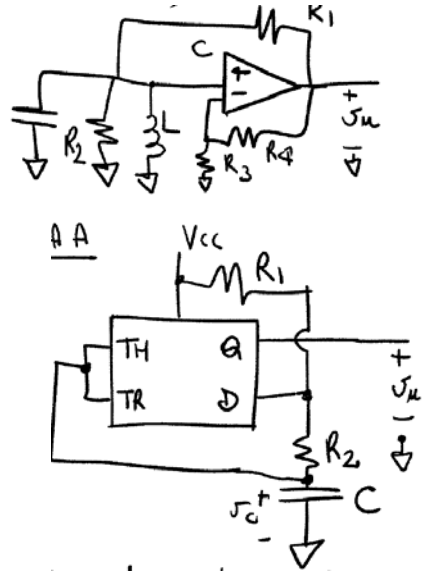


Parte A **FILA A**

- Si consideri un amplificatore con amplificazione di tensione  $A_{v0}=2000$ ,  $R_{in} = 150 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_{out} = 1 \text{ K}\Omega$ , un polo a frequenza  $f_p = 1 \text{ KHz}$ . Si reazioni in modo da ottenere una resistenza di ingresso maggiore di  $1 \text{ M}\Omega$ , una resistenza di uscita maggiore di  $50 \text{ K}\Omega$ , e una banda di  $100 \text{ KHz}$ . Si consideri la resistenza del generatore nulla, e la resistenza del carico di  $100 \Omega$ .
- Sia dato il circuito mostrato a lato. Verificare la possibilità che si inneschi un'oscillazione e a che frequenza. ( $L= 50 \mu\text{H}$ ,  $C = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 3 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 5 \text{ K}\Omega$ ).
- Sia dato il circuito a lato, con un timer LM555. Calcolare la forma d'onda generata dal circuito, giustificando il procedimento, e rappresentare la tensione di uscita e la tensione sulla capacità sullo stesso asse dei tempi, quotando i punti rilevanti ( $R_1 = 5 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 15 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$ ).
- Realizzare la ROM a transistori nMOSFET a 2 ingressi che implementi la funzione logica  $Y=A+B$ . Disegnare il circuito completo al livello delle singole porte logiche.



Punteggio totale Parte A: 14

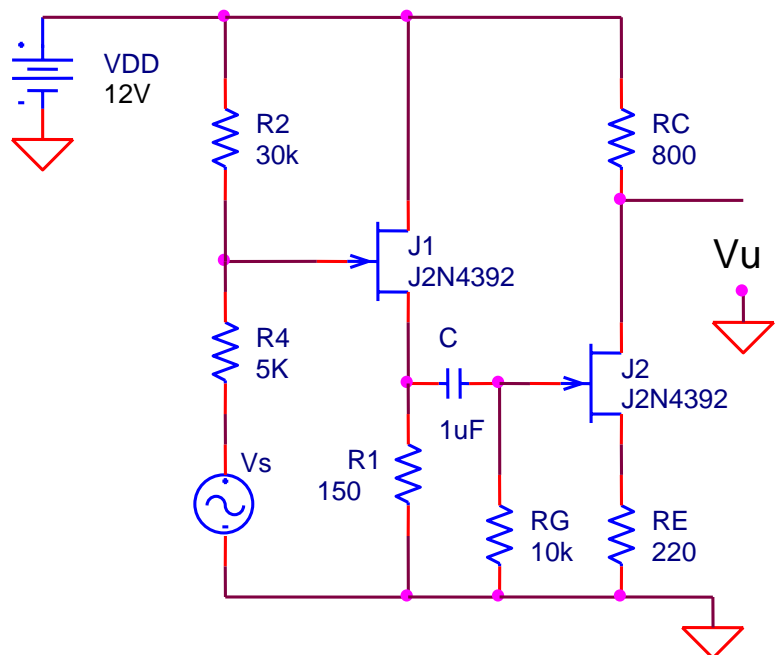
Parte B **FILA A**

Con riferimento al circuito mostrato a lato, calcolare:

- il punto di riposo dei due transistori J2 e J3 e i parametri del circuito di piccolo segnale.
- la funzione di trasferimento a centro banda.
- il limite superiore di banda
- il limite inferiore di banda.

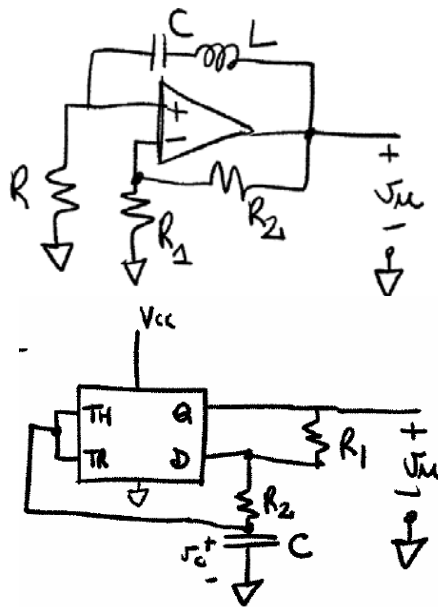
Si consideri  $V_p = V_{GS(off)} = -4\text{V}$

Punteggio totale Parte B: 14/30



Parte A **FILA B**

1. Si consideri un amplificatore con amplificazione di tensione  $A_{v0}=1200$ ,  $R_{in} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_{out} = 800 \Omega$ , un polo a frequenza  $f_p = 150 \text{ Hz}$ . Si reazioni in modo da ottenere una resistenza di ingresso maggiore di  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ , una resistenza di uscita maggiore di  $100 \text{ K}\Omega$ , e una banda di  $60 \text{ KHz}$ . Si consideri la resistenza del generatore nulla, e la resistenza del carico di  $200 \Omega$ .
2. Sia dato il circuito mostrato a lato. Verificare la possibilità che si inneschi un'oscillazione e a che frequenza. ( $L= 33 \mu\text{H}$ ,  $C = 10 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R = 5 \text{ K}\Omega$ ).
3. Sia dato il circuito a lato, con un timer LM555. Calcolare la forma d'onda generata dal circuito, giustificando il procedimento, e rappresentare la tensione di uscita e la tensione sulla capacità sullo stesso asse dei tempi, quotando i punti rilevanti ( $R_1 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 15 \text{ K}\Omega$ ,  $C = 2 \mu\text{F}$ ).
4. Realizzare la ROM a transistori npn a 2 ingressi che implementi la funzione logica  $Y=A \text{ xor } B$ . Disegnare il circuito completo al livello delle singole porte logiche.



Punteggio totale Parte A: 14

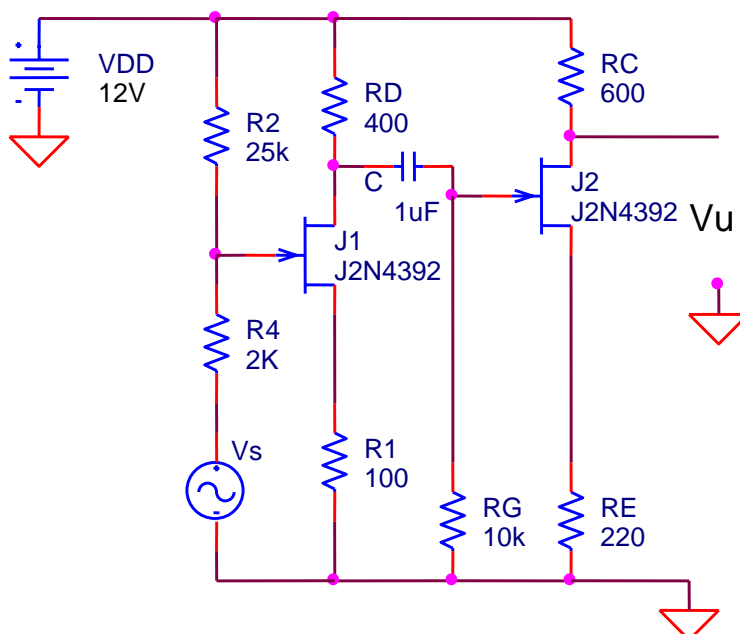
Parte B **FILA B**

Con riferimento al circuito mostrato a lato, calcolare:

- il punto di riposo dei due transistori J2 e J3 e i parametri del circuito di piccolo segnale.
- la funzione di trasferimento a centro banda.
- il limite superiore di banda
- il limite inferiore di banda.

