Untitled.notebook March 18, 2020

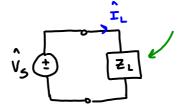
$$pf = coo(\theta - \phi)$$
 purely purely purely resistive inductive + 90° = $coo(LS_L)$ = $coo(LS_L)$ = $coo(LS_L)$ pf=0 leading $pf=1$ lagging $pf=0$

P = Vrms Irms · pf | pf is closer 1 Pavg increase pf approaches 0 Pavg decrease

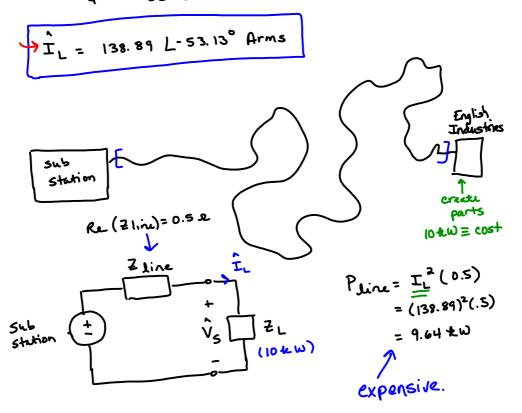
English Industries

$$0 - \phi = 53.13^{\circ}$$

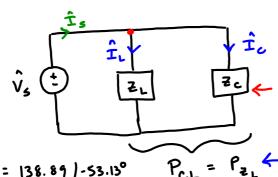
$$\phi = -53.13^{\circ}$$



$$|Z_L| = \frac{V_S}{I_L} = \frac{120}{138.89} = 0.86 \Omega$$



Use power factor compensation to reduce Pline **Untitled.notebook** March 18, 2020



IL = 138.89 1-53.13° PCL = P2 + 1 Arms

Zc = compensating الهه ١٥

₹c ← adding ₹c: . don't want the average power delivered to the local

. Change power factor of the ZL + Zc loads.

$$|z_c| = \frac{1}{\omega c} = 2.47$$

$$C = \frac{1}{(2.47)(\omega)}$$

$$f = 60 Hz$$
 $\omega = 2\pi (60)$
 $\approx 377 \text{ rad/s}$

$$C = \frac{1}{(2.47)(377)}$$

$$T_{S} = \frac{10 \text{ LW}}{(120) \cdot (\text{pfcL})}$$
make larger
$$pfcl_{max} = 1$$

$$Z_{CL} = Z_{L} || Z_{C}$$

$$T_{S} = \frac{10 \times 10^{3}}{(120)(.8)}$$

$$= 104.16 \text{ Arms}$$

$$\hat{T}_{C} = \hat{T}_{S} - \hat{T}_{L} \text{ (by KCL)}$$

$$= 48.62 L90^{\circ} \text{ Arms}$$

$$Z_{c} = \frac{\hat{V}_{c}}{\hat{I}_{c}}$$

$$= \frac{120L0^{\circ}}{48.62L90^{\circ}}$$

$$= 2.47L-90^{\circ} \Omega$$

Phine =
$$(I_S)^2 (.5)$$

= $(104.16)^2 (0.5)$
Phine = 5.42 kW