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### 8 Bits ALU Report

- **Background**

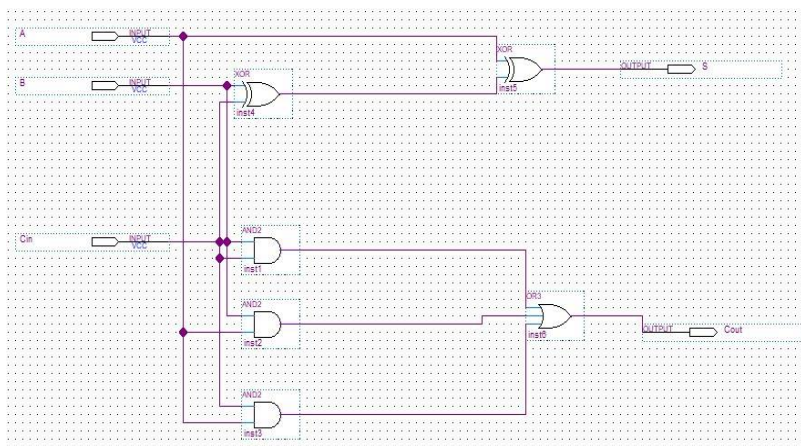
Using only full adders we can build an ALU responsible for most mathematical calculations.

This project is to build an 8 bits ALU with the same functionality of 4 bits ALU 74LS382 IC.

This report will look at:

- Full Adder (in folder "FA")
- 1 Bit ALU (in folder "test")
- 8 Bits ALU (in folder "EightBitALU")
- Testing results (in folder "Captures")

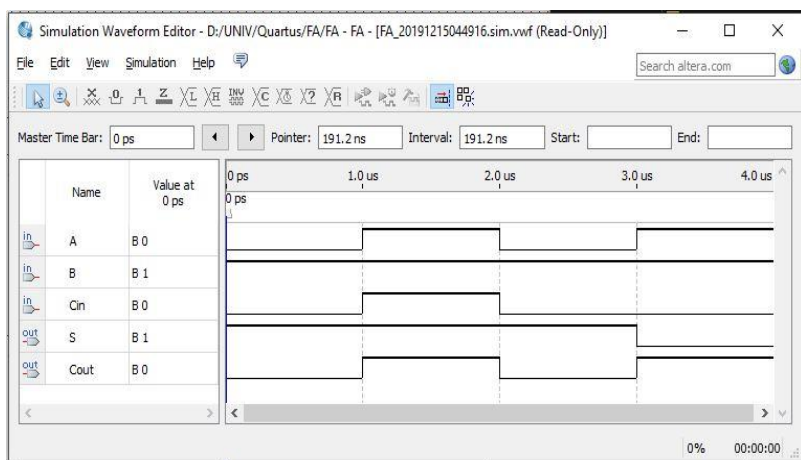
- **Full Adder**



(a) Full Adder Gate [FA]

Figure (a) is a full adder that take 3 input bits, A, B, and Carry In, and add the three bits.

