

Lab 7

To Demonstrate the Working of a Digital Comparator

Note: You may draw all the logic diagrams with hand and paste the pictures here or on logicly software with your name, roll number & section mentioned in your workspace. Make sure that all of your connections are clearly visible and distinguishable. In logicly, use “text” label to point out/show all your inputs & outputs

Tasks

1. Construct a logic circuit for a 2 bit magnitude comparator Also write the Boolean expression for output(s). Simulate your circuit in logicly software.
Hint: Take 2 bits of each input i.e. A1A0 & B1B0

2-Bit Magnitude Comparator

a) Truth Table

A2	A1	B2	B1	A>B	A=B	A<B
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0

b) Boolean Expression (Simplified)

2-bit comparator

K-map $A > B$

$B_2 B_1$	$A_2 A_1$	00	01	11	10
00		0	1	1	1
01				1	1
11					
10				1	

$$= B_2 \bar{A}_2 + \bar{B}_2 A_1 \bar{B}_1 + \bar{B}_2 A_2 A_1$$

K-map of $A = B$

$B_2 B_1$	$A_2 A_1$	00	01	11	10
00		1			
01			1		
11				1	
10					1

$$= A_1 B_1 \bar{B}_2 \bar{A}_2 + B_1 B_2 \bar{A}_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 A_1 A_2 + B_2 \bar{B}_1 A_1 \bar{A}_2$$

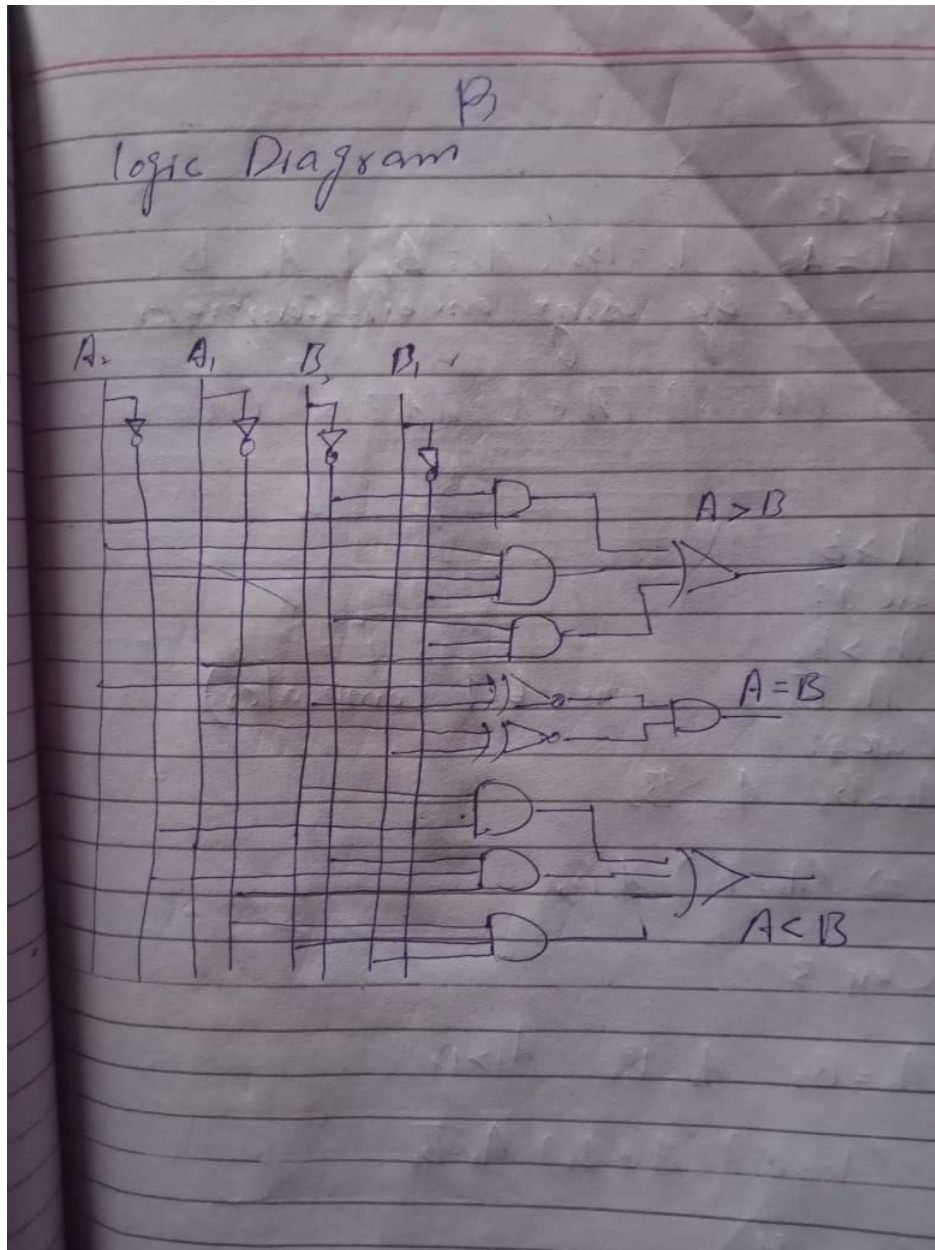
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \bar{B}_2 \bar{A}_2 (\bar{A}_1 \bar{B}_1 + B_1 A_1) + B_2 A_2 (B_1 A_1 + \bar{B}_1 \bar{A}_1) \\
 &= \bar{A}_1 \bar{B}_1 + A_1 B_1 (\bar{B}_2 \bar{A}_2 + B_2 A_2) \\
 &= (A_1 \odot B_1) \cdot (A_2 \odot B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

