

#### **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

#### DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

16EC231 - DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

II YEAR/ III SEMESTER

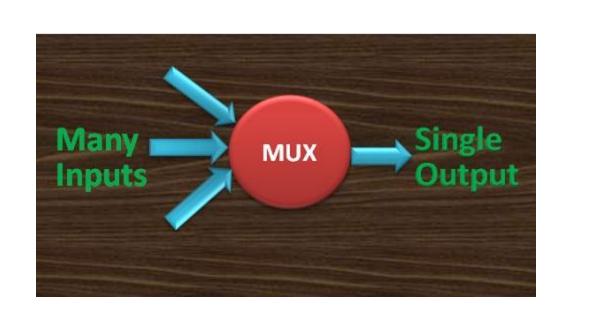
UNIT 2 – COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS

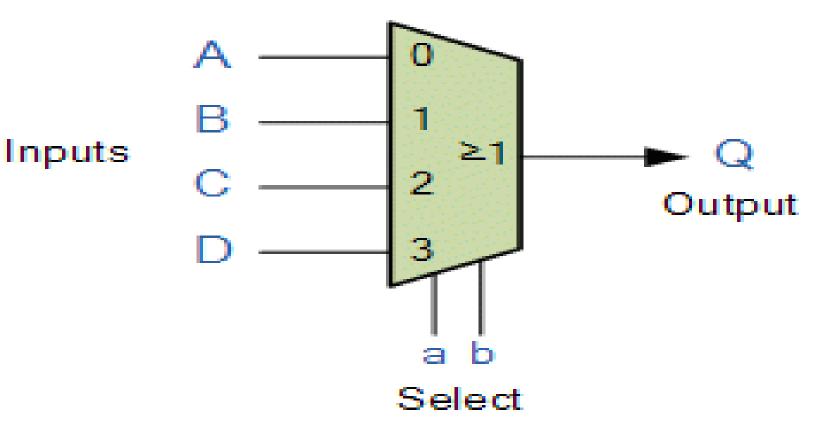
**TOPIC** - Multiplexer





- > multiplexer is a combinational circuit that has maximum of 2n data inputs, 'n' selection lines and single output line.
- ➤One of these data inputs will be connected to the output based on the values of selection lines..

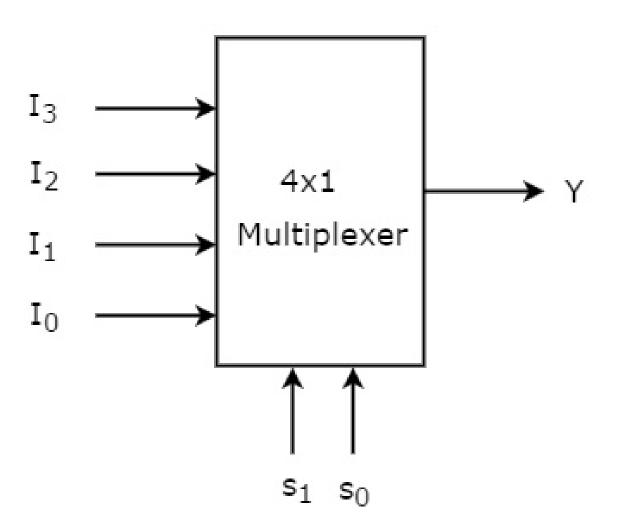








➤ 4x1 Multiplexer has four data inputs I3, I2, I1 & I0, two selection lines s1 & s0 and one output Y.







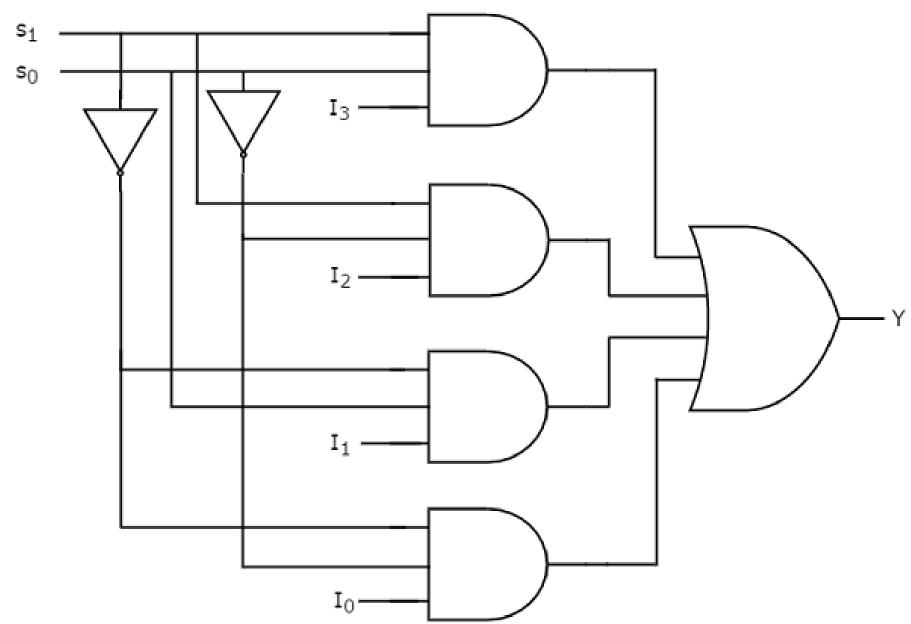
➤ One of these 4 inputs will be connected to the output based on the combination of inputs present at these two selection lines.

