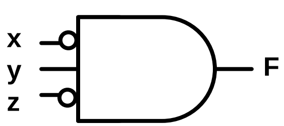
Unit 10

Fundamental Digital Building Blocks: Decoders & Multiplexers

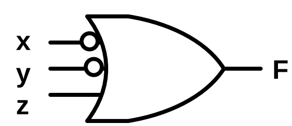
Checkers / Decoders

- Recall
  - AND gates output '1' for only a single combination
  - OR gates output '0' for only a single combination
  - Inputs (inverted or non-inverted) determine which combination is checked for
  - We say that gate is "checking for" or "decoding" a specific combination



AND gate decoding (checking for) combination 010

X	Y	Z	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0



OR gate decoding (checking for) combination 110

X	Y	Z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

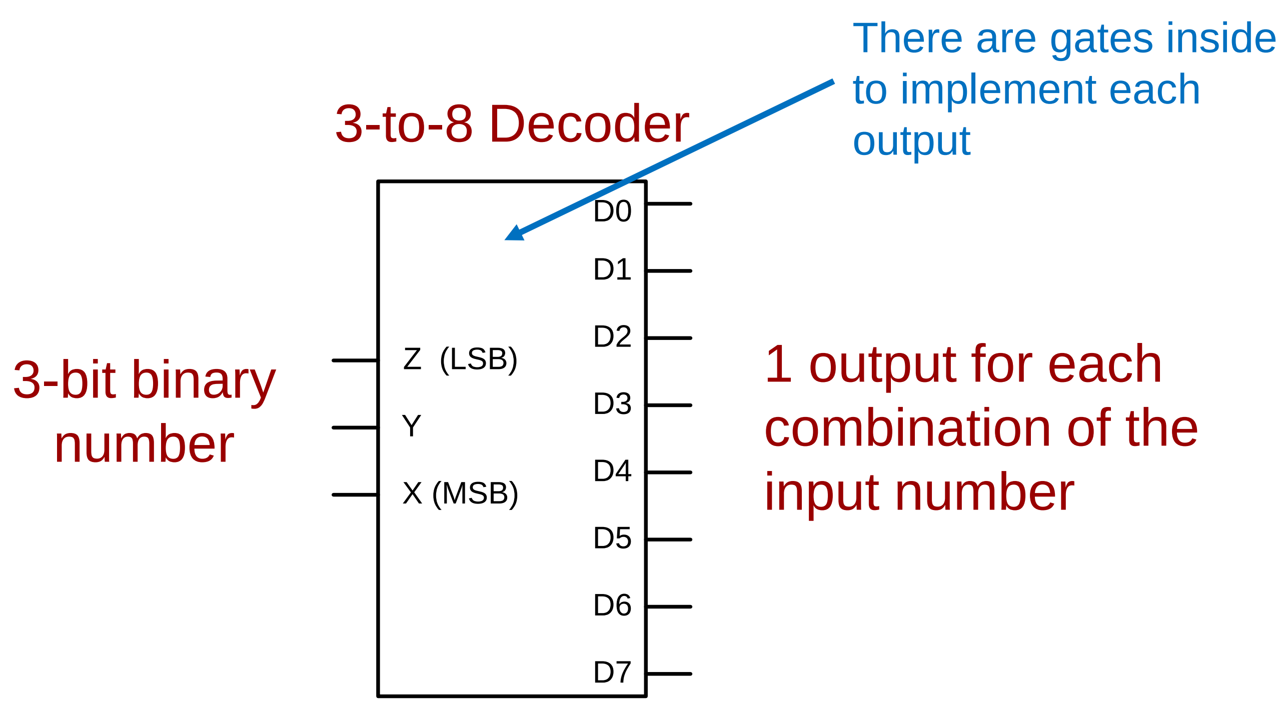
Motivation

- Just like there are patterns and structures that occur commonly in nature, there are several common logic structures that occur over and over again in digital circuits
  - Decoders, Multiplexers, Adders, Registers
- In addition, we design hardware using a hierarchical approach
  - We design a small component using basic logic gates (e.g. a 1-bit mux)
  - We build a large component by interconnecting many copies of the small component + a few extra gates (e.g. a 32-bit mux)
  - We build chips by interconnecting many large components (e.g. a router)
  - Each components is truly made out of many gates but the design process is faster and easier by using hierarchy
- Let's look at a few common components
  - We'll start by describing the behavior of the component and then determine what gates are inside

DECODERS

Decoders

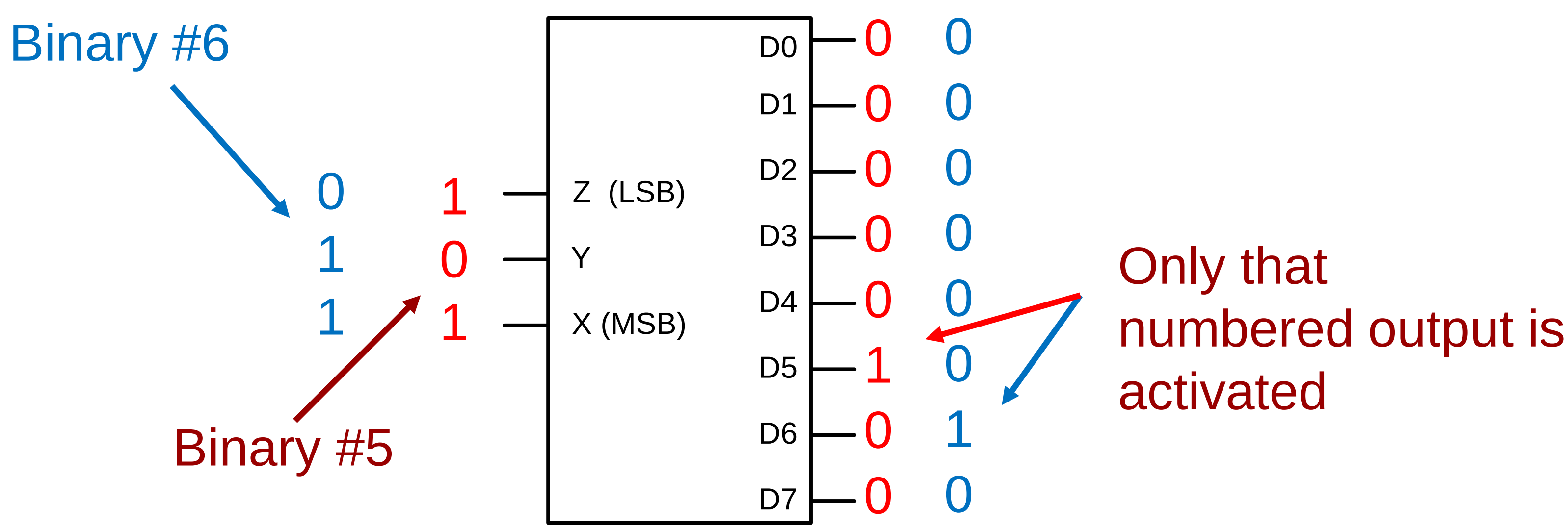
- A decoder is a building block that:
  - Takes in an n-bit binary number as input
  - Decodes that binary number and activates the corresponding output
  - Individual outputs for _______________ input combinations



Decoders

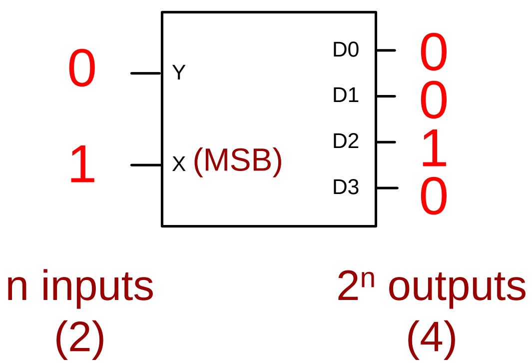
- A decoder is a building block that:
  - Takes a binary number as input
  - Decodes that binary number and activates the corresponding output
  - Put in 6=110, Output 6 activates (‘1’)
  - Put in 5=101, Output 5 activates (‘1’)

X	Y	Z	D 0	D 1	D 2	D 3	D 4	D 5	D 6	D 7
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

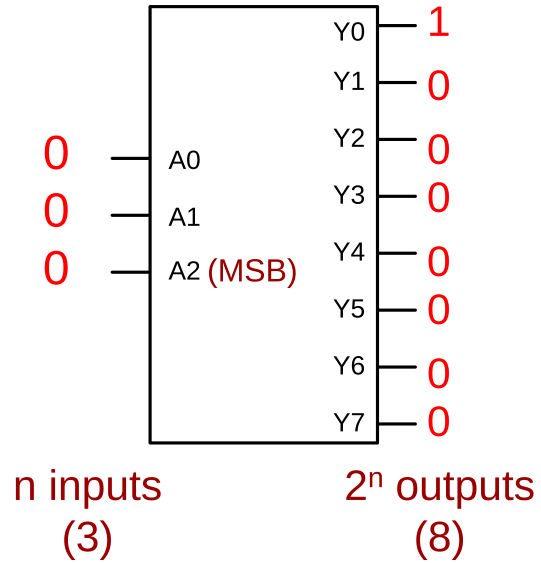


Decoder Sizes

- A decoder w/ an **n-bit input** has **2^n outputs**
  - 1 output for every combination of the n-bit input



