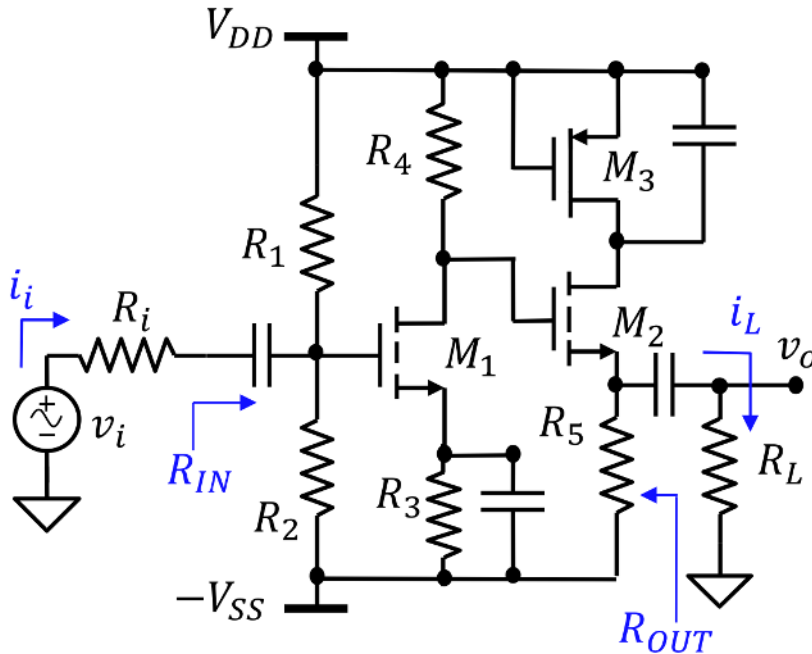


## PROBLEMA P1

Dato il circuito riportato nella figura sottostante, determinare:

- 1) il valore della resistenza  $R_4$ ;
- 2) il punto di lavoro dei transistor  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$  sapendo che  $V_{DS2} = -V_{DS3}$
- 3) il guadagno di tensione ai piccoli segnali ac  $A_v = v_o/v_i$
- 4) il guadagno di corrente ai piccoli segnali ac  $A_i = i_L/i_i$
- 5) le resistenze di ingresso e uscita ai piccoli segnali ac  $R_{IN}$  e  $R_{OUT}$ .



### Dati:

$$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = 150 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_2 = 250 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_3 = 2.0 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_5 = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_L = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_i = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

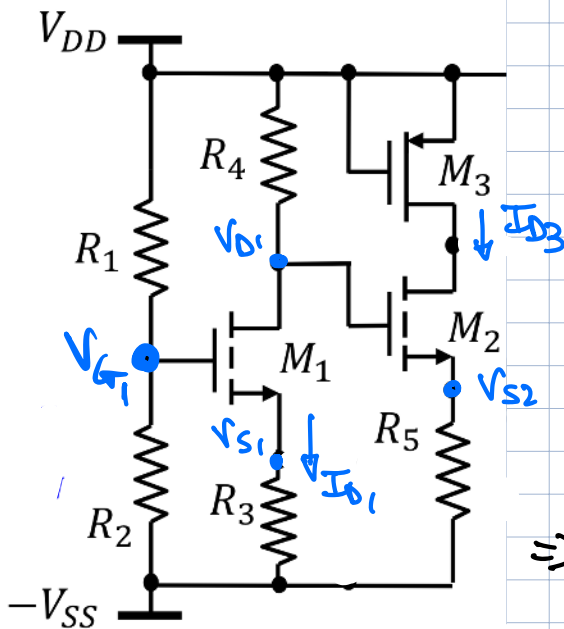
$$M_1: k_{n1} = 10 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{TN1} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$M_2: k_{n2} = 5 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{TN2} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$M_3: k_{p3} = 5 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{TP3} = 2 \text{ V}$$

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

### ANALISI IN DC



$$V_{G1} = V_{DD} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - V_{SS} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{G1} = V_{GS1} + R_3 I_{D1} - V_{SS} \\ I_{D1} = \frac{K_{n1}}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_{TN1})^2 \end{cases}$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{V_{G1} - V_{GS1} + V_{SS}}{R_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(V_{G1} + V_{SS})}{R_3 K_{n1}} - \frac{2V_{GS1}}{R_3 K_{n1}} = V_{GS1}^2 + V_{TN1}^2 - 2V_{GS1} V_{TN1}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{GS1}^2 + V_{GS1} \left( \frac{2}{R_3 K_{n1}} - 2V_{TN1} \right) + V_{TN1}^2 - \frac{2(V_{G1} + V_{SS})}{R_3 K_{n1}} = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -3.9$$

$$c = 2.75$$

$$V_{GS1} = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = 2,976 \text{ V}$$

