

Esame di Elettronica
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria delle Telecomunicazioni
11 giugno 2019

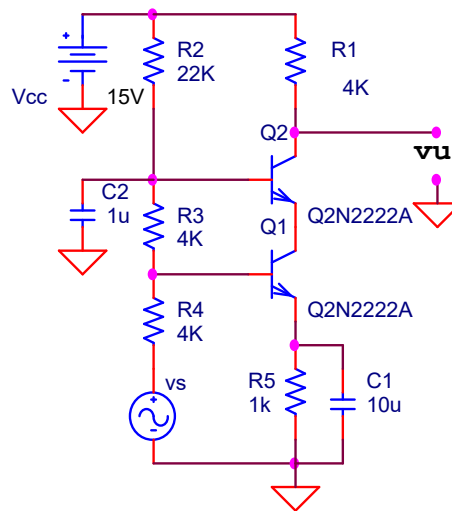
1. Si consideri un amplificatore di tensione con $A_v=1000$, $R_{in} = 100K\Omega$, $R_{out} = 100\Omega$. Si applichi una reazione in modo che la resistenza di uscita sia minore di 10Ω e la resistenza di ingresso maggiore di $2M\Omega$. Una volta scelta e dimensionata la rete di reazione, si calcolino le nuove resistenze di ingresso e uscita.
2. Disegnare lo schema completo (fino al livello delle singole porte logiche) di una ROM 4×1 a diodi con decoder attivo alto che implementi la funzione logica $y=x_1 \text{ AND } x_0$.
- 3.

Con riferimento al circuito mostrato a lato, calcolare:

- il punto di riposo dei due transistori Q1 e Q2 e i parametri del circuito di piccolo segnale
- la funzione di trasferimento a centro banda
- i limiti di banda superiore e inferiore.

Fare le seguenti ipotesi semplificative:

- $h_{oe} = 0$ in Q1 e Q2
- Q1 completamente resistivo



Esercizio 1

$A_v = 1000$

$R_{out} = 100 \Omega$

$R_{in} = 100 k\Omega$

$R_{IF} > 2 M\Omega$

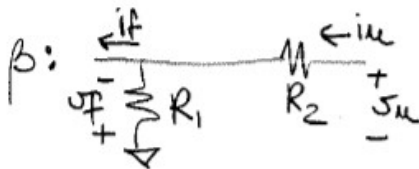
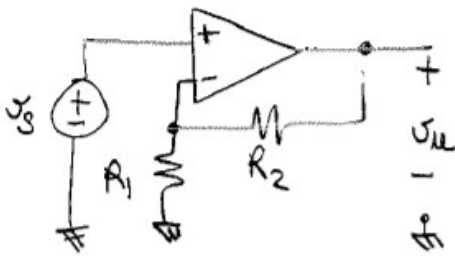
$R_{OF} < 10 \Omega$

poiché $R_{IF} > R_{in}$ e $R_{OF} < R_{out}$ reazione SP

$R_{IF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e)$

$R_{OF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{1 - \beta A_e}$

Non conosciamo il valore di $R_{o\beta}$ e $R_{i\beta}$. La condizione $(1 - \beta A_e) > 20$ soddisfa sia $R_{IF} > 2 M\Omega$, sia $R_{OF} < 10 \Omega$



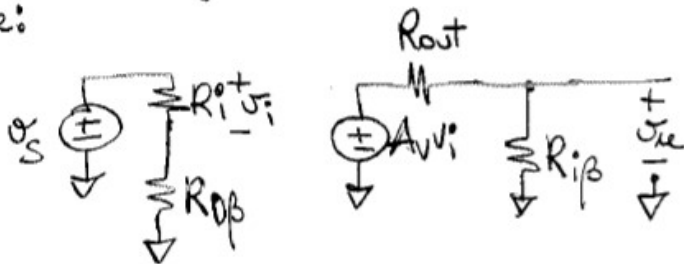
$v_U = \beta v_U + R_{o\beta} i_U$

$i_U = \frac{v_U}{R_{i\beta}} + \dots$

$\beta = \frac{v_U}{v_U} \Big|_{i_U=0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$R_{i\beta} = \frac{v_U}{i_U} \Big|_{i_U=0} = R_1 + R_2$; $R_{o\beta} = \frac{v_U}{i_U} \Big|_{v_U=0} = R_1 \parallel R_2$

A_e :



$A_e = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_{o\beta}} A_v \frac{R_{i\beta}}{R_{out} + R_{i\beta}}$

$$(1 - \beta A_e) > 20 \rightarrow \beta A_e < -19$$

$$-\beta A_e = \frac{+R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > 19$$

\uparrow
 $R_1 \parallel R_2$

poniamo $R_1 \parallel R_2 < 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
 abbiamo

$$\cdot 10^3 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{100}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + 100} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{10^5} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

scelgo $R_1 = 100 \Omega$ (così $R_1 \parallel R_2$ è sicuramente $< 5 \Omega$)

e ottengo $R_1 + R_2 + 100 < \frac{R_1}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$R_2 < 50000 - 100 - 100 = 49800 \text{ k}\Omega$$

scelgo $R_2 = 49000 \Omega$

ottengo $R_{i\beta} = R_1 + R_2 = 49.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{o\beta} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 99.8 \Omega$

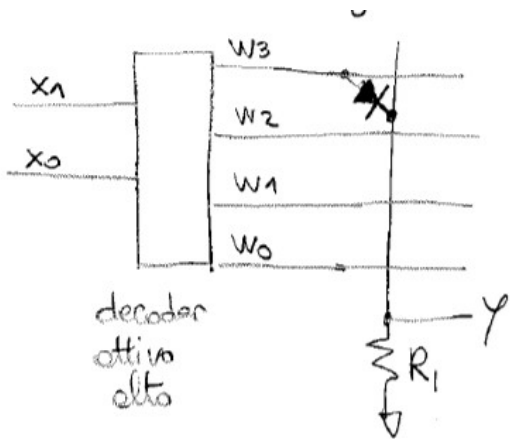
$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} = 1 + \frac{10^2 \cdot 10^5}{10099.8} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{49.2 \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{20.12}}$$

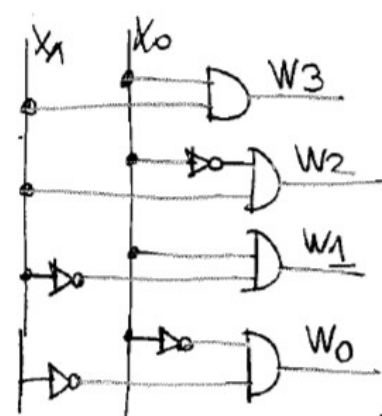
$R_{iF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e) = \underline{\underline{2.014 \text{ M}\Omega}}$

$R_{oF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{(1 - \beta A_e)} = \underline{\underline{4.96 \Omega}}$

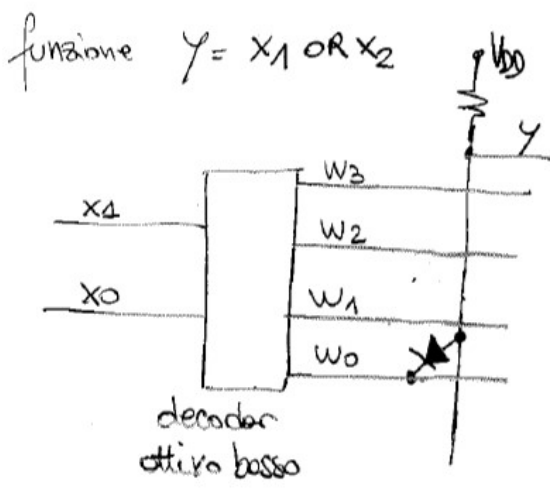
Esercizio 2



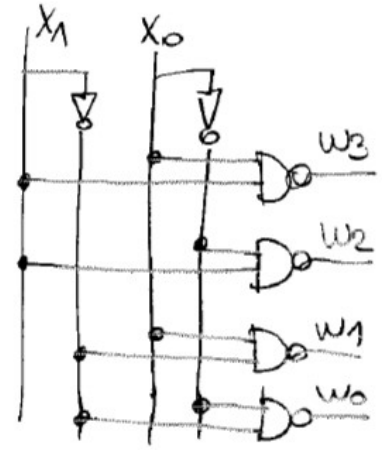
decoder attivo alto



(gli inverti possono stare in alto)

