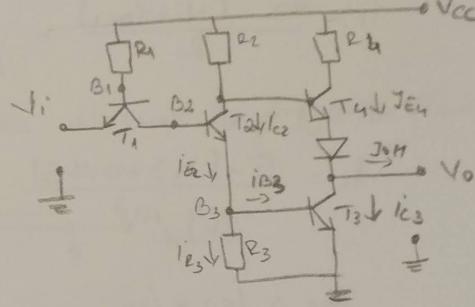
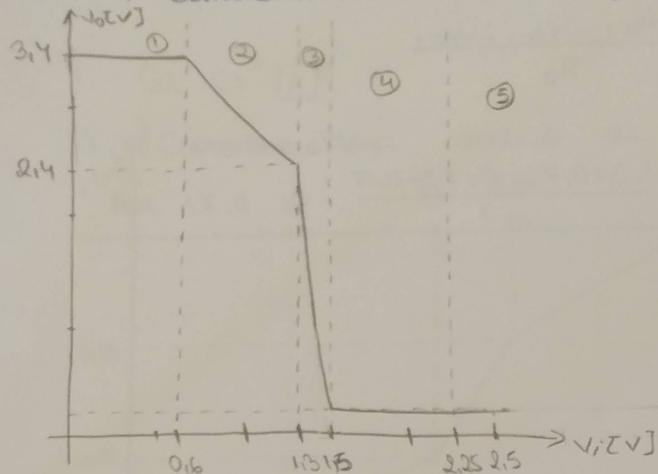


2. a) Caracteristica statică de transfer la circuitele integrate TI



③ → zonă de tranziție

$$V_o = f(V_i)$$

- b și c) Nivel logic de la intrare (resp.) pe baza caracteristicii
- $V_i = 0V$ (T_1 - saturat, T_2 - blocat, T_3 - blocat, T_4 - activ)

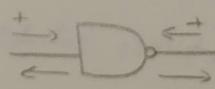
$$i_i = i_{E1} = i_{B1} + i_{C1}$$

$$i_{B1} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE1}}{R_1} = \underbrace{V_{CC} - (V_i + V_{BE1})}_{R_1}$$

$$i_{C1} = -i_{B2} = -i_o \text{ neglijând } \Rightarrow T_2 \text{-blocat}$$

$$i_i = \frac{V_{CC} - (V_i + V_{BE1})}{R_1} = \frac{5 - (0 + 0,65)}{4 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{4,35}{4 \cdot 10^3} = 1,086 \text{ mA}$$

$$\beta \cdot i_{B1} > i_{C1} \Rightarrow T_1 \text{-saturat}$$



- $V_i = 0,65V$ (T_1 - saturat, T_2 - blocat, T_3 - blocat, T_4 - activ)

$$i_i = i_{E1} = \frac{V_{CC} - (V_i + V_{BE1})}{R_1} = \frac{5 - (0,65 + 0,65)}{4 \cdot 10^3} = 0,9 \text{ mA}$$

- $V_i \in (0,65, 1,3)$ (T_1 - saturat, T_2 - blocat → activ, T_3 - blocat, T_4 - activ)

$$i_i = i_{E2} = i_{B1} + i_{C1} = i_{B1} - i_{B2}$$

$$i_{C1} = -i_{B2}$$

$$i_{B1} = \frac{V_{CC} - (V_i + V_{BE1})}{R_1}$$

$$i_{B2} = \frac{i_{E2}}{\beta + 1}$$

$$i_{E2} = i_{B3} + i_{B2} \approx i_{B3} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_3} = \frac{V_i + V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} - V_{BE3}}{R_3}$$

$$\bullet V_i = 0.3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_i = \frac{V_{cc} - (V_i + V_{BE1})}{R_1} - \frac{1}{\beta+1} \cdot \frac{V_i + V_{BE1} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{R_3}$$

$$\bullet V_i = 1.3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_i = \frac{5 - (1.3 + 0.75)}{4 \cdot 10^3} - \frac{1}{20+1} \cdot \frac{1.3 + 0.75 - 0.75 - 0.7}{10^3} = 0.41 \text{ mA}$$

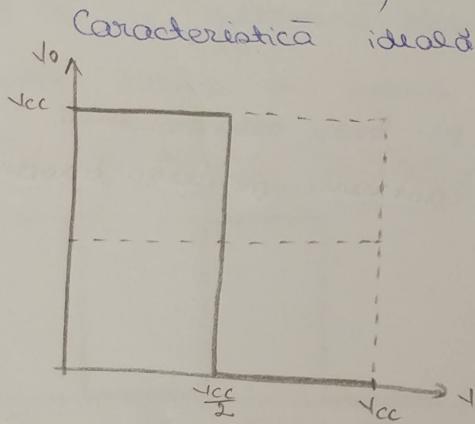
$\rightarrow T_2$ activ

$$I_{R2} = I_{C2} + I_{B4}$$

$$I_{C2} \approx I_{E2} = I_{R2} + I_{B3}$$

$$V_{BE\max} = V_{E2S} = 0.75 \text{ V}$$

$$\bullet V_i = 1.5 \text{ V} (2 \cdot 0.75)$$



$$\bullet V_i = 2.25$$

$$V_{B1} = V_i + V_{BE1} = 0$$

$$V_{B1} = V_{BC1} + V_{BE2} + V_{BE3} = 2.25 \text{ V}$$

T_{B2} - saturat, T_{B3} - saturat, T_{B4} - blocat, T_1 - intră în regim invers

C3) Se dă circuitul din figură, la intrarea căreia se aplică semnalul din figură. Se cere:

a) Ridicarea diagramei de timp în punctele v_i , v_1 , v_x , v_2 și v_o .

