

THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE DECEMBER 2012

Mechanical Engineering
ME/AM 04 306—ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY

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(2004 Admissions)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

- 1. (a) Explain the production of rotating magnetic field in the 3-phase induction motor.
 - (b) the per phase equivalent circuit of a three phase induction motor.
 - (c) Explain the nature and classification of load torque.
 - (d) Explain the load equalization in connection with electric drive.
 - (e) Explain the input-output characteristic of AC to DC converters.
 - (f) Explain the principle of frequency control of induction motor.
 - (g) Draw the phasor diagram for a synchronous generator for a lagging load. Assume e.m.f. method.
 - (h) Explain the principle of operation of a synchronous motor.

 $(8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ marks})$

2. (a) A 3-phase induction motor at stand-still has a rotor voltage of 100 V between the slip-rings when they are open circuited. The rotor winding is star connected and has leakage reactance of 1Ω/ph at stand-still and a resistance of 0.2 Ω/ph. Calculate (i) the rotor current when the slip is 4% and the rings are short circuited; (ii) the slip and rotor current at maximum torque. Assume the flux to remain constant.

Or

(b) Explain the no load and blocked rotor tests on the induction motor and hence the determination of its equivalent circuit parameters.

(15 marks)

3. (a) Explain the stability of a drive and derive the condition for the steady-state stability.

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(b) Derive the expressions for the equivalent values of drive parameters for a motor driving linear and rotational loads.

(15 marks)

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4. (a) Explain the principle and the input-output characteristic of a AC to DC converter.

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(b) Explain the principle of speed control of an induction motor by stator voltage control and state its limitations.

(15 marks)

5. (a) For a synchronous generator connected to an infinite bus bars explain the effect of change of excitation and fuel input.

Or

(b) With neat diagram explain the working of stepper motor.

(15 marks)

 $(4 \times 15 = 60 \text{ marks})$