



ASSIGNMENT-3

K.Pavan Kumar
r170850@rguktrkv.ac.in

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IITH Future Wireless Communications (FWC)

AVR-GCC

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2 Components

Component	Values	Quantity
Arduino	UNO	1
JumperWires	M-M	6
Breadboard		1

3 Circuit Diagram

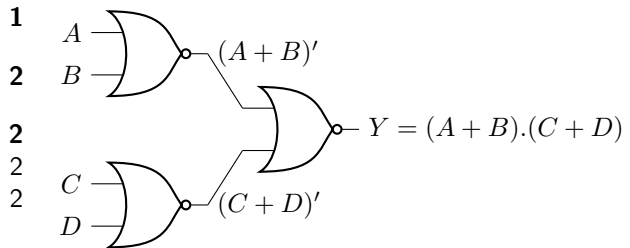


Figure.a

Abstract

This manual explains logic Circuit for the following Boolean Expression using only NOR Gates :

$$(A+B).(C+D)$$

1 Introduction

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

Truth Table for NOR Gate

1.1 NOR Gate:

Use two input NOR Gate.The Logic symbol and truth table for NOR gate is shown above.In the truth table above A,B are inputs and Y is the output.

1.2 Arduino:

The Arduino Uno has some ground pins, analog input pins A0-A3 and digital pins D1-D13 that can be used for both input as well as output. It also has two power pins that can generate 3.3V and 5V.Here I had used only the GND, 5V and digital pins.

Evaluation of Output Y : In Digital Electronics the De Morgan's Laws are :

First Law: $(AB)' = A' + B'$

Second Law: $(A+B)' = A'B'$

The output $Y = ((A+B)' + (C+D)')'$

$= ((A+B)')' . ((C+D)')'$ (From De Morgan's Second Law)

$= (A+B).(C+D)$ since $((A)')' = A$

4 Truth Table

D	C	B	A	Y
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 1

5 K-map

		BA			
		00	01	11	10
DC	00	0	0	0	0
	01	0	1	1	1
	11	0	1	1	1
	10	0	1	1	1

Figure.b

Karnugh Map for Y: Draw k-map for the truth table shown in Table 1 .The Given expression $(A+B).(C+D)$ is obtained by using the K-map in Fig.b The implicants in boxes 5,7,13,15 result in "AC" ,the implicants in boxes 9,11,13,15 result in "AD",the implicants in boxes 6,11,14,15 result in "BC",the implicants in boxes 10,11,14,15 result in "BD",
The output is expressed in terms of inputs D,C,B,A as:

$$Y = AC + BC + AD + BD$$

$$= C(A+B) + D(A+B)$$

$$= (A+B).(C+D)$$

The code below realizes the Boolean logic for Output Y

https://github.com/pavan170850/Fwciith2022/blob/main/Assignment-3_AVR-GCC/codes/method-2/main.c

6 Implementation

6.1 Method 1

Connect Arduino Uno to computer.Built in led at 13th pin of Arduino will glow if the output Y is logic'1',and off when output Y is logic'0' .

Observe the output by changing the input values from 0000 to 1111 in binary and verify the truth table.

The code below realizes the Boolean logic for Output Y

https://github.com/pavan170850/Fwciith2022/blob/main/Assignment-3_AVR-GCC/codes/method-1/main.c

6.2 METHOD-2:By giving Manual inputs

Make connections from Arduino Uno to Breadboard as shown in Table 2. '0' means giving 0V or Logic LOW and '1' means giving logic HIGH or 5V.

Built in led at 13th pin is turned off ,when the output Y have logic '0' and turned on when the output Y have logic '1'.

Arduino Digital Pins	Breadboard
DP2	0
DP3	0
DP4	0
DP5	0

Table 2

Observe the output by manually giving the input values from 0000 to 1111 and verify the truth table