

# **CSE460: VLSI Design**

Lab Assignment 4

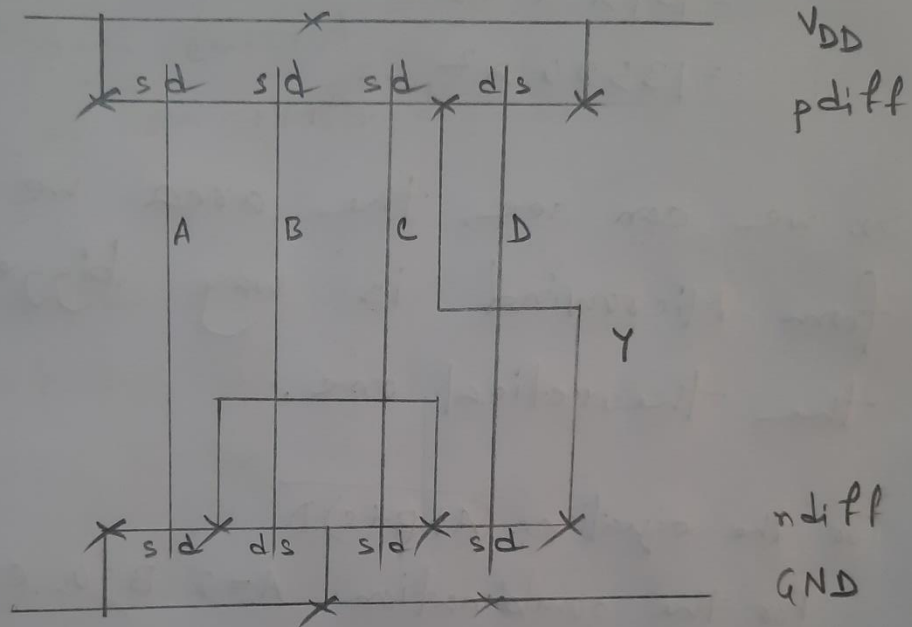
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Sec: 09

1.

$$Y = \overline{(A+B+C)}D$$



$$Area = W \times L$$

$$= 5 \times 8\lambda \times 6 \times 8\lambda$$

$$= 40 \times 48\lambda^2$$

$$= 1920\lambda^2$$

From Microwind,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= W \times L \\ &= dx \times dy \\ &= 151 \lambda \times 90 \lambda \\ &= 13590 \lambda^2\end{aligned}$$

So, we can see, the area we got from Microwind is way bigger than the theoretical one.

