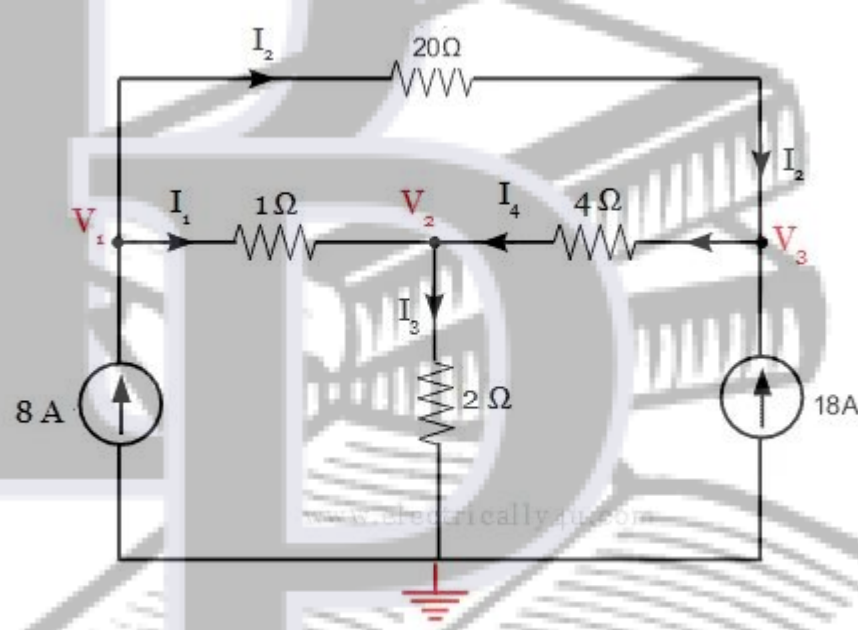
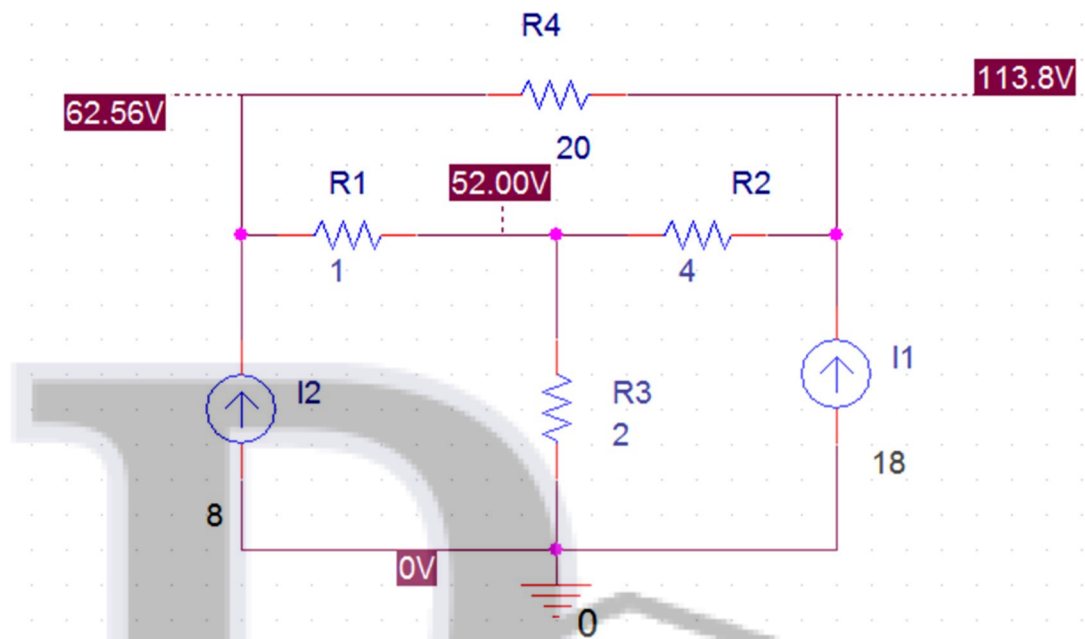


