

6.004 Tutorial Problems

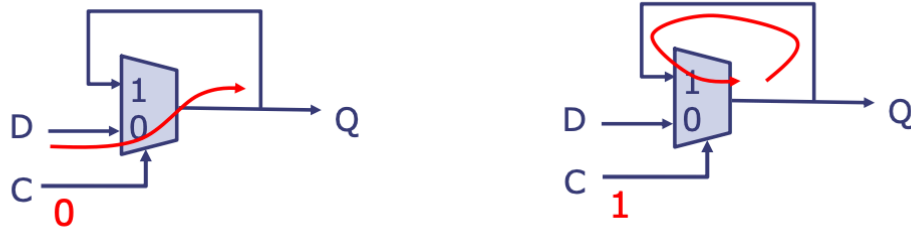
L10 – Sequential Circuits

Before looking at the problems, let's look at some important vocabulary for this section.

Combinational circuit: A circuit made up of a combination of gates like AND, OR, NAND, NOR, multiplexers, etc. Combinational circuits can have n inputs and m outputs, and have no cycles (feedback) or state elements.

Circuits with feedback: Circuits with feedback loops (i.e., cycles) that can hold state. An example of such circuit is a D Latch.

D Latch: A D latch circuit's output depends on a clock. If the clock is low, the input passes to output. If the clock is high, the latch holds its output. For the D latch, the latch is asynchronous and the outputs can change as soon as the inputs do.



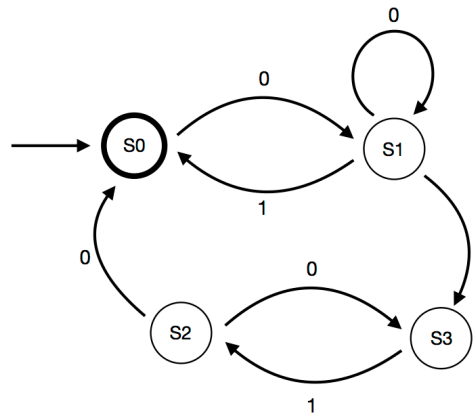
D Flip Flop: A circuit with two stable states that can store one bit of state information. The output changes state by signals applied to one or more control inputs. A flip-flop is edge-triggered: it only changes state when the clock signal goes from low to high (or alternatively, from high to low). A D flip-flop is usually built from two D latches.

The diagram below shows a flip-flop enhanced with a *write-enable* signal (useful when we don't always want to update the flip-flop's value). Because D flip-flops hold an unknown circuit when first-powered up, D flip-flops also often include a *reset* circuit to set their initial value (not shown).

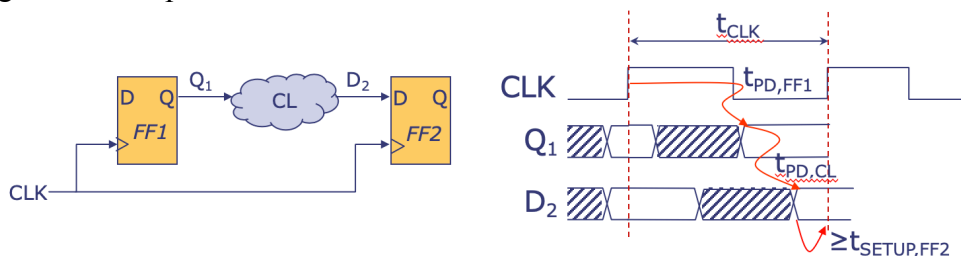


Finite State Machine: An abstraction for synchronous sequential circuits (where all state is kept in flip-flops that are driven by the same clock signal) that results from discretizing time into *cycles*. An FSM has inputs, outputs, and K possible states (encoded in flip-flops). At a given cycle, an FSM is in a particular state, and computes both its outputs and its next state (its state for the current cycle) based on its inputs and its current state.