(USO IL "+" CHE  
DA UNICA SOLUZIONE  
VALIDA)

$$\Rightarrow I_{D1} = \frac{K_{M1}}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_{TN1})^2 = 4,762 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{GS3} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{D3} = \frac{K_{P3}}{2} (V_{GS3} - V_{TP3})^2 = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{D2} = I_{D3}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{GS2} = V_{TN2} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D2}}{K_{M2}}} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{G2} = -V_{SS} + R_S I_{D2} + V_{GS2} = -10 \text{ V} + 10 \text{ V} + 4 \text{ V} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D1} = V_{G2} = 4 \text{ V} \Rightarrow R_u = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{D1}}{I_{D1}} = 1,26 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{S1} = -V_{SS} + R_3 I_{D1} = -0,476 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS1} = V_{D1} - V_{S1} = 4,476 \text{ V} > V_{GS1} - V_{TN2} = 0,976 \text{ V}$$

OK M1 SATURAZIONE

$$\begin{cases} V_{DD} = -V_{DS3} + V_{DS2} + R_S I_{D2} - V_{SS} \\ V_{DS2} = -V_{DS3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS2} = \frac{V_{DD} + V_{SS} - R_S I_{D2}}{2} = \frac{20 \text{ V} - 10 \text{ V}}{2} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS2} > V_{GS2} - V_{TN2} = 2 \text{ V}$$

OK M2 SATURAZIONE

$$V_{DS3} = -V_{DS2} = -5 \text{ V} < V_{GS3} - V_{TP3} = -2 \text{ V}$$

OK M3 IN SATURAZIONE

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} I_{D1} = 4,762 \text{ mA}, & V_{DS1} = 4,476 \text{ V} \\ I_{D2} = 10 \text{ mA}, & V_{DS2} = 5 \text{ V} \\ I_{D3} = 10 \text{ mA}, & V_{DS3} = -5 \text{ V} \end{array} \right]$$

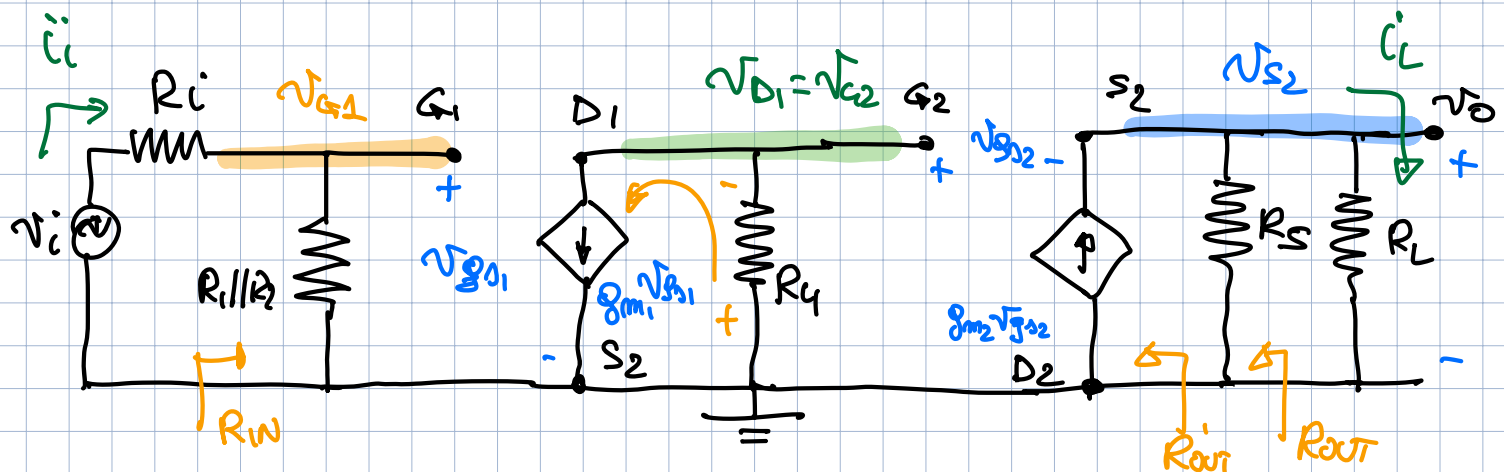
## CALCOLO PARAMETRI AL PICCOLO SEGNALE

$$g_{m1} = \frac{2I_{D1}}{V_{GS1} - V_{TN1}} = 9,76 \text{ mS} \quad r_{o1} = \infty$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{2I_{D2}}{V_{GS2} - V_{TN2}} = 10 \text{ mS} \quad r_{o2} = \infty$$

