

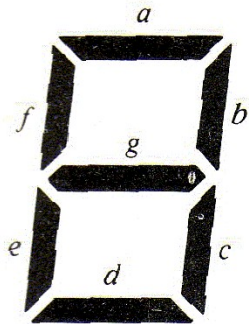
Homework

- Reading
 - Tokheim, Section 5-10, 7-4
- Machine Projects
 - Continue on MP4
- Labs
 - Continue labs with your assigned section

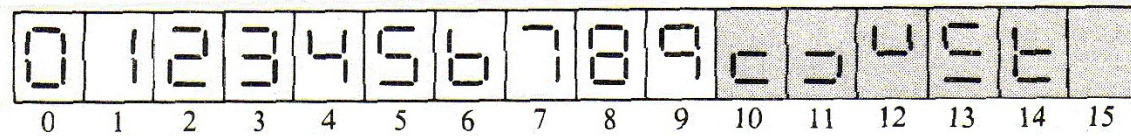
Seven Segment Display

- Used for output of a single decimal digit
- Driven by a binary coded decimal (BCD) nibble
- A separate set of combinational logic turns on or off each segment to create the digit display

Seven Segment Display



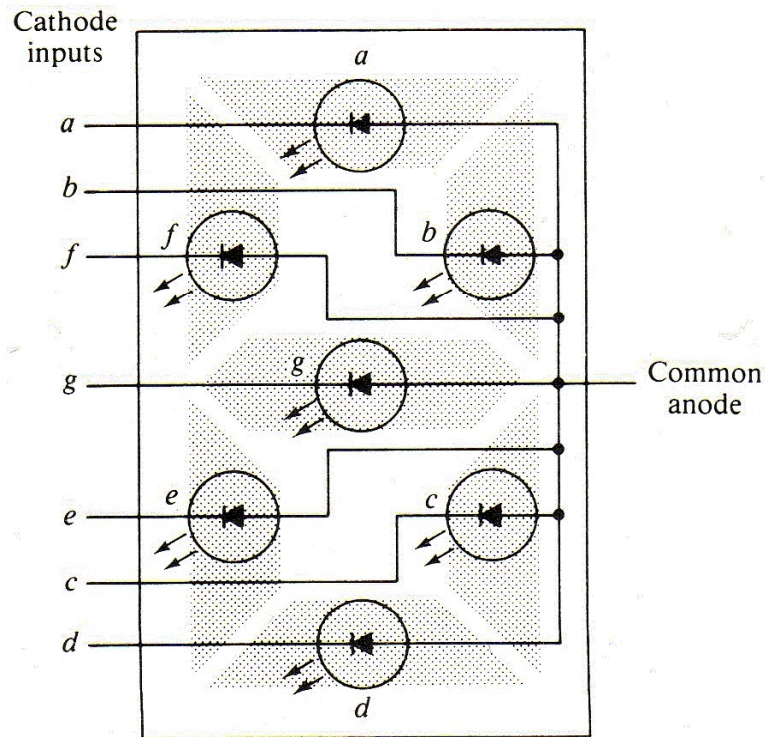
(a) Segment identification



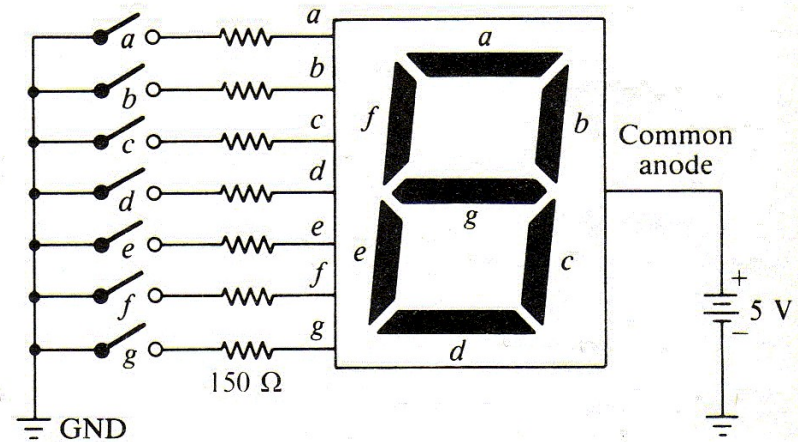
(b) Decimal number with typical display

Fig. 7-10 Seven-segment display

Seven Segment Display



(b) Wiring of seven-segment LED display



(c) Operating seven-segment LED display

Fig. 7-11

Seven Segment Display

- Seven Segment Display Driver

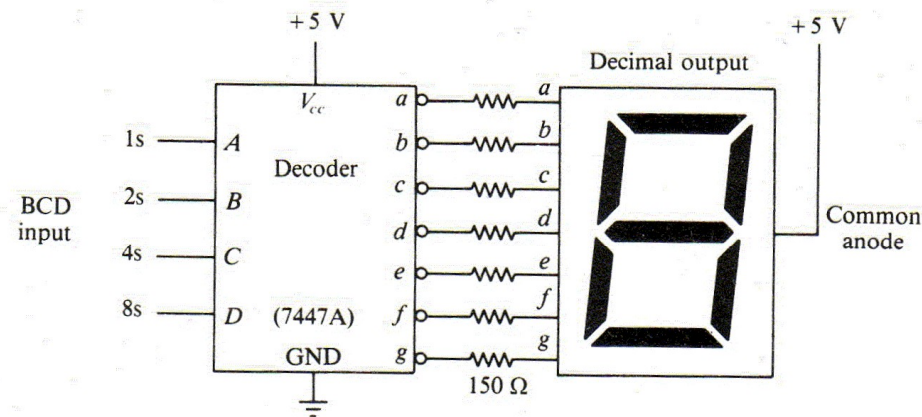


Fig. 7-13 Wiring of decoder and seven-segment LED display

Seven Segment Display

- Truth Table for Seven Segment Display Driver

| Decimal or function | Inputs | | | | | | <i>BI/RBO</i> | Outputs | | | | | | | Note |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| | <i>LT</i> | <i>RBI</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>A</i> | | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>c</i> | <i>d</i> | <i>e</i> | <i>f</i> | <i>g</i> | |
| 0 | H | H | L | L | L | L | H | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 1 |
| 1 | H | X | L | L | L | H | H | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | |
| 2 | H | X | L | L | H | L | H | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | |
| 3 | H | X | L | L | H | H | H | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | |
| 4 | H | X | L | H | L | L | H | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | |
| 5 | H | X | L | H | L | H | H | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | |
| 6 | H | X | L | H | H | L | H | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | |
| 7 | H | X | L | H | H | H | H | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | |
| 8 | H | X | H | L | L | L | H | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | |
| 9 | H | X | H | L | L | H | H | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | |
| 10 | H | X | H | L | H | L | H | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | |
| 11 | H | X | H | L | H | H | H | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | |
| 12 | H | X | H | H | L | L | H | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | |
| 13 | H | X | H | H | L | H | H | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | ON | |
| 14 | H | X | H | H | H | L | H | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | |
| 15 | H | X | H | H | H | H | H | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | |

Seven Segment Display Logic

- Seven combinational logic circuits - one for each segment
- Look at the logic for segment e – when is it on?

| A | B | C | D | Sum of Product Terms |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | L | L | L | $\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D}$ |
| L | L | H | L | $\overline{A} \overline{B} C \overline{D}$ |
| L | H | H | L | $\overline{A} B C \overline{D}$ |
| H | L | L | L | $A \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D}$ |

- How to factor this sum in order to simplify?

