ECE321 – Electronics I

Lecture 22: Combinational Logic: Transmission Gates

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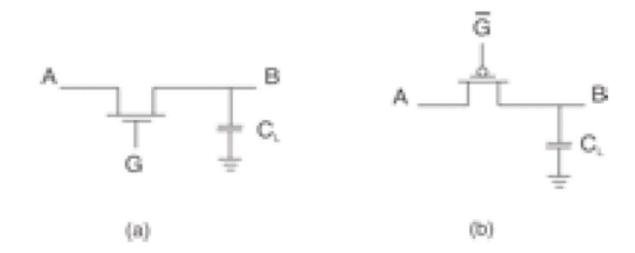
Review of Last Lecture

- □ NAND Gate
 - Basic circuit for CMOS NAND Gate
 - Circuit analysis techniques
 - Proper transistor sizing
- NOR Gate
 - Basic circuit for CMOS NOR Gate
 - Circuit analysis techniques
 - Proper transistor sizing

Today's Lecture

- □ Transmission Gates
 - Basic circuit for Transmission Gate
 - Circuit analysis Techniques
 - Complex Logic Gates using Pass Transistors

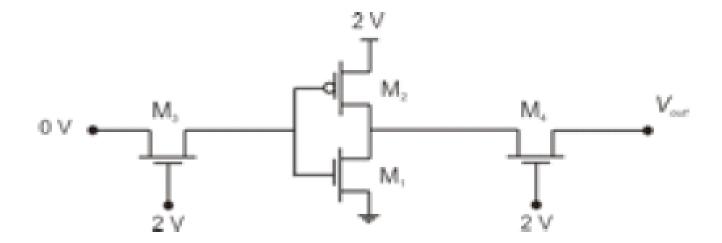
NMOS and PMOS as Switching Elements



- □ In circuit (a), if A has a full swing, what is the range of output voltages?
- In circuit (b), if A has a full swing, what is the range of output voltages?

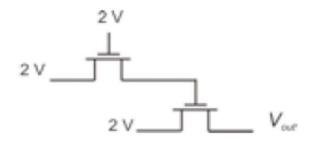
Example 1: Transmission Buffer

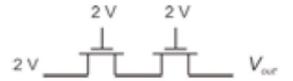
☐ Assuming | Vtp | =Vtn=0.5V, what is Vout?



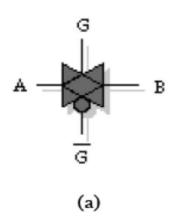
Example 2: Some Other Examples

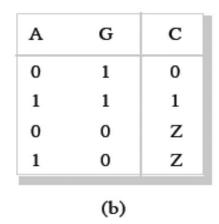
Given the pass transistor circuit with $V_{tn} = 0.5 \text{ V}$. Ignore the body effect. What is the output voltage?

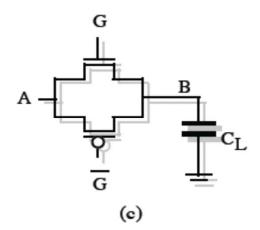




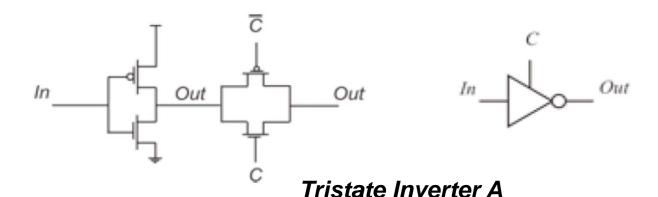
CMOS Transmission Gate

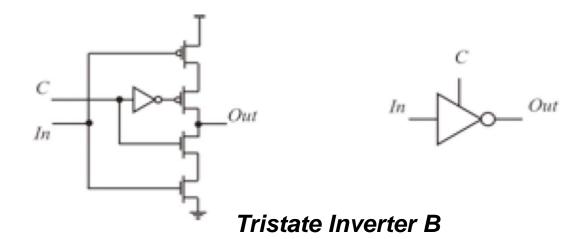






Tri-state CMOS Inverter

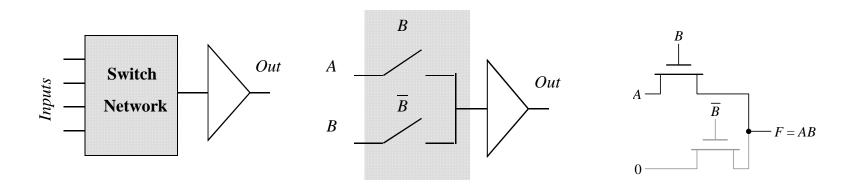




☐ Which circuit, A, or B, is better to use?

Complex Logic with Transmission Gates

- ☐ Another way of reducing the number of transistors in complex logic gate is to use switch network.
- □ For instance AND gate can be implemented by only 4 transistors (instead of 6 transistor in CMOS implementation)



- N transistors
- No static consumption

Examples: Pass Transistor Networks

- □ Differential logics can be implemented using pass-transistor logic.
- These examples show that a complicated logic gate can be implemented with only few transistors

