
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Kursus Semasa Cuti Panjang

Sidang Akademik 2002/2003

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EEU 104 – TEKNOLOGI ELEKTRIK

Masa : 3 Jam

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:-

Sila pastikan kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEBELAS** (11) muka surat beserta **Lampiran (1 muka surat)** bercetak dan **ENAM** (6) soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab **LIMA** (5) soalan.

Agihan markah diberikan di sisi sebelah kanan soalan berkenaan.

Semua soalan hendaklah dijawab di dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

1. (a) Gegelung primer sebuah transformer yang diperbuat daripada tembaga, mengambil arus 1.2 A daripada sumber voltan 240 V ketika berada pada suhu bilik (20°C). Setelah beroperasi selama 4 jam, arusnya turun kepada 1.02 A dan stabil pada nilai ini. Kira suhu gegelung tersebut ketika stabil. Andaikan pekali suhu rintangan bagi tembaga pada suhu 20°C ialah 0.00393.

The primary winding of a transformer made of copper, takes 1.2 A current from a 240-V voltage source at room temperature (20°C). After operating for 4 hours, the current drops to 1.02 A and remains stable at this value. Calculate the temperature of the winding under this condition. The temperature coefficient of copper at 20°C may be taken as 0.00393.

(35%)

- (b) Dua beban elektrik berperintang tulin R_A dan R_B melesapkan kuasa sebanyak 360 W apabila disambung secara bersiri merentasi sumber voltan 120 V. Apabila disambung secara selari merentasi sumber voltan 60 V, beban-beban ini melesapkan kuasa sebanyak 375 W. Hitung;

Two resistive loads R_A and R_B dissipate 360 W when connected in series across a voltage source 120 V. When connected in parallel across a voltage source 60 V, these loads dissipate 375 W. Calculate;

- (i) R_A dan R_B ;
 R_A and R_B ;

(50%)

- (ii) Jumlah kuasa yang dilesapkan sekiranya R_A dan R_B disambung secara selari merentasi sumber voltan 120 V.

the total power dissipated if R_A and R_B are connected in parallel across the 120 V voltage source.

(5%)

... 3/-

- (c) Satu batang aluminum mempunyai panjang 100 cm, lebar 15 cm dan tebal 1.5 cm yang mengalirkan arus elektrik sepanjang batang tersebut. Jika "conductivity" aluminum adalah 3.57×10^8 S/m, tentukan nilai perintang daripada batang aluminum tersebut.

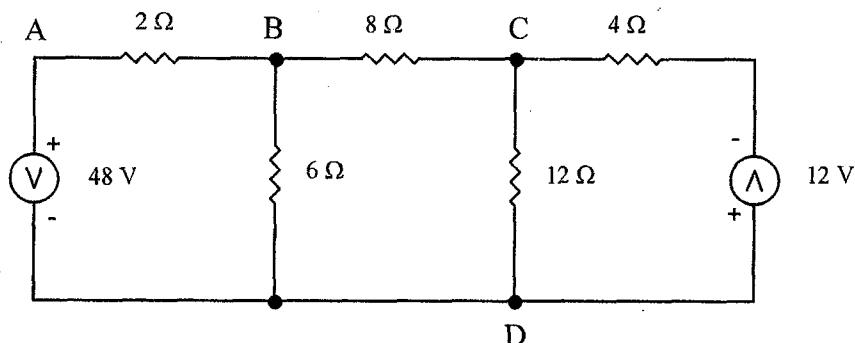
An aluminum bar 100 cm long, 15 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick carries current along its length. If the conductivity of aluminum is 3.57×10^8 S/m, determine the bar resistance.

(10%)

2. (a) Gunakan Teorem Tindihan, untuk mengira nilai arus yang melalui perintang 12Ω dalam **Rajah 1(a)**. Nyatakan arah aliran arus ini.

Use Superposition Theorem to calculate the current through the 12Ω resistor in **Figure 1(a)**. State the direction of flow of this current.

