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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
(ONLINE)
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2019/2020**

COURSE NAME : ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY
COURSE CODE : BDU 10803
PROGRAMME CODE : BDM
EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2020
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **ONLY FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **EIGHT (8)** PAGES

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- Q1**
- (a) Explain the definition of the following terms in electricity:
- (i) Voltage (2 marks)
 - (ii) Load (2 marks)
- (b) There are several factors that may affect the resistance of an electrical conductor. By considering these factors, suggest two (2) ways to ensure the resistance of a resistor is maintained at a low level. (6 marks)
- (c) A simple battery test circuit is designed to have a voltage source of 12 V and three (3) resistors. R_1 (1200 mΩ), R_2 (550 Ω) and R_3 (1.2 kΩ). Identify:
- (i) the total resistance, R_T
 - (ii) the current
 - (iii) the voltage each resistor
 - (iv) the power in each resistor (9 marks)
- (d) Resistors of 20 Ω, 20 Ω and 30 Ω are connected in parallel.
- (i) Determine the resistance that must be added in series with the combination to obtain a total resistance of 10 Ω.
 - (ii) Sketch the complete circuit.
 - (iii) If the complete circuit expends a power of 0.36 kW, find the total current flowing. (6 marks)
- Q2**
- (a) (i) Explain the steps required to obtain the solution in electric circuits by mesh analysis. (4 marks)
- (ii) Mesh analysis can be used to solve for the unknown in the circuit shown in **Figure Q2(a)**. Construct equation for each mesh and find the current I_o . (8 marks)
- (b) As shown in **Figure Q2(b)**, a 120 Ω resistor (R_1), a 360 Ω resistor (R_2) and a 240 Ω resistor (R_3) are connected to a 28 V voltage source (V_{s1}) and a 12 V voltage source (V_{s2}). Using nodal analysis, determine the current flows in R_2 and the power consumption of R_3 . (6 marks)
- (c) As shown in **Figure Q2(c)**, a 3Ω resistor (R_1), a 6Ω resistor (R_2) and a 5Ω resistor (R_3) are connected to a 10V voltage source (V_{S1}). Using Thevenin's Theorem, calculate the value of V_{Th} and the R_{Th} of the circuit. (7 marks)

- Q3**
- (a) Both the capacitor and inductor are passive elements. Explain the difference between a capacitor and an inductor. (4 marks)
- (b) Calculate the equivalent capacitance and inductance by simplifying the circuit in **Figure Q3(b)** to a single capacitor and a single inductor. (5 marks)
- (c) The circuit as shown in **Figure Q3(c)** is under DC condition. Analyze the circuit and determine V_c , i_L and the energy stored in the capacitor and inductor. (8 marks)
- (d) The switch in the circuit in **Figure Q3(d)** has been closed for a long time. It is then opened at $t = 0$. Calculate the capacitor voltage $v(t)$ for $t > 0$. (8 marks)
- Q4**
- (a) Illustrate the following AC fundamental terms below using a voltage waveform as function of time.
- (i) Peak to peak value (2 marks)
- (ii) Peak amplitude (2 marks)
- (b) Calculate the RMS value and the average value of the voltage wave shown in **Figure Q4(b)**. (5 marks)
- (c) Examine the circuit shown in **Figure Q4(c)**. A 150Ω resistor (R), a 0.5 H inductor (L) and a $100 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor (C) are connected in series to a 50 Hz source (V). The RMS current, I_{RMS} in the circuit is 10 A .
- (i) Determine the RMS voltage across the resistor, inductor and capacitor (6 marks)
- (ii) Determine the RMS voltage across the RLC combination (4 marks)
- (iii) Sketch the phasor diagram for this circuit (6 marks)

- Q5** (a) (i) With simple sketches, illustrate the working principles of DC motor. (5 marks)
- (ii) State three (3) differences between AC and DC motor. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Construct a truth table for the logical functions at the points P, Q and R in the logic diagram of **Figure Q5(b)(i)**. Identify a single logic gate that can be applied to replace the whole circuit. (5 marks)
- (ii) Derive the Boolean expression for the logic circuit shown in **Figure Q5(b)(ii)**. (6 marks)
- (iii) Construct the logic circuit based on the Boolean expression.

$$Q = (A \cdot B \cdot C) + A \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{C})$$

(6 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS –

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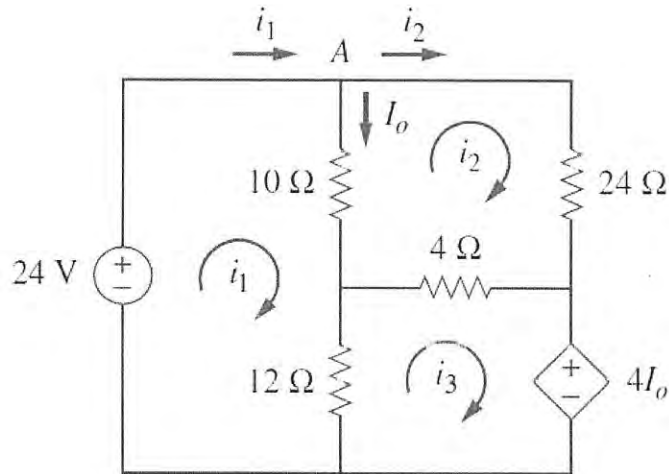


