

J. C. Bose University of Science & Technology, YMCA, Faridabad

Department of Electrical Engineering

Sessional-I Basic Electrical Technology (ELU-101-V)

(B.Tech 1st Sem Mechanical (M11) and RAI)

Time: 1:30 Hr

Max Marks-15

Note: Attempt three questions. Part A is compulsory, and attempt two questions from Part B.

PART-A

Q-1

- Define the terms: bilateral and unilateral circuit. (CO1)
- Define the duality between Thevenin's and Norton's equivalent circuits. (CO1)
- An alternating voltage is represented by $v=141.4 \sin 377t$. Find i) maximum value, ii) frequency, iii) time period, and iv) rms value. (CO2)
- What are the advantages of an AC supply system over a DC? (CO1)
- State some applications of the maximum power transfer theorem. (CO1) (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

PART-B

Q.1. Determine the current in each branch using nodal analysis. Fig. 1 (CO1) (5)

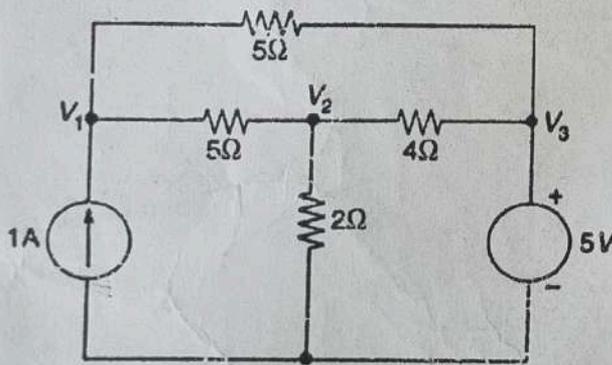


Fig-1

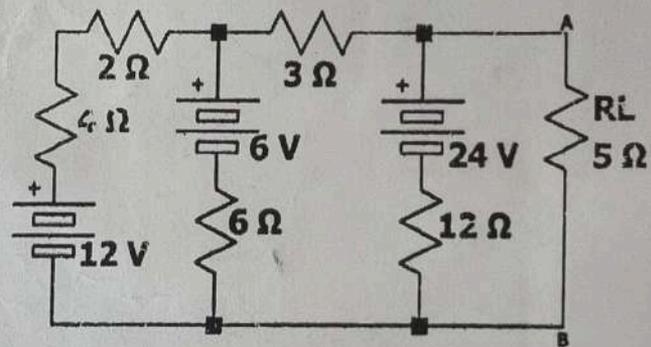


Fig-2

Q.2. Find the current through resistance 'RL' using Norton's Theorem in Fig. 2. (CO1) (5)

Q.3. Find the average value, rms value, form factor, and peak factor of the delayed half-wave rectified sinusoidal waveform shown in Fig. 3. (CO2) (5)

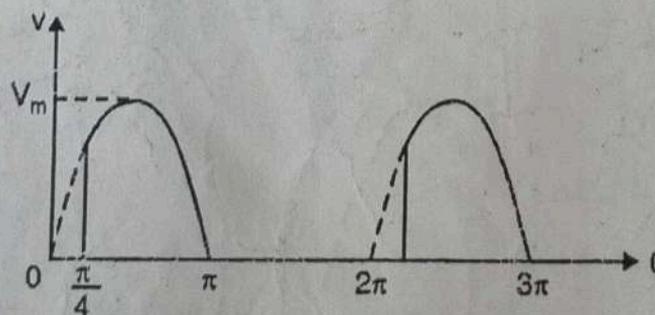


Fig-3

Handwritten calculations for Q.3:

$$E_{30} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} V_m \sin \theta d\theta + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} V_m \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2\pi} \left[-\cos \theta \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi} + \frac{V_m}{2\pi} \left[-\cos \theta \right]_{2\pi}^{3\pi}$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2\pi} \left[-(-1) - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right] + \frac{V_m}{2\pi} \left[-(-1) - (-1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2\pi} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + \frac{V_m}{2\pi} [2]$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2\pi} \left[3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Handwritten calculation:

$$-b - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$