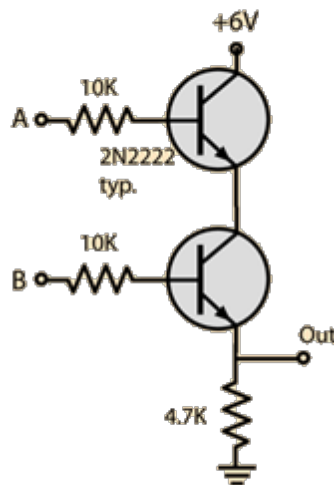


# Transistor AND Gate

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>AND Gate</b>                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">OR Gate</a>                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NAND Gate</a>                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Double Transistor</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Single Transistor</a> |



The use of [transistors](#) for the construction of logic [gates](#) depends upon their utility as fast [switches](#). When the base-emitter diode is turned on enough to be driven into [saturation](#), the collector voltage with respect to the emitter may be near zero and can be used to construct gates for the [TTL logic family](#). For the [AND](#) logic, the transistors are in series and both transistors must be in the conducting state to drive the output high.

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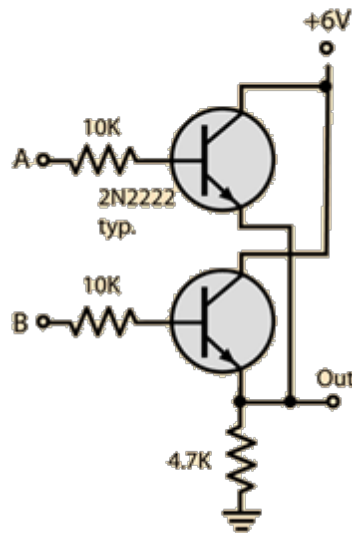
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## Transistor OR Gate

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">AND Gate</a>                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <a href="#">OR Gate</a>                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NAND Gate</a>                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Double Transistor</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Single Transistor</a> |



The use of [transistors](#) for the construction of logic [gates](#) depends upon their utility as fast

[switches](#).

When the base-emitter diode is turned on enough to be driven into

[saturation](#), the collector voltage with respect to the emitter may be near zero and can be used to construct gates for the [TTL logic family](#).

For the [OR](#) logic, the transistors are in parallel and the output is driven

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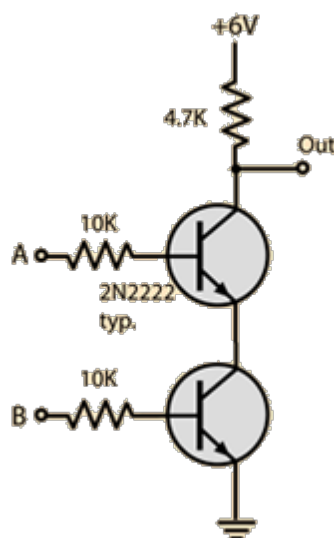
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|   |  |
|---|--|
| <div data-bbox="531 353 748 414" data-label="Text"> <a href="#">Basic Gates</a> </div>  | <div data-bbox="887 156 1102 347" data-label="Text"> <p>high if<br/>either of the<br/>transistors<br/>is<br/>conducting.</p> </div>  |
| <div data-bbox="169 486 914 528" data-label="Text"> <a href="#">HyperPhysics</a>*****<a href="#">Electricity and magnetism</a> </div> | <div data-bbox="1021 474 1267 537" data-label="Text"> <div>R</div> <div>Nave</div> <div data-bbox="1121 470 1267 506" data-label="Text"> <a href="#">Go Back</a> </div> </div> |

## Transistor NAND Gate

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">AND Gate</a>                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">OR Gate</a>                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>NAND Gate</b>                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Double Transistor</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Single Transistor</a> |



The use of [transistors](#) for the construction of logic [gates](#) depends upon their utility as fast [switches](#). When the base-emitter diode is turned on enough to be driven into [saturation](#), the collector voltage with respect to the emitter

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may be near zero and can be used to construct gates for the [TTL logic family](#). For the [NAND](#) logic, the transistors are in series, but the output is above them. The output is high unless both A and B inputs are high, in which case the output is taken down close to ground potential.

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## Transistor NOR Gate

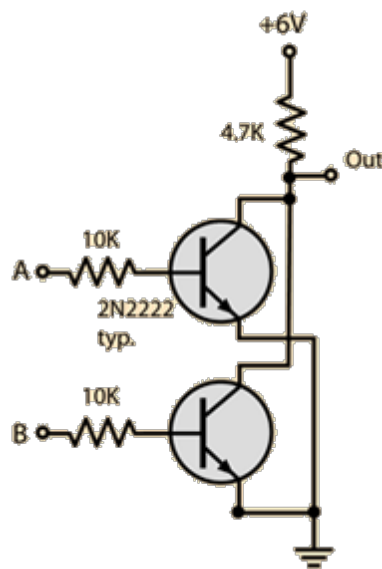
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|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">AND Gate</a>                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">OR Gate</a>                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NAND Gate</a>                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>NOR Gate Double Transistor</b>          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Single Transistor</a> |



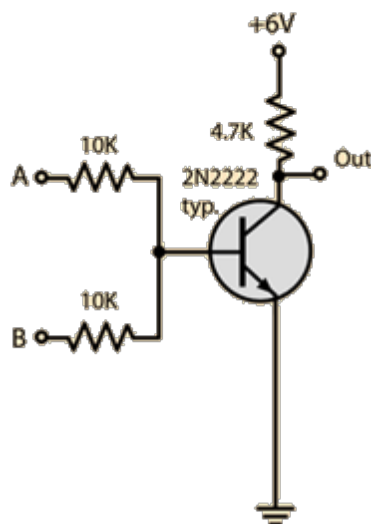
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The use of [transistors](#) for the construction of logic [gates](#) depends upon their utility as fast [switches](#). When the base-emitter diode is turned on enough to be driven into [saturation](#), the collector voltage with respect to the emitter may be near zero and can be used to construct gates for the [TTL logic family](#). For the [NOR](#) logic, the transistors are in parallel with the output above them so that if either or both of the inputs are high, the output is driven low.

Logic Circuits

## Transistor NOR Gate

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">AND Gate</a>                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">OR Gate</a>                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NAND Gate</a>                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <a href="#">NOR Gate Double Transistor</a> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <a href="#">NOR Gate Single Transistor</a> |



The use of [transistors](#) for the construction of logic [gates](#) depends upon their utility as fast [switches](#). When the base-emitter diode is turned on enough to be driven into [saturation](#), the collector voltage with respect to the emitter may be near zero and can be used to construct gates for the [TTL logic family](#). In this alternative way to

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achieve  
[NOR](#) logic,  
only one  
transistor is  
used with  
the two  
inputs tied  
to its base  
through  
resistors. If  
either or  
both of the  
inputs is  
high, the  
output is  
driven low.

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Nave*

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