

LQCA Experiment 2: Basic Gates using Universal Gates.

Aim: To implement Basic gates using universal gates NAND (HC7400) and NOR (HC74)

Apparatus :- TinkerCad Software.

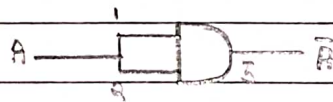
Components :- 330 Ω resistor, LED 5V power input, breadboard, input pins, IC7400, IC74

Description :- The NAND and NOR gates are called as universal gates because it is possible to implement any Boolean equation with the help of NAND or NOR gates.

Boolean expression for NAND and NOR is
 $X = \overline{AB}$ $X = \overline{A+B}$ respectively.

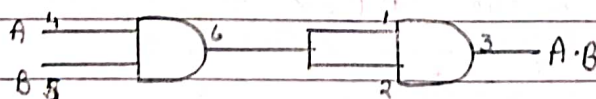
1) NOT using NAND

o/p is $\overline{A \cdot A} = y$ $y = \overline{A \cdot A}$ $\because A = A$ But $A \cdot A = A$ $y = \overline{A}$



2) AND using NAND

expression for AND is $y = A \cdot B$ $y = \overline{\overline{A \cdot B}}$ But $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$ $y = A \cdot B$



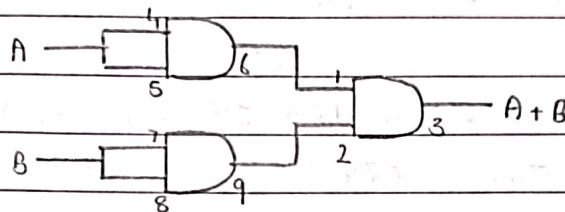
3) OR using NAND

Boolean equation is $Y = A + B$

Double Inversion: $Y = \overline{\overline{A + B}}$

$\overline{A + B} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$... demorgan's Theorem

$$Y = \overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}}$$



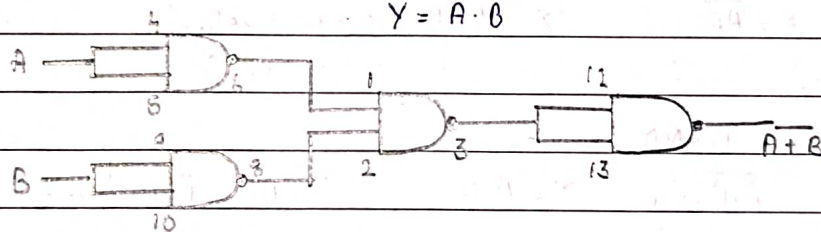
4) NOR using NAND

Boolean expression: $Y = \overline{A + B}$

$$\overline{A + B} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$$

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$$

$$Y = \overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}}$$



5) EX-OR using NAND

Boolean Eqⁿ $\rightarrow Y = A \oplus B$

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot B + A \cdot \overline{B}$$

$$= \overline{\overline{\overline{A} \cdot B} \cdot \overline{A \cdot \overline{B}}}$$

Let $\overline{A} \cdot B = X$ and $A \cdot \overline{B} = Z$

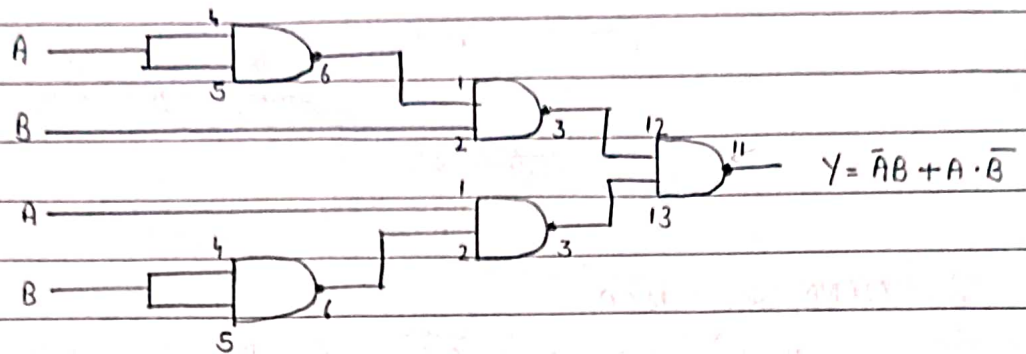
$$Y = \overline{X + Z}$$

Using Demorgans Theorem

$$\overline{X + Z} = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Z}$$

$$Y = \overline{\overline{X} \cdot \overline{Z}}$$

$$Y = (\overline{\overline{A} \cdot B}) \cdot (\overline{A \cdot \overline{B}})$$



All gates using NOR gates.

