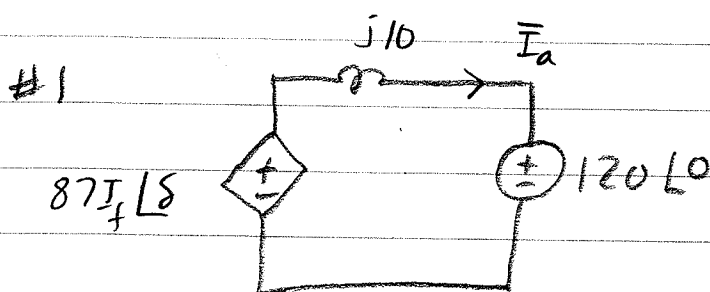


Exam II Solution Spring 2002



$$4000 = \frac{3 \times 120 \times 87 I_f}{10} \sin \delta$$

$$(a) \quad \delta = 90^\circ, \quad I_f = 1.28 \text{ A} \quad I_a = \left| \frac{87 \times 1.28 \angle 90^\circ - 120 \angle 0^\circ}{j10} \right|$$

$$I_a = \frac{|j111.4 - 120|}{10} = 16.4 \text{ A}$$

$$(b) \quad Q = 0, \quad \frac{3 \times 120^2}{10} - \frac{3 \times 120 \times 87 I_f}{10} \cos \delta = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad I_f \cos \delta = 1.379$$

$$\text{and from } 4000 = 3132 I_f \sin \delta \quad I_f \sin \delta = 1.277$$

$$I_f^2 = 1.379^2 + 1.277^2 \quad I_f = 1.88 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Unity power factor so } 4000 = 3 \times 120 \times I_a \quad I_a = 11.1 \text{ A}$$

$$(c) \quad 4000 = 3 \times 120 \times 20 \cos \phi \quad \phi = \pm 56^\circ$$

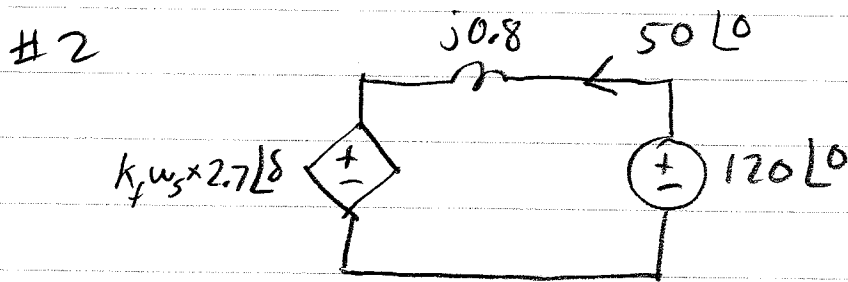
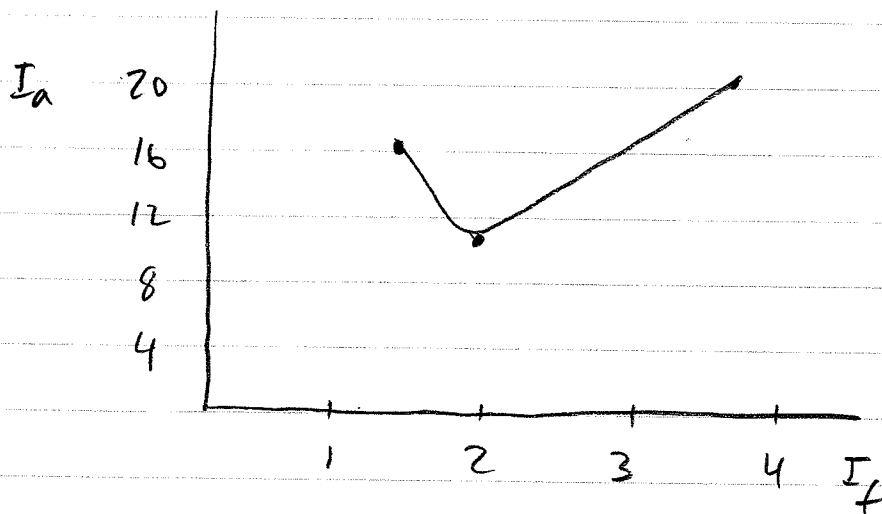
$$Q = 3 \times 120 \times 20 \sin \phi = \pm 5987 \text{ vars}$$

