



Emnekode : ENE 229
Kandidatnr. : 225
Dato : 23/05/17
Ark nr. : 1 av 13

1

$$L = 25 \mu\text{H}$$

$$V_{in} = 12\text{V}$$

$$D = 0.4$$

$$f_0 = 400\text{kHz}$$

$$T_s = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{s}$$

$$P_o = 25\text{W}$$

$$V_o = \frac{V_{in}}{1-D} = \frac{12}{1-0.4} = 20\text{V}$$

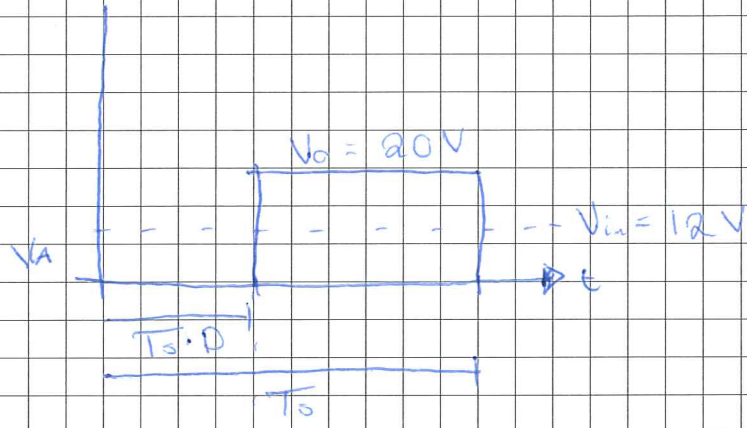
$$I_o = \frac{P_o}{V_o} = \frac{25}{20} = 1.25\text{A}$$

$$I_{in} = \frac{P_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{25}{12} = 2.083$$

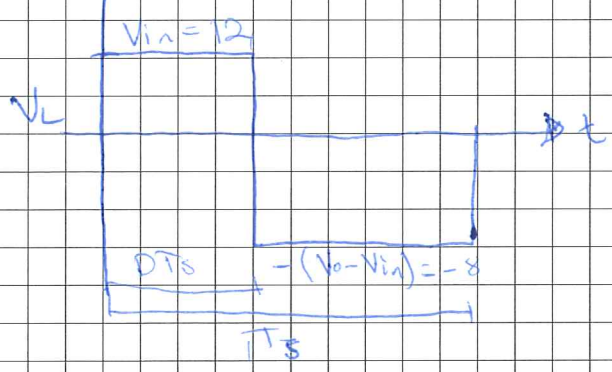
$$\Delta i = \frac{1}{L} (D-1) (V_o - V_{in}) T_s = 0.48\text{A}$$



