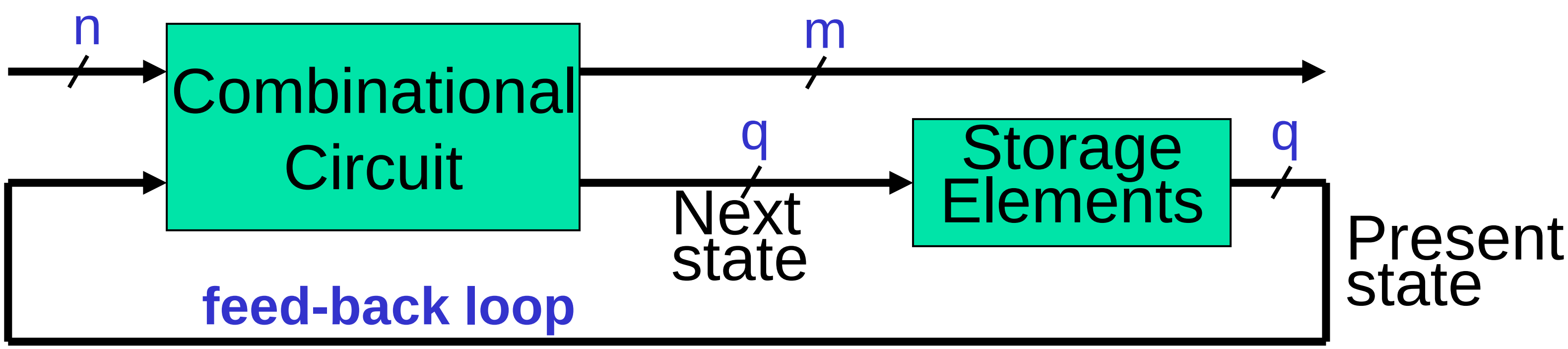
Sequential Circuits: Latches & Flip-Flops

Overview

- Storage Elements
- Latches
  - SR, JK, D, and T
  - Characteristic Tables, Characteristic Equations, Execution Tables, and State Diagrams
  - Standard Symbols
- Flip-Flops
  - SR, JK, D, and T
  - Characteristic Tables, Characteristic Equations, Execution Tables, and State Diagrams
  - Standard Symbols
- Design of Latches/Flip-Flops using a given Latch/Flip-Flop
- Implementing Latches using Logic Gates
  - SR Latch Design using Logic Gates
  - D Latch Design using Logic Gates
- Implementing Flip-Flops using Latches
  - D Flip-Flop Design based on SR Latch and D Latch

Storage Elements

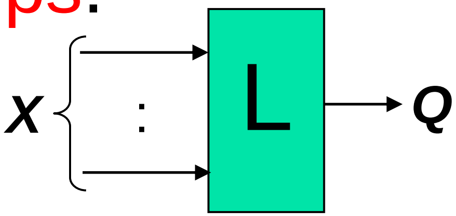
- Sequential Circuits contain Storage Elements that keep the state of the circuit.



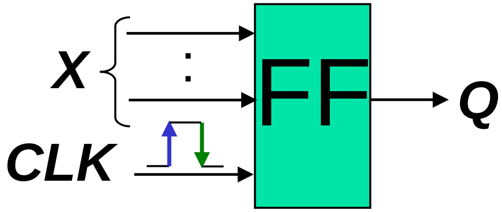
- One storage element can store one bit of information.
- A one-bit storage element should have at least three properties:
  - It should be able to ***hold*** a single bit, 0 or 1 (storage mode).
  - You should be able to ***read*** the bit that was stored.
  - You should be able to ***change*** the value. Since there's only a single bit, there are only two choices:
    - Set the bit to 1
    - Reset, or clear, the bit to 0.

Storage Elements (cont.)

- Two types of storage elements are used in Sequential Circuits: Latches and Flip-Flops.
- **L**atches (SR, JK, D, T)
  - General description of a latch:



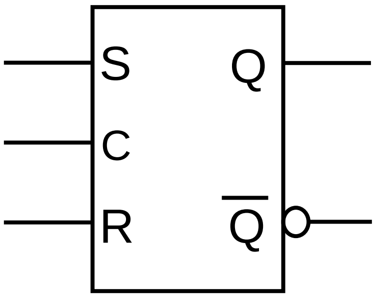
    - 1-bit storage device with several inputs (***X***) and an output (***Q***).
    - Output is changed ***Q = f(X)*** only when specific combinations occur at the inputs ***X;*** otherwise the output remains unchanged (storage mode).
- **F**lip-**F**lops (SR, JK, D, T)



  - General description of a Flip-Flop:
    - 1-bit storage device with several inputs (***X***), an output (***Q***), and a specific ***trigger*** input (***CLK***).
    - Output is changed ***Q = f(X)*** on response of a pulse at the trigger input ***CLK*** (on the rising or falling edge of the pulse). When a pulse is absent at input CLK the output remains unchanged (storage mode).

SR Latch

Symbol



Function Table

C	S(t)	R(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
1	0	0	0	0	No change
1	0	0	1	1	
1	0	1	0	0	Reset
1	0	1	1	0	
1	1	0	0	1	Set
1	1	0	1	1	
1	1	1	0	?	Undefined
1	1	1	1	?	
0	x	x	x	Q(t)	No change

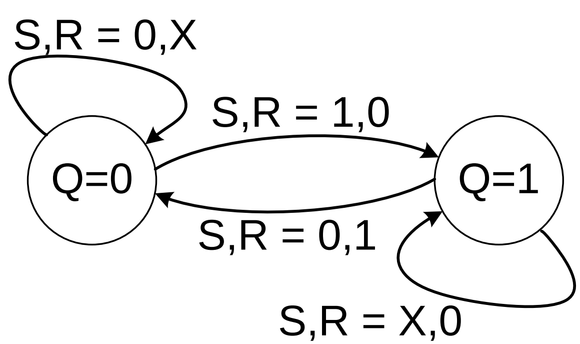
Characteristic Table

S(t)	R(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	x
1	1	1	x

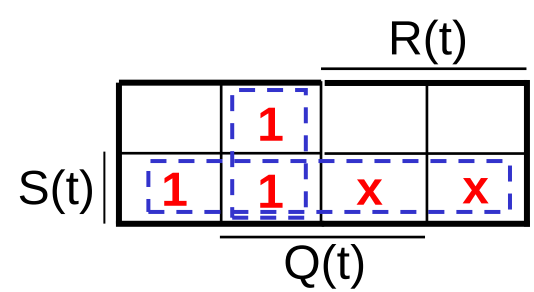
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	S(t)	R(t)
0	0	0	x
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	x	0

State Diagram



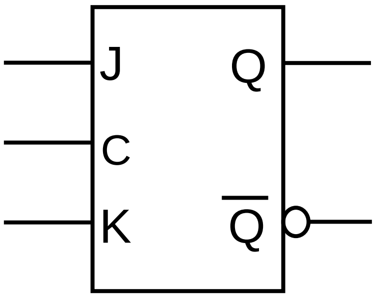
Characteristic Equation



$$Q(t+1) = S(t) + R(t)' \cdot Q(t)$$

JK Latch

Symbol



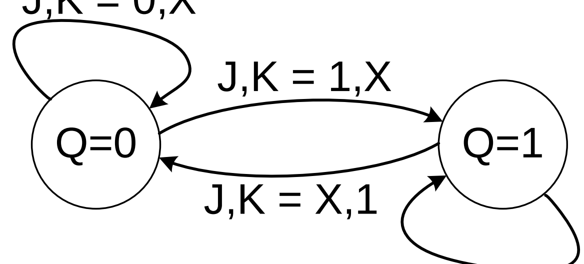
Function Table					
C	J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
1	0	0	0	0	No change
1	0	0	1	1	
1	0	1	0	0	Reset
1	0	1	1	0	
1	1	0	0	1	Set
1	1	0	1	1	
1	1	1	0	1	Complement
1	1	1	1	0	
0	x	x	x	Q(t)	No change

Characteristic Table			
J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

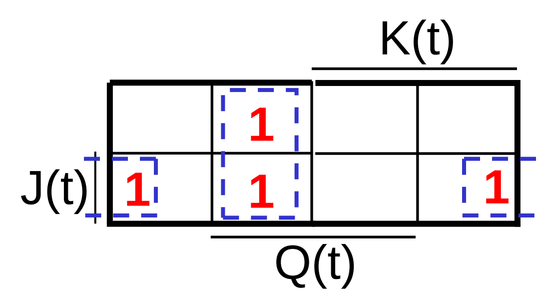
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	J(t)	K(t)
0	0	0	x
0	1	1	x
1	0	x	1
1	1	x	0

State Diagram



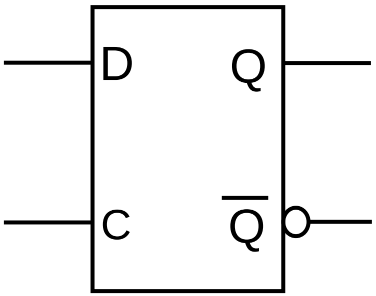
Characteristic Equation



$$Q(t+1) = J(t) \cdot Q(t)' + K(t)' \cdot Q(t)$$

D Latch

Symbol



Function Table

C	D(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
1	0	0	0	Propagate input D
1	0	1	0	
1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	1	
0	x	x	Q(t)	No change

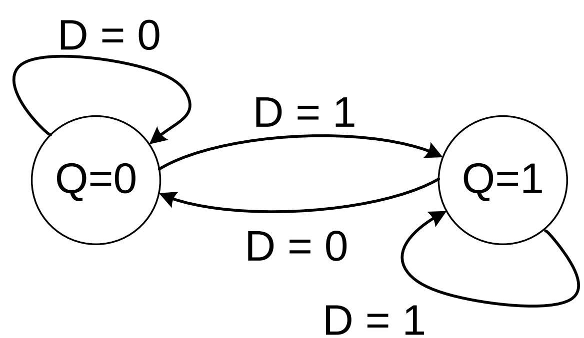
Characteristic Table

D(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

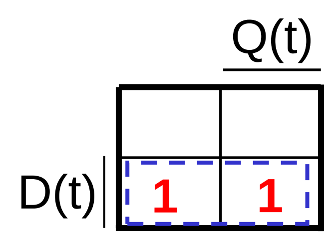
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	D(t)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

