

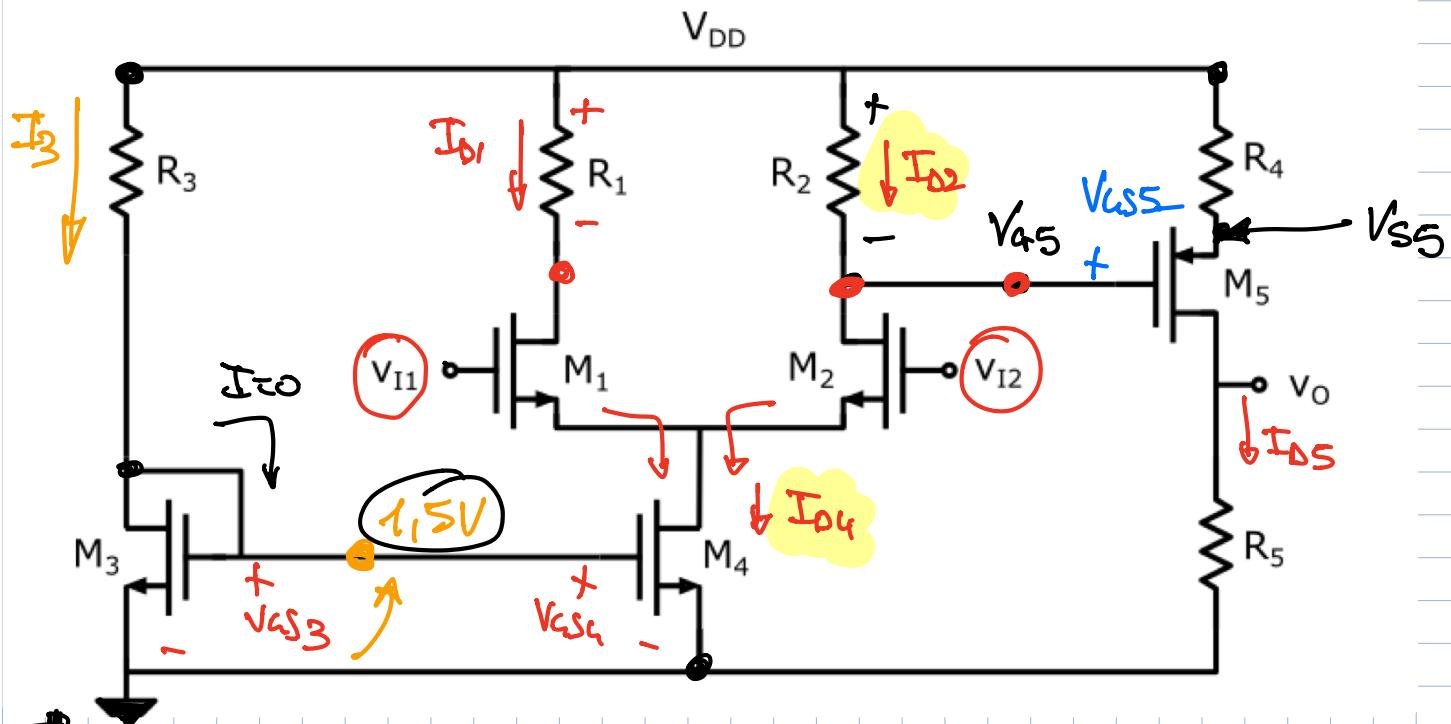
## **PROBLEMA P1**

Dato il circuito riportato nella figura sottostante, determinare:

- il valore delle resistenze  $R_3$  e  $R_4$  in modo che le correnti di drain di  $M_2$  e  $M_5$  valgano rispettivamente  $I_{D2} = 1 \text{ mA}$  e  $I_{D5} = 4 \text{ mA}$ ;
  - il punto di lavoro dei transistor  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$ ,  $M_4$  e  $M_5$ ;
  - il guadagno di tensione differenziale ai piccoli segnali ac  $A_{vd} = V_o / V_{id}$ , dove  $V_{id} = V_{i1} - V_{i2}$ ;
  - il rapporto di reiezione del modo comune (CMRR) supponendo, solo in questo caso, che il transistor  $M_4$  abbia un parametro di modulazione della lunghezza di canale  $\lambda_n = 0.02 \text{ V}^{-1}$ .

Dati:  $V_{DD}=15$  V,  $V_{I1}=V_{I2}=7.5$  V,  $R_1=R_2=4$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_5=2$  k $\Omega$ ,

$$M_{1,2,3,4}: k_n = 8 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{tn} = 1 \text{ V}, \lambda_n = 0 \text{ V}^{-1}, M_5: k_p = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{tp} = -1 \text{ V}, \lambda_p = 0 \text{ V}^{-1}.$$



$$V_{I_1} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} V_{I_1} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The diagram shows a circuit element consisting of a circle containing the letter 'w' (representing an inductor), connected in series with a branch containing a voltage source labeled  $V_{I2}$ . This branch is connected between the top terminal of the inductor and ground. Another branch containing a voltage source labeled  $V_{I2}$  is connected between the bottom terminal of the inductor and ground.

