

**INDEX****UNIT I****Chapter 1 : Illumination 1-1 to 1-52****Syllabus :**

- 1.1 Definitions of various illumination terminology - Luminous flux, solid angle, luminous intensity, lux, candlepower, MHCP, MSCP, MHSCP, illumination, lamp efficiency, depreciation factor, maintenance factor, coefficient of utilization, space to height ratio, reflection factor, waste light factor, glare, shadow.
- 1.2 Laws of illumination : Inverse squares and Lambert's Cosine law.
- 1.3 Various types of lamps : Low pressure mercury vapour lamps (fluorescent tube), Compact Fluorescent Lamps (C.F.L.), High pressure mercury vapour lamps, Sodium vapour lamps, Metal halide lamps, LED lamps.
- 1.4 Various lighting schemes : features and application.
- 1.5 Domestic and industrial lamp fittings.
- 1.6 Electronic ballast.

1.1	Introduction to Illumination.....	1-1
1.1.1	Definitions of Various Terminologies	1-1
1.2	Laws of Illuminations	1-8
1.2.1	Law of Inverse Squares	1-8
1.2.1.1	Lambert's Cosine Law	1-9
1.3	Various Types of Lamps.....	1-20
1.3.1	Incandescent Lamps	1-21
1.3.2	Arc Lamps	1-23
1.3.2.1	Connection Diagram of Carbon arc Lamp.....	1-25
1.3.2.2	Assembly of Carbon arc Lamp Search Light.....	1-25
1.3.3	Fluorescent Lamps.....	1-25
1.3.3.1	Fault Finding in case of Fluorescent Lamps	1-28
1.3.3.2	Comparison of Filament Lamp and Fluorescent Lamp	1-29
1.3.3.3	Comparison of Filament / Incandescent Lamp and Gas Discharge Lamp	1-30
1.3.4	Types of Other Lamps	1-30
1.3.4.1	Mercury Vapour Lamp	1-30
1.3.4.2	Mercury Iodide Lamps	1-31
1.3.4.3	Sodium Vapour Lamp.....	1-32

1.3.4.4	Neon Lamp.....	1-33
1.3.4.5	Halogen Lamps	1-35
1.3.4.6	Compact Fluorescent Lamp (Tube) (CFL)	1-37
1.3.4.7	Comparison of CFL with Incandescent Lamp	1-38
1.3.4.8	Metal Halide Lamp	1-38
1.3.4.9	LED	1-39
1.3.5	Special Lamps.....	1-41
1.3.6	Comparison of all Luminaires (Lamps)	1-42
1.4	Various Lighting Schemes/Features - Applications/Structures.....	1-43
1.4.1	Light % for System	1-45
1.4.2	Minimum Mounting Height for Direct Lighting System	1-45
1.5	Domestic and Industrial Light Fittings.....	1-45
1.5.1	Light Sources and Light Fittings / Accessories Light Sources	1-45
1.5.1.1	Pendent Luminaires	1-46
1.5.2	Direct / Indirect Lighting System/Fitting for Industrial Use.....	1-47
1.6	Electronic Ballast.....	1-49
1.6.1	Types of Ballast.....	1-49
1.6.1.1	Ballast for High Intensity Discharge Lamps (HID Ballasts)	1-49
1.6.1.2	Electronic Ballast.....	1-50

UNIT II**Chapter 2 : Electric Heating and Welding Systems****2-1 to 2-47****Syllabus :**

- 2.1 Concept of electrical heating, classification of electric heating, modes of heat transfer.
- 2.2 Direct and indirect resistance heating : working principle and construction and applications.
- 2.3 Requirements of resistance heating element material, methods of temperature control, design of heating element.