State Diagram



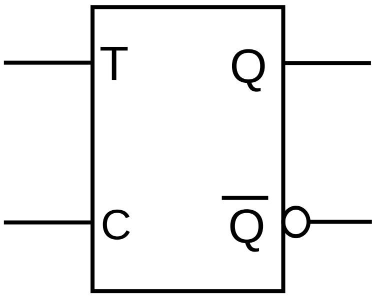
Characteristic Equation



Q(t+1) = D(t)

T Latch

Symbol



Function Table

C	T(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
1	0	0	0	No change
1	0	1	1	
1	1	0	1	Complement
1	1	1	0	
0	x	x	Q(t)	No change

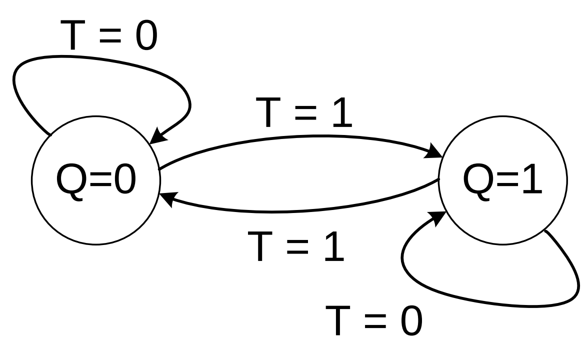
Characteristic Table

T(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

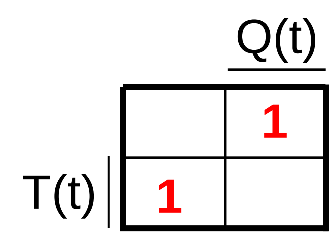
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	T(t)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

State Diagram



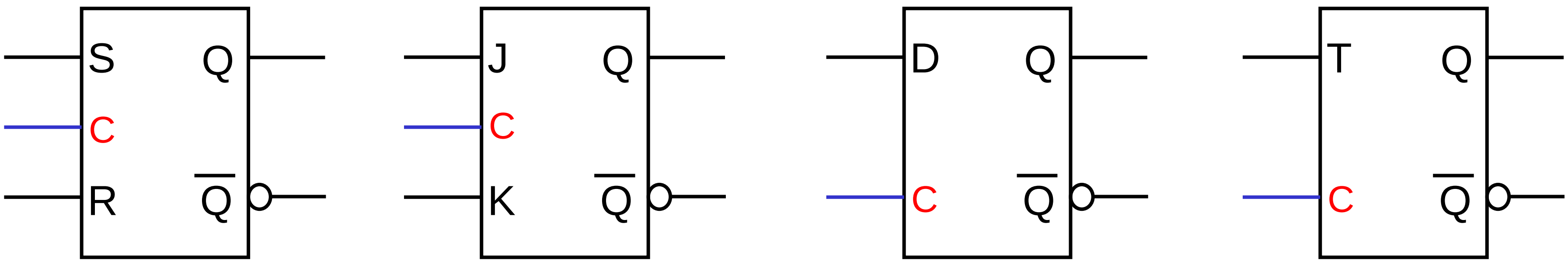
Characteristic Equation



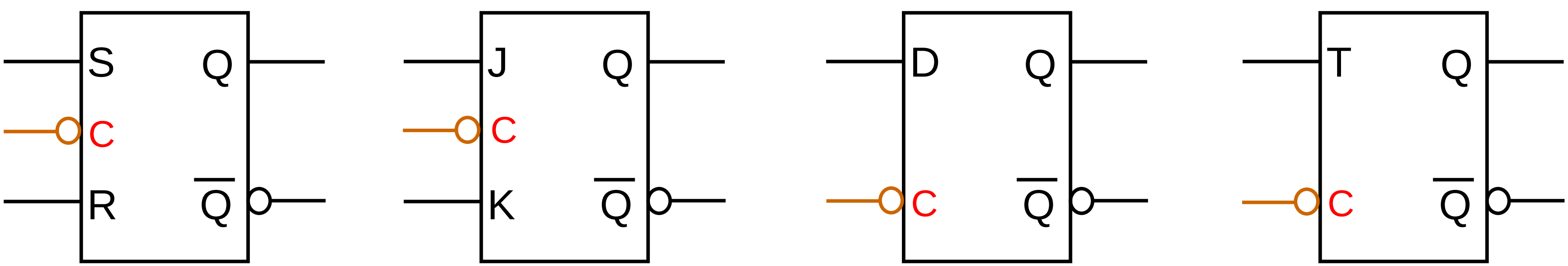
$$Q(t+1) = T(t) \oplus Q(t)$$

Standard Symbols for Latches

- We have seen that a Latch can change state if there is an active level on the control input ***C***.
- Logic-1 active level Latches:
  - Latch can change state if ***C*** = Logic-1
  - Standard symbols for Logic-1 active level Latches:

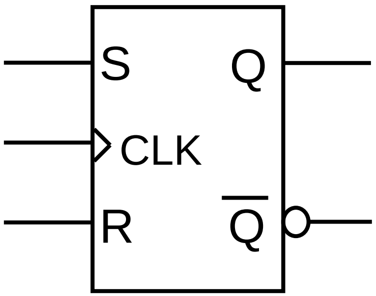


- Logic-0 active level Latches:
  - Latch can change state if ***C*** = Logic-0
  - Standard symbols for Logic-0 active level Latches:



SR Flip-Flop

Symbol



↑ - rising edge

↴ - 1 or 0 or falling edge

Function Table

CLK	S(t)	R(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
↑	0	0	0	0	No change
↑	0	0	1	1	
↑	0	1	0	0	Reset
↑	0	1	1	0	
↑	1	0	0	1	Set
↑	1	0	1	1	
↑	1	1	0	?	Undefined
↑	1	1	1	?	
↴	x	x	x	Q(t)	No change

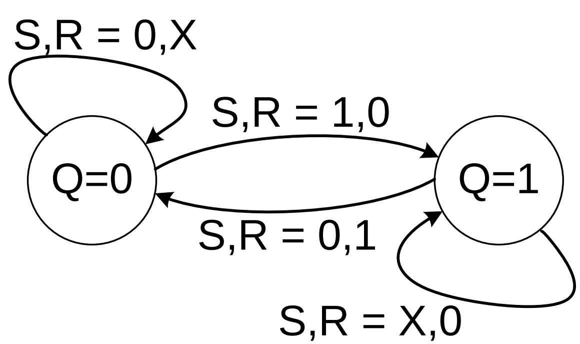
Characteristic Table

S(t)	R(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	x
1	1	1	x

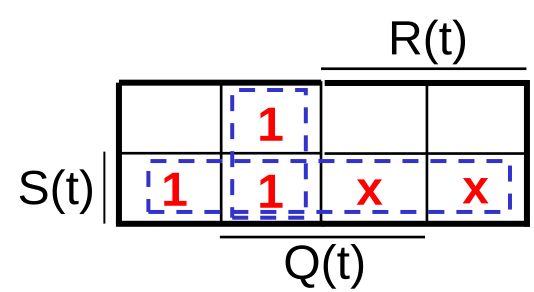
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	S(t)	R(t)
0	0	0	x
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	x	0

State Diagram



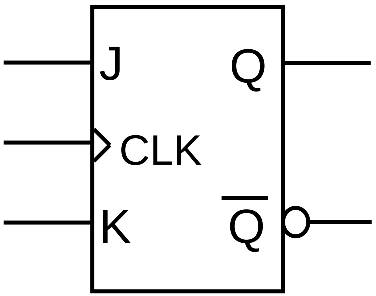
Characteristic Equation



Q(t+1) = S(t) + R(t)'•Q(t)

JK Flip-Flop

Symbol



↑ - rising edge

↵ - 1 or 0 or falling edge

Function Table

CLK	J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
↑	0	0	0	0	No change
↑	0	0	1	1	
↑	0	1	0	0	Reset
↑	0	1	1	0	
↑	1	0	0	1	Set
↑	1	0	1	1	
↑	1	1	0	1	Complement
↑	1	1	1	0	
↵	x	x	x	Q(t)	No change

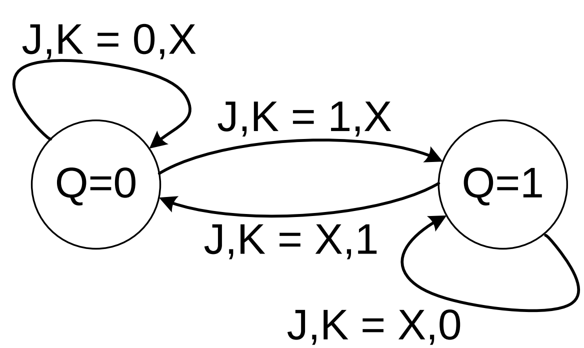
Characteristic Table

J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

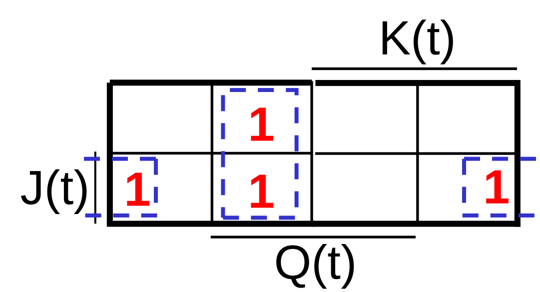
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	J(t)	K(t)
0	0	0	x
0	1	1	x
1	0	x	1
1	1	x	0

State Diagram



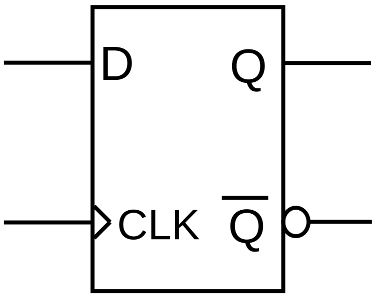
Characteristic Equation



$$Q(t+1) = J(t)\cdot Q(t)' + K(t)'\cdot Q(t)$$

D Flip-Flop

Symbol



↑ - rising edge

⤵ - 1 or 0 or falling edge

Function Table

CLK	D(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
↑	0	0	0	Propagate input D
↑	0	1	0	
↑	1	0	1	
↑	1	1	1	
⤵	x	x	Q(t)	No change

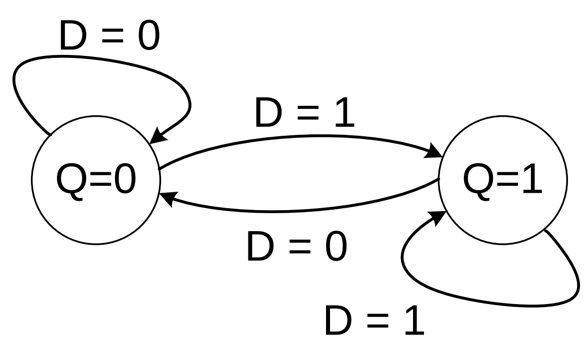
Characteristic Table

D(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

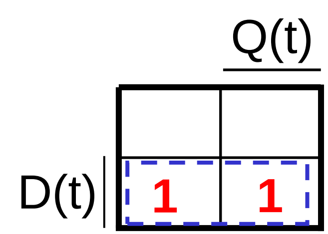
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	D(t)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

