

**SULIT**



**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI**

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

**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN AWAM**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR**

**SESI II : 2023/2024**

**DCB30082: ELECTRICAL MACHINES AND  
TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

**TARIKH : 13 JUN 2024**

**MASA : 2.30 PETANG – 4.30 PETANG (2 JAM)**

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Kertas ini mengandungi **TIGA BELAS (13)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Subjektif (2 soalan)

Bahagian B: Subjektif (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

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**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN**

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

**SULIT**

**SECTION A : 50 MARKS****BAHAGIAN A : 50 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

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

**ARAHAN:**

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

**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

- CLO1 (a) Define tariff.  
*Definisikan tarif.*
- [5 marks]  
[5 markah]
- CLO1 (b) Customers of the commercial, industrial, mining and agricultural categories who use a three-phase low voltage electricity supply are encouraged to consistently maintain a high-power factor at an efficient level (above 0.85). Explain **FIVE (5)** advantages of maintaining a high-power factor.  
*Pelanggan kategori komersil, perindustrian, perlombongan dan pertanian yang menggunakan bekalan elektrik voltan rendah tiga-fasa digalakkan untuk mengekalkan faktor kuasa tinggi secara konsisten pada tahap yang cekap (melebihi 0.85). Terangkan **LIMA (5)** kelebihan mengekalkan faktor kuasa tinggi.*
- [10 marks]  
[10 markah]

- CLO1 (c) Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) is the largest electricity utility in Malaysia. One of their core businesses is providing electricity to the residential homes. Table A1(b) shows the TNB tariff rates for residential customers in Peninsular Malaysia. Describe the concept of this type of tariff with the aid of a labelled diagram.

*Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) ialah utiliti elektrik terbesar di Malaysia. Salah satu perniagaan teras mereka ialah membekalkan elektrik ke rumah kediaman. Jadual A1(b) menunjukkan kadar tarif TNB untuk pelanggan kediaman di Semenanjung Malaysia. Jelaskan konsep tarif jenis ini dengan bantuan gambar rajah berlabel.*

Table A1(b) / *Jadual A1(b)*

TARIFF CATEGORY	UNIT	CURRENT RATE (1 JAN 2018)
<b>Tariff A - Domestic Tariff</b>		
For the first 200 kWh (1 - 200 kWh) per month	sen/kWh	21.80
For the next 100 kWh (201 - 300 kWh) per month	sen/kWh	33.40
For the next 300 kWh (301 - 600 kWh) per month	sen/kWh	51.60
For the next 300 kWh (601 - 900 kWh) per month	sen/kWh	54.60
For the next kWh (901 kWh onwards) per month	sen/kWh	57.10
The minimum monthly charge is RM3.00		

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

## QUESTION 2

## SOALAN 2

- CLO1 (a) List **FIVE (5)** examples of modern telecommunications that involve electrical and electromagnetic technologies.  
*Senaraikan LIMA (5) contoh telekomunikasi moden yang melibatkan teknologi elektrik dan elektromagnet.*
- [5 marks]  
[5 markah]
- CLO1 (b) The term 'Transmission Mode' defines the direction of the flow of information between two communication devices. Describe the following transmission modes with the aid of a labelled diagram.  
*Istilah 'Mod Penghantaran' mentakrifkan arah aliran maklumat antara dua peranti komunikasi. Jelaskan mod penghantaran yang berikut dengan bantuan gambar rajah berlabel.*
- i. Half-duplex [5 marks]  
*Separa-dupleks* [5 markah]
- ii. Full-duplex [5 marks]  
*Dupleks-penuh* [5 markah]

CLO1

- (c) ASHTECH Sdn. Bhd has been offering Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) supplies and installations to small and medium-sized offices in Malaysia since 2018. Consider yourself an employee in this company and in need to respond to a potential client who is considering using these services. Explain the PABX system to your client.

*ASHTECH Sdn. Bhd telah menawarkan bekalan dan pemasangan Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) kepada pejabat kecil dan sederhana di Malaysia sejak 2018. Bayangkan anda adalah pekerja di syarikat ini dan perlu memberi maklum balas kepada bakal pelanggan yang sedang mempertimbangkan untuk menggunakan perkhidmatan ini. Terangkan sistem PABX tersebut kepada pelanggan anda.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

**SECTION B : 50 MARKS*****BAHAGIAN B : 50 MARKAH*****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** subjective questions. Answer **TWO (2)** questions only.

