Try to avoid calculation mistake

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Leading Institute for ESE, GATE & PSUs

ESE 2025 : Mains Test Series

UPSC ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION

Electrical Engineering

Test-9 : Full Syllabus Test (Paper-I)

Name : ....

Roll No :

Test Centres			**Student's Signature**
Delhi ☑	Bhopal ☐	Jaipur ☐	
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Instructions for Candidates

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name & Roll No).
2. There are Eight questions divided in TWO sections.
3. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all in English only.
4. Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
5. Use only black/blue pen.
6. The space limit for every part of the question is specified in this Question Cum Answer Booklet. Candidate should write the answer in the space provided.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
8. There are few rough work sheets at the end of this booklet. Strike off these pages after completion of the examination.

FOR OFFICE USE

Question No.	Marks Obtained
Section-A	
Q.1	33
Q.2	47
Q.3	49
Q.4	
Section-B	
Q.5	46
Q.6	40
Q.7	
Q.8	
Total Marks Obtained	215

Signature of Evaluator

Sourabh kumar

Cross Checked by

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration number anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet (QCAB).
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCAB.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCAB, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCAB on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCAB.
3. Write legibly and neatly.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCAB personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Section-A

1 (a) (i) Consider the circuits shown in the following figures (a) and (b):

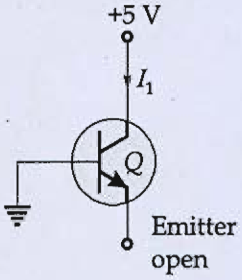


Figure (a)

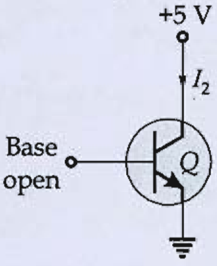


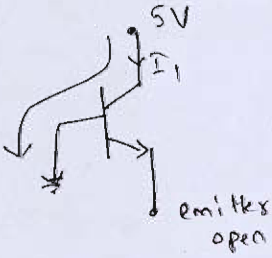
Figure (b)

If the transistors in both the circuits are identical with same value of "β", then prove that the current I_2 is (1 + β) times of the current I_1.

(ii) A transistor operating in CB configuration has I_C = 2.98 mA, I_E = 3 mA and I_{CO} = 0.01 mA. If the same transistor is rebiased to get CE configuration with a base current of 30 μA, then find the collector current in the modified circuit.

[8 + 4 marks]

(i)



Since Emitter is open, reverse saturation current flow

$I_1 = I_B = I_{Co}$ —①

and in figure (b), base is open, ~~and~~ reverse saturation current $I_2 = I_E = I_{CEO}$ —②

as, $I_E = (1+\beta) I_B$

So, $I_2 = (1+\beta) I_{Co}$

$$\boxed{I_2 = (1+\beta) I_1}$$

(ii) In Common base Configuration

$I_C = \beta I_B + I_{Co}$

also, $I_E = I_C + I_B$

$3 = 2.98 + I_B \Rightarrow I_B = 0.02 mA$

Hence, $2.98 = \beta \times 0.02 + 0.01$

$$\underline{\beta = 148.5}$$

In case of CE Configuration

$I_B = 30 \mu A$

$I_C = \beta I_B + I_{CEO}$

where $I_{CEO} = (1+\beta) I_{CO}$

~~I_{CEO}~~

$I_C = 148.5 \times 30 \times 10^{-3} + (1+148.5) \times 0.01$

$$\boxed{I_C = 5.95 \text{ mA}}$$

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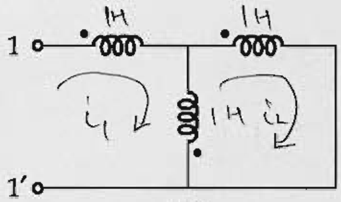
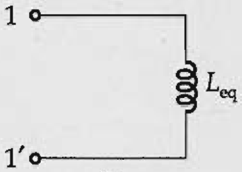
1 (b) In the network of (a) of the given figures, all self inductance values are 1 H, and mutual inductance values are $\frac{1}{2}$H. Find L_{eq}, the equivalent inductance, shown in (b) of the figure.



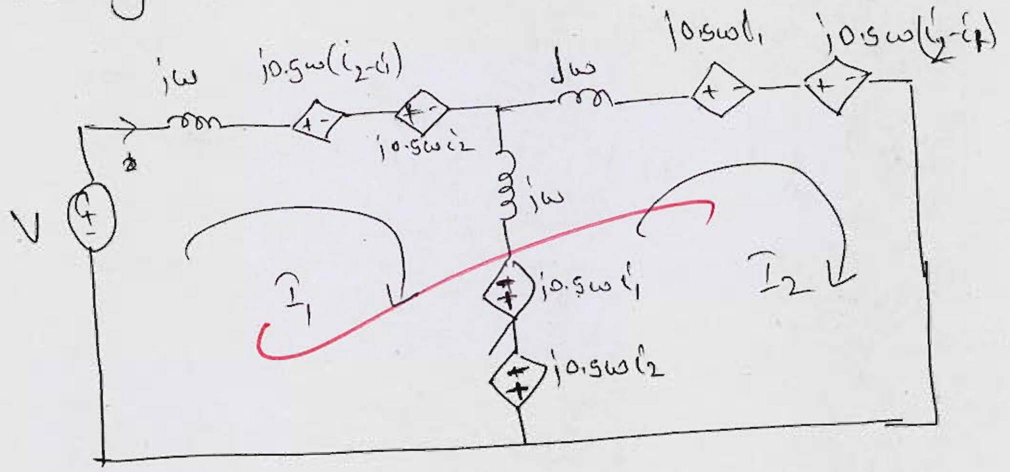
(a)



(b)

[12 marks]

Drawing equivalent circuit



~~KVL in loop ①~~

~~$V = j\omega[1+1+0.5-0.5]I_1 + I_2(0.5+0.5+0.5)j\omega$~~

~~$V = j\omega[2]I_1 + j\omega 1.5 I_2$ — ①~~

~~KVL in loop ②~~

~~$\Rightarrow j\omega(0.5+0.5-0.5)I_1 + j\omega I_2(1+0.5-0.5$~~

KVL in loop ①

$V = j\omega I_1(1-0.5+1-0.5) + j\omega I_2(0.5+0.5-0.5)$

$V = j\omega I_1 + j\omega 0.5 I_2$ — ①

KVL in loop ②

$j\omega I_1(0.5-0.5+0.5)+j\omega I_2(1+0.5+0.5+1)=0$

$0.5 I_1 + 3I_2 = 0$

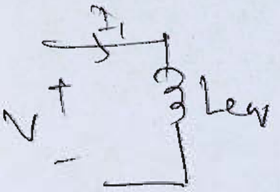
$I_2 = \frac{-I_1}{6}$ — ②

Putting with in ①

$V=, j\omega I_1 + j\omega\, 0.5\times\left(-\frac{I_1}{6}\right)$

$V = j\omega I_1\left[1-\frac{1}{12}\right] = j\omega\, {}^{11}/_{12} I_1$ — ③

from figure (b)



$\Rightarrow V = j\omega I_1 . L_{eq}.$ — ④

Comparing ③ and ④

$\boxed{L_{eq} = \frac{11}{12}H = 0.9167 H}$

②

1 (c) Find the solution of $(D^2 - 1)y = x \sin x + (1 + x^2)e^x$.

