basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2015

MARKS: 200

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 13 pages and a 2-page formula sheet.

ELCTDM

EASTERN CAPE

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SEVEN questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Sketches and diagrams must be large, neat and fully labelled.
4. Show ALL calculations and round off correctly to TWO decimal places.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
7. Show the units for all answers of calculations.
8. A formula sheet is provided at the end of this question paper.
9. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

1.1 State TWO unsafe acts that may lead to an electric shock in a workshop. (2)

1.2 State THREE safety procedures that should be followed when a person is being electrocuted. (3)

1.3 Human rights and work ethics are principles that are important to all South Africans. Discuss how you would promote these principles with reference to gender. (2)

1.4 State THREE considerations when conducting a risk analysis to prevent accidents in an electrical technology workshop. (3)

[10]

QUESTION 2: THREE-PHASE AC GENERATION

2.1 State TWO advantages of three-phase power generation over single-phase power generation. (2)

2.2 Make a sketch of the voltage waveforms generated by a three-phase generator. (3)

2.3 The output power of a three-phase AC generator that generates 380 V is measured using the two wattmeter method. The readings on the wattmeters are 700 W and -290 W respectively. Calculate the output power of the generator.

Given:

W_1 = 700 W
W_2 = -290 W
V_L = 380 V (3)

2.4 A delta-connected generator delivers power to a balanced star-connected inductive load. The phase current of the generator is 18 A and the line voltage is 380 V. The current lags the voltage by 14°.

Given:

V_L = 380 V
I_{PH} = 18 A
ϴ = 14°

Calculate the:

2.4.1 Line current of the generator (3)

2.4.2 Phase voltage of the load (3)

2.4.3 Impedance of each phase (3)

2.4.4 True power delivered by the generator (3)

[20]

QUESTION 3: THREE-PHASE TRANSFORMERS

3.1 Name TWO types of transformer constructions. (2)

3.2 Explain the purpose of the oil in which the transformer core and windings are immersed. (2)

3.3 State TWO factors that may cause overheating in a transformer. (2)

3.4 Name TWO types of transformer losses. (2)

3.5 Name TWO types of protective devices used in transformers. (2)

3.6 FIGURE 3.1 represents a three-phase transformer.

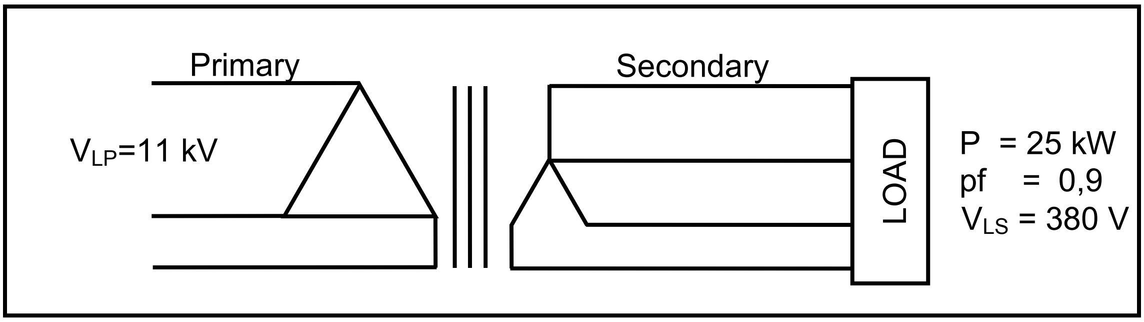


FIGURE 3.1: THREE-PHASE TRANSFORMER

3.6.1 Calculate the primary phase voltage. (2)

3.6.2 Calculate the secondary phase voltage. (3)

3.6.3 Calculate the turns ratio. (3)

3.6.4 Explain why the value of the secondary line current is more than the value of the primary line current. (2)

[20]

QUESTION 4: THREE-PHASE MOTORS AND STARTERS

4.1 Name TWO parts of a three-phase induction motor. (2)

4.2 State TWO advantages of a three-phase induction motor over a single-phase induction motor. (2)

4.3 The nameplate of a three-phase induction motor contains specific information about that motor. List THREE key motor features that would appear on the nameplate. (3)

4.4 A three-phase induction motor is connected across a 380 V/60 Hz supply. The motor has a total of 12 poles per phase and a per unit slip of 0,04.

Given:

V_L = 380 V
f = 60 Hz
p = 6
Slip = 0,04

Calculate the:

4.4.1 Synchronous speed (3)

4.4.2 Rotor speed (3)

4.5 Explain why it is important to carry out a mechanical inspection on an electrical motor before it is energised. (2)

4.6 State TWO electrical inspections that must be carried out on an electrical motor before it is energised. (2)

4.7 Explain the function of an overload unit in a motor starter. (3)

4.8 FIGURE 4.1 represents the control circuit of a star-delta starter.

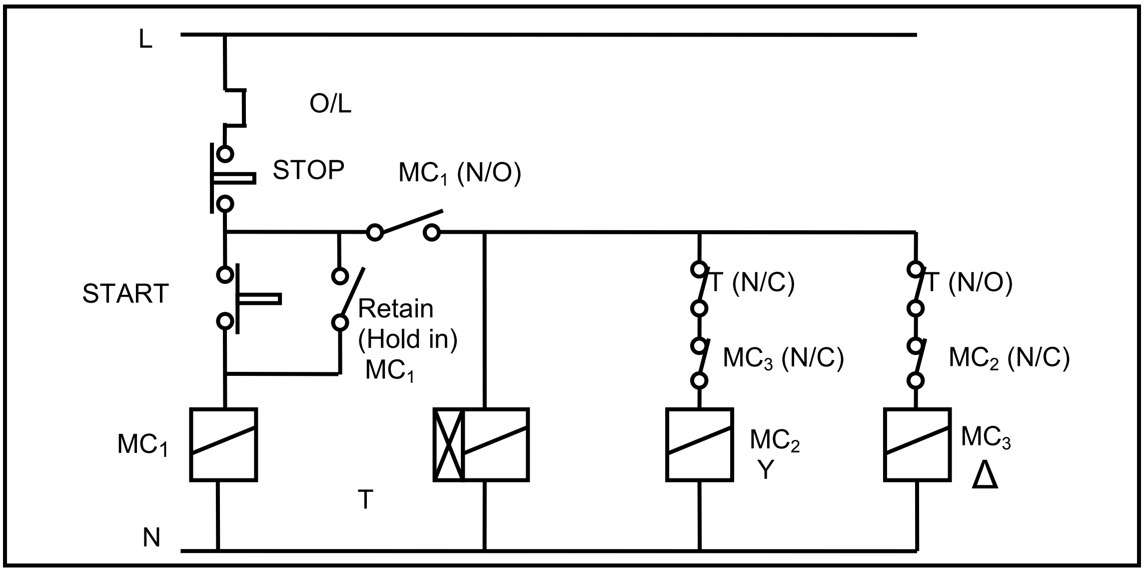


FIGURE 4.1: CONTROL CIRCUIT OF A STAR-DELTA STARTER

4.8.1 State the function of a star-delta starter. (1)

4.8.2 State the mode the motor will be connected in when running at full load. (1)

4.8.3 Explain the function of the contacts Retain (Hold in) MC_1. (3)

4.8.4 State, with a reason, what would happen to contact T (N/C) when the timer contactor is energised. (2)

4.8.5 Describe the interlocking that prevents the star and delta contactors from being energised at the same time. (6)

4.9 A three-phase delta-connected motor draws a current of 12 A when connected to a 380 V/50 Hz supply. The motor has a power factor of 0,8 and an efficiency of 90%.

