Engineering Tripos Part IA, 1P3: Physical Principles of Electronics and Electromagnetics, 2020-21

Course Leader

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Lecturer

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Timing and Structure

Weeks 1-3, Michaelmas term & weeks 4-6 Lent term,12 lectures, 2 lectures/week in two separate parts. Part 1 - 6 Lectures: Physical principles of electronics, Part 2 - 6 Lectures: Electromagnetics

Aims

The aims of the course are to:

- Develop an understanding of electromagnetic fields and their application to the solution of a range of engineering problems, building directly on the knowledge students have gained at A-level.

Objectives

As specific objectives, by the end of the course students should be able to:

- Understand the physical properties that lead to resistance, capacitance and inductance.
- Analyse simple geometries used in these components
- Understand the basic laws of electromagnetism, Gauss, Ampere, the method of images, virtual work etc.
- Calculate the electric and magnetic fields produced by simple charge and current distributions.
- Develop an understanding of the relation between field and circuit concepts
- Calculate the capacitance, inductance, and mutual inductance for simple circuits.
- Understand how energy methods can be used to estimate electromagnetic forces.
- Design simple electromagnets and permanent magnets.

Content

The emphasis during the course will be on the physical understanding of the principles involved. Only elementary mathematical methods will be used, including basic vector concepts of superposition, dot product and cross product.

The overall course will cover three main areas through the two parts:(i) electrostatics: (ii) magnetic fields: and (iii) magnetic materials. Each part will contain a theoretical description of the concepts followed by applications to a range of problems of engineering interest. Part 1 is designed to introduce the physical properties of

electromagnetics leading to the resistor, the capacitor and the inductor. This is done through a purely scalar theoretical analysis of the electromagnetic concepts. Part 2 takes the concepts of Part 1 and expands them on a more general sense to gain a more fundamental understanding of electromagnetic problems and materials. Throughout the course there will be an emphasis on the way approximations must be introduced when analysing engineering problems.

Part 1 Physical principle of electronics (6 Lectures) - Prof. Wilkinson

- Physical principles - charge and charge accumulation
- Coulomb's Law - from force to an empirical derivation of electric field (and and
- Concept of electrical field (E) (with ref to point, line and surface)
- Dielectrics, idea of polarisation charges, dielectric breakdown
- The electric flux density (D) - simple geometries, point, line and surface
- Scalar definition of Gauss' law for a given surface, flux conservation
- Electrostatic potential and voltage - scalar calculation EdI
- capacitance, Q=CV, examples:(i) parallel plate capacitor (ii) coaxial line
- AC properties of capacitance (CdV/dt), simple definition of reactance (1/jwC)
- Charge flow - ohms law and current
- Simple derivation of current density (J)
- Simple description of resistance and resistivity
- Empirical definition of force between current carrying wires
- Ideas of magnetic flux density (B) from between wires
- Simple Biot Savart Law to give a circulating magnetic field
- Examples: (i) B field around a wire, (ii) B field from a loop of wire, (ii) field in a solenoid
- Scalar version of Ampere's law based on flux density circulating a wire
- Concept of Magnetic flux and flux linkage
- Faraday's Law of a electromagnetic induction
- Inductance, examples of coil and coaxial line, definition of mutual inductance
- AC properties of inductance (jwl)

Part 2- Electromagnetics (6 Lectures) - Dr Joyce

Electrostatic systems (3 lectures)

- Further symmetries - the method of images
- Vector definition of E-field and Gauss' Law
- Energy in a capacitor and electric field. Energy storage + effect of dielectrics
- Using virtual work to estimate forces (const voltage version) + examples

Magnetic systems and materials (3 Lectures)

- Need for magnetic materials
- Ideas of magnetic field (H) and the relative permeability
- Ampere's Law with linear, MMF, Vector form of Ampere's Law.
- Non-linear materials, saturation, magnetistion curve and hysteresis, transformers?.
- Permanent magnets.
- Energy and forces in magnetics circuits - virtual work example.
- Magnetics energy as integral of HdB
- Estimating forces between magnetics materials (EM and permanent)

Booklists

Please refer to the Booklist for Part IA Courses for references to this module, this can be found on the associated Moodle course.

Examination Guidelines

Please refer to Form & conduct of the examinations [3].

UK-SPEC

The UK Standard for Professional Engineering Competence (UK-SPEC) [4] describes the requirements that have to be met in order to become a Chartered Engineer, and gives examples of ways of doing this.

UK-SPEC is published by the Engineering Council on behalf of the UK engineering profession. The standard has been developed, and is regularly updated, by panels representing professional engineering institutions, employers and engineering educators. Of particular relevance here is the 'Accreditation of Higher Education Programmes' (AHEP) document [5] which sets out the standard for degree accreditation.

The Output Standards Matrices [6] indicate where each of the Output Criteria as specified in the AHEP 3rd edition document is addressed within the Engineering and Manufacturing Engineering Triposes.

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Links
[1] mailto:tdw13@cam.ac.uk
[2] mailto:hjj28@eng.cam.ac.uk
[3] http://teaching.eng.cam.ac.uk/content/form-conduct-examinations
[4] http://www.engc.org.uk/ukspec.aspx
[5] http://www.engc.org.uk/standards-guidance/standards/accreditation-of-higher-education-programmes-ahep/
[6] http://teaching.eng.cam.ac.uk/content/output-standards-matrices