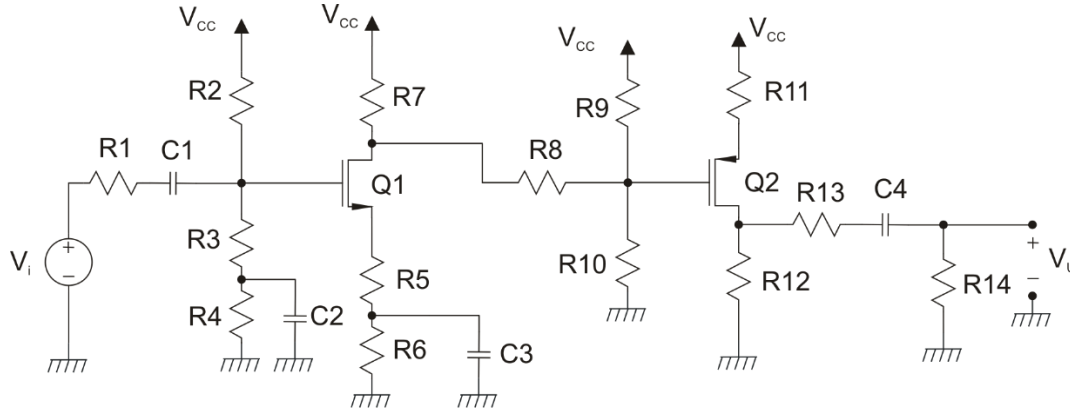


# ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

## Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 25 luglio 2022

### Esercizio A



$R1 = 100 \, \Omega$	$R2 = 11 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R3 = 6 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R5 = 100 \, \Omega$	$R6 = 1900 \, \Omega$	$R7 = 19 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R8 = 1 \, \text{k}\Omega$
$R9 = 4 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R10 = 20 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R11 = 2.5 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R12 = 4.5 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$R13 = 500 \, \Omega$	$R14 = 10 \, \text{k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \, \text{V}$

Q1 è un transistor MOS a canale n resistivo con  $V_T = 1 \, \text{V}$ ; Q2 è un transistor MOS a canale p resistivo con  $V_T = -1 \, \text{V}$ ; per entrambi i MOS la corrente di drain in saturazione è data da  $I_D = k(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$  con  $k = 0.5 \, \text{mA/V}^2$ .

Con riferimento al circuito in figura:

- 1) Calcolare il valore della resistenza R4 in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sul gate di Q2 sia 10 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificarne la saturazione.
- 2) Determinare l'espressione e il valore di  $V_U/V_i$  alle frequenze per le quali C1, C2, C3, C4 possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti.

### Esercizio B

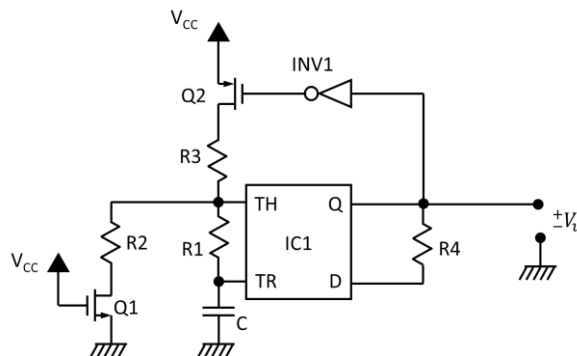
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

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.

