

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART - A (MCQ) (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

- | | <i>Marks</i> | <i>K-
Level</i> | <i>CO</i> |
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| 1. In flood lighting, when beam spread angle ≥ 40 degree it falls in the category of _____
(a) Narrow Beam (b) Medium Beam (c) Wide beam (d) Close beam | 1 | K1 | CO1 |
| 2. The cosine law states that illumination is proportional to the cosine of the angle between the normal to the surface and the
(a) Source of light (b) Incident light (c) Reflected light (d) Absorbed light | 1 | K1 | CO1 |
| 3. Split AC systems consist of which two main components?
(a) Compressor and Evaporator (b) Indoor unit and Outdoor unit
(c) Condenser and Expansion valve (d) Cooling coil and Thermostat | 1 | K1 | CO2 |
| 4. What type of electric motors typically provide the highest efficiency in applications requiring variable speed?
(a) Induction motors (b) Permanent magnet motors
(c) Synchronous motors (d) Universal motors | 1 | K1 | CO2 |
| 5. In direct resistance heating, the current flows
(a) Through the element only (b) Around the charge
(c) Through the charge directly (d) Not used at all | 1 | K1 | CO3 |
| 6. Anodizing is typically performed on which metal?
(a) Copper (b) Aluminum (c) Steel (d) Zinc | 1 | K1 | CO3 |
| 7. In electric traction, braking is often achieved using
(a) Magnetic braking (b) Hydraulic braking
(c) Regenerative braking (d) Pneumatic braking | 1 | K1 | CO4 |
| 8. What is the main reason for using high voltage AC in railway electrification?
(a) Simplicity of the system (b) Low transmission losses
(c) High current capacity (d) Better motor efficiency | 1 | K1 | CO4 |
| 9. Energy conservation planning aims to
(a) Reduce output to save energy (b) Identify opportunities for energy saving
(c) Increase production output (d) Ignore energy usage patterns | 1 | K1 | CO5 |
| 10. In commercial buildings, energy conservation can be achieved by
(a) Increasing lighting levels beyond necessity
(b) Keeping all systems running 24/7
(c) Using automated lighting and HVAC systems
(d) Avoiding insulation in walls and roofs | 1 | K1 | CO5 |

PART - B (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

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| 11. State the importance of glare control in lighting design. | 2 | K1 | CO1 |
| 12. A lighting scheme uses 4 lamps, each of 1000 lumens, with a utilization factor of 0.6 and maintenance factor of 0.8. Calculate the illumination provided over an area of 10 m ² . | 2 | K2 | CO1 |
| 13. Name two important factors considered in street lighting design. | 2 | K1 | CO1 |
| 14. What are the factors that affect the efficiency of a domestic refrigerator? | 2 | K1 | CO2 |
| 15. Classify the factors contribute to the reduced efficiency of a motor over time. | 2 | K2 | CO2 |
| 16. Infer how can the concept of direct savings be applied in evaluating the efficiency of motors? | 2 | K2 | CO2 |
| 17. Compare resistance welding and arc welding based on heat generation. | 2 | K2 | CO3 |
| 18. Inspect the output voltage of a bridge rectifier and a center-tap rectifier for the same input. | 2 | K2 | CO3 |

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| 19. Why are series wound motors preferred in traction applications? | 2 | K1 | CO4 |
| 20. Examine the advantages of regenerative braking over conventional braking methods in electric trains. | 2 | K2 | CO4 |
| 21. Differentiate between energy conservation and energy efficiency. | 2 | K2 | CO5 |
| 22. Describe the role of smart meters in household energy conservation. | 2 | K2 | CO5 |

PART - C (6 × 11 = 66 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

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| 23. a) (i) Identify the difference between the Inverse Square Law and the Cosine Law in terms of their application to surface illumination. | 6 | K3 | CO1 |
| (ii) A lamp of 100 candela is placed 2 meters above a working plane. Calculate the illumination directly beneath the lamp and at a point 1.5 meters horizontally away from the vertical axis. | 5 | K3 | CO1 |

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| b) (i) Choose the different types of lamps used in lighting systems and compare their advantages and disadvantages in terms of efficiency, cost, and lifespan. | 6 | K3 | CO1 |
| (ii) Plan the basic requirements for factory lighting. How do the types of work and safety regulations influence the design of lighting in factories? | 5 | K3 | CO1 |

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| 24. a) Explain in detail the various types of air conditioning systems and discuss their working principles. | 11 | K2 | CO2 |
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| b) Demonstrate the construction and working of a domestic water cooler. Compare it with a refrigerator in terms of operational principle, components, and cooling mechanisms. | 11 | K2 | CO2 |
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| 25. a) Illustrate the process of electroplating using the principles of Faraday's Laws. Draw and explain the setup and label all components involved. | 11 | K2 | CO3 |
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| b) Describe the advantages of resistance welding over other types of welding. Apply your understanding to explain the process in the automotive industry. | 11 | K2 | CO3 |
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| 26. a) Choose the factors to be considered in the choice of an electric motor for traction applications. Compare the performance characteristics of DC motors and AC motors for traction systems. | 11 | K3 | CO4 |
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| b) Make use of the concept of power and energy output from the driving axles in a railway system. How is the power delivered from the traction motors to the wheels, and how is it related to the train's speed and acceleration? | 11 | K3 | CO4 |
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| 27. a) Summarize various methods to improve energy efficiency in electrical generation. Explain how Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems contribute to energy conservation. | 11 | K2 | CO5 |
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| b) Outline the major causes of energy losses in generation, transmission, and distribution systems. Explain the methods to minimize these losses suitable examples. | 11 | K2 | CO5 |
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| 28. a) (i) Identify the importance of torque-speed characteristics in the choice of an electric motor for railway traction. | 6 | K3 | CO4 |
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| (ii) Explain five measures to reduce electricity consumption in a typical household. | 5 | K2 | CO5 |
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| b) (i) Identify the advantages and limitations of dynamic braking systems in electric traction. | 6 | K3 | CO4 |
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| (ii) Plan the steps to perform an energy audit in an electrical distribution system. | 5 | K2 | CO5 |
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