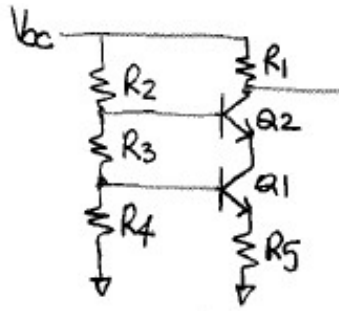


decoder attivo basso



Esercizio 3

Punto di riposo:



ipotesi di partitore pesante per Q1 e Q2

$$V_{B1} = \frac{V_{cc} \cdot R_4}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 4}{30} = 2V$$

$$V_{E1} = V_{B1} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 1,3V$$

$$I_{E1} = V_{E1} / R_5 = 1,3mA \sim I_{C1} = I_{E2} \sim I_{C2}$$

$$h_{FE1} = h_{FE2} \approx 150$$

$$I_{B2} = I_{B1} = \frac{I_{C1}}{h_{FE1}} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{150} = 9 \mu A \ll \frac{V_{cc}}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = 0,5mA$$

partitore pesante
verificato

$$V_{B2} = \frac{V_{cc}(R_3 + R_4)}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 8}{30} = 4V$$

$$V_{E2} = V_{B2} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 3,3V = V_{C1}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = 3,3 - 1,3 = 2V$$

$$V_{C2} = V_{cc} - R_1 I_{C2} = 15 - 4 \cdot 1,3 = 9,8V$$

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = 9,8 - 3,3 = 6,5V$$

$$h_{fe1} = h_{fe2} \approx 175 \quad (I_{C1} @ 1mA)$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = 0,05 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$r_{\pi 1} = r_{\pi 2} = \frac{h_{fe1}}{g_{m1}} = \frac{175}{0,05} \approx 3500 \Omega$$

rb si può ricavare dal punto di lavoro con $I_C = 1mA$ dalle caratteristiche

$$r_b = 450 \Omega$$

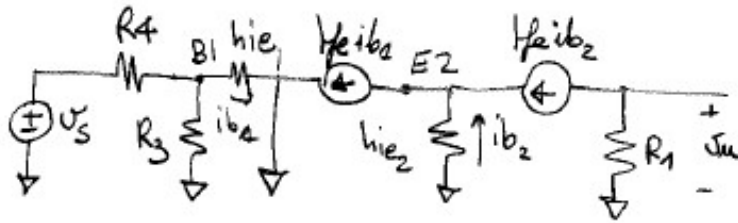
$$h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = 3950 \Omega$$

$$f_T = 120 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_{\mu} = 4.3 \text{ pF}$$

$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{\mu} + C_{\pi})} \rightarrow C_{\pi} = \frac{g_m}{2\pi f_T} - C_{\mu} = 62 \text{ pF}$$

Amplificatore a centro banda



$$i_{b2}(h_{fe} + 1) = i_{b1} h_{fe} \rightarrow i_{b2} = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} i_{b1}$$

$$i_{b1} = \frac{U_S R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

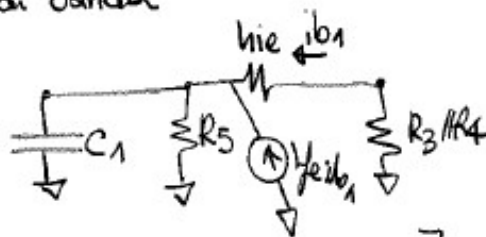
$$U_u = -h_{fe} R_1 i_{b2}$$

$$A_{V_{CB}} = \frac{U_u}{U_S} = -h_{fe} R_1 \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}} =$$

$$= -175 \cdot 4000 \cdot \frac{175}{176} \cdot \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2000 + 3950} = \underline{\underline{-58.5}}$$

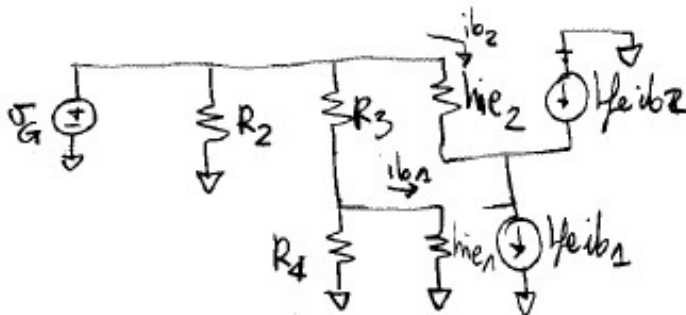
limite inferiore di banda

$R_{V_{C1}}$:



$$R_{V_{C1}} = R_5 \parallel \left[\frac{h_{ie1} + R_3 \parallel R_4}{h_{fe} + 1} \right] = 32.7 \Omega$$

$R_{V_{C2}}$



$$i_{b1} = \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

$$i_{b2} = \frac{h_{fe} i_{b1}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

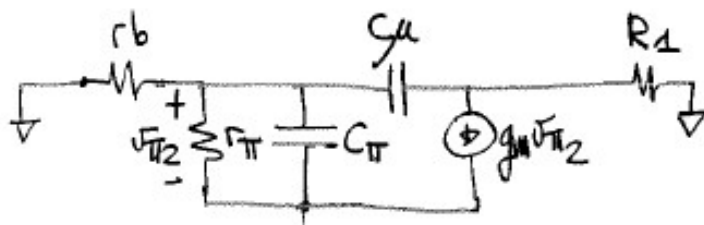
$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + i_{b2} =$$

$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}$$

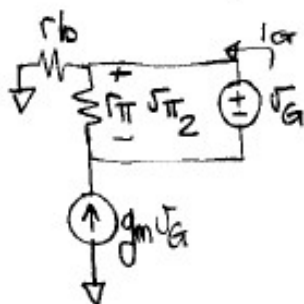
$$R_{Vc2} = R_2 // \left[\frac{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}{1 + \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}} \right] = 3372 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{R_{Vc2} C_2} + \frac{1}{R_{Vc1} C_1} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3372 \cdot 10^6} + \frac{1}{32.7 \cdot 10^5} \right] = 534 \text{ Hz}$$

limite superiore di banda



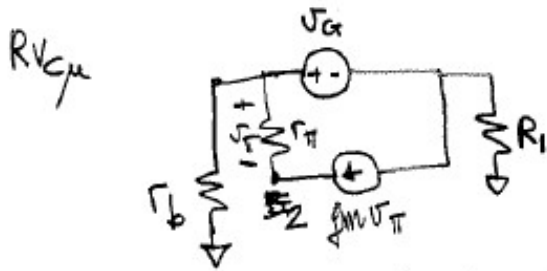
$R_{Vc\pi}$:



usando la sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$i_G = \frac{v_G}{r_\pi} + g_m v_G$$

$$R_{Vc\pi} = \frac{v_G}{i_G} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + g_m r_\pi} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + h_{fe}} = 19.88 \Omega$$



bilancio delle correnti al nodo E_2 $\frac{v_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}} + g_m v_{\pi} = 0 \rightarrow v_{\pi} = 0$

$$R_{V_{C\mu}} = r_b + R_1 = 4450 \Omega$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{V_{C\mu}} C_{\mu} + R_{V_{E\pi}} C_{\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1980 \cdot 62 \cdot 10^{-12} + 4450 \cdot 43 \cdot 10^{-12}} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7.82 \text{ MHz}}}$$

