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NEW SCHEME

Seventh Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec. 06 / Jan. 07 Electrical and Electronics Engineering

High Voltage Engineering

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max. Marks:100

Note: I. Answer any FIVE full questions. Assume suitably any missing data.

2 Explain the process of ionization by collision and hence derive the "Townsend's Carrent Growth Equation". (07 Marks)

Existing breefly formative time lag and statistical time lag.

- (05 Marks) c E = experiment in a certain gas it was found that the steady state current is 5.5 · 10 A at 8 kV at a distance of 0.4 cm between the plane electrodes. Keeping the field constant and reducing the distance to 0.1 cm results in a current of 5.5×10-9 A. Calculate Townsend's primary ionization coefficient \alpha. (08 Marks)
- 2. Briefly explain "Cavitation and Bubble Theory" in the context of liquid dielectric breakdown.
 - 5 The following observations were made in an experiment for determination of chelectric strength of transformer oil. Determine the power law equation.

	poner in equation.						
Gap spacing (mm)	4	6	8	10			
Breakdown voltage (kV)	. 88	135	165	212			

(12 Marks)

- Explain how high direct voltages can be generated using a Cockroft Walton circuit.
 - b A Cockroft Walton type voltage multiplier has eight stages with capacitances, all equal to 0.05 μF. The supply transformer secondary voltage is 125 kV at a frequency of 150 Hz. If the load current to be supplied is 5 mA, find
 - : The percentage ripple
 - ii) The regulation
 - The optimum number of stages for minimum voltage drop.

(12Marks)

■ Explain how high alternating voltages can be generated by "Cascading of Transformers". (07 Marks)

State the chief advantages of resonant transformers.

(05 Marks)

e A 100 kVA, 400 V/250 kV testing transformer has 8% leakage reactance and 2% resistance on 100 kVA base. A cable has to be tested at 500 kV using the above mansformer as a resonant transformer at 50 Hz. If the charging current of the cable at 500 kV is 0.4 A, find the series inductance required. Assume 2% resistance for the inductor to be used and the connecting leads. Neglect the dielectric loss of the cable. What will be the input voltage to the transformer?

Contd.... 2

- a. Explain the working principle of series capacitor peak voltmeter based on the Chubb-Frotscue method.
 (07 Marks)
 - b. Briefly explain the four factors influencing the Sparkover voltage of sphere gaps.
 (08 Marks)
 - c. A generating voltmeter has to be designed so that it can have a range from 20 to 200 kV d.c. If the indicating meter reads a minimum current of 2 μA and a maximum current of 25 μA, what should the capacitance of the generating voltmeter be?

(05 Marks)

- a. Give the general equation of a standard impulse wave and explain the wave shape giving the percentage tolerances allowed for front, tail and the peak. (07 Marks)
 - Which are the four main sources of errors in the measurement of impulse voltages with potential dividers. (08 Marks)
 - c. A resistance divider of 1400 kV (impulse) has a high voltage arm of 16 kΩ and a low voltage arm consisting of 16 members of 250 Ω, 2 W resistors in parallel. The divider is connected to a CRO through a cable of surge impedance 75 Ω and is terminated at the other end through a 75 Ω resistor. Calculate the exact divider ratio. (05 Marks)
- Explain the method of measuring dielectric loss at power frequency using high voltage Schering Bridge. (08 Marks)
 - Explain partial discharge detection using straight detectors. (07 Marks)
 - c. A Schering bridge was used to measure the capacitance and loss angle of a high voltage bushing. At balance, the observations were: the value of the standard condenser = 100 pF, R₃ = 3180 Ω, C₃ = 0.00125 μF and R₄ = 636 Ω. What are the values of the capacitance and loss angle of the bushing? (05 Marks)
- 8 Write short notes on any four of the following:
 - a. Trigatron gap
 - b. Mixed R-C potential dividers
 - c. Rogowski coil
 - d. Treeing and tracking
 - e. Van De Graff generator
 - f. Penning effect.

(20 Marks)