320019 - AC - Advanced Circuits

Coordinating unit: 205 - ESEIAAT - Terrassa School of Industrial, Aerospace and Audiovisual Engineering
Teaching unit: 709 - EE - Department of Electrical Engineering
Academic year: 2018
Degree: BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
ECTS credits: 6  
Teaching languages: Spanish

Teaching staff

Coordinator: Juan Ramón Hermoso
Others: Emiliano Aldabas

Prior skills

Students will be expected to have passed the subject Electrical Systems (third semester).

Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Specific:
1. ELE: Understanding of machine control, electric drive systems and their applications.

Teaching methodology

Face-to-face lecture sessions. In these sessions, the lecturer will explain concepts, guide students and set assignments.
- Applied face-to-face sessions. In these sessions, students will give presentations in groups of six on how they solved the problems in the set assignments. The students who are to give a presentation in a session will be chosen at random, although volunteers may come forward as a certain number of presentations must be given over the course.
- Directed study sessions in which the lecturer will monitor students' progress based on the set assignments.
- Independent learning. Students will be expected to use this time to learn concepts, complete the set assignments and prepare class work.
- Group work Students will be expected to work in pairs to prepare practical exercises and write reports. 
They will also work on problems in groups of six whose solutions they will have to defend in the applied face-to-face sessions.

Learning objectives of the subject

- Give basic training in and information about the specialisation.
- Acquire skills in calculus and the interpretation of results.
- Introduce techniques in the analysis and synthesis of circuits.
## Study load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study load</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total learning time:</strong> 150h</td>
<td>Hours large group:</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours medium group:</td>
<td>15h</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours small group:</td>
<td>15h</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guided activities:</td>
<td>0h</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study:</td>
<td>90h</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
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</table>
### TOPIC 1: THREE-PHASE SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning time: 30h</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 6h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical classes: 2h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory classes: 4h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study: 18h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description:
1.1. Review of balanced three-phase systems
1.2. Unbalanced three-phase systems
   1.2.1. Study of voltages and currents
   1.2.2. Study of power
1.3. Improving the power factor
1.4. Decomposition into symmetrical components

#### Related activities:
Practical P1 - Measurements in unbalanced three-phased systems

#### Specific objectives:
For students to:
- Learn the fundamental behaviour and characteristics of balanced three-phase systems.
- Calculate currents and voltages methodically in unbalanced three-phase systems.
- Calculate power budgets in unbalanced three-phase systems.
- Study the power factor in unbalanced systems.
- Become familiar with and use the decomposition in symmetrical components.
TOPIC 2: FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Learning time: 31h
- Theory classes: 6h
- Practical classes: 3h
- Laboratory classes: 4h
- Self study: 18h

Description:
2.1. Analysis of variable frequency response
2.2. Half power frequency
2.3. Resonance
  2.3.1. Series resonance
  2.3.2. Parallel resonance
  2.3.3. Other resonant circuits
2.4.1. Transfer function
2.5. Frequency response logarithmic plots
  2.5.1. Bode diagrams
2.6. Passive filters
2.7. Active filters

Related activities:
Practical P2 - Resonance
Practical P3 - Frequency response

Specific objectives:
For students to:
- Understand the concept of impedance using variable frequency.
- Become familiar with electrical resonance.
- Understand the concept of the transfer function.
- Draw frequency response plots.
- Become familiar with the various types of filter circuits.
- Design simple electrical filter circuits.
### TOPIC 3: TRANSIENT ANALYSIS

**Learning time:** 29h  
- Theory classes: 6h  
- Practical classes: 3h  
- Laboratory classes: 2h  
- Self study: 18h

**Description:**
- 3.1. Introduction to industrial communications.  
- 3.2. Industrial automation and control system architectures: centralised, distributed, hierarchical and CIM.  
- 3.3. Reference models in communications systems: OSI and TCP/IP models.  
- 3.4. Industrial networks and fieldbuses: classification, component parts and characteristics

**Related activities:**  
- First class test  
- Practical P4 - Transient first- and second-order circuits

### TOPIC 4: APPLICATION OF FOURIER ANALYSIS IN ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

**Learning time:** 29h  
- Theory classes: 6h  
- Practical classes: 3h  
- Laboratory classes: 2h  
- Self study: 18h

**Description:**
- 4.1. Introduction. The permanent non-sinusoidal regime  
- 4.2. Trigonometric forms of the Fourier series  
- 4.3. Evaluation of Fourier coefficients  
- 4.4. Filling factor and wave symmetry  
- 4.5. Response to periodic excitation functions  
- 4.6. Complex forms of the Fourier series  
- 4.7. Fourier integral. Definition  
- 4.8. Applications in electrical circuits  
- 4.9. Power in non-sinusoidal regimes