$$I_{Dy} = I_{01} + I_{02} = \underline{2\text{mA}}$$

$$V_{GS4} = V_{GS3} = \underbrace{V_{TN}}_R + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{DS4}}{Kn}} = 2V + \boxed{\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 2mA}{8mA/V^2}}} = 2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V_{GS} - V_{TN} = \sqrt{\frac{2T_A}{Km}} = 0,707$$

$$I_4 = I_3 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{Km_4}{Km_3} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{V_{OS4}}}{1 + \sqrt{V_{OS3}}}}_{= 1} = I_3 = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$\downarrow$

$Km_4 = Km_3$

$d = 0$

$$R_3 = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS3}}{I_{D3}} = \frac{15V - 1,707V}{2 \text{ mA}} = \underline{\underline{6,646 \text{ k}\Omega}}$$

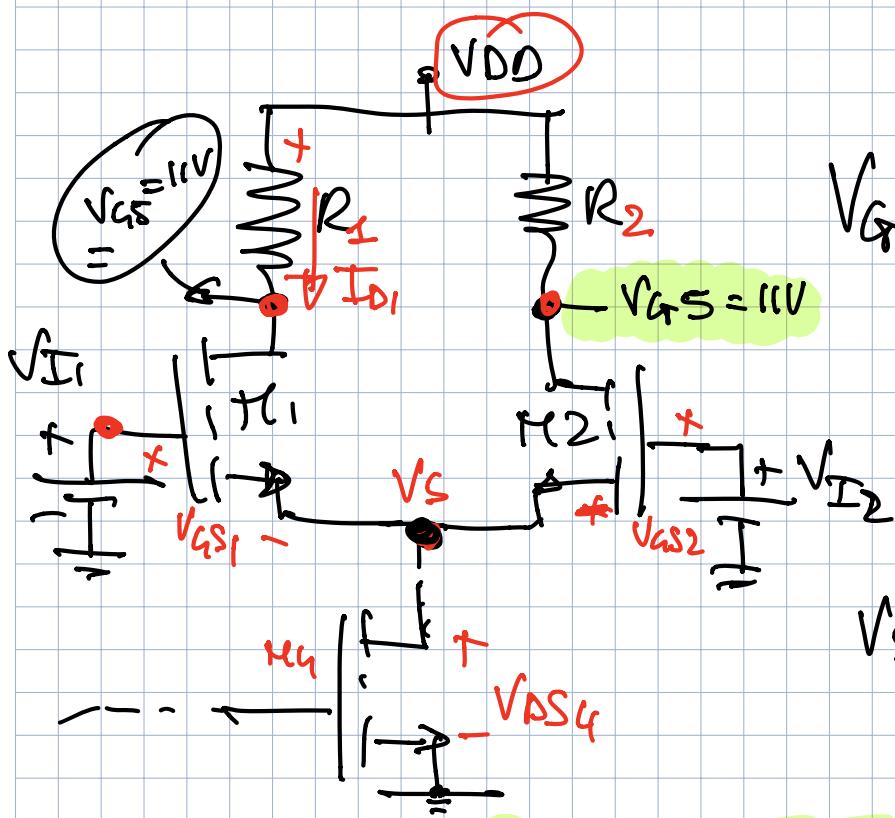
$$I_{D5} = 4 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_{GS5} = V_{TP} - \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D5}}{K_P}} = -1 - \sqrt{\frac{8 \text{ mA}}{2 \text{ mA/V}^2}} = -1 - 2 \text{ V} = -3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{G5} = V_{DD} - R_0 I_{D2} = 15V - 4 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 2 \text{ mA} = 11 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{SS} = V_{G5} - V_{GS5} = 11 \text{ V} - (-3 \text{ V}) = 14 \text{ V}$$

$$R_h = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{SS}}{I_{D5}} = \frac{11 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 250 \text{ }\Omega = 0,25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Crea un PUNTO en el VD de los M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> ... M<sub>S</sub>



$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} = V_{TN} + \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{K_m}} = 1 \text{ V} + \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 2 \text{ mA}}{8 \text{ mA/V}^2}} = 1 \text{ V} + 0,25 \text{ V} = \underline{\underline{1,5 \text{ V}}}$$

$$V_S = V_{I_1} - V_{GS1} = V_{I_2} - V_{GS2} = 7,5 \text{ V} - 1,5 \text{ V} = \underline{\underline{6 \text{ V}}}$$

$$V_{D2} = V_{GS} = 11V - 6V = 5V$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{DS1} &= V_{D1} - V_S = 11V - 6V = 5V \\ V_{DS2} &= V_{D2} - V_S = 11V - 6V = 5V \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{GS} - V_{TN} = 0,5V$$

OK

M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> ( $I_D = 1mA$ ,  $V_{DS} = 5V$ )