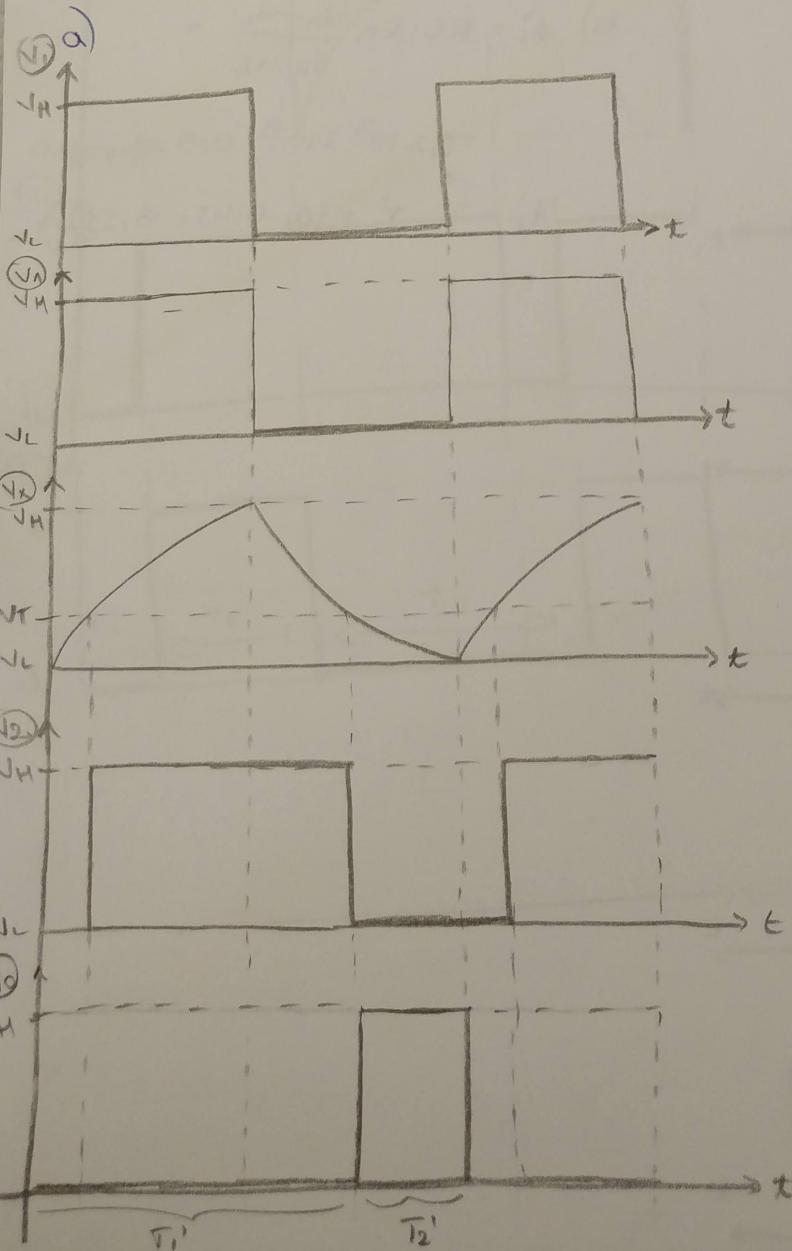
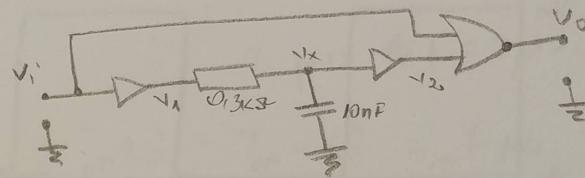
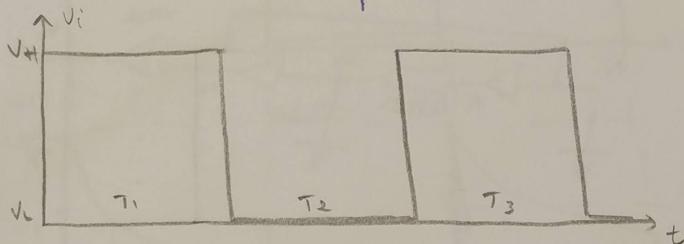
b) Să se calculeze perioadele de timp ale semnalului de ieșire.

