Lecture18:
Digital CMOS circuits (1)

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Why digital?

- You know the answer.
  - And you know what it actually is. (Binary)

- Today, we will consider the following questions:
  - How can we treat the arithmetic operations (Addition, subtraction, multiplication, …)
  - What is the elemental operation?
  - Then, what are the essential circuits to build such a system?
  - (It will be a short review on *Digital Design*.)

- Inverter and NAND gates

Addition

- Once you can add two numbers, x and y, you can do
  - Addition, $x + y$ (of course)
  - Subtraction, $x - y = x + (-y)$
  - Multiplication, $x \times y$

Even in addition,

- You can recognize that
  - Addition of two 1-bit binary numbers is the core operation!
  - There are only four possible cases!

$$0 + 0 = 0$$
$$0 + 1 = 1$$
$$1 + 0 = 1$$
$$1 + 1 = 10 \longleftarrow \text{Carry}$$

Inclusion of carry-bit

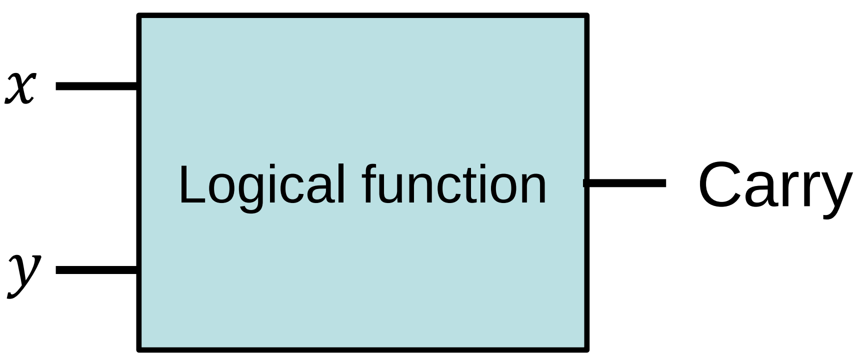
- In order to unify the notation, we introduce a separate bit for representing the carry.
  - Carry-bit & sum-bit

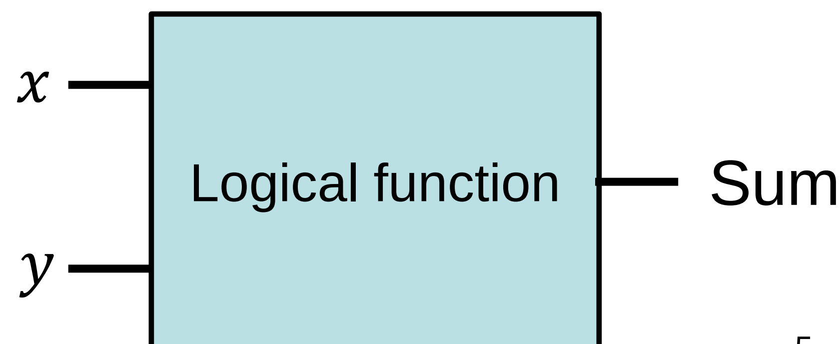
Carry

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + 0 &= 00 \\ 0 + 1 &= 01 \\ 1 + 0 &= 01 \\ 1 + 1 &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

Sum

  - Treat them separately!





Relation btw x, y, and sum

- Concentrate on the sum-bit.
  - A table can be made.
  - It is called a **truth table**.

x	y	**sum**
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

  - Yes, it is the exclusive OR, $x \text{ XOR } y$.

Relation btw x, y, and carry

- Concentrate on the carry-bit.
  - A table can be made, again.

