

VLSI Design - Lecture 6

16 Aug 2022

$$I_{dn} + I_{dp} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{k_p V_{DSATp}}{k_n V_{DSATn}}$$

$$V_{in} - V_{Tn} - \frac{V_{DSATn}}{2} + \lambda \left(V_{in} - V_{DD} - V_{Tp} - \frac{V_{DSATp}}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$V_M = \frac{V_{Tn} + \frac{V_{DSATn}}{2} + \lambda \left(V_{DD} + V_{Tp} + \frac{V_{DSATp}}{2} \right)}{1 + \lambda}$$

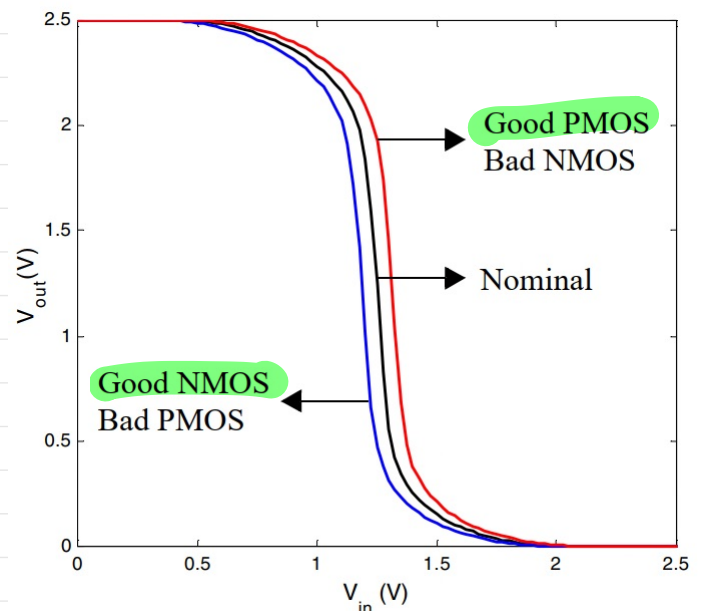
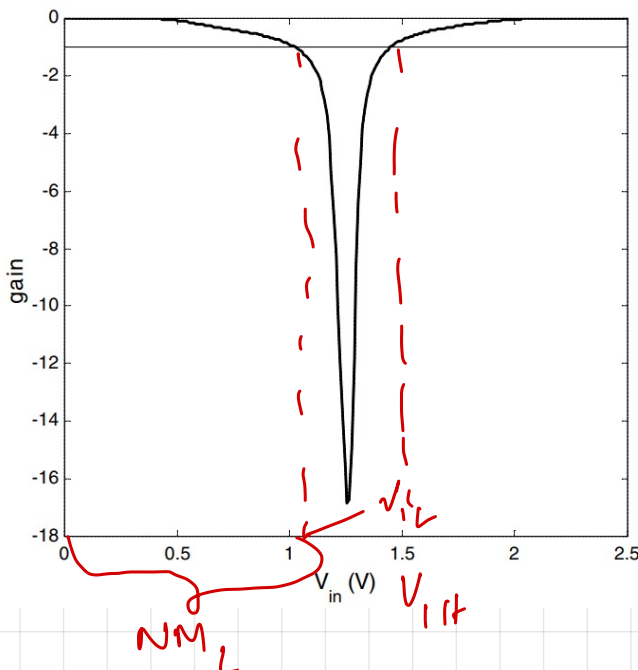
For $V_M = V_{DD}/2$ $\lambda = ?$ $\frac{(W/L)_p}{(W/L)_n} = 3.5$

1.45

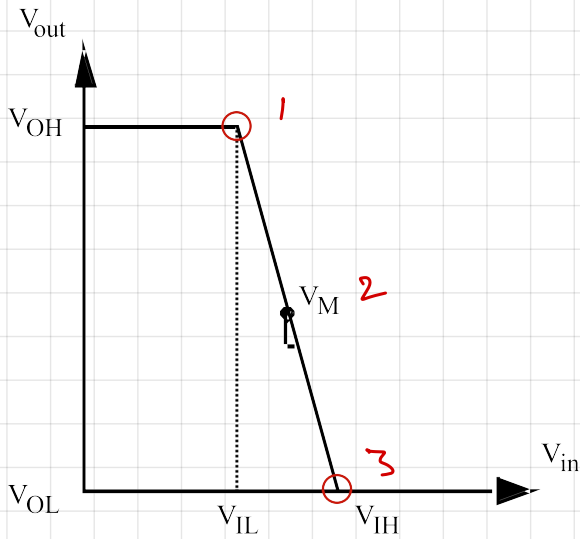
$$g = \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} = - \frac{1}{I_D(V_M)} \frac{k_n V_{DSATn} + k_p V_{DSATp}}{\lambda_n - \lambda_p}$$

