|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| G:\nsu-logo.png  **North South University**  Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering    **LAB REPORT**  **Computer Organization and Architecture Lab**  Experiment Number: **Lab -** **#01**   |  | | --- | | Experiment Name: **Design of a 2-bit Logic unit** |     Experiment Date: 30-10-2021  Report Submission Date: 02-11-2021  Section: **02** | |
| Student Name: **Asfaria Islam Chowdhury** | Score |
| Student ID: **1931741642** |  |
| Remarks: |

**Objectives**

Here, a two bit logic unit is being used, which is part of an arithmetic logic unit. The ALU here performs microoperations of AND, OR, XOR, and NOT.

Microoperations are instructions that are used in the BUS and control systems, on either individual bits or on a word portion that the register obtains from the memory. Examples of microoperations include making one’s complement on a group of bits or clearing a group of bits from a register.

In the experiment, it is demonstrated that via selection bits into multiplexers, the ALU determines which of the four microoperations should take place, i.e. more than one microoperation out of the four listed cannot take place simultaneously.

A and B are two-bit inputs, so the four outputs A AND B, A OR B, A XOR B, and A NOT are 2-bit.

**List of Equipments**

1. Trainer board
2. IC 7404 - NOT, IC 7408 – 2 input AND, IC 7432 – 2 input OR, IC 7486 – 2 input XOR, IC 74F153 – 4x1 Dual MUX
3. Wires for connection

**Theory**

The following are first performed (to later connect to multiplexer):

1. A0 AND B0 , A1 AND B1
2. A0 OR B0 , A1 OR B1
3. A0 XOR B0 , A1 XOR B1
4. A0 NOT, A1 NOT

The four output lines from the 0th bit are connected as inputs for a 4x1 MUX0, and the four output lines from the 1st bit are connected as inputs for a 4x1 MUX1. The outputs of the multiplexers are labeled as F0 and F1 respectively.

The two multiplexers must have the same 2 selection bits, S0 and S1. The values for these selection bits are provided by the ALU in order to choose which microoperation to perform. The table drawn on the next page lists down which combination of selection bits perform which microoperation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S0** | **S1** | **Microoperation** |
| 0 | 0 | AND |
| 0 | 1 | OR |
| 1 | 0 | XOR |
| 0 | 1 | NOT |

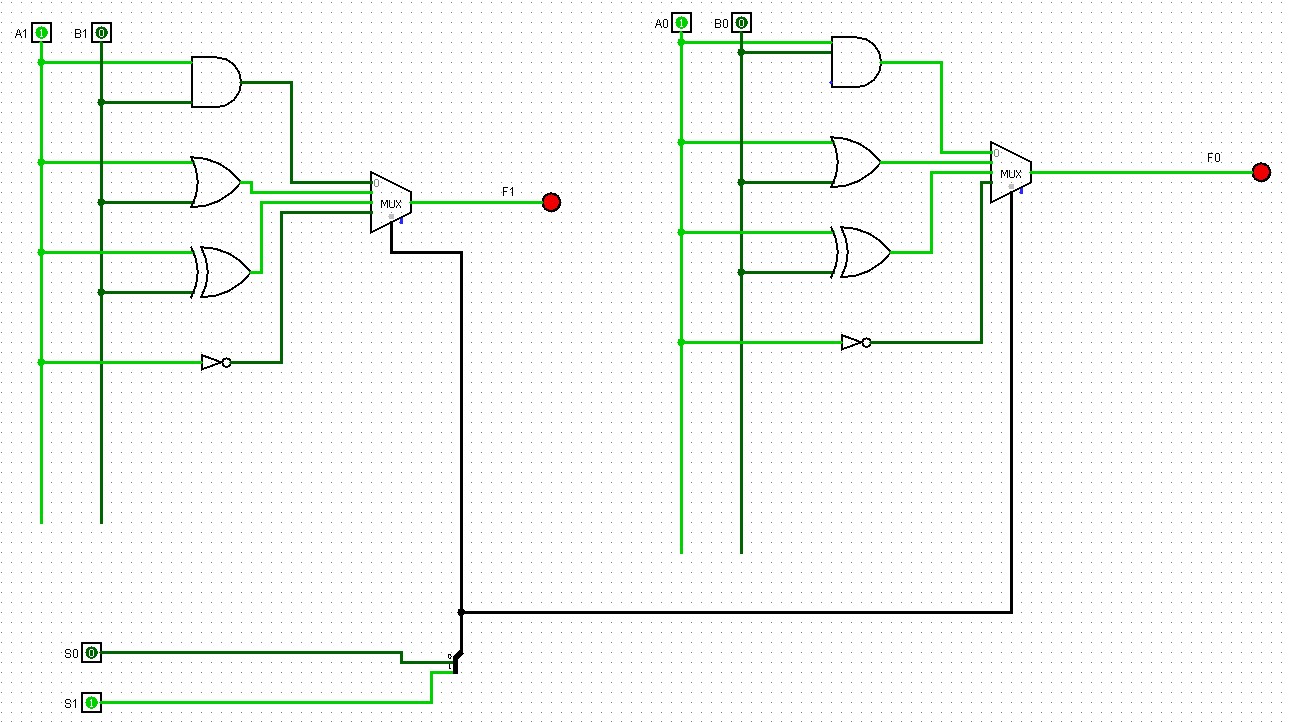
An example would be to choose to see OR microoperation when A = 11 and B = 00. First, all of the four logical functions are performed before even connecting to MUX and before even choosing the desired microoperation:

1. A0 AND B0 = 1, A1 AND B1 = 1
2. A0 OR B0 = 1, A1 OR B1 = 1
3. A0 XOR B0 = 0, A1 XOR B1 = 0
4. A0 NOT = 0, A1 NOT = 0

In order to perform OR microoperation, the selection bits according to the table above must be 01. The output of the multiplexers is the output of A OR B.

**Circuit Diagram**

Here, the simulation is for the example written above, in Theory section, for A=11 and B=00.



**Truth Table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A1** | **A0** | **B1** | **B0** | **AND1** | **AND0** | **OR1** | **OR0** | **XOR1** | **XOR0** | **NOT1** | **NOT0** |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Discussion**

At first, each equipment is discussed in details. The video first shows a trainer board. It has the following features:

1. An on/off button
2. Vcc comes from 5V, and ground from GND
3. 16 input switches
4. The outputs are displayed by connecting the output pins of ICs to the output LED pins via wires.
5. A breadboard located in the middle. The horizontal red line is the plus connection or Vcc connection. The horizontal blue line is the minus connection or ground. A, B, C, D, and E are vertically connected. There are 16 pins or rails for them.
6. ICs are connected to the breadboard.
7. Pulse switches – A’ gives a negative phase, and A gives a positive phase.

Secondly, ICs are discussed in the video. Here are the pin numbers for IC 74F153, and a short description of each pin in the dual MUX:

1. Pins 1 and 15 are enable keys for Mux A and Mux B respectively.
2. The 2nd pin is S1, and the 14th pin is S0. S1 is the most significant select bit (MSB), and S0 is the least significant bit (LSB).
3. MUX A input pins (from pin no. 3 till 6) are as follows: 3rd pin is for 4th input bit or I3a … 6th pin is for 1st input or I0a. The output is 7th pin.
4. The 8th pin is GND, or 0 volts.
5. The 16th pin is Vcc, or 5V.
6. Mux B input pins (from pin no. 13 till 10) are as follows: 13th pin is for 4th input bit or I3b … 10th pin is for 1st input or I0b. The output is 9th pin.

IC 7404, hex inverters, have a total of 6 NOT gates. Vcc is in 14th pin, and GND at 7th. The input output pairs are as follows:

1. Input – 13th pin, Output – 12th pin
2. Input – 11th pin, Output – 10th pin
3. Input – 9th pin, Output – 8th pin
4. Input – 1st pin, Output – 2nd pin
5. Input – 3rd pin, Output – 4th pin
6. Input – 5th pin, Output – 6th pin

IC 7408 has a total of 4 AND gates. IC 7432 has a total of 4 OR gates. IC 7486 has a total of 4 XOR gates. They have the 14th pin as Vcc, and the 7th pin as GND. The following are input-output pins:

1. 13th and 12th pins are input, 11th pin is output
2. 10th and 9th pins are input, 8th pin is output
3. 1st and 2nd pins are input, 3rd pin is output
4. 4th and 5th pins are input, 6th pin is output

The dual MUX already allows for both MUXs to have same select bit. However, if two separate MUXs were used, we would short the select bits.

Before the experiment even starts, the equipment must be checked to see if there are any troubles. The trainer board needs to be checked to see if 5V and ground are working properly or not. The power on trainer board is turned on. Next, the 5V supply is connected to breadboard first. A separate wire from here is then going into output LED pin. LED turns on.

The GND is not working in the video, so an alternative has been used. The wire is connected to the 0-15V, and the knob is turned to 0V.

The input switches are checked to see if they are properly working or not. The input switch pin is connected to an output pin via a wire. The input switch is turned on to see if the output LED turns on. If the same input switch shows output for all other output pins except a particular output pin, that output pin is not properly working. Hence, this technique can be used to check whether input and output pins are working properly at the same time.

After checking all the equipment, the equipment is now being set up. The Vcc is connected to the positive pin in the breadboard, and the 0-15V is connected to the minus pin.