An FSM behavior is precisely described with a *state-transition diagram* that shows the states (using circles), the possible transitions from each state to other states given its inputs (using arrows), and the initial state (circles in bold). An example state-transition diagram is shown below:

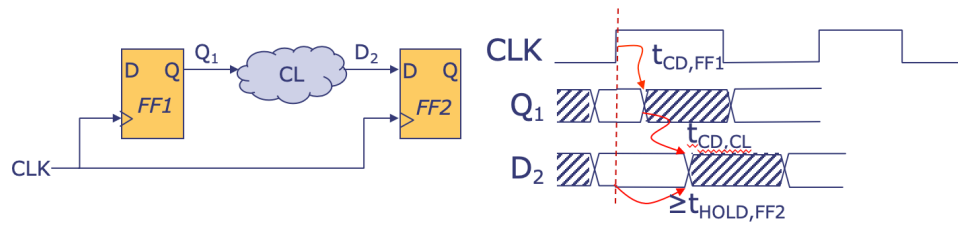


Sequential Circuit Timing: Sequential circuits must satisfy the setup time and hold time of each of the registers (i.e., flip-flops) in order to function correctly. To satisfy the setup times of all registers, the clock period of a sequential circuit must be at least as long as the maximum register to register propagation delay plus the setup time of the downstream register. To satisfy the hold times of all registers, the contamination delay along each register to register path must be at least as long as the hold time of the downstream register in that path.



- To meet FF2's setup time,

$$t_{CLK} \geq t_{PD,FF1} + t_{PD,CL} + t_{SETUP,FF2}$$



- To meet FF2's hold-time constraint

$$t_{CD,FF1} + t_{CD,CL} \geq t_{HOLD,FF2}$$

Note: A small subset of essential problems are marked with a red star (★). We especially encourage you to try these out before recitation.

Problem 1. ★

Write the truth tables for both a D latch and a D flip-flop. (Note: Q^* is the next state of Q)

