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Greetings in the Name of Our Lord God Almighty!

The Tarlac State University is very proud to issue the Inquest Research Journal (ISSN: 2094-6864) Vol. 13 No.1 featuring the University's latest compilation of completed researches. Despite the covid-19 pandemic, it is business as usual and research as usual in the University. In the 2020 like in previous years, the research agenda and projects were implemented which generated outstanding research outputs which are showcased in this issue.

We issue publicly and announce formally the findings of these research initiatives which may enlighten not only the researchers' specific concerns, but also bring out studies on other people's issues and problems. It is hoped that the researches presented will add to the existing fund of knowledge and contribute to the



DR. MYRNA Q. MALLARI
University President

May the academes and para-academes keep on funding, supporting and valuing the hearts and minds of researchers, scientists, writers and publishers as they advance the frontiers of knowledge, solve existing problems, and make life worth living and sustaining especially in these challenging times. It is through publications that we gained understanding about epidemics and pandemics. It is also through publications that we learn about their cures and solutions. We publish and flourish, and not perish!

God bless the contributors, administrators, and editoriate of the Inquest Research Journal. God bless the University Research Office and the Tarlac State University!

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**An Assessment of the indigenous Systems and Practices on
Self-Governance among Aeta Communities in Barangay Sta.
Juliana Capas, Tarlac: Towards A Proposed Development**

Mary Jane N. Rigor

College of Science
Tarlac State University

Alfred V. Rigor

College of public Administration and
Governance
Tarlac State University

Abstract

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) seek to protect or expand the practice of self-government with their religious and cultural values. Self-rule, self-government and self-determination ultimately deal with ethnic survival.

Anchored in the field of public and administration and governance pursuant to the provision of Republic Act No. 8371, known as "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997," which states that: "The State shall recognize and promote the rights of ICCs/IPs within the framework of national unity and development," the researchers conducted a study about the indigenous systems and practices on the right to self-governance in Barangay Sta. Juliana, Capas, Tarlac.

The true meaning of empowerment can be achieved if the Aeta can gain the power to control their indigenous systems and practices on self-governance as self-reliant communities to chart and justify their own path towards development.

The study aims to assess the Indigenous Systems and Practices on Self-Governance among Aeta Communities in Barangay Sta. Juliana Capas, Tarlac. Furthermore, it would to propose policy options for indigenous community development.

This study used a descriptive method of research is assessing the IP governance systems and practices of selected tribal sitios in Barangay Sta. Juliana, Capas, Tarlac. Descriptive research seeks to answer the question "what exists" pertaining to the present condition. (Zulueta and Costales, 2005).

This knowledge can contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically in poverty mitigation to see to it that no one is left behind from public opportunities. In the same way, this knowledge will also add to the body of indigenous knowledge that IPs can use to claim and protect their rights.

Pagbuo at Balidasyon ng Kagamitang Pampagkatuto sa Filipino sa Kolehiyo

Jessica Marie I. Dela Peña

College of Teacher Education

Tarlac State University

Email: jemariedelapena@yahoo.com

Abstract

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakatuon sa pagbuo, balidasyon at antas ng pagtanggap ng teksbuk, ang Kontekstwalisadong Komunikasyon Sa Filipino bilang sanggunian at lunsaran ng karunungan sa kolehiyo sa pagtataguyod sa wikang Filipino at bilang wikang panturo sa sistema ng edukasyon ayon sa nakasaad sa probisyong pangwika ng Saligang Batas ng 1987 sa Artikulo XIV Sec. 6 at 7.

Ginamit sa pag-aaral ang disenyong Research and Design at random sampling naman sa mga tagasagot na kalahok. Upang mataya ang kabisaan, dumaan sa masusing pagsisiyasat mula sa mga eksperto upang matiyak ang kaangkupan nito sa bawat mag-aaral na kumukuha ng kursong Kom Fil 1.

