

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY/
MANAGEMENT/COMMERCIAL PRACTICE — APRIL, 2018

BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

[Time : 3 hours

(Maximum marks : 100)

PART — A

(Maximum marks : 10)

Marks

I Answer *all* questions in one or two sentences. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. State the current division rule.
2. State specific resistance.
3. Define electric flux.
4. Define absolute permeability.
5. What do you understand by dynamically induced EMF ? (5 × 2 = 10)

PART — B

(Maximum marks : 30)

II Answer any *five* of the following questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

1. Explain the phenomenon of electric shock.
2. Explain Fleming's Right Hand rule. List the applications.
3. Compute the energy spent for a given period of time in an electric circuit.
4. State superposition theorem.
5. State and explain reciprocity theorem.
6. Derive the expression for capacitance connected in series.
7. Draw the B-H curve and explain the various regions in the curve. (5 × 6 = 30)

PART — C

(Maximum marks : 60)

(Answer *one* full question from each unit. Each full question carries 15 marks.)

UNIT — I

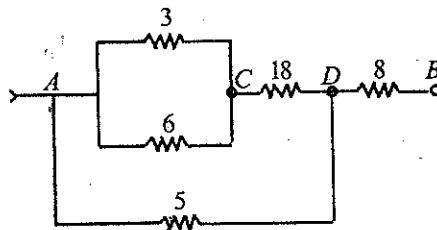
- III (a) State & explain Kirchoff's voltage and current law. 8
- (b) A coil consists of 2000 turns of copper wire having a cross sectional area of 0.8mm^2 . The mean length per turn is 80 cm and the resistivity of copper is $0.02\mu\Omega\text{-m}$. Find the resistance of the coil and power absorbed by the coil when connected across 110V DC supply. 7

OR

- IV (a) A copper conductor has its specific resistance of $1.6 \times 10^{-6}\Omega\text{cm}$ at 0°C and a resistance temperature coefficient of $1/254.5$ per $^\circ\text{C}$ at 20°C . Find (i) the specific resistance and (ii) the resistance - temperature coefficient at 60°C . 8
- (b) Derive the equation for temperature coefficient of resistance. 7

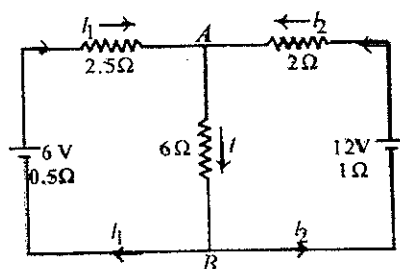
UNIT — II

- V (a) Compute the effective resistance of DC series, parallel combination of resistances. 8
- (b) Calculate the effective resistance of the following combination of resistances and the voltage drop across each resistance when a P.D. of 60 V is applied between points A and B. 7



OR

- VI (a) Find the different currents flowing in the branches and voltage across $60\ \Omega$ resistor using superposition theorem. 8



- (b) State and explain Thevenin's Theorem. 7

PART --- C

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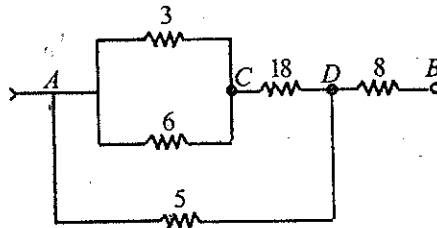
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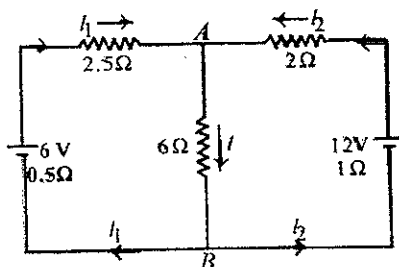
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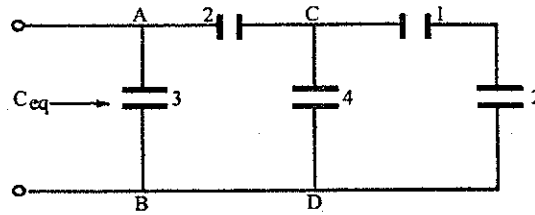
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UNIT — III

VII (a) Describe the construction and concepts of elementary capacitor. 8

(b) Find the equivalent capacitance of the circuit shown in figure.

All capacitances are in μF .



7

OR

VIII (a) Derive the expression of energy stored in a capacitor. 8

(b) An air-capacitor of capacitance $0.005\mu\text{F}$ is connected to a direct voltage of 500 V , is disconnected and then immersed in oil with a relative permittivity of 2.5 . Find the energy stored in the capacitor before and after immersion. 7

UNIT — IV

IX (a) What is hysteresis loss? On what factors does it depend? 8

(b) Discuss the Absolute permeability and Relative permeability. 7

OR

X (a) Derive the expression for the energy stored in an inductor. 8

(b) State and explain Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction. 7