D latch Truth Table

C	D	Q	Q^*

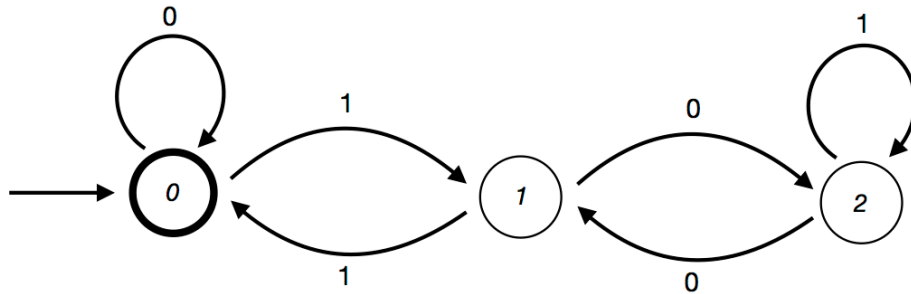
D flip-flop Truth Table

EN	D	Q	Q^*

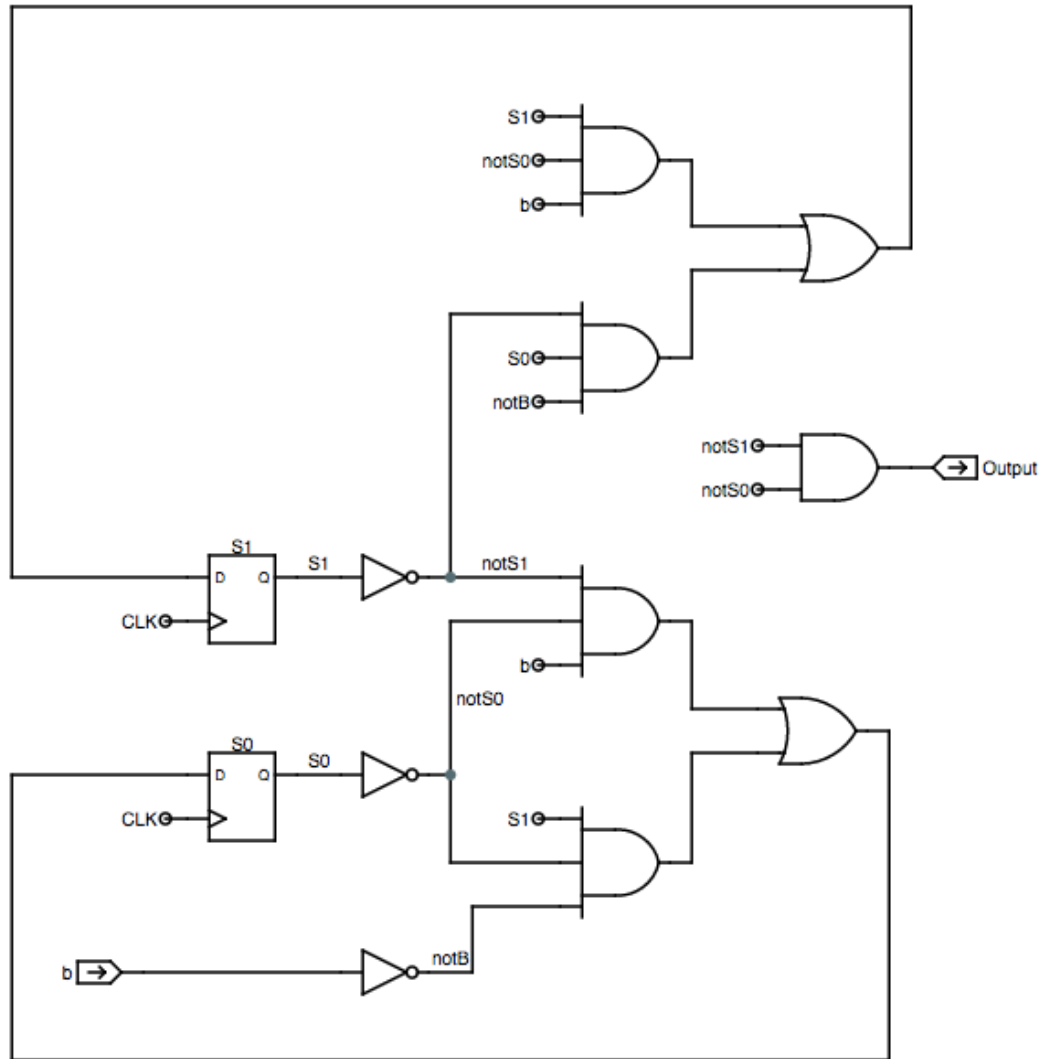
Problem 2. ★

Consider a "divisible-by-3" FSM that accepts a binary number entered one bit at a time, most significant bit first. The FSM has a one-bit output that indicates if the number entered so far is divisible by 3.

If the value of the number entered so far is N , then after the digit b is entered, the value of the new number N' is $2N + b$. This leads to the following state-transition diagram where the states are labeled with the value of $N \bmod 3$.



- (A) Construct a truth table for the FSM logic. Inputs include the state bits (i.e. 00 , 01 , or 11) and the next (least significant) bit of the number; outputs include the next state bits and the output.
- (B) Based on the truth table, implement the FSM using D flip-flops.



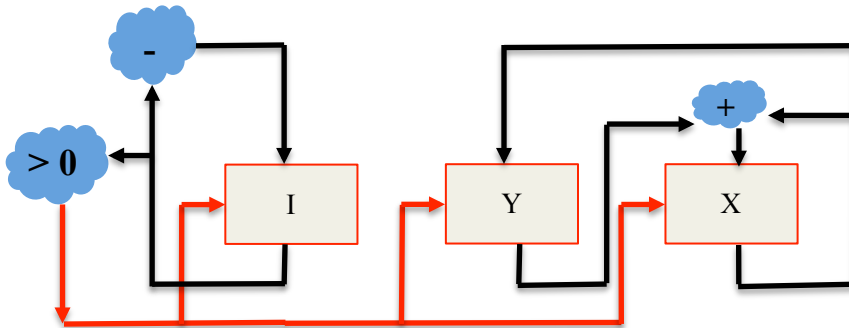
Problem 3.