State Diagram



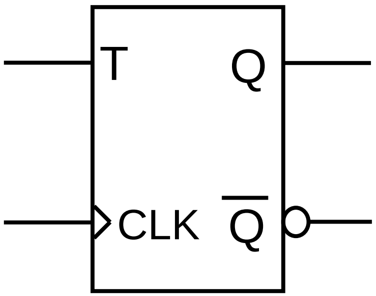
Characteristic Equation



$Q(t+1) = D(t)$

T Flip-Flop

Symbol



↑ - rising edge

⤵ - 1 or 0 or falling edge

Function Table

CLK	T(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
↑	0	0	0	No change
↑	0	1	1	
↑	1	0	1	Complement
↑	1	1	0	
⤵	x	x	Q(t)	No change

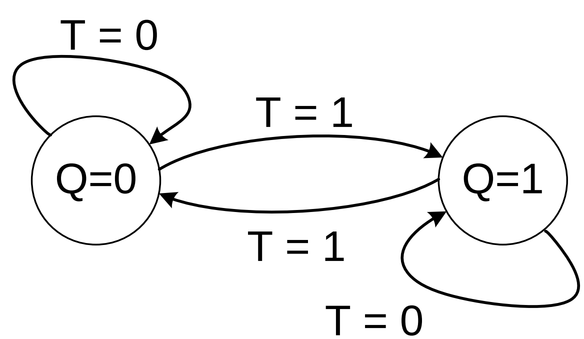
Characteristic Table

T(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

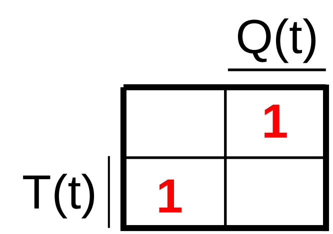
Execution Table

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	T(t)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

State Diagram



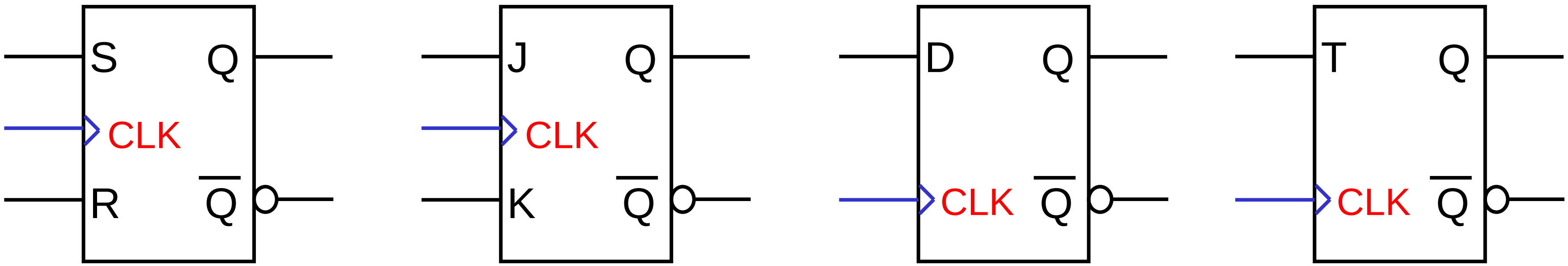
Characteristic Equation



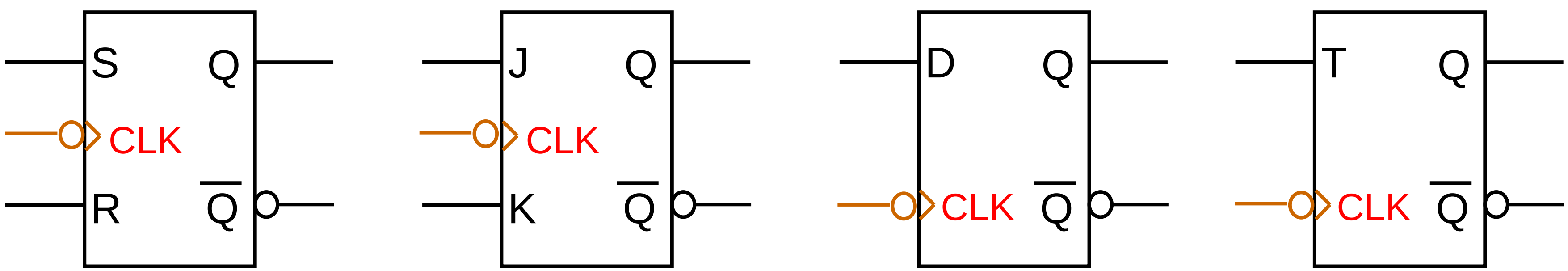
$Q(t+1) = T(t) \oplus Q(t)$

Standard Symbols for Flip-Flops

- We have seen that a Flip-Flop can change state, ***only*** during a ***transition*** of the trigger input ***CLK*** ***(Edge-Triggered)***.
- Rising-Edge Triggered Flip-Flops:
  - Flip-Flop can change state only during 0-to-1 transition on ***CLK***
  - Standard symbols for Rising-Edge triggered Flip-Flops:

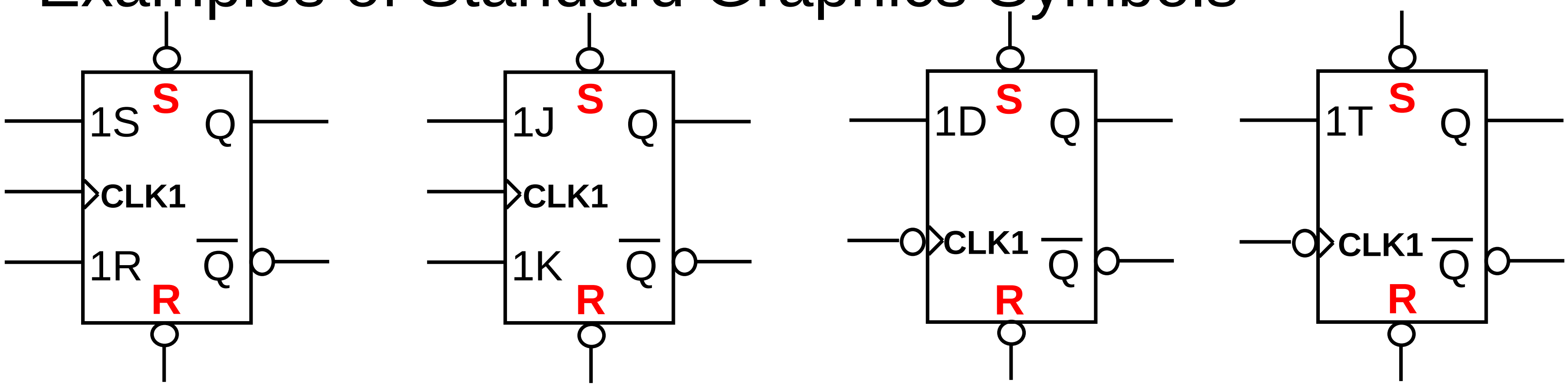


- Falling-Edge Triggered Flip-Flops:
  - Flip-Flop can change state only during 1-to-0 transition on ***CLK***
  - Standard symbols for Falling-Edge triggered Flip-Flops :



Asynchronous Set/Reset of Flip-Flops

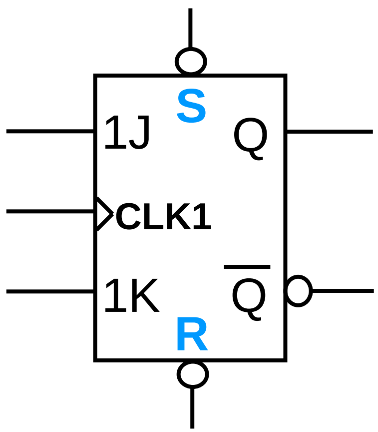
- Many times it is desirable to asynchronously (i.e., independent of the clock) ***set*** or ***reset*** FFs.
  - Asynchronous set is called ***direct set*** or ***Preset***
  - Asynchronous reset is called ***direct reset*** or ***Clear***
- Example: At power-up so that we can start from a known state.
- Examples of Standard Graphics Symbols



NOTE: CLKn indicates that CKLn controls all inputs whose label starts with n. Hence, CLKn does ***NOT*** control **S** and **R** (**S** and **R** have Logic-0 active level).

Asynchronous Set/Reset: Example

- JK Flip-Flop with asynchronous set & reset.



IEEE standard graphics symbol for JK-FF with direct set & reset

Function Table

S	R	CLK	J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	Operation
1	1	↑	0	0	0	0	No change
1	1	↑	0	0	1	1	
1	1	↑	0	1	0	0	Reset
1	1	↑	0	1	1	0	
1	1	↑	1	0	0	1	Set
1	1	↑	1	0	1	1	
1	1	↑	1	1	0	1	Complement
1	1	↑	1	1	1	0	
1	1	↓	x	x	x	Q(t)	No change
0	1	x	x	x	x	**1**	**Asynch. Preset**
1	**0**	x	x	x	x	**0**	**Asynch. Clear**
0	0	x	x	x	x	?	Undefined

Independent of CLK

<u>NOTE:</u> Characteristic Table, Characteristic Equation, Execution Table, and State Diagram are the same as for the normal JK Flip-Flop (without direct set & reset).

