

Lab 7
EECS 170LB
March 8, 2018

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1 Introduction

2 CMOS Inverter

The CMOS inverter is configured using a CD4007 IC. A 1kHz ramp going from 0V to 5V is applied to the inverter's input.



Figure 1: V_{out} and V_{in}

V_{out} versus time is in green. V_{in} versus time is in yellow.

When the input voltage is low, the PMOS is turned on, pulling up V_{out} to supply. So, the output is high when the input is low. When the input voltage is high, the NMOS is turned on, pulling down V_{out} to ground. Thus, the circuit acts as an inverter, explaining why the output transitions as it does. The ramp function resets every period, which is why the output does the same.

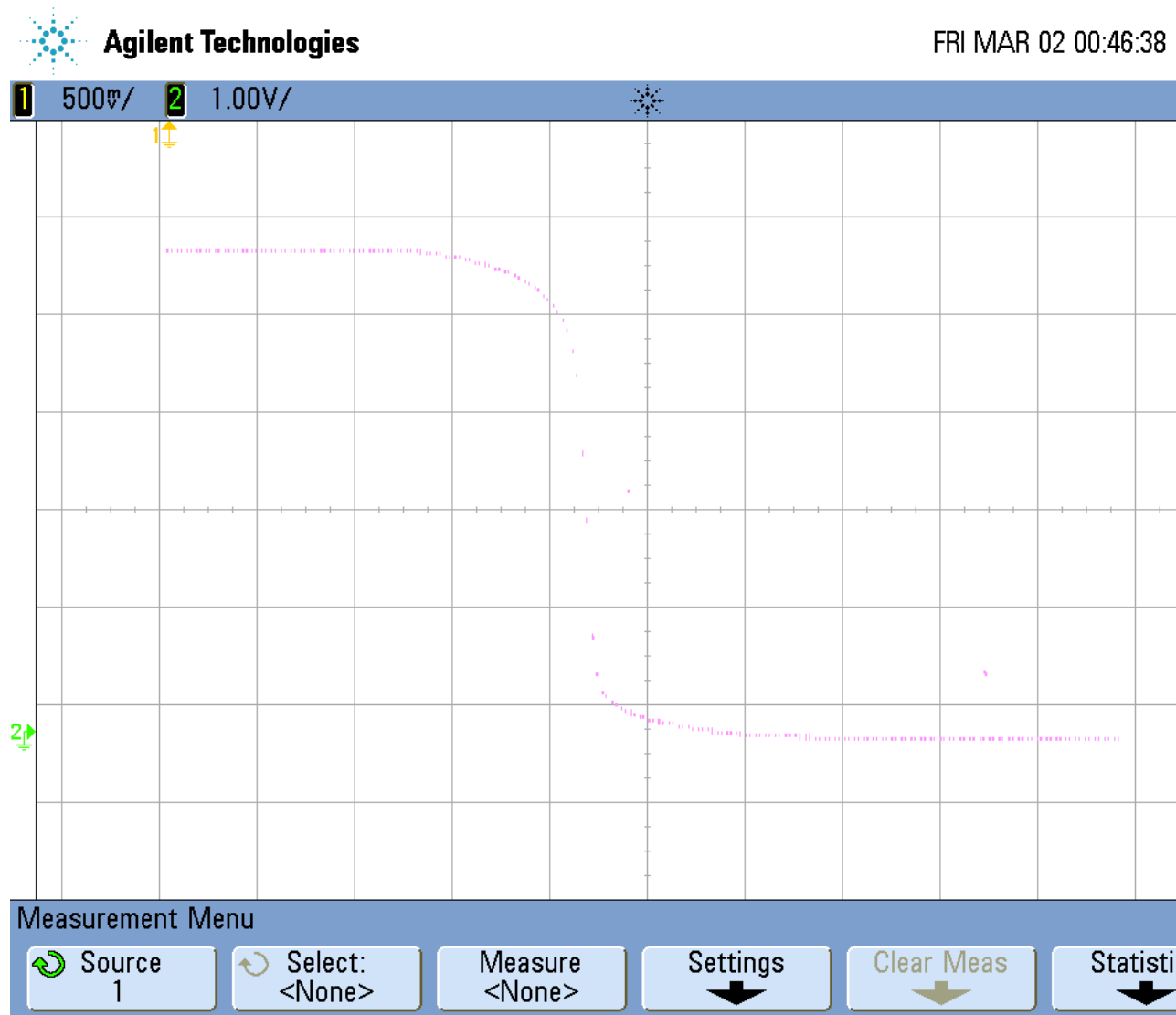


Figure 2: Voltage Transfer Characteristic of CMOS Inverter - V_{out} versus V_{in}

V_{in} is a ramp function, meaning its range is simply from ground to supply. So, when V_{out} is plotted against V_{in} , the value of V_{out} can be observed at every

possible value at and between the high and low values. Thus, the inverting voltage transfer characteristic of the CMOS inverter is observed in this plot. The physics of why the inverter works in this manner is explained above.