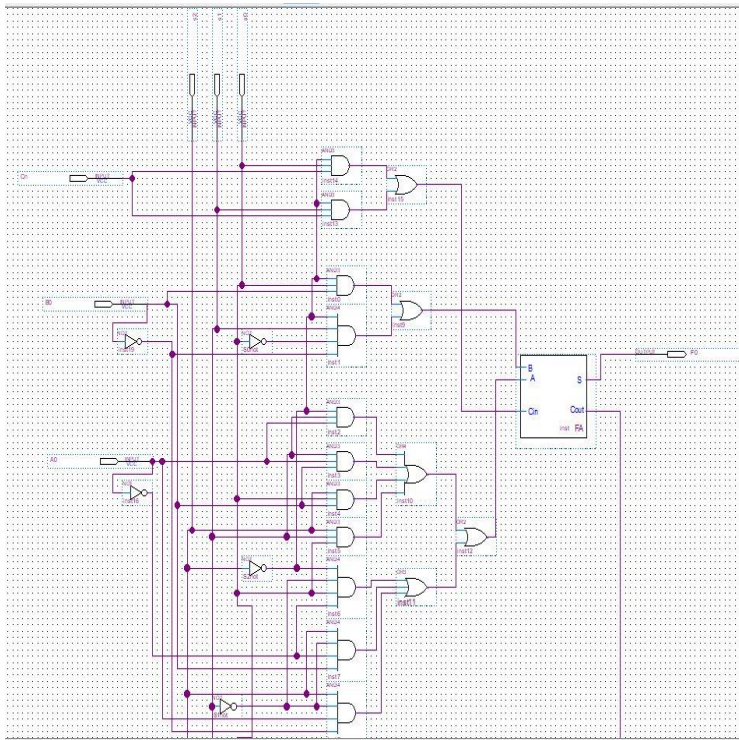
It produces Sum and Carry out outputs.



(b) FA Waveform

Figure (b) shows the correct result of FA with different inputs.

- Build a 1 Bit ALU



(c) 1 Bit ALU

Figure (c) shows a 1 bit ALU, takes 3 bit selection inputs  $S[2..0]$ ,  $A0$ ,  $B0$ , and  $Cn$ . It gives output of  $F0$  and  $Cout$ .

The ALU is built using K-Map of inputs  $S[2..0]$ ,  $A0$ ,  $B0$  give outputs to  $A$  and  $B$  of FA. FA's  $Cn$  is calculated form K-Map of inputs  $S[2..0]$  and  $Cn$ .

Note:  $A0$ ,  $B0$ ,  $Cn$ , and  $S[2..0]$  is input from users. While FA's  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $Cn$  is changed accordingly to  $S[2..0]$ .

		Submit					A		
		S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	A	B	0	1	x
Clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
B minus A	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
A minus B	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A plus B	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	11	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
A ⊕ B	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
	14	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
A ⊕ B	15	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
A + B	18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	19	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(B=0)	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	22	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	23	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
A ⊕ B	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	26	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
(B=0)	27	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	28	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	29	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Preset	30	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	31	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

