

SULIT



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA**

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN MEKANIKAL

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI JUN 2018

DJJ2022: ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY

TARIKH : 17 NOVEMBER 2018

MASA : 8.30 PAGI - 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN (9)** halaman bercetak.

Struktur (4 Soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi EMPAT (4) soalan berstruktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

CLO1
C1

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

- (a) Define the following terms of basic electrical quantities :

Takrifkan istilah-istilah kuantiti asas elektrik yang berikut :

- i. Electrical Charge
Cas Elektrik

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- ii. Current
Arus

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- iii. Resistivity
Kerintangan

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) Explain **FOUR (4)** factors that affect the value of resistance in a conductor.

Terangkan EMPAT (4) faktor yang mempengaruhi nilai rintangan dalam pengalir.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (c) Referring to the circuit in Figure 1(c), the given values are $R_1 = 15\Omega$, $R_2 = 1k\Omega$, $R_3 = 100\Omega$, $R_4 = 150\Omega$ and $V_T = 12V$. Calculate :

Merujuk kepada litar pada Rajah 1(c), nilai-nilai yang diberi adalah $R_1 = 15\Omega$, $R_2 = 1k\Omega$, $R_3 = 100\Omega$, $R_4 = 150\Omega$ and $V_T = 12V$. Kirakan:

- i. Total resistance, R_T
Jumlah rintangan, R_T

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- ii. Total Current, I_T
Jumlah arus, I_T

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- iii. Current flown through R_4 using the Current Divider Law, I_4
Arus yang melalui R_4 dengan menggunakan Hukum Pembahagi Arus, I_4

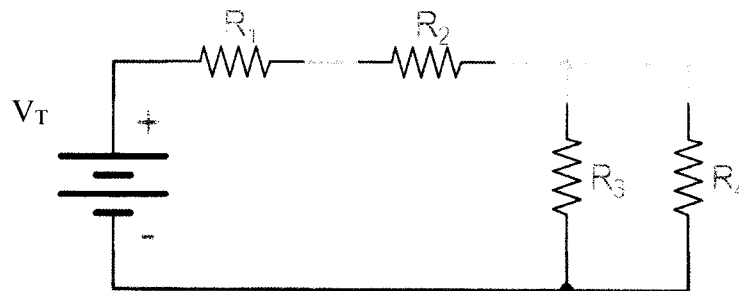


Figure 1 (c) / Rajah 1(c)

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

- CLO1
C1
- (a) State the definition and symbol for the following electronic components:
Nyatakan definisi dan simbol untuk komponen elektronik di bawah:
- i. Inductor
Peraruh
- [2.5 marks]
[2.5 markah]
- ii. Capacitor
Pemuat
- [2.5 marks]
[2.5 markah]
- CLO1
C2
- (b) With the aid of a diagram, explain the phenomenon of mutual inductance.
Dengan berbantuan gambarajah, terangkan fenomena aruhan saling.
- [8 marks]
[8 markah]
- CLO1
C3
- (c) Referring to the circuit in Figure 2 (c), calculate :
Merujuk kepada litar pada Rajah 2(c), kirakan :
- i. Impedance, Z
Galangan, Z
- [3 marks]
[3 markah]
- ii. Current, I
Arus, I
- [3 marks]
[3 markah]
- iii. Phase angle, θ
Sudut fasa, θ
- [3 marks]
[3 markah]

- iv. Power factor, $\cos \theta$
Faktor kuasa, $\cos \theta$

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

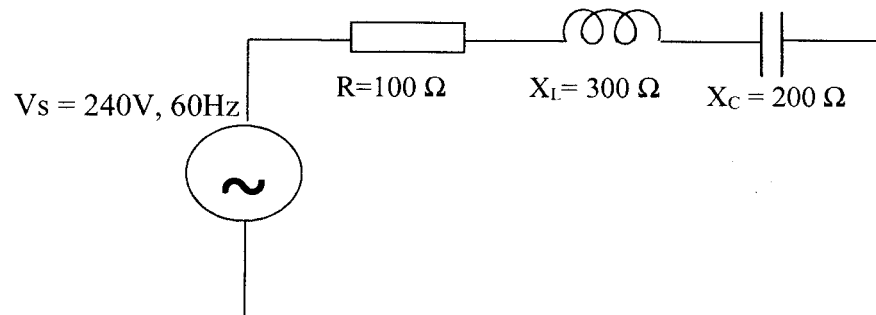


Figure 2 (c) / Rajah 2 (c)

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**CLO1
C1

- (a) State the definition, symbol and unit for the following magnetic quantities:
Nyatakan definisi, simbol dan unit untuk kuantiti-kuantiti magnet berikut:

- i. Flux density
Ketumpatan fluks magnet

[2.5 marks]

[2.5 markah]

- ii. Reluctance
Enggan

[2.5 marks]

[2.5 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) With the aid of a diagram, explain electromagnet (temporary magnet).
Dengan berbantuan gambarajah, terangkan mengenai elektromagnet (magnet sementara).

