

SYL M03 B1.3 rev. 1.0

Lesson
Subject
<p>3.1 Electron Theory Structure and distribution of electrical charges within: atoms, molecules, ions, compounds; Molecular structure of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.</p>
<p>3.2 Static Electricity and Conduction Static electricity and distribution of electrostatic charges; Electrostatic laws of attraction and repulsion; Units of charge, Coulomb's Law; Conduction of electricity in solids, liquids, gases and a vacuum.</p>
<p>3.3 Electrical Terminology The following terms, their units and factors affecting them: potential difference, electromotive force, voltage, current, resistance, conductance, charge, conventional current flow, electron flow.</p>
<p>3.4 Generation of Electricity Production of electricity by the following methods: light, heat, friction, pressure, chemical action, magnetism and motion.</p>
<p>3.5 DC Sources of Electricity Construction and basic chemical action of: primary cells, secondary cells, lead acid cells, nickel cadmium cells, other alkaline cells; Cells connected in series and parallel; Internal resistance and its effect on a battery; Construction, materials and operation of thermocouples; Operation of photo-cells.</p>
<p>3.6 DC Circuits Ohms Law, Kirchoff's Voltage and Current Laws; Calculations using the above laws to find resistance, voltage and current; Significance of the internal resistance of a supply.</p>
<p>3.7 A Resistance/Resistor A Resistance and affecting factors; Specific resistance; Resistor colour code, values and tolerances, preferred values, wattage ratings; Resistors in series and parallel; Calculation of total resistance using series, parallel and series parallel combinations; Operation and use of potentiometers and rheostats; Operation of Wheatstone Bridge;</p>
<p>3.7 B Resistance/Resistor B Positive and negative temperature coefficient conductance; Fixed resistors, stability, tolerance and limitations, methods of construction; Variable resistors, thermistors, voltage dependent resistors Construction of potentiometers and rheostats; Construction of Wheatstone Bridge.</p>
<p>3.8 Power Power, work and energy (kinetic and potential); Dissipation of power by a resistor; Power formula; Calculations involving power, work and energy.</p>

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<p>3.9 Capacitance/Capacitor</p> <p>Operation and function of a capacitor;</p> <p>Factors affecting capacitance area of plates, distance between plates, number of plates, dielectric and dielectric constant, working voltage, voltage rating;</p> <p>Capacitor types, construction and function;</p> <p>Capacitor colour coding;</p> <p>Calculations of capacitance and voltage in series and parallel circuits;</p> <p>Exponential charge and discharge of a capacitor, time constants;</p> <p>Testing of capacitors.</p>
<p>3.10 A Magnetism A</p> <p>Theory of magnetism;</p> <p>Properties of a magnet;</p> <p>Action of a magnet suspended in the Earth's magnetic field;</p> <p>Magnetisation and demagnetisation;</p> <p>Magnetic shielding;</p> <p>Various types of magnetic material;</p> <p>Electromagnets construction and principles of operation;</p> <p>Hand clasp rules to determine: magnetic field around current carrying conductor;</p>
<p>3.10 B Magnetism B</p> <p>Magnetomotive force, field strength, magnetic flux density, permeability, hysteresis loop, retentivity, coercive force reluctance, saturation point, eddy currents;</p> <p>Precautions for care and storage of magnets</p>
<p>3.11 Inductance/Inductor</p> <p>Faraday's Law;</p> <p>Action of inducing a voltage in a conductor moving in a magnetic field;</p> <p>Induction principles;</p> <p>Effects of the following on the magnitude of an induced voltage: magnetic field strength, rate of change of flux, number of conductor turns;</p> <p>Mutual induction;</p> <p>The effect the rate of change of primary current and mutual inductance has on induced voltage;</p> <p>Factors affecting mutual inductance: number of turns in coil, physical size of coil, permeability of coil, position of coils with respect to each other;</p> <p>Lenz's Law and polarity determining rules;</p> <p>Back emf, self induction;</p> <p>Saturation point;</p> <p>Principle uses of inductors.</p>
<p>3.12 DC Motor/Generator Theory</p> <p>Basic motor and generator theory;</p> <p>Construction and purpose of components in DC generator;</p> <p>Operation of, and factors affecting output and direction of current flow in DC generators;</p> <p>Operation of, and factors affecting output power, torque, speed and direction of rotation of DC motors;</p> <p>Series wound, shunt wound and compound motors;</p> <p>Starter Generator construction.</p>
<p>3.13 AC Theory</p> <p>Sinusoidal waveform: phase, period, frequency, cycle;</p> <p>Instantaneous, average, root mean square, peak, peak to peak current values and calculations of these values, in relation to voltage, current and power;</p> <p>Triangular/Square waves;</p> <p>Single/3 phase principles.</p>

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<p>3.14 Resistive (R), Capacitive (C) and Inductive (L) Circuits Phase relationship of voltage and current in L, C and R circuits, parallel, series and series parallel; Power dissipation in L, C and R circuits; Impedance, phase angle, power factor and current calculations; True power, apparent power and reactive power calculations.</p>
<p>3.15 Transformers Transformer construction principles and operation; Transformer losses and methods for overcoming them; Transformer action under load and no-load conditions; Power transfer, efficiency, polarity markings; Calculation of line and phase voltages and currents; Calculation of power in a three phase system; Primary and Secondary current, voltage, turns ratio, power, efficiency; Auto transformers.</p>
<p>3.16 Filters Operation, application and uses of the following filters: low pass, high pass, band pass, band stop</p>
<p>3.17 AC Generators Rotation of loop in a magnetic field and waveform produced; Operation and construction of revolving armature and revolving field type AC generators; Single phase, two phase and three phase alternators; Three phase star and delta connections advantages and uses; Permanent Magnet Generators.</p>
<p>3.18 AC Motors Construction, principles of operation and characteristics of: AC synchronous and induction motors both single and polyphase; Methods of speed control and direction of rotation; Methods of producing a rotating field: capacitor, inductor, shaded or split pole.</p>