**Related activities:**  
- Practical P5 - Analysis and measurements in non-linear circuits

**Specific objectives:**  
For students to:  
- Learn the characteristics and properties of Fourier analysis.  
- Calculate voltages and currents in non-linear circuits.  
- Calculate power in non-linear single-phase circuits  
- Differentiate between power factor and \( \cos(\phi) \)
TOPIC 5: MODELLING OF CIRCUITS - QUADRUPOLES

Description:
5.1. Definition of quadrupoles
5.2. Impedance and admittance parameters
5.3. Hybrid parameters
5.4. Transmission parameters
5.5. Association of quadrupoles
5.6. The relationship between parameters
5.7. Active quadrupoles

Related activities:
Practical P6 - Determination of parameters in quadrupoles

Specific objectives:
For students to:
- Know the relationship between input and output in a circuit.
- Understand the basic modelling techniques of electrical systems.
- Understand transformation modelling techniques.
- Understand interconnection modelling techniques.

Learning time: 14h
- Theory classes: 2h
- Practical classes: 2h
- Laboratory classes: 2h
- Self study: 8h
## TOPIC 6: INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS

### Description:

- 6.1 General concepts
  - 6.1.1. Concepts of measurement and error
  - 6.1.2. Types of error
  - 6.1.3. Statistical applications
  - 6.1.4. Data representation
- 6.2 Measuring instruments
  - 6.2.1. Functional characteristics
  - 6.2.2. Sources of error
  - 6.2.3. Analogue instruments
  - 6.2.4. Digital instruments
  - 6.2.5. Measurement transformers
- 6.3 Measuring techniques
  - 6.3.1. Measurement of components (R, L and C)
  - 6.3.2. Measurement of voltage and current
  - 6.3.3. Measurement of power
  - 6.3.4. Measurement of energy
  - 6.3.5. Measurements in three-phase systems

### Related activities:

- Practical P7 Measurements. Data processing and interpretation
- Group work
- Second class test

### Specific objectives:

For students to:
- Understand all of the concepts and factors related to a measuring process.
- Use statistical applications.
- Use data presentation techniques.
- Understand the characteristics of the instruments used.
- Understand the basic measuring techniques.

### Learning time:

- Theory classes: 4h
- Practical classes: 1h
- Laboratory classes: 2h
- Self study: 10h
## Planning of activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRACTICE P1. MEASURES SYSTEMS UNBALANCED THREE PHASE.</strong></td>
<td>Unbalanced three phase circuits are simulated, the active and apparent power and power factor are measured. Finally the three phase circuits resulting from applying the Stokvis Fortescue theorem are simulated and the results compared.</td>
<td><strong>3h</strong>&lt;br&gt;Laboratory classes: 2h&lt;br&gt;Self study: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRACTICE P2. RESONANCE</strong></td>
<td>RLC series circuit is performed and the frequency that presents pure resistive behaviour is measured. The experiment was repeated but now with a parallel RLC circuit. Finally a mixed circuit is analysed.</td>
<td><strong>3h</strong>&lt;br&gt;Laboratory classes: 2h&lt;br&gt;Self study: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRACTICE P3. FREQUENCY RESPONSE.</strong></td>
<td>A circuit consisting of resistors, inductors and capacitors are fed with an alternating voltage variable frequency. After determining the starting point of the relationship between vought and Vin are measured. Then analyse its usefulness to pass some frequencies and attenuate others.</td>
<td><strong>3h</strong>&lt;br&gt;Laboratory classes: 2h&lt;br&gt;Self study: 1h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Support materials:
- Script of practice guidelines for the completion of the report and measuring equipment laboratory.

### Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:
Throughout the session, the report with the data obtained will be filled and responded reasonably to required issues. The note of the labs corresponding to 10% of the overall mark of subject.

### Specific objectives:
- Understand the concept of transfer function.
- Diagrams represent frequency response.
- Learn about the different types of filter circuits.