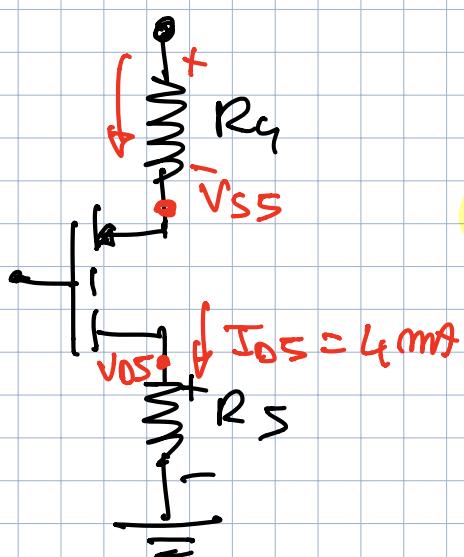
$$V_{DS4} = V_S = 6V > V_{GS} - V_{TN} = 0,702V$$

$$V_{DS3} = V_{GS3} = 1,707 > V_{GS} - V_{TN} = 0,702V$$

M<sub>3</sub> ( $I_D = 2mA$ ,  $V_{DS} = 1,702V$ )

M<sub>4</sub> ( $I_D = 2mA$ ,  $V_{DS} = 6,0V$ )

V<sub>DD</sub>



$$V_{S5} = V_{DD} - I_{DS} R_G = 15V - 4mA \cdot 0,25k\Omega = 8V$$

$$V_0 = V_{DS} = I_{DS} \cdot R_S = 4mA \cdot 2k\Omega = 8V$$

$$V_{DS5} = V_{DS} - V_{SS} = 8V - 6V = -2V$$

$$V_{DS5} < V_{GS} - V_{TN} = -2V$$

M<sub>5</sub>: ( $I_D = 4mA$ ,  $V_{DS} = -2V$ )

PARA NEGLIGIRE IL PUNTO DI SCELTA:

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{2I_{D1}}{V_{GS} - V_{TN}} = \frac{2mA}{0,5V} = 4mS$$

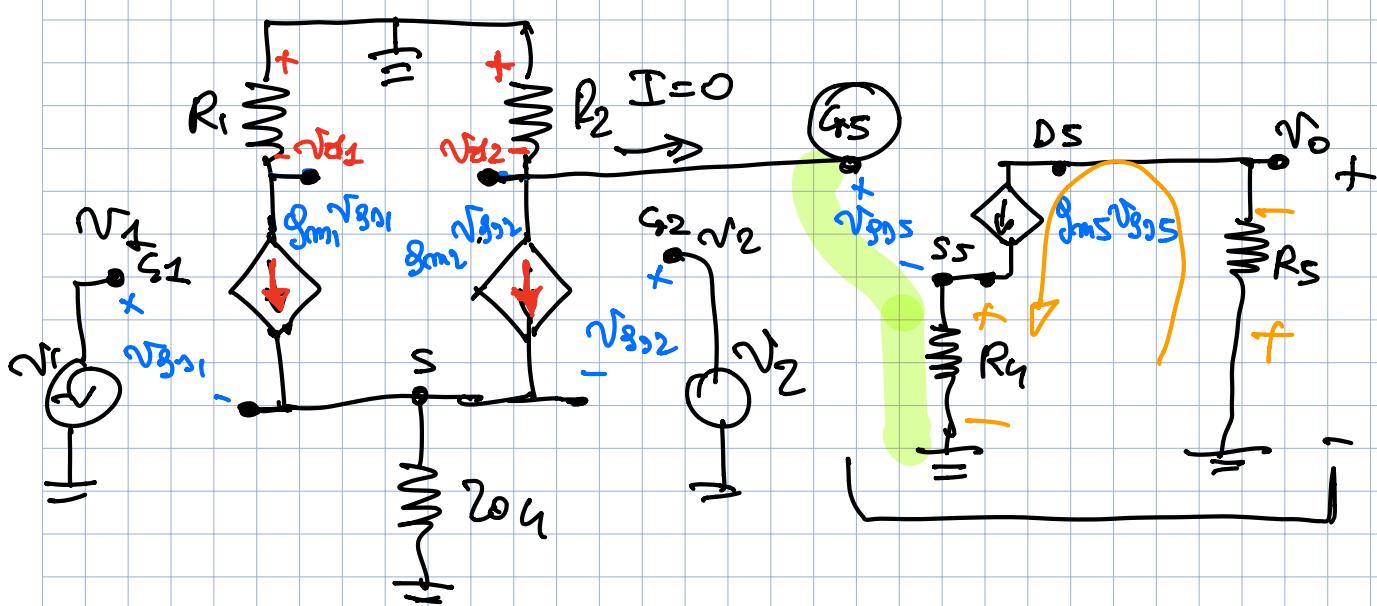
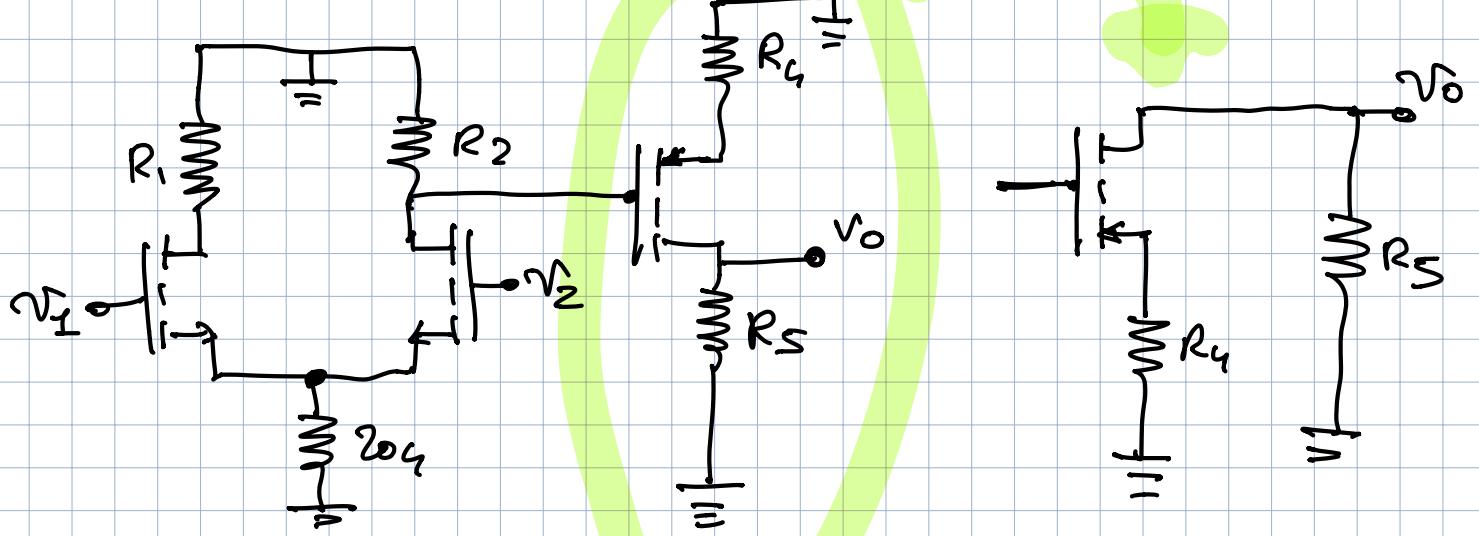
$$\begin{aligned} 2\omega_L &= 2\omega_2 \\ &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{m5} = \frac{2I_{DS}}{V_{GS} - V_{TN}} = \frac{8mA}{2V} = 4mS$$

