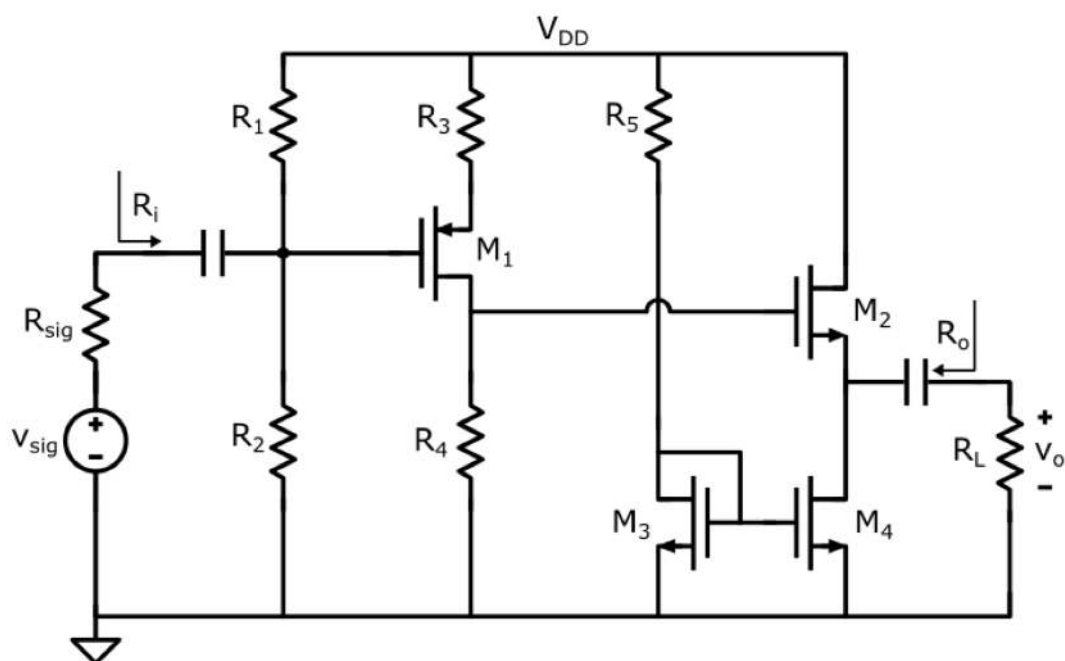


TEMA TIPO 3 - SOLUZIONE

PROBLEMA P1

Dato il circuito riportato nella figura sottostante, determinare:

- 1) il valore delle resistenze R_3 e R_5 in modo che le correnti di drain di M_1 e M_2 valgano rispettivamente $I_{D1} = 2 \text{ mA}$ e $I_{D2} = 10 \text{ mA}$;
- 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:

$$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V},$$

$$R_1 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_2 = 400 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_4 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_L = 200 \text{ }\Omega,$$

$$R_{sig} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$M_1: k_p = 4 \text{ mA/V}^2,$$

$$V_{TP} = -1 \text{ V},$$

$$\lambda_p = 0 \text{ V}^{-1};$$

$$M_{2,4}: k_n = 20 \text{ mA/V}^2,$$

$$V_{TN} = 1 \text{ V},$$

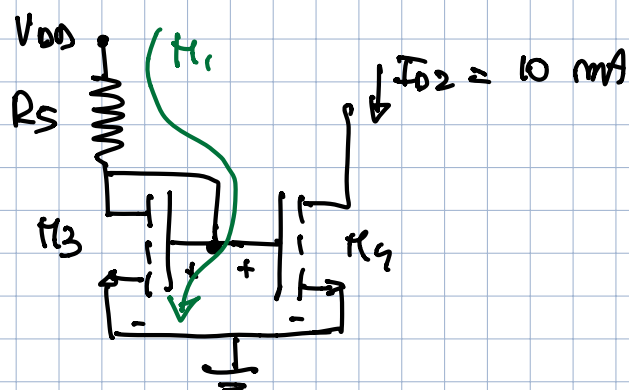
$$\lambda_n = 0 \text{ V}^{-1};$$

$$M_3: k_n = 4 \text{ mA/V}^2,$$

$$V_{TN} = 1 \text{ V},$$

$$\lambda_n = 0 \text{ V}^{-1}.$$

1) CALCOLO R_3 e R_5



$$V_{GS4} = V_{TN4} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{K_{M2}}} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS3} = V_{GS4}$$

$$I_{D2} = I_{D3} \cdot \frac{K_{M4}}{K_{M3}} \cdot \frac{(1 + \lambda V_{GS4})}{(1 + \lambda V_{GS3})}$$