Se vor neglija timpii de întârziere pe porti.

$$V_H = 3.5V$$

$$V_{TL} = 0.2V$$

$$T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 10\mu s$$



$$T_1' = T_1 + RC \cdot \ln \frac{V_H - V_L}{V_H - V_T} =$$

$$= 10 + 3 \cdot 0.5 \approx 12 \mu s.$$

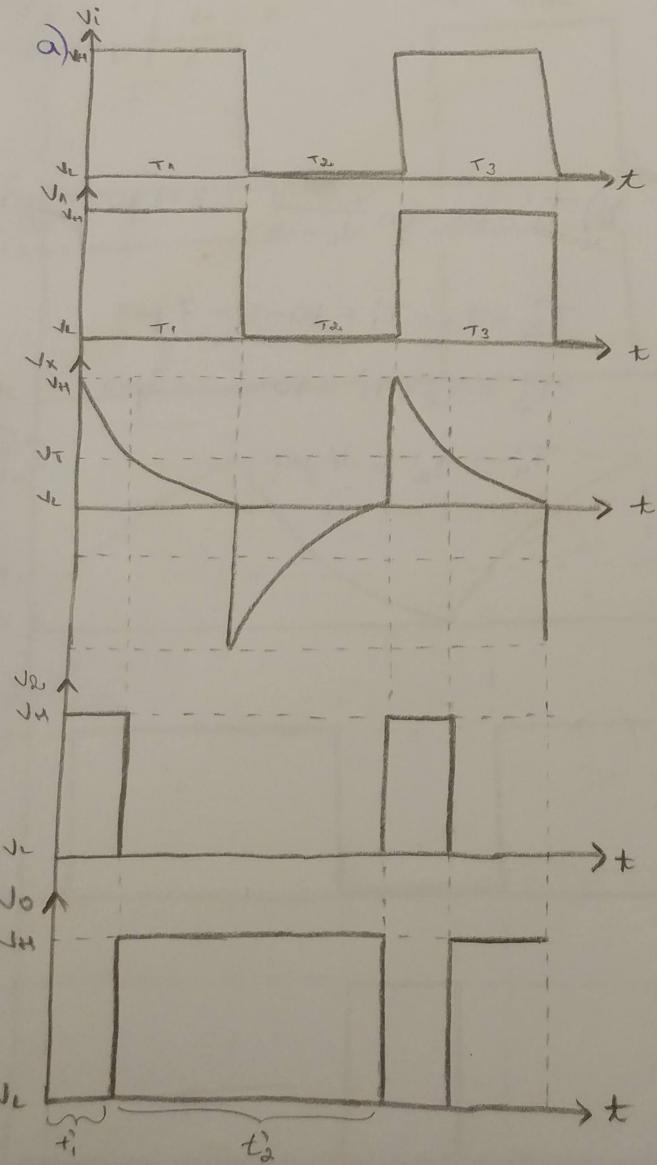
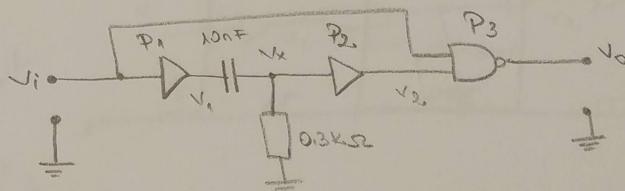
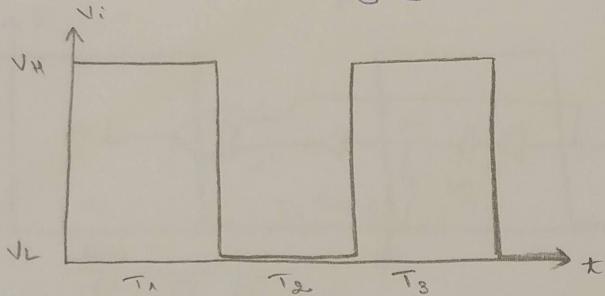
$$T_2' = T_1 + T_2 - T_1' = 20 - 12 = 8 \mu s.$$

PROBLEME

A3) Se dă circuitul din figura de mai jos la intrarea sănătău se aplică semnalul din figură. Se cere:

a) Ridicarea diagramelelor de timp în punctele v_i, v_1, v_x, v_2 și v_o , unde $v_H = 3.5V$ și $v_L = 0.2V$.

b) să se calculeze perioadele de timp a semnalului de la ieșire. Se vor neglija timpii de întârziere pe porti. Unde $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 10\mu s$



$$b) t_1' = R_C \cdot C \cdot \ln \frac{v_L - v_H}{v_L} =$$

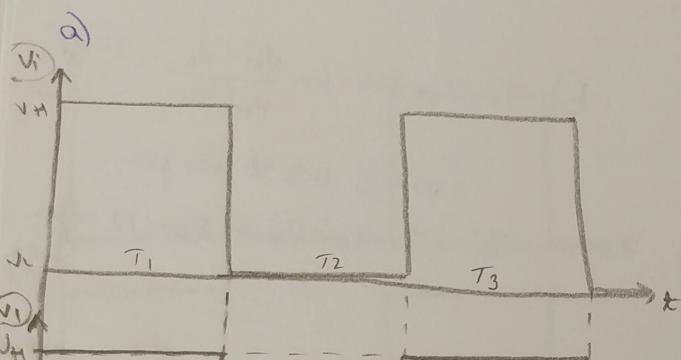
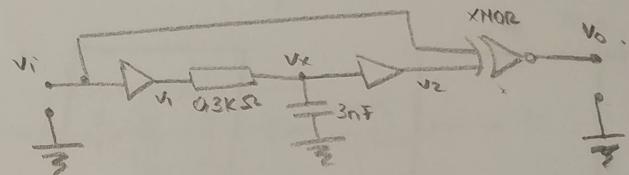
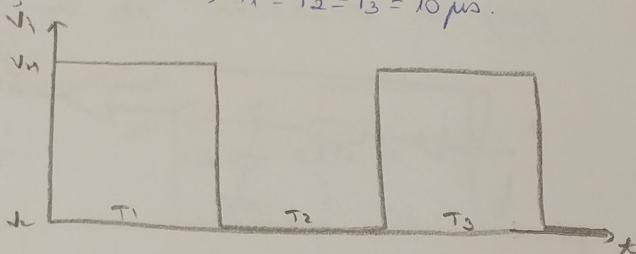
$$= 0.13 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot \ln \frac{3.1}{1.2} = \\ = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1 = 3 \mu s.$$

$$t_2' = T_1 + T_{d1} - t_1' = 20 - 3 = 17 \mu s.$$

(D3) Se dă circuitul din figura de mai jos la intrarea căreia se aplică semnalul din figură. Se cere:

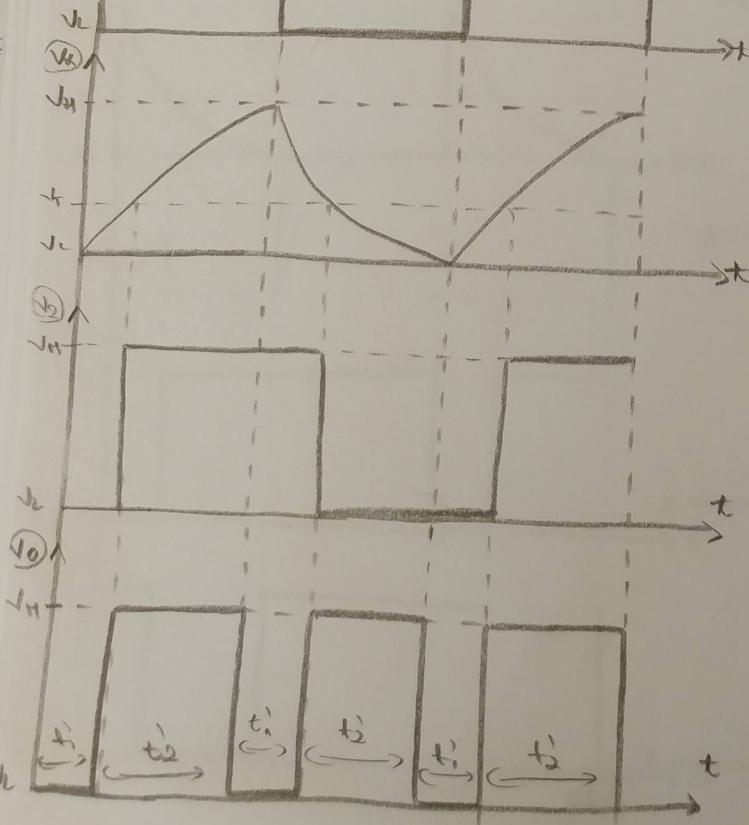
a) Ridicarea diagrameelor de tip în punctele v_i, v_1, v_x, v_2, v_o .

b) Să se calculeze perioadele de timp a semnalului de la ieșire. Se vor neglija timpii de întârziere pe pozi. Unde $V_H = 3,15 \text{ V}$ și $V_L = 0,2 \text{ V}$, $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 10 \mu\text{s}$.



$$\text{b)} t_1' = RC \cdot \ln \frac{V_H - V_L}{V_H - V_T} = \\ = 0,3 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 0,5 = 0,45 \mu\text{s}$$

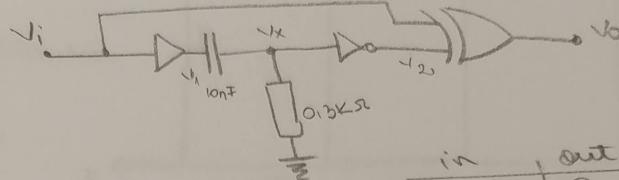
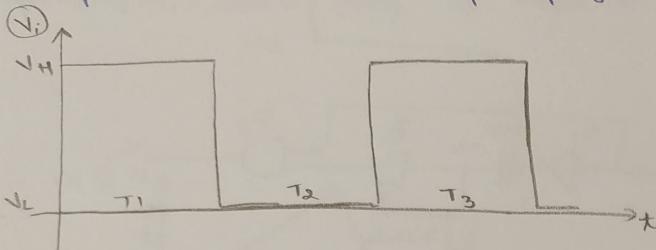
$$t_2' = T_1 - t_1' = 10 - 0,45 = 9,55 \mu\text{s}$$



(B3) Se dă circuitul din figura, la intrarea către se aplică semnalul din figura. Se cere:

a) Ridicarea diagramelor de timp în punctele V_i , V_1 , V_x , V_2 și V_o , unde $V_H = 3,5V$ și $V_L = 0,2V$ și $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 10\mu s$.

b) Perioada de timp a semnalului de ieșire. Se neglijază timpii de întârziere pe porti.



