

# Digital Electronics and Computer Organization

## Digital Design

### Lecture 27: Programmable Logic Controllers



**Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani**  
Hyderabad Campus

2020

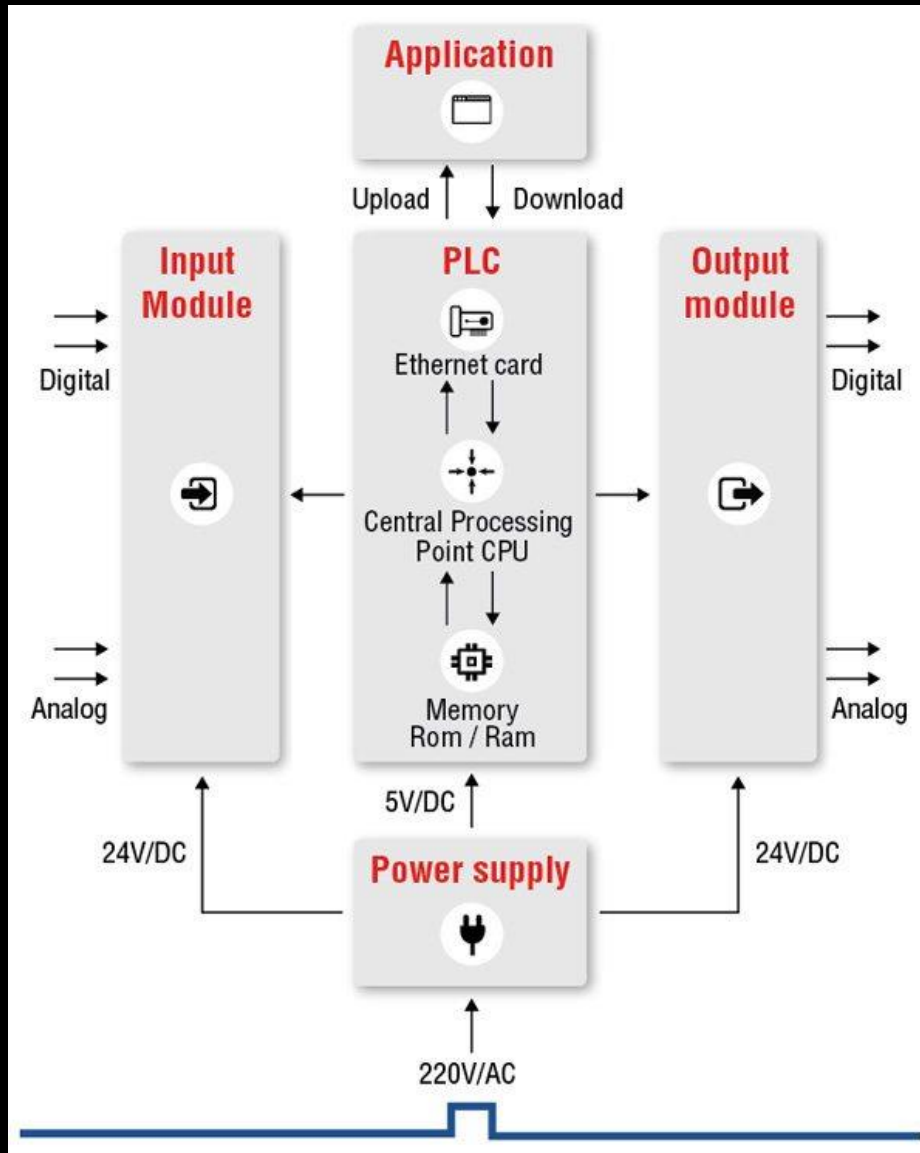
