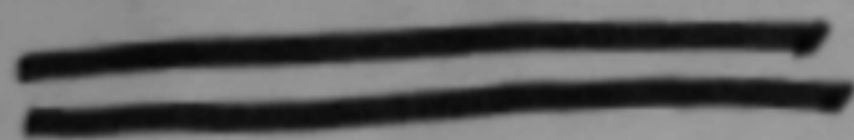


①

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Q1(A):

Given that:

$$P = 200000$$

$$S = 10,000$$

$$N = 20 \text{ years.}$$

Required

D = Depreciation?

Sol:

we know that

$$D = \frac{P - S}{n}$$

$$= \frac{200000 - 10000}{20}$$

$$= 9500 \text{ annually}$$

Q1(B):

(2)

Given Data:

$$\text{Energy} = E = 10000 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Current} = I = 40 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Voltage} = V = 230 \text{ Volts}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{* Power demand of consumer} &= P = VI \\ &= 230 \times 40 \times 1 = 9200 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

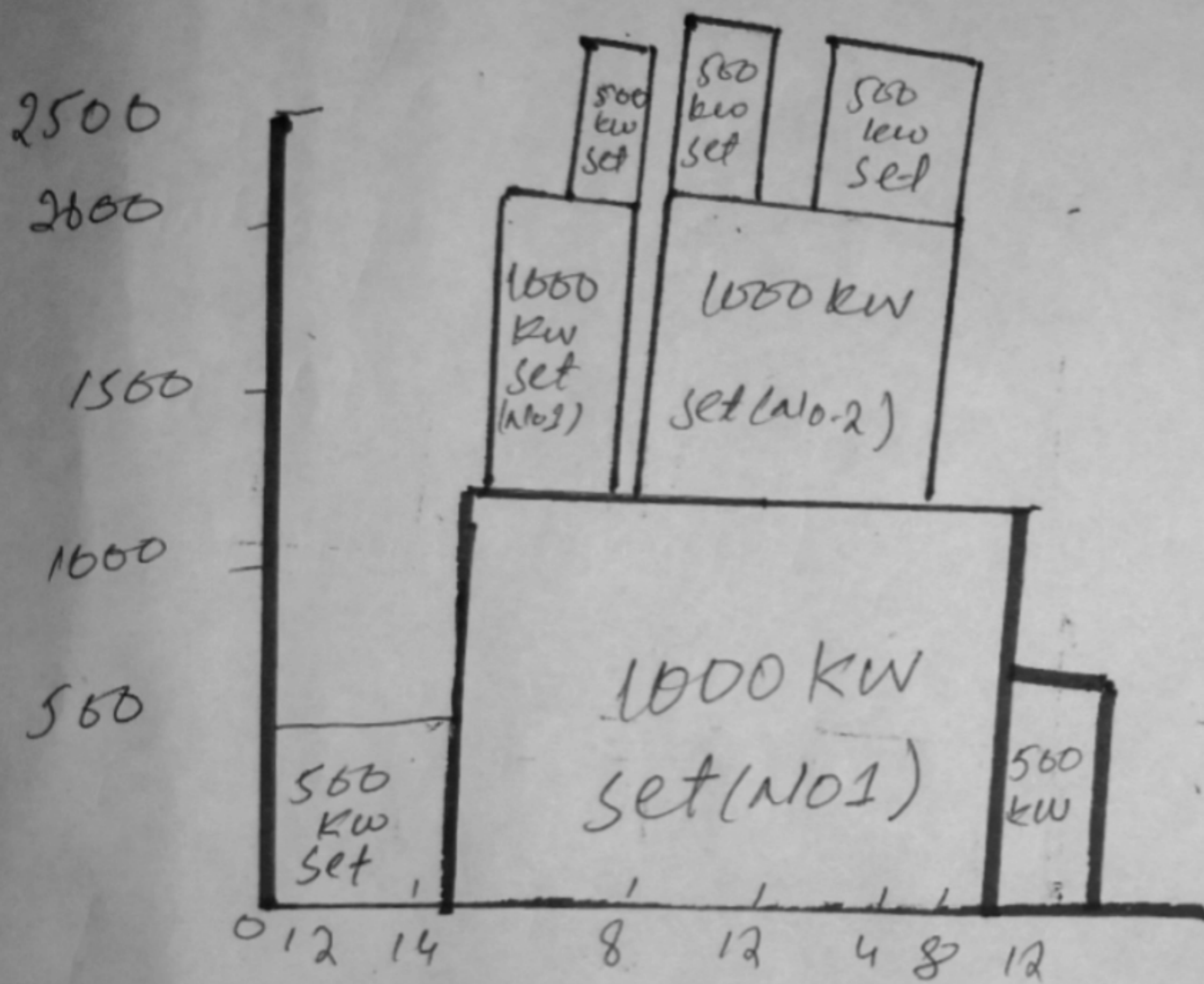
$$\text{* Electricity consumption} = 500 \times 9.2 = 4600 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{* The cost of electricity is Rs 2 per kWh} \\ \text{of for the first 500 hours} &= 4600 \times 2 = \\ &9200 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{* For the remaining unit that is } (10000 - 4600) \\ &= 5400 \text{ consumer has to pay } 5400 \times 1 = \\ &5400. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Annual bill is there for } 9200 + 5400 = \\ \text{Rs 14600 The flat rate equivalent} \\ \text{is } 14600 / 10000 = \text{Rs 1.46 per kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Q2: In Time Table the load curve plotted from the Table Data. ③



The maximum demand is 25000 kW. If water resource were not available in the vicinity the plant would normally be diesel-electric

\* Energy generated during 24 hrs.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (500 \times 5) + (750 \times 1) + (1000 \times 1) + (2000 \times 2) + \\
 & (2500 \times 3) + (1500 \times 2) + (2500 \times 4) + (2000 \times 2) + \\
 & (2500 \times 2) + (1000 \times 2) + (500 \times 1) \\
 &= 38,750 \text{ kWh}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maximum demand = 2500 kW

(4)

$$\text{Load factor} = \frac{\text{Energy generated during 24 hrs.}}{\text{Maximum demand} \times 24 \text{ hrs.}}$$

$$= \frac{38,750}{2500 \times 24}$$

$$= 64.7\%$$

from the nature of the load curve, it will be seen that this is the load of a small industrial town well distributed during day and night.

Two set each other of 1000 kW capacity  
On set of 500 kW capacity.

The Total installed capacity of the station will, therefore be  $1000 + 1000 + 500 = 2500$  kW.

plant Capacity factor = Energy produced during 24 hours (kWh)

$$= \frac{38,750}{2500 \times 24} = 0.46 \text{ or } 46\%$$

with the operating schedule fixed (5) as above, the energy that could have been generated by the capacity of plant actually running for the scheduled time would be.

$$(500 \times 6) + (1550 \times 2) + (2000 \times 2) + (2350 \times 3) + (1500 \times 1) + (2500 \times 4) + (2600 \times 2) + (2500 \times 2) + (1000 \times 2) = 39000 \text{ kWh}$$

Energy actually produced = 38,750 kWh.

$$\text{plant use factor} = \frac{\text{Energy produced (kWh)}}{\text{Capacity of plant (kW)} \times \text{Numbers of hours.}}$$

$$= \frac{38,750}{39,000} = 0.99402$$

99.4%

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(13685)

**THE  
END**