

# CBCS SCHEME



17EE33

## Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020 Transformers and Generators

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

**Note:** Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

### Module-1

- 1 a. Explain the Operation Practical Transformer on – load , with the help of phasor diagrams. (07 Marks)
- b. A single phase , 250/500V Transformer gave the following results :  
Open circuit Test : 250V, 1A , 80W on low voltage side.  
Short circuit Test : 20V, 12A, 100W on high voltage side.  
Calculate the circuit constants and show them on an equivalent circuit. (08 Marks)
- c. Compare a single unit three – phase transformer with a bank of three single – phase transformer. (05 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Develop the exact equivalent circuit of a single – phase transformer. From this derive the approximate and simplified equivalent circuits of the transformer. State the assumptions made. (07 Marks)
- b. Explain how the open and short circuit tests are conducted on transformer to calculate the equivalent circuit parameters. (07 Marks)
- c. Calculate the ratings and turns ratio of a three – phase transformer to transform 10,000 KVA from 220 KV to 6600V, if the transformer is to be connected in i)  $\text{Y} - \Delta$  ii)  $\Delta - \text{Y}$ . (06 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Explain with a neat sketch, the Sumpner's test on single phase transformer. (07 Marks)
- b. Explain the necessity and necessary conditions for parallel operation transformers. (08 Marks)
- c. An auto transformer supplies a load of 3KW at 115 volts at UPF. If the applied voltage is 230V, calculate the power transferred to the load i) Inductively ii) Conductively. (05 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Two transformers A and B are joined in parallel to the same load. Determine the current delivered by each transformer, given : Open circuit emf 6600V for A and 6400V for B. Equivalent leakage impedance in terms of secondary  $(0.3 + j3)\Omega$  for A and  $(0.2 + j1)\Omega$  for B. The load impedance is  $(8 + j6)\Omega$ . (08 Marks)
- b. Derive an expression for the saving of copper in auto transformer as compared to an equivalent two winding transformer. (07 Marks)
- c. Explain with the help of figure, the working of an load tap changing transformer. (05 Marks)

### Module-3

- 5 a. What are the purposes for which Tertiary windings are used? (06 Marks)
- b. Explain with the help of neat sketches, the effects of armature reaction in DC machines. (08 Marks)

- c. A 3 phase, 16 pole synchronous generator has a resultant air gap flux of 0.06 wb per pole. The flux is distributed sinusoidally over the pole. The stator has 2 slots per pole per phase and 4 conductors per slot are accommodated in two layers. The coil span is  $150^\circ$  electrical. Calculate the phase and line induced voltages when the machine runs at 375 rpm. (06 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. What do you mean by three winding transformer? Deduce the equivalent circuit of a 3 – winding transformer. (06 Marks)
- b. A 4 – pole generator has a wave wound armature with 722 conductors and it delivers 100A on full load. If the brush lead is  $8^\circ$ , calculate the armature demagnetizing and cross – magnetizing ampere turns per pole. (06 Marks)
- c. Derive the expressions for pitch factor and distribution factors in connection with alternator armature windings. (08 Marks)

**Module-4**

- 7 a. What is the necessity and necessary conditions for parallel operation of Alternator? Explain the synchronization of Alternators by synchronizing lamp method. (08 Marks)
- b. Write a note on ‘V’ curves of Alternator. (04 Marks)
- c. Explain with the help of circuit diagram, the slip test on salient pole synchronous machine for determination of direct and quadrature axis synchronous reactants. (08 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Explain the generator load characteristics. (06 Marks)
- b. With the help of phasor diagram, explain the concept of two reaction theory for salient pole synchronous machine. (08 Marks)
- c. Derive the expression for synchronizing power. (06 Marks)

**Module-5**

- 9 a. Sketch and explain the open circuit and short circuit characteristics of a synchronous machine. (08 Marks)
- b. From the following test results, determine the voltage regulation of a 2000V, 1  $\phi$  alternator delivering a current of 100A, at i) UPF ii) 0.8 leading p.f and iii) 0.71 lagging pf.  
Test results : Full load current of 100A is produced on short circuit by a field excitation of 2.5A. An emf of 500V is produced on open circuit by the same excitation. The armature resistance is  $0.8\Omega$ . (07 Marks)
- c. What are the causes and effects of hunting? (05 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Define SCR (Short Circuit Ratio). What is the significance of SCR on performance of synchronous machine? (07 Marks)
- b. Explain the Synchronous Impedance method of determining the voltage regulation of alternators. (08 Marks)
- c. What do you mean by Hunting in Alternators? How the effects of Hunting are reduced? (05 Marks)

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