Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority

ENGINEERING STUDIES
ATAR COURSE

DATA BOOK

2016

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SI units

Quantity	SI unit	
	Name	Symbol
length	metre	m
mass	kilogram	kg
time	second	s
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J
power	watt	W
Celsius temperature	degree Celsius	°C
area	square metre	m^2
volume	cubic metre	m^3
speed, velocity	metre per second	$m\ s^{-1}$
mass density	kilogram per cubic metre	$kg\ m^{-3}$

Standard prefixes

Factor	Prefix	Symbol	Factor	Prefix	Symbol
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{9}	giga	G	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{6}	mega	M	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-12}	pico	p

Common constant

Item	Symbol	Value
Ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter	π	3.14159

CORE CONTENT

General formulae

Side lengths of a right triangular plane figure	$h^2 = o^2 + a^2$	h is the hypotenuse o is the opposite side a is the adjacent side
Angular relationships of a right triangular figure	$cos\,\theta = \frac{a}{h}$ $sin\,\theta = \frac{o}{h}$ $tan\,\theta = \frac{o}{a}$	θ is the angle h is the hypotenuse o is the opposite side a is the adjacent side
Perimeter of a circle [p]	$p = \pi d$	d is the diameter
Area of a circle [A]	$A = \pi r^2$	r is the radius
Surface area of open ended cylinder [A]	$A = \pi dh$	d is the diameter h is the height
Volume of a cylinder [V]	$V = \pi r^2 h$	r is the radius h is the height
Surface area of a sphere [A]	$A = 4\pi r^2$	r is the radius
Volume of a sphere [V]	$V = 4/3\, \pi\, r^3$	r is the radius
Density [ρ] of a material	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$	m is mass V is volume
Energy [E]	$E = Pt$	t is the time taken P is the power
Efficiency [η] %	$\eta\% = \frac{Output}{Input} \times 100$	η is the efficiency (%)

Selected material properties

Material	Density kg m^{-3}	Elastic (Young's) modulus kN mm^{-2}	Ultimate tensile * strength N mm^{-2}	Yield stress N mm^{-2}	Electrical conductivity $\Omega^{-1}m^{-1} \times 10^6$	Thermal conductivity W m^{-1}K^{-1}
Structural steel	7850	200	470	250	13.0	46
Stainless steel	7600	200	860	502	1.35	16
Cast iron	7200	120	180		10.3	80
Wrought iron	7750	200			10.3	80
Aluminium	2710	70	150	95	37.7	237
Brass	8740	90	190	50	16.7	109
Copper	8930	112	210	70	59.5	401
Zinc	7130	108	200	13.8	16.8	116
Solder (60% lead, 40% tin)	9280	23.7	37	-	7.28	43.6
Concrete	2400	30	40 (compressive)			0.8
Concrete (steel reinforced)						0.8
Timber (parallel to grain)		12	105			0.16
Polypropylene	1240	4	19.7 – 80	50		0.13
Polycarbonate	1200	2.3	70			0.19
ABS plastics		2.3	40	48.3		2.34
Nylon	1160	2 – 4	75	45		
Acrylic	1190	3.2	70	73.7		0.19
Glass	2500	69		3600		1.05
Diamond	3520	1000		50 000		2320
Gold	19 320	82	220	40	44.6	318
Ice	931	9.17.5@-5°C		85		2.25@-5°C
Pure water	1000					
Sea water	1022					
Petrol	740					0.15
Crude oil	800					0.15

