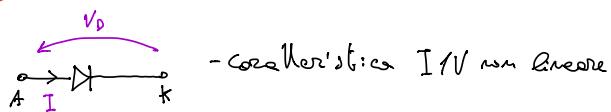


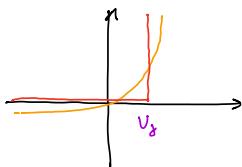
Equazioni Dispositivi

DIOPO



MODELLO A SOGLIA

$$f(I_d, V_D) = \begin{cases} I_d = 0 & V < V_\gamma \\ V_D = V_\gamma & I_d > 0 \end{cases}$$



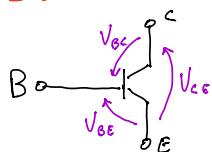
$V_\gamma \approx 0.75V$ ← tensione di soglia

FORMULA GENERALE

$$I_d = I_s (e^{\frac{V_D}{nV_t}} - 1)$$

corrente saturazione

BJT



Vale sempre legge Kirchhoff

$$I_E = I_B + I_C$$

$$V_{BE} = V_{BC} + V_{CE}$$

→ a seconda di come sono polarizzati i terminali si ha diversi regimi:

| BE | BC | REGIONE |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| DIR | INV | NORMALE |
| INV | DIR | ATT. INVERSA |
| INV | INV | OFF |
| DIR | DIR | SATURAZIONE |

β EFFICACE MINORE

ATTIVA DIRETTA

ESAME NON SI USA

NON PIÙ
RAPPORTE
LINEARE

$$f(I_c, I_b, V_{BE}, V_{CE}) = \begin{cases} I_c = I_b = I_E = 0 & (\text{OFF}) \quad V_{BE} < V_\gamma \\ V_{BE} = V_\gamma, \quad I_c = \beta_f I_b & (\text{AD}) \quad V_{CE} > V_{CE\text{SAT}} \\ V_{BE} = V_\gamma, \quad V_{CE} = V_{CE\text{SAT}} & (\text{SAT}) \quad I_c < \beta_f I_b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_E = I_B + I_C$$

$$I_E = I_B + \beta_f I_B \quad (\text{AD})$$

$$I_E = (\beta_f + 1) I_B \quad (\text{AD})$$

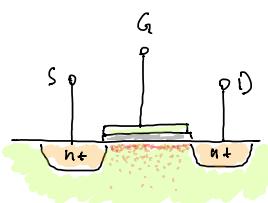
MOSFET

→ risolvere fan-out, problemi consumi

→ DRAIN e SOURCE equivalenti

→ DRAIN è quello con potenziale maggiore

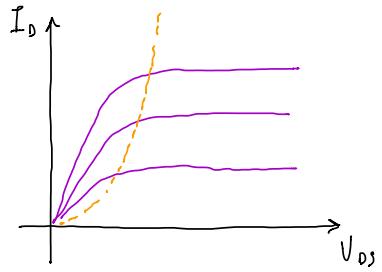
→ tensione applicata a gate controlla canale



→ TENSIONI V_{DS} MODERATE → LINEARE

→ TENSIONI V_{DS} MAGGIORI → IL CANALE SI SATURA

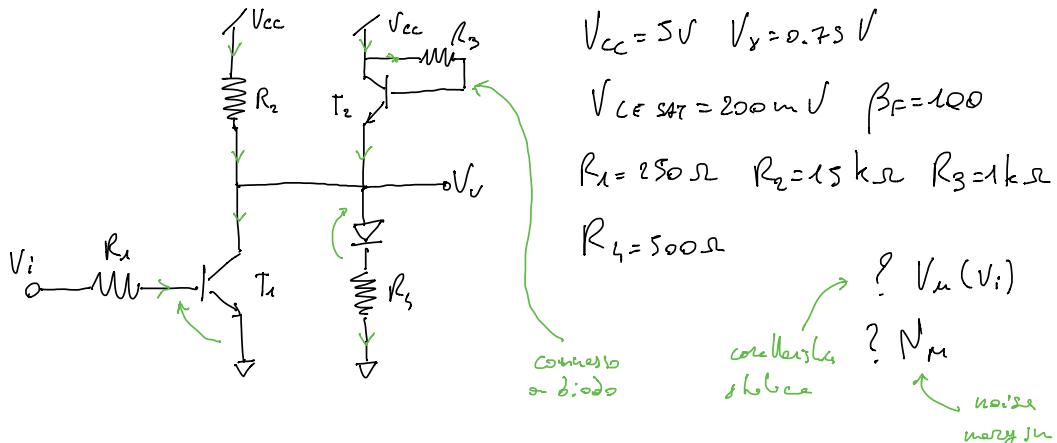
→ in gioco su nelle capacità equivalenti