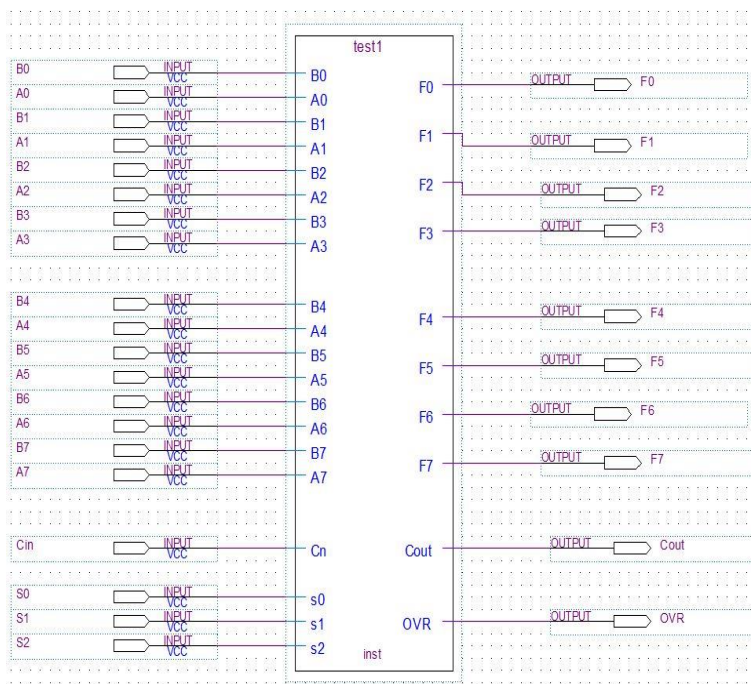
(d) FA's A Truth Table

		Submit					B		
		S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	A	B	0	1	x
Clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	●	○	○
	1	0	0	0	0	1	○	○	○
	2	0	0	0	1	0	○	○	○
B minus A	3	0	0	0	1	1	●	○	○
	4	0	0	1	0	0	○	○	○
	5	0	0	1	0	1	○	●	○
A minus B	6	0	0	1	1	0	○	○	○
	7	0	0	1	1	1	○	●	○
	8	0	1	0	0	0	○	○	○
A plus B	9	0	1	0	0	1	○	○	○
	10	0	1	0	1	0	○	●	○
	11	0	1	0	1	1	○	○	○
A ⊕ B	12	0	1	1	0	0	○	○	○
	13	0	1	1	0	1	○	●	○
	14	0	1	1	1	0	○	○	○
A ⊗ B	15	0	1	1	1	1	○	●	○
	16	1	0	0	0	0	○	○	○
	17	1	0	0	0	1	○	○	○
A + B (B=0)	18	1	0	0	1	0	○	○	○
	19	1	0	0	1	1	○	○	○
	20	1	0	1	0	0	○	○	○
A B (B=0)	21	1	0	1	0	1	○	○	○
	22	1	0	1	1	0	○	○	○
	23	1	0	1	1	1	○	○	○
Preset B=D	24	1	1	0	0	0	○	○	○
	25	1	1	0	0	1	○	○	○
	26	1	1	0	1	0	○	○	○
	27	1	1	0	1	1	○	○	○
	28	1	1	1	0	0	○	○	○
	29	1	1	1	0	1	○	○	○
	30	1	1	1	1	0	○	○	○
	31	1	1	1	1	1	○	○	○

(e) FA's B Truth Table

Figures (d) and (e) are the Truth table to find Full Adder's A and B by applying K-Map rules.

- 8 Bits ALU



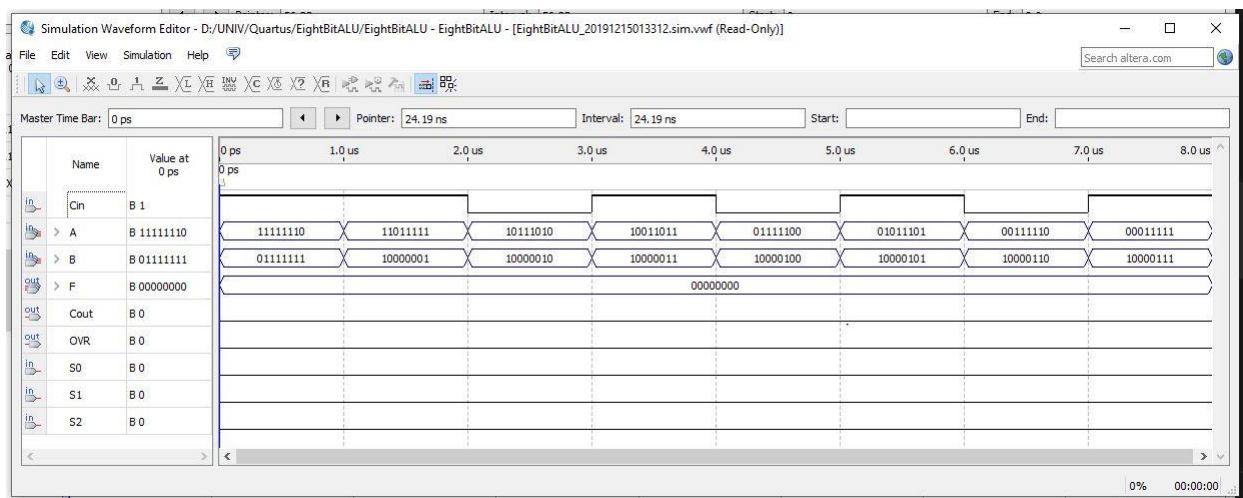
(f) 8 Bits ALU

Having eight 1 Bit ALUs and connect Carry out of previous ALU to Carry In of next ALU, we can create an 8 Bits ALU shown in figure (f).