[12 marks]

solution of given D.E will be

$y = C.F + P.I$

Finding C.F

Auxillary equation is $(m^2 - 1) = 0$

$m = \pm 1$

$C.F = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ —①

Finding P.I

$\frac{1}{D^2-1} \times (x \sin x + 1+x^2 \cdot e^x)$

②

P.I₁

$\frac{1}{D^2-1} \times x \sin x$

Incomplete

Selection

1 (d) A boundary exists at $z = 0$ between two dielectrics $\varepsilon_{r1} = 2.5$ in the region $z < 0$, and $\varepsilon_{r2} = 4$ in region $z > 0$. The field in region of ε_{r1} is $\vec{E}_1 = -30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j} + 70\hat{k}$ V/m. Find the electric displacement vector in the second medium. Also, find the angle between electric field intensity in the second medium and the normal to the boundary surface.

[12 marks]

Z = 0

Medium 1

$\varepsilon_{r_1} = 2.5$

$E_1 = -30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j} + 70\hat{k}$ V/m

Medium 2

$\varepsilon_{r2} = 4$

$E_2 = ?$

At boundary, tangential component of Electric field is continous,

i.e, $\vec{E_{t1}} = \vec{E_{t2}}$

and normal component of flux density is discontinous by surface charge density on the boundary surface.

i.e, $|\vec{D_{N_1}}| - |\vec{D_{N_2}}| = \rho_s$

given, $\vec{E_1} = -30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j} + 70\hat{k} = \vec{E_{t1}} + \vec{E_{N_1}}$

$\vec{E_{t1}} = -30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j}$

and $\vec{E_{N_1}} = 70\hat{k}$

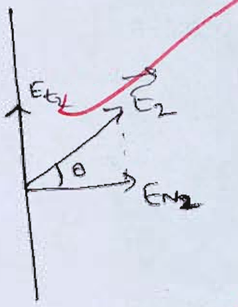
so, $\vec{E_{t_2}} = \vec{E_{t_1}} = -30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j}$ —①

and $\varepsilon_{r_1} E_{N_1} = \varepsilon_{r2} E_{N_2}$ $\quad [\because \rho_s = 0$ and $D = \varepsilon E]$

$2.5 \times 70\hat{k} = 4 \times E_{N_2}$

$\vec{E_{N_2}} = 43.75\hat{k}$ —②

So, $\boxed{\vec{E}_2 = -30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j} + 43.75\hat{k}}$ V/m



$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{|E_{t2}|}{|E_{N1}|}\right)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{30^2+50^2}}{43.75}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 53.12^\circ}$$

Electric Displacement Vector in 2nd medium

$$\vec{D}_2 = \varepsilon \vec{E}_2 = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r_2} E_2$$

$$= 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 4 \times (-30\hat{i} + 50\hat{j} + 43.75\hat{k})$$

$$\vec{D} = (-1.062\hat{i} + 1.177\hat{j} + 1.55\hat{k}) \times 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$\boxed{\vec{D} = -1.062\hat{i} + 1.177\hat{j} + 1.55\hat{k}} \text{ nC/m}^2$$

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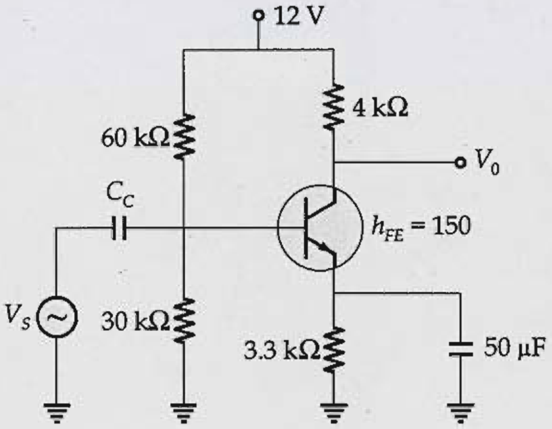
Good Approach

1 (e) An amplifier circuit is shown in the given figure:

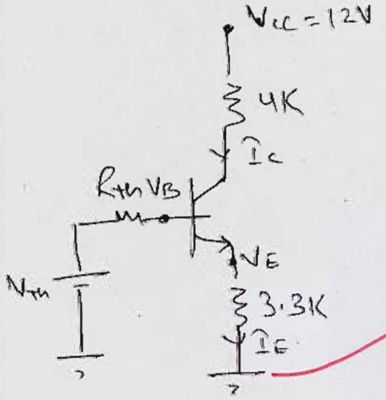


Find the voltage gain $\frac{V_0}{V_s}$. (Neglect the base current of transistor)

[12 marks]

using thevenin theorem redrawing the given circuit,

for DC Analysis, Short circuit all AC voltage sources and Capacitors will be open circuit,



$$V_{Th} = \frac{12 \times 30}{30+60} = 4V$$

$$R_{Th} = (30K \| 60K) = 20K\Omega$$

Neglecting the base current => $V_B = V_{Th} = 4V$

As, $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ & So, $4 - V_E = 0.7$

$$\Rightarrow V_E = 3.3V$$

$$I_E = \frac{V_E}{3.3K} = \frac{3.3}{3.3} = 1mA$$

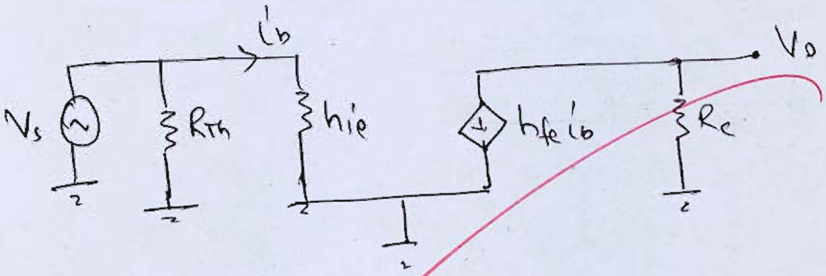
$$I_C \simeq I_E = 1mA$$

$$h_{ie} = \frac{h_{fe}}{g_m} = \frac{h_{fe}}{I_C}.V_T \qquad (g_m = I_{CQ}/V_T)$$

$$= \frac{150}{1} \times 25 = 3.75K\Omega \qquad (V_T = 25mV)$$

AC equivalent circuit

Shooting all Capacitors and DC voltage sources.



from the Circuit,

$$V_s = h_{ie} \cdot i_b$$
$$= 3.75K\, i_b \quad ①$$

and

$$V_o = -h_{fe} R_c i_b$$
$$= -150 \times 4K\, i_b \quad ②$$

Voltage gain 'A_{vs} = $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{-150 \times 4K\, i_b}{3.75}$$

$$\boxed{A_{vs} = -160} \text{ V/V}$$

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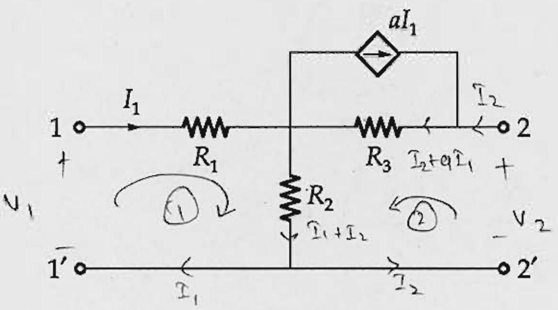
Good Approach

2 (a) The network of the following figure represents a certain transistor over a given range of frequencies. For this network, determine

(i) the *h*-parameters and

(ii) the *g*-parameters.



