

• Explanation of the diffraction fringes in the illuminated region  $\rightarrow$

Let  $P$  be a point in the illuminated

Notations

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Wk 5 6 7 8 9



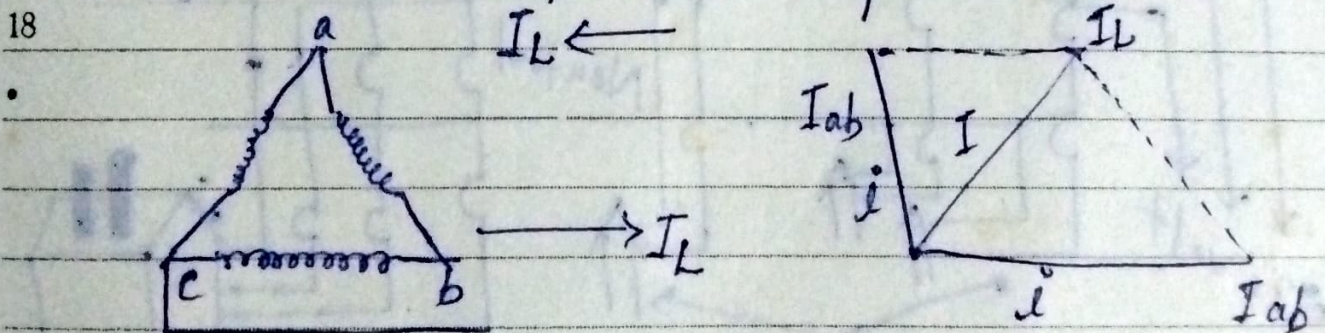
region to find the intensity at P  
 8 the wave-front is divided into  
 • half period strips with respect to  
 9 P the pole of the wave-front with  
 • respect to P is  $O'$  with P as  
 10 centre and radii equal to

11  $PO' + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ,  $PO' + \frac{2\lambda}{2}$ ,  $PO' + \frac{3\lambda}{2}$  --- etc.

12 The point of wave-front  
 • are marked and then through these  
 13 points lines are drawn parallel.

14 Delta Connection  $\Rightarrow$

In this connection  
 15 three windings are joined in series.  
 • In this connection phase e.m.f. and  
 16 equal because two coils are connected  
 • in parallel to coil ab and there is  
 17 potential difference between a and b  
 • which is phase e.m.f.



Notations

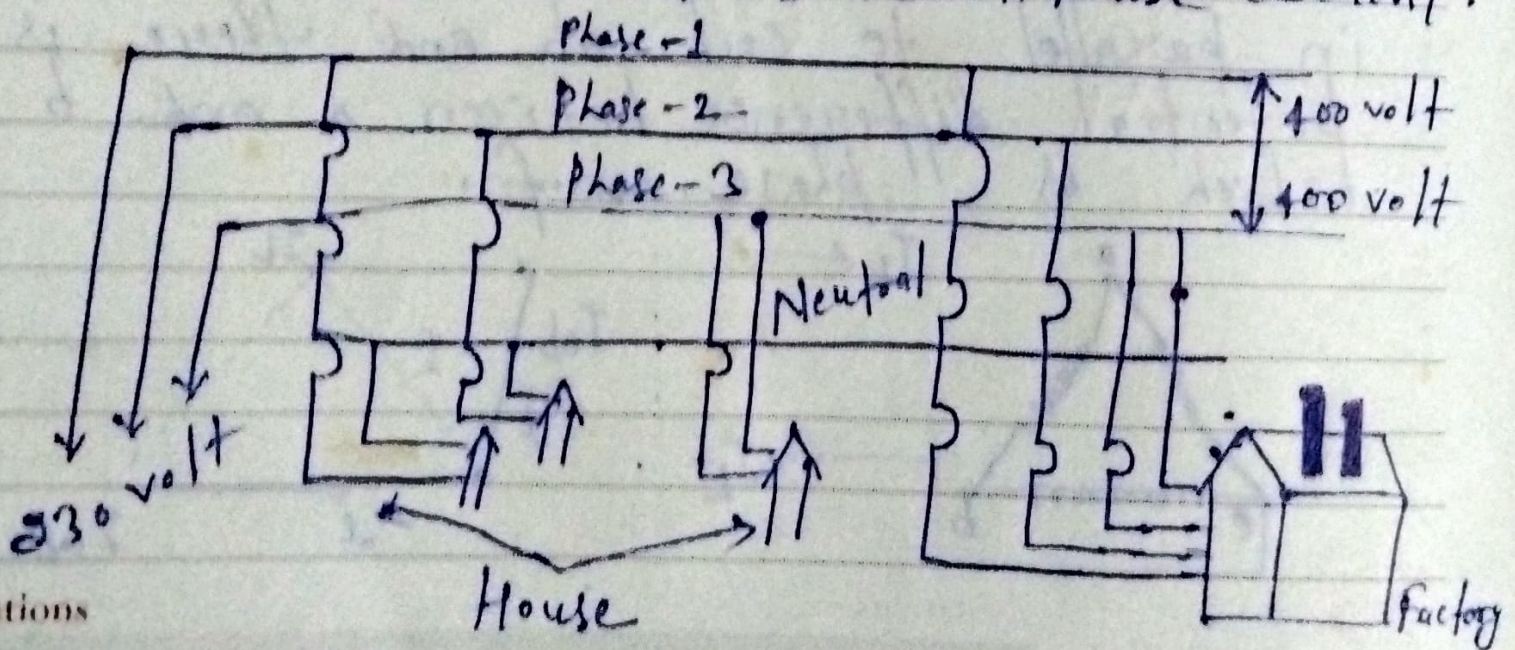


Since the coils are similar in construction, hence equal current is flowing through the coils, the coil ac and cb are in series and current  $i$  is flowing through them. This current is passing through the connecting lines of a and b which is parallel to the current in ab. But the phase difference between the two current is  $120^\circ$ . The line current is vector addition of these two currents if  $I_L = I_p$

$$I = \sqrt{i + i - 2i \cdot i \cos 120^\circ} = \sqrt{3i^2} = i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_L}{I_p} = \sqrt{3} = 1.732$$

$\therefore$  Line current =  $1.732 \times$  phase current.



Notations

The - End

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Wk	5	6	7	8	9
Mo		4	11	18	25
Tu		5	12	19	26