Electronic technology in biomedicine

Academic Year: (2018 / 2019)

Review date: 18-01-2018

Department assigned to the subject: Electronic Technology Department

Coordinating teacher: HERNANDEZ CORPORALES, LUIS

Type: Compulsory ECTS Credits : 6.0

Year : 2 Semester : 2

# REQUIREMENTS (SUBJECTS THAT ARE ASSUMED TO BE KNOWN)

none

# OBJECTIVES

-know the purpose and operation of analog and digital electronic systems

- -Operation of basic electronic instrumentation and being able to measure with them.
- Knowledge and use of main electronic parts.
- Ability to design, dimension, build and apply basic electronic functions.

- Ability to use computer aided design tools for electronic circuit design, identify the parts in an electronic circuit and know its funtion in an schematic diagram.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS: PROGRAMME

- T1: Circuit Theory
- 1. Ohm law.
- 2. Kirchhoff laws
- 3. Current and voltage sources.
- 4. Superposition theorem.
- 5. Thevenin and Norton theorem.
- 6. Real voltage and current sources.
- 7. Capacitors and Inductors (C and L).
- 8. Time response of C and L.
- 9. Universal equation for C and L.
- 10. DC and AC circuit analysis.
- 11. Frequency response of R, C and L circuits.
- 12. First order passive Filters and Bode Diagram.
- T2: Electronic components
- 1. Diodes and Transistors (MOSFET).
- 2. MOSFET small signal model.
- 3. Single stage amplifier using MOSFETs.
- T3: Amplification (Operational Amplifiers)
- 1. Inverting Amplifier.
- 2. Non-Inverting Amplifier.
- 3. Comparator.
- 4. Differential Amplifier.
- 5. Input and Output impedance.
- 6. Cascade Amplifiers.
- T4: Digital Electronics
- 1. Binary system and Boole Algebra.
- 2. Combinational circuits: Decoders and Multiplexers.
- 3. Sequential circuits: Flip-Flops
- T5: Electronic Circuits in Biomedicine
- 1. Sensors and Actuators.
- 2. Signal conditioning: Analog and digital signals.
- 3. Block diagram of a sensor readout circuit.
- 4. Offset cancelation and common mode rejection.
- 5. Instrumentation Amplifiers.
- 6. Passive and Active Filters.
- 7. Examples of Biomedicine circuits:
- a. Temperature measurement.
- b. Pressure measurement.

## LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND METHODOLOGY

- Theory classes (large group), problem resolutions classes (small groups), individual tutorials and student personal homework; oriented to theoretical knowledge acquisition.

- Laboratory practices and problems resolution classes in small groups, individual tutorials and student personal homework; oriented to practical knowledge related with the fields of the course.

- Computer sessions in small groups using CAD tools for electronics circuits; simulations. The goal of these sessions is to encourage the use of the CAD tools to complement the theoretical-practical learning during the course.

#### ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

The partial exam in the continuing assessment is valued 25% of total mark. Lab exercises also are valued 25%. The final examination has a value of the remaining 50%. The last course block is evaluated together with the final examination. The minimum mark in the final exam is 4 points. For the students not following continuing evaluation, the general rules of the university apply.

% end-of-term-examination:	50
% of continuous assessment (assigments, laboratory, practicals):	50

#### **BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Floyd, Thomas L. Principles of electric circuits, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2010
- Floyd, Thomas L. Electronic devices, Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2008
- Floyd, Thomas L. Digital fundamentals, Pearson Prentice Hall,, 2009