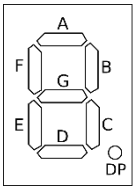
Lawrence Naidu
Collaborated with Sergio Zavala
HW2

1. This circuit takes 4-bit binary input and has a 7-bit binary output. From the basic analysis, it seems like it has a 7-segment display. This circuit is known as **BCD *(Binary Coded Decimals)* to 7-segment display.** It lights up each LED segment whenever the output is '1' and it gives out the decimal value. BCD: 4-bits to 16-bits ($2^4 = 16$), used for the 10 digits *0 to 9* to be displayed.

Display	D	C	B	A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
8	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1



Example: Decimal value 0 has output abcdef 'HIGH'.
HIGH = LED ONE
LOW = LED OFF
Although the output is recorded in binary, the 7-segment display shows decimal value.

2. Circuit A is a JK Flip Flop. It functions like a SR Flip Flop except when all the inputs are HIGH.
SR Flip Flop is best expressed using **OR gates** whereas JK Flip Flop is best described using **AND gate**

- DFF has one input (data) and 2 possible combo
  When a positive rising edge, the value remembered by the FF becomes the value of the D input
- JKFF has 2 inputs and 4 possible combo
  When positive rising edge:
  - the value remembered by the FF toggles when J = 1 & K = 1.
  - the value remains the same when J & K = 0.
  - the value equals to K or J when J =1 & K = 0 or K = 1 & J = 0
- TFF functions with JKFF with same inputs
  When the positive rising edge, the value remembered by FF either toggles or remains the same depending on whether the T inputs is 1 or 0

Truth Table for SR Flip Flop

clk	S	R	Output	
0	0	0	Memory	
1	0	0	Memory	
1	1	0	$Q = 1$	$\bar{Q} = 0$
1	0	1	$Q = 0$	$\bar{Q} = 1$
1	1	1	Not in use	

Truth table for JK Flip Flop

clk	J	K	Output	
0	0	0	Memory	
1	0	0	Memory	
1	1	0	$Q = 1$	$\bar{Q} = 0$
1	0	1	$Q = 0$	$\bar{Q} = 1$
1	1	1	Toggles	

Notice the first 4 inputs to be similar! The difference occurs when all inputs are HIGH. JK Flip Flop, toggles its output

Truth Table for T Flip Flop

clk	T	Output

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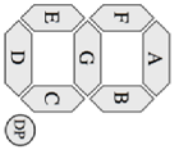
Display	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
8	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
A	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
b	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
C	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
d	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
E	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
F	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

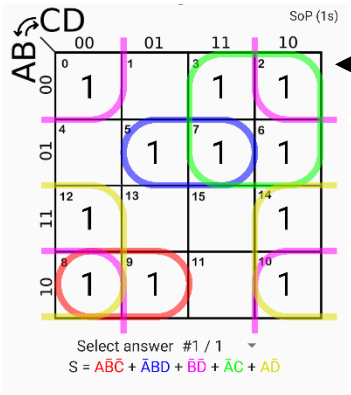
t	X	
0	0	Memory
1	0	Memory
2	1	Toggles

TFF uses a **XOR gate**
It is implemented using a JKFF – or at least it functions similarly as it.
The output will depend on previous states.

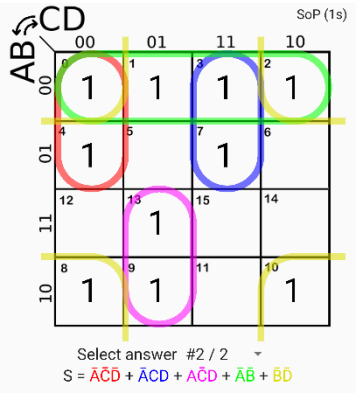
3. Truth table for



the 7 segment display

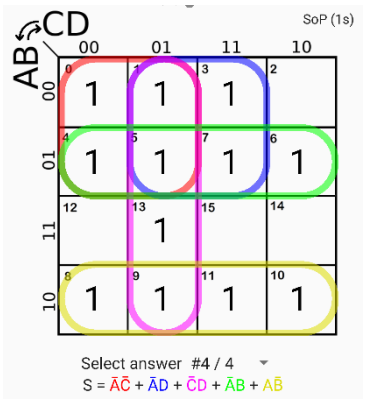


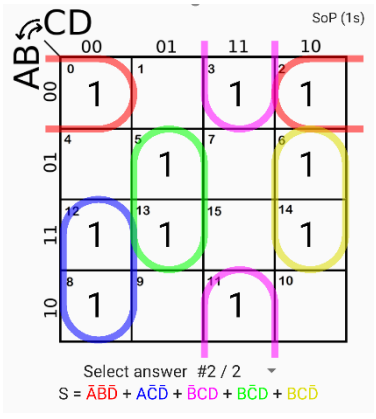
$$A = X_1\overline{X_2X_3} + \overline{X_1}X_2X_4 + \overline{X_2X_4} + \overline{X_1}X_3 + X_1\overline{X_4}$$