K-map of $A < B$

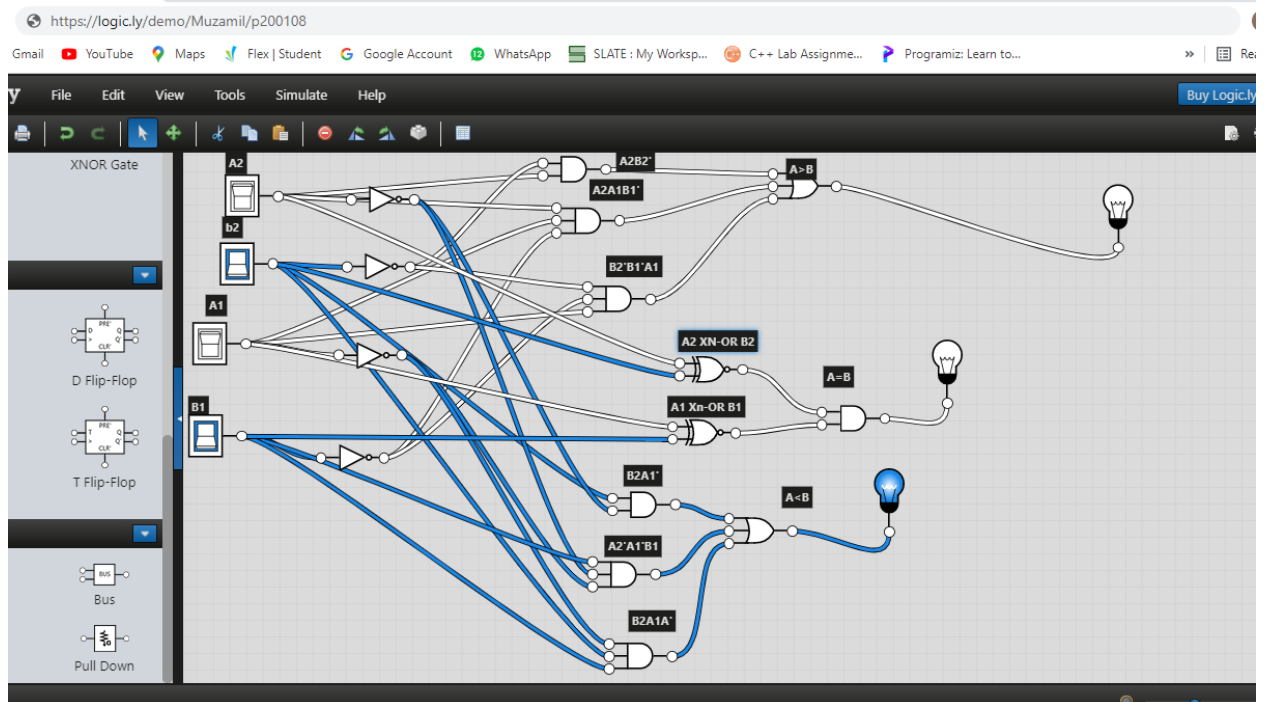
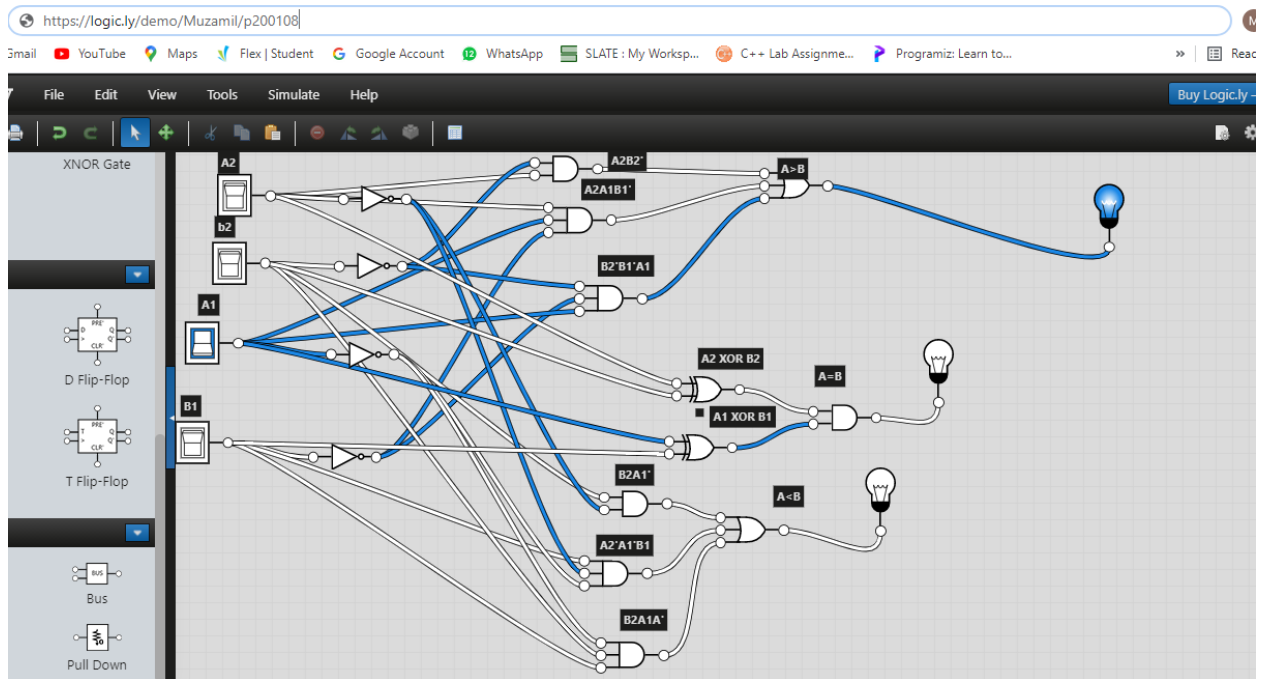
$A_2 A_1 \backslash B_2 B_1$	00	01	11	10
00				
01	1			
11	1		1	1
10	1	1		

