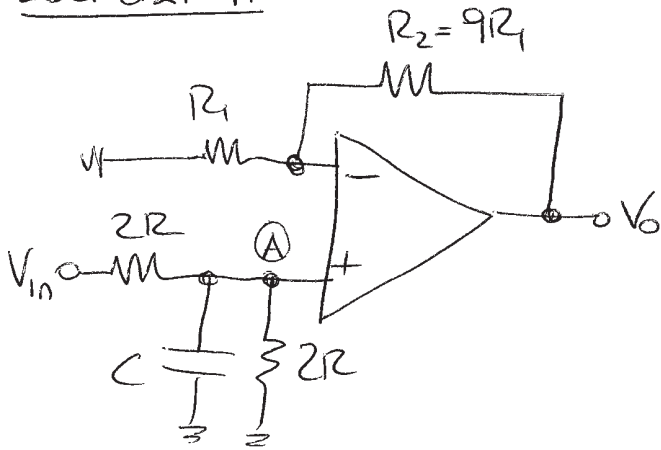


ESERCIZIO A

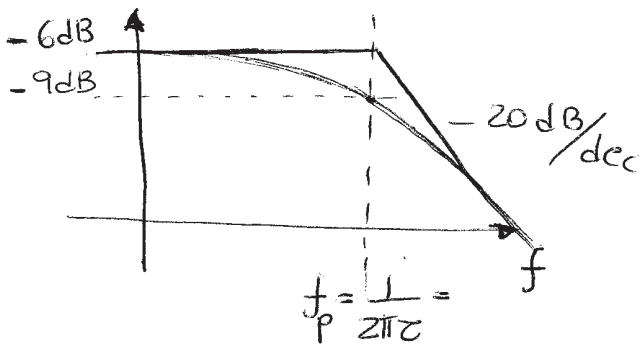


$RC = 1ms$

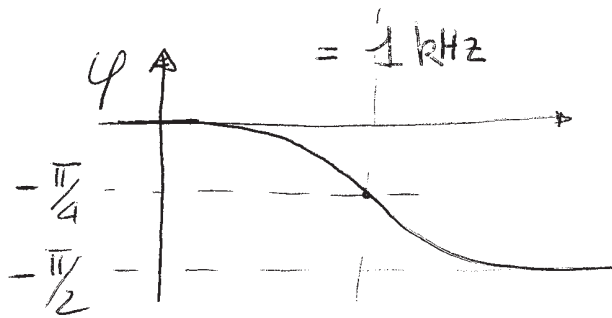
①

②

$$\left. \frac{V_A}{V_{in}} \right|_{\text{con } C} = \frac{2R // Y_{SC}}{2R + 2R // Y_{SC}} = \frac{2R}{2R + 2R} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + sRC} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + sRC}$$

