



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

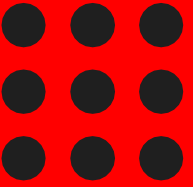
COURSE NAME : 19EE101-BASIC ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

I YEAR /II SEMESTER COMPUTER SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Unit 1: Electrical Circuits & Measurements

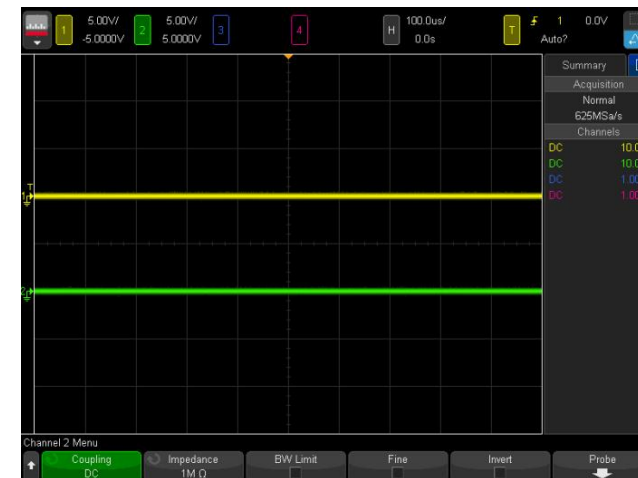
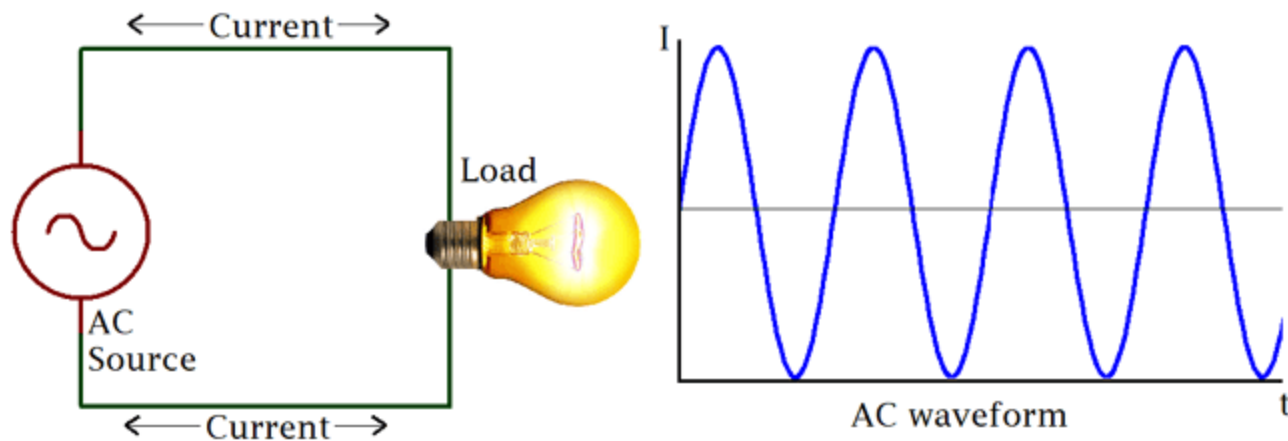
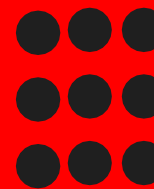
Introduction to AC Circuits

