



Australian Government

UEENEEG101A Solve problems in electromagnetic devices and related circuits

Release: 3

UEENEEG101A Solve problems in electromagnetic devices and related circuits

Modification History

Not Applicable

Unit Descriptor

Unit Descriptor

1)

1.1) Descriptor

This unit covers determining correct operation of electromagnetic devices and related circuits and providing solutions as they apply to electrical installations and equipment. It encompasses working safely, power circuit problems solving processes, including the use of voltage, current and resistance measuring devices, providing solutions derived from measurements and calculations to predictable problems in electromagnetic devices and related circuits.

Application of the Unit

Not Applicable

Licensing/Regulatory Information

1.2) License to practice

During Training: Competency development activities are subject to regulations directly related to licencing, occupational health and safety and where applicable contracts of training such as apprenticeships.

In the workplace: The application of the skills and knowledge described in this unit require a license to practice in the workplace where work is carried out on electrical equipment or installations which are designed to operate at voltages greater than 50 V a.c. or 120 V d.c.

Other conditions may apply under State and Territory legislative and regulatory requirements.

Pre-Requisites

Prerequisite Unit(s) 2)

2.1) Competencies

Granting competency in this unit shall be made only after competency in the following unit(s) has/have been confirmed.

UEENEEE10 Apply Occupational Health and Safety
1A regulations, codes and practices in the
 workplace

UEENEEE10 Solve problems in d.c circuits
4A

Employability Skills Information

Employability Skills 3)

This unit contains Employability Skills

The required outcomes described in this unit of competency contain applicable facets of Employability Skills. The Employability Skills Summary of the qualification in which this unit of competency is packaged will assist in identifying Employability Skill requirements.

Application of the Unit 4)

4.1) General Application

This unit applies to all qualifications, competencies and/or Skill Sets which require an electrical licence.

4.2) Importation

RTOs wishing to import this unit into any qualification under the flexibility provisions of NQC Training Package Policy

Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

6) Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency Performance criteria describe the required performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the Element. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENT

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 1 Prepare to work on electromagnetic devices and circuits. | 1.1 | OHS procedures for a given work area are identified, obtained and understood. |
| | 1.2 | OHS risk control work preparation measures and procedures are followed. |
| | 1.3 | The nature of the device(s)/circuit(s) problem is obtained from documentation or from work supervisor |

ELEMENT**PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | to establish the scope of work to be undertaken. |
| | 1.4 | Advice is sought from the work supervisor to ensure the work is coordinated effectively with others. |
| | 1.5 | Sources of materials that may be required for the work are established in accordance with established procedures. |
| | 1.6 | Tools, equipment and testing devices needed to carry out the work are obtained and checked for correct operation and safety. |
| 2 | Solve electromagnetic devices/circuit problems. | |
| | 2.1 | OHS risk control work measures and procedures are followed. |
| | 2.2 | The need to test or measure live is determined in strict accordance with OHS requirements and when necessary conducted within established safety procedures. |
| | 2.3 | Circuits are checked as being isolated where necessary in strict accordance OHS requirements and procedures. |
| | 2.4 | Established methods are used to solving circuit problems from measure and calculated values as they apply to electromagnetic devices/circuits. |
| | 2.5 | Unexpected situations are dealt with safely and with the approval of an authorised person. |
| | 2.6 | Problems are solved without damage to apparatus, circuits, the surrounding environment or services and using sustainable energy practices. |
| 3 | Complete work and document problem solving activities. | |
| | 3.1 | OHS work completion risk control measures and procedures are followed. |
| | 3.2 | Work site is cleaned and made safe in accordance with established procedures. |
| | 3.3 | Justification for solutions used to solve circuit problems is documented. |
| | 3.4 | Work completion is documented and an appropriate person or persons notified in accordance with established procedures. |

Required Skills and Knowledge

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

7) This describes the essential skills and knowledge and their level, required for this unit.

Evidence shall show that knowledge has been acquired of safe working practices and solving problems in electromagnetic devices and related circuits.

The knowledge and skills shall be contextualised to current industry standards, technologies and practices.

