

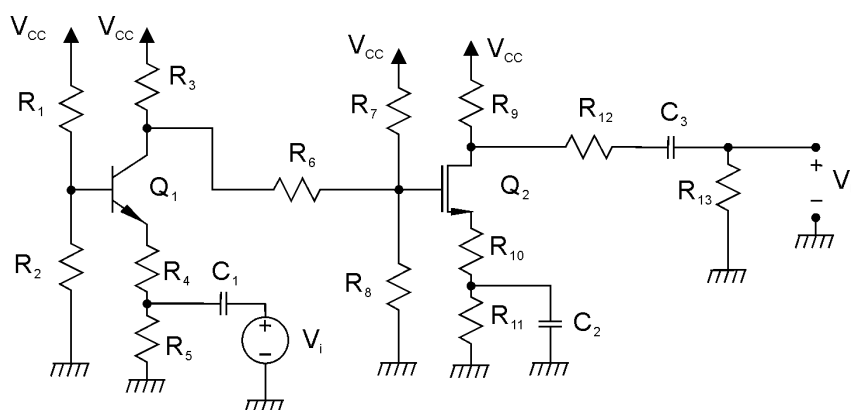
# ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

## Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 09 giugno 2016

### Esercizio A

$R_1 = 246 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{10} = 50 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 2950 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_4 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_{12} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_5 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{13} = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_6 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_1 = 33 \text{ nF}$
$R_7 = 24 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_2 = 220 \text{ nF}$
$R_8 = 2400 \text{ }\Omega$	$C_3 = 100 \text{ nF}$
$R_9 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$



$Q_1$  è un transistor BJT BC109B resistivo con  $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$ ;  $Q_2$  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  $k = 0.25 \text{ mA/V}^2$  e  $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$ .

Con riferimento al circuito in figura:

- 1) Calcolare il valore della resistenza  $R_2$  in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sul drain di  $Q_2$  sia 8 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di  $Q_2$ . (R:  $R_2 = 132240 \text{ }\Omega$ )
- 2) Determinare l'espressione e il valore di  $V_U/V_i$  alle frequenze per le quali  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , e  $C_3$  possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti. (R:  $V_U/V_i = -3.76$ )
- 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:  $f_{z1}=0 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p1}=8427 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z2}=245 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p2}=934 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z3}=0 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p3}=79 \text{ Hz}$ )

### Esercizio B

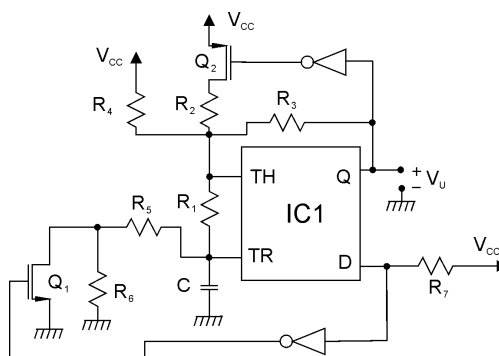
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

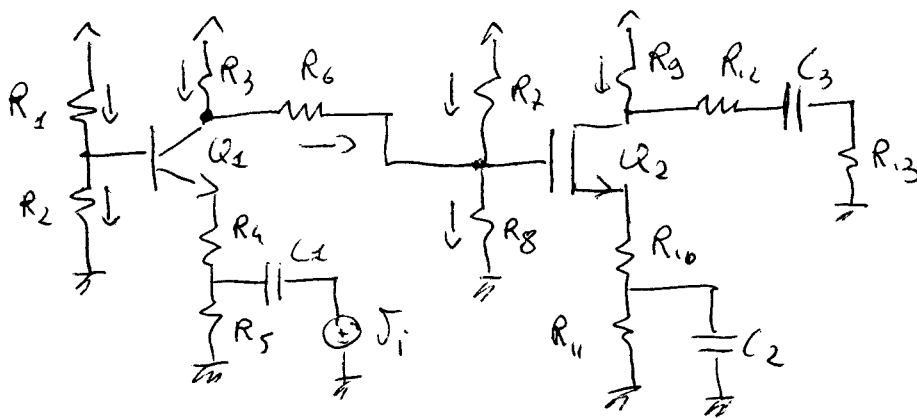
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale n e pari a 5 per quello a canale p. Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento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

### Esercizio C

$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_6 = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_7 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 33 \text{ nF}$
$R_4 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$
$R_5 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	



Il circuito  $IC_1$  è un NE555 alimentato a  $V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$ ,  $Q_1$  ha una  $R_{on} = 0 \text{ }\Omega$  e  $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$ ;  $Q_2$  ha una  $R_{on} = 0 \text{ }\Omega$  e  $V_T = -1 \text{ V}$ . Gli inverter sono ideali. Determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita del multivibratore in figura. (R:  $f = 31978 \text{ Hz}$ )



$$R_1 = 246 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (1)$$

$$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_6 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_7 = 24 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 2400 \Omega$$

$$R_9 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 50 \Omega$$

$$R_{11} = 2950 \Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{13} = 0.9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 33 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = 220 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_3 = 100 \text{ nF}$$

