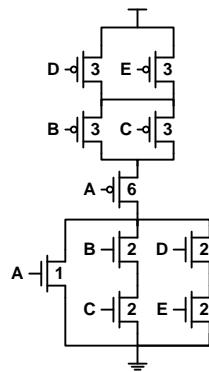


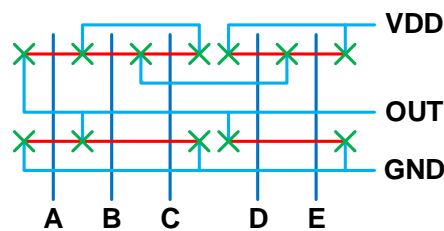
1. (a)



有多種答案，畫對任一種都算對，不用標示 size

(b) $g_a = \frac{6+1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$ $g_c = \frac{3+2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$ $g_d = \frac{3+2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

(c)



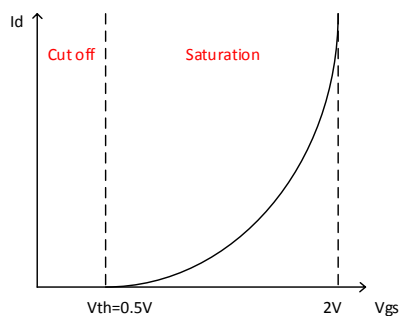
有多種答案，畫對任一種都算對，並要正確標示 A~E, VDD, GND, Y(out)
若需使用到 metal2 則需明顯標示。

(d) (2.5%) (no partial)

$$P_{\max} = \frac{6 + 6 + 2 + 2 + 1}{3} = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$P_{\min} = \frac{6 + 2 + 2 + 1}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

2. (a)

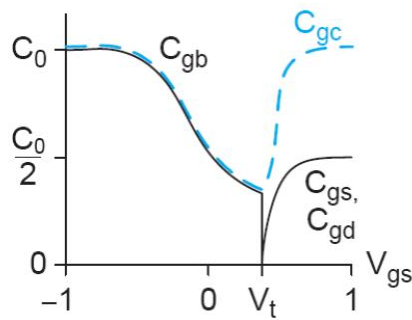


(b) at saturation: $I_D = \frac{1}{2} u_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$

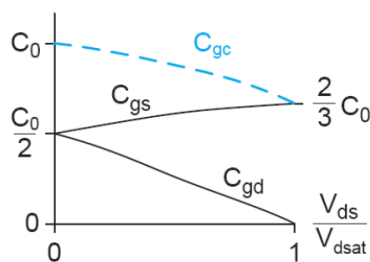
at linear: $I_D = \frac{1}{2} u_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (2(V_{GS} - V_{TH})V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2)$

at cut off: $I_D = 0$

3. (a)



(b)



4. (a) $d=gh+p=2$

$$d'=d \times R \times C = 2 \times 5k \times 10f$$

$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{2Nd'} = \frac{1}{2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5k \times 10f} = 1.0GHz \text{ or } 10^9 Hz$$

(b) Unit inverter $g_{avg}=1$

Skewed inverter $g_{avg}=1$

$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{2Nd'} = \frac{1}{5 \times 2 \times 5k \times 10f} = 1.0GHz \text{ or } 10^9 Hz$$

5. (a) 當 V_{DS} 電壓上升，Drain 端空乏區變大，使得有效 Channel length 縮短，讓 I_{DS} 上升。

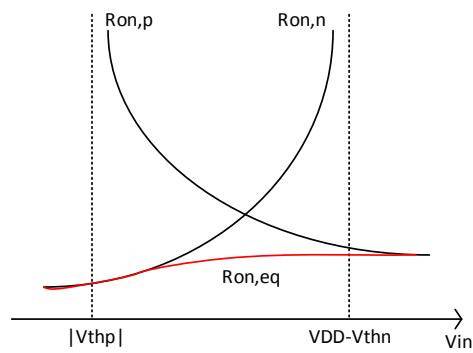
(b) 因半導體中 Carrier 有其最大速度極限，使得當 V_{DS} 增加時，其速度並不會正比於電場大小，此時可以稱之為 Velocity Saturation，也造成 I_{DS} 因此達到飽和。

