



Digital Logic Design Laboratory

Lab 2

MSI Combinational Logic

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Student number: 2

Class: Digital Logic Design

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I. Objectives

In this laboratory, students will study:

- Understand the operation of combinational logic circuit.
- The operation of some combinational ICs such as: full adder, parity generator checker, comparator.

II. Procedure

1. Design the circuit that can detect BCD number:

The circuit that detects BCD number includes 4 inputs (A, B, C, D) and 1 output Y.

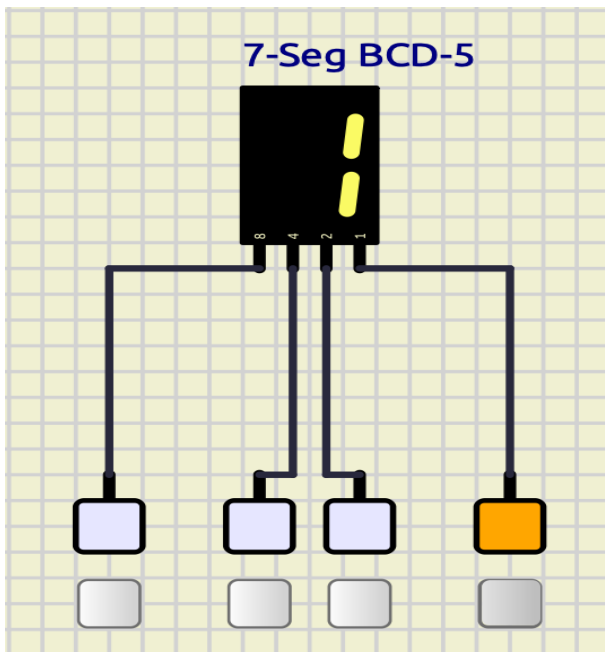
The output Y is HIGH when the BCD numbers in the inputs.

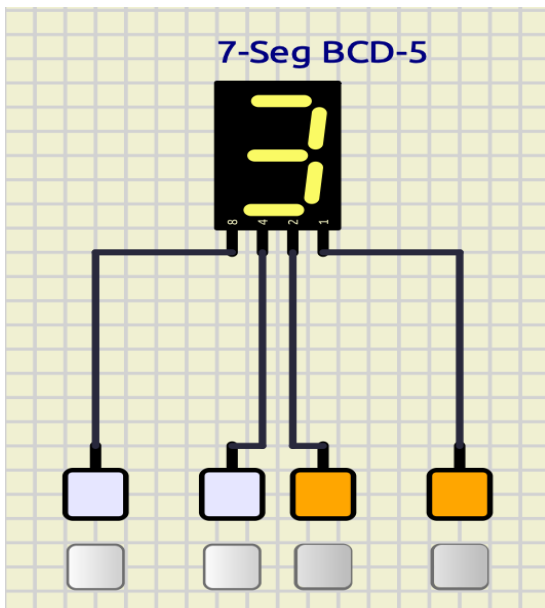
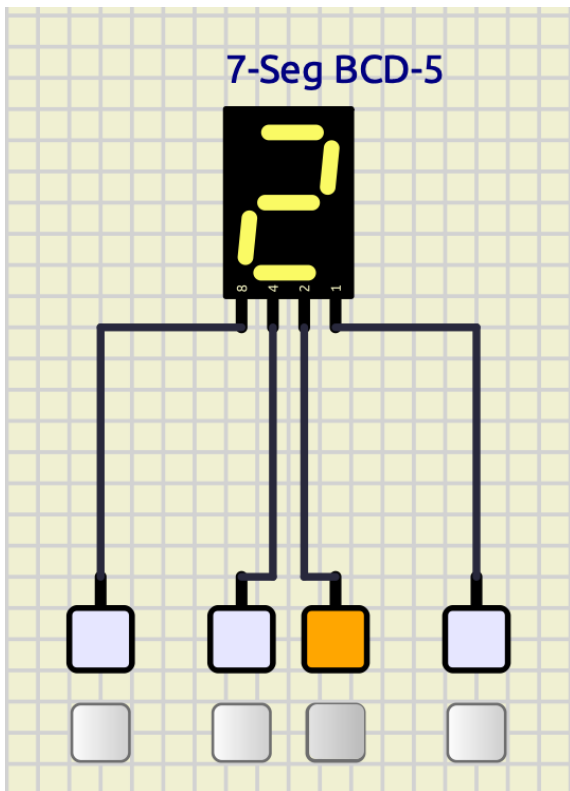
- Build the truth table and the expression

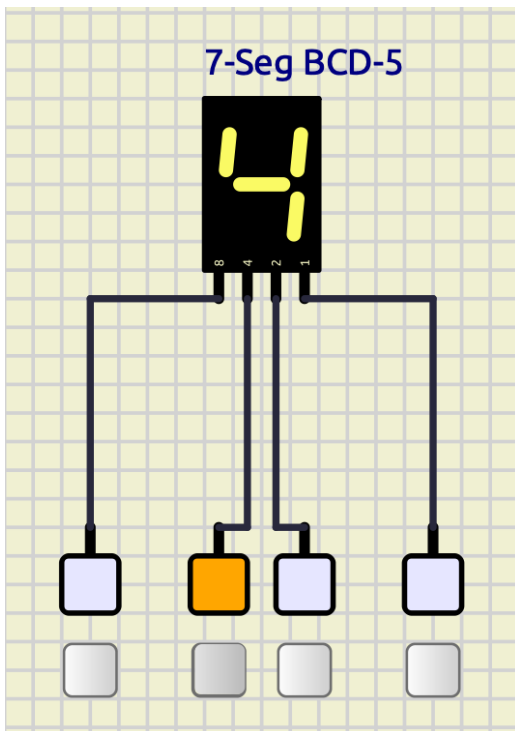
A	B	C	D	Y
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	X
1	1	0	0	X
1	0	1	1	X
1	1	0	1	X
1	1	1	1	X