AC CIRCUITS /BEEE/JAGADEESH.B/EEE/SNSCE





INTRODUCTION TO AC CIRCUIT



DC Waveform

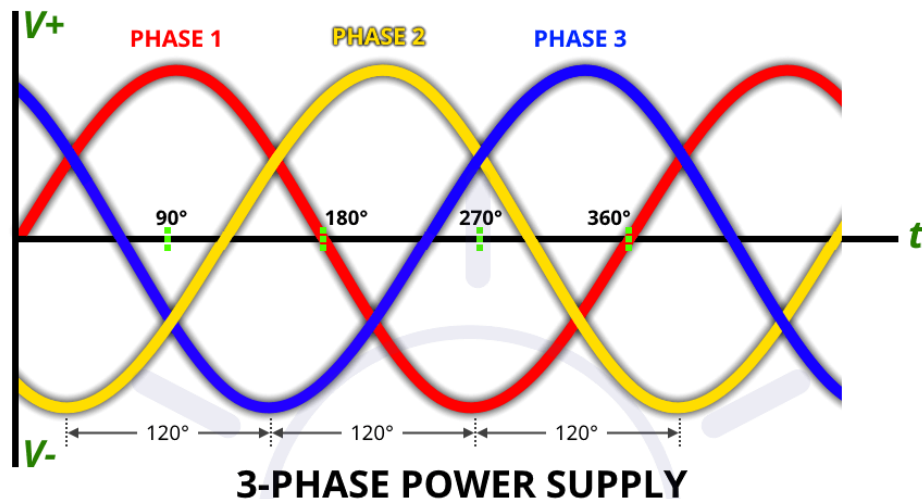
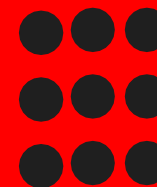


CRO-Cathode Ray Oscilloscope



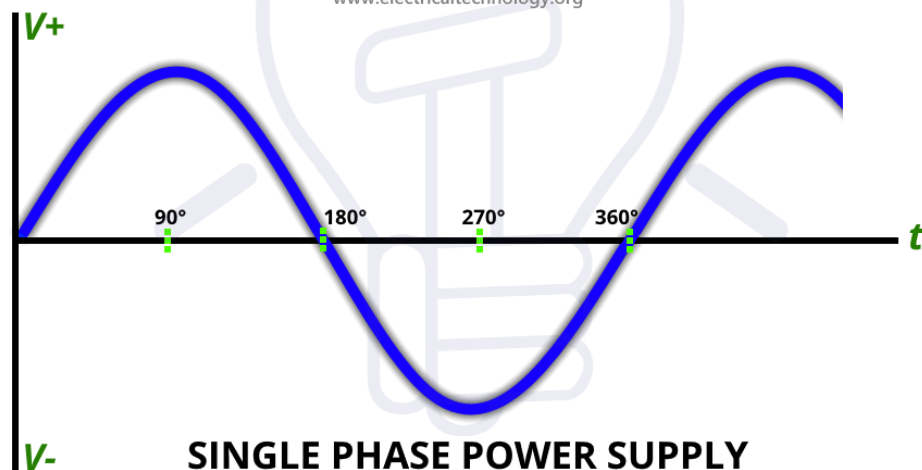


3 PHASE Vs 1 PHASE SUPPLY



3-PHASE POWER SUPPLY

www.electricaltechnology.org



SINGLE PHASE POWER SUPPLY

3 Phases (R,Y,B)- Each phase carry voltage & Neutral

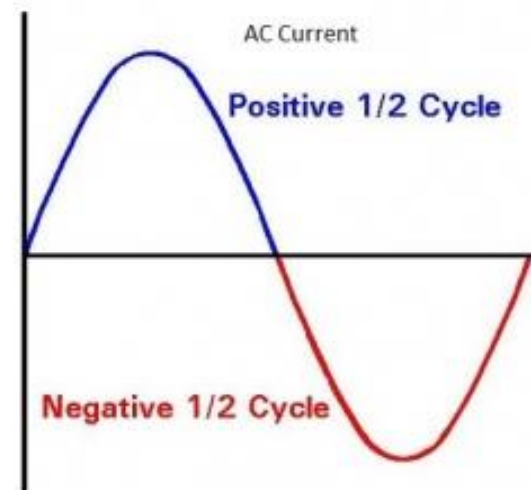
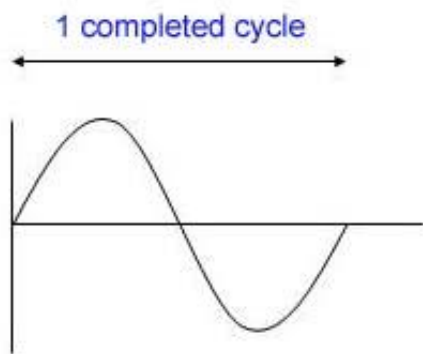
Neutral-Return Path

