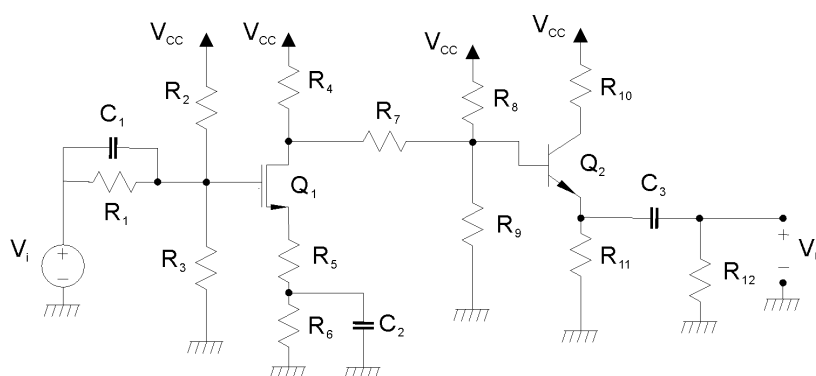


Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 28 giugno 2013

Esercizio A

$R_1 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{10} = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{11} = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{12} = 16 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_4 = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_1 = 10 \text{ nF}$
$R_5 = 100 \Omega$	$C_2 = 10 \mu\text{F}$
$R_6 = 900 \Omega$	$C_3 = 1 \text{ nF}$
$R_8 = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$
$R_9 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	



Q₁ è un transistor MOS a canale n resistivo, con la corrente di drain in saturazione data da $I_{DS} = k(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$ con $k = 0.25 \text{ mA/V}^2$ e $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$. Q₂ è un transistor BJT BC109B resistivo con $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$.

Con riferimento all'amplificatore in figura:

- 1) Calcolare il valore delle resistenze R_7 in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sull'emettitore di Q_2 sia $V_E = 8 \text{ V}$. Determinare, inoltre il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di Q_1 . (R: $R_7 = 1904.38 \Omega$)
- 2) Determinare il guadagno V_U/V_i alle frequenze per le quali C_1 , C_2 e C_3 possono essere considerati dei cortocircuiti. (R: $V_U/V_i = -1.99$)
- 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: $f_{z1} = 795.77 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p1} = 3183.01 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z2} = 17.68 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p2} = 44.21 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z3} = 0 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p3} = 9932.26 \text{ Hz}$)

Esercizio B

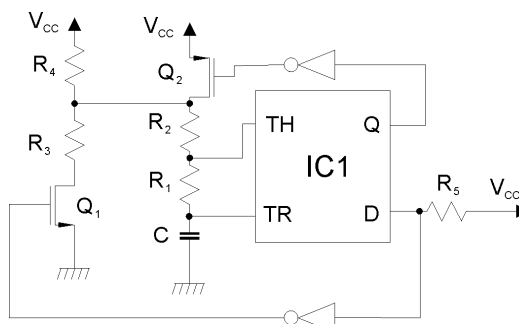
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

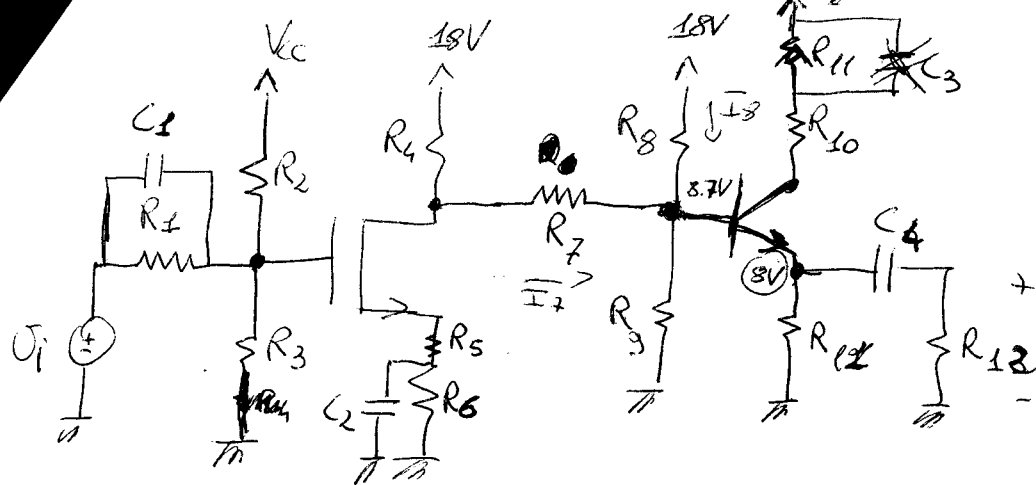
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale n e pari a 5 per quello a canale p . Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento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

