

PART – B

(5 x 13 = 65 Marks)

| Q.No. | Questions | Marks | KL | CO |
|--------|---|-------|----|-----|
| 11. a) | Illustrate the single line diagram (SLD) of wiring system with an example. | 13 | K2 | CO1 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| b) | Explain the working of following components - Fuse, MCB, ELCB & Isolator. | 13 | K2 | CO1 |
| 12. a) | Explain the various types of lighting schemes. | 13 | K2 | CO2 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| b) | Explain about the load calculation and sizing of wire in case of residential and commercial wiring systems. | 13 | K2 | CO2 |
| 13. a) | Explain the following terms: Luminous intensity, candle power, space to height ratio, waste light factor, depreciation factor and their impact in the illumination schemes. | 13 | K2 | CO3 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| b) | Infer the principle of operation of CFL & LED with necessary diagrams. | 13 | K2 | CO3 |
| 14. a) | How the specifications of LT breakers, MCB are decided in industrial electrical systems? | 13 | K2 | CO4 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| b) | The monthly readings of a consumer's meter are as follows: Maximum demand = 50 KW, Energy consumed = 36,000 KWh Reactive energy = 23,400 KVAR. If the tariff is Rs 80 per KW of maximum demand plus 8 paise per unit plus 0.5 paise per unit for each 1% of power factor below 86%, calculate the monthly bill of the consumer. | 13 | K2 | CO4 |
| 15. a) | Explain the architecture of SCADA system for distribution automation with neat diagram. | 13 | K2 | CO5 |
| | (OR) | | | |
| b) | Sketch a block diagram of PLC with basic components and its functions. | 13 | K2 | CO5 |

PART – C

(1 x 15 = 15 Marks)

| Q.No. | Questions | Marks | KL | CO |
|-----------|---|-------|----|-----|
| 16. a) i. | Explain the design steps involved in a lighting scheme for a residential and commercial premises. | 8 | K2 | CO2 |
| ii. | Infer the significance of energy saving in illumination systems. | 7 | | |

(OR)

b) A supply system feeds the following load.

15

K2

CO3

- i. a lighting load of 500 kW
 - ii. a load of 400 kW at 0.707 p.f. lagging
 - iii. a load of 800 kW at 0.8 p.f. leading.
 - iv. a load of 500 kW at 0.6 p.f. lagging
 - v. a synchronous motor driving a 540 kW d.c. generator and having overall efficiency of 90%. Evaluate the power factor of synchronous motor so that station power factor may become unity.
-