

EEE 304 – Digital Electronics Laboratory
Jan 2023 Level-3 Term-2
Final Project Demonstration

4 Bit ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)

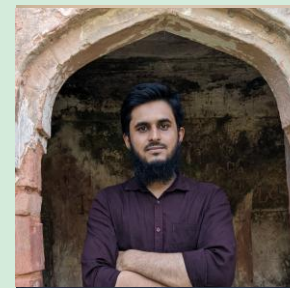
SUBMITTED BY – GROUP 01



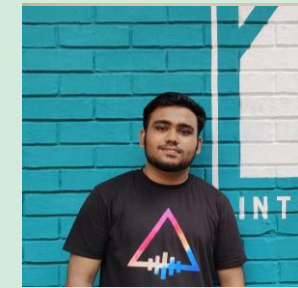
Sheikh Abu Al Raihan Evan
1906066



Kazi Abid Hasan
1906067



Md. Hasnat Karim
1906068



Md. Nahid Mustafa
1906069



BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Outline

1. Summary
2. Introduction
3. Design
4. Implementation
5. Analysis and Evaluation
6. References



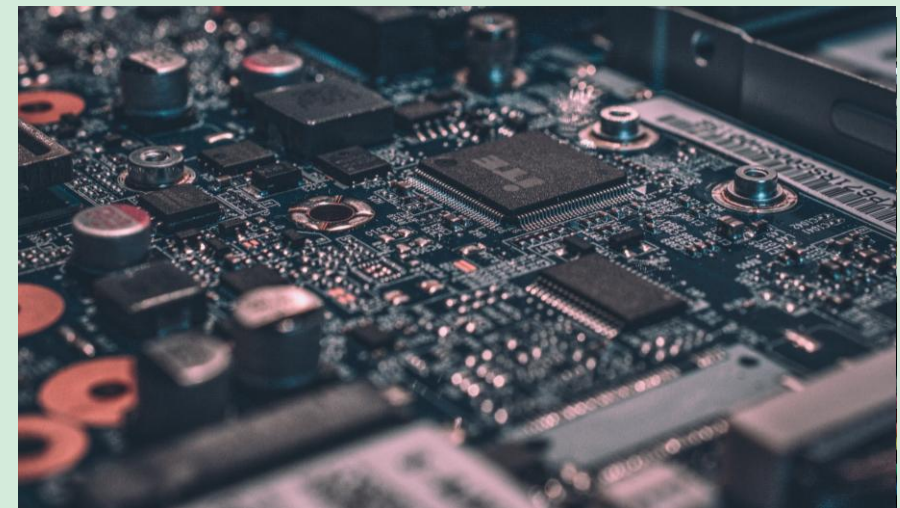
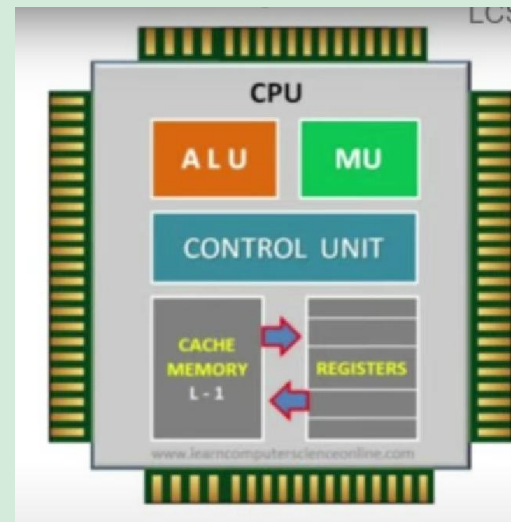
1. Abstract

- An Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) is a fundamental component of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) responsible for performing arithmetic and logical operations on data.
- A 4-bit ALU operates on 4-bit data at a time.
- Our ALU can perform 4 arithmetic operations : addition, subtraction, multiplication, division & 4 bitwise operations: AND, OR, NOT, XOR
- It shows output on 7 segment display & stores the result back in registers.



2. Introduction

An ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) is a crucial component of a computer's CPU (Central Processing Unit). It is necessary because it performs fundamental arithmetic and logical operations on binary data. The development of the ALU was driven by the need to perform arithmetic and logical operations efficiently in electronic computing devices. It emerged as an essential component of computers to facilitate data processing, computation, and program execution, enabling the growth and evolution of computing technology.



3.1 Design: Methods

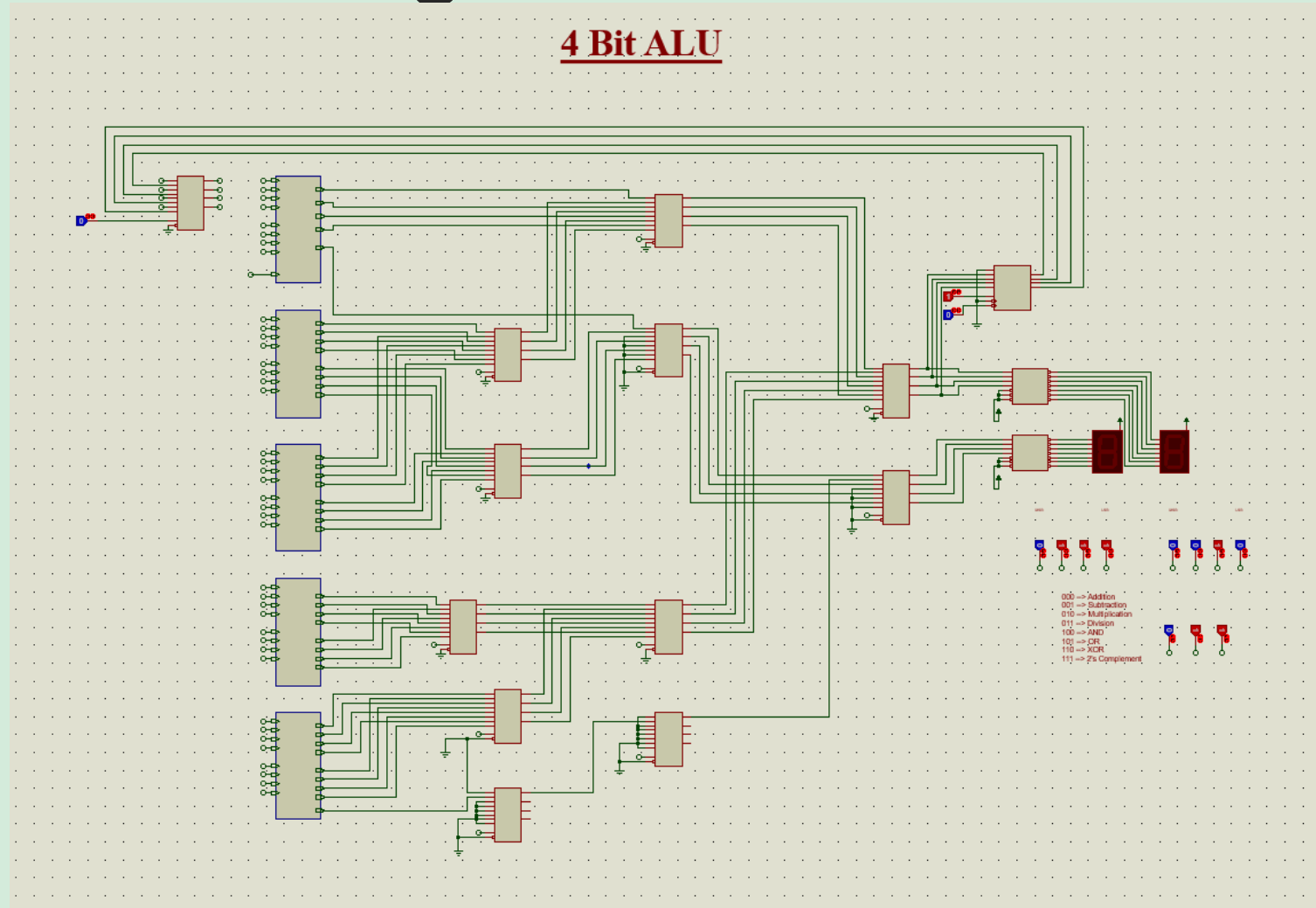
Components:

- 7404 (NOT gate)
- 7408 (AND gate)
- 7432 (OR gate)
- 7486 (XOR gate)
- 74283 (Adder)
- 74157 (MUX)
- 7495 (Register)
- 7447 (Decoder)
- 7 Segment Display
- Breadboard
- Jumper Wire
- Stapler Wire
- 5V Adapter
- 9V Battery
- Battery Clip
- Buck Module
- Switch
- Breadboard Power Supply
- 74595 (Register)
- 7476 (JK Flip-Flop)
- 7474 (D Flip-Flop)