in	out
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	0

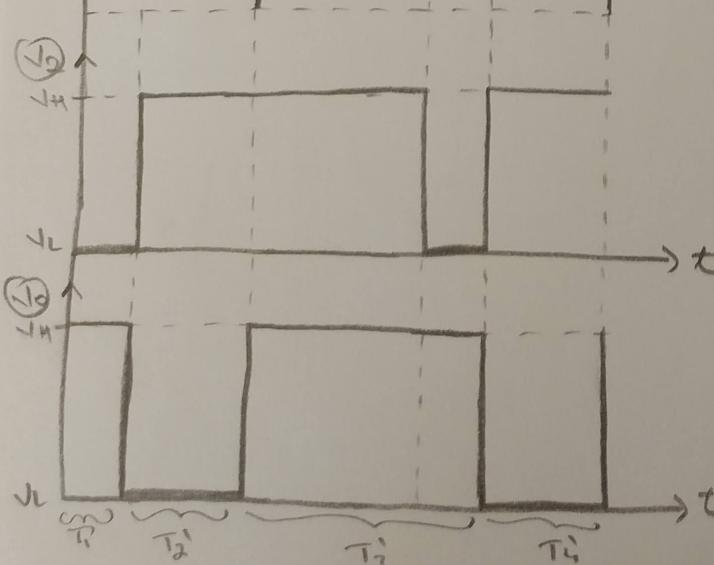
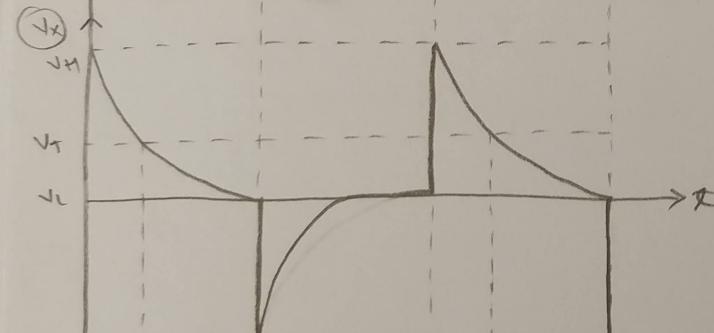
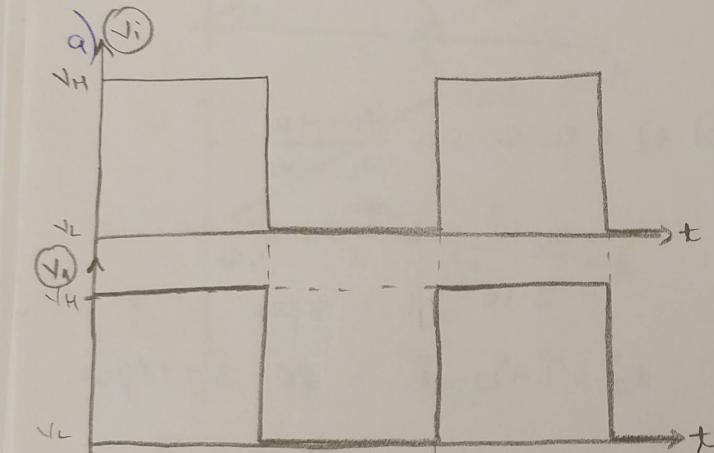
Sau - EX

$$b) T'_1 = R C \cdot \ln \frac{V_L - V_H}{V_L - V_T} = 3 \cdot 1 \mu s = 3 \mu s$$

$$T'_2 = T_1 - T'_1 = 10 - 3 = 7 \mu s$$

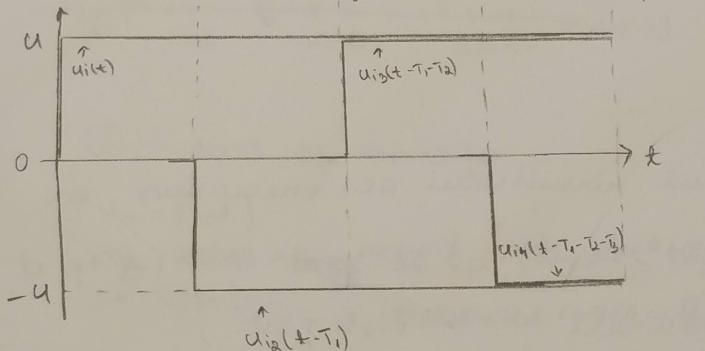
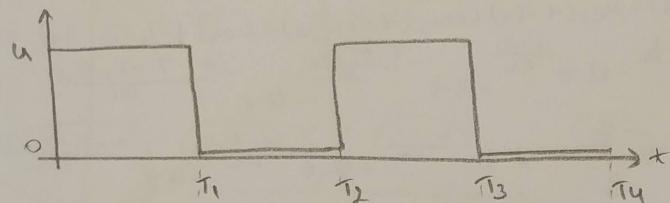
$$T'_3 = T_2 + T'_1 = 10 + 3 = 13 \mu s$$

$$T'_4 = T_3 = 7 \mu s$$

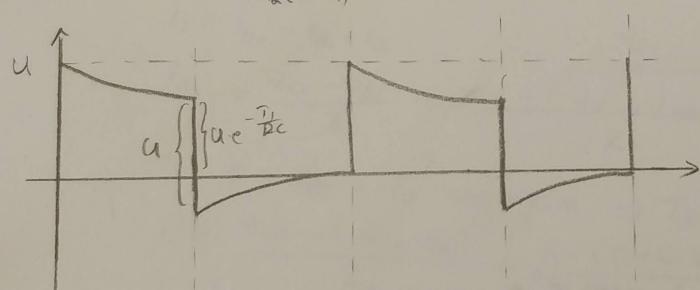


A

1. a) Răspunsul circuitului RC trece-nes la un semnal impuls repetitive: diagrama de timp, expresia matematică



c) descompunerea semnalului de la intrare



- $0 < t < T_1$ (ca la semnal treapta)

$$u_e(0) = U$$

$$u_e(t) = U \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

- $T = T_1 \Rightarrow u_e(T_1) = U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1}{RC}}$

