

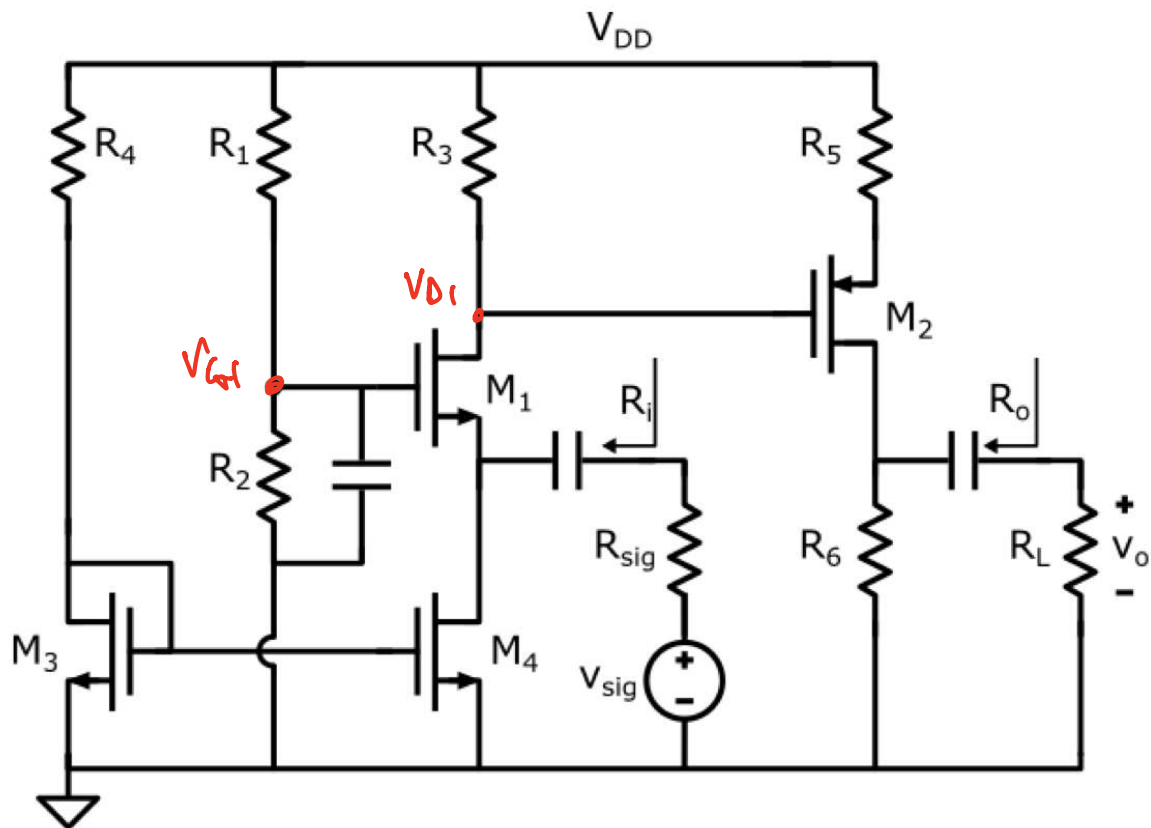
# TEMA TIPO 1 - SOLUZIONE

## PROBLEMA P1

Dato il circuito riportato nella figura sottostante, determinare:

- 1) il valore delle resistenze  $R_4$  e  $R_5$  in modo che le correnti di drain di  $M_1$  e  $M_2$  valgano rispettivamente  $I_{D1} = 1 \text{ mA}$  e  $I_{D2} = 5 \text{ mA}$ ;
- 2) il punto di lavoro dei transistor  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$  e  $M_4$ ;
- 3) il guadagno di tensione ai piccoli segnali ac  $A_v = v_o/v_{sig}$ ;
- 4) le resistenze di ingresso e uscita ai piccoli segnali ac  $R_i$  e  $R_o$ .

