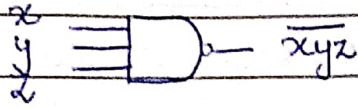
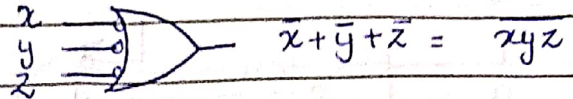


# NAND & NOR Implementation (Two-Level Implementation)

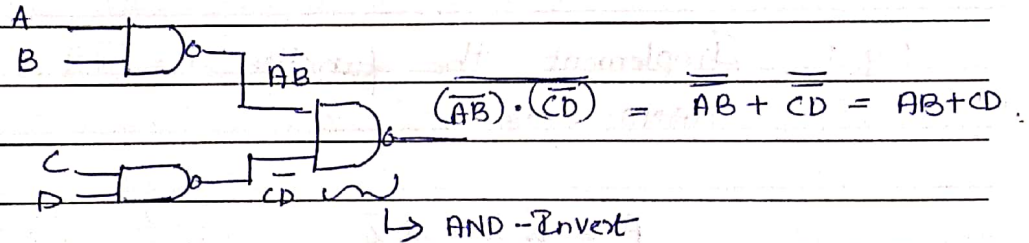
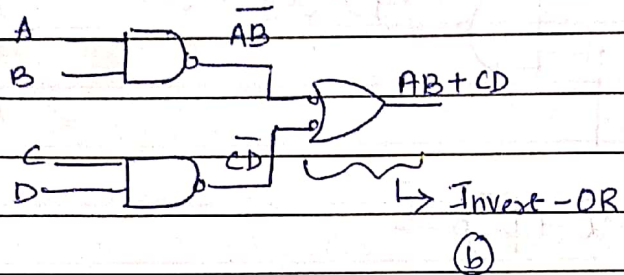
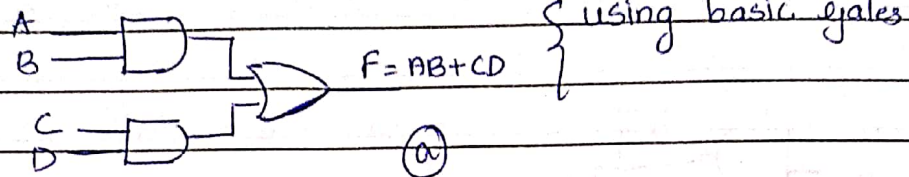
(a) AND-Invert



(b) Invert-OR



Eg 1  $F = AB + CD$



Eg 2 Implement the following Boolean function with NAND gates.

$$F(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7)$$

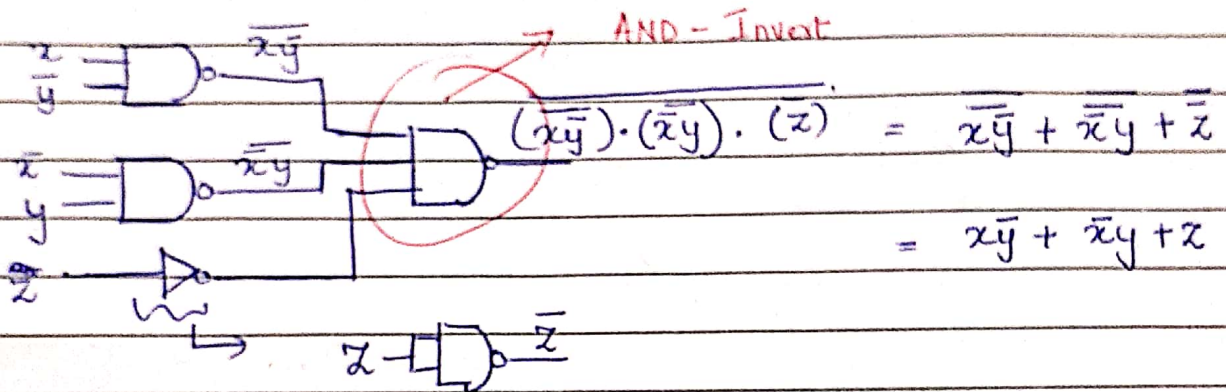
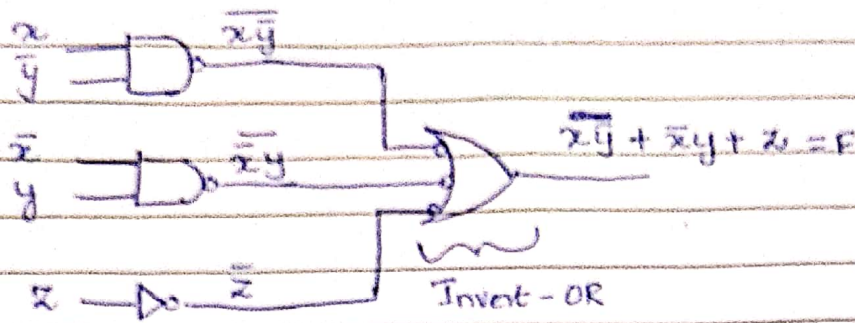
\* Use K-map and simplify the function into Sum-of-Product form.