(c) CMOS 具有寄生 BJT 與阻值，當電流流經 Substrate 使得寄生 BJT 間產生正回授 Loop 造成 VDD-GND 的大電流產生。

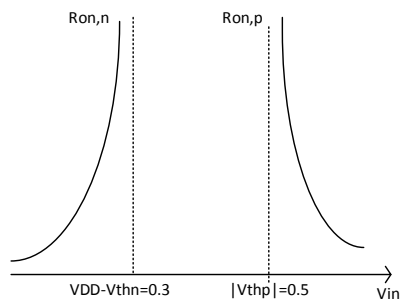
(d) 當 Body 與 Source 電壓不一致時，造成 Threshold 電壓改變。

(e) 當 Channel 電場過大，在 Carrier 上產生高能量，並撞擊矽原子產生電子電洞對，產生漏電流。

6. (a)



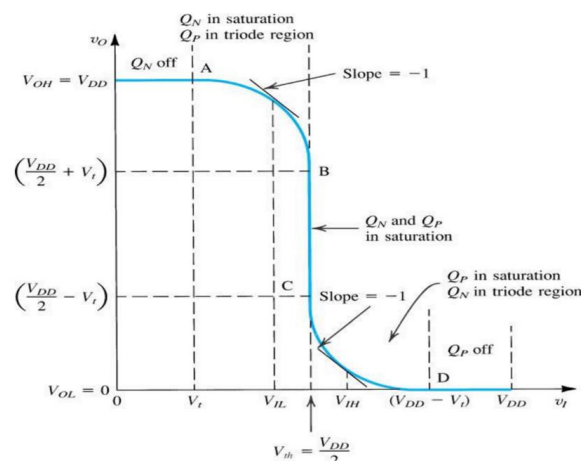
(b)



R_{on} 在小於 0.3V 與大於 0.5V 時，會隨著 v_{in} 變動而有巨幅改變，在 0.3V~0.5V 時，MOS turn off，為 high impedance

7. (a) $(W/L)_p = (6\mu m/0.18\mu m)$

(b)



(c) $NM_H = V_{OH} - V_{IH}$

$NM_L = V_{IL} - V_{OL}$

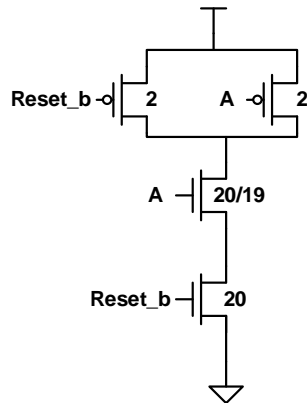
(d) $NM_H \quad C > B > A$

$NM_L \quad A > B > C$

8. (a) $D = NF^{\frac{1}{N}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} P_i + (N-n_1)P_{inv}$
 (b) $P_{inv} + \rho(1 - \ln \rho) = 0$, $P_{inv} = 1$, $\rho = 3.59$
 $D = (10 \times 3.59) + (4 \times 3) + (6 \times 1) = 53.9$

9. (a) if $N=3$, $f=6.35$, $D=3 \times 6.35 + 3 = 22.05$
 if $N=4$, $f=4$, $D=4 \times 4 + 4 = 20$
 if $N=5$, $f=3.03$, $D=5 \times 3.03 + 5 = 20.16$
 $N=4$ has the minimum delay
 (b) $f=4$, $D=4 \times 4 + 4 = 20$

10.



- (a) Pull down path: resistance $= 1 - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{19}{20}$; size_A $= \frac{20}{19}$

Pull up path unchanged: sizes = 2

- (b) $g_A = \frac{2 + \frac{20}{19}}{3} = \frac{58}{57}$, $g_B = \frac{2 + 20}{3} = \frac{22}{3}$

11.

