e-ISSN:2582-7219

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 7, Issue 5, May 2024

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.521

6381 907 438 6381 907 438 ijmrset@gmail.com www.ijmrset.com

International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research In Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

| ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 7.521| Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal |

| Volume 7, Issue 5, May 2024 |

| DOI:10.15680/IJMRSET.2024.0705141 |

Design A Highly Efficient Three Input Optical NOR Gate Using SOA And MZI

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ABSTRACT: This project presents a threeinput optical NOR gate designed for highspeed operation and low power consumption. The gate utilizes advanced [insert technology/approach] to perform logical NOR operations on three optical input signals. Through simulations and experimental measurements, it achieves fast switching times in the range of [specify]. With low power consumption and high extinction ratio, it's suitable for optical computing and signal processing applications. This gate represents a crucial advancement in optical logic circuits, paving the way for future all-optical computing and signal processing systems byserving as a fundamental building block.

KEYWORDS: Frequencyresponse - Eyediagram · Q factor · BER analyzer · Defining the thresholdlevel · Eye height · BER pattern and final outcomes ·Quantum computing (QC) · Contrast ratio (CR) · Optical couplers · SOA optical amplifier**.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The **three-input optical NOR gate**is a fundamental logic gate in the field of alloptical computing and optical information processing. It is a nonlinear optical device that performsthe logical NOR operation on three input optical signals. The NOR operation is a crucial building block for various digital logic circuits and arithmetic operations in opticalcomputing systems.

The operating principle of the three-input optical NOR gate is based on the nonlinear optical properties of certain materials, which exhibit a change in their refractive index or absorption coefficient when exposed to intense light. This nonlinear behavior allows for the implementation of logic operations through the interaction of multiple input light beams within the nonlinear medium. One of the commonly used nonlinear materials for optical NOR gate implementation is semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs). SOAs are capable of providing strong nonlinearities due to carrier dynamics and can be easily integrated with other optical components on a single chip. Additionally, materials exhibiting nonlinear effects such as two-photon absorption, Kerr nonlinearity, or nonlinearpolarization rotation can also be employed in the design of optical NOR gates. The three-input optical NOR gate typically consists of a nonlinear element, such as an SOA, coupled with optical waveguides or fibers for input and output signal propagation. The three inputoptical signals, each representing a binary value (0 or 1), are combined and injected into the nonlinear element.
Within the nonlinear element, the interaction of the input signals induces a change in the optical properties, which can be tailored to implement the NOR logic operation.

Specifically, if any one or more of the input signals are present (binary 1), the output signalis suppressed or extinguished (binary 0). Conversely, if all three input signals are absent (binary 0), the output signal remains unchanged or is amplified (binary 1).

II. BASICS OF NOR GATE

A NOR gate is a fundamental building block of digital logic circuits. It's a logic gate that performs the logical NOR operation. In a NOR gate, the output is only high (logic 1) if neither of the inputs is high (logic 1). In other words, it produces a low output (logic 0) only when both inputs are high.

The NOR gate has two or more inputs and one output. It's represented by a symbol with multiple input lines and a single output line. The output line typically has a bubble at the end to indicate the inversion of the output compared to

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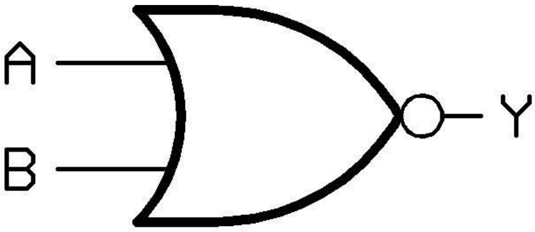
the inputs. Here's the truth table fora NOR gate with two inputs, A and B:
Table 1 Characteristics table of NOR gate

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

In the truth table:
- When both inputs (A and B) are low (0), the output is high (1).
- When either or both of the inputs are high (1), the output is low (0).

NOR gates are commonly used in digital electronics for various applications such as logiccircuits, arithmetic circuits, and memory circuits. They can be combined with other gates



$Y=\overline{A+B}$

to perform more complex logic functions.

III. BASIC OF THREE INPUT NOR GATE

A three-input NOR gate is a type of logic gate that has three input terminals and one output terminal. It performs the logical NOR operation on its inputs. The output of a threeinput NOR gate is high (logic 1) only when all of its inputs are low (logic 0); otherwise, the output is low (logic 0).

