

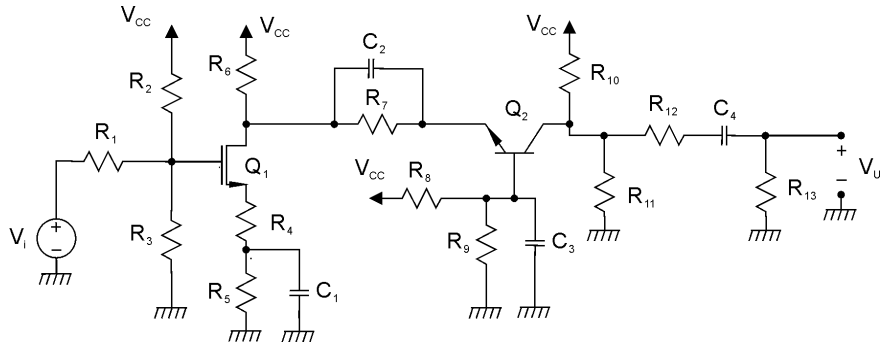
ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 01 febbraio 2018

Esercizio A

$R_1 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{12} = 500 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_3 = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{13} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_4 = 50 \text{ }\Omega$	$C_1 = 820 \text{ nF}$
$R_6 = 22.2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_2 = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$
$R_7 = 50 \text{ }\Omega$	$C_3 = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$
$R_9 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_4 = 680 \text{ pF}$
$R_{10} = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$



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 delle resistenze R_5 e R_8 in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sul drain di Q_1 sia 6.9 V e la tensione sul collettore di Q_2 sia 12 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di Q_1 . (R: $R_5 = 455.57 \text{ }\Omega$ e $R_8 = 26282.4 \text{ }\Omega$)
- 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. ($V_U/V_i = -2.03$)
- 3) **(Solo per 12 CFU)** Determinare la funzione di trasferimento V_U/V_i considerando C_3 un cortocircuito e tracciarne il diagramma di Bode quotato asintotico del modulo. (R: $f_{Z1} = 426 \text{ Hz}$, $f_{p1} = 816.4 \text{ Hz}$, $f_{Z2} = 3183 \text{ Hz}$, $f_{p2} = 3190 \text{ Hz}$, $f_{Z4} = 0 \text{ Hz}$, $f_{p4} = 10262 \text{ Hz}$)

Esercizio B

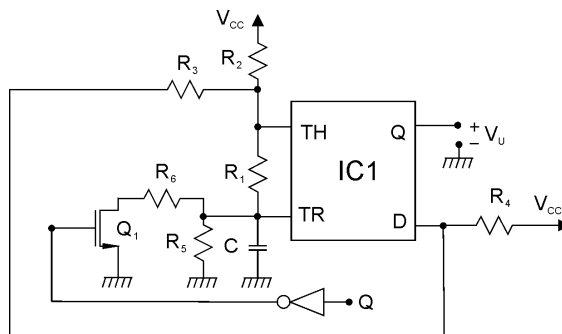
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

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: $N = 20$)