Given:

V_L = 380 V
I_L = 12 A
f = 50 Hz
Cos ϕ = 0,8
η = 90%

4.9.1 Calculate the active power of the motor at full load. (3)

4.9.2 Explain what would happen to the active power of the motor if the efficiency of the motor is improved. (1)

4.9.3 State the relationship between the line current and the phase current of the motor. (1)

4.9.4 Explain what would happen to the current drawn by the motor if the power factor of the motor is improved. (2)

[40]

QUESTION 5: RLC

5.1 Describe ONE practical method of obtaining resonant frequency in a parallel RLC circuit. (3)

5.2 Name ONE method that could be used to improve a poor power factor. (1)

5.3 A parallel RLC circuit is at resonant frequency. Describe what would happen to the current flow if the frequency is decreased below resonant frequency. (3)

5.4 Study the circuit in FIGURE 5.1 below and answer the questions that follow.

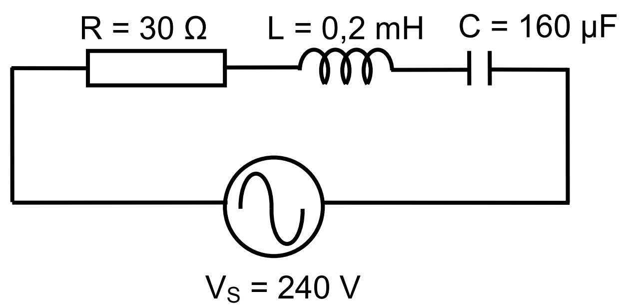


FIGURE 5.1: RLC SERIES CIRCUIT

Calculate the:

5.4.1 Resonant frequency (3)

5.4.2 Total current flowing through the circuit at resonance (3)

5.4.3 Q-factor of the circuit (4)

5.4.4 The capacitance of the capacitor required for the circuit to be at resonance if the frequency of the supply in FIGURE 5.1 is constant at 1 kHz and the inductance is also constant (3)

[20]

QUESTION 6: LOGIC

6.1 FIGURE 6.1 represents the block diagram of a PLC system.

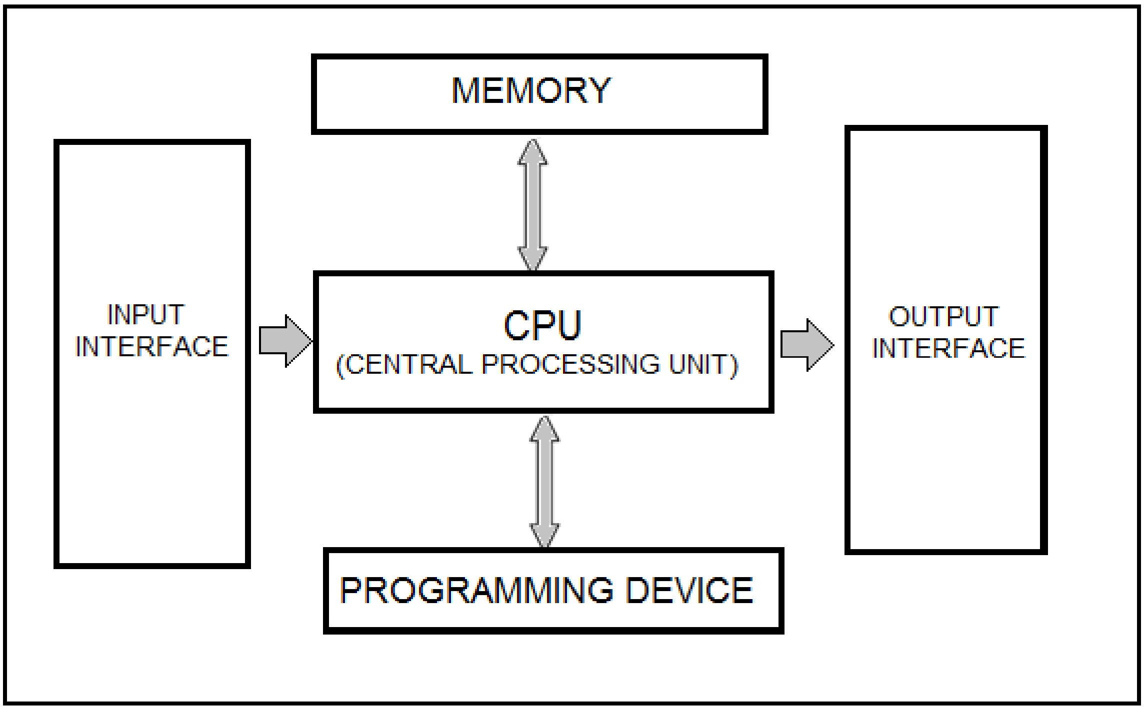


FIGURE 6.1: PLC SYSTEM

6.1.1 Explain the function of the input interface. (3)

6.1.2 Name TWO components that may be connected to the input interface. (2)

6.1.3 Name TWO electronic devices, other than a relay, that could be connected to the output interface. (2)

6.1.4 Describe the THREE steps that make up the programming scan cycle of a PLC. (6)

6.2 FIGURE 6.2 represents a sequence control diagram.

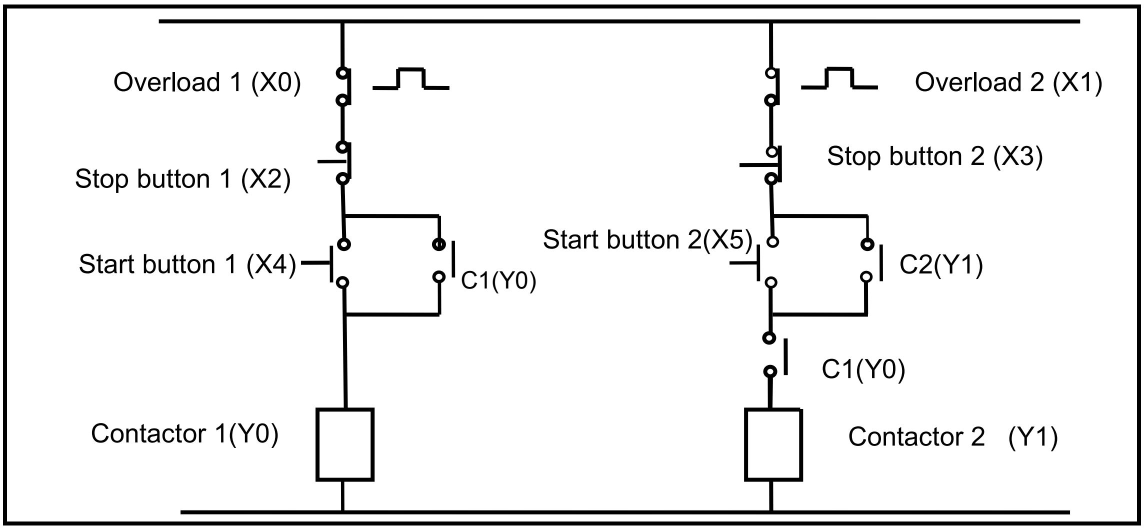


FIGURE 6.2: SEQUENCE CONTROL CIRCUIT

6.2.1 Draw and label the ladder logic diagram of the control circuit using the labels in FIGURE 6.2. (6)

6.2.2 Use a Karnaugh map to simplify the expression below:

$$X = \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,C + A\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + A\,\overline{B}\,C$$ (6)

6.2.3 Using Boolean algebra, simplify the expression below.

$$X = \overline{A}\,B\,\overline{C} + A\,B\,\overline{C} + A\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C}$$ (7)

6.2.4 Give ONE example, with an explanation, where a set-reset PLC programming function could be used in industry. (3)

6.2.5 Explain the advantage of using an additional emergency stop switch in a PLC system. (3)

6.3 Explain how an on-delay timer operates. (2)

[40]

QUESTION 7: AMPLIFIERS

7.1 Define a *basic 741 operational amplifier device*. (3)

7.2 Describe the term *infinite bandwidth* with reference to an ideal operational amplifier. (2)

7.3 State TWO ideal characteristics of an operational amplifier other than infinite bandwidth. (2)

7.4 Describe the following terms with reference to operational amplifiers:

7.4.1 Negative feedback (3)
7.4.2 Positive feedback (3)

7.5 State TWO advantages of negative feedback. (2)

7.6 Refer to FIGURE 7.1.

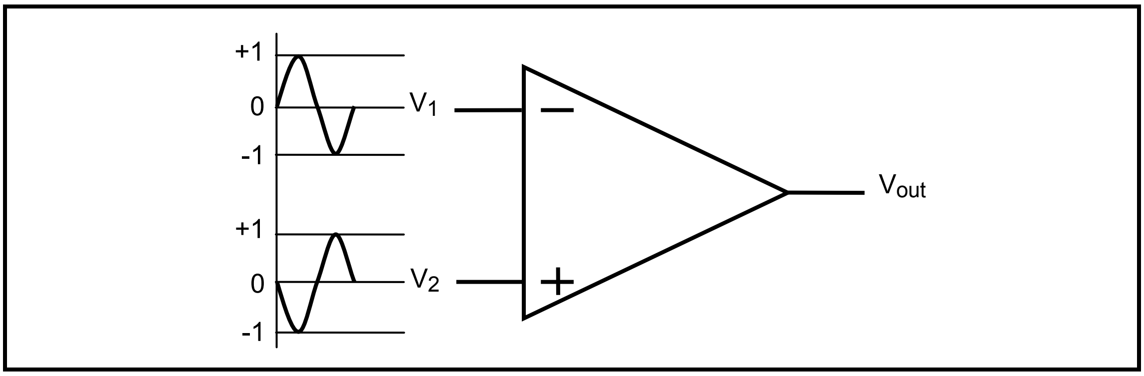


FIGURE 7.1: OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

Redraw the inputs shown and then draw the output of the ideal operational amplifier. (3)