		yz			
		00	01	11	10
x	0		1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	

Annotations:   
 - A group of three 1s in the top row (x=0) is labeled  $\overline{x}y$ .   
 - A group of three 1s in the bottom row (x=1) is labeled  $x\overline{y}$ .   
 - A group of two 1s in the middle column (y=1) is labeled  $z$ .

$$F = \overline{x}y + x\overline{y} + z$$

$$F = x\bar{y} + \bar{x}y + z$$

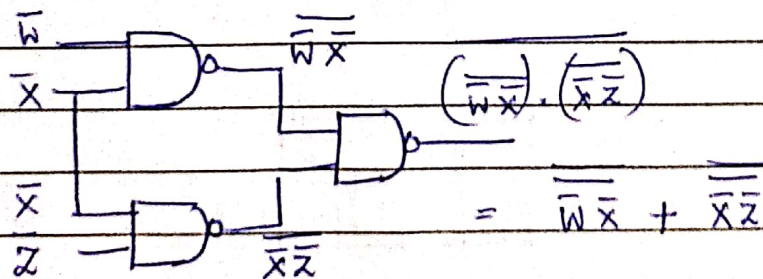


Eg 3 : Implement the function  $F = \bar{w}\bar{x} + \bar{x}\bar{z}$  using only NAND gates.

$$F = \bar{w}\bar{x} + \bar{x}\bar{z}$$

Taking double complement on both sides.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\overline{F}} &= \overline{\overline{\bar{w}\bar{x} + \bar{x}\bar{z}}} \\ &= (\overline{\bar{w}\bar{x}}) \cdot (\overline{\bar{x}\bar{z}}) \end{aligned}$$



