## Subject Description Form

Subject Code	EIE2102 (for 42470 and 42375)				
Subject Title	Basic Electronics				
Credit Value	3				
Level	2				
Pre-requisite	For 42470: EIE2100 Basic Circuit Analysis For 42375: EIE2101 Basic Circuit Analysis /EIE2110 Basic Circuit Analysis and Electronics				
Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Nil				
Objectives	To introduce the operating principles of electronic circuits. Several classes of electronic circuits will be covered in this subject – diode circuits, BJT transistor circuits, FET transistor circuits. An introduction to power amplifiers will also be given.				
Intended Subject Learning Outcomes	<ul> <li>Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to:</li> <li><u>Category A: Professional/academic knowledge and skills</u></li> <li>1. Acquire some understanding in the fundamental electric and electronics principles.</li> <li>2. Solve basic problems in electric and electronic circuits.</li> <li>3. Acquire better skills in performing the laboratory experiments.</li> <li><u>Category B: Attributes for all-roundedness</u></li> <li>4. Perform independent learning in basic electric and electronic principles.</li> <li>5. Work as a team in laboratory sessions.</li> </ul>				
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	<ol> <li>Syllabus:         <ol> <li>Load Line Analysis and Diode Circuits I-V characteristics of diodes and general nonlinear components. DC solution based on load line construction. Practical diode circuits: rectifier circuits, clipping and clamping circuits</li> <li><u>Transistors and Biasing Circuits</u> The bipolar junction transistors (BJT). DC biasing and analysis of BJT circuits. Metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET). DC biasing and analysis of MOSFET circuits. Load line and graphical large- signal analysis. Transistor amplification concepts Basic BJT and MOSFET amplifier configurations: common emitter and common source configurations. Small-signal models and parameters with reference to two-port networks. Concept of transconductance. Voltage gain. Input and output impedances. Introduction to loading effect.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Introduction to Frequency Domain Analysis Trapefer functions from ac circuits in terms of i.e. Introduction to frequency.</li> </ol>				
	Transfer functions from ac circuits in terms of j $\omega$ . Introduction to frequency domain, from j $\omega$ to s. General s-domain transfer functions. Simple first-order filter circuits. Introducing concepts of pole, corner frequency, bandwidth. For sinusoidal driving sources, use of j $\omega$ axis for magnitude and phase plots. Extension to asymptotic plots and hence Bode plots.				

	<ol> <li><u>Fundamentals of Power Amplifiers</u> Concept of conversion efficiency. Class A, Class B &amp; Class AB operations of power amplifiers and the related circuits.</li> <li><b>Laboratory Experiments:</b> <ol> <li>DC transistor biasing/load line and diode clamping circuits.</li> <li>Transistor amplifier circuits.</li> <li>Design of a simple transistor amplifier.</li> <li>OCL class AB power amplifier.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>								
Teaching/ Learning Methodology	Teaching and Learning Method	Intended Subject Learning Outcome			Remarks				
	Lectures, 1, 2, 4 supplemented with interactive questions and answers			In lectures, students are introduced to the <i>knowledge</i> of the subject, and <i>comprehension</i> is strengthened with interactive Q&A.					
	Tutorials, where problems are discussed and are given to students for them to solve1, 2, 4		w so	In tutorials, students <i>apply</i> what they have learnt in solving the problems given by the tutor.					
	Laboratory sessions, where students will perform experimental verifications. They will have to record results and write a report on one of the experiments.	2, 3, 5		or el aµ le to th	Students <i>acquire</i> hands- on experience in using electronic equipment and <i>apply</i> what they have learnt in lectures/tutorials to experimentally validate the theoretical investigations.				
Assessment Methods in	Specific Assessment Methods/ Task		%			Subjec			
Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes	Methods/ Task		Weighting	Outcomes to be Assessed (Please tick as appropriate)					
	1. Continuous Assessm Mid-semester test End-of-semester test Lab	12%		1 ✓	2 ✓	3	4	5 ✓	
	2. Examination		60%	✓	~		~		
	Total		100%						

	Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:					
	Specific Assessment Methods/Tasks	Remark				
	Laboratory works and reports	Students will be required to perform two experiments and submit a report on one of the experiments.				
	Mid-semester test	There will be a mid-semester test to evaluate students' achievement of all the learning outcomes and give feedback to them for prompt improvement.				
	End-of-semester test and ExaminationThere will be an end-of-semester test and to assess students' achievement of all outcomes. These are mainly summative in					
Student Study Effort Expected	Class contact (time	ass contact (time-tabled):				
	Lecture	24 Hours				
	Tutorial/Laborate	15 hours				
	Other student study effort:					
	Lecture: preview test/quizzes/example.	36 Hours				
	Tutorial/Laborato materials, revisio	30 Hours				
	Total student study	105 Hours				
Reading List and References	<b>Textbook:</b> 1. G. Rizzoni, <i>Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering</i> , 1 <sup>st</sup> ed., McGraw-Hill, 2009.					
	<ul> <li>References:</li> <li>1. D.A. Neamen, <i>Micoelectronics:Circuit Analysis and Design</i>, Bosto McGraw-Hill, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 2007.</li> <li>2. A.H. Robbins and W.C. Miller, <i>Circuit Analysis: Theory and Practice</i> Thomson Learning, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 2006.</li> </ul>					
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