

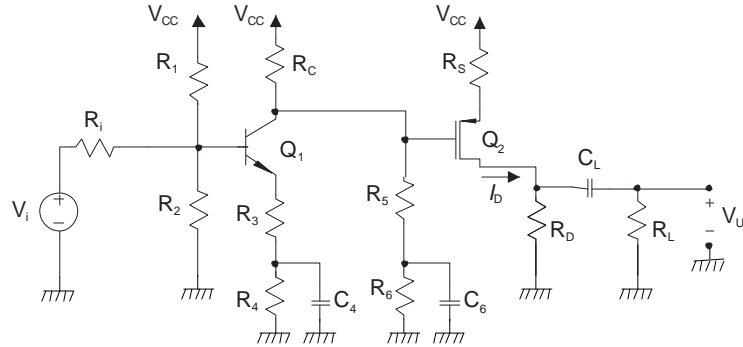
ELETTRONICA DIGITALE

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 25 giugno 2012

Esercizio A

$R_1 = 3.4 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_S = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_1 = 6.65 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_D = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_C = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_3 = 100 \Omega$	$C_4 = 47 \mu\text{F}$
$R_4 = 400 \Omega$	$C_6 = 200 \text{ nF}$
$R_5 = 900 \Omega$	$C_L = 3.5 \text{ nF}$
$R_6 = 1100 \Omega$	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$



Q_1 è un transistor BJT BC109B resistivo con $h_{te} = h_{oe} = 0$. Q_2 è un transistor MOS a canale p resistivo, con la corrente di drain in saturazione data da $I_D = k(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$ con $k = 0.25 \text{ mA/V}^2$ 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 di drain di Q_2 sia 6 V. Determinare, inoltre, il punto di riposo dei due transistori e verificare la saturazione di Q_2 . (R: $R_2 = 1138.57 \Omega$)
- 2) Determinare V_U/V_i alle frequenze per le quali C_4 , C_6 e C_L possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti. (R: $V_U/V_i = 0.748$)
- 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: $f_{z4} = 8.4657 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p4} = 37.052 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{z6} = 1607.63 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{p6} = 1018.16 \text{ Hz}$; $f_{zL} = 0 \text{ Hz}$ $f_{pL} = 10105 \text{ Hz}$)

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:

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

con in totale, non più di 10 transistori e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i 10 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

$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

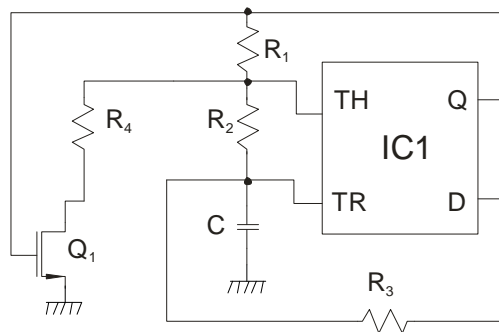
$R_2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$

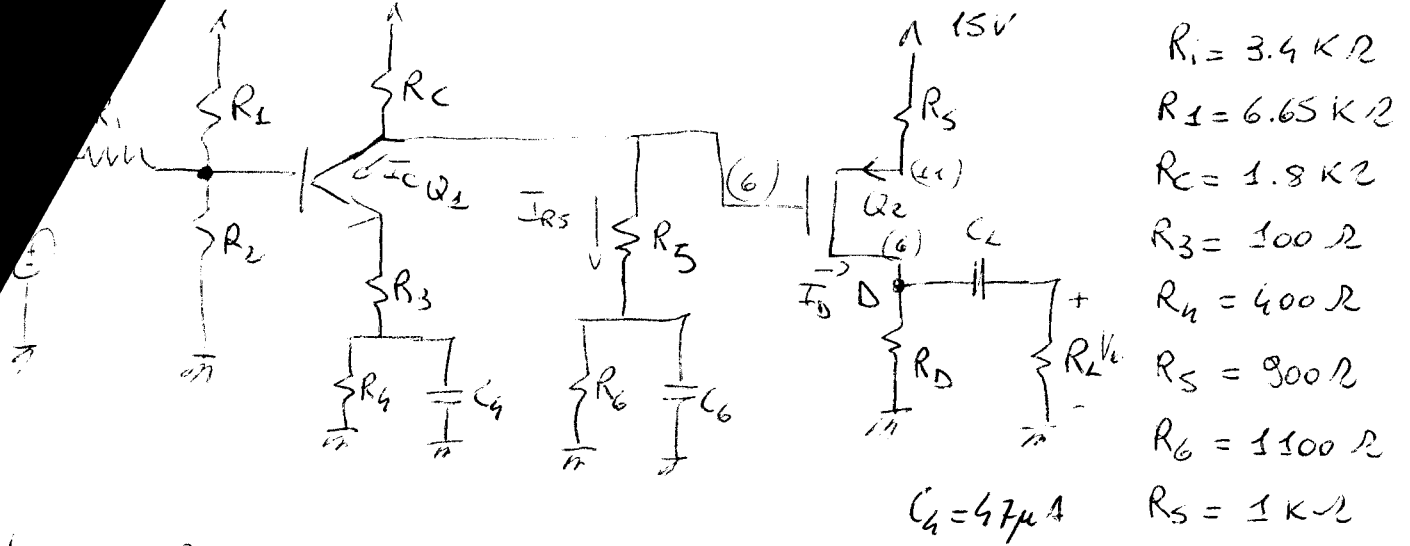
$R_4 = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$

