



Inspiring Excellence

Experiment number: 02

Name of the experiment: Universal gate and applications
Of boolean algebra

Group number : 03

Group members names and ids:

1. Md.Abu Hanif Siam . (21301755)
2. Vaskor Debnath. (21301211)
3. Mahmud Ferdous. (21301401)
4. Md.Tasnim Muttaki. (21101216)



Inspiring Excellence

Experiment number: 02

Name of the experiment : Universal gate and applications
Of boolean algebra

Group number : 03

Group members names and Ids:

1. Md.Abu Hanif Siam . (21301755)
2. Vaskor Debnath. (21301211)
3. Mahmud Ferdous. (21301401)
4. Md.Tasnim Muttaki. (21101216)

Name of the Experiment: Universal gates and applications of boolean algebra.

Objective:

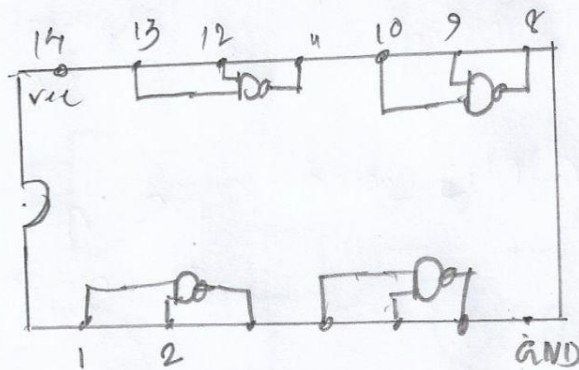
- i) Investigate the rules of boolean Algebra.
- ii) Gain experience working with practical circuits
- iii) Simplify a complex function using boolean algebra

Required Components and Equipment:

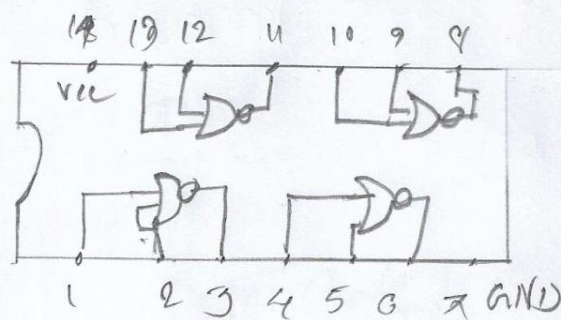
- i) AT-700 Portable Analog/Digital Laboratory.
- ii) Z4001

Experimental setup

1) Nand Gate based logic ic

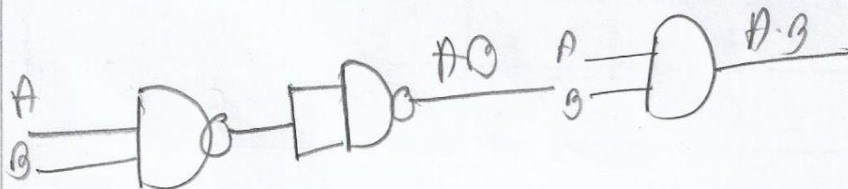
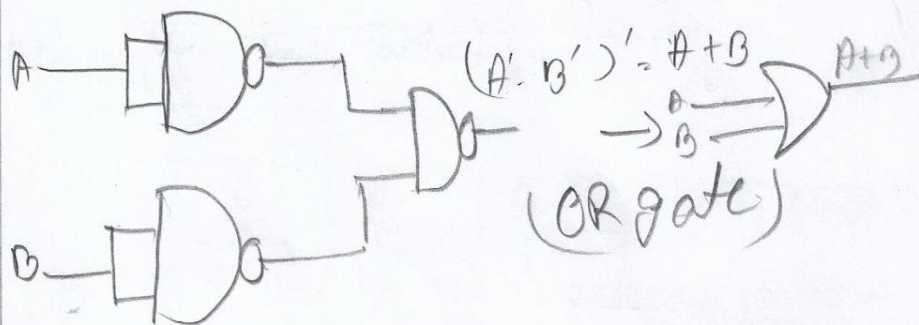
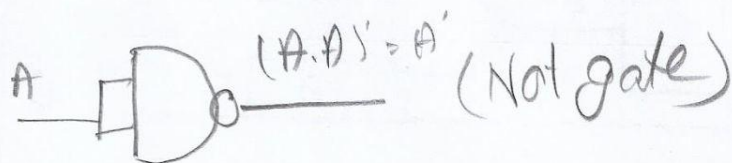


