GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY An Autonomous Institute under MAKAUT 2022

UTILIZATION OF ELECTRIC POWER EE801B

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

FULL MARKS: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

Answer any ten from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each question: 10×1=10

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1.	(i)	Candela Standard is established by a. Platinum surface flash point b. Fluorescent lamp c. Carbon lamp d. None of these	1	CO2
	(ii)	Quadrilateral speed-time curve is a better approximation to the actual condition, for a. Sub-urban services b. Urban services c. Mainline services d. Urban and sub-urban services	1	CO1
	(iii)	The speed of a steam locomotive is controlled by a. Applying brakes b. Gearbox c. Regulating steam flow to engine d. Flywheel	1	CO1
	(iv)	The method that can bring the locomotive to standstill is a. Rheostatic braking b. Regenerative braking c. Plugging d. None of these	1	CO1
	(v)	The type of d.c. motor used in electric traction is a. Series b. Shunt c. Separately excited d. None of these	1	CO1
	(vi)	Tractive effort is required a. To overcome the gravity component of train-mass b. To overcome friction, windage and curve resistance c. To accelerate the train mass d. All of these	1	CO1

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(vii)	In high frequency induction heating the object is heated by a. Conduction b. Convection	1	CO3
	c. Electromagnetic induction d. Radiation		
(viii)	An aArc welding supply set should have terminal voltage - load current curve as	1	CO3
	a. Highly drooping		
	b. level		
	c. Mildly sagging		
	d. Rising upwards		
(ix)	Series inductor in a direct arc heating furnace	1	CO3
	a. Reduces power loss		
	b. Increases are stability		
	c. Reduces arc current		
	d. Increases output		
(x)	Distance between two stations is 1 km, and schedule speed is 30 kmph.	1	COI
	station stop time is 20 secs. Average speed is		
	a. 25.7 kmph		
	b. 36 kmph		
	c. 45 kmph		
	d. 54 kmph		
(xi)	The current flow through electrolyte is due to the movement of:	1	CO4
	a. Holes		
	b. Electrons		
	c. Ions		
	d. None of these		
(xii)	The particles present in strong electrolytes are:	1	CO4
	a. Only molecules		
	b. Mainly ions		
	c. Ions and molecules		
	d. Only atoms		
	GROUP – B		
	(Short Answer Type Questions) Answer any <i>three</i> from the following: 3×5=15		
		Marks	CO No
	What is the difference between dead weight and acceleration weight?	5	CO1
	Describe in brief the application of linear induction motor in traction.	5	COI
	State and prove with necessary diagram, the Inverse Square Law of illumination.	5	CO2
	What are the requirements of a good electric heating rod?	5	CO3
	What is the principal of electrolysis?	5	CO4

GROUP - C (Long Answer Type Questions)

2.

3.

4.

5.

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Answer any three from the following: 3×15=45

			Marks	CO No
7.		An electric train has an average speed of 42 kmph on a level track between two stops 1400 mt. apart. The train is accelerated at 1.7 kmph per sec. and braked at 3.3 kmph per sec. Draw the speed-time characteristic of the run. Estimate the energy consumption at the axles of the train per tonne km. Take tractive resistant constant at 50 Nw/ tonne and allow 10% for rotational inertia.	15	CO1
8.	(a)	What do you mean by magnetic blowout effect in electric arc welding?	6	CO3
	(b)	How we can minimize magnetic blowout effect?	3	CO3
	(c)	Discuss the construction of electrodes for electric resistance welding.	6	CO3
9.	(a)	Discuss the basic theory of dielectric heating?	7	CO4
	(b)	what is the importance of frequency of supply?	3	CO4
	(c)	What do you mean by diathermy?	5	CO4
10.	(a)	Explain the process of extraction and refining of metals.	10	CO4
	(b)	What are the essential factors required for designing a good lighting scheme?	5	CO2
11.		Write short notes on any three:	3x5=15	
	(a)	Linear induction motor.	5	CO ₁
	(b)	Efficiency of series - parallel control of traction motors.	5	CO1
	(c)	Dielectric heating and its application.	5	CO4
	(d)	Speed-time curve of train movement.	5	CO1
	(e)	Law of illumination	5	CO2