

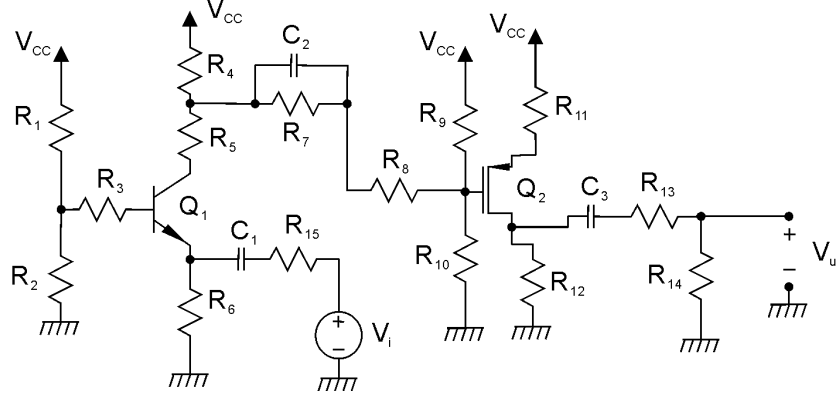
ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 02 settembre 2015

Esercizio A

$R_1 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{12} = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_4 = 3.2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{13} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_5 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{14} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_6 = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{15} = 50 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_7 = 2.3 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_1 = 100 \text{ nF}$
$R_8 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$C_2 = 10 \text{ nF}$
$R_9 = 18.8 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_3 = 68 \text{ nF}$
$R_{10} = 8.6 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$



Q_1 è un transistor BJT BC109B resistivo con $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$; Q_2 è un transistor MOS a canale p 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 source di Q_2 sia 12.6 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di Q_2 . (R: $R_2 = 5274.5 \text{ }\Omega$)
- 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: $V_u/V_i = -16.9$)
- 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: $f_{z1} = 0 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p1} = 17318.6 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z2} = 6919.8 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p2} = 8577.5 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z3} = 0 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p3} = 97.5 \text{ Hz}$;))

Esercizio B

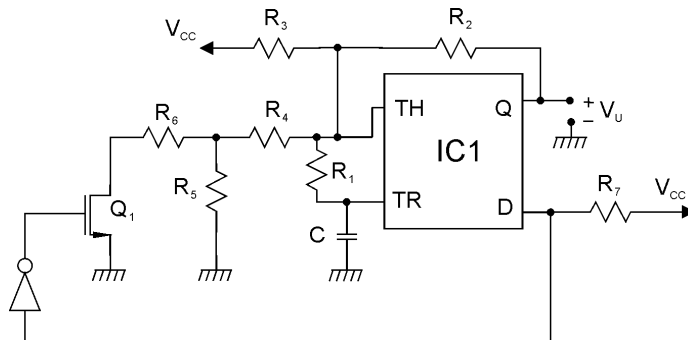
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

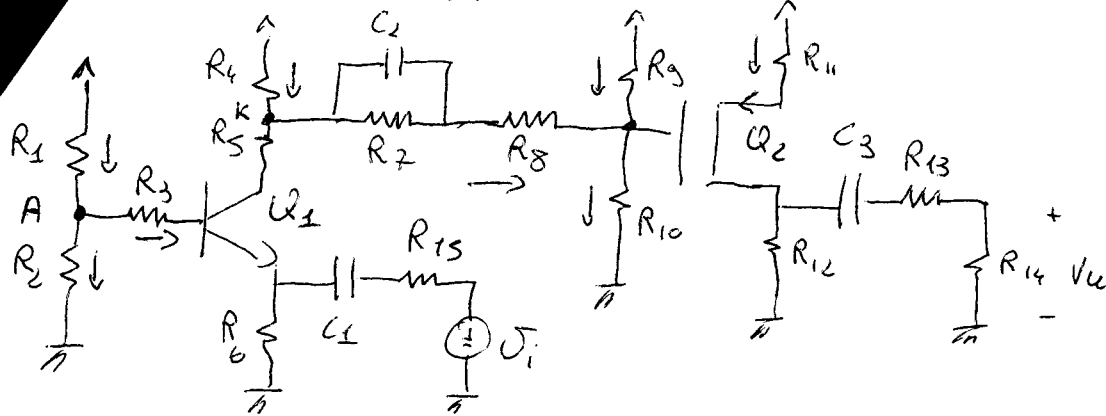
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale n e pari a 5 per quello a canale p . Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento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

