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Enrolment No.

## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

BE - SEMESTER-VII(NEW) EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2019

Subject Code:2170908 Date:14/05/2019

**Subject Name:Switch Gear and Protection** 

Time:02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM Total Marks: 70

## **Instructions:**

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**MARKS** 

**07** 

- Q.1 (a) Define following terms in context to protective relay (i) Reliability (ii) 03
  Selectivity (iii) Discrimination
  - (b) Discuss necessity of Back up protection and types of backup protection in brief. 04
  - (c) Explain the principle of Directional relay with the help of appropriate phasor diagram. Also explain the significance of maximum torque angle of the directional relay.
- Q.2 (a) Prove that the slope of the internal fault characteristics for a single-end fed system is 200%.
  - (b) What are the drawbacks of a simple differential scheme? Explain how the percentage differential relay overcomes the drawbacks of simple differential relay.
  - (c) What are incipient faults? Discuss in detail the type of protection provided in transformer to cater to such type of faults.

OR

- (c) Explain the 3 zone protection of transmission line using MHO relays. How under-reach and over-reach are set to avoid in this type of protection?
- Q.3 (a) List and Explain various options for implementing the carrier communication channel.
  - (b) How do different distance relays perform with respect to their behavior on load, effect of arc resistance on the reach and response to power swing?
  - (c) Explain the operation of the unit type of carrier based directional protection.

OR

- Q.3 (a) Differentiate between longitudinal and transverse differential protection in context to generator protection.
  - (b) What causes loss of prime mover? Can a generator be allowed to run with its prime mover lost? If not, why?
  - (c) Explain various abnormal conditions to which a modern turbo alternator is likely to be subjected.
- Q.4 (a) Why is protection of an induction motor against reversal of phase sequence required?
  - (b) Explain ratio error and phase angle error in CTs. 04
  - (c) List and explain various abnormal conditions an induction motor is likely to be subjected.

OR

Q.4 (a) List and explain advantages of numerical relays over other conventional relays. 03

07

**07** 

<b>(b)</b>	Define following terms (i) Recovery voltage (ii) Re-striking voltage (iii) RRRV.	04
	Derive an expression for the restiking voltage in terms of system inductance and	
	capacitance.	
<b>(c)</b>	Draw and explain block diagram of Numerical relay.	<b>07</b>
(a)	What causes the initiation of electric arc at the instant of contact separation?	03
	Which of these is chiefly responsible for the creation of arc in circuit breaker and why?	
<b>(b)</b>	Explain current chopping in brief.	
<b>(c)</b>	Explain auto reclosing.	07
	OR	
(a)	List the properties of SF <sub>6</sub> gas and its advantages over other arc quenching medium.	03
<b>(b)</b>	Explain following terms: symmetrical breaking current, asymmetrical breaking current & making current as applied to circuit breaker and show how these currents can be determined from oscillograms taken during short circuit tests on a three phase circuit breaker.	04
<b>(c)</b>	Write short note on vacuum circuit breaker.	07
	(c) (a) (b) (c) (a) (b)	Derive an expression for the restiking voltage in terms of system inductance and capacitance.  (c) Draw and explain block diagram of Numerical relay.  (a) What causes the initiation of electric arc at the instant of contact separation? Which of these is chiefly responsible for the creation of arc in circuit breaker and why?  (b) Explain current chopping in brief.  (c) Explain auto reclosing.  OR  (a) List the properties of SF <sub>6</sub> gas and its advantages over other arc quenching medium.  (b) Explain following terms: symmetrical breaking current, asymmetrical breaking current & making current as applied to circuit breaker and show how these currents can be determined from oscillograms taken during short circuit tests on a three phase circuit breaker.

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