

## Transcript of the video "CMOSfunctiondesign"

In this problem, we are given a function  $Z$  equal to  $((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C)$ , the whole thing negated.

We are then asked to produce a CMOS circuit that implements the function  $Z$ .

We know that our CMOS circuit consists of a pull-down circuit made up purely of NFETs, and it is called pulldown because if it is on, it connects the output to ground to produce a low (or 0) output.

We also have a pull-up circuit made up purely of PFETs, and it is called a pull-up because if it is on, it connects the output to VDD to produce a high (or 1) output.

If  $Z = \text{NOT}((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C)$ , then  $\text{NOT}(Z) = ((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C)$ .

To draw the pull-down portion of this circuit, we take a look at when the function produces  $Z = 0$ . This occurs when  $((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C)$  equals 1, so the pull-down circuitry should be on when  $((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C)$  equals 1. So  $(A \text{ OR } B) = 1$  and  $C = 1$ .

This means that we want a parallel  $(A, B)$  in series with  $C$  circuit for our pull-down.

The parallel  $(A, B)$  corresponds to  $(A \text{ OR } B) = 1$  because if either  $A$  or  $B$  equals 1 then we have a path from  $Z$  to the bottom of the parallel circuitry. Then if  $C$  is also 1, we complete our path between  $Z$  and ground.

So, if either  $(A = 1 \text{ and } C = 1)$  or  $(B = 1 \text{ and } C = 1)$ ,  $Z$  is pulled down to ground and produces a 0 output.

To generate our pull-up, we simply replace parallel circuits with series, and series with parallel. This will ensure that whenever our pull-down circuit is off, our pull-up circuit is on. So our pull-up circuitry is series  $(A, B)$  in parallel with  $C$ .

To convince ourselves that this is in fact the correct pull-up circuit, we know that the pull-up must make  $Z$  equal to 1.

$Z = 1$  if  $((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C)$  the whole thing negated equals 1, or  $((A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } C) = 0$ .

This is true when either  $(A \text{ OR } B) = 0$  or  $C = 0$ . This means that either  $A = 0$  and  $B = 0$  OR just  $C = 0$ .

Pull-up circuits use PFETs which are on when the input is low (or 0). So the equivalent circuit for this is series  $(A, B)$  ORed with  $C$  which is equal to series  $(A, B)$  in parallel with  $C$ .