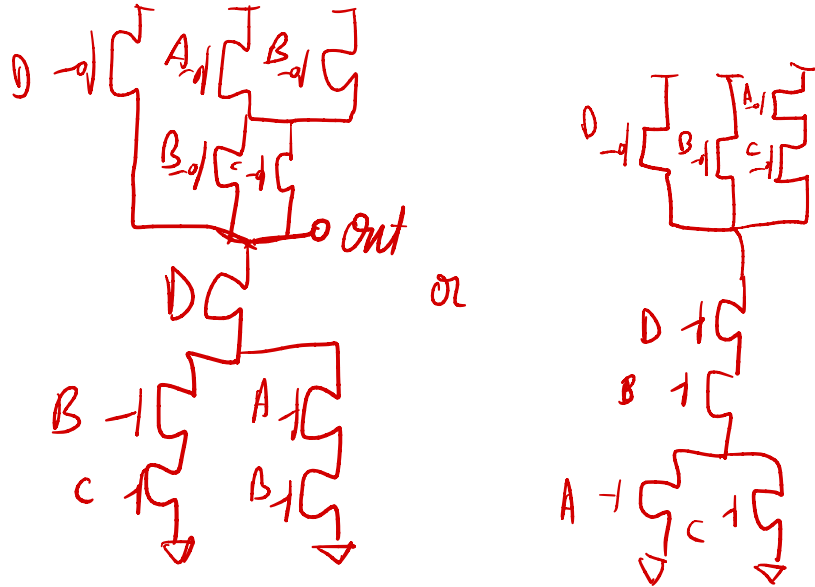


## EECS 151/251A Homework 5

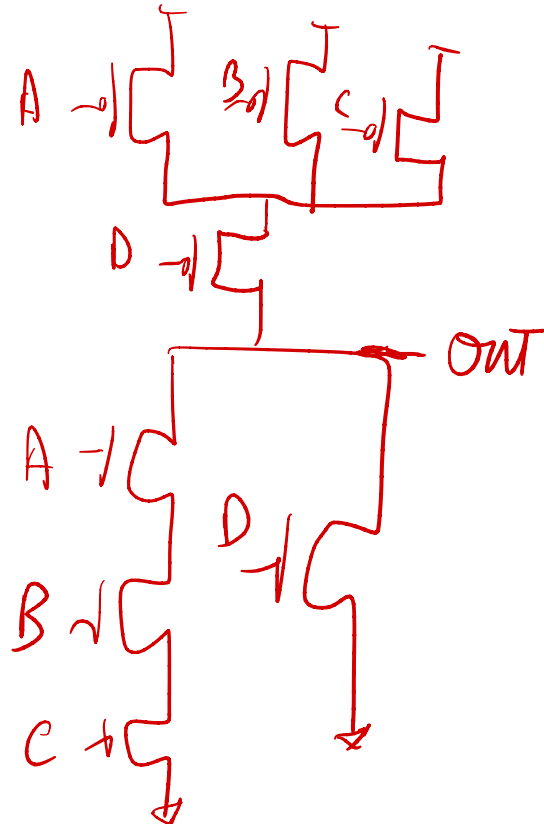
Due Friday, March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022

### Problem 1: Static Complementary CMOS

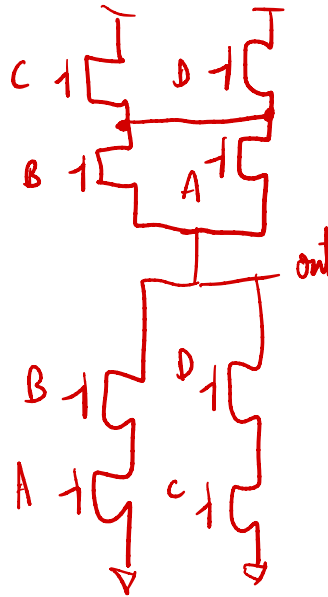
- (a) Draw the transistor implementation of the logic function  $OUT = [(AB + BC)*D]'$  using a complementary pull-up and pulldown network.



