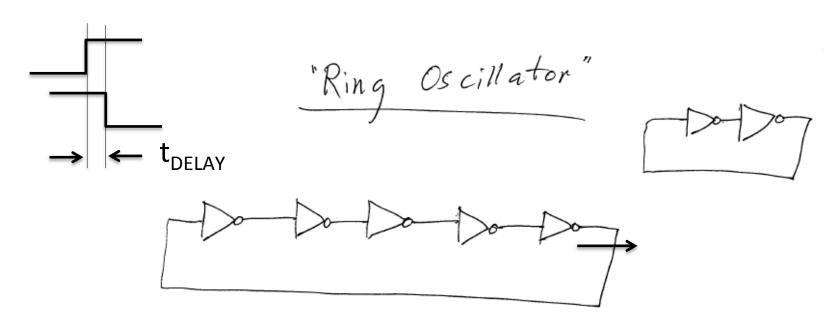
Physics 623 Lecture 26 March

- HW 8 due Tuesday 1pm
- Lab next week "Digital Circuits"
- —Prelab due Wednesday 3pm
- Exam II delayed until Tue Apr 7
 - —(instructions from L&S)
- email me an address suitable for UPS delivery. Include your phone number.

Today:

Memory and Sequential Logic

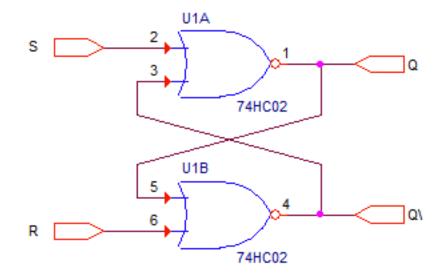
Propagation time from changing the input of a gate to the output changing in response is called "delay time", or t_{DELAY}.



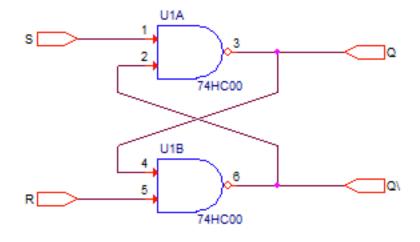
Period =
$$2N \times t_{DELAY}$$
 (f = 1/Period)

What if the desired output depends not only on the current state of the inputs, but also on something that happened in the past? This is called "sequential logic", vs. the "parallel logic" that can be completely specified by a truth table.

We need a *memory!*

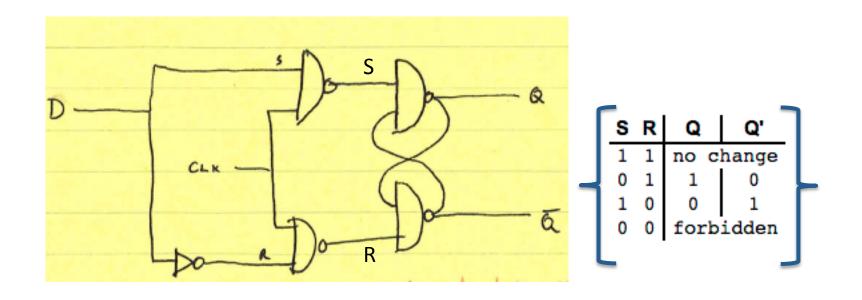


s	R	Q	ď		
0	0	no c	hange		
1	0	1	0		
0	1	0	1		
0	1	forbidden			



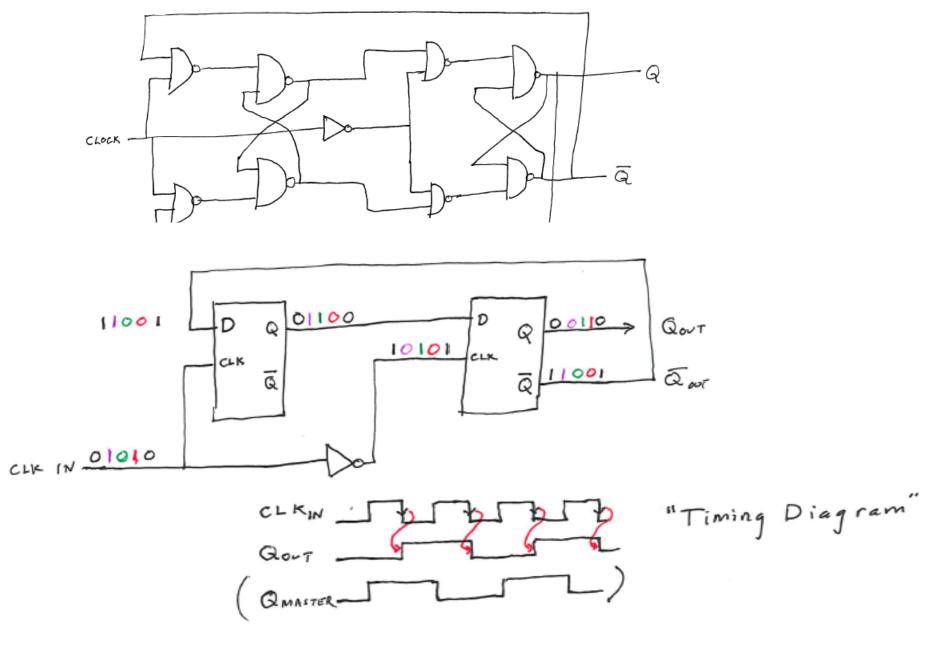
S	R	Q	Q'	
1	1	no c	hange	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	1	
0	0	forbidden		

