

Samuel_Report

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Raport for poster:

In order to analyse, design, develop, code, build, and create in order to solve a variety of problems and improve the world, engineers use scientific principles. Their own ingenuity is one of their most valuable instruments.

The idea of engineering has been around since the dawn of time, when people created basic devices like the wheel, lever, and pulley.

Every one of these innovations complies with the contemporary definition of engineering, utilising fundamental mechanical concepts to create practical instruments and items.

Large firms in the radio, television, and telephone equipment industries established and funded electronic laboratories (Bell Labs, for example), which started producing a number of electronic advancements.

The integrated circuit chip (1959)[5][6], the silicon MOSFET (metal-oxide-semiconductor field-

effect transistor) (1959) and the first transistor (1948) all revolutionised the electronics industry.[7][8]

About 1960, as a university degree topic, electronics engineering in the UK separated from electrical engineering.

(Prior to this point, universities did not have departments of electronics; instead, students studying electronics and allied fields like radio and telecommunications had to enrol in the electrical engineering department.

Electronics engineering and electrical engineering were the most closely related fields, notwithstanding the similarities

Samuel Morse's creation of the electric telegraph in 1837 marked the beginning of the 19th century and the history of electrical engineering.

This innovation transformed communication by enabling electrical impulses to be used to send messages over great distances.

Electrical engineering saw considerable growth after Alexander Graham Bell's creation of the telephone in 1876.

The telephone made it possible to use electrical signals to send voice messages over great distances.

The first telephone businesses were established as a result of the telephone's development, laying the groundwork for the current telecommunications sector.

Thomas Edison's creation of the incandescent lightbulb in 1879 marked yet another significant turning point in the development of electrical engineering.

The ability to illuminate houses and structures with electricity was made feasible by this discovery, significantly raising living standards and production.

The widespread distribution of electricity made possible by the creation of the electric power grid in the late 19th century increased people's access to and affordability of energy.

Electrical engineering developed quickly in the 20th century, and many significant technological advances were made.

Guglielmo Marconi's creation of the radio in 1895 brought about yet another revolution in communication by enabling the wireless transfer of signals. Electrical engineering saw considerable growth in the 1920s and 1930s with the invention of television.

A significant turning point in electrical engineering was reached in the 1940s with the advent of the computer, which paved the way for the creation of contemporary digital electronics and the information era.

The evolution of contemporary transportation was also significantly influenced by the discipline of electrical engineering.

Electric trains and automobiles were developed as a result of the advent of the electric motor in the 1830s.

Automobiles fueled by petrol were developed as a result of the development of the internal combustion engine in the late 1800s.

Air transport was revolutionised in the 1940s with the development of the jet engine.

Two undergraduate degree programmes are available from the department of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

The extensive curriculum of the Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Computer Engineering (BSECE) degree programme includes both established and new areas in hardware and software.

Students are prepared for technical leadership roles in engineering, computer

er, and science professions through coursework, research, and design projects organised into four areas of educational specialisation.

A Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree with a major in Electrical and Computer Engineering is also available from the ECE department also grants a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree with a focus in computer and electrical engineering.

Electrical engineering careers can be fulfilling and demanding.

Electrical engineers need to have a solid foundation in computer science, physics, and mathematics because they are in charge of creating, developing, and maintaining a broad variety of electrical and electronic systems. They must also possess the capacity for original thought and effective team work.

Most electrical engineers hold a bachelor's degree in the field, however others continue on to get master's or doctoral degrees.

To sum up, the field of electrical engineering has had a significant influence on the development of the modern world.

Several significant technological developments that have significantly raised living standards and production have defined the history of electrical engineering.

A career in electrical engineering may be both demanding and fulfilling. Electrical engineers are in charge of designing, developing, and maintaining a broad variety of electrical and electronic equipment.

therefore a job in electrical engineering has the potential to be both fruitful and demanding.

The first specialised technical group of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE) was the Wireless Section, which was founded in 1919. Nevertheless, many industry participants felt that the Wireless Section did not fully represent their interests, and some were denied full membership because they lacked formal technical qualifications.

On October 30, 1925, the new organisation was formally founded during a conference held at the Hotel Russell.

The Institute of Wireless Technology (IWT) replaced the original name, the British Institute of Radio Engineers, in order to avoid confusion with the American Institution of Radio Engineers.

With the initial tests given in 1929, the founding of the first local branch in

Birmingham in 1931, and its incorporation in 1932, the IWT soon gained popularity.

A few IERE members established the British Institution of Radio Engineers (BritIRE) as their own body in 1932.

Both organisations employed a large number of radio engineers, and in 1941 they united to establish the British Institution of Radio Engineers.

The BritIRE established regional, national, and international hubs and hosted significant conventions and conferences during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. King George VI and the twice-president Earl Mountbatten both showed royal support for the BritIRE.

There were more than 6,300 members in 1960, and the organisation received a royal charter in 1961.

The Institution's name was changed to the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers (IERE) in 1964 to better represent the membership's expanding interests.

When membership surpassed 10,000 in 1965, additional relations with the IEE were established. In 1965, a permanent joint liaison committee was established, and the IEE started providing its Indian members with access to the IERE's Bangalore facilities for its Indian members in Bangalore.

Reference:

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GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

31 / 100

GENERAL COMMENTS

POSTER (10%)

- . Simple poster layout is good and eye catching, good use of colours.
- . Very limited information, needed to demonstrate more knowledge and research using referencing in the text.
- . Poster would have benefited from a clear title, student name and number.

REPORT (4%)

- . Uploaded to the wrong section...
- . The layout would have benefited from a cover page, contents, section breakdown with headings including introduction and conclusion, proper title, module, name and number of student and references to IEEE convention.
- . Signs of knowledge from research into engineering practices.
- . Be careful of copying text directly without referencing it in the proper manner or citing it in quotations. This would have been better paraphrased.

- . References

were required to be numbered through the text and bibliography to be IEEE convention.

No evidence of 5 online courses evidenced either certificates or with screenshots (0%).

PRESENTATION (17%).

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Good
clear presentation. Well laid out and easy to read.

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Good
title slide, although would have benefited from student name and number.

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Good
use of images and layout.

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Text
blocks would have been better broken down to readable points.

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Some
evidence of knowledge gained.

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Some
evidence of analysis of the self-learning.

Overall 31%

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5
