

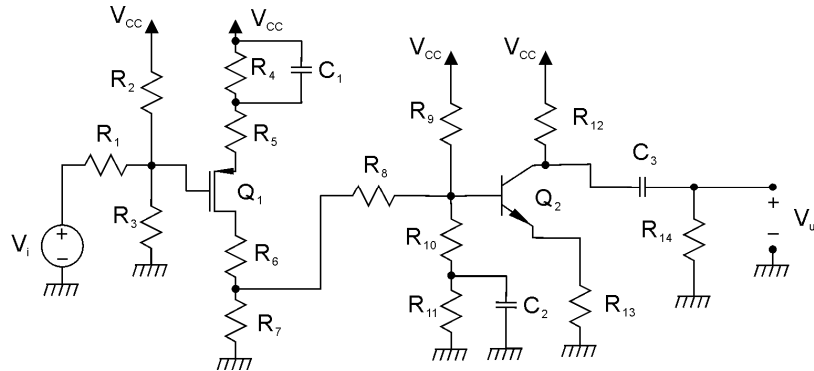
# ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

## Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 30 giugno 2015

### Esercizio A

$R_1 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 750 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_3 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{12} = 5.5 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_4 = 3900 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_{13} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_5 = 100 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_{14} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_6 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_1 = 15 \text{ nF}$
$R_7 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_2 = 47 \text{ nF}$
$R_8 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_3 = 680 \text{ pF}$
$R_9 = 76.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$
$R_{10} = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$	



$Q_1$  è un transistor MOS a canale p 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  $R_2$  in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sul collettore di  $Q_2$  sia 7 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di  $Q_1$ . (R:  $R_2 = 4244.34 \text{ }\Omega$ )
- 2) Determinare l'espressione e il valore di  $V_u/V_i$  alle frequenze per le quali  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$  e  $C_4$  possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti. (R:  $V_u/V_i = 2.24$ )
- 3) (**Solo per 12 CFU**) Determinare la funzione di trasferimento  $V_u/V_i$  e tracciarne il diagramma di Bode quotato asintotico del modulo. (R:  $f_{z1} = 2720.6 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p1} = 19627.7 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z2} = 5079.4 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p2} = 4717.5 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z3} = 0 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p3} = 9178.48 \text{ Hz}$ )

### Esercizio B

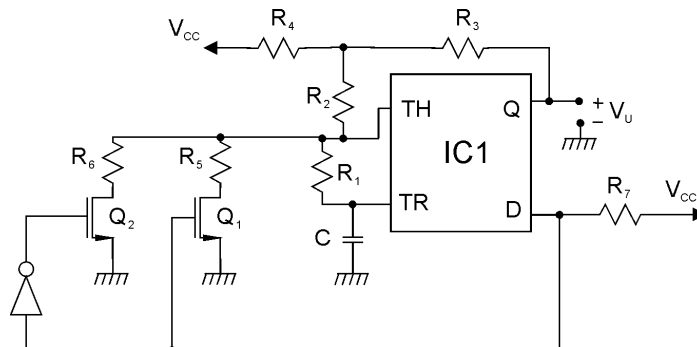
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

$$Y = (\overline{AC} + \overline{D})(\overline{BD} + \overline{AC}) + (\overline{B} + \overline{D}) + (\overline{A} + \overline{D})$$

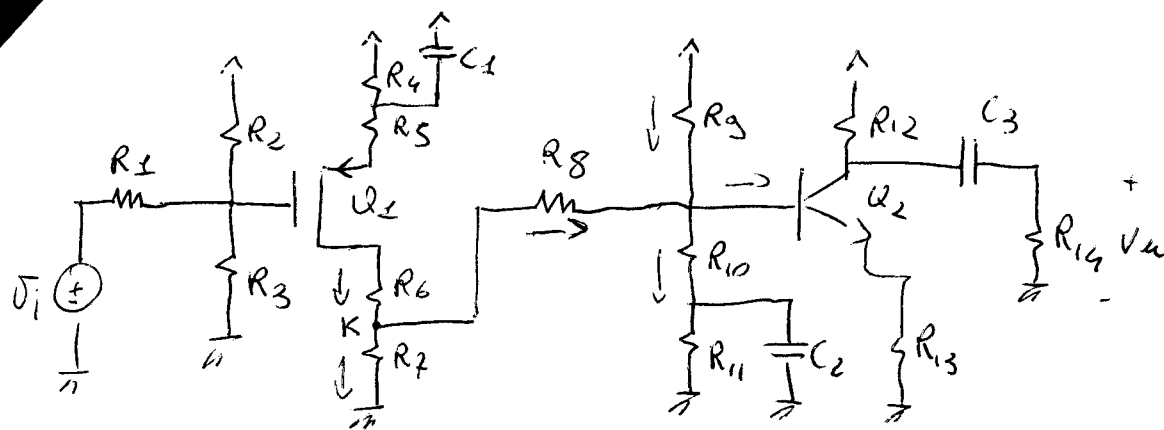
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale  $n$  e pari a 5 per quello a canale  $p$ . Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di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

