

LAB 1 - Drawing Basic Circuits

OM - ETH Zürich - Spring 2020

1. Design a 4-bit Comparator circuit that has two 4-bit binary inputs (A and B) and outputs a logic - 1 if both inputs are equal

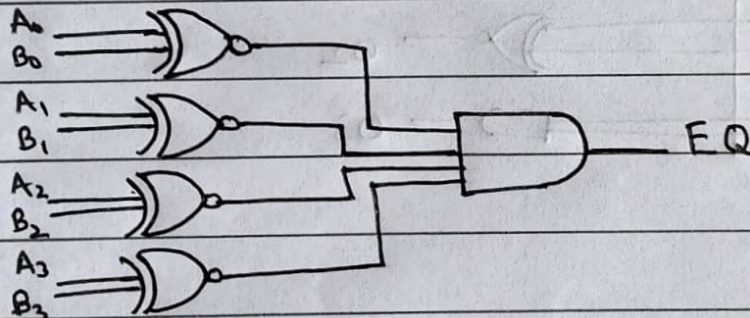
$$\rightarrow A = A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0$$

$$B = B_3 B_2 B_1 B_0$$

$$EQ = 1 \text{ when } (A_0 == B_0) \text{ and } (A_1 == B_1) \text{ and } (A_2 == B_2) \text{ and } (A_3 == B_3)$$

A	B	EQ
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

\Rightarrow XNOR Gate



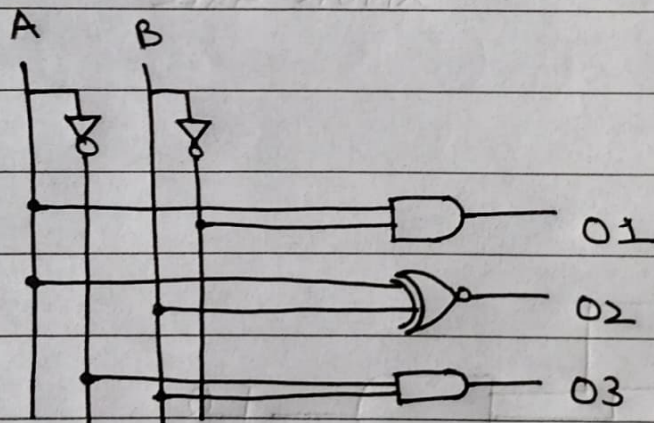
2. Design a circuit that receives two 1-bit inputs A and B, and :

- Sets its first output (O_1) to 1 if $A > B$
- Sets the second output (O_2) to 1 if $A = B$
- Sets the third output (O_3) to 1 if $A < B$

→

A	B	O_1	O_2	O_3
0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0

$O_1 = A\bar{B}$
 $O_2 = A \odot B$
 $O_3 = \bar{A}B$



3. Re-draw the schematic of part 2 with only 2-input NANDs
 → $A \odot B = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$

Applying DeMorgan's theorem,

$$A \odot B = \overline{\bar{A}\bar{B} \cdot AB}$$

reverse: $\overline{\bar{A}\bar{B} \cdot AB}$

\downarrow \downarrow
 C D

$$\therefore \overline{C \cdot D} = \bar{C} + \bar{D}$$

$$\therefore \overline{\bar{A}\bar{B} \cdot AB} = \overline{\bar{A}\bar{B}} + \overline{AB} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

Hence redrawing the circuit using only 2-input NANDs,

