

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION **SEMESTER II SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME : ELECTRIC POWER AND MACHINES

COURSE CODE : BNJ 20502

PROGRAMME : BNE

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2014

DURATION

: 2.5 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER FIVE (5) QUESTIONS

ONLY

QUESTION PAPER CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES

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ŲI	(a)	Discuss about electric current.	(3 marks)
	(b)	A small desktop radio has a resistance of 1k Ω . The voltage is 220V	
		(i) How much current does it draw?	(3 marks)
		(ii) How much power does it use?	(3 marks)
	(c)	An AC voltage is expressed as $v(t) = 100\sin(2\omega - 45^{\circ})V$ with frequence Sketch the waveforms and label all parameters clearly.	
	(d)	Explain THREE(3) advantages of three-phase system over a single phase p	(5 marks) ower system. (6 marks)
Q2	(a)	Referring to Figure Q2(a), state THREE(3) main components of electric p and explain their functions.	ower system (9 marks)
	(b)	A single-phase motor is connected to 230V, 50 Hz line and draws a cur. Given the power factor of the motor is 70%.	rent of 12A.
		(i) Calculate active power absorbed by the motor	(3 marks)
		(ii) Calculate the reactive power supplied to the motor	(3 marks)
	(c)	Explain the important of high power factor in electric power system.	(5 marks)
Q3	(a)	State Faraday's Laws using diagram shown in Figure Q3(a), .	(4 marks)
	(b)	An ideal transformer, connected to a 240 V mains, supplies a 12 V, 1 Calculate :	50 W lamp.
		(i) the transformer turns ratio	(3 marks)
		(ii) secondary current	(3 marks)
		(iii) the current taken from the supply (primary current)	(3 marks)

(c)	The transformer has a turn ratio of 3 and the primary winding is connected to source of $230V_{AC}$.			
	(i) Calculate the secondary voltage. (3 r	narks)		
	(ii) If the turn ratio is changed to 0.2, determine the new secondary vo	oltage.		
		marks)		
(a)	Name THREE(3) types of DC motors and sketch the schematic diagram for eathem.	ach of marks)		
(b)	The counter-emf of a motor is always slightly less than the applied armature vo Explain.	oltage.		
	(3 n	narks)		
(c)	A shunt DC motor rating at 1200 r/min is fed by a 100V source. The line curre 25A and the shunt-field resistance is 100Ω . If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω , calc the following:			
	(i) the current in the armature			
	(3 n	narks)		
	(ii) the counter-emf (4 n	narks)		
	(iii) the mechanical power developed by the motor (4 n	narks)		
(a)	Name the principal components of an induction motor.	narke)		
		nai KS)		
(b)	Explain the operating principles of induction motor using diagram as in Figure Q5 (8 n	5(b). narks)		
(c)	A 208V, 10hp, four-pole, 60Hz induction motor has a full-load slip of 5%. Calculate:			
		narks)		
	(ii) the rotor speed at the rated load	narks)		
	(iii) the rotor frequency of this motor (3 n	narks)		
	a) b)	source of 230V _{AC} . (i) Calculate the secondary voltage. (ii) If the turn ratio is changed to 0.2, determine the new secondary vortice Compare and discuss the difference in your finding. (4 In the secondary voltage of DC motors and sketch the schematic diagram for exthem. (6 In the counter-emf of a motor is always slightly less than the applied armature vortice Explain. (3 In the counter-emf of a motor rating at 1200 r/min is fed by a 100V source. The line currence is 100 multiple of the following: (i) the current in the armature (ii) the current in the armature (iii) the counter-emf (4 In the counter-emf (4 In the principal components of an induction motor. (3 In the counter-emf of a motor is always slightly less than the applied armature vortice. The line currence is 0.2Ω, calculate in the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the counter-emf of a motor is always slightly less than the applied armature vortice. The line currence is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is 100Ω. If the armature resistance is 0.2Ω, calculate in the current in the armature is		

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Q6	(a)	Briefly	exp	ain	
X .	()			TATAL	

(i) electromagnetsim.

(3 marks)

(ii) electromagnetic induction

(3 marks)

(b) The maximum working flux density of a lifting electromagnet is 1.8 T and the effective area of a pole face is circular in cross-section. If the total magnetic flux produced is 353 mWb, determine the radius of the pole face.

(5 marks)

- (c) An ideal transformer has primary winding of 90 turns and secondary winding of 2250 turns. The primary side is connected to a 120V, 60Hz AC source. Calculate:
 - (i) the voltage across the secondary terminals

(3 marks)

(ii) the peak voltage across the secondary terminals

(3 marks)

(iii) the instantaneous voltage across the secondary when the instantaneous voltage across the primary is 37V.

(3 marks)

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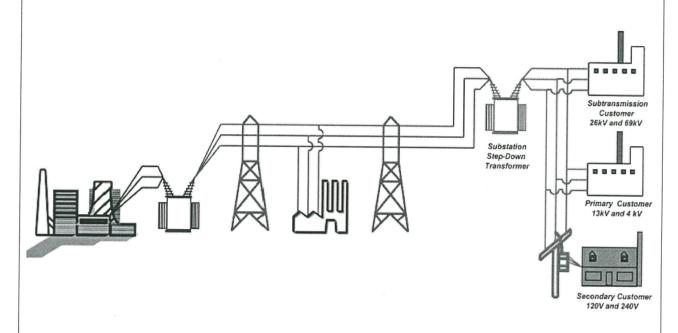
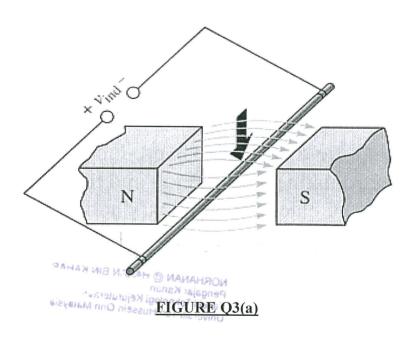


FIGURE Q2(a)



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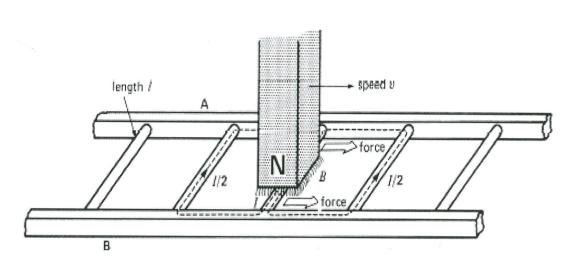


FIGURE Q5(b)

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