Innovate

achieve

1

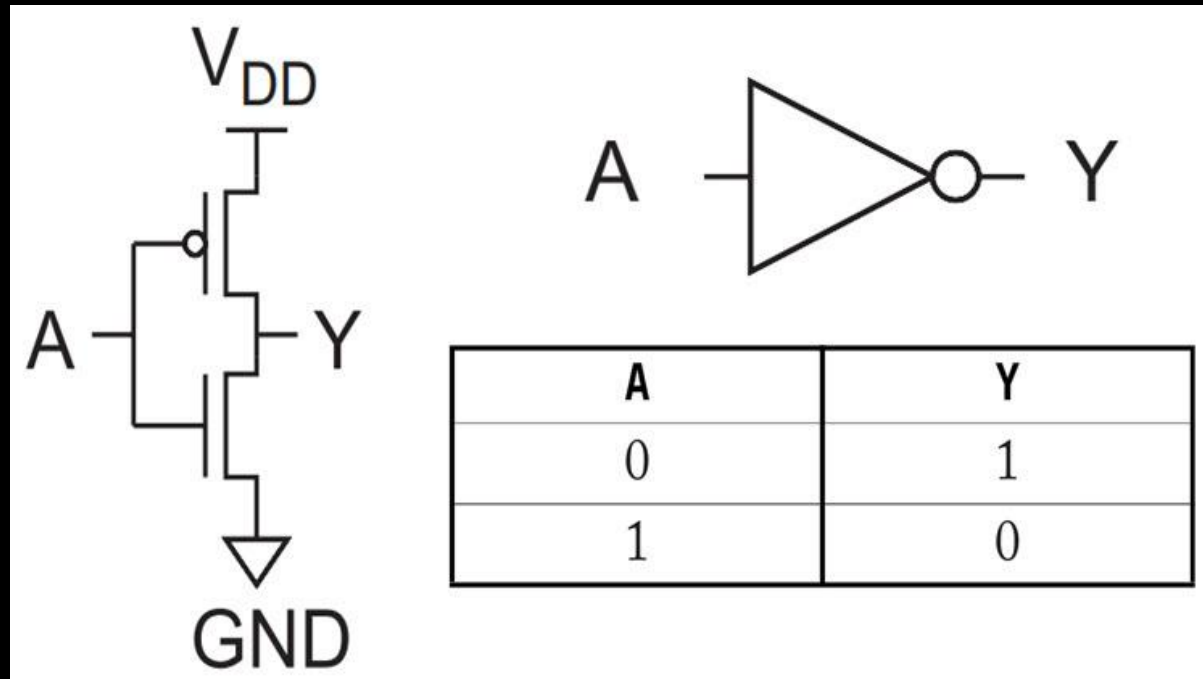
lead

# Programmable Logic Controller





# CMOS Inverter

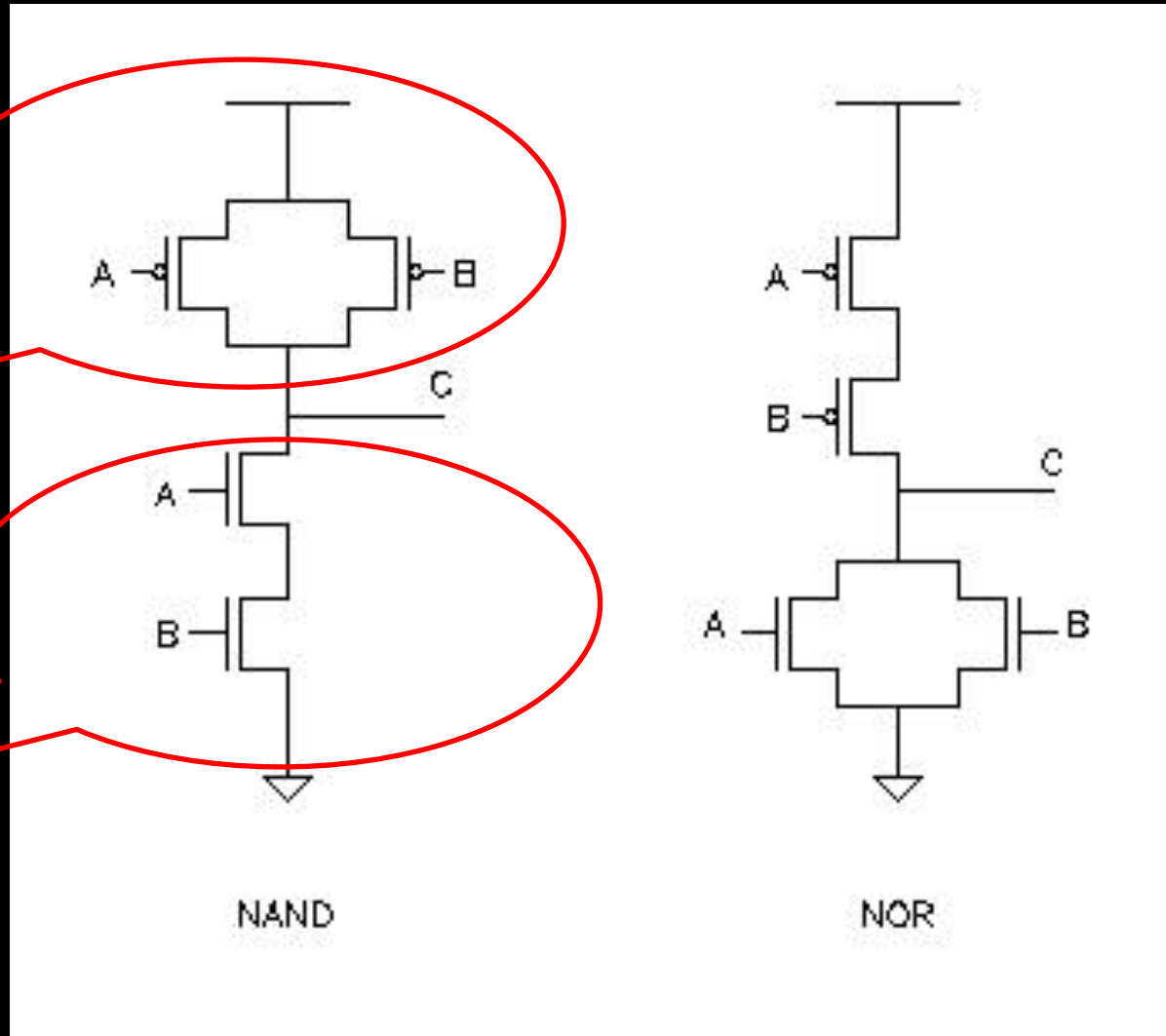




# CMOS NAND & NOR

PUN

PDN



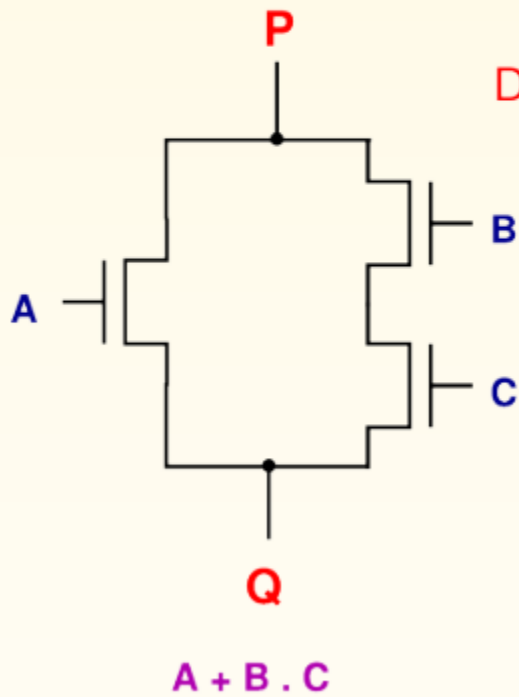