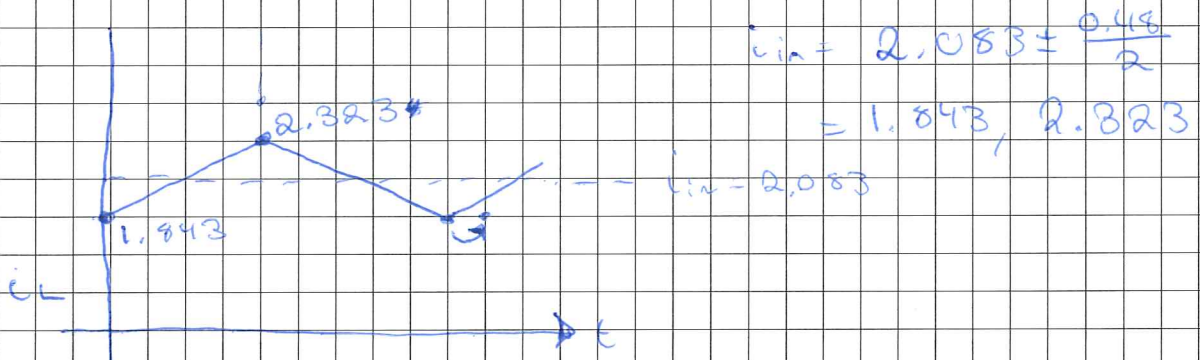
i_A



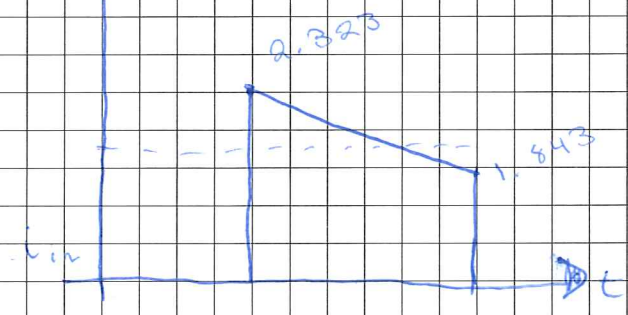
i_L



i_C



i_{in}





b

$$P_o = 15W$$

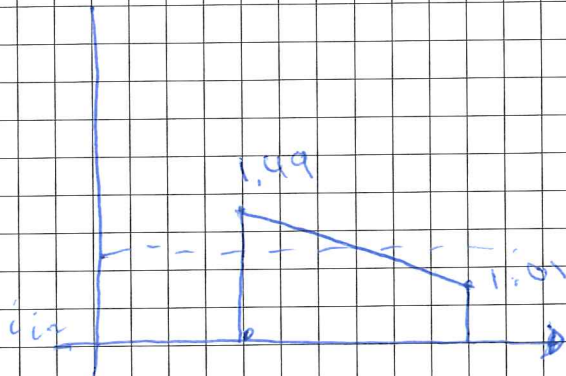
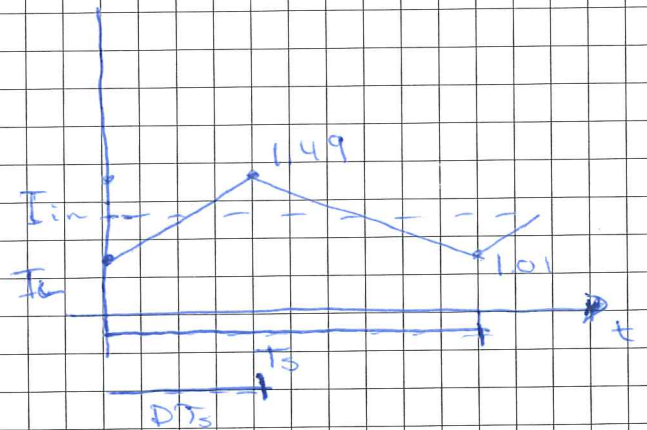
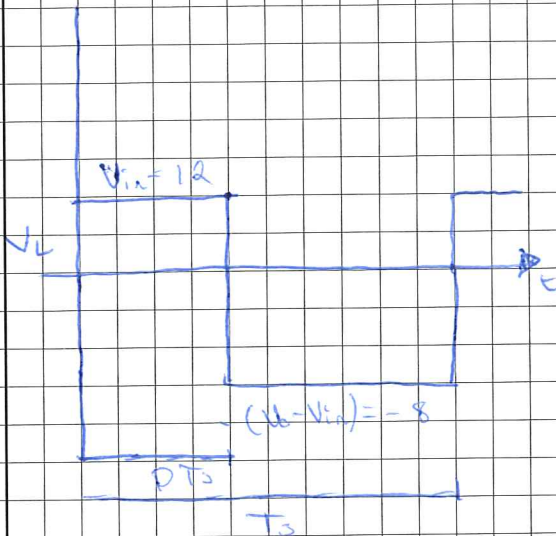
$$V_o = \frac{V_{in}}{1-D} = \frac{12V}{0.6} = 20V$$

$$I_o = \frac{15W}{20V} = 0.75A$$

$$I_{in} = \frac{15W}{12V} = 1.25A$$

$$\Delta i = 0.48A$$

$$i_{in} = 1.25 \pm \frac{0.48}{2} = 1.01, 1.49$$



The ripple is the same as in question (a)



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2a)	Load	(Active) AP	(Reactive) BP	(apparent) ApeP	(power factor) pf
1		10 kW	0	10 kW kVA	1
2		20 kW	39.64 kVAR	40 kW kVA	0.5 lagg
3		15 kW	29.15 20 kVAR	25 kVA	0.6 lagg
Total		<u>45 kW</u>	<u>54.64 kVAR</u>	<u>70.78</u>	<u>0.64 lagg</u>

Showing work

Will just show some of the work because its the same for all the loads

$$S = \frac{P}{pf} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \text{ kVA}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 10^2} = 0$$

Total: added $\sum P = P_{tot}$, $\sum Q = Q_{tot}$

$$\sqrt{P_{tot}^2 + Q_{tot}^2} = S_{tot}$$

$$pf = \frac{P_{tot}}{S_{tot}}$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{70.78 \text{ kVA}}{6 \text{ kV}} = \underline{\underline{11.8 \text{ A}}}$$



2b

$$V = 240 \text{ V}$$

$$Z = 3.5 \angle 25^\circ$$

~~S/L~~

$$I^* = 240 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} / 3.5 \angle 25^\circ = 68.57 \angle -25^\circ$$