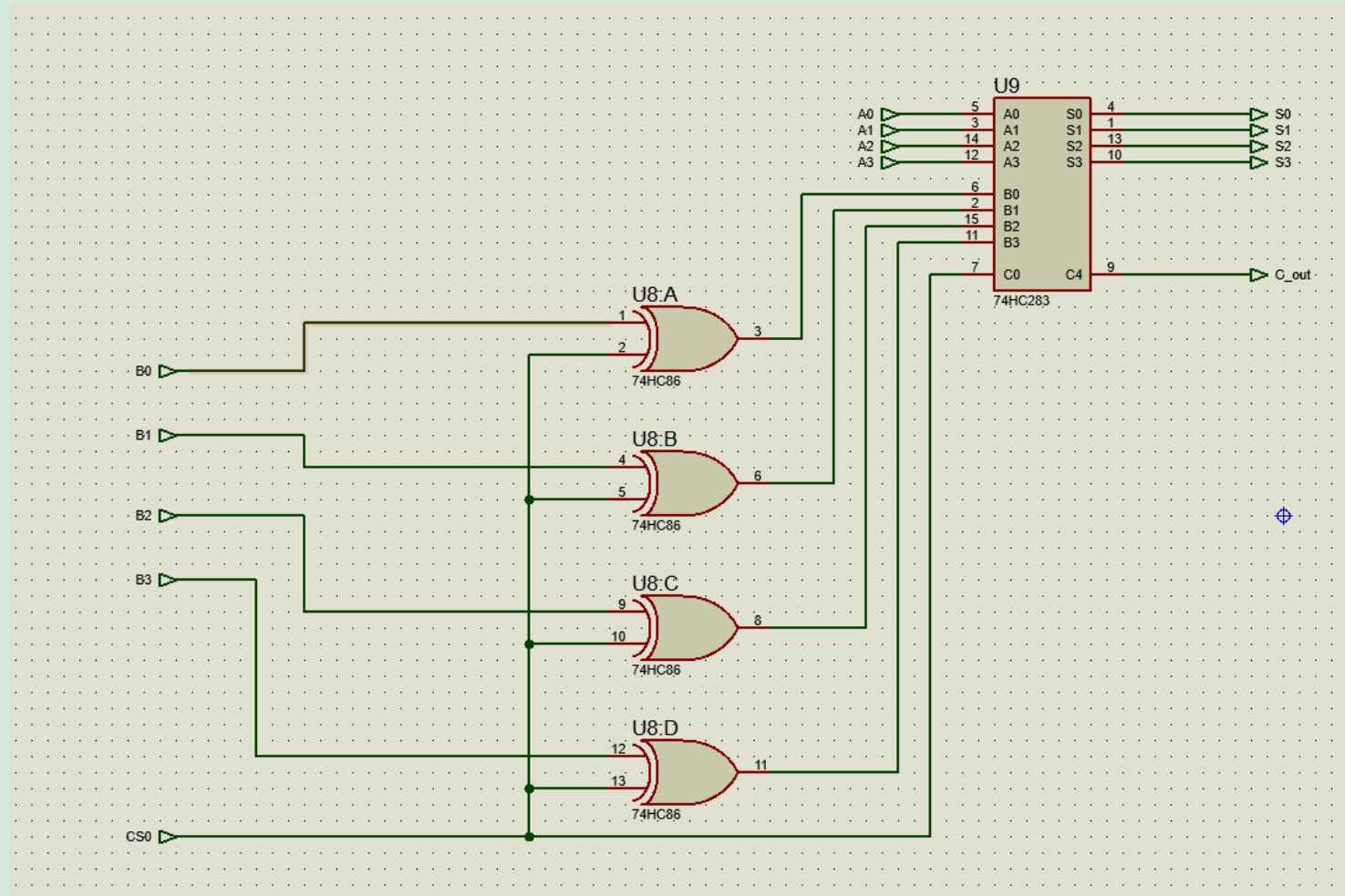
Software: Proteus Professional



3.2 Circuit Diagram

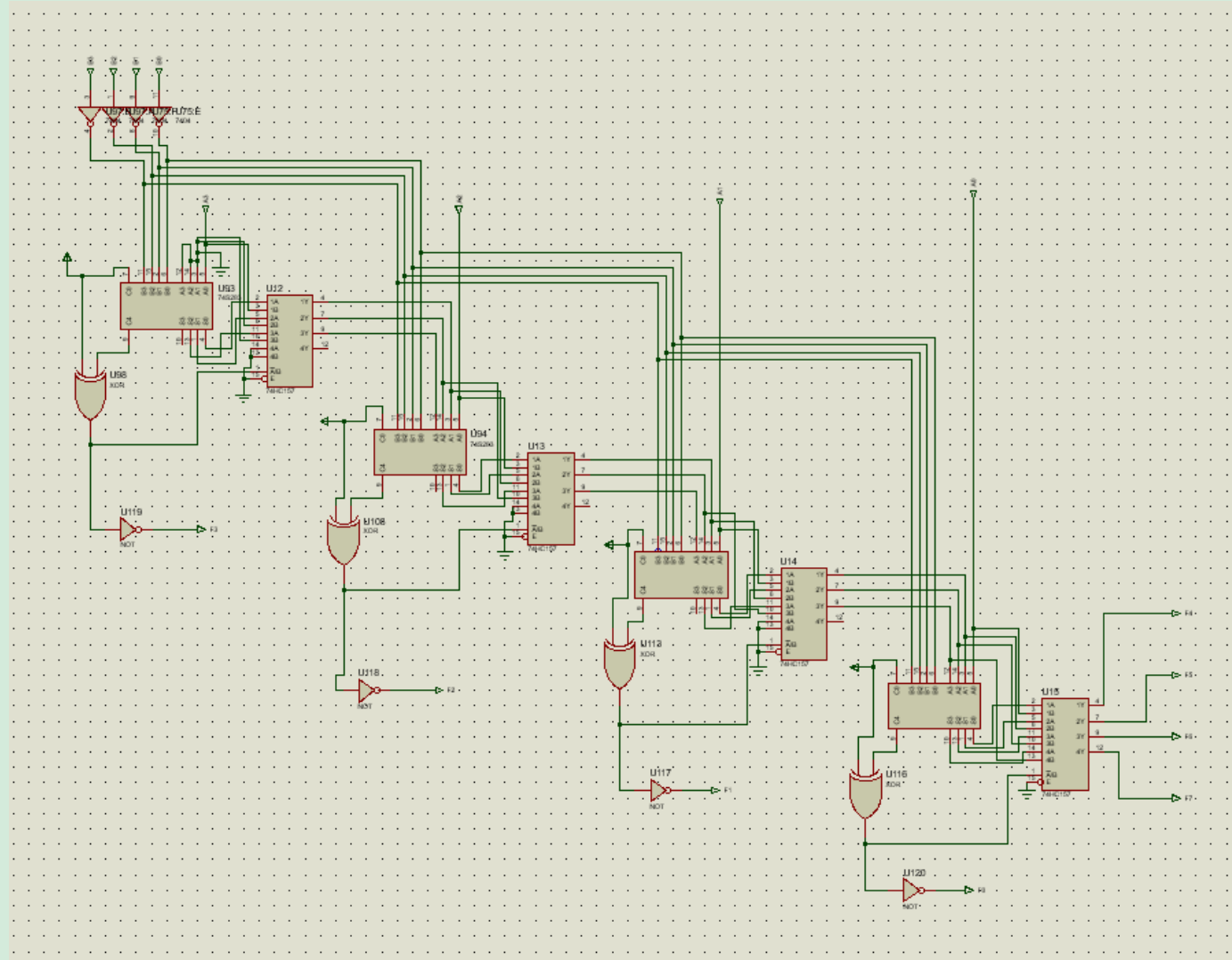


3.2 Circuit Diagram: Addition-Subtraction Block

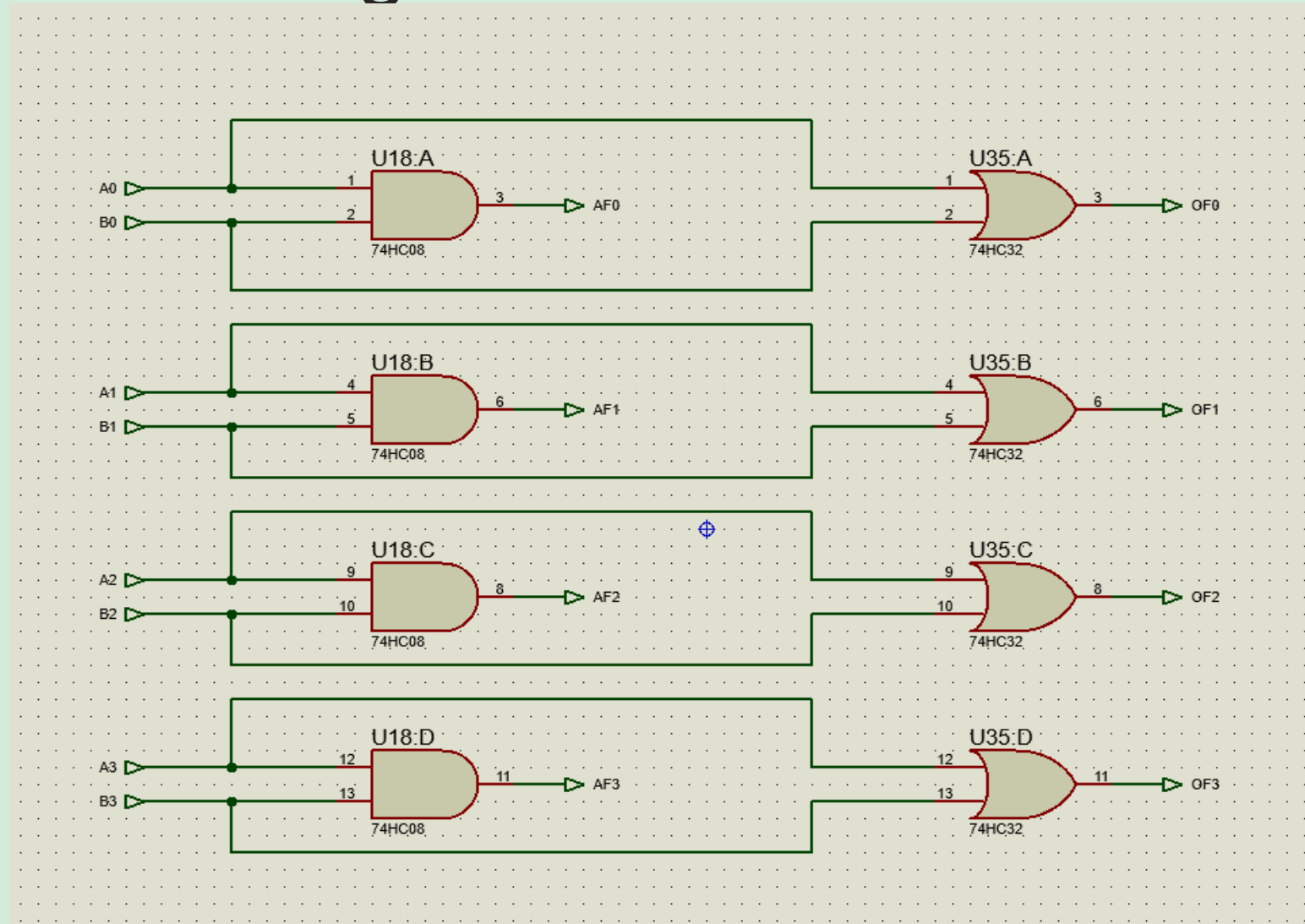




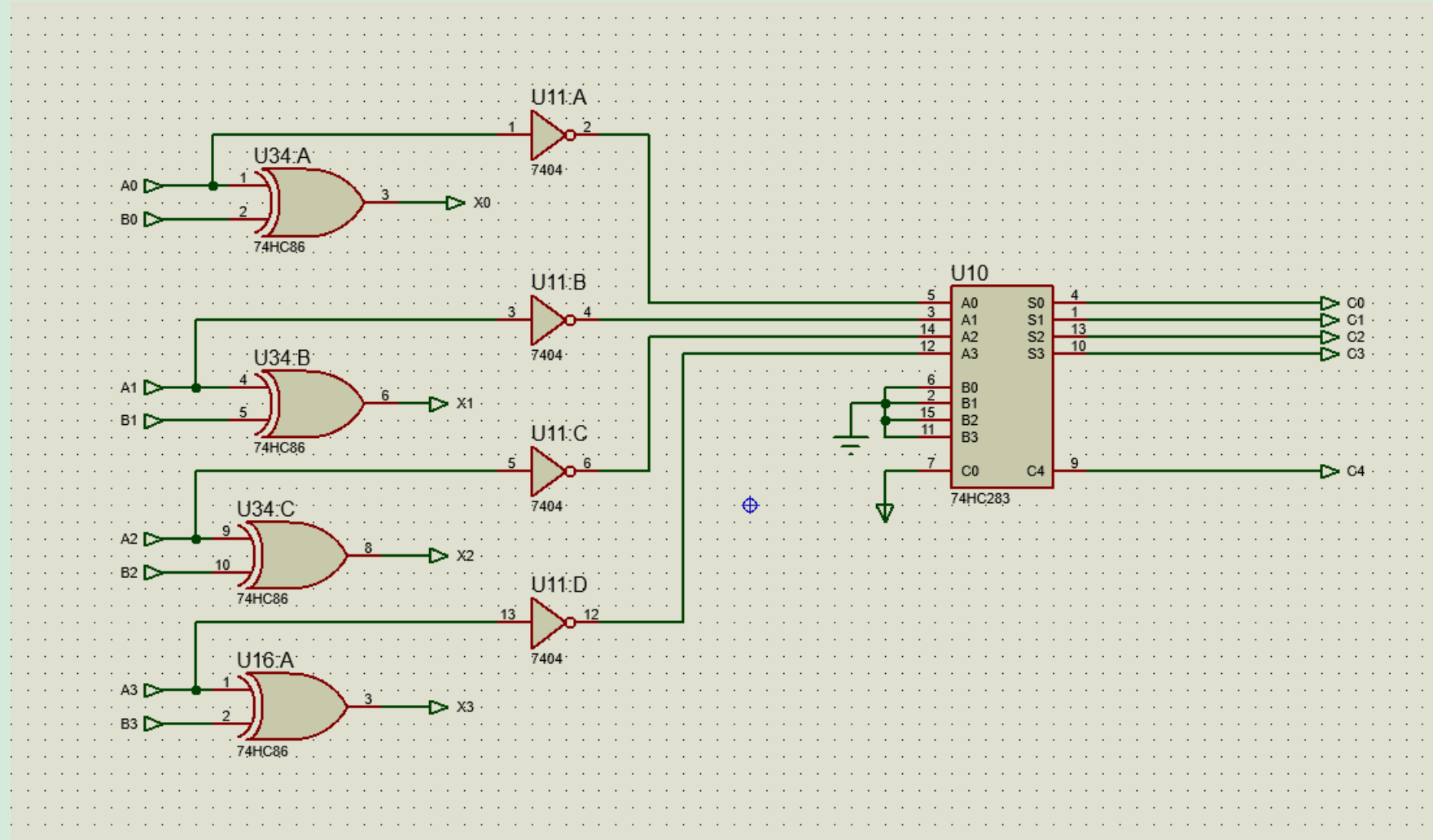
