

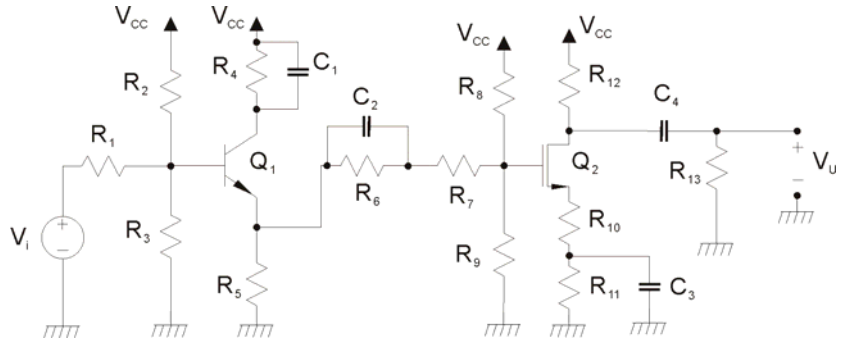
# ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

## Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 30 giugno 2014

### Esercizio A

$R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{10} = 50 \Omega$
$R_3 = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 2950 \Omega$
$R_4 = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{12} = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_5 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{13} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_6 = 950 \Omega$	$C_1 = C_2 = 1 \mu\text{F}$
$R_7 = 50 \Omega$	$C_3 = 100 \text{ nF}$
$R_8 = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_4 = 1 \text{ nF}$
$R_9 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$



$Q_1$  è un transistor BJT BC109B resistivo con  $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$ .  $Q_2$  è un transistor MOS a canale 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 10 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di  $Q_2$ . (R:  $R_2 = 6646.66 \Omega$ )
- 2) Determinare  $V_U/V_i$  alle frequenze per le quali  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$  e  $C_4$  possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti. (R:  $V_U/V_i = -2.016$ )
- 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:  $f_{z1} = f_{p1}$ ;  $f_{z2} = 167.53 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p2} = 202.19 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z3} = 539.51 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p3} = 3433.23 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z4} = 0 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p4} = 11368.21 \text{ Hz}$ )

### Esercizio B

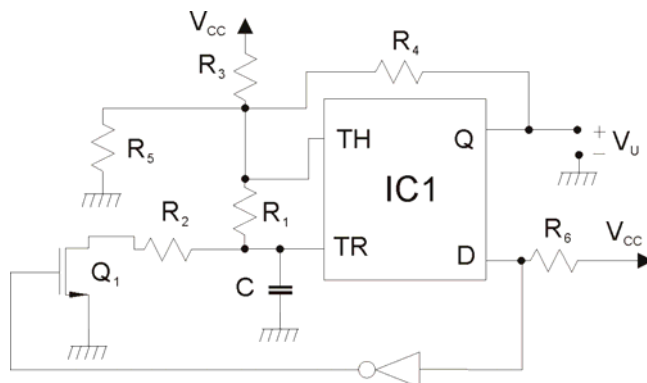
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

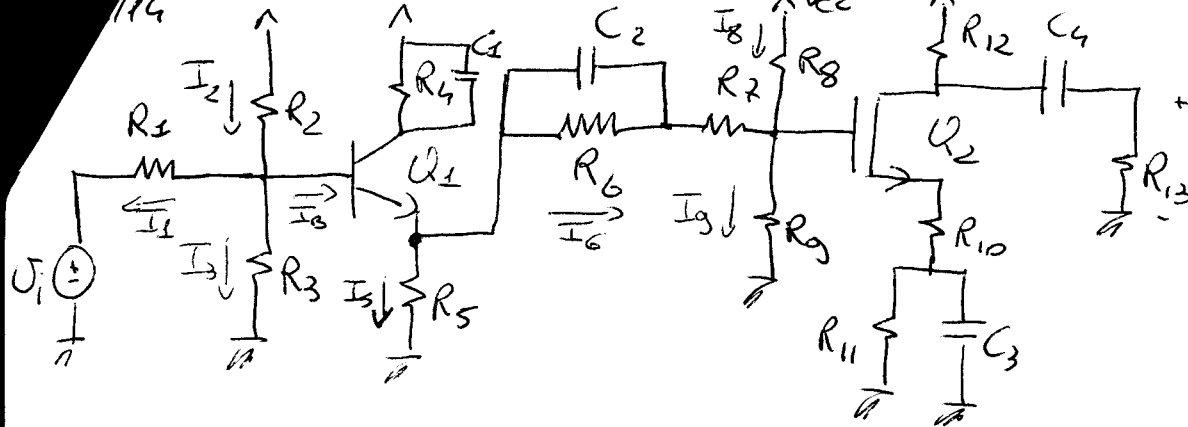
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale n e pari a 5 per quello a canale p. Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento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