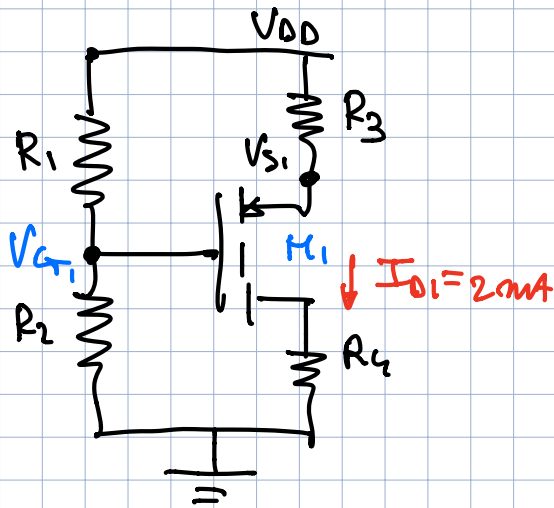
$$\Rightarrow I_{D3} = I_{D2} \cdot \frac{K_{M3}}{K_{M4}} = \frac{I_{D2}}{5} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$M_2: V_{DD} = R_5 I_{D3} + V_{GS3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_5 = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS3}}{I_{D3}} = 6,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{G1} = V_{DD} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 15 \text{ V} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{TP} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{K_P}} = -2 \text{ V}$$



$$V_{S1} = V_{G1} - V_{GS1} = 12V - (-2V) = 14V$$

$$R_3 = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{S1}}{I_{D1}} = 0,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

2) PUNTO DI LAVORO DEI TRANSISTORI

$$M_1: V_{D1} = R_3 I_{D1} = 10V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS1} = V_{D1} - V_{S1} = -4V < V_{GS1} - V_{TN1} = -1V$$

OK M1 SAT!

$$M_2: V_{S2} = V_{D1} - V_{GS2}$$

$$V_{GS2} = V_{TN2} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{K_{M2}}} = 2V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{S2} = 10V - 2V = 8V \Rightarrow V_{DS2} = V_{DD} - V_{S2} = 7V > V_{GS2} - V_{TN2} = 1V$$

$$M_3: V_{DS3} = V_{GS3} = 2V > V_{GS3} - V_{TN3} = 1V \text{ OK SAT}$$

$$M_4: V_{DS4} = V_{S2} = 8V > V_{GS2} - V_{TN2} = 1V \text{ OK SAT}$$

$$M_1 (I_{D1} = 2\text{mA}, V_{DS1} = -4V)$$

$$M_2 (I_{D2} = 10\text{mA}, V_{DS2} = 7V)$$

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

$$M_4 (I_{D4} = 10\text{mA}, V_{DS4} = 8V)$$

3) GUADAGNO DI TENSIONE:

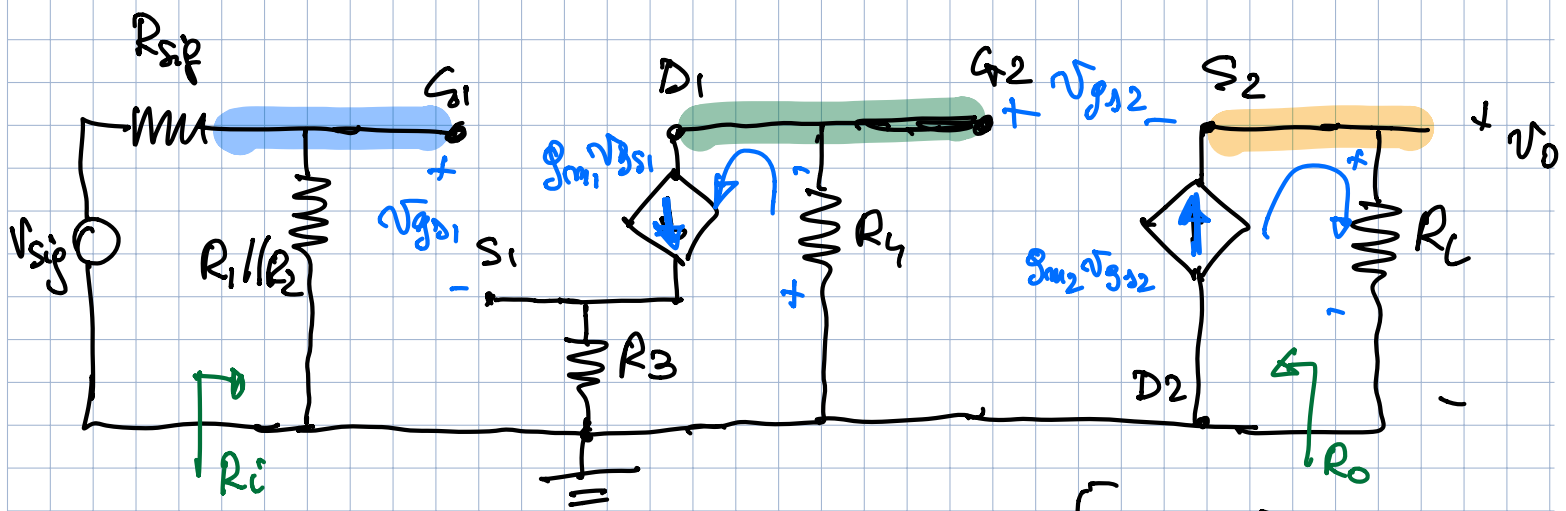
$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2I_{D1}K_{P1}} = 4\text{mS}$$

$$r_{o1} = \infty$$

$$g_{m2} = \sqrt{2I_{D2}K_{N2}} = 20\text{mS}$$

$$r_{o2} = \infty$$

$$r_{o4} = \infty$$



$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{sig}} = \frac{v_o}{v_{G2}} \cdot \frac{v_{G2}}{v_{G1}} \cdot \frac{v_{G1}}{v_{sig}}$$

$$= \frac{v_{S2}}{v_{G2}} \cdot \frac{v_{D1}}{v_{G1}} \cdot \frac{v_{G1}}{v_{sig}} = A_{vE}^{CD} \cdot A_{vE}^{CS+RS} \cdot \frac{v_{G1}}{v_{sig}}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_o = v_{S2} \\ v_{G2} = v_{D1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{v_{G1}}{v_{sig}} = \frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_{sig} + R_1 // R_2} = 0,889$$

$$A_{vE}^{CS+RS} = \frac{v_{D1}}{v_{G1}} = - \frac{g_{m1} v_{G1} R_4}{v_{G1} (1 + g_{m1} R_3)} = - \frac{g_{m1} R_4}{1 + g_{m1} R_3} = -6,667$$

$$v_{G1} = v_{G1} + g_{m1} v_{G1} R_3 = v_{G1} (1 + g_{m1} R_3)$$

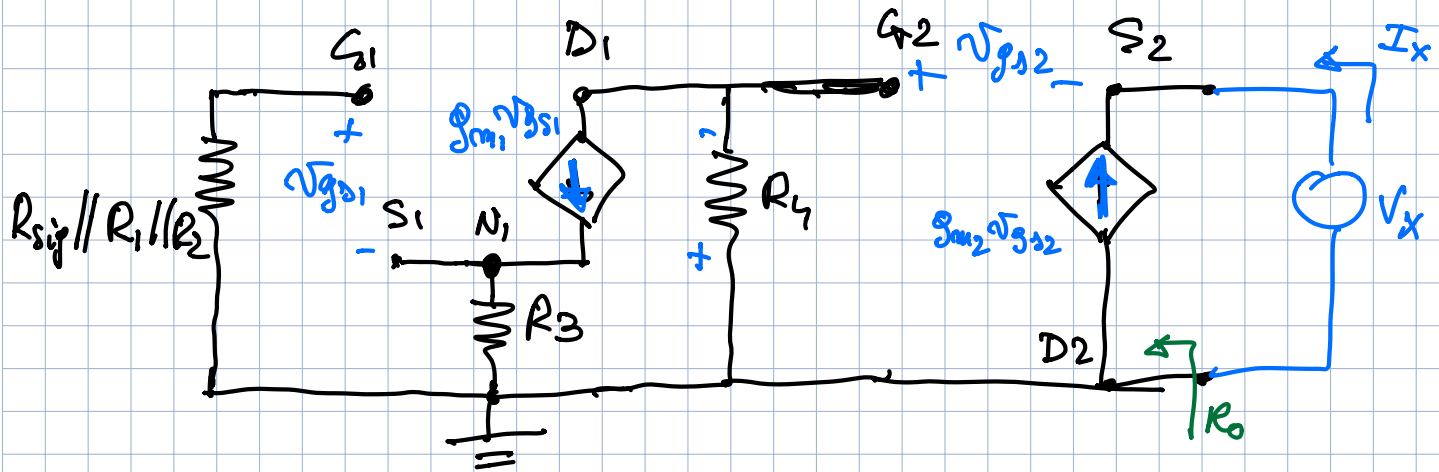
$$A_{vE}^{CD} = \frac{v_{S2}}{v_{G2}} = \frac{g_{m2} v_{G2} R_L}{v_{G2} (1 + g_{m2} R_L)} = \frac{g_{m2} R_L}{1 + g_{m2} R_L} = 0,8$$

