

St Clements University Certificate/ Diploma / Advanced Diploma in Electrical Engineering

Course + Credit Outlines

YEAR 1		Certificate in Electrical Engineering 15 credits
	<u>SEMESTER (1)</u>	<u>Credits</u>
EE101	DC Circuit Problems	1
EE102	Basic Electrical Fitting & Wiring	1
EE103	Basic Electrical Drafting	1
EE104	Electrical Equipments Safety Protection	2
EE105	Electrical Installation Design	1
EE106	Advanced Electrical Wiring	1
EE107	Electrical Equipments	1
EE108	Electrical Fault Finding	1
EE109	Electrical Control Circuits	1
EE110	Computer Applications	1
EE111	Electromagnetism & Basic Electrical Machines	2
EE112	Alternating Current Principle	2
		15 Credits
	Diploma in Electrical Engineering 30 credits	<u>Credits</u>
	<u>SEMESTER (2)</u>	
EE113	Electrical Fundamental	2
EE114	Electrical Power Principle	1
EE115	Basic Analogue & Digital Electronics	2
EE116	Process Control System	3
EE117	Solar Electrical System	1
EE118	Electrical Energy Supply System	3
EE119	Electrical Risk Assessment	1
EE120	Electrical Contracting & Specification	1
EE121	Electronics Power Control Device	1
		30 Credits

	Advanced Diploma in Electrical Engineering 60 credits	<u>Credits</u>
	<u>SEMESTER (1)</u>	
EE201	Engineering Mathematics	1
EE202	Electrical Circuits	1
EE203	Three Phase Power Circuits	1
EE204	Engineering Physics	1
EE205	Electrical Power System	2
EE206	AC Machines	2
EE207	DC Machine	1
EE208	Operational Amplifiers	2
EE209	Analogue Electronics	1

	<u>SEMESTER (2)</u>	
EE301	Advanced Electrical Drafting	1
EE302	Advanced Engineering Mathematics	2
EE303	Transmission Line	2
EE304	Power System Protection	2
EE305	Power Transformer	2
EE306	Electro-mechanical Control	2
EE307	Energy Efficient Building Design	2
EE308	Sustainability	1
EE309	Project Management	2
EE310	Engineering Officer Competency Report	2
		30 Credits

Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical)

YEAR 3 +4

Subjects
BAE 401 Advanced Engineering Mathematics
BAE 402 Calculus
BAE 403 Engineering Mechanics

<u>BAE 404 Engineering Materials & Thermodynamics</u>
<u>BAE 405 Advanced Circuit Analysis</u>
<u>BAE 406 Electro-mechanics</u>
<u>BAE 407 Advanced Electro-magnetics Field & Materials</u>
<u>BAE 408 Analogue & Digital Electronics</u>
<u>BAE 501 Advanced Power Systems & Power Transmission Networks</u>
<u>BAE 502 Linear System</u>
<u>BAE 503 Control System</u>
<u>BAE 504 Power System Analysis</u>
<u>BAE 505 Power System Optimization</u>
<u>BAE 506 Power System Stability & Protection</u>
<u>BAE 507 Electro-mechanical Energy Conversion</u>
<u>BAE 508 Industrial Engineering & Industrial Management</u>
<u>BAE 601 Computer Programming</u>
<u>BAE 602 Computer Network</u>
<u>BAE 603 Software Engineering</u>
<u>BAE 604 Telecommunication Engineering</u>
<u>BAE 605 Engineering Management</u>
<u>BAE 606 Building Service Electrical & Mechanical Engineering</u>
<u>BAE 607 Radio Wave Propagation & Microwave Techniques</u>
<u>BAE 608 Professional Engineer Competency Demonstration Report</u>

Diploma + Advanced Diploma Level

EE101 DC Circuit Problems

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#)

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/58r3nfe1qieh/n/E003_E004_Online_Test_1_Question_pdf

http://www.filefactory.com/file/796n6fdurdij/n/E003_E004_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

Do the tests and send the answer sheet in soft copy by e-mail to [**iqytechnicalcollege@gmail.com**](mailto:iqytechnicalcollege@gmail.com)

Week 1

E003+E004 Online test

Ref 1

Four resistors 1 ohm, 2 ohm , 3 ohm and 4 ohm are connected in series to 5V. Calculate the circuit current & potential difference across each resistor.

A	1A,3V,2V,5V,7V	B	0.5A,0.5V,1V,1.5V,2V
C	3A,1V,5V,6V,7V	D	0.A,1V,2V,3V,4V
Answer			

Ref 2

A 2.2K Ω resistor is connected in series with a resistor of unknown value across 16V supply. If the current is 5 mA, calculate the value of unknown resistor.

A	2 K Ω	B	3 K Ω
C	4 K Ω	D	1 K Ω
Answer			

Ref 3

Two resistors are connected in series to a 115V supply, one is known to have 470 Ω and voltage across it is 47V. Calculate (a) the value of second resistor (b) the circuit current.

A	680 Ω , 0.1A	B	800 Ω , 0.2A
C	100 Ω , 1A	D	1200 Ω ,0.1A
Answer			

Ref 4

Resistors of 5 Ω , 10 Ω and 3 Ω are connected in parallel to 12V supply. Calculate the supply current.

A	2A	B	3A
C	1A	D	4A
Answer			

Ref 5

Resistors of $33\text{K}\ \Omega$, and $68\text{K}\ \Omega$ are connected in parallel to 50V . Calculate (a) total circuit resistance (b) total circuit current (c) individual branch currents.

A	$44.5\text{K}\ \Omega, 4.5\text{mA}, 3\text{mA}, 1.58\text{mA}$	B	$30\text{K}\ \Omega, 3\text{mA}, 2\text{mA}, 1\text{mA}$
C	$22.2\text{K}\ \Omega, 2.25\text{mA}, 1.5\text{mA}, 0.79\text{mA}$	D	$60\text{K}\ \Omega, 6\text{mA}, 4\text{mA}, 2\text{mA}$
Answer			

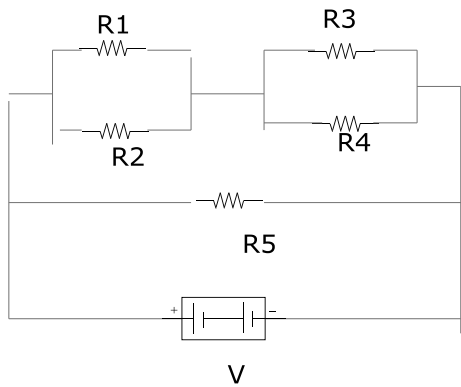
Ref 6

Resistors of values $12\ \Omega$ and $8\ \Omega$ are connected in parallel with R_3 of unknown value across a 6V supply. When the current from the supply is 2.25A , calculate (a) the value of R_3 (b) current flowing in R_3 .

A	$6\ \Omega, 1\text{A}$	B	$12\ \Omega, 0.5\text{A}$
C	$24\ \Omega, 0.25\text{A}$	D	$8\ \Omega, 1.25\text{A}$
Answer			

Ref 7

Five resistors are connected as follows. Find (a) R_t (b) I_t (c) $2\ \Omega$ resistor current.



$R_1=2\ \Omega, R_2=8\ \Omega, R_3=3\ \Omega, R_4=6\ \Omega, R_5=7.2\ \Omega. V=6\text{V}$

A	$3.6\ \Omega, 5\text{A}, 2.66\text{A}$	B	$4.8\ \Omega, 5\text{A}, 7\text{A}$
C	$2.4\ \Omega, 2.5\text{A}, 1.33\text{A}$	D	$7.2\ \Omega, 7.5\text{A}, 4\text{A}$
Answer			

Ref 8

Resistors $1.8\text{K}\ \Omega$ and $1.2\text{K}\ \Omega$ are connected in series to 12V supply. Calculate the power dissipated in each resistor and total power.

A	$0.0288\text{W}, 0.0192\text{W}, 0.048\text{W}$	B	$0.0576\text{W}, 0.0384\text{W}, 0.096\text{W}$
C	$0.0144\text{W}, 0.009\text{W}, 0.024\text{W}$	D	$1\text{W}, 0.5\text{W}, 0.7\text{W}$
Answer			

Ref 9

A $1\ \Omega$ resistor is connected in series with parallel combination of $6\ \Omega$ and $3\ \Omega$ resistors to 6V supply. Calculate (a) R_t (b) Each resistor current.

A	$6\ \Omega, 1\text{A}, 1.32\text{A}, 2.66\text{A}$	B	$4\ \Omega, 1\text{A}, 2\text{A}, 3\text{A}$
C	$10\ \Omega, 4\text{A}, 3\text{A}, 5\text{A}$	D	$3\ \Omega, 2\text{A}, 0.66\text{A}, 1.33\text{A}$
Answer			

Ref 10

Resistors of $2.2\text{K}\ \Omega$ and $7.88\text{K}\ \Omega$ are connected in series and parallel across $3.3\text{K}\ \Omega$ and $2.7\text{K}\ \Omega$ series combination. They are connected to 9V supply .Calculate (a) R_t (b) I_t (c) Each resistor current.

A	$3.75\text{K}\ \Omega, 2.4\text{mA}, 0.9\text{mA}, 1.5\text{mA}$	B	$7.5\text{K}\ \Omega, 4.8\text{mA}, 1.8\text{mA}, 3\text{mA}$
C	$2\text{K}\ \Omega, 1.2\text{mA}, 0.5\text{mA}, 1\text{mA}$	D	$10\text{K}\ \Omega, 8\text{mA}, 2\text{mA}, 3\text{mA}$
Answer			

Ref 11

3 filament lamp indicators are each rated 12V and 0.36w . If they are connected in series, what supply voltage should be used? Find supply voltage, the current and total power dissipated.

A	$72\text{V}, 0.06\text{A}, 2.16\text{W}$	B	$108\text{V}, 0.09\text{A}, 3.24\text{W}$
C	$36\text{V}, 0.03\text{A}, 108\text{W}$	D	$18\text{V}, 0.015\text{A}, 0.54\text{W}$
Answer			

Ref 12

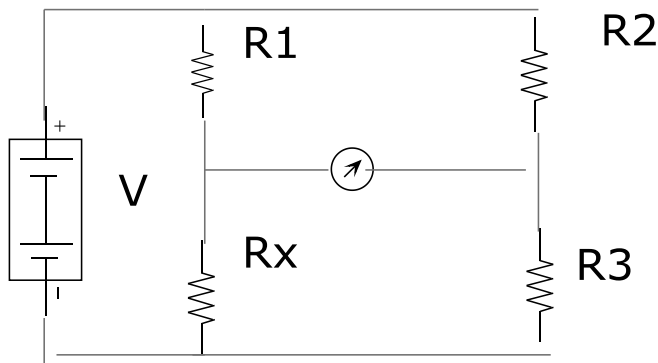
A circuit is fed with a 9V supply but a 4V ground potential is required at the base of a transistor. If this voltage is to be derived from $12\text{K}\ \Omega$ resistor connected to ground. Calculate the value of second resistor forming potential divider.

A	$30\text{K}\ \Omega$	B	$20\text{K}\ \Omega$
C	$15\text{K}\ \Omega$	D	$5\text{K}\ \Omega$
Answer			

Ref 13

Find R_X

If $R_1=1000\ \Omega, R_2=1000\ \Omega, R_3=2715\ \Omega, V= 1.5\text{V}$ at bridge balanced condition.



A	$2715\ \Omega$	B	$3000\ \Omega$
C	$1000\ \Omega$	D	$2000\ \Omega$
Answer		A	

Ref 15

A cell has emf 1.5V and internal resistance $0.5\ \text{ohm}$. Calculate its terminal voltage at (a) No load (b) providing 200mA current (c) when connected to a load of $8\ \text{ohm}$.

A	$3\text{V}, 2.8\text{V}, 2.8\text{V}$	B	$1.5\text{V}, 1.4\text{V}, 1.41\text{V}$
C	$6\text{V}, 1.4\text{V}, 1.4\text{V}$	D	$3\text{V}, 1.4\text{V}, 1.41\text{V}$

Answer	
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Ref 16

A battery is made by connection 8 cells in series. Each has 1.5V and internal resistance 0.35 ohm. Calculate (a) EMF & internal resistance of battery. (b) The terminal voltage when supplying 400mA. (c) The current & terminal voltage when a load of resistance 20 ohm is connected to battery.

A	12V, 2.8 Ω , 10.11V	B	15V, 1.4 Ω , 5.1V
C	12V, 2.8 Ω , 5.1V	D	6V, 2.8 Ω , 10.11V
Answer			

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Dr Kyaw Naing

PO BOX 227

Marrickville, NSW 1475, Sydney, Australia

EE102 Basic Electrical Fitting & Wiring

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#)

Test & Assessment

<http://www.classroomclipboard.com/503511/Home/Test/e3b8ef2c72e94d209034f9633e22c26a#/InitializeTest.xaml>

Type your name Put the following access code

CEAHU

Study EE102 & then do the following Exercises

EE102 Exercises

Q1

Ref 575

The tests to be conducted for electrical installation safety are

- Earthing system test
- Insulation resistance test

- Polarity test
- All above

Q2

Ref 574

The insulation resistance must be

- very high
- very low

Q3

Ref 573

The resistance of earth must be less than

- 2 ohm
- 10 ohm
- 20 ohm

Q4

Ref 572

The switch should be connected on

Q5

Ref 571

The colour of earth wire is

- Red
- Black

- Green and yellow

Q6

Ref 570

The colour of neutral wire is

- Black
- White
- Green

Q7

Ref 569

The colours of active wire are

- Red
- Blue
- Black
- Brown
- First and last one

Q8

Rer 568

Two types of failure of fixing are

Q9

Ref 567

How many nails should be driven into each brick

- One
- Two
- Three

Q10

Ref 566

Nail should not be driven into mortar joint

- True
- False

Q11

Ref 565

To drill the hole, a pilot hole must have

- The same diameter as to the hole that you want to drill
- Smaller diameter as to the hole that you want to drill
- Bigger diameter as to the hole that you want to drill

Q12

Ref 564

It is safe to remove the person who is electrocuted at 1000V

- True
- False

Q13

Ref 563

To use the hand held electrical equipments in the workplace, the insulation must be

- Double insulation
- Single insulation

Q14

Ref 562

It is safe to walk in forklift way in the factory and stand under the scaffolding

- True
- False

Q15

Ref 561

To lift a heavy equipments

- Bend the kneel and lift with kneel force
- Bend the back and simply lift it

Q16

Ref 560

Safety glass and safety hat are included in

Q19

Ref 559

Employer will not need to take any responsibility to provide the safe operational equipments in the workplace

- True
- False

EE103 Basic Electrical Drafting

[ElectricalDrawing1.zip](#)

[ElectricalDrawing2.zip](#)

[ElectricalDrawing3.pdf](#)

[GeneralDrawing1.zip](#)

[GeneralDrawing2.zip](#)

Test & Assessment

[Stage 1 Electrical workshop practicals.pdf](#)

Draw the diagrams from page 37 to 52 and give it to Highlight Computer Group Manager/ Teacher/ Principal, they will forward your work to the assessor

EE103 Basic Electrical Drafting

Copy & sketch the diagrams given in Page 37 to 52 of the attached PDF file Stage 1 Electrical workshop practicals for advanced diploma students Version 1.pdf.

[Stage 1 Electrical workshop practicals for advanced diploma students Version 1](#)

[Stage 4 Part 22.zip](#)

http://www.filefactory.com/file/c0cc83e/n/Stage_4_Part_22.zip

Password--- **joe2013**

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EE104 Electrical Equipments Safety Protection

Lesson 1

Test & Assessment

Study all lessons in EE104+EE105+EE106+EE107 and EE108 and sit the test for EE106+EE108 to get the points for all those units.

Study the notes in EE104 Power Points & do the following exercises.

- Q1. Sketch RCD Connection
- Q2. Sketch earthing system and earthing arrangement.
- Q3. What is the supplementary system for earthing?
- Q4. What are the types of earthing systems?
- Q5. Sketch the connection diagram for smoke alarm.
- Q6. Why earthing system is provided?
- Q7. Sketch the arrangement of an earthing system.
- Q8. Write the formula to calculate the voltage drop.
- Q9. How will you isolate the live parts?
- Q10. What is the meaning of ELCBN

EE105 Electrical Installation Design

EE107 Electrical Equipments

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#) [Lesson 4](#)

Test & Assessment

Study all lessons in EE104+EE105+EE106+EE107 and EE108 and sit the test for EE106+EE108 to get the points for all those units.

EE105 Electrical Installation Design

EE107 Electrical Equipments

Study the powerpoints in

EE105+107 Power Point Part 1

EE105+107 Power Point Part 2

EE105+107 Power Point Part 3

EE105+107 Power Point Part 4

and do the following exercises.

EE105+107 Power Point Part 1

Q1. Describe the structure of wiring rules

Q2. Take the practice on problem in presentation 48.

EE105+107 Power Point Part 2

Q3. Determine the maximum route length of 6 mm² bare copper single phase consumer main with maximum demand of 80A and permissible voltage drop of 4.3 V.

EE105+107 Power Point Part 3

Q4.

Calculate the voltage drop in each segment of a 3 phase 400 volt non-domestic installation consisting of the followings.

Consumer main

Phase = 3 Maximum demand 45 Amp Route length = 25 m

Cable size 16 mm²

Cable configuration V90 Single core thermo plastic and sheathed copper conductor

Cable installation

The circuit is enclosed in heavy duty rigid thermoplastic conduit with no other circuits. Conduit is buried in the ground having an ambient soil temperature of 25 °C and has a top cover of 0.65 m.

Sub main

Phase = 3 Maximum demand = 35 A, Route length = 35 m

Cable size = 10 mm²

Cable configuration

V90 Single core thermoplastic and sheathed copper conductors structure in trefoil formation and installed in single circuit configuration unenclosed in air

Final sub circuit

Phase = 1 Maximum demand = 20 Amp Route length = 35 m

Cable size = 4 mm²

Cable configuration - V90 two cores and earthed thermoplastic and sheathed copper conductors

Cable installation - The cables are clipped to the building structure and installed in single circuit configuration , unenclosed in air.

Does this portion of the installation comply with the voltage drop requirement of AS/NZS 3000 ?

EE105+107 Power Point Part 4

Q5.

A final sub-circuit supplies a load consisting of a range in a domestic installation and is protected by 32A Type C circuit breaker. Determine the maximum internal fault loop impedance of final sub circuit based on 230V when supply is unavailable.

EE106 Advanced Electrical Wiring

EE108 Electrical Fault Finding

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#) [Lesson 4](#)

Test & Assessment

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Type your name Put the following access code

NY78T

Then do the following exercises.

1) Ref 604

A final subcircuit supplies a load consisting of 25A outlet and protected by 25A HRC fuse. Determine the maximum fault loop impedance of final subcircuit & based on 230V.

2) Ref 603

Final subcircuit supplies a load consisting of a range in domestic installation & is protected by 32A CB . Determine maximum internal fault loop impedance of final subcircuit based on 230V.

3) Ref 602

Write the formula to calculate the voltage drop in electrical cable

4) Ref 601

Describe the overview of AS 3000 Electrical wiring rule.

5) Ref 600

What are the requirements to install the switch board?

6) Ref 599

Explain the installation of switch board

7) Ref 598

Explain the operation principle of RCD with sketch

8) Ref 597

Explain the requirements of switch board in domestic electrical installation

9) Ref 596

Sketch the connection of a typical switch board

10) Ref 595

Describe the followings

(a) Basic protection principle (b) Overload and short circuit protection

11) Ref 594

Explain the explosion protection techniques.

12) Ref 593

Sketch TPS wiring system

13) Ref 592

Explain underground wiring system with sketch

14) Ref 591

Explain the following equipments

(a) Water heater (b) Cooking appliances (c) Motor

15) Ref 590

Sketch earthing system and earthing arrangement

16) Ref 589

Explain electrical installation safety testing procedures

17) Ref 588

Sketch the polarity testing circuits

18) Ref 587

What are the types of RCD?

19) Ref 586

Outline the overload protection devices

20) Ref 585

(a) Explain earthing protection

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EE109 Electrical Control Circuits

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#)

Test & Assessment

<http://www.classroomclipboard.com/503511/Home/Test/618fafbe4aae4b6ab065df53cf9aebbb#/InitializeTest.xaml>

Type your name Put the following access code

U8FS3Y

And do the following exercises.

1) Ref 610

Sketch the equivalent circuit and vector diagram of

(a) Synchronous generator (b) Synchronous motor

2) Ref 609

Sketch the equivalent circuit of transformer

3) Ref 608

Describe the losses in transformer

4) Ref 607

What is transformer rating?

5) Ref 606

Write the procedure to detect the fault.

6) Ref 605

Explain the operation principle of three phase induction motor

EE110 Computer Applications

The students can attend any computer course and take the training in Microsoft Word, Excel, Access, Internet E-mail application. On submission of the completed certificate, the credit for EE110 Computer Applications will be given.

