

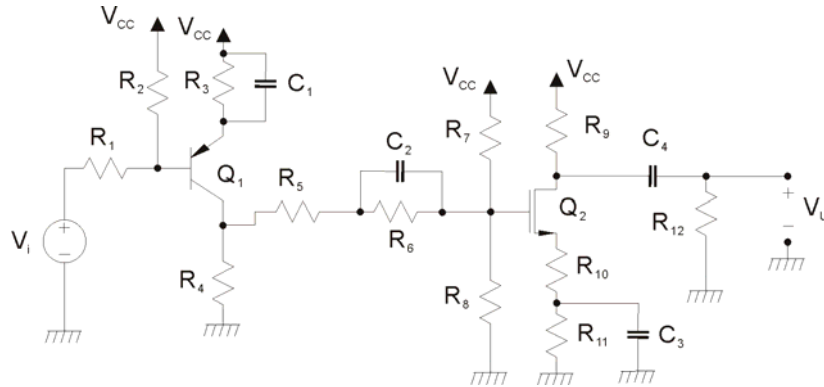
# ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

## Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 21 luglio 2014

### Esercizio A

$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_{10} = 100 \Omega$
$R_2 = 1250 \Omega$	$R_{11} = 900 \Omega$
$R_4 = 1480 \Omega$	$R_{12} = 50 \Omega$
$R_5 = 600 \Omega$	$C_1 = 1 \mu\text{F}$
$R_6 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_2 = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$
$R_7 = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_3 = 1 \mu\text{F}$
$R_8 = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C_4 = 68 \text{ nF}$
$R_9 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$



$Q_1$  è un transistor BJT BC179A resistivo con  $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$ ; per gli altri parametri forniti dal costruttore si utilizzino i valori tipici o, in loro assenza, i valori massimi;  $Q_2$  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  $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$ .

Con riferimento all'amplificatore in figura:

- 1) Calcolare il valore della resistenza  $R_3$  in modo che, in condizioni di riposo, la tensione sul drain di  $Q_2$  sia 10 V; si ipotizzi di trascurare la corrente di base di  $Q_1$  rispetto alla corrente che scorre nella resistenza  $R_2$ . Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di  $Q_2$ . (R:  $R_3 = 4650 \Omega$ )
- 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:  $V_U/V_i = 3.964$ )
- 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:  $f_{z1} = 34.23 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p1} = 12793.8 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z2} = 7.23 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p2} = 16.187 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z3} = 176.84 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p3} = 442.1 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{z4} = 0 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $f_{p4} = 1141.7 \text{ Hz}$ )

### Esercizio B

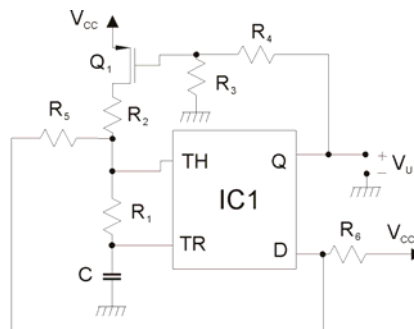
Progettare una porta logica in tecnologia CMOS, utilizzando la tecnica della pull-up network e della pull-down network, che implementi la funzione logica:

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

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.

