Experiment No. 4
Aim.Study of flip flop IC
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Roll Number:13
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Aim - Study of flip flop IC

Objective: - -

1. to understand the basic concepts of flip-flops as elementary units of sequential circuits
2. to understand what is race around condition and why does it occur in JK flip-flop
3. to know how the race around condition which occures in JK flip-flop is avoided
4. to understand what kind of problems may occur in master slave JK flip-flop
5. to know the need for master slave JK flip-flop with asynchronous preset and clear

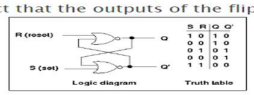
Components required-

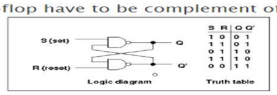
1. Logic Gates.
2. Wires to connect.

Theory –

Till now the experiments are based only on the combinational circuits where output at any instance depends only on the current input. Most of components of digital logic consists combinational circuits but they likely to have memory elements too. Those type of circuits are known to be *sequential circuits*. In a sequential circuit the present output is not only determined by the present input but also depends on the past output. flip–flops are the simplest kind of sequential circuits. A flip–flop can maintain a binary state identity which means it can act as 1–bit memory cell. There are different kind of flip–flops depending on the number of inputs or the way the inputs affect the states.

Basic flip–flop : A basic flip–flop circuit can be constructed using two cross–coupled NAND/NOR gates shown below . Each flip–flop has two outputs, *Q* and *Q'*, and two inputs, *set* and *reset*. When the *set* input goes to 1 the *Q* output goes to 1 and the *Q'* goes to 1 when *reset* goes to 1. But when both *set*, *reset* are 1, both *Q*, *Q'* outputs go to 0 for basic flip–flop circuit with NOR gates. In basic flip–flop circuit with NAND gates, when both input go to 0, both outputs go to 0 violating the fact that the outputs of the flip–flop have to be complement of each other.





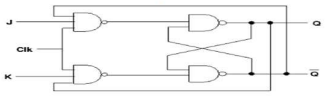
There are various different kind of **flip–flops**. Some of the common flip–flops are: R–S flip–flop, D flip–flop, J–K flip–flop, T flip–flop etc.

1. **Clocked RS flip–flop :** The basic flip–flop is modified by adding some gates to the inputs so that the flip–flop changes state only when the clock pulse is 1. The truth table for this type of flip–flop is shown below. If R is high then reset state occurs and when S=1 then set state. However, if both the inputs are 1 then it violates normal operation of flip–flop.

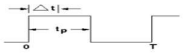
Q	S	R	Q(t+1)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	indeterminate
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	indeterminate

2. **JK flip–flop** JK flip–flop is a refinement of RS flip–flop where the indeterminate state of RS type is defined. Input *J* and *K* are respectively the *set* and *reset* inputs of the flip–flop. When both the inputs are high then the output of the flip–flop switches to its complemented state.A clocked JK flip–flop is shown below.

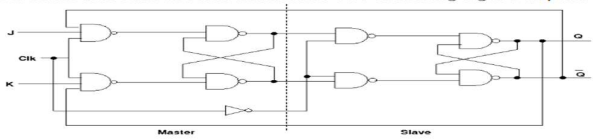
Q	J	K	Q(t+1)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0



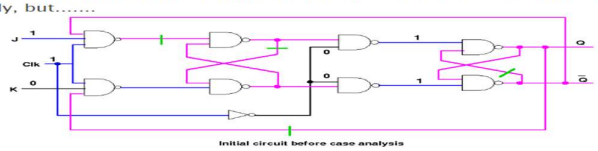
In level triggred JK flip–flops, at J=1 and K=1, a timimg problem, known as race around condition arises which can be explained by the following diagram. Let the width of a clock pulse is t_p and the current output Q is 1. when the clock is applied, after the propagation delay, say dt, the output will toggle and now the output Q will be 0. If dt is less than t_p, then after dt the output Q will again toggle and become 1. Thus the output will oscillate between 0 and 1 within the t_p interval, so at the end of the clock pulse t_p, the output will be ambiguous.



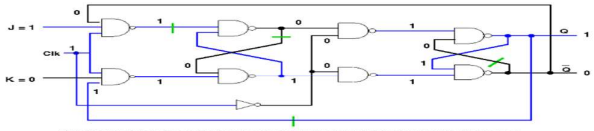
Master slave JK flip–flop overcome this race around condition. The following figure depicts the circuit diagram.



