

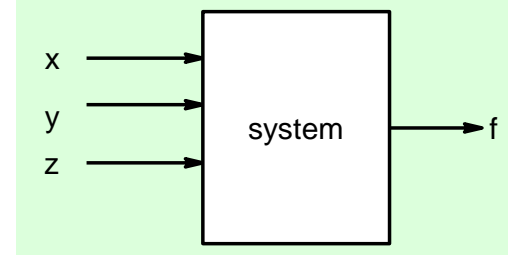
# ESc201 : Introduction to Electronics

## Digital Circuits

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# Design Flow (Recap)

**System Description**



**Truth Table**

x	y	z	f
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

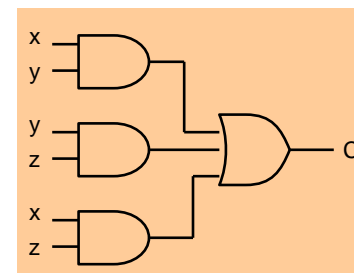
**Boolean Expression**

$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{y}.z + \bar{x}.y.z + x.\bar{y}.z + x.y.z$$

**Minimized Boolean Expression**

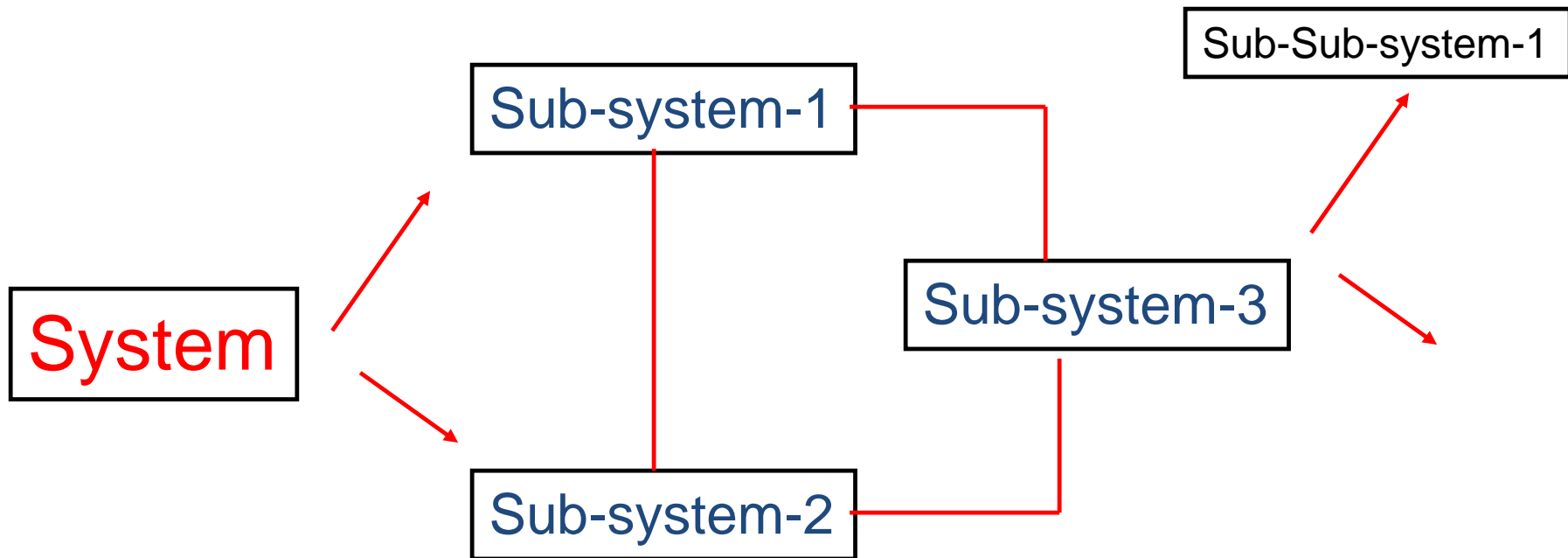
$$\Rightarrow f = \bar{x}.\bar{z} + x.z$$

**Gate Netlist**



This design approach becomes difficult to use

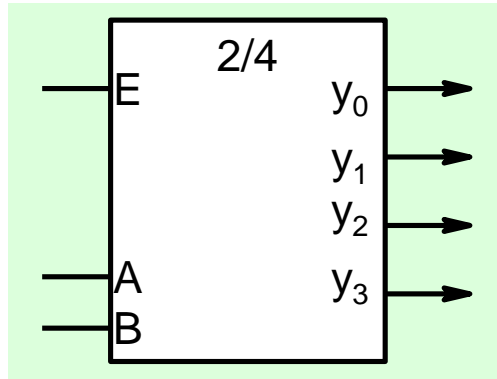
# Recap: General Approach



There are certain sub-systems or blocks that are used quite often such as :

