EECS 42 Introduction Digital Electronics
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2nd Midterm 11/6 See Coverage Sheet

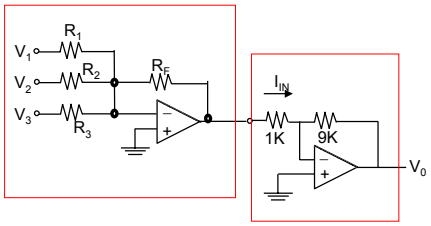
Lecture # 19 Logic Transients

Handout of Wed Lecture.

A) Quiz
B) Worst Case CMOS Delay
C) Delay in CMOS Cascade

http://inst.EECS.Berkeley.EDU/~ee42/

CASCADE OP-AMP CIRCUITS



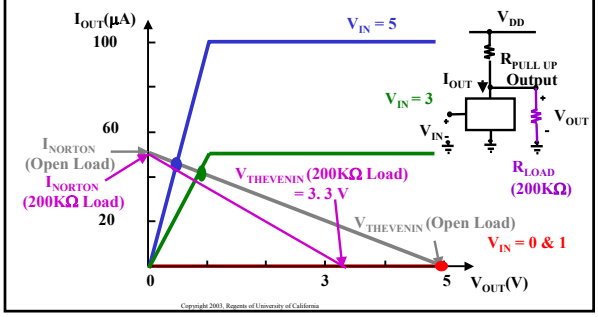
How do you get started on finding V_O?

Hint: Identify Stages

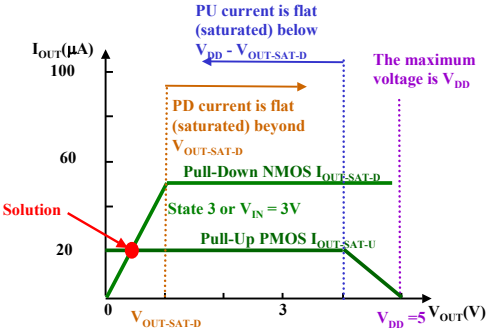
Hint: I_{IN} does not affect V_{O1}

See the further examples of op-amp circuits in the reader

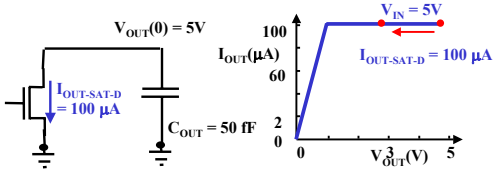
Composite Current Plot for the 42S_NMOS Circuit with 200kΩ Load to Ground



Composite I_{OUT} vs. V_{OUT} for CMOS



Output Propagation Delay High to Low (Cont.)



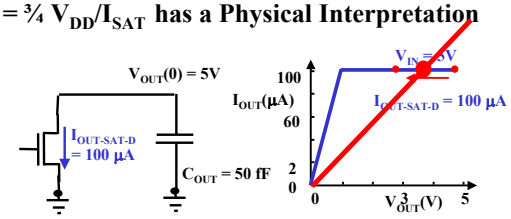
When $V_{OUT} > V_{OUT\text{-}SAT\text{-}D}$ the available current is $I_{OUT\text{-}SAT\text{-}D}$

For this circuit when $V_{OUT} > V_{OUT\text{-}SAT\text{-}D}$ the available current is constant at $I_{OUT\text{-}SAT\text{-}D}$ and the capacitor discharges.

The propagation delay is thus

$$\Delta t = \frac{C_{OUT}\Delta V}{I_{OUT-SAT-D}} = \frac{C_{OUT}V_{DD}}{2I_{OUT-SAT-D}} = \frac{50fF \cdot 2.5V}{100\mu A} = 1.25ns$$

$R_D = ¾\ V_{DD}/I_{SAT}$ has a Physical Interpretation



¾ V_{DD} is the average value of V_{OUT}

Approximate the NMOS device curve by a straight line from (0,0) to ($I_{OUT\text{-}SAT\text{-}D}$, ¾ V_{DD}).

Interpret the straight line as a resistor with

slope = 1/R = ¾ V_{DD}/I_{SAT}

Switched Equivalent Resistance Values

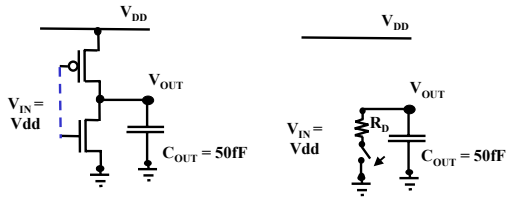
The resistor values depend on the properties of silicon, geometrical layout, design style and technology node.

- n-type silicon has a carrier mobility that is 2 to 3 times higher than p-type.
- The resistance is inversely proportion to the gate width/length in the geometrical layout.
- Design styles may restrict all NMOS and PMOS to be of a predetermined fixed size.
- The current per unit width of the gate increases nearly inversely with the linewidth.

