

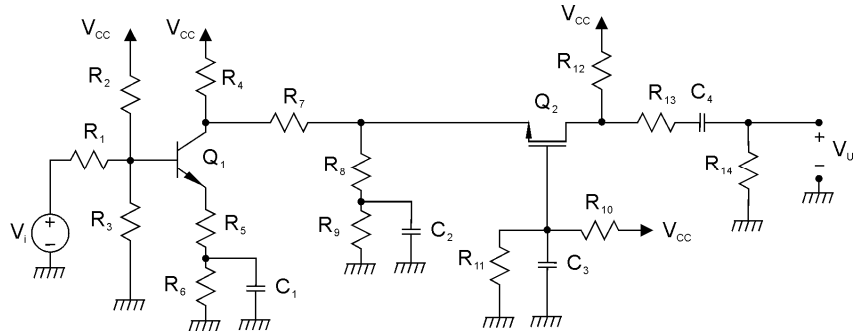
ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 21 luglio 2015

Esercizio A

$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 92.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{12} = 2750 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_4 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{13} = 100 \text{ }\Omega$
$R_5 = 50 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_{14} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_6 = 1450 \text{ }\Omega$	$C_1 = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$
$R_7 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_2 = 100 \text{ nF}$
$R_8 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_3 = 1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$
$R_9 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_4 = 2 \text{ nF}$
$R_{10} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$



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 $k = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$ 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 12.5 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di Q_2 . (R: $R_2 = 3816.49$)
- 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: $V_U/V_i = -6.48$)
- 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: $f_{z1} = 109.8 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p1} = 2431.3 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z2} = 716.2 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p2} = 688.4 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z4} = 0 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p4} = 20669.5 \text{ Hz}$)

Esercizio B

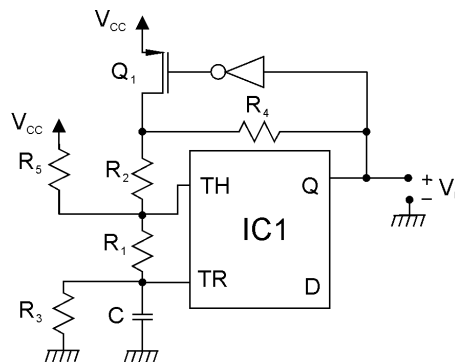
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

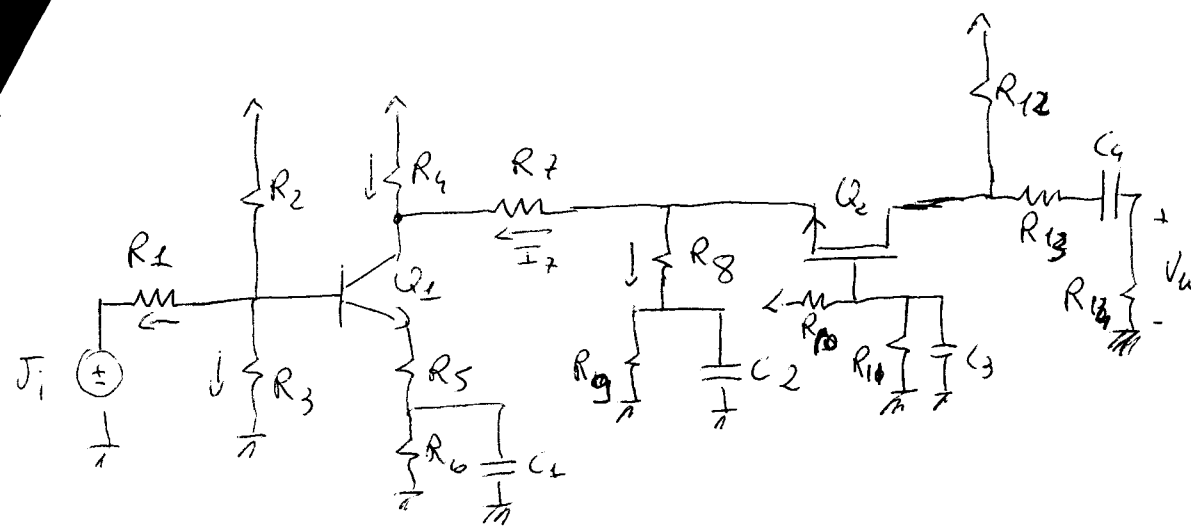
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale n e pari a 5 per quello a canale p. Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento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

Esercizio C

$R_1 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$R_5 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 47 \text{ nF}$
$R_3 = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$
$R_4 = 50 \text{ }\Omega$	



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: $f = 7114.4 \text{ Hz}$)