[20 marks]

KVL in loop ①

$$V_1 = (R_1+R_2) I_1 + R_2 I_2 \quad -①$$

KVL in loop ②

$$V_2 = (aR_3 + R_2) I_1 + (R_2+R_3) I_2 \quad -②$$

(i) h- parameters

$$V_1 = h_{11} I_1 + h_{12} V_2 \quad —(a)$$

$$I_2 = h_{21} I_1 + h_{22} V_2 \quad —(b)$$

from ②

$$(R_2+R_3) I_2 = V_2 - (aR_3+R_2) I_1$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2+R_3} - \frac{aR_3+R_2}{R_2+R_3} I_1 \quad -③$$

Putting ③ in ①

$$V_1 = (R_1+R_2) I_1 + \frac{R_2}{R_2+R_3} V_2 - \frac{aR_2R_3+R_2^2}{R_2+R_3} \cdot I_1$$

$$V_1 = \left[R_1+R_2 - \frac{(aR_2R_3+R_2^2)}{R_2+R_3}\right] I_1 + \frac{R_2}{R_2+R_3} V_2 \quad — ④$$

In Comparing ④ with ⓐ and ③ with ⓑ

we get

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} h_{11} &= R_1+R_2 - \frac{aR_2R_3+R_2^2}{R_2+R_3} \\ h_{12} &= \frac{R_2}{R_2+R_3} \\ h_{21} &= -\frac{(aR_3+R_2)}{R_2+R_3}, \quad h_{22} = +\frac{1}{R_2+R_3} \end{aligned}}$$

(iii) g-Parameters

$$I_1 = g_{11} V_1 + g_{12} I_2 \quad — ⓒ$$

$$V_2 = g_{21} V_1 + g_{22} I_2 \quad — ⓓ$$

from eqn ①

$$V_1 = (R_1+R_2) I_1 + R_2 I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{R_1+R_2} - \frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} . I_2 \quad — ⑤$$

Putting ⑤ in ②

$$V_2 = (aR_3+R_2)\left[\frac{V_1}{R_1+R_2} - \frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} I_2\right] + (R_2+R_3) I_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{aR_3+R_2}{R_1+R_2} V_1 + \left[R_2+R_3 - \frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}\right] I_2 \quad — ⑧$$

Comparing ⑤ with ⓒ and ⑥ with ⓓ,

$$g_{11} = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2}$$ ✓

$$g_{12} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$ ✓

$$g_{21} = \frac{\alpha R_3 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$ ✓

$$g_{22} = R_2 + R_3 - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$ ✗

⑮

Q.2 (b) (i) Find the value of $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cosh z}{4z^2+1}\,dz$.

[10 marks]

$$F(z) = \frac{\cosh z}{4z^2+1} = \frac{\cosh z}{4(z^2+1/4)}$$

Singular Points ⇒ $z^2 + 1/4 = 0$

$z = \pm i\frac{1}{2}$ (both lies inside $|z|=1$)

Now Residue at $z = i/2$

$$\lim_{z\to i/2} (z-i/2) \times \frac{\cosh z}{(z-i/2)(z+i/2)}$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^{z}+e^{-z}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{i/2}+e^{-i/2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\cos(1/2)$$

So, Residue $= \frac{\cos 1/2}{i/2 + i/2} = -i\cos(0.5)$

At $z = -i/2$

$$\lim_{z\to -i/2} (z+i/2)\,\frac{e^{-i/2}+e^{+i/2}}{2(z+i/2)\times(z-i/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(0.5)}{-i} = \cancel{+0}\; i\cos(0.5)$$

$$\int_{z=1} \frac{\cosh z}{4z^2+1}\,dz = 2\pi i \times (\text{Sum of Residues})$$

$$= 2\pi i \times \left[-i\cos 0.5 + i\cos 0.5\right] = 0$$

$$\boxed{\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cosh z}{4z^2+1} = \underline{\underline{0}}}$$

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Good Approach

Q.2 (b) (ii) The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & h \\ -h & b \end{bmatrix}$ is transformed to the diagonal form $D = T^{-1}AT$, where $T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$. Find the value of θ, which give this diagonal transformation.

[10 marks]

$$[T^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad , \text{Now } D = T^{-1}AT$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & h \\ -h & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a\cos\theta + h\sin\theta & h\cos\theta - b\sin\theta \\ a\sin\theta - h\cos\theta & h\sin\theta + b\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$= a\cos^2 + h\sin\theta.\cos\theta - a\cos\theta\sin\theta + h\sin^2\theta$~~

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a\cos^2\theta + h\sin\theta.\cos\theta - h\cos\theta\sin\theta + b\sin^2\theta & a\cos\theta\sin\theta + h\sin^2\theta \cancel{\cos\theta} + h\cos^2\theta - b\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ a\sin\theta\cos\theta - h\cos^2\theta - h\sin^2\theta - b\sin\theta.\cos\theta & a\sin^2\theta - h\sin\theta\cos\theta + h\sin\theta.\cos\theta + b\cos^2\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

<u>Now</u> for diagonalization

$a\sin\theta\cos\theta - b\sin\theta.\cos\theta - h = 0$ — ①

and $a\sin\theta.\cos\theta - b\sin\theta.\cos\theta + h = 0$ — ②

Adding ① and ②

$2a\sin\theta.\cos\theta - 2b\sin\theta.\cos\theta = 0$

$a\sin\theta.\cos\theta = b\sin\theta.\cos\theta$

From this above equations it can be drawn that for every value of θ, the T diagonalizes the matrix A.

4

Q.2 (c) Electron drift mobility in indium (In) has been measured to be 6 cm^2 V^{-1}s^{-1}. The room temperature (27° C) resistivity of In is 8.37 × 10^{-8} Ω-m, and its atomic mass and density are 114.82 gmol^{-1} and 7.31 gcm^{-3} respectively.

(i) Based on the resistivity value, determine how many free electrons are donated by each In atom in the crystal.

(ii) If the mean speed of conduction electrons in In is 1.74 × 10^8 cms^{-1}, what is the mean free path?

(iii) Calculate the thermal conductivity of In at room temperature.

[20 marks]

$$\mu_e = 6\ cm^2/Vsec$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = 8.37 \times 10^{-8}\ \Omega\text{-}m$$

(i) as, $\sigma = ne\mu$

$$\frac{1}{8.37 \times 10^{-8}} = n \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 6 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$n = 1.244 \times 10^{29}\ /m^3 = 1.244 \times 10^{23}\ cm^{-3}$$

and density $= \frac{mass}{Volume} = \frac{NM}{N_A}$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{7.31} = \cancel{\frac{1.244 \times 10^{23} \times 114.82}{6.022 \times 10^{23}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7.31 = \frac{N \times 114.82}{6.022 \times 10^{23}}$$

$$N = 3.84 \times 10^{22}\ atoms/m^3$$

$$\#\ free\ electrons/atom = \frac{n}{N} = \frac{1.244 \times 10^{23}}{3.84 \times 10^{22}}$$

$$\boxed{\#\ electrons = 3.24 \simeq 3}$$

(ii) $\vartheta_d = 1.74 \times 10^{8}$ cm/s

$V_d = d/\tau \Rightarrow d = \vartheta_d \cdot \tau$

and $\mu = e\tau/m$

$\mu = 6 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}} \times \tau$

$\tau = 3.4125 \times 10^{-15}$ sec.

