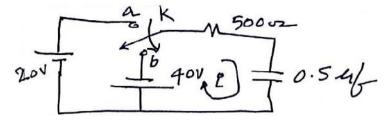


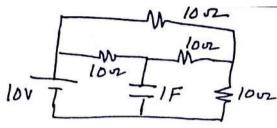
6. a)



Switch 'k' is connected to a, at t=0 and moved to b after 1 time constant. The expression for i(t) for t > T

b)

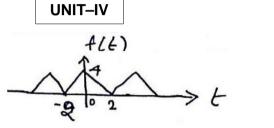
7. a)



Find time constant

4M

10M



		Find exponential Fourier series and draw the spectrum.	10M
	b)	State and prove time convolution property using Fourier transformations	4M
		OR	
8.	a)	What is the relationship between Trigonometric and Exponential series?	4M
	b)	F.T. [ sin w <sub>o</sub> t u(t) ]	10M
		UNIT-V	
9.	a)	$z(s) = \frac{S(s^2+2)}{(s^2+1)(s^2+3)}$ Synthesis using foster form I & II.	10M
	b)	What are the properties of $\frac{1}{2}$	
		OR	
10.	,	What are the properties of transfer function?	4M
	b)	What $s_{\frac{j^3+2S}{S^2+1}}$ . Implement using cauer for -II.	
		***	