$$v_{G2} = v_{G2} + g_{m2} v_{G2} R_L = v_{G2} (1 + g_{m2} R_L)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_v = -4,741$$

$$R_i = R_1 // R_2 = 80 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = 50 \Omega$$



$$V_{G1} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{gs1} = -V_{S1}$$

$$N_1: g_{m1} V_{gs1} - \frac{V_{S1}}{R_3} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{gs1} (g_{m1} + \frac{1}{R_3}) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{V_{gs1} = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{m1} V_{gs1} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{G2} = 0$$

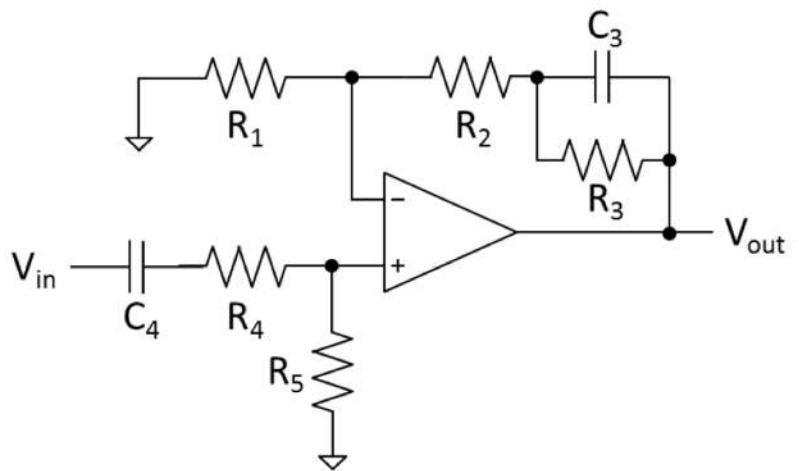
$$\Rightarrow V_{gs2} = -V_{S2} = -V_x \quad \left| \Rightarrow R_0 = \frac{V_x}{I_x} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} \right.$$

$$g_{m2} V_{gs2} = -I_x$$

PROBLEMA P2

Dato il circuito che usa amplificatori operazionali e componenti passivi ideali:

- 1) ricavare l'espressione (simbolica, senza sostituire i valori dei componenti) della funzione di trasferimento $W(s) = V_{out}(s)/V_{in}(s)$;
- 2) tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico dell'ampiezza e della fase di $H(j\omega)$, usando, nel caso della fase, l'approssimazione senza discontinuità;
- 3) determinare il valore della tensione di uscita sapendo che la tensione di ingresso vale $V_{in} = 0.1 \sin(\omega t)$ [V] con $\omega = 400$ rad/s.



DATI: $R_1 = 330\Omega$, $R_2 = 3k\Omega$, $R_3 = 30k\Omega$, $R_4 = 90k\Omega$, $R_5 = 10k\Omega$, $C_3 = 3.3nF$, $C_4 = 1\mu F$

$$Z_4 = \frac{1}{sC_4} + R_4 = \frac{1 + sC_4R_4}{sC_4}$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + \frac{\frac{1}{SC_3} \cdot R_3}{\frac{1}{SC_3} + R_3} = R_2 + \frac{R_3}{1 + SC_3 R_3} = \frac{R_2 + R_3 + SC_3 R_2 R_3}{1 + SC_3 R_3}$$

$$V_+ = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_5 + Z_4} = \frac{R_5}{R_5 + \frac{1 + SC_4 R_4}{SC_4}} = \frac{SC_4 R_5}{1 + SC_4 (R_4 + R_5)} V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = V_+ \left(1 + \frac{Z_2}{R_1} \right) = V_+ \left[1 + \frac{R_2 + R_3 + SC_3 R_2 R_3}{R_1 (1 + SC_3 R_3)} \right]$$

$$= V_+ \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + SC_3 R_1 R_3 + SC_3 R_2 R_3}{R_1 (1 + SC_3 R_3)}$$

$$= V_+ \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1 + SC_3 \frac{R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}}{1 + SC_3 R_3}$$

