

Semiconductor Electronics- III

Logic gates

V Vijaykiran
M.Sc., B.Ed., NET

SIGMA Physics Resource Centre

<http://www.sigmaprc.in>

Binary logic

In digital circuits only two states are defined

- (a) High or 1 or true
- (b) Low or 0 or false

Note : A low state may be of 0V and a high state may be of 5V (and not necessarily 0V and 1V respectively)

Logic gates

Basic building blocks of digital electronics are called Logic Gates. These process the digital signals in a specific manner. Logic gates are used in calculators, digital watches, computers, robots, industrial control systems, and in telecommunications.

AND gate **NAND** gate

OR gate **NOR** gate

NOT gate **XOR** gate

Semiconductor devices

AND gate

Output is high if both the inputs A and B are high

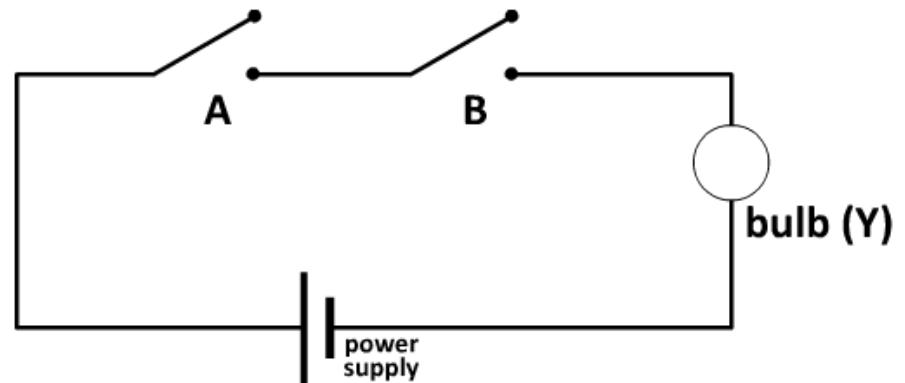
Circuit symbol



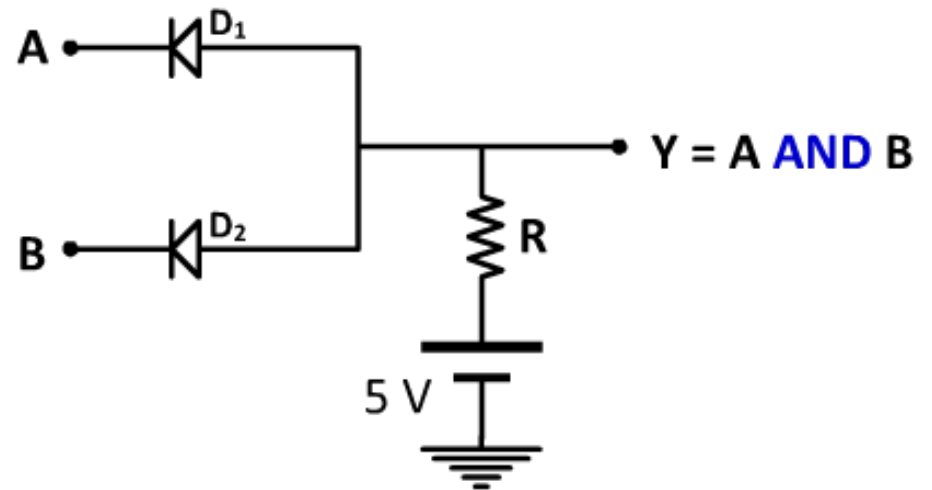
Truth table

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

Implementation using switches



Implementation using diodes



Semiconductor devices

OR gate

Output is high if either input A or input B is high

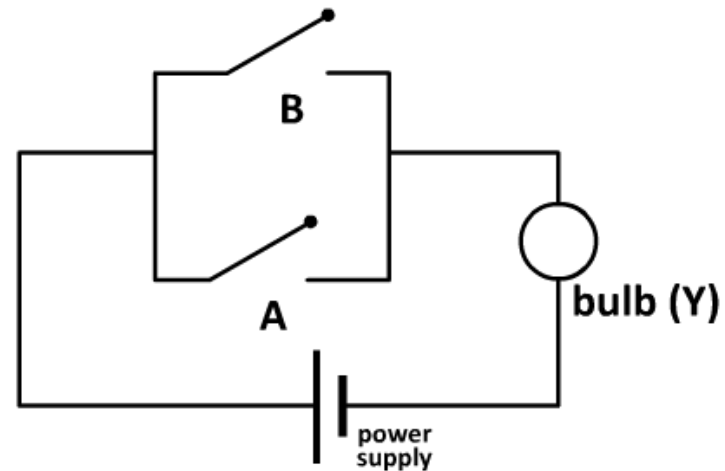
Circuit symbol



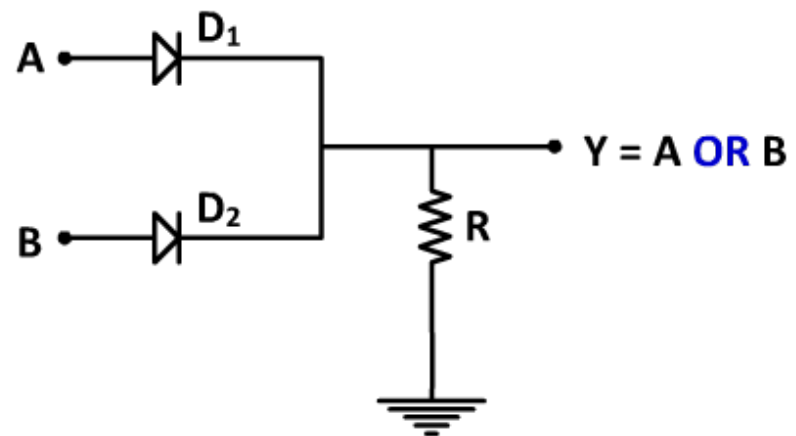
Truth table

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

Implementation using switches



Implementation using diodes



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NOT gate

Output is not the same as the input

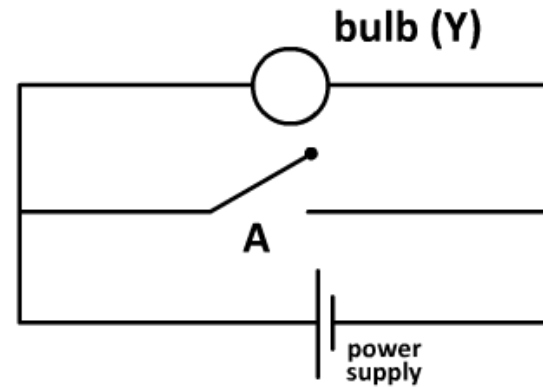
Circuit symbol



Truth table

A	Y
1	0
0	1

Implementation using switches



Semiconductor devices

NAND gate



