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EE100 Remote Midsem

① (i) given, $P = 2.614 \text{ mW}$
 $S = 3.615 \text{ mVA}$

$$\therefore P = S \cos \phi$$

$$\therefore \cos \phi = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{0.72309}{1}$$

$$\therefore \phi = 43.69^\circ$$

$$\therefore S = V \cdot I$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{S}{V} = 0.3615 \text{ mA}$$

and, reactive power $Q = S \sin \phi$
 $= 2.4971 \text{ mVAR}$

$$\therefore Q = I^2 X$$

$$\therefore X = \frac{2.4971 \times 10^{-3}}{0.3615 \times 0.3615 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$X = 19.11 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2\pi f C_{eq}}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 \cdot (1 \text{ nF})}{C + 1 \text{ nF}}$$

$$19.11 \text{ K} = \frac{(C + 1 \text{ nF})}{6.28 \times 10 \text{ K} \times C \times 1 \text{ nF}}$$

$$1.2 = C + 1 \text{ nF}$$
$$\therefore C = 0.2 \text{ nF}$$

(ii) phase difference between source voltage and current is -43.69° .

(iii) given, $V_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$$I_s = 0.3615 \angle -43.69^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore V_{1\text{nF}} = 0.3615 \angle 43.69^\circ \times 15.923 \text{ K} \angle 90^\circ$$

$$V_{1\text{nF}} = 5.756 \angle 133.69^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$V_{20\text{K}} = 0.3615 \angle 43.69^\circ \times 20 \text{ K} \angle 0^\circ$$

$$= 7.23 \angle 43.69^\circ \text{ V}$$

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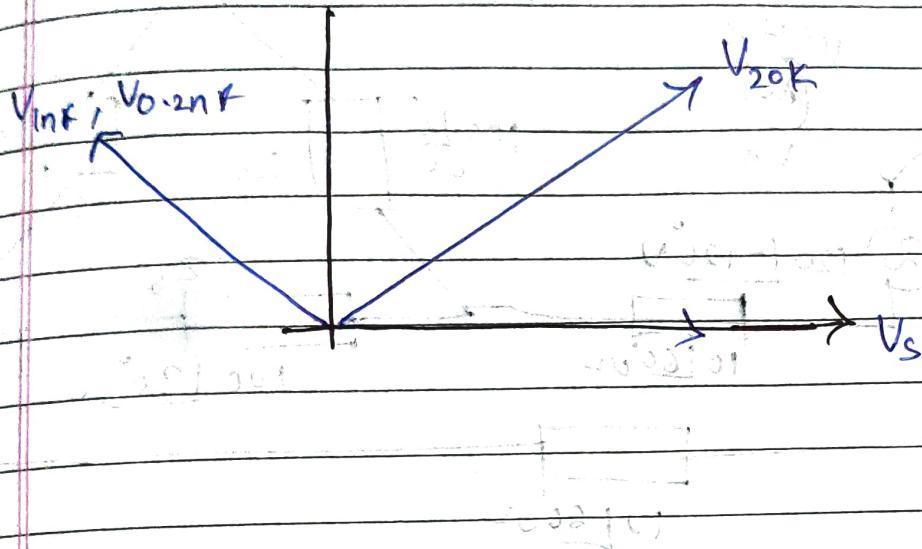
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$$V_{0.2nf} = 0.3615 \text{ m} [43.69] \times 79.618 \text{ kV}$$