$R_{EQ} = \frac{R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \approx 3 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$= \frac{SC_4 R_5}{1 + SC_4 (R_4 + R_5)} \cdot V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1 + SC_3 R_{EQ}}{1 + SC_3 R_3}$$

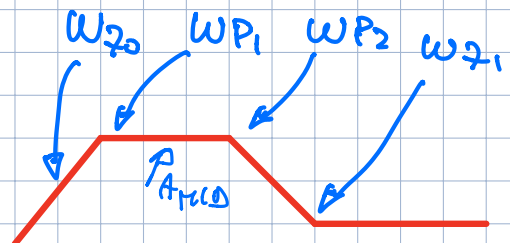
$$\Rightarrow W(s) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{SC_4 R_5 (1 + SC_3 R_{EQ})}{(1 + SC_3 R_3) [1 + SC_4 (R_4 + R_5)]}$$

$$\omega_{z0} = \frac{1}{C_4 R_5} = 10^2 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_{z1} = \frac{1}{C_3 R_{EQ}} = 1.01 \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad/sec}$$

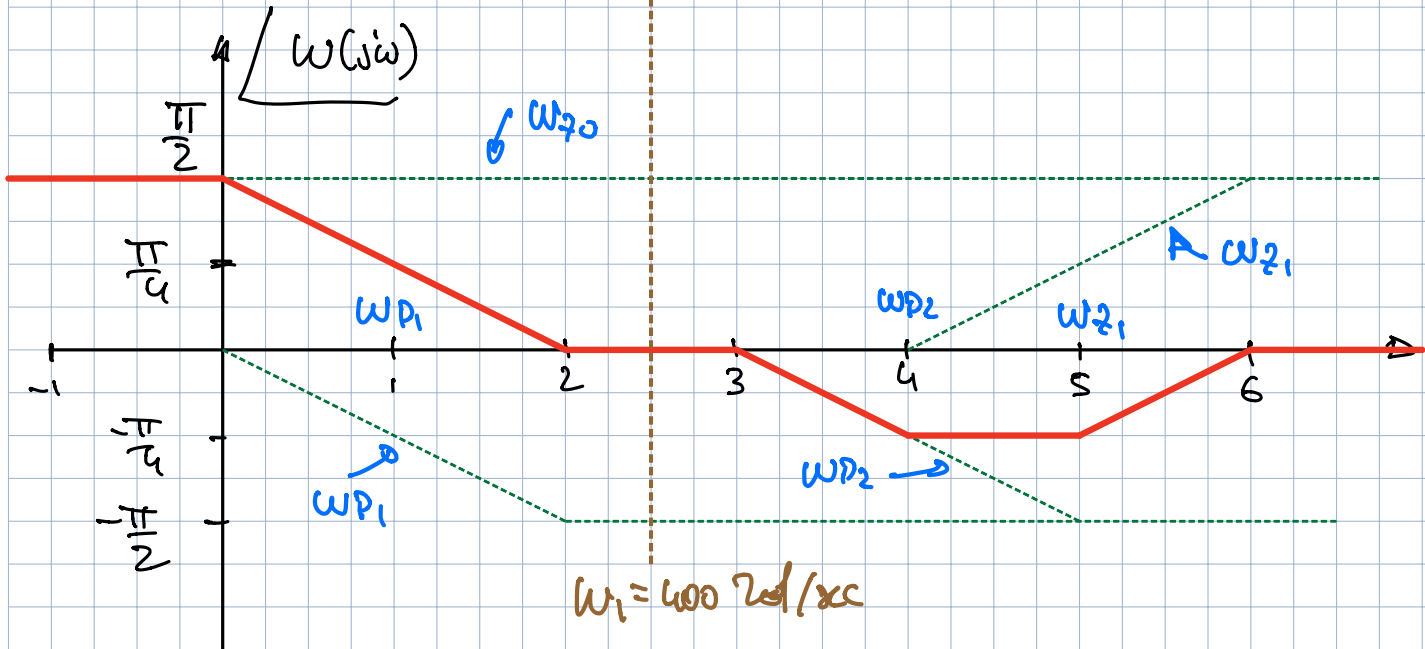
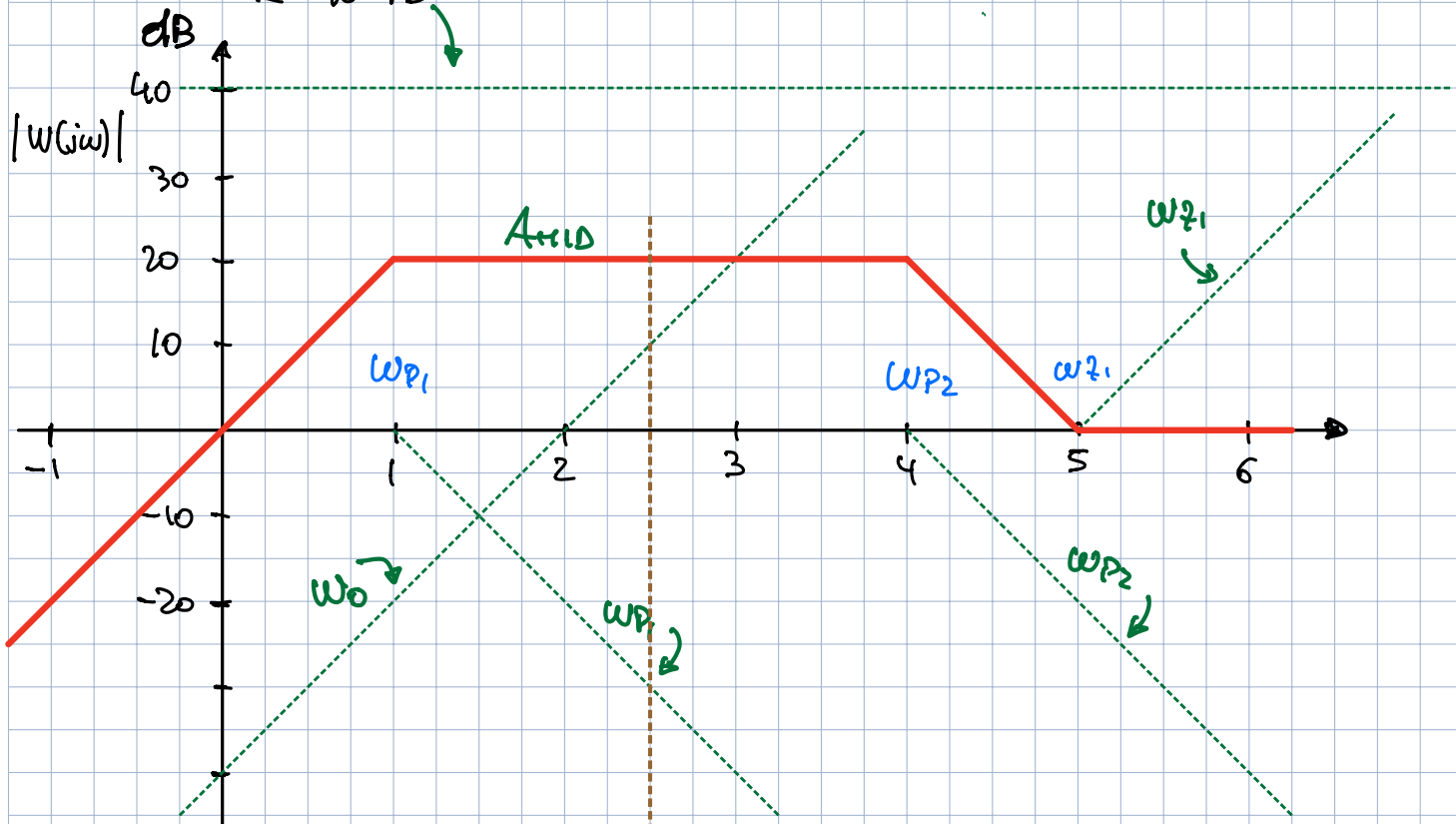
$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_4 (R_4 + R_5)} = 10 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{1}{C_3 R_3} = 1.01 \cdot 10^4 \text{ rad/sec}$$



$$\frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1} = 100,1 \approx 40 \text{ dB}$$

