

PHYS 605 Lab #8

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(Dated: April 25, 2016)

I. INTRODUCTION AND THEORY

A. Purpose

This lab focused on working with digital circuits. The two digital components used were the 555 timer and the NAND gate.

The goal of the first part of the lab was to demonstrate how NAND gates work and how they can be used in various ways to create more interesting operations by combining NAND gates. The second part of the lab focused on the 555 timer. For this part of the lab, they designed the circuit to give a visual queue depending on the output of the 555 timer to demonstrate what the output was.

B. Background / Theory

Digital circuits consist of different high square pulses that can be categorized as one of two states: high or low; 1 or 0. This type of circuitry is used in a lot of technology because it can send encoded data without error. The error is reduced, because a low and high pulse can be easily distinguished even if there is noise in the signal. This means that the data is only limited by the number of pulses sent.

In the lab, the group used LEDs to get a visual feedback on the output of the circuit. LEDs require a minimum voltage across them to light up. This is perfect for digital circuits as the high voltage is over the diode voltage and the low is below it. This means that the LED on is a high coming through and the LED off is as low coming through.

The NAND gate performs the logical operator of "not and". The truth table for this gate is shown below:

IN ₁	IN ₂	OUT
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

However, when the inputs are tied together, there are only two cases. This truth table is shown below:

IN	OUT
0	1
1	0

This means that when the inputs are tied together, the NAND gate actually just inverts the signal. The three NAND gates combined in the lab together have their own truth table. For this, we have to consider that the two inputs to the first two NAND gates will be inverted. Then, the final NAND gate will take "not and" as shown by the first truth table above. However, since these two inputs are inverted, the opposite of each IN will correspond to the same OUT. The truth table shown below is the equivalent truth table for the three gates:

IN ₁	IN ₂	OUT
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

This truth table is equivalent to the truth table of an OR gate. This means the equivalent logical operation for these three gates is "OR".

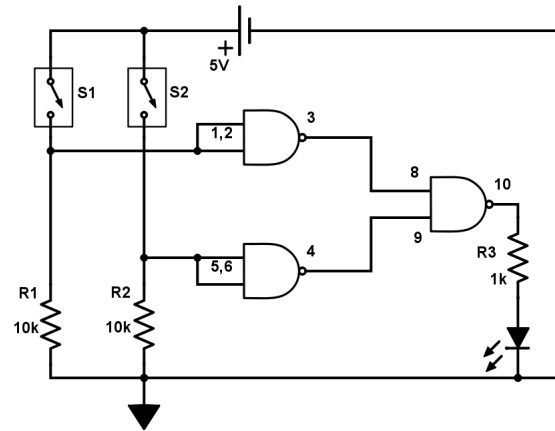


FIG. 1:

The resistors used in this part of the lab were chosen to restrict the current supplied to the NAND gates. Since the supply voltage was 5V, 10kΩ resistors were used to obtain a 0.5mA current. This is in the rating range of the NAND gates.

II. METHODOLOGY

1. Set the circuit up as shown in figure (1).
2. Use the switches to change the input coming in and check that the output is as expected.

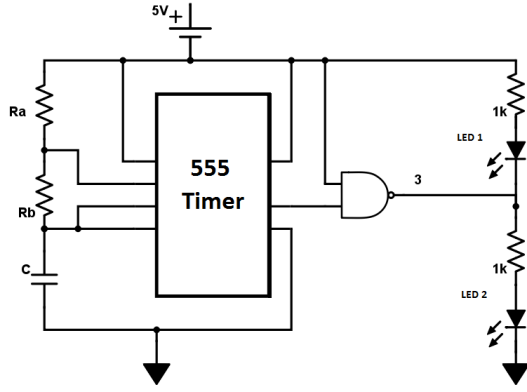


FIG. 2:

3. Select/calculate values of R_1 , R_2 , and C such that the output of the 555 timer will be 2 Hz.
4. Build the circuit as shown in figure (2).
5. Test the output of the 555 timer and make sure that it is as expected.
6. Record the output frequency of the 555 timer.

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Data

For part A of the lab, the only data to be recorded was from the visual feedback of the LED's. The logic table shown below demonstrates the lows and highs at various points in the circuit:

S1	S2	1,2	5,6	3,8	4,9	10, LED
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1

For part B of the lab, the resistors and capacitor values used in the 555 timer circuit affected the frequency of the output. The values of the resistors and capacitors used were:

$$R_a = 677 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_b = 35.18 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 0.947 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

The output frequency recorded from the output of the 555 timer was:

$$f_{out} = 1.992 \text{ Hz}$$

B. Calculations

For part A of the lab, there are no calculations to be made. All of the circuitry is logically operated. The lab only had the goal of obtaining the desired output.

For part B of the lab, the expected output frequency could be calculated. Using equation (1), the expected output of the 555 timer was:

$$f_{expected} = \frac{1.4}{C(2R_a + R_b)} = \frac{1.4}{0.947 \times 10^{-6} (2(677 \times 10^3) + 35.18 \times 10^3)} = 1.98 \text{ Hz}$$

This means that the percent error for expected versus actual output frequency can be calculated. This is shown below:

$$\%error = \frac{f_{out} - f_{expected}}{f_{expected}} \times 100 = \frac{1.992 - 1.98}{1.98} \times 100 = 0.704\%$$

C. Analysis

For part A of the lab, the logic gates operated as expected. The working of the circuit was explained in the background. Since the circuit was digital, the output does not have error, only correct or incorrect output.

For part B of the lab, the only data collected was the output frequency of the 555 timer. The output frequency only varied from the expected frequency by 0.704%. Since the percent error of this was very low, it means the measurements were done accurately and the circuit was built correctly.

IV. CONCLUSION

The goal of the first part of the lab was completed successfully. The desired output was obtained and checked during the lab.

For the second part of the lab, the only goal was to obtain a frequency of about 2 Hz. This was achieved with low percent error. This part of the lab was also successfully completed.