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WINTER– 18 EXAMINATION

Subject Name: Electric circuits and network   **Model Answer Subject Code:**

22330

Q. No.	Sub Q. N.	Answers	Marking Scheme
1	(A)	**Attempt any FIVE of the following:**	**10- Total Marks**
	(a)	**Define:** (i) **Admittance** (ii) **Conductance**	**2M**
	Ans:	i) **Admittance-:** Admittance is defined as the reciprocal of impedance .It is denoted by Y. It is given by $Y = (1/Z)$ ii) **Conductance:** Conductance is the ratio of resistance to the square of impedance .It is denoted by G. It is given by $G = (R/Z^2)$	**1 M** **for each** **definition**

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(b)	Write the equation of open circuit Z parameter.		**2M**
Ans:			**½M for each equation**
(c)	Draw phasor diagram for R-L series circuit.		**2M**
Ans:	Phasor diagram for R-L series circuit. (OR)		**2M**

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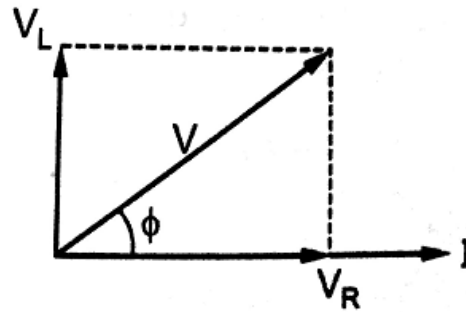
(d)	Draw resonance curve for series resonance.		**2M**
Ans:			**2M**
e)	**Define:** (i) **Node** (ii) **Branch**		**2M**
Ans:	i) **Node** : Node is a junction or common point in a network where two or more branches meet. ii) **Branch** : A branch is defined as that part of a network which lies between two junctions.		**1 M for each definition**
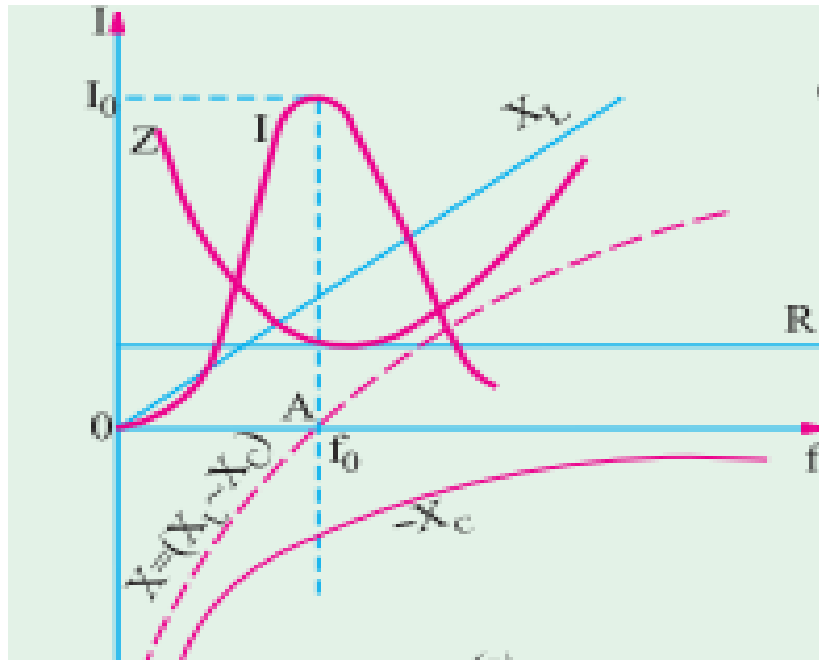
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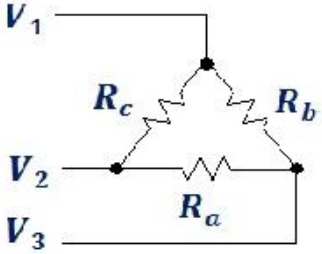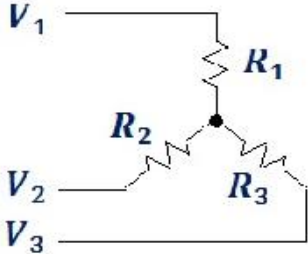|			
f)		State Thevenins theorem.	2M
	Ans:	Any network containing active and/or passive elements and one or more dependent and/or independent voltage/or current sources can be replaced by an equivalent network containing a voltage source (Thevenin's equivalent voltage V_{TH} or V_{OC}) and a series resistance (called Thevenin's equivalent resistance R_{TH}), where V_{oc} or V_{Th} is the voltage measured across specified open terminals and R_{Th} is the resistance measured across the same terminals when all the sources present in the network are replaced by their internal resistances.	2M
g)		**Write the formula for Delta to Star conversion giving examples.**	2M
	Ans:	The formula for Delta to Star conversion-	2M

$$R_1 = \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_a R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$
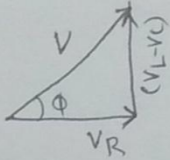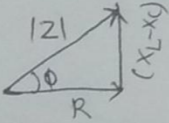
$$R_3 = \frac{R_a R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$
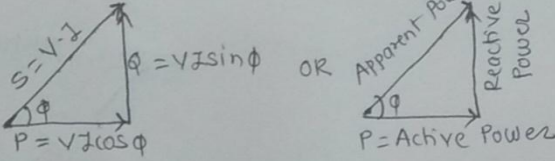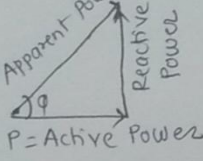
Q. No.	Sub Q. N.	Answers	Marking Scheme
2		**Attempt any THREE of the following:**	12- Total Marks