KS01-EG101A

Electromagnetic devices and circuits

Evidence shall show an understanding of electromagnetic devices and circuits to an extent indicated by the following aspects:

T1 Magnetism encompassing:

- magnetic field pattern of bar and horse-shoe magnets.
- magnets attraction and repulsion when brought in contact with each other.
- common magnetic and non-magnetic materials and groupings (diamagnetic, paramagnetic and ferromagnetic materials).
- principle of magnetic screening (shielding) and its applications.
- practical applications of magnets
- construction, operation and applications of reed switches.

T2 Electromagnetism encompassing:

- conventions representing direction of current flow in a conductor.
- magnetic field pattern around a single conductor and two adjacent conductors carrying current.
- Using the “right hand rule” to determine the direction of magnetic field around a current carrying conductor.
- direction of force between adjacent current carrying conductors.
- effect of current, length and distance apart on the force between conductors (including forces on bus bars during fault conditions).
- magnetic field around an electromagnet.
- Using the “right hand rule” to determine the direction of magnetic field around a current carrying coil.
- magnetomotive force (m.m.f.) and its relationship to the number of turns in a coil and the current flowing in the coil.
- practical applications of electromagnets.

T3 Magnetic circuits encompassing:

- magnetic characteristic curve for various materials and identify the various regions.
- Identify the various conditions of a magnetic material from its Hysteresis loop.

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- factors which determine losses in magnetic material.
- methods used to reduce electrical losses in a magnetic circuit.
- magnetic flux (definition, unit and symbol).
- reluctance as the opposition to the establishment of magnetic flux.
- permeability (definition, symbol and unit).
- difference for magnetic and non-magnetic materials in regards to reluctance and permeability.
- calculation of m.m.f., flux or reluctance given any two values.
- flux density (definition, symbol, unit and calculation).
- magnetising force (definition, symbol, unit and calculation).
- common magnetic circuit types.
- effect of an air gap in a magnetic circuit.
- terms “magnetic leakage” and “magnetic fringing”.

T4 Electromagnetic induction encompassing:

- principle of electromagnetic induction (Faraday’s law of electromagnetic induction).
- applying “Fleming’s right hand rule” to a current carrying conductor under the influence of a magnetic field.
- calculation of induced e.m.f. in a conductor given the conductor length, flux density and velocity of the conductor.
- calculation of induced e.m.f. in a coil given the number of turns in a coil and the rate of change of flux.
- calculation of force on a conductor given the flux density of the magnetic field, length of the conductor and the current being carried by the conductor.
- Lenz’s law
- applications of electromagnetic induction

T5 Inductance encompassing:

- construction of an inductor, including a bifilar winding inductor.
- Australian Standard circuit diagram symbol for the four types of inductor.
- effect of physical parameters on the inductance of an inductor.
- common types of inductor cores.
- applications of the different types of inductors.
- definition of terms self induction, inductance and mutual inductance.
- calculation of value of self induced e.m.f. in a coil.
- mutual induction occurs between two coils.
- graphical relationship between load voltage, current and self induced e.m.f. in a single d.c. circuit having inductance.
- practical applications for the effects of self and mutual induction.
- undesirable effects of self and mutual induction.
- definition of term “time constant” and draw the characteristic curve as applied to a series circuit containing an inductor and a resistor. (LR circuit) Calculation of value

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

of the time constant for an LR circuit given the values of the components.

- time constants required for the current in an LR circuit to reach its final value.
- determining of instantaneous values of voltage and current in an LR circuit using a universal time constant chart.

T6 Measurement Instruments encompassing:

- moving coil, moving iron, dynamometer meter movements and clamp testers.
- practical applications for moving coil, moving iron and dynamometer meter movements.
- Calculation of resistance of shunts and multipliers to extend the range of ammeters and voltmeters.
- factors to be considered in selecting meters for a particular application.
- safety category of meters and their associated applications.
- steps and procedures for the safe use, care and storage of electrical instruments.

T7 Magnetic devices encompassing:

- construction, operation and applications of relays.
- construction, operation and applications of contactors.
- magnetic methods used to extinguish the arc between opening contacts.
- construction, operation and applications of Hall Effect devices.
- operation and applications of magnetostriction equipment.
- construction, operation and application of magnetic sensing devices.