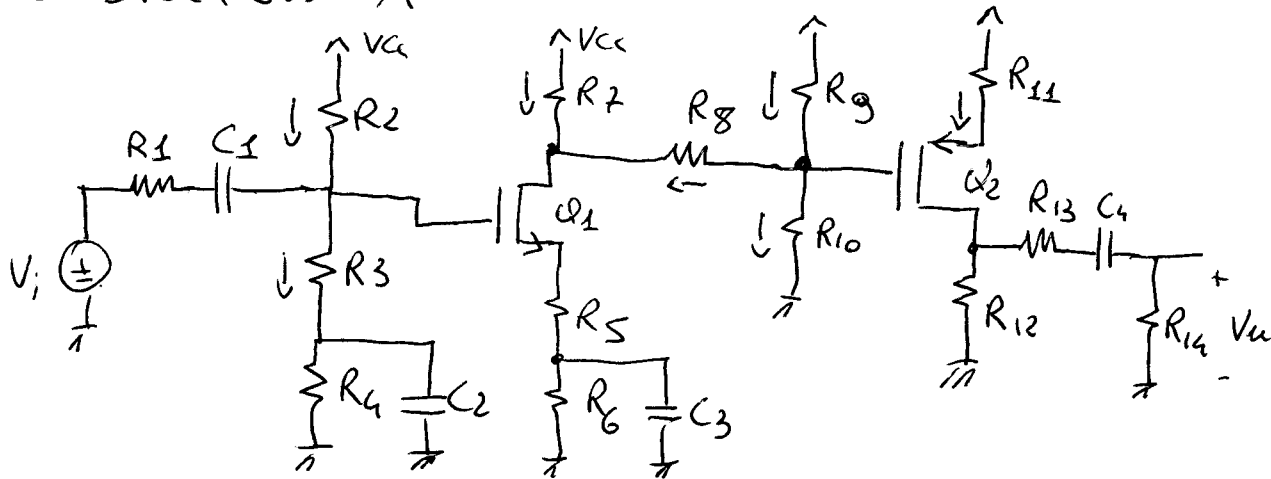
### Esercizio C

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



Il circuito IC<sub>1</sub> è un NE555 alimentato a  $V_{CC} = 6 \, \text{V}$ ; Q1 ha  $R_{on} = 0$  e  $V_{Tn} = 1 \, \text{V}$ ; Q2 ha  $R_{on} = 0$  e  $V_{Tp} = -1 \, \text{V}$ ; l'inverter è ideale. Verificare che il circuito si comporta come un multivibratore astabile e determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita.

## ESERCIZIO A



$$R_1 = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 11 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_5 = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = 130 \Omega$$

$$R_7 = 13 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_9 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{11} = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{13} = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{14} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{T1} = +1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{T2} = -1$$

1) DETERMINARE  $R_4$  PER  $V_{G2} = 10 \text{ V}$  E PUNTI RIPOSO

$$\text{hp } Q_2 \text{ IN SATURAZIONE} \Rightarrow I_{SD2} = K(V_{GS2} - V_{T2})^2$$

$$I_{G2} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{S2} = I_{D2} = I_{SD2}$$

$$V_{S2} = V_{CC} - R_{11} I_{SD2}$$

$$I_{SD2} = K(V_{G2} - V_{S2} - V_{T2})^2 = K[10 - V_{CC} + R_{11} I_{SD2} - (-1)]^2 =$$

$$= (0.5 \times 10^{-3}) [-7 + 2.5 \times 10^3 I_{SD2}]^2 =$$

$$= 0.5 \times 10^{-3} [49 - 35 \times 10^3 I_{SD2} + 6.25 \times 10^6 I_{SD2}^2] =$$

$$= 3125 I_{SD2}^2 - 17.5 I_{SD2} + 24.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3125 I_{SD2}^2 - 18.5 I_{SD2} + 24.5 \times 10^{-3} = 0$$

$$I_{SD2} = \frac{18.5 \pm \sqrt{342.25 - 306.25}}{6250} = \frac{18.5 \pm 6}{6250} = \begin{cases} I_{SD21} = 3.92 \text{ mA} \\ I_{SD22} = 2 \text{ mA} \end{cases}$$

SE  $I_{SD2} = 3.92 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_{S2} = 8.2 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{GS2} = 1.8 \text{ V} > V_{T2} = -1 \text{ V}$  NON ACCETTABILE

SE  $I_{SD2} = 2 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_{S2} = 13 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{GS2} = -3 \text{ V} < V_{T2} = -1 \text{ V}$  SEL. ACCETTABILE

$$V_{D2} = R_{12} I_{SD2} = 9 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS2} = V_{D2} - V_{S2} = 9 - 13 = -4 \text{ V}$$

