Experiment / Assignment / Tutorial No. __3_____

Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD

Signature of the Staff In-charge with date

Batch: B2	**Roll No.: 1611103**	**Experiment / assignment / tutorial No.: 3**

Title: Design 4:1 Multiplexer and 1: 4 De-multiplexer

Objective: To design and implement a 4:1 multiplexer and 1:4 de-multiplexer using logic gates and MUX IC

Expected Outcome of Experiment:

CO2: Use different minimization technique and solve combinational circuits, synchronous & asynchronous sequential circuits.

Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:

- R. P. Jain, "Modern Digital Electronics", Tata McGraw Hill
- M .Morris Mano, "Digital Logic & computer Design", PHI
- https://wiki.engr.illinois.edu/download/attachments/84770821/08-Multiplexers.pdf?version=2&modificationDate=1285128827000

Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts:

Multiplexer: Multiplexer is a special type of combinational circuit. It is a digital circuit which selects one of the n data inputs and routes it to the output. The selection of one of the n inputs is done by the select lines. To select n inputs we require m select lines, such that $2^m=n$. Depending on the digital code applied at the select inputs, one out of the n data sources is selected and transmitted to a single output . E is called as the strobe or enable input which is useful for cascading. It is generally on active low terminal that means it will perform the required operation when it is low. The multiplexer act like a digitally controlled single pole, multiple way switches. The output gets connected to only one input at a time. In most of the electronic system the digital data is available on more than one line. It is necessary to route the data over a single line, under such circumstances input at a time

Types of Multiplexer:

1. 2:1 Multiplexer
2. 4:1 Multiplexer

3. 8:1 Multiplexer
4. 16:1 Multiplexer
5. 32:1 Multiplexer

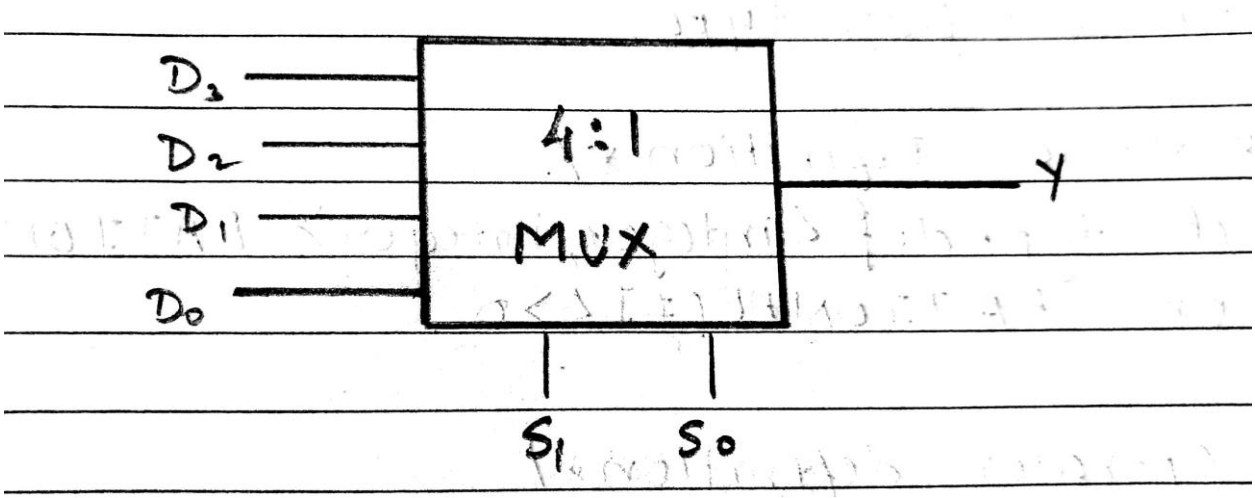
De-multiplexer: It has only one input, n output and m select lines. A demultiplexer performs the reverse operation of a multiplexer i.e. it receives one input and distributes it over several outputs. The demultiplexer converts a serial data signal at the input to a parallel data at its output lines. The relation between the output lines and select lines is as follows: $N=2^m$