$$f = \begin{cases} I_{DS} = 0 & \text{OFF} \quad V_{GS} < V_{TN} \\ I_{DS} = \frac{\beta}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2 & \text{SAT} \quad V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_{TN}, \quad V_{GS} \geq V_{TN} \\ I_{DS} = \beta ((V_{GS} - V_{TN})V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2}) & \text{LIN} \quad V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_{TN}, \quad V_{GS} \geq V_{TN} \end{cases}$$

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} I_{DS} \rightarrow I_{SD} \\ V_{DS} \rightarrow V_{SD} \quad V_{TR} \rightarrow |V_{TR}| \\ V_{GS} \rightarrow V_{S1} \end{bmatrix}$$

CARATT. STATICI E NOISE MARGIN



REGIONE 1 $0 < V_i < V_y$

$\rightarrow V_i < V_y \rightarrow T_1 \text{ OFF}$

$R_1 \in R_2$ NON FORMANO UN PARALLELO

D e T_2 false accessi?



~ 40

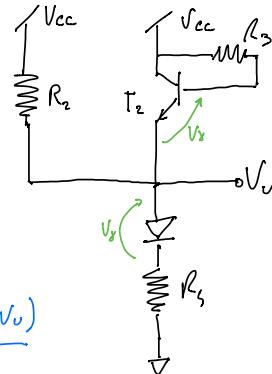
$$R_4 \ll R_2 \rightarrow V_U \neq V_{CC} \text{ MA ALCUNA COMUNQUE}$$

\rightarrow SI APPLICA KIRCHHOFF (ELIMINATI)

$$I_{R2} + I_{E2} = I_D$$

$$I_D = \frac{V_U - V_X}{R_1} \quad I_{R2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_U}{R_2}$$

$$I_{E2} = (\beta_F + 1) I_{D2} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{CC} - (V_{BE2} + V_U)}{R_3} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{CC} - (V_S + V_U)}{R_3}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{R2} + I_{E2} = I_D \\ I_D = I_{R2} = \frac{V_U - V_X}{R_1} \\ I_{R2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_U}{R_2} \\ I_{E2} = (\beta_F + 1) I_{D2} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{CC} - (V_{BE2} + V_U)}{R_3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow I_{E2} \equiv I_{D2}$$

→

| |
|---|
| (Handwritten notes: 10 rows of small squares) |
|---|

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{R2} = 5.449 \cdot 10^{-5} \\ I_D = 0.0068 \\ I_{E2} = 0.0068 \\ V_U = 4.483 \end{array} \right.$$

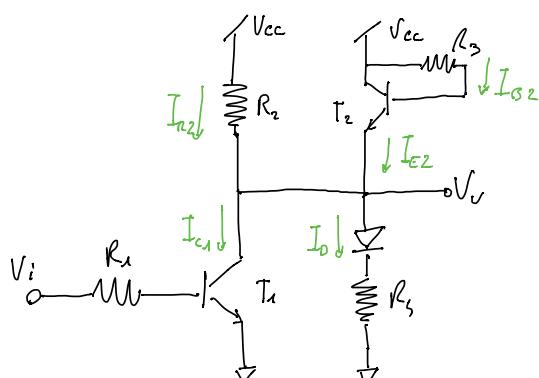
\rightarrow FINO A QUANDO SI RISOLVE IN ASSOLUTO?

