## Printed Pages—3

**TEE503** 

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID: 2057

Roll No.

## B. Tech.

## (SEM. V) ODD SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION 2010-11

## **ELEMENTS OF POWER SYSTEM**



Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

1. Answer any **two** parts:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

- (a) Give reasons:
  - (i) The voltage drop is a very important consideration in transmission lines but not in Distribution.
  - (ii) It is necessary to use high voltages for transmission system.
  - (iii) The tendency of corona formation is lesser in bundled conductors.
- (b) Explain proximity and skin effect with their demerits.
- (c) Explain ferranti effect mathematically and graphically for a long transmission line.
- 2. Answer any two parts:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

- (a) Derive expression of inductance in per phase per km for a fully transposed 3-phase line.
- (b) Determine the capacitance and inductance per kilometre length of a double-circuit three-phase line, as shown in

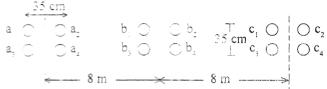
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figure below the transmission line is transposed. The diameter of each conductor is 25 mm.



(c) A short 3-phase 132 kV line is delivering 15 MW at rated voltage and ·85 lagging power factor. The line loss is 7·5% of received power. If line resistance is ·905 Ω/phase/km, fixed the length of line.

- 3. Answer any two parts: (10×2=20)
  - (a) Detail out Audible Noise, Radio interference and Visual Cerona.

Determine the Corona characteristics of a 3-\$\phi\$ line 200 km long conductor dia 1 cm, 2.5 m delta spacing, air temperature 27°C, altitude 2440 m, corresponding to an approximate barometric pressure of 73.15 cm, operating voltage 110 kV at 50 Hz.

- (b) What is an insulator? Why it is used? Classify them.
- (c) Each line of a 3-phase system is suspended by a string of 3-identical insulators of self-capacitance c farads. The shunt capacitance of metal work of each insulator is ·26C to earth and ·15C to line. Find string efficiency if a guard ring increases the shunt capacitance to line of the metal work of the lowest insulator to ·35C.

Answer any two parts:

(10×2=20)

- (a) Write short notes on any three:
  - (i) Stringing chart
  - (ii) Span length
  - (iii) Sag template
  - (iv) Vibration dampers.

- (b) A transmission line conductor is having a diameter of 20 mm and weighs 1.0 kg 1 m. The span is 280 m. The wind pressure is 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup> of projected area with ice coating of 10 mm. The ultimate strength of conductor is 1000 kg. Calculate the maximum sag if the factor of safety is 2 and ice weighs 910 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- (c) A single core cable has a conductor radius of 14.5 mm and an insulation thickness of 4.6 mm. Find the capacitance per meter length of cable if the dielectric has a relative permittivity of 3.2.
- 5. Answer any two parts:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

- (a) Draw the equivalent circuit of the HVDC link. Derive the expression for DC link current in terms of the firing angle at convertor stations.
  - (b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of HVDC system for transmission? Describe in detail.
  - (c) Explain Peterson's coil type of Neutral grounding. A 220-kV, 3-phase, 50 Hz transmission line of 150 km consists three conductors equilaterally spaced with 7 m and having effective diameter of 3 cm. Find the inductance and MVA rating of the Peterson's coil in the system.