

## The synchronous system

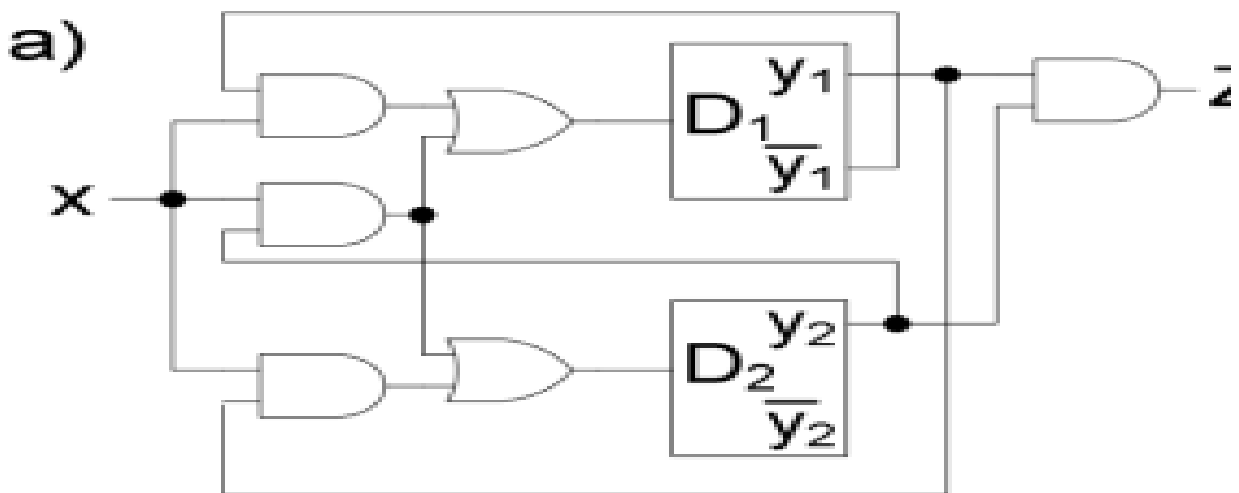
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Exercise: 5

### Introduction:

A synchronous system is a system whose value depends on time. In the interpretation of this task, sometimes there is a clock speed (changes in the value on the set of logical values), which causes changes in the values on the outputs of the flip-flops. The second flip-flop in this task is a flip-flop of the JK type.



### Transformation Circuit(NAND GATES):

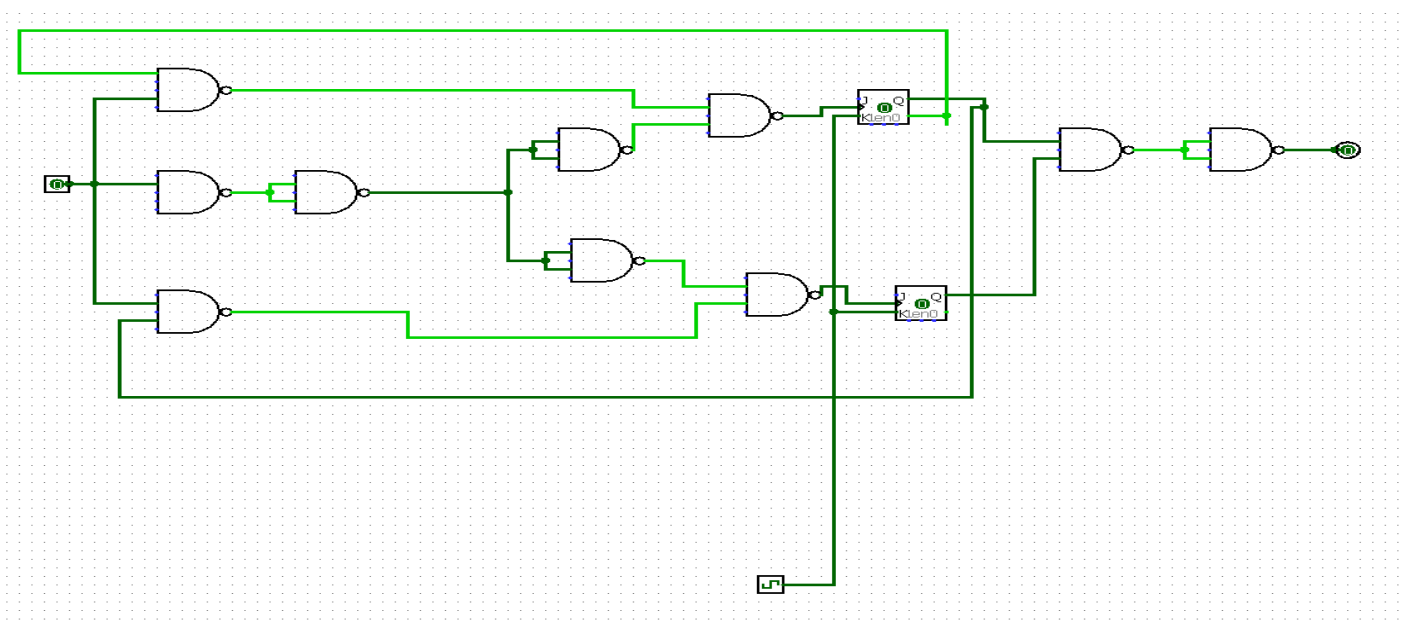


Table (JK flip flops included):

