PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ONTARIO

National Examinations - December 2015

07-Mec-A5, Electrical & Electronics Engineering

Mechanical Engineering

3 hours duration

Notes:

[1] If doubt exists as to the interpretation of any question, the candidate is urged to submit, with the answer paper, a clear statement of any assumptions made.

[2] Candidates may use one of two calculators, the Casio or Sharp approved models. This is a closed book examination.

[3] This examination consists of the front page and 8 numbered pages.

[4] Any five (5) questions constitute a complete paper. Only the first five questions as they appear in your answer book will be marked.

[5] Each question is of equal value.

[6] Clarity and organization of answers are important.

[7] The candidate is required to sign this examination paper and submit it with the solution booklets.

[8] $\pi = 3.14159$
$1 \text{ hp} = 746 \text{ W}$
$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H m}^{-1}$

QUESTION 1

Consider the transistor circuit shown in Figure 1. All transistors can be assumed to be identical with a dc current gain β.

Calculate the current transfer ratio for the circuit, I_2 / I_1, as a function of β.

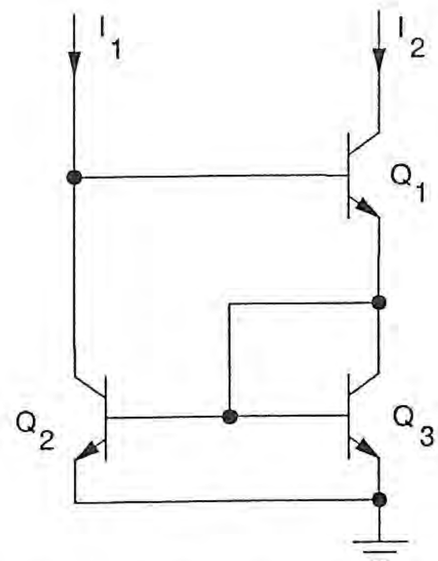

Figure 1 Transistor Circuit

QUESTION 2

This question consists of two parts which are not necessarily related.

Part I: Design

Develop the truth table for a 2-input exclusive or gate and write the Boolean algebra expression for the output Y as a function of the inputs A,B.

You are provided with quantity six 2-input nor gates. Design the gate array to implement the 2-input exclusive or function.

Part II: Analysis

A combinational logic circuit is shown in Figure 2.

[a] Write a general Boolean algebra expression for the output C as a function of the inputs A, B, K_0, and K_1.

[b] Apply DeMorgan's theorems and simplify the expression obtained in [a].

[c] For each of the 4 possible combinations of K_0, K_1, reduce the expression for C to its simplest form.

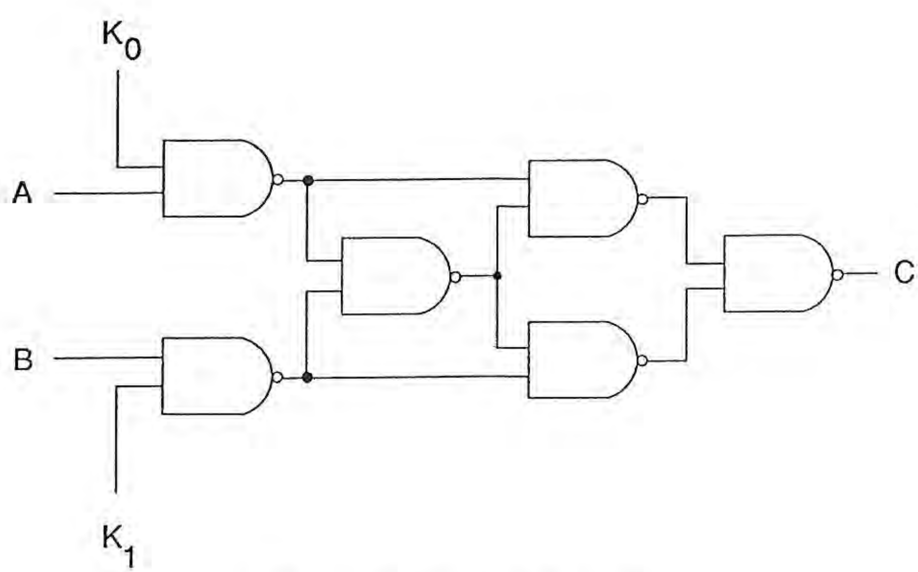

Figure 2 Circuit Schematic

QUESTION 3

A novel type of DC machine is designed using a disc type rotor of effective outer and inner diameters D and d respectively, as shown in Figure 3. A current I_2 is fed radially through the rotor via two ring shaped carbon brushes. The rotor lies in the horizontal plane and is situated in a vertical magnetic field of uniform density, B Tesla. The rotor spins at an angular speed ω rad/s.

