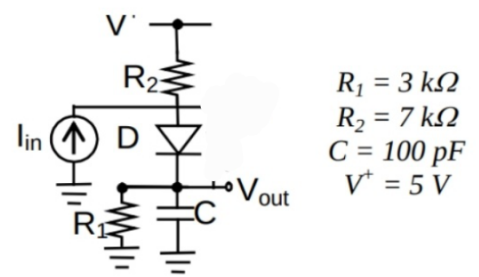


# Esercizio 1

Si consideri il circuito mostrato in Fig. 1. Il generatore di corrente  $I_{in}$  genera un singolo impulso di corrente di ampiezza  $A$  pari a  $2 \text{ mA}$  e durata  $\Delta T$  pari a  $10 \mu\text{s}$ . Si assuma per il diodo  $D$  una tensione di accensione pari a  $0.7 \text{ V}$ .

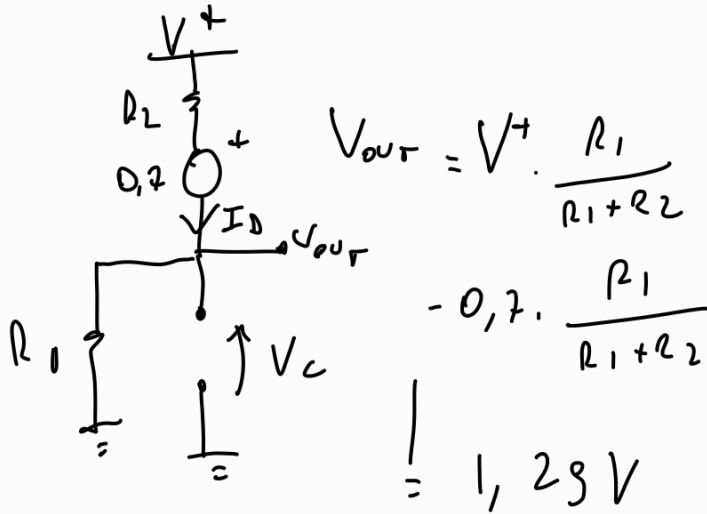
a. Tracciare il diagramma temporale, quotandone tutti i punti significativi, della tensione di uscita  $V_{out}$



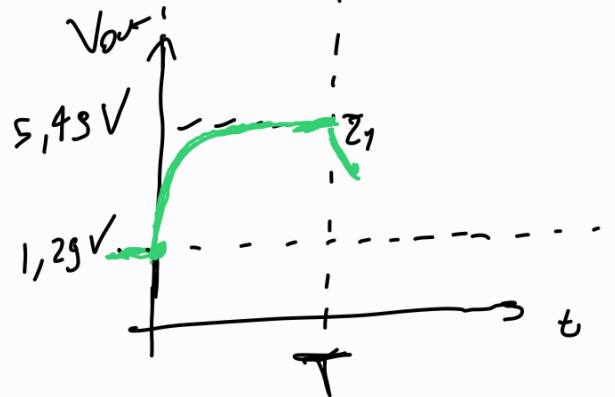
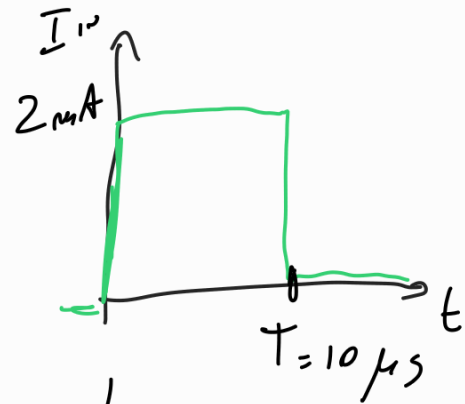
$R_1 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $R_2 = 7 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $C = 100 \text{ pF}$   
 $V^+ = 5 \text{ V}$