Esercizio C

$R_1 = 200 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_6 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_2 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_7 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 47 \text{ nF}$
$R_4 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$
$R_5 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	



Il circuito IC_1 è un NE555 alimentato a $V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$, Q_1 ha una $R_{on} = 0$ e $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$; l'inverter è ideale. Determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita del multivibratore in figura. (R: $f = 32564 \text{ Hz}$)



$$R_1 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 3.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_5 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_6 = 3.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_7 = 2.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_9 = 18.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 8.6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{11} = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

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

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

$$R_{15} = 50 \Omega$$

$$C_1 = 100 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_2 = 10 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_3 = 68 \text{ nF}$$

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

$$V_T = -1 \text{ V}$$

1) TROVARE R_2 per $V_S = 12.6 \text{ V}$

$$I_S = I_D = \frac{V_{CC} - V_S}{R_{18}} = 2.25 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = R_{12} I_D = 6.75 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_T - \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = -1 - \sqrt{\frac{2.25 \times 10^{-3}}{0.25 \times 10^{-3}}} = -1 - 3 = -4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_G = V_{GS} + V_S = -4 + 12.6 = 8.6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS} = 6.75 - 12.6 = -5.85 \text{ V} < (V_{GS} - V_T) = -3 \text{ V}$$

$$g_m = 2K |V_{GS} - V_T| = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}}$$

$$I_{10} = \frac{V_G}{R_{10}} = \frac{8.6}{8.6 \times 10^3} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_g = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{R_9} = \frac{9.4}{18.8 \times 10^3} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_8 = I_{10} - I_g = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_K = V_G + (R_7 + R_8) I_8 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_K}{R_4} = \frac{18 - 10}{3.2 \times 10^3} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_S = I_C \approx I_E = I_4 - I_8 = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_E \approx R_6 I_C = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = V_K - R_5 I_C = 10 - 2 = 8 \text{ V}$$

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

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

$$Q_2: \begin{cases} I_D = 2.25 \text{ mA} \\ V_{GS} = -4 \text{ V} \\ V_{DS} = -5.85 \text{ V} \\ g_m = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_1: \begin{cases} I_C = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V} \\ h_{FE} = 250 \\ I_B = 6.8965 \mu\text{A} \\ h_{ie} = 4800 \Omega \\ h_{fe} = 300 \end{cases}$$