In this problem, we construct a sequential circuit to compute the N^{th} Fibonacci number denoted by F_N . The following recurrence relation defines the Fibonacci sequence.

$$F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1, F_N = F_{N-1} + F_{N-2} \quad \forall N \geq 2$$

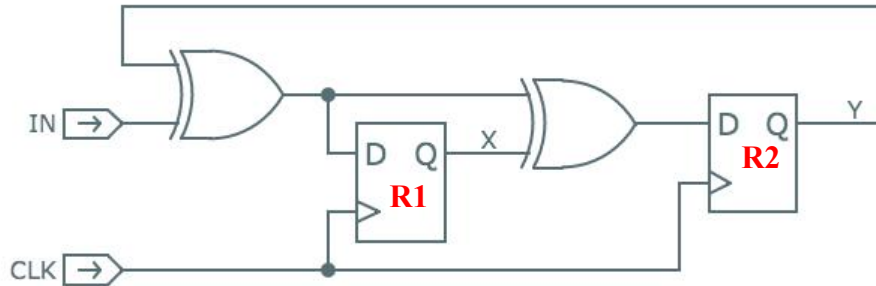
There are two registers x and y that store the Fibonacci values for two consecutive integers. In addition, a counter register i is initialized to $N-1$ and decremented each cycle. The computation stops when register i goes down to 0 and the result (F_N) is available in register x .

- (A) What are the initial values for registers x and y ?
- (B) Derive the next state computation equations for the three registers.
- (C) Derive the logic for the enable signal that determines when the registers are updated using the next state logic. Note that all three registers are controlled by a single enable signal.
- (D) Implement the sequential circuit using the next state and enable logic derived above.



Problem 4. ★

Consider the following sequential logic circuit. It consists of one input IN, a 2-bit register that stores the current state, and some combinational logic that determines the state (next value to load into the register) based on the current state and the input IN.



- (A) Using the timing specifications shown below for the XOR and DREG components, determine the shortest clock period, t_{CLK} , that will allow the circuit to operate correctly or write NONE if no choice for t_{CLK} will allow the circuit to operate correctly and briefly explain why.

Component	t_{CD}	t_{PD}	t_{SETUP}	t_{HOLD}
XOR2	0.15ns	2.1ns	—	—
DREG	0.1ns	1.6ns	0.4ns	0.2ns

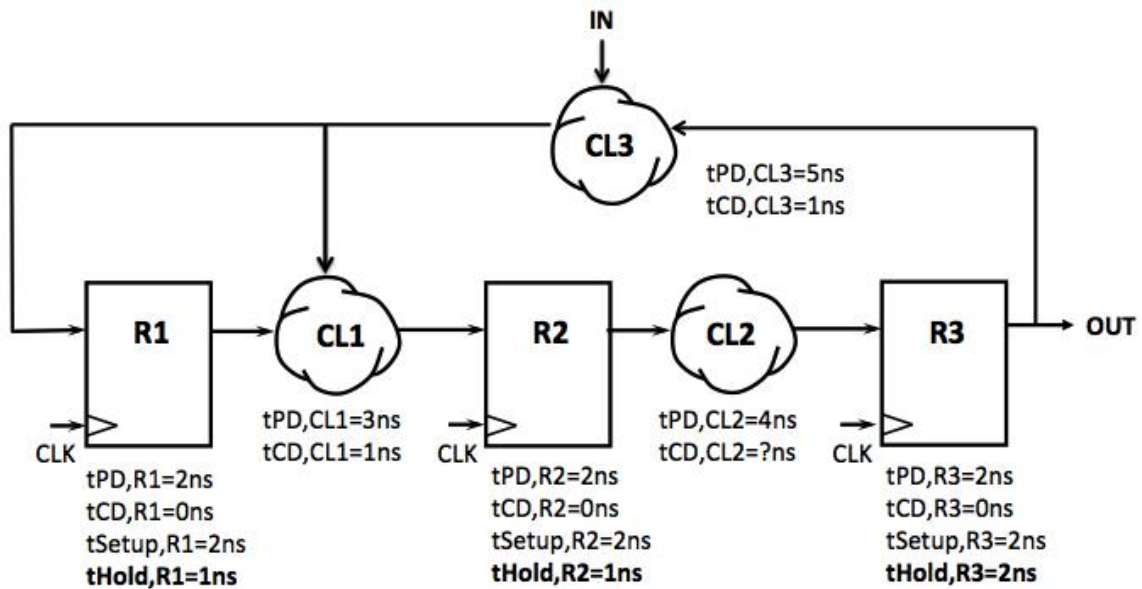
Minimum value for t_{CLK} (ns): _____
or explain why none exists