Name of Examination		Continuous Assessment Test -1 (CAT-1), Fall 2021-2022 Semester, (October 2021)		
Slot: A1		Course Mode: CBL		Class Number (s): VL2021220105914
Course Code:	EEE101L	Course Title:	Basic Electrical Engineering	
Faculty Name:	Dr. R.Saravana Kumar		School: SELECT	

General Instructions (if any):

Q. No.	SET	Question
1	A	<p>Determine all the nodal voltages for the circuit shown in Fig.1 by applying nodal voltage method.</p>  <p>Fig.1</p>

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1. B Find all the **branch currents** for the circuit shown in Fig . 1 by applying mesh current method

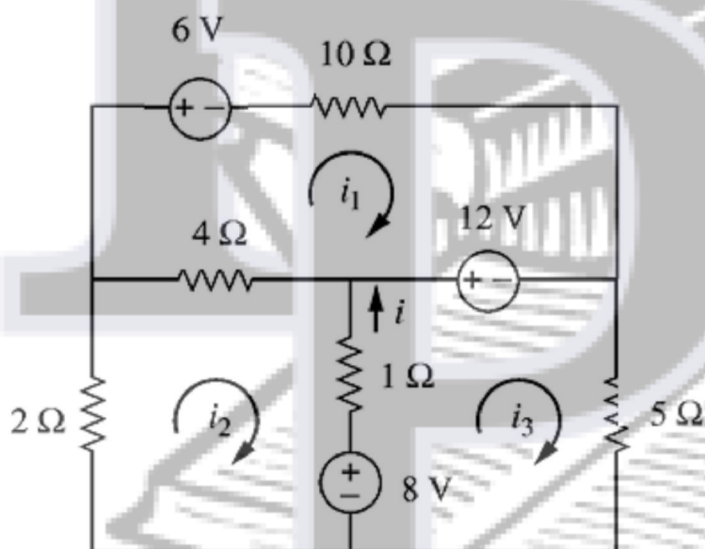
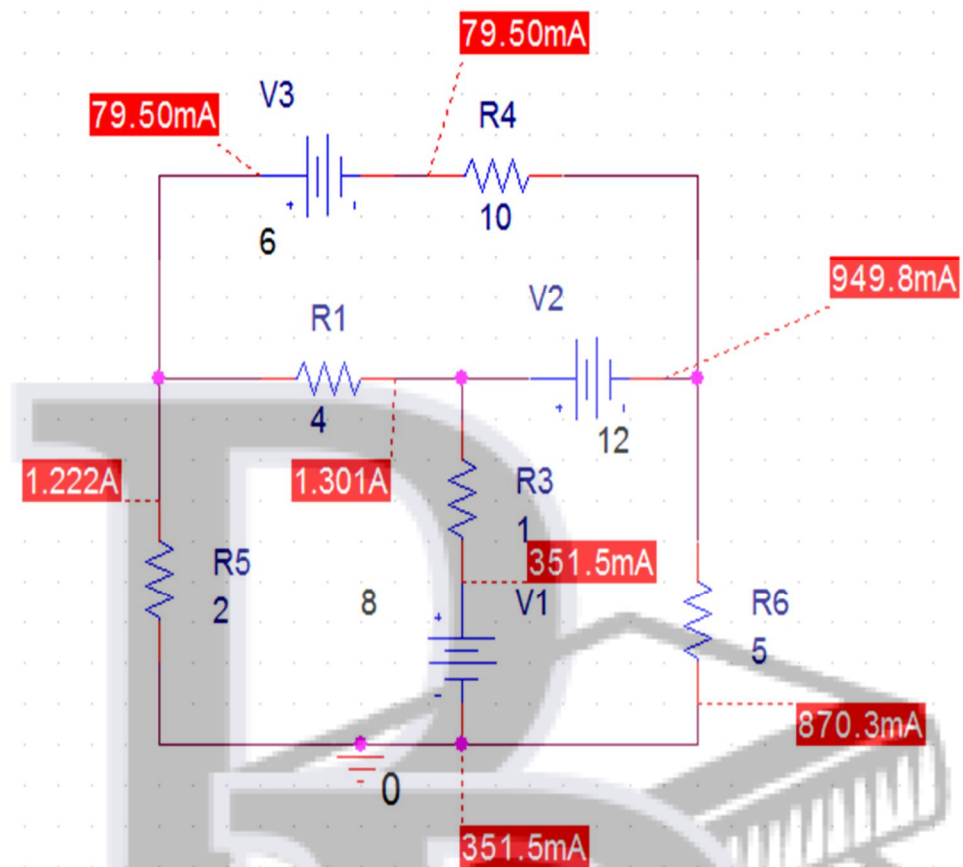


