

22208

12425

3 Hours / 70 Marks

Seat No.

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- Instructions :**
- (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.
  - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
  - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
  - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

**Marks**

**SECTION – I**

- 1. Attempt any SIX of the following :** **12**
- (a) Define power and energy.
  - (b) State Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.
  - (c) Define power factor and write mathematical formula for it.
  - (d) A current wave is expressed by an equation  $i = 6 \sin 628t$ . Find the RMS value of current.
  - (e) Define transformation ratio of transformer.
  - (f) State the difference between step up and step down transformer.
  - (g) List the various losses that occur in a transformer.
- 2. Attempt any THREE of the following :** **12**
- (a) Compare statically and dynamically induced emf on the basis of
    - (i) Movement of coil or magnet
    - (ii) Current through electromagnet
    - (iii) Expression for induced voltage
    - (iv) Applications



- (b) Draw a balanced 3-phase delta connected load. Show various line and phase quantities on it. Also write relationship between line and phase values of voltage and currents.
- (c) Explain the working principle of single phase transformer.
- (d) (i) Define FHP motor.  
(ii) Give the classification of single phase induction motor.

**3. Attempt any TWO of the following :**

**12**

- (a) Draw and explain B-H curve.
- (b) A sinusoidal voltage with equation  $V = 70.7 \sin 314 t$  volt is applied to a load. Calculate :
  - (i) Maximum voltage
  - (ii) RMS voltage
  - (iii) Frequency
  - (iv) Average voltage
  - (v) Form factor
  - (vi) Peak factor
- (c) A 1-phase, 1 KVA, 230/115 V transformer is used in a laboratory. Calculate :
  - (i) Primary winding current
  - (ii) Secondary winding current
  - (iii) Turns ratio
  - (iv) Current ratio

## SECTION – II

- 4. Attempt any FIVE of the following :** **10**
- (a) List different types of resistors.
  - (b) Compare analog and digital IC's.
  - (c) Draw symbol and state one application of Zener diode.
  - (d) State application of light emitting diode. (any two)
  - (e) Draw the symbol of PNP and NPN transistor.
  - (f) List different transistor configuration.
- 5. Attempt any THREE of the following :** **12**
- (a) Find the resistor value from the given colour code.
    - (i) Red, Blue, Yellow, Gold
    - (ii) Brown, Black, Brown, Gold
  - (b) Explain working principle of light emitting diode.
  - (c) Draw and explain V-I characteristics of P-N junction diode.
  - (d) Explain transistor as switch.
- 6. Attempt any TWO of the following :** **12**
- (a) Explain ideal and practical current source with suitable diagram.
  - (b) Compare half wave rectifier and full wave bridge rectifier on the basis of
    - (i) Number of diodes used
    - (ii) PIV
    - (iii) Circuit diagram
    - (iv) Ripple factor
    - (v) Efficiency
    - (vi) Output frequency
  - (c) Draw the output characteristics of CE configuration and explain Cut-off, Saturation and Active region.
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