Natuklasan mula sa mga datos, ang kahalagahan ng teksbuk sa proseo ng pagkatuto at pagtuturo ng mga guro. Mula sa nabuong teksbuk ang balidasyong natamo nito sa layunin, nilalaman, organisasyon at pagsasanay ay may interpretasyong “Pinakamataas na Katanggap-Tanggap”. Tanging sa presentasyon na may “Mataas na katanggap-tanggap” na interpretasyong berbal. Sapat upang mapatunayan pa rin na ang nabuong teksbuk ay mahusay at nakatutulong bilang kagamitang lunsaran sa pagtuturo’t pagkatuto.

Natuklasan ding ang antas ng pagtanggap ng mga mag-aaral ay nakapagtala ng pinakamataas na katanggap-tanggap at ang nakuhang grado ng mga karamihan ay may napakahusay na interpretasyon.

Gayundin, ito ay naimungkahing gamitin sa kursong Kom Fil 1. Dahil din dito, naimungkahing magsagawa ng ganitong mga uri ng pananaliksik na balidasyon sa mga research and development na disenyo upang malubos at matiyak ang kaangkuoan at kahusayan ng isang kagamitang makatutulong sa pagtuturo’t pagkatuto. Ang paglahok din ng mga seminar sa pagbuo ng ganitong mga kagamitan ay naimungkahi na siya ring sinangayunan ng mga kalahok na nagpapatunay na higit na makikita ang bisa at galing ng isang guro sa pagbuo niya at paglikah ng mga ganitong instraksyunal na kagamitan mula sa mga palihan at seminar na nakatutugon sa mas mataas na lundo ng paggawa at pagdedebelop sa pangunguna ng Pamnatasang Sentro ng Wikang Filipino.

Sense of Quality of Life from the Perspectives of Indigenous Peoples: A Narrative Analysis

Jeremiah Paul C. Silvestre

College of Arts and Social Sciences

Tarlac State University

Abstract

This research studied the concept of quality of life among indigenous peoples experiencing a major development project affecting their community. It explored the narratives of eleven (11) elders of an aeta community experiencing the development project taking place. Through pakikipagkwentuhan, the indigenous method of sharing of beliefs, thoughts, and experiences between the interviewers and the participants, as equal contributors to the story, the elders' narratives were documented. Thematic Analysis was employed to analyze the transcripts from the pakikipagkwentuhan. Results of the study captured that the participants' sense of quality of life is reliant on their inherited ancestral land, dependence on it for livelihood & provision to their family and the hopes of passing it to the next generation. Themes from the narratives were related to human rights and well-being concepts. Recommendations drawn from the study include using multiple units of analysis to make the research more comprehensive and reporting of the results for social policy. Since Central Luzon is inhabited by thousands of aeta (e.g. approximately 50, 000 in the area of Mt. Pinatubo alone), this research can contribute in the existing literature about indigenous peoples in the region. More so, it can give voice to the experiences of aeta as a marginalized community, and use Psychology for advocacy.

Brand Identity and Brand Image of Food Microenterprises in Tarlac City

Reissa Joselle D. Gopez

College of Business and Accountancy

Tarlac State University

Email: gopezreissa@yahoo.com

Abstract

The study aims to know the brand identity and brand image of the food microenterprises in Tarlac City. A trend now today and becoming a fast fad in the retail-space sector are the food parks who are driven by the millennial market. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the food and beverage sector should catch the wave of locating in food parks because of the convenience in setting up, affordable and flexible compared to setting up in malls.

Branding is often a radically new concept for people in micro, small and medium sized enterprises. Most MSMEs think that large companies only need it. The study assesses the brand identity and brand image of the three food microenterprises in Tarlac city.

The study revealed that the comparison between brand identity and brand image of the food microenterprises; results shows that in general, the facets of culture and self-image are the only facets wherein the brand identity of the owners and employees matches with the brand image of the customers. The facets physique, personality, relationship and reflection doesn't match with the view of the owners and employees to the view of customers, results have consistently show that on the four facets the view of the owner consistently "strongly agree" while the customer scores fall into the "agree" adjectival description level scale.

To conclude with the results of the comparison between brand identity and the brand image of the food microenterprises, there is a misalignment in the brand perception of food parks on the view of the owners and employees and of the customer.