$$V_{0.2nf} = 28.782 [133.69] \text{ V}$$



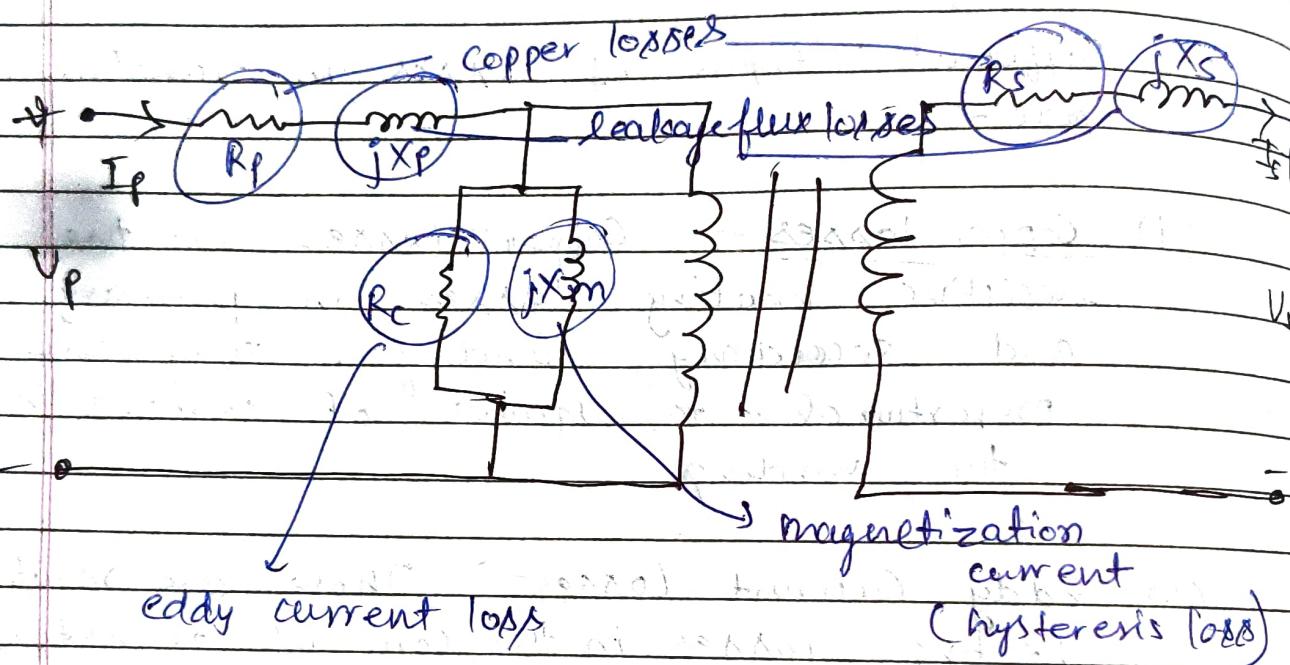
3. A transformer works on the principle of mutual induction. Mutual induction is the phenomenon by which when the amount of magnetic flux linked with a coil changes, an emf is induced in the neighboring coil.

Different types of losses in transformers are -

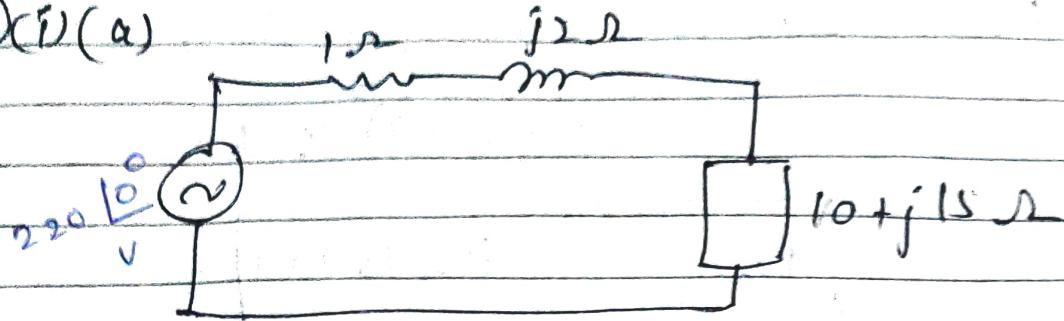
- (i) Copper losses :- Copper losses are the resistive heating losses in primary and secondary windings. They are proportional to square of current in the windings.
- (ii) Eddy Current losses :- These are resistive heating losses in the core of transformer. They are proportional to the square of voltage applied.
- (iii) Hysteresis losses :- These are associated with the magnetization and demagnetization of the core i.e. rearrangement of domains in core during each half-cycle. They are a complex, non-linear function of voltage applied.

further forward

(iv) Leakage flux :- The fluxes which escape the core and pass through only one of transformer winding are leakage fluxes. They produce a leakage inductance in primary and secondary coils.



