**Experiment / Assignment / Tutorial No. 6**

**Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD**

**Signature of the Staff In-charge with date**

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| --- |
| **Batch: B3 Roll No.: 121 Experiment / assignment / tutorial No.: 6** |

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| **Title:**  Shift Register |

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**Objective:** To implement the SISO, SIPO, PISO, PIPO shift register using D flips flop

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**Expected Outcome of Experiment:**

**CO2:** Use different minimization technique and solve combinational circuits, synchronous & asynchronous sequential circuits.

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**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

* VLab Link: [http://vlabs.iitkgp.ernet.in/dec/#](http://vlabs.iitkgp.ernet.in/dec/)
* R. P. Jain, “Modern Digital Electronics”, Tata McGraw Hill
* M .Morris Mano, “Digital Logic & computer Design”, PHI
* A.P.Godse, D.A.Godse, “Digital Logic Design”

**Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts:**

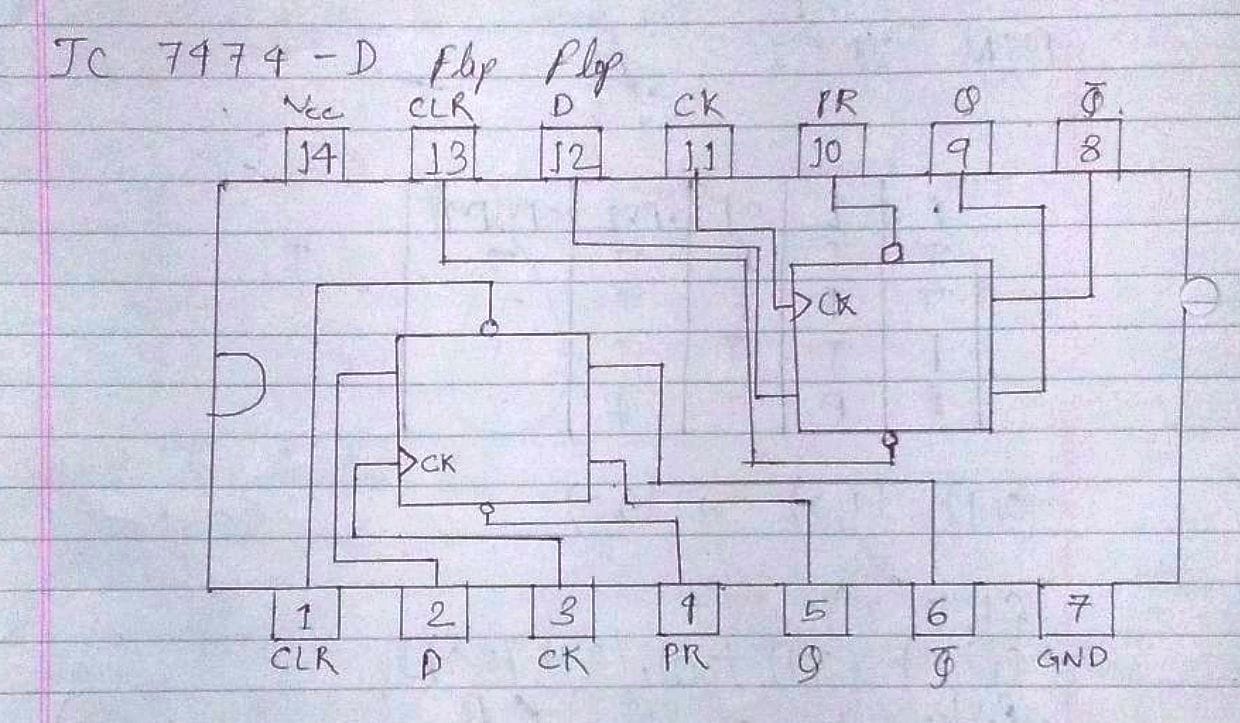
A register is capable of shifting its binary information in one or both directions is known as shift register. The logical configuration of shift register consist of a D-Flip flop cascaded with output of one flip flop connected to input of next flip flop. All flip flops receive common clock pulses which causes the shift in the output of the flip flop.The simplest possible shift register is one that uses only flip flop. The output of a given flip flop is connected to the input of next flip flop of the register. Each clock pulse shifts the content of register one bit position to right.

