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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2018

DC Machines and Synchronous Machines

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

PART - A

- What is armature reaction in dc machine? Explain how armature reaction produces cross 1 magnetization and demagnetization effect.
 - b. A 230 V dc shunt machine has armature circuit resistance (including brushes) of 0.5 Ω and field circuit resistance of 115 Ω. If this machine is connected to 230 V supply mains, find the ratio of speed as a generator to the speed as a motor. The line current in each case is (10 Marks) 40 A.
- What is back emf? What is its significance?

(05 Marks) (05 Marks)

- Obtain an expression for the torque developed by a dc motor.
- With the help of a neat diagram, explain the ward leopard method of speed control.
 - (10 Marks)
- A series motor with an unsaturated magnetic circuit and $0.5~\Omega$ total resistance, when running 3 at a certain speed takes 60 A at 500 V. If the load torque varies as the cube of the speed, calculate the resistance required to reduce the speed by 25%. (08 Marks)
 - b. With a neat circuit diagram, explain the procedure to conduct Hopkinson's test. Show how (12 Marks) efficiencies of motor and generator are calculated.
- A 500 V shunt motor takes 4A on no load. The armature resistance including that of brushes is $0.2~\Omega$ and the field current is 1A. Estimate the output and the efficiency when the input (10 Marks) current is (i) 20A (ii) 100A.
 - Discuss the principle of operation and applications of permanent magnet DC motor.

(06 Marks)

Draw the power flow diagram of a dc generator and a dc motor.

(04 Marks)

PART - B

What is pitch factor and distribution factor? Explain. 5

(06 Marks)

- b. Derive an expression for emf induced in an alternator including the effect of pitch factor and
- c. A 3 phase, 50 Hz, 2 pole, star connected turbo alternator has 54 slots with 4 conductors per slot. The pitch of the coil is 2 slots less than the pole pitch. If the machine gives 3300 V between the lines on open circuit with sinusoidal flux distribution, determine the useful flux (08 Marks) per pole.
- a. Describe the synchronous impedance method to deference voltage regulation of an alternator 6 for lagging and leading power factor.
 - A 2300 V 50 Hz, 3 phase, star connected alternator has an effective armature resistance of 0.2 Q. A field current of 35A produces a current of 150A on short circuit and an open circuit emf 780 V (line). Calculate the voltage regulation at 0.8 pf lagging and 0.8 pf leading for the (08 Marks) full load current of 25A.



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- 7 a. What do you mean by synchronization of alternators? List the conditions to be fulfilled to connect two alternators in parallel. (05 Marks)
 - b. Why synchronous motors are not self starting? Mention the methods by which synchronous motors are started in practice. (07 Marks)
 - c. Explain the phenomenon of hunting in synchronous machines and the method of reducing the same. (08 Marks)
- 8 a. With a neat circuit diagram, explain the method of conducting slip test on salient pole synchronous machine and indicate how X_d and X_q can be determined from the test.

(08 Marks)

- b. A salient pole synchronous machine with 4-pole ac winding is coupled to a prime-mover. The machine is running at a speed of 1490 rpm. The synchronous machine stator is excited with a current of 50 Hz frequency. Rotor winding of the machine is open. Per phase voltage and current for phase A of the machine are 30V, 25V, 10A and 6.5A. Armature resistance is negligible. The name plate rating of the machine is 20 MVA, 3 phase, star connected, 11 KV, 50 Hz. At full load unity pf and rated voltage, calculate:
 - i) The excitation voltage and
 - ii) The reluctance power developed by the machine

(12 Marks

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