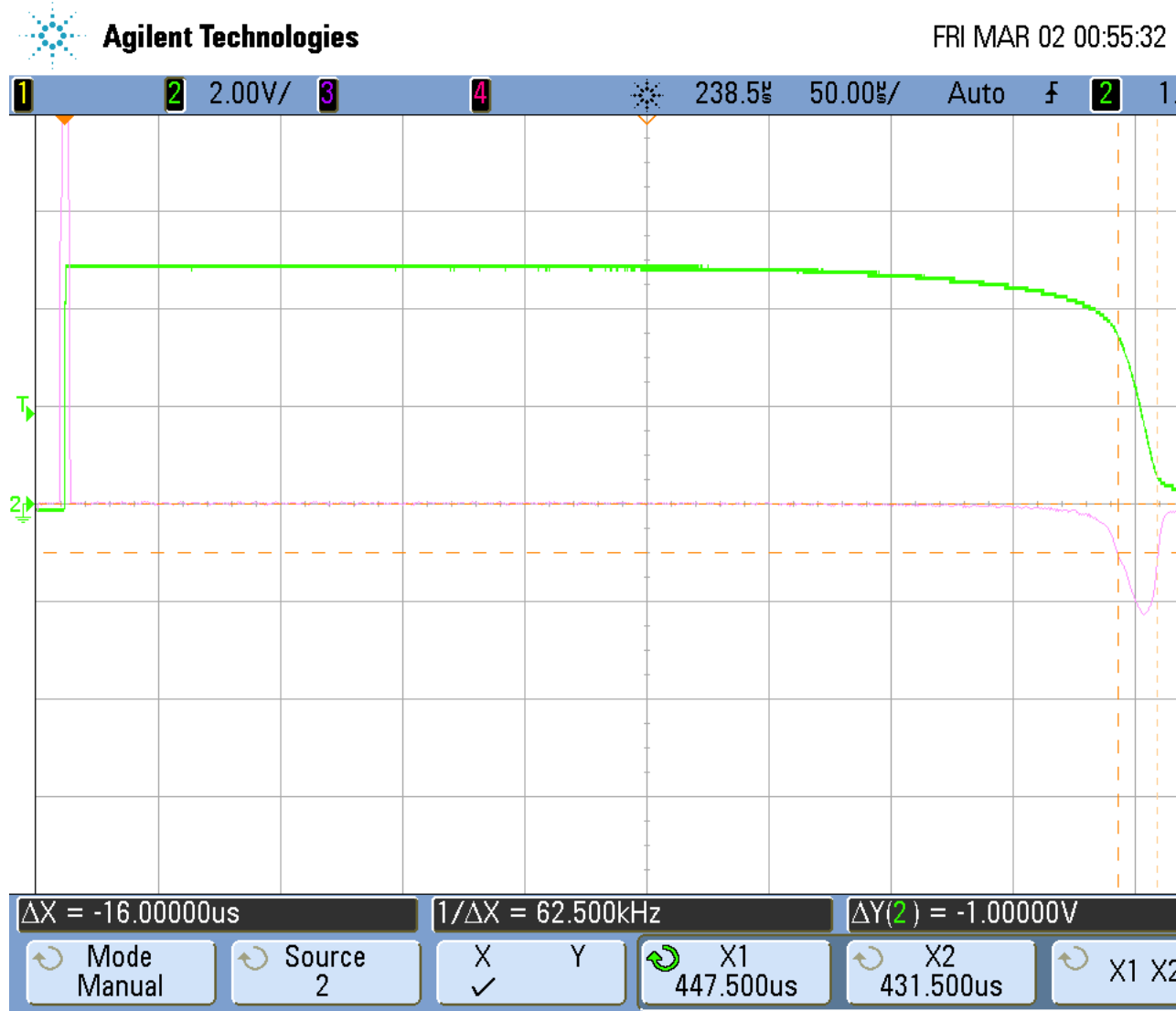


Figure 3: V_{IL} and V_{IH} Measurement

The green curve is V_{out} versus time. The purple curve is $\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}}$ versus time.

V_{IL} and V_{IH} are defined as the two points along the voltage transfer characteristic at which $\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} = -1$. The points at which $\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}}$ attains a value of -1 is where the V_{IL} and V_{IH} times are determined.