Karnaugh Map for Segment e

- Put down all the 1's for D, C, B, A = 0 through 9
- Then, fill in 0's for all other valid BCD input values

| | \overline{C} | \overline{D} | \overline{C} | D | C | D | C | \overline{D} |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| \overline{A} | \overline{B} | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| \overline{A} | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| A | B | | | | | | | |
| A | \overline{B} | 1 | 0 | | | | | |

Don't Cares in Karnaugh Map

- That takes care of 10 out of 16 combinations
- What about the other 6? They are “don't cares”

| | \overline{C} | \overline{D} | \overline{C} | D | C | D | C | \overline{D} |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------------|
| \overline{A} | \overline{B} | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| \overline{A} | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| A | \overline{B} | X | X | X | X | | | |
| A | B | 1 | 0 | X | X | | | |

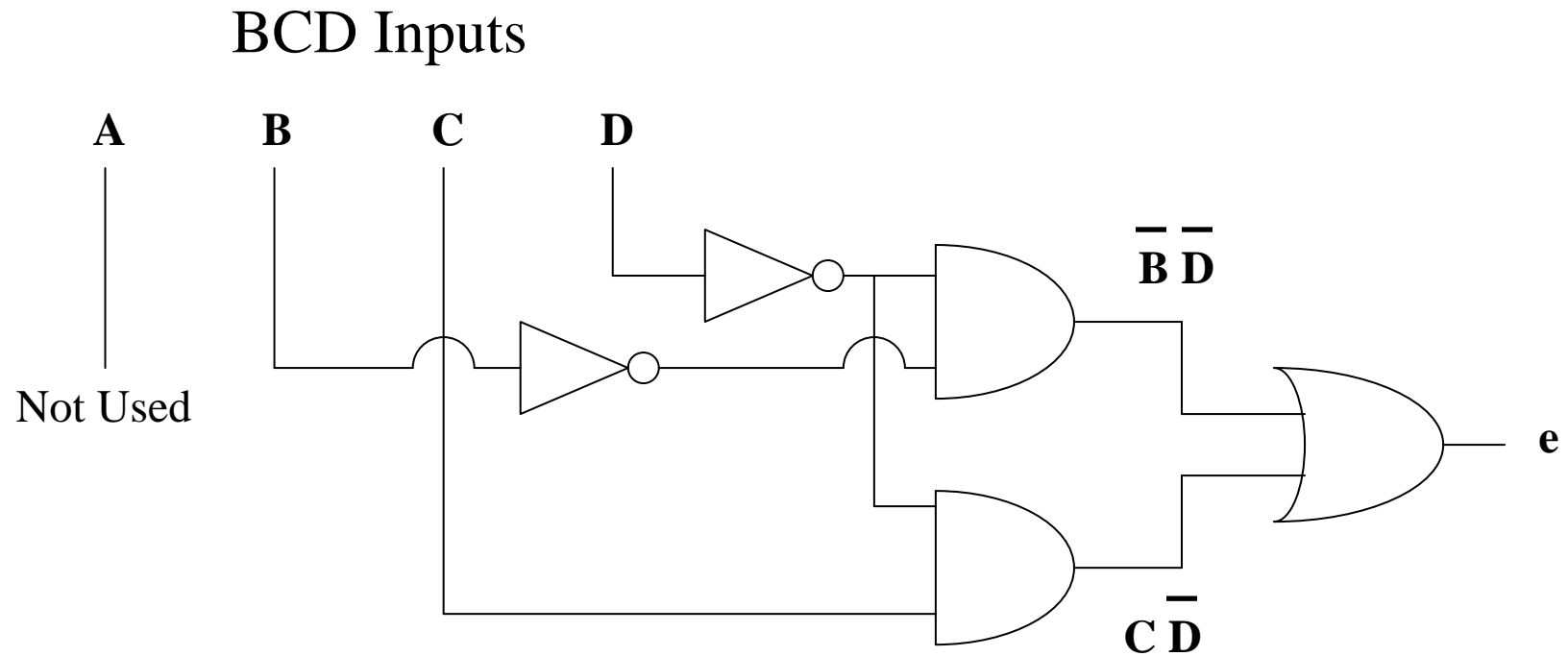
Karnaugh Map for Segment e

- Now we loop the largest areas that we can
- Use “don’t cares” as 1’s if loops can be larger

