

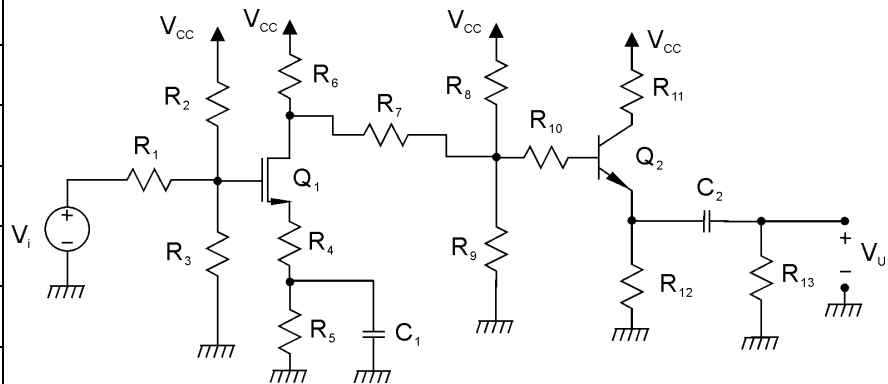
ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 07 giugno 2018

Esercizio A

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $R_1 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $R_9 = 17550 \text{ }\Omega$ |
| $R_2 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $R_{10} = 2900 \text{ }\Omega$ |
| $R_4 = 50 \text{ }\Omega$ | $R_{11} = 3350 \text{ }\Omega$ |
| $R_5 = 1950 \text{ }\Omega$ | $R_{12} = 3150 \text{ }\Omega$ |
| $R_6 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $R_{13} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ |
| $R_7 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$ |
| $R_8 = 54900 \text{ }\Omega$ | |



Q_1 è un transistor MOS a canale n resistivo, con la corrente di drain in saturazione data da $I_D = k(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$ con $k = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$ e $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$. Q_2 è un transistor BJT BC109B resistivo con $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$.

Con riferimento al circuito in figura:

- 1) Calcolare il valore della resistenza R_3 in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sul collettore di Q_2 sia 11.3 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di Q_1 . (R: $R_3 = 6043.7 \text{ }\Omega$)
- 2) Determinare l'espressione e il valore di V_U/V_i alle frequenze per le quali C_1 e C_2 possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti. (R: $V_U/V_i = -1.8$)

Esercizio B

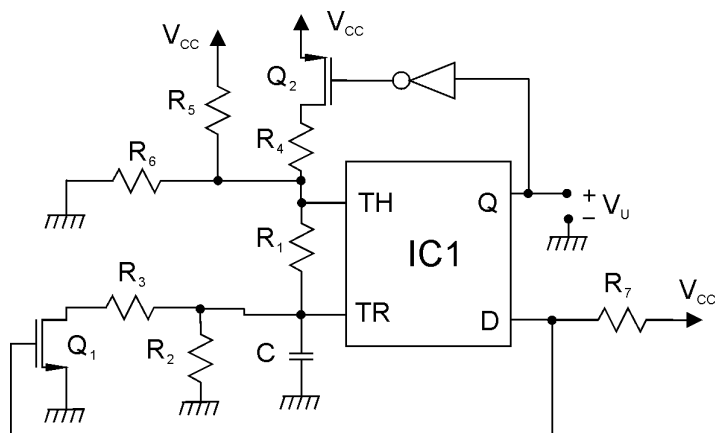
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

$$Y = (\overline{A+B})(\overline{C+DE}) + (\overline{A+B})(\overline{C+D}) + AB(\overline{D+E})$$

Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale n e pari a 5 per quello a canale p. Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento dei transistori. (R: N = 18)