- Testing Results

**Operation CLEAR** (S2 = S1 = S0 = 0)

Regardless of inputs the result F will always be LOW

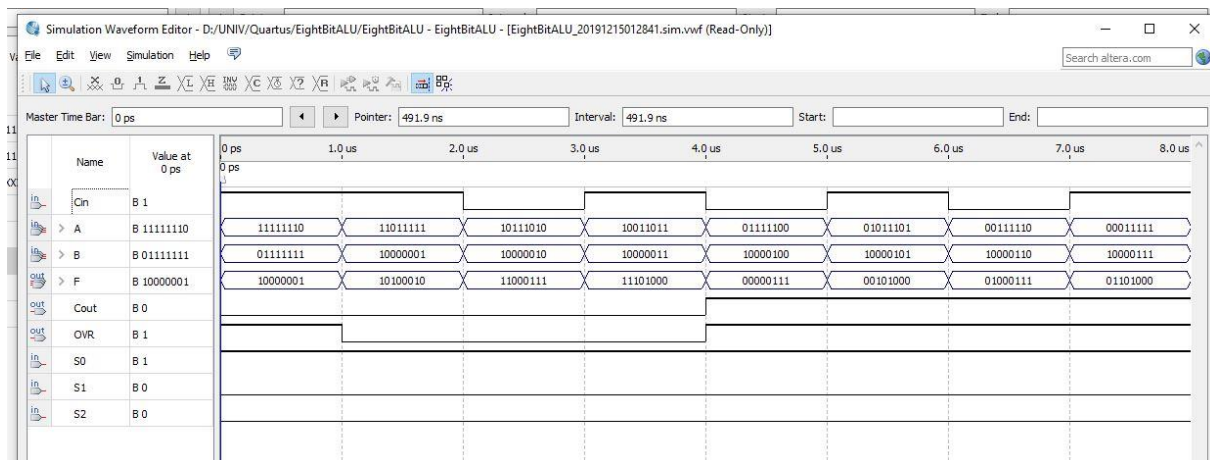


CLEAR [000]

### Operation B minus A (S2 = 0, S1 = 0, S0 = 1)

At interval 1.0us – 2.0us [B = 1000 0001 = -127] minus [A = 1101 1111 = -33]. Answer is -92. The result [F = 1010 0010 = -92].

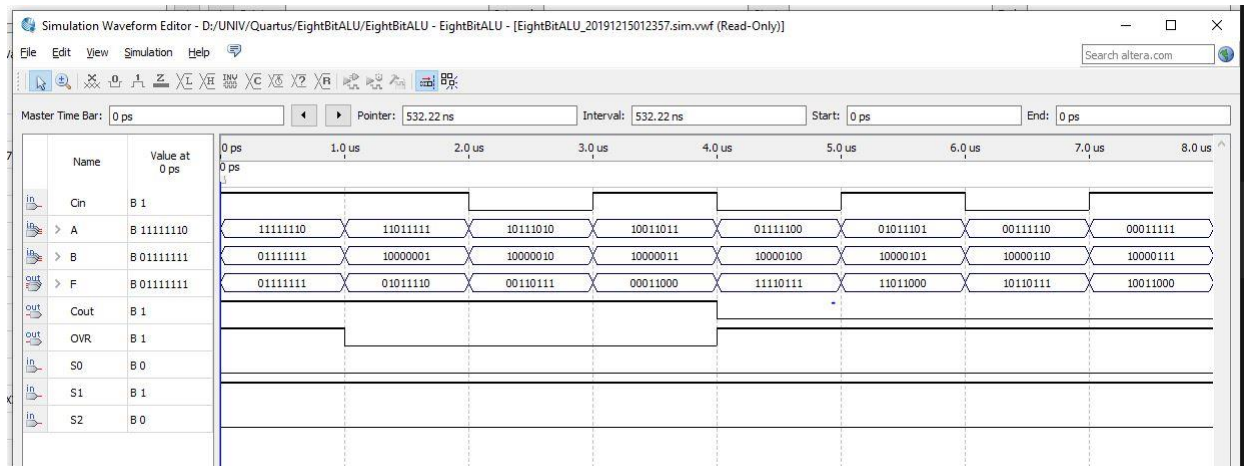
At interval 4.0us – 5.0us [B = 1000 0100 = -124] minus [A = 0111 1100 = 124]. Answer is -248 which clearly will cause Overflow. And because MSB of A will be flipped to 1 to add with MSB of B causing Cout HIGH. Also, F is not correct because Cin is not set to HIGH.



