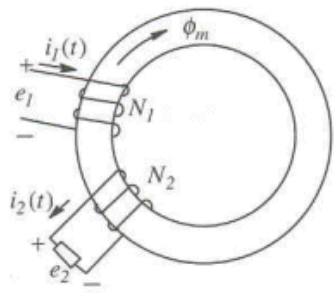


<p>Problem 1</p> <p>10 points</p>	<p>A balanced three-phase load is supplied to a balanced three-phase voltage source with a phase voltage of $120 \text{ V}_{\text{eff}}$</p> <p>The load draws a total load of 10 kW at a power factor of 0.9.</p> <p>Assuming a wye-connected load, calculate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the rms value of the phase current, 2) the per-phase load impedance, 3) draw a phasor diagram showing all three voltages and currents. <p>Repeat this calculations for a delta-connection load.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) the rms value of the phase current, 5) the per-phase load impedance, 6) draw a phasor diagram showing all three voltages and currents.
<p>Problem 2</p> <p>10 points</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Transformer: $N_1/N_2 = 3$</p> <p>Neglecting the winding resistances, leakage inductances and core loss.</p> <p>For winding 1: $V = 220 \text{ V}$, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$, the magnetizing current is 1.0 A (rms).</p> <p>For winding 2 : The load exist of a resistor of 0.953Ω and an inductor of 0.55Ω in series.</p> <p>Calculate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the amplitude and phase of \bar{I}_2 2. the amplitude and phase of \bar{I}_1 </div> </div>
<p>Problem 3</p> <p>10 points</p>	<p>Consider a permanent-magnet dc-motor with the following parameters: $R_a = 0.35 \Omega$, $L_a = 1.5 \text{ mH}$, $k_T = 0.5 \text{ Nm/A}$, $k_E = 0.5 \text{ V/(rad/s)}$, $J_m = 0.02 \text{ kgm}^2$</p> <p>Problem 1: The rated torque of this motor is 4 Nm. Plot the steady state torque-speed characteristics for $V_a = 100 \text{ V}$ en $V_a = 60 \text{ V}$.</p> <p>Problem 2: The same motor is operating in steady state with a speed of 300 rad/s. the load is purely inertial with an inertia of $0,04 \text{ kg.m}^2$. at some instant, its speed is to decrease linearly and reverse to 100 rad/s in a total of 4 s. Neglect L_a and friction.</p> <p>Calculate and plot the required current and the resulting voltage v_a that should be e applied to armature terminals of this machine.</p> <p>As intermediate steps, calculate and plot e_a, the required electromagnetic torque T_{em} from the motor, and the current I_a.</p>

The questions:

<p>Question 1</p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>1. What are the names of the different powers and what are there quantities?</p> <p>2. What is the power triangle?</p>
<p>Question 2</p> <p>2 points</p>	<p>1. Draw a ‘converter pole’.</p> <p>2. In how many quadrants does is work and with one.</p>
<p>Question 3</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"> 1. In how many quadrants operates the crane ? 2. In which quadrant can a thyristor rectifier operate ? 3. Draw the scheme for a converter for more quadrant operation based on thyristor technology and supplied from a one phase network. 4. How are converters connected to achieve four quadrant operation.
<p>Question 4</p> <p>2 points</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the operating of a single-phase-power-factor corrected circuit. 2. What is the relation between the supply voltage and dc-bus voltage? 3. Plot the switching current in the inductor (i_L).
<p>Question 5</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the average value output voltage without a capacitor? [in V] 2. What is the average value output voltage with an very large capacitor? [in V]