(60%)

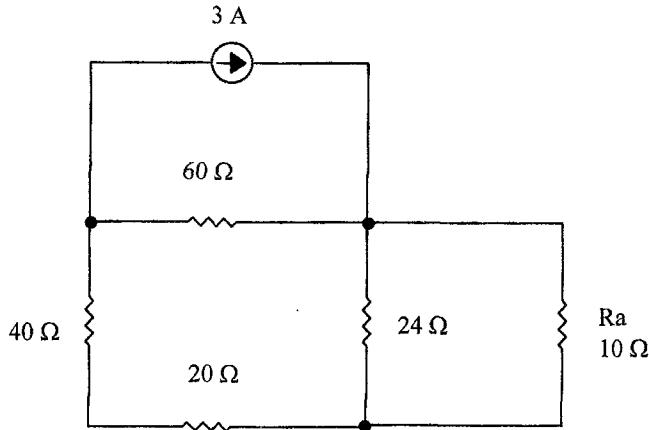


Rajah 1(a)
Figure 1(a)

- (b) Gunakan kaedah Teorem Thevenin untuk mengira nilai arus melalui R_a dalam Rajah 1(b).

Use Thevenin Theorem to calculate the current through R_a in Figure 1(b).

(40%)

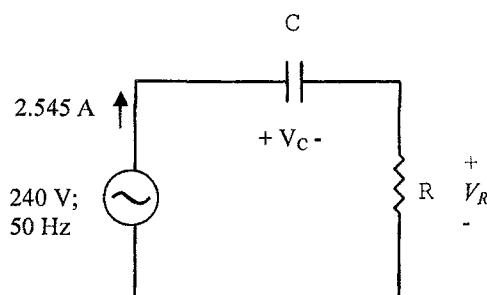


Rajah 1(b)
Figure 1(b)

3. (a) Litar dalam Rajah 2(a) melesapkan kuasa sebanyak 337 W. R dan C ialah masing-masing perintang dan kapasitor tulen. Kira nilai R , C , V_R dan V_C .

The circuit in Figure 2(a) dissipates 337 W of power. R and C are pure resistance and capacitance respectively. Calculate the values of R , C , V_R and V_C .

(30%)



Rajah 2(a)
Figure 2(a)

...5/-

(b) Bagi litar dalam **Rajah 2(b)**;

*For the circuit in **Figure 2(b)**;*

- (i) cari magnitud bagi arus I dan sudut di antara I dan V dan lakarkan rajah fasor bagi keduanya.

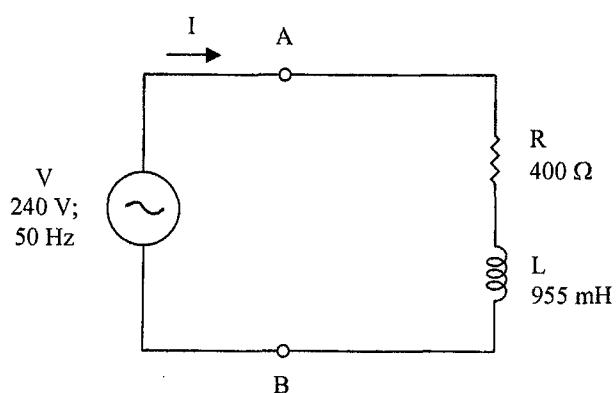
*calculate the magnitude of current I and phase angle between I and V ,
and sketch the corresponding phasor diagram;*

(35%)

- (ii) cari nilai satu kapasitor C yang boleh disambung di antara titik A dan B supaya I dan V menjadi sefasa.

*calculate the value of a capacitor C which shall be connected across A
and B so as to make I and V in phase.*

(35%)



Rajah 2(b)
Figure 2(b)

4. (a) Data bagi sebuah transformer adalah seperti berikut:

The data for transformer is given as follows:

	GEGELUNG PRIMER PRIMARY WINDING	GEGELUNG SEKUNDER SECONDARY WINDING
Rintangan <i>Resistance</i>	1Ω	1Ω
Reaktans <i>Reactance</i>	2Ω	2Ω
Nisbah pusingan <i>Turn ratio</i>	2	1

Lukiskan litar setara bagi transformer ini.