3.2 Circuit Diagram: Division Block



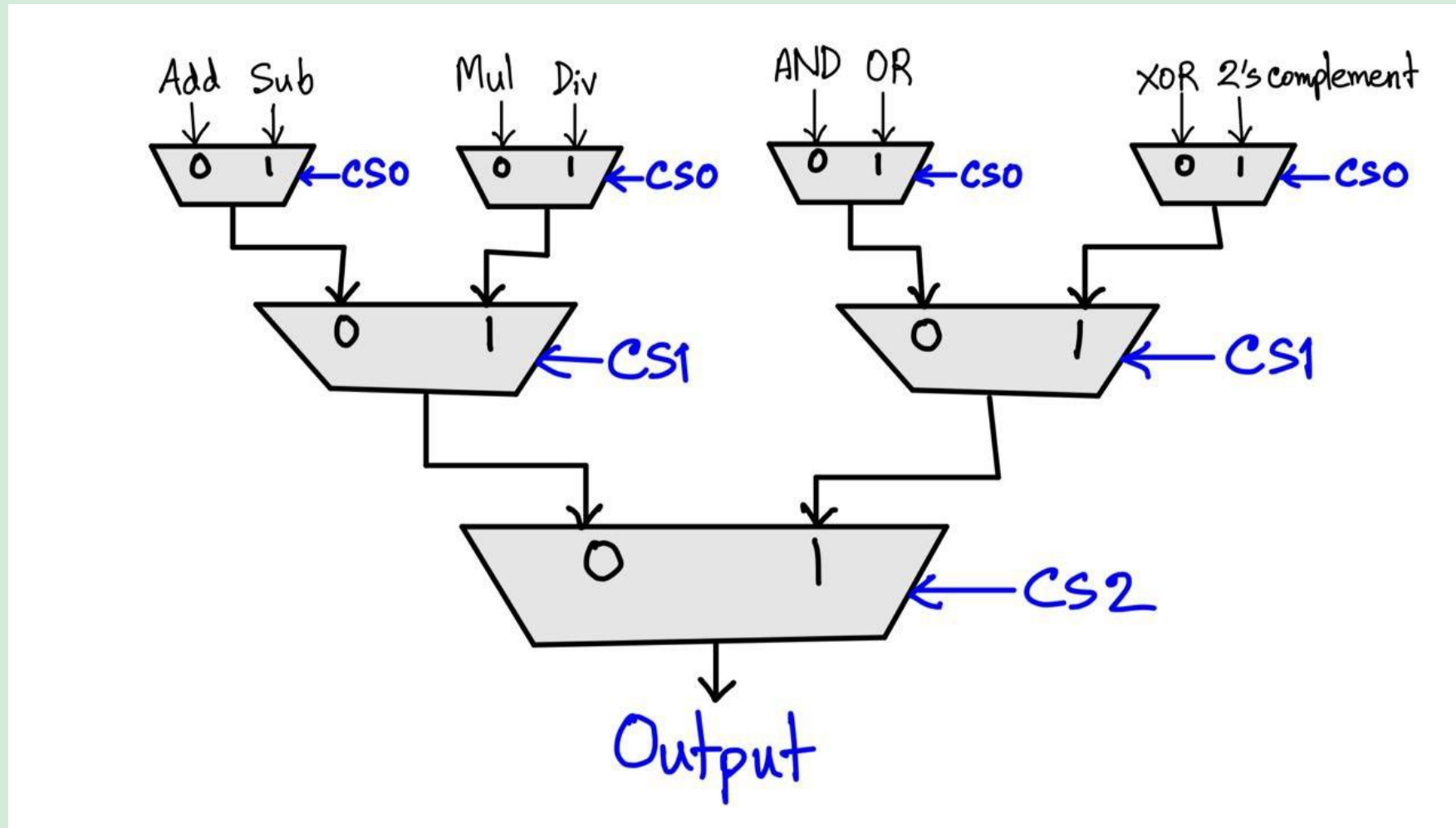
3.2 Circuit Diagram: AND-OR Block



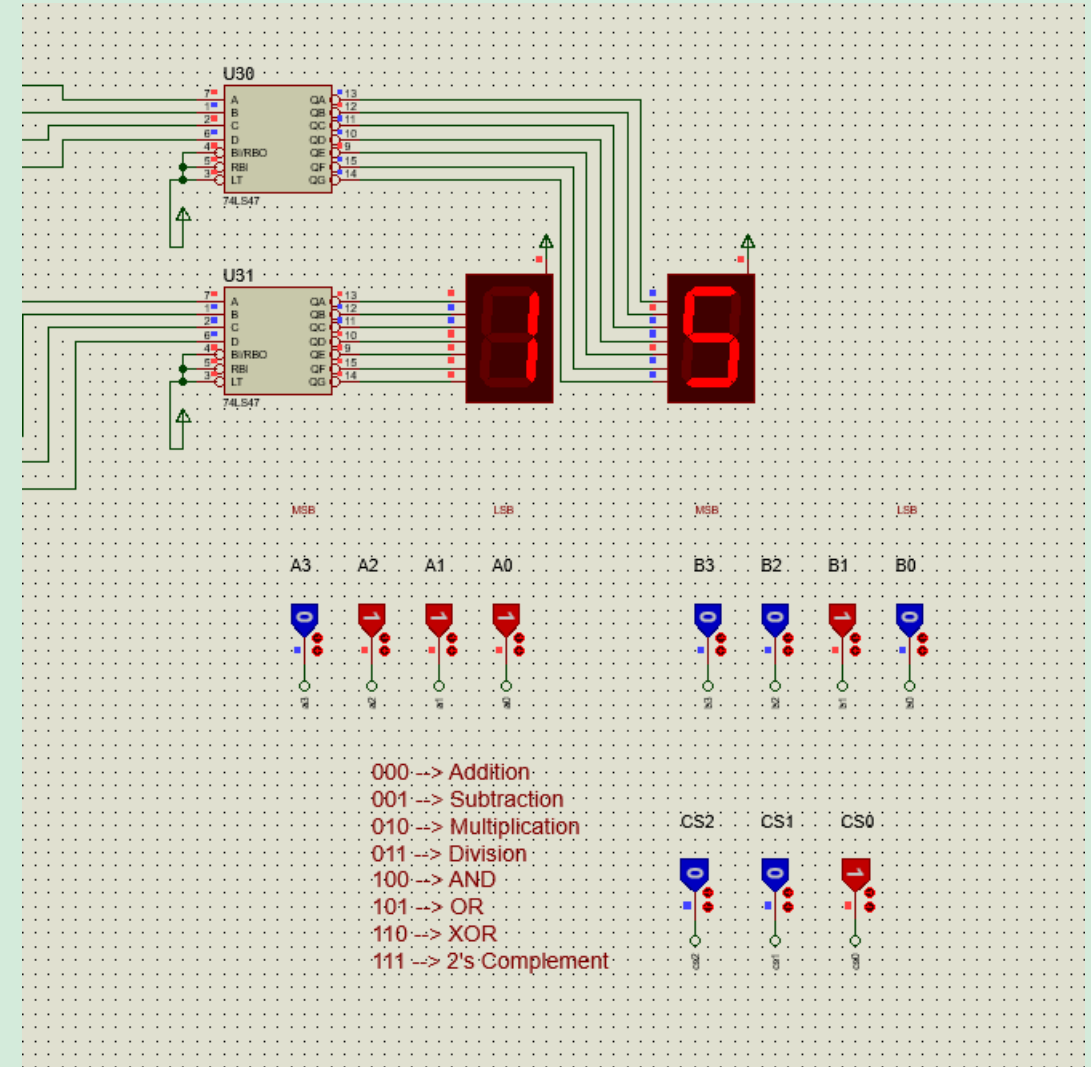
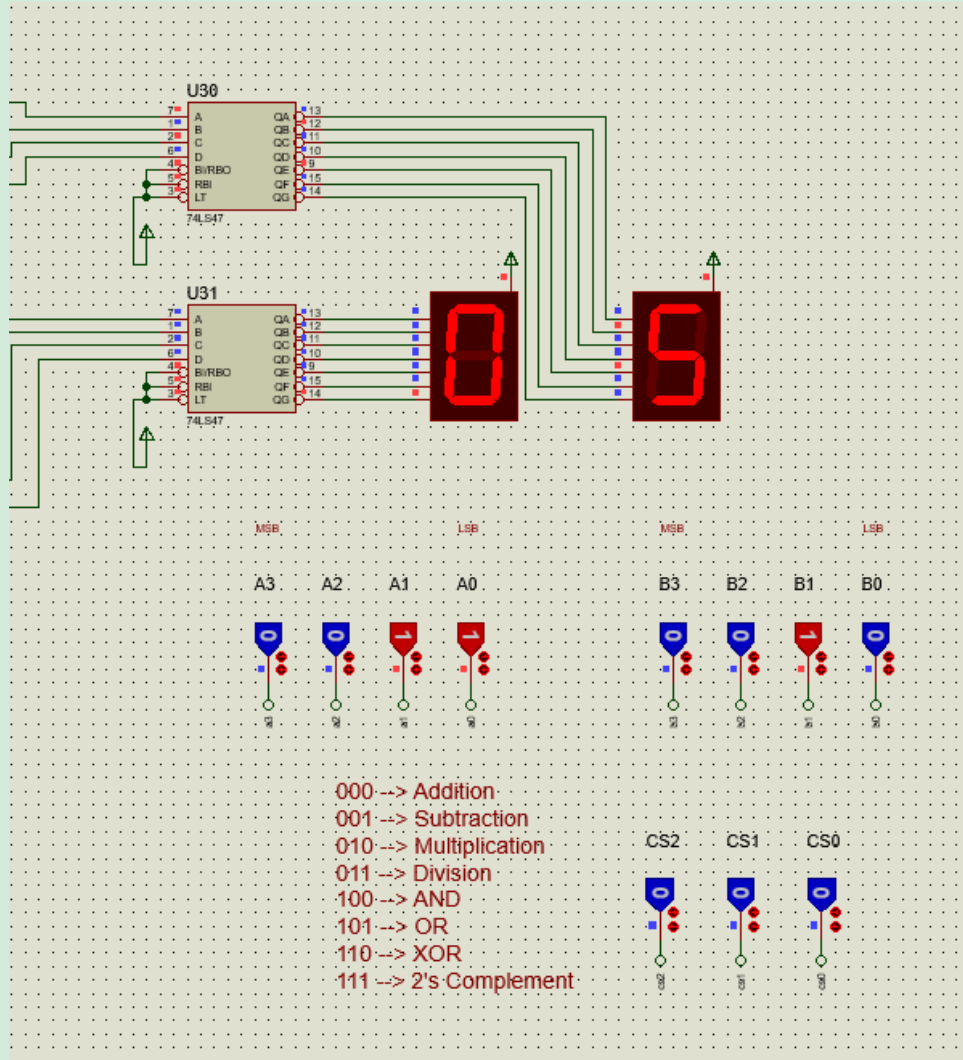
3.2 Circuit Diagram: XOR, 2's compliment Block



