# BEEE101L – Basic Electrical Engineering

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Module 2 : AC Circuits 6 Hrs

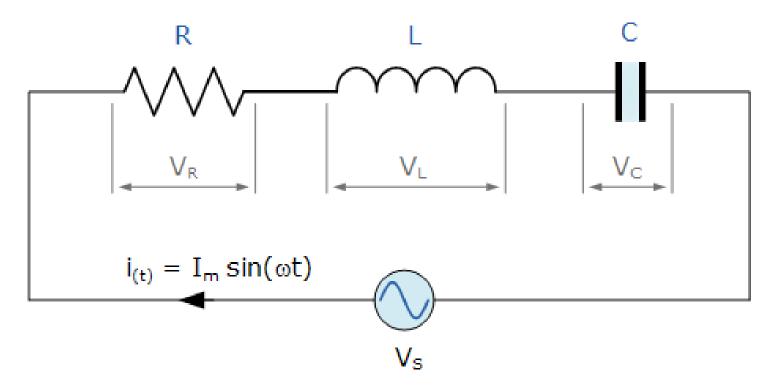
Alternating voltages and currents, RMS, average, form factor, peak factor; Single phase RL, RC, RLC series and parallel circuits; Power and power factor; Balanced three phase systems

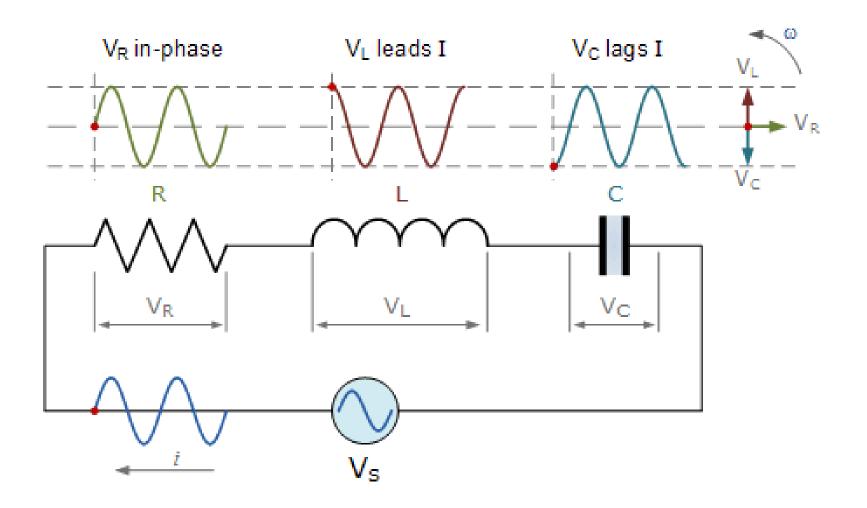
### **Course Outcome**

Evaluate AC circuit parameters using laws

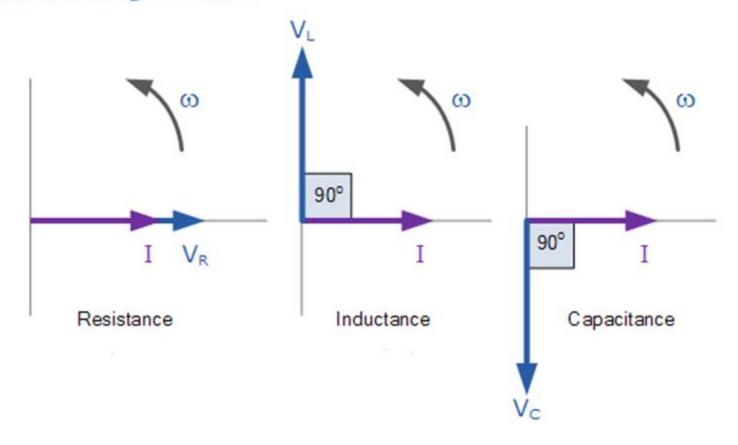
## **RLC** series circuit

### Series RLC Circuit



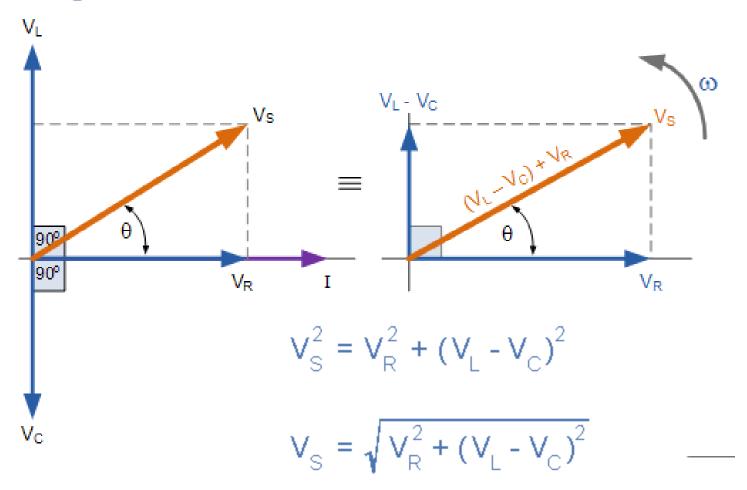


### **Individual Voltage Vectors**



## Case (i) $V_L > V_c$

#### Phasor Diagram for a Series RLC Circuit

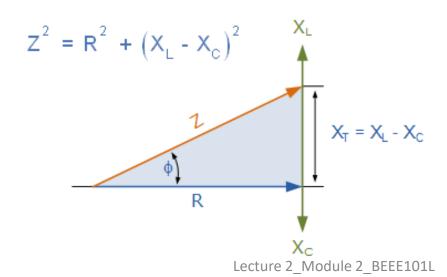


$$V_R = I.R$$
  $V_L = jI.X_L$   $V_C = -jI.X_C$ 

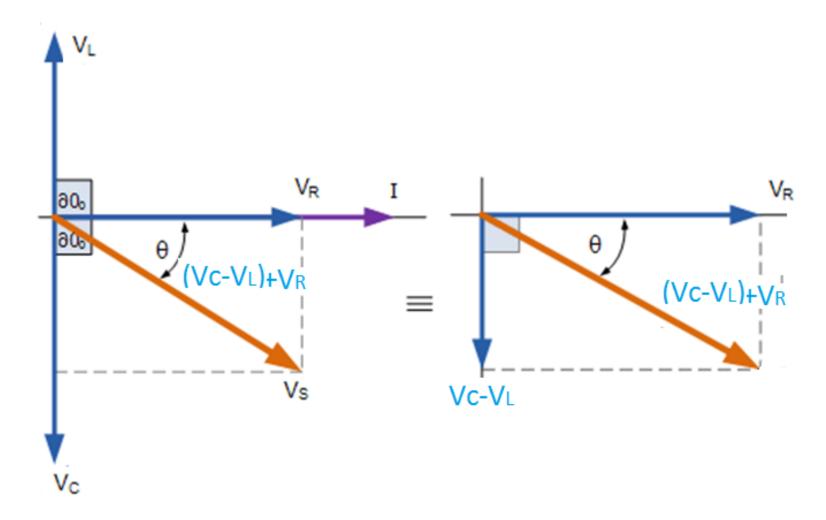
$$V_{s} = \sqrt{(I.R)^{2} + (I.X_{L} - I.X_{C})^{2}}$$

$$V_{S} = I.\sqrt{R^{2} + (X_{L} - X_{C})^{2}}$$

$$\therefore V_S = I \times Z$$
 where:  $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$ 



# Case (ii) V<sub>C</sub>>V<sub>L</sub>



$$V_R = I.R$$
  $V_L = jI.X_L$   $V_C = jI.X_C$ 

$$V_{s} = \sqrt{(I.R)^{2} + (I.X_{c} - I.X_{L})^{2}}$$

$$V_{s} = I.\sqrt{R^{2} + (X_{c} - X_{L})^{2}}$$

$$\therefore V_s = I \times Z$$
 where:  $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_c - X_L)^2}$ 

An inductive coil takes 10 A and dissipates 1000 W when connected to a supply at 250 V, 25 Hz. Calculate the effective resistance, reactance, impedance and the power factor

When a voltage of 100 V at 50 Hz is applied to a choking coil A, the current taken is 8 A and the power is 120 W. When applied to a coil B, the current is 10 A and the power is 500 W. What current and power will be taken when 100 V is applied to the two coils connected in series.

A resistance of 100  $\Omega$  is connected in series with a 50  $\mu$ F capacitor across 200 V, 50 Hz supply. Calculate

- (i) impedance, current, power factor and phase angle
- (ii) draw the phasor diagram

Find the circuit constants of a two element series circuit which consumes 700 W with 0.707 leading power factor. The applied voltage is  $\upsilon$ =141.4 sin314t