1) Non gate based ic

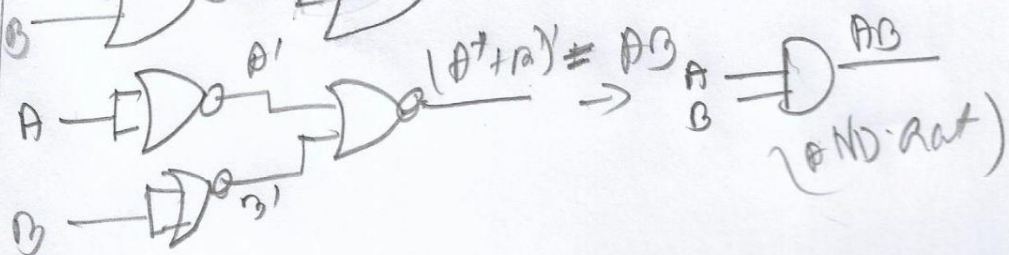
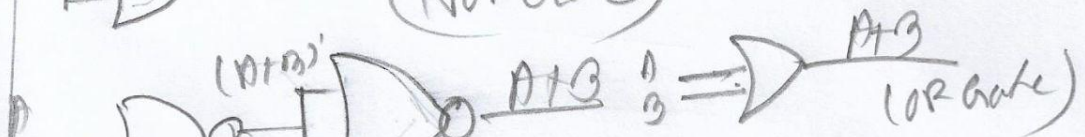
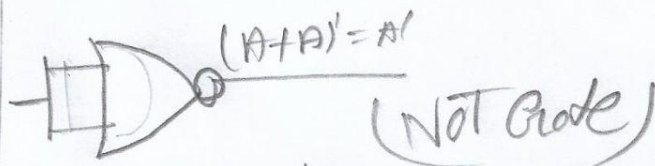


Circuit Diagram

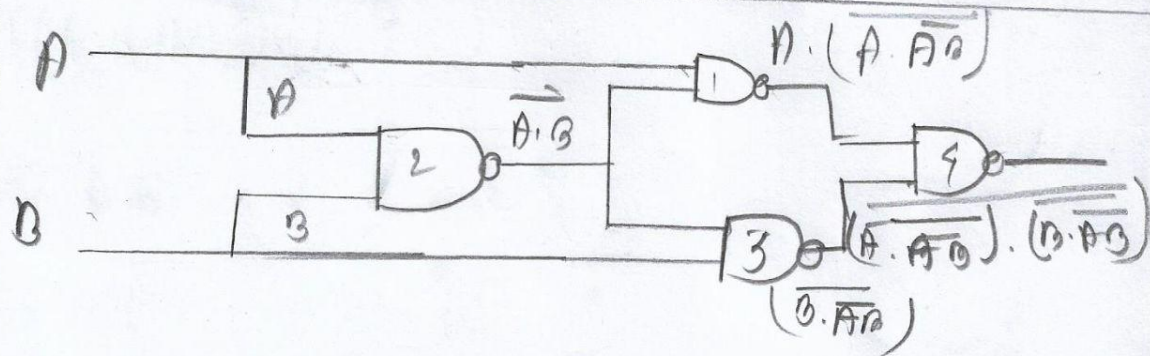
1) NAND Gate based:



ii) NOR Gate based:



Building a circuit with a Universal Gate (NAND):



Results (Truth Table)

A	B	\bar{A}	\bar{B}	$(\bar{A}.(\bar{A}.A.B)).(A.B.A.B)$
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0

Simplification

$$\overline{(A \cdot (\overline{AB})) \cdot (B \cdot \overline{AB})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{A \cdot \overline{AB}} + \overline{B \cdot \overline{AB}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot \overline{AB} + B \cdot \overline{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB} (A+B)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\overline{A} + \overline{B}) (A+B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{A}B + \overline{A}B + A\overline{B} + \overline{B}B$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$$

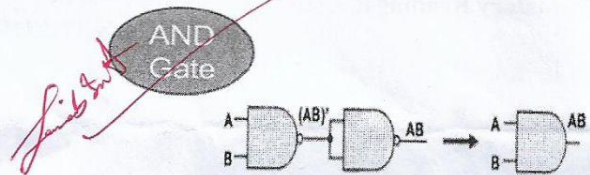
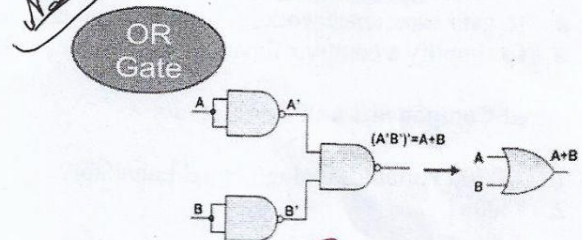
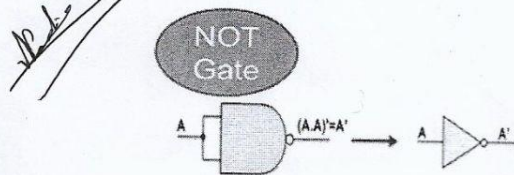
$$\Rightarrow A \oplus B$$