$$F = \bar{w}\bar{x} + \bar{x}\bar{z}$$

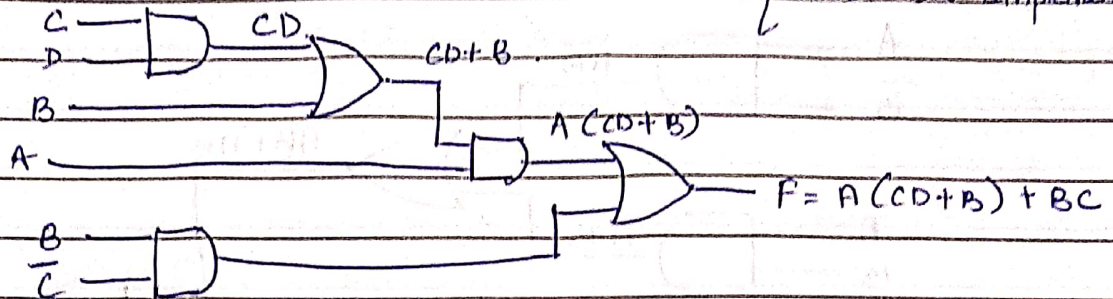


DATE

## Multi level NAND Circuits

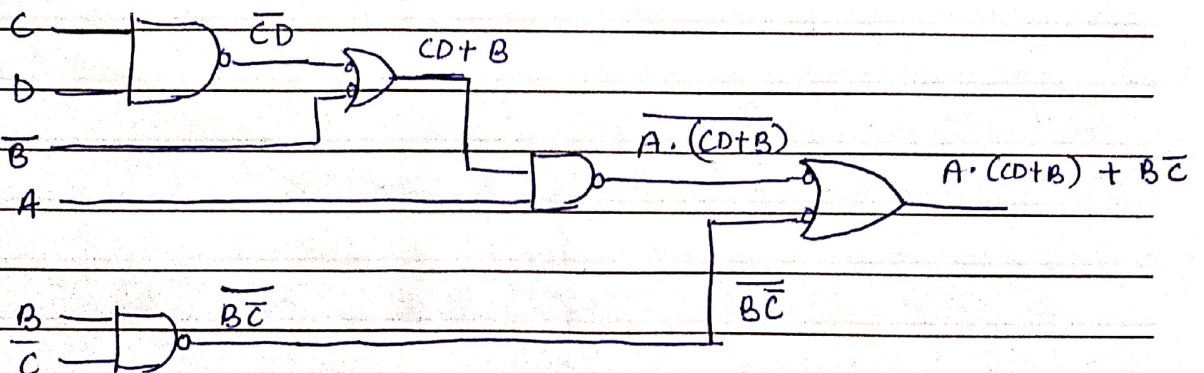
Eg: 1  $F = A(CD + B) + B\bar{C}$

{ AND - OR Implementation



\* Procedure to convert AND-OR diagram into an NAND diagram is as follows-

1. Convert all AND gates to NAND gates with AND-invert graphic symbols.
2. Convert all OR gates to NAND gates with invert-OR graphic symbols.
3. Check all the bubbles in the diagram. For every bubble that is not compensated by another small circle along the same line, insert an inverter.



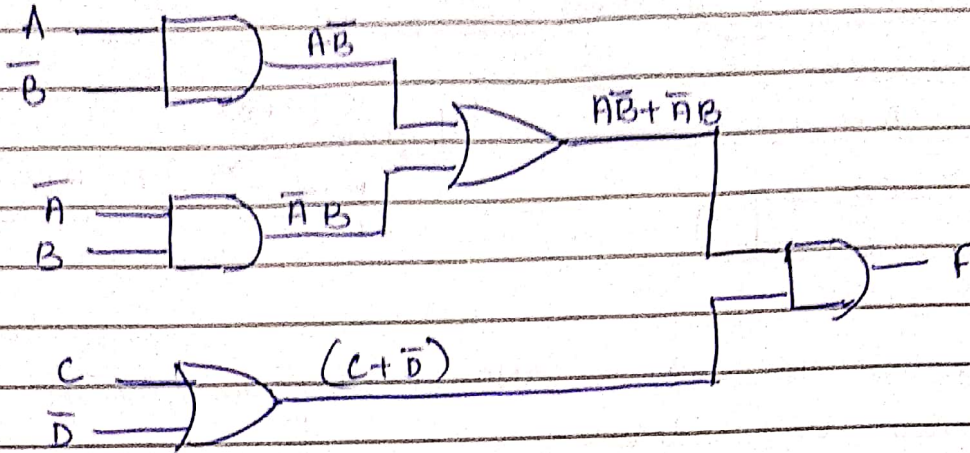


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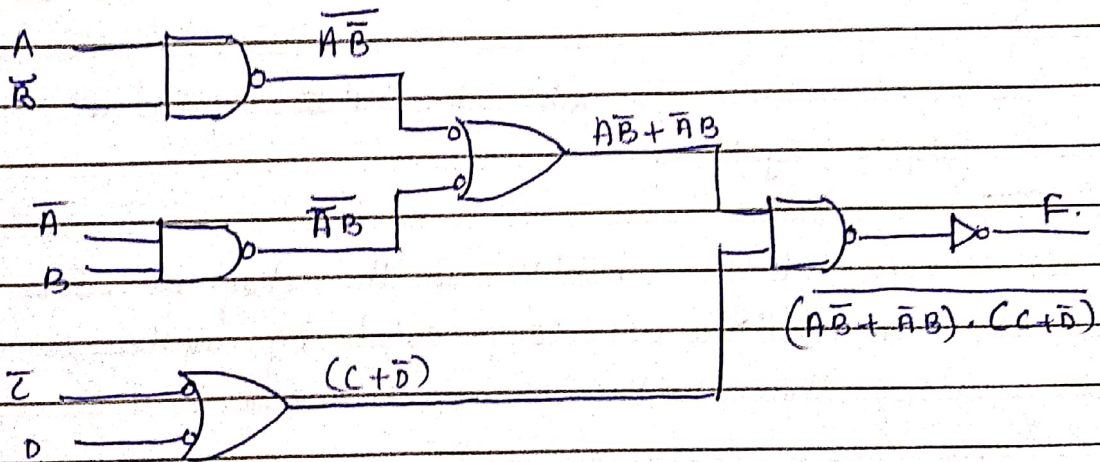
(4)