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= 1k\Omega \\
 R_3 &= 92.5k\Omega \\
 R_4 &= 10k\Omega \\
 R_5 &= 50\Omega \\
 R_6 &= 1450\Omega \\
 R_7 &= 1k\Omega \\
 R_8 &= 5k\Omega \\
 R_9 &= 4k\Omega \\
 R_{10} &= 100k\Omega \\
 R_{11} &= 200k\Omega \\
 R_{12} &= 2750\Omega \\
 R_{13} &= 100\Omega \\
 R_{14} &= 1k\Omega \\
 C_1 &= 1\mu F \\
 C_2 &= 100nF \\
 C_3 &= 1\mu F \\
 C_4 &= 2nF \\
 K &= 0.5 \frac{mA}{V} \\
 V_{CC} &= 18V
 \end{aligned}$$

1) R_2 per $V_D = 12.5V$

$$I_{12} = I_D = I_S = \frac{V_{CC} - V_D}{R_{12}} = \frac{18 - 12.5}{2750} = 2mA$$

$$V_{GS} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = 1 + 2 = 3V$$

$$V_G = V_{CC} \frac{R_{11}}{R_{10} + R_{11}} = 12V$$

$$V_S = V_G - V_{GS} = 12 - 3 = 9V$$

$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 12.5 - 3 = 3.5V > (V_{GS} - V_T) = 2V$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_S}{R_8 + R_9} = \frac{9}{3000} = 1mA$$

$$I_7 = I_D - I_8 = 2 \times 10^{-3} - 1 \times 10^{-3} = 1mA$$

$$V_C = V_S - R_7 I_7 = 9 - 10^3 \times 10^{-3} = 8V$$

$$I_4 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_4} = \frac{18 - 8}{10^4} = 1mA$$

$$I_{C1} = I_4 + I_7 = 2mA \approx I_E$$

$$V_E \approx I_{C1} (R_5 + R_6) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \times 1500 = 3V$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = 8 - 3 = 5V$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 3.7V$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_B}{R_3} = \frac{3.7}{92.5 \times 10^3} = 40\mu A$$

$$Q_2 \begin{cases} I_D = 2mA \\ V_{DS} = 3.5V \\ V_{GS} = 3V \\ g_m = 2K(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{A}{V} \end{cases}$$

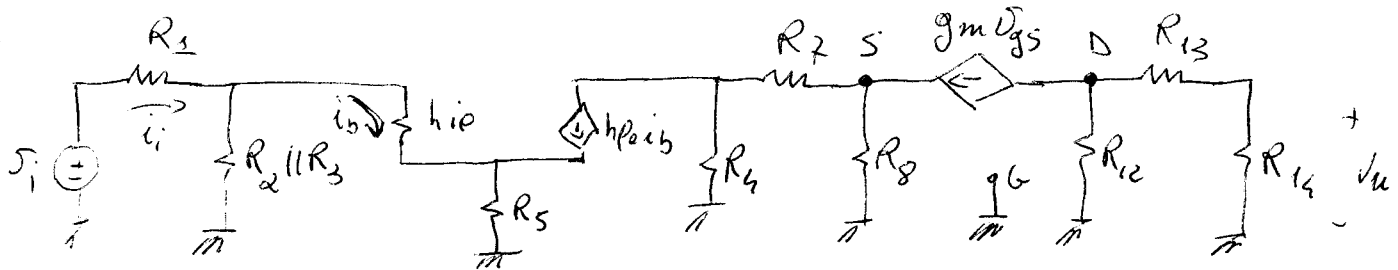
$$Q_1 \begin{cases} I_C = 2mA \\ V_{CE} = 5V \\ I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta_F} = 6.836\mu A \\ h_{ie} = 4800\Omega \\ h_{fe} = 300 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{V_B}{R_1} = \frac{3.2}{10^3} = 3.2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + I_3 + I_B = 3.74683 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B}{I_2} = \frac{18 - 3.2}{3.74683 \times 10^{-3}} = 3816.49 \, \Omega$$

c) A_{CB}



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

$$V_g = \phi$$

$$V_s = (-h_{fe} i_b) \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_2 + (R_8 \parallel \frac{1}{g_m})} \cdot (R_8 \parallel \frac{1}{g_m}) = (-h_{fe} i_b) \frac{R_4 R_8}{(R_4 + R_2)(1 + g_m R_8) + R_8}$$

$$i_b = i_i \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{(R_2 \parallel R_3) + h_{ie} + R_5(h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$i_i = V_i \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel [h_{ie} + R_5(h_{fe} + 1)]}$$

