

Objective :- i) XNOR GATE design using VHDL  
ii) NAND GATE design using VHDL

Theory: The XNOR GATE and NAND GATE is a digital logic GATE whose functions are the logical complement of the exclusive OR (XOR) gate and AND gate respectively. Two input version of XNOR implements logical equality, behaving according to the truth table, hence XNOR gate is sometimes called as "equivalence gate". In case of XNOR gate a high output (1) results if both of the inputs to the gate are the same. In case of NAND gate (3-input) a high output (1) results if all among the inputs to the gate are at low level (0).

Boolean expression of XNOR Gate:  $Q = \overline{A \oplus B} = A \odot B$

Boolean expression of NAND Gate:  $Q = \overline{A \cdot B \cdot C}$

Truth table:

2 input XNOR gate:

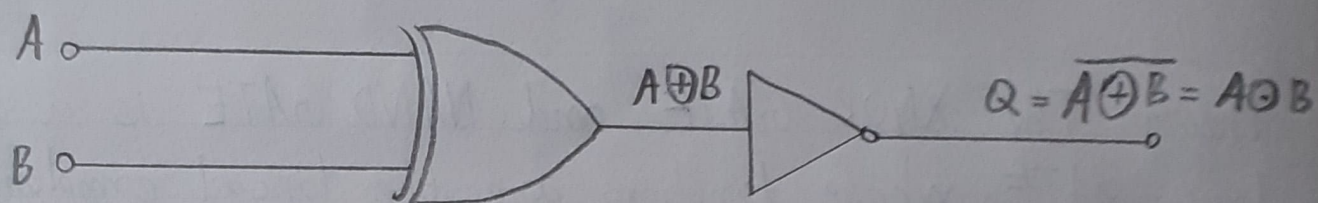
3 input NAND Gate:

A	B	$Y = A \odot B$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

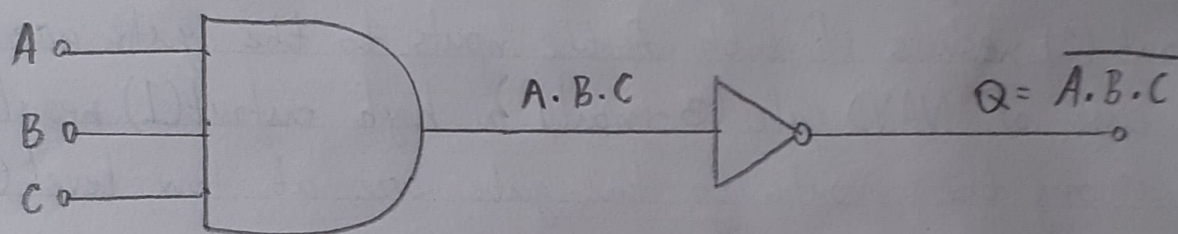
A	B	C	$Y = \overline{A \cdot B \cdot C}$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1

Teacher's Signature .....





2 input XNOR GATE



3 input NAND GATE

A	B	C	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C$
1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0

A	B	C	$Y = \overline{A \cdot B \cdot C}$
1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1

A	B	C	$Y = \overline{A \cdot B \cdot C}$
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

Code:-2-input XNOR:-Main code:- library IEEE;

use IEEE.STD\_LOGIC\_1164.ALL;

entity xnor\_gate is

Port(a,b: in std\_logic;

q: out std\_logic);

end xnor\_gate;

architecture ntl of xnor\_gate is

begin

q <= (a and b) or (not(a) ~~not~~ and not(b));

end ntl;

Testbench code:- -- Testbench for XNOR gate

library IEEE;

use IEEE.std\_logic\_1164.all



```
entity testbench is
-- empty
end testbench;
```

architecture tb ~~for~~ of testbench is

```
-- DUT component
Component xnor_gate is
port(
    a: in std_logic;
    b: in std_logic;
    q: in std_logic;
q: in
end component;
```

```
signal a_in, b_in, q_out: std_logic;
```

```
begin
```

```
-- Connect DUT
```

```
DUT: xnor_gate port map(a_in, b_in, q_out);
```

```
process
```

```
begin
```

```
    a_in <= '0';
```

```
    b_in <= '0';
```