Figure Q2(a)

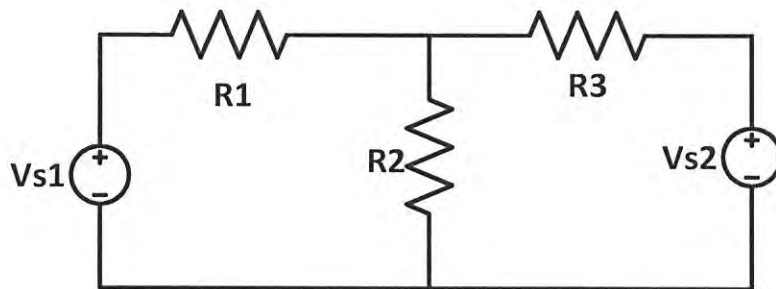


Figure Q2(b)

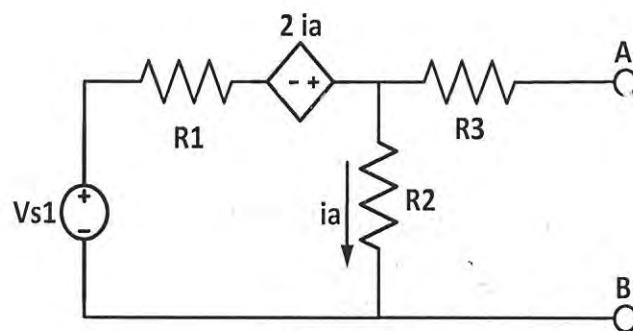


Figure Q2(c)

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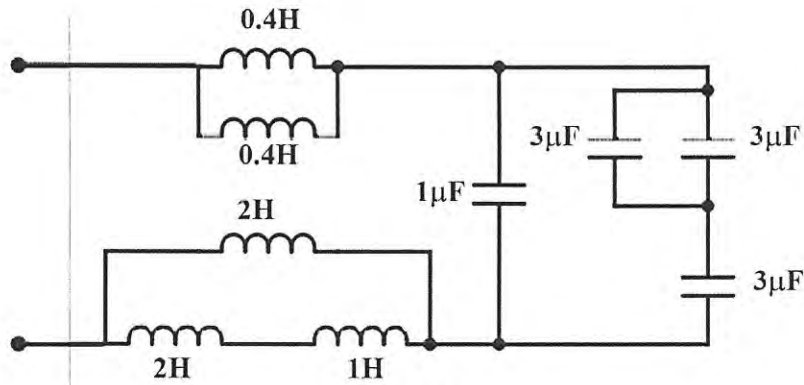


Figure Q3(b)

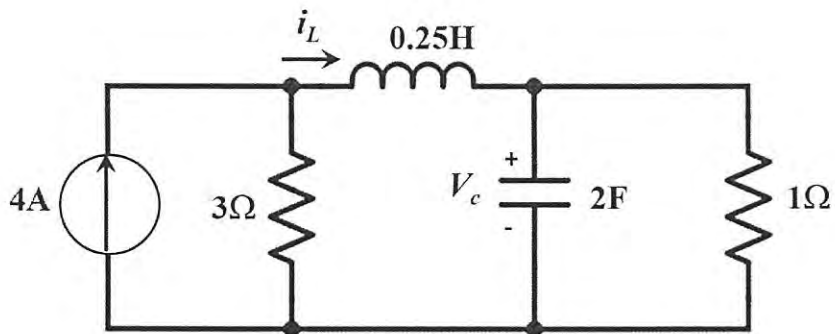


Figure Q3(c)

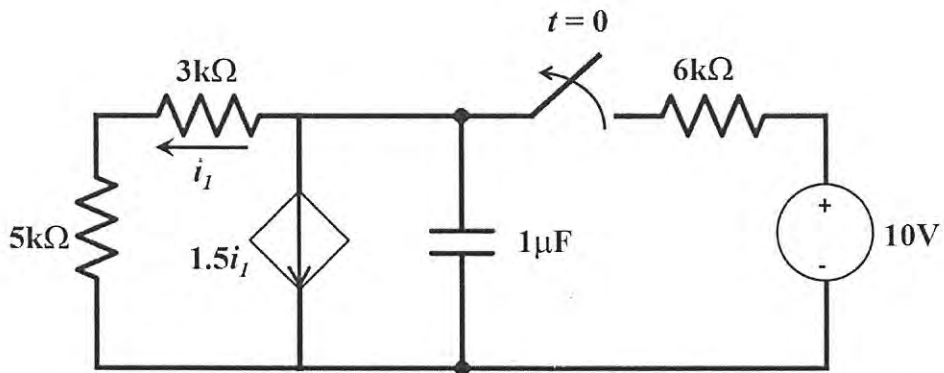


Figure Q3(d)