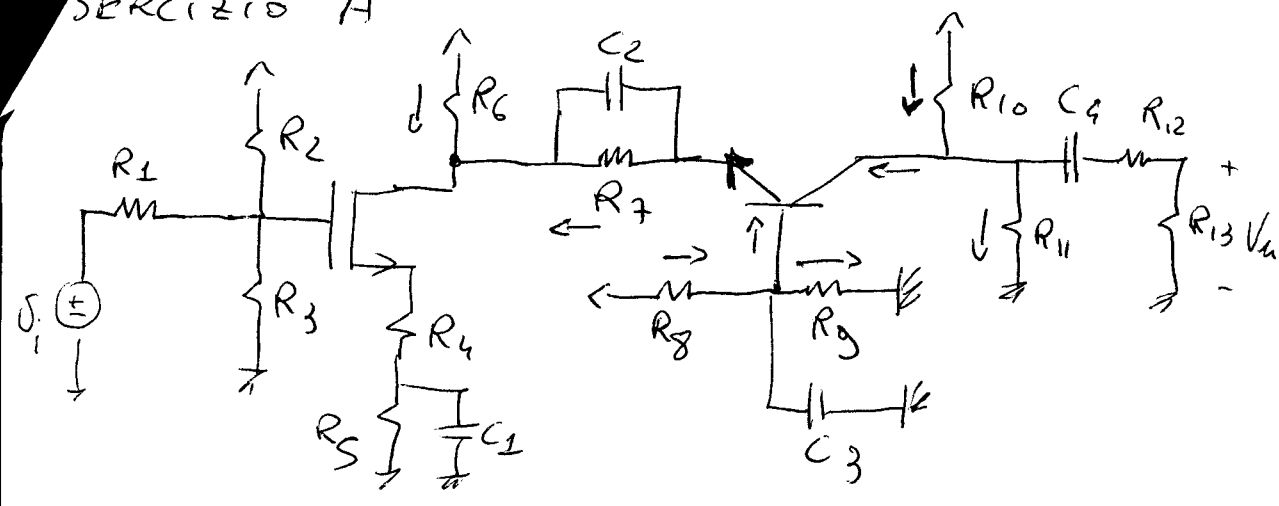
Esercizio C

$R_1 = 200 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_5 = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 1.2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_6 = 100 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_3 = 200 \text{ }\Omega$	$C = 820 \text{ nF}$
$R_4 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$



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: $f = 2443 \text{ Hz}$)

SERCIZIO A



- $R_1 = 15k\Omega$
- $R_2 = 30k\Omega$
- $R_3 = 30k\Omega$
- $R_4 = 50\Omega$
- $R_5 = 22.2k\Omega$
- $R_7 = 50\Omega$
- $R_9 = 20k\Omega$
- $R_{10} = 2.5k\Omega$
- $R_{11} = 30k\Omega$
- $R_{12} = 500\Omega$
- $R_{13} = 20k\Omega$
- $C_1 = 820nF$
- $C_2 = 1\mu F$
- $C_3 = 1\mu F$
- $C_4 = 680pF$

2) R_5 e R_8 per $V_{D1} = 6.9V$ e $V_{C2} = 12V$

$$I_{10} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{C2}}{R_{10}} = 2.4mA$$

$$I_{11} = \frac{V_{C2}}{R_{11}} = 0.4mA$$

$$I_{C2} = I_{10} - I_{11} = 2mA$$

hp: $I_{B2} \ll I_{C2} \Rightarrow I_{E2} \approx I_{C2} = I_7$

$$V_{E2} = V_{D1} + R_7 I_{E2} = 7V$$

$$V_{CE2} = 12 - 7 = 5V$$

$$V_B = V_{BE} + V_E = 0.7 + 7 = 7.7V$$

$$I_9 = \frac{V_B}{R_9} = 385\mu A$$

$$I_8 = I_9 + I_B = 391.896\mu A$$

$$R_8 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B}{I_8} = 26282.446\Omega$$

$$I_6 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{D1}}{R_6} = 0.5mA$$

$$I_{D1} = I_6 + I_7 = 2.5mA$$

hp: Q_1 SATURO $\Rightarrow I_{D1} = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$

$$Q_2: \begin{cases} I_C = 2mA \\ V_{CE} = 5V \\ I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = 6.896\mu A \Rightarrow \text{hp} \\ h_{ie} = 4800\Omega \quad h_{fe} = 300 \end{cases}$$

$$V_S = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{I_{D1}}{K}} = 3.236 \text{ V}$$

NMOS

$$V_G = V_{CC} \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{(R_2 \parallel R_3) + R_1} = 4.5 \text{ V}$$

