USN

## Seventh Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2017/Jan.2018 Electrical Power Utilization

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast TWO questions from each part.

## PART - A

- 1 a. Mention advantages of using electricity as a energy source for heating. (06 Marks)
  - b. Discuss the principle of dielectric heating and obtain expression for dielectric power loss.

    (06 Marks)
  - C. A resistance oven employing Nichrome wire is to be operated from 230V, 1φ supply and rated at 16KW. If the temperature of element is to be limited to 1170°C and average temperature of charge is 500°C. Find diameter and length of heating element wire. Take radiating efficiency as 0.57, emissivity as 0.9, specific resistance of Nichrome = 1.09 × 10<sup>-6</sup> Ω-m.
- 2 a. With neat diagram explain spot welding

(06 Marks)

b. State and explain Faraday's law of electrolysis.

(06 Marks)

c. What is electro-deposition? Discuss factors which affect quality of electro deposition.

(08 Marks)

- 3 a. Define the following with reference to illumination: i) luminous flux ii) MHCP iii) Coefficient of utilization. (06 Marks)
  - b. Two lamps of 100 cp are mounted on two lamp post 10m apart, the post have different height of 3m and 4m calculate illumination at a point i) midway between the lamp post ii) below the 3m lamp post.

    (08 Marks)
  - c. Discuss briefly about flood lighting.

(06 Marks)

- 4 a. With a neat diagram, explain the construction ad working of high pressure mercury vapour lamp.

  (08 Marks)
  - b. It is desired to illuminate drawing hall with an average illumination of 200 lux. The hall is of dimension  $30 \times 20 \text{m}^2$ . The lamps are fitted 4m from ground. Find number of lamps and watt/lamp. Draw the layout with lamp positions. Take efficiency of lmap = 25 lumen/watt, depreciation factor = 0.8, coefficient of utilization = 0.75, space height ratio is to be 0.8 1.2. Verify your design. (08 Marks)
  - c. Compare the performance of LED lamp and CFL lamps.

(04 Marks)

## PART - B

- 5 a. Compare main line service, suburban service, urban service with reference to traction.

  (04 Marks)
  - Considering trapezoidal speed time curve approximation prove that crest speed is given as

$$V_{\rm m} = \frac{T}{k} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{T}{k}\right)^2 - \frac{7200D}{k}}$$
, where  $k = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ . (08 Marks)

c. An electric train has an average speed of 40 kmph on a level track between stops 1500m apart. It is accelerated at 2 kmphps and is braked at 3 kmphps. Calculate time period of acceleration, free running, braking. Draw the speed time curve assuming trapezoidal curve.

(08 Marks)

6 a. Derive expression for power output from driving axle.

(06 Marks)

- b. A 250 tonne motor coach has 4 motors each developing a 6000 Newton-mt torque during acceleration starting from rest. If gradient is 40 in 1000, gear ratio = 4, efficiency of gear transmission = 87%, wheel diameter = 80cm, train resistance = 50Nw/Tonne, calculate time taken to attain 50kmph. Allow 12% for additional rotational inertia. If line voltage is 3000V DC and motor efficiency = 85% find current drawn during notching period. (10 Marks)
- c. Define with reference to traction i) Dead weight ii) Coefficient of adhesion.
- 7 a. Explain with diagram working principle of linear induction motor.

(06 Marks)

(04 Marks)

b. Explain bridge transition control of DC motors.

(06 Marks)

- c. A 400 Tonne electric train has its speed reduced by regenerative braking from 60 to 46 kmph over a distance of 2 km along down gradient of 1.5%. Assuming specific train resistance as 50N/ton, rotational inertia effort = 10%, conversion efficiency of system = 75%. Calculate:
  - i) Energy returned to the line
  - ii) Average power returned to tre line.

(08 Marks)

8 a. Explain the general electric vehicle configuration with relevant block diagram.

b. Explain regenerative braking with reference to DC motors.

(12 Marks) (08 Marks)

\* \* \* \* \*