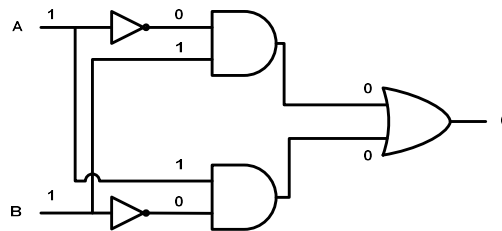


Class 26

Digital Logic



1

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - A system of logical operators (AND, OR, NOT) that form the basis of relay and digital logic



1815-1864

George Boole



Claude Shannon

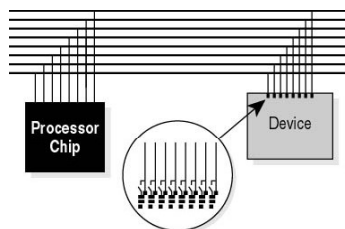
2

- Digital Logic
 - Logic Voltage Levels
 - Logic **HIGH** – voltage level interpreted as a logic 1
 - Logic **LOW** – voltage level interpreted as a logic 0

Technology	Logic LOW (volts)	Logic HIGH (volts)
TTL	0 V to 0.8 V	2 V to 5 V
ECL	-5.2 V to -1.4 V	-1.2 V to 0 V
CMOS	0 V to $V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD}/2$ to V_{DD}

3

- Digital Logic
 - Information Storage Units
 - **Bit** – from binary digit
 - The output of one transistor or switch
 - **Nibble** – 4-bits
 - **Byte** – from bite
 - The output of multiple transistors
 - 8-bit de facto standard
 - 16, 32, 64 bit processors
 - **Word** – the processor bus size
 - 8, 16, 32, 64



4

- Digital Logic
 - Numbering Systems
 - Decimal – ten unique digits (from ten fingers?)
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
 - 9,999,999

Millions	H-Thousands	T-Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
						9	$= 9 \times 10^0$
					9	0	$= 9 \times 10^1$
				9	0	0	$= 9 \times 10^2$
			9	0	0	0	$= 9 \times 10^3$
		9	0	0	0	0	$= 9 \times 10^4$
	9	0	0	0	0	0	$= 9 \times 10^5$
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	$= 9 \times 10^6$

5

- Digital Logic
 - Numbering Systems
 - Binary – two unique digits (from transistor states)
 - 0, 1
 - 11111111 binary = 255 decimal

256's	128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's	
								1	$= 1 \times 2^0$
							1	0	$= 1 \times 2^1$
						1	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^2$
					1	0	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^3$
				1	0	0	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^4$
			1	0	0	0	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^5$
		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^6$
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^7$
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$= 1 \times 2^8$

6

CIE 04

Fundamentals of Mechatronics

- Digital Logic
 - Numbering Systems
 - Binary ASCII
 - American Standard Code for Information Interchange

USASCII code chart

[illegible]

CIE 04 Fundamentals of Mechatronics

- Digital Logic
 - Numbering Systems
 - Octal – eight unique digits (from 12, 24, 36 bit bytes)
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

The Yuki language in California used octal systems because the speakers count the spaces between their fingers rather than the fingers themselves.

[illegible]

3

- Digital Logic

- Numbering Systems

- Hexadecimal – 16 unique digits
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F
 - FFFFFFFF hexadecimal = 42,949,672,950 decimal

4294967296	268435456	16777216	1048576	65536	4096	256	16	1	
							F	0	= 15 x 16 ⁰
							F	0	= 15 x 16 ¹
						F	0	0	= 15 x 16 ²
					F	0	0	0	= 15 x 16 ³
				F	0	0	0	0	= 15 x 16 ⁴
			F	0	0	0	0	0	= 15 x 16 ⁵
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	= 15 x 16 ⁶
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	= 15 x 16 ⁷
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	= 15 x 16 ⁸

9

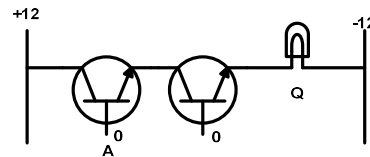
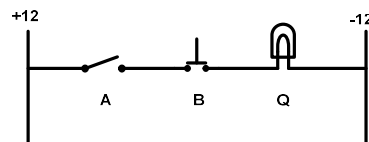
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- AND Gate – $A \text{ AND } B \rightarrow Q$ ($A \times B = Q$)



A	B	Q
0	0	0

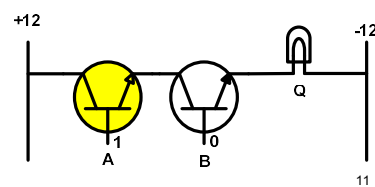
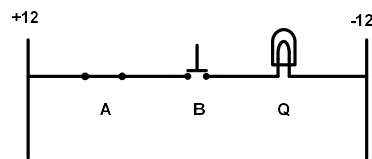


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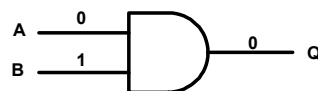
- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - AND Gate – $A \text{ AND } B \rightarrow Q$ ($A \times B = Q$)



