

# CIRCUITE INTEGRATE DIGITALE

## CURS 3: PORȚI ȘI CIRCUITE LOGICE CMOS

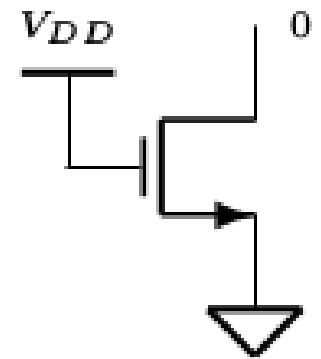
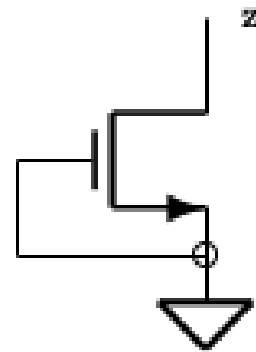
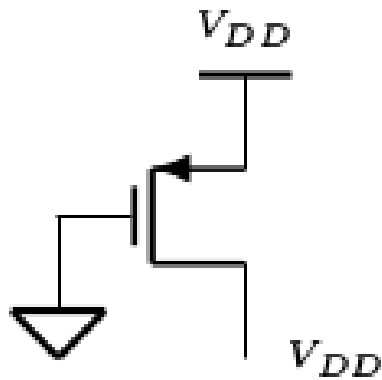
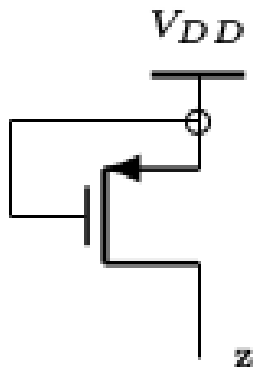
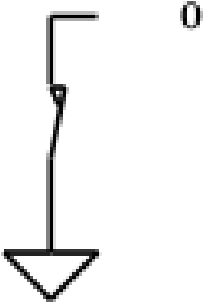
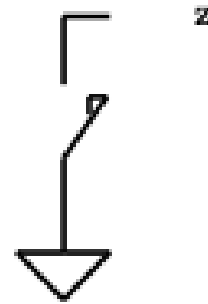
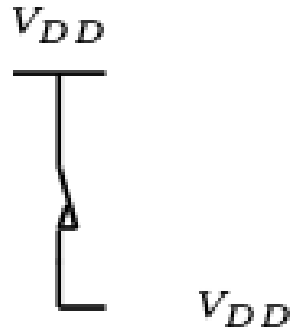
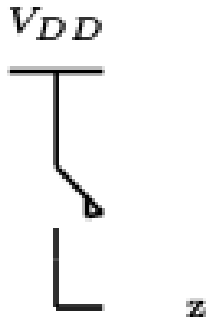
# Recapitulare

- Algebra booleană
  - Minimizare algebrică
  - Minimizare cu diagrame K
- Circuite combinaționale
  - Izolarea funcțiilor ieșirilor
  - Identificarea subfuncțiilor comune
- Forma NAND/NOR a circuitelor

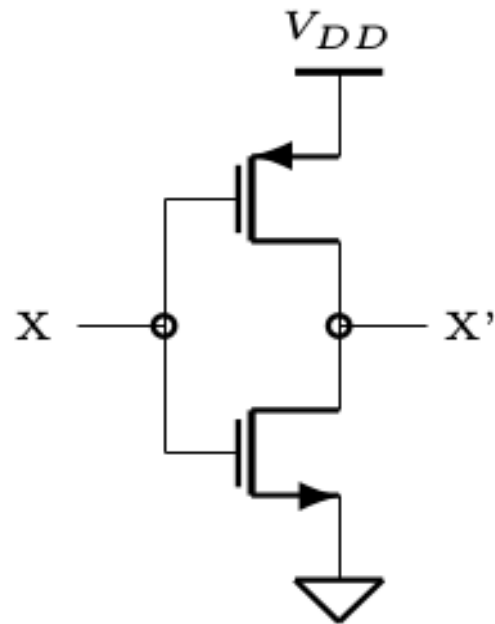
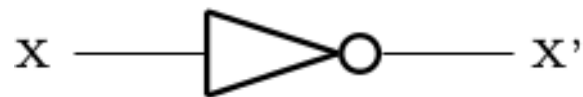
# Astăzi