VERIFICA SATURAZIONE  $Q_2$

$$V_{DS2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} V_{GS2} - V_T$$

$$(-4V) < (-3 - (-1)) = -2V \Rightarrow \text{VERIFICA OK}$$

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

$$I_g = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{G2}}{R_g} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{I0} = \frac{V_{G2}}{R_{I0}} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_g = I_g - I_{I0} = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{D1} = V_{G2} - R_g I_g = 8.5V$$

$$I_7 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{D1}}{R_7} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{DS1} = I_7 + I_g = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{G1} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{S1} = I_{D1} = I_{DS1}$$

$$\text{hp: } Q_1 \text{ IN SATURAZIONE} \Rightarrow I_{D1} = K (V_{GS1} - V_{T1})^2$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{T1} \pm \sqrt{\frac{I_{D1}}{K}}$$

UN MOS CONDUCE PER  $V_{GS} \geq V_T$  PER CUI SCELGO LA SOLUZIONE CON IL SEGNO POSITIVO

$$V_{GS1} = V_{T1} + \sqrt{\frac{I_{D1}}{K}} = 3V$$

$$V_{S1} = I_{D1} (R_5 + R_6) = 4V$$

$$\text{VERIFICA SATO } V_{DS1} = V_{D1} - V_{S1} = 8.5V - 4V = 4.5V$$

VERIFICA SATURAZIONE  $Q_1$

$$V_{DS1} \stackrel{?}{\geq} V_{GS1} - V_{T1}$$

$$4.5V > (3 - 1) = 2V \Rightarrow \text{VERIFICA OK}$$

$$V_{G1} = V_{GS1} + V_{S1} = 3 + 4 = 7V$$

$$g_{m1} = 2K (V_{GS1} - V_{T1}) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V}$$

$$Q_2: \begin{cases} I = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = -4V \\ V_{GS} = -3V \\ g_m = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V} \end{cases}$$

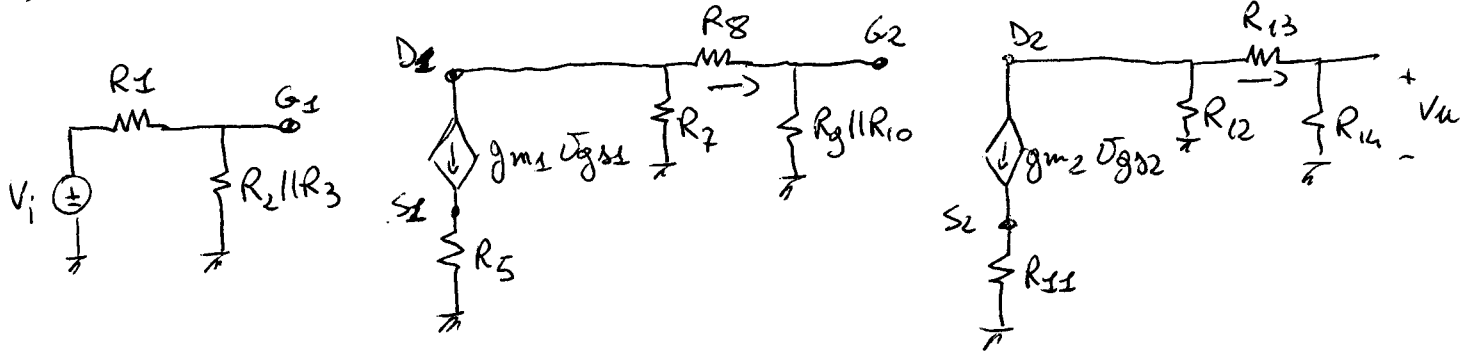
$$I_{R2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{G1}}{R_2} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{G1} = (R_3 + R_4) I_{R2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R_4 = \frac{V_{G1}}{I_{R2}} - R_3 = 1000 \Omega}}$$

$$Q_1: \begin{cases} I = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS1} = 4.5 \text{ V} \\ V_{GS1} = 3 \text{ V} \\ g_{m1} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V} \end{cases}$$