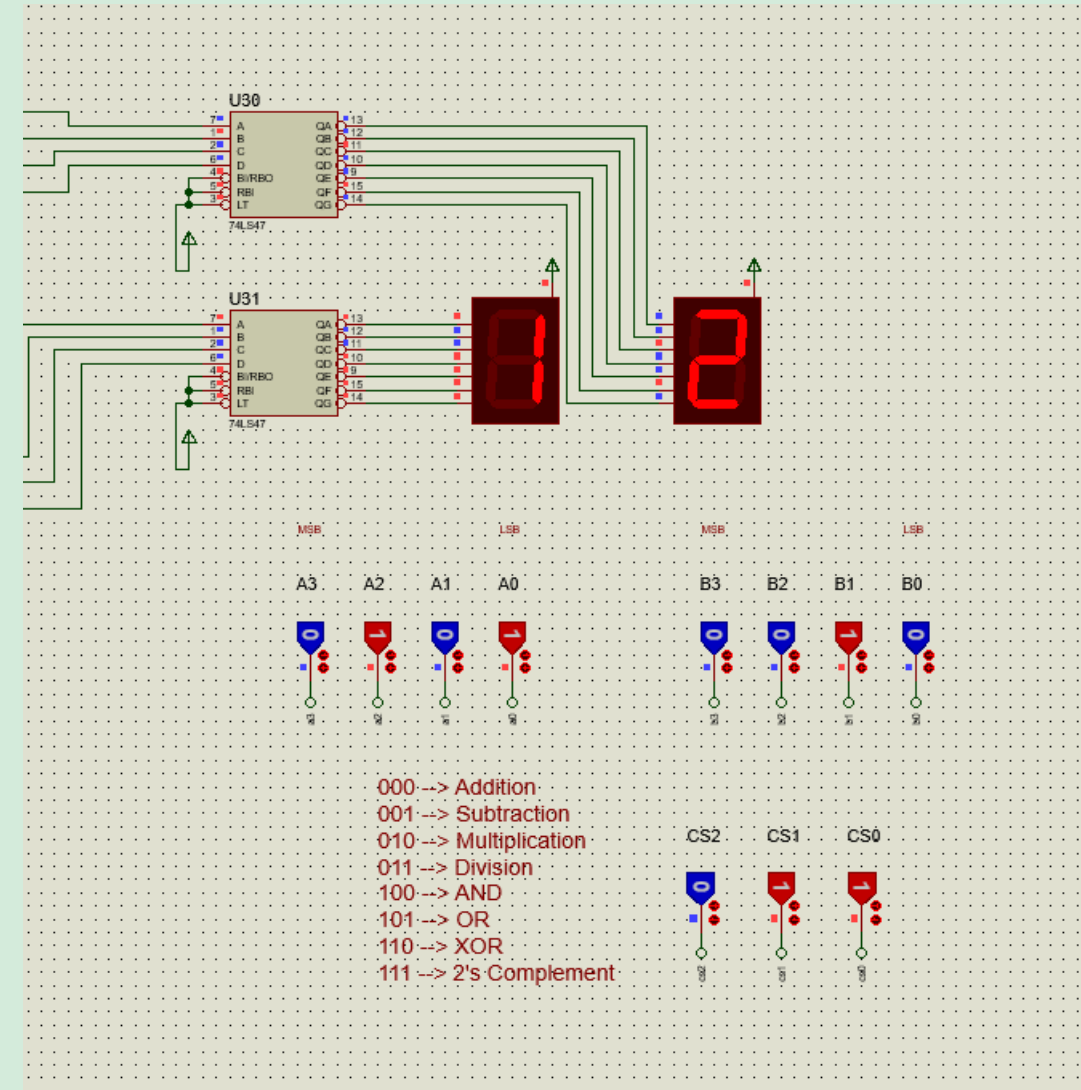
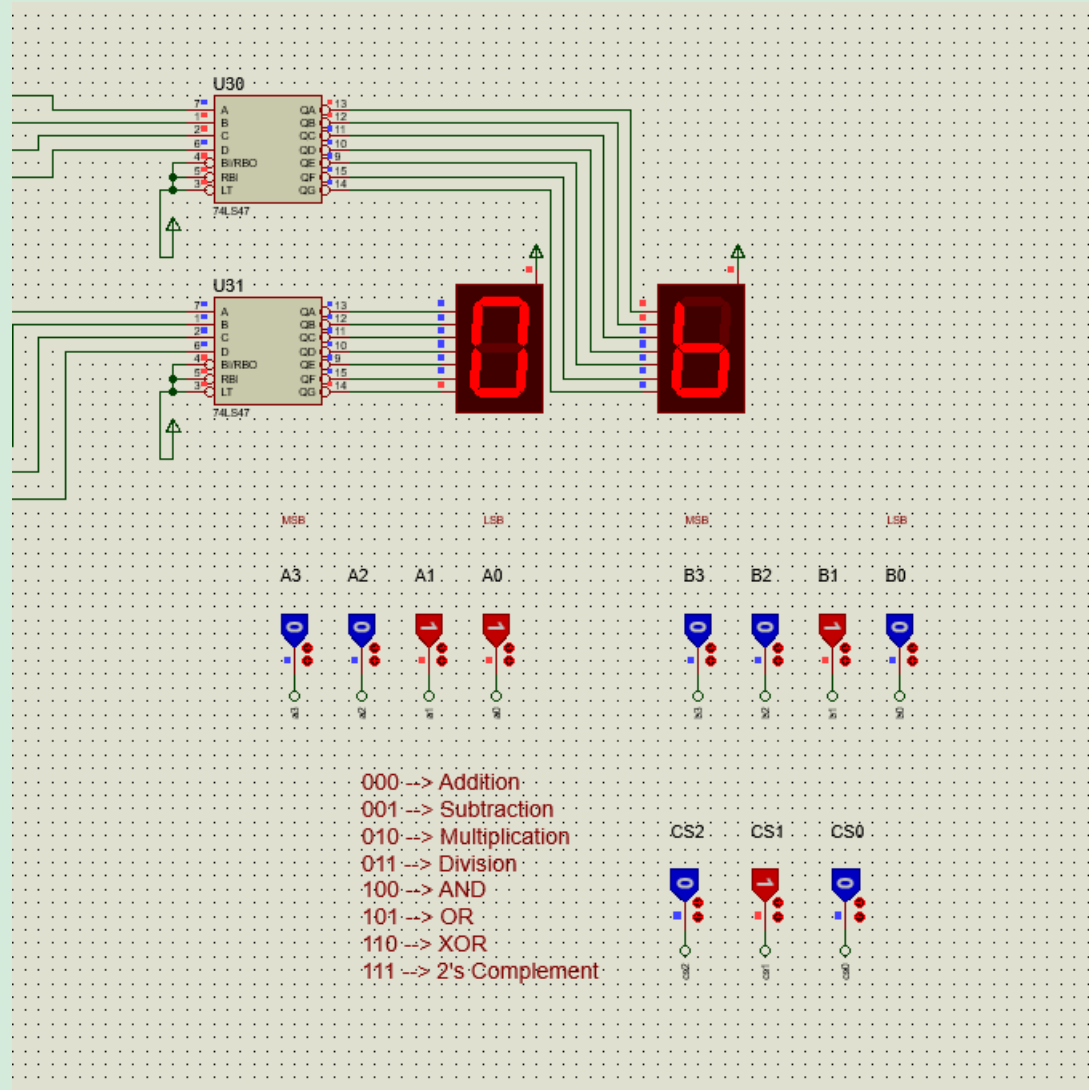
3.2 Circuit Diagram: Operations Design with Control Signal