### Esercizio C

$R_1 = 500 \Omega$	$R_5 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 500 \Omega$	$R_6 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 1 \mu\text{F}$
$R_4 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$



Il circuito  $IC_1$  è un NE555 alimentato a  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $Q_1$  ha una  $R_{on} = 0$  e  $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$  e l'inverter è ideale. Determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita del multivibratore in figura. (R:  $f = 787.63 \text{ Hz}$ )



- $R_1 = 10K\Omega$
- $R_2 = 500K\Omega$
- $R_3 = 1.5K\Omega$
- $R_4 = 10K\Omega$
- $R_5 = 950\Omega$
- $R_6 = 50\Omega$
- $R_7 = 18K\Omega$
- $R_8 = 6K\Omega$
- $R_9 = 50\Omega$
- $R_{10} = 2950\Omega$
- $R_{11} = 10K\Omega$
- $R_{12} = 10K\Omega$
- $R_{13} = 10K\Omega$
- $R_{14} = 10K\Omega$
- $V_{CC} = 18V$
- $C_1 = 1\mu F$
- $C_2 = 1\mu F$
- $C_3 = 100\mu F$
- $C_4 = 1\mu F$
- $K = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \frac{A}{V^2}$

Det.  $R_2$  in modo che  $V_{D2} = 10V$

$$I_{L2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_D}{R_{12}} = \frac{18 - 10}{4000} = 2mA = I_{10}$$

$$V_S = I_{10}(R_{10} + R_{11}) = 6V$$

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

$$V_G = V_{GS} + V_S = 3 + 6 = 9V$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{R_8} = \frac{18 - 9}{18 \times 10^3} = 0.5mA$$

$$I_9 = \frac{V_G}{R_9} = \frac{9}{6000} = 1.5mA$$

$$I_6 = I_9 - I_8 = 1mA$$

$$V_{E1} = (R_6 + R_7)I_6 + V_G = 10V$$

$$I_5 = \frac{V_{E1}}{R_5} = \frac{10}{10^4} = 1mA$$

$$I_E = I_5 + I_6 = 2mA \approx I_C$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - R_4 I_C = 18 - 3 = 15V$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = 15 - 10 = 5V$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 10.7V$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_B}{R_3} = \frac{10.7}{500 \times 10^3} = 21.4\mu A$$

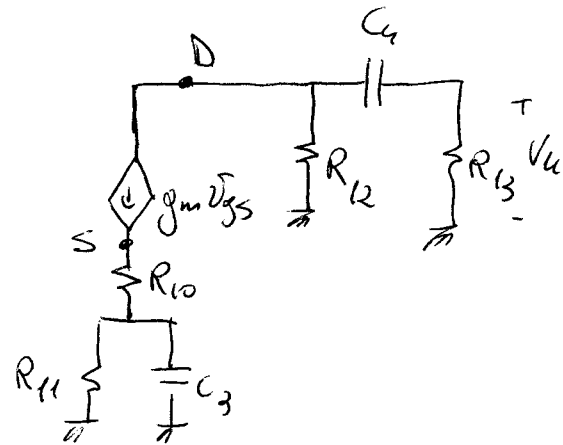
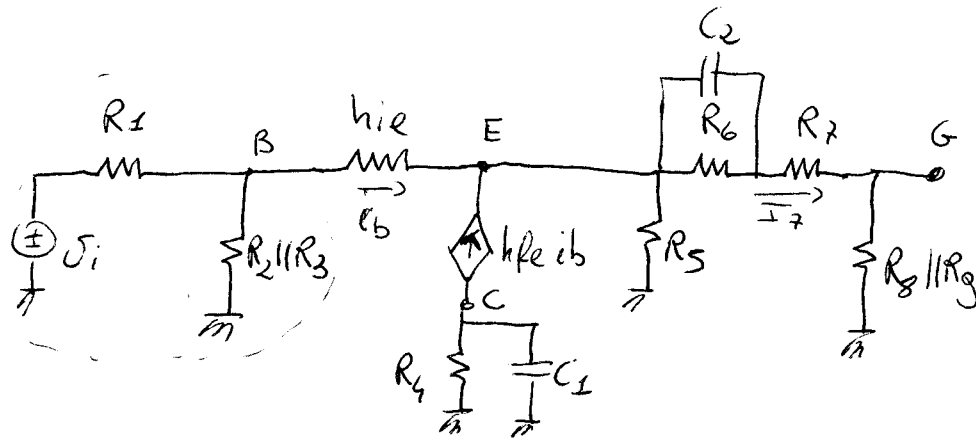
$$I_1 = \frac{V_B}{R_1} = \frac{10.7}{10^4} = 1.07mA$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + I_3 + I_8 = 1.0983mA \Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_D}{I_2} = 6646.66\Omega$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I_C = 2mA \\ V_{CE} = 5V \\ Q_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_F = 290 \Rightarrow I_B = 6.896\mu A \\ h_{ie} = 1800\Omega \\ h_{fe} = 300 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$Q_2 = \begin{cases} I_D = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = 4 \text{ V} > (V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \text{ V} \\ V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V} \\ g_m = 2 \text{ K}(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}} \end{cases}$$