Fig . 1



C Find **all the branch currents** for the circuit shown in Fig . 1 by applying mesh current method

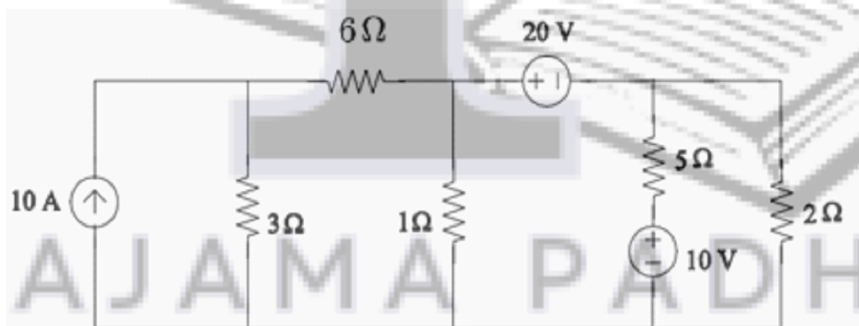
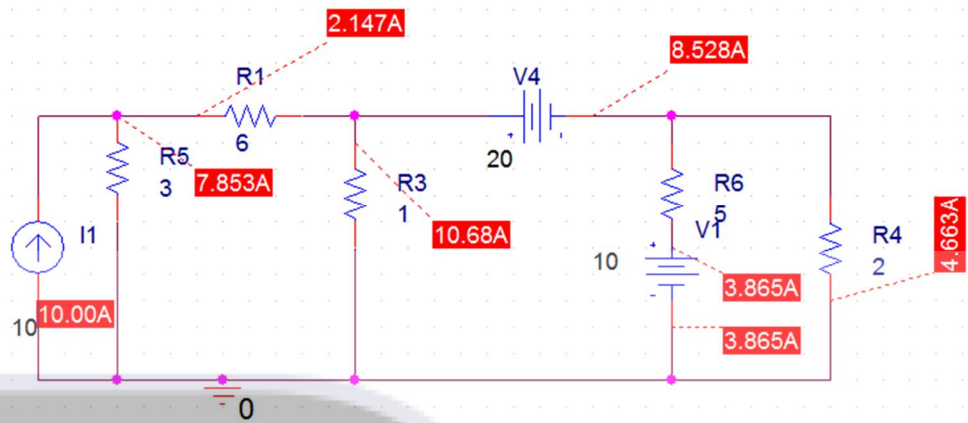
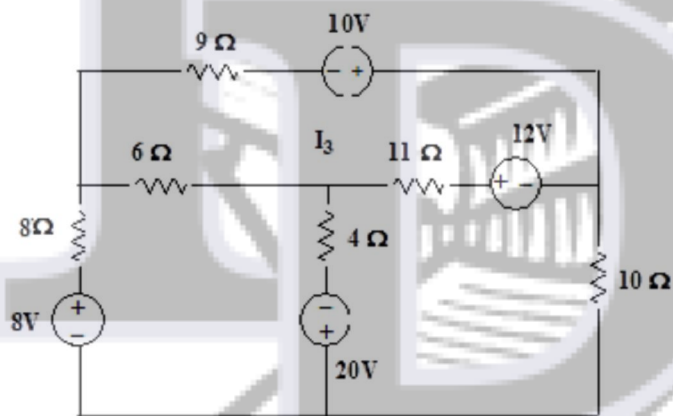


Fig . 1



D Determine all the **nodal voltages** for the circuit shown in Fig.1 by applying nodal voltage method.