1 Phase- Phase & Neutral





FREQUENCY IN AC



$$\text{Frequency, } (f) = \frac{1}{\text{Periodic Time}} = \frac{1}{T} \text{ Hertz}$$

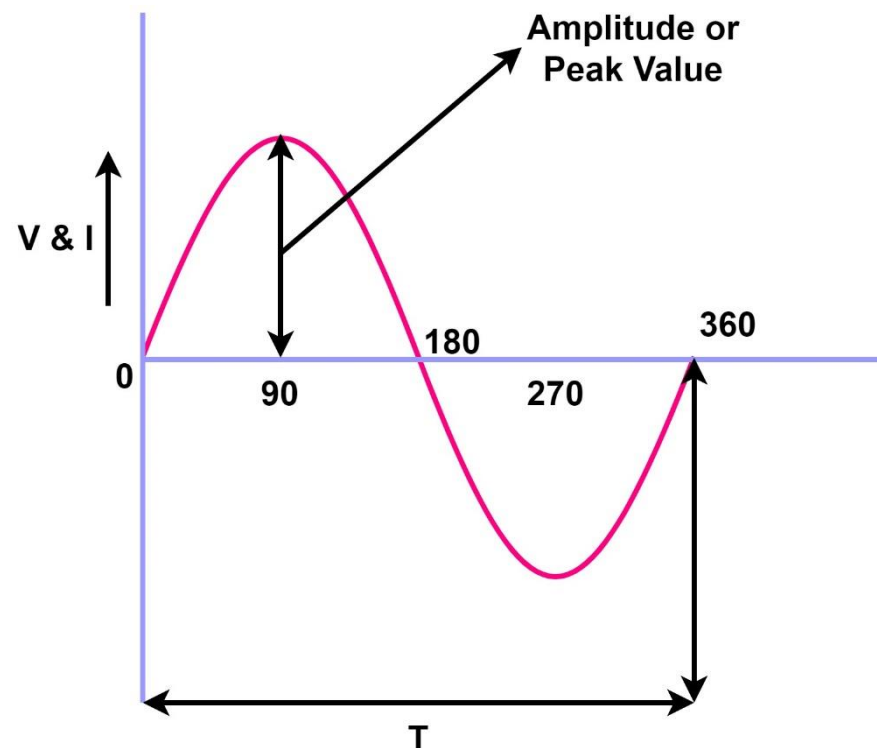
or

$$\text{Periodic Time, } (T) = \frac{1}{\text{Frequency}} = \frac{1}{f} \text{ seconds}$$



