

Section: (Circle One) 10 MWF 2 MWF

Problem 1 _____ Problem 2 _____ Problem 3 _____ Problem 4 _____

TOTAL: _____

USEFUL INFORMATION

$$\oint_C \underline{H} \cdot d\underline{\ell} = \int_S \underline{J} \cdot \underline{n} \, dA \quad \oint_C \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{\ell} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \underline{B} \cdot \underline{n} \, dA \quad \oint_S \underline{B} \cdot \underline{n} \, dA = 0$$

$$MMF = Ni = \Phi R \quad R = \frac{l}{\mu A} \quad \Phi = BA \quad B = \mu H \quad \lambda = N\Phi$$

$$W_m = \int_{x=const} \underline{i} \cdot d\underline{\lambda} \quad W_m' = \int_{x=const} \underline{\lambda} \cdot d\underline{i} \quad W_m + W_m' = \lambda i$$

$$f^c = -\frac{\partial W_m}{\partial x} \quad f^c = \frac{\partial W_m'}{\partial x} \quad \text{for rotation, } x \rightarrow \Theta$$

$$f \rightarrow T$$

$$EFE_{a-b} = \int_{\lambda_a \text{ path}}^{\lambda_b} \underline{i} \cdot d\underline{\lambda} \quad EFM_{a-b} = -\int_{x_a \text{ path}}^{x_b} f^c \cdot d\underline{x}$$

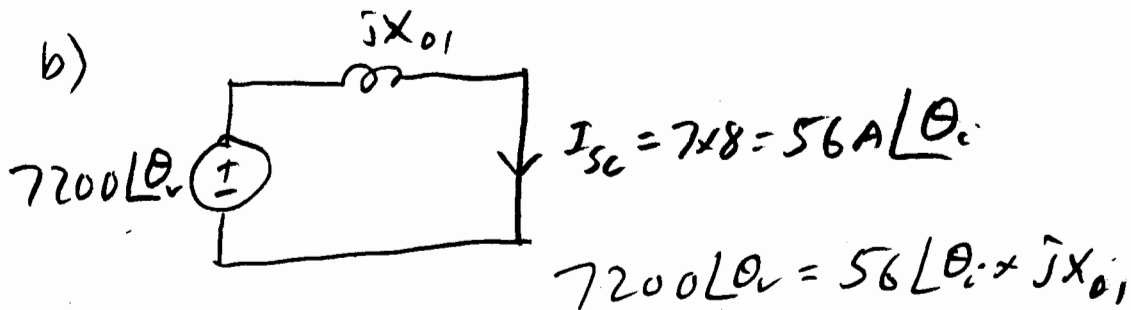
$$W_{mb} - W_{ma} = EFE_{a-b} + EFM_{a-b} \quad x(t_0 + \Delta t) \approx x(t_0) + \frac{dx}{dt} \Delta t$$

Problem 1 (25 pts.)

A single-phase transformer is rated for 7,200 Volts (RMS) on the primary (source) side and 240 Volts (RMS) on the secondary (load) side. It has a power rating of 50 KVA. Neglect all resistance and the shunt magnetizing reactance in the transformer.

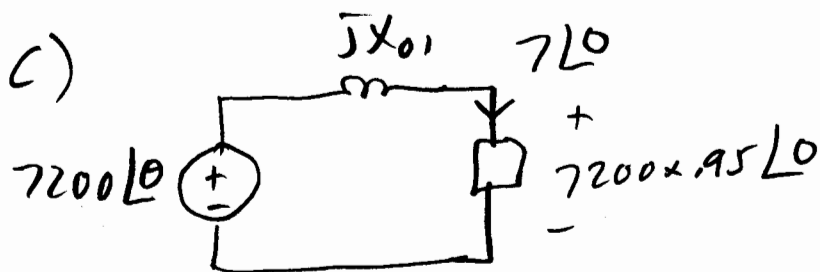
- What are the rated currents on the primary and secondary sides?
- What should the series equivalent reactance as seen from the primary side be in order to limit the short circuit current (under rated voltage) to 8 times rated?
- What should the series equivalent reactance as seen from the primary side be in order to limit the voltage drop across the transformer to 5% of rated when the transformer is loaded at rated current with unity power factor?

$$a) \quad I_p = \frac{50k}{7200} = 7A \quad I_s = \frac{50k}{240} = 208A$$



$$56 X_{01} = 7200$$

$$X_{01} = 129 \Omega$$



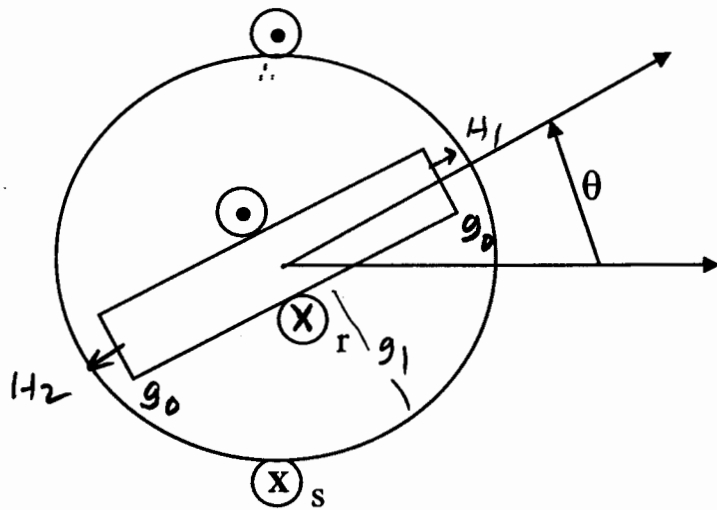
$$7200 \angle 0^\circ = j7X_{01} + 6840 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$7200^2 = 6840^2 + 49X_{01}^2$$

$$X_{01} = 321 \Omega$$

Problem 2 (25 pts)