2-to-4 Decoder

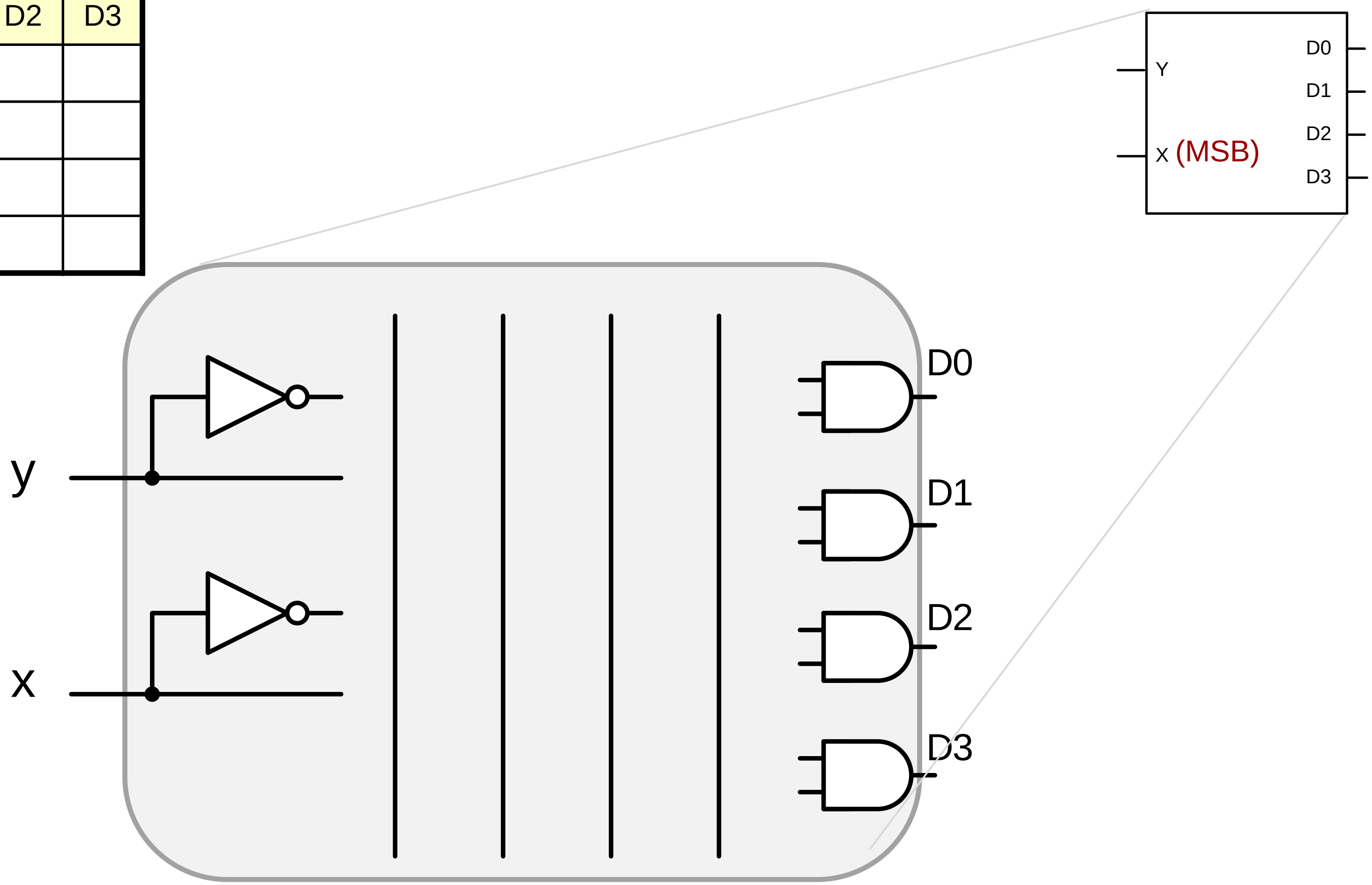


3-to-8 Decoder

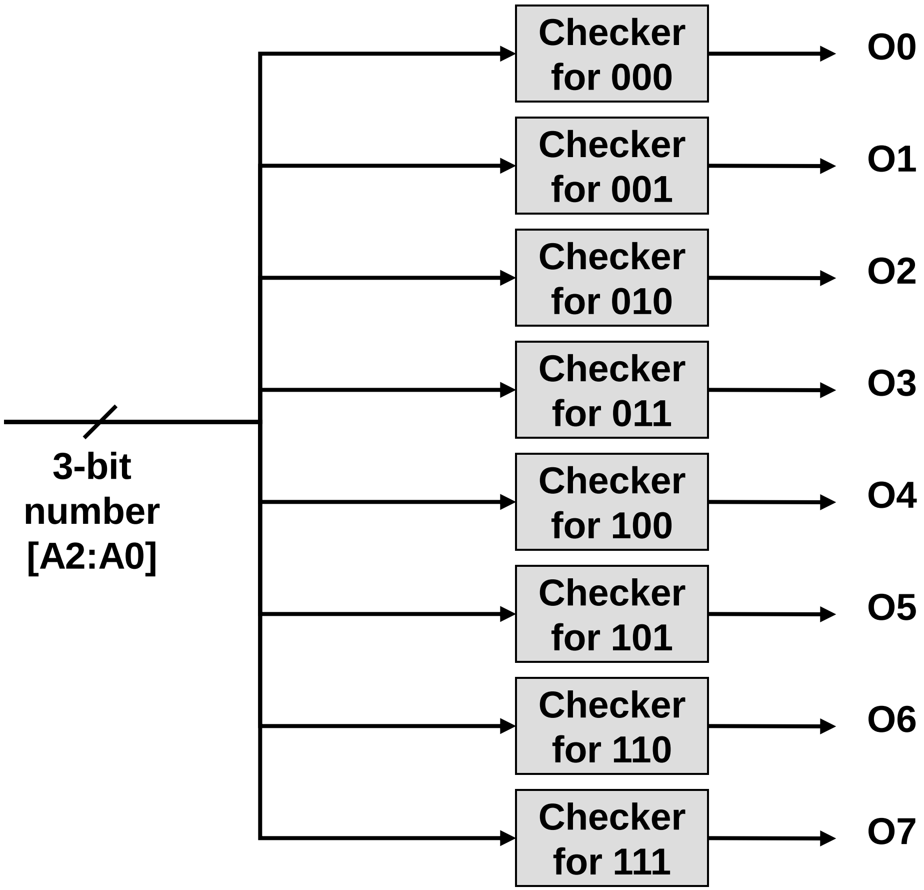
Exercise

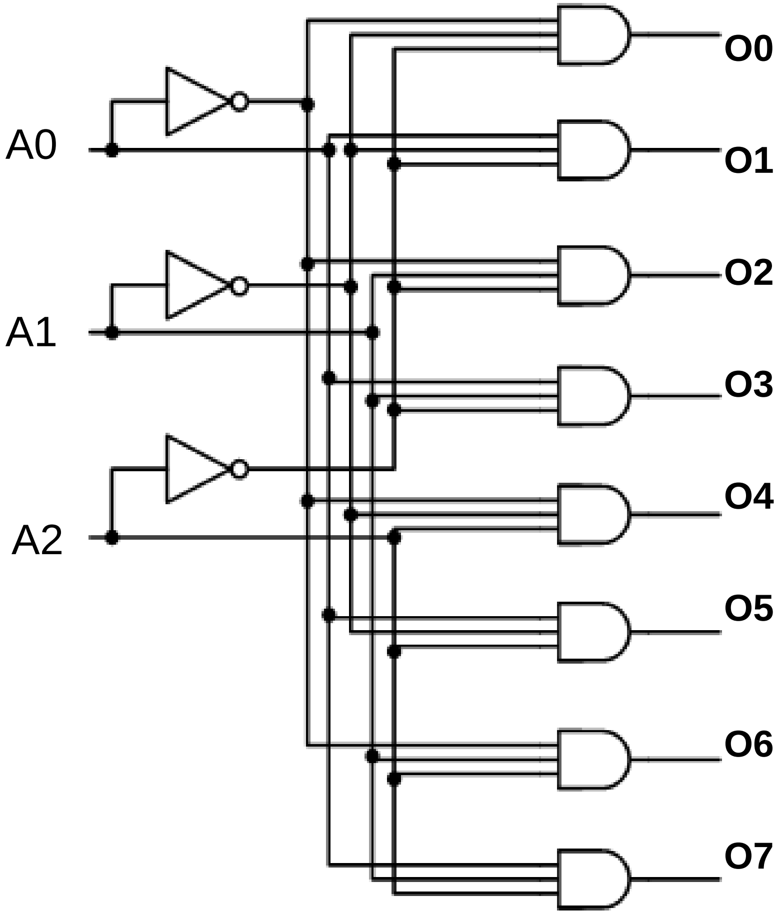
- Complete the design of a 2-to-4 decoder

X	Y	D0	D1	D2	D3
0	0				
0	1				
1	0				
1	1				



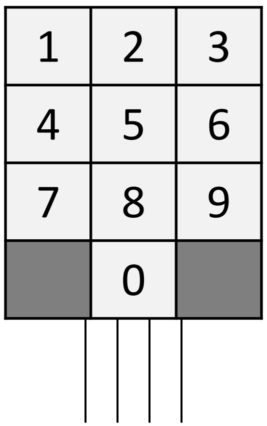
Building Decoders

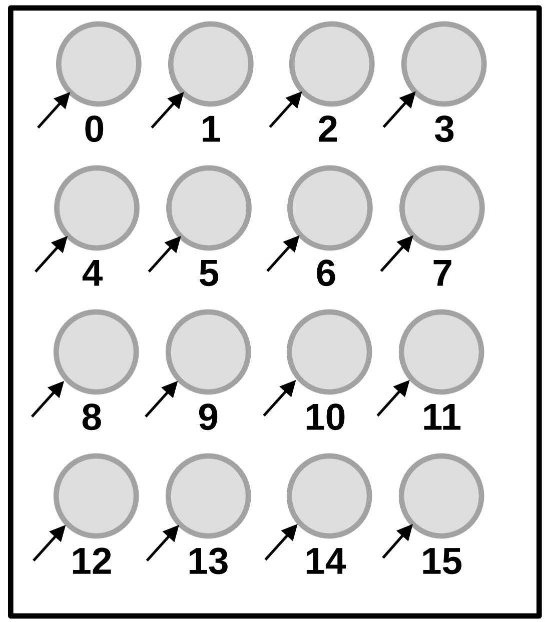




Vending Machine Example

Assuming the keypad produces a 4-bit numeric output, add logic to produce the release signals for each of the 16 vending items.

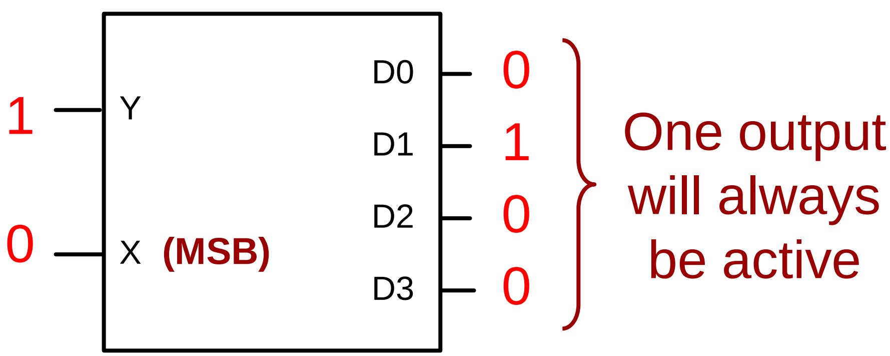




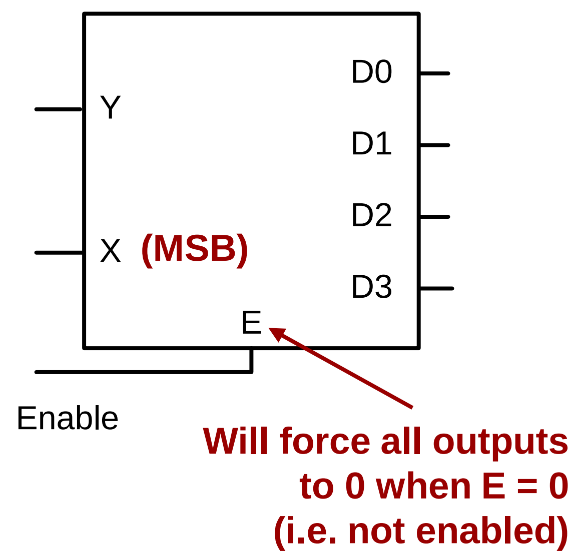
Consider any problems with this design.

Enables

- In a normal decoder, exactly one output is active at all times
- It may be undesirable to always have an active output
- We can add an extra input (called an enable) that can independently force all the outputs to their inactive values

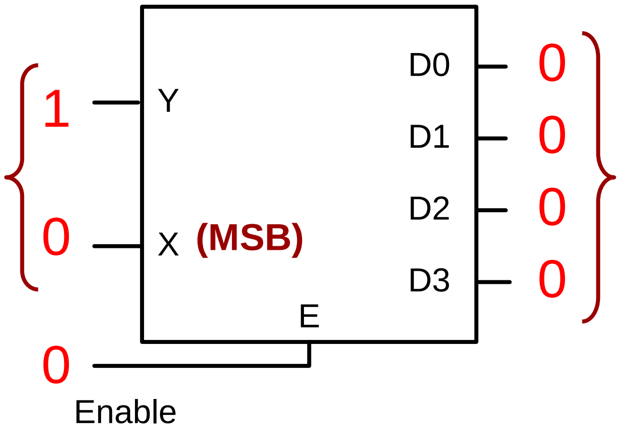


2-to-4 Decoder



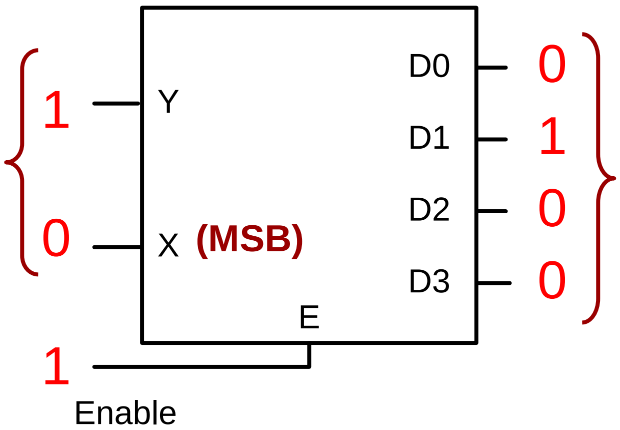
Enables

When E=0,
inputs is
ignored



Since E=0,
all outputs = 0

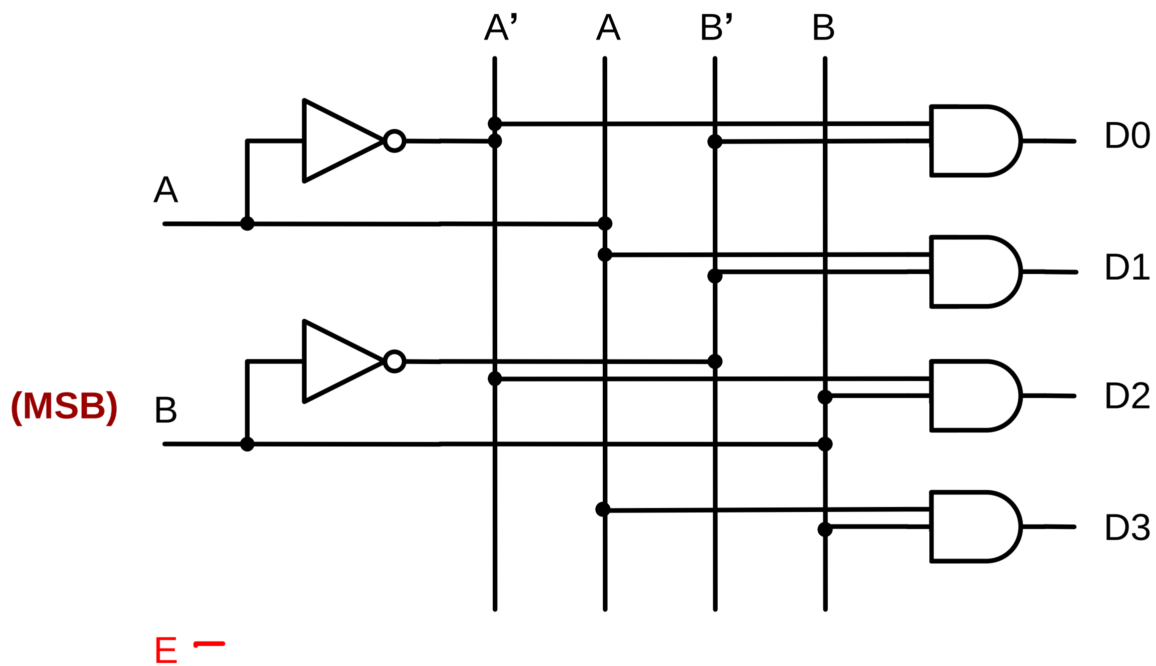
When E=1,
inputs will cause the
appropriate output to
go active



Since E=1,
outputs will
function normally

Implementing Enables

- Original 2-to-4 decoder



When E=0, force all outputs = 0

When E=1, outputs operate as they did originally

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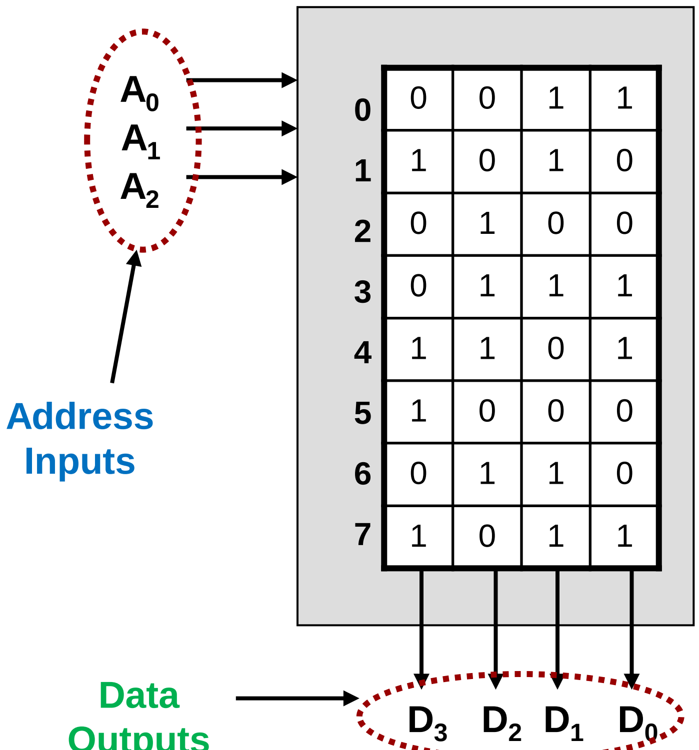
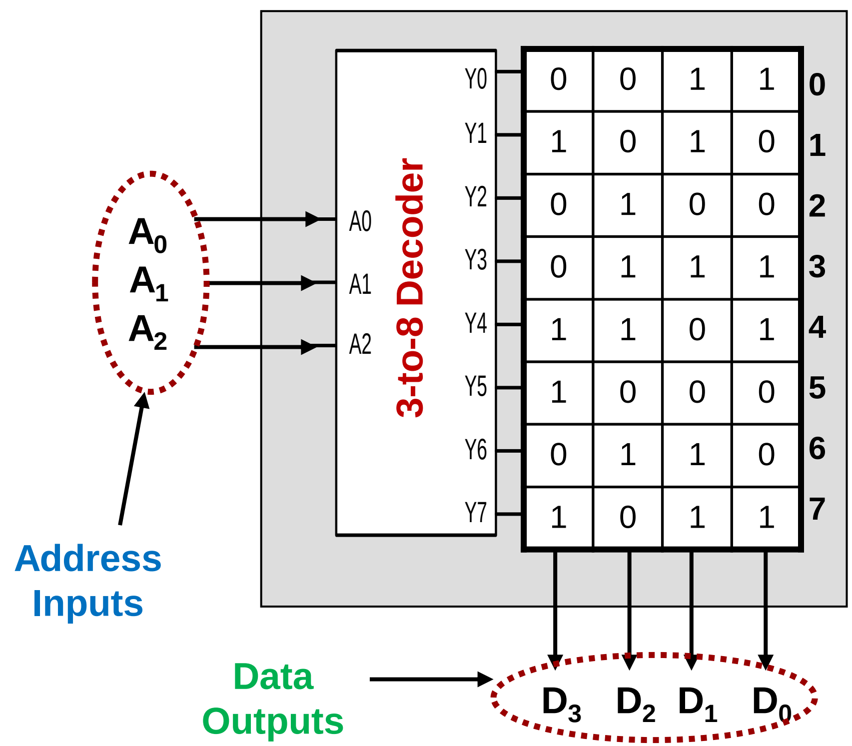
Another Application of Decoders: Memories

