

Answer all questions The solution must include the curves, the connection diagrams and the necessary equations. (Max. Marks = 50)

1) **A- Compare** between 3-ph transformers and 3-ph induction motors ? State the reasons.

B- A 1200 kva, 11000/423 V, Y_{d11} , 50 c/s, 3-ph transformer has the following parameters in ohms per phase as :

$$Z_{HV} = 1.2 + j 12 \quad , \quad Z_{LV} = 0.005 + j 0.05$$

$$R_0 = 5288 \quad , \quad X_m = 2100 \quad (\text{referred to HV side})$$

i) **Draw** the transformer winding connection Y_{d11} and its vector connection. State the angle between the line voltages of the primary and the secondary ?

ii) **Obtain** and draw the equivalent circuit of the transformer referred to the primary and its vector diagram at a lead power factor ?

iii) **When** the LV side is **opened**, and the HV side is connected to 11000 V line voltage, find the line current and the total power drawn.

iv) **When** the LV side is **short-circuited**, the supply HV side is adjusted to flow the rated current. Find the values of the supply line voltage, line current and the total power drawn ?

v) **At 0.6** power factor lead, calculate the **maximum efficiency** and its load ? Find also the corresponding approximate regulation ?

vi) **Find** the power factor at zero regulation? **(18 Marks)**

2) **A- Compare** between two methods used for starting a 3-ph **Y** connected squirrel-cage induction motor ?

B- A 48 BHP, 6-pole, 440 V, delta connection, 50 s/c, 3-phase induction motor has the following full-load values as :

Efficiency = 0.895, power factor = 0.9, input power to rotor = 37.8 kw.
Total mechanical power losses = 1108 W. The ac resistance between two stator lines = 0.1867 Ω .

P T O



Draw the complete power flow diagram . At full-load , calculate and find :

- i) **The input power** , the stator copper loss and iron loss . The rotor copper loss, the speed and the slip ?
 - ii) **The speed** , the rotor frequency , the developed torque , the shaft torque in kg.m.) and the mechanical torque loss ? (11 Marks)
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3) A- Draw the T-N curve of a 3-ph induction-motor indicating the starting and pull-out torques and range of operation. Assume and draw on the above curve any T-N load torque and indicate the operating point ?

B- A 4-pole , 380V, Y connected , 50 c/s , 1462 rpm induction motor has a dc resistance **between two stator lines** = 0.9Ω . The skin effect = 1.15 . The test readings give the following results as :

	Line voltage/V	Line current/A	Total power/W
Running light	380	5.77	560
Blocked rotor	60	17.32	790

At rated values , find:

- i) **The parameters** of the equivalent circuit . Draw it and its vector diagram?
- ii) **Using the approximate circuit to find :**

\vec{I}_2' , \vec{I}_1 , input power , out power , developed torque and the efficiency ?

Given that : The total mechanical losses = 4 % of the mechanical developed power . (11 Marks)

4) A- State the differences between the two types of 3-ph induction motor ?

B- A 12-pole , 440 V, delta connection , 50 c/s , 3-ph induction motor , the rotor emf speed = 15 rpm , has the following data in ohms per phase as : $R_1 = 2.95$, $X_1 = 6.82$, $R_2 = 0.5$, $X_2 = 1.03$. The effective reduction factor from the secondary to the primary = 2 .

The total mechanical losses = 332 W . At rated voltage , the no-load current = 3 A and the total drawn power = 270 W .

Draw the approximate equivalent circuit at rated values and draw also its vector diagram. Then calculate , using the above circuit , the following :

- i) **The rotor speed** and the rotor emf frequency?

ii) \vec{I}_2' , \vec{I}_1 , the stator current , the air-gap power , the input power , the out torque , BHP and efficiency ? (10 Marks)

