



IDENTIFYING DATA

Fundamentals of electrical engineering

Subject	Fundamentals of electrical engineering			
Code	P52G382V01205			
Study programme	Grado en Ingeniería Mecánica			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Choose	Year	Quadmester
	6	Mandatory	2nd	2nd
Teaching language	Spanish			
Department				
Coordinator	Falcón Oubiña, Pablo			
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General description	The knowledge of electricity, its use and its protections is basic for the development of any kind of engineer, regardless of his branch. That is why Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering represents one of the most important pillars of the knowledge of the future technician, and given its broad spectrum, it will contain a theoretical part and a further part eminently practical.			

The main objective of this course is to transmit the fundamental concepts of the Theory of Circuits and Electrical Machines for application in the design of electrical distribution systems and electronic circuits. These concepts represent the basis of electrical engineering which brings together different aspects and technical sciences such as, among others, Electronics, Power Electronics, Control and Regulation, Automation Systems and Electrical Machines. All this forms the basis of the current field of action of industrial electricity.

Training and Learning Results

Code	
B3	Knowledge in basic and technological subjects that will enable students to learn new methods and theories, and provide them the versatility to adapt to new situations.
C10	Knowledge and use of the principles of circuit theory and electrical machines.
D1	Analysis and synthesis
D2	Problems resolution.
D6	Application of computer science in the field of study.
D10	Self learning and work.
D14	Creativity.
D16	Critical thinking.
D17	Team working.

Expected results from this subject

Expected results from this subject	Training and Learning Results	
	B3	C10
To understand the basics of the operation of circuits and electrical machines	B3	C10
To know the experimental process used when working with electrical circuits and electrical machines		D1 D2 D17
To know the current techniques available for the analysis of electrical circuits		C10 D6
To know the techniques of measure of electrical circuits		D6 D10

To acquire skills on the process of analysis of electrical circuits	D1 D2 D6 D10 D14 D16 D17
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ENAAE learning outcome: KNOWLEDGE and UNDERSTANDING: LO1.2.- knowledge and understanding of the mathematics and other basic sciences underlying their engineering specialisation, at a level necessary to achieve the other programme outcomes [level of achievement (basic (1), intermediate (2) and advanced (3)) for this learning outcome: Intermediate (2)].	B3
ENAAE learning outcome: KNOWLEDGE and UNDERSTANDING: LO1.3.- awareness of the wider multidisciplinary context of engineering [level of achievement (basic (1), intermediate (2) and advanced (3)) for this learning outcome: Intermediate (2)].	C10
ENAAE learning outcome: ENGINEERING PRACTICE: LO5.2.- practical skills for solving complex problems, realising complex engineering designs and conducting investigations in their field of study [level of achievement (basic (1), intermediate (2) and advanced (3)) for this learning outcome: Intermediate (2)].	D2 D16
ENAAE learning outcome: ENGINEERING PRACTICE: LO5.3.- understanding of applicable materials, equipment and tools, engineering technologies and processes, and of their limitations in their field of study [level of achievement (basic (1), intermediate (2) and advanced (3)) for this learning outcome: Intermediate (2)].	D6
ENAAE learning outcome :COMMUNICATION and TEAM-WORKING: LO7.2.- ability to function effectively in a national and international context, as an individual and as a member of a team and to cooperate effectively with engineers and non-engineers [level of achievement (basic (1), intermediate (2) and advanced (3)) for this learning outcome: Intermediate (2)].	D10 D17