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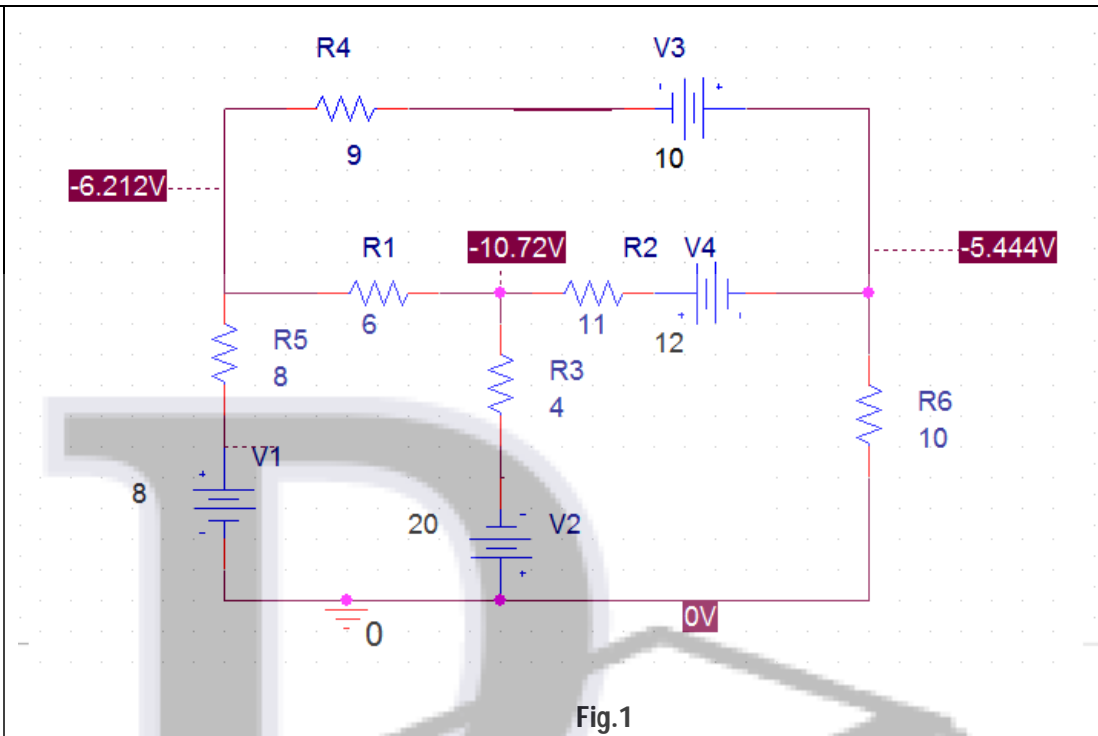


Fig.1

2. A Find-out the value of current in $5\ \Omega$ resistance for the given circuit shown in fig. by applying Thevenin's theorem?

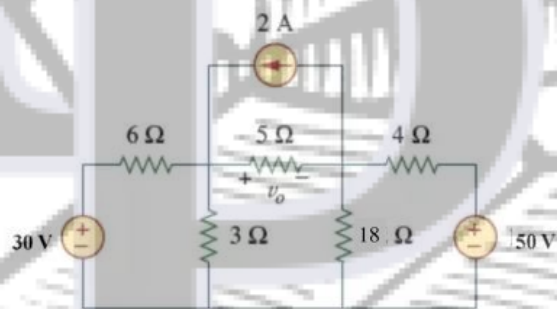
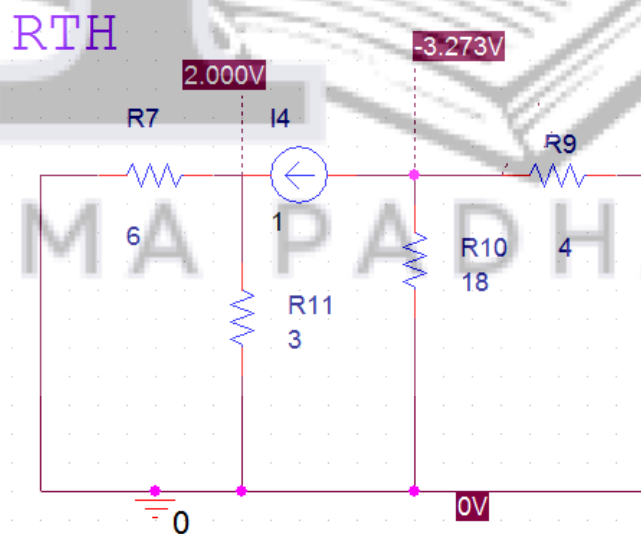
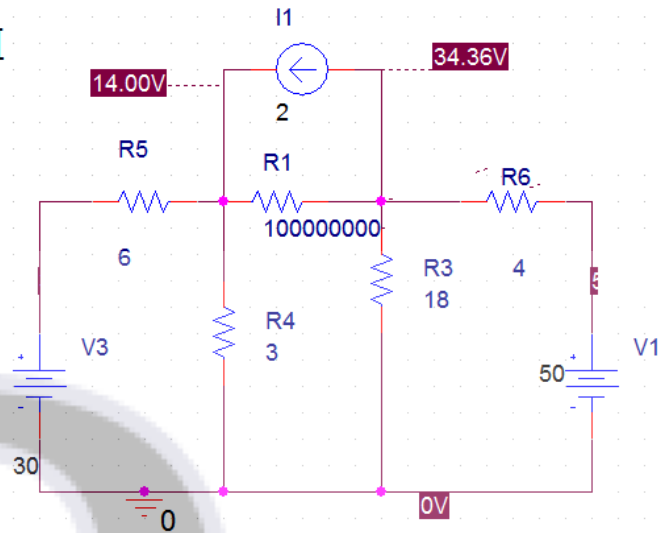


