



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2014/2015**

COURSE NAME	:	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY
COURSE CODE	:	BDA 14303 / BEX 17003
PROGRAMME	:	BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING WITH HONOURS
EXAMINATION DATE	:	JUNE 2015 / JULY 2015
DURATION	:	3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. ANSWER <b>ALL</b> QUESTIONS IN <b>SECTION A</b>. WRITE ANSWER IN THE ANSWER SHEET (PAGE 6).</li><li>2. ANSWER <b>FOUR</b> QUESTIONS ONLY IN <b>SECTION B</b>. WRITE ANSWER IN THE PROVIDED SPACE.</li><li>3. RETURN THIS QUESTION PAPER.</li></ol>

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **EIGHTEEN (18)** PAGES

## SECTION A

**Q1** A hair dryer draws 5A from a 240V line. Find the resistance of the dryer.

- (a) 1200  $\Omega$  (c) 0.0208  $\Omega$   
(b) 48  $\Omega$  (d) Undetermined

(2 marks)

**Q2** A water pump connected to a 240V line draws 0.24A. Find its power consumption.

- (a) 0.24W (c) 4.167W  
(b) 57.6W (d) Undetermined

(2 marks)

**Q3** Find the total resistance for the circuit in **Figure Q3** at terminal A-C.

- (a) 1.91  $\Omega$  (c) 1.64  $\Omega$   
(b) 2.18  $\Omega$  (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q4** Find the total resistance for the circuit in **Figure Q3** at terminal D-E.

- (a) 1.64  $\Omega$  (c) 2.18  $\Omega$   
(b) 1.91  $\Omega$  (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q5** Find the total resistance for the circuit in **Figure Q3** at terminal B-C.

- (a) 2.18  $\Omega$  (c) 1.64  $\Omega$   
(b) 1.91  $\Omega$  (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q6** Solve the voltage across  $3\Omega$  resistor in **Figure Q6**.

- (a) 4.44 V (c) 3.75 V  
(b) 5.56 V (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q7** Solve the current through  $5\Omega$  resistor in **Figure Q6**.

- (a) 1.11 A (c) 4.44 A  
(b) 0.37 A (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q8** Find the power dissipated at  $5\Omega$  resistor in **Figure Q6**.

- (a) 6.16 W (c) 98.57 W  
(b) 0.68 W (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q9** Define the relation between  $V_{5\Omega}$ ,  $V_{6\Omega}$  and  $V_{9\Omega}$  for the circuit in **Figure Q6**.

- (a)  $V_{5\Omega} > V_{6\Omega} > V_{9\Omega}$  (c)  $V_{5\Omega} > V_{9\Omega} > V_{6\Omega}$   
(b)  $V_{6\Omega} > V_{5\Omega} > V_{9\Omega}$  (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q10** Solve the current through  $9\Omega$  for circuit in **Figure Q10**.

- (a) 2.73 A (c) 4.50 A  
(b) 2.36 A (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q11** Solve  $i_2$  for circuit in **Figure Q11**.

- (a) 2.92 A (c) 2.08 A  
(b) 0 A (d) 5.00 A

(2 marks)

**Q12** Select the correct method for obtaining Thevenin resistance.

- (a) Both voltage and current sources are 'open'.
- (c) Voltage sources are 'open' and current sources are 'shorted'.
- (b) Voltage sources are 'shorted' and current sources are 'open'.
- (d) Both voltage and current sources are 'shorted'.

(2 marks)

**Q13** Identify a dielectric material which is suitable for the construction of capacitor.

- (a) Tantalum
- (c) Copper
- (b) Aluminium
- (d) Paper

(2 marks)

**Q14** Find the total capacitance for circuit in **Figure Q14**.

- (a) 15 F
- (c) 3.33 F
- (b) 7.50 F
- (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q15** Find the total inductance for circuit in **Figure Q15**.

- (a) 15 H
- (c) 3.33 H
- (b) 7.50 H
- (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q16** **Figure Q16** shows a typical alternate current waveform. Identify the waveform period.

(2 marks)

**Q17** Select the parameter which CANNOT be changed by a transformer.

- (a) Voltage
- (c) Current
- (b) Power
- (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q18** Select the electric motor which is NOT an AC motor.

- (a) Stepper motor
- (c) Synchronous motor
- (b) Induction motor
- (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q19** Choose the logic gate for the given input and output in **Figure Q19**.

