CBCS SCHEME

USN						

BEEE103/203

First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024 Elements of Electrical Engineering

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

2. VTU Formula Hand Book is permitted.

3. M: Marks, L: Bloom's level, C: Course outcomes.

		Module – 1	M	L	C
Q.1	a.	State and explain Kirchoff's laws with an example.	6	L2	CO
	b.	In the given Fig.Q.1(b). Find the current in each resistance and voltage across 10Ω resistance. Find also the power consumed in each resistances.	6	L3	COI
	c.	i) State and explain Faraday's laws of Electromagnetic induction. ii) Derive the expression for energy stored in inductor.	8	L2	CO1
	1	OR			
Q.2	a.	Define the co-efficient of coupling and find its relation with L_1 , L_2 and M .	7	L2	CO2
	b.	State Ohm's law. Mention its limitations.	6	L1	CO2
	c.	Two coils having 1000 turns and 1600 turns respectively are placed close to each other such that 60% of the flux produced by one coil links the other. If a current of 10A, flowing in the first coil, produces a flux of 0.5mWb, find the inductance of the second coil.	7	L3	CO2
		Module – 2			
Q.3	a.	Derive an expression for power in pure inductance circuit and draw voltage, current and power waveforms.	6	L3	CO2
	b,	A circuit consists of a resistance of 20Ω , an inductance of 0.05H connected in series. A supply of 230V at 50Hz is applied across the circuit. Find the current, power factor and power consumed by the circuit.	6	L3	CO2
-	c.	Derive an expression for power in series resistance and inductance circuit and draw voltage, current and power waveforms.	8	L3	CO2
		OR			
Q.4	a.	Show that voltage and current in pure resistive circuit is in phase with each other. Also derive the equation for power consumed.	6	L3	CO2
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b.	An inductive coil takes a current of 33.24A from 230V, 50Hz supply. If the resistance of the coil is 6Ω , calculate the inductance of the coil and the power taken by the coil.	6	L3	CO2
c.	Two impedances $(150 - j157)\Omega$ and $(100 + j110)\Omega$ are connected in parallel across 200V, 50Hz supply. Find branch currents, total current and total power consumed by the circuit.	8	L3	CO2
	Module -3			
a.	With a neat circuit diagram and phasor diagram, show that two wattmeters are sufficient to measure 3 phase power.	8	L3	CO2
b.	Obtain the relationship between line and phase values of voltage and current in a balanced 3 phase delta connected system.	6	L3	CO2
c.	A delta connected load is arranged as shown in Fig.Q.5(c). The supply voltage is 415V at 50Hz. Calculate: i) The phase currents ii) The live currents iii) The total power in the circuit. (8+j4) Fig.Q.5(c)	6	L3	CO2
	OR			
a.	In a three phase star connection. Find the relation between line and phase values of currents and voltages. Also derive the equation for three phase power.	6	L3	CO1
b.	What are the advantages of 3 phase system over single phase system?	6	L2	CO3
c.	Three 100Ω resistors are connected in i) STAR and ii) DELTA across a 415V, 50Hz, 3 phase supply. Calculate the line and phase currents and the power consumed in each case.	8	L3	CO3
	Module – 4			
a.		6	aneway.	CO4
b.			250.500	CO5
c.	Mention the difference between current transformer and potential transformer.	6	L2	CO4
	OR			
a.	Explain the construction and working of Wheat Stone's bridge with necessary diagrams.	6	L2	CO4
b.	Explain the construction of Maxwell's bridge and derive the expression for unknown inductance.	8	L2	CO4
	a. b. c. a. a. a.	resistance of the coil is 6Ω, calculate the inductance of the coil and the power taken by the coil. c. Two impedances (150 – j157)Ω and (100 + j110)Ω are connected in parallel across 200V, 50Hz supply. Find branch currents, total current and total power consumed by the circuit. Module -3 a. With a neat circuit diagram and phasor diagram, show that two wattmeters are sufficient to measure 3 phase power. b. Obtain the relationship between line and phase values of voltage and current in a balanced 3 phase delta connected system. c. A delta connected load is arranged as shown in Fig Q.5(c). The supply voltage is 415V at 50Hz. Calculate: i) The phase currents ii) The live currents iii) The total power in the circuit. (8+j4)Ω Fig.Q.5(c) OR a. In a three phase star connection. Find the relation between line and phase values of currents and voltages. Also derive the equation for three phase power. b. What are the advantages of 3 phase system over single phase system? c. Three 100Ω resistors are connected in i) STAR and ii) DELTA across a 415V, 50Hz, 3 phase supply. Calculate the line and phase currents and the power consumed in each case. Module -4 a. With a neat diagram, explain the construction and working of megger. b. Explain two way and three way control of lamp with the truth table. c. Mention the difference between current transformer and potential transformer.	