*B minus A [001]*

### Operation A minus B (S2 = 0, S1 = 1, S0 = 0)

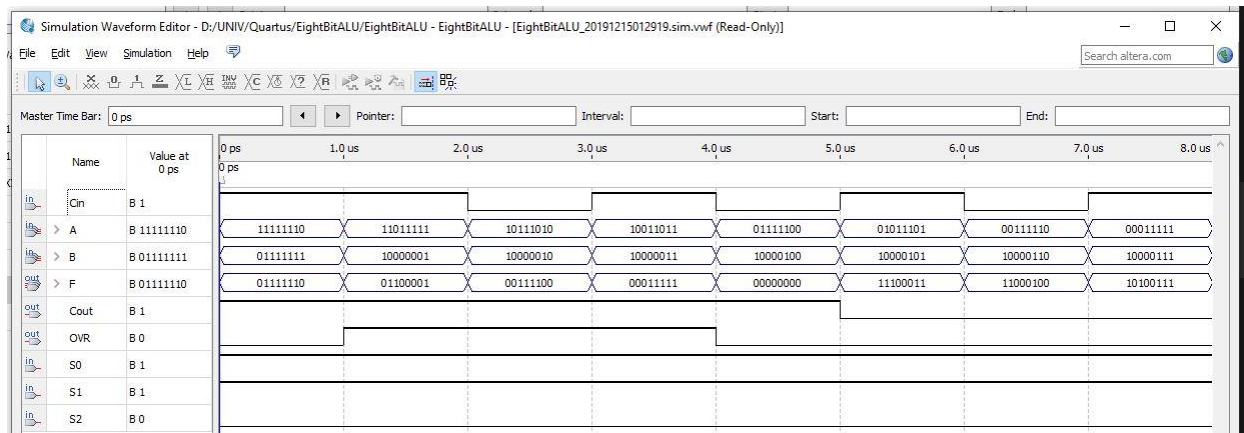
It calculated similarly to B minus A



*A minus B [010]*



## Operation A plus B (S2 = 0, S1 = 1, S0 = 1)

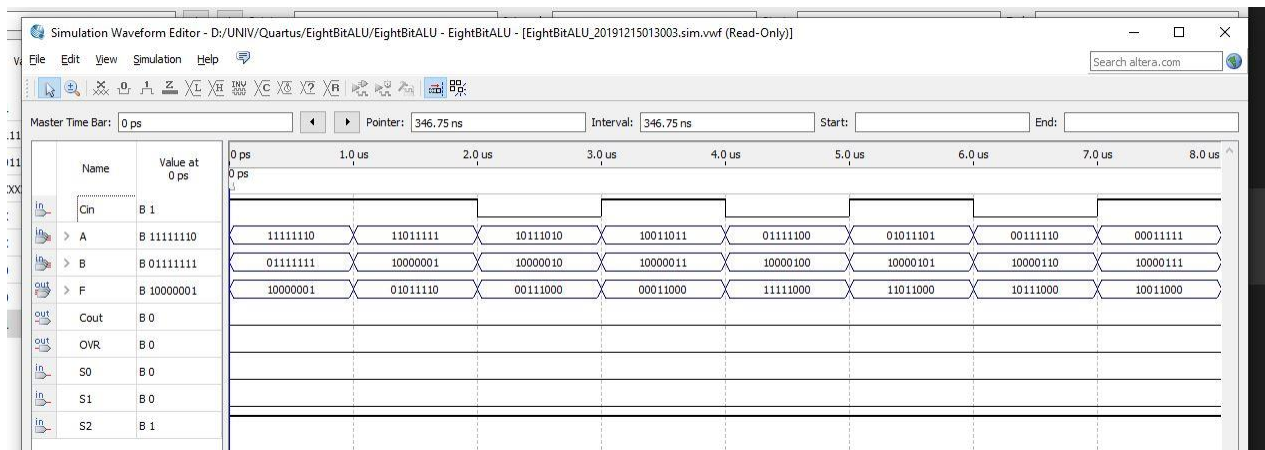


*A plus B [011]*