$R_3$  VIENE BYPASSATO DAL CONDENSATORE, QUINDI NON HA EFFETTO IN AC

## ANALISI AL PICCOLO SEGNALE



$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{v_{s2}}{v_{D1}} \cdot \frac{v_{D1}}{v_{G1}} \cdot \frac{v_{G1}}{v_i} = A_{vt}^{CD} \cdot A_{vt}^{CS} \cdot d$$

$$d = \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_i + R_1 \parallel R_2} = 0,889$$

$$\frac{v_{D1}}{v_{G1}} = \frac{-g_{m1} v_{gs1} \cdot R_4}{v_{gs1}} = -g_{m1} R_4 = -12,296$$

$$\frac{v_{s2}}{v_{G2}} = \frac{g_{m2} v_{gs2} R_5 \parallel R_L}{v_{gs2} + g_{m2} v_{gs2} R_5 \parallel R_L} = 0,833$$

$$\Rightarrow A_v = -10,14$$

$$A_i = \frac{i_L}{i_i} = \frac{v_o / R_L}{v_i / (R_i + R_1 \parallel R_2)} = A_v \cdot \frac{R_i + R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_L} = -960,6$$

OPPURE:

$$i_L = g_{m2} \sqrt{v_{g2}} \cdot \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_L}$$

$$v_{g2} = v_{g2} + g_{m2} \sqrt{v_{g2}} R_S // R_L \Rightarrow \sqrt{v_{g2}} = \frac{\sqrt{v_{g2}}}{1 + g_{m2} R_S // R_L}$$

$$\sqrt{v_{g2}} = -g_{m1} v_{g1} R_4$$

$$\sqrt{v_{g1}} = i_i R_1 // R_2$$

$$i_L = g_{m2} \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_L} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_{m2} R_S // R_L} \cdot -g_{m1} R_4 \cdot i_i R_1 // R_2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_i = \frac{i_L}{i_i} = \frac{g_{m2}}{1 + g_{m2} R_S // R_L} \cdot (-g_{m1} R_4) \cdot \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_L} \cdot R_1 // R_2$$

$$= -360,6$$

RESISTENZE DI INGRESSO E USCITA

$$R_{in} = R_1 // R_2 = 93,75 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{out} = R_S // R_{out}'$$

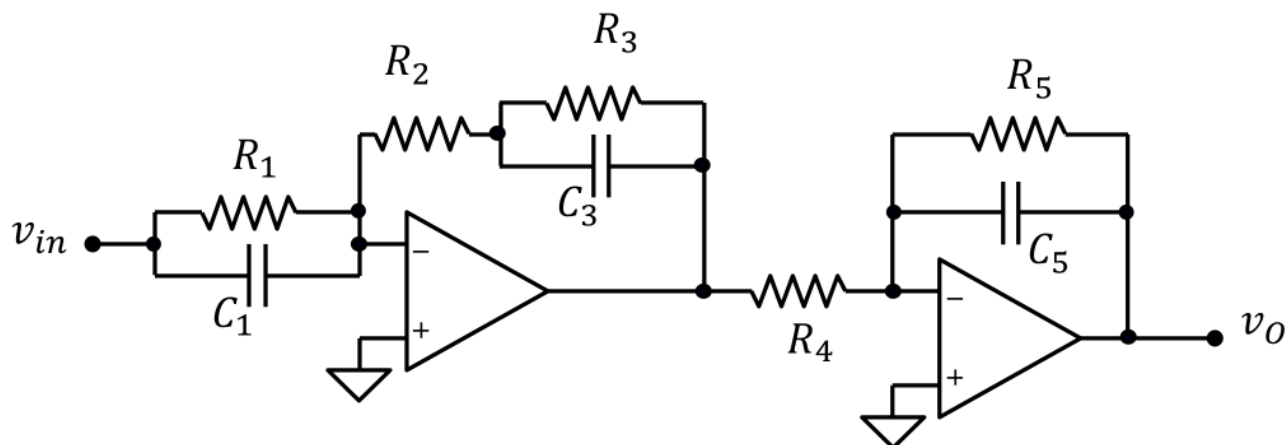
$$= 90,91 \Omega$$

$$R_{out}' = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = 100 \Omega$$

(VERI  
CALCOLI  
FATTI A  
LEZIONE)

## PROBLEMA P2

Sia dato il circuito in figura che usa un amplificatore operazionale ideale. **Dati:**  $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 50 \Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 5.55 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_5 = 1.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_3 = 20 \text{ nF}$ ,  $C_5 = 0.9 \mu\text{F}$ .



- 1) ricavare l'espressione della funzione di trasferimento  $W(s) = v_o(s)/v_{in}(s)$ ;
- 2) tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico dell'ampiezza e della fase di  $W(s)$ , (per la fase non usare l'approssimazione a gradino).
- 3) Calcolare  $v_o(t)$  sapendo che  $v_s = 2V + 1V \cdot \sin(\omega_0 t)$  con  $\omega_0 = 100 \text{ rad/s}$ .

