



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Electrical engineering and electronics [S1ETI2>EiE]

### Course

Field of study

Education in Technology and Informatics

Year/Semester

3/5

Area of study (specialization)

–

Profile of study

general academic

Level of study

first-cycle

Course offered in

Polish

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

compulsory

### Number of hours

Lecture

30

Laboratory classes

0

Other

0

Tutorials

30

Projects/seminars

15

### Number of credit points

5,00

### Coordinators

### Lecturers

### Prerequisites

Knowledge in the field of mathematics and physics at the secondary school level. Knowledge of basic quantities describing electrical circuits. Ability to understand and interpret the information conveyed and effective self-education in the field related to the chosen field of study.

### Course objective

Getting to know theoretical and practical issues related to electronics and electrical engineering, construction, principles of operation and possibilities of application of electrical and electronic devices. Presentation of new possibilities in the field of electricity generation and processing.

### Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

has elementary knowledge of electrical engineering, electronics and the basics of control and automation

has basic knowledge of the operation and diagnostics of technical systems, including the life cycle of devices

has knowledge about the ecological aspects of undertaken technical activities

Skills:

can use the acquired mathematical knowledge to describe processes, create models and other activities in the field of materials engineering, mechanics, machine design, electrical engineering, electronics and computer science

can identify a technical problem, determine its level of complexity, and propose a plan for its analysis and solution

has the ability to self-educate and understands the need for learning throughout professional life

Social competences:

is aware of the social role of a technical university graduate, and especially understands the need to formulate and provide society with information and opinions regarding technical and IT achievements

acts in accordance with the principles of professional ethics and is responsible

## Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Lecture: - assessment of knowledge and skills demonstrated in a written exam of a problem-based nature (it is allowed to conduct the test in electronic form on the university's educational platform eKursy).

Tutorials: - tests and colloquia in written form, - rewarding activity and creativity in solving the tasks on an ongoing basis.

Grading rules (for credit for lectures and tutorials):

- 5.0 - over 90% of points
- 4.5 - 80%-90% of points
- 4.0 - 70%-80% of points
- 3.5 - 60%-70% of points
- 3.0 - 50%-60% of points
- 2.0 - less than 50% of points

## Programme content

The module program covers the following topics:

- 1) Basic laws, phenomena and theorems in DC and AC electrical circuits,
- 2) Circuits with non-sinusoidal signals,
- 3) Transients in electrical circuits,
- 4) Three-phase systems,
- 5) Electric crosses and filters,
- 6) Basic electronic components and devices.

## Course topics

Lecture: Basic concepts in the field of electrical engineering, basics of electrostatics, circuit elements, laws of electrical circuits, matching a receiver to a source for maximum power, basics of magnetism and electromagnetism, types of materials due to electrical and magnetic interactions, formation of sinusoidal alternating voltage, physical quantities and electrical parameters in alternating current circuits, methods of analysis of direct and sinusoidal alternating current circuits (methods: laws Kirchhoff, superposition, ring currents, nodal potentials), circuit theorems (Thevenin, Norton, Tellegen, on reciprocity and compensation), power and energy in sinusoidal alternating circuits, RLC elements (phasor diagrams), resonance of voltages and currents, reactive power compensation, power and energy measurements in electrical circuits. Formation and properties of three-phase systems. Analysis of systems in the case of deformed excitations (use of the Fourier series, effective value of current and voltage, powers: active, reactive, apparent, deformation, higher harmonics). Basic electronic components: diodes, transistors, thyristor, hall effector, thermistor, varistor, photo-optical elements. Selected electronic circuits: rectifiers and filters, amplifiers, vibration generators, power supplies, etc. Instruments and measurement methods in electrical engineering. Measurements of selected non-electrical quantities by electrical methods (sensors and their applications in industry and vehicles). Electromagnetic interactions of devices - electromagnetic compatibility (outline of the problem). Transformers and rotating machines - design, principle of operation, design solutions, functional properties. Energy storage. Quality and reliability of electricity supply - guaranteed power supply systems.

Tutorials (calculation tasks): Determination of equivalent resistance and impedance, voltage and current

sources, time and complex form of sinusoidal alternating currents and voltages, calculation of currents and voltages in branched circuits, Kirchhoff's law method, principle/method of superposition, matching a load to a source for maximum power, method of ring currents and nodal potentials, Thevenin and Norton's theorem/method, determination of active, reactive and apparent power, reactive power compensation, voltage and current resonance, magnetically coupled circuits.

## Teaching methods

Lecture: Lecture with whiteboard or multimedia presentation (including: drawings, photos, animations, videos). Taking into account various aspects of the issues presented, including: economic, ecological, legal, social and practical examples known to students from everyday life. The implementation of a new topic is preceded by a reminder of the content from the previous lecture. Presenting parts of the material in connection with other objects.