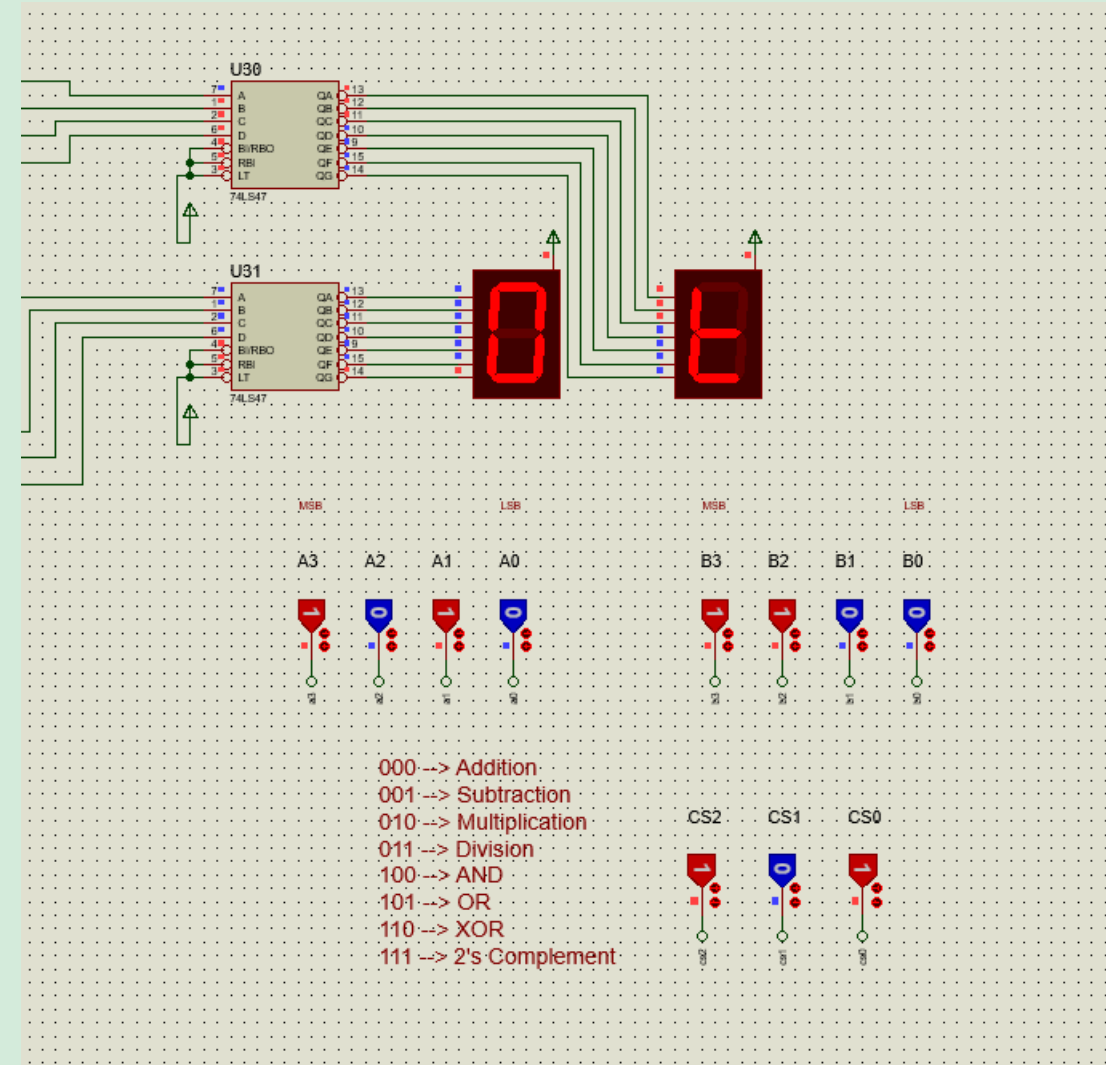
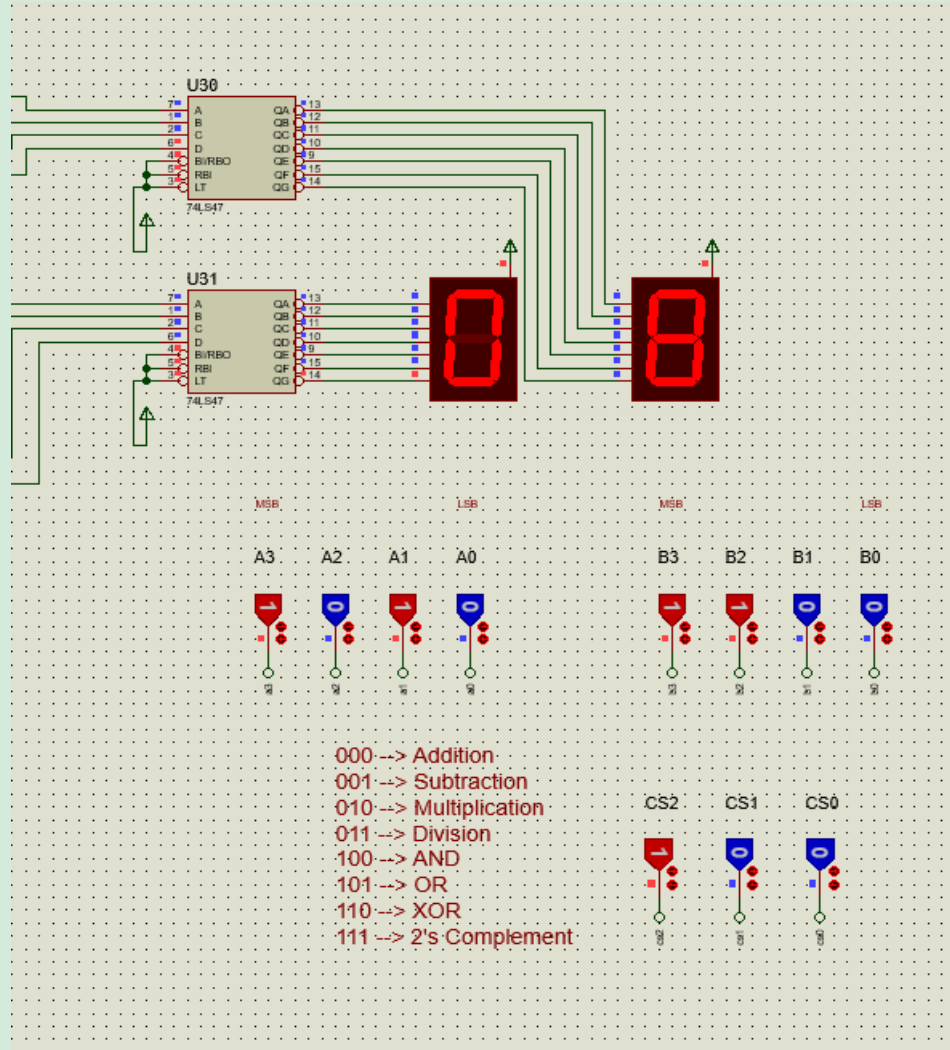
3.3 Simulation: Addition , Subtraction



