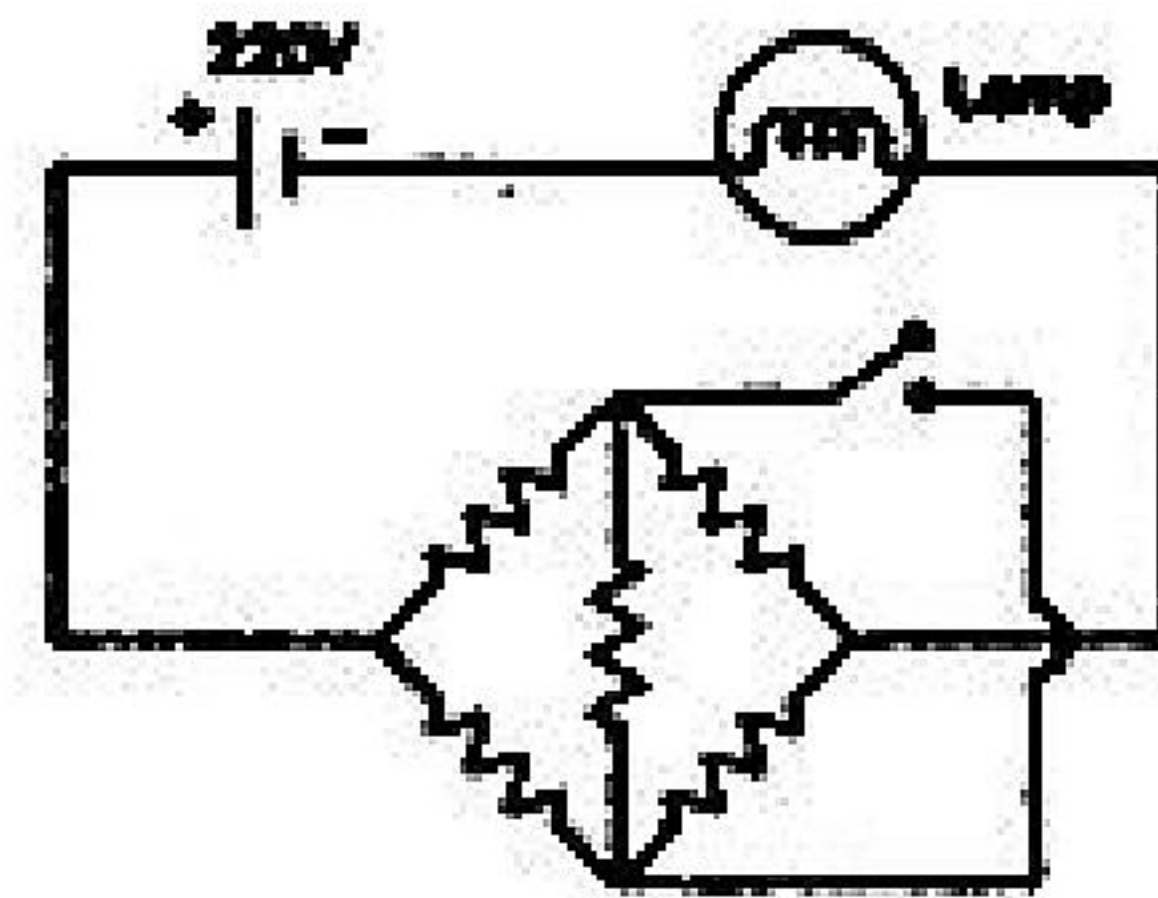


GATE : 1992

EE : Electrical Engineering

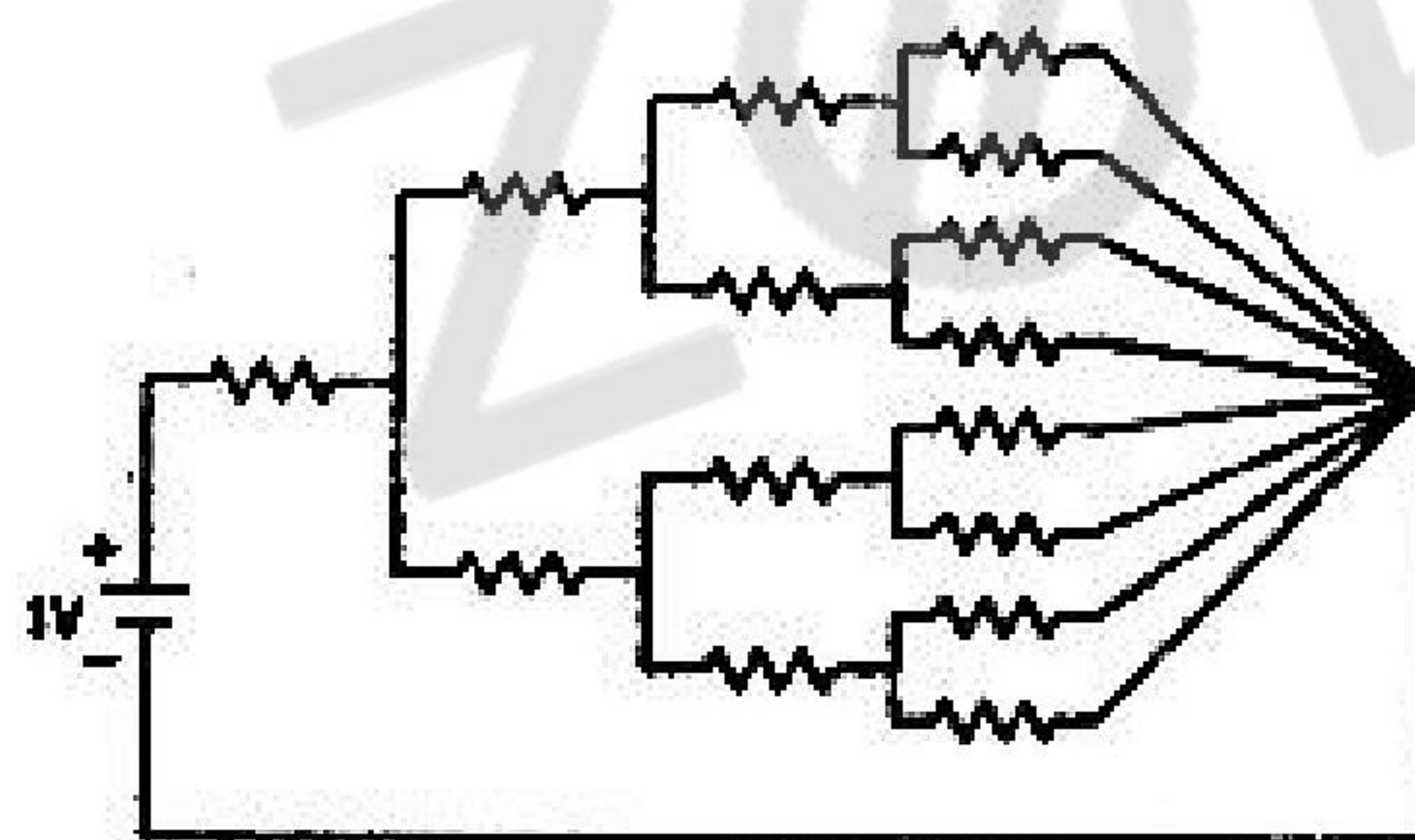
PART - A

- 1.1. All resistances in the circuit in Figure are of R ohms each. The switch is initially open. What happens to the lamp's intensity when the switch is closed ?