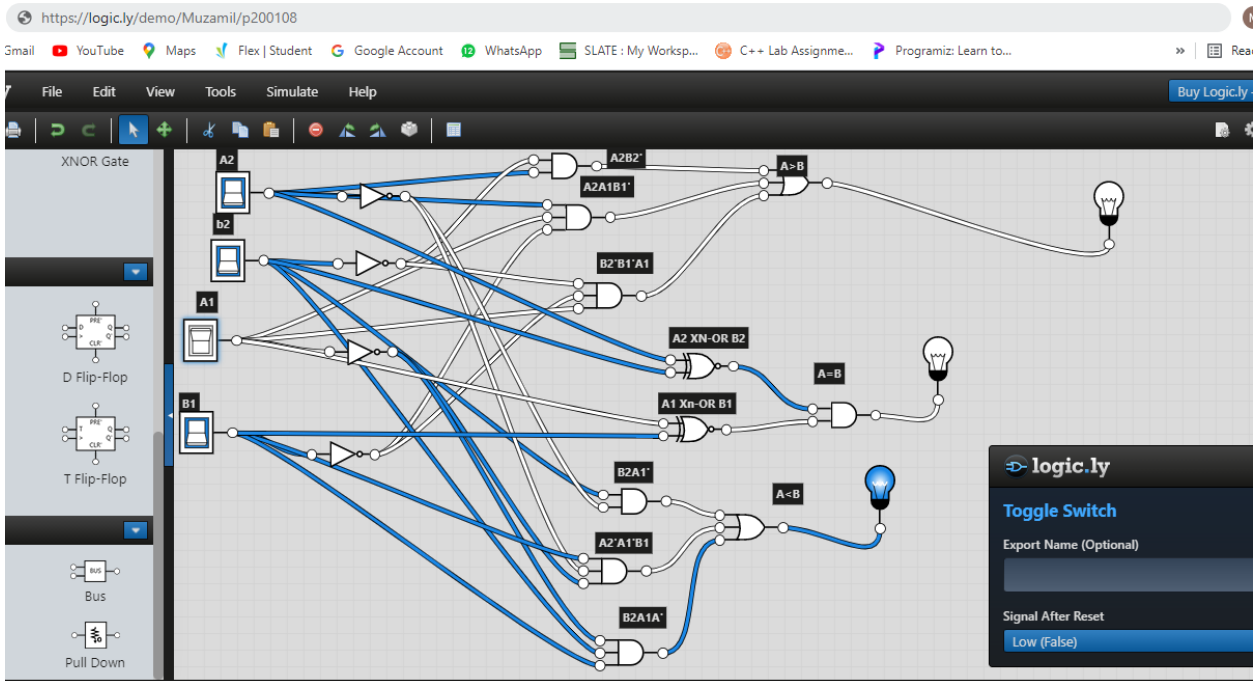
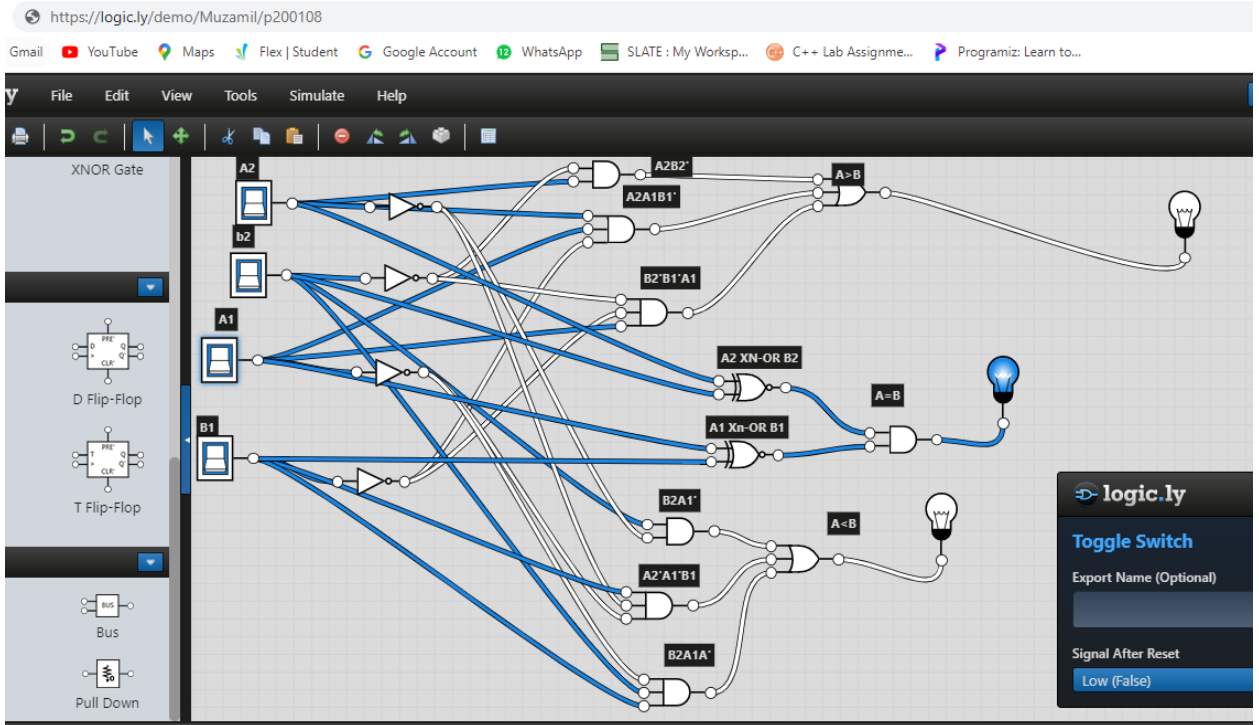
$$= B_2 \bar{A}_2 + B_2 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_1 + B_2 B_1 \bar{A}_1$$

