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CSCI 150
Introduction to Digital and Computer System Design
Lecture 3: Combinational Logic Design I

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Overview

- Focus: Methodology
- Architecture: Combinatory Logical Circuits
- Textbook v4: Ch3 3.1; v5: Ch3 3.1
- Core Ideas:

    1. Light Reading followed by My Lunch Break

P0
Review

Lecture 1 & 2

- Lecture 1
  - What is digital (logic) circuit
  - How information is represented in digital (logic) circuit
- Lecture 2
  - Atomic components of digital (logic) circuit: Gates, I/O
  - Boolean Algebra

Review

Overview

- Focus: **Methodology**
- Architecture: Combinatory Logical Circuits
- Textbook v4: Ch3 3.1; v5: Ch3 3.1
- Core Ideas:
  1. How to **systematically use** what you've learned in Lecture 2
  2. **practice practice practice**

Design Procedure

You, design this!

Summary

P1
Design Procedure

Know the Problem

1. Specification of the Problem

2. Basic Design, a functional Beta Implementation

3. Optimisation, Optimisation
   Harder, Better, Faster, Stronger

Review

Systematic Design Procedures (Universal)

1. **Specification**: Write a specification for the circuit

2. **Formulation**: Derive relationship between inputs and outputs of the system e.g. using truth table or Boolean expressions

3. **Optimisation**: Apply optimisation, minimise the number of logic gates and literals required

4. **Technology Mapping**: Transform design to new diagram using available implementation technology

5. **Verification**: Verify the correctness of the final design in meeting the specifications

Concept

P1
Design Procedure

Systematic Design Procedures

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Concept

An Old Friend

Curtain Motors Revisited

Summary

P2
An Example

An Old Friend
1. Specification

- Curtain Motor Control

Input	• **Sensor1: 1 when curtain is fully closed**
Input	• **Sensor2: 1 when curtain is fully open**
Input	• Button1: 1 when user wants to open the curtain
Input	• Button2: 1 when user wants to close the curtain
Output	• Output1: 1 to make the motor open the curtain
Output	• Output2: 1 to make the motor close the curtain
Output	• Light: motor is active

- Stop the motor when the curtain is already fully opened/ closed

Demo

P2
An Example

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1. Specification

- Curtain Motor Control

Switch • **Sensor1: 1 when curtain is fully closed**

Switch • **Sensor2: 1 when curtain is fully open**

Switch • Button1: 1 when user wants to open the curtain

Switch • Button2: 1 when user wants to close the curtain

Prob • Output1: 1 to make the motor open the curtain

Prob • Output2: 1 to make the motor close the curtain

Prob • Light: motor is active

Cond Stop the motor when the curtain is already fully opened/ closed

Demo

P2
An Example

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2. Formulation

- Curtain Motor Control

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$$\text{FullyClosed} = \text{Sensor1}$$
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Cond Stop the motor when the curtain is already fully opened/ closed

Demo

P2
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$$\text{Light} = \text{Out1} + \text{Out2}$$

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Demo

P2
An Example

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$$\text{Light} = \text{Out1} + \text{Out2}$$

$$\text{Out1} = \text{Bu1} \cdot \overline{\text{FullyOpened}}$$
$$\text{Out2} = \text{Bu2} \cdot \overline{\text{FullyClosed}}$$

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Demo

P2
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$$\text{BothPressed} = \text{Bu1} \cdot \text{Bu2}$$

