

A Short Note on Engineering in the Electrical Field

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EDITORIAL

Electrical engineering is an engineering subject focused with the research, design, and application of electrical, electronic, and electromagnetism-based equipment, devices, and systems.

After the commercialization of the electric telegraph, telephone, and electrical power generation, distribution, and consumption in the later half of the nineteenth century, it became a distinct occupation. Computer engineering, systems engineering, power engineering, telecommunications, and radio-frequency engineering are just a few of the branches of electrical engineering that exist today. Computer engineering, systems engineering, power engineering, telecommunications, radio-frequency engineering, signal processing, instrumentation, electronics, and optics and photonics are all examples of electrical engineering fields. Hardware engineering, power electronics, electromagnetics and waves, microwave engineering, nanotechnology, electrochemistry, renewable energy, mechatronics, and electrical materials science are just a few of the disciplines that overlap with other engineering specialties.

Electrical engineers usually have a bachelor's degree in electrical or electronic engineering. Professional certification and membership in a professional association or an international standards organisation are required for practising engineers.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) are examples of these organisations (formerly the IEE). Electrical engineers work in a wide number of industries, with a wide range of abilities necessary. These include everything from circuit theory to

project management skills. Individual engineers may require since early electrical technology was electromechanical in nature, the study of electricity was primarily regarded a part of physics throughout these years. In 1882, the Technische Universität Darmstadt established the world's first electrical engineering department, and in 1883, it offered the first electrical engineering degree programme.

In 1883, Cornell's Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts offered the first course in electrical engineering. Andrew Dickson White, Cornell President, did not create the

first Department of Electrical Engineering in the United States until around 1885. In the same year, University College London established the first electrical engineering chair in the United Kingdom. Following that, colleges and institutes of technology around the world began to provide electrical engineering programmes to their students. During these decades, the utilisation of electrical engineering skyrocketed. On Manhattan Island, Thomas Edison turned on the world's first large-scale electric power network in 1882, providing 110 volts – direct current (DC) – to 59 consumers. Sir Charles Parsons designed the steam turbine in 1884, making electric power generation more efficient. With transformer designs by Károly Zipernowsky, Ottó Bláthy, and Miksa Déri (later called ZBD transformers), Lucien Gaulard, and others, alternating current grew rapidly in the 1880s and 1890s, with its capacity to carry power more efficiently over long distances via the use of transformers.

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