- (B) One of the engineers on the team suggests using a new, faster XOR2 gate with $t_{CD} = 0.05\text{ns}$ and $t_{PD} = 0.7\text{ns}$. Determine a new minimum value for t_{CLK} or write NONE and explain why no such value exists.

Minimum value for t_{CLK} (ns): _____
or explain why none exists

Problem 5.

Consider the following sequential logic circuit. It consists of three D registers, three different pieces of combinational logic (CL1, CL2, and CL3), one input IN, and one output OUT. The propagation delay, contamination delay, and setup time of the registers are all the same and are specified below each register. **The hold time for the registers is NOT the same** and is specified in bold below each register. The timing specification for each combinational logic block is shown below that logic.



- (A) What is the smallest value for the t_{CD} of CL2 that will allow all the registers in the circuit to operate correctly?

Smallest value for t_{CD} of CL2 (ns): _____

- (B) What is the smallest value for the period of CLK (i.e., t_{CLK}) that will allow all the registers in the circuit to operate correctly?

Smallest value for t_{CLK} (ns): _____

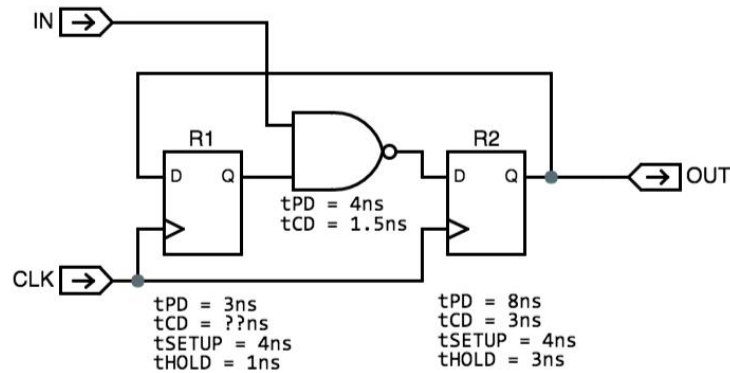
- (C) What are the propagation delay and contamination delay of the output, OUT, of this circuit relative to the rising edge of the clock?

t_{PD} for OUT (ns): _____

t_{CD} for OUT (ns): _____

Problem 6. ★

Consider the following sequential logic circuit. The timing specifications are shown below each component. Note that the two registers do NOT have the same specifications.



- (A) What is the smallest value for the period of CLK (i.e., t_{CLK}) that will allow both registers in the circuit to operate correctly?

Smallest value for t_{CLK} (ns): _____

- (B) What is the smallest value for the t_{CD} of R1 that will allow both registers in the circuit to operate correctly?

Smallest value for t_{CD} of R1 (ns): _____

- (C) Suppose two of these sequential circuits were connected in series, with the OUT signal of the first circuit connected to the IN signal of the second circuit. The same CLK signal is used for both circuits. Now what is the smallest value for the period of CLK (i.e., t_{CLK}) that will allow both registers in the circuit to operate correctly?

Smallest value for t_{CLK} (ns): _____