Code: 46241 II B.Tech. II Semester Supplementary Examinations December 2017 Electrical Machines-II (Electrical and Electronics Engineering) Max. Marks: 70 Time: 3 Hoi Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks) UNIT-I 1. a) Explain the construction, principle of operation of an transformer and show tha V <sub>1</sub> /V <sub>2</sub> =N <sub>1</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> =l <sub>2</sub> /1, OR 2. a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary Identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary an secondary full load currents. UNIT-II 3. a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging. b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 750 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency an the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs. OR 4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC test? UNIT-III 5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits an demerits over three 1- transformers. b) Explain the construction and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply. UNIT-IV 7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain be principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain the field? Is the speed uniform? OR	14
(Electrical and Electronics Engineering) Max. Marks: 70 Time: 3 Hoi Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks) UNIT-I 1. a) Explain the construction, principle of operation of an transformer and show the V <sub>1</sub> /V <sub>2</sub> =N <sub>1</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> =l <sub>2</sub> /1 OR 2. a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary Identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary an secondary full load currents. UNIT-I 3. a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging. b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load opper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs. OR 4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests? Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests? OR 6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer. b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply. UNIT-IV 7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform? OR	14  7
<ul> <li>Max. Marks: 70 Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks) </li> <li>UNIT-1 <ol> <li>a) Explain the construction, principle of operation of an transformer and show that V<sub>1</sub>/V<sub>2</sub>=N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>=l<sub>2</sub>/1,</li> <li>a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary Identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> </ol> </li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 750 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>IUNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> </ul> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li>	14  7
Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit ( 5 x 14 = 70 Marks ) UNIT-I 1. a) Explain the construction, principle of operation of an transformer and show the V <sub>1</sub> /V <sub>2</sub> =N <sub>1</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> =l <sub>2</sub> /I <sub>1</sub> OR 2. a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary Identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents. UNIT-II 3. a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging. b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 750 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs. OR 4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests? UNIT-III 5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers. b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods. OR 6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer. b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtaine from 3- supply. UNIT-IV 7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor. b) Explain be findfly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform? OR	14  7
<ol> <li>a) Explain the construction, principle of operation of an transformer and show that V<sub>1</sub>/V<sub>2</sub>=N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>=I<sub>2</sub>/I<sub>1</sub></li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary Identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformer.</li> <li>b) Explain there phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ol>	14  7
<ol> <li>a) Explain the construction, principle of operation of an transformer and show that V<sub>1</sub>/V<sub>2</sub>=N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>=I<sub>2</sub>/I<sub>1</sub></li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary Identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformer.</li> <li>b) Explain there phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ol>	14  7
<ul> <li>V<sub>1</sub>/V<sub>2</sub>=N<sub>1</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>=I<sub>2</sub>/I<sub>1</sub></li> <li>OR</li> <li>2. a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>3. a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	14  7
<ul> <li>OR</li> <li>a) Arrive at the phasor diagram of transformer when it is operating under load and explain</li> <li>b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.900 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	71
<ul> <li>b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li>INIT-II</li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>INIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>INIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>b) A100KVA, 3300V/240V, 50HZ single-phase transformer has 990 turns on the primary identify the number of turns on secondary and the approximate value of primary and secondary full load currents.</li> <li><b>UNIT-II</b></li> <li>3. a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li><b>OR</b></li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li><b>UNIT-III</b></li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li><b>OR</b></li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li><b>UNIT-IV</b></li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>secondary full load currents.</li> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>UNIT-II</li> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	7
<ul> <li>a) What is meant by Inrush current in Transformer? Describe the nature of inrush current and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>and its problem during transformer charging.</li> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>b) A 500KVA Transformer has a core loss of 2200 watts and a full load copper loss of 7500 watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	; 71
<ul> <li>watts. If the power factor of the load is 0.90 lagging, Evaluate the full load efficiency and the KVA load at which maximum efficiency occurs.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>OR</li> <li>A. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>4. Describe the method of calculating the regulation and efficiency of a single-phase transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>5. a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	71
<ul> <li>transformer by OC and SC tests?</li> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>UNIT-III</li> <li>a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>a) Explain the constructional details of a 3- transformer and discuss its merits and demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	14
<ul> <li>demerits over three 1- transformers.</li> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>b) Explain three phase transformer connections in methods.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	ו 71
<ul> <li>OR</li> <li>6. a) Write short notes on three winding transformer.</li> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> <li>OR</li> </ul>	71
<ul> <li>b) With the help of connection and vector diagrams how a 2- supply can be obtained from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>from 3- supply.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> <li>OR</li> </ul>	71
<ul> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> <li>OR</li> </ul>	I
<ul> <li>7. a) Explain the principle of operation of three-phase induction motor.</li> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> <li>OR</li> </ul>	71
<ul> <li>b) Explain briefly the production of rotating magnetic field. What are the speed and direction of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform?</li> <li>OR</li> </ul>	
of rotation of the field? Is the speed uniform? OR	71
OR	7
	/1
Y a) Define targue. How it is developed in wound rater machines? Derive an expression fo	
<ol> <li>a) Define torque. How it is developed in wound rotor machines? Derive an expression fo the same. State the assumptions made.</li> </ol>	14
UNIT-V	
9. a) Explain why induction motors are often described as 'constant speed' machines	71
b) What determines the direction of rotation of an induction motor? How is the direction	l
reversed?	71
OR	1
0. a) Discuss different stator side speed control methods of Induction motor in deta	1
with suitable diagrams.	l
b) A 3- squirrel cage induction motor has maximum torque equal to twice the full load torque. Determine the ratio of motor starting torque to its full-load torque, if it is started	71
by (i) direct-on-line starter, (ii) star-delta starter, (iii) auto-transformer starter with 70 %	 7
tapping. The per phase rotor resistance and per phase standstill reactance referred to	   
stator are 0.2 and 2 respectively. Neglect stator impedance.	     