It was therefore recommended that the microenterprises should start establishing their strong brand identity by using the Kapferer brand identity prism model to take a deeper look on the facets and can create the identity they want to be and how they want to be seen by the customers. It is also further suggested that the individual food microenterprises in the food parks to conduct their own alignment in the brand identity and image on their businesses.

An Analysis of Recidivism among Inmates of Tarlac City Jail

Lian Carla C. Luzong

College of Criminal Justice Education
Tarlac State University
Email: luzongliancarla@gmail.com

John Vincent S. Carmen

College of Criminal Justice Education
Tarlac State University

Theodore M. Timpac

College of Criminal Justice Education
Tarlac State University
Email: tmtimpac@tsu.edu.ph

Jayson R. Felix

College of Criminal Justice Education
Tarlac State University
Email: jrfelix@tsu.edu.ph

Abstract

The study was conducted to identify the factors affecting the recidivism of inmates of Tarlac City Jail and to determine what are the crimes most likely to recommit by these inmates in order for the researchers to proposed programs or measures to eliminate or not to reduce cases of recidivism. The researchers used mixed quantitative and qualitative research design and survey questionnaires were utilized as data gathering instrument, aside from that, the researchers also conducted interview as supplementary to the survey questionnaires to fully determine and analyze the reasons or factors for their recidivist behavior and only those considered as recidivist inmates are the subject or respondents of the study. Documentary analysis was also applied to the records and documents given by Tarlac City Jail Administration to determine the crimes most likely to commit and recommit by inmates. The study find out that, most of the recidivist inmates have low level of education, most of them are on high school level. The results also shows that majority of them are unemployed and according to the result of the study unemployment or the inability to obtain employment is the main reason why recidivism exist in Tarlac

The Conflict Resolution Process: Aeta Aberlen Tribe

Lian Carla C. Luzong

College of Criminal Justice Education

Tarlac State University

Email: luzongliancarla@gmail.com

Abstract

The Aeta Aberlen Tribe in Sitio Ye Young, Brgy. Sta. Juliana, Capas, Tarlac have their own indigenous mechanism to deal with conflicts. The main purpose of this study is to explore the indigenous conflict resolution among the AberlenAetas. This study has employed a qualitative research method to meet the stated objectives of the study. To achieve the above objectives, the study collected primary data from different participants in Aberlen Aeta Tribe by employing one of the qualitative data collection techniques which is the conduct of semi-structured interview. A total number of 15 participants were participated in the study, 10 of which are those tribe members who already experienced conflicts and was already subjected on their traditional conflict resolution and 5 participants are the tribal leaders or locally known as “mangatwa” including the Tribal Chieftain. All data that was collected was analyzed and interpreted using the narrative data analysis method and respondent validation. The study came up with the major causes of conflict in the study area. The major causes that drive people of the study area in to conflict are family related conflicts specifically conflict over inheritance or the unfair distribution of inheritance, adultery, theft, being boastful due to excessive alcohol usage, conflict over the violations of agreement specifically agreement on lent money/property between aberlenaetas, murder, revenge and insult. Those mentioned conflicts are being settled through the traditional conflict resolution of the tribe which locally called as “pamag-tipon”. The processes, decisions and agreement made in the conflict resolution process vary depending on the conflicts that happened, the circumstances of conflicts and the degree of the seriousness of the offense. In general, the process of conflict resolution is headed by the Tribal Chieftain together with the 5 elders “mangatwa” to be appointed and requested by the former to hear and settle certain conflict. The most common form of agreement and corrective measures imposed for the offender is the payment of fines and compensation is decided depending on the cause of conflict and the damage it resulted.

After third time of discussions yet there is still no consensus on both of the parties, they will now be given the chance to bring the case in the folds of Barangay System. The study also find out the different problems or issues being encountered in their traditional justice system as observed and encountered both by the tribe members and the tribal leaders and these are, some of the tribe members by-pass their traditional justice system and they sometimes reported directly in the Barangay or Municipality, they have no permanent or proper venue in conducting the hearing and reconciliation of the conflicting parties, their reliance is being undermined by lack of proper recognition and the government is lacking in giving necessary support on their traditional justice system. Also, as encountered by the tribe members who was already been subjected in their traditional justice system is that their system is unfair towards the involvement of women in decision making, tribal leaders are inconsistent in rendering decisions they rendered decisions different on the same offense committed which look as unjustifiable and unfair on part of some of the tribe members and their system do not adhere on some of the national laws or international human rights.

