

Circuit Simulation Project

<https://esim.fossee.in/circuit-simulation-project>

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Title of the circuit: Illustration of 2:1 MUX using logic gates

Theory/ Description:

Multiplexing means sharing. A multiplexer (MUX) is a logic circuit that accepts several data inputs and allows only one of them at a time to get through the output. The routing of the desired data input to the output is controlled by SELECT lines/ inputs. The fig.1 shows the functional block diagram of the MUX.

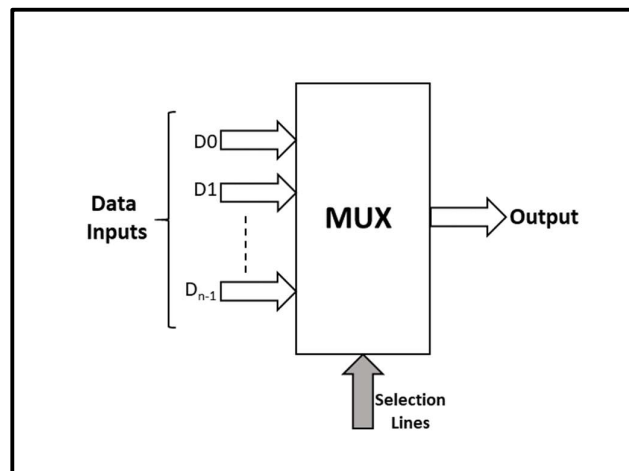


Fig. 1 – Functional Block Diagram of MUX

The multiplexer acts like a digitally controlled multi-position switch. The digital code applied to the select inputs determines which data lines will be switched to the output. We can say that a multiplexer selects 1-out-of-N input data sources and transmits the selected data to a single output channel. This is called multiplexing. The **truth table** for 2:1 MUX is:

Table 1: Truth Table of 2:1 MUX

S	D0	D1	Y
0	0	X	0
0	1	X	1
1	X	0	0
1	X	1	1

where S = selection line; D0 and D1 are the data input lines; and Y = output.

Hence depending on the value of the selection line S(Sin), the inputs i.e., D0, D1 are produced at outputs. The output is D0 when select value is S = 0; and output D1 when select value is S = 1.

Expression of a typical 2:1 MUX is as follows:

$$Y = \bar{S}D0 + SD1$$

The circuit diagram of 2:1 MUX is shown in fig. 2. The logic gates from the above expression which are used are AND, and OR gates and a inverter (NOT) gate.

Multiplexers find numerous and varied applications in digital of all types. These applications include data selections, data routing, operation sequencing, parallel-to-serial conversion, waveform generation, and logic function generation.

Circuit Diagram(s):

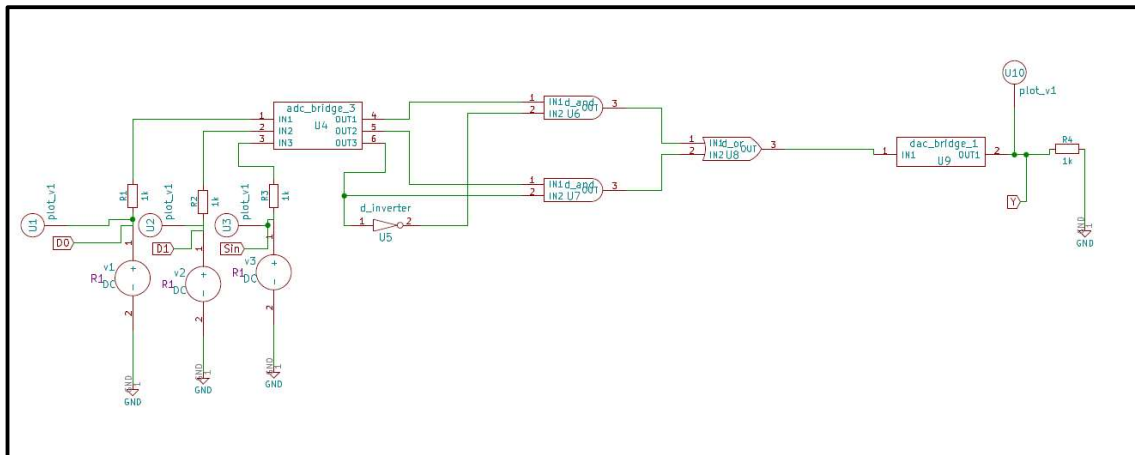
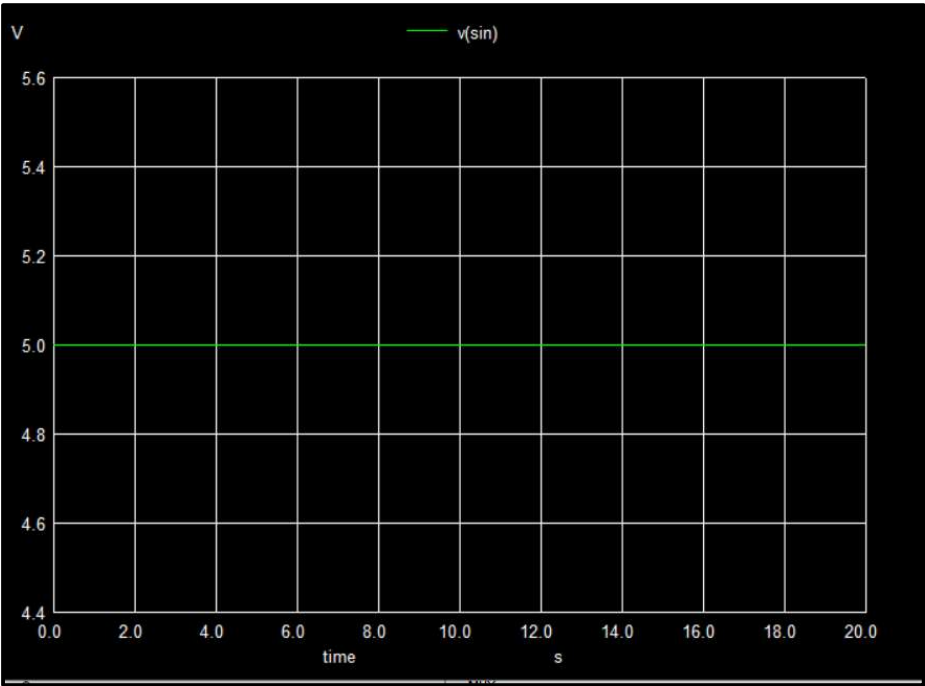


