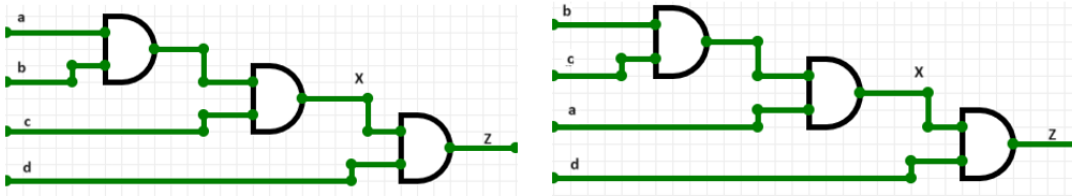
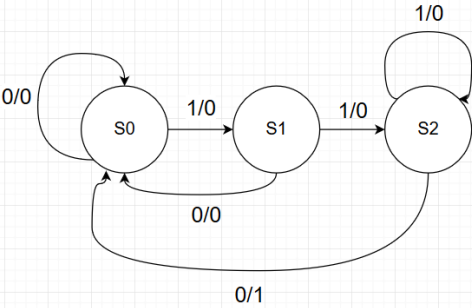




DEPT. OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION MAY 2024 - QUESTION PAPER BLUEPRINT
LOW POWER VLSI – ECE-4063, SET-1

Question No	Topic	Marks
1A	<p>Consider an NMOS transistor fabricated in a 0.18-μm process with $L = 0.18 \mu\text{m}$ and $W = 2 \mu\text{m}$. The process technology is specified to have $C_{ox}=8.6 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$, $\mu_n = 450 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$ and $V_T=0.5 \text{ V}$.</p> <p>(i) Solve for V_{GS} and V_{DS} that result in the MOSFET operating at the edge of saturation with $I_D=100 \mu\text{A}$.</p> <p>(ii) If V_{GS} is kept constant, find V_{DS} that results in $I_D=50 \mu\text{A}$.</p>	5
1B	Construct the ROBDD for the function, $F=ab+c$. Estimate the output probability using top-down approach.	3
1C	The chip size of a CPU is 15 mm x 15 mm with clock frequency of 500 MHz operating at 4 V. The length of the clock routing is estimated to be twice the circumference of the chip. Assume that the clock signal is routed on a metal layer with width of 1.2 μm and the parasitic capacitance of the metal layer is 1 $\text{fF}/\mu\text{m}^2$. Estimate the power dissipation of the clock signal.	2
2A	<p>Implement the following functions using Footer only sleep transistor logic in single stage. Note: a'= complement of variable a. Same for all applicable cases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$F=a+bc$ (ii) $F=a'+b+c$ (iii) $F'=a+c$ (iv) $F'=a'b'+c$</p>	4
2B	<p>Consider the circuits as shown in Figure 2B with different input ordering of $P(a)=0.5$, $P(b)=0.2$, $P(c)=0.1$, $P(d)=0.1$. Which one has better ordering w.r.t to power dissipation ?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(a) (b)</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG.2B.</p>	3
2C	<p>UMC fabrication unit has developed a variation of CMOS chip technology which has transistors with multiple threshold voltages (V_T) to optimize delay or power. It is required to design the aspect ratio, $(W/L)_{SLEEP}$, of sleep transistor for proper operations. Given, $V_{DD}=1.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{th}=0.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{VGND}=0.2 \text{ V}$, $I_{SLEEP}=100 \mu\text{A}$, $\mu_n=250 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$, $\epsilon_{ox}=3.9 \epsilon_0$, $t_{ox}=5 \text{ nm}$. Design for aspect ratio, $(W/L)_{sleep}$, of sleep transistor.</p>	3