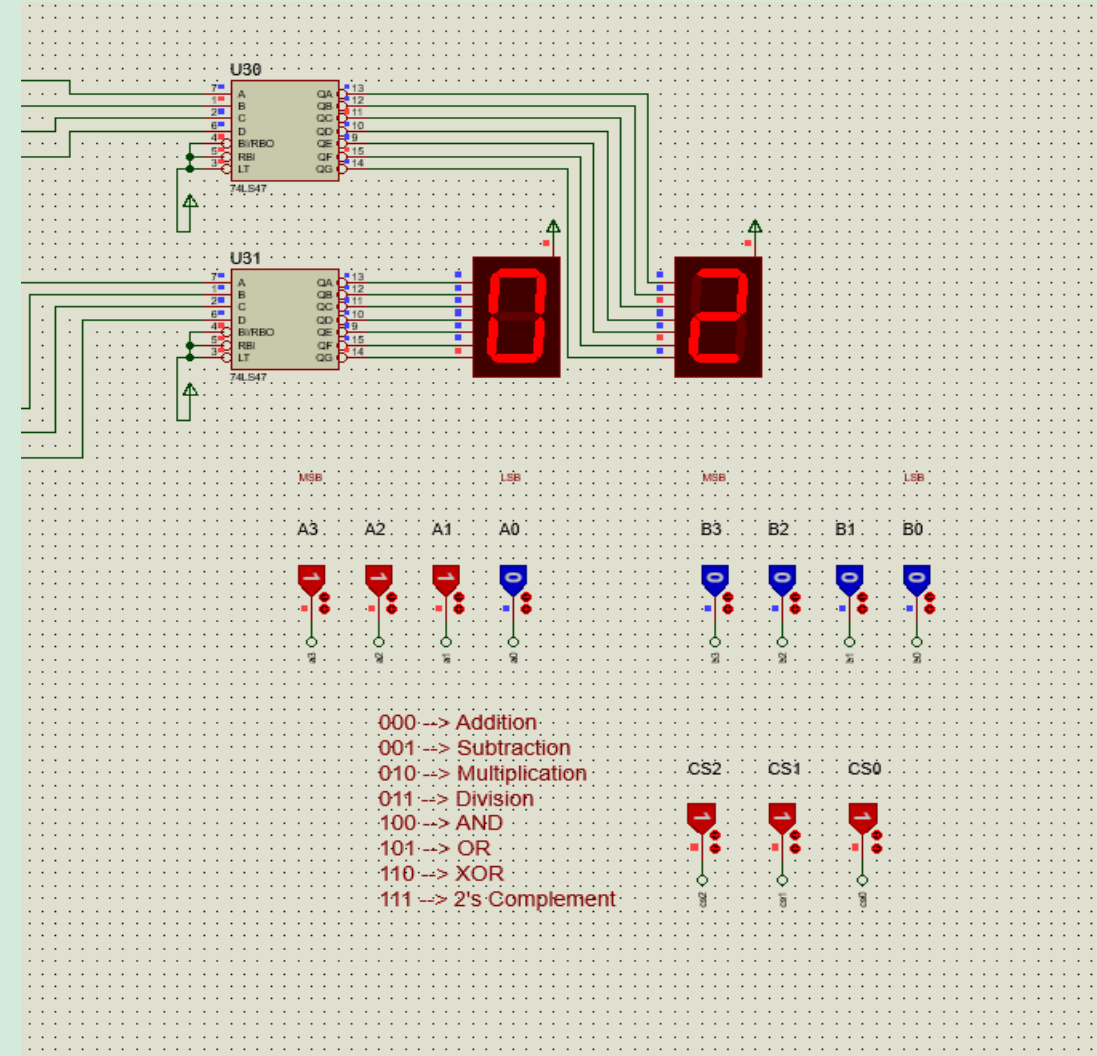
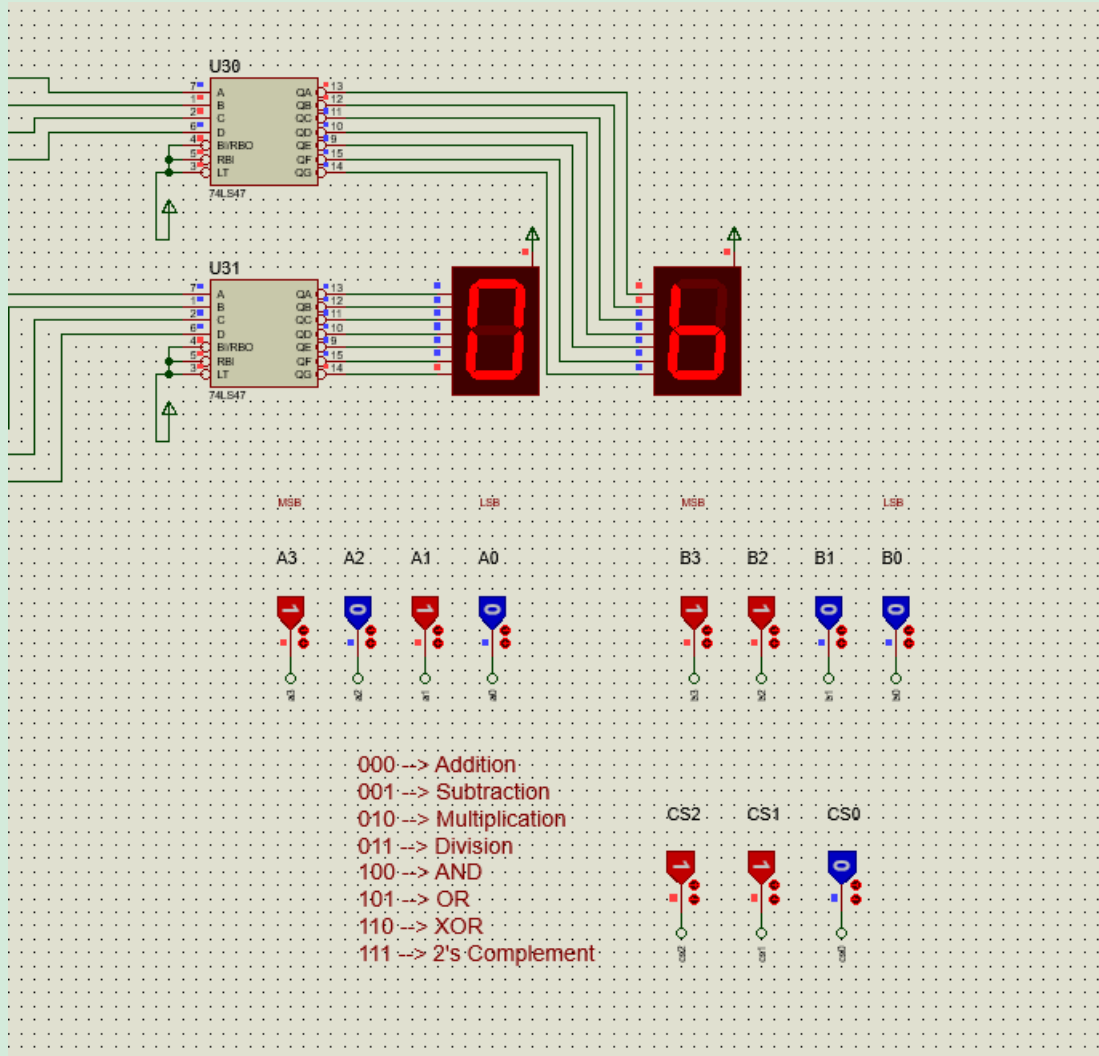
3.3 Simulation: Multiplication, Division



