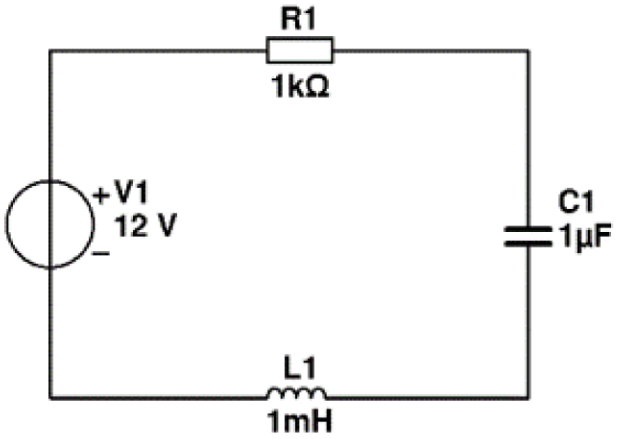
Digital Circuits

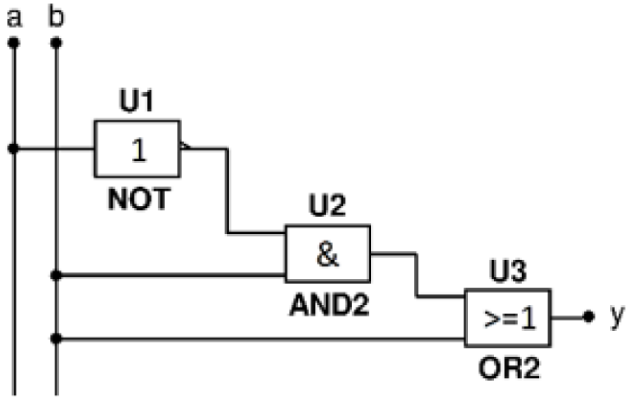
Digital Electronics

Wolfgang Neff

Digital Circuits (1)

- Analog and Digital
  - Analog Circuits
    - Any voltage level allowed
  - Digital Circuits
    - Two voltage levels allowed
      - + and –
      - 1 and 0
      - H and L



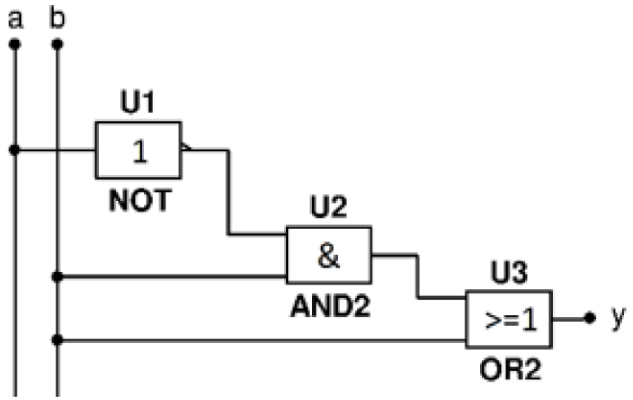


Digital Circuits (2)

- Basic Concept
  - Based on Boolean algebra
    - 0 → Low voltage
    - 1 → High voltage
    - Operator → Symbol
    - Function → Circuit
  - Terms
    - Logical functions → Switching function
    - Truth table → Switching table

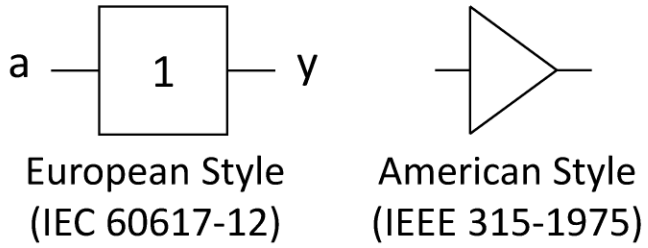
Digital Circuits (3)

- Basic Concept (continued)
  - Truth function …
    - $\phi(a,b) = (\neg a \wedge b) \vee b$
  - … represented graphically



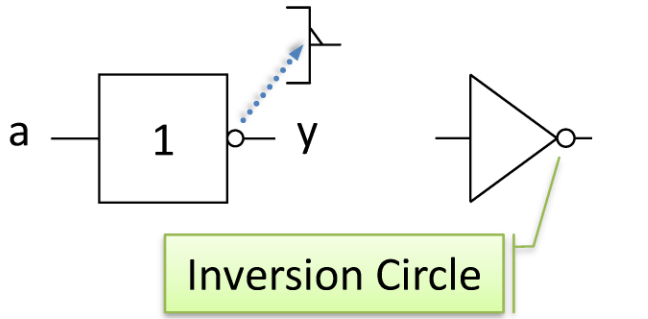
Digital Circuits (4)

