



Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal

(A Constituent Institute of Manipal University)

II SEMESTER B.TECH END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2016

SUBJECT: BASIC ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY [ELE 1001]

REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

Time: 3 Hours

07 MAY 2016

MAX. MARKS: 50

Instructions to Candidates:

- ❖ Answer **ALL** the questions.
- ❖ Use of programmable calculator is not permitted.

1A. For the circuit shown in Fig. 1A, determine the power supplied to the resistive network.

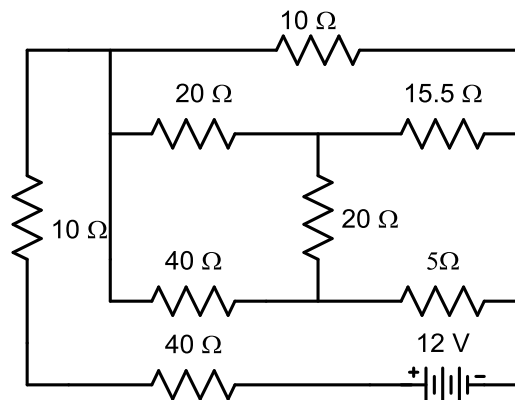


Fig. 1A

(04)

1B. In the circuit shown in Fig. 1B, find the current through the $300\ \Omega$ resistor using node voltage analysis. Also find the voltage between the points P & Q.

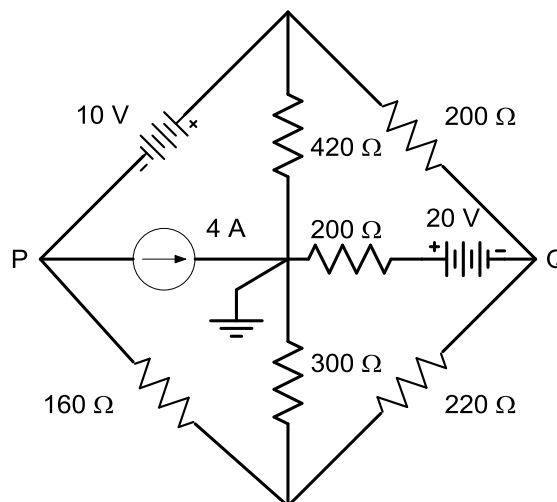


Fig. 1B

(06)

- 2A. A coil of resistance $20\ \Omega$ and an inductance of $0.5\ \text{H}$ is switched to a $200\ \text{V}$ DC supply. Calculate the rate of change of current at (a) the instant of closing the switch, $t = 0$; (b) at time, $t = 2\tau$. Also sketch the current transient. (03)
- 2B. A magnetic circuit made of silicon steel is as shown in Fig.2B. The central limb has a cross sectional area of $900\ \text{mm}^2$ and a coil of 700 turns. Each of the side limbs has an area of $600\ \text{mm}^2$. Calculate the magnetizing current required to produce a flux of $2\ \text{mWb}$ in the $1\ \text{mm}$ air gap if $\mu_r = 1000$, length $BG = 150\ \text{mm}$; length $BAJIHG = \text{length } BCDEFG = 250\ \text{mm}$. Neglect leakage factor.

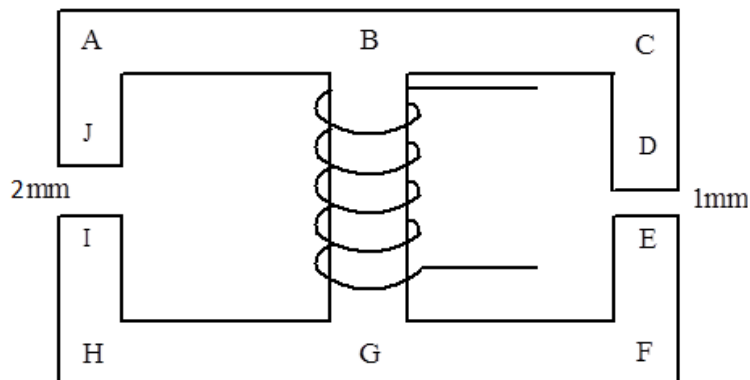


Fig.2B (07)

- 3A. Two impedances, $Z_1 = (12 + j15)\ \Omega$ and $Z_2 = (8 - j4)\ \Omega$ are connected in parallel. If the potential difference across this combination is $(230 + j0)\text{V}$; Calculate:
- Current supplied to each branch and the total current
 - Power consumed by each branch and the total power
 - Overall power factor
- (04)
- 3B. An inductive coil is connected in series with a resistance of $50\ \Omega$ across a $230\ \text{V}$, $50\ \text{Hz}$ supply. The voltage across the coil is $180\ \text{V}$; and across the resistance is $130\ \text{V}$. Calculate:
- The resistance and inductance of the coil
 - The power dissipated in the coil
- (03)
- 3C. A $125\ \text{V}$ ac source supplies a series circuit consisting of a $20.5\ \mu\text{F}$ and a coil whose resistance and inductance are $1.06\ \Omega$ and $25.4\ \text{mH}$ respectively. The source frequency is adjusted so as to bring the circuit to resonance. Determine:
- The source frequency and source current
 - The voltages across the capacitor and the coil
- (03)
- 4A. An unbalanced, star connected load is supplied from a symmetrical, three phase, $440\ \text{V}$ supply. The branch impedances of the load are $Z_R = 4\angle 30^\circ\ \Omega$, $Z_Y = 15\angle 45^\circ\ \Omega$, and $Z_B = 10\angle 70^\circ\ \Omega$. Phase sequence is RYB. Obtain the active power consumed by the load. (06)
- 4B. A delta connected load with impedances $Z_{RY} = Z_{YB} = Z_{BR} = 8 + j6\ \Omega$, is connected to $440\ \text{V}$ three phase RYB supply. Find the phase and line currents and sketch the phasor diagram. (04)
- 5A. The input power to a three phase balanced load is measured by two wattmeter's both of which indicate $12\ \text{kW}$ and $-4\ \text{kW}$ respectively. Line voltage is $400\ \text{V}$. Calculate,
- Power factor of the load
 - The line current
- (03)
- 5B. What are the operating voltage levels of generation, transmission and distribution of an electric power system? Explain briefly. (04)
- 5C. How DC motors are classified based on field systems? Sketch their speed torque characteristics. (03)