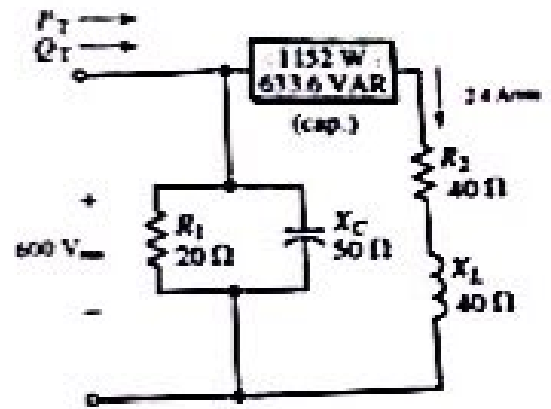


CASE STUDY 4 (4 points)

For the circuit shown below, Find:

- the total real power supplied by the source P_T .
- the total reactive power supplied by the source Q_T .
- the apparent power supplied by the source $|S_T|$.
- the complex power supplied by the source S_T .
- the source power factor.
- the total current supplied by the source.



$$P_T = 1152 + (2.4)^2 \times 40 + \frac{(600)^2}{20}$$

$$= 19.38 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q_T = -633.6 + (2.4)^2 \times 40 - \frac{(600)^2}{50}$$

$$= -7.6 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$|S_T| = \sqrt{(19.38)^2 + (-7.6)^2}$$

$$= 20.81 \text{ kVA}$$

$$S_T = 19.38 - j7.6$$

$$= 20.81 \angle -21^\circ$$

$$PF_{\text{source}} = \cos(-21^\circ)$$

$$= 0.933$$

$$I^* = \frac{S^*}{V}$$

$$= \frac{19.81 \text{ MW} - j7.6 \text{ MVAR}}{600 \text{ V}}$$

$$= 35.36 \angle -21^\circ$$

$$I = 35.36 \angle +21^\circ$$

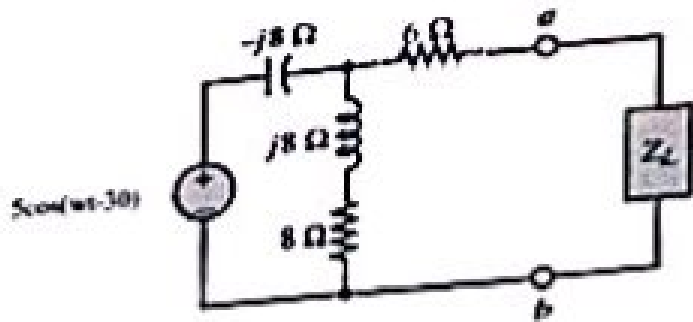
P_T	Q_T	$ S_T $	S_T	PF_{source}	I_{total}
19.38 kW	-7.6 kVAR	20.81 kVA	20.81 $\angle -21^\circ$ kVA	0.933	35.36 $\angle 21^\circ$

Handwritten circled checkmarks (✓) are placed below each column of the table.

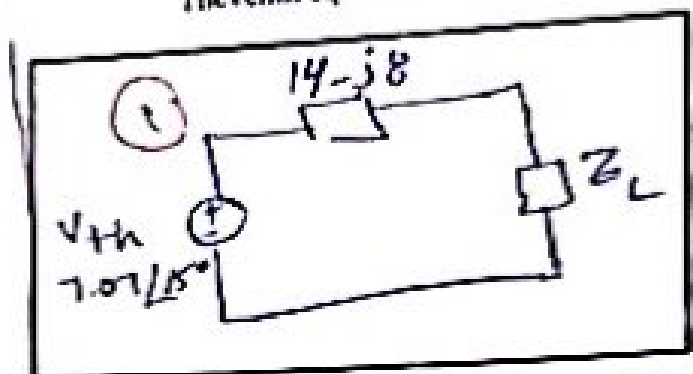
Question 3 (7 points)

For the circuit shown below:

- First, draw and label the Thevenin equivalent circuit as seen by the load Z_L .
- What is the value of Z_L that maximizes the power transferred to the load.
- What is the value of this maximum power.
- What is value of the reactive power supplied by the source.
- If Z_L is replaced by a purely resistive load, what is the value of R_L that maximize the power transfer.
- and what is the value of this power in case (e).



Thevenin equivalent circuit



$$Z_{th} = 6 + \frac{(-j8)(8 + j8)}{8}$$

$$= 16.12 \angle -29.7$$

$$= \boxed{14 - j8} \Omega \quad (1)$$

$$V_{th} = 5 \angle -30 + \frac{8 + j8}{8}$$

$$= \boxed{7.07 \angle 15^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{|V_{th}|^2}{8R_L} = \frac{(7.07)^2}{8 \times 14}$$

$$= 0.446 \text{ W}$$

source: $I \nabla \nabla$ are in phase $(\sin \theta = 0)$
 $Q = 0$

$$(c) R_L = \sqrt{(R_{th})^2 + (X_{th})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{14^2 + (8)^2}$$

$$= 16.12 \Omega$$

$$(d) I_{rms} = \frac{7.07 \angle 15^\circ}{14 - j8 + 16.12}$$

$$= 0.227 \angle 29.87$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{1}{2} (0.227)^2 \times 16.12$$

$$= 0.415 \text{ W}$$

Z_L	P_{max}	Q_{source}	R_L	P_{max}
$14 + j8 \Omega$	0.446 W	0	16.12Ω	0.415 W

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Question 2 (4 points)