$$B = \overline{X_1X_3X_4} + \overline{X_1}X_3X_4 + X_1\overline{X_3}X_4 + \overline{X_1X_2} + \overline{X_2X_4}$$

$$C = \overline{X_1X_3} + \overline{X_1}X_4 + \overline{X_3}X_4 + \overline{X_1}X_2 + X_1\overline{X_2}$$





$$D = \overline{X_1X_2X_4} + X_1\overline{X_3X_4} + \overline{X_2}X_3X_4 + X_2\overline{X_3}X_4 + X_2X_3\overline{X_4}$$

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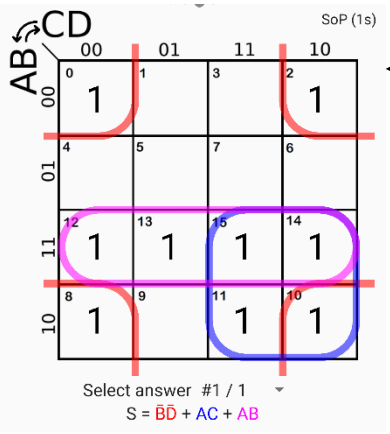
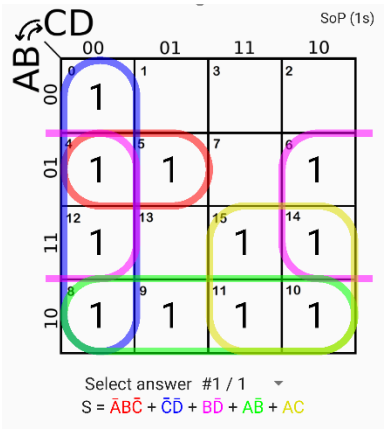
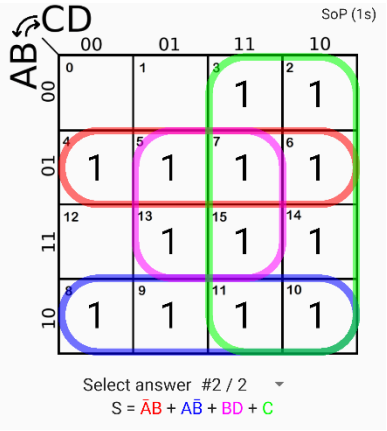


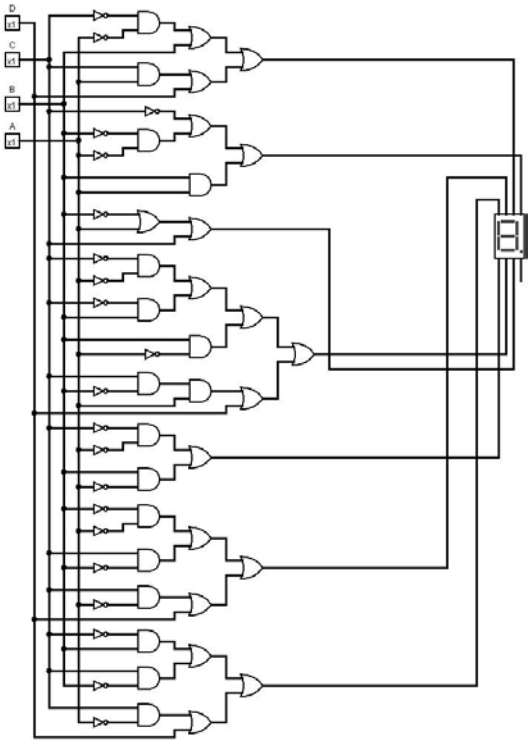
$$E = \overline{X_2 X_4} + X_1 X_3 + X_1 X_2$$



$$F = \overline{X_1} X_2 \overline{X_3} + \overline{X_3 X_4} + X_1 \overline{X_2} + X_1 X_3$$



$$G = \overline{X_1} X_2 + X_1 \overline{X_2} + X_2 X_4 + X_3$$



This was the closest PLA Design I could find that is an replica of each Boolean expression.