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '0';

b\_in <= '1';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '1';

b\_in <= '0';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '1';

b\_in <= '01';

wait for 1 ns;

wait;

end process;

end tb;

3-input NAND gate - Simple NAND gate design

Main code - Library IEEE;

use IEEE.std\_logic\_1164.all;

entity nand\_gate is

port (

a: in std\_logic;

b: in std\_logic;

c: in std\_logic;

q: out std\_logic);

end nand\_gate;



```
architecture rtl of nand_gate is
    begin
        q <= not(a and b and c)
    end rtl;
```

### Testbench code:-

```
--Testbench for NAND gate
```

```
library IEEE;
```

```
use IEEE.std_logic_1164.all;
```

```
entity testbench is
```

```
-- empty
```

```
end testbench;
```

```
architecture tb of testbench is
```

```
--DUT component
```

```
component nand_gate is
```

```
Port (
```

```
    a: in std_logic;
```

```
    b: in std_logic;
```

```
    c: in std_logic;
```

```
    q: out std_logic);
```

```
end component;
```

signal a\_in, b\_in, c\_in, q\_out : std\_logic;

begin

-- Connect DUT

DUT: nand\_gate port map (a\_in, b\_in, c\_in, q\_out);

process

begin

a\_in <= '0';

b\_in <= '0';

c\_in <= '0';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '0';

b\_in <= '0';

c\_in <= '1';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '0';

b\_in <= '1';

c\_in <= '0';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '0';

b\_in <= '1';

c\_in <= '1';

wait for 1 ns;



a\_in <= '1';

b\_in <= '0';

c\_in <= '0';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '1';

b\_in <= '0';

c\_in <= '1';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '1';

b\_in <= '1';

c\_in <= '0';

wait for 1 ns;

a\_in <= '1';

b\_in <= '1';

c\_in <= '1';

wait for 1 ns;

wait;

end process;

end tbi;

Conclusion:- Here in this experiment we have designed logic gates using VHDL programming in EDA playground.

Teacher's Signature .....



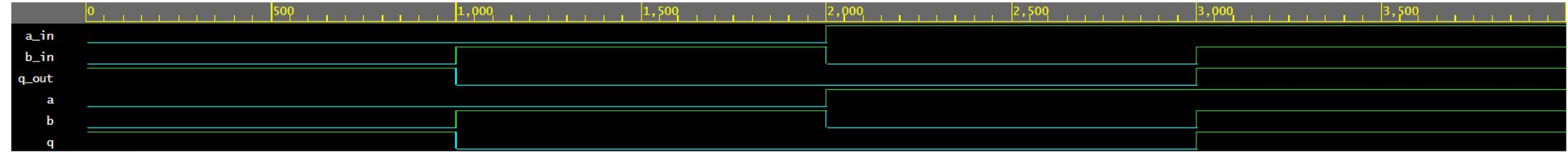
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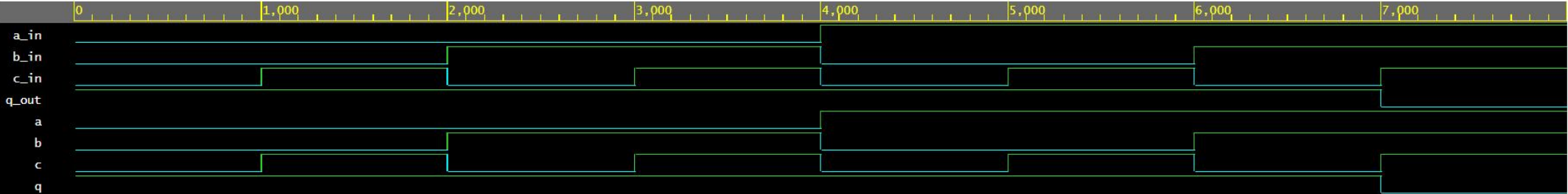


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