

# Circuits in digital

## Lecture 23

### Combinational circuit

o/p depends on Present  
I/P

### Sequential circuit

o/p depends on  
present I/P &  
past o/p

### \* Combination circuit

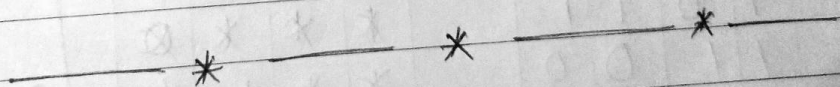
#### • designing of C.C

Step 1: decide input and output line

Step 2: Make Truth table in which each o/p line is shown as  $f^n$  of I/P line

Step 3: Minimize the function by K-MAP

Step 4: design ckt by logic gates



Ex:

\* design a combinational ckt which can convert a BCD to X-3 code.

S1 • BCD - binary coded decimal  
0 to 9 (Max) 1001 = 4 I/P line

X-3 = BCD + 3 = Max 9+3=12 (1100)  
 $2^4 = 16$  combinations

S2 • Truth Table

BCD				X-3			
A	B	C	D	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	x	x	x	x
1	0	1	1	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	0	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	1	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	0	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	1	x	x	x	x

invalid bcd

$$x_1 \Rightarrow f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(5, 6, 7, 8, 9) + d(10, 11, \dots, 15)$$

$$x_2 \Rightarrow f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 4, 9) + d(10, 11, \dots, 15)$$

$$x_3 \Rightarrow f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 3, 4, 7, 8) + d(10, 11, \dots, 15)$$

$$x_3 \Rightarrow f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 2, 4, 6, 8) + d(10, \dots, 15)$$

S3 \* K-MAP

X<sub>1</sub>

CD \ AB	00	01	11	10
00		0	X	1
01		1	X	1
11		1	X	X
10		1	X	X

$$A + BD + BC$$

X<sub>2</sub>

CD \ AB	00	01	11	10
00		1	X	
01	1		X	1
11	1		X	X
10	1		X	X

$$\bar{B}C + \bar{B}D + B\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

X<sub>3</sub>

CD \ AB	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	X	1
01			X	
11	1	1	X	X
10			X	X

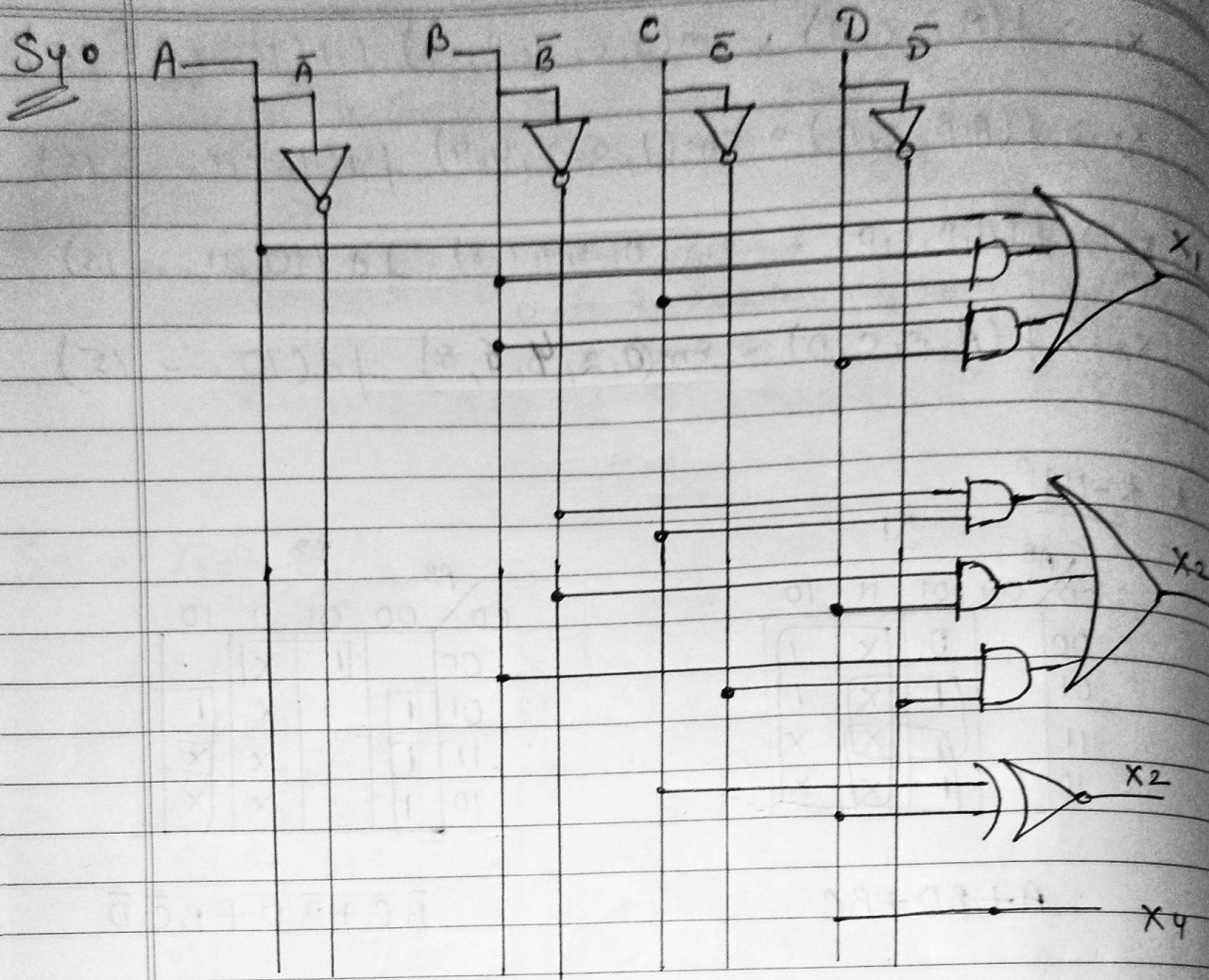
$$\bar{C}\bar{D} + CD$$

X<sub>4</sub>

CD \ AB	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	X	1
01			X	
11		0	X	X
10	1	1	X	X

$$\bar{D}$$





BCD to X-3 Code Converter