



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35**  
**An Autonomous Institution**



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A++' (III Cycle) Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## **DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

### **23ECB201 – DIGITAL SYSTEMS DESIGN**

**II YEAR/ III SEMESTER**

**UNIT 2 – COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS**

**TOPIC- MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR**



## MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR

- A magnitude digital Comparator is a combinational circuit that **compares two digital or binary numbers** in order to find out whether one binary number is equal, less than, or greater than the other binary number.





# 1-Bit MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR

A	B	A=B	A<B	A>B
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0

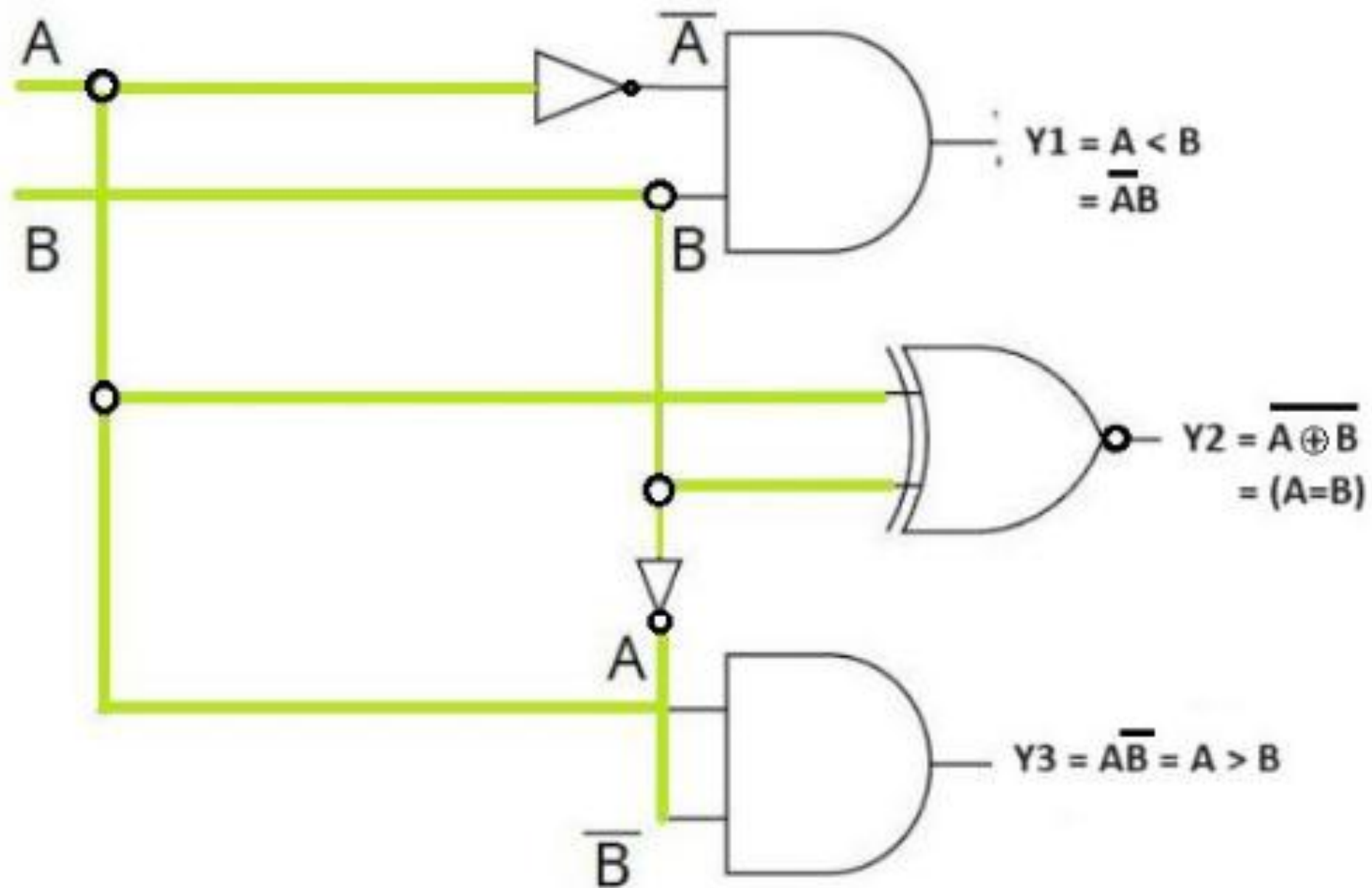
$$A > B: AB'$$

$$A < B: A'B$$

$$A = B: A'B' + AB$$



## IMPLEMENTATION



$$A > B: AB'$$

$$A < B: A'B$$

$$A = B: A'B' + AB$$



## 2-Bit MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR



- A comparator used to compare two binary numbers each of two bits is called a 2-bit Magnitude comparator.
- It consists of four inputs and three outputs to generate less than, equal to, and greater than between two binary numbers.



