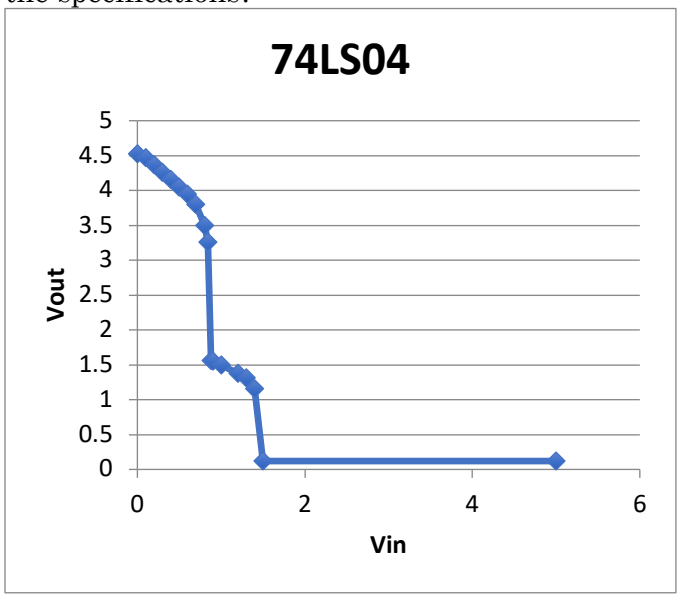
E85: Digital Design and Computer Engineering
Problem Set 2

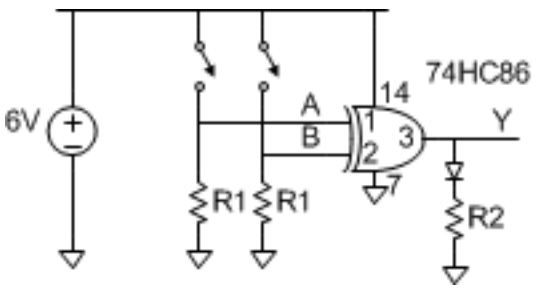
1) The voltage transfer characteristics below are measured for a 74LS04 operating at 5V. Determine V_{IL}, V_{IH}, V_{OL}, V_{OH}, and the high and low noise margins. Compare your results to the 74LS specification in Table eA.2 of the textbook. Are they within the specifications?



2) Referring to the logic level specifications in Tables eA.2 and eA.3 of the textbook:
   a) What could go wrong if a 74LS04 inverter drives a 74HC08 AND gate?
   b) In light of your answer to Part (a), why does the HCT family exist?
   c) i) Can a 3.3V 74LVC32 gate reliably drive a 5V 74HC00?
      ii) Can a 3.3V 74LVC32 gate reliably drive a 5V 74HCT00?
      iii) Can a 74HC00 reliably drive a 3.3V 74LVC32?

3) Power consumption

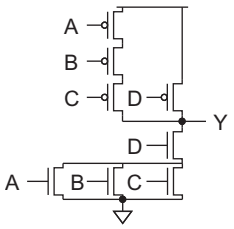
   The following circuit turns on an LED when you press one button or another but not both. The circuit operates directly from a 6V Ni-MH battery with a 280 mA-hr energy capacity. The data sheet for the 74HC86 XOR gate is attached to the end of this problem set. The circuit is in a hot enclosure that might reach 85 °C.



a) What is the quiescent power consumption of the XOR gate in the hot enclosure?
b) What value of R1 should you use to minimize power consumption when the button is pressed, while still providing a valid logic level at the input of the XOR, considering input leakage current?
c) What value of R2 should you use to maximize the brightness of the LED without exceeding the I_{OH} output current specification? Assume that the LED has a 2 V drop across it when ON.
d) Suppose that both buttons are pressed 99.9% of the time and that a single button is pressed the remainder of the time. What is the average power consumption? Be sure to account for quiescent consumption of the gate, power dissipated in the input resistors, and power delivered to the load.
e) How long will the battery last?
f) If you were willing to violate I_{OH}, what is the minimum value of R2 that you could use without risking damage to the 74HC86?

4) Sketch a transistor-level implementation of a 3-input NAND gate.

5) Give the Boolean equation performed by the following gate.



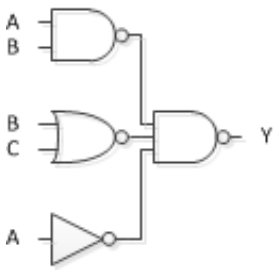
6) Give a minimal sum of products Boolean equation for the following function. Show how to implement the function with logic gates and in Verilog.

A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

7) Give a minimal sum of products Boolean equation for the following function. Show how to implement the function with logic gates and in Verilog.

$$Y = \overline{\overline{AB} + \overline{BCD}}$$

8) Give the minimal sum-of-products equation for the following circuit.

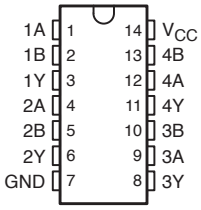


9) Impact on Society: Integrated circuits have been following Moore's Law since 1965, with cost per transistor reducing approximately 30% per year. This progress is slowing as nanometer lithography is becoming extremely expensive. Supposing cost reduction grinds to a halt by 2020, write a thoughtful paragraph predicting a significant impact on society caused by the end of Moore's Law.