$$2\omega_S = 10$$

$$r_{2\omega_L} = \frac{1 + V_{AS}}{I_{D4}} = \frac{50V + 6V}{2mA} = 28k\Omega$$

## ANALISI AC



GUA DAENDO DI TUTTO DIFF DELL'ALTRÒ DIFF.

$V_S = 0$  (nel modo differenziale  $V_S = 0$ )

$$V_{d2} = -g_m2 \sqrt{g_{m2}} R_2$$

$$V_{g_{m2}} = V_{g_2} = -\frac{V_{d2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{d2} = + g_m2 R_2 \frac{V_{d2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{d1} = \frac{V_{d2}}{V_{d1}} = + \frac{g_m R_2}{2} = \frac{4 m S \cdot 4 k \Omega}{2} = 8$$

GUADAGNO DI TUTTO CIRCUITO DELLO STADIO DIFF.

$$V_{d2} = - g_m 2 \sqrt{g_{m2}} R_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ic} &= V_{g2} + g_m 2 \sqrt{g_{m2}} R_{2h} \\ &= \sqrt{g_{m2}} (1 + 2 g_m R_{2h}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{d2} = - \frac{g_m R_2}{1 + 2 g_m R_{2h}} \sqrt{V_{ic}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_u = \frac{V_{d2}}{V_{ic}} = - \frac{g_m R_2}{1 + 2 g_m R_{2h}} = - \frac{16}{1 + 224} = - \underline{\underline{0,071}}$$

GUADAGNO DEL 2<sup>o</sup> STADIO

$$V_o = - g_m s \sqrt{g_{m5}} R_5$$

$$V_{gs} = V_{g5} + g_m s \sqrt{g_{m5}} R_h$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{gs}} = - \frac{g_m s R_5}{1 + g_m s R_h} = - \frac{g_m s \cdot 2 k\Omega}{1 + g_m s \cdot 0,25 k\Omega} = \underline{\underline{-4}}$$

$$A_d = \frac{V_o}{V_{id}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{d2}} \cdot \frac{V_{d2}}{V_{id}} = -4 \cdot 8 = -32$$

$$A_C = \frac{V_o}{V_{ic}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{d1}} \cdot \frac{V_{d1}}{V_{ic}} = -4 \cdot (-0,071) \underline{\underline{0,284}}$$

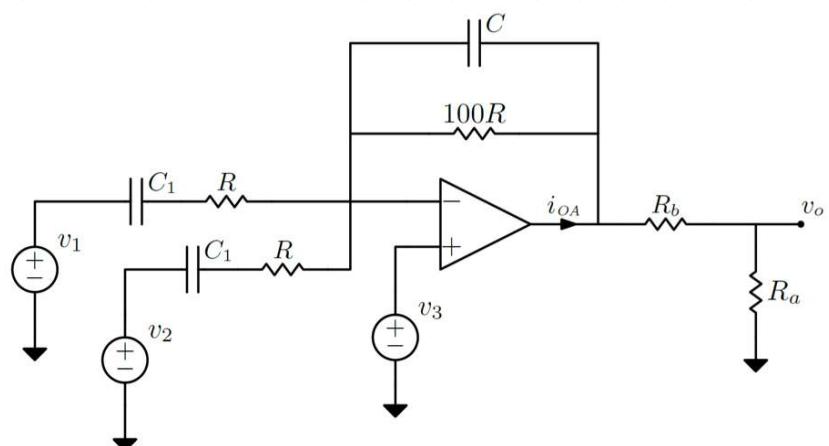
$$P_{eff} = \left| \frac{A_d}{A_C} \right| = 112,5 = 61,02 \text{ dB}$$