$t < 0$  / C è CIRCUITO APERTO

POTREI DIODO ON



$$V_C(t=0^-) = 1,29 \text{ V}$$

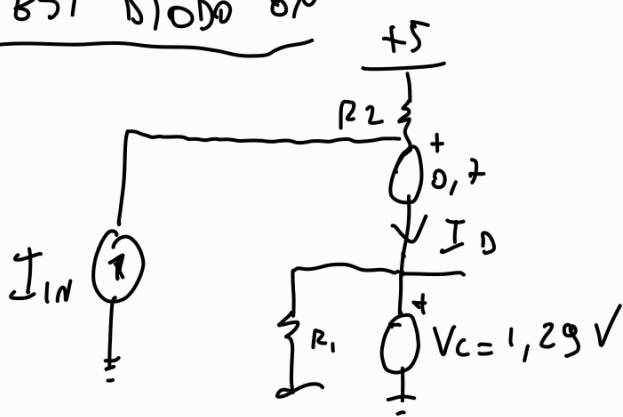


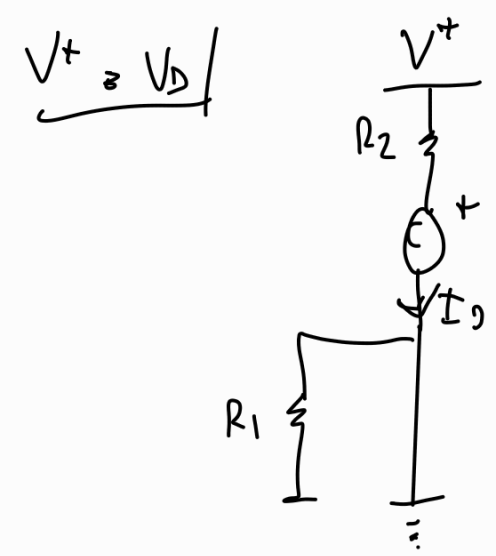
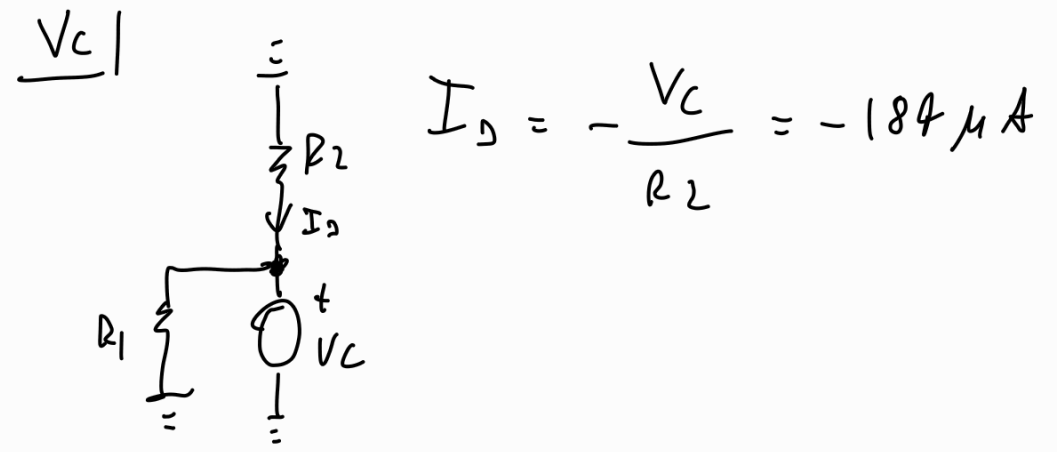
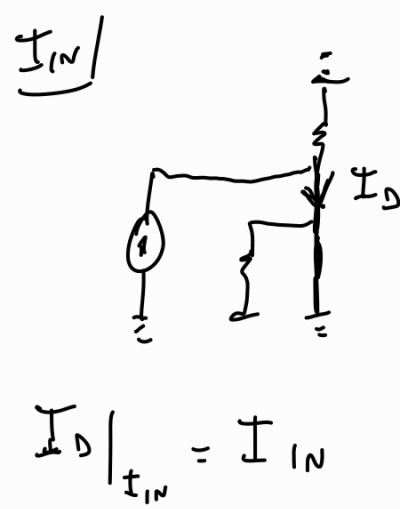
$$I_D = \frac{V^+ - 0,7}{R_1 + R_2} = 430 \mu\text{A} > 0 \quad \text{OK DIODO ON}$$

