

# *ECE216: Digital Electronics Laboratory*

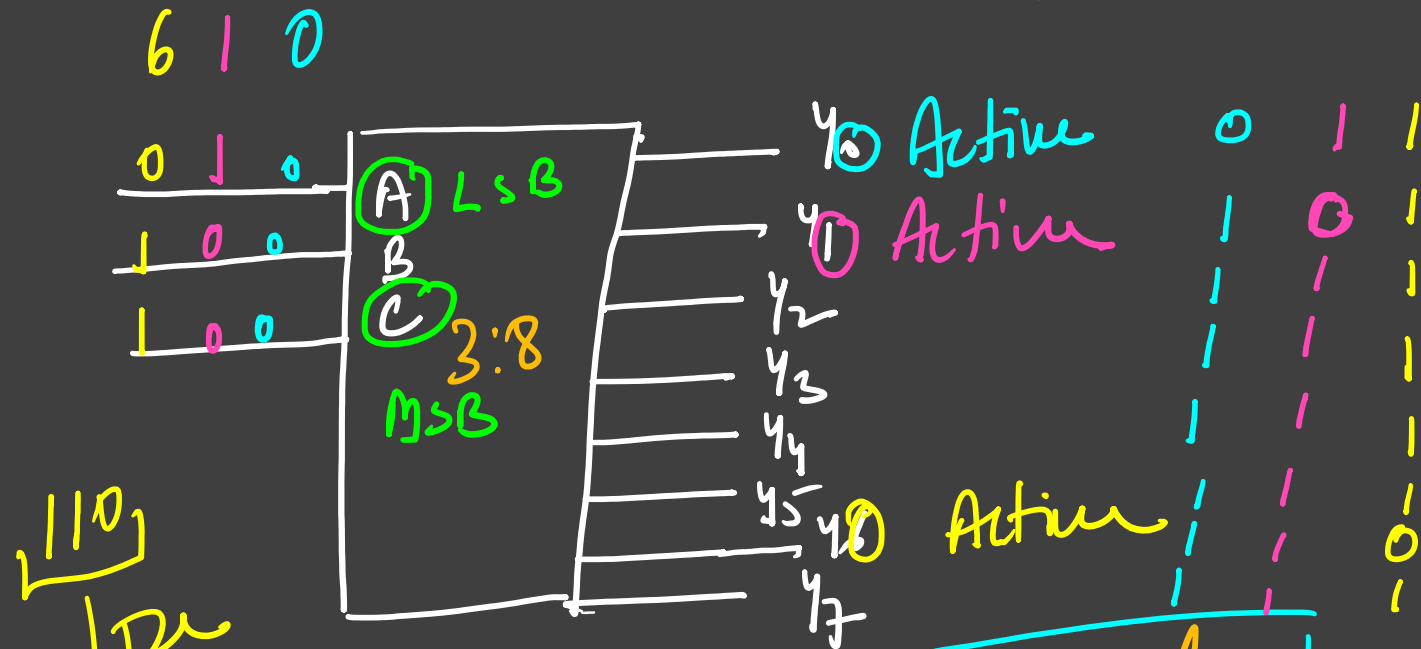
*Exp 4: Understanding the combinational logic by implementing the boolean function using decoder*

## Table of Content

Task	Title	Page No.
✓ Experiment 1	Understanding the combinational logic by implementing the boolean function using basic logic gates	1
✓ Experiment 2	To design and analyze the circuit for Full adder and Full subtractor using Logic Gates.	6
✓ <b>Practical work evaluation 1</b>	Practical work evaluation based on Experiment 1 and Experiment 2.	9
✓ Experiment 3	Understanding the combinational logic by implementing the boolean function using multiplexer	12
→ Experiment 4 <u>Today</u>	Understanding the combinational logic by implementing the boolean function using decoder	16
<b>Practical work evaluation 2</b>	Practical work evaluation based on Experiment 3 and Experiment 4.	20
<b>Project evaluation 1</b>	Design and Implementation of application-based projects-1	23

Experiment 5	Understanding the sequential logic by implementing the flip flop with the help of logic gates	26
Experiment 6	Understanding the sequential logic by implementing the counter with flip flop.	28
<b>Practical work evaluation 3</b>	Practical work evaluation based on Experiment 5 and Experiment 6.	31
Experiment 7	To visualize the output of decade counter on seven segment display	34
Experiment 8	To implement and simulate combinational and sequential circuit using DSCH/Proteus.	37
<b>Practical work evaluation 4</b>	Practical work evaluation based on Experiment 7 and Experiment 8.	41
<b>Project evaluation 2</b>	Design and Implementation of application-based projects-2	44

A Decoder is a device which can convert/decode the  $n$ -variable input to  $2^n$  o/p's. lines