A single-phase, salient-pole rotating machine is shown below:



e) for the stator,

$$L_{ss} = L_0 + L_1 \cos 2\theta$$

$$L_{max} = \frac{\mu_0 A_0 N_s^2}{2g_0} \quad (\theta = 0)$$

$$L_{min} = \frac{\mu_0 A_1 N_s^2}{2g_1} \quad (\theta = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$L_0 + L_1 = L_{max}$$

$$L_0 - L_1 = L_{min}$$

$$L_0 = \frac{L_{max} + L_{min}}{2} \quad L_1 = \frac{L_{max} - L_{min}}{2}$$

- Write a general form for the approximate self inductance of the rotor coil.
- Write a general form for the approximate self inductance of the stator coil.
- Write a general form for the approximate mutual inductance between the rotor and stator coils.
- Derive an approximate expression for the self inductance of the rotor coil in terms of typical parameters.
- Derive an approximate expression for the self inductance of the stator coil in terms of typical parameters.
- Give an approximate expression for the mutual inductance between the rotor and stator coils in terms of typical parameters.

a) L_r b) $L_0 + L_1 \cos 2\theta$ c) $M \cos \theta$

d) $H_1 g_0 - H_2 g_0 = N_s i_s + N_r i_r$ (assumes only H through small g)

$$\mu_0 H_1 A_0 + \mu_0 H_2 A_0 = 0 \quad H_1 = -H_2 = \frac{N_s i_s + N_r i_r}{2g_0}$$

$$\lambda_r = N_r \mu_0 H_1 A_0 = \frac{\mu_0 A_0 N_r N_s}{2g_0} i_s + \frac{\mu_0 A_0 N_r^2}{2g_0} i_r$$

$$L_r = \frac{\mu_0 A_0 N_r^2}{2g_0}$$

f) $M = \frac{\mu_0 A_0 N_s N_r}{2g_0}$

Problem 3 (25 pts.)

A mathematical model of an electromechanical system is:

$$\lambda_1 = (a/x) i_1 + (b/x) i_3$$

$$\lambda_2 = (c/x) i_2 + (d/x) i_3$$

$$\lambda_3 = (e/x) i_1 + (f/x) i_2 + (g/x) i_3$$

- If this relationship came from a conservative coupling field, what can you say about the constants a, b, c, d, e, f, g ?
- Find an expression for the force of electrical origin in the positive x direction
- Find an expression for the energy stored in the coupling field in terms of the currents plus x and the given parameters

a) Symmetric L -matrix: $L_{13} = L_{31}$ so

$L_{23} = L_{32}$ so

$b = e$
$d = f$

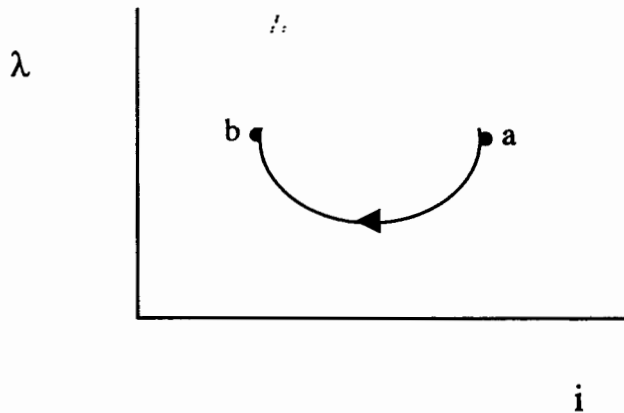
b) $w_m' = \frac{1}{2x} i_1^2 + \frac{c}{2x} i_1 i_2 + \frac{e}{x} i_1 i_3 + \frac{f}{x} i_2 i_3 + \frac{g}{2x} i_3^2$

$f^c = -\frac{1}{2x^2} i_1^2 - \frac{c}{2x^2} i_1 i_2 - \frac{e}{x^2} i_1 i_3 - \frac{f}{x^2} i_2 i_3 - \frac{g}{2x^2} i_3^2$

c) Linear system so $w_m = w_m'$ (above)

Problem 4 (25 pts.)

An electromechanical system with $\lambda = L(x)i$ is operated through the transition from a to b as shown below:



- Find the energy transferred from the electrical system into the coupling field as the system moves from a to b as shown. (give a graphical answer)
- Find the energy transferred from the mechanical system into the coupling field as the system moves from a to b as shown (give a graphical answer)

$$a) \quad \text{EFE}_{a-b} = \int_{\text{PATH}} i/d\lambda = - \left[\text{rectangle from } a \text{ to } b \right] + \left[\text{rectangle from } b \text{ to } a \right] = - \left[\text{area under curve from } a \text{ to } b \right]$$

$$b) \quad \text{EFM}_{a-b} = w_{mb} - w_{ma} - \text{EFE}_{a-b} = \left[\text{triangle from } a \text{ to } b \right] - \left[\text{triangle from } a \text{ to } b \right] + \left[\text{area under curve from } a \text{ to } b \right]$$