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VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous), HYDERABAD
B.E. (EEE) III Year I-Semester Old Examinations, May/June-2019

Electrical Machinery-II

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: Answer ALL questions in Part-A and any FIVE from Part-B

Part-A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

1. What are the causes of deterioration of transformers?
2. What are the conditions to be satisfied for the parallel operation of 1- phase transformers?
3. What are the advantages of single 3- ϕ transformer over bank of three 1- ϕ transformers?
4. Give the significance of Auto transformers.
5. What is the relation between maximum torque, starting torque of a 3- ϕ Induction motor?
6. What is the necessity of starter in 3- ϕ Induction Motor?
7. List the various slip power recovery schemes of 3- ϕ Induction motor.
8. Draw the slip-torque characteristics of 3- ϕ Induction motor showing braking, motoring & generating modes.
9. Discuss the adverse effects of unbalanced operation of 3- ϕ Induction motor.
10. List the merits of Delta/Star transformer connection.

Part-B (5 × 10 = 50 Marks)

11. a) Explain cooling arrangement in Transformers. [4]
- b) Two transformers X and Y of ratings 500kVA and 300kVA are supplying a load of 750kVA at 0.8p.f. lagging at 400V. Their open circuit voltages are 405V and 410V respectively. Transformer X has 1% resistance and 5% reactance and transformer Y has 1.5% resistance and 4% reactance. Find the load sharing by each transformer. [6]
12. a) Explain open-delta connection of 3- ϕ transformer with neat connection diagram. [5]
- b) In a Scott connection, calculate the values of line currents on the 3- ϕ side, if the loads on the 2- ϕ side are 300 KW and 450 KW both at 100 V and 0.707 p.f. (lag) and the 3- ϕ line voltage is 3300 V. The 300 KW load is on the leading phase on the 2- ϕ side. Neglect transformer losses. [5]
13. a) Describe the principle of operation of 3- ϕ induction motor. Explain why the rotor is forced to rotate in the direction of rotating magnetic field. [3]
- b) A 15kW, 400V, 4-pole, 50Hz, 3- ϕ star connected induction motor gave the following test data results: [7]

	No-load test	Blocked rotor test
Line voltage	400V	200V
Line current	9A	50A
Power input	1310 W	7100 W

Find full-load current, slip, powerfactor, maximum torque.
14. a) Explain constant torque Kramer drive with neat schematic diagram. [5]
- b) Explain star-delta starting of 3- ϕ squirrel cage induction motor with neat diagram. Also derive the relation between starting & full-load torque. [5]

- 15. a) Explain about unbalanced operation of 3- ϕ Induction motor. [5]
- b) Explain single phasing in 3-phase transformers. [5]
- 16. a) Explain about the maintenance of transformers. [5]
- b) Write the merits and demerits of Auto-transformer over the 2-Winding transformer. [5]
- 17. Answer any *two* of the following:
 - a) Differentiate squirrel cage and wound rotor of a 3- ϕ Induction motor. [5]
 - b) Induction generator. [5]
 - c) Single phase load on 3-ph Transformers. [5]



$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{10} = 1000 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ kW}$$

11. Explain cooling arrangement in transformers.

12. In a Scott connection, calculate the values of line currents in the 3- ϕ line. The 3- ϕ line has 300 kW and 450 kW loads at 100 V and 100 V (lag) and the 3- ϕ line voltage is 230 V. The 300 kW load is on the leading phase and the 450 kW load is on the lagging phase.

13. a) Describe the principle of operation of 3- ϕ induction motor. Explain why the motor is better in terms of the direction of rotating magnetic field.

b) A 1.2 kW, 400V, 3- ϕ star connected motor has the following data:

Line voltage	400V
Line current	9A
Power input	1510 W

Find the efficiency of the motor.

14. a) Explain the operation of a Scott connection.

b) Explain the operation of a 3- ϕ induction motor.