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Name...

Reg. No.

# SIXTH SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE E **JUNE 2008**

# EE 04 605-ELECTRICAL MACHINE DESIGN

Time : Three Hours

.9

C 47617

EE

Maximum : 100 Marks

### Part A

## Answer all questions.

- I. (a) List and discuss the application of DC machines.
  - (b) Find the minimum number of poles for a 1200 kW generator if the average voltage between commutator segments is not to exceed 15 and the armature mmf per pole is not to exceed 10,000 A.
  - (c) Compare core and shell type transformers.
  - (d) What are the different methods of cooling of transformers.
  - (e) Discuss the effect of short circuit ratio of alternator on machine performance.
  - (f) Discuss the factors that affect the choric of specific electric loading in synchronous machines.
  - (g) Discuss the effect of shape of stator slots in induction motors.
  - (h) What are the rules for selecting rotor slots in the case of squirrel cage machines.

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

### Part B

- II. (a) What are the ginding factors for choice of number of armature slots?
  - (b) A 4 pole generator supplies a current of 140 A. It has 480 armature conductors wave connected. The brushes are given an actual lead of 10°. Calculate the cross and demagnetising mmf per pole. The field winding is shunt connected, and takes a current of 10 A, find the number of extra shunt field turns to neutralize the demagnetization.

(10 marks)

### Or

III. Explain and discuss on armature design concepts in dc machines.

IV. Design a single-phase transformer to be connected to a 230 V, 50 Hz supply. The transformer is to deliver 3 A at 50 V. (15 marks)

Or

- (15 marks) V. Explain about the forces on windings of a transformer during short circuit.
- VI. (a) Obtain the main dimensions of the rotor of a 50 mVA, 2-pole, 50 Hz synchronous generator. The peripheral speed is limited to approximately 160 m/s. Take an electric loading of 65,000 A/m and a mean gap density of  $0.575 \text{ wb/m}^2$ . Assume a gap length of 25 mm.

(10 marks)

Turn over

(5 marks)

(15 marks)

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- VII. (a) Differentiate between salient pole and cylindrical rotor machines.
  - (b) Determine suitable stator dimensions of a 500 kVA, 50 Hz, 3-phase alternator to ru 375 r.p.m. Take mean gap density over the pole pitch as 0.55 wb/m<sup>2</sup>, the specific electronic dimension of a 500 kVA, 50 Hz, 3-phase alternator to ru 375 r.p.m. Take mean gap density over the pole pitch as 0.55 wb/m<sup>2</sup>, the specific electronic dimension of a 500 kVA, 50 Hz, 3-phase alternator to ru 375 r.p.m. Take mean gap density over the pole pitch as 0.55 wb/m<sup>2</sup>, the specific electronic dimension of a 500 kVA, 50 Hz, 3-phase alternator to ru 375 r.p.m. Take mean gap density over the pole pitch as 0.55 wb/m<sup>2</sup>, the specific electronic dimension of a 500 kVA, 50 Hz, 3-phase alternator to ru 375 r.p.m.

(10 ma)

C 47

(5 ma

VIII. Design a 2.2 kW, 400 V, 3-phase, 50 Hz, 1500 synchronous r.p.m. squirrel cage induction mo The machine is to be started by a star delta starter. The efficiency is 0.8 and power factor is 0 at full load.

Or

(15 ma

(6 ma

- IX. (a) What are the factors taken into account during the design of end rings.
  - (b) A 11 kW, 3-phase, 6 pole, 50 Hz, 220 V star connected induction motor has 54 stator sl each containing 9 conductors. Calculate the values of bar and end ring currents. The num of rotor bars is 64. The machine has an efficiency of 0.86, and a power factor of 0.85. The rem.m.f. may be assumed as 85 percent of stator mmf.

(9 ma:

 $[4 \times 15 = 60 \text{ max}]$