

5. If the power factor of the load decreases, the line losses
 - (a) Increases
 - (b) Decreases
 - (c) No change
 - (d) Initially increases then decreases
6. The square root of the ratio of line impedance and shunt admittance is called
 - (a) Surge impedance of the line
 - (b) Conductance of the line
 - (c) Regulation of the line
 - (d) None of these
7. The power factor of industrial loads is generally
 - (a) unity
 - (b) Lagging
 - (c) Leading
 - (d) Zero
8. Transmission line insulators are made of
 - (a) Glass
 - (b) Porcelain
 - (c) iron
 - (d) PVC
9. In a substation the following equipment is not installed
 - (a) Exciters
 - (b) Series capacitors
 - (c) shunt reactors
 - (d) Voltage Transformers
10. Most of the substations in the power system change _____ of electric supply.
 - (a) Current level
 - (b) Voltage level
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these

PART – B (3 x 8= 24 Marks)

(Answer any three of the following questions)

11. Draw the structure of electrical power system and explain in detail. (8)
12. Derive the expression for the capacitance of unsymmetrical and symmetrically spaced three phase overhead line. (8)
13. A 3-phase, 50 Hz, 150 km, line has a resistance, inductive reactance and capacitive shunt admittance of 0.1Ω , 0.5Ω and $3 \times 10^{-6} S$ per km per phase. If the line delivers 50MW at 110 kV and 0.8 p.f. lagging, determine (i) the sending end voltage and current, (ii) regulation and (iii) transmission efficiency. Assume a nominal π circuit for the line. (8)
14. Obtain the expression for string efficiency of suspension insulator. (8)
15. With a neat sketch, explain double bus with double breaker. State its advantages and disadvantages. (8)