110  
↓ DA

6 note: All to o/p's are active low

Q: How many Variable function can be implemented using  $n: 2^n$  decoder

A1

$$n: 2^n$$

No of inputs No of o/p's

$$n=1 \quad 1:2$$

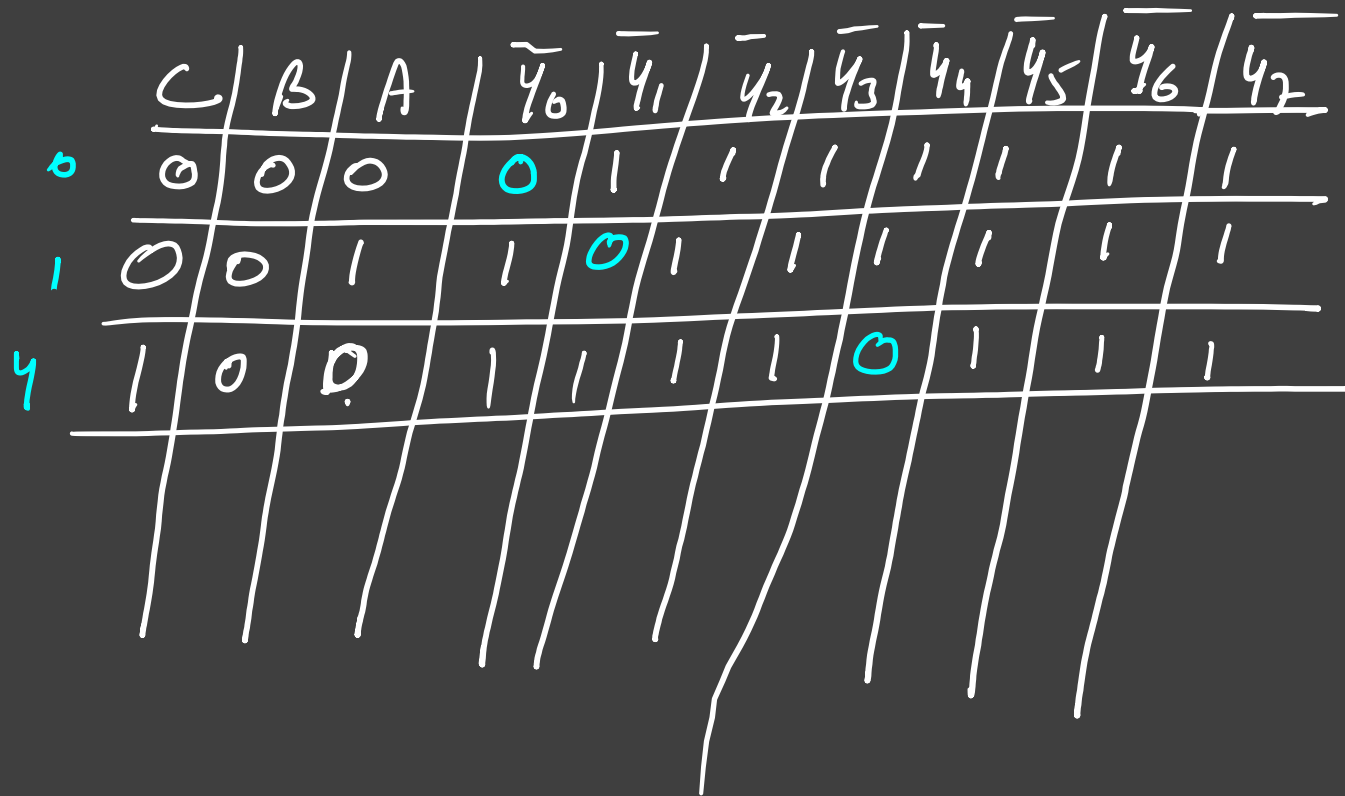
$$n=2 \quad 2:4$$

$$n=3 \quad 3:8$$

$$n=4 \quad 4:16$$

$$n=5 \quad 5:32$$

⋮



	C	B	A	$\bar{y}_0$	$\bar{y}_1$	$\bar{y}_2$	$\bar{y}_3$	$\bar{y}_4$	$\bar{y}_5$	$\bar{y}_6$	$\bar{y}_7$
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

