820017 - STI - Electronic Systems

Coordinating unit: 295 - EEBE - Barcelona East School of Engineering
Teaching unit: 710 - EEL - Department of Electronic Engineering
Academic year: 2019
Degree: Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Industrial Electronics and Automatic Control Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Biomedical Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Biomedical Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Materials Engineering (Syllabus 2010). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Industrial Electronics and Automatic Control Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
Bachelor's Degree in Energy Engineering (Syllabus 2009). (Teaching unit Compulsory)

ECTS credits: 6
Teaching languages: Catalan, Spanish

Teaching staff
Coordinator: FÉLIX GUTIÉRREZ ESCRIBA
Others:
Primer quadrimestre:
ROBERT CALATAYUD CAMPS - T21, T22, T23, T24
ROGER CATALÀ MEJIAS - T23, T24
SPARTACUS GOMARIZ CASTRO - M11, M12, M21, M22, M23, M24
FÉLIX GUTIÉRREZ ESCRIBA - M11, M12, M13, M14, T11, T12, T13, T14
GEMA LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ - M21, M23, M24, T11, T12
XAVIER MARIMON SERRA - M13, M14, T13, T14

Prior skills
Those of the obligatory subjects of preceding levels (semesters).

Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Specific:
1. Understand the fundamentals of electronics.

Transversal:
2. EFFECTIVE USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES - Level 2. Designing and executing a good strategy for advanced searches using specialized information resources, once the various parts of an academic document have been identified and bibliographical references provided. Choosing suitable information based on its relevance and quality.
The main objective of the course is to introduce students to basic concepts of electronic systems and their basic functions and enable them, if necessary, for subsequent years of Electronic Engineering.

Learning objectives of the subject

1. - Describe the essential contents of the syllabus for the course and its justification (Knowledge)
2. - Differentiate the electronic signal processing and the electronics for power conversion. (Comprehension)
3. - Describe the general constitution of an electronic system and distinguish between the basic functions in them. (Knowledge/Understanding)
4. - Describe the basic electronic components. (Knowledge/Understanding)
5. - Solve simple circuits. (Application)
6. - Define the basic elements of digital electronics. (Knowledge)
7. - Distinguish between a combinational and sequential systems. (Knowledge/Understanding)
8. - Describe different combinational blocks. (Understanding/Application)
9. - Describe different sequential blocks. (Understanding/Application)
10. - Define the operational amplifier. (Knowledge)
11. - Define the positive and negative feedback amplifier. (Knowledge)
12. - Describe linear and nonlinear operators. (Understanding/Application)
13. - Describe the main structures of DC-DC, DC-AC, AC-DC, AC-AC conversion and their functional principle. (Knowledge/Understanding)
14. - Describe the scope of the Signal Electronics (digital and analog) and Power Electronics. (Knowledge/Understanding)

Teaching methodology

In the sessions the teacher uses different teaching methods so that, firstly, the student achieves the objectives of the cognitive subject and, on the other hand, that students achieve certain generic objectives. These methodologies are used to involve, to varying degrees, to the student as active agent of his own learning process. Highlights include the following:

- Lecture, in its classical version (plaster board) or multimedia support, where the teacher is the active element and collects student information. Used usually by throwing items or new concepts. The risk of this methodology is the passivity of the student that the conditions for storing little information. So often, the teacher poses questions and discussions are made to force the participation of students and the "capture" of useful information from the same.
- Labor peer. In groups of two students to work problems and aspects of the subject. Used in practical sessions and exercise sessions in the classroom. Imposes a direct participation of students, so the assimilation of information is high.
- Problem-based teaching. Either individually or in small groups the teacher proposes solving problems. With these problems solved outside the classroom, to work the power of group work, exposing the weaknesses of the student in understanding the subject.
## Study load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total learning time: 150h</th>
<th>Hours large group:</th>
<th>45h</th>
<th>30.00%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours medium group:</td>
<td>0h</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hours small group:</td>
<td>15h</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Guided activities:</td>
<td>0h</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study:</td>
<td>90h</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
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</table>
## 1. Introduction to electronic systems.

### Description:
1.1.2. Definition of system. Characterization of a system. Analysis and synthesis. Properties of systems. Types of systems according to the signals.
1.2. Industrial systems.
1.2.1. Open loop and closed loop systems. General scheme of an industrial system.
1.2.2. Sensors. Actuators. Processors (information and energy).
1.2.3. Communications under a CIM perspective.
1.3. Electronic Systems.
1.3.1. Definition of Engineering. Definition of Electronics. Timeline of key milestones for the electronics.
1.3.2. The first electronic system: identification of features, blocks, and signal components and its physical implementation in printed board.
1.3.3. Layers and subsystems of a complex electronic system.
1.3.4. Other electronic systems. Identifying blocks and basic functions in the electronic systems.
1.4. Electronic Instrumentation.
1.4.3. Equipment under test-instrument interaction. Measurement errors. Representation of measured values. Grounding. Protection instruments and/or its users.
1.5. Introduction to Power Electronics.
1.5.2. Efficient power processing. Concept of the power converter. Components in the static converters. Classification of static converters. Switches.
1.5.3. Basic structures of static converters.