For the equation,  $\overline{(A+B+C)}D$

For the combination,  $A=0, B=0, C=1, D=0$

$$Y=1$$

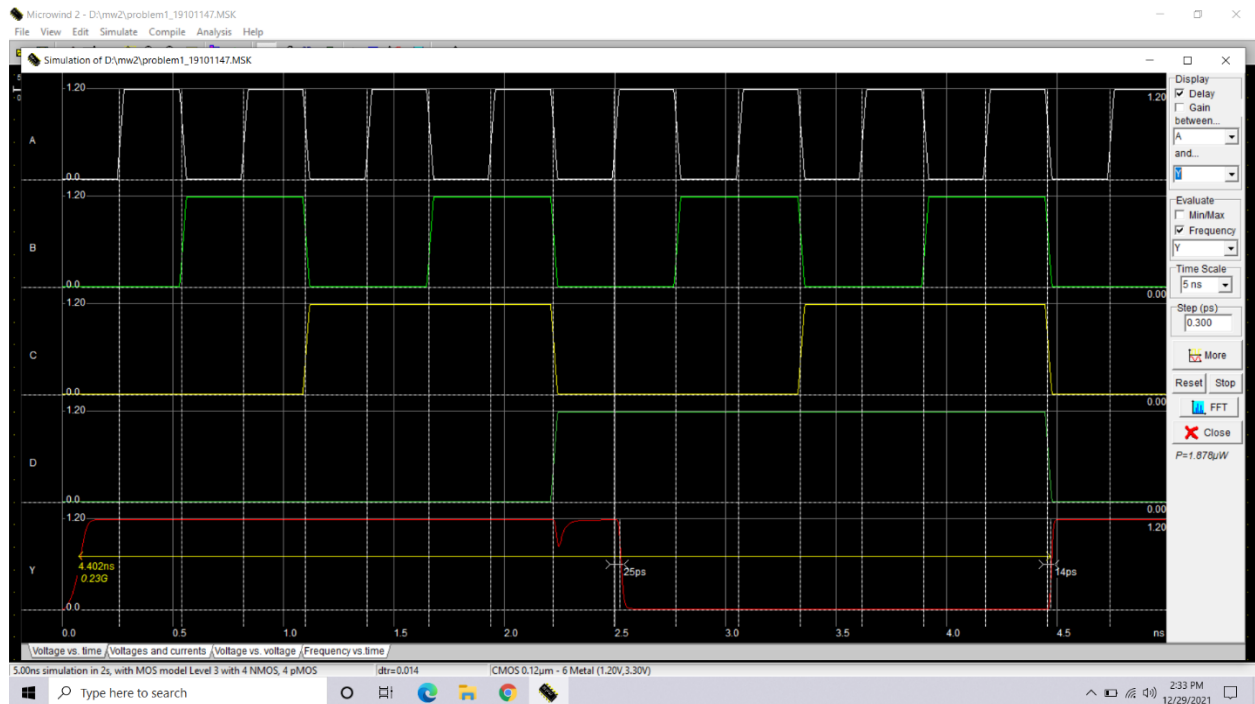
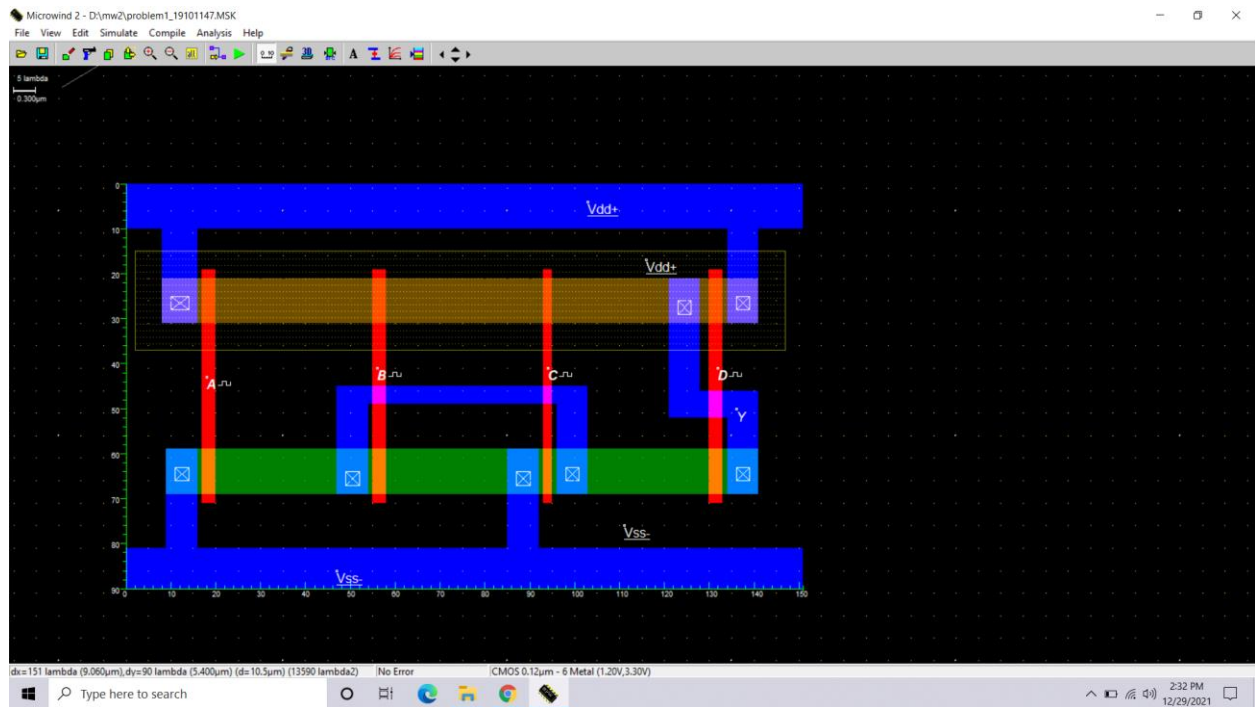
In the timing diagram at around 1ns, we see  $A=0, B=0, C=1, D=0$  and  $Y=1$ .