Eq 2  $F = (AB + \bar{A}\bar{B})(C + \bar{D})$

AND - OR gates



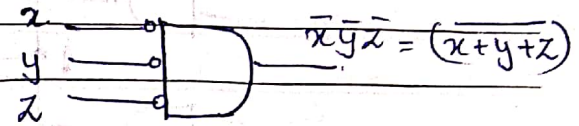
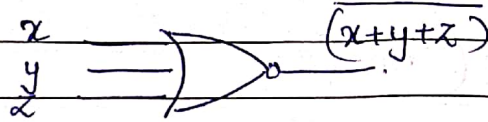
NAND gates



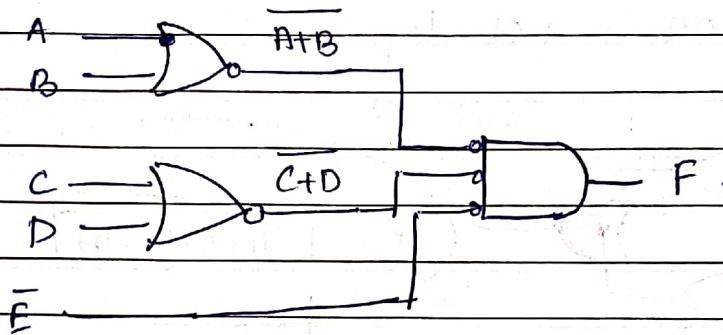
## NOR Implementation.

(a) OR - Invert

(b) Invert - AND



Ex  $F = (A+B)(C+D)E$



## OTHER TWO LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION

Some NAND or NOR gates allow the possibility of a wire connection between the outputs of two logic functions. This type of logic is called wired Logic.

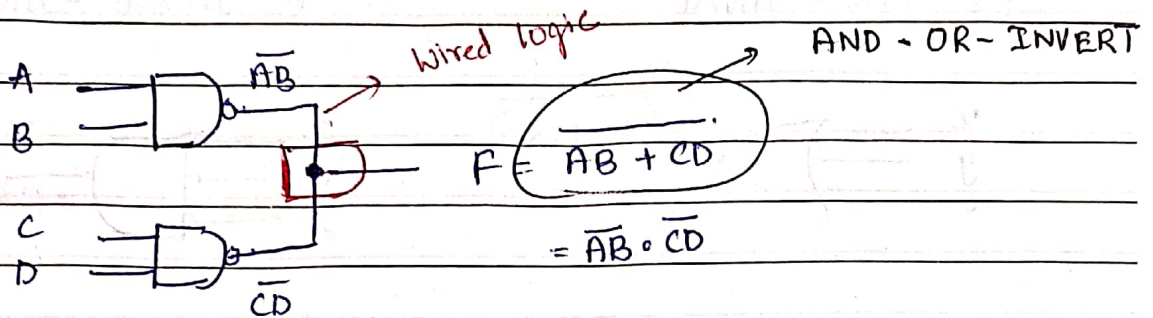
Example:

(1) TTL NAND gates when tied together performs a wired-AND logic.

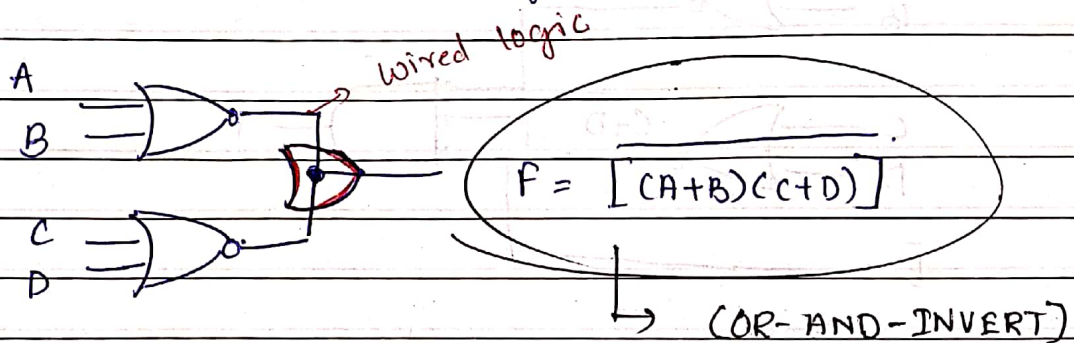
(2) The NOR outputs of ECL gates can be tied together to perform a wired-OR logic.



