The Abdus Salam
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ICTP-INFN Advanced Tranining Course on
FPGA and VHDL for Hardware Simulation and Synthesis
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DIGITAL DESIGN 2

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Outline

- Digital CMOS Design
  - Boolean Algebra
  - Basic Digital CMOS Gates
  - Combinational and Sequential Circuits
  - Coding - Representation of Numbers

Basic CMOS Gates

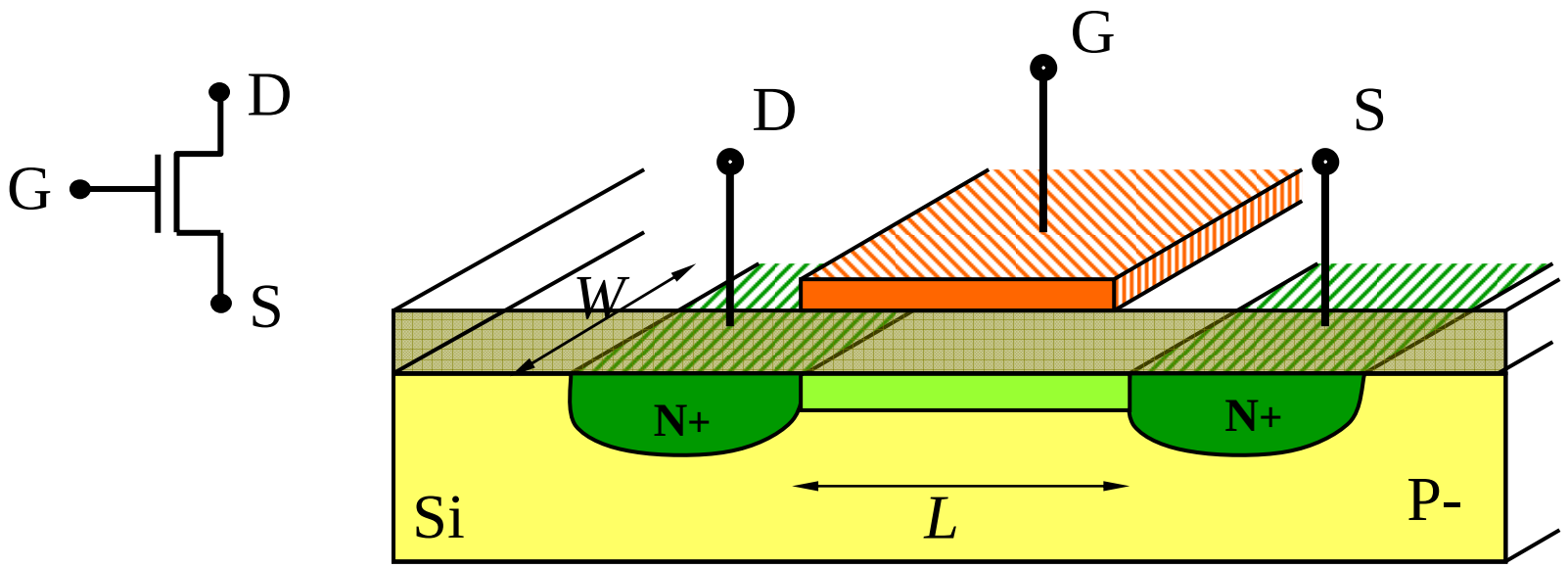
How to implement Boolean functions

in CMOS technology ?