$$\therefore u_e(T_1^*) = u_e(T_1) - U$$

$$\bullet t \in (T_1, T_1 + T_2) \Rightarrow u_e(t) = u_e(t) + u_{e2}(t-T_1) = U \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} - U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1}{RC}}$$

$$\bullet t = T_1 + T_2 \Rightarrow u_e(T_1 + T_2) = U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2}{RC}} - U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2-T_1}{RC}} = U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_2}{RC}} - U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2}{RC}}$$

$$\therefore u_e((T_1 + T_2)^*) = U - U \cdot e^{-\frac{T_2}{RC}}$$

$$\bullet t \in (T_1 + T_2, T_1 + T_2 + T_3) \Rightarrow u_e(t) = u_e(t) + u_{e2}(t-T_1) + u_{e3}(t-T_1-T_2) =$$

$$= U \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} - U \cdot e^{-\frac{t-T_1}{RC}} + U \cdot e^{-\frac{t-T_1-T_2}{RC}}$$

$\bullet t = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 \Rightarrow u_e(t) = u$
 $u_e(T_1 + T_2 + T_3) = u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2+T_3}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_2+T_3}{RC}} + u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_3}{RC}}$

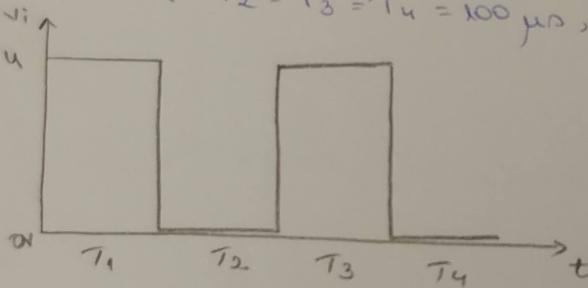
$\bullet u_e((T_1 + T_2 + T_3)*) = u_e(T_1 + T_2 + T_3) - u$

$\bullet t \in (T_1 + T_2 + T_3, \infty) \Rightarrow u_e(t) = u_e(t) + u_e(t-T_1) + u_e(t-T_1-T_2) + u_e(t-T_1-T_2-T_3) =$
 $= u \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{t-T_1}{RC}} + u \cdot e^{-\frac{t-T_1-T_2}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{t-T_1-T_2-T_3}{RC}}$

$\bullet t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u_e(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u_e(t) = u \cdot e^{-\frac{\infty}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{\infty-T_1}{RC}} + u \cdot e^{-\frac{\infty-T_1-T_2}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{\infty-T_1-T_2-T_3}{RC}} = 0$

b) Să se determine răspunsul circuitului RC trece-sus la intrarea căreia se aplică semnalul din figura de mai jos.

unde: $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = 100 \mu s$, $R = 10 k\Omega$, $C = 10 nF$, $u = 5V$.



$\bullet T = T_1 \Rightarrow u_e(T_1) = u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1}{RC}} = 5V \cdot e^{-\frac{100 \cdot 10^{-6}}{10 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}}} = 5V \cdot e^{-1} = 1.84V$

$\bullet T = T_1* \Rightarrow u_e(T_1*) = u_e(T_1) - u = 1.84V - 5V = -3.16V$

$\bullet T = T_1 + T_2 \Rightarrow u_e(T_1 + T_2) = u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_2}{RC}} =$
 $= 5V \cdot e^{-\frac{200}{100}} - 5V \cdot e^{-\frac{100}{100}} =$
 $= \frac{5V}{e^2} - \frac{5V}{e} = 0.168V - 1.84V = -1.67V$

$\bullet T = (T_1 + T_2)* \Rightarrow u_e(T_1 + T_2)* = u_e(T_1 + T_2) - u = -1.67V - 5V = -6.67V$

$\bullet T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 \Rightarrow u_e(T_1 + T_2 + T_3) = u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2+T_3}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_2+T_3}{RC}} + u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_3}{RC}} =$
 $= 5V \cdot e^{-\frac{300}{100}} - 5V \cdot e^{-\frac{200}{100}} + 5V \cdot e^{-\frac{100}{100}} = 1.14V$

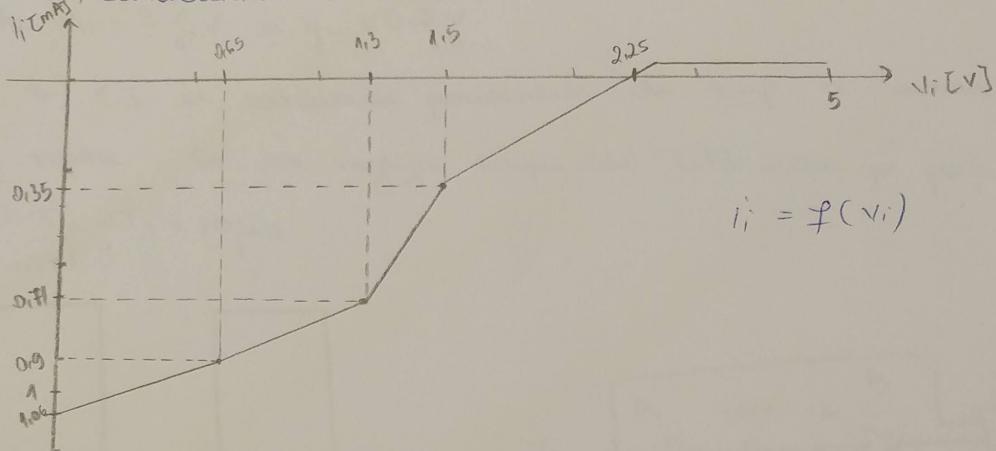
$\bullet T = (T_1 + T_2 + T_3)* \Rightarrow u_e(T_1 + T_2 + T_3)* = u_e(T_1 + T_2 + T_3) - u = 1.14V - 5V = -3.86V$

