

Subject card

Cubicat name and cade	, PG_00052087								
Subject name and code									
Field of study	Nanotechnology								
Date of commencement of studies	October 2021		Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024			
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject gro	oup		Optional subject group			
						Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study			
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university			
Year of study	3		Language of instruction			Polish			
Semester of study	5		ECTS credits			2.0			
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form			assessment			
Conducting unit	Instytut Nanotechnologii i Inżynierii Materiałowej -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						cs		
Name and surname	Subject supervisor		dr hab. inż. Ryszard Barczyński						
of lecturer (lecturers)	Teachers		dr hab. inż. Ryszard Barczyński						
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project		Seminar	SUM	
of instruction	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0		0.0	30	
	E-learning hours included: 0.0								
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation i classes including		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM	
	Number of study hours	30		3.0		17.0		50	
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the basic electronic systems.								
Learning outcomes	Course outcome Subject outcome Method of verification								
	K6_W08		The student analyzes and designs basic electronic circuits.			[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			
	K6_W09		The student builds basic laboratory systems and analyzes their operation.			[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation			
	K6_U04		The student effectively uses the basic instruments and laboratory equipment.			[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment			
	K6_U05		The student designs, builds, and runs a simple electronic device.			[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment			
Subject contents	* Amplifier as a quad, feedback, amplifier stability. * Realization of amplification stages on an operational amplifier, sum amplifier, integrator, differentiator, current-voltage converter. * Selective amplifiers, active RC filters. * Nonlinear analog functional blocks. * Broadband and power amplifiers. * RC, LC and quartz generators. * Pulse and trigger systems. * Power systems, linear and pulse voltage stabilizers * Digital functional blocks, synthesis of combinational and sequential logic circuits.								
Prerequisites and co-requisites	None.								

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Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade				
	Final test	51.0%	50.0%				
	Labs	51.0%	50.0%				
Recommended reading	Basic literature	* Materials from lectures available on the website * Michał Polowczyk, Electronics for physicists, PWN Warsaw * P. Horowitz, W. Hill, The art of electronics, WKŁ 2003 * U. Tietze, Ch. Schenk, Semiconductor systems					
	Supplementary literature	* Ben G. Streetman, Semiconductor Devices * Ch.L. Alley, K.W. Atwood, Semiconductor Elements and Circuits * Behzad Razavi, Fundamentals of microelectronics, Wiley 2008.					
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:					
		Układy Elektroniczne 2023/2024 - Moodle ID: 33225 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=33225					
Example issues/ example questions/	Which goal cannot be achieved by using negative feedback in an amplifier circuit?						
tasks being completed	A) Reducing the sensitivity of the amplifier to the dispersion of component parameters. B) Reduction of nonlinear distortions. C) Increase the gain. D) Broadening the frequency response of the amplifier.						
	To obtain a 1V signal at the output of a certain differential amplifier, a 1mV signal can be applied between its inputs. When we change the supply voltage by 1V, the output voltage will change by 10mV. So the amplification factor of this amplifier is						
	A) 120dB. B) 40dB. C) 60dB. D) 90dB.						
Work placement	Not applicable						

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