Dati:  $V_{DD}=15 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_1=400 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2=200 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_3=5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_6=1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_L=6 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{sig}=500 \Omega$ ,  $M_{1,3,4}$ :  $k_n=2 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $V_{tn}=1 \text{ V}$ ,  $\lambda_n=0 \text{ V}^{-1}$ ,  $M_2$ :  $k_p=10 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $V_{tp}=-1 \text{ V}$ ,  $\lambda_p=0 \text{ V}^{-1}$



## POLA RILAZIONE

$$I_{D1} = 1 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow I_{D2} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{D3} = I_{D4} \cdot \frac{k_{n3}}{k_{n4}} = I_{D1} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{GS3} = V_{tn3} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D3}}{k_{n3}}} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$-V_{DD} + R_4 I_{D3} + V_{GS} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_4 = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS3}}{I_{D3}} = 13 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{G1} = V_{DD} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D1} = V_{DD} - R_3 I_{D1} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{TN1} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{K_{n1}}} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{S1} = V_{G1} - V_{GS1} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS1} = V_{D1} - V_{S1} = 7 \text{ V} > V_{GS1} - V_{TN1} \text{ OK SAT}$$

$$V_{DS4} = V_{S1} = 3 \text{ V} > V_{GS4} - V_{TN4} \text{ OK SAT}$$

$$V_{DS3} = V_{GS3} = 2 \text{ V} > V_{GS3} - V_{TN3} \text{ OK SAT}$$

$$V_{GS2} = V_{TN2} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{K_{P2}}} = -2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{S2} = V_{D1} - V_{GS2} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_5 = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{S2}}{I_{D2}} = 600 \Omega$$

$$V_{D2} = I_{D2} R_6 = 7.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS2} = -4.5 \text{ V} < V_{GS2} - V_{TP2} = -1 \text{ V}$$

$$M_1 (I_{D1} = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{DS1} = 7 \text{ V})$$

$$M_2 (I_{D2} = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{DS2} = -4.5 \text{ V})$$

$$M_3 (I_{D3} = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{DS3} = 2 \text{ V})$$

$$M_4 (I_{D4} = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{DS4} = 3 \text{ V})$$

