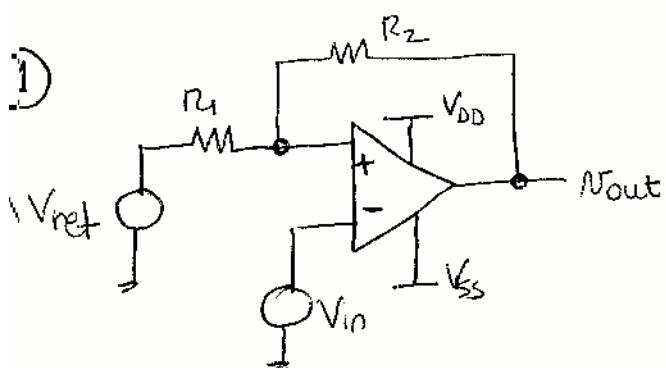


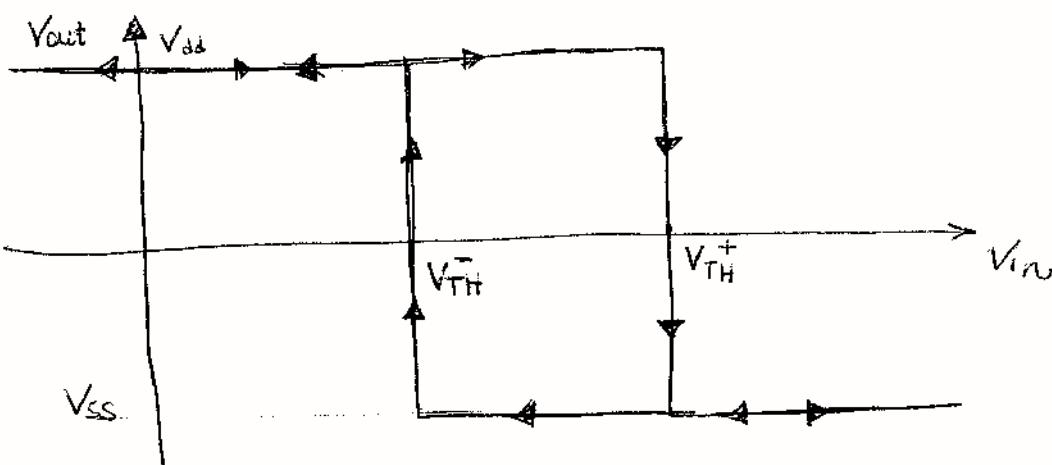
ESERCIZIO A



$$\begin{aligned}R_1 &= 1\text{k}\Omega \\R_2 &= 10\text{k}\Omega \\V_{ref} &= 2\text{V} \\V_{dd} &= 5\text{V} \\V_{ss} &= 0\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

