



Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology

Encoder Digital Circuit Design.

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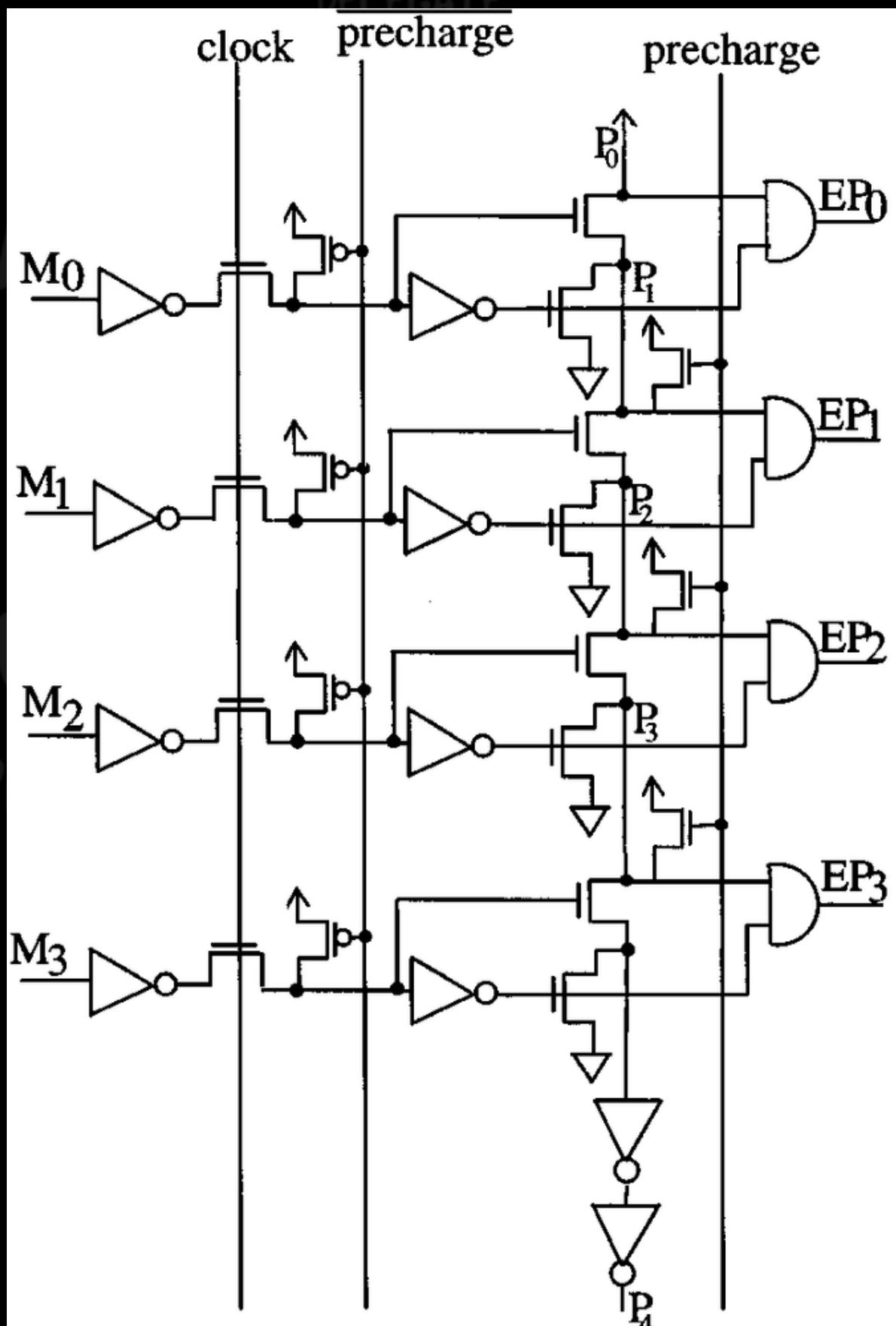
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Introduction

Digital encoders are essential components in digital circuitry, used to convert input data from one format to another. They play a crucial role in various applications, including data communication, memory addressing, and signal processing. In this discussion, we will explore four different types of digital encoders and their designs:

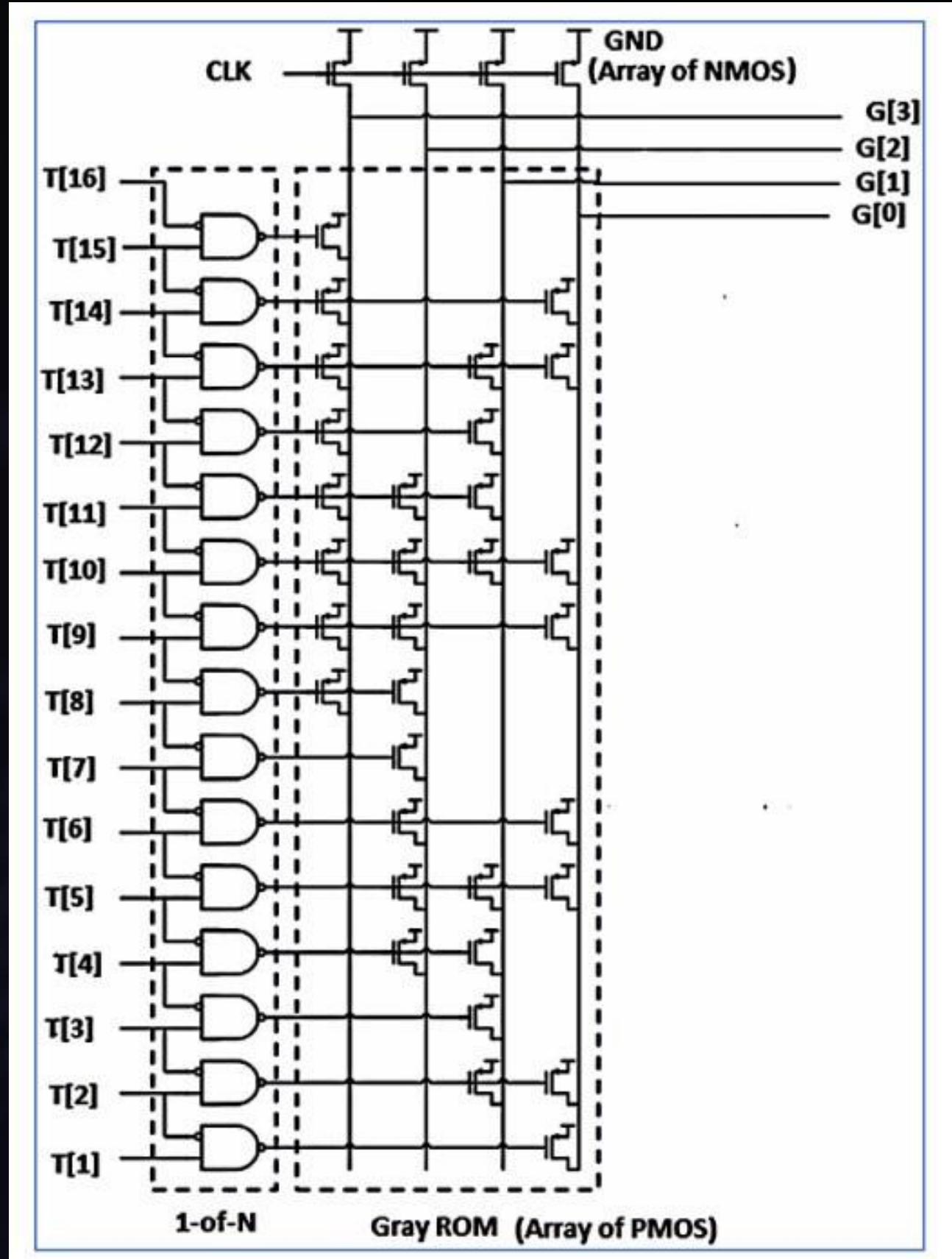
4-Bit Priority Encoder:



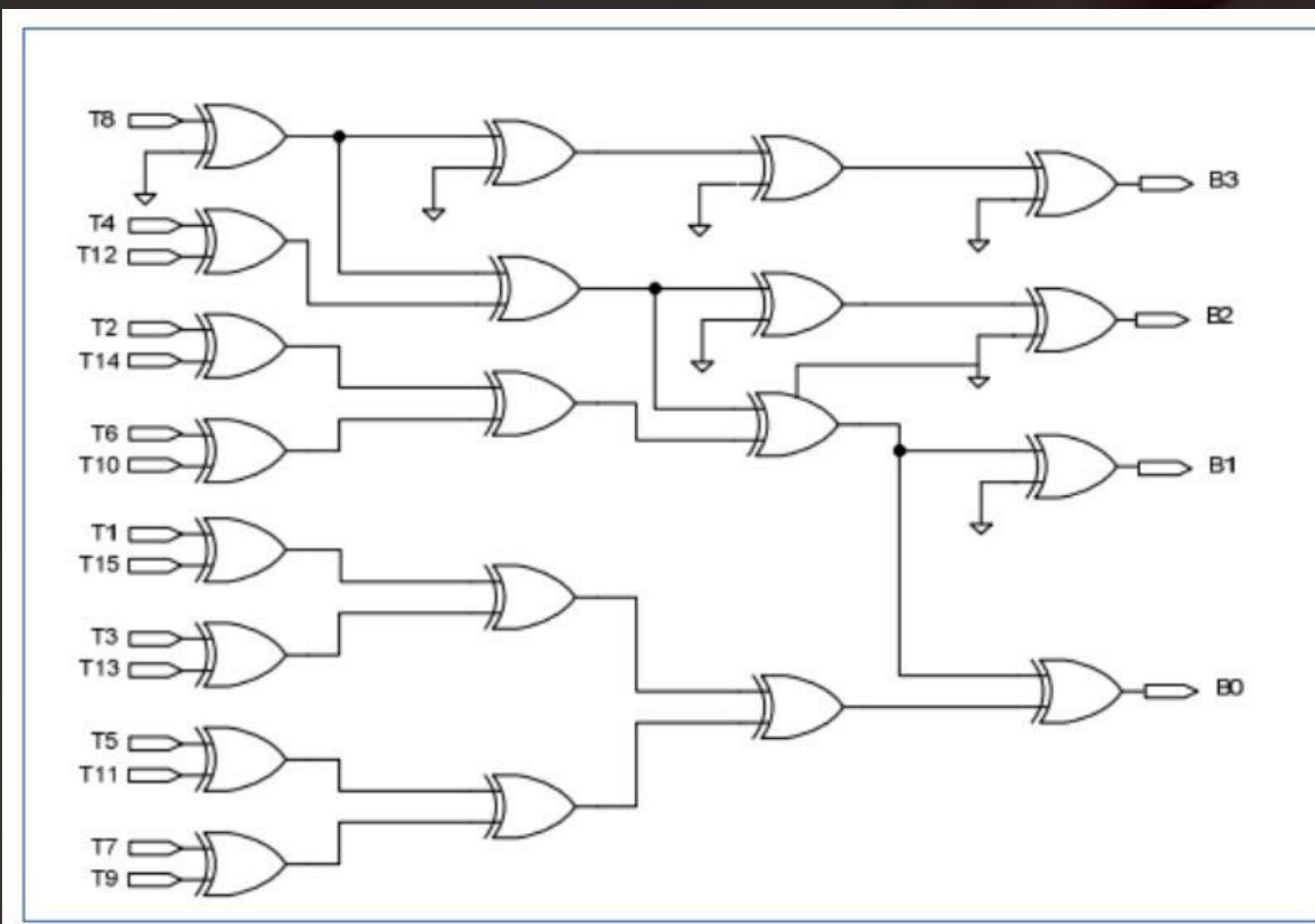
A 4-bit priority encoder is a fundamental digital circuit that prioritizes multiple input lines and encodes them into a binary code. Priority encoders are commonly used in microprocessors and memory systems to handle interrupt requests and address prioritization. The encoder assigns a unique binary code to the highest-priority active input line, allowing the processor to identify and process the most critical task.

4-Bit Gray ROM-based Thermometer to Gray Encoder:

Gray code is a binary numeral system where two consecutive values differ in only one bit. This property is valuable in various applications, such as rotary encoders and position sensors. A ROM (Read-Only Memory) based thermometer to Gray encoder is designed to convert a thermometer code, where only one bit is high at a time, into a Gray code representation. This conversion is useful in applications requiring precise position sensing and control.



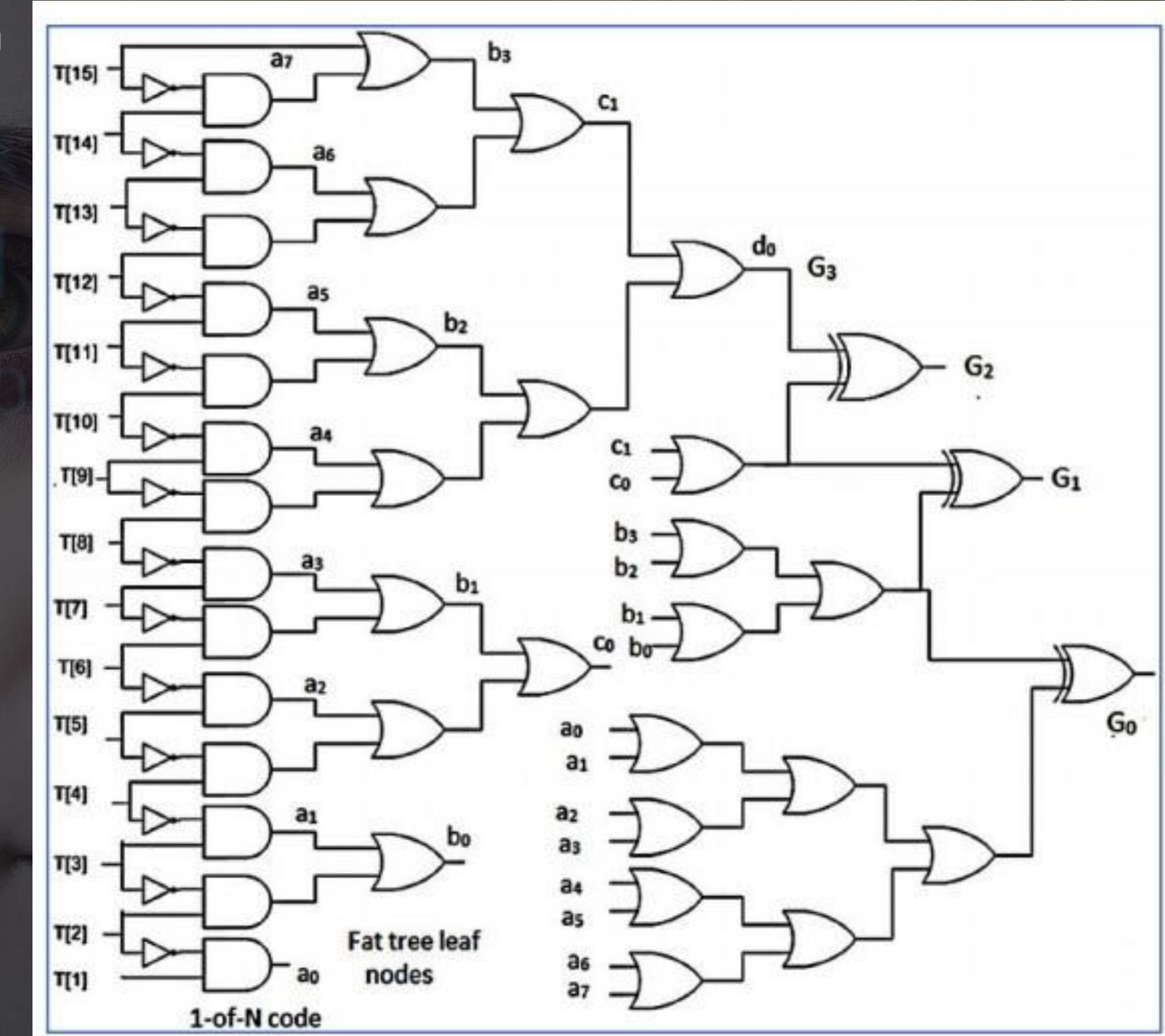
Encoder Implemented in XOR Gates:



XOR (Exclusive OR) gates are fundamental logic gates that perform binary addition without carry. An encoder implemented using XOR gates takes multiple input lines and encodes them into a binary output. XOR-based encoders are efficient and widely used in various applications, including data compression, error detection, and signal multiplexing. They provide a straightforward way to convert input data into a binary format.