Table 1: V_{IL} and V_{IH} Times

Voltage Name	Time [us]
Vih	447.8
Vil	431

Table (1) lists the times at which V_{IL} and V_{IH} are the values of V_{in} relative to the start of the ramp function's period based on the measurements in table (3). With time as the independent variable and V_{in} as the dependent variable, the starting point of the ramp function's period is the point (0 μ s,0V) and the ending point is (1000 μ s,5V). This is because the period of the ramp function is given by the reciprocal of its frequency, 1kHz, and its maximum attainable value is the supply voltage, 5V. Therefore, the following equation describes V_{in} as a function of time within one period:

$$V_{in} = (0.005[\frac{V}{\mu s}])t, \quad 0[\mu s] < t < 1000[\mu s] \quad (1)$$

Using equation (1) and the times from table (1), V_{IL} and V_{IH} can be computed. The results are presented in table (2).

Table 2: Values Used for Noise Margin Calculations

Voltage Name	Voltage [V]
Voh	4.875
Vol	0
Vil	2.155
Vih	2.239

The noise margins of a CMOS inverter are defined by:

$$NM_L = V_{IL} - V_{OL} \quad (2)$$

$$NM_H = V_{OH} - V_{IH} \quad (3)$$

The values for the noise margins of this CMOS inverter are given in table (3).

Table 3: Noise Margins

Noise Margin	Voltage [V]
NML	2.155
NMH	2.636

A square wave input with the same frequency and amplitudes is then provided to the CMOS inverter.

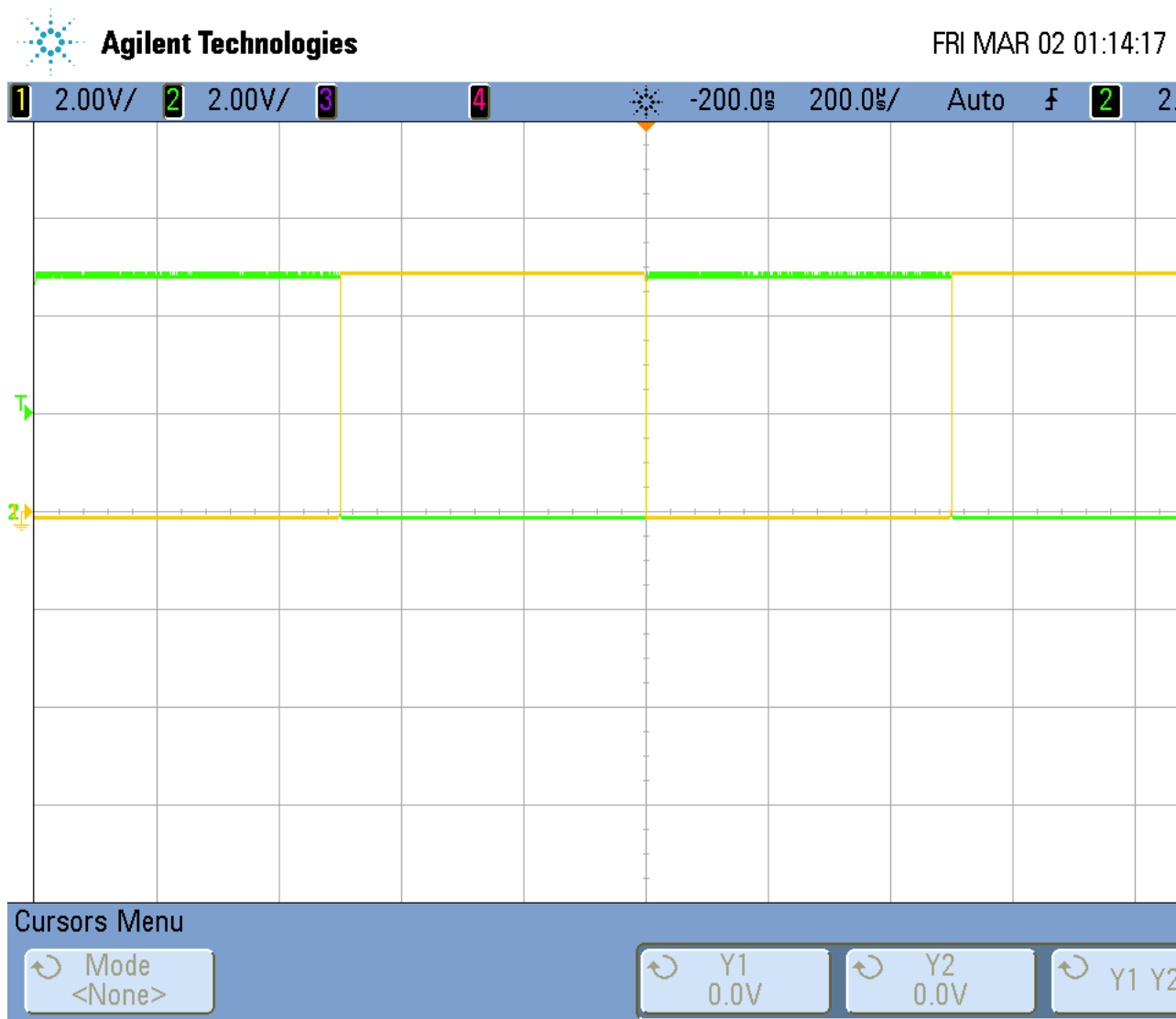


Figure 4: Square Wave Input - Transient

The same color convention as figure (1) is followed.