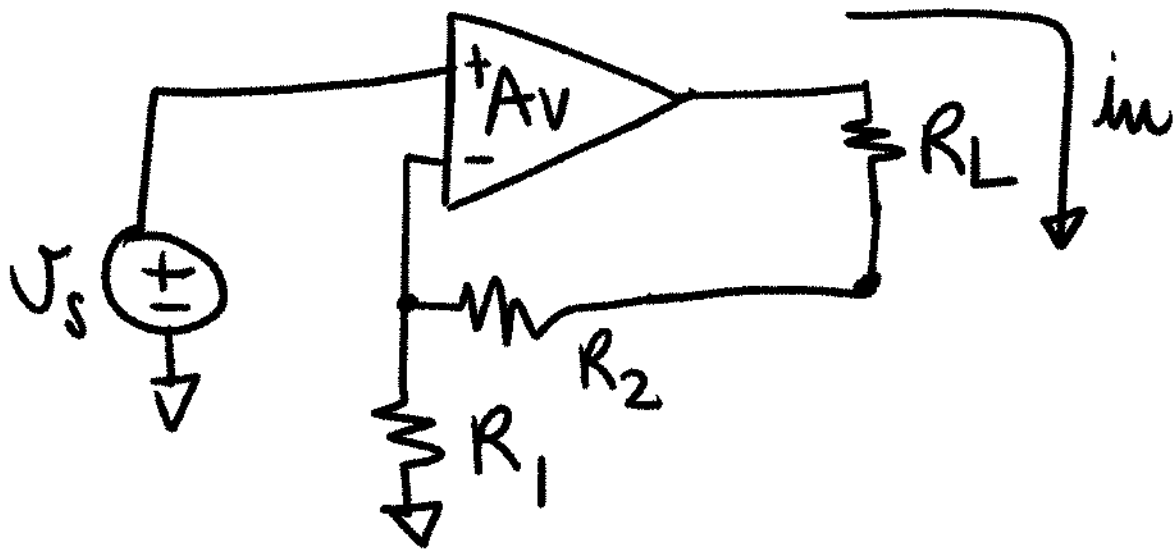
Si consideri  $V_p = V_{GS(off)} = -4\text{V}$

Punteggio totale Parte B: 14/30

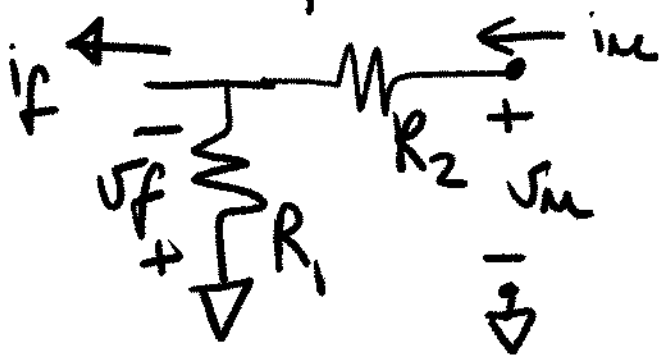


# ① Fila A

Scegliamo una reazione negativa con prelievo di CORRENTE e inserzione di TENSIONE.



Rete per il  $\beta$ :

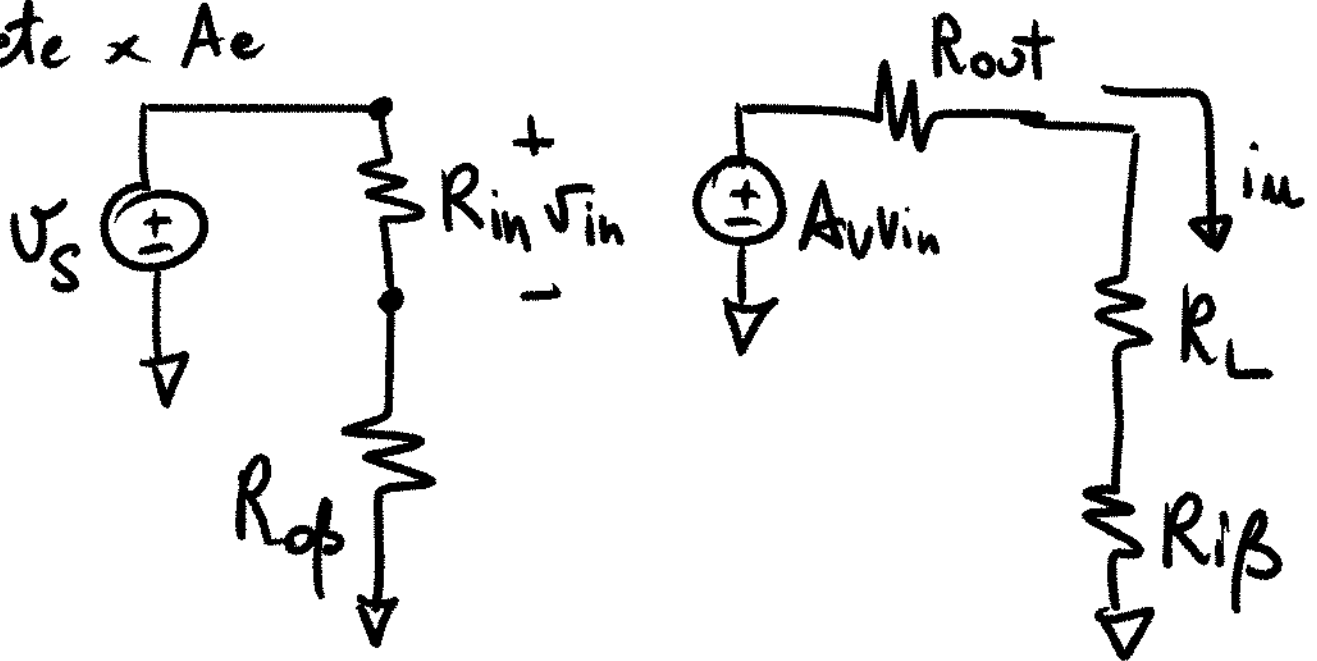


$$V_f = \beta i_u + R_o \beta i_f$$

$$V_u = R_i i_u + \cancel{R_o i_f}$$

$$\beta = \left. \frac{V_f}{i_u} \right|_{i_f=0} = -R_1; \quad R_o \beta = \left. \frac{V_f}{i_f} \right|_{i_u=0} = R_1; \quad R_i \beta = \left. \frac{V_u}{i_u} \right|_{i_f=0} = R_1 + R_2$$

Rete x Ae



$$A_e \triangleq \left. \frac{i_u}{V_s} \right|_{\beta=0} = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_{of}\beta} A_V \frac{1}{R_L + R_{i\beta} + R_{out}}$$

$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1 \cdot R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_1} A_V \frac{1}{R_L + R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}}$$

$$f_H = (1 - \beta A_e) f_p \rightarrow \underline{1 - \beta A_e = 100}$$

$\uparrow$  100kHz                       $\uparrow$  1kHz

$$R_{IF} = (R_{in} + R_{of}\beta) (1 - \beta A_e) \rightarrow R_{IF} > 15 \text{ M}\Omega > 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$\uparrow$  150k $\Omega$                        $\uparrow$  100

quindi è sempre verificata  
se  $1 - \beta A_e = 100$

$$R_{OF} = (R_{out} + R_{i\beta}) (1 - \beta A_e) \Rightarrow R_{OF} > 100 k\Omega$$

$\uparrow$   $1 k\Omega$                        $\uparrow$   $R_L = 0$                        $\hookrightarrow 50 k\Omega$

$> 100$   
 perché  $A_e|_{R_L=0} > A_e$

Anche la condizione su  $R_{OF}$  è verificata se  $1 - \beta A_e = 100$

Per rispettare tutte le condizioni è sufficiente fare in modo che

$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1 \cdot R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_1} A_v \frac{1}{R_L + R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} = 100$$

Scegliamo  $R_2 = 10 k\Omega$

ottenzo

$$R_2 + R_1 + R_L + R_{out} = \frac{R_1 R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_1} A_v \frac{1}{99}$$

da cui  $R_2 = 178,3 k\Omega$   $\rightarrow R_{IF} = 16 M\Omega$   
 $R_{OF} = 18,9 M\Omega$