resistance of the coil is 6Ω, calculate the inductance of the coil and the power taken by the coil. c. Two impedances (150 – j157)Ω and (100 + j110)Ω are connected in parallel across 200V, 50Hz supply. Find branch currents, total current and total power consumed by the circuit. Module – 3 a. With a neat circuit diagram and phase diagram, show that two wattmeters are sufficient to measure 3 phase power. b. Obtain the relationship between line and phase values of voltage and current in a balanced 3 phase delta connected system. c. A delta connected load is arranged as shown in Fig.Q.5(c). The supply voltage is 415V at 50Hz. Calculate: i) The phase currents ii) The live currents iii) The total power in the circuit. (g+j4)Ω Fig.Q.5(c) DR a. In a three phase star connection. Find the relation between line and phase values of currents and voltages. Also derive the equation for three phase power. b. What are the advantages of 3 phase system over single phase system? c. Three 100Ω resistors are connected in i) STAR and ii) DELTA across a 415V, 50Hz, 3 phase supply. Calculate the line and phase currents and the power consumed in each case. Module – 4 a. With a neat diagram, explain the construction and working of megger. b. Explain two way and three way control of lamp with the truth table. c. Mention the difference between current transformer and potential transformer. OR a. Explain the construction and working of Wheat Stone's bridge with necessary diagrams.	resistance of the coil is 6Ω, calculate the inductance of the coil and the power taken by the coil. c. Two impedances (150 – j157)Ω and (100 + j110)Ω are connected in parallel across 200V, 50Hz supply. Find branch currents, total current and total power consumed by the circuit. Module – 3 a. With a neat circuit diagram and phasor diagram, show that two wattmeters are sufficient to measure 3 phase power. b. Obtain the relationship between line and phase values of voltage and current in a balanced 3 phase delta connected system. c. A delta connected load is arranged as shown in Fig Q.5(c). The supply voltage is 415V at 50Hz. Calculate: i) The phase currents ii) The live currents iii) The total power in the circuit. (β+j4)Ω Fig.Q.5(c) OR a. In a three phase star connection. Find the relation between line and phase values of currents and voltages. Also derive the equation for three phase power. b. What are the advantages of 3 phase system over single phase system? c. Three 100Ω resistors are connected in i) STAR and ii) DELTA across a 415V, 50Hz, 3 phase supply. Calculate the line and phase currents and the power consumed in each case. Module – 4 a. With a neat diagram, explain the construction and working of megger. 6 L2 b. Explain two way and three way control of lamp with the truth table. c. Mention the difference between current transformer and potential 6 L2 c. Mention the difference between current transformer and potential 6 L2 Replain the construction and working of Wheat Stone's bridge with 6 L2 Replain the construction and working of Wheat Stone's bridge with 6 L2

Q.9 a. Write a short note on fine b. Explain the working of c. What are the desirable b. Explain necessity of each c. Write a short note on part of the control of the cont	В	EE	E10:	3/203
b. Explain the working o c. What are the desirable Q.10 a. With a neat diagram, e b. Explain necessity of e c. Write a short note on p	on and working of Kelvin's double bridge.	6	L2	CO4
b. Explain the working o c. What are the desirable Q.10 a. With a neat diagram, e b. Explain necessity of e c. Write a short note on p	Module – 5			
c. What are the desirable Q.10 a. With a neat diagram, e b. Explain necessity of each of the control of the c		8	L2	CO5
Q.10 a. With a neat diagram, e. b. Explain necessity of e. c. Write a short note on p	f ELCB with a neat diagram.	6	L2	CO5
b. Explain necessity of each of the contract o	characteristics of tariff and explain two part tariff.	6	L2	CO5
b. Explain necessity of each of the contract o	OR			
c. Write a short note on p	explain the operation of RCCB.	6	L2	CO5
	arthing with a neat diagram explain pipe earthing.	8	L2	CO5
	precautions against electric shock.	6	L2	CO5
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