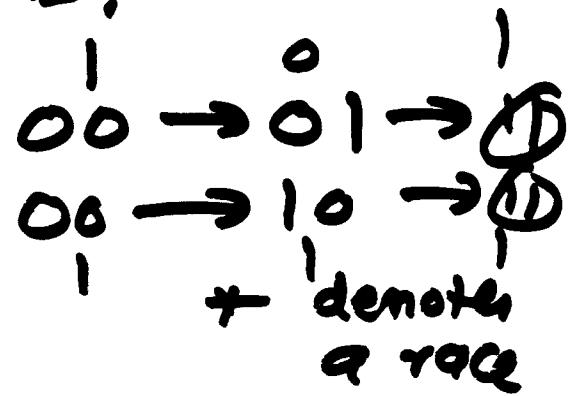


$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 &= x_1 + x_2 y_1 + y_1 (y_1 y_2)' = x_1 + x_2 y_1 + y_1 y_2' \\
 y_2 &= y_1 y_2 + (y_1' + y_1 y_2) x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_2' = y_1 y_2 + x_1 x_2 y_1 + x_1 x_2' \\
 Z &= x_1 x_2' y_1 (y_1' + y_2) = x_1 x_2' y_1 y_2'
 \end{aligned}$$

**Figure 7.6-1** Sequential circuit illustrating races.

Excitation table and transition table identical because  $Y = E$ .

		$x_1, x_2$			
		00	01	11	10
$y_1, y_2$	00	00	01	10	11
	01	00	01	10*	11
	11	01	11	11	11
	10	10	10	10	11



