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Barasat, Kolkata -700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Diploma in Electrical Engineering

Course Name – Switchgear and Protection

Course Code - DEE504

(Semester V)

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Generator internal fault protection is usually based the principle of

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Differential protection | b) Cross-differential protection |
| c) Negative sequence protection | d) All of these |
- (2) The advantage of grounding a power system is that

| | |
|--|--|
| a) Earth fault current can be used | b) "Arcing ground" phenomenon is avoided |
| c) It provides symmetry to the line impedances | d) Both Earth fault current can be used and "Ar cing ground" phenomenon is avoided |
- (3) Outdoor switchgear is generally used for voltage beyond

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) 11kv | b) 33kv |
| c) 66kv | d) 132 kv |
- (4) The frequency of the carrier in the case of carrier current pilot scheme in the range of

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 1to 2KHz | b) 15 to 25KHz |
| c) 25to 50 KHz | d) 50KHz |
- (5) A fuse is

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Protective device | b) Current limit device |
| c) current | d) none of these |
- (6) The component which provides a signal to circuit breaker under the fault condition

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| a) Isolator | b) Fuse |
| c) Relay | d) CT |
- (7) The breaking capacity of the circuit breaker is in _____ and is measured in _____

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) R.M.S, kVA | b) R.M.S, MVA |
| c) Peak, kVA | d) Peak, MVA |

- (8) Semi-open cartridge type fuse can handle current up to _____
- a) 1000 A
 - b) 2500 A
 - c) 4000 A
 - d) 10000 A
- (9) In case of fault it is often desired that frame leakage protection should trip
- a) Half the installed breakers
 - b) Only one breaker
 - c) All connected breakers
 - d) Two breakers
- (10) Fusing factor of a fuse is mathematically defined by the equation:
- a) Current rating of fuse * 4.44
 - b) 1/Current rating of the fuse
 - c) Min fusing current / Current rating of the fuse
 - d) Min fusing current * Current rating of the fuse
- (11) Ionization in circuit breakers is facilitated by
- a) Increase of field strength
 - b) Increase of mean free path
 - c) High temperature
 - d) All of these
- (12) What is / are the main disadvantage of using oil as
- a) Need periodical replacement
 - b) Risk of formation of explosive mixture with air.
 - c) Possibility of causing hazards
 - d) All of these
- (13) Which circuit breaker is preferred to be installed in extra-high voltage AC system?
- a) Air blast circuit breaker
 - b) SF6 circuit breaker
 - c) Bulk oil circuit breaker
 - d) Minimum oil circuit breaker
- (14) Circuit breakers usually operate under
- a) Steady short circuit current
 - b) Sub transient state of short circuit current
 - c) Transient state of short circuit current
 - d) None of these
- (15) What is the making capacity of the circuit breaker?
- a) Less than the asymmetrical breaking capacity of the breaker
 - b) Greater than the asymmetrical breaking capacity of the circuit breaker
 - c) Equal to the asymmetrical breaking capacity of the breaker
 - d) Equal to the symmetrical breaking capacity of the breaker
- (16) In a power system, the rate of rise of restriking voltage depends upon
- a) Circuit power factor only
 - b) Switching condition only
 - c) Both Circuit power factor only and Switching condition only
 - d) None of these
- (17) The following medium is employed for extinction of arc in air break circuit breakers?
- a) Air
 - b) Oil
 - c) Water
 - d) None of these
- (18) Circuit breakers are essentially
- a) Current carrying contacts called electrodes
 - b) Arc extinguishers
 - c) Transformers to isolate two systems
 - d) Circuits to break the system
- (19) The voltage across the circuit breaker pole after final current zero is
- a) Restriking voltage
 - b) Recovery voltage
 - c) Supply voltage
 - d) None of these
- (20) An ideal circuit breaker should offer
- a) Zero & infinite impedance before & after interruption respectively
 - b) Infinity & zero impedance before & after interruption respectively
 - c) Equal impedance before & after interruption
 - d) None of these

- (21) A thermal protection switch provides protection
- a) Over voltage
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Short circuit
 - d) Overload
- (22) What is/are the main disadvantage(s) of using oil as the quenching medium in the circuit breakers?
- a) Need periodical replacement.
 - b) Risk of formation of the explosive mixture with air.
 - c) Possibility of causing fire hazards.
 - d) All of the above.
- (23) A circuit breaker is a
- a) Protective device
 - b) Current limit device
 - c) current
 - d) none of this
- (24) Which of the following CB is generally used in railways application
- a) low oil CB
 - b) bulk oil CB
 - c) SF6 CB
 - d) air break CB
- (25) 3phase CB is rated at 2000 MVA, 33KV the making current is
- a) 89kA
 - b) 70kA
 - c) 35kA
 - d) 160 kA
- (26) Arcing time is the time between
- a) Separation of circuit breaker and extinction of arc
 - b) Separation of circuit breaker and rise of recovery voltage
 - c) Normal current interruption and arc extinction
 - d) None of these
- (27) Arc interruption is done by
- a) High resistance interruption
 - b) Low resistance interruption
 - c) Both High resistance interruption and Low resistance interruption
 - d) None of these
- (28) For single frequency transients, ratio of peak restriking voltage to time between voltage zero and peak voltage is called
- a) Restriking voltage
 - b) Recovery voltage
 - c) Rate of rise restriking voltage
 - d) Active recovery voltage
- (29) Rate of rise restriking voltage depends upon
- a) Active recovery voltage
 - b) Natural frequency of oscillations
 - c) Both Active recovery voltage and Natural frequency of oscillations
 - d) Rating of circuit breaker
- (30) An ideal circuit breaker should offer
- a) Zero & infinite impedance before & after interruption respectively
 - b) Infinity & zero impedance before & after interruption respectively
 - c) Equal impedance before & after interruption
 - d) None of these
- (31) The rate of rise of restriking voltage is usually expressed in terms of:
- a) V / s
 - b) kV / ms
 - c) kV / μ s
 - d) MV/ns
- (32) The correct statement about Sulphur Hexafluoride gas:
- a) it provides free electrons to the breaker
 - b) It absorbs free electrons
 - c) It increases current flow through the arc
 - d) None of these
- (33) The making capacity of a circuit breaker is
- a) Less than the asymmetrical breaking capacity
 - b) Greater than the asymmetrical breaking capacity