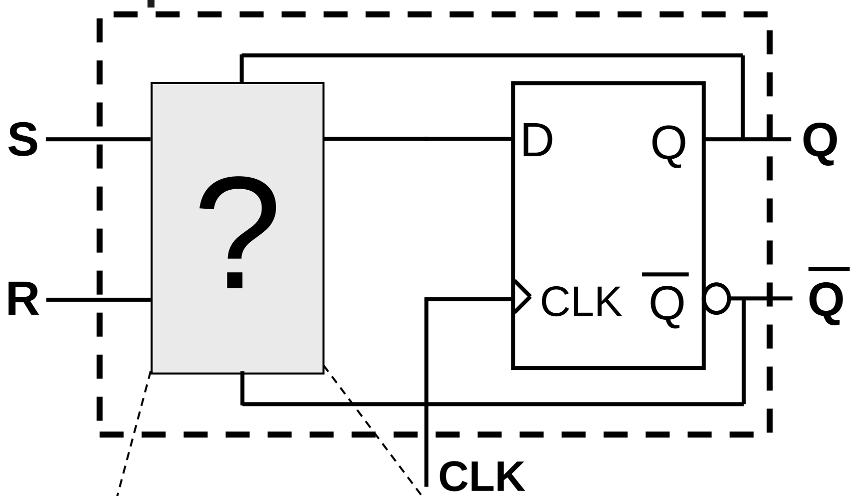
Latches & Flip-Flops

- The Latches are Level-triggered whereas the Flip-Flops are Edge-triggered.
- ***SR*** Latch and ***SR*** Flip-Flop have the same Characteristic Table, Characteristic Equation, Execution Table, and State Diagram.
- The above is valid for the other pairs: ***JK Latch – JK Flip-Flop***, ***D Latch – D Flip-Flop***, ***T Latch – T Flip-Flop***.
- Given a Latch of type ***X*** (***X*** is SR or JK or D or T), any other type of Latch can be designed using ***X***.
- Given a Flip-Flop of type ***X*** (***X*** is SR or JK or D or T), any other type of Flip-Flop can be designed using ***X***.

Design Procedure

- The procedure to design Latches with a given Latch of type X is the same as the procedure to design Flip-Flops with a given Flip-Flop of type X.
- So, I will illustrate the design procedure for Flip-Flops.
- Given ***D*** Flip-Flop, design:
  - ***SR*** Flip-Flop, ***JK*** Flip-Flop, and ***T*** Flip-Flop (see this lecture)
- Given ***SR*** Flip-Flop, design:
  - ***D*** Flip-Flop (see this lecture)
  - ***JK*** Flip-Flop, and ***T*** Flip-Flop (see homework 7)
- Given ***JK*** Flip-Flop, design:
  - ***SR*** Flip-Flop, ***D*** Flip-Flop (see homework 7)
  - ***T*** Flip-Flop (try at home)
- Given ***T*** Flip-Flop, design:
  - ***SR*** Flip-Flop, ***JK*** Flip-Flop, and ***D*** Flip-Flop (try at home)

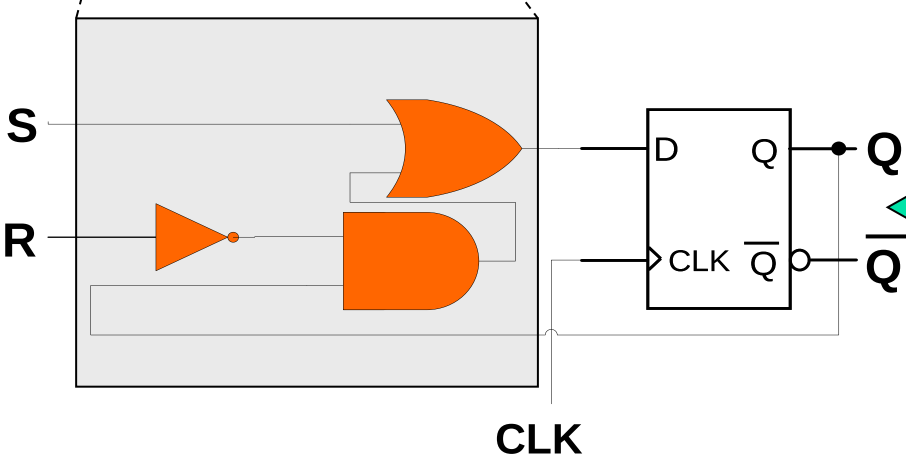
SR Flip-Flop with *D* Flip-Flop

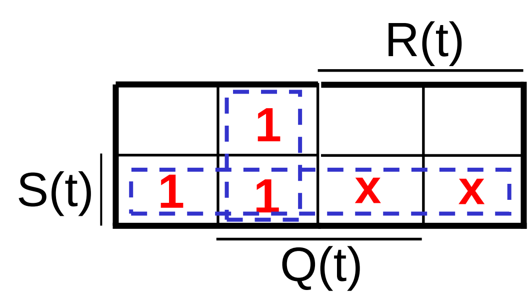


Determine D using the Execution Table for D

Characteristic Table SR

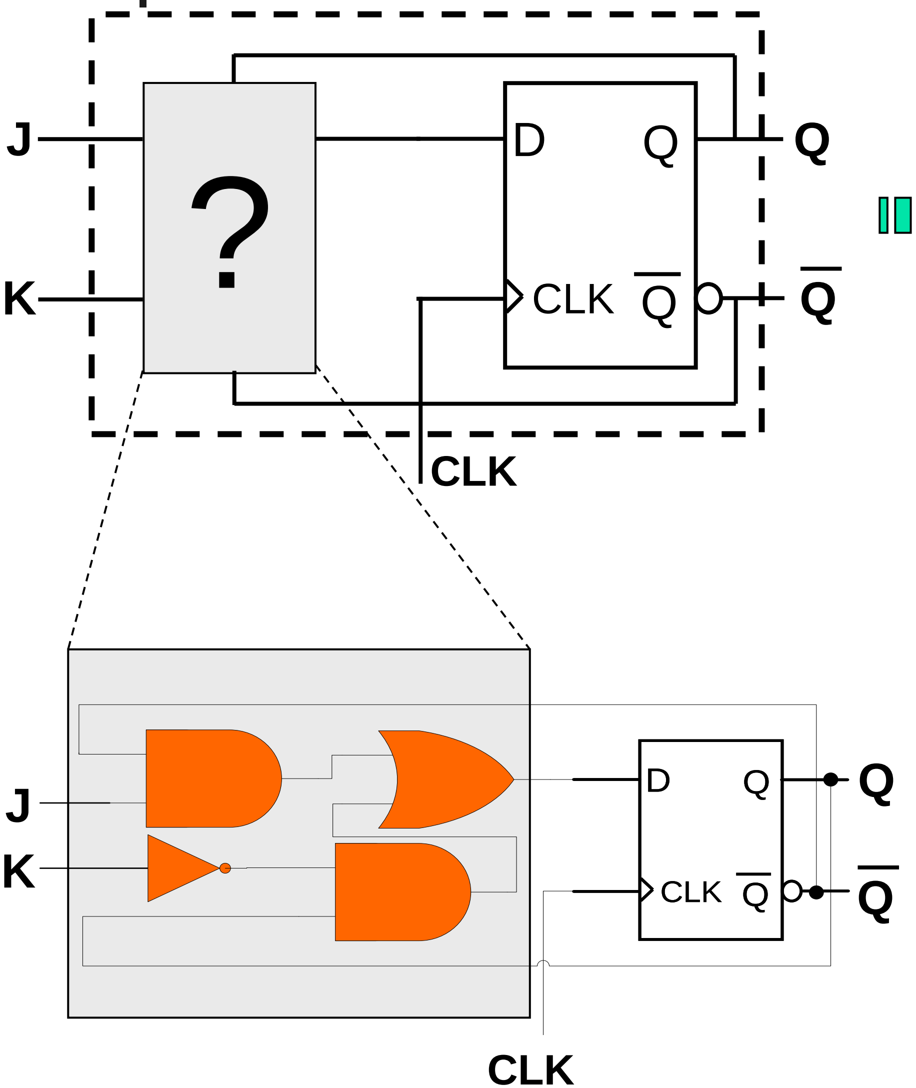
S(t)	R(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	D
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	?	x
1	1	1	?	x





D = S(t) + R(t)’•Q(t)

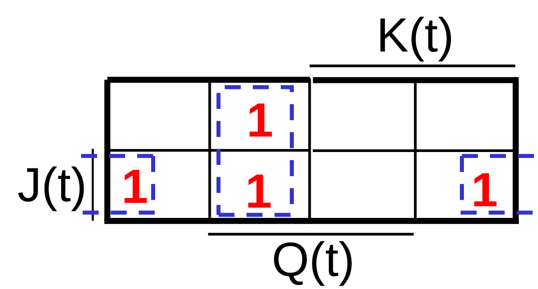
JK Flip-Flop with *D* Flip-Flop



Determine D using the Execution Table for D

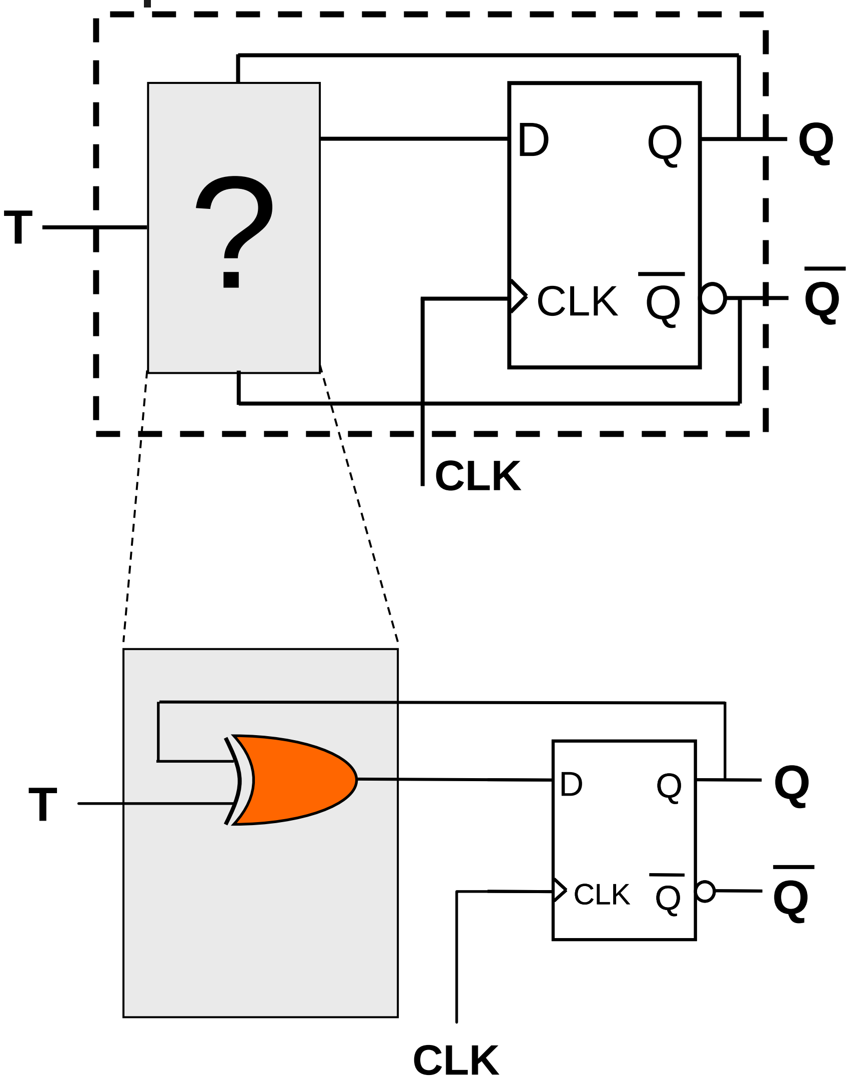
Characteristic Table JK

J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	D
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0