NAND

NOR

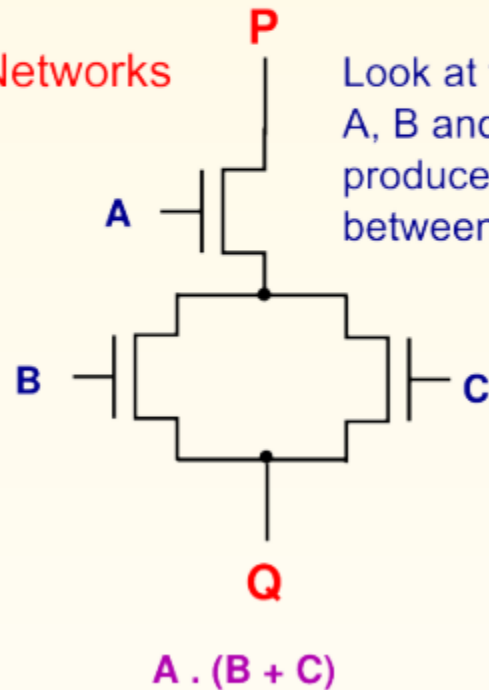


# Complex Functions in CMOS

- N- and P- networks must implement **complementary** functions
- Duality **sufficient** for correct operation (but not necessary)