2) DETERMINARE ESPRESSIONE E VALORE  $V_u/V_i$  A CENTRO BANDA



$$V_u = R_{14} i_{14}$$

$$i_{14} = (-g_{m2} v_{gs2}) \frac{R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14}}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{ds2} = g_{m2} v_{gs2} R_{11} \\ v_{gs2} = v_{g2} - v_{ds2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_{gs2} = v_{g2} - g_{m2} v_{gs2} R_{11} \Rightarrow v_{gs2} = \frac{v_{g2}}{1 + g_{m2} R_{11}}$$

$$v_{g2} = (-g_{m1} v_{gs1}) \frac{R_7}{R_7 + R_8 + (R_9 \parallel R_{10})} \cdot (R_9 \parallel R_{10})$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{ds1} = g_{m1} v_{gs1} R_5 \\ v_{gs1} = v_{g1} - v_{ds1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_{gs1} = \frac{v_{g1}}{1 + g_{m1} R_5}$$

$$v_{g1} = v_i \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3}$$

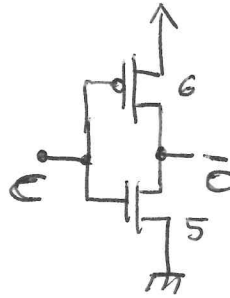
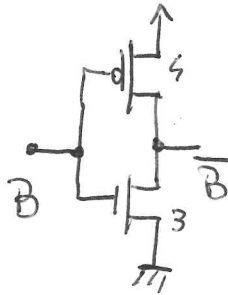
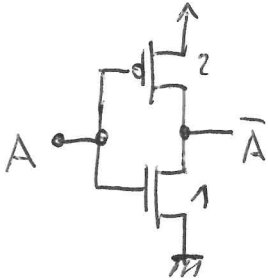
$$\frac{V_u}{V_i} = (-g_{m2}) \frac{R_{12} R_{14}}{R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14}} \frac{1}{1 + g_{m2} R_{11}} (-g_{m1}) \frac{R_7 (R_9 \parallel R_{10})}{R_7 + R_8 + (R_9 \parallel R_{10})} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_{m1} R_5} \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + (R_2 \parallel R_3)}$$