Fila B: Stesso procedimento - da cui si ottiene

$$f_H = f_p (1 - \beta A_e) \rightarrow 1 - \beta A_e = \frac{f_H}{f_p} = 400$$

$\uparrow$   $60 kHz$                        $\uparrow$   $150 Hz$

$$R_{IF} = (R_{in} + R_o \beta) (1 - \beta A_e) \rightarrow \text{SEMPRE VERO}$$

$\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$   
 $10\text{M}\Omega$              $50\text{K}\Omega$              $400$

[se  $1 - \beta A_e = 400$ ]

$$R_{OF} = (R_{out} + R_i \beta) (1 - \beta A_e) \Rightarrow \text{SEMPRE VERO}$$

$\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$   
 $100\text{K}\Omega$              $800\Omega$              $400$

$R_L = 0$

[se  $1 - \beta A_e = 400$ ]

$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1 \cdot R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_1} A_V \frac{1}{R_L + R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} = 400$$

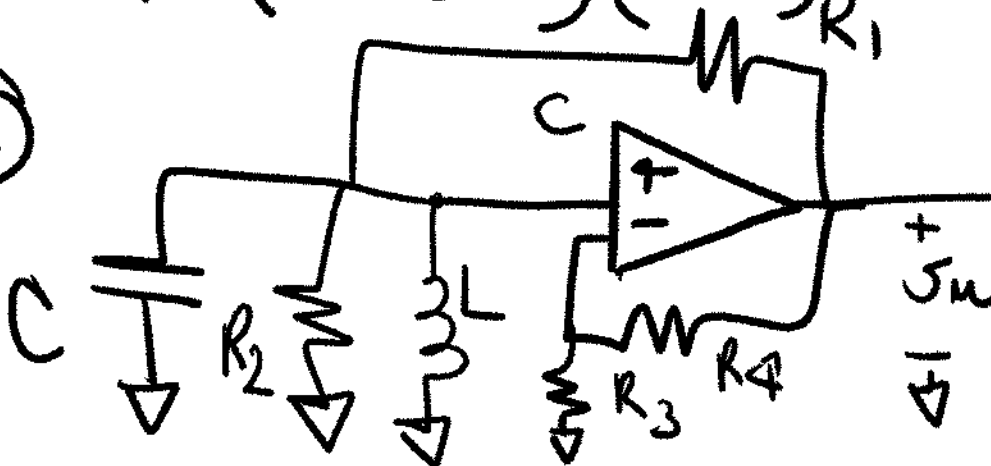
Scelgo  $R_1 = 10\text{K}\Omega$

de cui  $R_2 = 17.125\text{K}\Omega$

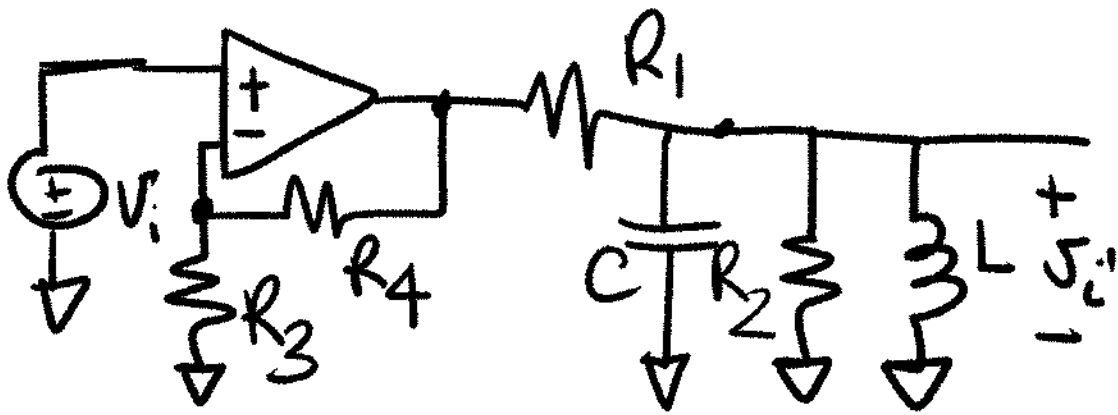
$$R_{IF} = (50000 + 1000) 400 = 24\text{M}\Omega$$

$$R_{OF} = (800 + 27125) (1 + 412) = 11.5\text{M}\Omega$$

②



FILA A



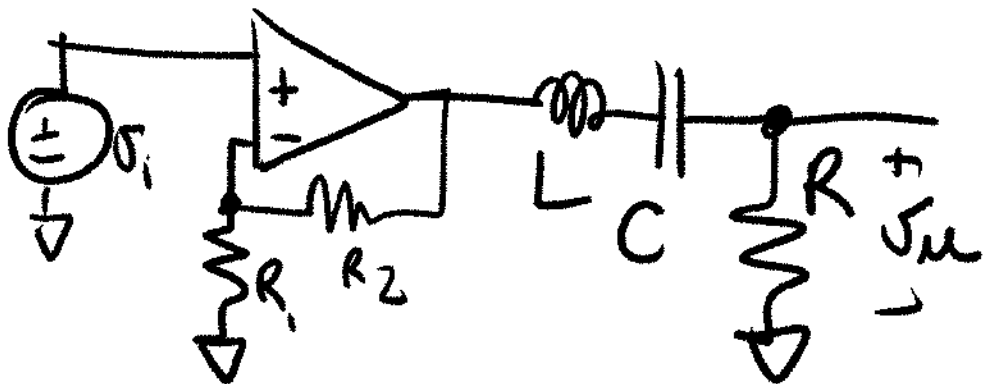
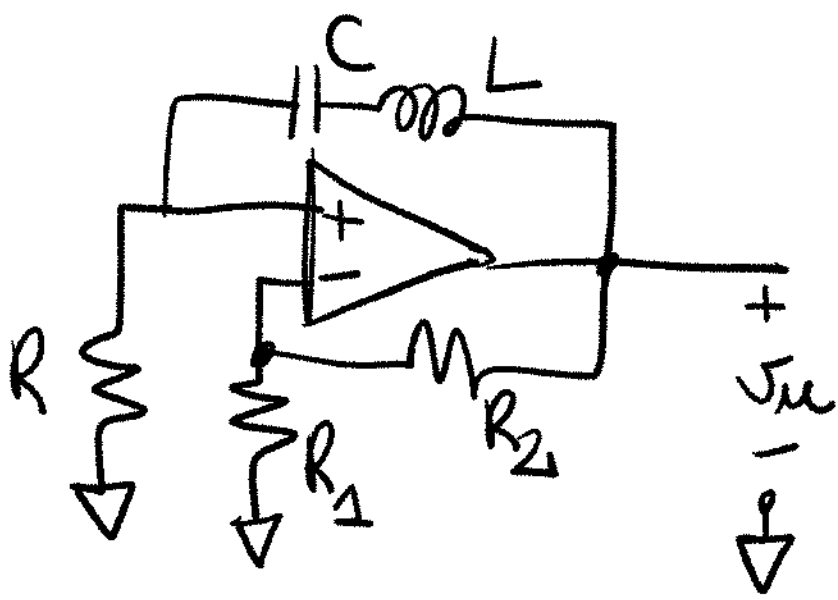
$$\beta A_e = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \frac{\left[ j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} \right]^{-1}}{\left[ j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} \right]^{-1} + R_1}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \frac{\left[ \frac{j\omega L + R_2 - R_2\omega^2 LC}{R_2 j\omega L} \right]^{-1}}{\left[ \frac{j\omega L + R_2 - R_2\omega^2 LC}{R_2 j\omega L} \right]^{-1} + R_1}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \frac{R_2 j\omega L}{R_2 j\omega L + R_1 R_2 + jR_1\omega L - R_2 R_1\omega^2 LC}$$

$$\angle \beta A_e = 0 \Rightarrow \omega^2 LC = 1 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\beta A_e(\omega_0) = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} = 1.3331 \quad | \quad f_0 = 10.4 \text{ KHz}$$



$$\beta A_e = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{j\omega RC}{1 - \omega^2 LC + j\omega RC}$$

$$\angle \beta A = 0 \rightarrow \omega^2 LC = 1 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