**soluzione**

$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{sC_1}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1}} = \frac{R_1}{1 + sC_1 R_1}$$

$$Z_{23} = R_2 + \frac{R_3}{1 + sC_3 R_3} = (R_2 + R_3) \frac{(1 + sC_3 R_2 // R_3)}{1 + sC_3 R_3}$$

$$Z_5 = \frac{R_5}{1 + sC_5 R_5}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{01} = - \frac{Z_{23}}{Z_1} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{(1 + sC_1 R_1)(1 + sC_3 R_2 // R_3)}{1 + sC_3 R_3} v_{in}$$

$$N_0 = N_{01} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + sC_5 R_5}$$

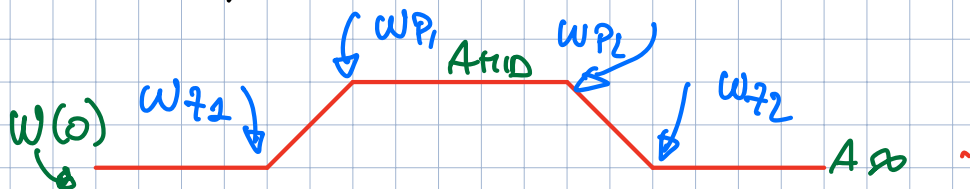
$$\Rightarrow W(s) = \frac{N_0}{v_{in}} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4} \cdot \frac{(1 + sC_1 R_1)(1 + sC_3 R_2 // R_3)}{(1 + sC_3 R_3)(1 + sC_5 R_5)}$$

$$\omega_{z1} = \frac{1}{C_1 R_1} = 10 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_{z2} = \frac{1}{C_3 R_2 // R_3} = 1,01 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_5 R_5} = 1,01 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$$

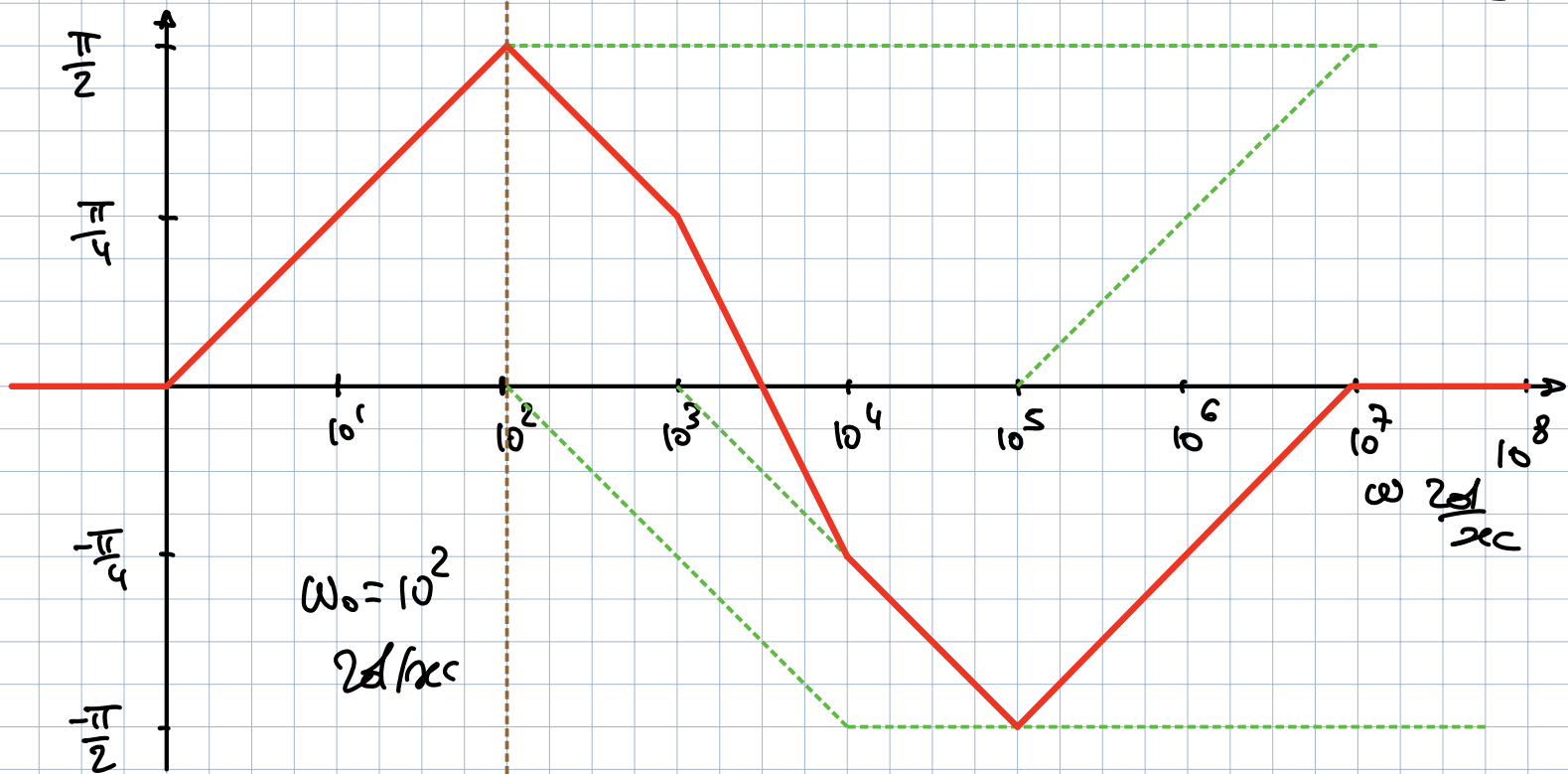
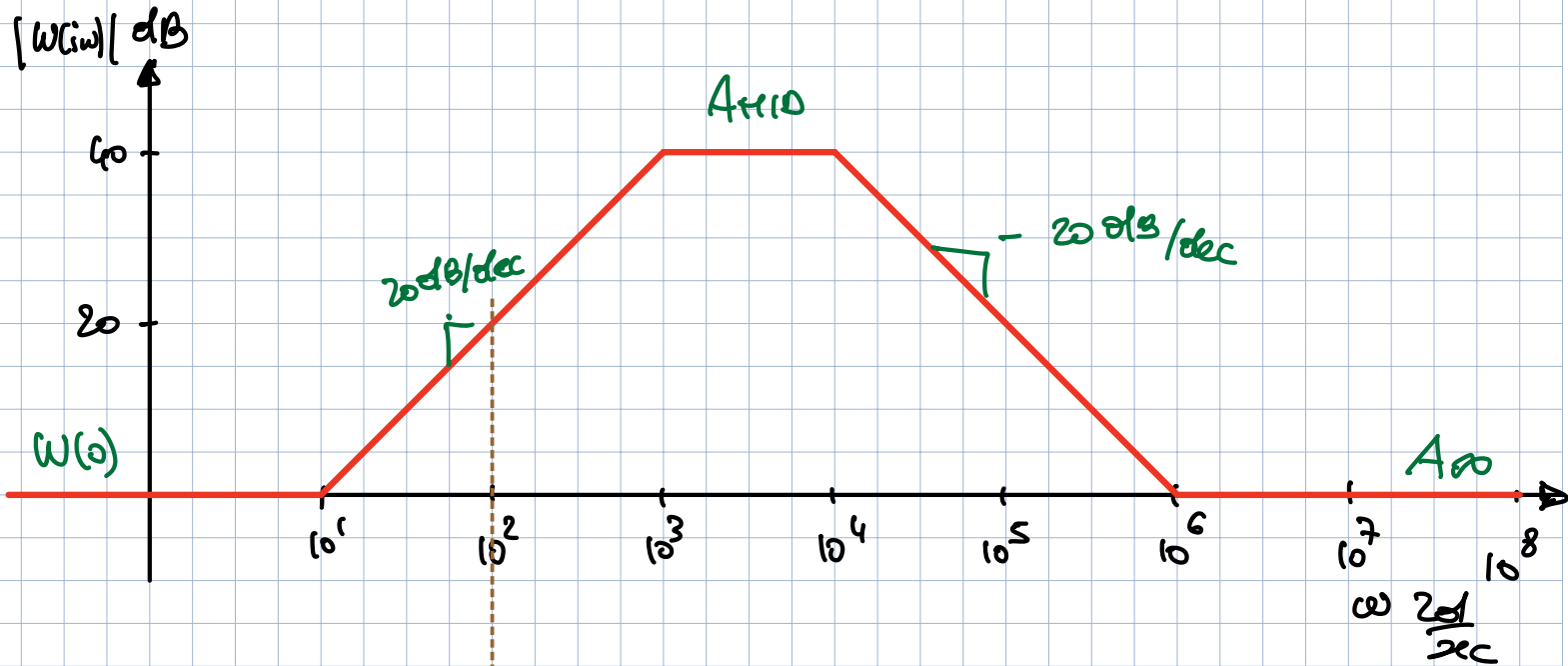
$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{1}{C_3 R_3} = 10^4 \text{ rad/sec}$$



