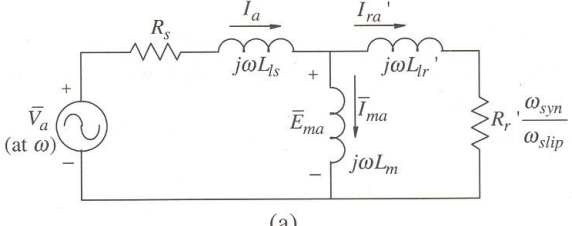


<p><b>Problem 1</b></p> <p>10 points</p>	<p>Calculate the equivalent-circuit parameters of a transformer, if the following open circuit and short-circuit test data is given for a 60 Hz, 50-kVA, 2400:240 V, distribution transformer:</p> <p>open-circuit test with high-side open: <math>V_{OC} = 240</math> V, <math>I_{OC} = 5.0</math> A, <math>P_{OC} = 400</math> W,  short-circuit test with low-side shorted: <math>V_{SC} = 90</math> V, <math>I_{SC} = 20</math> A, <math>P_{SC} = 700</math> W.</p>
<p><b>Problem 2</b></p> <p>10 points</p>	<p>Consider a permanent-magnet dc-motor with the following parameters:  <math>R_a = 0.35</math> <math>\Omega</math>, <math>L_a = 1.5</math> mH, <math>k_T = 0.5</math> Nm/A, <math>k_E = 0.5</math>, V/(rad/s), <math>J_m = 0.02</math> kgm<sup>2</sup>  The motor is driving a load at speed of 1,500 rpm. The load is purely inertial with an inertia of 0.04 kgm<sup>2</sup>.  The motor is slowing down to 750 rpm, while the current is kept at 10 A.</p> <p>Calculate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Braking torque</li> <li>Power loss in the armature</li> <li>Energy loss while braking</li> <li>Energy recovered to the voltage source.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Problem 3</b></p> <p>10 points</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(a)</p> </div> <p>In a 2-pole, 208 V (line-to-line, rms), 60-Hz, motor,  <math>R_s = 0.5</math> <math>\Omega</math>, <math>R'_s = 0.45</math> <math>\Omega</math>, <math>X_{ls} = 0.6</math> <math>\Omega</math>, and <math>X'_{lr} = 0.83</math>.  The magnetizing reactance <math>X_m = 28.5</math> <math>\Omega</math>.</p> <p>This motor is supplied by its rated voltages. The rated torque at the slip <math>s = 0.04</math>.</p> <p>At the rated torque and slip, calculate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>equivalent impedance</li> <li>the input rms current,</li> <li>the power factor,</li> <li>the rotor power loss,</li> <li>the speed of the rotor in rpm.</li> </ol>

The questions:

<p><b>Question 1</b></p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>What are the names of the different powers and what are there quantities? What is the power triangle?</p>
<p><b>Question 2</b></p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>Explain the working of a simple controlled rectifier. How do you calculate the output voltage of a single phase controlled rectifier? How do you calculate the output voltage of a three phase controlled rectifier?</p>
<p><b>Question 3</b></p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>A Crane on the board of the ship is driven by a DC motor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In how many quadrants operates the crane ?</li> <li>2. In which quadrant can a thyristor rectifier operate ?</li> <li>3. Draw the scheme for a converter for more quadrant operation based on thyristor technology and supplied from a one phase network.</li> <li>4. How are converters connected to achieve four quadrant operation.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Question 4</b></p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>Describe the operating of a single-phase-power-factor corrected circuit. What is the relation between the supply voltage and dc-bus voltage? Plot the switching current in the inductor (<math>i_L</math>).</p>
<p><b>Question 5</b></p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>An single phase rectifier with diodes is connected to a source of 230 V / 50 Hz, the load is a resistor.</p> <p>What is the average value output voltage without a capacitor? [ in V] What is the average value output voltage with an very large capacitor? [ in V]</p>