

Functional Blocks

- Fundamental circuits that are the base building blocks of most larger digital circuits
- They are reusable.
- Examples of functional logic circuits
 - Decoders: selecting things like a bank of memory and then the address within the bank. This is also the function needed to 'decode' the instruction to determine the operation to perform.
 - Encoders: are used in various components such as keyboards
 - Multiplexers: Selectors for routing data to the processor, memory, I/O

Steps for logical design

- Specification
- Formulation
- Optimization
- Technology mapping
- Verification

Specification

- Write a specification for the circuits
 - What are the inputs: how many bits in a given input ?
 - What are the outputs: how many bits in output?
 - The functional operation that takes place in the chip, i.e., for given inputs what will appear on the outputs.

Formulation

- Convert the specifications into a variety forms for optimal implementation.
 - Possible forms
 - Truth Tables
 - Expressions
 - K-maps

Example: BCD to Excess 3 converter

- BCD and Excess-3 are both code for the decimal digits 0-9
- Truth Table

Decimal Digit	Input BCD	Output Excess-3
0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1
1	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0
2	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1
3	0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0
4	0 1 0 0	0 1 1 1
5	0 1 0 1	1 0 0 0
6	0 1 1 0	1 0 0 1
7	0 1 1 1	1 0 1 0
8	1 0 0 0	1 0 1 1
9	1 0 0 1	1 1 0 0

Specification

- Inputs: a BCD input, A,B,C,D with A as the most significant bit and D as the least significant bit.
- Outputs: an Excess-3 output W,X,Y,Z that corresponds to the BCD input.
- Internal operation – circuit to do the conversion in combinational logic.

Formulation

- Lay out K-maps for each output, W X Y Z

K-map for W

		C			
		D 00	01	11	10
A \ B	00				
	01		1	1	1
	11	X	X	X	X
	10	1	1	X	X

Groupings: A bracket labeled 'C' groups the top two columns (00, 01). A bracket labeled 'D' groups the bottom two columns (11, 10). A bracket labeled 'B' groups the right two rows (11, 10).

K-map for X

		C			
		D 00	01	11	10
A \ B	00		1	1	1
	01	1			
	11	X	X	X	X
	10		1	X	X

Groupings: A bracket labeled 'C' groups the top two columns (00, 01). A bracket labeled 'D' groups the bottom two columns (11, 10). A bracket labeled 'B' groups the right two rows (11, 10).

K-map for Y

		C			
		D 00	01	11	10
A \ B	00	1		1	
	01	1		1	
	11	X	X	X	X
	10	1		X	X

Groupings: A bracket labeled 'C' groups the top two columns (00, 01). A bracket labeled 'D' groups the bottom two columns (11, 10). A bracket labeled 'B' groups the right two rows (11, 10).

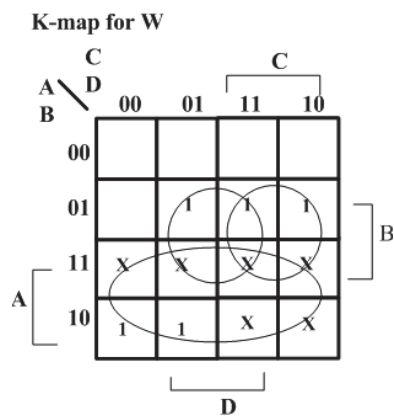
K-map for Z

		C			
		D 00	01	11	10
A \ B	00	1			1
	01	1			1
	11	X	X	X	X
	10	1		X	X

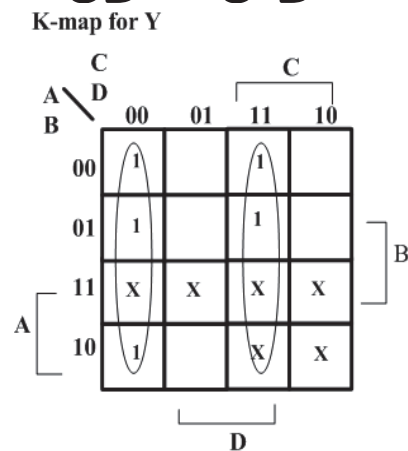
Groupings: A bracket labeled 'C' groups the top two columns (00, 01). A bracket labeled 'D' groups the bottom two columns (11, 10). A bracket labeled 'B' groups the right two rows (11, 10).

Optimization

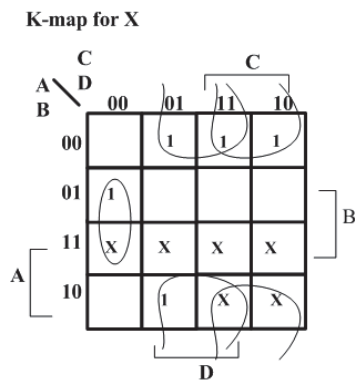
- $W = A + BC + BD$



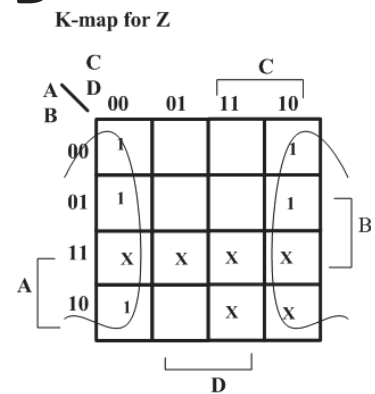
- $Y = CD + C'D'$



- $X = BC'D' + B'C + B'D$



- $Z = D'$



circuit implementation

- Equations

- $W = A + BC + BD = A + B(C+D)$
- $X = B'C + B'D + BC'D' = B'(C+D) + BC'D'$
- $Y = CD + C'D'$
- $Z = D'$

- Factoring out $(C+D)$, call it T

- Then $T' = (C+D)' = C'D'$

- $W = A + BT$
- $X = B'T + BT'$
- $Y = CD + T'$
- $Z = D'$

