HW-2

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Q1

a

As $V_{GS} = V_{DD} - V_{OH}$ and only when $V_{OH} \leq V_{DD} - V_{Th}$ could guarentee the transistor is turned on. And the maximum value is the output voltage before t = 0.

$$\begin{aligned} V_{OH} &= V_{DD} - V_{Th} \\ &= V_{DD} - V_{T0} - \gamma(\sqrt{2|\phi_F| + V_{OH}} - \sqrt{2|\phi_F|}) \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

c

When $t \to \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{out} &= I_{DSAT} R_{SW} \\ &= \frac{(V_{DD} - V_{out}) R_{SW}}{\frac{1}{2}\kappa[V_{DD} - V_{out} - V_{T0} - \gamma(\sqrt{2|\phi_F| + V_{out}} - \sqrt{2|\phi_F|})]^2} \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

b

As informed in the question, V_{Th} is constant and is the average of its maximum and minimum, which is

$$\begin{aligned} V_{Th} &= V_{T0} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma(\sqrt{2|\phi_F| + V_{OH}} + \sqrt{2|\phi_F| + V_{out}}) - \gamma\sqrt{2|\phi_F|} \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

As $V_{out} = V_{OH} \to V_{OH}/2$, $V_{DS} = V_{DD} - V_{OH} \to V_{DD} - V_{OH}/2$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} R_{eq} &= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{V_{DD} - V_{OH}}{\frac{1}{2}\kappa(V_{DD} - V_{OH} - V_{Th})^2} + \frac{V_{DD} - V_{OH}/2}{\frac{1}{2}\kappa(V_{DD} - V_{OH}/2 - V_{Th})^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{V_{DD} - V_{OH}}{\kappa(V_{DD} - V_{OH} - V_{Th})^2} + \frac{V_{DD} - V_{OH}/2}{\kappa(V_{DD} - V_{OH}/2 - V_{Th})^2} \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Q2

$$\begin{aligned} V_X &= V_{DD} - I_{SD} R_1 \\ &= V_{DD} + \frac{1}{2}\kappa \frac{W}{L}(V_X - V_{in} + V_{Th})^2 [1 + \lambda(V_X - V_{in})] R_1 \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

a

b

$$\begin{aligned} 1.5(V) =& 2.5(V) - 0.5 \times (-30)^{-6}(A/V^2) \times \frac{W}{L} \times (1.5(V) - 0.4(V))^2 \\ & \times (1 - 0.1(V^{-1}) \times a.5(V)) \times 20 \times 10^3(\Omega) \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Thus,

$$\frac{W}{L} = 3.24 \tag{7}$$

Q3

a

$$\begin{aligned} t_{tLH} &= 0.69 R_{eq} C_L \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

b

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_{pLH} &= 0.69 R_{eq} C_0 W_0 \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

c

$$\begin{aligned} t_{pHL} &= 0.69 R C_L \\ &= \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

d