Which functionality is available

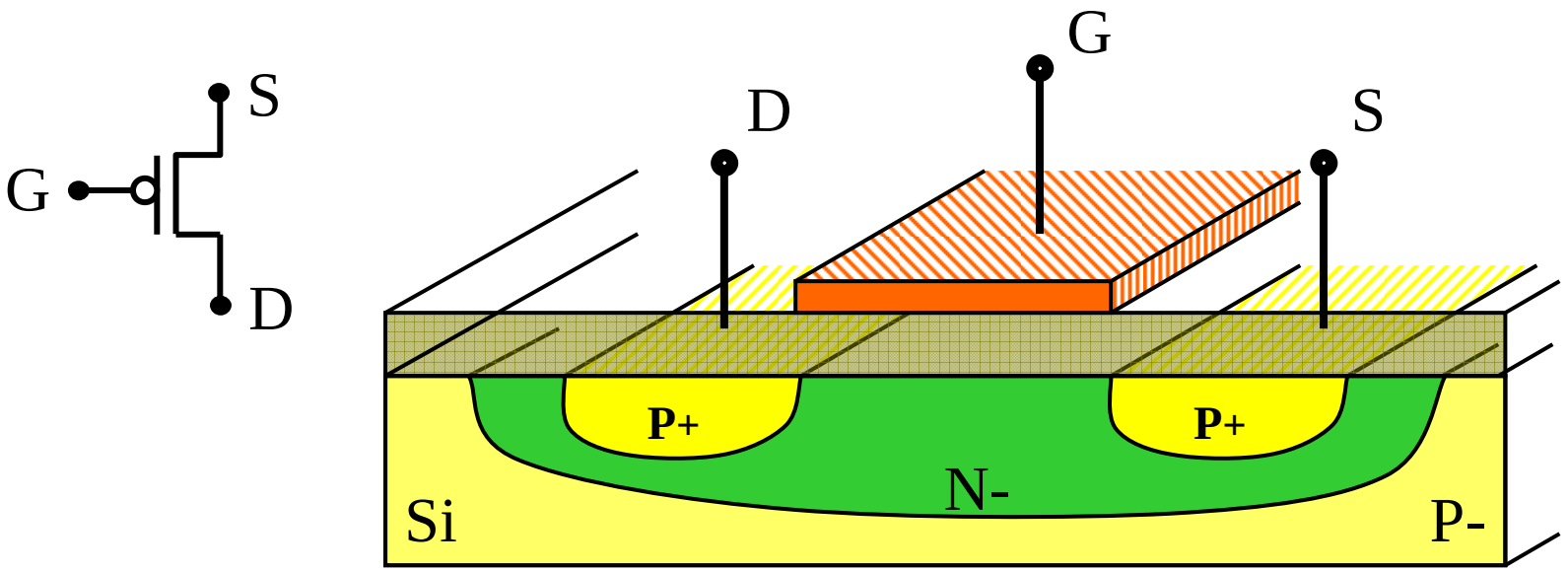
Basic CMOS Gates

- N-MOS transistor



Basic CMOS Gates

- P-MOS transistor



Basic CMOS Gates

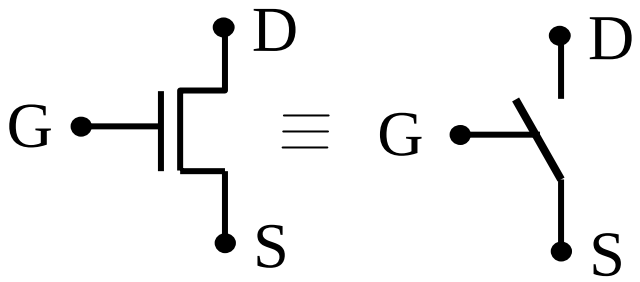
The eletrical behaviour of a MOS transistor

is very complex

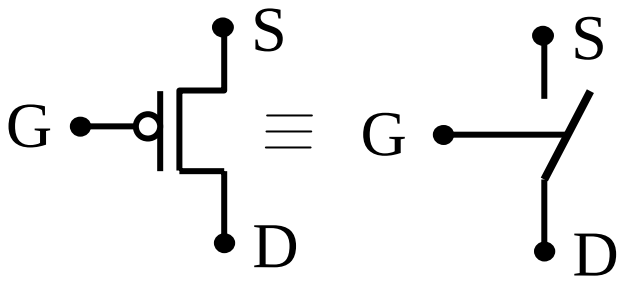
Desgin of a multi-million transistor circuit ?