Download the following e-books

WORD

http://www.filefactory.com/file/2s874qnp7jfr/n/word-2007-introduction-part-i_pdf

http://www.filefactory.com/file/7824v6tjha2v/n/word-2010-introduction_pdf

Take the practice on application of software.

Do the following assignments & submit them by e-mail.

ASSIGNMENT (1)

Follow the instruction given in e-Books, you prepare & present three evidences of documents such as Typed Letters, Table, Diagram etc.

http://www.filefactory.com/file/4lvl2i748egz/n/microsoft-office-excel_pdf

Take the practice on application of software.

Do the following assignments & submit them by e-mail.

ASSIGNMENT (2)

Follow the instruction given in e-Books, you prepare & present three evidences of documents such as Table, Diagram , inserting the formula, graphics etc.

POWERPOINT

http://www.filefactory.com/file/4vuoppxsfki3/n/powerpoint-2007-part-i_pdf

Take the practice on application of software.

Do the following assignments & submit them by e-mail.

ASSIGNMENT (3)

Follow the instruction given in e-Books, you prepare & present three evidences of documents of power point presentation. You can insert the typing, diagram, picture, sound, video etc.

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EE111 Electromagnetism & Basic Electrical Machines

Lesson 1

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/7c658zyrj9gx/n/G001_Online_Test_1_Question_pdf

http://www.filefactory.com/file/1h8minstf7ux/n/G001_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

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Study the notes

Lesson 1

And do the following exercises.

G001 Online Test

Ref137

The flux is equal to

A	$\phi = F_m / R_m$	B	$\phi = F_m \times R_m$
C	$\phi = R_m / F_m$	D	$\phi = F_m + R_m$
Answer			

Ref 138

Rm is equal to

A	$l\mu / A$	B	$L/\mu A$
C	$L\mu A$	D	$\mu A/l$
Answer			

Ref139

Flux density is equal to

A	ϕA	B	A/ ϕ
C	ϕ/A	D	$\phi+A$
Answer			

Ref140

The torque produced in electric motor is equal to

A	$T = BL r$	B	$T = Br/ L$
C	$T = BL/ r$	D	$T + Br + L$
Answer			

Ref141

A plunger brake electro-magnetic operates at a flux density of 12 tesla. If the CSA of the magnetic circuit is 0.04 sq-m and reluctance is 12000 amp-turn / wb, what current is required to operate the magnet if the coil has 1000 turns.

A	0.288A	B	0.576A
C	1.3A	D	2.8A
Answer			

Ref142

The induced voltage in conductor moving in magnetic field is

A	$E = BLV \sin\theta$	B	$E = BLV \cos\theta$
C	$E = BLV$	D	$E = Bl \sin\theta$
Answer			

Ref143

The voltage induced in coil of N turns is

A	$V = N \phi$	B	$V = NI$
C	$V = N \times d\phi / dt$	D	$V = N^2 \phi$
Answer			

Ref144

What is the velocity of a conductor 150 mm long and moving at right angle to magnetic field having a flux density of 0.4 tesla? The induced voltage is 4V.

A	6 m/s	B	1.5 m/s
C	12 m/s	D	3.3 m/s
Answer			

Ref145

The force between two current carrying conductors is

A	$F = 10^{-7} I / d$	B	$F = NI / d$
C	$F = 2 \times 10^{-7} I / d$	D	$F = 4 \pi 10^{-7} I / d$
Answer			

Ref146

A transformer has 50 turns on the primary and 600 turns on secondary . If a flux of 0.25 wb is induced to zero in 10 ms, calculate the induced emf in each coil.

A	$E_1 = 250V, E_2 = 3000V$	B	$E_1 = 2500V, E_2 = 30000V$
C	$E_1 = 300V, E_2 = 25000V$	D	$E_1 = E_2 = 3000V$
Answer			

Ref147

If a conductor is being rotated at 2000 RPM in magnetic field and induces 400V . If it is rotated at 1000 RPM.. Find the induced emf.

A	100V	B	200V
C	400V	D	50V
Answer			

Ref148

A 240 V coil 5000T produces magnetizing force 4000AT/ m . The magnetic circuit is 200 mm long. CSA 500 sq-mm. Find the resistance of the coil.

A	1500Ω	B	3000Ω
C	750Ω	D	150Ω
Answer			

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EE112 Alternating Current Principle

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#)

Test & Assessment

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http://www.filefactory.com/file/6d3yokhjziur/n/G002_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

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Password- **iqytechnicalcollege** And do the following exercises.

G002 Online Test

Ref149

A sine wave voltage of 240V RMS is applied to a resistive circuit of 60Ω. Calculate(a) RMS value of current (b) Maximum value of current.

A	2A, 4A	B	4A, 5.65A
C	2A, 2.8A	D	1A, 2A
Answer			

Ref150

A coil of negligible resistance draws a current of 0.2A (RMS) when connected to 240V, 50HZ.

(a) Determine inductive reactance (b) Coil inductance.

A	600Ω , 3.8 H	B	1200Ω , 1.9 H
C	1200Ω , 3.8 H	D	1800Ω , 7.6 H
Answer			

Ref151

A 64 mH inductor is connected in series with a 300Ω resistor to a 1000HZ AC supply voltage of 10V rms. Find (a) the impedance (b) The phase angle (c) The current (d) the potential drop across resistor.

A	500Ω ,(53.2 Deg), 0.002A (-53.2Deg), 6V,8V	B	500Ω ,(36.8 Deg), 0.001A (+53.2Deg), 8V,6V
C	500Ω ,(0 Deg), 0.002A (-0 Deg), 6V,8V	D	500Ω ,(90 Deg), 0.002A (-90 Deg), 6V,8V
Answer			

Ref152

Find the current in the circuit when an AC voltage 10V rms at 1000HZ is applied to 2 μF capacitor.

A	0.375A	B	0.25A
C	0.125A	D	0.5A
Answer			

Ref153

A 1 μF capacitor is connected in series with 200 Ω resistor to 10V rms. 1600HZ supply. Find (a) the impedance (b) The phase angle (c) The current (d) Potential drop across resistor (e) Potential drop across capacitor.

A	111.3Ω ,(-26.5 Deg), 0.0224A (-26.5Deg), 4.5V,2.24V	B	222.6Ω ,(+26.5 Deg), 0.0224A (-26.5Deg), 9V ,4.48V
C	222.6Ω ,(0 Deg), 0.0224A (0 Deg), 9V ,4.48V	D	222.6Ω ,(-26.5 Deg), 0.0448A (+26.5Deg), 9V ,4.48V
Answer			

Ref154

A series circuit is connected to a 10V rms AC supply. The circuit has resistance 100 Ω, inductive reactance 300 Ω, capacitive reactance 400 Ω. Find (a) Impedance (b) Current (c) Phase angle (d) Voltage drop across resistor (e) Voltage drop across inductor (f) Voltage drop across capacitor.

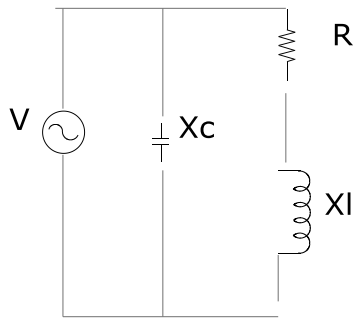
A	141 Ω (Angle -45 Deg), 0.071A, 45 Deg, 7.1V, 21.3V,28.4V	B	70.7 Ω (Angle +45 Deg), 0.035A, 45 Deg, 3.35V, 10.65V,14.2V
C	141 Ω(Angle 45 Deg), 0.071A,-45 Deg	D	141 Ω (Angle 0 Deg),0.071A, 0 Deg,

	7.1V, 28.4V, 21.3V		7.1V, 21.3V, 28.4V
Answer			

Ref155

The following is a diagram of a parallel circuit with a supply voltage 100V rms at 50Hz. Determine the followings.

(a) Total circuit current (b) Total circuit impedance (c) Phase angle between circuit current and applied voltage (d) Power factor of circuit.



$X_c = 318.5 \Omega$, $R = 100 \Omega$, $X_L = 94.2 \Omega$, $V = 100 \text{ V}$, 50 Hz

A	1.8A (Angle -36.8 Deg), 206 Ω , 56.86 Deg, 0.8	B	0.97A (Angle +36.8 Deg), 103 Ω , 36.8 Deg 0.59
C	0.97A (Angle -36.8 Deg), 103 Ω , 36.8 Deg 0.59	D	0.97A (Angle +53.2 Deg), 206 Ω , 53.2 Deg 0.59
Answer			

Ref156

A capacitor draws 0.971 Amp at PF 0.34 from 100V supply. Total power is

A	36.8W	B	100W
C	52.43W	D	70.7 W
Answer			

Ref157

The phase voltage and current in 3 phase star connected current are 240V and 50A. Find the line voltage and line current.

A	415V rms, 50A	B	240V rms, 50A
C	415V rms, 86.5A	D	240V rms, 86.5A
Answer			

Ref158

A delta connected load takes a line current 40A and line voltage 415V. Find (a) Phase current (b) Phase voltage

A	40A, 415V	B	23.1A, 415V
C	40A, 240V	D	23.1A, 240V
Answer			

Ref159

Three phase 415V, 37.3 KW, Delta connected alternator has efficiency 90% and PF 0.88 Lagging. Find (a) Line current (b) Phase current.

A	130A, 75.6A	B	65.5 A, 75.6A
C	65.5A, 37.8A	D	130A, 37.8A
Answer			

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EE113 Electrical Fundamental

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#)

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/r372kwb529d/n/E029_G012_Online_Test_1_Question_pdf

http://www.filefactory.com/file/73yyxs4hpdmv/n/E029_G012_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

Do the tests and send the answer sheet in soft copy by e-mail to **iqytechnicalcollege@gmail.com**

Password- **iqytechnicalcollege**

Study the EE113 file notes and then do the following exercises.

E029+G012 Online Test

Ref40

3 voltages , phase to neutral are measured to be 220V, 215V and 210V on nominal 415V , 50Hz. The percentage voltage imbalance is

A	2.3%	B	6%
C	4.6%	D	10%
Answer			

Ref41

The synchronous speed is

A	$N_s = 120f / p$	B	$N_s = P / 120f$
C	$N_s = Pf / 120$	D	$N_s = 120f$
Answer			

Ref42

Torque is

A	Torque \propto Voltage	B	Torque \propto 1/ voltage
C	Torque \propto Voltage ²	D	Torque \propto Voltage x Current
Answer			

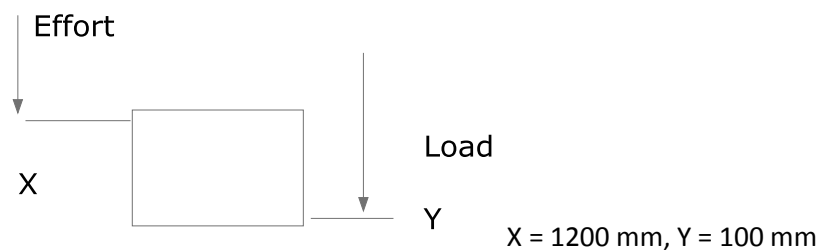
Ref43

Permissible starting current for two motors (a) 15KW , 415V & (b) 15KW , 415V are

A	102.5A & 82.3A	B	200A & 60A
C	300A & 100A	D	50A & 40A
Answer			

Ref44

A simple machine in figure, the load is 450N, effort is 60N. the load and effort movement is 100mm and 1200 mm respectively. The mechanical advantage and velocity ratio are



A	18, 6	B	20,10
C	10,12	D	9,12
Answer			

Ref45

The weight of a tabular steel column 120 mm outside diameter and 100 mm inside diameter and 3 m height is

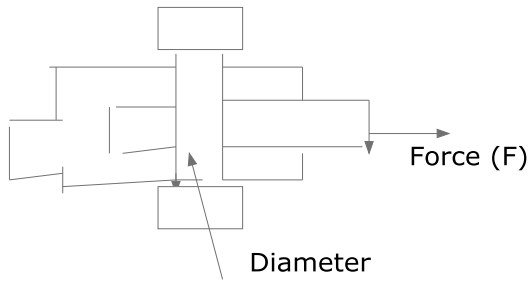
A	1000N	B	500N
C	400N	D	793.3N
Answer			

Ref46

A steel specimen 10 mm diameter rupture under 37KN , the ultimate strength is

A	800N/mm ²	B	1200N/mm ²
C	471N/mm ²	D	1024N/mm ²
Answer			

Ref47



Diameter = 10 mm² Force (F) = 37 KN

The stress is

A	1200N/mm ²	B	471N/mm ²
C	1000N/mm ²	D	200N/mm ²
Answer			

Ref48

22 Kw , 4 poles , 415 V, full load current 38 amp, three phase induction motor

Locked rotor current = 600% of I fl. Locked rotor torque = 155% Tfl Starting current and starting torque for (i) Star / delta (ii) Primary resistance starting (iii) Auto transformer starting with 55% tapping are

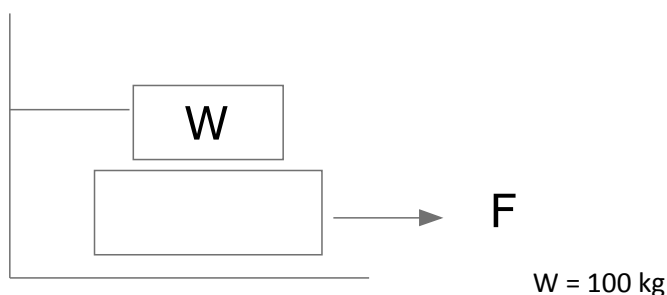
A	200%, 51.7%, 600%, 46.9%	B	100%, 20%, 300%, 23%
C	50%,50%,600%,46.9%	D	100%,51.7%,300%,46.9%
Answer			

Ref49

600 mL sulphuric acid has a mass of 1.11 Kg, The density and relative density are

A	3000 kg/ m ³ , 3	B	4000 kg/ m ³ , 4
C	5000 kg/ m ³ , 1	D	1850 kg/ m ³ , 1.85
Answer			

Ref50



A 100 kg block rests on a plate. The coefficient of friction between all surface is 0.2. The force required to pull the plate is

A	100 N	B	392.4 N
C	800 N	D	700 N
Answer			

Ref51

The total stopping distance of a car for total time taken from the point where the driver sights the danger if the driver's reaction time before applying the brake is 0.9 sec with initial velocity 60 km/ hr and retardation due to brake is 7.5 m/s^2

A	60m	B	33.5m
C	100m	D	150m
Answer			

Ref52

A car starts from the rest at the rate of 1.2 m/s^2 for 15 sec. The velocity reached after 15 second is

A	36 m/ s	B	54 m/ s
C	9 m/s	D	18 m/s
Answer			

Ref53

A flywheel makes 200 revolutions. Torque is 35 N-m. The work is

A	44000J	B	22000J
C	11000J	D	66000J
Answer			

Ref54

The work done for force 50N that moves a block to distance 3 m is

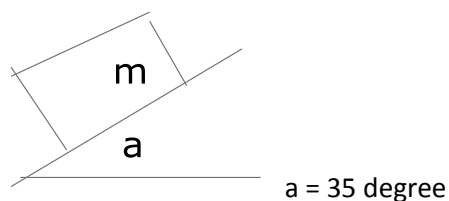
A	300J	B	450J
C	750J	D	150J
Answer			

Ref55

The acceleration of a body of 25 kg mass due entirely to it's own weight is

A	9.81 m/s^2	B	16 m/s^2
C	29 m/s^2	D	4 m/s^2
Answer			

Ref56



The acceleration of a given mass sliding down the plane is

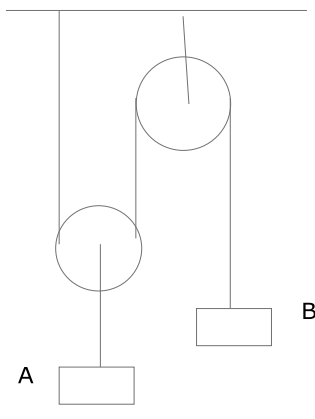
A	20 m/s^2	B	2 m/s^2
C	5.63 m/s^2	D	3 m/s^2
Answer			

Ref57

A train of total mass 120 ton is travelling at 60 km/hr on level track. The tractive resistance is 80N/ton. Calculate the tractive effort required to accelerate the train to 100 km/hr in 35 second.

A	108 KN	B	37 KN
C	72 KN	D	54 KN
Answer			

Ref 58



A = 5 kg B = 2 kg

The acceleration of bodies A and B and the force tension in the cord are

A	1.51m /s ² , 22.6N	B	0.75 m /s ² , 11.6N
C	3m /s ² , 30N	D	4m /s ² , 40N
Answer			

Ref59

Determine the net torque required to give a flywheel with a mass moment of inertia 0.8kg-m², angular acceleration is 18 rad/s².

A	24 N-m	B	12 N-m
C	36 N-m	D	54 N-m
Answer			

Ref60

Determine the torque required to accelerate a turbine rotor under going a dynamic balancing test from rest to a speed of 56000 rpm in 80sec. If the mass moment of inertia of rotor is 11.5 kg-m².

A	225.8 N-m	B	112.5 N-m
C	300 N-m	D	400 N-m
Answer			

Ref61

Determine the centrifugal force acting on a passenger of mass 75 kg in a car travelling at 90 km/hr around a curve of 100 m radius.

A	900 N	B	600 N
C	468.75 N	D	234 N
Answer			

Ref62

A train moving at 63 km/hr requires 40 KN of tractive effort at this speed . Determine the driving power.

A	700 KW	B	350 KW
C	900 KW	D	1000 KW
Answer			

Ref63

Calculate the kinetic energy of mass moment of inertia of 61 kg-m² rotating at 250 rpm.

A	10452 J	C	20904 J
C	30000 J	D	40000 J
Answer			

Ref64

A block of mass 2 kg is freely suspended on a string. A bullet of mass 75 g is fired horizontally into the block. If the velocity of the bullet before the impact is 415 m/s, calculate the velocity of block with the bullet embedded in it immediately after the impact.

A	30 m/s	C	45 m/s
C	60 m/s	D	15 m/s
Answer			

Ref65

When a golf ball having a mass 50 g is struck by club. The ball and club are in intact for 0.001 sec immediately after the impact. The ball travels at 45 m/s. Determine the average force of collision.

A	6000 N	C	3000 N
C	1500 N	D	7500 N
Answer			

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[EE114 Electrical Power Principle](#)

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#)

[Test & Assessment](#)

http://www.filefactory.com/file/789ejsjf1yq1/n/G012_Online_Test_3_Question_pdf

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Study the files EE114

Do the exercises

Ref163

The measured speed of three phase , 4215V, 50HZ, 2 poles motor is 2700 rpm. . Slip and % slip are

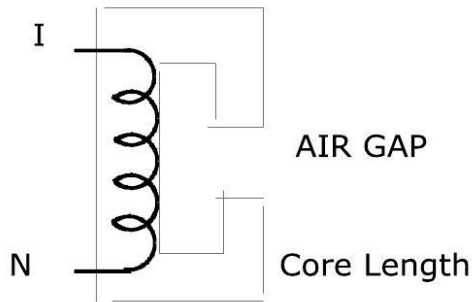
A	0.2, 20%	B	0.15, 15%
C	0.3, 30%	D	0.1, 10%
Answer			

Ref164

The relationship between voltage, current and number of turns of a transformer is

A	$V_1/V_2 = N_1/N_2 = I_2/I_1 = a$	B	$V_1/V_2 = N_2/N_1 = I_2/I_1 = a$
C	$V_1/V_2 = N_1/N_2 = I_1/I_2 = a$	D	
Answer			

Ref165



$N = 350$ Turns, Air Gap = 0.15mm, Core length = 1250mm, Flux density = 1.105 T , $\mu = 1800$

The current I is

A	6.2 A	B	9.3A
C	1.26A	D	3.16A
Answer			

G012 Online Test

Ref160

The force produced in three phase winding of AC machine is

A	$3 \text{ Im } N e^{j\omega t}$ ----- 2	B	$\text{Im } N e^{j\omega t}$ ----- 2
C	$\sqrt{3} \text{ Im } N e^{j\omega t}$ ----- 2	D	$\sqrt{3} \text{ Im } N e^{j\omega t}$
Answer			

Ref161

Three phase , 4 poles , 36 slots, 50HZ winding . The coil span is

A	7	B	8
C	9	D	10
Answer			

Ref162

The speed of 2 poles, 25 HZ motor is

A	3000 rpm	B	1500 rpm
C	750 rpm	D	1000 rpm
Answer			

Ref166

The voltage regulation of a synchronous generator is

A	$\frac{E_f - V}{V} \times 100\%$	B	$\frac{E_f}{V} \times 100\%$
C	$\frac{V - E_f}{V} \times 100\%$	D	
Answer			

Ref167

Synchronous impedance is

A	$Z_s = V_{oc} / I_{sc}$	B	$Z_s = V_{sc} / I_{sc}$
C	$Z_s = V_{oc} / I_{oc}$	D	
Answer			

Ref168

The voltage equation for synchronous generator is

A	$E_f = V + I Z_s$	B	$E_f = V - I Z_s$
C	$E_f = V \times I Z_s$	D	$E_f = V / I Z_s$
Answer		A	

Ref169

The voltage equation for synchronous motor is

A	$E_f = V + I Z_s$	B	$E_f = V - I Z_s$
C	$E_f = V \times I Z_s$	D	$E_f = V / I Z_s$
Answer			

Ref45

The weight of a tabular steel column 120 mm outside diameter and 100 mm inside diameter and 3 m height is

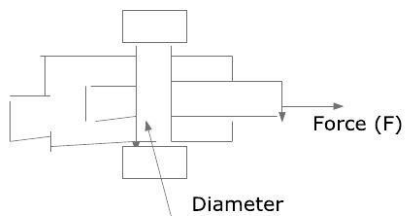
A	1000N	B	500N
C	400N	D	793.3N
Answer			

Ref46

A steel specimen 10 mm diameter rupture under 37KN , the ultimate strength is

A	800N/mm ²	B	1200N/mm ²
C	471N/mm ²	D	1024N/mm ²
Answer			

Ref47



Diameter = 10 mm² Force (F) = 37 KN

The stress is

A	1200N/mm ²	B	471N/mm ²
C	1000N/mm ²	D	200N/mm ²
Answer			

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EE115 Basic Analogue & Digital Electronics

EE116 Process Control System

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[Lesson 8](#) [Lesson 9](#) [Lesson 10](#)

Test & Assessment

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Study the followings

EE115+EE116 Files

And do the following exercises.

