

Benha University

Faculty of Engineering- Shoubra

Electrical Engineering Department



First semester examination

January 2017

Testing(4) -3rd year power

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- Answer all the following questions
 - Illustrate your answers with sketches when necessary.
 - The examination consists of one page
- No. of questions: 3
 - Total Mark: 50 Marks
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Question (2)

a)What is meant by no-load saturation curve for a dc generator?
describe a method for obtaining such curve.

b)Tests are performed on a 1-phase, 10 kVA, 60 Hz transformer and the following results are obtained.

Open-circuit test (high voltage side open) 220V 2.5 A 100 W

Short circuit test(low-voltage side shorted) 150 V 4.55 A 215 W

(i) Determine the parameters for the approximate equivalent circuits referred to the low-voltage side and the high-voltage side.

(ii) Determine the power factor for the no-load and short-circuit tests.

(17 Marks)

Solution of Question No. (2) Testing(4) 3rd year power

Question(2)

a) Saturation curve is relation between field current and open circuit voltage at No-load for Dc separately -excited generator

This test is carried out at constant speed

b) (i) From open circuit test $P_{oc} = V^2/R_c$ $R_{cl} = 220^2/100 = 484$ ohm

$$I_{cl} = 220/484 = 0.45 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{mL} = (I_L^2 - I_{cl}^2)^{1/2} \qquad I_{mL} = (2.5^2 - 0.45^2)^{1/2} = 2.46 \text{ A}$$

$$X_{mL} = V/I_{mL} = 220/2.46 = 89.4 \text{ ohm}$$

The corresponding parameters for the high voltage side obtained as follows:

$$\text{turns ratio } a = 2200/220 = 10$$

$$R_{cH} = a^2 R_{cl} = 10^2 \times 484 = 48400 \text{ ohm}$$

$$X_{mH} = 10^2 \times 89.4 = 8940 \text{ ohm}$$

The equivalent circuit with low voltage winding shorted

$$P_{sc} = I_H^2 R_{eqH} \qquad R_{eqH} = 215/4.55^2 = 10.4 \text{ ohm}$$

$$Z_{eqH} = V_H/I_H \qquad Z_{eqH} = 150/4.55 = 32.97 \text{ ohm}$$

$$X_{eqH} = (Z_{eqH}^2 - R_{eqH}^2)^{1/2} = (32.97^2 - 10.4^2)^{1/2} = 31.3 \text{ ohm}$$

The corresponding parameters for low voltage side are

$$R_{eqL} = R_{eqH} / a^2 \quad R_{eqH} = 10.4 / 10^2 = 0.104 \text{ ohm}$$

$$X_{eqL} = 31.3 / 10^2 = 0.313 \text{ ohm}$$

ii) power factor at no-load = power/volt-ampere

$$100 / 220 \times 2.5 = 0.182$$

$$\text{power factor at short circuit} = 215 / 150 \times 4.55 = 0.315$$