Basic CMOS Gates

In digital circuit a MOS transistor can be modelized as a switch



D = S when G = 1



D = S when G = 0

Basic CMOS Gates

When driving a MOS transistor can be seen as a Resistor

$$R \propto \frac{L}{W}$$

For the same size, a P-MOS is twice more resistive than an N-MOS

Basic CMOS Gates

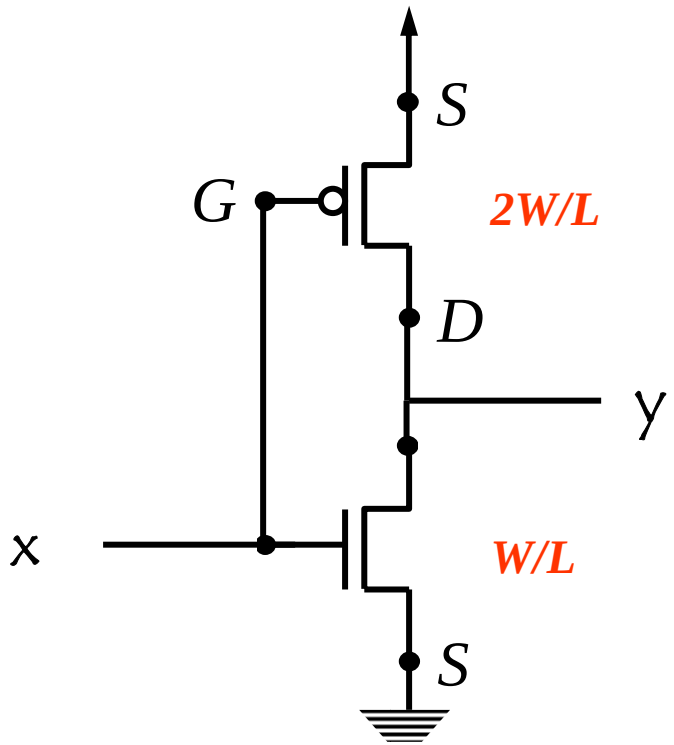
The N-MOS and P-MOS are not exactly symetric