***ARAHAN:***

*Bahagian ini mengandungi EMPAT (4) soalan subjektif. Jawab DUA (2) soalan sahaja.*

**QUESTION 1*****SOALAN 1***

- CLO2 (a) A 6600/400 V, 50 Hz single-phase core type transformer has a cross-sectional area of the core of 428 cm<sup>2</sup>. The maximum flux density in the core is 1.5 Wb/m<sup>2</sup>. Estimate the number of turns in the primary and secondary windings.
- Sebuah pengubah fasa-tunggal jenis teras 6600/400 V, 50 Hz mempunyai luas keratan rentas teras 428 cm<sup>2</sup>. Ketumpatan fluks maksimum dalam teras tersebut ialah 1.5 Wb/m<sup>2</sup>. Anggarkan bilangan lilitan dalam belitan primer dan sekunder.*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO2 (b) An 80 kVA single-phase transformer has an iron loss and copper loss of 800 W and 1000 W respectively. Calculate the following efficiency at unity power factor:
- Sebuah pengubah fasa-tunggal 80 kVA mempunyai kehilangan besi dan kehilangan kuprum masing-masing ialah 800 W dan 1000 W. Kira kecekapan berikut pada faktor kuasa unti:*

- i. Half-load. [6 marks]  
*Beban separuh.* [6 markah]
- ii. One-fourth load. [3 marks]  
*Beban satu perempat.* [3 markah]
- CLO2 (c) A single-phase, 20 kVA transformer has 80 turns on the primary winding and 280 on the secondary winding. The voltage applied across the primary winding is 240 V at 50 Hz. The cross-sectional area of the core is 200 cm<sup>2</sup>. Calculate:  
*Sebuah pengubah fasa-tunggal 20 kVA mempunyai 80 lilitan pada belitan primer dan 280 pada belitan sekunder. Voltan yang digunakan pada belitan primer ialah 240 V pada 50 Hz. Luas keratan rentas teras ialah 200 cm<sup>2</sup>. Kirakan:*
- i. The maximum flux density in the core. [7 marks]  
*Ketumpatan fluks maksimum dalam teras.* [7 markah]
- ii. The induced e.m.f. in the secondary winding. [3 marks]  
*D.g.e. teraruh dalam belitan sekunder.* [3 markah]

## QUESTION 2

## SOALAN 2

- CLO2 (a) A long-shunt compound generator delivers a load current of 40 A at 400 V and it has armature, series field and shunt field resistances of  $0.05 \Omega$ ,  $0.03 \Omega$  and  $200 \Omega$  respectively. Estimate the generated voltage of the generator.

*Sebuah penjana majmuk pirau-panjang membekalkan arus beban 40 A pada 400 V dan mempunyai rintangan anker, medan siri dan medan pirau masing-masing ialah  $0.05 \Omega$ ,  $0.03 \Omega$  dan  $200 \Omega$ . Anggarkan voltan yang terjana bagi penjana tersebut.*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO2 (b) Based on Figure B2(b), calculate the generated e.m.f. of a short-shunt compound generator.

*Berdasarkan Rajah B2(b), kirakan d.g.e. yang terjana bagi sebuah penjana majmuk pirau-pendek.*

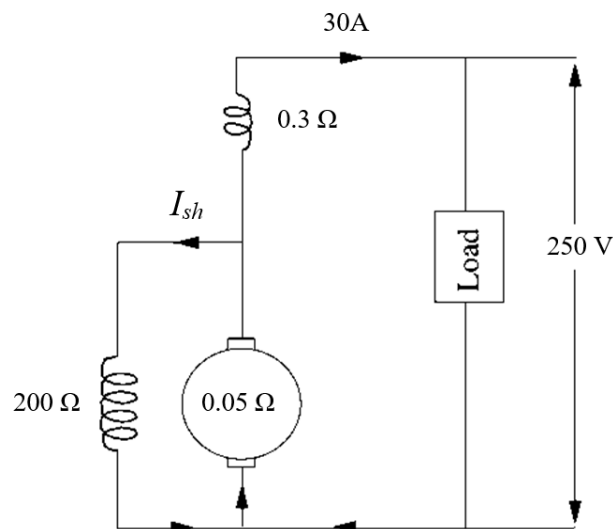


Figure B2(b) / Rajah B2(b)

[9 marks]

[9 markah]



- CLO2 (c) A shunt generator has a full load current of 196 A at 220 V. The iron and frictional losses are 720 W and the shunt field resistance is 55  $\Omega$ . Calculate the armature resistance if the generator has an efficiency of 88%.