Tutorials: Solving problems related to the basics of electrical engineering on the board, discussions and comments on solving problems, student's own work.

## Bibliography

### Basic:

1. Bolkowski S., Teoria obwodów elektrycznych, WNT, Warszawa 2017, (dowolne wydanie).
2. Kurdziel R., Podstawy elektrotechniki, WNT, Warszawa 1973.
3. Krakowski M., Elektrotechnika teoretyczna, tom 1 - Teoria obwodów (tom 2 - Pole elektromagnetyczne), PWN, Warszawa 1999, (dowolne wydanie).
4. Pr. zbior., Elektrotechnika i elektronika dla nieelektryków, WNT, W-wa 1999 (1995, 1991).
5. Nawrocki W., Elektronika: układy elektroniczne, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań 2010.
6. Bolkowski S., Brociek W., Rawa H., Teoria obwodów elektrycznych. Zadania., WNT, 2015.
7. Majerowska Z., Majerowski A., Elektrotechnika ogólna w zadaniach, PWN, W-wa 1999 (1984).
8. Jastrzębska G., Nawrowski R., Zbiór zadań z elektrotechniki ogólnej, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań 1995.
9. Szabatin J., Śliwa E., Zbiór zadań z teorii obwodów, WPW, 2008.

### Additional:

1. Hempowicz P. i in., Elektrotechnika i elektronika dla nieelektryków, WNT, W-wa, 2004 (1999).
2. Chua L. O., Desoer C. A., Kuh E. S.: Linear and nonlinear circuits, McGraw-Hill Inc., New York 1987.
3. Charoy A., Zakłócenia w urządzeniach elektronicznych. Zasady i porady instalacyjne, cz. 1-4, z serii:Kompatybilność elektromagnetyczna, WNT, Warszawa 1999-2000.
4. Opydo W., Elektrotechnika i elektronika dla studentów studiów zaocznych wydziałównieelektrycznych politechnik, skrypt Politechniki Poznańskiej nr1757.
5. Czarnywojtek P., Kozłowski J., Machczyński W., Teoria obwodów w zadaniach, Kalisz 2008.
6. Frąckowiak J., Nawrowski R., Zielińska M.: Teoria obwodów. Laboratorium, Wydawnictwo PolitechnikiPoznańskiej, Poznań 2017.
7. Bednarek K., Elektromagnetyczne oddziaływania i bilans energetyczny w sieci zasilającej w budynkubanku, Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, 90 (2014), nr 12, 188-191.
8. Bednarek K., Kasprzyk L., Kształtowanie jakości energii i niezawodności w systemach zasilaniaelektrycznego, Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, 92 (2016), nr 12, 9-12.
9. Bednarek K., Zasilacze UPS i agregaty prądotwórcze, czyli jak zapewnić niezawodność zasilania i odpowiednią jakość energii, Sektor Elektroenergetyczny, nr 1, 2019, s. 94-102, ISSN 2544-316X.
10. Putz Ł., Bednarek K., Nawrowski R., Disturbances Generated by Lighting Systems with LED Lamps andthe Reduction in Their Impacts, Applied Sciences, Vol. 9, issue 22, 2019, p. 1-18, DOI: 10.3390/app9224894.
- 11.Bednarek K., Typańska D., Misiorny J., Pietkiewicz A., Dostosowanie emisji zaburzeń elektromagnetycznych generowanych przez oprawę oświetleniową ze źródłami LED do wymagań norm EMC, Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Nr 12 (94), 2018, s. 214-217, DOI: 10.15199/48.2018.12.48
12. Praca zbiorowa: Czujniki w pojazdach samochodowych. Informatory techniczne Bosch, WKiŁ, Warszawa 2014.
13. Bednarek K., Bugała A., Budzińska N., Wielogórski M., Stanowiska do badań i prezentacji funkcjonowania czujników prędkości obrotowej oraz położenia liniowych i kątowych, Poznan University of Technology Academic Journals, Electrical Engineering, No 100, Poznań 2019, s. 199-210, DOI: 10.21008/j.1897-0737.2019.100.0018.
14. Bednarek K., Kasprzyk L., Zasobniki energii w systemach elektrycznych - Część 1. Charakterystyka

problemu, Część 2. Analizy porównawcze i aplikacje, Poznan University of Technology Academic Journals, Electrical Engineering, Poznań, No 69, Poznań 2012, p. 199-218.

15. Bednarek K., Bugała A., Własności użytkowe akumulatorów kwasowo-ołowiowych, Poznan University of Technology Academic Journals, Electrical Engineering, No 92, Poznań 2017, s. 47-60

#### Breakdown of average student's workload

|                                                                                                                                         | Hours | ECTS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Total workload                                                                                                                          | 125   | 5,00 |
| Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher                                                                                       | 77    | 3,00 |
| Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation) | 48    | 2,00 |