

UNIT 3  
**Electromagnetic Induction**

09/11/2020 – Class 28

**Assignment Answer**

1)

1. In which line are the switches and fuses connected? **Phase line.**
2. What are the specialities observed by you in connecting devices in household circuit?

**Devices are connected in parallel between phase and neutral lines.**

3. Give the reasons for connecting devices in parallel?

**Can provide same potential difference.**

**Can control different devices by using different switches.**

2) Fuse, MCB and ELCB are some safety devices used in electric circuits.

1. What are the differences between MCB and an electric fuse?

**Fuse works on the basis of heating effect of current, MCB works on the basis of heating effect and magnetic effect of current.**

2. What is the advantage of MCB over an electric fuse? **MCB automatically breaks the circuit whenever there is an excess flow of current due to short circuit and overloading**

**Activity 1**

**Discussion**

- Which device is connected at the beginning of the household electrical circuit? **Watt-hour meter.**
- Why is this device connected at the beginning of the circuit? **To measure the whole electrical energy consumption in that circuit.**
- Which equation did we study in the first chapter, to calculate the electrical energy consumption?  **$E = P \times t$**

**Activity 2**

An electrical appliance of power 100 W works one hour per day. Calculate the energy consumption, in one month?

$$P = 100 \text{ W}, t = 1 \text{ hour} = 3600 \text{ s}$$

$$E = Pt = 100 \times 3600 \times 30 = \mathbf{10800000 \text{ J}}$$

**Discussion**

- Is it practical to use joule as the commercial unit of electrical energy? Why? **No, joule is a small unit.**
- What is the commercial unit of electrical energy? **kilowatt hour (kWh) or Unit**

**1 unit electrical energy = 1 kWh**

The commercial unit of electrical energy is **kilowatt hour (kWh)**. A device of power 1000 watt (1 kW), when used for one hour (1h), consumes one unit of electrical energy (1 kWh).

$$\mathbf{1 \text{ kWh} = 1000 \times 60 \times 60 = 3600000 \text{ J}}$$

**Equation to calculate electrical energy consumption in kWh**

$$\text{Energy in kilowatt hour} = \frac{\text{Power in watt} \times \text{time in hour}}{1000}$$

- Why is the above equation divided by 1000? **To convert to kilowatt hour.**

### Activity 3

An electric iron of power 1200 W works for one hour. Calculate the energy consumed?

$$\text{Power (P)} = 1200 \text{ W, Time (t)} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

$$\text{Energy consumed by electric iron} = P \times t / 1000 = 1200 \times 1/1000 = \mathbf{1.2 \text{ unit.}}$$

### Activity 4

An electric bulb of power 100 W works for one hour. Calculate the energy consumed?

$$\text{Power (P)} = 100 \text{ W, Time (t)} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

$$\text{Energy consumed by electric bulb} = P \times t / 1000 = 100 \times 1/1000 = \mathbf{0.1 \text{ unit.}}$$

### Activity 5

A CFL of power 15 W works for one hour. Calculate the energy consumed?

$$\text{Power (P)} = 15 \text{ W, Time (t)} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

$$\text{Energy consumed by CFL} = P \times t / 1000 = 15 \times 1/1000 = \mathbf{0.015 \text{ unit.}}$$

### Inference

Electrical appliances having low power consumes less electrical energy.

### Activity 6

How to calculate the time required to work an electrical appliance, for the consumption of one unit electrical energy?

We have,

$$E = (P \times t) / 1000$$

$$E \times 1000 = P \times t$$

$$\mathbf{t = (E \times 1000) / P}$$

### Activity 7

A 100 W bulb is given. How many hours it should be works for consuming one unit electrical energy?

$$E = 1 \text{ unit, P} = 100 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Time, } t = (E \times 1000) / P = 1 \times 1000/100 = \mathbf{10 \text{ hour}}$$

### Activity 8

A 15 W CFL is given. How many hours it should be works for consuming one unit electrical energy?

$$E = 1 \text{ unit, P} = 15 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Time, } t = (E \times 1000) / P = (1 \times 1000) / 15 = \mathbf{66.66 \text{ hour}}$$

### Activity 8

A 9 W LED lamp is given. How many hours it should be works for consuming one unit electrical energy?

$$E = 1 \text{ unit, P} = 9 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Time, } t = (E \times 1000) / P = (1 \times 1000) / 9 = \mathbf{111.11 \text{ hour}}$$

### Inference

Electrical appliances having low power consumes one unit of electrical energy, only after working more hours.

### Activity 9

In a house, 5 CFL lamps each of 20 W, works for 4 hours, 4 fans each of 60 W work for 5 hours and a TV of 100 W works for 4 hours in a day. What will be the daily consumption shown by the watt hour meter?

$$\text{Power of CFL} = 20 \text{ W, Power of Fan} = 60 \text{ W, Power of TV} = 100 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Electrical energy consumed by the CFL in kWh} = (P \times t) / 1000$$

$$= (20 \times 5 \times 4) / 1000 = 400 / 1000 = \mathbf{0.4 \text{ unit}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Electrical energy consumed by the 4 Fan in kWh} &= (P \times t) / 1000 \\ &= (60 \times 4 \times 5) / 1000 = 1200 / 1000 = \mathbf{1.2 \text{ unit}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Electrical energy consumed by TV in kWh} &= (P \times t) / 1000 \\ &= (100 \times 4) / 1000 = 400 / 1000 = \mathbf{0.4 \text{ unit}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total energy consumption} = 0.4 + 1.2 + 0.4 = \mathbf{2 \text{ unit}}$$

$$\text{Energy consumed in one month} = 2 \times 30 = \mathbf{60 \text{ unit}}$$

### **Assignment**

Find the power of each electrical appliance in your home and how many hours it takes for each appliance to use one unit of electrical energy?