

## DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUIT TRAINER

1  
Basic Logic Gates Circuits

2  
Combinational Logic Circuits

3  
Extended Combinational  
Logic Circuits

4  
Clock Generator Circuits

5  
Sequential Logic Circuits

6  
Memory Circuits

7  
Converter Circuits

8  
Logic Application Circuits



### DESCRIPTION

- A complete laboratory training system.
- Understanding the theory and application of digital logic circuits.
- Suitable for both technician and beginner of electronic and electrical students.

### OBJECTIVES

- Design and implementation of basic logic gates circuits and clock generator circuits.
- Design and implementation of combinational logic circuits and sequential logic circuits.
- Design and implementation of memory circuits and converter circuits.
- Design and implementation of logic application circuits.

#### Module One 1

**Experiment 1:** Logic Gates Structure Circuits (DL, RTL, TTL, CMOS)

Input Data Length: 2 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch

**Experiment 2:** Logic Gates Circuits

Include Logic Gates: AND Gate; NAND Gate; NOT Gate; OR Gate; NOR Gate; XOR Gate

**Experiment 3:** Voltage and Current Measurement (TTL, CMOS)

Voltage Measurement: V1H, V1I, VOH' VOI; Current Measurement: IOH' IOI

**Experiment 4:** Interface between Logic Gates Circuits (TTL and CMOS Transform)

TTL to CMOS Transform: Input: 5 V; Output: 12 V; CMOS to TTL Transform: Input: 12 V; Output: 5 V

**Experiment 5:** Transmission Delay Measurement (TTL, CMOS)

TTL Transmission Delay: 20.8 nS; CMOS Transmission Delay: 99.1 nS

#### Module Two 2

**Experiment 1:** 4 Bits Comparator Circuit

Input Data Length: 4 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 3 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 2:** 9 Bits Parity Generator

Input Data Length: 9 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 3:** Tristate and Schmitt Gate Circuits, Tristate Gate: Data Length: 1 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch ; Schmitt Gate: Measurement V1H, V1I, VOH' VOI

**Experiment 4:** Half Adder and Full Adder

Half Adder: Input Data Length: 2 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch

Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

Full Adder: Input Data Length: 3 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch

Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 5:** Half Subtractor and Full Subtractor, Half Subtractor: Input Data Length: 2 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch,

Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

Full Subtractor: Input Data Length: 3 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch

Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

#### Module Three 3

**Experiment 1:** Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) Circuit

Input Data Length: 4 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch

Output Data Length: 4 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display; Operation instruction: 16 Types

**Experiment 2:** Encoder Circuit

Input Data Length : 8 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 3 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 3:** Decoder Circuit

Input Data Length : 3 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch ; Output Data Length: 8 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 4:** Multiplexer Circuit

Input Data Length: 4 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch

Output Data Length: 1 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 5:** Demultiplexer Circuit

Input Data Length : 1 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 4 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 6:** Digitally Controlled Analog Multiplexer and Demultiplexer Circuits

Multiplexer: Input Voltage: 0 V - 5 V; Input Quantity: 2; Output Voltage: 0 V - 5 V; Output Quantity: 1

Demultiplexer: Input Voltage: 0 V - 5 V; Input Quantity: 1; Output Voltage: 0 V - 5 V; Output Quantity: 2

#### Module Four 4

**Experiment 1:** Constructing Oscillator Circuit with Basic Logic Gates and Schmitt Gates

Basic Logic Oscillator: Output Frequency: 3.58 MHz; Schmitt Gates Oscillator: Output Frequency: 3.58 MHz

**Experiment 2:** Voltage Controlled Oscillator Circuit (Output Frequency: 26.8 kHz - 35.5 kHz)

**Experiment 3:** BJT Astable Multivibrator Oscillator Circuit (Output Frequency 160 kHz)

**Experiment 4:** Operational Amplifier Oscillator Circuit (Output Frequency: 2.56 kHz)

**Experiment 5:** 555 Astable Multivibrator and Monostable Multivibrator Oscillator  
Astable Multivibrator: 4.75 Hz; Monostable Multivibrator: User Controlled

### Module Five 5

**Experiment 1:** RS Flip-flop Circuit

Input Data Length: 2 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch;  
Output Data Length: 1 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 2:** JK Flip-flop Circuit

Input Data Length: 2 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch;  
Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 3:** D Flip-flop Circuit

Input Data Length: 1 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch;  
Output Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 4:** Asynchronous Counter Circuit

Output Data Length: 4 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 5:** Synchronous Counter Circuit

Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 5 bits;  
Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 6:** Presetably Synchronous Counter Circuit

Presetably Data Length: 4 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch  
Output Data Length: 5 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display; Count Mode: Up Count or Down Count

