

CSE350

DIGITAL ELECTRONICS AND PULSE TECHNIQUES

LAB ASSIGNMENT 01

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SECTION: 10

Simulation Tasks

Table for OR Gate

V_A	V_B	V_{R1}	V_{R2}	I_{R1}	I_{R2}	$V_{R3} = Y$
0V	0V	0V	0V	$1.193 \times 10^{-20} \text{ A}$	$1.193 \times 10^{-20} \text{ A}$	$1.387 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$
0V	5V	0V	4.33mV	$-4.431 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$	$4.421 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	4.42123 V
5V	0V	4.33mV	0V	$4.421 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	$-4.431 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$	4.42123 V
5V	5V	2.18mV	2.18mV	$2.220 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	$2.220 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	4.4412 V

Table for AND Gate

V_A	V_B	V_{R1}	V_{R2}	I_{R1}	I_{R2}	$V_R = Y$
0V	0V	2.18mV	2.18mV	$2.220 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	$2.220 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	0.558803 V
0V	5V	4.33mV	0V	$4.421 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	$9.431 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$	0.578773 V
5V	0V	0V	4.33mV	$-9.431 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$	$4.421 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$	0.578773 V
5V	5V	0V	0V	$-5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$	$-5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}$	5V

Inverter

V_i	V_{R1}	V_{R2}	V_{RC}	I_1	I_2	I_B	I_C	Y
0V	0.65V	4.35V	5V	4.351	$4.351 \times 10^{-5} A$	$-3.19 \times 10^{-12} A$	$1.729 \times 10^{-11} A$	5V
Y = 5V	4.32V	5.68V	0.034V	0.0002878 A	$5.68 \times 10^{-5} A$	0.000281 A	0.000496 A	0.034 V

Table for AND gate

V_A	V_B	V_{R1}	V_{R2}	I_{R1}	I_{R2}	V_{R1}	V_{R2}	V_{R3}
0V	0V	0V	0V	$3.18 \times 10^{-2} A$	$3.18 \times 10^{-2} A$	0V	0V	0V
0V	5V	0V	5V	$4.31 \times 10^{-2} A$	$4.31 \times 10^{-2} A$	0V	5V	0V
5V	0V	5V	0V	$4.31 \times 10^{-2} A$	$4.31 \times 10^{-2} A$	5V	0V	0V
5V	5V	5V	5V	$4.31 \times 10^{-2} A$	$4.31 \times 10^{-2} A$	5V	5V	5V

Report

1. When both the inputs are low, then both the diodes will be ON and the output will be low. Otherwise, when either of the input is high, the corresponding diode will be ON, and the output will be low. Only when both the inputs are high, both the diodes will be OFF and the output will be high.
 $V_{B1} = 5 - 0.7 = 4.3V$, $V_{B2} = 5 - 0.7 = 4.3V$
2. The diodes work fine under the conditions $V_A = V_B = 6V$ and $V_R = 5V$.
3. The $R_2 = 100k$ at the base of the inverter controls the base current.

4. Saturation

$$V_{BE} = 0.8V, V_{CE} = 0.2V$$

$$V_i = 5V$$

$$I_c = 0.0022$$

$$I_B = 0.0002$$

$$V_c = 0.108 \approx 0.2, V_B = 0.703 \approx 0.8$$

$$V_E = 0$$

$$\therefore V_{BE} = 0.8V \text{ and } V_{CE} = 0.2V$$

Cutoff

$$V_i = 0V, V_o = 5V, V_{BE} < 0.7V \text{ and } V_{BC} < 0.5V$$

$$I_B = I_C = I_E = 0A$$

$$V_B = 0.65V, V_C = 5V, V_E = 0V$$

$$V_{BC} = V_B - V_C = 0.65 - 5 < 0.5V$$

$$V_{BE} = V_B - V_E = 0.65 - 0 < 0.7V$$

verified.