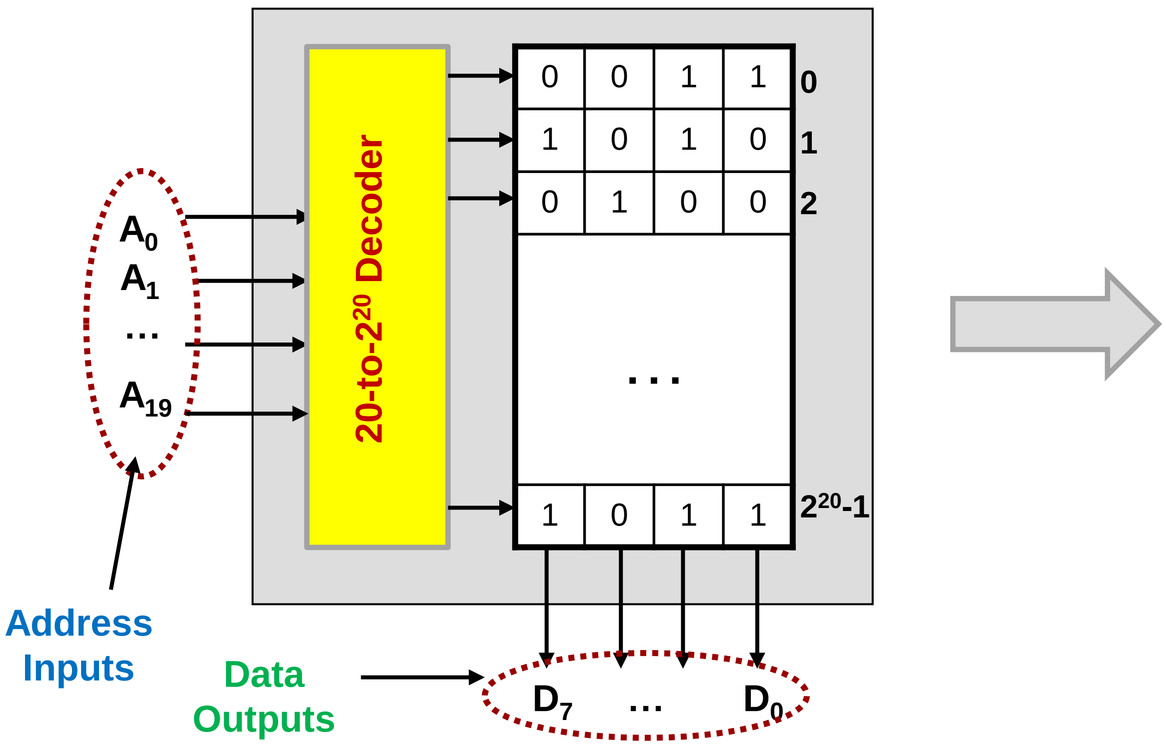
- All memories (RAMs, ROMs) use decoders to select the desired data given an address (each location/byte corresponds to one address combination)
- If you have a 1 MB (2^{20} bytes) RAM, there is a 20-to-2^{20} decoder present in that device

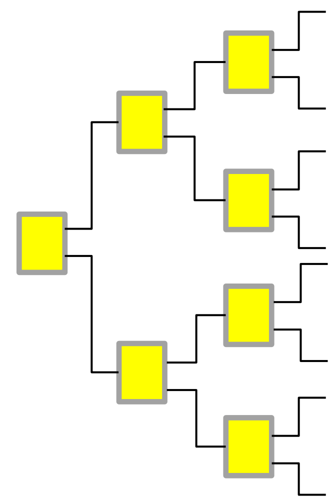




Building Large Decoders

- If you have 1 MB (2^{20} bytes) RAM, there is a 20-to-2^{20} decoder present in that device
- How can we create such large decoders?
  - Through hierarchy (building-block methodology)..usually of linear chains or tree-based structures



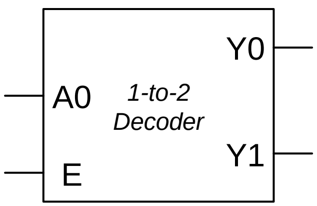


Small decoders connected in a tree to create a LARGE decoder.

Larger Decoder Exercise 1

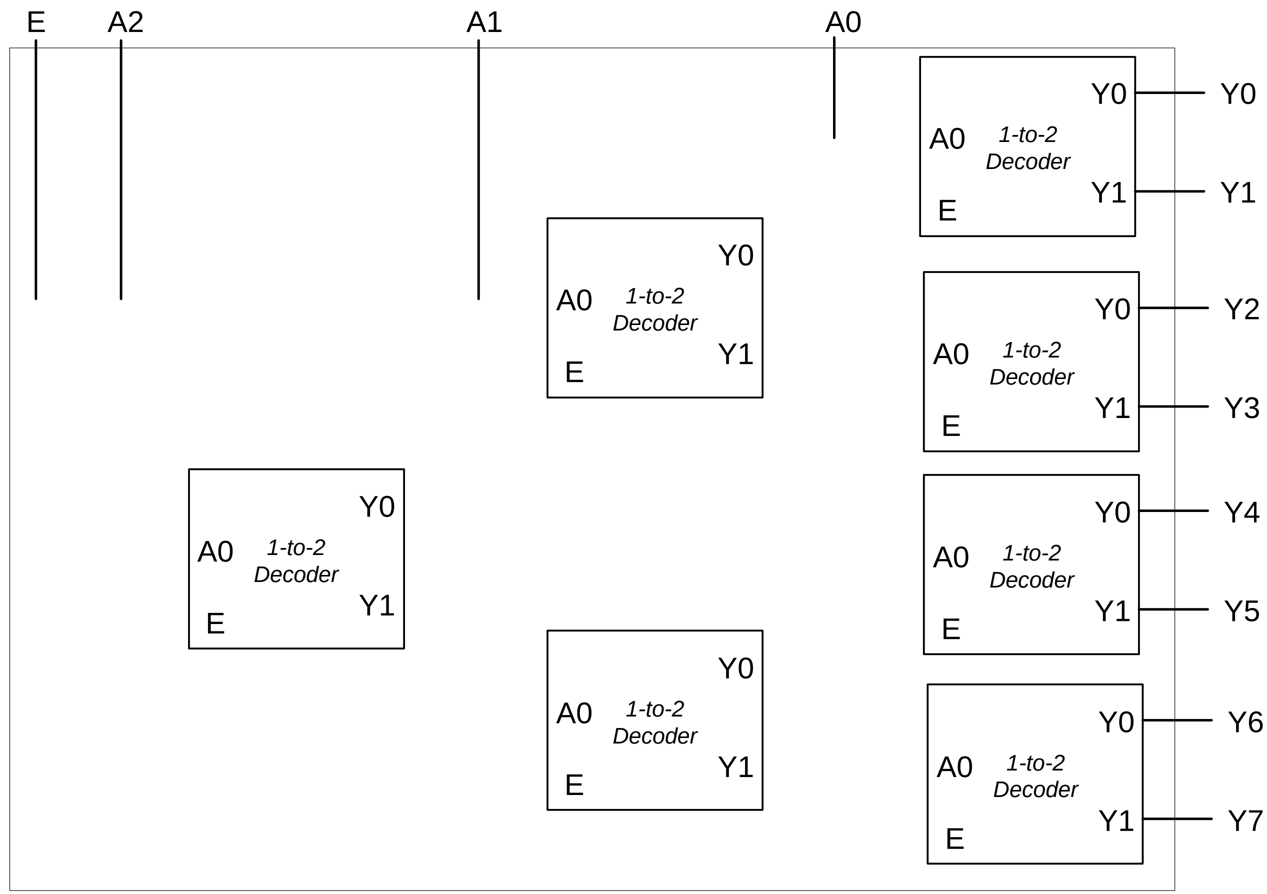
- Build a 3-to-8 decoder from 1-to-2 decoders

1-to-2 Decoder Operation

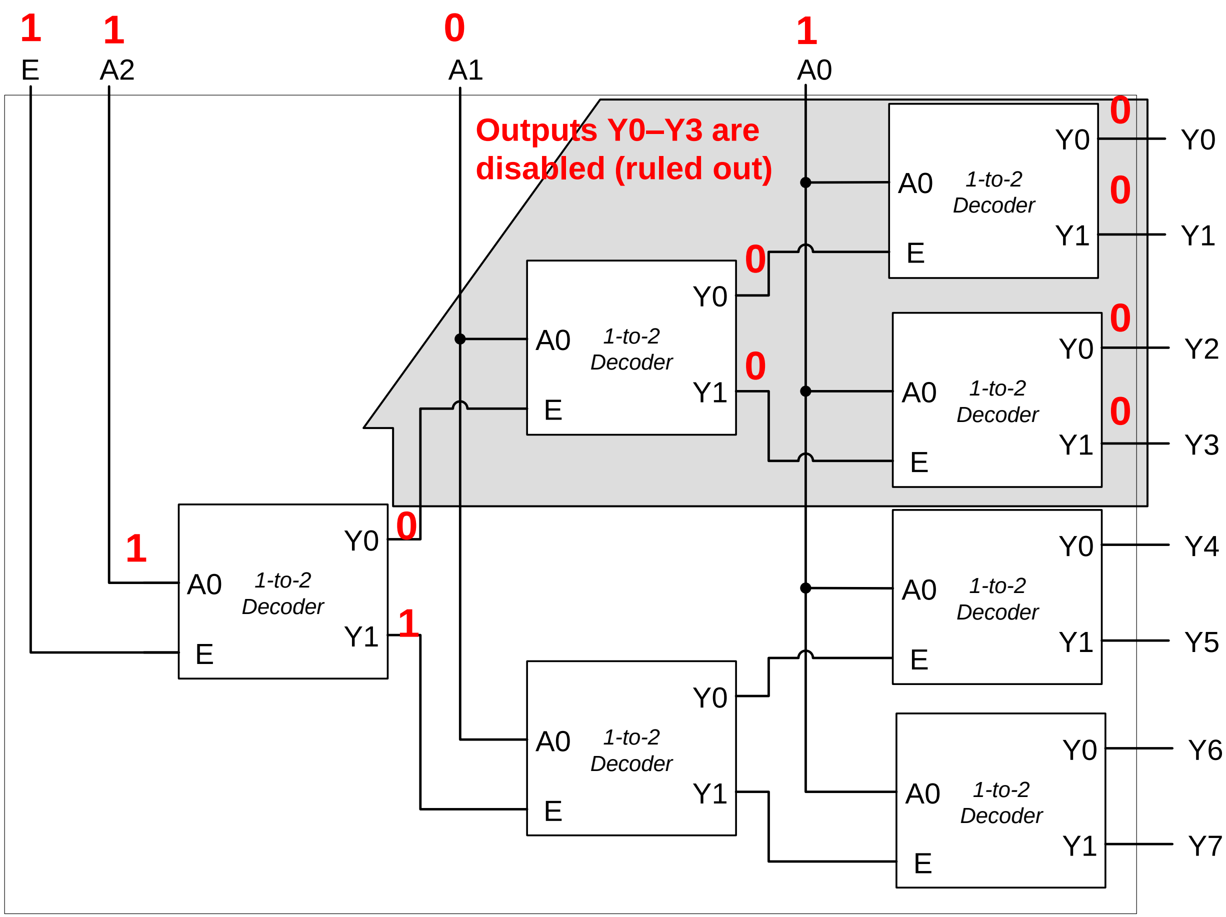


E	A0	Y0	Y1
0	X		
1	0		
1	1		

X = not relevant (same result for all possible values of A0)



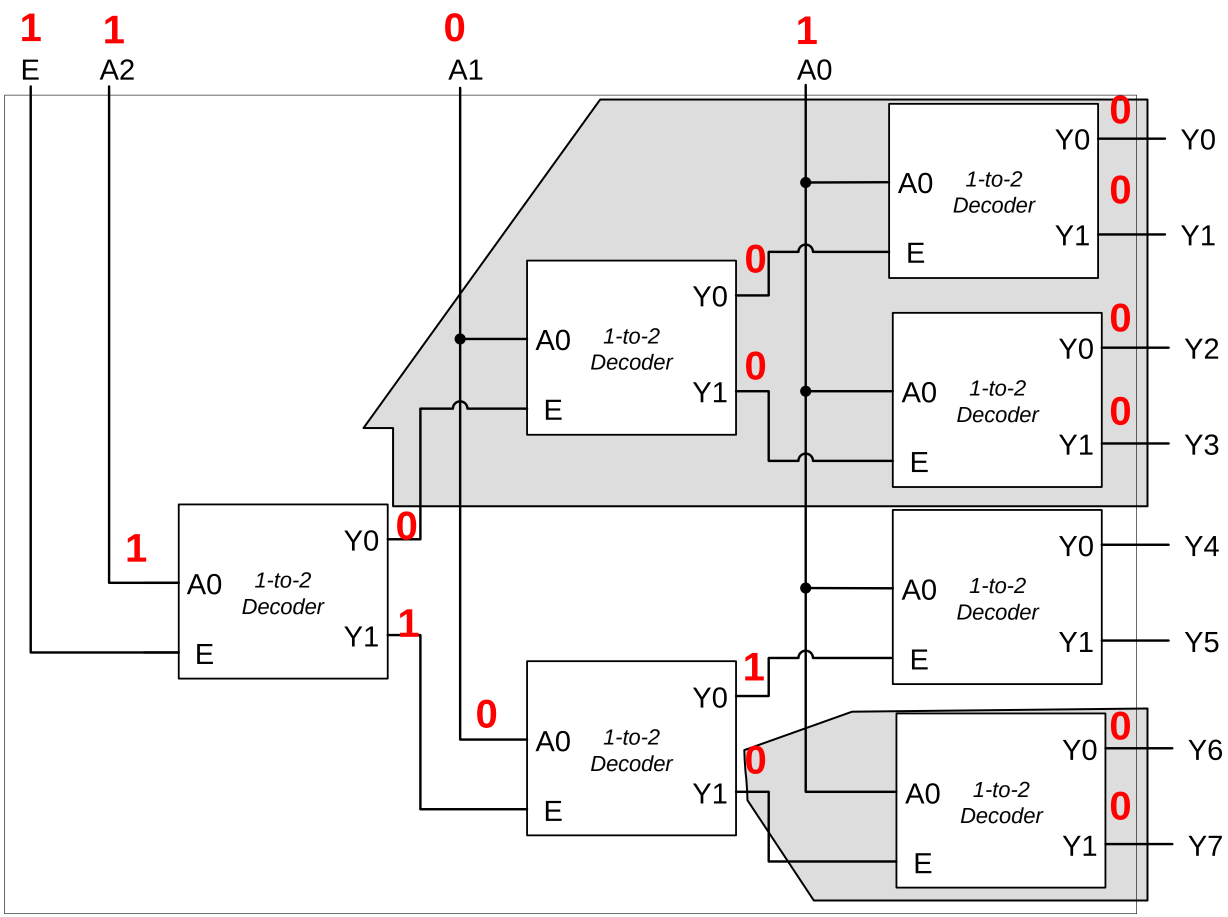
Larger Decoder Exercise 1a



A_2	A_1	A_0	Active Output
0	0	0	Y_0
0	0	1	Y_1
0	1	0	Y_2
0	1	1	Y_3
1	0	0	Y_4
	0	1	Y_5
	1	0	Y_6
	1	1	Y_7