- Comutatoare CMOS
  - Principiu de funcționare
- Porți logice CMOS
  - Structură
  - Timp de propagare
  - Putere disipată

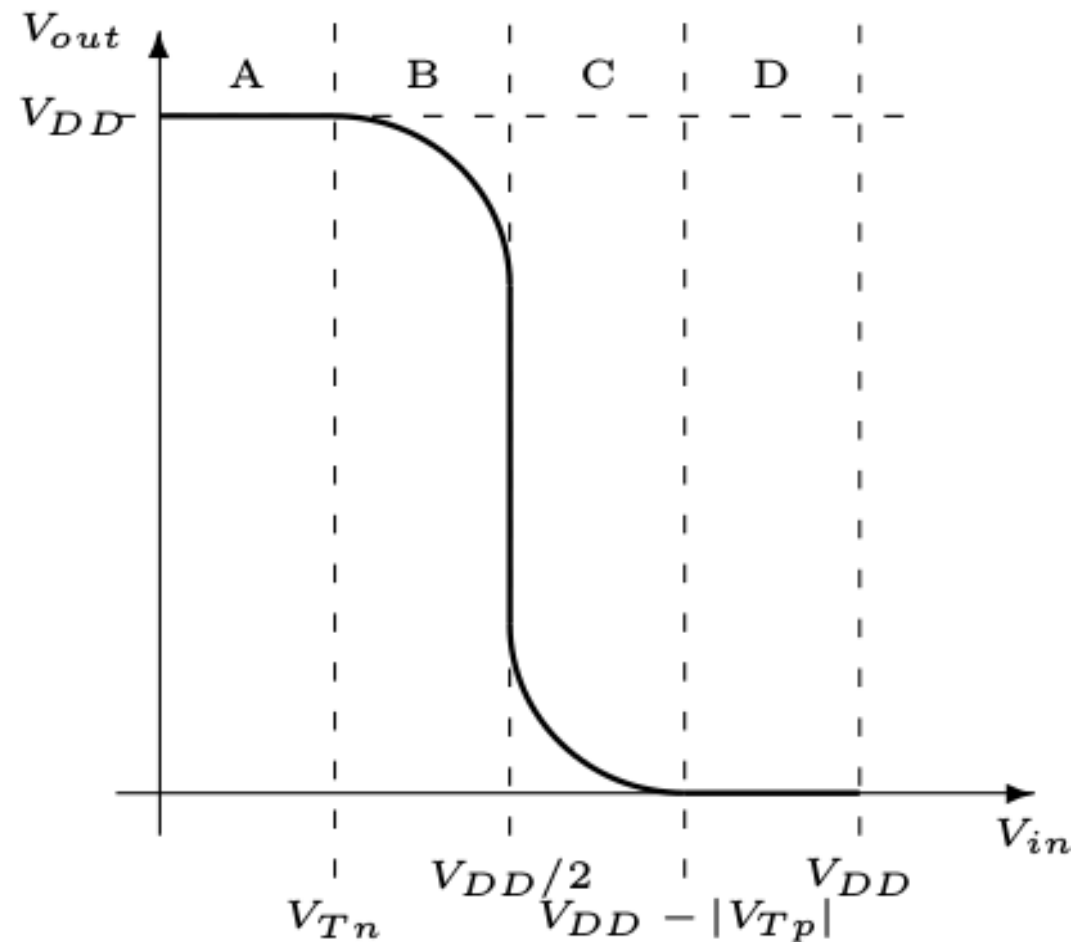
# Comutatoare CMOS



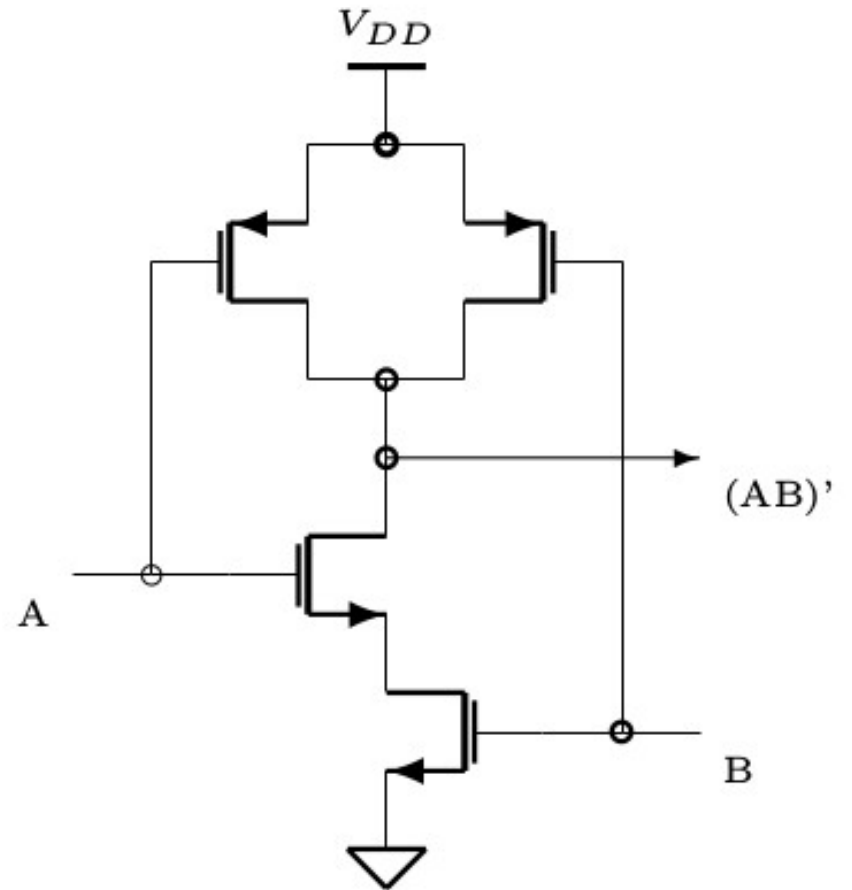
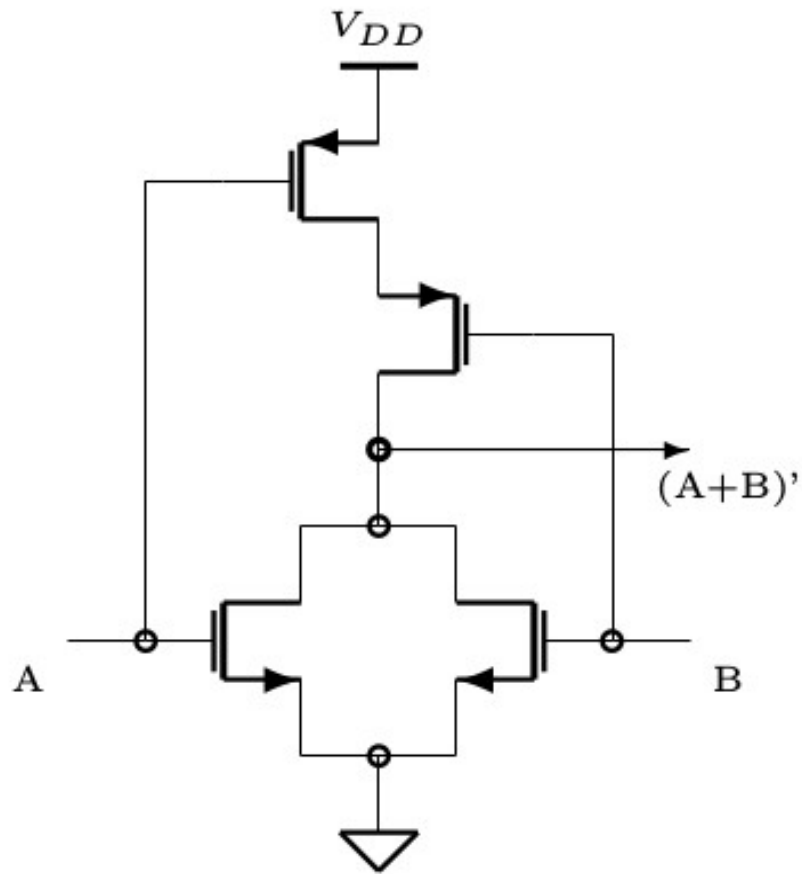
# Inversorul CMOS