1) NOT using NOR

Boolean eqⁿ: $A = \bar{A}$

O/p is $Y = \overline{A+B}$

$Y = \overline{A+A} \therefore B = A$

But $A+A = A$ \therefore By OR law

$Y = \bar{A}$

2) OR using NOR

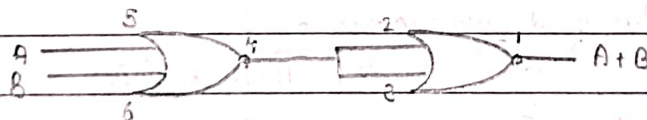
Boolean Eqⁿ $\rightarrow Y = A+B$

Take double inversion

$Y = \overline{\overline{A+B}}$

But $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$

$Y = A+B$



3) AND using NOR

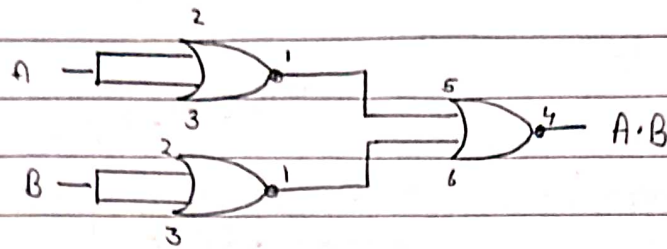
Boolean eqⁿ $\rightarrow Y = A \cdot B$

Taking double inversion, $Y = \overline{\overline{A \cdot B}}$

But by De-Morgan's law

$\overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$

$Y = \overline{\overline{A} + \overline{B}}$



4) NAND using NOR

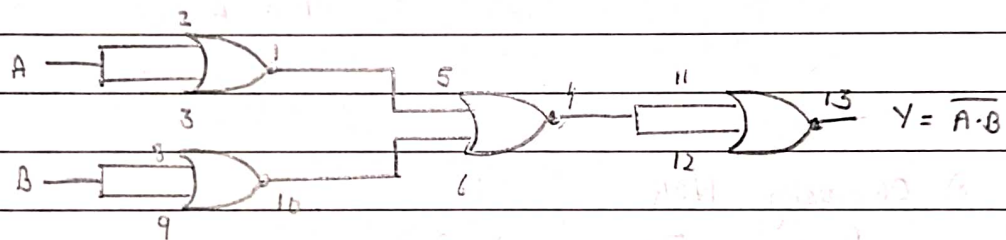
Boolean eqⁿ $\rightarrow Y = \overline{A \cdot B}$ By Demorgans Law

$$\overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$$

$$Y = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$$

Taking Double Inversion -

$$Y = \overline{\overline{A} + \overline{B}}$$



5) EX-OR using NOR

Boolean eqⁿ $\rightarrow Y = A \oplus B$

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot B + A \cdot \overline{B}$$