$$W(0) = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4} = 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$A_{mid} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4} \cdot \frac{R_1 C_1}{R_5 C_5} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_4} \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_5} = 1,01 \cdot 10^2 \text{ rad/sec} \approx 40 \text{ dB}$$

$$A_\infty = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_4} \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_5} \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4} \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_5} = 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$$



$$|W(i\omega_0)| = 20 \text{ dB} = 10$$

$$\angle W(i\omega_0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$V_s = 2V + 1V \sin(\omega t)$$

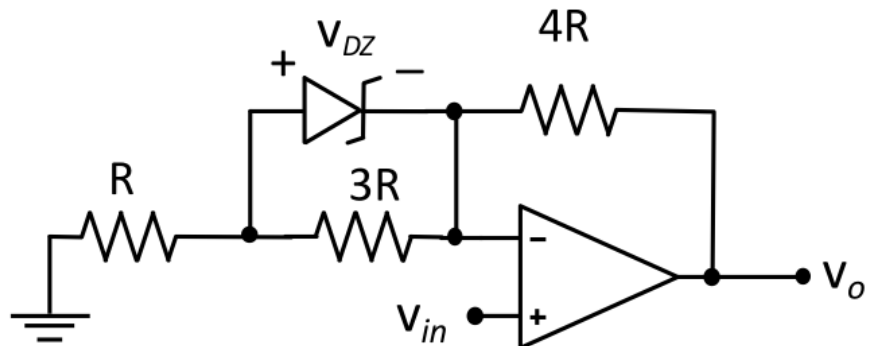
$$V_o = 2V \cdot \omega(0) + 1V \cdot |\omega(j\omega)| \sin\left(\omega t + \angle\omega(j\omega)\right)$$

$$= 2V + 1V \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

### PROBLEMA Q1

L'amplificatore in figura è realizzato con un amplificatore operazionale ideale e un diodo Zener ideale. Determinare:

- 1) i valori della tensione di ingresso per la quale il diodo è ON, OFF e in Breakdown.
- 2)  $v_o$  quando  $v_s = -2V$ .
- 3) (facoltativo) la transcaratteristica del circuito.