x	y	carry
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

  - Yes, it is the AND operation, $x \text{ AND } y$

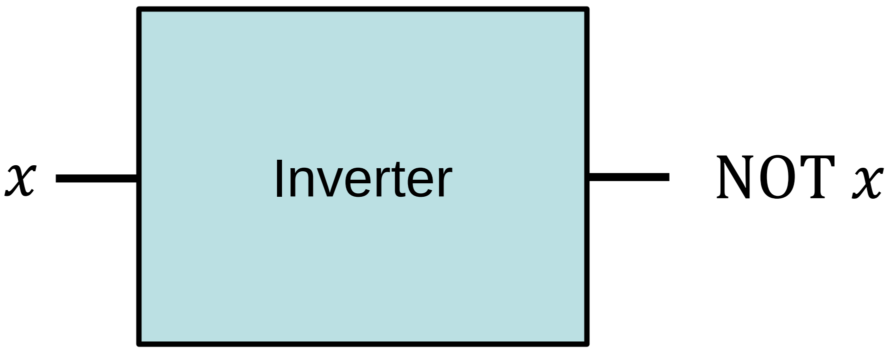
After all,

- As much as we have AND, OR, and NOT gates, we can implement any Boolean function.
  - *With NAND, NOR, and NOT gates, we can, too.*

(Google Images)

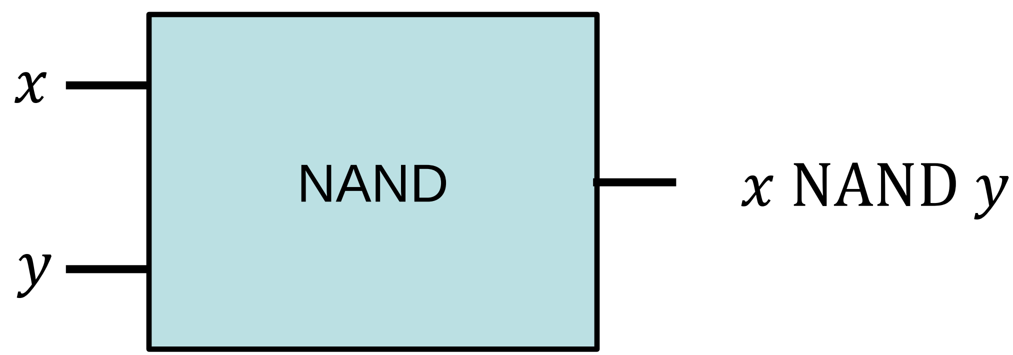
Inverter and NAND

- NOR can be implemented similarly.