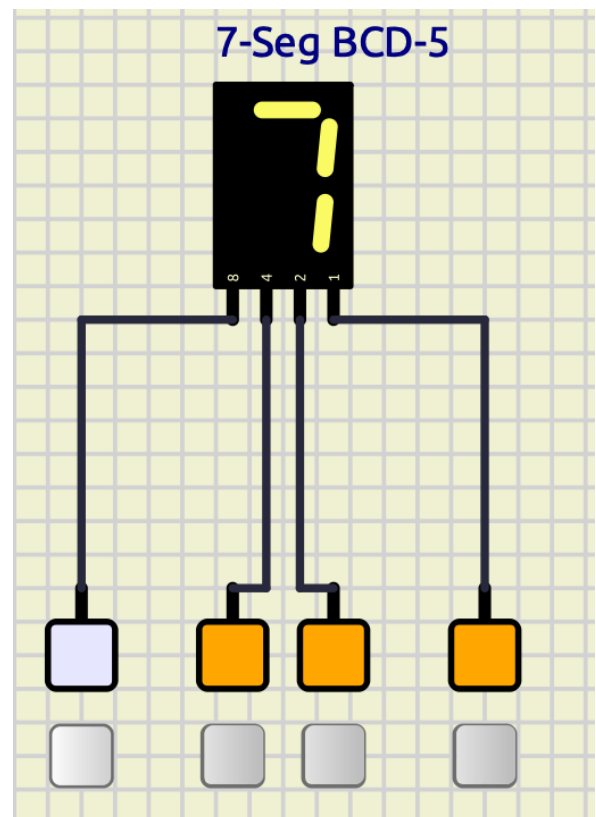
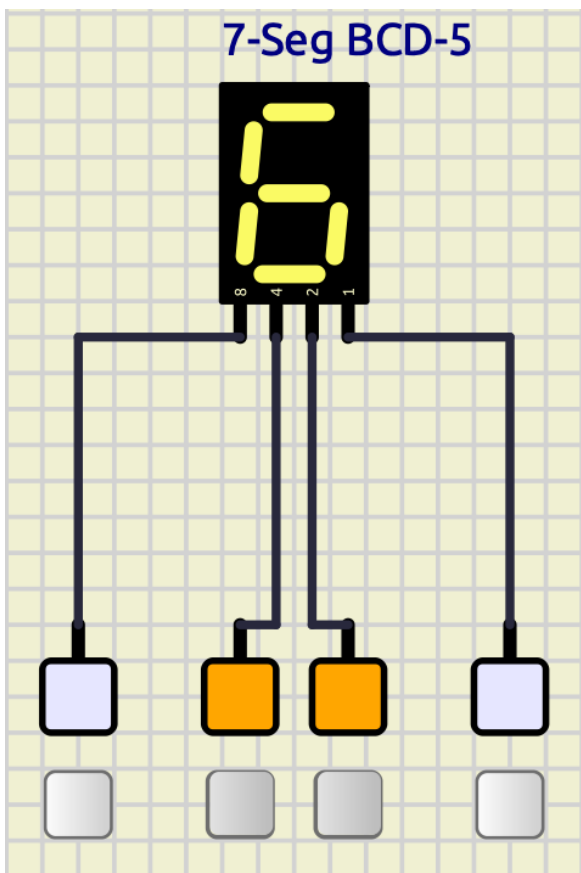
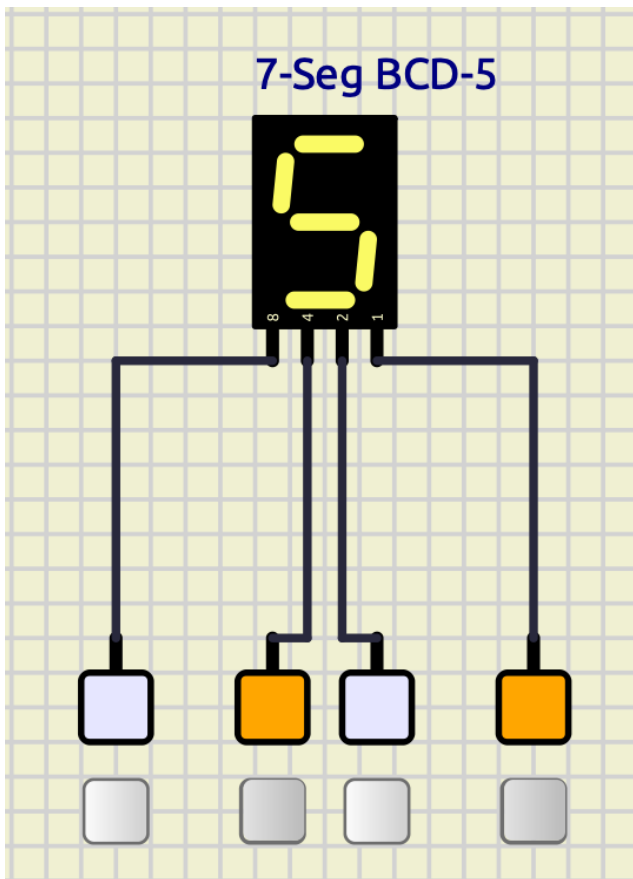
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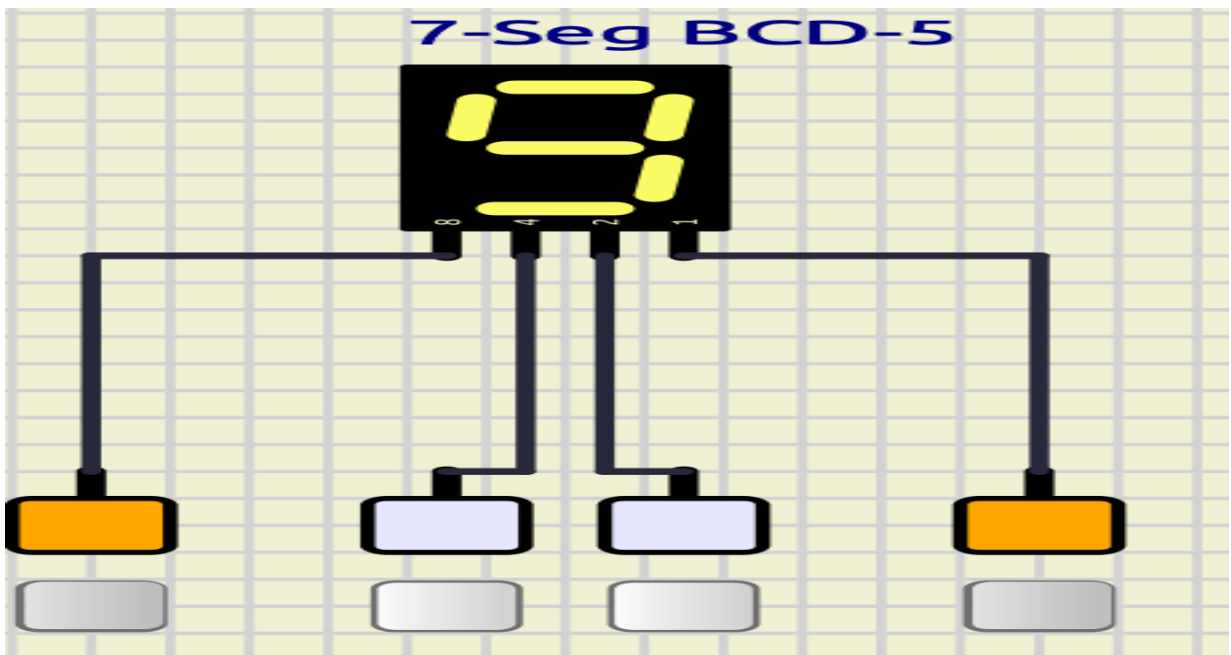
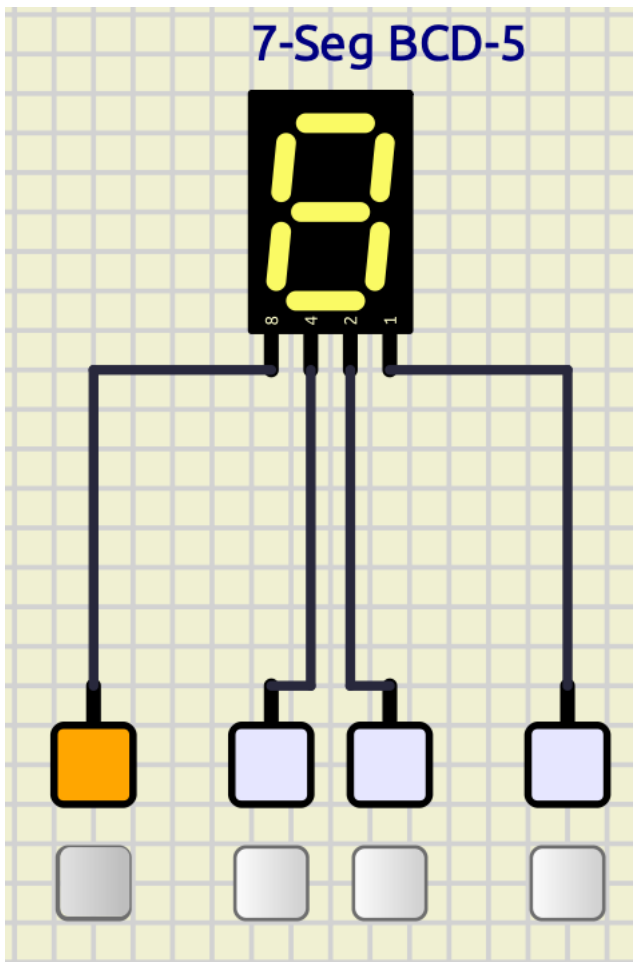
Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here











The inputs A, B, C, D wire up to switches and concurrently connect to **BCD to 7 segment** (in SimulIDE named as **7 Seg BCD** shown as below)