## PROBLEMA P2

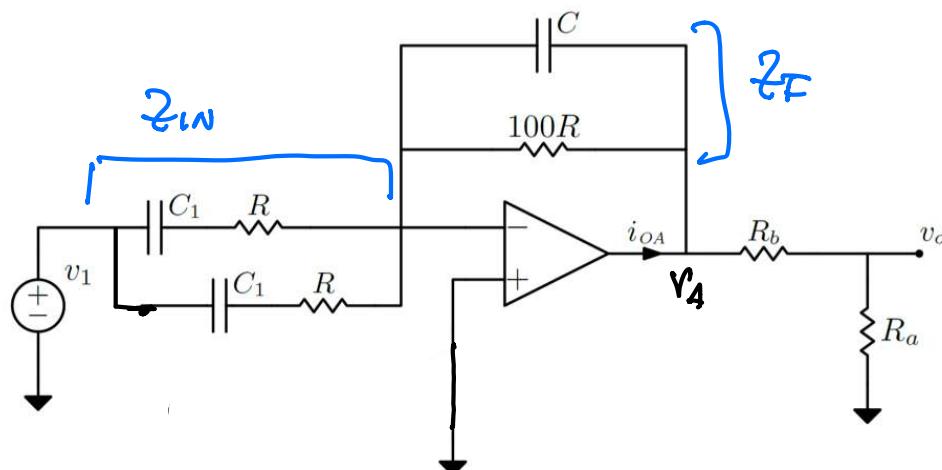
Dato il circuito riportato in figura sottostante, che utilizza un amplificatore operazionale **ideale**:

- 1) Posto  $v_3 = 0$  e posto  $v_1 = v_2$ , ricavare l'espressione del guadagno di tensione  $A_v(s) = v_o/v_1$ .
- 2) Tracciare il diagramma di Bode asintotico di ampiezza e fase di  $A_v(s)$ .
- 3) Posto  $V_1 = 4V$ ,  $V_2 = 3V$ ,  $V_3 = 5V$ , calcolare il valore della corrente  $I_{OA}$  erogata dall'amplificatore operazionale.

Dati:  $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_a = R_b = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C = 20 \text{ pF}$ ,  $C_1 = 2 \mu\text{F}$



Con  $v_1 = v_2 \in v_3 = 0$  il circuito diventa:



$$Z_{in} = \frac{\frac{1}{SC} + R}{2} = \frac{1 + SC_R}{2SC_1}$$

$$Z_f = \frac{\frac{1}{SC} \cdot 100R}{\frac{1}{SC} + 100R} = \frac{100R}{1 + 100SRC}$$

$$V_A = V_2 \left( -\frac{Z_F}{Z_W} \right) = -\frac{100 R}{1 + 100 S R C} \cdot \frac{2 S C_1}{1 + S C_1 R} V_1$$

$$= -\frac{200 S C_1 R}{(1 + S C_1 R)(1 + S 100 R C)} V_1$$

$$\Rightarrow W(\omega) = \frac{V_0}{V_2} = -\frac{200 R_a}{R_a + R_b} \cdot \frac{S C_1 R}{(1 + S C_1 R)(1 + S 100 R C)}$$

$$\frac{200 R_a}{R_a + R_b} = 100$$

$$W_{20} = \frac{1}{C R} = 10^2 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$W P_1 = \frac{1}{C R} = 10^2 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$W P_2 = \frac{1}{100 R C} = 10^5 \text{ rad/sec}$$

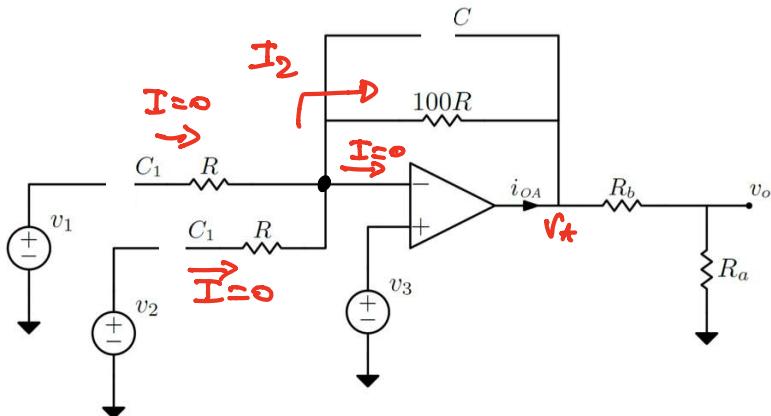
$$A_{TID} = \frac{200 R_a}{R_a + R_b} \cdot \frac{C_1 R}{C_1 R} = 100$$

$$= 40 \text{ dB}$$



- 3) Posto  $V_1 = 4V$ ,  $V_2 = 3V$ ,  $V_3 = 5V$ , calcolare il valore della corrente  $i_{OA}$  erogata dall'amplificatore operazionale.

