

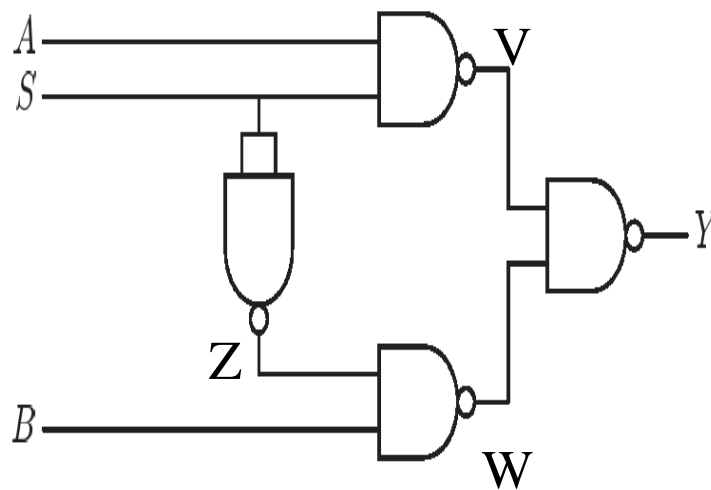
Computer Systems

Lecture 23

Overview

- Selector circuit
- Multiplexer
- Two-line decoder
- Data selector with two-line decoder
- Implementing a function with logic gates

Selector circuit



- This circuit implements the function:

– $Y = \text{not } (V \text{ and } W),$

where,

– $V = \text{not } (A \text{ and } S),$

– $W = \text{not } (Z \text{ and } B),$

– $Z = \text{not } (S \text{ and } S)$
 $= \text{not } S.$

- Combining altogether we get:

$Y = \text{not } (\text{not } (A \text{ and } S) \text{ and } \text{not } (\text{not } (S) \text{ and } B)).$

V

Z

Truth table for selector circuit

W

A	B	S	A and S	V	Z	Z and B	W	V and W	Y
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

Selector function

- One may give a short definition of the function from the truth table:

If $S = 1$ then $Y = A$

if $S = 0$ then $Y = B$

Or **$Y = (S \& A) \vee (-S \& B)$**

Ex. Reimplement the selector circuit
using AND, OR, NOT gates

Data selector, or multiplexer

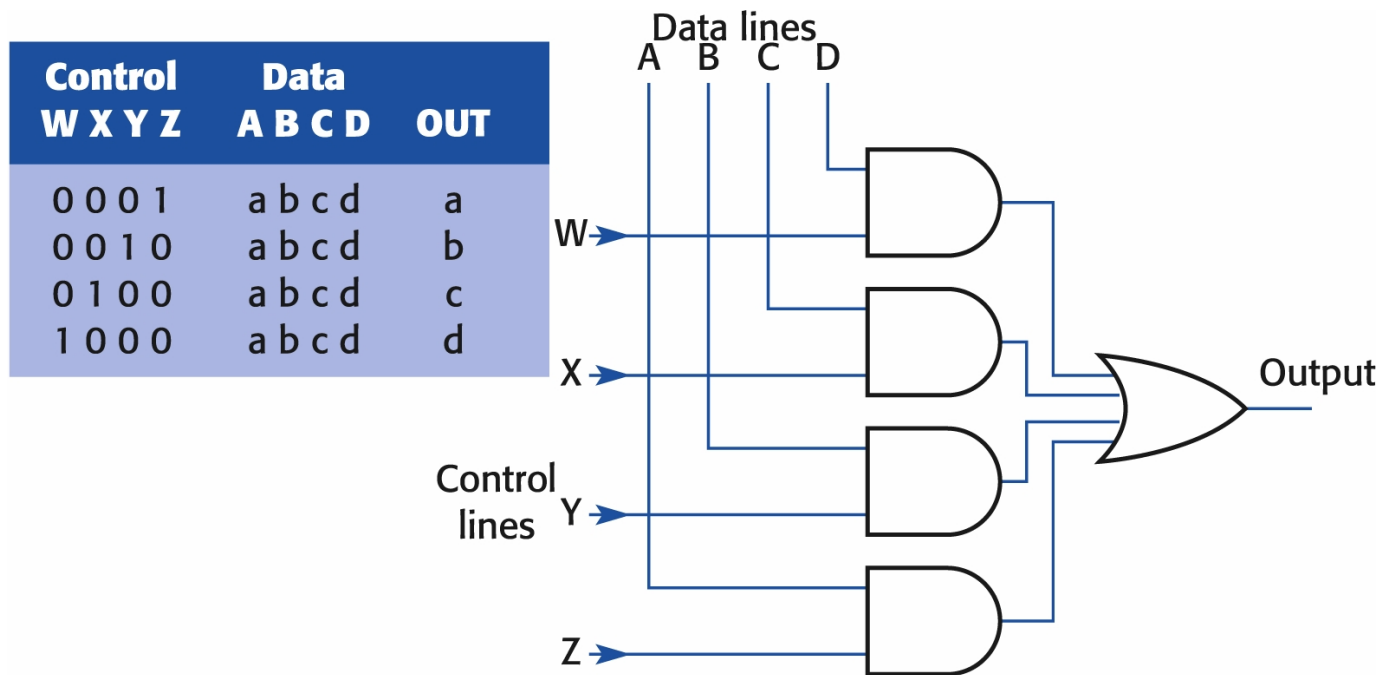


Fig. 4.5 Data selector circuit.

