

# CBCS SCHEME



**BESCK204B**

**Second Semester B.E/B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026**  
**Introduction to Electrical Engineering**

Max. Marks:100

- Note:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.  
 2. VTU Formula Hand Book is permitted.  
 3. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.

		Module – 1	M	L	C
<b>1</b>	a.	Explain with block diagram power generation in solar power plant.	6	L1	CO1
	b.	Using single line diagram explain general structure of electrical power system.	6	L2	CO5
	c.	A 8 ohms resistor is in series with parallel combination of two resistors 60 ohms and 12 ohms. If the current in the 6 ohms resistor is 5A, determine the total power dissipated in the circuit. i. Find current in each resistor ii. Power dissipated in each resistor iii. Total power dissipated in the circuit.	8	L3	CO2
<b>OR</b>					
<b>2</b>	a.	State Ohm's law, KCL and KVL. Also write limitations of Ohm's law.	6	L1	CO2
	b.	Explain with block diagram, power generation in nuclear power plant.	7	L2	CO1
	c.	Determine the magnitude and direction of current through 3 Ohms resistance and calculate the value of $V_1$ and $V_2$ . When the power dissipated in 5 ohms resistor is 125 W. [Refer Fig.Q2(c)]	7	L3	CO2
<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.Q2(c)</p>					
<b>Module – 2</b>					
<b>3</b>	a.	Define the term : i) RMS value    ii) Average value    iii) Form factor iv) Crest value    v) Frequency.	5	L1	CO2
	b.	For 1- $\phi$ AC series circuit consists of R and C, draw the phasor diagram and obtain the relation for voltage current and power.	10	L2	CO2
	c.	Obtain the relation for line voltage current and phase voltage and current in star connection.	5	L2	CO2
<b>OR</b>					
<b>4</b>	a.	A series circuit with a resistor of $100\Omega$ , capacitor of $25\mu\text{f}$ and inductance of $0.15\text{H}$ is connected across $220\text{V}$ , $50\text{Hz}$ supply. Calculate : i) Impedance    ii) Current    iii) Power    iv) Power factor of circuit.	10	L3	CO2
	b.	State the advantages and limitations of generation of $3\phi$ AC over $1\phi$ AC quantity.	5	L1	CO2
	c.	Explain active power, reactive power and apparent power with equation and units for 1-phase AC quantity.	5	L2	CO2

## Module – 3

5	a.	With usual notation derive the emf equation of a DC generator.	4	L2	CO3
	b.	A 4-pole, DC shunt motor takes 22A from 220 V supply, The armature and field resistors are respectively $0.5\Omega$ and $100\Omega$ . The armature is lap connected with 300 conductor. If the flux per pole is 20 MWb calculate the speed and gross torque.	8	L3	CO3
	c.	Explain the various characteristics of DC series motor and give its applications.	8	L3	CO4

## OR

6	a.	Obtain the torque equation for DC motor.	6	L2	CO3
	b.	With circuit diagram give the relationship between induced emf and terminal voltage for DC shunt generator.	6	L3	CO3
	c.	Give the characteristics of DC shunt motor and its applications.	8	L3	CO4

## Module – 4

7	a.	Derive the emf equation of a transformer.	6	L2	CO3
	b.	Find the number of turns on the primary and secondary side of a 440/230V, single phase transformer, if the net cross sectional area is $30\text{ cm}^2$ and the flux density is $1\text{ wb/m}^2$ .	7	L3	CO4
	c.	Name the types of $3\phi$ induction motor and give the difference between its types.	7	L2	CO4

## OR

8	a.	With phasor diagram explain the concept of Rotating Magnetic Field (RMF).	7	L2	CO3
	b.	What are the different losses in transformer and how to overcome it?	7	L2	CO3
	c.	Find the $\eta\%$ of 150 KVA, transformer at i. Full load, UPf ii. 50% of full load, 0.8 pf, If the constant losses is 1400 W and variable losses is 1600 W.	6	L3	CO4

## Module – 5

9	a.	With Truth table explain the two-way and three-way control of lamp.	7	L3	CO5
	b.	What is Tariff? Explain two-part Tariff?	6	L2	CO5
	c.	Explain the Plate Earthing with diagram.	7	L1	CO5

## OR

10	a.	With neat diagram explain Pipe Earthing.	7	L1	CO5
	b.	Write short notes on fuse and MCB.	7	L2	CO5
	c.	Explain different types of domestic wiring.	6	L1	CO5

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