For the circuit shown, $Z_1 = 10 + j12$ and $Z_2 = 5 + j8$. Find the following:

- the source PF.
- the total current supplied by the source (magnitude and phase).
- the value of a capacitor to be added in parallel with the loads to make the source PF = 0.95.
- the total source current after the capacitor is connected to the circuit (magnitude and phase).

a & b

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{(10 + j12)(5 + j8)}{15 + j20}$$

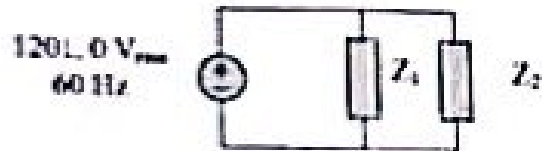
$$= 5.89 \angle 55^\circ$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{V_{rms}}{Z} = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ}{5.89 \angle 55^\circ}$$

$$= 20.3 \angle -55^\circ$$

$$PF = \cos(0 - (-55))$$

$$= 0.573$$



$$Q_{total} = Q_c + Q_1$$

$$Q_{total} = P_1 \tan(\cos^{-1} 0.573)$$

$$= 460 \text{ VAR}$$

$$Q_c = 460 - 2000$$

$$= -1540 \text{ VAR}$$

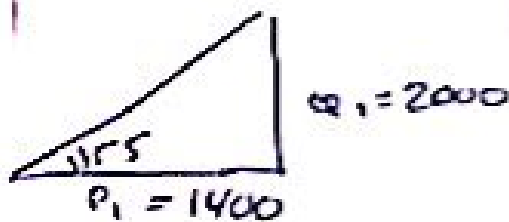
$$C = \frac{Q_c}{\omega V_{rms}^2} = \frac{1540}{2\pi(60)(120)^2}$$

$$= 2.837 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F}$$

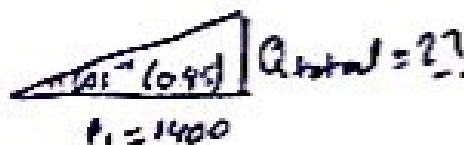
$$S = P + jQ = 120 \angle 0^\circ \times 20.3 \angle -55^\circ$$

$$= 1400 + j200$$

Before



After



$$S = V I^*$$

$$\Rightarrow 1400 + j460 = 120 \angle 0^\circ \times I^*$$

$$I^* = 12.23 \angle 18.18^\circ$$

$$I = 12.23 \angle -18.18^\circ \text{ A}$$

PF _{source}	I _{source}	C	I _{source}
0.573	20.35 $\angle -55^\circ$	2.837 $\times 10^{-4}$	12.23 $\angle -18.18^\circ$

Name: KEY ID#: _____ Serial #: _____

QUESTION (15 POINTS)

The voltage across a $4 + j5 \Omega$ impedance is shown below. Find:

1. the frequency of the signal, f .
2. the voltage effective value (rms) V_{rms} .
3. the average real power delivered to the load, P_{avg} .



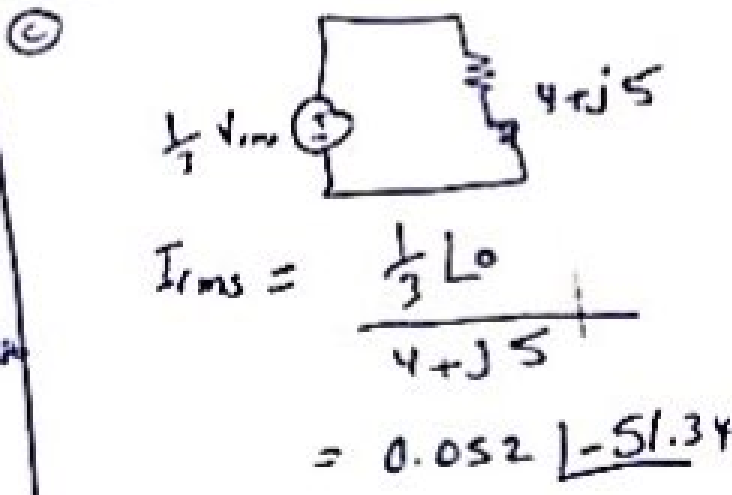
a) $T = 0.3 \text{ sec}$
 $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.3} = 3.33 \text{ Hz}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{0.3} \int_0^{0.05} 400t^2 dt + \int_{0.15}^{0.2} (20t - 12t + 9) dt}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} V_{rms}$$

b) $V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$

where $v(t) = \begin{cases} -20t & 0 < t < 0.05 \\ 20t - 3 & 0.15 < t < 0.2 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$



$$\Rightarrow V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.3} \left[\int_0^{0.05} (400t^2) dt + \int_{0.15}^{0.2} (20t^2 - 12t + 9) dt \right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{0.3} \int_0^{0.05} 400t^2 dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{avg} = |I_{rms}|^2 R$$

$$= (0.052)^2 \times 4$$

$$= 0.011 \text{ W}$$

f	V_{rms}	P_{avg}
3.33 Hz	$\frac{1}{3} V_{rms}$	0.011 W

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