Dual Networks

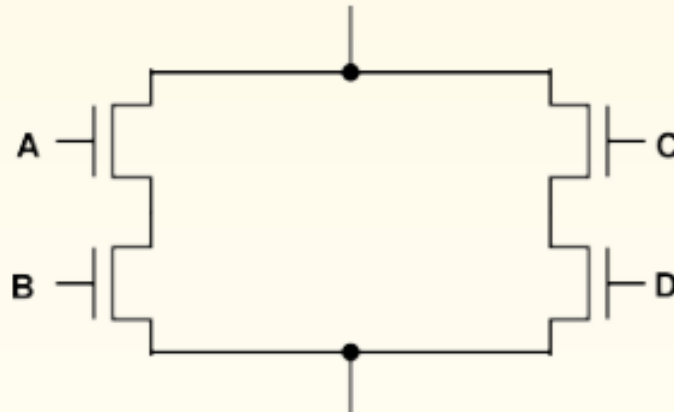


Look at functions of A, B and C, which will produce a connection between P and Q

# CMOS Complex Functions

Example:  $F = \overline{(A \cdot B) + (C \cdot D)}$

- 1 Take uninverted function  $F = (A \cdot B) + (C \cdot D)$  and derive N-network
- 2 Identify *AND*, *OR* components: F is *OR* of AB, CD
- 3 Make connections of transistors



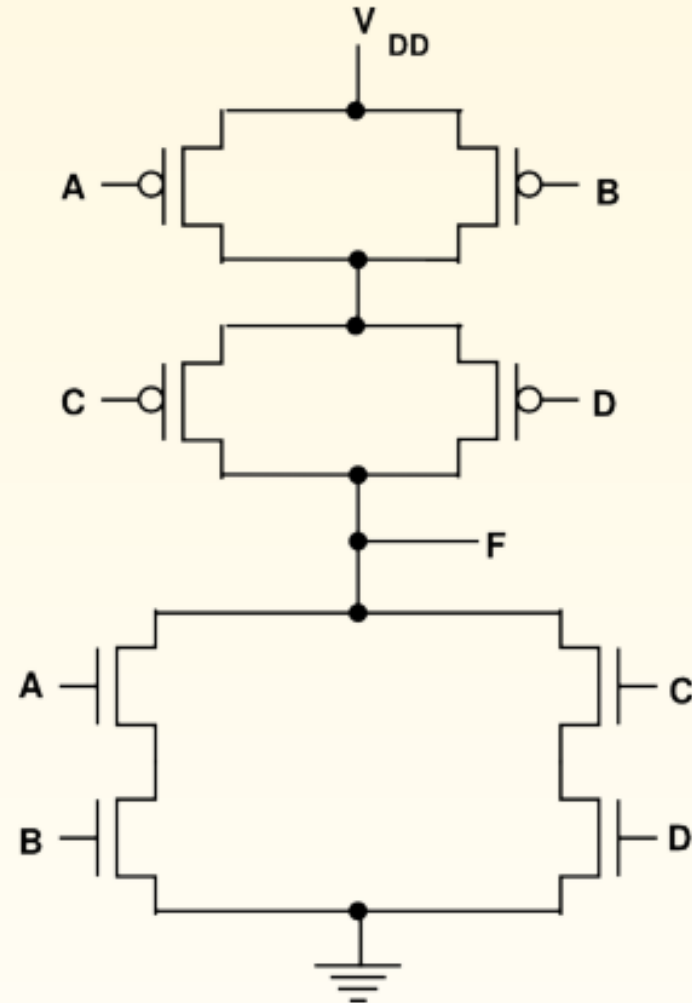
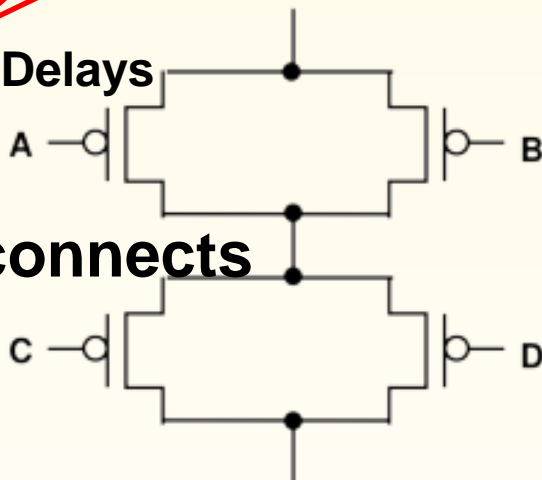