Cond Stop the motor when the curtain is already fully opened/ closed

Demo

An Old Friend

3. Optimisation

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Demo

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4. Technology Mapping

$$\text{Light} = \text{Out1} + \text{Out2}$$

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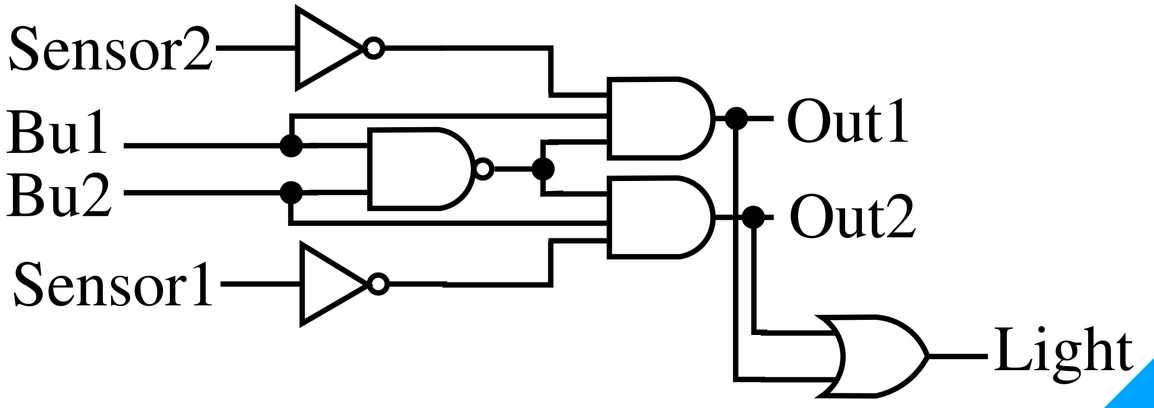
- Available Components (Technology)
  - AND, NAND, OR, NOT gate; Switch, Prob



Demo

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- Available Components (Technology)
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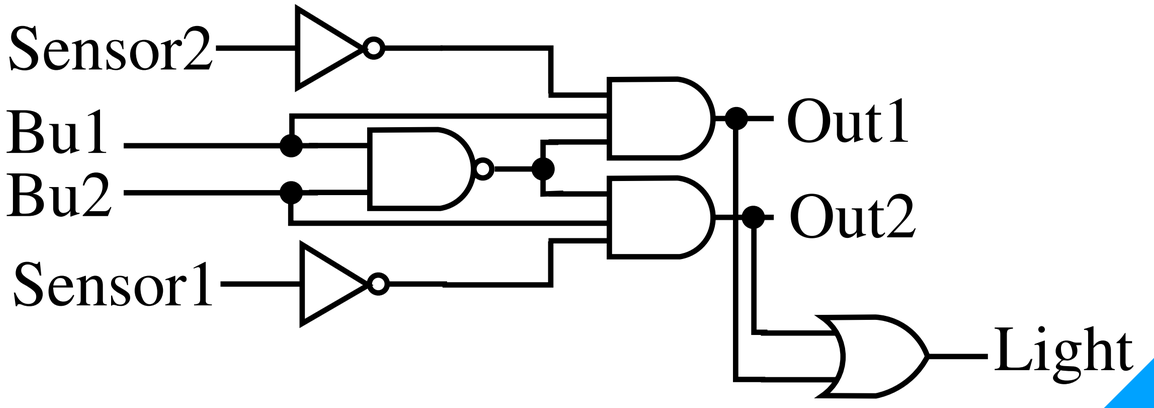
NO NOT GATE!



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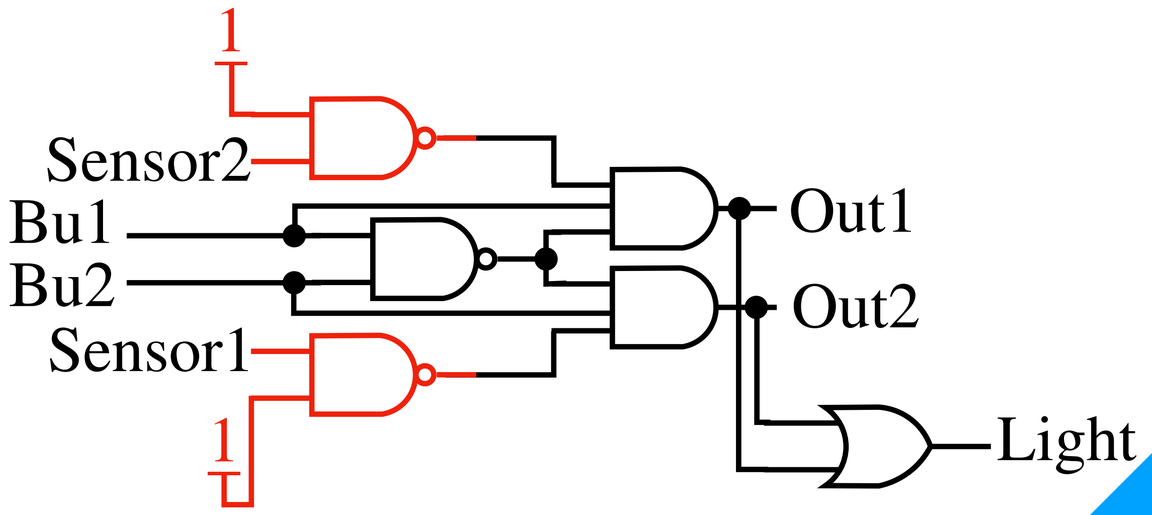