Decode the MSB…possible combos = 4-7

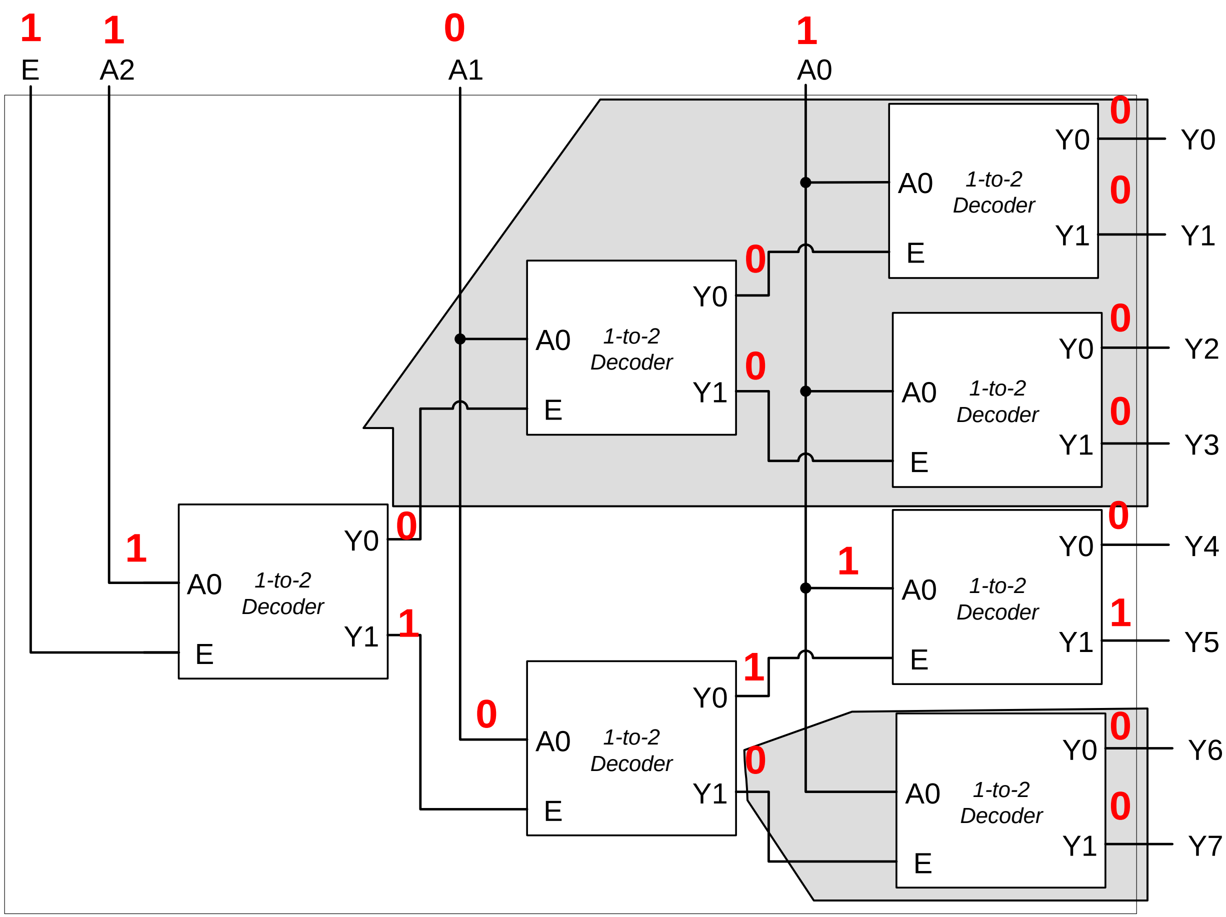
Larger Decoder Exercise 1b



A_2	A_1	A_0	Active Output
0	0	0	Y_0
0	0	1	Y_1
0	1	0	Y_2
0	1	1	Y_3
1	0	0	Y_4
		1	Y_5
	1	0	Y_6
	1	1	Y_7

Decode the A_1 …possible combos = 5-6

Larger Decoder Exercise 1c



A_2	A_1	A_0	Active Output
0	0	0	Y_0
0	0	1	Y_1
0	1	0	Y_2
0	1	1	Y_3
1	0	0	Y_4
		1	Y_5
	1	0	Y_6
	1	1	Y_7

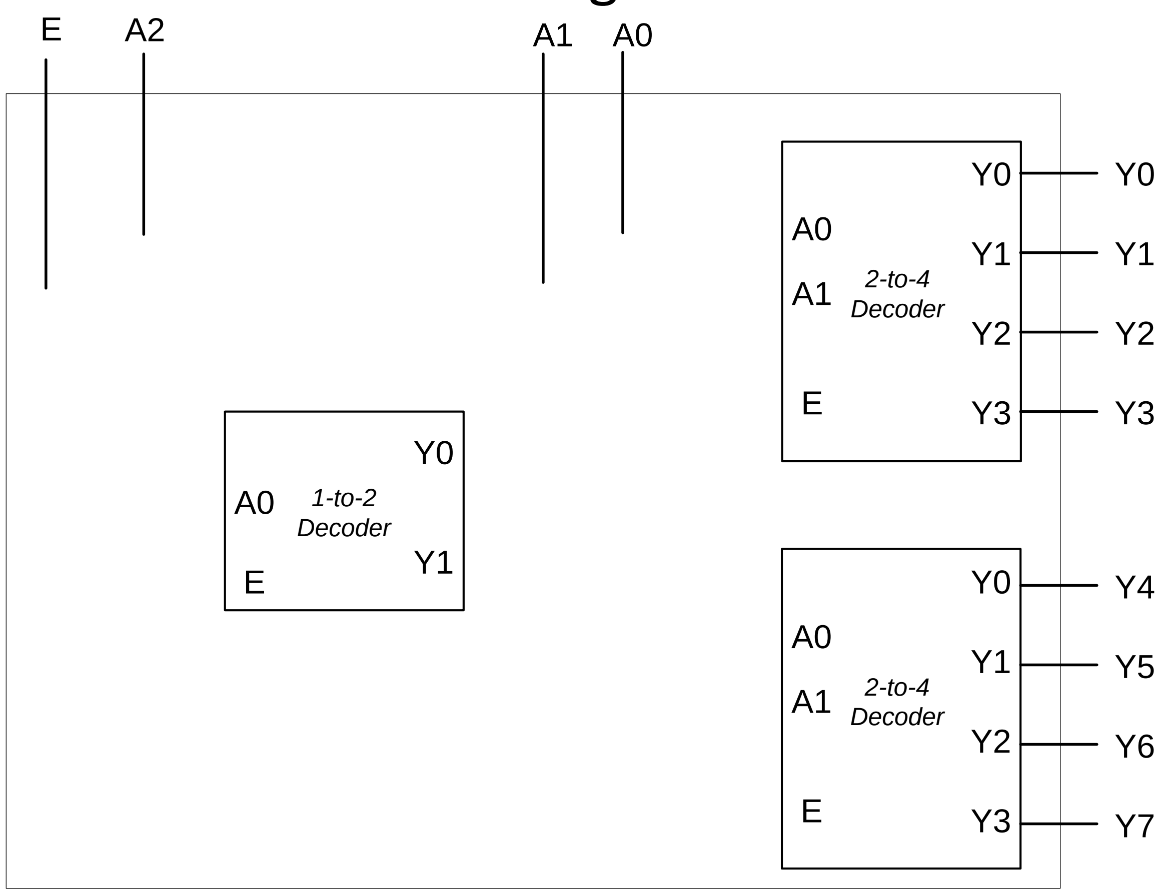
Decode the A_0 …possible combo = 5

General Tree Decoder Approach

- Step 1: Outputs of one stage should connect to the ___________ of the next stage
- Step 2: All decoders in a stage (level) should decode the same _______
  - Usually, the MSB is connected to the first stage and LSB to the last stage

Larger Decoder Exercise 2

- Different size decoders can be utilized
  - Build a 3-to-8 decoder using 1-to-2 and 2-to-4 decoders



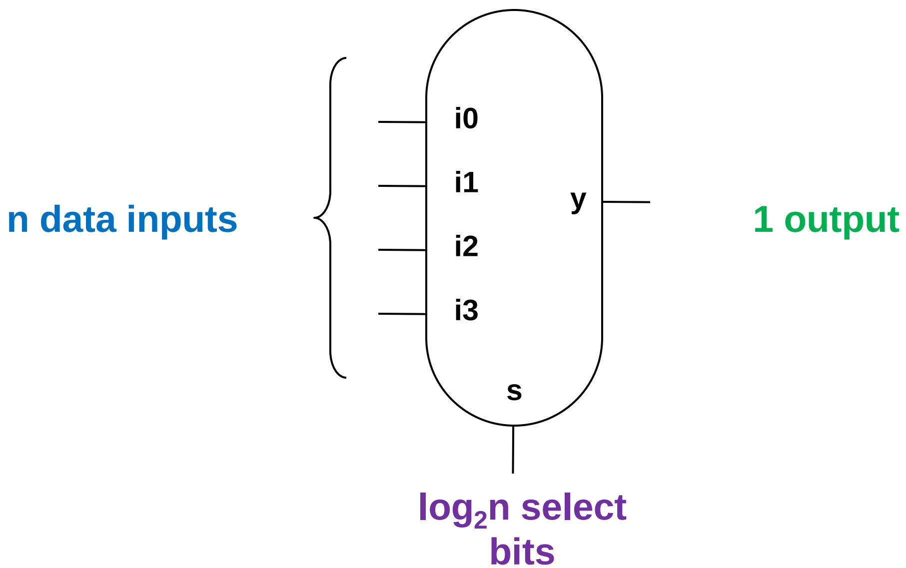
The if..else of digital hardware

MULTIPLEXERS

Multiplexers

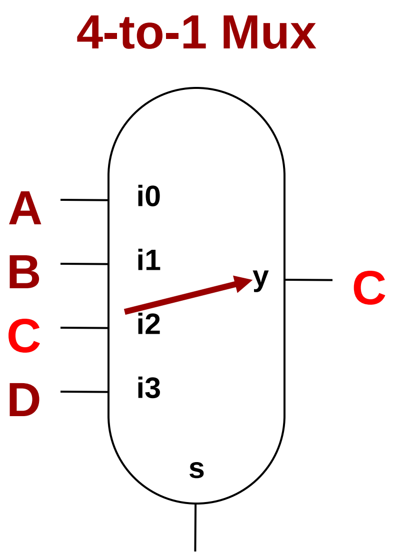
- Multiplexers are one of the most common digital circuits
- Anatomy: n data inputs, $\log_2 n$ select bits, 1 output
- A multiplexer ("mux" for short) selects one data input and passes it to the output

4-to-1 Mux



S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	i0
0	1	i1
1	0	i2
1	1	I3

Multiplexers



② Thus, input 2 = C is selected and passed to the output

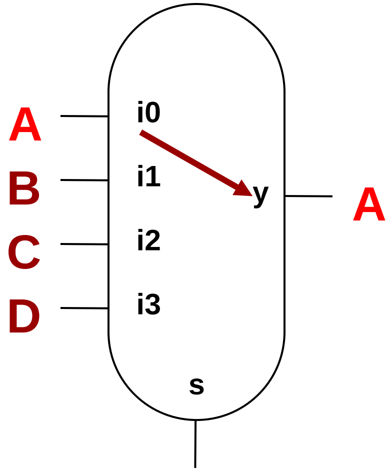
① Select bits = 10_2 = 2_{10}.

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	i0
0	1	i1
1	0	i2
1	1	I3

As long as the select bits are 10_2 = 2, whatever bit value appears on input 2 is copied to the output, same as if we had just wired input 2 directly to the output.

Multiplexers

4-to-1 Mux



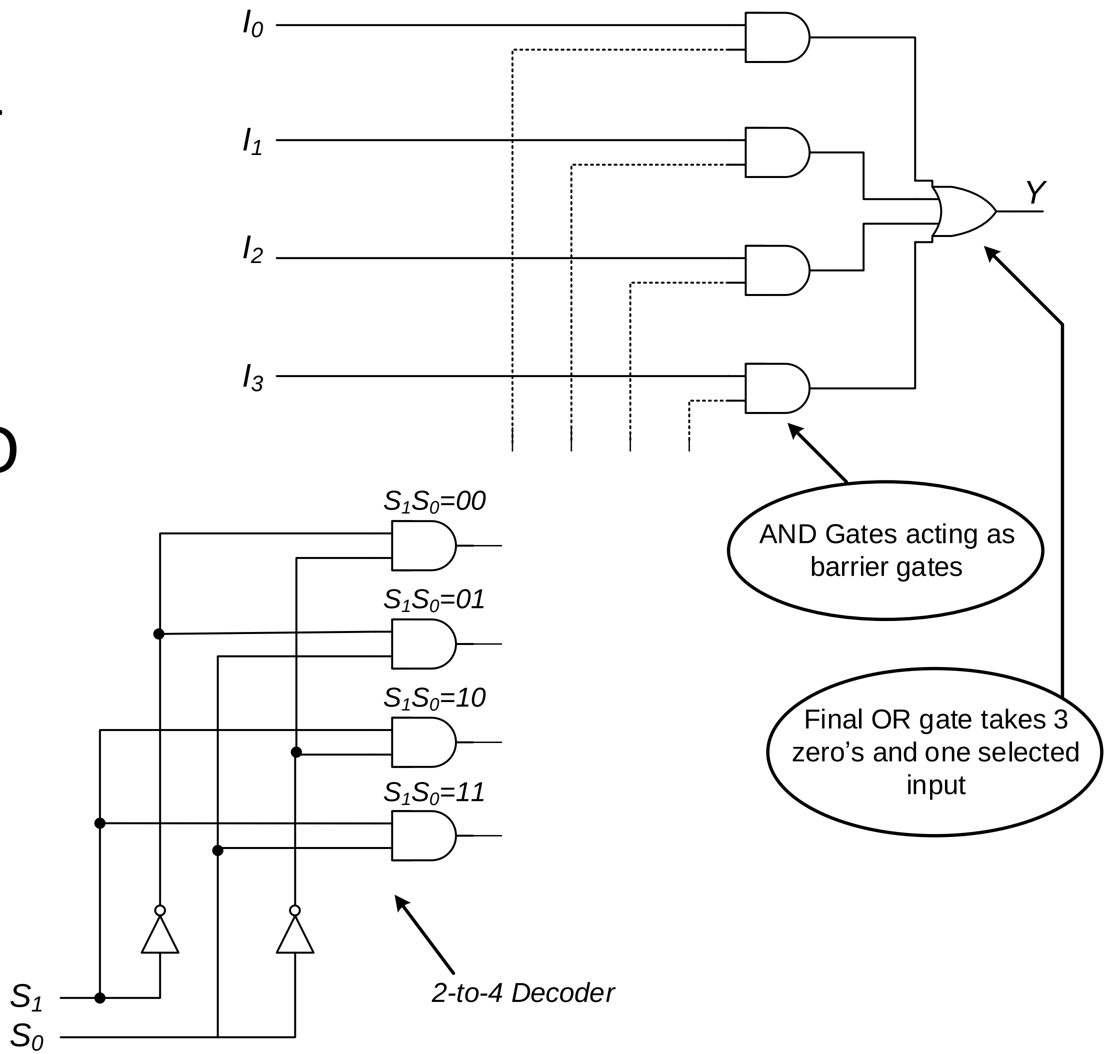
2 **Thus, input 0 = A is selected and passed to the output**