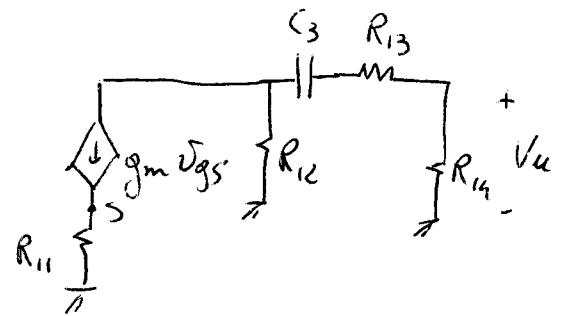
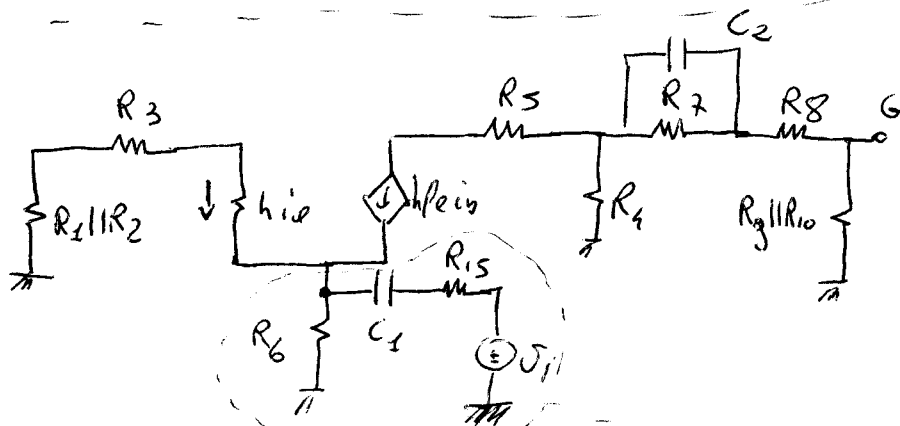
$$V_E + V_F = 3.2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_A = V_B + R_3 I_B = 3.727586 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_A}{R_1} = 7.1362 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 \cdot I_B = ~~7.0672 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}~~ 7.0672 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$R_L = \frac{V_A}{I_2} = ~~5274.46 \Omega~~ 5274.46 \Omega$$



.) A_{vB}

$$V_u = (-g_m V_{gs}) \frac{R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14}} \cdot R_{14}$$

$$V_s = (g_m V_{gs}) R_{11}$$

$$V_{gs} = V_g - g_m V_{gs} R_{11} = \frac{V_g}{1 + g_m R_{11}}$$

$$V_g = -(h_{fe} i_b) \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_8 + R_9 \parallel R_{10}} \cdot (R_3 \parallel R_{10})$$

$$V_i \frac{R_6}{R_6 + R_{15}} = - (h_{fe} + 1) (R_6 \parallel R_{15}) i_b - (h_{ie} + R_3 + R_1 \parallel R_2) i_b$$

$$V_i = - \left(\frac{R_6 + R_{15}}{R_6} \right) \cdot \left[(R_6 \parallel R_{15}) (h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ie} + R_3 + R_1 \parallel R_2 \right] i_b$$

$$\frac{V_u}{V_i} = (-g_m) \frac{R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14}} R_{14} \left(\frac{1}{1 + g_m R_{11}} \right) \left(-h_{fe} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_8 + R_9 \parallel R_{10}} (R_3 \parallel R_{10}) \left(- \right) \frac{R_6}{R_6 + R_{15}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{(R_6 \parallel R_{15}) (h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ie} + R_3 + R_1 \parallel R_2} \right) = -16.90 \quad (|A_{vB}| = 24.56 \text{ dB})$$

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

$$R \quad \underline{f_{p1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_{v1}} = \underline{17318.65 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{v1} = R_{15} + R_6 \parallel \left(\frac{h_{ie} + R_3 + R_1 \parallel R_2}{(h_{pe} + 1)} \right) = 91.838 \Omega$$

$$C_2: \underline{f_{z2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_7} = \underline{6919.78 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\underline{f_{p2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{v2}} = \underline{8577.52 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{v2} = R_7 \parallel [R_8 + R_9 \parallel R_{10} + R_4] = 1855.489 \Omega$$

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

$$\underline{f_{p3}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_3 R_{v3}} = \underline{97.52 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{v3} = R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14} = 24 \text{ k}\Omega$$