The Implementation of Women and Children Protection Desk Program and Services Among 1st Class Municipalities in the Province of Tarlac

Patricia Ann D. Estrada

College of Public Administration and
Governance

Tarlac State University

Email: qwerty071894@gmail.com

Izelle C. Francisco

College of Public Administration and
Governance

Tarlac State University

Email: Izellefrancisco06@gmail.com

Abstract

This study was conducted specifically to know the Implementation of Women and Children Protection Desk Program and Services among the 1st Class Municipalities in the Province of Tarlac as to evaluation of organizational profile of WCPD, the crimes against women and children assisted by the WCPD, the leadership capability of officers assigned to protect the rights of the women and children and the level of implementation of the services. Aside from that, the researchers want to know what were the problems encountered in the implementation of the WCPD programs and services, measures that can be proposed to provide solutions to the prevailing problems, and lastly the implications of the study to public administration.

The present study utilized descriptive research design, specifically; descriptive survey research was used to gather data using the questionnaire, documentary analysis, focused interview, and surveys in order to achieve the needed data. Prior to the survey, approved letter of permission was first presented in the City Mayor, which will be noted approved by the mayor to formally endorse the researchers in the WCPD. The researchers assured confidentiality of the survey sheets and the data that was collected from the participants. This study was delimited among 1st Class Municipalities in the Province Tarlac and it will cover the year 2018. The statistical techniques that employed were frequency, percentage, and ranking.

Finding of the study showed that there were limited number of employees compared with the heavy works that require the WCPD personnel. This could be the reason why cases decisions are still pending. On the other hand, there should be a constant support and improvement on the WCPD organization to meet the real resolution and aim of the office.

While in the leadership capability and level of implementation of the WCPD programs and services, it was shown that most of them attained a very satisfactory rate. This indicates that generally, they have implemented well, following the provisions stated in the law in implementing and handling women and children cases but improvement of connections with other government agencies and non-government organization should be made, particularly the partner agencies involved in violence against women and children in order to fulfill the needs of the victims. In connection with the problems encountered, as it was shown that they are limited minor problems faced, that were not much related in the implementation processes of the WCPD. To attain the purpose of conveying to an end the misery experienced by victims of violence in a very long procedure conducting both by police officers and social workers, a determined effort must be done by all implementers: police officers, social workers, doctors, and prosecutors to stop violence, to really put-up a one-stop-center.

Results suggest that generally, the municipalities have implemented well but improvements should be made for the different aspect to fully established the program, following the provisions stated in the law in implementing and handling women and children cases.

Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac

John Vincent S. Carmen

College of Criminal Justice Education

Tarlac State University

Abstract

This study focused mainly in measuring the practices, awareness, and implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 in Gerona, Tarlac. It was represented in by MENRO officials, barangay captains, and resident respondents. This study utilized the Cross-Sectional Survey Research Design that intends to conduct an examination of the characteristics of varied groups of samples in a population.

The findings showed that the most common practices of the residents regarding the solid waste management are converting biodegradable wastes into useful products, throwing waste matters in public places, dumping of garbage in public places or in the rivers, and open burning of waste. The residents are only slightly aware of the said law. Moreover, it is slightly implemented based from the residents, much implemented based from the barangay captains, and very much implemented based from the MENRO officers. There is no significant relationship between the level of awareness of the residents and the level of implementation of the law in Gerona, Tarlac.

Scholarly recommendations are offered like the local government of Gerona should post infographics and practices on strategic places that focus on a dense presence of people that aim to inform the public how they could process their household wastes. To improve the awareness of the residents on the law, it is recommended that a jingle be composed and played in the garbage truck of the municipal office about the solid waste management. When assemblies are already allowed, the barangay captains are recommended to inform the public regarding the scores in handling cases related to solid waste management.

