



# Combinational Logic with MSI and LSI

Logic Design of Digital Systems (300-1209) section 1

LECTURE 06

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# Combinational Logic with MSI and LSI

What we have learned from the previous lecture was about the design of logic from the truth table. Since such a method uses a small number of transistors, we call this circuit a Small-Scale Integration (SSI). However, later circuits were built with more complexity and required an increasing number of transistors. These circuits are called Medium-Scale Integration (MSI), Large-Scale Integration (LSI), and Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI).

Small-Scale Integration	SSI
Medium-Scale Integration	MSI
Large-Scale Integration	LSI
Very-Large Scale Integration	VLSI

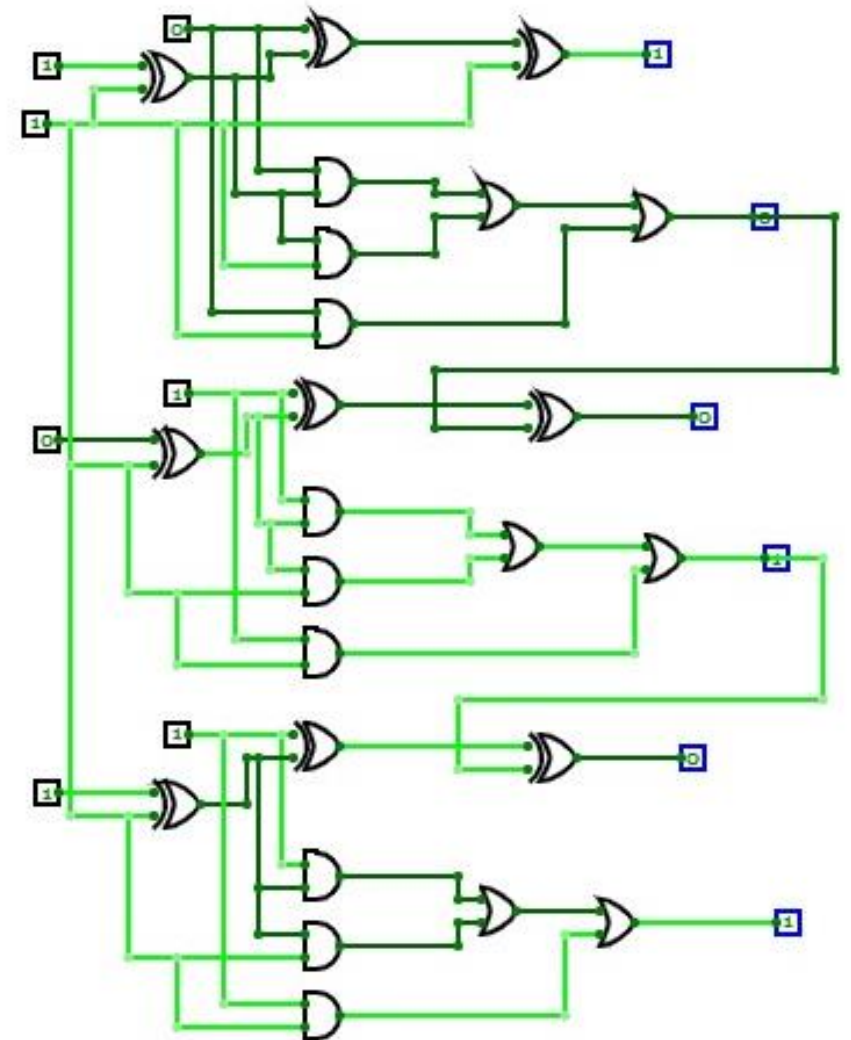
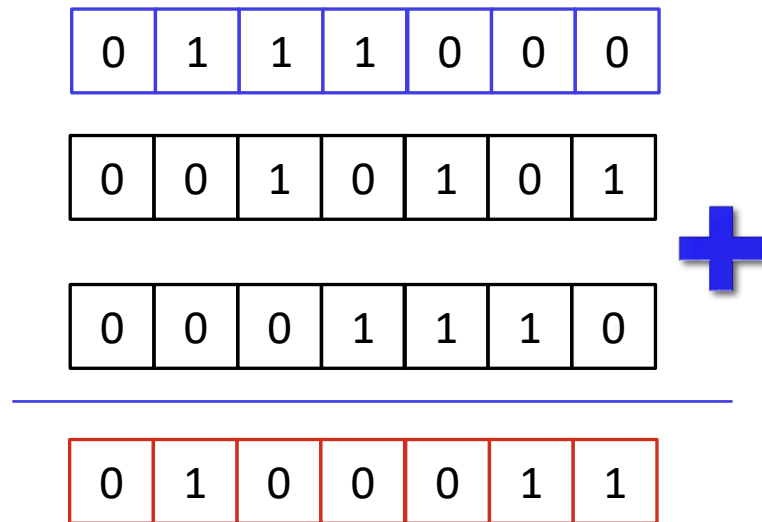
\*\*\* Microprocessor chips produced in 1994 contained more than three million transistors. ULSI refer to “Ultra-Large-Scale Integration” and correspond to more than 1 million of transistors. However, there is no qualitative leap between VLSI and ULSI, hence normally in technical texts the “VLSI” term cover ULSI.

# Combinational Logic with MSI and LSI

## Why do we have to learn this chapter?

We want to do complicate things with...

- ❑ Less number of Symbol
- ❑ Less number of Connection



# Binary Parallel Adder

Review: Full-Adder

# Binary Parallel Adder

Example: Design a circuit for addition of two 2-bit binary number

# Binary Parallel Adder

Example: 4-bit binary parallel adder

# Binary Parallel Adder

Example: 8-bit binary parallel adder or more

# Magnitude Comparator

Example: Design a circuit for comparison of two binary digits

Number of Input:

Number of Output:



# Magnitude Comparator

Example: Design a circuit for comparison of two binary digits

# Magnitude Comparator

Example: 3-bit binary comparator

# Magnitude Comparator

Example: 3-bit binary comparator

# Take a Break

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REST YOUR MIND

# BCD Adder

(Decimal Adder)

Decimal	BCD	Binary
0	0000	0000
1	0001	0001
2	0010	0010
3	0011	0011
4	0100	0100
5	0101	0101
6	0110	0110
7	0111	0111
8	1000	1000
9	1001	1001

Decimal	BCD		Binary
10	0001	0000	1010
11	0001	0001	1011
12	0001	0010	1100
13	0001	0011	1101

# BCD Adder

Dec	Binary Sum					BCD Sum				
	K	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>	C <sub>y</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>
0										
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

# BCD Adder

Dec	Binary Sum					BCD Sum				
	K	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>	C <sub>y</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										

# BCD Adder



# BCD Adder

# Excess-3 Code

Example: Design converter circuit from BCD to Excess-3 Code

Decimal	BCD	Excess-3
0	0000	0011
1	0001	0100
2	0010	0101
3	0011	0110
4	0100	0111
5	0101	1000
6	0110	1001
7	0111	1010
8	1000	1011
9	1001	1100

# Decoder

# Decoder


# Encoder

# Encoder

# Multiplexer

# Multiplexer





If you want to live a  
happy life, tie it to a goal,  
not to people or things.

Albert Einstein

quote fancy

# Extra page (Note)