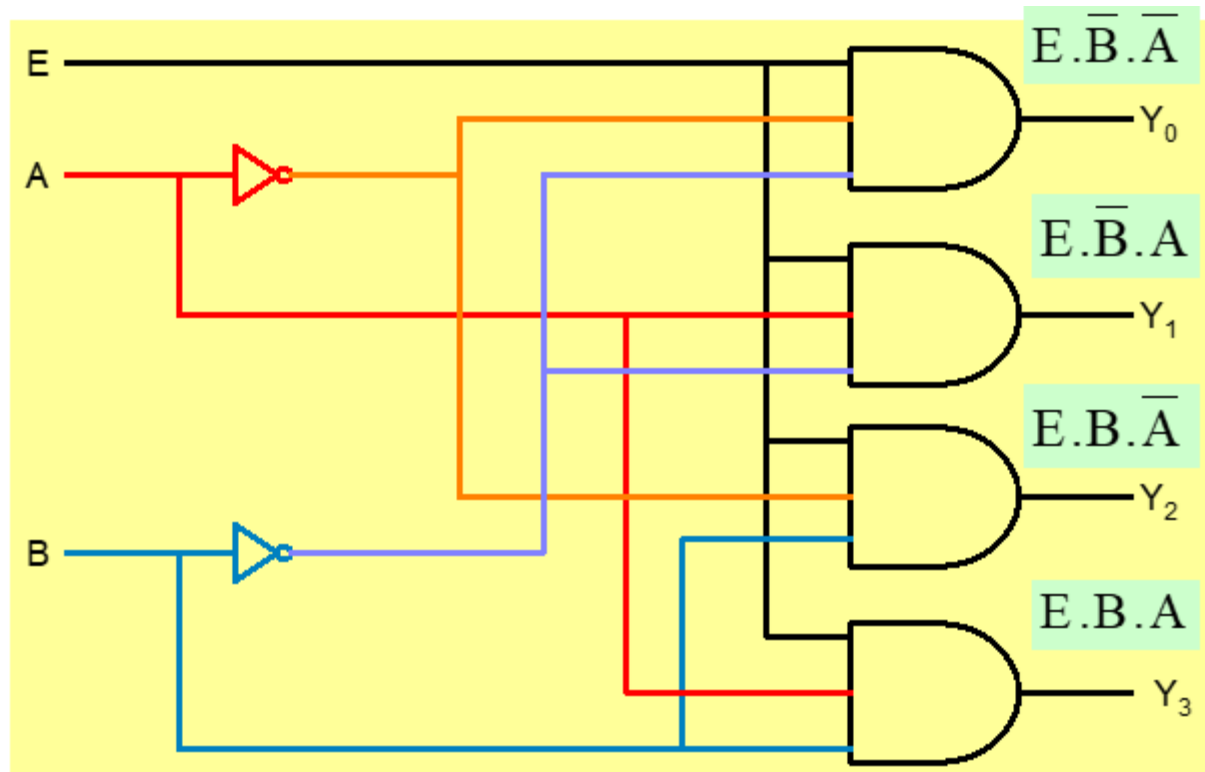
1. **Decoders, Encoders**
2. **Multiplexers**
3. **Adder/Subtractors, Multipliers**
4. **Comparators**
5. **Parity Generators**
6. ....

# Decoder (recap)



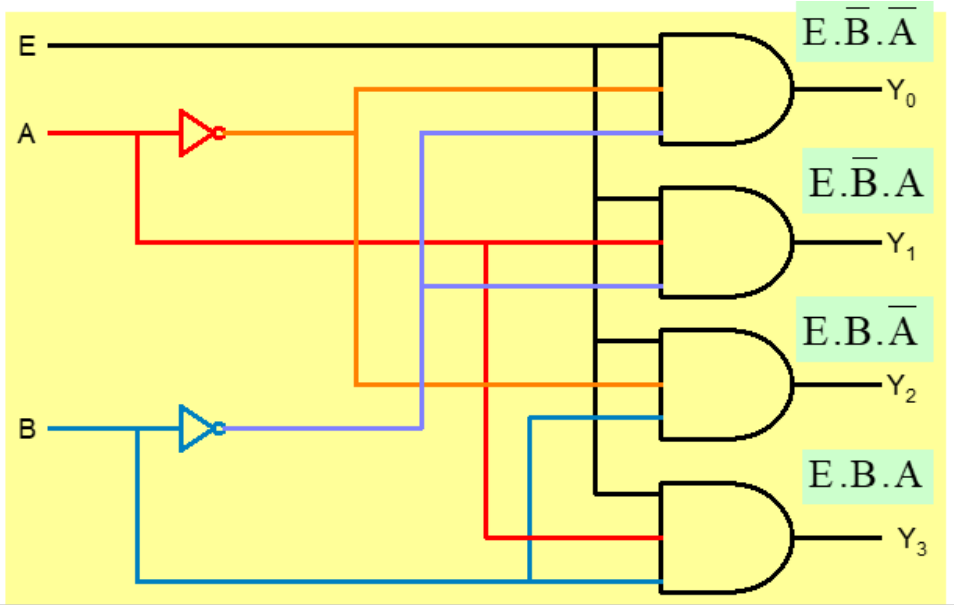
E	B	A	Y <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>
0	x	x	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

$$Y_0 = E \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{A} ; Y_1 = E \cdot \bar{B} \cdot A ; Y_2 = E \cdot B \cdot \bar{A} ; Y_3 = E \cdot B \cdot A$$



