

# Three-Phase Voltages

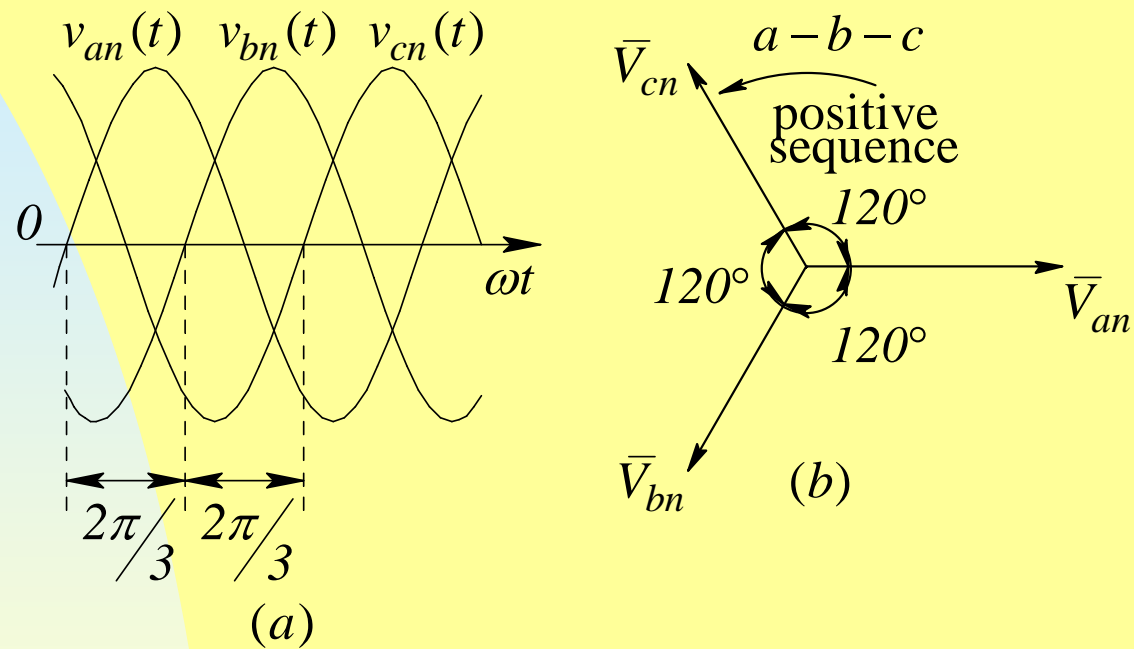


Fig. 2-11 Three-phase voltages in time and phasor domain.