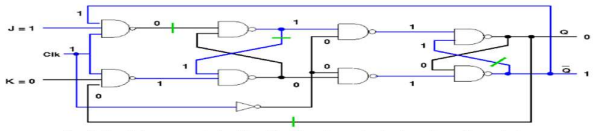
However, the master slave circuit, though handles race around condition, it may work improperly initially, if it has inconsistent initialization. Ideally, initially the master and the slave should have the same value, but if it does not, then it leads to inconsistent initialization, for which the circuit behaves improperly. Bellow is a case showing the improper output for an inconsistent initialization. Here, at clock=1, the master is supposed to change its state acordingly, but.....



Initial circuit before case analysis

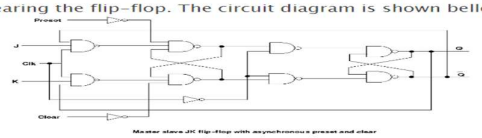


Circuit after doing case analysis with setting the unknown back edge values of loops to 0
This shows the inconsistent initialization where master changes its state improperly at clock=1



Circuit after doing case analysis with setting the unknown back edge values of loops to 1
This shows the proper initialization where master changes its state properly at clock=1

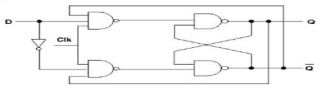
The problem occured due to the inconsistent initialization in the master slave JK flip–flop can be avoided by asynchronously presetting or clearing the flip–flop. The circuit diagram is shown bellow.



Master slave JK flip-flop with asynchronous preset and clear

3. **D flip–flop** The D flip–flop is used to transfer data to the flip–flop. It is basically the JK flip–flop where the the K input is inverted. The circuit diagram of the D flip–flop is shown below,

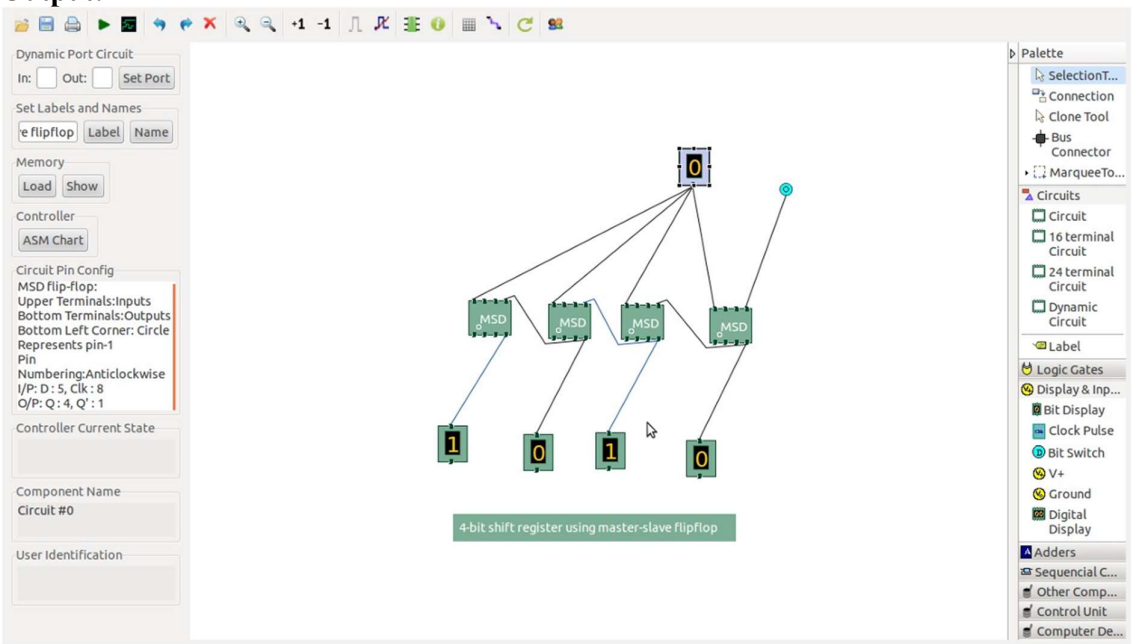
Q	D	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1



4. **Tflip–flop** The T or "toggle" flip–flop changes its output on each clock edge. The truth table as follows:

Q	T	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Output:



Conclusion –

This Experiment State Flip-flops are basic memory elements in digital circuits that can store one bit of information. They have two stable states and can change state by signals applied to their inputs. Flip-flops are classified into different types based on their inputs and outputs, such as SR, JK, D, and T flip-flops. Each type has its own characteristic equation, truth table, and excitation table that describe its behavior and function.This Experimant show how Flip-flops can be implemented using logic gates, such as NAND or NOR gates. The simplest flip-flop is the RS flip-flop, which can be constructed from two cross-coupled NAND or NOR gates. Other types of flip-flops can be derived from the RS flip-flop by adding more gates or feedback loops.