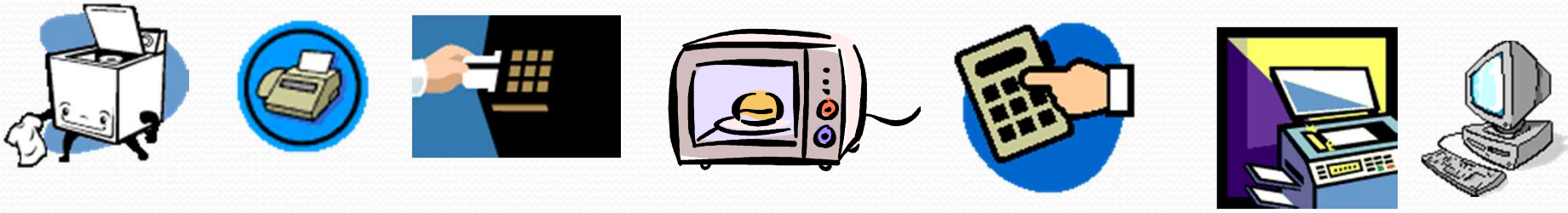
Logică computațională
Curs 13

Lector dr. Pop Andreea-Diana

Circuite logice

- circuite electronice simple

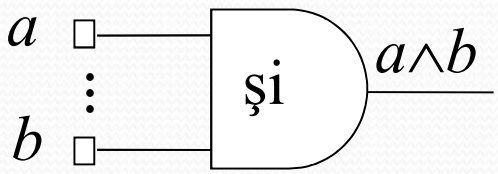


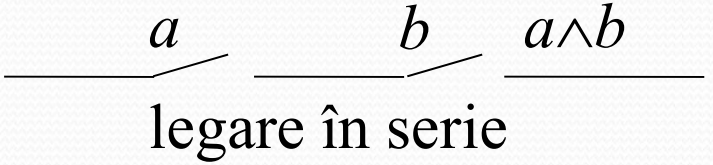
- modelarea – se face cu ajutorul *funcţiilor booleene* şi a *circuitelor logice* care descriu algebric şi grafic funcţionarea acestora.

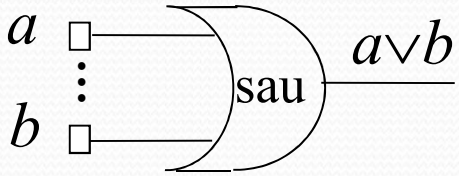
Porțile logice

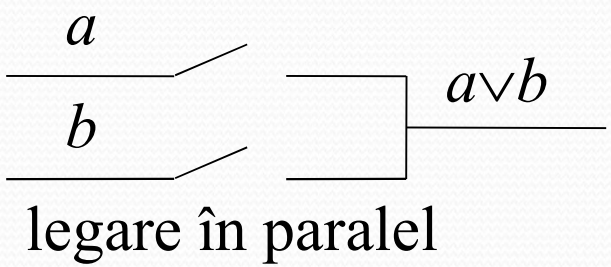
- sunt elementele de bază ale unui circuit logic
- sunt utilizate pentru modelarea circuitelor
- **Definiție:** O ***poartă*** este un minicircuit logic care realizează una dintre operaţiile logice de bază: $\wedge$, $\vee$, $\bar{}$.

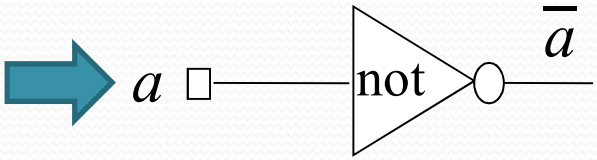
Porțile logice – conform standardelor IEEE