Types of Demultiplexers:

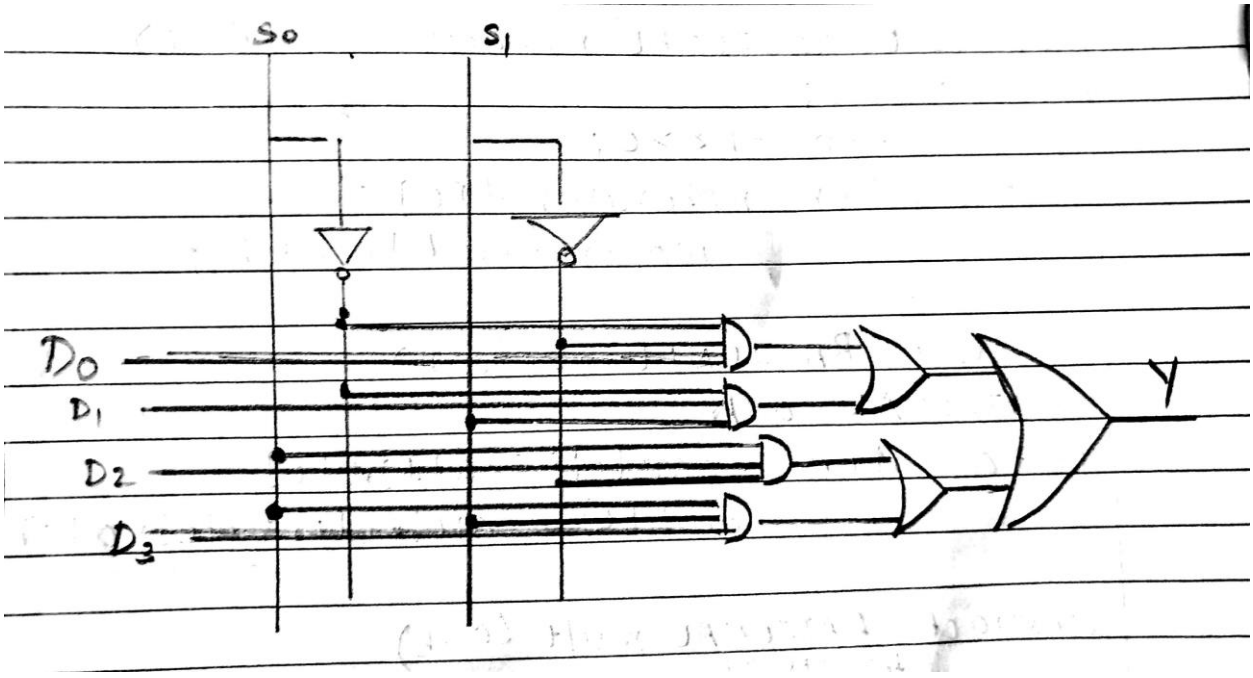
1. 1:2 DEMUX
2. 1:4 DEMUX
3. 1:8 DEMUX
4. 1:16 DEMUX