D = J(t)•Q(t)’ + K(t)’•Q(t)

T Flip-Flop with *D* Flip-Flop



Determine D using the Execution Table for D

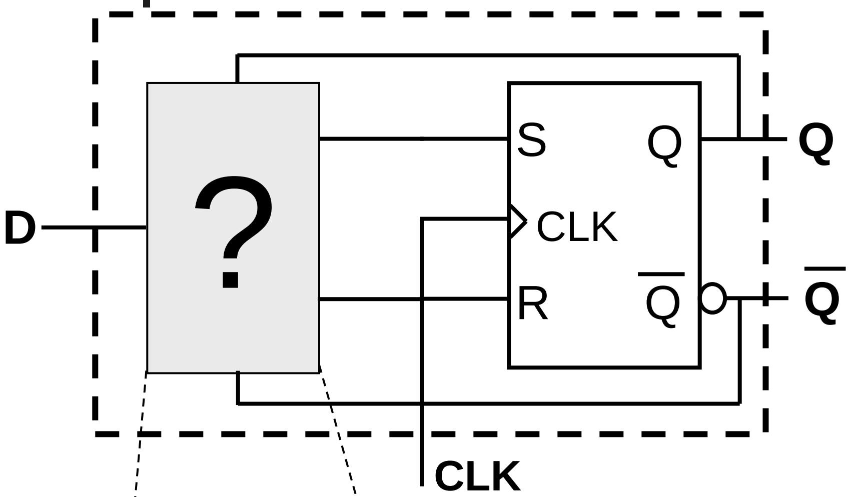
Characteristic Table T

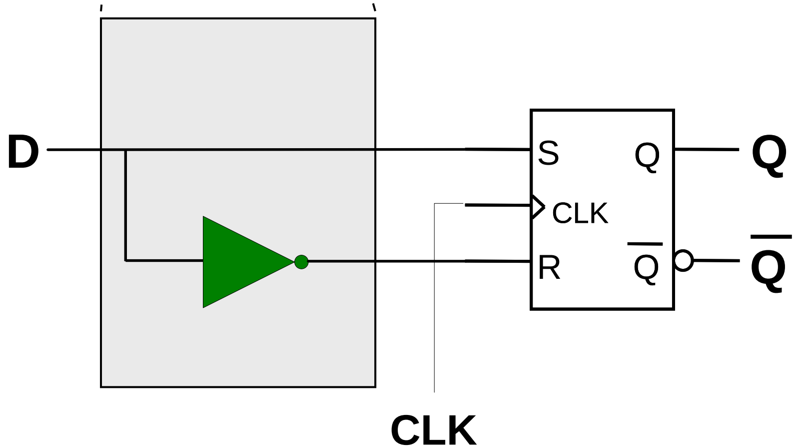
T	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	D
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0

T(t) \ Q(t)		
		1
	1	

$D = T(t) \oplus Q(t)$

D Flip-Flop with *SR* Flip-Flop

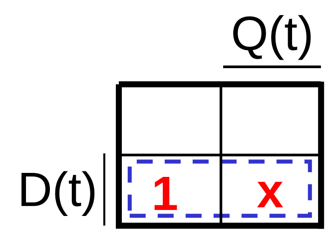




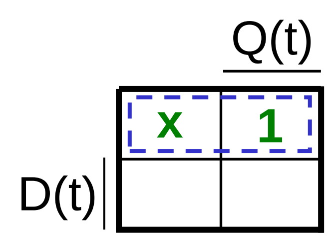
Determine S and R using the Execution Table for SR

Characteristic Table D

D	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	S	R
0	0	0	0	x
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	x	0

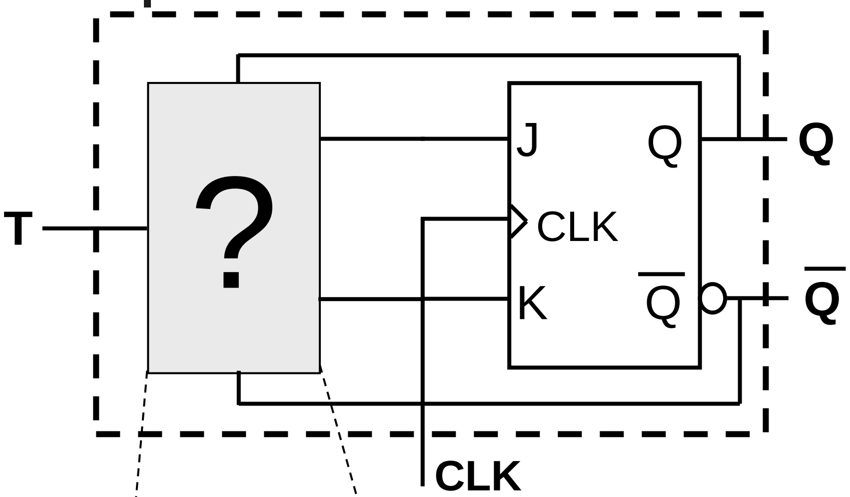


S = D(t)



R = D'(t)

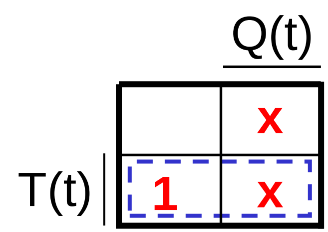
T Flip-Flop with *JK* Flip-Flop



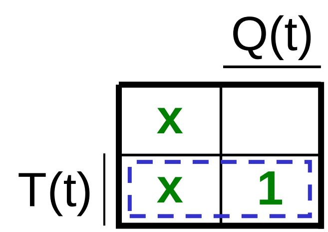
Determine J and K using the Execution Table for JK

Characteristic Table T

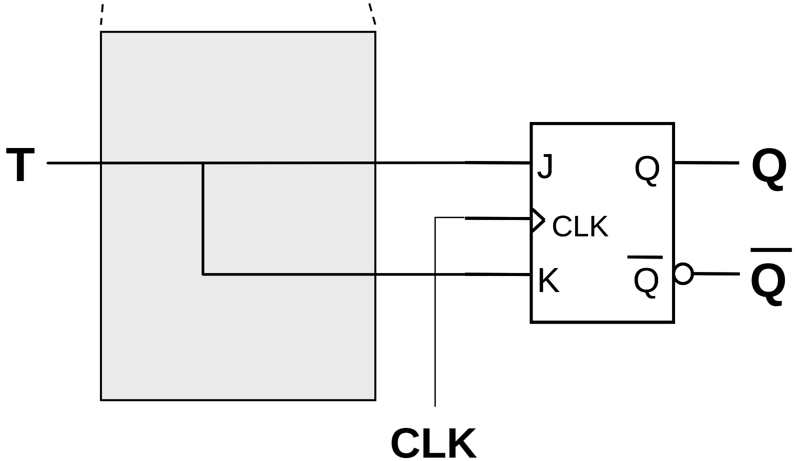
T	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	J	K
0	0	0	0	x
0	1	1	x	0
1	0	1	1	x
1	1	0	x	1



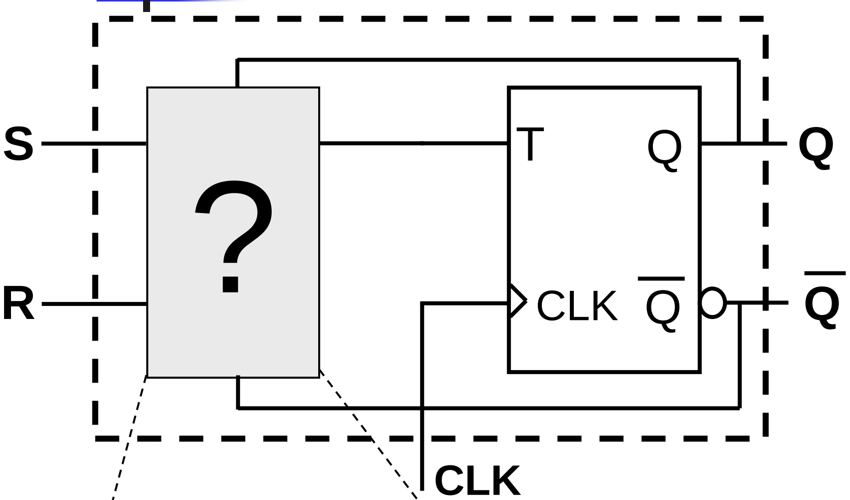
J = T(t)



R = T(t)