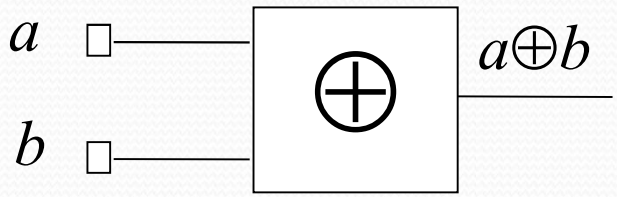


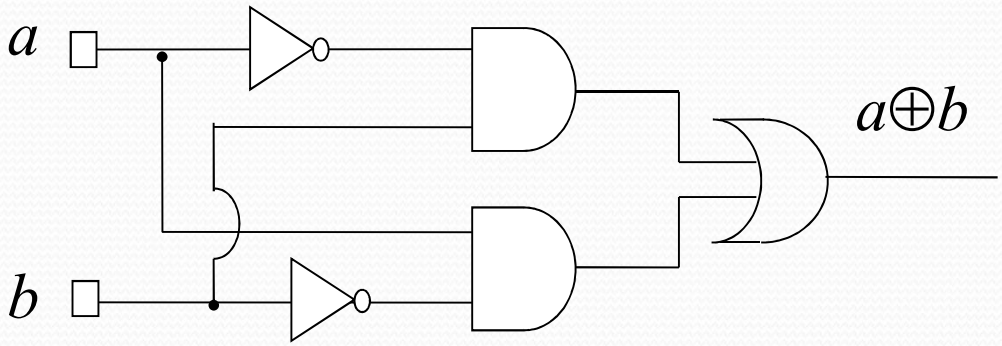
Circuite integrate

- 14-16 ”pini”
  - o parte porți de intrare
  - o parte sunt utilizate pentru conexiunea la curent

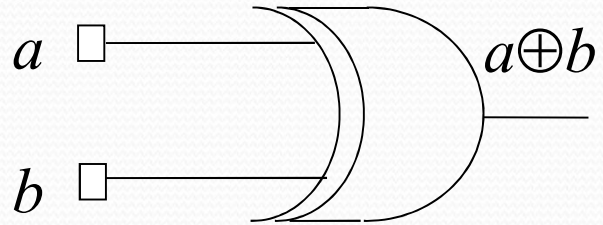
- Observație: forma disjunctivă este cel mai simplu de realizat