7.7 FIGURE 7.2 is a non-inverting voltage comparator.

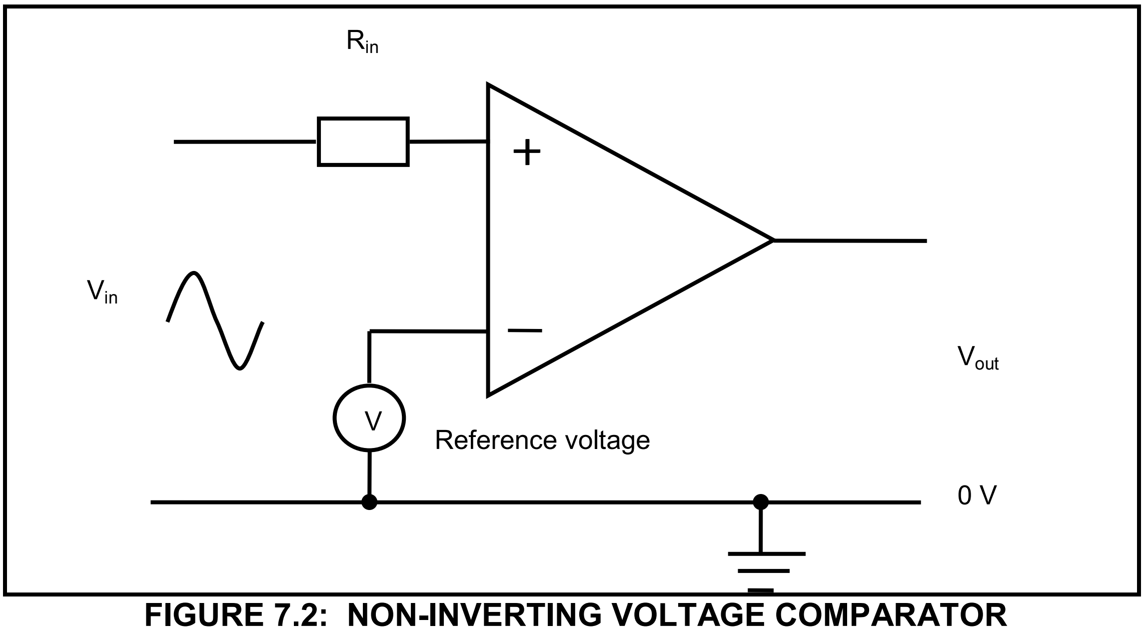


FIGURE 7.2: NON-INVERTING VOLTAGE COMPARATOR

7.7.1 Draw the output voltage wave form if the reference voltage is set at 0 V. (3)

7.7.2 State ONE application of the operational amplifier. (1)

7.8 FIGURE 7.3 is an operational amplifier circuit.

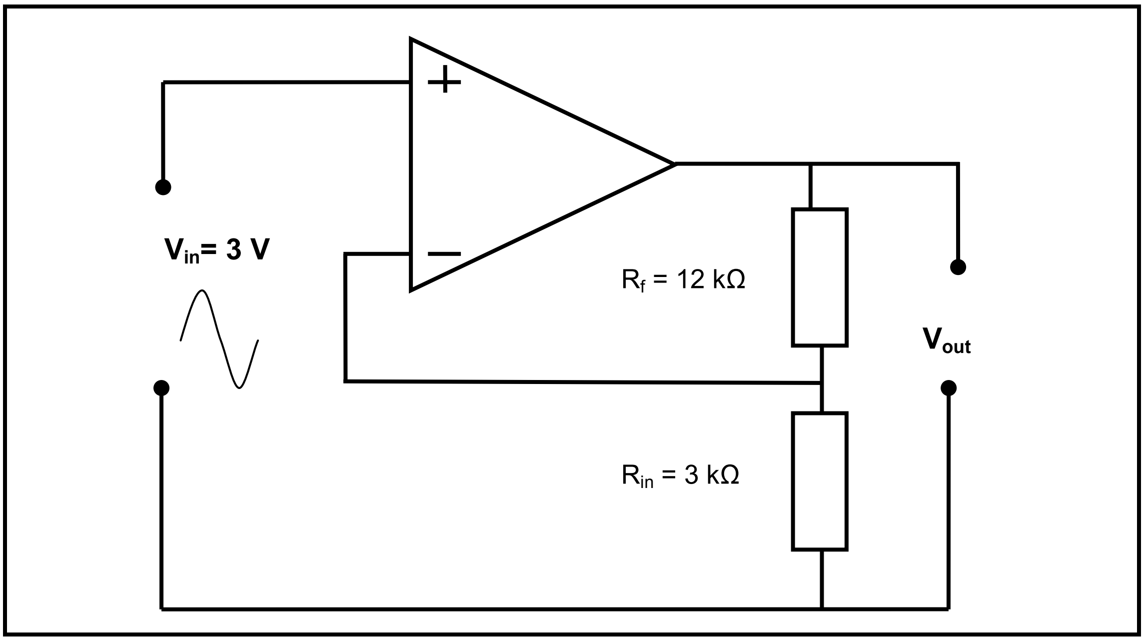


FIGURE 7.3: OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT

7.8.1 Identify the type of operational amplifier circuit in FIGURE 7.3. (1)

7.8.2 Redraw the given input signal and then draw the output signal on the same set of axes. (2)

7.8.3 Calculate the voltage gain of the amplifier. (3)

7.8.4 Calculate the peak output voltage. (3)

7.8.5 Explain how the voltage gain of the operational amplifier will change if the value of the resistor R_f was decreased. (2)