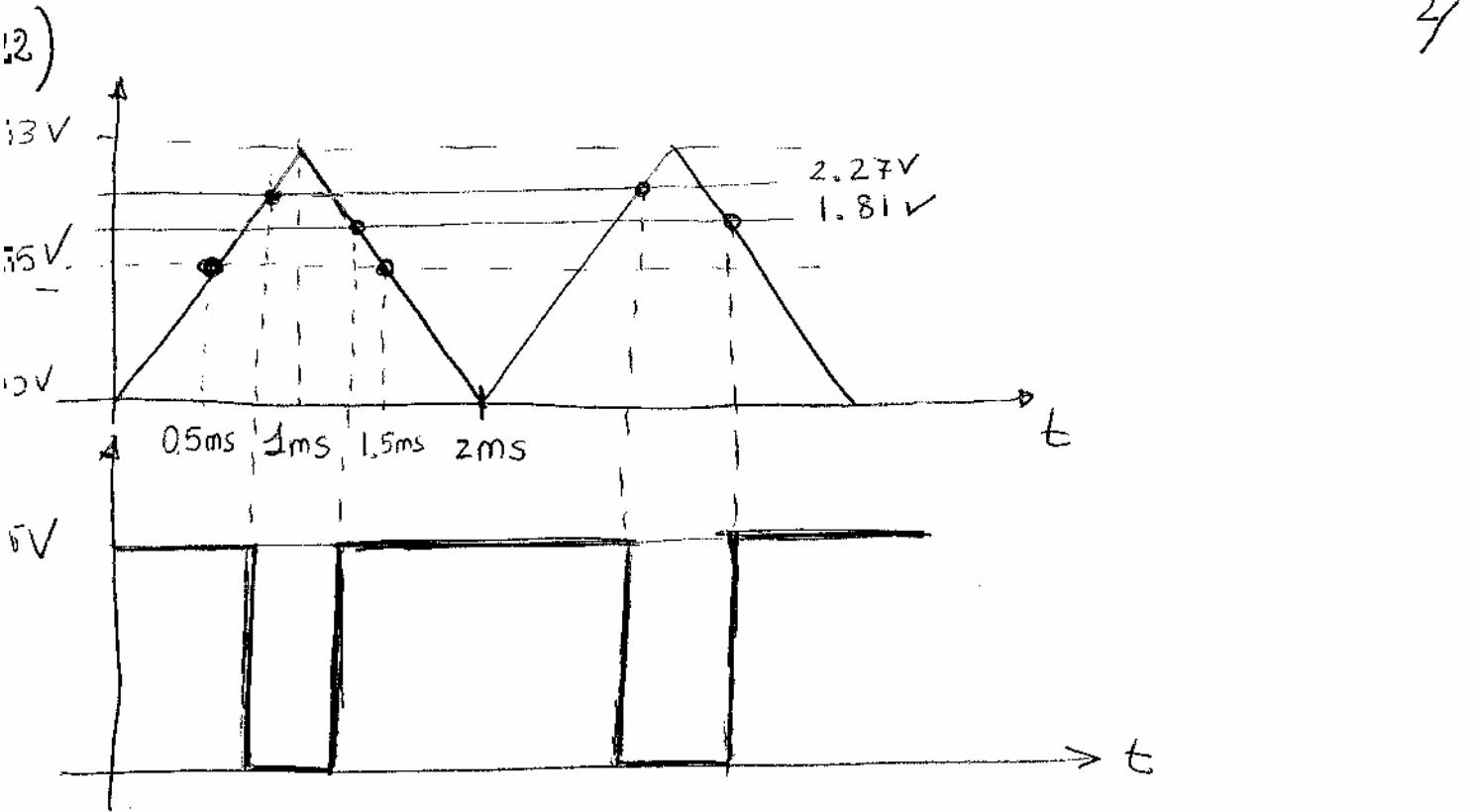
Per il principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$V^+ = V_{ref} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_{out} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}V_{TH}^+ &= V_{ref} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_{dd} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 2\text{V} \cdot \frac{10\text{k}}{10\text{k} + 1\text{k}} + 5\text{V} \frac{1\text{k}}{1\text{k} + 10\text{k}} = \\&= 2\text{V} \cdot \frac{10}{11} + 5\text{V} + \frac{1}{11} = 2.273\text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

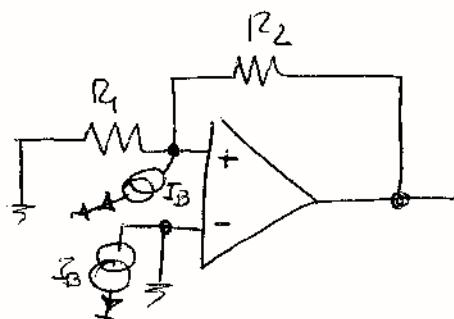
$$\begin{aligned}V_{TH}^- &= V_{ref} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_{ss} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 2\text{V} \cdot \frac{10\text{k}}{10\text{k} + 1\text{k}} + 0\text{V} \cancel{\frac{1\text{k}}{1\text{k} + 10\text{k}}} = \\&= 2\text{V} \cdot \frac{10}{11} = 1.818\text{ V}\end{aligned}$$



Quando V_{in} cresce e supera V_{TH}^+ $\Rightarrow V_{out} = V_{SS} = 0$

Quando V_{in} diminuisce e diviene minore di V_{TH}^- $\Rightarrow V_{out} = V_{DD} = 5V$

3)



I_B al morsetto invertente non contribuisce perché è chiamata da meno.