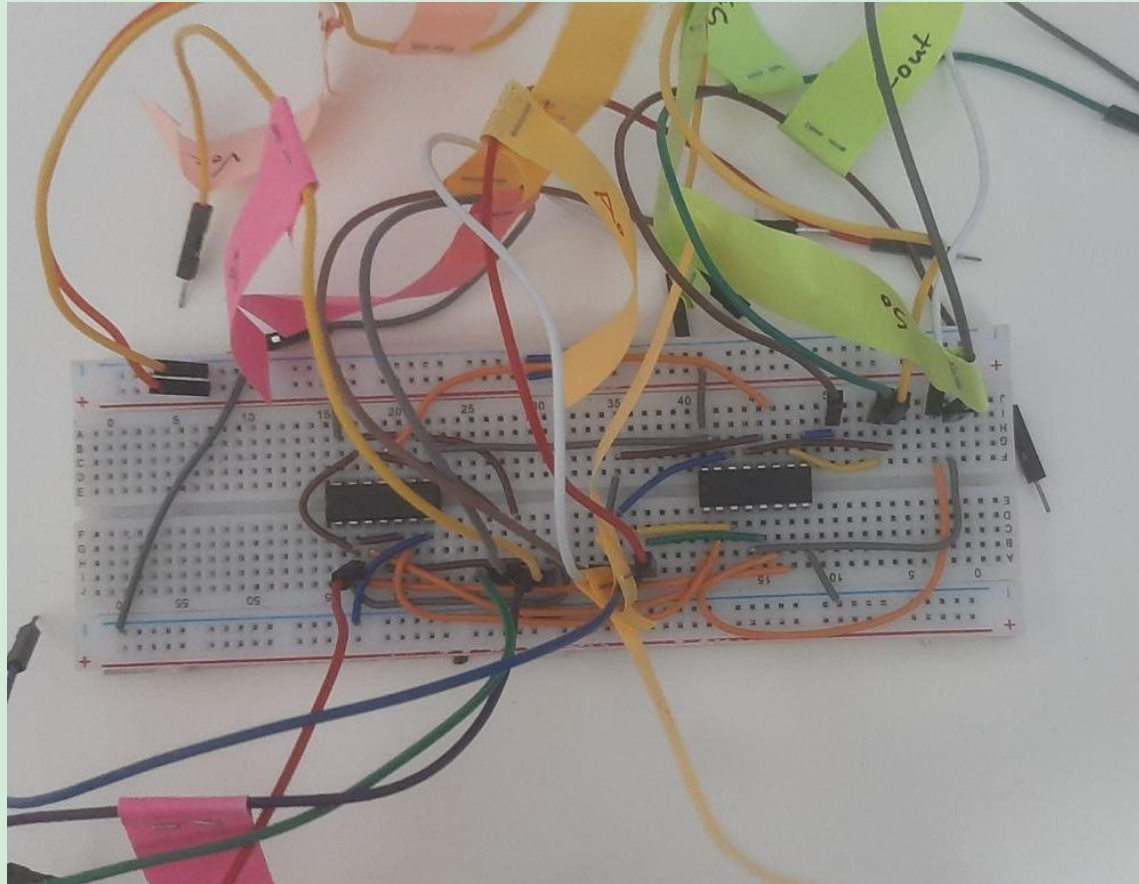
3.3 Simulation: AND , OR



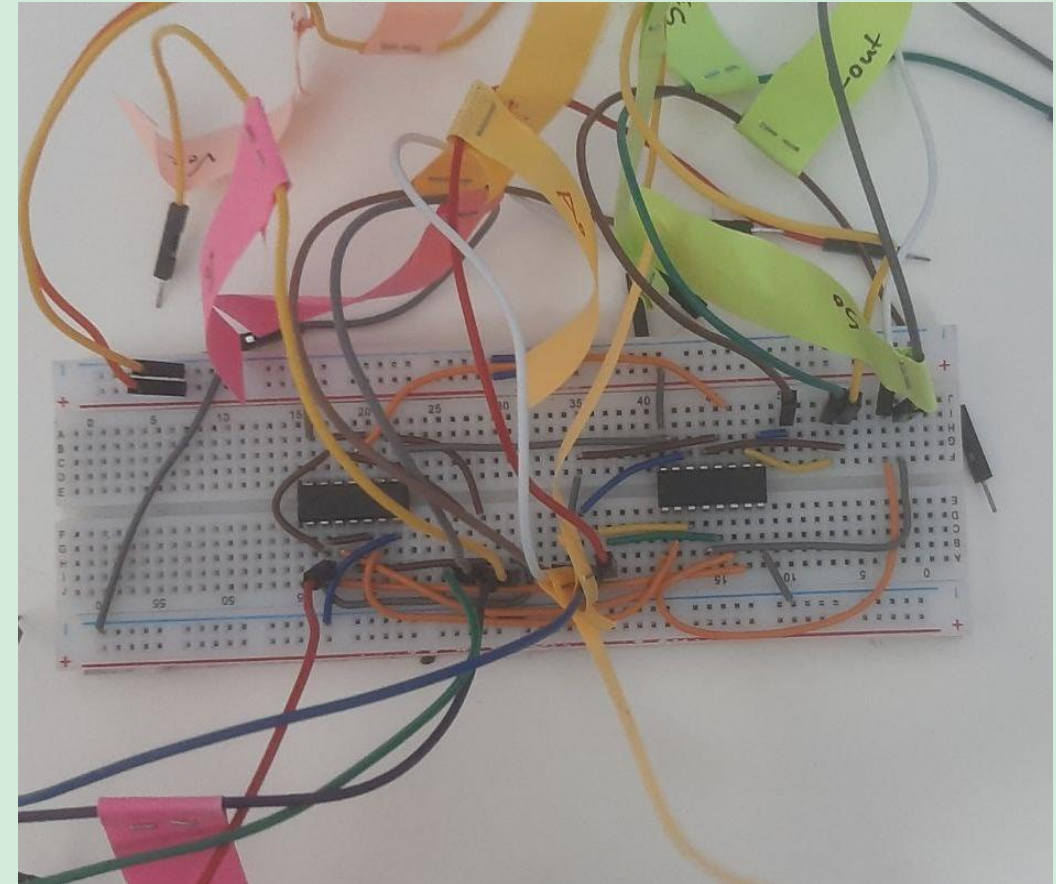
3.3 Simulation: XOR, 2's Complement



4. Implementation

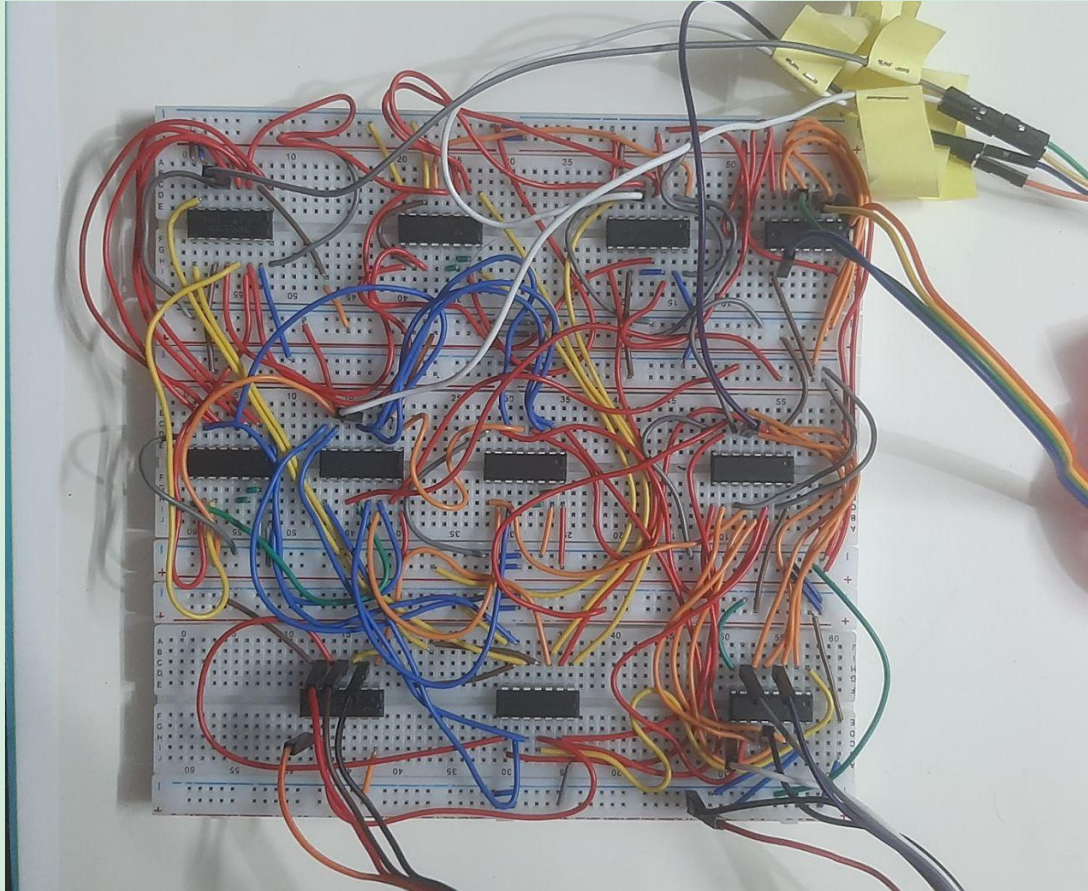


Addition, Subtraction

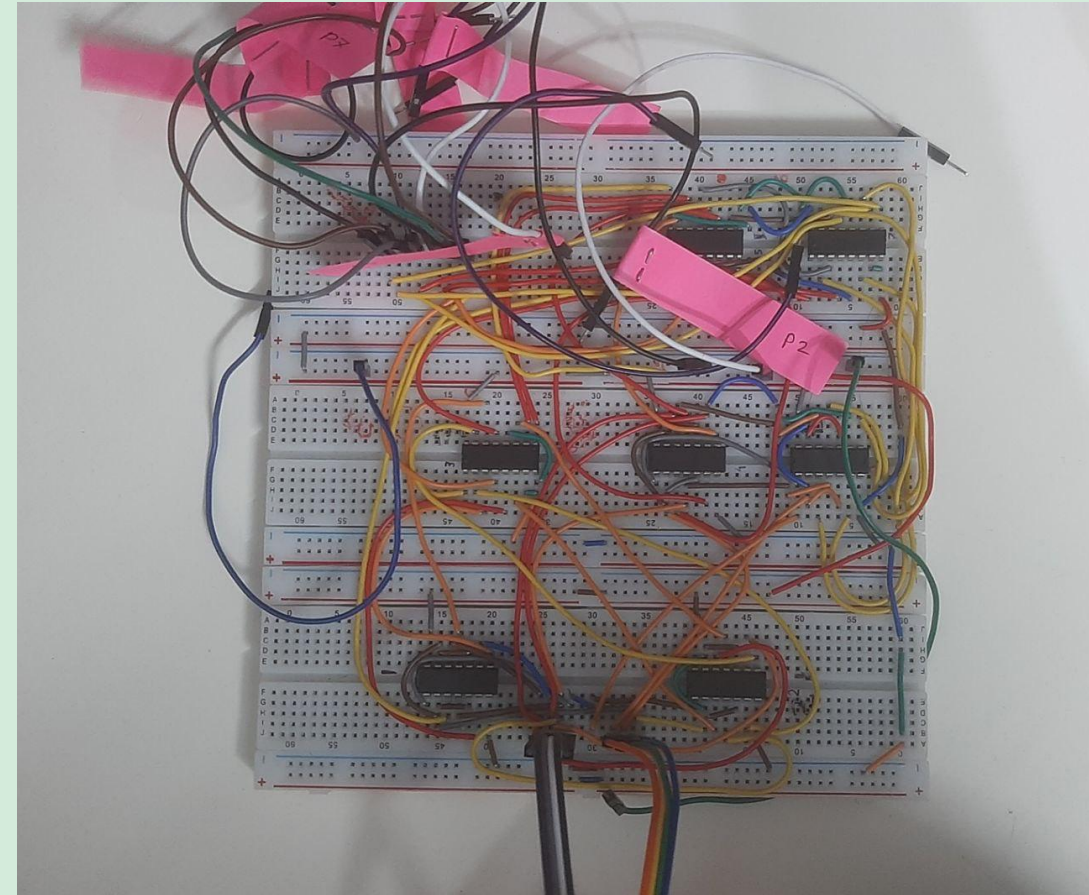


AND, OR

4. Implementation

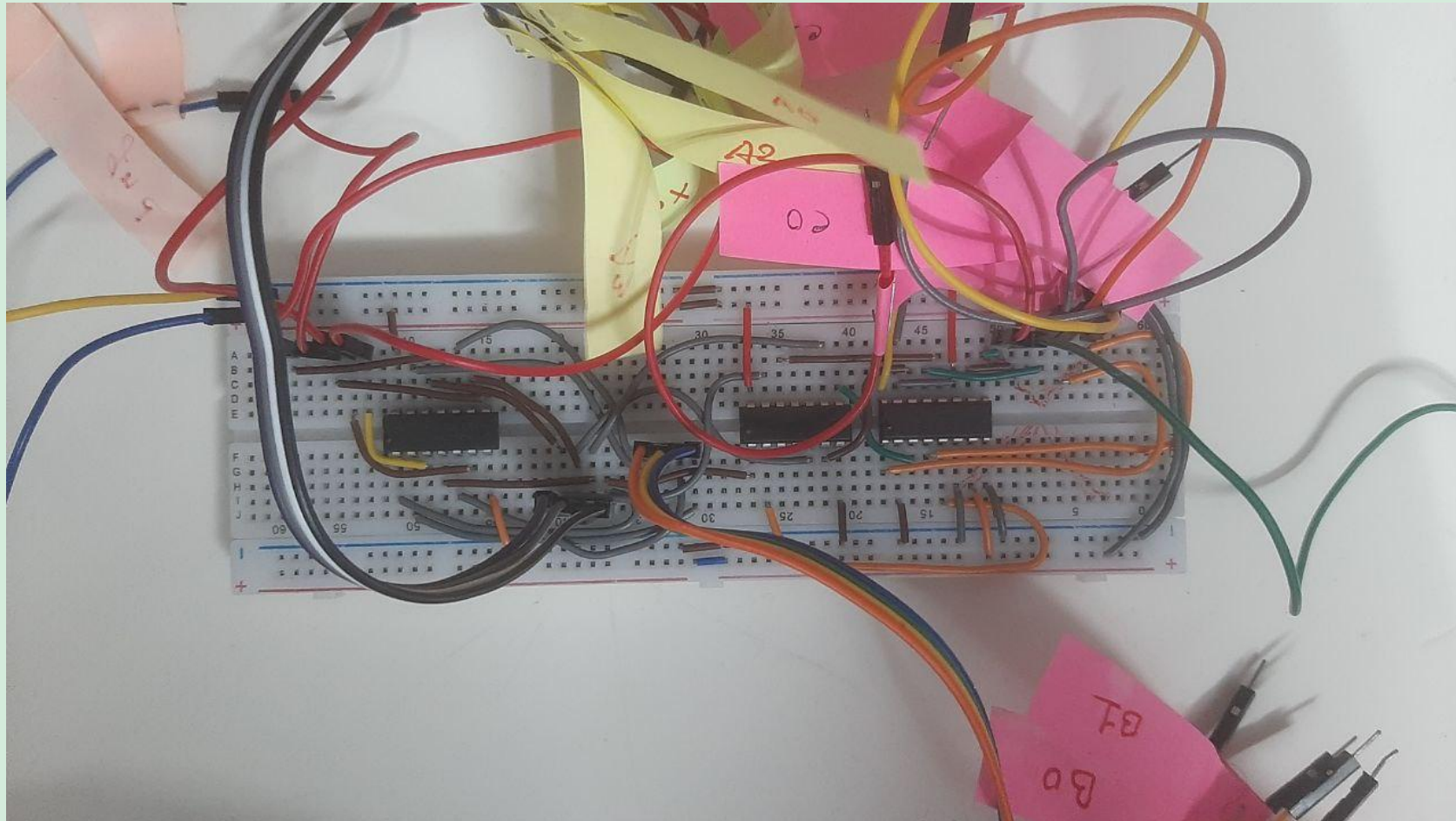


Division



Multiplication

4. Implementation



XOR, 2's Complement

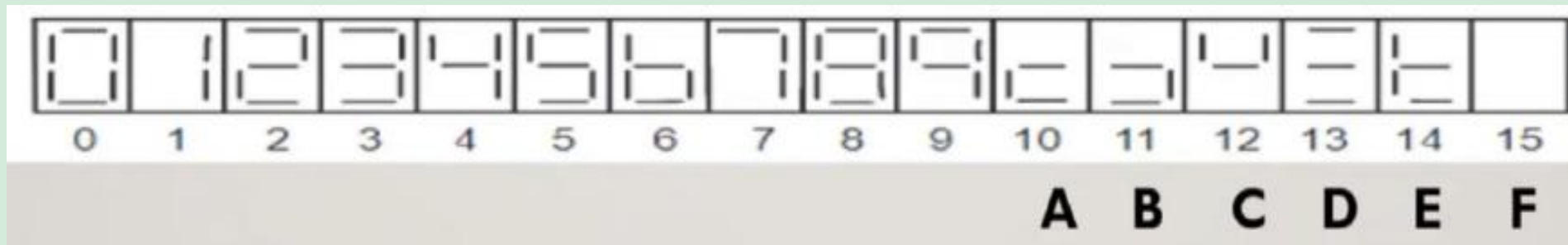
5.1 Cost Analysis

Component	Quantity	Cost
7404 (NOT gate)	12	360
7408 (AND gate)	18	360
7432 (OR gate)	10	180
7486 (XOR gate)	12	300
74283 (Adder)	30	1350
74157 (MUX)	48	1800
7495 (Register)	4	180
7447 (Decoder)	12	380
7 Segment Display	14	112
Breadboard	23	2990
Jumper wire	18 set	1440
Stapler wire	10 set	1500
5V adapter	3	1740
9V Battery	6	300
Battery clip	6	60
Buck Module	3	240
Switch	20	100
Breadboard Power supply	2	220
74595 (Register)	2	40
7476 (JK Flip-Flop)	4	180
7474 (D Flip-Flop)	6	180
Grand Total		14012

