

**B.Tech. – VIEP – ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
(BTELVI)**

00764

Term-End Examination

June, 2017

**BIEE-016 : ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENERGY
CONVERSION – III**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt any **seven** questions. Use of scientific calculator is allowed. Each question carries equal marks.

1. (a) What do you understand by the term 'linear transformation' as used in electrical machines ? 5
- (b) Explain the basic reason of using transformations in electrical machines. 5

2. A 10 kW, 230 V, 1500 rpm DC motor has the following constants :

$$r_a = 1.00 \Omega \quad L_A = 0.10 \text{ H}$$

$$K_m = M_d \quad I_A = 4.00 \text{ N-m/armature amp}$$

$$J = 1.00 \text{ kg-m}^2$$

The load coupled with the motor has its inertia equal to 1.00 kg-m^2 . If load torque varies linearly with speed, then calculate ω_n , ξ and investigate its dynamic behaviour. Neglect rotational losses. 10

3. Derive the expressions for armature mutual inductances of a salient pole synchronous machine from consideration of its basic parameters. 10

4. Explain the various reactances and time constants from the d-axis equivalent circuit of a three-phase synchronous machine. 10

5. Discuss the constructional features and working principle of a single-phase series motor. 10

6. Explain the constructional features of a Schrage motor. How does it differ from an ordinary induction motor? 10

7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following: $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Brushless DC Motor

(b) Stepper Motor

(c) Hysteresis Motor

8. Draw the generalised mathematical model of a polyphase induction machine. Write down the voltage equations for this model and obtain the equivalent circuit for a polyphase induction motor. 10

9. If the stator resistance of a polyphase induction motor is neglected, show that its torque can be expressed as

$$T_e = T_m \frac{2}{\frac{S_{mT}}{S} + \frac{S}{S_{mT}}} \quad 10$$
