

1. a) rise time t_r is the time taken for the output voltage to change from 10% to 90%

$$t_r = 383.86\text{ps} - 359.95\text{ps}$$

$$= \underline{23.91\text{ps}}$$

fall time t_f is the time taken for the output voltage to change from 90% to 10%

$$t_f = 132.36\text{ps} - 113.35\text{ps}$$

$$= \underline{19.01\text{ps}}$$

- b) high-to-low propagation delay t_{pHL} is the timing difference between the 50% point of input voltage change from low to high and the 50% point of the corresponding output voltage change from high to low

$$t_{pHL} = 120.88\text{ps} - 108.62\text{ps}$$

$$= \underline{12.26\text{ps}}$$

- c) low-to-high propagation delay t_{pLH} is the timing difference between the 50% point of input voltage change from high to low and the 50% point of the corresponding output voltage change from low to high

$$t_{pLH} = 368.35\text{ps} - 355.05\text{ps}$$

$$= \underline{13.30\text{ps}}$$

- d) Duty cycle is the ratio of time a signal is HIGH to the time a signal is LOW
50% duty cycle means signal is HIGH 50% of the time

taking 50% voltage as the valid transition from LOW to HIGH

$$t_{on} = 355.05\text{ps} - 108.62\text{ps}$$

$$= 246.43\text{ps}$$

$$\text{period of signal} = 246.43\text{ps} \times 2$$

$$= 492.86\text{ps}$$

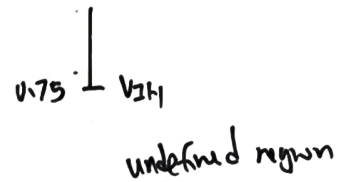
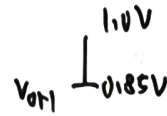
$$\text{frequency} = \frac{1}{492.86\text{ps}} = 2.028973745 \times 10^9 \text{Hz}$$

$$\approx \underline{2.029 \text{GHz}}$$

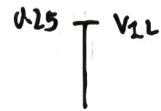
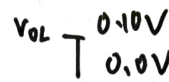
2. a)

Noise margins are the differences between input and output voltage thresholds which tells us how much noise can be added to a valid 0 or 1 output signal and still have the result interpreted correctly at the inputs which it is connected

$$\begin{aligned} NM_H &= V_{OH} - V_{IH} \\ &= 0.85V - 0.75V \\ &= \underline{0.10V} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} NM_L &= V_{IL} - V_{OL} \\ &= 0.25V - 0.10V \\ &= \underline{0.15V} \end{aligned}$$



- b) When input high and input low of Buf 2 becomes the same (e.g. $0.5V$) the noise margins NM_H and NM_L will increase which increases noise immunity. However, the undefined region also disappears when we set the input high to equal the input low. A potential problem with having no undefined region is that inputs near this threshold where $V_{IL} = V_{IH}$ could fluctuate between valid high and valid low which results in unstable and unpredictable output.