Discussion:

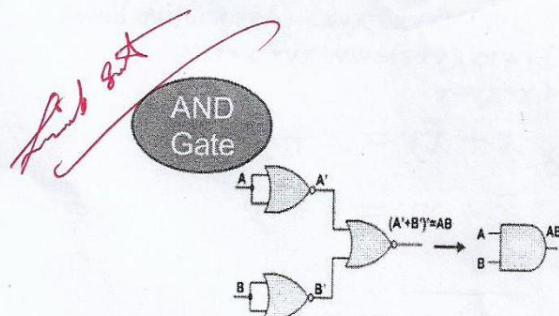
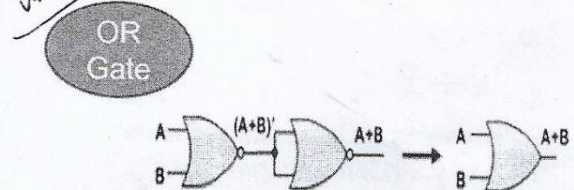
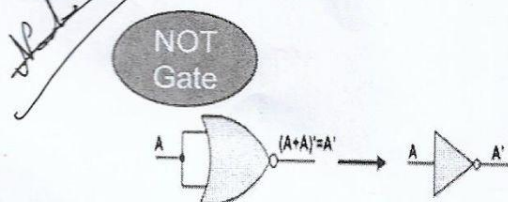
During the experiment, we noticed Nand gates in the IC. Each of it has 2 inputs. The final equation was $((\overline{A \cdot B}), (\overline{B(A \cdot B)}))$. and it's identical to x-or gate.

Diagram of Circuit:

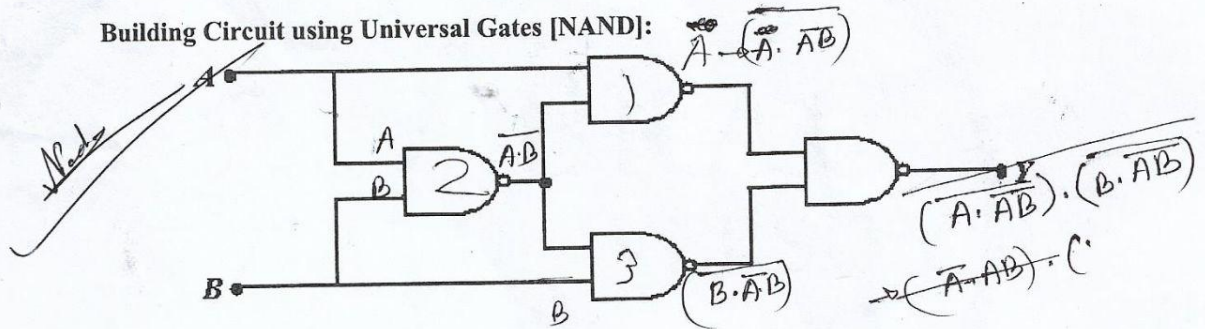
Building Basic Gates using Universal [NAND] Gates:



Building Basic Gates using Universal [NOR] Gates:



Building Circuit using Universal Gates [NAND]:



Procedure:

- Construct the Circuit of Figure 1, on the breadboard of AT-700.
- Remember each IC's pin 14 connected to "+5V" position of DC Power Supply of AT-700, and pin 7 connected to "GND" position.
- Connect the inputs to Data switches and outputs to any position of LED Display.
- Find out the outputs for all possible combinations of input states.
- Write down the input-output in tabular form.

Report:

The report should cover the followings

- Name of the Experiment
- Objective
- Required Components and Equipments
- Experimental Setup (You must draw the IC configurations)
- Results (Truth Table) and Discussions .The discussions part must include the answers of the following questions:
 - What is the Boolean Equation for the output?
 - Simplify the Boolean equation.
 - The circuit's function is identical to a single gate. Write down the name of that gate.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overline{(A \cdot AB)} \cdot \overline{(B \cdot AB)} \\
 = & \overline{A \cdot AB} + \overline{B \cdot AB} \\
 = & A \cdot \overline{AB} + B \cdot \overline{AB} \\
 = & \overline{AB} (A + B) \\
 = & (\overline{A} + \overline{B}) (A + B) \\
 = & \overline{A}A + \overline{A}B + A\overline{B} + \overline{B}B \\
 = & \overline{A}B + A\overline{B} \\
 = & A \oplus B
 \end{aligned}$$

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0