The Profile and Level of Empowerment among Hotel Employees

John Edward S. Estayo

College of Business and Accountancy
Tarlac State University
Email: john_edward1105@yahoo.com

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the profile of the hotel employees in Tarlac City and their level of empowerment. The relationship between the profile variables and level of employee empowerment was also established. It used the descriptive-correlational research design with 31 middle management hotel employees of the organizational structure of 4 hotels in Tarlac City. A profile survey and the Perception of Empowerment Instrument (PEI) developed by Roller (1998) were used as tools in gathering data.

Results show that 26 or 83.87 % of the respondents are college graduates; 16 or 51.61% had 6 – 8 employment or service into the hotels, 13 or 41.94 % are assigned to housekeeping department/unit; 13 or 41.94% of the respondents attended 4 to 6 trainings; and 14 or 45.16 % of the respondents had 7 to 9 seminars. In general, the 31 respondents are “empowered” in terms of autonomy (4.07), “somewhat empowered” as to participation (2.46) and “highly empowered” in terms of responsibility (4.50).

The results of the correlations generally point out that among the profile variables, department/unit registered significant relationships to the generally “empowered” level of autonomy ($X^2=9.627$, $p=0.006$), “somewhat empowered” level of participation ($X^2=8.689$, $p=0.034$) and “highly empowered” level of responsibility ($X^2=12.796$, $p=0.024$). Similarly, length of employment also significantly relates to the generally “somewhat empowered” level of participation of the respondents ($X^2=12.308$, $p=0.019$).

It is recommended that the top management and owners of the 4 hotels in Tarlac City shall place premium to employee empowerment, particularly in terms of participation. Such may focus on planning, organizational goals and decision-making.

Designing for the Designer: An Assessment of the OJT Experiences of Tarlac State University Fine Arts Students

Judeo R. Herrera

College of Architecture and Fine Arts
Tarlac State University
Email: judeo_herrera@yahoo.com

Jenifer T. Bernardo

College of Architecture and Fine Arts
Tarlac State University
Email: jenitadeo247@gmail.com

Jeremiah M. A. Bildan

College of Architecture and Fine Arts
Tarlac State University
Email: jmabildan@tsu.edu.ph

Abstract

On-the-Job Training, or OJT, has proved to be one of the essential parts of the curriculum that contributes to the effectiveness of a student's tertiary education. It is in this feature the educational institution deploys their stakeholders to different industry linkages to be temporarily part of the workforce. They are encouraged to observe, participate, and apply their theoretical learnings in the actual work setting to instigate a more profound understanding of the industry. This practice aims to provide the students with firsthand experiences of the chosen field they are trained to be enter after graduation.

The intention of this study is to assess and the OJT experiences of the Tarlac State University Fine Arts students in the AY 2017-2018. Qualitative inquires such as descriptive surveys were used to gather data. A total of 27 students accomplished the survey and deemed to be the main respondents of this study. The findings showed that majority of the respondents felt fulfilled in their involvement of the OJT program as well as environment and social conditions that they deemed ideal in the industry setting.

The findings are considered to be a valuable addition in the helping direct the internship program of the new BFA Visual Communication Arts curriculum.

Maximizing Individual Perception: Understanding the Preferred Teaching and Learning Styles of Tarlac State University College of Architecture and Fine Arts

Arlen M. Guieb

College of Architecture and Fine Arts
Tarlac State University
Email: arlenmg@yahoo.com

Raymond T. Co

College of Architecture and Fine Arts
Tarlac State University
Email: raymonftomasco@gmail.com

Judeo R. Herrera

College of Architecture and Fine Arts
Tarlac State University
Email: judeo_herrera@yahoo.com

Abstract

With today's developments in the landscape of the academe, educational institutions begin to focus on methods that center on its stakeholders. An individual's ability to comprehend vary, and by extension, preferences in which they would like information to be passed on to them. This task on finding the most effective modes of instruction is something that the tertiary level instructors must also adjust to. It is imperative that they recognize the changing needs of the students to be able to keep up with the continuous challenge of quality education.