2.4	Arc Heating : Working principle, properties of material used for electrode, advantages of graphite electrode over carbon electrode.	2.1.2.2	Proportionality of Modes of Heat Transfer 2-4
2.5	Direct arc furnace and indirect arc furnace : construction and operation, specifications, applications.	2.2	Direct and Indirect Resistance Heating..... 2-4
2.6	Induction heating : Working principle, applications.	2.2.1	Direct Resistance Heating 2-4
2.7	Direct core type furnace : Construction and working of horizontal and vertical type.	2.2.2	Salt Bath Furnace..... 2-5
2.8	Coreless type induction furnace : Construction, working and applications.	2.2.3	Resistance Oven (Indirect Resistance Heating)..... 2-6
2.9	Dielectric heating : Working principle and applications.	2.2.4	Comparison between Direct and Indirect Heating 2-6
2.10	Eddy current heating : Working principle and applications.	2.3	Heating Element..... 2-7
2.11	Types of welding systems : Plastic and fusion, classifications of electrical welding system.	2.3.1	Requirements of Heating Element or Desired Properties of Heating Element..... 2-7
2.12	Quality of a good weld, welding defects.	2.3.2	Causes of Failure of Heating Element 2-7
2.13	Resistance welding : Spot, seam, butt, projection welding and their working principles and applications.	2.3.3	Methods of Temperature Control 2-8
2.14	Arc welding : Working principle, characteristics of arc, factors on which arc length, methods of arc stabilization, types of electrodes, advantages of coated electrode.	2.3.4	Comparison between Temperature Control Methods in Resistance Furnace2-11
2.15	Metal and carbon arc applications.	2.3.5	Applications of Resistance Heating2-11
2.16	Supply requirements; AC welding machines-welding transformer, safety precautions.	2.3.6	Materials used for Heating Element or Types of Heating Element2-11
2.1	Concept of Electrical Heating 2-1	2.3.7	Design of Heating Element.....2-12
2.1.1	Classification of Electric Heating 2-2	2.3.7.1	Formulie and Conversions Required for Solving Problems on Design of Heating Element ...2-13
2.1.1.1	Power Frequency Heating 2-2	2.3.7.2	Problems and Solution on Design of Resistance Heating Elements2-13
2.1.1.2	High Frequency Heating 2-2	2.4	Arc Heating2-18
2.1.1.3	Electron Bombardment Heating..... 2-2	2.4.1	Arc Striking Methods and their Comparison.....2-18
2.1.1.4	Resistance Heating 2-3	2.4.2	Working Principle of Arc Heating2-19
2.1.1.5	Direct Resistance Heating 2-3	2.4.3	Properties of Material Used for Electrode2-19
2.1.1.6	Indirect Resistance Heating..... 2-3	2.4.4	Types of Electrodes for Arc Furnace2-19
2.1.1.7	Radiant or Infrared Heating 2-3	2.4.5	Comparison between Graphite and Carbon Electrode2-20
2.1.1.8	Arc Heating 2-3	2.5	Direct Indirect Arc Furnace Basic Requirements2-20
2.1.1.9	Direct Arc Heating 2-3	2.5.1	Basic Requirements of Arc Furnace2-20
2.1.1.10	Indirect Arc Heating 2-3	2.5.1.1	Basic Mechanical Requirements of Arc Furnace2-20
2.1.1.11	Dielectric Heating 2-3	2.5.2	Solved Examples on Electric Arc Heating.....2-20
2.1.1.12	Advantages of Electric Heating..... 2-3	2.5.3	Direct Arc Heating2-23
2.1.2	Modes of Heat Transfer..... 2-4	2.5.4	Indirect Arc Furnace2-24
2.1.2.1	Formulie for Convection and Radiation Heat Transfer 2-4	2.5.5	Comparison between Direct and Indirect Arc Furnace...2-25
		2.6	Induction Heating - Working Principle.....2-25
		2.6.1	Induction Furnace Types2-25
		2.7	Direct Core Type Induction Furnace or Core Type Induction Furnace.....2-25
		2.7.1	Vertical Core Type or Ajax Wyatt Furnace.....2-26



2.7.2	Comparison between Direct Core Type and Vertical Core Type Induction Furnace	2-28
2.7.3	Indirect Core Type Induction Furnace	2-28
2.8	Coreless Type Induction Furnace	2-28
2.8.1	Comparison between Core Type and Coreless Type induction Furnace	2-29
2.8.2	Comparison between High Frequency and Normal Frequency (Power Frequency) Induction Furnace	2-30
2.8.3	Problems on Induction Heating	2-30
2.9	Dielectric Heating	2-31
2.9.1	Theory of Di-electric Heating	2-31
2.9.2	Choice of Frequency	2-32
2.9.3	Advantages of Dielectric Heating	2-33
2.9.4	Disadvantages of Dielectric Heating	2-33
2.9.5	Applications of Dielectric Heating	2-33
2.10	High Frequency Eddy Current Heating	2-34
2.11	Types of Welding System	2-36
2.11.1	Plastic Welding	2-36
2.11.2	Fusion Welding	2-36
2.11.3	Classification of Electrical Welding	2-36
2.11.4	Advantages of Electrical Welding	2-37
2.12	Quality of a Good Weld	2-37
2.12.1	Welding Defects	2-37
2.13	Resistance Welding	2-39
2.13.1	Details of Resistance Welding Types	2-39
2.14	Arc Welding	2-41
2.14.1	Working Principle	2-42
2.14.2	Characteristics of Electric Arc	2-42
2.14.3	Factors on which Arc Length Depends	2-42
2.14.4	Methods of Arc Stabilization	2-43
2.14.5	Types of Electrodes	2-43
2.14.5.1	Bare Electrodes	2-43
2.14.5.2	Light Coated Electrodes	2-43
2.14.5.3	Heavy Coated Electrodes	2-43
2.14.6	Advantages of Coated Electrodes	2-43
2.14.7	Comparison between Resistance Welding and Arc Welding	2-43
2.15	Metal Arc Welding and Applications	2-43
2.16	Carbon Arc Welding and Applications	2-44
2.17	Supply Requirements	2-44

