

Practical session 2

Thursday, 5 October 2023

1 Exercises¹

1. A positive sequence (a-b-c), balanced, wye-connected voltage source has the phase-a voltage given as $\bar{V}_a = \sqrt{2} \times 100 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$. Obtain the time-domain voltages $v_a(t)$, $v_b(t)$, $v_c(t)$ and $v_{ab}(t)$, and show all of these as phasors.
2. A balanced three-phase inductive load is supplied in steady-state by a balanced, wye-connected, three-phase voltage source with a phase voltage of 120V RMS. The load draws a total of 10kW at a power factor of 0.9. Calculate the RMS value of the phase currents and the magnitude of the per-phase load impedance, assuming a wye connected load. Draw a phasor diagram showing all three voltages and currents.
3. In the per-phase circuit of Figure 1, the power transfer per-phase is 1 kW from side 1 to 2. $V_S = 100 \text{ V}$, $\bar{V}_R = 95 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, and $X = 1.5 \Omega$. Calculate the current, the phase angle of \bar{V}_S , and the per-phase Q_R supplied to the receiving end.

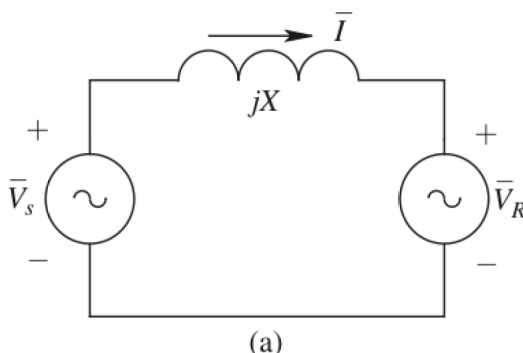


Figure 1: Power transfer between two AC systems.

4. In a radial system represented by the circuit of Figure 1, $X = 1.5 \Omega$. Consider the source voltage to be constant at $\bar{V}_S = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$. Calculate and plot V_S/V_R if the load varies in a range from 0 to 1 kW at the following three power factors: unity, 0.9 (lagging), 0.9 (leading).
5. In the three-phase circuit of Figure 2, $|Z_L| = 10 \Omega$, and the per-phase power factor is 0.8 (lagging). Calculate the per-unit values of the load impedance, and the load real and reactive powers,
 - (a) if the line-to-line voltage base value is 208 V (RMS) and the base value of the three-phase power is 3.6 kW.

¹Exercises 2.11, 2.12, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 from Ned Mohan's book "Electric power systems, a first course"

- (b) if the line-to-line voltage base value is 240 V (RMS) and the base value of the three-phase power is 5.4 kW.
- (c) if the line-to-line voltage base value is 240 V (RMS) and the base value of the three-phase power is 3.6 kW.

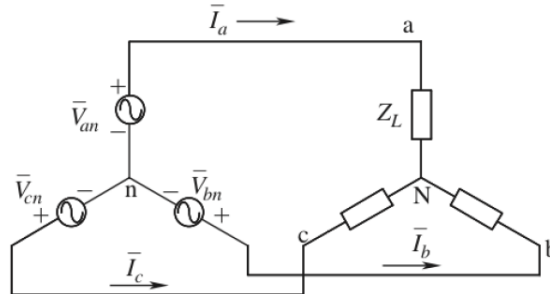


Figure 2: Balanced wye connected, three-phase circuit.

2 Solutions

Link to the python notebook shown during the session: [Python Notebook TP2](#)

- For a frequency of 50 Hz, $v_a(t) = 200 \cos(100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6})$ V, $v_b(t) = 200 \cos(100\pi t + \frac{3\pi}{2})$ V, $v_c(t) = 200 \cos(100\pi t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$ V, $v_{ab}(t) = \sqrt{3} 200 \cos(100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$ V
- $I = 30.864$ A, $|Z_L| = 3.888 \Omega$
- $\bar{I} = 10.82 \angle -13.35^\circ$ A, $\delta = 9.08^\circ$, per phase $Q_R = 237.221$ var supplied to the receiving end
- The plots will be shown during the practical session.
- $Z_L = 0.832 \angle -36.87^\circ$ pu, $P_L = 0.961$ pu, $Q_L = 0.721$ pu
 - $Z_L = 0.937 \angle -36.87^\circ$ pu, $P_L = 0.853$ pu, $Q_L = 0.64$ pu
 - $Z_L = 0.625 \angle -36.87^\circ$ pu, $P_L = 1.28$ pu, $Q_L = 0.96$ pu