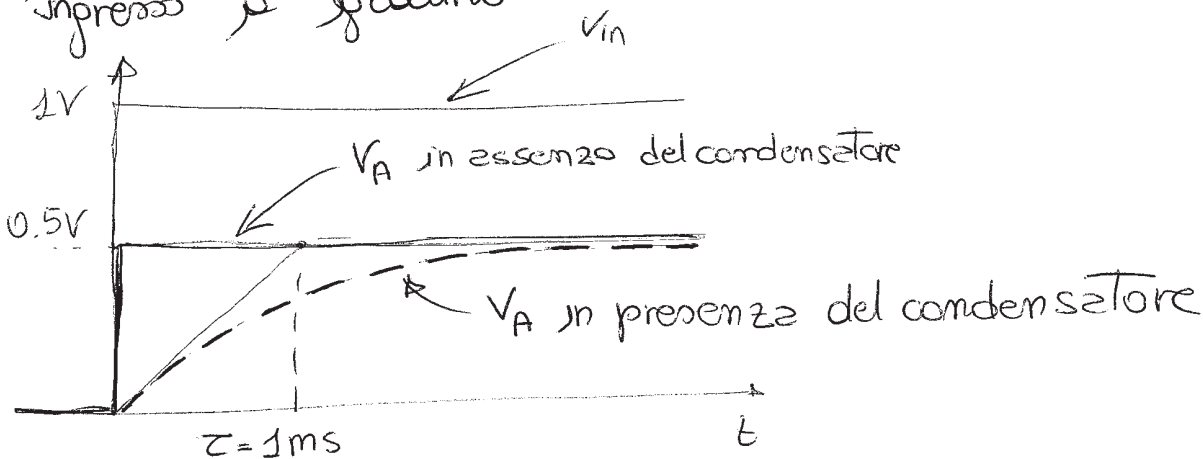


$$\left. \frac{V_A}{V_{in}} \right|_{\text{senza } C} = \frac{2R}{2R + 2R} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -6dB$$

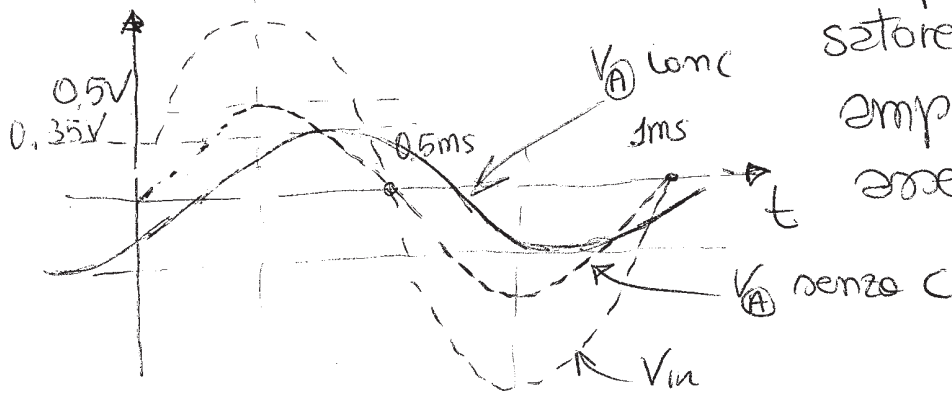


$$\left. \phi(1kHz) \right|_{\text{con } C} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{steramento in corrispondenza del polo})$$

Ingresso a gradino:



Nel caso di ingresso sinusoidale la tensione al modo (A) avrà un'ampiezza di 354 mV e sarà sfasata di  $-45^\circ$  in presenza del condensatore, mentre avrà solo l'ampiezza primezzata in assenza del condensatore

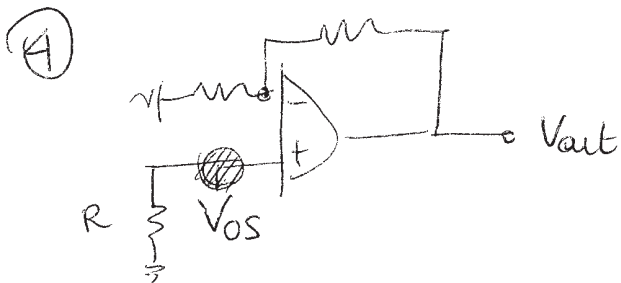


ESPRESSIONE ANALITICA DELLA FORMA D'ONDA IN (A):

$$V_A(t) = \frac{1(t)}{2} \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \right] \quad \text{con } \tau = \frac{1 \text{ ms}}{2\pi}$$

③ Poiché  $f = f_{\text{polo}}$ :

$$V_{\text{out}} = V_A \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = 10 V_A \Rightarrow \text{la sinusoide di uscita ha l'ampiezza pari a } 10 \times 0.707 \times 0.5 \times V_{\text{in}} = 3.54 \text{ V}$$



$$V_{\text{out}}|_{\text{os}} = \pm 10 \text{ mV} \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = \pm 100 \text{ mV}$$

Il valor medio si sposta di  $\pm 100 \text{ mV}$

⑤ Calcolo le massime pendenze del segnale di uscita: in presenza del condensatore

