

Q	Mark
1	10/12
2	8/16
3	0/6
4	0/16
5	0/20
6	10/16
7	6/14
SUM	34/100

9
25

University of Jordan
Electrical Eng. Dept

93371 Electrical Machines (1)

Second Exam.

Prof. D. Dalabeih

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019203 رقم التفقد: 47 الرقم الجامعي:

اسم: معاذ العبدالله

Q1) An autotransformer is rated at (13.8 kV/13.2 kV), 2000 kVA. If it is converted to an ordinary transformer, evaluate its rating. [12%]

10
12



$$\frac{N_c}{N_{sc}} = \frac{13.8}{600} = 23$$

$$\frac{S_o}{S_w} = \frac{N_c + N_{sc}}{N_{sc}}$$

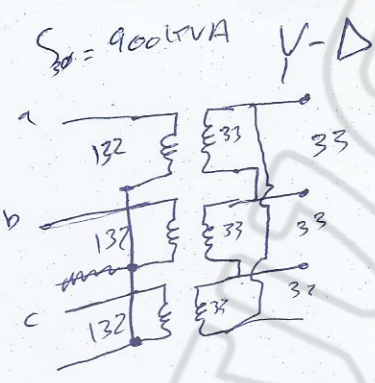
$$S_w = \frac{2000 \text{ kVA}}{23 + 1}$$

$S_w = 83.3 \text{ kVA}$
 $V_H = 13.2 \text{ kV}$

$V_L = 600 \text{ kV}$
 $a = 23$

Q2) A three-phase transformer bank is required to supply 900 kVA and have (132/33) kV voltage ratio. Find the ratings of each individual transformer in the bank (HV, LV, turns ratio and apparent power) if the transformer bank is connected as: a) Y-Δ b) V-V [16%]

8
16

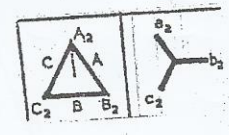
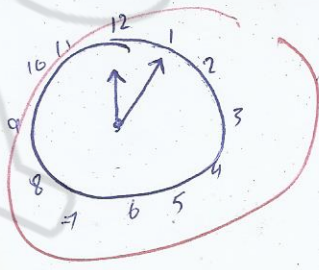


$S_{3\phi} = 900 \text{ kVA}$
Y-Δ
HV = 228.6 kV
LV = 33 kV
 $a = \frac{HV}{LV} = 4$
 $S = 900 \text{ kVA}$

Δ Δ
HV = 132 kV
LV = 33 kV
 $a = 4$
App li:

Q3) Find the vector symbols for the following vector diagram of a three phase transformer. [6%]

0
6

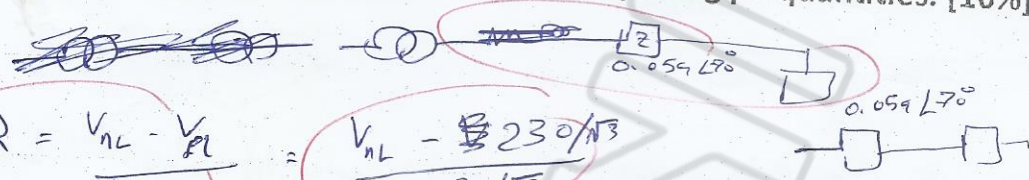


Q4) A 100 MVA, 230/115 kV Δ - Δ three-phase transformer has a series impedance of $0.059/70^\circ$ pu. If it supplies a load of 80 MVA at 0.85 pf lagging, evaluate its voltage regulation by using pu quantities. [16%]

0/16

$$VR = \frac{V_{NL} - V_{RL}}{V_{RL}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{NL} - \frac{230/\sqrt{3}}{230/\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{230/\sqrt{3}}{230/\sqrt{3}}}$$



Q5) Two 6600/440 step-down transformers (A&B) having the following ratings are connected in parallel:

A: 250 kVA and impedance of $0.05/76.7^\circ$ pu based on its ratings.

B: 600 kVA and impedance of $0.04/80.9^\circ$ pu based on its ratings.

How these transformers share load of 680 kW at 0.8 pf lagging. [20%]

0/20

POWER

Q6) a-State the name and the function of the 6 components indicated on the machine shown in Fig. 1: [12%]

No	Name	Function
1	Field windings	to generate magnetic field
2	Rotor / Armature windings	to generate induced voltage / emf / current
3		to remove the neutral poles
4		to remove the magnetic field that generated by armature windings (coils)
5		connect coils on it
6	brushes	to transmit the current that generated

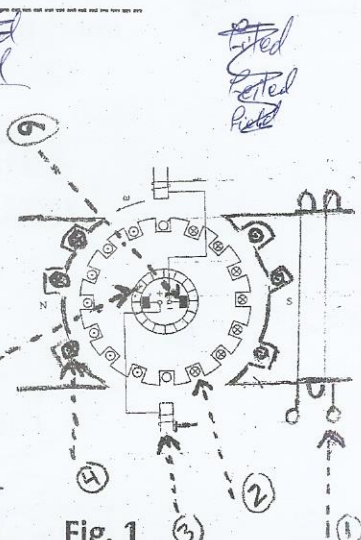


Fig. 1

b-Is the machine in Fig. 1 a dc generator or motor and say why? [4%]

dc Generator, because by RHR thumb with ω , forefinger with B , and current with mid finger / and @ interpole region there is no current and its happen in Generator

Q7) For the machine shown in Fig. 2:

a-What is the type of its armature winding? [4%]

Simple lap

b-If the machine has: $\Phi_p=0.01$ Wb, $n=2500$ rpm, 15 turns/coil and current per conductor=10 A, evaluate its induced voltage and torque. [10%]

Handwritten calculations for induced voltage:

$$E = \frac{p}{a} \Phi_p n$$

$$E = \frac{2}{2} \times 0.01 \times 2500 = 25 \text{ V}$$

Handwritten calculations for torque:

$$T = \frac{2}{\pi} \Phi_p I_a \times 8 \times 15 = 7.639$$

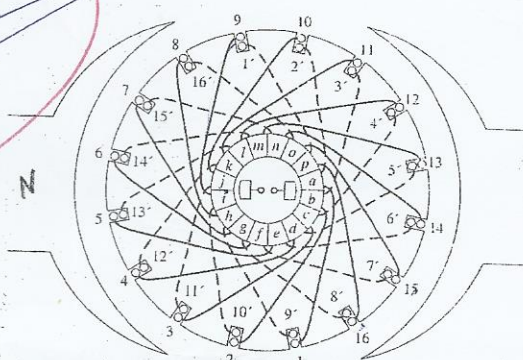


Fig. 2

Final calculations for induced voltage and torque:

$$E = k \Phi n = \frac{pZ}{a} \Phi n = \frac{2 \times (16 \times 2 \times 15)}{2} \times 0.01 \times \frac{2500}{60} = 200 \text{ V} = E$$

$$T = \frac{2}{\pi} \Phi I_a \times 8 \times 15 = 7.639$$