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 **Reg. No. :**

**Question Paper Code: 47033**

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2017

Seventh Semester

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

 14UEE703- SPECIAL ELECTRICAL MACHINES

 (Regulation 2014)

Duration: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. What is the angle between stator direct axis and quadrature axis?

 (a) 30° (b) 0° (c) 45° (d) 90o

2. The material's resistance to becoming magnetized is called

(a) Resistance (b) Resistivity (c) Reluctance (d) Permeance

3. Operation of stepper motor at high speed is referred to as

 (a) Fast forward (b) Slewing

 (c) Inching (d) Jogging

4. The rotational speed of a given stepper motor is determined solely by the

 (a) Shaft load (b) Polarity of stator current

 (c) Step pulse frequency (d) Magnitude of stator current.

5. Reluctance Motors are

 (a) Doubly excited (b) Singly excited

 (c) Either doubly excited or singly excited (d)None of the above

6. For which one of the following applications a Reluctance Motor is preferred?

 (a) Electric shavers (b) Refrigerators

 (c) Signaling and timing devices (d) Lifts and hoists

7. Which one of the following permanent magnet material has low coercive force?

 (a) Cobalt – samarium (b) Alnico

 (c) Barium and strontium ferrites (d) Neodymium – iron - boron

8. Permanent Magnet Brushless DC Motors are compact in size due

 (a) Absence of field winding (b) Presence of smaller field winding

 (c) Present of magnets (d) Any of the mentioned

9. In order to get maximum torque in Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor, the angle

 between the stator flux and rotor flux is kept closer to.

 (a) 90o (b) 45o (c) 30o  (d) 60o

10. Synchronous Motors are generally not self-starting because

 (a) The direction of rotation is not fixed

 (b) The direction of instantaneous torque reverses after half cycle

 (c) Starters cannot be used on these machines

 (d) Starting winding is not provided on the machines

PART - B (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

11. Draw the phasor diagram of Synchronous Reluctance Motor.

12. Define holding torque and detent torque in Stepper motor.

13. Point out the disadvantages of Switched Reluctance Motor.

14. How the direction of rotation is reversed in Permanent Magnet Brushless DC motor?

15. What are the assumptions made in derivation of EMF equation for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor?

PART - C (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

16. (a) Discuss in detail about the principle of operation and constructional features of

 Synchronous Reluctance Motor. (16)

Or

(b) (i) Explain speed – torque characteristics and torque angle characteristics of

 Synchronous Reluctance Motor. (10)

 (ii) Discuss briefly on principle of operation of a Vernier Motor. (6)

17. (a) Describe the construction and operation of Variable Reluctance Stepper Motor with

 different modes. (16)

Or

(b) (i) What is step angle? A Variable Reluctance Stepper Motor has 8 poles in the

 stator and they have 5 teeth in each pole. If the rotor has 50 teeth, calculate the

 step angle and resolution. (6)

 (ii) Explain the closed loop control concept of Stepper motor with neat diagram. (10)

18. (a) (i) Derive the torque equation of Switched Reluctance Motor and illustrate the

 various dependent parameters. (8)

 (ii) Explain the speed-torque characteristics of Switched Reluctance Motor. (8)

Or

(b) Discuss the necessity of power electronic circuit in Switched Reluctance Motor and

 explain different types of converter circuits in detail. (16)

19. (a) (i) Explain in detail about magnetic circuit analysis of Permanent Magnet Brushless

 DC Motor on open circuit. (8)

 (ii) Explain the speed- torque characteristics of Permanent Magnet Brushless DC

 motor in detail. (8)

Or

(b) (i) Explain principle of operation of Permanent Magnet Brushless DC Motor. (8)

 (ii) Discuss about mechanical and electronic commutators. Also state the difference

 between them. (8)

20. (a) (i) Explain microprocessor based control of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor

 in detail. (6)

 (ii) Write short note on constructional features of Permanent Magnet Synchronous

 Motor. (10)

Or

(b) (i) Discuss about Volt-ampere requirements in Permanent Magnet Synchronous

 Motor. (8)

 (ii) Derive an EMF equation of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor. (8)