Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

## PART - A

1 a. Explain the need for generating high voltages in the laboratory.

(05 Marks)

b. Mention the industrial applications of high voltage.

(05 Marks)

- c. With the help of necessary sketches, explain the operation of pipe-type electrostatic precipitator. (10 Marks)
- a. Define Townsend's first and second ionization coefficients. Derive an expression for the current growth in a gas discharge due to secondary mechanism. (10 Marks)
  - b. With the help of necessary equations and curve, state and explain Paschen's law. (05 Marks)
  - c. A steady current of  $600~\mu A$  flows through the plane electrode separated by a distance of 0.5 cm when a voltage of 10 KV is applied. Determine the Townsend's first ionization coefficient if a current of  $60~\mu A$  flows when the distance of separation is reduced to 0.1 cm, and the field is kept constant at the previous value.
- 3 a. Explain the mechanism of thermal breakdown in solids.

(08 Marks)

b. Explain the mechanism of bubble theory in liquids.

- (07 Marks)
- c. What is time lag? Describe its components and the factors which affect these components.

  (05 Marks)
- 4 a. Explain the principle of operation of resonant transformer for producing high voltages.

  Mention its advantages over the cascade connected transformers. (10 Marks)
  - b. Why a Cockcroft Walton circuit is preferred for voltage multiplier circuit? Explain its working with three stage schematic diagram. (10 Marks)

## PART - R

- 5 a. Define the front and tail time of an impulse voltage wave. What are its tolerances allowed as per the specifications? (04 Marks)
  - b. With the help of neat diagram, explain the construction and working principle of a multistage Marx Impulse generator. (10 Marks)
  - c. An impulse current generator has total capacitance of 15 μF, the charging voltage 125 KV, the circuit inductance 2 mH and the dynamic resistance 1 ohm. Determine the peak current and wave shape of the wave.
- a. Describe method of measurement of HVAC voltages by chubb and fortescue method. What are the errors that can be present in measurement? (10 Marks)
  - b. Explain the factors influencing the spartover voltage of sphere gaps. (10 Marks)
- a. With the help of a neat sketch, explain construction and principle of operation of HV schering bridge for measurement of capacitance and loss angle. (10 Marks)
  - b. What are partial discharges? Describe the balanced detection schemes for locating partial discharges in electrical equipment. (10 Marks)
- 8 a. A Rogowski coil is to be designed to measure impulse currents of 10 KA having a rate of change of current of 10<sup>11</sup> A/S. The current is read by a TVM as a potential drop across the integrating circuit connected to the secondary. Estimate the values of mutual inductance, resistance and capacitance to be connected, if the meter reading is to be 10 V for full-scale deflection. (08 Marks)
  - b. Write briefly about testing of, (i) Insulators.

(ii) Cables.

(12 Marks)

Important Note: 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.

2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.