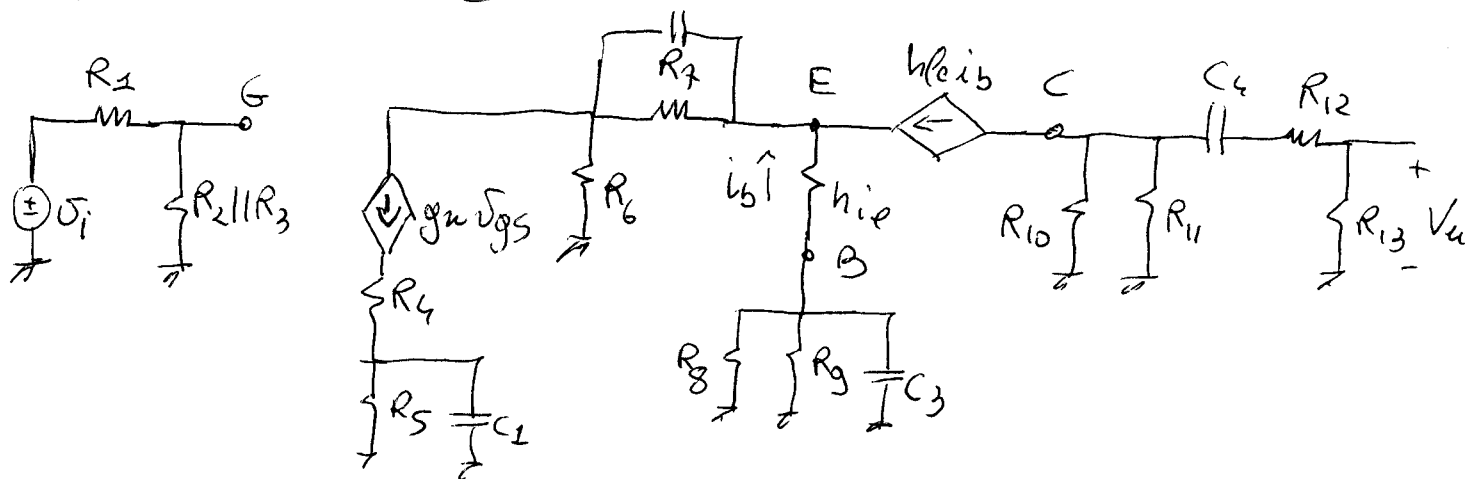
$$V_S = V_G - V_{GS} = 1.264 \text{ V}$$

$$R_S = \frac{V_S}{I_S} - R_4 = \underline{\underline{455.57 \Omega}}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 6.9 - 1.264 = 5.636 \text{ V} > V_{GS} - V_T = 1.236 \text{ V} \quad \text{hp OK}$$

$$g_m = 2k(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2.236 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}}$$

$$Q_1: \begin{cases} I_D = 2.5 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = 5.636 \text{ V} \\ V_{GS} = 3.236 \text{ V} \\ g_m = 2.236 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}} \end{cases}$$



$$V_u = (-h_{fe} i_b) \frac{R_{10} \parallel R_{11}}{(R_{10} \parallel R_{11}) + R_{12} + R_{13}} \cdot R_{13}$$

$$(h_{fe} + 1) i_b = (+g_m V_{gs}) \frac{R_6}{R_6 + \frac{h_{ie}}{(h_{fe} + 1)}} \Rightarrow i_b = (g_m V_{gs}) \frac{R_6}{R_6(h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ie}}$$

$$V_s = (g_m V_{gs}) R_4$$

$$V_{gs} = V_g - (g_m V_{gs}) R_4 = \frac{V_g}{1 + g_m R_4}$$

$$V_g = V_i \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3}$$

$$= (-h_{fe}) \frac{(R_{10} \parallel R_{11}) \cdot R_{13}}{(R_{10} \parallel R_{11}) + R_{12} + R_{13}} \quad g_m \frac{R_6}{R_6(h_{fe+1}) + h_{ie}} \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_4} \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3} \quad (3)$$