Contents

Topic	
Unit 1. Direct current circuits	<p>This topic aims to study the techniques of analysis and resolution of basic DC circuits.</p> <p>1.1 Introduction and general concepts. Common measurement units. 1.2 Electrical circuit. Elementary components. 1.3 Kirchhoff's Laws. 1.4 Voltage and current sources. Font conversion. 1.5 Voltage and current dividers. 1.6 Serial and parallel association. 1.7 Analysis of circuits by nodes and meshes. 1.8 Theorems of Thévenin and Norton.</p>
Unit 2. Alternating current circuits	<p>The objective of this topic is to study the techniques of analysis and resolution of basic alternating current circuits.</p> <p>2.1 Periodic waveforms and associated parameters. 2.2 Phasorial representation. 2.3 Impedance and admittance concept. Elements of the circuit: Resistance, Capacitor and Inductor. 2.4 Active, reactive and apparent power. Triangle of powers. Power factor 2.5 Analysis of alternating circuits</p>
Unit 3. Three-phase current circuits	<p>This topic aims to study the techniques of analysis and resolution of basic circuits in three-phase current.</p> <p>3.1 Definition and origin of three-phase systems. 3.2 Star-delta connection. 3.3 Balanced three-phase systems. 3.4 Power in three-phase systems. Measuring systems. 3.5 Power factor. Definition, use and correction.</p>
Unit 4. Direct current machines	<p>The objective of this topic is to understand the operation, parameters basic and utilities of a DC machine.</p> <p>4.1 Basic constituent elements and operating principle. 4.2 Switching. Reaction of the armature. 4.3 Power balance and losses. 4.4 Excitation and equivalent circuits. Torque-speed curves. 4.5 Inversion of the direction of rotation and speed regulation.</p>

Unit 5. Transformers	<p>This topic aims to understand the operation, basic parameters and uses of a transformer.</p> <p>5.1 Principle of operation of transformers and main parts 5.2 Real transformer. Equivalent circuit. 5.3 Running regime. 5.4 Open and short circuit tests. 5.5 Losses and performance. 5.6 Excitation and connection current. 5.7 Constructive characteristics.</p>
Unit 6. Asynchronous machines	<p>This topic aims to understand the operation, parameters and utilities of an asynchronous machine.</p> <p>6.1 Principle of operation. Fundamental parts. 6.2 Equivalent circuit. 6.3 Open and short circuit tests. 6.4 Power balance. Rotational torque and maximum torque. 6.5 Start-up. Speed regulation</p>
Unit 7. Synchronous machines	<p>This topic aims to understand the operation, parameters and utilities of a synchronous machine.</p> <p>7.1 Principle of operation. Fundamental parts. 7.2 Types of excitation. 7.3 Linear and non-linear analysis. Equivalent circuit. 7.4 Alternator. Characteristics and applications. 7.5 Active and reactive power. 7.6 Balance of power, performance and torque. 7.7 Starting a synchronous motor</p>

Practices related to electrical circuits

The aim of this group of practices is that the student understands the basic concepts of continuous, alternating and three-phase circuits, as well as a methodology for solving them. To do this, electronic instrumentation equipment will be used, as well as basic circuits assembled on prototyping boards.

In the practices of this block it will be proposed the assembly and analysis of electrical diagrams whose operation is not known a priori.

Practice 1: Dangers of electric current. Protection measures. Introduction to the handling of instrumentation equipment and assembly of basic DC circuits.

This practice has a double objective. In a first part, the student will be taught the precautions to be taken when handling electrical circuits, making him aware of the dangers related to electric current, presenting him the basic electrical safety measures, the operation of protection and safety devices, and teaching him how to manage the danger.

In the second part of the practicum, the student will be familiarized with the instrumentation equipment of the Electrical Engineering Laboratory by assembling basic DC circuits on a prototyping board (or breadboard). These circuits will include basic assemblies for measuring voltages in series and parallel, as well as voltage and current dividers.

Practice 2: Assembly of direct current circuits

This practice aims to make more advanced circuits and aims to have the student experiment with resistive elements and sources on a prototype board. The student will check concepts seen in theory like Ohm's law, Thevenin's theorem, Boucherot's theorem, etc.

Practice 3: Assembly and measurement of alternating current circuits In this practice, the assembly of alternating current circuits is carried out in prototyping board, as well as learning how to use the functions and make measurements with the oscilloscope.

Practice 4: Simulation of PSIM circuits in alternating current The student will learn how to analyze a circuit in AC by means of the PSIM circuit simulation software.

Practice 5: Three-phase energy systems

The objective of this practice is to introduce students to the use of real three-phase systems. The sources in the lab will be used to feed passive loads and measure their consumption parameters with three-phase measuring equipment.