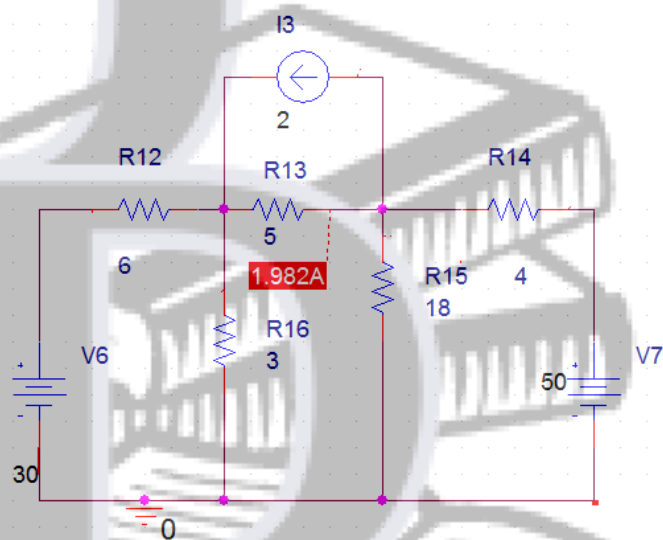
Fig. 2



VTH



IL



B

For the circuit shown in **Fig.-2**, **Determine** the value of R_L for the maximum power deliverable to the load (R_L) and also determine its maximum power.

