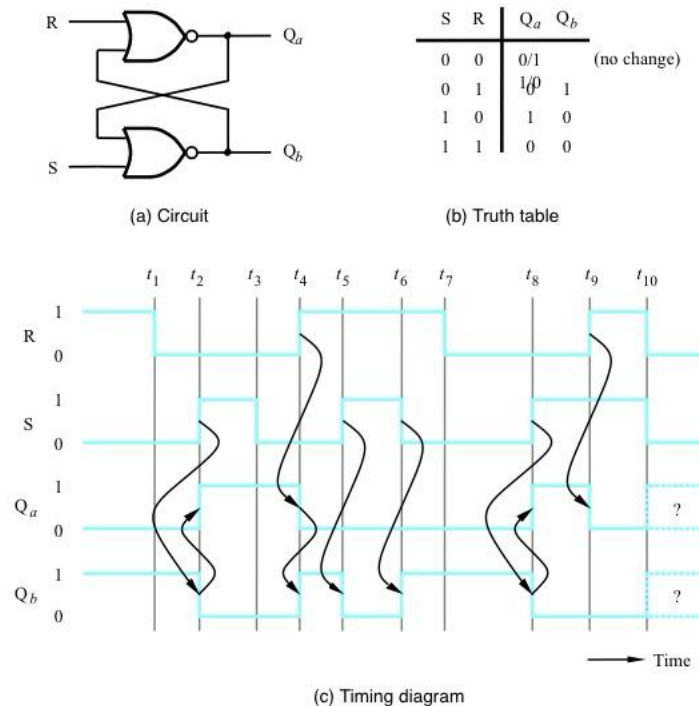


The purpose of this lab was to create a four bit adder using only NAND gates

## Introduction



In the diagram , it shows how to make the circuit with NOR gates.

As you can see it goes up flattens goes down flattens and repeats.

The going up part is called a flip flop while the going down part is called counters .

The truth table demonstrates that S and R cannot both be empty and that at least one of the inputs must be one for the circuit to work.

### Materials

- breadboard
- Wires (varies sizes)
- IC 74HTC00 gates (3)
- Led (4)
- Resistors (4)

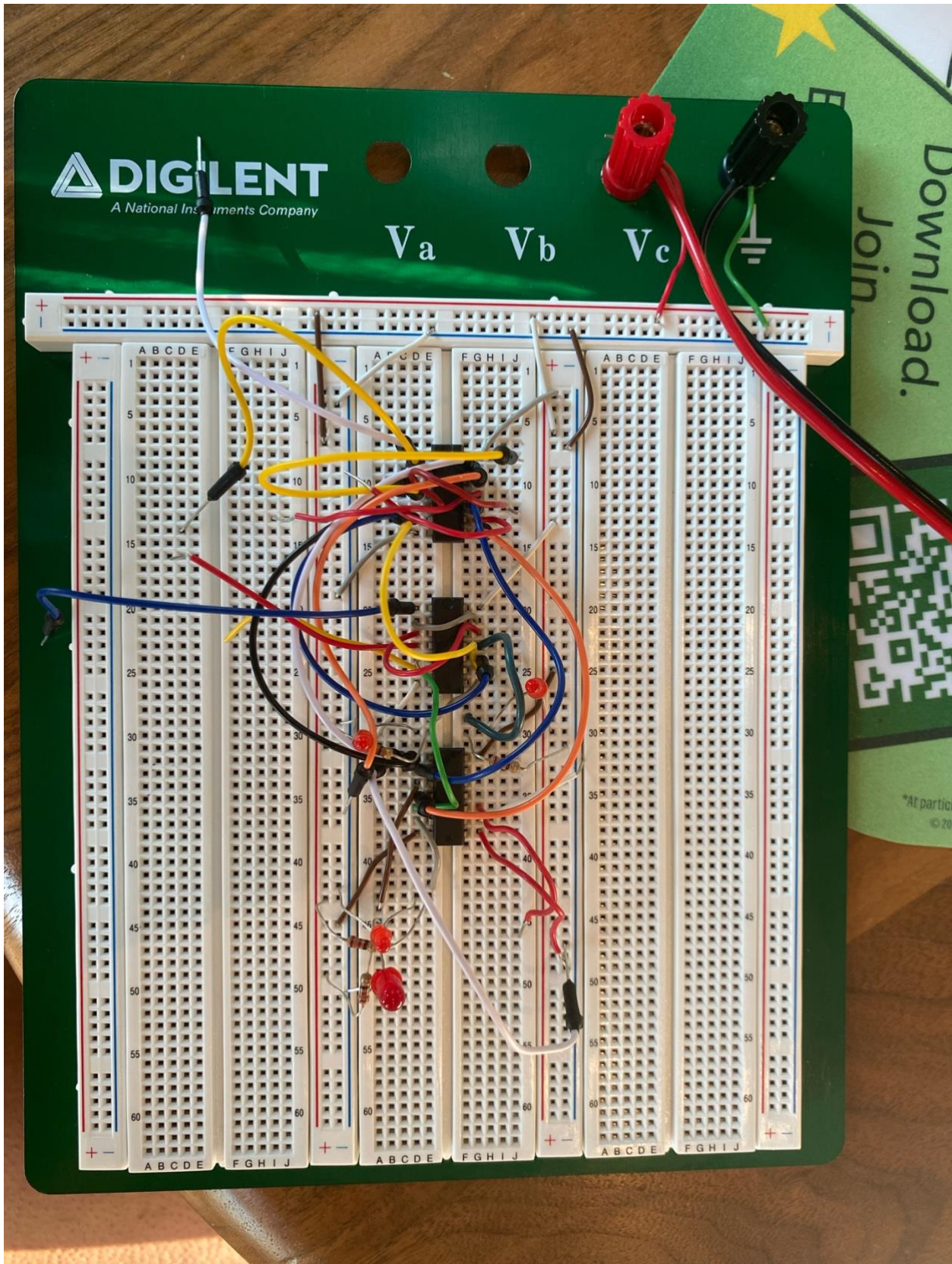
### Procedure

The main point of the procedure to make sure you connect the wires into the correct spot the truth table to stay true . Below is the list of wires and what to connect with.

1 connects to C (empty wire)

1 connects to I4 (empty wire)  
1 connects to 9  
2 connects to 3/I3 (empty wire)  
2 connects to C' (empty wire)  
2 connects to 7  
3 connects to 10  
3 connects to C (empty wire)  
3 connects to 2/I3 (empty wire)  
4 connects to 9/I2  
4 connects to 5  
4 connects to C' (empty wire)  
5 connects to C (empty wire)  
5 connects to 8  
6 connects to I1 (empty wire)  
6 connects to C' (empty wire)  
6 connects to 10  
7 connects to S4 led (empty wire)  
7 connects to C' (empty wire)  
8 connects to S1 led (empty wire)  
8 connects to 4/I2  
9 connects to S3 led (empty wire)  
10 connects to S4 led (empty wire)  
11 connects to C (empty wire)  
11 connects to C' (empty wire)

## Results



## Conclusions

The learning goal of the lab was to figure out how to make a 4 bit shifter on a breadboard using only NAND gates. The hardest part for me was to figure out how to connect a part of the NAND gate to the I when it needs to connect to another NAND gate. Other than that the it's just a lot of information to put into the breadboard.