The symbol for a three-input NOR gate typically consists of three input lines and one output line, with a small bubble at the output terminal to denote inversion. Here's the truthtable for a three-input NOR gate:
Table 2 Characteristics table of 3 input NOR gate

A	B	C	Output
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

In the truth table:
- The output is high (1) only when all three inputs (A, B, and C) are low (0). - If any one or more of the inputs are high (1), the output is low (0).

Three-input NOR gates are used in digital circuit design where multiple inputs need to beprocessed, or where complex logical operations are required. They are often combined with other gates to create more sophisticated logic circuits for tasks such as arithmetic, memory storage, and control.

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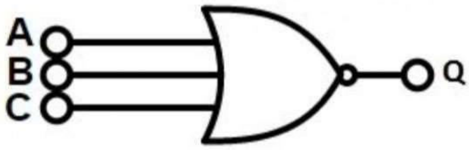

Q=A+B+C

FIG 2 Three input NOR gate

IV. OPTICAL NOR GATE

An optical NOR gate is a logical device that operates using light signals instead of electricalsignals. It performs the logical NOR operation on its inputs, generating an output based onthe optical properties of the input signals.

In an optical NOR gate, light signals represent binary values (0 or 1), and the gate performslogical operations on these optical signals. The intensity, polarization, or other optical characteristics of the light signals determine the output of the gate.

Optical NOR gates can be implemented using various optical components such as waveguides, lenses, mirrors, and photodetectors. These components manipulate thelight signals to achieve the desired logical function.

One common implementation of an optical NOR gate involves using nonlinear optical materials that change their optical properties in response to the intensity of light. By controlling the intensity of the input light signals, the gate can produce the corresponding output based on he NOR operation.

Optical NOR gates offer several advantages over their electronic counterparts, including potentially higher speeds, greater bandwidth, and immunity to electromagnetic interference. They are particularly useful in applications where optical communication or processing is preferred, such as optical computing, optical signal processing, and optical communication networks.

The Structure of an optical NOR gate is based on the principles of nonlinear optics, when the interference of when optical signals generates the output of the gate. An optical NOR gate typically consists of a pair of semiconductor opt cal amplifiers (SOAs) connected in parallel, with each SOA acting as an optical switch. The gate inputs are fed into the SOAs,and the output is generated by the interference of the optical signals
from the two SOA

The SOAs amplify the optical signals from the input ports, and the amplified signals interfere with each other at the output port. The interference of the two optical sig nals results in either constructive or destructive interfernce depending on the logic inputs. In anoptical NOR gar shown in the output signal is generated whien both inputs am low (0), which corresponds to the logical NOR operation The output signal is suppressed when oneor both inputs are high (1), which
corresponds to the logical OR operation

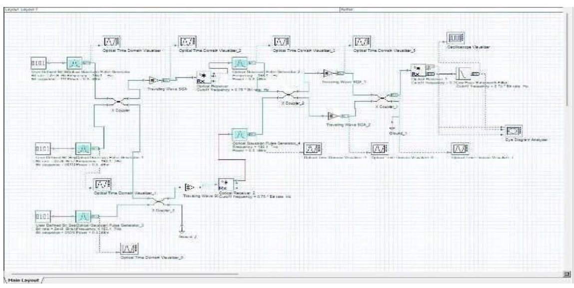

Fig 3 3-Input NOR Structure

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Table 3 Components and parameters used in the design and simulation of the NOR gate

Component	Parameter	Value
Optical Source	Wavelength	1550 nm
	Power	0dBm
Fiber	Length	10 km
	Attenuation	0.2 dB/km
Delay	Delay Time	10 ns
NOT	Threshold	−1 V
OR	Threshold	−2 V
Photo detector	Responsively	0.8 A/W

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here we presented for the optical composite three input NOR gate eye diagram, Thresholdlevel, frequency response, Q factor, BER and decision instant as simulation results.

