

University of Pune
F.E Examination- 2014
BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
(2012 Course)

Time: 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

Instructions :

1. Attempt Q.No. 1 or 2, Q.No. 3 or 4, Q.No. 5 or 6, Q.No. 7 or 8.
 2. Black figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Neat Diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
 4. Use of Non-Programmable pocket size Scientific Calculators is permitted.
 5. Assume Suitable Data if necessary
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Q.1 a) With usual notations: derive the relationship, $\alpha_2 = \frac{\alpha_1}{1 + \alpha_1(t_2 - t_1)}$

And hence obtain (i) $\alpha_t = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 + \alpha_0 t}$ (ii) $\alpha_0 = \frac{\alpha_t}{1 - \alpha_t}$ (6)

b) A coil of N turns is wound on a cast iron ring which has mean length of 50 cm and its cross-section is of 4 cm diameter. The current flowing through the coil is 2 A which produces a flux of 6 mWb in the air-gap of 2mm length. If the relative permeability of iron is 1000, calculate the number of turns N. (6)

OR

Q.2 a) With reference to a magnetic circuit explain the terms - i) magnetic flux, ii) magneto-motive force, iii) magnetic field intensity, iv) magnetic flux density, v) reluctance, vi) permeability of free space. State their units. (6)

b) A pump driven by a DC electric motor lifts 1.5 m^3 of water per minute to a height of 40 m. The pump has an efficiency of 90 % and the motor an efficiency of 85%. Determine (i) the power input to the motor, (ii) the current taken from a 480 V supply. Assume the mass of one m^3 of water is 1000 kg. (6)

Q.3 a) Draw neat sketches to show core-type and shell –type single phase transformers. State:
 i) losses occurring in the transformer on load.
 ii) their location, cause, whether constant or variable.
 iii) factors on which they depends (6)

b) A series of combination having $R = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ and $C = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$ is connected across the DC source of 50 V. Determine the capacitor voltage and charging current after 0.02s and 0.06s . (6)

OR

Q.4 a) Derive an expression for instantaneous current and power consumed when voltage of $V = V_m \sin(\omega t)$ is applied to pure inductance alone. Also draw the phasor diagram. (6)

b) A transformer is rated at 100 KVA. At full load, its copper loss is 1200 W and its iron loss is 960 W. Calculate: (i) Efficiency at full load, 0.8 power factor,
 (ii) Load KVA at which maximum efficiency will occur.
 (iii) Maximum efficiency at 0.85 power factor (6)

Q.5 a) Three identical coils, each having resistance of 15Ω and inductance of 0.03 H , are connected in delta across a 3 phase , 400 V , 50 Hz supply. Calculate : (i) the phase current, (ii) the line current, (iii) the power consumed. (7)

b) Derive the expression for line voltage in terms of phase voltage for three phase star connected balanced load, with phasor diagram across three phase supply. (6)

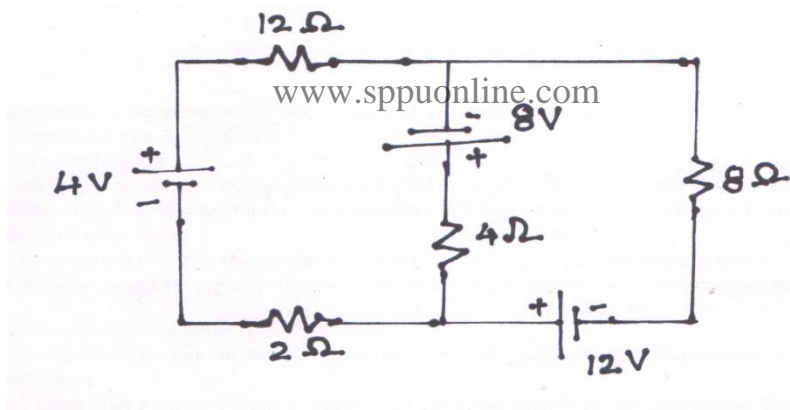
OR

Q.6 a) An emf given by $v=100 \sin 100\pi t$ is impressed across a circuit consisting of resistance of 40Ω in series with $100 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor and 0.25 H inductor. Determine: (i) rms value of the current, (ii) power consumed, (iii) power factor . (7)

b) For a single –phase a.c circuit, the applied voltage is $v=V_m \sin \omega t$ and current drawn is $i=I_m \sin (\omega t-\phi)$.Derive expression for average power. Draw waveform of voltage, current and instantaneous power over one cycle of voltage. (6)

Q. 7 a) State and explain Thevenin's Theorem. (6)

b) Apply Kirchhoff's Law to calculate current drawn by 4Ω resistance for the circuit. (7)



OR

Q.8 a) Derive formula to convert DELTA connected network into its STAR connected equivalent circuit. (6)

b) Apply superposition theorem to calculate current flowing in 3Ω resistance for the network. (7)

