


SIDDHARTH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS :: PUTTUR

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QUESTION BANK (DESCRIPTIVE)
Subject with Code : PSP(18EE0224)
Course & Branch: B.Tech - EEE
Year & Sem: IV-B.Tech & I-Sem
Regulation: R18
UNIT – I
CIRCUIT BREAKERS

1. Explain Sliepian’s theory and energy balance theory [L1][CO1][10M]
2. (a) Explain the principle of ARC extinction. [L1][CO1][5M]
 (b) Discuss the different methods of “ARC” extinction [L1][CO1][5M]
3. For a 132kv system, the reactance and capacitance up to the location of a C.B is 3Ω . And $0.015\mu\text{F}$ respectively. Calculate the following a) The frequency of transient oscillations.
 b) The Maximum value of restriking voltage. C) The max value of RRRV. [L2][CO1][10M]
4. Explain the operation of Minimum oil Circuit Breaker with diagram. [L2][CO2][10M]
5. Explain the principle and operation of Vacuum Breaker with diagram. [L2][CO2][10M]
6. With neat sketch, describe the working principle of an axial air blast type circuit breaker [L2][CO2][10M]
7. Discuss the operating principle of SF6 circuit breaker, what are its advantages over other types of circuit breakers and for what voltage range it is recommended. [L2][CO2][10M]
8. Explain the terms recovery voltage, restriking voltage and RRRV. Derive an expression for restriking voltage in terms of system capacitance and inductance. [L3][CO1][10M]
9. Write short notes on the following.
 - (i) Resistance switching
 - (ii) Current chopping.
10. (a) What is meant by a circuit breaker? Explain its function [L1][CO1][2M]
 (b) Name and state briefly two theories of reducing of arc in a circuit breaker. [L1][CO1][2M]
 (c) What is meant by current chopping? [L1][CO1][2M]
 (d) What are the applications of SF6 circuit breaker? [L1][CO1][2M]
 (e) What is meant by making capacity of a circuit breaker? [L1][CO1][2M]

UNIT –II
RELAYS

1. (a) What is protective relay? Discuss the basic requirements of relay. [L1][CO3][5M]
(b) Explain the constructional details and operation of attracted armatures relay [L1][CO3][5M]
2. (a) Explain in detail about primary and back up protection. [L1][CO3][5M]
(b) Classify the various types of the over current relays and give their applications along With characteristics [L1][CO3][5M]
3. Describe the principle of Reactance relay and explain its characteristics on R-X planes [L1][CO3][10M]
4. Describe the principle of Impedance relay and explain its characteristics on R-X- planes. [L2][CO3][10M]
5. (a) What are the advantages of induction cup relays over induction disc relays? What is the purpose of shading in an induction disc-relay? [L2][CO3][5M]
(b) Explain differential relay in detail [L2][CO3][5M]
6. Explain working of microprocessor based over current relay with suitable diagram. [L2][CO3][10M]
7. (a) List the advantages and disadvantages of microprocessor based relays. [L1][CO3][5M]
(b) Explain the working of a static over current relay. [L1][CO3][5M]
8. What are the different types of distance relays? Compare their merits and demerits. [L1][CO3][5M]
(b) Discuss the principle of operation of induction cup relay with relevant diagram. [L1][CO3][5M]
9. (a) With a neat diagram explain the working of induction type directional over current relay? [L1][CO3][5M]
(b) What is universal torque equation? Using this equation derive the following
(i) Impedance relay (ii) reactance relay (iii) Mho relay [L1][CO3][5M]
10. (a) What are the merits of Static relays? [L1][CO3][2M]
(b) What is differential protection? [L1][CO3][2M]
(c) What is protective relay? Give its fundamental requirements. [L1][CO3][2M]
(d) Define relay List out classification of Relays [L1][CO3][2M]
(e) What is meant by MHO relay? [L1][CO3][2M]

UNIT –III**PROTECTION OF GENERATORS & TRANSFORMERS**

1. (a) Describe the protection of the stator windings of 3-phase alternator against turn-to-turn faults. [L1][CO4][5M]
 (b) Calculate the required value of neutral resistance for a 3-phase 11kV alternator so as to protect 70% of the winding against earth-fault by a relay with pick-up current of 1 A. The neutral CT has a ratio of 250/5. [L2][CO4][5M]
2. (a) Explain protection of generators in abnormal conditions [L2][CO4][5M]
 (b) Explain internal faults inside the transformer [L2][CO4][5M]
3. (a) Enumerate the relaying schemes, which are employed for the protection of a modern alternator? [L1][CO3][5M]
 (b) An 11kV, 1000 MVA generator is provided with differential scheme of protection. The percentage of generator winding to be protected against phase to ground fault is 80%, the relay is set to operate when there is a 15% out of balance current. Determine the value of resistance to be placed in neutral to ground connection? [L2][CO4][5M]
4. (a) Explain a scheme of protection for failure of alternator excitation. [L1][CO4][5M]
 (b) Discuss the different types of transformer faults. What are various protective schemes available for transformers? [L1][CO4][5M]
5. (a) Describe the protection of the stator windings of 3-phase alternator against turn-to-turn faults. [L1][CO4][5M]
 (b) Calculate the required value of neutral resistance for a 3-phase 11kV alternator so as to protect 70% of the winding against earth-fault by a relay with pick-up current of 1 A. The neutral CT has a ratio of 250/5. [L1][CO4][5M]
6. A 6.6 kV, 4000 kVA star connected alternator with a transient reactance of 2Ω /phase and negligible resistance, is protected by a circulating current protective system. The alternator neutral is earthed through a resistor of 7.5Ω . The relays are set to operate when there is an out of balance current of 1 A in the secondary windings of the 500/5 current transformers. What percentage of each phase winding is protected against an earth fault? [L2][CO4][5M]
7. (a) Discuss the percentage differential protection scheme of a transformer? [L1][CO3][5M]
 (b) Explain the working principle of Buchholz relay with neat diagram? [L1][CO3][5M]
8. (a) Discuss earth fault protection for transformers. [L2][CO4][5M]
 (b) A 3-phase transformer rated for 33kV/6.6kV is connected star-delta and the protecting current transformer on the low voltage side has a ratio of 400/5. Determine the ratio of the current transformer on the HV side. [L2][CO4][5M]
9. The neutral point of a 3-phase, 20MVA, 11kV alternator is earthed through a resistance of 5Ω , the relay is set to operate when there is an out of balance current of 1.5 A. The C.T.s has a ratio of 1000/5. What percentage of winding is protected against an earth fault and what should be the minimum value of earthing resistance to protect 90% of the winding. [L3][CO4][5M]

