		Reg. No. :										
		Question P	aper Co	ode:	493	16						
	B.E./E	3.Tech. DEGREE	EEXAMII	NATIO	ON, I	NOV	<i>2</i> 01 201	9				
			Elective									
		Electrical and E	Electronic	s Engi	neeri	ing						
		14UEE916-	POWER	QUAL	LITY							
		(Regu	ulation 20	14)								
Dura	ation: Three hours							Ma	xim	ım: 1	00 1	Marks
		PART A - ((10 x 1 = 1)	0 Ma	rks)							
		(Answe	r all Ques	tions)								
1.	Which one is called Power acceptability curve?									(CO1-R	
	(a) Slip Torque curve	(b)V-I curve		(c) C	BEM	IA cu	urve	((d) P	-V c	urve	3
2.	In voltage sag, breaker will remain open for typically a minimum of CO1-F							CO1-R				
	(a) 10 cycles	(b) 15 cycles	(c) 1	2 cycl	es				(d) 5	5 cycl	es	
3.	Transmission faults cause voltage sags that last about CO2-							CO2-R				
	(a) 40 sec	(b) 10 sec	(c)	20 mi	illise	с		(d	l) 60	milli	sec	
4.	Vacuum Breaker Techn	ology uses									(CO2-R
	(a) Static switches		(b) C	Compe	ensato	or						
	(c) Automatic transfer switches (d) Fast transfer switches					3						
5.	The surge impedance of under-ground cables is of the order of CO3-							CO3-R				
	(a) 20 to 60 ohms		(b) 2	00 to	600 o	ohms	5					
	(c) 2 k ohm to 5 k ohm		(d) 2	0 k oł	nm to	60 I	c ohn	n				
6.	The current carrying ca A.C. mainly due to	pacity of cables	in D.C. is	more	than	that	in					CO3-R
	(a) Absence of harmoni	cs (b) Non	-existence	of an	y sta	bility	y lim	it				
	(c) Smaller dielectric lo	ess (d) Abse	ence of rij	oples								

7.	The sources of harmonics are				CO4-R			
	(a) Converters (b) Large rectifier			(b) Large rectifier load	oads			
	(c) Computer power supply (d) All the above							
8.	The	The crest factor of non-linear loads is between			CO4-R			
	(a) 1	l and 1.414	(b) 1 and 2.5 (c) 2.5 and 1.414		(d) Below 1			
9.	Pow	ver quality measu	ring equipments		CO5-R			
	(a) (Oscilloscopes	(b) Harmonic analyzers	(c) Energy monitors	(d) All the abo	above		
10.	Continuous and rapid variations in the load current magnitude which causes voltage variations					CO5-R		
	(a) I	Harmonics	(b) Flicker	(c) Voltage sag	(d) Voltage distortion			
	PART - B (5 x 2= 10Marks)							
11.	List	the major electri	CO1- R					
12.	Wha	at is the need of I	CO2- R					
13.	Wha	at are the problem	CO3- R					
14.	Wri	te the sources of	CO4- R					
15.	. Which place is chosen for monitoring the power quality?.			CO5- R				
	PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)							
16.	(a)	Explain the vari impacts of powe		ity disturbances and	CO1- App	(16)		
	(b)	Or			CO1- App	(16)		
	(0)	(b) With a waveform sketch, explain the terms(i) Voltage Sag				(10)		
		(ii) Voltage inte	-					
		(iii) Voltage sw(iv) Sag with H						
		(17) Sug (111) 11		·				
17.	(a)		fferent voltage sag mitig	gation techniques? Explain	n CO2-U	(16)		
		in details	Or					
	(b)	_		te the severity of the sag	g CO2-U	(16)		
18.	(a)	Explain in detai	l about various methods Or	s to mitigate voltage swells	CO3- Ana	(16)		

	(b)	Discuss the sources of overvoltage due to following phenomena. (i) Capacitor switching. (ii) Lightning	CO3- Ana	(16)		
19.	(a)	Explain in detail about the general procedure for harmonic distortion evaluation	CO4- U	(16)		
		Or				
	(b)	Explain in detail about the classification of linear loads and non linear loads used in harmonic studies.	CO4- U	(16)		
20.	(a)	Discuss in detail about the IEEE flicker meter and also Explain the statistical analysis of long term and short term flicker evaluation	CO5- U	(16)		
Or						
	(b)	Briefly explain the common objectives of power quality monitoring	CO5- U	(16)		