ESERCIZIO B

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

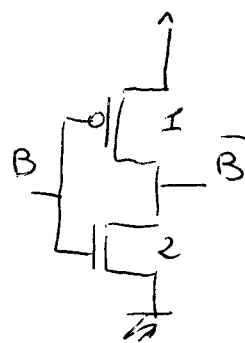
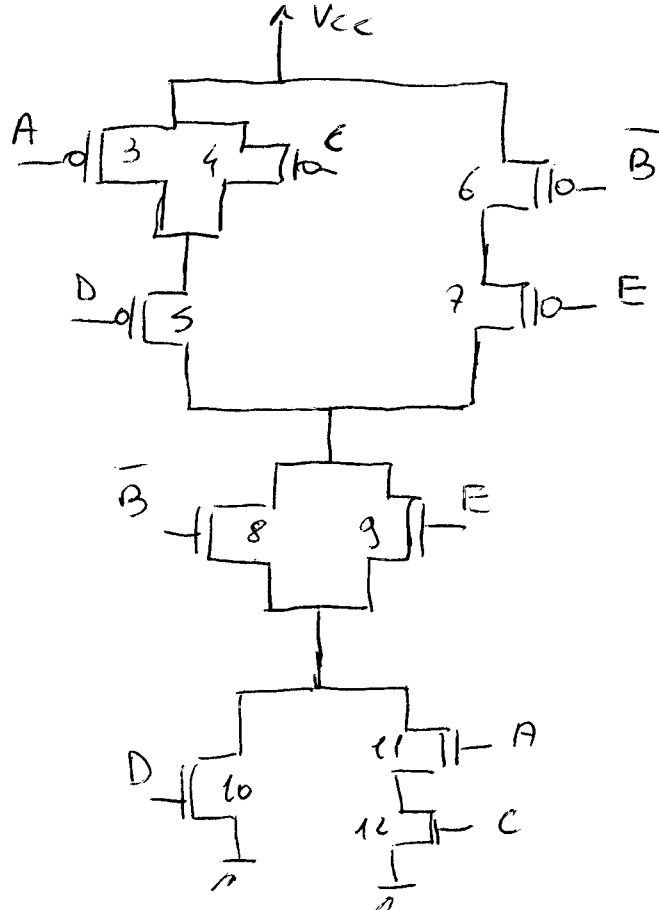
$$= (\bar{D} + \bar{E})(\bar{A}B + \bar{C}\bar{D}) + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D} + AB\bar{E} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\bar{A}B\bar{D}}_x + \underbrace{\bar{C}\bar{D}}_o + \bar{A}B\bar{E} + \underbrace{\bar{C}\bar{D}\bar{E}}_o + \underbrace{\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D}}_x + AB\bar{E} =$$

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

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

N. MOSFET; 12



$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_1 &= p = 5 \\ \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_2 &= n = 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{INVERTER DI BASE} \end{array} \right.$$

1) PUN

Serie $Q_3 - Q_5$; $Q_4 - Q_5$; $Q_6 - Q_7$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 2p = 10$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_3 = \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_4 = \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_5 = \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_6 = \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_7 = 2p = 10$$

2) PDN

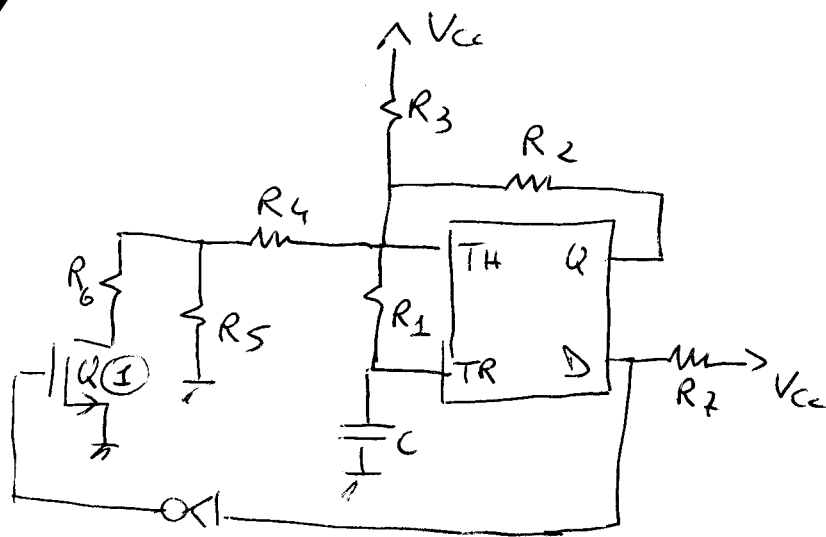
Serie $Q_8 - Q_{11} - Q_{12}$ oppure $Q_9 - Q_{11} - Q_{12}$