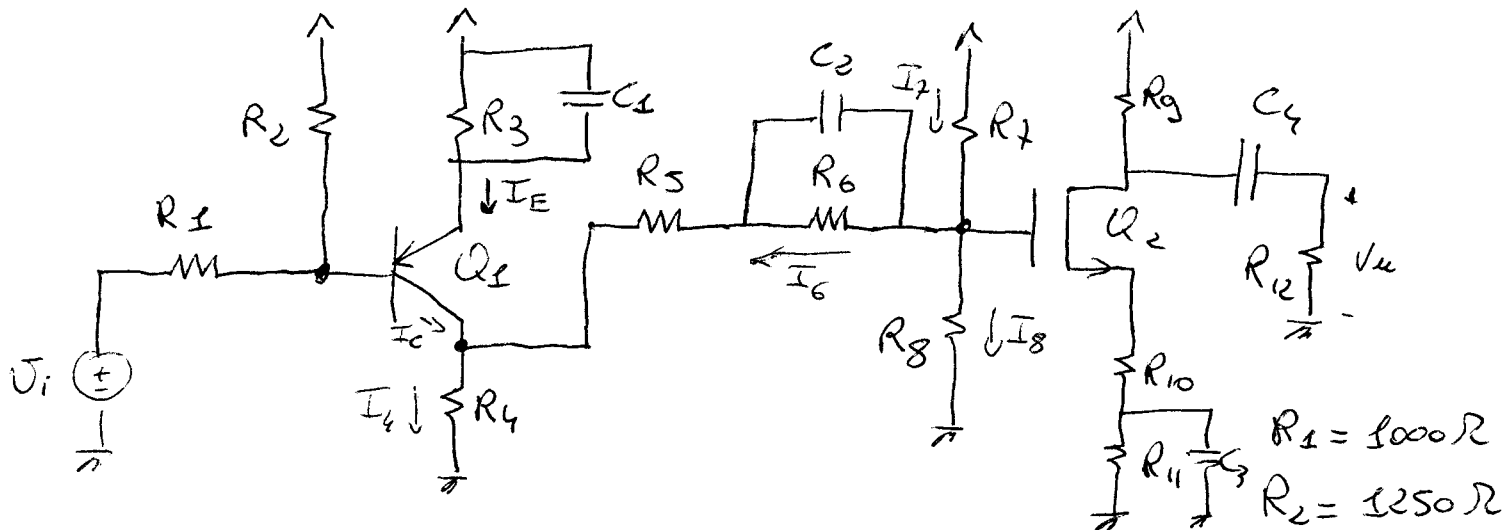
### Esercizio C

$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_5 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_2 = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_6 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$C = 330 \text{ nF}$
$R_4 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$



Il circuito  $IC_1$  è un NE555 alimentato a  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $Q_1$  ha una  $R_{on} = 0$  e  $V_T = -1 \text{ V}$ . Determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita del multivibratore in figura. (R:  $f = 1398 \text{ Hz}$ )

SPRC1210 A



$$R_1 = 1000 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 1250 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 1480 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 600 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_7 = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_8 = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_9 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{10} = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_{11} = 900 \Omega$$

$$R_{12} = 50 \Omega$$

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

1) Det.  $R_3$  tale che  $V_D = 10 \text{ V}$ , si trovano  
la corrente  $I_B$  rispetto a  $I_{R2}$

$$I_3 = I_D = \frac{V_{CC} - V_D}{R_3} = \frac{18 - 10}{2000} = 4 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_S = I_D(R_{10} + R_{11}) = 4 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{DS} = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k}} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_G = V_{GS} + V_S = 5 + 4 = 9 \text{ V}$$

$$I_7 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{R_7} = \frac{18 - 9}{9000} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_G}{R_8} = \frac{9}{18000} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_6 = I_7 - I_8 = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_C = V_G - (R_5 + R_6)I_6 = 9 - 5.3 = 3.7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{V_C}{R_4} = \frac{3.7}{1480} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_C = I_4 - I_6 = 2 \text{ mA} \approx I_E$$

$$V_B = V_{CC} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 8 \text{ V}$$

