

Interactive Learning Tools for Electrical Engineering and Electronics Course

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Introduction

The article reports the results of one of the first attempts to elaborate and implement original student centred interactive learning tools for higher and vocational schools in Latvia. By now Ē. Priednieks has developed more than 20 Windows applications in the subject area „Electrical Engineering and Electronics” (EE&E): laboratory practice simulations, circuit calculation programs, and learning exercises. The learning material presented in CD ROM form includes themes of electrical circuits, electrical machines and basic electronics. Each learning tool contains EXE-file supported by help files with operation instructions, theory, laboratory practice assignment or exercises. The further development of the learning tools was supported by the Leonardo da Vinci Community Vocational Training Action Programme. The learning tools were also translated and now the CD is available in English, Dutch, Estonian, Italian, Latvian, and Lithuanian versions.

I. Electrical circuit learning tools

By 2000 a CD ROM „Electric Circuit Analysis (ELCIRA)” with 13 learning tools has been elaborated and implemented in the higher education system of Latvia. These computer-based learning tools have well-known distance education material advantages, such as: interactive studies in the “computer-student” mode, user-friendly study material, opportunity to choose an individual time and rate of studies, objective evaluating and self-assessment of acquired material, costs of education reduce, etc.

Contents of the CD and a brief characteristic of learning tools see below. Some examples of screen copies with program interface are shown in Fig. 1.

Laboratory practice simulations (L)

All values of electrical quantities, timing diagrams, vector diagrams and function curves are available.

- L1.** Operating conditions of DC circuit with a variable load resistance.
- L2.** RLC series connection with variable capacitance C.
- L3.** Power factor correction. Variable capacitance C in parallel with RL-load.
- L4.** Star-connected three-phase circuit with variable 3-phase resistive load in 3- and 4-wire systems, balanced and unbalanced, also in emergency situations.
- L5.** DC circuit transients. Charging processes of capacitor in RC and RLC circuits with changeable parameters.

We suppose that such specialised simulation programs used for training purposes have some advantages in comparison with universal electrical circuit simulation programs such as:

- specialised programs are released from needless information on the screen,
- they do not require scheming on the screen,
- they are user-friendly, easy-to-acquire,
- each program is provided with specific instructions on use in a help file,
- useful information for training, theory, exercises, tasks is available in linked help-files,
- they are supplied with a graphical part fit for certain study material (vector diagrams, potential diagrams, multi-functional graphics, etc.),
- they are essentially less expensive.

Tests and learning tools (T)

- T1.** Topology of electric circuits. Interactive demonstration of main concepts of circuit topology.
- T2.** Labelling of voltages and currents in schematic. Some equations are given; the task is to choose correct reference directions for voltages and currents.
- T3.** Series and parallel connections: find them in a given circuit. Correction of answers through basic concepts and definitions.

- T4.** Parameters of sinusoidal current (voltage): phase, amplitude, effective value, frequency, the vector and complex representation.
- T5.** Addition of sinusoids. Timing diagrams, vector and complex representation of sinusoids.
- T6.** Active power. Dependence of the product of a sinusoidal current and voltage and its average value (active power) on their phase shift.

Electric circuit calculation programs (C)

- C1.** DC circuit calculation. Values of currents, potentials, voltages and powers. Some templates for popular circuit configurations given.
- C2.** Calculation of AC circuits with parallel branches. Plan of calculation, formulae, values of all currents, power and phase shifts. After data varying a schematic and scaled vector diagram appear. Many examples with different circuit configuration and parameters available.

II. Further development

The following learning tools were designed for the Leonardo da Vinci Community Vocational Training Action Programme project (Agreement Nr.2002-LV/02/B/F/PP-138.002). Their screenshots are shown in Fig. 2.

- T7.** Elements and their series connections (RL, RC, RLC). All parameters and frequency f are changeable. Formulae and electrical values (current, voltages, active power, reactances, phase shift), timing diagrams for voltages, current and instantaneous power), and vector diagram for every circuit appear.