# CMOS Complex Functions

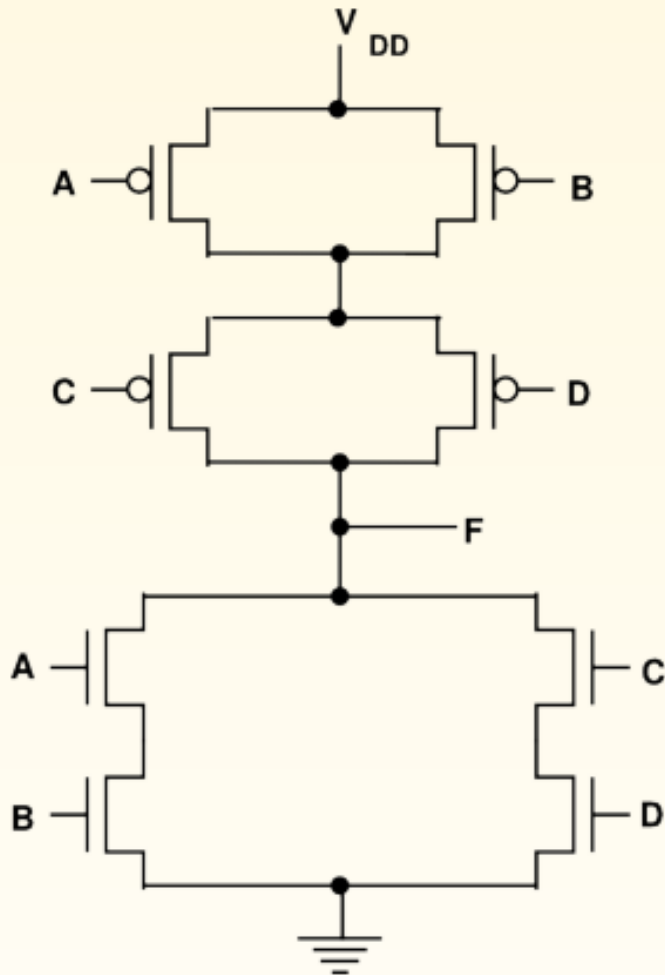
- 4 Construct P-network by taking complement of N-expression ( $AB + CD$ ), which gives the expression,  $(\bar{A} + \bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{C} + \bar{D})$
- 5 Combine P and N circuits