# Balanced Three-Phase Circuit Analysis

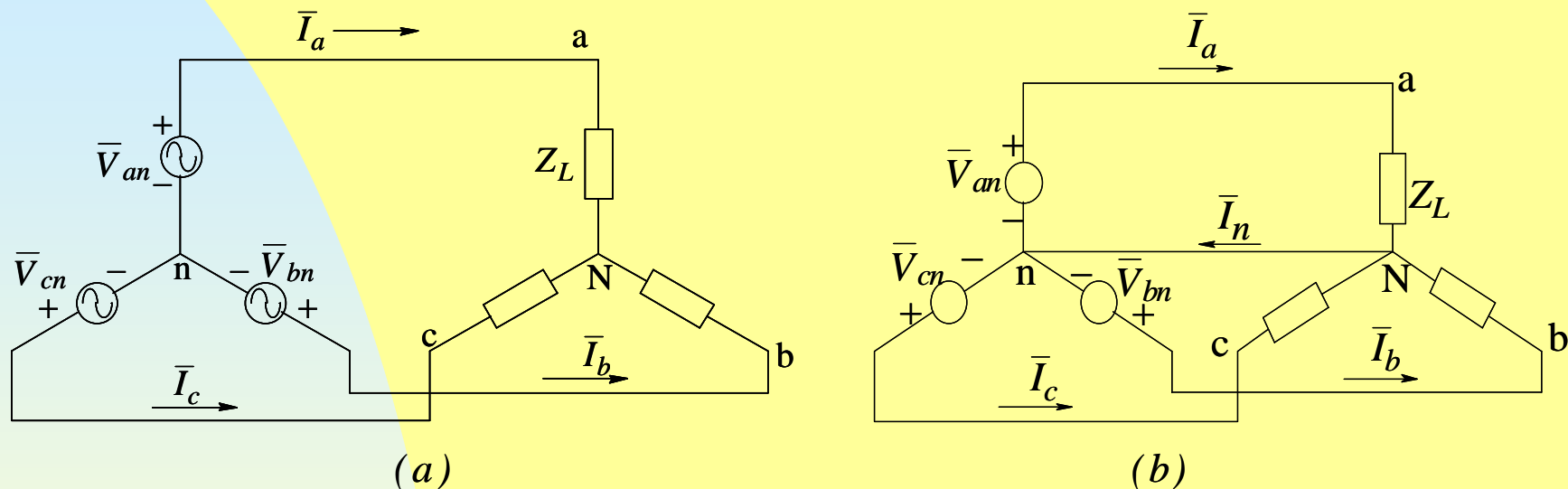


Fig. 2-12 Balanced wye-connected, three-phase circuit.

# Per-Phase Analysis

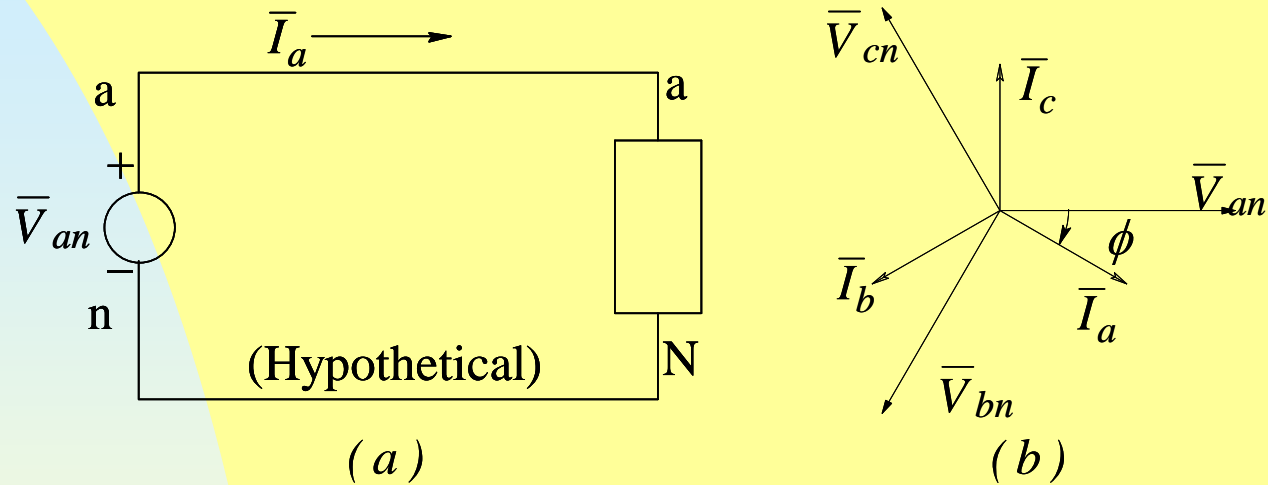


Fig. 2-13 Per-phase circuit and the corresponding phasor diagram.