### Related activities:
Practice 1: Instrumentation.
1.1. Description of laboratory equipment.
1.2. Exercises.

### Specific objectives:
Give the student a horizontal view of Electronics, Electronic Systems, Electronic Functions, and some of its components, although defining the feedback systems, and emphasizing the types of typical signals into electronic systems.

At the end of this unit, the student must have achieved the following objectives:

Objective 1:
Define a signal. Types of signals. (Knowledge)

Objective 2:
Define a system. Types of systems. (Knowledge)

Objective 3:
Differentiated the analysis and the synthesis of a system. (Knowledge)

Objective 4:
Describe an industrial system in open loop and closed loop. (Knowledge)

Objective 5:
Defining the sensors and actuators. (Knowledge)

Objective 6:
Differentiate in an industrial system, the electronic signal processing and the electronics conversion energy. (Knowledge)

Objective 7:
Identify, in a system, functions, blocks, signals and components. (Knowledge)

Objective 8:
Describe the main instruments in an electronics laboratory. (Knowledge)

Objective 9:
Describe the interaction between a measuring instrument and equipment under test. (Knowledge)

Objective 10:
Describe the measurement errors. (Knowledge)
2. Discrets components.

**Learning time:** 40h 20m  
Theory classes: 14h  
Laboratory classes: 4h  
Self study : 22h 20m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Circuit elements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2. The semiconductor diode.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.3. Other types of diodes (Zener, Shottky, LED, etc.). Monolithic voltage regulators. Diagram of a linear power supply.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3. The transistor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3.1. Brief history of the transistor. Voltage-current characteristic of the bipolar junction transistor. operation modes. Transistor effect.</td>
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<td>2.3.3. Other types of transistors: JFET and MOSFET.</td>
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**Related activities:**

Practice 2: Components: Circuits with diodes.
- 2.1. Rectifier diode in DC. Static characteristic.
- 2.2. Rectifier diode in AC.
- 2.3. Zener diode in DC. Static characteristic.

Practice 3: Components II: circuits with transistors.
- 3.1. Bipolar junction transistor in active mode.
- 3.2. Bipolar junction transistor in switching mode.

**Specific objectives:**
Give students an overview of detail about the main components of electronic circuits and discrete analysis of the fundamentals of electronic circuits and functions that can be done with them.

At the end of this unit, the student must have achieved the following objectives:

Objective 1:
Classify energy sources. Voltage sources, current sources. Independent sources, controlled sources. (Knowledge)

Objective 2:
Define the basic components: resistors, inductors and capacitors. (Knowledge)

Objective 3:
Generalize the concept of resistor device. Current-voltage characteristic. (Knowledge)

Objective 4:
Enunciate and apply Kirchhoff’s laws. (Knowledge, Comprehension, Application)

Objective 5:
Enunciate and apply the theorems of Thevenin and Norton. (Knowledge, Comprehension, Application)

Objective 6:
Solve circuits. Models. Simulation. (Application)

Objective 7:
Describe the static characteristic (current-voltage characteristic) of a real diode. (Knowledge)

Objective 8:
Define different segmental models for the diode. (Knowledge)

Objective 9:
Defining the ideal diode. (Knowledge)

Objective 10:
Describe the different types of diodes. (Knowledge)

Objective 11:
Interpret the characteristics of the diodes datasheets. (Comprehension)

Objective 12:
Solve circuits with diodes. (Application)

Objective 13:
Describe the static characteristic (current-voltage characteristic) of a transistor. (Knowledge)

Objective 14:
Define the linear regime of transistor operation. (Comprehension)

Objective 15:
Define the transistor in switching mode. (Comprehension)

Objective 16:
Describe the different types of transistors. (Knowledge)

Objective 17:
Interpret the characteristics of the BJT and JFET transistors. (Comprehension)

Objective 18:
Solve circuits with transistors. (Application)
## 3. Analog Systems.

**Learning time:** 40h 20m
- Theory classes: 14h
- Laboratory classes: 2h
- Self study: 24h 20m

### Description:
- 3.1. Introduction to Analog Electronics.
- 3.2. Voltage-feedback operational amplifier (VFOA).
  - 3.2.1. VFOA ideal. Gain characteristics, input and output. Equivalent circuit of VFOA. VFOA power supply. Concept of saturation.
  - 3.2.2. Ideal VFOA in open loop. Analog comparators.
- 3.3. Resistive-circuits VFOA applications.
  - 3.3.1. VFOA in stable operation. Virtual ground model. VFOA circuit analysis under stable operation.
- 3.4. Other aspects of the operational amplifier.
  - 3.4.1. Nonlinear operators. Precision rectifiers.
  - 3.4.2. Logarithmic and antilogarithmic amplifiers. Analog multiplier and divider.

