



**FINAL  
ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

(COVER PAGE)

Session : August 2021

Programme : Diploma in Electrical & Electronic Engineering (DEEI)

Course : EEE2113: Electrical Power Systems & Machines

Date of Examination : 8 December 2021 (Wednesday)

Time : 8.00am – 11.00am Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 3 Hours

**Special Instructions :**

This paper consists of **FOUR (4)** questions. Answer all **FOUR (4)** questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Material permitted : Non-Programmable Scientific Calculator

Materials provided : Nil

Examiner(s) : Richard Lai

Chief Moderator : Alan Wong Kam Mun

*This paper consists of 5 printed pages, including the cover page*



Find:

- (i) The current delivered per brush set (2 marks)  
 (ii) The current flowing in each coil (2 marks)  
 (iii) The average voltage induced per coil (2 marks)
- (d) A 2000 kW, 500 V, variable speed DC motor is driven by a 2500 kW DC generator using Ward-Leonard control system shown in Figure Q1(d). The total resistance of the DC motor and DC generator armature circuit is  $10\text{ m}\Omega$ . The DC motor turns at a nominal speed of 300 r/min, when  $E_o$  is 500 V. Find the DC motor torque and speed when  $E_s = 400\text{ V}$  and  $E_o = 380\text{ V}$ .

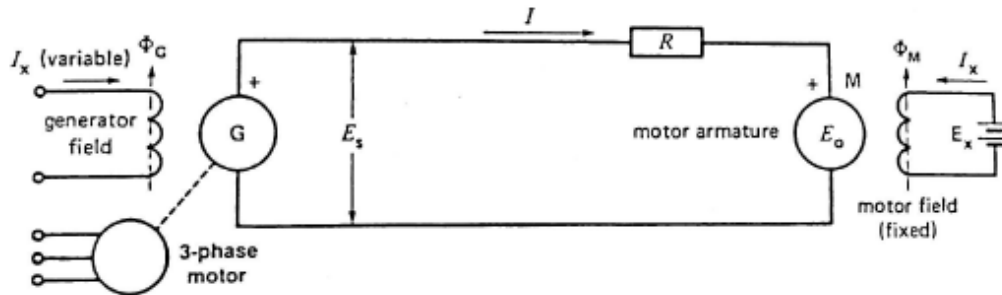


Figure Q1(d)

(6 marks)

## Question 2

- (a) A single phase transformer rated at 3000 kVA, 69 kV/4.16 kV, 60 Hz has a total internal impedance  $Z_p$  of  $127\ \Omega$ , referred to the primary side.

Find:

- (i) The rated primary and secondary currents (2 marks)  
 (ii) The voltage regulation from no load to full load for a 2000 kW resistive load, knowing that the primary voltage is fixed at 69 kV. (8 marks)
- (b) A 3 phase, 208 V induction motor having a synchronous speed of 1200 r/min runs at 1140 r/min when connected to a 215 V line and driving a constant torque speed load. Find the speed if the voltage increases to 240 V. (7 marks)
- (c) Define the following torques for the synchronous motor:
- (i) Starting torque. (2 marks)  
 (ii) Running torque. (2 marks)  
 (iii) Pull in torque. (2 marks)  
 (iv) Pull out torque. (2 marks)

**Question 3**

- (a) Determine the A,B, C and D of the transmission line parameters for the network shown in Q3(a). Present the parameters in the form of matrix.