xx Critical race

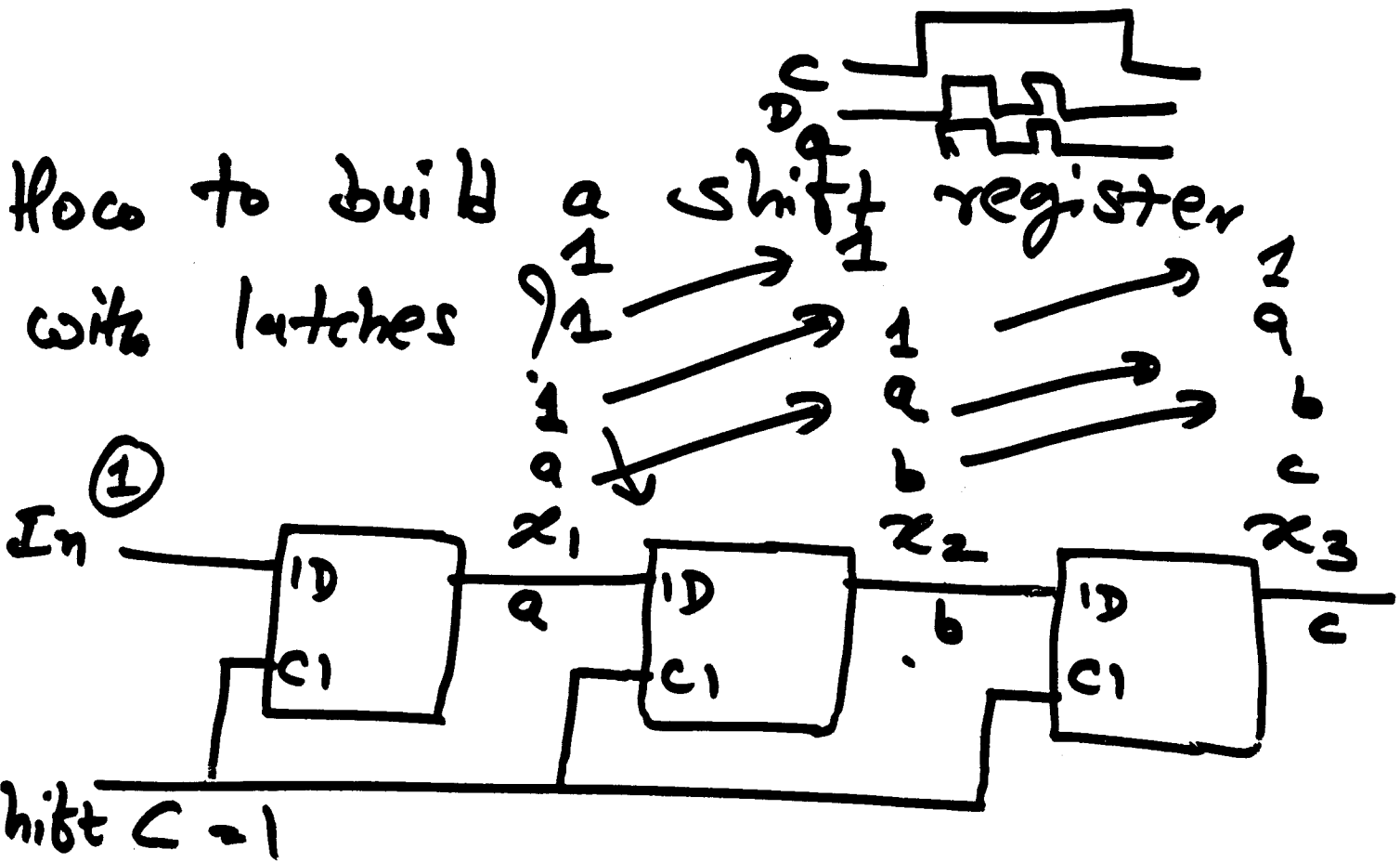


\* Critical race above may be "fixed" by gate A slower than gate B

\* Or by replacing the next state for  $x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 = 11, 01$  by 00

# Fundamental mode flip-flops

## § 7.7



Ideally: initial state  $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3$   
 $\rightarrow a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow$

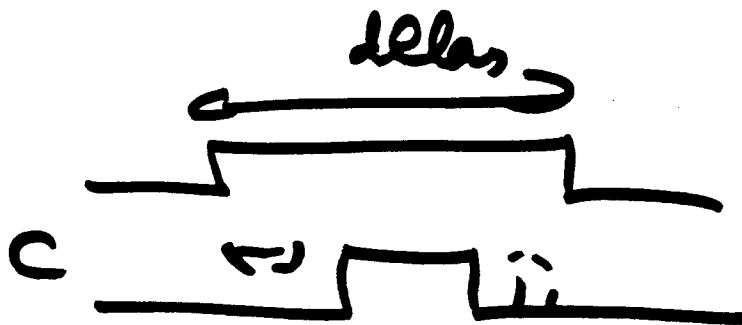
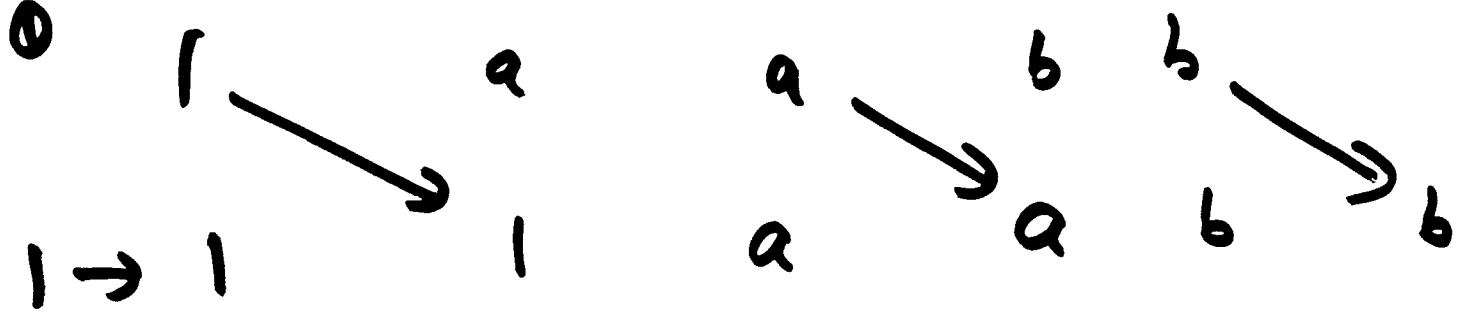
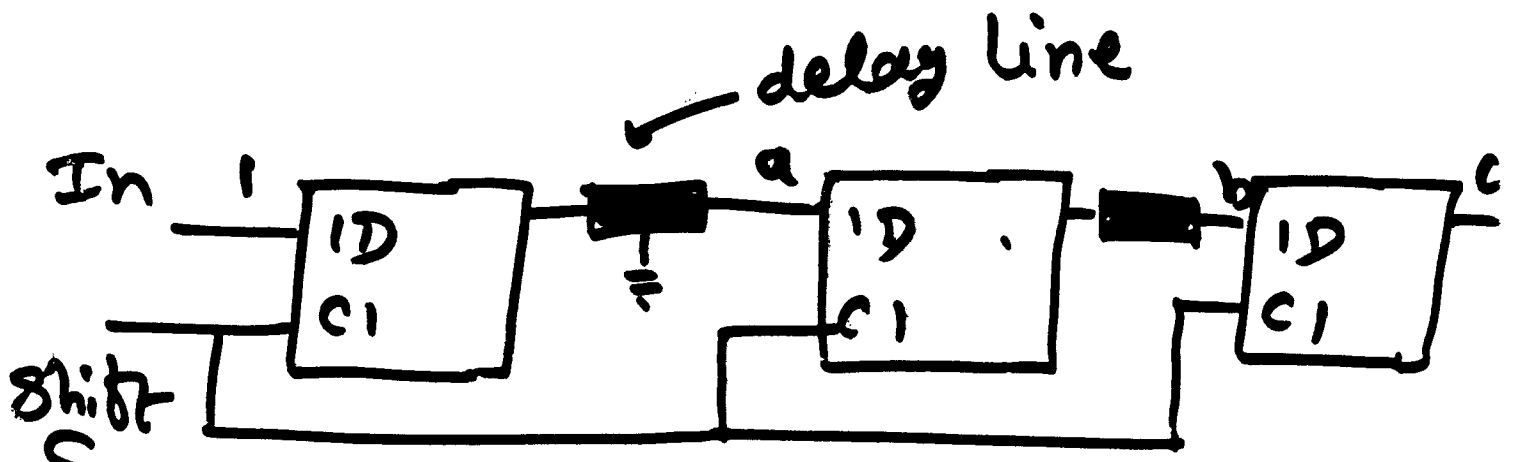
new state after shifting in 1:  
 insert 0:  $1 \quad a \quad b$