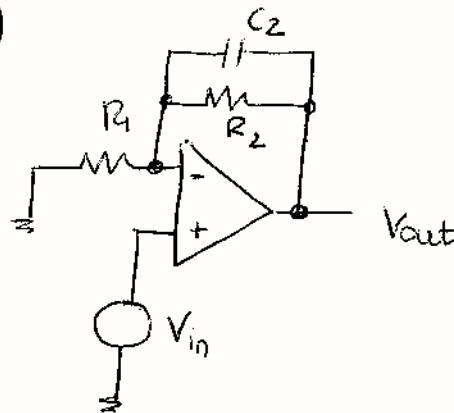
I_B al morsetto non invertente sposta le soglie più un fattore

$$\Delta V = -I_B \cdot R_1 // R_2 = -10\mu A (1k // 10k) = -9mV$$

ESERCIZIO B

3/

1)



Configurazione non invertente: $V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{in}} \left(1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \right)$

$$Z_2(s) = \frac{R_2}{1 + sC_2 R_2}$$

$$Z_1(s) = R_1$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \cdot \frac{1 + sC_2 R_2}{1 + sC_1 R_1} =$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \frac{1 + sC_2 R_2}{1 + sC_1 R_1}$$

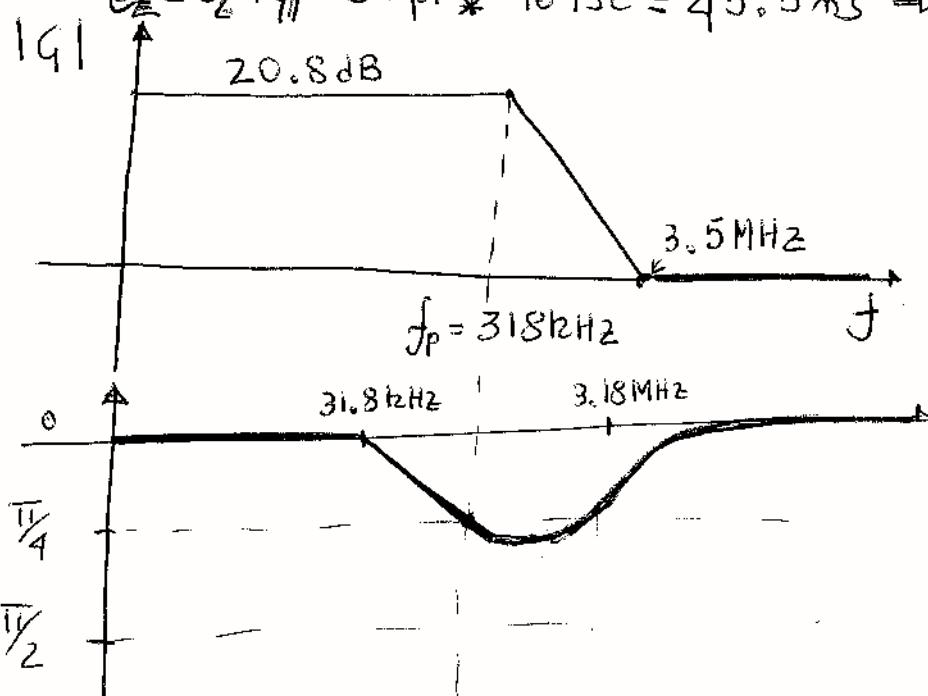
Procediamo, alternativamente, per ispezione:

$$G_{\text{id}} = G_{\text{id}}(0) \frac{1 + sC_2}{1 + sC_p} \quad \text{In alta frequenza è un buffer!}$$

$$G_{\text{id}}(0) = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{10\text{k}}{1\text{k}} = 11$$

$$C_p = C_2 R_2 = 50\text{pF} * 10\text{k}\Omega = 500\text{ms} \Rightarrow f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi C_p} = 318\text{kHz}$$

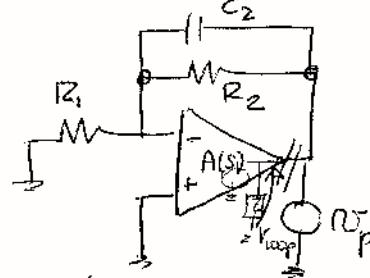
$$Z_2 = C_2 R_{\text{ff}} = 50\text{pF} * 909\Omega = 45.5\text{ns} \Rightarrow f_2 = 3.5\text{MHz}$$



$$3) GBWP = 1 \text{ MHz}$$

Calcoliamo $G_{loop}(s)$ per poi calcolare $G_{andata}(s)$ e determinare per via grafica il guadagno reale dello studio.