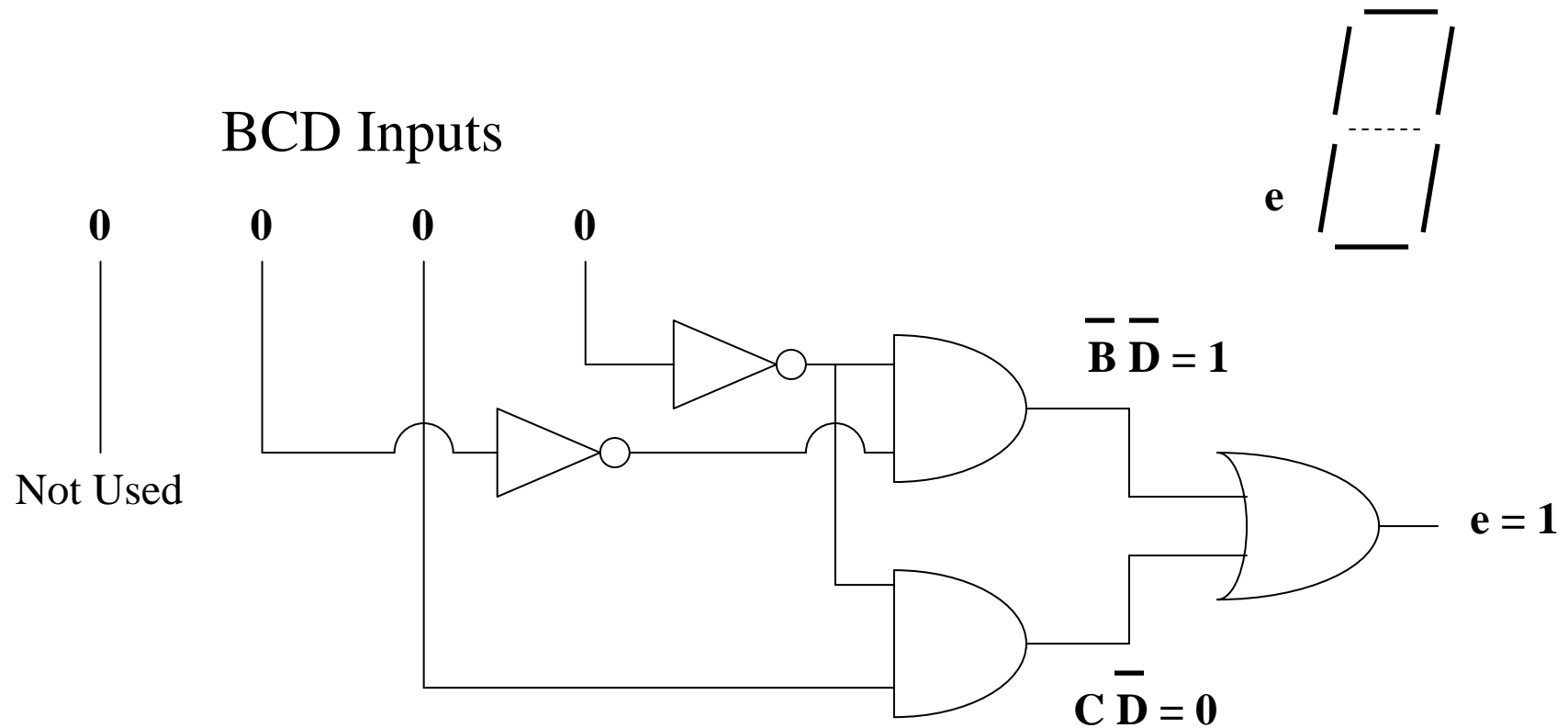
$$\text{Segment e} = \overline{B} \overline{D} + C \overline{D}$$

| | | $\overline{C} \overline{D}$ | $\overline{C} D$ | $C D$ | $C \overline{D}$ |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| $\overline{A} \overline{B}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| $\overline{A} B$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| $A B$ | X | X | X | X | |
| $A \overline{B}$ | 1 | 0 | X | X | |