$x$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$D_1$	$D_2$	$J_1$	$K_1$	$J_2$	$K_2$
0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X
0	0	1	0	0	0	X	X	1
0	1	0	0	0	X	1	0	X
0	1	1	0	0	X	1	X	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	X	0	X
1	0	1	1	1	1	X	X	0
1	1	0	0	1	X	1	1	X
1	1	1	1	1	X	0	X	0

Now we are building a Karnaugh map for each of the JK Flip-Flops inputs:

$J_1$		
$x \backslash y_1 y_2$	0	1
00	0	1
01	0	1
11	X	X
10	X	X

$$J_1 = x$$

$K_1$		
$x \backslash y_1 y_2$	0	1
00	X	X
01	X	X
11	1	0
10	1	1

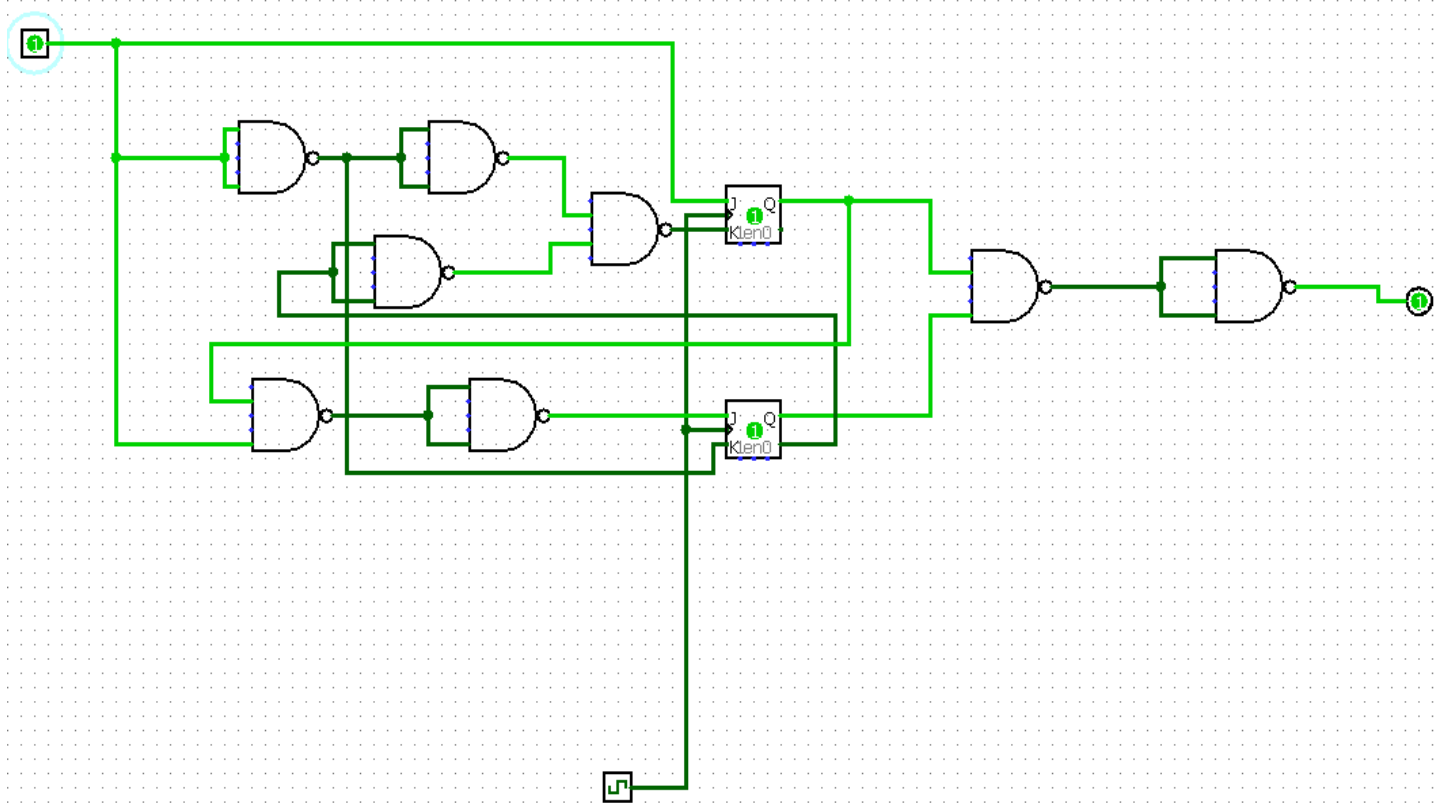
$$K_1 = \bar{x} + \bar{y}_2$$

$J_2$		
$x \backslash y_1 y_2$	0	1
00	0	0
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	0	1

$$J_2 = x y_1$$

$K_2$		
$x \backslash y_1 y_2$	0	1
00	X	X
01	1	0
11	1	0
10	X	X

$$K_2 = \bar{x}$$

**Final circuit:****The measurement results shown on circuit:**

Step	t <sub>0</sub>	t <sub>1</sub>	t <sub>2</sub>	t <sub>3</sub>	t <sub>4</sub>	t <sub>5</sub>
x	1	1	1	1	0	0
y1, y2	10	01	11	11	00	00
Z	0	0	1	1	0	0

**Summary:**

After the transformation of The initial synchronous circuit and by performance correct state transformations using D flip flops and Jk flip flops we achieved a circuit that gave us output 1 only when the input are 1 and y1y2 11 other then that it gave us 0 as result even when our y1y2 were 10 01.