***** Unless noted as compressive strength.

Basic formulae (Mechanical) 1

Parameter	Formula	Terms
Mechanical Advantage [MA]	$MA = \frac{F_{load}}{F_{effort}}$	F_{load} is the output force F_{effort} is the input force
Velocity Ratio [VR]	$VR = \frac{d_{effort}}{d_{load}}$	d_{effort} is the distance moved by the effort d_{load} is the distance moved by the load
Velocity ratios in drive trains (for gear or pulley train) [VR]	$VR = \frac{F_1}{D_1}\frac{F_2}{D_2}\frac{F_3}{D_3}$	$F_{1,2 \text{ and } 3}$ are the followers $D_{1,2 \text{ and } 3}$ are the drivers (measured via number of teeth on gears or by pulley diameters)
Torque [τ]	$\tau = Fr$	F is the force r is the radius
Moment of a force [M]	$M = Fd$	F is the force d is the perpendicular distance
Stress[σ] or Pressure [p]	$\sigma\ (p) = \frac{F}{A}$	F is the force A is the area
Strain [ε]	$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$	ΔL is the change in length L is the original length
Young's (Elastic) modulus [E]	$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$	σ is the stress ε is the strain
Young's (Elastic) modulus [E] expanded formula	$E = \frac{FL}{A\Delta L}$	F is the force A is the area ΔL is the change in length L is the original length
Factor of Safety [FS]	$FS = \frac{\sigma_{UTS}}{\sigma_{safeworking}}$	σ_{UTS} is the ultimate tensile stress $\sigma_{safeworking}$ is the safe working stress
Acceleration [a]	$a = \frac{v-u}{t}$	v is the final velocity u is the initial velocity t is the time
Velocity [v]	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	u is the initial velocity a is the acceleration s is the distance
Distance [s]	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	u is the initial velocity t is the time a is the acceleration
Force [F]	$F = ma$	m is the mass a is the acceleration
Equilibrium conditions	$\sum M = 0$ $\sum F_y = 0$ $\sum F_x = 0$	Σ is the 'sum of' M are the moments F_y are the vertical force components F_x are the horizontal force components
Equilibrium conditions (expanded)	$\Sigma CWM = \Sigma ACWM$ $\Sigma F(up) = \Sigma F(down)$ $\Sigma F(left) = \Sigma F(right)$	Σ is the 'sum of' CWM are clockwise moments $ACWM$ are anticlockwise moments

Basic formulae (Mechanical) 2

Parameter	Formula	Terms
Work [W]	$W = Fs$	F is the force s is the distance moved
Power [P]	$P = \frac{Fs}{t} = Fv$	F is the force s is the distance t is the time taken v is the average velocity
Energy [E]	$E = Pt$	t is the time taken P is the power
Potential energy [E_p]	$E_p = mgh$	m is the mass g is the acceleration due to gravity h is the height
Kinetic energy [E_k]	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$	m is the mass v is the velocity
Potential and kinetic energy conversion	$\Delta E_p = \Delta E_k$	Δ is the 'change in'
Efficiency [η] %	$\eta\% = \frac{Work\ done\ in\ moving\ load}{Work\ done\ by\ the\ effort} \times 100$	Work done in moving load is the output Work done by the effort is the input
Compound gear or pulley system [RPM]	$output\ RPM = \frac{input\ RPM}{VR}$	VR is the velocity ratio RPM is the revolutions per minute
Linear velocity of a gear or pulley system [v]	$v = \frac{(RPM)(2\pi r)}{60} = \frac{s}{t}$	r is the radius of the gear or pulley s is the distance travelled t is the time taken
Distance around a winch drum [s]	$s = 2\pi r$	r is the radius of the drum

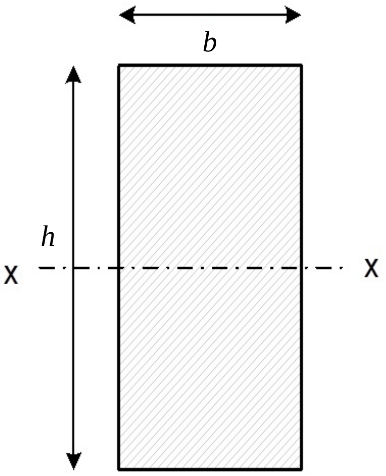
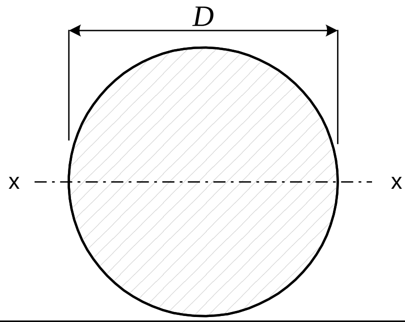
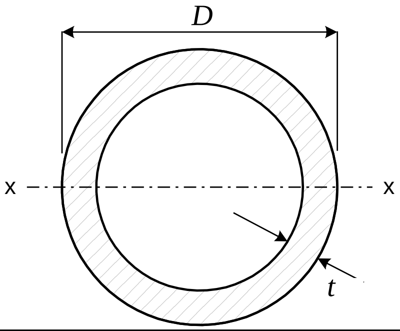
Selected SI units

