

#### Lecture #14

#### **Logic Circuits**

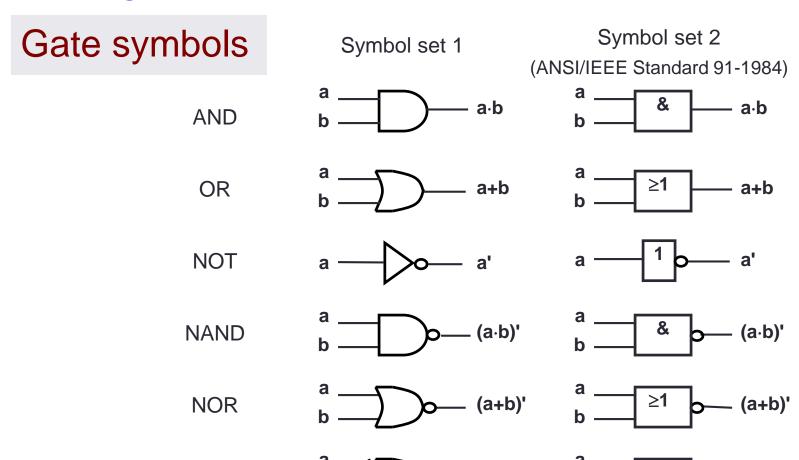


#### Lecture #14: Logic Circuits

- 1. Logic Gates
  - 1.1 Inverter/AND/OR Gates
  - 1.2 NAND/NOR Gates
  - 1.3 XOR/XNOR Gates
- 2. Logic Circuits
  - 2.1 Drawing and Analysing Logic Circuits
- 3. Universal Gates
  - 3.1 NAND Gate
  - 3.2 NOR Gate
  - 3.3 SOP and NAND Circuits
  - 3.4 POS and NOR Circuits
- 4. Integrated Circuit (IC) Chip
- 5. Programmable Logic Array
- 6. Read Only Memory (ROM)

## 1. Logic Gates

**EXCLUSIVE OR** 



a ⊕ b

=1

- a ⊕ b

#### 1.1 Inverter/AND/OR Gates

Inverter (NOT gate)





Α	A'	
0	1	
1	0	

AND gate



Α	В	A · B
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

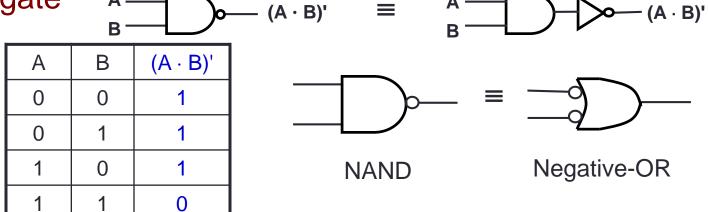
OR gate



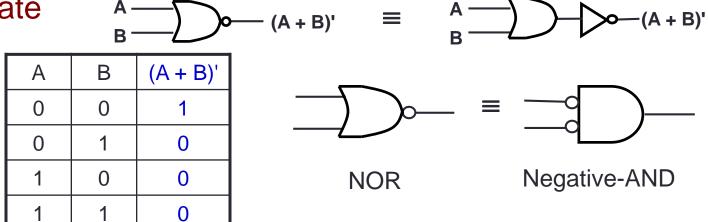
Α	В	A + B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

#### 1.2 NAND/NOR Gates

NAND gate



NOR gate



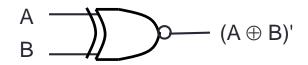
#### 1.3 XOR/XNOR Gates

#### XOR gate



Α	В	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

#### XNOR gate



XNOR can be represented by  $\odot$  (Example: A  $\odot$  B)

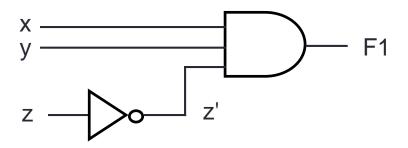
Α	В	(A ⊕ B)'
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

## 2. Logic Circuits (1/2)

- Fan-in: the number of inputs of a gate.
- Gates may have fan-in more than 2.
  - Example: a 3-input AND gate

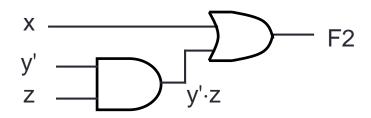
Every input must be connected in a working circuit!