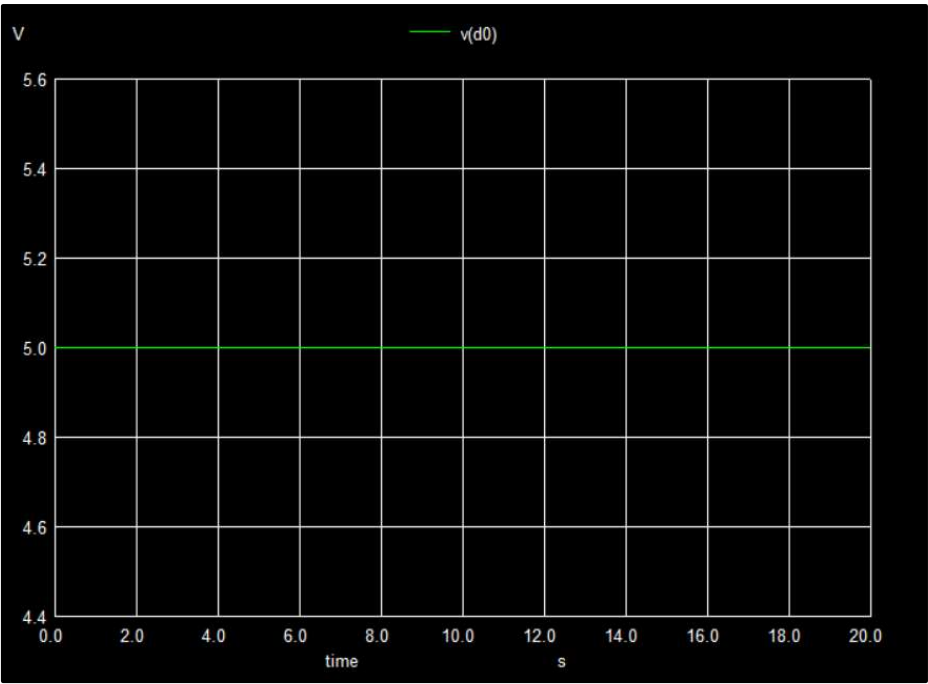
Fig. 2 – Circuit diagram of 2:1 MUX using Logic Gates

Results (Input, Output waveforms and/or Multimeter readings):