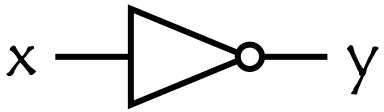
A N-MOS is a good tranmitter of 0

A P-MOS is a good tranmitter of 1

Basic CMOS Gates

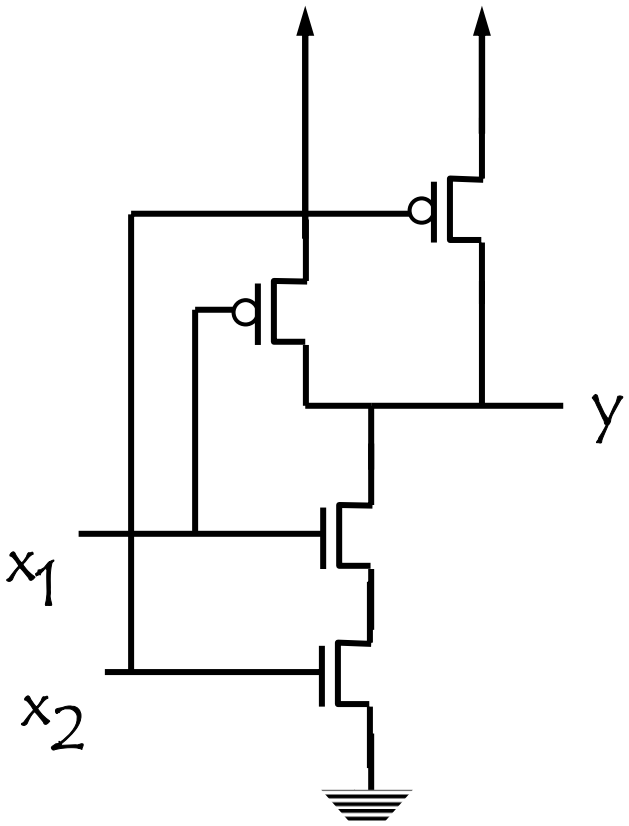
y = *Not* x

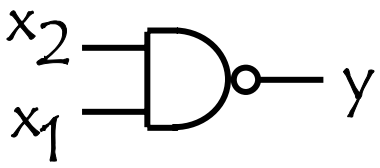




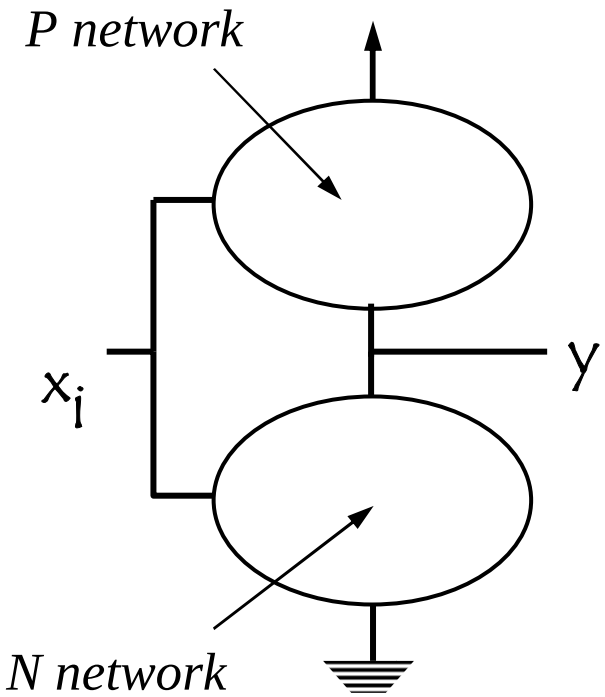
Basic CMOS Gates

$y = \overline{x_1 \cdot x_2}$





Basic CMOS Gates



The P-network must be the dual of the N-network

Series ⟶ Parallel

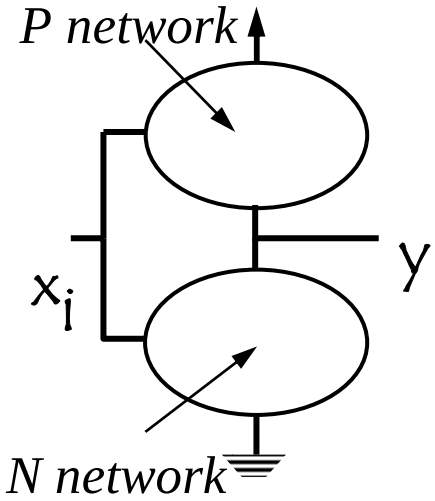
Parallel ⟶ Series

Take care of the size of transistors

Basic CMOS Gates

- To set the output to 0 a path has to be created through the N network
- A series of N-transistor must be conducting

$$\prod x_i = 1$$



Only negative (inverting) functions can be created

Basic CMOS Gates

Implementing a Boolean function with a CMOS gate ?

- The function must be inverting in regard of all the variables
- Put the function in the form of $f = \overline{g}$
- Design the N-network of g

Basic CMOS Gates

Implementing a Boolean function with a CMOS gate ?

- In the expression of g each '.' are two paths in series
- In the expression of g each '+' are two paths in parallel
- The P-network is the dual network of the N-network
- Avoid putting more than 3 transistors in series

Basic CMOS Gates

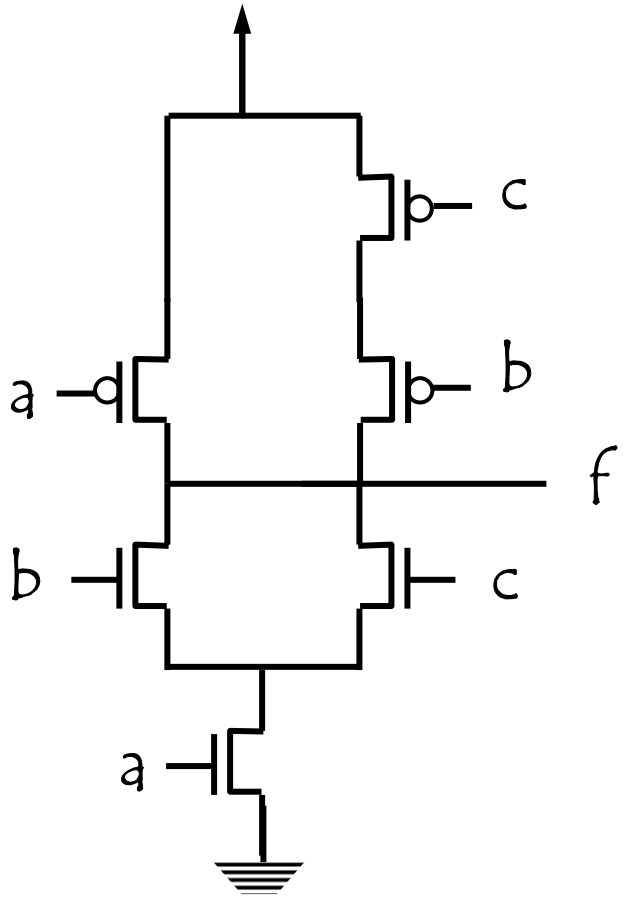
Example :