# Balanced Mutual Coupling

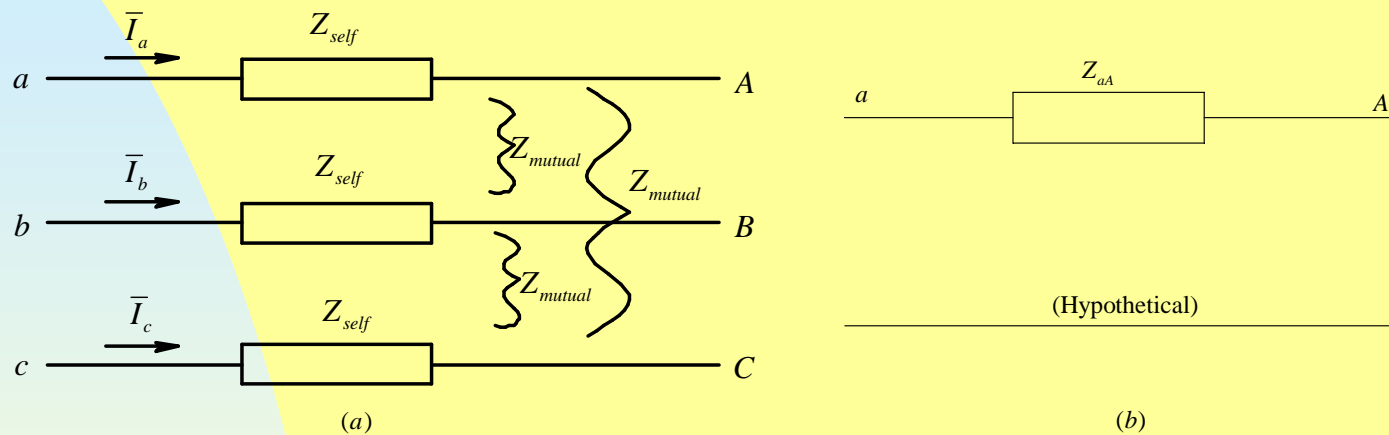


Fig. 2-14 Balanced three-phase network with mutual couplings.

$$Z_{aA} = Z_{self} - Z_{mutual}$$

# Line-Line Voltages

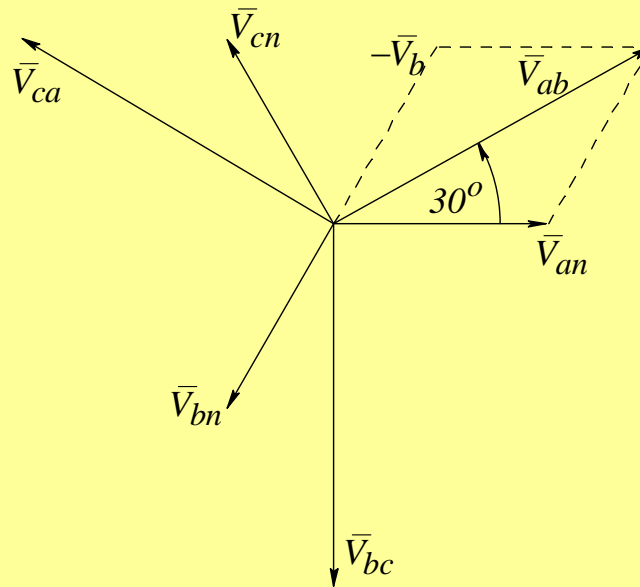


Fig. 2-15 Line-to-line voltages in a three-phase circuit.

# Wye-Delta Transformation

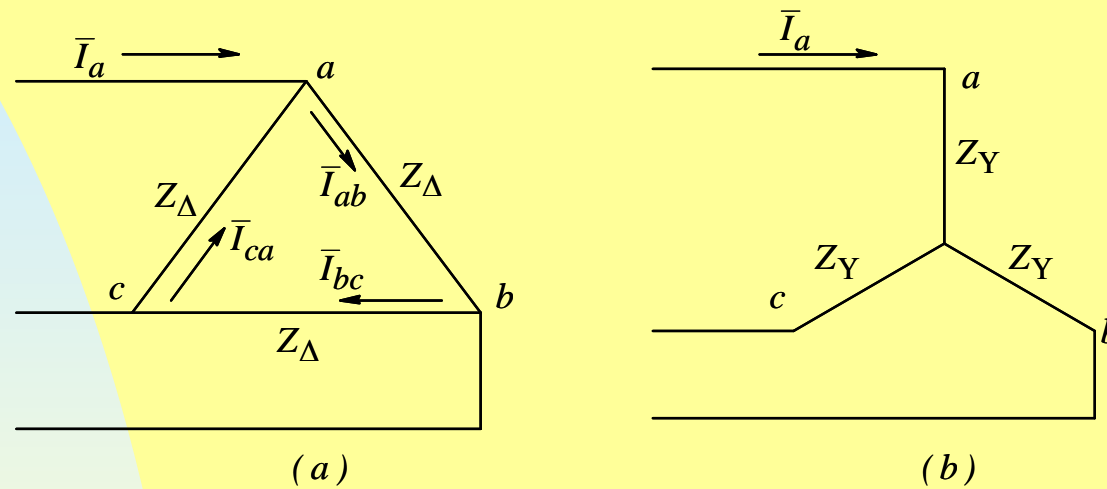


Fig. 2-16 Delta-wye transformation.