2.17.1	AC Welding Machines	2-44
2.17.2	Welding Transformer	2-44
2.17.2.1	Tapped Reactor Method	2-45
2.17.2.2	Moving Coil Method	2-45
2.17.2.3	Magnetic Shunt Method	2-45
2.17.3	Safety Precautions	2-45
2.17.4	Comparison between AC and DC Welding	2-45

UNIT III

Chapter 3 : Electric Drives and Elevators 3-1 to 3-47

Syllabus :

- 3.1 Electric drives : concept factors governing selection of electric drives (motor).
- 3.2 Types of electrical drives : Individual and group drive, applications.
- 3.3 Mechanical features of drives : Purpose, types and application of various types of enclosures.
- 3.4 Transmission of mechanical power : Direct and indirect drive (Belt, Rope, Chain, Gear), Vertical drives and its applications.
- 3.5 Bearing : Types and applications.
- 3.6 Size and rating of motor, Definition of standard rating as per IS.
- 3.7 Load cycles : Concept with graphical representation.
- 3.8 Load Equalization : Meaning, methods and condition of load equalization.
- 3.9 Braking : Definition of braking, requirements of ideal braking system.
Types of electrical braking systems : Plugging, rheostatic (Dynamic) and regenerative braking for D.C. series motor and three phase induction motor.
- 3.10 Elevators : Function, application, Types, its motors and safety.
- 3.11 Factors on which shape and size of car depends.
- 3.12 Bombay Lift Act 1939. (Latest Amendment).

3.1	Introduction	3-1
3.1.1	Electric Drive	3-1
3.1.1.1	Advantages of Electric Drive	3-2
3.1.2	Factors Governing Selection of Electric Drives	3-2
3.2	Types of Electrical Drives	3-2
3.2.1	Individual Drive	3-2