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a)	For RLC series circuit draw voltage triangle, power triangle and impedance triangle along with proper labellings and equations for condition $V_L > V_C$.		4M
Ans:			Voltage triangle- 1 M Impedance triangle- 1M Power triangle -1 M Voltage equation-1/2M Current equation-1/2 M
b)	Define and state equations for (i) Active Power (ii) Reactive Power (iii) Apparent Power.		4M
Ans:	i)Active Power (P): The active power is defined as the average power P_{avg} taken by or consumed by the given		Active power: 1.5 M

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	circuit.		**Reactive power**
	(OR)		
	It is the power which is actually dissipated in the circuit resistance.		**1.5 M**
	$P = V.I.Cos\emptyset = I^2 R$		
	Unit: - Watt **OR** Kilowatt		
	ii)Reactive Power (Q):-		
	It is the power developed in the reactive elements present in the circuit.		**Apparent power:**
	(OR)		
	The reactive power is defined as the product of V, I and sine of angle between V and I .		**1 M**
	$Q = V.I. \sin\emptyset$		
	Units: - VAR **OR** KVAR		
	iii)Apparent Power (S):-		
	It is the product of rms values of applied voltage and current.		
	Unit: volt-ampere (VA) **OR** kilo-volt-ampere (kVA)		
	OR Mega-volt-ampere (MVA)		
	$S = VI = I^2 Z$ VA		
c)	**Explain the steps for converting practical voltage source into practical current source.**		**4M**
Ans:			

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Fig → Conversion from practical voltage source to practical current source

Diagram :2 M

A given voltage source with a series resistance can be converted into an equivalent current source with a parallel resistance.

The steps for converting practical voltage source into practical current source are :

i) Terminals A and B of the given voltage source is short circuited as shown. Current supplied by the source is given by

Current I=V/R.

ii)The value of resistance which is connected in parallel with the equivalent current source will have the same value as that of series resistance. That is Rs=Rsh.

ii)The equivalent current source is connected in parallel with the shunt(parallel) resistance.

Steps

2 M

d)		Three resistances 32 Ω , 40 Ω , 48 Ω are connected in star circuit. Determine its equivalent delta circuit.	**4M**
Ans:			

$$R = R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1$$

$$= (32 \times 40) + (40 \times 48) + (48 \times 32)$$

$$\therefore R = 4736\ \Omega$$

Now,

$$R_{12} = \frac{R}{R_3} = \frac{4736}{48} = 98.66\ \Omega$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{R}{R_1} = \frac{4736}{32} = 148\ \Omega$$

$$R_{31} = \frac{R}{R_2} = \frac{4736}{40} = 118.4\ \Omega$$

Q. No.	Sub Q. N.	Answers	Marking Scheme
3		**Attempt any THREE of the following :**	**12- Total Marks**

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a)	If $Z_1 = 3 + j7$ and $Z_2 = 12 – j16$ are connected in parallel. Find the equivalent impedance of combination.		4M
Ans:	Equivalent impedance, $Z_{eq} = \dfrac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \dfrac{(3+j7)(12-j16)}{(3+j7)+(12-j16)} = \dfrac{(7.62<66.8)(20<-53.13)}{(7.62<66.8)+(20<-53.13)} =$ $= \dfrac{152.4<13.67}{17.5<-40} = 8.71 < 53.67 = 5.16 + j7 \ \Omega$		Formula 1M Steps 1M Ans. 2M
b)	Determine Bandwidth and Quality factor (Q) for the series circuit.		4M
Ans:	**Band width:** The bandwidth of aseries circuit is given by the band of frequencies which lies between two points on either side of f_0 where current falls to $I_O / \sqrt{2}$. (graph may be desirable) From the given fig., band width AB is, $\overline{AB} = \Delta f = f_2 - f_1$ or $AB = \Delta\omega = \omega_2 - \omega_1$ where f_1 and f_2 are the corner or edge frequencies.		2 M each

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(OR)

$$\Delta f = f_r/Q_r = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}}{\dfrac{1\sqrt{L}}{R\sqrt{C}}} = \dfrac{R}{2\pi L}$$

Quality factor:

Note: any one of the following can be considered

Reciprocal of power factor is called quality (*Q)* factor or its figure of merit. The *Q*-factor of aseries circuit can be defined as the ratio of impedance to resistance.

$$Q = \frac{Z}{R}$$

It is also defined as,

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\text{maximum energy stored per cycle}}{\text{Energy dissipated per cycle}}$$

For a resonant circuit it may be determined in any of the following ways

i) It is given by the voltage magnification produced in the circuit at resonance.