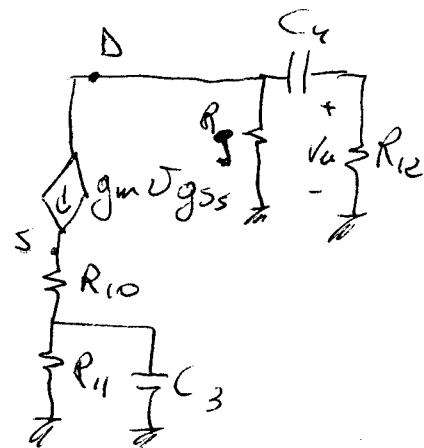
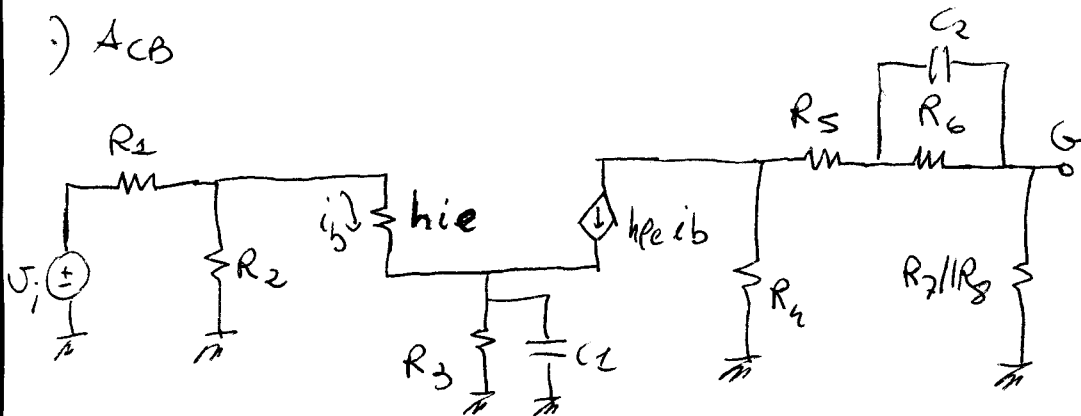
$$V_{BE} = V_B - V_G = 8 - 9 = -1 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 = \frac{V_{CC} - V_E}{I_E} = \frac{9 - 3}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 3000 \Omega$$

$$Q_1 \begin{cases} I_C = 2 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE} = -5 \text{ V} \\ h_{fe} = 260 \\ h_{ie} = 2.7 \text{ k}\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$Q_2 \begin{cases} I_D = 4 \text{ mA} \\ V_{DS} = 6 \text{ V} \\ V_{GS} = 5 \text{ V} \\ g_m = 2 \text{ K}(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}} \end{cases} \quad V_{DS} > (V_{GS} - V_T) = 4 \text{ V} \quad (2)$$

.)  $A_{CB}$



$$V_o = -g_m V_{gs} (R_3 \parallel R_{L2})$$

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

$$V_{gs} = V_g - (g_m V_{gs}) R_{10} = \frac{V_g}{1 + g_m R_{10}}$$

$$V_g = (-h_{fe} i_b) \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_5 + (R_2 \parallel R_8)} \cdot (R_2 \parallel R_8)$$

$$i_b = V_i \frac{1}{R_1 + (R_2 \parallel h_{ie})} \frac{R_2}{R_2 + h_{ie}} = V_i \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1}{(R_1 \parallel R_2) + h_{ie}}$$

$$A_{CB} = -g_m (R_3 \parallel R_{L2}) \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_{10}} \left( -\frac{h_{fe} R_4}{R_4 + R_5 + (R_2 \parallel R_8)} \right) \frac{1}{R_1 + (R_2 \parallel h_{ie})} \frac{R_2}{R_2 + h_{ie}} =$$

$$\underbrace{8.13 \times 10^{-2}} \cdot \underbrace{285742.57} \cdot \underbrace{1.70648 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= +3.364$$

$$|A_{CB}|_{dB} = 11.96$$

21 E 2ER1

(3)

34.23 Hz

$$C_1: \underline{f_{z1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_3 C_1} = \underline{\underline{34.23 \text{ Hz}}}$$

~~C1 = 444 nF~~  
~~C1 = 444 nF~~  
~~C1 = 1 μF~~

$$\underline{f_{p1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{V1} C_1} = \underline{\underline{12793.8 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$R_{V1} = R_3 \parallel \left[ \frac{(R_1 \parallel R_2) + h_{ie}}{(h_{fe} + 1)} \right] = 12.44 \Omega$$

$$C_2: \underline{f_{z2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_6 C_2} = \underline{\underline{7.23 \text{ Hz}}}$$

C2 = 2.2 μF

$$\underline{f_{p2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{V2} C_2} = \underline{\underline{16.187 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$R_{V2} = R_6 \parallel [R_4 + R_5 + (R_2 \parallel R_8)] = 4469.03 \Omega$$

$$C_3: \underline{f_{z3}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{11} C_3} = \underline{\underline{176.84 \text{ Hz}}}$$

C3 = 1 μF

$$\underline{f_{p3}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{V3} C_3} = \underline{\underline{442.037 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$R_{V3} = R_{11} \parallel \left[ \frac{1}{g_m} + R_{10} \right] = 360 \Omega$$