2023.6082 3.31987×10^{-3} 0.899 0.5

$$= -2.0267 \quad \left| \frac{V_u}{V_i} \right|_{d_3} = 6.136$$

$$C_1: f_{z1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_5} = 426.04 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_{v1}} = 816.39 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{v1} = \left(\frac{1}{g_m} + R_4 \right) \parallel R_5 = 237.74 \Omega$$

$$C_2: f_{z2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_7} = 3183.1 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{v2}} = 3190.26 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{v2} = R_7 \parallel \left[R_6 + \frac{h_{ie}}{(h_{fe}+1)} \right] = 49.88 \Omega$$

C_3

$$C_4: f_{z4} = \phi \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p4} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_4 R_{v4}} = 10261.95 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{v4} = (R_{10} \parallel R_{11}) + R_{12} + R_{13} = 22807.63 \text{ Hz}$$

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

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

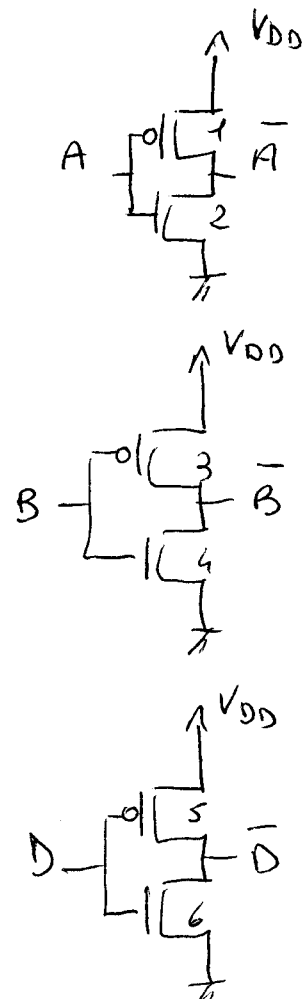
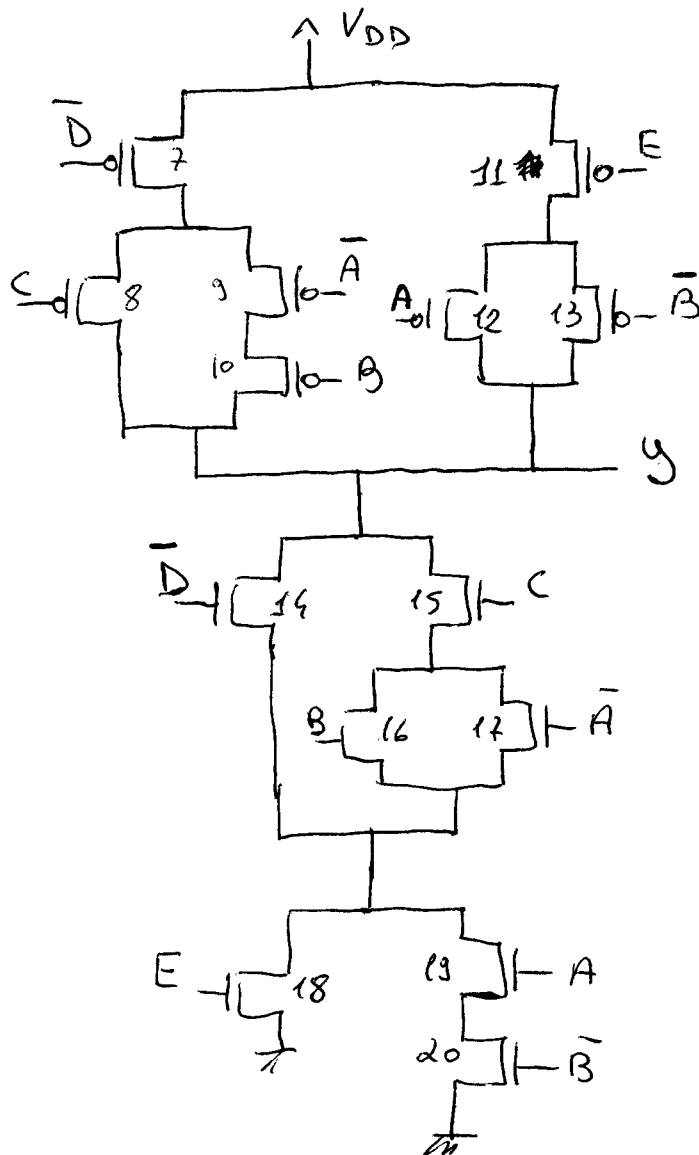
$$= \overline{A} \overline{C} D + \overline{A} \overline{E} + B \overline{C} D + B \overline{E} + A \overline{B} D + \overline{B} \overline{C} D =$$