Taking double inversion -

$$Y = \overline{\overline{\overline{A} \cdot B + A \cdot \overline{B}}}$$

Let $\overline{A} \cdot B = X$ and $A \cdot \overline{B} = Y$

$$Y = \overline{X + Z}$$

Using De Morgan's Theorem

$$\overline{X + Z} = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Z}$$

$$Y = \overline{\overline{X} \cdot \overline{Z}}$$

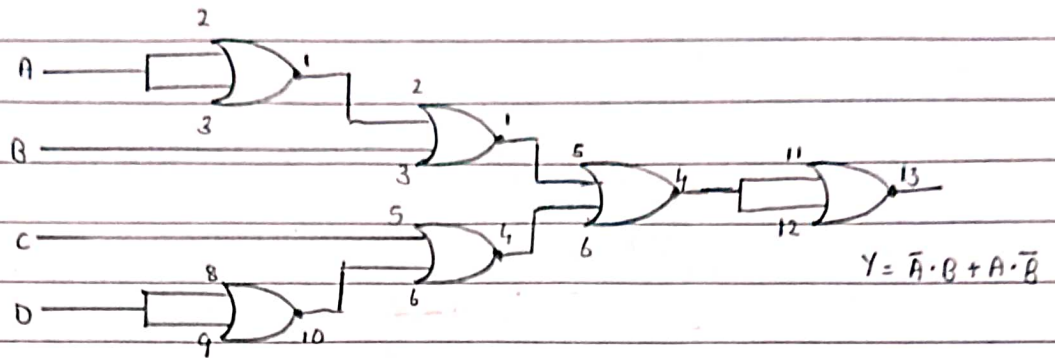
$$Y = \overline{(\overline{A} \cdot B) \cdot (A \cdot \overline{B})}$$

But $\overline{A} \cdot B = A + \overline{B}$ and $A \cdot \overline{B} = \overline{A} + B$

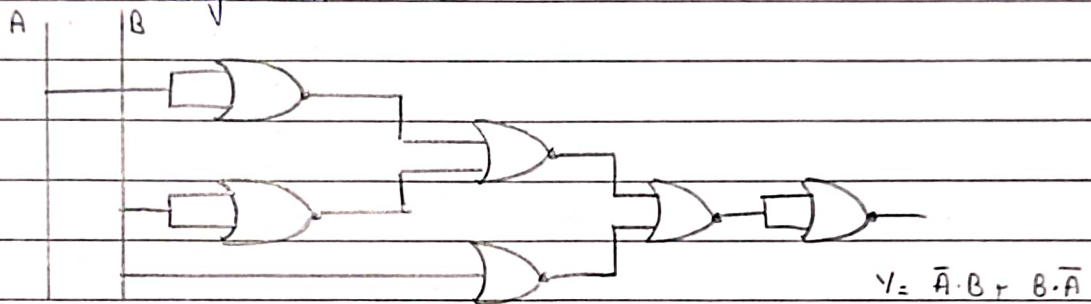
$$Y = \overline{(A + \overline{B}) \cdot (\overline{A} + B)}$$

