

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING) FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER (OLD)  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2018**

**SUBJECT : PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

**Time : Three hours**

**Full Marks -100  
(50 marks for each part)**

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

| <b>No. of question</b> | <b>Part I</b><br><b>Answer any three questions.</b><br><b>Two marks reserved for neatness and well organized answer.</b>  | <b>Marks</b> |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. a)                  | Determine magnetic field strength and flux density (i) around a long straight conductor, (ii) within a solenoid using Ampere's Law.   | 10           |
| b)                     | Briefly explain Hysteresis loss and eddy current loss. Also mention how these losses can be minimized.  | 6            |
| 2. a)                  | Explain similarities and dissimilarities between electric circuit and magnetic circuit.   | 8            |
| b)                     | An iron ring has a mean diameter of 20 cm and a cross sectional area of 5 cm <sup>2</sup> . It is wound with a coil of 1000 turns. An air gap of 1.5 mm width is cut in the ring. Determine the current required in the coil to produce a flux of 0.5 mWb in the air gap. Consider the relative permeability of iron under this condition as 800. Neglect leakage and fringing. | 8            |
| 3.a)                   | Define Coulomb's Law for force between two point charges and hence give the definition of unit of charge. Define electric field intensity at a point.   | 8            |
| 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.   | 8            |
| 4. a)                  | The magnetic field due to a current carrying circular loop of radius 10 cm at its centre is $0.5 \times 10^{-4} T$ . Find the magnetic field due to this loop at a point on the axis at a distance of 7 cm from the centre.   | 8            |
| b)                     | State and prove Gauss's Law.  | 8            |
| 5.a)                   | Derive the expression of lifting force of a magnet in a medium of relative permeability $\mu$ .   | 8            |
| b)                     | Write short notes on "Hysteresis Loop".   | 8            |

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PART-II (50 marks)

Answer any Three Questions

(Q. No. 1 carries 18 marks)

1. a) State and explain Kirchhoff's laws with suitable diagram.

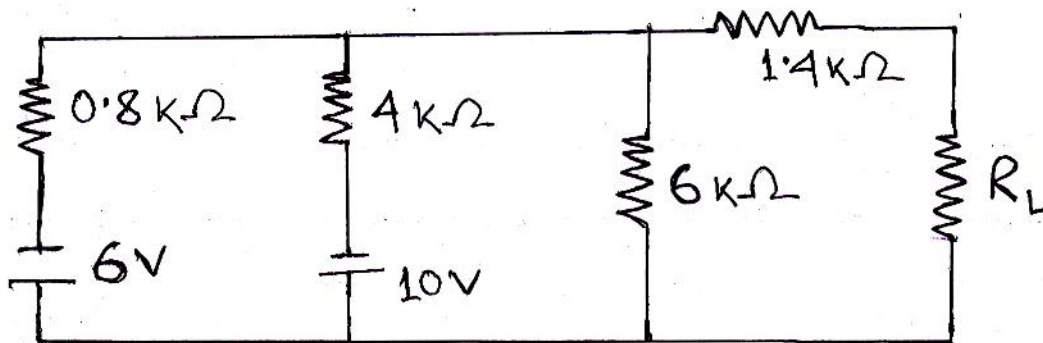
6

b) A circuit consists of resistance  $R$ , and capacitive reactance of  $25\Omega$  connected in series. Determine the value of  $R$  for which the power factor of the circuit is 0.8. Also draw the phasor diagram.

6

c) Find the Thevenin's equivalent circuit for the given network.

6



2. a) State and explain Norton's theorem.

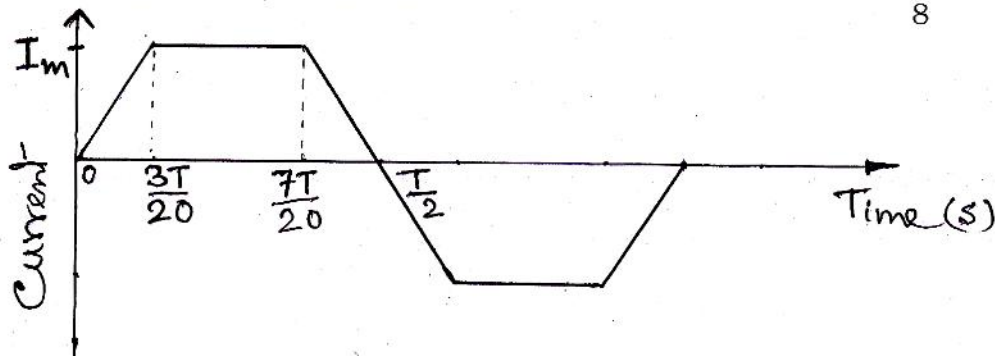
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b) Why are the *r.m.s.* values of alternating quantities more important than their *average* values?

4

c) Find the *r.m.s.* and *average* value of current wave as shown below-

8



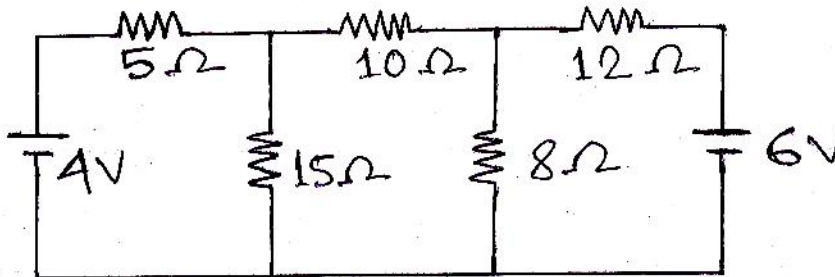
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3. a) Prove that an ideal capacitor does not consume any power over the full cycle of applied sinusoidal voltage. 4
- b) In a series R-L-C circuit, discuss the effect of frequency on circuit impedance and power factor. 4
- c) Using Superposition theorem, find the value of current passing through  $8\Omega$  resistor in the given network. 8



4. a) Deduce the condition at which an RLC series circuit draws maximum current. 4
- b) A series circuit consists of a resistance of  $30\Omega$ , a capacitance of  $320\mu F$  and an inductance of  $0.18H$ . A supply of  $230V, 50Hz$  is connected across it. Calculate i) the current in the circuit, ii) the potential differences across each element and iii) the frequency at which the current would have unity power factor. 8
- c) What are the various methods used for the power factor correction. 4
5. a) Show that the maximum power transfer occurs for a resistive load when the load voltage and current are one-half their maximum possible values. 5
- b) A voltage of  $e = 110 \sin(100\pi t)V$  has been applied to a circuit to supply a current of  $i = 5 \sin(100\pi t - 30^\circ)A$ . Determine the active and reactive power drawn by the circuit. 4
- c) A coil of resistance  $10\Omega$  and inductance  $0.1H$  is connected in series with a  $150\mu F$  capacitor across a  $230V, 50Hz$  supply. Calculate the voltage across the coil and capacitor respectively. 7