$$\frac{V_u}{V_i} = \left[g_m \frac{R_{12} R_{14}}{R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14}} \right] (-h_{fe}) \frac{R_4 (R_8 \parallel \frac{1}{g_m})}{R_4 + R_2 + (R_8 \parallel \frac{1}{g_m})} \cdot \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{(R_2 \parallel R_3) + h_{ie} + R_5(h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel [h_{ie} + R_5(h_{fe} + 1)]} = -6.475$$

$$|A_{CB}| = 16.22 \text{ dB}$$

$$0 < 1 \quad E \in \mathbb{R}^1$$

(3)

$$-1: \quad \underline{f_{z1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_6} = \underline{109.76 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\underline{f_{p1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_{v1}} = \underline{2431.33 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{v1} = R_6 \parallel \left\{ R_5 + \frac{(R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3) + h_{ie}}{(h_{fe} + 1)} \right\} = 65.46 \, \Omega$$

$$C_2: \quad \underline{f_{z2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 (R_6 \parallel R_3)} = \underline{716.137 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\underline{f_{p2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{v2}} = \underline{688.41 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{v2} = R_3 \parallel \left\{ R_5 + \left[\frac{1}{g_m} \parallel (R_4 + R_7) \right] \right\} = 2311.93 \, \Omega$$

$$C_3: \quad \underline{f_{z3}} = \underline{f_{p3}}$$

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

$$\underline{f_{p4}} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_4 (R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14})} = \underline{20669.47 \text{ Hz}}$$

ESERCIZIO B

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

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

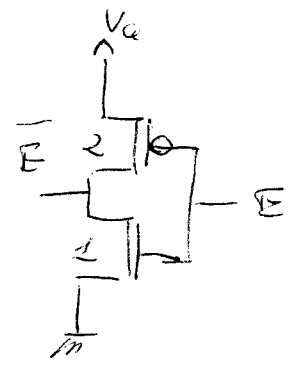
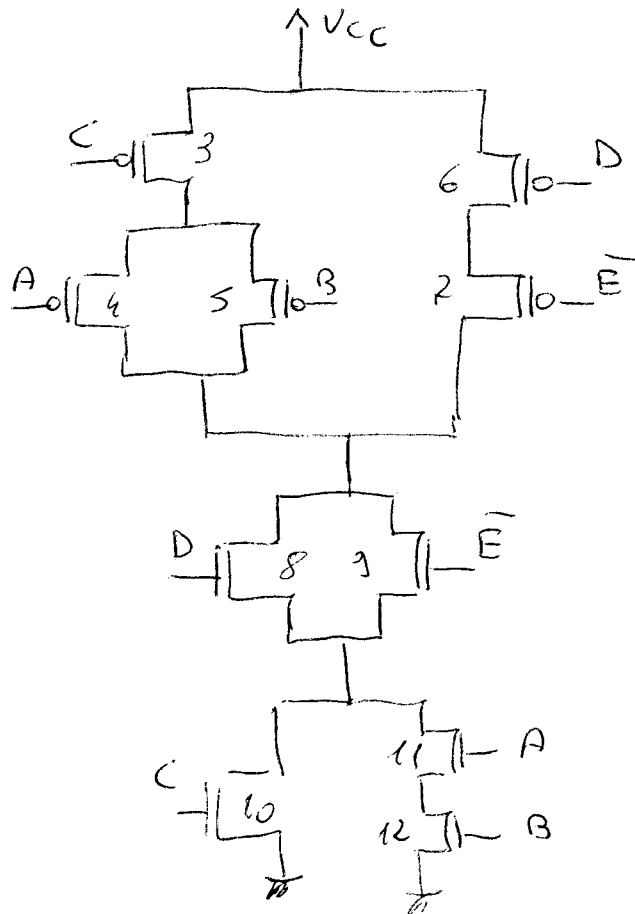
$$= \overline{A} \overline{C} D + \overline{A} \overline{D} E + \overline{B} \overline{C} D + \overline{B} \overline{D} E + \overline{B} \overline{C} + \overline{A} \overline{C} \overline{D} + \overline{D} E =$$

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

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

$$N. \text{ MOSFET } = \cancel{10+2} (5 \times 2) + 2 = 12 \text{ MOSFET}$$

(9)



$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 = n = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_2 = p = 5$$

$$\frac{10}{4}$$

2) PUN

Series Q_3-Q_4 , Q_3-Q_5 , Q_6-Q_2

$$\frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow x = 2p = 10 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{3,4,5,6,7}$$