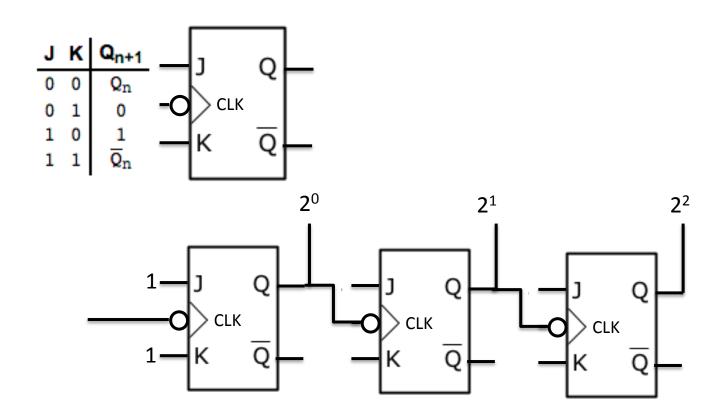
Gated Flip-Flop



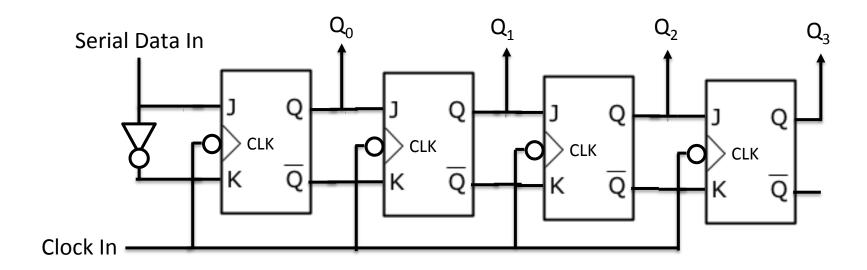
"Data Latch"

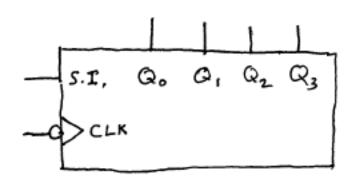
"Edge-triggered" flip-flop:



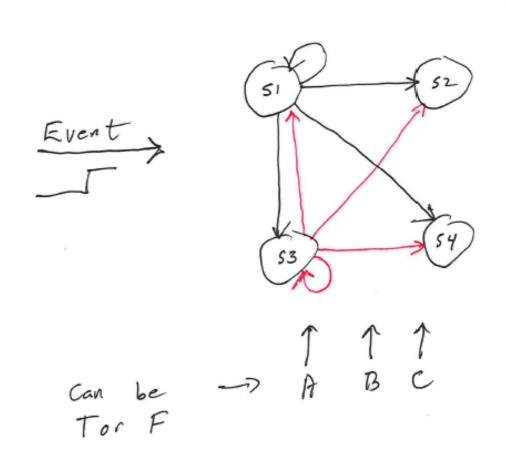


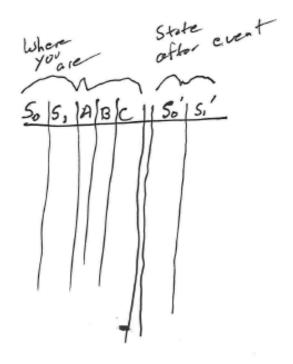
"Shift Register"





State Machines





State Machines

- I. If have N states, need memory
 to remember which state you are
 currently in. Could have N flip-flops we one for each state, only one on at
 a time. Minimum requirement is log_2(N)
 flip flops to encode binary number of state.
- 2. Have one or more inputs indicating an "event" has occurred. Often This is just a clock.
- 3. Need a set of rules, telling what

 State to go to given when an event

 occurs, depending on a) the current state

 b) the event that occurred and c) the Tor F

 values of other in pots. PARALLEL LOGIC

 TRUTH TABLE