# ANALISI AL PICCOLO SEGNALE

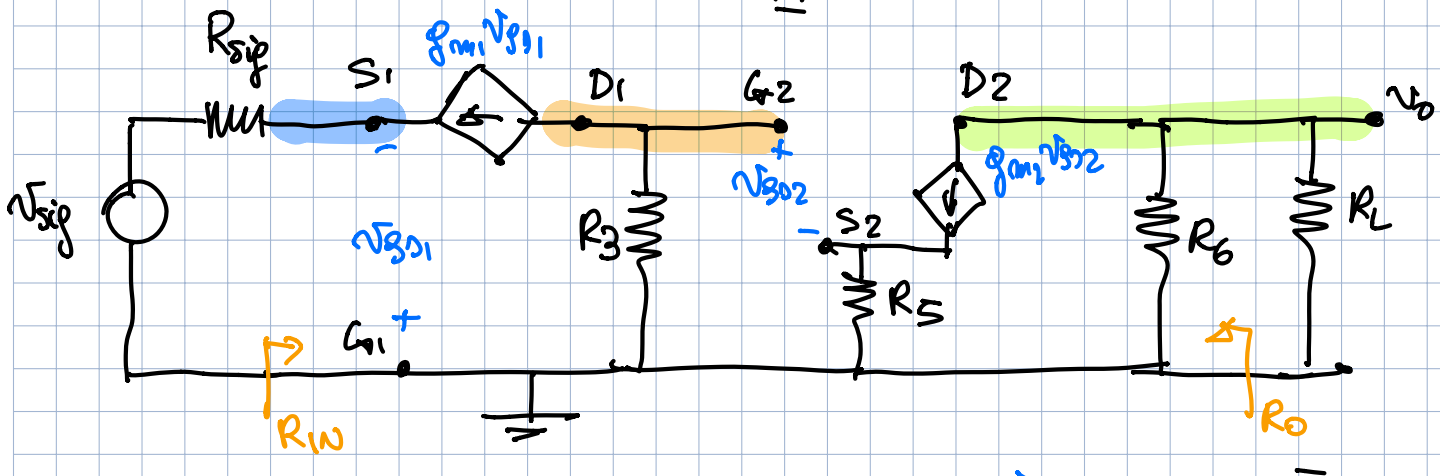
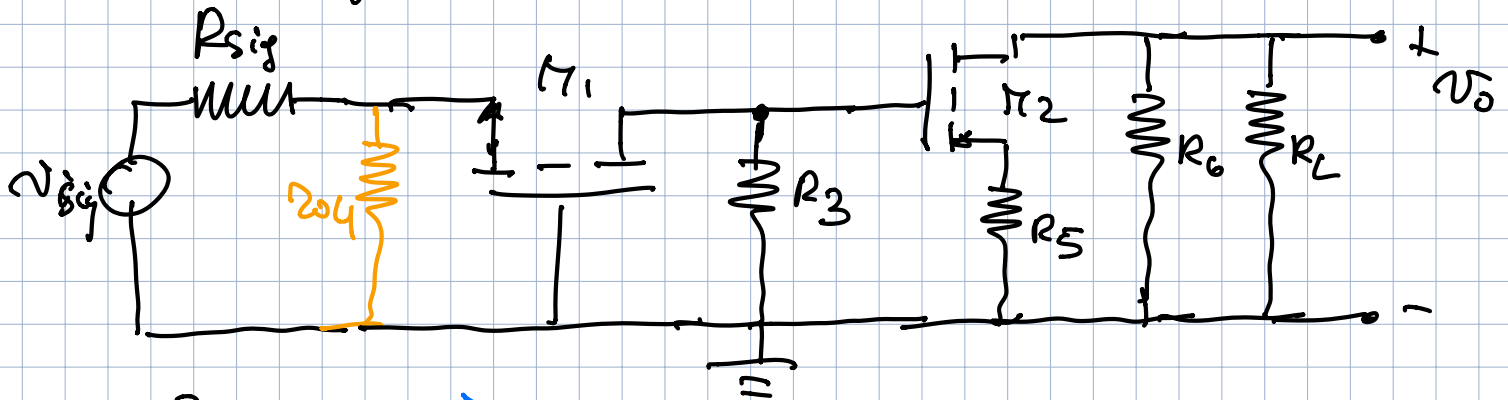
$$g_{m1} = \frac{2I_{D1}}{V_{GS1} - V_{TN1}} = 2 \text{ mS}$$

$$r_{o1} = \infty$$

$$r_{o4} = \infty$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{2I_{D2}}{|V_{GS2} - V_{TP2}|} = 10 \text{ mS}$$

