

16/12/2014/064

EE552

1a) $L = ?$, $E = 44,000$, $\bar{\lambda} = 5.442$, $R.F. = 85\% = 0.85$
$$L = \frac{E}{\bar{\lambda}} \times R.F. = \frac{44,000}{5.442} \times 0.85 = 11,190.77 \text{ Tcd/m}^2$$

b. i) $I = 120 \text{ cp}$, $\phi = ?$ Luminous flux emitted by source

$$\omega = 4\pi, \phi = I \times \omega$$
$$= 120 \times 4\pi = 1,507.96 \text{ Lumen}$$

Since globe has 30% efficiency

$$\frac{30}{100} \times 1,507.96 = 452.39 \text{ Lumen}$$

$$\text{Total flux emitted by globe} = 1,507.96 - 452.39$$
$$= 1,055.57 \text{ Lumen}$$

$$\text{Luminance} = \frac{\text{Flux emitted}}{\text{Area}}, \text{Area} = \pi d^2 = \pi \times 0.23^2$$

$$= 0.152$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1,055.57}{0.152} = 6,942.15 \text{ Lumen/m}^2$$

ii) Candle power = $\frac{\text{lumen}}{\omega} = \frac{\phi}{\omega} = \frac{1,055.57}{4\pi} = 84 \text{ cp}$

c) density = $0.55 \text{ g/cm}^3 = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = ?$
Volume = Area \times thickness
 $= 75 \times 2 = 150$

$$\text{Mass} = 0.55 \times 150 = 82.5 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{C. E. of A} = 8.55 \times 10^{-12} \times 6.5 \times 75 \times 10^{-4} = 2.497$$

$$\phi = 87.7^\circ = 89^\circ - 87.7^\circ = \cancel{2.3^\circ} \quad 2.3^\circ$$

Heat required in m.c.e.

$$= 82.5 \times 0.255 \times 50 = 1051.875 \text{ cal}$$

If 15% of heat is lost to surroundings

$$1051.875 \times 15 = 157.78 \text{ cal}$$

Heat used = 100

$$\text{Heat used} = 1051.875 - 157.78$$

$$= 894.094 \text{ cal}$$

Cal to J

$$894.094 \times 4.186 = 3742.654$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{3742.65}{8 \times 60} = \underline{\underline{7.802}}$$

$$P_d = V^2 \omega L \cos \phi$$

$$7.8 = V^2 \times 125 \times 664 \times 10^{-6} \times 21.57 \times 10^{-12} \times \cos 2.3$$

$$V^2 = \underline{\underline{7.8}}$$

$$5049.175 \cdot 81 \times 21.57 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$V = 267.61$$

$$I = \frac{P}{V \cos \phi} = \frac{7.8}{267.61} \times 0.999 = 0.785$$