

Module: Fundamental Electrical Engineering 1

L2 ST

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Exam (1h :30 min)

.....: اللقب:

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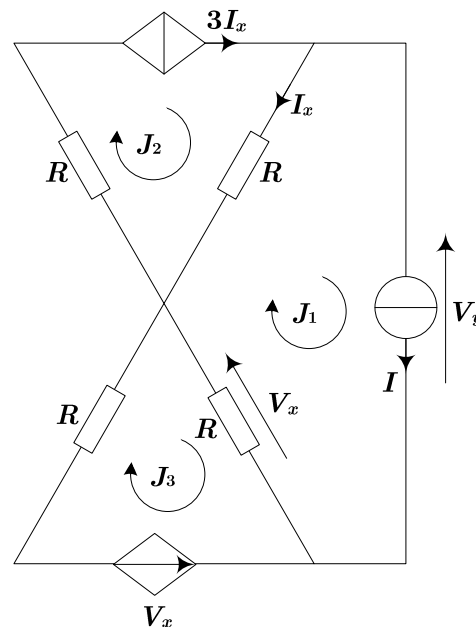
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Exercise 1 (6 pts)

Using the mesh analysis, find J_1 , J_2 and J_3 .

Deduce the voltage V_y .

$I = 12 \text{ A}$, $R = 10 \Omega$.



Solution

Mesh (1):

0.75 pt

Mesh (2):

0.75 pt

Mesh (3):

0.75 pt

$I_x =$ $V_x =$ $V_y =$

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

0.75 pt

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

$J_1 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ A}$

$J_2 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ A}$

$J_3 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ A}$

$V_y = \dots\dots\dots \text{ V}$

Exercise 2 (2 pts)

Find the Thevenin's resistor between *a* and *b*.

$R_1=10\Omega, R_2=15, R_3=20\Omega, R_4=15\Omega.$

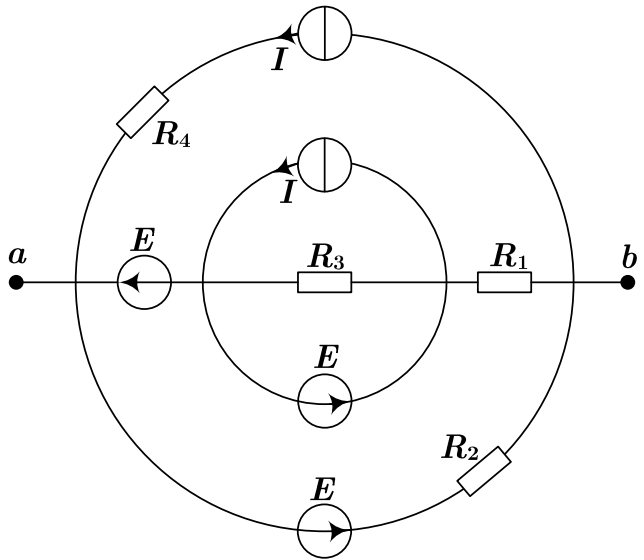
Solution

$R_{Th} = \dots\dots\dots$

1 pt

$R_{Th} = \dots\dots\dots \Omega$

1 pt



Exercise 3 (6 pts)

Using the nodal analysis, find V_1, V_2 and V_3 .

Deduce the voltage V_y .

$E = 120V, I = 10A, R = 10\Omega.$

Solution

Node (1,2):

0.75 pt

.....

Node (1,2):

0.75 pt

Node (3):