$t = 0^+$  /  $V_C(t=0^+) = V_C(t=0^-) = 1,29 \text{ V} = V_{out}(t=0^+)$

POTREI DIODO ON

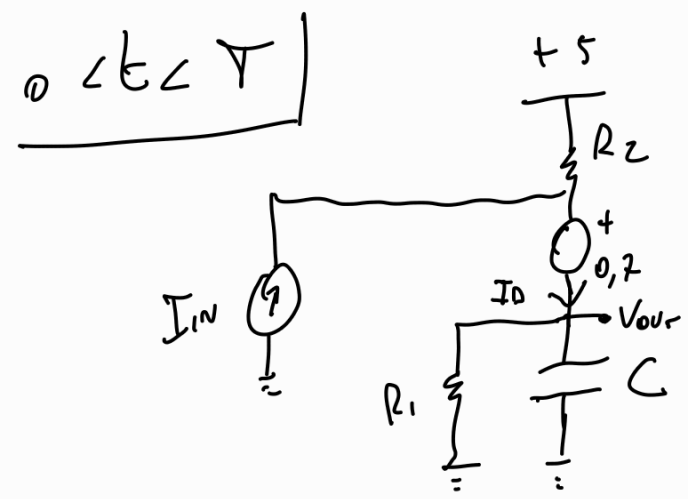
CHECK DIODO ON  $I_D = ?$





$I_D = \frac{V^+ - 0,7}{R_2} = 614 \mu A$

$I_D = 2,53 \text{ mA} > 0$  DIODO ON



$\tau = C \cdot (R_1 // R_2) = 210 \text{ ns} < T$

A REGIME PER  $t = T$

IPOTESI GLOBALE ON

$V_{OUT}(t=T)$

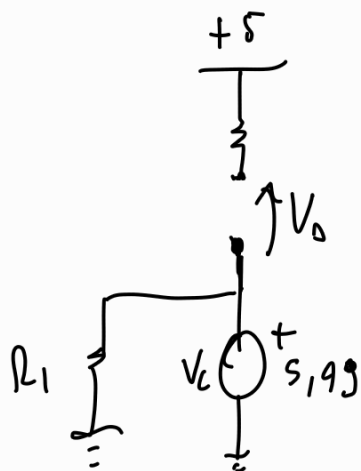
C È CIRCUITO APERTO

$V_{OUT}(t=T) = (V^+ - 0,7) \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + I_{IN} (R_1 // R_2) = 5,49 \text{ V}$

$I_D = \frac{V_{OUT}}{R_1} = 4,2 \text{ mA} > 0$  DIODO ON OK

$t = T^+$

$$V_C(t = T^+) = 5,49 \text{ V}$$



POTENSI DIODO OFF

$$V_{OUT} = 5,49 \text{ V}$$

$$V_D = -0,93 \text{ V} < 0,7 \text{ V}$$

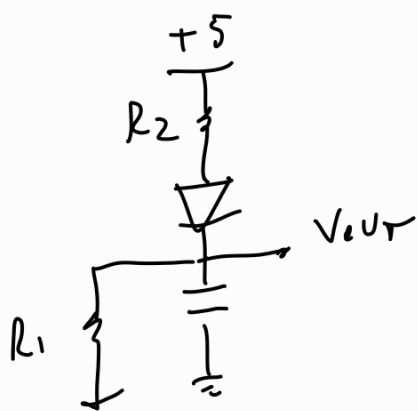
OK DIODO OFF

$t > T$

$$\tau_1 = C \cdot R_1 = 300 \text{ ms}$$

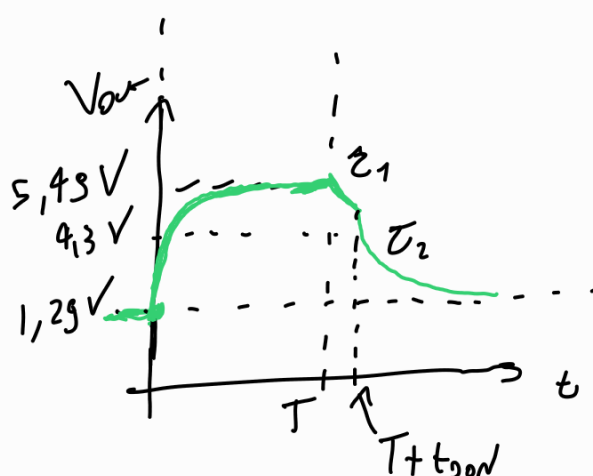
DIODO OFF, MA  $V_{OUT}$  DIMINUISCE  $\rightarrow$  DIODO SI ACCENDI

DIODO ON  $V_{OUT} < 4,3 \text{ V}$

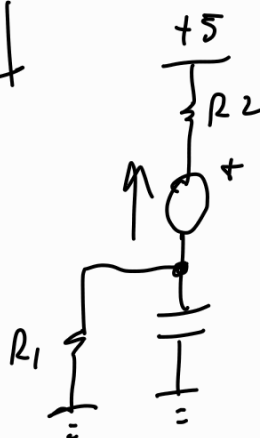


$$V_{OUT}(t) = 1,29 + (5,49 - 1,29) e^{-t/\tau_1}$$

$$V_{OUT} = 4,3 \text{ V} \rightarrow t_{ON} = 2 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{4,2}{3,01}\right) \approx 100 \text{ ms}$$