Dati:  $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_a = R_b = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C = 20 \text{ pF}$ ,  $C_1 = 2 \mu\text{F}$

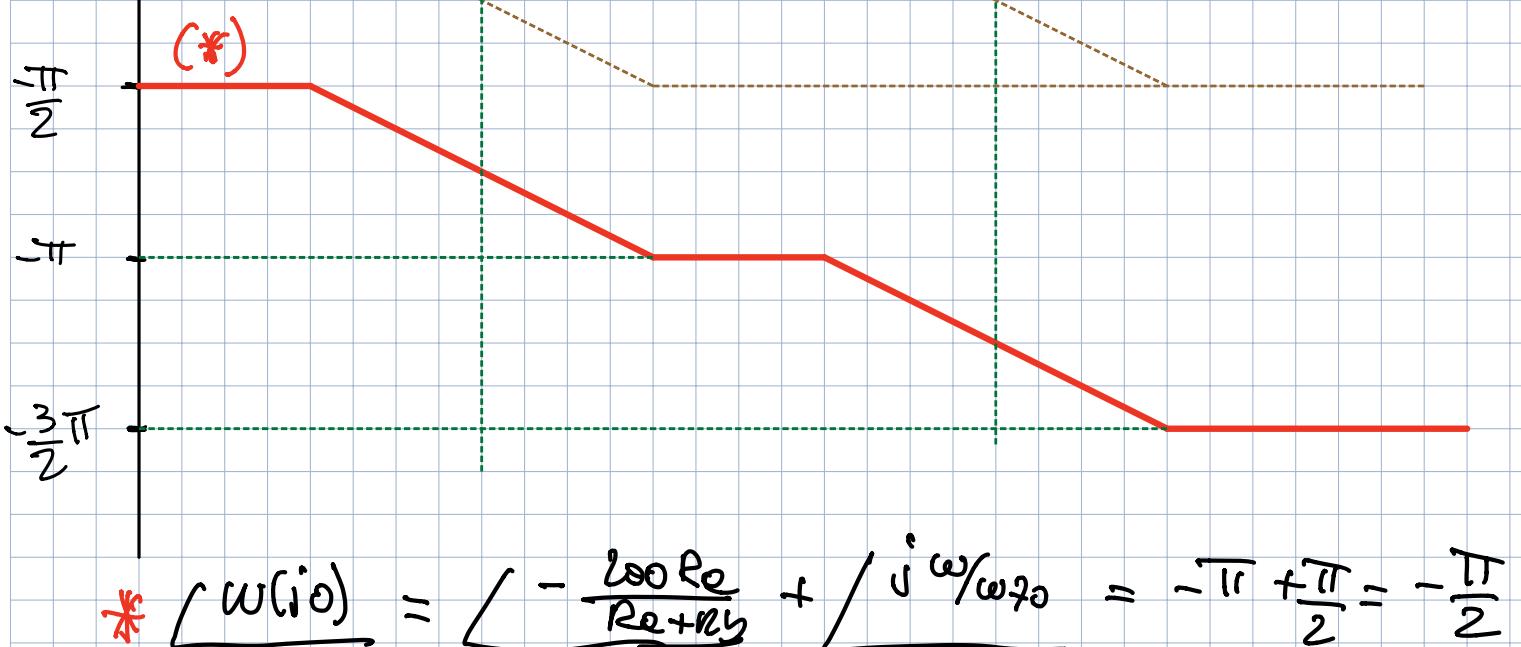
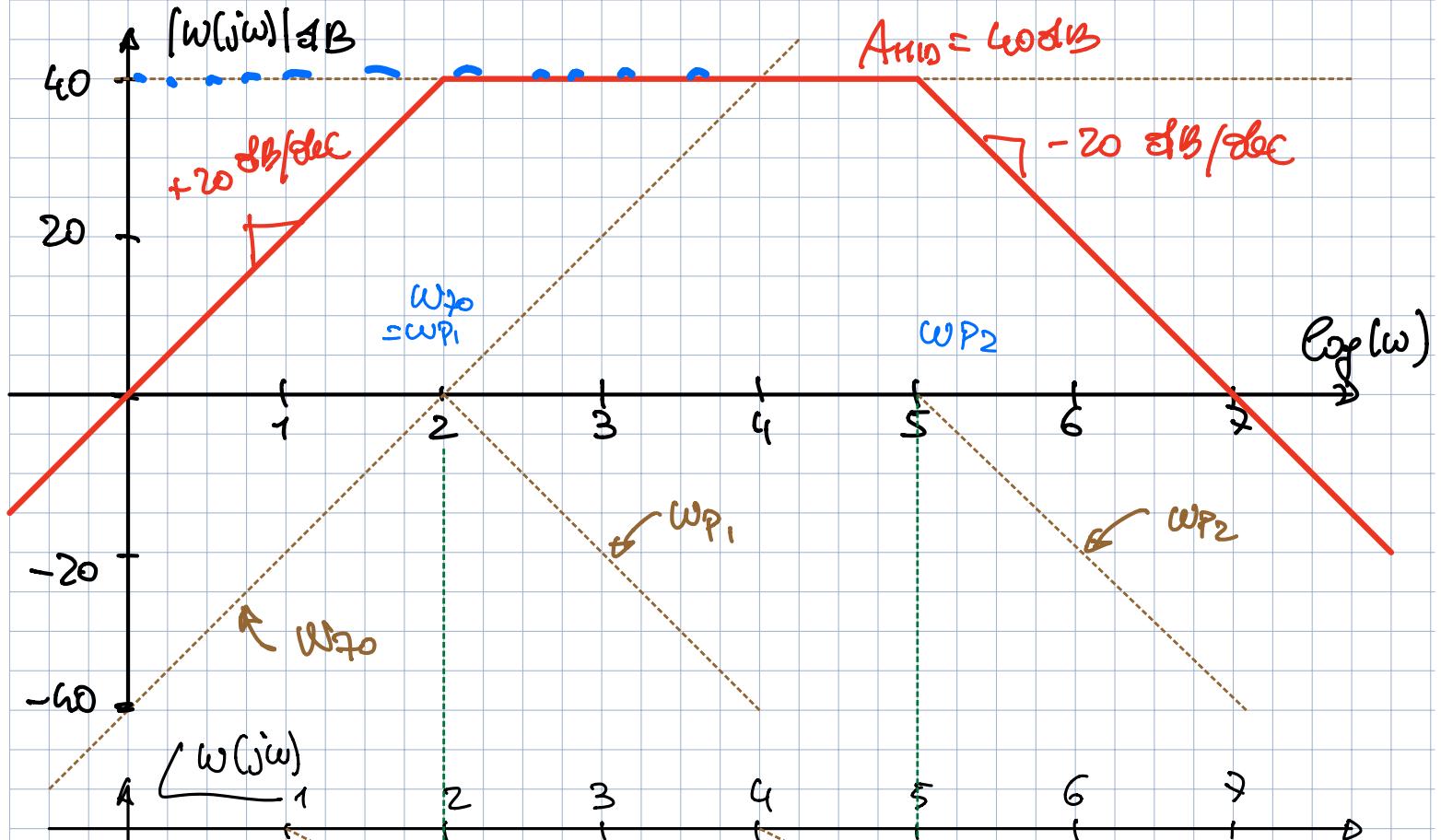