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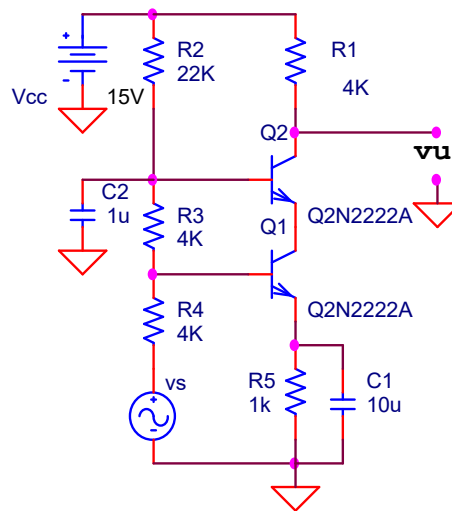
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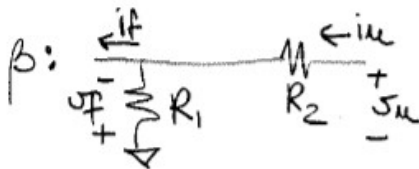
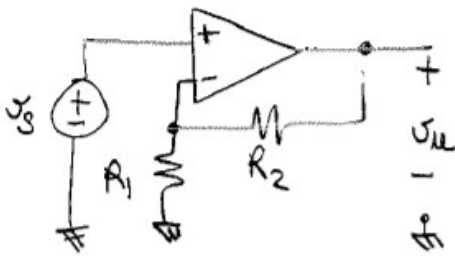
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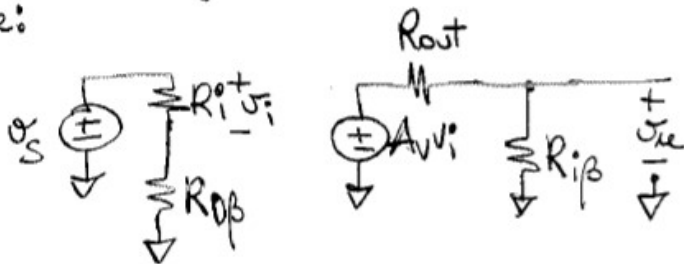
$V_p = \beta V_u + R_{o\beta} i_u$

$i_u = \frac{V_u}{R_{i\beta}} + \dots$

$\beta = \frac{V_p}{V_u} \Big|_{i_u=0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$R_{i\beta} = \frac{V_u}{i_u} \Big|_{V_p=0} = R_1 + R_2$; $R_{o\beta} = \frac{V_p}{i_u} \Big|_{V_u=0} = R_1 \parallel R_2$

A_e :



$A_e = \frac{R_i}{R_o + R_{o\beta}} A_v \frac{R_{i\beta}}{R_{out} + R_{i\beta}}$

$$(1 - \beta A_e) > 20 \rightarrow \beta A_e < -19$$

$$-\beta A_e = \frac{+R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > 19$$

\uparrow
 $R_1 \parallel R_2$

poniamo $R_1 \parallel R_2 < 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
 abbiamo

$$\cdot 10^3 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{100}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + 100} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{10^5} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

scelgo $R_1 = 100 \Omega$ (così $R_1 \parallel R_2$ è sicuramente $< 5 \Omega$)

e ottengo $R_1 + R_2 + 100 < \frac{R_1}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$R_2 < 50000 - 100 - 100 = 49800 \text{ k}\Omega$$

scelgo $R_2 = 49000 \Omega$

ottengo $R_{i\beta} = R_1 + R_2 = 49.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{o\beta} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 99.8 \Omega$

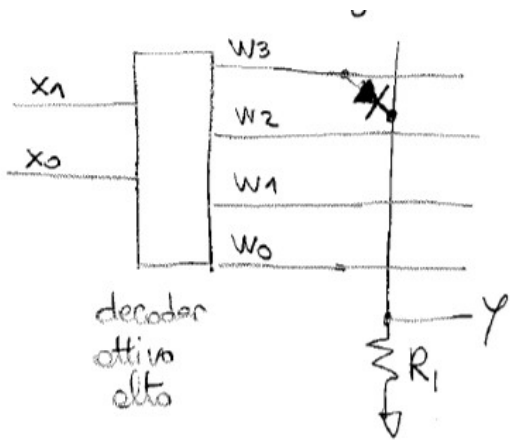
$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} = 1 + \frac{10^2 \cdot 10^5}{10099.8} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{49.2 \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{20.12}}$$

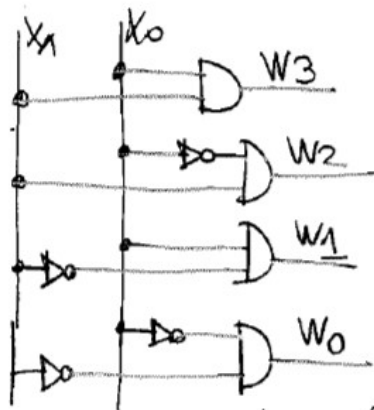
$R_{iF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e) = \underline{\underline{2.014 \text{ M}\Omega}}$

$R_{oF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{(1 - \beta A_e)} = \underline{\underline{4.96 \Omega}}$

Esercizio 2

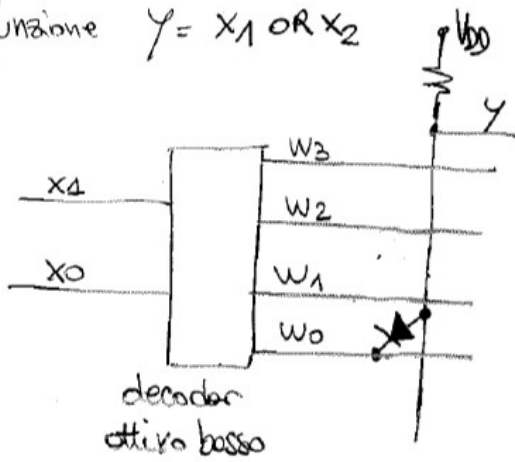


decoder attivo alto

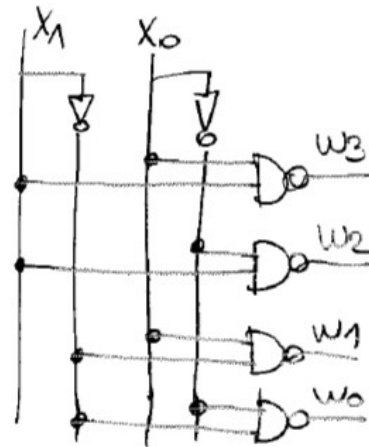


(gli inverti possono stare in alto)

funzione $Y = X1 \text{ OR } X2$

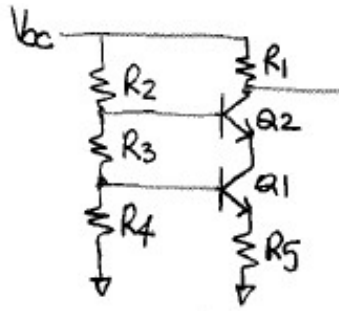


decoder attivo basso



Esercizio 3

Punto di riposo:



ipotesi di partitore pesante per Q₁ e Q₂

$$V_{B1} = \frac{V_{cc} \cdot R_4}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 4}{30} = 2V$$

$$V_{E1} = V_{B1} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 1,3V$$

$$I_{E1} = V_{E1} / R_5 = 1,3mA \sim I_{C1} = I_{E2} \sim I_{C2}$$

$$h_{FE1} = h_{FE2} \approx 150$$

$$I_{B2} = I_{B1} = \frac{I_{C1}}{h_{FE1}} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{150} = 9 \mu A \ll \frac{V_{cc}}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = 0,5mA$$