7.8.6 Explain the function of R_{in}. (2)

7.9 Give ONE reason why operational amplifiers are used between stages of complex circuits. (2)

7.10 FIGURE 7.4 is an operational amplifier connected in the configuration of an integrator circuit.

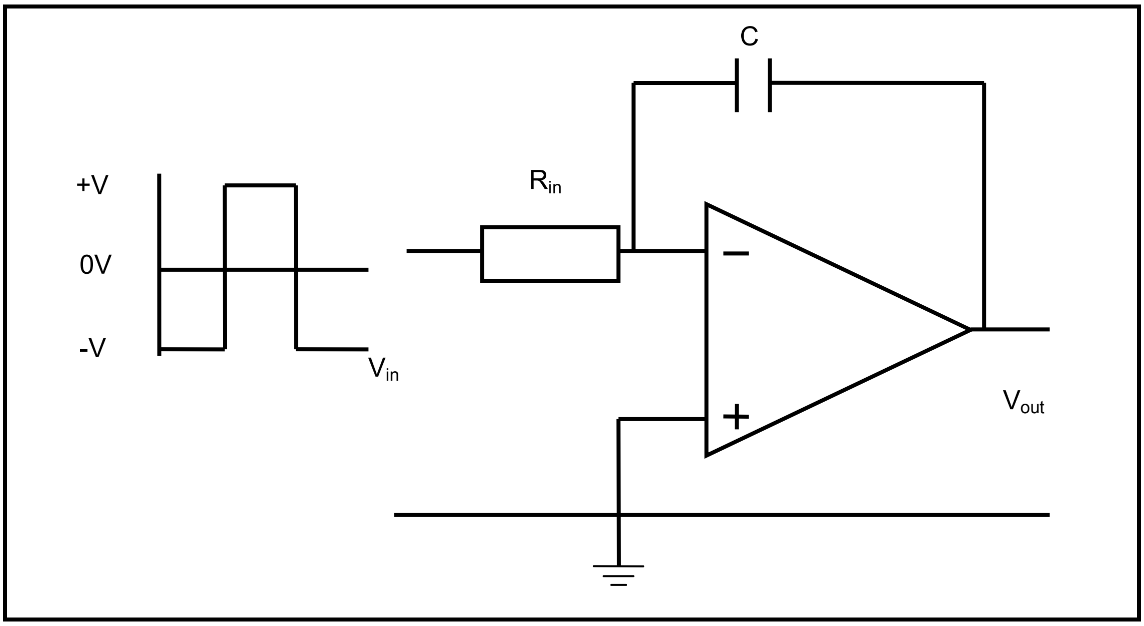


FIGURE 7.4: INTEGRATOR OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

7.10.1 Draw the output wave form of the circuit. (3)

7.10.2 Describe the specific function that R_{in} and C perform. (3)

7.11 FIGURE 7.5 is an operational amplifier connected in an oscillator configuration.

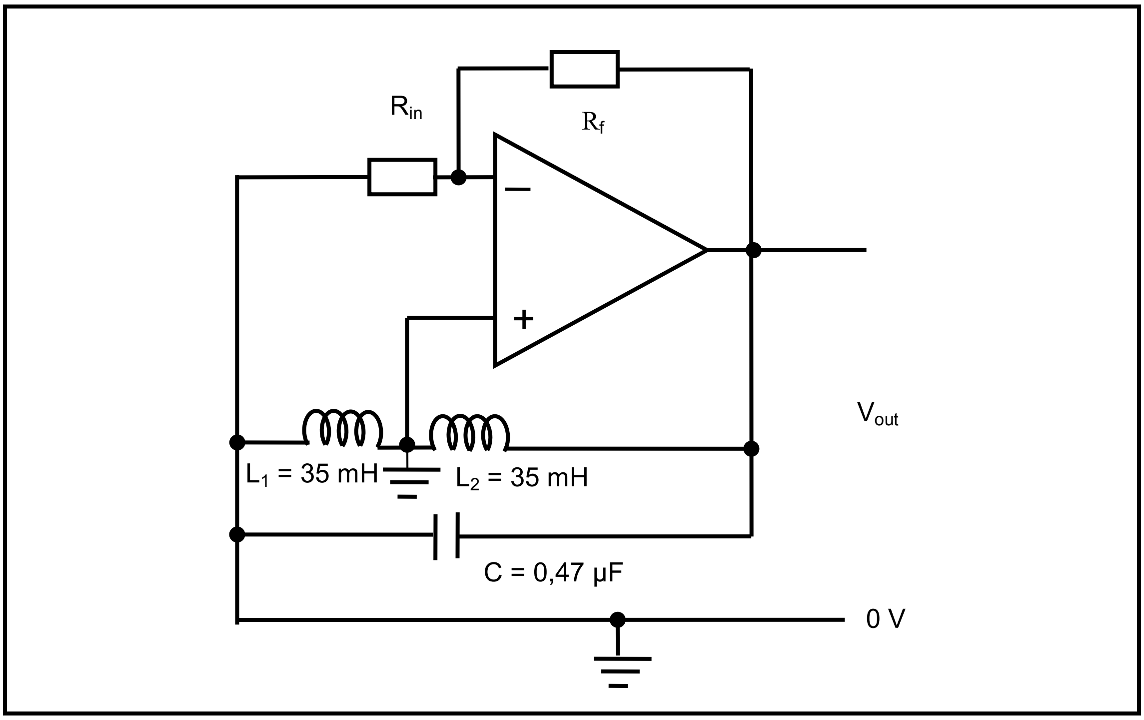


FIGURE 7.5: OSCILLATOR OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

7.11.1 Identify the oscillator configuration in FIGURE 7.5. (1)

7.11.2 Calculate the frequency of the oscillator if each coil has an inductance of 35 mH and the capacitor has a capacitance of 0,47 μF. (6)

[50]

TOTAL: 200

FORMULA SHEET

THREE-PHASE AC GENERATION

Star

$V_L = \sqrt{3}\, V_{PH}$

$I_L = I_{PH}$

Delta

$I_L = \sqrt{3}\, I_{PH}$

$V_L = V_{PH}$

$P = \sqrt{3} V_L \times I_L \mathrm{Cos}\theta$

$S = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L$

$Q = \sqrt{3}\, V_L I_L\, \mathrm{Sin}\,\theta$

$\mathrm{Cos}\theta = \dfrac{P}{S}$

$Z_{PH} = \dfrac{V_{PH}}{I_{PH}}$

Two wattmeter method

$P_T = P_1 + P_2$

THREE-PHASE TRANSFORMERS

Star

$V_L = \sqrt{3}\, V_{PH}$

$I_L = I_{PH}$

Delta

$I_L = \sqrt{3}\, I_{PH}$

$V_L = V_{PH}$

$P = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L\, \mathrm{Cos}\,\theta$

$S = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L$

$Q = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L\, \mathrm{Sin}\,\theta$

$\mathrm{Cos}\theta = \dfrac{P}{S}$

$\dfrac{V_{PH(p)}}{V_{PH(s)}} = \dfrac{N_P}{N_S} = \dfrac{I_{PH(s)}}{I_{PH(p)}}$

RLC CIRUITS

$X_L = 2\pi fL$

$X_c = \dfrac{1}{2\pi fc}$

$fr = \dfrac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(LC)}}$

Series

$I_T = I_R = I_C = I_L$

$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L \simeq X_C)^2}$

$V_L = I\, X_L$

$V_C = I\, X_C$

$V_T = I\, Z$

$V_T = \sqrt{V_R^{\,2} + (V_L \simeq V_C)^2}$

$I_T = \dfrac{V_T}{Z}$

$\mathrm{Cos}\theta = \dfrac{R}{Z}$

$\mathrm{Cos}\theta = \dfrac{V_R}{V_T}$

$Q = \dfrac{X_L}{R}$

Parallel

$V_T = V_R = V_C = V_L$

$I_R = \dfrac{V_R}{R}$

$I_C = \dfrac{V_C}{X_C}$

$I_L = \dfrac{V_L}{X_L}$

$I_T = \sqrt{I_R^{\,2} + (I_L \simeq I_C)^2}$

$\mathrm{Cos}\theta = \dfrac{I_R}{I_T}$

$Q = \dfrac{X_L}{R}$

THREE-PHASE MOTORS AND STARTERS	OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
Star $V_L = \sqrt{3}\,V_{PH}$ $I_L = I_{PH}$ **Delta** $I_L = \sqrt{3}\,I_{PH}$ $V_L = V_{PH}$ **Power** $P = \sqrt{3}\,V_L\,I_L\,\text{Cos}\,\theta$ $S = \sqrt{3}\,V_L\,I_L$ $Q = \sqrt{3}\,V_L\,I_L\,\text{Sin}\,\theta$ $\text{Efficiency}\,(\eta) = \frac{P_{in} - \text{losses}}{P_{in}}$ **Speed** $n_s = \frac{60 \times f}{p}$ $\text{Slip}_{\text{Per Unit}} = \frac{n_s - n_r}{n_s}$ $n_r = n_s\left(1 - S_{\text{Per Unit}}\right)$ $\%\,\text{slip} = \frac{n_s - n_r}{n_s} \times 100\%$	$\text{Gain } A_V = -\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\left(\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}\right)$ inverting op amp $\text{Gain } A_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_{in}}$ non - inverting op amp $f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ Hartley - oscillator $f_{RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6RC}}$ RC - phase - shift oscillator $V_{Out} = (V_1 + V_2 + \ldots.V_N)$

DRIEFASEMOTORS EN -AANSITTERS

Ster

$V_L = \sqrt{3}\ V_F$

$I_L = I_F$

Delta

$I_L = \sqrt{3}\ I_F$

$V_L = V_F$

Drywing

$P = \sqrt{3}\ V_L\ I_L\ \text{Cos}\ \theta$

$S = \sqrt{3}\ V_L\ I_L$

$Q = \sqrt{3}\ V_L\ I_L\ \text{Sin}\ \theta$

$\text{Rendement}\ (\eta) = \dfrac{P_{in} - \text{verliese}}{P_{in}}$

Spoed

$n_s = \dfrac{60 \times f}{p}$

$\text{Glip}_{\text{per eenheid}} = \dfrac{n_s - n_r}{n_s}$

$n_r = n_s\left(1 - S_{\text{per eenheid}}\right)$

$\%\ \text{glip} = \dfrac{n_s - n_r}{n_s} \times 100\%$

OPERASIONELE VERSTERKERS

$\text{Wins}\ A_V = -\dfrac{V_{uit}}{V_{in}} = -\left(\dfrac{R_f}{R_{in}}\right)$ omkeerversterker

$\text{Wins}\ A_V = \dfrac{V_{uit}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \dfrac{R_f}{R_{in}}$ nie-omkeerversterker

$f_r = \dfrac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ Hartley-ossillator