10. a) What are the causes of over speed and how alternators are protected from it? [L1][CO4][2M]
 b) Write a short note on Buchholtz Relay protection used in transformer. [L1][CO4][2M]
 c) Mention different types of faults occur in generators [L1][CO4][2M]
 d) What type of relay is used for loss of excitation of an alternator? [L1][CO4][2M]
 e) How do you protect generator against stator faults? [L1][CO4][2M]

UNIT –IV
PROTECTION OF FEEDERS & LINES

1. (a) Elaborate on various methods for protection of feeders. [L1][CO5][5M]
 (b) What is the importance of bus-bar protection? What are the requirements of protection of lines?
2. (a) Explain in detail about the time graded and current graded system. [L1][CO5][5M]
 (b) Explain the construction and principle of operation of a translay relay applied to a single phase system. [L1][CO5][5M]
3. (a) Explain in detail about the Merz price voltage balanced system with a neat single line diagram. [L1][CO5][5M]
 (b) Describe in detail the protection of parallel feeder and ring mains. [L1][CO5][5M]
4. Draw the schematic diagram of the carrier current protection scheme of lines. Also explain its working principle. [L1][CO5][10M]
5. Explain about the over current protection of bus bars with relevant connection diagram [L1][CO5][10M]
6. Explain over-current protection of feeders. How is the protection system graded with respect to the time of operation of relays for a radial feeder [L1][CO5][10M]
7. With neat Diagram Explain the Three zone distance protection in 3-Phase transmission line. [L1][CO5][10M]
8. Write short notes on the following: [L1][CO5][10M]
 (i) Fault bus protection
 (ii) Translay scheme.
9. (a) Discuss the importance of Bus bar protection. [L1][CO5][5M]
 (b) What is back-up protection of bus bar? [L1][CO5][5M]
10. (a) What is the commonly used protection for 3 phase feeders? [L1][CO5][2M]
 (b) What is differential protection? [L1][CO5][2M]
 (c) Discuss requirement of line protection [L1][CO5][2M]
 (d) State the types of faults in power system [L1][CO5][2M]
 (e) Define Pick up current [L1][CO5][2M]

UNIT-V
Protection Against Over Voltages And Grounding

1. (a) Discuss the phenomena of a lightning stroke. [L1][CO6][5M]
(b) Explain the working of valve type lightning arrester. [L1][CO6][5M]
2. Write short notes on the following: [L1][CO6][10M]
 - a) Causes of over voltages in power systems.
 - b) Basic impulse level and its significance.
3. (a) What is lightning? Describe the mechanism of lightning discharge by drawing suitable
4. diagrams [L1][CO6][5M]
- (b) What are the various types of lightning arresters? Explain, with a neat sketch, the working of
5. Zinc-Oxide lightning arrester [L1][CO6][5M]
6. (a) Explain and sketch neat diagram of valve type lightning arrester. [L1][CO6][5M]
(b) Enumerate the basic concepts of insulation coordination. [L1][CO6][5M]
7. (a) Explain the differences between equipment grounding and system grounding? [L1][CO6][5M]
(b) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of overhead ground wires [L1][CO6][5M]
8. (a) With a neat diagram explain the operation of any one type of lightning arrester. [L1][CO6][5M]
(b) Discuss and compare the various methods of neutral earthing explain. [L1][CO6][5M]
9. (a) Briefly explain the various methods of overvoltage protection of overhead transmission
line. [L1][CO6][5M]
(b) What is horn gap arrester? Explain how it works. What is the purpose of inserting a
Resistance [L1][CO6][5M]
between horn gap arrester and the line?
10. (a) What are the functions of grounding in power system [L1][CO6][2M]
(b) What are the causes of over voltages in an electrical system? [L1][CO6][2M]
(c) Explain the need for a lightning arrester. [L1][CO6][2M]
(d) What are the advantages of neutral grounding? [L1][CO6][2M]
(e) Why earth wire is provided in overhead transmission lines? [L1][CO6][2M]

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