pMOS	lin	lin	sat	cut
nMOS	cut	sat	lin	lin



# NAND şı NOR



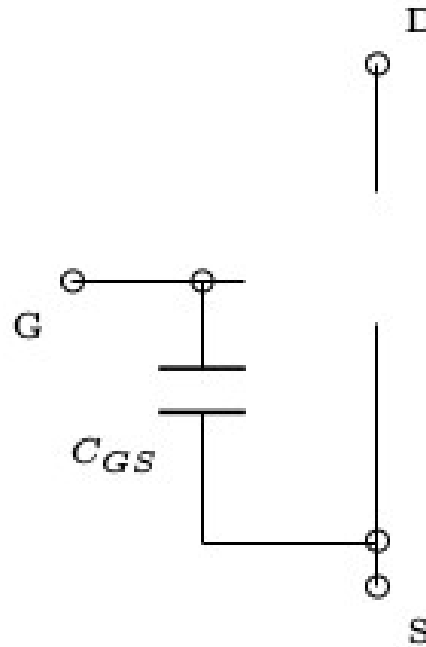
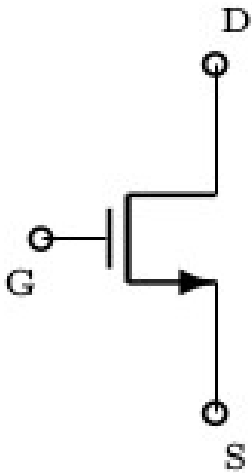
# Regimul Dinamic (Circuit Echivalent)