Draw the equivalent circuit of the transformer.

(15%)

- (b) Gegelung primer transformer dalam (a) di atas disambung kepada sumber bekalan kuasa V_g dan satu beban berperintangan tulin 60 ohm disambungkan kepada gegelung sekundernya. Lukiskan jelmaan litar setara dengan merujuk semua rintangan dan reaktans kepada gegelung primer.

The primary winding of the transformer in (a) above is connected to a voltage source V_g and a load of 60 ohm resistive is connected to its secondary winding. Draw a transformed equivalent circuit of the transformer so that all the resistances and reactances are referred to its primary winding.

(30%)

- (c) Setelah disambung seperti dalam (b) di atas, didapati gegelung primer mengambil arus sebanyak $10\angle 0^\circ$ A daripada sumber bekalan kuasa. Cari nilai voltan sumber bekalan kuasa tersebut.

After the connection in (b), it is found that the primary winding draws a current of $10\angle 0^\circ$ A from the voltage source. Calculate the value of the voltage source.

(20%)

- (d) Hitung nilai kehilangan tembaga.
Calculate the copper loss.

(10%)

- (e) Selain kehilangan tembaga, transformer ini juga mempunyai kehilangan-kehilangan lain yang berjumlah 750 W. Kira kecekapannya.

If, in addition to the copper loss, the transformer also has some other losses which is 750 W in total, calculate its efficiency.

(25%)

5. Graf bagi lengkungan B melawan H disertakan dimuka surat akhir soalan ini.
The graph of B-H curves is given at the end of this question paper.

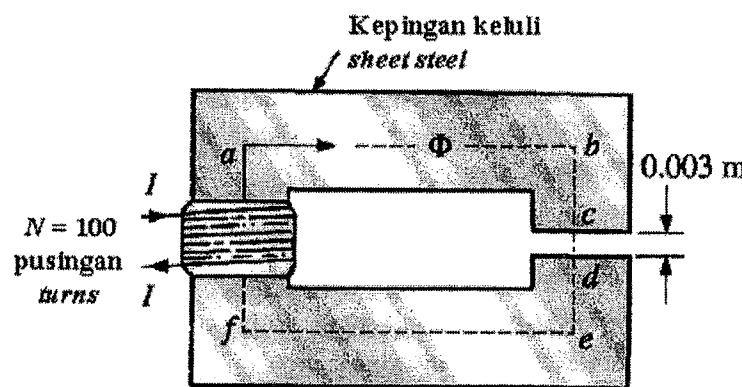
- (a) **Rajah 3(a)** menunjukkan satu struktur litar magnet yang terbina daripada kepingan keluli (*sheet steel*). Dengan data yang diberikan dalam rajah, kira arus yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan fluks sebanyak 2.4×10^{-4} Wb dalam litar.

Figure 3(a) shows a structure of a magnetic circuit made of sheet steel. Use the data given in the figure to calculate the current needed to produce a flux of 2.4×10^{-4} Wb in the circuit.

Anggaplah ketelapan udara sebagai $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m.

The permeability of air may be taken as $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m.

