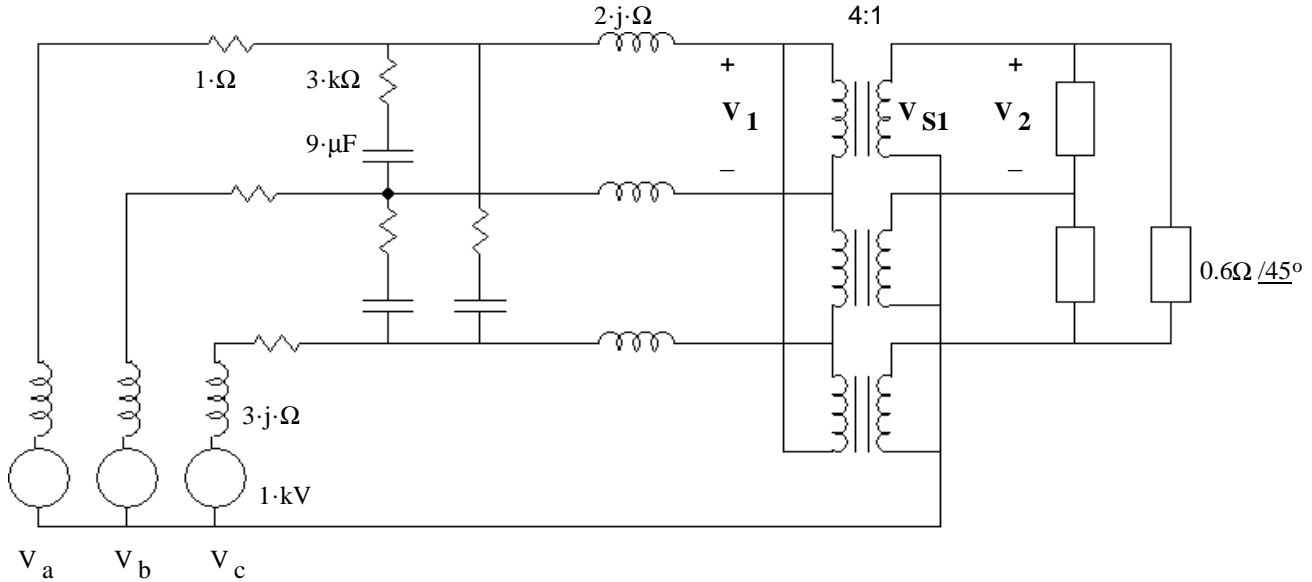


4. a) Draw a per-phase drawing of for the balanced 3-phase, 60-Hz system shown. You may neglect phase issues introduced by Y- Δ and Δ -Y connections. You may need to modify the turns ratio of the transformer to reflect Y- Δ and Δ -Y connections. Be sure to show values of the source, passive components and turns ratio on your drawing. b