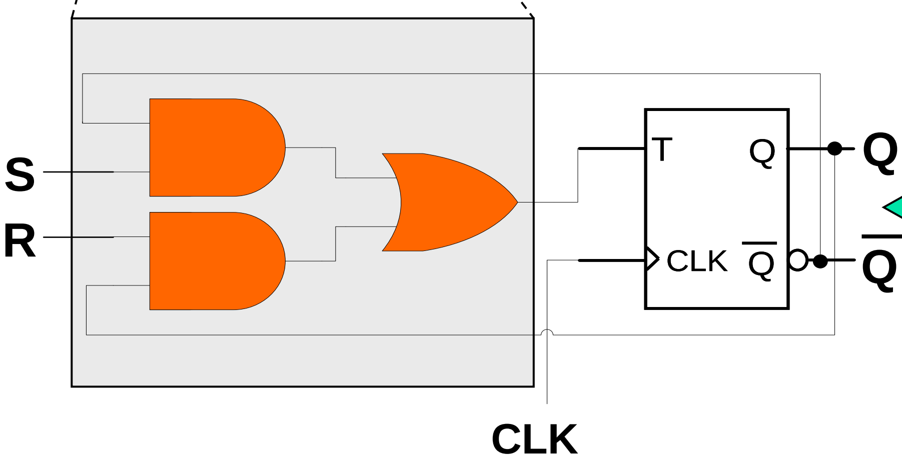
SR Flip-Flop with *T* Flip-Flop

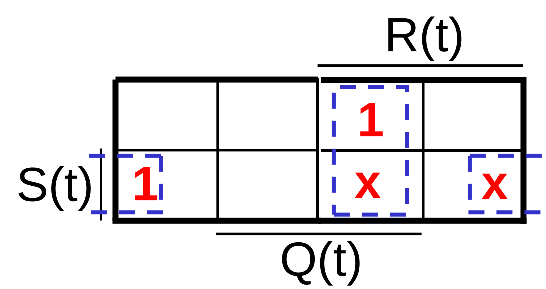


Determine T using the Execution Table for T

Characteristic Table SR

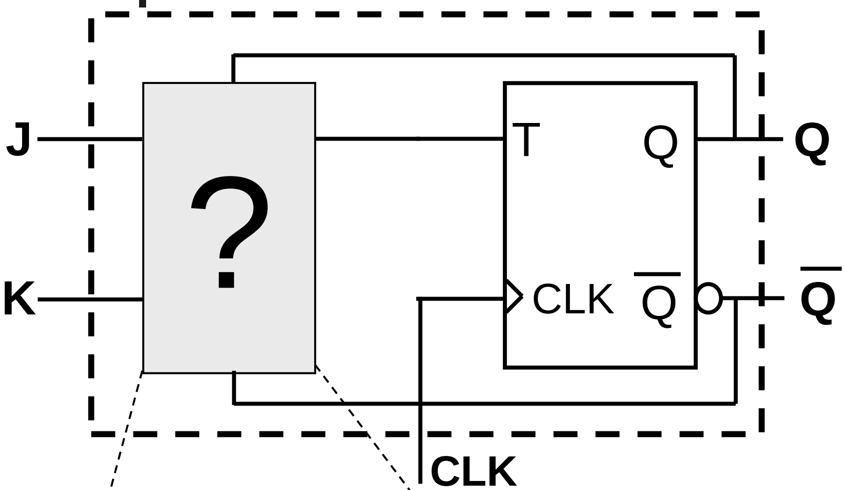
S(t)	R(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	T
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	?	x
1	1	1	?	x





T = S(t)•Q(t)' + R(t)•Q(t)

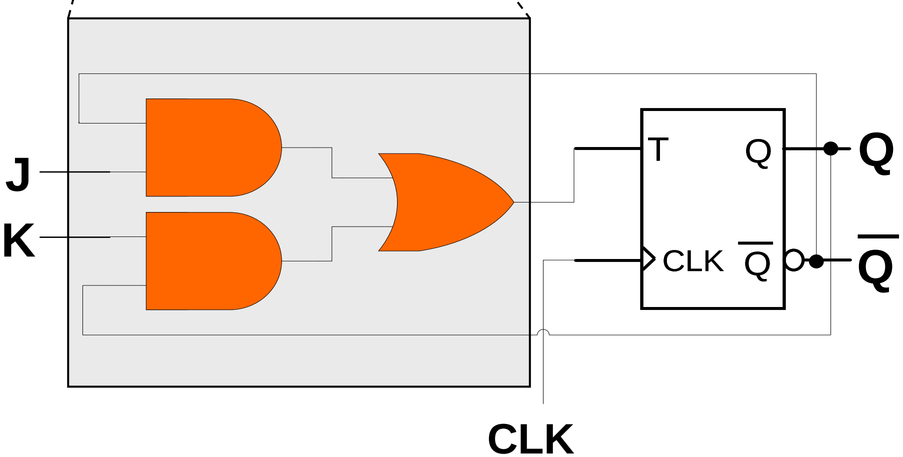
JK Flip-Flop with *T* Flip-Flop

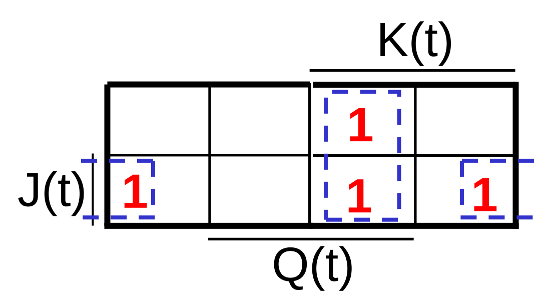


Determine T using the Execution Table for T

Characteristic Table JK

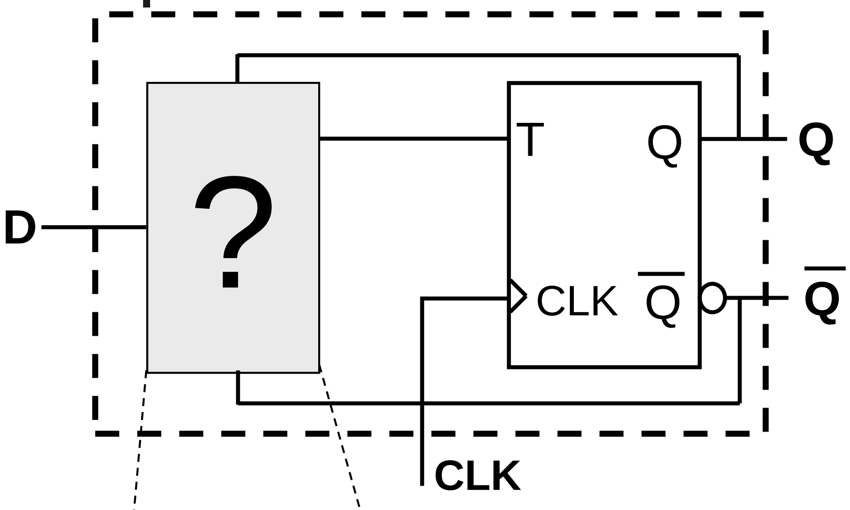
J(t)	K(t)	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	T
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1





T = J(t)•Q(t)' + K(t)•Q(t)

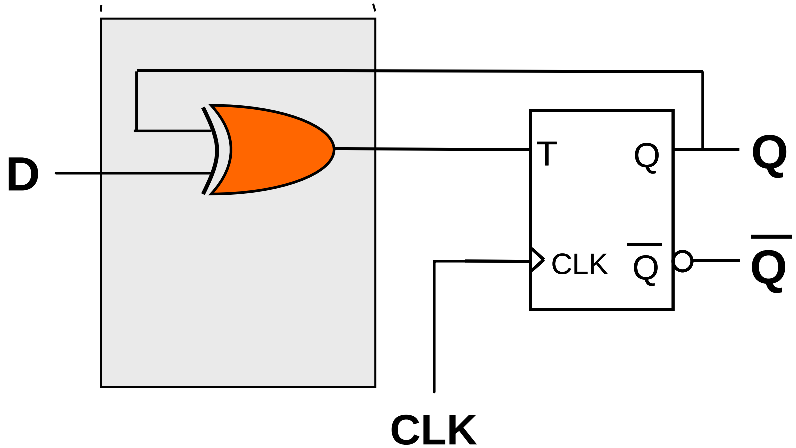
D Flip-Flop with *T* Flip-Flop

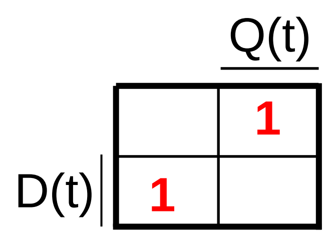


Determine T using the Execution Table for T

Characteristic Table D

D	Q(t)	Q(t+1)	T
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0





$T = D(t) \oplus Q(t)$

Implementing Latches & Flip-Flops

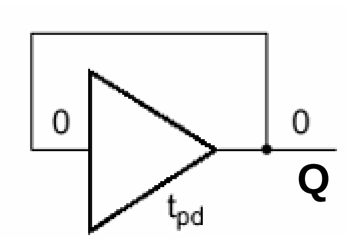
- We have seen so far that we can design any other Latch/Flip-Flop with a given Latch/Flip-Flop.
- To do this we need to implement at least one Latch and one Flip-Flop using gates (transistors).
- Historically, first ***SR Latch*** has been implemented using gates (transistors) – next slides will show you how!
- ***D Latch*** can be implemented using SR Latch (you already know how to do it!).
- ***D Flip-Flop*** can be implemented using SR Latch and D Latch - next slides will show you how!
- Given D Latch we can implement JK Latch and T Latch (you already know how to do it!).
- Given D Flip-Flop we can implement SR, JK, and T Flip-Flops (you already know how to do it!).

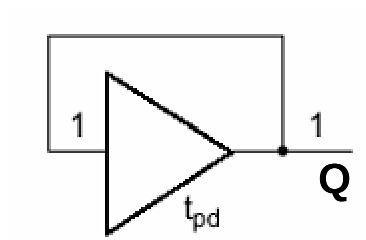
What exactly is storage (memory)?

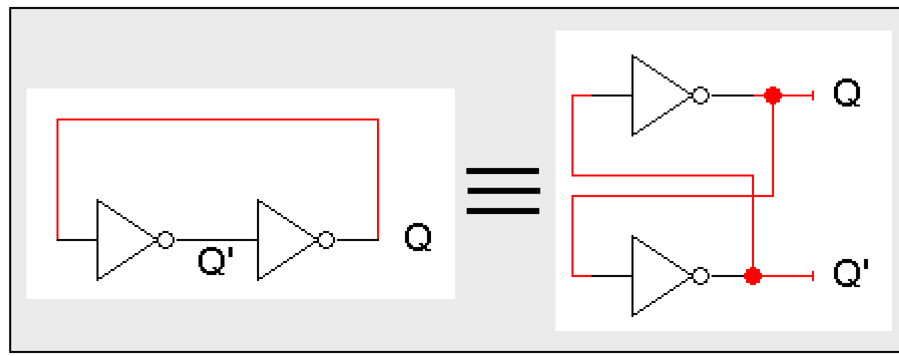
- A memory should have at least three properties.
  1. It should be able to hold a value.
  2. You should be able to *read* the value that was stored.
  3. You should be able to *change* the value that is stored.
- We'll start with the simplest case, a one-bit memory.
  1. It should be able to hold a single bit, 0 or 1.
  2. You should be able to read the bit that was saved.
  3. You should be able to change the value. Since there's only a single bit, there are only two choices:
     - Set the bit to 1
     - Reset, or clear, the bit to 0.