Electrical machines (M)

Steady-state operation mode simulation, with control possibilities. Electrical and mechanical values, speed-torque characteristics or voltage-current characteristics accessible.

- M1.** Single-phase transformer with variable load reactance and its phase angle.
- M2.** Three-phase induction motor. Variable values: a load torque, voltage and resistance of rotor circuit.
- M3.** DC motor with shunt excitement. Variable values: a load torque, voltage and field current. Choice of starting resistance.
- M4.** Separately excited DC generator with variable load resistance and field current.

Basic electronics (E)

Input and output values, timing diagrams accessible.

- E1.** Single- and three-phase rectifier circuits with variable resistive load. A smoothing capacitance-filter treated. A current's path for every time interval available.

- E2.** Logical function synthesis. Logical functions for control of 8 seven-segment LED-displays. A solution process and checking of results is partially automated.
- E3.** Operational amplifiers. Non-inverting, inverting, and summing operation amplifier circuits may be investigated.

III. Development in perspective

On the way to a distance education course design it is necessary to supply all the main concepts of the „Electrical Engineering and Electronics” with interactive learning materials. Some activities in this direction have been undertaken. Here is a list of programs-in-advance: with algorithms and screen design approximately performed, but yet without any help-file. Some screenshots are shown in Fig. 3.

Some tools for circuit analysis and electrical machines simulation

- L6.** Thevenin equivalent for a two-source DC circuit.
- L7.** Delta-connected three-phase circuit with changeable load impedances and phase angles. Values of phase and line currents, vector diagram of currents and voltages.
- L8.** Active power measurement in three-phase systems with 2 wattmeter method. Values of active power, and indications of wattmeters are shown.
- C3.** AC circuit calculation. Complex values of currents, potentials, voltages and powers. Some templates for popular circuit configurations are given.
- M5.** DC motor with serie excitement. Laboratory practice simulation
- M6.** Induction motor distance control circuits. Interactive training tool.

Electronic and microprocessor technique

- E4.** Controlled single-phase rectifiers.
- E5.** Voltage stabilization circuit.
- E6.** Bipolar transistor characteristics.
- E7.** Transistor amplifier.
- E8.** Schmitt trigger.
- E9.** Basic logical functions OR, AND, NOR, NAND.
- E10.** RS-, JK-, D- and T-triggers.
- E11.** Digital devices. Program for treating a system of digital devices: a counter, register, RAM, ALU and decoder with LED indicator.
- E12.** Karnaugh maps (2x4 and 4x4). Automated logical function synthesis.
- E13.** Microprocessor 8080 emulator. Program code and data input and modification is possible. In step-by-step mode a content of all microprocessor registers, data area, and stack is accessible.
- E14.** LED display with microprocessor control. A microprocessor program controls 6 seven-segment LED-indicator display and can be modified.
- E15.** Arithmetic and logical microprocessor commands.

T3 series and parallel combinations of resistors

Your answers:
 1 and 2 are: in series
 1 and 3 are: in parallel
 1 and 8 are: neither-nor
 3 and 4 are: neither-nor
 3 and 6 are: neither-nor
 6 and 8 are: neither-nor
 7 and 10 are: neither-nor
 9 and 10 are: in series
 Number of mistakes: 2

Resistors 1 and 2 are:
 Choose the right answer:
 series-connected
 parallel-connected
 neither series nor parallel

Definitions:
Series-connected
Parallel connected
In the circuit:
 All nodes
 Junction points

There are 4 junction points.
 To view: repeatedly press the button "Junction points".

Verify/correct

T2 combination of voltages and currents

Equations:
 $V_{32} = -RI_1$
 $V_{23} = RI_2$
 $V_{31} = RI_3$

Enter your solution

Score:
 0 Right 0 Errors

Mark all nodes, currents and choose the right direction for current arrows - so all 3 equations are correct!