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

$$K = 0.25 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2}$$

1) Det.  $R_2$  per  $V_D = 8 \text{ V}$

$$I_g = I_D = I_S = \frac{V_{CC} - V_D}{R_9} = \frac{18 - 8}{10^4} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$(V_{GS} - V_T) = + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_S = I_D \cdot (R_{10} + R_{11}) = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 8 - 3 = 5 \text{ V} > (V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \quad \underline{54.1 \text{ OK}}$$

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

$$V_G = V_{GS} + V_S = 3 + 3 = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_G}{R_8} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_7 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{R_7} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_6 = I_8 - I_7 = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_C = V_G + R_6 I_6 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_3} = \frac{18 - 10}{2000} = 4 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{C1} = I_3 - I_6 = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_B \ll I_C \Rightarrow I_C \approx I_E$$

$$V_E = I_E (R_4 + R_5) = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = 10 - 5 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_B = 6.896 \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow I_B \ll I_C \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$Q_2: \begin{cases} I_D = 1 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V} \\ V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V} \\ g_m = 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_1: \begin{cases} I_C = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V} \\ \beta_F = 290 \\ I_B = 6.896 \mu\text{A} \\ h_{FE} = 300 \\ h_{ie} = 4800 \Omega \end{cases}$$

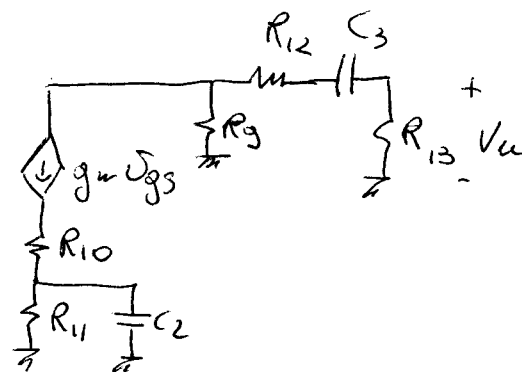
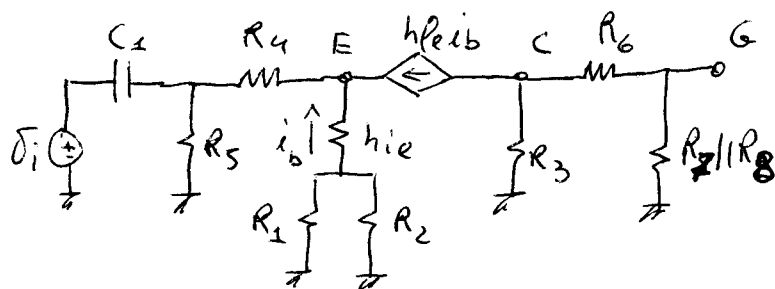
$$= V_E + V_F = 5.2V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B}{R_1} = 50 \mu A$$

$$I_2 = I_1 - I_B = 43.5 \mu A$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_B}{I_2} = 132240 \Omega \quad (132250 \Omega)$$

2)  $A_{CB}$



$$V_u = (-g_m V_{gs}) \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_{12} + R_{13}}$$

$$V_s = g_m V_{gs} R_{10}$$

$$V_{gs} = V_g - g_m V_{gs} R_{10} = \frac{V_g}{1 + g_m R_{10}}$$

$$V_g = (-h_{fe} i_b) \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_6 + R_7 \parallel R_8} \cdot (R_7 \parallel R_8)$$

$$V_i = -(h_{fe} + 1) i_b R_4 - i_b [h_{ie} + R_1 \parallel R_2]$$

$$i_b = - \frac{V_i}{R_4(h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ie} + R_1 \parallel R_2}$$

$$A_{CB} = (-g_m) \frac{R_3 R_{13}}{R_3 + R_{12} + R_{13}} \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_{10}} (-h_{fe}) \frac{R_3 (R_7 \parallel R_8)}{R_3 + R_6 + R_7 \parallel R_8} \left( - \frac{1}{R_4(h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ie} + R_1 \parallel R_2} \right)$$

$$= -3.76$$

$$|A_{CB}|_{dB} = 10 \log_{10} 3.76 = 11.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$C_1: f_{z1} = \phi \text{ Hz}$$

