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Reg. No.							

B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2023

Third Semester

18EEC201J - ANALYSIS OF ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

(For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2018-2019 to 2021-2022)

Note:

- (i) Part A should be answered in OMR sheet within first 40 minutes and OMR sheet should be handed over to hall invigilator at the end of 40th minute.
- (ii) Part B & Part C should be answered in answer booklet.

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

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 $PART - A (20 \times 1 = 20 Marks)$

Answer ALL Questions

- 1. Find the value of current I in the given circuit.
 - $\begin{array}{c|c}
 4\Omega \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 3V \\
 \hline
 6\Omega
 \end{array}$
 - (A) -0.2A

(B) -0.8A

(C) 0.2A

- (D) 0.8A
- 2. What is the conductance value of electric kettle for 250V and 500W?
- 1 1 1

(A) 0.5mひ

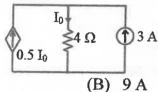
(B) 8mV

(C) 0.5び

- (D) 20
- 3. Find the current I₀ in the circuit.

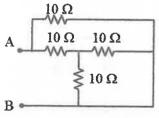
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- (A) 12A
- (C) 6A

- (B) 9 A (D) 3 A
- 4. Determine the equivalent resistance RAB in the circuit.



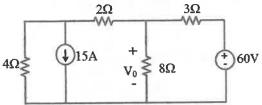
- (A) 3.33Ω
- (C) 10Ω

- (B) 6.67Ω
- (D) 6Ω

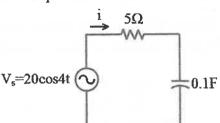
5.	What is the value of average power absorbed by an impedance $Z = (30 - j70)\Omega$ is connected across $120 \angle 0^{\circ}V$.	1	1	2	1
	(A) 240 W (B) 120 W (C) 74.48 W (D) 66 W				
6.	Find the value of ω_0 in a series resonance circuit. The voltage $E = 200 \angle 0^{\circ}V$, $R = 10\Omega$, $L = 10mH$ and $C = 1\mu F$	1	1	2	1
	(A) 10 rad/s (B) 10 ⁴ rad/s (C) 10 ³ rad/s (D) 10 ² rad/s				
	In a two terminal passive element, the voltage across it and current through it are $V_1 = 40 \angle -15^{\circ}V$ and $I_1 = 1.6 \angle -105^{\circ}A$.	1	1	2	1
	(A) An inductance of reactance (B) An inductance of reactance 25Ω 0.04 Ω				
	(C) A capacitance of reactance (D) A capacitance of reactance 25Ω 0.04Ω				
	What is the unit for complex power? (A) kW (B) VAR	1	1	3	1
	(C) Watts (D) VA				
9.	Thevenin's equivalent circuit consists of (A) Voltage source in parallel with (B) Voltage source in series with an	1	1	3	1
	impedance impedance (C) Current source in series with (D) Current source in parallel with impedance				
10.	Find the Thevenin's voltage with respect to 6Ω resistor.	1	2	3	1
	$ \begin{array}{c c} & & I_0 \\ & & 3\Omega \\ & & & 6\Omega \end{array} $				
	(A) 180 V (B) 90 V (C) 9.47 V (D) 20 V				
		1	2	3	1
11.	What is the value of maximum real power supplied in the circuit? $3 \Omega \qquad \text{j4 } \Omega$				
	60∠0°V				
	(A) 300 W (B) 150 W				
	(C) 100 W (D) 50 W				
12.	The circuit which satisfies reciprocity theorem is called as	1	2	3	1
	(A) Short circuit(B) Open circuit(C) Linear circuit(D) Non-linear circuit				
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U V					