### Esercizio C

$R_1 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_6 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_7 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 100 \text{ nF}$
$R_4 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$
$R_5 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	



Il circuito  $IC_1$  è un NE555 alimentato a  $V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$ ,  $Q_1$  e  $Q_2$  hanno 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:  $f = 3956.78 \text{ Hz}$ )



i) Det.  $R_2$  per  $V_c = 7V$

$$I_c = \frac{V_{cc} - V_c}{R_{12}} = \frac{18 - 7}{5500} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_c \approx I_E$$

$$V_E = I_E R_{13} = 2V$$

$$V_{CE} = 7 - 2 = 5V \Rightarrow \begin{cases} h_{FE} = 230 \\ h_{ie} = 4800 \Omega \\ h_{fe} = 300 \end{cases}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_c}{h_{FE}} = 6.8965 \mu A$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 2.7V$$

$$I_g = \frac{V_{cc} - V_B}{R_3} = \frac{18 - 2.7}{76.3 \times 10^3} = 200 \mu A$$

$$I_{10} = \frac{V_B}{(R_{10} + R_{11})} = \frac{2.7}{6750} = 400 \mu A$$

$$I_8 = I_{10} + I_B - I_g = 206.8965 \mu A$$

$$V_K = V_B + R_8 I_8 = 4.768365 V$$

$$I_7 = \frac{V_K}{R_7} = \frac{4.768365}{3000} = 1.58965 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_6 = I_7 + I_8 = 1.79655 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = V_K + R_6 I_6 = 6.5655 V$$

$$V_S = V_{cc} - (R_4 + R_5) I_6 = 10.8138 V$$

$$V_{GS} = V_T - \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = -1 - \sqrt{\frac{I_6}{K}} = -2.8955 V$$

$$V_{DS} = -4.2483 < V_{GS} - V_T = -1.8955 \Rightarrow \text{SATURAZIONE}$$

$$R_1 = 5k\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 10k\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 3900 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_7 = 3k\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 10k\Omega$$

$$R_9 = 75.5k\Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 6k\Omega$$

$$R_{11} = 750 \Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 5.5k\Omega$$

$$R_{13} = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_{14} = 20k\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 15 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = 67 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_3 = 680 \text{ pF}$$

$$V_{cc} = 18V$$

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

$$V_T = -1V$$

$$Q_2 \begin{cases} I_c = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE} = 5V \\ I_B = 6.8965 \mu A \end{cases}$$

$$Q_1: \begin{cases} I_D = 1.79655 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = -4.2483 V \\ V_{GS} = -2.8955 V \\ g_m = 2K |V_{GS} - V_T| = 1.8955 \times 10^{-3} \frac{A}{V} \end{cases}$$