Esercizio C

$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_5 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 100 \text{ nF}$
$R_3 = 500 \text{ }\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$
$R_4 = 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega$	



Il circuito IC₁ è un NE555 alimentato a V_{CC} = 5V, Q₁ ha una R_{on} = 0 e V_T = 1V, Q₂ ha una R_{on} = 0 e V_T = -1V e gli inverter sono ideali. Determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita del multivibratore in figura. (R: f = 3672.98 Hz)



$$V_{CC} = 18V$$

$$V_E = 8V$$

$$R_{D1} = 4k\Omega$$

$$R_{D2} = 15k\Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 30k\Omega$$

$$R_9 = 10k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 20k\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 20k\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 20k\Omega$$

$$V_E = 8V$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_E}{R_{D1}} = \frac{8}{4 \times 10^3} = 2mA$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - (R_{D1} + R_{D2})I_C = 13V$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 8.7V$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_B}{R_9} = \frac{8.7}{10 \times 10^3} = 0.87mA$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B}{R_8} = 0.31mA$$

$$\Rightarrow I_7 = I_B + I_8 - I_9 = 5.66836 \times 10^{-4}A$$

$$V_G = V_{CC} \frac{R_1 \parallel R_3}{R_2 + R_1 \parallel R_3} = 18 \cdot \frac{10 \times 10^3}{20 \times 10^3} = 9V$$

$$I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 =$$

$$= K(V_G - V_S - V_T)^2 = K(9 - 1 - 1)^2 = K(7)^2$$

$$= K[9 - 1 - (R_5 + R_6)I_D]^2 =$$

$$= K(8 - 10^3 I_D)^2 = K(64 - 16 \times 10^3 I_D + 10^6 I_D^2) =$$

$$= 16 \times 10^{-3} - 4 I_D + 0.25 \times 10^{-3} I_D^2$$

$$I_D^2 - 20 \times 10^{-3} I_D + 64 \times 10^{-6} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_D = \frac{20 \times 10^{-3} \pm \sqrt{400 \times 10^{-6} - 256 \times 10^{-6}}}{2} = \frac{20 \times 10^{-3} \pm (12 \times 10^{-3})}{2} = \begin{cases} 16mA \\ 4mA \end{cases}$$

Per avere $V_{GS} > V_T$ deve essere $I_D = 4mA$

$$V_S = 4V$$

$$V_{GS} = 5V$$

$$R_5 = 100\Omega$$

$$R_6 = 300\Omega$$

$$K = 0.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V}^2$$

$$V_T = 1V$$

$$R_4 = 1800\Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 16k\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 10\mu F$$

$$C_2 = 10\mu F$$

$$C_3 = 1nF$$

$$V_S = 16V$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$16mA$$

$$4mA$$

$$V_S = 4V$$

$$V_D = V_{CC} - R_4 I_4$$

$$I_4 = I_D + I_Z = 4.566836 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