T8 Machine principles encompassing:

- basic operating principle of a generator.
- applying Fleming's right hand rule for generators.
- basic operating principle of a motor.
- applying Fleming's left hand rule for motors.
- calculation of force and torque developed by a motor.

T9 Rotating machine construction, testing and maintenance encompassing:

- components of a d.c. machine.
- difference between a generator and a motor in terms of energy conversion.
- nameplate of a machine.
- using electrical equipment to make electrical measurements and comparison of readings with nameplate ratings.
- Identification of faults in a machine from electrical measurements.
- care and maintenance processes for rotating machines
- safety risks associated with using rotating machinery.

T10 Generators encompassing:

- basic operation of a d.c generator.
- calculation of generated and terminal voltage of a d.c. shunt generator

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- prime movers, energy sources and energy flow used to generate electricity.
- types of d.c. generators and their applications.
- methods of excitation used for d.c. generators.
- equivalent circuit for a d.c. generator.
- importance of residual magnetism for a self excited generator.
- open circuit characteristics of d.c. generators.
- load characteristics of a d.c. generator.
- reversing the polarity of a d.c. generator
- Connect and test a d.c. generator on no-load and load
- Identify safety risks associated with using generators.

T11 Motors encompassing:

- operation of a motor and its energy flow.
- effect of back e.m.f. in d.c. motors
- torque as the product of the force on the conductors and the radius of the armature/rotor.
- types of d.c. motors and their applications.
- circuit diagrams for the types of d.c. motors.
- equivalent circuit for the types of d.c. motors.
- calculation of power output of a motor.
- characteristics of the different types of d.c. motors.
- connection and testing a d.c. shunt motor on no-load and load
- reversing the direction of rotation of a d.c. motor.
- safety risks associated with using motors (include risks of series d.c. motors).

T12 Machine efficiency encompassing:

- losses that occur in a d.c. machine.
- methods used to determine the losses in a d.c. machine.
- calculation of losses and efficiency of a d.c. machine.
- efficiency characteristic of a d.c. machine and the conditions for maximum efficiency.
- application of Minimum Energy Performance standards (MEPS).
- methods used to maintain high efficiency.

Evidence Guide

EVIDENCE GUIDE

9) The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the Performance Criteria, Required Skills and Knowledge, the Range Statement and the Assessment Guidelines for this Training Package.

EVIDENCE GUIDE

The Evidence Guide forms an integral part of this unit. It must be used in conjunction with all parts of this unit and performed in accordance with the Assessment Guidelines of this Training Package.

Overview of Assessment

9.1)

Longitudinal competency development approaches to assessment, such as Profiling, require data to be reliably gathered in a form that can be consistently interpreted over time. This approach is best utilised in Apprenticeship programs and reduces assessment intervention. It is the Industry's preferred model for apprenticeships. However, where summative (or final) assessment is used it is to include the application of the competency in the normal work environment or, at a minimum, the application of the competency in a realistically simulated work environment. It is recognised that, in some circumstances, assessment in part or full can occur outside the workplace. However, it must be in accordance with industry and regulatory policy.

Methods chosen for a particular assessment will be influenced by various factors. These include the extent of the assessment, the most effective locations for the assessment activities to take place, access to physical resources, additional safety measures that may be required and the critical nature of the competencies being assessed.

The critical safety nature of working with electricity, electrical equipment, gas or any other hazardous substance/material carries risk in deeming a person competent. Sources of evidence need to be 'rich' in nature to minimise error in judgment.

Activities associated with normal every day work have a bearing on the decision as to how much and how detailed the data gathered will contribute to its 'richness'. Some skills are more critical to safety and operational requirements while the same skills may be more or less frequently practised. These points are raised for the assessors to consider when choosing an assessment method and developing assessment instruments. Sample assessment instruments are included for Assessors in the Assessment Guidelines of this Training Package.

Critical aspects of evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit

9.2)

Before the critical aspects of evidence are considered all prerequisites shall be met.

