UniversidadeVigo

Subject Guide 2017 / 2018

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IDENTIFYI	NG DATA			
Analogue	Electronics			
Subject	Analogue Electronics			
Code	V05G300V01624			
Study	Degree in			
programme	Telecommunications			
	Technologies			
	Engineering			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Choose	Year	Quadmester
	6	Optional	3rd	1st
Teaching	Spanish			
language				
Departmen	t			
Coordinato	r Raña García, Herminio José			
Lecturers	Quintáns Graña, Camilo			
	Raña García, Herminio José			
E-mail	hrana@uvigo.es			
Web	http://webs.uvigo.es/ario/docencia/eangrado/eangrado.	.htm		
General	This subject studies the feedback concept, and its appl	ications to ampli	fiers. The opamps	and their applications
description	are also studied.			
Competer	cies			
Code				
C42 (CE42	/SE4): The ability to apply electronics as support technol	oav in other field	ds and activities a	nd not only in
inform	ation and communication technologies.	- 57		j
C43 (CE43	(SE5): The ability to design analogical and digital electro	nics circuits of a	nalogical to digita	l conversion and vice
versa,	of radiofrequency, of feeding and electrical energy conv	version for comp	uting and telecom	munication
engine	eering.		5	
C44 (CE44	/SE6): The ability to understand and use feedback theor	v and electronic	control systems.	
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Learning	nutcomes			
Exported r	osults from this subject		г	Training and Learning
Expected for			I	Reculte
Knowlodgo	of the techniques for food back amplifiers and oscillator		<u> </u>	
Kilowieuge	of the techniques for reed-back ampliners and oscillator	5.	C4.	1
Knowledge	of the internal structures of the operational amplifiers a	nd their structure		<u>י</u> ג
itiowicuye	or the internal structures of the operational amplifiers a		C4.	4
Knowledge	of the design of circuits based on operational amplifiers			3
itiowicuye	of the design of circuits based on operational amplifiers		C4.	4
Knowledge	of the design of nower-supplies		C4-	, ?
intericuye	of the design of power supplies.		C42	3
			C44	4

Contents		
Торіс		
Feedback amplifiers I	Feedback concept.	
	Sample and mix networks.	
	Feedback topologies.	
	Feedback law.	
Feedback amplifiers II	Negative and positive feedback.	
	Parameters for the study of feedback.	
	Benefits and draws of feedback.	
	Effect on the uniform of gain.	
	Effect on the harmonic distortion.	
	Effect on the input and output impedances.	

Feedback amplifiers III	Methods for the anal Topology identifying Amplifier without fee network.	Methods for the analysis: Simple or using matrix. Topology identifying. Amplifier without feedback, but with the load effect of the feedback network.			
	The gain of the feed	Dack amplifier.	dhack amplifier		
Feedback amplifiers IV	Effect of the feedback on the frequency response. Bandwidth and stability. The effect of poles on the amplifier (one pole, two poles and three poles). Gain and phase margins. Nyquist criteria. Root places. Compensation methods.				
Sine waveform oscillators	Barkhausen criteria. Design of a sinusoida RC oscillator. LC osci Oscillator based on c	al oscillator. illator. quartz crystals.			
Operational amplifiers I	Internal structure of an operational amplifier. Current mirrors. Active loads. Voltage references. Technologies for the operational amplifiers: bipolars, bifet, cmos.				
Operational amplifiers II	Analysis of the operational amplifier in the non inverting mode, using feedback. Voltage follower. Converters I-V and V-I. Integrator. Derivator. Applications.				
Operational amplifiers III	Half-wave inverter rectifier . Full-wave inverter rectifier. Relaxation oscillator. Generator of triangle waves. Sinusoid oscillators based on the operational amplifier.				
Power amplifiers	Output stages in class A, B and A-B. Full amplifier in class B. Full amplifier in class A-B. Introduction to the class-D amplifiers.				
Regulated power supplies	Linear regulated power supplies. Protection to over current. Low drop-out (LDO).				
Lab work 1	The effect of the feedback on a two-stage amplifier .				
Lab work 2	Linear applications. Voltage-to-current converter. Integrator.				
Lab work 3	Half-wave inverter rectifier. Full-wave inverter rectifier. Peack detector. Slope detector				
Lab work 4	Operational-based re	elaxation oscillator.			
Lab work 5	Power amplifiers. Class B. Class A-B.				
Lab work 6	Design of an active load. Design of a voltaje regulated supply.				
Planning					
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours		
Tutored works	7	20	27		
Laboratory practises	12	38	50		
Master Session	15	27.5	42.5		
Iroubleshooting and / or exercises	4	22.5	26.5		
Short answer tests	0.5	0	0.5		
I roubleshooting and / or exercises	<u> </u>	0			
SHULL ALISWEL LESLS	0.5	U	0.5		

Troubleshooting and / or exercises	1	0	1	
Practical tests, real task execution and / or	1	0	1	
simulated				

*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Description	
The lecturer will lead the students in order to design an amplifier.	
Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions.	
Simulations and real assembled circuits will be tested.	
Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions.	
The lecturer will show some theoretical contents related to the subject.	
Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions.	
r The lecturer will solve some exercises related to the subject.	
Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions.	
)	Description The lecturer will lead the students in order to design an amplifier. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions. Simulations and real assembled circuits will be tested. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions. The lecturer will show some theoretical contents related to the subject. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions. r The lecturer will solve some exercises related to the subject. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be addressed in these sessions.

