



## Introduction

The Electrical Energy and systems control teaching unit brings together lessons on systems control and the modern use of electrical energy. The wealth of these areas lies in the diversity of applications encountered (electric traction, renewable energies, distribution, lighting, communication ...) and in the constant updating of knowledge and know-how. In many fields (transport, energy ...) the main added value of modern devices lies in control systems and conversion of electrical energy to improve the performance and energy efficiency of the systems. All this makes these teachings a must-have brick in the basic knowledge of a generalist engineer.

## Semester

S05

S06

## Programme

ECS tc 0 : Autonomie

ECS tc 1 : Cours d'énergie électrique

ECS tc 2 : Cours d'automatique des procédés linéaires

ECS tc 3 : Régulation et entraînement électrique

## Learning Outcomes

- To know how to use the recent technologies of the domains of the electrical energy and the control of the systems.
- To be able to apply basic concepts in automatic and electrical engineering.
- Know how to implement the tools of design and analysis of complex systems.
- To be able to design simple control laws for linear processes.

## Employment Sectors

## Requirements

## Assesment

ECS tc0 : 15 %, ECS tc1 : 40 %, ECS tc2 : 40 %, ECS tc3 : 5%

## Option Website

## Additional Information



## AUTONOMIE ECS

## ACADEMIC SUPPORT ECS

Lecturers: Arnaud BREARD, Emmanuel BOUTLEUX

| Lecturers : 0.0 | TC : 2 | PW : 0.0 | Autonomy : 16 | Study : 0.0 | Project : 0.0 | Language : FR

### Objectives

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Acquire additional knowledge in electrical energy courses and automatic linear processes by working autonomously around the use of software applications (Matlab or dedicated).

Keywords : Automatic, Electrical Engineering

### Programme

Theme 1: linear Automatic, analysis of a physical device, modeling, synthesis of regulators  
Theme 2: Electrical Engineering, magnetostatic, power electronics

### Learning outcomes

- Being able to analyze a complex problem
- To be able to acquire specific knowledge in order to solve a problem.
- To implement the methods seen in the course.
- Analyze simulation results and make sense of them.

### Independent study

Objectifs : To understand and implement yourself all approaches seen during teaching

Méthodes : A 2h classroom with teacher is scheduled so as to start properly the study.  
Then all the work is done outside any scheduled classroom.  
At the end of the semester a 20minute-individual discussion leads to an evaluation.

### Core texts

Auteur ouvrage 1, *TITRE OUVRAGE 1*, Editeur ouvrage 1, 2010  
2011 *TITRE OUVRAGE 2*, Editeur ouvrage 2, 2012  
Auteur ouvrage 3 *TITRE OUVRAGE 3*, Editeur ouvrage 3, 2013

### Assessment

Every student is evaluated during a 20minute-individual talking. According to random selection only one thematic (Automatic or Electrical Engineering) is considered.



## ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE

### ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Lecturers: Christian VOLLAIRE, Arnaud BREARD

| Lecturers : 12.0 | TC : 14.0 | PW : 4.0 | Autonomy : 0.0 | Study : 2.0 | Project : 0.0 | Language : FR

#### Objectives

Introduce students to the basic concepts implemented in electrotechnical systems. Particular emphasis is placed on the energy aspect. Methods and tools for analysis and design of electrical systems allow the understanding of the functioning of electrical equipment used in the production, transportation and utilization of electrical energy. For each topic, the course begins with an overview of industrial applications of everyday life in which the production, transportation, processing or use of electrical energy comes. Technological aspects and the orders of magnitude are discussed. The set aim, in teaching terms, is the acquisition of a global comprehension of the energy conversion systems that an engineer will meet in his professional and personal

**Keywords :** Maxwell's equations and the various simplifications, Conduction currents, displacement currents, propagation ; Behaviour of variables at the interfaces ; EM properties of the materials ; Ampere theorem, flow conservation ; Some models of complex structures ; Power electronic.

#### Programme

- Kirchhoff network.
- Three phase systems.
- Low frequency electromagnetism.
- Induction - application to transformer.
- Static conversion of electrical energy.

