FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Assignment (Laboratory) Coversheet

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Unit name	Introduction to Computer Engineering
Unit number	10096
Name of lecturer/tutor	Dr. Julio Romero
Assignment topic	VHDL
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You must keep a photocopy or electronic copy of your assignment.

Student declaration

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Signature of student:  **Date: 30th October 2025**

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Date of submission: 30th October 2025

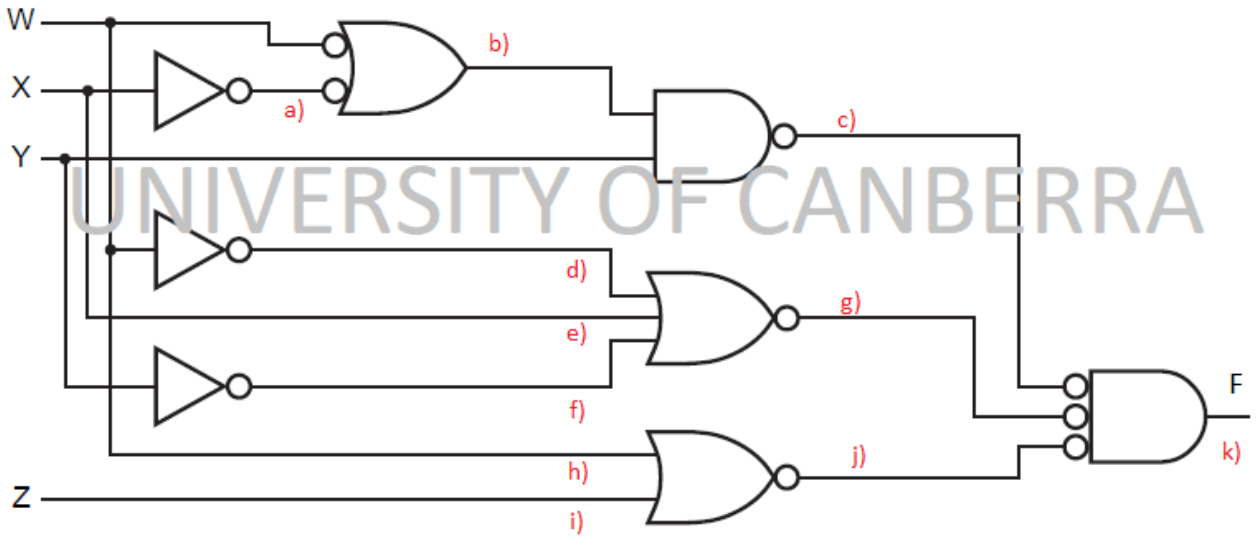

Figure 1: Boolean Circuit for Laboratory Week 12

1. Boolean Expression Derivation from Circuit (20 marks)

Derive the Boolean expression that describes the circuit shown in Figure 1. Show your steps in each branch of the circuit given.

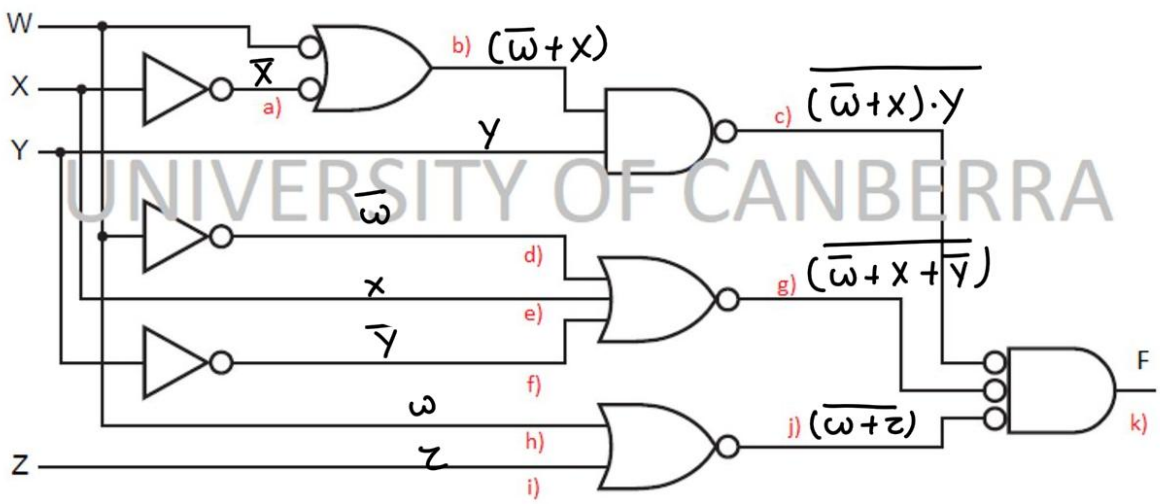

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Figure 1: Boolean Circuit for Laboratory Week 12