$$Y = \overline{(A + \overline{B}) + (\overline{A} + B)}$$

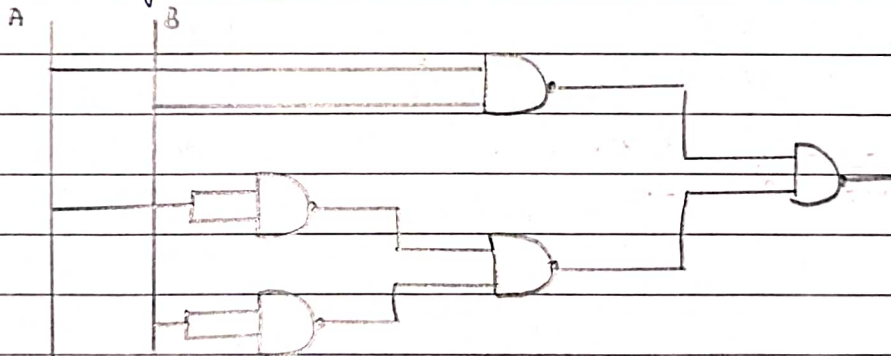
FOR EDUCATIONAL USE



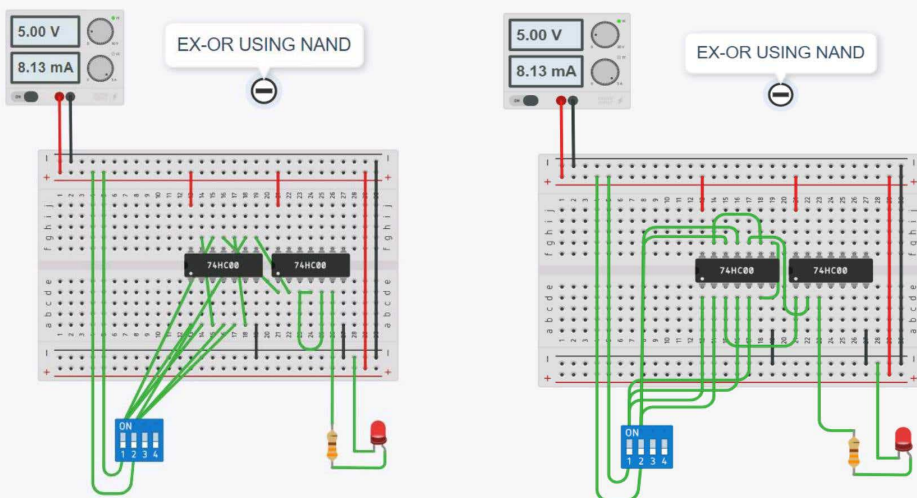
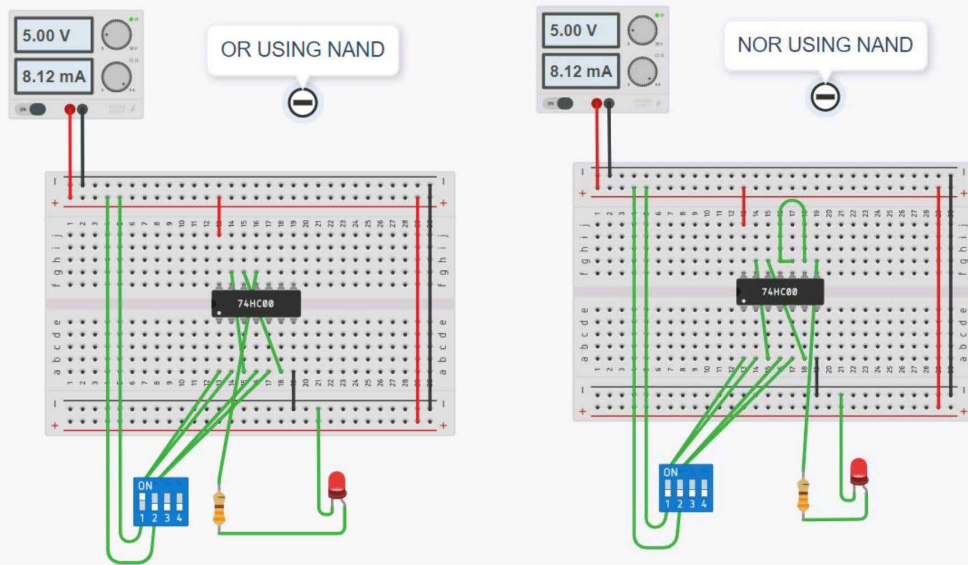
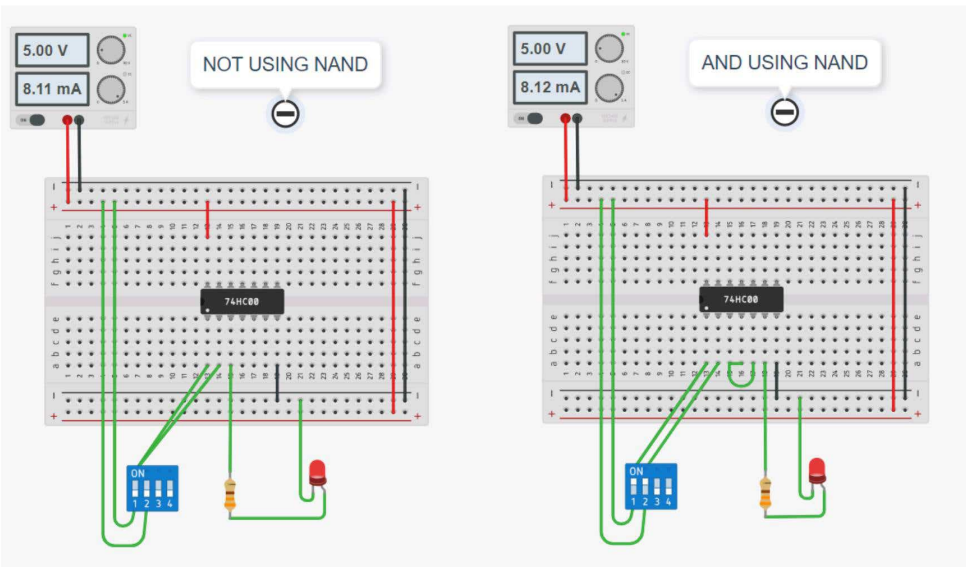
6) EX-NOR using NOR



