

Digital Logic Circuits

Lesson # 6

Boolean Algebra and Basic Logic Gates

Section 6.1

Digital Logic Circuits

- Devices which can be used to design digital circuits.
 - Transistor-transistor Logic (TTL)
 - Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor Logic (CMOS)
 - Taking NMOS (n -channel) and PMOS (p -channel) and using them in a complementary fashion
 - Emitter Coupled Logic (ECL)
 - Integrated Circuits
 - Application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs)

Review of Binary Logic

- Logic variables
 - Logic 1
 - High, True, On
 - Logic 2
 - Low, False, Off
- Binary digits – a **BI**nary digi**T** or bit
- Binary words – several bits stringed together to make up an number or code:
 - Byte is a 8 bit word
 - Nibble is a 4 bit word

Boolean Algebra

- Truth Tables – a way of representing a logic function
- Venn Diagrams – another useful way of representing a logic function
- Fundament Logic Functions

AND

| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C=AB</i> |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> |
| <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> |
| <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> |
| <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |

OR

| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C=A+B</i> |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> |
| <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |
| <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> |
| <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |

NOT

| <i>A</i> | \bar{A} |
|----------|-----------|
| <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> |
| <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> |

Some Theory

- AND, NOT

$$AA = A$$

$$A1 = A$$

$$A0 = 0$$

$$AB = BA$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C = ABC$$

$$\overline{A\overline{A}} = 0$$

$$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

More Theory

- OR, AND, NOT $(A+B)+C = A+(B+C) = A+B+C$

$$A(B+C) = AB+AC$$

$$A+0 = A$$

$$A+1 = 1$$

$$A+\bar{A} = 1$$

$$A+A = A$$

- De Morgan's laws

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

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

Some More Logic Functions

NAND

| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | $C = \overline{AB}$ |
|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

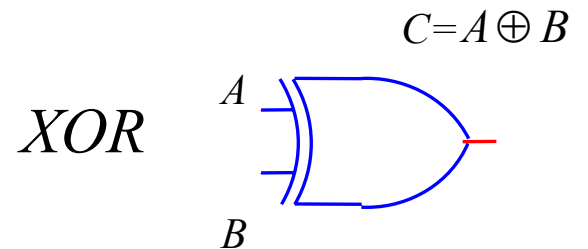
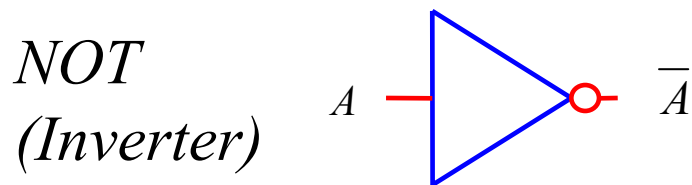
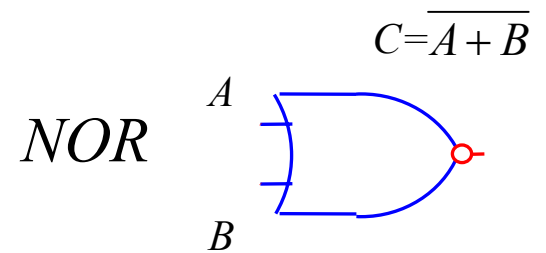
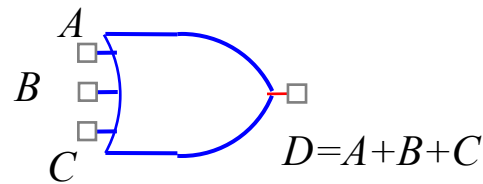
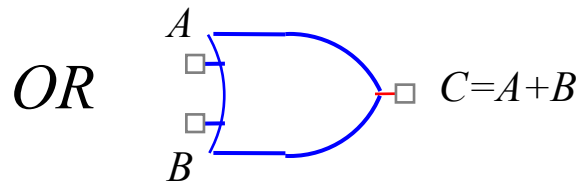
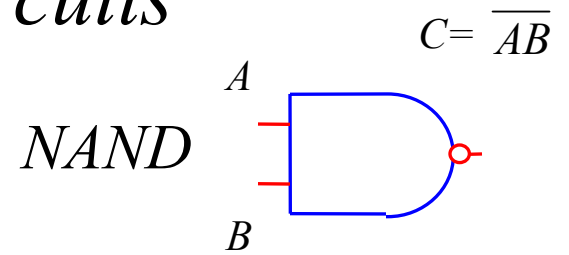
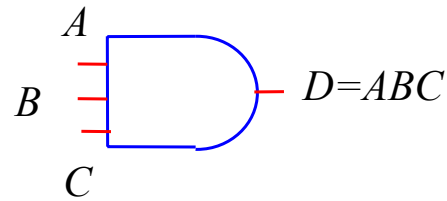
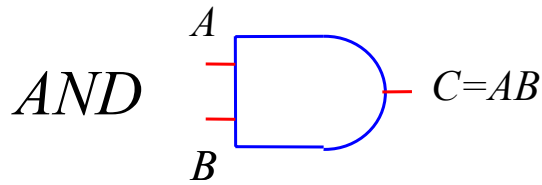
NOR

| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | $C = \overline{A+B}$ |
|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

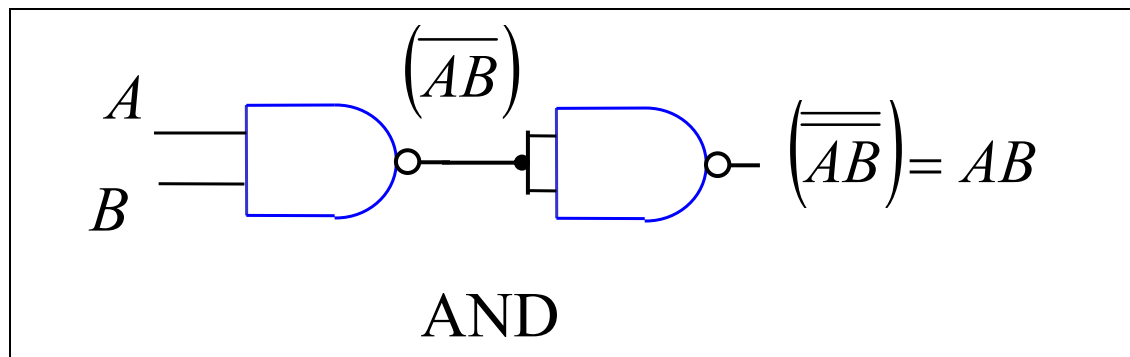
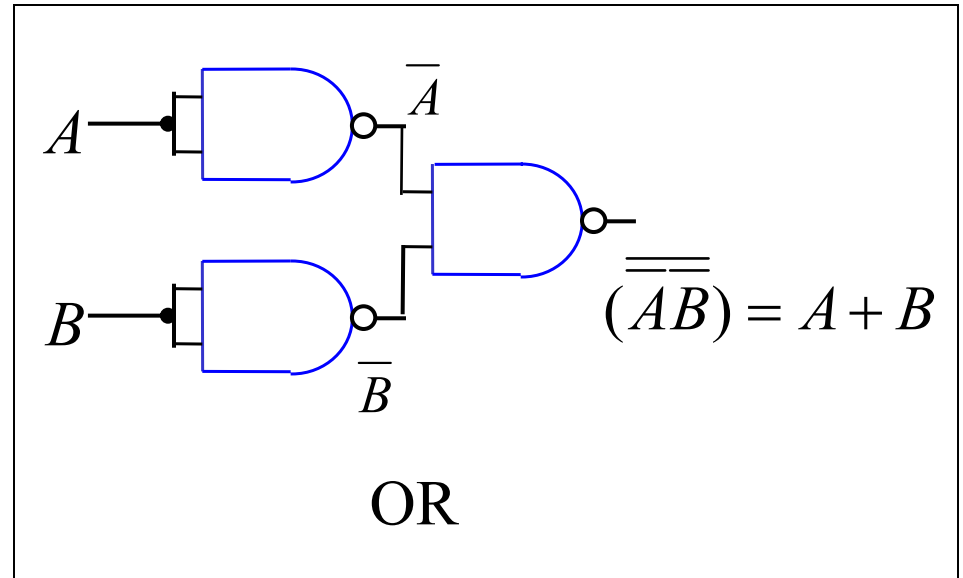
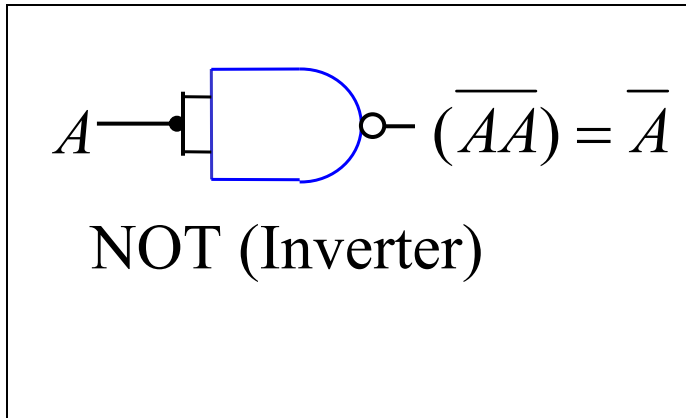
XOR

| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | $C = A \oplus B$ |
|----------|----------|------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

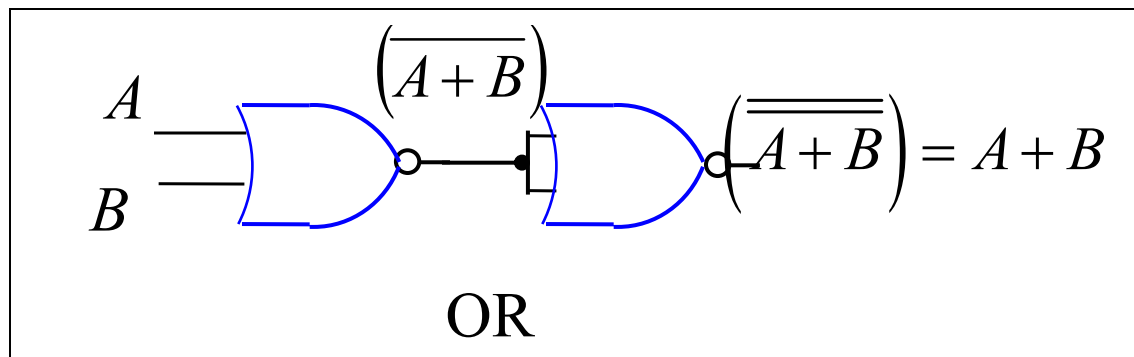
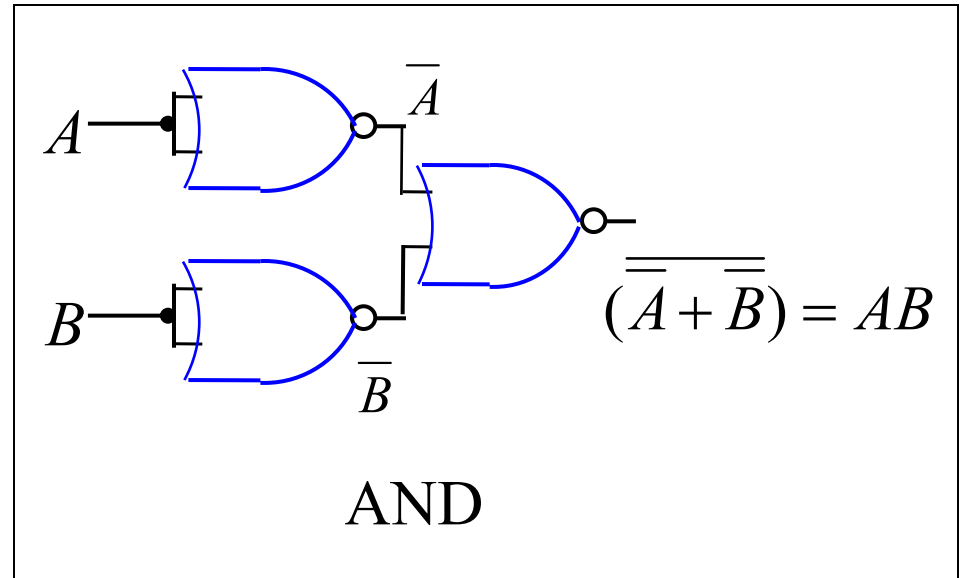
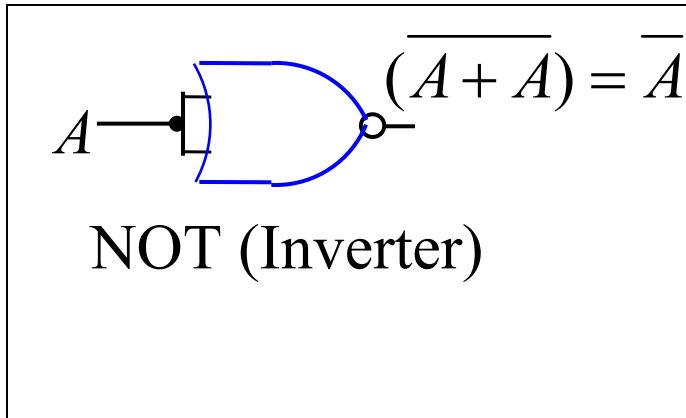
Basic Logic Gate Circuits