CON SEGNALI DC,  
 $C = CIR$ . APERTI

$$I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = V_3 = 5V$$

$$\Rightarrow i_{OA} = \frac{V_A}{R_b + R_a} = \frac{5V}{2k\Omega}$$

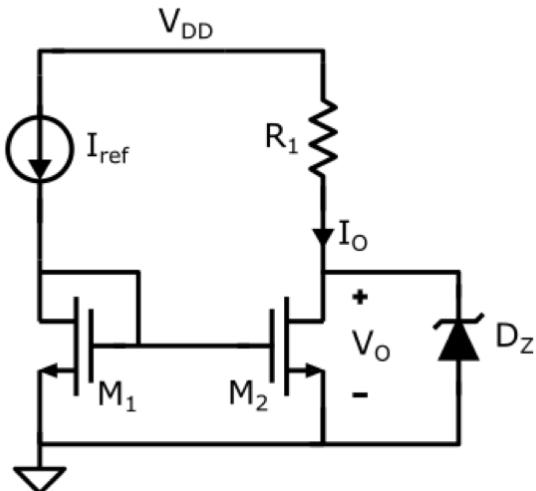
$$= 2.5 \text{ mA}$$



$$*\angle W(i0) = \left[ -\frac{200 R_0}{R_0 + R_L} \right] + \left[ j \frac{\omega}{\omega_{T0}} \right] = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

## PROBLEMA Q1

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



Dati:

$$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{ref} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

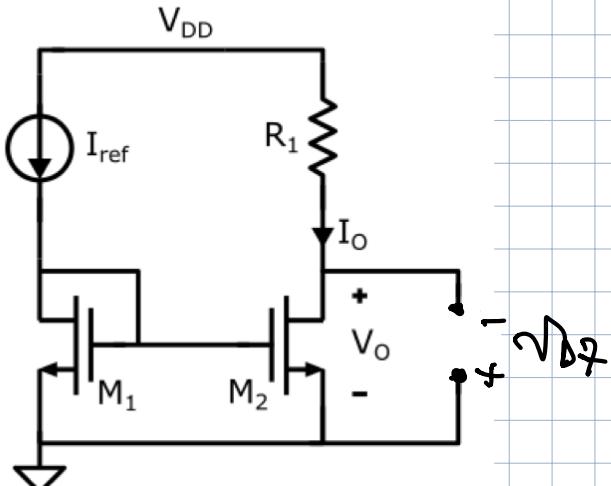
$$R_1 = 500 \Omega$$

$$D_z: V_{z0} = 4 \text{ V}, r_z = 0 \Omega, V_{D, on} = 0.6 \text{ V}$$

$$M_1: k_{n1} = 10 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{tn1} = 1 \text{ V}, \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$M_2: k_{n2} = 20 \text{ mA/V}^2, V_{tn2} = 1 \text{ V}, \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