# Power Flow in AC Systems

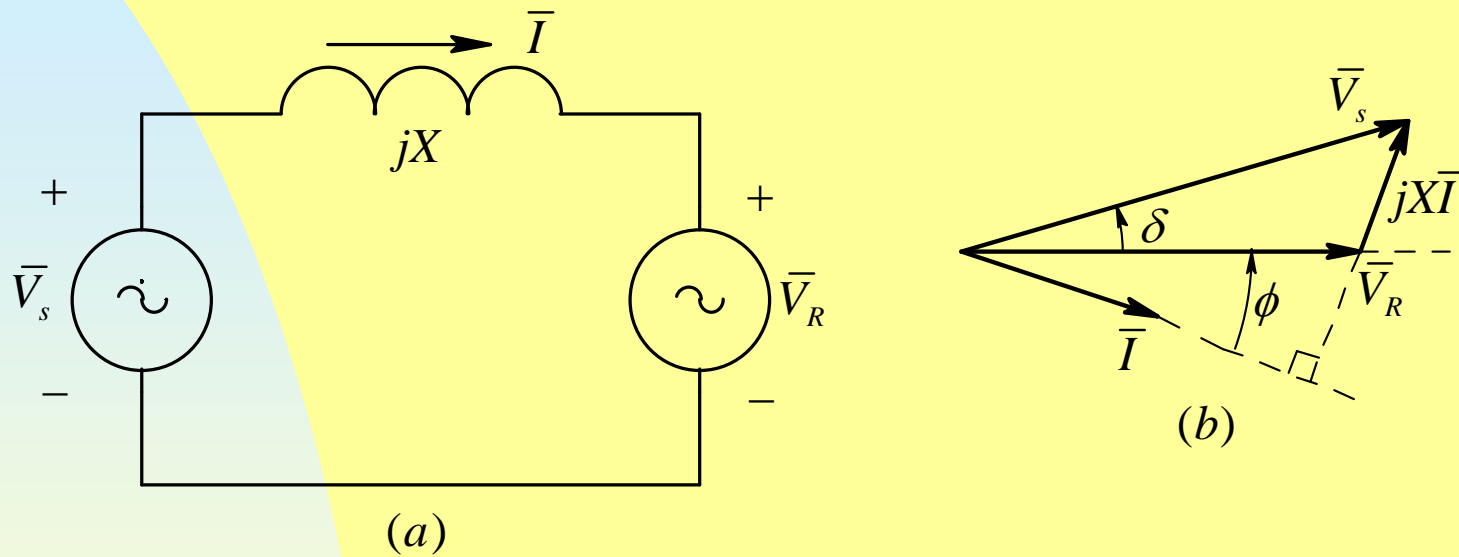


Fig. 2-17 Power transfer between two ac systems.

# Power-Angle Diagram

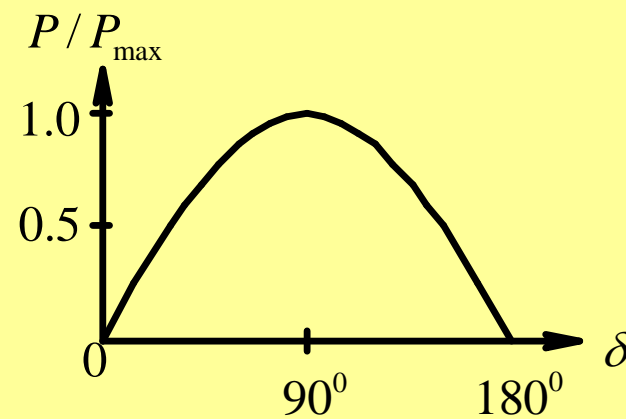


Fig. 2-18 Power as a function of  $\delta$ .