Implementation Details of 4:1 MUX

Block Diagram of 4:1 MUX



Circuit Diagram of 4:1 MUX



Truth table

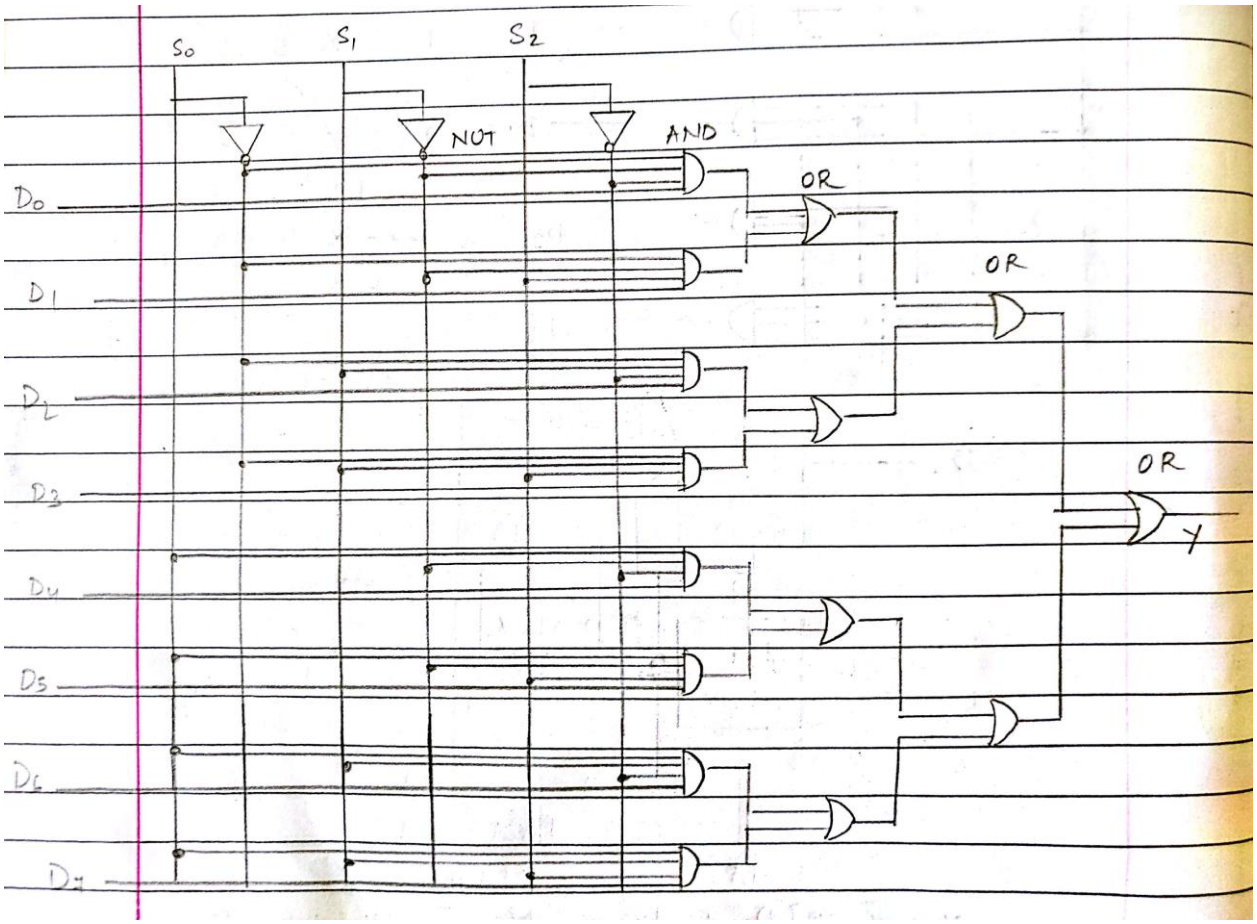
S0	S1	Y
0	0	D0
0	1	D1
1	0	D2
1	1	D3

From Truth Table:

$$Y = \bar{S}_0 \cdot \bar{S}_1 D_0 + \bar{S}_0 \cdot S_1 \cdot D_1 + S_0 \cdot \bar{S}_1 \cdot D_2 + S_0 \cdot S_1 \cdot D_4$$

