

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING) FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMMESTER EXAMINATION, 2019 (Old)**

**SUBJECT : PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

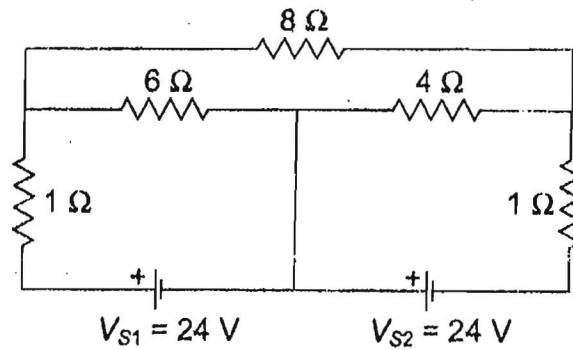
**Full Marks -100**

**Time : Three hours**

**Use a separate Answer-Script for each part**

<b>No. of question</b>	<u><b>Answer any FIVE questions.</b></u>	<b>Marks</b>
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|-------|--|----|
| 1. a) | State and explain Superposition Theorem.   | 6  |
| b)    | With reference to Fig.1 using "Superposition Theorem", determine the component of the current through the $8\Omega$ resistor that is due to $V_{S2}$ . The battery voltage $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 24V$ . | 10 |



- |       |   |    |
|-------|---|----|
| c)    | State and explain maximum power transfer theorem for dc circuit.  | 4  |
| 2. a) | What do you mean by 'effective value' of a sinusoidal waveform? Derive the expression for form factor and peak factor for 50 Hz pure sinusoidal wave represented as $V = V_{max} \sin \omega t$ . | 10 |
| b)    | How an unbalanced system of three phase vectors can be resolved into three balanced systems of vectors? Explain with suitable example   | 10 |

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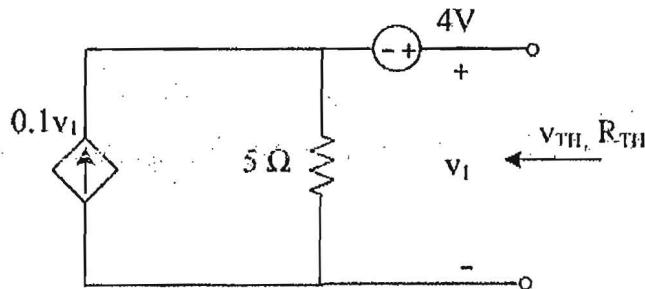
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- 3.a) State and explain Thevenin's and Norton's Theorem. In the circuit shown in following figure find the value  $V_{TH}$  and  $R_{TH}$  10



- b) Derive the condition of resonance for RLC series circuit. Compare series and parallel RLC resonance in ac circuit. 10
4. a) What do you mean by self-inductance of a coil? Find the expression of energy stored in any conductor. 8
- b) Define intensity of magnetisation and magnetic flux density. Find the relationship between them. 4
- c) Explain Star-Delta and Delta-Star transformation in any electrical circuit. 8
- 5.a) Write a note on : hysteresis loss and eddy current loss. 4
- b) Determine magnetic field strength and flux density (i) around a long straight conductor, (ii) within a solenoid using Ampere's Law. 8

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|------|--|----|
| c)   | Define Coulomb's Law for force between two point charges and hence give the definition of unit of charge. Define electric field intensity and potential.   | 8  |
| 6.a) | The magnetic field due to a current carrying circular loop of radius 10 cm at its centre is $0.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{T}$ . Find the magnetic field due to this loop at a point on the axis at a distance of 4 cm from the centre.   | 10 |
| b)   | Determine capacitance per unit length between two coaxial cylinders with the assumption that +q charge is on the outer surface of the inner cylinder and the outer cylinder is earthed.  | 10 |
| 7.a) | Explain the significance of hysteresis curve (B-H) for a magnetic material?  | 8  |
| b)   | A steel magnetic circuit has a uniform cross-sectional area of $4 \text{ cm}^2$ and a length of 50 cm. A coil of 250 turns is wound uniformly over the magnetic circuit. When the current in the coil is 1.5 A, the total flux is 0.25 mWb; when the current is 5A, the total flux is 0.6 mWb. For each value of current, calculate the (a)magnetic field strength , (b) relative permeability of the steel. | 8  |
| c)   | State and explain Ampere's Law with suitable example.  | 4  |
| 8.a) | State Gauss's Law.   | 2  |
| b)   | What do you mean by magnetic circuit? Compare electric and magnetic circuit.   | 10 |
| c)   | The hysteresis loop of a sample of sheet steel subjected to a maximum flux density of $2 \text{ Wb/m}^2$ has an area of $100 \text{ cm}^2$ , the scale being $1 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ Wb/m}^2$ and $1 \text{ cm} = 50 \text{ AT/m}$ . Frequency is 50 Hz. Calculate the hysteresis loss when $2000 \text{ cm}^3$ of the same material is subjected to an alternating flux of $2 \text{ Wb/m}^2$ .          | 8  |