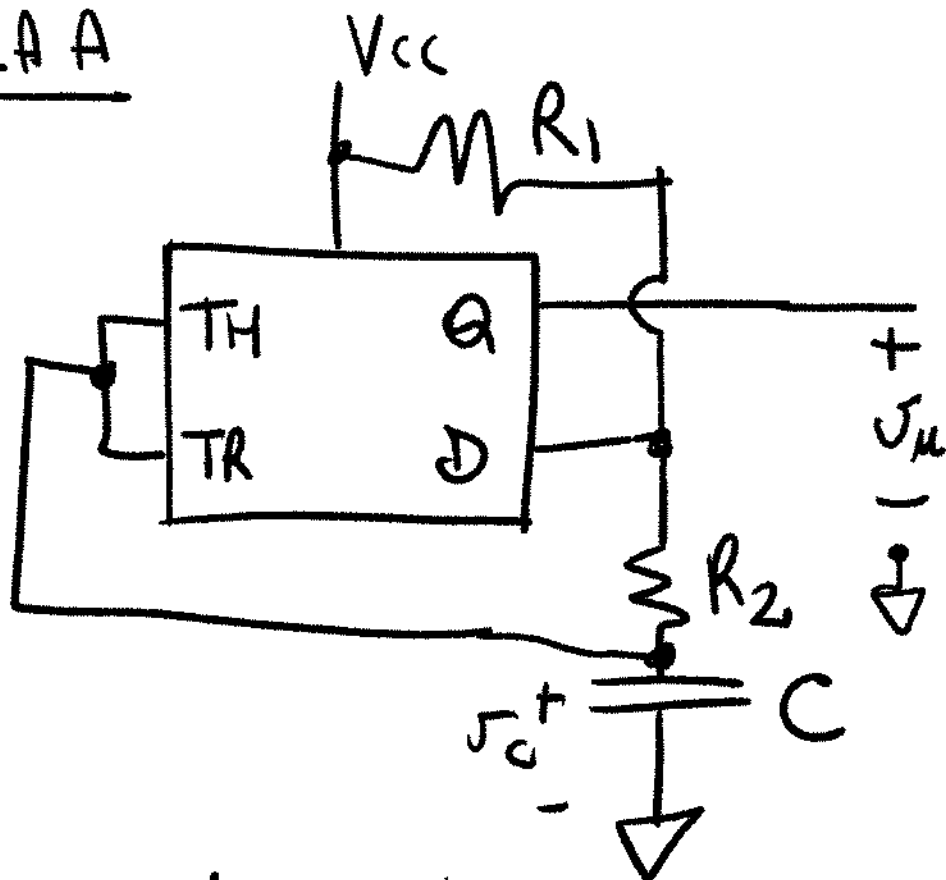
$$\beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 2 > 1$$

Criterio di Barkhausen  
all'ingresso VERIFICATO

$$f_0 = \underline{8.77 \text{ KHz}}$$



③ FILA A



Supponiamo che per  $t=0$   $C$  sia scarica

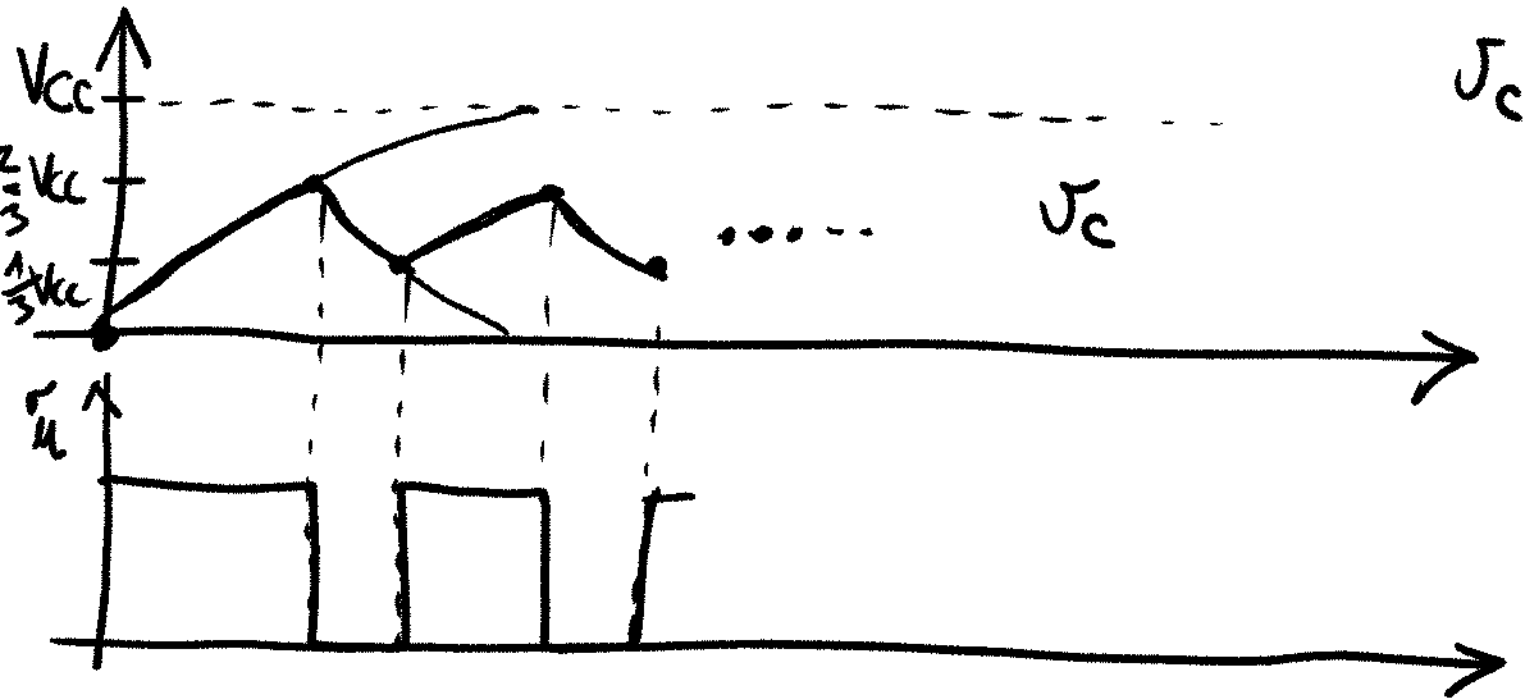
$v_{TR}=0 \rightarrow \underline{Q=1} \rightarrow C$  si carica e  $V_{CC}$   
con costante di tempo  
 $(R_1+R_2)C$

quando  $v_C = \frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$  abbiamo

$$v_H = v_C = \frac{2}{3}V_{CC} \rightarrow Q=0$$

il condensatore si scarica con costante  
di tempo  $R_2C$

quando  $v_{TR} = v_C = \frac{1}{3}V_{CC} \rightarrow Q=1$  e  $C$  si carica  
di nuovo



$T_1$   $T_2$

scarica

$$\frac{1}{3}V_{cc} = \frac{2}{3}V_{cc} e^{-T_1/R_2 C} \rightarrow T_1 = R_2 C \ln 2 = 10.4 \text{ ms}$$

carica

$$\frac{2}{3}V_{cc} = \frac{1}{3}V_{cc} + \left(V_{cc} - \frac{1}{3}V_{cc}\right) \left(1 - e^{-T_2/(R_1+R_2)C}\right)$$

