# Digital Logic Design (EL-1005) LABORATORY MANUAL Spring-2022



# LAB 09 Binary Encoder

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# Lab Session 09: Binary Encoder

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- Define basics of decoding mechanism
- Explain the working principle of 3-8-line decoder & BCD to Seven Segment decoder
- ➤ Understand the usage of Seven Segment Display
- Familiarize with some important terminologies like
  - Common Anode & Common Cathode Display
  - Active High enable & Active Low enable devices

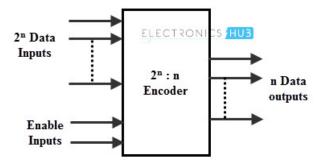
**APPARATUS:** Logic trainer, Logic probe

COMPONENTS: ICs 74LS148 , 74LS147

#### THEORY:

- An encoder is a device which converts familiar numbers or characters or symbols into a coded format. It accepts the alphabetic characters and decimal numbers as inputs and produces the outputs as a coded representation of the inputs.
- It encodes the given information into a more compact form. In other words, it is a combinational circuit that performs the opposite function of a decoder.
- These are mainly used to reduce the number of bits needed to represent given information. In digital systems, encoders are used for transmitting the information. Thus, the transmission link uses fewer lines to transmit the encoded information.
- In addition, these encoders are used for encoding the data which is to be stored for later use as it facilitates fewer bits storing over the available space. Let us discuss various types of binary encoders.

A binary encoder has 2n input lines and n output lines, hence it encodes the information from 2n inputs into an n-bit code. Depending on the number of input lines, digital or binary encoders produce the output codes in the form of 2 or 3- or 4-bit codes.

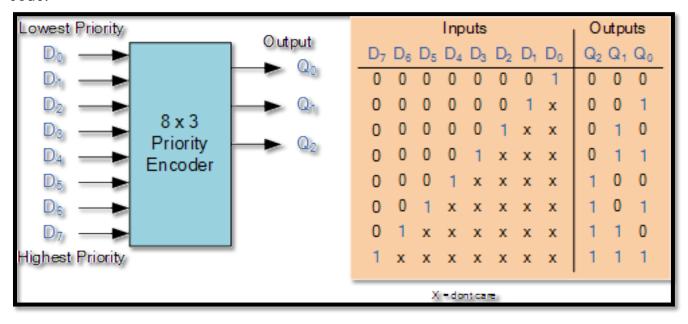


#### **Priority Encoder**

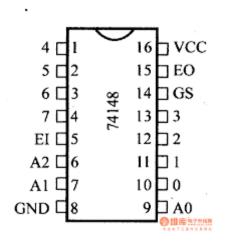
A priority encoder is a circuit or algorithm that compresses multiple binary inputs into a smaller number of outputs. The output of a priority encoder is the binary representation of the original number starting from zero of the most significant input bits. If two or more inputs are given at the same time, the input having the highest priority will take precedence.

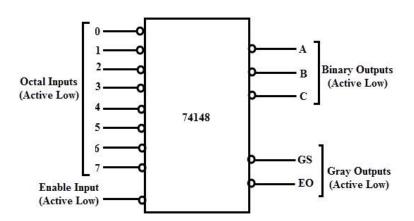
#### Octal to Binary (8x3) Encoder (74148)

An octal to binary encoder consists of eight input lines and three output lines. Each input line corresponds to each octal digit and three outputs generate corresponding binary code.



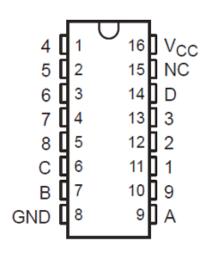
#### **Pin Configuration**

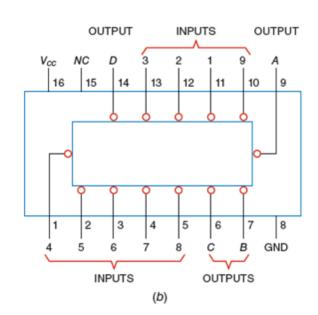




### **Decimal to BCD Priority Encoder (74147)**

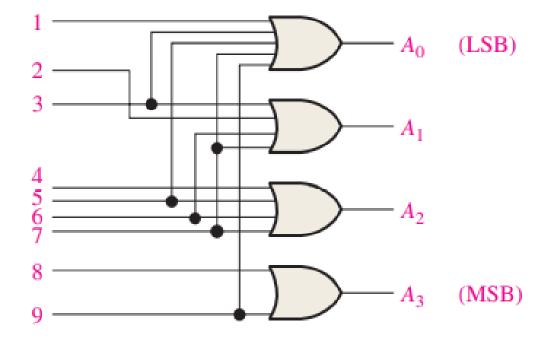
# 74147





$$A_3 = 8 + 9$$
  $A_1 = 2 + 3 + 6 + 7$   $A_2 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7$   $A_0 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9$ 

	BCD Code				
<b>Decimal Digit</b>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_2$	$A_1$	$A_0$	
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	1	0	
3	0	0	1	1	
4	0	1	0	0	
5	0	1	0	1	
6	0	1	1	0	
7	0	1	1	1	
8	1	0	0	0	
9	1	0	0	1	



## **LAB TASK**

#### **TASK # 01**

Design Octal to Binary Priority Encoder on Logic Works using IC 74148 IC.

#### **TASK # 02**

Design Decimal to BCD Priority Encoder on Logic Works using 74147 IC.

#### **TASK # 02**

Design Octal to Binary (8x3) Encoder circuit diagram on Logic Works.