$$F = \overline{\overline{(\overline{\omega}+X)\cdot Y} \cdot \overline{(\overline{\omega}+X+\overline{Y})} \cdot \overline{(\overline{\omega}+z)}}$$

$$F = \overline{\overline{(\overline{\omega}+X)\cdot Y} \cdot \overline{(\overline{\omega}+X+\overline{Y})} \cdot \overline{(\overline{\omega}+z)}} \cdot$$

Here, we have for each intermediate expression we get,

$$a = \overline{X}$$

$$b = \overline{W} + X = \overline{W.\overline{X}}$$

$$c = \overline{Y.\overline{W\overline{X}}}$$

$$d = \overline{W}$$

$$e = X$$

$$f = \overline{Y}$$

$$g = \overline{\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}}$$

$$h = W$$

$$i = Z$$

$$j = (\overline{W + Z})$$

$$k = \overline{\overline{Y.\overline{W\overline{X}}} + \overline{\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}} + \overline{W + Z}}$$

2. Boolean Expression Simplification Using Theorems (10 marks)

On simplification, the expression is given as:

$$F = \overline{\overline{Y.\overline{W\overline{X}}} + \overline{\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}} + \overline{W + Z}}$$

$$F = \overline{\overline{Y.\overline{W\overline{X}}}} . \overline{\overline{\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}}} . \overline{\overline{W + z}} \ [Applying\ De - morgan's\ theorem]$$

$$F = Y.\overline{W\overline{X}} . (\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}). (W + Z) \ [Applying\ tautology]$$

$$F = Y(\overline{W} + \overline{\overline{X}}). (\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}). (W + Z) \ [Applying\ De - Morgan's\ law]$$

$$F = Y(\overline{W} + X). (\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}). (W + Z) \ [Applying\ tautology]$$

$$F = Y(\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}). (W + Z)\,\overline{W} + Y. (\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y}). (W + Z)\,X \ [Applying\ distribution\ law]$$

$$F = Y(W+Z)\overline{W}.\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)X.\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)\overline{W}.\overline{Y} + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ idempodent\ law]$$

$$F = Y(W+Z)\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)X.\overline{W} + 0 + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ complement\ law]$$

$$F = Y(W+Z)\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)X.\overline{W} + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ identity\ law]$$

$$F = Y(W+Z)\overline{W} + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ absorption\ law]$$

$$F = YW\overline{W} + Y\overline{W}Z + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ distribution\ law]$$

$$F = 0 + Y\overline{W}Z + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ complement\ law]$$

$$F = Y\overline{W}Z + Y\left(\overline{W}+X+\overline{Y}\right).(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ identity\ law]$$

$$F = Y\overline{W}Z + Y(W+Z)X\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)XX + Y(W+Z)X.\overline{Y} \quad [Applying\ distribution\ law]$$

$$F = Y\overline{W}Z + Y(W+Z)X\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)X + Y(W+Z)X.\overline{Y} \quad [Applying\ idempodent\ law]$$

$$F = Y\overline{W}Z + Y(W+Z)X\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)X + 0 \quad [Applying\ complement\ law]$$

$$F = Y\overline{W}Z + Y(W+Z)X\overline{W} + Y(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ identity\ law]$$

$$F = Y\overline{W}Z + Y(W+Z)X \quad [Applying\ absorption\ law]$$

$$F = \overline{W}YZ + WXY + XYZ \quad [Applying\ distribution\ law]$$

$$F = \overline{W}YZ + WXY + XYZ$$

3. Boolean Expression Simplification Using Karnaugh Maps (10 marks)

The truth table for the above circuit is given as:

W	X	Y	Z	F
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0

1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Now, using Karnaugh map for the simplification of the expression, we get:

	$\overline{Y}\,\overline{Z}$	$\overline{Y}\,Z$	YZ	$Y\,\overline{Z}$
$\overline{W}\,\overline{X}$	0	0	1	0
$\overline{W}\,X$	0	0	1	0
WX	0	0	1	1
$W\,\overline{X}$	0	0	0	0

On grouping the rows for 1's we get:

$$F = \overline{W}YZ + WXY$$

The results from the simplification and Karnaugh map are different due to the redundancy in the terms in the manually simplified expression. The results are, however, equivalent.