$L_p = L_n = 0.25 \mu m$
 $W_n = 0.25 \mu m$
 $W_p = 3.5 \times 0.25 \mu m$

$$= - \frac{1 + \lambda}{\left(V_M - V_{Tn} - \frac{V_{DSATn}}{2} \right) (\lambda_n - \lambda_p)}$$



Noise Margin



Piecewise linear approx.

$$V_{IH} = ?$$

2 & 3

$$g = \frac{V_M - V_{OL}}{V_M - V_{IH}}$$

$$V_{IH} = V_M - \frac{V_M}{g}$$

$$= 1.25 + \frac{1.25}{30} = 1.29$$

$$V_{IL} = V_M + \frac{V_{DD} - V_M}{g}$$

$$= 1.21$$

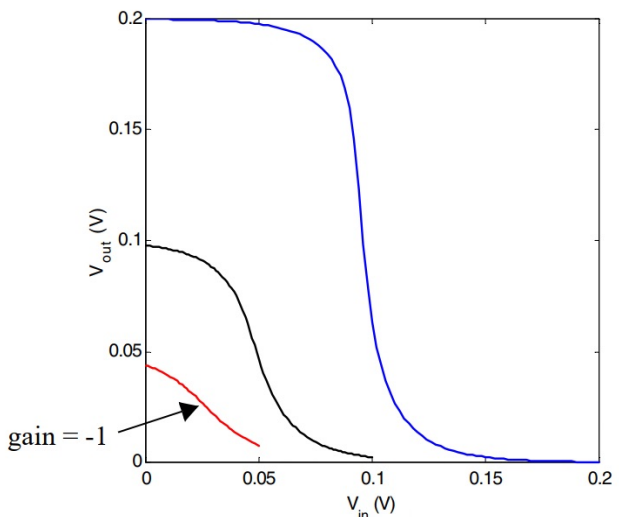
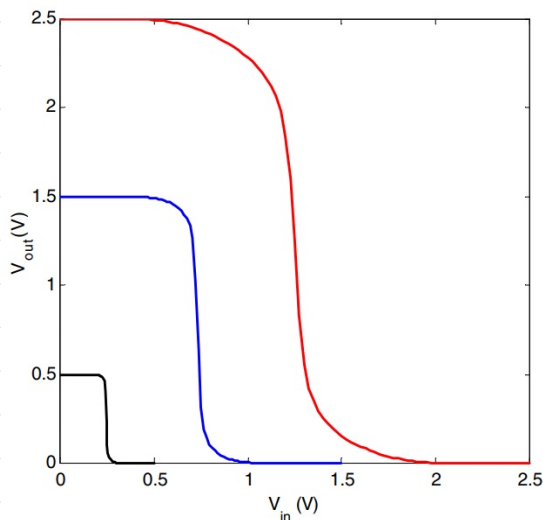
$$V_{DD} = 1.8$$

$$V_M = 0.9$$

$$NM_L = 1.21$$

$$NM_H = 1.21$$

$$g = - \frac{1 + \beta}{(V_M - V_{TN} - \frac{V_{OSATn}}{2})(\lambda_n - \lambda_p)}$$

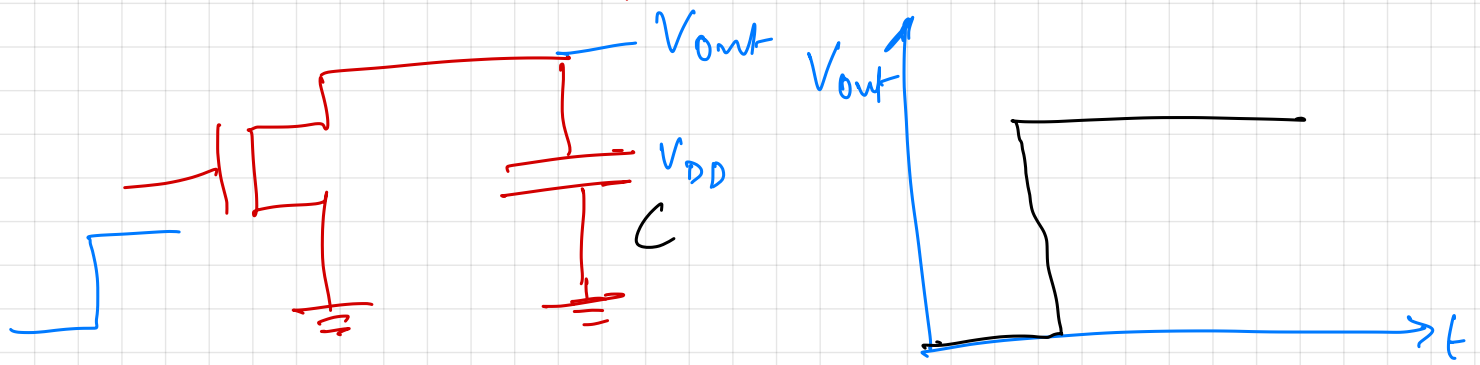


$$V_{DD, min} = V_{TN} + |V_{TP}|$$

$$V_{TN} = 0.43$$

$$V_{TP} = -0.4$$

Dynamic Performance



$$t_{PHL} = 0.69 RC$$

\$\rightarrow\$ R fixed?

