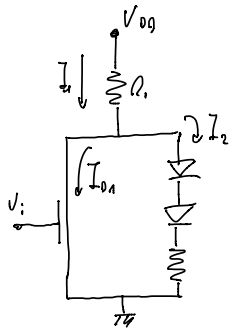
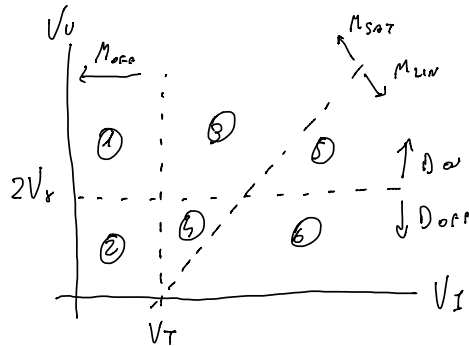


## ES. ULTIMO ESAME



$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_U &= V_{DQ} - R_1 I_1 \\ I_1 &= I_{D1} + I_2 \end{aligned} \right\} V_U = V_{DQ} - R_1 (I_{D1} + I_2)$$



→ 6 REGIONI  
FUNZIONAMENTO

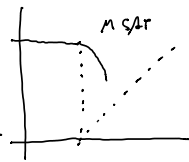
FARE IPOTESI  
→ il punto cade in una  
regione ...  
→ svolgerlo i calcoli

→ si deve cercare per le coordinate

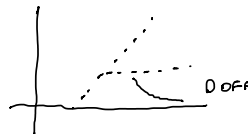
$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{U, \max}, V_{U, \min} \\ V_{I, \min}, V_{I, \max} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{pendenza pari a } -1 \\ &\rightarrow \text{derivate per } d = -1 \end{aligned}$$

→ dato da transistor switch, ①, ② non ci interessano

→ per ipotesi inizia a calare



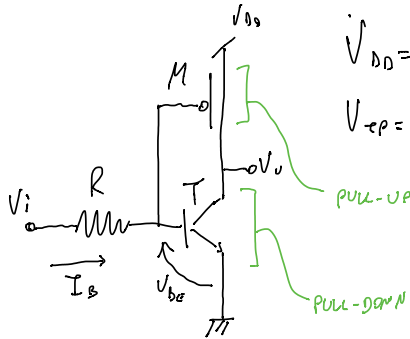
→ questo è il switch e conosce caratteristiche



→ andare a cercare in queste regioni i punti che si cercano  
→ possibile lavorare a regioni ③ ⑥

→ scrivere caratteristiche → imporre derivata e i stesso valori

## ES. 2 10/09/15



$$V_{DD} = 3.5 \quad \beta_p = 1.6$$

$$V_{tp} = 0.4 \quad R = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

→ valore tensione logica  $V_{cc}$   
→ valore potenza statica nominale  
dissipata dal circuito

$$V_{TL} ? \quad P_{sn}(MAX) ?$$

velocità di  $f_c$  in  
modo di usare la memoria  
Aveva valore  $V_i = V_U$

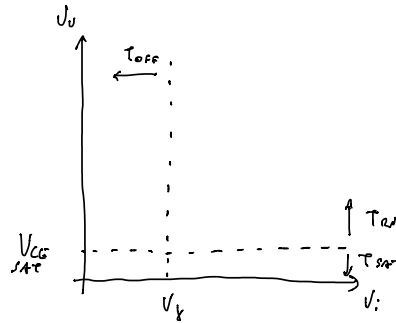
STORIA = cond. ingresso da  
non variare  
→ sistema bistabile 0 on/off

→ corrente gate = 0 in cond. statiche  
quindi corrente  $I_B$  ingresso =  $I_{ONSE}$

$$V_i - R I_B - V_{DS} = 0$$

→ se transizione rapida  $\Rightarrow I_B = 0$   
 $V_{DS} < V_T$

$$V_i < V_T$$



→ cosa fa MOS?