$$\text{Voltage magnification} = \frac{V_{L_0}}{V} = \frac{I_0 X_{L_0}}{I_0 R} = \frac{\text{reactive power}}{\text{active power}} = \frac{X_{L_0}}{R} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{\text{reactance}}{\text{resistance}}$$

$$\text{or} \qquad = \frac{V_{C0}}{V} = \frac{I_0 X_{C0}}{I_0 R} = \frac{\text{reactive power}}{\text{active power}} = \frac{X_{C0}}{R} = \frac{\text{reactance}}{\text{resistance}} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$$

$$\therefore \quad Q\text{-factor,} \qquad Q_0 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{2\pi f_0 L}{R} = \tan\phi$$

ii)

$$Q\text{-factor} = 2\pi \frac{\text{maximum stored energy}}{\text{energy dissipated per cycle}} \quad \text{...in the circuit}$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{\frac{1}{2}LI_0^2}{I^2 R T_0} = 2\pi \frac{\frac{1}{2}L(\sqrt{2}I)^2}{I^2 R(1/f_0)} = \frac{I^2 \, 2\pi f_0 L}{I^2 R} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} \quad \text{...}(T_0 = 1/f_0)$$

iii)

resonant frequency, $f_0 = \dfrac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{(LC)}}$ or $2\pi f_0 = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{(LC)}}$

Substituting the above in equation, $Q_0 = \dfrac{2\pi f_0 L}{R}$, **we get,**

$$Q_0 = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

iv) *Q*-factor of a resonant series circuit may be written as,

$$Q_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{\text{bandwidth}} = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega} = \frac{\omega_0}{R/L} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{L}{R\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

v) It may also be deduced as,

$$Q_0 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C R} = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{X_{L0}\, X_{C0}}{R}} = \frac{f_0}{B_{hp}} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1} = \frac{f_0}{f_2 - f_1}$$

Where B_{hp}= bandwidth of the circuit

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c)	Using Mesh Analysis find current through 4 Ω resistance.(Refer fig. 1)		4M
	Fig. 1		
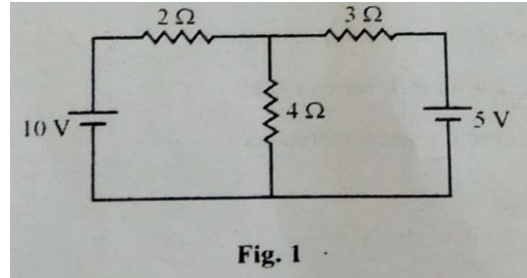
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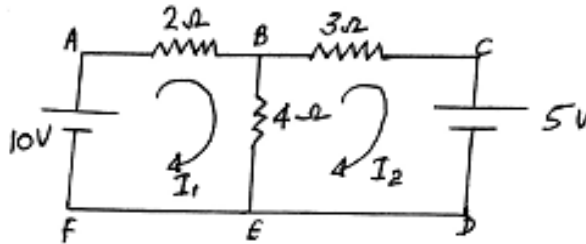
Ans:	 ① Apply KVL to loop ABEFA, $-2I_1 - 4(I_1 - I_2) + 10 = 0$ $-2I_1 - 4I_1 + 4I_2 = -10$ $-6I_1 + 4I_2 = -10$ ——— ① ② Apply KVL to loop BCDEB, $-3I_2 - 5 - 4(I_2 - I_1) = 0$ $-3I_2 - 5 - 4I_2 + 4I_1 = 0$ $4I_1 - 7I_2 = 5$ ——— ② Solving eqns ① & ② we get, $I_1 = 1.92 A$, $I_2 = 0.38 A$ ∴ Current through 4Ω, $I_1 - I_2 = 1.92 - 0.38$ $= 1.54 A$ (downwards)	**Correct calculation- 4M(Give step marking)**
d)	**Explain the procedure for solving Thevenins theorem using suitable example.**	**4M**
Ans:	Steps to find Thevenin's equivalent circuit, taking an example is as follows:	**1M each**

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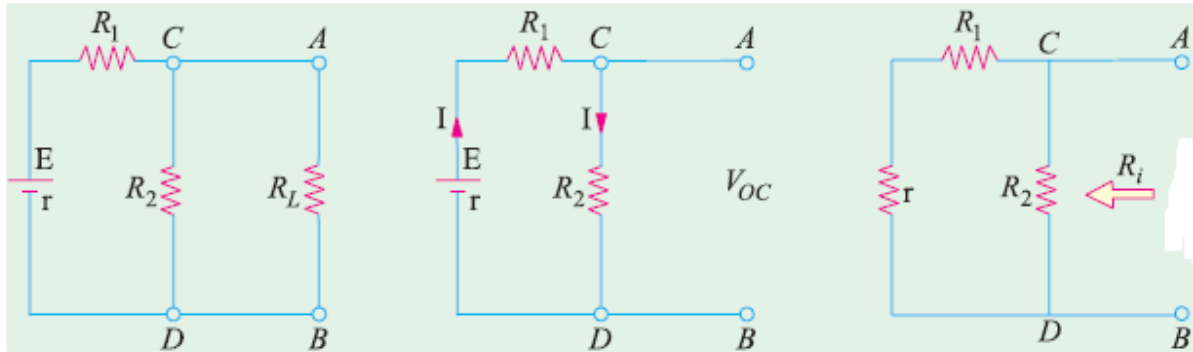Fig.(a)   fig.(b)   fig.(c)

1. From the given circuit(fig.a),Remove $R_L$from the terminals A and B and redraw the circuit as shown in Fig.b.

2.Calculate the open-circuit voltage *Voc* which appears across terminals$A$ and B.

