

Digital logic: Gates, Truth tables, logic equations

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Announcements

Transistors: The building block of computers

Combinational logic

- Basic gates

- More-than-2-input gates

Looking ahead

Class plan

1. PA5 due Monday, 4/26.
2. Digital logic. Reading assignment: CS:APP Chapter 4.2. Recommended reading: Patterson & Hennessy, Computer organization and design, appendix on "The Basics of Logic Design." Available online via Rutgers Libraries.

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Computer organization

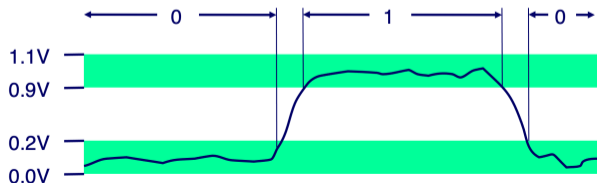
Layer cake

- ▶ Society
- ▶ Human beings
- ▶ Applications
- ▶ Algorithms
- ▶ High-level programming languages **Java, Python**
- ▶ Interpreters
- ▶ Low-level programming languages **C, assembly**
- ▶ Compilers
- ▶ Architectures
- ▶ Microarchitectures
- ▶ Sequential/combinational logic
- ▶ Transistors
- ▶ Semiconductors
- ▶ Materials science

Everything is bits

Data representation: bits, ints, floats

- Each bit is 0 or 1
- By encoding/interpreting sets of bits in various ways
 - Computers determine what to do (instructions)
 - ... and represent and manipulate numbers, sets, strings, etc...
- Why bits? **Electronic Implementation**
 - Easy to store with bistable elements
 - Reliably transmitted on noisy and inaccurate wires



To build logic, we need switches

Vacuum tubes a.k.a. valves



Figure: Source: By Stefan Riepl (Quark48) - Self-photographed, CC BY-SA 2.0
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=14682022>

Transistors



Figure: Source: Wikimedia

- ▶ The first transistor developed at Bell Labs, Murray Hill, New Jersey
- ▶ <https://www.bell-labs.com/about/locations/murray-hill-new-jersey-usa/>

MOSFETs

MOS: Metal-oxide-semiconductor

- ▶ A sandwich of conductor-insulator-semiconductor.

FET: Field-effect transistor

- ▶ Gate exerts electric field that changes conductivity of semiconductor.

NMOS, PMOS, CMOS

PMOS: P-type MOS

- ▶ positive gate voltage, acts as open circuit (insulator)
- ▶ negative gate voltage, acts as short circuit (conductor)

NMOS: N-type MOS

- ▶ positive gate voltage, acts as short circuit (conductor)
- ▶ negative gate voltage, acts as open circuit (insulator)

CMOS: Complementary MOS

- ▶ A combination of NMOS and PMOS to build logical gates such as NOT, AND, OR.
- ▶ We'll go to slides posted in supplementary material to see how they work.

Combinational vs. sequential logic

Combinational logic

- ▶ No internal state nor memory
- ▶ Output depends entirely on input
- ▶ Examples: NOT, AND, NAND, OR, NOR, XOR, XNOR gates, decoders, multiplexers.

Sequential logic

- ▶ Has internal state (memory)
- ▶ Output depends on the inputs and also internal state
- ▶ Examples: latches, flip-flops, Mealy and Moore machines, registers, pipelines, SRAMs.

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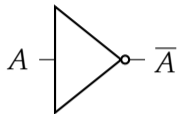
- Basic gates

- More-than-2-input gates

All truth tables can be expressed in just NOT, AND and OR gates (sum-c

Just either the NAND or the NOR gate are universal to implement all combir

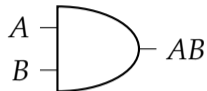
NOT gate



| A | \bar{A} |
|-----|-----------|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

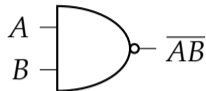
Table: Truth table for NOT gate

AND gate, NAND gate



| A | B | AB |
|-----|-----|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

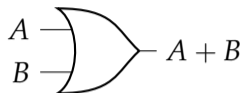
Table: Truth table for AND gate



| A | B | \overline{AB} |
|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

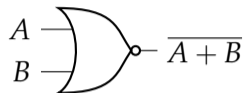
Table: Truth table for NAND gate

OR gate, NOR gate



| A | B | $A + B$ |
|---|---|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

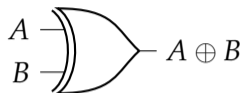
Table: Truth table for OR gate



| A | B | $\overline{A + B}$ |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

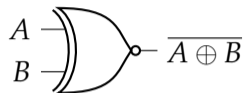
Table: Truth table for NOR gate

XOR gate, XNOR gate



| A | B | $A \oplus B$ |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

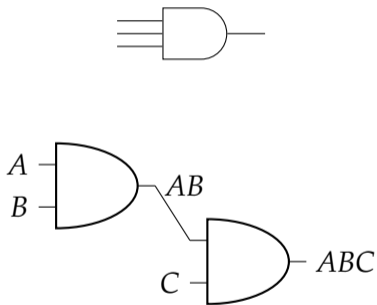
Table: Truth table for XOR gate



| A | B | $\overline{A \oplus B}$ |
|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table: Truth table for XNOR gate

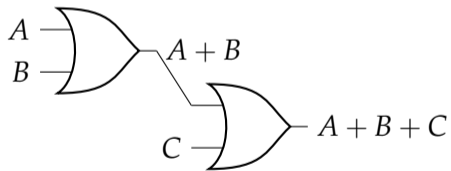
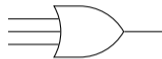
More-than-2-input AND gate



| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>ABC</i> |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table: Truth table for three-input AND gate

More-than-2-input OR gate



| A | B | C | $A + B + C$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table: Truth table for three-input AND gate