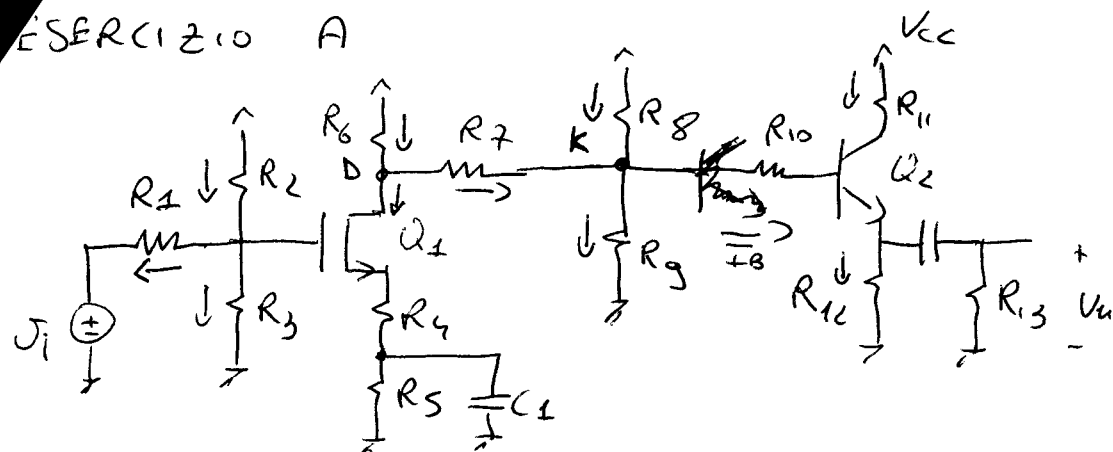
Esercizio C

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $R_1 = 60 \text{ }\Omega$ | $R_6 = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$ |
| $R_2 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $R_7 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ |
| $R_3 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ | $C = 0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ |
| $R_4 = 400 \text{ }\Omega$ | $V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$ |
| $R_5 = 3.6 \text{ k}\Omega$ | |



Il circuito IC_1 è un NE555 alimentato a $V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$, Q_1 ha una $R_{on} = 0$ e $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$, Q_2 ha una $R_{on} = 0$ e $V_T = -1 \text{ V}$, l'inverter è ideale. Determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita del multivibratore in figura. (R: $f = 5350 \text{ Hz}$)

ESERCIZIO A



$$R_1 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 50 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 1950 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_7 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 54900 \Omega$$

$$R_9 = 17550 \Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 2900 \Omega$$

$$R_{11} = 3350 \Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 3150 \Omega$$

$$R_{13} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$$

$$K = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

1) Det. R_3 per $V_C = 11.3 \text{ V}$

$$I_{11} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_{11}} = 2 \text{ mA} = I_C$$

$$\text{hp: } I_B \ll I_C \Rightarrow I_E \approx I_C$$

$$V_E = R_{12} I_E = 6.3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = 11.3 - 6.3 = 5 \text{ V}$$

Per $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ e $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$ si ha dal costruttore: $h_{FE} = 290$ $h_{ie} = 4800 \Omega$

$$h_{fe} = 300$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{h_{FE}} = 6.8965 \mu\text{A} \ll I_C \Rightarrow \text{hp OK}$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 6.3 + 0.7 = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_K = V_B + R_{10} I_B = 7.02 \text{ V}$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_K}{R_8} = 0.2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_9 = \frac{V_K}{R_9} = 0.4 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_7 = I_9 + I_B - I_8 = 2.06895 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{D1} = V_K + R_7 I_7 = 7.43379 \text{ V}$$

$$I_6 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{D1}}{R_6} = 2.113242 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_D = I_6 - I_7 = 1.906347 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_G = 0 \Rightarrow I_S = I_D$$

$$Q_1 \text{ SATURO} \Rightarrow I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

(2)

$$V_{GS} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = 2.9526 \text{ V}$$

