A		Reg. No. :											
		Question Pap	er (Code	e: 54	430	2						
B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2024													
	Fourth Semester												
	Electrical and Electronics Engineering												
	15UEE402- AC MACHINES												
	(Regulation 2015)												
Dura	ation: Three hours					N	laxi	mum	: 100) Ma	rks		
	Answer ALL Questions												
		PART A - (10	x 1 =	= 10	Mar	ks)							
1.	A SCIM runs at const	ant speed only so lor	ng as									CC	01 - R
	(a) Stator flux remains	s constant											
	(b) Its torque exactly of	equals the mechanica	ıl loa	ıd									
	(c) Its supply voltage	remains constant											
(d) Torque developed by it remains constant													
2.	If the frequency of input power to an induction motor increases, the CO1-R rotor copper loss								01-R				
	(a) Decreases	(b) Increases	((c) Remains the same (d				d) None of these					
3.	The drawback of spec help of resistance in th	_	ing i	nduc	tion	mot	or w	vith tl	he			CO2	2-R
(a) It is applicable only to motors having power of more than 100 kW(b) It results in high losses(c)With reduction in speed, the torque decreases significantly													
	(d) The speed can be controlled only very broadly												
4.	In an induction motor	action motor, rotor runs at a speed								CC	02-R		
(a) Equal to the speed of stator field													
(b) Lower than the speed of stator field													
	(c) Higher than the speed of stator field												
	(d) Having no relation	with the speed of st	ator	field									

5.	How many poles will be required if an alternator runs at 1500 rpm and given frequency of 50 Hz?					
	(a) 8 pole	(b) 6 pole	(c) 4 pole	(d) 2 pole		
6.	The power factors of	an alternator is deterr	nined by its	CO3-R		
	(a) Speed	(b) Load	(c) Excitation	(d) Prime	mover	
7.		When a 3-phase synchronous motor is switched on, there exists aCO4otating magnetic field. The magnitude of this field flux				
	(a) Varies with power factor		(b) Varies with load			
	(c) Is constant at all loads		(d) None of these			
8.	The back emf set up in the stator of synchronous motor depends on					
	(a) Speed of the rotor		(b) Input to prime mover			
	(c) Rotor excitation		(d) Coupling angle			
9.	A capacitor start single phase induction motor will usually have power CO5- factor of					
	(a) Unity	(b) 0.6 leading	(c) 0.8 leading	(d) 0.6 lag	ging	
10.	(a) Unity All single phase moto		(c) 0.8 leading	(d) 0.6 lag	ging CO5-R	
10.		ors have	(c) 0.8 leading(b) Zero starting torque	(d) 0.6 lag		
10.	All single phase moto	ors have				
10.	All single phase moto (a) Large starting torc	ors have Jue orque	(b) Zero starting torque			
10.	All single phase moto (a) Large starting torc	ors have que orque PART – B (5	(b) Zero starting torque(d) Very small starting torx 2= 10Marks)			
	All single phase moto (a) Large starting torc (c) Medium starting t Why slots on the roto	ors have que orque PART – B (5 r of an Induction Mot	(b) Zero starting torque(d) Very small starting torx 2= 10Marks)		CO5-R	
11.	All single phase moto (a) Large starting torc (c) Medium starting t Why slots on the roto Mention different typ	ors have que orque PART – B (5 r of an Induction Mot es of speed control of	 (b) Zero starting torque (d) Very small starting tor x 2= 10Marks) for are skewed? 		CO5-R CO1-U	
11. 12.	All single phase moto (a) Large starting toro (c) Medium starting t Why slots on the roto Mention different typ What are the causes of	ors have que orque PART – B (5 r of an Induction Mot es of speed control of of changes in voltage	 (b) Zero starting torque (d) Very small starting tor x 2= 10Marks) for are skewed? f slip ring induction motor. 	que	CO5-R CO1-U CO2-R	
 11. 12. 13. 	All single phase moto (a) Large starting toro (c) Medium starting t Why slots on the roto Mention different typ What are the causes of	ors have que orque PART – B (5 r of an Induction Mot es of speed control of of changes in voltage ronous motor will alv	 (b) Zero starting torque (d) Very small starting tor x 2= 10Marks) for are skewed? f slip ring induction motor. of alternators when loaded? ways run at synchronous speed 	que	CO5-R CO1-U CO2-R CO3-R	
 11. 12. 13. 14. 	All single phase moto (a) Large starting toro (c) Medium starting t Why slots on the roto Mention different typ What are the causes of Why a 3-phase synch	ors have que orque PART – B (5 r of an Induction Mot es of speed control of of changes in voltage ronous motor will alw s of linear induction r	 (b) Zero starting torque (d) Very small starting tor x 2= 10Marks) for are skewed? f slip ring induction motor. of alternators when loaded? ways run at synchronous speed 	que	CO5-R CO1-U CO2-R CO3-R CO4-U	

	(b)	Draw the circle diagram for a 5 HP ,200 V, 50 Hz ,4 pole , 3 phase star connected induction motor for the following data: (i)200 V,5 A,300 watts (ii) 100 V,26 A,1700 watts (iii) Rotor copper losses at standstill = half of the total copper loss. Estimate the full load current, power factor, speed and torque.	CO1-App	(16)
17.	(a)	With neat diagrams explains the working of any two types of starters used for squirrel cage type 3 phase induction motor. Or	CO2-R	(16)
	(b)	Explain the cascade operation of induction motors to obtain variable speed.	CO2-Ana	(16)
18.	(a)	What is an armature reaction? Explain the effect of an armature reaction on the terminal voltage of an alternator at (i) unity power factor load and (ii) zero leading power factor load. Draw the relevant phasor diagrams. Or	CO3-Ana	(16)
	(b)	Describe the slip test for the measurement of X_d and X_q of synchronous machine.	CO3-Ana	(16)
19.	(a)	Explain briefly the construction and principle of operation of three-phase synchronous motor. Or	CO4-U	(16)
	(b)	Describe the effect of varying the excitation on the armature current and power factor of a synchronous motor when input power to the motor is maintained constant.	CO4-Ana	(16)
20.	(a)	Explain the double field revolving theory for operation of single phase induction motor.	CO5-U	(16)
	(b)	Explain the principle of operation and applications of repulsion motor and hysteresis motor.	CO5-U	(16)