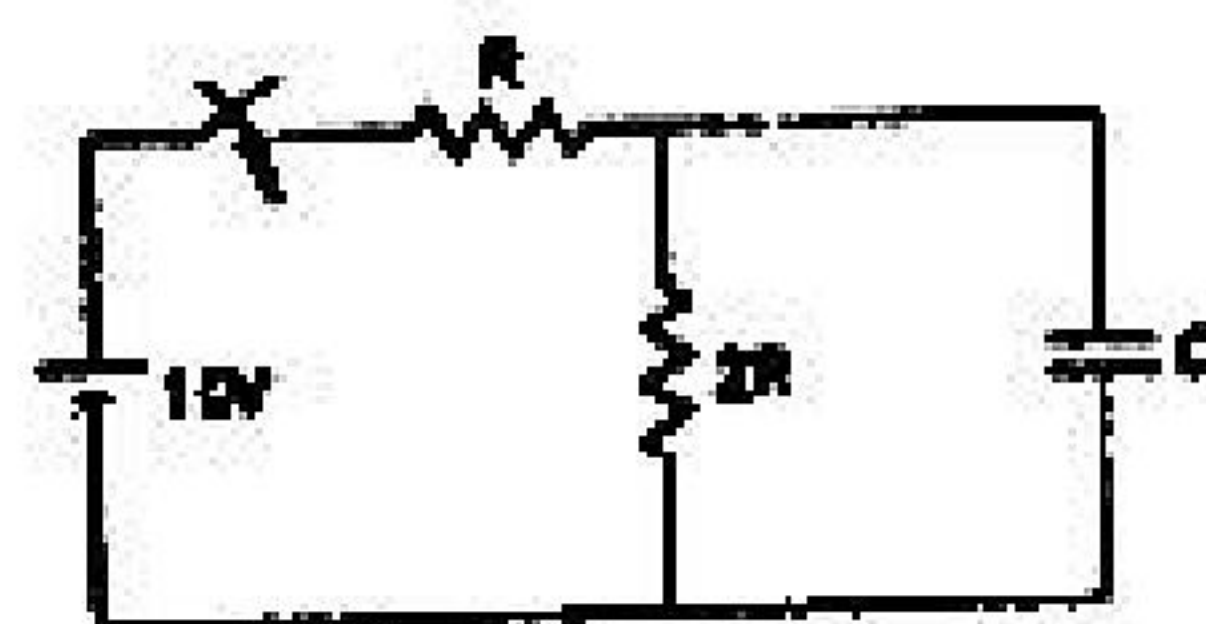
- (a) increases
(b) decreases
(c) remains the same
(d) answer depends on the value of R

- 1.2. All the resistances in Figure are 1Ω each. The value of current 'I' is



- (a) $\frac{1}{15}A$ (b) $\frac{2}{15}A$
(c) $\frac{4}{15}A$ (d) $\frac{8}{15}A$

- 1.3. The time constant of the network shown in Figure, is



- (a) $2RC$ (b) $3RC$
(c) $\frac{RC}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2RC}{3}$

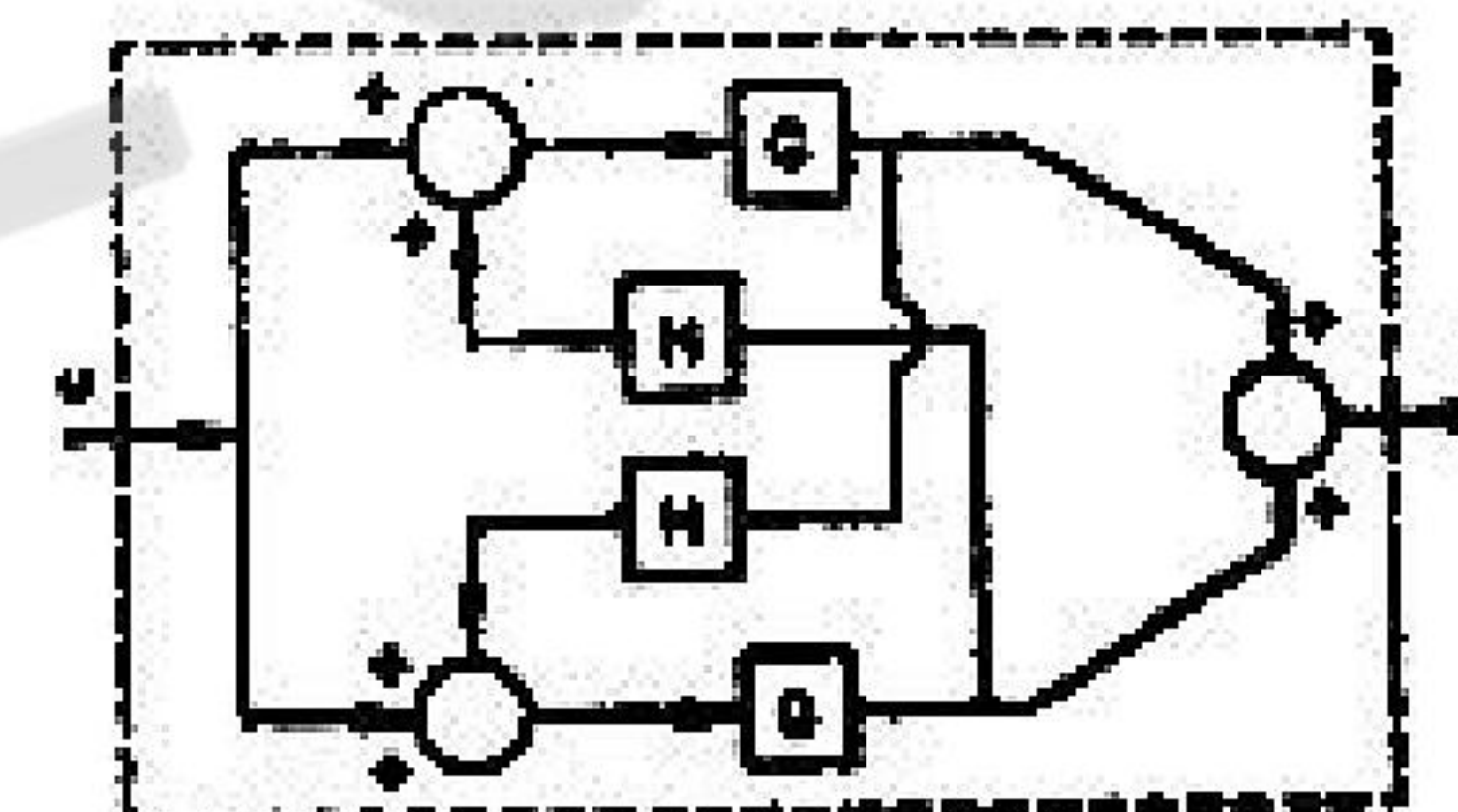
- 1.4. A unity feedback system has the open loop transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)(s+3)}$$

