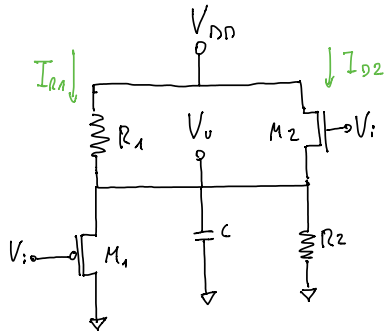
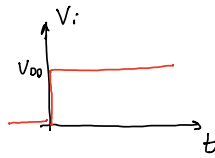


# TEMPO PROPAGAZIONE



→ tensioni di soglia  $T_n$  e  $T_p$

→ coeff.  $\beta_n$  e  $\beta_p$



→ dimensionare  $R_1$  in modo da per  $t < 0$  la potenza statica dissipata dal circuito sia

$$P_{D,ss} = 1.8 \mu W$$

→ calcolare ritardo propagazione  $t_p$  quando transizione segnale

$$P = V_{DD} I_{DD} = V_{DD} (I_{D1} + I_{D2}) = 1.8 \mu W$$

## DIMENSIONAMENTO RESISTENZA

→  $t < 0$  → condizioni statiche

→ corrente attraverso capacitor nulla

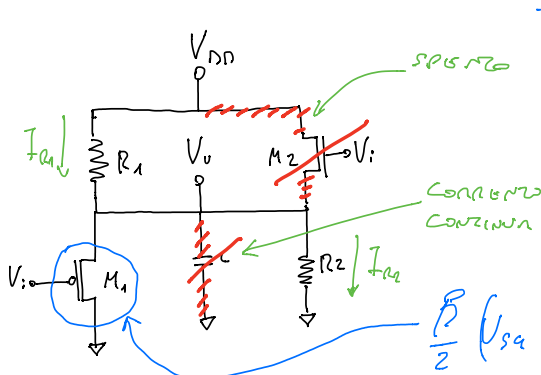
→  $V_i$  può variare → ok VARIAZIONI INFINITESIME  
→  $V_0$  ha capacitor → NO " " "

$$V_0(0^-) = V_0(0^+)$$



M2 OFF

M1 SAT



$$P = V_{DD} I_{DD} = V_{DD} I_{D1} = 1.8 \mu W \quad t < 0$$

$$\frac{\beta}{2} (V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$$

→ applica eq. Kirchhoff

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{R1} = I_{D1} + I_{R2} \\ I_D = \frac{\beta}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 \\ I_{R1} = P_{D1} / V_{DD} \\ \dots \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} R_1 \approx 5k\Omega \rightarrow V_u = 0.925 \text{ ok} \\ R_1 \approx 8.2k\Omega \rightarrow V_u = -0.725 \text{ NO} \\ \rightarrow R_1 = 5k\Omega \end{array}$$

→ determino quale vale  $V_u$  a  $0^- \Rightarrow 0^+$

→ condizione iniziale transitorio  $V_u = 0.925V$

## TEMPO PROPAGAZIONE

→ tempo di porta logic per fare  
metà escursione

→ valore a regime  $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$V_1 = V_{DD} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{PMOS OFF} \\ \text{NMOS ON} \end{array} \rightarrow M1 \text{ compresso a } 0.5V_{DD} \quad \underline{\text{SAT}}$$

IPOTESI:  $M1$  OFF  
 $M2$  SAT

$$I_{R1} + I_{D2} = I_{R2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{DD} - V_u}{R_1} + \frac{\beta_n}{2} (V_1 - V_u - V_{TN})^2 = \frac{V_u}{R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{DD} - V_u}{a_1} + \frac{\beta_n}{2} (V_{DD} - V_u - V_{TN})^2 = \frac{V_u}{a_2}$$

→ DUE VALORI POSSIBILI

2.37 • ~~3.7~~ FUGA CORRENTE

# TRANSITION

start  $\xrightarrow{\text{step}}$  stop  
 $0.925 \text{ V} \xrightarrow{\text{step}} 1.652 \text{ V}$

condition 1  
 FUNCTIONAL MODE

M1 OFF M2 SAT

ME DIA  
 $t \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $V_u \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\begin{cases} I_{R1} + I_{O2} = I_{R2} + C \frac{dV_u}{dt} \\ I_{R1} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_u}{R_1} \\ I_{R2} = \frac{V_u}{R_2} \\ I_{O2} = \frac{\mu_n}{2} (V_{DD} - V_u - V_{th})^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_p} dt &= \int_{V_{start}}^{V_{stop}} \frac{C}{I_{R1} + I_{O2} - I_{R2}} dV_u \\ t_p &= \int_{V_{start}}^{V_{stop}} \frac{C}{I_{R1} + I_{O2} - I_{R2}} dV_u \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dV_u}{dt} = (I_{R1} + I_{O2} - I_{R2}) \quad C dV_u = (I_{R1} + I_{O2} - I_{R2}) dt$$

~~~~~ ASSUMPTION