

SULIT



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

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN MEKANIKAL

**PENILAIAN ALTERNATIF BERIKUTAN
PELAKSANAAN PERINTAH KAWALAN BERSYARAT**

SESI JUN 2020

DJJ20053 / DJJ2022 : ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY

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KAEDAH PENILAIAN : PEPERIKSAAN ONLINE

JENIS PENILAIAN : SOALAN ESEI BERSTRUKTUR (2 SOALAN)

TARIKH PENILAIAN : 01 FEBRUARI 2021

TEMPOH PENILAIAN : 1 JAM

LARANGAN TERHADAP PLAGIARISM (AKTA 174)

**PELAJAR TIDAK BOLEH MEMPLAGIAT APA-APA IDEA, PENULISAN, DATA
ATAU CIPTAAN ORANG LAIN. PLAGIAT ADALAH SALAH SATU
PENYELEWENGAN AKADEMIK. SEKIRANYA PELAJAR DIBUKTIKAN
MELAKUKAN PLAGIARISM, PENILAIAN BAGI KURSUS BERKENAAN
AKAN DIMANSUHKAN DAN DIBERI GRED F DENGAN NILAI MATA 0.
(RUJUK BUKU ARAHAN-ARAHAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN KAEDAH PENILAIAN (Diploma) EDISI 6, JUN
2019, KLAUSA 17.3)**

INSTRUCTIONS:

This section consists of **TWO (2)** structured essay questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi **DUA (2)** soalan esei berstruktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

CLO2
C3

(a) Refer to **Figure (1)**, calculate;

*Merujuk kepada **Rajah (1)**, kirakan;*

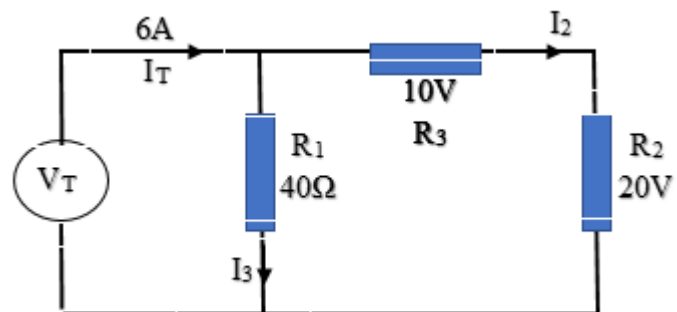


Figure (1) / Rajah (1)

i. Voltage terminal, V_T

Voltan terminal, V_T

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

ii. Voltage drops at R_1

Voltan susut pada R_1

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

iii. Value of resistor, R_2 & R_3

Nilai perintang, R_2 & R_3

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO2
C3

(b) A series circuit consists of resistance of 50Ω , inductance of $0.15H$ and capacitance of $100\mu F$. This circuit is connected to $100V$, $50Hz$. Calculate:

Suatu litar sesiri mengandungi perintang 50Ω , pearuh $0.15H$ dan pemuat $100\mu F$. Bekalan kuasa $100V$, $50Hz$ disambungkan kepada litar tersebut. Kirakan;

i. Impedance, Z

Galangan, Z

[7 marks]

[7 markah]

ii. Current flows in the circuit, I

Arus yang mengalir dalam litar, I

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

iii. Phase angle, Θ and Power Factor

Sudut fasa, Θ dan faktor kuasa

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO2
C3

(a) A piece of mumetal length is $250mm$ and cross-sectional area is $4000mm^2$. The relative permeability is 3000 . Calculate:

Sekeping bahan mumetal yang mempunyai panjang $250mm$ dan luas keratan rentas $4000mm^2$. Ketelapan bandingan bahan adalah 3000 . Kirakan;

i. Reluctance of the piece of mumetal

Engganan bahan mumetal

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

ii. The absolute permeability of the mumetal

Ketelapan mutlak bahan mumetal

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2
C3

- (b) An ideal transformer is connected to a supply of 10kVA, 60Hz. A 1000 turns has been wound to a coil at a 230V primary winding and a 1500 turns at a secondary winding:

Sebuah pengubah unggul disambungkan kepada bekalan kuasa 10kVA, 60Hz. Bekalan voltan, 230V diberi kepada 1000 lilit belitan primer, dan 1500 lilit belitan sekunder;

- i. Calculate ratio of a transformer

Kirakan nisbah bagi pengubah

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- ii. Calculate value of secondary voltage

Kirakan nilai voltan sekunder

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- iii. Calculate value of primary current

Kirakan nilai arus primer

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2
C3

- (c) Calculate the slip of an AC Motor with rotor speed of 2000 rpm and a synchronous speed of 2500 rpm.

Kirakan gelincir bagi motor AU yang mempunyai kelajuan rotor sebanyak 2000 psm dan kelajuan segerak, 2500 psm

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

LIST OF FORMULA

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS	ALTERNATING CURRENT CIRCUIT	AC MACHINES
$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$ $V = IR$ $P = IV$ $E = Pt$ $C = \frac{Q}{V}$	<p style="text-align: center;">RL CIRCUIT</p> $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ $V_L = IX_L$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{X_L}{R} \right]$ $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$	$N_s = \frac{120f}{P}$ $\%S = \frac{N_s - N_r}{N_s} \times 100$ $N_r = N_s(1 - S)$ $f_r = Sf$ $E = 2.22K_d K_p f \phi Z$
<p style="text-align: center;">KIRCHOFF'S LAW</p> $V_1 = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$ $\Sigma I_{IN} = \Sigma I_{OUT}$ $I_1 = I_2 + I_3$	<p style="text-align: center;">RC CIRCUIT</p> $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ $V_C = IX_C$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$ $\theta = -\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{X_C}{R} \right]$ $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$	<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSFORMER</p> $\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s} = \frac{I_s}{I_p}$ $E_1 = 4.44 f N_1 \Phi_m$ $E_2 = 4.44 f N_2 \Phi_m$
<p style="text-align: center;">SERIES</p> $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$ $I_T = I_1 = I_2 = \dots = I_n$ $R_T = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$ $L_T = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$ $\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$ $V_x = \frac{R_x}{R_T} V_T$	<p style="text-align: center;">RLC CIRCUIT</p> $I = \frac{V}{Z}$ $V_L = IX_L \quad V_R = IR$ $V_C = IX_C$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{X_L - X_C}{R} \right]$ $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$	<p>Complex Power, S (VA) = VI</p> <p>Actual Power, P (W) = $VI \cos \theta$</p> <p>Reactive Power, Q (VAR) = $VI \sin \theta$</p> <p>I = $\frac{\text{Power}}{\text{Voltage}}$</p> <p>Power losses = Core losses + $I_p^2 R_p + I_s^2 R_s$</p> <p>Output power = Power x power factor</p> <p>Input power = output power + power losses</p> <p>Efficiency, $\% \eta = \frac{\text{output power}}{\text{Input power}} \times 100$</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PARALLEL</p> $V_T = V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_n$ $I_T = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n$ $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$ $\frac{1}{L_T} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n}$ $C_T = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$ $I_x = \frac{R_T}{R_x} I_T$	<p style="text-align: center;">ELECTROMAGNET</p> $H = \frac{Fm}{l} = \frac{NI}{l}$ $B = \frac{\Phi}{A}$ $B = \mu H$ $\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$ $S = \frac{Fm}{\Phi} @ \frac{l}{\mu A}$	