Practices Block II

The purpose of this group of practices is for the student to understand the basic concepts of motors and electric machines. Panels with different electrical machines will be used, as well as simulation software.

In the practices of this block, tests or assemblies of machines without previous assembly guide will be proposed.

Practice 6: Dangers of electrical machines. Protection measures. Tests on single-phase transformer.

The objective of this practice is twofold. In the first part, the student will be taught the precautions to be taken when working with electrical machines, explaining the basic safety measures, the operation of the protection and safety devices, and teaching him how to manage the danger.

In the second part of the practical, the student will learn the main characteristics of a single-phase transformer. For this purpose, he/she will experimentally determine the parameters that govern its operation, using the so-called open and short-circuit tests. The student must be able to carry out the appropriate assembly for the realization of these tests, measuring voltages, currents and powers.

From the result of the measurements, the student must be able to interpret the obtained data and get from them the necessary information to know and quantify the different power losses in a real transformer. With these data the student must construct the equivalent model of a real transformer.

Practice 7: Three-phase asynchronous motor.

The objective of this practice is the assembly of a three-phase asynchronous motor in star and delta. The student must reason and select the correct configuration for the power source available in the laboratory and perform the start-up of the motor. The values obtained for speed and consumption will be compared with the values provided by the manufacturer.

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	28	38	66
Laboratory practical	14	7	21
Seminars	7	3	10
Seminars	15	15	30
Essay questions exam	13	10	23

*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Lecturing	Participatory master classes. In these sessions, the basic theoretical contents of the programme will be explained in detail, giving explanatory examples with which to deepen the understanding of the subject. Computer presentations and blackboard will be used. A copy of the slides will be given to the students prior to the exhibition, focusing lecturer's and student's efforts in the understanding of the topics. Anyway, the paper reproductions of slides should never be considered as substitutes for texts or notes, but as complementary material.
Laboratory practical	Practical set-ups corresponding to the contents seen in the classroom will be carried out in the laboratory, or complementary aspects not covered in the theoretical classes will be treated. The methodology used consists of the lecturer supervising the work carried out by the different groups into which the students are divided. The laboratory practices are aimed at reinforcing the theoretical concepts covered in the classroom sessions.

Seminars Since the tutorial action is approached as a group support action to the learning process of the student, these sessions, carried out in seminars and under the format of small group meetings, will serve to solve questions and to raise problems and exercises that will be solved by the students themselves.

As far as possible, the problems will have a realistic orientation, trying to bring them closer to solving real situations involving other engineering disciplines such as traction/propulsion, industrial processes, production and manufacturing, etc. In this way, students will have a more transversal vision of the subject and will see how it can help to solve problems of other disciplines.

Seminars Intensive course that is carried out as preparation for the extraordinary exams.

Personalized assistance

Methodologies	Description
Lecturing	Personalized answers to questions related to the exhibition by the teacher of the contents of the subject matter, theoretical bases and/or guidelines of a work or exercise that the student has to develop.
Seminars	In the field of tutorial action, there are academic tutoring actions as well as tutorial personalized actions. In the first case, students will have at their disposal tutorials to solve any question related to the contents, organization and planning of the subject, development of projects, etc. Tutorials can be individualized, but group tutoring is encouraged to solve problems related to the activities to be carried out in a group, or simply to inform the lecturer about the evolution of collaborative work. In the personalized tutorials, each student, individually, will be able to comment with the lecturer any questions he may have, problems that are preventing him from following up on the subject properly, in order to find some kind of solution. The aim of combining both types of tutorial action is to compensate the different learning rates through attention to diversity. The lecturers of the course will personally answer the questions and queries of the students, according to the timetable that will be published on the centre's website, and through telematic means (e-mail, videoconference, Moovi forums, etc.) by appointment.
Laboratory practical	Individual attention will be given to the implementation activities of the knowledge in a given context and the acquisition of basic and procedural skills on the subject.