[a] Find the magnitude of the emf e generated between the brushes.

[b] Determine the torque that the rotor will be subjected to and find the output horsepower of the machine.

HINT: As a starting point, consider an elemental annulus of radius **r** and radial length **dr**.

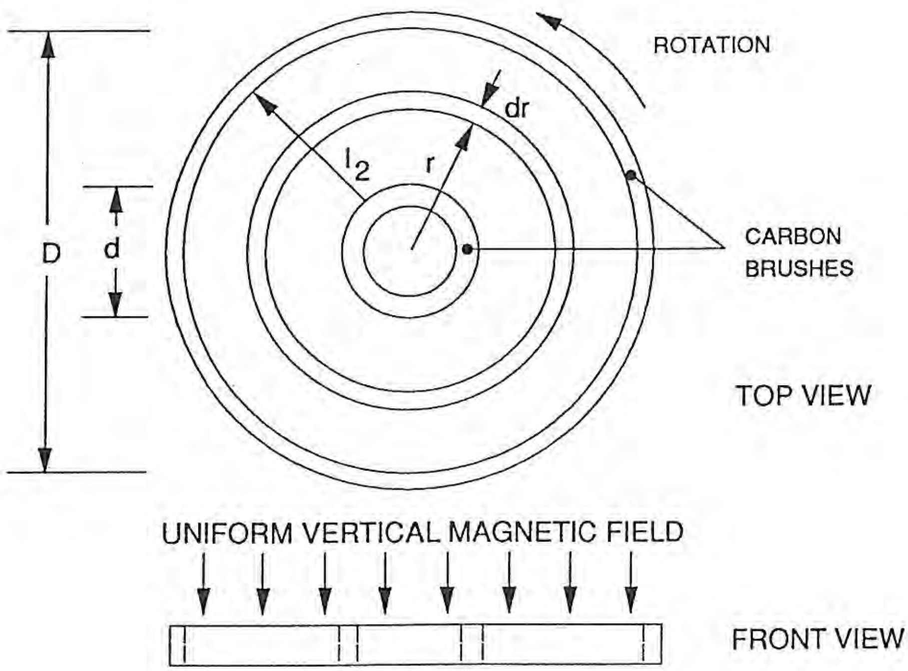

Figure 3 dc Machine

QUESTION 4

Consider the magnetic circuit of a transformer shown in Figure 4. Infinite relative permeability can be assumed for the iron core.

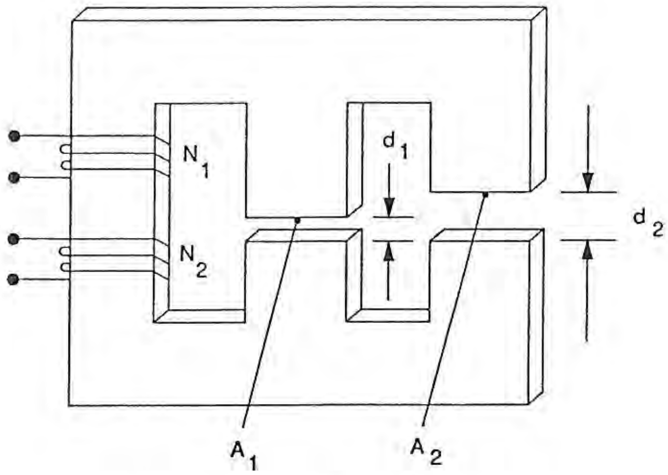

Figure 4 Transformer

The following specifications apply.

L_1	3.77×10^{-2} m	A_1	0.02 m^2
L_2	7.54×10^{-2} m	A_2	0.02 m^2
N_1 [primary]	200 turns	N_2 [secondary]	20 turns

When a dc voltage equal to 10 mV is applied to the primary, the measured primary current is 100 mA. When a dc voltage of 0.1 mV is applied to the secondary winding, the measured secondary current is 100 mA.