$f_{RC} = \dfrac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6RC}}$ RC-faseskuif-ossillator

$V_{Uit} = (V_1 + V_2 + \dots V_N)$

FORMULEBLAD

DRIEFASE-WS-OPWEKKING

Ster

$V_L = \sqrt{3}\, V_F$

$I_L = I_F$

Delta

$I_L = \sqrt{3}\, I_F$

$V_L = V_F$

$P = \sqrt{3} V_L \times I_L \cos\theta$

$S = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L$

$Q = \sqrt{3}\, V_L I_L \sin\theta$

$\cos\theta = \frac{P}{S}$

$Z_F = \frac{V_F}{I_F}$

Tweewattmetermetode

$P_T = P_1 + P_2$

DRIEFASETRANSFORMATORS

Ster

$V_L = \sqrt{3}\, V_F$

$I_L = I_F$

Delta

$I_L = \sqrt{3}\, I_F$

$V_L = V_F$

$P = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L \cos\theta$

$S = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L$

$Q = \sqrt{3}\, V_L\, I_L \sin\theta$

$\cos\theta = \frac{P}{S}$

$\frac{V_{F(p)}}{V_{F(s)}} = \frac{N_p}{N_s} = \frac{I_{F(s)}}{I_{F(p)}}$

RLC-KRINGE

$X_L = 2\pi fL$

$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fc}$

$fr = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(LC)}}$

Serie

$I_T = I_R = I_C = I_L$

$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L \simeq X_C)^2}$

$V_L = I X_L$

$V_C = I X_C$

$V_T = I Z$

$V_T = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L \simeq V_C)^2}$

$I_T = \frac{V_T}{Z}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{R}{Z}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{V_R}{V_T}$

$Q = \frac{X_L}{R}$

Parallel

$V_T = V_R = V_C = V_L$

$I_R = \frac{V_R}{R}$

$I_C = \frac{V_C}{X_C}$

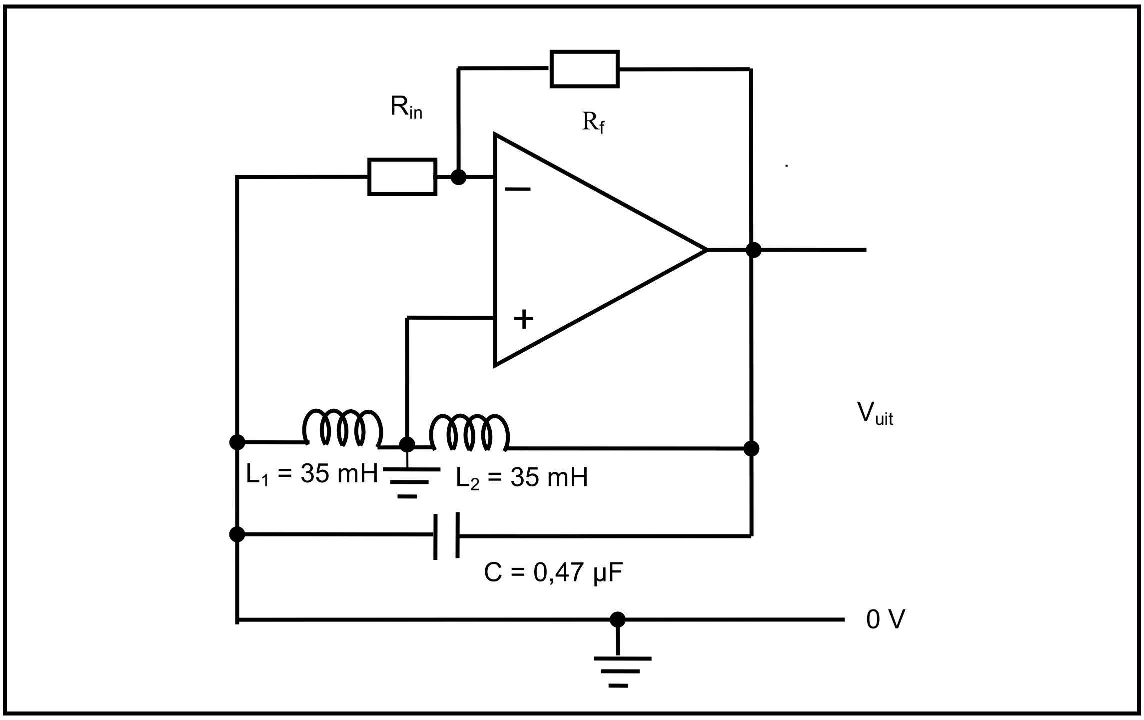
$I_L = \frac{V_L}{X_L}$

$I_T = \sqrt{I_R^2 + (I_L \simeq I_C)^2}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{I_R}{I_T}$

$Q = \frac{X_L}{R}$

7.11 FIGUUR 7.5 is 'n operasionele versterker wat in 'n ossillator-konfigurasie gekoppel is.



FIGUUR 7.5: OSSILLATOR-OPERASIONELE-VERSTERKER

7.11.1 Identifiseer die ossillator-konfigurasie in FIGUUR 7.5. (1)

7.11.2 Bereken die frekwensie van die ossillator indien elke spoel 'n induktansie van 35 mH het en die kapasitor 'n kapasitansie van 0,47 µF het. (6)

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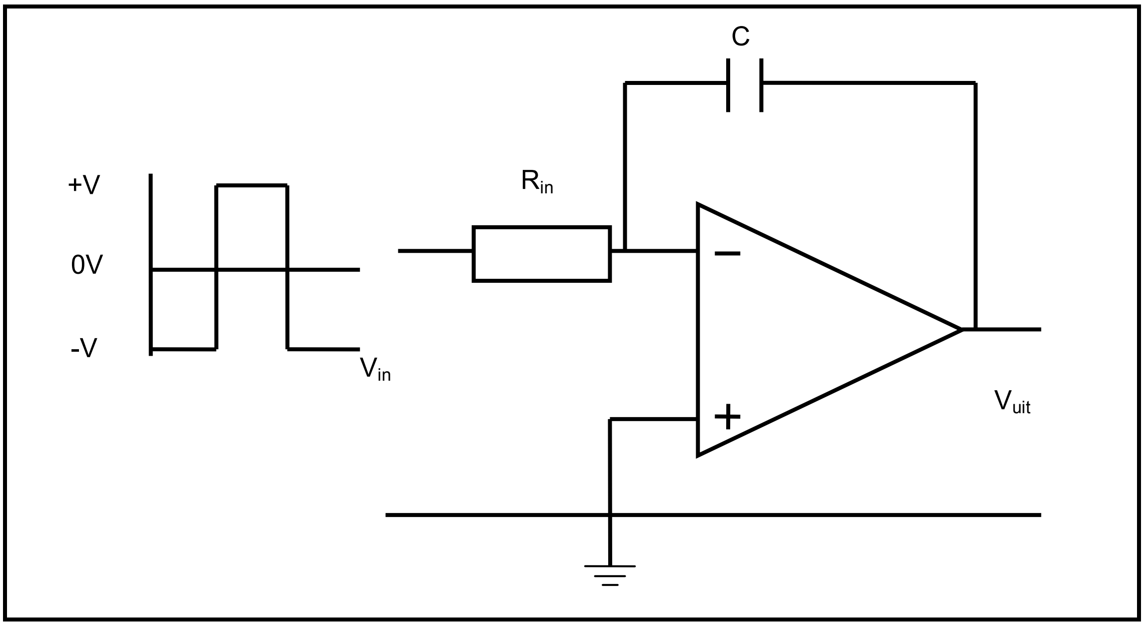
7.10 FIGUUR 7.4 is 'n operasionele versterker wat in die konfigurasie van 'n integreerkring gekoppel is.

