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| 5.00 credits | 30.0 h + 30.0 h | Q2 |
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| Teacher(s) | Dehez Bruno ; |
| Language : | French |
| Place of the course | Louvain-la-Neuve |
| Prerequisites | - LEPL 1202 (Physics) - LELEC 1370 (Measurements and electrical circuits) <i>The prerequisite(s) for this Teaching Unit (Unité d'enseignement – UE) for the programmes/courses that offer this Teaching Unit are specified at the end of this sheet.</i> |
| Main themes | - Single-phase and three-phase transformers - General Theory of electromechanical converters - Rotating field machines - Asynchronous machines - Synchronous machines - DC Machines |
| Learning outcomes | <p>At the end of this learning unit, the student is able to :</p> <p>In consideration of the reference table AA of the program " Master's degree civil engineer mechanics ", this course contributes to the development, to the acquisition and to the evaluation of the following experiences of learning:</p> <p>Contribution of the course to the program objectives Axis 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3), Axis 3 (3.3), Axis 5 (5.4)</p> <p>Specific learning outcomes of the course At the end of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link the fundamental concepts (Faraday's law, energy and magnetic co-energy, ...) to the general equations of an electromechanical converter; - Build the steady state model (equations and equivalent circuit) of a rotating field machine, an asynchronous machine (three or single-phase), a synchronous machine and a DC machine; ¹ - Build the steady state model (equations and equivalent circuit) of the transformer (single or three phase); - Experimentally determine the parameters of these models - Use these models to predict operating conditions of these devices depending on the supply and the load. <p>In addition, the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine and interpret the characteristic quantities of an electromechanical converter or transformer; - Identify the main electromechanical converters structures; - Establish the conditions guaranteeing the energy conversion in an electromechanical converter; - Explain the principle of the universal motor; - Explain the ways to increase the starting torque, to reduce the starting current or to vary the speed of an electromechanical converter; - Explain how to connect and control an alternator on the grid. |
| Evaluation methods | <p>Students will be evaluated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collectively based on the reports of the 2 practical labs performed in groups of 4 to 5 students during the semester; • Individually based on a written exam for the exercise part of the course and an oral exam for the theoretical part. <p>For the written exam, no documents are allowed except a form of two A4 pages written by the student and containing only formulas, diagrams or graphs.</p> <p>The final mark is the weighted average of the marks obtained for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reports from the two laboratories, 20%; • The written examination on the exercises, 40%; • The oral examination on the theory, 40%. |

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| Teaching methods | Teaching is organized in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 lectures; • 7 supervised exercise sessions; • 2 practical lab sessions; • 3 virtual lab sessions. The practical lab sessions are carried out in groups of 4 or 5 students and lead to the writing of a synthesis report. Virtual lab sessions are carried out autonomously online (via iCampus), but consultancy session are nevertheless organized. The Moodle platform also includes a series of multiple-choice questions allowing the students to evaluate and deepen their understanding of key concepts for the course. It also includes a series of illustrations for better appropriating these concepts. Depending on the health situation, the teaching activities can be organized in face-to-face, remotely, using videoconference, or a mix of both. |
| Content | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction, reminder of the basics of electrical circuits (1h) - The single-phase transformers (4h): structure, fundamental laws, models of the ideal transformer, of the perfect transformer and of the real transformer, on load operation, experimental parameter identification - Three-phase transformers (1 hour): structure, connection modes, single-phase equivalent circuit - The general theory of electromechanical converters (2 hours): classification, structure, basic assumptions, electrical and mechanical equations, magnetic energy and co-energy, electromagnetic torque - Rotating field machines (4h): general design features, equations, supply, equivalent circuit, saturation, synchronous and asynchronous operating modes, main structures of rotating field machines - The three-phase asynchronous machine (5h): specific design features, equations, equivalent circuit, phasor diagram (the circle diagram), torque-speed characteristic, operating point, saturation, iron losses, power and efficiency, practical problems (current-starting torque vs efficiency, speed control), specific applications (phase shifter and induction regulator, electrical axis - Selsyn, synchronoscope, Leblanc damper) - The single-phase induction motor (1 hour): structure, principle and equations - The synchronous machine (4h): specific design features, equations, equivalent circuits, phasor diagram, operating point (stability), active and reactive power control, connection and control of an alternator on the grid - The DC machine (2h): specific design features, structure, equations, operating and excitation modes, starting, universal motor - Introduction, reminder of the basics of electrical circuits (1h) - The single-phase transformers (4h): structure, fundamental laws, models of the ideal transformer, of the perfect transformer and of the real transformer, on load operation, experimental parameter identification - Three-phase transformers (1 hour): structure, connection modes, single-phase equivalent circuit - The general theory of electromechanical converters (2 hours): classification, structure, basic assumptions, electrical and mechanical equations, magnetic energy and co-energy, electromagnetic torque - Rotating field machines (4h): general design features, equations, supply, equivalent circuit, saturation, synchronous and asynchronous operating modes, main structures of rotating field machines - The three-phase asynchronous machine (5h): specific design features, equations, equivalent circuit, phasor diagram (the circle diagram), torque-speed characteristic, operating point, saturation, iron losses, power and efficiency, practical problems (current-starting torque vs efficiency, speed control), specific applications (phase shifter and induction regulator, electrical axis - Selsyn, synchronoscope, Leblanc damper) - The single-phase induction motor (1 hour): structure, principle and equations - The synchronous machine (4h): specific design features, equations, equivalent circuits, phasor diagram, operating point (stability), active and reactive power control, connection and control of an alternator on the grid - The DC machine (2h): specific design features, structure, equations, operating and excitation modes, starting, universal motor |
| Inline resources | Moodle https://moodle.uclouvain.be/course/view.php?id=1893 |
| Bibliography | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparents du cours - Enoncés et solutionnaires d'exercices - Notices de laboratoires et laboratoires virtuels - Illustrations et compléments au cours - QCM - Livre de référence : B. Dehez, D. Grenier, F. Labrique, E. Matagne, Electromécanique. Principes physiques, Principaux Convertisseurs, Principales applications, Presses universitaires de Louvain, 1er éd., 372p. |
| Faculty or entity in charge | ELEC |

| Programmes containing this learning unit (UE) | | | | |
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| Program title | Acronym | Credits | Prerequisite | Learning outcomes |
| Minor in Engineering Sciences: Electricity (only available for reenrolment) | MINELEC | 5 | |  |
| Specialization track in Electricity | FILELEC | 5 | |  |
| Minor in Electricity | LMINOELEC | 5 | |  |