$t > t_{ON}$

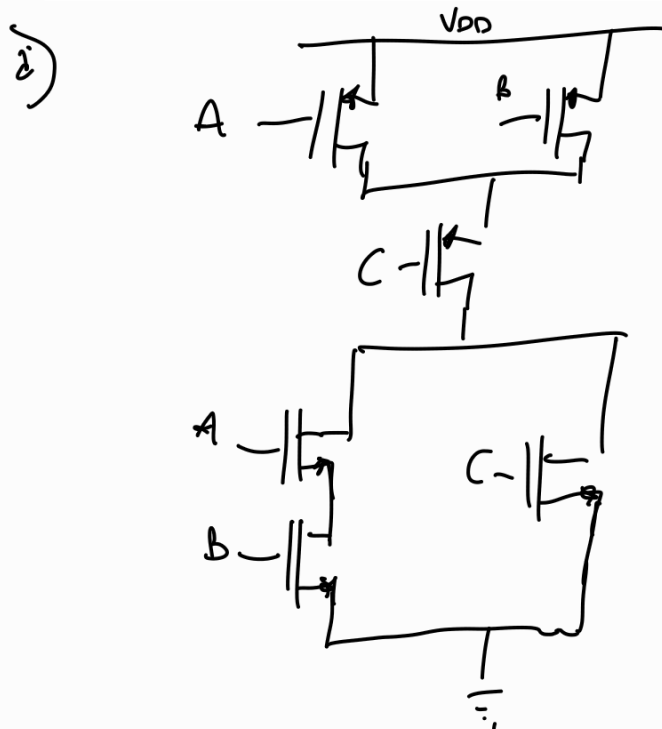
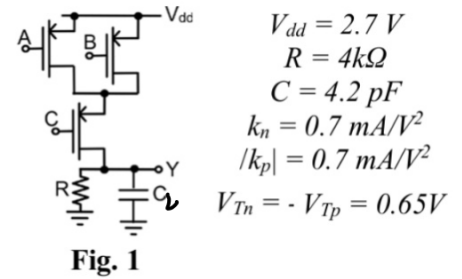


$$\tau_2 = C \cdot (R_1 \parallel R_2) = 210 \text{ ms}$$

## Esercizio 2

Si consideri il circuito logico riportato nella Fig. 1.

- Determinare la funzione logica svolta dal circuito logico e disegnare la rete di pull-down da sostituire alla resistenza  $R$  per realizzare la corrispondente porta in tecnologia CMOS.
- Determinare il tempo di transizione 20%-80% della tensione di uscita  $V_{out}$  nel circuito logico di Fig. 1 e nella corrispondente porta logica CMOS, a seguito della commutazione  $A = B = C = 0 \rightarrow A = B = C = 1$ .
- Determinare il valore logico ed il corrispondente valore analogico di  $V_{out}$  per  $A = C = 1$  e  $B = 0$  e per  $A = B = C = 0$ .



$$Y = \overline{AB + C}$$

b) I PMOS SI SPENNONO

b1) C1 SI SCARICA TRAMITE R

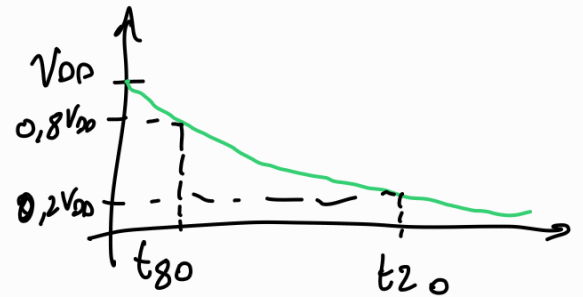
$$V_{OUT}(t) = V_{DD} \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\tau = R \cdot C_1 = 16,8 \text{ ns}$$

$$t_{80} \rightarrow V_{DD} e^{-\frac{t_{80}}{\tau}} = 0,8 V_{DD} \rightarrow t_{80} = \tau \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0,8}\right)$$

$$t_{20} = \tau \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0,2}\right)$$