$d = 1.74 \times 10^{8} \times 3.4125 \times 10^{-15}$

$\boxed{d = 5.93775 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}}$.

$\boxed{d = 59.3775 \text{ A}^{\circ}}$ mean free path.

(iii) by wide-mann Franz Law

$\frac{K}{\sigma} = LT$

and $L = 2.44 \times 10^{-8}$ WΩ/K²

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Good Approach

So, thermal Conductivity 'K' will be

$K \times 8.37 \times 10^{-8} = 2.44 \times 10^{-8} \times (273 + 27)$

$\boxed{K = 87.455 \text{ W m}^{-1}/K}$

$\left[T_{\text{in K}} = (273 + T_{\text{in }^{\circ}C})\right]$

3 (a) (i) The parameters of a crystal oscillator equivalent circuit are given as:

$L_S = 0.8$ H, $C_S = 0.08$ pF, $R_S = 5.5$ kΩ and $C_P = 1.0$ pF.

Find the series resonant frequency and parallel resonant frequency.

[10 marks]

Series Resonant frequency is given by

$$f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_s C_s}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.8 \times 0.08 \times 10^{-12}}}$$

$$\boxed{f_s = 629.1\ KHz}$$

Parallel Resonant frequency,

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_s C_{eq}}}$$

$$C_p = \frac{C_s C_p}{C_s + C_p} = \frac{1 \times 0.08}{1 + 0.08} = 0.07407\ pF$$

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.8 \times 0.074 \times 10^{-12}}}$$

$$\boxed{f_p = 653.8\ KHz}$$

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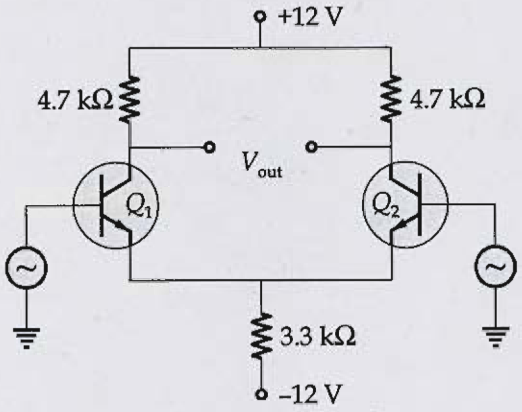
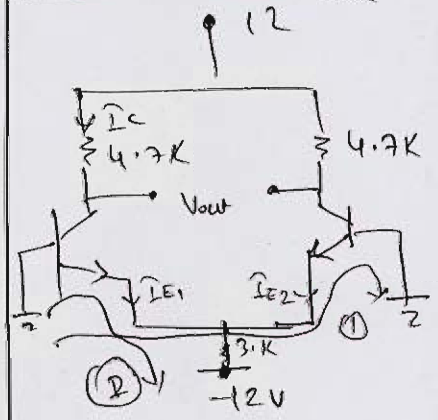
Good Approach

(a) **(ii)** Determine the operating point values for the circuit shown in figure:



[10 marks]

DC- Analysis



By KVL in loop ①

$0 = V_{BE1} + (-V_{BE2})$

$V_{BE1} = V_{BE2} = 0.7$ V

Now KVL in loop ②

$0 = V_{BE1} + \cancel{2}(I_{E1} + I_{E2}) \times 3.3K - 12$

as the Circuit is Symmetrical and transistor are matching

Hence, $I_{E1} = I_{E2}$

So, $2 I_E \times 3.3 = 12 - 0.7$

$I_E = 1.712$ mA

$V_E = 2 I_E \times 3.3K - 12$

$= 2 \times 1.712 \times 3.3 - 12 = -0.7$ V

$I_C \simeq I_E$ (Assuming β to be large)

$V_C = 12 - 4.7\ K I_C$

$V_C = 12 - 4.7 \times 1.712 = 3.9536$ V

$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E$

$= 3.9536 - (-0.7) = 4.6536$

$V_{CEQ} = 4.6536$ V

and $I_{CQ} = 1.712$ mA

Operating Point

10

Good Approach

(b) Name the different types of CROs and mention their applications. Find the velocity of electrons that have been accelerated through a potential of 2000 V in a CRO.

[20 marks]

Velocity ~~of~~ of electrons due to anode potential

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m V_e^2 = e V_a$$

$$\Rightarrow V_e = \sqrt{\frac{2 e V_a}{m}}$$

$V_a = 2000 V$

$$V_e = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2000}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$\boxed{V_e = 2.652 \times 10^7 \ m/s}$$

Types of CRO

→ Single Beam CRO

It is CRO having One Horizontal deflection plate (HDP), One Vertical Deflection plate (VDP) One electron gun. It points a Single beam On the Screen.

This type of CRO is used to analyze a Single beam, its frequency spectrum and amplitudes.

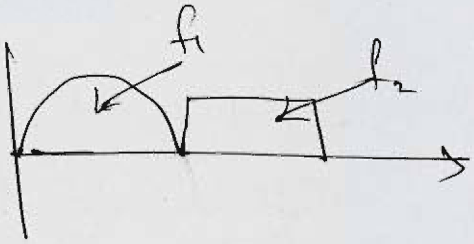
→ Dual beam CRO

→ This CRO have 2 VDP, and 2 HDP and 2 electron gun.
It Can beam two inputs simultaneously,
So two functions Can be analyzed Simultaneous.

→ High frequency CRO

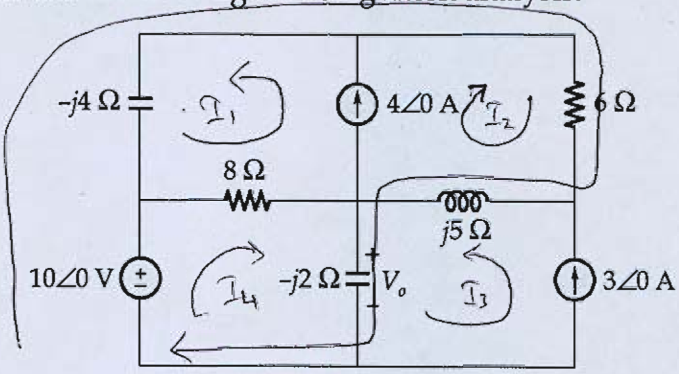
→ This CRO have 2 VDP, One electron gun, One HDP,

→ This works in Alt / Chop mode ~~fort~~ for showing two different Signal in a single screen,



12

Q.3 (c) Solve for V_o in the circuit of figure using mesh analysis.



