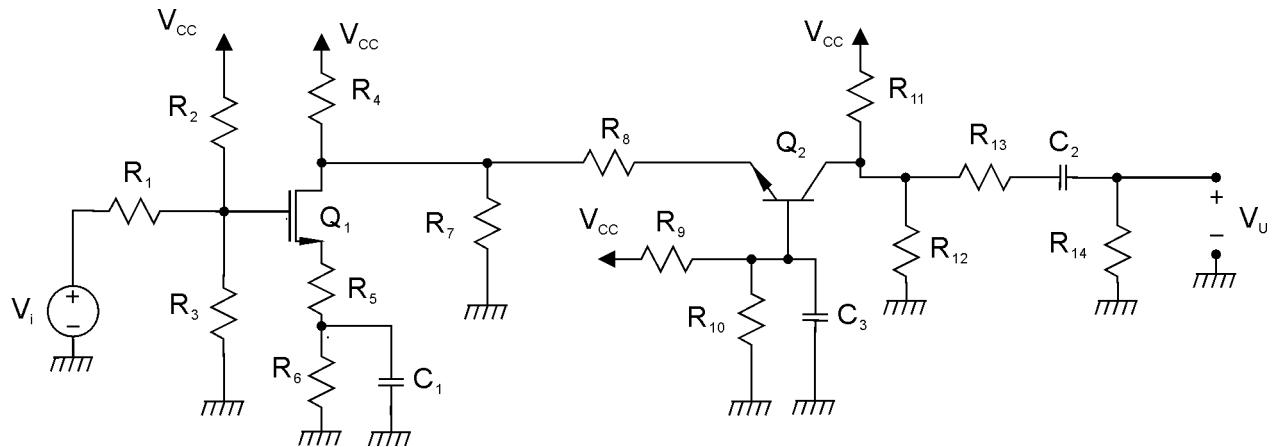


ELETTRONICA DIGITALE
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica

Prova scritta del 08 gennaio 2021

Esercizio 1



Q_1 è un transistore MOS a canale n resistivo con la corrente di drain in saturazione data da $I_D=k(V_{GS}-V_T)^2$; Q_2 è un transistore BJT BC109B resistivo con $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$.

Con riferimento al circuito in figura:

- Determinare l'espressione di V_u/V_i alle frequenze per le quali i condensatori C_1 , C_2 e C_3 possono essere considerati dei corto circuiti.

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Esercizio 2

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

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

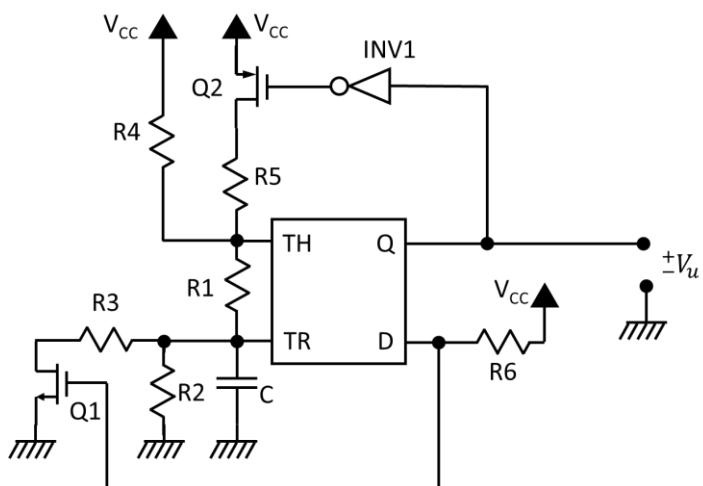
Determinare il numero dei transistori necessari e disegnarne lo schema completo. Dimensionare inoltre il rapporto (W/L) di tutti i transistori, assumendo, per l'inverter di base, W/L pari a 2 per il MOS a canale *n* e pari a 5 per quello a canale *p*. Si specifichino i dettagli della procedura di dimensionamento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