$$P_R = \frac{V_S V_R}{\underbrace{X}_{(=P_{\max})}} \sin \delta$$



# Reactive Power

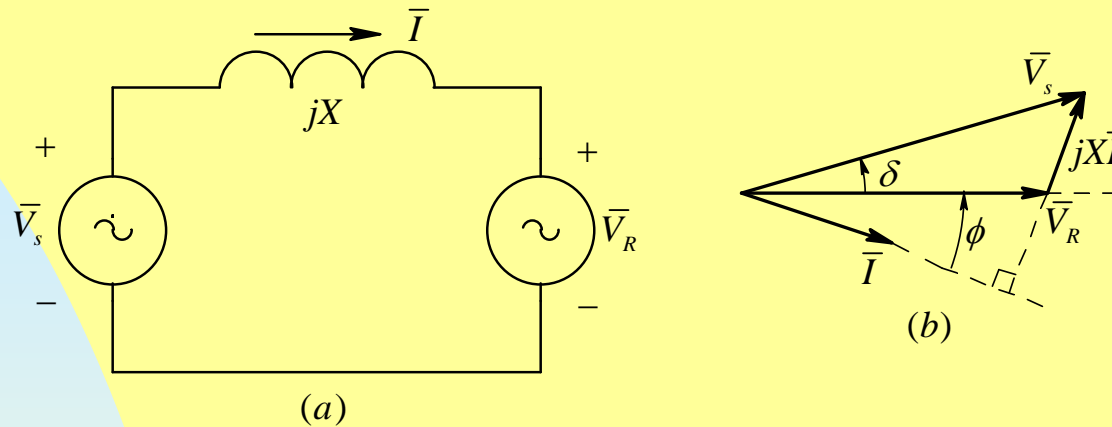


Fig. 2-17 Power transfer between two ac systems.

$$Q_R = \frac{V_S V_R \cos \delta}{X} - \frac{V_R^2}{X}$$

# Per Unit Quantities

$$R_{base}, X_{base}, Z_{base} = \frac{V_{base}}{I_{base}} \quad (\text{in } \Omega) \quad (2-48)$$

$$G_{base}, B_{base}, Y_{base} = \frac{I_{base}}{V_{base}} \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{U}) \quad (2-49)$$

$$P_{base}, Q_{base}, (VA)_{base} = V_{base} I_{base} \quad (\text{in Watt, VAR, or VA}) \quad (2-50)$$

In terms of these base quantities, the per-unit quantities can be specified as

$$\text{Per-Unit Value} = \frac{\text{actual value}}{\text{base value}} \quad (2-51)$$

# Energy Efficiency of Apparatus

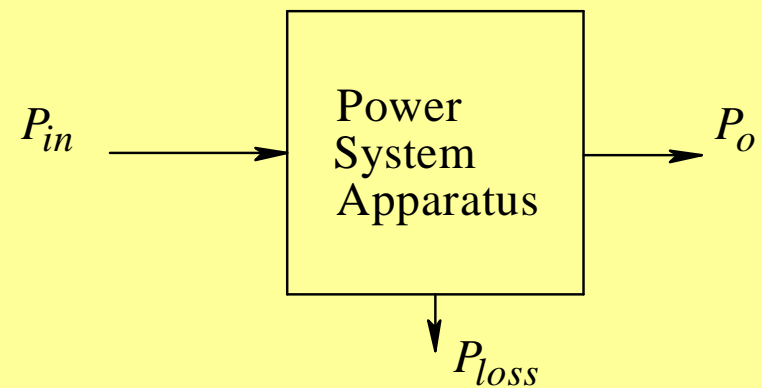


Fig. 2-19 Energy Efficiency  $\eta = P_o / P_{in}$ .

# Electro-Magnetic Concepts: Ampere's Law

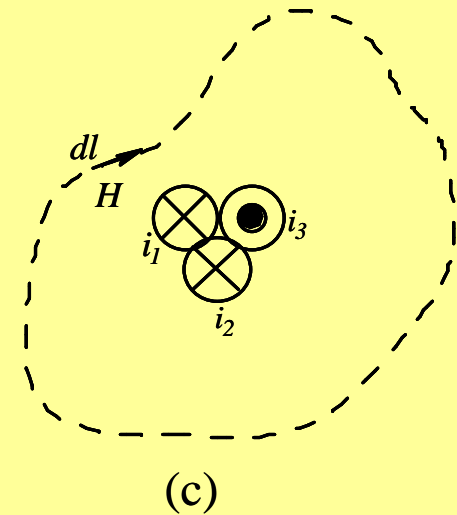
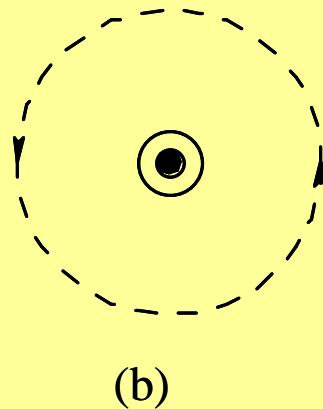
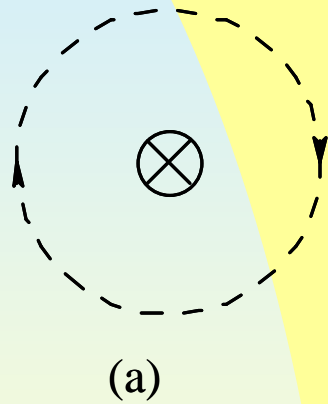