$$R_{ONn} = R_n (L/W)$$

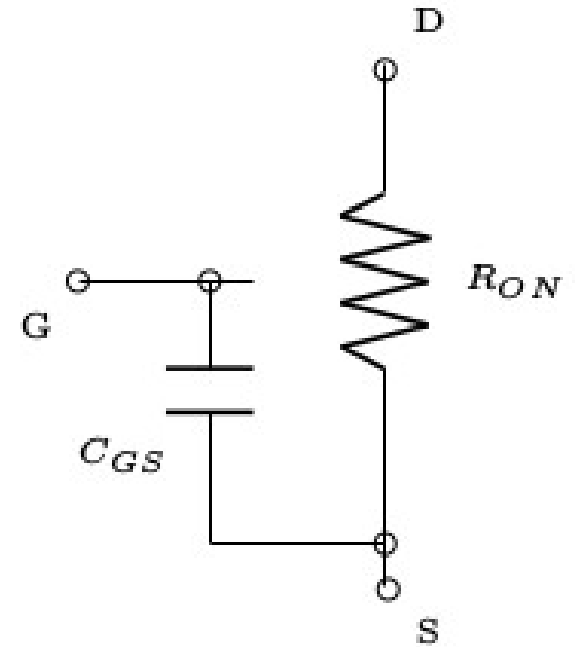
$$C_{GSp} = C_{OX} L_p W_p$$

$$R_{ONp} = R_p (L/W)$$

$$C_{GSn} = C_{OX} L_n W_n$$



$V_{GS} < V_T$



$V_{GS} \geq V_T$

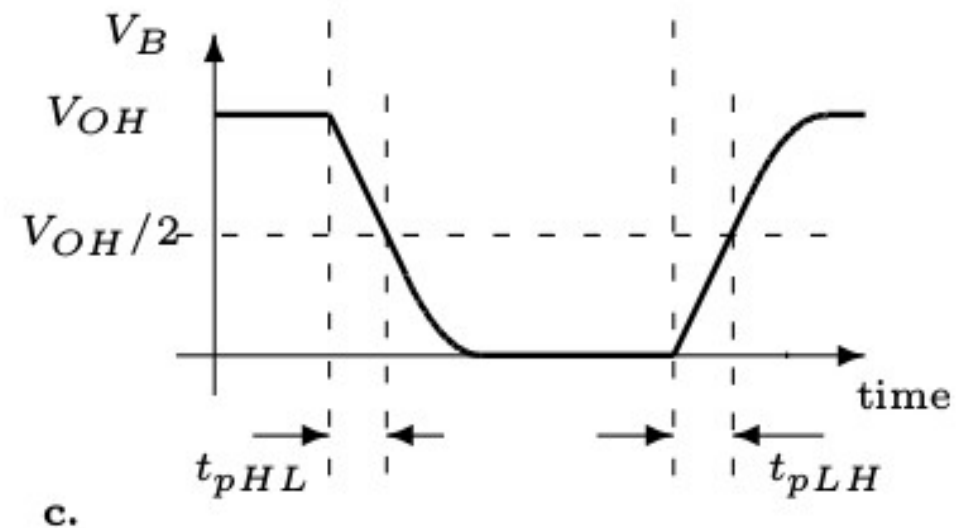
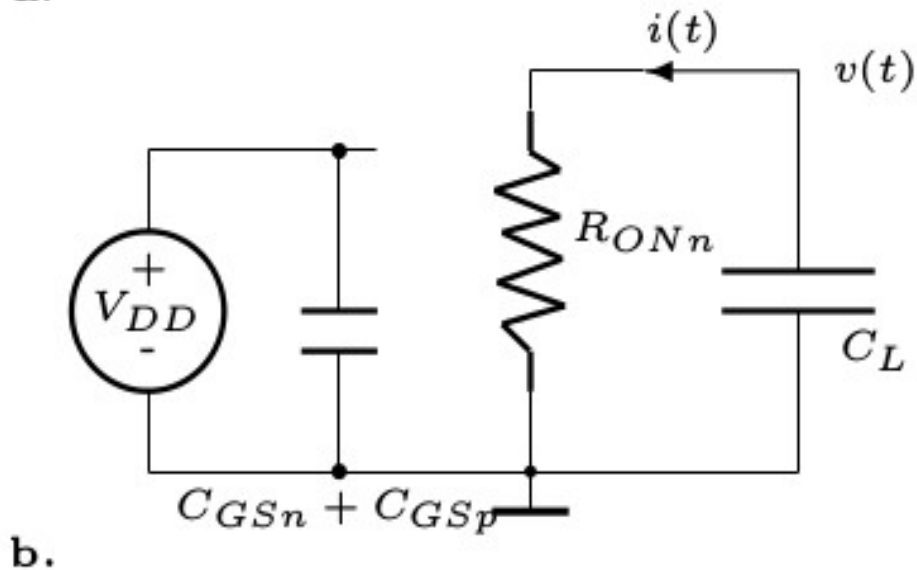
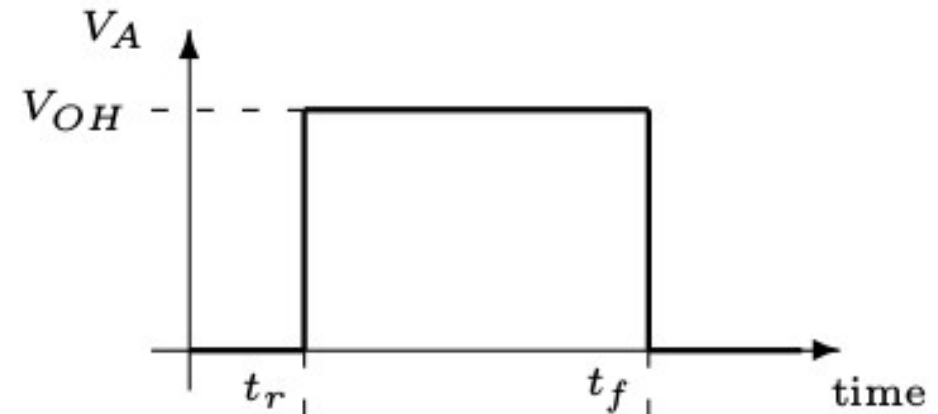
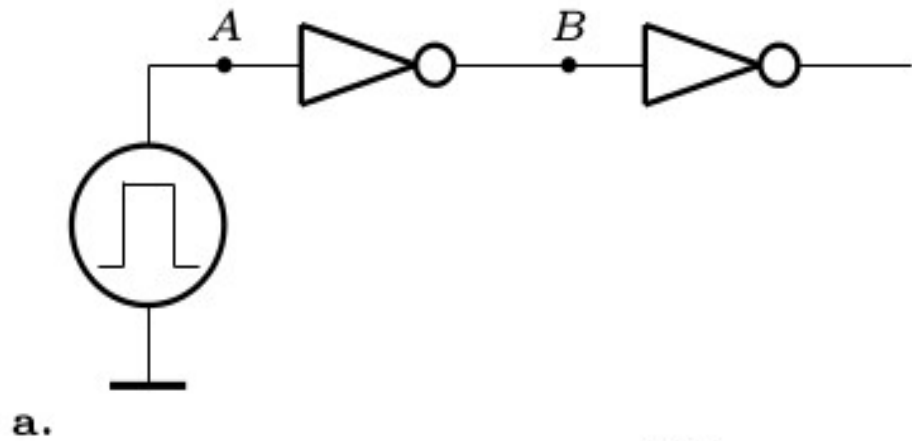
# Regimul Dinamic (Circuit Echivalent)