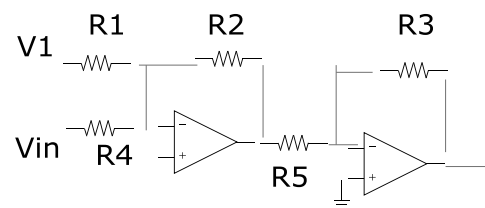
I006+ H012 Online Test

Ref501

_____ provides the operation necessary to transform the sensor output into a form necessary to interface with other elements of process control lop.

A	Analogue signal conditioning	B	Digital signal conditioning
C		D	
Answer			

Ref504



$V_1 = 5V, R_1 = R_2 = 34K\Omega, R_3 = R_4 = R_5 = 10K\Omega,$

V_{out} for above circuit is

A	$V_{out} = 1.7 V_{in} + 5$	B	$V_{out} = 3.4 V_{in}$
C	$V_{out} = 1.7 V_{in}$	D	$V_{out} = 3.4 V_{in} + 5$
Answer			

Ref507

TTL 74LS 193 A CMOS 4035 ICs are used for

A	Parallel in / Parallel out function	B	Serial in / Parallel out function
C	Parallel in / Serial out function	D	Serial in / Serial out function
Answer			

Ref510

The number of data signal lines required for 7 segments display is

A	7	B	8
C	9	D	10
Answer			

Ref513

Events occur after the previous event is completed. The device is _____.

A	Combinational logic	B	Sequential logic
C	Synchronous logic	D	Asynchronous logic
Answer			

Ref516

$45_{10} =$

A	101101_2	B	100101_2
C	111001_2	D	101010_2
Answer			

Ref519

The device in which only one input at a time is activated to produce specific code at output is

A	Decoder	B	Encoder
C	Multiplexer	D	Demultiplexer
Answer			

Ref522

Latch can store

A	Only one bit of information	B	A number of bits at one time
C		D	
Answer			

Ref525

Decimal equivalence of 47H is

A	71	B	781
C	29	D	112
Answer			

Ref528

Temperature is measured by a sensor with output $0.02 \text{ V/}^\circ\text{C}$. Determine ADC Reference & word size to measure 0 to 100°C resolution.

A	0.039V/ step	B	0.078V/ step
C	0.156V/ step	D	0.312V/ step
Answer			

Ref531

What is the HEX output of a bipolar 12 bit ADC with a 5 V reference for input -0.85V

A	54H	B	108H
C	27H	D	39H
Answer			

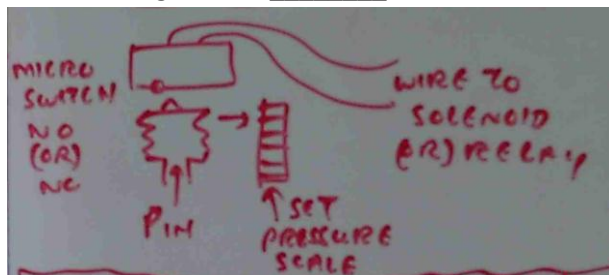
Ref534

ADC has been developed to interface with microprocessor. Data from ADC is placed on _____. When appropriate command is issued.

A	Address bus	B	Data bus
C	Control bus	D	
Answer			

Ref537

The following is called_____.



A	Bellow operated on-off controller	B	On-off pressure control loop
C	Pnuematic force balance proportional controller	D	
Answer			

Ref540

Derivative mode

A	Stabilizes the process	B	Resets the process
C	Compensates time lag in control loop	D	
Answer			

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EE117 Solar Electrical System

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#) [Lesson 4](#) [Lesson 5](#) [Lesson 6](#)

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Test & Assessment

Read the following notes

[K025 Note 1](#)

[K025 Note 2](#)

And then

[K025 Tutorials.zip](#)

Do the exercises and give them to Highlight Computer Group Manager/ Teacher/ Principal, they will forward your work to the assessor

Study the followings EE117 Lessons

Then do the following exercises

Q1.Explain the operation principle of PV cell

Q2.Sketch the interconnection of PV modules

Q3.Write the equation for PV power conversion.

Q4.Find the output of a module operating at maximum power point giving the followings

Typical maximum power at STC = 77w, NOCT = 49 deg C Power output coefficient $\gamma = -0.38\%$ Ambient temperature = 35 Deg C

Irradiance = 865 w/ m²

Q5. Describe the production procedure of standard silicon solar cell.

Q6. Calculate daily energy output of 77W. Lead acid battery charging ambient temperature $f_{derate} = 1$, $V_{module} = 14V$, Irradiation = $4 \text{ wh} / \text{m}^2$, maximum module power rating = 72 W, NOCT = 49 deg C.

Q7. Calculate the daily energy output of a 100W poly crystalline module operating under the following conditions.

Maximum power point tracking regulator MPPT, Ambient day time temperature 25 Deg C, Irradiation $5.5 \text{ KWH} / \text{m}^2$. Environment with annual maintenance only. The manufacturer who tests the modules to international standard guarantees the maximum modules power rating to be 95W and NOCT = 49 Deg C. $\gamma = 0.5\%$

Q8. Describe solar radiation and shading assessment.

Q9. Write the equation for manual calculation of irradiation data.

Q10. Sketch the followings (a) Series PV system (b) Parallel PV system (c) PV lighting system

Q11. Sketch PV water pumping system.

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EE118 Electrical Energy Supply System

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http://www.filefactory.com/file/4jzmn6sa4rkd/n/G015_G046_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

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Then do the following exercises

G015+G046 Online Test

Ref186

The transformer supplies a group of 4 feeders which have individual maximum demands of 2.5, 2.4, 4.3 and 1.6 MVA. If the diversity factor is 1.82, determine the maximum demand on transformer

A	5.93MVA	B	4.3MVA
C	10.8MVA	D	2.4MVA
Answer			

Ref191

Find the insulation resistance per km of conductor diameter 1.6 cm and internal sheath diameter 5.08 cm. $\rho = 6 \times 10^{-14} \Omega/\text{cm}$.

A	500 M Ω	B	100 M Ω
C	1103 M Ω	D	2000 M Ω
Answer			

Ref196

The formula to calculate voltage regulation is

A	$\%Reg = \frac{IR \cos\phi_r + IX \sin\phi_r}{E_r}$	B	$\%Reg = \frac{R \cos\phi_r + IX \sin\phi_r}{E_r}$
C	$\%Reg = IR \cos\phi_r + IX \sin\phi_r$	D	$\%Reg = \frac{R \cos\phi_r - IX \sin\phi_r}{E_r}$
Answer			

Ref201

Which equipments is not included in trip circuit?

A	Sensor, potential transformer, current transformer	B	Battery
C	Relay contact	D	Circuit breaker
Answer			

Ref206

Differential relay senses

A	Only one input	B	Three inputs
C	Two inputs	D	Four inputs
Answer			

Ref 211.

Maximum reach and maximum reach angle are found in

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Distance relay
Answer			

Ref212

The operation of distance relay is based on

A	Based on impedance	B	Based on current
C	Based on frequency	D	Based on power
Answer			

Ref213

The characteristics curve of distance relay is

A	Concentric circles	B	Parabola
C	Straight line	D	Hyperbola
Answer			

Ref214.

Zone protection of distance relay is based on

A	Zoning in accordance with voltage	B	Zoning in accordance with current
C	Zoning in accordance with power	D	Zoning in accordance with impedance
Answer			

Ref215.

Operating & restraining voltage and current are utilized in

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Thermal over load relay
Answer			

Ref216

Power line can be effectively protected by

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Distance relay
Answer			

Ref217

Explain the operation of distance relay is based on .

A	Based on impedance	B	Based on current
C	Based on frequency	D	Based on power
Answer			

Ref218.

The shape of characteristics of over current relay is

A	Straight line	B	Circle
C	Curve	D	Pulse
Answer			

Ref219.

Directional relay is also called

A	Distance relay	B	Reverse power relay
C	Differential relay	D	Over current relay
Answer			

Ref220

Earthing transformer is utilized at

A	Star connected winding side	B	Delta connected winding side
C	Zigzag connected winding side	D	None of above
Answer			

Ref225

In CT, primary and secondary windings

A	Closely linked	B	Loosely linked
C		D	
Answer			

Ref230

The following equation

$M_c \frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} = P_o - P_m \sin \delta$ is utilized to determine

A	Stability of generation	B	Power flow
C	Phase sequence	D	
Answer			

Ref231

The suitable winding method for earthing transformer is

A	Star/ Delta	B	Delta/Star
C	Delta/Delta	D	Zig Zag
Answer			

Ref232

Reactors are utilized at busbar to

A	Provide inductance	B	Limit short circuit current
C	Increase disruptive critical voltage	D	Earth leakage current flow path
Answer			

Ref233

The best way to increase the level of disruptive critical voltage to reduce the possibility of corona is

A	To increase conductor diameter	B	To use longer cross arm
C	To use hollow conductor that increase the conductor diameter	D	To increase insulation resistance
Answer			

Ref234

Switching voltage velocity is

A	$V = 1/\sqrt{LC}$	B	$V = \sqrt{LC}$
C	$V = L/C$	D	$V = 1/LC$
Answer			

Ref235

Which equipment is used in static VAR compensation system?

A	Magnetic contactor	B	Thermal switch
C	Hall effect switch	D	Silicon Controlled Rectifier
Answer			

Ref236

Poor power will cause

A	Unnecessary over current flow in line	B	Smoother voltage
C	Ripple reduction	D	Wrong phase sequence
Answer			

Ref237

Lighting strike near power transformer is protected by

A	Arcing horn	B	Lightning arrester
C	Surge absorber	D	Arcing ring
Answer			

Ref238

Lightning protection for power line is provided by

A	Arcing horn	B	Lightning arrester
C	Surge absorber	D	Arcing ring
Answer			

Ref239

Power surge protection is provided by

A	Arcing horn	B	Lightning arrester
C	Surge absorber	D	Arcing ring
Answer			

Ref244

In large power distribution system, reactive power control is provided by

A	Synchronous motor	B	Capacitor bank
C	Static VAR Compensation System	D	Induction motor
Answer			

Ref249

To withstand the voltage surge due to lightning strike, the power system equipments must have

A	High VA value	B	High voltage rating
C	High current rating	D	Appropriate base impulse insulation level
Answer			

Ref254

The following formula $E_g = m\delta g_b r \ln D/r$ is utilized to calculate

A	Sending end voltage	B	Breakdown voltage to neutral
C	Visual critical voltage	D	Disruptive critical voltage.
Answer			

Ref208

Can over current & earth fault protections be combined?

A	Not sure	B	No
C	Yes	D	Not applicable
Answer			

Ref222

Buchholz relay should be utilized for

A	Transformer protection	B	Motor protection
C	Generator protection	D	Power line protection
Answer			

Ref224

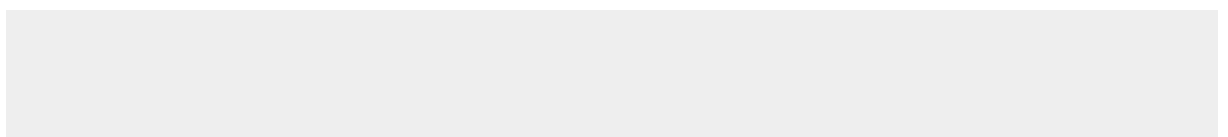
For given CT , % composite error, secondary voltage and rated accuracy are 10P 150 F15

A	10%, 150V, 15	B	150%, 10V, 15
C	15%, 15V, 10	D	
Answer			

Ref226

For 2000/1000/500/1 current transformer 10 Ps 250 is classified as

A	2.5 Ps 1000	B	5 Ps 500
C	2.5Ps 500	D	10 Ps 250
Answer			



EE119 Electrical Risk Assessment

Lesson 1

Test & Assessment

<http://www.classroomclipboard.com/503511/Home/Test/eafdcf3b16cf46908aad44c6d604b550#/InitializeTest.xaml>

Type your name Put the following access code

P2PLK

Password- **iqytechnicalcollege**

Study WOC Mgt 104-E071 Lessons & then do the following exercises

2) Ref 584

Explain the features of maintenance and specialist work

3) Ref 583

Explain purchasing procedures in electrical contracting

4) Ref 582

Explain pre-job planning in electrical contracting.

5) Ref 581

Brifely explain the specification for installing the high voltage cable.

6) Ref 580

What are the factors to be considered by electrical contractor before establishing the business?

7) Ref 579

Describe the job accounting system in electrical contracting

8) Ref 578

Explain the required paper works in electrical contracting

9) Ref 577

Explain insurance in electrical contracting

10) Ref 576

Explain contract bid work

EE120 Electrical Contracting & Specifications

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#) [Lesson 3](#)

Test & Assessment

<http://www.classroomclipboard.com/503511/Home/Test/75fe3cafb1347eeb991b4629ad23a92#/InitializeTest.xml>

Type your name Put the following access code

5V4YBGS

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EE121 Electronics Power Control Devices

[Lesson 1](#) [Lesson 2](#)

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/fch86cnsrdp/n/H026_Online_Test_1_Question_pdf

http://www.filefactory.com/file/5wtb5ooaiizf/n/H026_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

Do the tests and send the answer sheet in soft copy by e-mail to

iqytechnicalcollege@gmail.com

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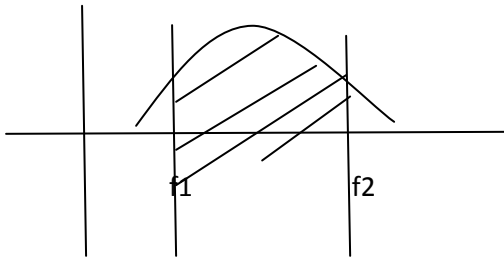
Study EE121 Lessons

Then do the following exercises.

H026 Online Test

Ref473

Gain



The given characteristics curve is

A	High pass filter	B	Low pass filter
C	Band pass filter	D	Band stop filter
Answer			

Ref478

This equation is used for

$$f_c = \frac{1}{6.28 \sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

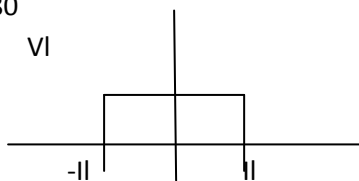
A	First order high pass Butterworth filter	B	First order low pass Butterworth filter
C	Second order low pass Butterworth filter	D	Second order high pass Butterworth filter
Answer			

Ref479

In 4 quadrant drive system, quadrant 4 is a function of

A	Reversed braking	B	Forward driving
C	Reversed driving	D	Forward braking
Answer			

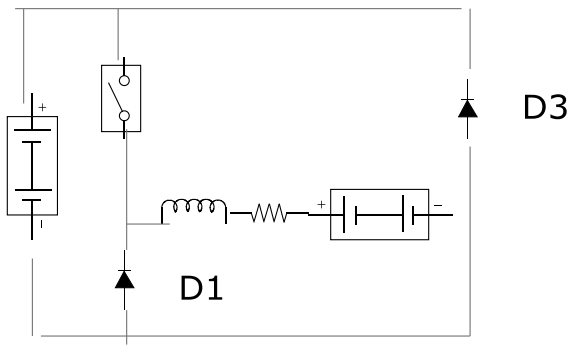
Ref480



This characteristics stands for

A	Class A chopper	B	Class B chopper
C	Class C chopper	D	Class D chopper
Answer			

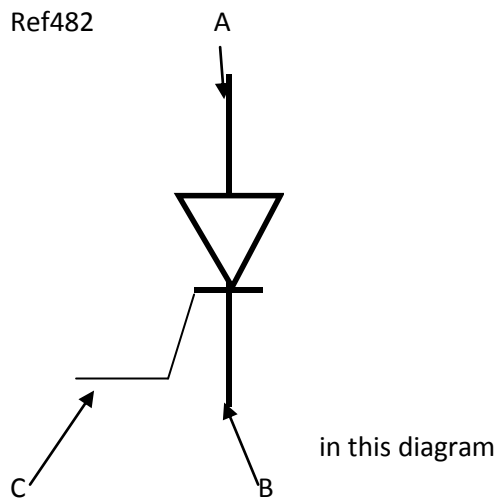
Ref481



This is an equivalent circuit for

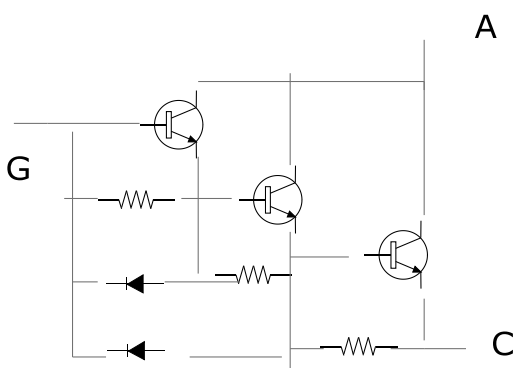
A	Class A chopper	B	Class B chopper
C	Class C chopper	D	Class D chopper
Answer			

Ref482



A	A-Anode, B= Cathode, C- Gate	B	A-Gate, B= Cathode, C- Anode
C	A-Cathode, B= Anode, C- Gate	D	
Answer			

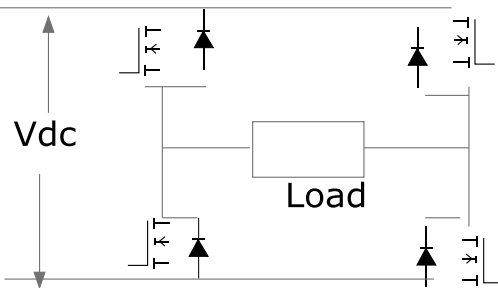
Ref483



This circuit is

A	Single stage Darlington pair transistor	B	Two stage Darlington pair transistor
C	Three stage Darlington pair transistor	D	
Answer			

Ref484



This circuit makes

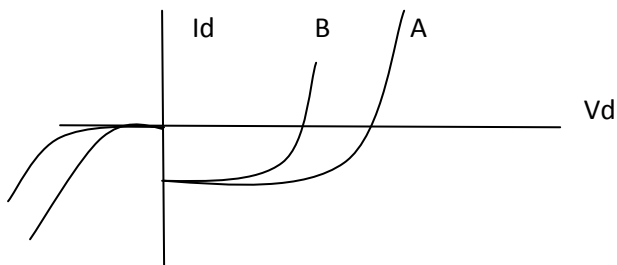
A	DC-DC converter	B	AC-DC converter
C	DC-AC Inverter	D	
Answer			

Ref485

These converters are used to obtain a variable AC output voltage from a _____ and a single phase converter with a triac .

A	Variable dc source	B	Fixed dc source
C	Variable ac source	D	Fixed ac source
Answer			

Ref486



Curve A represents _____ & curve B represents _____.

A	Hot carrier diode, PN Junction diode	B	PN Junction diode, Hot carrier diode
C			
Answer			

Ref487

6 steps inverter can be used for

A	Single phase AC motor	B	DC motor
C	Three phase AC motor		
Answer			

Ref488

RMS current produced by current source inverter is

A	$I_{1\text{rms}} = 0.5 I_d$	B	$I_{1\text{rms}} = 0.78 I_d$
C	$I_{1\text{rms}} = 0.707 I_d$	D	$I_{1\text{rms}} = 1.4142 I_d$
Answer			

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DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (LEVEL 2) LEARNING SYSTEM

All units in Diploma in Engineering program must be completed.

