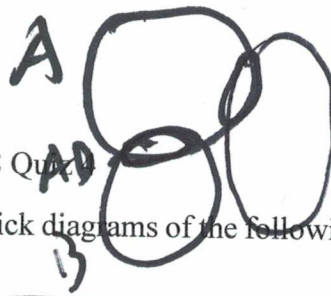


$$A = A \times 1$$

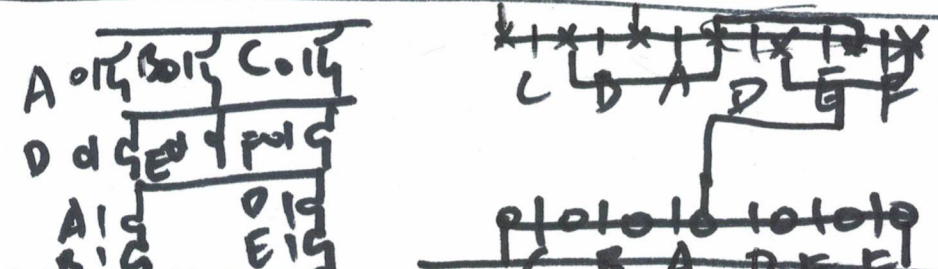
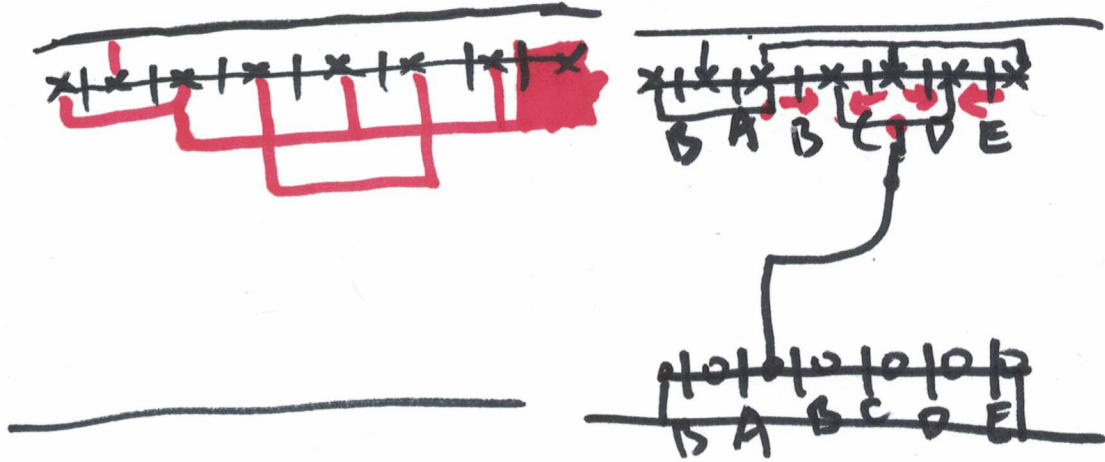
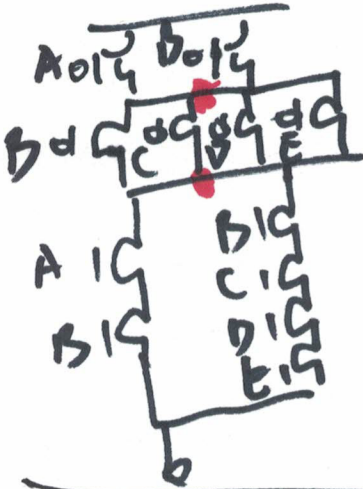
ENGR338 Quiz