partitore pesante
verificato

$$V_{B2} = \frac{V_{cc}(R_3 + R_4)}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 8}{30} = 4V$$

$$V_{E2} = V_{B2} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 3,3V = V_{C1}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = 3,3 - 1,3 = \underline{2V}$$

$$V_{C2} = V_{cc} - R_1 I_{C2} = 15 - 4 \cdot 1,3 = 9,8V$$

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = 9,8 - 3,3 = \underline{6,5V}$$

$$h_{fe1} = h_{fe2} \approx 175 \quad (I_C @ 1mA)$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = 0,05 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$r_{\pi 1} = r_{\pi 2} = \frac{h_{fe1}}{g_{m1}} = \frac{175}{0,05} \approx 3500 \Omega$$

rb si può ricavare dal punto di lavoro con $I_C = 1mA$ dalle caratteristiche

$$r_b = 450 \Omega$$

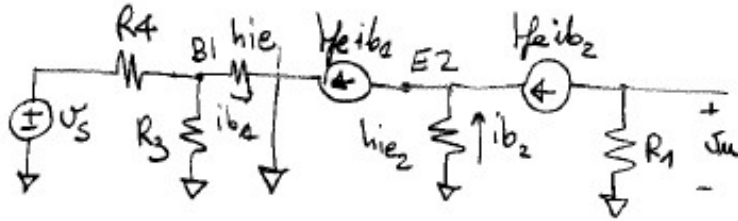
$$h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = \underline{3950 \Omega}$$

$$f_T = 120 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_{\mu} = 4.3 \text{ pF}$$

$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{\mu} + C_{\pi})} \rightarrow C_{\pi} = \frac{g_m}{2\pi f_T} - C_{\mu} = 62 \text{ pF}$$

Amplificatore a centro banda



$$i_{b2}(h_{fe} + 1) = i_{b1} h_{fe} \rightarrow i_{b2} = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} i_{b1}$$

$$i_{b1} = \frac{U_S R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

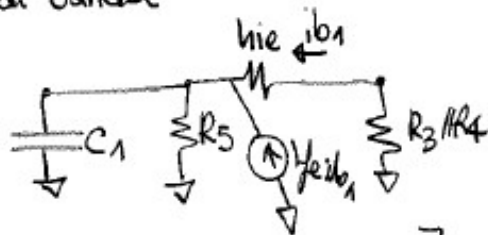
$$U_u = -h_{fe} R_1 i_{b2}$$

$$A_{V_{CB}} = \frac{U_u}{U_S} = -h_{fe} R_1 \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}} =$$

$$= -175 \cdot 4000 \cdot \frac{175}{176} \cdot \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2000 + 3950} = \underline{\underline{-58.5}}$$

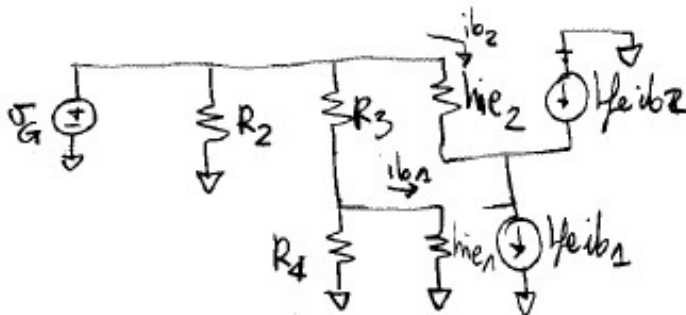
limite inferiore di banda

$R_{V_{C1}}$:



$$R_{V_{C1}} = R_5 \parallel \left[\frac{h_{ie1} + R_3 \parallel R_4}{h_{fe} + 1} \right] = 32.7 \Omega$$

$R_{V_{C2}}$



$$i_{b1} = \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

$$i_{b2} = \frac{h_e i_{b1}}{h_e + 1}$$

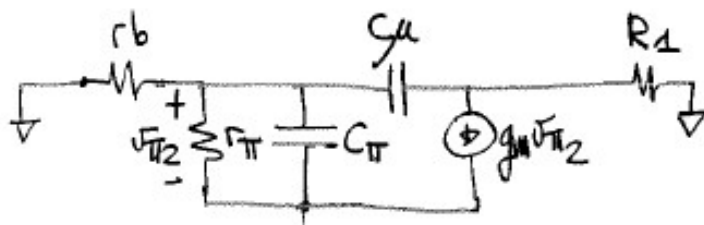
$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + i_{b2} =$$

$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + \frac{h_e}{h_e + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}$$

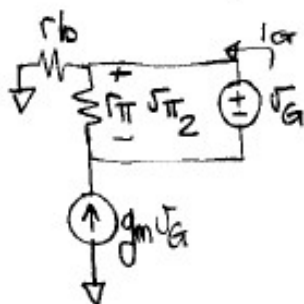
$$R_{Vc2} = R_2 // \left[\frac{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}{1 + \frac{h_e}{h_e + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}} \right] = 3372 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{R_{Vc2} C_2} + \frac{1}{R_{Vc1} C_1} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3372 \cdot 10^6} + \frac{1}{32.7 \cdot 10^5} \right] = 534 \text{ Hz}$$

limite superiore di banda



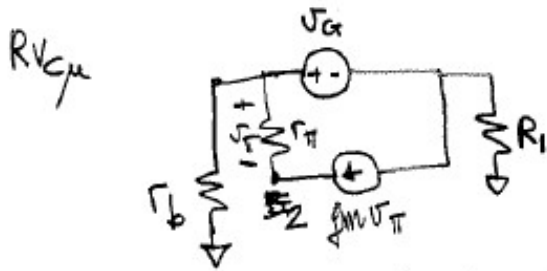
$R_{Vc\pi}$:



usando la sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$i_G = \frac{v_G}{r_\pi} + g_m v_G$$

$$R_{Vc\pi} = \frac{v_G}{i_G} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + g_m r_\pi} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + h_{fe}} = 19.88 \Omega$$



bilancio delle correnti al nodo E_2 $\frac{v_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}} + g_m v_{\pi} = 0 \rightarrow v_{\pi} = 0$

$$R_{V_{C\mu}} = r_b + R_1 = 4450 \Omega$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{V_{C\mu}} C_{\mu} + R_{V_{E\pi}} C_{\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1980 \cdot 62 \cdot 10^{-12} + 4450 \cdot 43 \cdot 10^{-12}} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7.82 \text{ MHz}}}$$

Esame di Elettronica
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria delle Telecomunicazioni
11 giugno 2019

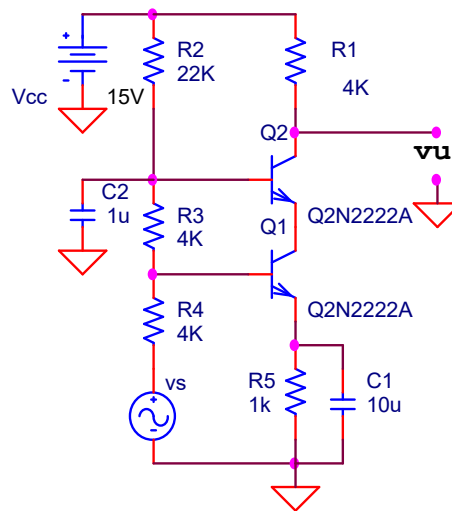
1. Si consideri un amplificatore di tensione con $A_v=1000$, $R_{in} = 100K\Omega$, $R_{out} = 100\Omega$. Si applichi una reazione in modo che la resistenza di uscita sia minore di 10Ω e la resistenza di ingresso maggiore di $2M\Omega$. Una volta scelta e dimensionata la rete di reazione, si calcolino le nuove resistenze di ingresso e uscita.
2. Disegnare lo schema completo (fino al livello delle singole porte logiche) di una ROM 4×1 a diodi con decoder attivo alto che implementi la funzione logica $y=x_1 \text{ AND } x_0$.
- 3.