- (a) Buffer
- (b) AND
- (c) NOR
- (d) None above

(2 marks)

**Q20** Choose the logic gate for the given input and output in **Figure Q20**.

- (a) NAND
- (b) X-OR
- (c) X-NOR
- (d) None above

(2 marks)

**SECTION A ANSWER SHEET**

Q1	
Q2	
Q3	
Q4	
Q5	
Q6	
Q7	
Q8	
Q9	
Q10	

Q11	
Q12	
Q13	
Q14	
Q15	
Q16	
Q17	
Q18	
Q19	
Q20	

**SECTION B**

- Q21** (a) Construct a basic transformer structure. Identify and label the core, primary winding and secondary winding. (3 marks)
- (b) Compare between a step-up transformer and a step-down transformer. (2 marks)
- (c) An ideal transformer is rated at 2400/120 V, 9.6 kVA, and has 50 turns on the secondary side. Calculate:
- (i) The turn ratio. (3 marks)
- (ii) The number of turn on the primary side. (3 marks)
- (iii) The current rating for primary and secondary winding. (4 marks)

**Q22** (a) Evaluate the logic circuit in **Figure Q27** and obtain the Boolean expression for Z.  
(6 marks)

(b) Analyse the logic circuit in **Figure Q27** and fill in the truth table below.  
(9 marks)

A	B	C	Z

**Q23** (a) Compare four characteristics of AC and DC motors.

(8 marks)

(b) Construct the general equivalent circuit of a DC motor.

(7 marks)



**Q24** (a) Referring to **Figure Q24**, analyse the current and power absorbed by the  $8\Omega$  resistor using source transformation method.

(8 marks)

(b) Illustrate and explain the concept of maximum power transfer.

(7 marks)

**Q25** **Figure Q25(a)** shows the input of AC supply voltage which is given in rms. Its signal is shown in **Figure Q25(b)**. Determine for:

- (a) period (T).
- (b) frequency (Hz).
- (c) rms current.
- (d) rms, peak and peak-peak voltages across  $500\Omega$  resistor.
- (e) sketch the current waveform and label the peak current.

(15 marks)

- Q26** (a) Construct the Norton equivalent circuit for the circuit in **Figure Q26** with referring to terminal A-B.

(9 marks)

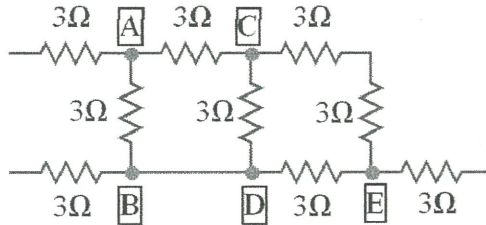
- (b) List down three factors which determine the value of capacitance.

(6 marks)

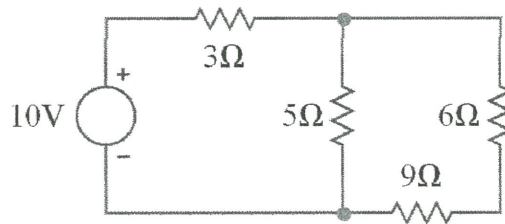
**- END OF QUESTIONS -**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

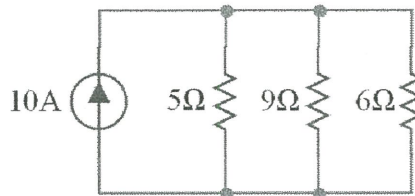
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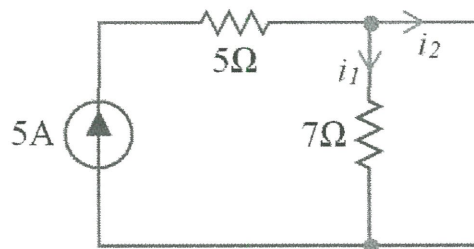
**FIGURE Q3**



