



Alabama Department of Postsecondary Education

Representing the Alabama Community College System

STATEWIDE CAREER/TECHNICAL EDUCATION COURSE ARTICULATION REVIEW MINUTES

Articulation Agreement Identifier: IET 143 (2011-1) Identifier is the postsecondary course prefix followed by Plan-of-Instruction version number (e.g.; INT 100 (2005-1)).

Applicable CIP code(s): 15.0612

Postsecondary course prefix, number, and title: IET 143 – Principles of Electricity

Secondary Course(s) of Study: 431510/430059 – Alternating Current

Initial Review: October 8, 2009 DPE Annual Review: February 16, 2012

Effective dates: Fall Semester 2011.

Course Content Analysis (all postsecondary course objectives must be sufficiently addressed in the secondary courses):

Notes:

- 1 Skills and knowledge contained in the postsecondary course objectives must be present in the corresponding secondary objectives for a “match” to occur.**
- 2. Postsecondary and Secondary objectives must reflect similar content and performance levels before the course articulation agreement will be recommended to the TEDAC Oversight Committee.**
- 3. More than one Secondary course may be used in order to articulate to a Postsecondary course.**

Postsecondary Course Objectives	Secondary Course(s) and Location(s)	TEDAC Comments
<p>Module A Principles of AC Electricity</p> <p>Competency: A1.0 Explain elements of AC electrical theory.</p> <p>Performance Objective This competency is measured cognitively.</p> <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <p>A1.1.1 Identify the particles in an atom. A1.1.2 State the electrical charge of the atomic particles. A1.1.3 Define voltage, current, resistance, and power. A1.1.4 State the units of measurement for voltage, current, resistance, and power. A1.1.5 Describe the relationship between, voltage, current, resistance, and power. A1.1.6 Explain the function of voltage sources. A1.1.7 State Ohm’s Law. A1.1.8 State the Power Law. A1.1.9 State Kirchoff’s Law as applied to AC theory A1.1.10 Describe the relationship between electricity and magnetism. A1.1.11 Explain the operation of an electromagnet. A1.1.12 Explain how magnetic induction works. A1.1.13 Identify a sine wave. A1.1.14 Describe period, frequency, and amplitude. A1.1.15 State the unit of measurement for frequency. A1.1.16 Describe peak, peak-to-peak, and effective voltage. A1.1.17 Describe phase relationships and phase-shift A1.1.18 Define capacitance. A1.1.19 State the unit of measurement for capacitance. A1.1.20 Define reactance. A1.1.21 Define inductance. A1.1.22 State the unit of measurement for inductance. A1.1.23 Describe the function of an inductor in a circuit.</p>	<p>Alternating Current, Unit 1-2, Terminology and Symbols Content Standards</p> <p>1. Explain electrical terms, including alternating current, frequency, period, sine wave, capacitance, and inductance. 2. Interpret electrical symbols.</p> <p>Examples: unit symbols, schematic symbols</p> <p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>1. Define and explain electrical terms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternating current • Frequency • Period • Sine wave • Capacitance • Inductance <p>2. Identify and interpret common electrical symbols. Examples: unit symbols, schematic symbols</p> <p>Alternating Current, Unit 3, Magnetism Content Standards</p> <p>3. Explain terms and principles of electromagnetism, including permeability, retentivity, and inductance.</p> <p>Learning Objectives</p>	

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<p>Competency: A2.0 Perform tasks in a safe manner.</p> <p>Performance Objective A2.1 Given a variety of lab situations, perform assigned tasks in a safe manner.</p> <p>Learning Objectives: A2.1.1 Explain the use of personal protective equipment. A2.1.2 Explain hazards associated with electrical systems. A2.1.3 Explain lockout/tag out procedures.</p> <p>Competency: A3.0 Value the importance of following safety precautions.</p> <p>Performance Objective A3.1 This competency is measured affectively.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define magnetism. 2. Explain the function of magnetism in electricity. 3. Define magnetic units. 4. Identify magnetic units. 5. Explain the function of magnetic units in electricity. 6. Define electromagnetic induction. 7. Identify electromagnetic units. 8. Explain electromagnetic induction. 9. Define permeability. 10. Explain permeability. 11. Define retentivity. 12. Explain retentivity. 13. Define inductance. 14. Explain inductance. <p>Alternating Current, Unit 4-6, Electrical Quantities Content Standards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Explain electrical quantities, including frequency, impedance, power, capacitance, inductance, voltage, current, watts, and periods. 5. Measure electrical units, including volts, amperes, ohms, and hertz. 6. Determine electrical quantities utilizing test equipment, including volts, frequency and period, amperes, and power. <p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>Omitted in the POI and should be added The below were taken from the Direct Current POI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Explain electrical quantities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voltage • Current • Resistance 	