The Nyquist plot of G encircles the origin

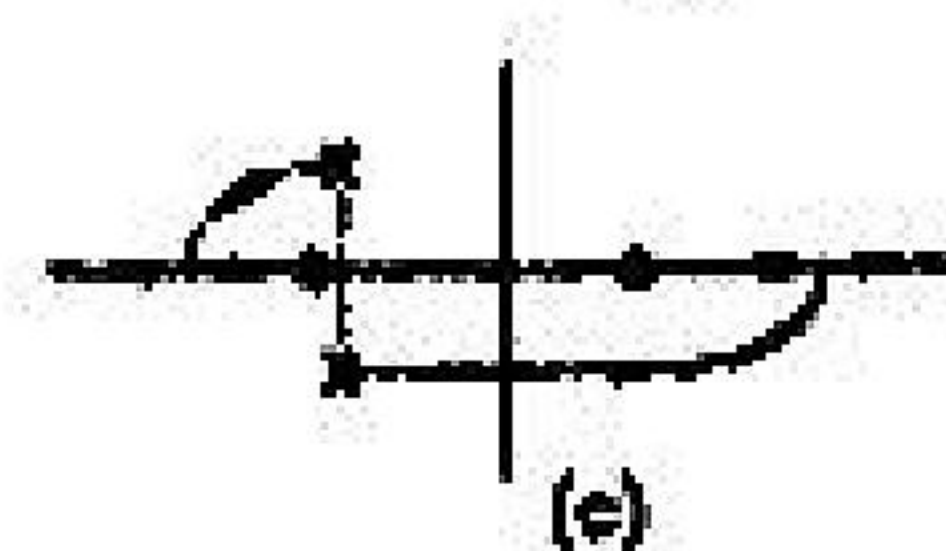
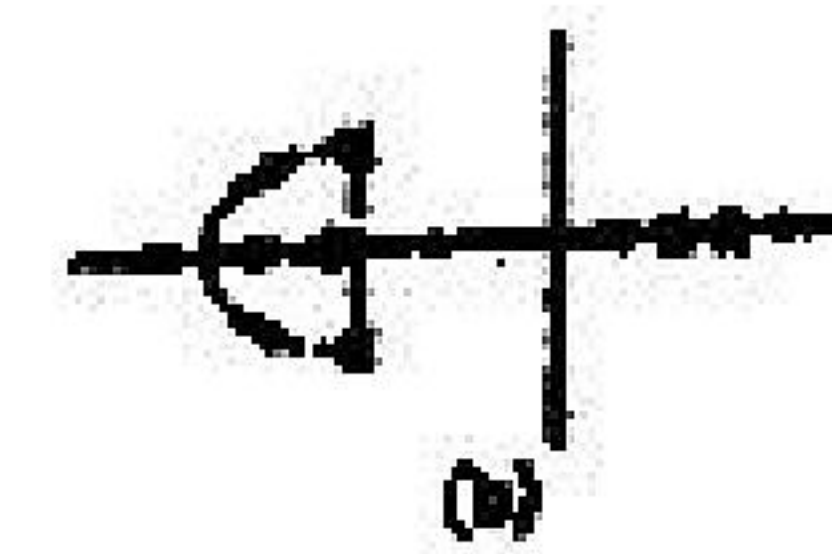
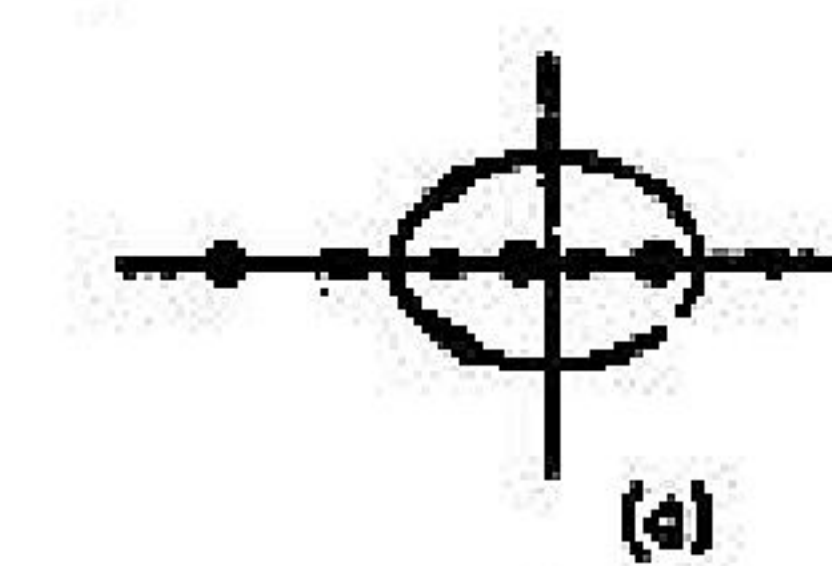
- (a) Never (b) Once
(c) Twice (d) Thrice

- 1.5. The Nyquist plot encloses the origin only once from the above figure. Hence choice B is correct. The overall transfer function of the system in Figure, is



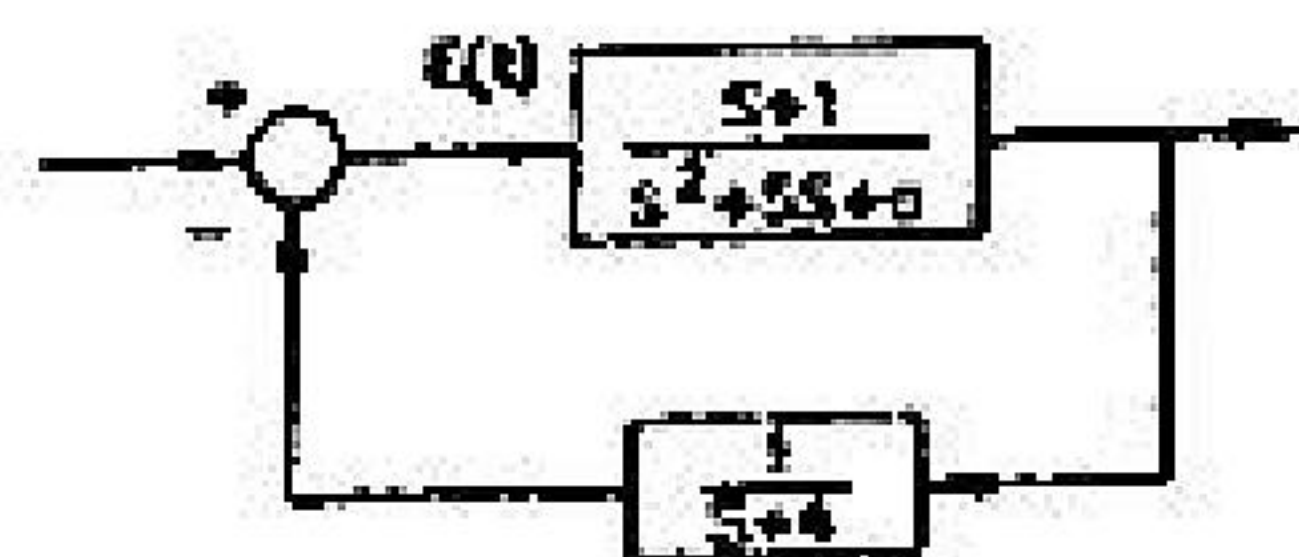
- (a) $\frac{G}{1-GH}$ (b) $\frac{2G}{1-GH}$
(c) $\frac{GH}{1-GH}$ (d) $\frac{2G}{1-H}$

- 1.6. Which of the following figure(s) represent valid root loci in the s-plane for positive K ? Assume that the system has a transfer function with real co-efficients.



