Reg No.:	Name:

#### APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FIRST SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2019

Course Code: EST 130

# Course Name: BASICS OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING PART I: BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(2019-Scheme)

Max. Marks:50 Duration: 90 min

#### PART A

Answer all questions, each carries 4 marks.

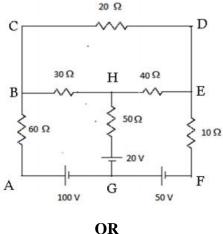
- Define the terms i) mmf ii) magnetic field strength iii) magnetic flux and iv) magnetic flux density.
- 2 State and explain i) Faraday's laws and ii) Lenz's law.
- 3 State and explain Kirchhoff's laws with examples
- Explain the advantage of three phase system of power supply compared to single phase system of power supply.
- When an alternating voltage of (80+j60) V is applied to a circuit, the resulting current flow is (-4+j10)A. Find the impedance, power consumed and the phase angle of the circuit. (5x4=20)

## PART B

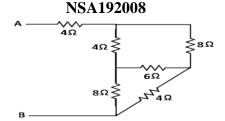
Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 10 marks

#### **Module-I**

6 Calculate the current in each branch of the following circuit using mesh analysis? (10)



7 Using star-delta transformation, determine the equivalent resistance  $R_{AB}$  (10)

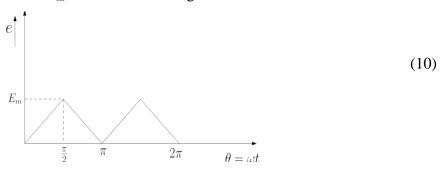


## **Module-II**

- An alternating current varying sinusoidally with a frequency of 50Hz has an rms value of 20A.
  - i)Write down the equation for the instantaneous current
  - ii) Find the instantaneous value of current at 0.0025s.
  - iii)Find the instantaneous value of current 0.125s after passing through a positive maximum value (10)
  - iv) At what time, measured from a positive maximum value, will the instantaneous current be 14.14 A?

#### OR

Determine the average and rms values of the triangular voltage wave having maximum value  $E_m$  volt as shown in figure.



## **Module-III**

Two impedances  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  when connected separately across a 220V, 50 Hz supply, consume 300W and 150W at a power factor of 0.4 lagging and 0.7 leading respectively. When the two impedances are connected in series across the same supply, find total power consumed and overall power factor. (10)

#### OR

A balanced three phase load has per phase impedance of (30+j50)  $\Omega$ . If the load is connected across 400V, 3 phase supply, find (i) phase current (ii) line current and (iii) power supplied to load when it is connected in (a) star (b) delta.

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	Cou	Course Code: EST 130 arse Name: BASICS OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEE PART II: BASIC ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING	RING
Max	к. М	(2019-Scheme) Farks: 50 Durati	on: 90 min
		PART A  Answer all questions, each carries 4 marks.	
1		What are the different types of capacitors? Give any two applications of capacitors.	
2		Describe the forward characteristics of a diode?	
3		Draw the block diagram of a public address system and write the role of each block.	
4		Explain the working of a bridge rectifier.	
5		Explain the concept of cells in cellular communication.	(5x4=20)
		PART B  Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 10 mark	s
		<b>Module-IV</b>	
6	a)	Explain the formation of potential barrier in a PN junction diode.	(4)
	b)	What do you understand by Avalanche breakdown? Draw and explain the reverse V-I characteristics of a diode.	(6)
		OR	
7		Explain the working of an NPN transistor. Describe with suitable sketches the input and output characteristics of an NPN transistor.	(10)

#### **Module-V**

- 8 a) Draw the circuit diagram of an RC coupled amplifier and explain its frequency response. (6)
  - b) Narrate how capacitor filter eliminate ripples from the output of a rectifier.

# OR

- 9 a) What is the need of biasing? Draw the potential divider biasing circuit? (4)
  - b) Explain the working of a simple zener voltage regulator. (6)

(4)

(5)

# **Module-VI**

- 10 a) What are the merits of AM compared to FM. The carrier amplitude of a given AM wave is 5V and the message signal amplitude is 3V. Find the modulation index. (5)
  - b) Explain the block diagram of a super heterodyne receiver.

OR

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11	a)	Describe the principle of an antenna.	(3)
	b)	With necessary block diagram explain the working of a GSM system	(7)
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