Assessment

Description	Qualification	Training and Learning Results

Lecturing	<p>The final grade will be determined from the grades obtained in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous evaluation, through the assessment of practical work and activities proposed throughout the course. 2. Final evaluation, by means of examinations carried out in the calls and dates set by the University and the Centre. <p>In the framework of the continuous evaluation, it will be a first theoretical partial examination of the contents seen so far (circuits of direct and alternating current). This test will account for 15% of the total grade final of continuous assessment, there being no minimum score on this test.</p> <p>Before the final exam of the course, a second exam will be taken with contents related to three-phase systems and electrical machines seen up to that point. This test will account for 15% of the total the final mark for continuous assessment, there being no minimum mark in this proof.</p> <p>Throughout the four-month period, they will take place at different times, short questionnaires to check follow-up and commitment to subject by the students. The tests will be carried out with the support of the platform for the subject's tele-education. These tests will involve in total 10% of the final mark for continuous assessment, with no minimum mark.</p> <p>At the end of the four-month period, a final exam will be taken that will cover the all the contents of the course, both theoretical and practical, and which may include multiple choice tests, reasoning questions, resolution of problems and development of case studies.</p> <p>The examination, which will account for 40 per cent of the final continuous assessment score, will be based on the assessment of problem-based learning by the parties to the Block I: Circuit Theory (Direct Current, Alternating Current and three phase) and Block II: Electrical Machines. It will be distributed in trouble and/or theoretical questions, which can be about the theory and seminars seen in the classroom or about the practices seen in the laboratory.</p> <p>In order to pass the course, a mark of 5.0 points out of 10 will be required in the computation of the final Continuous Evaluation Note (NEC). Additionally is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A minimum of 40% of the score assigned to Block I (Theory of Circuits) - A minimum of 40% of the score assigned to Block II (Machines Electrical) <p>Those students who do not reach the minimums established in any of the two parts, must be submitted to the Ordinary Examination. In this case, your the final continuous evaluation note (NEC) will be calculated as:</p> $NEC = \min \{4.0, NEC\}$	80	B3 C10	D1 D2 D14 D16
Laboratory practical	<p>Laboratory practical will be evaluated on the basis of the work done by the student during the practice sessions and by evaluating the technical reports produced at the end of each one.</p> <p>The grade for this block of practices will represent 20% of the total grade end of continuous evaluation. The student must reach 40% of the score assigned to the practices of each of the blocks of the subject.</p>	20	B3 C10	D1 D6 D10 D16 D17

Other comments on the Evaluation

Qualification Assurance Plan

Recovery plan of the final qualification in the First Call

This plan consists of the right to take a new exam, called the Ordinary exam, on the dates set by the centre, which will replace, if it is higher, the score previously obtained and will count for all purposes in the calculation of the final grade of the first call. This exam will be open to those students who:

- Have not passed the subject during the Continuous Assessment ($NEC < 5.0$)
- Wish to improve the grade obtained by the Continuous Assessment method.

The ordinary examination will be based on the evaluation of problem-based learning in the parts of Block I: Circuit Theory (direct current, alternating current and three-phase current) and Block II: Electrical Machines. The practice part will also be evaluated with a test based on the circuit and machine simulation tool that will be used during the course.

The ordinary examination will contain a theoretical part and a practical part. The student will pass the course when the Note

of the Ordinary Examination (NEO) is greater or equal to 5.0 points out of 10, being also necessary to overcome the minimums established in the following table:

Minimum Score		
Theory (T) 80%	Block I	40%
	Block II	40%
Practice(P) 20%	Blocks I+II	40%

Once the minimums for each of the parts are exceeded, the NEO will be calculated as:

$$NEO = 0.8 \cdot T + 0.2 \cdot P$$

If the minimums are not passed, the score of the ordinary examination will be calculated as:

$$NEO = \min \{4.0, NEO\}$$

Finally, the corresponding First Call Note (NPC) will be calculated from the Note of the Ordinary Examination (NEO) and the Note of the Continuous Evaluation Examination (NEC) as