$$r_{o2} = \infty$$

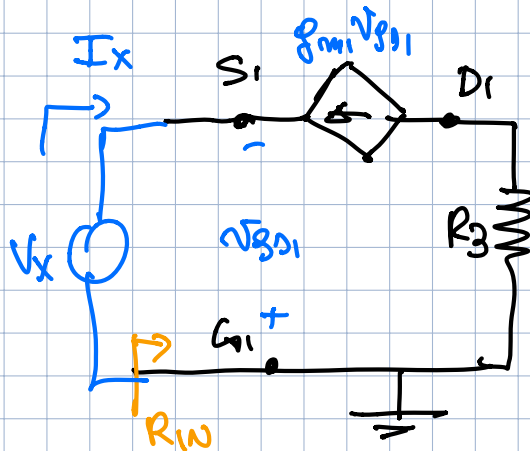


$$R_w = ?$$

$$I_x + g_{m1} v_{gs1} = 0$$

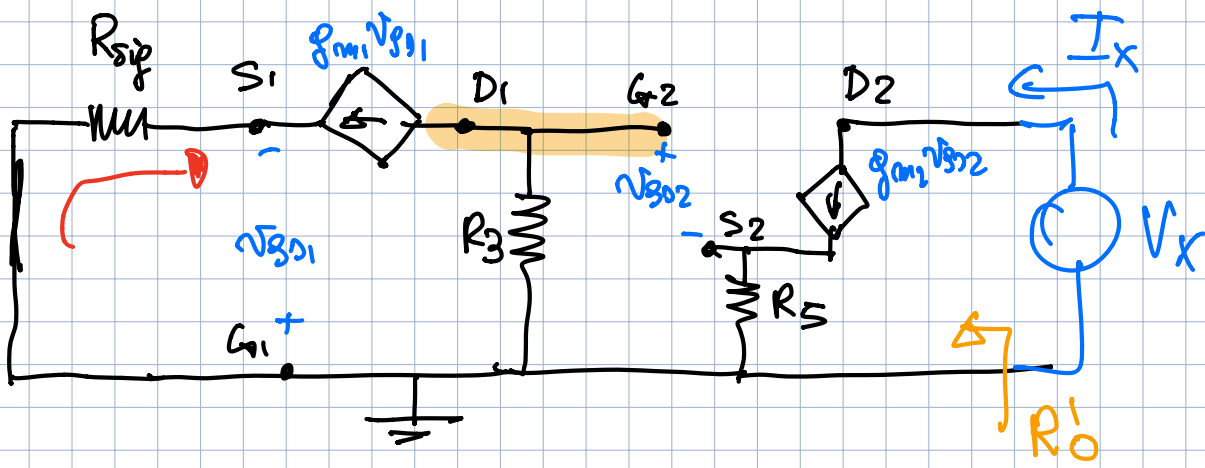
$$v_x = -v_{gs1}$$

$$R_w = \frac{v_x}{I_x} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}} = 500 \Omega$$



$$R_o = R_6 // R_L$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad g_{m1} V_{gs1} + \frac{V_{gs1}}{R_{sig}} &= 0 \Rightarrow V_{gs1} = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow g_{m1} V_{gs1} = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow V_{g2} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad V_{gs2} &= -V_{s2} \\
 \Rightarrow g_{m2} V_{gs2} &= \frac{V_{s2}}{R_S} \Rightarrow V_{gs2} (g_{m2} + \frac{1}{R_S}) = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow V_{gs2} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad g_{m2} V_{gs2} &= I_x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \infty \\
 \Rightarrow R'_0 &= \infty \Rightarrow \underline{R_0 = R_0 \parallel R'_0 = R_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_v &= \frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{g2}} \cdot \frac{V_{g2}}{V_{s1}} \cdot \frac{V_{s1}}{V_{sig}} \\
 &\Rightarrow A_v = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{g2}} \cdot \frac{V_{D1}}{V_{g1}} \cdot \frac{V_{g1}}{V_{sig}} = \overset{C_G}{A_{v1}} \cdot \overset{C_S+R_S}{A_{v2}} \cdot \frac{V_{g1}}{V_{sig}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_o &= V_{D2} \\
 V_{D1} &= V_{g2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{V_{G1}}{V_{Sg1}} = \frac{R_{10}}{R_{Sg1} + R_{10}} = 0,5$$

$$A_{vt}^{CS+R5} = - \frac{g_{m2} R_6 // R_L}{1 + g_{m2} R_5} = -1,714$$

$$A_{vt}^{C_A} = g_{m1} R_3 = 10$$

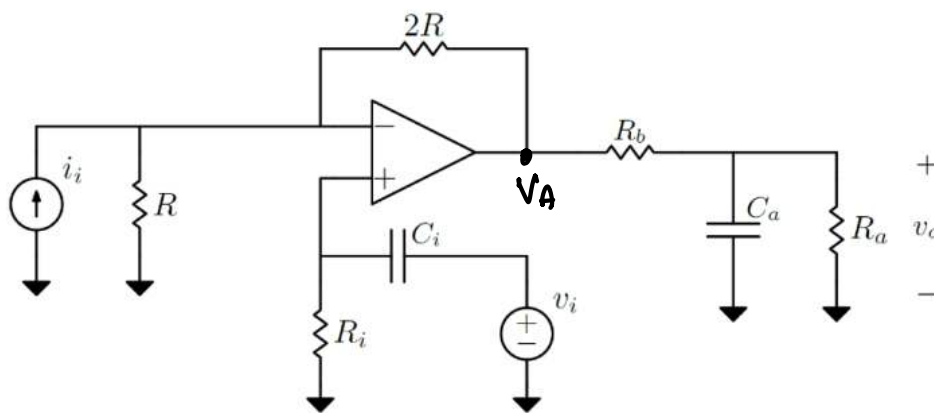
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_v = -8,571}$$

## PROBLEMA P2

Dato il circuito riportato in figura sottostante, che utilizza un amplificatore operazionale **ideale**:

- 1) Posto  $i_i = 0$ , ricavare l'espressione del guadagno di tensione  $A_v(s) = v_o/v_i$ .
- 2) Tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico di ampiezza e fase di  $A_v(s)$ .
- 3) Posto  $V_i = 5$  V ed  $I_i = 2$  mA, calcolare il valore di  $V_o$ .