## Operation A xor B (S2 = 1, S1 = 0, S0 = 0)

Overflow and Cout are set to LOW and Cin will not affect the calculation.

$F_i = A_i \text{ xor } B_i$

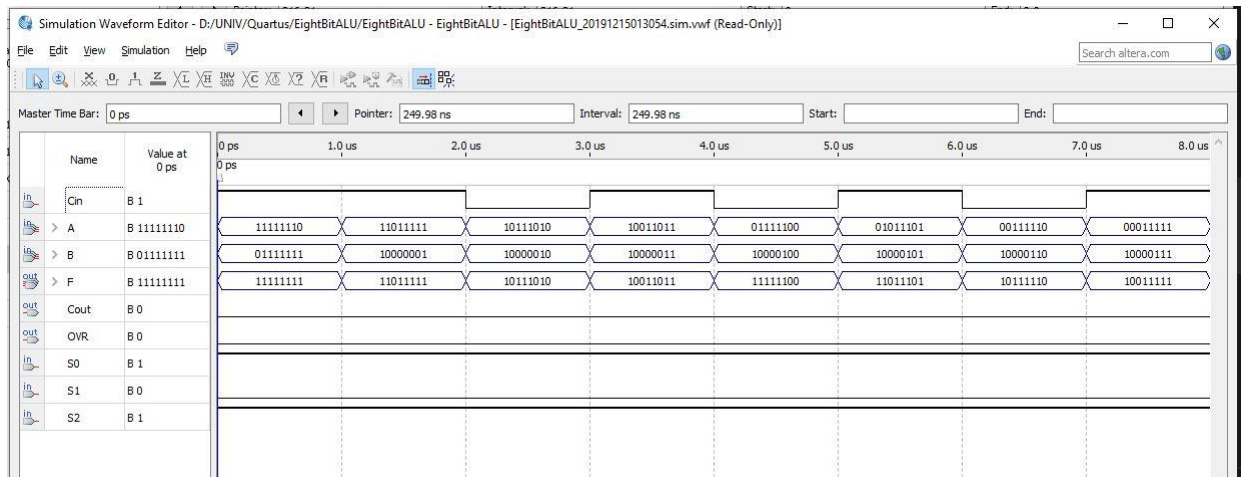


*A xor B [100]*

## Operation (OR) A+B (S2 = 1, S1 = 0, S0 = 1)

Overflow and Cout are set to LOW and Cin will not affect the calculation.