$$= + 4.41$$

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

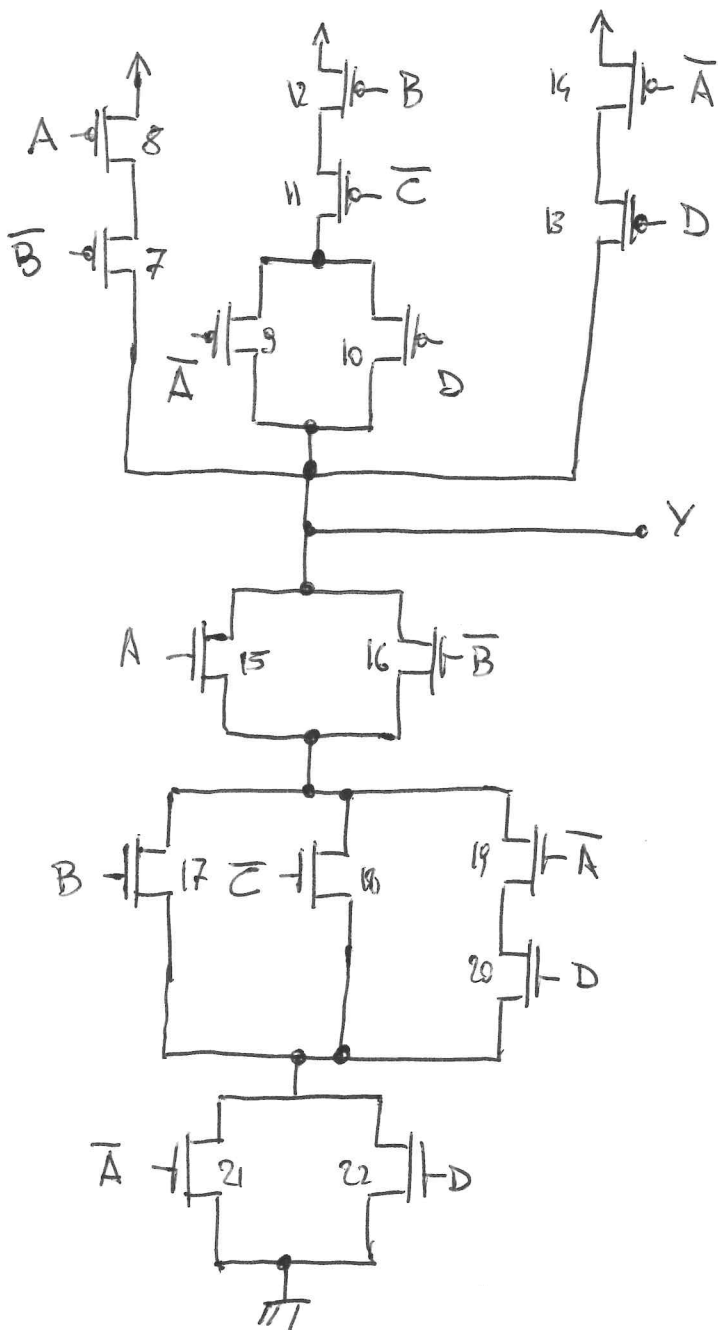
$$N = 2 \times (8 + 3) = 22$$

INVERTOR:



$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1,3,5} = m = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{2,4,6} = p = 5$$



Dim. PUN:

\* PERCORSO DA 3 PUS

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 12-11-9 \\ 12-11-10 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ POSSIBILI}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{9,10,11,12} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{9,10,11,12} = 3p = 15$$

\* PERCORSO DA 2 PUS

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 7-8 \\ 13-14 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ POSSIBILI}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{7,8,13,14} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{2}{t} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$t = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{7,8,13,14} = 2p = 10$$

DIM PANE

PORCORO DA 4 NROS :

15-19-20-21 IMPOSSIBILE (A & A)  
16-19-20-21  
15-18-20-22 IMPOSSIBILE (A & A)  
16-18-20-22

$$\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_{16,19,20,21,22} = f \quad \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{4}{f} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$f = \left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_{16,19,20,21,22} = 4m = 8$$

PORCORO DA 3 NROS :

15-17-21 IMPOSSIBILE (A & A)  
15-17-22 POSSIBILE  
16-17-21 IMPOSSIBILE (B & B)  
16-17-22 IMPOSSIBILE (B & B)  
15-18-21 IMPOSSIBILE (A & A)  
15-18-22 POSSIBILE  
16-18-21 POSSIBILE  
16-18-22 POSSIBILE

15, 17, 18 | DA DIMENSIONARE  
16 & 21, 22 CHE DIMENSIONATI

A

OPZ (A) :

DIMENSIONO

18 CONSIDERANDO

16-18-21 o 16-18-22

DIMENSIONO

15 CONSIDERANDO

15-18-22

DIMENSIONO

17 CONSIDERANDO

15-17-22

OPZ (B) :

DIMENSIONO

18

CH E IN OPZ (A)

DIMENSIONO

15 & 17

CONSIDERANDO

15-17-22

VERIFICO CONDIZIONE PER DI

15-18-22

OPZ (C) :

DIMENSIONO

15 & 17

CONSIDERANDO

15-17-22

DIMENSIONO

18

CONSIDERANDO IL PIU' CRITICO TRA

I PORCORO

15-18-22 o

16-18-22

$$\left(\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_{15} \neq \left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_{16}\right)$$

OP2 A:

$$(16-18-21 \quad 0 \quad 16-18-22)$$

$$\left[ \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{18} = h \quad \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{4m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{2}{2m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$h = \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{18} = 2m = 4$$

$$\left[ \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15} = k \quad (15-18-22) \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{2}{4m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{3}{4m} = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{4}{4m}$$
$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{4m}$$

$$k = \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15} = 4m = 8$$

$$\left[ \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{17} = R \quad (15-17-22) \quad \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{4m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{2}{2m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$R = \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{17} = 2m = 4$$

OP2 B:

$$\left[ \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{18} = h = 2m = 4$$

$$\left[ \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15,17} = S \quad (15,17,22) \quad \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{2}{S} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{4}{4m} \rightarrow \frac{2}{S} = \frac{3}{4m}$$

$$S = \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15,17} = \frac{8m}{3} = 16/3 = 5.3$$

$$\left[ \text{VERIFIED } 15-18-22 : \quad \frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{R} = \frac{3}{8m} + \frac{1}{2m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{3+4+2}{8m} = \frac{9}{8m} > \frac{1}{m} :$$