PEAK VALUE OR MAXIMUM VALUE

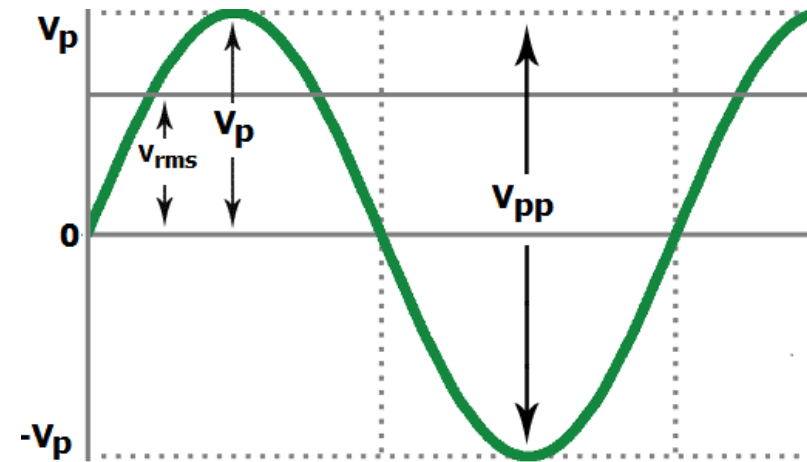
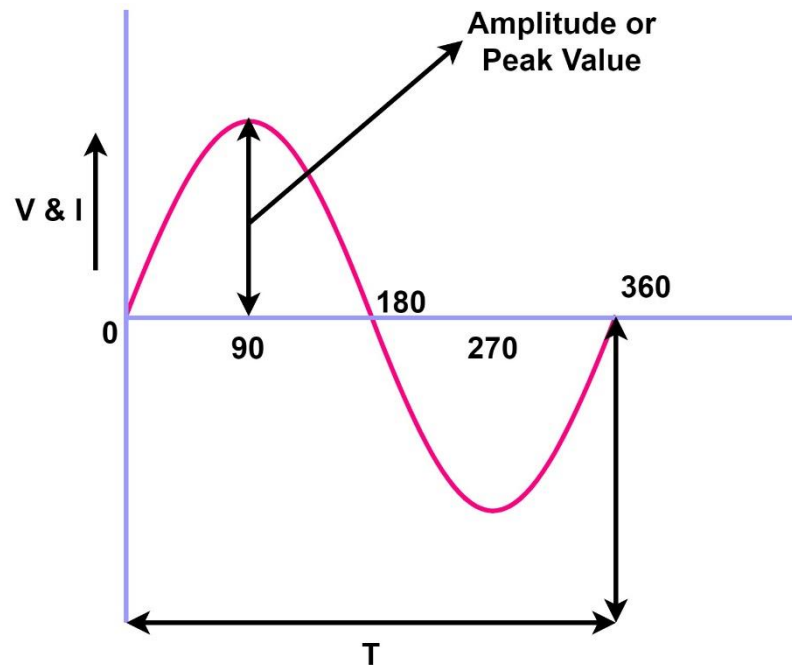
The **maximum value** attained by an alternating quantity during one cycle is called its **Peak value**. It is also known as the **maximum value** or amplitude or crest value.





RMS OF AC LINE

The RMS value is the effective value of a varying voltage or current.



$$V_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} * V_p = 0.7071 * V_p$$

$$V_{rms} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} * V_{pp} = 0.35355 * V_{pp}$$

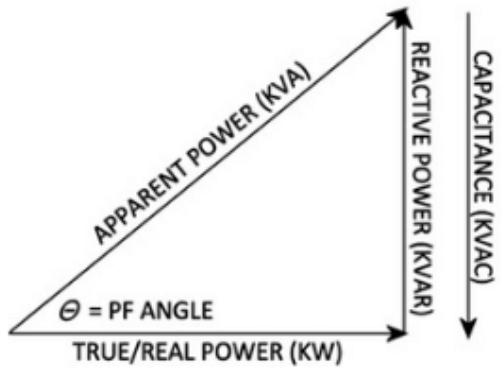
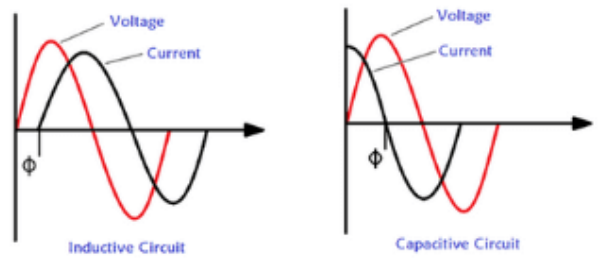
$$V_{rms} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} * V_{avg} = 1.1107 * V_{avg}$$