$\bullet T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 \Rightarrow u_e(T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4) = u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_1+T_2+T_3+T_4}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_2+T_3+T_4}{RC}} + u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_3+T_4}{RC}} - u \cdot e^{-\frac{T_4}{RC}} = -1.32V$

[B]

1. Ca la [A]

2. a) Caracteristica statică de intrare la circuitele integrate TTL



b) Definirea curentului de intrare pt. nivel logic inferior.

c) Definirea curentului de intrare pt. nivel logic superior.

- $V_i = 0 \text{ V}$ (T_1 -saturat, T_2 -blocați, T_3 -blocați, T_4 -conducte).

$$V_o = V_{CC} - i_{R2} \cdot R_2 - V_{BE4} - V_D$$

$$i_{R2} = i_{C2} + i_{B4}$$

$$i_{C2} = i_{CO} \ll i_{B4}$$

$$i_{EN} = i_{C3} + i_{OH}$$

$$i_{C3} = i_{CO} \ll i_{OH}$$

$$V_o = V_{CC} - \frac{i_{OH}}{\beta+1} \cdot R_2 - V_{BE3} - V_D$$

$$\beta = 20$$

$$i_{OH} = 0.8 \text{ mA}$$

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

$$T_0 = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

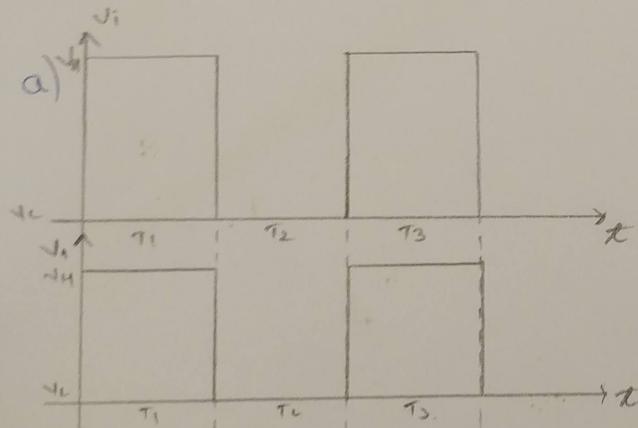
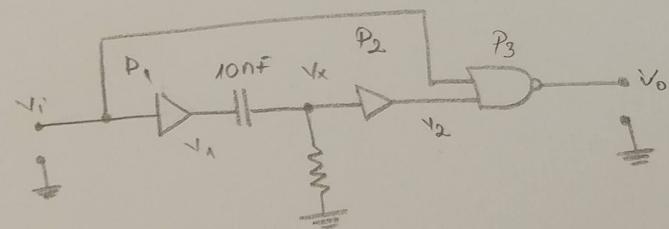
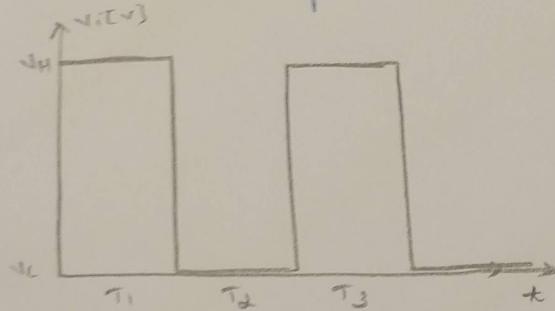
$$\Rightarrow V_o = 5 - \left(\frac{0.8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{20+1} \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^3 \right) - 0.45 - 0.45 = 3.4 \text{ V}$$

- $V_i =$

3. Se dă circuitul din figura de mai jos la intrarea cămașă se aplică semnalul din figură. Se cere:

a) Ridicarea diagramelor de timp în punctele v_i , v_1 , v_x , v_2 și v_o , unde $v_H = 3.5V$ și $v_L = 0.2V$.

b) Să se calculeze perioadele de timp a semnalului de la reieșire. Se vor neglija timpii de întârziere pe porti, unde $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 10\mu s$.