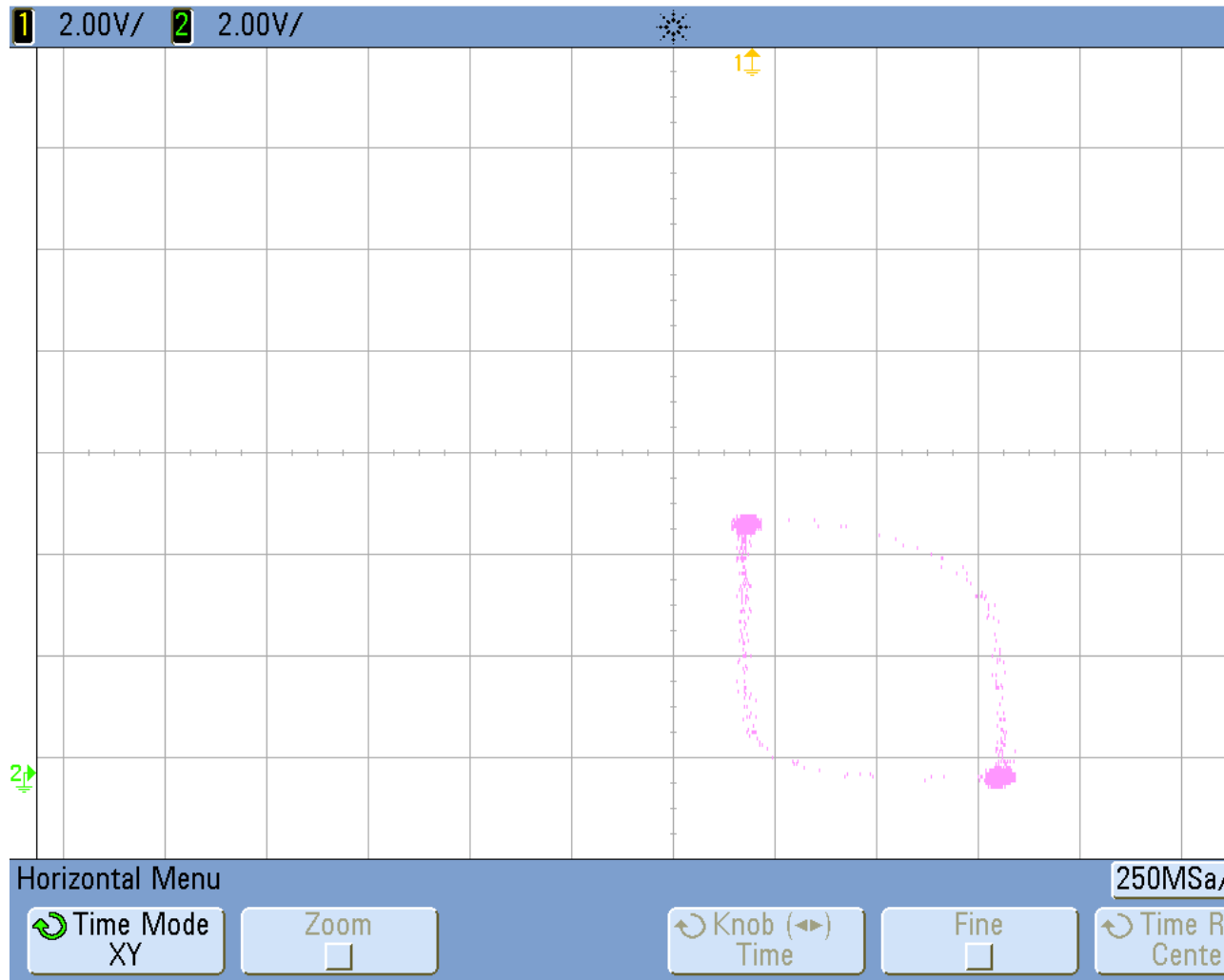


Figure 5: Square Wave Input - Voltage Transfer Characteristic

The two points (V_{out} , V_{in}) at which the output is pulled to supply and ground are very pronounced in figure (5). However, because the square wave transitions so quickly, very few other points between are sampled. As a result, the quality of the voltage transfer characteristic is significantly diminished. A sine wave input is then tested.