Then continue the study in the following units

EE201 Engineering Mathematics

[EE201 Part 1](#) [EE201 Part 2](#) [EE201 Part 3](#) [EE201 Part 4](#)

Test & Assessment

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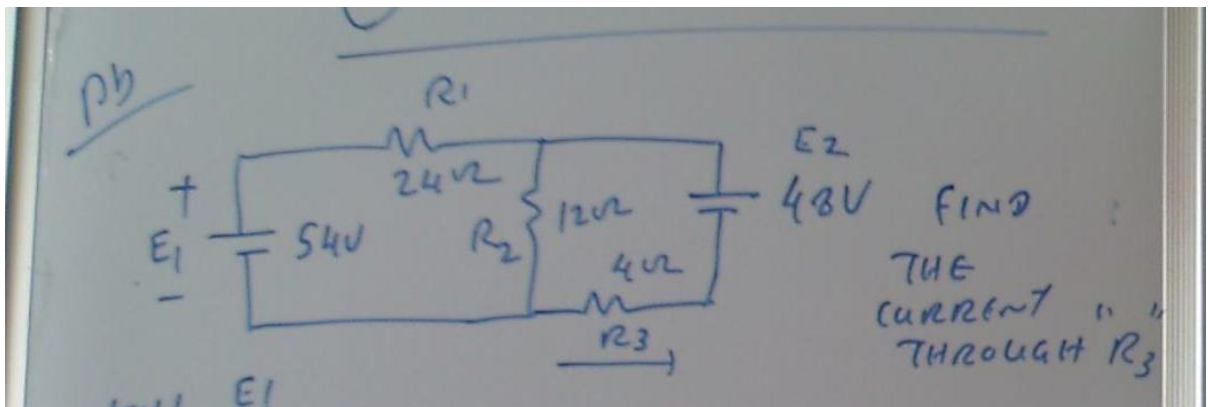
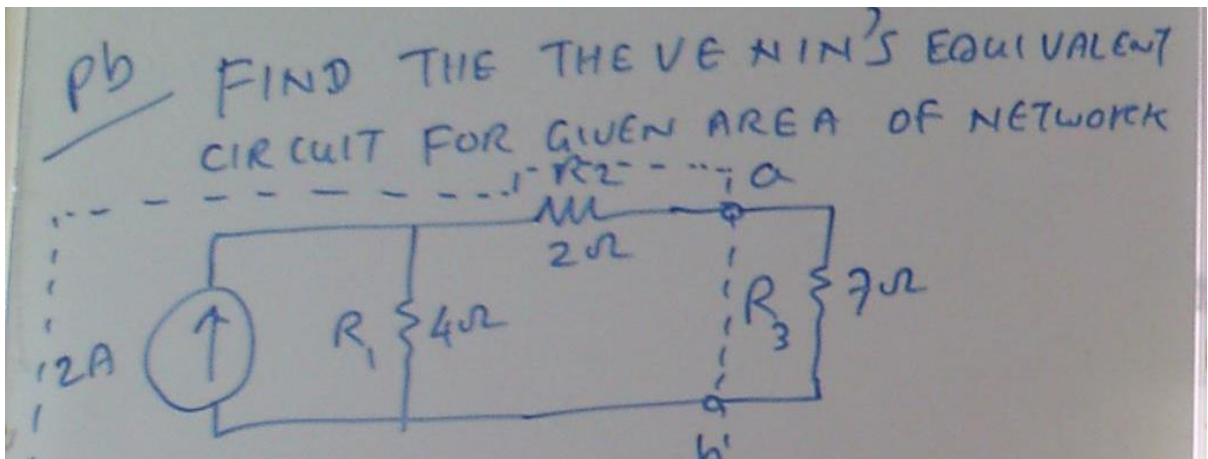
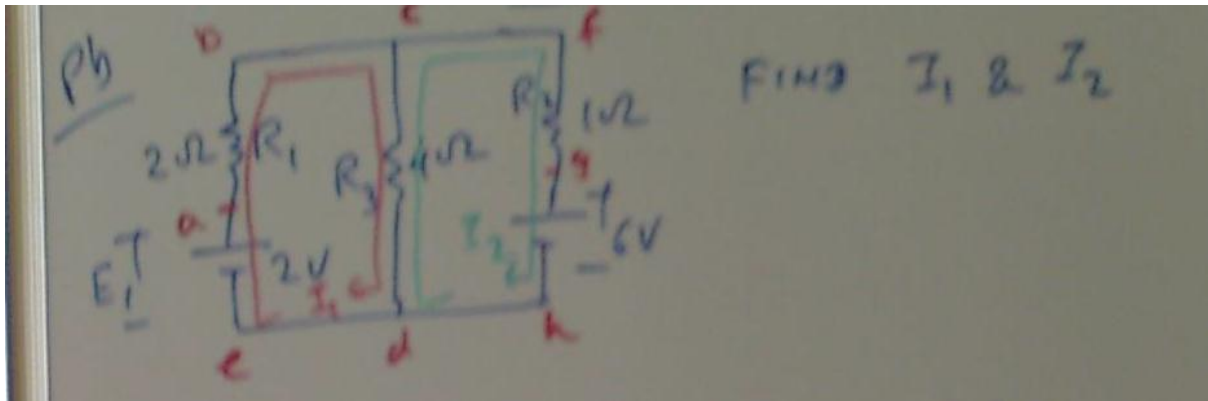
EE202 Electrical Circuits

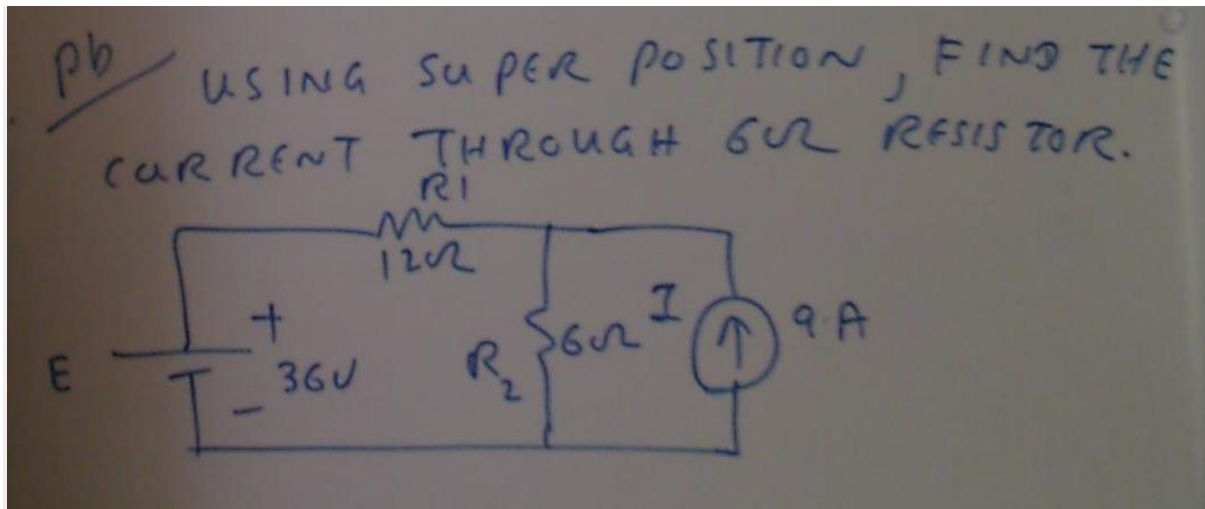
[EE202 Part 1](#) [EE202 Part 2](#) [EE202 Part 3](#)

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[EE203 Three Phase Power Circuits](#)

[EE203 Part 1](#) [EE203 Part 2](#) [EE203 Part 3](#)

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http://www.filefactory.com/file/5vhbs8sn20f3/n/G049_Online_Test_1_Question_pdf

P4 A 3 ϕ 200V SYSTEM NEUTRAL WIRE IS BROKEN. THE FOLLOWING LINE CURRENTS ARE FLOWING.
 $Z_A = 50 \angle 0^\circ \Omega$, $I_A = 1.55 \angle -8.5^\circ$ Amp
 $Z_B = 50 \angle 0^\circ \Omega$, $I_B = 2.47 \angle -196.4^\circ$ Amp
 $Z_C = 15 \angle 91.6^\circ \Omega$, $I_C = 1.03 \angle 26.88^\circ$ Amp
 (i) WHAT ARE THE NEW PHASE VOLTAGES?
 (ii) WHAT IS THE VOLTAGE BETWEEN NEW STAR POINT AND ORIGINAL POINT?
 (iii) WHICH PHASE GOT OVER VOLTAGE?
 LINE VOLTAGE

P4 3 ϕ 208V ABC, $Z_A = 10 \angle -60^\circ$, $Z_B = 6 \angle -40^\circ$
 $Z_C = 12 \angle 30^\circ$ FIND 3 ϕ POWER

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[EE204 Engineering Physics](#)

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[EE204 Part 6](#)

[Test & Assessment](#)

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E046 Online Test

Ref66

The car is driven along a straight road for 8.4 Km at 70 Km/ hr. At which point the truck runs off the gasoline & stops. The next 30 minutes, the driver walks along the road for another 3 Km.

- (a) What is over all displacement?
- (b) What is time interval from the beginning of the drive to arrival at the station?
- (c) What is average velocity?

A	20 km, 1 HR, 20 km/hr	B	30 km, 2 HR, 30 km /hr
C	10.4 km, 0.62 HR, 16.8 km/hr	D	50 km, 5 HR, 70 km/hr
Answer			

Ref70

On a hot day in Las Vegas, an oil tanker loaded 37000 L of diesel fuel. It encounters cold weather on Utah where temperature was 23 Degree K lower than in Las Vegas. How many litres did it deliver? Volume expansion for diesel fuel is 9.5×10^{-4} / Deg C coefficient of linear expansion is 11×10^{-6} /deg c

A	18380 L	B	36190 L
C	20000 L	D	10000 L
Answer			

Ref73

A cylinder contains 12 L of oxygen at 20 deg C and 15 atm. The temperature is raised to 35 deg C and the volume is reduced to 8.5L . What is the final pressure of the gas in atmosphere.?

A	22 atm	B	33 atm
C	11 atm	D	44 atm
Answer			

Ref76

Three Carnot engines operate between reservoir temperatures of (a) 400 deg K and 500 deg K (b) 600 and 800 deg K (c) 400 and 600 deg K. rank the engineers according to thermal efficiencies.

Greatest first.

A	c, b, a	B	a, b, c
C	b, c, a	D	Equal
Answer			

Ref79

At $t = 0$, the displacement $X(0)$ of the block is -8.5 cm. The block's velocity $V(0)$ is -0.92 m/s and its acceleration $a(0)$ is 47 m/s².

- (a) What is the angular velocity ω of this system?
 (b) What are the phase constant ϕ and amplitude X_m ?

A	22.5 rad/ s, 155 deg, 9.4 cm	B	50 rad/ s, 30 deg, 18 cm
C	100 rad/ s, 45 deg, 10 m	D	15 rad/ s, 75 deg, 4cm
Answer			

Ref82

The following equations give the position $X(t)$ of a particle in four situations

(a) $X = 8t - 4$ (b) $x = -6t^3 + 9t^2 + 6$ (c) $X = 3/t^2 - 9/t$ (d) $X = 7t^2 - 4$ To which of these situations? Do the constant acceleration formulae apply?

A	a	B	b
C	c	D	d
Answer			

Ref85

$a = 3i - 8j$ $b = -2i + 4j$ $c = -4j$

Find the resultant vector for $a + b + c$

A	$10i + 2j$	B	$7i + 5j$
C	$2.5i - 2.3j$	D	0
Answer			

Ref88

2 kg Tin is accelerated at 3 m/s^2 in the direction shown by a over a frictionless horizontal surface.

The acceleration is caused by three forces . What is the third force?

A	20N	B	10N
C	1N	D	12.5N
Answer			

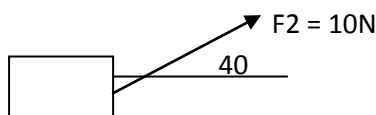
Ref91

Suppose that the coefficient of static friction μ between the rider's clothing and the canvas is 0.4 and the cylinder radius "R" is 2.1 m.

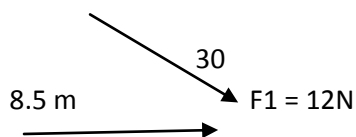
(a) What minimum speed (V) must the cylinder and the rider have if the rider is not to fall when the floor drops? (b) If the rider's mass is 49 Kg, what is the magnitude of centrifugal force on rider?

A	7.2 m/s, 1200N	B	3.6 m/s, 600N
C	21 m/s, 2000N	D	30 m/s, 3000N
Answer			

Ref94



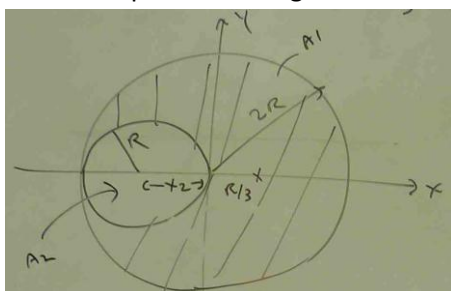
Find total work done of the forces.



A	306J	B	153J
C	469J	D	73J
Answer			

Ref97

The figure shows a uniform metal plate "P" of radius "2R" from which a disk of radius "R" has been stamped out. Using the X-Y co-ordinate system shown, locate the centre of mass of the plate.



A	$X_t = R/4, Y_t = R$	B	$X_t = R, Y_t = R$
C	$X_t = R/2, Y_t = R/2$	D	$X_t = R/3, Y_t = 0$
Answer			

Ref100

A coach roach rides the rim of a rotating merry go around. If the angular speed is constant, does the coach roach have (a) Radial acceleration ? (b) Tangential acceleration ? What angle θ_p should the arc subtend so that a 15.4 kg at the point "P".

A	50 Deg	B	30 Deg
C	111 Deg	D	200 Deg
Answer			

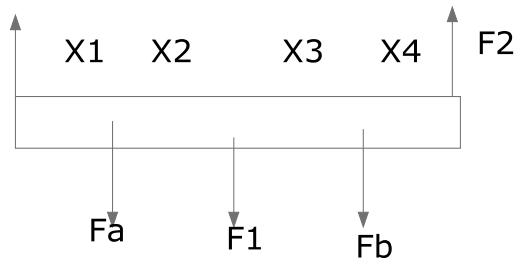
Ref67

A rolling object has linear velocity 342.5 m/s radius $=3\text{ m}$ mass $=170\text{ kg}$ Calculate total kinetic energy.

A	$1.5 \times 10^7\text{ J}$	B	$3 \times 10^7\text{ J}$
C	$4.5 \times 10^7\text{ J}$	D	$6 \times 10^7\text{ J}$
Answer			

Ref68

The figure gives over view at a uniform rod in static equilibrium , the magnitude of the forces F_1 & F_2 are



$X1 = 4\text{m}, X2 = 2\text{m}, X3 = 1\text{m}, X4 = 1\text{m}, F_a = 10\text{ N}, F_b = 30\text{N}$

A	90 N, 130 N	B	22.5 N, 32.5 N
C	45 N, 65 N	D	100 N, 200 N
Answer			

Ref 69

A living room has the floor dimension and height of 3.5 m x 4.2 m. A height of 2.4 m (a) What does the air in the room weigh when the air pressure is 1 atm? (b) What is the magnitude of the atmosphere downward force on the top of your head which we take to have an area of 0.04m²

A	420 N, 4×10^3 N	B	840 N, 8×10^3 N
C	210 N, 2×10^3 N	D	1640 N, 6×10^3 N
Answer			

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EE205 Electrical Power System

[EE205 Part 1](#) [EE205 Part 2](#) [EE205 Part 3](#) [EE205 Part 4](#) [EE205 Part 5](#)

[EE205 Part 6](#) [EE205 Part 7](#) [EE205 Part 8](#) [EE205 Part 9](#) [EE205 Part 10](#)

[EE205 Part 11](#) [EE205 Part12](#) [EE205 Part 13](#)

Test & Assessment

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http://www.G037+G038+G039_Test_1_Question.pdf

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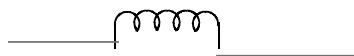
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Study the notes in the EE205 files & do the exercise

G037+G038+G039 Online Test

Ref257



Es X Er

Er= 200V, X = 5 Ω P = 1000 watt Q = 500 VAR

The value of Es is

A	400V	B	200V
C	213.9V	D	120V
Answer			

Ref262

To provide physical damage to building & equipments due to direct and indirect lightning strike.

A	Circuit protection device to be provided	B	Equalizer to be provided
C	Site earthing to be provided	D	PF must be improved.
Answer			

Ref267

Which equipment is not included in power system equipment?

A	Main feeder	B	Consumer main
C	Sectionalising busbar	D	Recloser
Answer			

Ref292

The current in a system is 62.5A in which 59 amp is fundamental. Calculate total harmonic distortion . If the harmonic is combination of 3rd, 5th and 7th and third harmonic is 15.6A, 5th harmonic is 10.3A, find 7th harmonic.

A	60% 10A	B	34.9% 8.66A
---	---------	---	-------------

C	70% 3A	D	15% 2A
Answer			

Ref297

Earthing cable is to be connected to

A	Star point of star connected winding	B	Neutral conductor
C	Circuit breaker	D	
Answer			

Ref302

Arc lengthening , arc splitting and arc cooling functions are provided in

A	Relay	B	Circuit breaker
C	Busbar	D	Recloser
Answer			

Ref307

Switching transient causes

A	Disruption of normal operation	B	Degrading of components
C	Damage to equipments	D	All above
Answer			

Ref312

The lightning strike can directly at

A	SPZOA	B	SPZ1
C	SPZ2	D	SPZ3
Answer			

Ref317

The short duration reduction in the rms voltage between 0.1 and 0.9 pu caused by energizing the heavy load, single line to ground fault and load transfer from one source to remote source is

A	Sag	B	Swell
C	Surge	D	
Answer			

Ref322

Sinusoidal wave becomes other forms of wave is

A	Voltage imbalance	B	Transient
C	Waveform distortion	D	Voltage reduction
Answer			

Ref327

If the voltage is increased , the solution is to provide

A	Use properly tuned filter	B	Use surge detector
C	Use equalizer busbar	D	Use equipotential bonding
Answer			

Ref332

The circuit consists of 100 V 60HZ and 5th harmonic 51V 300HZ in series with 24 ohm resistor & 18.6 mH inductor. Calculate total dissipated power.

A	209 W	B	104.5W
C	418.6W	D	836W
Answer			

Ref337

Two units of generator maintain 66KV and 60KV line at the end of an interconnector of inductive reactance per phase of 40 ohm with negligible resistance and shunt capacitance . A load of 10 MW is to be transferred from 66KV unit to the other end. Calculate the PF of the current transmitted.

A	0.1	B	0.2
C	0.3	D	0.4
Answer			

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EE206 AC Machines

[EE206 Part 1](#) [EE206 Part 2](#) [EE206 Part 3](#)

Test & Assessment

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G043+G045 Online Test

Ref374

Which is correct formula

A	$T = F \times r$ $P = 9.55 / NT$	B	$T = F \times r$ $P = NT / 9.55$
C	$T = F + r$ $P = NT / 9.55$	D	$T = F \times r$ $P = 9.55 / N+T$
Answer			

Ref376

The heat taken away by blower is

A	$P = 640V (t_2 - t_1)$	B	$P = 320V (t_2 - t_1)$
C	$P = 1280V (t_2 - t_1)$	D	$P = 160V (t_2 - t_1)$
Answer			

Ref378

The 6 poles wound rotor induction motor is excited by three phase 60 HZ source. Calculate the rotor frequency for (a) Standstill (b) 500 rpm same direction (c) 500 rpm opposite direction.

A	50HZ, 70 HZ, 170HZ	B	60HZ, 35 HZ, 85 HZ
C	25 HZ, 35 HZ, 40 HZ	D	15 HZ, 35 HZ, 125 HZ
Answer			

Ref380

A three phase induction motor having synchronous speed of 1200 rpm draws 80kw from three phase feeder. Copper loss & iron loss in stator amount to 5kw. If the motor runs at 11452 rpm, calculate the efficiency of motor.

A	45%	B	87.5%
C	75%	D	35%
Answer			

Ref382

Locked rotor test is performed to determine.

A	Core parameter	B	Winding parameter
C	Load parameter	D	35%
Answer			

Ref384

A three phase 208 V induction motor having synchronous speed 1200 rpm runs at 1140 rpm. When connected to 215V, driving at constant load, calculate the speed if voltage is 240V

A	1152 rpm	B	800 rpm
C	700 rpm	D	500 rpm
Answer			

Ref386

The system that reverses the supply connection to the motor terminals when the stop switch is pressed is

A	Dynamic braking	B	Plugging
C	Forward reverse	D	Time delay starter
Answer			

Ref388

A 500HP 720 rpm synchronous motor connected to 3980V three phase line generates an excitation voltage $E_f=1790V$ (L-N) when the dc excitation current is 25 amp. The synchronous reactance is 22Ω , torque angle between E_f & V is 30° . Calculate shaft torque.