**FIGURE Q6**



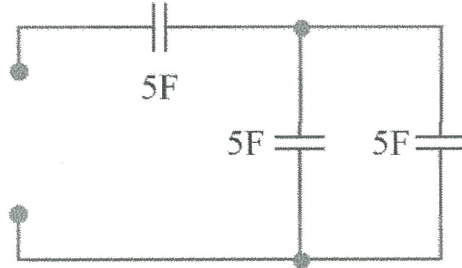
**FIGURE Q10**



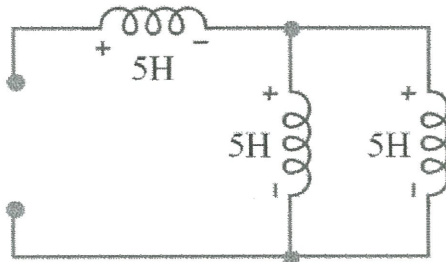
**FIGURE Q11**

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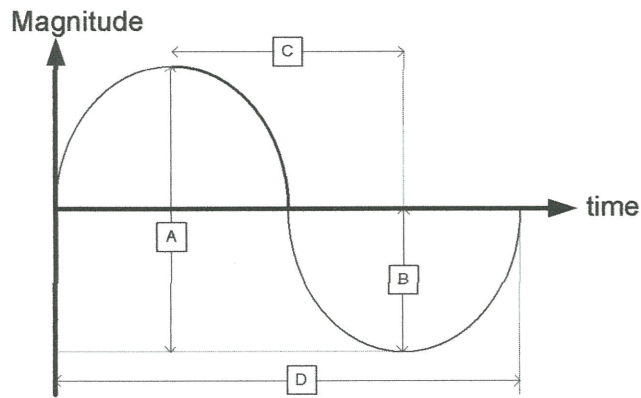
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**FIGURE Q14**



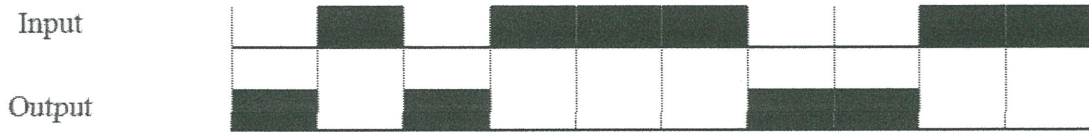
**FIGURE Q15**



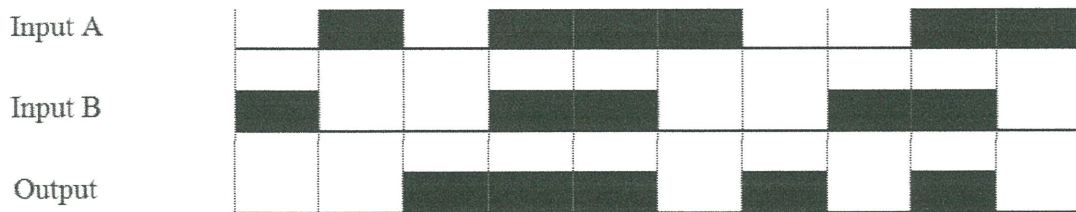
**FIGURE Q16**

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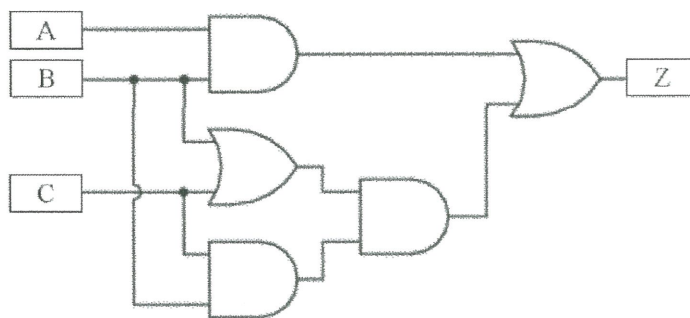
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**FIGURE Q19**