13			ant of a RL circuit		$R = 40\Omega$ and $L = 5H$.	1	1	4	
	, ,	5 ms 8 s			200 s 0.125 s				
	Ì			_					
14	. Find	the I(t) for the	circuit current of	I(s)	$=\frac{4}{s+50}$	1	1	4	
	(A)	$4e^{-50t}A$			$4e^{-0.02}A$				
	(C)	$4e^{-12.5t}A$		(D)	$4e^{-0.08t}A$				
15.	load	at is the value of having impedate voltage is 400	ince of $75.96^{\circ}\Omega$ re	or ba	lanced delta connected inductive es a phase current of 25A, while	1	1	5	
		43.30 A			25.30 A				
	(C)	8.3 A	×	(D)	75 A				
16.	A ca	pacitor of 0.2F	has zero initial	cha	rge. Its transform impedance is	1	1	4]
	(A)	0.2s		(B)	5 s				
	(C)	5/s		(D)	0.2/s				
17.	Find	the real power o	consumed by a bal	ance	ed three phase load.	1	1	5	1
	(A)	$p = \sqrt{3}E_{1}I_{1}\cos\theta$	9 (
			$\cos \theta$	(D)	$P = 3E_l I_l \cos \theta$				
18.	$I_B = 3$	$5\angle -100A$.	for three phase	e se	quence of ABC system, with	1	1	5	1
		5∠140 <i>A</i>			5∠100 <i>A</i>				
	(C)	5∠-140 <i>A</i>	п (D)	5∠20 <i>A</i>				
19.	Find.	Z ₁₁ for the two p	ort network show	n in	figure.	1	1	5	1
			5Ω						
				\$	10 Ω				
			0	}	10 52				
	(A)		(B)	10 Ω				
	(C)	15 Ω	(D) 3	3.33 Ω				
20.	The in	verse hybrid pa	rameter g ₂₂ is			1	1	5	1
		mpedance		B) A	 Admittance				
	(C)	Voltage ratio	(I	_	Current ratio				
			DADT DEL	_ 24	D. Wallander				
			$PART - B (5 \times 4)$ Answer ANY FI			Marks	BL.	CO	PO
21.	Write	the node equati	ons for the circuit	shov	vn in figure.	4	1	1	2
		Ţ.	$V_1 = {}_{8\Omega} = V$		10Ω V ₃				
					-W				
		12A(†)	ξ 4Ω ()18A	6Ω ₹ 124A				

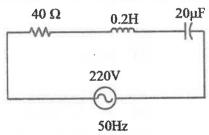
22. Using source transformation, determine the value of V₀ for the circuit ⁴ ¹ ¹ ² shown in figure.



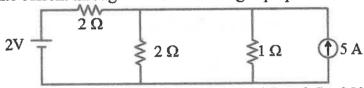
23. Determine the capacitive impedance for the circuit shown in figure.



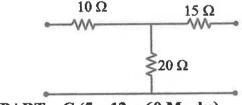
24. Calculate the impedance of the circuit shown in figure.



25. Calculate the current through 1Ω resistor using superposition theorem.

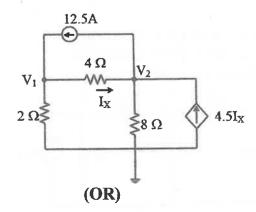


- 26. Find the time constant of a RC circuit with $R = 20\Omega$ and $C = 250 \mu F$.
- 27. Find the Y₁₁ of the circuit shown in figure.



 $PART - C (5 \times 12 = 60 Marks)$ Answer ALL Questions

28. a. For the circuit shown in figure, determine the node voltages V_1 and V_2 . V_2 and V_3 Also calculate the currents in the resistor.



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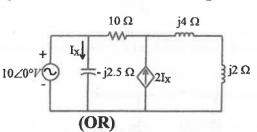
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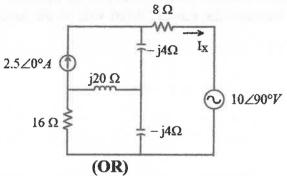
b. Using mesh analysis, calculate the currents I_1 , I_2 and I_3



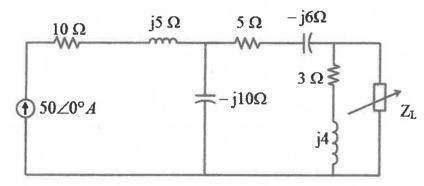
29. a. Find the node voltages for the circuit shown in figure.



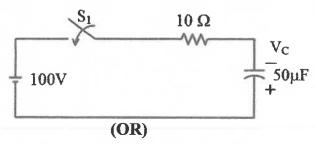
- b. Resistance of 2Ω and coil having a resistance of 3Ω and inductive reactance of 12Ω are connected in series and it is fed by a voltage of $50 \angle 0^{\circ} V$. Determine the circuit current voltage across resistance, voltage across coil and draw the phasor diagram.
- 30. a. Calculate the current Ix using superposition theorem.



b. Determine the maximum real power delivered to the load impedance Z_L .



31. a. Find the circuit current for the time constant t>0, the capacitor has initial 12 1 4 2 charge $q_0 = 2500 \mu C$, at time t=0 the switch is closed.



12

12

12

12

1

1

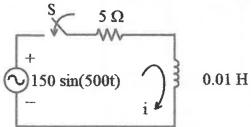
2 2

2 2

1 3

1 2

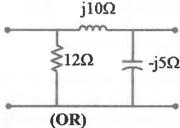
b. Determine the resulting transient current for the time t>0, for the RL 12 1 4 2 circuit, the source voltage of $e = 150\sin(500t)V$ is applied at time t=0.



32. a. Determine the inverse hybrid parameters(g) for the given circuit.

12 1 5 2

5



b. Across 400V, 3-phase supply mains, a star connected balanced load of $(16+j12)\Omega$ impedance is connected. By taking phase-A as reference, determine the line currents and the power absorbed by the load if the two wattmeters are used to measure the power. What will be the reading of the wattmeters?

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