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

$$\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{8,9,11,12} = 3n = 6$$

Serie $Q_9 - Q_{10}$ oppure $Q_8 - Q_{10}$ con Q_8 e Q_9 già dimensionati

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3n} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}n = 3 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{10} = 3$$



$$R_1 = 200 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 500 \Omega$$

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

$$R_4 = 500 \Omega$$

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

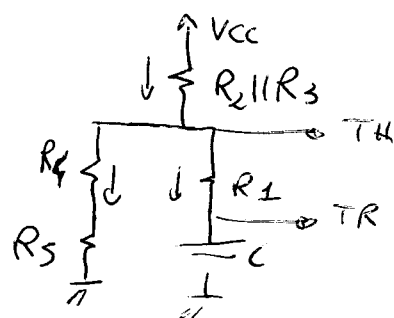
$$R_6 = 500 \Omega$$

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

$$C = 47 \text{ nF}$$

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

.) $Q = 1$ D: HI Q_1 OFF



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

$$\underline{V_{f1}} = V_{CC} \frac{R_4 + R_5}{R_4 + R_5 + R_2 \parallel R_3} = \underline{5.172 \text{ V}}$$

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

$$I_2 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{TH}}{R_2 \parallel R_3} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_4 + R_5} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_1 = I_2 - I_4 = 3.4 \text{ mA}$$

$$\underline{V_{cor1}} = V_{TH} - R_1 I_1 = \underline{3.32 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_{i1} < V_{cor1} < V_{f1} \Rightarrow \text{il circuito commuta}$$

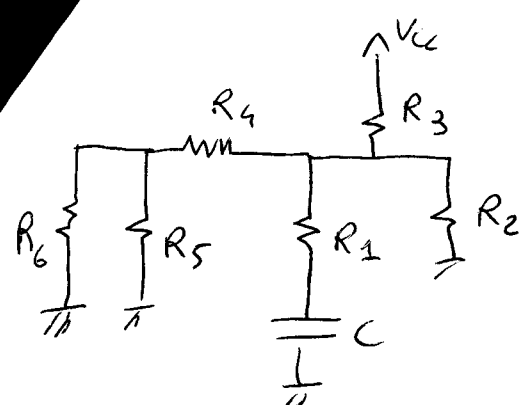
$$R_{v1} = R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel (R_4 + R_5) = 544.83 \Omega$$

$$\tau_1 = C_1 R_{v1} = 2.56 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_{i1} - V_{f1}}{V_{cor1} - V_{f1}} \right) = 1.378 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

(6)

$$Q = \phi \quad D = \phi \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ ON}$$



$$\underline{V_{i2}} = V_{cor1} = \underline{3.32 V}$$

$$V_{i2} > V_{cor2} > V_{f2}$$

$$\underline{V_{f2}} = V_{i3} = \underline{2 V}$$

$$\underline{V_{f2}} = V_{cc} \frac{R_2 \parallel [R_4 + R_5 \parallel R_6]}{\{R_2 \parallel [R_4 + R_5 \parallel R_6]\} + R_3} = \underline{0.83 V}$$

$$R_{v2} = R_1 + \{R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel [R_4 + R_5 \parallel R_6]\} = 476.923 \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = C_1 R_{v2} = 2.24 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \frac{V_{i2} - V_{f2}}{V_{cor2} - V_{f2}} = 1.693 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$\cancel{f_{22}} \quad T = T_1 + T_2 = 3.071 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 32563.9 \text{ Hz}$$