## Experiment 4

**1. Aim: To design a circuit to implement Boolean functions using Decoders.**

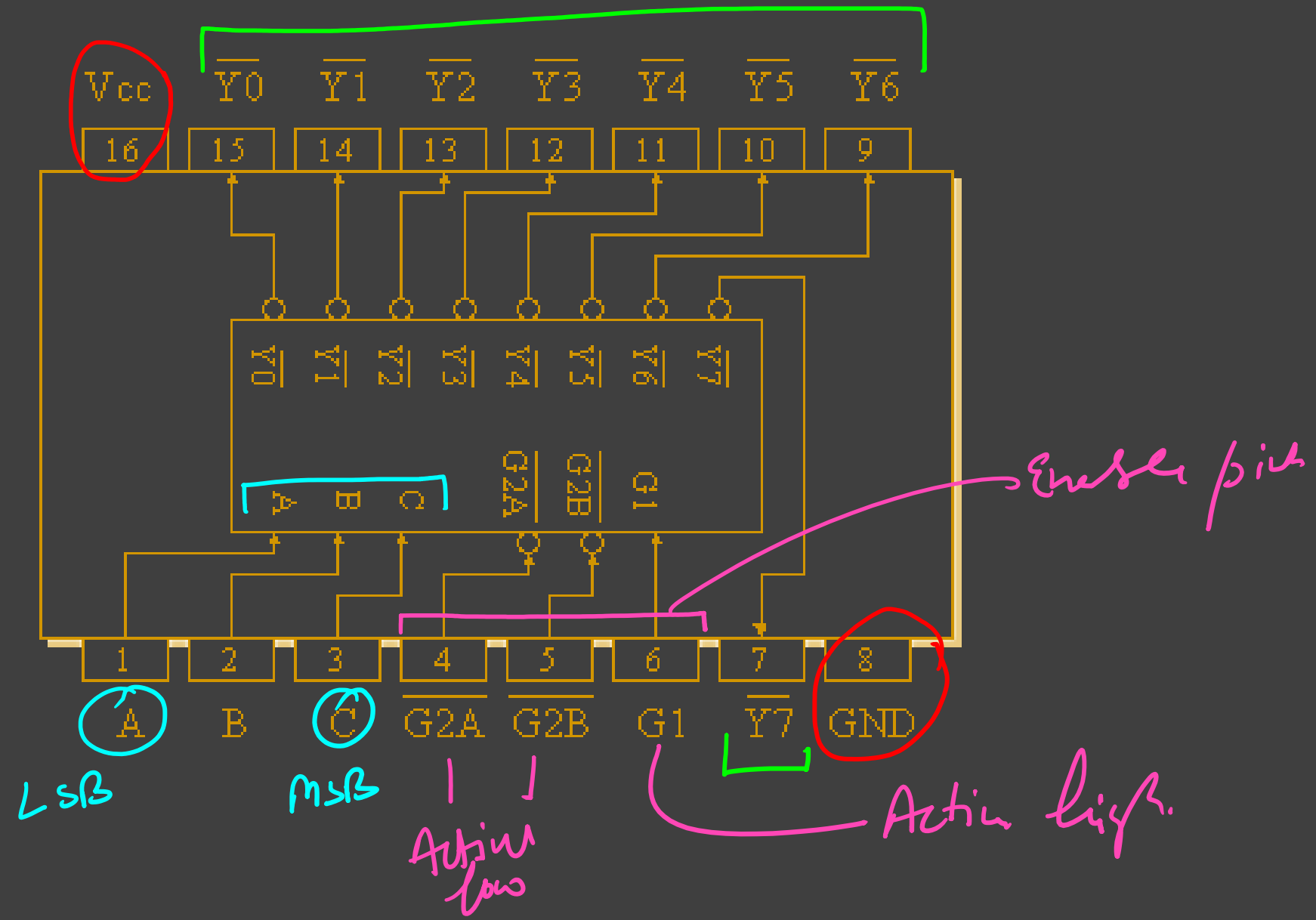
Apparatus required: IC 74138, 7404, 7432, 7400, 7408, 7410 and LEDs.

2. Learning Objectives: This experiment enables a student to learn:

How to realize functionality of a 3-to-8-line active low Decoder viz. 74138 IC. That is on setting the two-active low and one active high enable inputs to proper level, one can verify that one and only one of the eight active low outputs is asserted based on the values assigned to three select input.

3. Theory: IC 74138 works as a 3-to-8 active low decoder, based on the values assigned to three select inputs of the three enable inputs, G1 must be made high value while G2A and G2B must be low. The eight active low inputs (Y0 to Y7) correspond to eight max terms (M0 to M7) or in other words, component of the corresponding min terms m0-m7. For example, Y0 = component of  $C B A = C+B+A$ .

$+V_{cc}$   
 $GND$   
 $G1 - V_{cc}$   
 $G2A \rightarrow GND$   
 $G2B \rightarrow GND$