## 2-Bit MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR



INPUT				OUTPUT		
A1	A0	B1	B0	A<B	A=B	A>B
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	0



## 2-Bit MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR



K Map for  $A < B$

	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	3	2
01	4	5	7	6
11	12	13	15	14
10	8	9	11	10

Groupings for  $A < B$ :  
 - A 2x2 group (minterms 1, 3, 5, 7) highlighted in pink.  
 - A 2x2 group (minterms 3, 2, 7, 6) highlighted in blue.  
 - A 2x1 group (minterms 11, 10) highlighted in purple.

$$Y = A_1'B_1 + A_1'A_0'B_0 + A_0'B_1B_0$$

K Map for  $A = B$

	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	3	2
01	4	5	7	6
11	12	13	15	14
10	8	9	11	10

Groupings for  $A = B$ :  
 - A 1x1 group (minterm 0) highlighted in blue.  
 - A 1x1 group (minterm 5) highlighted in blue.  
 - A 1x1 group (minterm 15) highlighted in blue.  
 - A 1x1 group (minterm 10) highlighted in blue.

$$Y = A_1'A_0'B_1'B_0' + A_1'A_0B_1'B_0 + A_1A_0B_1B_0 + A_1A_0'B_1B_0'$$

K Map for  $A > B$

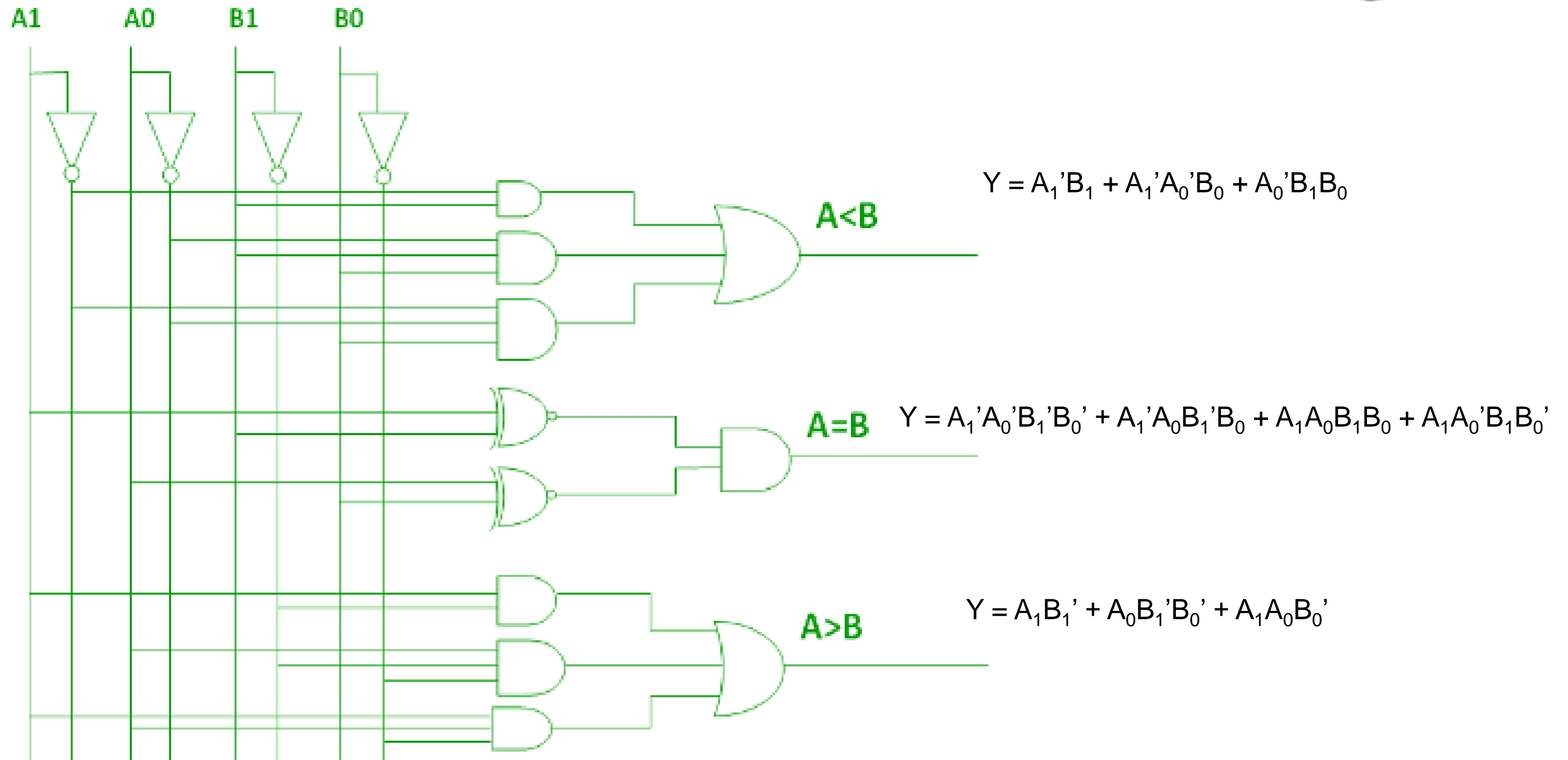
	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	3	2
01	4	5	7	6
11	12	13	15	14
10	8	9	11	10

Groupings for  $A > B$ :  
 - A 2x1 group (minterms 4, 5) highlighted in pink.  
 - A 2x1 group (minterms 12, 13) highlighted in blue.  
 - A 2x1 group (minterms 8, 9) highlighted in blue.  
 - A 1x1 group (minterm 14) highlighted in purple.

$$Y = A_1B_1' + A_0B_1'B_0' + A_1A_0B_0'$$



# IMPLEMENTATION







# APPLICATIONS OF MAGNITUDE COMPARATOR



- Comparators are used in central processing units (CPUs) and microcontrollers (MCUs).
- These are used in control applications in which the binary numbers representing physical variables such as temperature, position, etc. are compared with a reference value.
- Comparators are also used as process controllers and for Servo motor control.
- Used in password verification and biometric applications.





# ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS



1. One that is not the outcome of magnitude comparator is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a)  $a > b$
  - b)  $a - b$**
  - c)  $a < b$
  - d)  $a = b$
2. If two numbers are not equal then binary variable will be \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 0**
  - b) 1
  - c) A
  - d) B
3. How many inputs are required for a digital comparator?
  - a) 1
  - b) 2**
  - c) 3
  - d) 4





**THANK YOU**