**Dati:**  $R = 4.7$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_i = 50$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_a = R_b = 100$   $\Omega$ ,  $C_i = 4$  nF,  $C_a = 40$  nF



con  $i_i = 0$

$$V_+ = \frac{R_i}{R_i + \frac{1}{sC_i}} v_i = \frac{sC_i R_i v_i}{1 + sC_i R_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_A = V_+ \left( 1 + \frac{2R}{R} \right)$$

$$V_A = V_+ \frac{3 sC_i R_i}{1 + sC_i R_i}$$

$$Z_a = \frac{\frac{1}{sC_a} \cdot R_a}{\frac{1}{sC_a} + R_a} = \frac{R_a}{1 + sC_a R_a}$$

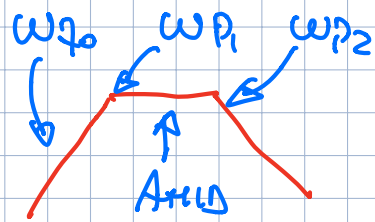
$$\begin{aligned} v_o &= V_A \cdot \frac{Z_a}{R_b + Z_a} = \frac{sC_i 3R_i}{1 + sC_i R_i} \cdot \frac{\frac{R_a}{1 + sC_a R_a}}{R_b + \frac{R_a}{1 + sC_a R_a}} \cdot v_i \\ &= \frac{s 3C_i R_i}{1 + sC_i R_i} \cdot \frac{R_a}{R_b + R_a + sC_a R_a R_b} v_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow W(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{3R_a}{R_a + R_i} \cdot \frac{S C_i R_i}{1 + S C_i R_i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + S C_a R_{a||R_b}}$$