Actually?

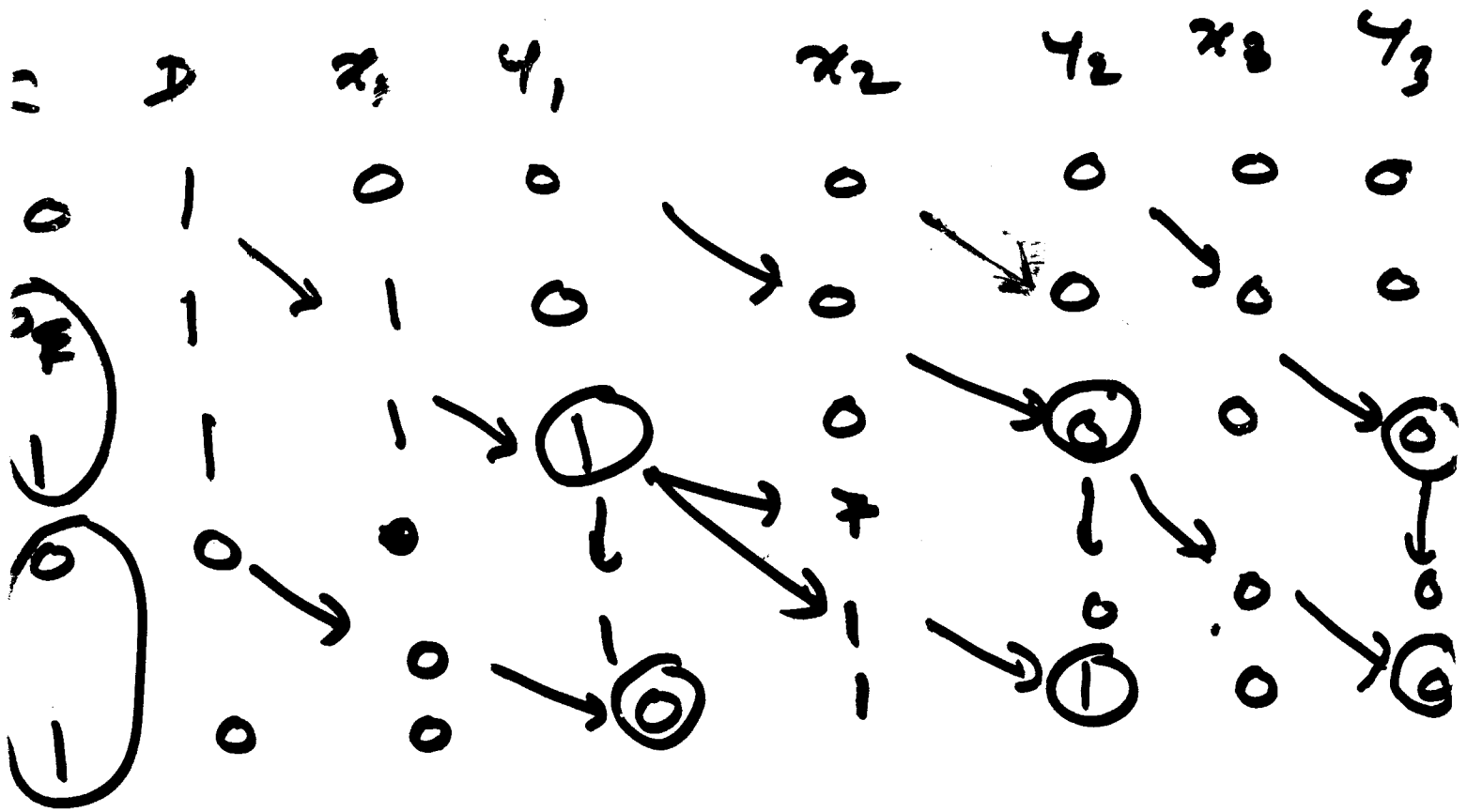
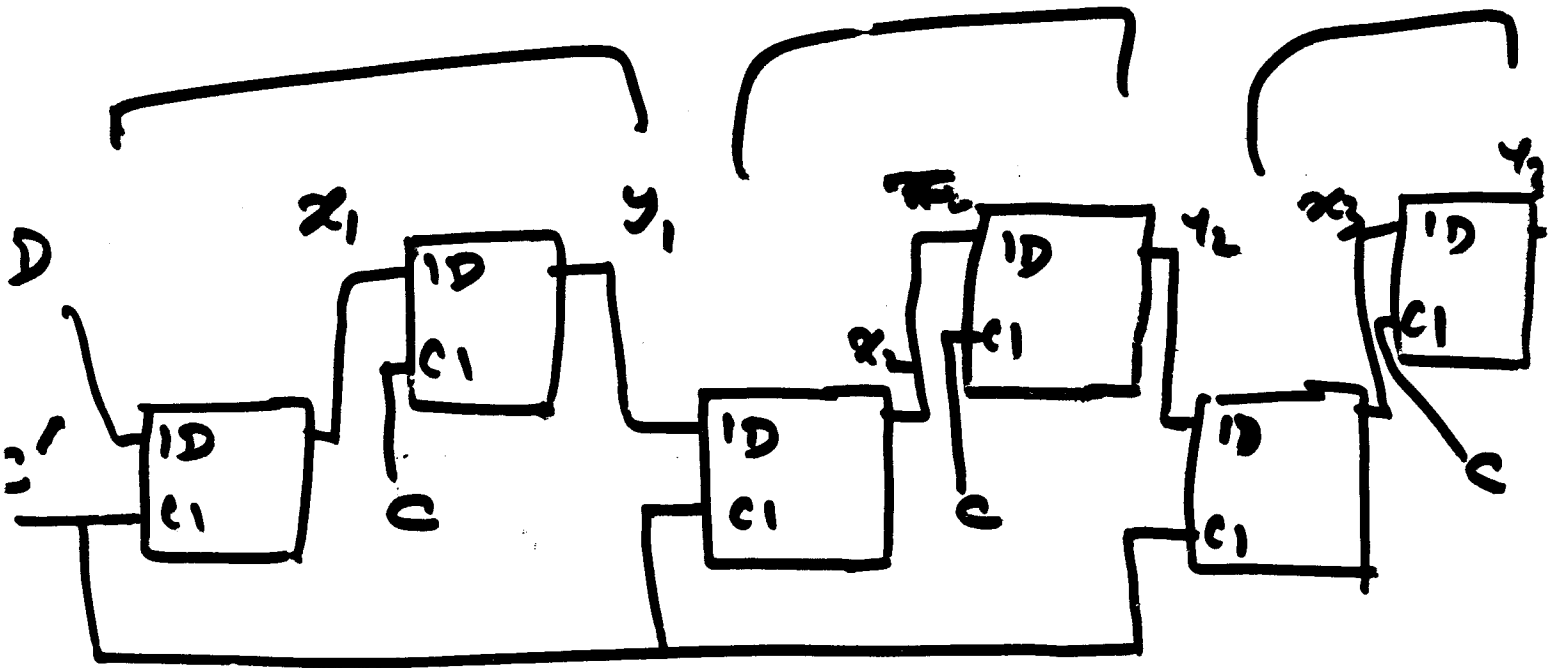
initial state  $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$