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

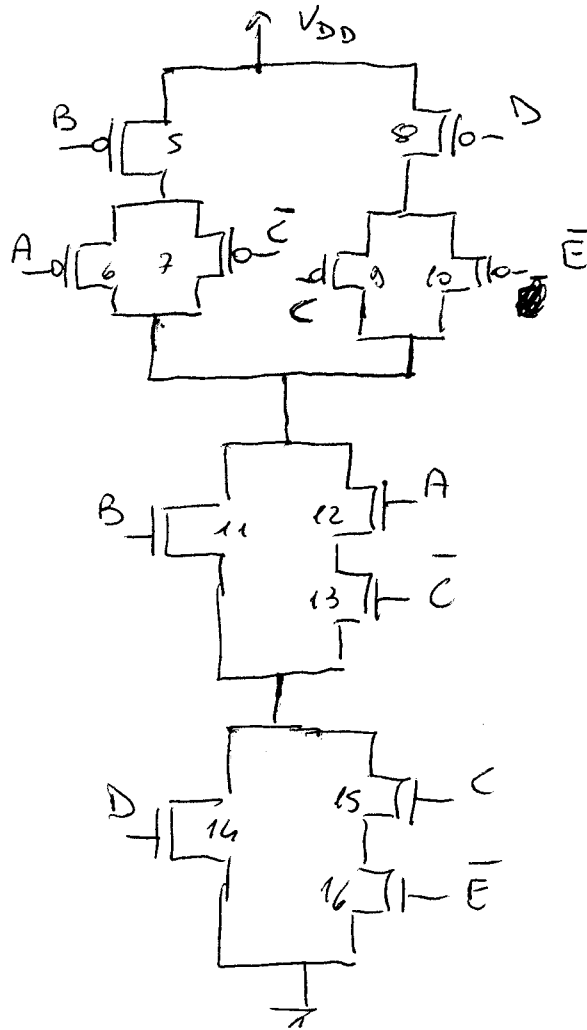
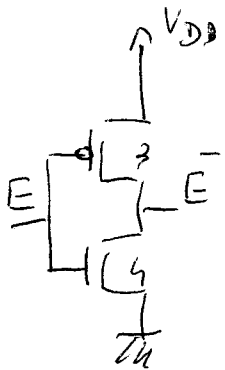
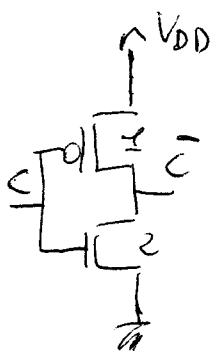
~~C4 = 68 nF~~  
~~C4 = 68 nF~~

$$\underline{f_{p4}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{V4} C_4} = \underline{\underline{1341.714 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$$R_{V4} = R_9 + R_{12} = 2050 \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \overline{A}C(\overline{B}C + \overline{C}\overline{D}) + \overline{B}(\overline{A} + C) + \overline{D}E = \\
 &= (\overline{A} + \overline{C})(\overline{B}C + \overline{C}\overline{D}) + \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{B}C + \overline{D}E = \\
 &= \overline{A}\overline{B}C + \overline{A}\overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{B}C + \overline{D}E = \\
 &= \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{B}C + \overline{D}E = \\
 &= \overline{B}(\overline{A} + C) + \overline{D}(\overline{C} + E)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{MOSFET} = 12 + (2 \cdot 2) = 16$$



Inverter di Base

$$Q_1, Q_3 : p = 5$$

$$Q_2, Q_4 : n = 2$$

PUN:

$$Q_5 - Q_6$$

$$Q_8 - Q_9$$

$$Q_8 - Q_9$$

$$Q_9 - Q_{10}$$

$$Q_5, Q_6, Q_7$$

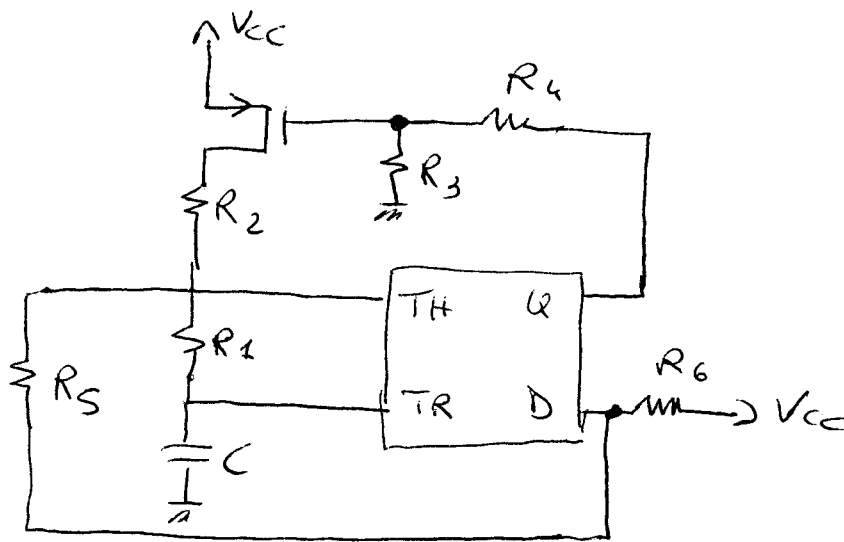
$$Q_8, Q_9, Q_{10}$$

$$2p = 10$$

PDA

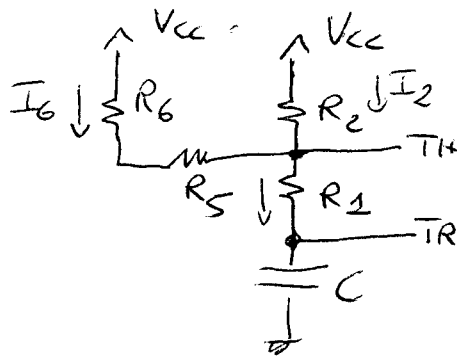
$$Q_{12}, Q_{13}, Q_{14} : 3n = 6$$

$$Q_{11}, Q_{15}, Q_{16} : 3n = 6$$



$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_2 &= 9 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_3 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_4 &= 4 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_5 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_6 &= 2 \text{ k}\Omega \\ C &= 330 \text{ nF} \end{aligned}$$

o)  $Q = 1$   $V_G = V_{CC} \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} = 1 \text{ V}$   $V_S = 5 \text{ V}$   $V_{GS} = -4 \text{ V} < V_{T1} = -1 \text{ V}$   
 $D = \text{HI}$   $\Rightarrow Q_1 \text{ ON}$



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

$$V_f = V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{TH} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{3} V_{CC}}{R_2} = 1.851 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$I_6 = \frac{\frac{1}{3} V_{CC}}{R_5 + R_6} = 5.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = I_6 + I_2 = 7.402 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{con} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} - R_1 I_1 = 2.532 \text{ V}$$

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

$$1.6 \text{ V} < 2.532 \text{ V} < 5 \text{ V} \text{ OK}$$

$$R_{V1} = R_1 + [R_2 \parallel (R_5 + R_6)] = 3250 \Omega$$

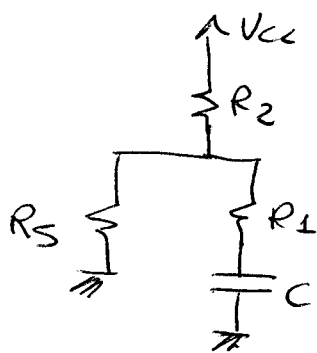
$$\tau_1 = C R_{V1} = 1.0725 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left[ \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} \right] = 3.4302 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

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

$$Q = \phi \quad U_g = \phi V \quad U_s = 5V \quad U_{gs} = -5V \quad \text{at } Q_{1on} \quad (6)$$

$$D = \text{HFE}$$



$$V_i = 2.532 V$$

$$V_f = V_{cc} \frac{R_s}{R_s + R_2} = 0.5 V$$

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

$$R_{v2} = R_1 + (R_2 \parallel R_s) = 1900 \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = C R_{v2} = 0.627 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \ln \left( \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{con} - V_f} \right) = 3.663 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 7.1532 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$f = 1397.97 \text{ Hz}$$