Versions: 4

L1 circuit with variable load

Parameters:
 $V = 110\text{ V}$
 $R_1 = 100\ \Omega$

Change resistance R2 value:
 $R_2 = 270\ \Omega$

Results:
 $I = 0.297\text{ A}$
 $V_{ab} = 29.7\text{ V}$
 $V_{bc} = 80.3\text{ V}$
 $P = 32.7\text{ W}$
 $P_{ab} = 8.6\text{ W}$
 $P_{bc} = 23.9\text{ W}$

Power diagrams:
 Graph showing power vs current for P_{ab} , P_{bc} , and P .

Diagram mode:
 $V_c = f(I)$
 $P_c = f(I)$
 $V_c = f(R2)$
 $P_c = f(R2)$

L3 circuit with parallel branches

Parameters:
 $V = 71\text{ V}$
 $R = 13\ \Omega$
 $X_L = 33\ \Omega$

Branch 1:
 $I_{1a} = 1.039\text{ A}$
 $I_{1r} = 0.797\text{ A}$
 $I_1 = 1.310\text{ A}$
 $P = 73.8\text{ W}$
 $Q_1 = 56.62\text{ VAR}$
 $\varphi_1 = 37.5^\circ$

Branch 2:
 $Q_2 = 48.94\text{ VAR}$
 $I_2 = 0.689\text{ A}$
 $\varphi_2 = 90.0^\circ$

Total circuit results:
 $Q = 7.69\text{ VAR}$
 $I = 1.045\text{ A}$
 $\cos \varphi = 0.995$
 $\varphi = 5.9^\circ$

Diagram of currents:
 Graph showing current vs capacitor value C .

Value of capacitance:
 $C = 30.9\ \mu\text{F}$

L5 AC circuits transients

Change circuit parameters:
 $R = 100\ \Omega$
 $C = 2.0\ \mu\text{F}$
 $L = 0\text{ (RC)}$

Timing diagrams of voltages:
 Graph showing V_C , V_R , V_L , and I vs time t .

Values of current and voltages:
 $t = 3.781\text{ ms}$
 $I = 11.588\text{ mA}$
 $V_C = 9.7191\text{ V}$
 $V_R = 1.1588\text{ V}$
 $V_L = 1.1221\text{ V}$

T6 Calculation of sinusoids, active power

Average value of $p(t)$ - active power P
 $p(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t)$
 Active power: 28.8 W
 Phase shift: -44°
 Reactive power: 27.8 var
 Power factor: 0.719
 Phase angle of current: 44°

Complex power, vector diagram
 $V = 5.66 + j 0.00$
 $I = 5.09 + j 4.91$
 $S = 28.8 - j 27.8$
 $v(t) = 8 \sin \omega t$
 $i(t) = 10.00 \sin(\omega t + 44^\circ)$
 $p(t) = 28.8 - 40.0 \cos(2\omega t + 44^\circ)$

C2 circuit with parallel branches

Enter data here:

Branch 1	Branch 2	Branch 3	
$R = 0$	9	12	$V = 134\text{ V}$
$X_L = 0$	11	25	Ω
$X_C = 20$	0	19	Ω

 Calculate

Table of results:

Branch 1	Branch 2	Branch 3	Total circuit
Z	20.00	14.21	13.42
	Ω	Ω	Ω
φ	-90.00	50.71	26.57
	$^\circ$	$^\circ$	$^\circ$
I	6.700	9.428	9.988
	A	A	A
I_a	0.000	5.970	8.933
	A	A	A
I_b	-6.700	3.297	4.467
	A	A	A
P	0.0	000.0	1197.1
	W	W	W
Q	-897.8	977.0	598.5
	var	var	var
S	897.8	1263.4	1338.4
	V·A	V·A	V·A

Formulae:
 $I_{2a} = I_2 \cos \varphi_2$

Choose circuit version: Version number 01

L4 phase circuits with star-connected load

Potential diagram and currents' vector:
 Graph showing potential and current vectors for phases A, B, and C.

Circuit without neutral wire:
 Diagram showing a star-connected load without a neutral wire.