$$\Delta T_{80-20} = t_{20} - t_{80} = \tau \cdot \ln(4) = 23,3 \text{ ns}$$

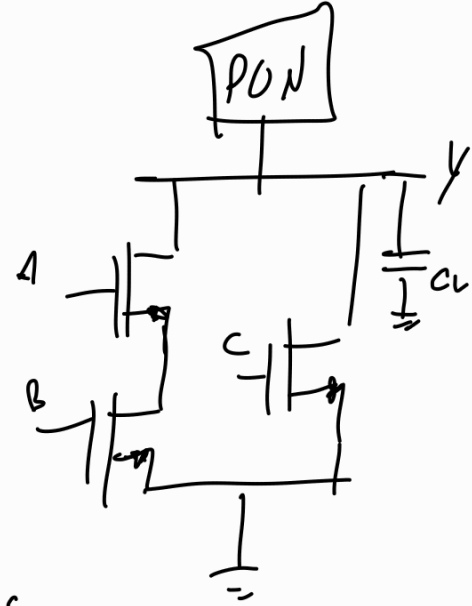


b2) CL SI SCHICCA ATTRAVERSO PDN

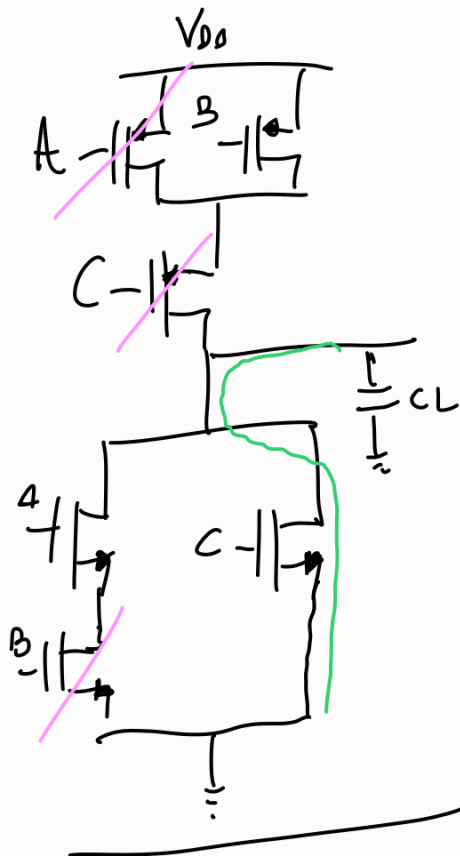
$$R_M = \frac{1}{2k_M(V_{GS} - V_T)} = 348 \Omega$$