Derived quantity	SI unit			
	Name	Symbol	Expression in terms of other SI units	Expression in terms of SI base units
force	newton	N	–	$m\ kg\ s^{-2}$
pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	$N\ m^{-2}$	$m^{-1}\ kg\ s^{-2}$
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J	N m	$m^2\ kg\ s^{-2}$
power, radiant flux	watt	W	–	$m^2\ kg\ s^{-3}$

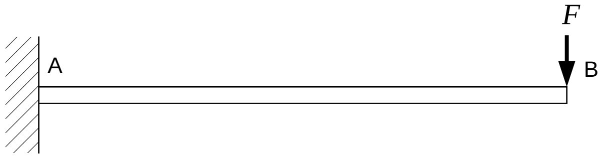
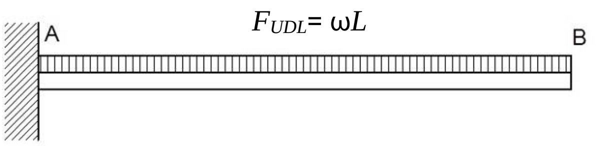
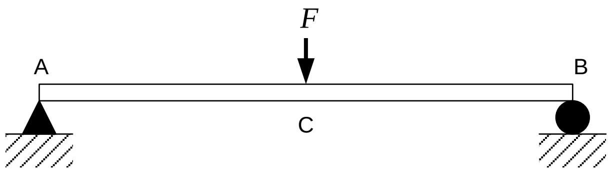
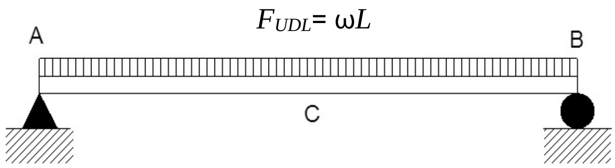
Common constants

Item	Symbol	Value
Acceleration due to gravity	g	$9.80\ m\ s^{-2}$

Second moment of area

Shape	Dimensions	Second moment of area about centroidal axis
Rectangle solid section (vertical)		$I_{xx} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$
Circular solid section		$I_{xx} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$
Circular tube section		$I_{xx} = \frac{\pi(D_o^4 - D_i^4)}{64}$ D_o = cylinder outside diameter D_i = cylinder inside diameter

Simple beams

Beam configuration	Maximum bending moment	Maximum deflection (y)
	$BM_{\max} = FL \quad at\,A$ Here F is the single vertical point load.	$y = \dfrac{FL^3}{3EI_{xx}} \quad at\,B$ Here F is the single vertical point load.
	$BM_{\max} = \dfrac{F_{UDL}L}{2} \quad at\,A$ Here F_{UDL}= ωL which is the load per unit length (ω) times the length of the beam (L)	$y = \dfrac{F_{UDL}L^3}{8EI_{xx}} \quad at\,B$ Here F_{UDL}= ωL which is the load per unit length (ω) times the length of the beam (L)
	$BM_{\max} = \dfrac{FL}{4} \quad at\,C$ Here F is the single vertical point load.	$y = \dfrac{FL^3}{48EI_{xx}} \quad at\,C$ Here F is the single vertical point load.
	$BM_{\max} = \dfrac{F_{UDL}L}{8} \quad at\,C$ Here F_{UDL}= ωL which is the load per unit length (ω) times the length of the beam (L)	$Y = \dfrac{5F_{UDL}L^3}{384EI_{xx}} \quad at\,C$ Here F_{UDL}= ωL which is the load per unit length (ω) times the length of the beam (L)

Terms:

L	Length of beam between supports
ω	A uniformly distributed load per unit length
F_{UDL}	The product of the UDL's applied load/unit length (ω) and the length of the beam (L)
F	An applied vertical point load
E	The elastic (Young's) modulus of the material of the beam
I_{xx}	The second moment of area of the beam section
A	The left hand end of the beam
B	The right hand end of the beam
C	The mid-point of the beam