As seen, *Voc* = drop across R_2 = IR_2 where I is the circuit currentwhen A and B are open.

$$I = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_2 + r} \qquad \therefore V_{oc} = IR_2 = \frac{ER_2}{R_1 + R_2 + r} \, [r \text{ is the internal}$$
resistance of battery]
It is also called 'Thevenin voltage' V_{th}.

3.Now, imagine the battery to be removed from the circuit, leaving its internal resistance r

behind and redraw the circuit, as shown in Fig.(c). When viewed *inwards*from

terminals A and B, the equivalent resistance is given as,

$$R = R_2 \| (R_1 + r) = \frac{R_2(R_1 + r)}{R_2 + (R_1 + r)}$$

This is called Thevenin's equivalent resistance R$_{th.}$

4.Connect R_L back across terminals A and B(fig.d)from where it was temporarily removed

earlier.

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Current flowing through *RL* is given by

$$I = \frac{V_{th}}{R_{th} + R_L}$$
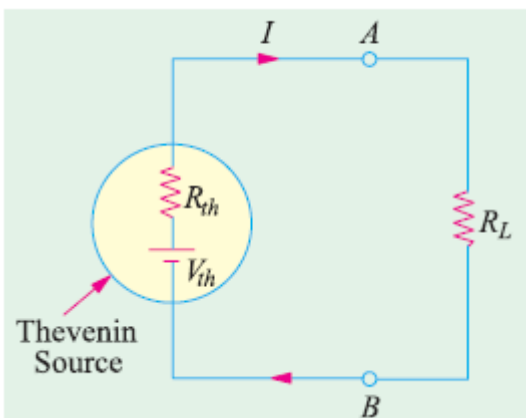
Fig.(d)

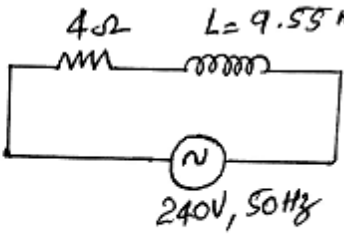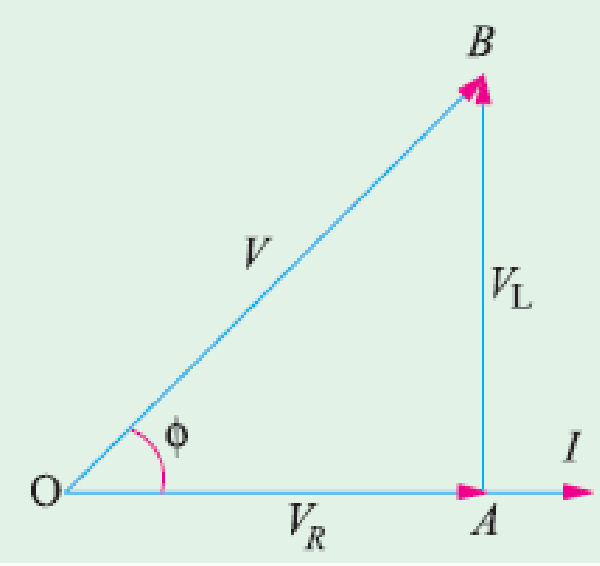| Q. No.	Sub Q. N.	Answers	Marking Scheme
4		**Attempt any THREE of the following :**	12- Total Marks
	(a)	**A coil has resistance of 4 Ω and an inductance of 9.55 mH. Calculate** **(i) Reactance (ii) The impedance (iii) The current taken from 240 V, 50 Hz supply.**	4M

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Ans:	 4Ω $L = 9.55\,mH$ $240V, 50Hz$ **Data given :** $R = 4\Omega$, $L = 9.55\,mA$, $V = 240V$, $f = 50Hz$ i) Reactance, $X_L = 2\pi f L = 2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 9.55 \times 10^{-3} = 3\Omega$ ii) Impedance, $Z = R + jX_L = 4 + j3 = 5\angle 36.87\,\Omega$ iii) Current, $I = \dfrac{V}{Z} = \dfrac{240}{5} = 48A$ (or) ii) Impedance, $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5\Omega$	1M each for paramet ers & 1M for proper steps followed
(b)	Draw the phasor diagrams for a series RL and series RC with AC supply.	4M
Ans:	**Phasor diagram of RL series circuit:** 	2M for each diagram

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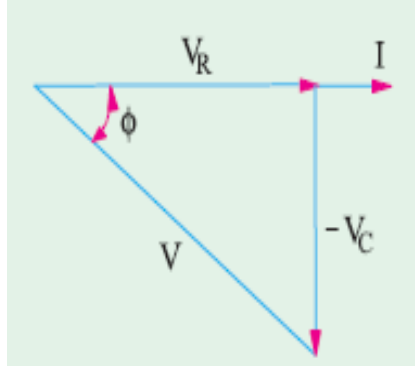
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Phasor diagram of RC series circuit:

| (c) | Compare series and parallel circuits. | 4M |

| Ans: | | 1M each for any 4 points |

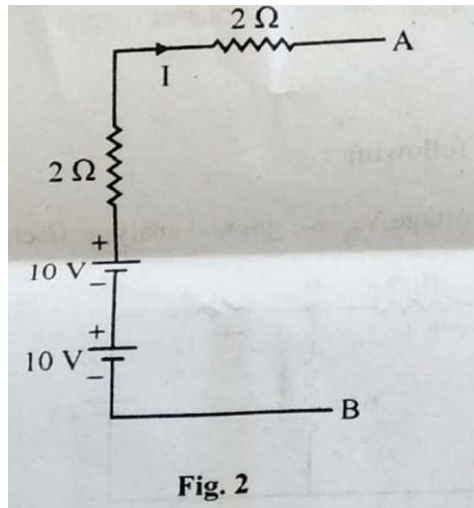| Sr.No.	Series circuit	Parallel circuit
1	Element are connected end-on-end	Equi-potential ends are connected together
2	Same current flows through all parts of the circuit.	Same voltage acts across all parts of the circuit
3	Different resistors have their individual voltage drops.	Different resistors have their individual currents.
4	Voltage drops are additive.	Branch currents are additive.

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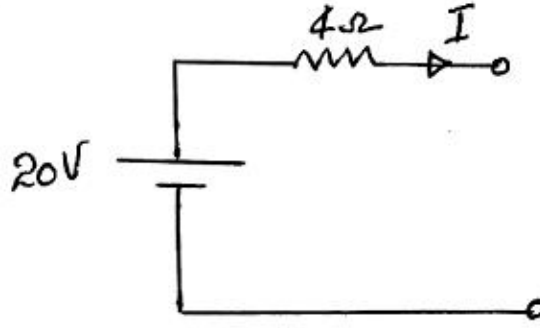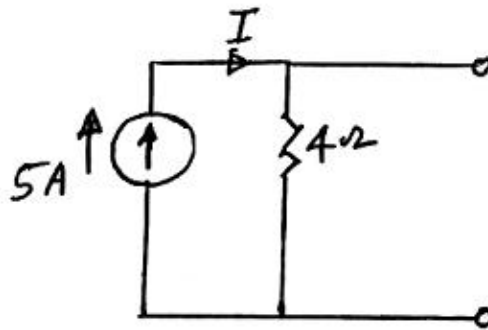|			
	5	Applied voltage equals the sum of different voltage drops.	Individual voltages is equal to supply voltage
	6	Resistances are additive.	Conductances are additive.
	7	Powers are additive.	Powers are additive

(d)	**Using source transformation technique find the resultant current (I) through circuit. (Refer fig. 2)**	**4M**

Fig. 2

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Ans:	Adding both the Sources the Circuit becomes,	Correct calculation-4M

Adding both the Sources the Circuit becomes,

4Ω I

$20V$

Its equivalent Current Source is

I

$5A$ 4Ω

$I = 5A$

(e)	Using super-position theorem find current through 4 Ω resistance.(Refer fig. 3)	4M
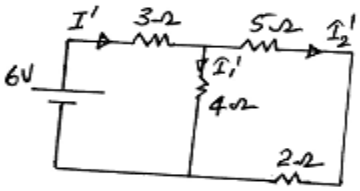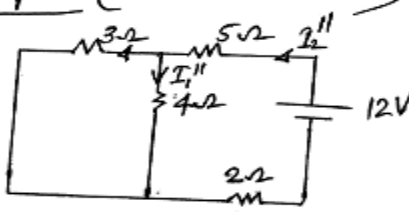
3Ω 5Ω

$6V$ 4Ω $12V$

2Ω

Fig. 3

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Ans:		Corrct calculation -4M
	Step I (With 6V Source alone) $I' = \dfrac{V}{Req} = \dfrac{6}{3 + 4//(5+2)}$ $= \dfrac{6}{3 + 2.55} = 1.08\,A$ $I_1' = \dfrac{I' \times (5+2)}{4+5+2} = \dfrac{1.08 \times 7}{11} = 0.69\,A \downarrow$ **Step II** (With 12V alone) $I_2'' = \dfrac{V}{Req} = \dfrac{12}{5 + (3//4) + 2}$ $= \dfrac{12}{8.71} = 1.38\,A$ $I_1'' = \dfrac{I_2'' \times 3}{3 + 4} = \dfrac{1.38 \times 3}{7} = 0.59\,A \downarrow$ $\therefore$ Current through $4\Omega = I_1' + I_1'' = 0.69 + 0.59 = 1.28\,A\downarrow$	

| Q. No.	Sub Q. N.	Answers	Marking Scheme
5.		**Attempt any TWO of the following:**	**12- Total Marks**
	a)	**Derive the expression for resonance frequency for parallel circuit.**	**6M**
	Ans:	A parallel circuit containing an inductance and a capacitance is said to be in resonance when the current through the parallel combination is in phase with the supply voltage. Consider a parallel combination of L and C as shown below.	**Diagram 2M,** **derivation 4M**

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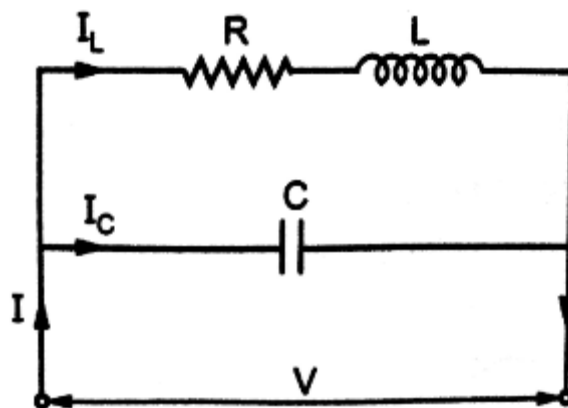**(ISO/IEC - 2700   tified)**