~~EW/68~~

$$S = 240 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \cdot 68.57 \angle -25^\circ = 16456.8 \angle -25^\circ$$

$$S = \underbrace{14914.9}_P + j \underbrace{6955}_Q$$

$$\text{lagg} = \frac{14914.9}{16456.8} = 0.906$$

New lagg = ~~0.906~~ 0.95, P stays the same

$$S = \frac{14914.9}{0.95} = 15698.9 \text{ VA}$$

$$Q = 15698.9 \sin(\cos^{-1}(0.95)) = 4902$$

$$Q_{\text{new}} = 6955 - 4902 = \underline{\underline{2053 \text{ VAR}}}$$

The capacitor must supply 2053 VAR



2 c)

Line voltage $u = 169.7V$, $u_f = 98$

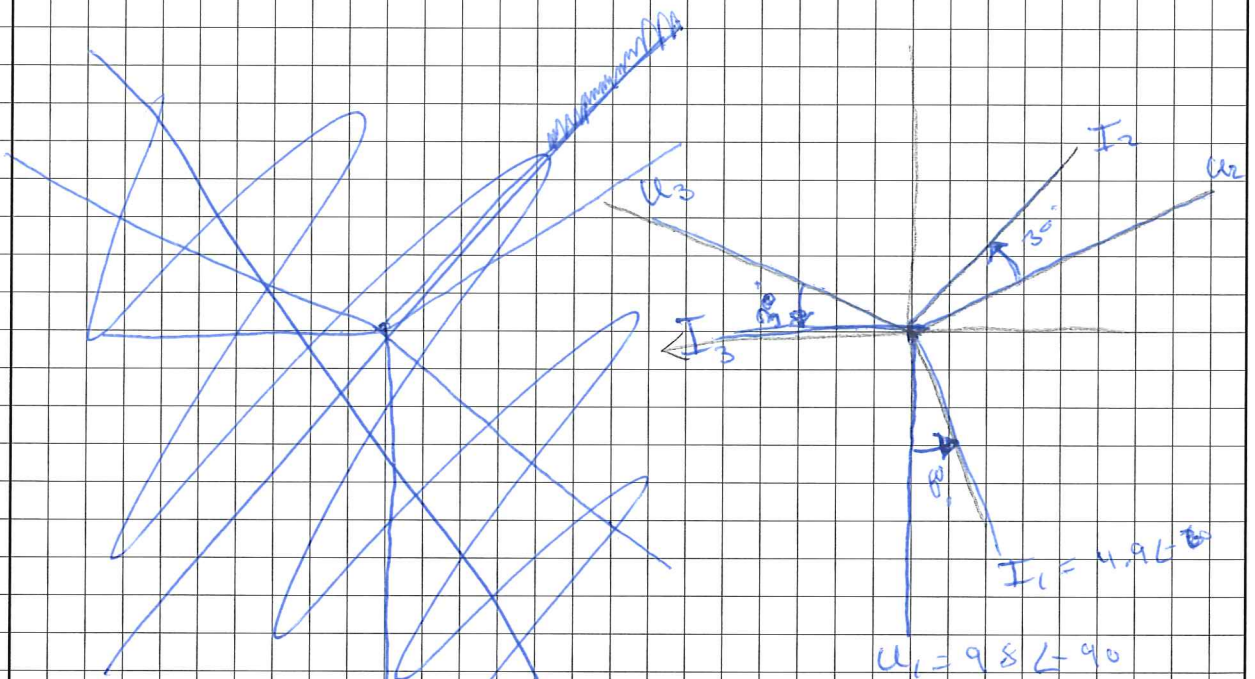
$$u_1 = 98 \angle -90, u_2 = 98 \angle 30, u_3 = 98 \angle 150$$

Impedans $Z = 20 \angle -30$

$$I_1 = \frac{98 \angle -90}{20 \angle -30} = \underline{\underline{4.9 \angle -60}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{98 \angle 30}{20 \angle -30} = \underline{\underline{4.9 \angle 60}}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{98 \angle 150}{20 \angle -30} = \underline{\underline{4.9 \angle 180}}$$



~~Draw the~~

Angle is right but not the ~~length~~ ^{length} of the lines compared to each other.

I did not draw the lines in their real proportion. The



3 a)

Formation of a Y_{BUS}

$$Y_{BUS} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} & Y_{13} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} & Y_{23} \\ Y_{31} & Y_{32} & Y_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

← I hope this description is good enough

An admittance matrix is preferred in comparison to a impedance Z_{BUS} for several reasons.

1. A Y_{BUS} matrix is a lot smaller and ~~have a lot more~~ can often have a lot of zeros ~~something that is~~ where a Z_{BUS} can in theory have an infinite amount of numbers.