$$f = \overline{a} + (\overline{b}.\overline{c})$$

$$f = \overline{a} + \overline{(b+c)}$$

$$f = \overline{a \,.\, (b+c)}$$

$$g = a \,.\, (b+c)$$



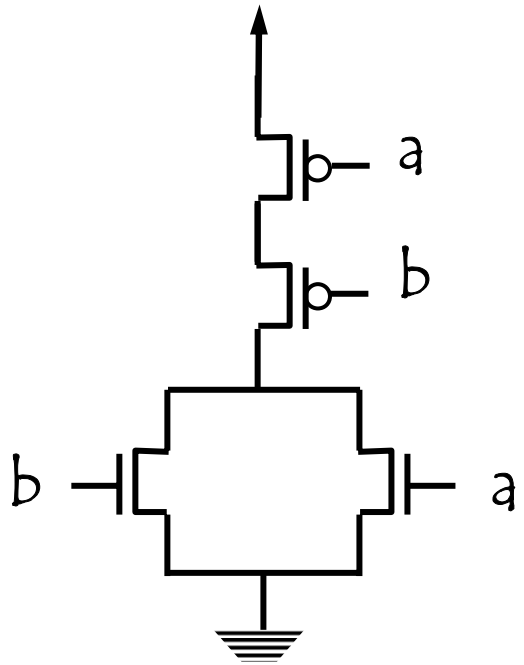
Basic CMOS Gates

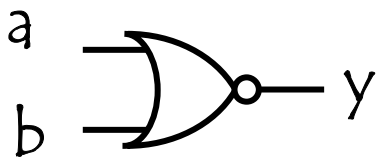
Some gates :

Inverter : $f = \overline{a}$

Nand : $f = \overline{a.b}$

Nor : $f = \overline{a+b}$



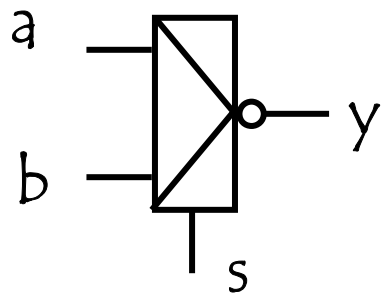


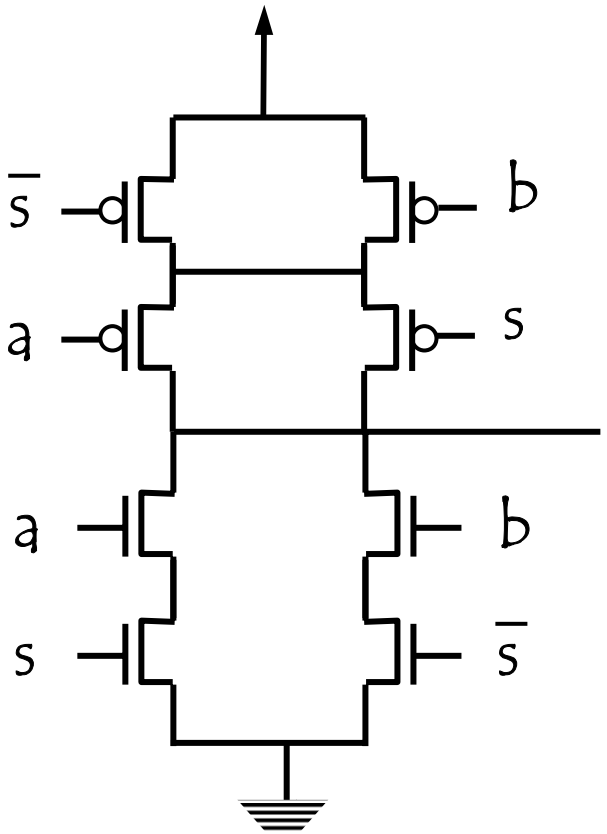
Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates :

Multiplexer :

$$f = \overline{a.s + b.\bar{s}}$$

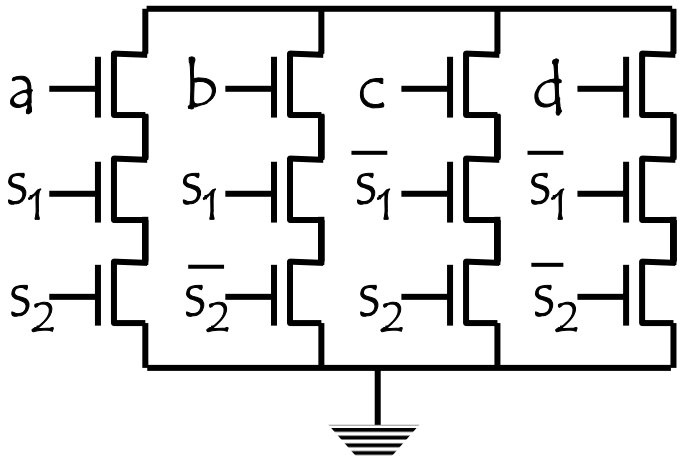




Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates : Multiplexer :

$$\overline{f = a.s_1.s_2 + b.s_1.\overline{s_2} + c.\overline{s_1}.s_2 + d.\overline{s_1}.\overline{s_2}}$$

