## Program: BE Electrical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012
Examination: Final Year Semester VII
Course Code: EEC 703
Course Name: Electrical Machine Design
Time: 1 hour
Max.
Marks: 50

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| ******************* |
| Q. 1 Materials exhibiting zero value of resistivity are known as ------ <br> Option A Conductors <br> Option B Semiconductors <br> Option C Insulators <br> Option D Superconductors <br> Q. 2 Commercial available medium size machines have a speed range of -------- <br> Option A 200 to 400 r.p.m. <br> Option B 600 to 1000 r.p.m. <br> Option C 1000 to 1500 r.p.m. <br> Option D 2000 to 2500 r.p.m. <br> Q. 3 ------- has a low-relative permeability and is used principally in field frames <br> when cost is of primary importance and extra weight is not objectionable <br> Option A Cast steel <br> Option B Aluminum <br> Option C Soft steel <br> Option D Cast iron <br> Q. 4 In how many ways does heat dissipation occur in transformers? <br> Option A 2 <br> Option B 3 <br> Option C 4 <br> Option D 5 <br> Q. 5 Operating transformers in parallel gives the advantage of <br> Option A reliable loading <br> Option B increased capacity of power system <br> Option C reducing the capacity of substation <br> Option D all of the mentioned <br> Q. 6 The transformer which is more feasible to use in the distribution ends <br> should be <br> Option A star-delta <br> Option B delta-star <br> Option C scott <br> Option D delta-delta |


| Q. 7 | If Para magnetic core is used in the place of the ferromagnetic core of the <br> transformer, then magnetostriction will |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | be vanished |
| Option B | reduce |
| Option C | increase |
| Option D | not be affected |
| Q. 8 | What is the relation of the increase of the oil circulation rate with energy <br> losses? |
| Option A | increase of the oil circulation rate is not depending with energy losses |
| Option B | increase of the oil circulation rate is directly proportional to the energy <br> losses |
| Option C | increase of the oil circulation rate is directly proportional to the square of <br> energy losses |
| Option D | increase of the oil circulation rate is indirectly proportional to energy losses |
| Q. 9 | What is the usage of the tanks with tubes? |
| Option A | if the temperature rise with plain tank is very low |
| Option B | if the temperature rise with plain tank is very high |
| Option C | if the temperature rise is zero |
| Option D | if the temperature rise with plain tank exceeds the specific limit |
| Q. 10 | What is the relation of the provision of tubes with respect to dissipation of <br> heat? |
| Option A | the provision of tubes is directly proportional to the dissipation of heat |
| Option B | the provision of tubes is indirectly proportional to the dissipation of heat |
| Option C | the provision of tubes is directly proportional to square of the dissipation of <br> heat |
| Option D | the provision of tubes is indirectly proportional to square of the dissipation <br> of heat |
| Q. 11 | What is the relation of the transformer surface with respect to dissipation <br> of heat? |
| Option A | transformer surface has no relation with respect to dissipation of heat |
| Option B | transformer surface has minor changes with respect to dissipation of heat |
| Option C | transformer surface has major changes with respect to dissipation of heat |
| Option D | transformer surface has no change with respect to dissipation of heat |
| Q. 12 | What type is the stator winding of the single phase induction motor? |
| Option A | hollow |
| Option B | cylindrical |
| Option C | concentric |
| Option D | rectangular |
| Q. 13 | How much of the total slots are used for the reduction of the mmf wave the winding <br> harmonics? |
| Option A | 0.6 |
| Option B | 0.65 |
| Option C | 0.7 |
| Option D | \begin{tabular}{l}
\end{tabular} |
| Q. 14 | How can the small single phase motor reduce the harmonics still much <br> further? |
| Option A | removing the winding |
| Option B | insulating the winding |
| Option C | D |