$$G_{loop}(s) = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1+sC_2 R_2}} \quad A(s) =$$



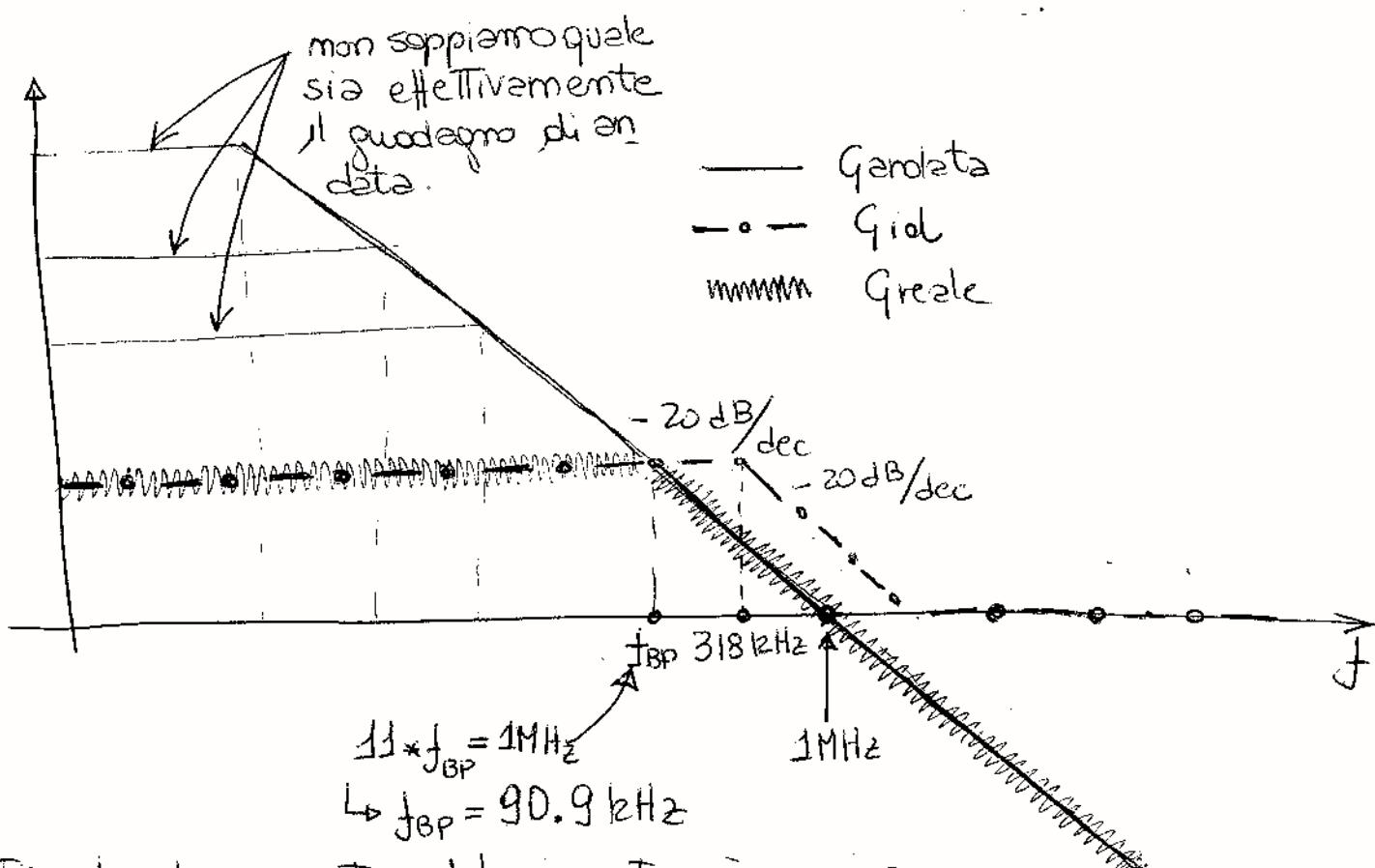
$$= -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{1 + sC_2 R_2}{1 + sC_2(R_1 || R_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + s\tau_0}$$

