Guide to electrical power distribution systems pdf

Hi I'm Monica and my partner Meghashree. This project is as done in Whitefield Corner Step:1Materials2 Wheels 9 v Battery 3 Ice Sticks Gear Engine Battery clip 2 caps switch gunTake three ice cream sticks. Make a hole with the help of a driller. Take a stick cap to put a pop stick in the lid hole and stick an ice cream stick to the end of the pop stick Take an ice cream stick and cut into a piece. Take a piece of ice cream sticks on top of the ice cream sticks. And take another piece of ice cream stick in the intervention of ice cream sticks. And take the battery and stick it in tow the ice cream stickTake switch to stick it on the battery and connect the battery clip to the battery Take one wire connect to the transmission engine The new terracotta device can turn hot air into a cool breeze, pushing the temperature inside the room from more than 107 Fahrenheit to 97. According to its creator - Monish Siripurapu, founder of the Indian architectural firm Ant Studio - it works with the use of hundreds of terracotta cones, wind, water and magic! The magic part is actually science is as old as civilization itself: Using clay and evaporating water to cool things is an ancient method that has been used in various forms for centuries. In India and Pakistan there is evidence of clay pots used to cool water around 3000 BC, which continues to this day. Around 2500 BC, in the Old Kingdom of Egypt, slaves used to fan clay jars to speed up the evaporation process, quickly cooling the water inside. (Photo: Courtesy of Ant Studio) Ant Studio used the same principle to create this clay hive (which can cause a bad case of tripophobia in some people) using computers and mathematical models. Their system runs water down a structure that absorbs terracotta. Then, when hot air passes through the cones, the moisture in the clay captures some of the heat stored in the air, cooling it as the water evaporates through the pores of the material. The results are remarkable: they recorded that air enters the system at a speed of 122 Fahrenheit at a speed of 10 meters per second. The chilled air came out going 4 meters per second on the other side, pushing the temperature inside the building down to an even hot but acceptable 96.8 Fahrenheit. (Photo: courtesy of Ant Studio) This differential may not sound like much, but in hot areas of India, where deadly heat waves are getting worse, that changes are quite significant. The fact that it doesn't require much maintenance and doesn't eat electricity like an energy-intensive A/C unit makes it a good cooling solution for sustainable development. The cost of the installation is lower than that of industrial equipment A/C. Siripurapu told me in an email that the total price is approximately $1,850. If you take maintenance into account, the price difference The passage of time is huge. Monish says they are not designing the current prototype for use in residential areas, however: The solution is scalable and we are currently working factories to implement this idea. We haven't tested this idea on We're working on it. He added that this may not be the best possible solution in places like residences and covered areas where there is no wind flow: As Egyptians with their inflating slaves, this system needs wind to work. For this test, Ant Studio used a generator to push hot ambiable air into the cones. But even if you calculate the cost of electricity to work the fan in places without wind flow, the energy consumption will still be much lower than the A/C system. Another bonus: Siripurapu believes that the system will benefit local ceramics manufacturers who make the terracotta pieces needed to create it. The grounding rod that connects the home grounding system into the ground is a long metal rod, usually copper connected to steel, galvanized iron, or stainless steel. Ground rods come in both 8-foot and 10-foot lengths, with the 8-foot is the most common size used in residential facilities. Typically, the dirt rods must be at least eight feet long and should not be cut down. In very dry land, which provides greater stability than moist soil (meaning that it does not take electricity as easily), ground rods are sometimes stacked and connected to a special clamp so they can spread deeper into the ground. Another option is to add a second rod of the earth. This is usually the best option, but the rods should be at least six feet apart, according to the NEC. When possible, earthen rods should go into moist soil around your home. Typically, the area close to the foundation has enough moisture due to the flow of water from the downspouts. It is unreasonable and unsafe to install short, 4-foot terrestrial rods often sold to ground things like television antennas and other individual devices. They are not legal for grounding home electrical service, and they can cause your grounding system to fail when needed most. IndustryElectric and Gas UtilitiesColumbus, OhioIndustry Rating6Representing Industry Ranking6Removable Top 50 Rating-Website Score5.91 Grade5.91