For the combination,  $A=1, B=0, C=0, D=1$

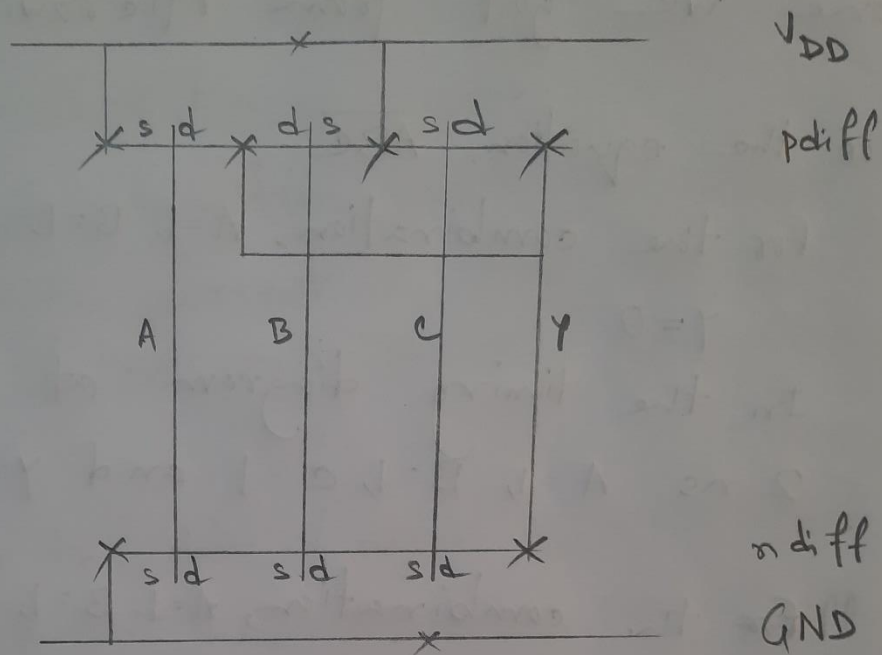
$$Y=0$$

In the timing diagram at around 2.5ns, we see  $A=1, B=0, C=0, D=1$  and  $Y=0$ .

So, the circuit is working correctly.



2. 3-input NAND,  $\overline{ABC}$



$$\text{Area} = W \times L$$

$$= 4 \times 8\lambda \times 5 \times 8\lambda$$

$$= 32\lambda \times 40\lambda$$

$$= 1280\lambda^2$$

From Microwind

$$\text{Area} = W \times L$$

$$= \cancel{dy} \times dx \times dy$$

$$= 108\lambda \times 88\lambda$$

$$= 9504\lambda^2$$

So, we can see, the theoretical area is way smaller than the practical one we got from Microwind.