Non conosciamo A_0 e τ_0 indipendentemente, ma solo

$$\text{il prodotto } \frac{A_0}{2\pi\tau_0} = GBWP$$

$$G_{andata}(s) = -G_{id}(s)G_{loop}(s) = +\left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{\frac{1+s\tau_0}{1+sC_2 R_2}}{1+s\tau_0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+s\tau_0}}{\frac{1+sC_2 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{1+sC_2 R_2}}{\frac{1+sC_2(R_1 || R_2)}{1+sC_2(R_1 || R_2)}}$$

$$= +\frac{A_0}{1+s\tau_0}$$



effettiva banda passante del circuito è pari a 90.9 kHz.

Considero segnali nella banda passante

$$V_{in,ADC} = G_{id} * V_{in} = 11 * V_{in}$$



ampiezza picco-picco segnale in ingresso all'ADC:

$$11 * 0.4V = 4.4V$$



per avere risoluzione di almeno $\frac{V_{pp}}{2000}$:

$$\frac{V_{FS}}{2^m} = \frac{V_{pp}}{2000}$$

$$V_{FS} = +2.5V - (-2.5V) = 5V$$

$$\frac{5V}{2^m} = \frac{4.4V}{2000} \Rightarrow 2^m = \frac{5V}{4.4V} * 2000 = 2272$$

$$\Downarrow m = \log_2 2272 = 11.15 \Rightarrow 12 \text{ bit}$$

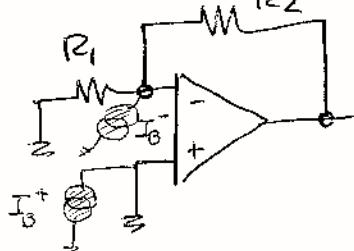
Errore di quantizzazione: valore efficace (r.m.s.) = $\frac{LSB}{\sqrt{12}} =$

$$= \frac{V_{FS}}{2^m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{5V}{2^{12}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = 0.35 \text{ mV r.m.s}$$



$$\tilde{\sigma}_{quant} = \tilde{\sigma}_{quant} \frac{1}{G_{id}} = 0.35 \text{ mV} \frac{1}{11} = 32 \mu\text{V r.m.s}$$

4) Calcoliamo l'effetto di I_{bias} dell'op.amp. 1 (I_B è una grandezza DC $\Rightarrow C_2$ è un circuito aperto)



I_B^+ non conta perché fluisce direttamente a massa

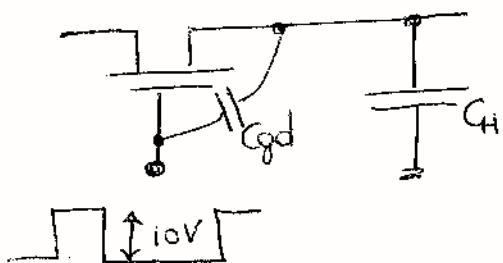
$$V_{out, I_B^-} = \pm R_2 I_{B^-}$$

poiché il morsetto invertente è un modo di Terra virtuale e non può fluire corrente in R_1 .

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B} < 0.1 \text{ LSB} = \frac{V_{FS}}{2^m} * \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5V}{2^{12}} \frac{1}{10} = 122 \mu V$$

$$\Downarrow I_B * R_2 = 122 \mu V \Rightarrow I_B = \frac{122 \mu V}{R_2} = 12.2 \text{ mA}$$