HP  $D_2 = \text{OFF}$



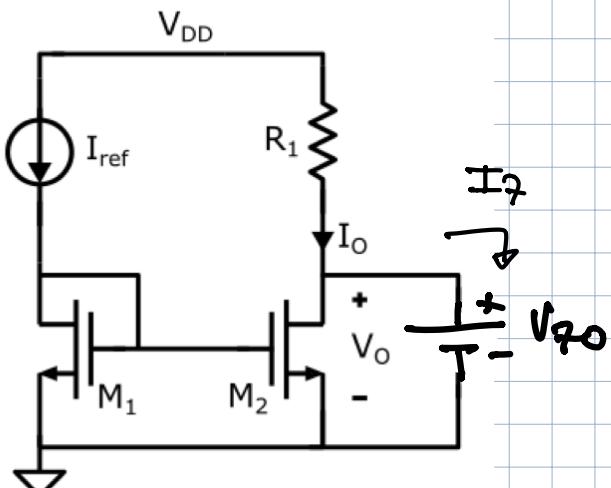
$$I_o = I_{ref} \frac{k_{n2}}{k_{n1}} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_o = V_{DD} - R_1 I_o = 12 \text{ V} - 0.5 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot 10 \text{ mA} \underset{=}{=} 7 \text{ V}$$

$$\sqrt{V_{DZ}} = -7 \text{ V} < -V_Z$$

$\Rightarrow D_2 = \text{BREAKDOWN}$

HP  $D_2 = \text{BREAK}$ .



$$I_o = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{DZ}}{R_1} = \frac{8 \text{ V}}{0.5 \text{ k}\Omega} = 16 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{D2} = 10 \text{ mA} \quad (\text{VERM' SOPRA})$$

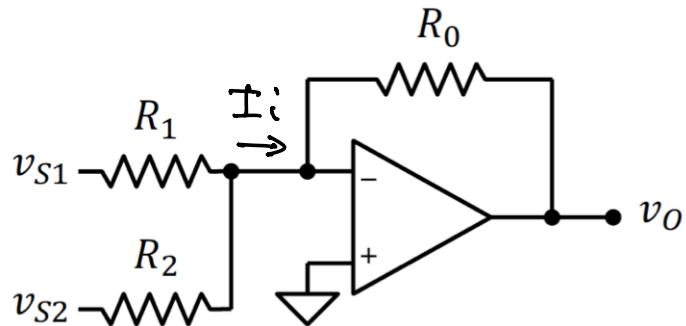
$$\Rightarrow I_D = I_o - I_{D2} = 6 \text{ mA} > 0$$

OK  $D_2$  IN BREAK

## PROBLEMA Q2

Dato il circuito riportato nella figura sottostante, si calcoli il valore della tensione di uscita  $v_o$ , sapendo che l'amplificatore operazionale ha una **tensione di offset pari a 10 mV**.

Dati:  $v_{S1}=0.1$  V,  $v_{S2}=0.2$  V,  $v_{off}=10$  mV,  $R_0=10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_1=1$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_2=0.5$  k $\Omega$ .

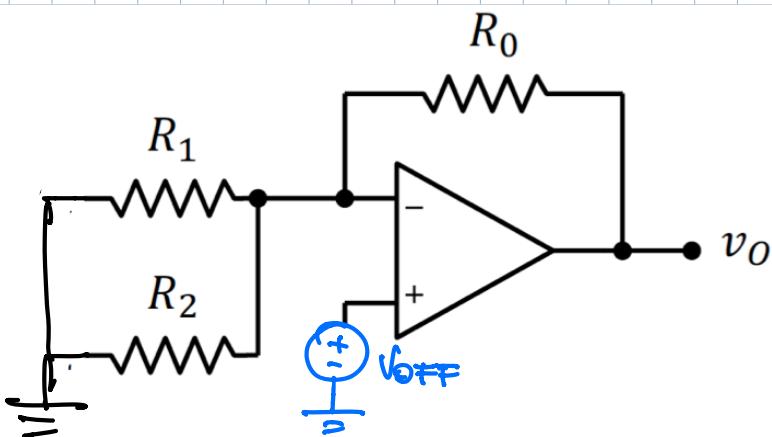


SOVRAPP. EFFETTI'

1)  $v_{S1}, v_{S2}$  ( $v_{off}=0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} v_o &= -I_i(R_0) = -\left(\frac{v_{S1}}{R_1} + \frac{v_{S2}}{R_2}\right)R_0 \\ &= -\left(\frac{0.1\text{V}}{1\text{k}\Omega} + \frac{0.2\text{V}}{0.5\text{k}\Omega}\right)10\text{k}\Omega \\ &= -(0.1\text{mA} + 0.4\text{mA})10\text{k}\Omega \\ &= -5\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

2)  $v_{off} \neq 0$  ( $v_{S1}=0$   $v_{S2}=0$ )



$$R_1 \parallel R_2 = \frac{1\text{k}\Omega \cdot 0.5\text{k}\Omega}{1.5\text{k}\Omega} = \frac{1}{3}\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_o &= v_{off} \left(1 + \frac{R_0}{R_1 \parallel R_2}\right) \\ &= 10\text{mV} (3\frac{1}{3}) = 30\text{mV} \\ &= 0.31\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o = -5\text{V} + 0.31\text{V} = -4.69\text{V}$$