Hall	Ticket Nu	mber ·													
	e: 4G243													R-14	
		II Sem	este	er Su	امم	eme	ento	arv E	xan	ninc	atior	ns De	ecen	nber 2017	
								Elec							
May	. Marks: 7		(Ele	ctric	al a	nd E	lect	ronic	cs Er	igin	eerir	ng)		Time: 3 Hour	ic.
			oy cł	າວວຣ	ing	one	que	stior	n fror	ne	ach	unit	(5x1	4 = 70 Marks	
					•		****		]						
	Driefly d	ooribo t	<b>h</b> a ma	ain n	orto	I				- C1		Dow	or Stat	ion with a neat	
. a)	sketch?												7		
b)															
	(i)	econo	mize	r											
	(ii)	super	heate	er in	a the	ermal	pow	er st	ation	?					7
								OR							
2.	What are	the facto	ors to I	be co	onside				n of t	he si	te for	a the	rmal po	ower station?	14
	Evelsie th		lal fa				UNIT			( .	:4 a f a		idra El	estria Dianta	
3.	Explain tr	ie esseni			whici		lence	OR	CHOICE	9 01 5	sile io	гап	YOIO EI	ectric Plant?	14
1. a)	What do	you mea	an by	v prev	venti	ve m	ainte		e of	hydı	o pla	int?			7
b)		-		•									as pow	ver station and	
	explain each block.											7			
	UNIT–III														
5. a)	With the help of a neat diagram explain the working principle of a fast breeder reactor used in a Nuclear Power Plant.										7				
b)	Enumera						mno	nente	sofa	Nu	clear	Rea	ctor		' 7
5)	Enamore		SAPIG		oom		mpo	OR			oloui	Rou			
6.	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a nuclear plant as compared to other														
	conventi	onal pov	ver pl	ants	•				٦						14
_ 、							JNIT				_				
7. a)	The daily demands of three consumers are given below: Plot the load curve and find (i) maximum demand of individual consumer (ii) load factor of individual consumer														
	(iii) diversity factor and (iv) load factor of the station											7			
b)		•		maxi	mum	dem	nand	, loac	l fact	or, c	livers	ity fa	ctor, p	lant use factor,	
	load dura	ation cur	ve?					OR							7
3.	Estimate	e the aer	herati	na c	ost r	oer k'	Wh a		ered	from	aa	enera	atina s	tation from the	
	following	-	lorad	ng o	001 6						u g		ang o		
	Plant cap	•													
	Annual lo						st of		a ta	votio	n oto				
	•							•						ns; cost of fuel, er annum, 6 %	
	per annu								0				•		14
							UNIT	-v							
9. a)	Write she						-	-							7
b)	Explain t	he princ	iple a	and w	vorki	ng of	MH	D ger <b>OR</b>	nerat	or.					7
).	What are	possible	e env	/ironr	nent	al eff	ects	-	resul	t of :	an on	erati	on of a	n OTEC plant?	
	ar	, h 200101	5 0110			a. 01	5510	u		. 51 0	20 OP	Jun			14

Hall Ticket Number :																
Code: 4G244 R-14										4						
II B.Tech. II Semester Supplementary Examinations December 2017											17					
							Con		-			nal				
(Electrical and Electronics Engineering) Max. Marks: 70 Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit ( 5 x 14 = 70 Marks )																
*****																
<b>UNIT-I</b> 1. a) Derive the transfer function of field controlled d.c servomotor. Explain the advantages of armature controlled d.c servomotor over field controlled d.c servomotor.																
								OF	२							
2.	a)	What is SF0	G? N	/rite t	he a	pplic	ation	of S	FG.	State	Mas	son's	gain f	orm	ula.	7M
	b)	Draw the SI				wing	l equ	ation	IS							
		$x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3$	5	7	)											
		$2x_2 - 3x_3 - $														
		$7x_1 - 3x_3 - 2$	$2x_4 =$	= 0						٦						7M
3.	a)	The open-lo	oon t	rane	for fi	Inctiv	on of			foodh	back	cont	roleva	etom	n ie aiv	on
5.	a)															
		by $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s)}$	<i>s</i> +2	Ir )	ie sy	stem	i is to	o nav	/e 25	% M	axim	ium d	oversn	1001	and pe	ак
		time 1.0 sec	cond.	Dete	ərmir	ne th	e val	ue of	ίΚ?							7M
	b)	Determine t	he e	rror c	onst	ants	for st	tanda	ard te	est si	gnal	S.				7M
								OF								
4.		The overa $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s^2}$										-		-	given Determi	-
		the derivation maximum co with derivation	overs	hoot	and	stea	idy s				•					•
								UNIT	[ <b>—</b> ]]]							
5.	a)	Explain the H criterion.	abso	olute,	rela	tive a	and n	nargi	inal s	tabili	ity. S	tate	the lin	nitati	ions of	R- 7M
	b)			ristic		-	ion					con		•	stem	is
		$s^4 + 20s^3 + 1$														
		stable. Can K and the fr		•			•	scilla	ition.	97 IT 9	50, TI	na tr	ie requ	uirec	d value	of 7M
0	``							OF								
6.	a)	Sketch the			•					ien c	pen	юор	transi	ier fi	unction	IS
		given by $G(x)$	s)H(	$s) = -\frac{1}{s}$	s(s +	$\frac{1}{4}(s^2)$	$\frac{1}{2} + 4s$	5+13	<u>,</u> .							7M
	b)	Lists out the	e con	struc	tion	rules	of ro	oot lo	ocus.							7M