The basic types of shift registers are

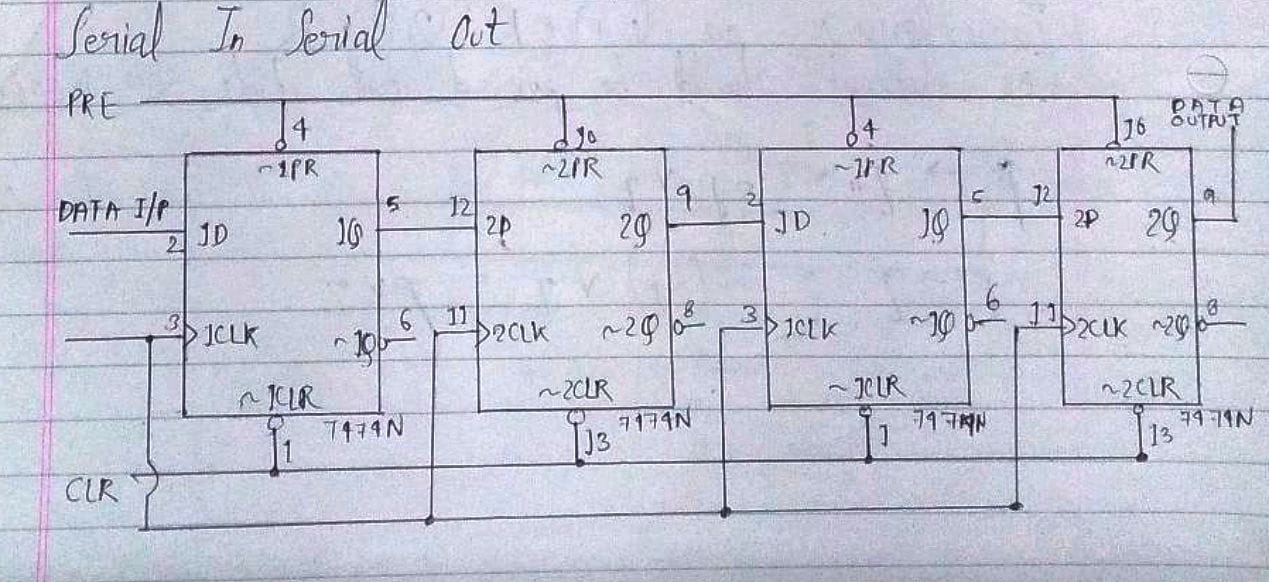
* Serial In - Serial Out
* Serial In - Parallel Out
* Parallel In - Serial Out
* Parallel In - Parallel Out
* Bidirectional shift registers.

