## Seventh Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June-July 2009 High Voltage Engineering

E 3 hrs. Max. Marks:100

## Note: Answer any FIVE full questions

- a. What are the advantages of transmitting electrical power at high voltage? Mention the advantage applications of high voltages. (07 Marks)
- Define Townsend's first and second ionization coefficients. Derive from fundamentals the current growth equation and hence the Townsend's criterion for breakdown. (09 Marks)
- En an experiment in a certain gas it was found that the steady state current is 5.5 x 10<sup>-8</sup> A at 8 kV at a distance of 0.4cm between the plane electrodes. Keeping the field constant and reducing the distance to 0.1cm results in a current of 5.5 x 10<sup>-9</sup> A. Calculate Townsend's primary ionization coefficient α. Neglect secondary ionization effects. (04 Marks)
- Briefly write about Paschen's law.

(05 Marks)

- Explain the electromechanical breakdown and thermal breakdown of solid dielectrics.
   (10 Marks)
- Explain briefly suspended particle theory of breakdown in liquid dielectrics. (05 Marks)
- Explain with a neat diagram a three stage cascade transformer connection for producing high
   voltages.
  - A Cockeroft-Walton type voltage multiplier has eight stages with capacitances, all equal to 0.05μF. The supply transformer secondary voltage is 125 kV (peak) at a frequency of 150H<sub>2</sub>. If the load current to be supplied is 5mA, find
    - : The percentage ripple
    - ii) The regulation and
    - m) The optimum number of stages to obtain maximum output voltage. (08 Marks)
  - What are the advantages of series resonant circuit for producing high a.c voltages? (04 Marks)
- Explain how high impulse voltages are generated in a laboratory using Marx circuit.
   (08 Marks)
  - An 8-stage impulse voltage generator has 0.12 μF capacitors rated for 167kV. What is its maximum discharge energy? If it has to produce a 1/50 μs wareform across a load capacitor of 15,000 pF, find the values of the wave front and wave tail resistances. (08 Marks)
  - c. Define a standard lightning impulse current wave. (04 Marks)
- a. Explain the method of tripping a multistage impulse generator using three electrode gap arrangement. (08 Marks)
  - Describe with a sketch the working of a generating voltmeter used to measure high d.c voltages.
  - c. An absolute electrostatic voltmeter has a moveable circular plate 8cms in diameter. If the distance between the plates during a measurement is 4mm, and the applied voltage is 1 kV, calculate the force on the plate (Assume medium as having Er = 1). (64 Marks)
- Explain the method of measuring impulse voltages using sphere gaps. Discuss the factors that influence such measurements. (10 Marks)
  - Write a short note on magnetic links.

(05 Marks)

A generating voltmeter is required to measure voltage between 15kV to 250kV. If he measure meter needs a minimum current of 2μA and maximum of 35 μA, determine the capacitance of the generating voltmeter. Assume that the speed of driving synchronous motor is 1500 rpm. (05 Marks)

- a. What are partial discharges? Explain with a neat diagram, the basic principle of pulse current measurement of partial discharges using straight detectors. (10 Marks)
  - b. A 20kV, 50Hz Schering bridge has a standard capacitance of 106μF. In a test on a bakelite sheet, balance was obtained with a capacitance of 0.35μF in parallel with a non-inductive resistance of 318 ohms, the non-inductive resistance in the remaining arm of the bridge being 130 ohms. Determine the equivalent
    - i) Series resistance and capacitance and the power factor of the test specimen.
    - ii) Parallel resistance and capacitance and the power factor of the test specimen.(10 Marks)
- a. With a neat diagram explain the impulse testing of transformers. How are the faults detected (10 Marks) and located?
- Mention the different power frequency tests that are carried out in practice on HV insulators.
   Explain the procedure of conducting each of these tests. (10 Marks)