

Formula Elektrik

$$P = \sqrt{3} * I_L * V_L * \cos\theta \quad P = I_L * V_L * \cos\theta$$

$$z[\text{galangan bumi}] = \frac{240V}{1.5 * 10\% * I[\text{arus bawaan}]}$$

$$VA = \sqrt{3} * I_L * V_L$$

$$I = \frac{kVA}{\sqrt{3} * V} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1kVA = 0.8kW \\ 1HP = 0.746kW \end{array}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{kW}{kVA} \quad \sin\theta = \frac{kVAR}{kVA} \quad \tan\theta = \frac{kVAR}{kW}$$

$P[kW]$ – effective power $\theta[kVAR]$ – reactive power

$$VA = \sqrt{P^2 + \theta^2} \quad \cos\theta = \left(\frac{P}{VA}\right)$$

$$kVA = \sqrt{kWh^2 + kVAR^2} \quad \cos\theta = \left(\frac{kWh}{kVA}\right) = \left(\frac{kWh}{\sqrt{kWh^2 + kVAR^2}}\right)$$

$$c/k = \frac{kVAR[\text{first step}]}{\sqrt{3} * 415 * \left(\frac{1000}{5}\right) [\text{CT yang digunakan}]}$$

$$kVAR = kW(\tan\theta_1 - \tan\theta_2)$$

$$\tan\theta_1 = \left(\frac{kVAR_1}{kW}\right) \quad kVAR_1 + kW\tan\theta$$

$$\tan\theta_2 = \left(\frac{kVAR_2}{kW}\right) \quad kVAR_2 = kW\tan\theta_2$$

$$\text{Polarization Index} = \frac{\text{Resistance after 10 minutes}}{\text{Resistance after 1 minutes}}$$

The recommended minimum value of polarization index for ac and dc motors and generators is **2.0**

Motor

$$\text{Horsepower} = \left(\frac{\text{Torque (lb-ft)} * \text{RPM}}{5252} \right), \text{Torque (lb-ft)} = \left(\frac{\text{Horsepower} * 5252}{\text{RPM}} \right)$$

$$\text{Kilowatts} = \left(\frac{\text{Torque (N-m)} * \text{RPM}}{9550} \right), \text{Torque (N-m)} = \left(\frac{\text{Kilowatts} * 9550}{\text{RPM}} \right)$$

$$I_{FL} = \left(\frac{HP * 746}{V * pf * eff} \right) \quad I_{FL} = \left(\frac{kW * 1000}{V * pf * eff} \right)$$

$$I_s = I_{FL} * \text{gandaan arus mula}$$

$$rpm = \frac{Hz * 120}{pole} \quad slip = \left(\frac{1500 - 1420}{1500} \right) * 100$$

Transformer

$$\text{Voltage transformer ratio (K)}, \frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = K$$

If $N_2 > N_1$, $K > 1$ ianya step-up transformer and if $N_2 < N_1$, $K < 1$ ianya step-down transformer
For ideal transformer, input VA = output VA

$$V_1 I_1 = V_2 I_2 \text{ atau } \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{1}{K}, \quad I_2 = \left(\frac{V_1 * I_1}{V_2} \right), \quad I_1 = \left(\frac{V_2 * I_2}{V_1} \right)$$

Susutan Voltan

1. Spesifikasi bekalan elektrik yang dibekalkan kepada pengguna-pengguna domestik mengikut standard MS IEC 60038 adalah seperti berikut :-
 - i. Bekalan voltan nominal satu fasa 230V AU, julat +10%, -6%;
 - ii. Bekalan voltan nominal tiga fasa 400V AU, julat +10%, -6%;
 - iii. Frekuensi yang dibenarkan ialah 50Hz \pm 1%

$$S_V = \frac{mV \text{ dari jadual} * I * L \text{ panjang dalam meter}}{1000}$$

2. Susutan voltan dalam suatu kabel dengan Hukum $\Omega = V = RI$, rintangan konduktor $R = \frac{P_L}{a}$

R = rintangan konduktor dalam ohm Ω

P = kerintangan bahan konduktor dalam mikro ohm milimeter

kuprum $17.5\mu\Omega$ mm

aluminium $28.5\mu\Omega$ mm

L = panjang konduktor dalam milimeter

a = luas keratan rentas konduktor dalam milimeter persegi