- 1.7. For what values of 'a' does the system shown in Figure have a zero steady state error

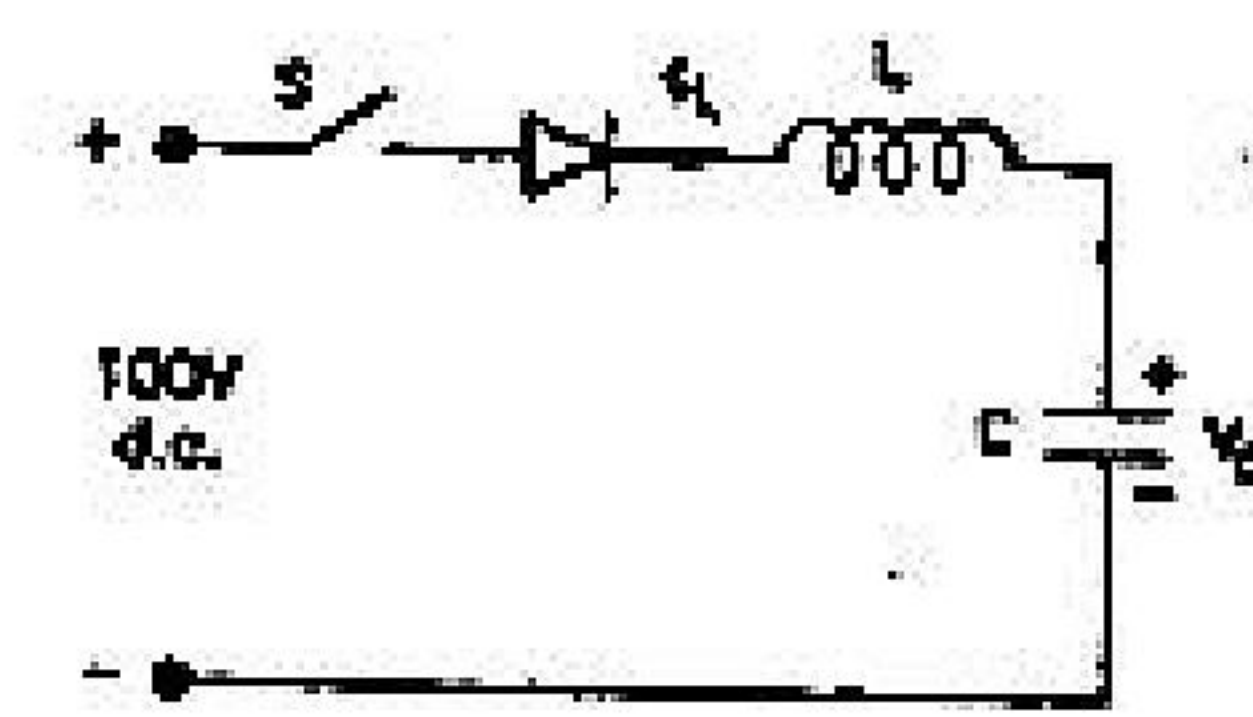
[i.e., $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t)$ for a step input ?



- (a) $a \neq 0$ (b) $a = 0$
(c) $a \geq 4$ (d) for no value of 'a'
- 1.8. In a Common Emitter amplifier, the unbypassed emitter resistance provides
(a) Voltage-shunt feedback
(b) Current-series feedback
(c) Negative-voltage feedback
(d) Positive-current feedback
- 1.9. An ideal OPAMP is used to make an inverting amplifier. The two input terminals of the OPAMP are at the same potential because
(a) the two input terminals are directly shorted internally
(b) the input impedance of the OPAMP is infinity
(c) the open loop gain of the OPAMP is infinity
(d) CMRR is infinity
- 1.10. In an RC-coupled Common Emitter amplifier, which of the following is true ?
(a) Coupling capacitance affects the h_f response and bypass capacitance affects the I_f response
(b) Both coupling and bypass capacitances affect the I_f response only
(c) Both coupling and bypass capacitances affect the h_f response only
(d) Coupling capacitance affects the I_f response and the bypass capacitance affects the h_f response.
- 1.11. If the HLT instruction of a 8085 microprocessor is executed,
(a) the microprocessor is disconnected from the system bus till the Reset is pressed
(b) the microprocessor enters into a Halt state and the buses are tri-stated
(c) the microprocessor halts execution of the program and returns to monitor
(d) the microprocessor reloads the program from the locations 0024 and 0025 H.
- 1.12. An unshielded moving iron voltmeter is used to measure the voltage in an a.c. circuit. If a stray d.c. magnetic field having a component along the axis of the meter coil appears, the meter reading would be
(a) unaffected
(b) decreased
(c) increased
(d) either decreased or increased depending on the direction of the d.c. field
- 1.13. A resistance is measured by the voltmeter ammeter method employing d.c. excitation and a voltmeter of very high resistance connected directly across the unknown resistance. If the voltmeter and ammeter readings are subject to maximum possible errors of $\pm 2.4\%$ and $\pm 1.0\%$ respectively, then the magnitude of the maximum possible percentage error in the value of resistance deduced from the measurement is nearly
(a) 1.4% (b) 1.7%
(c) 2.4% (d) 3.4%
- 1.14. The number of comparators needed in a parallel conversion type 8-bit A to D converter is
(a) 8 (b) 16
(c) 255 (d) 256
- 1.15. In d.c. potentiometer measurements, a second reading is often taken after reversing the polarities of the d.c. supply and the unknown voltage, and the average of the two reading is taken. This is with a view to eliminate the effects of
(a) ripples in the d.c. supply
(b) stray magnetic fields
(c) stray thermal emf's
(d) erroneous standardisation
- 1.16. Which of the following equations represents the Gauss' law in a homogeneous isotropic medium ?
(a) $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iiint \rho dV$
(b) $\vec{V} \times \vec{H} = \vec{D}$
(c) $\vec{V} \cdot \vec{J} + \rho = 0$
(d) $\vec{V} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$
- 1.17. Two transformers of the same type, using the same grade of iron and conductor materials, are designed to work at the same flux and current densities ; but the linear dimensions of one are two times those of the other in all respects. The ratio of kVA of the two transformers closely equals
(a) 16 (b) 8
(c) 4 (d) 2