$$V_D = 9.7795872 \text{ V}$$

$$R_Z = \frac{V_D - V_B}{I_Z} = 1904.38 \Omega$$

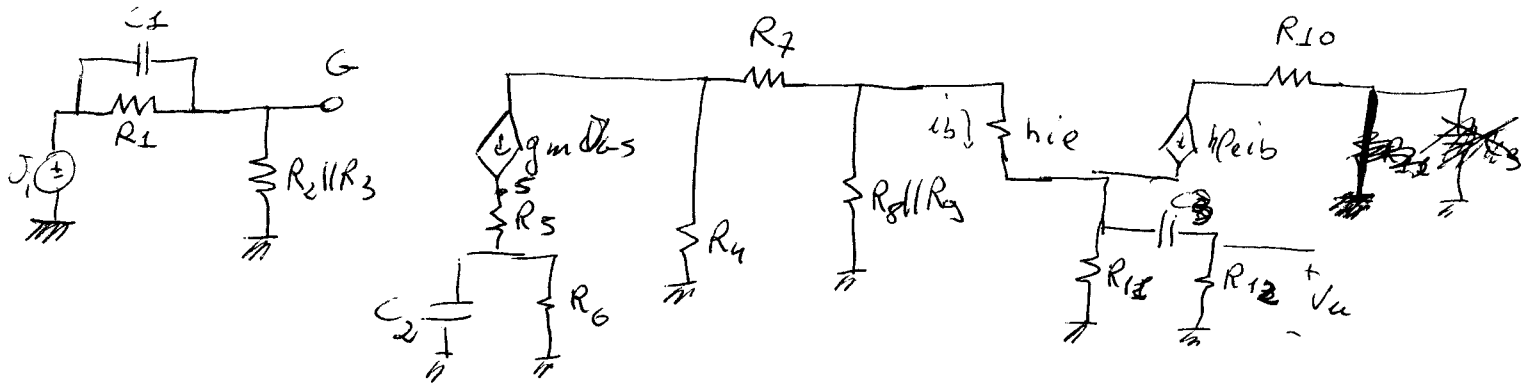
$$h_{ie} = 4800$$

$$h_{fe} = 300$$

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

$$R_4 \parallel R_2 = 3200 \Omega$$

$$R_8 \parallel R_9 = 7500 \Omega$$



A_{CB} :

$$V_u = (R_4 \parallel R_2)(h_{fe} + 1) i_b$$

$$i_b = (-g_m \bar{V}_{gs}) \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_7 + R_8 \parallel R_9 \parallel [h_{ie} + (R_4 \parallel R_2)(h_{fe} + 1)]} \cdot \frac{R_8 \parallel R_9}{(R_8 \parallel R_9) + [h_{ie} + (R_4 \parallel R_2)(h_{fe} + 1)]}$$

$$\bar{V}_s = (g_m \bar{V}_{gs}) \cdot R_5 \Rightarrow \bar{V}_{gs} = \frac{\bar{V}_s}{1 + g_m R_5}$$

$$\bar{V}_{gs} = \bar{V}_g - R_5 g_m \bar{V}_{gs} \Rightarrow \bar{V}_{gs} = \frac{\bar{V}_g}{1 + g_m R_5} \Rightarrow \bar{V}_{gs} = \frac{\bar{V}_i}{1 + g_m R_5}$$

$$\bar{V}_g = \bar{V}_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{CB} = \frac{\bar{V}_u}{\bar{V}_i} = (R_4 \parallel R_2)(h_{fe} + 1)(-g_m) \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_7 + R_8 \parallel R_9 \parallel [h_{ie} + (R_4 \parallel R_2)(h_{fe} + 1)]}$$

$$\cdot \frac{R_8 \parallel R_9}{(R_8 \parallel R_9) + [h_{ie} + (R_4 \parallel R_2)(h_{fe} + 1)]} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_5} = -1.99308$$

$$|A_{CB}(j\omega)|_{dB} = 5.99 \text{ dB}$$

C_1

$$f_{z1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 R_1} = 708.8 \text{ Hz} \quad 708.8 \text{ Hz} \quad 708.8 \text{ Hz} \quad 795.77 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1 [R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3]} = 3183.01 \text{ Hz} \quad 3183.01 \text{ Hz} \quad 3183.01 \text{ Hz} \quad 3183.01 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{z2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 R_6} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 17.68} = 17.68 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2 [R_6 \parallel (R_5 + \frac{1}{g_m})]} = 44.21 \text{ Hz}$$