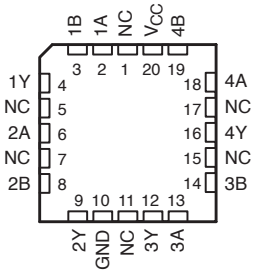
How long did you spend on this problem set? This will not count toward your grade but will help calibrate the workload.

- **Wide Operating Voltage Range of 2 V to 6 V**
- **Outputs Can Drive Up To 10 LSTTL Loads**
- **Low Power Consumption, 20-μA Max I_{CC}**
- **Typical t_{pd} = 10 ns**
- **±4-mA Output Drive at 5 V**
- **Low Input Current of 1 μA Max**
- **True Logic**

SN54HC86 . . . J OR W PACKAGE
SN74HC86 . . . D, N, NS, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN54HC86 . . . FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

description/ordering information

These devices contain four independent 2-input exclusive-OR gates. They perform the Boolean function $Y = A \oplus B$ or $Y = \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$ in positive logic.

A common application is as a true/complement element. If one of the inputs is low, the other input is reproduced in true form at the output. If one of the inputs is high, the signal on the other input is reproduced inverted at the output.

ORDERING INFORMATION

T_A	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 85°C	PDIP – N	Tube of 25	SN74HC86N	SN74HC86N
	SOIC – D	Tube of 50	SN74HC86D	HC86
		Reel of 2500	SN74HC86DR	
		Reel of 250	SN74HC86DT	
	SOP – NS	Reel of 2000	SN74HC86NSR	HC86
	TSSOP – PW	Tube of 90	SN74HC86PW	HC86
		Reel of 2000	SN74HC86PWR	
		Reel of 250	SN74HC86PWT	
–55°C to 125°C	CDIP – J	Tube of 25	SNJ54HC86J	SNJ54HC86J
	CFP – W	Tube of 150	SNJ54HC86W	SNJ54HC86W
	LCCC – FK	Tube of 55	SNJ54HC86FK	SNJ54HC86FK

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

FUNCTION TABLE
(each gate)

INPUTS		OUTPUT
A	B	Y
L	L	L
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

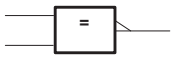
exclusive-OR logic

An exclusive-OR gate has many applications, some of which can be represented better by alternative logic symbols.

Exclusive OR

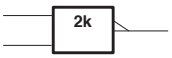
These are five equivalent exclusive-OR symbols valid for an ’HC86 gate in positive logic; negation may be shown at any two ports.

Logic Identity Element



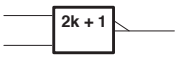
The output is active (low) if all inputs stand at the same logic level (i.e., A = B).

Even-Parity Element



The output is active (low) if an even number of inputs (i.e., 0 or 2) are active.

Odd-Parity Element



The output is active (high) if an odd number of inputs (i.e., only 1 of the 2) are active.

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage range, V_{CC} . . . . . –0.5 V to 7 V
Input clamp current, I_{IK} ($V_I < 0$ or $V_I > V_{CC}$) (see Note 1) . . . . . ±20 mA
Output clamp current, I_{OK} ($V_O < 0$ or $V_O > V_{CC}$) (see Note 1) . . . . . ±20 mA
Continuous output current, I_O ($V_O = 0$ to V_{CC}) . . . . . ±25 mA
Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND . . . . . ±50 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Note 2): D package . . . . . 86°C/W
N package . . . . . 80°C/W
NS package . . . . . 76°C/W
PW package . . . . . 113°C/W
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . . –65°C to 150°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.
2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

recommended operating conditions (see Note 3)

			SN54HC86			SN74HC86			UNIT
			MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		2	5	6	2	5	6	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2 V	1.5			1.5			V
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V	3.15			3.15			
		V_{CC} = 6 V	4.2			4.2			
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	V_{CC} = 2 V			0.5			0.5	V
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V			1.35			1.35	
		V_{CC} = 6 V			1.8			1.8	
V_I	Input voltage		0		V_{CC}	0		V_{CC}	V
V_O	Output voltage		0		V_{CC}	0		V_{CC}	V
$\Delta t/\Delta v$	Input transition rise/fall time	V_{CC} = 2 V			1000			1000	ns
		V_{CC} = 4.5 V			500			500	
		V_{CC} = 6 V			400			400	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–55		125	–40		85	°C

NOTE 3: All unused inputs of the device must be held at V_{CC} or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		V_{CC}	T_A = 25°C			SN54HC86		SN74HC86		UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V_{OH}	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}	I_{OH} = –20 μA	2 V	1.9	1.998		1.9		1.9		V
			4.5 V	4.4	4.499		4.4		4.4		
			6 V	5.9	5.999		5.9		5.9		
		I_{OH} = –4 mA	4.5 V	3.98	4.3		3.7		3.84		
		I_{OH} = –5.2 mA	6 V	5.48	5.8		5.2		5.34		
V_{OL}	V_I = V_{IH} or V_{IL}	I_{OL} = 20 μA	2 V		0.002	0.1		0.1		0.1	V
			4.5 V		0.001	0.1		0.1		0.1	
			6 V		0.001	0.1		0.1		0.1	
		I_{OL} = 4 mA	4.5 V		0.17	0.26		0.4		0.33	
		I_{OL} = 5.2 mA	6 V		0.15	0.26		0.4		0.33	
I_I	V_I = V_{CC} or 0		6 V		±0.1	±100		±1000		±1000	nA
I_{CC}	V_I = V_{CC} or 0,	I_O = 0	6 V			2		40		20	μA
C_i			2 V to 6 V		3	10		10		10	pF