SILVEROAK COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

BE - SEMESTER-II • MID SEMESTER-I • EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2019 SUBJECT: BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (3110005) (IT/AE/ME/CL)

DATE: 30-03-2019 TIME: 08:00 am to 09:30 am TOTAL MARKS: 40

Instructions: 1. All the questions are compulsory.

- 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3. Assume suitable data if required.

Q.1	(a)	Discuss the below questions in short (i) For pure capacitive circuit what will be the value of power factor? (ii) For parallel R-L-C circuit with R=90 Ω , L= 16H and C=160 mF, obtain the value of resonant frequency?	[3]
	(b) (c)	(iii) In balance star connected system phase voltage lags Line voltage by angle? Explain KCL & KVL Prove that Iav=0.637Im	[3] [4]
Q.2	(a)	Explain method of measuring of 3-phase power with Two Watt-meter method with its	[6]
	(b) (c)	circuit and Phasor diagram. Define R.M.S value and Prove that Ir.m.s=0.707Im Describe Thevenin's Theorem with Example. OR	[5] [4]
Q.2	(a)	Derive the equation of Capacitor voltage in a series R-C circuit connected to a DC supply through a switch. Assume that switch is initially open with zero voltage in capacitor and it is closed at t=0.	[6]
	(b)	Derive the equations of active, reactive and apparent power in a series R-L circuit with	[5]
	(c)	sinusoidal AC supply Define and write the unit of (1) Peak Factor (2) Form Factor (3)) Power factor (4) Frequency	[4]
Q.3	(a)	Explain R-L-C series circuit with Phasor diagram	[6]
	(b)	Circuit consists of Resistance of 10Ω Capacitance of $20\mu F$ and Inductance of 0.16H are connected in series. Supply voltage is 240 V and Frequency is 50 Hz. Calculate (1) Current (2) Voltage across Resistor (3) Reactive power	[5]
	(c)	With 21 V applied, if R1 = 5 ohm, R2 = 35 ohm, and R3 = 14 ohm, what is the current of R2 if R1 is series connected with parallel circuit R2 and R3? OR	[4]
Q.3	(a)	Derive the relation between phase & line values of voltages & currents in 3-phase Star	[6]
	(b)	Connection. Define Resonance frequency and Derive the equation for frequency at which current is maximum in R-L-C Series circuit.	[5]
	(c)	Describe Norton's Theorem with Example.	[4]