## Observații:

- În majoritatea cazurilor, porțile au sarcină capacitivă
- Capacitatea de intrare crește direct proporțional cu  $W$  (lățimea tranzistorului)
- Rezistența de ieșire crește invers proporțional cu  $W$



# Timpul de Propagare



# Timpul de Propagare

- $C_L = C_W + C_G + C_O$
- $C_W = C_{thox} W_W L_W$  (crește cu lungimea și lățimea)
- $C_G = C_{Gp} + C_{Gn}$  (capacități în paralel)
- $C_O$  capacitatea parazită a ieșirii

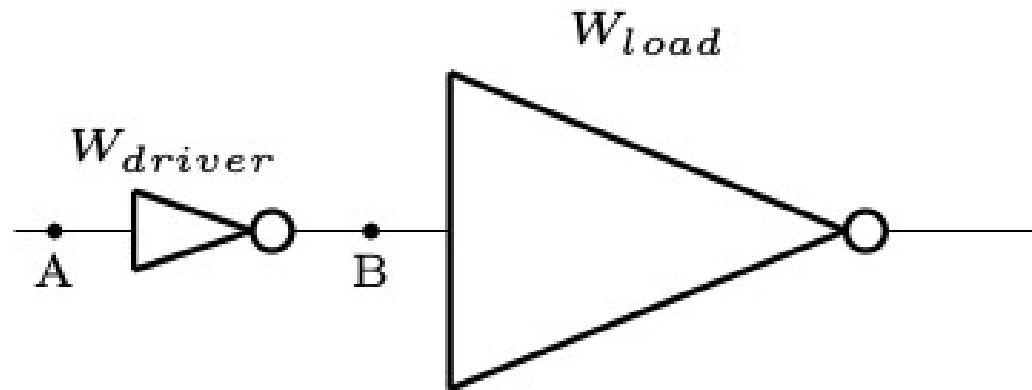
$$t_{pHL} = k_n R_{ONn} C_L$$

$$t_{pLH} = k_p R_{ONp} C_L$$

Reducerea timpului de propagare prin  $W \uparrow$  sau  $L \downarrow$

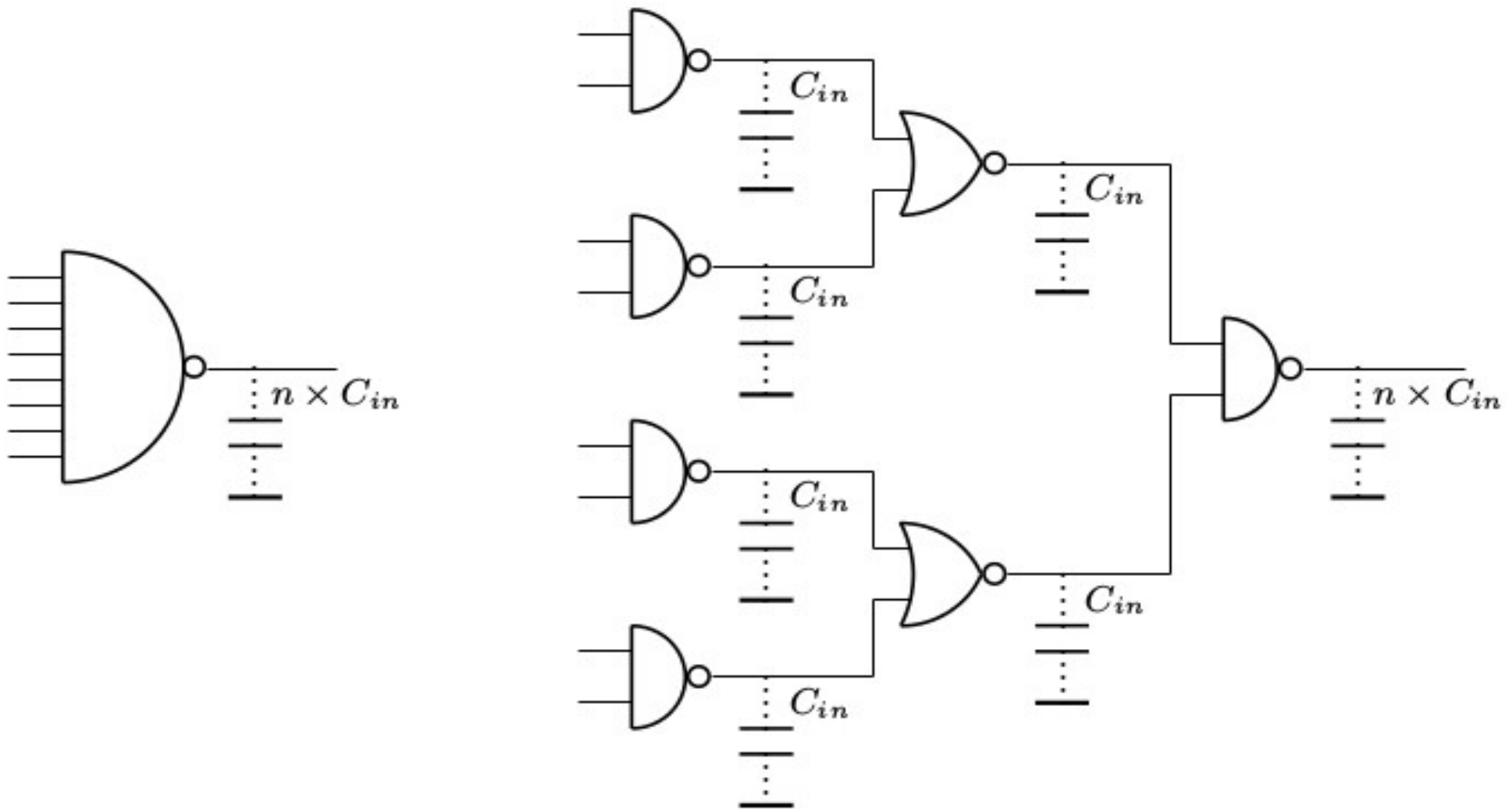
# Timpul de Propagare

- Timp de propagare NAND/NOR ?
- Optimizarea timpului de propagare prin inversoare:

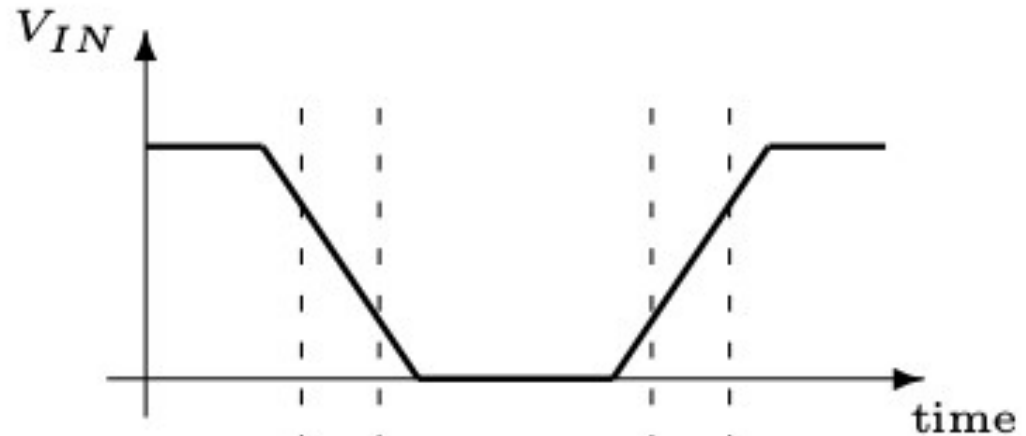


# Timpul de Propagare

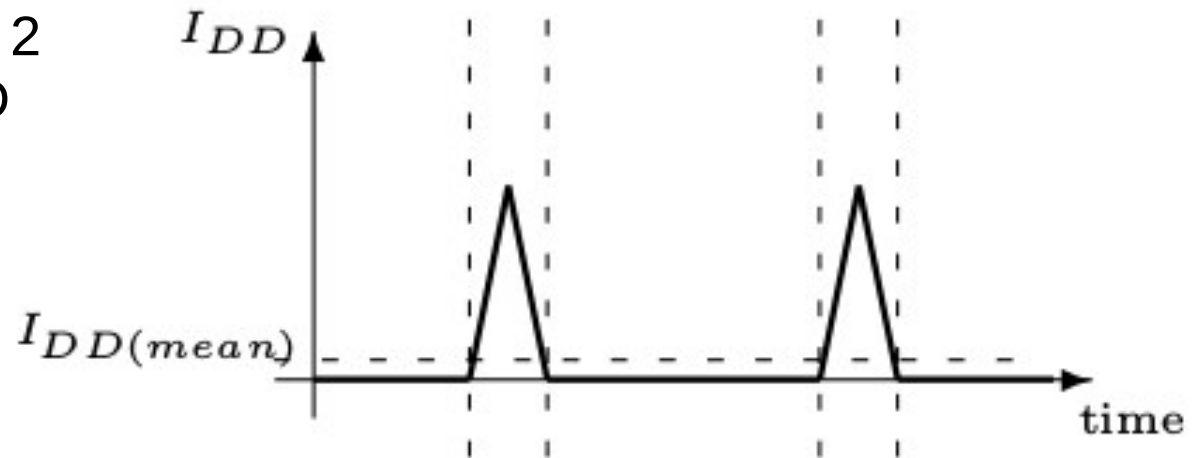
- Porți multi-input vs. arbori de porți cu 2 intrări