12 T  
2 Gate Delays

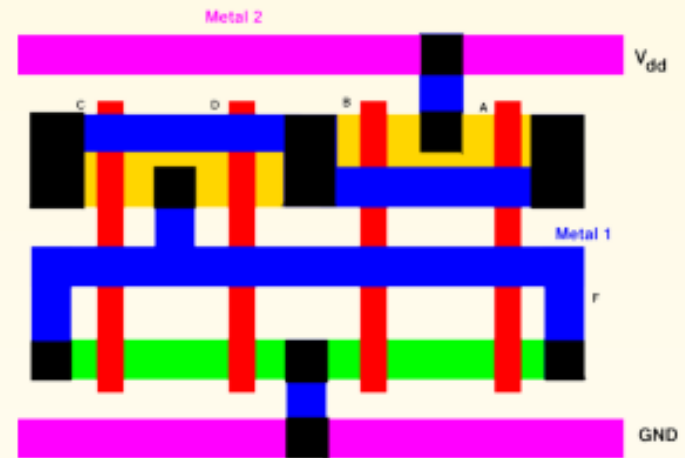
Interconnects



# And Or Invert (AOI)



AND-OR-INVERT (AOI) gate

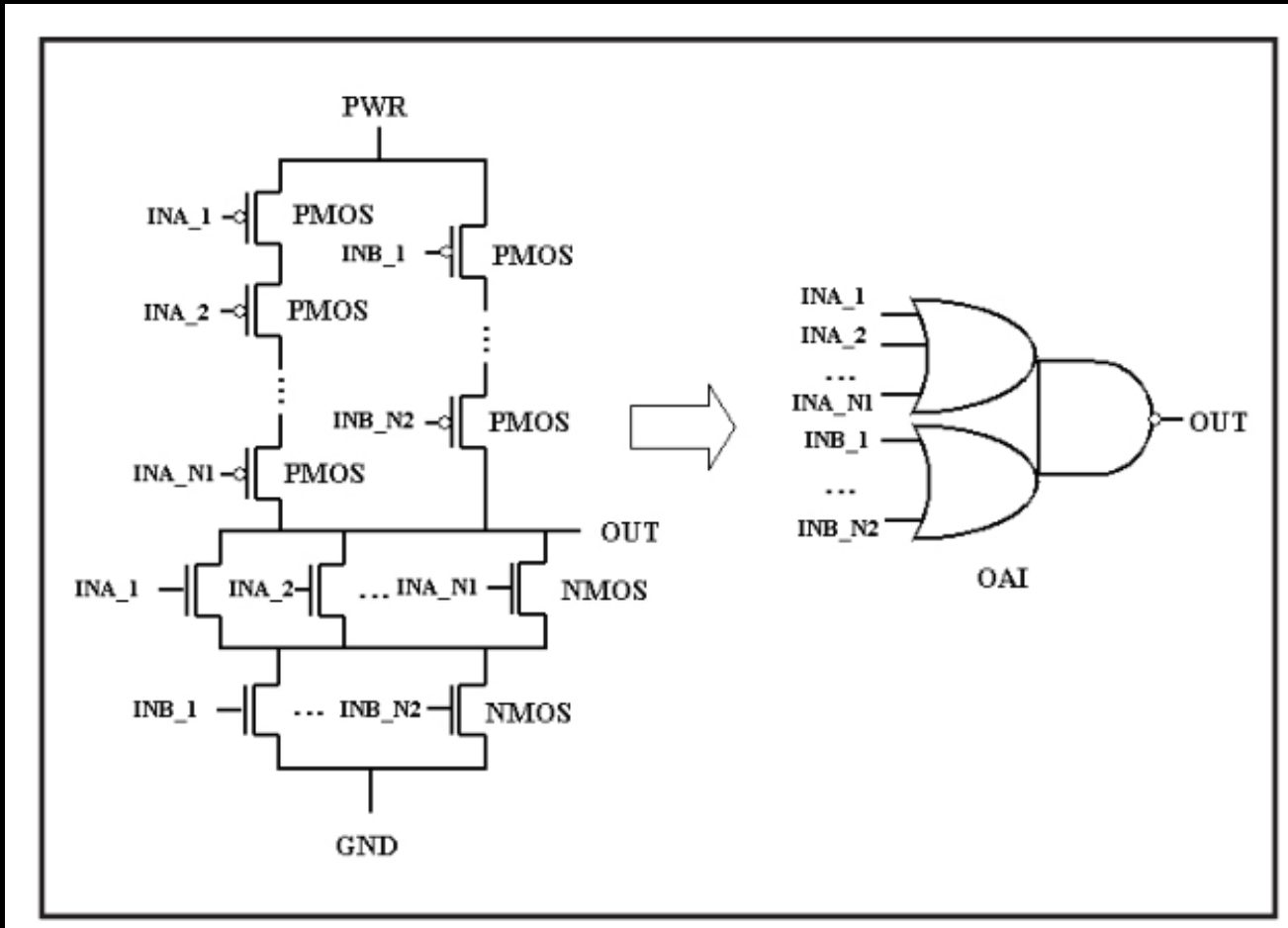


Note: Arbitrary shapes are not allowed in some nanoscale design rules





# Or And Invert (OAI)

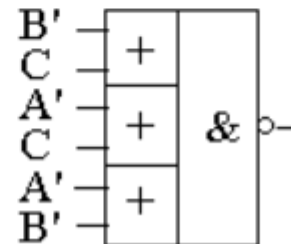
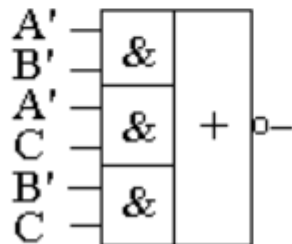