C3

$$f_{z3} = \phi$$

$$f_{p3} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_3 R_{v3}} = 9932.26 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{v3} = \left\{ \frac{(R_7 + R_4) \parallel R_8 \parallel R_3}{(h_{fe} + 1)} + h_{ie} \parallel R_{12} \right\} + R_{12} = 16024.04 \Omega$$

ESERCIZIO B

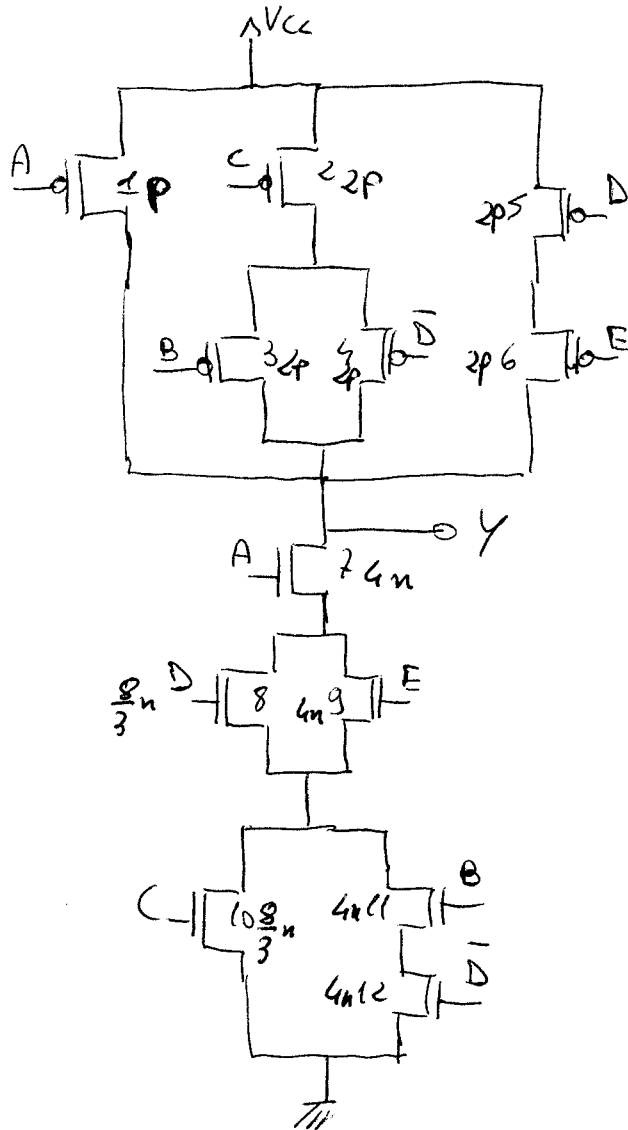
$$Y = (\bar{A} + \bar{C} + \bar{D})(\bar{B}\bar{C} + D) + (\bar{D}\bar{E})(\bar{A}\bar{B} + C) + \bar{D}\bar{E} + \bar{D}\bar{A} =$$

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

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

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

⇒ OCCORRONO 14 MOSFET (6 PUN + 6 PDN + 2 INVERTER)



.) PDW

$$Q_1: P = 5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_2 - Q_4 \\ Q_2 - Q_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2P = 10$$

$$Q_5 - Q_6 \Rightarrow 2P = 10$$

.) PDW

$$Q_7 - Q_9 - Q_{11} - Q_{12} \Rightarrow 4n = 8$$

$$Q_7 - Q_8 - Q_{10} \quad \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{4n} = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = \frac{3}{4n} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \frac{4n}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{8n}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

Con questa scelta si ha area minima per Q_8, Q_{10} ~~oltre a~~ ~~garantito~~
 In alternativa oltre a che Q_7, Q_9, Q_{10}