7M

7M

#### UNIT–IV

7. Define minimum and non-minimum phase transfer function. Sketch the bode diagram for the transfer function  $G(s) = \frac{1000}{(1+0.1s)(1+0.001s)}$ . Determine the a) PM b) Gain margin c) Stability of the system. 14M

#### OR

- 8. a) State the definition of Type and order of the system. Sketch the polar plot for  $G(s) = \frac{20}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$ .
  - b) Define PCF and GCF. Sketch the inverse polar plot of  $G(s) = \frac{1 + ST}{ST}$ .

### UNIT–V

9. A unity feedback system has an open loop transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(0.2s+1)}$$
.

Design a phase–lag compensation for the system to achieve the following specifications: Velocity error constant  $K_v$ = 8, phase margin =40 degrees. Also compare the cross over frequency of the uncompensated and compensated system. 14M

#### OR

10. a) Define Observability. Check the Observability and find its rank.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ x_1 \\ \cdot \\ x_2 \\ \cdot \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = Ax + Bu$$
7M

b) State Cayley-Hamilton. Find the f(A)=  $e^{At}$  for  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ . 7M

\* \* \*

# Mathematics-III

Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

1. a) Express the integrals  $\int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-x^{8}} dx \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-x^{4}} dx$  in terms of Gamma functions.

b) Find the principal value of  $\sqrt{2i}$ .

Hall Ticket Number :

Max. Marks: 70

OR

- 2. a) Show that  $\int_{0}^{\frac{f}{2}} \frac{d_{\pi}}{\sqrt{\sin \pi}} \int_{0}^{\frac{f}{2}} \sqrt{\sin \pi} d_{\pi} = f$  7M
  - b) Find the real and imaginary parts of  $\cot z$

# UNIT–II

3. a) State and prove Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar form and hence deduce that  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial_u^2} = 0$ 7M

b) Find an analytic function, whose real part is  $\frac{\sin 2x}{(\cosh 2y - \cos 2x)}$  7M

OR

4. Show that for  $f(z) = \frac{2xy(x+iy)}{x^2 + y^2}$  if  $z \neq 0$ = 0 if z = 0 the C-R equations are satisfied at origin but

derivatives of f(z) at origin does not exist.

## UNIT-III

- 5. a) Evaluate, using Cauchy's integral formula  $\int_{c} \frac{\sin f z^{2} + \cos f z^{2}}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$  where c is the circle |z| = 3 7M
  - b) Find the Taylor's expansion of  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)^2}$  about the point z = -i 7M

OR

6. a) Evaluate  $\int z^2 dz$  along the straight line from z = 0 to z = 2 + i

b) Expand 
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)}$$
 in Laurent series valid for  $0 < |z+1| < 2$ .  
7M

8M

Time: 3 Hours

6M

7M

14M

7M

# Code: 4GC41

## UNIT–IV

- 7. a) Find the sum of the residues of  $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z \cos z}$  at its poles inside the circle |z| = 2
  - b) Use Rouche's theorem to solve  $p(z) = z^9 2z^6 + z^2 8z 2$ , C: |z| = 1 7M

OR

- 8. a) Using Residue theorem, evaluate  $\int_{c} \frac{3z^2 + 2}{(z-1)(z^2+9)} dz$ , where C is the circle |z-2| = 2. 7M
  - b) State and prove Argument principle.

