

Department of Electrical Engineering

Assignment

Date: 07/05/2020

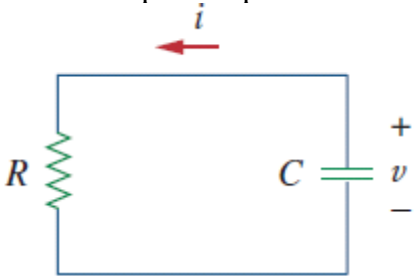
Course Details

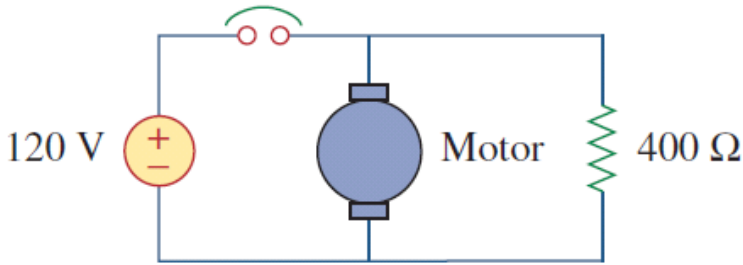
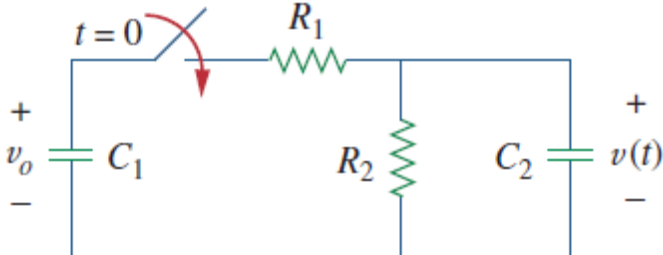
Course Title:	<u>Electrical Network Analysis</u>	Module:	<u>4th</u>
Instructor:	<u>Dr shehryar sir</u>	Total	<u>20</u>
Submission Deadline	<u>05/06/2020</u>	Marks:	

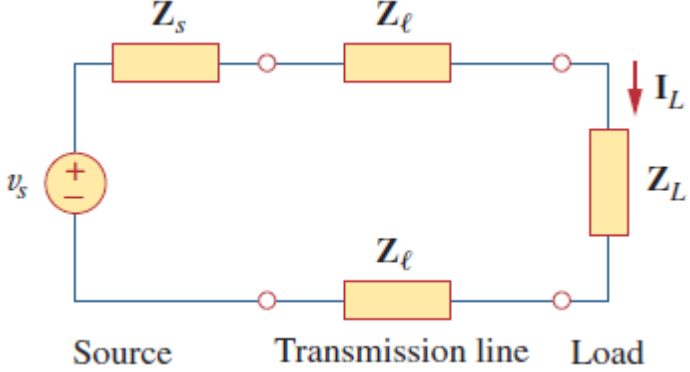
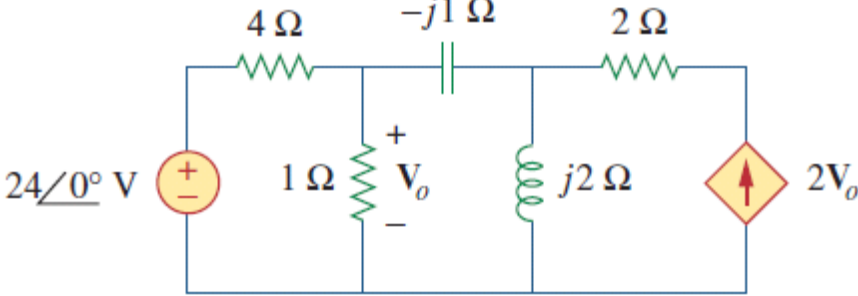
Student Details

Name: M.Salman shahid **Student ID:** 15006

Student Signature: _____

Q1.	<p>For the circuit in Fig. 1, if $v = 10e^{-4t}$ V and $I = 0.2e^{-4t}$, $t > 0$</p> <p>(a) Find R and C.</p> <p>(b) Determine the time constant.</p> <p>(c) Calculate the initial energy in the capacitor.</p> <p>(d) Obtain the time it takes to dissipate 50 percent of the initial energy.</p>  <p>Figure 1</p>	Marks 02
		CLO 01
Q2.	<p>A 120-V dc generator energizes a motor whose coil has an inductance of 50 H and a resistance of 100 Ω. A field discharge resistor 400 Ω of is connected in parallel with the motor to avoid damage to the motor, as shown in Fig. 2. The system is at steady state. Find the current through the discharge resistor 100 ms after the breaker is tripped.</p>	Marks 03
		CLO 03

	<p style="text-align: center;">Circuit breaker</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2</p>	
Q3.	<p>The responses of a series RLC circuit are</p> $v_c(t) = -3010e^{-20t} + 30e^{-10t} \text{ V}$ $i_L(t) = 40e^{-20t} - 60e^{-10t} \text{ mA}$ <p>where v_c and i_L are the capacitor voltage and inductor current respectively. Determine the values of R, L, C</p>	<p>Marks 02 CLO 01</p>
Q4.	<p>The circuit in Fig. 3 is the electrical analog of body functions used in medical schools to study convulsions. The analog is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C_1 = Volume of fluid in a drug C_2 = Volume of blood stream in a specified region R_1 = Resistance in the passage of the drug from the input to the blood stream R_2 = Resistance of the excretion mechanism, such as kidney, etc. v_0 = Initial concentration of the drug dosage $v(t)$ = Percentage of the drug in the blood stream <p>Find $v(t)$ for $t > 0$ given that $C_1 = 0.5 \mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 5 \mu\text{F}$, $R_1 = 5 \text{M}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2.5 \text{M}\Omega$ and $v_0 = 60u(t) \text{ V}$</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 3</p>	<p>Marks 03 CLO 03</p>
Q5.	<p>A power transmission system is modeled as shown in Fig. 4. Given the source voltage and circuit elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source voltage $V_s = 115 \angle 0 \text{ V}$, Source impedance $Z_s = 1 + j0.5 \Omega$, Line impedance $Z_l = 0.4 + j0.3 \Omega$, Load impedance $Z_L = 23.2 + j18.9 \Omega$, <p>find the load current I_L</p>	<p>Marks 02 CLO 03</p>

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 4</p>	
Q 6	<p>For the circuit in Fig. 5, find the average, reactive, and complex power delivered by the dependent current source.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 5</p>	<p>Marks 03 CLO 03</p>
Q 7	<p>A balanced Y-load is connected to a 60-Hz three-phase source with $V_{ab} = 240 \angle 0^\circ$ V. The load has $\text{pf} = 0.5$ lagging and each phase draws 5 kW. (a) Determine the load impedance Z_Y. (b) Find I_a, I_b, and I_c.</p>	<p>Marks 5 CLO02</p>