# Understanding the combinational logic by implementing the boolean function using decoder

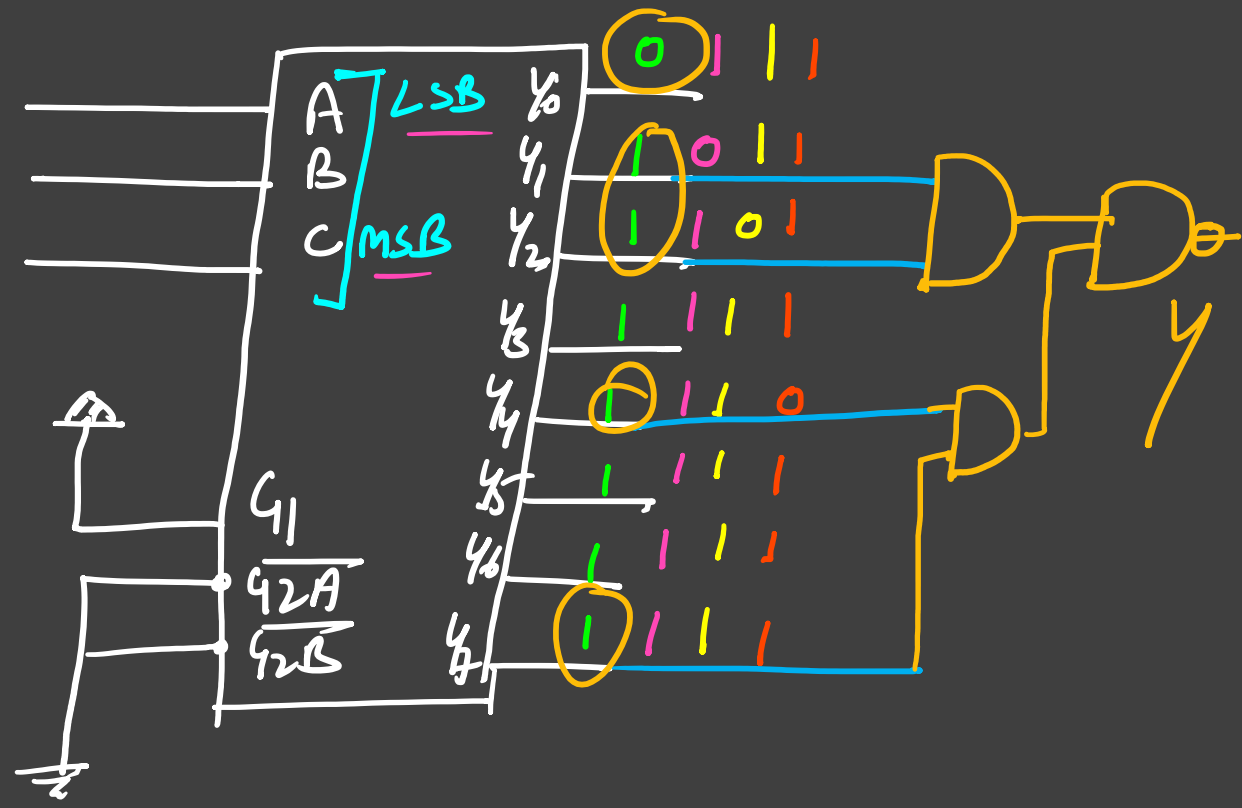
Ex Diff of full system

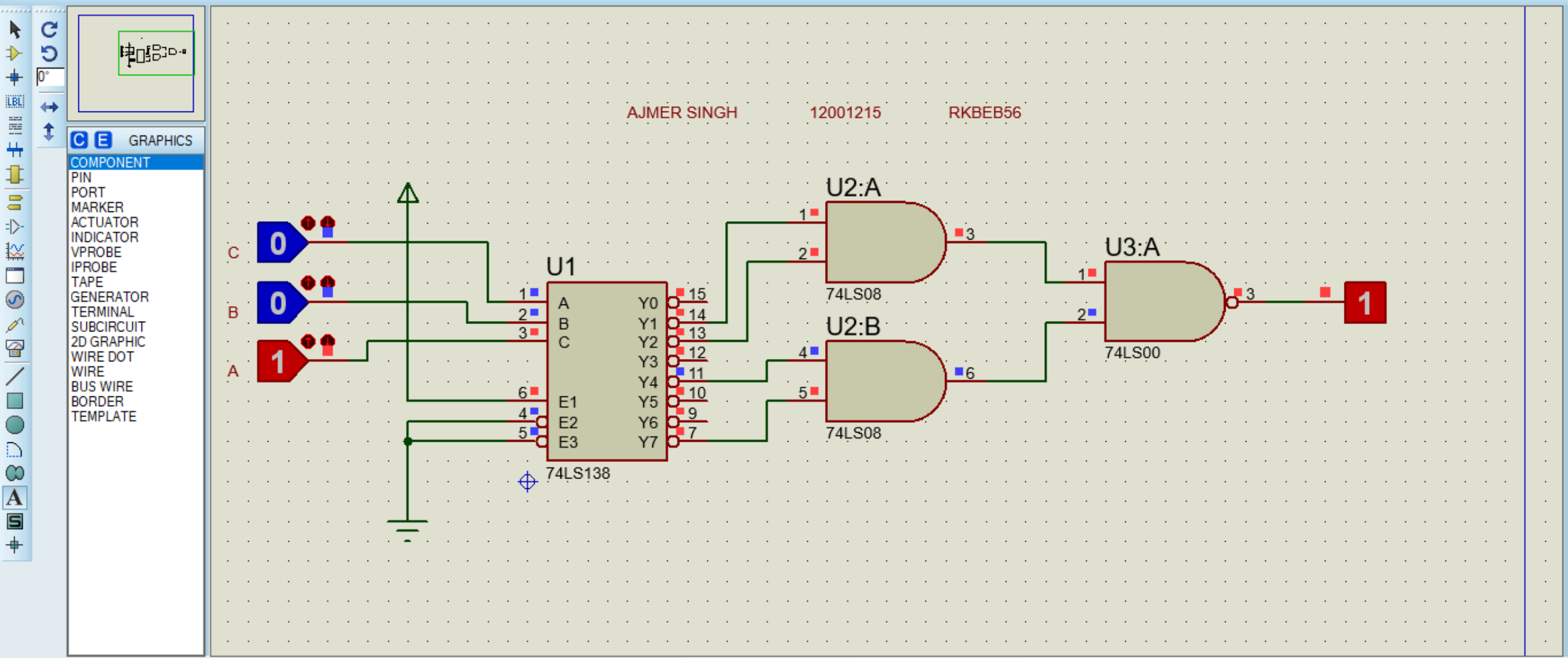
$$D = A \oplus B \oplus C = \sum m(1, 2, 4, 7)$$