| Q. 15 | What is the formula for the mean pitch factor? |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A | mean pitch factor = pitch factor of each coil per pole group + turns in the coil / total number of turns |
| Option B | mean pitch factor = pitch factor of each coil per pole group / turns in the coil * total number of turns |
| Option C | mean pitch factor = pitch factor of each coil per pole group * turns in the coil * total number of turns |
| Option D | mean pitch factor = pitch factor of each coil per pole group * turns in the coil / total number of turns |
| Q. 16 | What is the range of the winding factor for the usual windings distribution? |
| Option A | 0.70-0.80 |
| Option B | 0.75-0.85 |
| Option C | 0.70-0.85 |
| Option D | 0.70-0.75 |
| Q. 17 | The slot leakage flux is more in case of........ |
| Option A | open type of slots |
| Option B | semi closed slots |
| Option C | closed slots |
| Option D | open slots with aluminum conductors |
| Q. 18 | What is the relation of the total slot leakage reactance with number of stator slots? |
| Option A | slot leakage reactance is indirectly proportional to the number of stator slots |
| Option B | slot leakage reactance is directly proportional to the number of stator slots |
| Option C | slot leakage reactance is directly proportional to the square of the number of stator slots |
| Option D | Slot leakage reactance is indirectly proportional to the square of the number of stator slots |
| Q. 19 | Carter's coefficient, It is a function of ratio of .............. and |
| Option A | air gap length and slot opening |
| Option B | slot opening and air gap length |
| Option C | air gap length and inner diameter of rotor |
| Option D | slot opening and number of slots |
| Q. 20 | What do you mean by B60? |
| Option A | value of flux density at $60^{\circ}$ from the inter polar axis |
| Option B | value of flux density at $60^{\circ}$ from the direct axis |
| Option C | value of flux density at $60^{\circ}$ from the Quadrature axis |
| Option D | value of flux density at $60^{\circ}$ from the rotor main axis |
| Q. 21 | Dispersion Coefficient is defined as the ratio of ........................ |
| Option A | Ideal short circuit current per phase to magnetizing current per phase |
| Option B | Magnetizing current per phase to ideal short circuit current per phase. |
| Option C | No load current per phase to ideal short circuit current per phase. |
| Option D | No load current per phase to magnetizing current per phase |
| Q. 22 | What is the relation between the overload capacity and magnetizing current? |
| Option A | overload capacity is directly proportional to the magnetizing current |
| Option B | overload capacity is indirectly proportional to the magnetizing current |
| Option C | overload capacity is directly proportional to the square of the magnetizing current |
| Option D | overload capacity is indirectly proportional to the square of the |


|  | magnetizing current |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q. 23 | What would happen if a power transformer designed for operation on 50 <br> Hz (frequency) were connected to a 500 Hz (frequency) source of the <br> same voltage? |
| Option A | Current will be too much high |
| Option B | Transformer may start to smoke and burn |
| Option C | Eddy Current and Hysteresis loss will be excessive |
| Option D | No effect |
| Q. 24 | The efficiency of a transformer at full load 0.85 PF lag is $90 \%$. Its efficiency <br> at full load 0.85 PF lead is |
| Option A | less than $90 \%$ |
| Option B | $90 \%$ |
| Option C | More than $90 \%$ |
| Option D | Unpredictable |
| Q. 25 | A transformer is designed to convert the voltage from 240 V a.c mains to <br> 12 V, and has 4000 turns on its primary coil. The turns on its secondary <br> coil should be |
| Option A | 100 |
| Option B | 200 |
| Option C | 120 |
| Option D | 480 |

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| Question | Correct Option |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q. 1 | D |
| Q. 2 | D |
| Q. 3 | D |
| Q. 4 | B |
| Q. 5 | D |
| Q. 6 | A |
| Q. 7 | A |
| Q. 8 | B |
| Q. 9 | D |
| Q. 10 | B |
| Q. 11 | D |
| Q. 12 | C |
| Q. 13 | C |
| Q. 14 | C |
| Q. 15 | D |
| Q. 16 | B |
| Q. 17 | C |
| Q. 18 | A |


| Q. 19 | B |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q. 20 | A |
| Q. 21 | B |
| Q. 22 | A |
| Q. 23 | C |
| Q. 24 | B |
| Q. 25 | B |