Assume that leakage inductances and eddy current and hysteresis losses are negligible; consider an operating frequency of 1000 Hz.

[a] Draw the equivalent circuit of the transformer referred to the primary and calculate component values.

[b] A transducer with an impedance of 0.078 Ω is connected across the secondary of the transformer; an amplifier is connected to the primary. Calculate the output impedance of the amplifier to give maximum power transfer to the load.

QUESTION 5

Consider the circuit shown in Figure 5 which has been designed using ideal operational amplifiers (U_1 to U_3) with infinite bandwidth and infinite open loop gain. In the schematic, a, b and c are constants. You will note that U_3 is configured as a basic difference amplifier which has a transfer function given by:

$$E_0 = c\,(e_y - e_x)$$

where e_y and e_x are the potentials at points y and x respectively.

In the derivation of the transfer function for such circuits, one can assume:

[i] Zero differential voltage between the input terminals of the operational amplifier,

[ii] Zero current flows into either input terminal of the operational amplifier.

Applying the principle of superposition, derive an expression for the transfer function of the total circuit [E_O as a function of E_1, E_2].

Hint: Let $E_2 = 0$, and solve for the potentials at points x and y for input E_1.
Let $E_1 = 0$, and again solve for the potentials at points x and y for input E_2.
Calculate the resultant output E_0 for both E_1 and E_2 inputs.

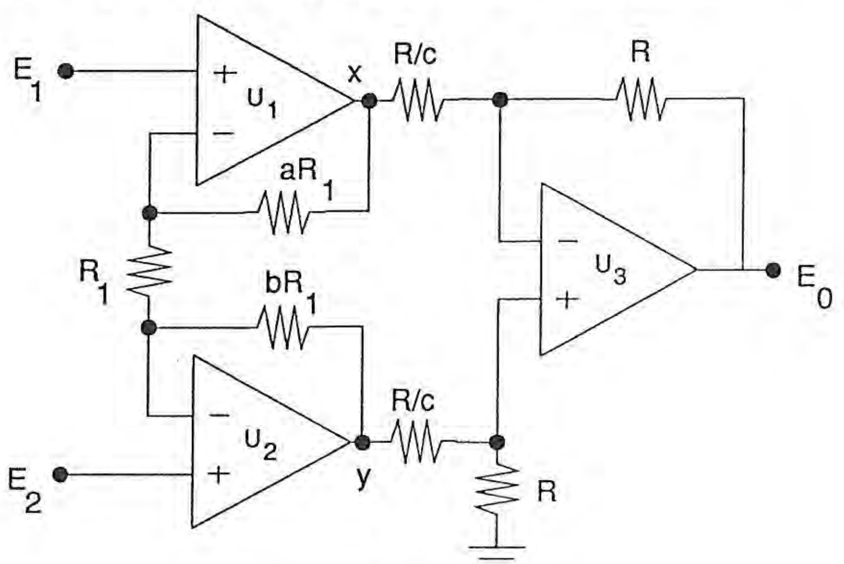

Figure 5 Circuit Schematic

QUESTION 6

Part I

A dc test is performed on a 208-V, six-pole, delta connected, 60Hz induction motor, as shown in Figure 6.

[a] If $V_{DC} = 3.32$ V and $I_{DC} = 3.1$ A, calculate the per phase stator resistance, r_1.

Three phase excitation is applied to the motor which runs with a slip of 3.5%. Find:

[b] The speed of the magnetic field in revolutions per minute.

[c] The speed of the rotor in revolutions per minute.

[d] The electrical frequency of the rotor current.

The load on the motor is now doubled. Calculate:

[e] The speed of the rotor in revolutions per minute.

Part II

You are provided with a graph of the speed-torque characteristic of a three phase wound rotor induction motor. The torque required to drive a pump is $T = K_P n^2$ (K_P is a constant; n is speed in revolutions/second). The induction motor is to be used to drive the pump. Show how you would determine the operating point speed of the system.

