

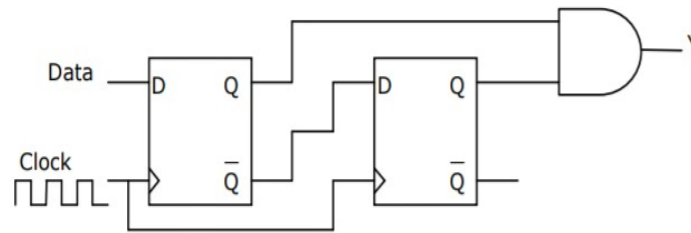
# Digital Logic Design Assignment 10 - EC2011-19

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## 1 Question

When the output Y in the circuit below is '1', it implies that the data has



- (A) changed from 0 to 1
- (B) changed from 1 to 0
- (C) changed in either direction
- (D) not changed

## 2 Solution

In this problem there are two D-flip flops and one and gate. The output of and gate is Y which is the output of the above sequential circuit.

For our convenience let us take the first flip flop as A flip flop and second flip flop as B flip flop.

For A flip flop

- Input is  $D_A$
- Outputs are  $Q_A$  and  $\overline{Q_A}$

For B flip flop

- Input is  $D_B$

- Outputs are  $Q_B$  and  $\overline{Q_B}$

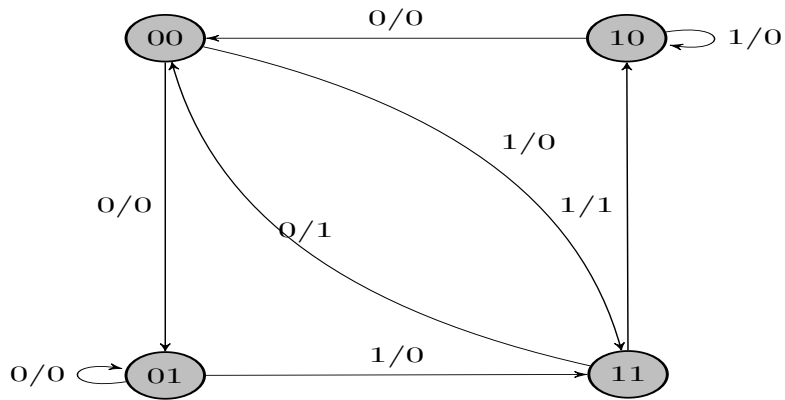
Now we need to find out the change in data when output Y is equal to 1.  
From the figure , it is clear that

$$Q_A = D_A = Data \quad (1)$$

$$Q_B = D_B = \overline{Q_A} \quad (2)$$

$$Y = Q_A \cdot Q_B \quad (3)$$

## 2.1 State transition Diagram



## 2.2 State transition Table

TABLE 2					
Present state		Data	Next state		Y
$Q_A$	$Q_B$		$Q_A^*$	$Q_B^*$	
0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	1

Clock	Data	$Q_A$	$Q_B$
-		0	0
1st Pulse	$D_1$	$D_1$	1
2nd Pulse	$D_2$	$D_2$	$\overline{D_1}$

### 2.3 Table

- When the clock is not given to the flip flops then  $Q_A$  and  $Q_B$  will remain in their reset state
- For the first clock pulse , we give the data as  $D_1$ 
  - From equation (1) we get  $Q_A = Data$ . Since data =  $D_1$ ,  $Q_A = D_1$
  - From equation (2) we get  $Q_B = \overline{Q_A}$ . Since  $Q_A = 0$ ,  $Q_B = 1$
- For the second clock pulse , we give the data as  $D_2$ 
  - From equation (1) we get  $Q_A = Data$ . Since data =  $D_2$ ,  $Q_A = D_2$
  - From equation (2) we get  $Q_B = \overline{Q_A}$ . Since  $Q_A = D_1$ ,  $Q_B = \overline{D_1}$

### 2.4 Answer

Now we will generalise the case

- The output of first flip flop  $Q_A$  is equal to *present data*
- The output of second flip flop  $Q_B$  is equal to compliment of *previous data*

We know that  $Y = Q_A \cdot Q_B$

This means  $Y = (presentdata) \cdot (\overline{previousdata})$

So the output of Y is equal to 1 only when the present data is equal to 0. So the data must change from 0 to 1.

In this way option (A) is the correct answer