

EEE 552 Assignment

- 1)  $D = 1500\text{m}$ , schedule speed =  $36\text{km/hr} = 36 \times \frac{5}{18} = 10\text{m/s}$   
 braking retardation  $\beta = 3 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{5}{6}\text{m/s}^2$   
 $v = \frac{d}{t} \therefore t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{1500}{10} = 150\text{s}$   
 Actual time of run =  $150 - 25 = 125\text{s}$

$$V_g = \frac{1500}{125} = 12\text{m/s}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = 1.25 \times 12 = 15\text{m/s}$$

$$k = \frac{D}{V_m^2} \left( \frac{V_m}{V_g} - 1 \right) = \frac{1500}{15^2} (1.25 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}$$

Recall  $k = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)$

$$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$\alpha = 0.4\text{m/s}^2 = 0.47 \times \frac{18}{5}$$

$$= 1.7\text{km/h/s}$$

$\therefore$  acceleration  $\alpha = 1.7\text{km/h/s}$

2)  $V_g = 36\text{km/h} = 36 \times \frac{5}{18} = 10\text{m/s}$

$$\alpha = 1.8\text{km/h/s} = 1.8 \times \frac{5}{18} = 0.5\text{m/s}^2$$

$$\beta = 3.6\text{km/h/s} = 3.6 \times \frac{5}{18} = 1.0\text{m/s}^2$$

$$t = \frac{2000}{10} = 200\text{s}$$

$$k = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha\beta} = \frac{0.5 + 1.0}{2(0.5 \times 1)} = 1.5$$

$$V_m = \frac{t}{2k} - \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 4kD}}{2k} = \frac{200}{2 \times 1.5} - \frac{\sqrt{200^2 - 4 \times 1.5 \times 2000}}{2 \times 1.5}$$

$$= 11\text{m/s} = 11 \times \frac{18}{5}$$

$$= 39\text{km/h}$$

3) T.S.A of the tank =  $6\text{m}^2$

$$\therefore 6\text{m}^2 = 6, l = \frac{6}{6} = 1\text{m}^2$$

$$\text{vol. of the tank} = l^3 = 1\text{m}^3$$

$$\text{Vol. of water to be heated daily} = 6 \times (1 \times 0.9) = 5.4\text{m}^3$$

5) Without reflector

$$a) E = \frac{300}{20^2}$$

$$= 0.75 \text{ lm/m}^2$$

$$b) \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10}{20}\right) = \tan^{-1}(0.5) = 26.6^\circ$$

$$\cos \theta = 0.89, \quad r^2 = 10^2 + 20^2 = 500$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{300}{0.89 \times 500}$$

$$= 0.534 \text{ lm/m}^2$$

With Reflector

$$\text{luminous output of the lamp} = 300 \times 4\pi \text{ lumen}$$

$$\text{flux directed by the reflector} = 0.5 \times 1200\pi$$

$$= 600\pi \text{ lm}$$

$$\text{Illumination produced on the disc} = \frac{600\pi}{100\pi}$$

$$= 6 \text{ lm/m}^2$$

It is the same at every point on the disc.

Since  $1\text{m}^3$  of water weighs  $1000\text{kg}$ ,

$$\text{mass of water} = 5.4 \times 1000 = 5400\text{kg}$$

$$\text{Heat req to raise the temp of water} = 5400 \times 4200 \times (65-20) \\ = 1020\text{MJ}$$

$$\text{If } 1\text{kwh} = 3.6\text{MJ}$$

$$\text{then } 1020\text{MJ} = 1020 / 3.6$$

$$= 283.3\text{ kwh}$$

$$\text{Daily loss from the tank} = 6.3 \times 6 \times (65-20) \times \frac{24}{1000}$$

$$= 40.8\text{ kwh}$$

$$\text{Energy supplied per day} = 283.3 + 40.8 = 324.1\text{ kwh}$$

$$\text{loading in kwh} = 324.1 / 24$$

$$= 3.5\text{kw}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of the tank} = \frac{283.3}{324.1} \times 100$$

$$= 87.4\%$$

$$7.) \text{ Secondary current} = \frac{600 \times 10^3}{20 \times 0.6} = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ A}$$

If this current is taken as the reference quantity, then sec voltage is

$$V_2 = 20(0.6 + j0.8) = (12 + j16)\text{V}$$

$$\text{Secondary impedance } Z_2 = \frac{(12 + j16)}{(5 \times 10^4)}$$

$$= (2.4 + j3.2) \times 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}$$

Now, if the sec resistance is doubled while reactance remains constant, the impedance when half-full becomes

$$Z_2 = (4.8 + j3.2) \times 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}$$

$$\text{Now, sec current } I_2 = \frac{20}{(4.8 + j3.2) \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 3.466 \angle -33.7^\circ \times 10^4 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Now, pf} = \cos 33.7 = 0.832$$

$$\text{Hence, power absorbed} = 20 \times 3.466 \times 10^4 \times 0.832 \times 10^{-4} \\ = 580\text{kw}$$