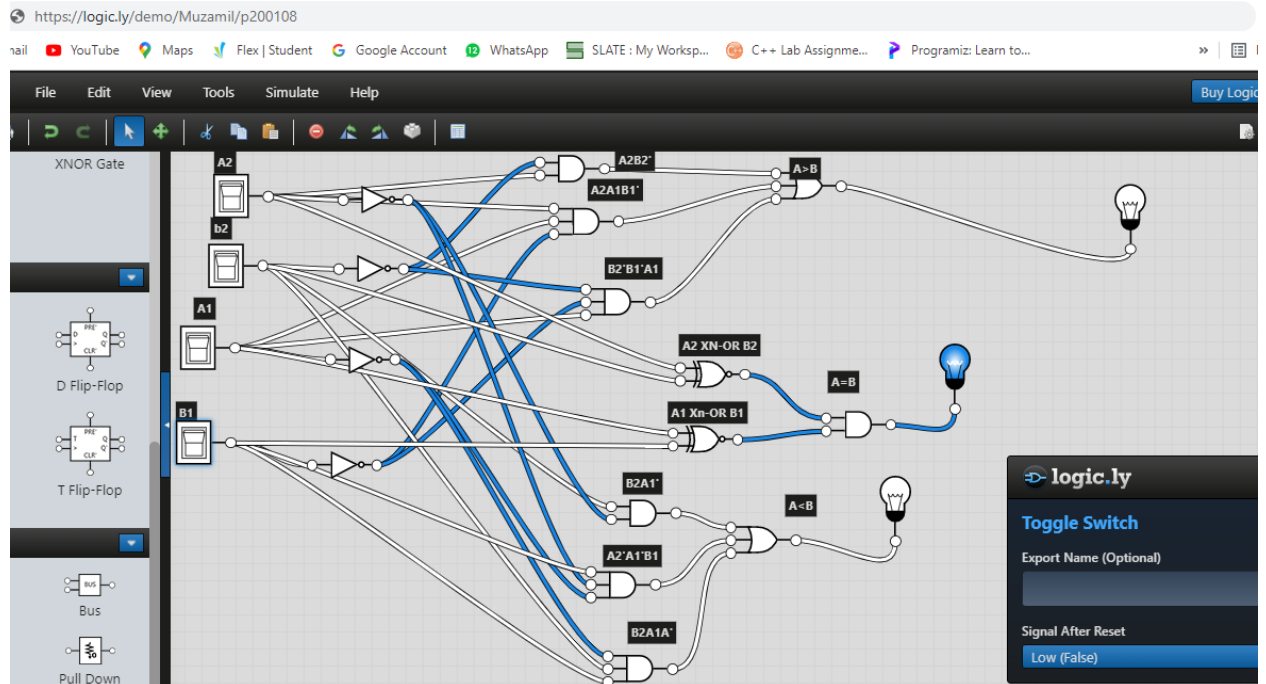
c) Logic Diagram



d) Software Simulation (Show here your results for each combination that gives a high output)







- 2) Construct a logic circuit for a 4-bit magnitude comparator Also write the Boolean expression for output(s). Simulate your circuit in logically software.

You may take help from the logic diagram available on the Internet and compare it with yours for better understanding.

The logic circuit should be hand drawn (neatly) with all necessary labels (inputs/outputs).

4-Bit Magnitude Comparator

a) Truth Table

A3B3	A2B2	A1B1	A0B0	A>B	A=B	A<B	
A3>B3				1	0	0	
A3<B3				0	0	1	
A3=B3	A2>B2			1	0	0	
A3=B3	A2<B2			0	0	1	
A3=B3	A2=B2	A1>B1		1	0	0	
A3=B3	A2=B2	A1<B1		0	0	1	
A3=B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0>B0	1	0	0	
A3=B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0<B0	0	0	1	
A3=B3	A2=B2	A1=B1	A0=B0	0	1	0	

b) Boolean Expression

4-bit

$$A=B$$

Case 1

$$A_3=B_3, A_2=B_2, A_1=B_1, A_0=B_0$$

\Rightarrow By using one bit comparator

$$\Rightarrow (A_3 \odot B_3) \cdot (A_2 \odot B_2) \cdot (A_1 \odot B_1) \cdot (A_0 \odot B_0)$$

$$A > B$$

Case 1

$$A_3 > B_3$$

$$A_3 \odot B_3$$

(one-bit comparator)

Case 2

$$A_3=B_3, A_2 > B_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (A_3 \odot B_3) \cdot A_2 \cdot \bar{B}_2$$

Case 3

$$A_3=B_3, A_2=B_2, A_1 > B_1$$

$$(A_3 \odot B_3) \cdot (A_2 \odot B_2) \cdot A_1 \cdot \bar{B}_1$$

Case 4

$$A_3=B_3, A_2=B_2, A_1=B_1, A_0 > B_0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A_3 \odot B_3) \cdot (A_2 \odot B_2) \cdot (A_1 \odot B_1) \cdot A_0 \cdot \bar{B}_0$$

c)