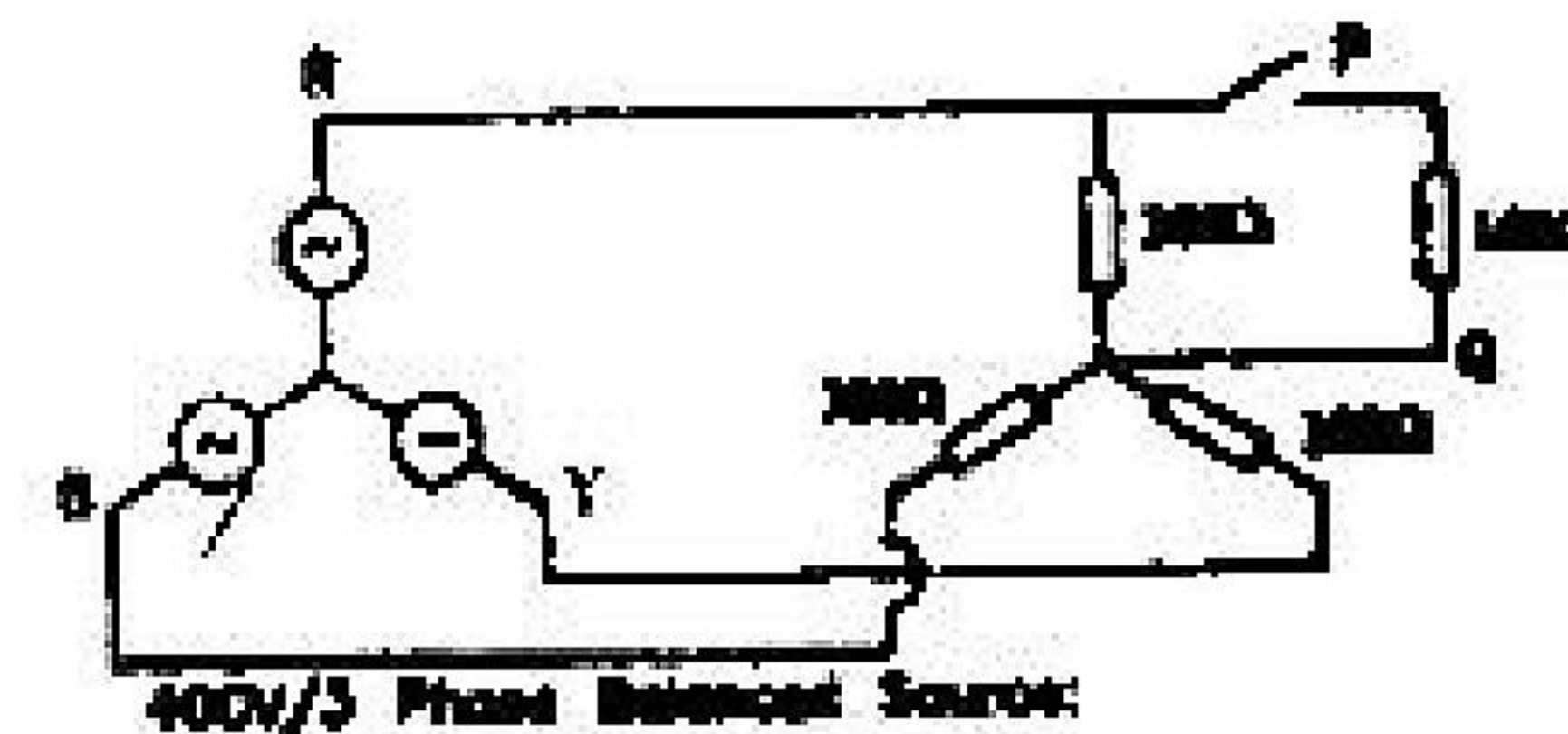
- 1.18. The torque angle of a synchronous machine operating from a constant voltage bus, is usually defined as the space angle between
- Rotor *mmf* wave and stator *mmf* wave
 - Rotor *mmf* wave and resultant flux density wave
 - Stator *mmf* wave and resultant flux density wave
 - Stator *mmf* wave and resultant *mmf* wave
- 1.19. Neglecting all losses, the developed torque (T) of a d.c. separately excited motor, operating under constant terminal voltage, is related to its output power (P) as under
- $T \propto \sqrt{P}$
 - $T \propto P$
 - $T^2 \propto P^3$
 - T independent of P
- 1.20. The developed electromagnetic force and/or torque in electro-mechanical energy conversion systems act in a direction that tends
- to increase the stored energy at constant *mmf*
 - to decrease the stored energy at constant flux
 - to decrease the co-energy at constant *mmf*
 - to decrease the stored energy at constant *mmf*
- 1.21. Two transformers of different kVA ratings working in parallel share the load in proportion to their ratings when their.
- per unit leakage impedances on the same kVA base are the same
 - per unit leakage impedances on their respective ratings are equal
 - ohmic values of the leakage impedances are inversely proportional to their ratings
 - ohmic values of the magnetising reactances are the same
- 1.22. The inductance of a power transmission line increases with
- decrease in line length
 - increase in diameter of conductor
 - increase in spacing between the phase conductors
 - increase in load current carried by the conductors.
- 1.23. The selection of size of conductors for a distributor in a distribution system is governed by
- corona loss
 - temperature rise
 - radio interference
 - voltage drop

- 1.24. A Buchholz relay is used for
- protection of a transformer against all internal faults
 - protection of a transformer against external faults
 - protection of a transformer against both internal and external faults
 - protection of induction motors.
- 1.25. In the circuit of Figure the switch 'S' is closed at $t = 0$ with $i_L(0) = 0$ and $v_C(0) = 0$. In the steady state v_C equals.

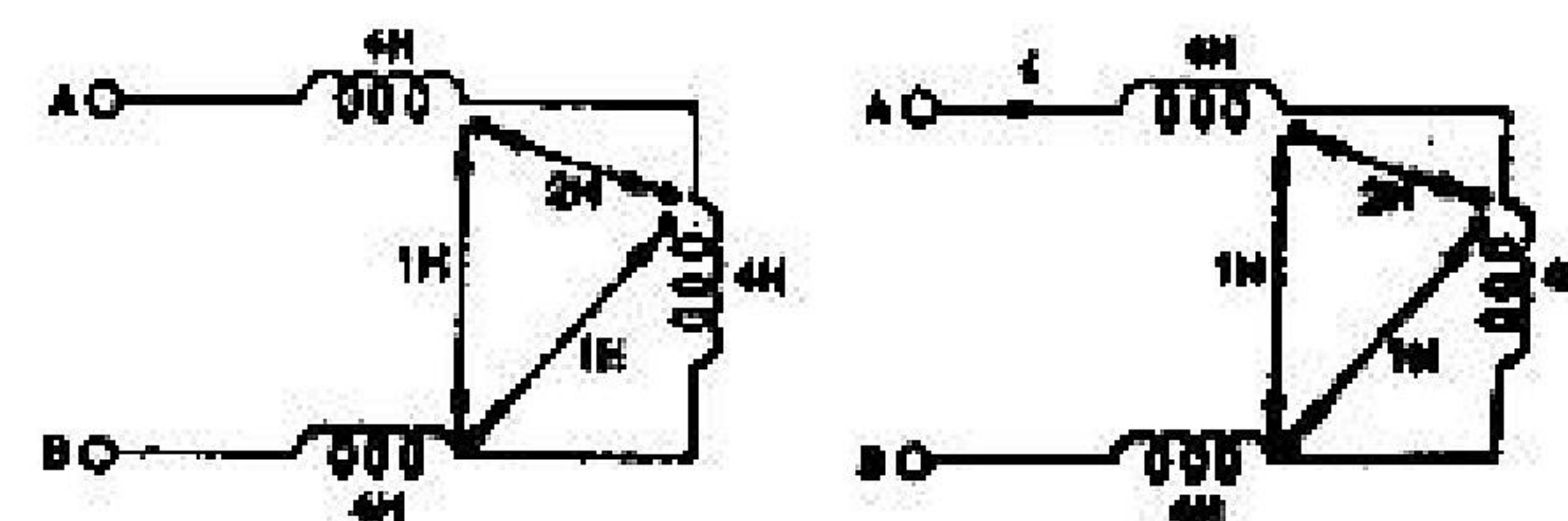


- 200 V
- 100 V
- zero
- 100 V

- 2.1. Using Thevenin equivalent circuit, determine the rms value of the voltage across the 100 ohm resistor after the switch is closed in the 3-phase shown in Figure.

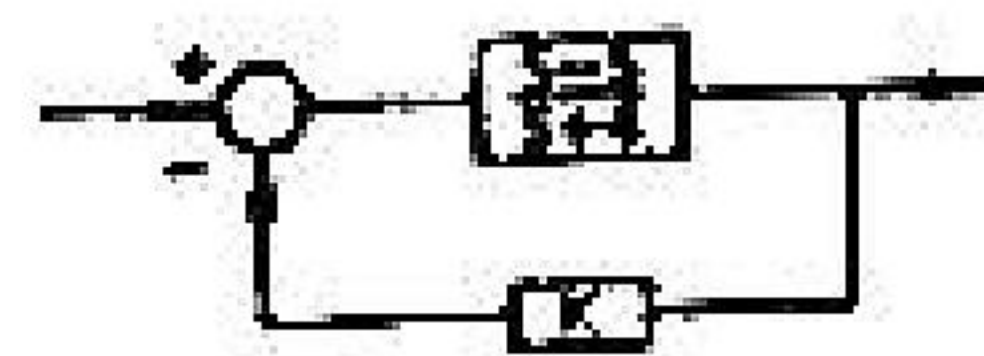


- 2.2. The equivalent inductance seen at terminals A - B in Figure. is H.