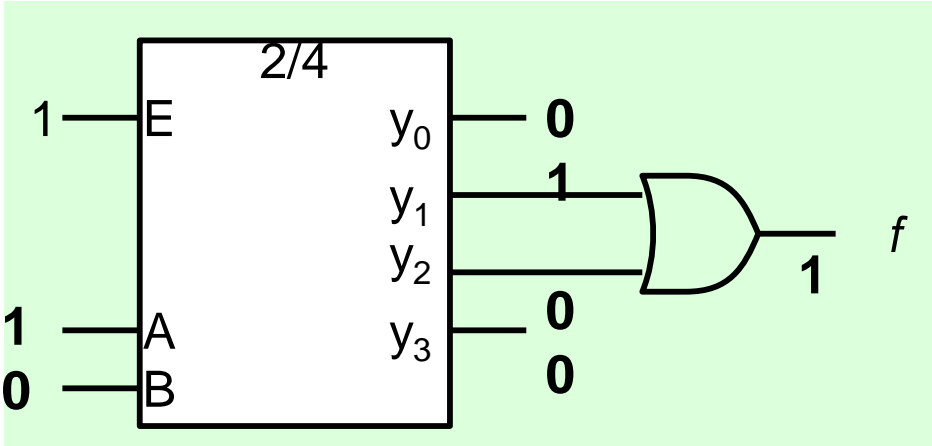
A n to 2<sup>n</sup> decoder is a minterm generator (recap)

x	y	min term
0	0	$\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$ m0
0	1	$\overline{x} \cdot y$ m1
1	0	$x \cdot \overline{y}$ m2
1	1	$x \cdot y$ m3

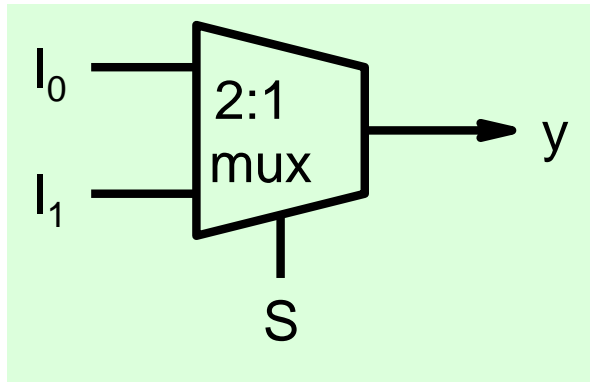


It can be used to implement any combinational circuit

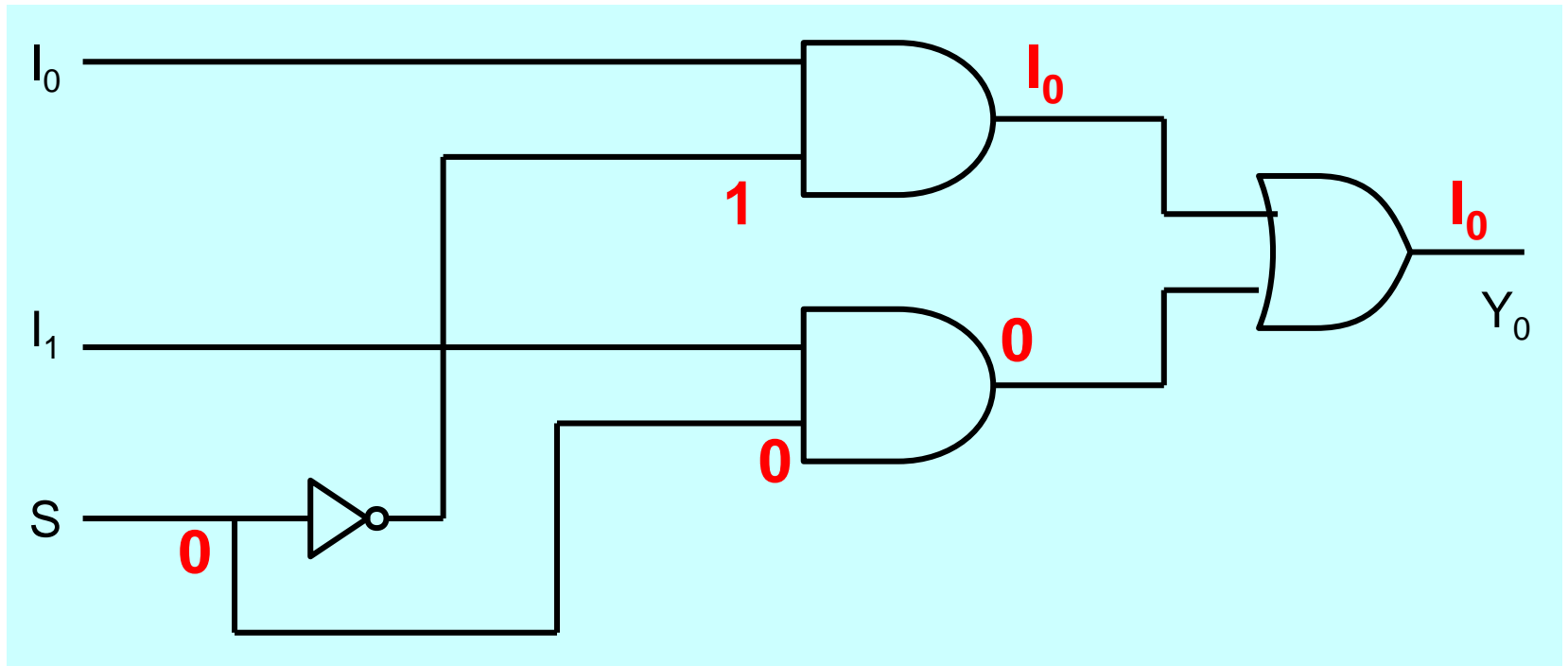
B	A	f <sub>1</sub>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