$$V_{GS} + V_S = -2.8955 + 10.8138 = 7.918 \text{ V}$$

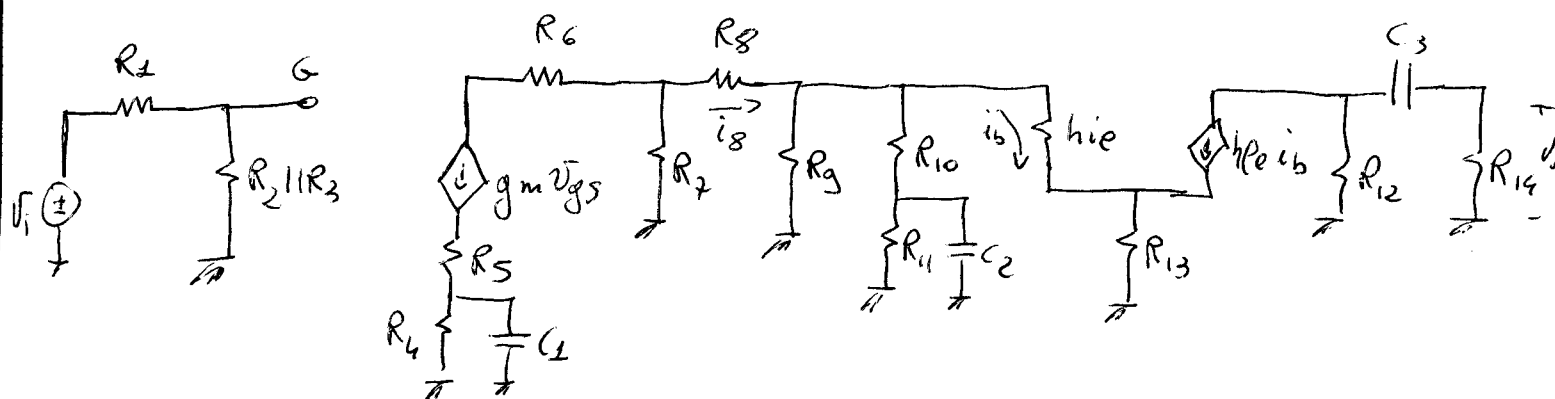
(2)

$$I_1 = \frac{V_G}{R_1} = 1.5836 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_G}{R_3} = 0.7918 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + I_3 = 2.3754 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{I_2} = \frac{18 - 7.918}{2.3754 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{10.082}{2.3754 \times 10^{-3}} = 4244.38 \Omega$$



1) ~~to~~  $A_{vB}$

$$V_o = (-h_{fe} i_b)(R_{12} || R_{14})$$

$$i_b = i_8 \frac{(R_9 || R_{10})}{(R_9 || R_{10}) + h_{ie} + R_{13}(h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$i_8 = -g_m \bar{v}_{gs} \frac{R_7}{R_7 + \{R_8 + R_9 || R_{10} || [h_{ie} + R_{13}(h_{fe} + 1)]\}}$$

$$\bar{v}_{gs} = \bar{v}_g - R_5 g_m \bar{v}_{gs} = \frac{\bar{v}_g}{1 + g_m R_5}$$

$$\bar{v}_g = V_i \frac{R_2 || R_3}{R_1 + R_2 || R_3}$$

$$A_{vB} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = h_{fe} (R_{12} || R_{14}) \frac{R_9 || R_{10}}{(R_9 || R_{10}) + h_{ie} + R_{13}(h_{fe} + 1)} \frac{g_m R_7}{R_7 + R_8 + \{R_9 || R_{10} || [h_{ie} + R_{13}(h_{fe} + 1)]\}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_5}$$

$$= \frac{0.3734}{1.234117 \times 10^6} \cdot \frac{1.78686 \times 10^{-2}}{1.78686 \times 10^{-2} + 3.0737 \times 10^{-4}} \cdot \frac{0.84}{1 + 0.84} = 2.2355$$

$$|A_{vB}|_{dB} = 6.387 \text{ dB}$$

$$C_1: f_{z1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_4} = 2720.6 \text{ Hz}$$

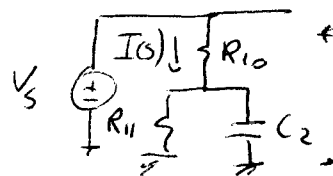
$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_{v1}} = 19627.73 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{v1} = \left( \frac{1}{g_m} + R_5 \right) \parallel R_4 = 540.58 \Omega$$

$$C_2: f_{z2}: \text{ per } S \text{ tale che } \begin{cases} R_{10} \\ R_{11} \end{cases} \text{ ha } z(s) = \phi \Rightarrow \text{ polo di } Y(s)$$



$$f_{z2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 (R_{10} \parallel R_{11})} = 5079.4 \text{ Hz}$$



$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{v2}} = 4717.5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{v2} = R_{11} \parallel \left\{ R_{10} + R_3 \parallel (R_8 + R_7) \parallel [h_{ie} + R_B(h_{fe} + 1)] \right\} = 717.8 \Omega$$

$$C_3: f_{z3} = \phi$$

$$f_{p3} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_3 (R_{12} + R_{14})} = 9178.48 \text{ Hz}$$