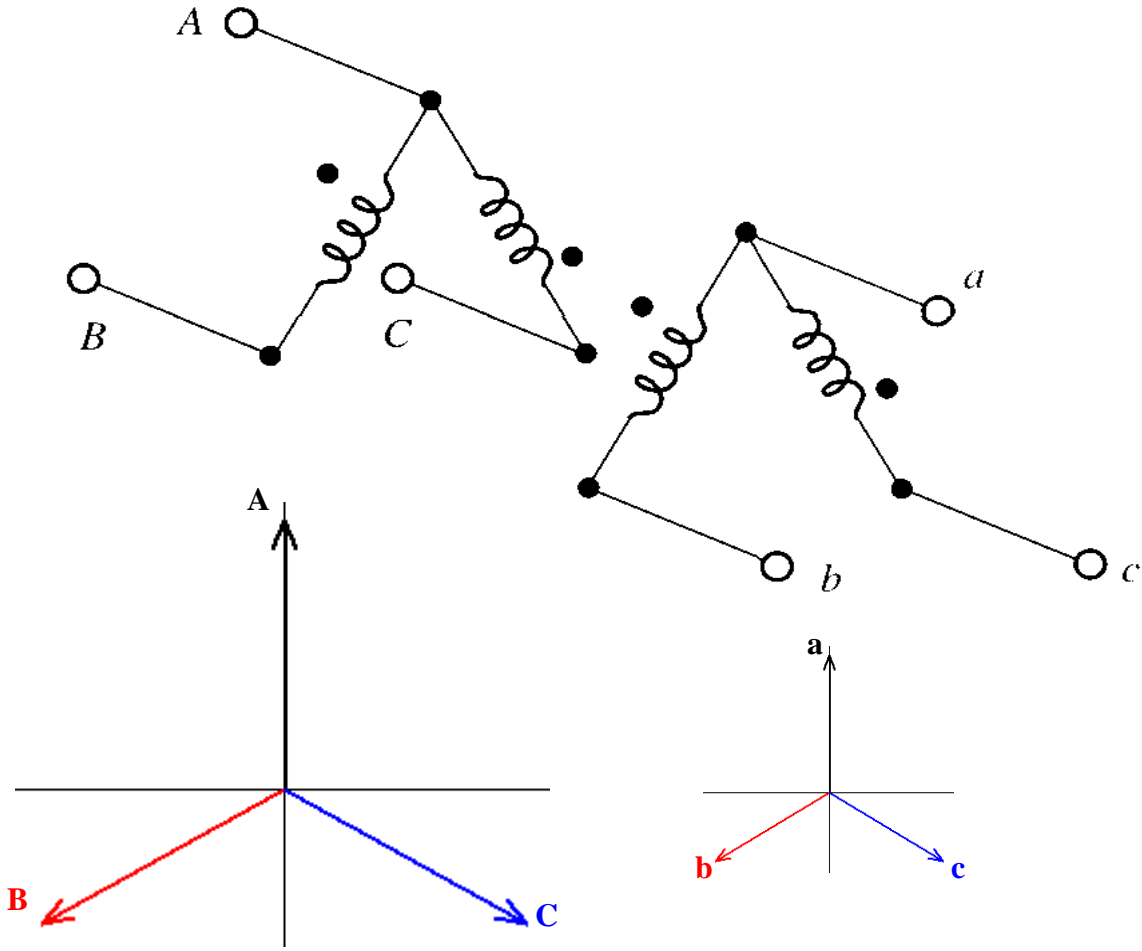


b) Find $\frac{V_1}{V_2}$ including phase angle

Modify turns ratio to reflect Δ -Y transformer connection

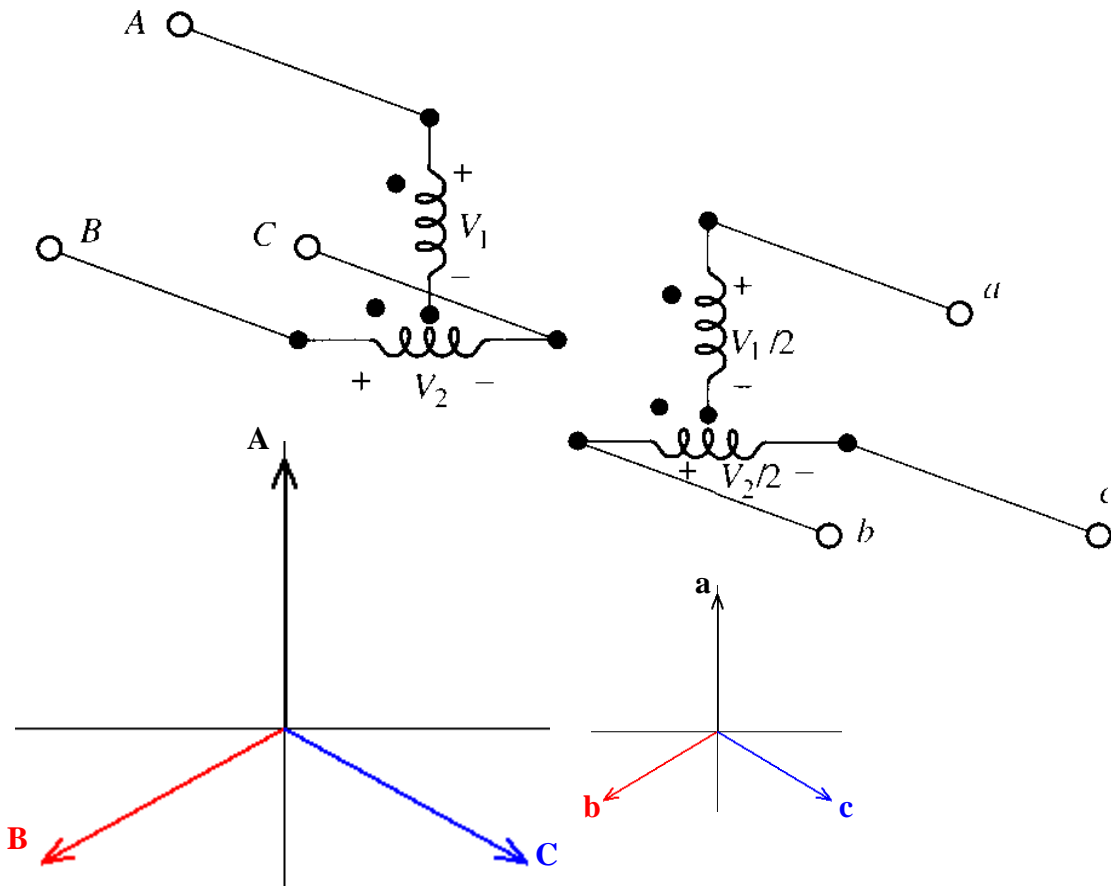
5. The configuration shown is called the “open-delta” or “V” connection, for obvious reasons. Identical 2:1 transformers are used.

a) Show that if ABC is 480-V balanced three phase, abc is 240-V balanced three-phase. Consider the ABC voltages to be a three-phase set and prove the abc set is three-phase.



b) If the load is 30 kVA, find the required kVA rating of the transformers to avoid overload.
 [You can solve this independent of part a)]

6. The configuration shown is called the "T" connection. For this connection, the 2:1 transformers are not identical but have different voltage and kVA ratings. The bottom transformer is center-tapped so as to have equal, in-phase voltages for each half.
- b) If the load is 30 kVA, find the required kVA rating of each transformer to avoid overload.



7. A phase-shifting transformer has a complex turns ratio of $t := 4 \cdot e^{j20\text{-deg}} = 4 \angle 20^\circ$

It has a series impedance of $Z_S := (0.05 + j0.6) \cdot \Omega$
 Find the admittance matrix of this transformer
 (see the last page of the transformer notes).

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_S & -\frac{Y_S}{t} \\ Y_S & Y_S \\ -\frac{1}{\bar{t}} & \frac{1}{(|t|)^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \frac{1}{\Omega} \end{bmatrix}$$