$$A_{mid} = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{C_4 R_5}{C_4 (R_4 + R_5)} = 10,1 \approx 20 \text{ dB}$$



$$v_{in} = 0,1 \sin(wt)$$

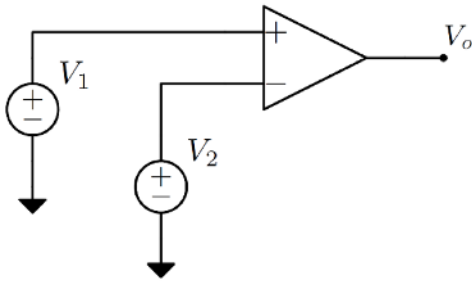
$$v_0 = 1 \sin(wt)$$

$$|W(jw_1)| = 20 \text{ dB} = 10$$

$$\angle W(jw_1) = 0$$

PROBLEMA Q1

L'amplificatore differenziale illustrato in figura ha un guadagno di modo differenziale pari ad $A_d = 100 \text{ V/V}$ e un guadagno di modo comune pari ad $A_c = 1 \text{ V/V}$. Si calcoli il valore della tensione di uscita V_o , giustificando chiaramente la risposta.



Dati:

$$A_d = 100 \text{ V/V}, A_c = 1 \text{ V/V}$$

$$V_1 = 2.05 \text{ V}, V_2 = 1.95 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = A_d \cdot v_{id} + A_c v_{ic}$$

$$v_{id} = V_1 - V_2 = 0,1 \text{ V}$$

$$v_{ic} = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 100 \times 0,1 \text{ V} + 1 \times 2 \text{ V} = 12 \text{ V}$$

PROBLEMA Q2

Data la seguente tabella della verità

- 1) Ricavare la mappa di Karnaugh corrispondente;
- 2) Trovare una F minimizzata
- 3) Disegnare la rete logica minimizzata tramite porte logiche fondamentali.

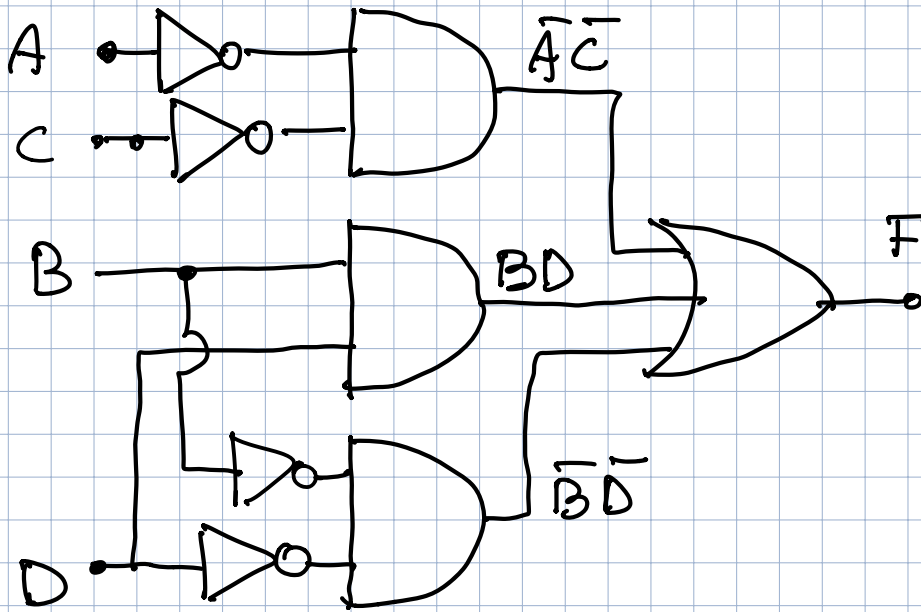
CD \ AB	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	0	1
01	1	1	1	0
11	0	1	1	0
10	1	0	0	1

Handwritten Karnaugh map analysis:

- Red circles around 1s in columns 00 and 10, with a red arrow pointing to $\overline{B}\overline{D}$.
- Blue circles around 1s in columns 01 and 11, with a blue arrow pointing to BD .
- Green circles around 1s in rows 00 and 01, with a green arrow pointing to $\overline{A}\overline{C}$.

A	B	C	D	F
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$F = \overline{A}\overline{C} + BD + \overline{B}\overline{D}$$



oppure $F = \overline{A+C} + BD + \overline{B+D}$