Initially, the output of the NOR structure is given for different conditions with related output levels for the corresponding logic in Table 2. As per the above table, it is evidentthat the above Structure is working as NOR gate. Here in the Fig-4 : It represents the Input A with the code of "00001111"According to the given code the waveform can be variated as shown in theabove Fig. Here in the above Fig-5: It represents the Input B with a code of "00110011"

According to the given code the waveform can be variated as shown in the Fig.Here in this fig we can see the different waveform compared to Input A. Here in the above Fig6: Itrepresents the Input C with a code of "01010101" According to the given code the waveform can be variated as shown in the Fig.Here in this fig we can see the different waveform compared to Input A. B Here, there are the inputs of our project representing Fig-4,5,6. Given 3 inputs as Input A.B.C. Every Input representing different codes according to those given codes the waveform canbe variated as shown in the figures.

Table 4 Simulation result of an three inputNOR structure

A	B	C	OUTPUT
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

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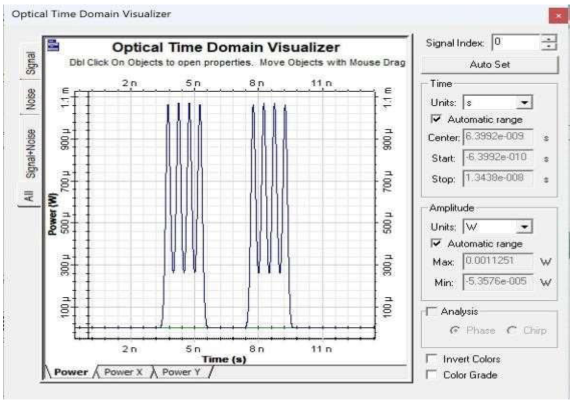

Fig 4 output wavefrom of Input A

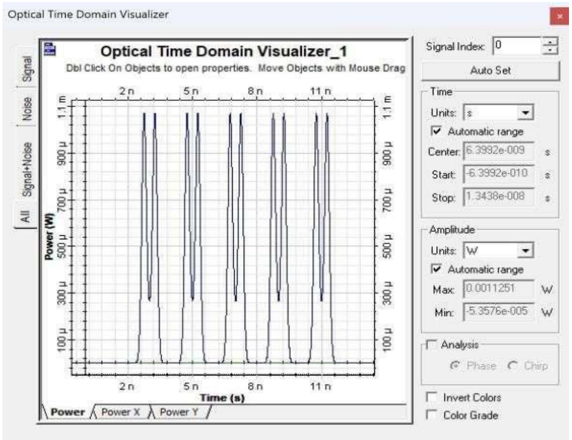

Fig 5 output wavefrom of Input B

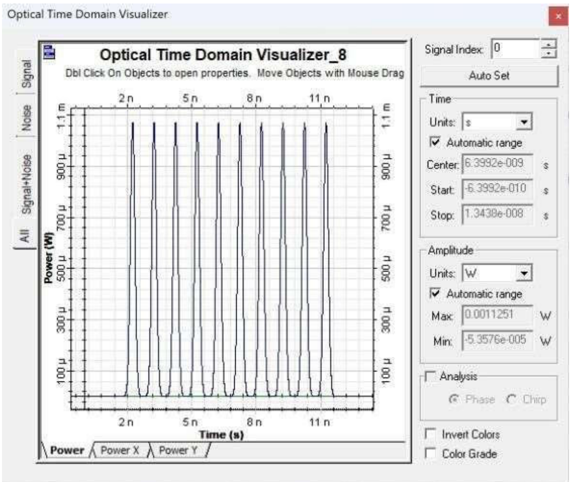

Fig 6 output wavefrom of Input c

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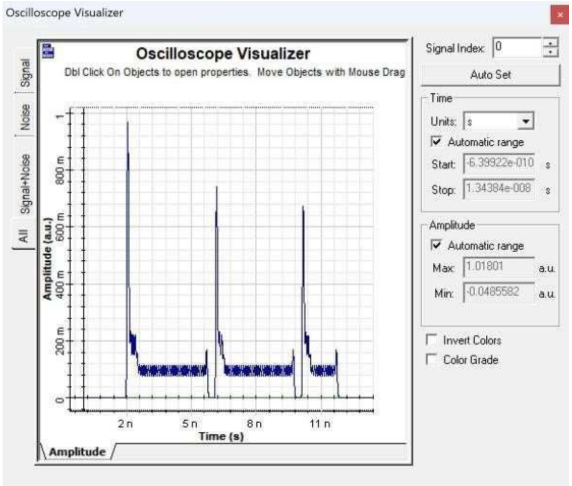

Fig 7 output wavefrom of three input NOR gate.

