### BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (EVENING) EXAMINATION, 2018

## (3RD YEAR, 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

### HIGH VOLTAGE ENGINEERING

Time: Three hours

Full Marks: 100 (50 marks for each part)

Use a separate Answer - Script for each part.

### Part I

# Answer any three questions. Two marks are reserved for neat and well organized answers.

- 1. a) Name the different types of insulators used in power systems. Mention 6 the use of each type of insulator.
  - b) Discuss why provision of a grading ring improves string efficiency. 4
  - c) In a three unit string insulator, the joint to tower capacitance is 20% of 6 the capacitance of each unit. By how much should the capacitance of the lowest unit be increased to get a string efficiency of 90%. The remaining two units are left unchanged.
- 2. a) Describe the phenomenon of corona. Discuss the factors which affect 9 the corona loss.
  - b) Find the disruptive critical voltage and visual critical voltage (for local 7 and general corona) for a three phase line having 1 cm diameter conductors spaced in 3 m delta arrangement. Assume temperature 26°C, pressure 74 cm of mercury, surface factor 0.85 and irregularity factor for local visual corona 0.72 and for general visual corona 0.82.
- 3. a) Draw the cross section of a three core belted cable. Discuss the function 8 of each part.

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- b) Show that for a given voltage V and maximum stress in the dielectric of 8 a single core cable, the sheath diameter is minimum where D: d = e, where d = conductor diameter and e = base of natural logarithms. Determine D and d for V = 10 kV and a maximum stress of 23 kV/cm.
- 4. a) Explain what you mean by 'back flashover'. Show that low value of 6 tower footing resistance reduces chance of occurring back flashover.
  - b) Discuss the conditions to be satisfied so that proper protection from 4 ground wire is obtained.
  - c) An overhead transmission line with surge impedance 500 ohm 7 bifurcates into two lines of surge impedance 500 ohm and 50 ohm respectively. If a surge of 25 kV is incident on the overhead line, determine the magnitudes of voltage and current which enter the bifurcated lines.
- 5. a) Explain the phenomenon of lightning. Also explain the terms direct and 8 indirect lightning strokes.
  - b) Explain what you mean by arcing ground. With the help of circuit 8 diagram and phasor diagram explain the working of Peterson coil.

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#### PART-II

### Answer any three questions

(Two marks are reserve for neatness and well organized answers)

- Give a comparative analysis between a high voltage power transformer and a high voltage testing transformer.
  - b) With a neat sketch, explain the principle of a three-stage cascade connection in testing transformer for producing high ac power frequency voltage. Why the lowest unit is loaded more?
- With the help of a schematic, explain the working principle of a Cockcroft-Walton voltage doubler circuit.
  - A Cockcroft-Walton voltage doubler circuit is used to test a cable at 175 kV. The insulation resistance of the cable is 3 x10<sup>7</sup>Ω/m and the length of the cable is 15 m. Stage capacitances are 0.15 μF and 0.20 μF respectively. The doubler is supplied from a 300V/250 kV testing transformer. Calculate the voltage to be applied to the input of the transformer at 50Hz.
- 3. a) Draw the circuit diagram of a Chuub-Fortescue peak voltmeter circuit. Describe the principle of operation of this peak voltmeter circuit and discuss about the limitation of this peak voltage measurement.
  - b) With a neat sketch, explain the operation of Electrostatic voltmeter.

4. a) With a neat sketch, explain the operation of a multi stage Marx generator circuit for generating lightning impulse.

b) Why is triggering required in an impulse generator? Describe a typical triggering arrangement.

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5. Write short notes on any two of the following:

2x8=16

- a) Capacitive Voltage Transformer (CVT)
- b) Symmetric voltage doubler circuit
- d) High voltage generation by series resonance circuit