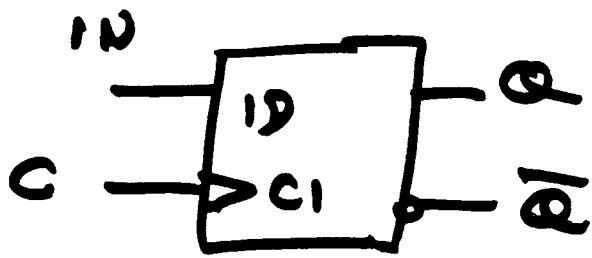
Shift in 1 with  $C = 1$   
 $x_{in} = 1$

How to solve the problem?  
 Slow down the bits.



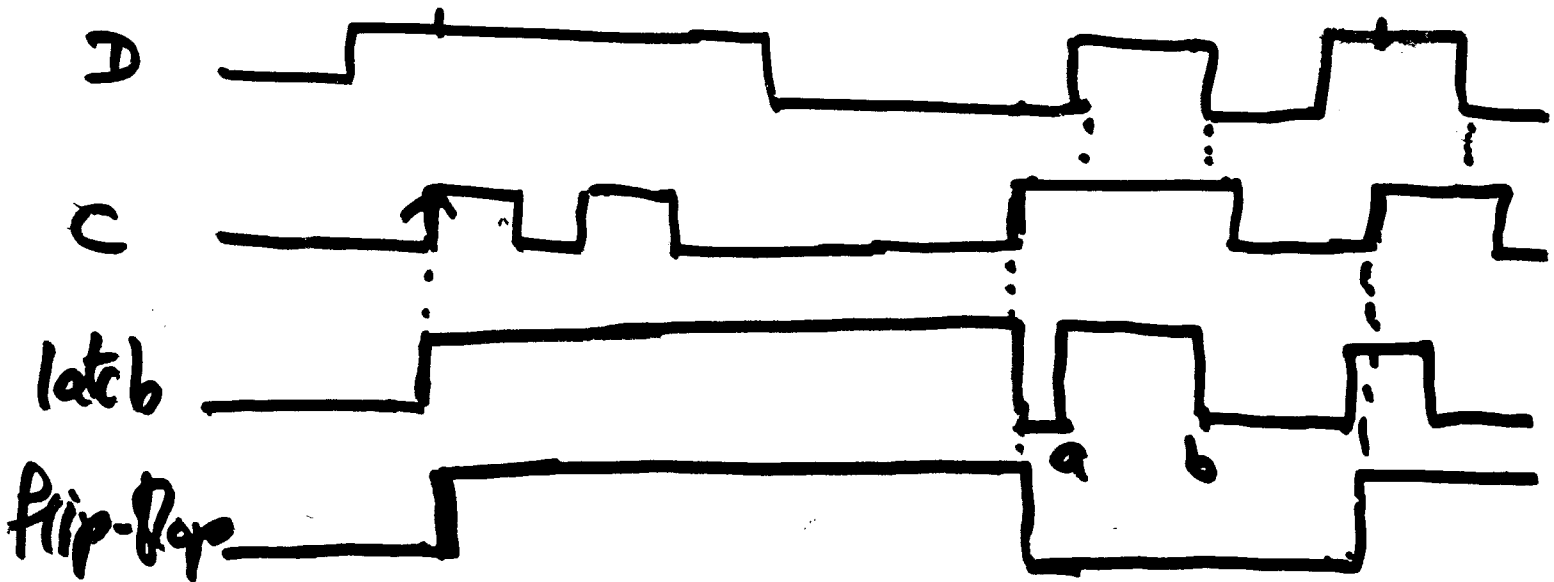
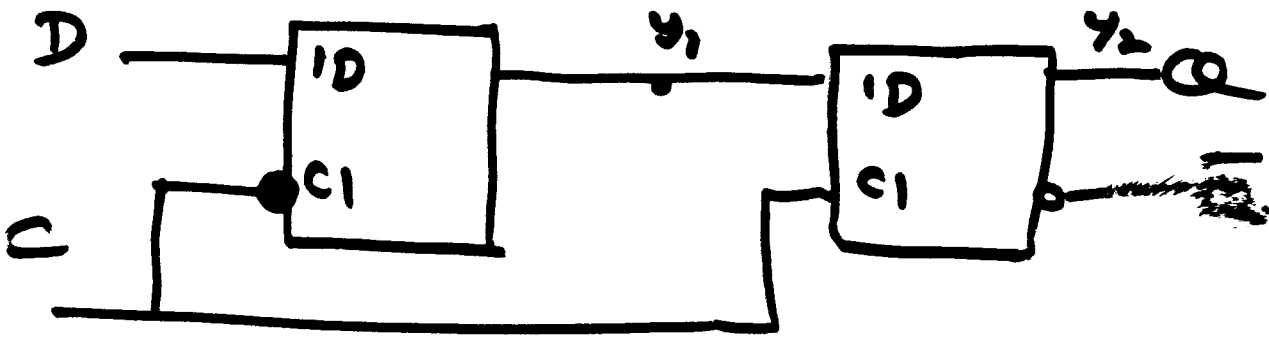
Another alternative:  $C^T$   
 $D \xrightarrow{C} q \Rightarrow \hat{q} = q$