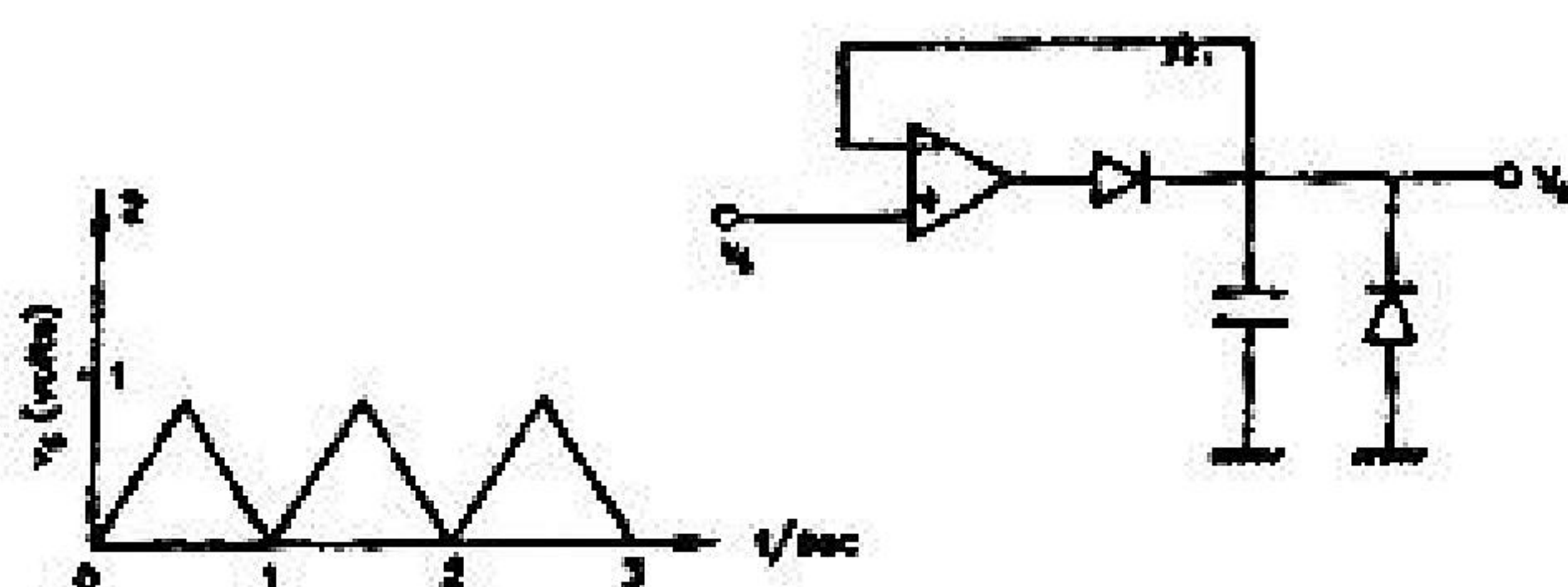


- 2.3. The impulse response of a network is $h(t) = 1$ for $0 \leq t < 1$ and zero otherwise. Sketch the impulse response of two such networks in cascade, neglecting loading effects.

- 2.4. For what range of K is the following system (Figure) asymptotically stable? Assume $K \geq 0$

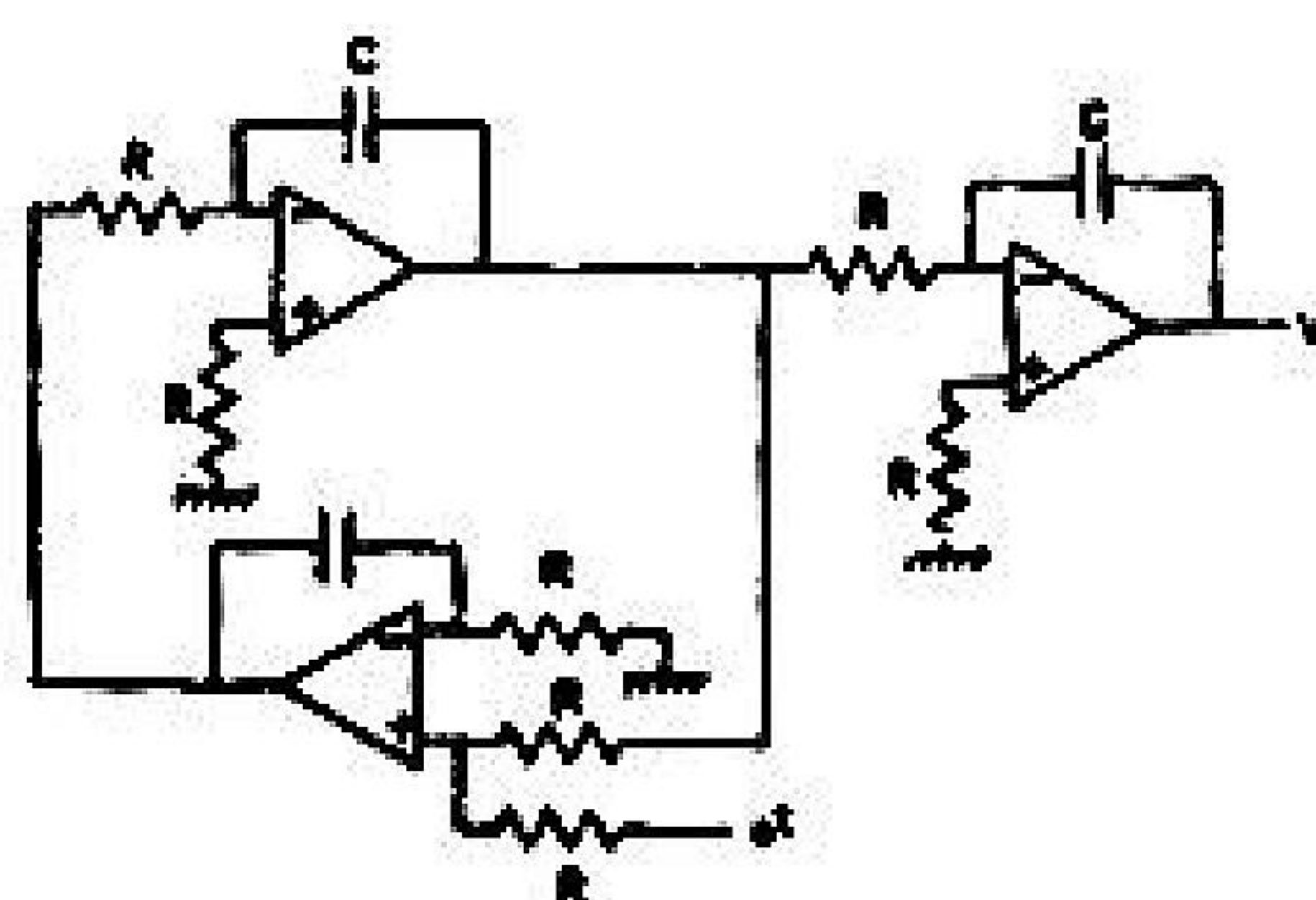


- 2.5. The circuit shown in Figure. is excited by the input v_i shown. Sketch the waveform of the output v_o , indicating the salient values. Assume all components to be ideal.



- 2.6. In the following circuit (Figure.) the 5 V zener diode requires a minimum current of 10 mA. For obtaining a regulated output of 5V, the maximum permissible load current, I_L , is ___ mA and the minimum power rating of zener diode is ___ W.
- 2.7. In the following circuit (Figure.), the output V follows an equation of the form

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + a \frac{dv}{dt} + bv = f(t). \text{ Find } a, b \text{ and } f(t).$$



- 2.8. In a dual slope integrating type digital voltmeter the first integration is carried out for 10 periods of the supply frequency of 50 Hz. If the reference voltage used is 2 V, the total conversion time for an input 1 V is _____ sec.