\rightarrow deve esserci un solo condizionante per valori per
combinazioni resece \Rightarrow quando T_1 si accende

$$\rightarrow$$
 QUANDO $V_i = V_x$

DEVE VARIARE UN SOLO DISPOSITIVO
PER VIVERE DA UNA REGIONE ALL'ALTRA

\rightarrow IPOTESI COME PREMUTA



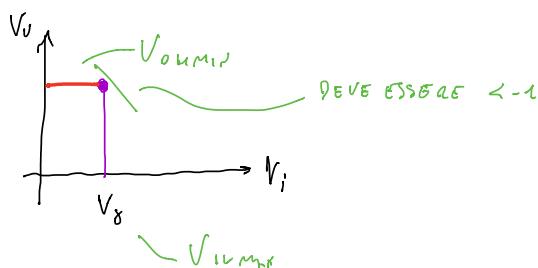
REGIONE 2 T_1 AD DON T_2 AD

$\rightarrow T_1$ ENTRA IN EQ. KIRKHOFF

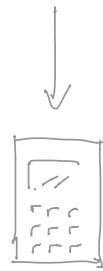
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{R2} + I_{E2} = I_D + I_{C1} \quad \rightarrow \text{ALTRÉ EQ. VERSO} \\ I_D = I_{R1} = \frac{V_u - V_x}{R_1} \\ I_{R2} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_u}{R_2} \\ I_{E2} = (\beta_F + 1) I_{D2} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{cc} - (V_{BE2} + V_J)}{R_3} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{cc} - (V_B + V_u)}{R_3} \\ I_{C1} = \beta_F I_{D1} = \beta_F \frac{V_i - V_x}{R_4} \end{array} \right.$$

NOISE MARGIN

\rightarrow più piccole variazioni nel
centro dovute



RISOLVETE
TUTTO
TUTTO V_i



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_u = 0.4 V_i - 0.3 \\ V_u = -3.88 V_i + 7.09 \\ I_{E2} = 0.39 V_i - 0.29 \\ I_D = -0.008 V_i + 0.013 \\ I_{R2} = 0.008 V_i - 0.001 \end{array} \right.$$

REGIONE 3 T_1 AD D OFF T_2 AD

\rightarrow tensione sta scendendo

T_2 RESTA ACCESO

CHE COMBINA CON T_1 E D?

il diodo si spegne quando
 $V_u < V_g \rightarrow$ inserito prima

T_1 AD \rightarrow SAT
POSSIBILI SITUAZIONI
D ON \rightarrow OFF

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{R2} + I_{E2} = I_{C1} // \\ I_{R2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_U}{R_2} \\ I_{E2} = (\beta_F + 1) I_{R2} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{CC} - (V_{BE2} + V_J)}{R_3} = (\beta_F + 1) \frac{V_{CC} - (V_B + V_U)}{R_3} \\ I_{C1} = \beta_F I_B = \beta_F \frac{V_B - V_T}{R_1} \end{array} \right.$$

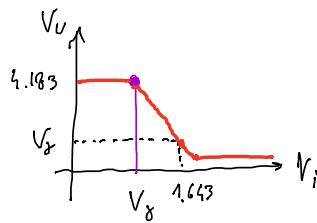
continua o colera

$$\therefore V_U = 7.219 - 3.958 V_i$$

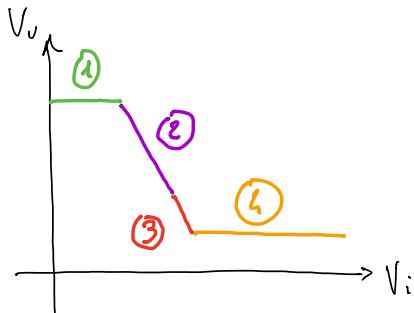
REGIONS

$\rightarrow T_1$ SAT
 $\rightarrow V_{CE} = V_{CE\text{SAT}}$ \rightarrow QUANDO $V_i = V_{CE\text{SAT}}?$ \rightarrow Se é que vale a tensão
 de saída para a op. n
 na zone 3

$$V_U = V_{CE\text{SAT}}$$



\rightarrow NOISY REGION



- FORMULE -

$$\begin{aligned} N_{ML} &= V_{IL\text{MAX}} - V_{OL\text{MIN}} = 0.33V \\ N_{MH} &= V_{OL\text{MAX}} - V_{IL\text{MIN}} = 2. \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \text{PRENDI MINIMO}$$