$$R_{eq,M} = (R_A + R_B) // R_C = 232 \Omega$$

$$\Delta t_{90-20} = C_L \cdot R_{eq,M} \cdot \ln(4) = 1,35 \mu s$$

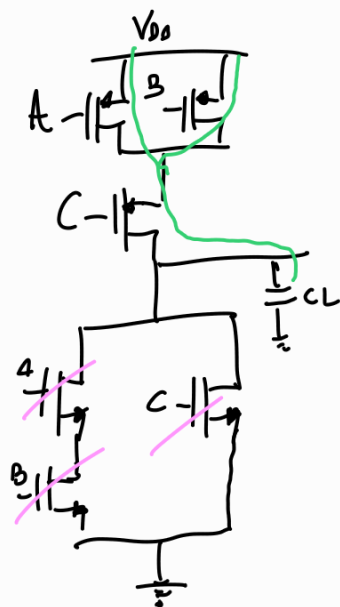


c)  $V_{OUT} = ?$   $Y = ?$



•  $A = C = 1, B = 0$

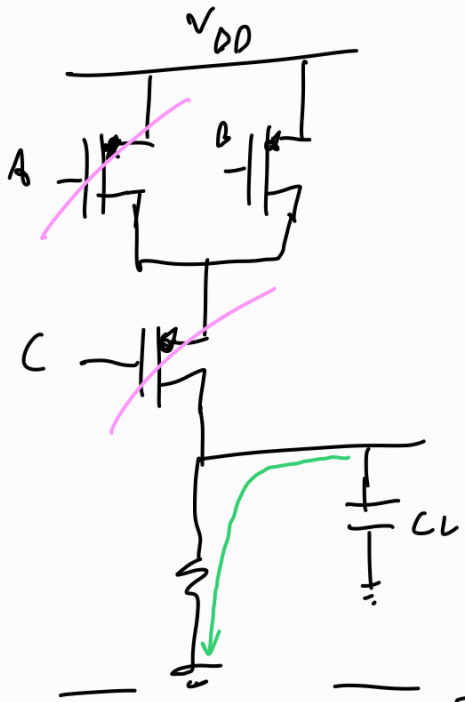
$Y = 0$   $V_{OUT} = 0 V$



•  $A = B = C = 0$

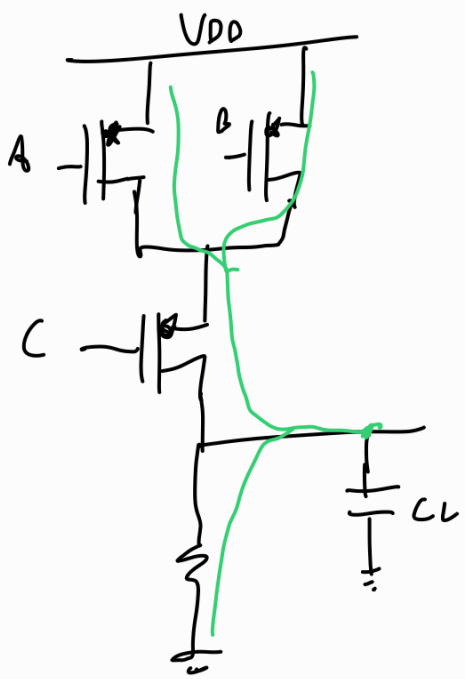
$Y = 1$

$V_{OUT} = V_{DD}$



•  $A = C = 1, B = 0$

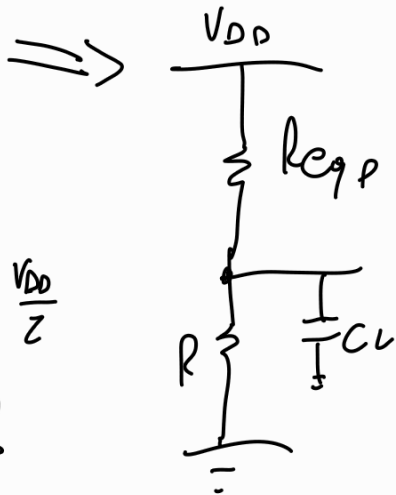
$Y = 0 \quad V_{out} = 0 \text{ V}$



•  $A = B = C = 0$

$$R_p = \frac{1}{2 K_p (V_{S4} - |V_T|)} = 348 \Omega$$

$$R_{eqp} = (R_A || R_B) + R_C = 522 \Omega$$



$$V_{out} = V_{DD} \cdot \frac{R}{R + R_{eqp}} = 2,3 \text{ V}$$

CONSIDERANDO SOLUÇÕES MENOR  $\frac{V_{DD}}{2}$

$V_{out} > \frac{V_{DD}}{2} \Rightarrow Y = 1$

# Esercizio 3

Si consideri il circuito logico, in tecnologia CMOS, riportato nella Fig. 2.

- Scrivere la tabella della verita' riportando il valore logico della tensione di uscita  $Y$  per ogni combinazione dei segnali di ingresso  $A$  e  $B$  e del segnale di controllo  $EN$ . Disegnare la rete di pull-down in tecnologia CMOS. Si trascuri la rete dall'ingresso  $C$  all'ingresso  $B$ .
- Determinare la potenza dissipata dalla porta nel caso di  $EN = 1$  e di  $EN = 0$ , nel caso in cui gli ingressi  $A$  e  $B$  siano cortocircuitati tra loro e pilotati da un segnale logico a frequenza  $f_{ck} = 6 \text{ MHz}$ . L'ingresso  $C$  sia non connesso.
- Si consideri ora la rete dall'ingresso  $C$  all'ingresso  $B$  e si supponga di pilotare gli ingressi  $A$  e  $C$  cortocircuitati tra loro con un segnale logico a frequenza  $f_{ck} = 6 \text{ MHz}$  e di fissare  $EN = 1$ . Tracciare in 4 diagrammi temporali allineati, quotandone tutti i punti significativi, l'andamento delle forme d'onda in  $A$ ,  $C$ ,  $B$  e  $Y$ . Si assuma la soglia logica pari a  $V_{dd}/2$ .

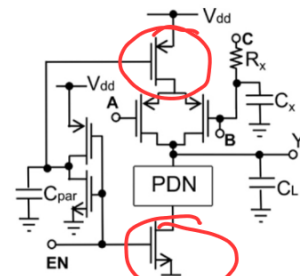
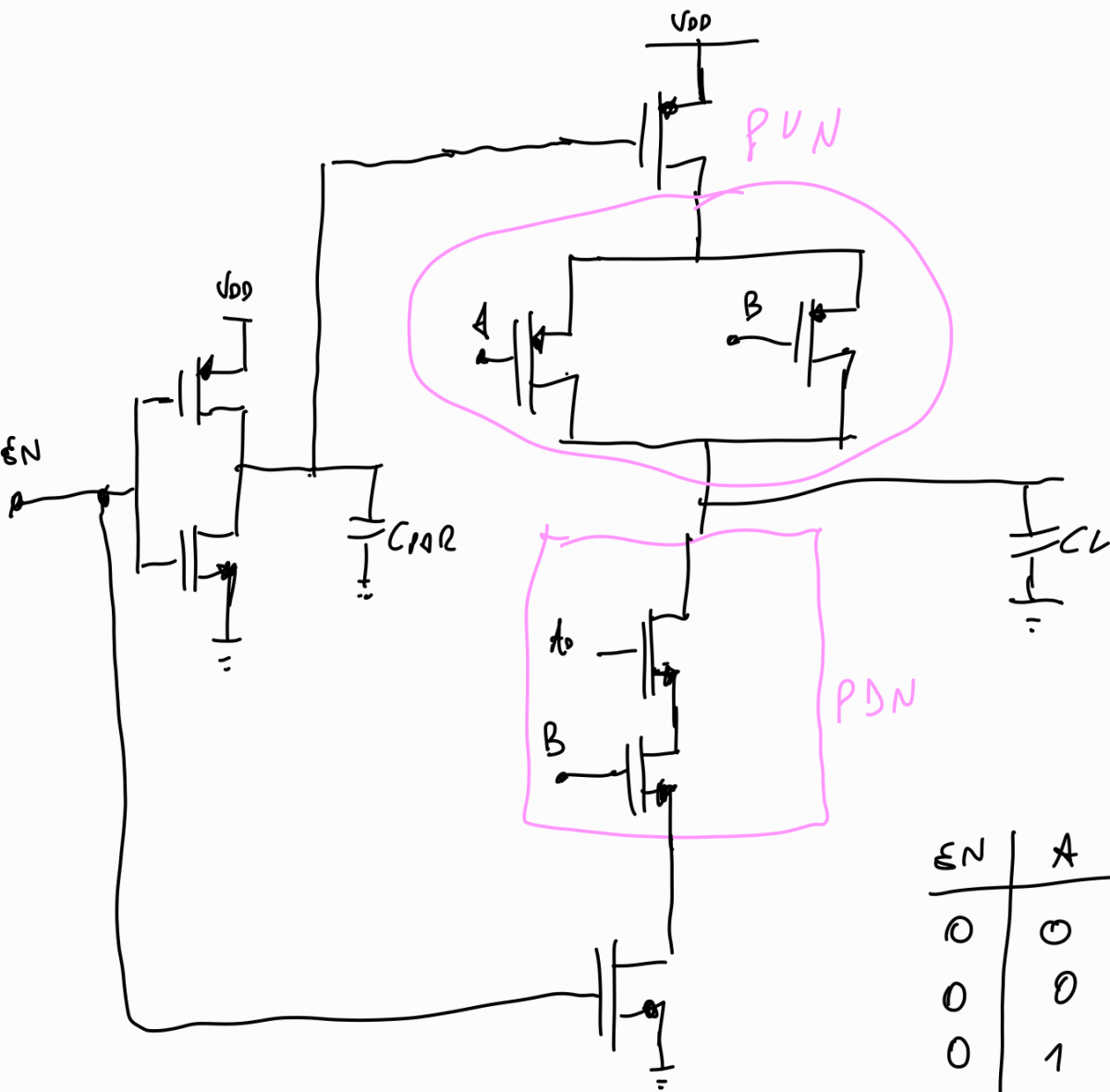