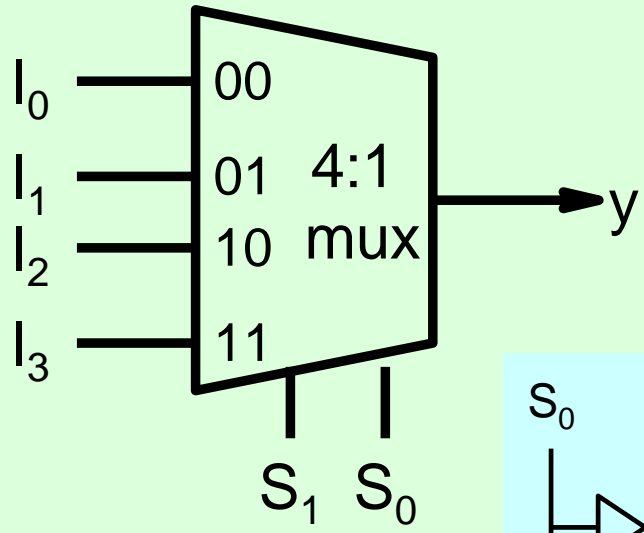


# Multiplexers

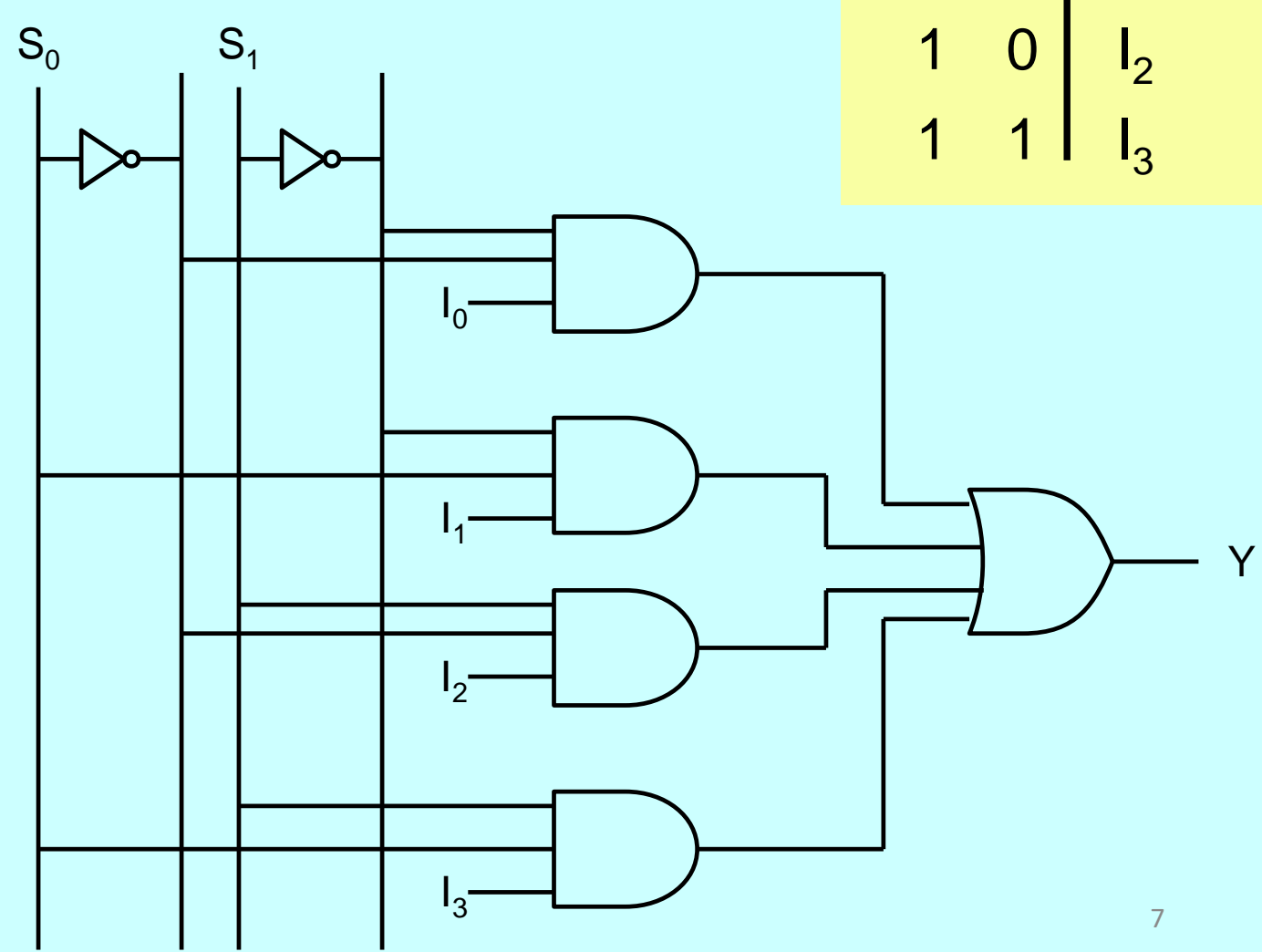


$S$	$y$
0	$I_0$
1	$I_1$



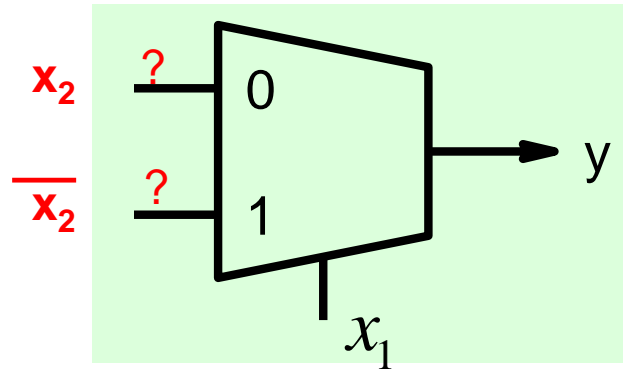


$S_1$	$S_0$	$y$
0	0	$I_0$
0	1	$I_1$
1	0	$I_2$
1	1	$I_3$



# Implementing Boolean expressions using Multiplexers

$$y = x_1 \overline{x_2} + \overline{x_1} x_2$$



$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

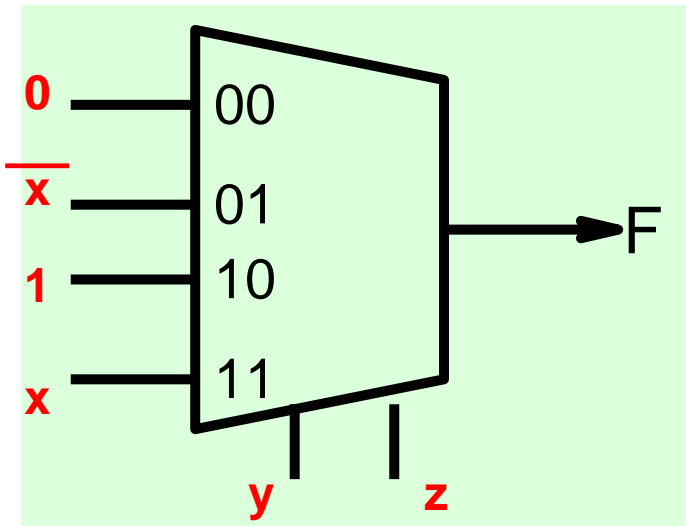
$y = x_2$  when  $x_1 = 0$