- Given a Boolean expression, we may implement it as a logic circuit.
- Example:  $F1 = x \cdot y \cdot z'$  (note the use of a 3-input AND gate)

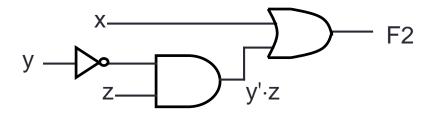


## 2. Logic Circuits (2/2)

■ Example: F2 = x + y'·z

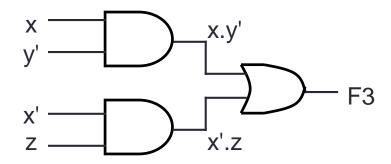


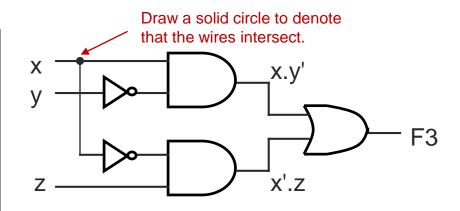
If complemented literals are available



If complemented literals are <u>not</u> available

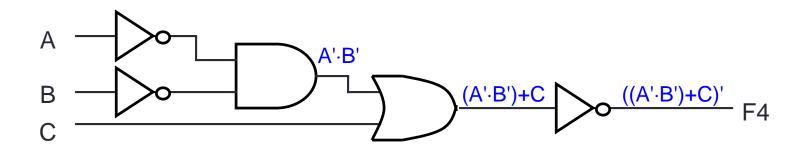
■ Example:  $F3 = x \cdot y' + x' \cdot z$ 





#### 2.1 Analysing Logic Circuits

- Given a logic circuit, we can analyse it to obtain the logic expression.
- Example: Given the logic circuit below, what is the Boolean expression of F4?



$$F4 = ((A' \cdot B') + C)' = (A + B) \cdot C'$$

 DLD page79 Quick Review Questions Questions 4-1 to 4-4.

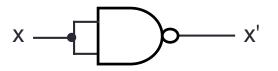


#### 3. Universal Gates

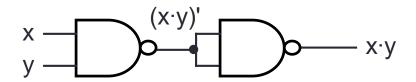
- AND/OR/NOT gates are sufficient for building any Boolean function.
- We call the set {AND, OR, NOT} a complete set of logic.
- However, other gates are also used:
  - Usefulness (eg: XOR gate for parity bit generation)
  - Economical
  - Self-sufficient (eg: NAND/NOR gates)

#### 3.1 Universal Gates: NAND Gate

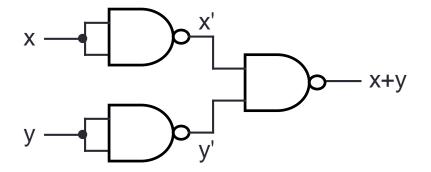
- {NAND} is a complete set of logic.
- Proof: Implement NOT/AND/OR using only NAND gates.



$$(x \cdot x)' = x'$$
 (idempotency)



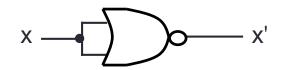
$$((x\cdot y)'\cdot (x\cdot y)')' = ((x\cdot y)')'$$
 (idempotency)  
=  $x\cdot y$  (involution)



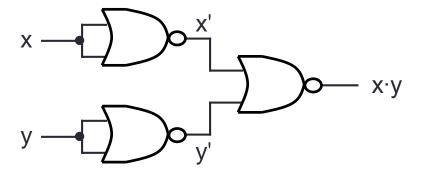
```
((x \cdot x)' \cdot (y \cdot y)')' = (x' \cdot y')' (idempotency)
= (x')' + (y')' (DeMorgan)
= x + y (involution)
```

#### 3.2 Universal Gates: NOR Gate

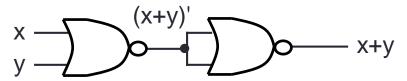
- {NOR} is a complete set of logic.
- Proof: Implement NOT/AND/OR using only NOR gates.



