

Experiment No. (7) Encoder Circuit

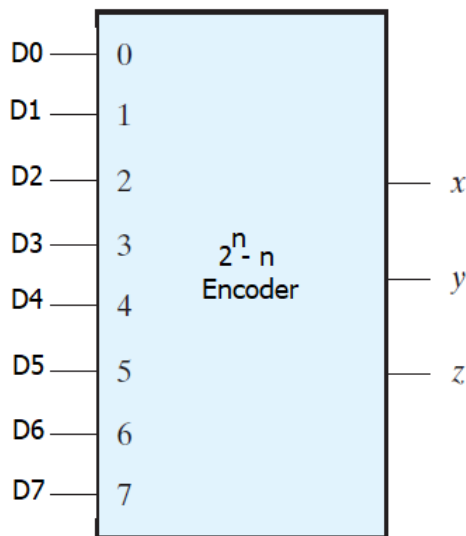
Study Objective:

Understanding the construction and operating principles of encoder circuits.

Introduction:

Encoder circuit

An encoder is a combinational logic gate that accepts multiple inputs and generates a specific output code when only one input is triggered at a time. An encoder with 2^n bit inputs and n-bit outputs is shown in the figure below .



Octal to binary Encoder

An octal to binary encoder is shown in figure 7-1. There are 8 octal inputs A0~A7 (0~7), and there binary outputs Q0, Q1, Q2 (000~111). If input A0="0" the corresponding output Q2Q1Q0 is equal to "000".

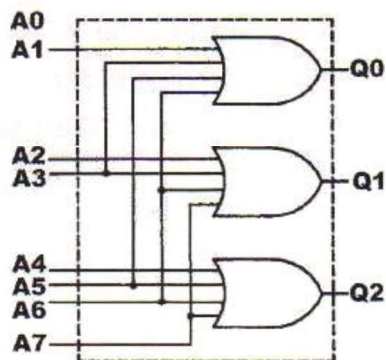


Fig.7-1

If two inputs are triggered at the same time, the output will be incorrect. To solve this problem, encoder circuits must establish an input priority to ensure that only one input is encoded.

The 74147 IC is an active low 9-4 priority BCD output encoder. When inputs 1~9 are all in high state, output DCBA = "HHHH". When input 2 and 5 are triggered simultaneously the output is determined by input 5, which has higher priority than input 2. When inputs 2, 5 and 7 are triggered together, input 7 will determine the output.

INPUT									OUTPUT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D	C	B	A
H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	H	H	L
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	L	H	H	H
X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	L	L	L
X	X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H
X	X	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
X	X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H
X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L
X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H
L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L

Table 10-1 (74147 truth table)

Experiment Equipments:

- (1) KL-31001 Digital Logic Lab.
- (2) Experiment Module: KL-33005, KL-33006.

Experiment 1: Constructing a 4-to-2 Encoder with Basic Gates

Experiment Procedures:

- (1) Insert connection clips according to Figure 7-2.

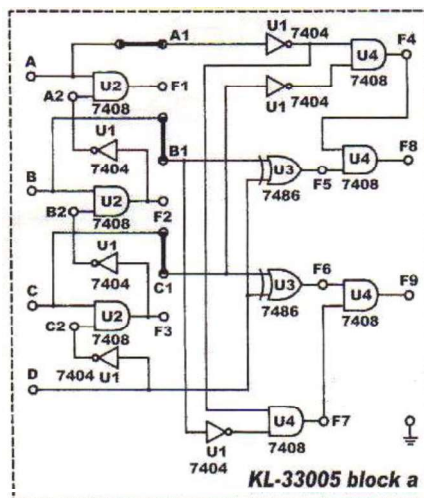


Fig. 7-2

- (2) Connect Vcc to +5V.
- (3) Connect inputs A~D to Data Switches SW3~SW0 respectively; outputs F8 and F9 to logic Indicator L0 and L1.
- (4) Follow the inputs sequences for A,B,C,D in Table7-2 and record the output states.

A	B	C	D	F9	F8
0	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	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		
1	1	1	1		

Table 7-2

Experiment 2: 9-4 Encoder with TTL IC

Experiment Procedures:

- (1) The 74147 (U7) on block a of module KL 33006 is used in this section of the experiment. Connect Vcc to +5V.

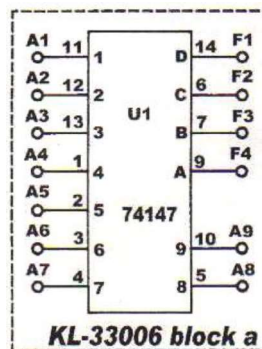


Fig. 7-3

- (2) Connect inputs A1~A9 to DIP Switches 1.7~1.0, A9 to 2.0. Connect outputs F1~F4 to logic indicators L4~L1. Follow the input sequences given in Table 7-3 and record output states.

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	F1	F2	F3	F4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1				
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1				
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1				
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1				
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0				
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1				
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1				

Table 7- 3

Discussions:

1. Which statement is true for a priority encoder that has two inputs triggered at the same time?
 - a. The output will be incorrect.
 - b. The output is determined by the input with higher priority.
 - c. The output will remain correct.
2. Derive the output Boolean function (F9, F8) of the circuit shown in figure 7.3.
3. Validate the Boolean expression derived above in (2) using the truth table.
4. Which of the statement is true for the 74147 Encoder shown in figure 7.3?
 - a. It has an active low input & active high output
 - b. It has an active low input / output
 - c. It has an active high input & active low output