MSB LSR

	A	B	C	D
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	1

0 0 1 0 C  
 0 1 0 0 B  
 1 0 0 0 A

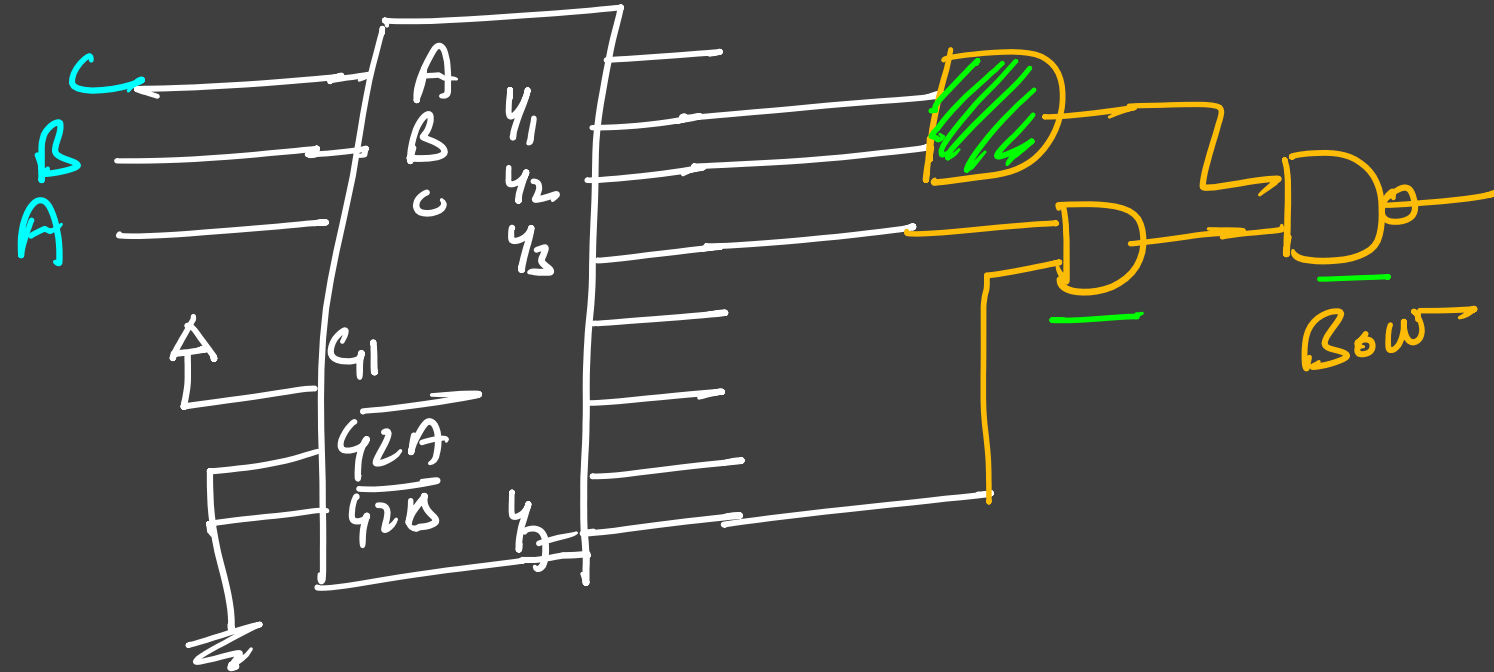


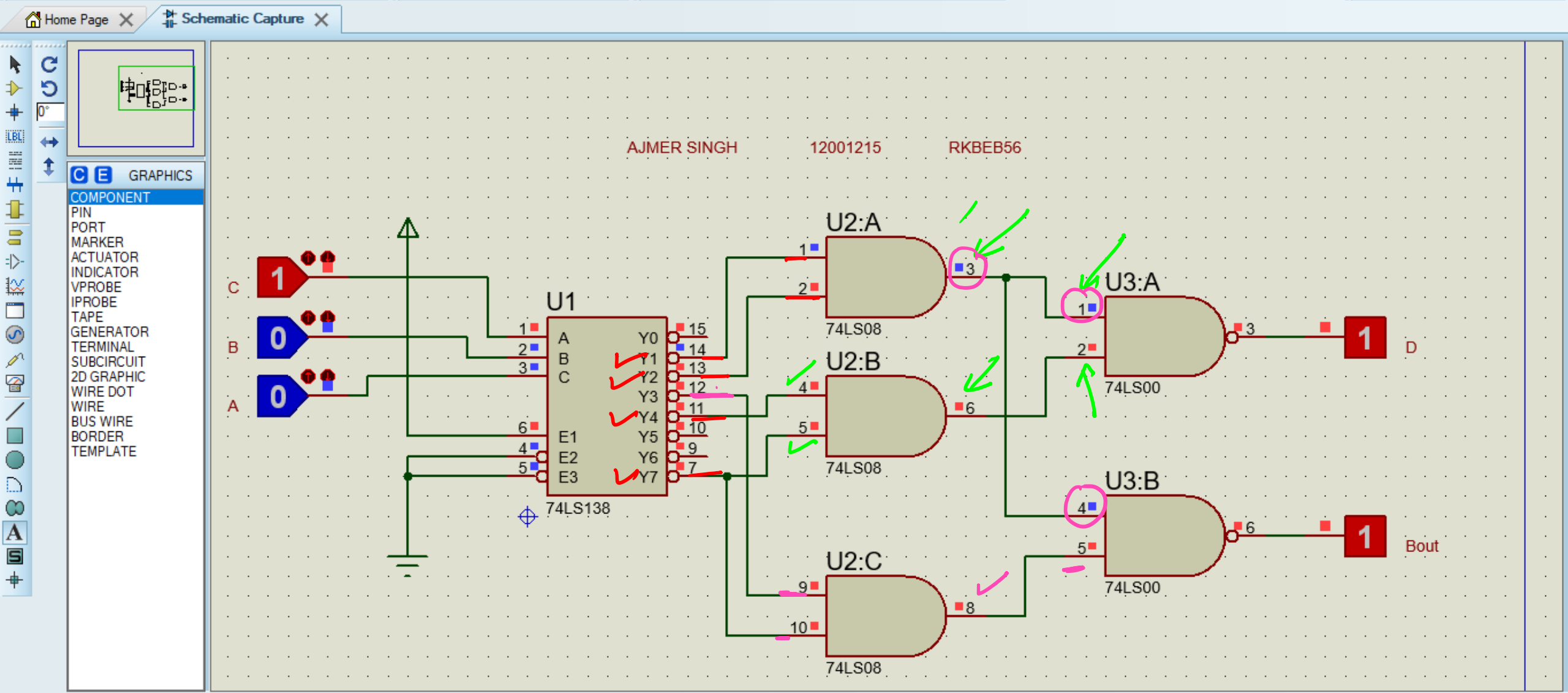