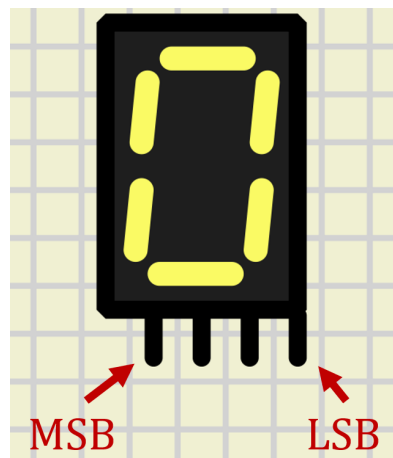
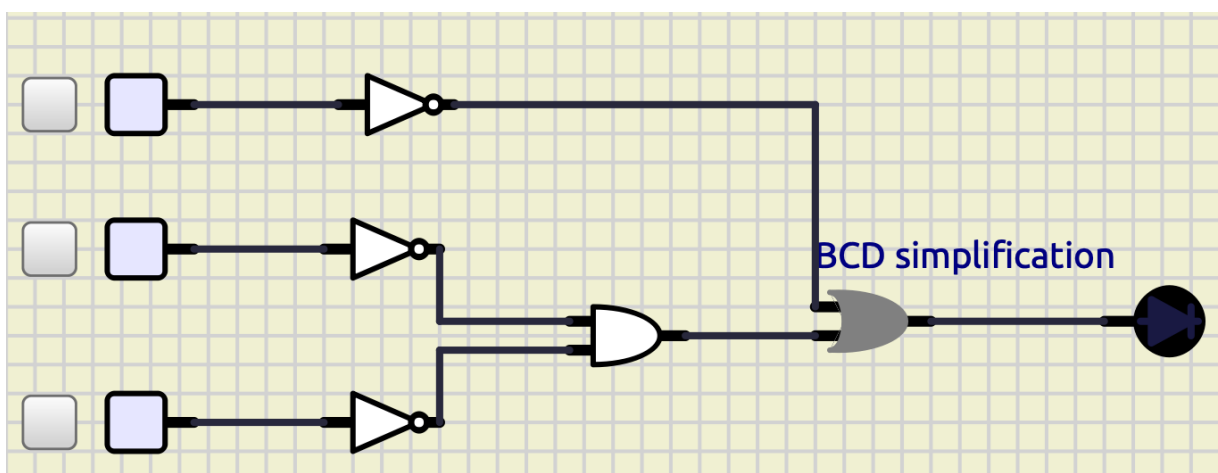


Figure 1. BCD 7-Seg

Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here

AB/CD	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01	1	1	1	1
11	x	x	x	x
10	1	1	x	x

$$Y = A_ + B_C_$$



Make comment on the results

2. Design the Comparator from logic gates and IC

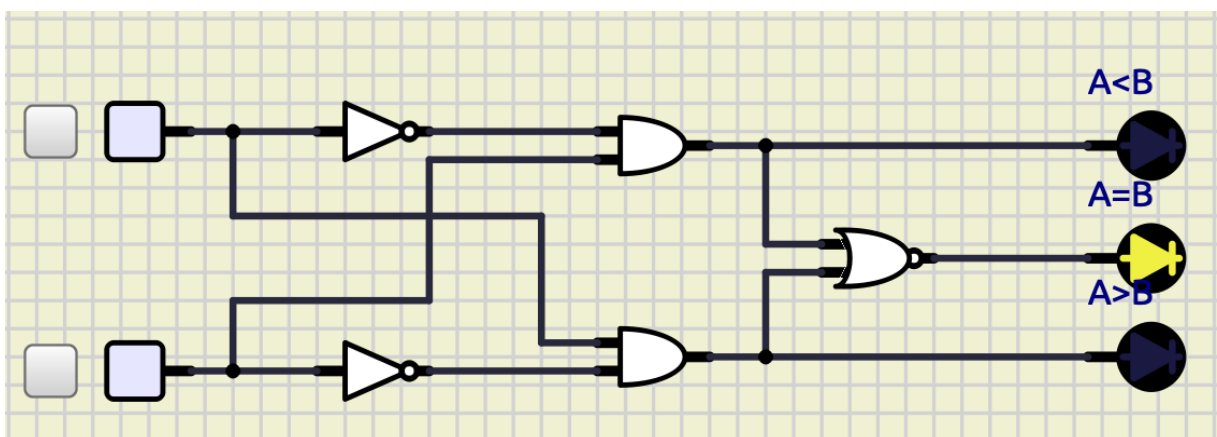
a. Build a one-bit comparator from logic gates

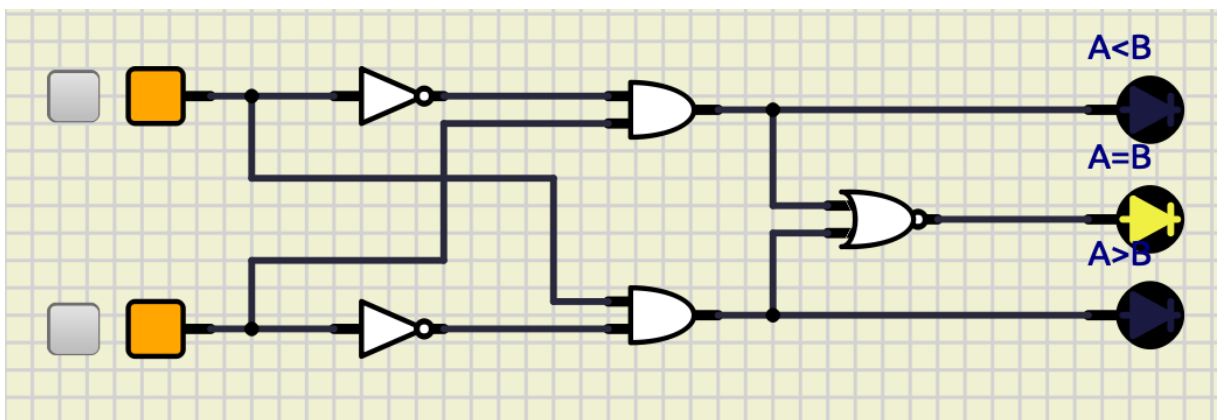
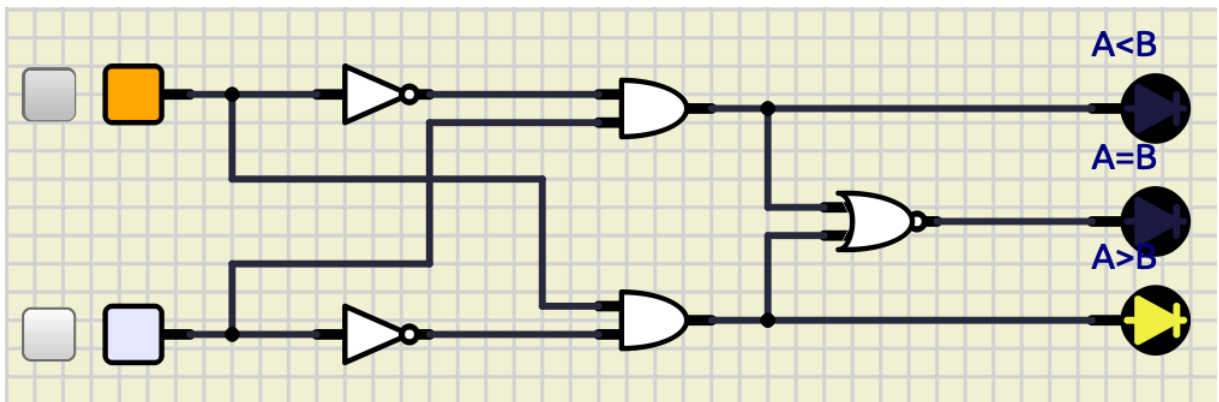
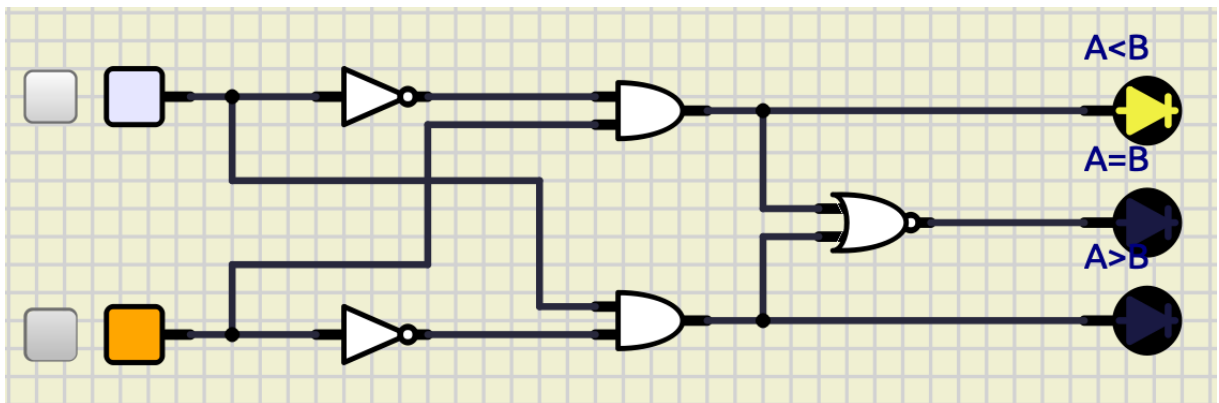
Construct one-bit comparator (2 inputs, 3 outputs) which are shown in the truth table below:

Input		Output		
A	B	A = B	A < B	A > B
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0

Write down the expressions for 3 outputs:

Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here





Make comment on the results: the board's output and the circuit's performance on Simulink IDE are in agreement.

b. Build a 4-BIT comparator - IC 74HC85

The 4-Bit comparator IC 74HC85 is shown as below

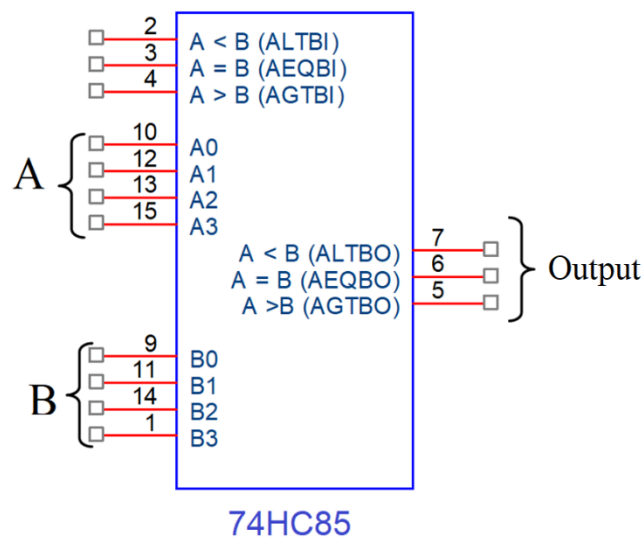


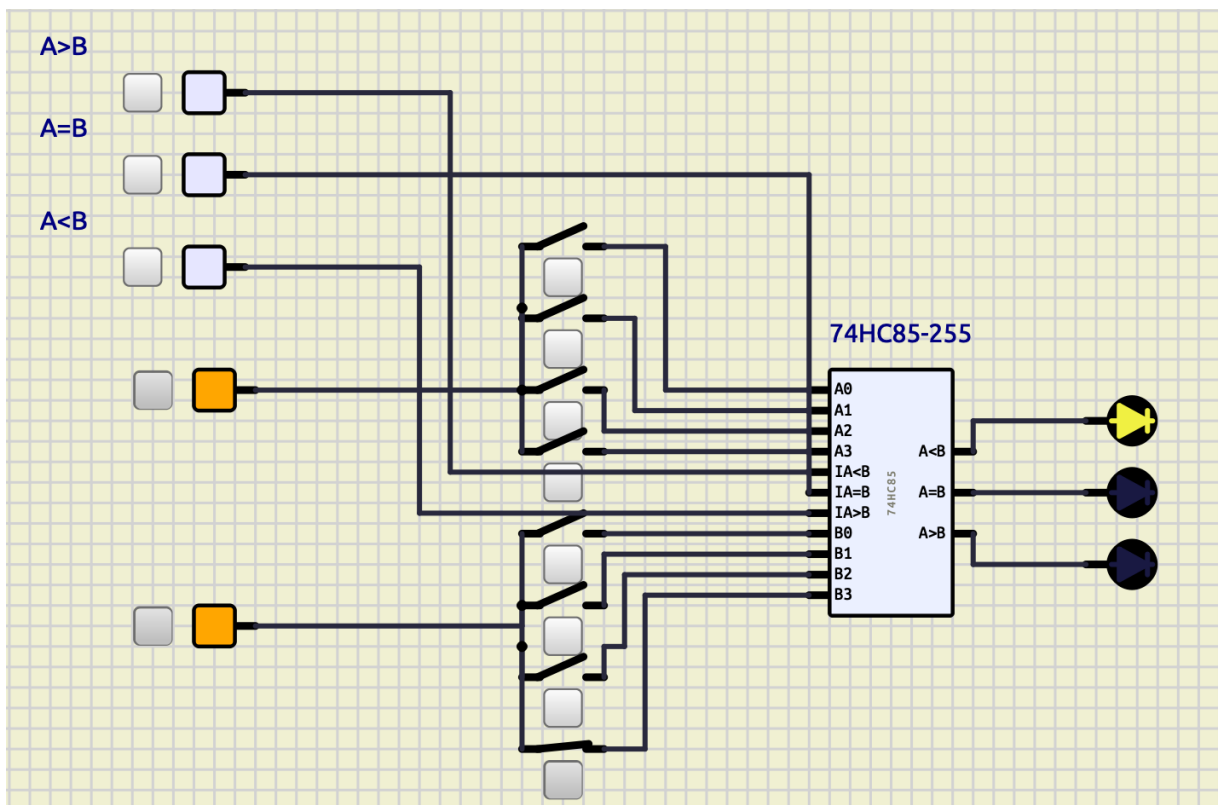
Figure 2. 4bit Comparators - IC 74HC85

- A and B are connected to data switches and Outputs are connect to LEDs
- Fill in the truth table of IC 74HC85.

Comparing Input				Cascading Input			Output		
A3,B3	A2,B2	A1,B1	A0,B0	A > B	A < B	A = B	A > B	A < B	A = B
A3 > B3	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0
A3 < B3	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	1	0
A3 = B3	A2 > B2	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0
A3 = B3	A2 < B2	X	X	X	X	X	0	1	0
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 > B1	X	X	X	X	1	0	0
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 < B1	X	X	X	X	0	1	0
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 > B0	X	X	X	1	0	0
A3 = B3	A2 = B2	A1 = B1	A0 < B0	X	X	X	0	1	0

A3 =B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0=B 0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A3 =B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0=B 0	0	1	0	1	1	0
A3 =B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0=B 0	X	X	1	0	0	1
A3 =B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0=B 0	0	0	0	1	1	0
A3 =B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0=B 0	1	1	0	0	0	0

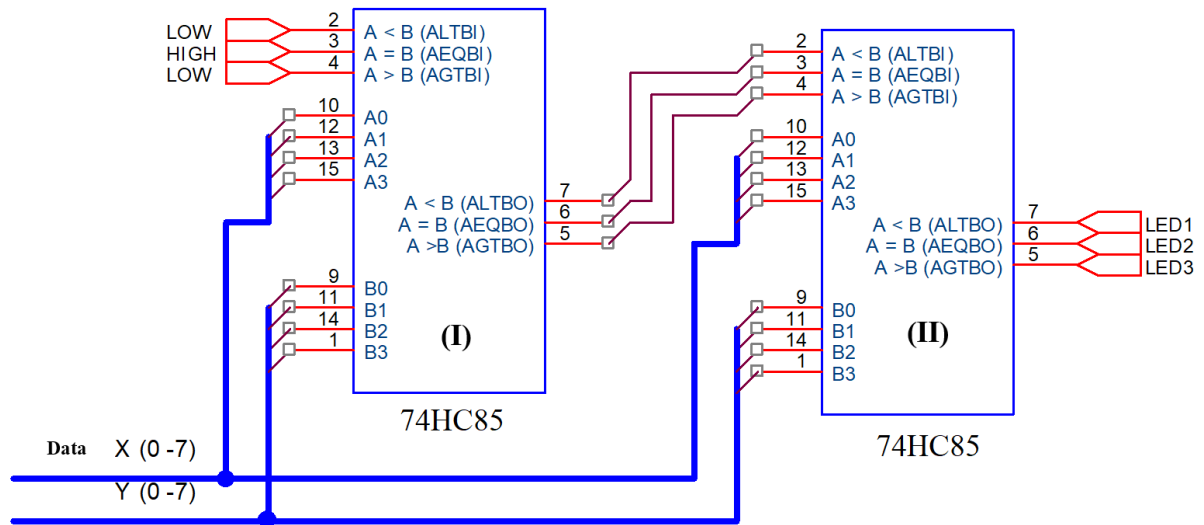
Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here