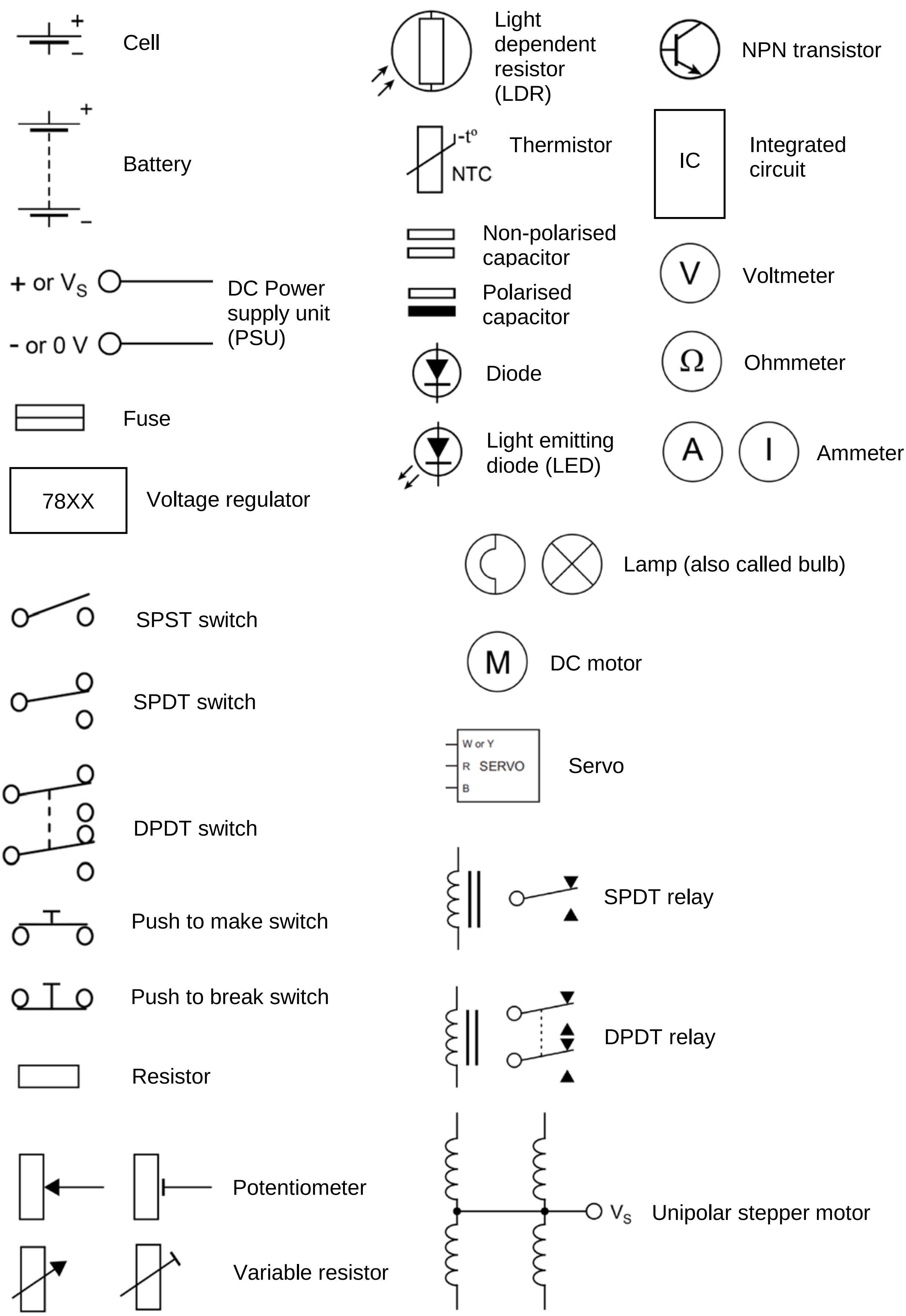
Selected SI units

Quantity	Unit	Abbreviation	Symbol	Expression in terms of other SI units
Voltage	volt	V	V	W A^{-1}
Current	ampere	A	I	W V^{-1}
Resistance	ohm	Ω	R	V A^{-1}
Charge	coulomb	C	Q	A s
Capacitance	farad	F	C	A s V^{-1}
Power	watt	W	P	J s^{-1}
Frequency	hertz	Hz	f	s^{-1}

Prefixes

Prefix	Abbreviation	Multiplier
tera	T	10^{12} = 1 000 000 000 000
giga	G	10^{9} = 1 000 000 000
mega	M	10^{6} = 1000 000
kilo	k	10^{3} = 1000
(none)	(none)	10^{0} = 1
milli	m	10^{-3} = 0.001
micro	µ	10^{-6} = 0.000 001
nano	n	10^{-9} = 0.000 000 001
pico	p	10^{-12} = 0.000 000 000 001