A	2000 N-m	B	3715 N-m
C	1500 N-m	D	750 N-m
Answer			

Ref390

In a synchronous motor, when power factor is unity, the line current is

A	Maximum	B	Minimum
C	Unchanged	D	
Answer			

Ref392

Under excitation makes the power factor of a synchronous machine to become

A	Unity	B	Leading
C	Lagging	D	
Answer			

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EE207 DC Machines

[EE207 Part 1](#) [EE207 Part 2](#) [EE207 Part 3](#)

Test & Assessment

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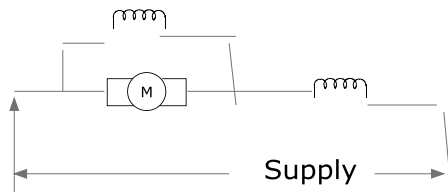
G044 Online Test

Ref394

Power provided by dc generator is

A	$P = B I V$	B	$P = B L V I$
C	$P = B I L$	D	$P = B L V$
Answer			

Ref395



This connection is

A	Series	B	Shunt
C	Short shunt compound	D	Long shunt compound
Answer			

Ref396

Calculate the coil span for

- (a) 36 slots, 4 poles simplex lap (b) 36 slots, 2 poles, Duplex wave

A	1 to 10, 1 to 39 & 1 to 35	B	1 to 9, 1 to 38 & 1 to 34
C	1 to 8, 1 to 37 & 1 to 33	D	1 to 7, 1 to 36 & 1 to 32
Answer			

Ref397

The brushes on a 0.4 m diameter commutator are rocked 0.03m circumferentially. The machine has 6 poles, simplex lap wound, 378 conductors 800 Armature current. Calculate cross magnetizing and de-magnetizing ampere turn / pole.

A	600 AT/pole, 1500 AT /pole	B	1250 AT/pole, 3000 AT /pole
C	300 AT/pole, 750 AT /pole	D	150 AT/pole, 375 AT /pole
Answer			

Ref398

Motor particulars 3.75 KW, 230V, 18A, 1750 rpm $R_a=0.3\Omega$, brush drop 2V on load.

Calculate final torque if field flux is reduced to 96%

A	50.56 N-m	B	100 N-m
C	150 N-m	D	40 N-m
Answer			

Ref399

7.5KW 230V 1750 rpm shunt motor, armature resistance 0.35Ω , shunt field resistance 62.2Ω

If no load current is 7.7 amp, full load efficiency 86% , brush drop 3V at full load & 1 V at no load.

Calculate % regulation.

A	5.7%	B	10%
---	------	---	-----

C	12%	D	15%
Answer			

Ref400

The winding resistance of a 500V, 60KW dc shunt motor are $R_a=0.2\Omega$ $R_f=200\Omega$, mechanical losses are 1.4KW. Determine the efficiency of the machine.

(a) When the line current is 102.5A (b) At full load.

A	70%, 75%	B	90.93%, 90.9%
C	95%, 93%	D	78%, 87%
Answer			

Ref401

The resistance of an armature winding at 25°C was found to be 0.26Ω. After a heat run, it becomes 0.296Ω. Calculate the temperature rise of the winding.

A	$\Delta t = 70^\circ\text{C}$	B	$\Delta t = 36^\circ\text{C}$
C	$\Delta t = 15^\circ\text{C}$	D	$\Delta t = 12^\circ\text{C}$
Answer			

Ref402

A 75KW 500V generator has a voltage regulation 4%, calculate

(a) The open circuit voltage

(b) Assuming the voltage varies uniformly between no load and full load current. Calculate the KW output of a terminal voltage 510V.

A	500V, 20 KW	B	250V, 10 KW
C	520V, 38.25 KW	D	500V, 10 KW
Answer			

Ref403

A 4 poles wound armature operating in a field of flux 0.01wb in wound with 360 armature conductors. Determine the expression of torque as a function of speed. If $V_t=250\text{V}$ and $R_a=0.1\Omega$.

A	1000 – 1.3 N	B	2000- 2N
C	3000 – 4N	D	2860 – 1.38N
Answer			

Ref404

The resistance of the armature of a 240V dc shunt motor is 0.5Ω. It is required that the current at starting be limited to 200% of full load current & full load current is 15A.

Determine

(a) Total resistance of armature current at starting

(b) The number of studs on the starter

(c) r3.

A	8Ω, 4, 1Ω	B	10Ω, 3, 0.5Ω
C	8Ω, 2, 1Ω	D	4Ω, 2, 1Ω

Answer	
--------	--

Ref405

Which is not a dc motor braking method?

A	Plugging	B	Dynamic braking
C	Mechanical braking	D	Ward Leonard
Answer			

Ref 406

Which equipment does not produce ripple?

A	PWM Switching	B	Rectifier circuit
C	DC Generator	D	PV Inverter
Answer			

EE208 Operational Amplifiers

[EE208 Part 1](#) [EE208 Part 2](#) [EE208 Part 3](#)

Test & Assessment

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H025+H026+I006 Online Test

Ref451

Differential amplifier can _____ noise signals that are common to both inputs.

A	accept	B	reject
C	rectify	D	reduce
Answer			

Ref453

A transducer consists of _____ & it's associated circuitry to produce an output signal

A	Rectifier	B	Sensor
C	Regulator	D	Divider
Answer			

Ref455

The strain gauge is used for

A	Speed measurement	B	Temperature measurement
C	Force measurement	D	Position measurement
Answer			

Ref457

The water supply to water tank is an example of

A	Open loop control	B	Closed loop control
		D	
Answer			

Ref459

Reset function is

A	Proportional control	B	Integral control
C	Derivative control	D	PID control
Answer			

Ref461

In one shot or monostable circuit, delay time equation is

A	$T = 1.1 R_a C$	B	$T = 2 R_a C$
C	$T = 3 R_a C$	D	
Answer			

Ref463

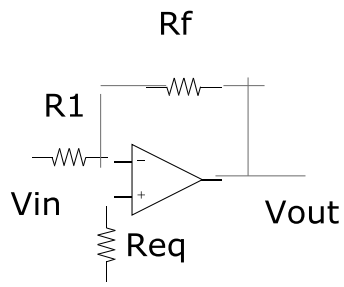
The following equation is used for

$$V_o = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3} V_3 \right)$$

A	Summing amplifier	B	Differential amplifier
C	Cascade amplifier	D	
Answer			

Ref465

In the following circuit , Req is



A	Bias voltage offset resistor	B	Bias current offset resistor
C	Feedback resistor	D	
Answer			

Ref467

Noise gain is

A	$(R_f/R_1) + 1$	B	$(R_1/R_f)+1$
C	R_1/R_f	D	R_f/R_1
Answer			

Ref469

The slew rate of 741 Op is $0.5V/\mu s$. Find maximum frequency for 20V p-p sine wave

A	3KHZ	B	10KHZ
C	7.96 KHZ	D	20 KHZ
Answer			

Ref471

Phase shift oscillator frequency is

A	$f_o = 1/ 15.4 RC$	B	$f_o = 1/ 30 RC$
C	$f_o = 1/ 60 RC$	D	$f_o = 1/ 100 RC$
Answer			

Ref472

The Wien bridge amplifier frequency is

A	$f_o = 1/ 3.14 RC$	B	$f_o = 1/ 6.28RC$
C	$f_o = 6.28 RC$	D	$f_o = 1/ RC$
Answer			

EE209 Analogue Electronics

[EE209 Part 1](#) [EE209 Part 2](#) [EE209 Part 3](#) [EE209 Part 4](#) [EE209 Part 5](#)

[EE209 Part 6](#) [EE209 Part 7](#)

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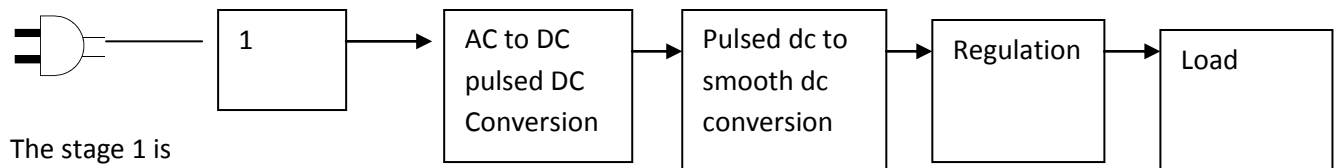
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H011 Online Test

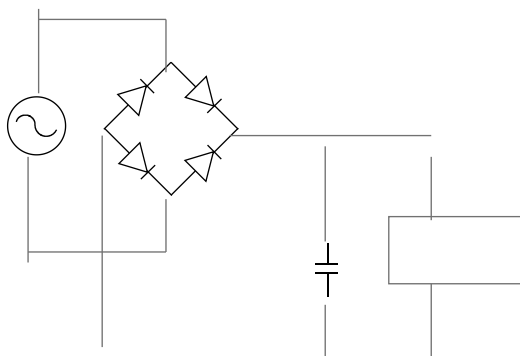
Ref435



The stage 1 is

A	DC level conversion	B	Conversion
C	Input sensor	D	Providing protection
Answer			

Ref436



The name of given circuit is

A	Single phase full wave rectifier	B	Single phase half wave rectifier
C	Three phase full wave rectifier	D	Three phase half wave rectifier
Answer			

Ref437

The dc output voltage produced by centre tapped transformer rectifier is

A	Vdc= 0.5 Vmax	B	Vdc= 0.73 Vmax
C	Vdc= 0.636 Vmax	D	Vdc= 0.707 Vmax
Answer			

Ref438

For bridge rectifier , ripple frequency is equal to

A	Supply frequency	B	Three times supply frequency
C	Half of supply frequency	D	Two times supply frequency
Answer			

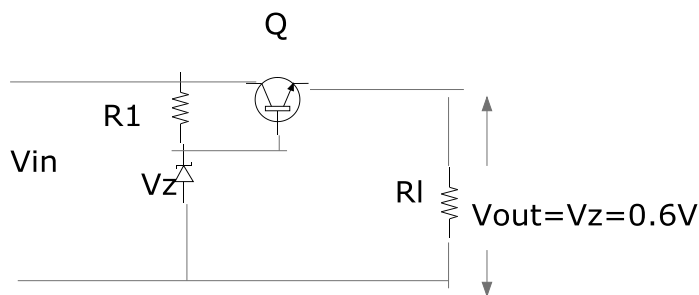
Ref439

Calculate the load resistance & capacitance size of a full wave rectifier that supplies 40V dc with 3% ripple voltage at 250mA to a resistance load. The rectifier circuit is supplied with 60HZ AC. Ripple frequency 50HZ.

A	160Ω, 31.25μF	B	320Ω, 62.5μF
C	100Ω, 10μF	D	60Ω, 15μF
Answer			

Ref440

The following circuit is



A	Shunt transistor regulator	B	Regulator with feedback
C	Operational amplifier	D	Series transistor regulator
Answer			

Ref441

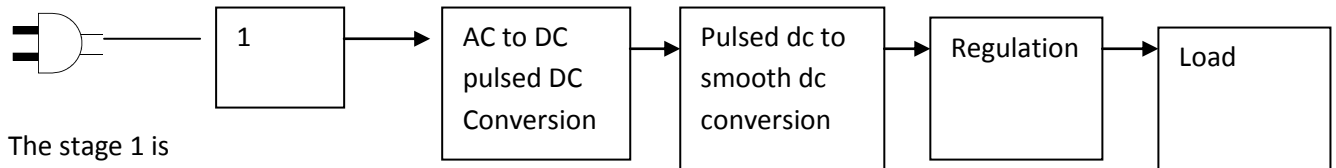
The regulator with feedback is constructed with the following values. R2= 1 KΩ, R3= 2 KΩ, Rsc=0.6Ω
Calculate power output Pd

A	30W	B	60W
C	90W	D	15W

Answer

H011 Online Test

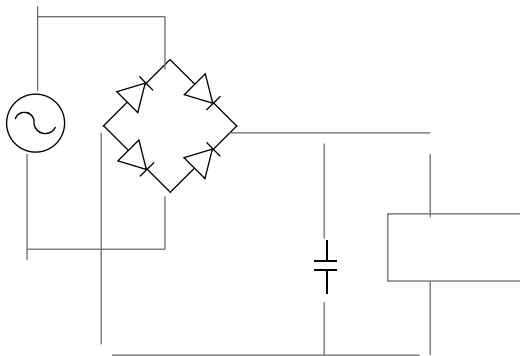
Ref435



The stage 1 is

A	AC level conversion	B	Conversion
C	Input sensor	D	Providing protection
Answer			

Ref436



The name of given circuit is

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Answer			

Ref437

The dc output voltage produced by centre tapped transformer rectifier is

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C	$V_{dc} = 0.707 V_{max}$	D	$V_{dc} = 0.636 V_{max}$
Answer			

Ref438

For bridge rectifier , ripple frequency is equal to

A	Two times supply frequency	B	Three times supply frequency
C	Half of supply frequency	D	Supply frequency
Answer			

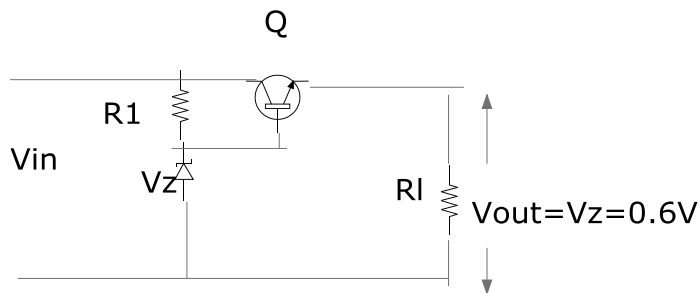
Ref439

Calculate the load resistance & capacitance size of a full wave rectifier that supplies 40V dc with 3% ripple voltage at 250mA to a resistance load. The rectifier circuit is supplied with 60HZ AC. Ripple frequency 50HZ.

A	60Ω, 15μF	B	320Ω, 62.5μF
C	100Ω, 10μF	D	160Ω, 31.25μF
Answer			

Ref440

The following circuit is



A	Shunt transistor regulator	B	Regulator with feedback
C	Series transistor regulator	D	Operational amplifier
Answer			

Ref441

The regulator with feedback is constructed with the following values. R2= 1 KΩ, R3= 2 KΩ, Rsc=0.6Ω

Calculate power output Pd

A	90W	B	60W
C	30W	D	15W
Answer			

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[Symbol A](#)

[Symbol B](#)

[Symbol C](#)

[Symbol D](#)

[Symbol E](#)

[Symbol F](#)

Symbol G

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Assessment-In class assessment

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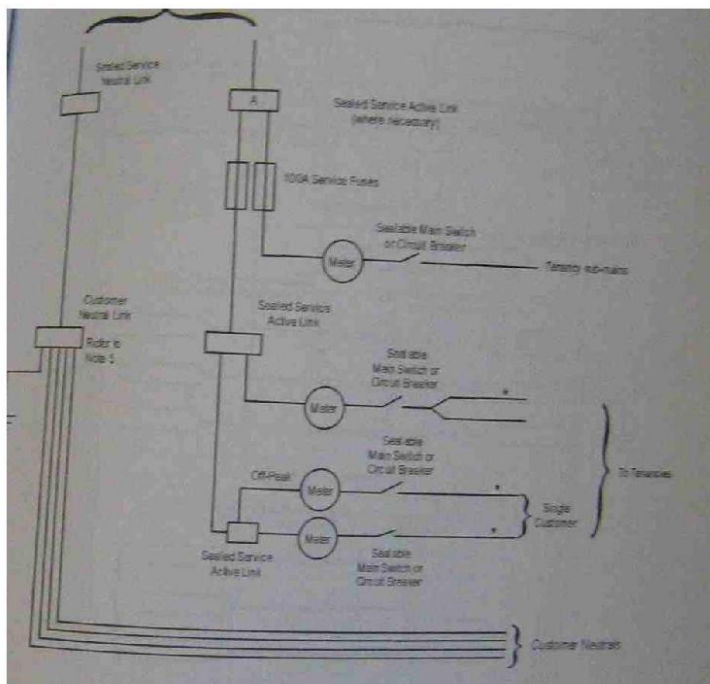
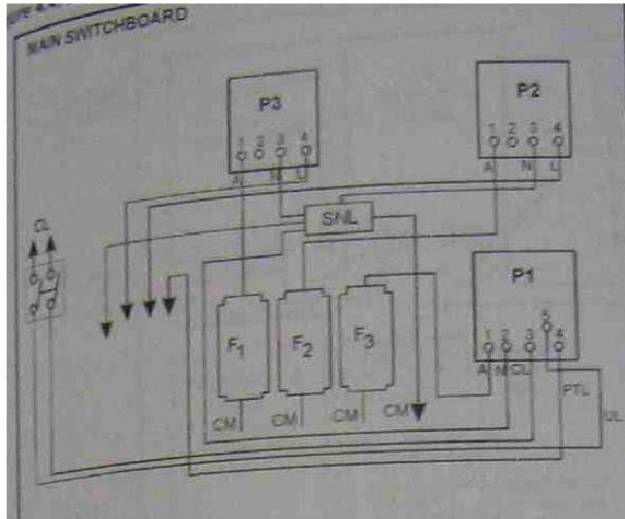
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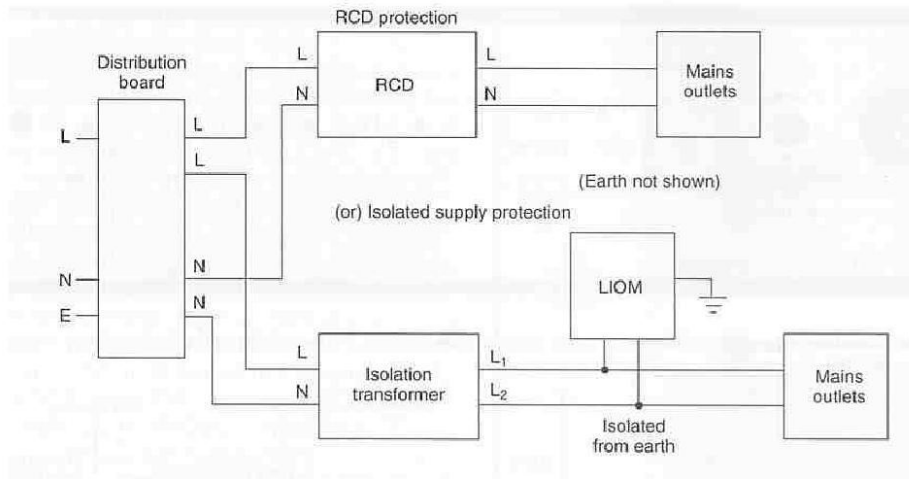
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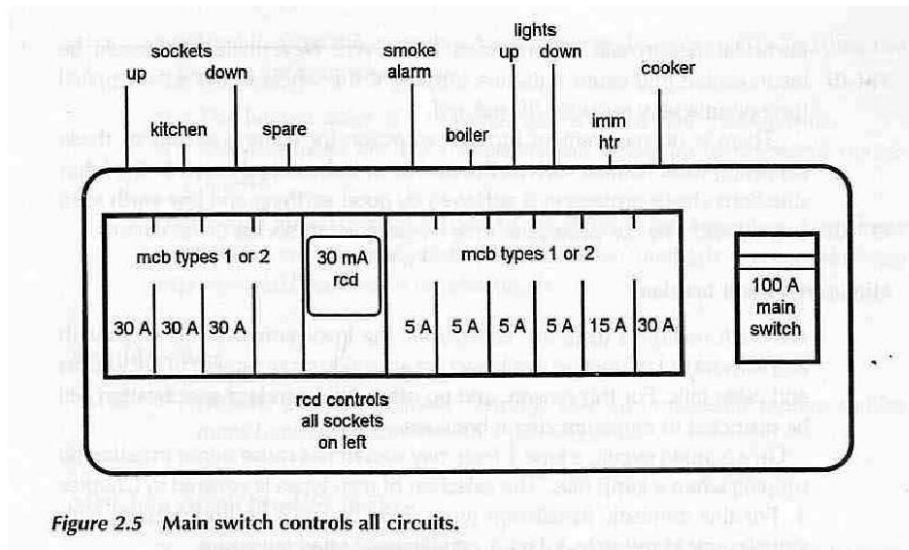
(Do not copy the given diagram, it is just a reference, you need to draw your own sketch by computer)



