

ESECUZIONI

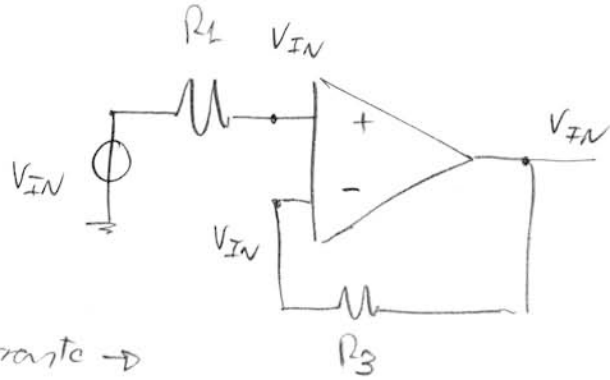
Ⓐ A BASSA FREQ

$$V^+ = V_{IN}$$

$$V^- = V^+ = V_{IN}$$

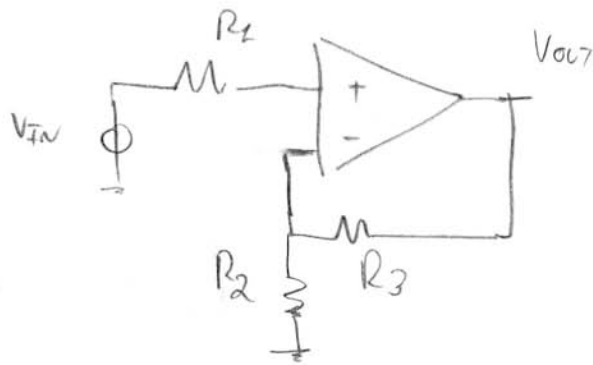
in  $R_3$  non può scorrere corrente  $\rightarrow$

$$V_{R_3} = 0 \rightarrow V_{OUT} = V^- = V_{IN} \rightarrow \boxed{G(0) = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 1}$$

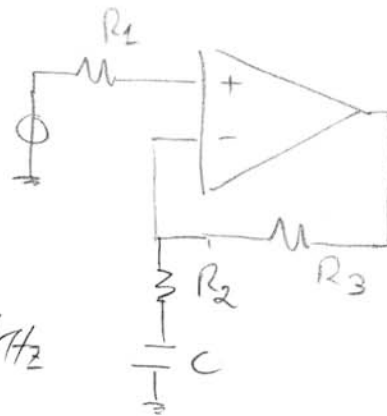


AD ALTA FREQ

$$\begin{aligned} |G(\omega)| \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} &= \left(1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2}\right) = \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{40k\Omega}{5k\Omega}\right) = \boxed{9} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ⓑ } G(s) &= 1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}} = \\ &= \frac{1 + sC(R_2 + R_3)}{1 + sCR_2} \end{aligned}$$



$$p_{dolo}: \tau_p = CR_2 = 15\mu s \rightarrow f_p = 10,6kHz$$

$$z_{cero}: \tau_z = C(R_2 + R_3) = 135\mu s \rightarrow f_z = 1,18kHz$$

$|G(\omega)|$



$$G(0) = 1$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_2} = 9$$

COINCIDONO EFFETTIVAMENTE  
CON QUANTO CALCOLATO.  
AL PUNTO A

③  $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$  Dal diagramma di Bode di  $G$  noto che  $G(100 \text{ kHz}) = 9$

$$\& V_{IN} = A_{IN} \sin(2\pi \times 100 \text{ kHz} \times t)$$

$$\text{ovvero } V_{OUT} = A_{OUT} \cdot \sin(2\pi \times 100 \text{ kHz} \times t)$$

$$\text{con } A_{OUT} = A_{IN} \times G(100 \text{ kHz})$$

Per non saturare deve essere  $A_{OUT} \leq 10 \text{ V}$ , quindi:

$$\boxed{A_{IN} |_{\text{MAX}}} = \frac{A_{OUT \text{ MAX}}}{G(100 \text{ kHz})} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{9} = \boxed{1,11 \text{ V}}$$