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

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

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

$$N_{\text{POS}}: 14 + 6 = 20$$



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

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

PULL - UP

$$Q_7 - Q_9 - Q_{10} : \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 3p = 15$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{7,9,10} = 15$$

$$Q_7 - Q_8 : \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{3p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}p = 7.5$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_8 = 7.5$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Q_{11} - Q_{12} \\ Q_{11} - Q_{13} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{p} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow z = 2p = 10$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{11,12,13} = 10$$

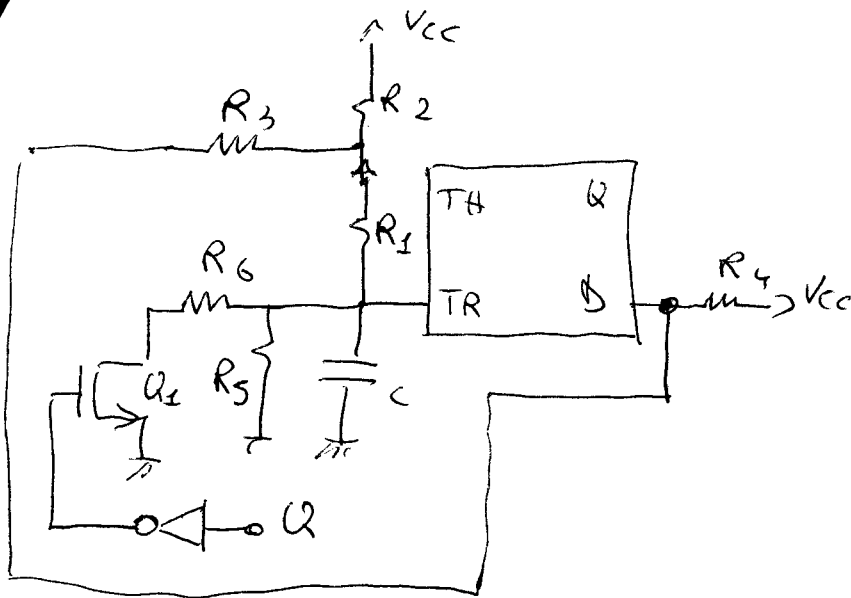
) PULL - DOWN

$Q_{15} - Q_{16} - Q_{19} - Q_{20}$ NOT POSSIBLE ($B \in \bar{B}$)

$Q_{15} - Q_{12} - Q_{13} - Q_{20} = = (A \in \bar{A})$

$$\begin{array}{l} Q_{14} - Q_{13} - Q_{20} \\ Q_{15} - Q_{16} - Q_{18} \\ Q_{15} - Q_{12} - Q_{18} \end{array} \left\{ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 3n = 6 \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{14,15,16,17,18,19,20} = 6$$



$$R_1 = 200 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 1.2 k\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 200 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 1 k\Omega$$