3) PDN

Series $Q_8-Q_{11}-Q_{12}$, Q_3-Q_{11}, Q_{12}

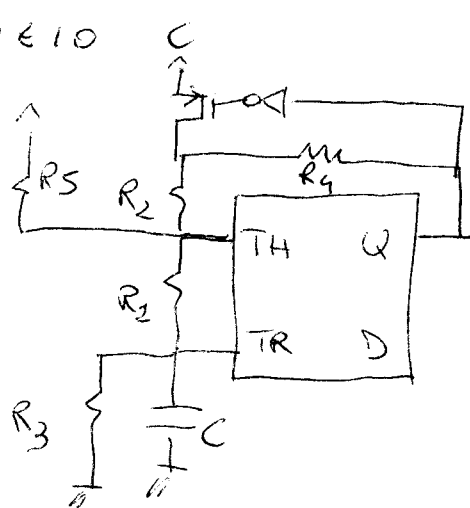
$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x = 3n = 6 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{8,9,11,12}$$

4) Series $Q_{10}-Q_8$, $Q_{10}-Q_9$

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

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

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



$$R_1 = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

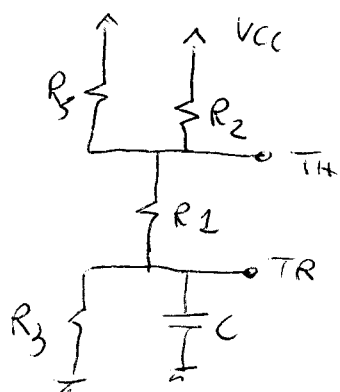
$$R_4 = 50 \Omega$$

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

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

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

1) $Q_1 = 1$ $D = HI$ $V_{GS1} = 0 \text{ V}$ $V_{DS1} = V_{CC} = 6 \text{ V}$ $V_{GS1} = -6 \text{ V} < -1 \text{ V} \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ ON}$



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

$$V_f = \frac{V_{CC}}{(R_2 || R_5) + R_1 + R_3}, R_3 = 3.75 \text{ V}$$

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

$$I_{R1} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{TH}}{R_2 || R_5} = \frac{6 - 4}{1000} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CON} = V_{TH} - R_1 I_{R1} = 4 - 2 \times 10^{-3} \times 500 = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_i > V_{CON} > V_f \Rightarrow \text{la commutazione avviene}$$

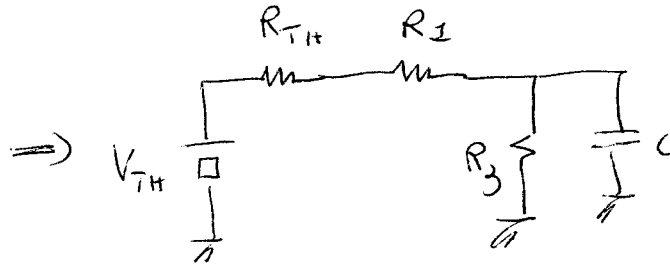
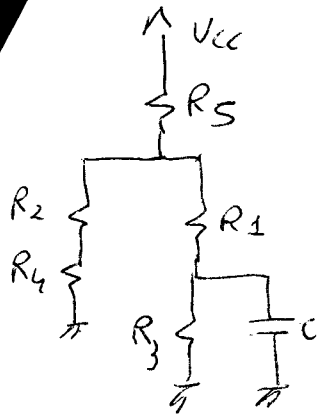
$$R_{V_{C1}} = R_3 || [R_1 + R_2 || R_5] = 937.5 \Omega$$

$$\tau_1 = R_{V_{C1}} \cdot C_1 = 44.0625 \mu\text{s}$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left[\frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{CON} - V_f} \right] = 3.7334 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$$

⑥ $U = 0$ $U_{g1} = 6V$ $U_{d1} = 6V$ $\Rightarrow U_{gs1} = 0V > -1$

$\Rightarrow Q_1$ OFF



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

$$V_{con2} = V_{i1} = 2V$$

$$V_{TH} = V_{CC} \frac{(R_2 + R_4)}{(R_2 + R_4) + R_5} = 3.037V$$

$$R_{TH} = R_5 \parallel (R_2 + R_4) = 1012.346 \Omega$$

$$V_f = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_1 + R_3} \cdot R_3 = 1.8923V$$

$V_{i2} > V_{con2} > V_{f2} \Rightarrow$ combination wave

$$R_{v2} = R_3 \parallel (R_{TH} + R_1) = 842.3077 \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = R_{v2} \cdot C = 4.4288 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$\tau_2 = \tau_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_{i2} - V_{f2}}{V_{con2} - V_{f2}} \right) = 1.0322 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$T = T_1 + \tau_2 = 1.405596 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 7114.42 Hz$$