Midterm Check List

1. 7400 series chips have 14 pins, pin#7=gnd and pin#14=Vcc

   - 74LS00 is NAND GATE
   - 74LS04 is NOT GATE
   - 74LS08 is AND GATE
   - 74LS32 is OR GATE

2. Name of my TA is Arzhang and Yuhan

3. Name of the FPGA chip used is 5CSEMA5F31C6

4. The depletion region in a pn junction causes which of the following?

   - **Electric Field**
   - Hole electron recombination
   - semiconductor doping
   - **currect equilibrium**
     Notice that the second option is a confusion option in this question. It is what happens/causes the depletion layer, but is not something that the depletion layer caused!

5. More gates are needed to implement a positive edge triggered FF than are needed to implement a negedge FF.

   - True
   - **False**
     This question makes no sense... Completely unrelated questions!

6. Remember the syntax of Verilog

```verilog
module alu (Y, A, B, Select);
    input [3:0] A, B;
    input [1:0] Select;
    output reg[3:0] Y;
    always @(*)
        begin
            case (select)
                2'b00: Y = A & B; // Bitwise and
                2'b01: Y = A | B; // Bitwise or
                2'b10: Y = A ^ B; // Bitwise xor
                2'b11: Y = ~A; // Bitwise negate
                default: Y = 4'b1111; // Default fall back
            endcase
        end
endmodule
```

1. **Don't forget the default case, and note the begin and end statements following the always: decalare the always scope.**
2. **Remember to use non-blocking assignments for sequential circuits and the regular one for combinational circ**

7. The **maxterm** always looks like a sum (product of maxterm is when we combine multiple) and a **minterm** always looks like a product! Notice also that to qualify for a min/max term, it has to contain all the inputs (at least once?)

8. The most negative signed 8 bit number is `8'b10000000` which has decimal value of -128. Notice that `8'b10000000 -> 8'b01111111 -> 8'b10000000` which means negative of 2^7 so the result is -128. The most positive signed 8-bit binary number is `8'b01111111` which has value $2^7 - 1 = 127$. So we have 127 positive number, 128 negative numbers and we have zero!

9. The application of a voltage that causes junction current to stop flowing is called **reverse bias**

   In considering whether a bias on pn junction enlarges or shrinks the depletion layer, first consider the electrons!

   - Forward bias means positive on positive. In this case, the depletion layer is weakened
   - Reverse bias means the opposite, and in this case the depletion layer grows thicker.

10. The charge carriers in a p-type material is called holes. **NOT BORON**. The charge carrier in the n-type material is electrons, there is nothing interesting here.

11. The K-map starts with the first slot in the first row corresponding to the **index 0**. Notice that K-Maps have oddity when it comes to the number three! Be carefull.

12. A FSM is said to have safe state transitions if all state transitions don't create glitch. E.g. a machine with states 01, 00, 11. If I make a transition from 00 to 11, it is possible that 00 first transits into 01 and then 11 which may cause unstable/odd behavior, this is not good. **Notice that no two states can have the same name!** Since if this ever happens, you won't be able to tell which state the machine is at and this could be hazzardous.

13. If you want a wire to be included in the Teck View in Quartusm what Verilog syntax term do you need to use: `/* Synthesis Keep */`

14. For a clocked SR latch, what are the outputs on Q and $\bar{Q}$ when C, R, S are all high? `Q:1; Qbar:1` TRACE THIS!!

15. The four items in the lab box are

    1. Wire Stripper
    2. Ribbon Cable
    3. Logic Probe
    4. Chip Puller

16. In a pn junction, any current/electron movement caused by a electric field is **drift** not diffusion.

17. JK flip flop

   1. **JK = 11 Flips**
   2. JK = 01 Kills, sets zero
   3. JK = 10 Sets, sets one
   4. JK = 00 holds