↑
NROS

$$V_S = I_S(R_4 + R_5) = 3.812634 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 3.621036 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T$$

$$3.62 > 1.95 \text{ V OK hp di saturazione}$$

$$g_m = 2K(V_{GS} - V_T) = 1.9526 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V}$$

$$V_G = V_{GS} + V_S = 6.765294 \text{ V}$$

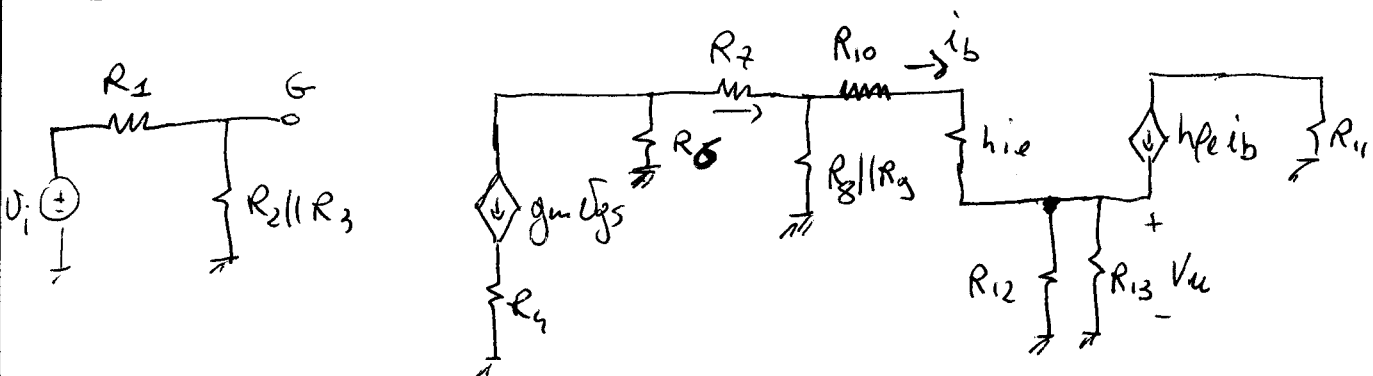
$$I_2 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{R_2} = 2.2463 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_G}{R_1} = 1.1275 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_3 = I_2 - I_1 = 1.1194 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{V_G}{I_3} = \underline{\underline{6043.72 \Omega}}$$

$$Q_1: \begin{cases} I_D = 1.9063 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = 3.6211 \text{ V} \\ V_{GS} = 2.9526 \text{ V} \\ g_m = 1.9526 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V} \end{cases}$$



$$V_u = (h_{fe} + 1) i_b (R_{12} \parallel R_{13})$$

$$i_b = i_7 \frac{R_8 \parallel R_9}{R_8 \parallel R_9 + h_{ie} + (R_{12} \parallel R_{13})(h_{fe} + 1) + R_{10}}$$

$$= (-g_m v_{gs}) \frac{R_6}{R_6 + R_7 + R_8 \parallel R_9 \parallel [h_{ie} + (R_{12} \parallel R_{13})(h_{fe+1}) + R_{10}]}$$

$$v_s = (g_m v_{gs}) R_4$$

$$v_{gs} = v_g - (g_m v_{gs}) R_4 = \frac{v_g}{1 + g_m R_4}$$

$$v_g = v_i \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3}$$

$$\frac{v_u}{v_i} = \frac{30 \pm \quad 2723.38 \quad 1.58893 \times 10^{-2} \quad 1.9526 \times 10^{-3} \quad 0.2489 \text{ D}}{(h_{fe+1})(R_{12} \parallel R_{13}) \frac{R_8 \parallel R_9}{(R_8 \parallel R_9) + h_{ie} + (R_{12} \parallel R_{13})(h_{fe+1}) + R_{10}} (-g_m) \frac{R_6}{R_6 + R_7 + R_8 \parallel R_9 \parallel [h_{ie} + (R_{12} \parallel R_{13})(h_{fe+1}) + R_{10}]}$$