EX-NOR using NAND

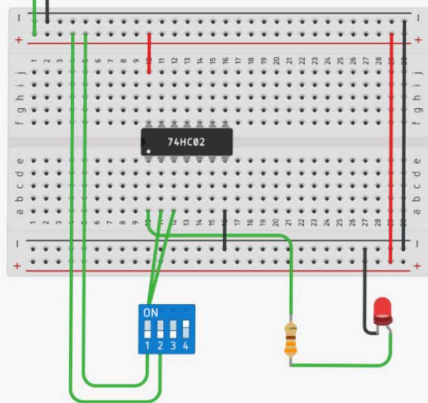


Conclusion All the gates are constructed using NAND and NOR gates and truth tables and equations are verified.



5.00 V
8.11 mA

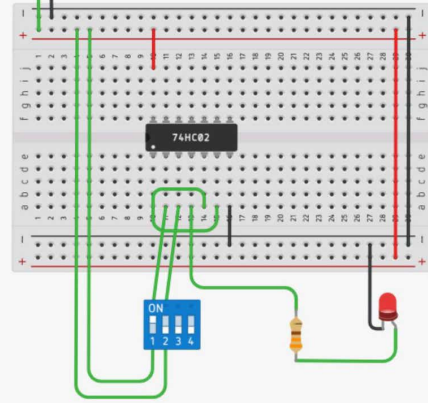
NOT USING NOR



5.00 V
8.12 mA

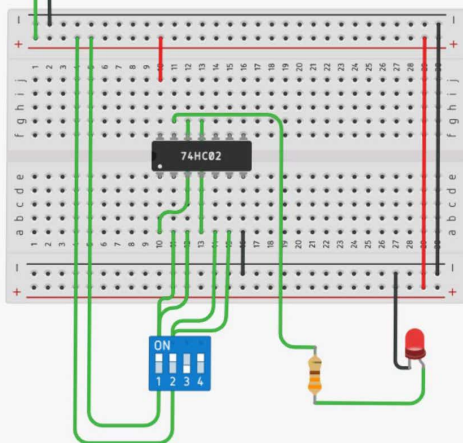
OR USING NOR

EX-NOR



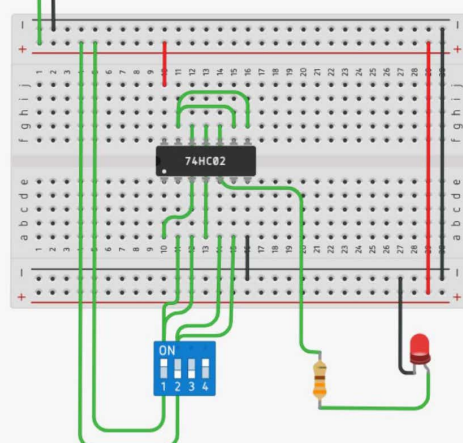
5.00 V
8.12 mA

AND USING NOR



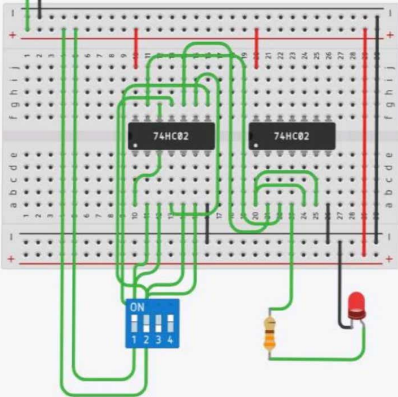
5.00 V
8.12 mA

NAND USING NOR



5.00 V
8.14 mA

EX-OR USING NOR



5.00 V
8.13 mA

EX-OR USING NOR