Ex Borrow of full Subst

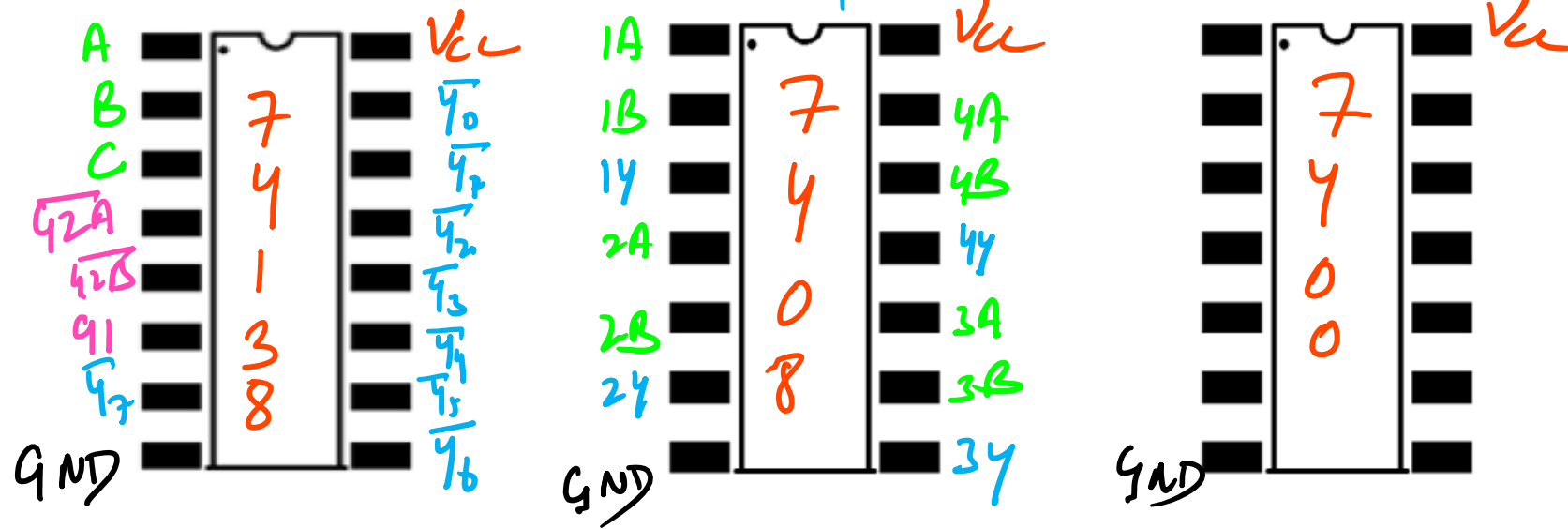
$$B_{out} = \overline{A \oplus B} C + \overline{A} B = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 7)$$