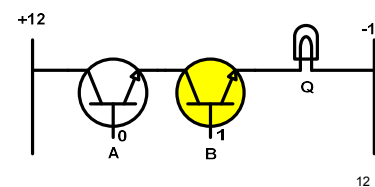
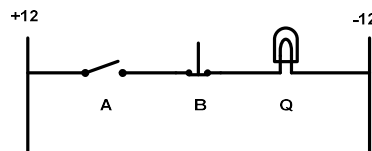
A	B	Q
1	0	0



- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - AND Gate – $A \text{ AND } B \rightarrow Q$ ($A \times B = Q$)



A	B	Q
0	1	0



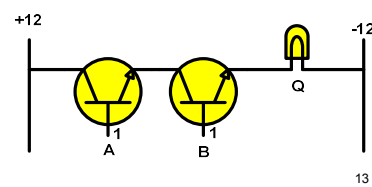
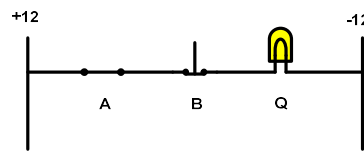
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- AND Gate – $A \text{ AND } B \rightarrow Q$ ($A \times B = Q$)



A	B	Q
1	1	1

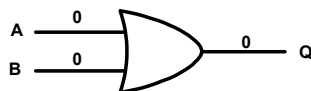


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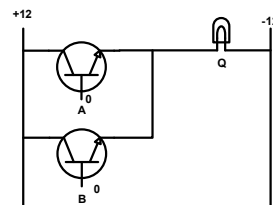
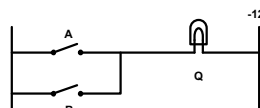
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- OR Gate – $A \text{ OR } B \rightarrow Q$ ($A + B = Q$)



A	B	Q
0	0	0

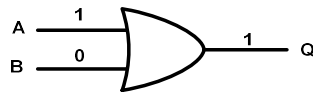


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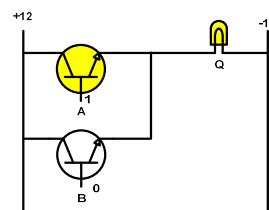
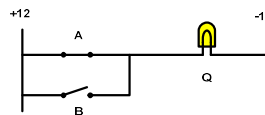
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- OR Gate – $A \text{ OR } B \rightarrow Q$ $(A + B = Q)$



A	B	Q
1	0	1

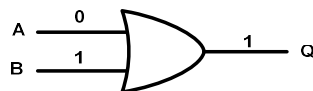


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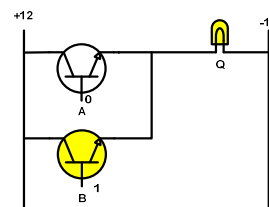
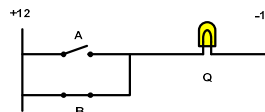
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- OR Gate – $A \text{ OR } B \rightarrow Q$ $(A + B = Q)$



A	B	Q
0	1	1

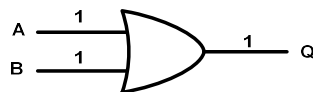


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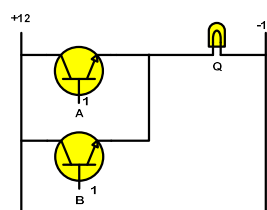
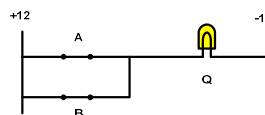
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- OR Gate – $A \text{ OR } B \rightarrow Q$ $(A + B = Q)$



A	B	Q
1	1	1



17

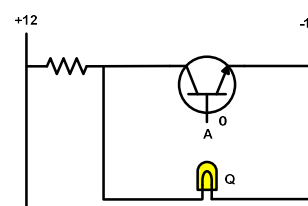
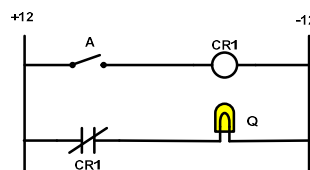
- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- NOT Gate – $A \rightarrow \bar{Q}$



A	Q
0	1

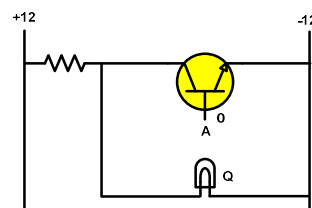
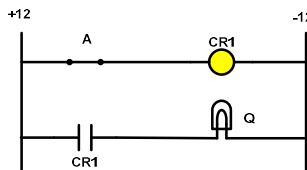


18

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - NOT Gate – $A \rightarrow \bar{Q}$



A	Q
1	0

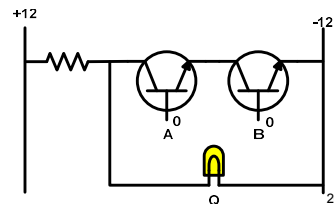
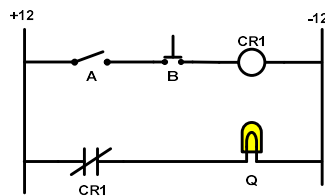


