Phase 02: Sequential part

J-K Flip Flop

Truth Table:

	J-K Inputs						Clk	Outputs				
JA	KA	JB	КВ	JC	кс	JD	KD		QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	0	0	0	0	0
0	Х	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	1	0	0	0	1
0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	Х	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	1	0	0	1	1
0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	Х	Х	0	0	Х	1	Х	1	0	1	0	1
0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	Х	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	Х	Х	0	Х	0	1	Х	1	0	1	1	1
1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	Х	1	1	1	0	0	0
Х	0	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	1	1	0	0	1
Х	0	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	1	1	0	1	0
Х	0	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	1	1	0	1	1
Х	0	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	1	1	1	0	0
Х	1	Х	1	0	Х	0	Х	1	0	0	0	0

Characteristic Table:

	Present J-K Inputs							Next							
QA	QB	QC	QD	JA	JA KA JB KB JC KC JD KD					QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*		
0	0	0	0	0	Х	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	Х	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	Х	Х	0	0	Х	1	Х	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	Х	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	Х	Х	0	Х	0	1	Х	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	Х	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	Х	0	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	Х	0	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	Х	0	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	Х	0	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	Х	1	Х	1	0	Х	0	Х	0	0	0	0

Excitation Table:

Present Next						J-K lı	nputs								
QA	QB	QC	QD	QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*	JA	KA	JB	КВ	JC	кс	JD	KD
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Х	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	Х	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Х	Х	0	0	Х	1	Х
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х	Х	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	Х	Х	0	Х	0	1	Х
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1	Х	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Х	0	0	Х	0	Х	1	Х
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Х	0	0	Х	1	Х	Х	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Х	0	0	Х	Х	0	1	Х
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	Х	0	1	Х	Х	1	Х	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Х	1	Х	1	0	Х	0	Х

K-Maps for J-K flip flop:

Q0	D			
anos \	ā,ō,	acos	Reap	QcQD
QAQB	_0	0	0	0
QAQB	0	0	1	0
QA OB	Х	×	\times	×
Onog	×	×	×	×

K-M	lap	for	JA	
JA=	O _t	م و ۵	D _D	

Qa Oca I	ā _e ā _p	$\bar{Q}_{c}Q_{d}$	Q _e Q _D	QcQ0
QAQ,	X X	\(\chi_{\alpha}\)	×	×
QAQB		^		$\frac{1}{2}$
QAQB	/ / `	×	× -	~)
QAOO	-	^		<u>~</u>
WAWB	0	0	0	0

K-Map for KA

$$V_A = O_B$$

0.00	>			
ON OB	$\overline{Q}_{c} \overline{Q}_{D}$	Q.Q.	OcOo	Q. Oo
OAOB	0	0	1	0
QAQ12	×	×	×	X
OA OB	Х	×	×	×
$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{p}} \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_{\mathbf{g}}$	Ó	0	1	0

وكوه	D			
QAOB	Q.O.	Ocop	QcQn	Oc Oo
QAQ3	×	×	$\langle \times \rangle$	×
QAQB		٥	1	0
Q _A Q _B	1	×	×	×
Qn Qp	X	×	$\langle x \rangle$	×

L. Map	for KB	
KB =	0e0b+	Q _A

راكورا	D			
OBO3	acap	QcO0	Qc QD	acão
Q A QB	0	1	X	×
QAOB	0	1	×	×
OnOB	0	×	×	×
QA QB	0	1	×	×

L-Map for J_c $J_c = Q_D$

رمره	D			
OAOB	Qc QD	QCQD	Oc00	Q. OD
OAOB	×	X	1	0
. QAQB	×	×	1	0
QAQB	У	X	×	×
anão	×	X	1)	٥

K-Map for Ke $K_e = Q_D$

\O_c0	D			
On OB	1 acoo	Ocop	Qe QD	Oc Op/
QAQB	XI	Х	×	$\supset Y$
QAOB	1	*	*	
OAOB	0	×	×	×
OAOB		×	×	7
QeQ0	ł			\
QAQB	Q. QD	āc QD	Qc QD	Oc QD,