Currents (amperes):
 A-phase: 10.11
 B-phase: 20.59
 C-phase: 23.99
 N-wire: 0

Phase resistances (ohms):
 A-phase: 303.2
 B-phase: 267.7
 C-phase: 119.9
 Neutral shift: 105.9

Line voltage: 330 V

Allow short-circuit:
 in A-phase
 in B-phase
 in C-phase

Non-balanced load

Fig. 1. Screen copy examples: running programs from CD "ELCIRA"

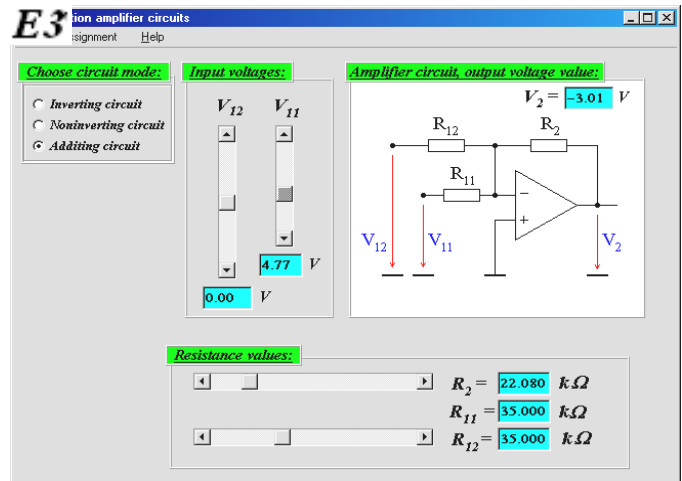
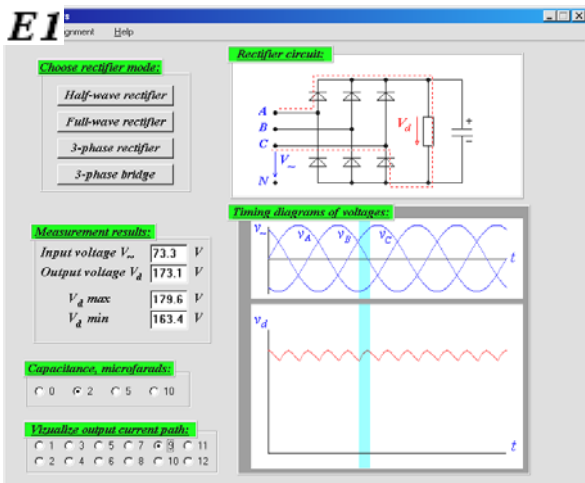
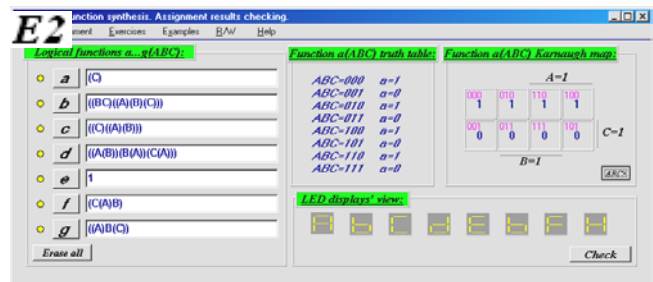
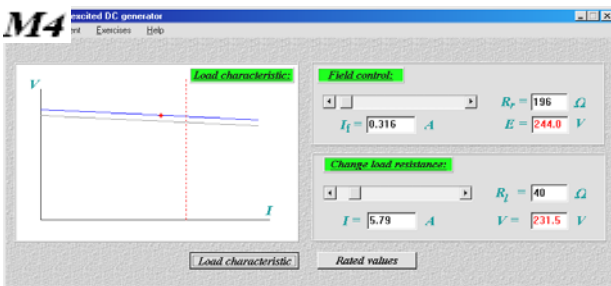
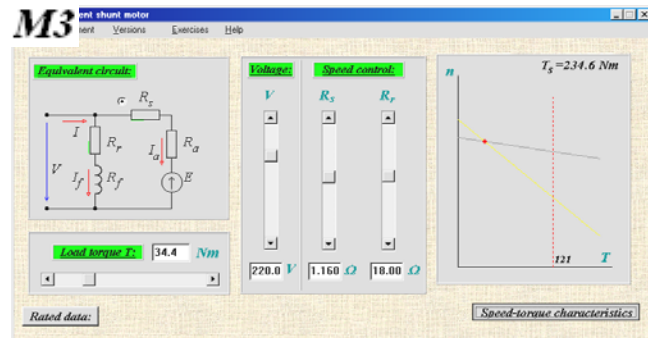
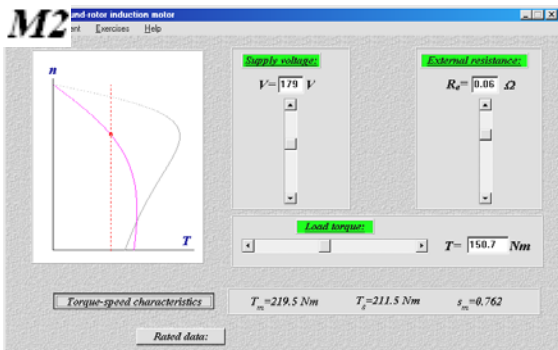
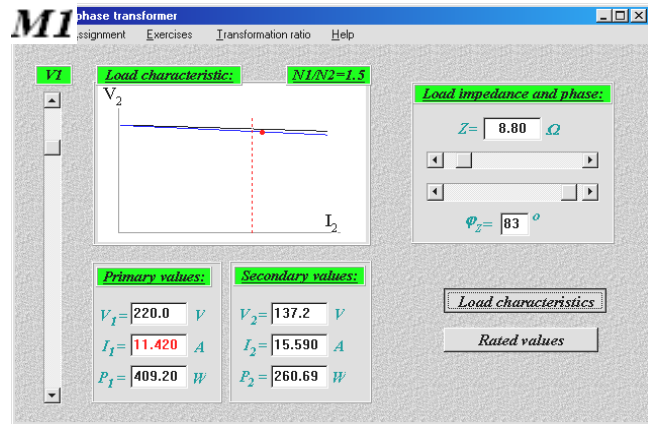
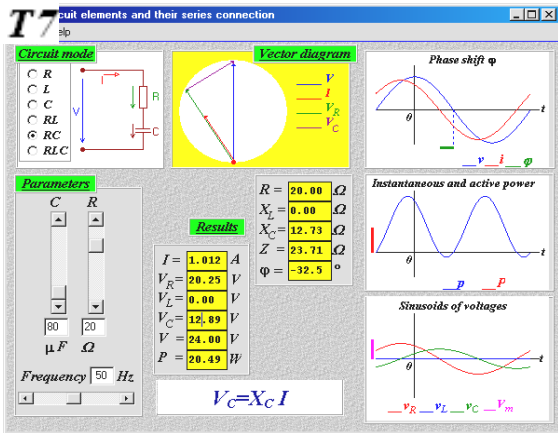