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How to design the circuit?

- The circuit on the previous slide is a straightforward implementation of the function:

$$\begin{aligned} O = & (A \text{ and } Z) \\ & \text{or } (B \text{ and } Y) \\ & \text{or } (C \text{ and } X) \\ & \text{or } (D \text{ and } W). \end{aligned}$$

The problem with the circuit

- What happens if more than one control line has the signal 1?
 - The circuit (the function it implements) does not behave as a selector.
- Can we do better?
 - Yes, use **two-line decoder** to replace four control lines.

Two-line decoder

Selector		Line			
Y	X	d	c	b	a
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0

Fig. 4.6 A two-line decoder.

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Implementation of two-line decoder

- The implementation follows the description:
 - Detect pattern 00 (on YX lines), output the result from line A.
 - Detect pattern 01, output the result from line B.
 - Detect pattern 10, output the result from line C.
 - Detect pattern 11, output the result from line D.

Data selector with two-line decoder

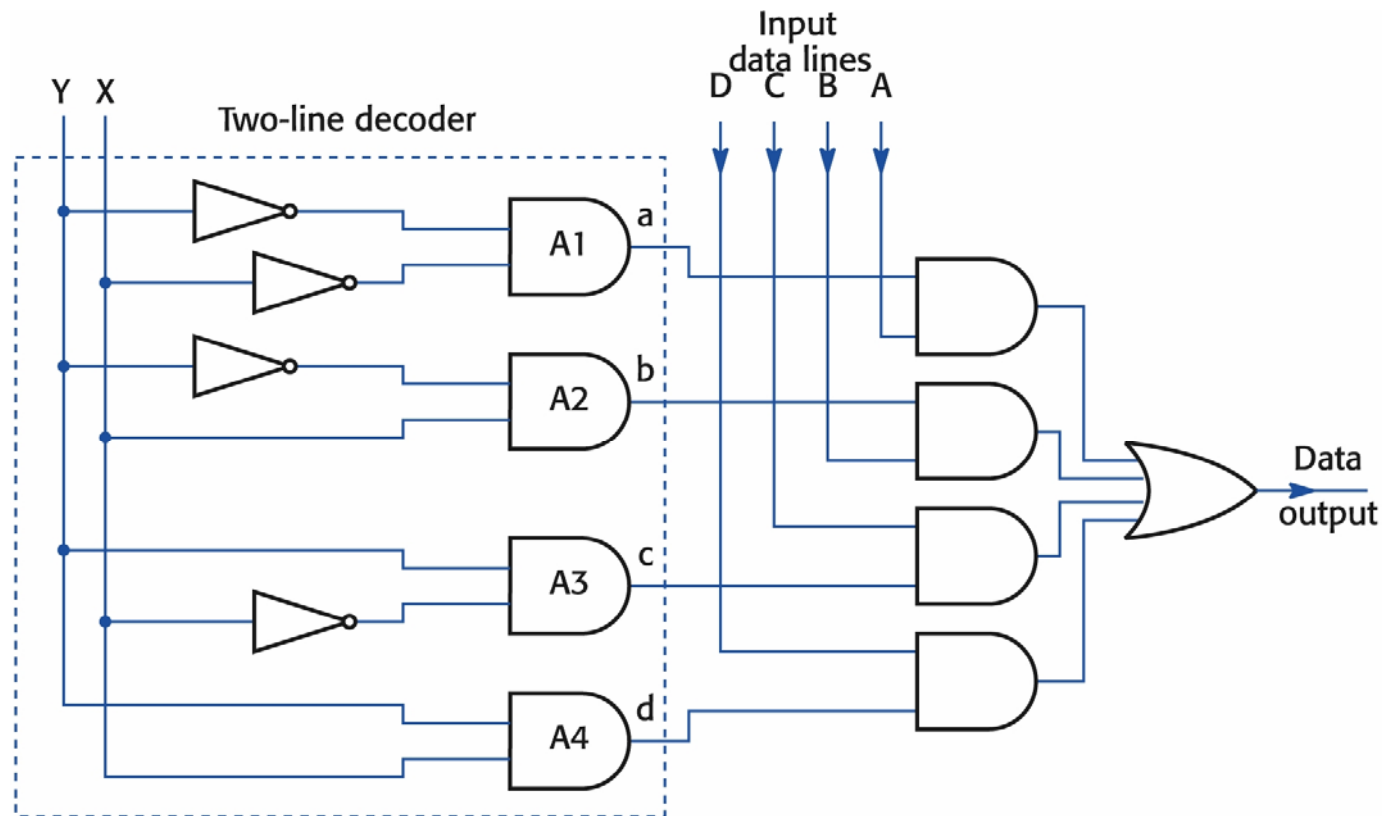


Fig. 4.7 Data multiplexer circuit using a two-line decoder.

