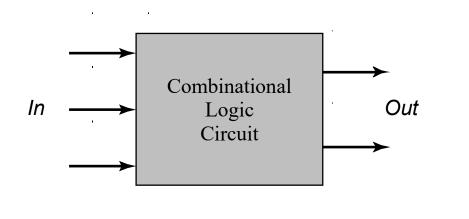
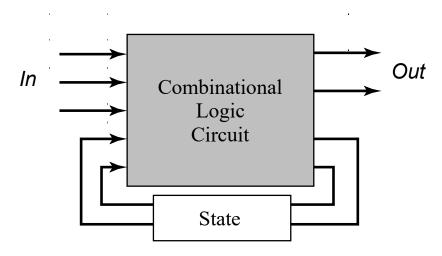
Combinational vs. Sequential Logic





Combinational

Sequential

Output =
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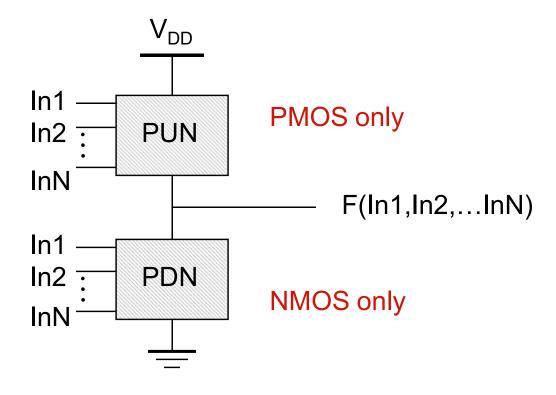
Static CMOS Circuit

At every point in time (except during the switching transients) each gate output is connected to either V_{DD} or V_{ss} via a low-resistive path.

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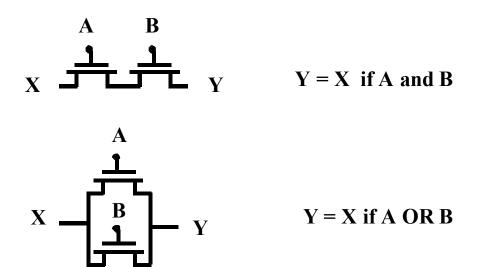


PUN and PDN are dual logic networks

NMOS Transistors in Series/Parallel Connection

Transistors can be thought as a switch controlled by its gate signal

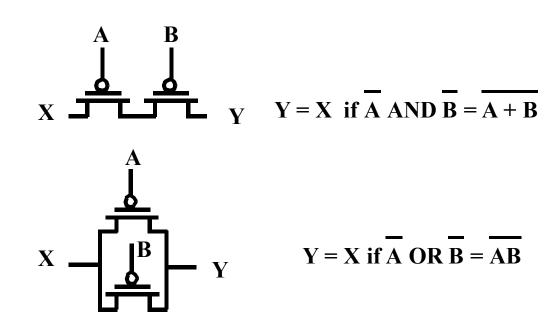
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NMOS Transistors pass a "strong" 0 but a "weak" 1

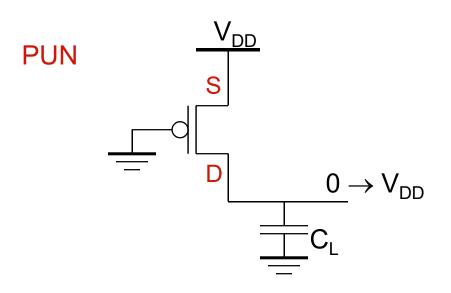
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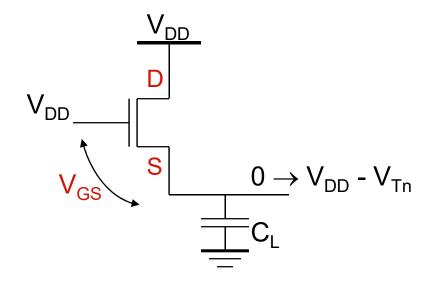
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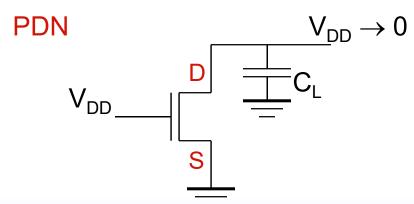


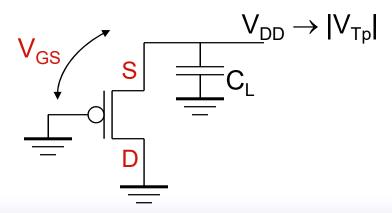
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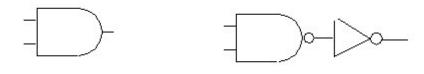
7