0.75 pt

$I_x = \dots\dots\dots$

$V_x = \dots\dots\dots$

$V_y = \dots\dots\dots$

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

0.75 pt

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

0.5 pt

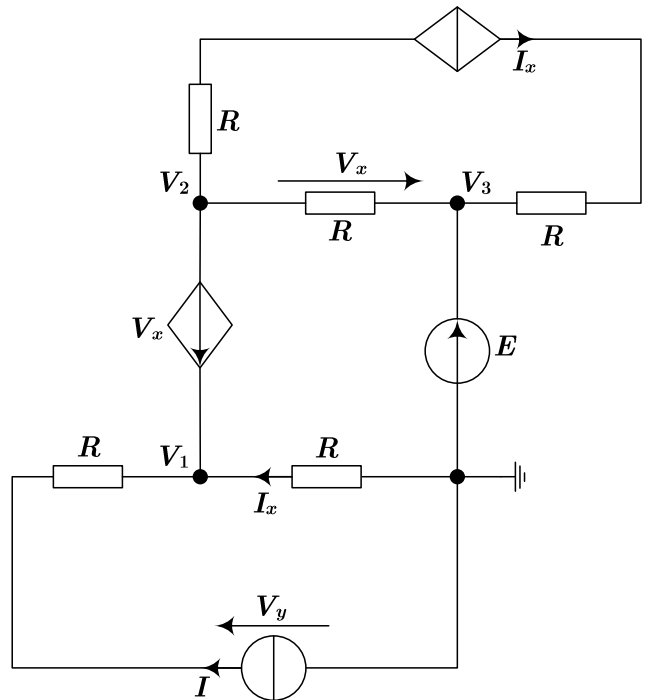
0.5 pt

$V_1 = \dots\dots\dots V$

$V_2 = \dots\dots\dots V$

$V_3 = \dots\dots\dots V$

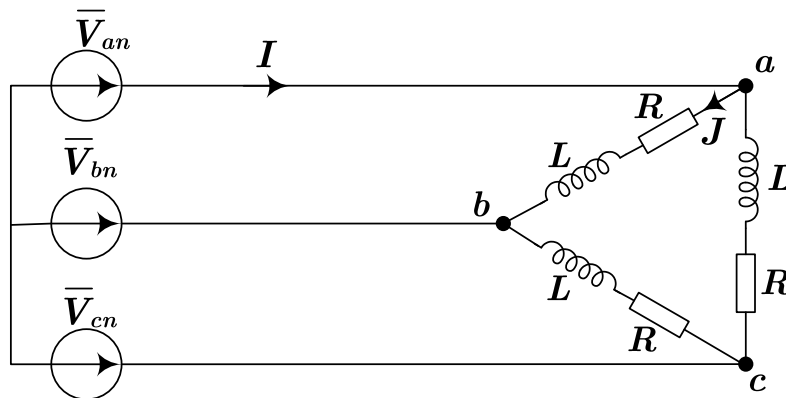
$V_y = \dots\dots\dots V$



Exercise 3 (6 pts)

The three-phase balanced system 220/380V 50Hz in the figure below supplies a three inductive impedances $\bar{Z} = 50\angle 45^\circ \Omega$ contains $R=?$, $L=100\text{ mH}$.

- 1- What is the type of connection?
- 2- What the voltage across each impedance.
- 3- Calculate the value of the resistance R .
- 4- Calculate the phase current J , the line current I , and the power factor.
- 5- Calculate the active power P , reactive Q , and apparent power S .
- 6- Calculate the capacitor coupled in delta that raises the power factor to 1.
- 7- In the phasor diagram showing below, represent the vectors : U_{ab} , U_{bc} , U_{ca} , J_{ab} , J_{bc} , J_{ca} .



Solution

1- The type of connection is : 0.25 pt

2- The voltage across each impedance is V 0.25 pt

3- Calculation of resistance R :

$R = \dots\dots\dots$, $R = \dots\dots\dots \Omega$,
0.25 pt 0.25 pt

4- Calculation of the phase current J , line current I , and the power factor PF .

$J = \dots\dots\dots$, $J = \dots\dots\dots A$, $I = \dots\dots\dots$, $I = \dots\dots\dots A$, $PF = \dots\dots\dots$, $PF = \dots\dots\dots$
0.25 pt 0.25 pt 0.25 pt 0.25 pt 0.25 pt 0.25 pt

5- Powers calculation

- $P = \dots\dots\dots$, $P = \dots\dots\dots W$
0.25 pt 0.25 pt
- $Q = \dots\dots\dots$, $Q = \dots\dots\dots Var$
0.25 pt 0.25 pt
- $S = \dots\dots\dots$, $S = \dots\dots\dots VA$
0.25 pt 0.25 pt

6- Capacitor calculation

- $C = \dots\dots\dots$, $C = \dots\dots\dots F$
0.25 pt 0.25 pt

7- Phasor diagram, Representation of the vectors: U_{ab} , U_{bc} , U_{ca} , J_{ab} , J_{bc} , J_{ca}