$$(x+x)' = x'$$
 (idempotency)



$$((x+x)'+(y+y)')' = (x'+y')'$$
 (idempotency)  
=  $(x')'\cdot(y')'$  (DeMorgan)  
=  $x\cdot y$  (involution)

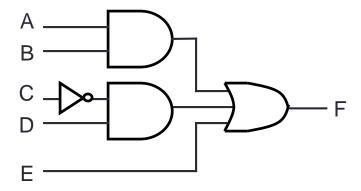


$$((x+y)'+(x+y)')' = ((x+y)')'$$
 (idempotency)  
= x+y (involution)

 DLD page79 Quick Review Questions Questions 4-6 to 4-8.

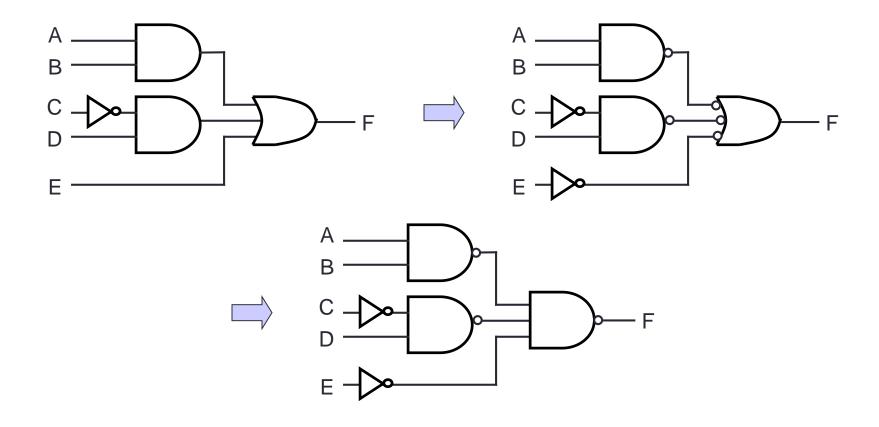
### 3.3 SOP and NAND Circuits (1/2)

- An SOP expression can be easily implemented using
  - 2-level AND-OR circuit
  - 2-level NAND circuit
- Example: F = A·B + C'·D + E
  - Using 2-level AND-OR circuit



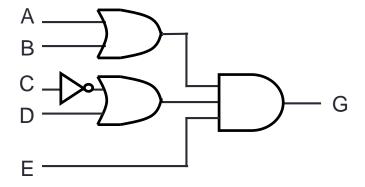
### 3.3 SOP and NAND Circuits (2/2)

- Example: F = A·B + C'·D + E
  - Using 2-level NAND circuit



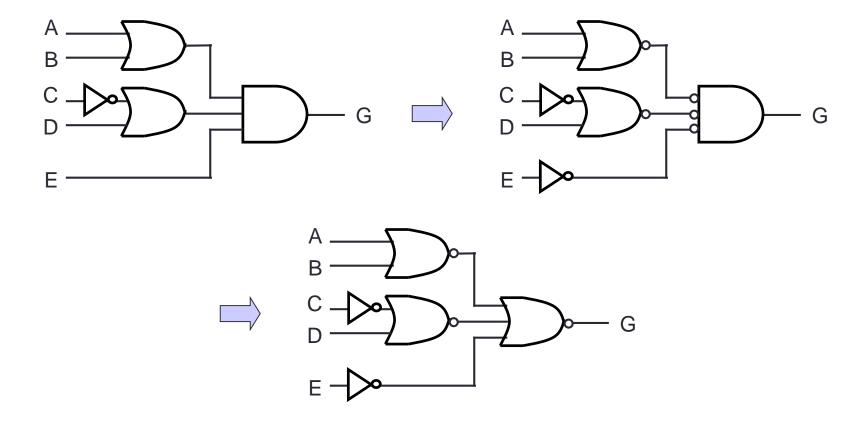
### 3.4 POS and NOR Circuits (1/2)

- A POS expression can be easily implemented using
  - 2-level OR-AND circuit
  - 2-level NOR circuit
- Example: G = (A+B) · (C'+D) · E
  - Using 2-level OR-AND circuit



### 3.4 POS and NOR Circuits (2/2)

- Example: G = (A+B) · (C'+D) · E
  - Using 2-level NOR circuit



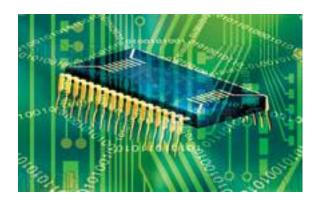
### Reading

- Propagation Delay
  - Read up DLD section 4.5, pg 75 77.
- Integrated Circuit Logic Families
  - Read up DLD section 4.6, pg 77 78.