Truth table

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

NOR gate



Truth table

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

XOR gate



Truth table

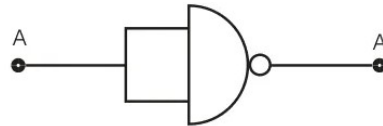
A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Universal gates

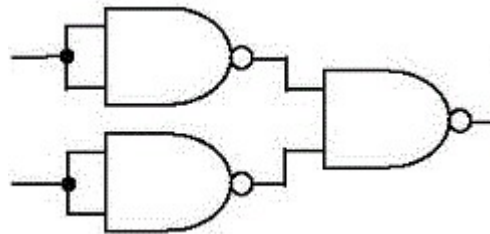
NAND and NOR gates are considered as universal gates

NAND gate as universal gates

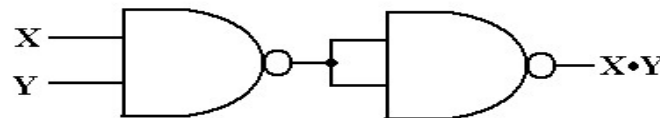
NAND gate as NOT gate



NAND gates as OR gate



NAND gates as AND gate

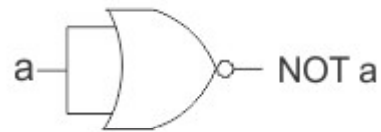


Universal gates

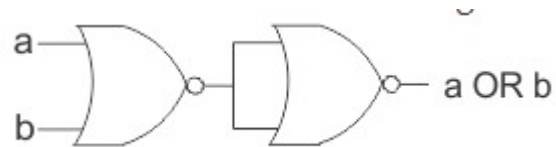
NAND and NOR gates are considered as universal gates

NOR gate as universal gates

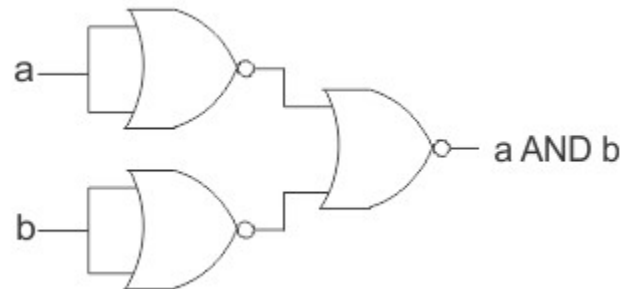
NOR gate as NOT gate



NOR gates as OR gate



NOR gates as AND gate



Semiconductor devices

De Morgan's theorems (for logic gates)

De Morgan's Theorem can be used to find the equivalency of NAND and NOR gates

First theorem : $\overline{A \bullet B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$

Inputs		Truth Table Outputs For Each Term				
B	A	A.B	$\overline{A.B}$	$\overline{A}$	$\overline{B}$	$\overline{A} + \overline{B}$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Second theorem : $\overline{A + B} = \overline{A} \bullet \overline{B}$

Inputs		Truth Table Outputs For Each Term				
B	A	A+B	$\overline{A+B}$	$\overline{A}$	$\overline{B}$	$\overline{A} \bullet \overline{B}$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Semiconductor devices

`sigma`
sigma `prc@gmail.com`
sigma `prc.in` 