- sinusoide:  $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{\text{MAX}} = A \cdot \omega = 800 \text{ mV} * 2\pi * 1000 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} = 5027 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{s}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{V}}{\mu\text{s}} \ll 512$

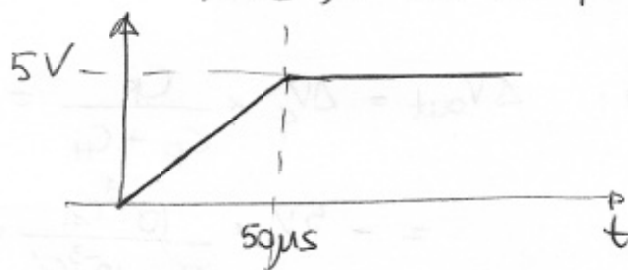
↳ la forma d'onda di uscita non subisce distorsioni per slew

- esponenziale  $\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{MAX} = \frac{A}{\tau} = \frac{10 \times 0.5V}{1ms} = 5V/ms = 5mV/\mu s \ll SR$
- l'esponenziale in uscita non subisce distorsioni da SR

In presenza del condensatore:

- sinusoidale  $\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{MAX} = A \times \omega = 5V \times 2\pi \times 1000 \text{ rad/s} = 31400 \text{ V/s} = 0.03 \text{ V}/\mu s < SR \ll$

- gradino  $\Rightarrow$  limitazione per SR è locale perché solo di 5V in pochi ms



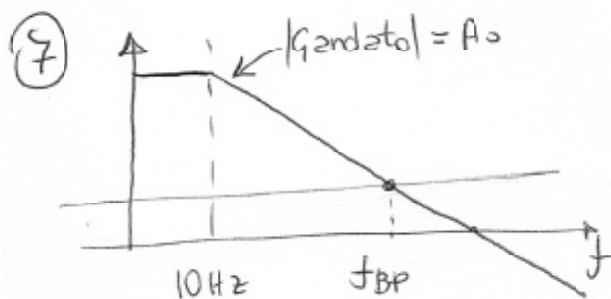
(6)  $A_0 = 100 \text{ dB} = 10^5$

$$G_{reale} = \frac{G_{id}}{1 - 1/G_{loop}}$$

$$G_{loop} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times A_0 = -\frac{10k\Omega}{10k\Omega} \times 10^5 = -10^4$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$G_{reale} = \frac{10}{1 + 10^{-4}} = 9.999 \Rightarrow \text{ampiezza del gradino in uscita} = 0.5V \times 9.999 = 4.9995V$$



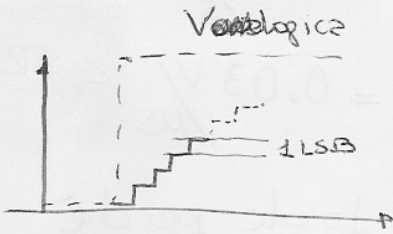
$$A_0 \times 10 \text{ Hz} = 10 \times f_{BP}$$

$$f_{BP} = \frac{10^5 \times 10}{10} = 100 \text{ kHz}$$

## ESERCIZIO B

$$1) \quad 1\text{LSB} = \frac{V_{FS}}{2^m} = \frac{5\text{V}}{2^{10}} = \frac{5\text{V}}{1024} = 4.88\text{ mV}$$

2) ADC tracking



$$\tau_{\text{stabiliz.}} = \frac{1\text{V}}{1\text{LSB}} * \tau_{\text{clock}} = \frac{1\text{V}}{1\text{LSB}} \frac{1}{f_{\text{clk}}} =$$

$$\approx 205\mu\text{s}$$

## ESERCIZIO C

partizione capacitiva:

$$\Delta V_{\text{out}} = \Delta V_{\text{q}} * \frac{C_{\text{p}}}{C_{\text{p}} + C_{\text{H}}} =$$
$$= -5\text{V} * \frac{10^{-3} C_{\text{H}}}{C_{\text{H}} + 10^{-3} C_{\text{H}}} =$$
$$= -4.995\text{ mV}$$