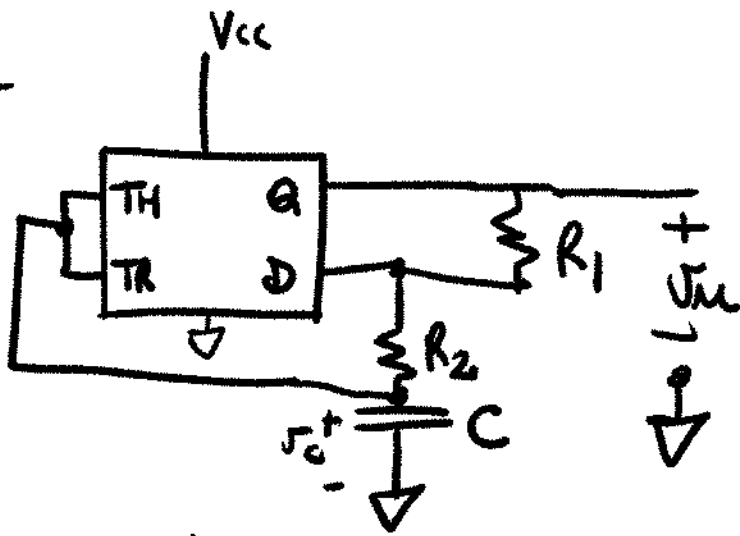
$$1 = 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{T_2}{(R_1+R_2)C}}\right)$$

$$T_2 = (R_1 + R_2) C \ln 2 = 13.9 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_1 + T_2 = 24.3 \text{ ms}$$

$$\delta = \frac{T_2}{T_1 + T_2} = 0.57$$

## File B

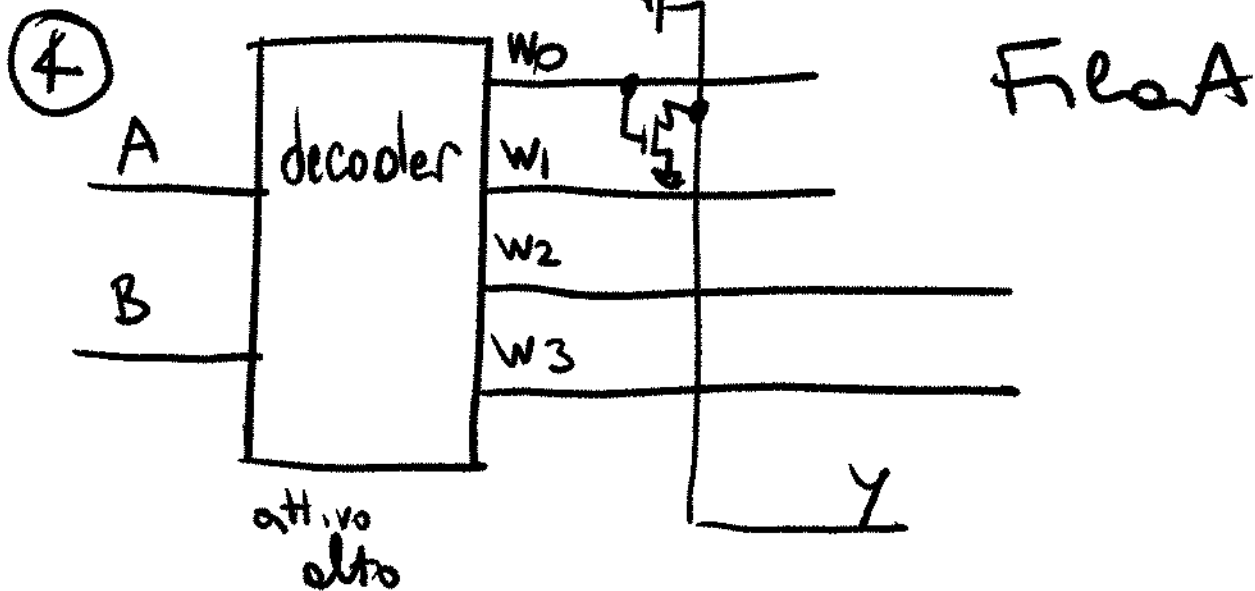


Il funzionamento è quello del circuito precedente, perché quando il condensatore si carica, la tensione su Q è sempre  $V_{cc}$ .

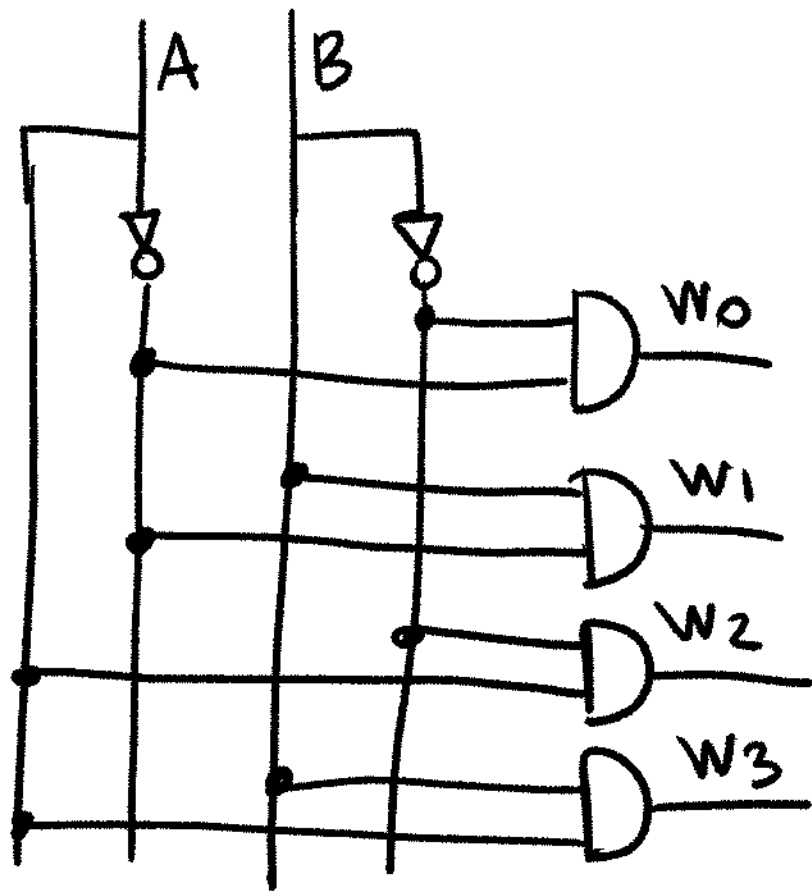
$$T_1 = R_2 C \ln 2 = 20.7 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_2 = (R_1 + R_2) C \ln 2 = 34.7 \text{ ms}$$

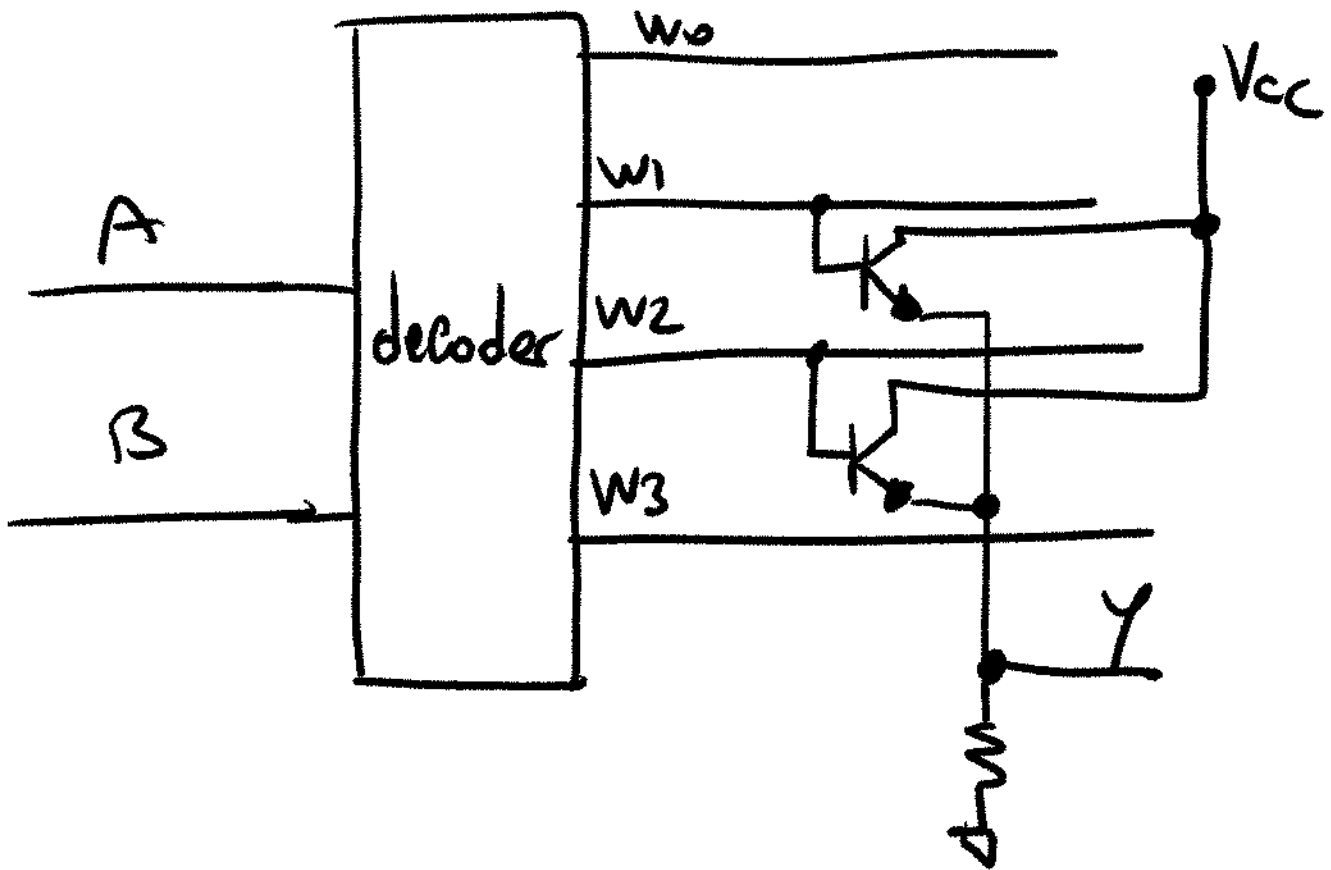
$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 48.6 \text{ ms} \quad D = \frac{T_2}{T_1 + T_2} = \underline{\underline{0.714}}$$