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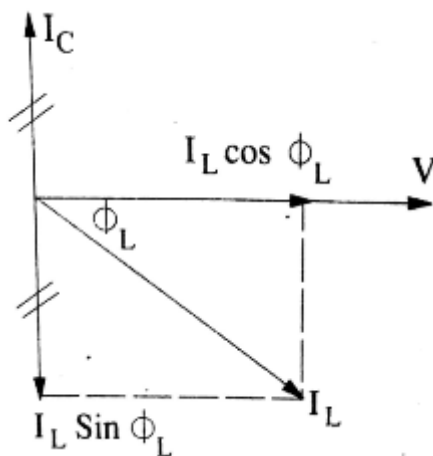
The vector diagram for this circuit is as shown.

The net reactive component of current = Ic - $I_L Sin\varphi_L$.

At resonance ,its value is zero.

That is $I_c - I_L Sin\varphi_L = 0$ or $I_c = I_L Sin\varphi_L$

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From the diagram above, $I_L = V/Z$,

$Sin\varphi_L = X_L/Z$, $I_c = V/X_c$

Substituting these values in the above equation, the condition for resonance becomes

$V/X_c = (V/Z)(X_L/Z)$ or $(X_L)(X_c) = Z^2$

Substituting $X_L = \omega L$ and $X_c = 1/\omega C$

$(\omega L/\omega C) = Z^2$

$L/C = R^2 + (2\pi fL)^2$

$(2\pi fL)^2 = \dfrac{L}{C} - \dfrac{R^2}{L^2}$

$2\pi f = \sqrt{\dfrac{1}{LC} - \dfrac{R^2}{L^2}}$

If $f = f_r$ = resonant frequency, then,

$f_r = \dfrac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\dfrac{1}{LC} - \dfrac{R^2}{L^2}}$

If R is negligible, then

$fr = \dfrac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

b)	Calculate current through 8 Ω resistance using Norton's theorem.(Refer fig. 4)		6M

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Fig. 4
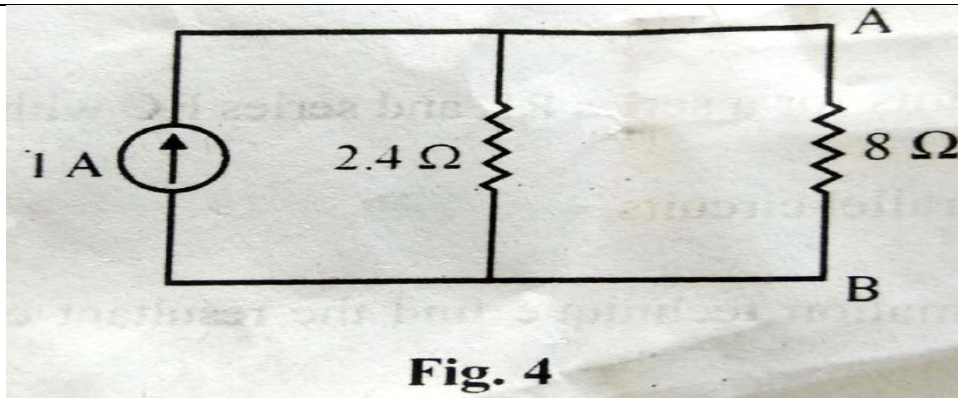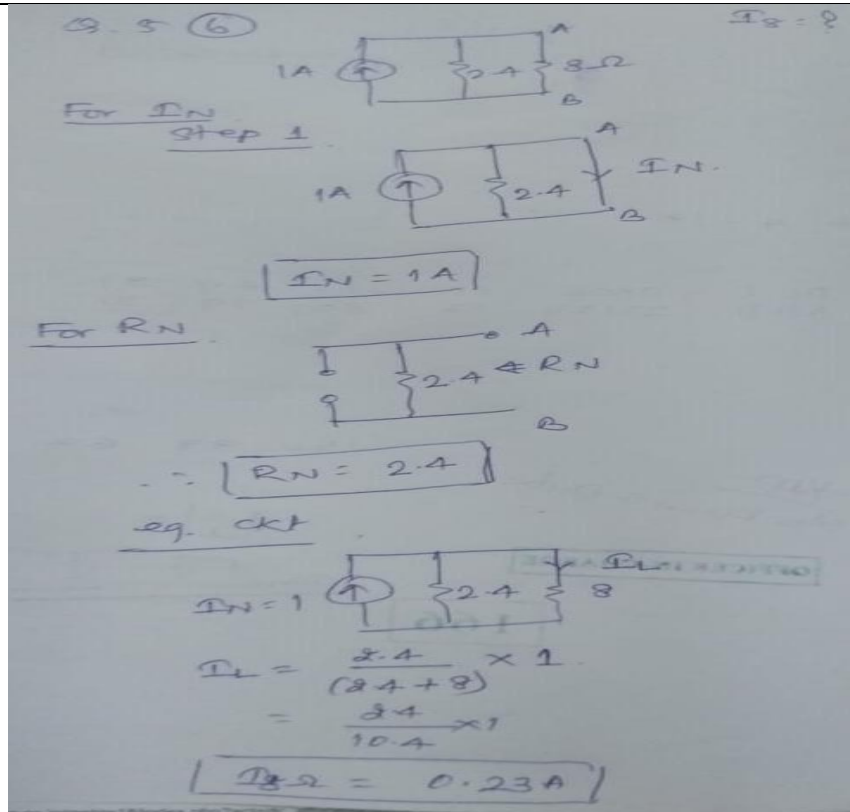
Ans:		To find I_N 1M R_N 2M Equivalent ckt. 1M I_L 1M I_8 1M
c)	Explain ' Π ' and 'T' circuit with proper phasor diagram.	6M
Ans:	Note : As phasor diagram of 'Π ' and 'T' circuit is not specified in syllabus, marks may be awarded for any relevant diagram and explanation of T and π network.	Diagram 2M each Explanation: 1M each