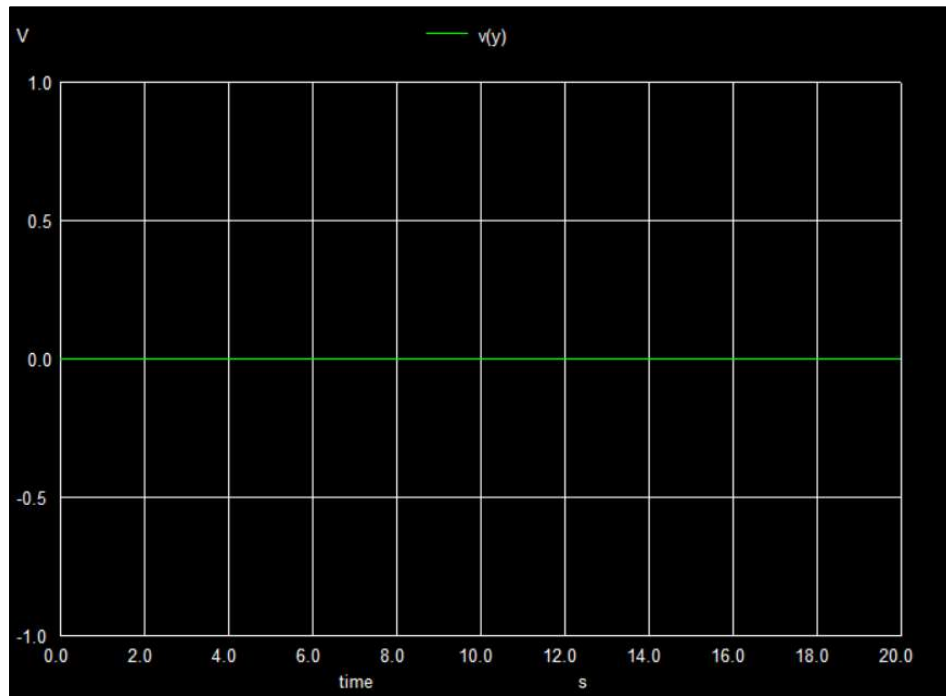
1. Selection line – S_{in}



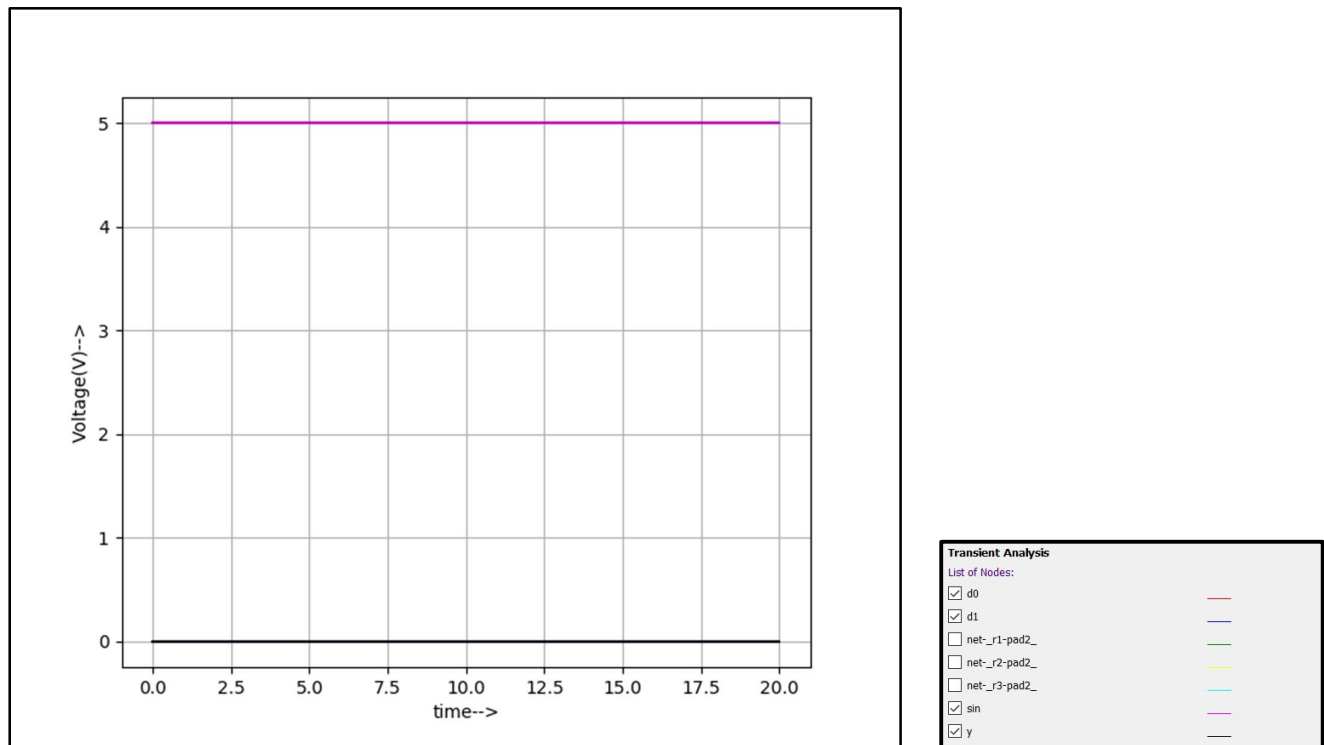
2. Data inputs – $D_0 = 5V$ (DC) and $D_1 = 0V$



3. Output – $Y = 0V$ ($S_{in} = 1$; $Y = D1 = 0V$ Case 3 of Truth Table)



Python Plot:



Source/Reference(s):

1. https://www.electronicshub.org/multiplexerandmultiplexing/#2-to-1_Multiplexer
2. Digital Circuits by Anand Kumar book.
3. Digital logic o& computer design by M Morris Mano book.