Con riferimento al circuito mostrato a lato, calcolare:

- il punto di riposo dei due transistori Q1 e Q2 e i parametri del circuito di piccolo segnale
- la funzione di trasferimento a centro banda
- i limiti di banda superiore e inferiore.

Fare le seguenti ipotesi semplificative:

- $h_{oe} = 0$ in Q1 e Q2
- Q1 completamente resistivo



Esercizio 1

$A_v = 1000$

$R_{out} = 100 \Omega$

$R_{in} = 100 k\Omega$

$R_{IF} > 2 M\Omega$

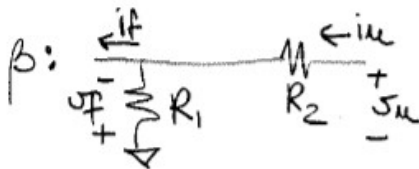
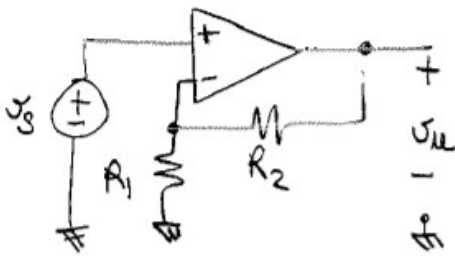
$R_{OF} < 10 \Omega$

poiché $R_{IF} > R_{in}$ e $R_{OF} < R_{out}$ reazione SP

$R_{IF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e)$

$R_{OF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{1 - \beta A_e}$

Non conosciamo il valore di $R_{o\beta}$ e $R_{i\beta}$. La condizione $(1 - \beta A_e) > 20$ soddisfa sia $R_{IF} > 2 M\Omega$, sia $R_{OF} < 10 \Omega$



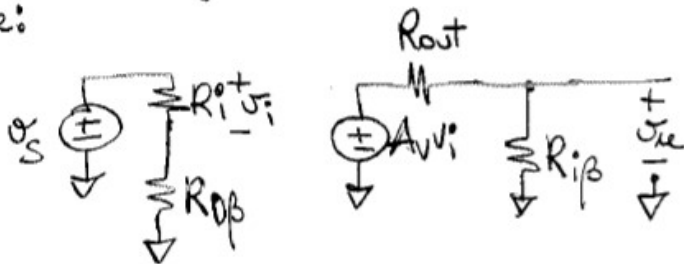
$v_u = \beta v_u + R_{o\beta} i_u$

$i_u = \frac{v_u}{R_{i\beta}} + \dots$

$\beta = \frac{v_u}{v_u} \Big|_{i_u=0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$R_{i\beta} = \frac{v_u}{i_u} \Big|_{v_u=0} = R_1 + R_2$; $R_{o\beta} = \frac{v_u}{i_u} \Big|_{v_u=0} = R_1 \parallel R_2$

A_e :



$A_e = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_{o\beta}} A_v \frac{R_{i\beta}}{R_{out} + R_{i\beta}}$

$$(1 - \beta A_e) > 20 \rightarrow \beta A_e < -19$$

$$-\beta A_e = \frac{+R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > 19$$

\uparrow
 $R_1 \parallel R_2$

poniamo $R_1 \parallel R_2 < 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
 abbiamo

$$\cdot 10^3 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{100}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + 100} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{10^5} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

scelgo $R_1 = 100 \Omega$ (così $R_1 \parallel R_2$ è sicuramente $< 5 \Omega$)

e ottengo $R_1 + R_2 + 100 < \frac{R_1}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$R_2 < 50000 - 100 - 100 = 49800 \text{ k}\Omega$$

scelgo $R_2 = 49000 \Omega$

ottengo $R_{i\beta} = R_1 + R_2 = 49.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{o\beta} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 99.8 \Omega$

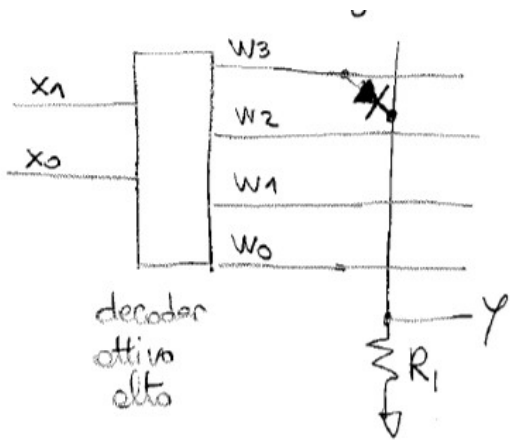
$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} = 1 + \frac{10^2 \cdot 10^5}{10099.8} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{49.2 \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{20.12}}$$

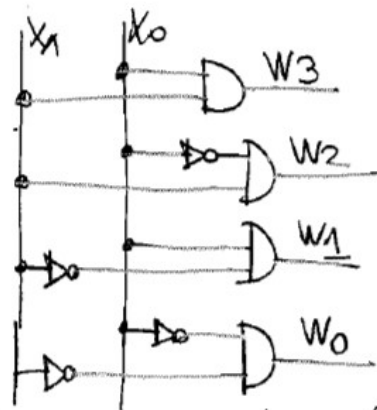
$R_{iF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e) = \underline{\underline{2.014 \text{ M}\Omega}}$

$R_{oF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{(1 - \beta A_e)} = \underline{\underline{4.96 \Omega}}$

Esercizio 2

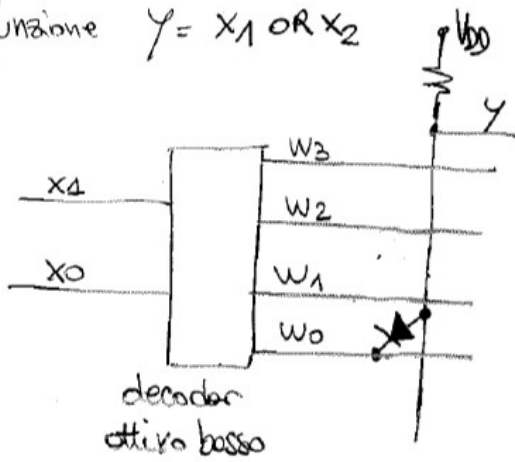


decoder attivo alto

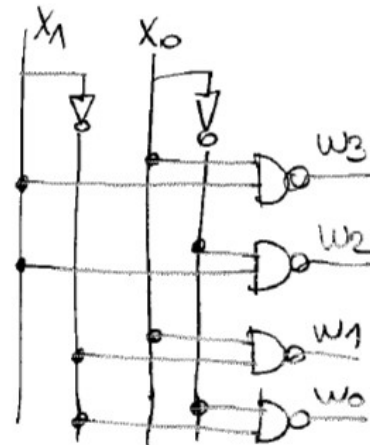


(gli inverti possono stare in alto)

funzione $Y = X_1 \text{ OR } X_2$

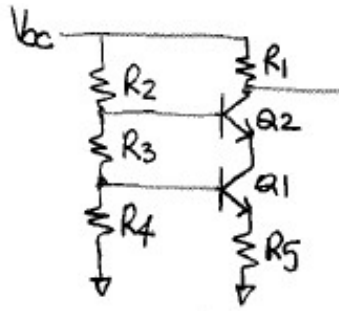


decoder attivo basso



Esercizio 3

Punto di riposo:



ipotesi di partitore pesante per Q1 e Q2

$$V_{B1} = \frac{V_{CC} \cdot R_4}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 4}{30} = 2V$$