Evidence for competence in this unit shall be considered holistically. Each element and associated performance criteria shall be demonstrated on at least two occasions in accordance with the 'Assessment Guidelines - UEE07'. Evidence shall also

EVIDENCE GUIDE

comprise:

- A representative body of work performance demonstrated within the timeframes typically expected of the discipline, work function and industrial environment. In particular this shall incorporate evidence that shows a candidate is able to:
 - Implement Occupational Health and Safety workplace procedures and practices including the use of risk control measures as specified in the performance criteria and range statement
 - Apply sustainable energy principles and practices as specified in the performance criteria and range statement
 - Demonstrate an understanding of the essential knowledge and associated skills as described in this unit. It may be required by some jurisdictions that RTOs provide a percentile graded result for the purpose of regulatory or licensing requirements.
 - Demonstrate an appropriate level of skills enabling employment
 - Conduct work observing the relevant Anti Discrimination legislation, regulations, policies and workplace procedures
- Demonstrated consistent performance across a representative range of contexts from the prescribed items below:
 - Solve problems in electromagnetic circuits as described as described in 8) and including:
 - A Using methodological techniques to solve problems in circuits with an electromagnetic device from measure and calculated values
 - B Determining the operating parameters of an existing circuit with an electromagnetic device.
 - C Alternating an existing circuit with an electromagnetic device to comply with specified operating parameters.
 - D Developing circuits with electromagnetic devices to comply with a specified function and operating parameters.
 - E Dealing with unplanned events

EVIDENCE GUIDE

Context of and specific resources for assessment

9.3)

This unit should be assessed as it relates to normal work practice using procedures, information and resources typical of a workplace. This should include:

- OHS policy and work procedures and instructions.
- Suitable work environment, facilities, equipment and materials to undertake actual work as prescribed by this unit.

These should be part of the formal learning/assessment environment.

Note:

Where simulation is considered a suitable strategy for assessment, conditions must be authentic and as far as possible reproduce and replicate the workplace and be consistent with the approved industry simulation policy.

The resources used for assessment should reflect current industry practices in relation to solving problems in electromagnetic devices and related circuits.

Method of assessment

9.4)

This unit shall be assessed by methods given in Volume 1, Part 3 'Assessment Guidelines'.

Note:

Competent performance with inherent safe working practices is expected in the industry to which this unit applies. This requires assessment in a structured environment which is primarily intended for learning/assessment and incorporates all necessary equipment and facilities for learners to develop and demonstrate the essential knowledge and skills described in this unit.

Concurrent assessment and relationship with other units

9.5)

For optimisation of training and assessment effort, competency development in this unit may be arranged concurrently with unit:

Range Statement

RANGE STATEMENT

8) This relates to the unit as a whole providing the range of contexts and conditions to which the performance criteria apply. It allows for different work environments and situations that will affect performance.

This unit shall be demonstrated in relation to solving problems in electromagnetic devices and related circuits by:

- Determining the operating parameters of an existing circuits with electromagnetic devices
- Altering an existing circuit with an electromagnetic device to comply with specified operating parameters
- Developing circuit with an electromagnetic device to comply with a specified function and operating parameters

AND

In relation to the following on more than one occasions:

Solving problems

- Connecting circuits,
- Using methodological problem solving techniques,
- Solving electromagnetic device problems,
- Demonstrate an understanding of the behaviour of current and voltage in circuits with electromagnetic devices
- Calculating circuit parameters accurately,

Circuit and device testing

- Choose correct instruments and ranges for testing,
- Connect meters to measure parameters in circuits with electromagnetic devices,

and

At least four of the following electromagnetic devices

- Reed switches
- Solenoids
- Relays
- Contactors
- Inductive limit switches
- Bells

RANGE STATEMENT

- Lifting magnets
- Core balance devices
- Magnetic overloads
- Motors
- Generators
- Magnetic brakes
- Magnetic circuit breakers

Generic terms used throughout this Vocational Standard shall be regarded as part of the Range Statement in which competency is demonstrated. The definition of these and other terms that apply are given in Volume 2, Part 2.1.

Unit Sector(s)

Not Applicable

Competency Field**2.2) Literacy and numeracy skills**

Participants are best equipped to achieve competency in this unit if they have reading, writing and numeracy skills indicated by the following scales. Description of each scale is given in Volume 2, Part 3 'Literacy and Numeracy'

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|----------|---|
| Reading | 4 | Writing | 4 | Numeracy | 4 |
|---------|---|---------|---|----------|---|

2.2) Literacy and numeracy skills

Competency Field 5)

Electrical