(3)

$$\underline{f_{p1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_{V1}} = \underline{8427.38 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{V1} = R_5 \parallel \left[ R_4 + \frac{R_{12} \parallel R_2}{h_{pe+1}} \right] = 572.29 \Omega$$

$$C_2: \underline{f_{z2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{11}} = \underline{245.23 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\underline{f_{p2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{V2}} = \underline{934.21 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{V2} = R_{11} \parallel \left[ R_{10} + \frac{1}{g_m} \right] = 774.375 \Omega$$

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

$$\underline{f_{p3}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_3 [R_9 + R_{12} + R_{13}]} = \underline{79.58 \text{ Hz}}$$

~~Ex~~ ESERC. 2.10 B

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

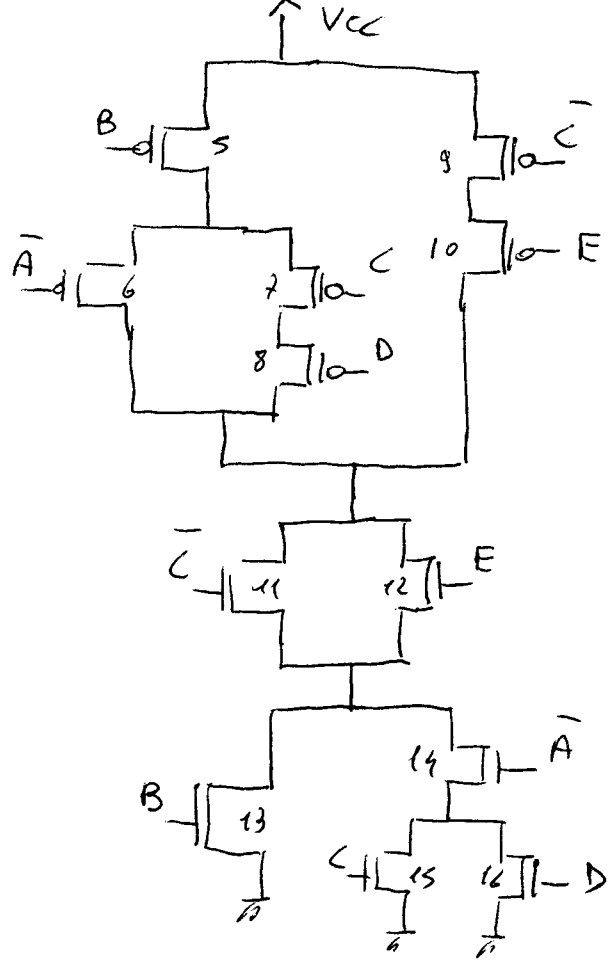
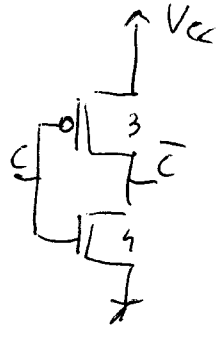
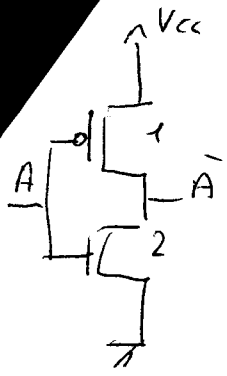
$$= (A + \overline{D}) (\overline{B} \overline{C} + C \overline{E}) + \overline{A} C \overline{E} + A \overline{B} C =$$

$$= \underbrace{A \overline{B} \overline{C}}_x + \underbrace{A C \overline{E}}_{\oplus} + \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D} + \underbrace{C \overline{D} \overline{E}}_{\oplus} + \underbrace{\overline{A} C \overline{E}}_{\oplus} + \underbrace{A \overline{B} C}_x =$$

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

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

N. 1705: 16



$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 = p = 5$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_4 = n = 2$$

} INVERTER

1) PUN:

SERIE  $Q_5 - Q_7 - Q_8 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 3p = 15$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{5,7,8} = 15$$

SERIE  $Q_5 - Q_6 : \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3p} \Rightarrow x = 1.5p = 7.5$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_6 = 7.5$$

SERIE  $Q_3 - Q_{10} : \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 2p = 10$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{3,10} = 2p = 10$$

SERIE :  $U_{12}, U_{14}, U_{16}$  oppure  $U_{12} - U_{14} - U_{15}$  oppure  $U_{11} - U_{14} - U_{16}$