Fig. 2-20 Ampere's Law.

$$\oint H d\ell = \sum i$$

# Example of a Toroid

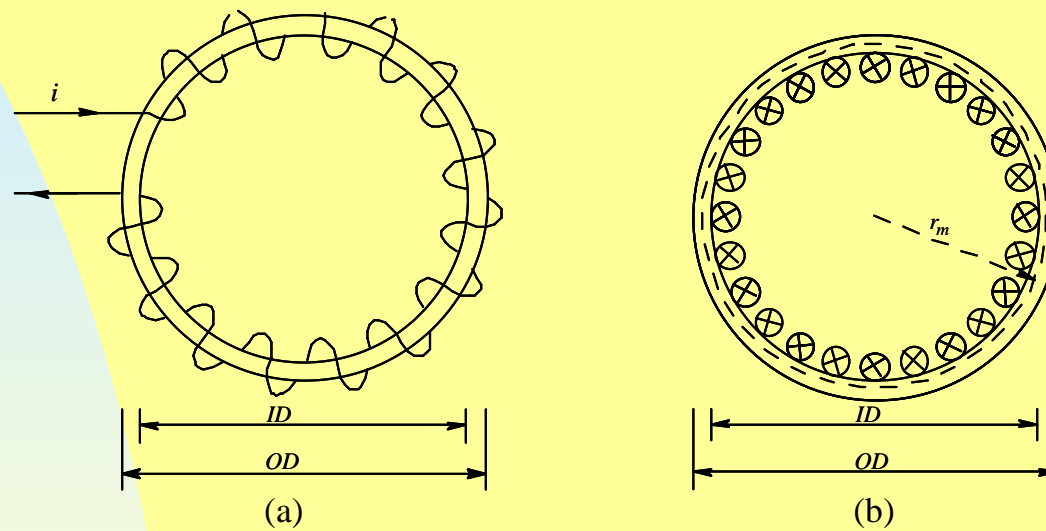


Fig. 2-21 Example 2-9.