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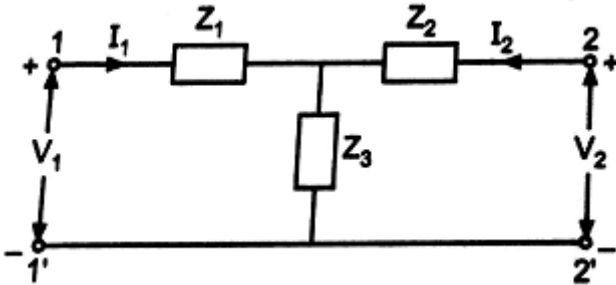Subject Name: Electric circuits and network   Model Answer Subject Code:

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T networks are used torepresent the equivalent of transmission line theory, filters, etc.

Ladder network in transmission lines is constructed using T network in series.If Z parameters

and ABCD parameters of a network are known, then T network can be constructed.

T network

π network

This is also an important network frequently used in transmission line theory. If Y

parameters of a network are known, then π network can be constructed.
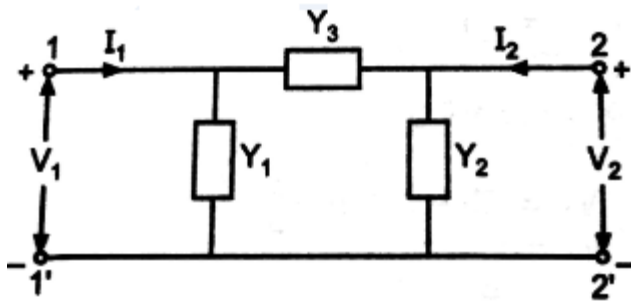
Q. No.	Sub Q. N.	Answers	Marking Scheme
6.		**Attempt any TWO of the following :**	12- Total Marks

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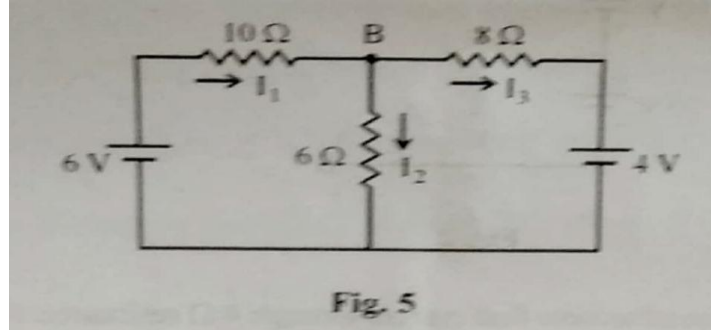
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a)	Calculate the nodal voltage V_B using nodal analysis. (Refer fig. 5)	6M

Fig. 5

Ans:		Correct calculation-6M

KCl at 'B'

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$\frac{6-V_B}{10_5} = \frac{V_B}{6_3} + \frac{V_B-4}{8_4}$$

$$\frac{6-V_B}{5} = \frac{4V_B + 3V_B - 12}{12}$$

$$\frac{6-V_B}{5} = \frac{7V_B - 12}{12}$$

$$72 - 12V_B = 35V_B - 60$$

$$72 + 60 = 35V_B + 12V_B$$

$$132 = 47V_B$$

$$\therefore V_B = \frac{132}{47}$$

$$\boxed{V_B = 2.80V}$$

b)	State and explain:	6M
	(i) Maximum power transfer (ii) Reciprocity theorem	

Ans:	**Maximum Power Transfer Theorem:** Maximum Power Transfer Theorem states that "Maximum power is transferred from the	Statement 1M

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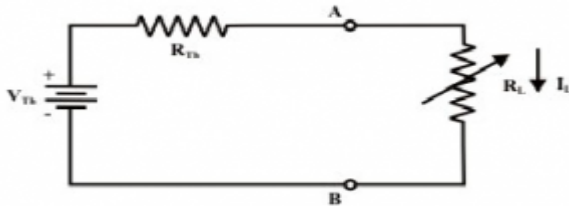Subject Name: Electric circuits and network   Model Answer Subject Code:

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		source to the load when the load resistance is equal to the Thevenin's equivalent resistance of the given circuit as seen from load terminals"	**each**
		.i. e, $R_L = R_{TH}$	**Explanation**
			2M each

In above figure a variable load resistance R_L is connected to an equivalent Thevenin circuit of original circuit. The current for any value of load resistance is,

$$I_L = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH}+R_L}$$

Then, the power delivered to the load is..

$$P_L = I_L^2 \times R_L \therefore P_L = \left(\frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH}+R_L}\right)^2_L \times R_L$$

Maximum power transfer occurs when the load resistance $R_L = R_{TH}$.