Selection	Output	
S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	Υ
0	0	I <sub>0</sub>
0	1	I <sub>1</sub>
1	0	I <sub>2</sub>
1	1	l <sub>3</sub>





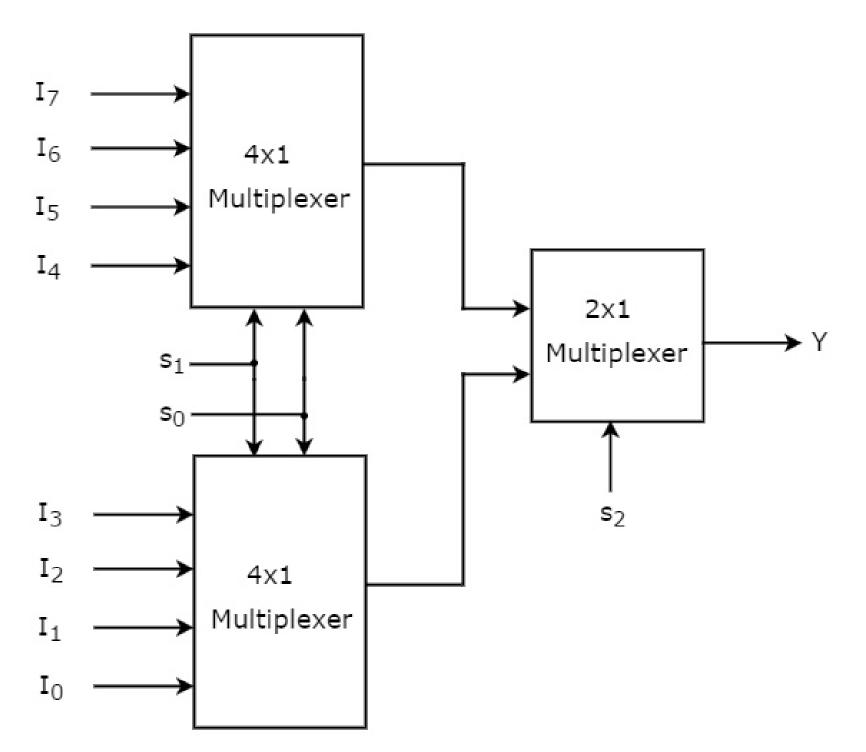
➤ We can implement this Boolean function using Inverters, AND gates & OR gate.







We require two 4x1
Multiplexers in first
stage in order to get
the 8 data inputs.







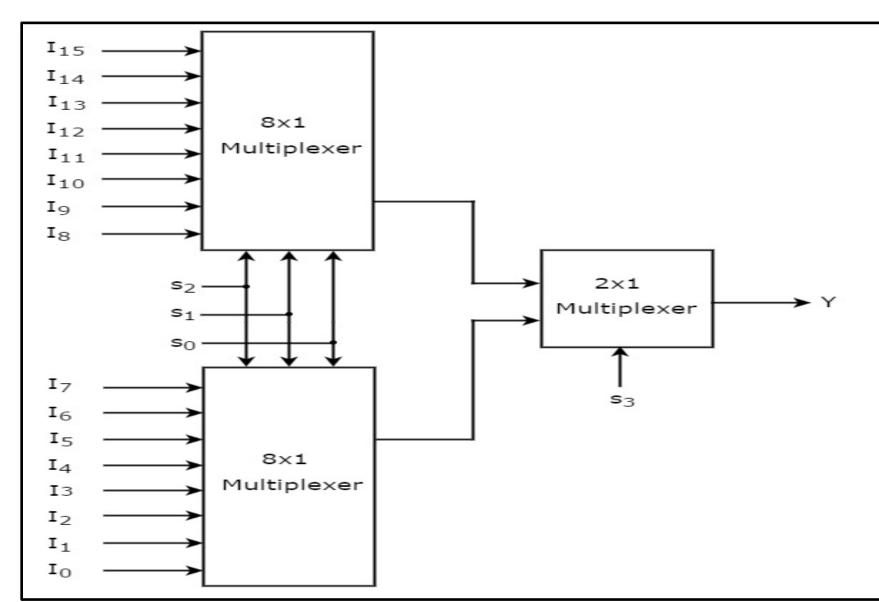
➤ Let the 8x1 Multiplexer has eight data inputs I7 to I0, three selection lines s2, s1 & s0 and one output Y