Fig. 2. Screen copies of running 8 next programs

L6 Iztvaistavas lēdņa posma (ab) aizvāšana ar aktīvo divpolsi

Uzdevums Palīdz

Pārvērtības shēma:

Konkrētie parametri: $E_1=10\text{ V}$, $R_1=2.0\ \Omega$

Slodzes pārvērtība un mainībamie parametri:

Mērījumu rezultāti:

$U_{ab} = 6.75\text{ V}$ $I_1 = 1.625\text{ A}$
 $I = 1.350\text{ A}$ $I_2 = -0.275\text{ A}$

EDS darba režīmi: E_1 - avots E_2 - pasīvais

Aktīvā divpolsa parametri: $E = 8.10\text{ V}$ $R_{eq} = 1.00\ \Omega$

E13 Programmu pētīšana

Palīdz

Komanda grupas izvēle:

- Arītais pārveidots
- Arītais komandas
- Loģiskās komandas
- Pārveidots komandas
- Apašprogrammas
- Pārveidots sākums

Atūta pārveidots komandas:

- MOV r,2
- MVI r, **
- LDI sp, **
- STA **
- LDA **
- SRLD **
- XCHG

Programmas korekcija: Delete, Insert, Replace, Clear

Programmas izpildē: Uz sākotnējo, Sals

Programmas izpildē:

0000	00	0000	01 00 00	LDH 09 00
0001	00	0001	0E	MOV A,M
0002	00	0002	03	RSHC
0003	00	0003	06	ADD H
0004	00	0004	0E	MOV A,
0005	00	0005	0A 03 09	LD A 03 09
0006	00	0006	06	SUB B
0007	00	0007	06 06	ADI B
0008	00	0008	0A 09 05	STA 09 05
0009	00	0009	0E	MOV A,A
000A	00	000A	00	
000B	00	000B	00	
000C	00	000C	00	
000D	00	000D	00	
000E	00	000E	00	
000F	00	000F	00	

Programmas izpildē: S Z P C Y AC
0 1 1 0 0 0

C3 Ivas lēdņu aprēķins

Sākums Palīdz

Nodotā dati:

Zars	No.	uz.	R	X	Re(K)	Im(K)
1	0	1	0	0	127	0
2	0	2	0	0	63.5	110
3	0	3	0	0	63.5	110
4	1	4	2	0	0	0
5	2	1	5	2	0	0
6	3	1	0	3	0	0
7	4	0	0	0	0	0

Aktīvo rezaktīvās un pilnās jomas, cos(φ):

8064.5	0.0	8064.5	1.000
2781.4	1112.6	2995.7	0.928
0.0	5377.4	5377.4	0.000
8064.5	0.0	8064.5	1.000
2781.4	1112.6	2995.7	0.928
0.0	5377.4	5377.4	0.000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000

Zaru un mezglu skaits: Zaru skaits: 7, Lielākais mezgla numurs: 4

Aprēķināt shēmu:

Mezglu potenciāli: 1: 127.00 + j0.00 V, 2: 0.00 + j0.00 V

Sprauguma I-0: 127.00 V, 0.00°

E6 Iztvaistavas lēdņa (ab) aizvāšana ar aktīvo divpolsi

Uzdevums Palīdz

Transistors kopā ar rezistoriem:

Transistors kopā ar rezistoriem:

Konkrētie lēdņa parametri: $I_b = 6.774\text{ mA}$, $U_{be} = 7.600\text{ V}$

Mērījumi: $I_b = 6.774\text{ mA}$, $U_{be} = 7.600\text{ V}$

Aktīvo lēdņa parametri: $I_b = 12.0\ \mu\text{A}$, $U_{be} = 0.771\text{ V}$

Mērījumi: $I_b = 12.0\ \mu\text{A}$, $U_{be} = 0.771\text{ V}$

E5 Sprauguma stabilizatora pētīšana

Uzdevums Palīdz

Stabilizācijas shēma:

Mērījumi: $U_2 = 6.073\text{ V}$, $I_1 = 89.63\text{ mA}$, $I_2 = 14.65\text{ mA}$, $I_3 = 74.98\text{ mA}$

Ieejas spriegums un slodze: $U_1 = 24.00\text{ V}$, $R_{sl} = 81\ \Omega$

Sprauguma atkarība no slodzes:

M6 3 dzinēja vadība un reversēšana

Uzdevums Palīdz

3-220 V

0
1
2
3
4

E12 Funkciju UN-VAI sintēze

Uzdevums Palīdz

Karno kartes datu ievade:

A=I			
0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0
B=I			
D=I			
C=I			

Loģiskās funkcijas sintēze:

0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	

Formula: $F = AB + Bc + ACD + abCd$

Datu ievades pogas: 0, 1, x, Gatavs

Kartes izvēle: 2x4, 4x4

E10 Trīskrāsu lēdņa

Uzdevums Palīdz

Trīskrāsu lēdņa izvēle: RS-trigērs, JK-trigērs, D-trigērs, T-trigērs

Trīskrāsu lēdņa un O-izvele:

Laika diagrammas:

Fig. 3. Screen copy examples: running programs-in-advance

Conclusions

1. In Riga Technical University a complex of interactive computer-based learning tools for EE&E course is developed. We could not find any analogue in a choice of European training aids.
2. List of learning tools (finished and in-advance ones) with brief characteristics and examples of screen copies are presented in order to give one a taste of their themes, opportunities, as well as interface and a screen design.
3. The set of learning tools must be supplemented with new-elaborated programs in order to cover all main themes of EE&E course.

