



VIVEKANANDHA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING FOR WOMEN
 [AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI]
 Elayampalayam – 637 205, Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dt., Tamil Nadu.

Question Paper Code: 80026

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE END-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – JAN. 2026

Sixth Semester

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

U23EE407 – ELECTRICAL MACHINES - II

(Regulation 2023)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL the questions

Knowledge Levels (KL)	K1 – Remembering	K3 – Applying	K5 - Evaluating
	K2 – Understanding	K4 – Analyzing	K6 - Creating

PART – A

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	KL	CO
1.	Name the various methods for predetermining the voltage regulation of 3-phase Alternator.	2	K1	CO1
2.	Infer the conditions to be satisfied before connecting two alternators in parallel.	2	K2	CO1
3.	How the synchronous motor can be used as a synchronous condenser?	2	K2	CO2
4.	Justify synchronous motor is a constant speed motor.	2	K3	CO2
5.	Why the rotor speed of an induction motor not to be equal to the speed of its rotating magnetic field?	2	K1	CO3
6.	Interpret the condition at which the torque developed in a 3 phase induction motor is maximum.	2	K2	CO3
7.	Why the rotor resistance starter cannot be used for squirrel cage induction motor?	2	K1	CO4
8.	Outline the limitations of Direct On Line (DOL) starter.	2	K1	CO4
9.	Why the single phase Induction motor is not self-starting?	2	K1	CO5
10.	Infer any four applications of single phase Induction motors.	2	K2	CO5

PART – B

(5 x 13 = 65 Marks)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	KL	CO
11. a)	Explain the EMF method for determining the voltage regulation of 3-phase alternators.	13	K2	CO1

		(OR)			
	b)	Explain the construction and principle of operation of 3-phase alternator with neat diagrams.	13	K2	CO1
12.	a)	Why synchronous motor is not self-starting? Explain the methods of starting of synchronous motor.	(3+10)	K2	CO2
		(OR)			
	b)	Explain the 'V-curves' and 'inverted V- curves' of synchronous motor.	13	K2	CO2
13.	a)	Explain the procedure for conducting no load test and blocked rotor test on three phase induction motor.	13	K2	CO3
		(OR)			
	b)	Explain the constructional details of three phase induction motors with necessary diagram.	13	K2	CO3
14.	a)	Explain the speed control of induction motor using rotor resistance control.	13	K2	CO4
		(OR)			
	b)	Explain the slip power recovery scheme of an induction motor with necessary diagrams.	13	K2	CO4
15.	a)	Describe the constructional features and the working principle of single phase induction motor.	(6+7)	K2	CO5
		(OR)			
	b)	Write notes about the following:	(6+7)	K2	CO5
		i. Reluctance Motor			
		ii. Universal Motor			

PART – C

(1 x 15 = 15 Marks)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	KL	CO
16.	a) A 100 kVA, 3000V, 50Hz, 3 phase star connected alternator has effective resistance of 0.2 Ω . The field current of 40 A produces short circuit current of 200 A and open circuit emf of 1040 V (line value). Determine the full load voltage regulation for 0.8 pf lagging and 0.8 pf leading.	15	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	b) The following test results are obtained from a 3 phase, 6000 kVA, 6600 V star connected, 2 pole, 50 Hz turbo alternator: With a field current of 125 A, the open circuit voltage is 8000 V at the rated speed; with the same field current and rated speed, the short circuit current is 800 A. At rated full load, the resistance drop is 3 per cent. Find the regulation of the alternator on full load and at a power factor of 0.8 lagging.	15	K3	CO1