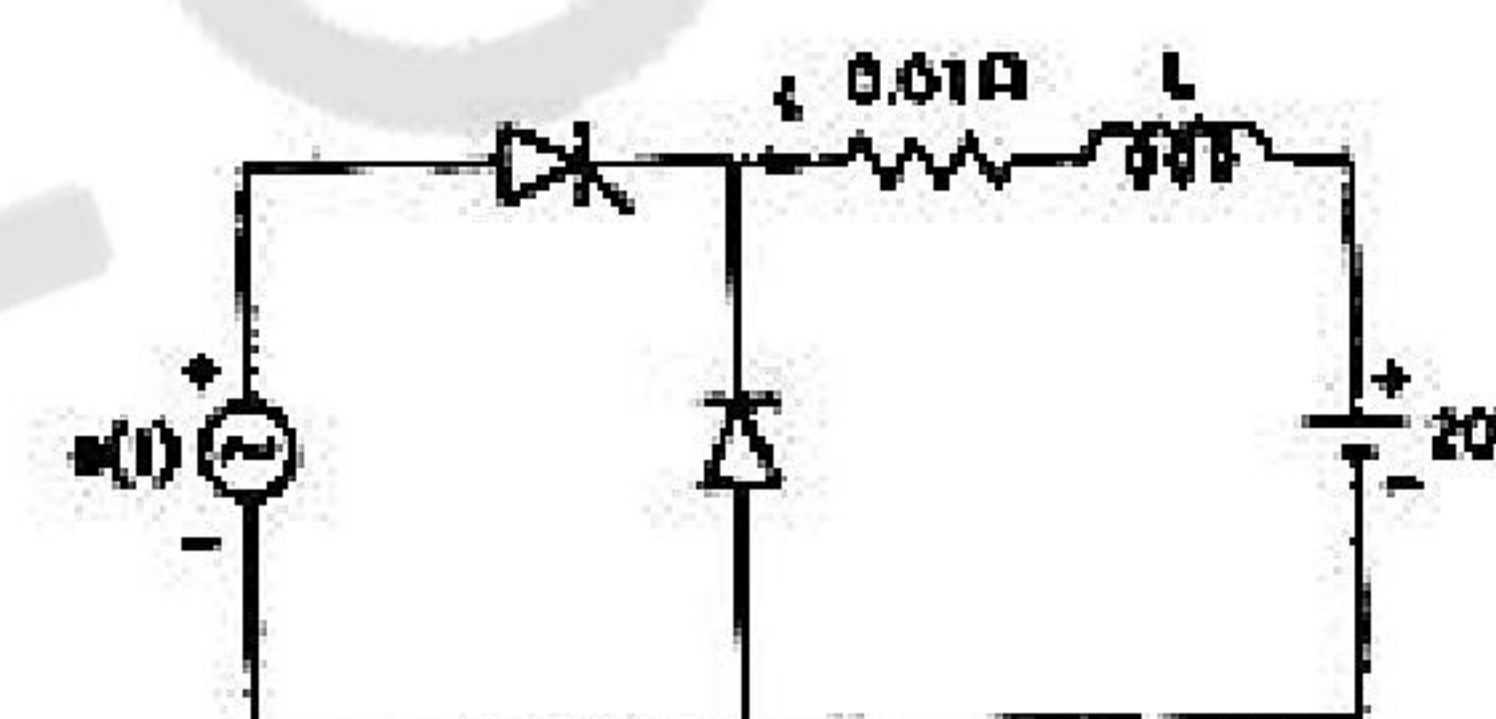
- 2.9. An electrostatic potential is given by $\phi = 2x\sqrt{y}$ volts in the rectangular co-ordinate system. The magnitude of the electric field at $x = 1\text{m}$, $y = 1\text{m}$ is _____ V/m.

- 2.10. A separately excited d.c. motor has an armature resistance of 0.5 ohm. It runs off a 250 V d.c. supply drawing an armature current of 20 A at 1500 rpm. The torque developed for an armature current of 10 A will be _____ for the same field current.

- 2.11. In load flow studies of a power system, the quantities specified at a voltage-controlled bus are _____ and _____.

- 2.12. In the circuit shown in Figure, L is large and the average value of ' i ' is 100 A. The thyristor is gated in the _____ half cycle of ' e ' at a delay angle α equal to _____.

$$e(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot 200 \sin 314 t$$



- 3.1. Match the following transfer functions and impulse responses

Transfer functions

Impulse Responses

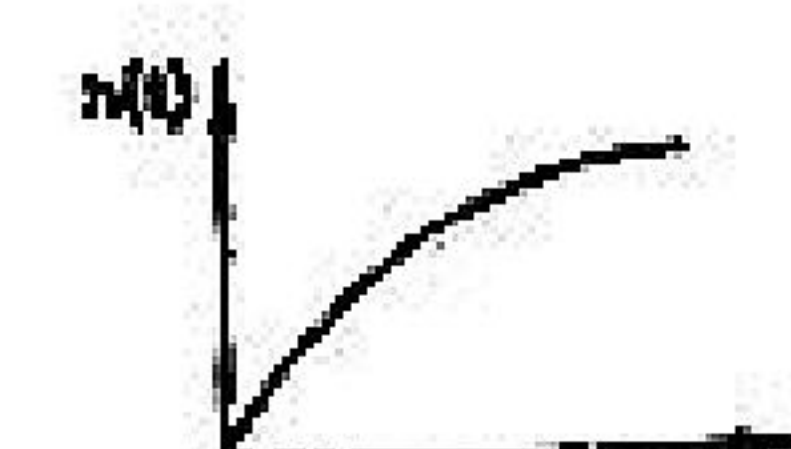
(a) $\frac{s}{s+1}$

(P)