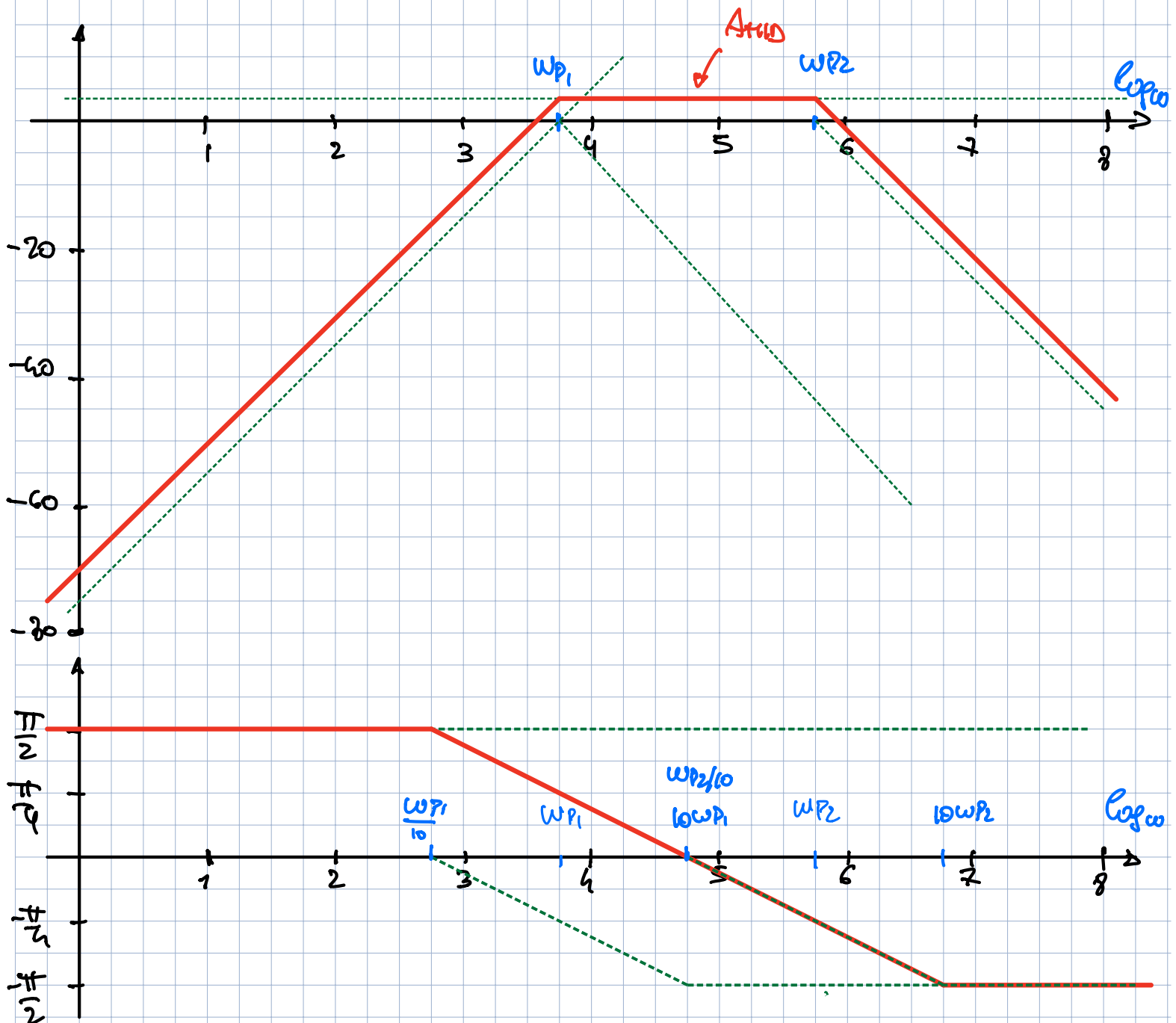
$$\omega_{p0} = \frac{1}{C_i R_i} = 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_i R_i} = 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ rad/sec}$$

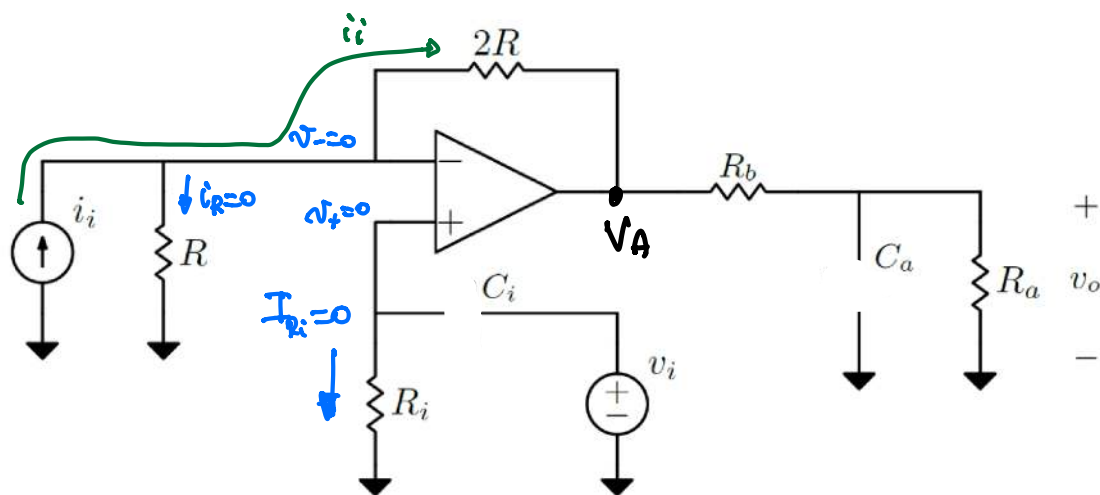
$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{1}{C_a R_{a||R_b}} = 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad/sec}$$



$$A_{mid} = \frac{3R_a}{R_a + R_b} \cdot \frac{C_i R_i}{C_i R_i} = \frac{3R_a}{R_a + R_b} = 1,5 = 3,5 \text{ dB}$$