4. VHDL Code representation SA (20 marks)

From simplification obtained above, and using the structural approach, the code representation using structural approach is given as:

considering , W -> IN1, X -> IN2, Y-> IN3, Z-> IN4 and F -> OUT

```
entity Logic is
        port(IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 : in bit; OUT5: out bit);
architecture LogicCircuit of Circuit is
        component NOT_gate is
                port(A:in bit;X:out bit);
        end component NOT_GATE;

        component AND_gate3 is
                port(A, B,C: in bit; X:out bit);
        end component AND_GATE;

        component OR_gate3 is
                port (A,B, C : in bit; X:out bit);
        end component OR_GATE;
```

```
signal OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4: bit;
begin
        G1: NOT_gate port map( A=>IN1, X=>OUT1);
        G2: And_gate3 port map (A=>IN1, B=>IN2, C=>IN3, X=>OUT2)
        G3: And_gate3 port map (A=>IN2, B=>IN3, C=>IN4, X=>OUT3)
        G4: And_gate3 port map (A=>IN2, B=>OUT1, C=>IN4, X=>OUT4)
        G5: OR_gate3 port map (A=> OUT2 , B=>OUT3, C=>OUT4, X=>OUT5)
end architecture LogicCircuit;
```

5. VHDL Code representation DF (20 marks)

From simplification obtained above, using the Data Flow approach, we get the code as:

```
entity Logic is
        port(
                W: in STD_LOGIC;
                X: in STD_LOGIC;
                Y : in  STD_LOGIC;
                Z : in STD_LOGIC;
                F : out STD_LOGIC;
);
End Logic;
Architecture Behavioral of  Logic is
begin
        F<= (W and X and Y) or (X and Y and Z) or (not W and Y and Z)
end Behavioral;
```

6. VHDL Implementation (20 marks)

From simplification obtained above, and using the data flow approach,

6.1 Correct structure of the code written in Vivado. It includes proper I/O mapping.

The code written in Vivado is as follows:

```
library IEEE;
use IEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.ALL;

entity tute_12 is
        port(
                W: in STD_LOGIC;
                X: in STD_LOGIC;
                Y : in  STD_LOGIC;
                Z : in STD_LOGIC;
                F : out STD_LOGIC;
```

```
);
End tute_12;
Architecture Behavioral of  tute_12 is
begin
        F<= (W and X and Y) or (X and Y and Z) or (not W and Y and Z)
end Behavioral;
```

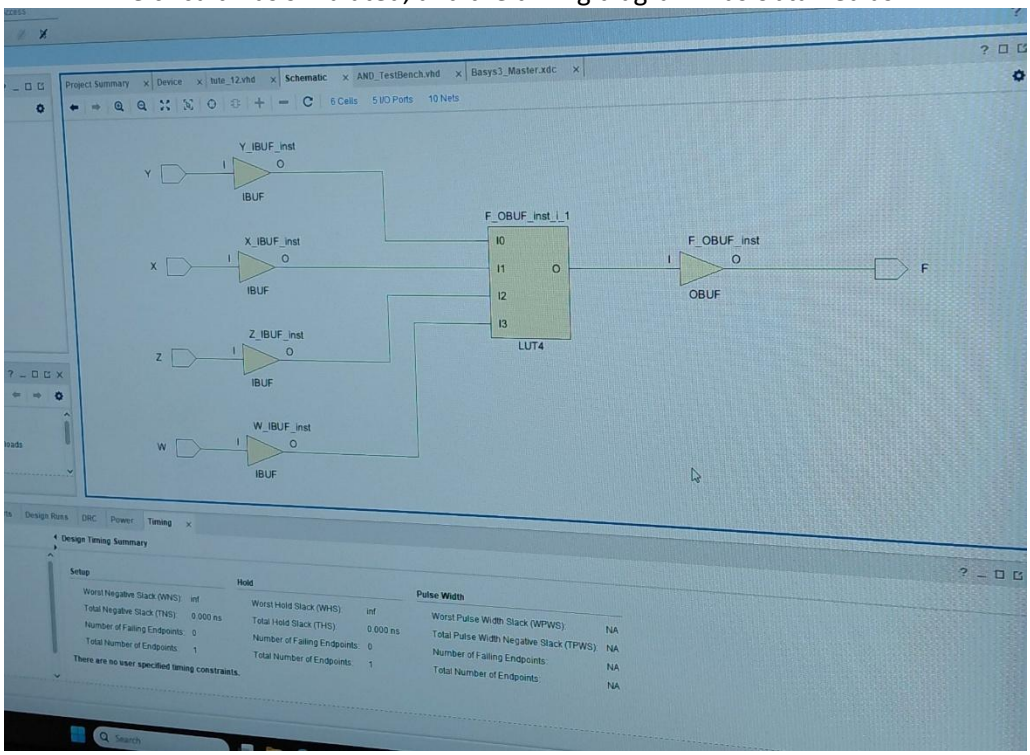
Similarly, the testbench for the above is written as:

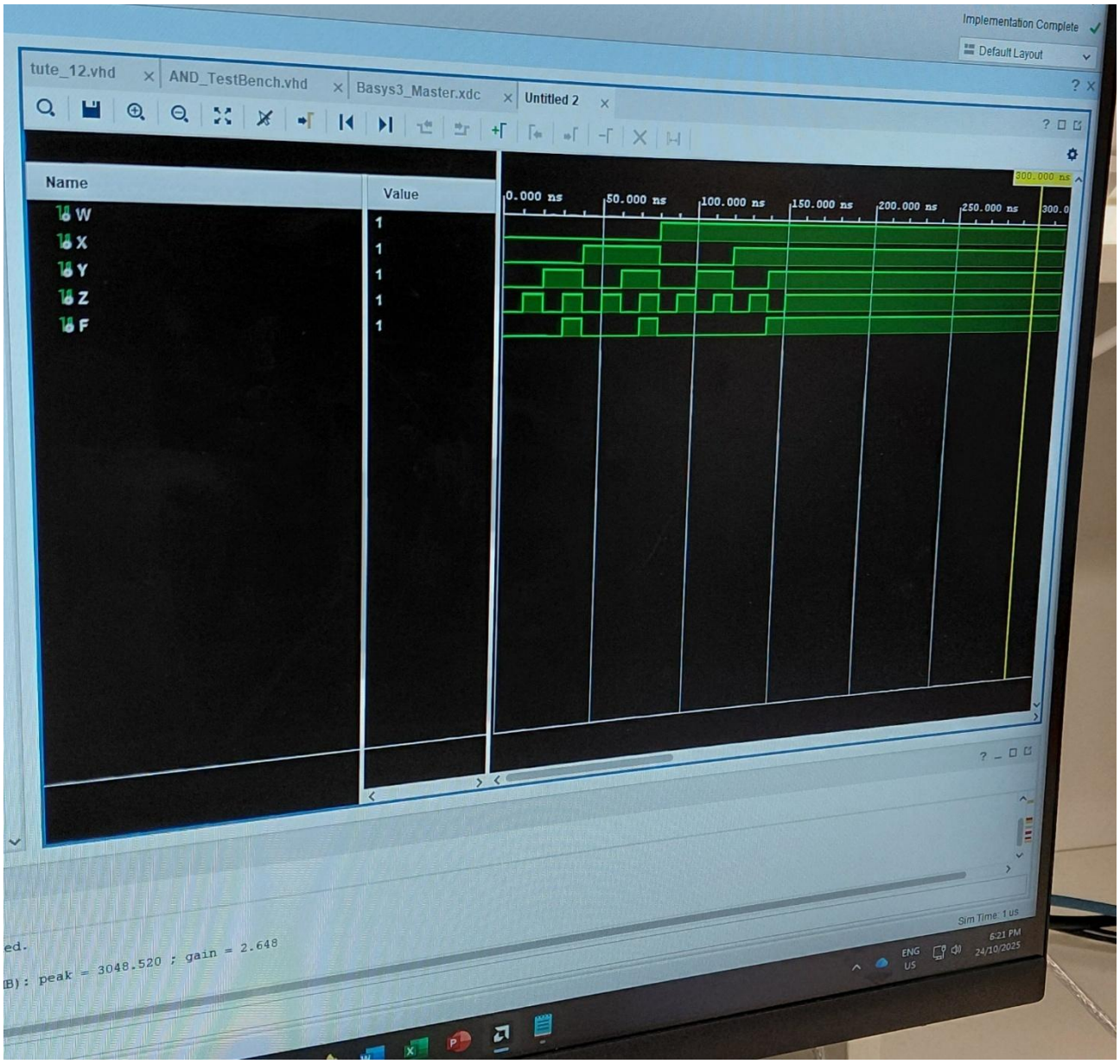
```
Library IEEE;
Use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.ALL;

Entity tb_and_gate is
End tb_and_gate;

architecture behavior of tb_and_gate is
        Signal A, B, Y; STD_LOGIC;
Begin
        uut.entity work.tute_12
                port map(
                        W => W,
                        X => X,
                        Y=> Y,
                        Z=>Z,
                        F=> F);

        -- Test process
process
begin
        W <= '0' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '0' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '0' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '0' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='0' wait for 10 ns;
        W <= '1' ; X <= '1' ; Y <= '1' ; Z<='1' wait for 10 ns;
        Wait;
```

```
end process;
end behavior;
```

