



This Exam measures the EOs (A.2, A.3, A.9, B.3, B.4, and C.2)

Answer the following questions: In each question, draw the circuit diagram and necessary phasor diagrams and write the necessary equations to clarify your answer

Question One: (20 Mark) [measures the EOs of A.2, B.3, B.4, and C.2]

- Show**, experimentally, how general circuit constants (A, B, C, and D) are determined for medium transmission lines. **How** can you interpret the experimental results to determine the performance of transmission lines? [8 mark/A.2 and B.3]
- Show**, experimentally, how voltage regulation and transmission efficiency are determined for medium lines using π - method. **Explain** how the loading type and amount can affect the voltage regulation. [8 mark/A.2 and B.4]
- Illustrate** the expected relation between sending end voltage and receiving end voltage at lightly and no load conditions of medium transmission lines. [4 mark/A.9 and C.2]

Question (2): (20 Mark) [measures the EOs of A.2, A.9, B.4, and C.2]

- Define** the voltage regulation. Under what load condition(s), a negative voltage regulation may be obtained? **What** are the parameter(s) which cause(s) voltage regulation? **Verify** your answer by the aid of a phasor diagram. [6 mark/A.2 B.4]
 - Discuss** two methods used to improve the poor voltage regulation. [4 mark/A.9 and C.2]
- c) A 10 KVA, 2200/220 V single-phase transformer has the following test results:

Test	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Power (W)
Open-circuit	220	2	44
Short circuit	45	4.55	140

- Illustrate** the side at which the measuring instruments were located for both tests, **according** to the given table.
- Estimate** the transformer equivalent circuit parameters referred to high voltage -side
- Determine** the iron loss and the copper loss.
- Determine** the efficiency and voltage regulation if the transformer is operating at **half-full load** and a power factor of 0.85 lagging. [10 mark/A.9, B.4, and C.2]

Question (3): (20 Mark) [measures the LOs of A.2, A.9, B.3, B.4, and C.2]

a) **Define** the power factor. **Explain** using the phasor diagram and power triangle how you can improve the power factor for inductive load. **What** are the measurements in the laboratory that necessary to get the power factor? [6 mark/A.2, B.3 and B.4]

b) **Discuss** what will happen in each of the following practical case:

- i. A load drawn current of 90 A is connected to the secondary of a single-phase transformer rated at 50 Hz, 10 kVA, 2200/220 V.
- ii. Short-circuit test of a transformer is performed under rated voltage
- iii. The load of a medium transmission line is reduced to 10% of full load.
- iv. One circuit of transmission lines is used at high voltage level.

[8 mark/A.2, B.3, B.4 and C.2]

c) A single- phase motor connected to a power supply at 400 V develops 10 HP at 0.8 power factor lagging. It is desired to improve the power factor to 0.92 lagging value. **Estimate** the capacitance required in parallel with motor to reach this value.

[6 mark/A.2, A.9, B.4 and C.2]

Best wishes

Committee of corrections and Testers