CON  $V_i = 5V$ ,  $I_i = 2mA$  N.B. SEGNALI DC  $\Rightarrow C = CIRCUITI$  APERTI



$$\begin{aligned} I_{R_i} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow V_+ &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow V_- &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow V_R &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow I_R &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

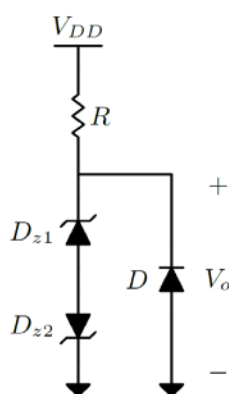
$$\Rightarrow V_A = -i_i 2R$$

$$e \quad V_O = V_A \cdot \frac{R_e}{R_b + R_e} = -i_i \cdot 2R \cdot \frac{R_e}{R_b + R_e} =$$

$$V_O = -2mA \cdot 9,4K\Omega \cdot 0,5 = -3,4V$$

### PROBLEMA Q1

Dato il circuito riportato nella figura sottostante, si calcoli il valore della tensione  $V_o$ , giustificando chiaramente la risposta.



Dati:

$$V_{DD} = 12V$$

$$R = 580\Omega$$

$$D_{z1}, D_{z2}: \quad V_{z0} = 5.6V, r_z = 0\Omega, V_{D,on} = 0.6V$$

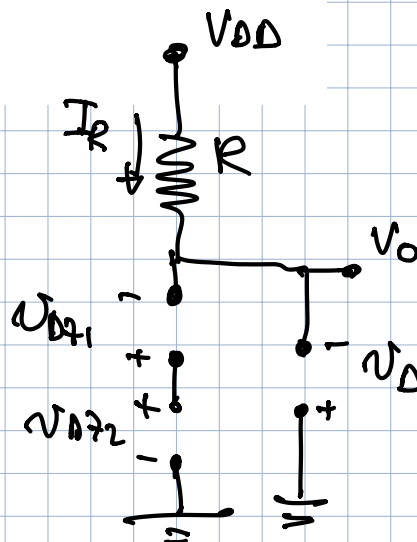
$$D: \quad V_{D,on} = 0.6V$$

Per tutti i diodi spenti  $\Rightarrow$

$$I_R = 0 \Rightarrow V_o = V_{DD}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_O = -V_{DD} \quad \text{OK } D = \text{OFF}$$

$V_{Dz1}$  e  $V_{Dz2}$ ?

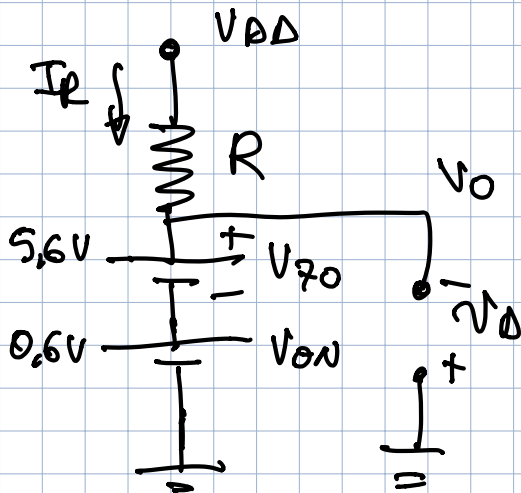


NOTO CHE  $DZ_1$  e  $DZ_2$  IN SERIE e CONTROPOLARI  
 SICURA FONTE UNO DEI DUE TENDERÀ AD ESSERE "ON"  
 e L'ALTRO OFF/BREAK A SECONDA DELLA TENSIONE  
 VISTO CHE  $V_{DD} \gg V_{Z0}$  POSSO SUPPORRE

$$DZ_1 = \text{BREAK} \quad \text{e} \quad DZ_2 = \text{ON}$$

NUOVA IPOTESI

$$DZ_1 = \text{BREAK}, \quad DZ_2 = \text{ON} \quad \text{e} \quad D = \text{OFF}$$



