

ESE GATE PSUs

State Engg. Exams

MADE EASY
WORKBOOK 2026



**Detailed Explanations of
Try Yourself *Questions***

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Electrical & Electronic Measurements



1

Error Analysis



Detailed Explanation of Try Yourself Questions

T1 : Solution

(d)

Probable error,

$$\delta I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial I_1}\right)^2 \delta I_1^2 + \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial I_2}\right)^2 \delta I_2^2}$$

Here,

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

So,

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial I_1} = \frac{\partial I}{\partial I_2} = 1$$

therefore,

$$\delta I = \sqrt{(1)^2 (1)^2 + (1)^2 (2)^2} = 2.24 \text{ A}$$

$$I = 300 \pm 2.24 \text{ A}$$

2

Indicating Meters



Detailed Explanation of Try Yourself Questions

T1 : Solution

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$$S_{dc} = \frac{1}{I_{fs}} = \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 1000 \Omega/V$$

$$R_m = S_{dc} V = 1000 \times 1 = 1000 \Omega$$

$$R_s = 0.45 \times 1000 \times 10 = 1000$$

$$R_s = 3.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

T2 : Solution

(d)

$$\text{Average value of rectangular current wave} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2T} [(12^2 \times T) + (5^2 \times T)]} \simeq 9.2$$

$$\text{Average volts} = 9.2 \times 10 = 92 \text{ V}$$

The MI meter will read 92 V.

T3 : Solution

For the range extension of electrostatic voltmeter the capacitor is connected in series with meter and its value is given by

$$C_s = \frac{C_v}{m-1}$$

Where

$$m = \frac{V}{v} = \frac{20 \text{ kV}}{2 \text{ kV}} = 10$$

So,

$$C_s = \frac{0.5}{10-1} = 0.05 \text{ pF}$$

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Detailed Explanation of Try Yourself Questions

T1 & T2 : Sol.

Total power in the circuit,

$$P = W_1 + W_2 = 500 \text{ W} + (-100) \text{ W} = 400 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Power factor of the circuit, } \cos \phi = \cos \tan^{-1} \left\{ \left[\frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 + W_2} \right] \cdot \sqrt{3} \right\}$$

$$= \cos \tan^{-1} \left\{ \left[\frac{0.5 - (-0.1)}{0.5 + (-0.1)} \right] \cdot \sqrt{3} \right\}$$

$$= \cos \tan^{-1} (1.5 \times \sqrt{3}) = 0.359$$

Load current per phase,

$$I_p = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} V_L \cos \phi} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3} \times 440 \times 0.359} = 1.462 \text{ A}$$

Load impedance per phase,

$$Z_p = \frac{V_p}{I_p} = \frac{440 / \sqrt{3}}{1.462} = 173.76 \Omega$$

$$\text{Load resistance per phase, } R_p = Z_p \cos \phi = 62.38 \Omega$$

$$\text{Load reactance per phase, } X_p = Z_p \sin \phi = 162.18 \Omega$$

Reading of wattmeter B will be zero when p.f. = $\cos \phi' = 0.5$

or $\phi' = 60^\circ$

Since there is no change in resistance,

Reactance in the circuit per phase,

$$X_p' = R_p \tan \phi'$$

$$X_p' = 62.38 \times \sqrt{3} = 108.045 \Omega$$

value of capacitive reactance to be introduced in each phase = $X_p - X_p'$

$$= 162.18 \Omega - 108.045 \Omega$$

$$= 54.135 \Omega$$

T3 : Solution

Case-1:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{p.f.} &= 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0^\circ \\ P_m &= V_L I_L \sin(\Delta - \phi) \\ P_m &= V_L I_L \sin(88^\circ - 0^\circ) \\ P_T &= V_L I_L \sin(90^\circ - 0^\circ) \\ \% \text{ error} &= \frac{P_m - P_T}{P_T} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{\sin(88^\circ) - \sin(90^\circ)}{\sin(90^\circ)} \times 100 = -0.061\%\end{aligned}$$

Case-2:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{p.f.} &= 0.5 \Rightarrow \phi = 60^\circ \\ P_m &= V_L I_L \sin(88^\circ - 60^\circ) \\ P_m &= V_L I_L \sin(28^\circ) \\ P_T &= V_L I_L \sin(90^\circ - 60^\circ) \\ P_T &= V_L I_L \sin 30^\circ \\ \% \text{ error} &= \frac{\sin(28^\circ) - \sin(30^\circ)}{\sin(30^\circ)} \times 100 = -6.1\%\end{aligned}$$