Fig. 2

$V_{dd} = 2.7 \text{ V}$   
 $C_L = 2 \text{ pF}$        $C_{par} = 0.5 \text{ pF}$   
 $k_n = |k_p| = 75 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$        $V_{Tn} = |V_{Tp}| = 0.7 \text{ V}$   
 $C_x = 15 \text{ pF}$        $R_x = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$



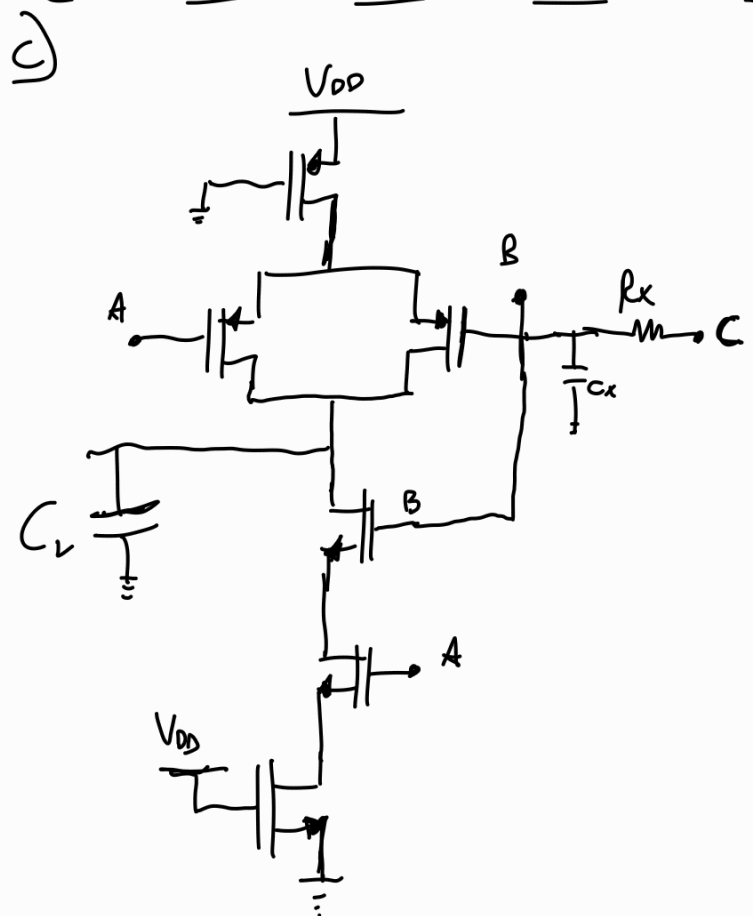
EN	A	B	Y
0	0	0	H - z
0	0	1	H - z
0	1	0	H - z
0	1	1	H - z
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