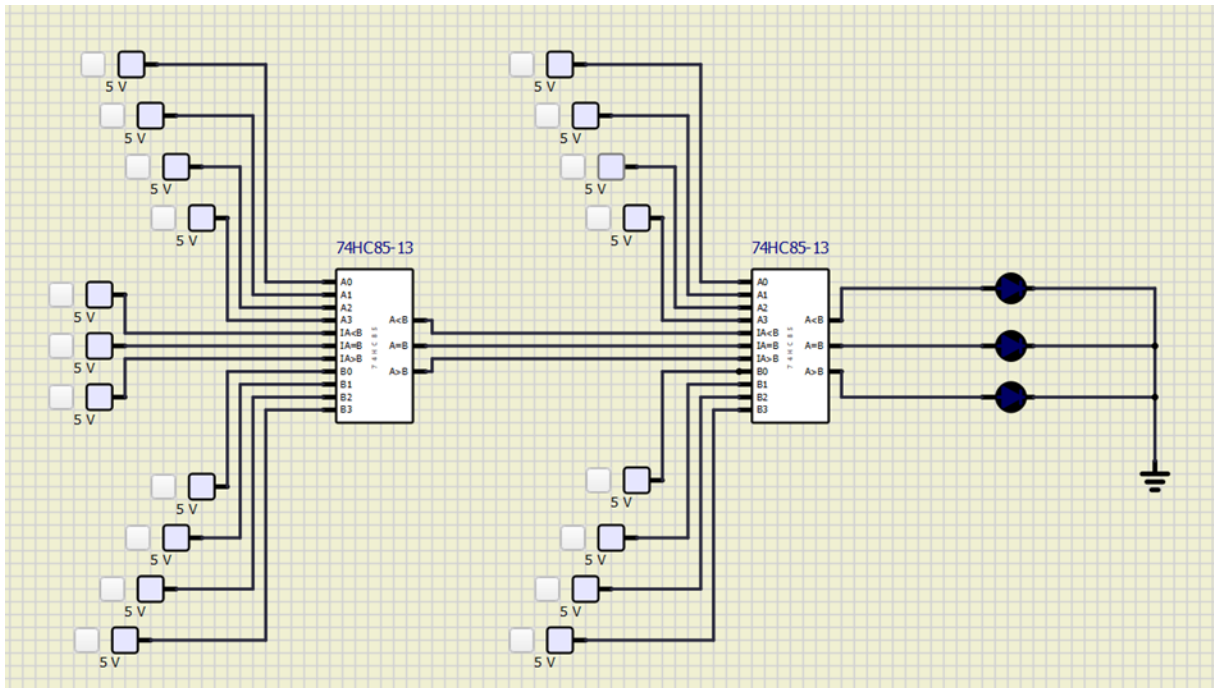
Make comment on results :The board's output and the circuit's performance on Simulink IDE are in agreement.

c. Design eight-bit comparator using IC 74HC85

Data of X and Y are driven using switches.



Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here



Based on your circuit, fulfill the following table:

X	Y	Result		
		LED1	LED2	LED 3
0101 0101	0101 0111	1	0	0
1111 0101	0101 0111	1	0	0
1111 0101	1111 0100	0	0	1
1001 0110	0101 1000	1	0	0

1111 0100	1101 1101	1	0	0
0110 1100	0110 1100	0	1	0

Make comment on results and give a brief explanation of the cascading connection:

Cascading is the use of a circuit breaker's current-limiting capacity at one point to allow the installation of lower-rated and hence less expensive circuit breakers downstream. The output of the circuit on the board agrees with the outcome of the circuit on simulIDE.

3. Design the Parity Generator and Parity Checker

a. Build a 3-bit parity generator and parity checker only using XOR gate

Fulfill the truth table

A	B	C	Even Output	Odd Output
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

Write the expressions

Using K-map to simplify the expressions

A\BC	00	01	11	10
A	0	1	0	1

A	1	0	1	0
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$$P = \bar{A} \bar{B} C + \bar{A} B \bar{C} + A \bar{B} \bar{C} + A B C$$

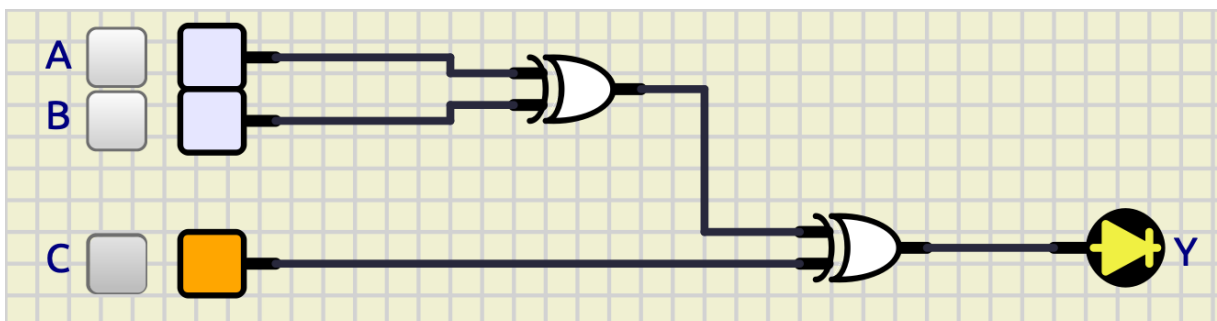
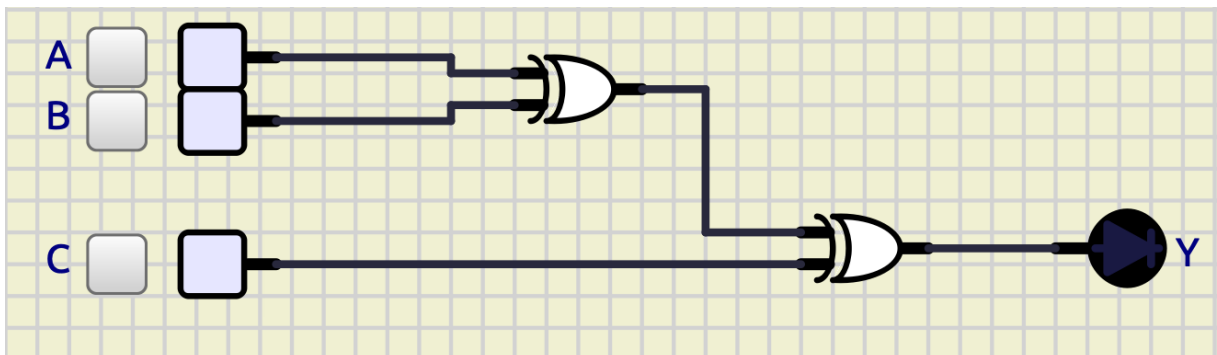
$$= \bar{A} (\bar{B} C + B \bar{C}) + A (\bar{B} \bar{C} + B C)$$