**Dati:**  $R = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $V_{ON} = 0$ ,  $V_Z = 6V$

1) Hp  $D_Z = OFF$

$$V_A = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R}{R+3R} = \frac{V_{in}}{4}$$

$$V_{DZ} = V_A - V_{in} = \frac{V_{in}}{4} - V_{in} = -\frac{3}{4}V_{in}$$

$D_Z = \text{"ON"}$  ca  $V_{DZ} > 0 \Rightarrow$

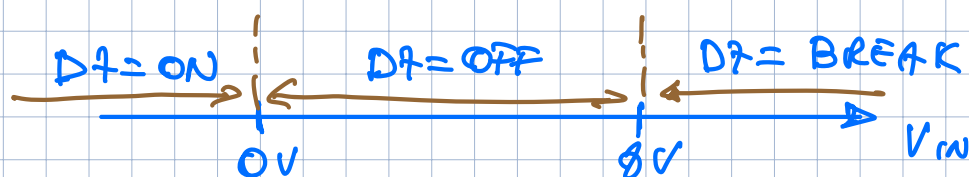
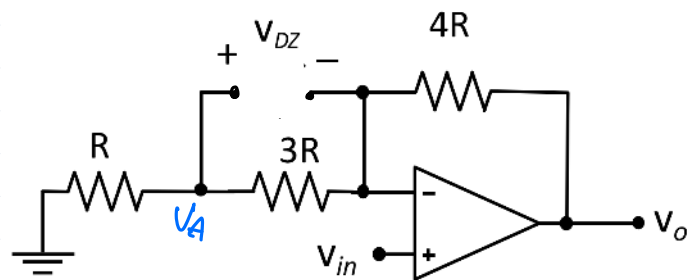
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}V_{in} > 0 \Rightarrow V_{in} < 0$$

$D_Z = \text{"BREAK"}$  ca  $V_{DZ} < -V_Z$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}V_{in} < -V_Z \Rightarrow V_{in} > \frac{4}{3}V_Z = 8V$$

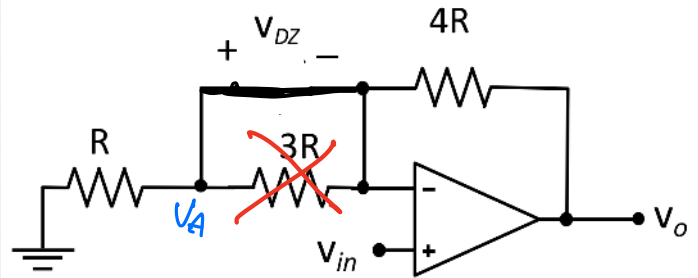
$D_Z = \text{"OFF"}$

ca  $0 \leq V_{in} \leq 8V$



2)  $V_W = -2V \Rightarrow DZ = \text{"ON"}$

$$V_O = V_{in} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{4R}{R}\right) = 5V_{in} = -10V$$



### 3) FACOLTATIVO

A) CON  $V_W < 0$   $DZ = \text{"ON"}$   $\Rightarrow V_O = 5V_{in}$   $m = 5$   
 $q = 0$

B) CON  $0 \leq V_W \leq 8V$   $DZ = \text{"OFF"}$   
 VERI DISCANDO DEL PUNTO 1

$$V_O = V_{in} \left(1 + \frac{4R}{4R}\right) = 2V_{in} \quad m = 2$$

$$q = 0$$

C) CON  $V_W > 8V$   $DZ = \text{BREAK}$

SOVRAPP. EFFETTI

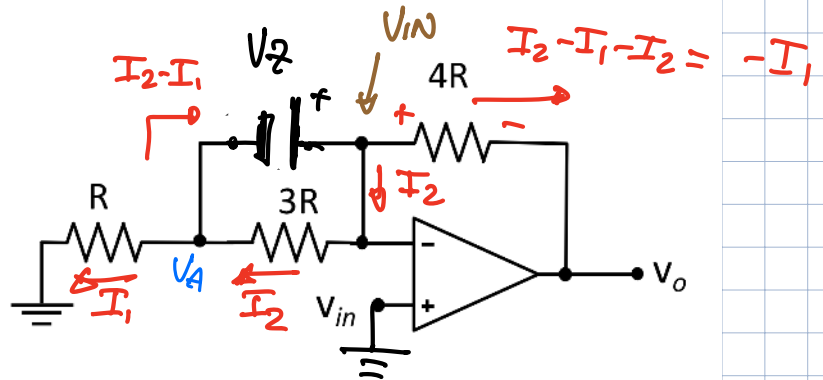
$V_W \neq 0$  e  $V_Z = 0 \Rightarrow V_O' = 5V_{in}$  (VERI'  $DZ = \text{"ON"}$ )