Standard symbols



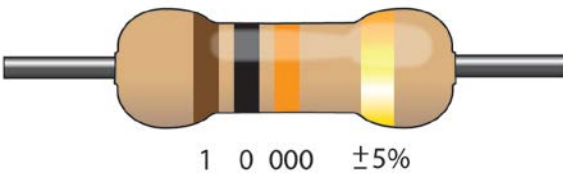
Resistor colour codes

band colour	1st band	2nd band	multiplier
Black		0	1
Brown	1	1	10
Red	2	2	100
Orange	3	3	1000
Yellow	4	4	10 000
Green	5	5	100 000
Blue	6	6	1 000 000
Violet	7	7	
Grey	8	8	
White	9	9	

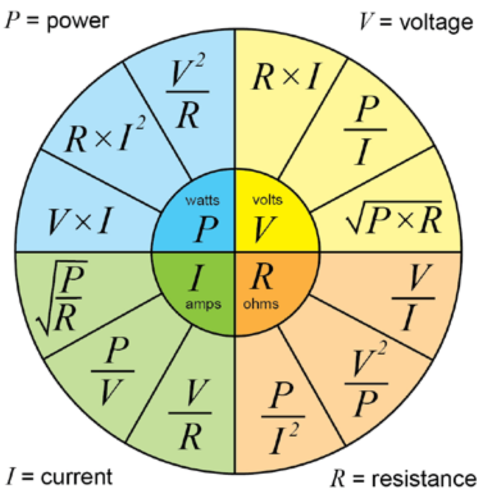
tolerance band	
Brown	± 1%
Red	± 2%
Gold	± 5%
Silver	± 10%

E12 Preferred values: 10, 12, 15, 18, 22, 27, 33, 39, 47, 56, 68, 82

Example: 4 band colour code



Electrical formula wheel



Basic formulae (Mechatronics) 1

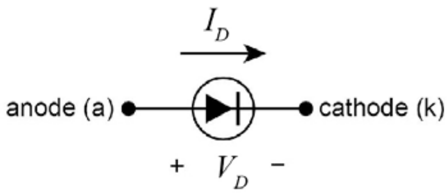
Parameter	Formula	Terms
Ohm's law	$V = IR$	V is the voltage I is the current R is the resistance
Power law	$P = VI = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$	P is the power I is the current V is the voltage R is the resistance
Electrical energy [E_e]	$E_e = VIt$	V is the voltage I is the current t is the time
Resistors in series	$R_t = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$	R_t is the total resistance R_1, R_2, … are the individual resistances
Resistors in parallel	$\frac{1}{R_t} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \cdots$	R_t is the total resistance R_1, R_2, … are the individual resistances
Kirchhoff's first law	$\sum I = 0$	The sum of currents flowing toward that point is equal to the sum of currents flowing away from that point
Kirchhoff's second law	$\sum \Delta V = 0$	The directed sum of the electrical potential differences around a closed loop in a circuit must be zero
Capacitors in parallel	$C = C_1 + C_2 + \cdots$	C is the total capacitance C_1, C_2, … are the individual capacitances
Capacitors in series	$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \cdots$	C is the total capacitance C_1, C_2, … are the individual capacitances
Voltage dividers	$V_{cc} = V_1 + V_2$ $V_1 = V_{cc}\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$ $V_2 = V_{cc}\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$	V_{cc} is the total voltage across the resistor pair V_1 is the voltage across resistor R_1 V_2 is the voltage across resistor R_2
LED in series with a resistor	$R = \frac{(V_{cc} - V_{LED})}{I_{LED}}$	V_{cc} is the total applied voltage V_{LED} is the voltage across the LED I_{LED} is the current through the LED R is the series resistor
Transistor current gain	$h_{FE} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$	I_C is the collector current I_B is the base current