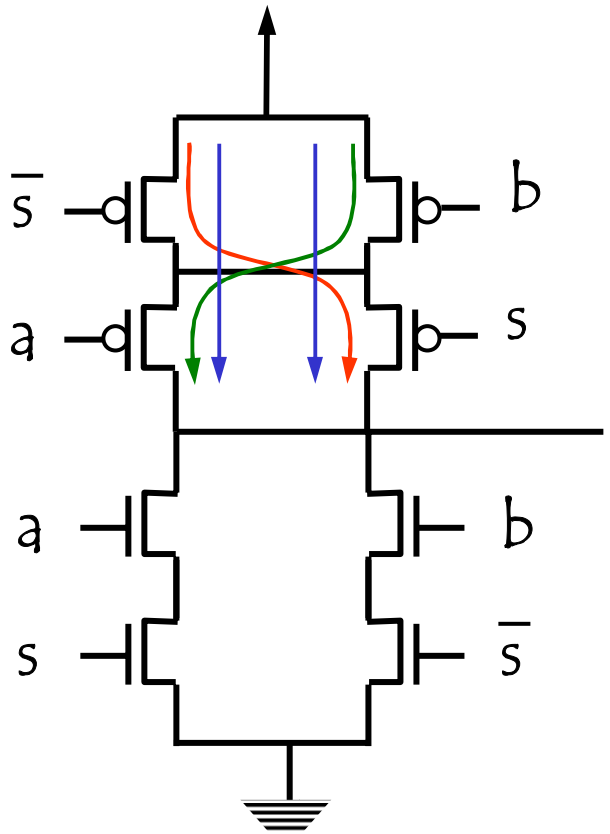


Basic CMOS Gates

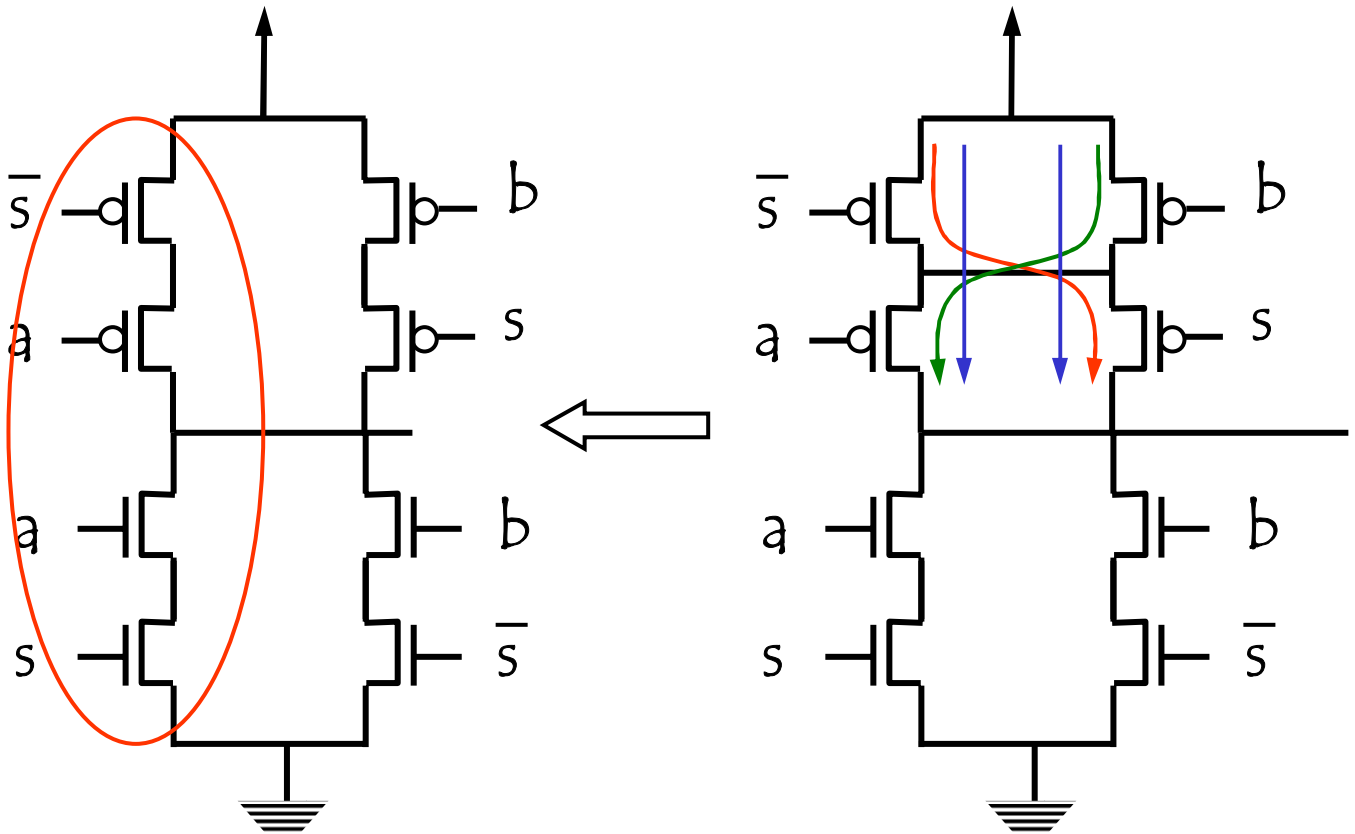
Some gates :