$C = 1 \mu\text{F}$

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



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: $f = 2142.28 \text{ Hz}$)



1) Determine R_2 per $V_D = 6V$

$$I_D = \frac{V_D}{R_D} = \frac{6}{1.5k} = 4mA = I_{RS}$$

$$V_S = V_{CC} - R_S I_{RS} = 15 - 4 = 11V$$

$$I_D = K (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 \Rightarrow (V_{GS} - V_T) = -\sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = -4V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{GS} = (-4) + V_T = -5V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_G = V_{GS} + V_S = -5V + 11V = 6V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 6 - 11 = -5V$$

$$V_{DS} = -5V \leq (V_{GS} - V_T) = -4V$$

$$I_{RS} = \frac{V_G}{R_S + R_1} = \frac{6V}{2k\Omega} = 3mA$$

$$I_{RC} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_G}{R_C} = \frac{15 - 6}{1.8k} = 5mA$$

$$I_C = I_{RC} - I_{RS} = 2mA \approx I_E$$

$$V_C = V_G = 6V$$

$$V_E = (R_3 + R_4) I_E = 500 \times 2mA = 1V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{CE} = 5V$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 1.7V$$

$$I_{R1} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B}{R_1} = \frac{15 - 1.7}{6.65k} = 2mA$$

$$I_{R2} = \frac{V_B}{R_2} = \frac{1.7}{3.4k} = 0.5mA$$

$$I_{R2} = I_{R1} - I_{R3} - I_B = 1.433mA \Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{V_B}{I_{R2}} = 1138.57\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 3.4k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 6.65k\Omega$$

$$R_C = 1.8k\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 100\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 400\Omega$$

$$R_5 = 900\Omega$$

$$R_6 = 1100\Omega$$

$$C_4 = 47\mu F$$

$$C_6 = 200nF$$

$$C_2 = 3.5nF$$

$$R_S = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_D = 1.5k\Omega$$

$$V_{CC} = 15V$$

$$V_T = -1V$$

$$K = 0.25 \frac{mA}{V}$$

$$R_L = 3k\Omega$$

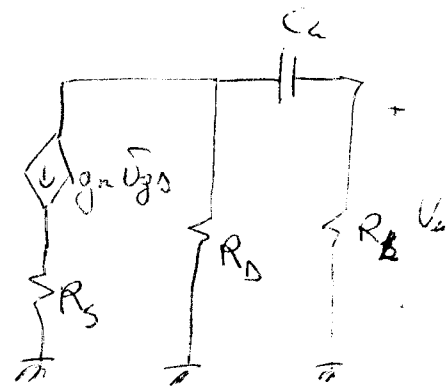
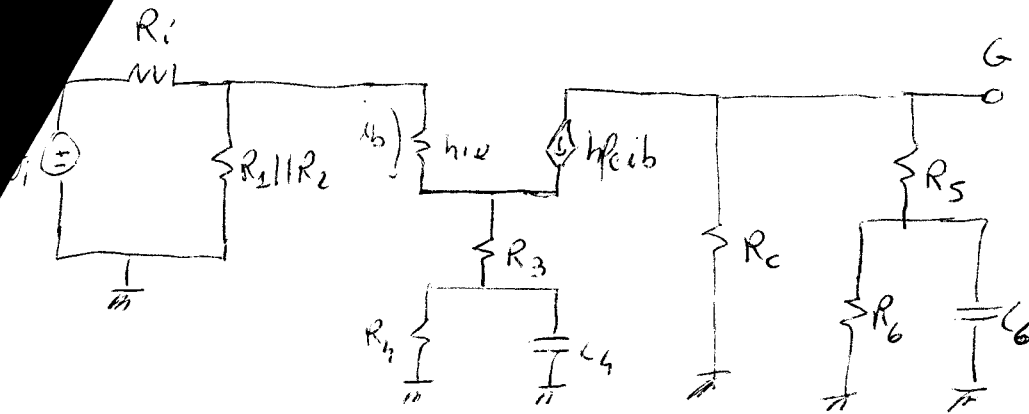
$$Q_2 = \begin{cases} V_{DS} = -5V \\ V_{GS} = -5V \\ I_D = 4mA \end{cases}$$