S	Selection Inputs		
S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	Υ
0	0	0	I <sub>0</sub>
0	0	1	I <sub>1</sub>
0	1	0	l <sub>2</sub>
0	1	1	l <sub>3</sub>
1	0	0	I <sub>4</sub>
1	0	1	l <sub>5</sub>
1	1	0	I <sub>6</sub>
1	1	1	I <sub>7</sub>





➤ We require two 8x1 Multiplexers in first stage in order to get the 16 data inputs.









➤ 16x1 Multiplexer has sixteen data inputs I15 to I0, four selection lines s3 to s0 and one output Y.

Selection Inputs				Output
<b>S</b> <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>	Y
0	0	0	0	I <sub>0</sub>
0	0	0	1	I <sub>1</sub>
0	0	1	0	I <sub>2</sub>
0	0	1	1	l <sub>3</sub>
0	1	0	0	I <sub>4</sub>
0	1	0	1	I <sub>5</sub>
0	1	1	0	16
0	1	1	1	I <sub>7</sub>
1	0	0	0	I <sub>8</sub>

1	0	0	1	l <sub>9</sub>
1	0	1	0	I <sub>10</sub>
1	0	1	1	I <sub>11</sub>
1	1	0	0	I <sub>12</sub>
1	1	0	1	I <sub>13</sub>
1	1	1	0	I <sub>14</sub>
1	1	1	1	I <sub>15</sub>



## **Advantages**



#### Advantages:

- 1) It reduces number of wires.
- 2) It reduces circuit complexity and cost.
- 3) We can implement many combination circuits using MUX.
- 4) It does not need K maps and simplification.



## **Disadvantages**



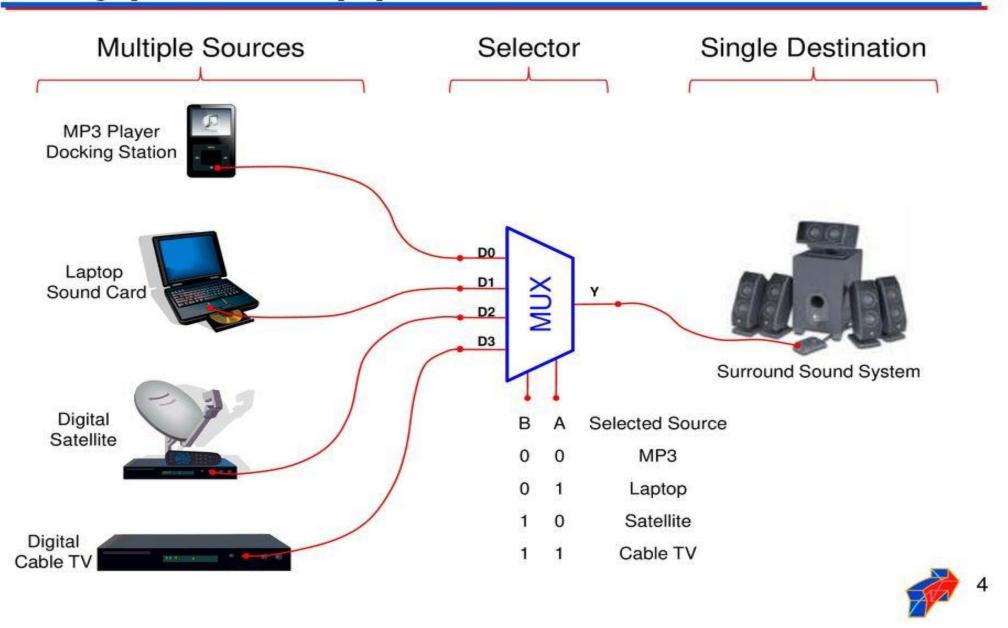
#### Disadvantages:

- 1) Added delays in switching ports.
- 2) Limitations on which ports can be used simultaneously.
- 3) Added firmware complexity to handle switching ports.
- 4) Added delays in I/O signals propagating through the multiplexer.
- 5) Extra I/O ports required to control the multiplexer.





# Typical Application of a MUX



#### **ASSESSMENTS**





- 1. What is Multiplexer?
- 2.Design 8:1 Multiplexer.
- 3.List the applications of multiplexer.





## **THANK YOU**