(50%)



$$\text{Luas (keseluruhan)} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \quad l_{ab} = l_{ef} = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Area (throughout)} \quad l_{af} = l_{be} = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$l_{bc} = l_{de}$$

Rajah 3(a)
Figure 3(a)

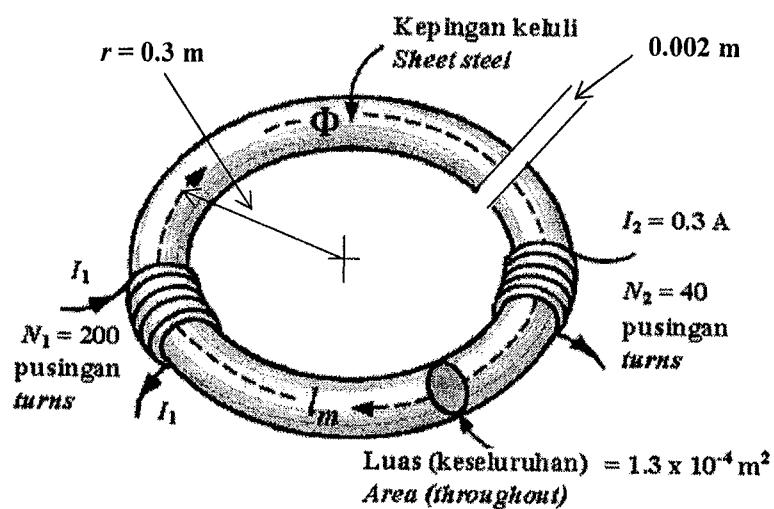
- (b) Cari nilai arus I_1 yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan fluks sebanyak 2×10^{-4} Wb dalam celah udara bagi litar magnet dalam Rajah 3(b).

Calculate the current I_1 needed to produce a flux of 2×10^{-4} Wb in the air gap of Figure 3(b).

Anggaplah ketelapan udara sebagai $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m.

The permeability of air may be taken as $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m.

(50%)



Rajah 3(b)
Figure 3(b)

6. (a) Peralatan elektrik yang ada pada suatu kilang keluli adalah seperti berikut;

Electric equipment in a steel factory are as follows:

- 12 buah mentol 60 W;
12 bulbs of 60 W each;
- 1 buah elemen pemanas 6.4 kW;
A heating element 6.4 kW;
- Motor elektrik 5 HP, kecekapan 82% dan faktor kuasa 0.72 menyusul ($1 \text{ HP} = 746 \text{ W}$);
An electric motor 5 HP, efficiency 82% and power factor 0.72 lagging ((1 HP = 746 W));
- Beban lainnya adalah perintang $R = 9 \Omega$ bersiri dengan kapasitor $265.5 \mu\text{F}$.

Another load is a $9\text{-}\Omega$ resistor in series with a $265.5\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor.

Keseluruhan peralatan elektrik tersebut dibekalkan daripada sumber voltan 208 V; 50 Hz seperti dalam **Rajah 4(a)**.

The equipment are connected to a voltage source 208 V; 50 Hz as shown in **Figure 4(a)**.

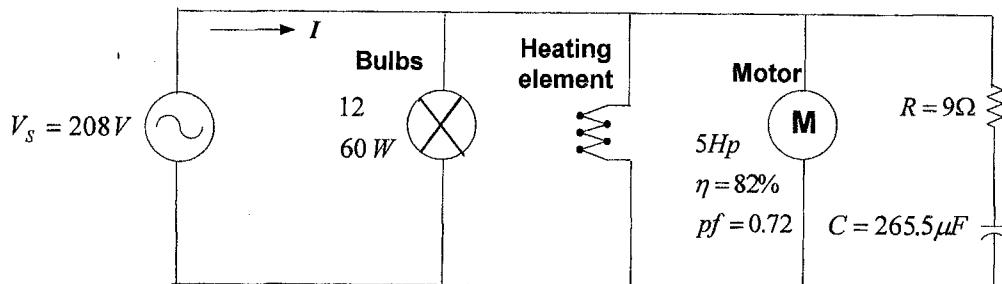
- (i) Tentukan jumlah kuasa aktif, kuasa reaktif, kuasa ketara dan faktor kuasa.

Find the total active power, reactive power, apparent power and power factor.

