

**B.E (Full Time) DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, APRIL / MAY 2013**

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

VI SEMESTER (REGULATION 2008)

EE 9355: DESIGN OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer ALL Questions

PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1 How fixed losses are accounted in small DC machines?
- 2 How magnetization curve is made use of in the design of electrical machines?
- 3 How do design the number of brushes for a dc machine?
- 4 Define: Length of mean of field coil
- 5 What factor decides the number of turns in a transformer winding?
- 6 Estimate the relation between voltage per turn and the rating of a transformer.
- 7 State the choice of ratio of pole arc to pole pitch in induction motor design
- 8 What are ranges of efficiency and power factor in induction motor?
- 9 With a sketch indicate the location of damper windings in a synchronous machine.
- 10 What is Role of finite element analysis in computer aided design?

PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

- 11 a (i) Discuss the electrical properties of insulating materials? List the names of insulating materials used in modern electrical machines? (8)
(ii) Calculate the mmf of air-gap in a three phase induction motor from the following data. Stator bore = 500mm, core length = 220mm, stator slots = 76, rotor slots = 94, slot opening = 2mm, air gap length = 0.9mm, Take $K_{gf} = 1.15$ and air-gap flux density = 0.54 wb/m^2 . (8)
- 12 a (i) Discuss the factors which govern the choice of number of poles in a dc machine. (6)
(ii) Design the main dimensions of a separately excited industrial motor 240V, 4 pole, 75kw continuous rating, duty cycle S1, 1000 rpm, screen protected, class B insulation. Make the necessary assumptions. Find the pole arc, pole pitch. (10)

OR

- b (i) Discuss the choice of poles and speed in DC machine. (6)
(ii) Determine the total commutator losses for a 1000kW, 500V, 8000rpm, 10 pole generator. commutator diameter = 1.0m, current density at brush contact = $75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/mm}^2$, brush pressure = 14.7 kN/m^2 coefficient of friction = 0.28, brush contact drop = 2.2V. (10)
- 13 a (i) Explain how to estimate no-load current of a three phase transformer. (6)
(ii) Design a 3 phase 250kVA 6600/400v 50Hz-core type distribution transformer by properly assuming the values of various design parameters. Assume cruciform section for the core. Tabulate the result. Tabulate the assumed values. (10)

OR

- b (i) Derive the output equation of a 3-phase transformer. (6)
(ii) The tank of 1250kVA, natural oil cooled transformer has the dimensions length, width and height as $0.65 \times 1.55 \times 1.85 \text{ m}$ respectively. The full load loss = 13.1kW, loss dissipations due to radiations = 6 W/m^2 degree centigrade, loss dissipations due to radiations = 6.5 W/m^2 degree centigrade, improvement in convection due to provision of tubes = 40%, temperature rise = 40 degree Centigrade, length of each tube = 1m, diameter of tube = 50mm. Find the number of tubes for this transformer. Neglect the top and bottom surface of the tank as regards the cooling. (10)

- 14 a (i) Discuss points to be considered for estimating the length of air gap of an induction motor. (6)
- (ii) A 90 kW, 500V, 50Hz, 3-phase, 8-pole induction motor has a star connected stator winding accommodated in 63 slots with 6 conductors per slot. If the slip ring voltage on open circuit is not to exceed 400volt, find a suitable rotor winding by estimating number of slots, number of conductors per slot, coil span, slip-ring voltage on open circuit, approximate full load current per phase in rotor. Assume efficiency=90% and pf=0.86. (10)

OR

- b (i) What are the advantages of salient pole rotor over cylindrical rotor for a 3phase synchronous machine? (6)
- (ii) Design a cage rotor for a 40 HP, 3-phase 400V , 50Hz, 6 pole , delta connected induction motor having a full load efficiency of 87% and a full load pf of 0.85. Take $D=33\text{cm}$ and $L=17\text{cm}$. Stator slots = 54, conductors per slot = 14. Assume suitably the missing data if any (10)
- 15 a (i) Write the features of computer aided design of electrical machines. Compare: "Analysis method" and "Synthesis method". (8)
- (ii) Draw the flowchart to design a rotating machines using digital computer. (8)

OR

- b (i) Determine the main dimensions of a 3000 kVA, 6.6 kV , 50 Hz , 187.5 rpm 3 phase alternator. Also find the number of stator slot, conductor/slot and winding details. Assume $B_{av} = 0.58 \text{ T}$ and $ac/m=35000$ (8)
- (ii) Define the terms specific electric loading and specific magnetic loading as applied to electrical machines. What are the considerations in the choice of these for synchronous machines? (8)