	A	B	C	Bout
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	1



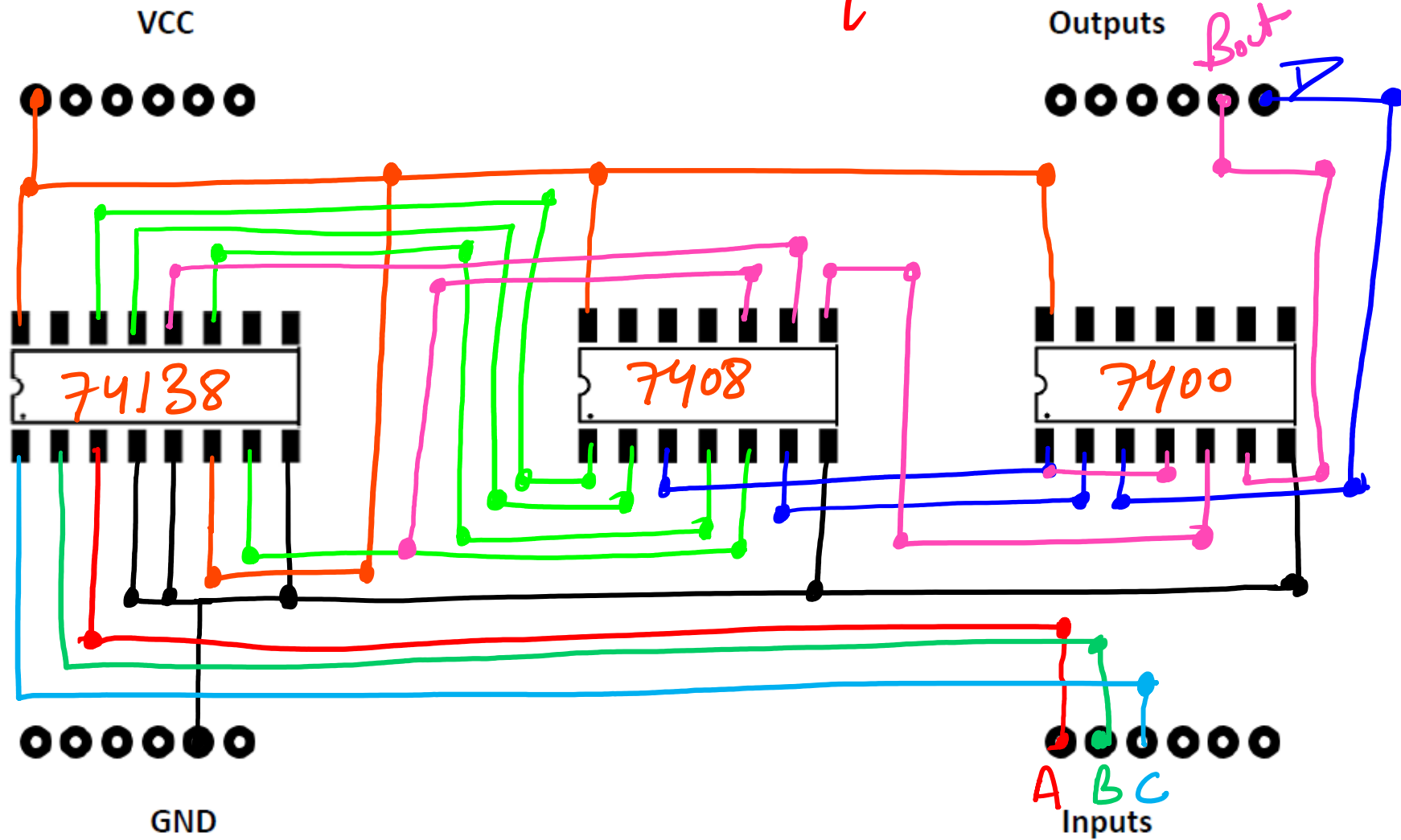


Pin configuration of ICs:



Draw Bread Board Connection diagram:

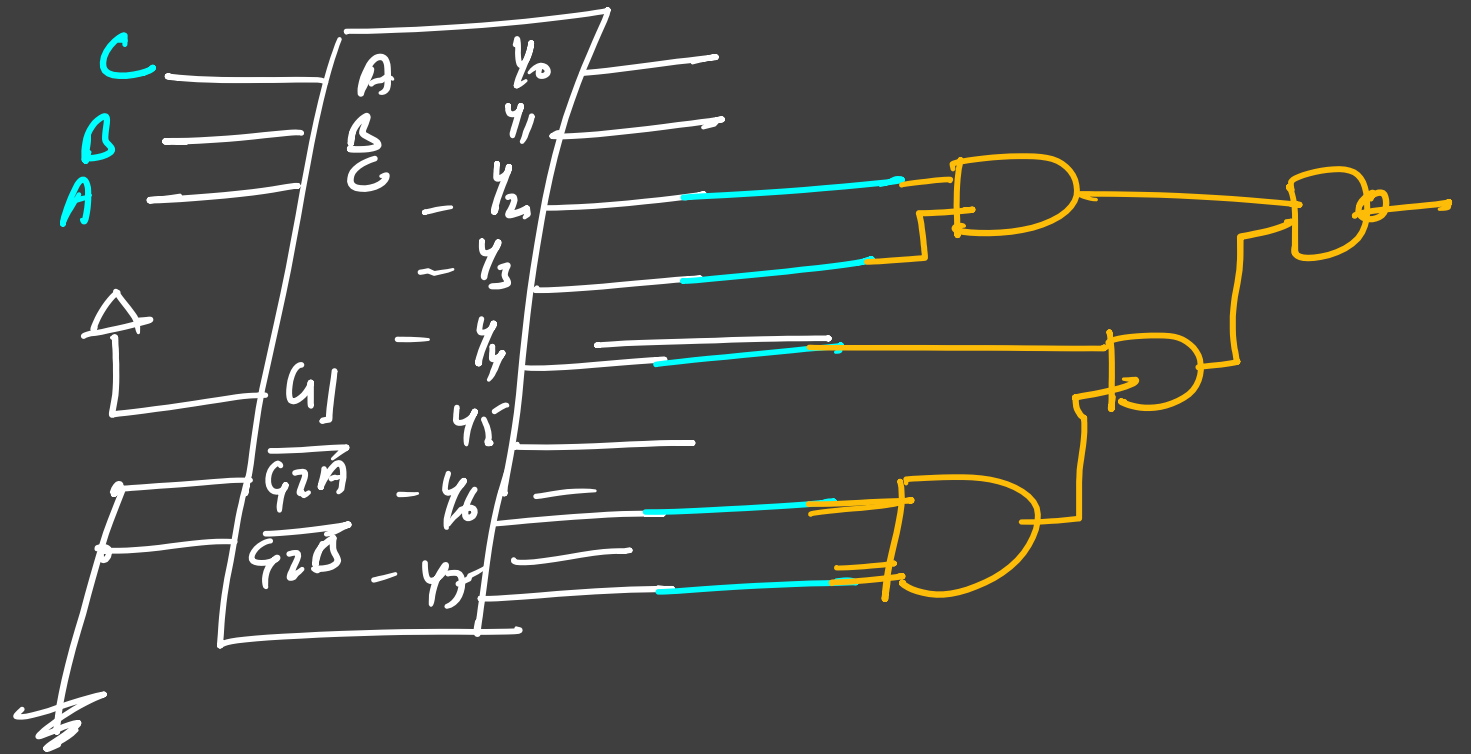
full subtractor using Decoders 3:8 (74138)