1 **Select bits = 00_2 = 0_{10}.**

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	i0
0	1	i1
1	0	i2
1	1	I3

Exercise: Build a 4-to-1 mux

- Complete the 4-to-1 mux to the right by drawing wires between the 2-to-4 decode and the AND gates

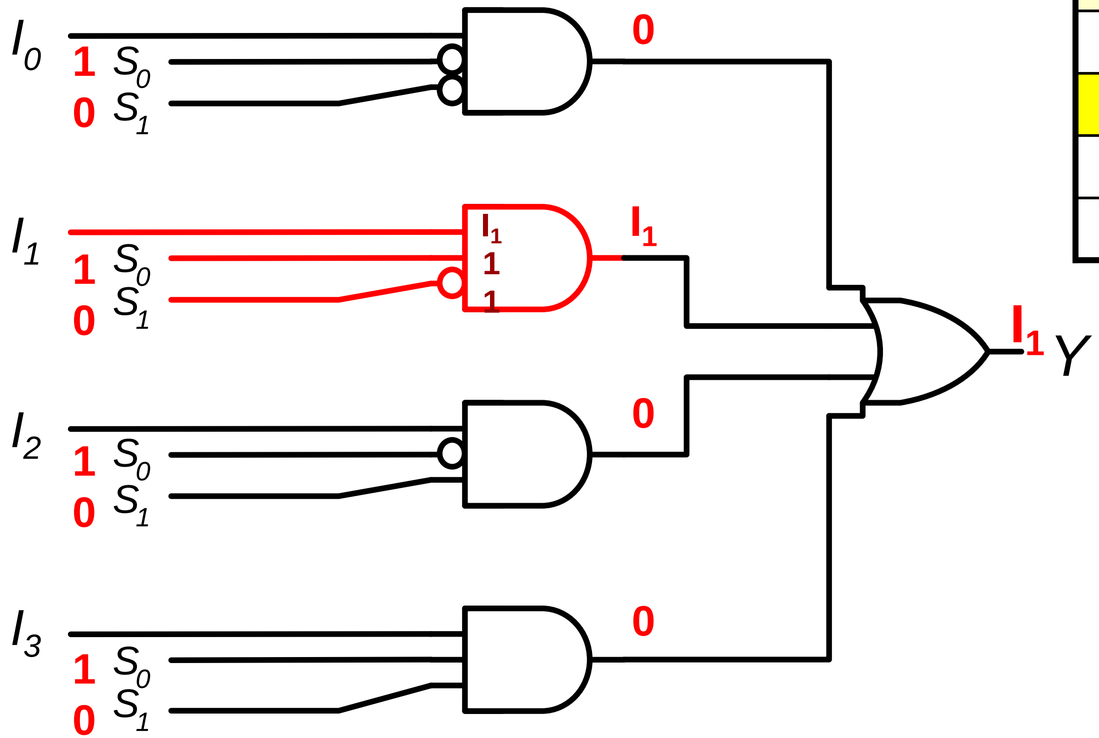


Building a Mux

- To build a mux
  - Decode the select bits and include the corresponding data input.
  - Finally OR all the first level outputs together.

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	i0
0	1	i1
1	0	i2
1	1	i3

$S_1S_0 = 01_2$

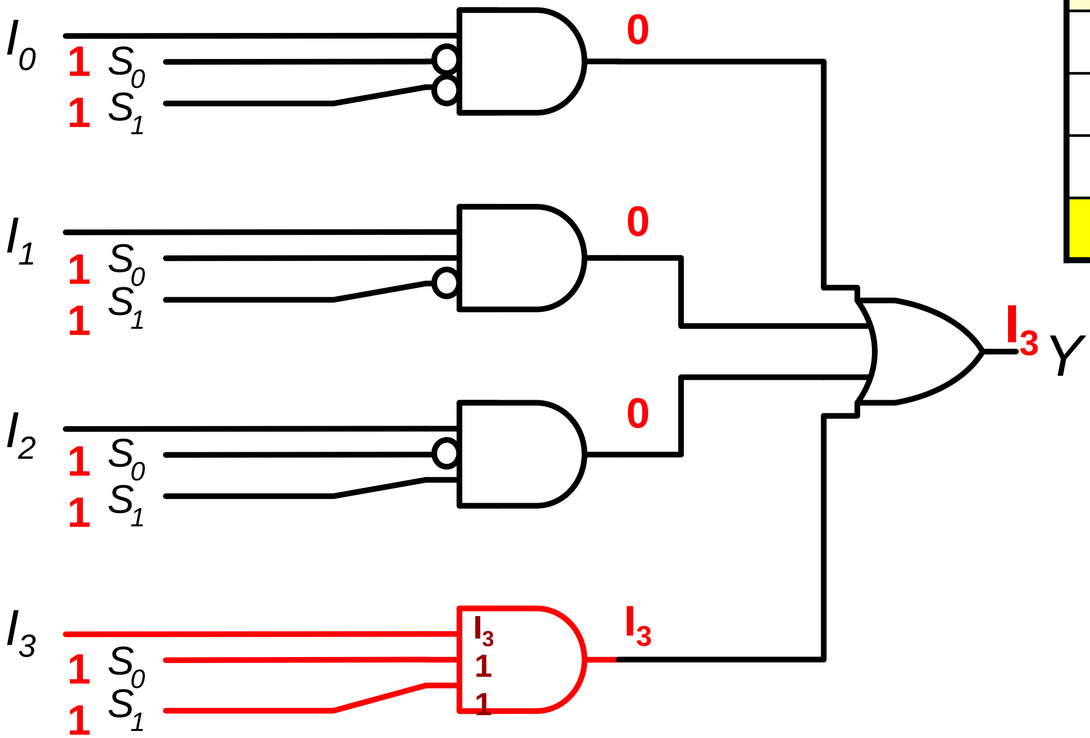


Building a Mux

- To build a mux
  - Decode the select bits and include the corresponding data input.
  - Finally OR all the first level outputs together.

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	i0
0	1	i1
1	0	i2
1	1	i3

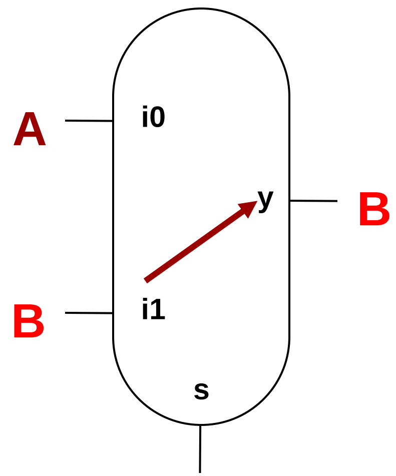
$S_1S_0 = 11_2$



2-to-1 Multiplexers

- We can design and build muxes with any number of inputs (2-to-1, 5-to-1, 16-to-1, etc.)

2-to-1 Mux



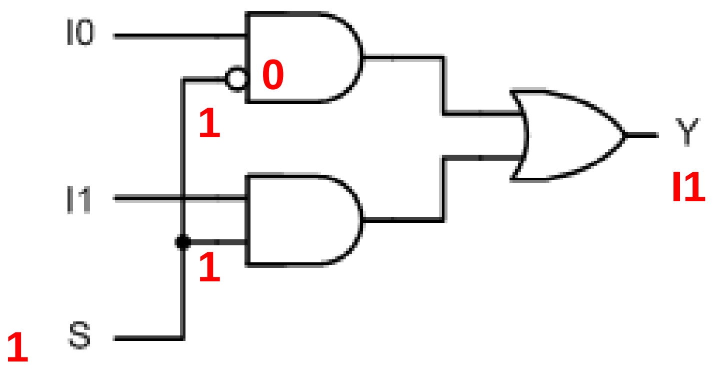
(2) **Thus, input 1 = B is selected and passed to the output**

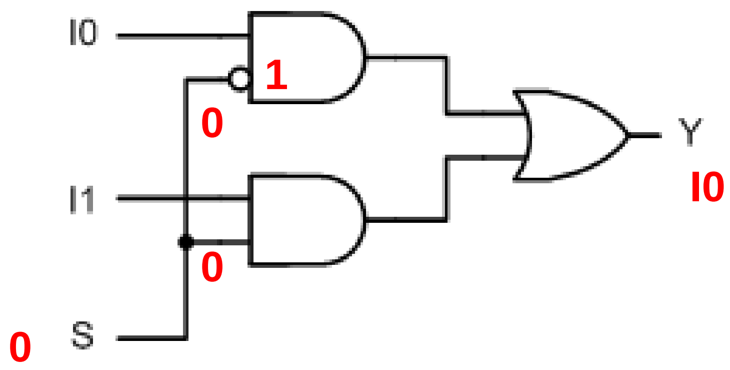
(1) **Select bits = 1_2 = 1_{10}.**

S	Y
0	i0
1	I1

Building a 2-to-1 Mux

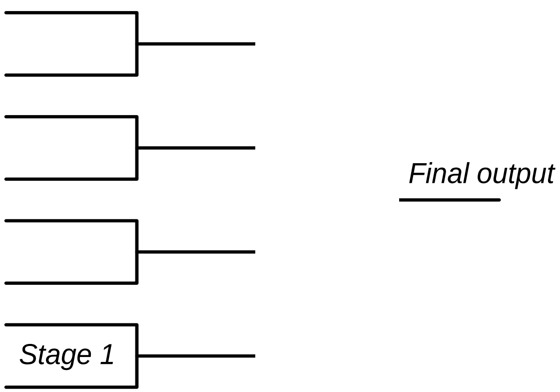
- To build a mux
  - Decode the select bits and include the corresponding data input.
  - Finally OR all the first level outputs together.





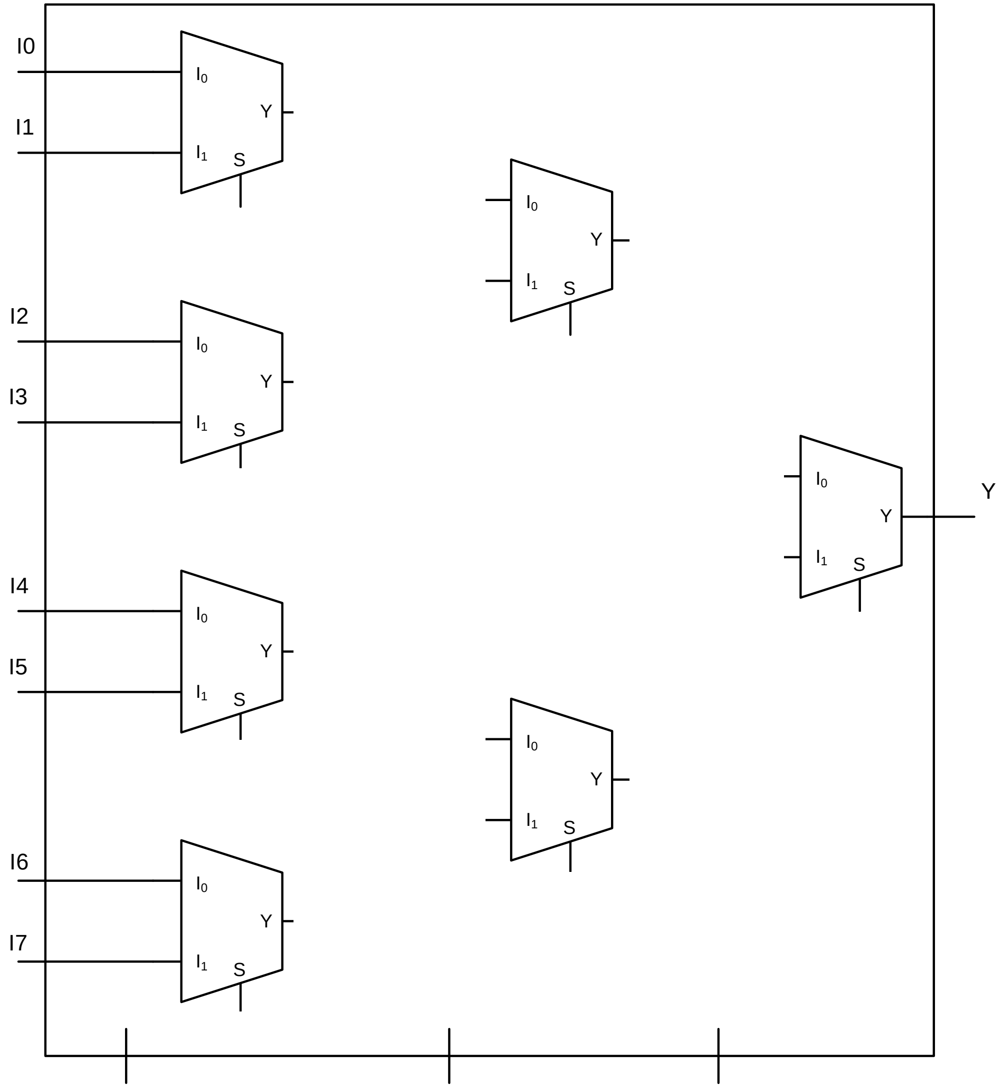
Building Large Muxes

- When we build large muxes, the number of inputs to the gates grows too large to build them directly
- Instead, we will build larger muxes from smaller muxes
- Similar to a tournament of sports teams
  - Many teams enter and then are narrowed down to 1 winner
  - In each round winners play __________



