BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

(EVENING) EXAMINATION, 2017

(4th Year, 1st Semester, Supplementary)

ELECTRICAL UTILIZATION & ILLUMINATION ENGINEERING

Time: Three hours

Full Marks: 100

(50 marks for each Part)

Use a separate Answer-Script for each Part

PART-I

Answer any three questions

Two marks reserved for neat and well organized answer

- 1. a) Derive the expressions for Average Power consumed by fundamental current, its harmonics and its dc components in the presence of a sinusoidal voltage. State the definition of Power Factor (PF) and show the effect of harmonics and dc components on PF.
 - b) What is Displacement Factor (DF)? Derive to show the effect of both current THD as well as DF on the Power Factor.
- 2. a) What are the advantages of Electric Heating over methods using other types of fuels? Justify.
 - b) Explain the principle and applications of Dielectric Heating.

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- c) Write short note on how Electric Heating is implemented in practice through an Arc Furnace.
- 3. a) Explain how non-linear loads connected to a source of sinusoidal voltage supply, create voitage harmonics on the supply bus.
 - b) Explain the use of passive filters to remove current harmonics from the line.
 - c) Sketch block schematics and briefly explain, the principle of operation of an Active Power Filter.
- 4. a) Write short note on storage battery capacity, discharge limits and methods of charging.

- b) Sketch and explain the principle of Active Power Factor corrected 1-ph rectified circuit using high frequency switching 8
- 5. Write short note on any two:
 - a) Induction Heating.
 - b) 1-phase ac UPS systems.
 - c) Static VAR compensation using SCRs.

8 + 8

Ref.No. EE/5/T/412/2017(S)

-ph rectifier

8 + 8

B.E.E. (Evening) 4thYear 1st Semester Supplementary Examination 2017 Subject: Electrical Utilization & Illumination Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Use Separate Answer script for each part (50 marks for each Part)

Full Marks:100

Part-II

ANSWER Q.No. (1) AND ANY TWO QUESTIONS

Question No. 1 carries 20 marks

Q.1. A) Define the following radiometric parameters with SI unit –

- i) Radiant Intensity; ii) Radiance; iii) Irradiance
- B) Write down the photometric parameters corresponding to the above radiometric parameters with SI Unit.
- C) State and explain Inverse Square Cosine Law of illuminance with suitable diagram.

(10+4+6=20)

- Q.2. A) What do you understand by Five-plane photometry?
- B) How zonal lumen is related to average zonal intensity?
- C) How DLOR and ULOR are estimated from measured luminous intensity database?

(4+4+7=15)

- Q.3. A) Compare white light emitting diode and white fluorescent lamp on the basis of the followings-
- i) Spectral Power Distribution; ii) CCT; iii) general CRI; iv) Burning hour and v) Cost B) Explain the operation of the magnetic ballast driven fluorescent lamp circuit with proper circuit diagram.

(8+7=15)

Q.4. A) A 100 Watt filament lamp is suspended at height of 1.0m on a centre of a circular table with dia 0.50m. Calculate

i)illuminance at the centre of the table; ii) illuminance at the edge of the table.

iii)average illuminance on the table top. iv)average illuminance on the table top when the lamp is kept within a reflector which reflects 70% of lumen uniformly on table top. (Assume lamp efficiency 12 lm/W).

B) Estimate the Lumen output from a Luminaire from its I-table as given below-

Zonal Angle	0-10			30-40		
(deg) Avg, I (cd)	615	507	397	227	103	32

(8+7=15)

- Q5.A) A general lighting scheme is to be designed for a class room (8m x 6m x 3m). Estimate the number of lamps and luminaires using the Lumen formula and propose a suitable luminaire layout to achieve uniformity of illuminance on horizontal working plane.

 Input information are given below-
 - maintained average illuminance >= 500 Lux with overall uniformity >= 0.70
 - Luminaire: Mirror optic reflector type, 2x36W T8 FTL, CCT-6500K, CRI-83; Electronic ballast; system power = 74W, 240V AC; lumen per lamp=3250 lm.
 - Coefficient of utilization = 0.60; Maintenance Factor = 0.75

Estimate Lighting Power Density(LPD) of the proposed design.

(15)