Ex Implement the following Boolean fun. using 3:8 decoder

$$Y = \prod M(\underline{0, 1, 5}) = \sum m(\underline{2, 3, 4, 6, 7})$$

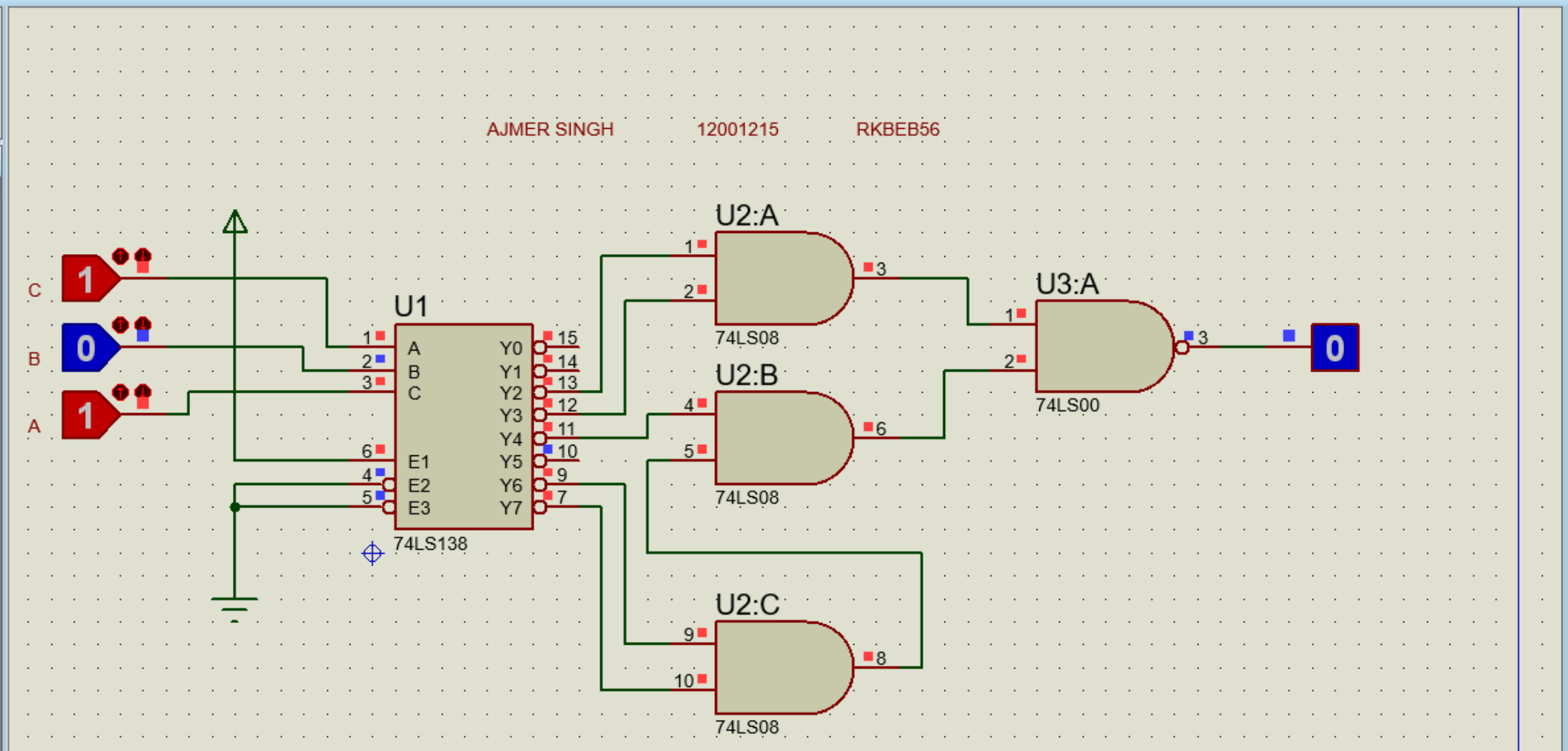
	A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	1
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	1
7	1	1	1	1



**GRAPHICS**

**COMPONENT**

- PIN
- PORT
- MARKER
- ACTUATOR
- INDICATOR
- VPROBE
- IProbe
- TAPE
- GENERATOR
- TERMINAL
- SUBCIRCUIT
- 2D GRAPHIC
- WIRE DOT
- WIRE
- BUS WIRE
- BORDER
- TEMPLATE





Ex Implement the following, for.

H.W  $Y = TM(0, 2, 5, 6, 7)$