# B-H Curves in Ferromagnetic Materials

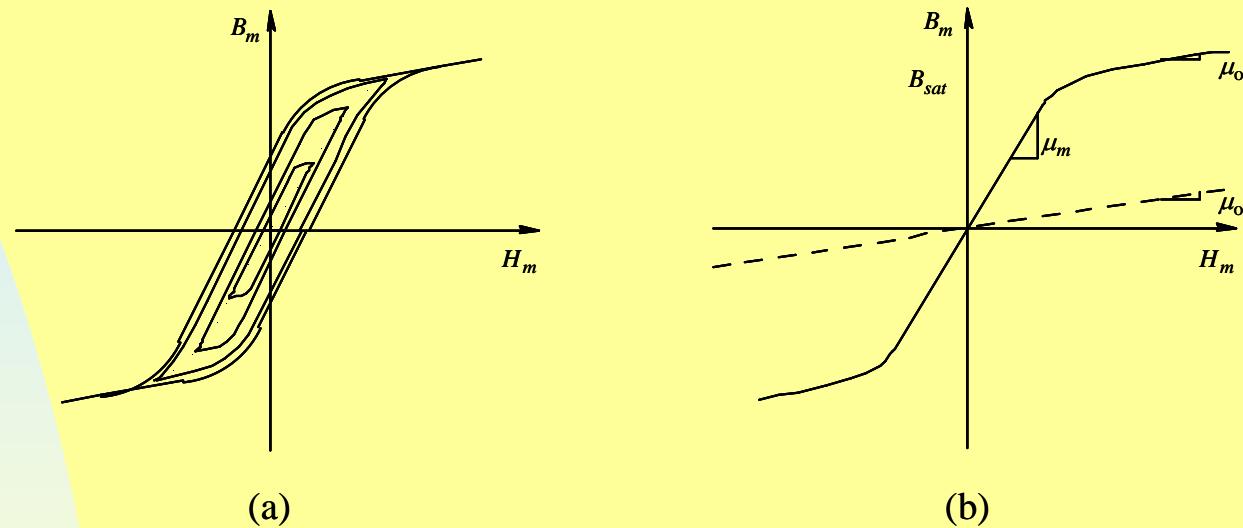


Fig. 2-22 B-H characteristic of ferromagnetic materials.

# Flux and Flux-Density

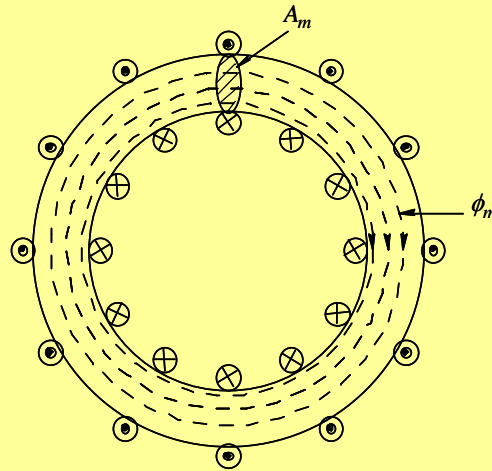
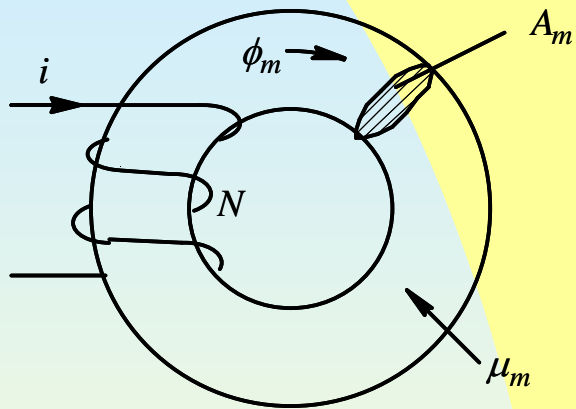


Fig. 2-23 Toroid with flux  $\phi_m$ .

# Inductance



(a)

$$i \xrightarrow{\times \left( \frac{N}{\ell_m} \right)} H_m \xrightarrow{\times (\mu_m)} B_m \xrightarrow{\times (A_m)} \phi_m \xrightarrow{\times (N)} \lambda_m$$
$$L_m = \frac{N^2}{\frac{\ell_m}{\mu_m A_m}}$$

(b)



# Faraday's Law

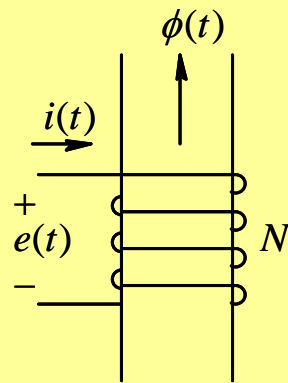


Fig. 2-26 Voltage polarity and direction of flux and current.

