

**LAB # 10**



**DATED:**

**17th December, 2023**

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**Engr. Rehmat Ullah**

**CSE-202L Digital Logic Design Lab**

**Fall 2022**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**Ali Asghar(21PWCSE2059)**

**Suleman Shah(21PWCSE1983)**

**Abu Bakar(21PWCSE2004)**

**Department of Computer Systems Engineering**

**University of Engineering & Technology, Peshawar**

**JK AND T FLIP-FLOPS**

**OBJECTIVES:**

* Verification of state tables of J-K flip-flop and T flip-flop using AND and NOR gates.

**APPARATUS:**

* IC 7402 (NOR Gate), IC 7411 (AND Gate).

**THEORY:**

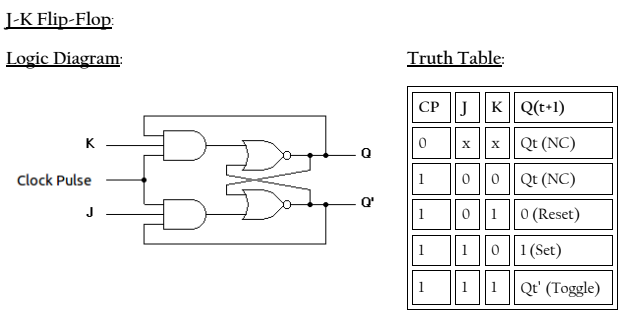
In case of sequential circuits the effect of all previous inputs on the outputs is represented by a state of the circuit. Thus, the output of the circuit at any time depends upon its current state and the input. These also determine the next state of the circuit. The relationship that exists among the inputs, outputs, present and next states can be specified by either the state table or the state diagram. The state table representation of a sequential circuit consists of three sections labelled present state, next state and output. The present state designates the state of flip-flops before the occurrence of a clock pulse. The next state shows the states of flip-flops after the clock pulse, and the output section lists the value of the output variables during the present state.

**FLIP-FLOP:**

The basic 1-bit digital memory circuit is known as flip-flop. It can store either 0 or 1. Flip-flops are classifieds according to the number of inputs.

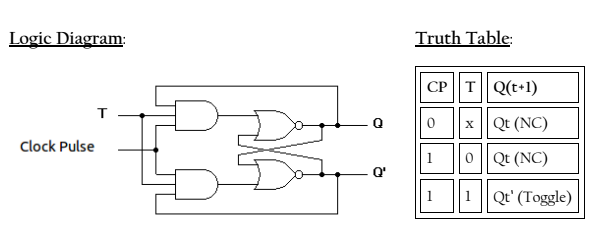
**LATCH VS FLIP-FLOP:**

The circuit is similar to latch except enable signal is replaced by clock pulse.



**T FLIP-FLOP:**

T flip-flop is known as toggle flip-flop. The T flip-flop is modification of the J-K flip-flop. Both the J-K inputs of the J-K flip-flop are held at logic 1 and the clock signal continuous to change.



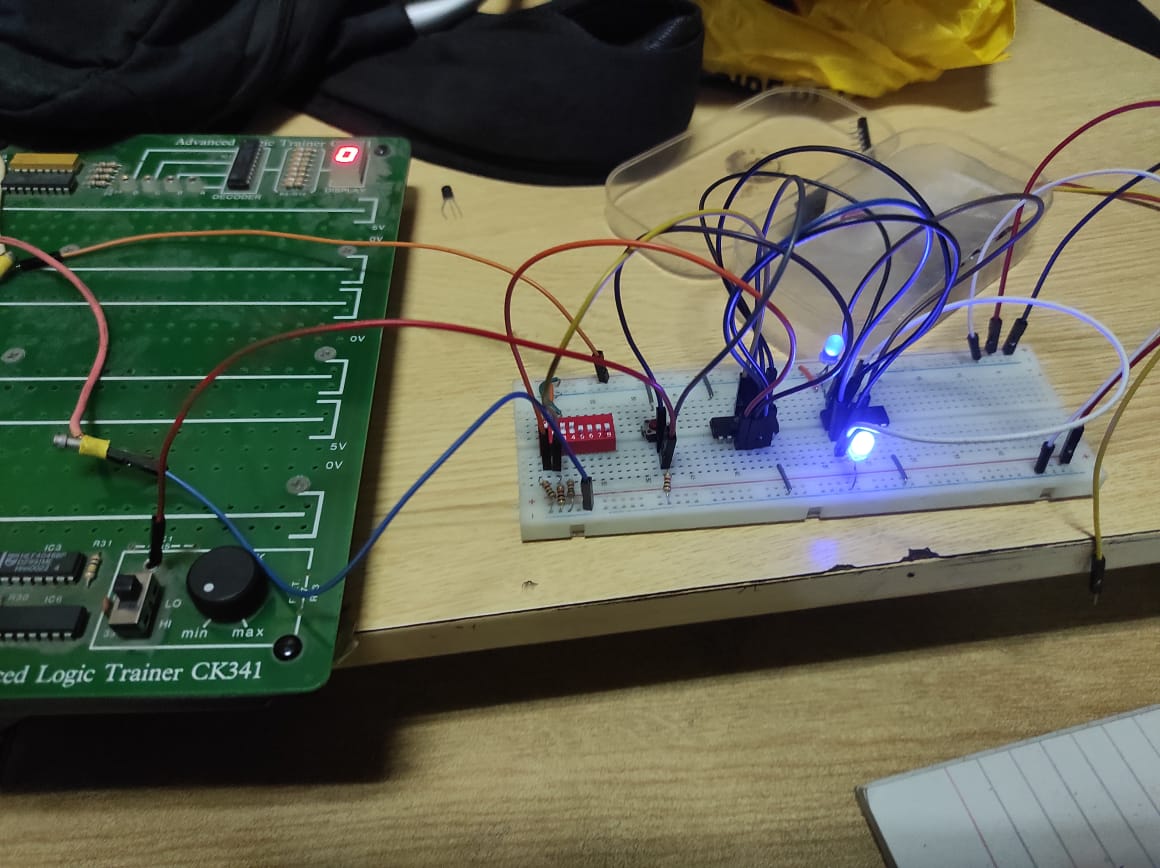
**PROCEDURE:**

1. Connections are made as per circuit diagram.
2. Verify truth- tables for various combinations of input.

**PRECAUTION:**

1. All the ICs should be checked before using the apparatus.
2. All LEDs should be checked.
3. All connections should be tight.
4. Always connect GROUND first and then VCC.
5. The circuit should be off before changing the connections.
6. After completing the experiment switch off the supply to apparatus.

**OBSERVATIONS:**

****