(a) A wired TTL NAND gate



(b) Wired-OR in ECL logic



TTL  $\rightarrow$  Transistor Transistor Logic }  $\rightarrow$  Transistor logic families.  
 ECL  $\rightarrow$  Emitter Coupled Logic

Note:

A wired-Logic does not produce a physical Second-level gate, since it is just a wire connection.

## Nondegenerate Forms.

When we talk about the two-level combinations. We consider four types of gates

1. AND
2. OR
3. NAND
4. NOR.

Total no of combinations we get for a two level combination are 16, since we have four gates.

$$2^4 = 16$$

no of gates

no of level [we consider two level combination]

For combinations such as ~~NAND - AND~~, ~~OR - OR~~, ~~AND - OR~~, ~~OR - AND~~, ~~NAND - NAND~~, ~~NOR - NOR~~, ~~OR - NAND~~, ~~NAND - NOR~~. It degenerates into single operation.

\* Hence 8 combinations become degenerate forms

\* While the rest 8 combinations fall under non-degenerate forms.

The eight nondegenerate forms are

AND - OR	OR - AND
NAND - NAND	AND - NAND
NOR - OR	OR - NOR
OR - NAND	NAND -

AND - OR	OR - AND
NAND - NAND	NOR - NOR
NOR - OR	NAND - AND
OR - NAND	AND - NOR



16 combinations

⑧

AND - AND

AND - OR ✓

AND - NAND

AND - NOR ✓

OR - AND ✓

OR - OR

OR - NAND ✓

OR - NOR

NAND - AND ✓

NAND - OR

NAND - NAND ✓

NAND - NOR

NOR - AND

NOR - OR ✓

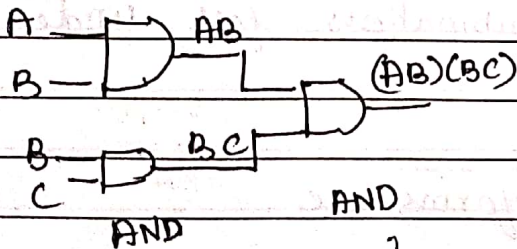
NOR - NAND

NOR - NOR ✓

Degenerate forms

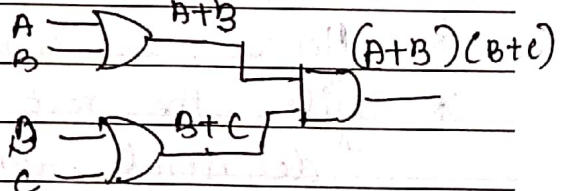
↳

Because they degenerate into a single operation.



↳ Gets degenerated into single operation

OR - AND



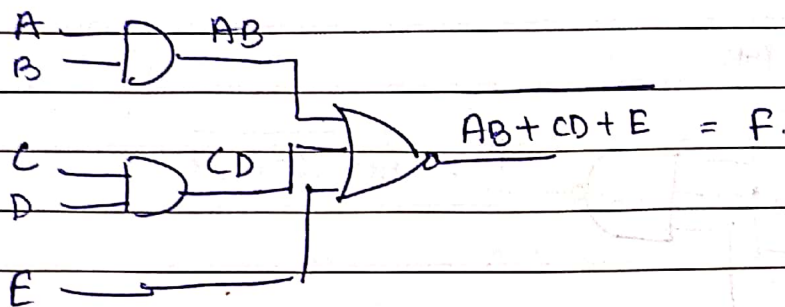
↳ It will not get degenerated into single operation (Non-degenerate form).



