

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

## GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE – SEMESTER 1&2 EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2020

**Subject Code: 3110005**

**Date: 10/11/2020**

**Subject Name: Basic Electrical Engineering**

**Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM**

**Total Marks: 70**

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

		Marks
<b>Q.1</b>	(a) A resistance of $10\Omega$ is connected in series with two resistances each of the $15\Omega$ arranged in parallel. What resistance must be shunted across this parallel combination so that total current taken shall be 1.5 A with 20 V applied?	<b>03</b>
	(b) State the superposition theorem with suitable example.	<b>04</b>
	(c) For the Wheatstone bridge diagram shown in <b>Figure 1</b> , obtain the current flowing through the $20\Omega$ resistance using Thevenin's equivalent network.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	(a) Explain Kirchoff's law for DC series network in brief.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Define the following terms for AC (alternating current) signal: (i) Crest Factor (ii) Form Factor (iii) Average Value (iv) RMS Value.	<b>04</b>
	(c) A current of 5 A flows through a non-inductive resistance in series with a choking coil when supplied at 250V, 50Hz. If the voltage across the resistance is 125 V and across the coil 200V, calculate (i) impedance, reactance and resistance of the coil (ii) the power absorbed by the coil (iii) and total power.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	(c) Prove that the current in purely inductive circuit lags its voltage by $90^\circ$ and average power consumption in pure inductor is zero.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Write the comparison between series resonance and parallel resonance condition in AC circuit.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Derive the relation between line-voltage and phase-voltage for three-phase four wire star connection network. Also, prove that the total three-phase power consumption in star connection is $P_T = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L \cos \phi$ .	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain various connections of three phase transformer with diagram.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Explain magnetic hysteresis.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Derive the E.M.F. equation of a single phase transformer	<b>04</b>
	(c) State the difference in core type and shell type transformer with neat and clean construction diagram.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) How the rotating magnetic field is produce in three-phase induction motor? Explain in brief.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Why single-phase induction motor is not self starting while three-phase induction motor is self starting. Explain in brief.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Explain construction of Alternator with neat diagram.	<b>07</b>

**OR**

- Q.4** (a) Justify that how back e.m.f. in DC motor acts like a governor. **03**  
 (b) State the comparison of generator and motor action with respect to design and working principle. Draw the necessary diagram. **04**  
 (c) Write working principle of DC motor with neat diagram. **07**
- Q.5** (a) Calculate the resistance of a 100 m length of wire having a uniform cross sectional area of  $0.02 \text{ mm}^2$  and having resistivity of  $40 \mu\Omega\text{-cm}$ . **03**  
 (b) Discuss types of cables used for residential and commercial wiring. **04**  
 (c) Explain the following protective devices in detail: **07**  
 (i) SFU (ii) MCB (iii) ELCB

**OR**

- Q.5** (a) A d-c generator has an e.m.f of 200 volts and provides a current of 10 amps. How much energy does it provide each minute? **03**  
 (b) Explain the construction of the lead-acid battery with neat diagram. **04**  
 (c) Explain different types earthing and its importance in electrical utility system in detail. **07**

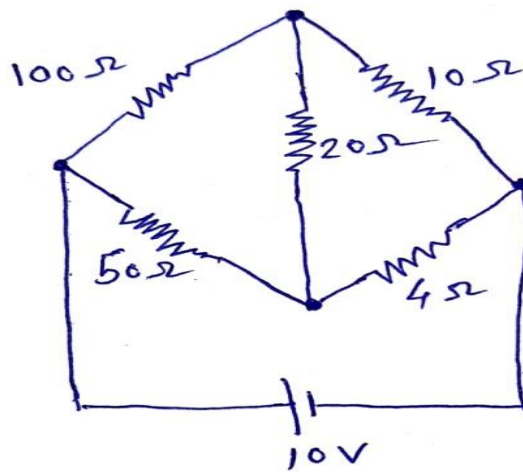


Figure - 1