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## VII Semester B.E. (E&E) Degree Examination, January 2013 (2K6 Scheme)

**EE-703: SWITCH GEAR AND PROTECTION** 

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

**Instruction**: Answer **five full** questions, selecting at least **2 full** questions from **each** Part.

## PART – A

a)	Draw the single line diagram of a distribution system.	6
b)	Explain the following:	
	i) Earthing switch	
	ii) Isolating switch and	
	iii) Load break switch.	6
c)	Explain the construction and working of a HRC fuse with neat diagram and mention its applications.	8
a)	Explain the two arc interruption theories in circuit breakers.	6
b)	Derive an expression for Restriking voltage and mention its significances.	8
c)	Explain the following with reference to circuit breakers:	
	i) Breaking capacity and	
	ii) Making capacity.	6
a)	A Three phase atternator has the line voltage of 11 KV. The generator is connected to a circuit breaker (CB). The inductive reactance up to the circuit breaker is $6\Omega$ /phase. The distributed capacitance to neutral is $0.02~\mu F$ . Determine :	
	i) Frequency of restriking voltage transcient	
	ii) Peak restriking voltage across the C.B.	
	iii) Average RRRV up to first peak of the oscillations.	6
b)	Write a short note on "Arc control devices" in circuit breakers.	6
c)		
	breaker.	<b>8</b> 0.
	b) c) a) b) c)	<ul> <li>ii) Isolating switch and</li> <li>iii) Load break switch.</li> <li>c) Explain the construction and working of a HRC fuse with neat diagram and mention its applications.</li> <li>a) Explain the two arc interruption theories in circuit breakers.</li> <li>b) Derive an expression for Restriking voltage and mention its significances.</li> <li>c) Explain the following with reference to circuit breakers: <ol> <li>i) Breaking capacity and</li> <li>ii) Making capacity.</li> </ol> </li> <li>a) A Three phase atternator has the line voltage of 11 KV. The generator is connected to a circuit breaker (CB). The inductive reactance up to the circuit breaker is 6Ω/phase. The distributed capacitance to neutral is 0.02 μF. Determine: <ol> <li>i) Frequency of restriking voltage transcient</li> <li>ii) Peak restriking voltage across the C.B.</li> <li>iii) Average RRRV up to first peak of the oscillations.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Write a short note on "Arc control devices" in circuit breakers.</li> <li>c) Explain the construction and working of self generated pressure oil circuit breaker.</li> </ul>

a)	Explain the working principle of axial blast air circuit breaker.	6		
b)	Discuss on the properties of ${\rm SF}_6$ gas favourable to its use in C.B. as an arc quenching medium.	6		
c)	With a neat diagram of Vacuum Interrupter explain its construction and working.	8		
PART – B				
a)	Explain the four basic requirements of protective relays.	8		
b)	Define the following terms used in protective relaying :  i) Pickup level			
	ii) Reset level			
	iii) Over reach			
	iv) Under reach.	4		
c)	Explain the principle working of induction relays with relevant diagrams.	8		
a)	Explain the construction and working of directional overcurrent relay. Mention the different connections used for the directional property.	10		
b)	Explain the working principle of impedance and reactance distance relays and indicate their characteristics on RX diagram.	10		
a)	Explain the differential (percentage differential) protection used for transformer protection with neat connection diagram.	10		
b)	Explain the time graded protection used in feeder protection.	6		
c)	Mention the advantages of solid state relay over the electromechanical type relays.	4		
W	rite short notes on the following :			
a)	Level detections in solid state relays	5		
b)	Static IDMT relays	5		
c)	Introduction to microprocessor based relays	5		
d)	Overview of computer based integrated protection system.	5		
	b) c) a) b) c) w) b) c) w) c) b) c)	c) With a neat diagram of Vacuum Interrupter explain its construction and working.  PART – B  a) Explain the four basic requirements of protective relays. b) Define the following terms used in protective relaying: i) Pickup level ii) Reset level iii) Over reach iv) Under reach. c) Explain the principle working of induction relays with relevant diagrams. a) Explain the construction and working of directional overcurrent relay. Mention the different connections used for the directional property. b) Explain the working principle of impedance and reactance distance relays and indicate their characteristics on RX diagram. a) Explain the differential (percentage differential) protection used for transformer protection with neat connection diagram. b) Explain the time graded protection used in feeder protection. c) Mention the advantages of solid state relay over the electromechanical type relays.		