$$Q_1 = \begin{cases} I_C = 2mA \\ V_{CE} = 5V \\ I_B = 6.896\mu A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta_F = 230$$

$$I_E = 300$$

$$h_{ie} = 4.8 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$Q_2 = I_E = 2 \text{ mA} \quad (V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}$$



) Determine A_{vB} (C_4, C_6, C_2 WRTD CIRCUIT)

$$V_u = -g_m \bar{V}_{gs} R_D \parallel R_L$$

$$\bar{V}_{gs} = R_5 g_m \bar{V}_{gs} = R_5 g_m (\bar{V}_{gs} - \bar{V}_g)$$

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

$$\bar{V}_g = (-h_{fe} i_b) (R_C \parallel R_5)$$

$$i_b = \frac{V_i}{R_i + \left\{ R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel [h_{ie} + R_3(h_{fe} + 1)] \right\}} \cdot \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{(R_1 \parallel R_2) + h_{ie} + R_3(h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$A_{vB} = \frac{V_u}{V_i} = + \frac{g_m (R_D \parallel R_L)}{1 + g_m R_5} \cdot h_{fe} (R_C \parallel R_5) \cdot \frac{1}{R_i + \left\{ R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel [h_{ie} + R_3(h_{fe} + 1)] \right\}} \cdot \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{(R_1 \parallel R_2) + h_{ie} + R_3(h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} = 0.6}{120000} \quad ; \quad \frac{2.30 \times 10^{-4}}{2.71 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 0.748 \quad (-2.52 \text{ dB})$$

fin

$$\sim V_{u1}/V_i$$

$$R_{u4} = R_4 \parallel \left\{ R_3 + \left[\frac{(R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_2) + h_{ie}}{h_{fe} + 1} \right] \right\} = ~~842.58 \Omega~~ 91.393 \Omega$$

$$f_{p4} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_4 R_{u4}} = 37.052 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{z4} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_4 R_4} = 8.4657 \text{ Hz}$$

