

14. (a) (i) Derive an expression for the power loss in a uniformly loaded distributor fed at one end. (07) 4 4
- (ii) A 250 m, 2-wire d.c. distributor fed from one end is loaded uniformly at the rate of 1.6 A/m. The resistance of each conductor is 0.0002 Ω per metre. Find the voltage necessary at feed point to maintain 250 V (i) at the far end, (ii) at the mid-point of the distributor. (07) 4 4

(OR)

- (b) (i) A single phase a.c. distributor AB 300 metres long is fed from end A and is loaded as under:
 (i) 100 A at 0.707 pf lagging 200 m from point A
 (ii) 200 A at 0.8 pf lagging 300 m from point A
 The load impedance of the distributor is (0.2 + j0.1) Ω per km. Calculate the total voltage drop in the distributor. The load power factor refer to the voltage at far end. (08) 4 4
- (ii) Explicate the scope, benefits and different techniques of Demand Side Management in power system. (06) 4 4

15. (a) (i) Explore in depth the grounding system used in underground substation. (07) 5 3
- (ii) Analyse the GIS and AIS substation. (07) 5 3

(OR)

- (b) (i) Explore the mandatory functions of NLDC, RLDC and SLDC. (08) 5 3
- (ii) Enumerate the working of SCADA in power system. (06) 5 3

PART- C (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

(Q.No.16 is compulsory)

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| 16. A 3-phase, 50 Hz, 66 kV overhead line conductors are placed in a horizontal plane as shown below in Fig.16. The conductor diameter is 1.25 cm. If the line length is 100 km, Evaluate (i) capacitance per phase, (ii) charging current per phase. Assume complete transposition of line. | (10) | 2 | 5 |