$$NPC = \max \{NEC, NEO\}$$

Recovery plan of the final qualification in the Second Call

Students who have not passed the subject during the first call have the right again to a second exam, called Extraordinary or Second Call, on the dates set by the centre. It is understood that the mark obtained in the exam replaces, if it is higher, the mark obtained in the ordinary or first call exam. This exam will contain a practical part, in addition to the theoretical part. The evaluation system will be governed by the same scales and weightings as those established for the ordinary exam, so that the student will pass the subject when the score of the Extraordinary Examination (NEE) is greater than or equal to 5.0 points out of 10. Once the minimums for each of the parts have been passed, the Extraordinary Examination Note (NEE) will be calculated as:

$$NEE = 0.8 \cdot T + 0.2 \cdot P$$

If the minimums are not passed, the score of the extraordinary examination will be calculated as:

$$NEE = \min \{4.0, NEE\}$$

Plan to improve the final rating

Each and every student can access a plan to improve their final grade. The improvement plan consists of the right to take a new exam, coinciding with the ordinary or first call exam, on the dates set by the centre, whose grade will replace the one previously obtained, as long as it is higher than the one already obtained, and will count for all purposes as the only reference in the calculation of the final grade. It is understood that the mark obtained in the exam, in the event that it is higher than the mark obtained through the continuous assessment of the subject throughout the four-month period, replaces the aggregation of the marks of the partial tests of continuous assessment, the practice marks, the marks of the short questionnaires and the final exam of the subject.

Academic integrity

Students are expected to show adequate ethical behaviour, committing to act honestly. Based on article 42.1 of the *Regulation on the evaluation, qualification and quality of teaching and the student learning process of the University of Vigo*, as well as point 6 of the fifth rule of *Order DEF/711/2022, of July 18th, which establishes the requirements for evaluation, progress, and ongoing enrolment in military educational training centres for incorporation into the ranks of the Armed Forces*, **any violation of academic integrity in the assessment process, as well as the cooperation in it will result in the assignment of a failing grade to the student (zero) for the entire course in the corresponding assessment opportunity**, regardless of the percentage of importance that the test in question had in the overall continuous assessment and independently of other disciplinary actions that may be applied.

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

James W. Nilsson, **Electric Circuits**, 10^a, Pearson, 2014

Fraile Mora, J., **Máquinas Eléctricas**, 8^a, Garceta Grupo, 2016

Complementary Bibliography

Carlson, A. Bruce, **Teoría de circuitos: ingeniería, conceptos y análisis de circuitos eléctricos lineales**, 1^a, Thomson-Paraninfo, 2002

Conejo, A, **Circuitos eléctricos para la ingeniería**, 1ª, McGraw-Hill, 2004

Gablador, A, **Problemas de circuitos eléctricos**, 1ª, Editorial Diego Marín, 2000

Garrido, C. y Cidrás, J., **Problemas de Circuitos Eléctricos**, 1ª, Editorial Reverte, 1992

Espinosa, J. y Belenguer, **Problemas resueltos de máquinas eléctricas rotativas**, 1ª, Universidad Jaume I, 2012

Chapman, S.J, **Máquinas Eléctricas**, 5ª, McGraw Hill, 2012

Corrales Martín, J., **Cálculo Industrial de Máquinas Eléctricas, Tomo II**, 1ª, Marcombo Boixerau Editores, 1982

Duncan Glover, J. y Sarma, M., **Sistemas de Potencia. Análisis y Diseño**, 3ª, Cengage Learning Editores S.A., 2003

Kosow, I.L., **Máquinas Eléctricas y Transformadores**, 1ª, Pearson Educación, 1993

Casals Torrens, Pau, **Máquinas eléctricas. Aplicaciones de ingeniería eléctrica a instalaciones navales y marinas**, 1ª, Ediciones UPC, 2010

Recommendations

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Electronic technology/P52G381V01301

Fundamentals of automation/P52G381V01401

Naval engines and machines/P52G381V01409

Other comments

The subject Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering has no associated prerequisites. However, in order to take this course successfully, the student must have:

- Written and oral comprehension skills
- Ability of abstraction, basic calculation and synthesis of information
- Skills for group work and group communication
- At least basic notions acquired in the subjects of Physics II and Mathematics.

The most common learning difficulties are linked to a lack of such knowledge, but it can be overcome with a little effort and the means of this Centre
