

## Digital Design

(a) Consider the following combinational circuit implementing the parity check on 8 inputs  $x_1, \dots, x_8$



- What is the total number of tests to detect stuck-at-1 logic fault on input line  $x_1$  ?
- What is the total number of tests to detect stuck-at-1 logic fault on input line  $x_8$  ?
- Consider the following 'complex' fault model: single stuck-at-1 fault can occur *either* on line  $x_1$  *or* on line  $x_8$ . What is the total number of tests to detect this 'complex' logic fault ?
- Consider the following 'complex' fault model: single stuck-at-1 fault can occur on **both** lines  $x_1$  and  $x_8$ . What is the total number of tests to detect this 'complex' logic fault ?

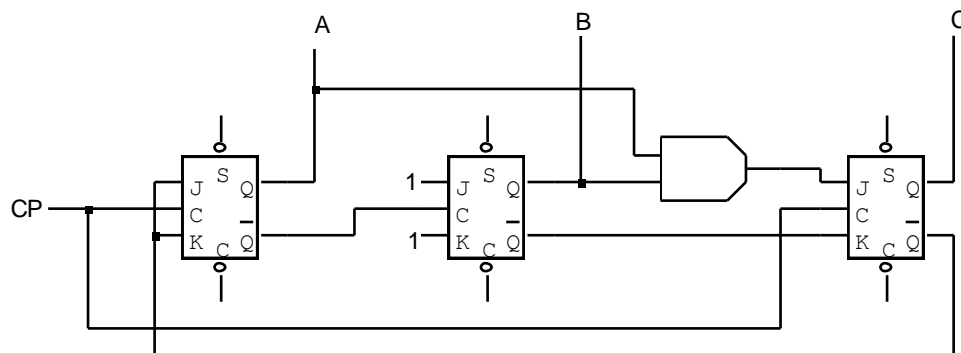
### SOLUTION

- (i) input  $x_1$  should be set to  $x_1 = 0$  and all other inputs can assume  $2^{**7}$  different values  $\rightarrow$  total number of tests is  $2^{**7}$
- (ii) input  $x_8$  should be set to  $x_8 = 0$  and all other inputs can assume  $2^{**7}$  different values  $\rightarrow$  total number of tests is  $2^{**7}$
- (iii) inputs  $x_1$  and  $x_8$  should be set to  $x_1 x_8 = 00$  and all other inputs can assume  $2^{**6}$  different values  $\rightarrow$  total number of tests is  $2^{**6}$
- (iv) there are no tests to detect this fault.

*Grading:* 0.5 pts for each part (i) – (iv)

(b) Consider the ripple counter shown below. Assume that all flip-flops are positive edge-triggered. Show the transition diagram for this counter, and clearly show the transition states. Determine the counting sequence for this ripple counter assuming the initial state 000. Is this counter self-starting?

Note: the counter is self-starting if the states in the counting sequence can be reached from any other state in the transition diagram.

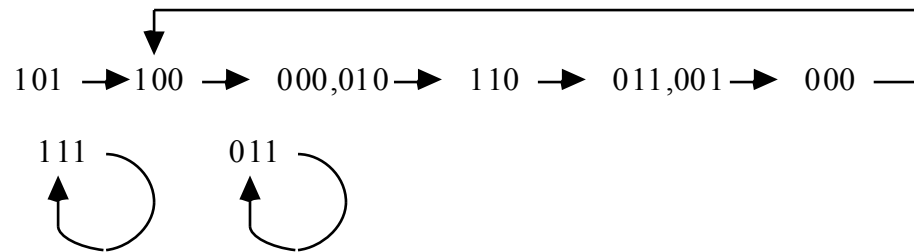


## SOLUTION

### Operation table:

- A is toggled when CP goes positive and C=0.
- B is toggled when A goes from 1 to 0.
- C is clocked when CP goes positive;  
it is set when ABC=11-, cleared when ABC=-0-, and unchanged when ABC=01-.

The complete transition diagram is shown below:



Assuming the initial state 000, the counting sequence (of stable states) is:

000 → 100 → 010 → 110 → 001 → back to 000

Transition states are indicated in red color:

000 → 100 → 000 → 010 → 110 → 011 → 001 → back to 000

The counter is NOT self-starting.

*Grading:* 2 pts total.

Points Breakdown:

- Transition diagram + operation table ~ 1.5 pts
- counting sequence ~ 0.25 pts
- self-starting question ~ 0.25pts