The Basic Idea of a Storage Element

- How can a circuit "remember" anything, when it's just a bunch of gates that produce outputs according to the inputs?
- The basic idea is to make a loop, so the circuit outputs are also inputs.
- Here is one initial attempt:



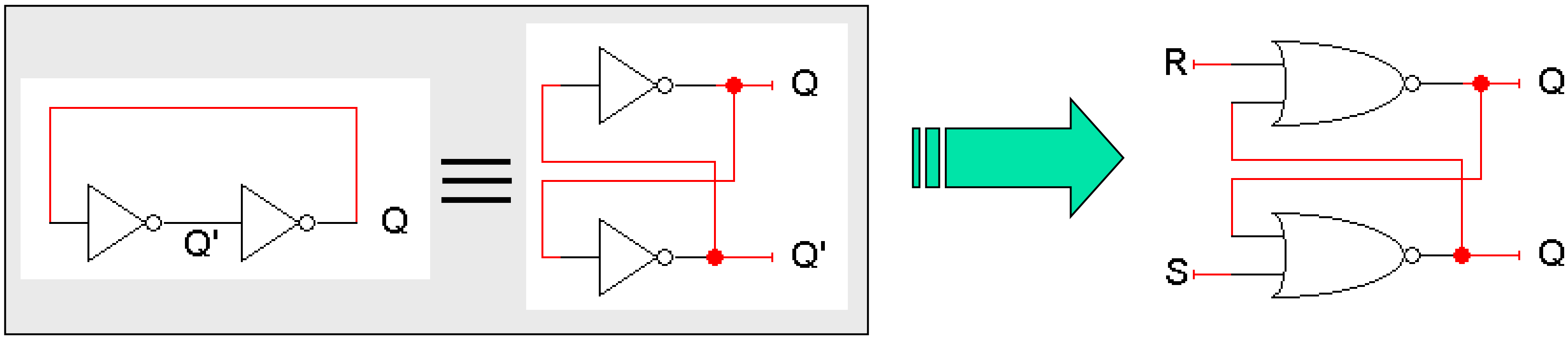




- Does this satisfy the properties of storage?
  - These circuits "remember" Q, because its value never changes. (Similarly, Q' never changes either.)
  - We can also "read" Q, by attaching a probe or another circuit.
  - But we can not *change* Q! There are no external inputs here, so we can not control whether Q=1 or Q=0.

SR Latch Design using Logic Gates

- Let us use NOR gates instead of inverters.
- The circuit is called SR latch. It has two inputs S and R, which will let us control the outputs Q and Q'.



- Here Q and Q' feed back into the circuit. They are not only outputs, they are also inputs!
- To figure out how Q and Q' change, we have to look at not only the inputs S and R, but also the *current* values of Q and Q':

$$Q_{next} = (R + Q'_{current})'$$

$$Q'_{next} = (S + Q_{current})'$$

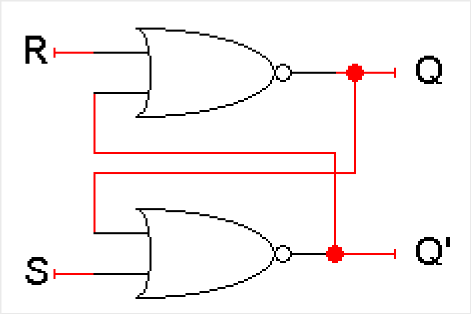
- Let's see how different input values for S and R affect this circuit.

Storing a Value: SR = 00

- What if S = 0 and R = 0?
- The equations on the right reduce to:

$$Q_{next} = (0 + Q'_{current})' = Q_{current}$$
$$Q'_{next} = (0 + Q_{current})' = Q'_{current}$$

- So, when SR = 00, then $Q_{next} = Q_{current}$. Whatever value Q has, it keeps.
- This is exactly what we need to store values in the latch.



$$Q_{next} = (R + Q'_{current})'$$
$$Q'_{next} = (S + Q_{current})'$$

Setting The Latch: SR = 10

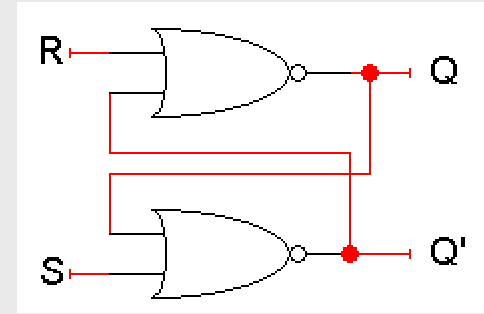
- What if S = 1 and R = 0?
- Since S = 1, Q'_{next} is 0, *regardless* of $Q_{current}$:

  $$Q'_{next} = (1 + Q_{current})' = 0$$

- Then, this new value of Q' goes into the top NOR gate, along with R = 0.

  $$Q_{next} = (0 + 0)' = 1$$

- So when SR = 10, then $Q'_{next} = 0$ and $Q_{next} = 1$.

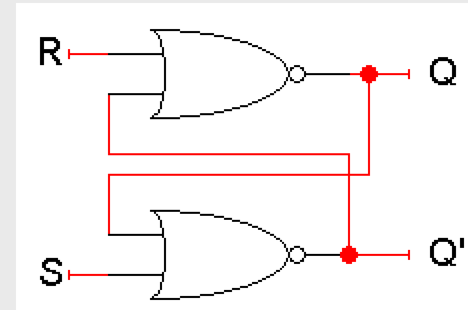


$Q_{next} = (R + Q'_{current})'$
$Q'_{next} = (S + Q_{current})'$

- This is how you set the latch to 1. The S input stands for "set."
- Notice that it can take up to two steps (two gate delays) from the time S becomes 1 to the time Q_{next} becomes 1.
- But once Q_{next} becomes 1, the outputs will stop changing. This is a stable state.

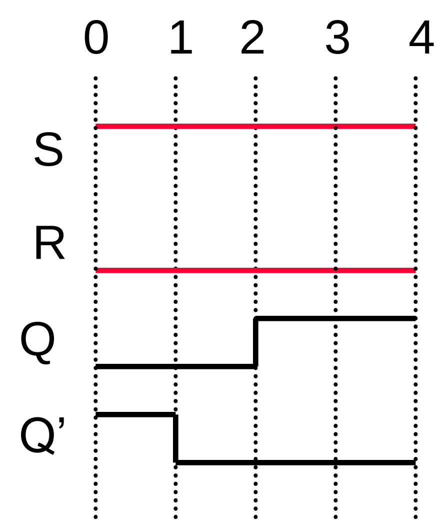
Latch Delays

- Timing diagrams are especially useful in understanding how circuits work.
- Here is a diagram which shows an example of how our latch outputs change with inputs SR=10.
  0. Suppose that initially, Q = 0 and Q’ = 1.
  1. Since S=1, Q’ will change from 1 to 0 after one NOR-gate delay (marked by vertical lines in the diagram for clarity).
  2. This change in Q’, along with R=0, causes Q to become 1 after another gate delay.
  3. The latch then stabilizes until S or R change again.



$Q_{next} = (R + Q'_{current})'$

$Q'_{next} = (S + Q_{current})'$



Resetting The Latch: SR = 01

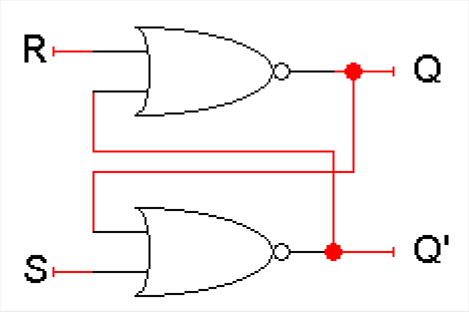
- What if S = 0 and R = 1?
- Since R = 1, Q_{next} is 0, *regardless* of $Q_{current}$:

  $$Q_{next} = (1 + Q'_{current})' = 0$$

- Then, this new value of Q goes into the bottom NOR gate, where S = 0.

  $$Q'_{next} = (0 + 0)' = 1$$

- So when SR = 01, then Q_{next} = 0 and Q'_{next} = 1.
- This is how you reset, or clear, the latch to 0. The R input stands for "reset."
- Again, it can take two gate delays before a change in R propagates to the output Q'_{next}.



$$Q_{next} = (R + Q'_{current})'$$
$$Q'_{next} = (S + Q_{current})'$$

What about SR = 11?

- Both Q_{next} and Q'_{next} will become 0.
- This contradicts the assumption that Q and Q' are always complements.
- Another problem is what happens if we then make S = 0 and R = 0 together.

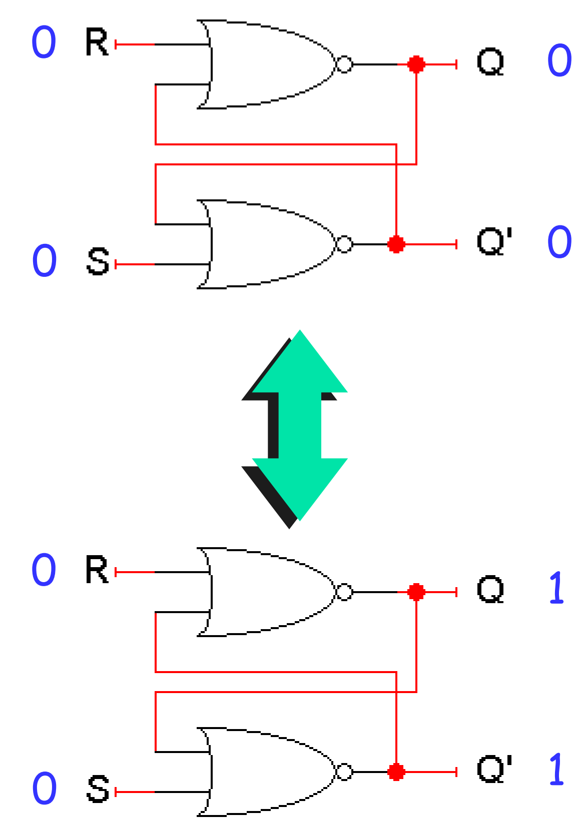
$$Q_{next} = (0 + 0)' = 1$$
$$Q'_{next} = (0 + 0)' = 1$$

- But these new values go back into the NOR gates, and in the next step we get:

$$Q_{next} = (0 + 1)' = 0$$
$$Q'_{next} = (0 + 1)' = 0$$

- The circuit enters an infinite loop, where Q and Q' cycle between 0 and 1 forever.
- This is actually the worst case, but the moral is do not ever set SR=11!

$$Q_{next} = (R + Q'_{current})'$$
$$Q'_{next} = (S + Q_{current})'$$

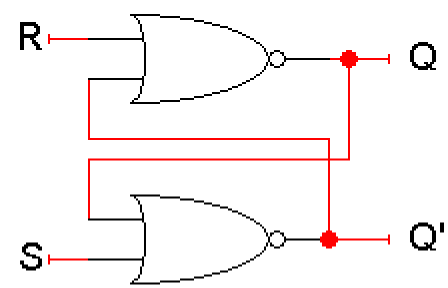


SR latch: Summary

- SR latch is indeed 1-bit memory. Why?
  - We can store the present value
  - We can set it to 1
  - We can reset it to 0

S	R	Q
0	0	No change
0	1	0 (reset)
1	0	1 (set)
1	1	Undefined!