- Graphic Symbols
  - Buffer



a	y=a
0	0
1	1

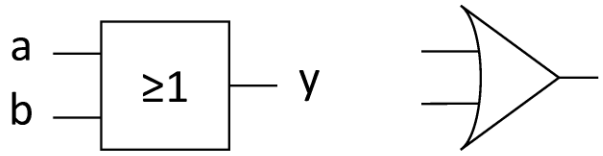
  - Negation (NOT, ¬)



a	y=¬a
0	1
1	0

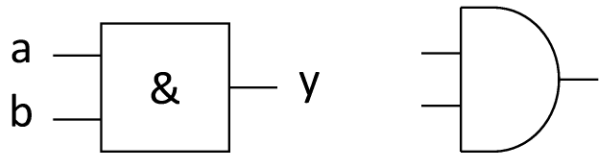
Digital Circuits (5)

- Graphic Symbols (continued)
  - Disjunction (OR, $\vee$)



a	b	y=a∨b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

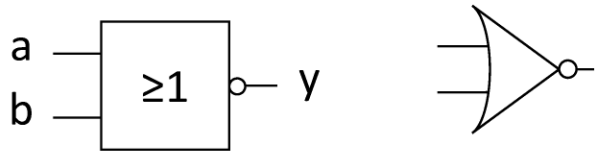
  - Conjunction (AND, $\wedge$)



a	b	y=a∧b
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

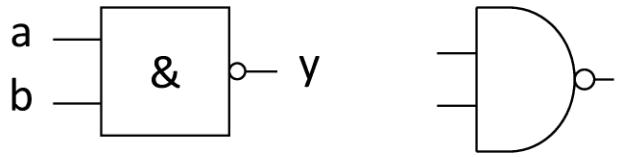
Digital Circuits (6)

- Graphic Symbols (continued)
  - NOR (↓)



a	b	y=a↓b
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

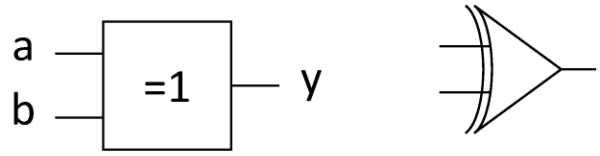
  - NAND (|)



a	b	y=a|b
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Digital Circuits (7)

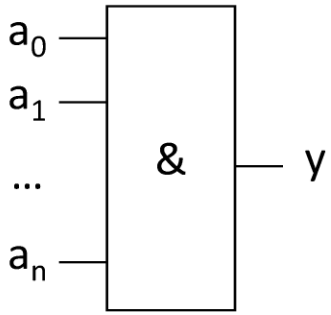
- Graphic Symbols (finished)
  - XOR (⊕)



a	b	y=a⊕b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- Compound Gates
  - AND-Gate
    - $y = a_0 \wedge a_1 \wedge a_2 \ldots$

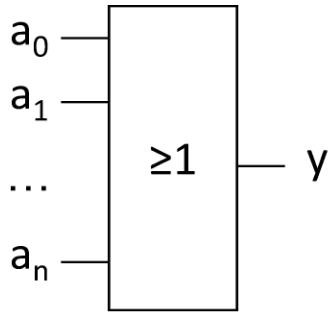
$$(a_0, a_1, \cdots) \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if each } a_i = 1 \\ 0 \text{ else} \end{cases}$$



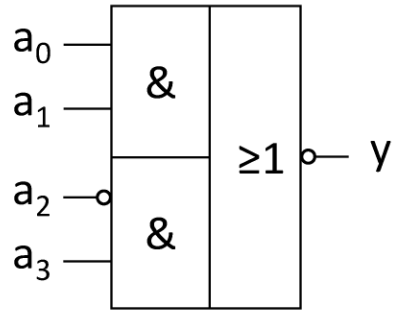
Digital Circuits (8)

- Compound Gates (continued)
  - OR-Gate
    - $y = a_0 \vee a_1 \vee a_2 \ldots$

$$(a_0, a_1, \cdots) \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if each } a_i = 0 \\ 1 \text{ else} \end{cases}$$

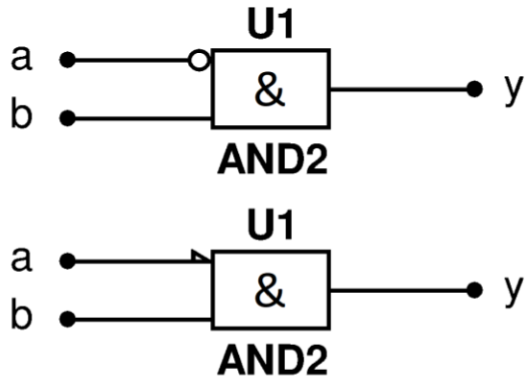


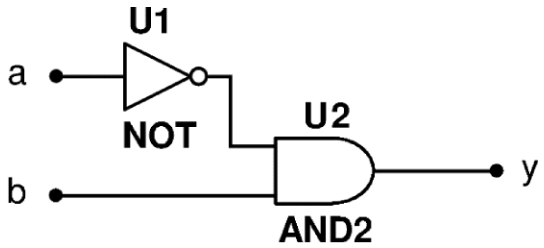
- Composition
  - Example
    - $\neg((a_0 \wedge a_1) \vee (\neg a_2 \wedge a_3))$