CONDIZIONE SO ROL  
NON RISPETTA  
DIMENSIONAMENTO NON  
VALIDO

Opz. C:

(15-17-22)

$$7 \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15,17} = m \quad \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{4}{4m} \rightarrow \frac{2}{m} = \frac{3}{4m}$$

$$m = \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15,17} = \frac{8m}{3} = \frac{16}{3} = 5.3^{\wedge}$$

$$10] \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{18} = b \quad \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{15} = \frac{8m}{3} < \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{16} = 4m$$

↓

PORSORJO (15)-18-22 più capiente

PIÙ SOSTA AL (16)-18-22

CONSIDERO 15-18-22:

$$\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{\frac{8m}{3}} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{3}{8m} + \frac{2}{8m} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{5}{8m} = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{8}{8m}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = \frac{3}{8m} \rightarrow b = \left( \frac{w}{L} \right)_{18} = \frac{8m}{3} = 5.3^{\wedge}$$

CONFRONTO OPZ. A E OPZ. C IN AREA USANDO  $\frac{w}{L}$  (L=4mm)

	Q15	Q17	Q18	TOT
OPZ. A	4m	2m	2m	8m = 16
OPZ. C	$\frac{8m}{3}$	$\frac{8m}{3}$	$\frac{8m}{3} = 5.3^{\wedge}$	8m = 16

Le due opzioni sono equivalenti DAL

PUNTO DI VISTA DELL'AREA OCCUPATA

NEL COMPLESSO



85 (5)

$$R_1 = 1k\Omega \quad R_4 = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 10k\Omega$$