$$R = \frac{V_{DS}}{I_{DS}}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{V_{DD}}{I_{DSAT}(1+\lambda V_{DD})} + \frac{V_{DD}/2}{I_{DSAT}(1+\lambda V_{DD}/2)} \right]$$

\swarrow R_{VDD} \swarrow $R_{VDD/2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{DD}}{I_{DSAT}} \left[1 - \lambda V_{DD} + \frac{1}{2} - \lambda \frac{V_{DD}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3 V_{DD}}{4 I_{DSAT}} \left[1 - \frac{5 \times 2 \lambda V_{DD}}{4 \times 3} \right]$$

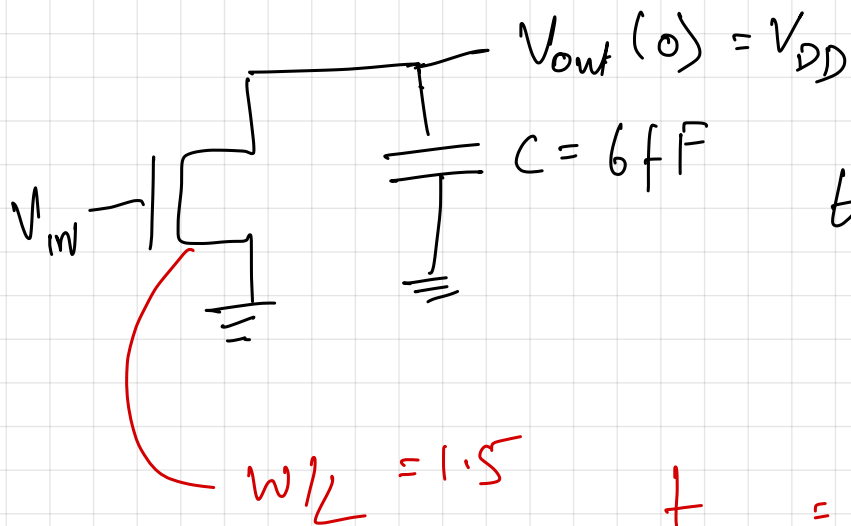
$$R_{eq} = 31 k\Omega$$

$$R_{eq, \lambda} = \frac{3 V_{DD}}{4 I_{DSAT}} \left[1 - \frac{5}{6} \lambda V_{DD} \right] = 13 k\Omega$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 115 \times 1 \left[2.5 - 0.43 - \frac{0.63}{2} \right] 0.63$$

$$= 127 \mu A$$

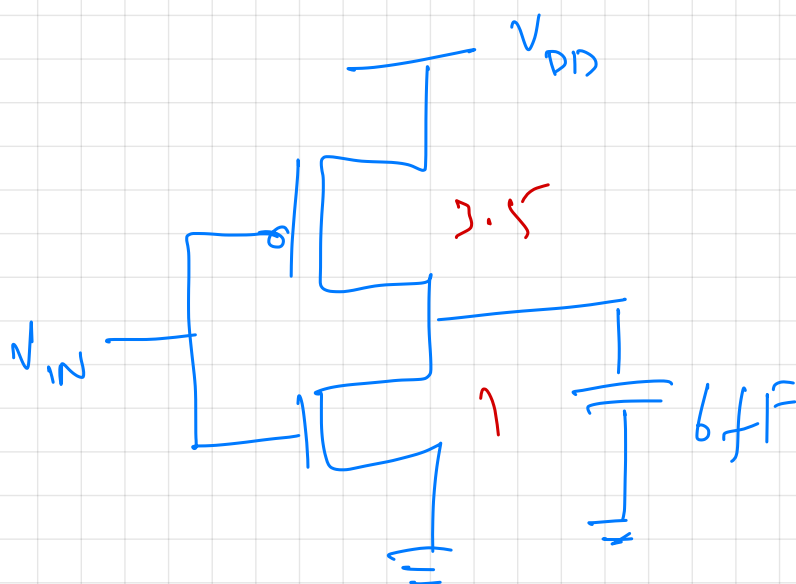


$$t_{PHL} = 0.69 \times 13 \text{ k}\Omega \times 6 \text{ fF}$$

$$= 54 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{PHL} = 0.69 \times \frac{13 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.5} \times 6 \text{ fF}$$

$$= 36 \text{ ps}$$



$$t_{PLH} = 0.69 \times \frac{31}{1.5} \times 6 \text{ fF}$$

$$= 85.$$

$$t_P = (t_{PHL} + t_{PLH}) / 2$$