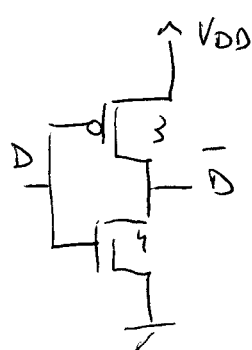
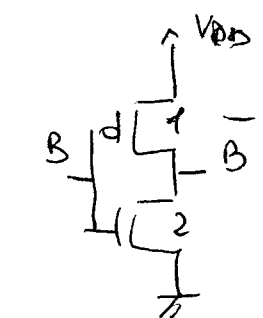
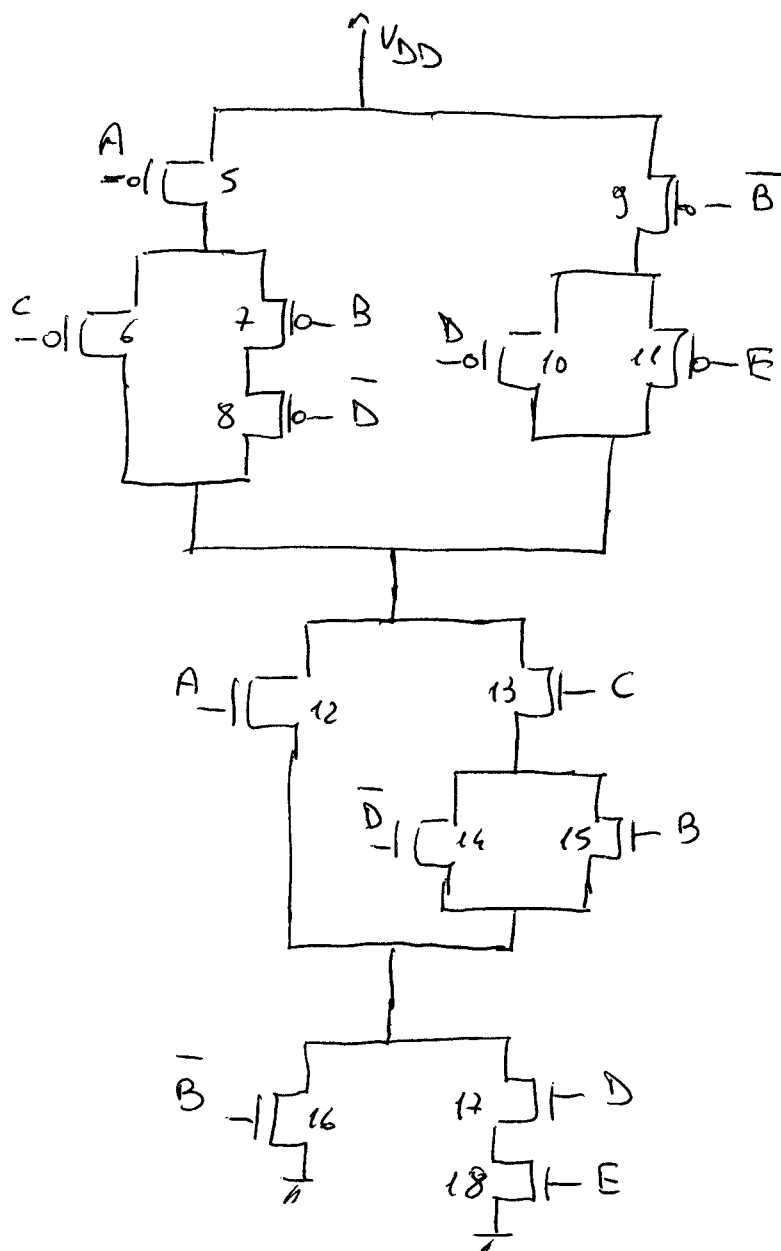
$$\cdot \frac{0.311}{1} \cdot \frac{0.3132}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3} = - \frac{1.798}{1 + g_m R_4} \quad \left| \frac{v_u}{v_i} \right|_{dB} = 5.095$$

ESERCIZIO B

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= (\overline{A+B})(\overline{C+D+E}) + (\overline{A+B})(\overline{C+D}) + AB(\overline{D+E}) = \\ &= (\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B})(\overline{C} + \overline{D} + \overline{E}) + \overline{A} \overline{B}(\overline{C} + \overline{D}) + AB\overline{D} + AB\overline{E} = \\ &= \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{D} + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{E} + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{D} + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{D} + AB\overline{D} + AB\overline{E} = \\ &= \overline{A} \overline{C}(\overline{B} + \overline{B}) + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{D}(\overline{A} + A) + B\overline{E}(\overline{A} + A) + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{D} = \\ &= \overline{A} \overline{C} + \overline{B} \overline{D} + B\overline{E} + \overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{D} = \\ &= \overline{A}(\overline{C} + \overline{B} \overline{D}) + B(\overline{D} + \overline{E}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{NUMERO ROS} = 7 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 = 18$$