6.2 Correct simulation of the circuit in Vivado (time diagram).

The circuit was simulated, and the timing diagram was obtained as:





**Note: The simulation video (timing diagram) can be accessed through the file timing_diagram_video/ timing_diagram.mp4*

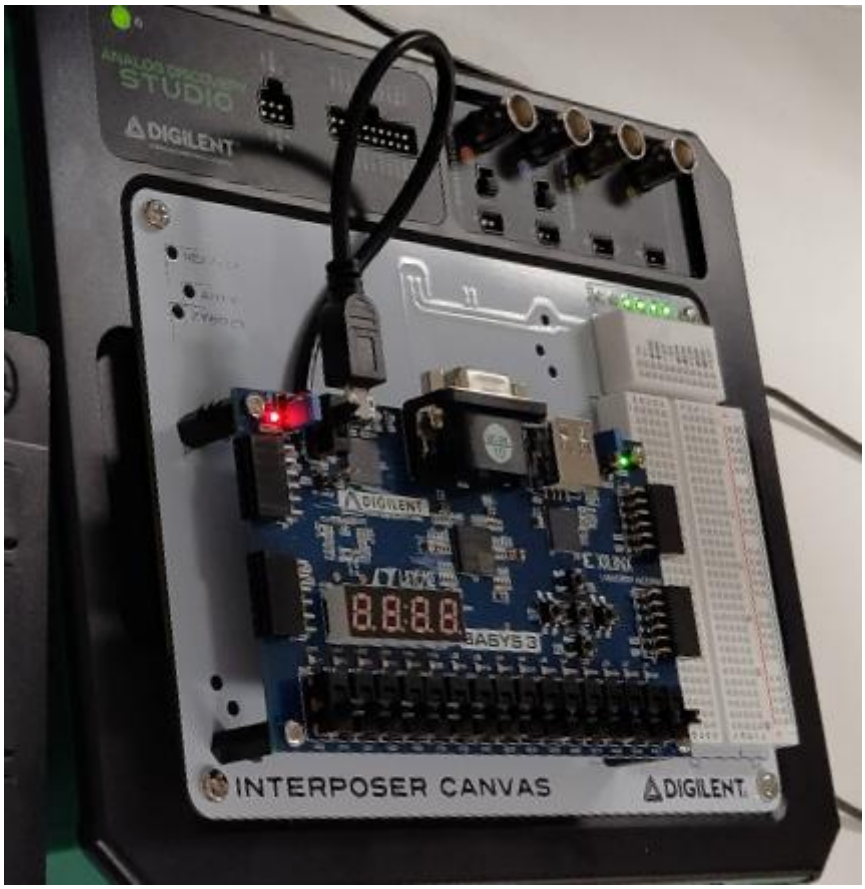
6.3 Correct functioning of the FPGA by verifying that your circuit works as intended using a truth table.

The truth table for the circuit is as follows:

W	X	Y	Z	F
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0

0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

The FPGA implementation of the circuit is given as:



**Note: The FPGA implementation can be accessed through the file : FPGA_video/ FPGA_implementation.mp4*

REFERENCES

[1] Floyd, Th.L. Digital Fundamentals, Pearson, 2015

[2] Boolean algebra website: https://www.boolean-algebra.com