Il percorso  $U_{11} - U_{14} - U_{15}$  non è possibile

$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 3n = 6$$

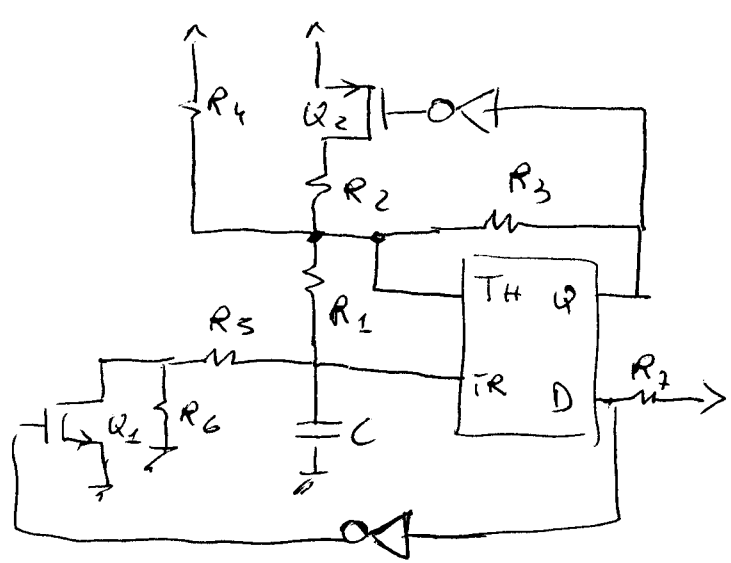
$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11, 12, 14, 15, 16} = 3n = 6$$

Se non è possibile per una SERIE  $U_{11} - U_{13}$  oppure  $U_{12} - U_{13}$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3n} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3n} \Rightarrow x = 1.5n = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{13} = 1.5n = 3$$

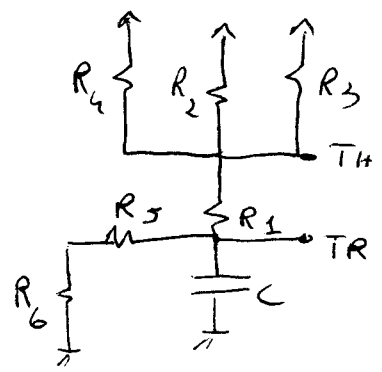
### ESERCIZIO C



- $R_1 = 500 \Omega$
- $R_2 = 3k\Omega$
- $R_3 = 3k\Omega$
- $R_4 = 3k\Omega$
- $R_5 = 1k\Omega$
- $R_6 = 9k\Omega$
- $R_7 = 1k\Omega$
- $C = 33nF$
- $V_{CC} = 18V$

1)  $Q = 1 \Rightarrow V_{G2} = 0V$   $V_{S2} = 5V \Rightarrow V_{GS2} = -5V < V_T = -1V \Rightarrow U_2$  ON

D: HI  $\Rightarrow V_{G1} = 0V$   $V_{S1} = 0V \Rightarrow V_{GS1} = 0V < V_T = 1V \Rightarrow U_1$  OFF



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

$$V_P = V_{CC} \frac{R_5 + R_6}{R_5 + R_6 + R_1 + R_2 || R_3 || R_4} = 5.21739V$$

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

$$I_{R1} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{TH}}{R_2 || R_3 || R_4} = 2mA$$

$$V_{cor} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} - R_1 I_{R1} = 3V$$

$$V_i < V_{kon} < V_f$$

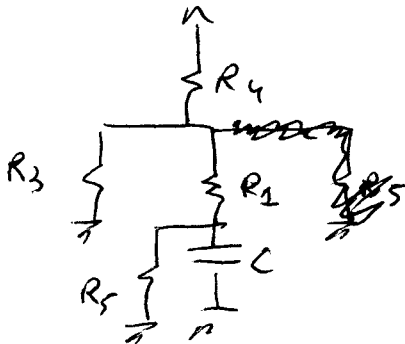
$$2V < 3V < 5.21739V$$

$$\tau_1 = C R_{V1} = 4.30 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$R_{V1} = (R_5 + R_6) \parallel [R_2 + R_1 \parallel R_3 \parallel R_4] = 1304.348 \Omega$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left( \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{cor} - V_f} \right) = 1.60225 \times 10^{-5} s$$

2)  $Q=0 \Rightarrow V_{G2} = 0V \quad V_{S2} = 6V \Rightarrow V_{GS2} = 0V > V_T = -1V \Rightarrow Q_2 \text{ OFF}$   
 $D=0 \Rightarrow V_{G1} = 6V \quad V_{S1} = 0V \Rightarrow V_{GS1} = 6V > V_T = 1V \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ ON}$



$$V_{i2} = V_{con1} = 3V$$

$$V_{con2} = V_{i2} = 2V$$

$$V_{f2} = V_{CC} \frac{R_3 \parallel (R_1 + R_5)}{R_4 + R_3 \parallel (R_1 + R_5)} \frac{R_5}{R_1 + R_5} = 1V$$

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

$$\tau_2 = C R_{V2} = 22 \mu s$$

$$R_{V2} = R_5 \parallel [R_1 + (R_3 \parallel R_4)] = 666.6 \Omega$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \left( \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} \right) = 1.5249 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 3.12717 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 31977.75 \text{ Hz}$$