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Data selector with two-line decoder: logic equation

$$O = (A \text{ and } (\text{not } X \text{ and not } Y))$$

or

$$(B \text{ and } (X \text{ and not } Y))$$

or

$$(C \text{ and } (\text{not } X \text{ and } Y))$$

or

$$(D \text{ and } (X \text{ and } Y)).$$

Cost comparison in gate count

- Multiplexer: 4 AND gates + 1 OR gate
- 2-line decoder: 8 AND gates + 1 OR gate + 4 NOT gates

Implementing a function

- Given a truth table for a logic function, to implement the function by a logic circuit one may proceed as follows:
 - Implement detectors (i.e. using AND/NOT gates) for all input patterns on which the function gives the output 1.
 - Connect the outputs of all detectors to the inputs by an OR gate.

Implementing a function

Truth table					Short form				
i_1	i_2	i_3	i_4	O_1	i_1	i_2	i_3	i_4	O_1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	1
1	1	0	1	1	*	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1					
0	1	0	1	1					
.....				0					<div>The function gives 0 on all other inputs.</div>
	...			0					
.....				0					

Implementing a function

- Logic expression:

$$O_1 = (i_1 \text{ and } i_2 \text{ and } (\text{not } i_3))$$

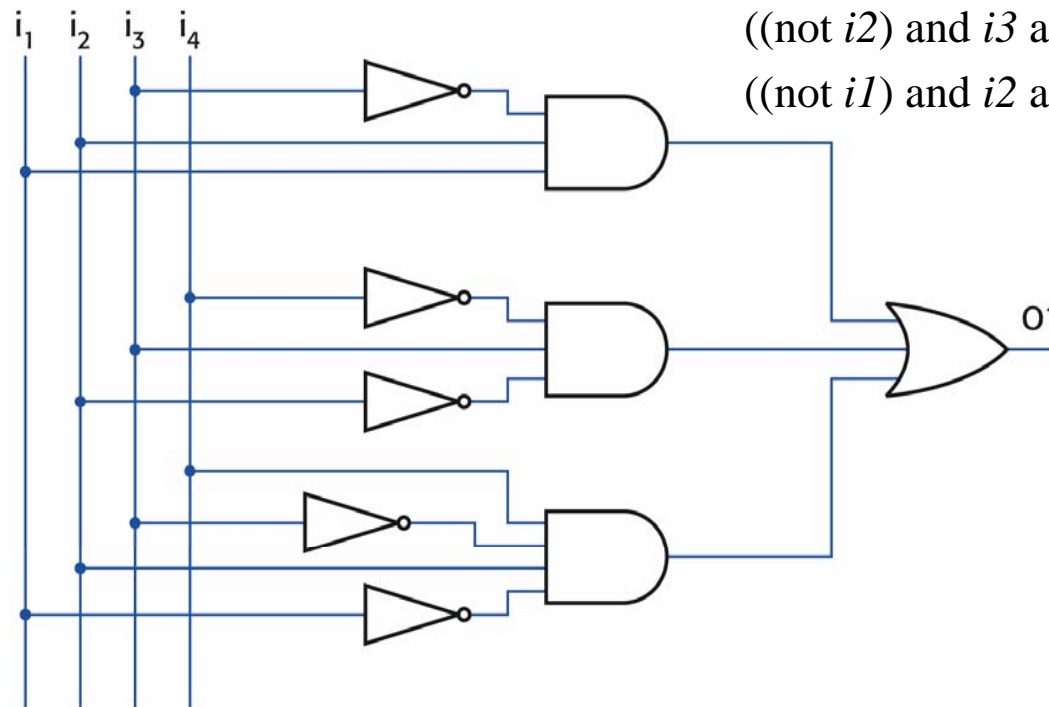
or

$$((\text{not } i_2) \text{ and } i_3 \text{ and } (\text{not } i_4))$$

or

$$((\text{not } i_1) \text{ and } i_2 \text{ and } (\text{not } i_3) \text{ and } i_4).$$

Sum-of-products Implementation



$$O = (i1 \text{ and } i2 \text{ and (not } i3)) \text{ or} \\ ((\text{not } i2) \text{ and } i3 \text{ and (not } i4)) \text{ or} \\ ((\text{not } i1) \text{ and } i2 \text{ and (not } i3) \text{ and } i4)$$

Fig. 4.9 Implementing a sum-of-products logic equation.

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Ex. Implement the following function using Boolean gates

Truth table					Short form				
i_1	i_2	i_3	i_4	O_1	i_1	i_2	i_3	i_4	O_1
1	1	0	0	1					
1	1	0	1	0					
0	0	1	0	1					
1	0	1	0	1					
0	1	0	1	0					
.....				0					
	...			0					
.....				0					

The function gives 0
on all the other inputs.

Exercise

- Draw a Boolean circuit to implement the XOR function using NOT, AND, OR gates

Readings

- [Wil06] Chapter 4, sections 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7.