Substituting $R_L = R_{TH}$ in the above equation, we get

$P_L = [V_{Th}/(R_L + R_L)^2] R_L$

$= (V_{Th}/2R_L^2) \times R_L$,

$P_{Lmax} = \dfrac{V^2}{4R_L}$

Reciprocity Theorem :

Statement:

In any linear bilateral network, if a source of emf E in any branch produces a current I in any other branch , then the same emf E acting in the second branch would produce the same current I in the first branch.

(OR)

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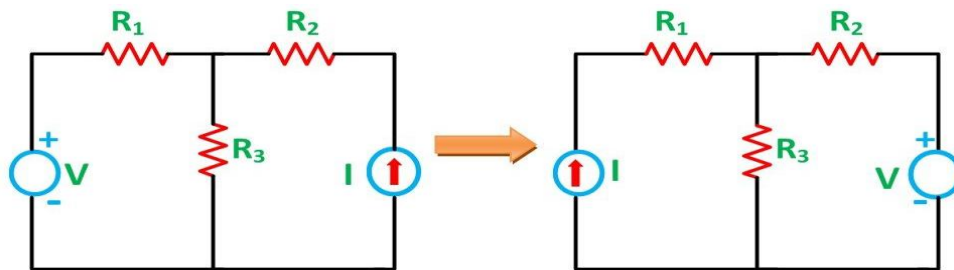**Subject Name: Electric circuits and network**   **Model Answer Subject Code:**

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		In any branch of a network or circuit, the current due to a single source of voltage (V) in the network is equal to the current through that branch in which the source was originally placed when the source is again put in the branch in which the current was originally obtained. Explanation : Consider the two circuits shown below. The various resistances R_1, R_2, R_3 are connected in the circuit diagram above with a voltage source (V) in first loop and an ammeter in second loop in first circuit. In the second circuit the positions of voltage source and ammeter are interchanged According to Reciprocity Theorem, the ratio of V / I called transfer resistance. It remains same in both cases. In this way the theorem is useful for solving networks.	
c)	Explain significance of two-port network. Also draw two port network for (i) Cascade configuration ABCD parameter (ii) Series configuration	**6M**
Ans:	**Significance of two-port network:-** A two-port network is regarded as a "black box" with its properties specified by a matrix of numbers. This allows the response of the network to signals applied to the ports to be calculated easily, without solving for all the internal voltages and currents in the network. **Cascade configuration ABCD parameter :-**	**2M** **2M**

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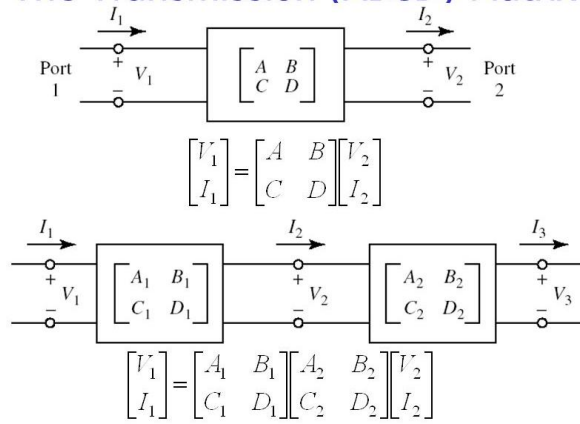(ISO/IEC - 2700 tified)

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$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

2M

Series configuration:-

OR

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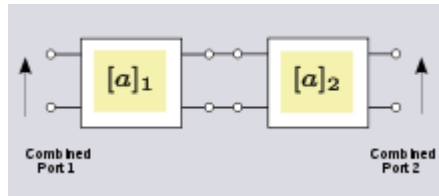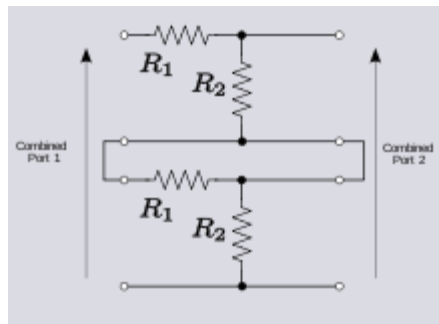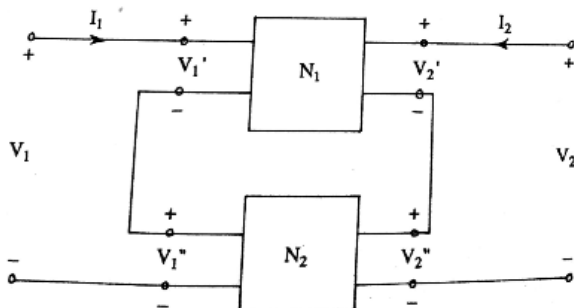
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		Where N_1 and N_2 are two 2-port networks	