decoder



File B il decoder come sopra



# FILA A

$$V_{G1} = \frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4} \cdot V_{DD} = \frac{5}{35} \cdot 12 = 1.714 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{G1} - R_1 \cdot I_{D1} \Rightarrow \text{da caratteristiche}$$

$V_{GS1}$	$I_{D1}$
0	11.4 $\mu\text{A}$
-2	24.8 $\mu\text{A}$

$$I_{D1} \approx 22 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{GS1} \approx -1.8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS1} = V_{DD} - V_G + V_{GS} = 8.49 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS1} > V_{GS1} - V_p \rightarrow \text{OK SAT.}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{"} & \text{"} & \text{"} \\ 8.49 & -1.8 & -4 \end{matrix}$$

$$V_{G2} = 0 \quad V_{GS2} = -R_E \cdot I_{D2}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{dalle caratteristiche}$$

$V_{GS2}$	$I_{D2}$
0	0
-1	4.54 $\mu\text{A}$

$$I_{D2} \approx 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{GS2} \approx -2.6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS2} = V_{DD} - (R_C + R_E) I_{D2} = 1.8 \text{ V} > V_{GS2} - V_p \rightarrow \text{OK SAT.}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{"} & \text{"} \\ -2.6 & -4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\tau_{out1} \approx \frac{50 \mu\text{A}}{3.3 \text{ V}} = 15.15 \mu\text{s}$$

$$r_{d1} \approx +\infty$$

le caratteristiche di uscita sono praticamente orizzontali

$$\tau_{out2} \approx \frac{42 \mu\text{A}}{3.4 \text{ V}} = 12.35 \mu\text{s}$$

$$r_{d2} \approx +\infty$$

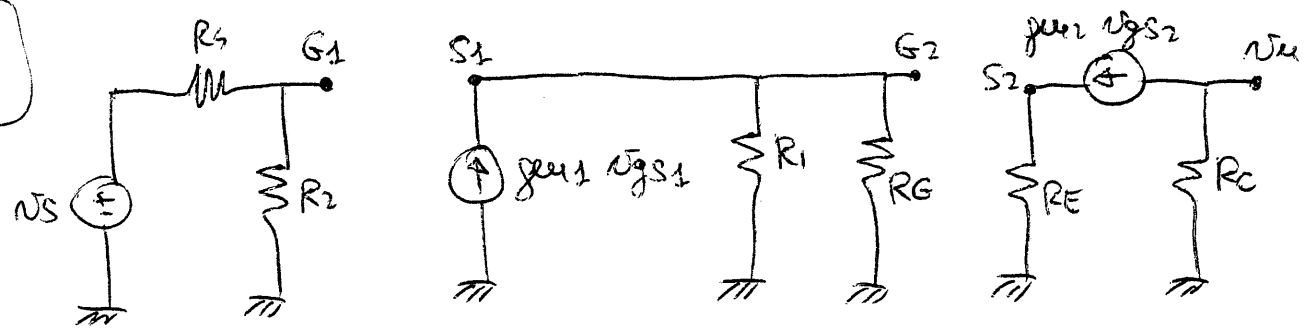
$$C_{gd1} = C_{rss} = 7 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gs1} = C_{iss} - C_{rss} = 9 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gd2} = 5 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gs2} = 8 \text{ pF}$$

**A<sub>VCB</sub>:**



$$v_{S2} = -g_{m2} v_{GS2} R_C \quad R_1 // R_G = \frac{R_1 R_G}{R_1 + R_G} = 148 \Omega$$

$$v_{GS2} = v_{G2} - v_{S2} = g_{m1} v_{GS1} (R_1 // R_G) - g_{m2} v_{GS2} R_E \Rightarrow$$

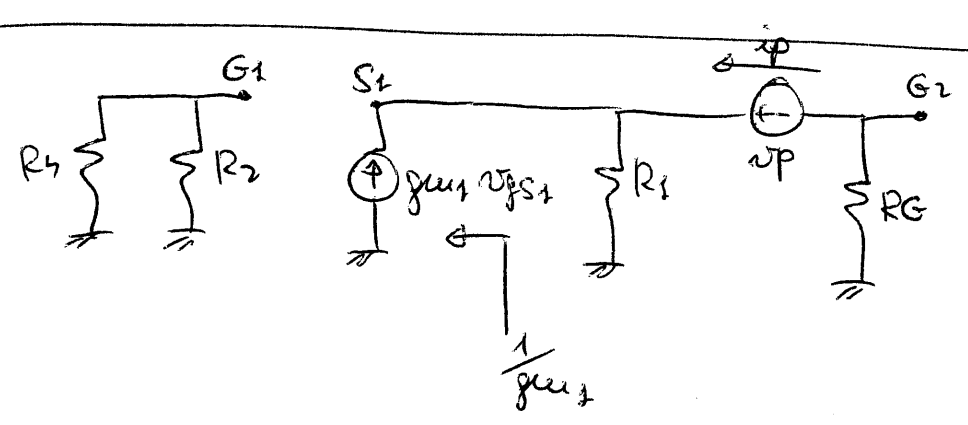
$$\Rightarrow v_{GS2} = \frac{g_{m1} (R_1 // R_G)}{1 + g_{m2} R_E} v_{GS1}$$

$$v_{GS1} = v_{G1} - v_{S1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_4} v_S - g_{m1} v_{GS1} (R_1 // R_G) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{GS1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_{m1} (R_1 // R_G)} v_S$$

$$A_U = \frac{v_{S2}}{v_S} = -g_{m2} R_C \frac{g_{m1} (R_1 // R_G)}{1 + g_{m2} R_E} \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_4} \frac{1}{1 + g_{m1} (R_1 // R_G)} \approx \underline{\underline{1.576}}$$

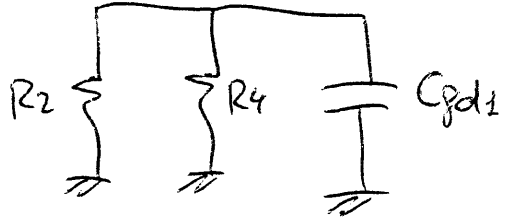
**f<sub>L</sub>:**



$$R_{V_C} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} // R_1 + R_G}_{46}} \Rightarrow f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_{V_C} \cdot C} = \underline{\underline{15.84 \text{ Hz}}}$$