Multiplexer :

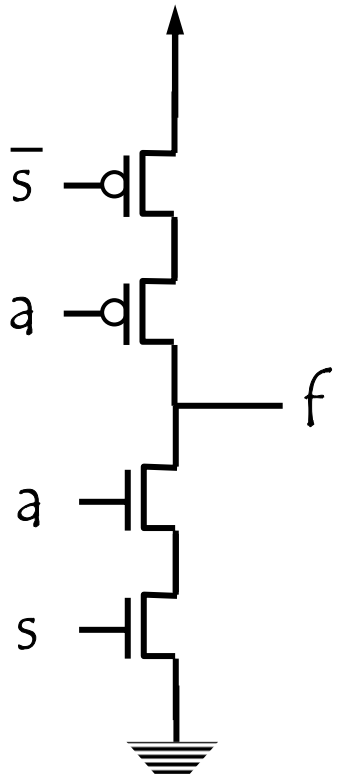
$$f = \overline{a.s + b.\bar{s}}$$



Basic CMOS Gates

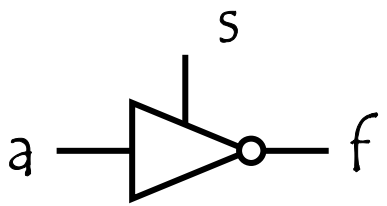


Basic CMOS Gates



If $s = 1$ $\quad f = \overline{a}$

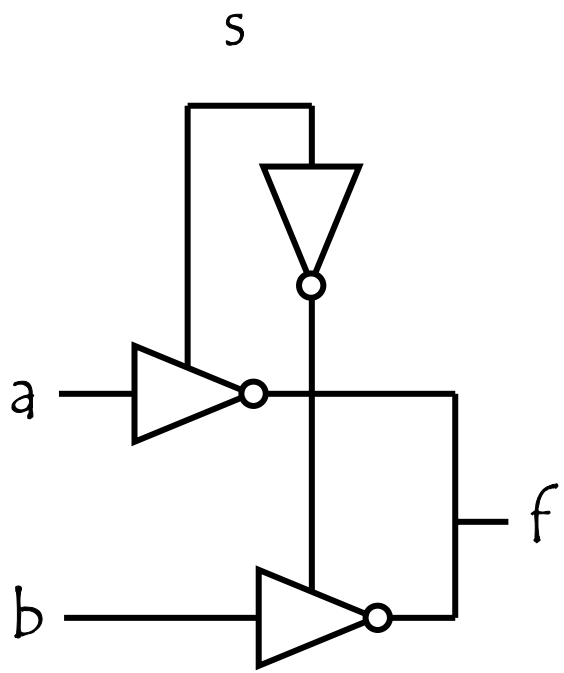
If $s = 0$ $\quad f$ is not defined



Tri-state driver

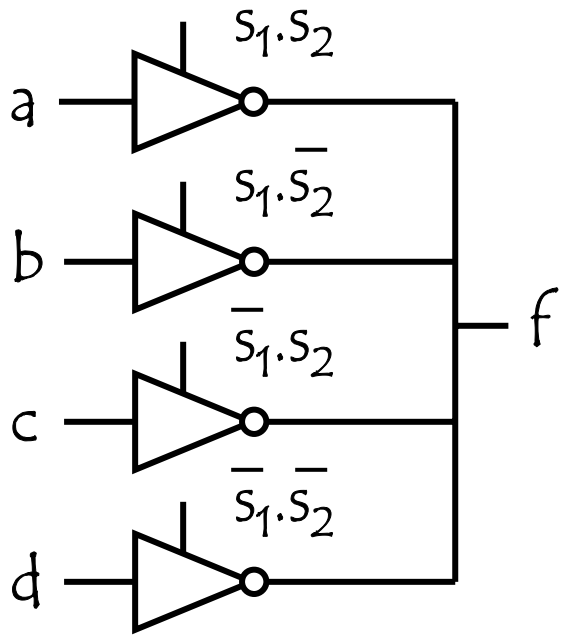
Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates : Multiplexer :