[20 marks]

From the given Circuit,

$$I_3 = 3\angle 0° \text{ A} \quad —— (a)$$

and $$I_1 + I_2 = 4\angle 0° \text{ A} \quad — (b)$$

Now Apply KVL in mesh I_1 and I_2

$$\Rightarrow (8-j4) I_1 - I_2(6+j5) - j5 I_3 + 8 I_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (8-j4) I_1 - (6+j5) I_2 + 8 I_4 = j15 \quad — ① \quad [\text{using } (a)]$$

KVL in loop I_4

$$10 = 8 I_1 + 8 I_4 - j2 I_4 - j2 I_3$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 I_1 + (8-j2) I_4 = 10 + j6 \quad — ② \quad [\text{using } (a)]$$

KVL in loop shown above

~~$10 = -j4 I_1 + 6 I_2 + j5(I_2+I_3) - j2(I_4+I_3)$~~

using ⑤ ① and ②

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 8-j4 & -(6+j5) & 8 \\ 8 & 0 & (8-j2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ j15 \\ 10+j6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 8-j4 & -(6+j5) & j15 \\ 8 & 0 & 10+j6 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 8-j4 & -(6+j5) & 8 \\ 8 & 0 & (8-j2) \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \frac{8\left(j15+4(6+j5)\right) + (10+j6)\left(-(6+j5)-(8-j4)\right)}{1\left(-(6+j5)(8-j2)\right) - 1\left((8-j4)(8-j2) - 64\right)}$$

$$= \frac{58+j186}{-50+j20}$$

$$I_4 = 3.618 \angle -85.5 \quad A$$

18

Good Approach

$$V_o = -j2 \times (I_3 + I_4)$$

$$= -j2 \times (3.618 \angle -85.5 + 3)$$

$$\boxed{V_o = 9.75 \angle -137.7^\circ \quad A}$$

(a) (i) Predict the crystal structure and compute the theoretical density for FeO.
Given:

Ionic radius of Fe^{++} = 0.77 nm ;
Ionic radius of O^{--} = 0.140 nm ;
Atomic weight of Fe = 55.845 g/mole ;
Atomic weight of O = 16 g/mole ;
Avogadro's number = 6.022×10^{23}/mole

[10 marks]

(a) **(ii)** How are ceramic products fabricated? Explain the role of powder pressing and sintering in the fabrication of ceramic products.

[10 marks]

4 (b) A current transformer has a bar primary and 200 secondary winding turns. The secondary winding burden is an ammeter of resistance 1.2 Ω and reactance 0.5 Ω, the secondary winding has a resistance of 0.2 Ω and reactance 0.3 Ω. The core requires the equivalent of an mmf of 100 A for magnetization and 50 A for core losses.

(i) Find the primary winding current and ratio error when the ammeter in the secondary winding circuit indicates 5 A.

(ii) How many turns could be reduced in the secondary winding in order that the ratio error to be zero for this condition?

[20 marks]

Q.4 (c) **(i)** Find the value of surface integral $\oiint_s (\vec{A}\cdot\overline{n})ds$ where, $\vec{A} = 4x\hat{i} - 2y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$ taken over the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z = 0$ and $z = 3$.

[10 marks]

Q.4 (c) **(ii)** The two regression equations of the variables x and y are $x = 19.13 - 0.87y$ and $y = 11.64 - 0.50x$.

Find:

1. Mean of x.
2. Mean of y.
3. The correlation coefficient between x and y.

[10 marks]

Do not write in this margin

Section-B

Q.5 (a) A computer system has a level-1 instruction cache (I-cache), a level-1 data cache (D-cache) and a level-2 cache (L2-cache) with the following specifications:

	Capacity	Mapping method	Block size
I-cache	4K words	Direct mapping	4 Words
D-cache	4K words	2-way set-associative mapping	4 Words
L2-cache	64K words	4-way set-associative mapping	16 Words

Capacity mapping method block size I-cache 4K words direct mapping 4 Words D-cache 4K words 2-way set-associative mapping 4 Words L2-cache 64K words 4-way set-associative mapping 16 Words. The length of the physical address of a word in the main memory is 30 bits. Find the capacity of the tag memory in the I-cache, D-cache and L2-cache.

[12 marks]

For I-Cache

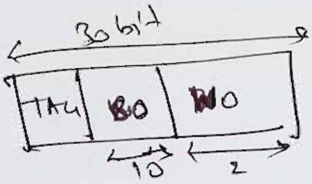
~~Word offset = log₂~~

$$\# \text{ blocks in Cachememory} = \frac{\text{Capacity}}{\text{Block size}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 2^{10}}{4} = 2^{10}$$

$$\text{Block offset} = \log_2(2^{10}) = 10 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{word offset} = \log_2(4) = 2 \text{ bit}$$



$$\text{Tag} = 30 - (10+2)$$

$$\boxed{\text{Tag} = 18 \text{ bits}}$$

For D-Cache

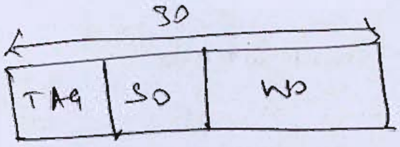
$\# \text{ Sets} = \frac{N}{P\text{-way}}$

$N = \text{Capacity} / \text{Block Size} = \frac{4 \times 2^{10}}{4} = 2^{10}$

$\# \text{ sets} = \frac{2^{10}}{2} = 2^{9}$

$\text{Set offset} = \log_2(2^9) = 9 \text{ bit}$

Memory design



$WO = \log_2(\# \text{ words}) = \log_2(4) = 2$

$TAG = 30 - (9+2) \Rightarrow \boxed{TAG = 19 \text{ bits}}$

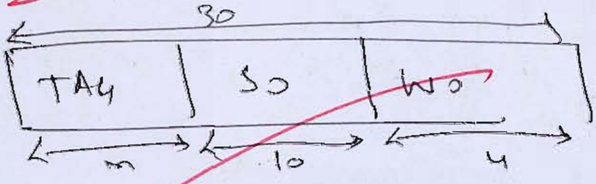
For L2 Cache

$N = \frac{2^6 \times 2^{10}}{\cancel{215}\, 2^4} = 2^{12}$

$\# \text{sets} = \frac{2^{12}}{4} = 2^{10}$

$SO = \log_2(2^{10}) = 10 \text{ bits}$

$WO = \log_2(16) = 4 \text{ bits}$



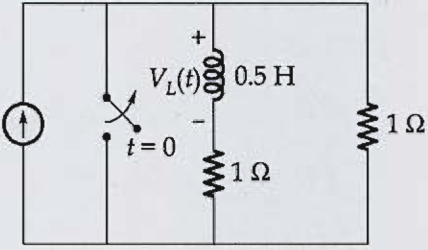
$TAG = 30 - (10+4)$

$\boxed{TAG = 16 \text{ bit}}$

11

Good Approach

Q.5 (b) For the network shown in figure below, the switch is closed for a long time and at $t = 0$, the switch is opened.



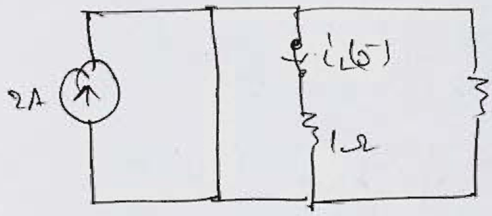
Determine the voltage across inductor for $t > 0$.