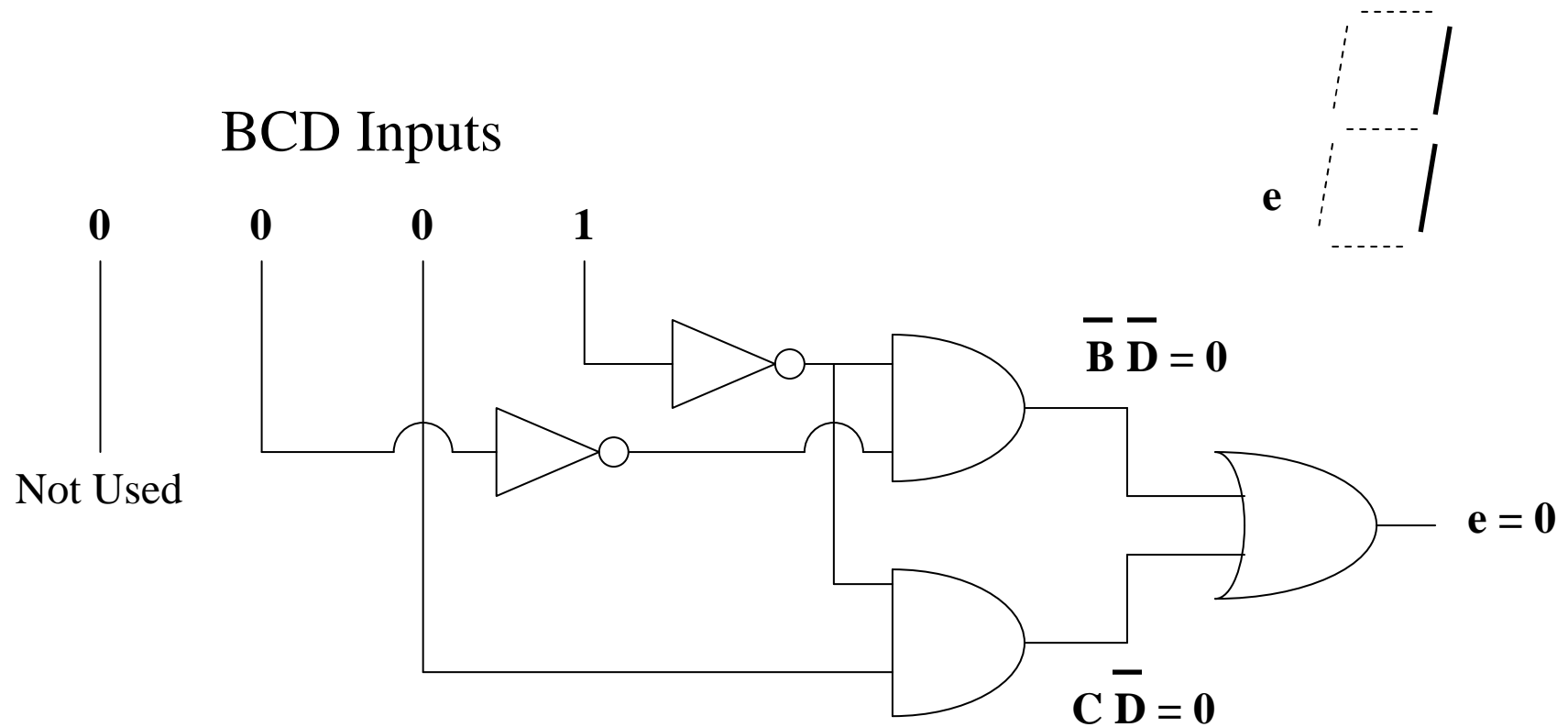
Segment e Logic Circuit



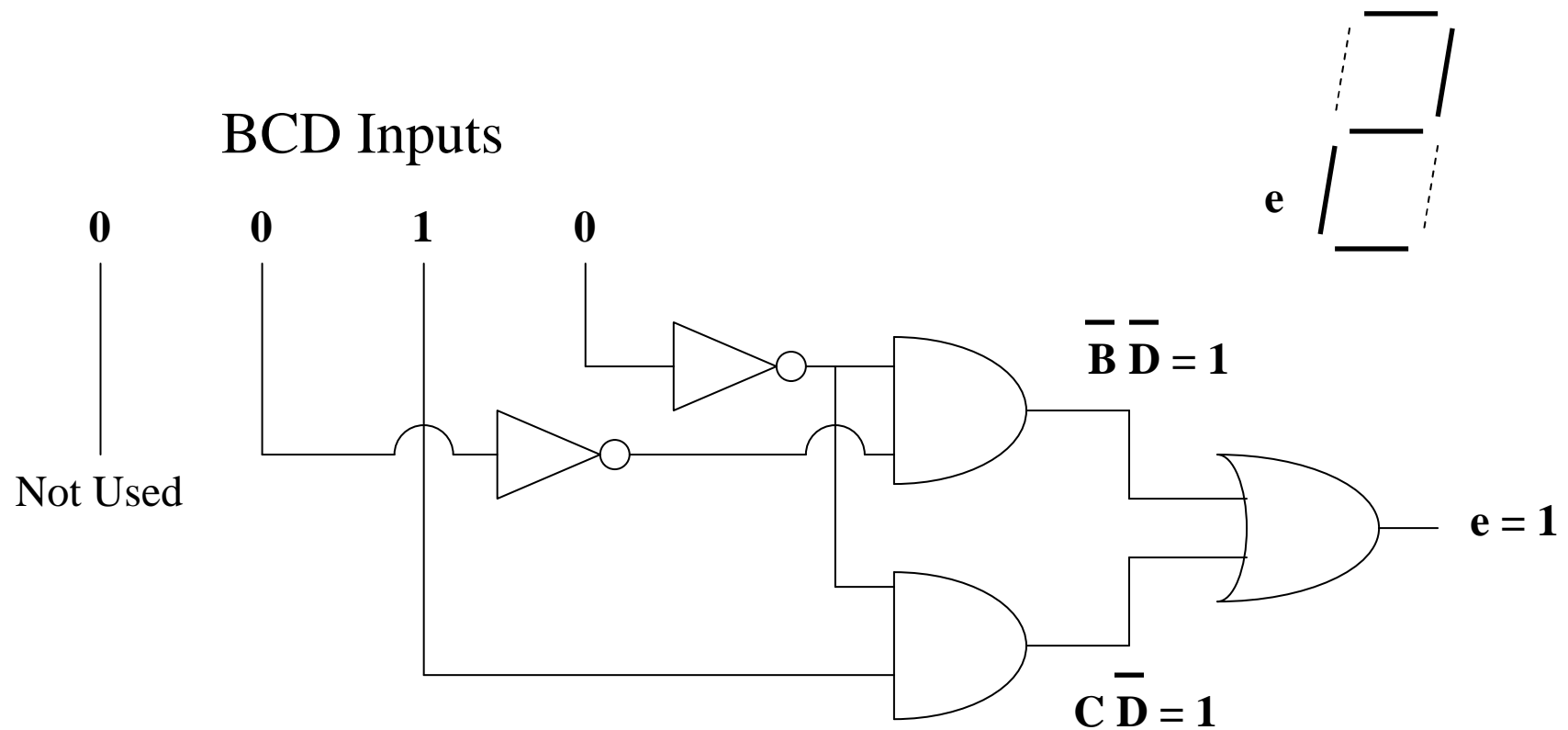
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



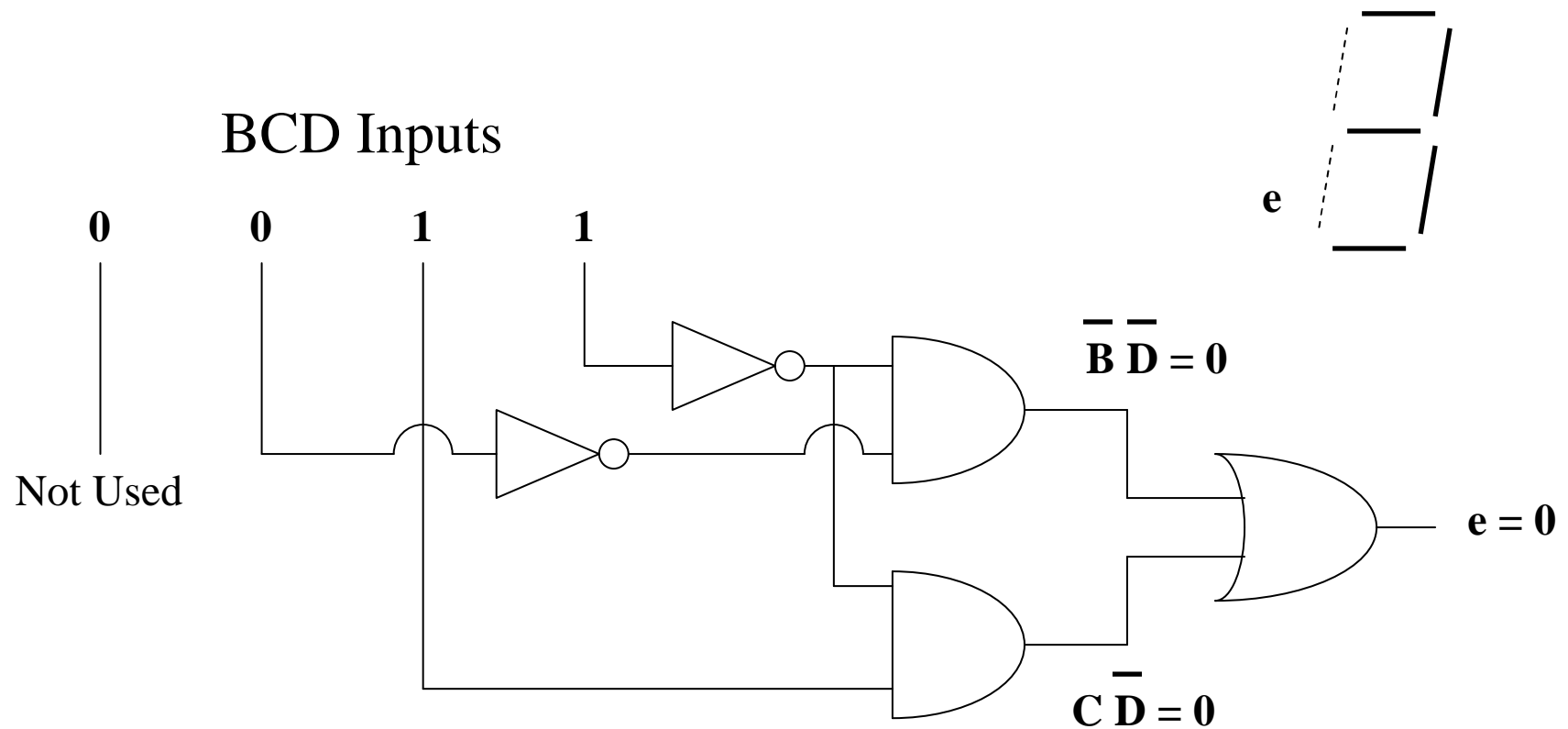
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