calcul del plateau A_p

$$A_p = A_{c3} \frac{f_{z6}}{f_{z2}} = 0.113 (-18.458 \text{ dB})$$

$$C_6: R_{u6} = R_6 \parallel (R_5 + R_c) = 781.58 \Omega$$

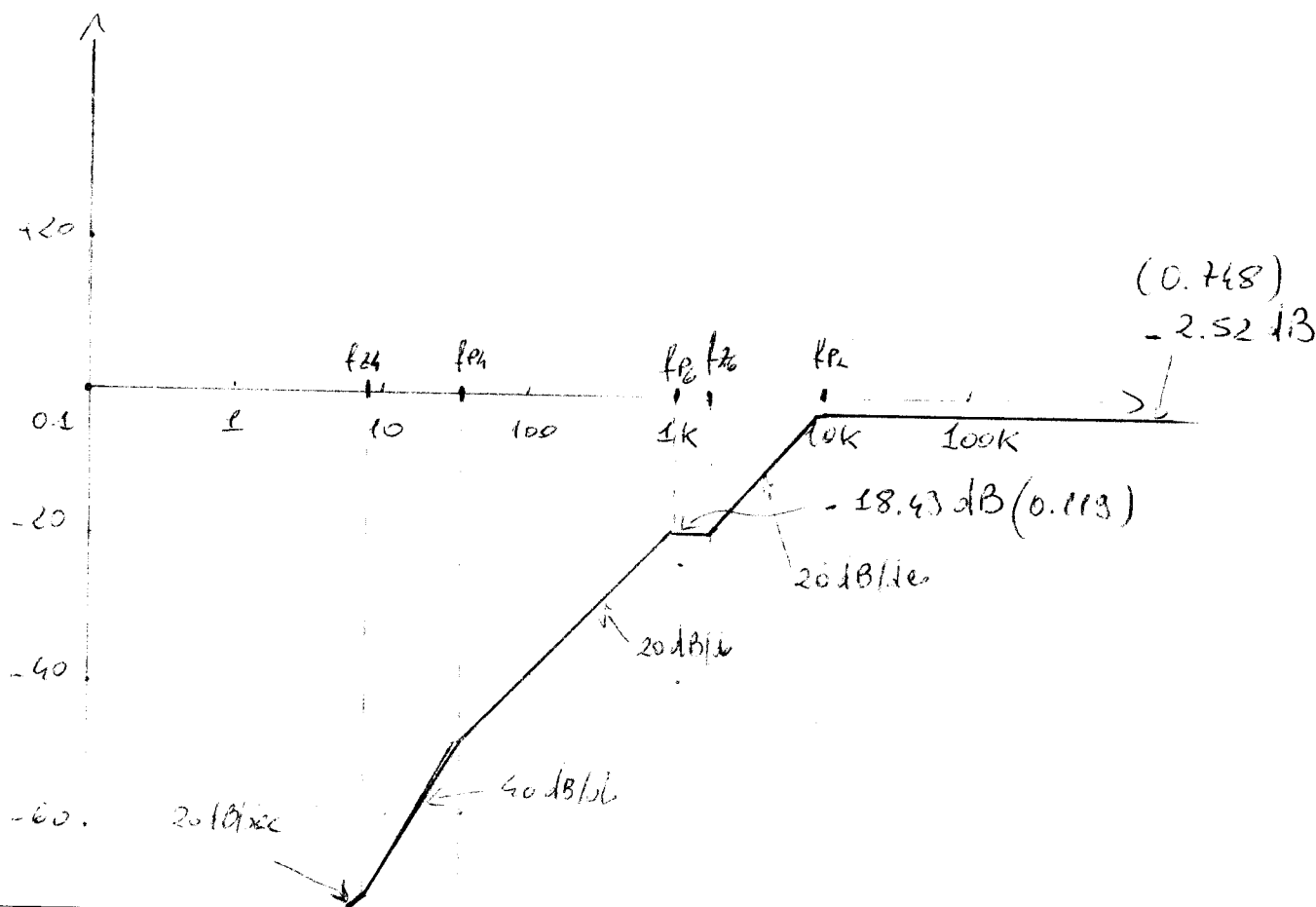
$$f_{p6} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_6 R_{u6}} = 1018.16 \text{ Hz}$$

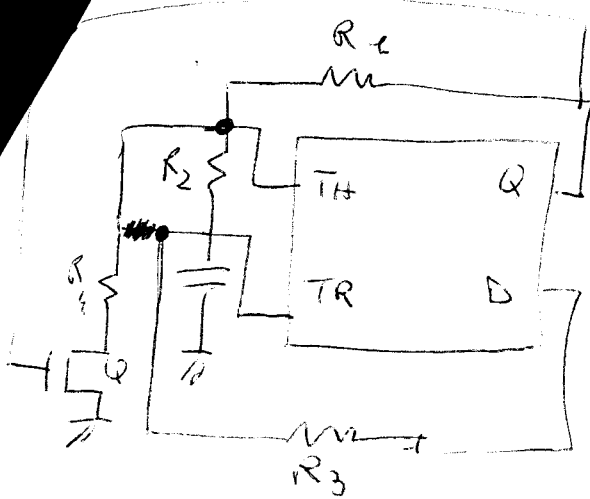
$$f_{z6} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_6 (R_5 \parallel R_6)} = 1607.63 \text{ Hz}$$

$$C_L: R_{uL} = R_D + R_L = 4.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$f_{pL} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_L R_{uL}} = 10105 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{zL} = \phi$$





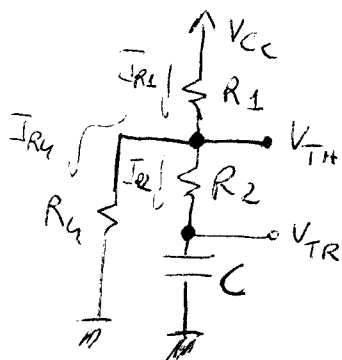
$$R_1 = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 3k\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 1k\Omega$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$