$$C_{wire} = 500\text{fF}$$

$$C_{adj} = 200\text{fF}$$

$$R_{wire} = 0.6 \times (1\text{mm}/0.5\mu\text{m}) = 1.2\text{K}$$

$$(a) C_{eff} = 200 \times 2 + 500 = 900\text{fF}$$

$$0.5\text{k} \times (50\text{f} + 450\text{f}) + (0.5\text{k} + 1.2\text{k}) \times 450\text{f} = 1.015\text{ns}$$

$$(b) C_{eff} = 200 \times 1 + 500 = 700\text{fF}$$

$$0.5\text{k} \times (50\text{f} + 350\text{f}) + (0.5\text{k} + 1.2\text{k}) \times 350\text{f} = 795\text{ps}$$

$$(c) \Delta V_Y = 1.8 \times (200\text{f}/700\text{f}) = 0.514\text{V}$$

(d) Shielding, Increase the loading Cap, Put two wire away

12. (a) $H = \frac{300}{3} = 100$

$$F = GBH = \left(1 \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{5}{3}\right) (2 \times 2) \left(\frac{300}{3}\right) = \frac{40000}{27}$$

$$N = 4, \quad P = 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 8$$

$$D = NF^{\frac{1}{N}} + P = 32.82$$

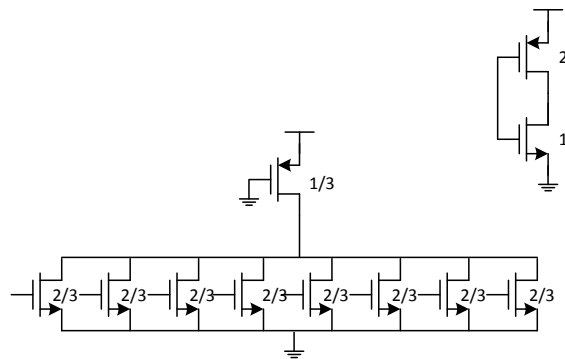
(b) $f = \left(\frac{40000}{27}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 6.204$

$$C_{in} = \frac{g \times C_{out}}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \frac{5/3 \times 300}{6.204} = 80.59 \\ y = \frac{5/3 \times 80.59}{6.204} = 21.65 \\ x = \frac{4/3 \times 21.65 \times 2}{6.204} = 9.305 \end{cases}$$

13.

(a)



$$g_u = \frac{2}{3}, g_d = \frac{2}{9}, g_{avg} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$p_u = \frac{17}{3}, p_d = \frac{17}{9}, p_{avg} = \frac{34}{9}$$

$$G = 1 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$H = \frac{64}{1} = 64$$

$$F = GBH = \frac{4}{9} \times 1 \times 64 = \frac{256}{9}$$

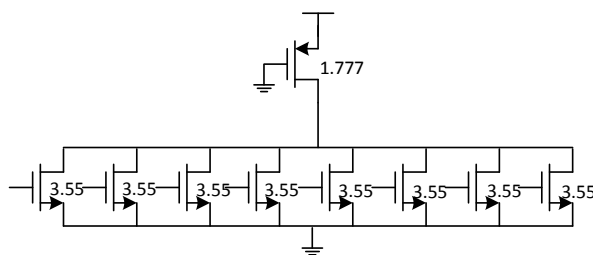
$$D = NF^{\frac{1}{N}} + P = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{256}{9}} + \frac{34}{9} = 35.777$$

$$(b) f = \sqrt{\frac{256}{9}} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{C_{out} \times g_{in}}{f} = \frac{64 \times \frac{4}{9}}{\frac{16}{3}} = 5.3333$$

$$\text{PMOS: } 5.333 \times \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = 1.7777$$

$$\text{NMOS: } 5.333 \times \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = 3.5555$$



14.

Sizing:

MNOS=> 3 unit

PMOS=> 2 unit

(a)

$$T_{pdr} = (9+5h)RC$$

$$T_{pdf} = (3C \cdot R/3) + (3C \cdot 2R/3) + R \cdot (9+5h)C = (12+5h)RC$$

$$T_{pd} = (10.5+5h)RC$$

(b)

$$T_{cdr} = R/3 \cdot (9+5h)C = (9+5h)RC/3$$

$$T_{cdf} = (9+5h)RC$$

$$T_{cd} = (18+10h)RC/3$$

15.

(a) 使用 high-K dielectric 可以降低 EOT，並降低 gate leakage

(b) 使用 low-K dielectric 可以降低導線寄生電容

(c) 增加導電度，降低阻值

(d) 可以增加對 Gate 的控制能力，降低 leakage

(e) High speed & 避免 Latch up 產生

16. FTTFT TTTFT