$f = 5 \text{ kHz}$  Tratto a  $+20 \text{ dB/dec}$   $\rightarrow$  rapporto guadagno -  
Banda costante  $\rightarrow$

$$G(5 \text{ kHz}) = \frac{5 \text{ kHz}}{10,6 \text{ kHz}} \quad G(10,6 \text{ kHz}) = 4,25$$

$$\text{quindi } \boxed{A_{IN} |_{\text{MAX}}} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{4,25} = \boxed{2,35 \text{ V}}$$

④  $G_{loop}(s) = -A(s) \frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC} + R_3} = \dots$

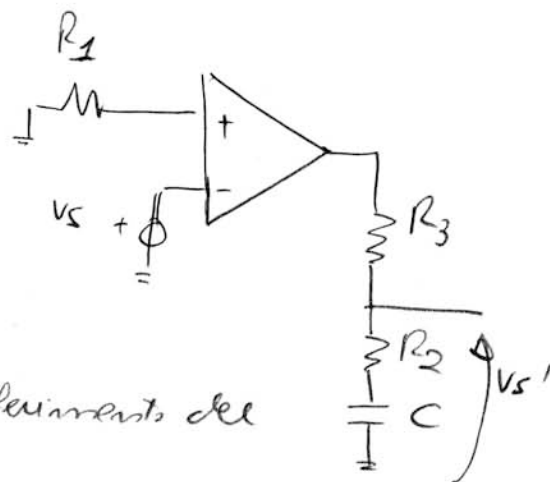
OPPURE, IN MODA STATICO:

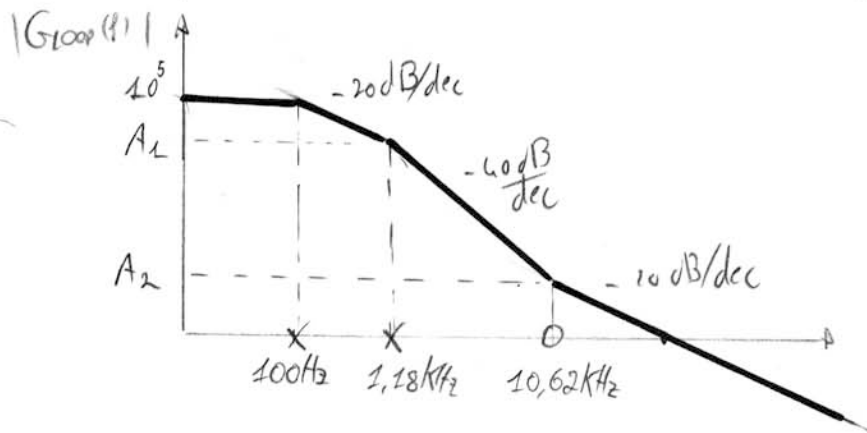
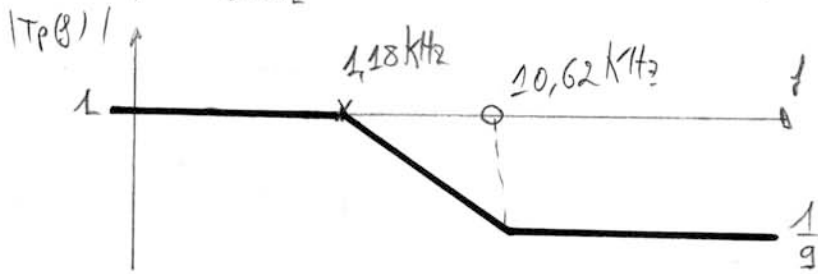
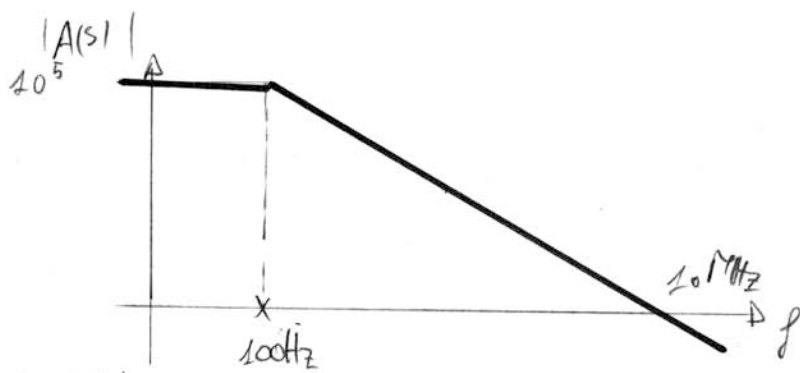
$$G_{loop}(s) = -A(s) T_p(s) \quad \text{con } T_p \text{ trasferimento del partitore}$$