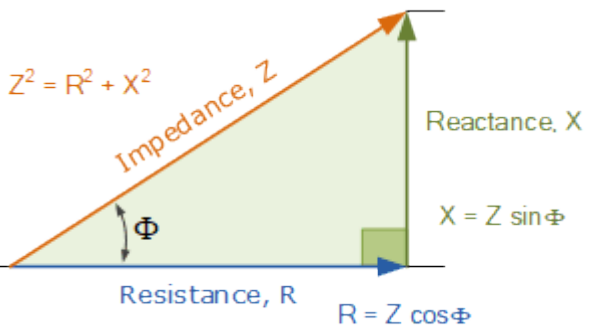
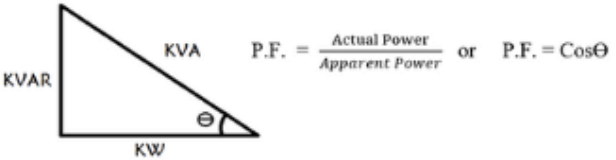
POWER FACTOR

What is Power Factor?

$$\text{Power Factor} = \frac{\text{Real Power}}{\text{Apparent Power}}$$



Power factor of an AC power system is defined as the ratio of the real power absorbed by the load to the apparent power flowing in the circuit

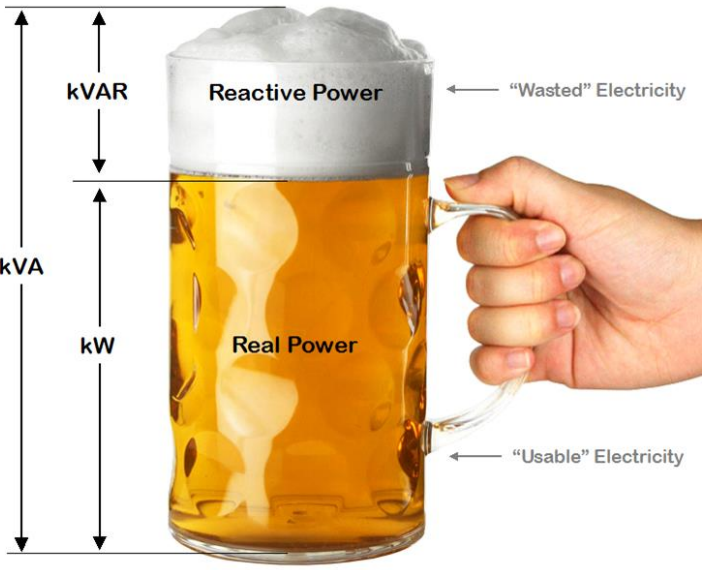


$$Z^2 = R^2 + jX^2 (\Omega)$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{R}{Z}$$

$$\sin \phi = \frac{X}{Z}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{X}{R}$$





AC POWER

Power Formulas in Single Phase AC Circuits	$P = V \times I \times \cos \Phi$ $P = I^2 \times R \times \cos \Phi$ $P = V^2 / R (\cos \Phi)$
Power Formulas in Three Phase AC Circuits	$P = \sqrt{3} \times V_L \times I_L \times \cos \Phi$ $P = 3 \times V_{Ph} \times I_{Ph} \times \cos \Phi$ $P = 3 \times I^2 \times R \times \cos \Phi$ $P = 3 (V^2 / R) \times \cos \Phi$

Different Forms of Power
Formulas in AC Circuit



REFERENCES

1. Muthusubramanian R, Salivahanan S, “Basic Electrical and Electronics Engineering”, Tata McGraw Hill Publishers, (2009) - UNIT I – V
2. Bhattacharya. S.K, “Basic Electrical and Electronics Engineering”, Pearson Education , (2017) – UNIT I – IV
3. Mehta V K, Mehta Rohit, “Principles of Electrical Engineering and Electronics”, S.Chand & Company Ltd, (2010)- UNIT I and II
4. Mehta V K, Mehta Rohit, “Principles of Electronics”, S.Chand & Company Ltd, (2005)- UNIT IV and V

THANK YOU