

Roll No. ....

Total Pages : 03

**BT-4/M-20**

**34012**

ELECTRICAL MACHINES-II

EE-210E (Opt. ii)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

**Note** Attempt Five questions in all, selecting at least one question from each Section.

**Section A**

1. (a) Define the following :

Coil pitch, Distribution factor, Pitch factor, Pole pitch

**12**

(b) Explain electromagnetic and reluctance torque.

2. Draw neatly the waveforms on simultaneous scale :

$V_1 = V_m \sin^*t$ ,  $V_2 = V_m(\sin^*t - 120^\circ)$ ,  $V_3 = V_m(\sin^*t - 240^\circ)$ . Hence, explain: A 3-phase pulsating flux is

equivalent to a bipolar rotating magnetic flux with neat sketches. Explain in brief, the cause of rotation of rotor in a 3-phase squirrel cage Induction motor.

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**1**

### Section B

3. (a) Describe with a neat sketch, the principle and working of a star-delta starter. **15**
- (b) A 3-phase IM has starting torque 100% and a maximum torque of 200% of full load torque. Find slip at maximum torque. **5**
4. (a) Explain torque slip characteristic of 3-phase induction motor. **15**
- (b) Develop the equivalent circuit for a 3-phase induction motor. **5**

### Section C

5. (a) Explain double revolving field theory. **10**
- (b) Explain the working of a capacitor start single-phase I.M. with a neat diagram. **10**
6. (a) Explain the following :  
Breakdown torque, centrifugal switch, negative slip and rated torque. **12**
- (b) Why is capacitor start motor better than the resistance split phase motor ? Explain **8**

### Section D

7. Explain in detail parallel operation of alternators with reference to synchronization and load divisions with neat diagrams. **20**
8. (a) A 3600 r.p.m., 60 Hz, 13.8 kV synchronous generator has a synchronous reactance of 20  $\Omega$  operating at rated voltage and speed with the excitation voltage  $E_f = 11.5$  kV and the torque angle  $\delta = 15^\circ$ . Calculate (i) stator current, (ii) power factor, and (iii) total output power. **9**
- (b) What is synchronous capacitor? Compare it with a synchronous motor. **6**
- (c) Explain the importance of 'V' curves. **5**