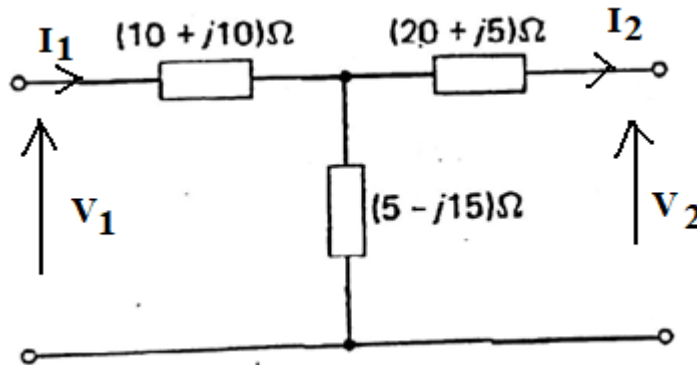
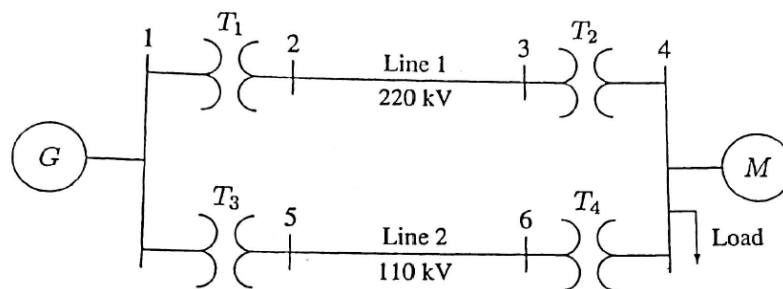


Figure Q3(a)

(10 marks)

- (b) The one-line diagram of a three phase power system is shown in Figure Q3(b). Select a common base of 100 MVA and 22 kV on the generator side. Draw an impedance diagram with all impedances including the load impedance marked in per-unit.



$G$ :	90 MVA	22 kV	$X = 18\%$
$T_1$ :	50 MVA	22/220 kV	$X = 10\%$
$T_2$ :	40 MVA	220/11 kV	$X = 6.0\%$
$T_3$ :	40 MVA	22/110 kV	$X = 6.4\%$
$T_4$ :	40 MVA	110/11 kV	$X = 8.0\%$
$M$ :	66.5 MVA	10.45 kV	$X = 18.5\%$

Figure Q3(b)

(15 marks)

**Question 4**

- (a) Defined what is symmetrical fault in the power system refers to single phase. (1 marks)

- (b) 100 MVA, 13.8 kV, Y-connected, 3 phase 60 Hz synchronous generator is operating at the rated voltage and no load when a 3 phase fault occurs at its terminals. Its reactances per unit to the machine's own base are:

$$X_s = 1.00 \quad X' = 0.25 \quad X'' = 0.12$$

Where  $X_s$  is the reactance of the generator,  $X'$  is the transient reactance and  $X''$  is the subtransient reactance. Assuming the time constant are  $T' = 1.1$  second and  $T'' = 0.04$  second. Given that the initial DC component average 50% of the initial AC component. Find:

- (i) AC component of the current in this generator at the instant after the fault. (4 marks)
- (ii) Total AC + DC current right after the fault. (1 marks)
- (iii) AC components of the currents after 2 cycles and after 5 seconds. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain simple tariff and two part tariff. (5 marks)

- (d)

A two-bus system shown in Figure Q4(d). If 100 MW is transmitted from plant 1 to the load, a transmission loss of 10 MW is incurred. Find the equivalent generation for each plant and the power received by load when the system  $\lambda$  is RM 25/ MWh.

(11 marks)

$$\frac{dC_1}{dP_{G1}} = 0.02P_{G1} + 16 \quad \text{RM/ MWh}$$

$$\frac{dC_2}{dP_{G2}} = 0.04P_{G1} + 20 \quad \text{RM/MWh}$$

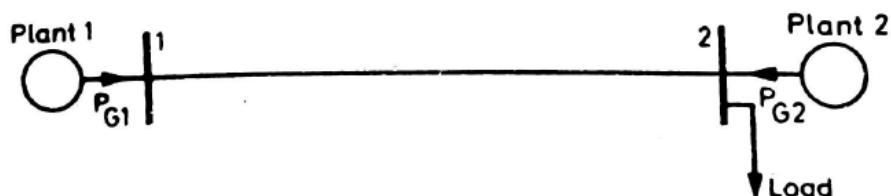


Figure Q4(d)

~THE END~