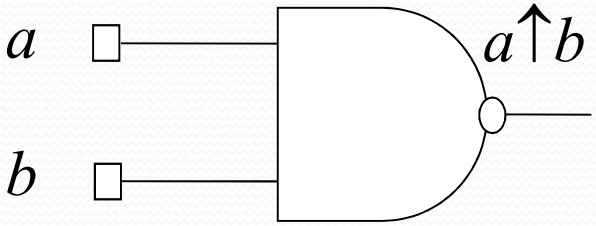
Exercițiu – desenați circuitul

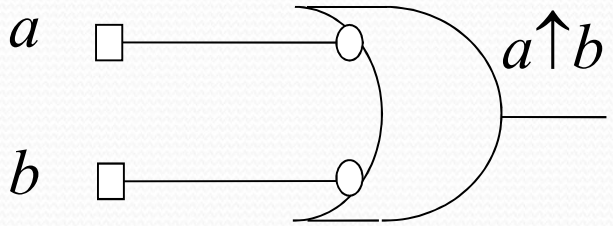


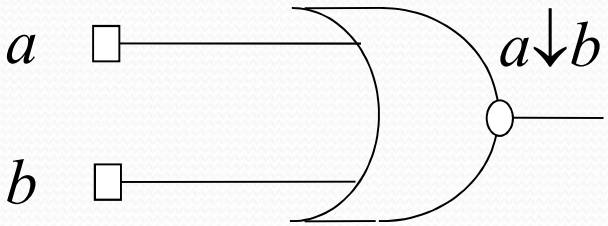


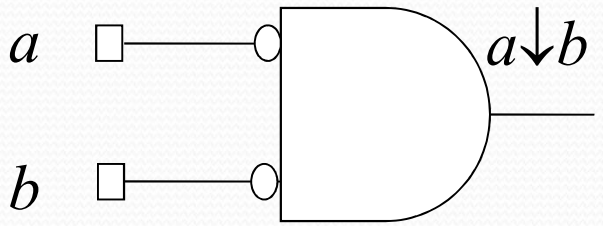
Porți derivate





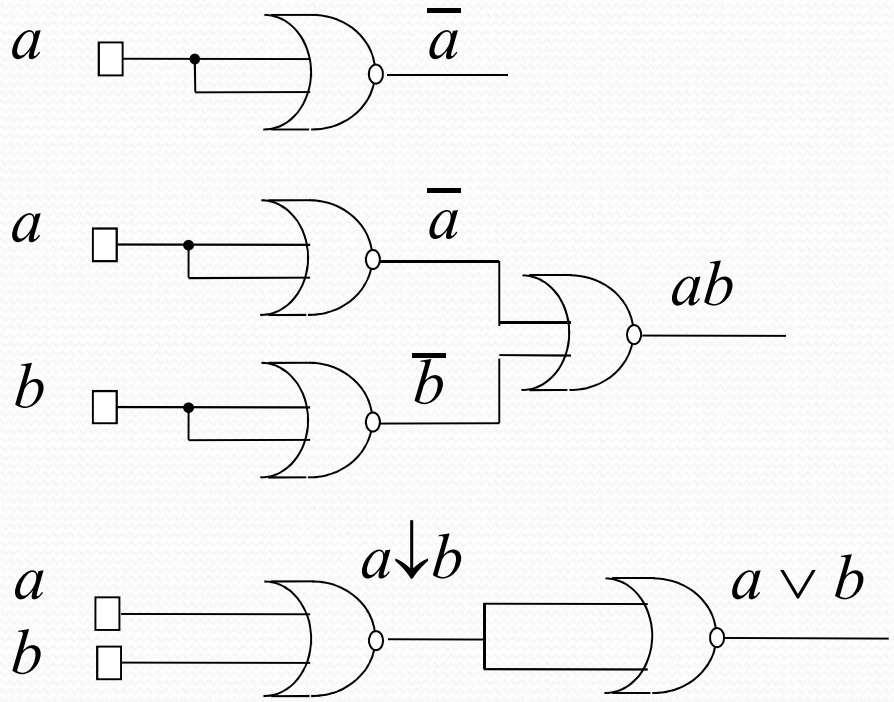






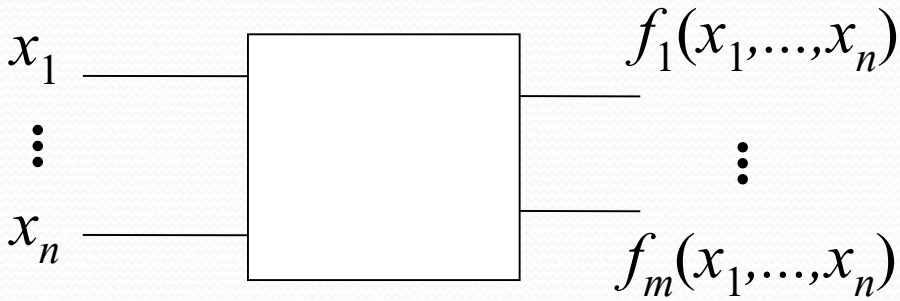
Exercițiu

- Desenați circuitele operaţiilor logice „şi”, „sau”, „not” folosind doar poartă „nor” / „nand”



Circuit combinațional

- Un circuit logic cu *m* ieşiri se numeşte ***circuit combinaţional***.



Circuite logice combinaționale ∈ Hard-ul calculatorului

- decodorul
- circuitul comparator
- circuitul sumator

- detectorul de paritate
- ”shift”
- …

Pașii principali pentru desenarea circuitelor

1. identificarea intrărilor (variabilelor) / ieșirilor (funcțiilor)
2. construirea tabelei de valori asociate
3. obținerea expresiilor funcțiilor
4. simplificarea funcțiilor
5. desenarea circuitului

Decodorul

1.

- intrare: 4 cifre binare - x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4
- ieșire: $f_i(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 1$ pentru $x_1x_2x_3x_4{}_{(2)} = i_{(10)}$, $i = \overline{0, 9}$

Decodorul (2)

2.

