

Industrial Utilization of Electrical Power Assignment

(a) (i) Brightness of snow

$$\text{Illumination (E)} = \frac{\text{Luminous flux (F)}}{\text{Area (A)}}$$

$$\text{Brightness of } \frac{I}{A} \text{ (Cd/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$E = \pi \times L$$

$$L = \frac{E}{\pi}$$

Considering the reflection factor of 85% = 0.85

$$L = \frac{14000}{\pi} \times 0.85$$

$$= 11.905 \times 10^3 \text{ Cd/m}^2$$

(ii) $L = \frac{E}{\pi} = \frac{0.22 \times 0.85}{\pi}$

$$= 59.52 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Cd/m}^2$$

(b) diameter (D) = 22
 luminous intensity (I) = 120 candelas or 120 lumens
 30% is absorbed by the globe

(A) luminance of globe

flux emitted by the source = Φ

$$\Phi = I \cdot \omega$$

$$\Phi = 4\pi I$$

$$\Phi = 120 \times 4\pi \text{ lumens}$$

If 30% is absorbed:

$$\Phi = \frac{120 \times 4\pi}{100} \times 30$$

$$= 120 \times 4\pi \times 0.3$$

$$= 144\pi$$

\therefore flux emitted by the globe

$$= 120 \times 4\pi - 144\pi$$

$$= 336\pi \text{ lumens}$$

$$\text{Illumination/luminance (E)} = \frac{\text{luminous flux}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{336\pi}{\pi \times 0.22^2}$$

$$= 6942.15 \text{ lumens/m}^2$$

~~6942.15 lumens/m²~~

$$(ii) \text{ call } P_{\text{in}} = \frac{\text{Power}}{\omega} = \frac{336 \text{ W}}{2\pi} = 8 \text{ (candelas)}$$

$$(c) \text{ Area} = 75 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{thickness} = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{heat deg} = 80 - 30 = 50^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Time} = 8 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 6.5$$

$$\text{specific heat} = 0.25 \text{ cal/g}^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{density } (\rho) = 0.55 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\cos \theta = 0.04$$

$$f = 20 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Voltage} = ? \text{ V}$$

$$\text{current input} = ? \text{ A}$$

Note: Assume 15% heat input to slab is wasted.

$$\text{Heat required} = mc\Delta\theta$$

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$m = \text{density} \times \text{Volume}$$

$$m = 0.55 \times 75 \times 2$$

$$= 82.5 \text{ g}$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}{t} = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 65 \times 75 \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 21.57 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 20 \times 10^6$$

$$= 125.664 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{P.F.} = \cos \phi = 0.04$$

$$\phi = \cos^{-1} 0.04$$

$$\phi = 87.7$$

$$\delta = 90 - \phi = 90 - 87.7 = 2.3^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{heat required} = mc\Delta\theta$$

$$= 82.5 \times 0.255 \times 50$$

$$= 1057.88 \text{ Cal.}$$

$$\text{Total heat required} = 1057.88 \times \frac{85}{100} \quad (\text{because } 15\% \text{ loss})$$

$$= 899.098 \text{ Cal}$$

Recall:

$$1 \text{ Cal} = 4.186 \text{ (W}\cdot\text{s)}$$

$$899.098 = x$$

$$x = 3742.7 \text{ (W}\cdot\text{s)}$$

$$\text{Power input} = 3742.7 \text{ (W)} \rightarrow$$

$$P = \frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{3742.7}{8 \times 60} = 7.797 \text{ W}$$

\rightarrow (change minute to seconds)

$$P_o = V^2 \omega C \tan \delta$$

$$7.797 = V^2 \times 125.664 \times 10^6 \times 21.57 \times 10^{-12} \times \tan 2.3^\circ$$

$$V^2 = \frac{7.797}{125.664 \times 10^6 \times 21.57 \times 10^{-12} \times \tan 2.3^\circ}$$

$$V = 267.62 \text{ V}$$

$$P = IV \cos \phi$$

$$I = \frac{7.797}{267.62 \times 0.84}$$

$$= 0.728 \text{ A}$$