



Circuit Simulation Project

<https://esim.fossee.in/circuit-simulation-project>

Name of the participant: NEHA ANN SHYGEN

Project Guide: Dr. Maheswari. R

Title of the project:

Design of a 4 to 16 Decoder using 3 to 8 Decoders

Theory/Description:

A **binary decoder** is a combinational logic circuit that converts binary information from the n coded inputs to a maximum of 2^n unique outputs. They are used in a wide variety of applications, including instruction decoding, data multiplexing and data demultiplexing, seven segment displays etc.

A 3 to 8 decoder consists of 3 inputs, an enable and 8 outputs each of which represents a minterm. If the enable is high, then the decoder is enabled. Otherwise, the decoder is disabled.

If A, B, C are the inputs then the equations of the outputs of a 3 to 8 decoder are:

$$D_0 = A'B'C'$$

$$D_1 = A'B'C$$

$$D_2 = A'BC'$$

$$D_3 = A'BC$$

$$D_4 = AB'C'$$

$$D_5 = AB'C$$

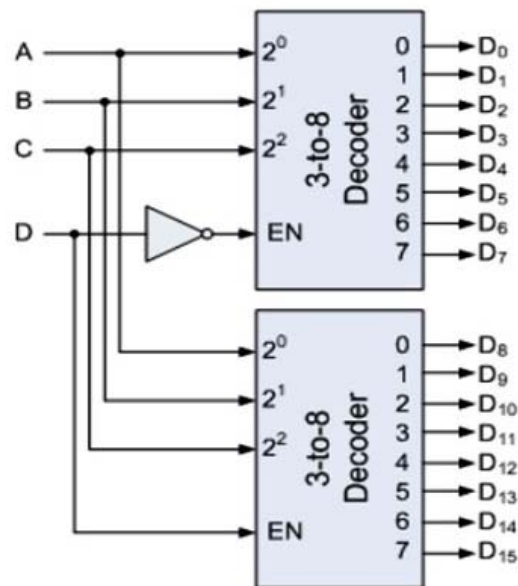
$$D_6 = ABC'$$

$$D_7 = ABC$$

where A' , B' and C' represents the complement of A , B and C respectively.

Two 3 to 8 decoders can be used to implement a 4 to 16 decoder (4 inputs and 16 outputs).

Circuit diagram of a 4 to 16 decoder using 3 to 8 decoders is as follows:



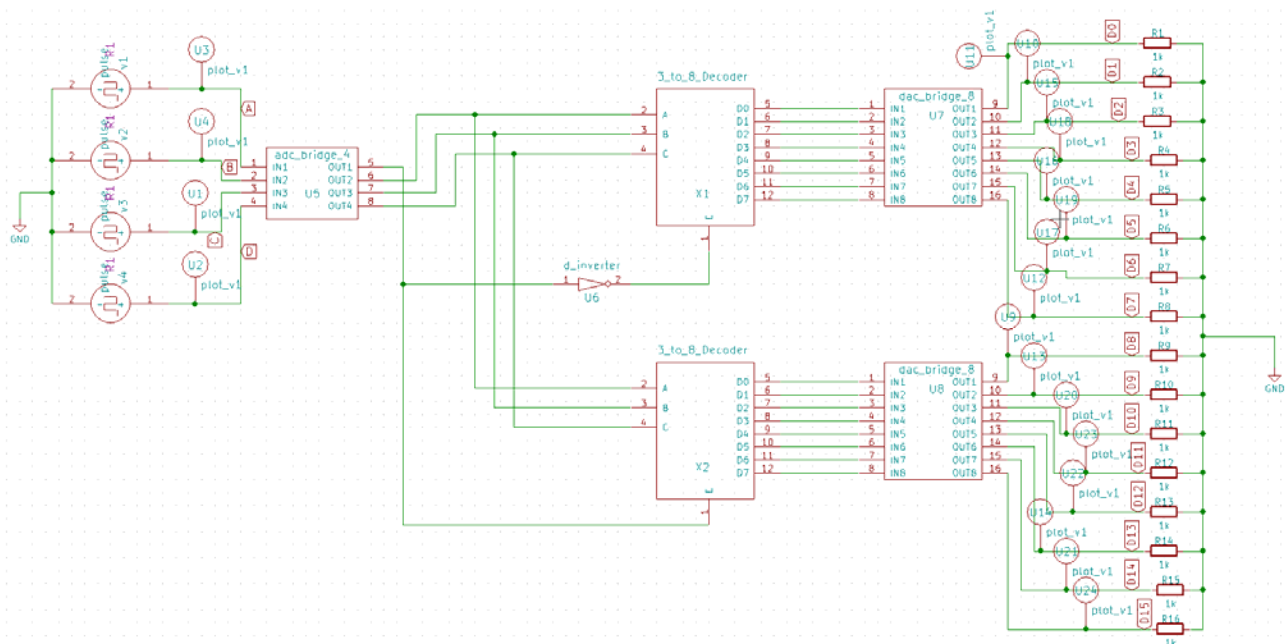
Here A, B, C and D are the inputs and D_0 - D_{15} are the outputs.

Truth table of a 4 to 16 Decoder:

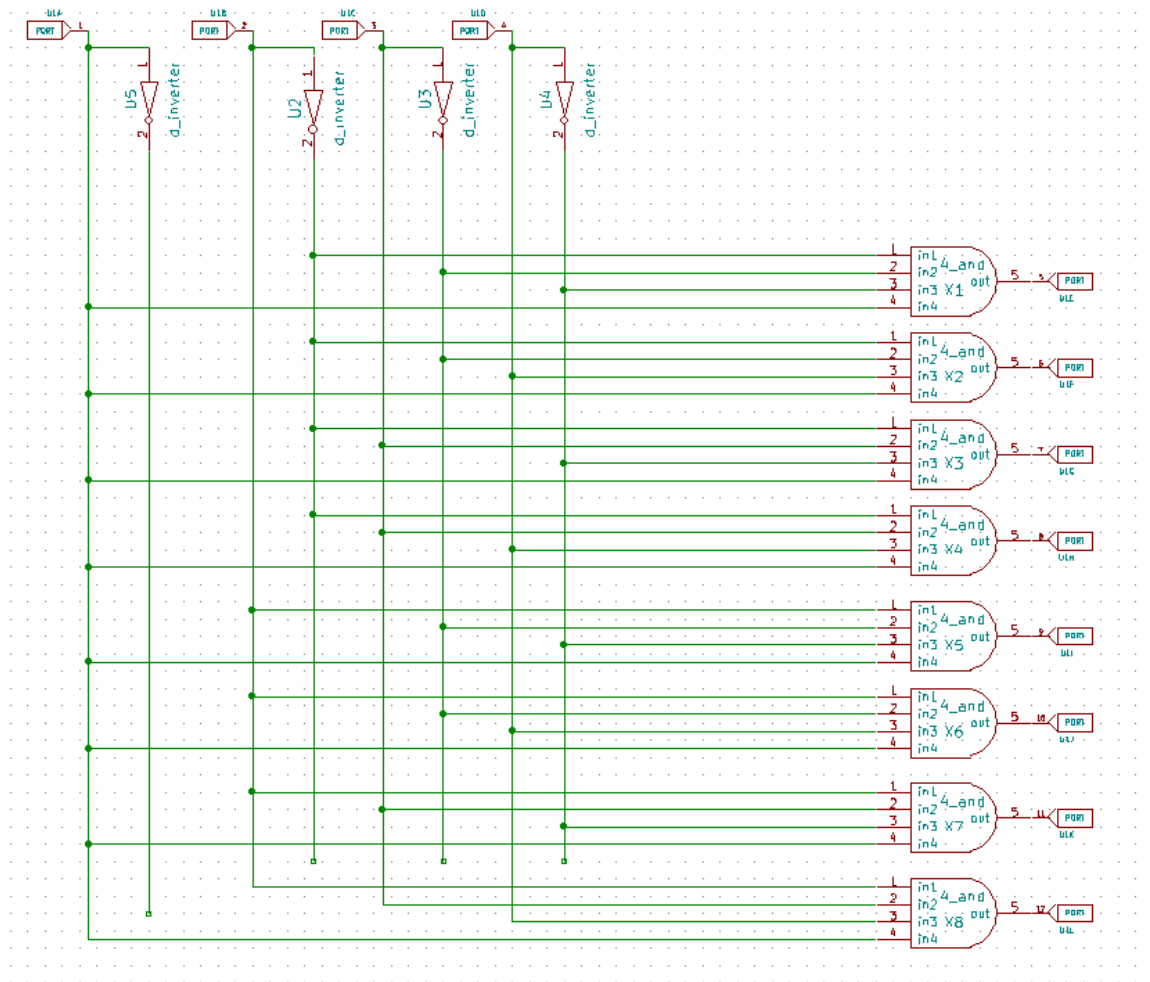
A	B	C	D	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Circuit Diagrams using eSim:

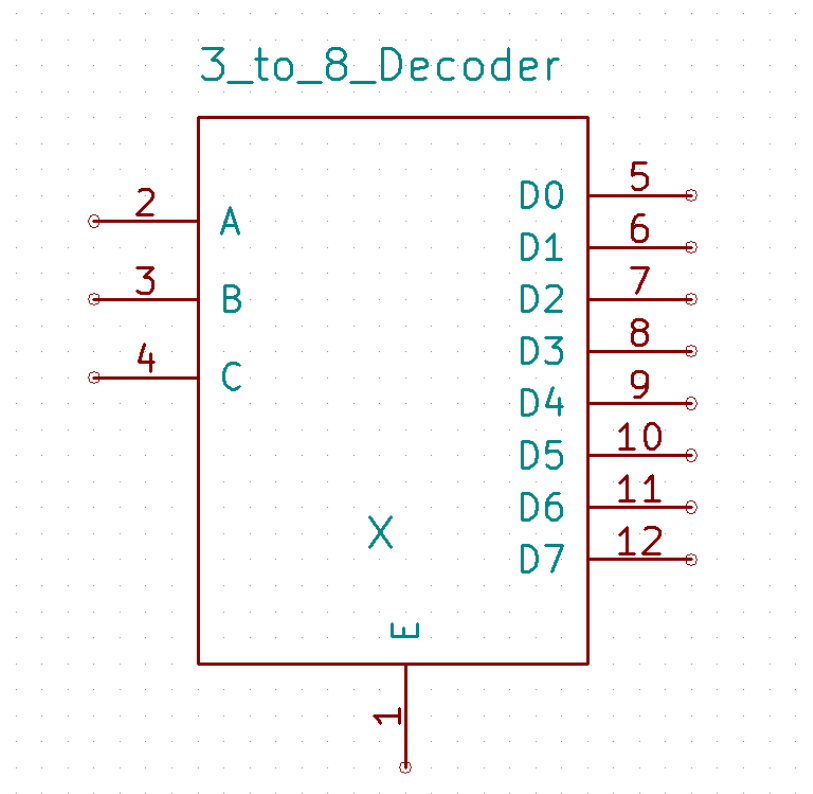
- Main functional circuit diagram of a 4 to 16 decoder which uses 3 to 8 decoders:



- The circuit diagram of a 3 to 8 decoder which is used as a subcircuit:



- Symbol designed to represent 3 to 8 decoder:



Source details:

AnalysisSource DetailsNgspice ModelDevice ModelingSubcircuits

Add parameters for pulse source v1

Enter initial value(Volts/Amps):

0

Enter pulsed value(Volts/Amps):

5

Enter delay time (seconds):

40

Enter rise time (seconds):

0

Enter fall time (seconds):

0

Enter pulse width (seconds):

40

Enter period (seconds):

80

Add parameters for pulse source v2

Enter initial value(Volts/Amps):

0

Enter pulsed value(Volts/Amps):

5

Enter delay time (seconds):

20

Enter rise time (seconds):

0

Enter fall time (seconds):

0

Enter pulse width (seconds):

20

Convert

AnalysisSource DetailsNgspice ModelDevice ModelingSubcircuits

Enter fall time (seconds):

0

Enter pulse width (seconds):

20

Enter period (seconds):

40

Add parameters for pulse source v3

Enter initial value(Volts/Amps):

0

Enter pulsed value(Volts/Amps):

5

Enter delay time (seconds):

10

Enter rise time (seconds):

0

Enter fall time (seconds):

0

Enter pulse width (seconds):

10

Enter period (seconds):

20

Add parameters for pulse source v4

Enter initial value(Volts/Amps):

0

Enter pulsed value(Volts/Amps):

5

Enter delay time (seconds):

5

Add parameters for pulse source v4

Enter initial value(Volts/Amps):

0

Enter pulsed value(Volts/Amps):

5

Enter delay time (seconds):

5

Enter rise time (seconds):

0

Enter fall time (seconds):

0

Enter pulse width (seconds):

5

Enter period (seconds):

10

Analysis:

Analysis

Source Details

Ngspice Model

Device Modeling

Subcircuits

Select Analysis Type

☐ AC

☐ DC

☒ TRANSIENT

Transient Analysis

Start Time

0

Sec

Step Time

10

ms

Stop Time

80

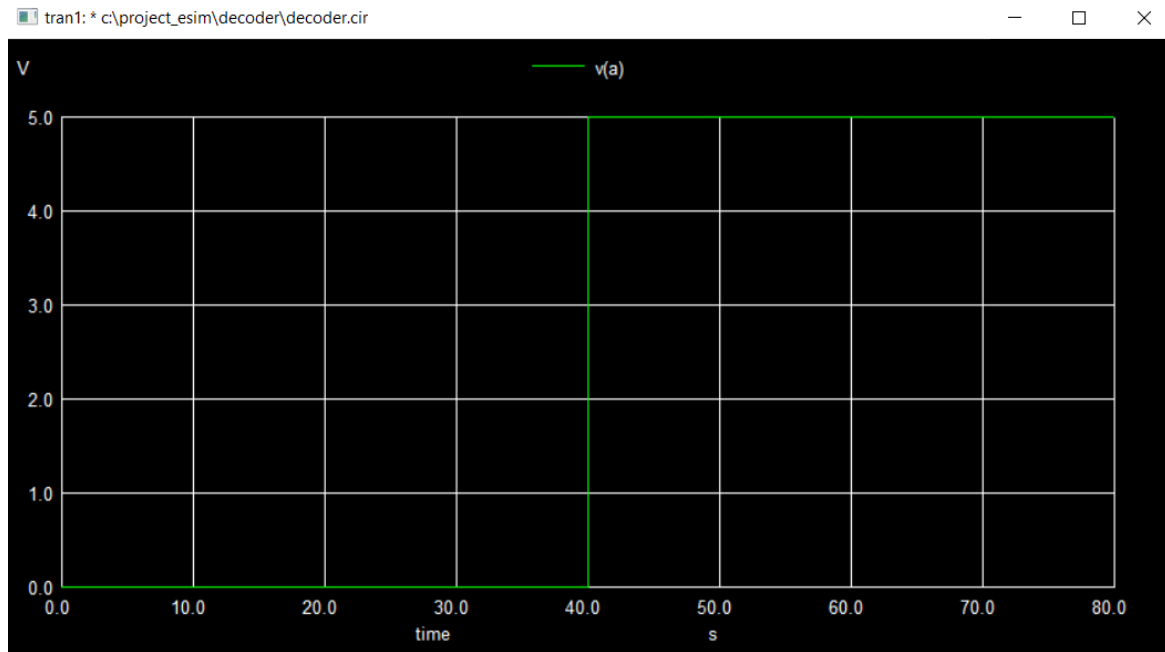
Sec

Results

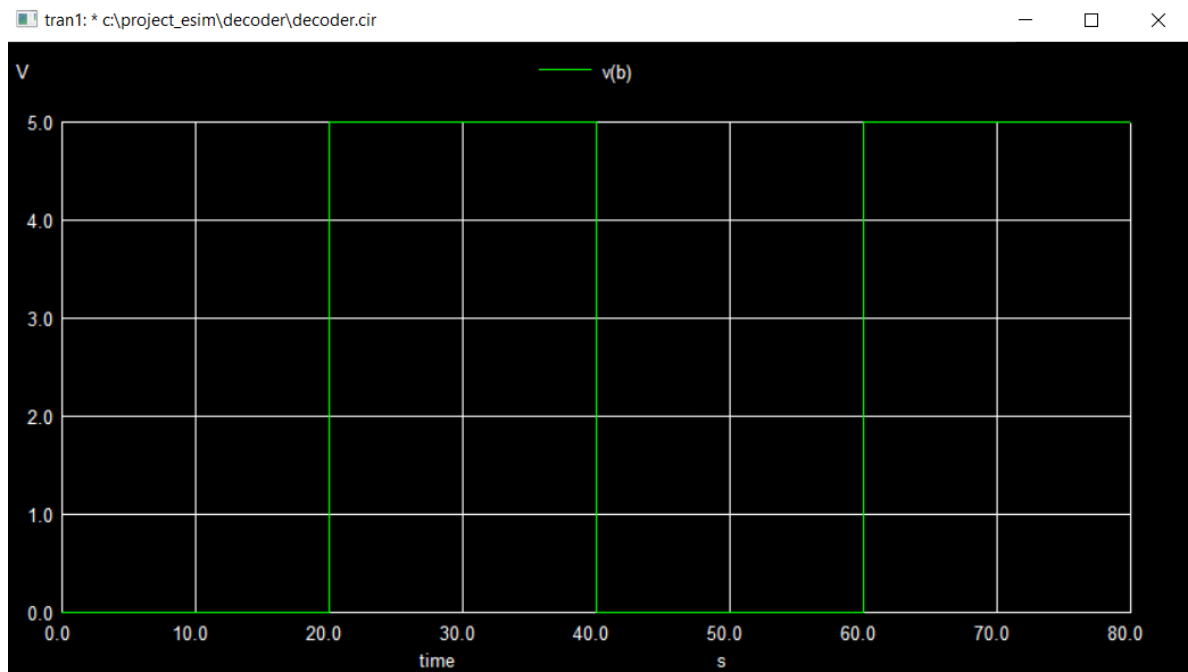
Ngspice plots:

Input waveforms:

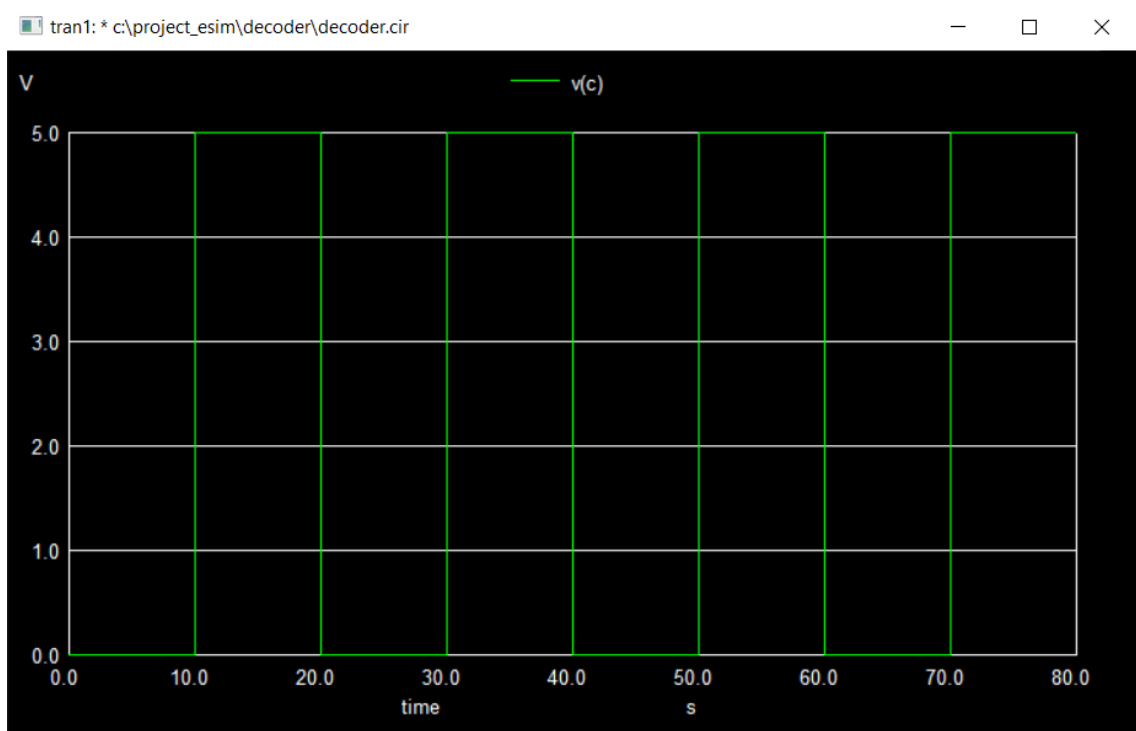
- A



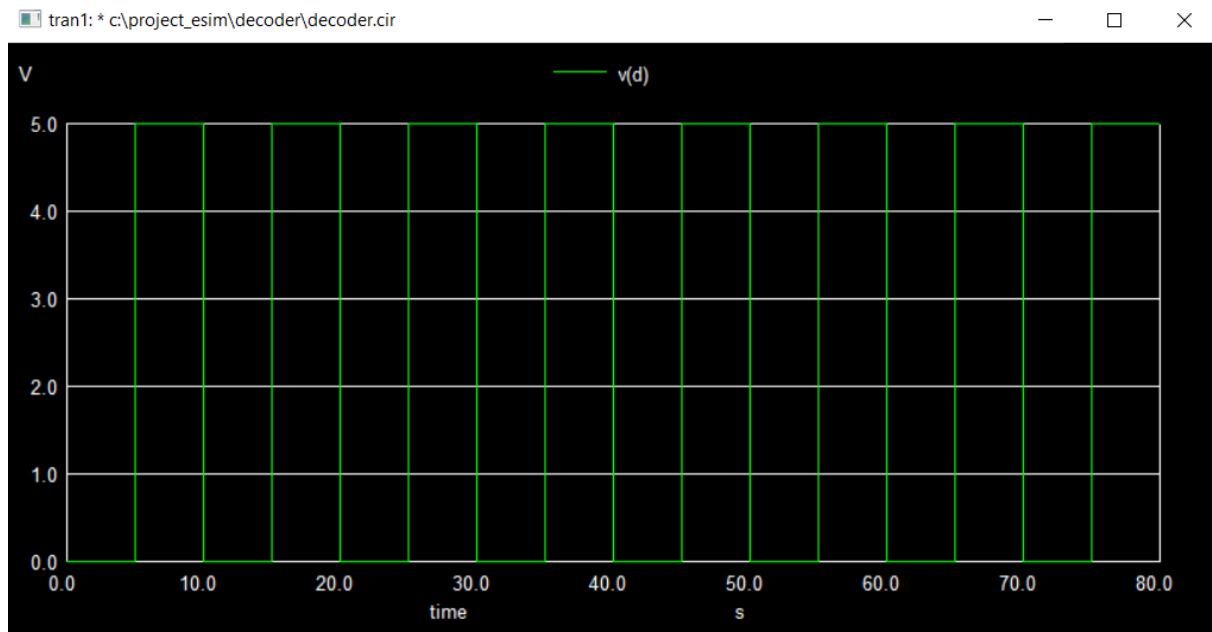
- B



- C

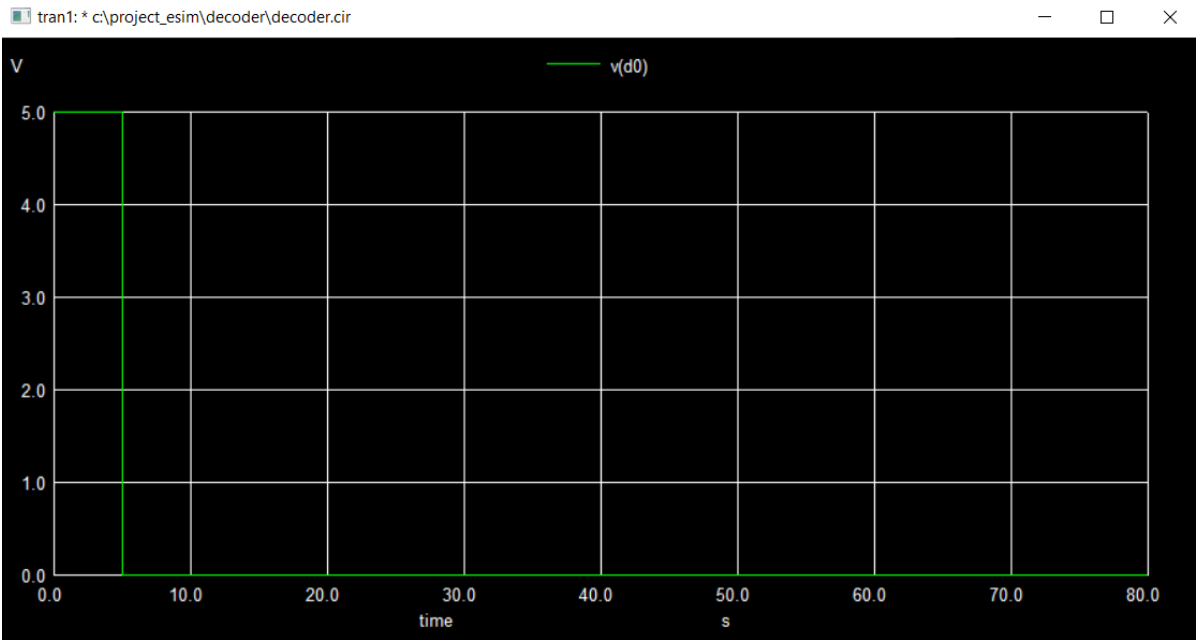


- D

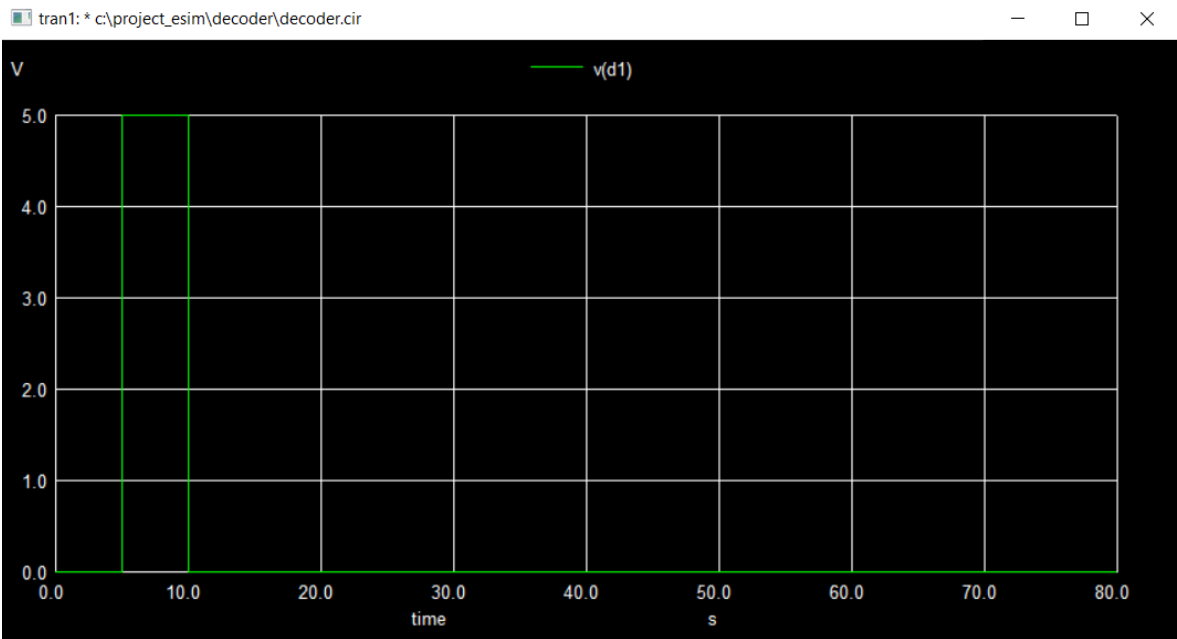


Output waveforms:

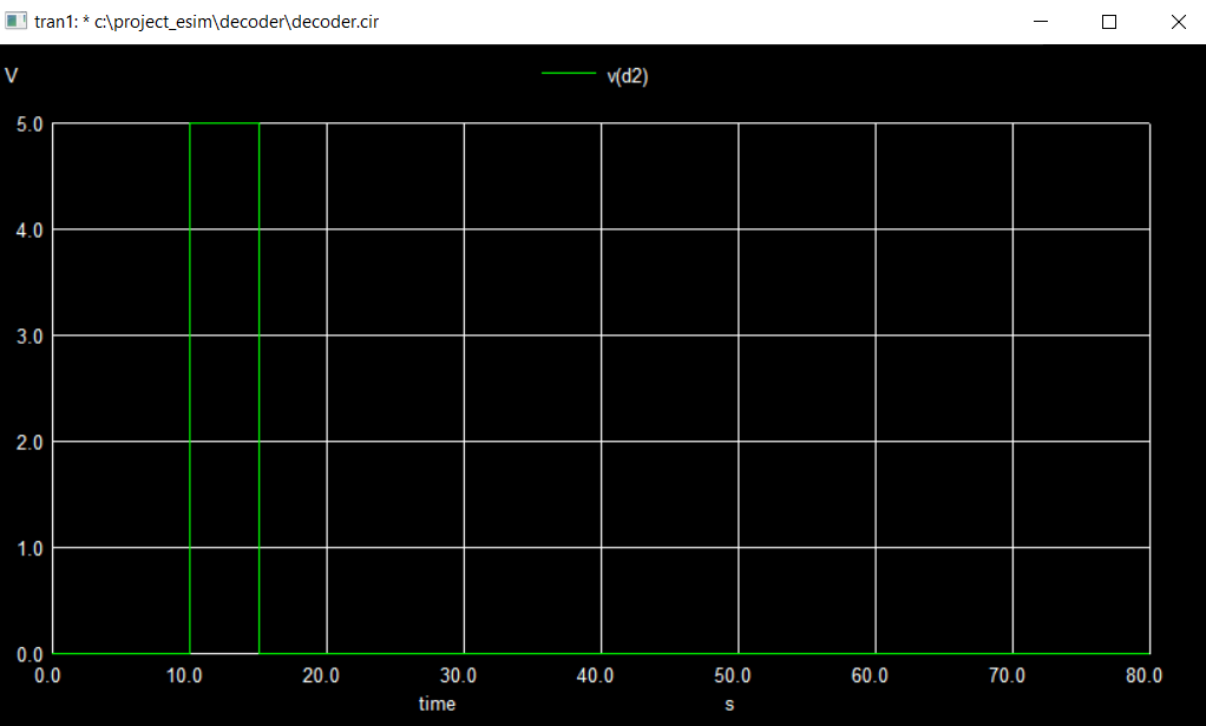
D0:



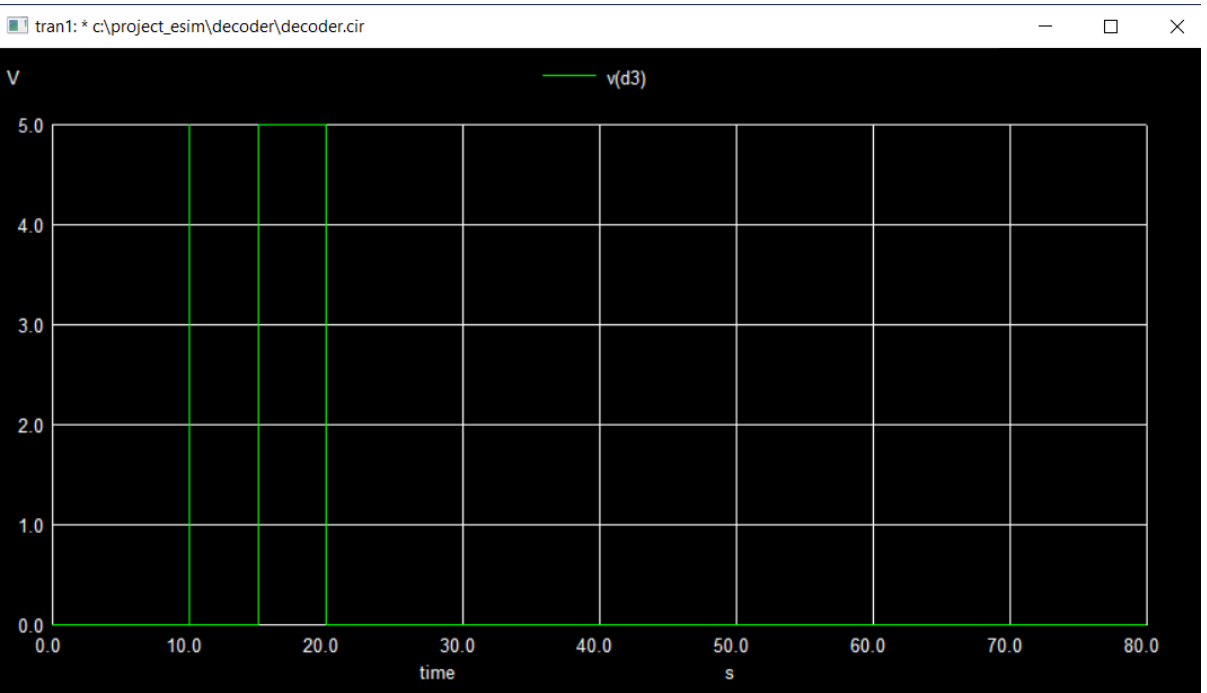
D1:



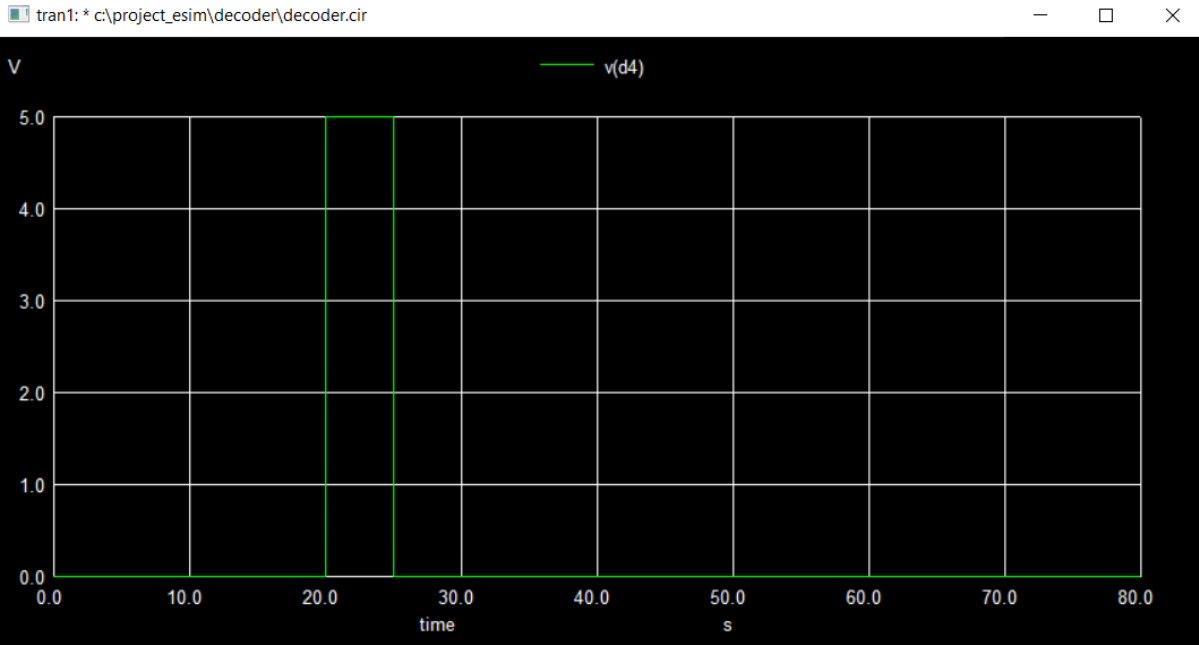
D2:



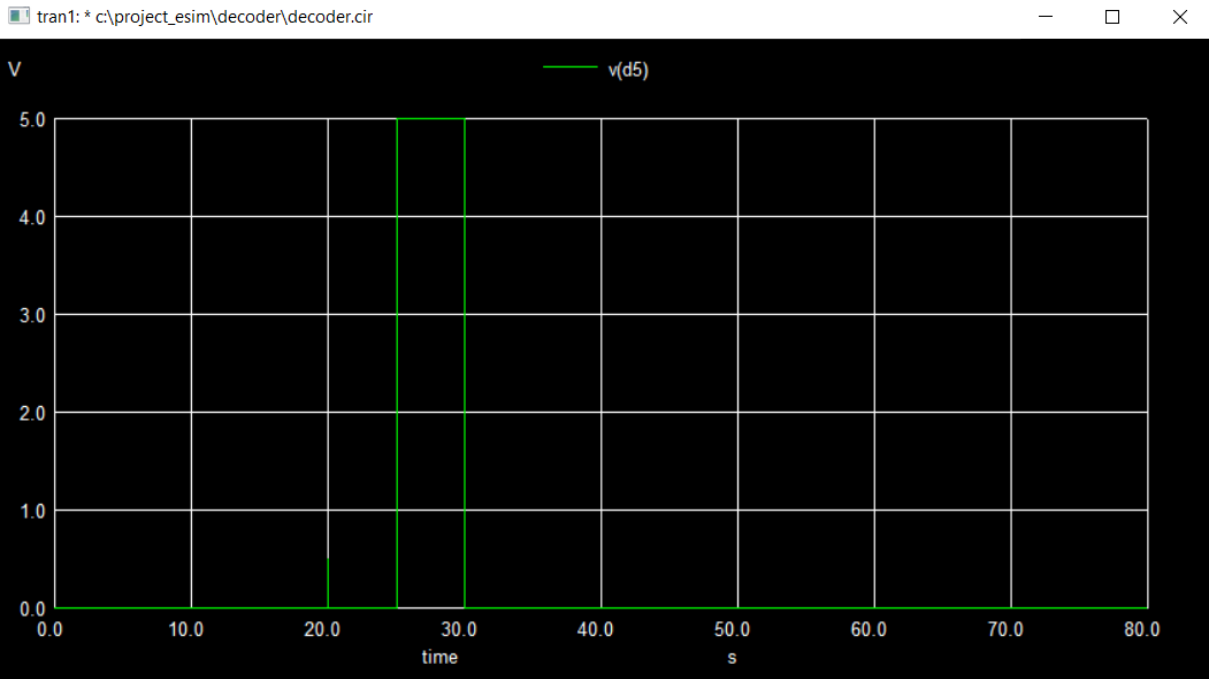
D3:



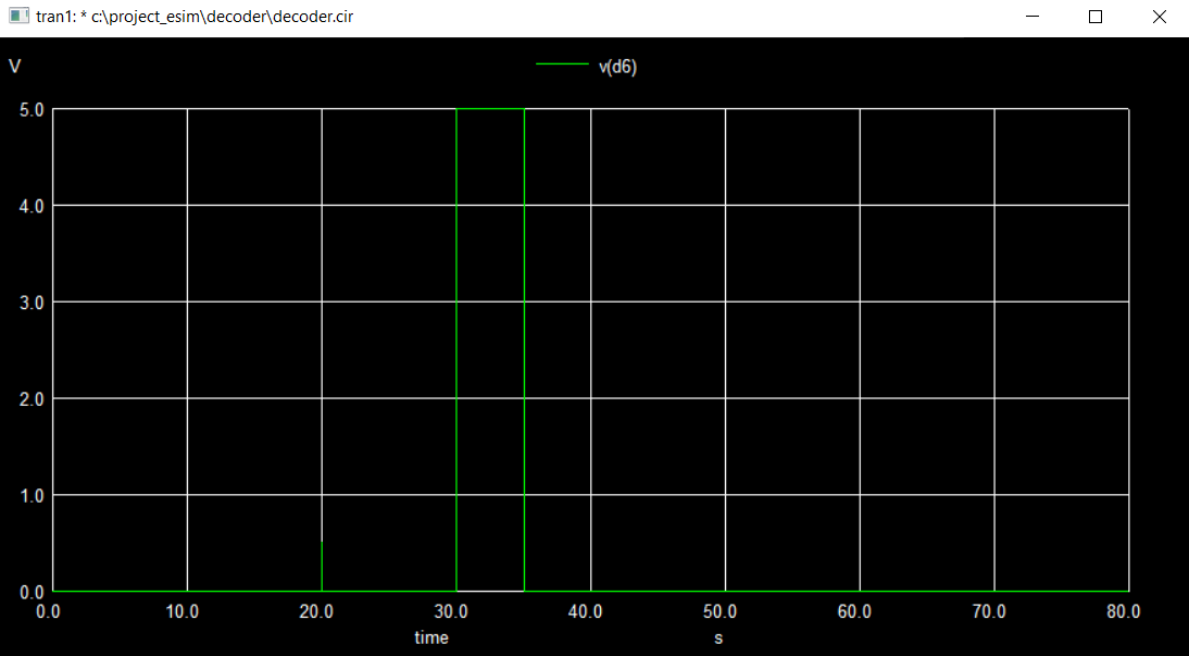
D4:



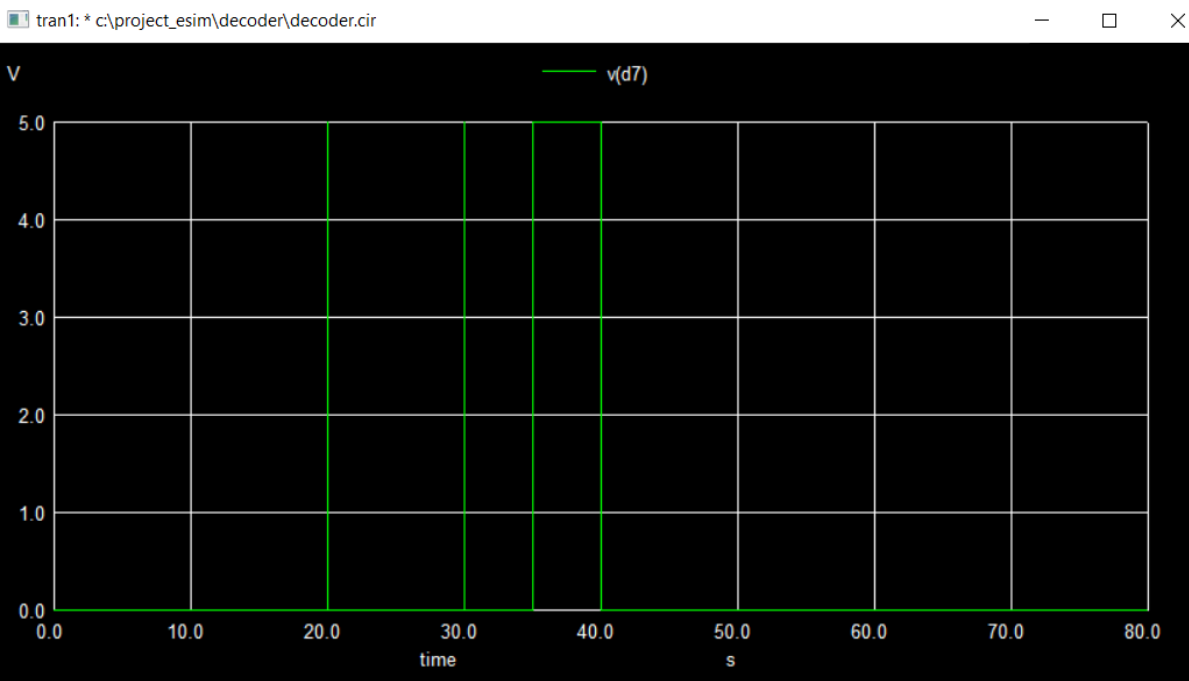
D5:



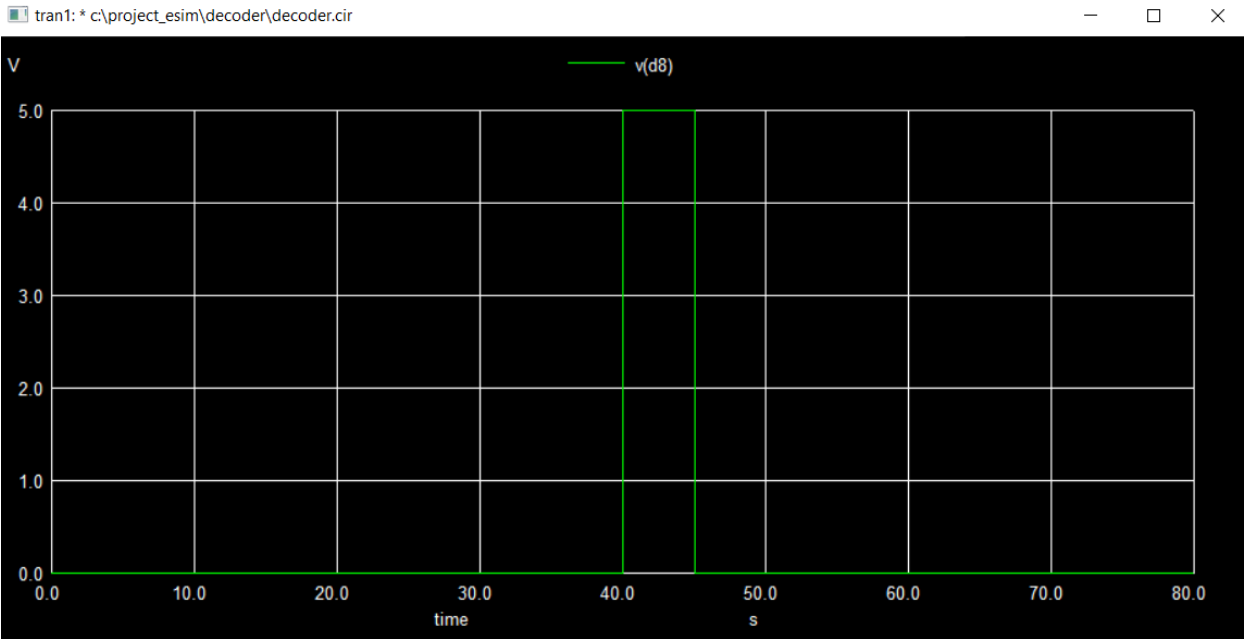
D6:



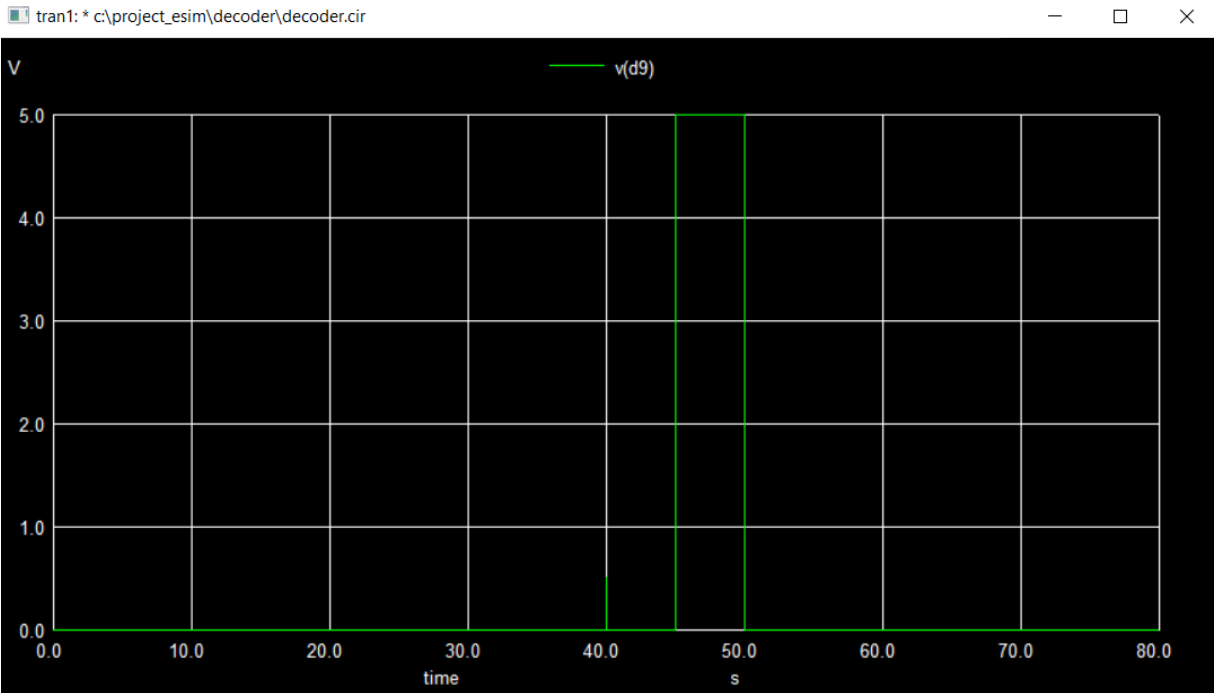
D7:



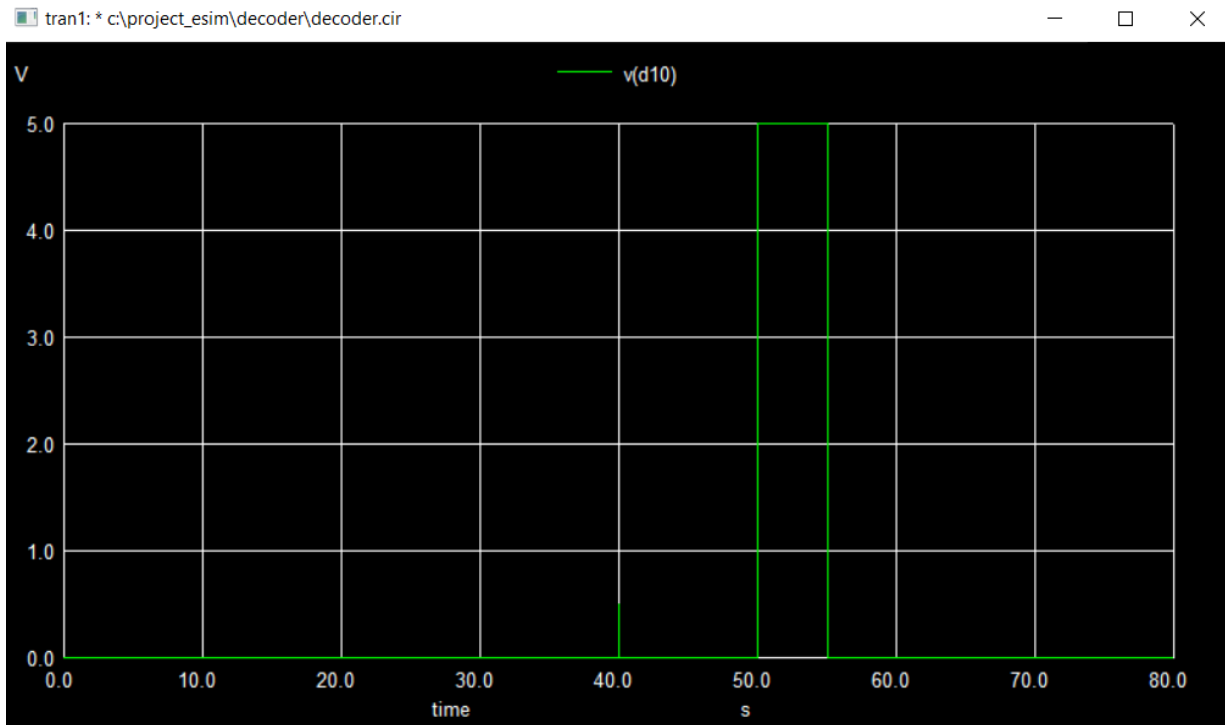
D8:



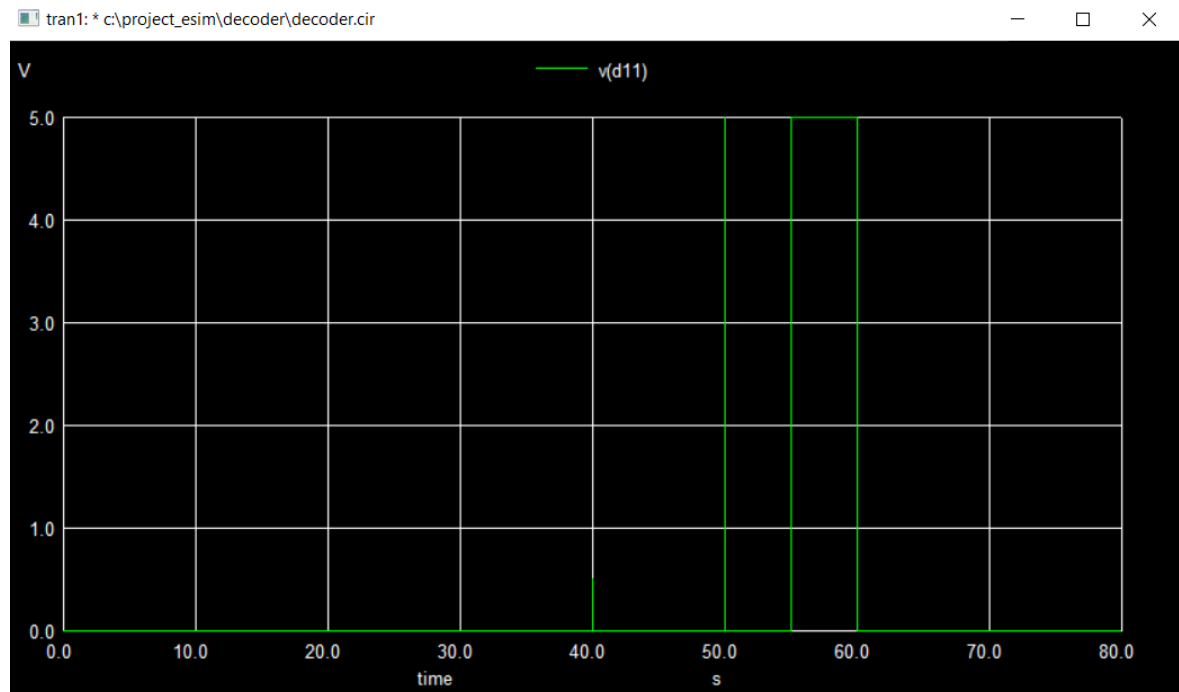
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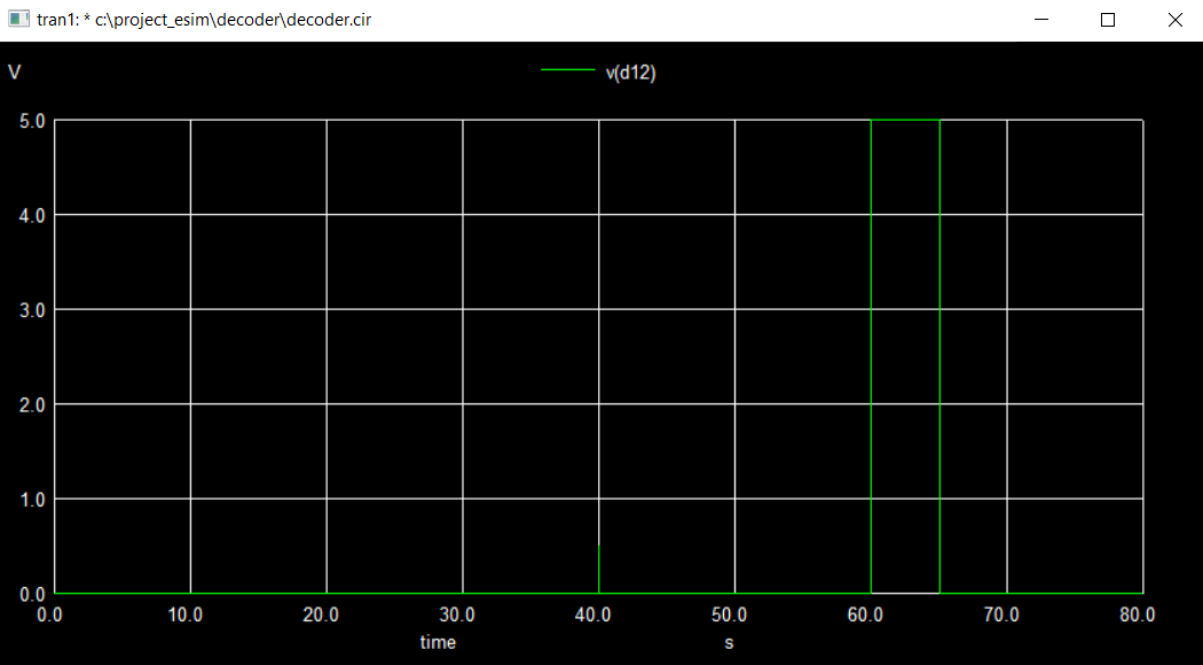
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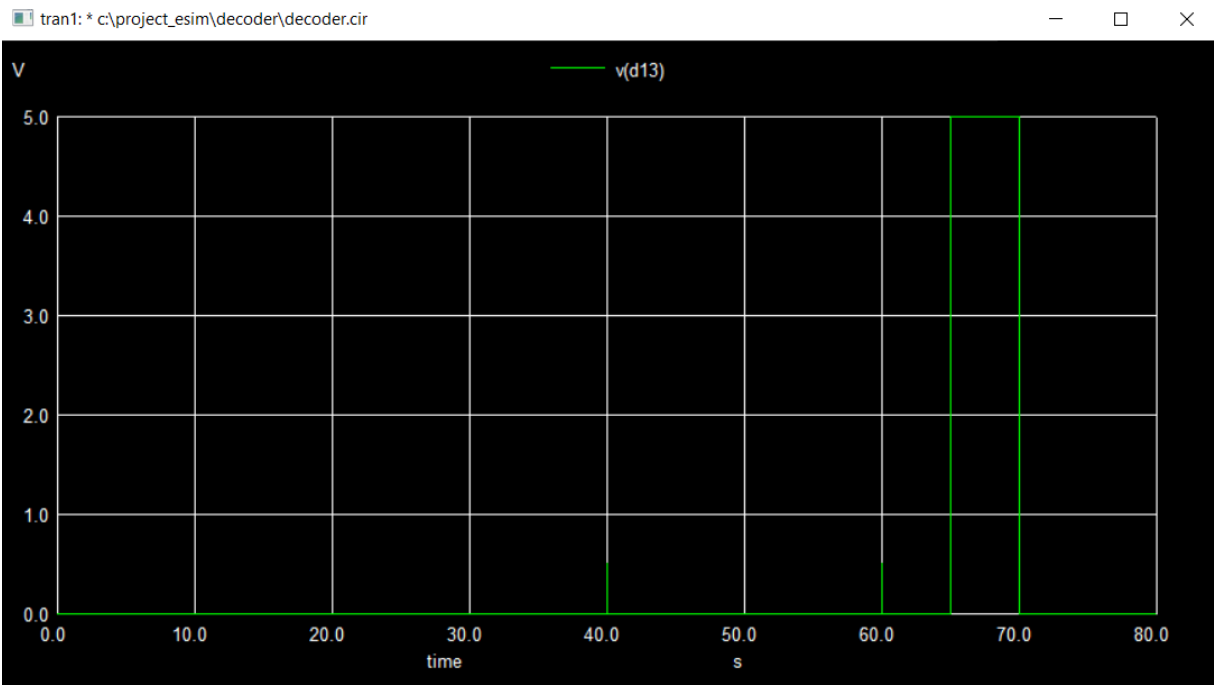
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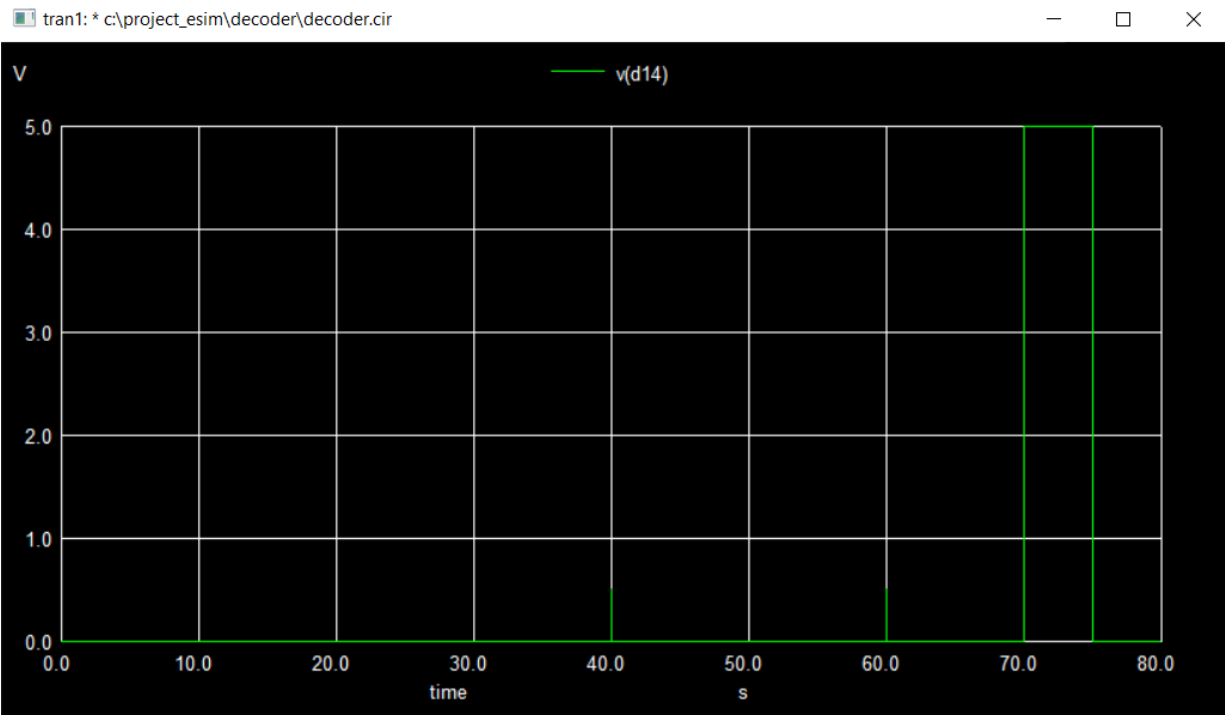
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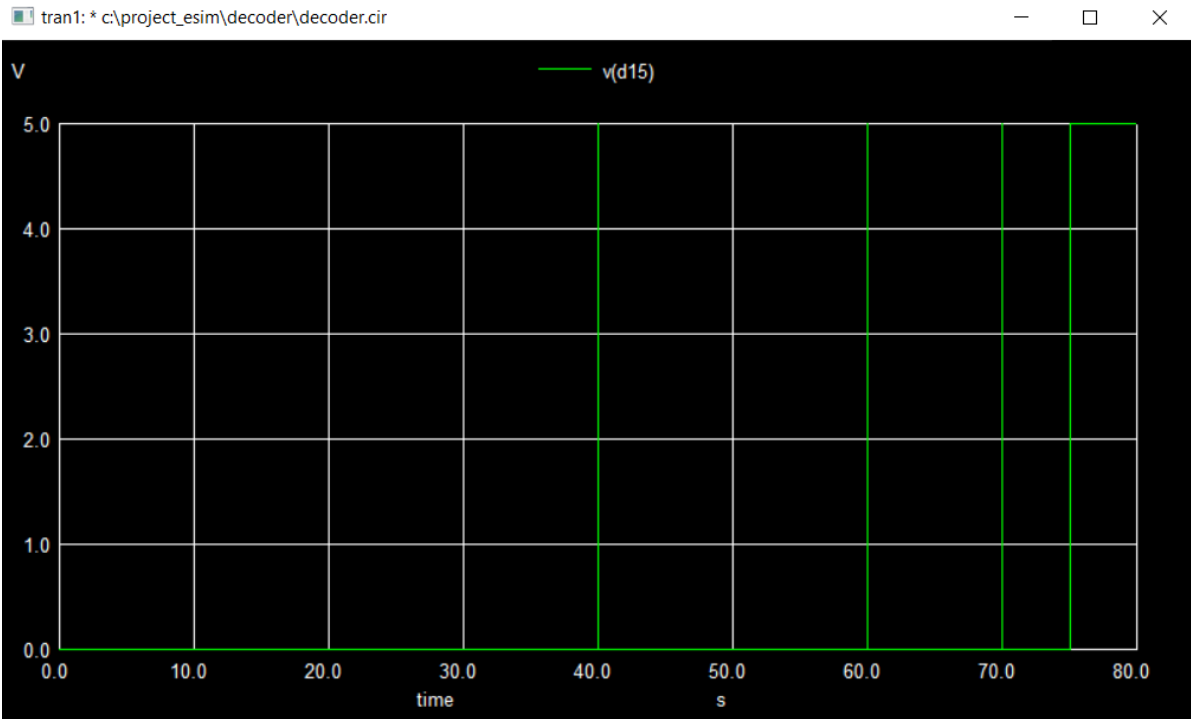
D13:



D14:



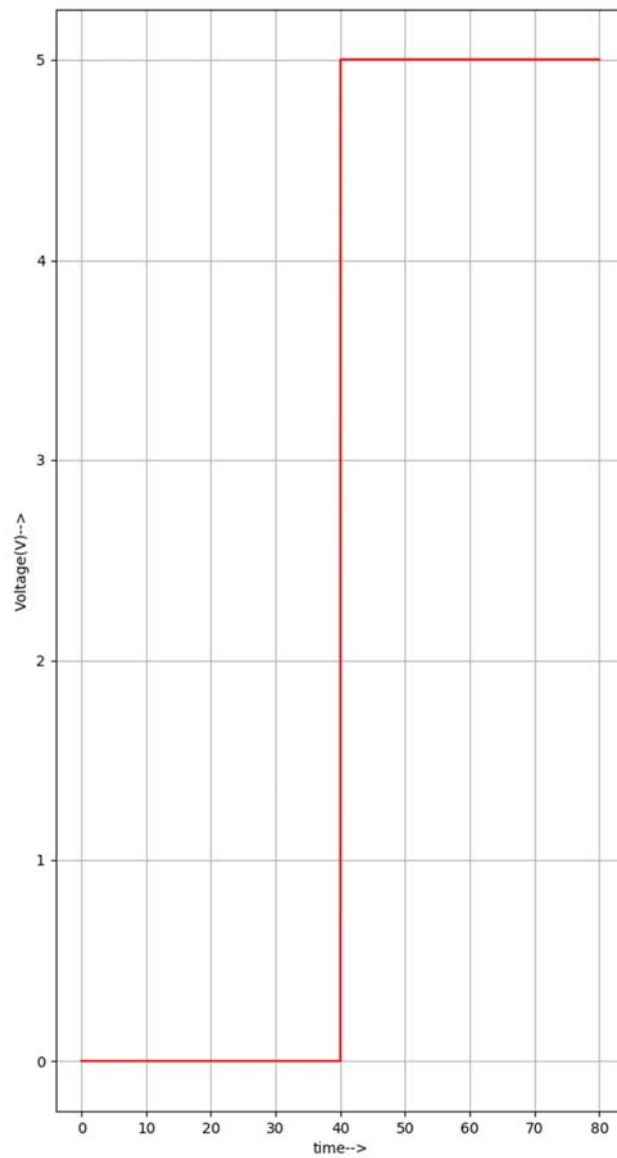
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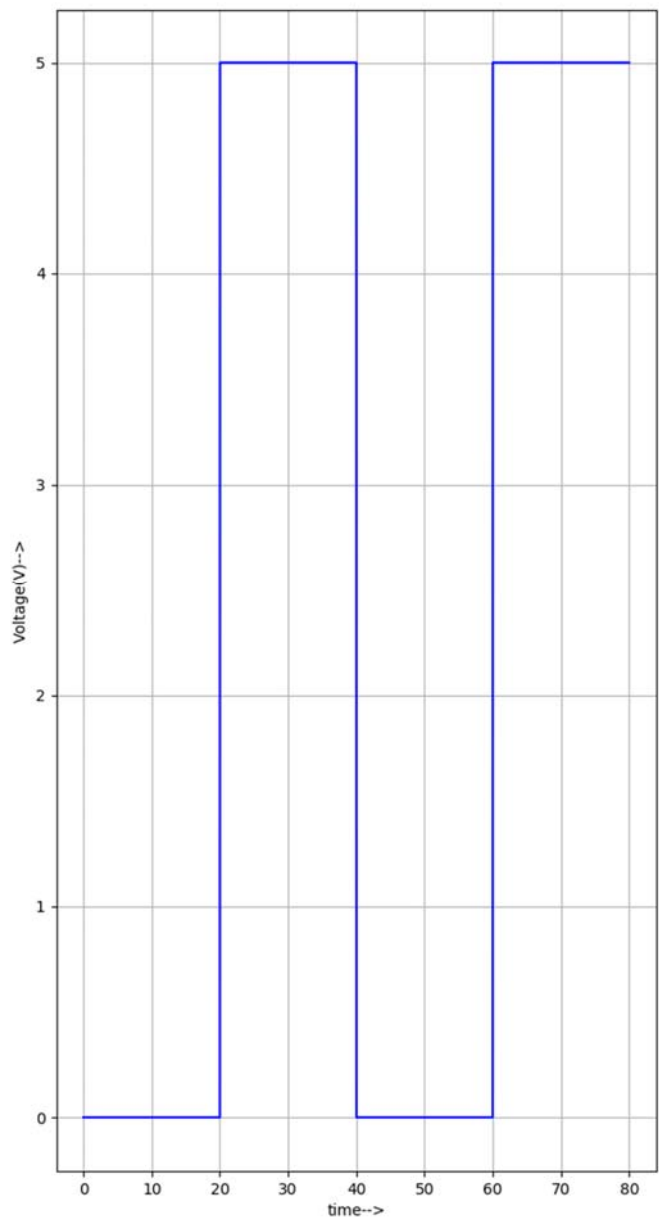
Python plots:

Inputs:

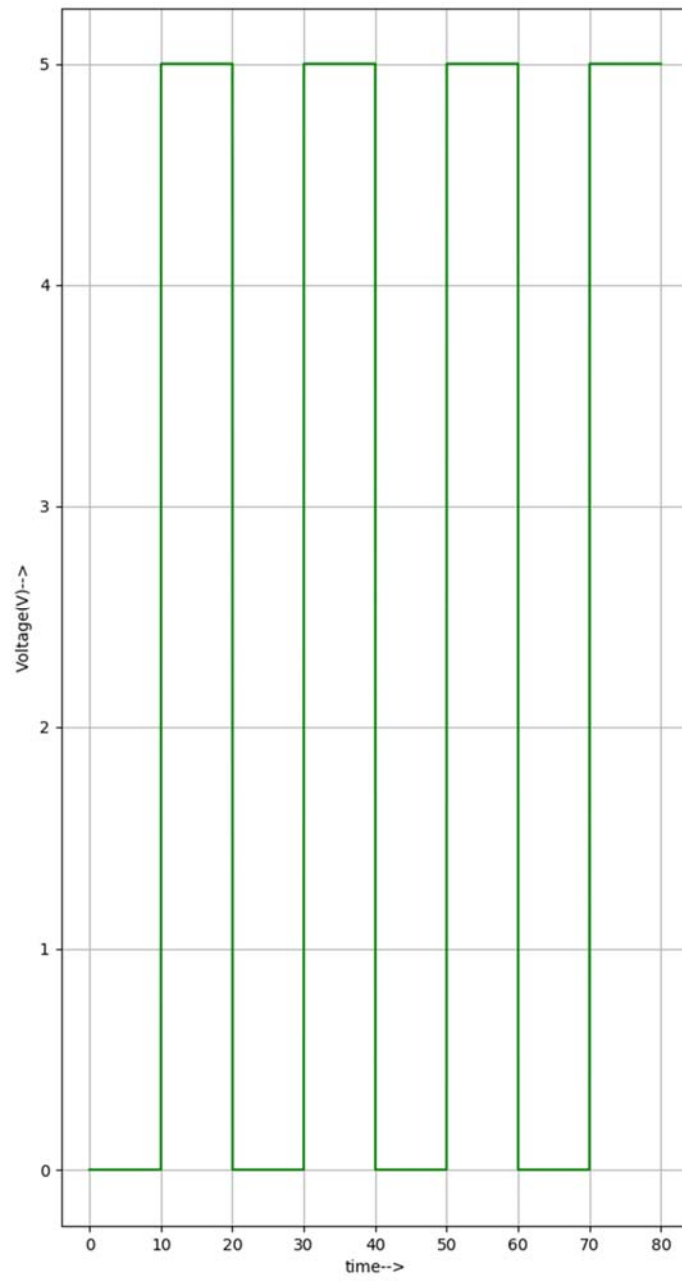
A:



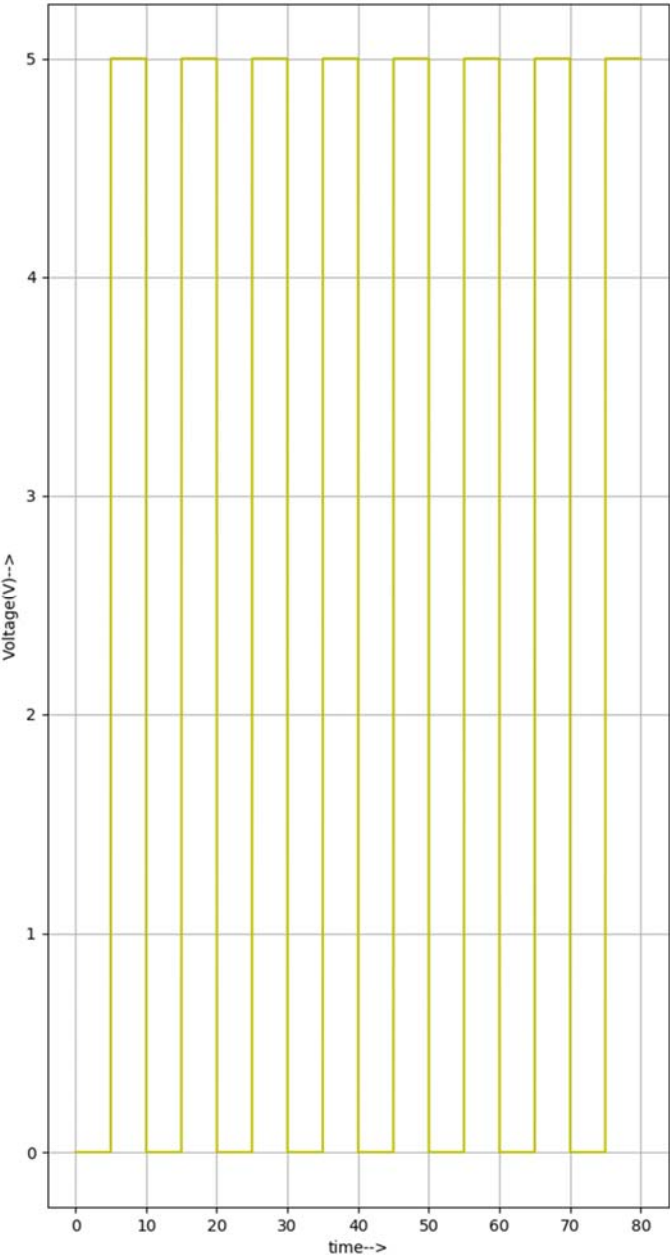
B:



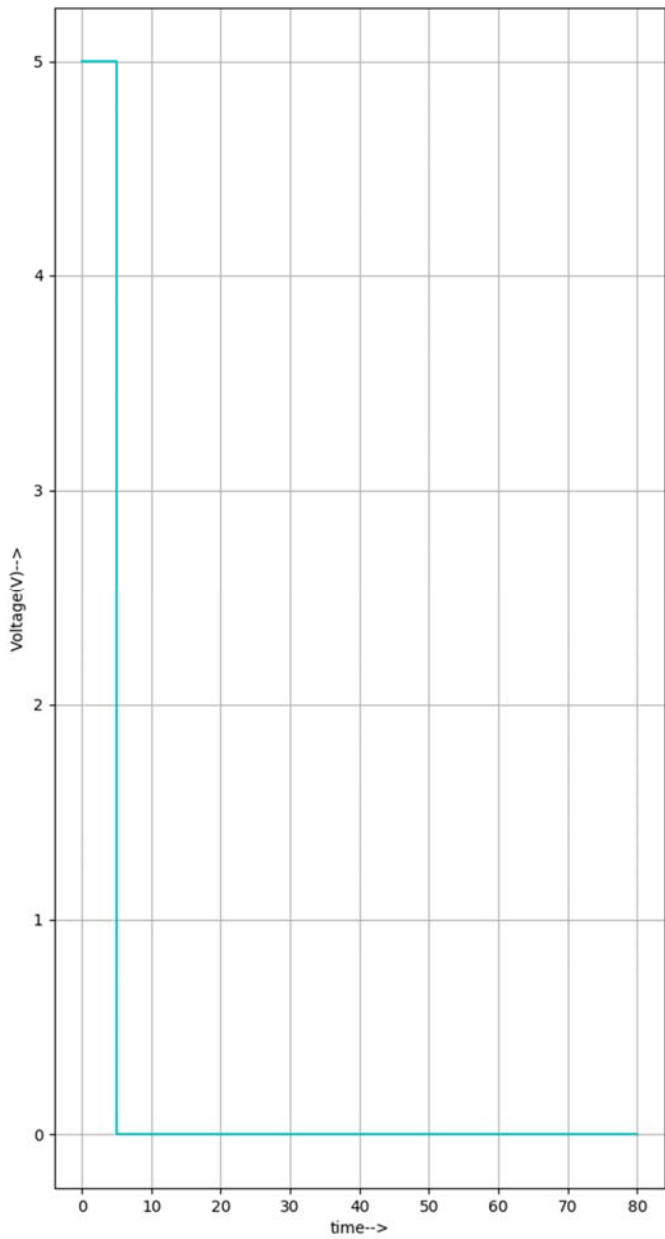
C:



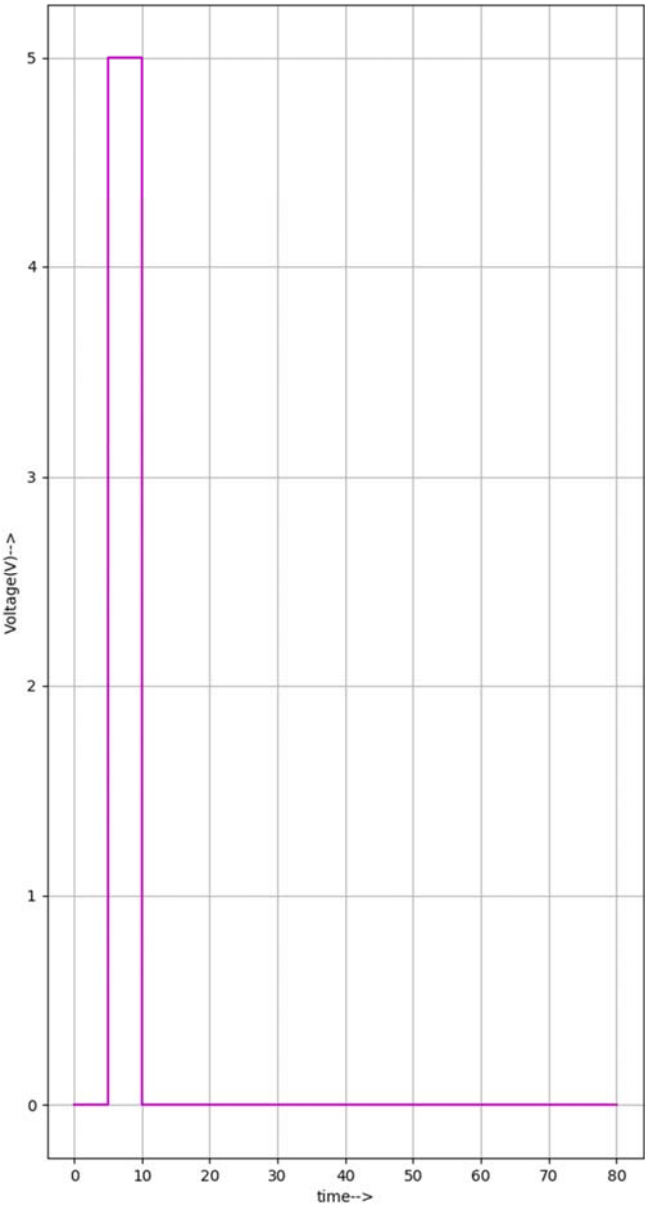
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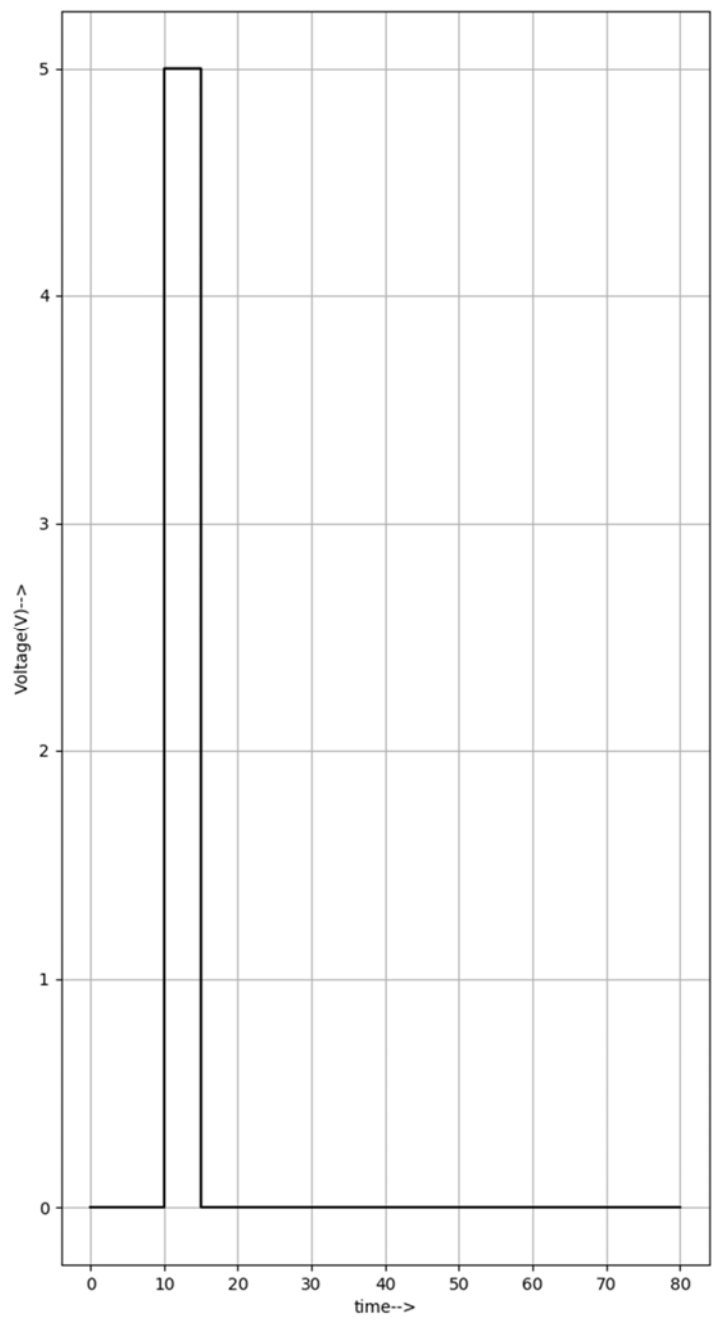
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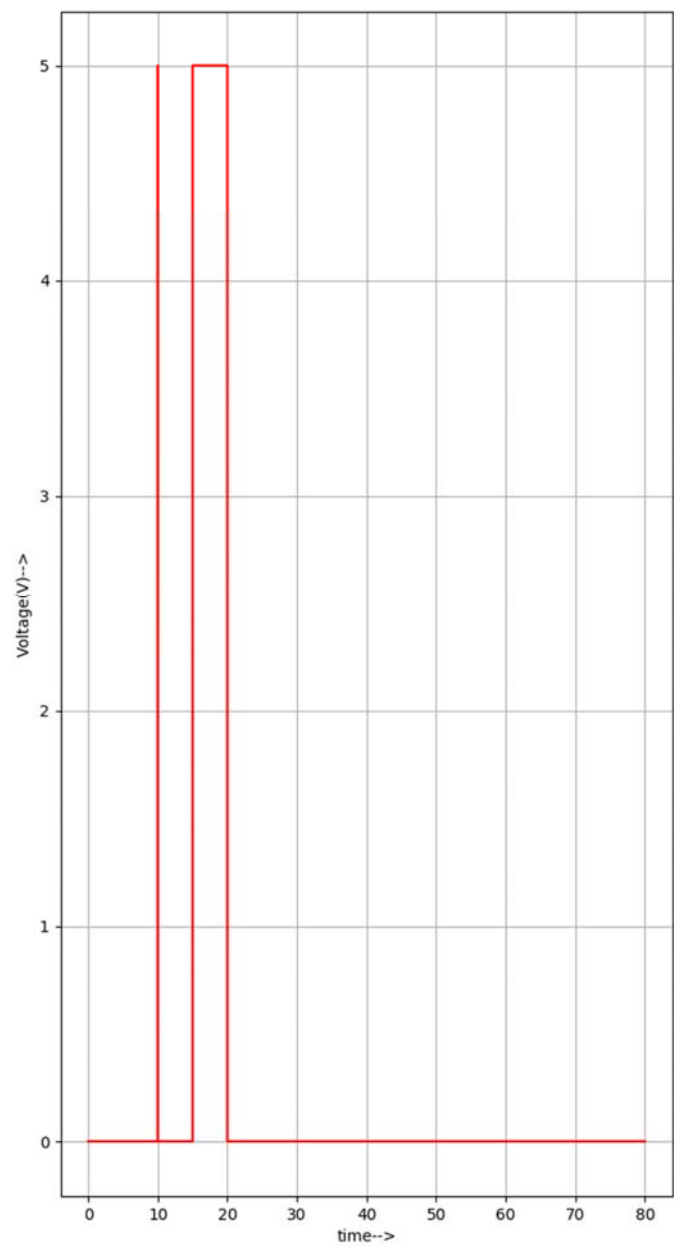
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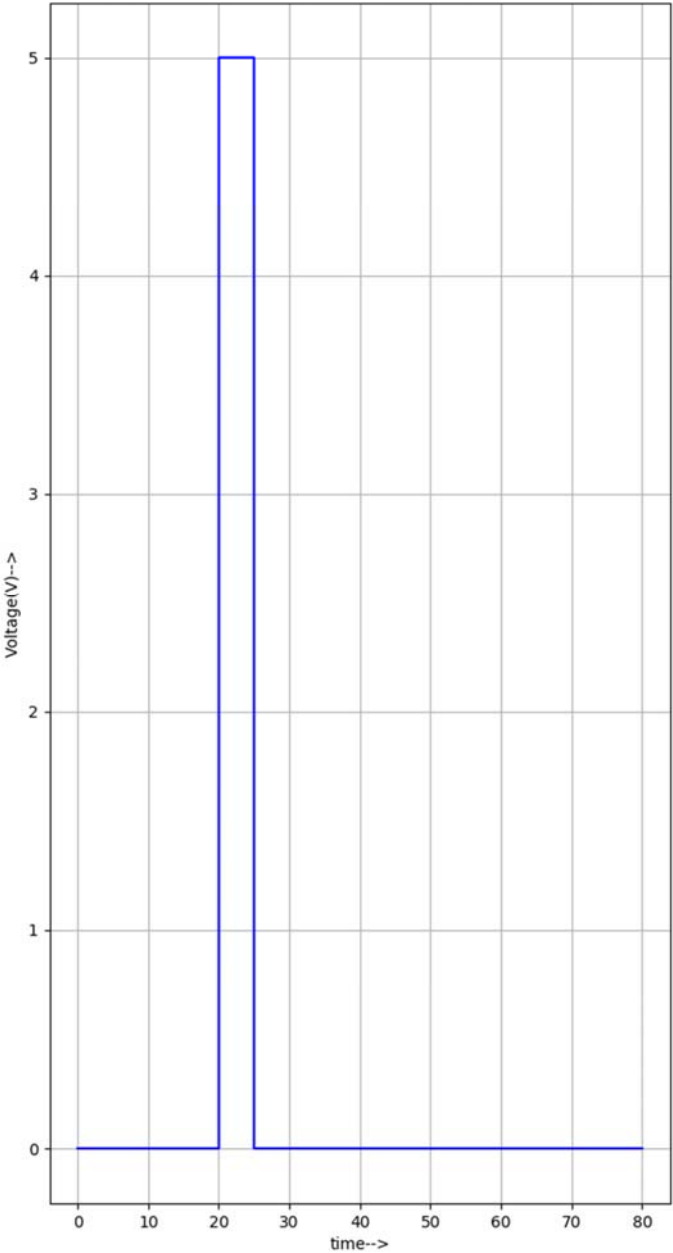
D2:



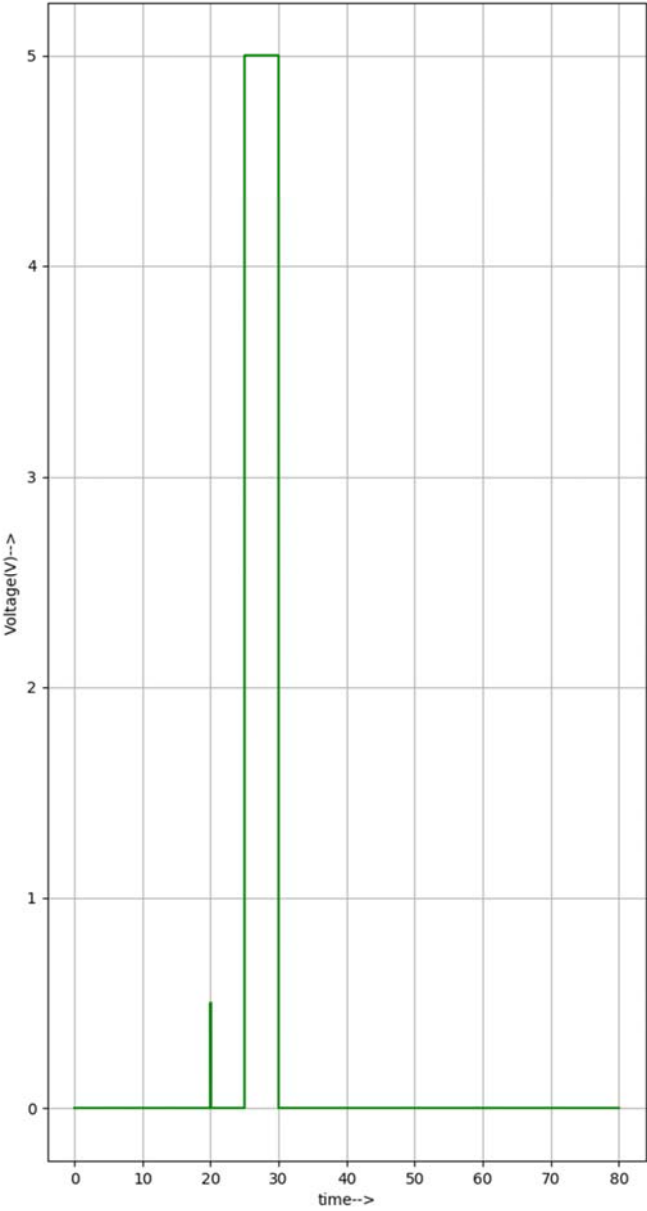
D3:



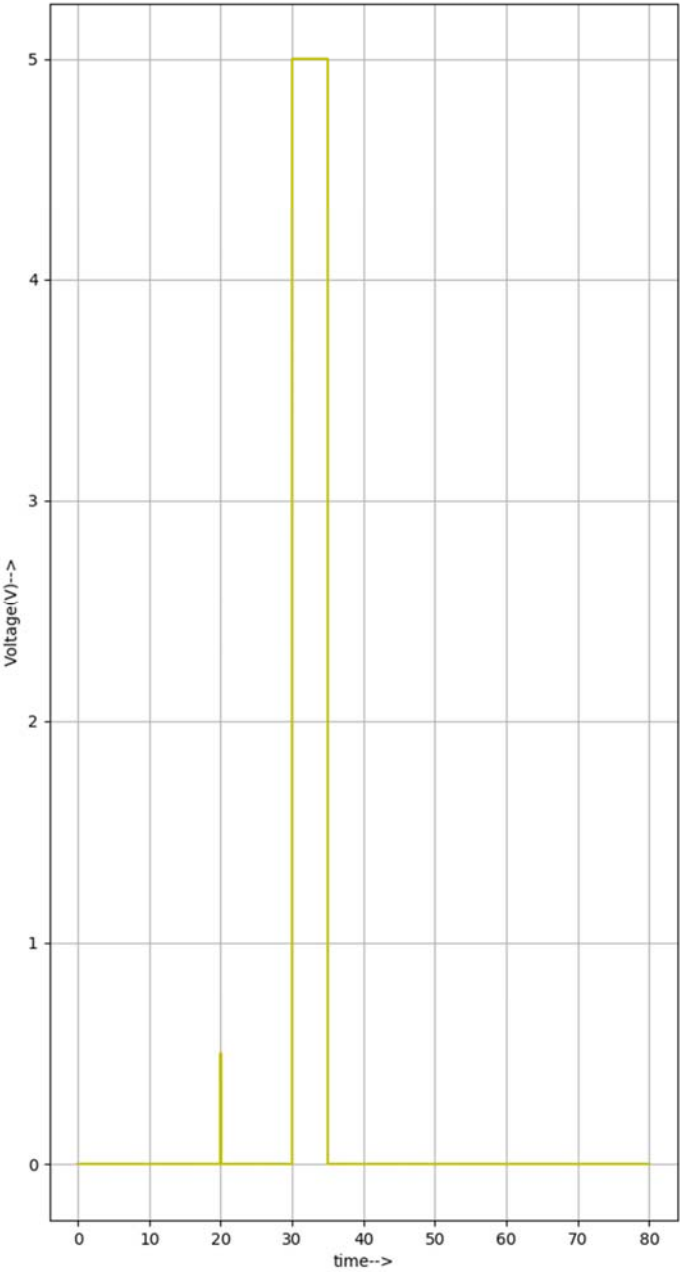
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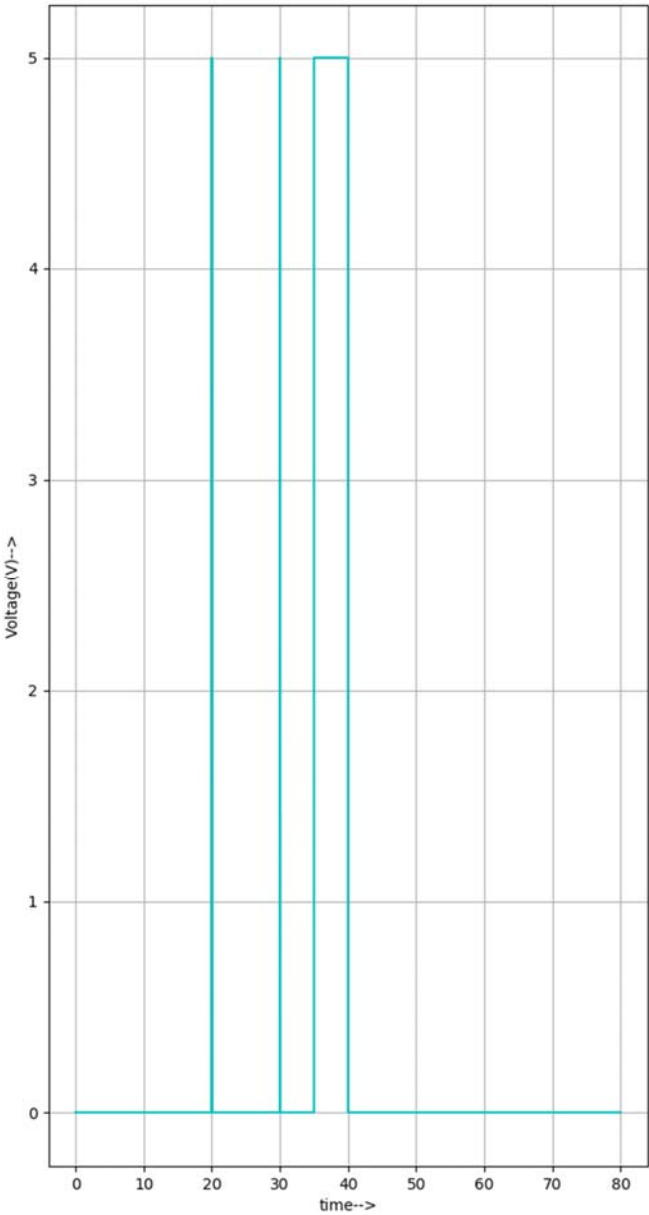
D5:



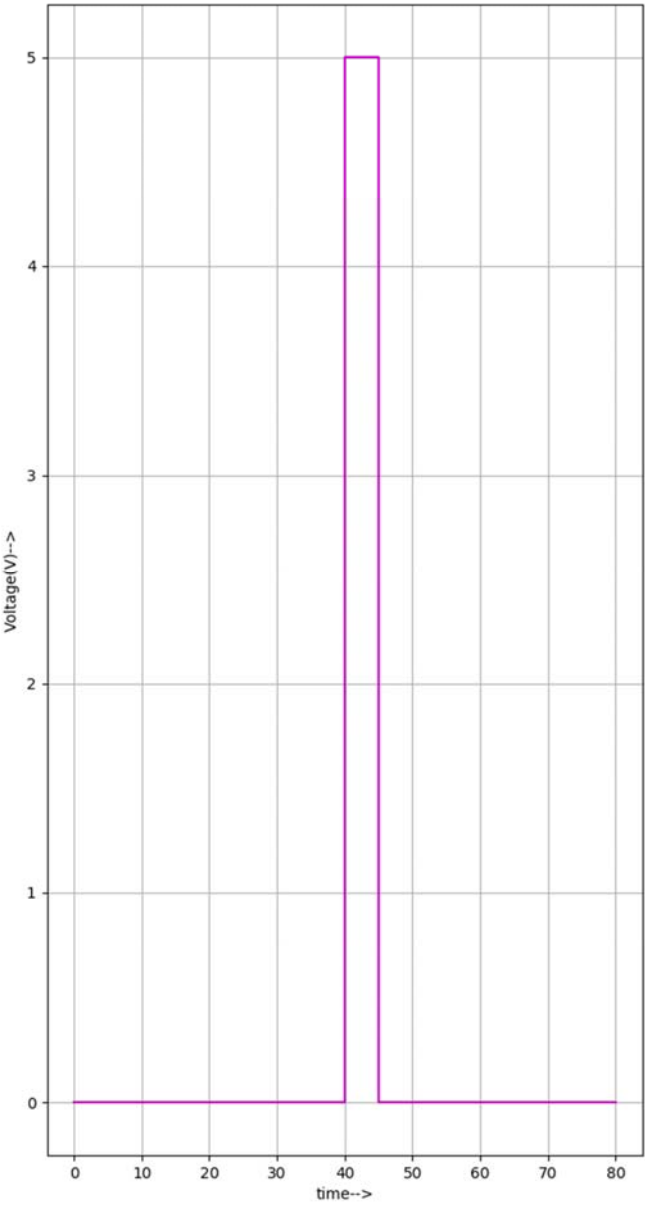
D6:



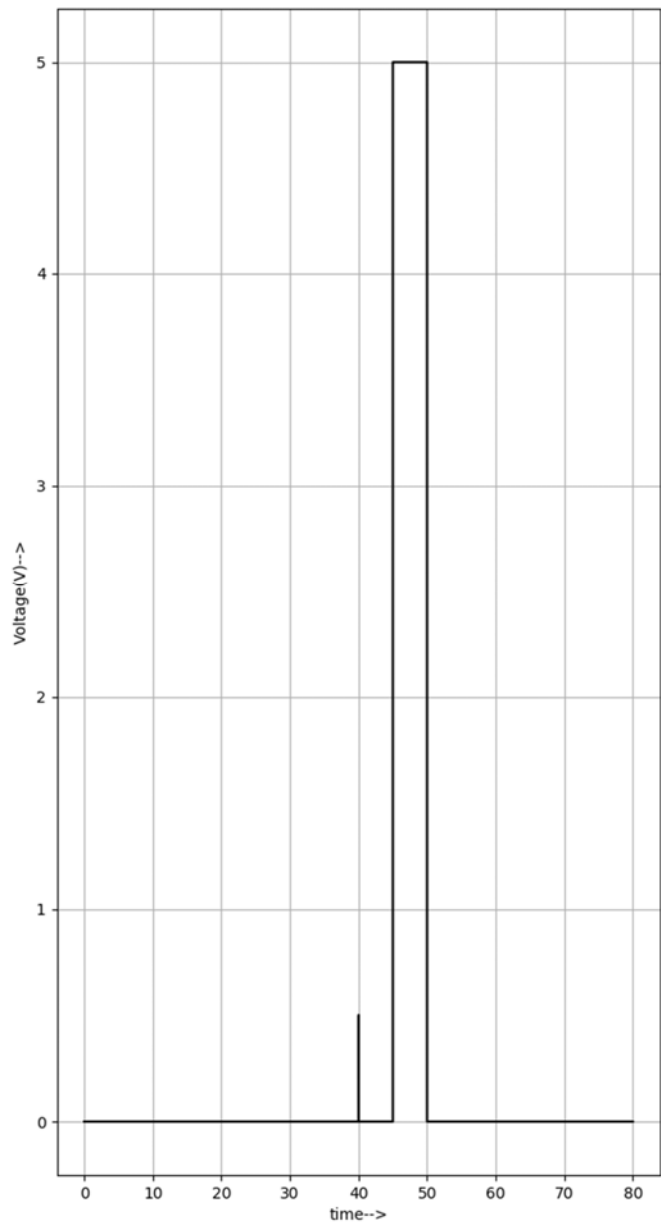
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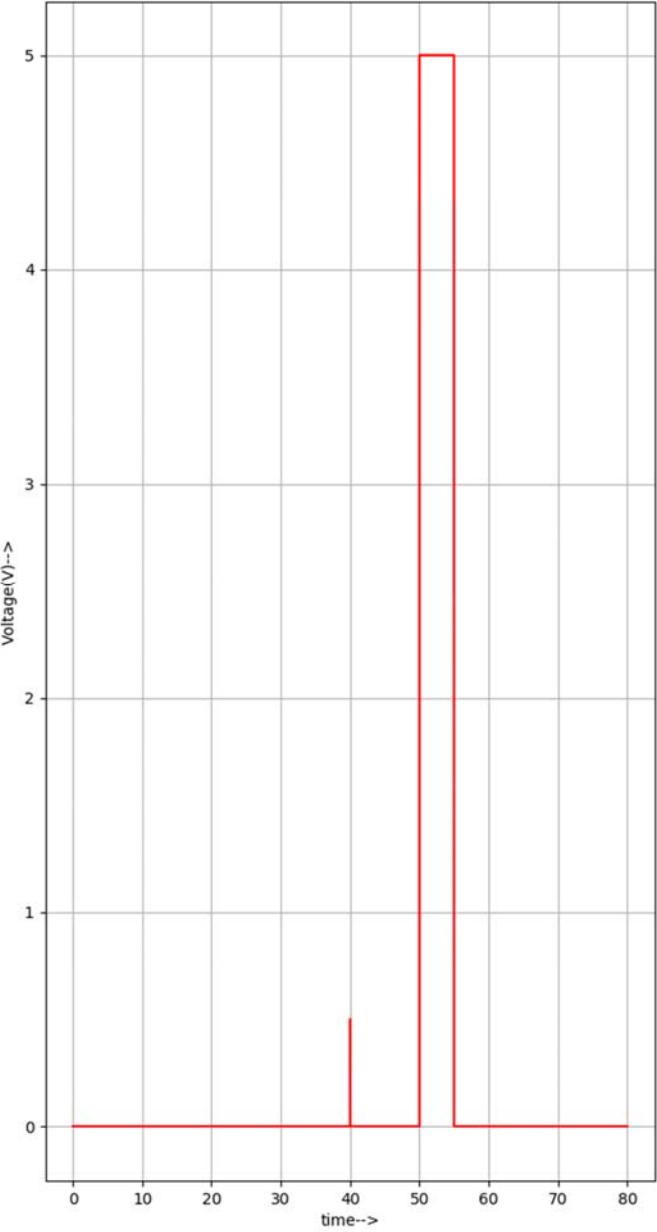
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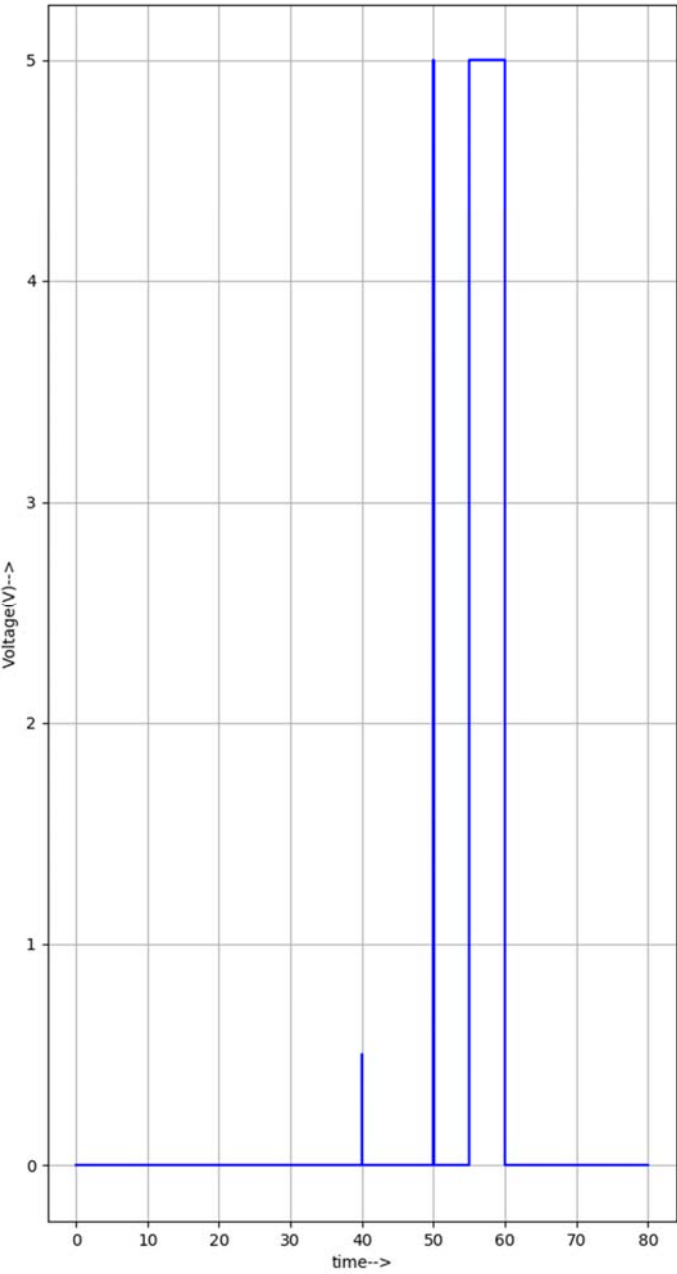
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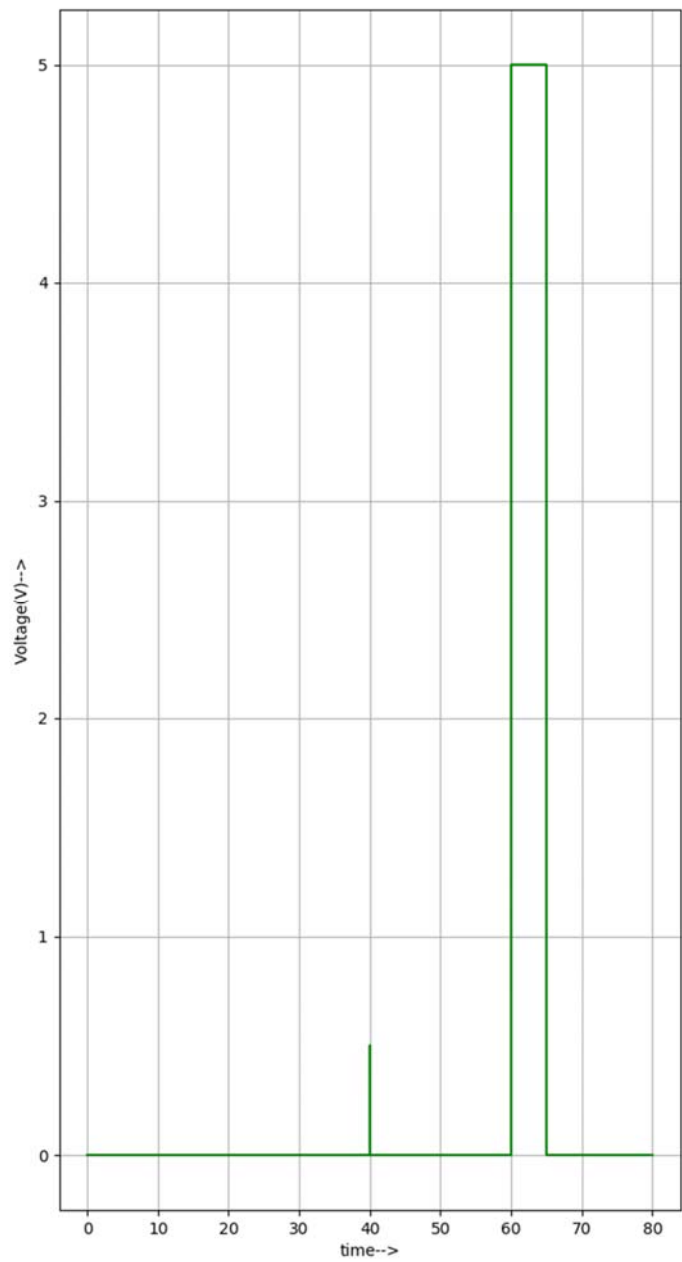
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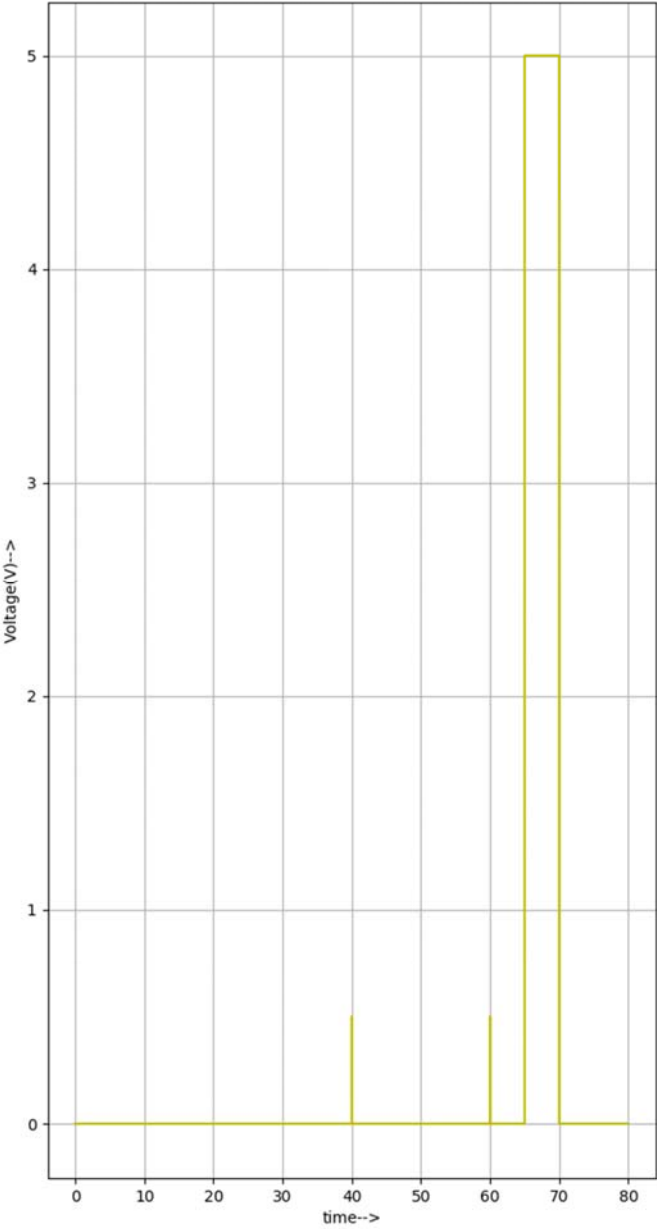
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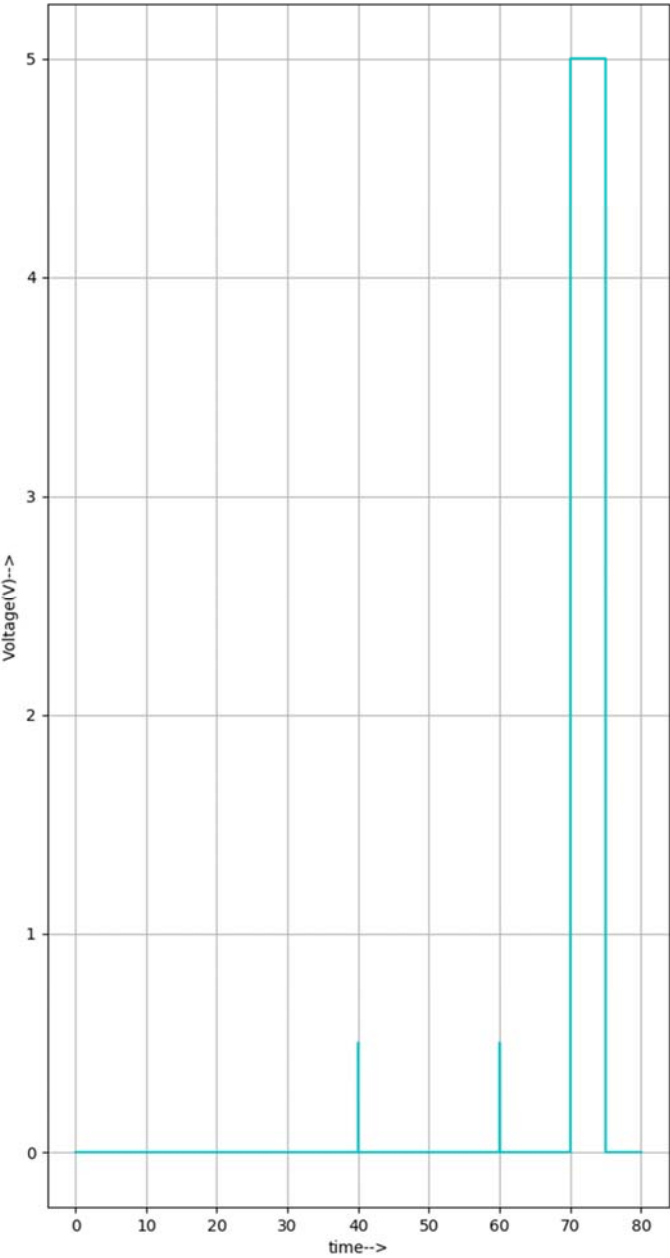
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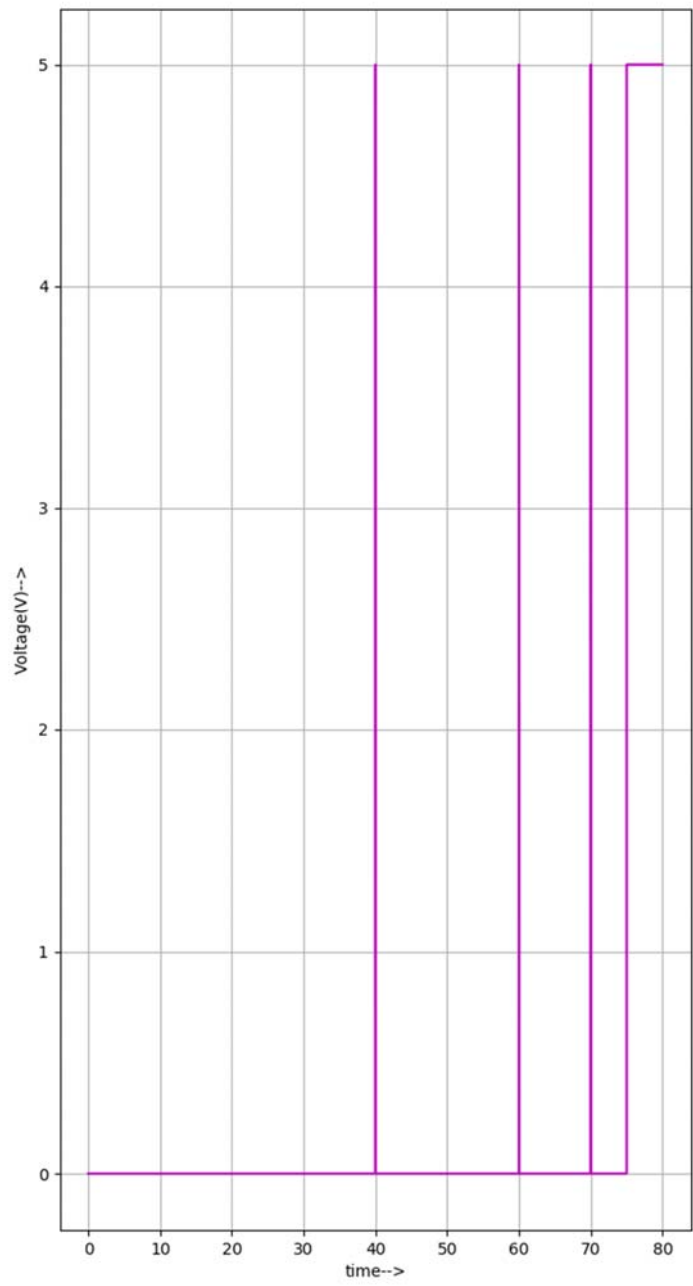
D13:



D14:



D15:



Source/Reference(s) :

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_decoder

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/digital_circuits/digital_circuits_decoders.htm

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