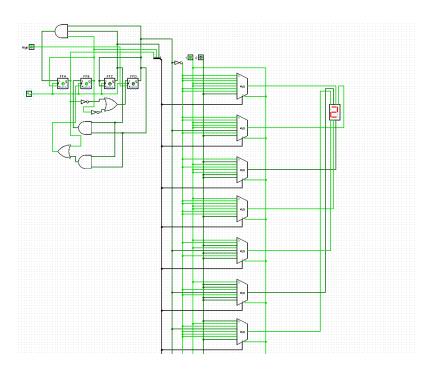
L- Map	for	J_{D}
J _D =	<u>a</u> +	Q _B

QAQB	Q. QD	Qc QD	Qc QD	Ocāo
O, OB		1	1	X
QA QB	\×	1	1	×
OAOB	×	×	×	\times
QAQB	X	1	١	x/

 $\frac{\text{K-Map for } K_D}{K_D = 1}$

Screenshot 1: State - 0000 Displaying - "D"

Logisim Simulation



Screenshot 2: State - 1100 Displaying - "2"

Note: We can avoid the NOT gates in the flip flop part because it's built-in.

T Flip Flop

Truth Table:

	T In	puts		Clk		Out	puts	
TA	ТВ	тс	TD		QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*
Х	Х	Х	Х	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Characteristic Table:

	Pres	sent		T Inputs				Next			
QA	QB	QC	QD	TA	ТВ	тс	TD	QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Excitation Table:

	Pres	sent			Ne	ext			T In	outs	
QA	QB	QC	QD	QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*	TA	ТВ	тс	TD
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

K-Maps for T flip flop:

	0,00				
6	PAQB	$\bar{Q}_c \bar{Q}_D$	Qc OD	Qc Op	Qc QD
	QAQO	0	0	0	0
		0	0	(1)	0
	QA OB	1	×	×	X
	QAOB	0	0	0	0

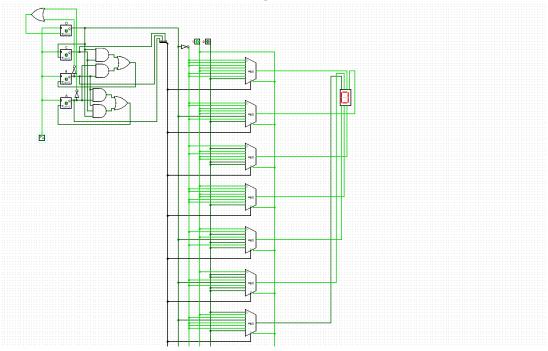
QcQ1				
QaQB	Qc QD	$\bar{a_c}a_{D}$	Oc Op	$Q_c \overline{Q}_D$
QAQB	0	0	1	0
QAQB	0	0	1	0
OARB	1	×	×	*
QA TOB	0	0	1	0

\Qe0	D			
QAQB	acao	QcQD	Ocap	ae ao
QAOB	0	1	1	0
Œ _₽ Ø ₃	0	1	1	0
Op OB	0	×	×	×
OAOB	O	1	1	0

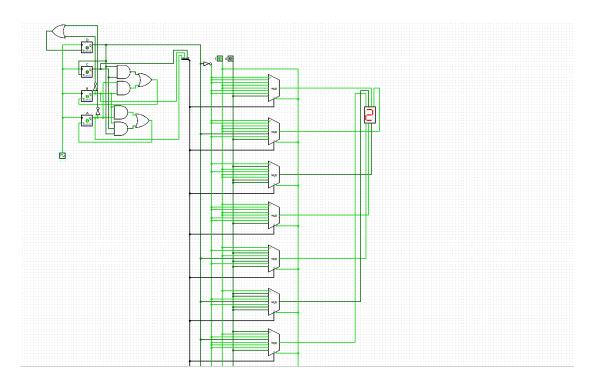
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	QAOB OCO		<u> </u>	(0,00	0.00
QAQB O X X X	QAQB	1	1	4	1
	0 _A 0 _B	1	1	1	1
QAOB 1 1 1	QAQB	0	×	×	×
	QAOB	1	1	1	I

K-	Map	4	٥٦	T_{D}	
T _D =	ŌA	+	\bar{Q}_{B}		





Screenshot 1: State - 0000 Displaying - "D"



Screenshot 2: State - 1100 Displaying - "2"

Note: We can avoid the NOT gates in the flip flop part because it's built-in.