b)  $f_{clk} = 6 \text{ MHz}$       A e B    COMPTOCIRCUITATI

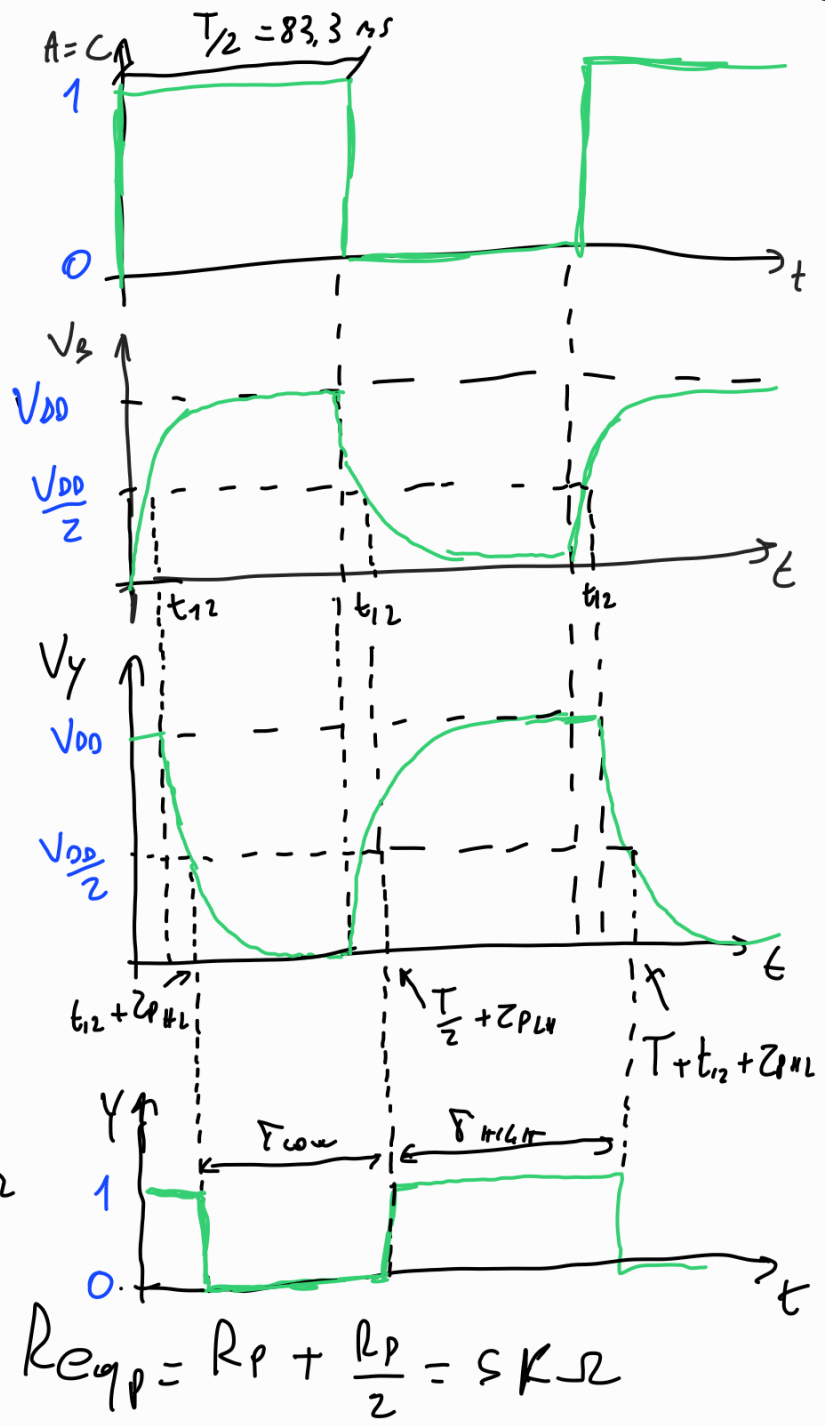
$\xi_N = 0 \rightarrow C_L$  Non si può caricare/scaricare  
 $P = 0$

$\xi_N = 1 \rightarrow$  se la porta fa in modo a commutare con  $f_{clk} = 6 \text{ MHz}$

$\hookrightarrow P = V_{DD}^2 \cdot f_{clk} \cdot C_L = 87,5 \mu\text{W}$



A e C    COMPTOCIRCUITATI     $f_{clk} = 6 \text{ MHz}$



$\tau_x = R_x C_x = 15 \text{ ns} \ll T/2$

$V_B = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} \rightarrow t_{12} = 0,69 R_x C_x = 10,35 \text{ ns}$

$R_M = R_P = \frac{1}{2 \cdot K (V_{DD} - V_{T1})} = 3,3 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 1 Mos

$R_{eqM} = 3 R_M = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{eqP} = R_P + \frac{R_P}{2} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$



$$\tau_{PHL} = 0,69 R_{eq} C_L = 13,8 \mu s \quad \tau_{PLH} = 6,9 \mu s$$

SEGNALE LOGICO Y

$$\rightarrow T_{LOW} = \frac{T}{2} - t_{12} - \tau_{PHL} + \tau_{PLH} = 66,05 \mu s$$

$$\rightarrow T_{HIGH} = \frac{T}{2} - \tau_{PLH} + t_{12} + \tau_{PHL} = 100,55 \mu s$$