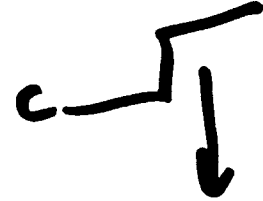




Edge-triggered  
D flip-flop.

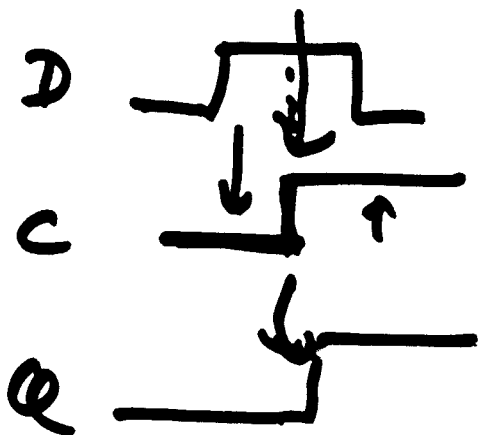
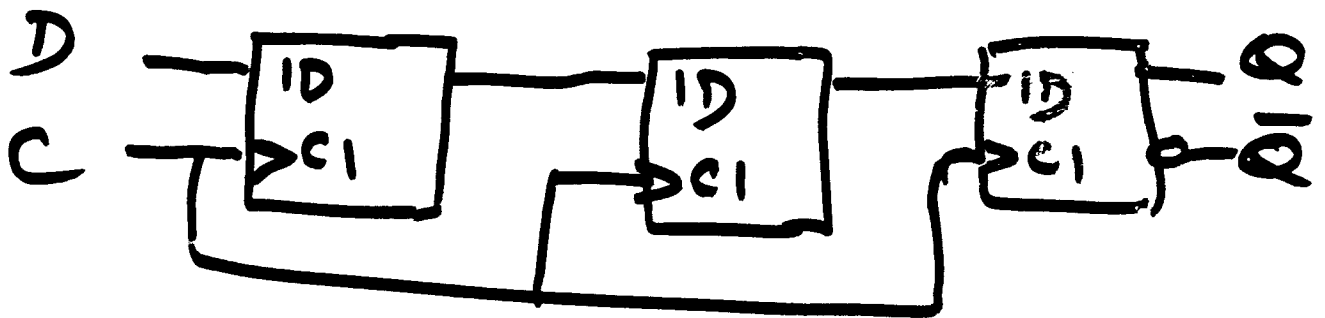
Master-slave arrangement of D latches:



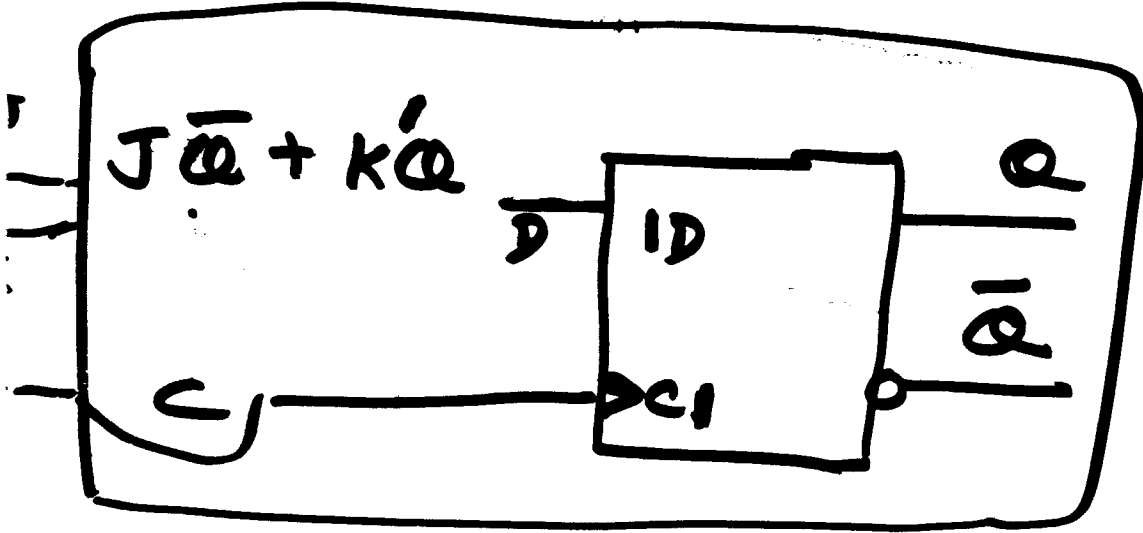
D. flip-flop state after C input changes from 0 to 1: 

D	before	after
0	0	0
1	0	1

Shift register:



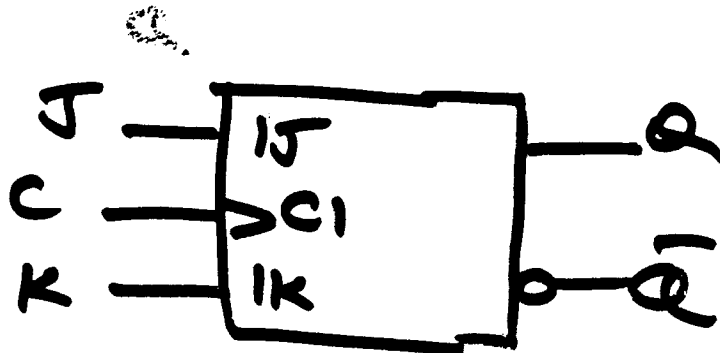
# J-K Flip flop



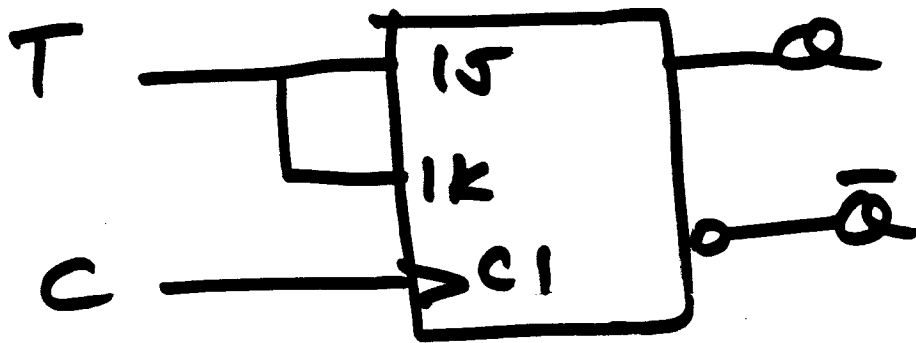
C changing from 0 to 1

J	K	D	Q before	after
0	0	Q	Q	Q
0	1	0	Q	0
1	0	$\bar{Q}$	Q	$\bar{Q}$
1	1	$\bar{Q}$	Q	$\bar{Q}$

Symbol:



# T Flip-Flop



T	J	K	before	after
0	0	0	Q	Q
1	1	1	Q	Q'