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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program	: B.Tech - Electrical Engineering	Semester – III
	B.Tech – Power System Engineering	
Subject (Course):	DC Machines & Transformer	Max. Marks : 100
Course Code	: ELECG 252	Duration : 3 Hrs
No. of page/s	: 2	

Section A (Attempt All questions)			
1.	Explain the function of Buchholz Relay used in oil immersed transformers .	[4]	CO1
2.	What is meant by ‘equivalent resistance referred to primary’ and ‘equivalent resistance referred to secondary’ ?	[4]	CO2
3.	Explain why a starter is required for starting a dc motor .	[4]	CO2
4.	Distinguish between Power and Distribution Transformer	[4]	CO4
5.	A 400 V , 10 kW series motor drives a fan when running at 800 rpm . The motor draws 50 A from the supply . The resistance of the armature and series are 0.2 Ω and 0.1 Ω respectively . Determine the electromagnetic torque developed by the motor .	[4]	CO2
SECTION B			
6.	Write in short (i) Construction and function of commutator (ii) Why are electro-magnets preferred over permanent magnets for use in large dc machines ?	[10]	CO1
7.	In a 50 KVA , 11kV/400V transformer , the iron loss is 500 W and copper loss at $\frac{1}{2}$ load is 150 W under rated conditions . Calculate the efficiency on 0.85 power factor when the transformer is working 5 % overloaded . Find also the load at this power factor for	[10]	CO1 , CO4

	maximum efficiency and the iron and copper losses corresponding to this load		
8.	A 20 kW , 250 V d.c shunt motor has full – load armature current of 85 A at 1100 rpm. The armature resistance is 0.18 Ω . Determine : (i) the internal torque developed . (ii) the internal torque , if the field current is suddenly reduced to 80 % of its original value		CO3
9.	Deduce expressions for load shared by two transformers connected in parallel having equal turns ratio		CO4
SECTION C (Attempt any Two Questions)			
10(a)	A 10 kW , 200 V short-shunt compound dc generator has a full-load efficiency of 90 % . If the armature , series and shunt field resistance are 0.2 Ω , 0.1 Ω and 50 Ω respectively , find the combined mechanical and core loss of the machine .		CO1 , CO3
10(b)	Explain how the efficiency of a dc machine is calculated from Swinburne’s test . Why can this test not be applied in dc series machines ?		CO2
11(a)	What is meant by the vector group of transformers ? Mention various transformer connection in the groups .		CO4
11(b)	A load takes 200 A at 0.9 p.f. lag from a three – phase 11 Kv/440 V star – delta transformer Determine the power consumed by the load , kVA rating of the transformer , phase and line currents on both sides of the transformer .		CO4
12(a)	Explain how to plot the magnetization characteristics of DC shunt generator . Explain in brief how to obtain critical field resistance from the curve .		CO2
12(b)	Voltage regulation of a transformer varies with power factor . Validate the statement through suitable derivations . At what power factor will the regulation be (i) maximum and (ii) zero ? Does the maximum efficiency of the transformer also depend on power factor ? Justify .		CO1 , CO2

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Section A (Attempt All questions)			
1.	What is the function of Oil used in transformer .	[4]	CO4
2.	What is the all-day efficiency of the transformer .How does it differ from ordinary efficiency	[4]	CO3
3.	Explain why a dc series motor is never run on no-load .	[4]	CO2 , CO3
4.	Discuss the applications of DC Shunt and DC series motor based on their characteristics	[4]	CO3
5.	What are instrument Transformer .	[4]	CO1 , CO4
SECTION B			
6.	Derive the equivalent circuit of transformer. Also draw phasor diagram for loaded transformer for a lagging load .	[10]	CO2
7.	A 50 kVA , 440/110 V single – phase transformer has an iron loss of 250 W . With the secondary winding short-circuited , full-load currents flow in the windings when 25 V is applied to the primary , and the power input being 500 W . For this transformer , determine (a) the percentage voltage regulation at full – load , 0.8 p.f. lagging and (b) the fraction of full load at which the efficiency is maximum .		CO2
8.	A 450 V 4 – pole dc shunt motor runs at 600 rpm on full load and the armature current is 25 A . The armature is lap wound with 500 conductors and flux per pole is expressed by the relation $\Phi = 1.7 \times 10^{-2} \times I_a^{0.5}$ webers .If supply voltage and torque are both halved , calculate the speed at which the motor will run . Ignore stray losses .		CO2
9.	What do you understand by armature reaction ? Explain the concept of demagnetizing and cross magnetizing ampere – turns		CO2 , CO3
SECTION C (Attempt any Two Questions)			
10.(a)	A 10 kW , 250 V , 1200 rpm dc shunt motor has a full – load efficiency of 80 % . The	[10]	CO2

	<p>field and armature resistances are 125Ω and 0.2Ω respectively . The speed of the motor is to be reduced to 75 % with load torque remaining constant .</p> <p>(i) What resistance should be inserted in the armature circuit ?</p> <p>(ii) With field current at its normal value , what voltage should be supplied to the armature ?</p>		
10(b)	What are the methods used for improving commutation in dc machines ?	[10]	CO1, CO2
11(a)	What are the reasons for operating transformers in parallel . State the conditions necessary to parallel 3 – phase transformers.		CO4
11(b)	<p>A 20 kVA , 4000/200 V , 50 Hz transformer with an equivalent impedance of 0.02Ω is to operate in parallel with a 15 kVA , 4000/200 V , 50 Hz transformer with an equivalent impedance of 0.025Ω . The two transformers are connected in parallel and made to carry a load of 25 kVA . Assume both the impedances to have the same angle .</p> <p>(i) Find the individual load currents</p> <p>(ii) What percent of the rated capacity is used in each transformer ?</p>		CO4
12(a)	What are the methods of speed control of a dc motor ? Explain with necessary equations any one method to control the speed of dc shunt motor .		CO2
12(b)	Find the resistance of the load which takes a power from 5 kW from a shunt generator whose external characteristics is given by the equation $V = (250 - 0.512)$		CO2

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