## UNIT-V

- 9. a) Discuss the transformation  $w = \sin z$ .
  - b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points  $z = 0, 1, \infty$  onto w = -1, -i, 1. 7M

#### OR

- 10. a) Show that  $w = \frac{i-z}{i+z}$  maps the real axis of z-plane into the circle |w| = 1 and the half plane y > 0 into the interior of the unit circle |w| = 1 in the w-plane.
  - b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points z = 1, i, -1 onto w = 2, i, -2 respectively. Find the fixed points of the transformation. 7M

\*\*\*

7M

7M

7M

L	דווכו	-icket Number :								
_	ll Max	: 4G346 B.Tech. II Semester Supplementary Examinations December 2017 Pulse and Digital Circuits (Electrical and Electronics Engineering) Marks: 70 Inswer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks) ********* UNIT-I A 10HZ symmetrical square wave whose peak-to-peak amplitude is 2V is impressed								
		upon a high pass RC circuit whose lower 3 dB frequency is 5HZ. Calculate and sketch the output waveform. In particular, what is peak-to-peak output amplitude?	7							
	b)	Explain how Low Pass RC network acts as ringing circuit?	7							
2.	a)	<b>OR</b> A square wave whose peak-to-peak value is 1V extends ±0.5V with respect to ground. The half period is 0.1sec, this voltage impressed upon an RC differentiating circuit whose time constant is 0.2sec. Determine the maximum and minimum values of the output voltages in the steady state.								
	b)	What is an attenuator? Explain the under and over Compensation in attenuator	-							
	- /	UNIT-II								
3.	a)	Define comparator and explain some applications of voltage comparators?	7							
	b)	For the network shown below, draw the output wave for the first three cycles, labeling all voltage levels and time constants. For 'D' $R_f=100$ , $R_0=$ , $V=0V$ .								
		$ \begin{array}{c}         V_{s} \\         10V \\         10V \\         + \\         + \\         V_{c} \\         R_{s} = 5K\Omega  C = 0.5\mu F \\         + \\         + \\         V_{c} \\         R = 15K\Omega \\         + \\         D  V_{0} \\         - \\         - \\         - \\         $								
		T = 0.2  m sec	-							
		OR								
4.	a)	Explain the two level transistor clipper circuit Derive the equation for input voltage swing.	7							
	b)	Write a short note on diode switching times.	7							
		UNIT–III								
5.	a)	Design an Astable multivibrator for an output amplitude of 15V and square wave frequency of 500HZ. Assume $h_{fe min}$ =50, Ic(sat)=5mA and V <sub>CE</sub> (sat)=0V.	-							

b) Explain about unsymmetrical triggering of Bi-stable multivibrator 7M

### OR

- 6. a) Explain how an schmitt trigger can be used as a squaring circuit 7M
  - b) What do you understand by hysteresis? What is Hysteresis voltage? Explain how hysteresis can be eliminated in a schmitt trigger
     7M

		UNIT–IV									
7.	a)	Explain about the transistor boot strap time-base generation.									
	b)	Explain about the transistor Miller time- base generator.	7M								
OR											
8.	a)	Classify the different methods of generating a time base waveform? Explain them briefly.	7M								
	b)	Explain the simple current sweep circuit.	7M								
		UNIT-V									
9.	a)	Draw the circuit diagram of the uni directional diode gate with more than two inputs									
		and explain its operation.	5M								
	b)	How do you overcome the loading effect of signal sources on control voltage?									
	c)	Draw the circuit diagram of a Sampling Gates with more than one control voltage and									
		explain its working.	5M								
		OR									
10.	a)	Explain the positive logic AND gate and Negative logic AND gate circuit using Diode logic.	7M								
	b)	Classify and compare various logic families in detail.	7M								
		***									