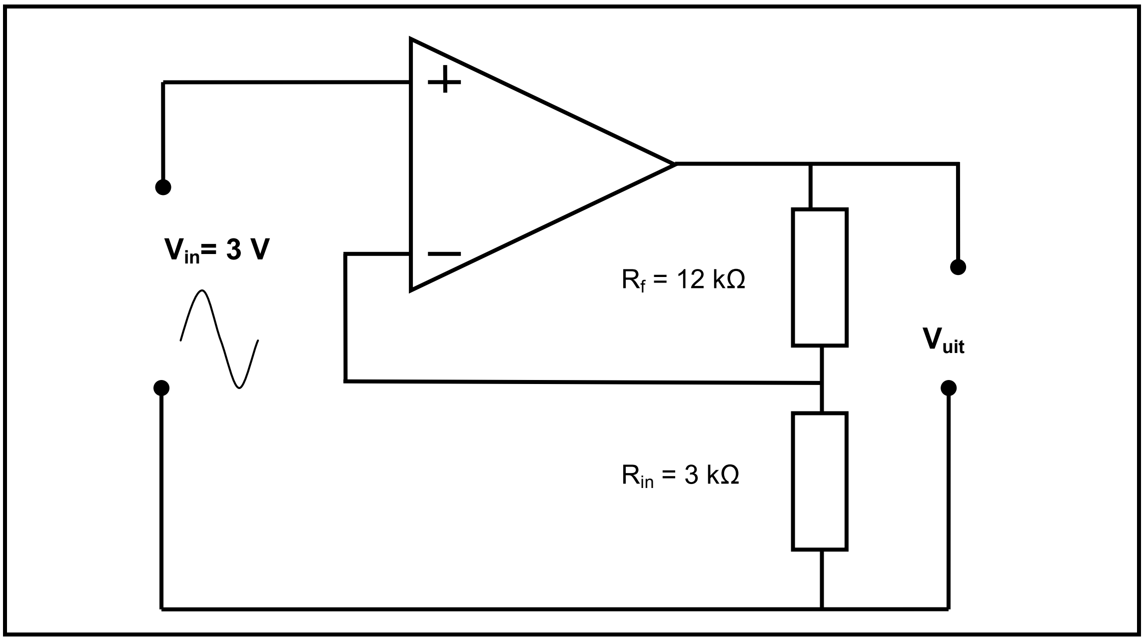


FIGUUR 7.4: INTEGREER-OPERASIONELE-VERSTERKER

7.10.1 Teken die uitsetgolfvorm van die kring. (3)

7.10.2 Beskryf die spesifieke funksie wat R_{in} en C verrig. (3)

7.8 FIGUUR 7.3 is 'n operasioneleversterker-kring.



FIGUUR 7.3: OPERASIONELEVERSTERKER-KRING

7.8.1 Identifiseer die tipe operasioneleversterker-kring in FIGUUR 7.3. (1)

7.8.2 Teken weer die gegewe insetsein en teken dan die uitsetsein op dieselfde assestelsel. (2)

7.8.3 Bereken die spanningswins van die versterker. (3)

7.8.4 Bereken die uitsetpiekspanning. (3)

7.8.5 Verduidelik hoe die spanningswins van die operasionele versterker sal verander indien die waarde van die weerstand R_f verminder word. (2)

7.8.6 Verduidelik die funksie van R_{in}. (2)

7.9 Gee EEN rede waarom operasionele versterkers tussen stadiums van komplekse kringe gebruik word. (2)

VRAAG 7: VERSTERKERS

7.1 Definieer 'n *basiese 741 operasioneleversterker-toestel*. (3)

7.2 Beskryf die term *oneindige bandwydte* met verwysing na 'n ideale operasionele versterker ('op amp'). (2)

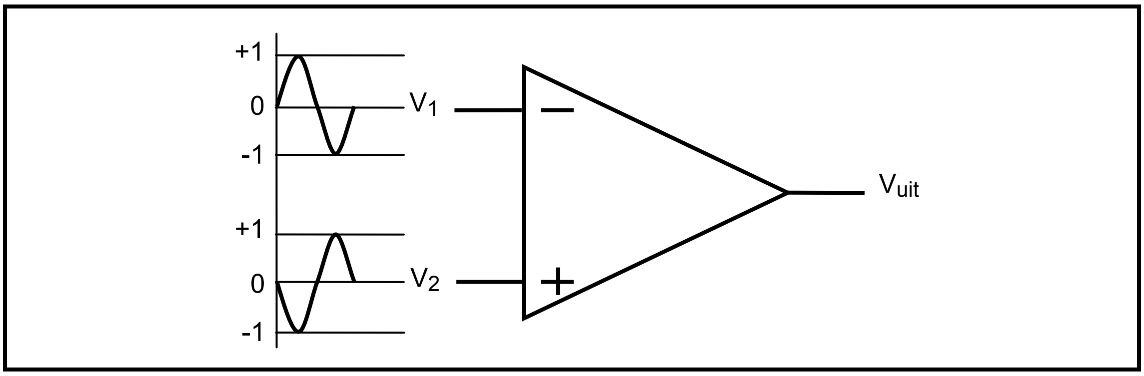
7.3 Noem TWEE ideale eienskappe van 'n operasionele versterker, buiten oneindige bandwydte. (2)

7.4 Beskryf die volgende terme met verwysing na operasionele versterkers:

7.4.1 Negatiewe terugvoer (3)
7.4.2 Positiewe terugvoer (3)

7.5 Noem TWEE voordele van negatiewe terugvoer. (2)

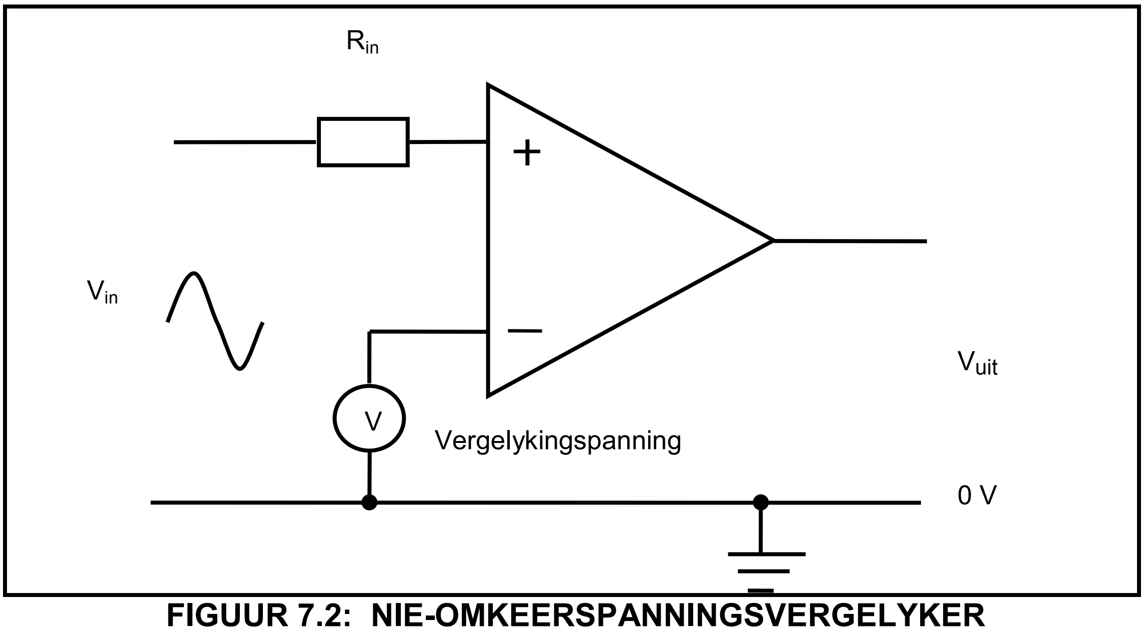
7.6 Verwys na FIGUUR 7.1.



FIGUUR 7.1: OPERASIONELE VERSTERKER

Teken weer die gegewe insette en teken dan die uitset van die ideale operasionele versterker. (3)