Railroad Switch Station

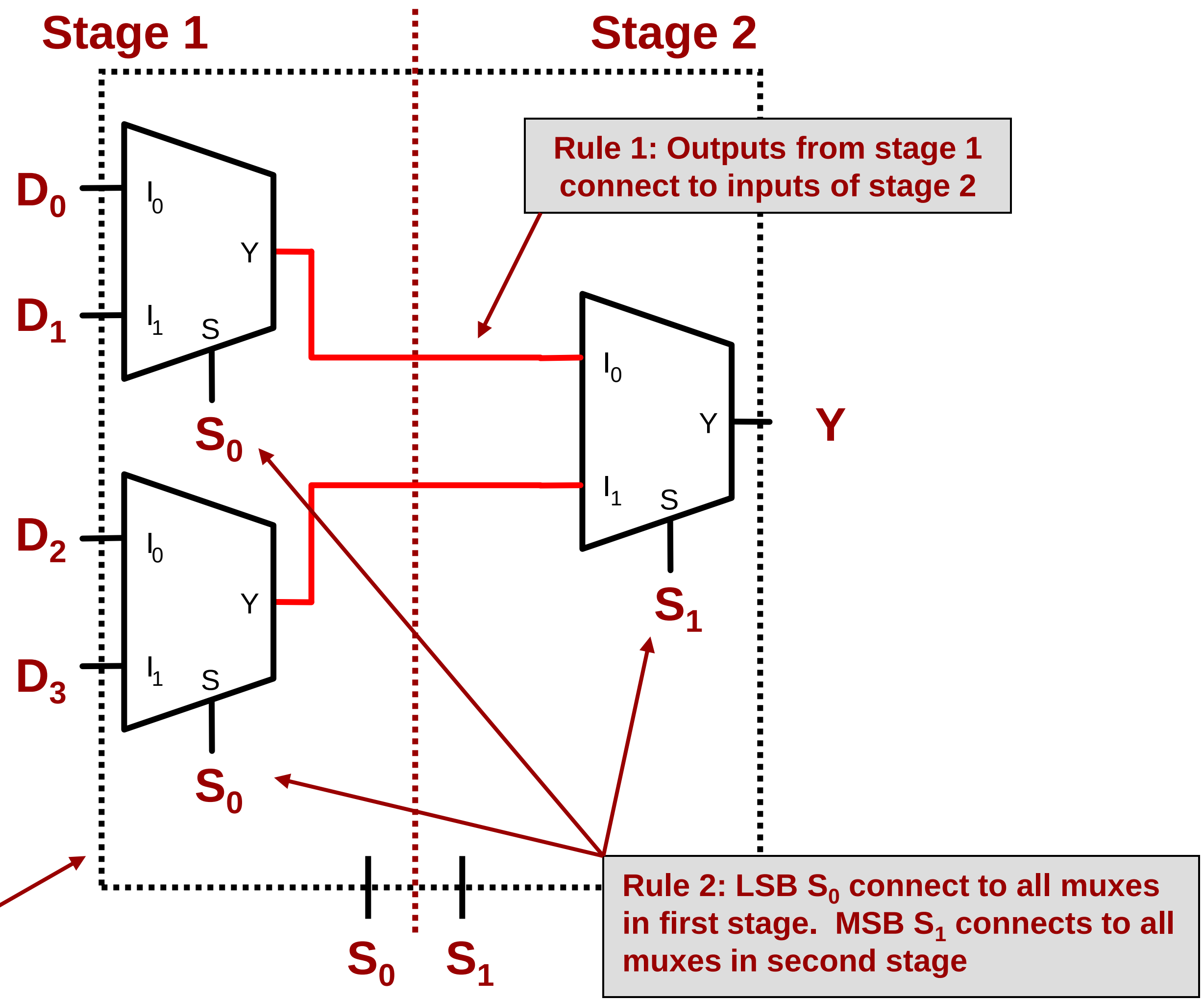
Design an 8-to-1 mux with 2-to-1 Muxes



Cascading Muxes

- Use several small muxes to build large ones
- Rules
  1. Arrange the muxes in stages (based on necessary number of inputs in 1st stage)
  2. Outputs of one stage feed to inputs of the next until only 1 final output
  3. All muxes in a stage connect to the same group of select bits
     - Usually, LSB connects to first stage
     - MSB connect to last stage

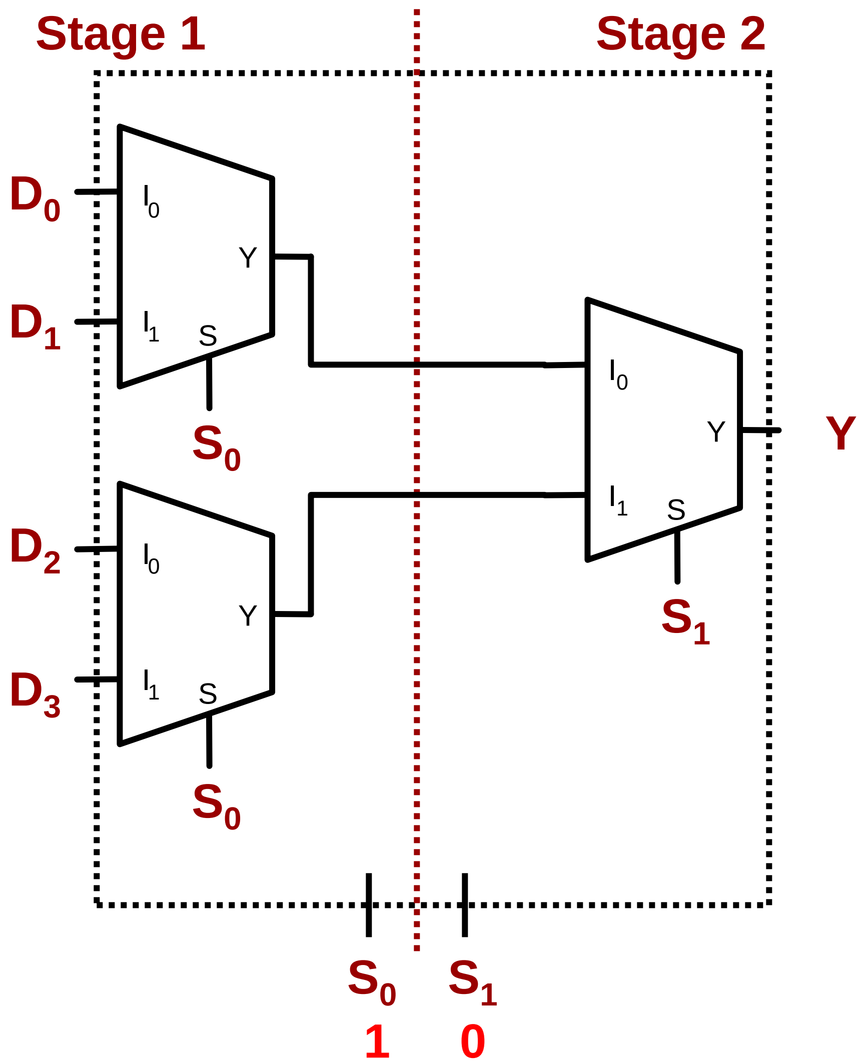
Building a 4-to-1 Mux



4-to-1 mux built w/ 2-to-1 muxes

Building a 4-to-1 Mux

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	D_0
0	1	D_1
1	0	D_2
1	1	D_3



Walk through an example:

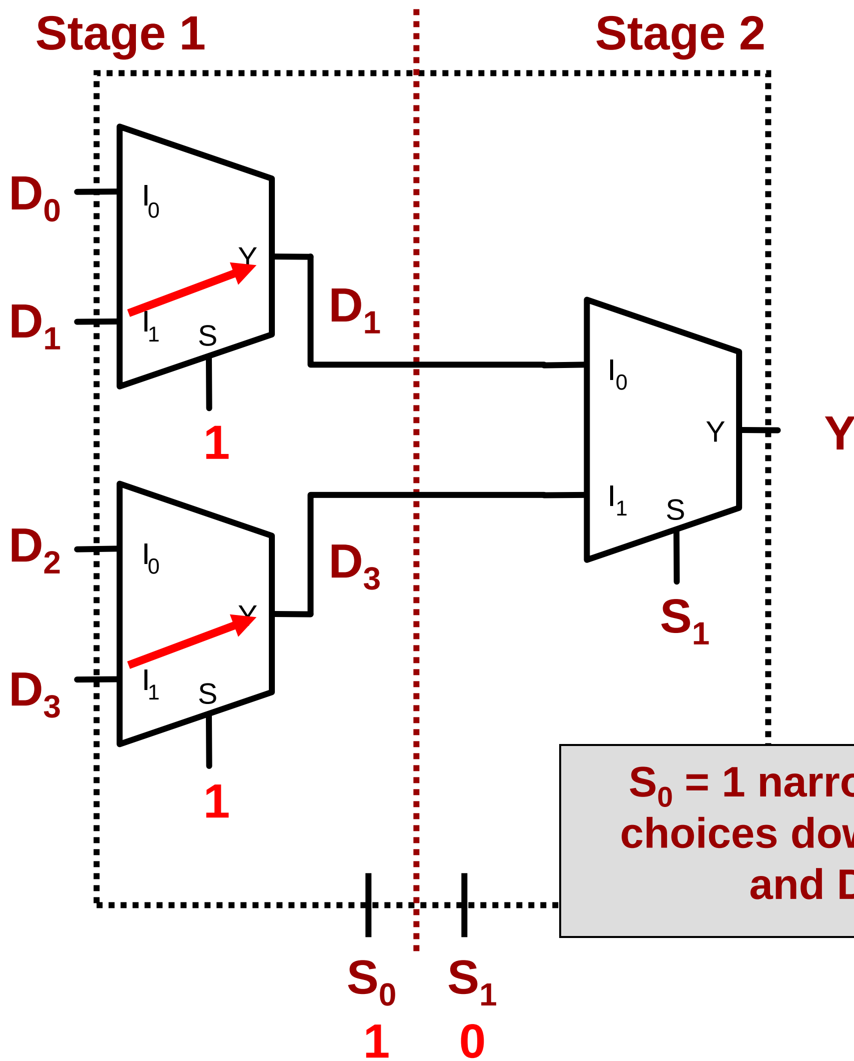
S_1S_0 = 01

Building a 4-to-1 Mux

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	D_0
0	1	D_1
1	0	D_2
1	1	D_3

Walk through an example:

S_1S_0 = **01**



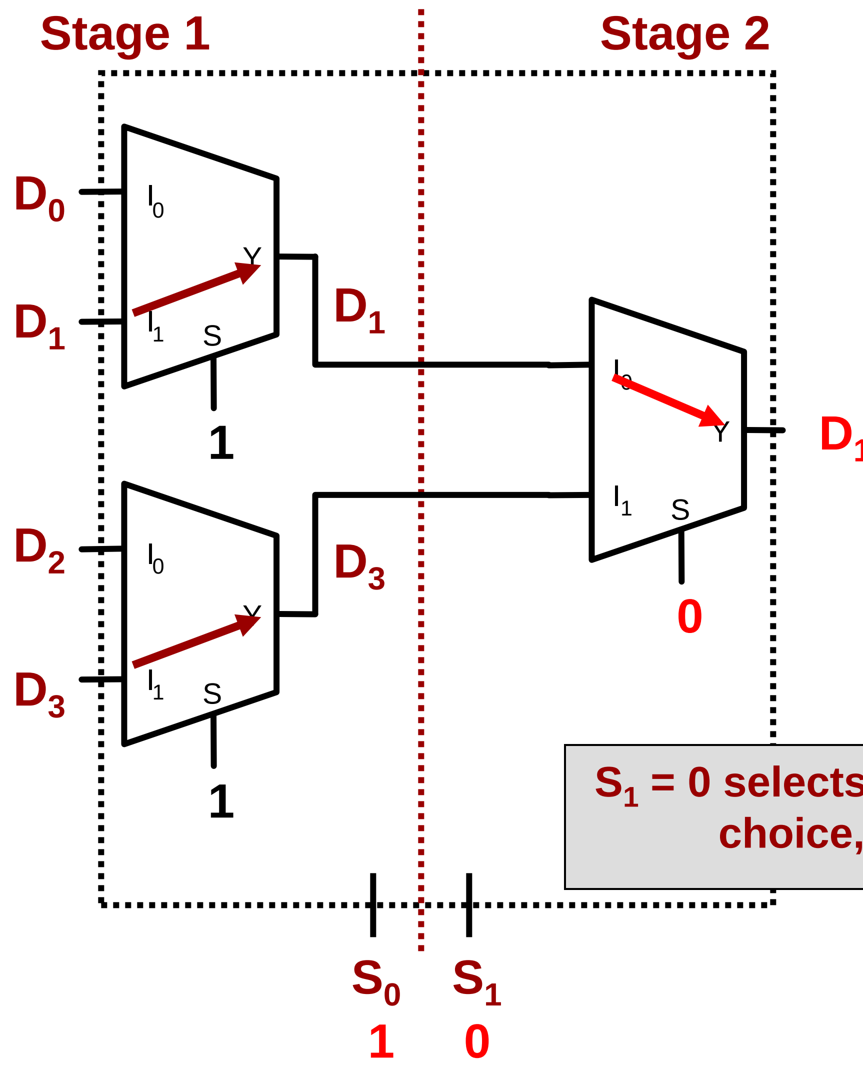
S_0 = 1 narrows our choices down to D_1 and D_3

Building a 4-to-1 Mux

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	D_0
0	1	D_1
1	0	D_2
1	1	D_3

Walk through an example:

$S_1S_0 = 01$



$S_1 = 0$ selects our final choice, D_1

Device vs. System Labels

- When using hierarchy (i.e. building blocks) to design a circuit be sure to show both device and system labels
  - Device Labels: Signal names used ______________ the block
    - _____________ names the **designer/manufacturer of the block** uses to indicate which input/output is which to the outside user (Names may _________; read the manual)
  - System labels: Signal names used _____________ the block
    - _____________ signals from the circuit being built
    - Can have the same name as the device label if such a signal name exists at the outside level

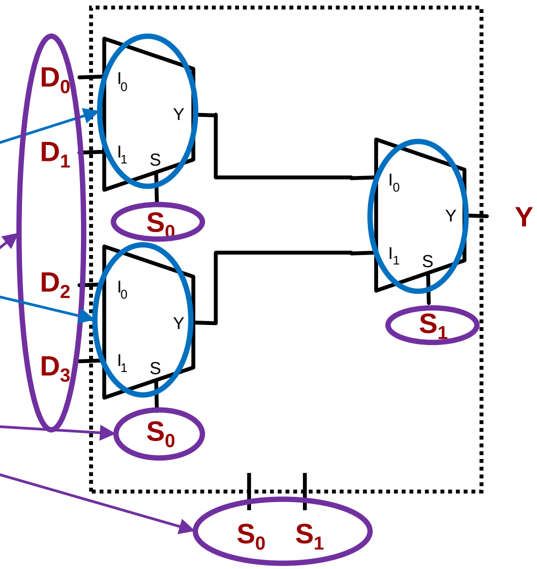
Analogy: Formal and Actual parameters in software function calls

1. **i0 and i1 are like device labels and indicate the names used inside a block.**
2. **d0 and d1 are like system labels and represent the actual values to be used.**

```
int div(int i0, int i1)
{ int t = i0/i1;
  return t;  }
int main()
{
  int d0=10, d1=2;
  int s = div(d0,d1);
}
```

Device Labels: Indicate which input/output is which inside the bock.

System Labels: Actual signals from the circuit being built



Exercise

- Sketch how you could build a 16-to-1 mux with 4-to-1 muxes? 8-to-1 and 2-to1 muxes?

