



End Semester Examination – Nov/Dec – 2016

Code : **14EE3007**
Sub. Name : **Generalized Theory of Electrical Machines**

Semester : **2016-17 ODD**
Duration : **3hrs**
Max. marks : **100**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (5 x 20 = 100 Marks)

| Q. No. | Sub Div. | Questions | Course Outcome | Marks |
|--------|----------|---|----------------|-------|
| 1. | a. | Generalize the voltage equations for Kron's Primitive machine in matrix form and identify the observations are made from the impedance matrix of this machine? | CO1 | 14 |
| | b. | Originate an expression of transformer voltage and speed voltage in the armature of an electrical machine. | CO1 | 6 |
| (OR) | | | | |
| 2. | a. | Formulate an expression for the electrical torque of the Kron's Primitive machine. Show that no torque is produced by interaction between the flux and current on the same axis. | CO1 | 20 |
| 3. | a. | <p>A three phase Induction motor has the following per phase parameters referred to stator:</p> <p>Stator resistance ---- 0.30 ohm</p> <p>Rotor resistance ---- 0.45 ohm</p> <p>Stator and rotor leakage reactance ---- 2.1 ohm each</p> <p>Magnetizing reactance ---- 30.00 ohm</p> <p>Calculate the parameters of an equivalent 2-phase Induction motor if it's per phase turns are:</p> <p>i. same as that of the 3-phase Induction motor.</p> <p>ii. 3/2 times that of the 3-phase Induction motor.</p> <p>iii. $\sqrt{3}/2$ times of the 3-phase Induction motor</p> | CO1 | 20 |
| (OR) | | | | |
| 4. | a. | In order to ensure power invariance in transforming one set of variables to another, show that the transpose of the transformation matrix should be equal to its inverse. | CO1 | 10 |
| | b. | Demonstrate the term 'Linear transformation' as used in electrical machines? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. | CO1 | 10 |
| 5. | a. | <p>The separately excited d.c. generator running at $4500 / \pi$ rpm, has the following parameters: $r_f = 80 \Omega$; $L_f = 40$ H; $r_a = 0.1 \Omega$; $L_a = 0.3$ mH; Motional Inductance $M_d = 0.8$ H; (or generated e.m.f constant $K_g = M_d \omega_r = 120$ volts / field amp)</p> <p>a. The field is unexcited and the armature is open. Find the armature voltage as a function of time and sketch it, if a constant voltage of 160 volts is suddenly impressed across the field terminals.</p> <p>b. Dramatize the rise of armature current in part (a), if the armature terminals are initially short circuited.</p> <p>c. Armature voltage has attained steady value in part (a). Now the armature is suddenly connected to a load of resistance 1.1Ω in the series with an inductance of 1.7 mH. Conclude (i) armature current and (ii) the armature terminal voltage as functions of time.</p> | CO2 | 20 |

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| | | d. In part (c), calculate the electrical torque as a function of time. Obtain the mean value of torque also. | | |
| (OR) | | | | |
| 6. | a. | Paraphrase the principle of regenerative braking and counter current braking of d.c.motors | CO2 | 20 |
| 7. | a. | Develop the three phase induction machine stator and rotor voltage, flux linkages, torque equations in terms of arbitrary qdo reference frame. | CO3 | 20 |
| (OR) | | | | |
| 8. | a. | Investigate the Stator transient inductance of three phase induction machine in detail. | CO3 | 14 |
| | b. | Draw the relationship between abc and arbitrary qdo reference frame of Induction machine. | CO3 | 6 |
| <u>Compulsory:</u> | | | | |
| 9. | a. | Explain in detail about the steady state operation of Synchronous machine. | CO2 | 10 |
| | b. | Develop the sub-transient Inductance of Synchronous machine. | CO2 | 10 |

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