### ESERCIZIO B

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

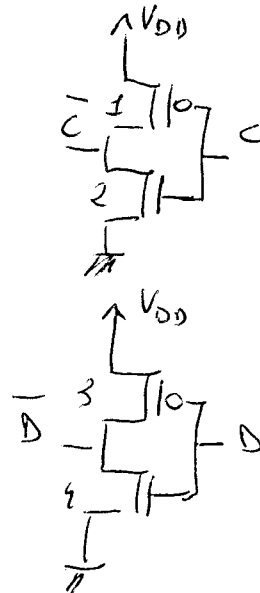
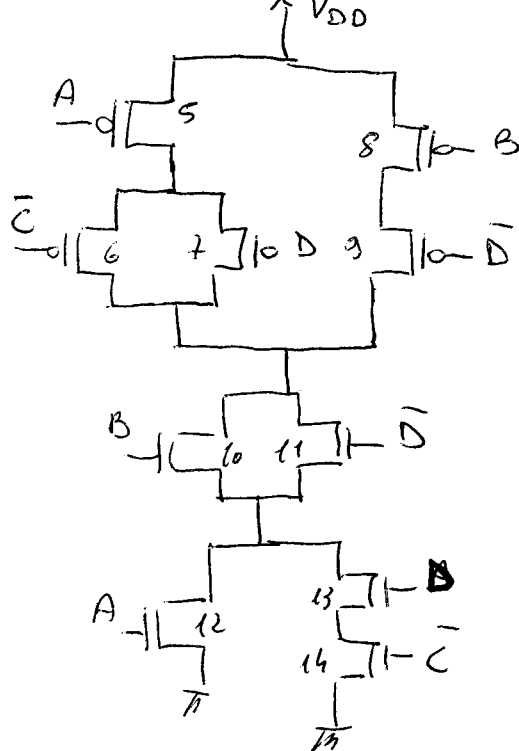
$$= (\overline{A} + \overline{C} + \overline{D})(\overline{B}D + \overline{A}C) + \overline{B}D + \overline{A}\overline{D} =$$

$$= \overline{A}\overline{B}D + \overline{A}C + \overline{B}\overline{C}D + \overline{A}C\overline{D} + \overline{B}D + \overline{A}\overline{D} =$$

$$= \overline{B}D + \overline{A}C + \overline{A}\overline{D} =$$

$$= \overline{A}(C + \overline{D}) + \overline{B}D$$

$$N. \text{ MOSFET} = 14 \quad (5 \times 2 + 2 \times 2)$$



$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_5 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_8 = p = 5$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_7 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_9 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{10} = n = 2$$

INVERTER DI BASE

.) PUN.

$Q_5$  serie  $Q_6$  o  $Q_7$  ;  $Q_8$  serie  $Q_9$

$$\frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 2p \Rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{5,6,7,8,9} = 2p = 10$$

.) PUN

Serie  $Q_{10}, Q_{13}, Q_{14}$  (la serie  $Q_{11}, Q_{12}, Q_{14}$  non è possibile essendoci D e D-bar)

$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 3n \Rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{10,13,14} = 3n = 6$$

Serie  $Q_{11}, Q_{12}$

$$\frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 2n \Rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11,12} = 2n = 4$$

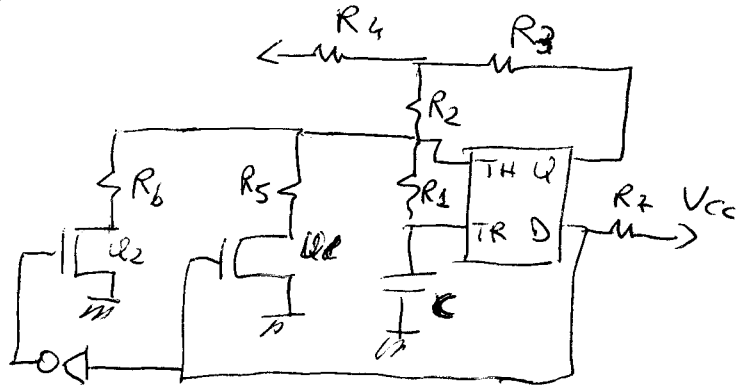
Il dimensionamento di  $Q_{12}$  con  $Q_{10}$  e poi  $Q_{14}$  non può essere ed ora mi rendo conto