3.2.2	Group Drive.....	3-3	3.7.6	Estimation of Size/Rating of Motor	3-18
3.2.3	Comparison between Individual Drive and Group Drive	3-3	3.8	Load Equalization	3-22
3.2.4	Multi motor Drive	3-4	3.8.1	Conditions for Load Equalization	3-23
3.3	Mechanical Features of Drives	3-4	3.8.1.1	Load Increasing.....	3-23
3.3.1	Purpose.....	3-4	3.8.1.2	Load Decreasing	3-24
3.3.2	Degree of Protection (IP Grade).....	3-4	3.8.2	Motors and their Applications	3-26
3.3.3	Types and Applications of Various Types of Enclosures.....	3-5	3.8.3	Typical Applications of Motors/Electric Drives	3-26
3.4	Transmission of Mechanical Power	3-7	3.8.4	Specifications of Motors	3-28
3.4.1	Direct Drive.....	3-7	3.9	Braking	3-30
3.4.2	Indirect Drive	3-7	3.9.1	Requirements of Ideal Braking System.....	3-30
3.4.2.1	Belt Drive.....	3-7	3.9.2	Advantages and Disadvantages of Electric Braking	3-30
3.4.2.1(A)	Flat belt drive.....	3-7	3.9.2.1	Comparison between Electric and Mechanical Braking	3-30
3.4.2.1(B)	V Belt Drive	3-7	3.9.3	Electrical Braking Systems	3-31
3.4.2.1(C)	Comparison between Flat Belt and V Belt Drive	3-8	3.9.3.1	Plugging	3-31
3.4.2.1(D)	Factors to be considered for Selection of Belt Drive	3-8	3.9.3.1(A)	Plugging with DC Motor	3-31
3.4.2.1(E)	Different Arrangements of Belt Drive.....	3-8	3.9.3.1(B)	Plugging with 3 phase induction motor	3-32
3.4.2.2	Rope Drive	3-9	3.9.3.2	Rheostatic Braking (Dynamic braking).....	3-33
3.4.2.2(A)	Comparison between Belt Drive and Rope Drive	3-10	3.9.3.2(A)	Rheostatic Braking of DC Motor	3-33
3.4.2.3	Chain Drive.....	3-10	3.9.3.2(B)	Rheostatic Braking of 3 Phase Induction Motor	3-33
3.4.2.3(A)	Types of Chain Drive	3-10	3.9.3.3	Regenerative Braking	3-35
3.4.2.4	Gear Drive	3-10	3.9.3.3(A)	Conditions to be satisfied for Regenerative Braking	3-35
3.4.3	Vertical Drive.....	3-11	3.9.3.3(B)	Regenerative Braking with DC Motor	3-35
3.5	Bearing.....	3-11	3.9.3.3(C)	Regenerative braking with 3 phase induction motor.....	3-38
3.5.1	Types of Bearings	3-11	3.9.4	Comparison between Different Braking Methods	3-39
3.6	Size and Rating of Motor	3-14	3.10	Elevators	3-39
3.6.1	Starting Conditions of Load	3-14	3.10.1	Function of Elevator	3-39
3.6.2	Matching of Speed Torque Characteristics	3-14	3.10.2	Drive required for Elevators (Motors used as Drive)	3-39
3.6.3	Nature of Load.....	3-16	3.10.3	Requirements of Elevator	3-40
3.6.4	Standard ratings as per IS.....	3-16	3.10.4	Types of Elevators.....	3-40
3.7	Load Cycles.....	3-16	3.10.5	Speed of the Elevator	3-41
3.7.1	Continuous Loads or Continuous Rating	3-16	3.10.6	Applications of Elevators	3-41
3.7.2	Short Time Loads or short Time Rating	3-17	3.10.7	Requirements of Motor for Elevators	3-41
3.7.3	Intermittent Loads or Intermittent Rating.....	3-17	3.10.8	Safety Devices in Electric Elevators	3-41
3.7.4	Continuous Operation with Short Time Loads.....	3-18	3.10.9	Protective devices used for Elevator.....	3-42
3.7.5	Continuous Rating with Intermittent Load	3-18			



3.10.10	Safety Precautions to be Observed in use of Elevators.....	3-42
3.10.11	Location of Elevators Machine.....	3-43
3.10.12	Elevator Machines.....	3-43
3.11	Factors on which shape and size of car depends	3-44
3.12	The Bombay Lift Act.....	3-44

UNIT IV

Chapter 4 : Electric Traction

4-1 to 4-56

Syllabus :

4.1	Requirements of an ideal traction system, different types of traction system used in India : Electric and diesel electric.	
4.2	Systems of track electrification : D.C., single phase 25 kV A.C., composite system	
4.3	Traction mechanics : Block diagram of A.C. electric locomotive and function of each part.	
4.4	Traction motors : Desirable characteristics, D.C. series motor, single phase A.C. series motor, chopper controlled motors.	
4.5	Definition of average and schedule speed, factors affecting schedule speed.	
4.6	Speed-time curve : Trapezoidal and quadrilateral speed time curve and its applications.	
4.7	Current collecting system : Over head wire and conductor rail system, current collector - pantograph types.	
4.8	Traction services : Urban, suburban, main line services. Metro rail and monorail : main features that different them, types of electric motors used, current collectors, speed time characteristics.	

4.1	History of Indian Railways (भारतीय रेल).....	4-1
4.1.1	Zonal Grouping of Bhartiya Rail.....	4-2
4.1.2	Traction System	4-3
4.1.3	Requirements of Ideal Traction System.....	4-3
4.1.4	Different types of Traction Systems used in Bharat (India).....	4-4
4.1.5	Diesel Engine Drive or Direct Internal Combustion Engine Drive.....	4-4
4.1.6	Diesel Electric Traction System.....	4-5
4.1.7	Electric Traction System.....	4-6
4.1.8	Comparison between Different Traction Systems....	4-8