- y of the breaker
 c) Equal to the symmetrical breaking capacity of the breaker
 d) Equal to the asymmetrical breaking capacity of the breaker
- (34) The ground wire protection the transmission line
 a) Direct lighting stroke
 b) Indirect lighting stroke
 c) Both Direct lighting stroke and Indirect lighting stroke
 d) None of these
- (35) Carrier current protection scheme is normally used for
 a) HV transmission line
 b) LV cable only
 c) Both option a and b
 d) None of these
- (36) The standard current rating of an electromagnetic relay are
 a) 5A and 15A
 b) 15A and 20A
 c) 1A and 5A
 d) any one of these
- (37) The selectivity of the system is increased by:
 a) Considering the system as a single block
 b) Dividing the system into various protection zones
 c) Dividing system into two large blocks
 d) None of these
- (38) The protection system which compares the electrical quantity which enters and leaves a zone and then operates is:
 a) Balanced voltage
 b) Balanced current
 c) Differential protection system
 d) All of these
- (39) The protection relay which has inherent directional characteristics
 a) Mho relay
 b) Reactance relay
 c) Distance relay
 d) All of these
- (40) The magnetic circuit breaker has:
 a) Instantaneous working action
 b) Delays working action
 c) Both of these
 d) None of these
- (41) Plug setting of a electromagnetic relay can be altered by varying
 a) Number of ampere turns
 b) Air gap of magnetic path
 c) Adjustable back stop
 d) None of these
- (42) Pilot wire protection is basically used for the protection of
 a) Transmission lines
 b) Alternators
 c) Switch gears
 d) Transformers
- (43) In a circuit breaker, arc is initiated by the process of
 a) Thermal emission
 b) Alternators
 c) Field emission
 d) Transmission lines
- (44) The ideal scheme of protection for overhead line is
 a) Time graded over current protection
 b) Distance Protection
 c) Differential protection
 d) None of these
- (45) The busbar protection means protection of
 a) busbar
 b) isolating switch
 c) circuit breaker
 d) All of these
- (46) The most dangerous fault in an alternator is
 a) failure of field
 b) stator winding fault
 c) failure of prime mover
 d) unbalanced loading

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- (47) MHO relay usually employed for the protection
- a) short lines only
 - b) medium lines only
 - c) long lines only
 - d) any lines
- (48) The percentage bias for a generator protection lies
- a) 15 to 20%
 - b) 10 to 15 %
 - c) 5 to 10%
 - d) none of these
- (49) Generally, the carrier current protection scheme is recommended for:
- a) HV cables
 - b) HV transmission lines
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of these
- (50) The under-voltage relay is recommended for:
- a) Transformers
 - b) Motors
 - c) Feeder
 - d) Busbars
- (51) Lightning arrestor should be located
- a) Away from the circuit breaker
 - b) Near the transformer
 - c) Away from the transformer
 - d) Near the circuit breaker
- (52) For remote operation, circuit breaker must be equipped with
- a) Inverse shunt trip
 - b) Shunt trip
 - c) Time delay trip
 - d) Both Inverse shunt trip and Time delay trip
- (53) The dielectric strength of air at 25°C and 76 cm of mercury is
- a) 2.11 kV rms/cm
 - b) 21.1 kV rms/m
 - c) 211 kV rms/cm
 - d) 2110 kV rms/m
- (54) An ideal circuit breaker should offer
- a) Zero & infinite impedance before & after interruption respectively
 - b) Infinity & zero impedance before & after interruption respectively
 - c) Equal impedance before & after interruption
 - d) None of these
- (55) Interrupting a low inductive current may lead to
- a) Very high restriking voltage
 - b) Very high current
 - c) Rupture of circuit breaker
 - d) Current chopping
- (56) Current chopping can be avoided by
- a) Resistance switching
 - b) Inductive switching
 - c) Capacitive switching
 - d) Diode switching
- (57) Recovery voltage is the value of the r.m.s. the voltage that re-appears across the poles of a circuit breaker before
- a) Restriking voltage
 - b) Final arc extinction
 - c) Rise of voltage
 - d) All of these
- (58) The device used for operating the electrical devices is _____.
- a) circuit breaker
 - b) switch
 - c) transformer
 - d) all are correct
- (59) In low oil circuit breaker the quantity of oil is _____
- a) low
 - b) high
 - c) zero
 - d) all are incorrect
- (60) Induction Relay is used on _____ supply.
- a) AC
 - b) DC
 - c) Three Phase
 - d) All are correct