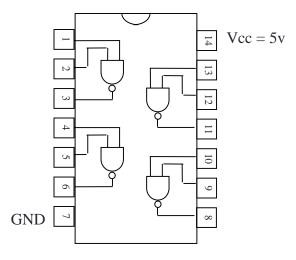


### 4. Integrated Circuit (IC) Chip





 Example of a 74LS00 chip: Quad NAND gates.

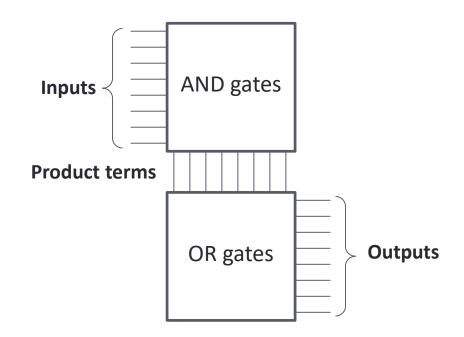


## 5. Programming Logic Array (PLA) (1/3)

 A programmable integrated circuit – implements sumof-products circuits (allow multiple outputs).

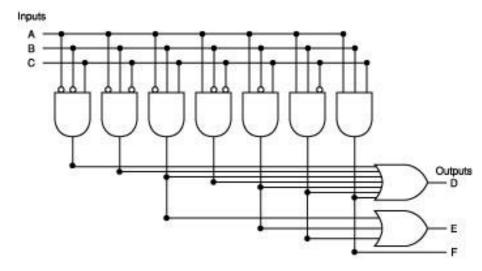
#### 2 stages

- AND gates = product terms
- OR gates = outputs
- Connections between inputs and the planes can be 'burned'.



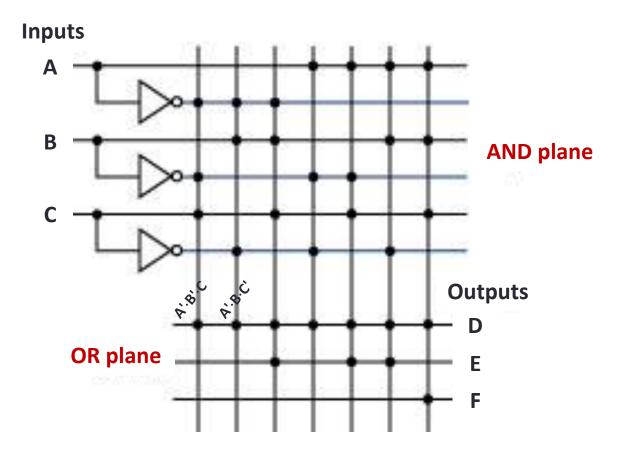
# 5. PLA Example (2/3)

Inputs		Outputs			
A	В	С	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1



#### 5. PLA Example (3/3)

Simplified representation of previous PLA.



#### 6. Read Only Memory (ROM)

- Similar to PLA
  - Set of inputs (called addresses)
  - Set of outputs
  - Programmable mapping between inputs and outputs
- Fully decoded: able to implement any mapping.
- In contrast, PLAs may not be able to implement a given mapping due to not having enough minterms.

# Lab Assignments (1/2)

 For the next few labs, you will implement simple circuits using the Logic Trainer



### Lab Assignments (2/2)



- Lab sheets will be given out in lectures.
- Remember to read the Logic Lab Guidelines <u>before</u> you come for your first lab session.
- Please read the lab sheet and fill up as much as you can before the lab, or you may not have enough time to complete your lab experiment.
- Aim to finish your experiment as quickly as possible. Vacate the room <u>10 minutes before the hour</u>. If not, just submit your lab report.

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