Digital Circuits (9)

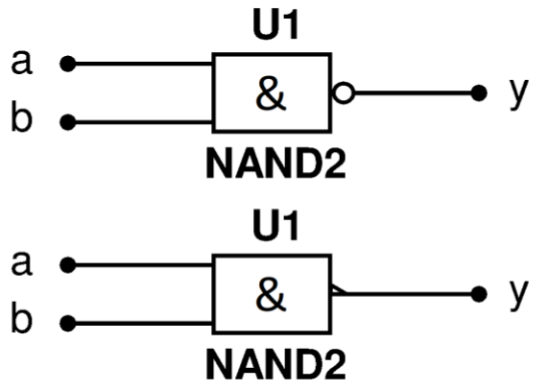
- Building Blocks
  - y = ¬a ∧ b

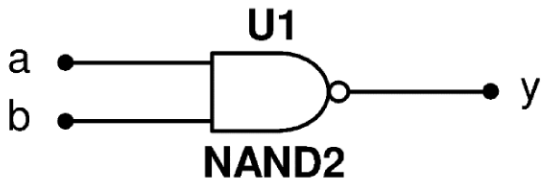




Digital Circuits (10)

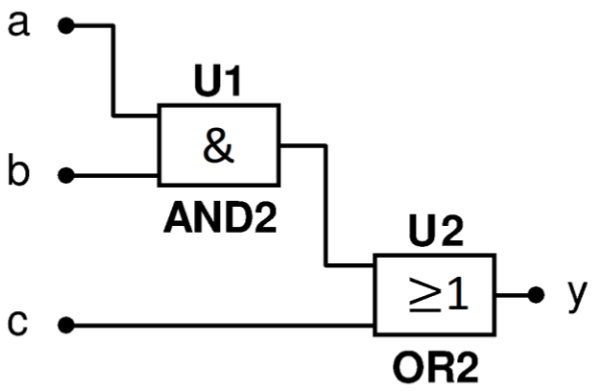
- Building Blocks (continued)
  - $y = \neg(a \wedge b)$

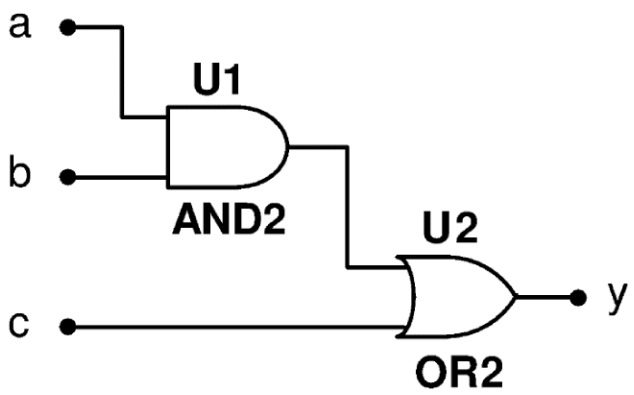




Digital Circuits (11)

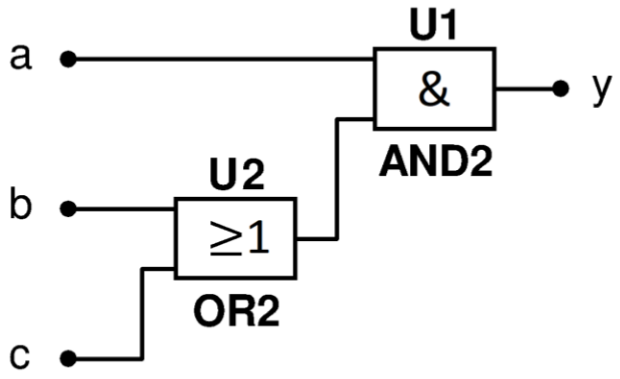
- Building Blocks (continued)
  - $y = (a \wedge b) \vee c$

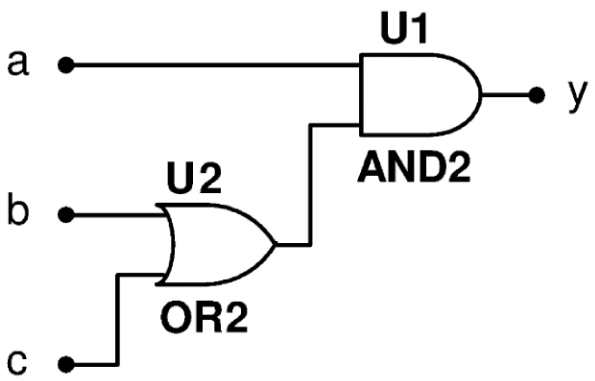




Digital Circuits (12)

- Building Blocks (finished)
  - $y = a \wedge (b \vee c)$





Digital Circuits (13)

- Example
  - $y = (a \wedge \neg b) \vee \neg(c \wedge a) \vee c$