**Implementation Details:**

**Logic Diagram**



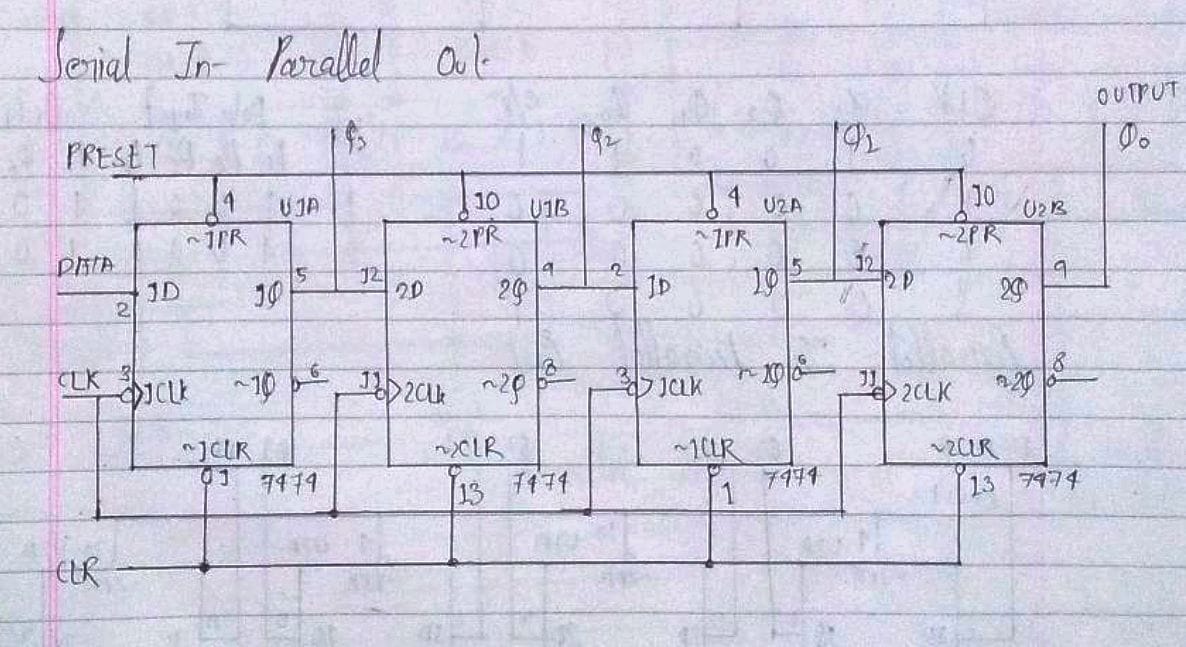
**Serial in Serial Out**



**Truth table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CLK | Serial In | Serial Out |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | X | 0 |
| 6 | X | 0 |
| 7 | X | 1 |

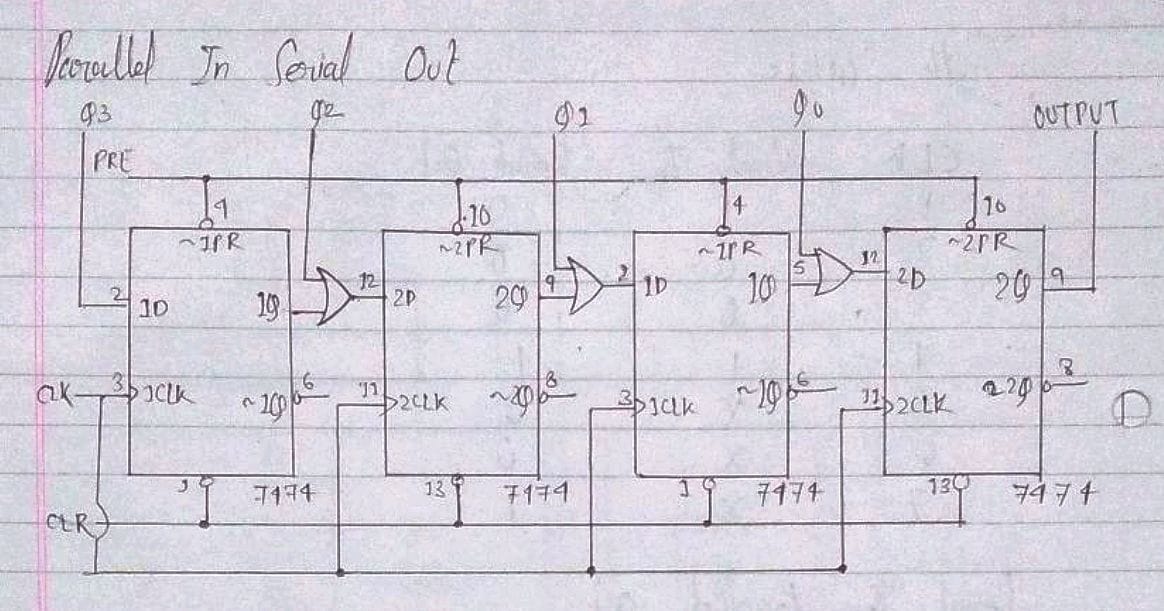
**Serial In - Parallel Out**



**Truth table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLK | DATA | OUTPUT | | | |
| QA | QB | QC | QD |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