$$V_{E1} = V_{B1} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 1,3V$$

$$I_{E1} = V_{E1} / R_5 = 1,3mA \sim I_{C1} = I_{E2} \sim I_{C2}$$

$$h_{FE1} = h_{FE2} \approx 150$$

$$I_{B2} = I_{B1} = \frac{I_{C1}}{h_{FE1}} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{150} = 9 \mu A \ll \frac{V_{CC}}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = 0,5mA$$

partitore pesante
verificato

$$V_{B2} = \frac{V_{CC}(R_3 + R_4)}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 8}{30} = 4V$$

$$V_{E2} = V_{B2} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 3,3V = V_{C1}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = 3,3 - 1,3 = 2V$$

$$V_{C2} = V_{CC} - R_1 I_{C2} = 15 - 4 \cdot 1,3 = 9,8V$$

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = 9,8 - 3,3 = 6,5V$$

$$h_{fe1} = h_{fe2} \approx 175 \quad (I_C @ 1mA)$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = 0,05 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$r_{\pi 1} = r_{\pi 2} = \frac{h_{fe1}}{g_{m1}} = \frac{175}{0,05} \approx 3500 \Omega$$

rb si può ricavare dal punto di lavoro con $I_C = 1mA$ dalle caratteristiche

$$r_b = 450 \Omega$$

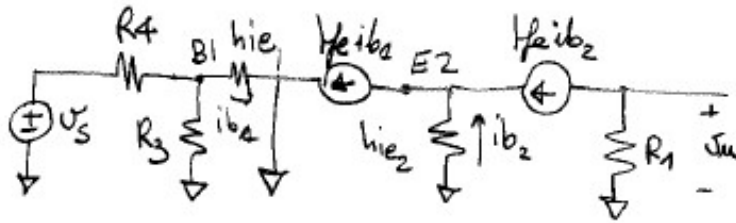
$$h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = 3950 \Omega$$

$$f_T = 120 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_{\mu} = 4.3 \text{ pF}$$

$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{\mu} + C_{\pi})} \rightarrow C_{\pi} = \frac{g_m}{2\pi f_T} - C_{\mu} = 62 \text{ pF}$$

Amplificatore a centro banda



$$i_{b2}(h_{fe} + 1) = i_{b1} h_{fe} \rightarrow i_{b2} = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} i_{b1}$$

$$i_{b1} = \frac{U_S R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

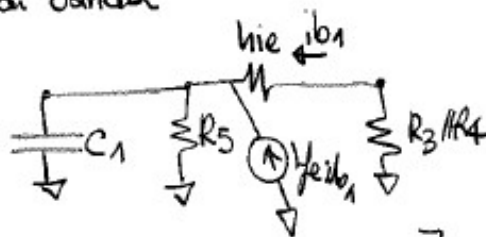
$$U_u = -h_{fe} R_1 i_{b2}$$

$$A_{V_{CB}} = \frac{U_u}{U_S} = -h_{fe} R_1 \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}} =$$

$$= -175 \cdot 4000 \cdot \frac{175}{176} \cdot \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2000 + 3950} = \underline{\underline{-58.5}}$$

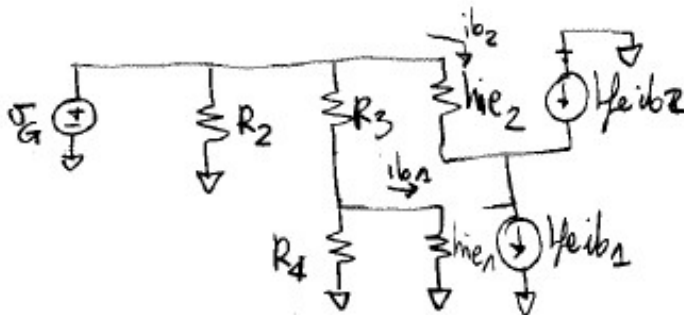
limite inferiore di banda

$R_{V_{C1}}$:



$$R_{V_{C1}} = R_5 \parallel \left[\frac{h_{ie1} + R_3 \parallel R_4}{h_{fe} + 1} \right] = 32.7 \Omega$$

$R_{V_{C2}}$



$$i_{b1} = \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

$$i_{b2} = \frac{h_e i_{b1}}{h_e + 1}$$

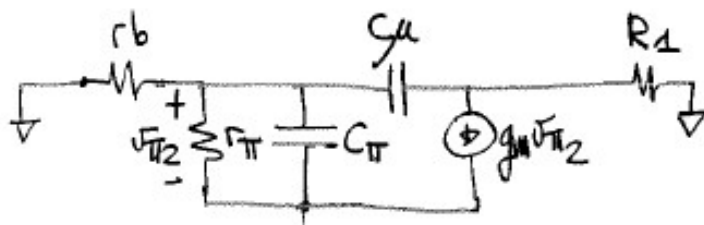
$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + i_{b2} =$$

$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + \frac{h_e}{h_e + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}$$

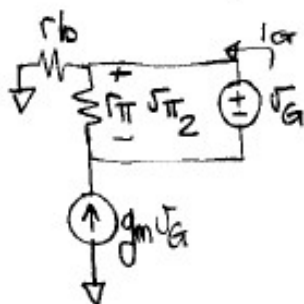
$$R_{Vc2} = R_2 // \left[\frac{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}{1 + \frac{h_e}{h_e + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}} \right] = 3372 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{R_{Vc2} C_2} + \frac{1}{R_{Vc1} C_1} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3372 \cdot 10^6} + \frac{1}{32.7 \cdot 10^5} \right] = 534 \text{ Hz}$$

limite superiore di banda



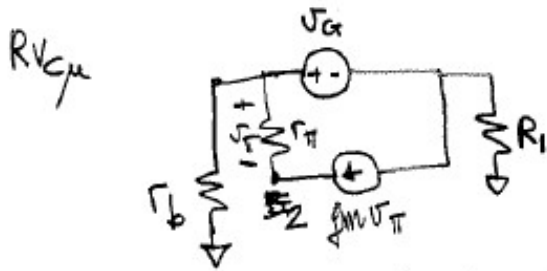
$R_{Vc\pi}$:



usando la sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$i_G = \frac{v_G}{r_\pi} + g_m v_G$$

$$R_{Vc\pi} = \frac{v_G}{i_G} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + g_m r_\pi} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + h_{fe}} = 19.88 \Omega$$



bilancio delle correnti al nodo E_2 $\frac{v_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}} + g_m v_{\pi} = 0 \rightarrow v_{\pi} = 0$

$$R_{V_{C\mu}} = r_b + R_1 = 4450 \Omega$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{V_{C\mu}} C_{\mu} + R_{V_{E\pi}} C_{\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1980 \cdot 62 \cdot 10^{-12} + 4450 \cdot 43 \cdot 10^{-12}} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7.82 \text{ MHz}}}$$

Esame di Elettronica
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria delle Telecomunicazioni
11 giugno 2019

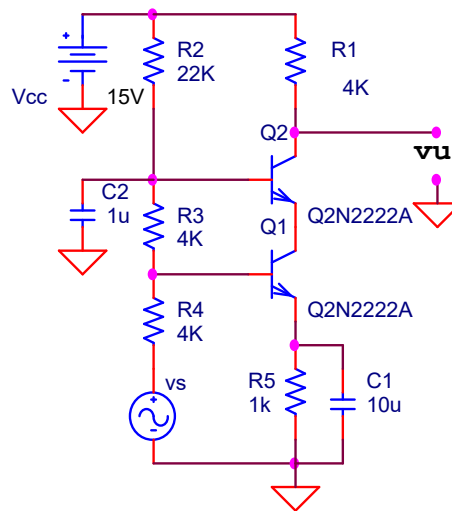
1. Si consideri un amplificatore di tensione con $A_v=1000$, $R_{in} = 100K\Omega$, $R_{out} = 100\Omega$. Si applichi una reazione in modo che la resistenza di uscita sia minore di 10Ω e la resistenza di ingresso maggiore di $2M\Omega$. Una volta scelta e dimensionata la rete di reazione, si calcolino le nuove resistenze di ingresso e uscita.
2. Disegnare lo schema completo (fino al livello delle singole porte logiche) di una ROM 4×1 a diodi con decoder attivo alto che implementi la funzione logica $y=x_1 \text{ AND } x_0$.
- 3.

