



1. Three identical impedances  $Z_1 = Z_2 = Z_3 = 30\angle 30^\circ \Omega$  are connected in  $\Delta$  to form a balanced three-phase load as shown in Fig. 1. This load is supplied from a balanced three-phase voltage with  $V_{an} = 100\angle 0^\circ V$ ,  $V_{bn} = 100\angle(-120^\circ) V$  and  $V_{cn} = 100\angle(120^\circ) V$ . Find (a) the reading values of Watt meters  $P_A$  and  $P_B$ ; (b) total active power delivered by the source; (c) total reactive power delivered by the source. (30%)

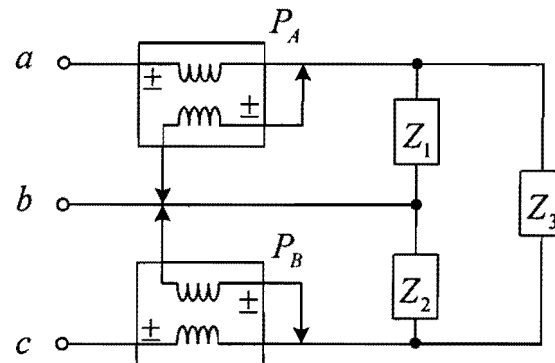


Fig. 1

2. In the circuit shown in Fig. 2, find (a) the voltage time function  $v(t)$ ; (b) the active power and reactive power delivered by current source  $i_1(t)$ . (20%)

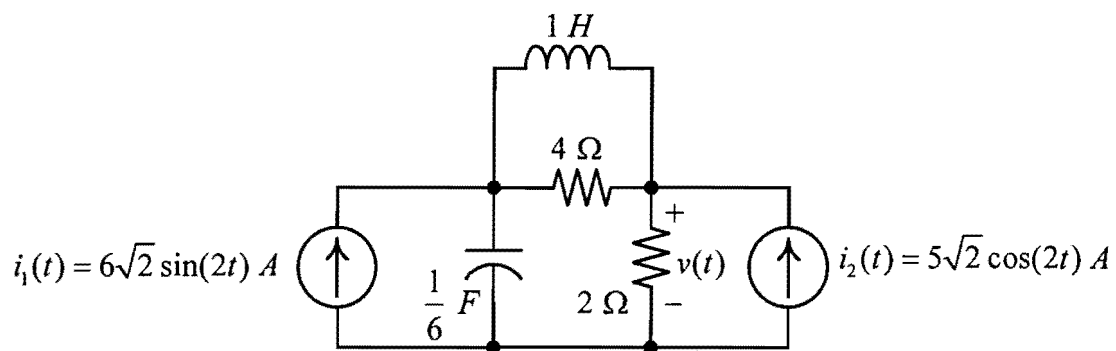


Fig. 2

3. An industrial load consisting of a bank of induction motors consumes 40 kW at a power factor of 0.8 lagging from a 220 V, 60 Hz, single-phase source. By placing a bank of capacitors in parallel with the load, the resultant power factor is to be raised to 0.95 lagging. Find the net capacitance of the capacitor bank in  $\mu F$  that is required. (10%)
4. A single-phase 100 kVA, 2400/240 V, 60 Hz distribution transformer is used as a step-down transformer. The load, which is connected to the 240 V secondary winding, absorbs 80 kVA at 0.8 power factor leading and at 230 V. Assuming an ideal transformer, calculate the following: (a) primary voltage, (b) load impedance, (c) load impedance referred to the primary, and (d) the real and reactive power supplied to the primary winding. (15%)



5. A 60 Hz single-phase, two-wire overhead line has solid cylindrical copper conductors with 1.5 cm diameter. The conductors are arranged in a horizontal configuration with 50 cm spacing. The line length is 20 km. For the single-phase line, calculate: (a) the total inductance in H and the total inductive reactance in  $\Omega$ , (b) the line-to-line capacitance in F and the line-to-line admittance in S. (15%)
6. A 20 km, 34.5 kV, 60 Hz three-phase line has a positive-sequence series impedance  $z = 0.19 + j0.34 \Omega/\text{km}$ . The load at the receiving end absorbs 10 MVA at 0.9 power factor lagging and at 33 kV. Assuming a short line, calculate: (a) the  $ABCD$  parameters, (b) the sending-end voltage. (10%)