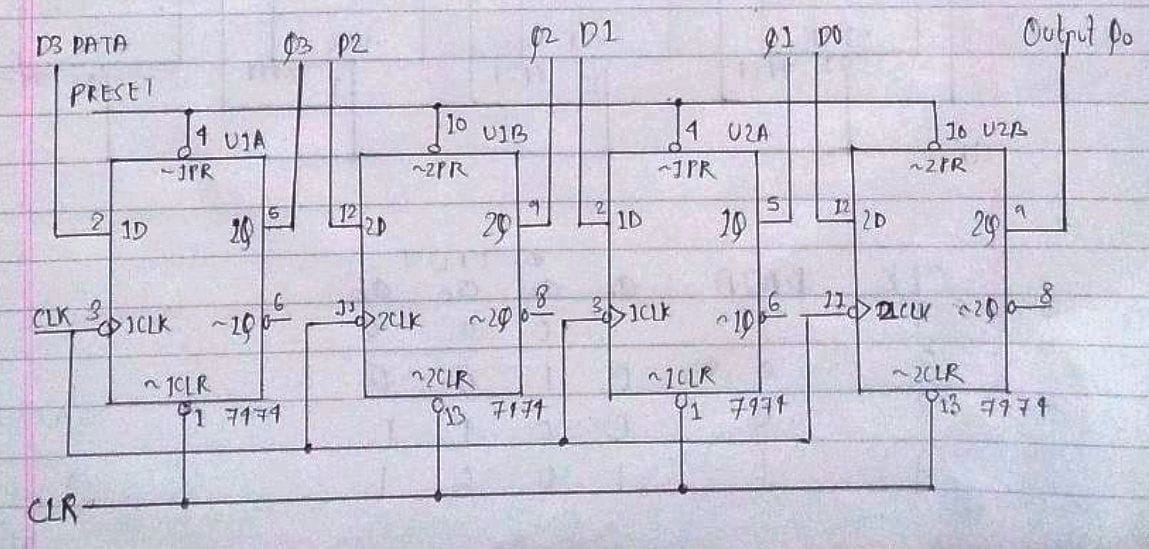
**Parallel In Serial Out**

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**Truth table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLK | Q3 | Q2 | Q1 | Q0 | O/P |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

**Parallel In Parallel Out**



**Truth table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLK | DATA INPUT | | | | OUTPUT | | | |
| DA | DB | DC | DD | QA | QB | QC | QD |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