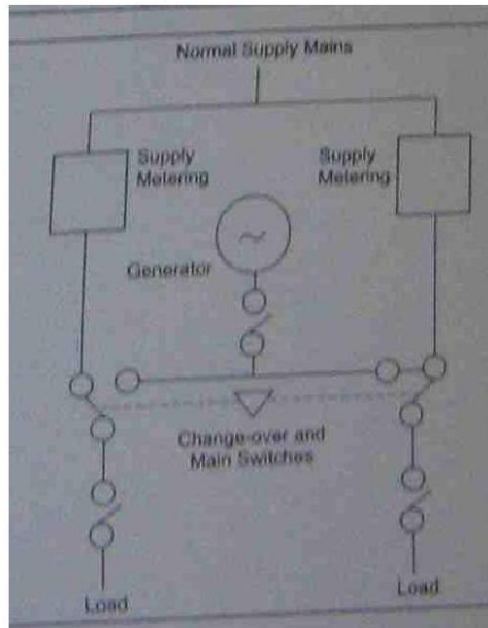
(3) Sketch the given circuit



(4)



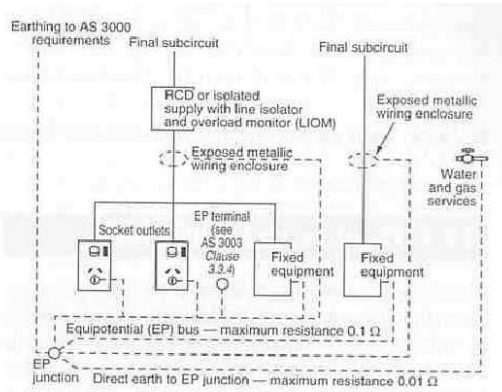
(5)



Reference: Specification (1)

(1) Write the important aspects of the specifications for electro medical equipments

(2) Draw the following circuits by computer



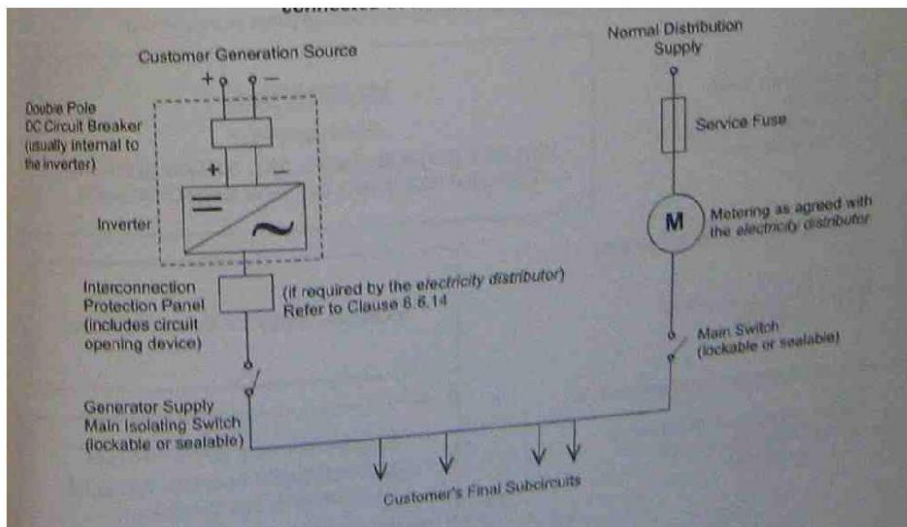
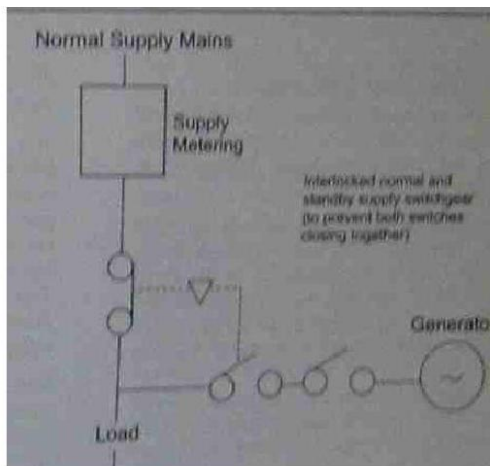
(2)Reference: Service Rule 3**Job (3)**

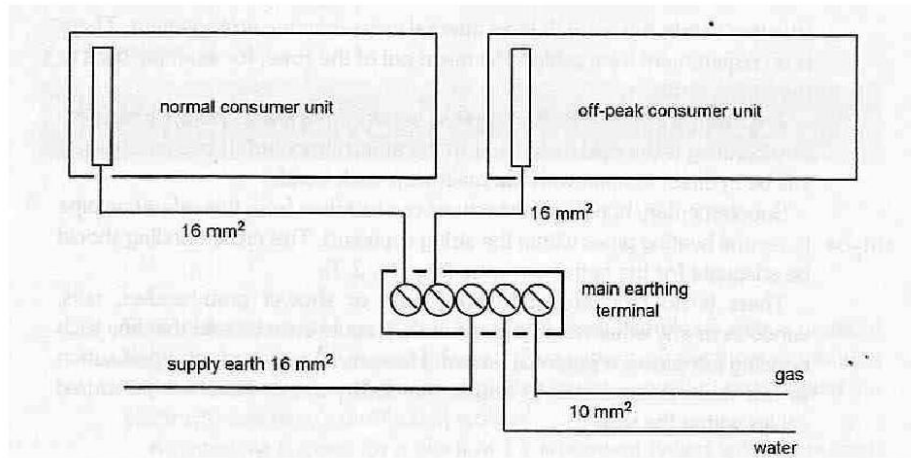
You need to install a stand by generating plan for a small factory.

Prepare the specifications and design diagram for the following aspects

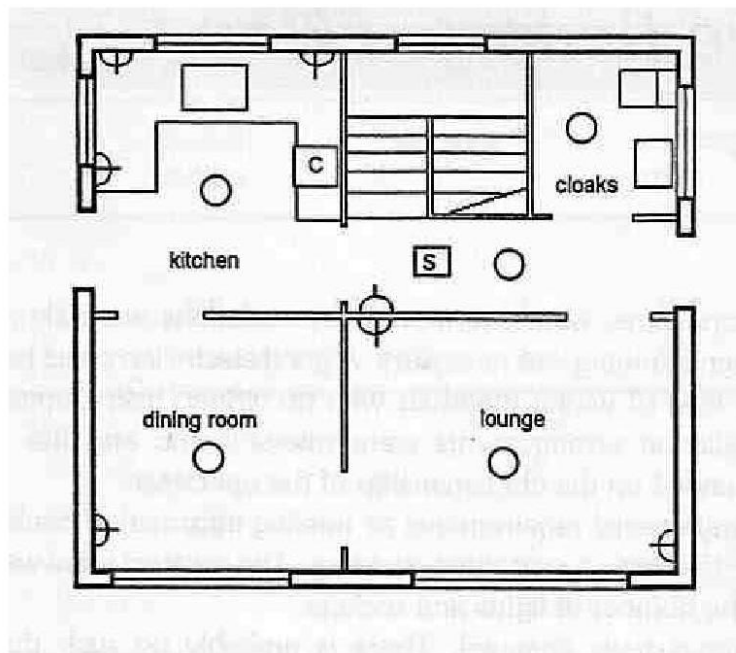
(1)Condition of use, (2)spacing for conductors, (3)change over equipments, (4)Operating procedure, (5)protection

Reference Diagram (Do not copy the given diagram, it is just a reference, you need to draw your own sketch by computer)

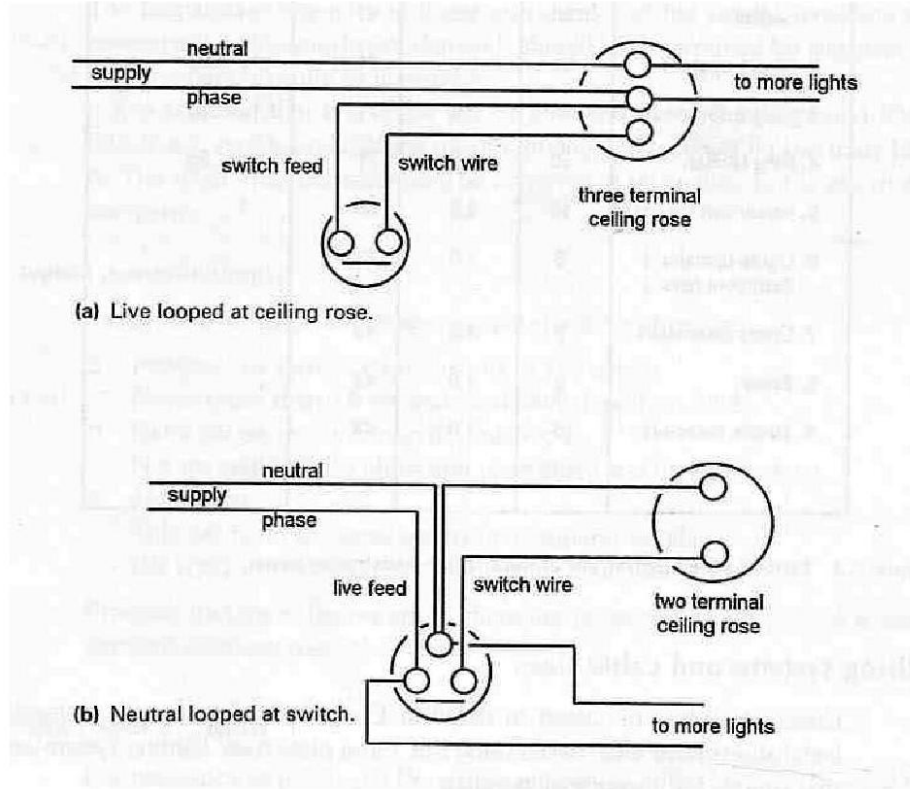




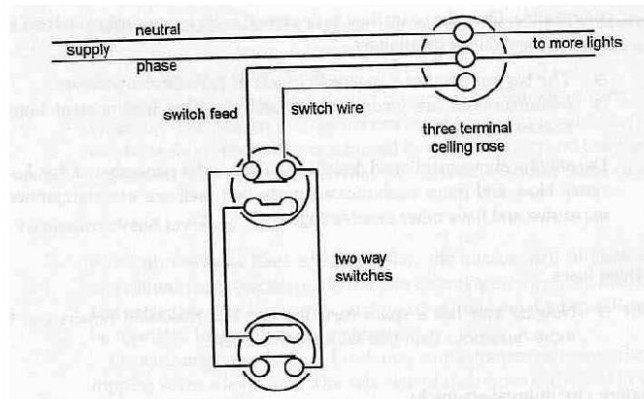
(6)



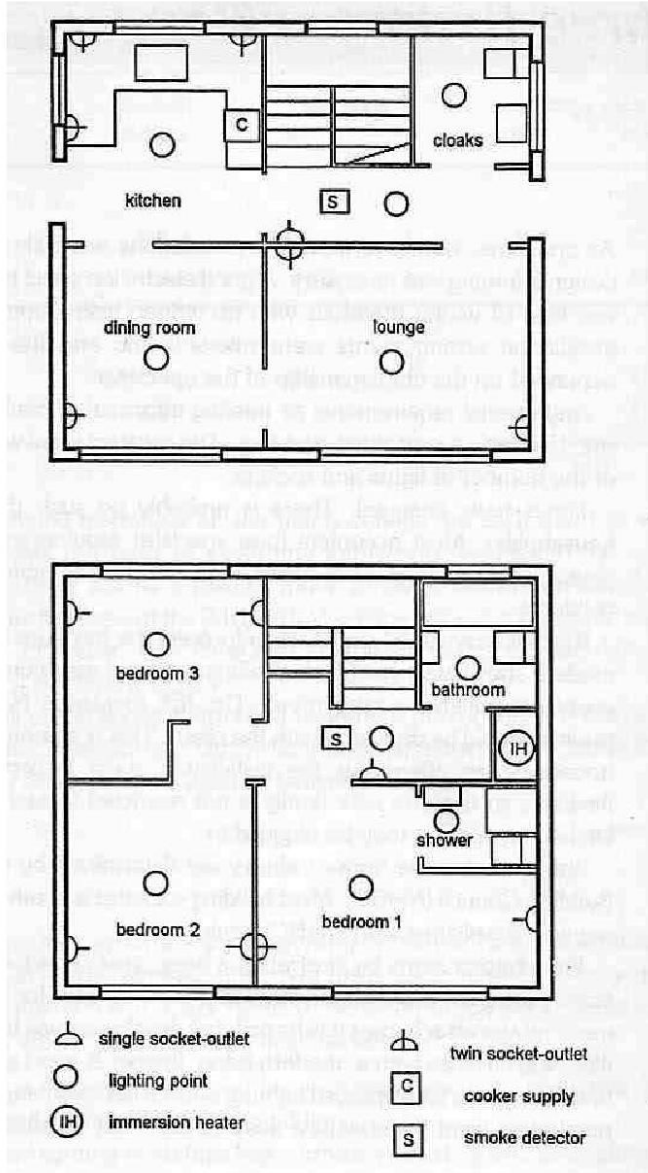
(7)



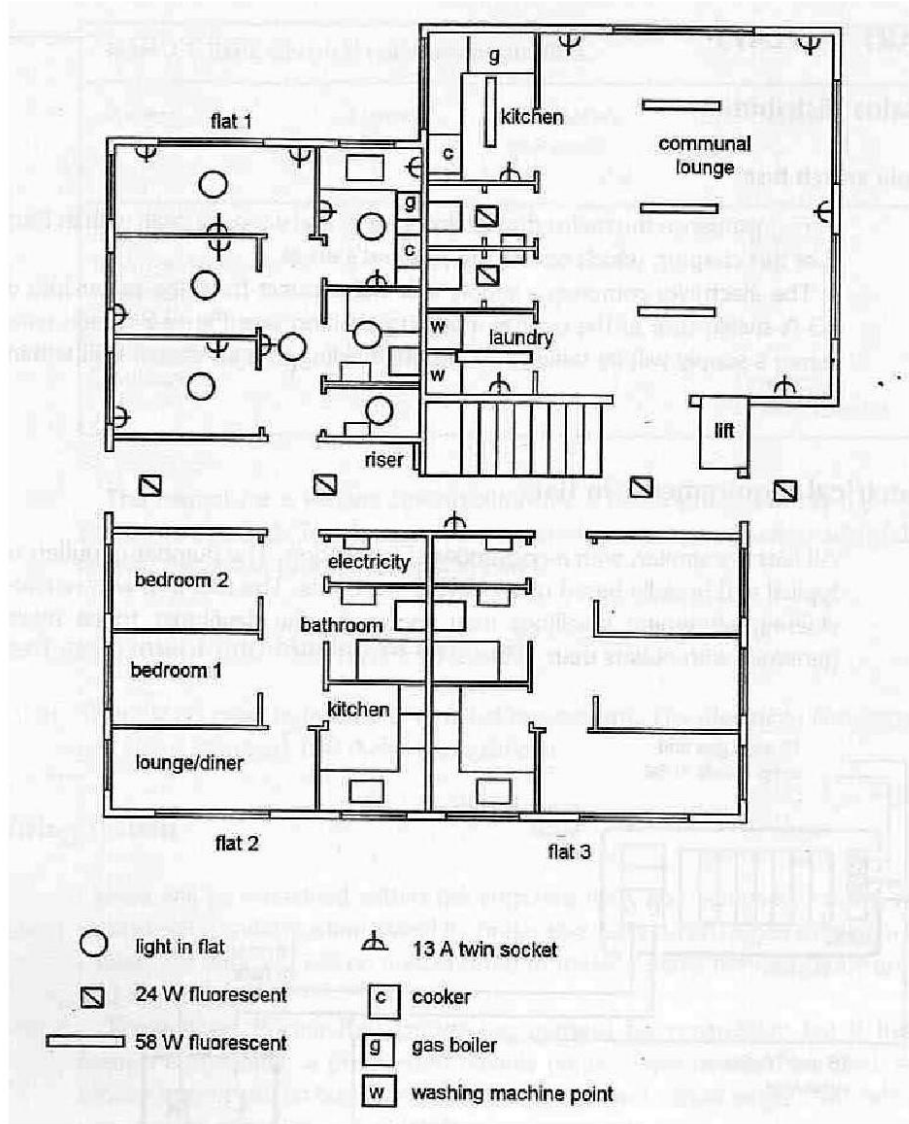
(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)

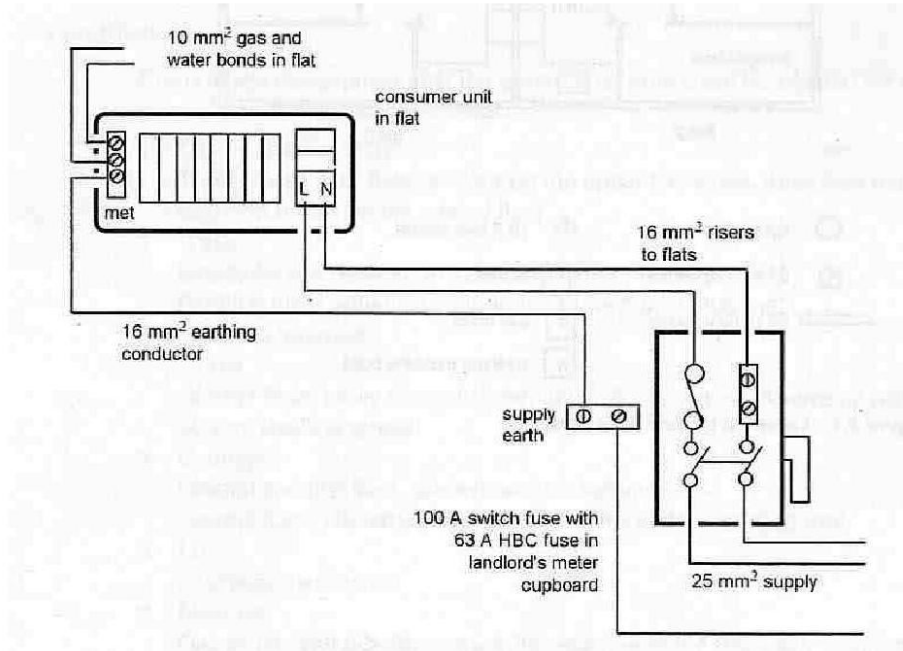


Figure 3.2 Distribution to flats.

(13)

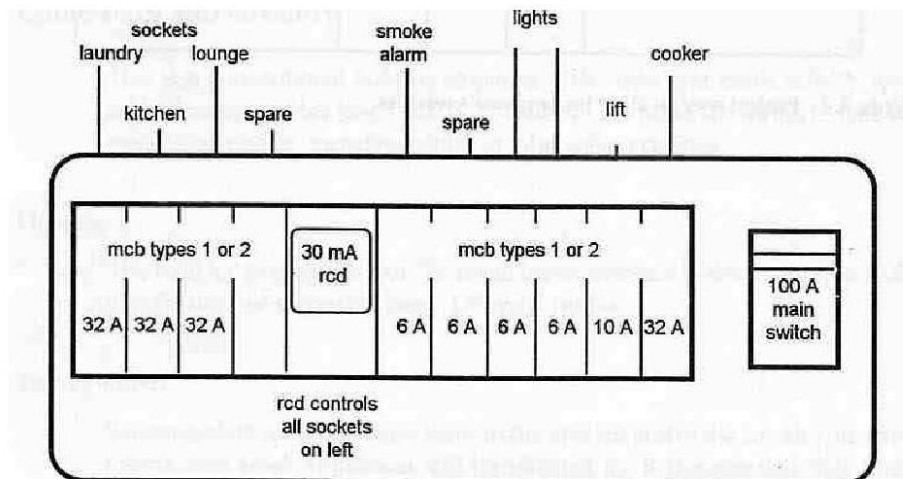


Figure 3.5 Landlord's distribution board.

