Australian Government

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

MEA272B Apply basic scientific principles and techniques in avionic engineering situations

Release: 1

MEA272B Apply basic scientific principles and techniques in avionic engineering situations

Modification History

Additional knowledge requirements - equivalent to previous unit.

Unit Descriptor

This unit of competency covers the application of basic scientific principles and techniques to appropriate avionic engineering situations involving component and system design, modification and engineering support of maintenance.

Application of the Unit

This unit requires application of basic avionic scientific principles and techniques as a member of a design and development team or similar in support of the design and development of avionic applications, or as a member of a maintenance organisation engineering department.
Applications include identifying the range of basic avionic scientific principles and techniques relevant to avionic engineering, selecting avionic principles and techniques for particular applications, applying avionic principles and techniques appropriately to engineering tasks, and quoting results appropriately.

Licensing/Regulatory Information

Not applicable.

Pre-Requisites

Not applicable.

Employability Skills Information

This unit contains employability skills.

Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency.	Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where bold italicised text is used, further information is detailed in the required skills and knowledge section and the range statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.

Elements and Performance Criteria

1	Research and identify the range of basic scientific principles and techniques relevant to avionic engineering	1.1	Appropriate ***sources of information*** are researched, applicati basic scientific principles relating to avionic engineering rep
		1.2	Basic avionic techniques and associated technologies, softwa required to implement scientific principles relating to avionic situations are identified
2	Select basic avionic scientific principles and techniques relevant to particular avionic engineering applications	2.1	The relevant basic avionic scientific techniques and principle ***avionic engineering*** situations are selected
		2.2	The relevant basic aeronautical techniques and associated tec and hardware for particular avionic engineering situations ar
3	Apply the relevant basic avionic scientific principles and techniques	3.1	The ***basic avionic scientific principles*** are applied in a consi manner to obtain any required solution
		3.2	Appropriate calculations and coherent units are used in the s calculations
		3.3	Significant figures are used in engineering calculations
		3.4	The basic avionic techniques and associated technologies, so are applied in a consistent and appropriate manner to obtain
4	Quote the results of the application of the basic avionic scientific principles and basic techniques	4.1	An appropriate style is used to quote solutions for applicatio engineering calculations
		4.2	An appropriate style is used to quote solutions for applicatio engineering calculations

Required Skills and Knowledge

Look for evidence that confirms knowledge of:

- physics for electronics:
  - units and measurements
  - magnetic force
  - vectors
  - electric fields and potential
  - electric current and resistance
  - capacitance
  - work, power and energy
- analogue electronics:
  - negative feedback amplifiers
  - differential amplifiers
  - operational amplifiers
  - amplifier frequency response
  - thermal circuits/heat exchangers
  - active filters
  - fault-finding
- digital electronics:
  - characteristics of digital systems
  - number systems
  - Boolean algebra
  - logic circuits
  - logic families
  - construction and testing techniques
  - flip flop circuits
  - analogue to digital conversion
  - digital to analogue conversion
  - timing and control
  - combinational logic circuits
- circuit theory:
  - Kirchhoff’s Current and Voltage Laws
  - Thevenin’s Network Theorem
  - Norton’s Network Theorem
  - Superposition Network Theorem
  - inductance, capacitance and resistance (LCR) series circuit analysis
  - LCR parallel circuit analysis
  - series and parallel resonance
- electrical systems:

    - DC and AC circuit design principles
    - generators and motors
    - inverters
    - power supply, transformer, rectifier, filter and regulator
    - solenoids
    - circuit protection
    - wiring cables and looms
- aerodynamics:
    - Bernoulli's Theorem
    - the atmosphere
    - aerodynamic forces (lift, drag, weight and thrust)
    - stability and control (to a level not requiring the application of calculus)
- thermodynamics – heat transfer principles (conduction, convection and radiation)
- instruments:
    - airspeed measurement
    - altitude measurement
    - attitude indication
    - measurement of quantity, flow, temperature, pressure and position
- control concepts and data communications:
    - servo and synchronous systems and components
    - data communication definitions and terminology
- communications:
    - radio transmission and modulation
    - radio reception
    - microphones, amplifiers and speakers
    - transmission lines and antennas
- pulse:
    - antennas
    - waveguides
    - transmitters/receivers
    - displays
- light, sound and vibration:
    - wave behaviour – standing vs travelling waves, transverse and longitudinal
    - light – reflection, absorption, refraction, diffraction, spectrum, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, transmissio engineering applications
    - sound – pitch, frequency, intensity (power), decibel scale, 'noise dose', spectrum, infrasound, audible, natural frequency, resonance, transmission medium and engineering applications
    - vibration – sources, balancing, shaft alignment, measurement, damping and engineering applications
- appropriateness of calculations
- fundamental and derived quantities