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$$A < B$$

Case 1

$$A_3 < B_3$$

$$\bar{A}_3 B_3$$

Case 2

$$(A_3 \odot B_3) \bar{A}_2 B_2$$

Case 3

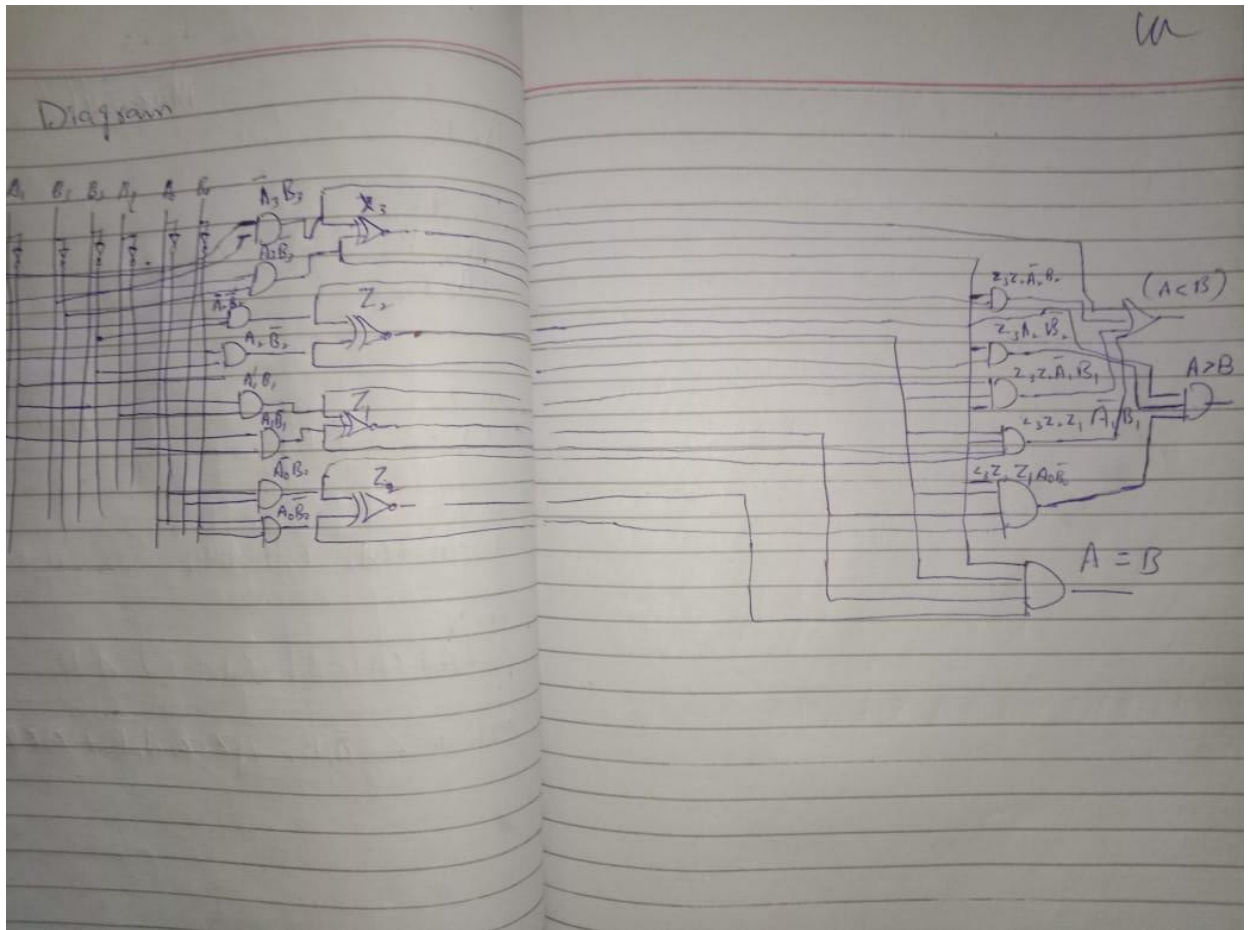
$$(A_3 \odot B_3) (A_2 \odot B_2) \bar{A}_1 B_1$$

Case 4

$$(A_3 \odot B_3) (A_2 \odot B_2) (A_1 \odot B_1) \bar{A}_0 B_0$$

$$= \bar{A}_3 B_3 + Z_3 \bar{A}_2 B_2 + Z_3 Z_2 A_1 B_1 + Z_3 Z_2 Z_1 \bar{A}_0 B_0$$

d) Logic Diagram



e)

- f) Software Simulation ([Show here your results for each combination that gives a high output](#))

