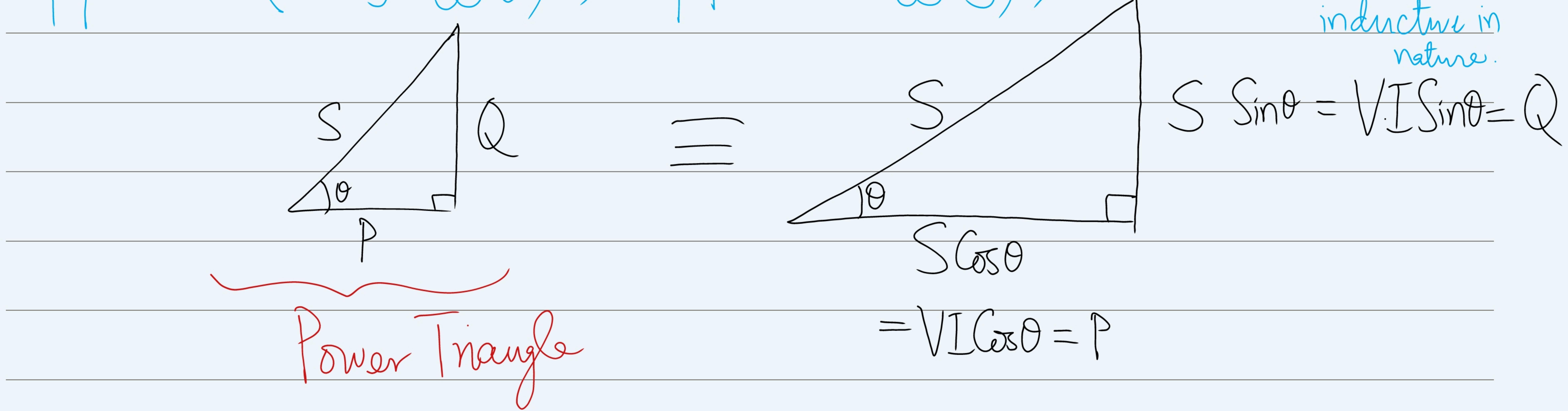
$Q = V \cdot I \cdot \sin \theta$  = Reactive Power  
= From source to load & then from load to source.

1. Real Power;  $P = V \cdot I \cos \theta$  Unit W

2. Reactive Power,  $Q = V \cdot I \sin \theta$  VAR (Voltage-Ampere-Reactive)

3. Apparent Power;  $S = V \cdot I$  VA - Ignoring the impedance  
(Voltage-Amp) angle  $\theta$ .

$\text{pf} = \cos\theta$  (leading/lagging);  $\text{pf} = 0.8$  (lagging)  $\Rightarrow \cos\theta = 0.8$  & the load is inductive in nature.



Power factor,  $\text{pf} = \cos\theta$  = fraction of the apparent power consumed by the load.

Example Problem:

1. Current =  $\frac{220V \angle 45^\circ}{5\Omega \angle 30^\circ} = 44 \angle 15^\circ A$

2. Real Power =  $V \cdot I \cos\theta = 220V \cdot 44A \cos 30^\circ W$

3. Reactive Power = ?

4. Apparent Power = ?

5. Power factor =