Con riferimento al circuito mostrato a lato, calcolare:

- il punto di riposo dei due transistori Q1 e Q2 e i parametri del circuito di piccolo segnale
- la funzione di trasferimento a centro banda
- i limiti di banda superiore e inferiore.

Fare le seguenti ipotesi semplificative:

- $h_{oe} = 0$ in Q1 e Q2
- Q1 completamente resistivo



Esercizio 1

$A_v = 1000$

$R_{out} = 100 \Omega$

$R_{in} = 100 k\Omega$

$R_{IF} > 2 M\Omega$

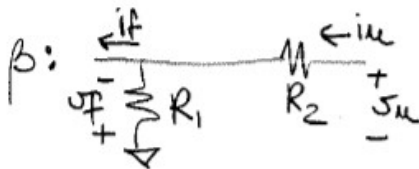
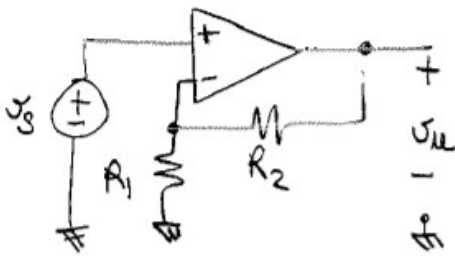
$R_{OF} < 10 \Omega$

poiché $R_{IF} > R_{in}$ e $R_{OF} < R_{out}$ reazione SP

$R_{IF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e)$

$R_{OF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{1 - \beta A_e}$

Non conosciamo il valore di $R_{o\beta}$ e $R_{i\beta}$. La condizione $(1 - \beta A_e) > 20$ soddisfa sia $R_{IF} > 2 M\Omega$, sia $R_{OF} < 10 \Omega$



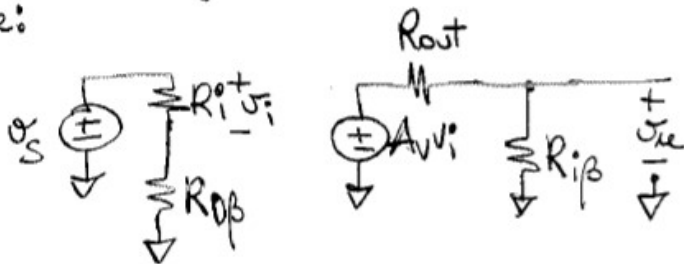
$v_u = \beta v_u + R_{o\beta} i_u$

$i_u = \frac{v_u}{R_{i\beta}} + \dots$

$\beta = \frac{v_u}{v_u} \Big|_{i_u=0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$R_{i\beta} = \frac{v_u}{i_u} \Big|_{v_u=0} = R_1 + R_2$; $R_{o\beta} = \frac{v_u}{i_u} \Big|_{v_u=0} = R_1 \parallel R_2$

A_e :



$A_e = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_{o\beta}} A_v \frac{R_{i\beta}}{R_{out} + R_{i\beta}}$

$$(1 - \beta A_e) > 20 \rightarrow \beta A_e < -19$$

$$-\beta A_e = \frac{+R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > 19$$

\uparrow
 $R_1 \parallel R_2$

poniamo $R_1 \parallel R_2 < 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
 abbiamo

$$\cdot 10^3 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{100}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + 100} > \frac{19 \cdot 10^5}{10^5} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

scelgo $R_1 = 100 \Omega$ (così $R_1 \parallel R_2$ è sicuramente $< 5 \Omega$)

e ottengo $R_1 + R_2 + 100 < \frac{R_1}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$R_2 < 50000 - 100 - 100 = 49800 \text{ k}\Omega$$

scelgo $R_2 = 49000 \Omega$

ottengo $R_{i\beta} = R_1 + R_2 = 49.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{o\beta} = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 99.8 \Omega$

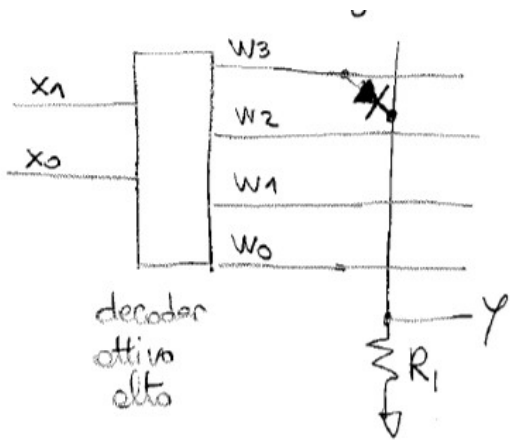
$$1 - \beta A_e = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_{o\beta}} \cdot A_v \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_{out}} = 1 + \frac{10^2 \cdot 10^5}{10099.8} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1}{49.2 \cdot 10^3} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{20.12}}$$

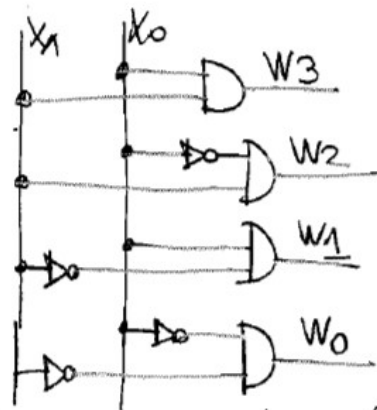
$R_{iF} = (R_{in} + R_{o\beta})(1 - \beta A_e) = \underline{\underline{2.014 \text{ M}\Omega}}$

$R_{oF} = \frac{(R_{out} \parallel R_{i\beta})}{(1 - \beta A_e)} = \underline{\underline{4.96 \Omega}}$

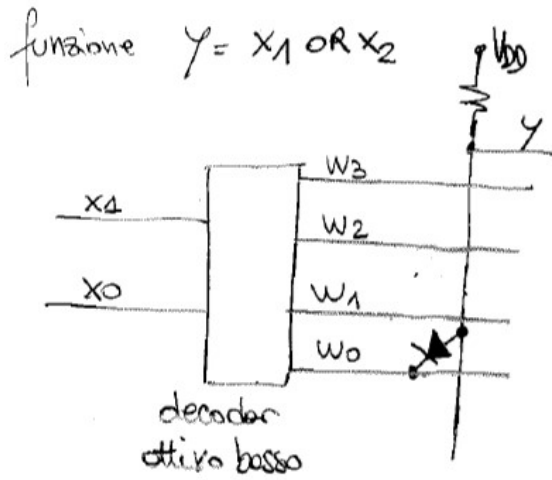
Esercizio 2



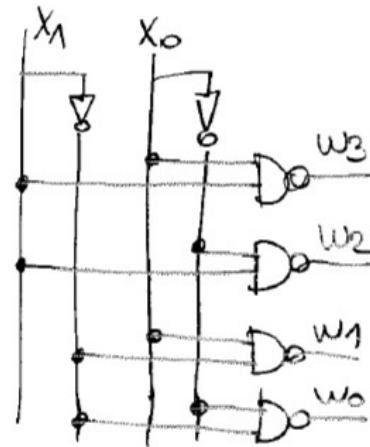
decoder attivo alto



(gli inverti possono stare in alto)

