

Sequential Circuit Synthesis

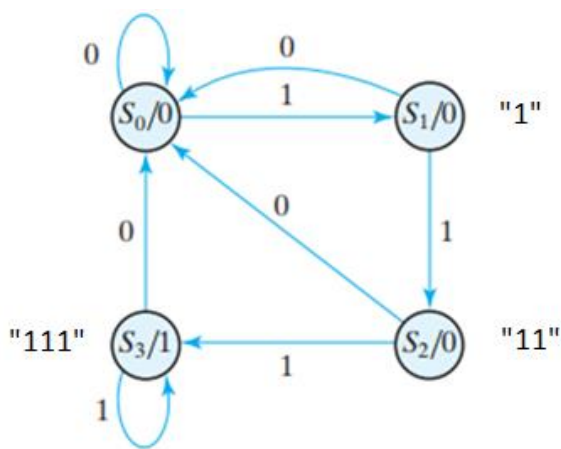
Y-0016/004D and 001/2D board (given in next page)

Verify JK flip flops with the truth table using Y-0016/004D board for each FF.

Design Example

Suppose we wish to design a circuit that detects a sequence of three or more consecutive 1's in a string of bits coming through an input line. The input is a serial bit stream.

State diagram



Present State		Input <i>x</i>	Next State		Output <i>y</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Using JK flipflop and its excitation table:

<i>Q(t)</i>	<i>Q(t + 1)</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>
0	0	0	X
0	1	1	X
1	0	X	1
1	1	X	0

(a) JK Flip-Flop

State Table and JK Flip-Flop Inputs

Present State		Input <i>x</i>	Next State		Flip-Flop Inputs			
<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>J_A</i>	<i>K_A</i>	<i>J_B</i>	<i>K_B</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X
0	0	1	0	1	0	X	1	X
0	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	1
0	1	1	1	0	1	X	X	1
1	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	X
1	0	1	1	1	X	0	1	X
1	1	0	0	0	X	1	X	1
1	1	1	1	1	X	0	X	0

After filling J, K in the table, Karnaugh map will be used to simplify and to find inputs of JK flipflops.

1. A stream of **0's** and **1's** coming from a serial transmission channel. A sequential circuit will be designed that detects 011 sequence coming through this input line.
 - a. Draw the state diagram.
 - b. Fill in the state table using JK flipflops
 - c. Simplify the JKs in Karnaugh and find their input definitions
 - d. Implement the circuit using Y-0016/004D board and other necessary gate boards.