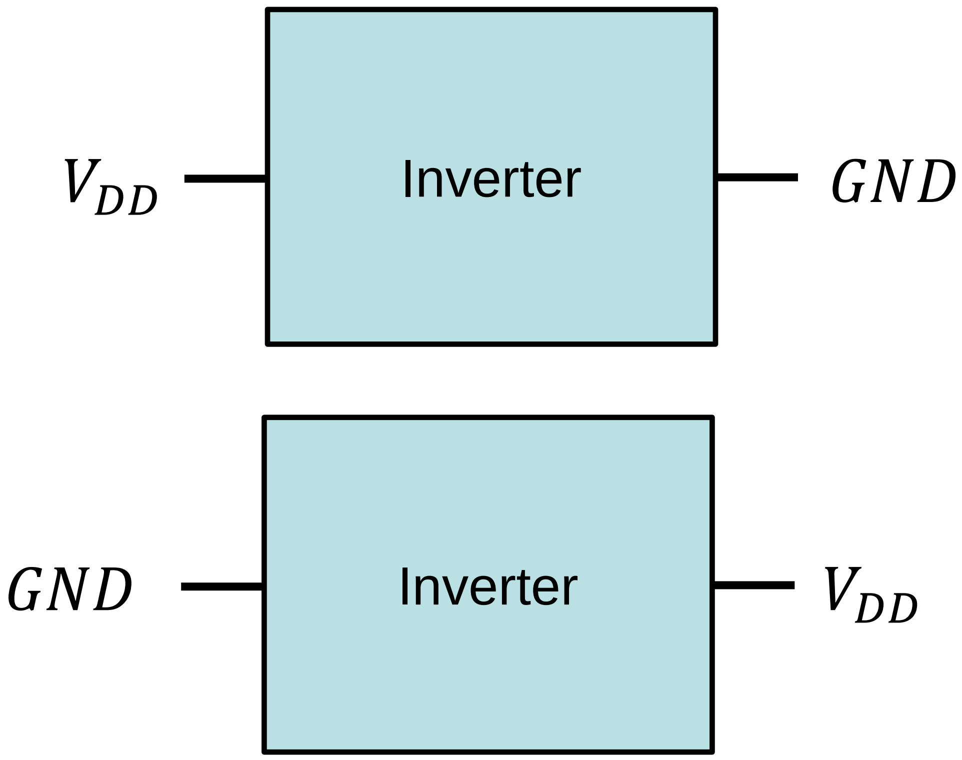
x	NOT
0	1
1	0

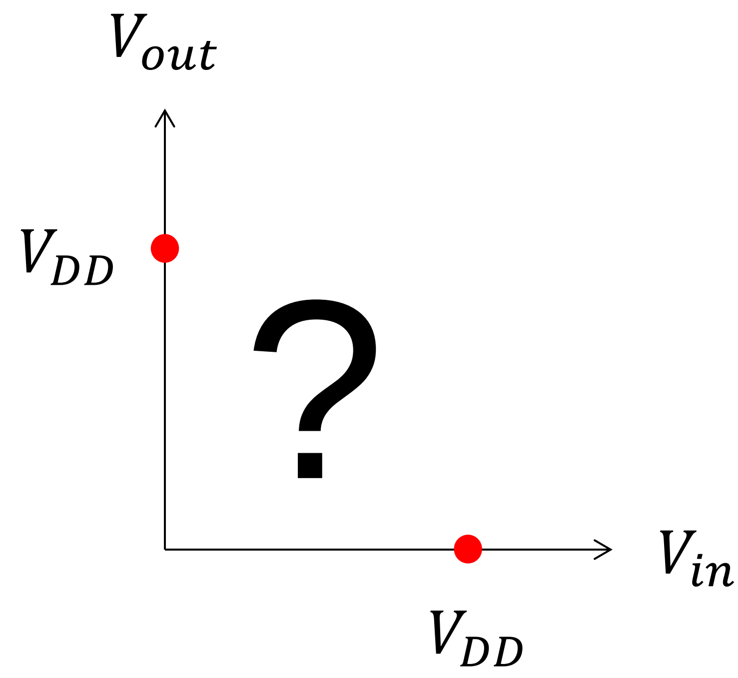
x	y	NAND
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



In circuit,

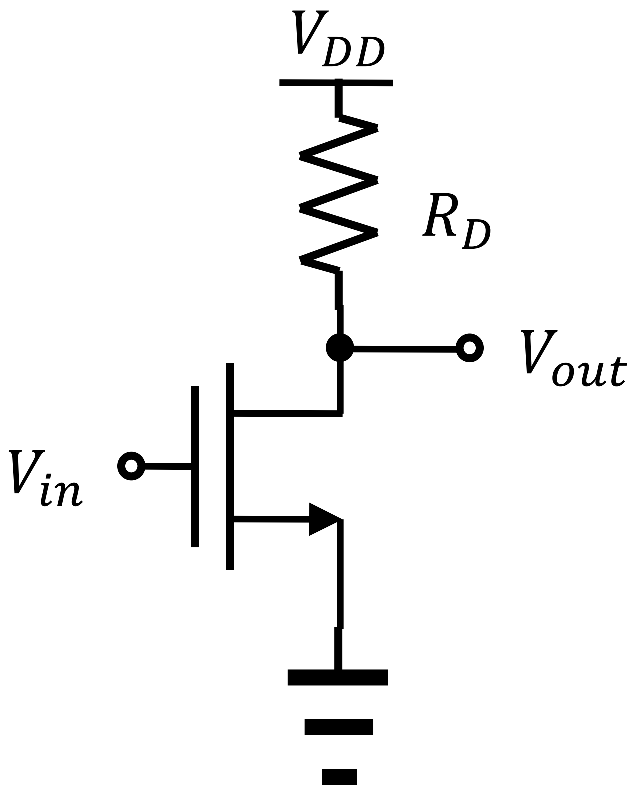
- How can we represent 0 and 1?
  - V_{DD} is assigned to the logical value, 1.
  - GND is assigned to the logical value, 0.