3A	<p>The state diagram of a sequence detector and corresponding assignment is shown in Figure 3A & Table 3A. The P_{ij} for S0→ S1 transition is 0.5 and $P_{ij} = 0.75$ for the rest of the cases. W_{ij}= weight representing activity factor, P_{ij}= probability transition from state s_i to s_j. Estimate (i) W_{ij} (ii) Objective functions (iii) Power dissipation for both assignments, Table 3A. Neglect self-transitions/loop.</p> <div><div><p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 3A.</p></div><div><table><tr><th colspan="3">TABLE 3A.</th></tr><tr><th>State</th><th>Assignment-1</th><th>Assignment-2</th></tr><tr><td>S0</td><td>00</td><td>01</td></tr><tr><td>S1</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>S2</td><td>01</td><td>11</td></tr></table></div></div>	TABLE 3A.			State	Assignment-1	Assignment-2	S0	00	01	S1	10	10	S2	01	11	4																											
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3B	<p>Clocking circuit has 10000 bistables. Collective Buffer is generating clocking signal with a voltage swing of 1.0 V. Given, the aggregate load capacitance per bistable is 12 fF. Also, the drive current follows a triangular waveform during the signal's ramp time of 150 ps.</p> <p>(i) Estimate the clk current.</p> <p>(ii) At a clock frequency of 100 MHz, the final inverter stage driving the clock net dissipates power</p>	3																																										
3C	<p>Mr. X is sending the following set of important serial data (Table 3C) to the base station. It has been observed that a lot of power dissipation is taking place. Calculate the reduced number of transitions, power dissipation, using Weight based Bus invert coding technique on the data sent.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="6">TABLE 3C</th></tr><tr><td>D0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>D1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>D2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>D3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>D4</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>D5</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	TABLE 3C						D0	0	1	1	0	0	D1	1	1	1	1	1	D2	0	0	0	0	0	D3	0	0	1	0	1	D4	0	1	0	0	0	D5	1	0	1	1	1	3
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4A	<p>A 32-K NMOS static RAM cell using a resistor load is to be designed. Afterwards, it was redesigned using depletion mode transistor. Assume the following parameters: $V_{DD} = 2.5$ V and $\mu_n \cdot C_{ox} = 30 \mu A/V^2$; driver transistors: $V_{TND} = 0.45$ V and $(W/L)_D = 3$;</p>	4																																										



	load devices: $V_{TNL} = -1.0$ V, $(W/L)_L = 1/3$, and $R = 1.5$ M Ω . Estimate the currents, voltages, and power dissipation in two NMOS SRAM cells.																																																	
4B	<p>Consider the truth table of the Priority function as shown in Table 4B. Construct a precomputation circuit of Priority function.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 4B.</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <th>x_1</th> <th>x_2</th> <th>x_3</th> <th>x_4</th> <th>f_1</th> <th>f_2</th> <th>f_3</th> <th>f_4</th> </tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>—</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Truth-Table of a Priority Function</p>	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	—	0	1	0	0	1	—	—	—	1	0	0	0	3
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1	—	—	—	1	0	0	0																																											
4C	In one of logic encoding techniques, one hot encoding is used as redundant code instead of binary code. Design a 3-bit binary code to one-hot coder circuit for low power dissipations.	3																																																
5A	Estimate the total load capacitance of H-tree based clock routing of $h=4$ levels. Given the total number of clock terminals $N=5$, the nominal input capacitance at each terminal: $C_g=1.3$ pF, the unit length wire capacitance: $C_w=0.3$ pF/ μ m and the chip dimension: $D=4$ μ m, estimation factor depending on the algorithm used for local clock routing: $\alpha=0.11$ μ m.	4																																																
5B	<p>In a development of ASIC, the circuit shown in Figure 5B is to be mapped with a standard cell library for low power applications. Estimate the optimized mapping w.r.t to minimum area and minimum power mapping.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>FIG.5B</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 5B</p>	3																																																



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Marks Distribution – Topic wise		Marks distribution – CO wise		Marks distribution - BL wise	
Topic	Marks	Modified CO	Marks	BL	Marks
Basic	13	CO1	13	1	-
Circuit level power reduction	10	CO2	10	2	-
Logic level power reduction	13	CO3	13	3	30
Power management	10	CO4	10	4	20
Clock distribution	4	CO5	4	5	-

UNDERTAKING: I / we hereby declare that the information regarding this blue print of question paper is circulated only to question paper setting authorities and will be kept confidential.



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Date: 14-04-2024