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Esercizio 3

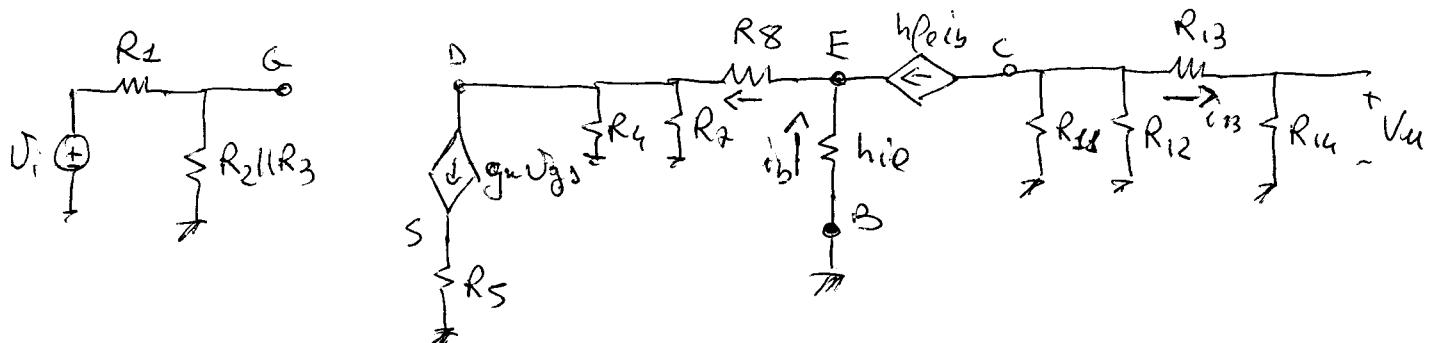
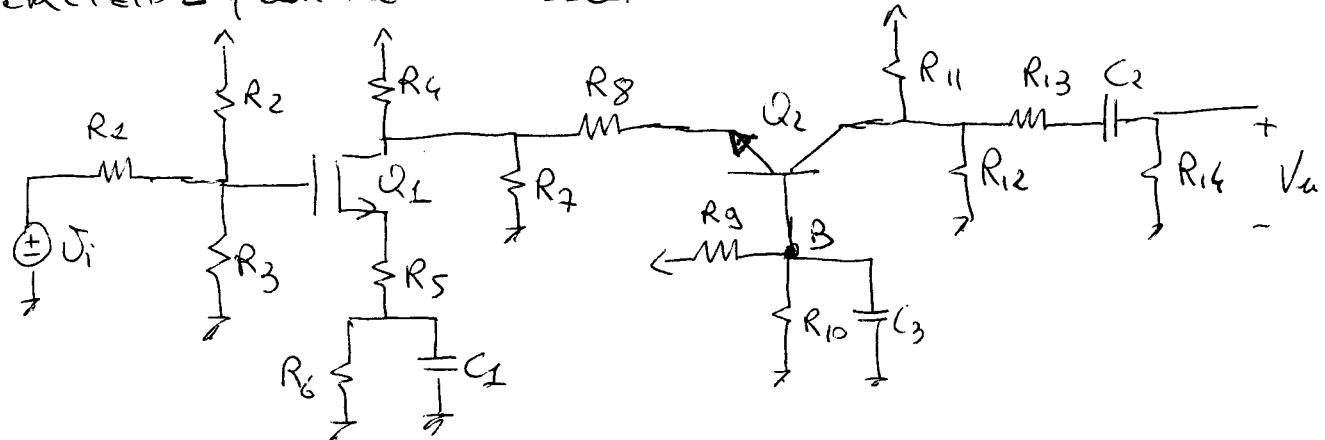
$R_1 = 50 \Omega$	$R_5 = 110 \Omega$
$R_2 = 440 \Omega$	$R_6 = 10 k\Omega$
$R_3 = 4.4 k\Omega$	$C = 1 \mu F$
$R_4 = 1.1 k\Omega$	$V_{CC} = 6 V$



Il circuito IC1 è un NE555 alimentato a $V_{CC} = 6 V$; Q1 ha una $R_{on} = 0$ e $V_T = 1V$; Q2 ha una $R_{on} = 0$ e $V_T = -1V$; l'inverter INV1 è ideale. Verificare che il circuito si comporta come un multivibratore astabile e determinare la frequenza del segnale di uscita.