$F_i = A_i \text{ or } B_i$

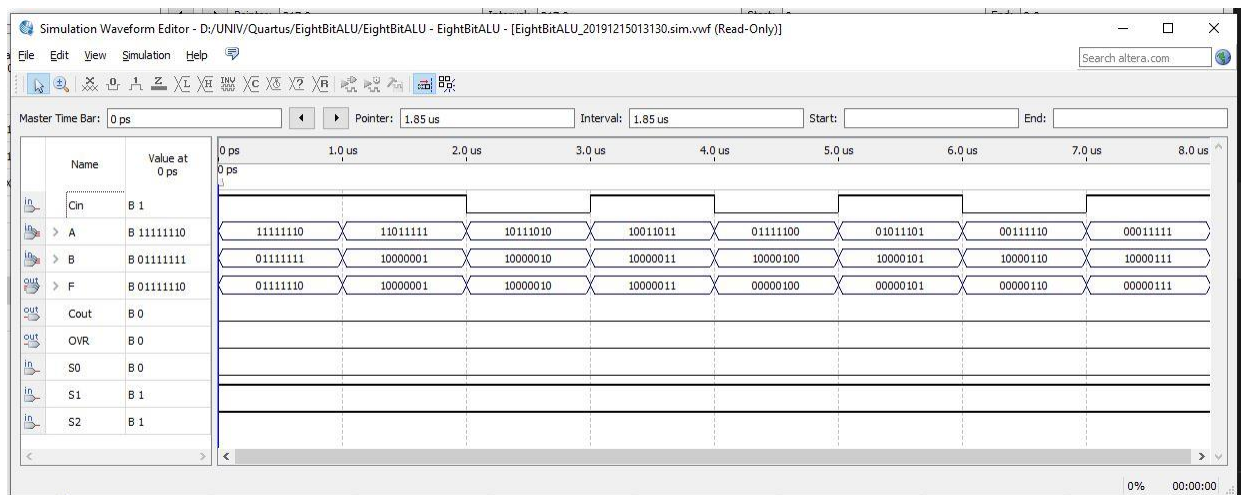


$A + B [101]$

## Operation (AND) AB (S2 = 1, S1 = 1, S0 = 0)

Overflow and Cout are set to LOW and Cin will not affect the calculation.

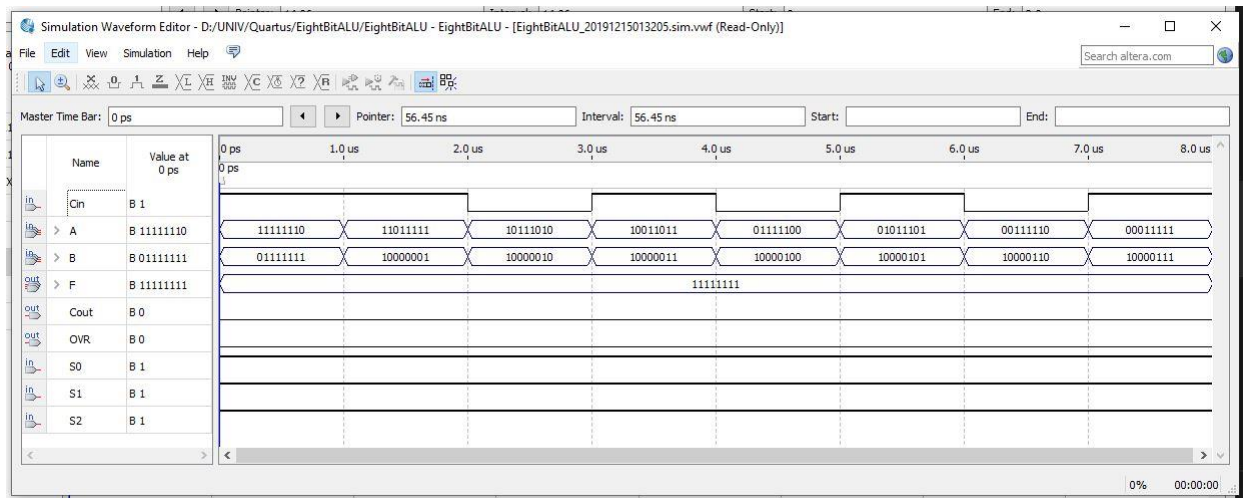
$F_i = A_i \text{ and } B_i$



$AB [110]$

## Operation PRESET (S2 = S1 = S0 = 1)

Regardless of inputs the result F will always be HIGH.



*PRESET [111]*