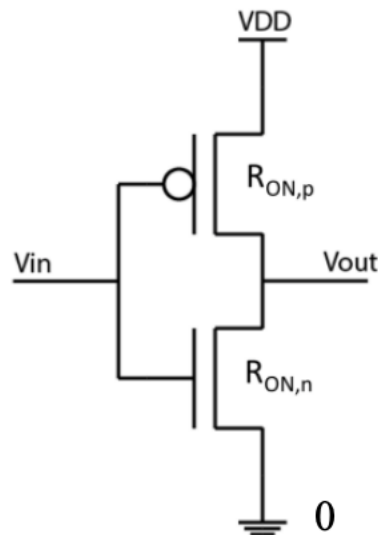
- (b) Draw the transistor implementation of the logic function  $OUT = [A*C*B+D]'$  using a complementary pull-up and pulldown network.



- (c) Draw the transistor implementation of the logic function  $OUT = [A*B + C*D]'$  using a complementary pull-up and pulldown network.



## Problem 2: Inverter Delay

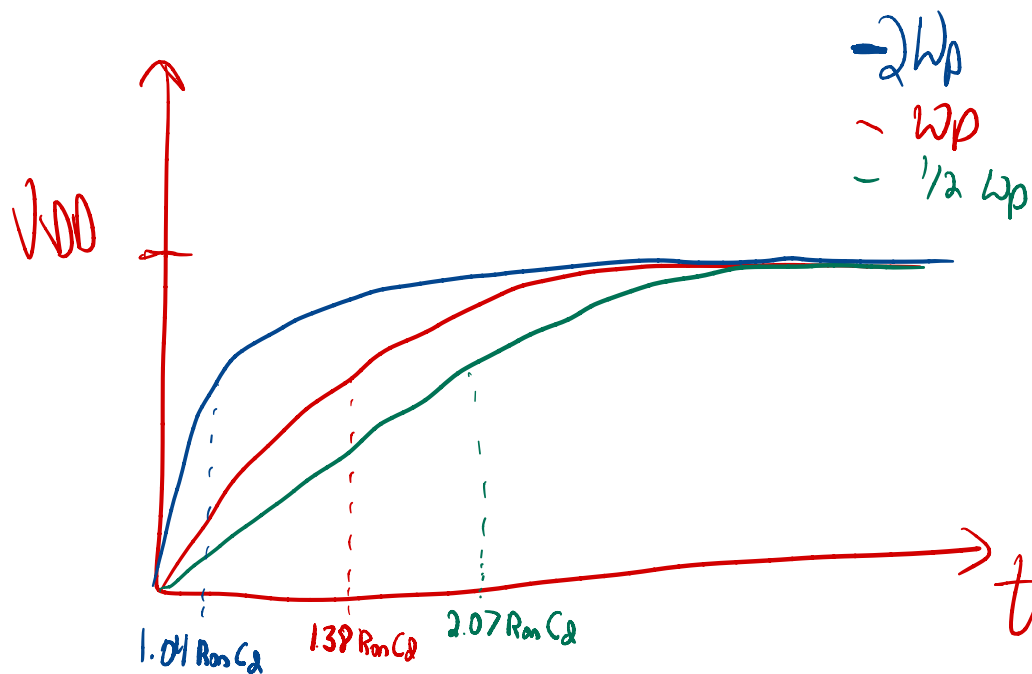


For this CMOS inverter, assume the PMOS effective on-resistance is the same as that of an NMOS ( $R_{ON}$ ) for minimum sized transistors as well as the drain capacitance  $C_d$ .  $V_{out}$  was previously 0, and then  $V_{in}$  was suddenly flipped to 0 (assume instantaneous transition). Sketch the resulting transition at  $V_{out}$  assuming a minimum sized PMOS and NMOS.

Using the RC time constant in terms of  $R_{on}$  and  $C_d$ , calculate and label propagation delay ( $t_p$ ) on the plot.

If the size of the PMOS transistor doubles, sketch the new transition, with the new propagation delay labeled, on the same plot

If the size of the PMOS transistor halves, sketch the new transition, with the new propagation delay labeled, on the same plot.



for  $W_p$ ,  $\tau = R_{on} \cdot 2C_d$ ,  $t_p = 0.69 \cdot 2 \cdot R_{on} \cdot C_d$   
 $\approx 1.38 R_{on} \cdot C_d$

- for  $2W_p$ ,  $\tau = \frac{1}{2} R_{on} \cdot 3C_d$ ,  $t_p = 0.69 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot R_{on} \cdot C_d$   
 $= 1.04 \cdot R_{on} \cdot C_d$

for  $\frac{1}{2}W_p$ ,  $\tau = 2R_{on} \cdot 1.5C_d$ ,  $t_p = 0.69 \cdot 3 \cdot R_{on} \cdot C_d$   
 $= 2.07 R_{on} \cdot C_d$