Complementary CMOS Logic Style

• PUP is the <u>DUAL</u> of PDN (can be shown using DeMorgan's Theorem's)

$$\overline{A+B} = \overline{A}\overline{B}$$
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The complementary gate is inverting

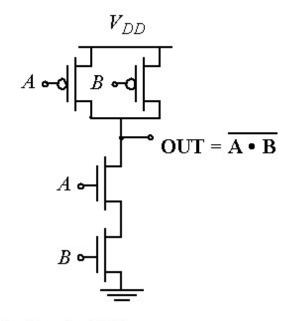


$$AND = NAND + INV$$

Example Gate: NAND

\mathbf{A}	В	Out
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

gate



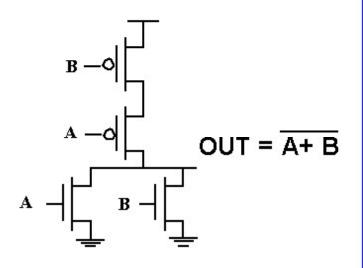
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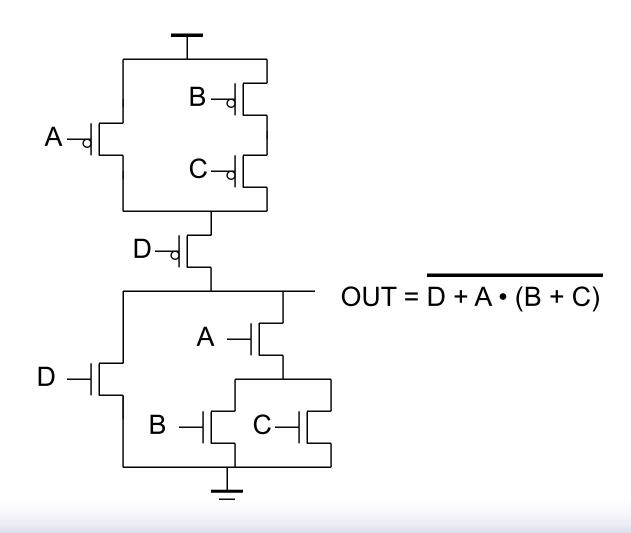
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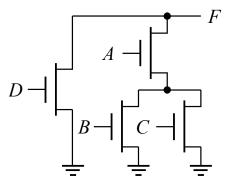
A	В	Out
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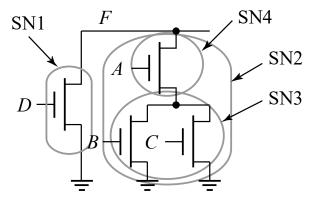
Complex CMOS Gate



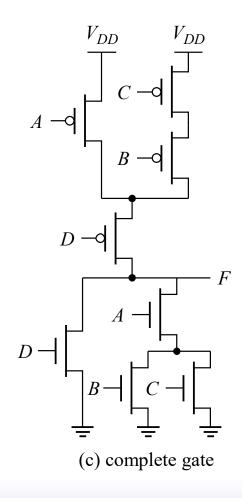
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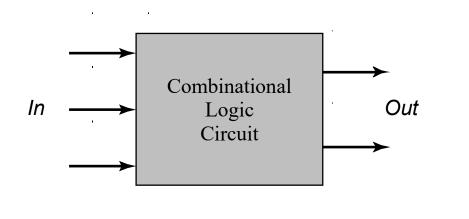
(a) pull-down network

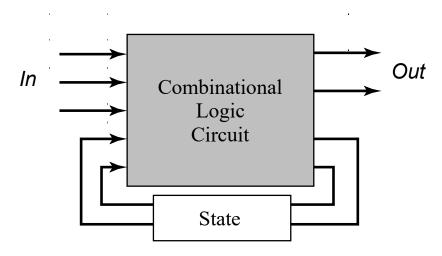


(b) Deriving the pull-up network hierarchically by identifying sub-nets



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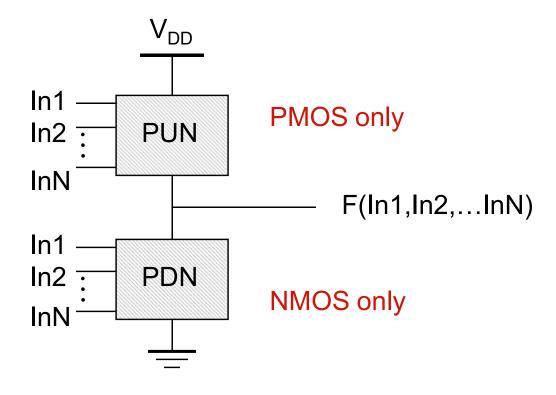
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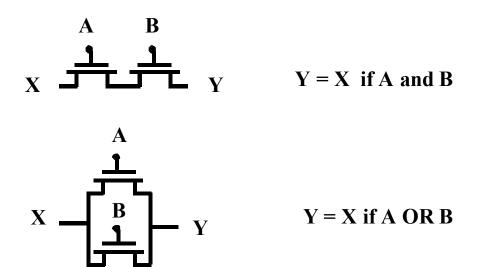