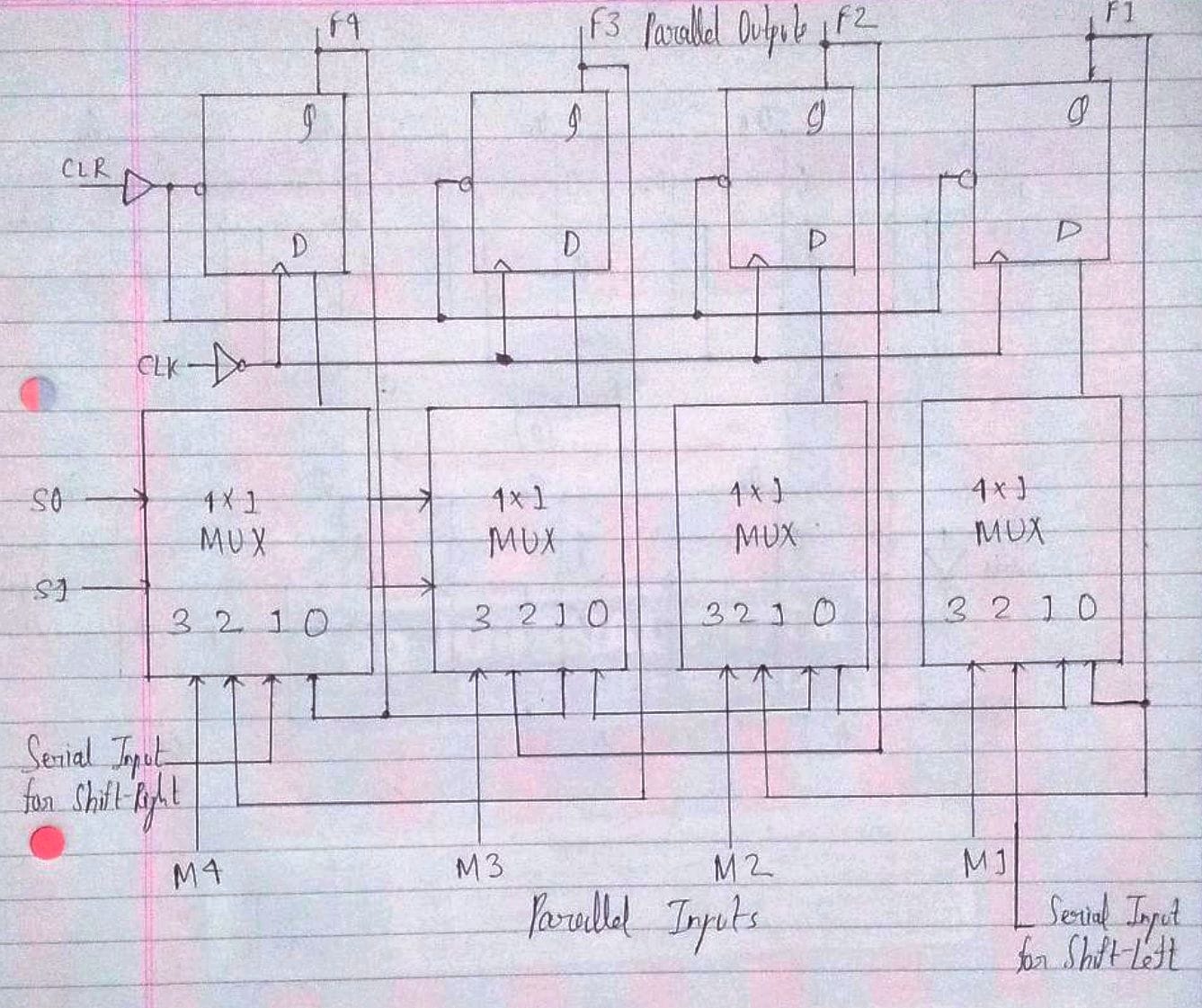
**Conclusion:**

Thus, in this experiment, the different types of shift registers were implemented using the IC Kit.

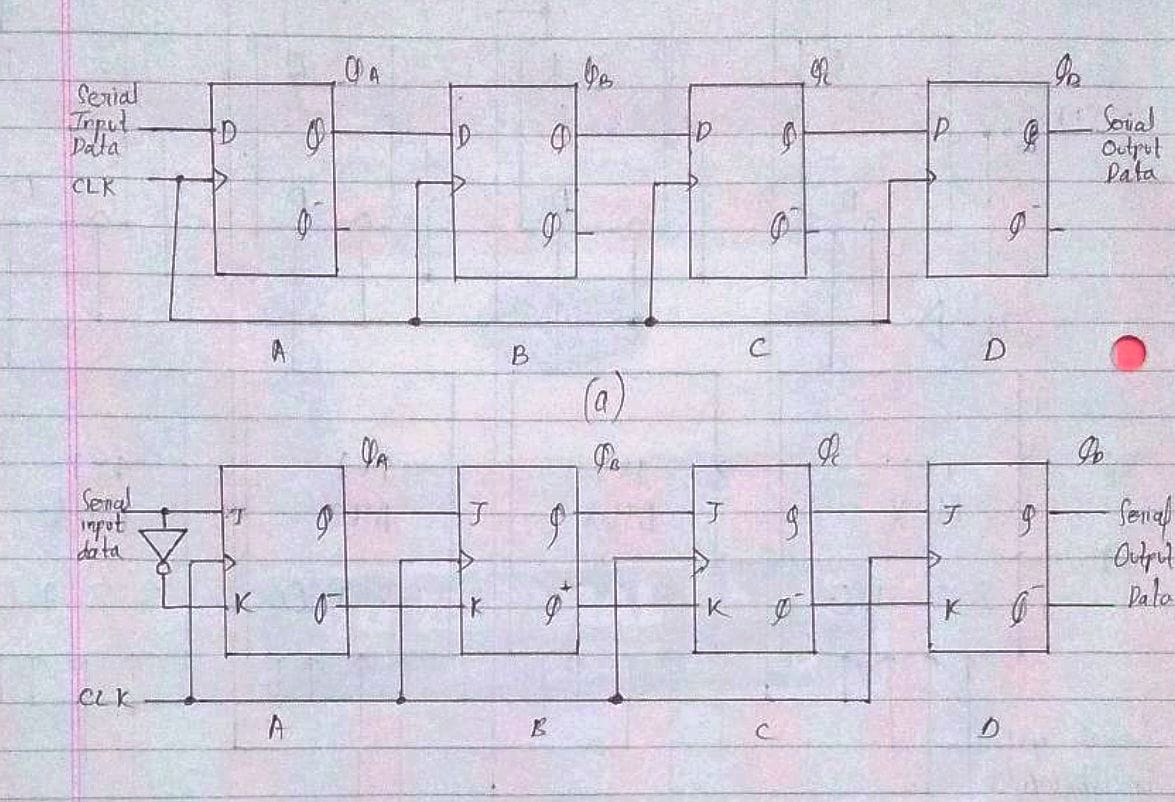
**Post Lab Descriptive Questions**

1. Draw logic diagram for universal shift register using 4:1 MUX.

Ans.



1. Develop the logic diagram for the shift register using JK flip-flop to replace the D flip flop?

Ans. 

1. How many clock pulses are required to enter a byte of data serially into an 8-bit shift register?

Ans. One clock pulse is required as each one of the 8 bits can be carried by the individual 8-bits of the shift register.