7.7 FIGUUR 7.2 is 'n nie-omkeerspanningsvergelyker.

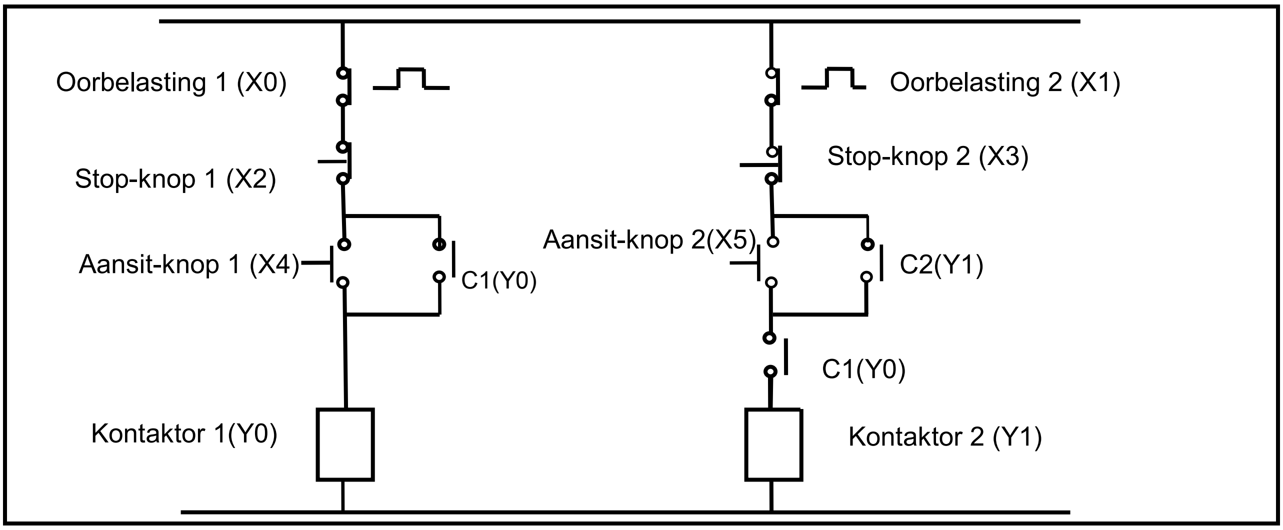


FIGUUR 7.2: NIE-OMKEERSPANNINGSVERGELYKER

7.7.1 Teken die uitsetspanningsgolfvorm indien die vergelykingspanning op 0 V gestel is. (3)

7.7.2 Noem EEN toepassing van die operasionele versterker. (1)

6.2 FIGUUR 6.2 stel 'n volgordebeheerkring voor.



FIGUUR 6.2: VOLGORDEBEHEERKRING

6.2.1 Teken en benoem die leerlogikakring van die beheerkring met gebruik van die byskrifte in FIGUUR 6.2. (6)

6.2.2 Gebruik 'n Karnaugh-kaart om die uitdrukking hieronder te vereenvoudig:

$$X = \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,C + A\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + A\,\overline{B}\,C$$ (6)

6.2.3 Gebruik Boole-algebra om die uitdrukking hieronder te vereenvoudig:

$$X = \overline{A}\,B\,\overline{C} + A\,B\,\overline{C} + A\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C}$$ (7)

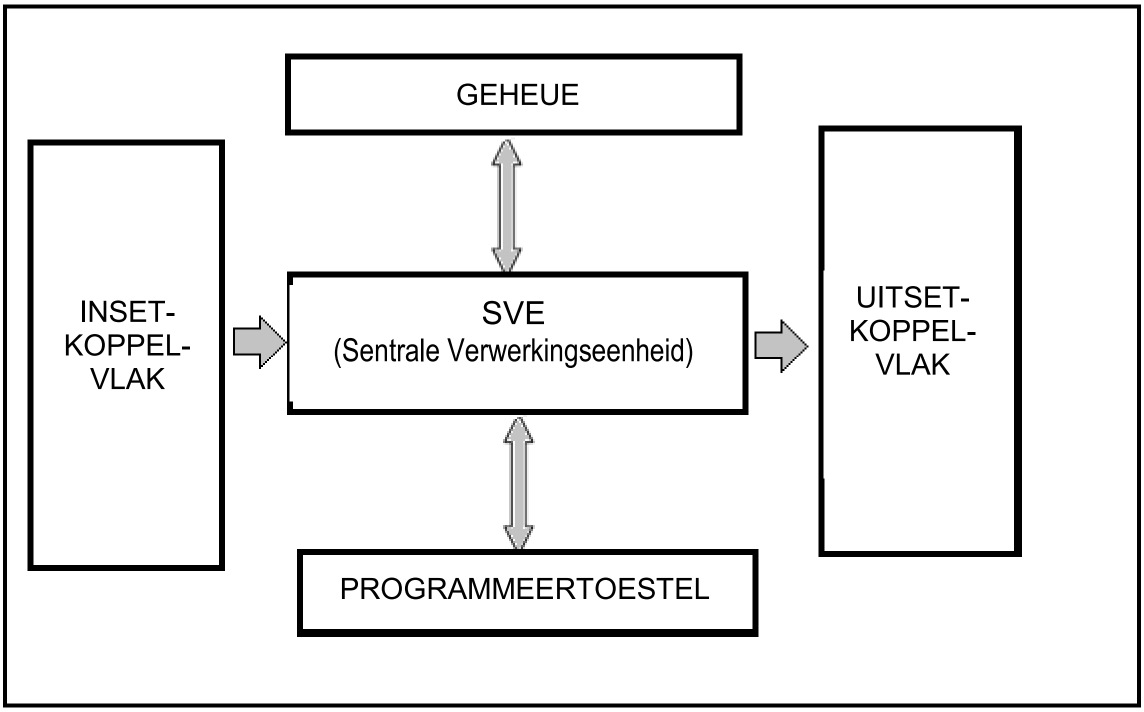
6.2.4 Gee EEN voorbeeld, met 'n verduideliking, waar 'n stel-herstel-PLB-programmeerfunksie in die bedryf gebruik kan word. (3)

6.2.5 Verduidelik die voordeel van die gebruik van 'n addisionele noodstopskakelaar in 'n PLB-stelsel. (3)

6.3 Verduidelik hoe 'n aan-vertraag- ('on-delay') tydskakelaar werk. (2)
[40]

VRAAG 6: LOGIKA

6.1 FIGUUR 6.1 stel 'n blokdiagram van 'n PLB-stelsel voor.



FIGUUR 6.1: PLB-STELSEL

6.1.1 Verduidelik die funksie van die insetkoppelvlak. (3)

6.1.2 Noem TWEE komponente wat aan die insetkoppelvlak gekoppel kan word. (2)

6.1.3 Noem TWEE elektroniese toestelle, behalwe 'n relê, wat aan die uitsetkoppelvlak verbind kan word. (2)

6.1.4 Beskryf die DRIE stappe wat die programmeringsaftassiklus van 'n PLB uitmaak. (6)

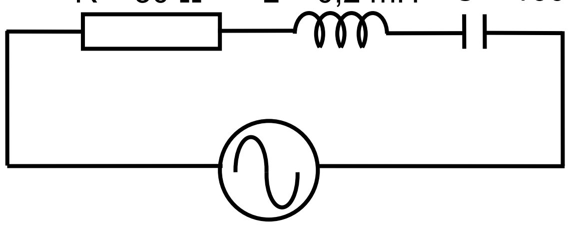
VRAAG 5: RLC

5.1 Beskryf EEN praktiese metode om resonante frekwensie in 'n parallelle RLC-kring te bewerkstellig. (3)

5.2 Noem EEN metode wat gebruik kan word om 'n swak arbeidsfaktor te verbeter. (1)

5.3 'n Parallelle RLC-kring is in resonansiefrekwensie. Beskryf wat met die stroomvloei sal gebeur indien die frekwensie tot onder resonansiefrekwensie verlaag word. (3)

5.4 Bestudeer die kring in FIGUUR 5.1 hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



FIGUUR 5.1: RLC-SERIEKRING

Bereken die:

5.4.1 Resonante frekwensie (3)

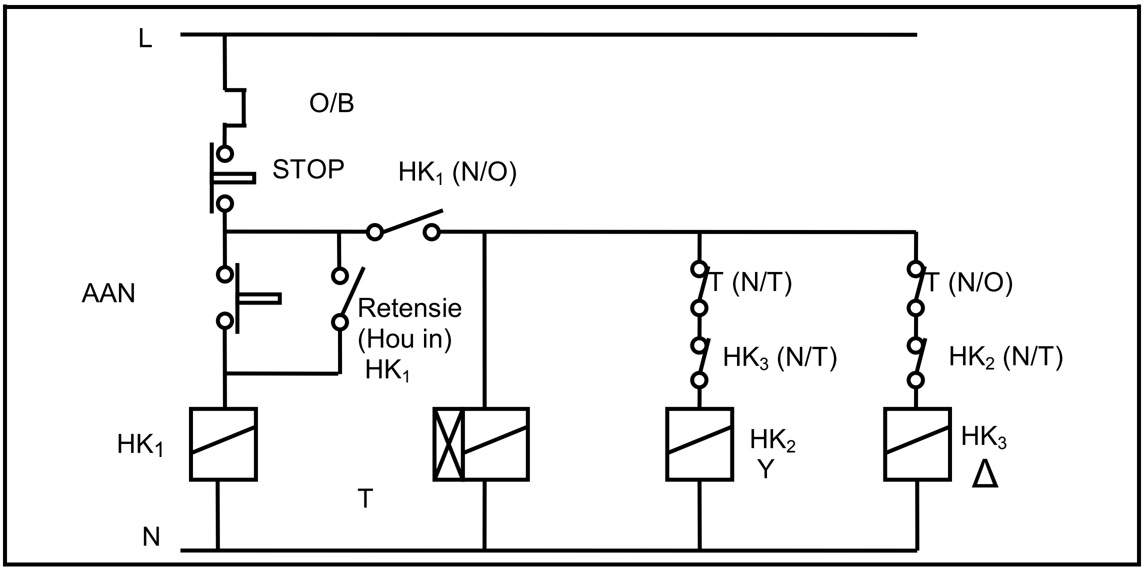
5.4.2 Totale stroomvloei deur die kring by resonansie (3)