3.

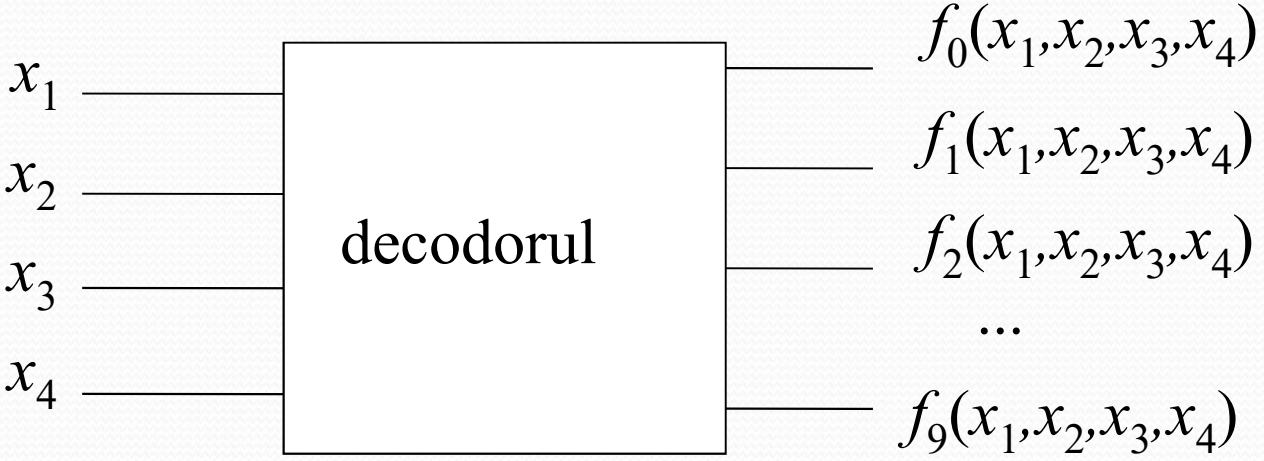
x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	f_0	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8	f_9	FCD (cu un singur element)
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_0(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_1(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_2(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_3(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$f_4(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$f_5(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	$f_6(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	$f_7(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	$f_8(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	$f_9(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$

...

0

Circuitul decodor – forma generală

4. …
5. …



Circuitul comparator

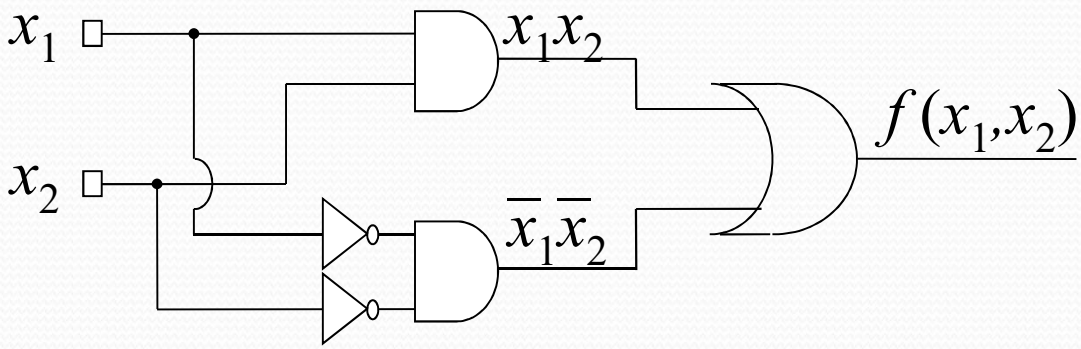
- verifică dacă două cifre binare sunt sau nu identice 1.

2.

x_1	x_2	$f(x_1,x_2)$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

3. $f(x_1,x_2)= \overline{x}_1\overline{x}_2 \vee x_1x_2$ 4.