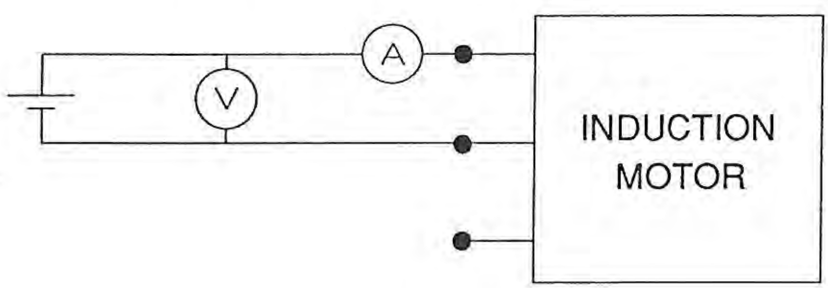

Figure 6 dc Test on Induction Motor

QUESTION 7

Consider the RC circuit shown in Figure 7. The switch S_1 is closed at time t=0, connecting the dc supply, V_I, to the network.

[a] Derive an expression for the voltage drop across the capacitor C_1 as a function of time.

[b] Derive an expression for the current delivered to the capacitor C_1 as a function of time.

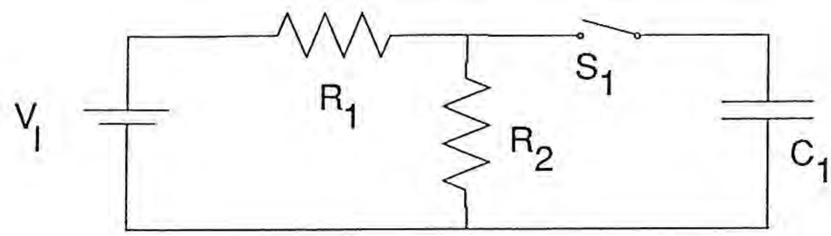

Figure 7 RC Circuit

COMPONENT LIST			
$R_1 = 30\ k\Omega$	$R_2 = 30\ k\Omega$	$V_I = 10\ V$	$C_1 = 3\ \mu F$

QUESTION 8

Part I

Consider the circuit shown in Figure 8a. A one volt (rms) ac voltage source, given by $V = 1 \angle 0^\circ$ is connected to a parallel R-L network. The resistor R has a value of 1Ω; the impedance of the inductor is $j1\Omega$.

Calculate: [a] the current through R, I_1; [b] the current through L, I_2; [c] the total current into the network, I_T; [d] the real power delivered to the load; [e] the system power factor. Note: The currents for parts [a] - [c] should be expressed as phasor quantities, of the form: $I\angle\varphi^\circ$.

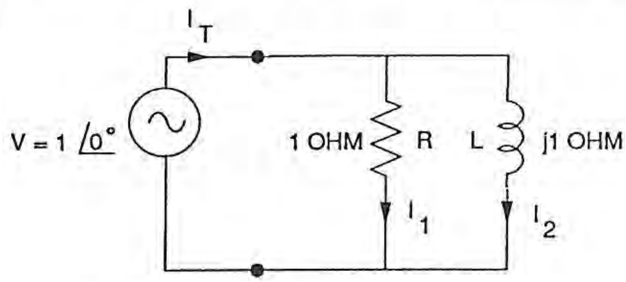

Figure 8a Circuit for Part I

Part II

A capacitor is added in parallel to the inductor as shown in Figure 8b. The impedance of the capacitor is $-j1\Omega$.

Calculate: [a] the current through R, I_1; [b] the current through L, I_2; [c] the current through C, I_3; [d] the total current into the network, I_T; [e] the real power delivered to the load; [f] the system power factor. Note: The currents for parts [a] - [d] should be expressed as phasor quantities, of the form: $I\angle\varphi^\circ$.

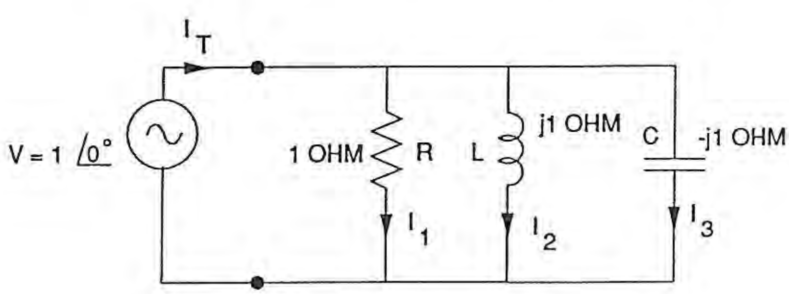

Figure 8b Circuit for Part II