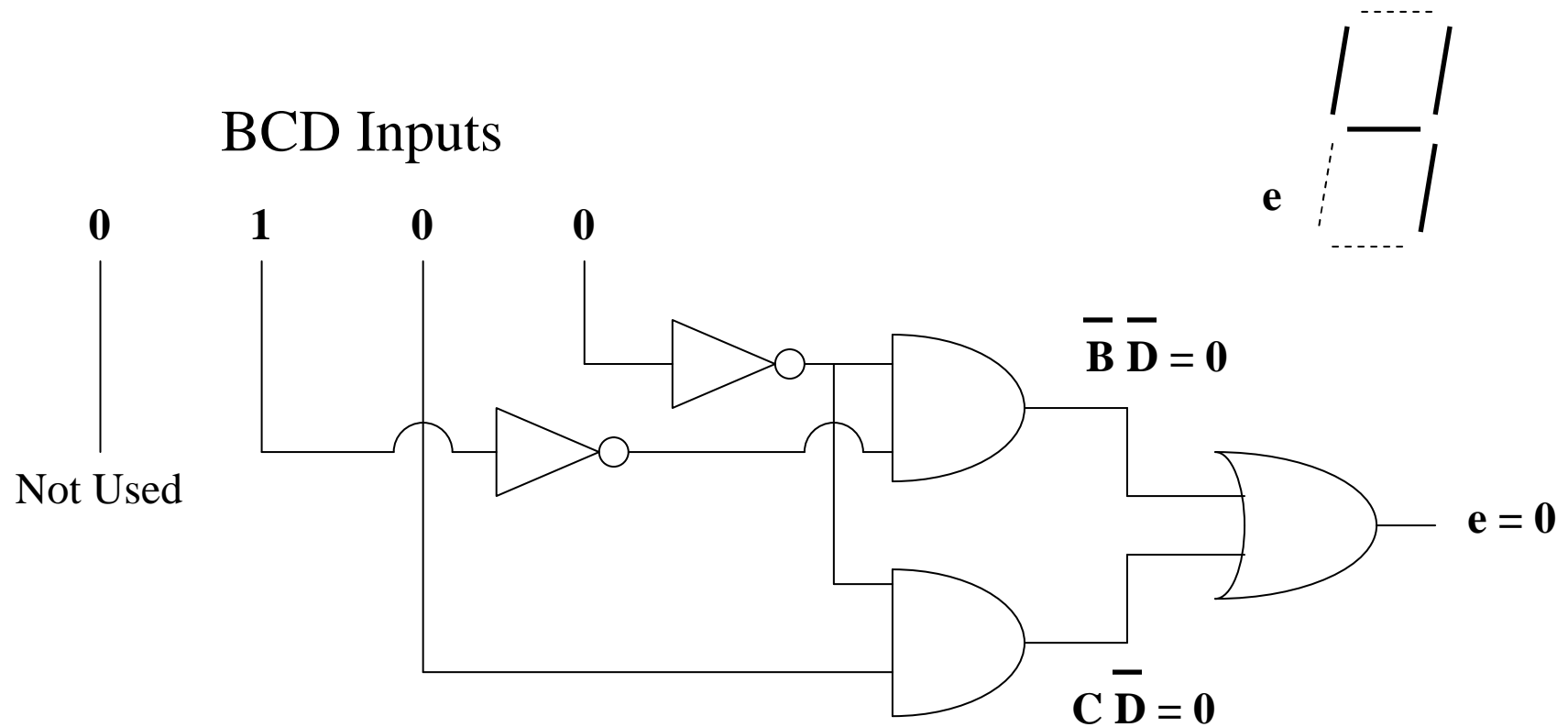
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



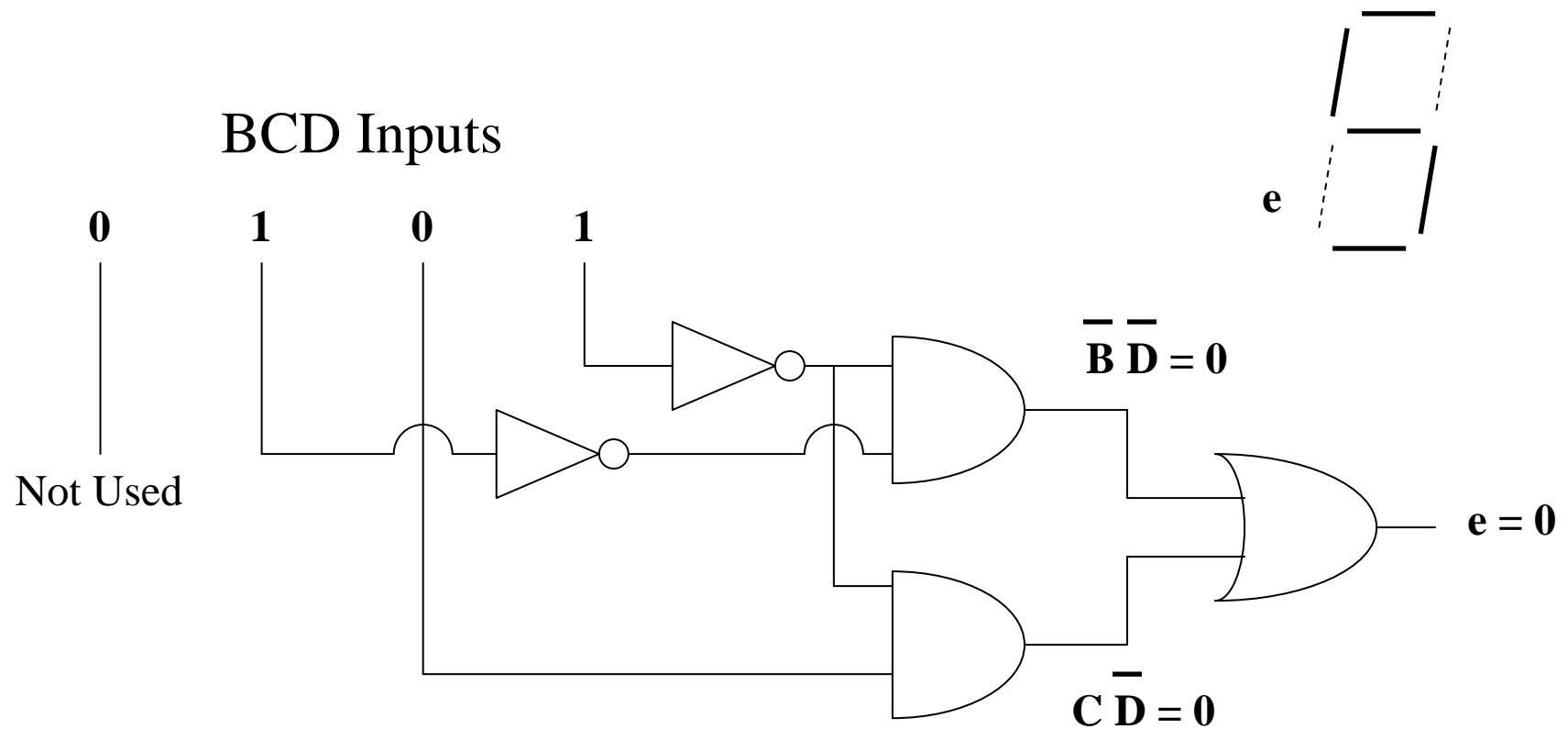
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