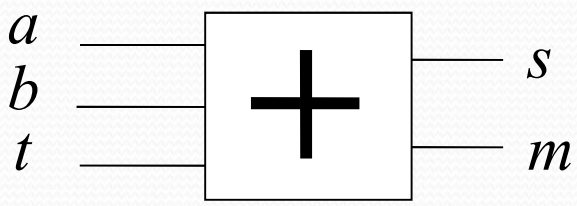
5.



Sumatorul binar

- calculează suma a două cifre binare: a şi b de pe aceeaşi poziţie dintr-un număr binar
- intrare: a, b, transportul t
- ieșire: s ($= a + b$), transportul m

1.



2.

t	a	b	s	m
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

3.

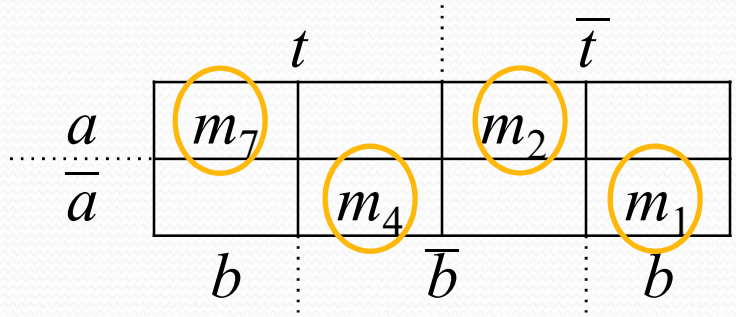
$$s(a,b,t) = \overline{t}\ \overline{a}b \vee \overline{t}\, a\overline{b} \vee t\overline{a}\ \overline{b} \vee tab$$

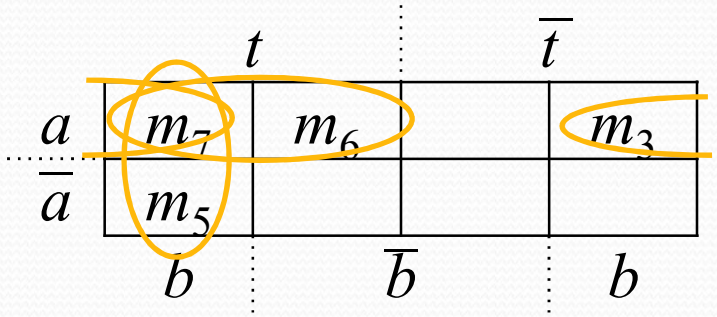
$$m(a,b,t) = \overline{t}\, ab \vee t\overline{a}\ b \vee ta\overline{b} \vee tab$$

4.Simplificarea

$$m(a,b,t)= \overline{t}\,ab \vee t\overline{a}\,b \vee ta\overline{b} \vee tab$$

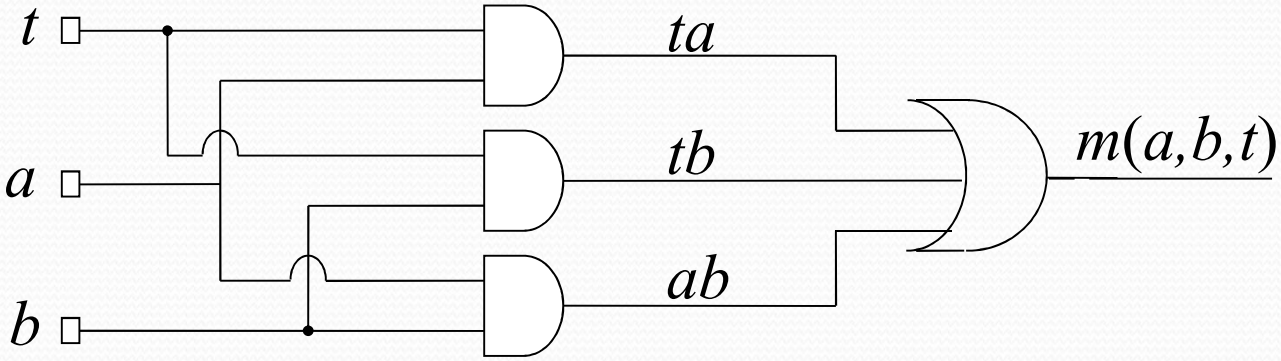
$$s(a,b,t)= \overline{t}\;\overline{a}b \vee \overline{t}\,a\overline{b} \vee t\overline{a}\,\overline{b} \vee tab$$