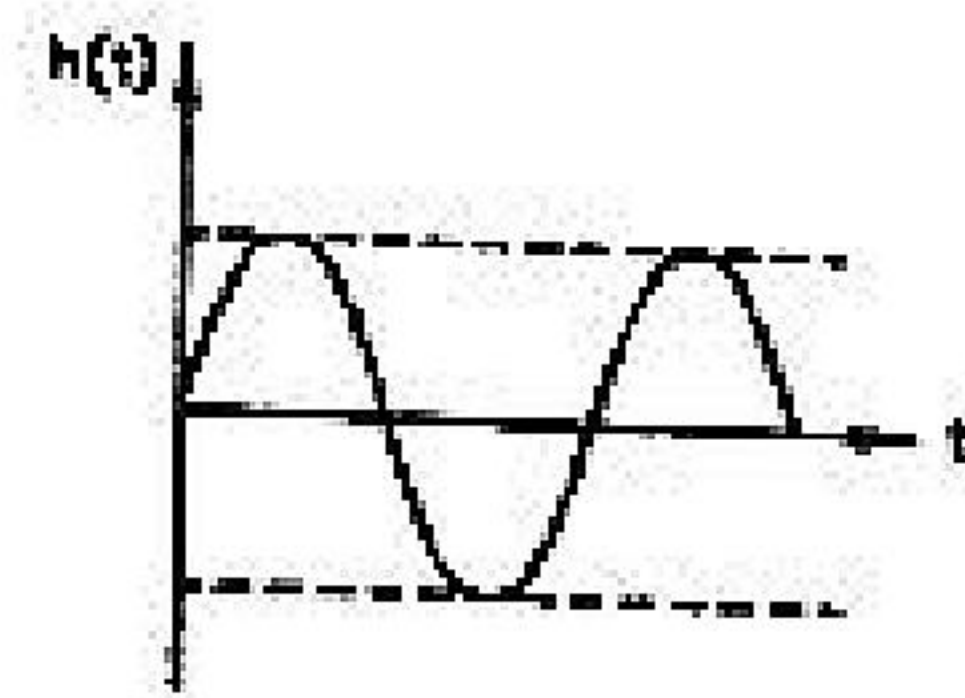


(b) $\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$

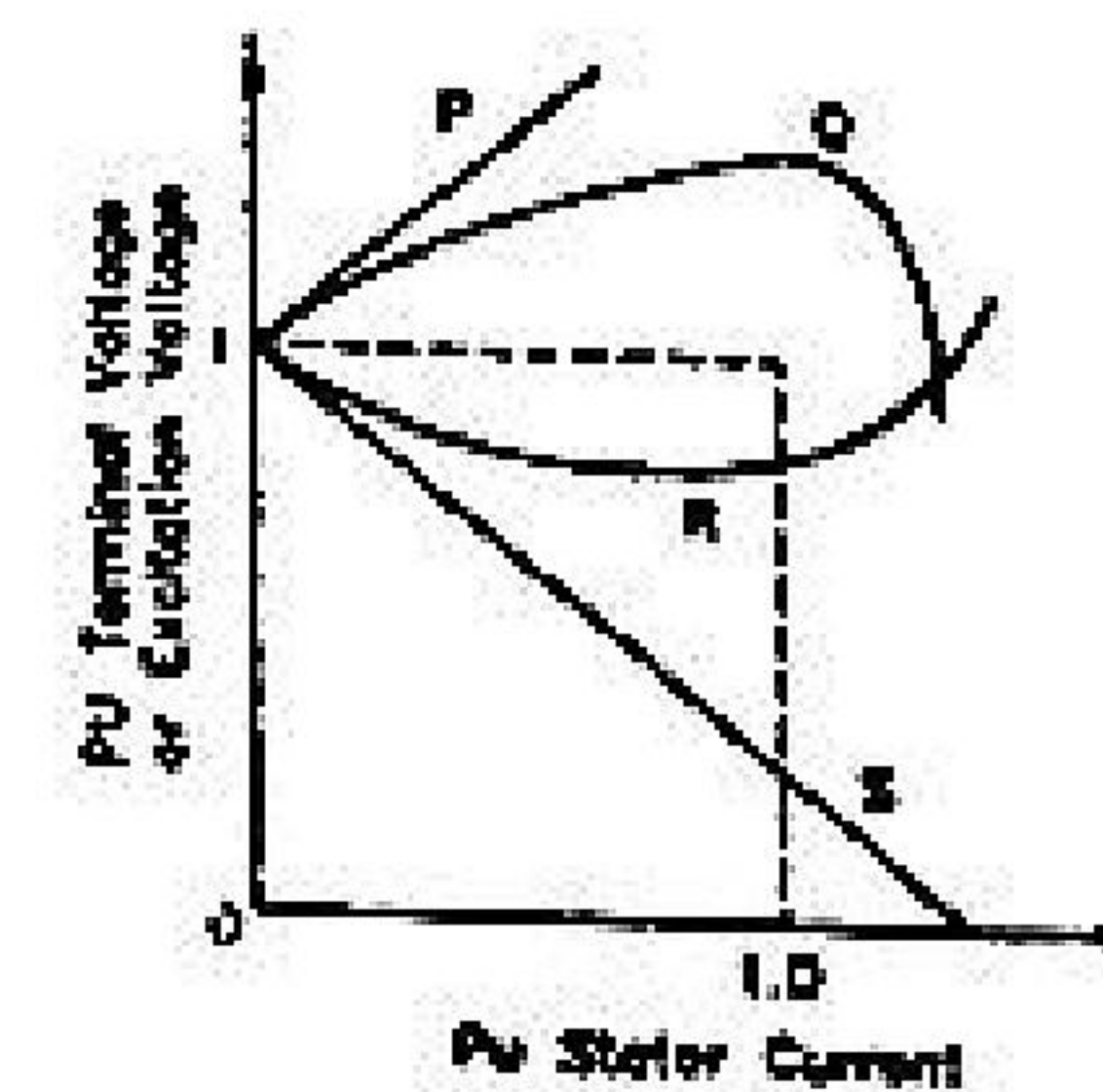
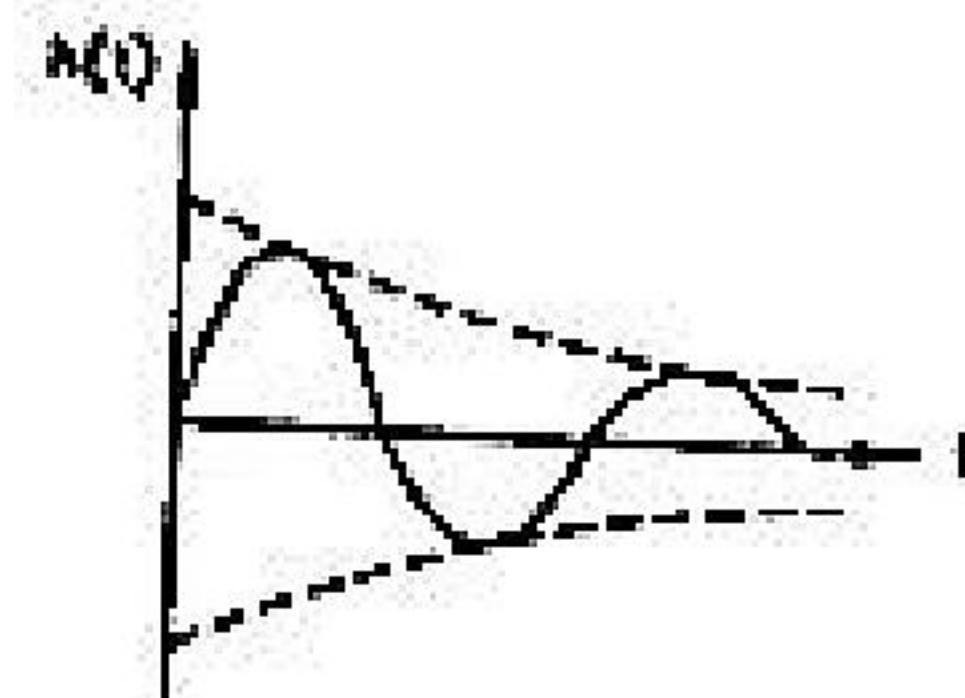
(Q)



(c) $\frac{1}{s(s+1)+1}$ (R)



(d) $\frac{1}{s^2+1}$ (S)



3.2. Figure. depicts the load characteristics of an isolated three-phase alternator, running at constant speed. Match the following sets of operating conditions with the given characteristics. Disregard the effects of saliency, saturation and stator resistance.

- (a) Constant excitation and non-zero leading power-factor
- (b) Constant excitation and zero power-factor, leading
- (c) Constant terminal voltage and zero power-factor, leading
- (d) Constant terminal voltage and non-zero leading power-factor

3.3. Match the following

Equipment	Function
(a) Circuit breaker	(P) Voltage control
(b) Lightning arrester	(Q) Power control
(c) Governor	(R) Over voltage protection
(d) Exciter	(S) Over current protection

ANSWERS

1.

1.1 (c)	1.2 (d)	1.3 (b)	1.4 (b)	1.5 (b)	1.6 (a)	1.7 (a)	1.8 (b)	1.9 (c,d)	1.10 (d)
1.11 (b)	1.12 (d)	1.13 (d)	1.14 (c)	1.15 (c)	1.16 (a,d)	1.17 (c)	1.18 (a)	1.19 (b)	1.20 (b)
1.21 (a)	1.22 (c)	1.23 (d)	1.24 (a)	1.25 (b)					