\hookrightarrow la massima corrente di bias permesso è pari a 12.2 mA



$$V_{CH} = \Delta V_g \frac{C_{gd}}{C_{gd} + C_H}$$

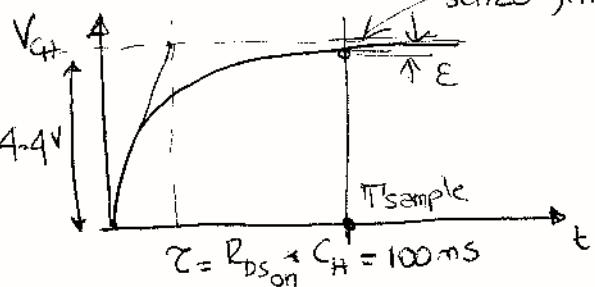
$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB} = \frac{V_{FS}}{2^{m+1}} = \frac{5V}{2^{13}} = 0.61 \text{ mV}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB} = \Delta V_g * \frac{C_{gd}}{C_{gd} + C_H}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V_g}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB}} = \frac{C_{gd} + C_H}{C_{gd}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V_g}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB}} = 1 + \frac{C_H}{C_{gd}} \Rightarrow C_{gd} \leq \frac{C_H}{\frac{\Delta V_g}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB}} - 1} = \frac{1 \text{ nF}}{\frac{10V}{0.61 \text{ mV}} - 1} = 61 \text{ fF}$$

\hookrightarrow la massima variazione di Tensione su C_H è pari a $G_{id} * V_{PP} = 4.4V$
senza limitazioni sulla corrente di uscita



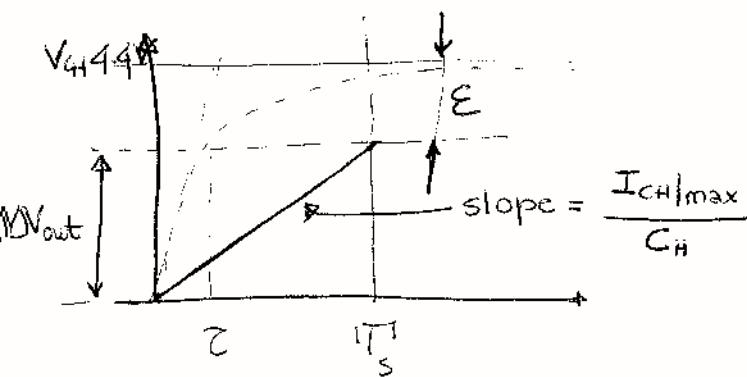
$$\left. \frac{dV_{CH}}{dt} \right|_{MAX} = \frac{\Delta}{\tau} = 44 \text{ V/}\mu\text{s}$$

$$\left. I_{CH} \right|_{max} = C_H \cdot \left. \frac{dV_{CH}}{dt} \right|_{max} = 44 \text{ mA}$$

\downarrow Se $I_{out, max} = 50 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow$ la corrente delle capacitive avviene esponenzialmente poiché l'operazionale è in grado di fornire corrente sufficiente (la corrente richiesta dalla rete di retroazione è pari a $\frac{4.4V}{R_2 + R_1} = 40 \mu A$)

$$\hookrightarrow \varepsilon = \Delta \exp\left(-\frac{T_{sample}}{\tau}\right) = 4.4V \exp\left(-\frac{500 \text{ ms}}{100 \text{ ms}}\right) = 29.6 \text{ mV} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_{LSB} = 24.3 \text{ LSB}$$

$$\text{Se } I_{\text{out}} \Big|_{\max} = 5 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow I_{\text{CH}} \Big|_{\max} = 5 \text{ mA} - 40 \mu\text{A} = 4.96 \text{ mA} \approx 5 \text{ mA}$$



$$\Delta V_{\text{out}} = \frac{I_{\text{CH}} \Big|_{\max}}{C_H} * T_s = \frac{5 \text{ mA}}{1 \text{ nF}} * 500 \text{ ns} = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \varepsilon = 4.4 \text{ V} - 2.5 \text{ V} = 1.9 \text{ V} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{\text{LSB}} = 1557 \text{ LSB}$$

)) $T_{\text{HOLD}} = 300 \mu\text{s}$

Per non avere errori nella conversione.

$$T_{\text{HOLD}} > T_{\text{conv}}$$

Per un ADC ad approssimazioni successive

$$T_{\text{conv}} = \frac{m}{f_{\text{CK}}}$$

$$\downarrow \\ f_{\text{CK}} = \frac{m}{T_{\text{conv}}} = \frac{m}{T_{\text{HOLD}}} = \frac{12}{300 \mu\text{s}} = 40 \text{ kHz.}$$