Personalized attention			
Methodologies	Description		
Troubleshooting and / or exercises	The teacher will resolve the doubts of the students at the schedule established and published on the school website.		
Tutored works	The teacher will resolve the doubts of the students at the schedule established and published on the school website.		
Laboratory practises	The teacher will resolve the doubts of the students at the schedule established and published on the school website.		
Master Session	The teacher will resolve the doubts of the students at the schedule established and published on the school website.		

Assessment			
	Description	Qualification	Training and Learning Results
Tutored works	Every student has to create a document about the assigned work. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be assessed in these works.	10	C42 C43 C44
Short answer tests	First short answer test in the classroom. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be assessed in these tests.	15	C42 C43 C44
Troubleshooting and / or exercises	First exercise test in the classroom. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be assessed in this test.	15	C42 C43 C44
Short answer tests	Second short answer test. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be assessed in this test.	15	C42 C43 C44
Troubleshooting and / or exercises	Second exercise test. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be assessed in this test.	15	C42 C43 C44
Practical tests, real task execution and / or simulated.	Laboratory-work exam based on simulations and real circuits. Competencies CE42, CE43 and CE44 will be assessed in this test.	30	C42 C43 C44

Other comments on the Evaluation

NOTE: The timing of the partial exams might suffer some changes, due to time restrictions. The exact timing will be indicated along the course.

CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OPTION:

The subject is evaluated in a continue way, by mean of two partial exams. These exams treat the theoretical aspects. In addition, there is an exam for the lab-work and a tutored work.

This first partial includes themes from one to five. The second partial exam includes themes from six to ten. The weight of both partials is a 60% from the total mark.

The two partials take place in the classroom, within the class time. These partials are approximately 90 minutes long. The first 30 minutes will be dedicated to an exam with short answers. The rest 60 minutes will be dedicated to an exam with long answers.

Inside each partial, the 90 minutes exam and the 30 minutes exam have the same weight.

In order to pass a partial exam (the first or the second), the student is required to obtain at least a mark of 5 over 10.

The student that passes only one partial will only have to try the other one at the final exam option.

The lab-work is evaluated using a unique exam, in the laboratory. The weight is 30%.

Tutored works are assessed using a report that every student should be done. The weight is 10%.

When a student attends the first partial, he or she accepts to follow the continuous assessment. Students that do not attend to the first partial will be assessed by means of a final exam.

The mark that a student obtains in the lab-work is maintained until July, except if the student does not want. In this case, the student will have to do partials and lab exams in July.

In order to pass the subject, once partials have been passed, the student has to obtain a global mark (GM) of at least 5 points in ten. The global mark is calculated following the next formula:

GM = 0.6 * TM + 0.3 * LM + 0.1 * RM

where

TM = Mean value of the partial marks; LM = lab mark; RM = report mark

The first partial is preview to take place around the sixth week. The second partial will take place in the last week.

The lab exam will take place in the lab, the day of the last lab session.

FINAL EXAM OPTION:

The students that do not follow the continuous assessment will be assessed by means of a final exam. The exam will consist of three parts: the first part of the themes 1 to 5, the second part of the themes 6 to 10 and the third part of lab-work in the laboratory.

In order to pass the subject, the student has to obtain a mark of at least 5 points over ten for the first and second parts. In this case, the global mark (GM) is calculated following the next formulae:

GM = 0.6 * TM + 0.4 * LM

where:

TM = Average mark of the first and second part of the exam; LM = lab mark

If the student does not obtain a mark of at least 5 in the first part or in the second part, the global mark would be the least mark between 4 or the GM taken from the early formulae.

IMPORTANT:

If a student did not enter the continuous assessment mode but is interested in participate in the final exam, he or she should talk with the professor at least two weeks before the day of the exam. Contact can be by e-mail. This help in the organization of the lab work exam.

RECOVERY EXAM

The recovery exam (June-July) shares the same structure than the final exam.

Sources of information

Basic Bibliography

Sergio Franco, **Design with operational amplifiers and analog integrated circuits**, third edition, McGraw-Hill, Hambley, Allan R., **Electrónica**, 2^a ed., Pearson-Prentice Hall, 2001

Complementary Dibliography

Complementary Bibliography

Paul Horowitz y Winfield Hill, The Art of Electronics, Cambridge Univ. Press,

Horenstein, Mark N., Microelectrónica, 2ª ed., Prentice Hall, 1997

Malik, Norbert, Circuitos electrónicos, Prentice Hall, 1996

Rashid, Muhammad, **Circuitos microelectrónicos**, Thomson, 2002 Sedra, Adel, **Circuitos microelectrónicos**, 5ª ed., McGraw-Hill, 2006

Recommendations

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Data Acquisition Systems/V05G300V01521

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Electronic Technology/V05G300V01401

Other comments

I recommend the students to search the web for information about this subject. Electronic devices factories show interesting information. Many universities around the world hung interesting notes in the Internet. And many of them for free.