### Related activities:
- Practice 4: Analog Systems.
  - 4.1. The operational amplifier operating in linear mode: voltage follower (buffer), inverting amplifier, inverting adder.
  - 4.2. The operational amplifier in non-linear operation: Noninverting Schmitt trigger.

### Specific objectives:
- Give students an overview of the functions performed by signal processing systems in time continuum and its applications, with emphasis on resistive circuits based on operational amplifier.

At the end of this unit, the student must have achieved the following objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Defining and classifying amplifiers. (Knowledge)
- **Objective 2:** Define the operational amplifier. (Knowledge)
- **Objective 3:** Describe the operation of the operational amplifier in open loop. Application circuits. (Comprehension/Application)
- **Objective 4:** Describe nonlinear operators with positive feedback. Application circuits. (Comprehension/Application)
- **Objective 5:** Describe linear operators with negative feedback. Circuit application. (Comprehension/Application)
- **Objective 6:** Describe nonlinear operators with negative feedback. Circuit application. (Comprehension/Application)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning time: 31h</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 10h</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laboratory classes: 2h</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self study: 19h</td>
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**Description:**
- 4.1. Introduction to Digital Electronics.
  - 4.1.1. Digital encoding of information.
- 4.2. Combinational systems.
  - 4.2.2. Combinational systems with two gate levels. Analysis. Synthesis.
  - 4.2.3. Commonly used combinational systems: adder, comparator, multiplexer/demultiplexer, encoder/decoder.
- 4.3. Sequential systems.
  - 4.3.1. Definition of sequential system. General architecture of a clocked sequential system (Huffman model). Concept of internal state.
  - 4.3.3. Some sequential blocks commonly used: shift registers, counters.
  - 4.3.4. Programmable systems.

**Related activities:**
- Practice 5: Digital Systems.
  - 5.1. Combinational system: 2-input multiplexer.
  - 5.2. Sequential system: counter module 4.

**Specific objectives:**
Give students an overview of the functions performed by digital processing systems of information and applications with emphasis on the basic differences of combinational and sequential subsystems.

At the end of this unit, the student must have achieved the following objectives:

Objective 1:
Define the encoding of information systems. (Knowledge)

Objective 2:
Describe and apply the laws and theorems of Boolean algebra. (Knowledge, Comprehension, Application)

Objective 3:
Define the logic functions and truth tables. (Knowledge)

Objective 4:
Normalize the logical functions. Simplify the logic functions. (Comprehension)

Objective 5:
Define the combinational logic. (Knowledge)

Objective 6:
Describe combinational blocks (adder, comparator, multiplexer/demultiplexer, encoder/decoder). (Comprehension)

Objective 7:
Define the sequential logic. (Knowledge) Goal 8: Define the basic sequential (bistables JK, D and T). (Knowledge)

Objective 9:
Describe sequential blocks (registers, counters, advanced devices). (Comprehension)

Objective 10:
Set the programmable systems. (Comprehension)
Evaluation of specific competence:

During the year will be 3 continuous assessment tests (PAC) PAC1 and PAC2, each of which will have a rating (NPAC1, NPAC2) and at there is one last test type "global exam" (PAG).

In the PAC1, they are evaluated subjects 1. Introduction to electronic systems and 2. Discret Components, in the PAC2, they are evaluated subjects 3. Analog Systems and 4. Digital Systems and in the PAG, they are evaluated all subjects and Practices.

During 6 laboratory sessions it's evaluated the work done in the laboratory (60%) and the answer sheet (with the previous work) delivered at the end of the practice session (40%), so that the end of the semester students will get a rating of laboratory work, NLAB, grades averaged from each of the laboratory.

At the end of the semester the student will obtain the qualification of specific competence (NOTACOM_ESP) as follows:

\[
\text{NOTACOM}_{\text{ESP}} = 0.25 \cdot \text{NPAC1} + 0.25 \cdot \text{NPAC2} + 0.3 \cdot \text{PAG} + 0.2 \cdot \text{NLAB}
\]

Evaluation of generic competence:

The assessment of generic competence will be based on direct assessment, the teacher and subject heading, generic competence Solvent Use of Information Resources (USRI), level 2, and based on a written work, giving place in the rating NOTACOM_GEN.

Evaluation of the subject:

The final rating will be obtained from the results at the specific competence (NOTACOM_ESP) and generic competition (NOTACOM_GEN), according to the following algorithm:

\[
\text{NOTACURS} = 0.9 \cdot \text{NOTACOM}_{\text{ESP}} + 0.1 \cdot \text{NOTACOM}_{\text{GEN}}
\]

The pass mark in the subject may be obtained only if performed laboratory practices.

no examination of reassessment

Bibliography

Basic:
