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B.Tech I Year (R13) Supplementary Examinations December/January 2014/2015 BASIC ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING (Common to CSE and IT)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

R13

Answer all the questions

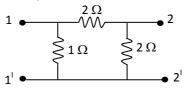
PART – A

UNIT – I

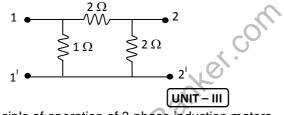
- 1 (a) Write short notes on star-delta transformation. Derive the necessary equations.
 - (b) A resistance of 50 Ω, an inductance of 0.5 H and a capacitance of 50 µF are connected in series across 220 V, 50 Hz mains. Determine: (i) Impedance of the circuit. (ii) Current taken from the mains. (iii) Power and power factor of the circuit.

OR

- 2 Explain in detail the active elements and passive elements.
- 3 (a) State Millmann's theorem and Tellegon's theorem.
 - (b) Find the transmission parameters for the resistance network shown in figure below.



- 4 (a) Derive expression for the Y parameters in terms of Z parameters.
 - (b) Find Hybrid parameters for the following network.



- 5 (a) Explain the principle of operation of 3-phase induction motors.
 - (b) Explain the characteristics and applications of DC motor.
 - OR
- 6 (a) Derive the emf equation of DC generator.
 - (b) Explain the constructions details of 3-phase induction motor.

PART – B

UNIT – I

- 7 (a) Draw the forward characteristics of the semiconductor diode and explain the nature of variation with reference to the equation for forward current of the diode.
 - (b) A PN junction diode has a reverse saturation current of 5/μA at 25°C. Determine its static and dynamic resistance for a forward bias of 0.2 V at 75°C.
 - (c) Discuss the features that are responsible for maintaining constant voltage across the load in simple voltage regulator circuit using a zener diode.

OR

- 8 (a) With the help of necessary graphs and sketches explain the potential distribution in an open circuited p-n junction.
 - (b) In a full wave rectifier the required DC voltage is 9 V and the diode drop is 0.8 V, calculate ac rms input voltage required in case of bridge rectifier circuit and center tapped full wave rectifier circuit.
 - (c) Distinguish between drift current and diffusion current.

Contd. in page 2



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UNIT – II

- 9 (a) Show the various regions of operation on the output characteristics of a CE transistor and explain their significance in the use of transistor as an amplifying device.
 - (b) Define the different parameters of FET.
 - (c) Draw a circuit diagram with biasing voltages to obtain the drain characteristics and the transfer characteristics of N-channel depletion enhancement MOSFET device.

OR

- 10 (a) Define stability factor. Why is it necessary for a BJT circuit? Derive the relation between $\alpha \& \beta$.
 - (b) Explain how FET works as voltage variable resistor. Differentiate FET and MOSFET.

UNIT – III

11 Draw the circuit diagram of a RC phases shift oscillator using BJT and derive the expression for frequency of oscillations.

Describe the operation of an Op – Amp based differentiator.

OR

- 12 (a) The gain of an amplifier is decreased to 1000 with negative feedback from its gain of 5000. Calculate the feedback factor and the amount of negative feedback in dB.
 - (b) Derive closed loop voltage gain, input resistance, output resistance and band width for Op-amp inverting amplifier with feedback arrangement.

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