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Instrument Transformers



Detailed Explanation of Try Yourself Questions

T1 : Solution

(c)

$$\text{Phase angle error for CT is} = \frac{180}{\pi} \left(\frac{I_m \cos \delta - I_e \sin \delta}{K_t I_s} \right) \text{ degree}$$

Here,

$$K_t = \frac{1000}{5} = 200, I_s = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_m = 11 \text{ A}$$

$$I_e = 6.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\delta = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{So, phase angle error} = \frac{180}{\pi} \left(\frac{11 \cos 30^\circ - 6.5 \sin 30^\circ}{200 \times 5} \right) = 0.359^\circ$$

T2 : Solution

(b)

$$\text{Secondary circuit phase angle, } \delta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1.5} \right) = 33.69^\circ$$

$$\cos \delta = \cos 33.39^\circ = 0.835$$

or,

$$\sin \delta = \sin 33.69^\circ = 0.555$$

Turn ratio,

$$K_t = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{300}{1} = 300$$

Magnetizing current,

$$I_m = \frac{\text{Magnetising mmf}}{N_p} = \frac{100}{1} = 90 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Secondary circuit burden impedance} = \sqrt{(1.5)^2 + (1.0)^2} = 1.8 \, \Omega$$

$$\text{Secondary induced voltage, } E_s = 5 \times 1.8 = 9 \, \text{V}$$

$$\text{Primary induced voltage, } E_p = \frac{E_s}{300} = \frac{9 \, \text{V}}{300}$$

$$\text{Loss component, } I_w = \frac{\text{iron loss}}{E_p} = \frac{1.2}{(9 / 300)} = 40 \, \text{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Phase angle, } \theta &= \frac{180}{\pi} \left(\frac{I_m \cos \delta - I_w \sin \delta}{K_t I_s} \right) \\ &= \frac{180}{\pi} \left(\frac{100 \times 0.835 - 40 \times 0.555}{300 \times 5} \right) = 2.34^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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5

Measurement of R, L, C Bridges



Detailed Explanation of Try Yourself Questions

T1 : Solution

Schering bridge D-factor = $\omega C_x R_x$ after substituting C_x and R_x .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D-factor} &= \omega R_1 C_1 \\ &= 2\pi \times 10^3 \times 10^3 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 3.14 \end{aligned}$$

T2 : Solution

(b)

At balance,

$$Z_1 Z_4 = Z_2 Z_3$$

$$\frac{10 \times 10^3 \times X_C}{10 \times 10^3 + X_C} \times Z = 500 \times 10^3$$

as, $X_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j \times 100\pi \times 100 \times 10^{-9}} = -j \frac{10^5}{\pi}$

$$\therefore \frac{-j10^4 \times 10^5}{\pi \left(10^4 - \frac{j \times 10^5}{\pi} \right)} \times 2 = 5 \times 10^5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-j10^3}{1000\pi - j10^4} (R + jX) = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow -jR + X = 5\pi - j5 \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 50 \, \Omega$$

and $L = \frac{5}{2 \times 50} = 50 \, \text{mH}$

T3 : Solution

$$\begin{aligned}R_3 &= 5 \, \Omega, \\C &= 1 \, \text{mF}, \\R_1 &= 160 \, \Omega, \\R_2 &= 20 \, \Omega\end{aligned}$$

By using balance equation,

$$R = \frac{R_2 R_1}{R_3}$$

$$L = R_2 R_1 C$$

and

$$\text{quality factor} = Q = \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

So,

$$R = \frac{20 \times 160}{5} = 640 \, \Omega$$

$$L = 20 \times 160 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 3.2 \, \text{H}$$

$$Q = \frac{2\pi \times 50 \times 3.2}{640} = 1.57$$

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Detailed Explanation of Try Yourself Questions

T1 : Solution

Using the equation,

$$V_{p-p} = \left(\frac{\text{volts}}{\text{div}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{no. of div}}{1} \right)$$

$$V_{p-p} = 0.5 \text{ V} \times 3 = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

T2 : Solution

The period of the signal is calculate using the equation

$$T = \left(\frac{\text{time}}{\text{div}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{no. of div}}{\text{cycle}} \right)$$

$$T = 2 \mu\text{s} \times 4 = 8 \mu\text{s}$$

Hence, frequency is

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8 \mu\text{s}} = 125 \text{ kHz}$$

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