[12 marks]

At $t=0^-$ (Circuit was in steady state)

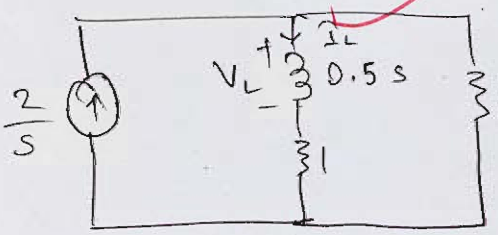
Hence Capacitor → open Circuit

and inductor → short Circuit



$\Rightarrow i_L(0^-) = 0A$

Now $t \geq 0$, Sw→ ON, in laplace domain



By Current division

$$I_L = \frac{2}{s} \times \frac{1}{1+1+0.5s} = \frac{2}{s} \times \frac{1}{0.5s+2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{s(s+4)}$$ t/ ~~A~~

and $V_L = 0.5s \times I_L = 0.5s \times \frac{4}{s(s+4)}$

$$= \frac{2}{s+4}$$

Taking inverse laplace.

$$\boxed{V_L(t) = 2e^{-4t}} \quad \text{for} \quad t > 0$$

11

Good Approach

Q.5 (c) The law of deflection of a moving iron ammeter is given by $I = 4\theta^n$ ampere where θ is deflection in radian and n is a constant. The self-inductance when the meter current is zero is 10 mH. The spring constant is 0.16 N-m/rad.

(i) Determine an expression for self-inductance of the meter as a function of θ and n.

(ii) With $n = 0.75$, calculate the meter current and the deflection that corresponds to a self-inductance of 60 mH.

[12 marks]

(i) For moving iron instrument, at balance,

$$T_d = T_c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I^2 \times \frac{dL}{d\theta} = K\theta$$

$$dL = \frac{2K}{I^2}\theta \, d\theta$$

Putting the given values.

$$dL = \frac{2 \times 0.16}{(4\theta)^2} \times \theta . d\theta$$

$$dL = \frac{1}{50} \theta^{1-2n} \, d\theta$$

Integrating both sides

$$\int dL = \frac{1}{50} \int \theta^{1-2n} . d\theta$$

$$L = \frac{1}{50} \left[\frac{\theta^{(1-2n+1)}}{1-2n+1} \right] + C$$

At $I = 0$, $\theta = 0$, $L = 10$ mH

$$10 = 0 + C \Rightarrow \underline{C = 10 \text{ mH}}$$

So, $$\boxed{L = 20 \frac{\theta^{2-2n}}{2-2n} + 10 \quad \text{mH}}$$

(ii) $n = 0.75$, $L = 60$ mH

~~2~~

$$60 = 20 \times \frac{\theta^{2-2\times0.75}}{2-2\times0.75} + 10$$

Solving this we get.

~~$\boxed{\theta = 0.6328 \text{ rad.} = 36.26^\circ}$~~

$$\boxed{\theta = 1.5625 \text{ rad.} = 89.52^\circ}$$

$I = 4\,\theta^{0.75}$

$= 4 \times (1.5625)^{0.75}$

$$\boxed{I = 5.59 \text{ A}}$$

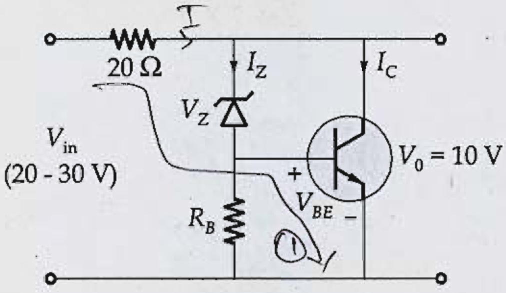
11

Good Approach

Q.5 (d) The transistor shunt regulator shown in the figure below has a regulated output voltage of 10 V, when the input varies from 20 V to 30 V. The relevant parameters for the zener diode and the transistor are;

$V_Z = 9.5$ V, $V_{BE} = 0.3$ V, $\beta = 99$

Neglect the current through R_B. Find maximum power dissipated in the zener diode (P_Z) and the transistor P_T.



[12 marks]

For maximum Power dissipation in zener,

$V_{in} = V_{max} = 30$ V

KVL in ① input loop

$V_{in} = 20I + V_Z + V_{BE} +$ [illegible] ①

⇒ [illegible] also, $V_Z + V_{BE} = V_0$

But $9.5 + 0.3 \neq 10$

Hence, Resistor is present at R_E

Voltage drop in R_E ⇒

$10 = V_Z + V_{BE} + V_E$

$10 - 9.5 - 0.3 = V_E$

$\underline{\underline{V_E = 0.2 \text{ V}}}$

<u>Now</u>

$$I = \frac{V_{in} - V_o}{R} = \frac{30 - 10}{20} = 1 \text{ A}$$

for maximum Power dissipation

$I_Z = 1$ A

So, $P_{z\,max} = V_z . I_z$

$= 9.5 \times 1$

$\boxed{P_{z\,max} = 9.5\ W}$

8

Q.5 (e) A conducting bar of 20 µm length, 2 µm wide and 1 µm thick is taken. Find the resistance of the bar if it is

(i) *n*-doped Silicon with $N_D = 10^8/\text{cm}^3$.

(ii) *p*-doped Silicon with $N_A = 10^{10}/\text{cm}^3$.

Take $\mu_n = 2.5\,\mu_p = 1200\ \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ and n_i for Silicon is $1.5 \times 10^{10}/\text{cm}^3$.

[12 marks]

(i) n-doped Silicon

By Charge neutrality equation

$$n + N_A = p + N_D$$

$$n \approx p + N_D \quad \text{—①} \quad (\text{for } n \text{ type Si})$$

and by mass uction law

$$np = n_i^2 \quad \text{—②}$$

As, $\sigma = (n\mu_n + p\mu_p) \cdot e$

So, using ① & ②

$$n = \frac{n_i^2}{n} + N_D$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - nN_D - n_i^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 10^8 n - (1.5\times10^{10})^2 = 0$$

$$n = 1.505 \times 10^{10} \quad (\text{rejecting negative value})$$

So, $p = 1.495 \times 10^{10}$

$$\sigma = (1.505\times10^{10} \times 2.5\times1200 + 1.495\times10^{10}\times1200) \times 1.6\times10^{-19}$$

$$= 1.009 \times 10^{-5}\ \text{mho/cm}$$

$$= 1.009 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{mho/m}$$

Resistivity $= \rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = 990.65\ \Omega\text{m}$

$$R = \rho \times \frac{l}{A} = 990.65 \times \frac{20\times10^{-6}}{2\times10^{-6}\times10^{-6}} =$$

$$\boxed{R = 9.9065 \times 10^{9}\ \Omega}$$

Now

(ii) p-doped Silicon, $N_A = 10^{10}$

$$p = n + N_A$$

$$p = \frac{n_i^2}{p} + N_A \Rightarrow p^2 - N_A p - n_i^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 - 10^{10}p - (1.5\times10^{10})^2 = 0$$

$$p = 2.08 \times 10^{10}\ /cm^3$$ (rejecting negative value)

$$n = \frac{(1.5\times10^{10})^2}{2.08\times10^{10}} = 1.08\times10^{10}\ /cm^3$$

$$\sigma = (1.08\times10^{10}\times2.5\times1200 + 2.08\times10^{10}\times1200)\times1.6\times10^{-19}$$

$$= 9.177\times10^{-6}$$

$$\rho = 108.96\times10^{3}\ \Omega/cm = 108.96\times10^{5}\ \Omega/m$$

$$R = 108.96\times10^{5}\times\frac{20\times10^{-6}}{2\times10^{-6}\times10^{-6}} =$$

$$\boxed{R = 1.0896\times10^{14}\ \Omega}$$

⑤

Q.6 (a) **(i)** The diameter of an electric cable is assumed to be continuous random variate with probability density function:

$$f(x) = 6x(1-x),\ 0 \le x \le 1$$

1. Verify that above is a p.d.f.
2. Find the mean and variance.

[10 marks]

1. For a PDF $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot dx = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 6x(1-x)\,dx = 6\int_{0}^{1}(x-x^2)\cdot dx$$

$$= 6 \times \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^1 = 6 \times \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right] = 1$$

Hence, given f(x) is a Probability density function.