In fatti:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3n} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 1.5n = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{10} = 3$$

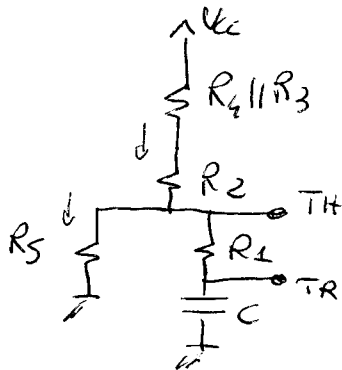
$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1.5n} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 3n \Rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11} = 6$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{12} + \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11} = 9 > 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= 500 \Omega \\
 R_2 &= 1k\Omega \\
 R_3 &= 2k\Omega \\
 R_4 &= 2k\Omega \\
 R_5 &= 10k\Omega \\
 R_6 &= 500\Omega \\
 R_7 &= 1k\Omega \\
 C &= 100nF
 \end{aligned}$$

1)  $U_1 = 1$   $V_{G1} = V_{CC}$   $V_{S1} = \phi \Rightarrow V_{GS1} = 5V > V_T \Rightarrow U_1 ON$   
 $U_2 = HI$   $V_{G2} = \phi$   $V_{S2} = \phi \Rightarrow V_{GS2} = 0V < V_T \Rightarrow U_2 OFF$



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

$$V_f = V_{CC} \frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_2 + R_3 \parallel R_4} = 5V$$

~~Vout~~

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

$$I_{R2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{TH}}{R_2 + R_4 \parallel R_3} = \frac{6 - 4}{2000} = 1mA$$

$$I_{RS} = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_5} = \frac{4}{104} = 0.4mA$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{R2} - I_{RS} = 0.6mA$$

$$V_{CON} = V_{TH} - R_1 I_{R1} = 3.7V$$

$$V_i < V_{CON} < V_f$$

$$R_{VCS} = R_1 + R_5 \parallel [R_2 + (R_4 \parallel R_3)] = 2166.6 \Omega$$

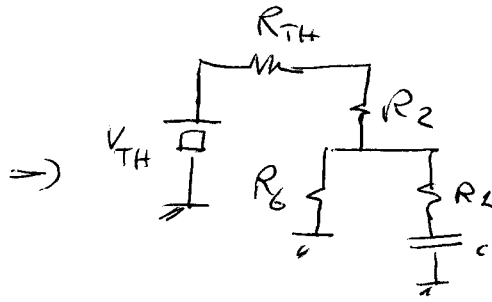
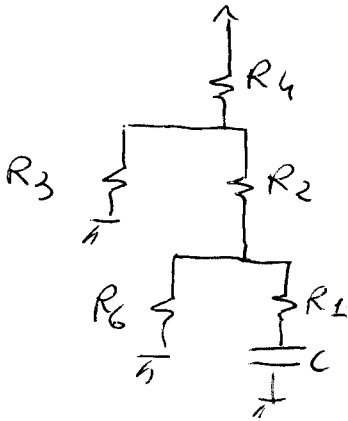
$$\tau_1 = C_1 R_{VCS} = 2.16 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left[ \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{CON} - V_f} \right] = 1.81987 \times 10^{-4} s$$

(6)

$$Q=0 \quad V_{G1} = \phi \quad V_{S1} = \phi V \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ OFF}$$

$$D=0 \quad V_{G2} = V_{CC} \quad V_{S2} = \phi V \Rightarrow Q_2 \text{ ON}$$



$$V_{TH} = V_{CC} \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} = 3V$$

$$R_{TH} = R_3 \parallel R_4 = 1k\Omega$$

$$V_{i2} = 3.2V$$

$$V_{f2} = 2V$$

$$V_{f2} = V_{TH} \frac{R_6}{R_{TH} + R_2 + R_6} = 0.6V$$

$$R_{V2} = R_1 + R_6 \parallel (R_2 + R_{TH}) = 900\Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = R_{V2} \cdot C = 90\mu s$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \left( \frac{V_{i2} - V_{f2}}{V_{con2} - V_{f2}} \right) = 7.154 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 2.5273 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 3956.78 \text{ Hz}$$

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

$$3.2V > 2V > 0.6V \quad \text{OK}$$