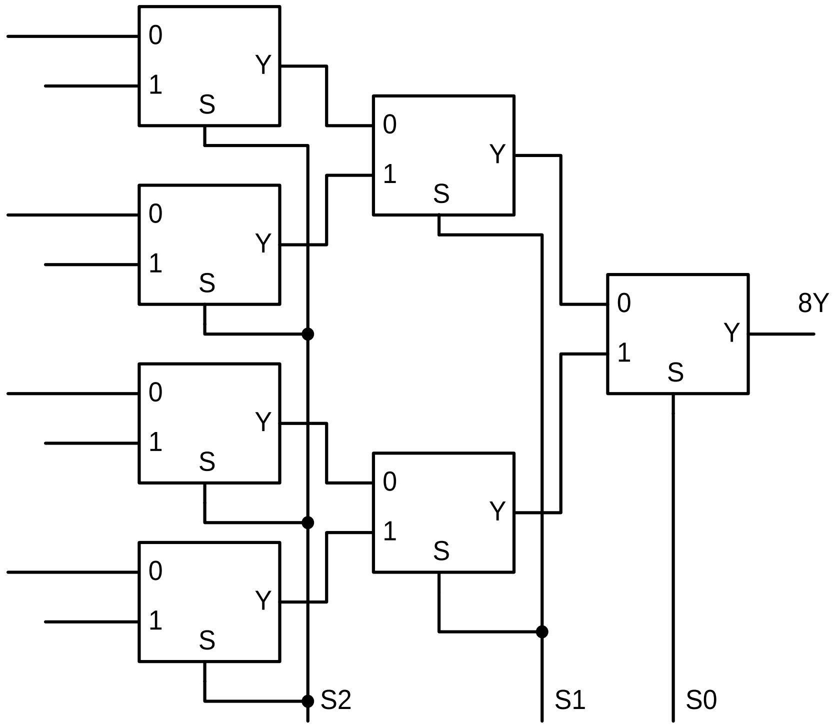
Exercise

- Create a 3-to-1 mux using 2-to-1 muxes
  - Inputs: I0, I1, I2 and select bits S1,S0
  - Output: Y

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	I_0
0	1	I_1
1	0	I_2

Select-bit Ordering

- If we connect the select bits as shown to build an 8-to-1 mux, show how to label the inputs (i0-i7) so that the correct input is passed based on the binary value of S2:S0



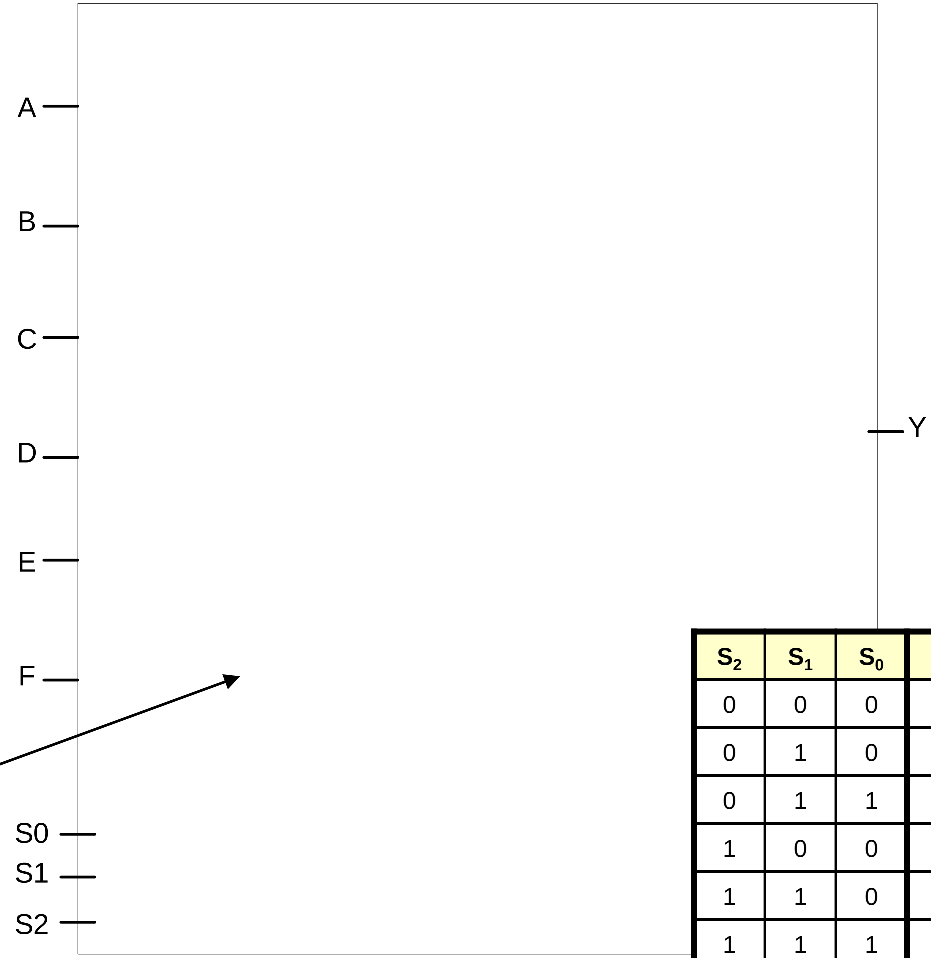
Selects			OUT
S_2	S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	0	
1			
0	1		
1			
0	0	1	
1			
0	1		
1			

Alternate Select Bit Ordering Example

- Given 6 inputs: **A-F**, design a **6-to-1** mux from 4- and 2-to-1 muxes that uses the following select bit combinations

S_2	S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	0	A
0	1	0	B
0	1	1	C
1	0	0	D
1	1	0	E
1	1	1	F

S_2	S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	0	A
0	1	0	B
0	1	1	C
1	0	0	D
1	1	0	E
1	1	1	F



S_2	S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	0	A
0	1	0	B
0	1	1	C
1	0	0	D
1	1	0	E
1	1	1	F

Tip 1: Whatever inputs you connect to a 4-to-1 mux, must correspond to 2 select bits that take on all combinations: 00, 01, 10, 11

Tip 2: For later stages, the select bit you connect must differentiate all potential options on 1 input from all the options on another (e.g. S1 differentiates A,D from B,C,E,F

Another way to multiplex

TRI-STATE GATES

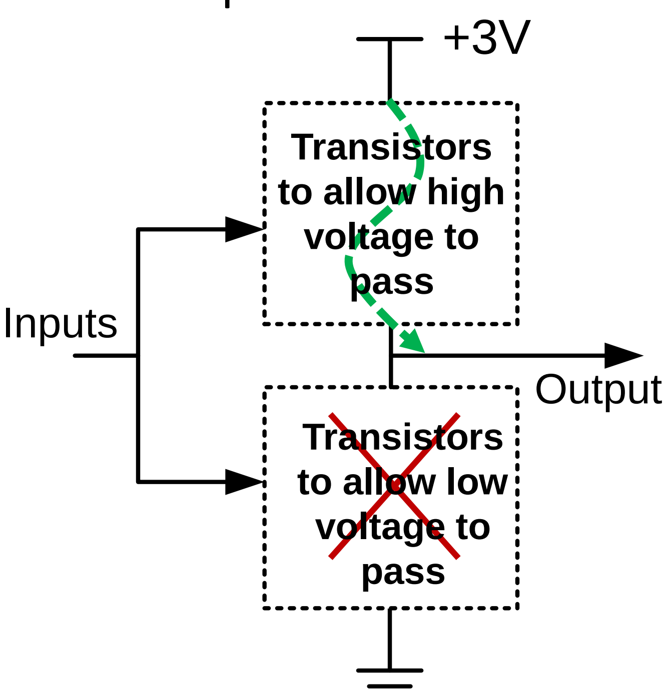
Typical Logic Gate

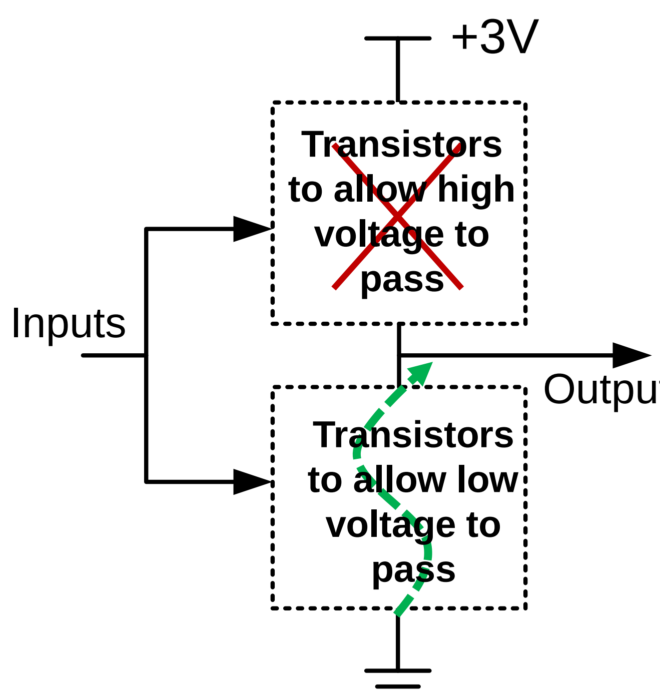
- Gates can output two values: 0 & 1
  - Logic '1' (Vdd = 3V or 5V), or Logic '0' (GND)
  - But they are ALWAYS outputting something!!!
- Analogy: a sink faucet
  - 2 possibilities: Hot ('1') or Cold ('0')
- In a real circuit, inputs cause *EITHER* a pathway from output to VDD *OR* VSS

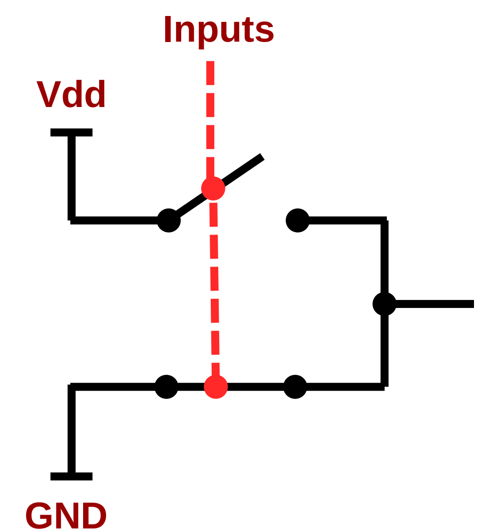
Hot Water = Logic 1

Cold Water = Logic 0

(Strapped together so always one type of water coming out)

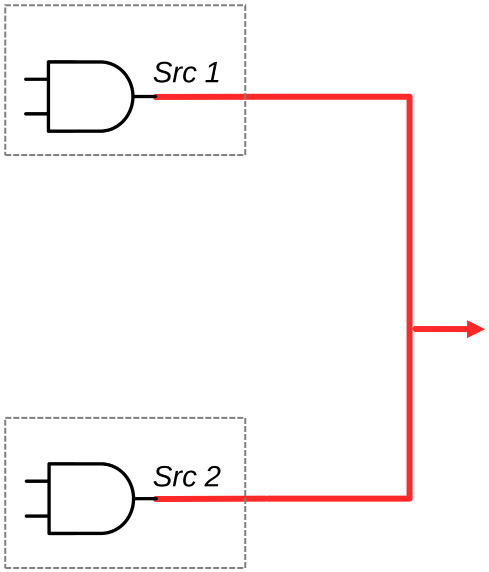


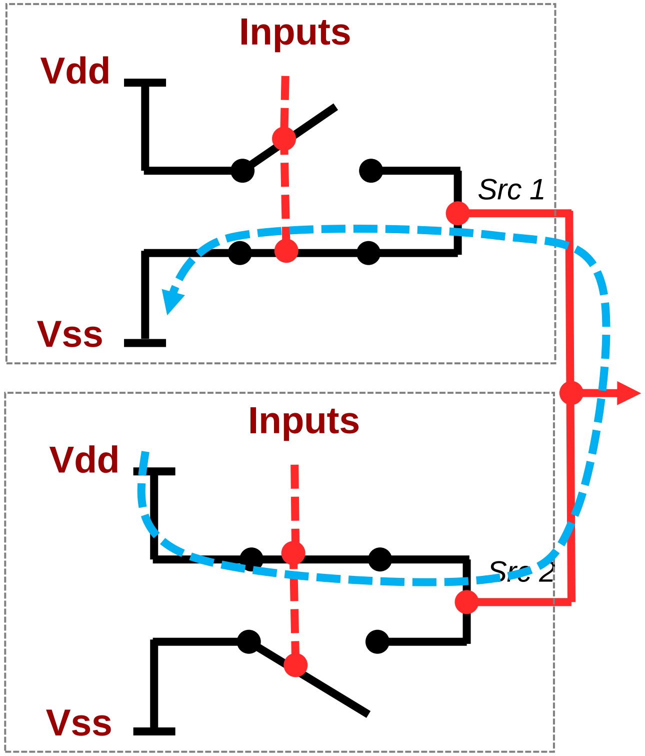




Output Connections

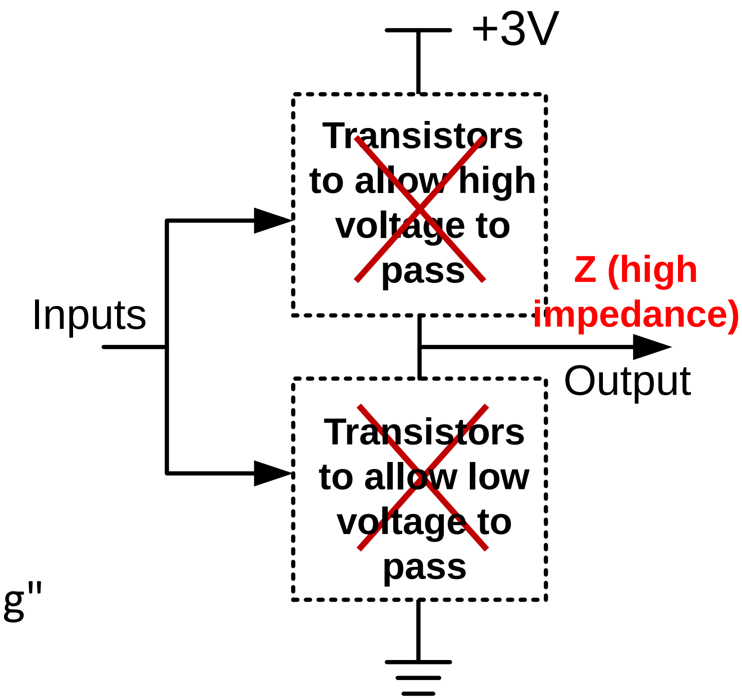
- Can we connect the output of two logic gates together?
- ________! Possible _________________ (static, low-resistance pathway from Vdd to GND)
- We call this situation "___________________"