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E026 Online test

Ref 27

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ Find Y

A	$X^3 + C$	B	$3X^4 + C$
C	$1/X^3 + C$	D	$\ln X + C$
Answer			

Ref 28

Solve $y'' = 3x - 2$, $y(0) = 2$, $y'(1) = -3$, the generalized answer is

A	$X^4 - X^3 - X^2 - 5/2 X + 2$	B	$X^3 - X^2 - X^2 - 5/2 X + 2$
C	$X^2 - 3X + 2$	D	$X^3 - 3X + 2$
Answer			

Ref 29

Find general equation of

$(4X + XY^2)dx + (Y + X^2y)dy = 0$

A	$\ln(1 + X^2) + 1/2 \ln(4 + Y^2)$	B	$\ln(1 + X^2) + 1/3 \ln(4 + Y^2)$
C	$1/(1 + X^2) + 1/(1 + Y^2)$	D	$(1 + X^2) + (4 + Y^2)$
Answer			

Ref 30

Evaluate the following

$\Gamma(6)$

$2 \Gamma(3)$

A	10	B	30
C	15	D	25
Answer			

Ref 31

Evaluate the following

$$\Gamma(5/2)$$

$$\Gamma(1/2)$$

A	3 / 4	B	3 / 2
C	3	D	1 / 3
Answer			

Ref 32

Find the volume of region R bounded by parabolic cylinder $Z = 4 - X^2$ & planes $X = 0, Y=0, Y=6, Z=0$

A	16	B	32
C	42	D	64
Answer			

Ref33

Laplace transform of $5 \sin 2t - 3 \cos 2t$ is

A	$\frac{10 - 3S}{S^2 + 4}$	B	$\frac{3S - 10}{S^2 + 4}$
C	$\frac{10}{S^2 + 4}$	D	$\frac{3S}{S^2 + 4}$
Answer			

Ref34

. Find

$$4s - 3$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{\text{-----}}{s^2 + 4}$$

A	$\frac{3}{2} \sin 2t - 4 \cos 2t$	B	$4 \cos 2t - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t$
C	$4 \sin 2t - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2t$	D	$\sin 3t - \cos 4t$
Answer			

Ref 35

Find

$$4s - 3$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{\text{-----}}{s^{3/2}}$$

A	$\frac{8t^{-1/2} - 5t}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	B	$\frac{5t^2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$
C	$\frac{8t^{-1/2} - 5t^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	D	$\frac{8t^2 - 5}{\sqrt{\pi}}$
Answer			

Ref 36

. Find

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{S^2+2S}$$

A	$\frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t}$	B	$t - e^{-t}$
C	$\frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} e^t$	D	$2 t - e^{2t}$
Answer			

Ref37

The solution of the given differential equation $y' - 3y' + 2y = 2 e^{-t}$ where $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = -1$ by Laplace transform is

A	$7 e^{2t} + 4 e^t + e^{-t}$	B	$3 e^{2t} + e^t + 3 e^{-t}$
C	$-7/3 e^{-2t} + 4 e^t + 1/3 e^{-t}$	D	$-7 e^{-2t} + e^t + 3 e^{-3t}$
Answer			

Ref38

A resistor $R = 10 \Omega$ Inductor 2H and a voltage E volt are connected in series with switch S .

At $t = 0$, the switch is closed and $I = 0$.

Find I for $t > 0$ if $E = 40V$

A	$4t - 4 e^{-5t}$	B	$4 - e^{-t}$
C	$4t$	D	4
Answer			

Ref39

Inverse matrix of the matrix for given equations

$$3X_1 - 2X_2 + 2X_3 = 10$$

$$X_1 + 2X_2 - 2X_3 = -1$$

$$4X_1 + X_2 + 2X_3 = 3 \text{ is}$$

A	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{35} & \frac{6}{15} & \frac{2}{35} \\ \frac{-14}{35} & \frac{-2}{35} & \frac{11}{35} \\ \frac{-7}{35} & \frac{-11}{35} & \frac{8}{35} \end{pmatrix}$	B	$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 \\ 14 & -2 & 11 \\ -7 & -11 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
C	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{35} & \frac{6}{35} & \frac{1}{35} \\ -14 & -2 & 11 \\ -7 & -11 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$	D	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 11 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
Answer			

E026 Online test

Ref 27

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ Find Y

A	$3X^4 + C$	B	$X^3 + C$
C	$1/X^3 + C$	D	$\ln X + C$
Answer			

Ref 28

Solve $y'' = 3x - 2$, $y(0) = 2$, $y'(1) = -3$, the generalized answer is

A	$X^4 - X^3 - X^2 - 5/2 X + 2$	B	$X^3 - 3X + 2$
C	$X^2 - 3X + 2$	D	$X^3 - X^2 - X^2 - 5/2 X + 2$
Answer			

Ref 29

Find general equation of

$(4X + XY^2)dX + (Y + X^2Y)dY = 0$

A	$(1 + X^2) + (4 + Y^2)$	B	$\ln(1 + X^2) + 1/3 \ln(4 + Y^2)$
C	$1/(1 + X^2) + 1/(1 + Y^2)$	D	$\ln(1 + X^2) + 1/2 \ln(4 + Y^2)$
Answer			

Ref 30

Evaluate the following

$\Gamma(6)$

$2 \Gamma(3)$

A	10	B	15
C	30	D	25
Answer			

Ref 31

Evaluate the following

$$\Gamma(5/2)$$

$$\Gamma(1/2)$$

A	$1/3$	B	$3/2$
C	3	D	$3/4$
Answer			

Ref 32

Find the volume of region R bounded by parabolic cylinder $Z = 4 - X^2$ & planes $X = 0, Y=0, Y=6, Z=0$

A	16	B	42
C	32	D	64
Answer			

Ref33

Laplace transform of $5 \sin 2t - 3 \cos 2t$ is

A	$\frac{3S - 10}{S^2 + 4}$	B	$\frac{10 - 3S}{S^2 + 4}$
C	$\frac{10}{S^2 + 4}$	D	$\frac{3S}{S^2 + 4}$
Answer			

Ref34

. Find

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{4S - 3}{S^2 + 4}$$

A	$\frac{3}{2} \sin 2t - 4 \cos 2t$	B	$4 \cos 2t - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t$
C	$4 \sin 2t - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2t$	D	$\sin 3t - \cos 4t$
Answer			

Ref 35

Find

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{4s - 3}{s^{3/2}}$$

A	$\frac{8t^{-1/2} - 5t}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	B	$\frac{5t^2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$
C	$\frac{8t^2 - 5}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	D	$\frac{8t^{-1/2} - 5t^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$
Answer			

Ref 36

. Find

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s}$$

A	$\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}$	B	$\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}e^t$
C	$t - e^{-t}$	D	$2t - e^{2t}$
Answer			

Ref37

The solution of the given differential equation $y' - 3y' + 2y = 2e^{-t}$ where $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = -1$ by Laplace transform is

A	$-7/3 e^{-2t} + 4e^t + 1/3 e^{-t}$	B	$3e^{2t} + e^t + 3e^{-t}$
C	$7e^{2t} + 4e^t + e^{-t}$	D	$-7e^{-2t} + e^t + 3e^{-3t}$
Answer			

Ref38

A resistor $R = 10 \Omega$ Inductor $2H$ and a voltage E volt are connected in series with switch S .

At $t = 0$, the switch is closed and $I = 0$.

Find I for $t > 0$ if $E = 40V$

A	$4 - e^{-t}$	B	$4t - 4e^{-5t}$
C	$4t$	D	4
Answer			

Ref39

Inverse matrix of the matrix for given equations

$3X_1 - 2X_2 + 2X_3 = 10$ $X_1 + 2X_2 - 2X_3 = -1$ $4X_1 + X_2 + 2X_3 = 3$ is

A	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{35} & \frac{6}{35} & \frac{1}{35} \\ -14 & -2 & 11 \\ -7 & -11 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$	B	$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 \\ 14 & -2 & 11 \\ -7 & -11 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
C	$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{35} & \frac{6}{15} & \frac{2}{35} \\ -14 & -2 & 11 \\ \frac{-14}{35} & \frac{-2}{35} & \frac{11}{35} \\ \frac{-7}{35} & \frac{-11}{35} & \frac{8}{35} \end{pmatrix}$	D	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 11 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
Answer			

SUBMIT THE SCANNED COPY OF ANSWER to

Dr Kyaw Naing
PO BOX 227
Marrickville, NSW 1475, Sydney, Australia

EE303 Transmission Lines

[EE303 Part 1](#) [EE303 Part 2](#) [EE303 Part 3](#)

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/12pcsbpgbkhx/n/G042_Online_Test_1_Question_pdf

http://www.filefactory.com/file/36rh22df1bm7/n/G042_Online_Test_1_Answer_doc

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Password- [iqytechnicalcollege](#)

G042 Online Test

Ref352

Circuit breaker is

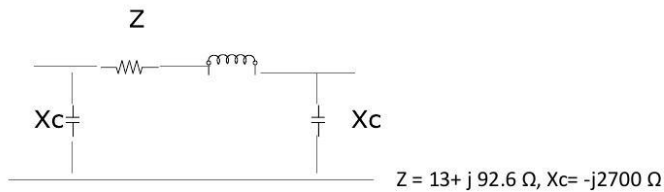
A	To cut off the circuit when fault occurs	B	To cool the arc after disconnecting the circuit
C	To reclose the switch	D	All above
Answer			

Ref354

Find the input impedance and VSWR of a transmission line 4.3λ long when $Z_0=100\Omega$ & $Z_L=200-j150\Omega$

A	$1+j2 \Omega, 0.592 \lambda$	B	$2-j1.5 \Omega, 0.592 \lambda$
C	$3+j4 \Omega, 1.6 \lambda$	D	$3-j4 \Omega, 3.6 \lambda$
Answer			

Ref356



Find A, B, C, D constants

A	A=1.8, B= 180, C =0.0007, D= 1.8	B	A=2, B= 360, C =0.0012, D= 2
C	A=3, B= 400, C =0.015, D= 5	D	A=0.967, B= 93.5, C =0.0007, D=0.967
Answer			

Ref358

A 50Ω transmission line is connected to a load impedance $75+j60\Omega$. The forward wave voltage RMS value on line is 25V. Calculate

- Power delivered to resistive part of load impedance
- RMS current in impedance reflected wave voltage RMS size
- Peak voltage , forward and backward waves
- Voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR)
- Return loss in decibel

A	12.5W, 0.101A, 35.6V, 16.57V, 2.764,4.4dB	B	25W, 0.38A, 70V, 32V, 5.3,8.8dB
C	5W, 0.39A, 70V, 16V, 3, 4dB	D	25W, 0.38A, 40V, 32V, 2.764,4.4dB
Answer			

Ref360

The sum of \$1000 is invested at 6% for 10 years at compound interest.

(a) Calculate the sum at the end of 10 years (b) If instead of lump sum at the end of 10 years, the loan of \$1000 is to be paid by fixed amount each year, calculate the annual amount.

A	\$1791, \$ 135.90	B	\$3400, \$270
C	\$1000,\$70	D	\$500,\$35
Answer			

Ref362

Attenuation is related to

A	Radiation loss	B	Dielectric loss
C	23V, 24.8V, -0.96V, -0.76V, 2V	D	All
Answer			

Ref364

Which is correct?

A	$\lambda = v/f$	B	$\lambda = f/v$
C	$\lambda = fv$	D	$\lambda = f+v$
Answer			

Ref366

In short transmission line,

A	Load impedance dominates the circuit	B	Line impedance dominates the circuit
C	Load & line impedance equally influence the circuit	D	Load & line impedance do not influence the circuit
Answer			

Ref368

Reflection coefficient is

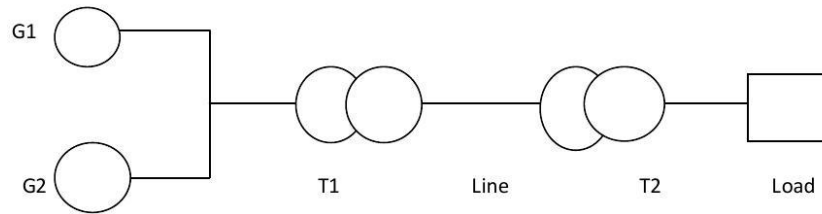
A	$(Zl - Zo) / (Zl + Zo)$	B	$(Zl + Zo) / (Zl - Zo)$
C	$Zl Zo / (Zl + Zo)$	D	$Zl Zo / (Zl - Zo)$
Answer			

Ref 370

No magnetic field in direction of propagation is

A	TM mode	B	TE mode
C	TEM mode	D	Hybrid mode
Answer			

Ref372



G1-1000VA 250V $Z = j0.2$ pu

G2-2000VA 250V $Z = j0.8$ pu

T1=4000VA 250/800V $z = j0.1$ pu

Line $Z = 50 + j200$ ohm

T2= 8000VA 800/400 V $Z = j0.08$ pu

Load---2500VA 400V

Calculate PU impedance referred to base 5000VA 250V Base

A	Generator= $j 0.75$ pu TrA = $j0.125$ pu, Tr B = $j0.125$ pu Line = $0.39 + j1.56$ pu Load 0.5 pu	B	Generator= $j 1.5$ pu TrA = $j0.25$ pu, Tr B = $j0.25$ pu Line = $0.78 + j3$ pu Load 1 pu
C	Generator= $j 3$ pu TrA = $j0.5$ pu, Tr B = $j0.5$ pu Line = $1.56 + j6$ pu Load 2 pu	D	Generator= $j 3$ pu TrA = $j0.5$ pu, Tr B = $j1$ pu Line = $3 + j4$ pu Load 3 pu
Answer			

G042 Online Test

Ref353

300 km line, the conductor diameter is 1 cm, the conductor diameter is 1 cm, the distance between conductor is 1 m. Line inductance and line capacitance.

A	0.276H, 0.012x 10 ⁻⁹ F/m	B	0.54H, 0.024x 10 ⁻⁹ F/m
C	0.81H, 0.072x 10 ⁻⁹ F/m	D	01.8H, 0.014x 10 ⁻⁹ F/m
Answer			

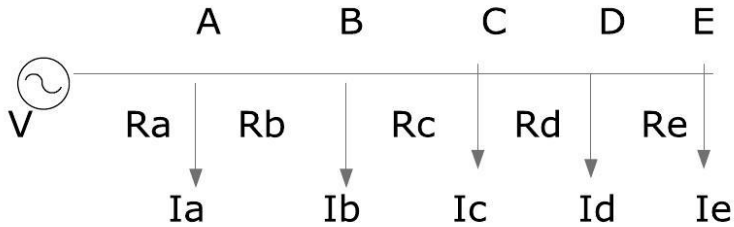
Ref355

A load of 75+j50 Ω is to be matched to a 50Ω transmission line using a λ / 4 matching section. Determine the proper location and characteristics impedance of the matching section.

A	120Ω, 50Ω	B	240Ω, 10Ω
C	360Ω, 15Ω	D	480Ω, 20Ω
Answer			

Ref357

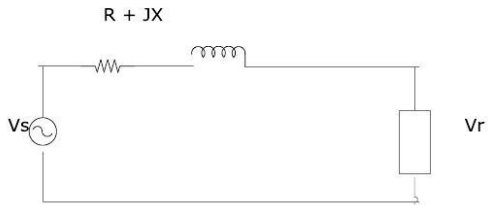
The following is the arrangement of 240V dc supply , calculate the efficiency.



Ra=0.2 Ω, Rb= 0.6 Ω, Rc= 0.4 Ω, Rd= 0.6 Ω, Re= 0.4 Ω Ia = 30A, Ib= 20A, Ic = 30A, Id= 40A, Ie=50A

A	50%	B	15%
C	25%	D	75%
Answer			

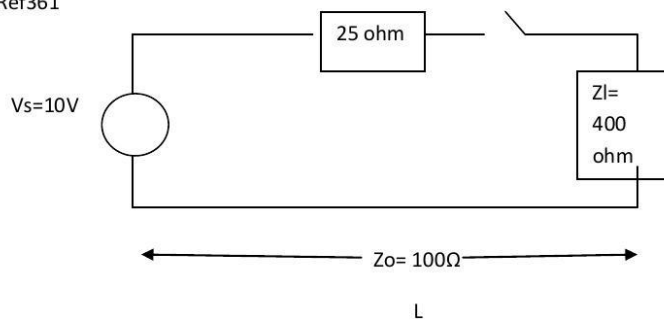
Ref359



In above circuit, the load consumes 1500 watt at PF 0.8 & voltage of 460V . Line impedance Z in $2+j5$ ohm. Find (a) V_s for lagging PF (b) Leading PF.

A	300V, 200V	B	150V, 100V
C	490V, 445 V	D	700V, 600V
Answer			

Ref361



A 10V dc source with internal resistance 25 ohm is connected to a transmission line of length (L) having an impedance of 100 ohm by the switch. The transmission line is terminated with 900 ohm resistor. T = amount of time required for a signal to travel the length of transmission line. Calculate $V1+$, $V1-$, $V2+$, $V2-$, Vt

A	8V, 6.4V, -3.84V, -3.072V, 7.488V	B	12V, 12.8V, -1.92V, -1.536V, 3.744V
C	23V, 24.8V, -0.96V, -0.76V, 2V	D	12V, 12.8V, --0.96V, -0.76V, 2V
Answer			

Ref363

Below surge impedance loading, power factor is

A	Lagging	B	Leading
C	Unity	D	
Answer			

Ref365

Which is correct?

A	$V_2/V_1 = I_1/I_2 = e^r$	B	$V_2/V_1 = I_1/I_2 = r$
C	$V_1/V_2 = I_1/I_2 = e^r$	D	$V_2/V_1 = I_1/I_2 = e^r$
Answer			

Ref367

In long transmission line,

A	Load impedance dominates the circuit	B	Line impedance dominates the circuit
C	Load & line impedance equally influence the circuit	D	Load & line impedance do not influence the circuit
Answer			

Ref369

No electric field in direction of propagation is

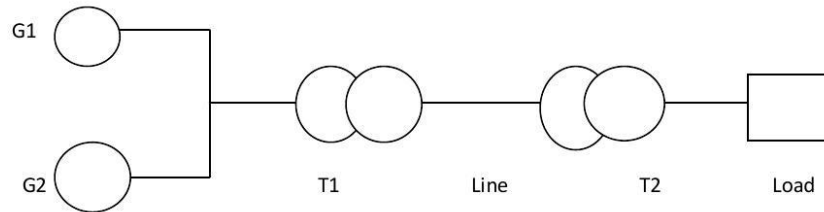
A	TM mode	B	TE mode
C	TEM mode	D	Hybrid mode
Answer			

Ref371

No electric field and magnetic field in direction of propagation is

A	TM mode	B	TE mode
C	TEM mode	D	Hybrid mode
Answer			

Ref372

G1-1000VA 250V $Z = j0.2$ puG2-2000VA 250V $Z = j0.8$ puT1=4000VA 250/800V $z = j0.1$ puLine $Z = 50 + j200$ ohmT2= 8000VA 800/400 V $Z = j0.08$ pu

Load---2500VA 400V

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C	Generator= $j 3$ pu TrA = $j0.5$ pu, Tr B = $j0.5$ pu Line = $1.56 + j6$ pu Load 2 pu	D	Generator= $j 3$ pu TrA = $j0.5$ pu, Tr B = $j1$ pu Line = $3 + j4$ pu Load 3pu
Answer			

EE304 Power System Protection

The students who complete EE 205 also complete EE304

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

G015+G046 Online Test

Ref186

The transformer supplies a group of 4 feeders which have individual maximum demands of 2.5, 2.4, 4.3 and 1.6 MVA. If the diversity factor is 1.82, determine the maximum demand on transformer

A	5.93MVA	B	4.3MVA
C	10.8MVA	D	2.4MVA
Answer			

Ref191

Find the insulation resistance per km of conductor diameter 1.6 cm and internal sheath diameter 5.08 cm. $\rho = 6 \times 10^{-14} \Omega/\text{cm}$.

A	500 M Ω	B	100 M Ω
C	1103 M Ω	D	2000 M Ω
Answer			

Ref196

The formula to calculate voltage regulation is

A	$\%Reg = \frac{IR \cos\phi_r + IX \sin\phi_r}{E_r}$	B	$\%Reg = \frac{R \cos\phi_r + IX \sin\phi_r}{E_r}$
C	$\%Reg = IR \cos\phi_r + IX \sin\phi_r$	D	$\%Reg = \frac{R \cos\phi_r - IX \sin\phi_r}{E_r}$
Answer			

Ref201

Which equipments is not included in trip circuit?

A	Sensor, potential transformer, current transformer	B	Battery
C	Relay contact	D	Circuit breaker
Answer			

Ref206

Differential relay senses

A	Only one input	B	Three inputs
C	Two inputs	D	Four inputs
Answer			

Ref 211.

Maximum reach and maximum reach angle are found in

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Distance relay
Answer			

Ref212

The operation of distance relay is based on

A	Based on impedance	B	Based on current
C	Based on frequency	D	Based on power
Answer			

Ref213

The characteristics curve of distance relay is

A	Concentric circles	B	Parabola
C	Straight line	D	Hyperbola
Answer			

Ref214.

Zone protection of distance relay is based on

A	Zoning in accordance with voltage	B	Zoning in accordance with current
C	Zoning in accordance with power	D	Zoning in accordance with impedance
Answer			

Ref215.

Operating & restraining voltage and current are utilized in

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Thermal over load relay
Answer			

Ref216

Power line can be effectively protected by

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Distance relay
Answer			

Ref217

Explain the operation of distance relay is based on .

A	Based on impedance	B	Based on current
C	Based on frequency	D	Based on power
Answer			

Ref218.

The shape of characteristics of over current relay is

A	Straight line	B	Circle
C	Curve	D	Pulse
Answer			

Ref219.