1) $Q = 1$ $V_{TR} = \frac{1}{3}V_{CC}$ $\bar{Q} = \phi \Rightarrow D$ OPEN Q ON



$$V_{TH} = \frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$$

$$V_C(t) = V_F + (V_i - V_F)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}}$$

$$V_i = \frac{1}{3}V_{CC}$$

$$V_F = V_{CC} \frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4} = 0.3V_{CC}$$

$$V_{CON} = \frac{2V_{CC}}{3} - R_2 I_{R2}$$

$$I_{R1} = \frac{V_{CC} - \frac{2}{3}V_{CC}}{R_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}V_{CC}}{1k\Omega} = 1.6mA \quad \left(\frac{5}{3} \times 10^{-3}A\right)$$

$$I_{R4} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}V_{CC}}{R_4} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{5}{3} \frac{1}{3} 10^{-3} = 3.704 \times 10^{-4}A$$

$$I_{R2} = I_{R1} - I_{R4} = 1.236mA$$

$$V_{CON} = \frac{2V_{CC}}{3} - R_2 I_{R2} = 2.937V$$

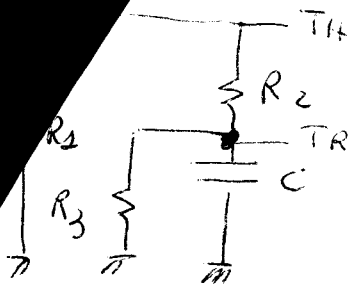
$$V_{CON} = V_F + (V_i - V_F)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}} \Rightarrow \tau_1 = \tau_1 \ln \left[\frac{V_i - V_F}{V_{CON} - V_F} \right] =$$

$$R_{VC} = R_2 + (R_1 || R_4) = 1900\Omega$$

$$C = 1\mu F$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_1 = 2.664 \times 10^{-4}s$$

DC ON Q OFF



$$V_i = V_{corr} = 2.037 V$$

$$V_f = \phi$$

$$V_{corr} = \frac{1}{3} V_{cc}$$

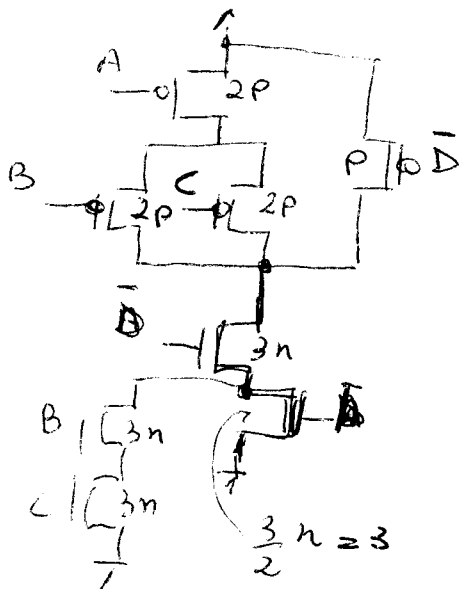
$$R_k = R_3 \parallel (R_2 + R_1) = 1000 \Omega$$

$$T_2 = \tau \ln \left[\frac{V_i - V_f}{V_{corr} - V_f} \right] = \text{exactly } 2.0065 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 4.6679 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$f = 2142.2788 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{A} \left[\bar{B}\bar{C} + D(\bar{A}\bar{C}) \right] + D \left[\bar{A}\bar{B} + (\bar{B} + \bar{C}) \right] = \\ & = \bar{A}(\bar{B} + \bar{C} + D\bar{A} + D\bar{C}) + D(A + \bar{B} + \bar{B}\bar{C}) = \\ & = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}D\bar{A} + \bar{A}D\bar{C} + DA \\ & = \bar{A}(\bar{B} + \bar{C} + D\bar{A}) + D(A + \bar{B}) = \\ & = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}D + DA + D\bar{B} = \\ & = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + D + D\bar{B} = \\ & = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + D = \bar{A}(\bar{B} + \bar{C}) + D \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{3n} = \frac{1}{3n} \quad \frac{3 \cdot 1}{3n} = \frac{2}{3n}$$

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