

First/Second Semester R.F. Degree Evamin

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First/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept. 2020

Basic Electrical Engineering

8NI V Krime: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

a. State and explain Kirchoff's laws.

(06 Marks)

- b. Two coils having 30 and 600 turns respectively are wound side by side on an iron circuit of section 100cm² and mean length 150cm
 - i) Estimate the mutual inductance between two coils, of the permeability of iron is 2000
 - ii) A current in the first coil grows steadily from zero to 10A in 0.01sec. Find the emf induced in the other coil. (07 Marks)
- c. An 8 ohms resistor is in series with a parallel combination of two resistors 12 ohms and 6 ohms. If the current in the 6Ω resistor is 4A. Determine:
 - i) Total current ii) Total supply voltage iii) Total power dissipated in the circuit. (07 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. State and explain: i) Flemings left had rule ii) Faraday's second law. (06 Marks)
 - b. In the circuit shown in Fig.Q2(b). Find E_1 , E_2 and I, when the power dissipated in the 5Ω resistor is 125W.

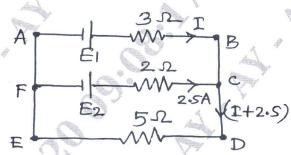


Fig.Q2(b)

(07 Marks)

Derive an expression for energy stored in a magnetic field.

(07 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Explain the function of following parts of DC machine i) Yoke ii) Field coil iii) Pole core iv) Pole shoe v) Commutator vi) Brush. (06 Marks)
 - b. Explain the construction and working principle of dynamometer type wattmeter. (07 Marks)
 - c. A 4 pole, 100V DC shunt generator with lap connected armature having field and armature resistance of 50Ω and 0.1Ω respectively, supplies sixty 100V, 40W lamps. Calculate:
 i) Total armature current ii) Current per path iii) Generated EMF. (07 Marks)

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- 4 a. Define the Back EMF of a DC motor and explain its significance. (06 Marks)
 - b. Explain the basic working principle of a single phase induction type energy meter with a neat diagram. (07 Marks)
 - c. A 4 pole DC shunt motor takes 12A from 220V supply. The armature and field resistances are respectively 0.5Ω and 100Ω . The armature is lap connected with 300 conductors. If the flux per pole is 20mwb. Calculate: i) Speed ii) Gross torque. (07 Marks)

Module-3

- Derive an expressions for: i) RMS value ii) Average value of sinusoidal AC current. (06 Marks)
 - Explain the 2 way control of lamp with a suitable circuit diagram and list its applications. (07 Marks)
 - A 318µF capacitor is connected across a 230 volts, 50Hz AC system. Determine: i) Capacitive reactance ii) RMS value of current iii) Equations for voltage and current. (07 Marks)

- Obtain the voltage and current relations for R-L series AC circuit and show that power 6 (06 Marks) $P = VI \cos \phi$ watts.
 - b. Explain the working of Residual Current Circuit Breaker (RCCB) with a suitable diagram. (07 Marks)
 - c. Two impedances $Z_1 = 2 + j3\Omega$ and $Z_2 = 2 j4\Omega$ are connected in parallel, across a 100V, 50Hz AC supply calculate i) branch currents ii) total current of circuit. (07 Marks)

Module-4

Explain the generation of 3 phase AC system with suitable diagrams and waveforms.

(06 Marks)

- b. A 12 pole, 500RPM, star connected, 3 phase alternator has 48 slots with 15 conductors per slot. The flux per pole is 0.02wb and distributed sinusoidally. The winding factor is 0.97. Calculate: i) Frequency ii) Phase EMF iii) Line EMF.
- Show that two wattmeters are sufficient to measure three phase power and also estimation of (07 Marks) power factor.

- Explain the constructional features of salient pole type rotor with a neat diagram. (06 Marks)
 - Three coils each of impedance of $20 60 \Omega$ are connected in star to a 400V, 3 phase, 50Hz AC supply. Find the readings on each of two wattmeters connected to measure the (07 Marks) input power.
 - Derive an EMF equation of a 3 phase alternator.

(07 Marks)

Module-5

Explain different types of losses in transformer and their minimization techniques. (06 Marks) Describe the working of STAR - DELTA starter for a 3 phase induction motor with suitable (07 Marks)

diagram. c. A 30 KVA single phase transformer has a core loss of 450w and full load copper loss of

- 850w. If the power factor of the load is 0.8. Calculate:
 - i) Full load efficiency
 - ii) Load for maximum efficiency
 - iii) Maximum efficiency at UPF.

(07 Marks)

- Explain the basic working principle of a transformer and list the application of transformer. 10 (06 Marks)
 - An 8 pole alternator runs at 750RPM and supplies power to a 4 pole induction motor, which (07 Marks) runs at 1455RPM. What is the slip of the induction motor?
 - Derive an EMF equation of a transformer with suitable notations. (07 Marks)