

(3 Hours)

[Total marks: 80]

- Note: (1) Question No.1 is compulsory.
(2) Attempt any three questions out of remaining five question.
(3) Assume suitable data if required.

1. Attempt any four. 20
- Explain oscillating neutral phenomenon in three phase star connected transformer.
 - Draw circuit diagram, torque slip characteristic and state applications of capacitor start capacitor run phase single phase induction motor.
 - Draw torque-slip characteristic of three phase induction motor for v/f control method and explain the sections in brief.
 - "The starting current of three phase induction motor is 5 to 7 times than its full load current" justify the statement.
 - Why to perform no load and blocked rotor test on three phase induction motor?
 - Draw phasor diagram and connection diagram for Dy1 and Yd 11 transformer. State the significance of number 11 and 1 in the same.
2. (a) A three phase , star connected , 400V, 50Hz, 4 pole induction motor has the following per phase constants in ohm referred to stator. 10
 $R_1=0.15, X_1=0.45, R_2=0.12, X_2=0.45, X_m=28.5$
 Fixed losses (core and friction and windage losses) = 400 w. compute stator current, rotor speed , output torque and efficiency when motor is operated at rated voltage and frequency at a slip of 4%
- (b) What is Switching inrush current phenomena in 3-phase transformer? 10
3. (a) Explain torque-speed characteristic of three phase Induction motor. 08
- (b) A 15 KW, 400V, 4 pole, 50 Hz, 3-phase star connected IM gave following test 12
 result:

	Line current (A)	Power i/p (w)	Line voltage (v)
N.L. test	9	1310	400
Blocked rotor test	50	7100	200

Stator and rotor ohmic losses at standstill are assumed equal. Draw Circle diagram for Induction motor and Calculate: Line current power factor, slip, torque, efficiency at full load, Max. Power output and max. Torque.

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T.E Electrical

2 V - CBSGS

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4. (a) Illustrate double field revolving theory for single phase induction motor. **10**
 (b) A 220 volts, 50 Hz, 4 pole single phase induction motor has the following equivalent circuit parameters $R_{1m} = 2.2\Omega$, $R_2 = 4.5\Omega$, $X_2 = 2.6\Omega$, $X_{1m} = 3.1\Omega$, $X_m = 80\Omega$.
 Friction windage and core loss = 40 watts. For slip of 0.04, calculate: 1) input current 2) power factor, 3) developed power, 4) output power, and 5) efficiency. **10**
5. (a) Illustrate the conditions required for successful parallel operation of 3-phase transformers. **10**
 (b) Two three phase transformers rated at 600 KVA and 450 KVA respectively are connected in parallel to supply a load of 1100 KVA at 0.8 p.f. lagging. The per phase leakage resistance and reactance of the first transformer is 2.5% and 6% respectively and of second transformer 1.6% and 7% respectively. Calculate the KVA load and power factor at which each transformer operates. **10**
6. Write short note on any two: **20**
 (a) Open delta connection of three phase transformer.
 (b) Double cage squirrel cage induction motor.
 (c) Harmonics in three phase transformers.