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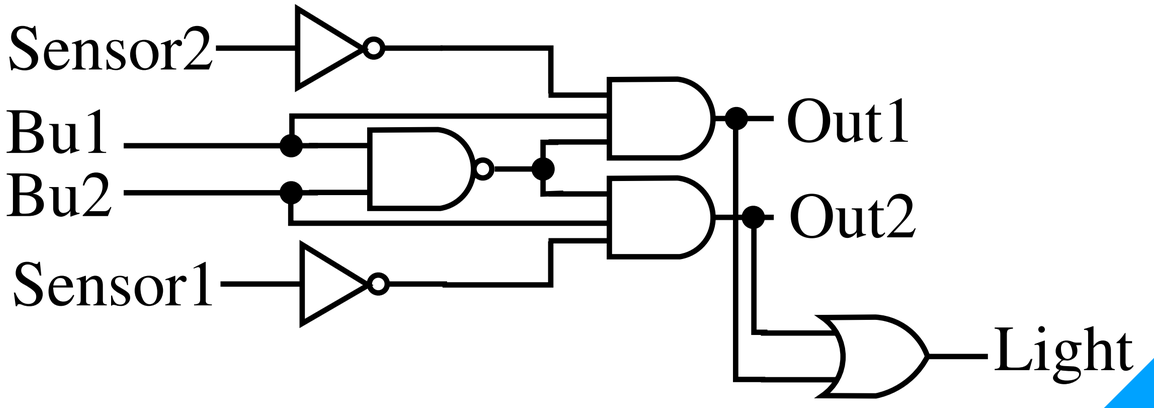

Demo

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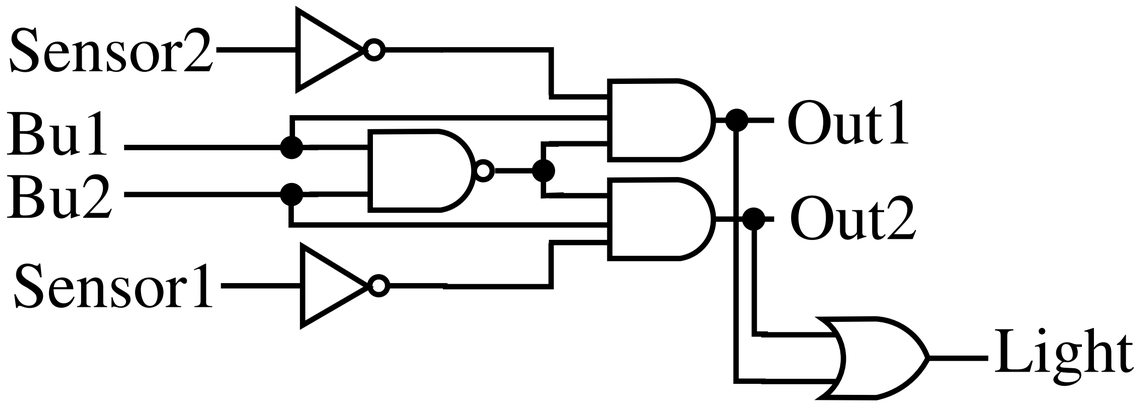
5. Verification



- Design test cases
  - Sensor2, Bu1 on
  - Sensor1, Bu2 on
  - Bu1, Bu2 on
  - Bu1 on
  - Bu2 on
  - etc…

Demo