# PLC

		<u>A</u>		
	0	1	1	1
C	0	0	1	0
		<u>B</u>		

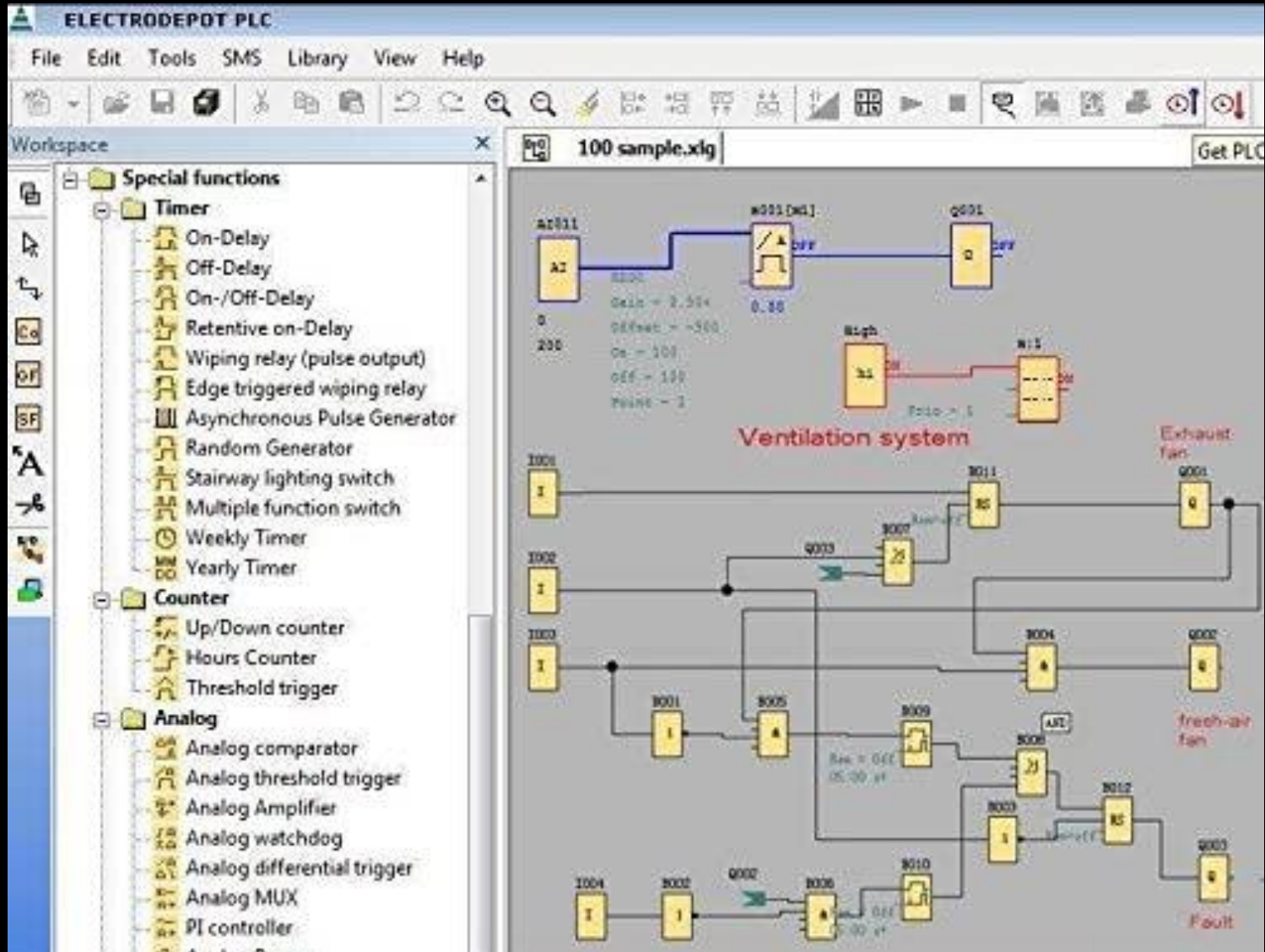
- ⇨  $F' = A'B' + A'C + B'C$
- ⇨  $F = (A'B' + A'C + B'C)'$
- ⇨ Use a 2-input 3-stack AOI gate

- ⇨  $F' = (B' + C)(A' + C)(A' + B')$
- ⇨  $F = [(B' + C)(A' + C)(A' + B')]'$
- ⇨ Use a 2-input 3-stack OAI gate





# PLC





Thank You