



Quiz Score:

/10

..... Model Answer ..... اسم الطالب

**Problem I**

For the transformer equivalent circuit shown:

turns ratio  $a=5$ ,  $R_1=1.0 \Omega$

$X_1=2.0 \Omega$

$R_2=0.08 \Omega$

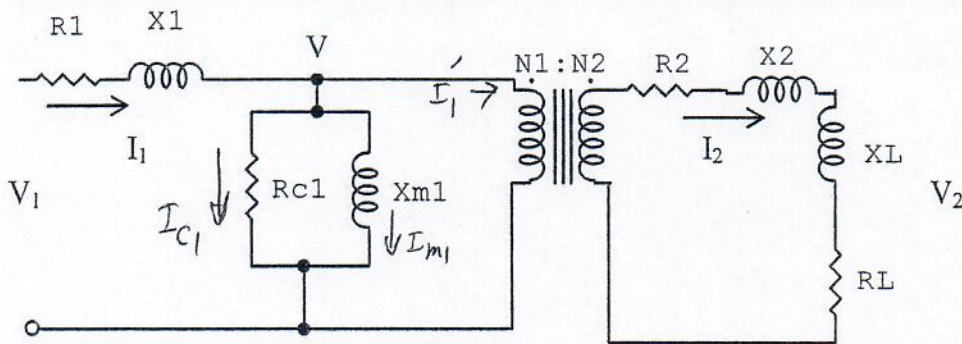
$X_2=0.16 \Omega$

$R_{C1}=300 \Omega$

$X_{m1}=150 \Omega$

$Z_L=2.5 \angle 80^\circ \Omega$

Knowing that  $V=1100 \angle 0^\circ$  V, find  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $I_1$ , and  $I_2$  and sketch them.



$I_{C1} = 3.67 \angle 0^\circ$  A

$I_{m1} = 7.33 \angle -90^\circ$  A

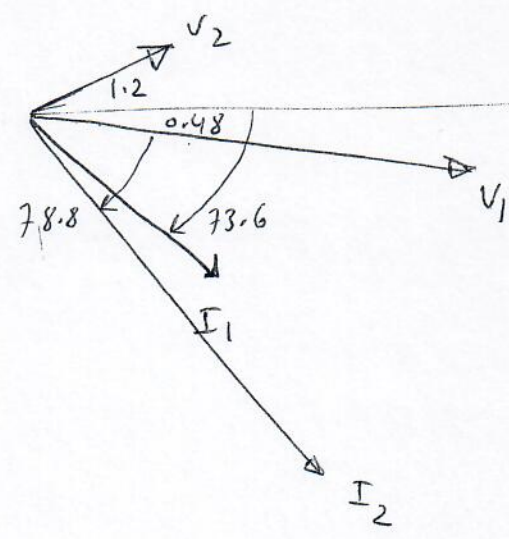
$I_2 = 82.37 \angle -78.8^\circ$  A

$I_1' = 16.47 \angle -78.8^\circ$  A

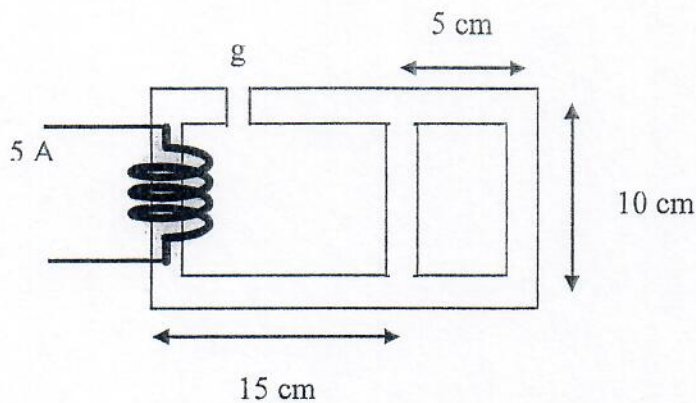
$I_1 = 24.47 \angle -73.6^\circ$  A

$V_1 = 1153.9 \angle -0.48^\circ$  V

$V_2 = 205.9 \angle 1.2^\circ$  V

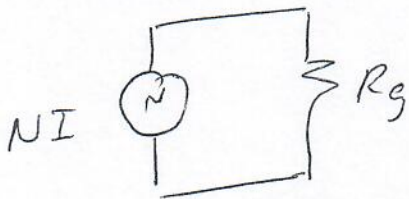


### Problem II



The magnetic circuit shown has  $\mu_r = 20000$ . Find the percentage increase in the total flux if the gap length decreases from 2 mm to 1 mm

neglecting iron reluctance w.r.t air gap reluctance



$$\Phi_{t1} = \frac{NI}{R_{g1}}$$

$$\Phi_{t2} = \frac{NI}{R_{g2}}$$

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{\Phi_{t2} - \Phi_{t1}}{\Phi_{t1}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{R_{g2}} - \frac{1}{R_{g1}}}{\frac{1}{R_{g1}}} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{1}{l_{g2}} - \frac{1}{l_{g1}}}{\frac{1}{l_{g1}}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \times 100 = 100\%$$





Exam Score:

**/20**

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Open Book

**Try the following Problems**

**Problem I**

Two coils, one mounted on a stator and the other on a rotor, have self and mutual inductances given by;

$$L_{ss} = 1.0 \text{ H} \quad L_{rr} = 2.5 \text{ H} \quad L_{sr} = M \cos \theta \text{ H}$$

the coils are connected in series and carry a current

$$i(t) = I_0 \sin \omega t \text{ A}$$

The angle between the axes of the coils is  $\theta$ .

Erratum

When the rotor is held fixed at  $\theta = 45^\circ$ , the time averaged torque is  $30\sqrt{2}$  N.m and then the two coils are separated, rotor coil current remains the same and stator coil is short circuited, and  $\theta$  is the same, the resultant time averaged torque in this case is 15 N.m. Find M and  $I_0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Case (1)} \quad T &= -M i_s i_r \sin \theta \\ &= -M I_0^2 \sin^2 \omega t \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{av.} = \frac{M I_0^2}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{M I_0^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 30\sqrt{2}$$

$$M I_0^2 = 120 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Case (2)} \quad \text{stator s.c} \Rightarrow ds = L_{ss} i_s + L_{sr} i_r$$

$$\frac{dds}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow i_s = -M \cos \theta I_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= M^2 I_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin^2 \omega t \Rightarrow T_{av.} = \frac{M^2 I_0^2}{4} \sin 2\theta \\ &= \frac{M^2 I_0^2}{4} = 15 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

From (1) and (2)

$$M = 0.5 \text{ H and } I_0 = 15.5 \text{ A}$$