Implementation Details of 8:1 MUX

Circuit Diagram of 8:1 MUX



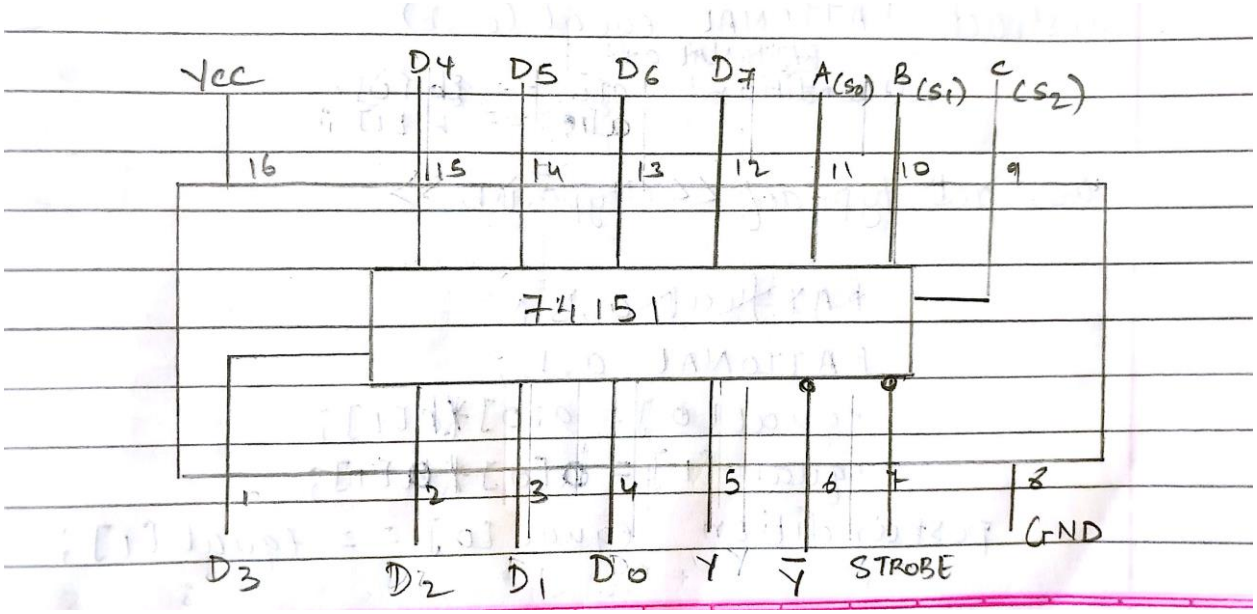
Truth Table for 8:1 Multiplexer

S0	S1	S2	Y
0	0	0	D0
0	0	1	D1
0	1	0	D2
0	1	1	D3
1	0	0	D4
1	0	1	D5
1	1	0	D6
1	1	1	D7

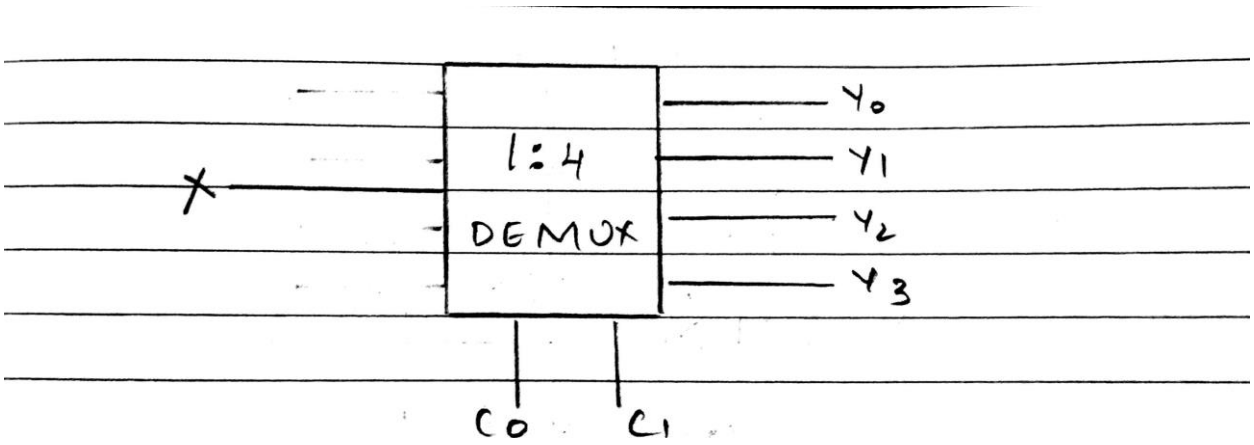
From Truth Table:

$$Y = \bar{S}_0 \cdot \bar{S}_1 \cdot \bar{S}_2 D_0 + \bar{S}_0 \cdot \bar{S}_1 \cdot S_2 \cdot D_1 + \bar{S}_0 \cdot S_1 \cdot \bar{S}_2 D_2 + \bar{S}_0 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2 D_3 + S_0 \cdot \bar{S}_1 \cdot \bar{S}_2 D_4 + S_0 \cdot \bar{S}_1 \cdot S_2 D_5 + S_0 \cdot S_1 \cdot \bar{S}_2 D_6 + S_0 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2 D_7$$

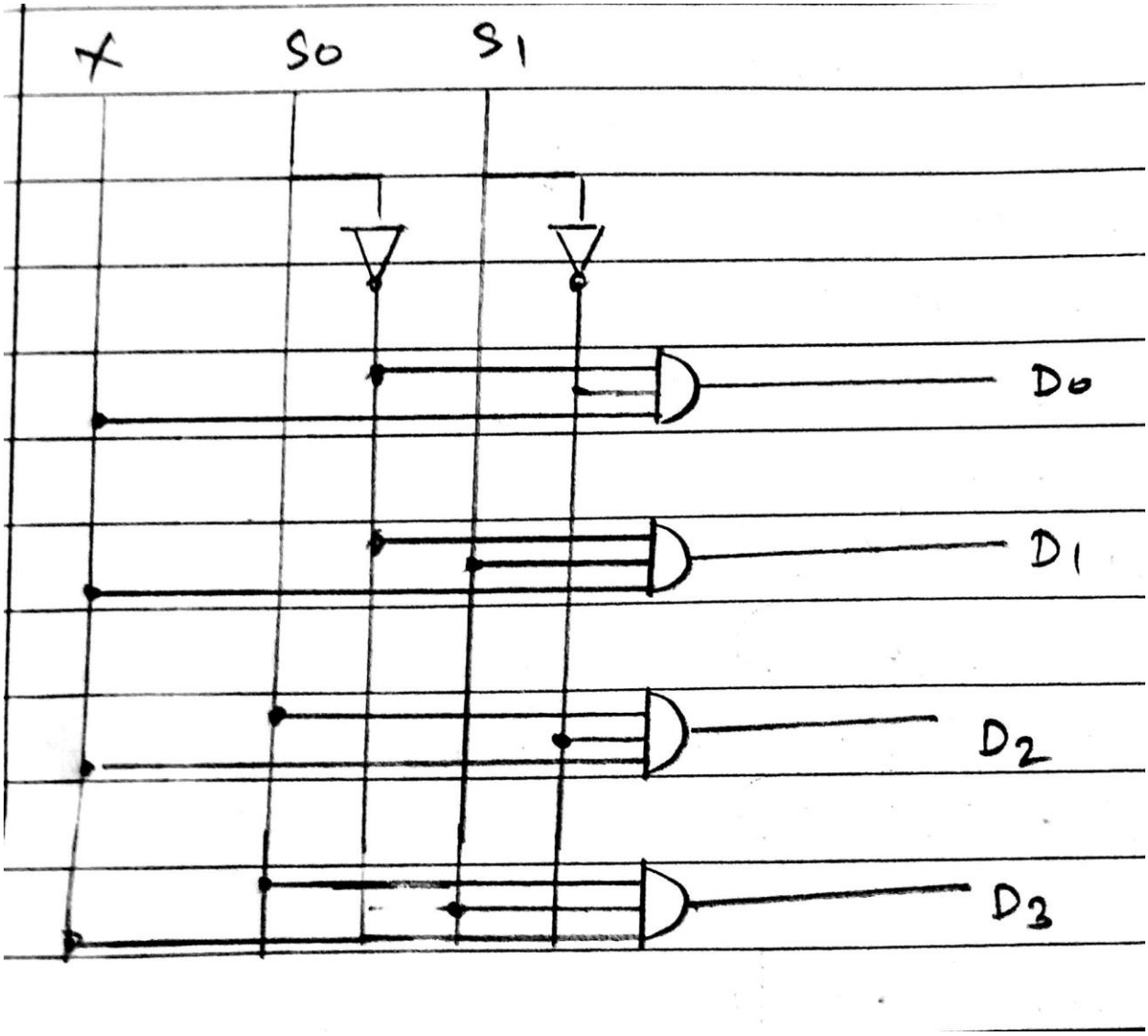
Pin diagram: IC 74151



Block Diagram of 1:4 DE MUX



Circuit Diagram of 1:4 DE MUX



Truth Table for 1:4 Demultiplexers

Data Input	Select Inputs		Outputs			
D	S_1	S_0	Y_3	Y_2	Y_1	Y_0
D	0	0	0	0	0	D
D	0	1	0	0	D	0
D	1	0	0	D	0	0
D	1	1	D	0	0	0

From Truth Table:

$D_0 = X \cdot \overline{S_0} \cdot \overline{S_1}$

$D_1 = X \cdot \overline{S_0} \, S_1$

$D_2 = X \, S_0 \cdot \overline{S_1}$

$D_3 = X \cdot S_0 \cdot S_1$

Conclusion:

Hence the multiplexers and DE multiplexers were studied and their truth tables were verified.

Post Lab Descriptive Questions

1. How many select lines are required for 64:1 MUX?

   Input lines = 64.

   Select line = $\log_2$(input lines). (Since input lines = $2^{(\text{selsect lines})}$

   Therefore Select lines = 6.

2. State some applications of MUX and DEMUX.

Multiplexer are used in various fields where multiple data need to be transmitted using a single line. Following are some of the applications of multiplexers –

1. **Communication system** – Communication system is a set of system that enable communication like transmission system, relay and tributary station, and communication network. The efficiency of communication system can be increased considerably using multiplexer. Multiplexer allow the process of transmitting different type of data such as audio, video at the same time using a single transmission line.
2. **Telephone network –** In telephone network, multiple audio signals are integrated on a single line for transmission with the help of multiplexers. In this way, multiple audio signals can be isolated and eventually, the desire audio signals reach the intended recipients.
3. **Computer memory** – Multiplexers are used to implement huge amount of memory into the computer, at the same time reduces the number of copper lines required to connect the memory to other parts of the computer circuit.