(4)



1) INVERTER $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1,3} = p = 5 \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{2,4} = n = 2$

2) PUN

$Q_5 - Q_7 - Q_8 : \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 3p = 15 \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{5,7,8} = 15$

$Q_5 - Q_6 : \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{3p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}p = 7.5 \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6 = 7.5$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_9 - Q_{10} \\ Q_9 - Q_{11} \end{array} \right\} : \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow z = 2p = 10 \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{9,10,11} = 10$

3) PDN

$Q_{13} - Q_{14} - Q_{17} - Q_{18}$ NON È POSSIBILE PER D o \bar{D}

$Q_{13} - Q_{15} - Q_{17} - Q_{18} : \frac{4}{x} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 4n = 8 \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{13,15,17,18} = 8$

- $Q_{15} - Q_{17}$ NON E' POSSIBILE per B e B

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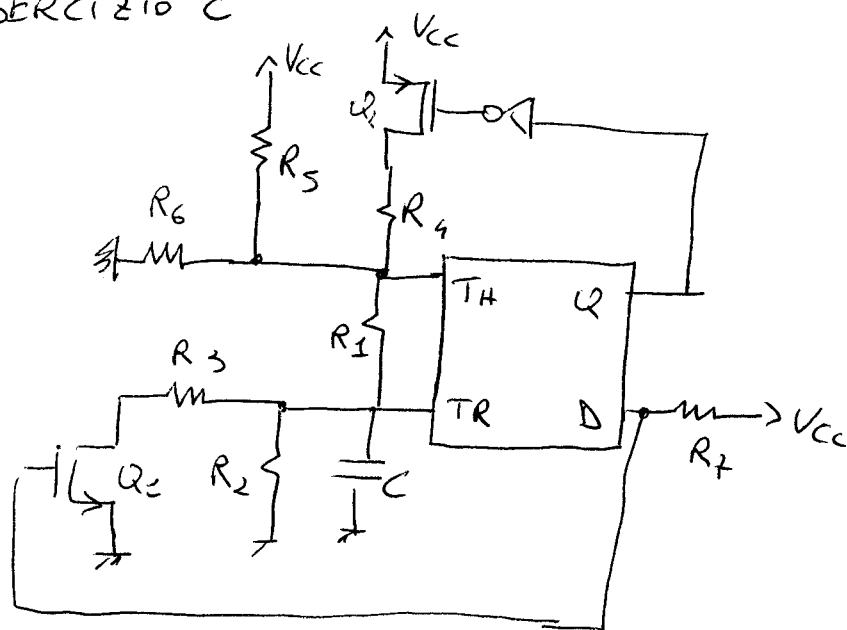
$$Q_{13} - Q_{14} - Q_{16} : \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{g} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{2}{g} = \frac{3}{4n} \Rightarrow g = \frac{8}{3}n = \frac{16}{3} \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{14,16} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$Q_{12} - Q_{17} - Q_{18} : \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{4n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow 2 = 2n = 4 \quad \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{12} = 4$$

ESERCIZIO C



$$R_1 = 60 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 400 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 3.6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

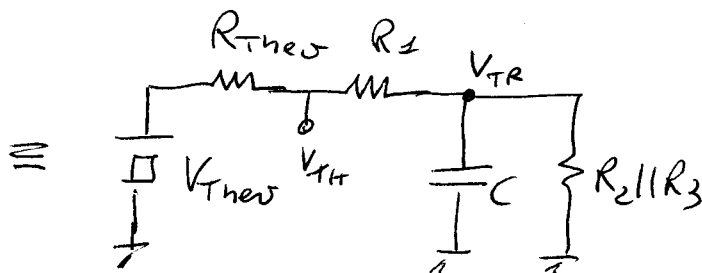
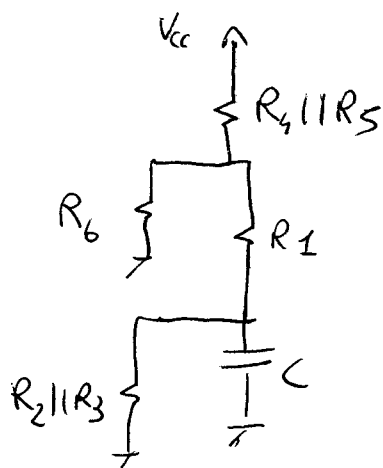
$$R_6 = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_7 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$$

