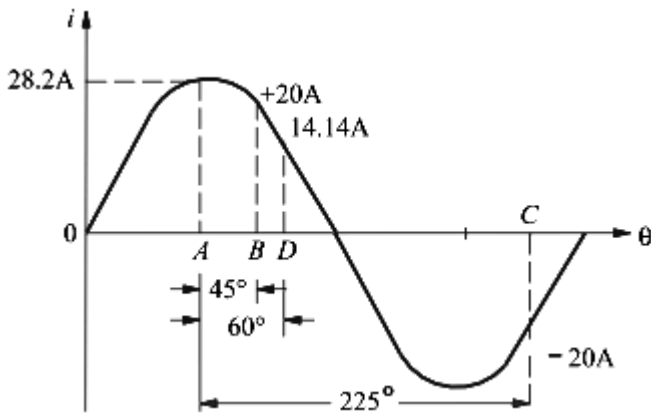
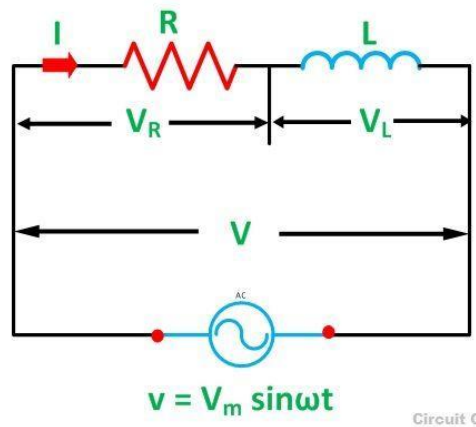
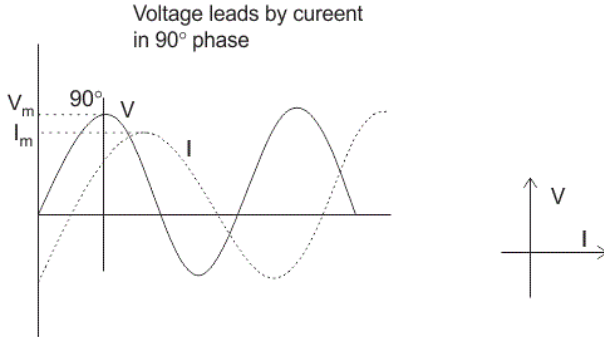
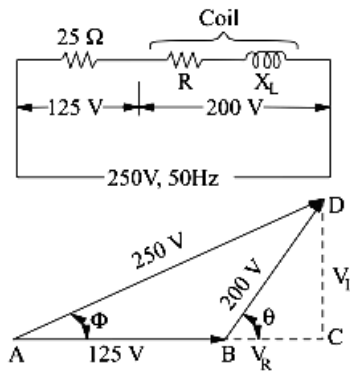


# SCHEME AND SOLUTION

## CIE-2

### BASICS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING(EE123ATD)

Q.NO	SOLUTION	Marks
1.a	$I_{RMS} = 0.707 I_M$ , $I_{AV} = 0.637 I_M$ -----04M	04
b	 <p style="text-align: right;">-----06M</p> <p> <math>I_m = 20\sqrt{2} = 28.2 \text{ A}</math>, <math>\omega = 2\pi \times 50 = 100 \pi \text{ rad/s}</math>.  <math>i = 28.2 \sin 100 \pi t</math> ampere         </p> <p>(i) When <math>t = 0.0025</math> second <math>i = 28.2 \cos 100\pi \times 0.0025</math> ...angle in radian <math>= 28.2 \cos 100 \times 180 \times 0.0025</math> ...angle in degrees <math>= 28.2 \cos 45^\circ = 20 \text{ A}</math> ...point</p> <p>(ii) (ii) When <math>t = 0.0125</math> second <math>i = 28.2 \cos 100 \times 180 \times 0.0125 = 28.2 \cos 225^\circ = 28.2 \times (1/\sqrt{2}) = -20 \text{ A}</math> ...point</p> <p>(iii) (iii) Here <math>i = 14.14 \text{ A} \therefore 14.14 = 28.2 \cos 100 \times 180 t \therefore \cos 100 \times 180 t = 1/2</math> or <math>100 \times 180 t = \cos^{-1}(0.5) = 60^\circ</math>, <math>t = 1/300</math> second ...point D</p>	06
2.a	 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>v = V_m \sin \omega t</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Circuit Globe</p> <p> <math>V_R = IR</math> and <math>V_L = I X_L</math> where <math>X_L = 2\pi f L</math> </p> $V = \sqrt{(V_R)^2 + (V_L)^2} = \sqrt{(IR)^2 + (IX_L)^2}$ $V = I \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} \quad \text{or}$ $I = \frac{V}{Z}$	05

	<p>Where, <math>Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}</math></p> <p><math>P = \text{average of } \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\phi - \text{average of } \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(2\omega t - \phi) \text{ or}</math></p> <p><math>P = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\phi - \text{Zero or}</math></p> <p><math>P = V_{r.m.s} I_{r.m.s} \cos\phi = VI \cos\phi</math></p> <p>Voltage leads by current in <math>90^\circ</math> phase</p> 	
<b>b.</b>	 <p><math>BC^2 + CD^2 = 200^2 \dots(i)</math> <math>(125 + BC)^2 + CD^2 = 250^2 \dots(ii)</math> Subtracting Eq. (i) from (ii), we get, <math>(125 + BC)^2 - BC^2 = 250^2 - 200^2</math></p> <p><math>\therefore BC = 27.5V</math>; <math>CD = \sqrt{(200^2 - 27.5^2)} = 198.1V</math></p> <p>(i) Coil impedance <math>= 200/5 = 40 \Omega</math></p> <p><math>V_R = IR = BC</math> or <math>5R = 27.5</math></p> <p><math>\therefore P = 27.5/5 = 5.5 \Omega</math> Also <math>V_L = I \cdot X_L = CD = 198.1</math></p> <p><math>\therefore X_L = 198.1/5 = 39.62 \Omega</math> or <math>X_L = (40 - 5.52) = 39.62 \Omega</math></p> <p>(ii) Power absorbed by the coil is <math>= I^2 R = 5^2 \times 5.5 = 137.5 W</math></p> <p>Also <math>P = 200 \times 5 \times 27.5/200 = 137.5 W</math></p> <p>(iii) Total power <math>= VI \cos \phi = 250 \times 5 \times AC/AD = 250 \times 5 \times 152.5/250 = 762.5 W</math></p>	<b>05</b>
<b>3.a</b>	$I_L = 73.64A$ , $I_{PH} = 42.53A$ , $W_1 = - 2.65 KW$ , $W_2 = 24.08 KW$	<b>06</b>
<b>b</b>	Any 4 advantages	<b>04</b>
<b>4.a</b>	Star : $E_L = \sqrt{3} E_{ph}$ , $I_L = I_{ph}$ , Delta: $I_L = \sqrt{3} I_{ph}$ , $E_L = E_{ph}$	<b>05</b>
<b>b</b>	$Z_{ph} = 9.23 \text{ ohm}$ , $R = 7.384 \text{ ohm}$ , $X_L = 5.538 \text{ ohm}$ , $L = 0.0176H$ $Q = 10392.30$ , $S = 17320.5$	<b>05</b>
<b>5.a</b>	i) Unity pf $= W_1 = W_2$ ii) 0.5 pf $= W_1 = 0$ , $W_2 = 0.866$ iii) zero pf $= W_1 = -0.5$ , $W_2 = +0.5$	<b>06</b>
<b>b</b>	$P = 4.5 KW$ , $Pf = 0.866$	<b>04</b>