1) calcolare di  $A_{vB}$

$$V_k = -g_m V_{gs} (R_{12} \parallel R_{13})$$

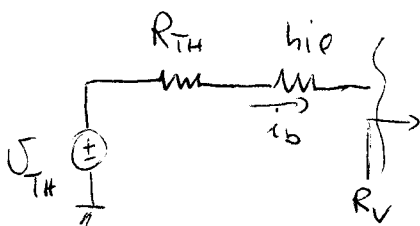
$$V_s = R_{10} g_m V_{gs}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_s = \frac{V_G}{1 + (g_m R_{10})}$$

$$I_7 = (h_{fe} + 1) i_b \frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_7 + (R_8 \parallel R_9)}$$

$$V_G = (R_8 \parallel R_9) I_7 = (R_8 \parallel R_9) (h_{fe} + 1) \frac{R_5}{R_5 + R_7 + (R_8 \parallel R_9)} i_b$$

Per il calcolo di  $i_b$  si può usare eq. di Thevenin.



$$V_{TH} = V_i \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + (R_2 \parallel R_3)}$$

$$R_{TH} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3$$

$$R_V = \left\{ \frac{R_5 \parallel [R_7 + (R_8 \parallel R_9)]}{h_{fe} + 1} \right\} (h_{fe} + 1)$$

$$i_b = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH} + h_{ie} + R_V} = V_i \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + (R_2 \parallel R_3) \left[ R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3 \right] + h_{ie} + \left\{ R_5 \parallel [R_7 + (R_8 \parallel R_9)] \right\} (h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$B = - \frac{g_m(R_2 \parallel R_{L3})}{1 + g_m R_{10}} \cdot \frac{(R_8 \parallel R_9)(h\beta + 1) R_5}{R_5 + R_7 + R_8 \parallel R_9} \cdot \frac{R_2 \parallel R_3}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_3} \cdot \frac{1}{(R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3) + hie + (h\beta + 1)[R_5 \parallel (R_7 + R_8 \parallel R_9)]}$$

$\frac{1}{1.052595 \times 10^{-6}}$

$$= -2.016$$

$$|A_{CB}|_{dB} = 6.03 \text{ dB}$$

) CALCOLO POLI E ZERI

$$1) f_{z1} = f_{p1}$$

$$2) f_{z2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_6} = \underline{167.53 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_{V2}} = \underline{202.29 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{V2} = \left\{ \left[ \frac{hie + R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3}{(h\beta + 1)} \parallel R_5 \right] + R_7 + (R_8 \parallel R_9) \right\} \parallel R_6 = 786.77 \Omega$$

$$3) f_{z3} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_3 R_{11}} = \underline{539.51 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$f_{p3} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_3 R_{V3}} = \underline{3433.23 \text{ Hz}}$$

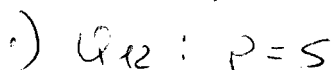
$$R_{V3} = \left( \frac{1}{g_m} + R_{10} \right) \parallel R_{11} = 463.57 \Omega$$

$$4) f_{z4} = \phi \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p4} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_4 R_{V4}} = \underline{11368.21 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$R_{V4} = R_{12} + R_{13} = 14 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 + (3 \times 2) = 18 \text{ ROSFET}$$



$$Q_{13} - Q_{15} - Q_{17} - Q_{18} : 4n$$

$$Q_{13} - Q_{14} - Q_{16}$$

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{4n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{2}{x} = \frac{3}{4n}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{4n}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{8n}{3} = \frac{16}{3} \Rightarrow Q_{14}, Q_{16} : \frac{8}{3}n = \frac{16}{3}$$

Questo è la solt. che porta al area mini - -

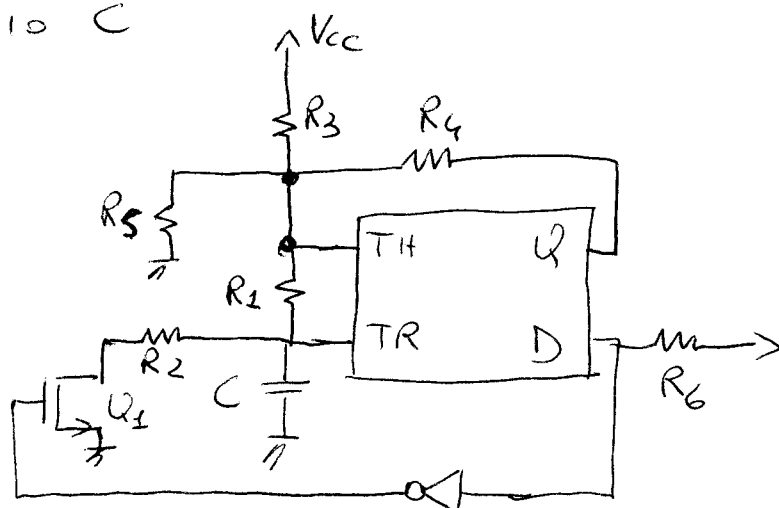
L'altra soluzione è:

$$Q_{13} - Q_{15} - Q_{16} \Rightarrow Q_{13} : 2n = 4$$

$$Q_{13} + Q_{14} = 12 > \frac{32}{3}$$

$$Q_{13} - Q_{14} - Q_{16} \Rightarrow Q_{14} : 4n = 8$$

### ESERCIZIO C



$$R_1 = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 2k\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 2k\Omega$$

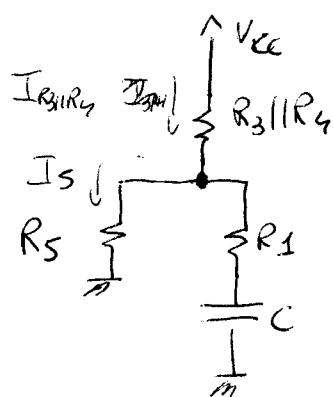
$$R_5 = 4k\Omega$$

$$R_6 = 4k\Omega$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$

FASE)  $Q = 1$

$$D = HI \Rightarrow V_G = 0V \quad V_S = 0V \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 0V < V_T \Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ OFF}$$



$$V_i = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc} = 1.6V$$

$$V_f = \frac{V_{cc} R_5}{R_5 + R_3 || R_4} = 4V$$

$$I_{RS} = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_5} = \frac{2/3 V_{cc}}{R_5} = 8.3 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$I_{R3||R4} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_{TH}}{R_3 || R_4} = \frac{1/3 V_{cc}}{R_3 || R_4} = 1.6 mA$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{R3||R4} - I_{RS} = 8.3 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} - R_1 I_{RL} = 2.916 \text{ V}$$

$$V_i \approx V_{con} < V_f$$

$$1.6 \text{ V} < 2.916 \text{ V} < 4 \text{ V} \text{ OK}$$

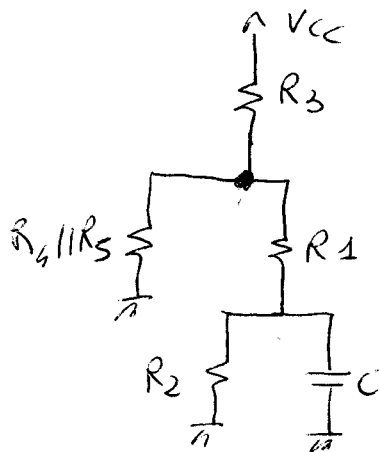
$$\tau_1 = C R_{V1} = 1.3 \text{ ms}$$

$$R_{V1} = R_1 + R_3 \parallel R_4 \parallel R_5 = 1300 \Omega$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} = 9.974 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

2<sup>nd</sup> FASE)  $Q_2 = \phi$

$$D = \phi \Rightarrow V_G = V_{CC} \quad V_S = \phi \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{GS} = V_{CC} > V_i \Rightarrow Q_2 \text{ ON}$$



$$V_i = 2.916 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS} = 1.6 \text{ V}$$

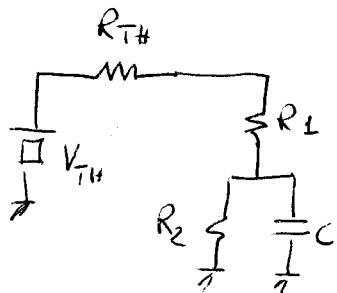
$$V_{TH} = \frac{V_{CC} R_4 \parallel R_5}{R_3 + R_4 \parallel R_5} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{TH} = R_3 \parallel R_4 \parallel R_5 = 800 \Omega$$

$$V_i > V_{con} > V_f$$

$$2.916 \text{ V} > 2 \text{ V} > 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_f = V_{TH} \frac{R_2}{R_{TH} + R_1 + R_2} = 0.5 \text{ V}$$



$$\tau_2 = C R_{V2} = 3.6 \text{ ms} \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$R_{V2} = R_2 \parallel [R_1 + R_3 \parallel R_4 \parallel R_5]$$

$$= R_2 \parallel [R_1 + R_{TH}] = 361.1 \Omega$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} = 2.7219 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 1.2696 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 787.63 \text{ Hz}$$