For convenience in EE 42 we assume
$R_D = R_U = 10\ k\Omega$ for $V_{DD} = 5V$ and
$R_D = R_U = 10\ k\Omega$ for $V_{DD} = 5V$

Inverter Propagation Delay

Discharge (pull-down)



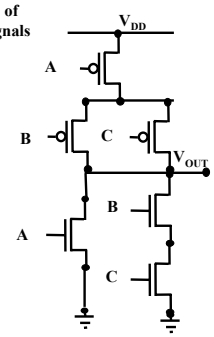
$\Delta t = 0.69 R_D C_{OUT} = 0.69(10k\Omega)(50fF) = 345$ ps

Discharge (pull-up)

$\Delta t = 0.69 R_U C_{OUT} = 0.69(10k\Omega)(50fF) = 345$ ps

CMOS Logic Gate

NMOS and PMOS use the same set of input signals



PMOS only in pull-up

PMOS conduct when input is low

PMOS do not conduct when A +(BC)

NMOS only in pull-down

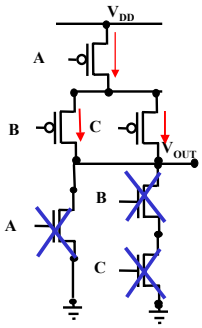
NMOS conduct when input is high.

NMOS conduct for A + (BC)

Logic is Complementary and produces $F = \overline{A + (BC)}$

CMOS Logic Gate: Example Inputs

A = 0
B = 0
C = 0



PMOS all conduct

Output is High

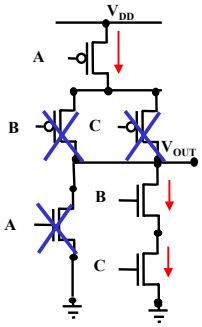
$= V_{DD}$

NMOS do not conduct

Logic is Complementary and produces F = 1

CMOS Logic Gate: Example Inputs

A = 0
B = 1
C = 1



PMOS A conducts; B and C Open

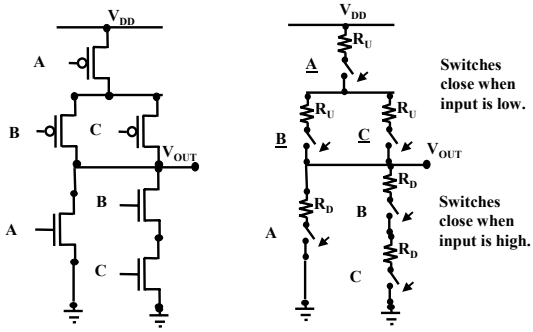
Output is High

$= 0$

NMOS B and C conduct; A open

Logic is Complementary and produces F = 0

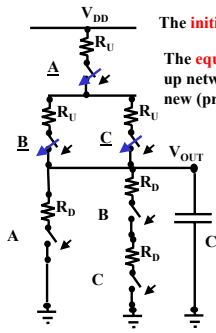
Switched Equivalent Resistance Network



Switches close when input is low.

Switches close when input is high.

Logic Gate Propagation Delay: Initial State



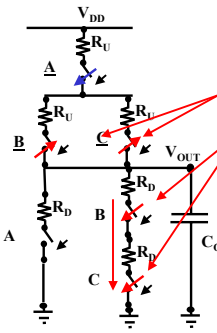
The initial state depends on the old (previous) inputs.

The equivalent resistance of the pull-down or pull-up network for the transient phase depends on the new (present) input state.

Example: A=0, B=0, C=0 for a long time.

These inputs provided a path to V_{DD} for a long time and the capacitor has precharged up to V_{DD} = 5V.

Logic Gate Propagation Delay: Transient



At t=0, B and C switch from low to high (V_{DD}) and A remains low.

This breaks the path from V_{OUT} to V_{DD}

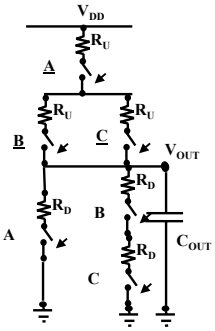
And opens a path from V_{OUT} to GND

C_{OUT} discharges through the pull-down resistance of gates B and C in series.

$\Delta t = 0.69(R_{DB}+R_{DC})C_{OUT}$
$= 0.69(20k\Omega)(50fF) = 690$ ps

The propagation delay is two times longer than that for the inverter!

Logic Gate: Worst Case Scenarios



What combination of previous and present logic inputs will make the Pull-Up the fastest?

What combination of previous and present logic inputs will make the Pull-Up the slowest?

Fastest overall?

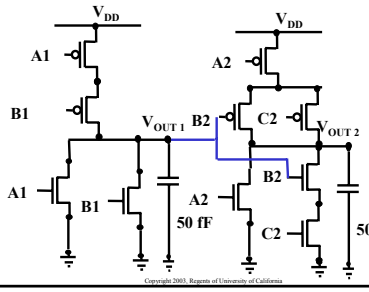
Slowest overall?

What combination of previous and present logic inputs will make the Pull-Down the fastest?

What combination of previous and present logic inputs will make the Pull-Down the slowest?

Logic Gate Cascade

To avoid large resistance due to many gates in series, logic functions with 4 or more inputs are usually made from cascading two or more 2-4 input blocks.



$B2 = V_{OUT\,1}$

The four independent input are A1, B1, A2 and C2.

A2 high discharges gate 2 without even waiting for the output of gate 1.

C2 high and A2 low makes gate 2 wait for Gate 1 output