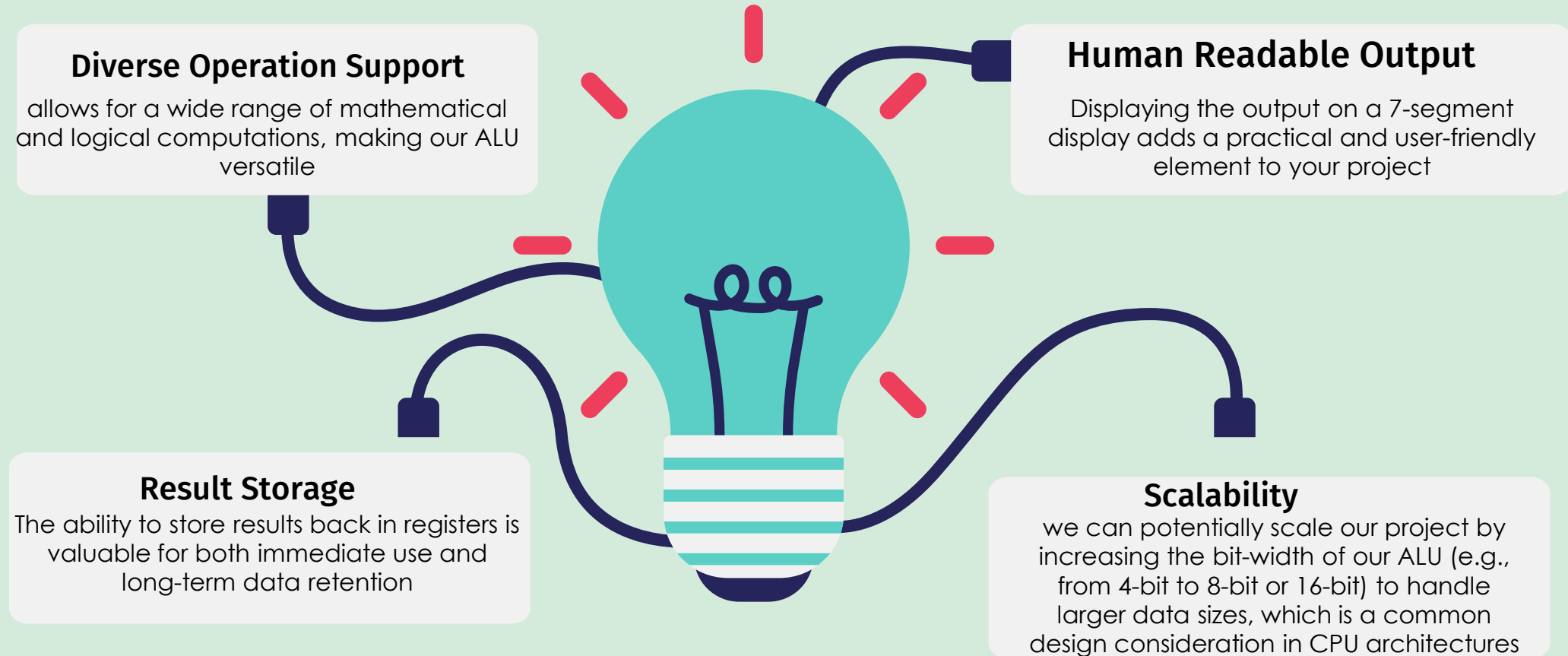


5.2 Limitations

- Switch was not used for input as the voltage drop across the switch was affecting the outputs.
- We couldn't find BCD to Hexa-decimal decoder in the market so we couldn't show A-F characters in display, rather special characters were displayed in our 7447 decoder.



5.3 Novelty



5.4 Practical Considerations of the Design

Hardware Selection

Choosing appropriate electronic components, necessary processing power and input/output capabilities to handle our project's requirements

01

02

03

04

Accuracy and Precision

Precision is crucial, especially for calculations involving division and multiplication

Cost Constraints

Keeping an eye on budget and try to optimize component selection to meet our project's requirements without unnecessary expenses.

Testing and Validation

Rigorously testing ALU's operations to ensure accuracy and reliability

5.5 Evaluation of the Sustainability

Energy Efficiency

Using low-power components and implementing power-saving techniques not only conserves energy but also extends the lifespan of batteries or reduces electricity consumption

01

Longevity

Ensure that the electronic components and circuits used are of high quality and have a long operational life

02

Repairability

Keeping an eye on budget and try to optimize component selection to meet our project's requirements without unnecessary expenses.

03

Materials Selection

We chose components that have have a lower environmental footprint.

04

6.1 Individual Contribution of Each Member



**Sheikh Abu Al Raihan
Evan**

Contribution in buying components, implementing hardware, debugging, Report writing



Kazi Abid Hasan

Contribution in software simulation, implementing hardware, debugging, Integrating all team members



Md. Hasnat Karim

Contribution in implementing hardware, software simulation, Report writing



Md. Nahid Mustafa

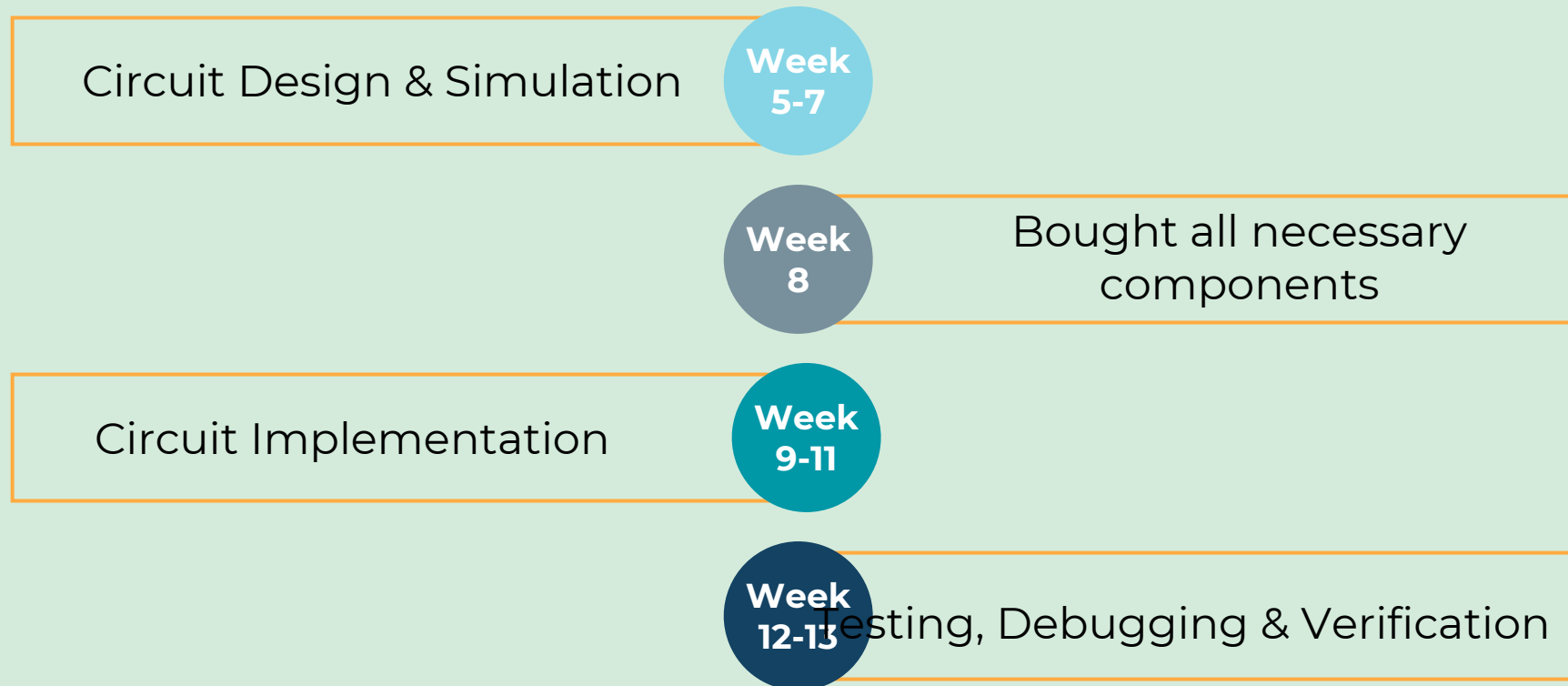
Contribution in buying components, debugging, helping others, preparing slides

6.2 Mode of Team Work and Diversity

We, all the four members of our team, worked in a structured way and cooperated each other. One member coordinated the whole task & other member did their assigned task. Here are some moments we worked together.



6.3 Logbook of Project



7. References

	https://www.electronics-tutorial.net/Mini-Projects/Four-bit-Arithmetic-Logical-Unit/
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ohp81M5dTPg
	https://vlab.amrita.edu/?sub=3&brch=81&sim=604&cnt=1
	https://www.ijert.org/design-and-implementation-of-4-bit-alu-for-low-power-using-adiabatic-logic-based-on-finfet
	https://www.instructables.com/8-bit-ALU-Arithmetic-Logic-Unit/

THANKS!
Any questions?