$$f=0 \quad C \text{ aperto} \rightarrow T_p(0) = 1$$

$$f=\infty \quad C \text{ corto} \rightarrow T_p(\infty) = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tau_p = C(R_2 + R_3) = 3 \text{ mF} (45 \text{ k}\Omega) = 135 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow f_p = 1,15 \text{ kHz}$$





$$A_1 = 10^5 \frac{100 \text{ Hz}}{1,18 \text{ kHz}} = 8,47 \times 10^3$$

$$A_2 = 8,47 \times 10^3 \times \left( \frac{1,18 \text{ kHz}}{10,62 \text{ kHz}} \right)^2 = 104,6$$

Il circuito è ben regolato dove  $|G_{loop}| \gg 1$ , per cui  $\omega_0 > 10$   
 Lo freq a cui  $G_{loop} = 10$  è:

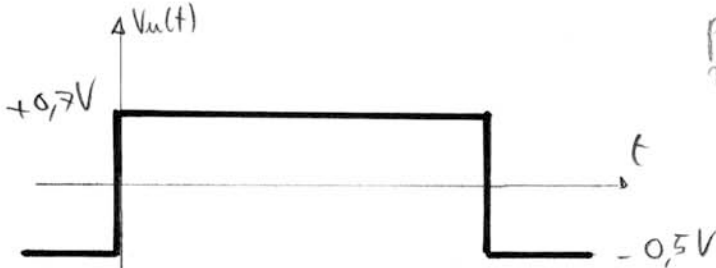
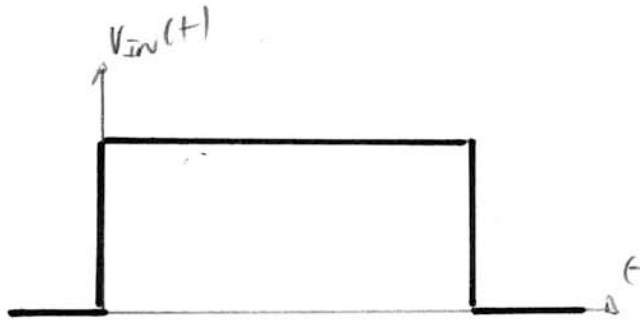
$$\bar{f} = f_2 \times \frac{A_2}{10} = 10,62 \text{ kHz} \times \frac{104,6}{10} = 111 \text{ kHz}$$

Quindi il circuito è ben regolato per

$$f \in [0; 111 \text{ kHz}]$$

ESERCIZIO 2

(A)



Quando il diodo è OFF,

$$V_{OUT} = (-1V) + (V_{IN} + 1V) \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1}$$

Il diodo si accende quando  $V_{OUT}$  raggiunge gli  $0,7V \rightarrow$  dall'espressione precedente si può ricavare per quale valore di  $V_{IN}$ , si accende il diodo:

$$0,7V = -1V + (V_{IN} + 1V) \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

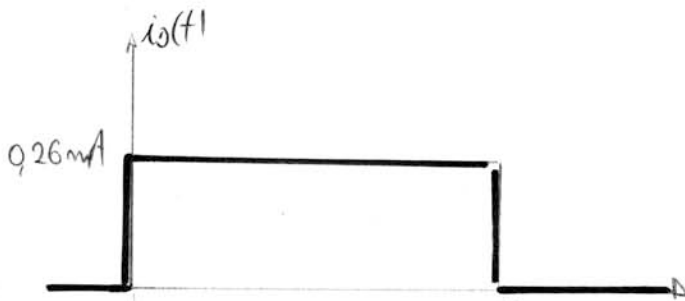
$$V_{IN} = 2,4V$$

Quindi:

⊕ per  $V_{IN} = 0V$ , il diodo è spento e  $V_{OUT} = -0,5V$

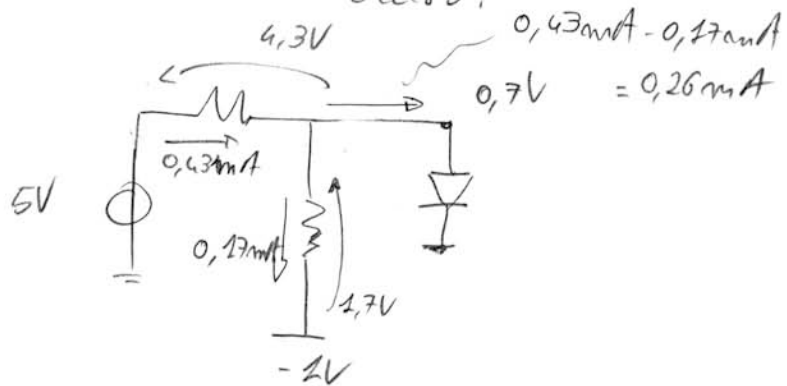
⊕ per  $V_{IN} = 5V$ , il diodo è acceso e  $V_{OUT} = 0,7V$

(B)



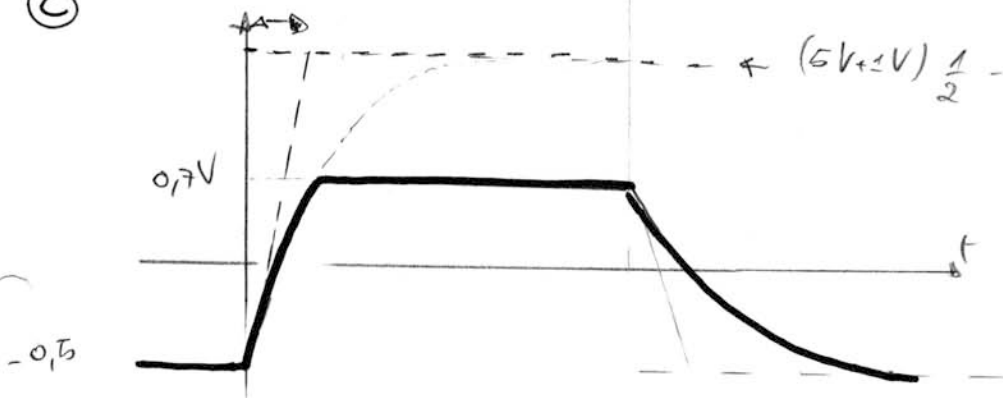
Il diodo è spento, quindi la corrente nel diodo è nulla

Il diodo è acceso:



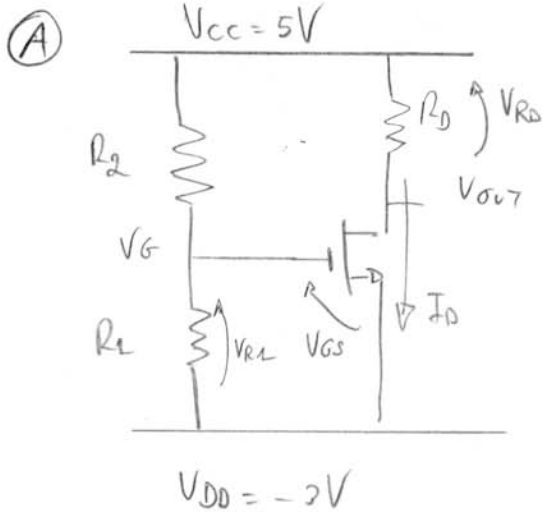
$$\tau = C R_1 // R_2 = 2,5 \mu s$$

(C)



$$(5V + 1V) \frac{1}{2} - 1V = 2V$$

ESERCIZIO 3



$$V_{R1} = (V_{CC} - V_{DD}) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = (5V - 3V) \frac{10k}{10k + 30k} = 2V$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} + V_{R1} = -3V + 2V = -1V$$

$$V_{GS} = V_{R1} = 2V$$

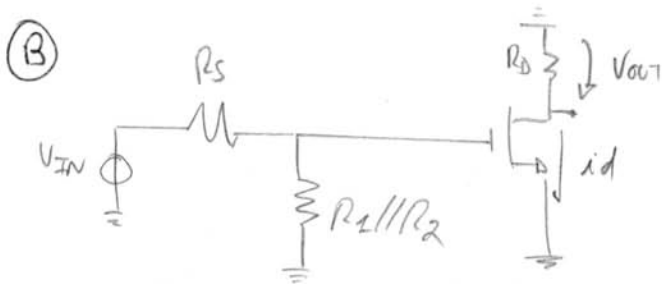
$$I_D = k (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = 1 \frac{mA}{V^2} (2V - 1V)^2 = 1 mA$$

