Combinational Circuit (Multiplexer Design)

Multiplexers

- Select an input value with one or more select bits
- Use for transmitting data
- Allows for conditional transfer of data
- Sometimes called a mux









Quadruple 2–to–1-Line Multiplexer

Multiplexer as combinational modules

- Connect input variables to select inputs of multiplexer *(n-1 for n variables)*
- Set data inputs to multiplexer equal to values of function for corresponding assignment of select variables
- Using a variable at data inputs reduces size of the multiplexer

	$4 \times 1 \text{ MU2}$
у	S_0
<i>x</i>	S_1
z ———	0
<i>z'</i>	1
0	2
1	3

	F	z.	У	x
F = z	0	0	0	0
	1	1	0	0
F = z'	1	0	1	0
	0	1	1	0
F = 0	0	0	0	1
	0	1	0	1
F = 1	1	0	1	1
	1	1	1	1

Implementing a Four- Input Function with a Multiplexer







Figure 9.21: Multiplexer example of use.

Three-state gates

- A multiplexer can be constructed with three-state gates
- Output state: 0, 1, and high-impedance (open ckts)
- If the select input (E) is 0, the three-state gate has no output



Three-state gates

- A multiplexer can be constructed with three-state gates
- Output state: 0, 1, and high-impedance (open ckts)
- If the select input is low, the three-state gate has no output



(a) 2-to-1- line mux

(b) 4 - to - 1 line mux

Summary

- Multiplexers are fundamental digital components
 - Can be used for logic
 - Useful for data paths
 - Scalable
- Tristate buffers have three types of outputs
 - 0, 1, high- impedence (Z)
 - Useful for data paths