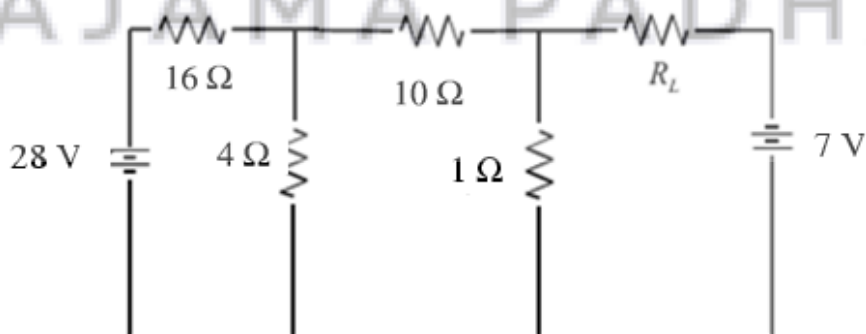
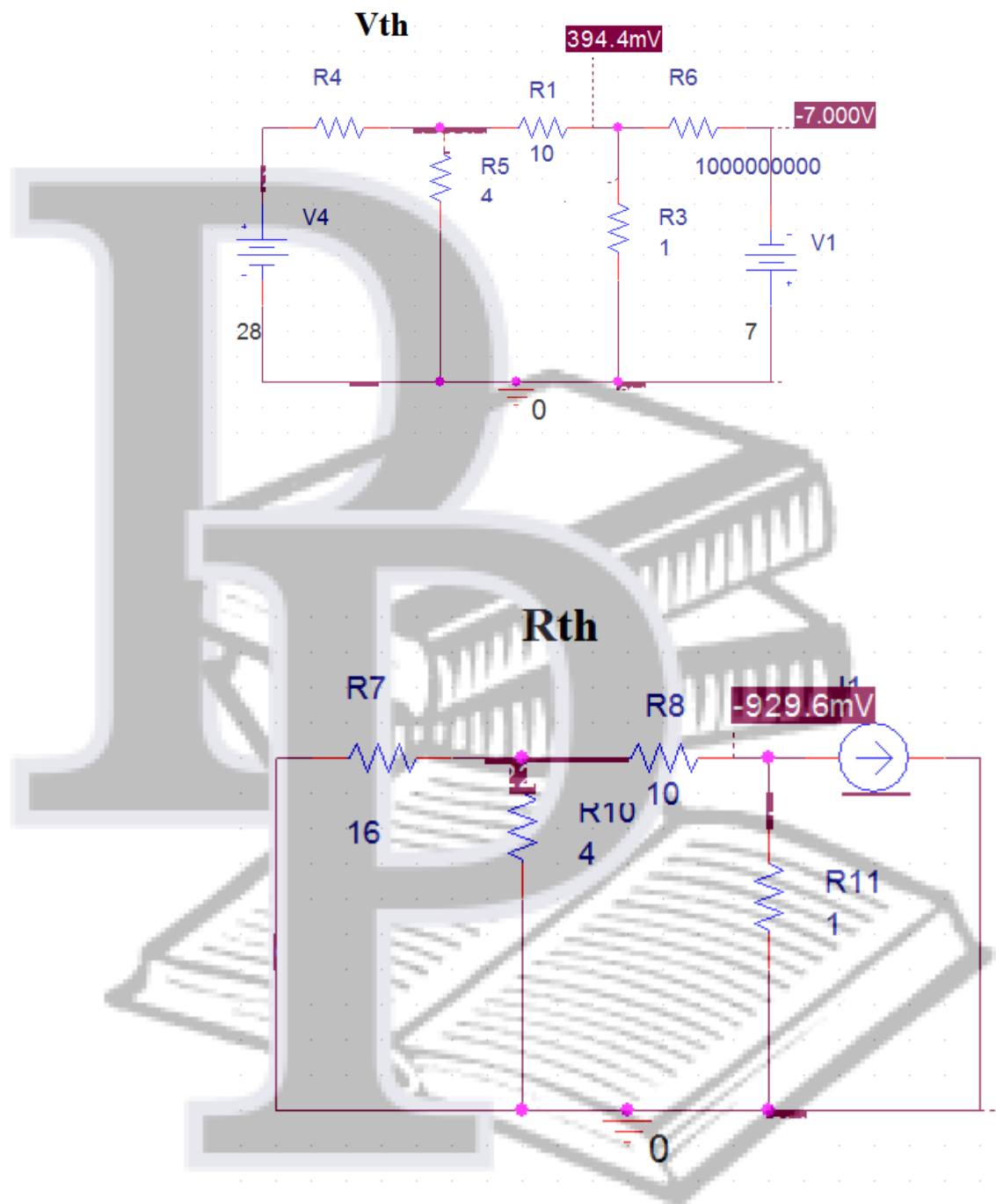
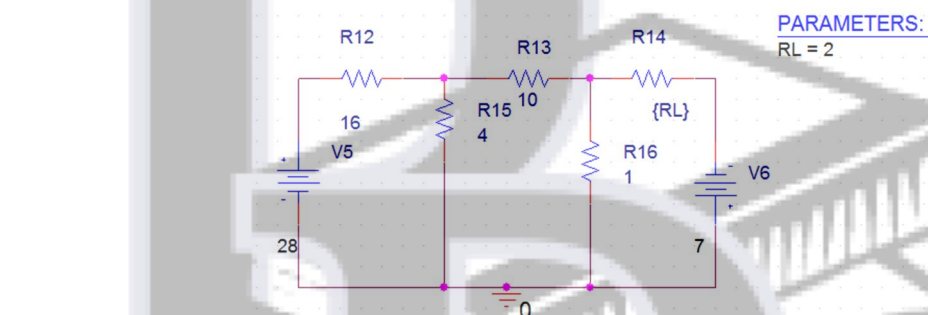
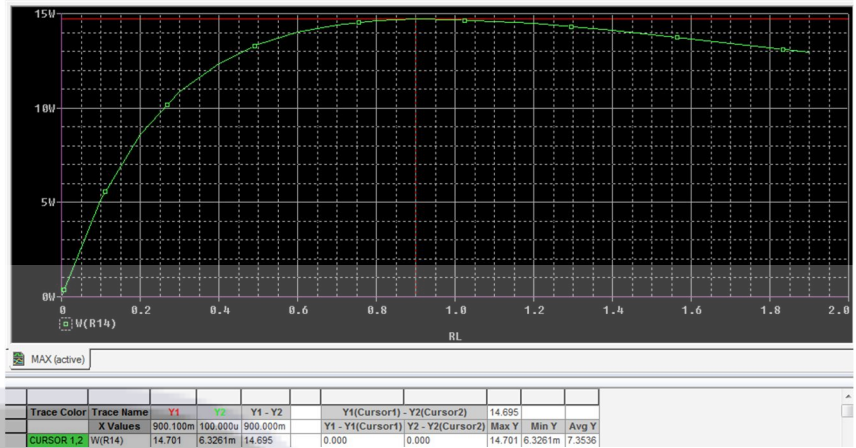