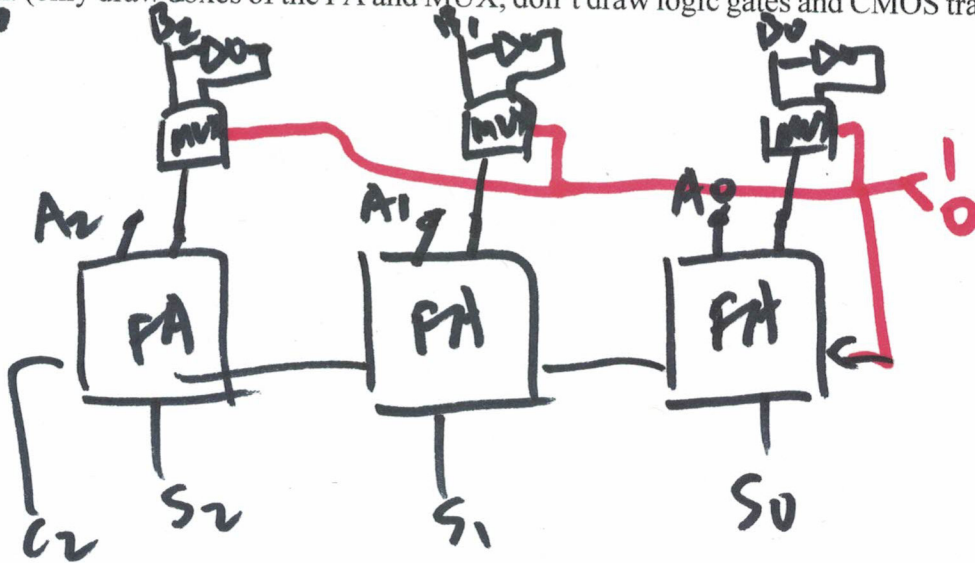
1. Draw the complex CMOS schematics and the stick diagrams of the following logic expressions. (25 points for each)

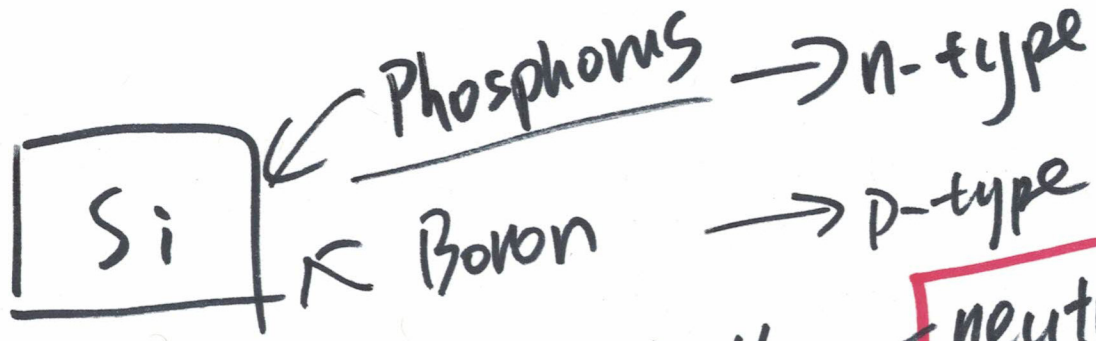
a.
$$\frac{(AB + A + ABD + CDE + ABCD)B}{ABC + DEF} = \frac{(A(1 + B + BD + BCD) + (DE) \cdot B}{ABC + DEF}$$