Conventional Fat Tree Encoder:

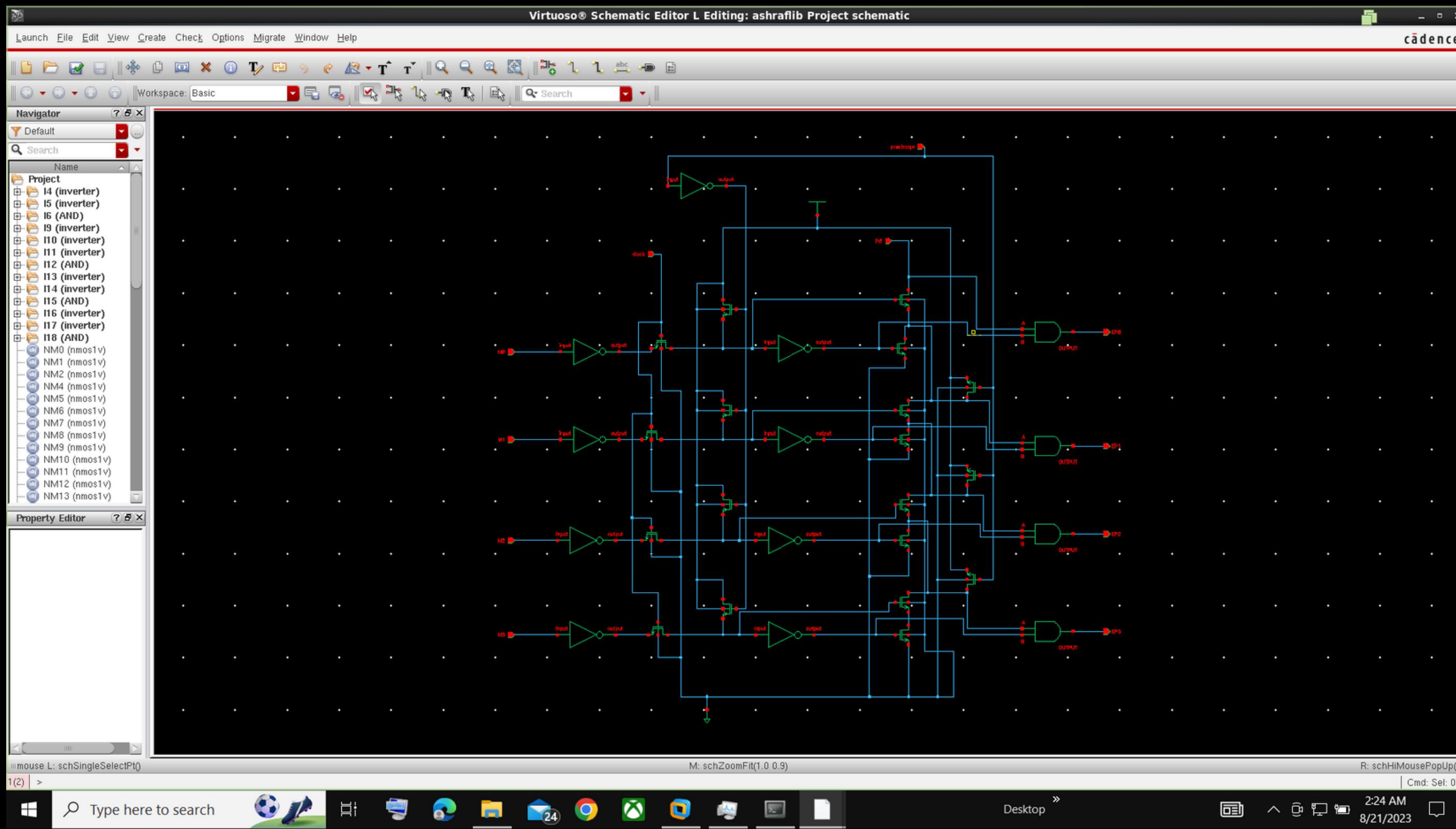
A conventional fat tree encoder is a specialized type of encoder used in networking and routing systems. Fat trees are hierarchical network topologies that are highly fault-tolerant and scalable. In this context, a fat tree encoder is responsible for mapping network addresses or requests to appropriate paths within the network. These encoders are critical for load balancing and efficient data routing in large-scale data centers and high-performance computing environments.



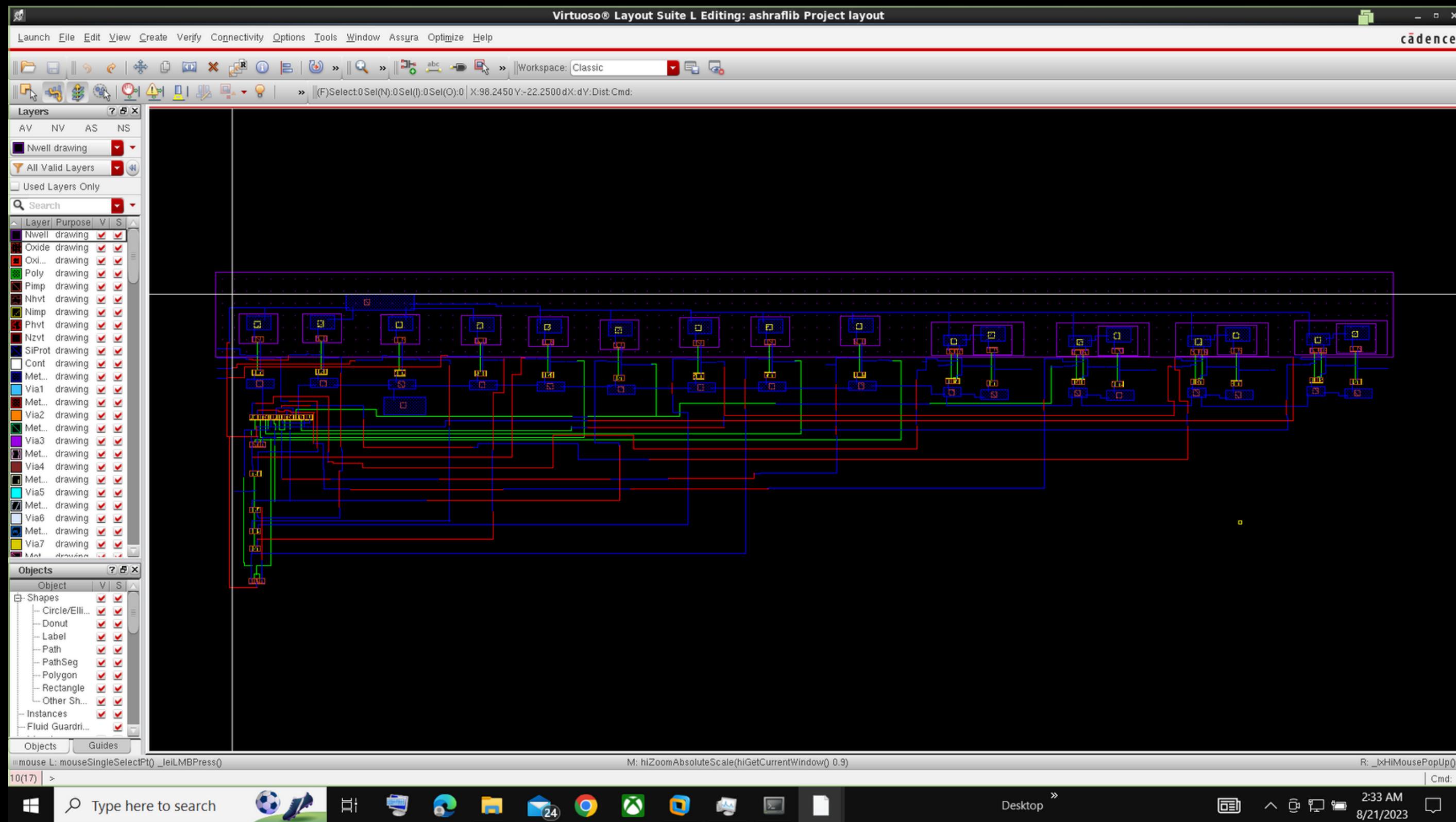
4-Bit Priority Encoder:

Priorities

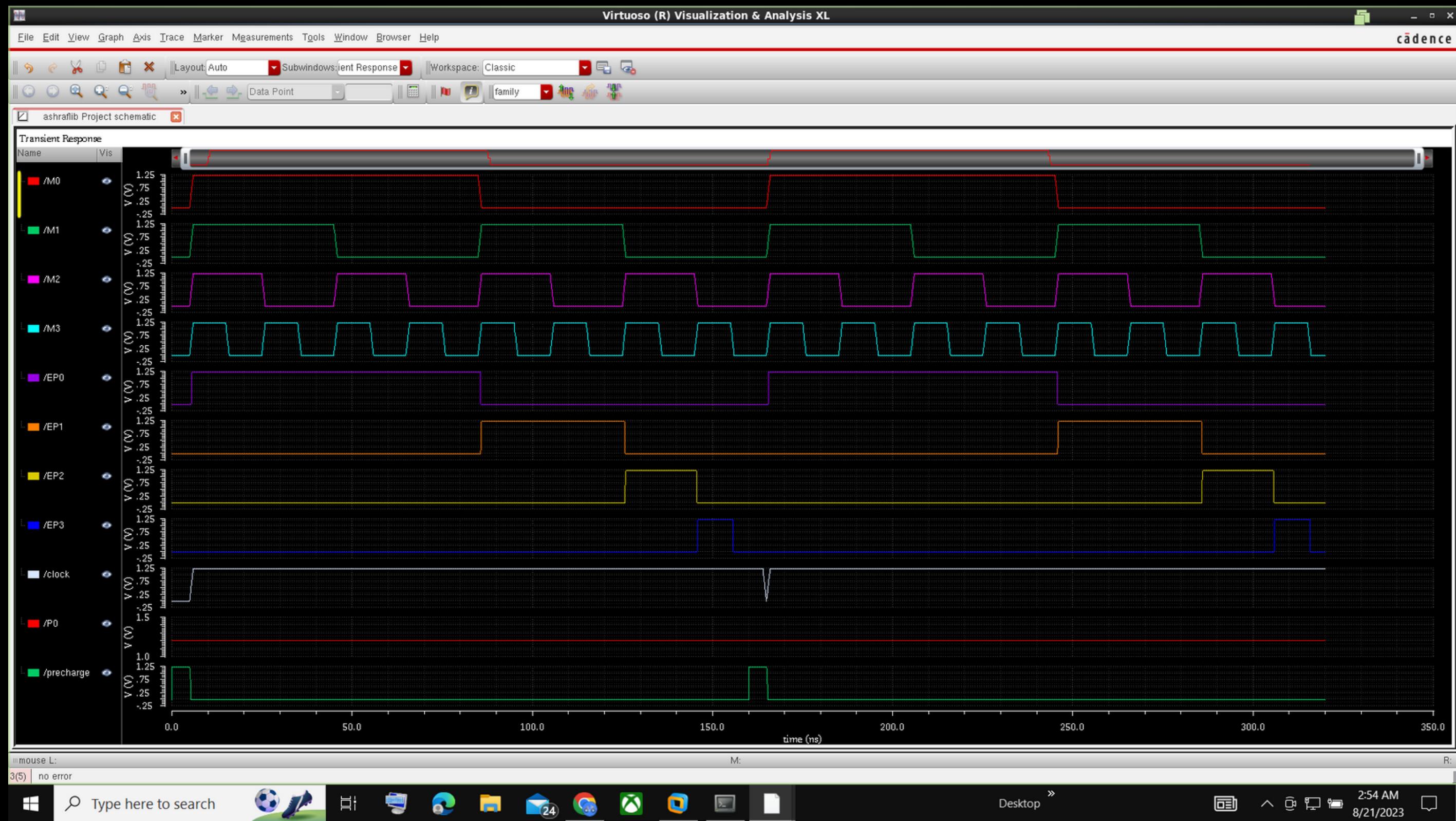
4-bit priority encode



Layout:

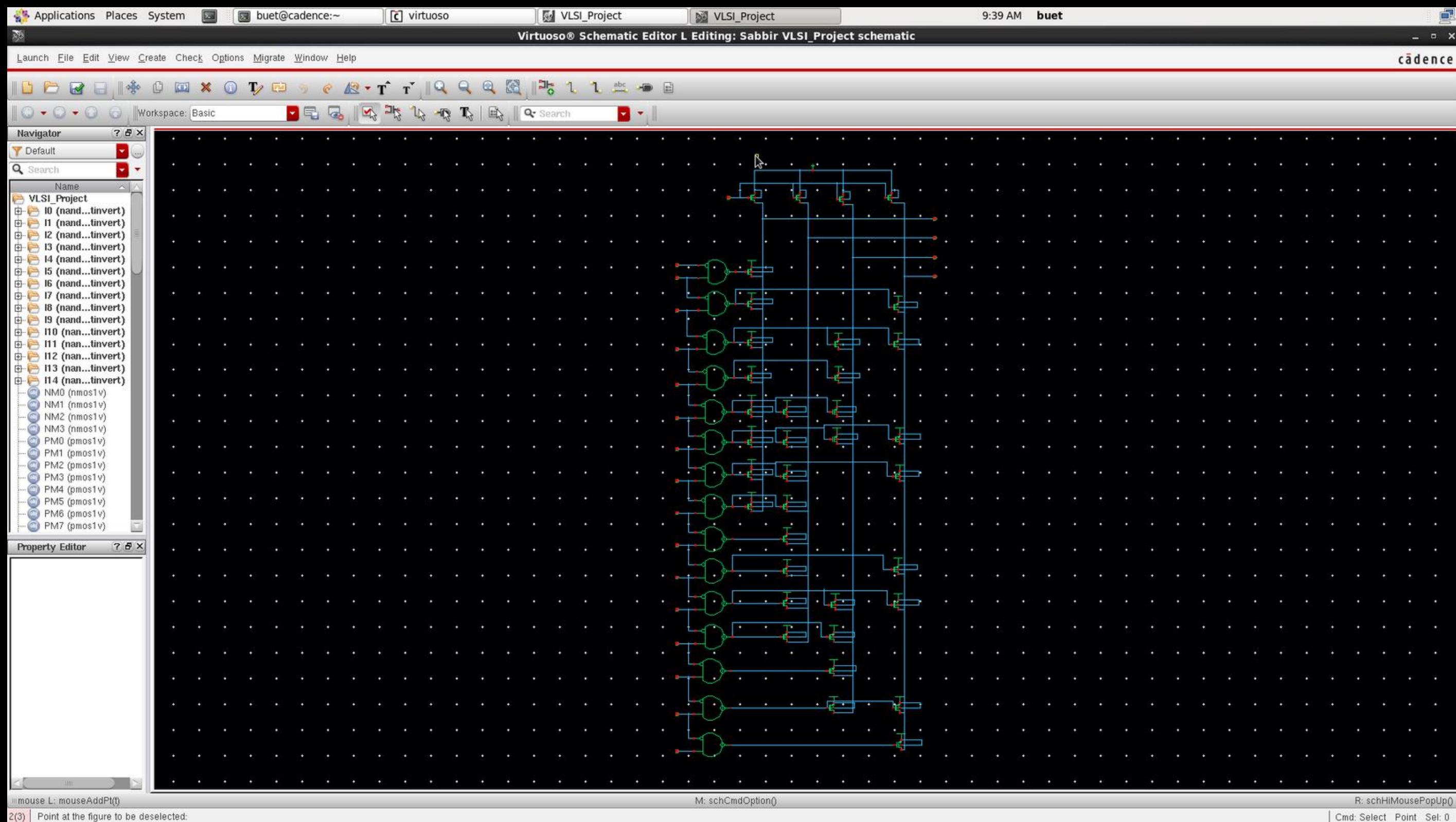


Output:

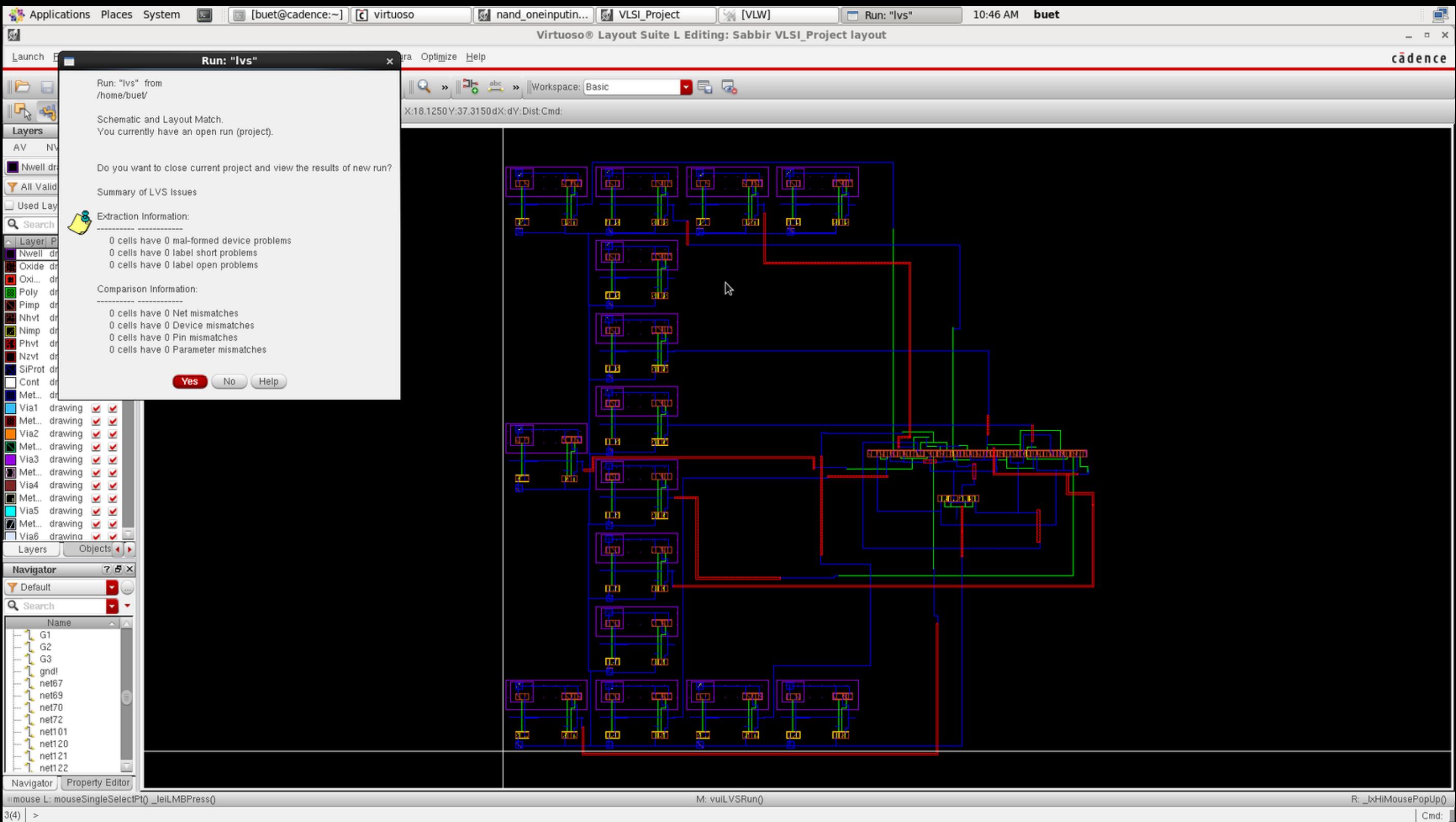


4-bit Gray ROM based Thermometer to Gray encoder

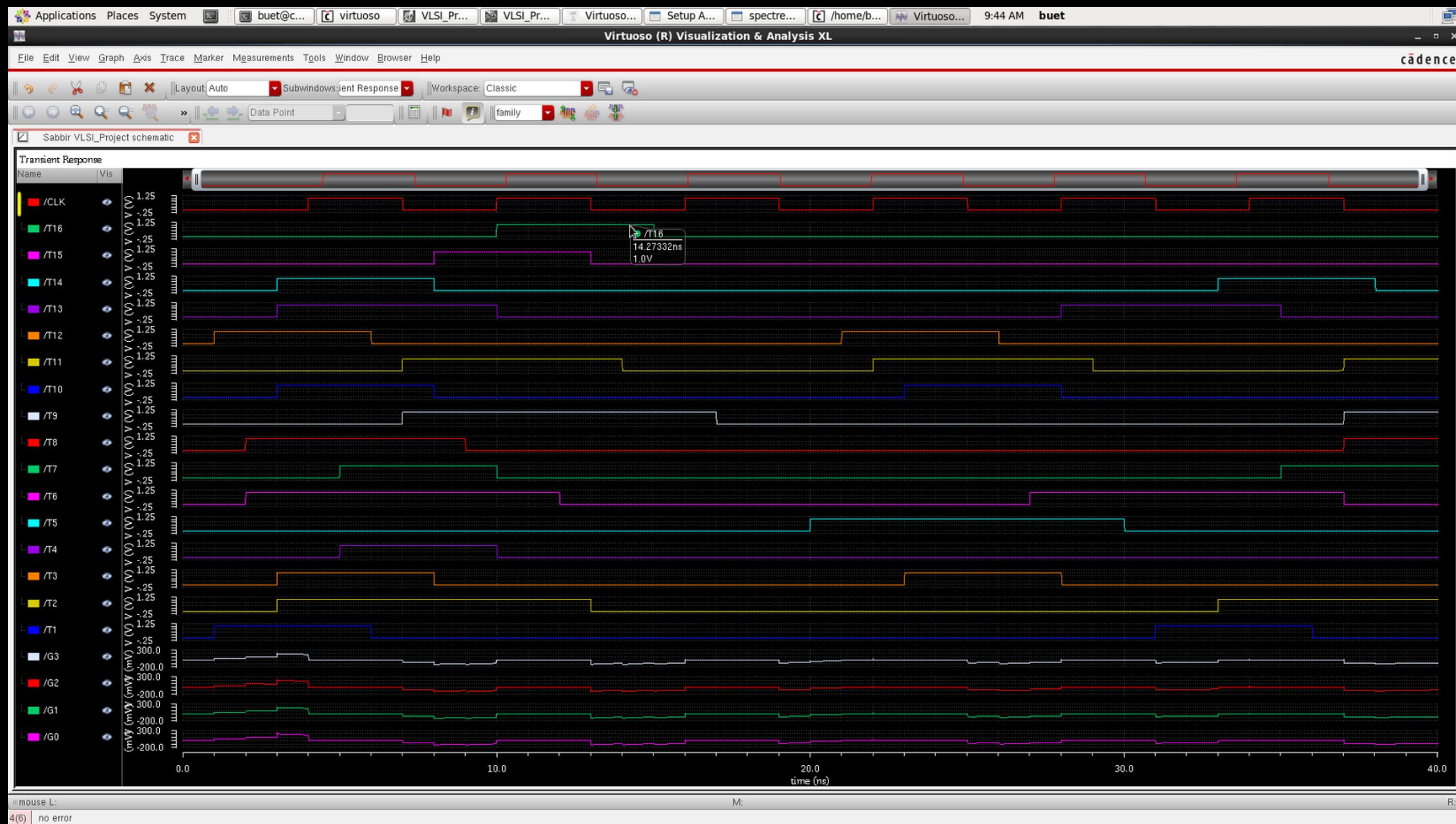
4-bit Gray ROM based Thermometer to Gray encoder