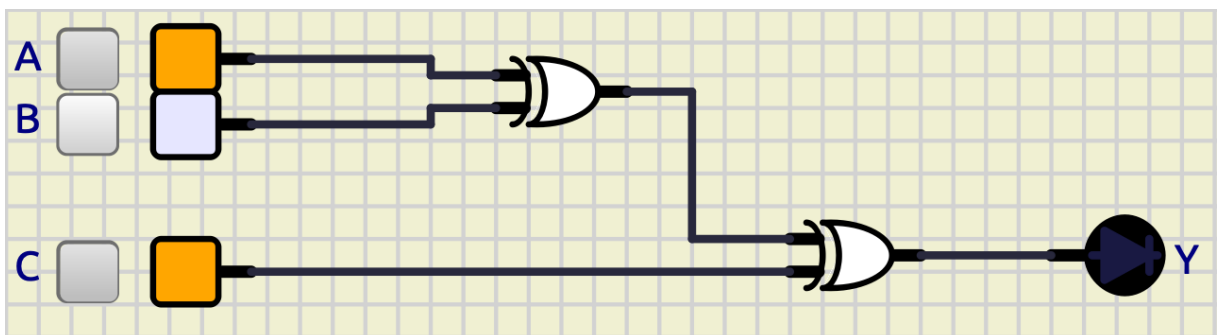
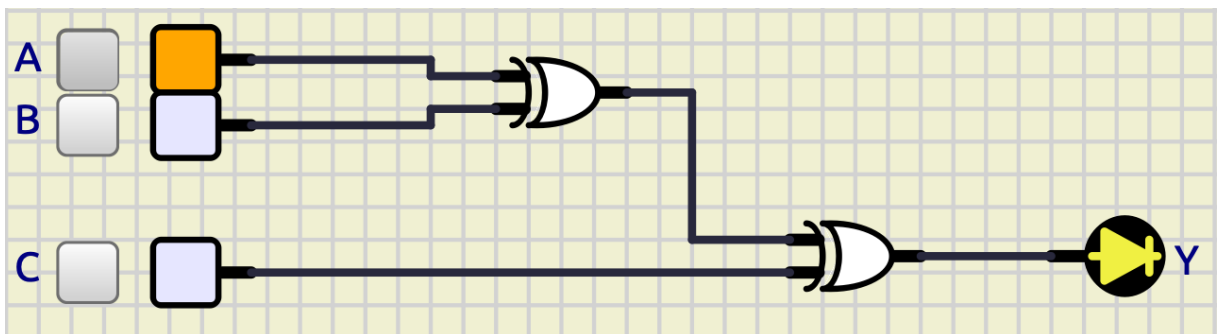
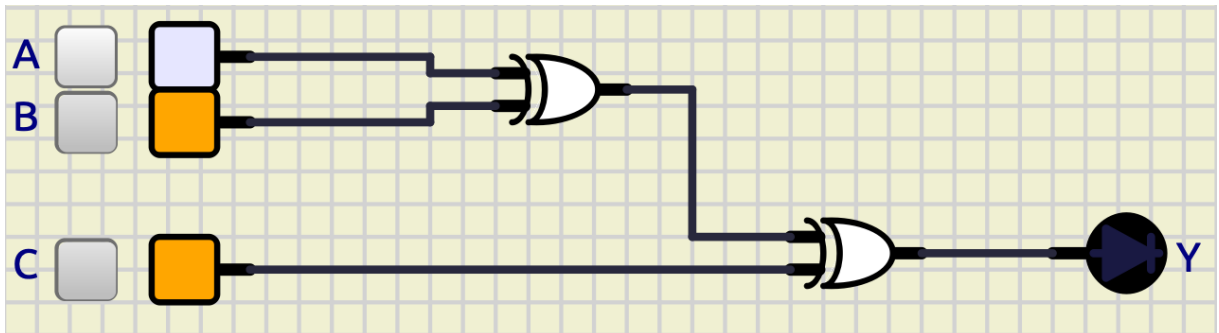
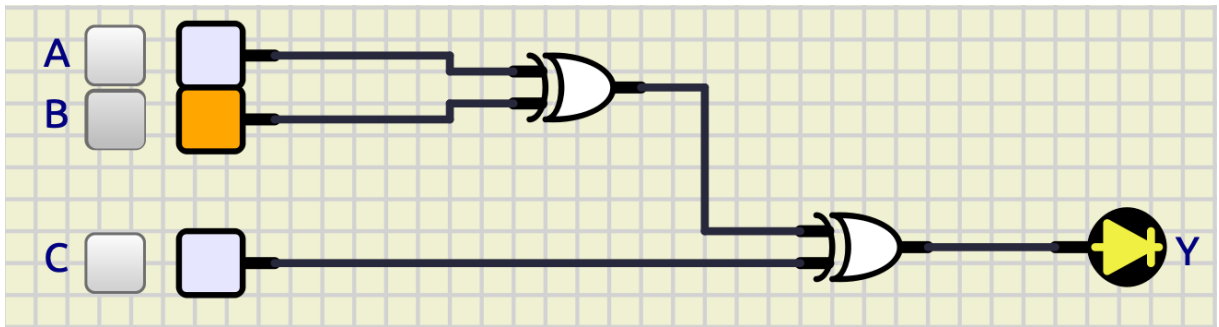
$$= \bar{A} (B \oplus C) + A (\overline{B \oplus C})$$

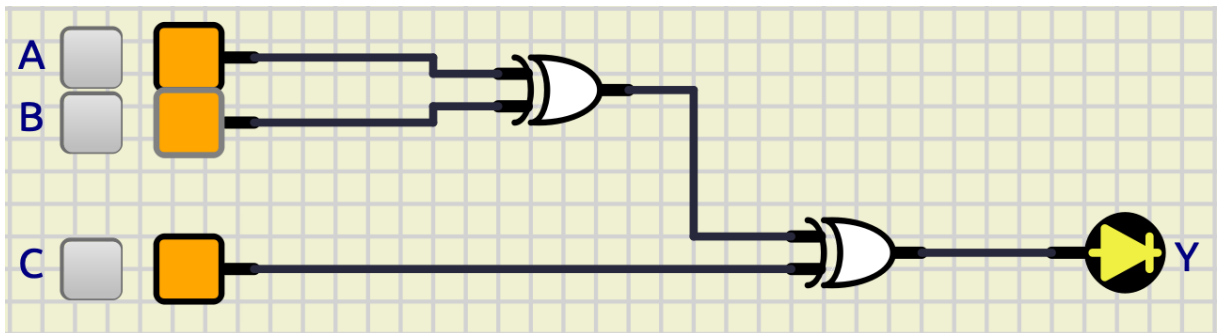
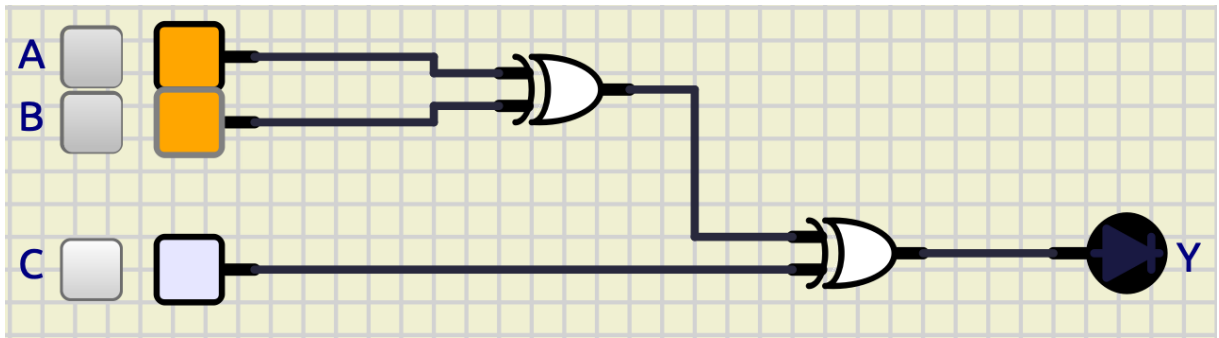
$$P = A \oplus B \oplus C$$

Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here

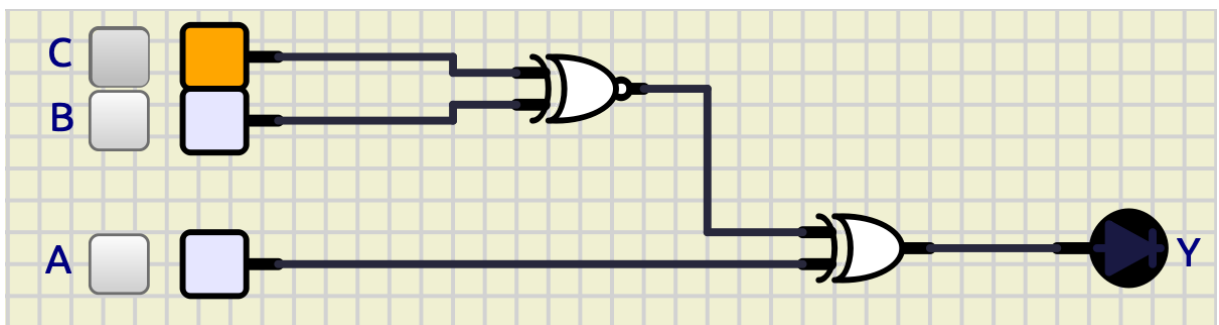
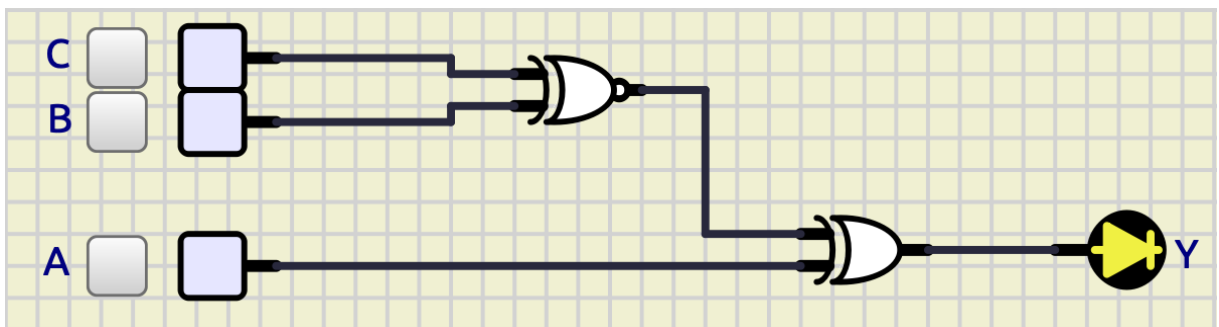
Logic circuit of even Parity checker:

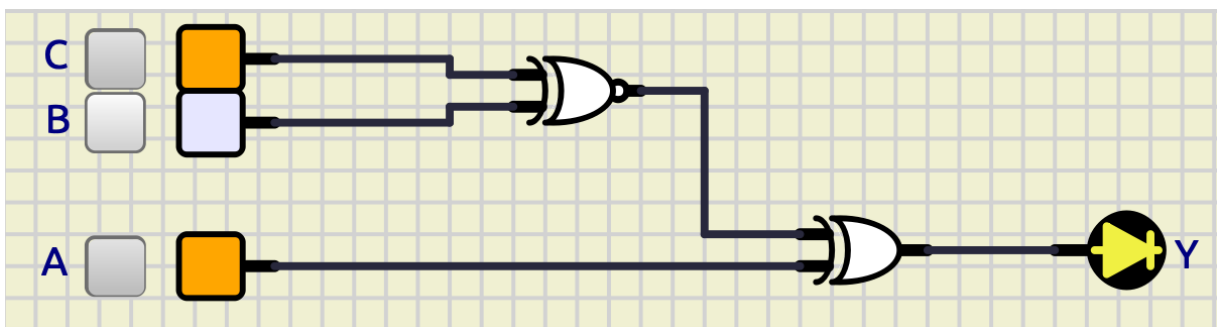
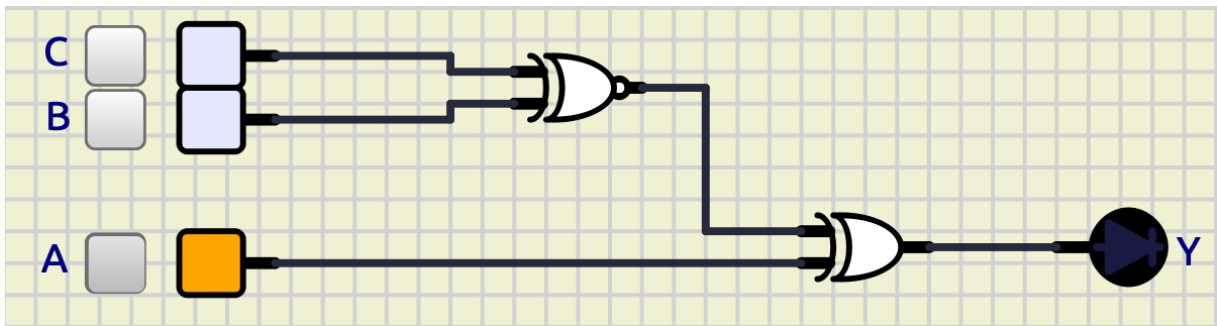
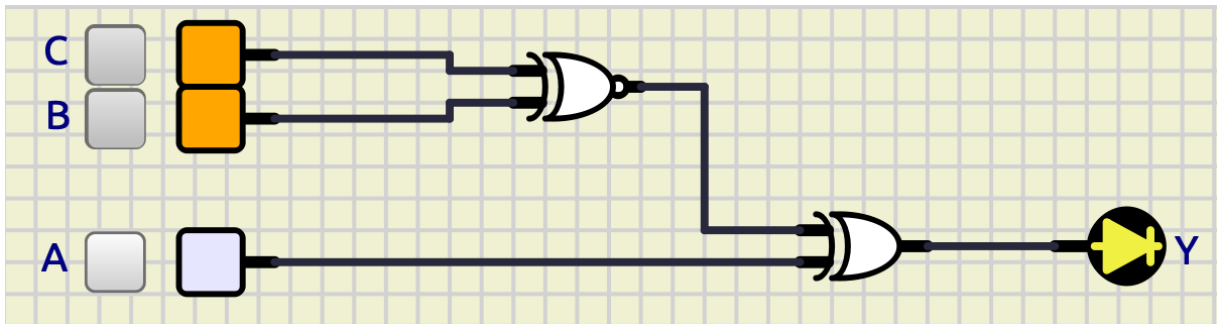
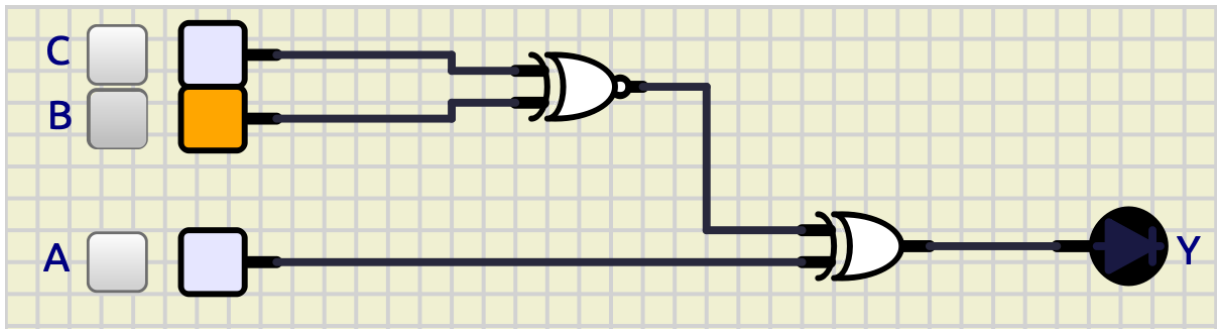


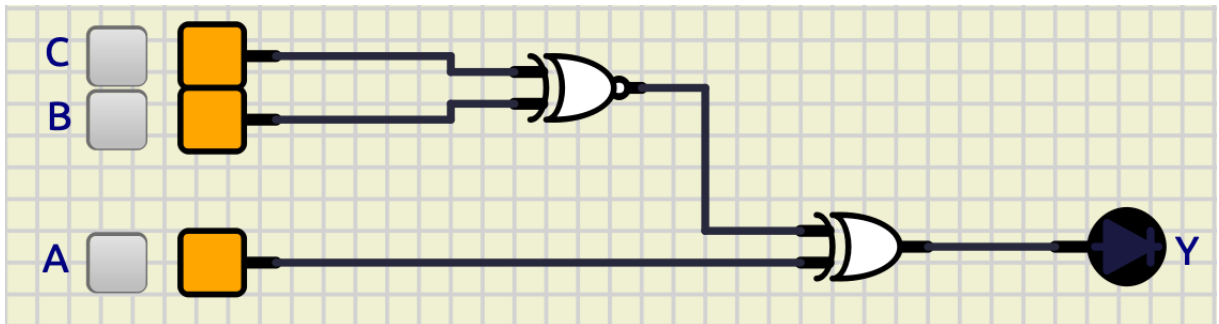
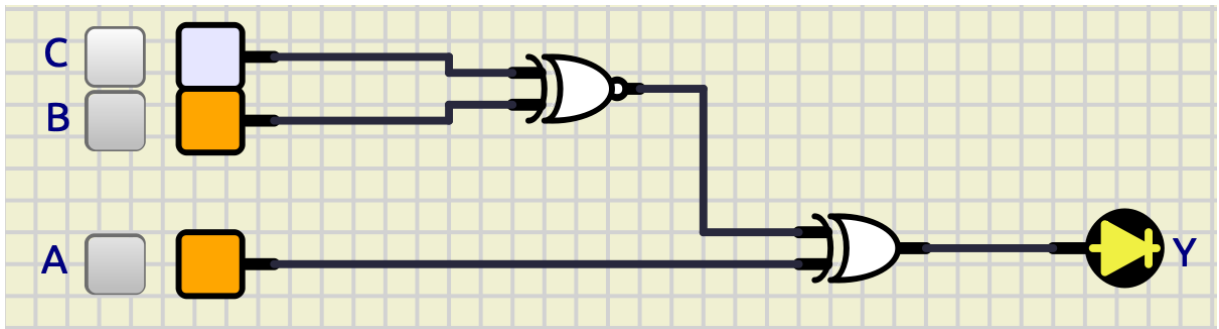