Since I_a for minimum I_f is 16.4 A, this 20A condition must be on the overexcited side, so $Q = +5987 \text{ VAR}_{\text{OUT}}$

$$-5987 = \frac{3 \times 120^2}{10} - \frac{3 \times 120 \times 87 I_f}{10} \cos \delta \quad I_f \cos \delta = 3.29$$

$$I_f \sin \delta = 1.277$$

$$I_f^2 = 3.29^2 + 1.277^2 \quad I_f = 3.53 \text{ A}$$



$$(a) \quad 120 \angle 0^\circ = j0.8 \times 50 + k_f \omega_s \angle \delta \quad k_f \omega_s \angle \delta = 120 - j40$$

$$\underline{\delta = -18^\circ}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{From (a), } k_f \omega_s = \frac{\sqrt{120^2 + 40^2}}{2.7} = 46.8 \, \Omega$$

$$P = 3 \times 50 \times 120 = 18,000 \, \text{W} \quad \text{constant}$$

$$\text{PF} = 0.8 \text{ leading, } \bar{S} = \frac{18,000}{0.8} \angle -37^\circ = 3 \times 120 \times \bar{I}_a^*$$

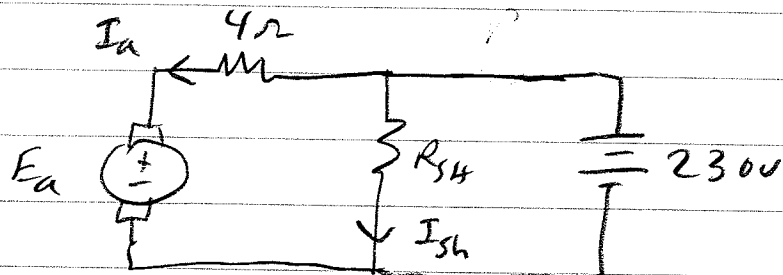
$$\bar{I}_a = 62.5 \angle 37^\circ \quad 120 \angle 0^\circ = j0.8 \times 62.5 \angle 37^\circ + 46.8 \bar{I}_f \angle \delta$$

$$46.8 \bar{I}_f \angle \delta = 120 + 30 - j40 = 150 - j40 = 155 \angle -15^\circ$$

$$\bar{I}_f = 3.3 \, \text{A}$$

$$(c) \quad \delta = -15^\circ$$

#3

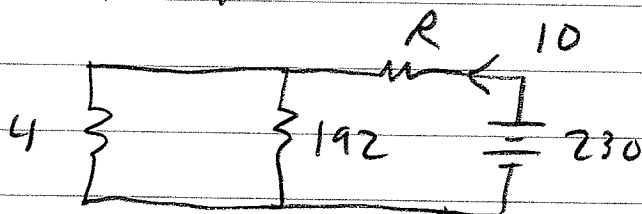


$$E_a = \frac{\text{Rpm}}{1300} (14 + 180 I_{sh})$$

When $I_a = 0$ (no load) $14 + 180 I_{sh} = 230$ $I_{sh} = 1.2 \text{ A}$

$$R_{sh} = 192 \Omega$$

(a) Startup $E_a = 0$



$$4 // 192 = 3.92$$

$$230 = (R + 3.92) 10 \quad \underline{R = 19 \Omega}$$

(b) $I_a = 0$ so $230 = I_t (19 + 192)$ $I_t = 1.1 \text{ A}$

$$\frac{\text{Rpm}}{1300} (14 + 180 \times 1.1) = 192 \times 1.1$$

$$\text{Rpm} = 1295$$