$$V_0 = 6,2V$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_{DD} - V_0}{R} = \frac{5,8V}{0,58\Omega} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = -V_0 = -6,2V \quad \text{OK OFF}$$

$$I_{DZ_1} = -I_R = -10 \text{ mA} \quad \text{OK BREAK}$$

$$I_{DZ_2} = I_R = 10 \text{ mA} \quad \text{OK ON}$$

SE PENEVO:

$$DZ_1 = \text{OFF}, \quad DZ_2 = \text{ON} \quad \text{e} \quad D = \text{OFF}$$

$$\text{A UOLTI TROVATO} \quad V_0 = V_{DD}$$

$$V_D = -V_{DD} \rightarrow \text{OK OFF}$$

$$V_{DZ_1} = 0,6V - V_{DD} = -11,4V < V_{Z0}$$

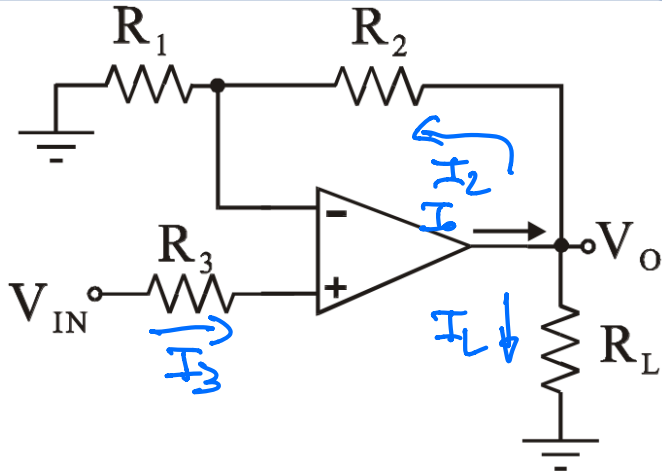
$$\text{NO } DZ_1 = \text{OFF} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{DZ_1 = \text{BREAK}}}$$



## ESERCIZIO Q2

Il circuito di figura impiega un amplificatore operazionale ideale. Determinare la potenza erogata dal generatore di tensione  $V_{IN}$  e la potenza erogata dall'amplificatore operazionale. Calcolare l'effetto di una tensione di offset pari a 5 mV sulla  $V_O$ .

Dati:  $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,



$$1) I_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{V_{IN}} = V_{IN} \cdot I_3 = 0$$

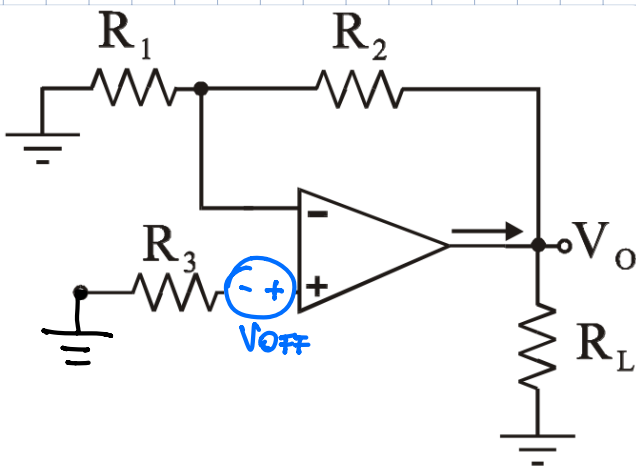
POTENZA EROGATA  $V_{IN} = 0!$

$$2) V_O = V_{IN} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = 5 \text{ V} \cdot 5 = 25 \text{ V}$$

$$I_O = I_L + I_2$$

$$= \frac{V_O}{R_L} + \frac{V_O}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{25 \text{ mA}}{1} + \frac{25 \text{ mA}}{5} = 30 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_{AO} = V_O \cdot I_O = 25 \text{ V} \cdot 30 \text{ mA} = 0.75 \text{ W}$$



$$V_{OFF} = 5 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_+ = V_{OFF}$$

$$V_O = V_{OFF} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = 5 \text{ mV} \cdot 5 = 25 \text{ mV}$$