Fig.-2





Trace Color	Trace Name	Y1
	X Values	900.100m
CURSOR 1,2	W(R14)	14.701

- C Find-out the value of current in $10\ \Omega$ resistance for the given circuit shown in Fig. 2 by applying Thevenin's theorem?

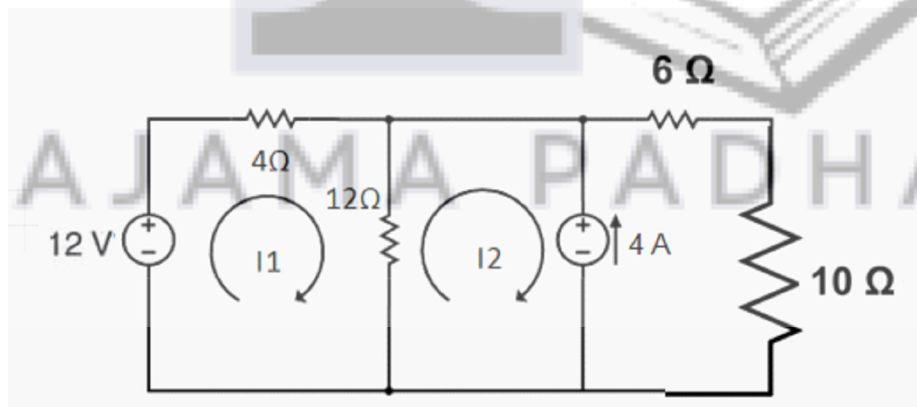


Fig. 2

- D By applying Maximum power transfer theorem, find the value of resistance R and maximum power that can be delivered to the resistor R in the circuit in Fig.2