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<p>MODULE B – AC Electrical Circuits Competency: B1.0 Read and interpret electrical circuits. Performance Objectives: B1.1 Design and construct a variety of AC circuits. Learning Objectives: B1.1.1 Explain terms and symbols used for electrical circuits. B1.1.2 State the basic components of an electrical circuit. B1.1.3 Identify characteristics of conductors of different capacities. B1.1.4 Describe the differences between schematic and wiring diagrams. B1.1.5 Differentiate between series, parallel, series-parallel circuits, and RCL circuits. B1.1.6 Explain considerations for using various types of connections when constructing AC circuits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power 8. Define electrical units of measure. • Volts • Amperes • Ohms • Watts 9. Determine electrical quantities utilizing appropriate test equipment. • Volts • Ohms • Amperes 10. Explain the purpose of a multimeter. 11. Explain meter movements and scales. 12. Describe and demonstrate the correct method for using the following meters: ammeter, voltmeter, ohmmeter <p>Alternating Current, Unit 7, Ohm’s Law in AC Circuits Content Standards</p> <p>7. Solve problems in electrical circuits using Ohm’s law, including voltage, current, impedance, and power.</p> <p>Learning Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw a schematic diagram of an AC series circuit. 2. Draw a schematic diagram of an AC parallel circuit. 3. Draw a schematic diagram of an AC Series Parallel Circuit. 4. Use common test equipment to analyze an AC series circuit. 5. Use common test equipment to analyze a parallel circuit according to specifications. 6. Use common equipment to analyze a series-parallel circuit according to specifications. 7. Use a function generator to set the required voltage and frequency for a function generator. 	

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<p>MODULE C – Circuit Testing</p> <p>Competency: C1.0 Use electrical test equipment to troubleshoot electrical circuits.</p> <p>Performance Objectives C1.1 Given an AC circuit previously developed by the student, use various instruments to test the circuit to determine if the readings are in accordance with specifications.</p> <p>Learning Objectives C1.1.1 Explain the characteristics and functions of various instruments used to test electrical circuits. C1.1.2 Explain procedures for obtaining readings from various instruments used to test electrical circuits.</p> <p>Performance Objectives C1.2 Given various faulty circuits or faulty readings within a circuit, determine the root cause and propose a solution</p> <p>Learning Objectives C1.2.1 Describe the process for determining if a reading is correct or incorrect. C1.2.2 Explain the procedures for determining the cause of the malfunction. C1.2.3 Explain the procedures for repairing the malfunction.</p> <p>Module D Transformers</p> <p>Competency: D1.0 Use transformers in an industrial setting.</p> <p>Performance Objectives D1.1 Perform transformer wiring functions for various applications.</p> <p>Learning Objectives D1.1.1 Describe the difference between mutual induction and self induction. D1.1.2 Differentiate between the input side and load side of a</p>	<p>8. Use a digital multimeter and an oscilloscope to perform an operational checkout of an AC circuit. 9. Use a digital multimeter to troubleshoot an AC circuit and identify the malfunction. 10. Use an oscilloscope to troubleshoot an AC circuit and identify the malfunction. 11. Construct an AC Parallel Circuit containing resistors, capacitors, inductors, or combinations thereof, and test for continuity. 12. Construct an AC Series-Parallel Circuit containing resistors, capacitors, inductors or combinations thereof, and test for continuity.</p> <p>Alternating Current, Unit 8-12, Reactive Circuits</p> <p>Content Standards</p> <p>8. Solve resistive-capacitive circuits. 9. Solve resistive-inductive circuits. 10. Solve resistive-capacitive-inductive circuits. 11. Analyze filter circuits to determine electrical values, including hi-pass, low-pass, band pass, and band stop. 12. Demonstrate troubleshooting techniques for evaluating reactive circuits.</p> <p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>1. Explain the function of inductance. 2. Define inductive reactance. 3. Explain the function of inductive reactance. 4. Identify inductive circuits. 5. Define capacitive reactance. 6. Explain the function of capacitive reactance. 7. Identify capacitive circuits. 8. Identify open circuits in AC circuits.</p>	

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<p>transformer.</p> <p>D1.1.3 Define Impedance.</p> <p>D1.1.4 Identify various transformer types such as step up, step down, single phase, auto transformers, and polyphase.</p> <p>D1.1.5 Explain the operation of transformers including action and counter action of the primary and secondary magnetic fields.</p> <p>D1.1.6 Explain the function of a center tap.</p> <p>D1.1.7 Calculate primary and secondary ratios for voltage, current, turns, power, and impedance.</p> <p>D1.1.8 Identify primary leads, secondary leads, and transformer polarity from a schematic diagram.</p>	<p>9. Identify short circuits in AC circuits.</p> <p>10. Define RC time constants.</p> <p>11. Explain the function of RC time constants.</p> <p>12. Define LR time constants.</p> <p>13. Explain the function of LR time constants.</p> <p>14. Explain the use of complex numbers for Alternating current circuits.</p> <p>15. State the purpose of transformers.</p> <p>16. Differentiate between transformers.</p> <p>17. Explain the characteristics of transformers.</p> <p>18. Define resonance.</p> <p>19. Explain the function of resonance.</p> <p>20. Define filters.</p> <p>21. Explain the function of filters.</p> <p>22. Describe the voltage and current phase relationship in a resistive AC circuit.</p> <p>23. Describe the voltage and current transients that occur in an inductive circuit.</p> <p>24. Define inductive reactance and state how it is affected by frequency.</p> <p>25. Describe the voltage and current transients that occur in a capacitive circuit.</p> <p>26. Define capacitive reactance and state how it is affected by frequency.</p> <p>27. Explain the relationship between voltage and current in the following types of AC circuits: • RL circuit • RC circuit • LC circuit • RLC circuit</p> <p>28. Describe the effect that resonant frequency has on impedance and current flow in a series or parallel Resonant circuit.</p> <p>29. Define bandwidth and describe how it is affected by resistance in a series or parallel resonant circuit.</p> <p>30. Explain the following terms as they relate to AC circuits: • True power • Apparent power</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reactive power• Power factor 31. Troubleshoot circuits.	