$$V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= I \\ D &= HI \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} V_{G1} &= V_{CC} & V_{S1} &= \phi & V_{GS1} &= 6 \text{ V} \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ ON} \\ V_{G2} &= \phi & V_{S2} &= V_{CC} & V_{GS2} &= -6 \text{ V} \Rightarrow Q_2 \text{ ON} \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$V_{th} = V_{CC} \frac{R_6}{R_6 + R_4 \parallel R_5} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{th} = R_4 \parallel R_5 \parallel R_6 = 300 \Omega$$

$$V_{T1} = \frac{1}{3} V_{CC} = 2V$$

$$V_{f1} = V_{Ther} \frac{R_2 || R_3}{R_{Ther} + R_1 + R_2 || R_3} = 4.032V$$

$$V_{TH} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} = 4V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{Ther} - V_{TH}}{R_{Ther}} = 3.3mA$$

$$V_{i1} < V_{con1} < V_{f1}$$

$$2V < 3.8V < 4.032V \text{ OK}$$

$$V_{con1} = V_{TH} - R_1 I_1 = 3.8V$$

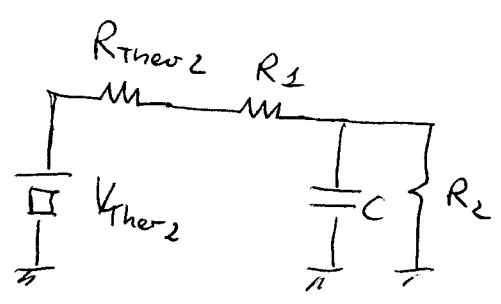
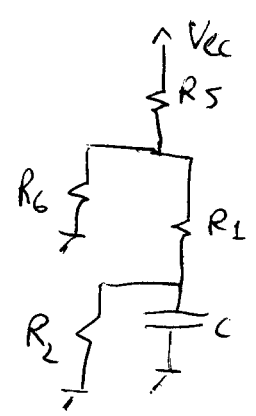
$$R_{v1} = R_2 || R_3 || [R_1 + R_{Ther}] = 290.32 \Omega$$

$$\tau_1 = R_{v1} \cdot C = 29.032 \mu s$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_{i1} - V_{f1}}{V_{con1} - V_{f1}} \right) = 63.001 \mu s$$

$$\therefore Q = \phi \quad V_{G1} = \phi \quad V_{S1} = \phi \Rightarrow V_{GS1} = \phi < V_T \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ OFF}$$

$$D = \phi \quad V_{G2} = V_{CC} \quad V_{S2} = V_{CC} \Rightarrow V_{GS2} = \phi > V_T \Rightarrow Q_2 \text{ OFF}$$



$$V_{Ther2} = V_{CC} \frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6} = 2V$$

$$R_{Ther2} = R_5 || R_6 = 1200 \Omega$$

$$V_{i2} = V_{con1} = 3.8V$$

$$V_{f2} = V_{Ther2} \frac{R_2}{R_{Ther2} + R_1 + R_2} = 1.408V$$

$$V_{con2} = V_{f1} = 2V$$

$$V_{i2} > V_{con2} > V_{f2}$$

$$3.8V > 2V > 1.408V$$

$$R_{v2} = R_2 || [R_1 + R_{Ther2}] = 887.32 \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = C R_{v2} = 88.732 \mu s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 186.905 \mu s$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_{i2} - V_{f2}}{V_{con2} - V_{f2}} \right) = 123.90 \mu s$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 5350.31 \text{ Hz}$$