$V_W = 0$  e  $V_Z \neq 0 \rightarrow$

$$V_A = -V_Z$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{V_Z}{R}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_Z}{3R}$$



$$V_O'' = -(-I_1 \cdot 4R)$$

$$I_1 \cdot 4R = -\frac{V_Z}{R} \cdot 4R = -6V \cdot 4 = -24V$$



$\Rightarrow$  Cou D7 = BREAK

$$V_o = 5 V_{in} - 24V$$

$$m = 5$$

$$q = -24$$

RATECO R000 in  $V_s = 0V$

$$V_o^- = 5V_{in} = 0$$

$$V_o^+ = 2V_{in} = 0$$

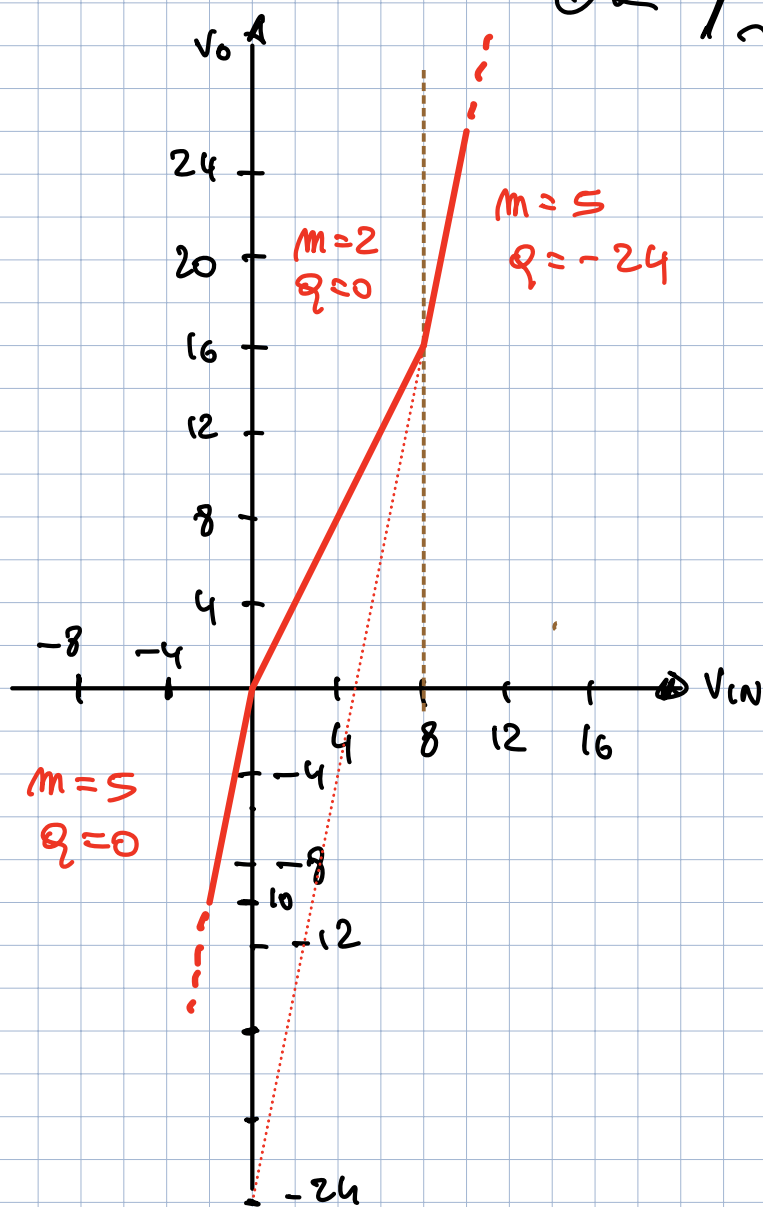
OK

RATECO R000 in  $V_s = 8V$

OK

$$V_o^- = 2V_{in} = 16V$$

$$V_o^+ = 5V_{in} - 24 = 40V - 24V = 16V$$

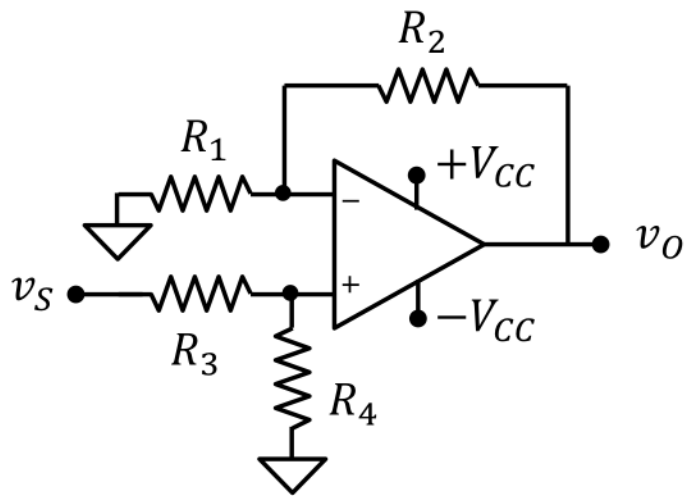


## PROBLEMA Q2

Il circuito di figura impiega un AO quasi ideale con correnti di polarizzazione pari a  $I_{B1}=120\text{nA}$  (morsetto non invertente),  $I_{B2}=80\text{nA}$  (morsetto invertente).

- 1) Calcolare  $v_o$  considerando l'effetto delle sole correnti di polarizzazione ( $v_s=0$ ).
- 2) Trovare il valore di  $R_4$  che annulli l'effetto delle correnti di BIAS.

**Dati:**  $R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  
 $R_4 = 40\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$ .

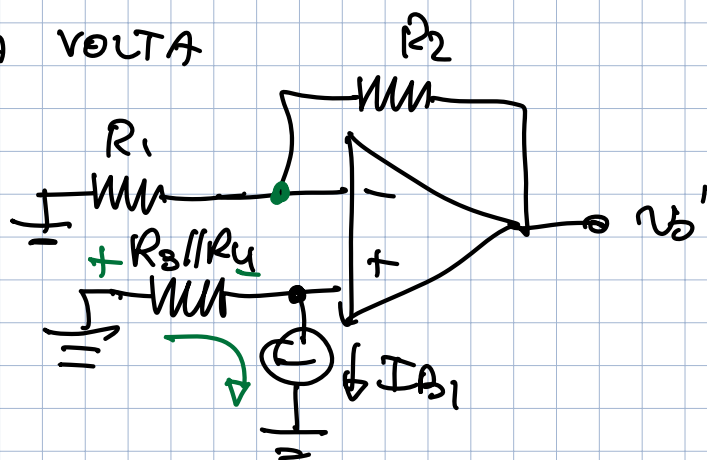


PER VALUTARE L'EFFETTO DI  $I_{B1}$  E  $I_{B2}$  ANNULLO  $v_s$  E ATTIVO LE  $I_B$  UNA ALLA VOLTA

### • EFFETTO DI $I_{B1}$

$$v_+ = -I_{B1} R_3 // R_4$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o' = -I_{B1} R_3 // R_4 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