The goal of this research study is to determine the preferred teaching and learning styles of the Tarlac State University Architecture and Fine Arts students of AY 2018-2019. The faculty-researchers used a descriptive research design in identifying the needed data through Fleming's Learning Style Questionnaire (VARK) and Grasha-Reichman Student Learning Style Scales. Respondents were 254 Architecture and 79 Fine Arts students. The findings express that most students prefer kinesthetic and auditory styles while their preferred learning styles lean towards collaborative and dependent. These new information gathered were then used to suggest activities and learning approaches in the hopes of promoting a student-centered way of facilitating learning to tertiary students.

Electrical Load Audit of the Building of the College of Engineering and Technology

Analyn T. Domingo

College of Engineering and Technology
Tarlac State University
Email: analyndomingo@gmail.com

Ferdinand L. Marcos

College of Engineering and Technology
Tarlac State University
Email: ferdie526@gmail.com

Crispin I. Flora

College of Engineering and Technology
Tarlac State University
Email: ciflora@yahoo.com

Cid L. Lapuz

College of Engineering and Technology
Tarlac State University
Email: cidlacuatakapuz@gmail.com

Abstract

An energy audit was undertaken focusing on the electrical loads of the building of the College of Engineering and Technology. The researchers aimed to carry out the following objectives: a) survey each panel board to measure voltage and current in the main line and branch circuits, b) compute for the Voltage and Current Unbalance in each panel and c) recommend possible solutions to lower imbalances if necessary. It was found out during the observation, that there are parts of the electrical system which needed to be altered to conform to allowable values. Repositioning of the loads connected in each panel board was proposed to lower the percent current unbalance. Further and periodic assessment of the electrical system of the building is recommended.

Performance Evaluation of Electric Vehicle with Backup Solar Charger

Leo P. Piao

College of Engineering and Technology
Tarlac State University
Email: leopiao2011@yahoo.com

Raul D. Canlas

College of Engineering and Technology
Tarlac State University
Email: canlas_raul@yahoo.com

Abstract

This project is the continuation of the electric vehicle with backup solar charger research project of which a 68VM e-trike, was mounted with a 300-Watt solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and a 600 Watts Solar Charge Controller (SCC) as main components in order to extend its distance range to 10 kilometers. The focus of the previous study is on the component design and installation, cost and return on investment while the present study focuses on the performance of the solar charger in terms of its energy efficiency and energy contribution in charging the battery. The general objective of the study is to determine the energy efficiency of the installed backup solar charger and the specific objectives are: (1) to determine the actual energy contribution of the backup solar charger in charging the battery during 1 km distance travelled considering the following parameters: starting time, panel temperature, loading condition, road type and period of recovery to full charge; and (2) to compute the energy efficiency of the charger for each parameter stated in item (1). The project employed experimental research design where the independent variable was the actual energy contribution of the backup solar charger in charging the battery and the dependent variable was the efficiency of the solar charger. Extraneous variables were the starting time, panel temperature, loading condition, road type and period of recovery to full charge. To generate the needed data, the e-trike was subjected to trial runs at different conditions under the sun for one-kilometer distance at an average speed of 10 kph. Instruments used in the experiment were two digital multimeters, one connected in the input side and the other in the output side of the solar charger and a digital thermal scanner to measure the panel temperature. The digital multimeters were identical and capable of measuring and displaying simultaneously the travel time, voltage, current, power, and energy. Results of the experiment showed that the actual energy contribution and the associated efficiency of the backup solar charger during one kilometer test runs generally varies and is affected by starting time, PV panel surface temperature, loading condition and road type. Period of recovery to full charge voltage was 6 hours from an initial voltage of 54V. Based on the results, the backup solar charger had a minimum efficiency of 83.33% and a maximum efficiency of 93.42%.



“Tarlac State University commits to promote and sustain the offering of quality and relevant programs in higher education for people empowerment, professional development, and global competitiveness. Towards this end, TSU shall provide high quality instruction through qualified, competent, and adequately trained faculty members and support staff, be a premier research institution by enhancing research undertakings in the fields of technology and sciences and strengthening collaboration with local and international institutions, and be a champion in community development by strengthening partnership with public and private organizations and individuals”

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