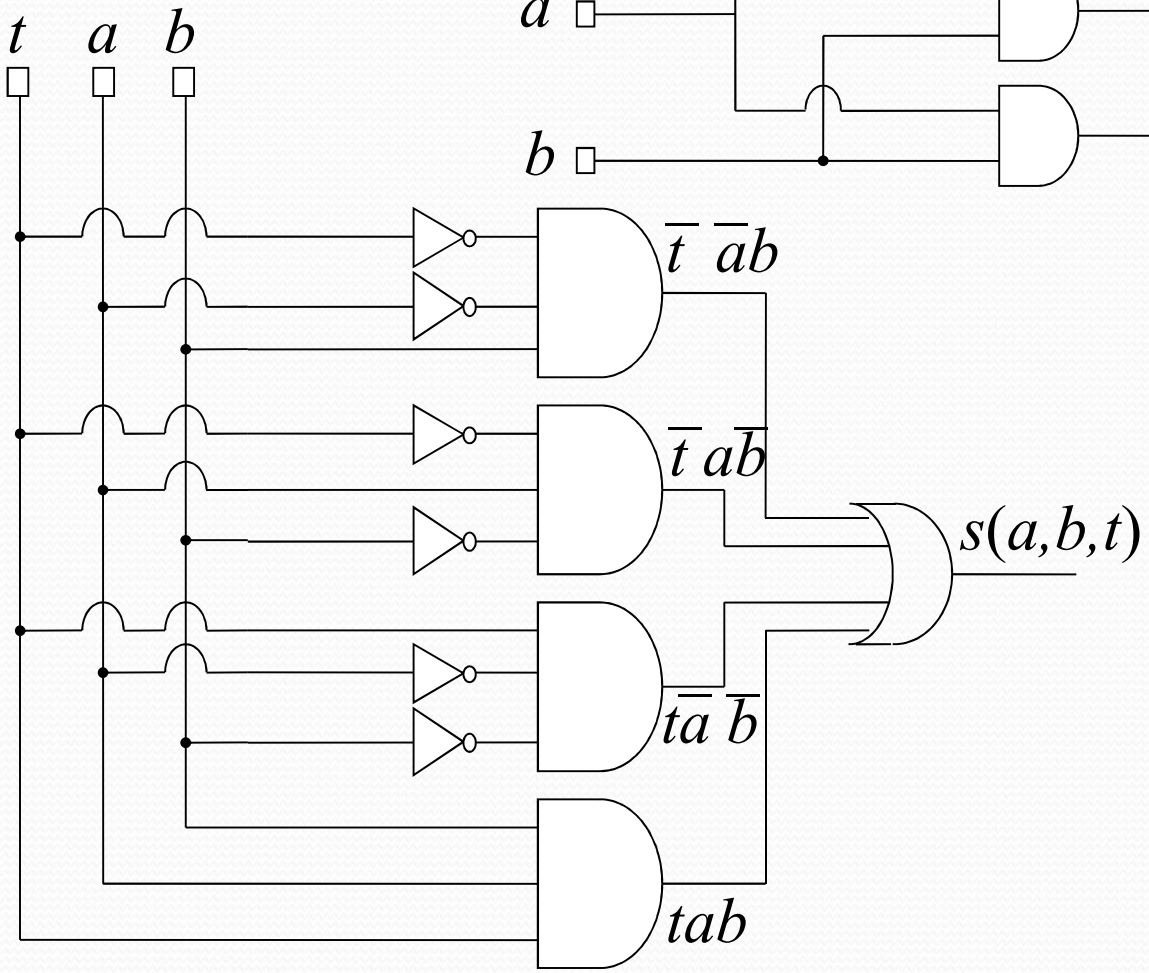


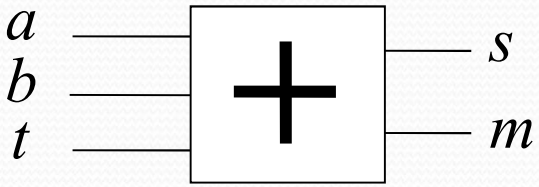


$$m(a,b,t)= ta \vee tb \vee ab$$

5.Circuitele

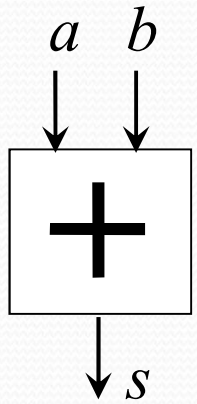