#### Learning outcomes

- Acquire knowledge about the main functions present in the energy conversion systems.
- Acquire knowledge about techniques which are associated for the energy conversion systems.
- Acquire knowledge about orders of magnitude and the specific vocabulary.

#### Independent study

Objectifs :

Méthodes :

#### Core texts

F. de COULON et M. JUFFER, *INTRODUCTION À L'ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE, VOLUME 1*, EPFL DUNOD  
A. FOUILLE *ELECTROTECHNIQUE À L'USAGE DES INGÉNIEURS*, DUNOD  
M. BORNANDELECTROTECHNIQUE, VUIBERT

#### Assessment

Theoretical note: Nth  
Practical note: Ntp  
Global note:  $0.9 \cdot Nth + 0.1 \cdot Ntp$



## AUTOMATIQUE LINÉAIRE

### LINEAR CONTROL

Lecturers: Emmanuel BOUTLEUX, Eric BLANCO

| Lecturers : 12 | TC : 14 | PW : 4 | Autonomy : 0.0 | Study : 2 | Project : 0.0 | Language : FR

#### Objectives

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This course aims to identify the common features of any linear control problem: the choice of instrumentation, the expression of the specifications and the choice of the control structure. Analysis and resolution procedures are presented with pole placement (including RST control) and frequential analysis.

**Keywords :** Structure and Control laws, SISO Process, pursuit and regulation, reference model, pole placement, RST, frequential analysis

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#### Programme

- Problematics
- From specifications to reference model
- Regulators implementation
- Empirical methods
- Modelisation, a survey
- Pole placement design
- Frequential design

#### Learning outcomes

- To formulate a control problem from its specifications
- To predict process temporal behaviour from poles position
- To elaborate a mere control law allowing pole placement ou frequential properties
- To implement a numerical regulator from his continuous transfer

#### Independent study

Objectifs :

Méthodes :

#### Core texts

Philippe de LARMINAT, *ANALYSE DES SYSTÈMES LINÉAIRES*, Editions Hermès, 2002  
Philippe de LARMINAT *AUTOMATIQUE, COMMANDE DES SYSTÈMES LINÉAIRES*, Editions Hermès, 1993  
L. MARETRÉ *RÉGULATION AUTOMATIQUE*, Presses Polytechniques Romandes, 1987

#### Assessment

Final mark = 90% Knowledge + 10% Know-how (Knowledge = 80% final exam + 10% TD preparation + 10% microtest / Know-how = TP + synthesis classroom)



## RÉGULATION ET ENTRAÎNEMENT ÉLECTRIQUE

### ELECTRIC DRIVE CONTROL

Lecturers: Ayyoub ZOUAGHI, Giacomo CASADEI

| Lecturers : 0.0 | TC : 0.0 | PW : 4.0 | Autonomy : 0.0 | Study : 4.0 | Project : 0.0 | Language : FR

#### Objectives

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The objective of this activity is to show the concepts and technological aspects of an automated process involving an electric power drive. Through BE and TP sessions, students are encouraged to think about solutions and carry out studies to meet the specifications of a system representative of a large number of industrial applications.

**Keywords :** Regulation, correctors, power electronics converters, direct current motor

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#### Programme

- 2 hours of problem analysis (BE).
- 4 hours of experimental work on one of the two themes : control and electrical engineering (TP).
- 2 hours of capitalization and oral feedback in front of the other part of the group and a teacher (BE).

#### Learning outcomes

- Know how to distinguish the different subsystems of an automated process and those of power, of an electric drive.
- Be able to identify the setpoint, command and disturbance quantities.
- Be able to associate in the control-process chain, actuator, sensor and regulator.
- Know how to choose the structure and parameters of the necessary control law.

#### Independent study

**Objectifs :** Preparation of the oral presentation.

**Méthodes :** Construction of visual supports and associated explanations.

#### Core texts

#### Assessment

Final mark = 100% know-how  
Know-how = 100% continuous assessment