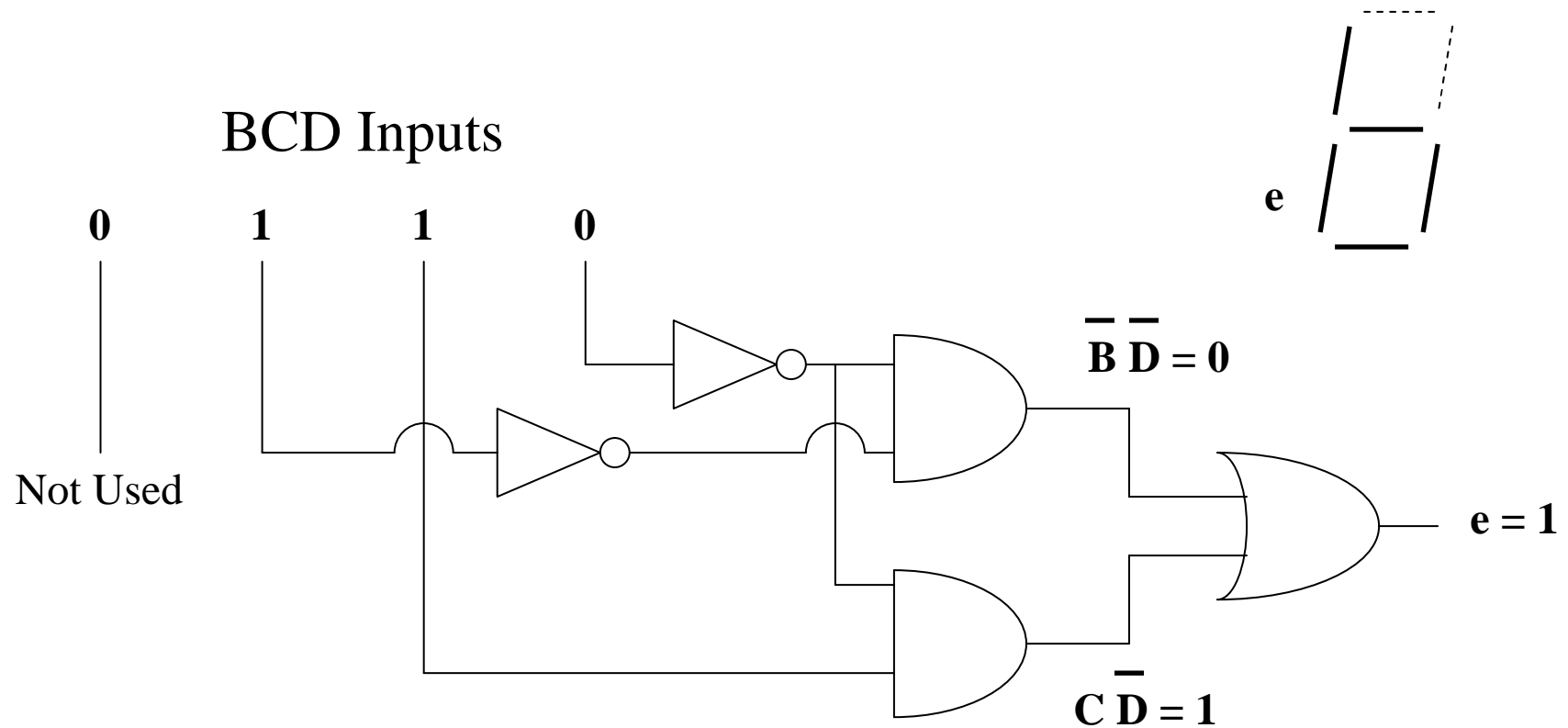
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



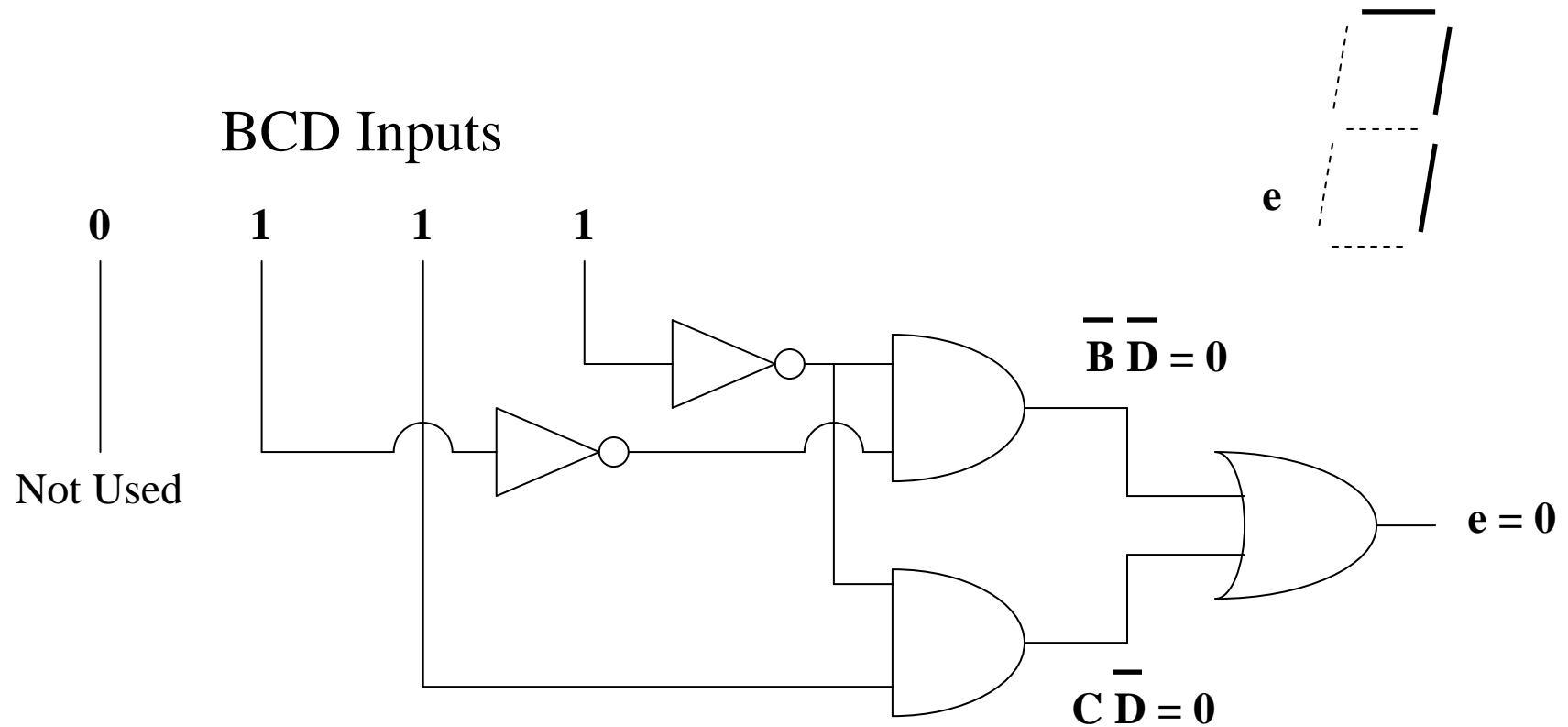
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



