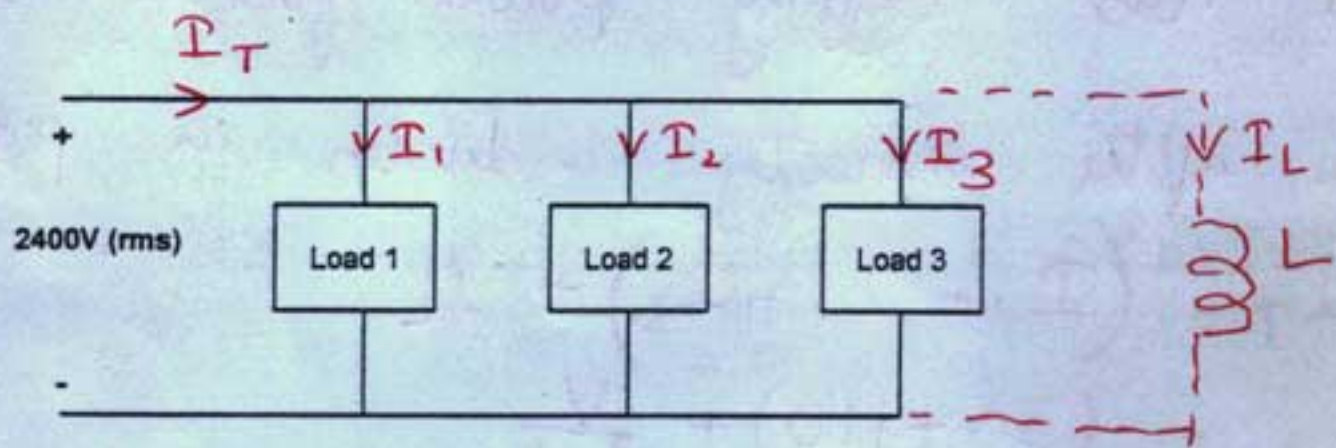


Design Project EE204 (031)

$$f = 60 \text{ Hz}$$

In an industry three loads are connected in parallel across a $2400 \angle 0^\circ$ (rms) line as shown in the Figure below. Load 1 absorbs 18kW and 24kVAR. Load 2 absorbs 60kVA at a power factor of 0.6 leading. Load 3 absorbs 18kW at unity power factor. Design the value of a reactive component that should be connected in parallel to the loads to result in an overall power factor of 1.



Load 1 $P_{av} = 18 \text{ kW}$; $Q = 24 \text{ kVAR}$.

$$18,000 = VI \cos \theta ; \quad 24,000 = VI \sin \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Q}{P} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{24}{18} = 53.13^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0.6$$

$$\therefore 18,000 = (2400) I \times 0.6 \Rightarrow I = \frac{18,000}{2400 \times 0.6} = 12.5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = 12.5 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

Load 2 $|S| = 60 \text{ kVA}$; $\cos \theta = 0.6$ leading

$$VI = 60,000$$

$$P = VI \cos \theta \Rightarrow 60,000 \times 0.6 = P \Rightarrow P = 36,000 \text{ W}$$

$$\therefore 36,000 = (2400)(I) \times 0.6 \Rightarrow I = 25 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 25 \angle +53.13^\circ$$

Load 3 $P_{av} = 18 \text{ kW}$. $\cos \theta = 1$.

$$18,000 = (2400) I \times 1 \Rightarrow I = 7.5$$

$$I_3 = 7.5 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_T &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \\
 &= 12.5 \angle -53.13^\circ + 25 \angle +53.13^\circ + 7.5 \\
 &= 7.5 - j10 + 15 + j20 + 7.5 \\
 I_T &= 30 + j10 = 31.62 \angle +18.43^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\theta_V = 0^\circ$ & $\theta_I = +18.43^\circ$

$\therefore \theta_V - \theta_I = -18.43^\circ$ leading.

Therefore we need to connect something in parallel that has lagging power factor i.e. inductor.

Now after connecting inductor in parallel.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_T &= (I_1 + I_2 + I_3) + I_L \\
 &= (30 + j10) + \frac{V}{j\omega L} \\
 &= 30 + j10 + \frac{2400}{j \times 2\pi \times 60 \times L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_T = 30 + j10 - j \frac{6.366}{L}$$

$$I_T = 30 + j \left(10 - \frac{6.366}{L} \right)$$

To have unity power factor $\theta_I = \theta_V$ i.e. imaginary part of current must be zero because $\theta_V = 0^\circ$ (no imaginary part with voltage)

$$10 - \frac{6.366}{L} = 0 \Rightarrow L = \frac{6.366}{0.636} \text{ H}$$