$y = \overline{x_2}$  when  $x_1 = 1$



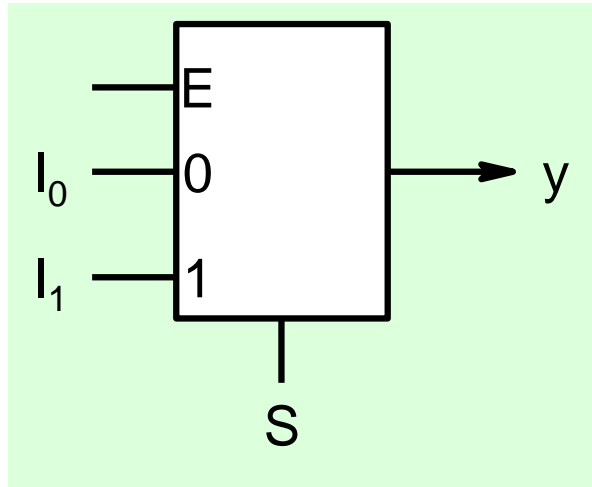
$$F(x, y, z) = \sum (1, 2, 6, 7)$$

A 3 variable function can be implemented with a 4:1 mux with 2 select lines



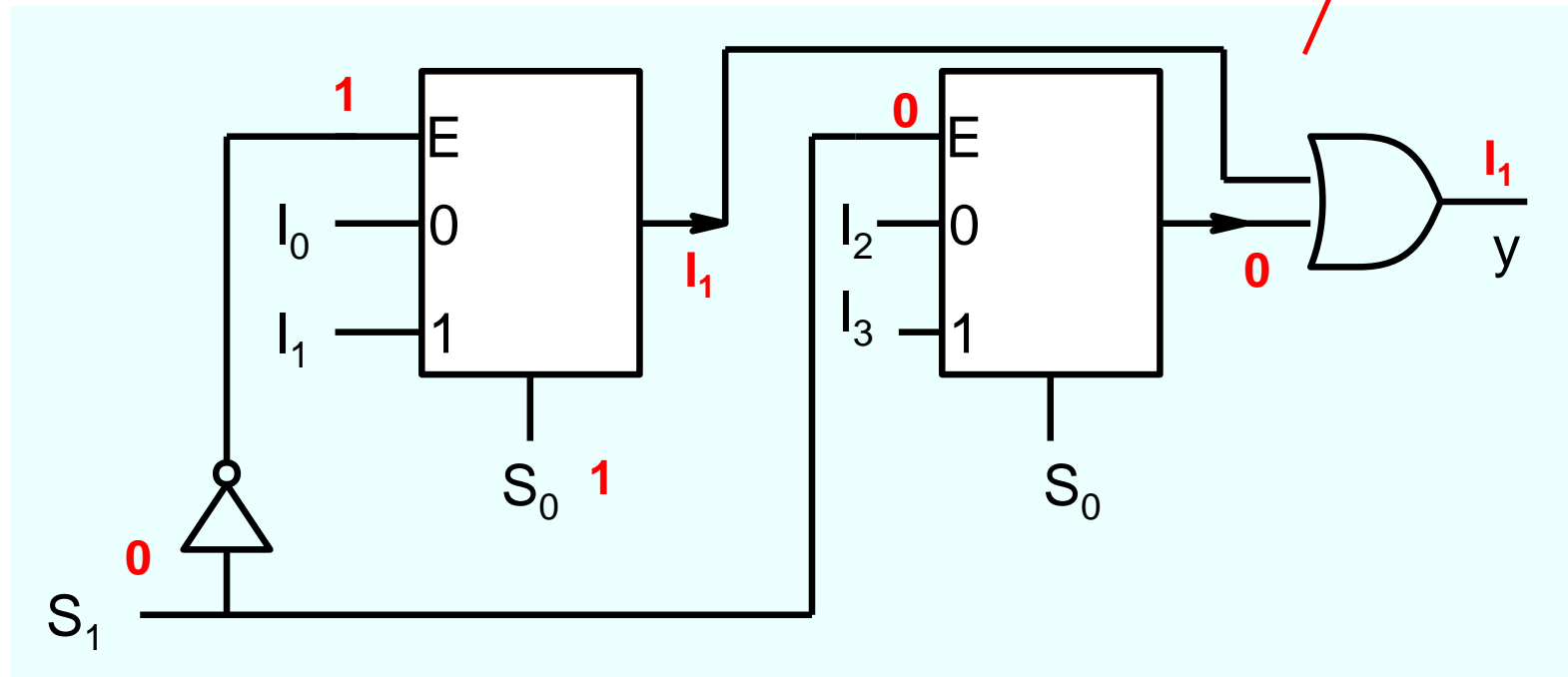
x	y	z	F	
0	0	0	0	$F = 0$ when $yz = 00$
1	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	$F = \overline{x}$ when $yz = 01$
1	0	1	0	
0	1	0	1	$F = 1$ when $yz = 10$
1	1	0	1	
0	1	1	0	$F = x$ when $yz = 11$
1	1	1	1	