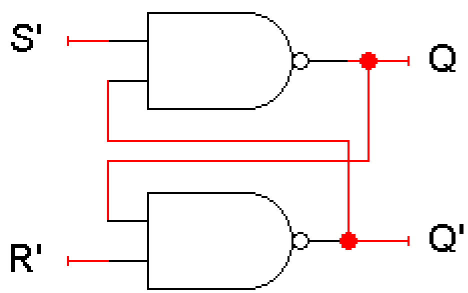
- SR latch is a simple asynchronous sequential circuit. Why?
  - It is made of gates with feed-back loops



- The output Q represents the data stored in the latch. It is sometimes called the state of the latch.

S'R' latch Design using Logic Gates

- There are several varieties of latches.
- You can use NAND instead of NOR gates to get a S'R' latch.

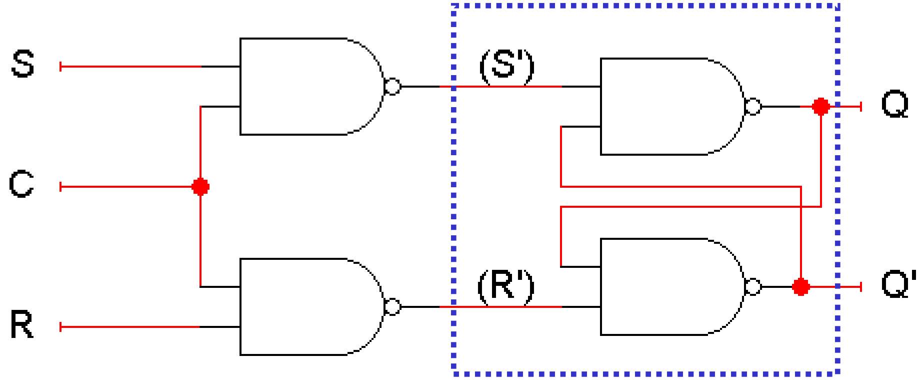


S'	R'	Q
1	1	No change
1	0	0 (reset)
0	1	1 (set)
0	0	Undefined!

- This is just like an SR latch, but with inverted inputs, as you can see from the table.
- You can derive this table by writing equations for the outputs in terms of the inputs and the current state, just as we did for the SR latch.

SR Latch with a Control Input

- Here is SR latch with a control input C. It is based on an S'R' latch. The additional gates generate the S' and R' signals, based on inputs S and R and C ("control").

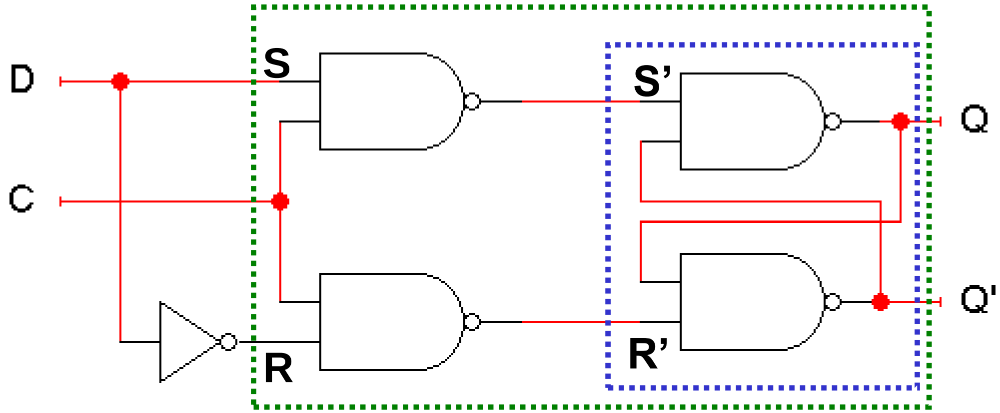


C	S	R	S'	R'	Q
0	x	x	1	1	No change
1	0	0	1	1	No change
1	0	1	1	0	0 (reset)
1	1	0	0	1	1 (set)
1	1	1	0	0	Undefined

- Notice the hierarchical design!
  - The dotted blue box is the S'R' latch from the previous slide.
  - The additional NAND gates are simply used to generate the correct inputs for the S'R' latch.
- The control input acts just like an enable.

D Latch Design using Logic Gates

- Finally, a D latch is based on an SR latch. The additional inverter generates the R signal, based on input D (“data”).
  - When C = 0, S’ and R’ are both 1, so the state Q does not change.
  - When C = 1, the latch output Q will equal the input D.
- No more messing with one input for set and another input for reset!



C	D	Q
0	x	No change
1	0	0
1	1	1

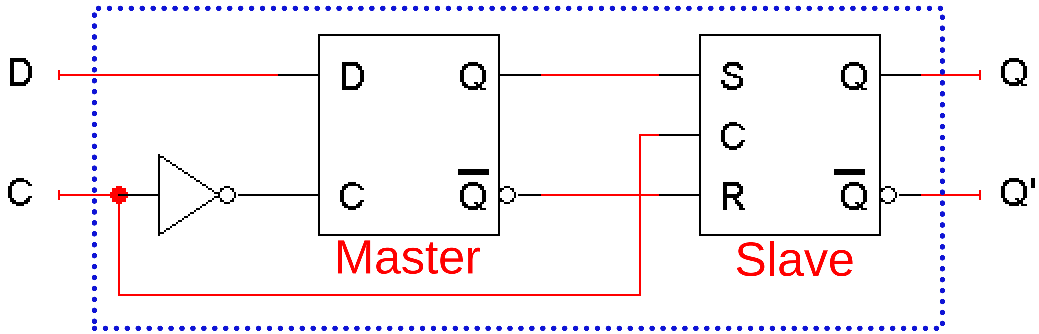
- Also, this latch has no “bad” input combinations to avoid. Any of the four possible assignments to C and D are valid.

Latches: Behaviour & Issues

- Level triggered
- Latches are "transparent", i.e., any change on the inputs is seen at the outputs immediately.
- This causes synchronization problems! (not recommended for use in synchronous designs)
- Solution: use latches to create **Flip-Flops** that can respond (update) ONLY at SPECIFIC times (instead of ANY time).
- The specific times are the rising or falling edge of a clock signal.
- Thus, **Flip-Flops** are Edge triggered and used in synchronous design.

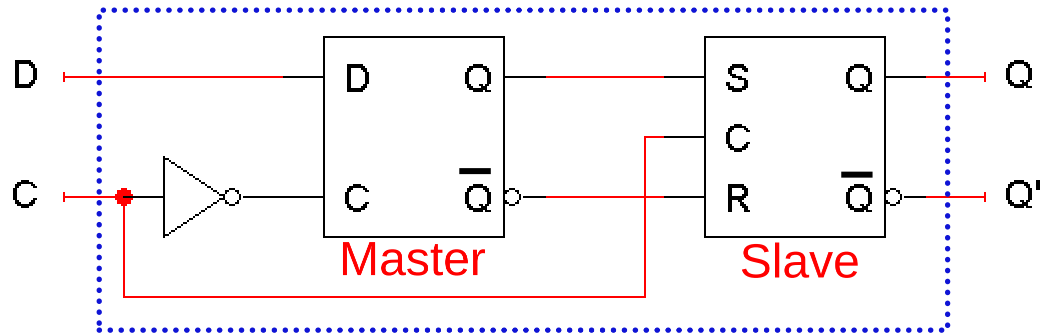
D Flip-Flop Design using Latches

- Here is the internal structure of a D flip-flop.
  - The flip-flop inputs are C and D, and the outputs are Q and Q'.
  - The D latch on the left is the master, while the SR latch on the right is called the slave.



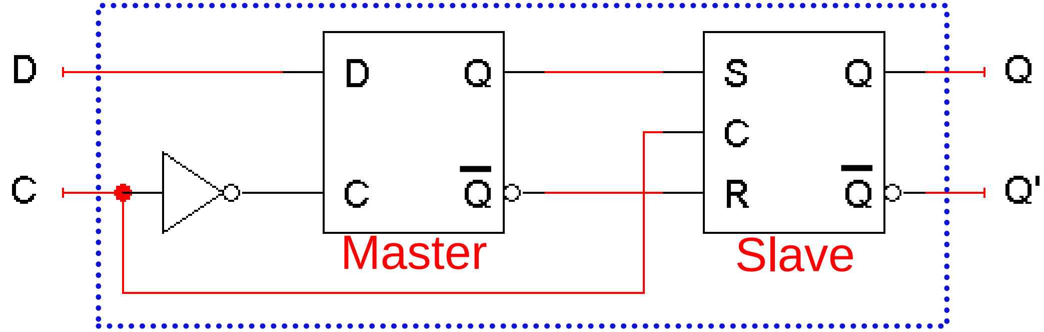
- Note the layout here (Master-Slave structure).
  - The flip-flop input D is connected directly to the master latch.
  - The master latch output goes to the slave.
  - The flip-flop outputs come directly from the slave latch.

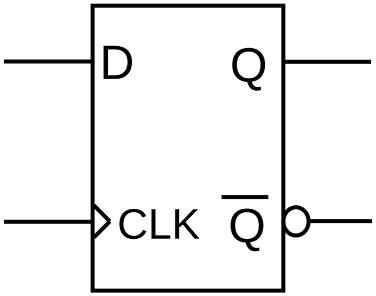
D Flip-Flop Behavior



- The D flip-flop's control input C enables *either* the D latch or the SR latch, but not both.
- When C = 0:
  - The master D latch is enabled. Whenever D changes, the master's output changes too.
  - The slave is disabled, so the D latch output has no effect on it. Thus, the slave just maintains the flip-flop's current state.
- As soon as C becomes 1:
  - The master is disabled. Its output will be the *last* D input value seen just before C became 1.
  - Any subsequent changes to the D input while C = 1 have no effect on the master latch, which is now disabled.
  - The slave latch is enabled. Its state changes to reflect the master's output.

D Flip-Flop Behavior (cont.)





- Based on the behavior described in previous slide we conclude that:
  - The flip-flop output Q changes *only* at the rising edge of C.
  - The change is based on the flip-flop input value that was present right at the rising edge of the clock signal.
- Thus, this is called a rising edge-triggered flip-flop.
- How do we get a falling edge-triggered flip-flop?