

# JATIYA KABI KAZI NAZRUL ISLAM UNIVERSITY

TRISHAL, MYMENSINGH



## ASSIGNMENT

**Course Name: VLSI Design**

**Course Code: CSE-451**

**Submitted To**

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**Submitted By**

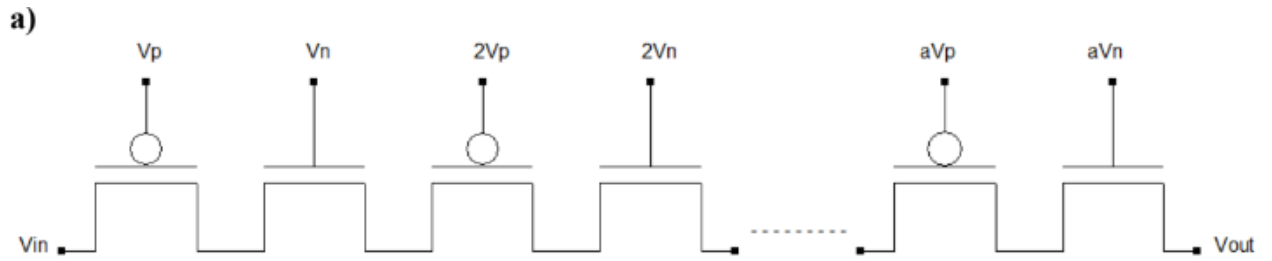
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For PMOS transistor 1, with respect to  $V_p$  and  $V_{tp}$ :

In order to have  $V_{out}=V_{in}$ ,

We know that,

$$V_g = V_p < V_{in} - |V_{tp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow -V_{in} < -V_p - |V_{tp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} > V_p + |V_{tp}|$$

Similarly, for PMOS transistor 2, with respect to  $2V_p$  and  $V_{tp}$ :

$$V_g = 2V_p < V_{in} - |V_{tp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow -V_{in} < -2V_p - |V_{tp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} > 2V_p + |V_{tp}|$$

For the last PMOS transistor, with respect to  $aV_p$  and  $V_{tp}$ :

$$V_g = aV_p < V_{in} - |V_{tp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow -V_{in} < -aV_p - |V_{tp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} > aV_p + |V_{tp}|$$

For NMOS transistor 1, with respect to  $V_n$  and  $V_{tn}$ :

$$V_g = V_n > V_{in} + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow -V_{in} > -V_n + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} < V_n - V_{tn}$$

For NMOS transistor 2, with respect to  $2V_n$  and  $V_{tn}$ :

$$V_g = 2V_n > V_{in} + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow -V_{in} > -2V_n + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} < 2V_n - V_{tn}$$

For the last NMOS transistor, with respect to  $aV_n$  and  $V_{tn}$ :

$$V_g = aV_n > V_{in} + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow -V_{in} > -aV_n + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} < aV_n - V_{tn}$$

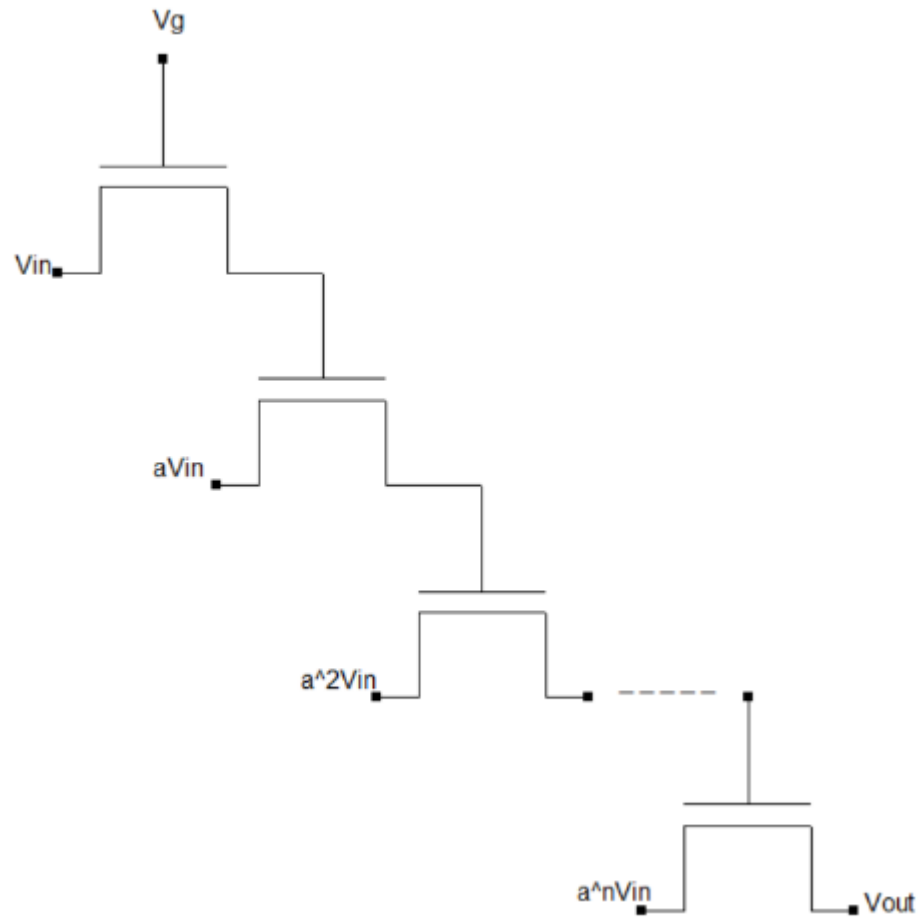
So, we get,

$$aV_p + |V_{tp}| < V_{in} < aV_n - V_{tn}$$

Where,  $a = 1, 2, \dots, a$

(Ans.)

b)



For transistor 1,

$$Vg > Vin + Vtn$$

$$\Rightarrow -Vin > -Vg + Vtn$$

$$\Rightarrow Vin < Vg - Vtn$$

$$\Rightarrow Vout < Vg - Vtn \text{ [As } Vin = Vout]$$

As Vo of transistor 1= Vg of transistor 2,

We get, for transistor 2:

$$Vg > aVin + Vtn$$

$$\Rightarrow Vg - Vtn > aVin + Vtn$$

$$\Rightarrow -aVin > Vtn + Vtn - Vg$$

$$\Rightarrow aV_{in} < -2V_{tn} + V_g$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} < \frac{-2V_{tn} + V_g}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} < \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn}}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out} < \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn}}{a}$$

As  $V_o$  of transistor 2 =  $V_g$  of transistor 3,

So, for transistor 3,

$$\frac{V_g - 2V_{tn}}{a} > a^2V_{in} + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow -a^2V_{in} > -\frac{V_g - 2V_{tn}}{a} + V_{tn}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2V_{in} < \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn}}{a} - V_{tn} = \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn} - aV_{tn}}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{in} < \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn} - aV_{tn}}{a^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out} < \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn} - aV_{tn}}{a^3}$$

For nth transistor,

By induction method we get,

$$V_{in} < \frac{V_g - 2V_{tn} - aV_{tn} - a^3V_{tn} - \dots - a^x - a^{x+n-1}}{a^{2n+x-1}}$$

So, we get,

$$V_{in} < \frac{Vg - 2V_{tn} - aV_{tn} - a^3V_{tn} - \dots - a^x - a^{x+n-1}}{a^{2n+x-1}}$$

Where,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, n$  (Ans.)