- the procedure for carrying out dimensional analysis
- the concept of significant figures
- the uncertainty of computations based on experimental data
- the procedures for determining the significance of figures in calculations
- the procedures for estimating errors in derived quantities

Look for evidence that confirms skills in:

- selecting appropriate basic avionic scientific principles to suit specific applications
- selecting appropriate basic avionic techniques and associated technologies, software and hardware to suit
- applying basic avionic scientific principles to particular engineering situations
- applying and manipulating appropriate formulas for applications involving engineering calculations
- applying appropriate calculations to engineering situations
- checking the validity of equations using dimensional analysis
- applying basic avionic techniques and associated technologies, software and hardware in a manner approp and identified scientific principles
- referring solutions to the original aim of the application
- quoting solutions in appropriate units, using appropriate significant figures
- quoting limitations of solutions, due to assumptions, scientific principles and techniques used
- presenting solutions referring to the original aim of the application

Evidence Guide

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge, range statement and the Assessment Guidelines for the Training Package.	
Overview of assessment	A person who demonstrates competency in this unit must be able to apply basic scientific principles and techniques in avionic engineering situations. This includes working individually and as part of a team and recognising and complying with normal control procedures on engineering projects.
Critical aspects for assessment and evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit	Assessors must be satisfied that the candidate can competently and consistently perform all elements of the unit as specified by the criteria, including required knowledge, and be capable of applying the competency in new and different situations and contexts. Assessors should gather a range of evidence that is valid, sufficient, current and authentic. Evidence can be gathered through a variety of ways including direct observation, supervisor's reports, project work, samples and questioning.
Context of and specific resources for assessment	This unit may be assessed on the job, off the job or a combination of both on and off the job. Where assessment occurs off the job, that is the candidate is not in productive work, an appropriate simulation must be used where the range of conditions reflects realistic workplace situations. The competencies covered by this unit would be demonstrated by an individual working alone or as part of a team. The assessment environment should not disadvantage the candidate. The candidate must have access to all tools, equipment, materials and documentation required. The candidate must be permitted to refer to any relevant workplace procedures, product and manufacturing specifications, codes, standards, manuals and reference materials.
Method of assessment	This unit could be assessed in conjunction with any other units associated with applying basic scientific principles and techniques in avionic engineering situations.
Guidance information for assessment	Assessment processes and techniques must be culturally appropriate and appropriate to the language and literacy capacity of the candidate and the work being performed.

Range Statement

The range statement relates to the unit of competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. Bold italicised wording, if used in the performance criteria, is detailed below. Essential operating conditions that may be present with training and assessment (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) may also be included.	
Sources of information	Sources of information include: • reference texts • manufacturer catalogues and industrial magazines • international aerospace organisation publications • websites • use of phone, email and fax information gathering
Avionic engineering	Avionic engineering refers to: • the engineering discipline concerned with the conceptual development, research, design, manufacture, implementation, installation, commissioning and maintenance of aerospace electrical, instrument, radio and electronic systems and components and related test equipment for civil and military applications
Basic avionic scientific techniques and principles	Candidates should apply appropriate basic techniques supported by their mathematical skills and introductory knowledge of scientific principles to design, manufacturing, commissioning and maintenance-related tasks and projects relating to: • electrical systems and related wiring and components (power generation, distribution, control interfaces with hydraulic and pneumatic systems, and caution and warning systems) • mechanical and electro-mechanical flight instruments and indication systems (quantity, pressure, temperature and position) and components • electronic systems and components (communications, radio navigation, pulse, display, automatic flight control, flight management and engine management) • automatic test stations, adapters and software The applications may require the use of one or two basic avionic scientific principles together with a fundamental mathematical calculation leading to process, resources and system choices from a limited range of options. Basic techniques include:

	• basic hand and power tool operations • machining • fitting • welding • moulding • fabricating • wiring and programming techniques

Unit Sector(s)

Aviation maintenance

Custom Content Section

Not applicable.