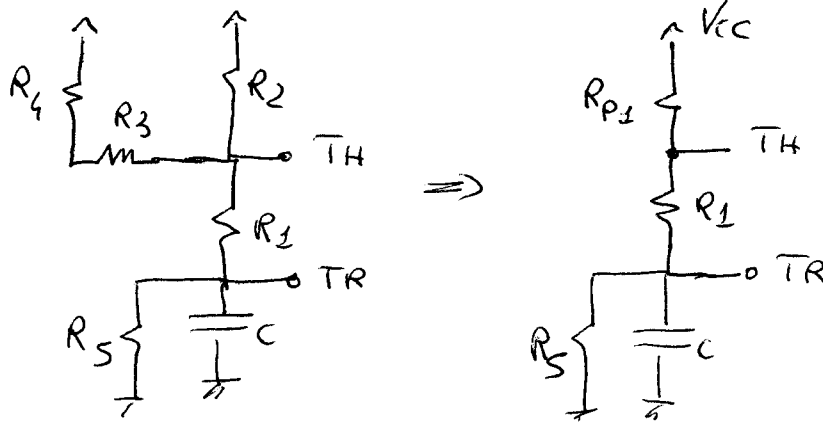
$$R_5 = 2.4 k\Omega$$

$$R_6 = 100 \Omega$$

$$C = 820 nF$$

$$V_{cc} = 6V$$

1) $U = 1 \Rightarrow U_G = 0V, U_S = 0V \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 0V < V_T \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ OFF}$
 $D = HI$



$$R_{p1} = R_2 \parallel (R_3 + R_4) = 600 \Omega$$

$$V_i = 2V$$

$$V_f = V_{cc} \frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_1 + R_{p1}} = 4.5V$$

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

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{cc} - V_{TH}}{R_{p1}} = 3.3 mA$$

$$V_{cor} = V_{TH} - R_1 I_1 = 3.3V \left(\frac{10}{3} V \right)$$

$$R_{vc} = R_5 \parallel (R_1 + R_{p1}) = 600 \Omega$$

$$\tau_1 = C R_{vc} = 492 \mu s$$

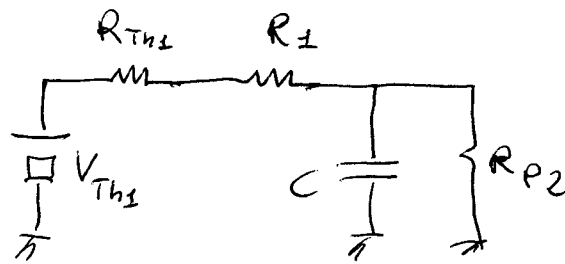
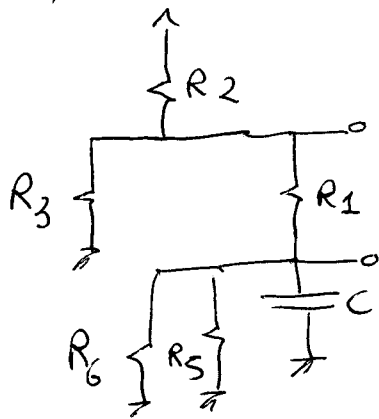
$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left(\frac{V_{i1} - V_{f1}}{V_{cor} - V_f} \right) = 374.973 \mu s$$

$$V_i < V_{TH} < V_f$$

$$2V < \frac{10V}{3} < 4.5V$$

$Q = \phi$ $V_{G1} = 6V$ $V_{S1} = \phi V$ $V_{G1} = 6V > V_T = Q_1 \text{ ON}$
 $D = \phi$

(7)



$$V_{TH1} = \frac{V_{CC} R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = 0.8571V$$

$$R_{TH1} = R_2 || R_3 = 171.42857 \Omega$$

$$R_{P2} = 96 \Omega$$

$$V_{P2} = V_{TH1} \frac{R_{P2}}{R_{P2} + R_1 + R_{TH1}} = 0.17604V$$

$$V_{i2} = V_{COR1} = 3.3V$$

$$V_{i2} > V_{COR2} > V_{P2}$$

$$3.3 > 2 > 0.17604$$

$$V_{COR2} = V_{i1} = 2V$$

$$R_{V2} = R_{P2} || (R_1 + R_{TH1}) = 76.2836 \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = R_{V2} C = 62.55 \mu s$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_{i2} - V_{P2}}{V_{COR2} - V_{P2}} \right) = 34.323 \mu s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 403.296 \mu s$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 2443.22 \text{ Hz}$$