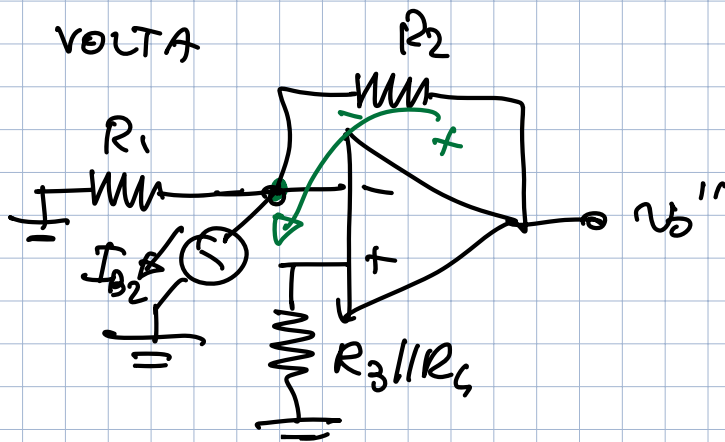


### • EFFETTO DI $I_{B2}$

$$v_+ = v_- = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{R_1} = \infty$$

$$v_o'' = R_2 I_{B2}$$



$$\Rightarrow v_o = v_o' + v_o'' = R_2 I_{B2} - I_{B1} R_3 // R_4 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$= 3,2\text{ mA} - 4,8\text{ mA}$$

$$= -1,6\text{ mA}$$

PER ANNULLARE EFFETTO  $I_{A1}$  E  $I_{A2}$  BASTA CHE

$$R_2 I_{A2} = I_{A1} R_3 // R_4 \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 // R_4 = \frac{I_{A2}}{I_{A1}} \cdot \frac{R_2 \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 5,333 \text{ K}\Omega = \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{\text{ymov}} = \frac{5,333 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot R_3}{R_3 - 5,333 \text{ K}\Omega} = 11,43 \text{ K}\Omega$$

### PROBLEMA Q3

Data la seguente mappa di Karnaugh

- 1) Trovare una F minimizzata
- 2) Disegnare la rete logica minimizzata tramite porte logiche fondamentali.

$$F = A\bar{C} + A\bar{D} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

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

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

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

Groupings:   
A $\bar{D}$  (green loop)   
B $\bar{C}$  (blue loop)   
A $\bar{C}$  (orange loop)