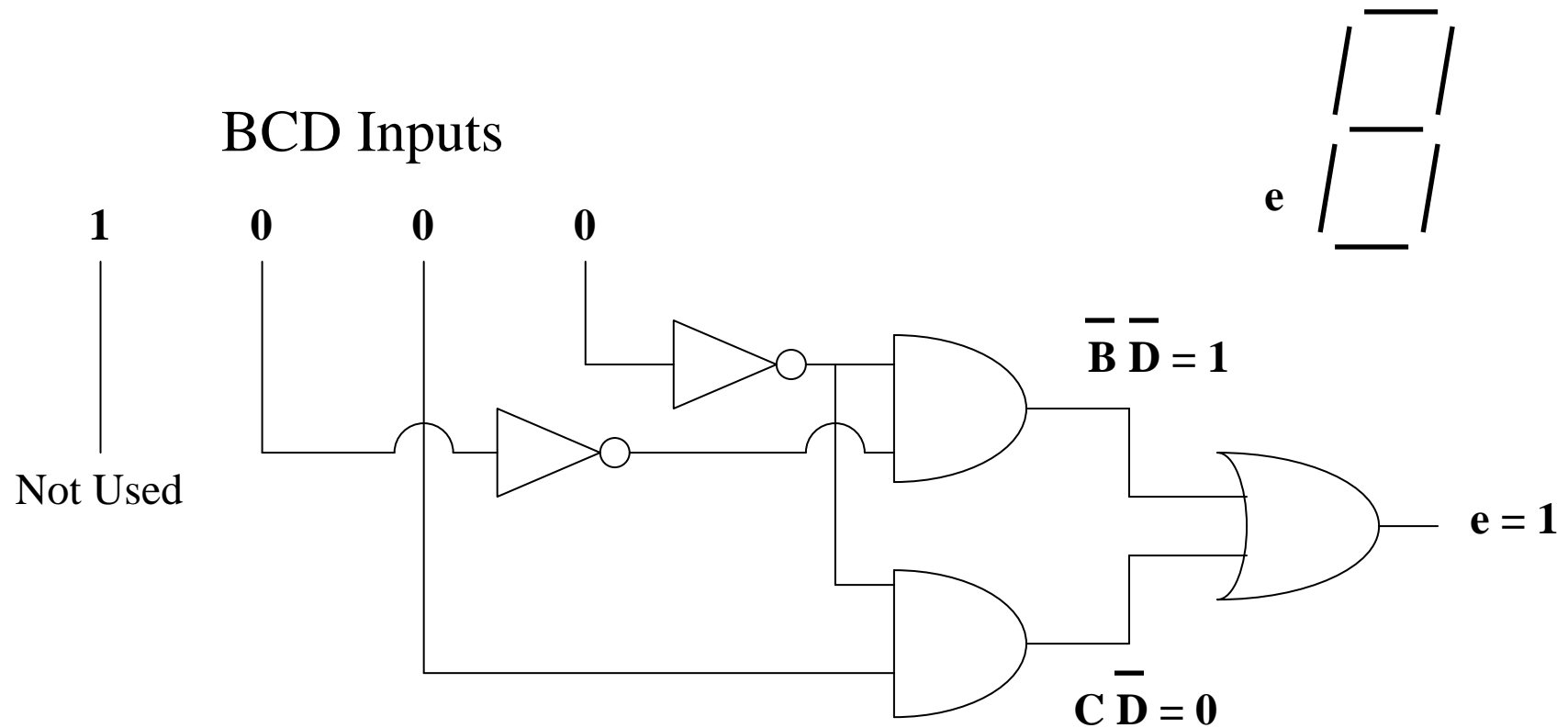
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