Logic circuit for odd parity checker:







Implement the circuit using IC 74HC86 (quad 2-input XOR gate) via simulation software and paste the result in here

Make comment on results

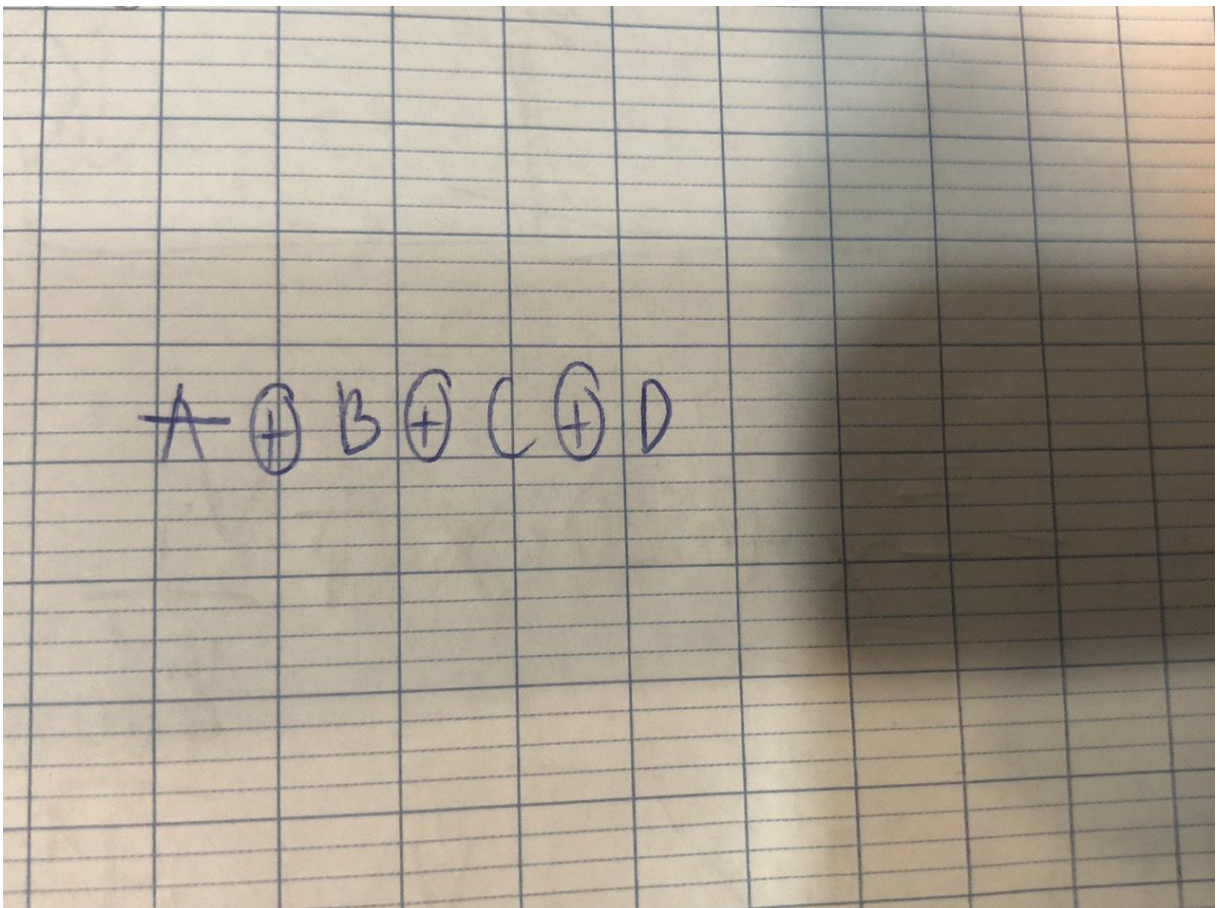
b. Build a 4-bit parity generator and parity checker only using XOR gate

Fulfill the truth table

A	B	C	D	Even Output	Odd Output
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

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

Write the expressions

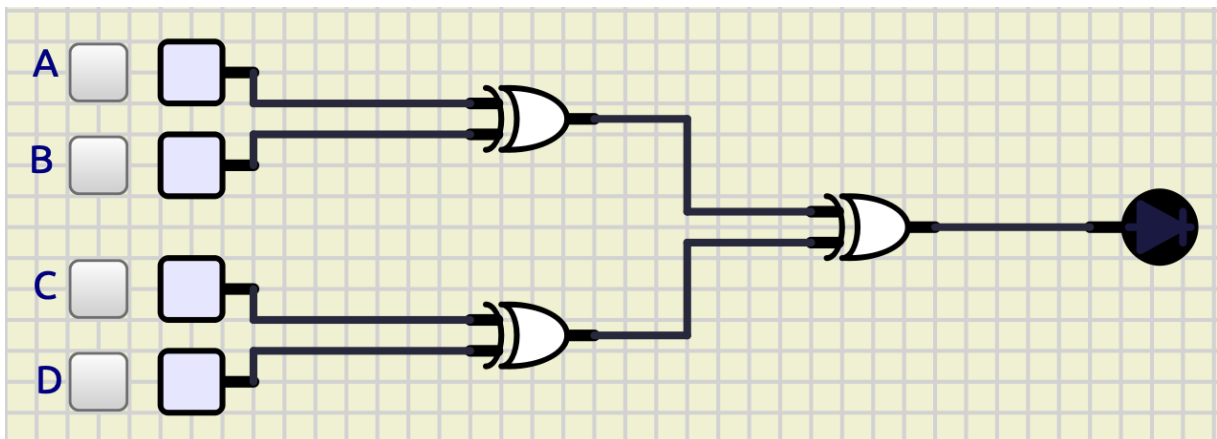


Using K-map to simplify the expressions

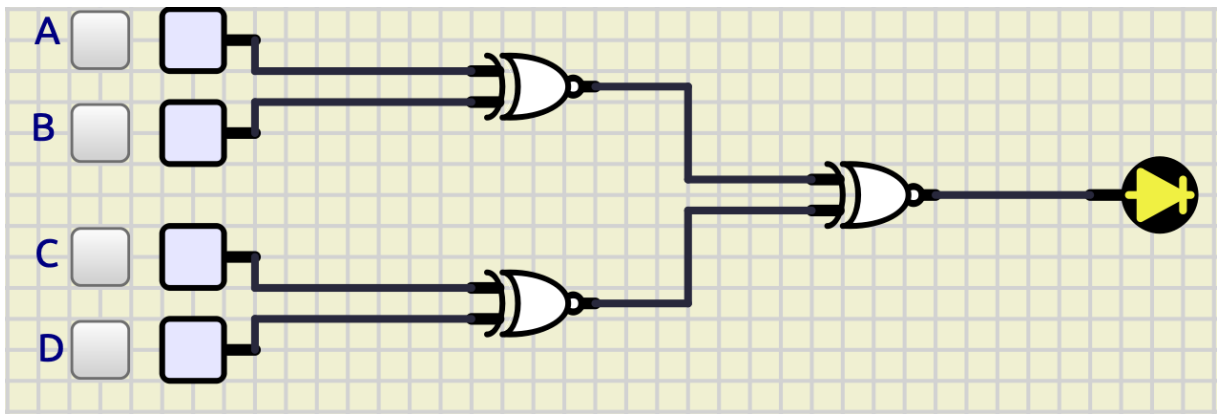
	CD	00	01	11	10
AB	00	0	1	0	1
	01	1	0	1	0
	11	0	1	0	1
	10	1	0	1	0

Implement the circuit via simulation software and paste the result in here

Logic circuit for even parity checker:



Logic circuit for odd parity checker:



Implement the circuit using IC 74HC86 (quad 2-input XOR gate) via simulation software and paste the result in here

Make comment on results