

1 Electrònica

1.1 Díodes

$$V_p - V_n \geq V_\gamma \implies \text{PD}$$

$$\text{no PD} \implies \text{PI}$$

$$\text{PD} \implies I \neq 0$$

$$\text{PI} \implies I = 0$$

$$P_{\text{cons}} = \Delta VI$$

$$\text{PI i } \Delta V_{Z_{\text{co}}} \geq V_Z \implies \text{regió Zener}$$

1.2 NMOS

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_S \quad V_{DS} = V_D - V_S$$

$$V_{GS} \leq V_T \implies \text{Tall (OFF)} \implies I_D = 0$$

$$V_{GS} > V_T \implies \text{Canal (ON)} \implies I_D \neq 0$$

$$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_T \implies \text{Regió òhmica}$$

$$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_T \iff V_{GD} > V_T$$

$$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T \implies \text{Regió de saturació}$$

$$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T \iff V_{GD} < V_T$$

1.3 PMOS

$$V_{GS} \geq V_T \implies \text{Tall (OFF)}$$

$$V_{GS} < V_T \implies \text{Canal (ON)}$$

$$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T \implies \text{Regió òhmica}$$

$$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_T \implies \text{Regió de saturació}$$

1.4 Shockley

$$\text{Òhmica} \implies I_D = \beta \left((V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Saturació} \implies I_D = \frac{\beta}{2} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

1.5 CMOS

$$t_{\text{PHL}} = 1,7 \frac{C}{\beta_N V_{DD}}$$

$$t_{\text{PLH}} = 1,7 \frac{C}{\beta_P V_{DD}}$$

$$t_P = \frac{t_{\text{PHL}} + t_{\text{PLH}}}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{DD}^2$$

$$P = f C V_{DD}^2$$

$$\text{DP} = P t_P$$

2 Ones

2.1 Equació d'ona

$$\text{Funció d'ona} \equiv \psi(x, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \implies \psi(x, t) = f(x \pm vt)$$

$$f(x + vt) \implies \text{mov cap a la dreta}$$

$$f(x - vt) \implies \text{mov cap a l'esquerra}$$

2.2 Ones harmòniques

$$\psi(x, t) = A \sin(k(x - vt) + \delta)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$v = \lambda f$$

$$I = \frac{P}{S} \quad (\text{W/m}^2)$$

2.3 Ones electromagnètiques

$$c = v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E = cB$$

$$\vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{|\vec{E} \times \vec{B}|} \implies * \text{ i } **$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{u} \times \vec{E} \quad (*)$$

$$\vec{E} = c (\vec{B} \times \vec{u}) \quad (**)$$

$$\eta_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \quad \eta_B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} \quad (\text{J/m}^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_{\text{ona}} &= \varepsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} = \frac{|E| |B|}{\mu_0 c} & (\text{J/m}^3) \\
\text{Vec. de Poynting: } \vec{S} &= \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0} & (\text{W/m}^2) \\
I &= \langle |\vec{S}| \rangle = c \langle \eta_{\text{ona}} \rangle = \frac{E^2}{2c\mu_0} = \frac{B^2 c}{2\mu_0}
\end{aligned}
\quad
\begin{aligned}
\text{Destructiva} &\implies \cos\left(\frac{k(x_1 - x_2)}{2}\right) = 0 \\
&\implies \Delta x = (2n + 1) \frac{\lambda}{2} \\
&\implies y_{\min} = \frac{D}{2d} \lambda (2n + 1)
\end{aligned}$$

2.4 Polarització

$$\begin{aligned}
I_0 &= \frac{E^2}{2c\mu_0} \\
I_1 &= \frac{I_0}{2} \\
I_{n+1} &= I_n \cos^2 \theta
\end{aligned}$$

2.5 Reflexió i refracció

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= \frac{c}{v} \implies n \geq 1 \\
\lambda' &= \frac{v}{f} = \frac{c}{f} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{n} \\
n_1 \sin \alpha_1 &= n_2 \sin \alpha_2 \\
n_1 < n_2 &\implies \alpha_2 < \alpha_1 \\
n_2 < n_1 &\implies \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 \\
\alpha_1 = \alpha_c &\implies \alpha_2 = 90^\circ \\
n_1 \sin \alpha_c = n_2 \sin 90^\circ &\implies \sin \alpha_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \\
\alpha_1 \geq \alpha_c &\implies \text{Reflexió total interna}
\end{aligned}$$

2.6 Fibres òptiques

$$\begin{aligned}
n_{\text{recobriment}} &< n_{\text{nucli}} \\
\sin \alpha_c &= \frac{n_r}{n_c} \\
\sin \alpha_0 &= n_n \sin (90^\circ - \alpha_c)
\end{aligned}$$

2.7 Interferències

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Constructiva} &\implies \cos\left(\frac{k(x_1 - x_2)}{2}\right) = \pm 1 \\
&\implies \Delta x = n\lambda \\
&\implies y_{\max} = \frac{D}{d} \lambda n
\end{aligned}$$