*Sebuah penjana pirau mempunyai arus beban penuh 196 A pada 220 V. Kehilangan besi dan geseran ialah 720 W dan rintangan medan pirau ialah 55  $\Omega$ . Kirakan rintangan angker jika penjana tersebut mempunyai kecekapan 88%.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

**QUESTION 3****SOALAN 3**

- CLO2 (a) A 6-pole D.C. motor that has a lap connected armature winding with 864 conductors takes an armature current of 110 A at 500 V. The armature resistance is  $0.2 \Omega$ . The flux per pole is 50 mWb. Estimate the following:  
*Sebuah motor A.T. 6-kutub mempunyai belitan angker bersambungan tindih dengan 864 pengalir mengambil arus angker 110 A pada 500 V. Rintangan angker ialah  $0.2 \Omega$ . Fluks per kutub ialah 50 mWb. Anggarkan yang berikut:*
- i. The speed. [4 marks]  
*Kelajuan. [4 markah]*
- ii. The torque developed by the armature. [2 marks]  
*Daya kilas yang dihasilkan oleh angker tersebut. [2 markah]*
- CLO2 (b) A 300 V D.C. shunt motor takes a current of 80 A when running at 700 r.p.m. The armature and shunt field resistances are  $0.1 \Omega$  and  $50 \Omega$  respectively. The iron and frictional losses are 1500 W. Calculate the efficiency of the motor.  
*Sebuah motor pirau A.T. 300 V mengambil arus sebanyak 80 A apabila bergerak pada kelajuan 700 p.p.m. Rintangan angker dan medan pirau masing-masing ialah  $0.1 \Omega$  dan  $50 \Omega$ . Kehilangan besi dan geseran ialah 1500 W. Kirakan kecekapan bagi motor tersebut.*
- [9 marks]  
[9 markah]

- CLO2 (c) The armature resistance and field resistance of a 440 V D.C. shunt motor are  $0.8 \Omega$  and  $200 \Omega$ , respectively. When providing an output power of 7.5 kW at 85 % efficiency, calculate the back e.m.f. of the motor.

*Rintangan angker dan rintangan medan bagi motor pirau A.T. 440 V masing-masing ialah  $0.8 \Omega$  dan  $200 \Omega$ . Apabila diberikan kuasa keluaran 7.5 kW pada kecekapan 85 %, kirakan d.g.e. balikan bagi motor tersebut.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

## QUESTION 4

## SOALAN 4

- CLO2 (a) A 3-phase, star-connected alternator has the following data:  
*Sebuah alternator 3-fasa sambungan bintang mempunyai data berikut:*
- Line voltage = 4000 V  
*Voltan talian = 4000 V*
  - Frequency = 50 Hz  
*Frekuensi = 50 Hz*
  - Speed = 500 r.p.m  
*Kelajuan = 500 p.p.m.*
  - Number of conductors per phase = 432  
*Bilangan pengalir per fasa = 432*
- Estimate the number of poles and the flux/pole. Given  $K_p = 1$  and  $K_d = 0.96$ .  
*Anggarkan bilangan kutub dan fluks/kutub. Diberi  $K_p = 1$  dan  $K_d = 0.96$ .*
- [6 marks]  
[6 markah]
- CLO2 (b) A three-phase, six-pole, 50 Hz induction motor has a slip of 1% at no-load and 3% at full-load. Calculate:  
*Sebuah motor aruhan tiga-fasa, enam-kutub, 50 Hz mempunyai gelinciran 1% pada tanpa beban dan 4% pada beban penuh. Kirakan:*
- i. The no-load speed. [5 marks]  
*Kelajuan tanpa beban.* [5 markah]
  - ii. The full-load speed. [2 marks]  
*Kelajuan beban penuh.* [2 markah]
  - iii. The frequency of rotor current at full-load. [2 marks]  
*Frekuensi pemutar pada beban penuh.* [2 markah]

