DIGITAL SYSTEMS

LAB-6

MUX 4:1 implementation

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Aim: Implementation of given SOP using 4:1 MUX

Summary of the experiment:

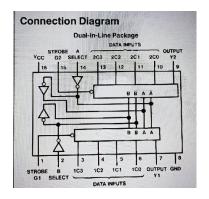
Implementing 4:1 MUX circuit using DM74153 Dual 4-Line to 1-Line IC

Components used:

DM74153 IC,AND gate IC(DM7408) switches, LED, breadboard, power supply, 1k ohm resistor

Design:

Connection diagram of DM74153 IC with it's functional table



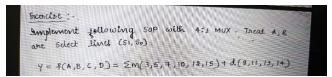
Select Inputs		Data Inputs				Strobe	Outpu
В	A	CO	C1	C2	СЗ	G	Y
X	х	х	×	×	×	н	L
L	L	L	×	X X	X	L	L
L	L	н	Х	X	Х	L	н
L	н	X	L	×	Х	Ł	L
L	н	× × × ×	н	X	X X	L	H
н	L	X	х	L	Х	L	L
н	L	х	X	н	Х	· L	H
н	н	X	H X X X	X	L	L	L
н	н	X	X	Х	Н	L	н

According to this connection diagram we used strobe **G1**As mentioned to activate **G1** we have to keep it '0' all the time

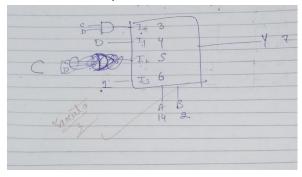
Now,

we got a question in which we have to implement a 4:1 MUX for the

given SOP

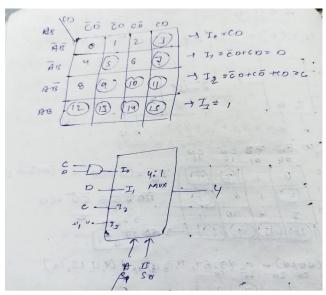


Circuit diagram of 4:1 MUX with pin numbers of IC to which it is connected

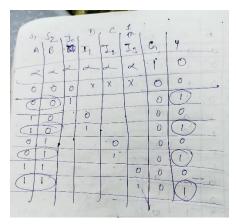


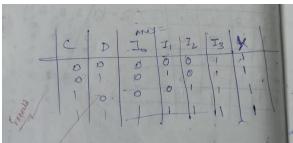
Here we used one MUX IC and one AND gate.

Considering A,B as select lines, expression for i0,i1,i2,i3 in terms of C,D are as follows. Here **we have used don't care** terms to make simplification easier



Here as i3=1 this implies it will always remain **ON I0=CD** ,**I1=D** ,**I2=C** ,**I3=1**





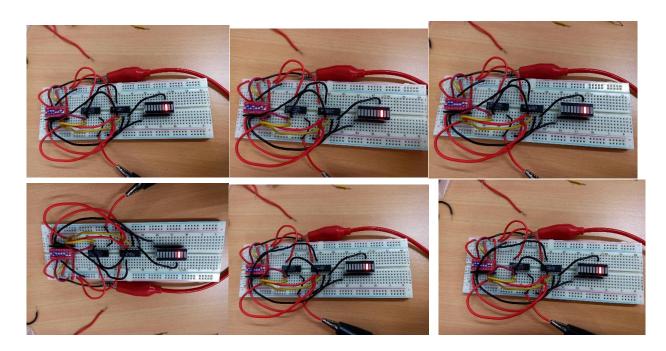
so according to right table which is same as functinal table of IC if A=B='0' i0 will glow which means C=D='1'

A=1,B='0' i1 will glow which means C=D='1' OR C=0,D=1

A=0,B='1' i2 will glow which means C=D='1' OR C=1,D=0

A=B='1' i3 will glow which means C=D='1' \mathbf{OR} C=0,D=1 \mathbf{OR} C=0,D=0 \mathbf{OR} C=1,D=0 as i3 is always 1

Hardware:



Discussions:

Through out the experiment we discussed many things, like this is the MUX so truth table of 4:1 MUX, circuit diagram of 4:1 MUX, which strobe should we use, should we use don't care terms, etc and in these discussions we learnt many things.

Conclusion/results:

In this experiment we learnt how to implement 4:1 MUX with given SOP

We learnt how to use 4 inputs to give one output, whom to consider select line whom to inputs. We also learnt how to use strobe in MUX.

And since 3:8 decoder is similar to MUX so with this experiment we also learnt how to implement decoder.

We learnt how to work with a 16 pin IC, as it is quite different with 8/14 pin.