Inverter

- When the output becomes 0?
  - Only when the input is high.
  - *You have seen it before!*



Vin	Vout
0	1
1	0

Voltage transfer characteristic

- When $V_{in} < V_{TH}$,
  - Trivially, $V_{out} = V_{DD}$.
- When V_{in} is slightly larger than V_{TH}, the NMOSFET is in the saturation region.

$$V_{out} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D$$

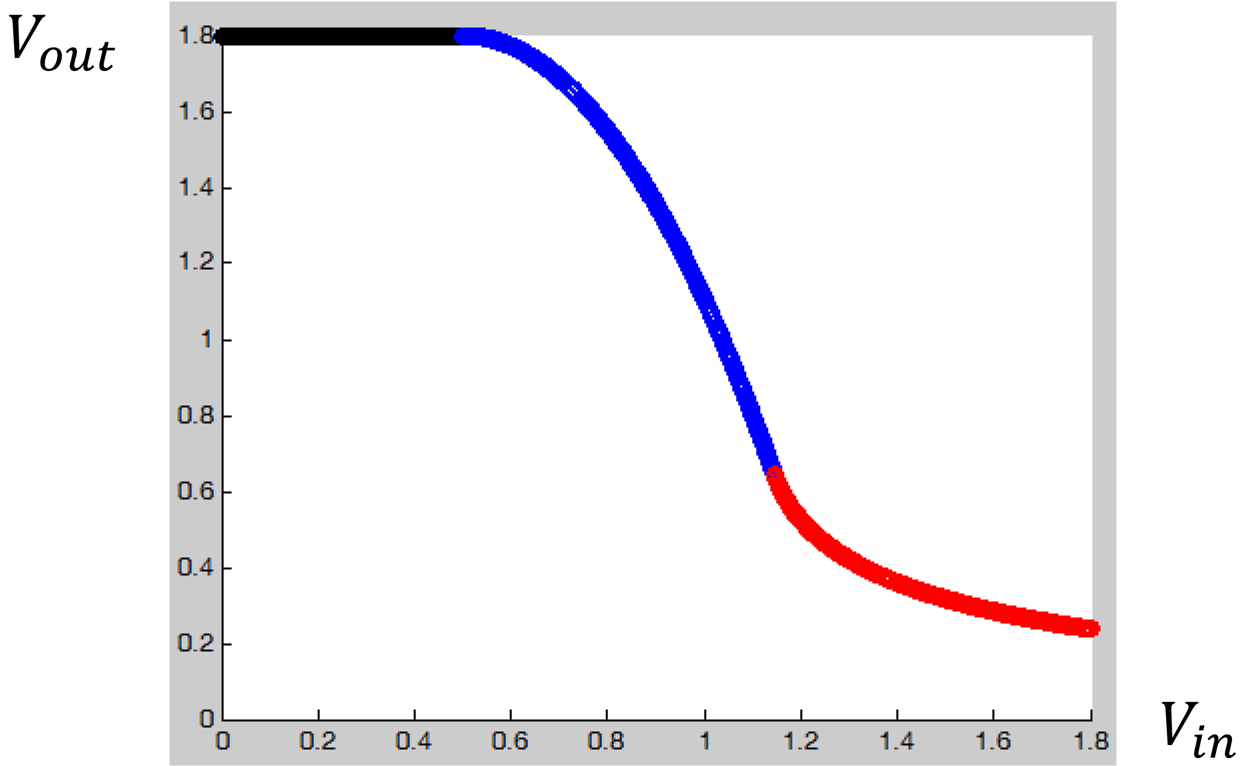
$$V_{out} = V_{DD} - \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}R_D(V_{in} - V_{TH})^2$$

- When V_{in} is further increased, the NMOSFET is in the triode region.

$$V_{out} = V_{DD} - \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox}\frac{W}{L}R_D[2(V_{in} - V_{TH})V_{out} - V_{out}^2]$$

Draw it! (1/2)

- The parameters used in Example 17. 14 without modification.
  - $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100\ \mu\text{A/V}^2$, $V_{TH} = 0.5\ \text{V}$, $\frac{W}{L} = \frac{10}{0.18}$, $R_D = 1k\Omega$ and $V_{DD} = 1.8\ \text{V}$



Draw it! (2/2)

- With a wider NMOSFET
  - $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100\ \mu\text{A/V}^2$, $V_{TH} = 0.5\ \text{V}$, $\frac{W}{L} = \frac{50}{0.18}$, $R_D = 1k\Omega$ and $V_{DD} = 1.8\ \text{V}$