## DigSim Assignment 3: J-K Flip-Flops

## Due: Tuesday May 14, 2002

## Objective

The objective of this assignment is to implement a finite state machine using J-K flip-flops.

## Assignment

Consider the following transition diagram (from Contemporary Logic Design, Randy H. Katz, Benjamin-Cummings Publishing, 1994) for a finite state machine with 1 input bit and 1 output bit:


Your assignment is to implement this finite state machine using J-K flip flops. Assume that the state assignments are 000 for $S_{0}, 001$ for $S_{1}, 010 S_{2}, 011$ for $S_{3}, 100$ for $S_{4}$, and 101 for $S_{5}$.

1. In the truth table on the next page, let A, B and C be the current states and $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}, \mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ and $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ be the next states stored in the $\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{K}$ flip flops. (E.g., $\mathrm{S}_{4}$ is assigned $\mathrm{A}=1, \mathrm{~B}=0$ and $\mathrm{C}=0$.) We also use D for the 1 bit input. Fill in the rest of the truth table using the excitation table for $\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{K}$ flip flops. For example, in row 9, flip-flop A is currently storing 1 and must store 0 in the next state. To achieve this, we look at the 10 entry of the excitation table and note that the J input to flip-flop A (call it JA) can be set to anything, but the K input, KA, must be set to 1 .
2. Use the Karnaugh maps provided to simplify the Boolean formulas for the J and K inputs to each J-K flip flop and for the output value z .
3. Implement the resulting circuit in DigSim.

## Truth Table:

|  | A | B | C | D | $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ | $B^{\prime}$ | $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ | z | JA | KA | JB | KB | JC | KC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $d$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ |  |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ |  |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ |  |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ | $d$ |  |

## Excitation Table for J-K Flip-Flops

| Q | $\mathrm{Q}^{\prime}$ | J | K |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $d$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | $d$ |
| 1 | 0 | $d$ | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | $d$ | 0 |

## Implementation Notes

1. Consider the layout of your circuit with some care before you start DigSim. You will have 6 wires for the $3 \mathrm{~J}-\mathrm{K}$ flip-flops going from one side of the circuit to another. Be sure to leave room for this.
2. Be sure to check your work carefully.
3. Test your circuit and compare the transitions against the original transition diagram.

## Turning in your program

For this assignment you will turn in your work both on paper and online. In class on Tuesday May 14, turn in the truth table, the Karnaugh maps and the resulting Boolean formulas on paper.
Save your circuit as you did in DigSim Assignment 1. Submit the circuit file using the Unix submit command as in previous assignments. The submission name for this assignment is: digsim3.