ESE2C12101 ~~QUESTION~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 08/09/2021



$$V_{de} = (-hfeib) \frac{(R_{21}(R_{12})}{(R_{11}(R_{12}) + R_{13} + R_{14})} \quad R_{14}$$

$$i_8 = (h_{pe+1}) i_b \Rightarrow i_b = \frac{18}{(h_{pe+1})}$$

$$i_8 = \left(g_m v_{gs} \right) \frac{(R_4 || R_7)}{R_4 || R_7 + R_8 + \frac{hie}{(hfe+1)}}$$

$$V_d = (g_m V_{GS}) R_S$$

$$V_{GS} = V_g - (g_m V_{GS}) R_S \Rightarrow V_{GS} = \frac{V_g}{1 + g_m R_S}$$

$$U_g = U_i \frac{R_2 || R_3}{R_1 + R_2 || R_3}$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{in}}}{V_i} = \left(-\frac{h_{FE}}{1}\right) \frac{R_{C1}(1/R_{12})}{(R_1(1/R_{12}) + R_{13} + R_{14})} R_{14} \quad \text{(Assume } h_{FE} = 1 \text{)} \quad g_m$$

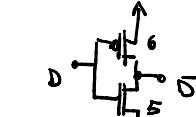
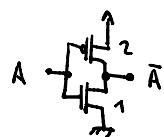
$$\frac{l}{1+g_m R_S} \quad \frac{R_2 || R_3}{R_1 + R_2 || R_3}$$

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

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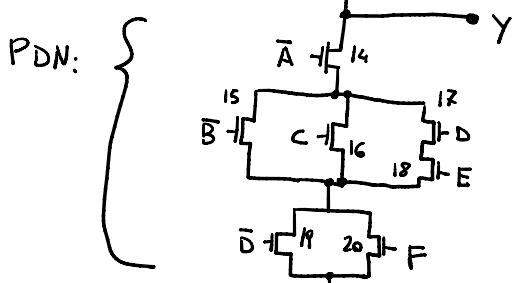
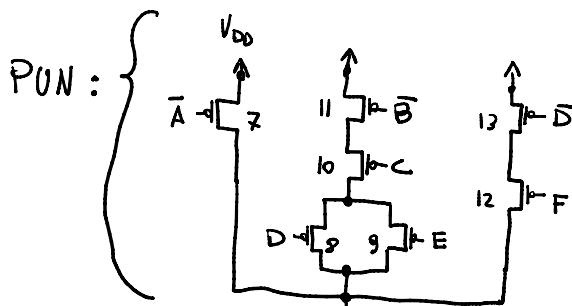
$$N = 2 \times (7 + 3) = 20$$

3 INVERTER:



$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{1,3,5} = M = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{2,4,6} = P = 5$$



DIM. PUN:

• PERCORSA DA 3:

$$\begin{cases} 9-10-11 \\ 8-10-11 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{POSSIBILI} \\ \text{EQUIVALENZE} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{P,9,10,11} = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{P} \rightarrow x = 3P = 15$$

• PERCORSA DA 2:

$$12-13 : \text{POSSIBILITÀ}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{12,13} = \eta \rightarrow \frac{1}{\eta} + \frac{1}{\eta} = \frac{2}{\eta} = \frac{1}{P} \rightarrow \eta = 2P = 10$$

• PERCORSA DA 1: $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_7 = P = 5$

DIM. PDN

• PERCORSA DA 4:

$$\begin{cases} 19-18-17-16 & \text{IMPossIBILE} \quad \left(\frac{17}{16} = \frac{19}{15}\right) \\ 20-18-17-14 & \text{POSSIBILE} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{14,17,18,20} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{4}{t} = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow t = 4m = 8 \rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{14,17,18,20} = 8 = 4m$$

• PERCORSA DA 3: (N.B. 20 È 14 CON DUMPSNAPONE)