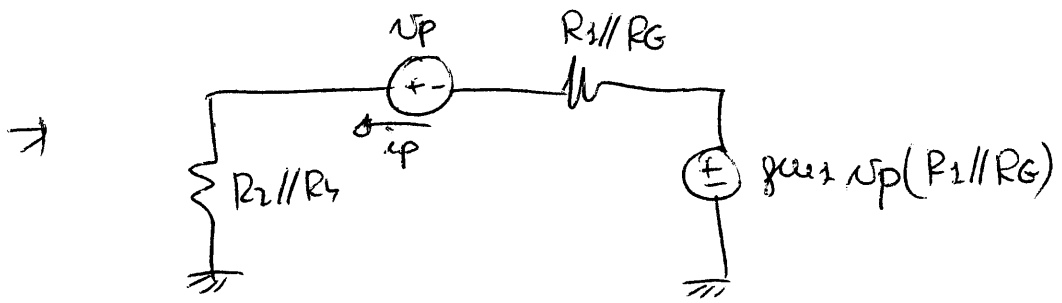
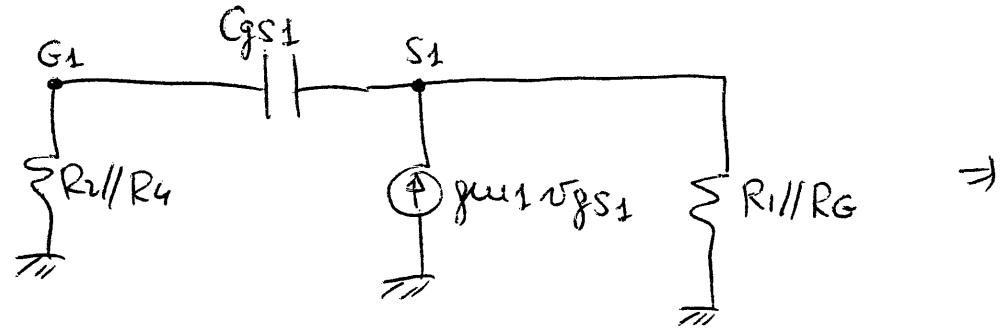
10046

$C_{gd1}$ :



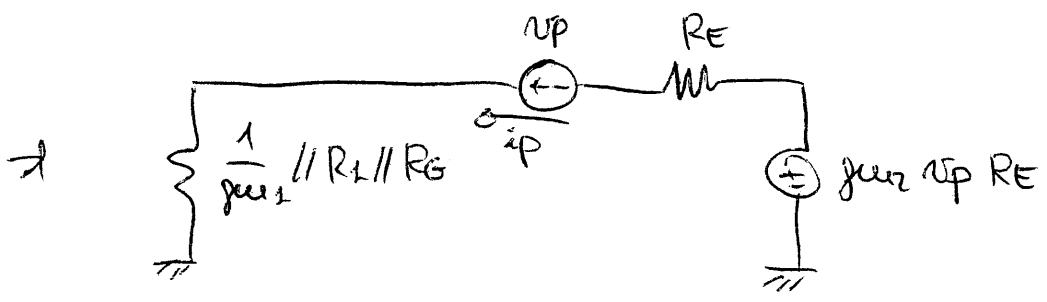
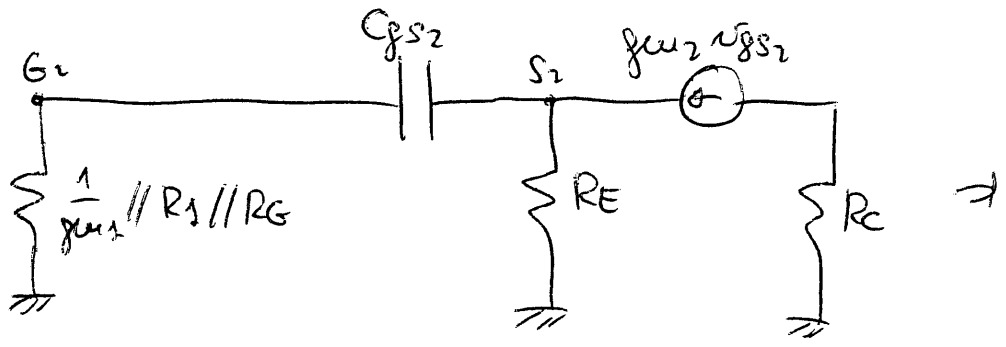
$$R_{U_{gd1}} = R_2 // R_4 = \underline{\underline{4286 \Omega}}$$

$C_{gs1}$ :



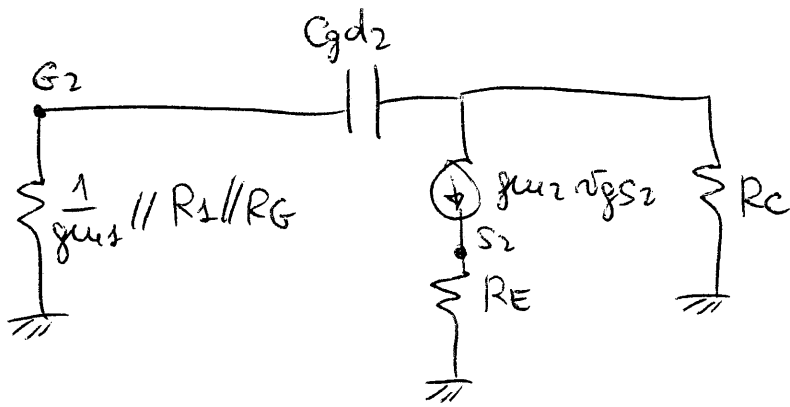
$$i_p = \frac{v_p (1 + g_{m1} (R_1 // R_G))}{R_2 // R_4 + R_1 // R_G} \Rightarrow R_{U_{gs1}} = \frac{R_4 // R_2 + R_1 // R_G}{1 + g_{m1} (R_1 // R_G)} = \underline{\underline{1368 \Omega}}$$

$C_{gs2}$ :



$$R_{U_{gs2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} // R_1 // R_G + R_E}{1 + g_{m2} R_E} = \underline{\underline{71 \Omega}}$$

$C_{gd2} :$



$$R_{ugd2} = R_{in}(1 - A_v) + R_{out}$$

$$R_{out} = R_C$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}} \parallel R_1 \parallel R_G$$

$$A_v = \frac{-g_{m2} R_C}{1 + g_{m2} R_E}$$

$$R_{ugd2} = R_C + \underbrace{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} \parallel R_1 \parallel R_G}_{46} \left( 1 + \underbrace{\frac{g_{m2} R_C}{1 + g_{m2} R_E}}_{2.658} \right) = \underline{\underline{968 \Omega}}$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot (R_{ugS1} \cdot C_{gs1} + R_{ugS2} \cdot C_{gs2} + R_{ugd1} \cdot C_{gd1} + R_{ugd2} \cdot C_{gd2})} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.33 \text{ MHz}}}$$



FILA B

$$V_{G1} = \frac{R_4}{R_2 + R_4} V_{DD} = \frac{2}{27} \cdot 12 = 0.888 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{G1} - R_1 I_{S1}$$

$V_{GS1}$	$I_{S1}$
0	8.9 $\mu\text{A}$
-2	28.9 $\mu\text{A}$

→ *debole*

*Caratteristiche*

$$I_{D1} = 23 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{GS1} = -1.6 \text{ V}$$

È stato detto in aula di considerare J1 comunque in saturazione

$$V_{S1} = V_{G1} - V_{GS1} = 2.48 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS1} = V_{DD} - R_D I_{D1} - V_{S1} = 0.32 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{G2} = 0 \quad V_{GS2} = -R_E I_{D2}$$

$V_{GS2}$	$I_{D2}$
0	0
-2	9.1 $\mu\text{A}$

→ *debole*

*Caratteristiche*

$$I_{D1} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{GS1} = -1.6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = V_{DD} - R_C I_{D2} = 6 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{DS2} = V_{D2} - V_{S2} =$$

$$= V_{DD} - R_C I_{D2} + V_{GS2} = 3.4 \text{ V} > \begin{matrix} V_{GS2} - V_p \\ \text{"} & \text{"} \\ -1.6 & -5 \end{matrix} = 1.5 \text{ V} \Rightarrow \text{OK SAT.}$$

$$g_{m1} = 15.15 \mu\text{S} \left( \frac{50 \mu\text{A}}{3.3 \text{ V}} \right)$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{9.1 \mu\text{A}}{3.5 \text{ V}} = 12.35 \mu\text{S}$$

$r_{d1} \approx \infty$  | le caratteristiche di uscita sono praticamente orizzontali