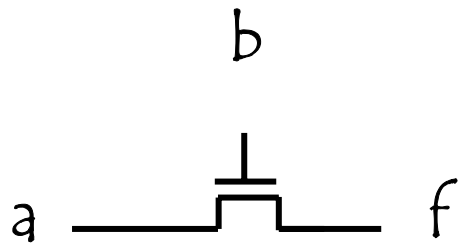
Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates : Multiplexer :



Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates :



If b = 1 If b = 0

f = a f is not defined

If a = 0 then f = 0

If a = 1 then f = 1⁻

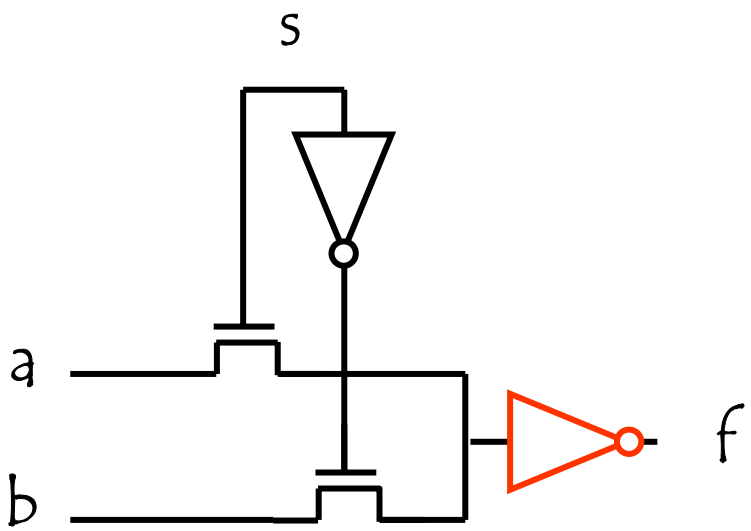
Pass-transistor

Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates :

Multiplexer :

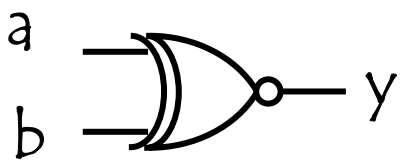
$$f = \overline{a.s + b.\overline{s}}$$



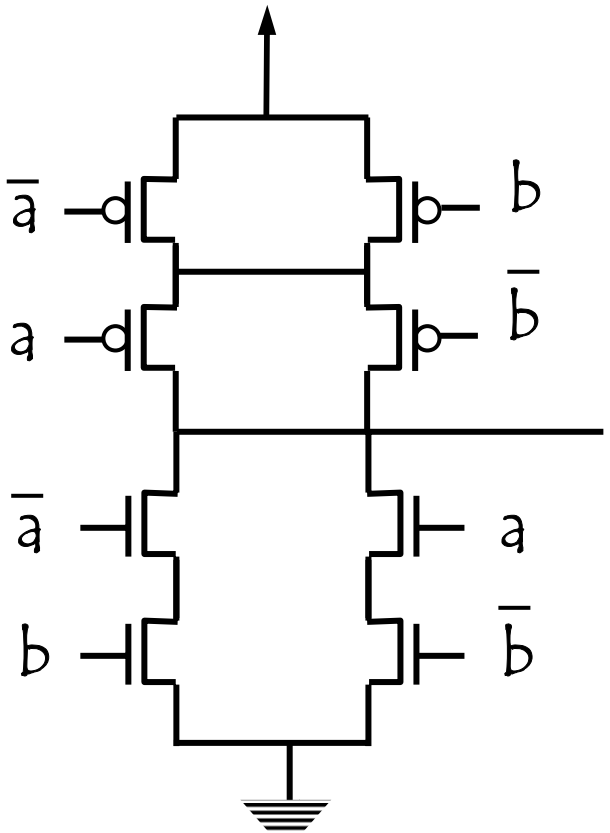
Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates :

Nxor : $f = \overline{\bar{a}.b + a.\bar{b}}$



I need $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{b}$



Basic CMOS Gates

Some gates :

Nxor with Pass-transistors :

$$f = \overline{\overline{a}.b + a.\overline{b}}$$

a	b	f
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1