2181	9											
3 Ho	ours /	70	Marks	Seat 1	No.							
Instructions – (1) All Questions are Compulsory.												
		(2)	Illustrate your necessary.	answers w	ith ne	eat	sketø	ches	wl	here	ever	
		(3)	Figures to the	right indic	ate fi	ıll 1	nark	S.				
(4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.												
		(5)	Mobile Phone Communicatio Examination H	n devices a	2							
											Ma	rks
1.	Attempt	any	<u>FIVE</u> of the	following:								10
a)	Define impedance and reactance related to single phase AC series circuit. Give unit of both.											
b)	Draw the impedance triangle for R-L series circuit.											
c)	State Q factor for parallel R.L.C circuit.											
d)	Give four steps to solve nodal analysis.											
e)	Write the formula for star to delta.											
f)	State Th	eveni	n's theorem.									
g)	State the	e sigr	nificance of two	o port netw	ork.							

2. Attempt any THREE of the following:

- a) An RC series circuit consists of $R = 10 \Omega$ and $C = 200 \mu f$. It is connected across 250 V, 50 Hz, 1 ϕ AC. Calculate the value of power consumed by the circuit.
- b) Describe the procedure to tune the given electrical circuit using the principles of resonance.
- c) Find the current in 6 Ω resistor in the circuit shown in Fig. No. 1 using mesh analysis.

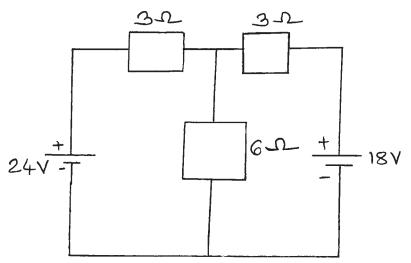


Fig. No. 1

d) Find value of R_L so that maximum power will transfer from source to it. Also write equation for P_{max} (Fig. No. 2)

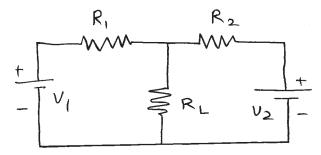


Fig. No. 2

12

Marks

12

3. Attempt any THREE of the following:

- a) List the power factor improves technique and explain any one with advantage and disadvantage.
- b) Compare series resonance to parallel resonance on the basis of:
 - (i) Resonant frequency
 - (ii) Impedance
 - (iii) Current and
 - (iv) Magnification.
- c) Write the procedure to convert voltage source into equivalent current source. Give its application. Draw neat diagrams of both the sources.
- d) Find Norton's equivalent circuit of the Fig. shown (Fig. No. 3)

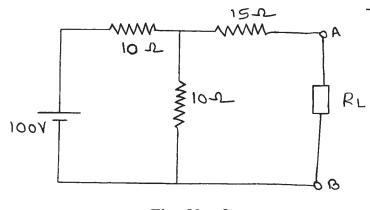


Fig. No. 3

4. Attempt any <u>THREE</u> of the following:

12

a) In a series circuit containing pure resistance pure inductance, the current and voltage are expressed as: $i(t) = 5\sin(314t + 2\pi/3)$ and $v(t) = 20\sin(314t + 5\pi/6)$

Find:

- (i) Impedance of circuit
- (ii) Resistance of circuit
- (iii) Inductance in circuit
- (iv) Average power drawn by circuit.

b) Find I, I₁, I₂ power factor of the circuit in Fig. No. 4

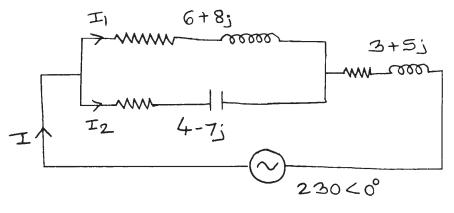


Fig. No. 4

- c) Explain the term bandwidth of a series resonant circuit. Derive its equation.
- d) A bridge network ABCD has arms AB, BC, CD and DA of resistances 1, 1, 2 and 1 ohm respectively. If the detector AC has a resistance of 1 ohm, determine by star/delta transformation, the network resistance as viewed from the battery terminals.

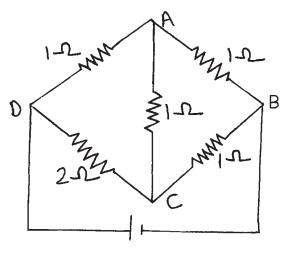


Fig. No. 5

Marks

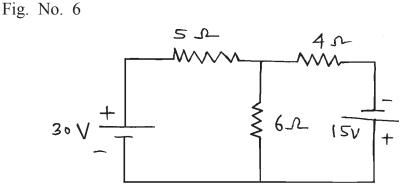


Fig. No. 6

5. Attempt any TWO of the following:

a) A coil of resistance 20 Ω and inductance 200 μ H is in parallel with a variable capacitor. The voltage of the supply is 20 V at a frequency of 10^6 Hz. Calculate:

- The value of C to give resonance. (i)
- (ii) The Q of the coil
- (iii) The current in each branch of the circuit at resonance.
- b) Find current through impedance 3 + j5 using superposition theorem in the circuit as shown in Fig. No. 7.

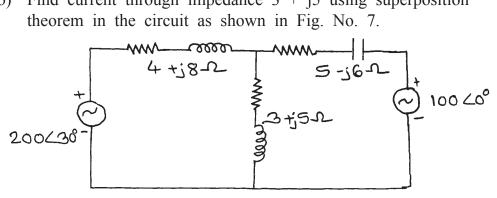


Fig. No. 7

c) Sketch the phasor diagram for the nominal drawn circuit with justification of each phasor drawn.

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Marks

6. Attempt any TWO of the following:

a) Use nodal analysis to calculate the current flowing in each branch of the network shown in Fig. No. 8

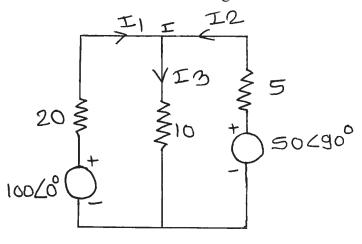


Fig. No. 8

b) Verify the reciprocity theorem in the circuit given in Fig. No. 9.

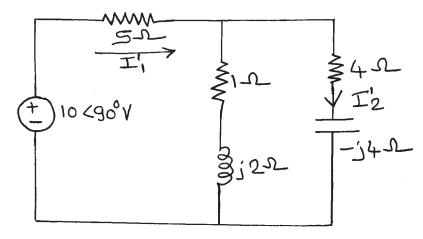


Fig. No. 9

- c) Draw the two port network and determine the indicated parameters for the following configurations:
 - (i) Cascade configurations (ABCD parameter)
 - (ii) Series configurations
 - (iii) Parallel configurations

Marks

12