References

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2. **Klēģeris I., Priednieks Ē., Ruplis A.** On the Way to Improving Vocational Education: New Electrical Engineering Study Tool CD ROM Electric Circuit Analysis (ELCIRA) // Research for Rural Development 2002 International scientific conference proceedings, Ed. V. Klāsens a. o., Jelgava, Latvia, 24–24 May, 2002. – P. 99–1.
3. **Antonovičs U., Priednieks Ē., Ruplis A.** Demonstration of Interactive Learning Tools for the Course „Electrical Engineering and Electronics”, „Lifelong Learning - a Path to Social Capital”, Proceedings of the Conference, Riga, Latvia. – 6–7 November 2003, „Mācību grāmata”. – P. 85–91.

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U. Antonovičs, Ē. Priednieks. Interactive Learning Tools for Electrical Engineering and Electronics Course // Electronics and Electrical Engineering. – Kaunas: Technologija, 2006. – No. 7(71). P. 29–34.

The article describes a complex of interactive learning tools (more than 20 computer programs for Windows environment – executable files with supplementary help files) in CD-form for "Electrical Engineering and Electronics" course. The programs were developed in Riga Technical University. Now the CD-ROM is transposed from Latvian language into Dutch, English, Estonian, Italian, and Lithuanian languages. A further development of the program complex is discussed. Figures show screen copies of running programs. Il. 3, bibl. 3 (in English, summaries in English, Russian, Lithuanian).

У. Антонович, Э. Приедниекс. Интерактивные учебные материалы для курса “Электротехника и электроника” // Каунас: Технология, 2006. – № 7(71). – С. 29–34.

Статья знакомит с комплексом интерактивных учебных материалов (компьютерных программ для среды Windows – независимых выполнимых файлов, сопровождаемых рядом файлов помощи) для учебного курса "Электротехника и электроника", представленных в компактдиске. Программы разработаны в Рижском техническом университете. В настоящее время тексты интерфейса и файлов помощи переведены с латышского языка, так что имеются также английская, голландская, итальянская, литовская и эстонская версии диска. Рассматривается направление развития комплекса учебных материалов в перспективе. На рисунках приведены экранные копии работающих программ. Ил. 3, библи. 3 (на английском языке; рефераты на английском, русском и литовском яз.).

U. Antonovičs, Ē. Priednieks. Interaktyvios priemonės elektros inžinerijos ir elektronikos disciplinai studijuoti // Elektronika ir elektrotechnika. – Kaunas: Technologija, 2006. – Nr. 7(71). – P. 29–34.

Straipsnyje aprašomas interaktyvių mokymosi įrankių kompleksas (daugiau nei 20 kompiuterinių programų, veikiančių „Windows“ operacinės sistemos aplinkoje – vykdomosios bylos ir papildomos pagalbinės bylos), pateikiamas įrašytas į kompaktinę plokštelę ir skirtas elektros inžinerijos ir elektronikos disciplinai studijuoti. Programos buvo sukurtos Rygos technikos universitete. Šiuo metu grafinės sąsajos tekstai yra išversti iš latvių kalbos į olandų, anglų, estų, italų ir lietuvių kalbas. Aptariamas tolesnis programų komplekso tobulinimas. Paveiksluose pateiktos veikiančių programų grafinių vartotojo sąsajų kopijos. Il. 3, bibl. 3 (anglų kalba; santraukos anglų, rusų ir lietuvių k.).

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