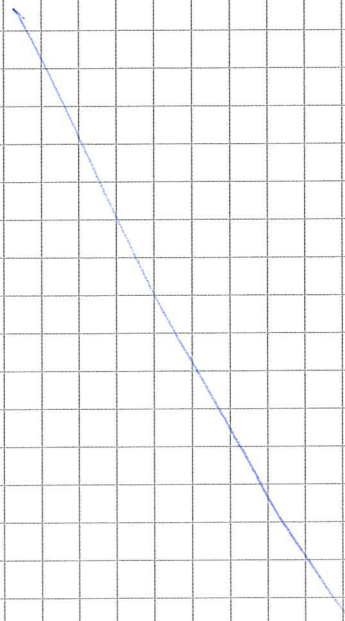
2. One often use Bus matrices to find current with an already known voltage then it is easier to calculate using $I = V \cdot Y_{BUS}$ then $I = \frac{V}{Z_{BUS}}$



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3a)

3. A Ybas often has a lot smaller numbers which can be easier when doing calculations





3 b

Three phase 345 kV
 Series impedances

$$p.u = \frac{p_{phase}}{base}$$

$$Z_{12} = 5.55 + j 56.4$$

$$Z_{13} = 7.4 + j 75.2$$

$$Z_{23} = 5.55 + j 56.4$$

$$Base = 100 MVA$$

$$Z_{base} = \frac{(345 \cdot 10^3)^2}{100 \cdot 10^6} = 1190.25$$

$$Z_{12} = (5.55 + j 56.4) / 1190.25 = 4.66 \cdot 10^{-3} + j 0.047$$

$$Z_{13} = (7.4 + j 75.2) / 1190.25 = 6.2 \cdot 10^{-3} + j 6.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$Z_{23} = 4.66 \cdot 10^{-3} + j 4.739 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Bracket $Z = \frac{1}{Y}$

$$Y_{12} = 2 - j 20.9$$

$$Y_{13} = 1 - j 15.67$$

$$Y_{23} = 2 - j 20.9$$

$$Y_{11} = 2 - 1 - 20.9 - j 15.67$$

$$= 3 - j 36.57$$

$$Y_{22} = \vdots$$

$$Y_{Bus} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - j 36.57 & -2 + j 20.9 & -1 + j 15.67 \\ -2 + j 20.9 & 4 - j 41.8 & -2 + j 20.9 \\ -1 + j 15.67 & -2 + j 20.9 & 3 - j 36.57 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$Y_{11} = 3 - j36.57$$

$$Y_{12} = -2 + j20.9$$

$$Y_{13} = -1 + j15.67$$

$$Y_{21} = -2 + j20.9$$

$$Y_{22} = 2 - j20.9 + 2 - j20.9 = 4 - j41.8$$

$$Y_{23} = -2 + j20.9$$

$$Y_{31} = -1 + j15.67$$

$$Y_{32} = -2 + j20.9$$

$$Y_{33} = 1 + 2 - 15.67 - 20.9 = 3 - j36.57$$



4a)

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz} \quad \omega = 314$$

$$\text{Supply} = 15 \text{ MW} = P$$

$$pf = 0.8 \text{ lagg}$$

$$T_L = 20 \text{ km}$$

$$R = 0.02 \text{ ohm/km} = 0.4 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$Z = 0.65 \text{ mH/km} = j4.082 \text{ } \Omega$$

$$E_r = 10 \text{ kV}$$

$$S = 15 / 0.8 = 18.75 \text{ MVA}$$

$$Q = 18.75 \cdot \sin(\cos^{-1}(0.8)) = 11.25$$

$$I = \frac{18.75 \text{ MVA}}{10000 \text{ V} \cdot 3} = 625 \text{ A}$$

$$E_s = E_r + 625 \cdot 0.4 \cos(37) + 625 \cdot 4.082 \sin(37) \\ = \underline{\underline{11735}}$$

$$VR = \frac{E_s - E_r}{E_r} = \frac{11735 - 10000}{10000} = \underline{\underline{0.1735}}$$



c)

$$V = 250$$

$$Z_A = 15 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$Z_Y = 10 \angle 30^\circ$$

$$S_A = \frac{250^2}{15 \angle 0} = 4166 \angle 0$$

$$S_Y = \frac{250^2}{10 \angle 30} = 6250 \angle -30$$

$$S_Y = \underbrace{5412}_P - j \underbrace{3125}_Q$$

$$S_{tot} = 5412 \quad S_A + S_Y = 5412 + 4166 - j3125$$

$$S_{tot} = 9578 - j3125 = 10074.9 \angle -18$$

$$PF = \frac{9578}{10074.9} = \underline{\underline{0.95 \text{ leading}}}$$

$$P = \underline{\underline{9578 \text{ W}}}$$