2. mean $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x\, f(x) \cdot dx$

$$= 6\int_0^1 x^2(1-x)\cdot dx = 6\int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3)\cdot dx$$

$$= 6 \times \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}\right)_0^1 = 6 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\text{mean} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

Variance $= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$

$E(X) = \text{mean} = \frac{1}{2}$

Now $E(x^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) \cdot dx$

$$= 6 \times \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot x(1-x) \cdot dx$$

$$= 6 \times \int_0^1 (x^3 - x^4) \cdot dx$$

$$= 6 \times \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5}\right]_0^1 = 6 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{10}$$

Variance $= \sigma^2 = \frac{3}{10} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

$$\boxed{\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05}$$

10

Good Approach

Q.6 (a) (ii) Five thousand candidates appeared in a certain examination carrying a maximum of 100 marks. It was found that the marks were normally distributed with mean 39.5 and with standard deviation 12.5. Determine approximately the number of candidates who secured a first class for which a minimum of 60 marks is necessary. You may see the table given below (x denotes the deviation from the mean).

The proportion A of the whole area of the normal curve lying to the left of the ordinate at the deviation $\frac{x}{\sigma}$ is:

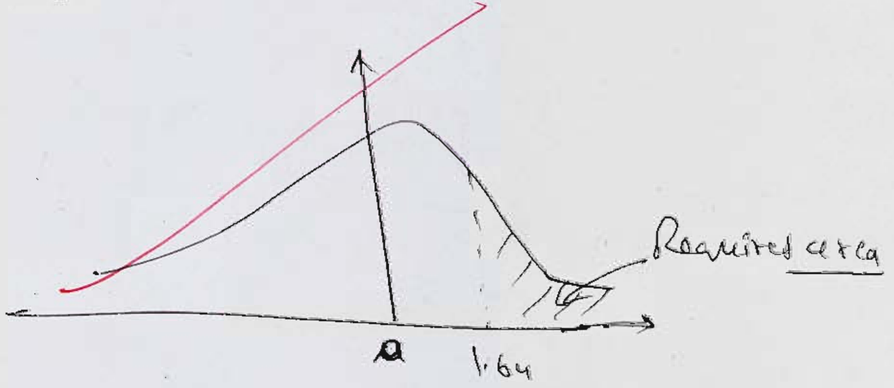
$\frac{x}{\sigma}$	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
A	0.93319	0.94520	0.95543	0.96407

[10 marks]

$\mu = 39.5$, $\sigma = 12.5$

$$Z = \frac{60-\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{60-39.5}{12.5} = \underline{1.64}$$

$P[Z > 1.64] \Rightarrow$ Canditates who Secured a first class



So, Required Area $= 1 - P(x/\sigma)$

$= 1 - A(1.6)$

$= 1 - 0.9452$

$= 0.0548$

Canditates $= 0.0548 \times$ total Candidates

$= 0.0548 \times 5000$

$\boxed{\#\text{Candidates} = 274}$

⑥

Q.6 (b) **(i)** Perform the following operation using 2's complement method:

1. $(18)_{10} - (33)_{10}$ **2.** $-(14)_{10} - (26)_{10}$

(ii) A memory system contains a cache, a main memory and a virtual memory. The access time of the cache is 8 nsec and it has an 85% hit rate. The access time of main memory is 125 nsec and it has a 9.5% hit rate. The access time of virtual memory of 15 msec. Determine the average access time of the hierarchy.

[12 + 8 marks]

(i) 1. $(18)_{10} - (33)_{10} = ?$

$(18)_{10} = 010010$

$(-33)_{10} =$ ~~101111~~ 011111

↗ Signbit

$$(18)_{10} - (33)_{10} = \begin{array}{r} \scriptstyle 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\quad \\ 010010 \\ +\ 011111 \\ \hline 110001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer is in two's complement form

So, $-(001111) = \underline{\underline{-15}}$

2. $(-14)_{10} - (26)_{10}$

$-(14)_{10} = 110010$

$-(26)_{10} = 100110$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{r} \scriptstyle 1\ 1\quad\ \ \\ 110010 \\ \textcircled{1}\ 100110 \\ \hline 011000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

discard the Carry

Answer in 2's complement form

$\Rightarrow$ 011000 $\Rightarrow -(101000)$

$= \underline{\underline{-40}}$

(ii).

$T_c = 8$ nsec $T_M = 125$ nsec

$H_c = 0.85$ $H_M = 0.995$

$(T_{avg.}) = H_c T_c + (1-H_c) H_m (T_c + T_M) + (1-H_c)(1-H_m)(T_c + T_M + T_V)$

$= 0.85 \times 8 + (1-0.85) \times 0.095 \times (8+125)$

$+ (1-0.85)(1-0.995) \times ((8+125)+15\times10^6)$

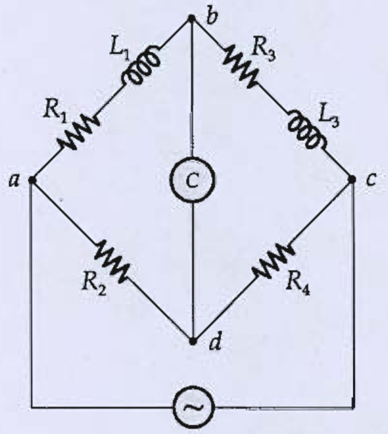
$(T_{avg.}) = 8.69525 + 0.15 \times 0.905 \times 15000133$

$\boxed{T_{avg.} = 2.036 \text{ msec}}$

14

6 (c) (i) An inductance of 0.22 H and 20 Ω resistance is measured by comparison with a fixed standard inductance of 0.1 H and 40 Ω resistance. They are connected as shown in figure below. The unknown inductance is in arm *ab* and the standard inductance is arm *bc*, a resistance of 750 Ω is connected in arm *cd* and a resistance whose amount is not known is in arm *da*.

Find the resistance of arm *da* and show any necessary and practical additions required to achieve both resistive and inductive balance.



[10 marks]

$R_3 = 40\Omega, \quad L_3 = 0.1H, \quad R_4 = 750\Omega$

$R_1 = 20\,\Omega, \quad L_1 = 0.22\,H$

At balance, $\Rightarrow Z_1 Z_4 = Z_2 Z_3$

$(R_1 + j\omega L_1) \times R_4 = R_2(R_3 + j\omega L_3)$

$\Rightarrow R_1R_4 + j\omega L_1 R_4 = R_2R_3 + j\omega L_3 R_2$

Equating real and imaginary part.