$r_{d2} \approx \infty$

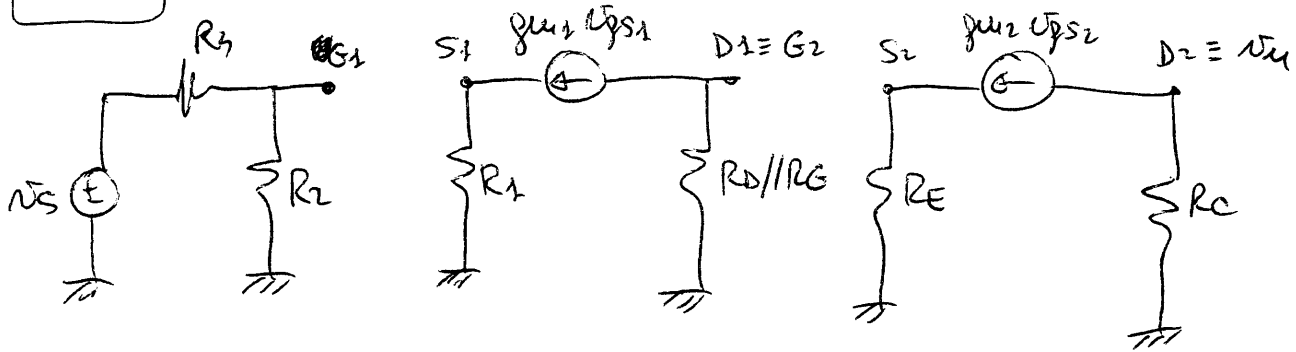
$$C_{gd1} = C_{iss} = 7 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gs1} = C_{iss} - C_{iss} = 9 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gd2} = 5 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gs2} = 8 \text{ pF}$$

**A<sub>uCB</sub>**



$$v_{u} = -g_{m2} v_{S2} R_C$$

$$R_D // R_G = 385 \Omega$$

$$v_{S2} = v_{G2} - v_{S2} = -g_{m1} v_{S1} R_D // R_G - g_{m2} v_{S2} R_E \rightarrow$$

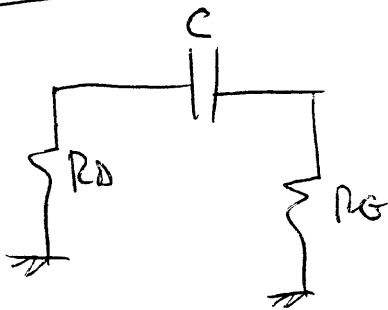
$$\rightarrow v_{S2} = \frac{-g_{m1} v_{S1} R_D // R_G}{1 + g_{m2} R_E}$$

$$v_{S1} = v_{G1} - v_{S1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_S} v_S - g_{m1} v_{S1} R_1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow v_{S1} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_S} v_S}{1 + g_{m1} R_1}$$

$$\frac{v_u}{v_S} = A_u = \frac{+g_{m2} R_C g_{m1} R_D // R_G}{1 + g_{m2} R_E} \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_S} \frac{1}{1 + g_{m1} R_1} = \underline{\underline{4.28}}$$

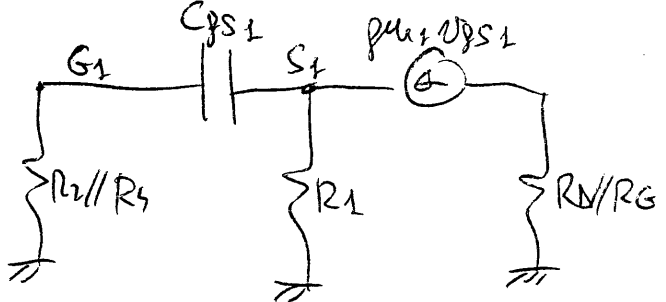
**f<sub>L</sub>**



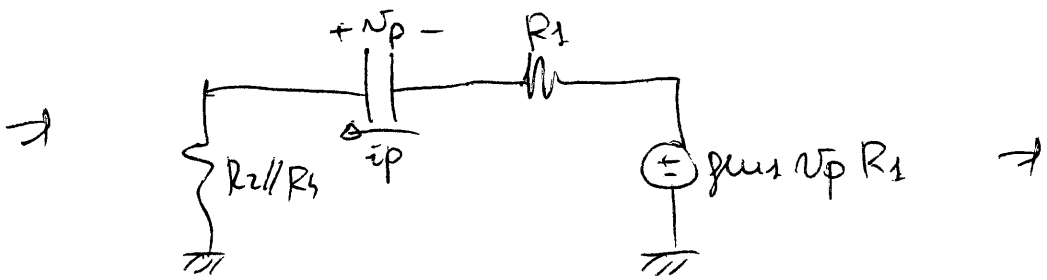
$$R_{uC} = R_D + R_G = 10400 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{uC} \cdot C} = \underline{\underline{15.3 \text{ Hz}}}$$

$C_{gs1}$

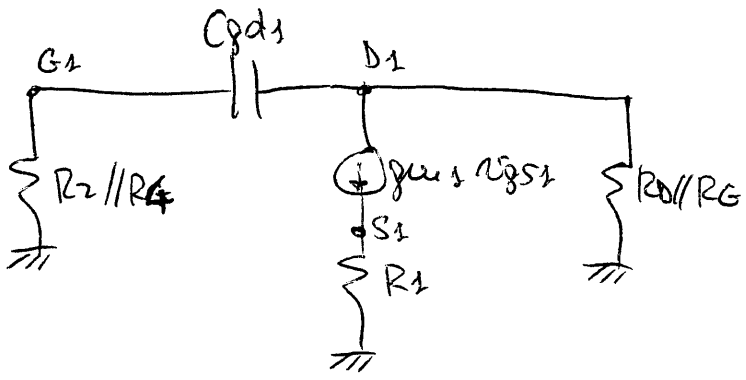


$R2//R4 = 1852$



$R_{ugs1} = \frac{R2//R4 + R1}{1 + g_{m1} R1} = \underline{\underline{776 \Omega}}$

$C_{gd1}$



$R_{ugd1} = R_{in} (1 - A_v) + R_{out}$

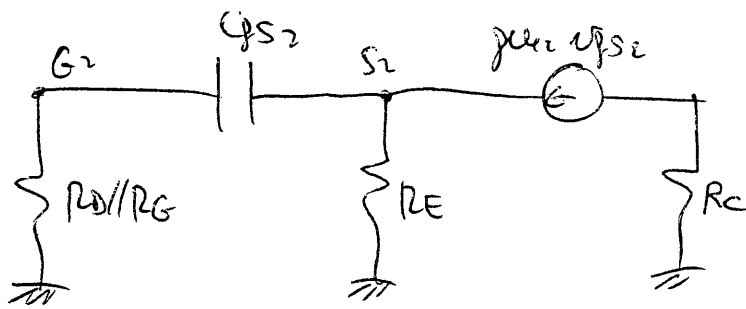
$R_{out} = R_D // R_G$

$R_{in} = R2 // R4$

$A_v = \frac{-g_{m1} \cdot R_D // R_G}{1 + g_{m1} R1}$

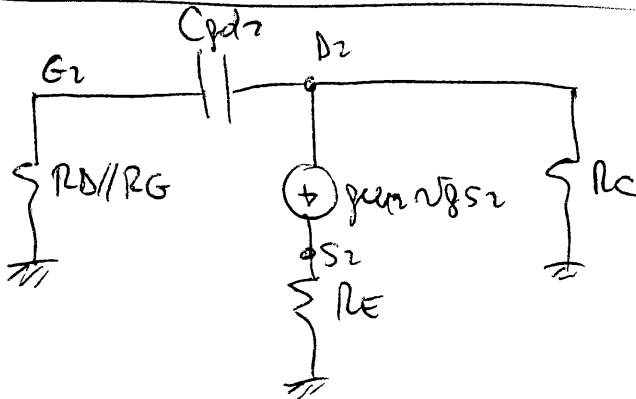
$R_{ugd1} = R_D // R_G + R2 // R4 \left( 1 + \frac{g_{m1} R_D // R_G}{1 + g_{m1} R1} \right) = \underline{\underline{6532 \Omega}}$   
2.319

$C_{gs2}$



$$R_{Ugs2} = \frac{R_D // R_G + R_E}{1 + g_{m2} R_E} = \underline{\underline{163 \Omega}}$$

$C_{gd2}$



$$R_{Ugd2} = R_C + R_D // R_G \left( 1 + \frac{g_{m2} R_C}{1 + g_{m2} R_E} \right) = \underline{\underline{1753 \Omega}}$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_{Ugs1} \cdot C_{gs1} + R_{Ugd1} \cdot C_{gd1} + R_{Ugs2} \cdot C_{gs2} + R_{Ugd2} \cdot C_{gd2})} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2.54 \text{ MHz}}}$$