19

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - NAND Gate – $A \text{ AND } B \rightarrow \bar{Q}$ $(A \times B = \bar{Q})$



A	B	Q
0	0	1

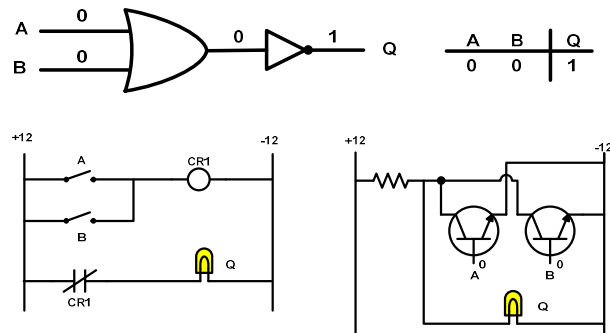


20

- Digital Logic

- Boolean Logic

- NOR Gate – $A \text{ OR } B \rightarrow \overline{Q}$ $(A + B = \overline{Q})$

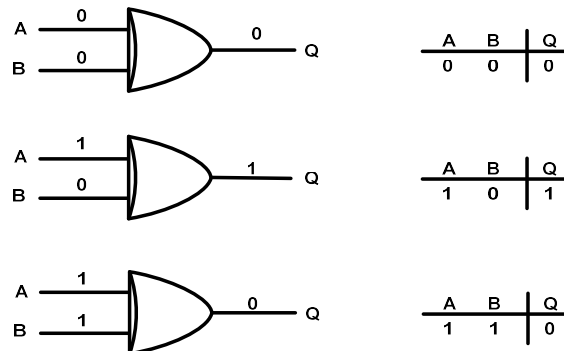


21

- Digital Logic

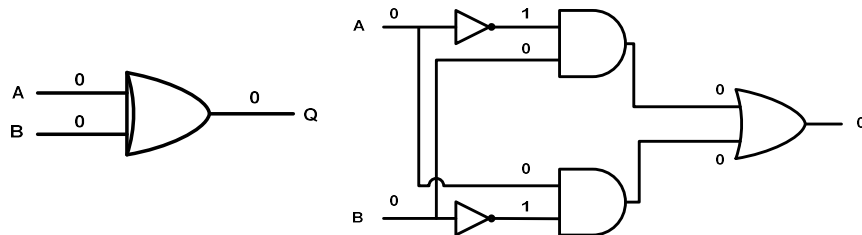
- Boolean Logic

- XOR Gate – $A \text{ OR } B \text{ (but not both)} \rightarrow Q$



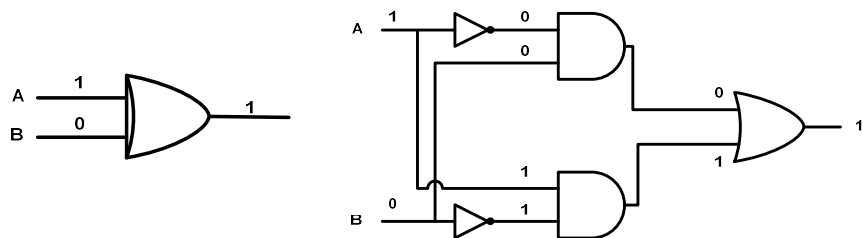
22

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - XOR Gate – A OR B (but not both) → Q



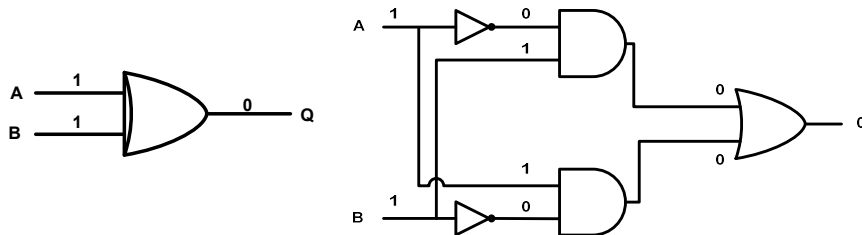
23

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - XOR Gate – A OR B (but not both) → Q



24

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - XOR Gate – A OR B (but not both) → Q



25

- Digital Logic
 - Boolean Logic
 - Truth Tables

AND GATE

A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

OR GATE

A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1

XOR GATE

A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

26

- Digital Logic
 - Laboratory – Logic Gates

Learning Objectives

- Build and test digital logic gates using integrated circuits
- Construct truth tables for fundamental logic gates
- Construct a complex logic gate from fundamental logic gates

		Points Possible
Documentation	Quality of documentation (completeness, neatness, clarity, spelling, grammar, research)	10
Fundamental Logic Gates	All logic circuits tested and witnessed with instructor / lab technician initials	10
Logic Gate Inversion	AND , OR logic gates inverted, circuits tested and witnessed with instructor / lab technician initials	10
Fundamental to Complex Logic	XOR logic gate constructed from fundamental gates, circuits tested and witnessed with instructor / lab technician initials	10
Conclusions	Questions answered completely and accurately	20
	Total	60

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