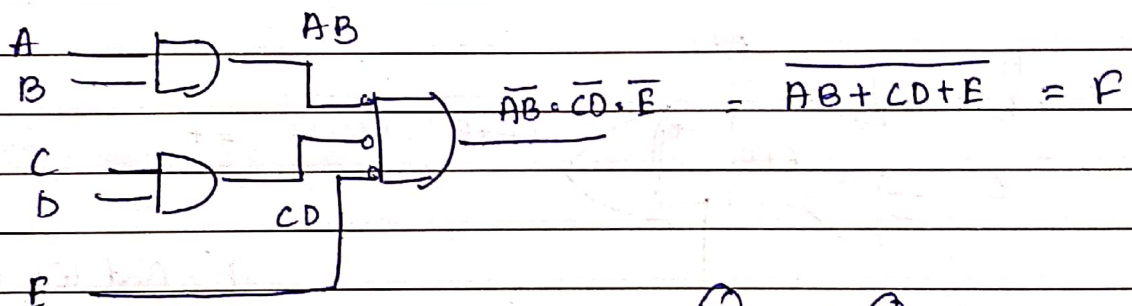
# AND-OR-INVERT Implementation.

$$F = (AB + CD + E)$$

(a) AND-NOR.

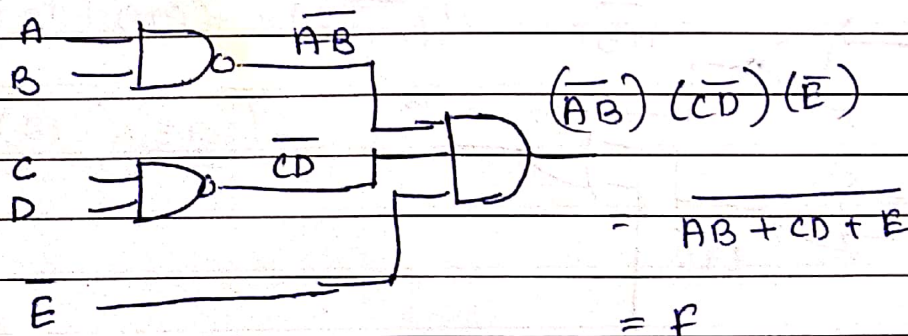


(b) AND-NOR.



(b) and (c) are equivalent Nondegenerate forms.

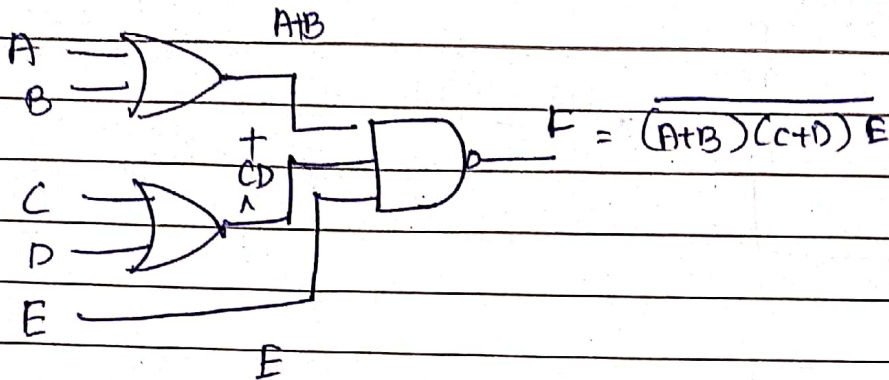
(c) NAND-AND



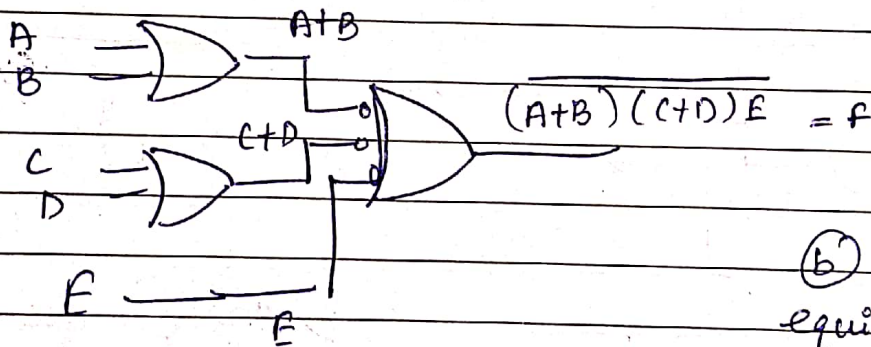
OR-AND-INVERT

$$F = [(A+B)(C+D)E]$$

## (a) OR-NAND



## (b) OR-NAND



(b) and (c) are equivalent non degenerate forms

## (c) NOR-OR