# Leakage Flux

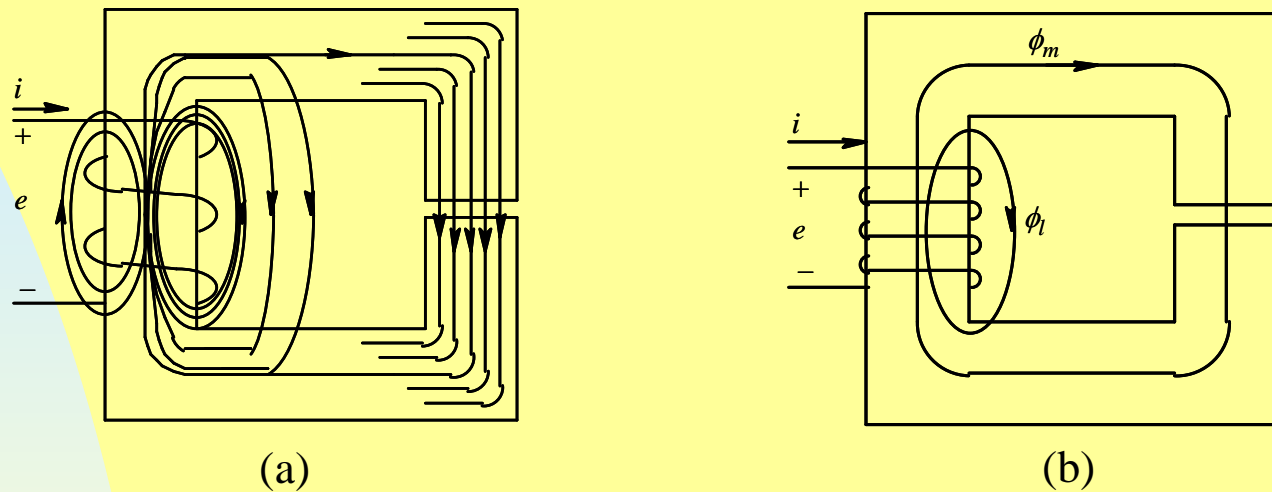


Fig. 2-28 Including leakage flux.

# Representation of Leakage Flux by Leakage Inductance

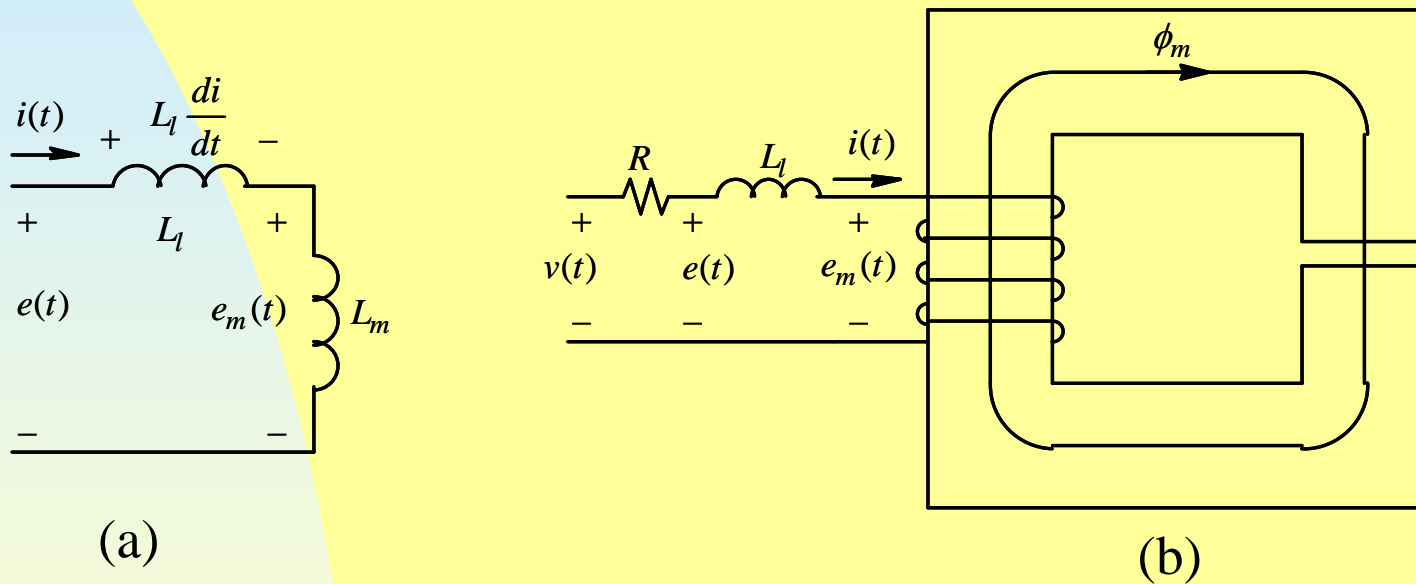


Fig. 2-29 Analysis including the leakage flux.

# Summary

- Overview and Changing Landscape
- Review of Electric and Magnetic Circuit Concepts