

Examination Feedback for EEE124 – Energy in the Home  
Spring Semester 2013-14

**Feedback for EEE124 Session: 2013-2014**

**Feedback:** Please write simple statements about how well students addressed the exam paper in general and each individual question in particular including common problems/mistakes and areas of concern in the boxes provided below. Increase row height if necessary.

**General Comments:**

The EEE124 examination was presented to the students via MOLE. It was conducted under normal examination conditions. There were a total of 60 questions. Most questions required the student to select the appropriate answer(s) from lists provided (multiple choice; multiple answer; true/false; list ordering). A few questions required the student to type a short answer. Below are examiners comments on the questions that were answered poorly by a sizeable proportion of the cohort.

**Specific comments:**

*What is the maximum electrical power  $P$  that can be generated from an hydro-electric power station that has a head of 50 m and a water flow rate of  $70 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ?*

Correct answer:  $P = 70 \times 1000 \times 9.8 \times 50 = 34.3 \text{ MW}$

Common incorrect answer:  $P = 70 \times 9.8 \times 50 = 34 \text{ kW}$

Comment:  $1 \text{ m}^3$  water has mass of 1000 kg, not 1 kg!

**GLW**

*A batch of (In,Ga)N light emitting diodes produce radiation at a wavelength of 400 nm. Describe briefly how they can be used to provide lighting for an office.*

Comment:

Two important points:

We want white light (400-700nm) for an office, hence need to add phosphors on top of LEDs.

LEDs produce narrow beam of light, therefore need to add diffusers to illuminate over wide angle.

**GLW**

*Which of the following reactions best describes the burning of petrol (octane) in air?*

Correct answer:  $2 \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{18} + 25 \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 16 \text{ CO}_2 + 18 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

Common incorrect answer:  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8 + 10 \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 8 \text{ CO}_2 + 4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

Comment: The chemical formula for octane is  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$  not  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8$ !

**GLW**

*A coal-fired power station generates 1 MW at 40 % efficiency. The steam from the turbine is recovered using cooling water which has an inlet temperature of  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and a flow rate of  $100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ . What is the outlet temperature of the cooling water? Show your working and state any assumptions that you have made.*

Comment: Generally answered well, but there were also a few crazy answers!

$\eta = 40\%$ , hence losses =  $60\%$  - assume  $10\%$  as hot gas from boiler and  $50\%$  as waste steam.

Hence power in waste steam =  $(50/40) \times 1 = 1.25 \text{ MW}$ .

Hence waste energy in 1 hour  $E_{1h} = 1.25 \times 10^6 \times 60 \times 60 = 4.5 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$

Energy that can be extracted by water =  $C_v (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \text{ vol}$

Hence  $T_{\text{out}} = (E_{1h}/C_v \text{ vol}) + T_{\text{in}} = (4.5 \times 10^9 / 4.2 \times 10^6 \times 100) + 20 = 30.7^\circ\text{C}$

**GLW**

<p><i>'The coefficient of performance (COP) for an air conditioning unit is always less than 1'. TRUE or FALSE?</i></p> <p>Correct answer: FALSE</p> <p>Comment: Answered badly! <math>COP = 1/\eta = T_{hot} / (T_{hot} - T_{cold}) = \text{Energy moved} / \text{Energy consumed}</math>. It can be (and usually is) greater than 1. For example, an air conditioning unit can use 1 kW of electricity to move 4 kW of heat.</p>	<b>GLW</b>
<p><i>Briefly outline the purpose of an earth wire. Include a description of the different ways in which a home can be earthed.</i></p> <p>Comment: A large number of incorrect reasons were given here resulting in the average mark only being about 50% of the available score</p>	<b>IS</b>
<p><i>The typical load in a kitchen consists of a kettle at 10 A; a toaster at 9 A and all other electrical equipment at 15 A. What is the most appropriate miniature circuit breaker rating for the kitchen radial loop? Note: a particularly wrong answer will incur a 50 % negative mark.</i></p> <p>Correct answer: 20 A</p> <p>Common incorrect answer: 16 A</p> <p>Comment: It looks like students selected the first amperage above the sum of all electrical equipment (15A) rather than apply the diversity equation.</p>	<b>IS</b>
<p><i>Describe the principle of operation of a residual circuit current device (RCCD).</i></p> <p>Comment: Nearly all answers to this question were incorrect. I am unsure as to why, since it was covered in some detail in both the lectures and associated notes. The incorrect answers seemed to fall into two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Those appearing to invent an answer based on the term "residual current"</li> <li>2. Those getting confused with parts of the course on energy generation and storage</li> </ol>	<b>IS</b>
<p><i>Consider part of a typical UK electricity distribution network, in which three homes are connected from the final transformer at the nearest sub-station. From the list below select all of the correct statements about such a network. Incorrect answers will incur a negative mark.</i></p> <p>Comment: There appears to be some confusion between line and phase voltages with around half the answers being incorrect.</p>	<b>IS</b>
<p><i>The power available from the wind is proportional to...?</i></p> <p>Correct answer: Wind velocity cubed</p>	<b>DAS</b>
<p><i>The world record efficiency for a multi-junction solar cell has now exceeded 44 %' True or False?</i></p> <p>Correct answer: FALSE</p>	<b>JPRD</b>
<p><i>In which year was the first Hybrid Car produced?</i></p> <p>Correct answer: 1900</p>	<b>DAS</b>