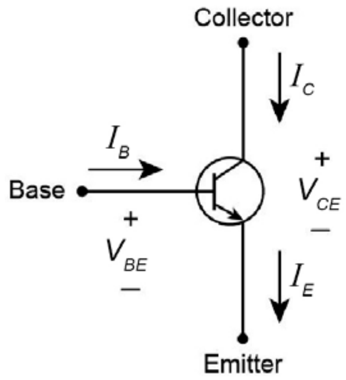
Basic formulae (Mechatronics) 2

Parameter	Formula	Terms
Mechanical advantage (MA)	$MA = \dfrac{\text{load}}{\text{effort}}$	
Velocity ratio (VR)	$VR = \dfrac{\text{distance moved by effort}}{\text{distance moved by load}}$	
Pulley belt ratio	$VR = \dfrac{\text{Ø follower pulley}}{\text{Ø driver pulley}}$	
Chain and sprocket ratio	$VR = \dfrac{\text{nº teeth follower gear}}{\text{nº teeth driver gear}}$	
Gear ratio	$VR = \dfrac{\text{nº teeth follower gear}}{\text{nº teeth driver gear}}$	
Compound gear ratio	$VR_T = VR_1 \times VR_2 \times \ldots..$	VR_T is the total velocity ratio VR_1, VR_2, … are the individual velocity ratios
Worm and worm wheel ratio	$VR = \dfrac{\text{nº teeth worm wheel}}{1}$	
Rack and pinion	$distance = \dfrac{\text{nº teeth pinion} \times \text{nº revolutions}}{\text{nº teeth per metre rack}}$	
Speed, velocity	$velocity = \dfrac{distance}{time} = \dfrac{(rpm)(2\pi r)}{60}$	
	$output\ rpm = \dfrac{input\ rpm}{VR}$	VR is the velocity ratio rpm is the revolutions per minute

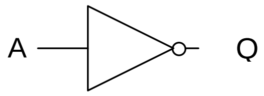
SI units

Quantity	SI unit	
	Name	Symbol
distance	metre	m
time	second	s
speed, velocity	metre per second	m s^{-1}

Diode model	**Formula**	**Terms/diagrams**
On	$V_D = V_{D,on}$ (or V_F) **Check:** $I_D > 0$	
Off	$I_D = 0$ A **Check:** $V_D < V_{D,on}$ (or V_F)	

Transistor model (NPN BJT)	**Formula**	**Terms/diagrams**
Cut-off	$I_B = I_C = 0$ A **Check:** $V_{BE} < 0.7$ V	
Saturation	$V_{BE} = 0.7$ V $V_{CE} = 0$ V **Check:** $I_B > 0$ A $\frac{I_C}{I_B} < \beta$ (or h_{FE})	
Forward-active	$V_{BE} = 0.7$ V $I_C = \beta \times I_B$ **Check:** $I_B > 0$ A $V_{CE} > 0$ V	
Transistor current gain	Gain or β or $h_{FE} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$	I_C is the collector current. I_B is the base current.

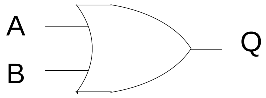
Logic symbols with truth tables and Boolean expressions



NOT Gate

Output = $\overline{A}$

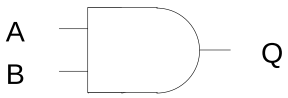
A	Q
0	1
1	0



OR Gate

Output = $A + B$

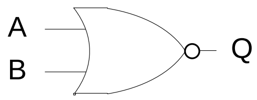
A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1



AND Gate

Output = $A . B$

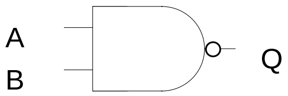
A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1



NOR Gate

Output = $\overline{A + B}$

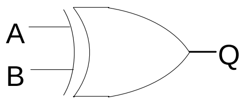
A	B	Q
0	0	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	0



NAND Gate

Output = $\overline{A . B}$

A	B	Q
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

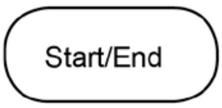


XOR Gate

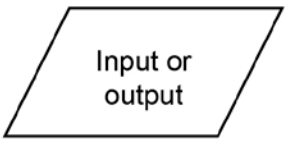
Output = $A \oplus B$

A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

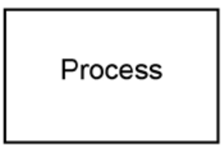
Flow chart symbols



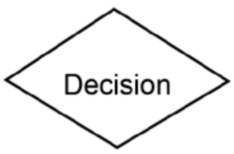
Start or end of a program or subroutine



Input from a device, switch or keyboard, or output to a device

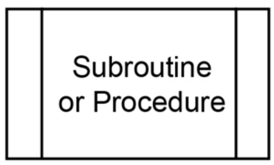


A step in the computational process



A decision point with a Yes/No result

Flow of computation



A predefined process

End of Data Booklet

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Electrical relationships: Electrical formula wheel. Retrieved January, 2010, from www.sengpielaudio.com/calculatorohm.htm#top.

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