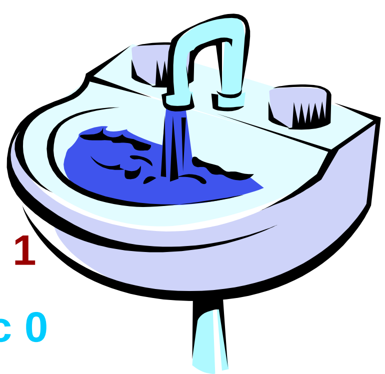




Tri-State Buffers

- Normal digital gates can output two values: 0 & 1
  1. Logic 0 = 0 volts
  2. Logic 1 = 5 volts
- Tristate buffers can output a third value:
  3. ____ = __________________ = "Floating" (no connection to any voltage source…infinite resistance)
- Analogy: a sink faucet
  - 3 possibilities:
    1.) Hot water,
    2.) Cold water,
    3.) _____ water





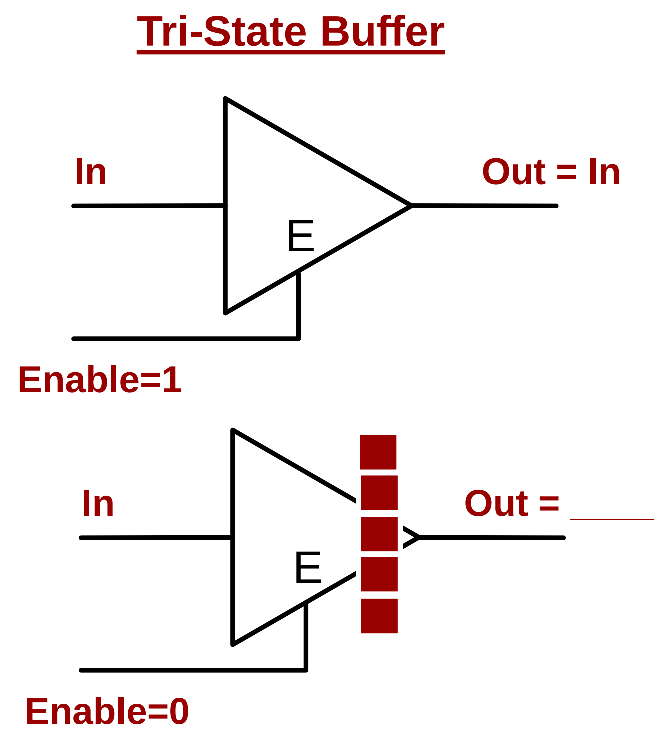
Hot Water = Logic 1

Cold Water = Logic 0

___ **Water = Z (High-Impedance)**

Tri-State Buffers

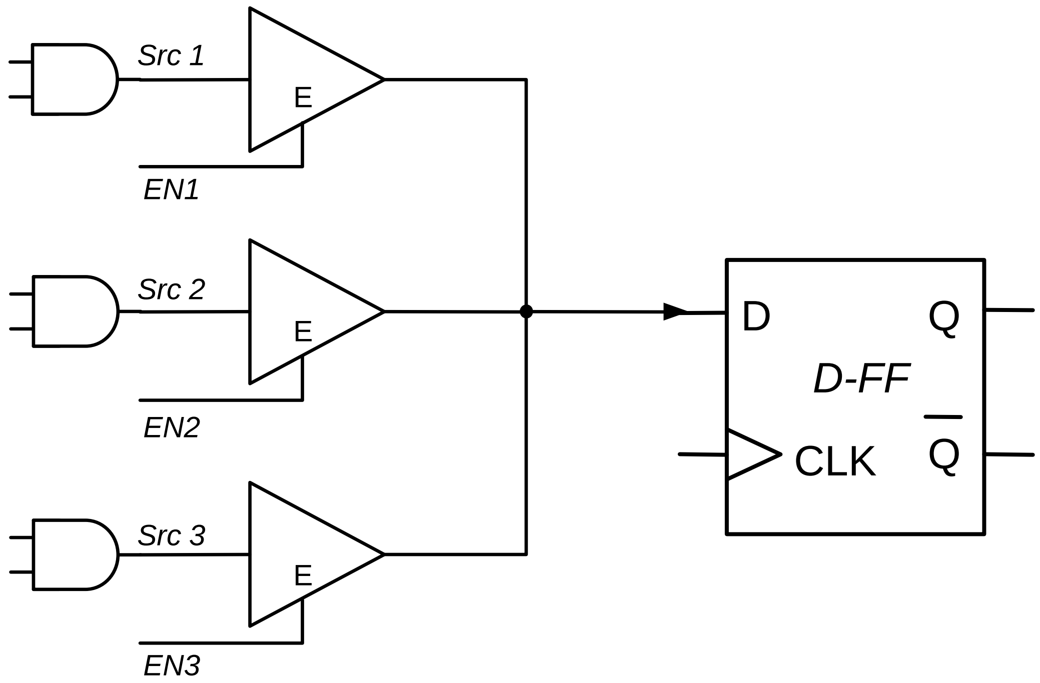
- Tri-state buffers have an extra enable input
- When disabled, output is said to be at high impedance (a.k.a. Z)
  - High Impedance is equivalent to no connection (i.e. floating output) or an infinite resistance
  - It's like a brick wall between the output and any connection to source
- When enabled, normal buffer



En	In	Out
0	-	Z
1	0	0
1	1	1

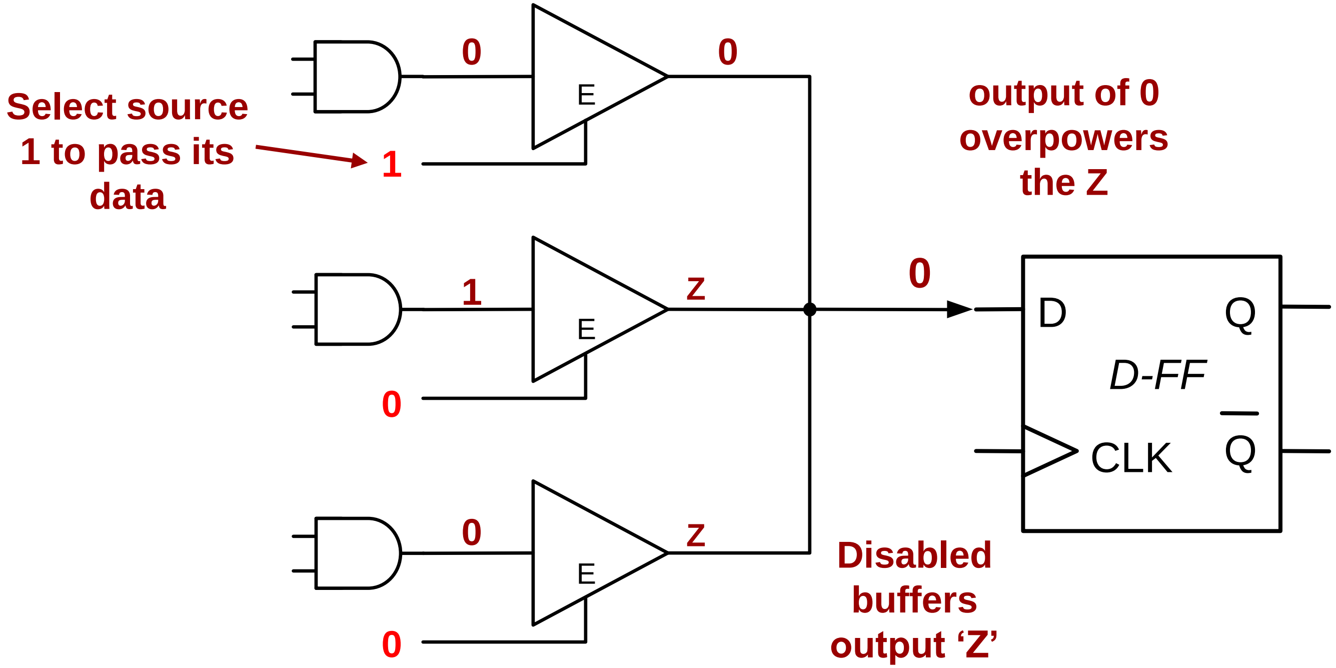
Tri-State Buffers

- We use tri-state buffers to ____________ one output amongst several sources
- Rule: Only ______________________________ at a time



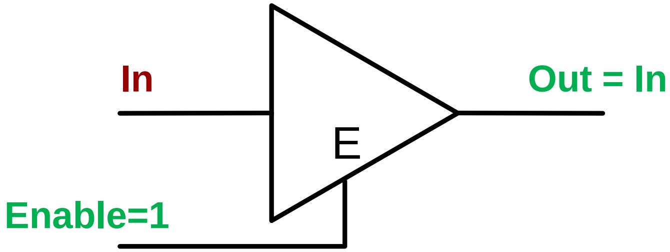
Tri-State Buffers

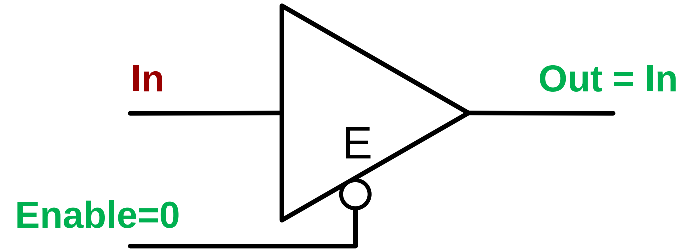
- We use tri-state buffers to share one output amongst several sources
- Rule: Only 1 buffer enabled at a time
- When 1 buffer enabled, its output overpowers the Z's (no connection) from the other gates

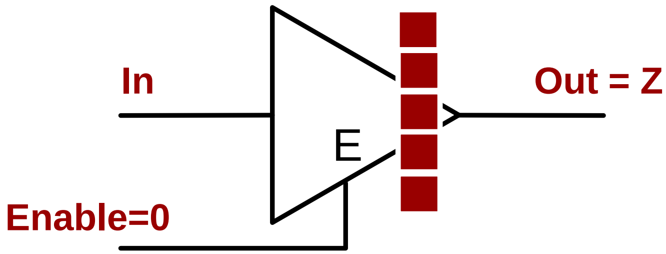


Enable Polarity

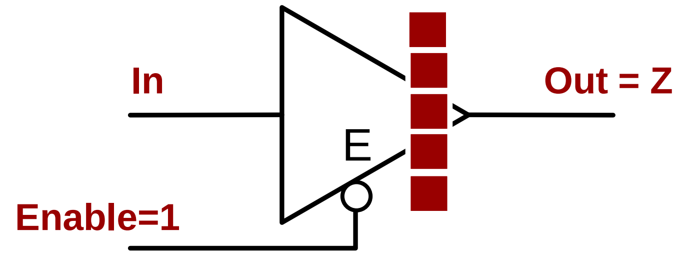
- **Side note**: Some tri-states are design to pass the input (be enabled) when the enable is 0 (rather than 1)
  - A inversion bubble is shown at the enable input to indicate the "______" polarity needed to enable the tristate







En	In	Out
0	-	Z
1	0	0
1	1	1

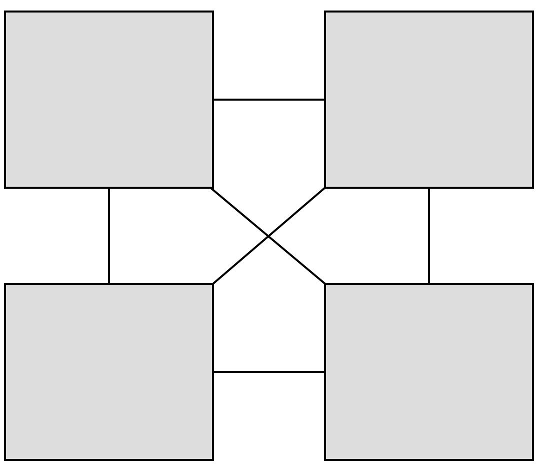


En	In	Out
1	-	Z
0	0	0
0	1	1

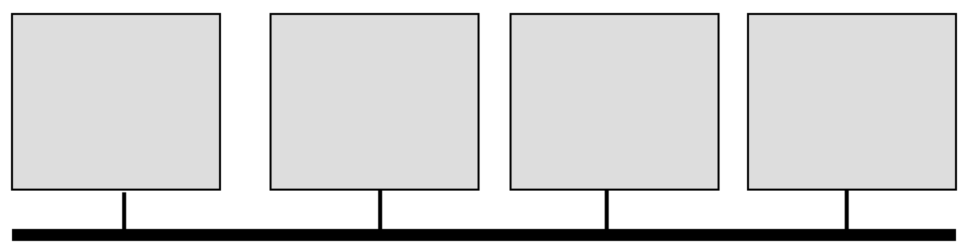
Communication Connections

- Multiple entities need to communicate
- We could use
  - Point-to-point connections
  - A ________________________________

Separate point to point connections

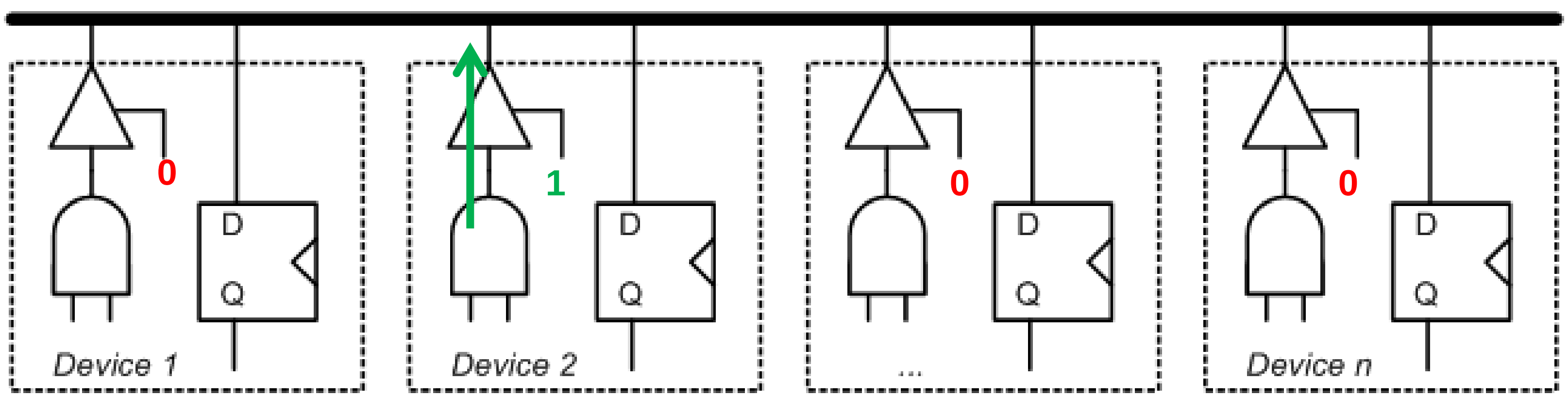


Shared Bus



Bidirectional Bus

- 1 transmitter (otherwise bus contention)
- N receivers
- Each device can send (though 1 at a time) or receive



Tri-State Gates

- Advantage: don't have to know in advance how many devices will be connected together
  - Tri-State gates give us the option of connecting together the outputs of many devices without requiring a circuit to multiplex many signals into one
- Just have to make sure only one is enabled (output active) at any one time.