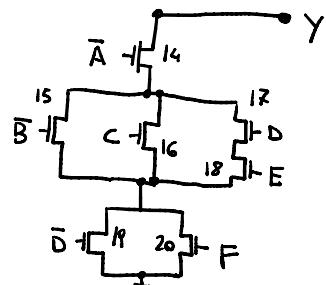
$$19-15-14$$

$$19-16-14$$

$$20-15-14$$

$$20-16-14$$

POSSIBILI MA NON EQUIVALENTE: $\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_{14} = \frac{W}{L_{20}} = 4m = 8$



OPZIONE 1) DIMINUENDO 15, 16, 19 USANDO 19 $\frac{15}{16-14}$ E POI VERIFICA 20 $\frac{15}{16-14}$

OPZIONE 2) DIMINUENDO PRIMA SOLO 15, 16 USANDO IL PERCORSO COV

$$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 15-14 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 16-14 \end{array}$$

per 19 USANDO 19 $\frac{15-14}{16-14}$

• OPZ. 1)

$$\left(\frac{w}{z}\right)_{15,16,19} = 3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4-1}{4m} = \frac{3}{4m}$$

$$\hookrightarrow z = \left(\frac{w}{z}\right)_{15,16,19} = \frac{8}{3} m$$

VERIFICA

$$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 15 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 16-14 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{4m} + \frac{1}{4m} + \frac{1}{\frac{8}{3}m} = \frac{2+2+3}{8m} = \frac{7}{8m} < \frac{1}{m}$$

LA CONDIZIONE SULLA RISERVA VENDECAFA
ANCHE PER I PERCORSI

OK

20 - 15 - 16

20 - 16 - 14

• OPZ. 2) $\left(\frac{w}{z}\right)_{15,16} = f$

$$\frac{1}{4m} + \frac{1}{4m} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{2m} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2-1}{2m} = \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$f = 2m = 4$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{w}{z}\right)_{15,16} = 2m = 4$$

$$\left(\frac{w}{z}\right)_{19} = h$$

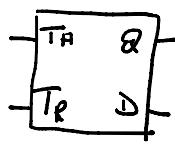
$$\frac{1}{h} + \frac{1}{2m} + \frac{1}{4m} = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{3}{4m} = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{h} = \frac{4-3}{4m} = \frac{1}{4m}$$

$$\hookrightarrow h = \left(\frac{w}{z}\right)_{19} = 4m = 8$$

CONFRONTO IN AREA TRA LE DUE OPZIONI (USANDO I $\frac{w}{z}$)

	Q15	Q16	Q19	TOT	
OPZ. 1)	$\frac{8}{3} m$	$\frac{8}{3} m$	$\frac{8}{3} m$	$8m$	
OPZ. 2)	$2m$	$2m$	$4m$	$8m$	

SOLUZIONI EQUIVALENTI
DAL PUNTO DI VISTA
DELL'AREA OCCUPATA



SET

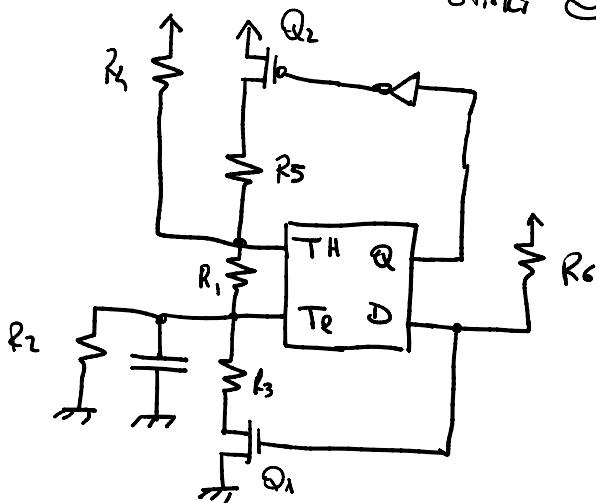
$$\text{START} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad V_{TR} = \frac{1}{3} V_{CC}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q = 1 \\ D = \text{H. Z.} \end{cases}$$