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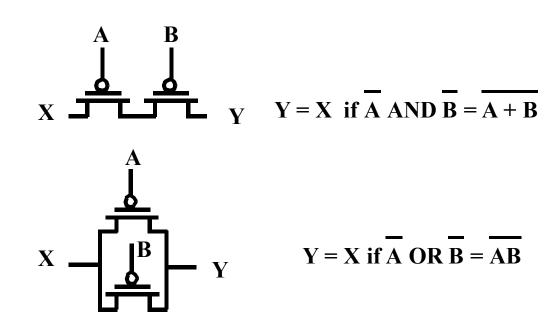
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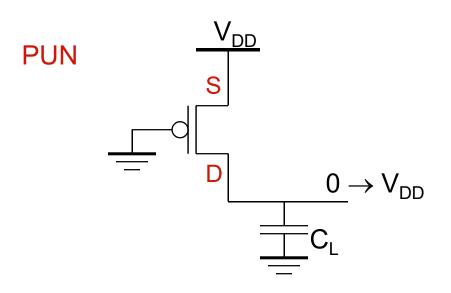
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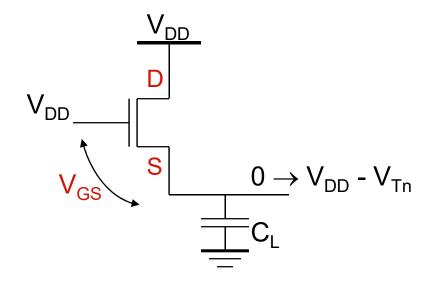
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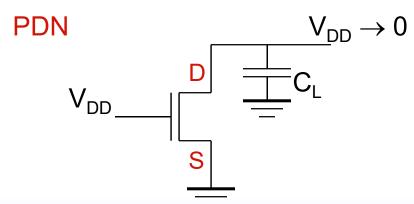


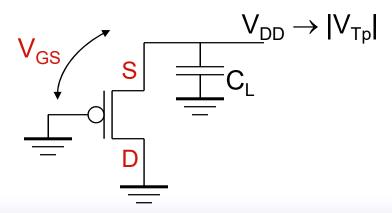
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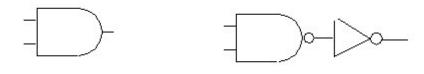
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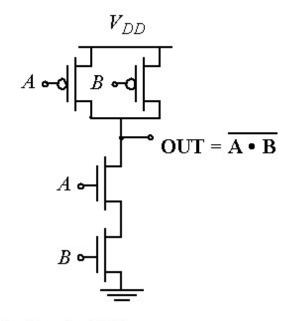


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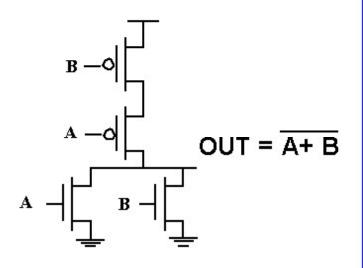
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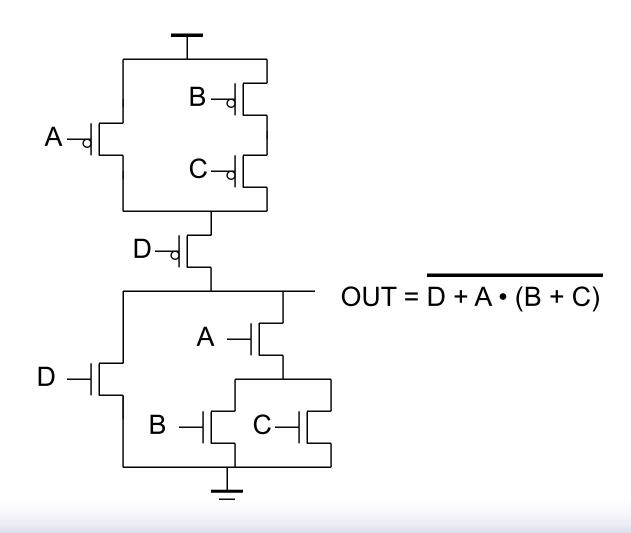
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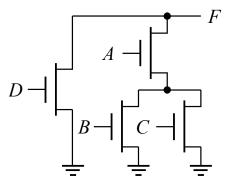
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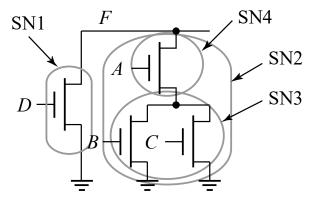
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