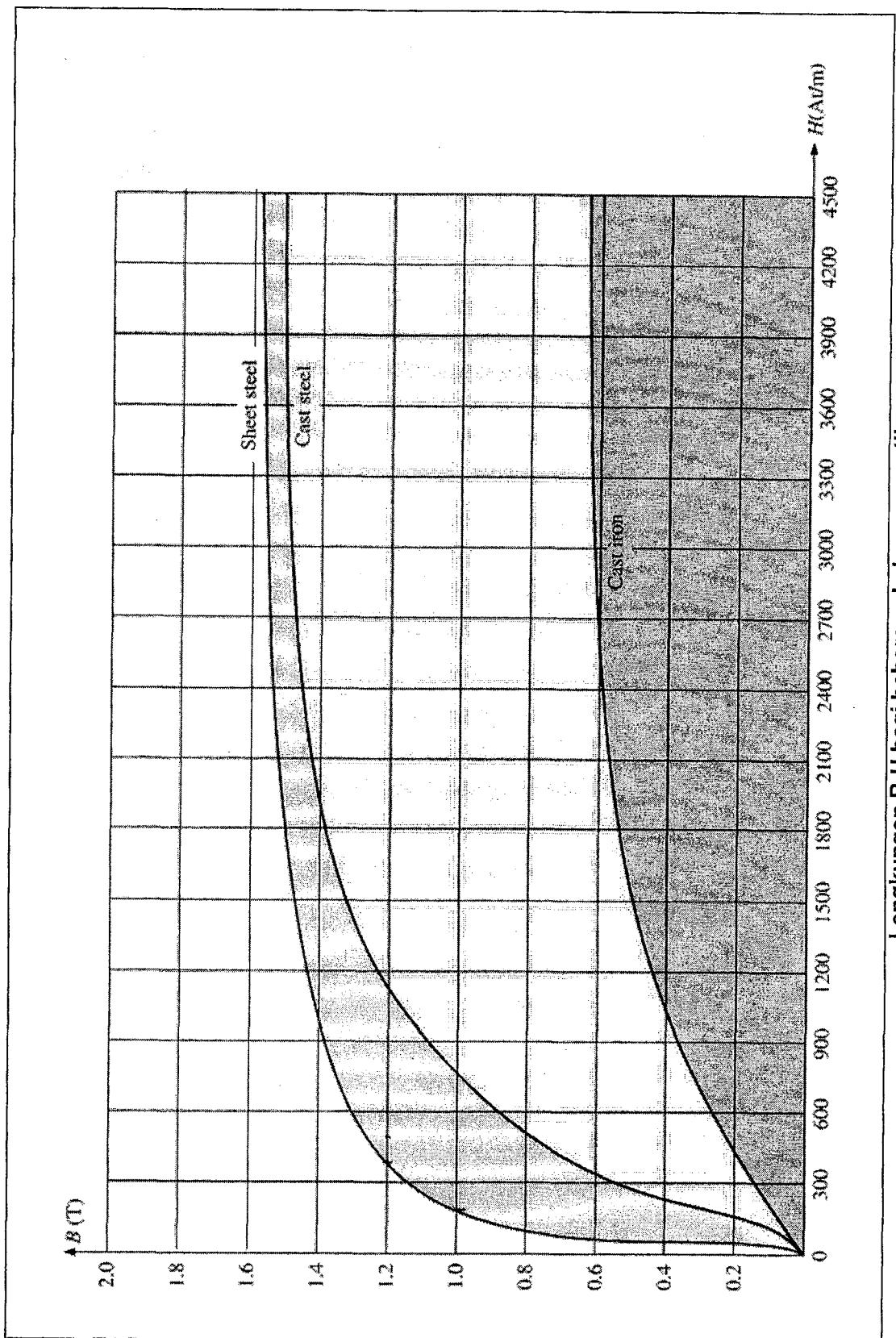
- (ii) Tentukan arus sumber dan lakarkan segitiga kuasa.

Find the source current and sketch the power triangle.

(70%)



Rajah 4(a)
Figure 4(a)



Lengkungan B-H bagi beberapa bahan magnetik