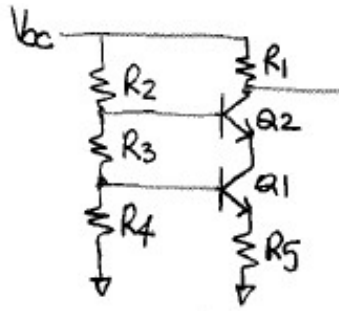


decoder attivo basso



Esercizio 3

Punto di riposo:



ipotesi di partitore pesante per Q1 e Q2

$$V_{B1} = \frac{V_{cc} \cdot R_4}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 4}{30} = 2V$$

$$V_{E1} = V_{B1} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 1,3V$$

$$I_{E1} = V_{E1} / R_5 = 1,3mA \sim I_{C1} = I_{E2} \sim I_{C2}$$

$$h_{FE1} = h_{FE2} \approx 150$$

$$I_{B2} = I_{B1} = \frac{I_{C1}}{h_{FE1}} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{150} = 9 \mu A \ll \frac{V_{cc}}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = 0,5mA$$

partitore pesante
verificato

$$V_{B2} = \frac{V_{cc}(R_3 + R_4)}{R_2 + R_3 + R_4} = \frac{15 \cdot 8}{30} = 4V$$

$$V_{E2} = V_{B2} - V_{BE_{ON}} = 3,3V = V_{C1}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = 3,3 - 1,3 = 2V$$

$$V_{C2} = V_{cc} - R_1 I_{C2} = 15 - 4 \cdot 1,3 = 9,8V$$

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = 9,8 - 3,3 = 6,5V$$

$$h_{fe1} = h_{fe2} \approx 175 \quad (I_c @ 1mA)$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = 0,05 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$r_{\pi 1} = r_{\pi 2} = \frac{h_{fe1}}{g_{m1}} = \frac{175}{0,05} \approx 3500 \Omega$$

rb si può ricavare dal punto di lavoro con $I_c = 1mA$ dalle caratteristiche

$$r_b = 450 \Omega$$

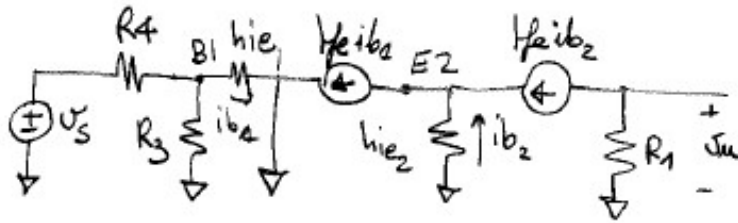
$$h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = 3950 \Omega$$

$$f_T = 120 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_{\mu} = 4.3 \text{ pF}$$

$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{\mu} + C_{\pi})} \rightarrow C_{\pi} = \frac{g_m}{2\pi f_T} - C_{\mu} = 62 \text{ pF}$$

Amplificatore a centro banda



$$i_{b2}(h_{fe} + 1) = i_{b1} h_{fe} \rightarrow i_{b2} = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} i_{b1}$$

$$i_{b1} = \frac{U_S R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

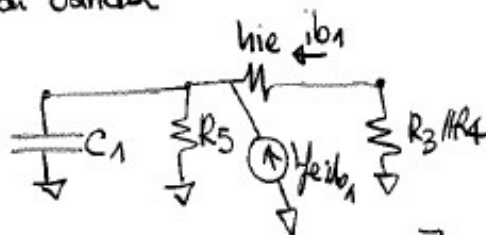
$$U_u = -h_{fe} R_1 i_{b2}$$

$$A_{V_{CB}} = \frac{U_u}{U_S} = -h_{fe} R_1 \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} \frac{1}{R_3 \parallel R_4 + h_{ie1}} =$$

$$= -175 \cdot 4000 \cdot \frac{175}{176} \cdot \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2000 + 3950} = \underline{\underline{-58.5}}$$

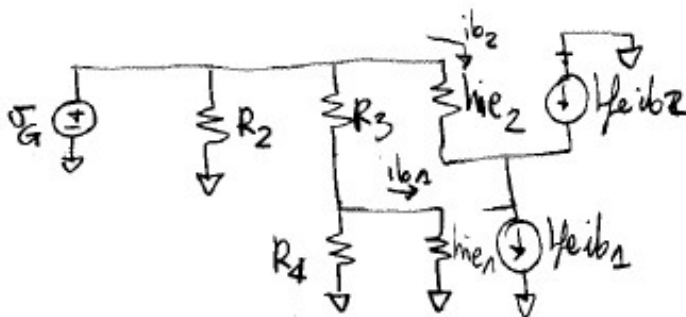
limite inferiore di banda

$R_{V_{C1}}$:



$$R_{V_{C1}} = R_5 \parallel \left[\frac{h_{ie1} + R_3 \parallel R_4}{h_{fe} + 1} \right] = 32.7 \Omega$$

$R_{V_{C2}}$



$$i_{b1} = \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}$$

$$i_{b2} = \frac{h_{fe} i_{b1}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

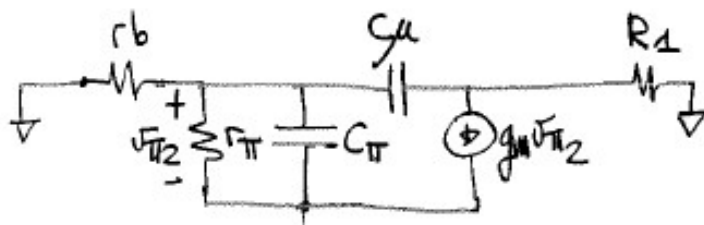
$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + i_{b2} =$$

$$i_G = \frac{V_G}{R_2} + \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}} + \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}} \cdot \frac{V_G}{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}$$

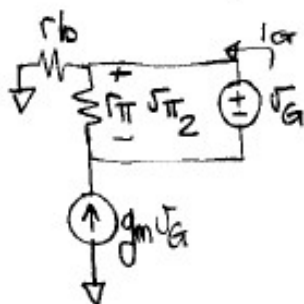
$$R_{Vc2} = R_2 // \left[\frac{R_3 + R_4 // h_{ie1}}{1 + \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} \frac{R_4}{R_4 + h_{ie1}}} \right] = 3372 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{R_{Vc2} C_2} + \frac{1}{R_{Vc1} C_1} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3372 \cdot 10^6} + \frac{1}{32.7 \cdot 10^5} \right] = 534 \text{ Hz}$$

limite superiore di banda



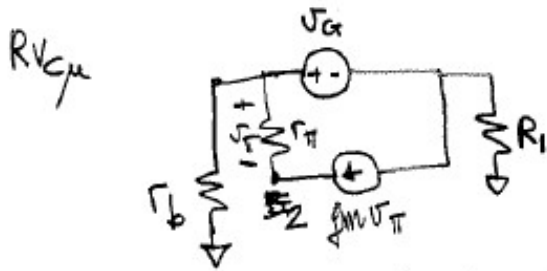
$R_{Vc\pi}$:



usando la sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$i_G = \frac{v_G}{r_\pi} + g_m v_G$$

$$R_{Vc\pi} = \frac{v_G}{i_G} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + g_m r_\pi} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + h_{fe}} = 19.88 \Omega$$



bilancio delle correnti al nodo E_2 $\frac{v_{\pi}}{r_{\pi}} + g_m v_{\pi} = 0 \rightarrow v_{\pi} = 0$

$$R_{V_{C\mu}} = r_b + R_1 = 4450 \Omega$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{V_{C\mu}} C_{\mu} + R_{V_{E\pi}} C_{\pi}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1980 \cdot 62 \cdot 10^{-12} + 4450 \cdot 43 \cdot 10^{-12}} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7.82 \text{ MHz}}}$$