④ (ii) (a)



$$I_a = I_{\text{line}} = I_{\text{load}}$$

$$I_{\text{line}} = \frac{V}{Z_{\text{line}} + Z_{\text{load}}}$$

$$= 220 \angle 10^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+j2) + (10+j15)}$$

$$= \frac{220 \angle 10^\circ}{11+j17}$$

$$I_{\text{line}} = 10.87 \angle -57.09^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$(i) \quad \bar{V}_{\text{load}} = I_{\text{line}} \times \bar{Z}_{\text{load}}$$

$$= 10.87 \angle -57.09^\circ \times (10 + j15)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{V}_{\text{load}} = 195.99 \angle -0.781^\circ \text{ V}}$$

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$$(b) \text{line loss, } P_{\text{loss}} = (I_{\text{line}})^2 \cdot R_{\text{line}}$$

$$= (10.87)^2 \times 1$$

$$P_{\text{loss}} = 118.157 \text{ W}$$

$$(c) \frac{V_{\text{load}}}{V_a} = \frac{195.99}{220}$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{load}}}{V_a} = 0.891$$

$$(d) P_{\text{load}} = (I_{\text{load}})^2 \times R_{\text{load}}$$

$$= (10.87)^2 \times 10$$

$$= 1181.57 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{\text{out}} = P_{\text{load}} + P_{\text{loss}}$$

$$= 1181.57 + 118.157$$

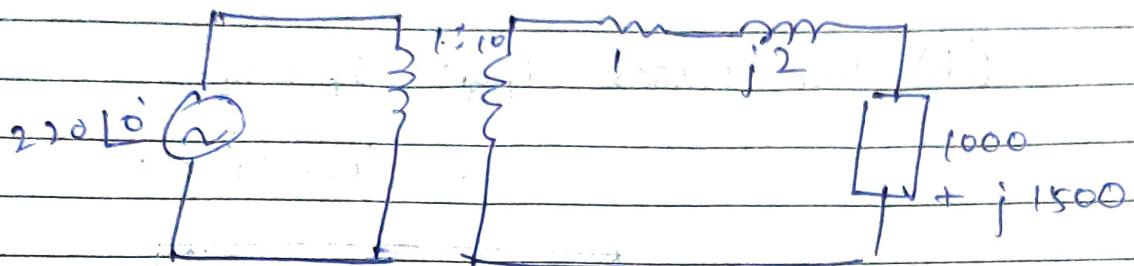
$$= 1299.727 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{efficiency } \eta = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{1181.57}{1299.727} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = 90.909\%$$

(ii)

reflected load at primary of T_2 ,

$$Z = 100 (-10 + j15\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 1000 + j1500\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \bar{I}_L = \frac{\bar{V}_a \times 10}{Z_{\text{line}} + Z_{\text{load}}}$$

$$= \frac{j2200}{100 + j1502}$$

$$= \frac{2200 \angle 0^\circ}{1804.99 \angle 56.32^\circ}$$

$$\bar{I}_L = 1.219 \angle -56.32^\circ \text{ A}$$

(a)

$$\therefore \bar{I}_2 = 10 \times \bar{I}_L$$

$$= 12.19 \angle -56.32^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \bar{V}_{\text{load}} = \bar{I}_2 \times Z_{\text{load}}$$

$$= 12.19 \angle -56.32^\circ \times (10 + j15)$$

$$= 12.19 \angle -56.32^\circ \times 18.03 \angle 56.32^\circ$$

$$\underline{V_{load}} = 219.7857 \angle -0.01^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$(b) \text{ Line losses, } P_{loss} = I_L^2 \times R_L \\ = (1.219)^2 \times 1$$

$$P_{loss} = 1.486 \text{ W}$$

$$(c) \frac{V_{load}}{V_a} = \frac{219.7857}{220} = 0.999$$

$$(d) P_{out} = I_Z^2 \times R_{load} \\ = (12.19)^2 \times 10^2 \\ = 1485.961 \text{ W}$$

$$P_a = P_{out} + P_{loss}$$

$$= 1485.961 + 1.486 \\ = 1487.447$$

$$\text{efficiency } \eta = \frac{1485.961}{1487.447}$$

$$\eta = 99.9\%$$