# Puterea Consumată



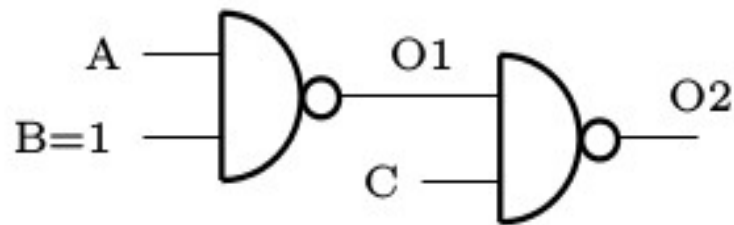
$$P_{SW} = C_L V_{DD}^2$$



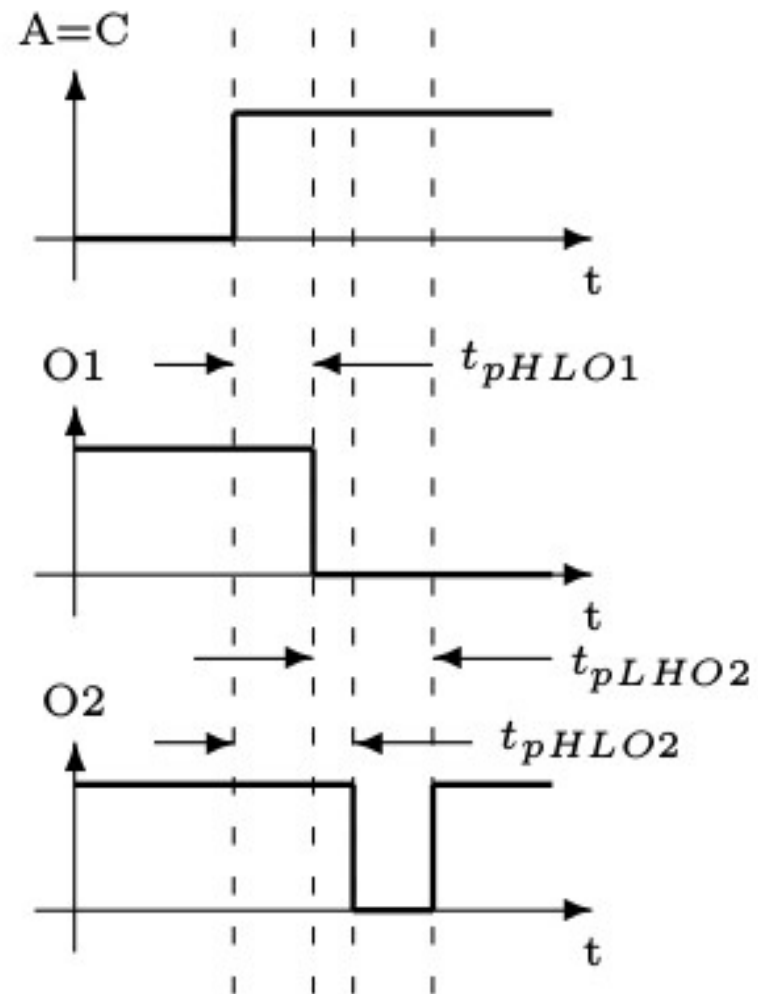
Porțile CMOS consumă putere majoritar atunci când comută

# Puterea Consumată (Glitching)

Glitch – modificare tranzitorie a ieșirii unui circuit, datorată timpilor de propagare



Efectul de glitch crește numărul de comutări în circuit, prin urmare crește puterea consumată !



# Data viitoare

- CLC-uri comune
  - Sumatorul binar
  - Decodorul
  - Encodorul