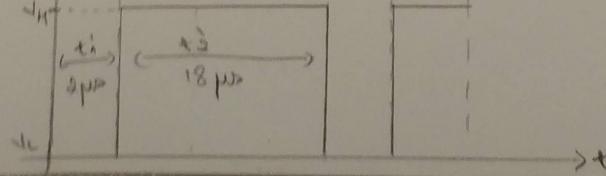
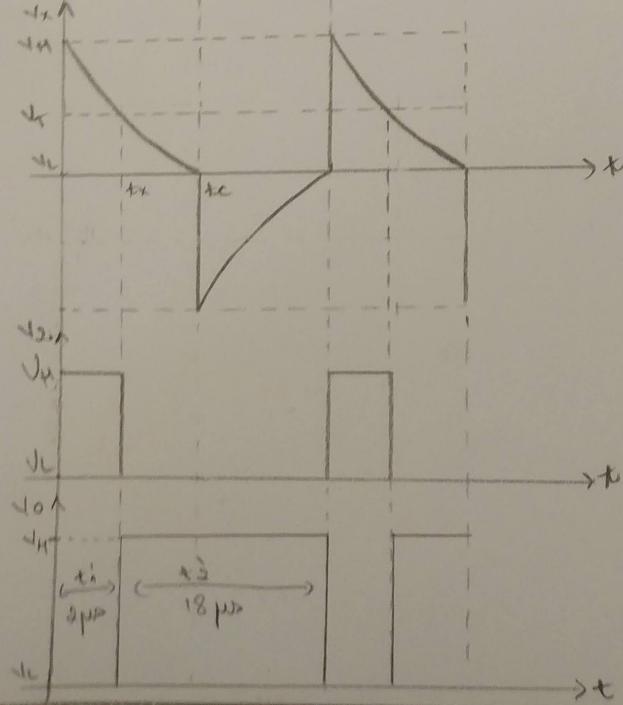


$$b) t_{cL} = RL \ln \frac{v_L - 0.1V}{v_L - 0.11V} = \\ = 0.1 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9} \ln \frac{0.2 - 0.19 \cdot 3.5}{0.2 - 0.11 \cdot 3.5} = 8.9 \mu s$$

$$t_{xL} = RC \ln \frac{v_L - 0.1V}{v_L - VT} = \\ = 0.1 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9} \ln \frac{0.2 - 0.19 \cdot 3.5}{0.2 - 1.15} = 2 \mu s$$

$$t_1' = t_x = 2 \mu s$$

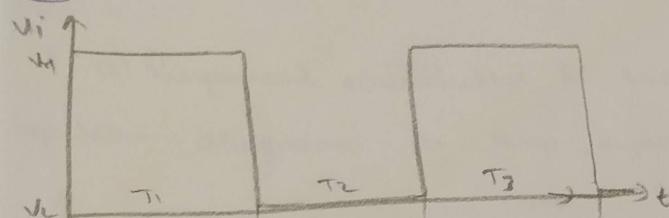
$$t_2' = (T_1 + T_2) - t_x = 20 \mu s - 2 \mu s = 18 \mu s$$



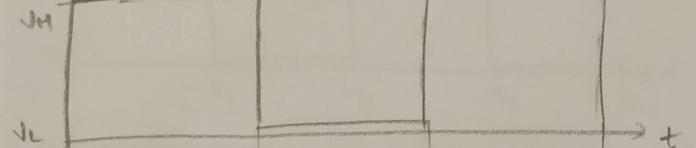
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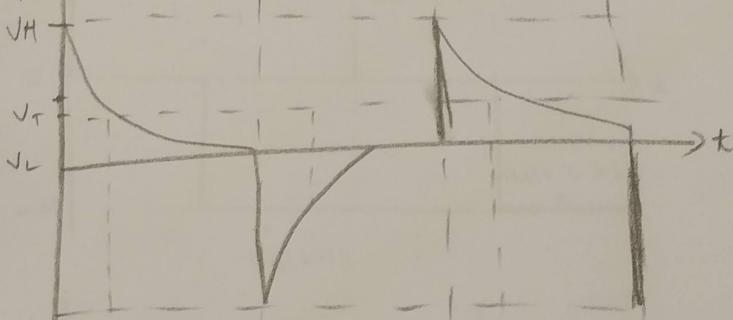
(E3)



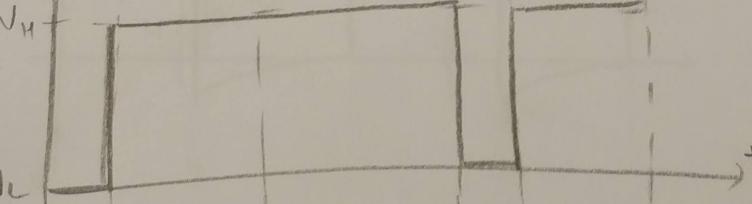
(J1)



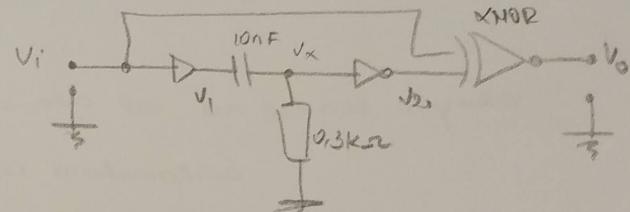
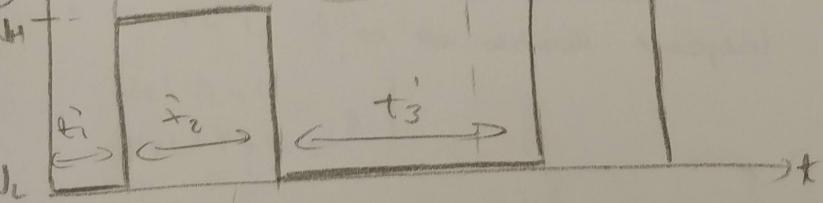
(V1)



(V2)



(b)



$$t_1' = R C \ln \frac{V_L - V_H}{V_L - V_T} =$$

$$3 \mu\text{s} \cdot 1 = 3 \mu\text{s}.$$

$$t_2' = T_1 - t_1' = 4 \mu\text{s}.$$

$$t_3' = t_2' T_2 + t_1' = 13 \mu\text{s}.$$