$$V_{RD} = I_D \times R_D = 1 mA \times 5k\Omega = 5V$$

$$V_{OUT} = V_{CC} - V_{RD} = 5V - 5V = 0V$$

VERIFICA SATURAZIONE:

$$V_{DS} \stackrel{?}{>} V_{GS} - V_T \Rightarrow 3V > 2V - 1V \Rightarrow \text{OK!}$$



$$g_m = \frac{2 I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_T)} = \frac{2 mA}{1V}$$

$$v_{gs} = V_{IN} \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_1 \parallel R_2 + R_S}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{OUT} = -g_m R_D \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_1 \parallel R_2 + R_S} V_{IN}$$

$$i_d = g_m v_{gs}$$

$$v_{OUT} = -R_D i_d$$

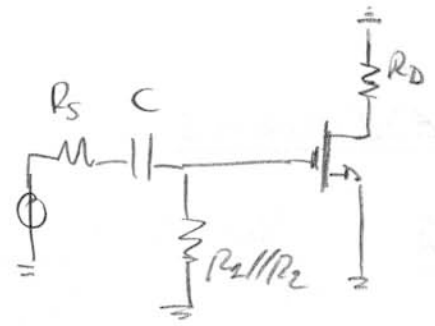
$$\downarrow$$

$$[G] = \frac{-g_m R_D \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_1 \parallel R_2 + R_S}}{1} = -10 \times \frac{3}{4} = -7.5$$

Ⓒ

$f=0 \rightarrow C$  circuito aperto  $\Rightarrow$

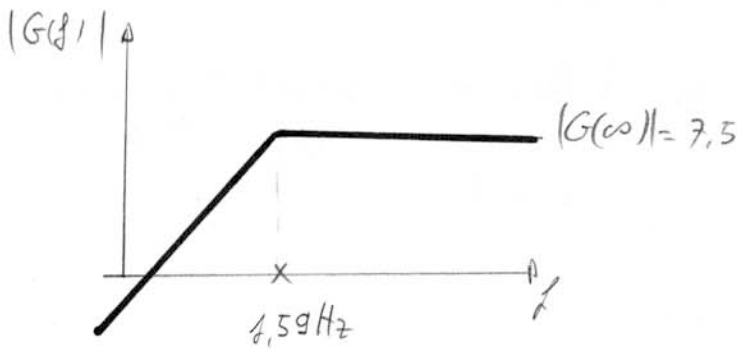
$$G(0) = 0$$



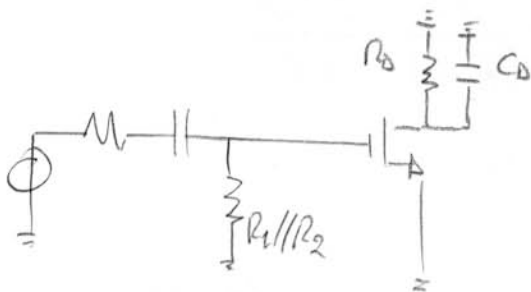
$f = \infty \rightarrow C$  corto circuito  $\Rightarrow$  (VEDI PUNTO Ⓓ)

$$G(\infty) = -7,5$$

$$\tau_p = C(R_S + R_1 // R_2) = \dots = 100 \text{ ms} \Rightarrow f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_p} = 1,59 \text{ Hz}$$



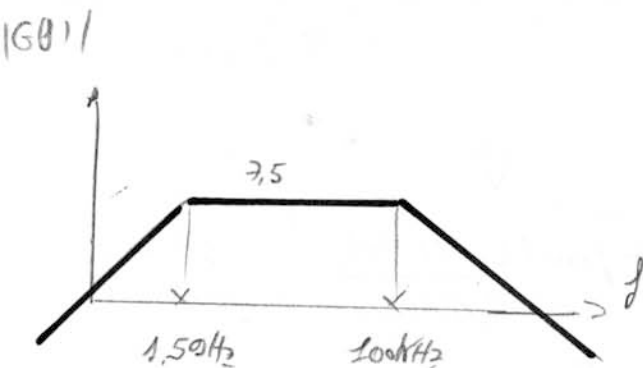
Ⓓ Ad alta freq il guadagno è  $-\frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2 + R_S}$  con  $R_D$ , per ottenere il guadagno alle alte freq è quindi sufficiente mettere in // a  $R_D$  un componente che alle alte freq sia una bassa impedenza  $\rightarrow$  un condensatore:



$$\tau_{p2} = R_D C_D \rightarrow f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi R_D C_D}$$