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (c) A ring shaped iron core has a circumference length of 150mm and a 50mm² of cross sectional area. It is wound with 500 turns of coil. Through measurement, the flux produced in the iron core is 0.2 mWb when 10 mA of current flows through the wound. Interpret the following :

Sebuah teras keluli berbentuk cincin mempunyai nilai ukur lilit 150mm dan luas keratan rentas 50mm² . Teras dililit dengan gegelung sebanyak 500 lilitan. Melalui pengukuran, didapati fluks magnet yang terhasil didalam teras adalah 0.2 mWb apabila 10 mA arus melaluinya. Tafsirkan yang berikut :

- i. Illustrate the complete magnetic circuit

Gambarkan litar magnet yang lengkap

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- ii. Magnetic flux density, B

Ketumpatan fluks magnet, B

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- iii. Magnetic field strength, H

Kekuatan medan magnet, H

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- iv. Absolute permeability of the iron core, μ

Ketelapan mutlak teras keluli, μ

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- v. Relative permeability, μ_r

Ketelapan relatif, μ_r

[3 marks]

[3markah]

QUESTION 4

SOALAN 4

CLO1
C1

- (a) Define and draw the symbol of a step up and a step down transformers
Takrif dan lukiskan simbol pengubah langkah naik dan pengubah langkah turun
- [5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (b) A single phase transformer with 400 kVA rating has a primary winding resistance of 0.5Ω and a secondary winding resistance of 0.001Ω . The iron loss is 2.5 kW and the primary and secondary voltages are 5 kV and 320 V respectively. If the power factor of the load is 0.85, calculate :
- Sebuah pengubah fasa tunggal dengan kuasa ketara 400kVA mempunyai rintangan belitan primer 0.5Ω dan rintangan belitan sekunder 0.001Ω . Kehilangan teras besi yang dialami pengubah ialah 2.5 kW dan nilai voltan primer dan sekunder masing-masing adalah 5 kV and 320 V. Jika faktor kuasa pengubah ini adalah 0.85, kirakan :*
- i. The Primary current, I_p
Arus primer, I_p
- [2 marks]
[2 markah]
- ii. The Secondary current, I_s
Arus sekunder, I_s
- [2 marks]
[2 markah]
- iii. Power losses
Kehilangan kuasa
- [3 marks]
[3 markah]
- iv. Output power
Kuasa keluaran
- [2 marks]
[2 markah]

- v. The efficiency of the transformer when the transformer is on a full load stage.
Kecekapan pengubah jika pengubah berada dalam keadaan beban penuh.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (c) Identify **TWO (2)** basic parts of AC Machine structure and sketch the respective parts.

*Kenalpasti **DUA (2)** bahagian binaan asas mesin arus ulang alik (AU) dan lakarkan setiap satu bahagian tersebut.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

DJJ2022- ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY

<u>INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS</u> $R = \frac{\rho \ell}{A} \quad V = IR$ $P = IV \quad E = Pt$ $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ <u>KIRCHHOFF'S LAW</u> $V_1 = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$ $\Sigma I_{IN} = \Sigma I_{OUT}$ $I_1 = I_2 + I_3$ <u>SERIES</u> $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$ $I_T = I_1 = I_2 = \dots = I_n$ $R_T = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$ $L_T = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$ $\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$ $V_x = \frac{R_x}{R_T} V_T$ <u>PARALLEL</u> $V_T = V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_n$ $I_T = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n$ $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$ $\frac{1}{L_T} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n}$ $C_T = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$ $I_x = \frac{R_T}{R_x} I_T$	<u>ALTERNATING CURRENT CIRCUIT</u> <u>RL CIRCUIT</u> $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ $V_L = IX_L$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{X_L}{R} \right]$ $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$ <u>RC CIRCUIT</u> $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ $V_C = IX_C$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$ $\theta = -\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{X_C}{R} \right]$ $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$ <u>RLC CIRCUIT</u> $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ $V_L = IX_L \quad V_R = IR$ $V_C = IX_C$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{X_L - X_C}{R} \right]$ $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$	<u>AC MACHINES</u> $N_s = \frac{120f}{P} \quad \%S = \frac{N_s - N_r}{N_s} \times 100$ $N_r = N_s(1 - S) \quad f_r = Sf$ $E = 2.22 K_a K_{vf} \phi Z$ <u>TRANSFORMER</u> $\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s} = \frac{I_s}{I_p} \quad E_1 = 4.44 f N_1 \Phi_m$ $E_2 = 4.44 f N_2 \Phi_m$ Complex Power, S (VA) = VI Actual Power, P (W) = VI cos θ Reactive Power, Q (VAR) = VI sin θ I = $\frac{\text{Power}}{\text{Voltage}}$ Power losses = Core losses + I_p²R_p + I_s²R_s Output power = Power x power factor Input power = output power + power losses Efficiency, %η = $\frac{\text{output power}}{\text{Input power}} \times 100$ <u>ELECTROMAGNET</u> $H = \frac{Fm}{l} = \frac{NI}{l}$ $B = \frac{\Phi}{A}$ $B = \mu H$ $\mu = \mu_o \mu_r$ $S = \frac{Fm}{\Phi} @ \frac{l}{\mu A}$
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