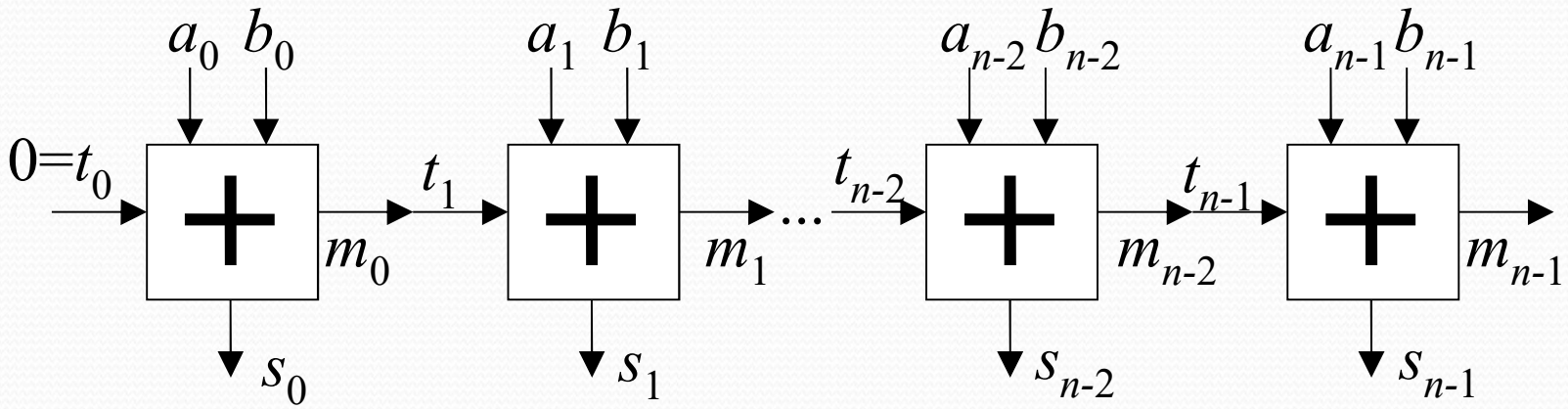


Sumatorul binar cu *n* poziții

- $a = a_{n-1} \ldots a_{0\,(2)}$ și $b = b_{n-1} \ldots b_{0\,(2)}$
- $s = s_{n-1} \ldots s_{0\,(2)}$