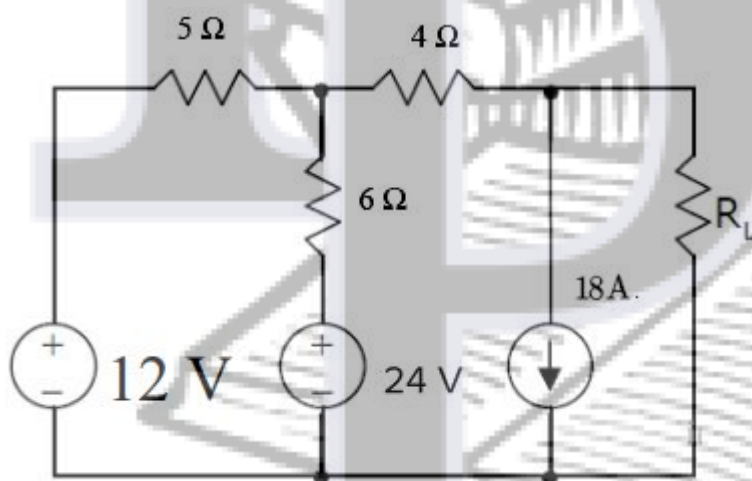
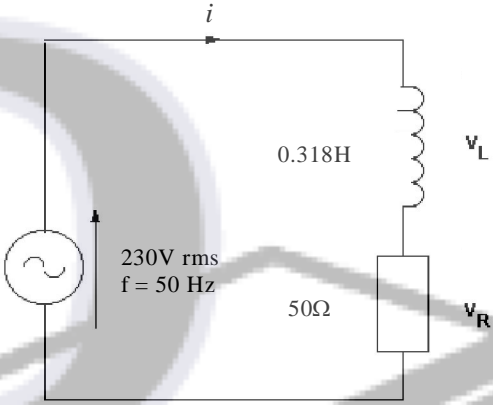


Fig.2

$$V_{th} = -103.6 \text{ Volts}$$

$$R_{th} = 6.727 \text{ ohm}$$

$$P_{max} = 398.876 \text{ watts}$$

3	A	<p>For the given circuit shown in Fig.3 , Determine</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The supply current = 2.05 A The voltage across each element $V_R = 102.5 \text{ V}$; $V_L = 204.7 \text{ V}$ Power factor of the circuit = 0.447 Power consumed by each element $P_R = 210.125 \text{ W}$; $P_L = 421.5 \text{ VAR}$ Draw the impedance phasor diagram  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.3</p>
	B	<p>A circuit, having a resistance of 10Ω with an inductance of 0.5 H and a variable capacitance in series, is connected across a 230 V, 50 Hz supply. Determine ,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the capacitance required to attain resonance; $C = 20 \text{ microfarad}$ supply current $I = 23 \text{ A}$ voltages across the inductance and the capacitance at resonance; $V_L = V_C = 3611 \text{ V}$ the <i>frequency</i> at resonance = 50.3 Hz. Draw the impedance phasor diagram.
	C	<p>A capacitor C is connected in series with a 10Ω resistor across a supply frequency of 50 Hz. A current of 2.5 A flows and the circuit impedance is 50Ω.</p> <p>Calculate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the value of capacitance 'C' = 65 micro farad. the phase angle = 78.46 and power factor = 0.2

(c) the potential drop across the resistor and the potential drop across the capacitor.

$$V_r = 25 \text{ V} ; V_C = 122.45 \text{ V}$$

(d) the active power, reactive and apparent power.

$$P = 62.5 \text{ W} ; Q = 306.1 \text{ VAR} ; S = 312.5 \text{ VA}$$

(e) Also draw the power phasor diagram

D For the given series RLC circuit shown in Fig . 3 Determine

(i) Total impedance of the circuit = **200.096 OHM**

(ii) supply current = **0.176 A**

(iii) phase angle = **1.782** and power factor = **0.99**

(iv) Voltage across each element.

$$V_r = 35.2 \text{ V} ; V_L = 1.105 \text{ V} ; V_C = 0.112 \text{ V}$$

(v) Draw the impedance phasor diagram.

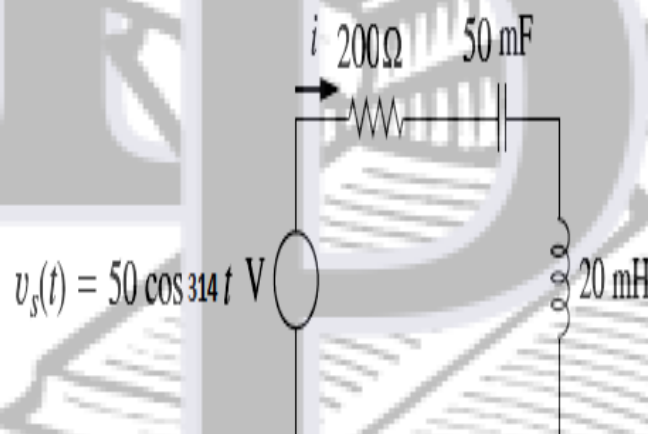


Fig . 3

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