

# SEE MODEL QUESTION PAPER

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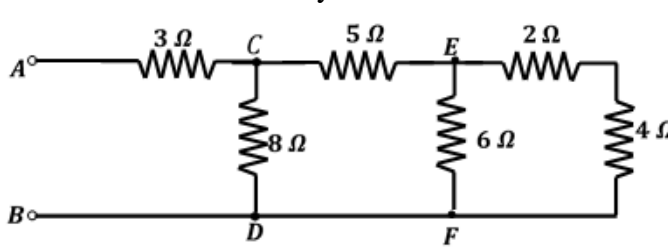
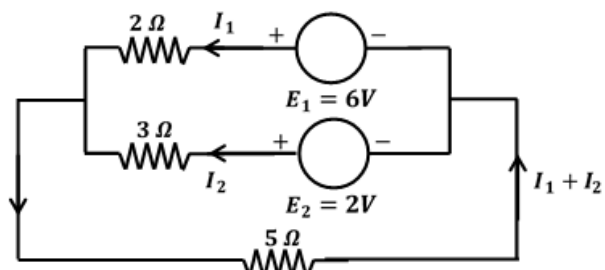
**First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, March- 2022**

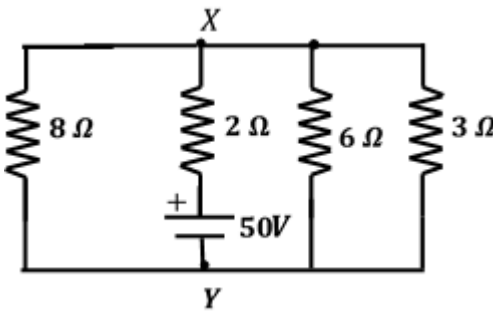
## Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: answer any Five full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.*

Q. No.		MODULE - 1	Marks
<b>1</b>	<b>a</b>	Show that two resistors connected in series share the total voltage directly proportional to their resistances.	<b>06</b>
	<b>b</b>	Outline the properties of series connection of resistors.	<b>04</b>
	<b>c</b>	<p>Six resistors are connected as shown in Fig.1(c). If a battery having an e.m.f. of 24 volts and internal resistance of <math>1 \Omega</math> is connected to the terminals A and B, Solve for the current from the battery.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1(c)</p>	<b>04</b>
	<b>d</b>	<p>For the circuit shown in Fig.1(d), use branch current method of analysis and solve for currents in all resistors.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1(d)</p>	<b>06</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>a</b>	Show that two resistors connected in parallel share the total current inversely proportional to their resistances	<b>06</b>
	<b>b</b>	Two resistors R1 and R2 are connected in parallel across a 250 V source and the total current drawn is 25 Amperes. If the power developed in one of the resistors is 1500 Watt, solve for the values of R1 and R2.	<b>06</b>

	<p>For the circuit shown in Fig.2 (c), use node voltage method of analysis and solve for currents in all resistors.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.2 (c)</p>	<b>08</b>
<b>MODULE - 2</b>		
<b>3</b>	<p><b>a</b> Explain the following with respect to a sinusoidal alternating quantity: (i) Average Value (ii) Form Factor (iii) Peak Factor</p> <p><b>b</b> Show that in a pure inductor the current lag behind the voltage by <math>90^\circ</math>. Also draw the waveform for voltage and current.</p> <p><b>c</b> Two impedances <math>Z_1 = 3 - j4 \Omega</math> and <math>Z_2 = 4 + j3 \Omega</math> are connected in parallel across 150 V, 50 Hz supply. Solve for i) Current in each impedance, ii) total current, iii) power factor and iv) total power in the circuit.</p>	<p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>08</b></p>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>a</b> Explain the root mean square (RMS) value of a sinusoidal alternating quantity. show that the RMS value is 0.707 times the maximum value.</p> <p><b>b</b> Show that in a series R-L circuit the average power <math>P = VI \cos \Phi</math>, where V and I are RMS values of voltage and current and <math>\Phi</math> is the angle between them.</p> <p><b>c</b> A series R-L-C circuit has the following circuit constants: <math>R = 12\Omega</math>, <math>L = 0.15 H</math> and <math>C = 130\mu F</math>. If the circuit is connected across a 100 V, 50Hz supply, solve for i) the impedance, ii) current, iii) real power and iv) reactive power of the circuit.</p>	<p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>08</b></p>
<b>MODULE - 3</b>		
<b>5</b>	<p><b>a</b> With the help of a phasor diagram, show that in a three phase balanced star connected system the line to line voltage is 1.732 times the phase to neutral voltage.</p> <p><b>b</b> Develop the EMF equation of three phase star connected alternator.</p> <p><b>c</b> A balanced delta connected load of <math>4 + j3 \Omega</math> is connected to a 3-phase, 400 V supply. Solve for i) line current, ii) Total apparent power, iii) power factor, iv) real power and v) reactive power.</p>	<p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>08</b></p>
<b>6</b>	<p><b>a</b> With the help of neat sketches, explain the construction of different types of rotors of three phase alternators</p> <p><b>b</b> Show that two watt meters are sufficient to measure power in three phase star connected system</p> <p><b>c</b> A three phase, 50 Hz, 16 pole alternator with star connected winding has 144 slots with 10 conductors per slot. Solve for, i) Synchronous speed and ii) the line value of</p>	<p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>06</b></p> <p><b>08</b></p>

		induced emf. Assume that flux per pole is 24.8milli Weber. Take winding factor $K_w = 0.96$ .	
		<b>MODULE - 4</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>a</b>	With neat sketches, explain different rotors used in induction motors.	<b>06</b>
	<b>b</b>	Compare Core and Shell type transformers.	<b>06</b>
	<b>c</b>	A transformer is rated at 100KVA. At full load its copper loss is 1200 W and its iron loss is 960 W. Solve for (a) the efficiency at full load, unity power factor (b) efficiency at half full load, 0.8 power factor.	<b>08</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>a</b>	Explain the concept of rotating magnetic field in a three phase induction motor	<b>10</b>
	<b>b</b>	Develop the emf equation of a single-phase transformer,	<b>06</b>
	<b>c</b>	A three phase induction motor with 6-poles runs on a 400 V, 50Hz supply. If the slip is 5%, Solve for the rotor speed and frequency of induced currents in the rotor.	<b>04</b>
		<b>MODULE - 5</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>a</b>	With the help of a schematic diagram, explain power generation using wind energy.	<b>06</b>
	<b>b</b>	Explain the precautions to be taken against electric shock	<b>06</b>
	<b>c</b>	Explain pipe earthing with diagram	<b>08</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>a</b>	Explain the working of solar power plant with diagram	<b>06</b>
	<b>b</b>	Explain the main components of an electric vehicle with the help of schematic diagram.	<b>08</b>
	<b>c</b>	Explain the structure of electric supply system with the help of schematic diagram	<b>06</b>

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