For the equation,  $\overline{AB}C$

for the combination,  $A=1, B=1, C=1$

$$Y=0$$

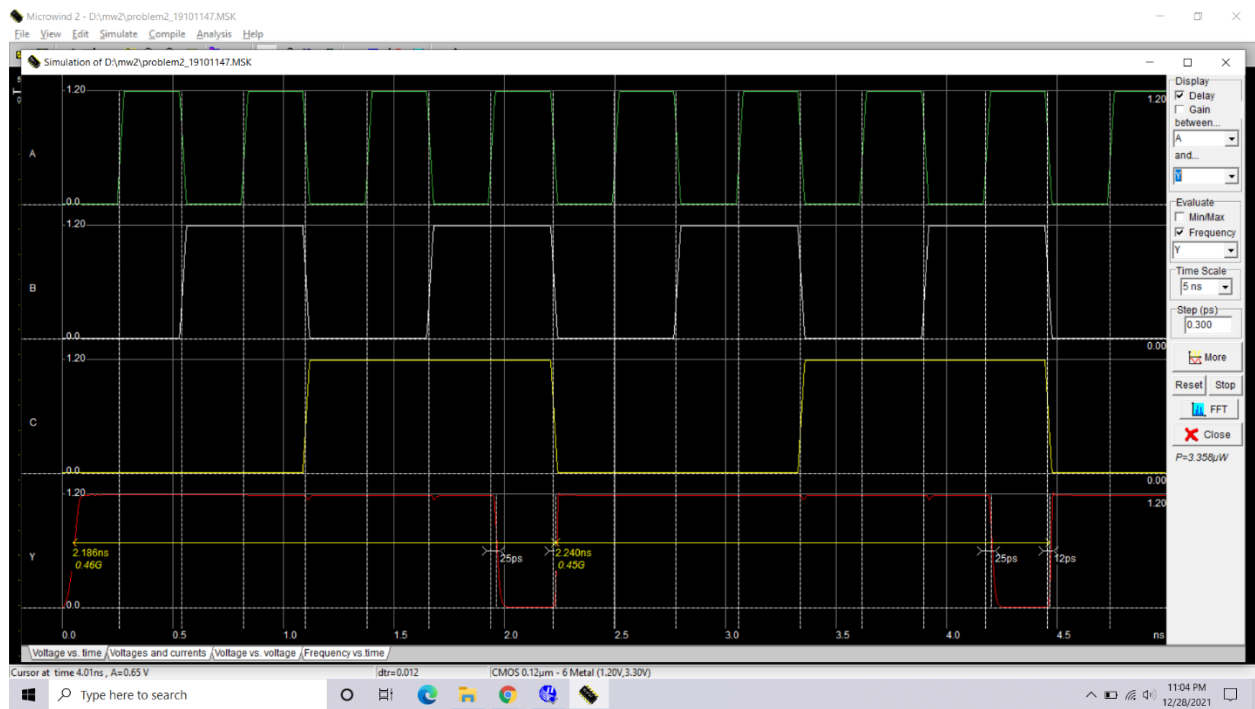
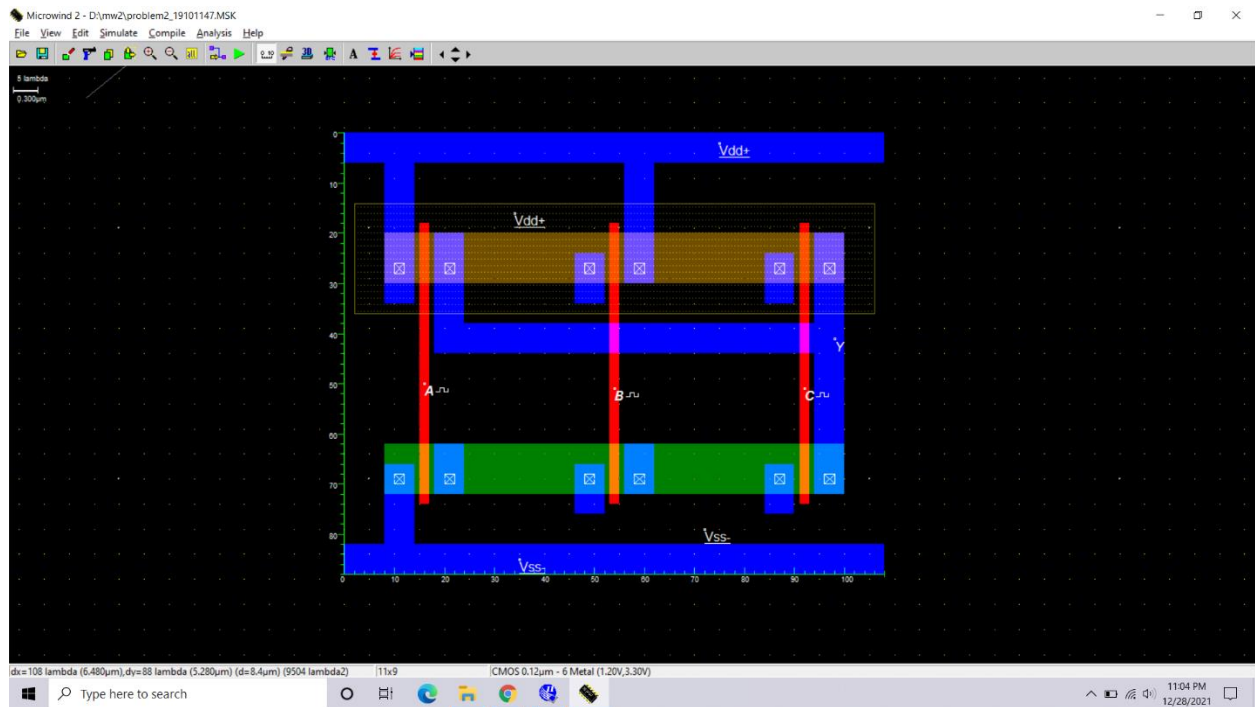
In the timing diagram at around 2 ns,  $A=1, B=1, C=1$  and  $Y=0$

For the combination,  $A=1, B=1, C=0$

$$Y=1$$

In the timing diagram at around 3 ns,  $A=1, B=1, C=0$  and  $Y=1$ .

So, the circuit is working correctly.



3.

From Microwind,

$$\text{Area} = W \times L$$

$$= dx \times dy$$

$$= 391\lambda \times 206\lambda$$

$$= 80516\lambda^2$$

By simplifying the circuit we get,

$$y = DC + (\overline{D+C})$$

$$x = B(\overline{D+C}) + \overline{B}(D+C)$$

For the input combination,  $B=1, C=0, D=0$

the output,  $x=1, y=1$

In the timing diagram, at around 4 ns,  $B=1, C=0, D=0$  and

$x=1, y=1$

For the input combination,  $B=0, C=1, D=0$

the output combination,  $x=1, y=0$

In the timing diagram, at

around 6 ns,  $B=0, C=1, D=0$  and