5.4.3 Q-faktor van die kring (4)

5.4.4 Die kapasitansie van die kapasitor wat nodig is vir die kring om resonant te wees indien die frekwensie van die toevoer in FIGUUR 5.1 konstant teen 1 KHz is en die induktansie ook konstant is (3)

[20]

4.8 FIGUUR 4.1 stel die beheerkring van 'n ster-delta-aansitter voor.



FIGUUR 4.1: BEHEERKRING VAN 'N STER-DELTA-AANSITTER

4.8.1 Noem die funksie van 'n ster-delta-aansitter. (1)

4.8.2 Noem die modus waarin die motor teen vollas gekonnekteer sal wees. (1)

4.8.3 Verduidelik die funksie van die kontakte Retensie (Hou in) HK_1. (3)

4.8.4 Noem, met 'n rede, wat met kontak T (N/T) sal gebeur wanneer die tydkontaktor geaktiveer word. (2)

4.8.5 Beskryf die grendelproses wat verhoed dat die ster- en delta-kontaktors terselfdertyd bekrag word. (6)

4.9 'n Driefase-deltaverbinde motor trek 'n stroom van 12 A wanneer dit aan 'n 380 V/50 Hz-toevoer verbind word. Die motor het 'n arbeidsfaktor van 0,8 en 'n rendement van 90%.

Gegee:

V_L = 380 V
I_L = 12 A
f = 50 Hz
Cos ϕ = 0,8
η = 90%

4.9.1 Bereken die aktiewe drywing van die motor teen vollas. (3)

4.9.2 Verduidelik wat met die aktiewe drywing van die motor sal gebeur indien die rendement van die motor verbeter. (1)

4.9.3 Noem die verwantskap tussen die lynstroom en die fasestroom van die motor. (1)

4.9.4 Verduidelik wat met die stroom wat die motor trek, sal gebeur indien die arbeidsfaktor van die motor verbeter. (2)

[40]

VRAAG 4: DRIEFASEMOTORS EN -AANSITTERS

4.1 Noem TWEE dele van 'n driefase-induksiemotor. (2)

4.2 Noem TWEE voordele van 'n driefase-induksiemotor bo 'n enkelfase-induksiemotor. (2)

4.3 Die naamplaat van 'n driefase-induksiemotor bevat spesifieke inligting van daardie motor. Noem DRIE belangrike motorkenmerke wat op die naamplaat sal verskyn. (3)

4.4 'n Driefase-induksiemotor is oor 'n 380 V/60-Hz-toevoer verbind. Die motor het 'n totaal van 12 pole per fase en 'n per-eenheid-glip van 0,04.

Gegee:

V_L = 380 V
f = 60 Hz
p = 6
Glip = 0,04

Bereken die:

4.4.1 Sinchrone spoed (3)

4.4.2 Rotorspoed (3)

4.5 Verduidelik waarom dit belangrik is om 'n meganiese inspeksie op 'n elektriese motor uit te voer voordat dit aangeskakel word. (2)

4.6 Noem TWEE elektriese inspeksies wat op 'n elektriese motor uitgevoer moet word voordat dit aangeskakel word. (2)

4.7 Verduidelik die funksie van 'n oorbelastingeenheid in 'n motor se aansitter. (3)

VRAAG 3: DRIEFASETRANSFORMATORS

3.1 Noem TWEE tipes transformatorkonstruksies. (2)

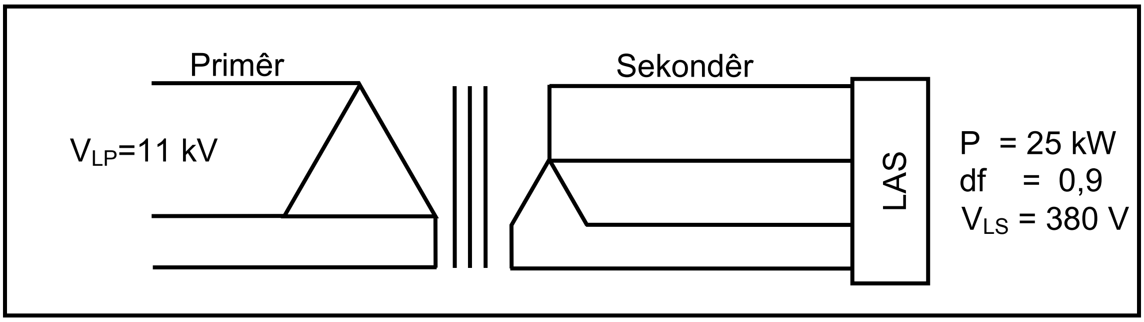
3.2 Verduidelik die doel van die olie waarin die transformatorkern en windings gedompel word. (2)

3.3 Noem TWEE faktore wat oorverhitting in 'n transformator kan veroorsaak. (2)

3.4 Noem TWEE tipes transformatorverliese. (2)

3.5 Noem TWEE tipes beskermingstoestelle wat in transformators gebruik word. (2)

3.6 FIGUUR 3.1 stel 'n driefasetransformator voor.



FIGUUR 3.1: DRIEFASETRANSFORMATOR

3.6.1 Bereken die primêre fasespanning. (2)

3.6.2 Bereken die sekondêre fasespanning. (3)

3.6.3 Bereken die windingsverhouding. (3)

3.6.4 Verduidelik waarom die waarde van die sekondêre lynstroom meer as die waarde van die primêre lynstroom is. (2)

[20]

VRAAG 1: BEROEPSVEILIGHEID

1.1 Noem TWEE onveilige handelinge wat tot elektriese skok in 'n werkswinkel kan lei. (2)

1.2 Noem DRIE veiligheidsprosedures wat gevolg kan word wanneer iemand deur elektrisiteit geskok word. (3)

1.3 Menseregte en werksetiek is beginsels wat vir alle Suid-Afrikaners belangrik is. Bespreek hoe jy hierdie beginsels sal bevorder met verwysing na geslag. (2)

1.4 Noem DRIE oorwegings wanneer 'n risiko-ontleding gedoen word om ongelukke in die elektriesetegnologie-werkswinkel te voorkom. (3)

[10]

VRAAG 2: DRIEFASE-WS-OPWEKKING

2.1 Noem TWEE voordele van driefase-kragopwekking bo enkelfase-kragopwekking. (2)

2.2 Maak 'n skets van die spanningsgolfvorme wat deur 'n driefase-opwekker opgewek word. (3)

2.3 Die uitsetkrag van 'n driefase-WS-opwekker, wat 380 V opwek, word met die tweewattmetermetode gemeet. Die lesings op die wattmeters is 700 W en -290 W onderskeidelik. Bereken die uitsetkrag van die opwekker.

Gegee:

W_1 = 700 W
W_2 = -290 W
V_L = 380 V (3)

2.4 'n Deltaverbinde opwekker lewer krag aan 'n gebalanseerde sterverbinde induktiewe las. Die fasestroom van die opwekker is 18 A en die lynspanning is 380 V. Die stroom loop die spanning na met 14°.

Gegee:

V_L = 380 V
I_F = 18 A
Θ = 14°

Bereken die:

2.4.1 Lynstroom van die opwekker (3)

2.4.2 Fasespanning oor die las (3)

2.4.3 Impedansie van elke fase (3)

2.4.4 Ware drywing gelewer deur die opwekker (3)

[20]

INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit SEWE vrae.
2. Beantwoord AL die vrae.
3. Sketse en diagramme moet groot, netjies en volledig benoem wees.
4. Toon ALLE berekeninge en rond korrek af tot TWEE desimale plekke.
5. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
6. Jy mag 'n nieprogrammeerbare sakrekenaar gebruik.
7. Toon die eenhede vir alle antwoorde van berekeninge.
8. 'n Formuleblad is aan die einde van hierdie vraestel voorsien.
9. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

basic education

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