### Module Six 6

**Experiment 1:** Constructing ROM Circuit with Diodes

Store Data Length: 2 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 2:** Constructing RAM Circuit with D Flip-flop

Input Data Length: 4 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 4 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

**Experiment 3:** Programmable ROM Circuit

**Experiment 4:** 64 Bits RAM Circuit

Input Data Length: 4 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Output Data Length: 4 bits; Data Display Mode: LED Display

### Module Seven 7

**Experiment 1:** OPAADC Circuit

Analog Input: 0 V-5 V; Data Display Mode: LED Display; Resolution: 4 bits

**Experiment 2:** ADC0804 ADC Circuit

Analog Input: 0 V-5 V; Data Display Mode: LED Display; Resolution: 8 bits

**Experiment 3:** 4 Bits R-2R DAC Circuit (Digital Input: 4 bits; Analog Output: 0 V-5 V)

**Experiment 4:** Unipolar DAC0800 DAC Circuit

Digital Input: 8 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Analog Output: 0 V - 5 V; Step Value: 0.019 V

**Experiment 5:** Bipolar DAC0800 DAC Circuit

Digital Input: 8 bits; Input Data Mode: Dip Switch; Analog Output: -5 V - 5 V; Step Value: 0.038 V

### Module Eight 8

**Experiment 1:** Electronic Voting Circuit (7408, 7404, 7432, 7486)

**Experiment 2:** Electronic Wheel-amusement Circuit ( Vcc = 12 V; IC: 555, CD4017B)

**Experiment 3:** Electronic Competition-answer Circuit ( Vcc = 12 V; IC: CD4011 B)

**Experiment 4:** Traffic Light Circuit ( Vcc = 12 V; IC: 555, CD4017B)

Data Input	<p>Basic Logic Gates Circuits Combinational Logic Circuits Extended Combinational Logic Circuits Clock Generator Circuits Sequential Logic Circuits Memory Circuits Converter Circuits Logic Application Circuits</p>	Data Output
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<b>1-Basic Logic Gates Circuits</b>	Experiment 1: Logic Gates Structure Circuits (DL. RTL. TTL. CMOS) Experiment 2: Logic Gates Circuits Experiment 3 : Voltage and Current Measurement (TTL. CMOS) Experiment 4: Interface between Logic Gates Circuits (TTL and CMOS Transform) Experiment 5: Transmission Delay Measurement (TTL. CMOS)
<b>2-Combinational Logic Circuits</b>	Experiment 1: 4 Bits Comparator Circuit Experiment 2 : 9 Bits Parity Generator Experiment 3: Tristate and SchmiU Gate Circuits Experiment 4: Half Adder and Full Adder Experiment 5: Half Subtractor and Full Subtractor
<b>3-Extended Combinational Logic Circuits</b>	Experiment 1: Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) Circuit Experiment 2: Encoder Circuit Experiment 3 : Decoder Circuit Experiment 4: Multiplexer Circuit Experiment 5 : Demultiplexer Circuit Experiment 6: Digitally Controlled Analog Multiplexer and Demultiplexer Circuit
<b>4-Clock Generator Circuits</b>	Experiment 1: Constructing Oscillator Circuit with Basic Logic Gates and Schmitt Gates Experiment 2 : Voltage Controlled Oscillator Circuit Experiment 3: BJT Astable Multivibrator Oscillator Circuit Experiment 4 : Operational Amplifier Oscillator Circuit Experiment 5: 555 Astable Multivibrator and Monostable Multivibrator Oscillator
<b>5-Sequential Logic Circuits</b>	Experiment 1: RS Flip-flop Circuit Experiment 2 : JK Flip-flop Circuit Experiment 3: D Flip-flop Circuit Experiment 4: Asynchronous Counter Circuit Experiment 5 : Synchronous Counter Circuit Experiment 6 : Presetably Synchronous Counter Circuit
<b>6-Memory Circuits</b>	Experiment 1: Constructing ROM Circuit with Diodes Experiment 2 : Constructing RAM Circuit with D Flip-flop Experiment 3 : Programable ROM Circuit Experiment 4 : 64 Bits RAM Circuit
<b>7-Converter Circuits</b>	Experiment 1 : OPA ADC Circuit Experiment 2: ADC0804 ADC Circuit Experiment 3: 4 Bits R-2R DAC Circuit Experiment 4: Unipolar DAC0800 DAC Circuit Experiment 5: Bipolar DAC0800 DAC Circuit
<b>8-Logic Application Circuits</b>	Experiment 1 : Electronic Voting Circuit Experiment 2 : Electronic Wheel-amusement Circuit Experiment 3: Electronic Competition-answer Circuit Experiment 4: Traffic Light Circuit