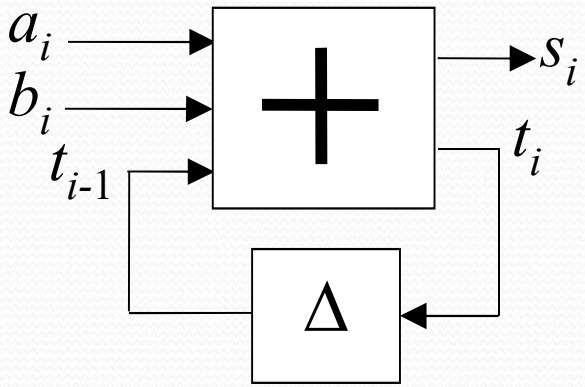


Compunere de sumatoare simple

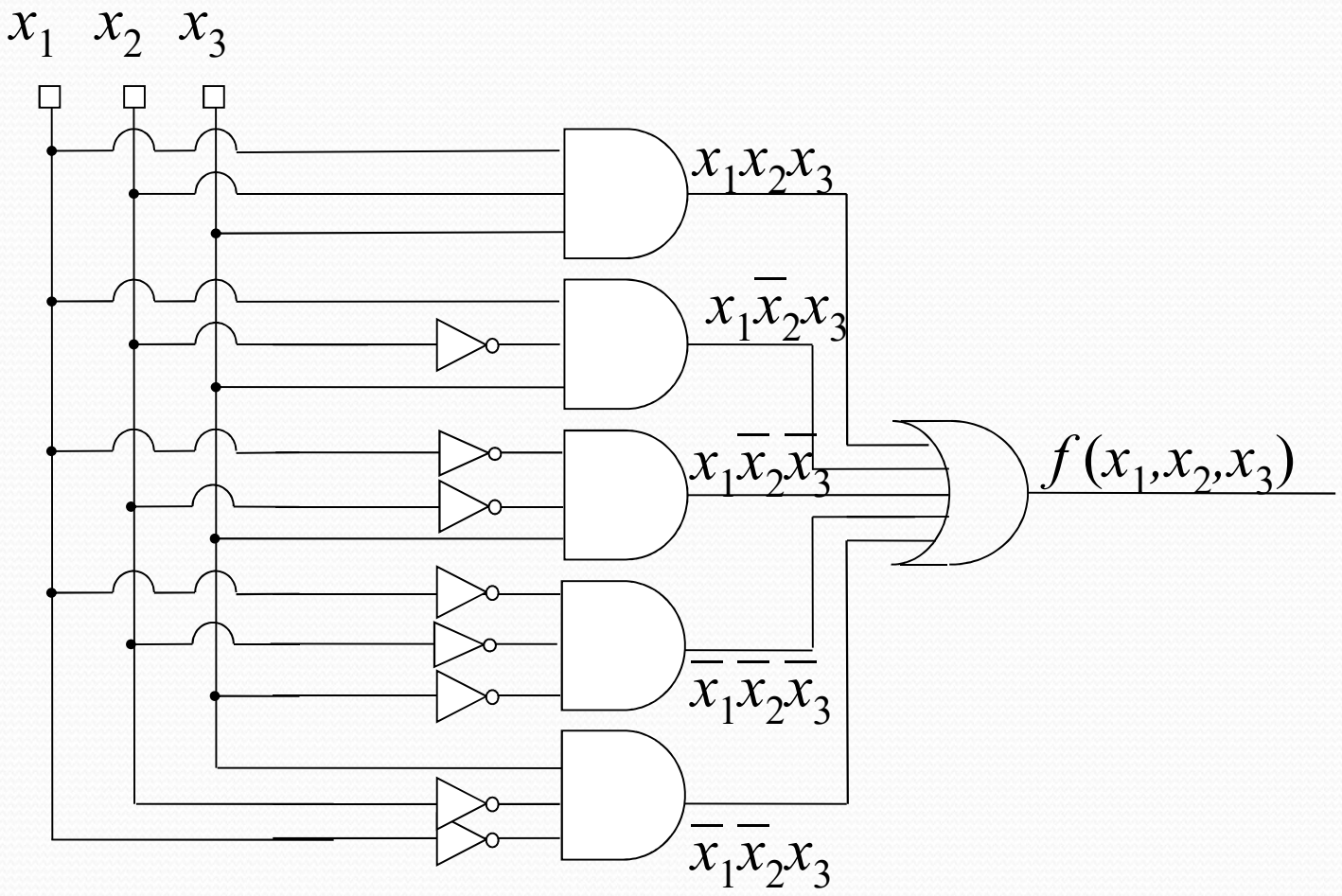


Circuit cu întârziere

- cifra de transport obţinută la un pas se foloseşte în pasul următor



Indicații ”anti - încâlcire”



Exemplu subiect examen

- Exemple de circuite combinaționale: “circuitul de comparare a 2 cifre binare”, “circuitul de adunare a 2 cifre binare”, “circuitul de adunare binară pe *n* biți”, circuitul de decodificare în binar.