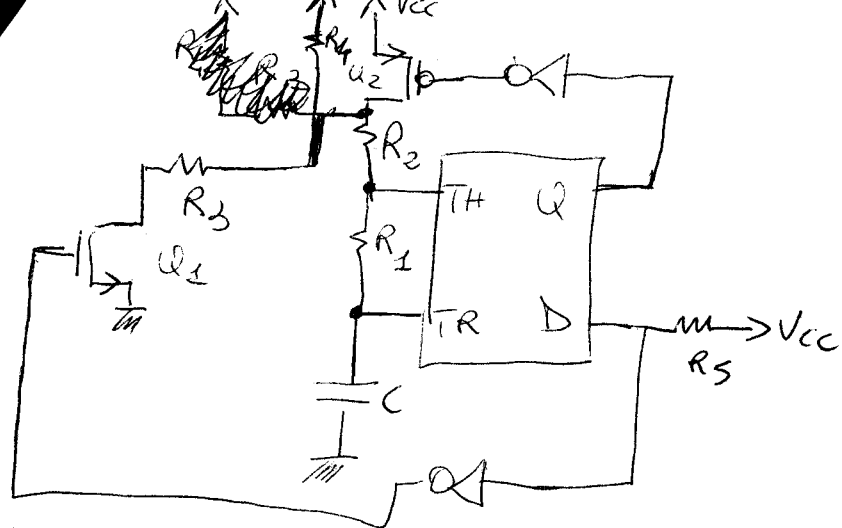
$$Q_7, Q_9, Q_{10} \Rightarrow \underline{Q_{10}} \Rightarrow 2n = \underline{4}$$

$$Q_7, Q_9, Q_{10} \Rightarrow \underline{Q_8} = 4n = \underline{8}$$

$$8 + 4 = 12 > \frac{32}{3}$$

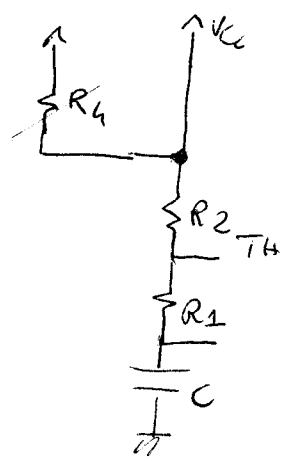
$$\frac{8 \cdot \frac{3}{8n} + 2}{4n} = \frac{7}{8n}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L} \right)_{4-5-10} = \frac{8n}{7} > n \text{ (ok)}$$



- $R_1 = 1k\Omega$
- $R_2 = 2k\Omega$
- $R_3 = 500\Omega$
- $R_4 = 4500\Omega$
- $C = 100nF$

1) $Q = 1$ D: HI Q_1 OFF Q_2 ON



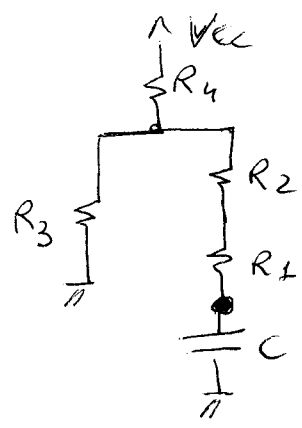
$$V_i = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc} = 1.6V$$

$$V_f = V_{cc} = 5V$$

$$V_{con} = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc} - R_1 \left(\frac{V_{cc} - 2/3 V_{cc}}{R_2} \right) = 2.5V$$

$$R_{V_{con}} = R_1 + R_2 = 3k\Omega \quad \tau_1 = 0.3ms$$

2) $Q = 0$ Q_1 ON Q_2 OFF



$$V_i = 2.5V$$

$$V_f = \frac{V_{cc} R_3}{R_4 + R_3} = 0.5V$$

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

$$R_{V_{con}} = (R_1 + R_2) + (R_4 || R_3) = 3450\Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = 0.345ms$$

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

$$2.5V > 1.6V > 0.5V \text{ ok}$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} = 8.634 \times 10^{-5}s$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} = 1.853 \times 10^{-4}s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 0.2722ms \quad f = \frac{1}{T} = 3672.98Hz$$