

Max. Marks: 100

2. *M* : Marks , *L*: Bloom's level , *C*: Course outcomes.

<p>Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each part.</p> <p>2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.</p>	
Module – 1	
a.	With the help of phasor diagram explain the operation of practical transformer on load.
b.	<p>A 5 KVA, 500/250 V, 50 Hz, 1-ϕ transformer gave the following readings.</p> <p>OC Test : 500 V, 1 A, 50 W (LV side open)</p> <p>SC Test : 25 V, 10 A, 60 W (LV side shorted)</p> <p>Determine:</p> <p>i) The efficiency on full load 0.8 lagging p.f.</p> <p>ii) Voltage regulation on full load 0.8 leading p.f.</p> <p>iii) The efficiency on 60% of full load 0.8 leading p.f.</p>
OR	
a.	With a neat circuit diagram, explain in detail Sumpner's test for determining efficiency of transformer. Mention its advantages and disadvantages.
b.	In a Sumpner's test on two identical 1- ϕ transformers rated 500 KVA 11/0.4 KV, 50 Hz the wattmeter reading on HV side is 6000 W and on LV side is 15000 W. Find the efficiency of each transformer on half full load 0.8 p.f.
Module – 2	
a.	With the help of a neat circuit diagram and phasor diagram. Explain the operation of a 3- ϕ star-delta transformer.
b.	Discuss the necessary condition for the parallel operation of 2-transformers.
c.	The primary and secondary voltages of an auto transformer are 230 V and 75 V respectively. Calculate the currents in different parts of the winding when the load current is 200 A. Also calculate the saving of copper.
OR	
a.	What is an auto transformer? Derive an expression for the saving of copper in an auto transformer as compared to an equivalent 2-winding transformer.
b.	Explain the working of tap changing transformer.
c.	Two 1- ϕ transformers share a load of 400 KVA at power factor of 0.8 lag. Their equivalent impedances referred to secondary winding are $(1 + j2.5) \Omega$ and $(1.5 + j3) \Omega$ respectively. Calculate the load shared by each transformer.
1 of 2	

Module – 3

Q.5	a.	Derive an equation for the emf induced in an alternator. Also derive expression for pitch factor and distribution factor.	10	L1	CO3
	b.	A 3- ϕ star connected alternator is rated at 1600 KVA, 13500 volts. The armature resistance and synchronous reactance are 1.5Ω and 30Ω respectively per phase. Calculate the percentage regulation for a load of 1280 KW at a p.f 0.8 lag, upf.	10	L2	CO3

OR

Q.6	a.	Name the various methods of determining the voltage regulation for a 3- ϕ alternator and describe any one method in detail.	10	L4	CO3
	b.	A 2300 V, 50 Hz, 3 - ϕ star connected alternator has an effective armature resistance of 0.2Ω . A field current of 35 A produces a current of 150 A on short circuit and open circuit Emf 780 V (line). Calculate the voltage regulation at 0.8 p.f lagging and 0.8 leading for the full load current of 25 A.	10	L4	CO3

Module – 4

Q.7	a.	Explain the synchronizing of 3 - ϕ alternator by lamps dark method and also mention disadvantages.	6	L2	CO3
	b.	Write a short note on power angle characteristics of an alternator.	4	L2	CO3
	c.	The 1 - ϕ alternators operating in parallel have induced emf's on open circuit of $230 \angle 0^\circ$ and $230 \angle 10^\circ$ volts and respective reactances of $j2 \Omega$ and $j3 \Omega$. Calculate: i) Terminal voltage ii) Current iii) Power delivered by each of the alternators to a load of impedance 6Ω (resistive).	10	L3	CO3

OR

Q.8	a.	Explain the concept of two reaction theory in a salient pole synchronous machine.	10	L3	CO3
	b.	Write a short note on capability curves of synchronous generator.	5	L3	CO3
	c.	What is hunting in synchronous machine? Explain the role of damper winding.	5	L3	CO3

Module – 5

Q.9	a.	Write a brief note on the following: i) Wind energy site selection consideration. ii) The nature of wind.	10	L1	CO4
	b.	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of PV systems.	10	L2	CO4

OR

Q.10	a.	With a neat diagram, explain Horizontal and vertical axis wind generators and mention their advantages and disadvantages.	10	L2	CO4
	b.	Write a note on the following: i) Applications of solar cell systems ii) I.V. characteristics of a solar cell.	10	L3	CO4