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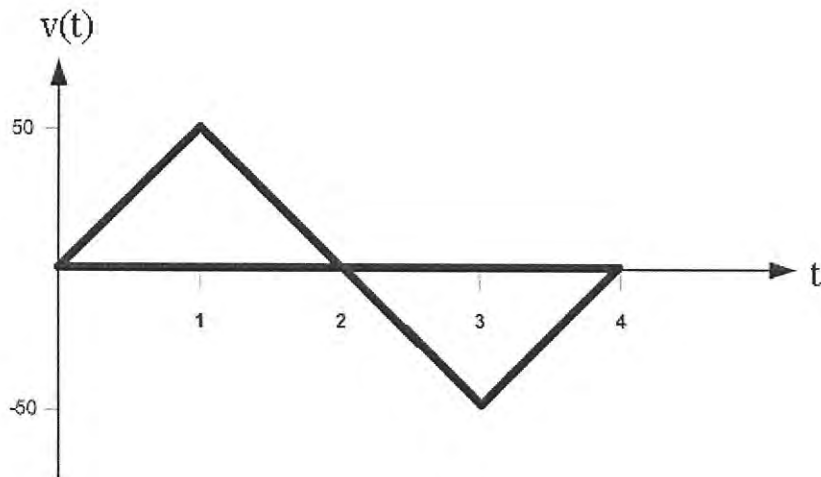


Figure Q4(b)

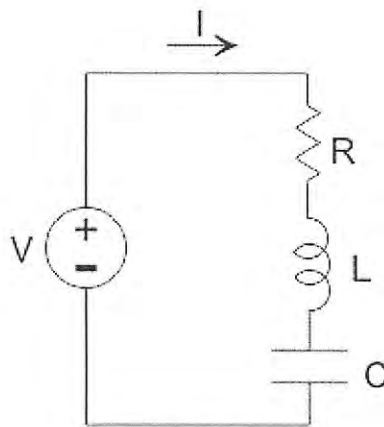


Figure Q4(c)

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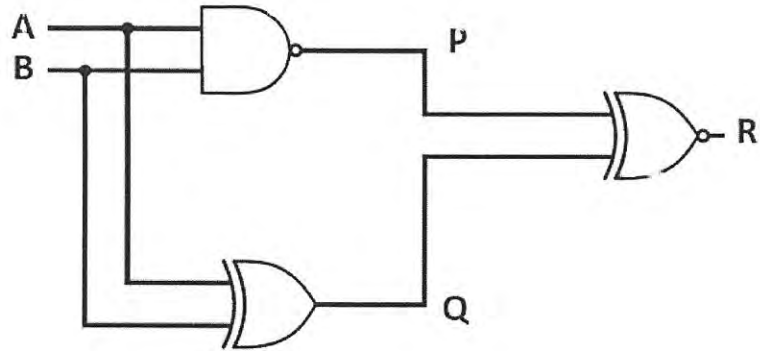


Figure Q5(b)(i)

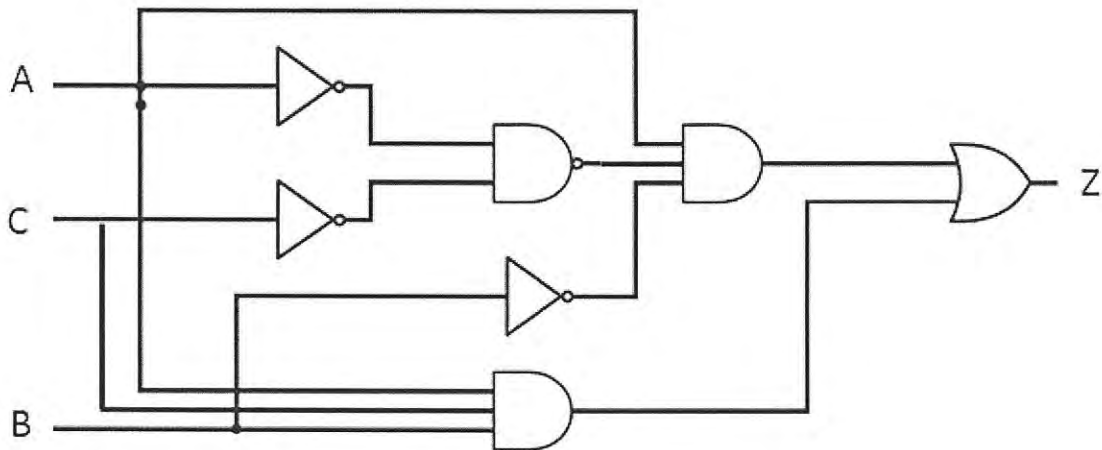


Figure Q5(b)(ii)