$R_1 R_4 = R_2 R_3$

and $L_1 R_4 = L_3 R_2$

②

Incomplete solution

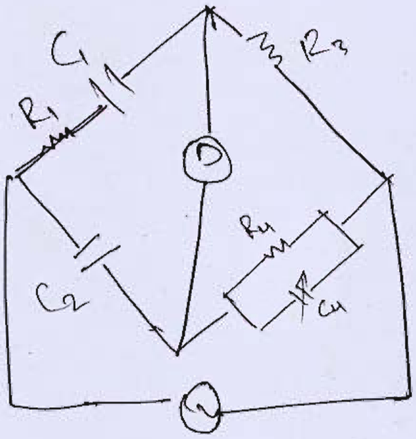
6 (c) (ii) A sheet of bakelite 4.5 mm thick is tested at 50 Hz between electrodes 0.12 m in diameter. The Schering bridge employs a standard air capacitor C_2 of 106 pF capacitance, a non-reactive resistance R_4 of $1000/\pi\Omega$ in parallel with a variable capacitor $C_4 = 0.5\ \mu F$, and a non-reactive variable resistance R_3.

Balance is obtain with $C_4 = 0.5\ \mu F$ and $R_3 = 260\ \Omega$

Calculate the capacitance, power factor and relative permittivity of sheet.

[10 marks]

Schering bridge



At balance

~~R~~ $Z_1 \cdot Z_4 = Z_2 Z_3$

$$\left(R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\right) \times \frac{R_4 \times {}^1/_{j\omega C_4}}{R_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}} = R_3 \times \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}$$

$$\left(R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\right) \times \frac{R_4}{C_4} = \frac{R_3}{C_2}\left(R_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}\right)$$

Equating Real and Imaginary Parts

$$\frac{R_1 R_4}{C_4} = \frac{R_3 R_4}{C_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{R_1 = R_3 \cdot \frac{C_4}{C_2}}$$

and

$$\frac{R_4}{C_1 C_4} = \frac{R_3}{C_2 C_4} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = C_2 \times \frac{R_4}{R_3}}$$

$$C_1 = 106 \times \frac{1000}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{260} \text{ pF}$$

$$\boxed{C_1 = 129.77 \text{ pF}}$$

~~$R_1 = 260 \times \frac{1000}{\pi}$~~

$$R_1 = 260 \times \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-6}}{106 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$\boxed{R_1 = 1.226\ M\Omega}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_0\ \varepsilon_r \cdot A}{d}$$

$$C_1 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \times \frac{\varepsilon_r \times (0.12)^2}{4.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 129.77 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_r = 4.98}$$ → Relative permittivity

$$\cos\phi = \cos\left[\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\omega R_1 C_1}\right]\right]$$

$$= \cos\left\{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 1.226 \times 10^{6} \times 129.77 \times 10^{-12}}\right)\right\}$$

$$\boxed{P.F = \cos\phi = 0.05 \text{ lead.}}$$

8

7 (a) (i) Explain the two sources of magnetic moments for electrons.

(ii) Briefly describe the phenomenon of magnetic hysteresis and why it occurs for ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic materials?

(iii) A ferromagnetic material has a remanence of 1.0 Tesla and a coercivity of 15000 A/m. Saturation is achieved at a magnetic field strength of 25000 A/m, at which the flux density is 1.25 Teslas. Sketch the hysteresis curve and from the plot, find the energy loss per cycle of the material.

[20 marks]

Q.7 (b) (i) Consider a hypothetical CPU which supports 16 bit instruction, 64 registers and 1 KB memory space. If there exist 12 2-address instruction which uses register reference and 12 1-address memory reference instructions, how many 0-address instructions are possible?

(ii) What are deadlock characteristics? Write the prevention techniques for deadlock.

[10 + 10 marks]

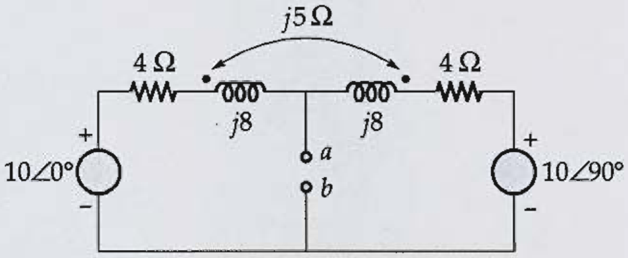
(c) (i) Three point charges of 'q' are placed in air at the vertices of an equilateral triangle of side 'd'. Determine the magnitude and direction of the force on one charge due to other charges.

(ii) Using $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$, ohm's law, and the equation of continuity, show that if at any instant a charge density ρ existed with in conductor, it would decrease to $\frac{1}{e}$ times this value in a time $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}$ second. Calculate this time for a copper conductor.

[10 + 10 marks]

Do not write in this margin

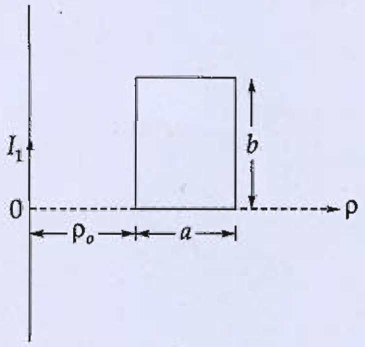
Q.8 (a) Obtain the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuit at terminals *ab* of the coupled circuit shown in figure below,



[20 marks]

(b) **(i)** The cross-section of a toroid is 12 cm^2 and is made of material with $\mu_r = 200$. If the mean radius of toroid is 50 cm, calculate the number of turns needed to obtain an inductance of 2.5 H.

(ii) Show that the mutual inductance between the rectangular loop and the infinite line current shown in the figure below is $M = \frac{\mu b}{2\pi}\ln\left(\frac{a+\rho_o}{\rho}\right)$.



Also calculate the mutual inductance between wire and loop when $a = b = \rho_o = 1$ m.

[8 + 12 marks]

Q.8 (c) An electrodynamometer wattmeter is used for measurement of power in a single phase circuit. The load voltage is 100 V and the load current is 9 A at lagging power factor of 0.1. The wattmeter voltage circuit has a resistance of 3000 Ω and an inductance of 30 mH. Estimate the percentage error in the wattmeter reading when the pressure coil is connected

(i) on the load side, and

(ii) on the supply side.

The current coil has a resistance of 0.1 Ω and negligible inductance. The frequency is 50 Hz. Comment upon the result.

[20 marks]

OOOO

Space for Rough Work

$\sigma = ne\, v_d$

$J = ne\, v_0$

$F = ma = \cancel{m}\, eE$

~~$a = e$~~

$v_d = \mu E$

$\frac{V}{\sigma} = \boxed{l}\,T$

~~2.44×10^{-8}~~

$W\Omega / K^2$

$m \times \frac{\cancel{v_0}}{\tau} = e\frac{\cancel{V}}{M}$

$W\Omega / K \times \Omega m$

$v_d = \boxed{eE\tau/m}$

$v_d = \frac{d}{\tau}$

$\frac{W\Omega^2 m}{K}$

$\frac{m \cdot d}{\tau^2} = e$

$\frac{W\cancel{\Omega}/K}{\cancel{\Omega} m}$

~~$m = e$~~ $\mu = \boxed{\frac{e\tau}{m}}$

W/Km

$u = e\tau/m$

~~A~~ $v_d = \frac{d}{\tau}$

$v_d = d\tau$

Space for Rough Work