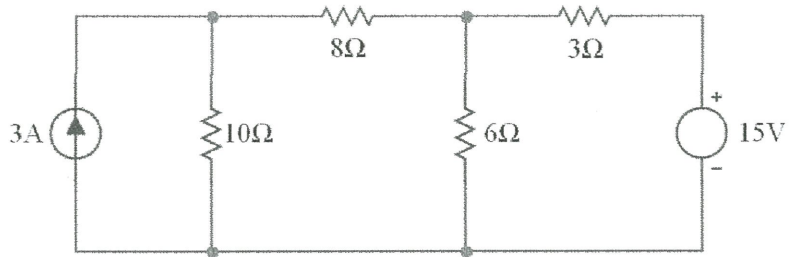
**FIGURE Q20**



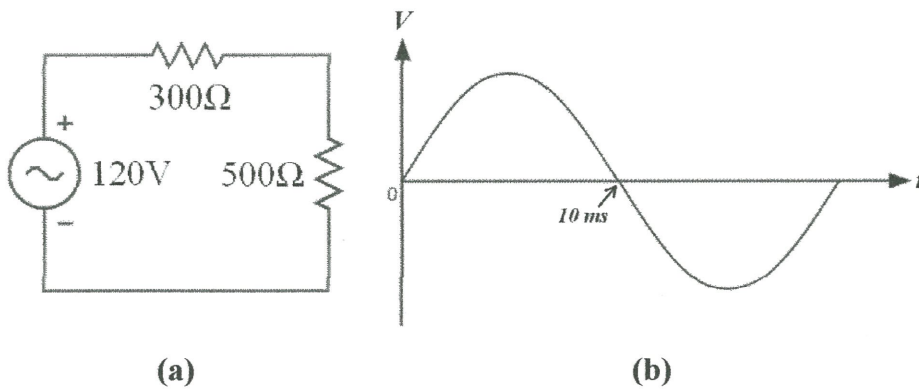
**FIGURE Q22**

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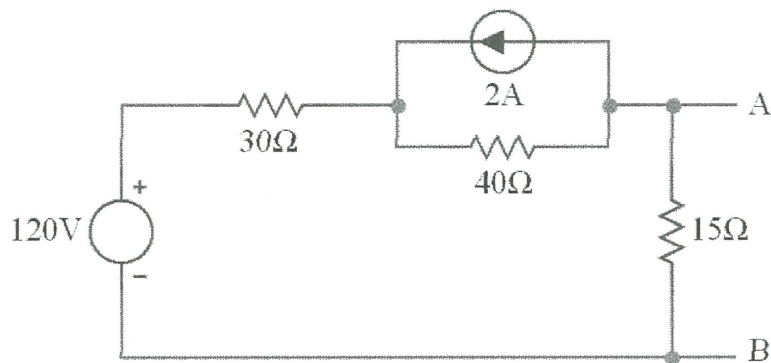
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**FIGURE Q24**



**FIGURE Q25**



**FIGURE Q26**

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**LIST OF FORMULA**

**OHMS LAW**

$$V = IR$$

**JOULE'S LAW**

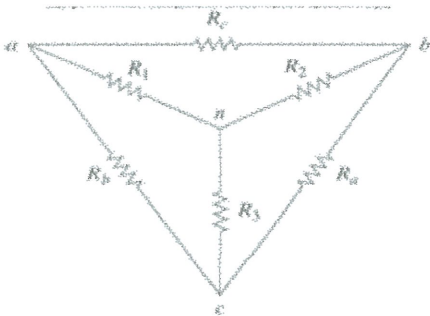
$$P = IV$$

**KIRCHHOFF LAW**

$$\sum_{k=1}^n i_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{v=1}^n v_k = 0$$

**WYE-DELTA TRANSFORMATION**



$$R_a = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_1}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_b = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_c R_a}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

$$R_c = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_a R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

**CAPACITOR AND INDUCTOR**

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i(t) dt + v(t_0)$$

$$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} C v^2$$

$$L = \frac{N^2 \mu A}{l}$$

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt + i(t_0)$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$$

$$\tau = RC$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$



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## PHASOR REALTIONSHIP

$$v(t+T) = v(t)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$z = x + jy = r \angle \phi = r(\cos \phi + j \sin \phi)$$

## ALTERNATING CURRENT POWER CALCULATION

$$P(t) = v(t)i(t) \quad \text{Instantaneous power}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[VI^*] = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) \quad \text{Average power}$$

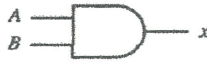



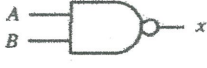



$$i_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt}$$

$$P_{RMS} = I_{RMS}^2 R = \frac{V_{RMS}^2}{R}$$

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LOGIC GATES

Name	Graphic symbol	Algebraic function	Truth table															
AND		$x = A \cdot B$ or $x = AB$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>x</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	x	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
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OR		$x = A + B$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>x</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	x	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
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Inverter		$x = A'$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>x</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	x	0	1	1	0									
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NAND		$x = (AB)'$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>x</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	x	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
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NOR		$x = (A + B)'$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>x</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	x	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
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Exclusive-OR (XOR)		$x = A \oplus B$ or $x = A'B + AB'$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>x</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	x	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
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