4.2	System of Track Electrification.....	4-9
4.2.1	DC System.....	4-9
4.2.2	Single Phase Low Frequency AC System	4-9
4.2.3	Three Phase Low Frequency System.....	4-10
4.2.4	Composite Systems	4-10
4.2.4.1	Kando System.....	4-10
4.2.4.2	Single Phase 25 KV AC System.....	4-10
4.2.5	Difference between 25 kV AC System and DC System	4-11
4.3	Block Diagram of AC Locomotive and Function of each Part	4-12
4.3.1	AC Locomotive using 3 Phase Induction Motor	4-12
4.4	Traction Motors	4-13
4.4.1	Desirable Characteristics of Traction Motors	4-13
4.4.2	Suitability of Different Motors for Traction Work.....	4-16
4.4.2.1	D.C. Series Motor.....	4-16
4.4.2.2	AC Series Motor	4-17
4.4.2.3	Three Phase Induction Motor	4-18
4.4.2.4	Linear Induction Motor.....	4-19
4.4.2.4 (A)	Construction of Linear Induction Motor	4-19
4.4.2.4 (B)	Working of Linear Induction Motor.....	4-20
4.4.2.4 (C)	Speed Relations : Thrust, Active Power, Efficiency	4-20
4.4.2.5	Chopper Controlled Motor	4-22
4.5	Definitions	4-23
4.5.1	Maximum or Crest speed	4-23
4.5.2	Average speed	4-23
4.5.3	Schedule Speed	4-24
4.5.4	Factors Affecting Schedule Speed	4-24
4.6	Speed Time Curve	4-24
4.6.1	Speed - Time Curve for Different Services and their Comparison	4-25
4.6.2	Trapezoidal Speed-Time Curve	4-26
4.6.3	Quadrilateral Speed-Time Curve	4-29
4.6.4	Important Formulae for Solving Problems	4-32
4.6.5	Problems on Speed Time Curve.....	4-33
4.7	Current Collecting System in Electric Traction.....	4-45
4.7.1	Polygonal Catenary / Polygonal OHE	4-45
4.7.2	Single Catenary.....	4-46
4.7.3	Compound Catenary	4-46



4.7.4	Stitched Catenary.....	4-47	5.1.1.1	Objectives of Tariff	5-2
4.7.5	OHE Supporting Structure	4-47	5.1.1.2	Factors Affecting Formation of Tariff	5-2
4.7.6	Current Collection System.....	4-47	5.1.1.3	Tariff Setting Principle	5-3
4.7.6.1	Conductor Rail or Third Rail System.....	4-47	5.1.1.4	Requirements of Tariff.....	5-3
4.7.7	Overhead Current Collectors	4-48	5.1.2	Categories of Consumers	5-3
4.7.8	Comparison between Third Rail and Overhead (Pantograph) Current Collector System	4-50	5.1.2.1	Types of Tariffs offered to Different Consumers	5-4
4.8	Traction Services.....	4-51	5.1.3	Types of Tariffs	5-4
4.8.1	Metro Rail and Monorail.....	4-51	5.1.4	Numerical Examples on Tariff.....	5-7
4.8.2	Metro System	4-51	5.2	Power Factor.....	5-10
4.8.3	Monorail System.....	4-51	5.2.1	Definition of Power Factor	5-10
4.8.3.1	Suspended Monorail.....	4-52	5.2.2	Disadvantages of Low Power Factor	5-12
4.9	Comparison between Normal Train (Long Run Train), Metro System, Monorail System.....	4-54	5.2.3	Advantages of Power Factor Improvement.....	5-13
			5.2.4	Causes of Low Power Factor.....	5-13
			5.2.5	Avoiding of Low Power Factor without using Power Factor Improvement Device.....	5-15
			5.3	Power Factor Improving Methods	5-15
			5.3.1	Synchronous Motor as a Synchronous Condenser for Power Factor Improvement	5-15
			5.3.2	Synchronous Phase Modifier	5-16
			5.3.3	Using Static Capacitors	5-19
			5.3.4	Capacitor Unit in Series.....	5-20
			5.3.5	By Use of Phase Advancer.....	5-20
			5.3.6	Other Methods to get Improvement in Power Factor	5-21
			5.3.7	Locations of Power Factor Improvement Devices from Consumer and Electric Supply Company's Point of View.....	5-21
			5.3.8	Numericals	5-21
			5.3.9	Derive the Most Economical Power Factor	5-22

UNIT V

Chapter 5 : Tariff and Power Factor Improvement

5-1 to 5-26

Syllabus :

- 5.1 Tariff : Desirable characteristics, types (Flat rate, block rate, KVA maximum demand and Time of Day tariff).
- 5.2 Power factor : Disadvantage of low power factor, advantages of improved p.f., causes of low p.f., avoidance of low p.f. without using p.f. improvement devices.
- 5.3 Power factor improvement using; static capacitor, most economical power factor, location of power factor improvement devices from consumer and electrical supply company point of view.

5.1	Meaning of Tariff (Definition of Tariff)	5-1
5.1.1	Desirable Characteristics of Tariff.....	5-1