b.
$$= \frac{AB + BCDE}{ABC + DEF}$$



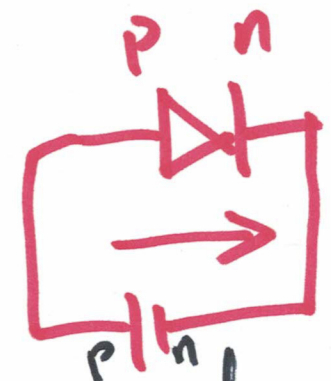
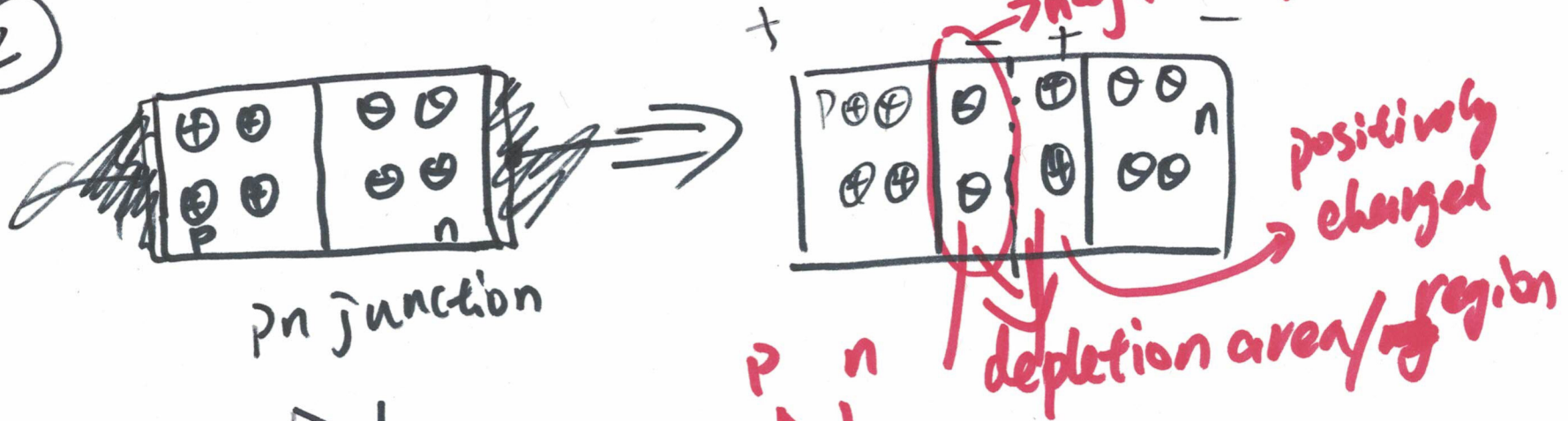
2. Draw the block schematic of a 3-bit adder/subtractor. Use MUXes and control bits to control the operation. (only draw boxes of the FA and MUX, don't draw logic gates and CMOS transistors). (50 points)





① Doped Si → electrically neutral?
 negative
 positive

②

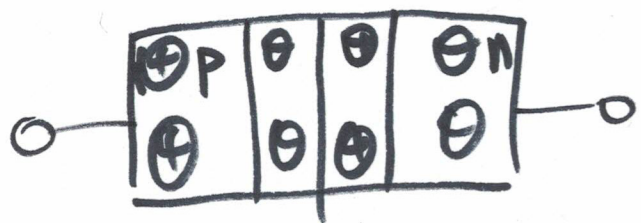


$\underline{\underline{E}}$ V_b : built-in voltage
 0.6-0.9V OR barrier voltage

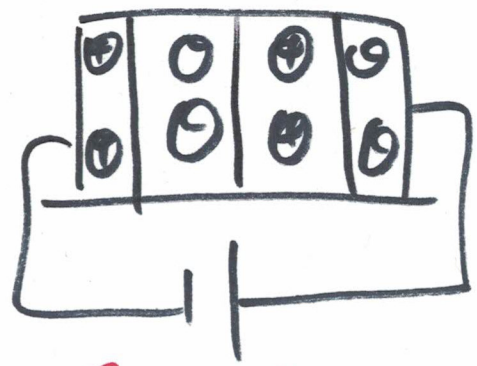
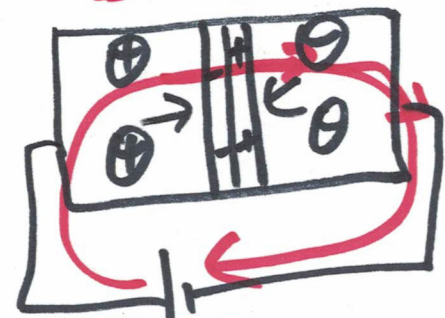