Layout:

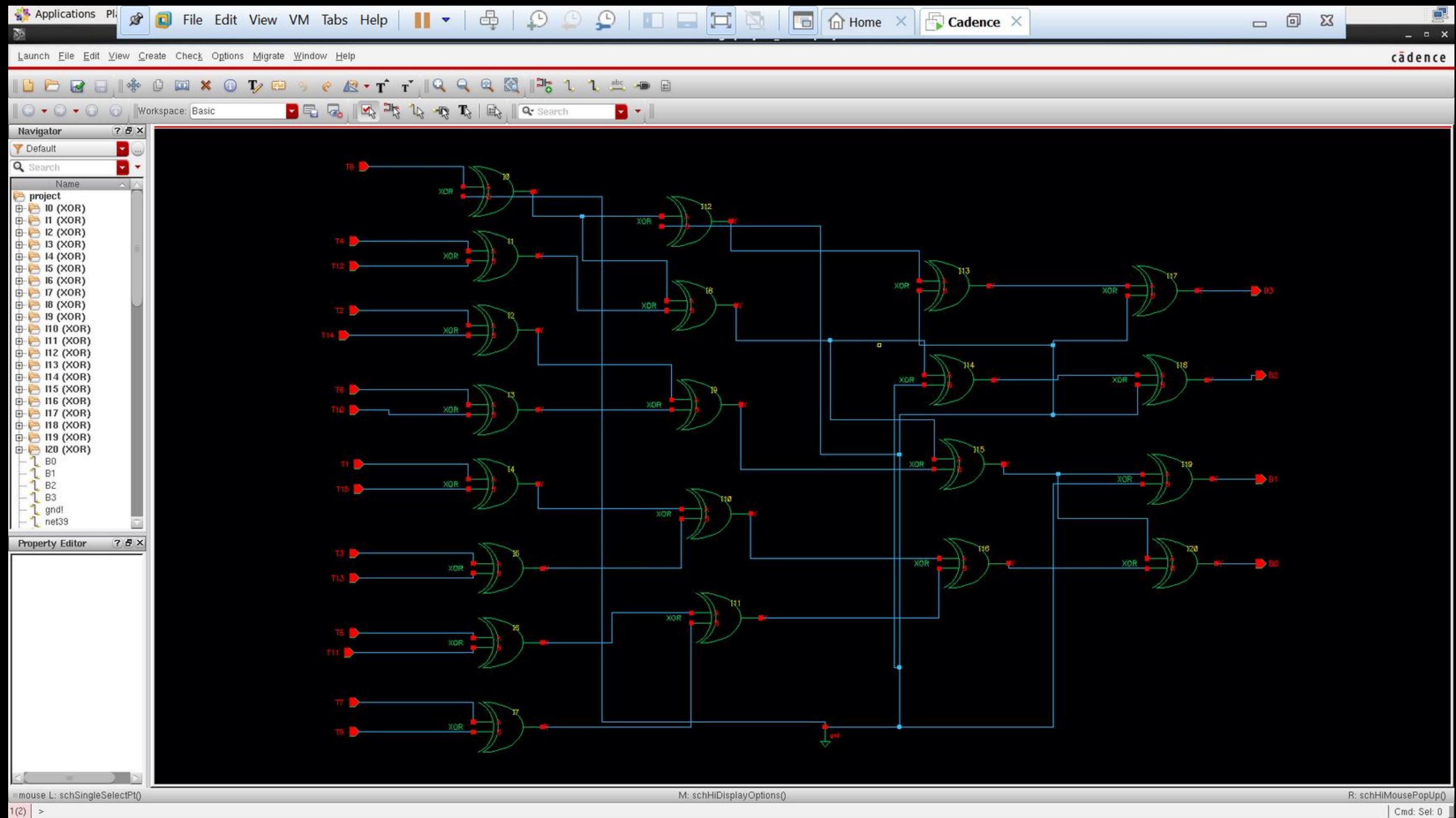


Output:

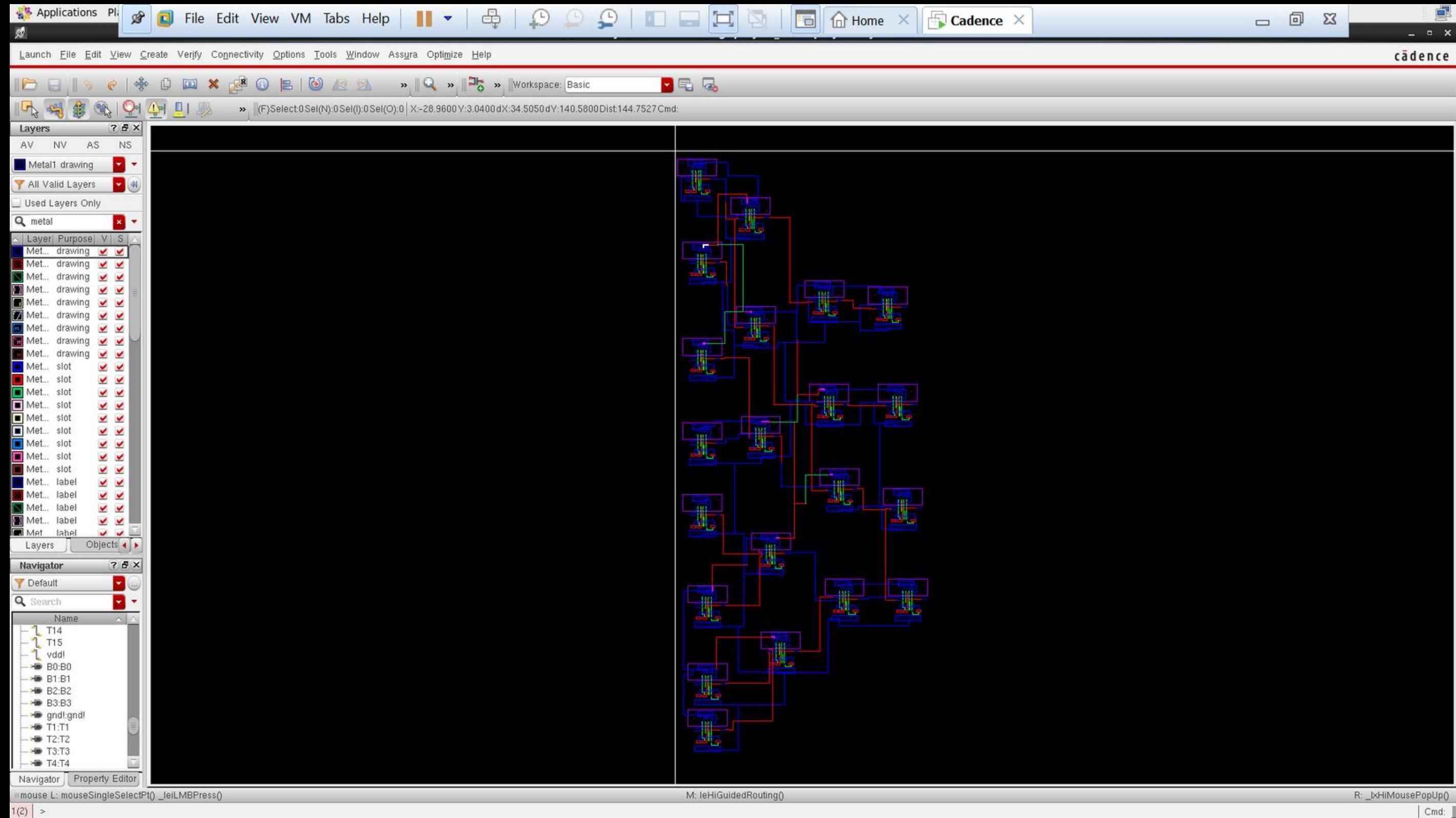


The encoder implemented in XOR gates

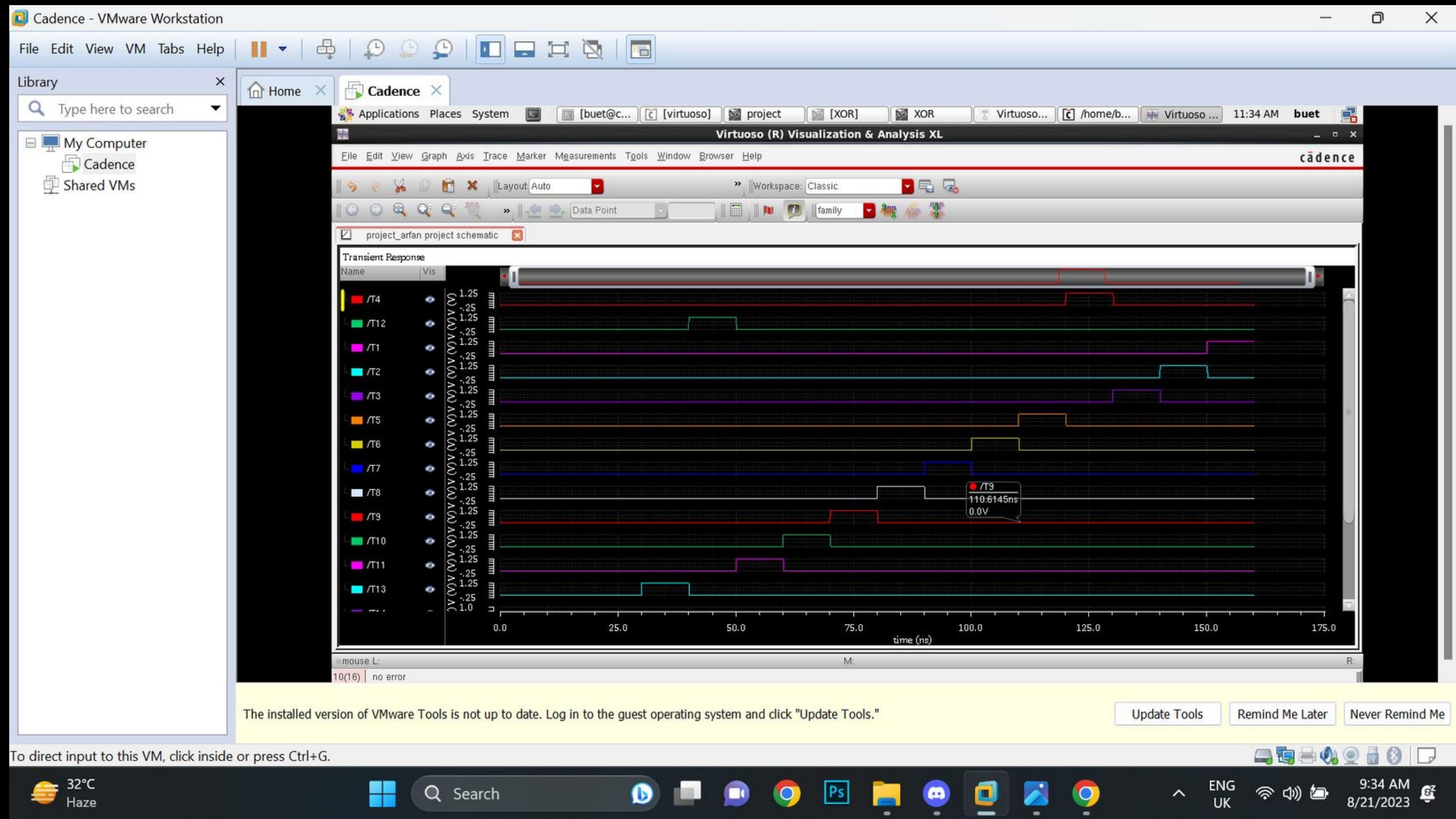
The encoder implemented in XOR gates



Layout:

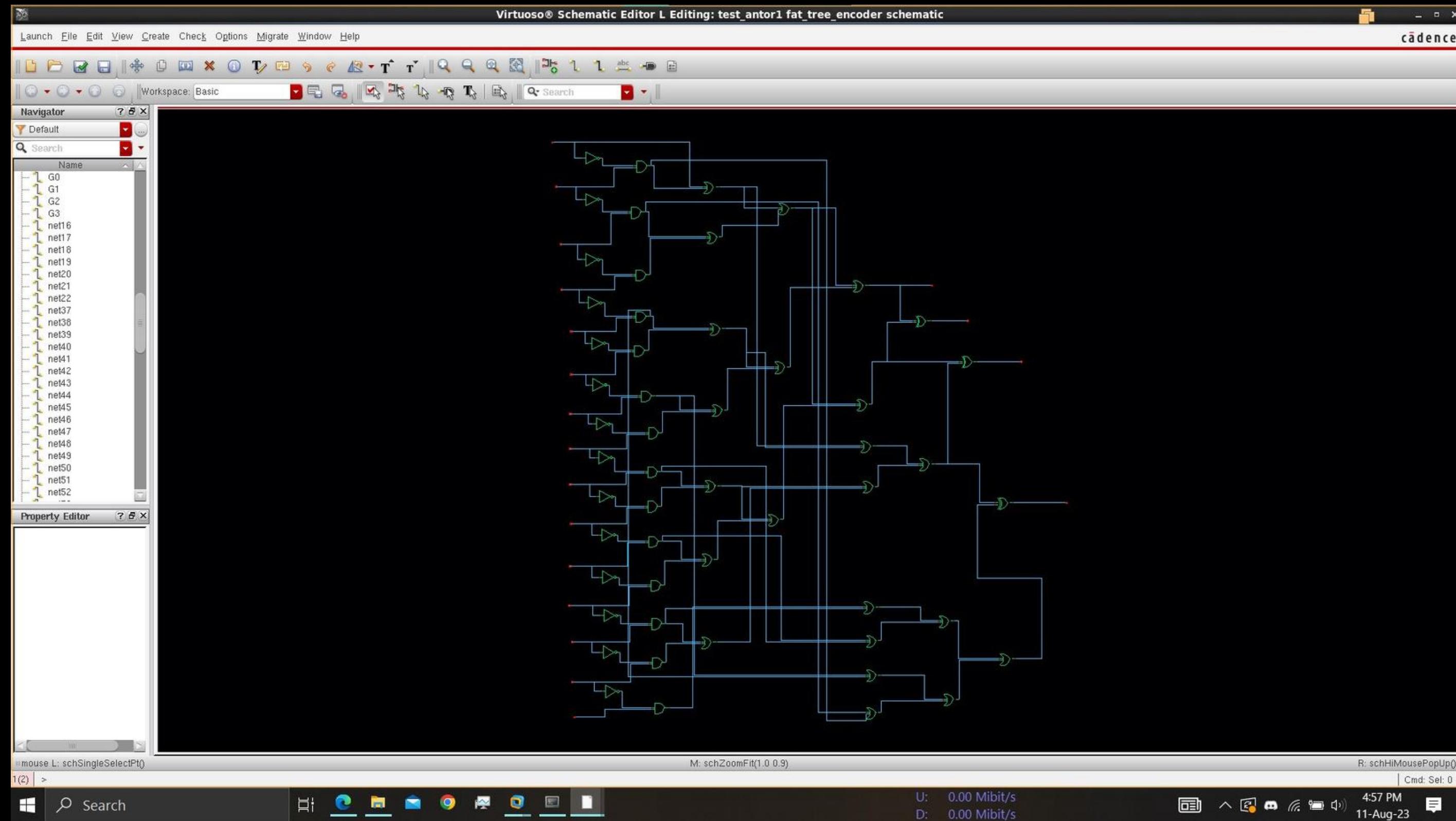


Output:

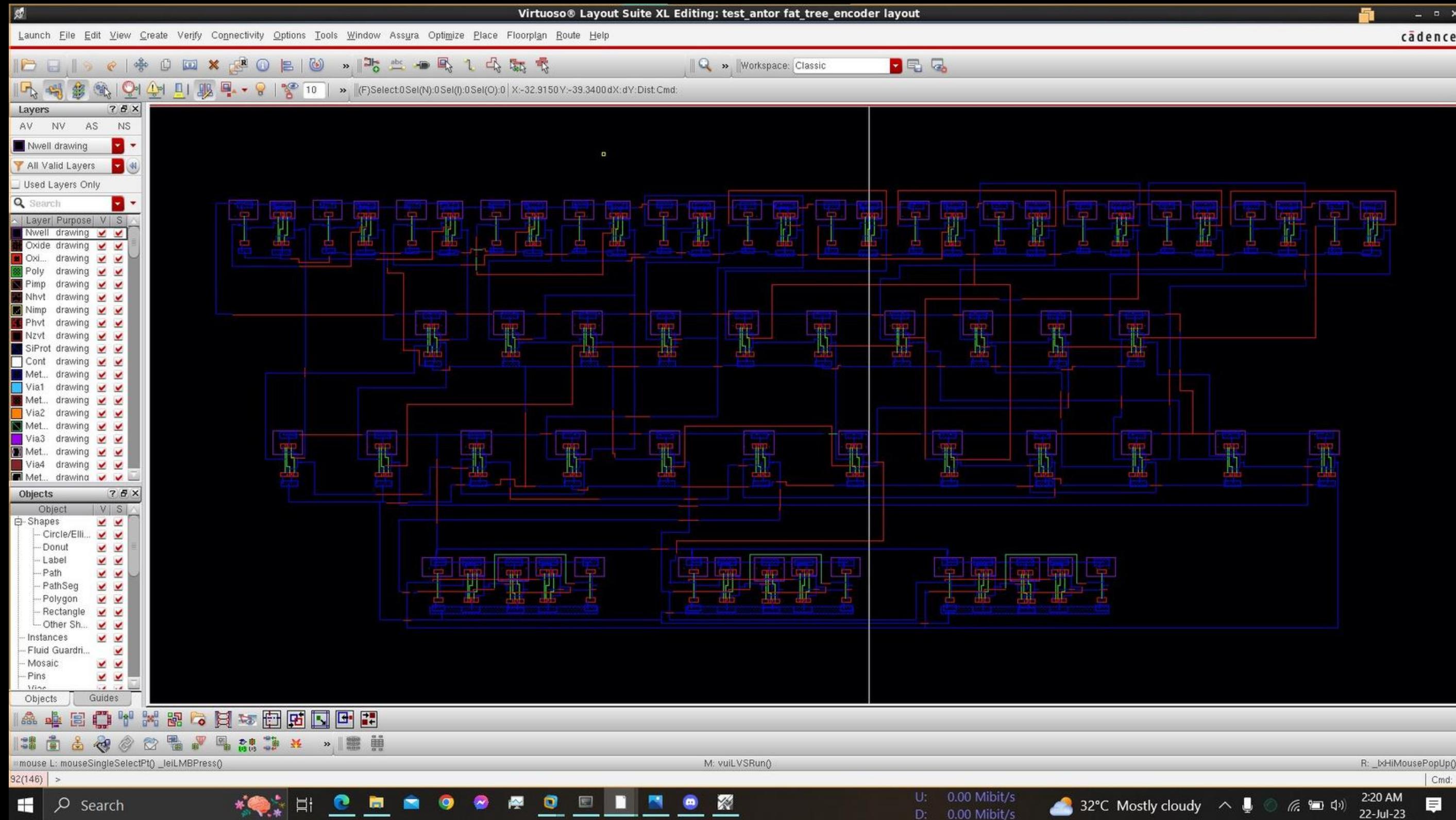


Conventional Fat tree encode

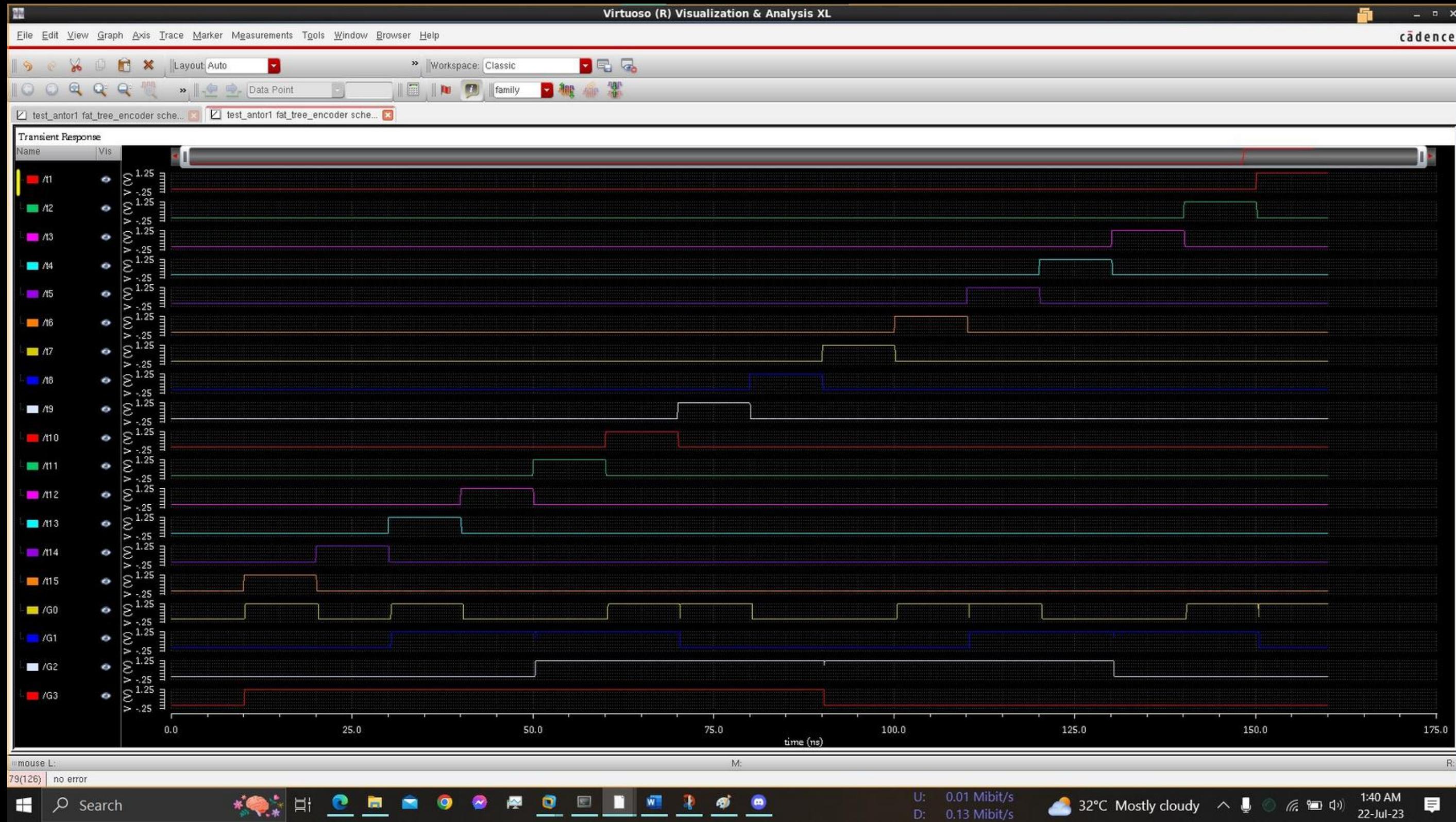
Conventional Fat tree encode



Layout:



Output:



Truth



**THANK
YOU**

BYE