- CLO2 (c) A single-phase transformer has the following specifications: 250 kVA, 11000 V/ 415 V, 50 Hz. Its secondary turns are 80 turns. Calculate the following:  
*Sebuah pengubah fasa-tunggal mempunyai spesifikasi berikut: 250 kVA, 11000 V/ 415 V, 50 Hz. Belitan sekundernya ialah 80 lilitan. Kirakan yang berikut:*
- i. The primary turns. [3 marks]  
*Belitan primer. [3 markah]*
- ii. The maximum flux in the core. [3 marks]  
*Fluks maksimum dalam teras. [3 markah]*
- iii. The current flowing through the two windings. [4 marks]  
*Arus yang mengalir melalui kedua-dua belitan tersebut. [4 markah]*

**SOALAN TAMAT**

## FORMULA

DC generator

$$E_g = \frac{\phi Z N}{60} \times \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\eta = \frac{VI_L}{VI_L + \text{losses}} \times 100\%$$

$$P_{in} = \frac{P_{out}}{\eta} \times 100\%$$

Shunt wound generator

$$I_{sh} = \frac{V}{R_{sh}}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V}{R_L}$$

$$I_a = I_L + I_{sh}$$

$$V_T = E_g - I_a R_a$$

$$P_a = E_g I_a$$

$$P_L = VI_L$$

Series wound generator

$$I_a = I_L = I_{se} = I$$

$$V_T = E_g - I(R_a + R_{se})$$

Short shunt compound generator

$$I_{se} = I_L$$

$$I_a = I_L + I_{sh}$$

$$I_{sh} = \frac{V + I_{se} R_{se}}{R_{sh}}$$

$$V_T = E_g - I_{se} R_{se} - I_a R_a$$

Long shunt compound generator

$$I_{se} = I_a = I_L + I_{sh}$$

$$I_{sh} = \frac{V}{R_{sh}}$$

$$V_T = E_g - I_a (R_a + R_{se})$$

Copper loss =  $I^2 R$ Total losses =  $P_{in} - P_{out}$ 

DC motor

$$E_b = \frac{P \phi N Z}{60 A}$$

$$T_a = 0.159 \phi Z P \times \frac{I_a}{A}$$

$$T_a = 9.55 \times \frac{E_b I_a}{N}$$

$$F = BLI$$

$$\eta = \frac{VI_L - \text{losses}}{VI_L} \times 100\%$$

$$P_{in} = \frac{P_{out}}{\eta} \times 100\%$$

Shunt wound motor

$$E_b = V - I_a R_a$$

$$I_L = I_a + I_{sh}$$

$$I_{sh} = \frac{V}{R_{sh}}$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{E_{b1}}{E_{b2}}$$

$$P_{in} = VI_L$$

Series wound motor

$$I_a = I_L = I_{se} = I$$

$$E_b = V - I(R_a + R_{se})$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{E_{b1}}{E_{b2}} \left( \frac{\Phi_1}{\Phi_2} \right)$$

Short shunt compound motor

$$I_{se} = I_L$$

$$I_L = I_a + I_{sh}$$

$$I_{sh} = \frac{E_b}{R_{sh}}$$

$$E_b = V - I_{se} R_{se} - I_a R_a$$

Long shunt compound motor

$$I_{se} = I_a$$

$$I_{sh} = \frac{V}{R_{sh}}$$

$$I_L = I_a + I_{sh}$$

$$E_b = V - I_a (R_a + R_{se})$$

AC generator

$$f = \frac{NP}{120}$$

$$K_d = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{m\beta}{2}\right)}{m \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}$$

$$K_p = \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$E_{ph} = 2.22 K_p K_d Z f \phi$$

$$E_{line} = \sqrt{3} E_{ph}$$

$$E_{line} = E_{ph}$$

AC motor

$$N_s = \frac{120f}{P}$$

$$s = \frac{N_s - N_r}{N_s} \times 100\%$$

$$N_r = N_s(1 - s)$$

$$f_r = sf$$

Mechanical power =  $(1 - s) \times$  rotor input

Transformer

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

$$E = 4.44 f N \phi_m$$

$$\Phi_m = \frac{B_m \times A}{\text{kVA rating}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{E_1}{\text{kVA rating}}$$

$$\eta_{FL} = \frac{(VA \times p.f)}{(VA \times p.f) + P_i + P_{cu}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta_{1/2 FL} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} VA \times p.f\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2} VA \times p.f\right) + P_i + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 P_{cu}} \times 100\%$$