→ se OFF off  $V_B = V_i$   $I_{Dmax} = 0$

$$V_{SG} = V_{DD} - V_i$$

←  $V_i < V_T \rightarrow$  calcolo quale regione

*Am*

potenza della transistor per  $V_i < V_T$ ?

→ 0

$T_{ON} \rightarrow V_{DS} = V_T$

$$V_{SG} = V_{DD} - V_T$$

$$V_{SD} = V_{DD} - V_U$$

$$M_{LOW} : V_{SG} > V_{SD} + |V_{tp}|$$

$$V_{DD} - V_T > V_{DD} - V_U + |V_{tp}|$$

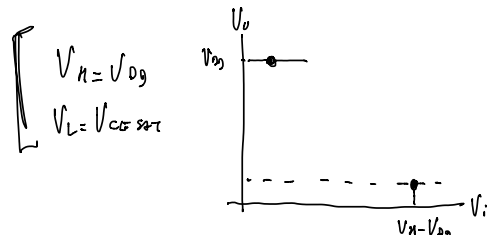
$$T_{OFF} \rightarrow I_C = 0 \rightarrow I_D = 0$$

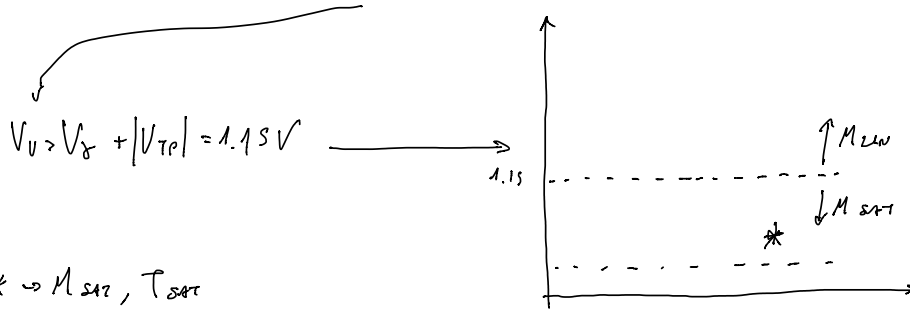
$$V_{SG} < V_T \rightarrow M \text{ OFF} \rightarrow V_{SD} = 0$$

$$V_{SG} > V_T \rightarrow M \text{ LOW} \rightarrow V_{SD} = 0$$

$$V_{SG} = V_{DD} - V_{DS} \rightarrow V_{DS} = V_{DD} - V_{SG} < V_T \rightarrow V_{SG} > V_{DD} - V_T = 2.2V$$

$$V_{SD} = V_{DD} - V_U \rightarrow V_U = V_{DD}$$

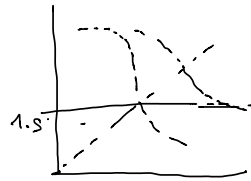




$$I_D = \frac{\beta_p}{2} (V_{D0} - V_{gs} - |V_{tp}|)^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{correlate com 1.º ponto da Vi em plena carga}$$

$$= 4.42 \text{ mA} \quad \rightarrow \text{Potência máxima dissipada} \rightarrow P = V_{D0} \cdot I_D = 1.55 \text{ mW}$$

$\rightarrow$  qual o melhor valor para a tensão de saída



$$I_{C,AV} = I_{D,AV}$$

$$\beta_p \frac{I_D}{R}$$

$$\frac{\beta_p (V_{TL} - V_{gs})}{R} = \beta_p \left\{ (V_{D0} - V_{gs} - |V_{tp}|)(V_{D0} - V_{TL}) - \frac{(V_{D0} - V_{TL})^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$V_{TL} = -1.47 V$$

$V_{TL} = 1.78 V \rightarrow$  verificar se satisfaz as condições

$$T_{RW}, M_{LW} \rightarrow V_U > 1.15 V$$

$V_{TL} > V_{gs}$  ok  $V_{LW} > V_{LW,SW}$  ok  $V_{TL} > 1.15 V$  ok