# Mux. expansion

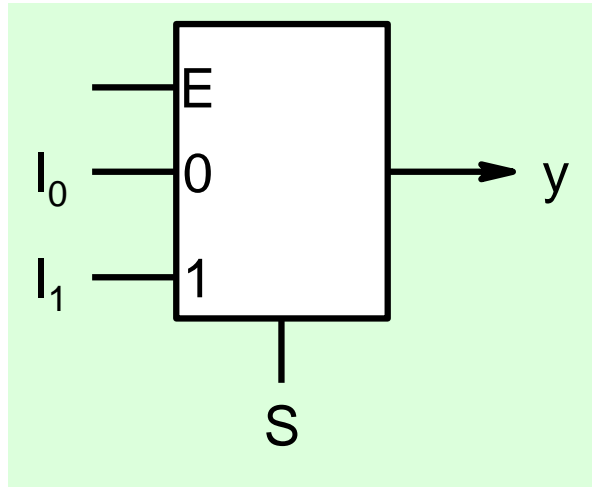


E	S	y
0	x	0
1	0	$I_0$
1	1	$I_1$

$S_1$	$S_0$	y
0	0	$I_0$
0	1	$I_1$
1	0	$I_2$
1	1	$I_3$

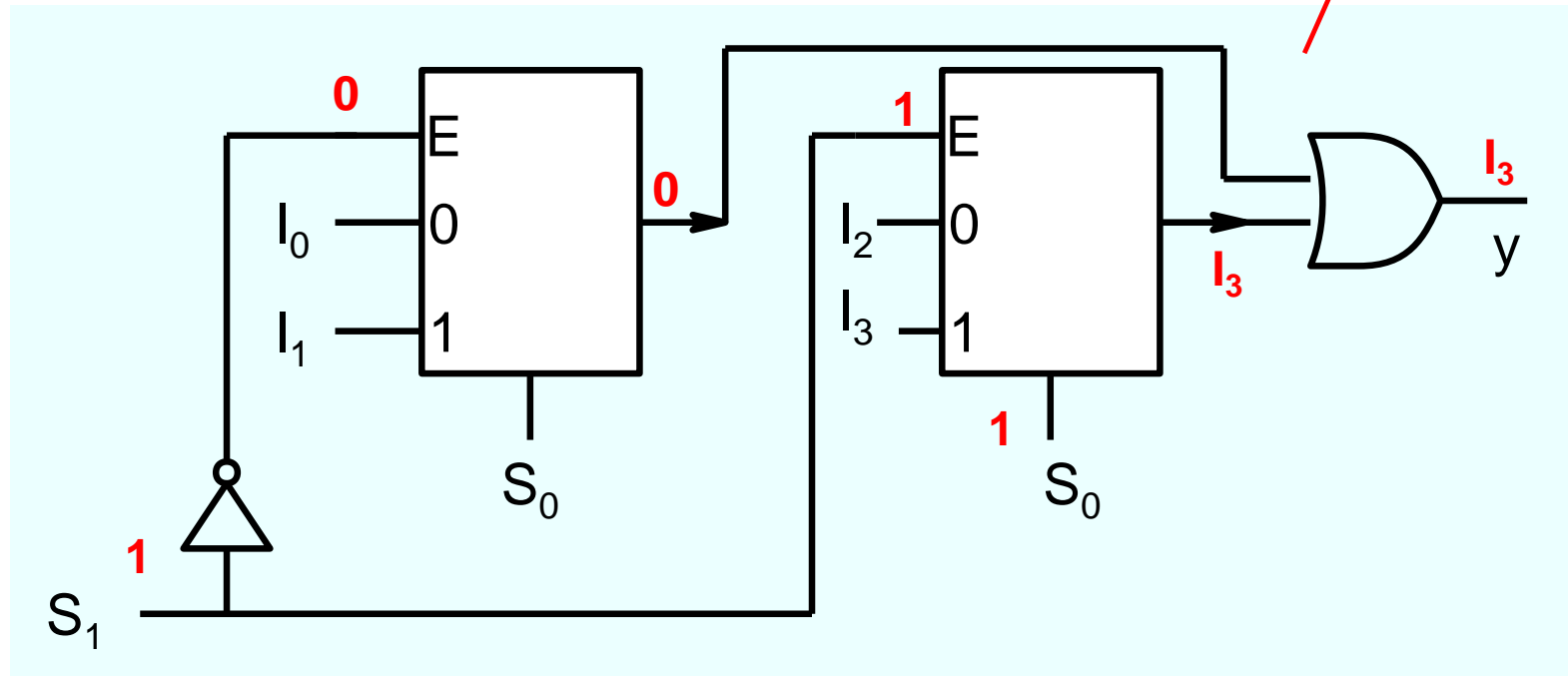


# Mux. expansion

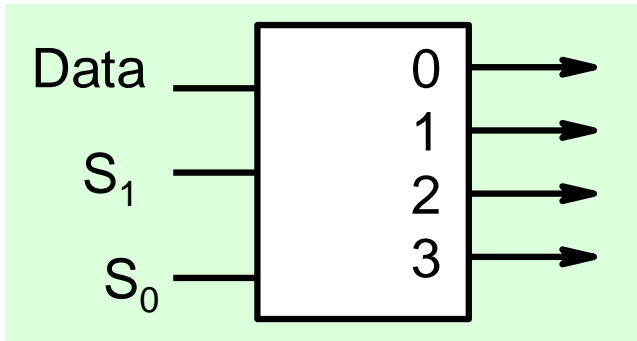
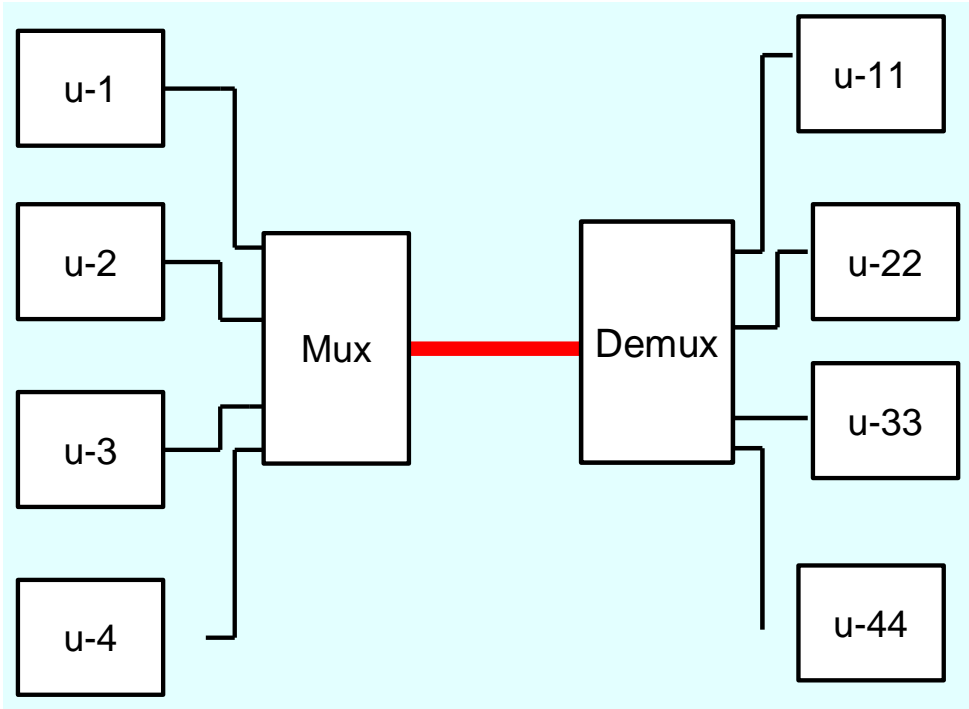
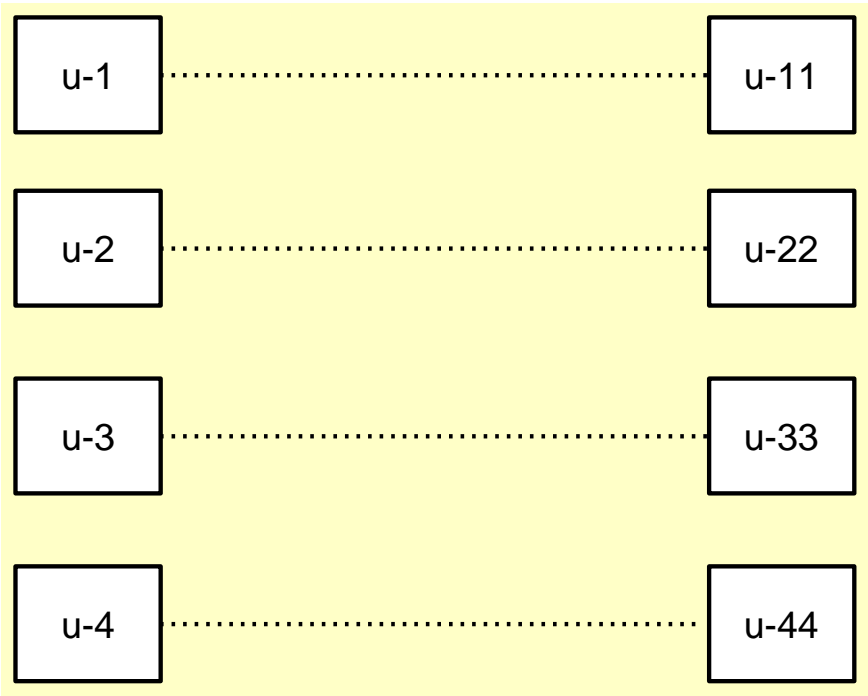