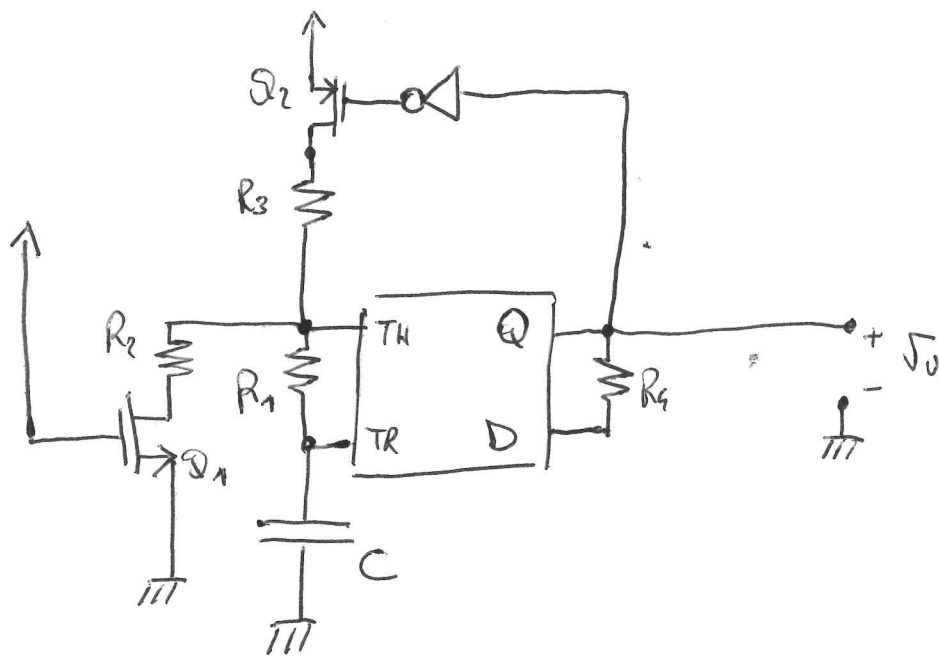
$$R_3 = 2k\Omega$$

$$C = 100\text{ mF}$$

$$V_{CC} = 6V$$

$$V_{TP} = -1V$$

$$V_{TM} = +1V$$



VAL3 SEMPRE CAS  $V_{GS}[Q_1] = V_{CC} = 6V > V_{TM} = 1V$

$Q_1$  SEMPRE ON

FASE DI SET

$$Q = '1' \rightarrow V_Q = V_{CC} = 6V$$

$$D: 'A.T.' \rightarrow I_{R_4} = 0 \rightarrow V_D = V_Q = 6V$$

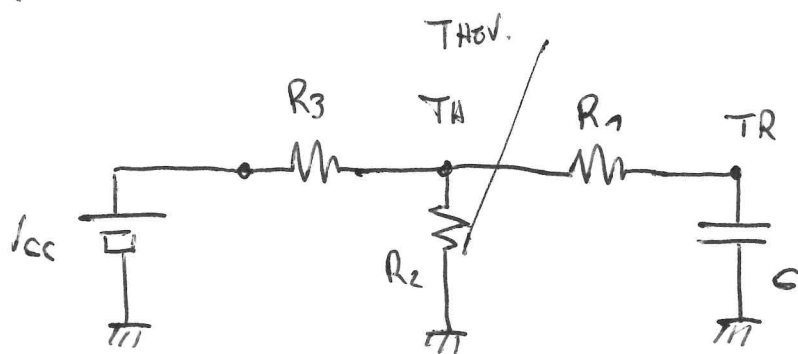
$$\rightarrow V_{Q2} = 0V$$

$$V_{GS2} = -6V < V_{TP} = -1V$$

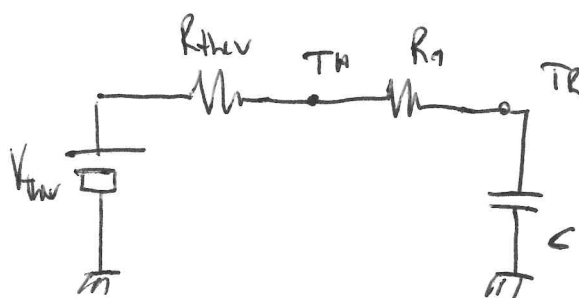
$\Downarrow$

$Q_2$  ON

RETO EQUIVALENTE IN SET:



$\Rightarrow$



$$V_{thv} = V_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} = 5V$$

$$R_{thv} = R_2 \parallel R_3 = 1666.6\hat{\Omega}$$

$$V_{i1} = \frac{1}{3} V_{CC} = 2V$$

$$V_{F1} = V_{thv} = 5V$$

COMA QUANDO  $V_{th} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} = 4V$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{thv} - V_{th}}{R_{thv}} = 0.6 \text{ mA}$$

VERIFICO CAS

$$V_{i1} < V_{COM1} < V_{F1}$$

$$2V < 3.4V < 5V$$

$$V_{COM1} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} - R_1 \cdot I_1 = 3.4V$$

OK

$$R_{V1} = R_{thv} + R_1 = 2666,6 \Omega$$

$$\tau_1 = R_{V1} \cdot C = 266,6 \mu s$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \cdot \ln \left\{ \frac{V_{F1} - V_{i1}}{V_{F1} - V_{COM1}} \right\} = 167,63 \mu s$$

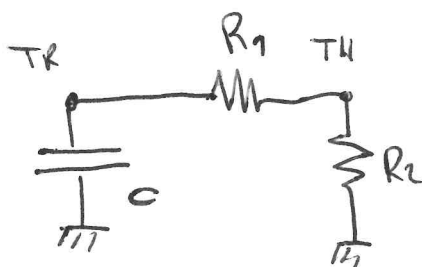
FALSO DI RESET

$$V_{i2} = V_{COM1} = 3.4V$$

$$V_{COM2} = V_{i1} = \frac{1}{3} V_{CC} = 2V$$

RESET:  $\left. \begin{matrix} Q = '0' \\ D = '0' \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow V_{A2} = V_{CC} = 6V, V_{AS2} = 0V > V_{TP} = -1V$

$\nwarrow$   
 $Q_2$  OFF



$$V_{F2} = 0V$$

VERIFICO CAS  $V_{i2} > V_{COM2} > V_{F2}$

$$3.4V > 2V > 0$$

$$R_{V2} = R_1 + R_2 = 11 k\Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = R_{V2} \cdot C = 1,1 \text{ ms}$$

OK

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \cdot \ln \left\{ \frac{V_{f2} - V_{i2}}{V_{f2} - V_{\infty f2}} \right\} = 583,69 \mu s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 751,32 \mu s$$

$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{T} = 1,331 \text{ kHz}$$