Volendo porla a zero a  $100 \text{ kHz}$ , si ha:

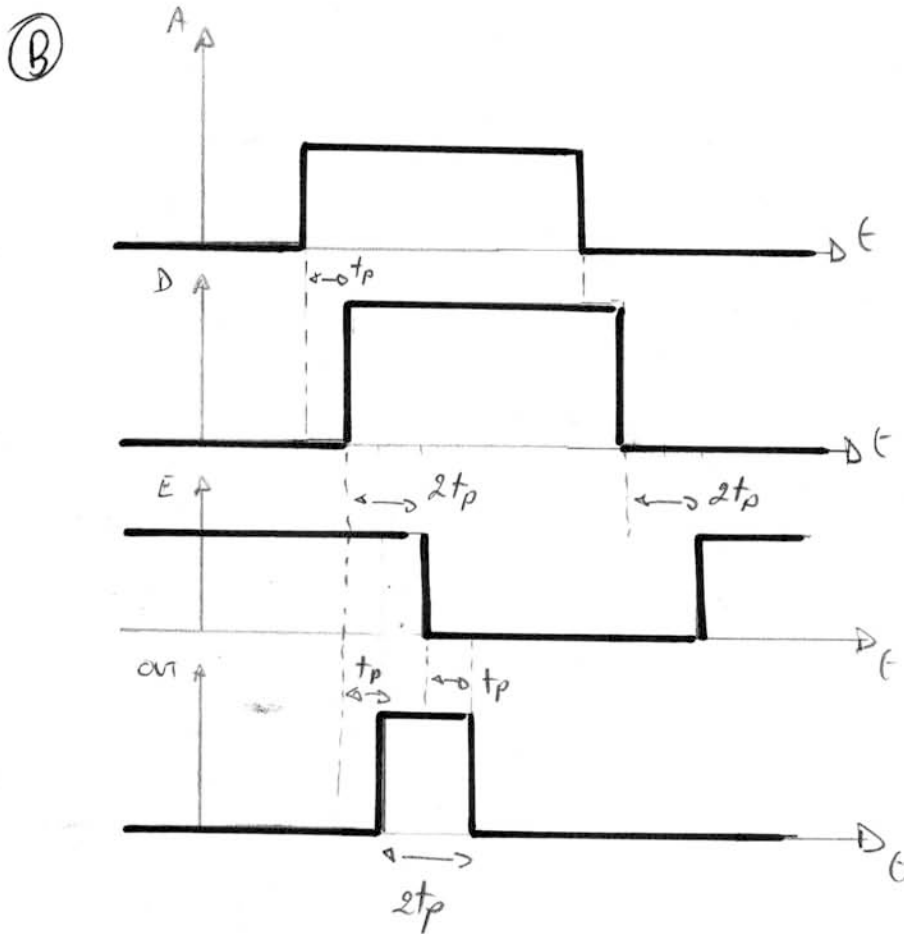
$$|C_D| = \frac{1}{2\pi R_D f_p} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 5 \text{ k}\Omega \times 100 \text{ kHz}} = \boxed{318,3 \text{ pF}}$$



ESERCIZIO 4

(A)

AB \ C	0	1
00	0	0
01	0	0
11	1	0
10	0	0



(C)

$$P_1 = (V_{CC})^2 \cdot f \cdot C_{OUT} = (V_{CC})^2 \cdot f \times 2 C_{IN} = (5V)^2 \times 1MHz \times 2 \times 4pF =$$

$$= 50 \mu W$$

NB: Dall'uscita della porta 1 si vede la capacità sui piedini di ingresso della porta 1 e della porta 4.

$$P_4 = (V_{CC})^2 \cdot f \cdot C_L = (5V)^2 \times 1MHz \times 50pF = 1,25 mW$$

NB: Sull'uscita della porta 4 si vede la capacità  $C_L$