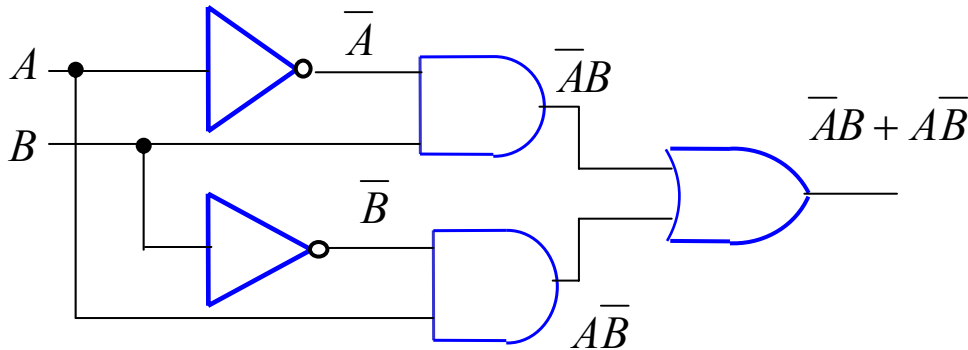
Logic Circuits Only Using NAND Gates



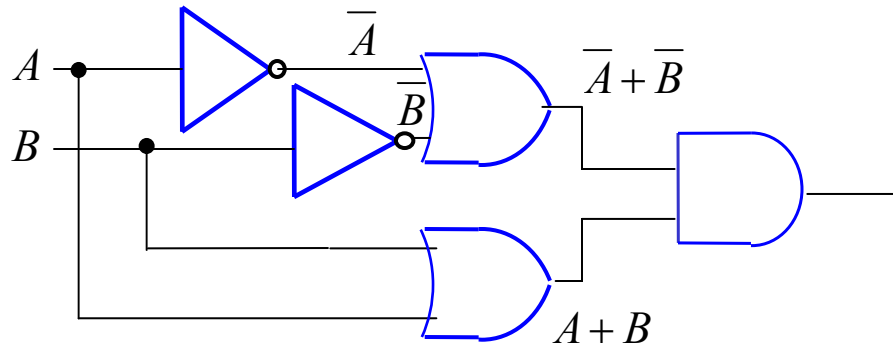
Logic Circuits Only Using NOR Gates



Examples



| A | B | $C = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$ |
|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |



$$\begin{aligned}
 (A+B)(\bar{A}+\bar{B}) &= \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}B + A\bar{B} + B\bar{B} \\
 &= 0 + \bar{A}B + A\bar{B} + 0 \\
 &= \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}
 \end{aligned}$$

Homework

- Boolean Algebra
 - Problems: 6.3, 6.5-11