D Flip Flop

Truth Table:

	D In	puts		Clk		Ne	ext	
DA	DB	DC	DD		QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

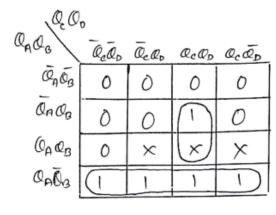
Characteristic Table:

Present				D Inputs				Next			
QA	QB	QC	QD	DA	DB	DC	DD	QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Excitation Table:

Present			Next			D Inputs					
QA	QB	QC	QD	QA*	QB*	QC*	QD*	DA	DB	DC	DD
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

K-Maps for D flip flop:

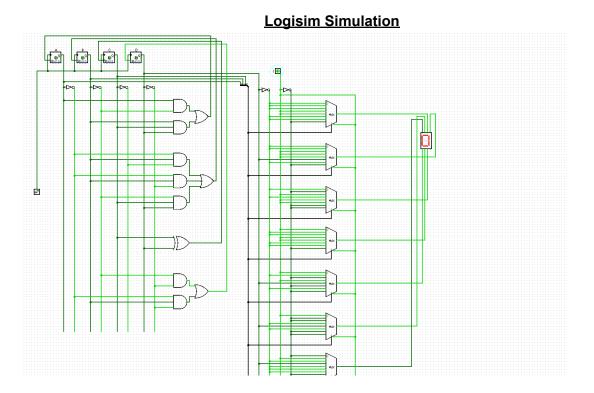


Oc	Q ₀			
OAOB	āc ap	ā, a,	$a_c a_p$	Ocap
$\bar{Q}_{A}\bar{Q}_{B}$	0	(1)	0	
. QAOS	0	1	0	1
$\mathcal{O}_{A}\mathcal{O}_{g}$	0	×	×	×
OA OB	0		0	

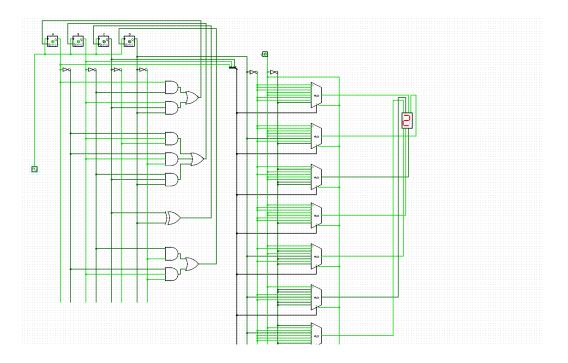
OAO3		Q Qp	Or Qn	0,00	
OA OB		0	0		_
$\overline{Q}_{A}Q_{B}$		Ō	0		
QAQB	0	×	×	×	
QAQB	1)	0	0		

U-Map	fore	DD
-------	------	----

DD= QBQD+QBQD



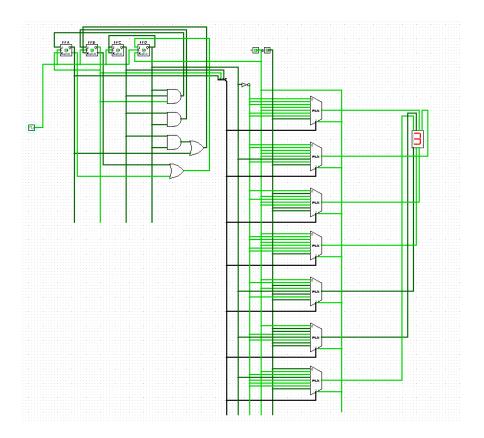
Screenshot 1: State - 0000 Displaying - "D"



Screenshot 2: State - 1100 Displaying - "2"

Note: We can avoid the NOT gates in the flip flop part because it's built-in.

The optimized flip flop for the project:



The **J-K Flip Flop** is the optimized one because for our project we can see that this flip flop configuration required the least amount of gates and complexity. Whereas D and T Flip Flops require more gates.

Unlike other flip-flop types, JK flip-flops do not have invalid or forbidden states. They can be in any of the four possible states (00, 01, 10, 11), which simplifies state analysis and reduces the risk of unintended behavior. When configured as a toggle flip-flop, a JK flip-flop typically requires fewer gates than other flip-flop types designed for toggling. This can result in a more compact and efficient design.

Thus J-K Flip Flop is the most optimized one for this project.

Budget for the project:

As we are using Multiplexer to display "DL2-31D230S12", we require

1-Cathode 7-Segment Display = 12 Tk
7-IC 74HC151N (8:1 MUX) = 224 Tk
1-IC NOT 7404 (2-input NOT) = 26 Tk
1-IC 7408 (2-input AND) = 31 Tk
1-IC 7432 (2-input OR) = 28 Tk
2-IC 4027 (Dual J-k Flip-Flop) = 70 Tk
1-IC 555 Timer = 18 Tk
5 Breadboards = 650
13 resistors = 20 Tk
1 capacitor = 5 Tk
Jumper cables = 300 Tk

Total Cost = 1384 Tk