Directional relay is also called

A	Distance relay	B	Reverse power relay
C	Differential relay	D	Over current relay
Answer			

Ref220

Earthing transformer is utilized at

A	Star connected winding side	B	Delta connected winding side
C	Zigzag connected winding side	D	None of above
Answer			

Ref225

In CT, primary and secondary windings

A	Closely linked	B	Loosely linked
C		D	
Answer			

Ref230

The following equation

$$M_c \frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2} = P_o - P_m \sin \delta$$
 is utilized to determine

A	Stability of generation	B	Power flow
C	Phase sequence	D	
Answer			

Ref231

The suitable winding method for earthing transformer is

A	Star/ Delta	B	Delta/Star
C	Delta/Delta	D	Zig Zag
Answer			

Ref232

Reactors are utilized at busbar to

A	Provide inductance	B	Limit short circuit current
C	Increase disruptive critical voltage	D	Earth leakage current flow path
Answer			

Ref233

The best way to increase the level of disruptive critical voltage to reduce the possibility of corona is

A	To increase conductor diameter	B	To use longer cross arm
C	To use hollow conductor that increase the conductor diameter	D	To increase insulation resistance
Answer			

Ref234

Switching voltage velocity is

A	$V = 1/\sqrt{LC}$	B	$V = \sqrt{LC}$
C	$V = L/C$	D	$V = 1/LC$
Answer			

Ref235

Which equipment is used in static VAR compensation system?

A	Magnetic contactor	B	Thermal switch
C	Hall effect switch	D	Silicon Controlled Rectifier
Answer			

Ref236

Poor power will cause

A	Unnecessary over current flow in line	B	Smoother voltage
C	Ripple reduction	D	Wrong phase sequence
Answer			

Ref237

Lighting strike near power transformer is protected by

A	Arcing horn	B	Lightning arrester
C	Surge absorber	D	Arcing ring
Answer			

Ref238

Lightning protection for power line is provided by

A	Arcing horn	B	Lightning arrester
C	Surge absorber	D	Arcing ring
Answer			

Ref239

Power surge protection is provided by

A	Arcing horn	B	Lightning arrester
C	Surge absorber	D	Arcing ring
Answer			

Ref244

In large power distribution system, reactive power control is provided by

A	Synchronous motor	B	Capacitor bank
C	Static VAR Compensation System	D	Induction motor
Answer			

Ref249

To withstand the voltage surge due to lightning strike, the power system equipments must have

A	High VA value	B	High voltage rating
C	High current rating	D	Appropriate base impulse insulation level
Answer			

Ref254

The following formula $E_g = m\delta g_0 r \ln D/r$ is utilized to calculate

A	Sending end voltage	B	Breakdown voltage to neutral
C	Visual critical voltage	D	Disruptive critical voltage.
Answer			

Ref208

Can over current & earth fault protections be combined?

A	Not sure	B	No
C	Yes	D	Not applicable
Answer			

Ref222

Buchholz relay should be utilized for

A	Transformer protection	B	Motor protection
C	Generator protection	D	Power line protection
Answer			

Ref224

For given CT , % composite error, secondary voltage and rated accuracy are 10P 150 F15

A	10%, 150V, 15	B	150%, 10V, 15
C	15%, 15V, 10	D	
Answer			

Ref226

For 2000/1000/500/1 current transformer 10 Ps 250 is classified as

A	2.5 Ps 1000	B	5 Ps 500
C	2.5Ps 500	D	10 Ps 250
Answer			

G015+G046 Online Test

Ref187

Calculate allowable sag of 7/3.50 hard drawn copper overhead line conductor span of 150m. The wind loading is 500 pa. Maximum tension is 60% of ultimate strength.

Ultimate strength= 26600N

Gravitational force= 5.94 N/ m

Diameter of conductor = 10.5 mm

A	3.2 m	B	5 m
C	1.678 m	D	0.8m
Answer			

Ref192

In above problem, if the cable is subject to 66 KV, three phase line, find the dielectric loss.

A	3 watt	B	1.316 watt
C	7 watt	D	10 watt
Answer			

Ref197

Which one is not a voltage control equipment?

A	Off load tap changer	B	On load tap changer
C	Booster transformer	D	Lightning arrester
Answer			

Ref202

Which is not included in basic qualities of power system?

A	Speed	B	Future forecast of load
C	Discrimination	D	Reliability
Answer			

Ref207

The grading of time is

A	Directly proportional to the grading of current	B	Inversely proportional to the grading of current
C			
Answer			

Ref221

In given specification, 10 amp / 150/40/200 the relay contacts close in

A	150 cycle	B	40 cycle
C	200 cycle	D	10 cycle
Answer			

Ref226

For 2000/1000/500/1 current transformer 10 Ps 250 is classified as

A	2.5 Ps 1000	B	5 Ps 500
C	2.5Ps 500	D	10 Ps 250
Answer			

Ref240

Equal areas criterion is utilized for

A	Calculating phase sequence	B	Calculating power flow
C	Calculating stability	D	Calculating power factor
Answer			

Ref245

Fuel cell is a

A	Electromechanical conversion device	B	Electromagnetic device
C	Electrohydraulic device	D	Electrochemical conversion device
Answer			

Ref250

In parallel operation of two generators which equipment is utilized to determine to connect them?

A	Synchroscope	B	Power meter
C	Voltmeter	D	Frequency meter
Answer			

Ref255

A transmission line has $0.0125 \mu\text{F}$ capacitance 1.5 mH inductance . It is joined with a cable of $0.3\mu\text{F}$ capacitance & 0.25 mH inductance. Calculate Maximum voltage at junction.

Line to line voltage = 50KV

A	50 KV	B	30 KV
C	25 KV	D	92.5 KV
Answer			

Ref 211.

Maximum reach and maximum reach angle are found in

A	Over current relay	B	Differential relay
C	Directional relay	D	Distance relay
Answer			

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EE305 Power Transformers

[EE305 Part 1](#) [EE305 Part 2](#) [EE305 Part 3](#)

Test & Assessment

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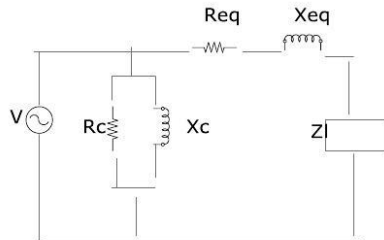
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G040 Online Test

Ref339



$R_{eq} = 0.3 \Omega$, $X_{eq} = 0.4 \Omega$, $R_c = 200 \Omega$, $X_c = 400 \Omega$, $V = 200 \text{ V}$, $Z_l = 2.7 + j 3.6 \Omega$

Find efficiency

A	47%	B	86.4%
C	99%	D	35%
Answer			

Ref340

200/400V Transformer

Open circuit test— $I_o = 0.7 \text{ A}$, $P_o = 60 \text{ W}$ Short circuit test— $V_{sc} = 9 \text{ V}$, $I_{sc} = 6 \text{ A}$, $P_{sc} = 26 \text{ W}$. Find R_e' , X_e' , R_c and X_c

A	0.12Ω , 0.4Ω , 666.7Ω , 317.8Ω	B	0.06Ω , 0.2Ω , 333.35Ω , 156Ω
C	1Ω , 4Ω , 666.7Ω , 317.8Ω	D	2Ω , 8Ω , 500Ω , 400Ω
Answer			

Ref341

KVA = 500, Copper loss = 4 KW, Iron loss = 2.4 KW. Find $\frac{1}{2}$ load efficiency at 0.8 PF lagging.

A	66%	B	98.1%
C	75%	D	40%
Answer			

Ref342

$$\%Reg = \% Req \cos\theta + / - \%X_{eq} \sin\theta$$

+ for

A	Leading	B	Lagging
C	Unity	D	
Answer			

Ref343

Dy, Yd connection is suitable for

A	Small HV transformer	B	Large LV transformer
C	Power supply transformer	D	Earthing transformer
Answer			

Ref344

10MVA Star/ Star connected transformer. 33KV/ 11KV

No load test Line voltage = 11KV, Line current = 15A, Power = 75KW

Short circuit test Line voltage= 1650V L-L, Line current = rated current, Power=90KW

Find Req, Xeq, Ro', Xo'

A	0.98Ω, 5.3 Ω, 14.5KΩ, 2.93 KΩ	B	2Ω, 10 Ω, 20KΩ, 5KΩ
C	4Ω, 20 Ω, 40KΩ, 15 KΩ	D	1Ω, 5 Ω, 30KΩ, 15 KΩ
Answer			

Ref345

Find the load at maximum efficiency of the following single phase transformer. KVA = 5000, Voltage ratio = 6600/440, Iron loss = 2.9 KW, Full load copper loss = 4KW, Maximum efficiency is achieved at 0.8 PF lagging. Find maximum efficiency.

A	0.7 , 90%	B	0.851, 98.38%
C	0.35, 75%	D	0.45, 85%
Answer			

Ref346

Find all day efficiency of the following transformer 100 KVA, single phase, Iron loss=750W Full load copper loss = 750W 24 hr load cycle.

Time	Power factor	Output
8 hr	0.8 Lag	80KW
6hr	0.9 lag	50 KVA
4hr	25KVA & 20 KW	
3hr	Energized with no load	
The rest of time	De-energized	

Calculate all day efficiency.

A	98.1%	B	75%
C	60%	D	50%
Answer			

Ref347

To operate two transformers in parallel , it needs

A	Same voltage ratio	B	Same % impedance
C	Like polarity	D	All above
Answer			

Ref348

2700KVA load PF 0.9 lagging is supplied by two transformers connected in parallel.

Tr A = 2000KVA $Z = 3 + j2$ ohm

TrB = 1000KVA $X = 3 + j5$ ohm

Find load A transformer load share, B load share.

A	1350, 1350 KVA	B	900, 1800 KVA
C	1000KVA, 1700KVA	D	721KVA, 2332KVA
Answer			

Ref349

Which winding can not take away harmonic ?

A	Star/Star without neutral	B	Star/Star with neutral
C	Delta/Delta	D	Star/Delta
Answer			

Ref350

400/200 V , 50VA transformer needs to supply 600/200V. Find the rating.

A	The same rating	B	100VA
C	33.3VA	D	11VA
Answer			

Ref351

ONAF is

A	Oil is naturally cooled by force air	B	Forced oil is cooled by forced air
C	Oil is naturally cooled by force oil	D	Oil is naturally cooled by natural air
Answer			

EE306 Electro-mechanical Control

The students can study Programming language

EE307 Energy Efficient Building Design

[EE307 Part 1](#) [EE307 Part 2](#) [EE307 Part 3](#) [EE307 Part 4](#)

[EE307 Part 5](#) [EE307 Part 6](#)

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/5laxij9trib1/n/K041_Test_pdf

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Dr Kyaw Naing

PO BOX 227

Marrickville, NSW 1475, Sydney, Australia

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K041 Test

Ref 616

What are two types of solar design?

Ref 617

Explain passive solar design

Ref 618

What is comfort?

Ref 619

Calculate U value for a pitched and vented tile roof with reflective foil laminate under the tiles.

TILES.
USE THE FOLLOWINGS

TILE = $k = 0.87$
PLASTER = $k = 0.13$

THICKNESS OF TILES = 19 mm
THICKNESS OF PLASTERED BOARD = 13 mm.

ELEMENT	RESISTANCE		SOURCE
	SUMMER DOWN	WINTER UP	
4 m/s OUTSIDE AIR R_o	0.04	0.04	TABLE (6)
R-TILE	0.02	0.02	(i)
45° R-L			
ROOF CAVITY LOW EMITTANCE	1.36	0.34	TABLE (5)
R-PLAST	0.08	0.08	(i)
STILL HORIZONTAL INSIDE AIR	0.16	0.11	TABLE (6)

Ref 620

Calculate net gain or loss of heat through a month for north facing single glass window for January & July in Sydney. The window is 0.9 m height and 0.2 m from the bottom of the eaves which are 0.6m wide. Assume for window that 90% of it is glass. Transmittance is 0.76 and U value is 6.14.

Ref 621

Define the insulation

Ref 622

Explain how the heat is transferred in brick veneer dwelling

Ref 623

Explain thermal mass and storage

Ref 624

Calculate heat gain per day from the customers in a 150 m² gym, If the gym capacity is 50 customers and the gym is full between 6 am to 8 am and 5 pm to 8:30 pm. At all other times, it is 30% full on average.

Ref 625

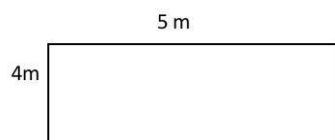
A 4000 sq ft retail store near Tucson, Arizona has been calculated to have sensible heat gain of 100,000 Btuh at summer design condition. (105 DB, 66 WB for this location). Calculate heat removed and air flow rate indoor.

Ref 626

Based on above, 4000 sq ft needs 13227 cfm air. Calculate air requirement for the 44 sqft bed room. 66% of air is applied

Ref 627

Calculate total heat loss by conduction for a simple one room house in Melbourne during the months of January & July.



Roof: 15 Degree. Thickness of tile 19 mm. $K= 0.81$. Plaster board 13 mm, $K = 0.17$.

Wall Aerated concrete 200 mm thick.

Outside air (R out) $0.12 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$ Inside air (R in) $0.04 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$

The house has 1 m² window on each wall, average ceiling, no open fire space and weather stripping at the bottom of external doors. The house is 4m x 5m with 2.4 m ceiling height. The windows are single glazed. U₁ and U₂ are U_{summer} and U_{winter} respectively.

The roof is a double pitched and vented tile roof with reflective foil laminate under the tile. Floor is carpet on a concrete slab on ground.

(30) In the above problem, calculate infiltration heat loss/ gain in this building. (Timber window, average ceiling, no open fire place).

$$Q_v = A_c V (T_i - T_a) N \times 0.0286$$

Ref 628

Explain the design and assessment tools

Ref 629

Explain the design for climate

Ref 630

What are the factors contributing thermal comfort inside building

Ref 631

Describe the domestic solar hot water system

Ref 632

Explain the building energy efficiency

Ref 633

What kinds of materials are used for water piping system of the building?

Ref 634

Explain the followings

- (a) Automatic control for electrical heating
- (b) Thermostatic control
- (c) Water heater
- (d) Space heating

Ref 635

Explain the basic psychrometric chart

Ref 636

Explain the step by step approach for building electrical design system

Ref 637

Describe the types of building construction materials

Ref 638

Write the steps of building construction sequence

Ref 639

How do you understand thermal neutrality?

Ref 640

Write the formula for (a) Thermodynamic second law (b) Heat conduction (c) Heat convection (d) Heat radiation

EE308 Sustainability (Grid Connected PV Inverter)

[EE308 Part 1](#) [EE308 Part 2](#) [EE308 Part 3](#)

Test & Assessment

http://www.filefactory.com/file/59rpcqogl8ux/n/K035_Answer_sheet_doc

http://www.filefactory.com/file/6uye10nst3ad/n/K035_Test_pdf

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PO BOX 227

Marrickville, NSW 1475, Sydney, Australia

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K035 Tests

Ref 605

Inverter is

- (a) Electrical device that converts direct current to alternating current
- (b) Electrical device that converts alternating current to direct current
- (c) Electrical device that converts alternating current to another level of alternating current
- (d) Electrical device that converts direct current to another level of direct current

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 606

By switching the DC current rapidly, it can form

- (a) Wave with higher value
- (b) Alternating wave
- (c) Nothing coming out
- (d) Constant wave

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 607

PWM-Pulse width modulating is to provide

- (a) The regulated out put voltage
- (b) To fix the output value at constant
- (c) To regulate the width of a square wave pulse to regulate or adjust the inverter's output voltage
- (d) To amplify the voltage

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 608

Which type of oscillator is utilized in sine wave inverter

- (a) Budbba oscillator
- (b) Wien bridge oscillator
- (c) Butterworth oscillator
- (d) Carrier wave oscillator

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 609

Which type of switch is mostly utilized in PWM inverter driver circuit?

- (a) H Bridge MOSFET switch
- (b) Change over switch
- (c) Cascaded transistor switches
- (d) By pass switch

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 610

Which order is correct to arrange the solar inverter system?

- (a) Solar array, ac filter, inverter, line
- (b) Solar array, inverter, ac filter, line
- (c) Solar array, inverter, dc regulator, line

(d) Solar array, dc regulator, line

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 611

What is the correct operating of islanding protection?

- (a) Detect the position of sun and rotate the solar arrays to face the direction of sun
- (b) Detect the shadow and regulate the current flow into solar array
- (c) Detect the grid voltage when the grid voltage is zero, it switches off the inverter circuit
- (d) Detect the grid voltage, when the grid voltage is zero, it switches on the inverter circuit

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 612

MOST FET driver circuit is connected to operate

- (a) MOSFET Switches
- (b) Filter
- (c) Oscillator
- (d) Voltage regulator

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 613

Which operation is the one that best describes the operation of filter

- (a) In order to optimize the frequency, a switching frequency must be chosen which is low enough to keep the switches in line but high enough to make sure the filter inductor is not unnecessarily large
- (b) In order to optimize the voltage, a switching voltage must be chosen which is low enough to keep the switches in line but high enough to make sure the filter inductor is not unnecessarily large
- (c) In order to optimize the frequency, a switching frequency must be chosen which is high enough to keep the switches in line but high enough to make sure the filter inductor is not unnecessarily low

- (d) In order to optimize the current, a switching current must be chosen which is low enough to keep the switches in line but high enough to make sure the filter inductor is not unnecessarily large

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 614

Which type of filter is suitable for inverter filter design

- (a) High pass filter
- (b) Band pass filter
- (c) Band stop filter
- (d) Square wave low pass two pole filter

A		B	
C		D	
Answer			

Ref 615

Which is the correct arrangement of Grid connected PV inverter system?

- (a) PV Modules, Inverter, AC isolator, DC isolator, meter/outlet, power grid
- (b) PV Modules, DC isolator, inverter, ac isolator, meter/ outlet, power grid
- (c) PV Modules, DC isolator, power grid
- (d) PV modules, DC Isolator, Battery charger, Inverter, AC isolator, power grid

EE309 Project Management

[EE309 Part 1](#) [EE309 Part 2](#) [EE309 Part 3](#) [EE309 Part 4](#)

Test & Assessment

Submit the project work advised by the teacher

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EE310 Engineering Officer Competency Report

Test & Assessment

Submit the project work advised by the teacher

Week 8+9-EE309 Project Management

Study the notes & submit the project. The topic will be given by the teacher.

Week 10+11+12-EE310 Engineering Officer Competency Report

The topic will be given by the teacher.

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Marrickville, NSW 1475, Sydney, Australia

The students who have completed Diploma in Electrical Engineering (Level 1) with St Clements University & Level 2+3 with IQY Technical College will get Advanced Diploma in Electrical Engineering from St Clements University upon their enrolment of the advanced diploma and bachelor degree programs.

STAGE (2) ADVANCED LEARNING

Joe2013 is password for all resources below

After you have studied the basic concepts, you can download the PDF files and click the links to download the E-books, Videos, References and Online practicals.

Internet speed may be not fast enough to download them. The resources will be provided in CD & USBS

[Certificate in Electrical Engineering Learning System](#)

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STAGE (3) Further References

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REFERENCES

Click [References](#) (Printed notes for all electrical units)

Electrical Risk Assessment

Project Specification 2

Power Project 2

[Electrician Capstone unit.pdf](#)

[Electrician Capstone Unit Study Guide.zip](#)

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Bachelor Degree Level

WEEKLY ONLINE TUTORING

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LECTURES

Test Questions will be sent

BAE 401

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[BAE 401 Week 1 Lesson Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part 4 Part 5 Part 6](#)

[BAE401 Week 2 Lesson All](#)

[BAE401 Week 3 Lesson All](#)

[WEEK \(4\) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE401](#)

BAE 402

[BAE402 Week 1 Lesson](#)

[BAE 402 Week 2 Lesson](#)

[BAE 402 Week 3 Lesson](#)

[WEEK \(4\) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE402](#)

BAE 403

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE403

BAE 404

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE404

BAE 405

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE405

BAE 406

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE406

BAE 407

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BAE 408

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BAE 501

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE501

BAE 502

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE502

BAE 503

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE503

BAE 504

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE504

BAE 505

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE505

BAE 506

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE506

BAE 507

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WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE507

BAE 508

[BAE508 Wk 1](#)

[BAE508 Wk 2](#)

[BAE508 Wk 3](#)

[BAE508 References](#)

WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE508

BAE 601

[BAE601-ICT 103+104+204 Week 1 Lesson](#)

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[C++ Reference](#)

[BAE601-ICT 103+104+204 Week 2 Lesson Part 1](#)

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[BAE601+ICT103+104+204 Wk 3 Lesson Part 1](#)

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[BAE602-ICT202 203 Wk 1](#)

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[BAE 603](#)

[BAE603-ICT 105 106 Wk 1](#)

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[Computer Hardware](#)

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BAE 604

BAE604 Wk 1 Lesson

BAE604 Wk 2 Lesson

BAE604 Wk 3 Lesson

WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE604

BAE 605

BAE 605 Lessons

BAE 605 Assignment

Mgt 502+Mgt 503

Mgt 504 Advanced Project Management

BAE 606

BAE606 Wk 1 CE 110

BAE606 Wk 1A HVAC

BAE606 Wk 2 CE 110

BAE606 Wk 3+CE110

BAE606 Wk 2A Structure

BAE606 Wk 3A+CE107

WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE606

BAE 607

BAE607 Wk 1

BAE607 Wk 2

BAE607 Wk 3

BAE607 Wk 3A

WEEK (4) REVIEW + TEST & ASSESSMENT FOR BAE607