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# APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

## THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2018

Course Code: EE205

Course Name: DC MACHINES AND TRANSFORMERS (EE)

Max. Marks: 100 **Duration: 3 Hours** 

#### PART A Marks Answer all questions, each carries 5 marks 1 Point out the necessity of equalizer rings in a lap wound dc machine. Why this is (5) not applicable in wave wound machines 2 What is armature reaction and how it is eliminated in DC machines (5) 3 Compare the electrical and mechanical characteristics of a DC shunt motor with (5) those of a DC series motor. Based on this point out the application areas of these motors. 4 What is the principle of operation of a transformer? Show how the flux is (5) balanced when the transformer is supplying a load. 5 With supporting phasor diagrams, derive the expression for secondary side (5) voltage regulation of a transformer for lagging and leading power factor loads. 6 What are the necessary and desirable conditions to be satisfied for parallel (5) operation of two single phase transformers? 7 Distinguish the vector groupings Yv0, Dd0,Dv1,Yd11 in three phase transformer (5) connections 8 Show how three phase power is obtained by using two single phase transformers (5) connected in open delta.

#### PART B

### Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks

- 9 For a 6 pole DC armature with 16 slots having two coil sides per slot and single (10) turn coils, calculate the relevant pitches for a wave winding and draw the developed winding diagram.
- 10 Draw the magnetisation characteristics of a DC shunt machine. Point out the (10) conditions for voltage build- up of a DC shunt generator. Give the significance of the terms critical resistance and critical speed as applicable to a DC shunt generator.
- 11 A short shunt compound DC generator supplies a current of 100A at 220V. If (10) theresistance of the shunt field is 50  $\Omega$ , of the series field is 0.02  $\Omega$ , of the armature is  $0.05 \Omega$ , the iron and friction losses amount to 1KW. Find:
  - i) The generated emf
- ii) The copper losses
- iii) Output power of theprime-mover driving the generator
- iv) The generator efficiency.

#### **PART C**

# Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks

- With a neat sketch, explain the working of three-point starter. What is its main (10) drawback? How this is eliminated in four point starters?
- 13 a) With supporting diagrams, show how the retardation test can be employed to find (6) out the various losses occurring in a DC machine.
  - b) Explain the working principle of 1φ transformers. (4)
- Readings from O.C and S.C test on a 8kVA, 400/200V, 50Hz transformer are OC Test: 200V, 2A, 80W; meters on low voltage side SC Test: 10V, 20A, 120W; meters on high voltage side Compute equivalent circuit of the transformer as referred to high voltage side.

#### PART D

## Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks

- 15 a) Derive the condition for maximum efficiency for a transformer. (5)
  - b Distinguish between auto transformers and two winding transformers. Derive the expression for saving in copper in an auto transformer. (5)
- 16 a) Derive the condition to be satisfied for zero voltage regulation and maximum (4) voltage regulation for a transformer.
  - b) With neat circuit diagram, explain how a two-phase supply can be obtained from (6) a three-phase supply.
- Draw the connection diagram for T-T connection of transformers and explain the (10) formation of three phase four wire system with two single phase transformers. Point out its advantages and disadvantages

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