E	S	y
0	x	0
1	0	$I_0$
1	1	$I_1$

$S_1$	$S_0$	y
0	0	$I_0$
0	1	$I_1$
1	0	$I_2$
1	1	$I_3$

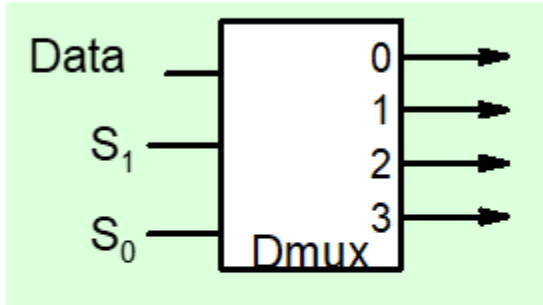


# DeMultiplexer

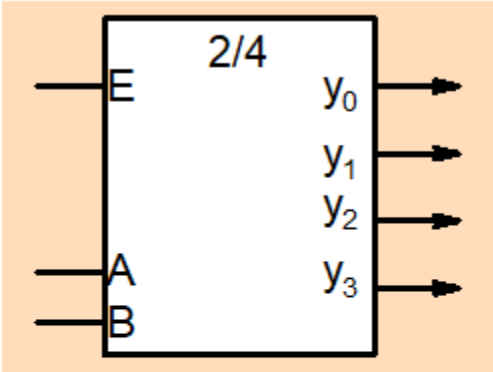
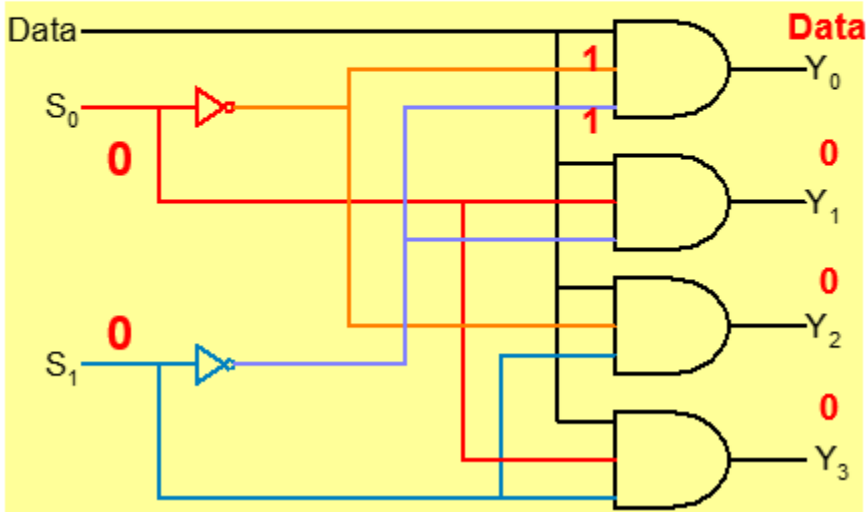


S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>0</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>
0	0	D	0	0	0
0	1	0	D	0	0
1	0	0	0	D	0
1	1	0	0	0	D

Demultiplexer is very much like a decoder



$S_1$	$S_0$	$y_0$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$
0	0	D	0	0	0
0	1	0	D	0	0
1	0	0	0	D	0
1	1	0	0	0	D



E	B	A	$Y_0$	$Y_1$	$Y_2$	$Y_3$
0	x	x	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