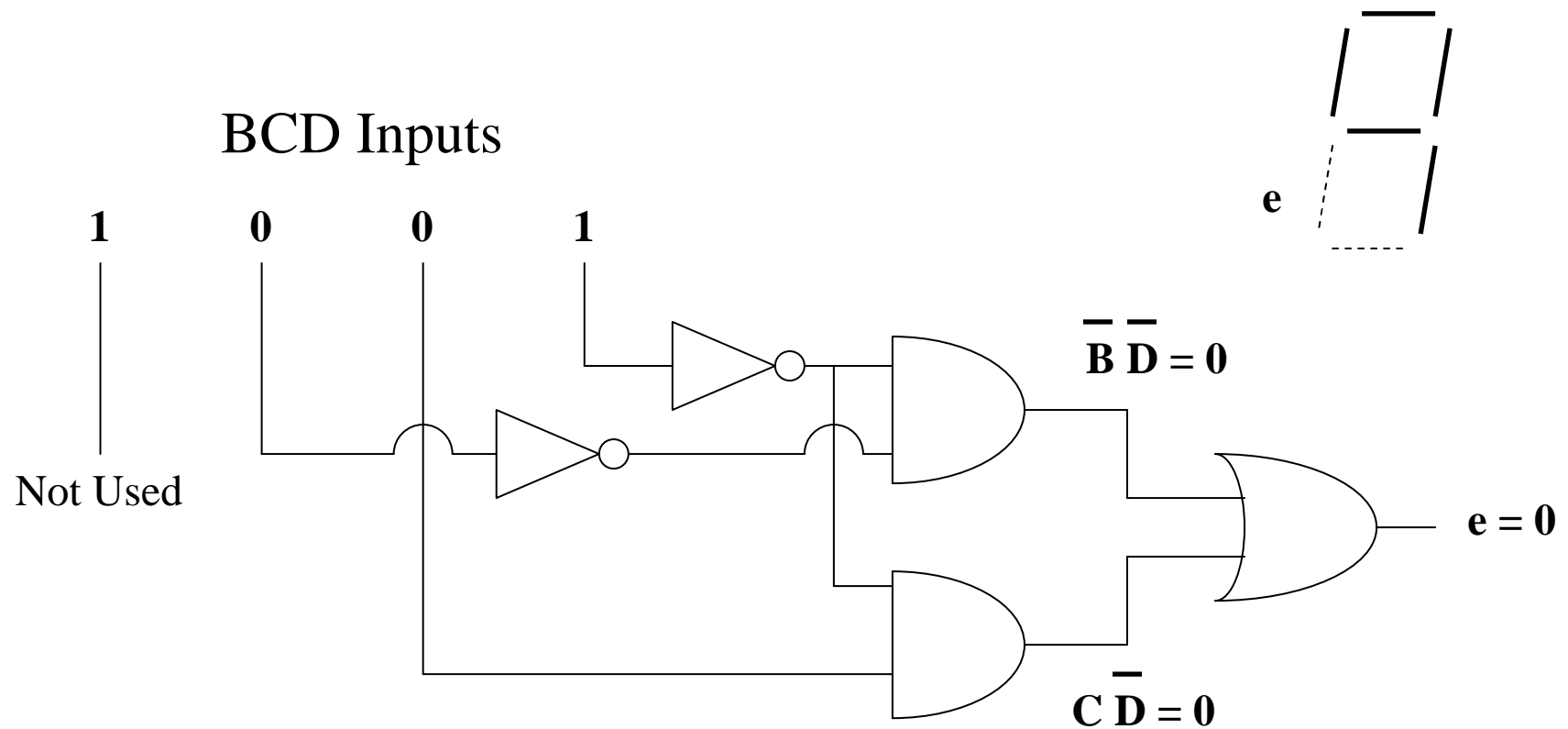
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



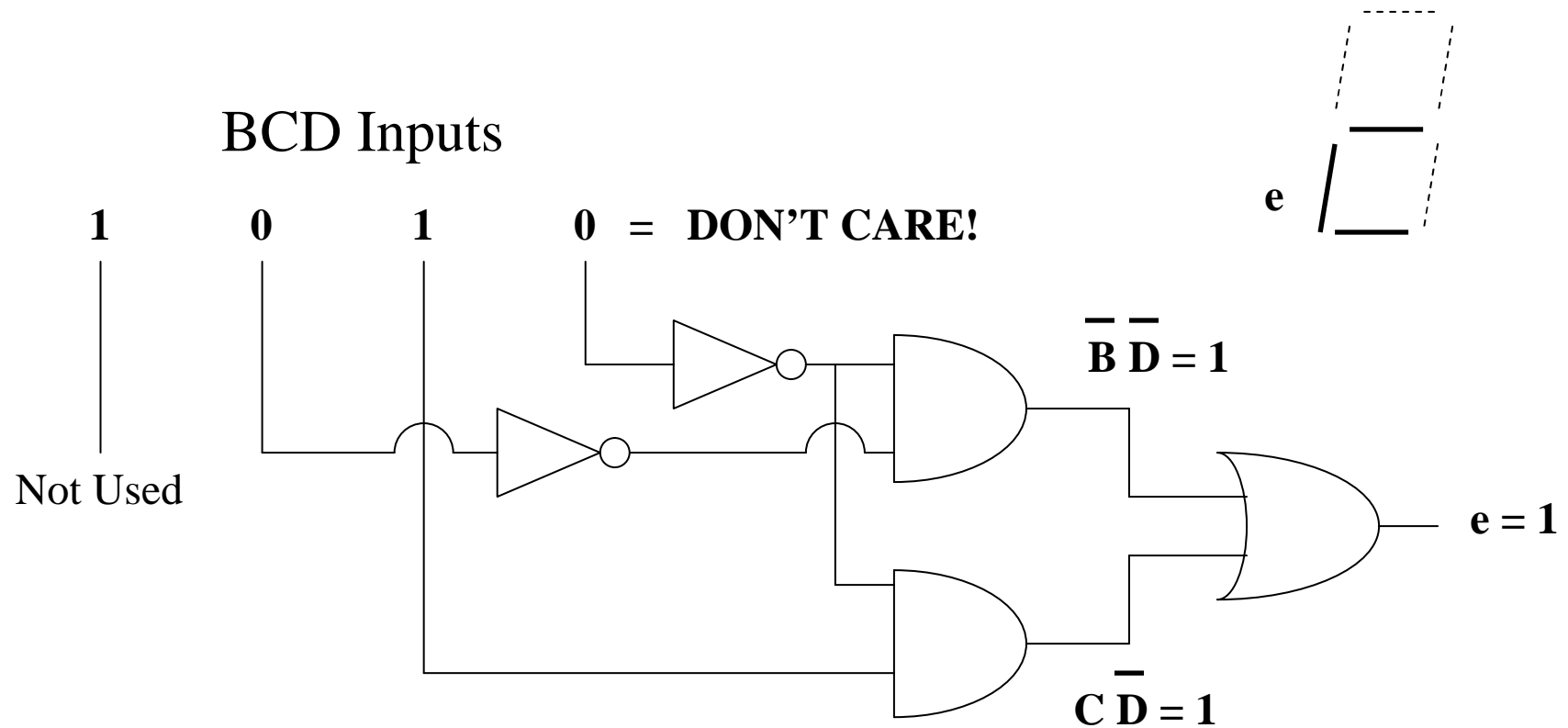
Test Segment e Logic Circuit



Test Segment e Logic Circuit



Test Segment e Logic Circuit



Can we do better than the map result?

- Sometimes, if we look at the Boolean equation from the Karnaugh map for segment e:

$$\text{Segment } e = \bar{B} \bar{D} + C \bar{D}$$

It can be factored:

$$\text{Segment } e = (\bar{B} + C) \bar{D}$$

- Simpler Logic Diagram (Product of Sums):