4. **Transmission from the computer system of a satellite** – Multiplexer can be used for the transmission of data signals from the computer system of a satellite or spacecraft to the ground system using the GPS (Global Positioning System) satellites.
5. Demultiplexer is used to connect a single source to multiple destinations. The main application area of demultiplexer is communication system where multiplexer are used. Most of the communication system are bidirectional i.e. they function in both ways (transmitting and receiving signals). Hence, for most of the applications, the multiplexer and demultiplexer work in sync. Demultiplexer are also used for reconstruction of parallel data and ALU circuits.
6. **Communication System** – Communication system use multiplexer to carry multiple data like audio, video and other form of data using a single line for transmission. This process make the transmission easier. The demultiplexer receive the output signals of the multiplexer and converts them back to the original form of the data at the receiving end. The multiplexer and demultiplexer work together to carry out the process of transmission and reception of data in communication system.
7. **ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)** – In an ALU circuit, the output of ALU can be stored in multiple registers or storage units with the help of demultiplexer. The output of ALU is fed as the data input to the demultiplexer. Each output of demultiplexer is connected to multiple register which can be stored in the registers.
8. **Serial to parallel converter** – A serial to parallel converter is used for reconstructing parallel data from incoming serial data stream. In this technique, serial data from the incoming serial data stream is given as data input to the demultiplexer at the regular intervals. A counter is attach to the control input of the demultiplexer. This counter directs the data signal to the output of the demultiplexer where these data signals are stored. When all data signals have been stored, the output of the demultiplexer can be retrieved and read out in parallel.

3. Build a 4:1 MUX using only 2:1 MUX.