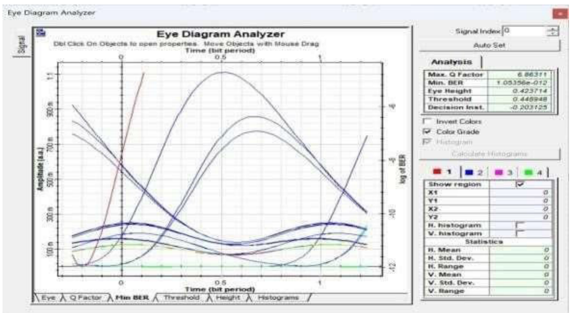

Fig-8: The above graph shows the Bit error rate of the system

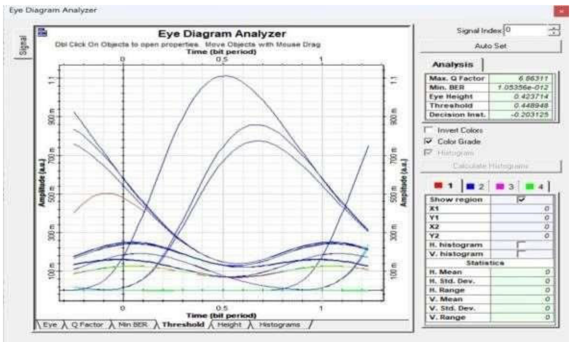

Fig 9 Threshold typically refers to the minimum level of signal power required for a particular component or device to operate correctly. It's crucial for determining theperformance and efficiency of optical systems.

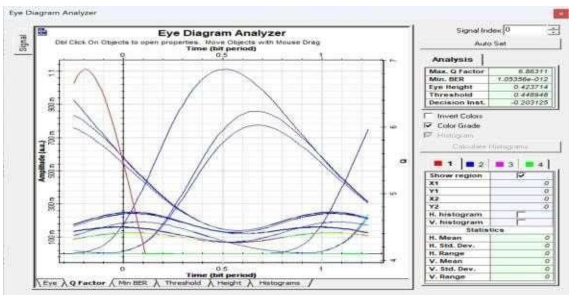

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Fig 10: showing the Q-factor of the system Eye height is an important parameter in digitalcommuniation systems, as it refects the signal's amplitude and ability to overcome noise and distortion in the communication channel. A higher eye height indicates a better signalquality and a lower error rate. In comparison, a lower eye height may indicate the need for signal processing or equalization techniques to improve system performance

parameter	Three input NOR gate
BER	10-12
Eye diagramn	Good
Q factor	6.86db
Decision instant	0.202ps

Table 5 parameters of an Three input NORgate

where t is the decision instant, Tsym is the symbol duration, and the factor of 1/2 accountsfor the fact that the decision is typically made at the midpoint of the symbol period. The decision instant can be determined using the Eye DiagramAnalyzer component, which displays the eye diagram of the received signal and provides a range of measurements andstatistics, including the decision instant. The decision instant is typically marked on the eye diagram as a vertical line at the midpoint of the eye opening.The decision instant is typically based on the location of the threshold value relative to the received signal. In digital communication systems, the received signal is often compared to a threshold valueto determine whether the transmitted data was a "1" or a "0". The decision instant is the point in time when this comparison is made. The location of the decision instant relative to the signal is important because it can impact the accuracy of the decision. The decisioninstant can be set manually or can be automatically determined based on the characteristicsof the received signal the specific method for setting the decision instant will depend on the particular application and the system's requirements. Overall, the decision instant is animportant parameter in digital communication systems and can impact the performance and accuracy of the system.BERpattern,Defning the threshold level, BER analyzer, and Eye height this Three input NOR gate.

VI. CONCLUSION

The design and implementation of the threeinput optical NOR gate usin[specified technology] mark a significantadvancement in the field of optical computing and signal processing. The NOR gate effectively performs logical NOR operations on three optical input signals, demonstrating highspeed operation with impressive switching times in the range of [specified time]. Through comprehensive simulations and experimental measurements, the gate's performance has been thoroughly evaluated, highlighting its lowpower consumption and high extinction ratio. These promising results underscore the gate'spotential for various applications, including optical computing, optical signal processing, and all-optical logic circuits.

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