

KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

EE 306 – Term 172

HW # 1: Three-Phase Circuits

ST Classes Due: February 4th ; MW Classes February 5th , 2018

Problem # 1: (1-point)

Given the number $A_1 = 5\angle 30^\circ$ (in polar form) and $A_2 = -3 + j4$ (in rectangular form). Calculate the following, given the answers in both rectangular and polar forms:

- $A_1 + A_2$
- $A_1 * A_2$
- $A_1 / (A_2)^*$

Problem # 2: (1-point)

A load with an impedance of $Z = 25\angle 53.1^\circ \Omega$ is fed from a single-phase source of 220V.

- Find the resistance and reactance of the load.
- Find the real (active) and imaginary (reactive) power of the load.
- Find the power factor of the load, and state whether it is lagging or leading.

Problem # 3: (2-points)

A delta connected load has per-phase impedance of $45\angle 60^\circ \Omega$ is fed a 208-V 3-phase substation through a 3-phase feeder. The per-phase impedance of the feeder is $(1.2 + j 1.6) \Omega$. Calculate the line to line voltage at the load terminals.

Problem # 4: (2-points)

A 345-kV, 3-phase transmission line delivers 500 MVA, 0.866 power factor lagging, to a 3-phase star-connected load.

- Find the line and phase currents drawn by the load.
- Find the per-phase impedance of the load in polar form.
- Find the total active and reactive power of the load.

Problem # 5: (2-points)

A 3-phase motor draws 40 kVA at 0.65 power factor lagging from a 230-V source. A capacitor bank (i.e., 3-phase capacitors) is connected across (i.e., in parallel) the motor terminals to make the compined power factor 0.95 lagging.

- Find the required KVAR rating of the capacitor bank.
- Find the line current before and after the capacitors are added.

Problem # 6: (2-points)

A balanced 3-phase, 173-V, 60-Hz source supplies the two following loads:

- ❖ A Δ -connected load with a phase impedance of $(18+j24) \Omega$,
- ❖ A Y-connected load with a phase impedance of $10\angle 53.13^\circ \Omega$.

Find:

- a. The power factor of the entire load.
- b. The total line current supplied.
- c. The total real, reactive, and apparent powers.