RESET

$$\text{START} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad V_{THL} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q = 0 \\ D = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$R_1 = 50 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 440 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 4.4 k\Omega$$

$$R_4 = 1.1 k\Omega$$

$$R_5 = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = 10 k\Omega$$

$$C = 1 \mu F$$

$$V_{CC} = 6V$$

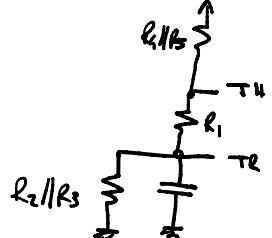
SET:

$$V_{TR} = \frac{1}{3} V_{CC} = 2V$$

$$\begin{cases} Q = V_{CC} \\ D = V_{CC} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{GSQ2} = -V_{CC} < V_{TP} \\ V_{GSQ1} = V_{CC} > V_{TM} \end{cases}$$

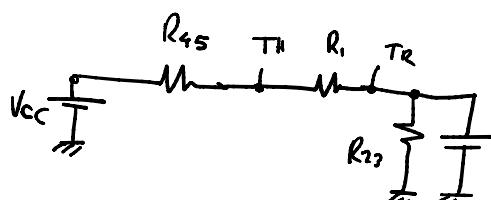
$$\begin{cases} Q_2 \text{ ON} \\ Q_1 \text{ ON} \end{cases}$$



$$R_{45} = R_4 // R_5 = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_{23} = R_2 // R_3 = 400 \Omega$$

$$R_1 = 50 \Omega$$



$$V_{T1} = V_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_{23}}{R_{23} + R_1 + R_{45}} = 4.3636 V$$

$$V_{COM2} \rightarrow V_{THL} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC}$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{R45} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{THL}}{R_{45}} = 20 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{COM2} = V_{THL} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad [V_{THL} = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC}] = \frac{2}{3} V_{CC} - R_1 \cdot I_{R1} = 3V$$

$$\underline{V_{OUT1A}}: \quad V_{f1} > V_{COM2} > V_{in} \quad 0V \leq v_{in} \leq 3V \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

VBFIC_A: $V_{f_1} > V_{com2} > V_{i_1}$ OVV₀ $4.36V > 3V > 2V$ OK

$$R_{T_1} = R_{23} \parallel (R_1 + R_{GS}) = 109.7 \Omega \quad \Omega$$

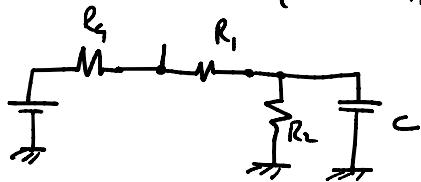
$$\tau_1 = 109.7 \mu s$$

$$T_1 = \tau_1 \cdot \ln \left\{ \frac{V_{f_1} - V_{i_1}}{V_{f_1} - V_{com2}} \right\} = 60 \mu s$$

RSSST: $V_{i_2} = V_{com2} = 3V$

$$I_{T_2} = \frac{2}{3} V_{SS}$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 = 0 \\ Q_2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} Q_1 = OFF \\ Q_2 = OFF \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} R_1 = 1.1 k\Omega \\ R_2 = 50 \Omega \\ C = 440 \text{ pF} \end{cases}$$

$$V_{f_2} = V_{SS} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1 + R_G} = 1.66V$$

$$V_{com2} = \frac{2}{3} V_{SS} = 2V$$

VBFIC_A: $V_{i_2} > V_{com2} > V_{f_2}$ OVV₀ $3V > 2V > 1.66V$ OK

$$R_{T_2} = R_2 \parallel (R_1 + R_G) = 318.2 \Omega \quad \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = R_{T_2} \cdot C = 318.2 \mu s$$

$$T_2 = \tau_2 \cdot \ln \left\{ \frac{V_{f_2} - V_{i_2}}{V_{f_2} - V_{com2}} \right\} = 436.72 \mu s$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 496.73 \mu s$$

$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{T} = 2.032 \text{ kHz}$$