A		Reg. No. :												
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		Question I	Pape	er C	ode	: R	1330)						
	B.E . /	/ B.Tech. DEGRE	ΈΕΕΣ	KAN	IINA	TIO	N, A	PRI	L 202	24				
		F	First S	leme	ster									
		CSE	(Cyb	er Se	ecuri	ty)								
R2	1UEE130- FUNDAM	IENTALS OF EL	LECT	RIC	AL A	AND	ELE	CTF	RON	ICS	ENG	INE	ERI	NG
		(Reg	gulati	ons	R202	21)								
		(Common	to C	SE (IoT)	bran	ch)							
Dur	ation: Three hours								Μ	laxin	num:	: 100	Mai	ks
		Ansv	ver A	ll Qı	iestio	ons								
		PART A	- (10	x 1 =	= 10	Mar	ks)							
1.	In a closed circuit, the sum of the potential drop is equal to the potential rise. CO1-U it's related to									1-U				
	(a) KCL	(b) KVL		(0	c) Oh	m's]	Law			((d) Fa	arada	y's L	aw
2.	Which of the followin using Ohm's law?	ng elements of elect	trical	engir	neerii	ng ca	nnot l	be an	alyze	ed			CO	l-U
	(a) Capacitors	(b) Inductors		(0	c) Tra	ansist	ors		(b) Res	sistor	S		
3.	Which type of DC motor is suitable for constant-speed applications? CO2-U										02-U			
	(a) Series motor	(b) Shunt moto	r	(0	c) Co	mpoi	und n	notor		((d) St	eppe	r mot	or
4.	What is the working principle of a DC motor? CO2-U													
	(a) Conversion of electrical energy to mechanical energy													
	(b) Conversion of mechanical energy to electrical energy													
	(c) Conversion of thermal energy to electrical energy													
	(d) Conversion of chemical energy to mechanical energy													
5.	In electronic circuits, a Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT) is commonly used for: CO3-U													
	(a) Signal amplification	on		(b) Vo	oltage	e regu	latio	n					
	(c) Switching power of	on and off		(d) Co	onver	ting A	AC to	DC					

6.	In a Junction Field-Effect Transistor (JFET), how is the conduction controlled?							
	(a) By a magnetic field		(b) By the moveme	ent of charge carriers	5			
	(c) By varying the gate-	source voltage	(d) By changing th	e temperature				
7.	What is the operating pr	hat is the operating principle of a moving coil meter?						
	(a) Magnetic induction		(b) Piezoelectric ef	(b) Piezoelectric effect				
	(c) Photoelectric effect		(d) Electrostatic di	(d) Electrostatic discharge				
8. Moving Coil and Moving Iron meters belong to which category of instruments?								
(a) Digital instruments			(b) Analog instrum					
	(c) Optical instruments		(d) Mechanical ins	(d) Mechanical instruments				
9.	The number of cycles per second for an AC quantity is called CO1-							
	(a) RMS value	(b) Time Period	(c) Frequency	(d) Powe	r factor			
10.	A capacitor carries a charge of 0.1 C at 5 V. Its capacitance is				CO1-U			
	(a) 0.02 F	(b) 0.5 F	(c) 0.05 F	(d) 0.2 F				
PART - B (5 x 2= 10 Marks)								
11.	State KCL and KVL				CO1 U			
12.	Describe the construction of a DC Self-excited Generator.							
13.	Why is silicon preferred over germanium in most semiconductor applications?							
14.	What is the fundamental operating principle of most instruments?							
15.	What role does an inductor play in a DC circuit?							

15. What role does an inductor play in a DC circuit?





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	(b)	A series combination of 10Ω resistance and 50mH inductance is connected to a 220V, 50 Hz supply. Estimate the current, active power, reactive power and apparent power. Also estimate the voltage across R and L and draw the phasor diagram.	CO2-App	(16)					
17.	(a)	Derive the EMF equation for DC generators. Explain the significance of each term in the equation and how it relates to the generator's performance.	CO1-U	(16)					
		Or							
	(b)	Break down the construction of the windings in a transformer. How are the primary and secondary windings arranged, and what materials are commonly used?	CO1-U	(16)					
18.	(a)	Describe the characteristics of a Zener diode. How does it maintain a constant voltage under reverse bias? Provide examples of its applications.	CO1-U	(16)					
	Or								
	(b)	Discuss the various methods of biasing a Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT). Explain the importance of biasing in transistor circuits.	CO1-U	(16)					
19.	(a)	Explain how moving iron meters operate. Highlight their differences from moving coil meters and where they are used.	CO1-U	(16)					
	(b)	Classify instruments into types and describe each type's characteristics and uses. Give real-world examples.	CO1-U	(16)					
20.	(a)	Derive the RMS value and Average value of sinusoidal waveform and find the form factor and peak factor Or	CO2-App	(16)					
	(b)	A series combination of 12Ω resistance and $600 \ \mu$ F capacitance is connected to a 220V, 50 Hz supply. Estimate the current, active power, reactive power and apparent power. Also estimate the voltage across R and C and draw the phasor diagram.	CO2-App	(16)					

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