②

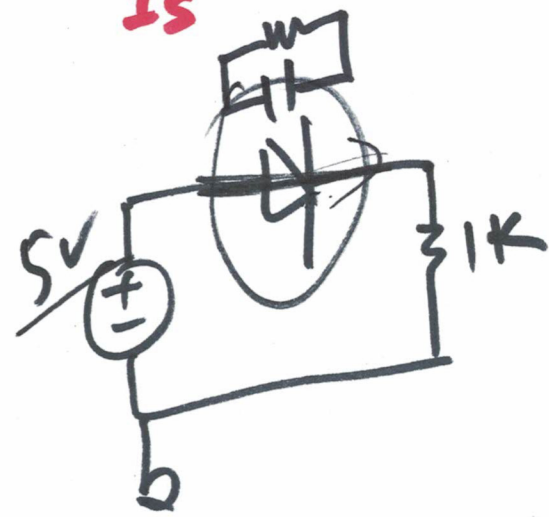
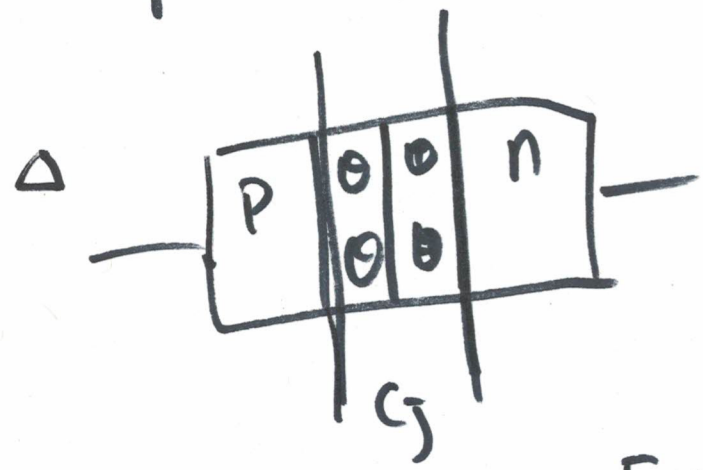
I_D : Diffusion Current



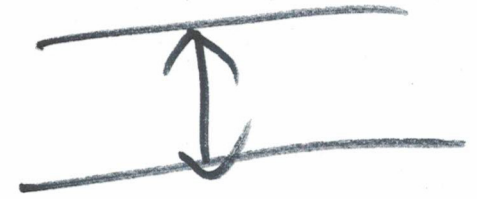
I_S : Drift Current



Equilibrium

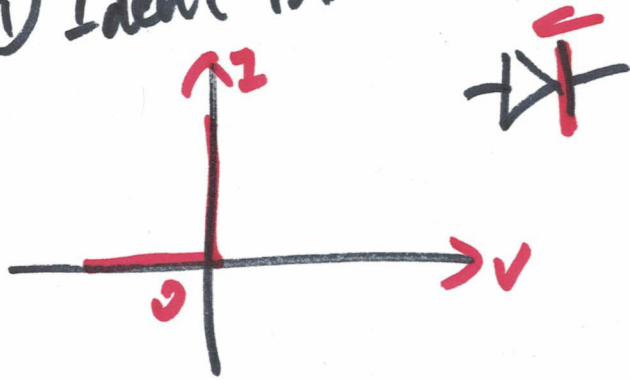


$$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$$

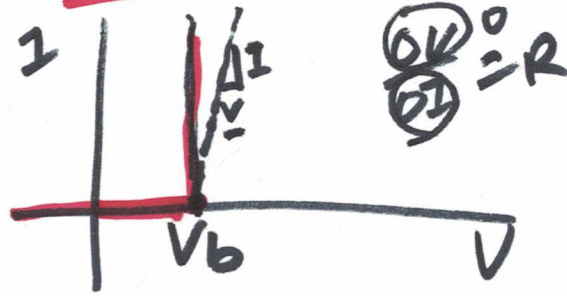


Forward Bias: C_j larger $\uparrow\uparrow$
 Reverse Bias: C_j smaller $\downarrow\downarrow$

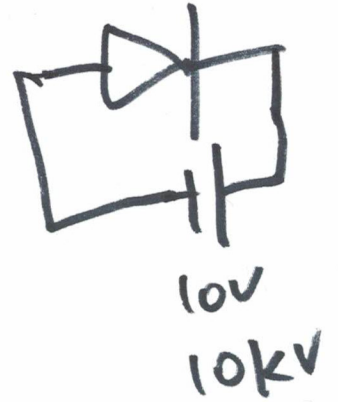
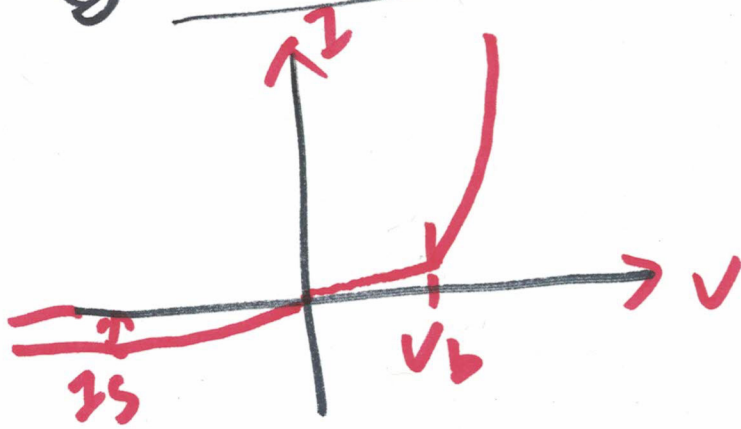
① Ideal Diode:



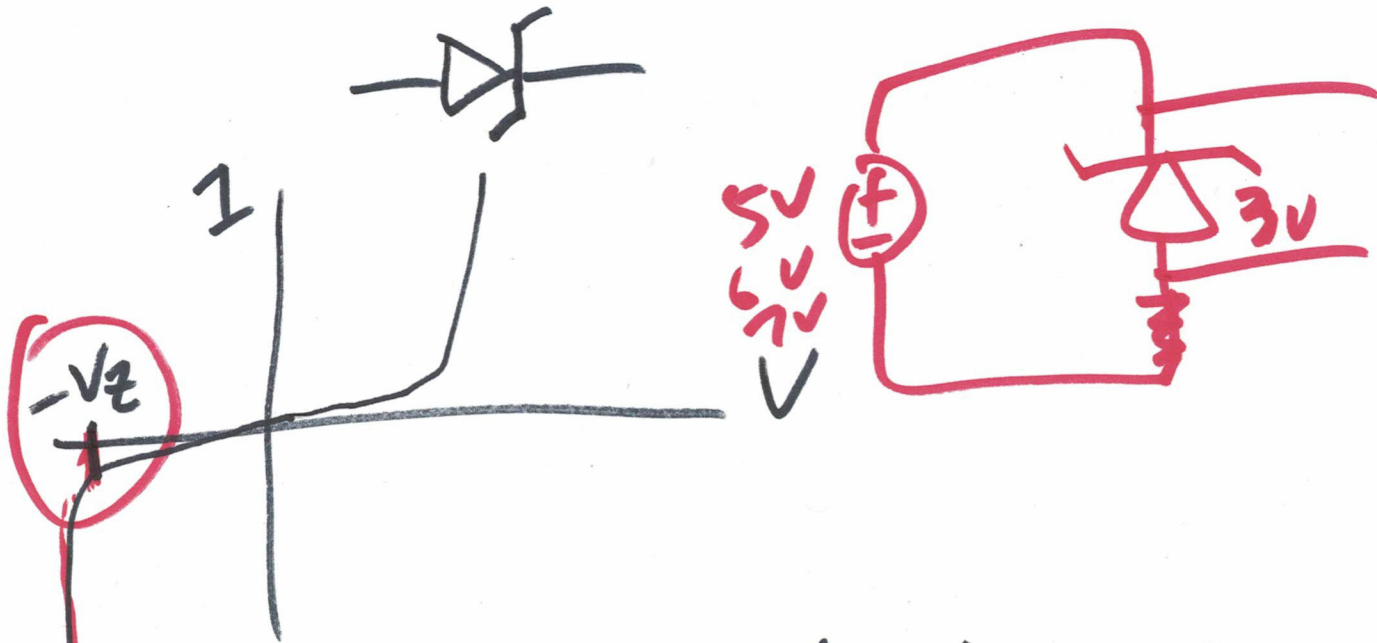
② Ideal Diode with V_b



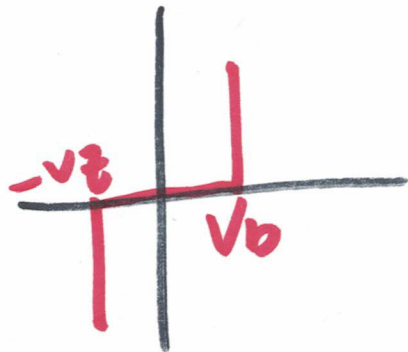
③ real diode, no reverse breakdown



Δ Zener Diodes → used for stabilizing voltages



Δ Ideal Zener Diode I/v curve with V_0



AOI/Slick

DACC (superposition/Thevenin), state Diagrams

INL/DNLS

Adder/Subtractor