### PRESENTIAL FIRST EXAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Hours: 3h</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The evaluations consist of individual tests and/or other assessment activities.</td>
<td>Theory classes: 3h</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Support materials:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enunciated of evidence and/or other material specified by the teacher.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first assessment represents 35% of the final grade for the course.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific objectives:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After each evaluation the student must have satisfactorily achieved the specific objectives detailed in the contents that have been part of assessments.</td>
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</table>

### PRACTICE P4, TRANSIENT IN FIRST AND SECOND ORDER CIRCUITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sallen-Key circuit is made with adjustable gain and the transient response is measured for different values K. Moreover, the transfer function is calculated and determined its poles. Practice will conclude by comparing the measurements with the mathematical study.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support materials:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Script of practice guidelines for the completion of the report and measuring equipment laboratory.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific objectives:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Know the different types of possible responses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relate the transient response with the transfer function.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### PRACTICE P5. NONLINEAR CIRCUITS, ANALYSIS AND MEASURES

**Hours:** 3h  
Laboratory classes: 2h  
Self study: 1h

**Description:**  
Nonlinear electrical circuit consisting of diodes and resistors are supplied with a sinusoidal signal, obtaining a response known Fourier analysis. Below is a PL filter is placed and measured the new answer. Finally justify analytically the amplitudes of the first three harmonics.

**Support materials:**  
Script of practice guidelines for the completion of the report and measuring equipment laboratory.

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**  
Throughout the session the report with the data obtained will be filled and responded reasonably to required issues. The note of the labs corresponding to 10% of the overall mark of subject.

**Specific objectives:**  
Experiment with electrical circuits in non-sinusoidal steady state.  
Evaluate the Fourier coefficients.

### PRACTICE P6. DETERMINE PARAMETERS IN QUADROPOLES.

**Hours:** 3h  
Laboratory classes: 2h  
Self study: 1h

**Description:**  
Will be based on a relatively complex electrical circuit and its parameters will be calculated quadripole equivalent. Both circuits are simulated and the results compared.

**Support materials:**  
Script of practice guidelines for the completion of the report and measuring equipment laboratory.

**Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:**  
Throughout the session the report with the data obtained will be filled and responded reasonably to required issues. The note of the labs corresponding to 10% of the overall mark of subject.

**Specific objectives:**  
Relate the input and output response in a circuit.  
Apply the basic techniques of modelling of electrical systems.

### PRACTICE P7. MEASURES, INTERPRETATION AND DATA PROCESS.

**Hours:** 3h  
Laboratory classes: 2h  
Self study: 1h

**Description:**  
The accuracy of different measuring equipment shall be verified. Component parameters were measured and the usual electrical magnitudes are also measured.

**Support materials:**  
Script of practice guidelines for the completion of the report and measuring equipment laboratory.
## WORK IN GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Students work in groups of 6 people, and made collections of problems that must be defended in class time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support materials:</td>
<td>Script work and guidelines for implementing the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific objectives:</td>
<td>Understand the characteristics of the instruments used. Understand the basic measuring techniques.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hours</strong></th>
<th>24h</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self study</td>
<td>24h</td>
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</table>

## PRESENTIAL SECOND EXAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>The evaluations consist of individual tests and / or other assessment activities.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support materials:</td>
<td>Enunciated of evidence and / or other material specified by the teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptions of the assignments due and their relation to the assessment:</td>
<td>The first assessment represents 40% of the final grade for the course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific objectives:</td>
<td>After each evaluation the student must have satisfactorily achieved the specific objectives detailed in the contents that have been part of assessments.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hours</strong></th>
<th>3h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes</td>
<td>3h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qualification system

- Total Exams: 70%
  (1st exam:35%,  2nd exam:35%)
- Workclass:  15%
- Laboratory:  15%

The unsatisfactory results of the 1st partial exam may be redirected by means of a exam to be carried out on the day fixed for the final exam. This test can be done at your discretion, all students enrolled. The grade will be between 0 and 10 and the grade obtained by application of the renewal will replace the initial grade of 1st partial exam, provided it is higher.

For those students who meet the requirements and submit to the reevaluation examination, the grade of the reevaluation exam will replace the grades of all the on-site written evaluation acts (tests, midterm and final exams) and the grades obtained during the course for lab practices, works, projects and presentations will be kept.

If the final grade after reevaluation is lower than 5.0, it will replace the initial one only if it is higher. If the final grade after reevaluation is greater or equal to 5.0, the final grade of the subject will be pass 5.0.

Bibliography

Basic:


Complementary:


