

# ECED2200 – DIGITAL CIRCUITS

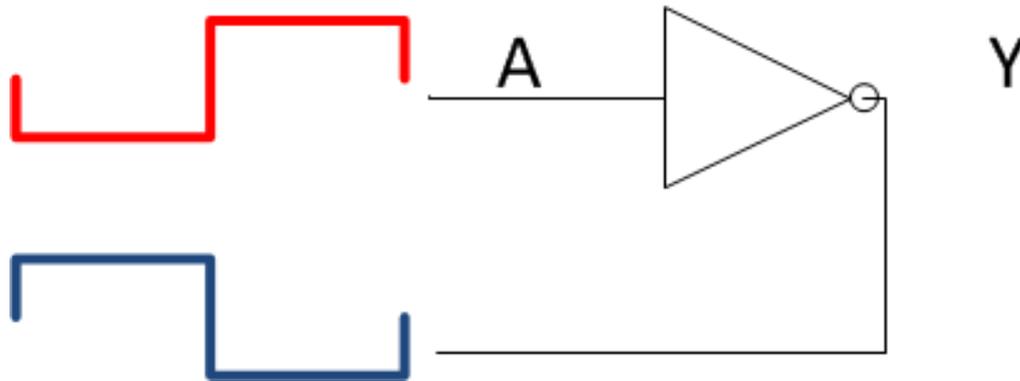
## Time Response & Hazards

# GENERAL NOTES

- See updates to these slides: [www.newae.com/teaching](http://www.newae.com/teaching)
- These slides licensed under '[Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)'
- These slides are not the complete course – they are extended in-class
- You will find the following references useful, see [www.newae.com/teaching](http://www.newae.com/teaching) for more information/links:
  - The book “Bebop to the Boolean Boogie” which is available to Dalhousie Students
  - Course notes (covers almost everything we will discuss in class)
  - Various websites such as e.g.: [www.play-hookey.com](http://www.play-hookey.com)
  - The book “Contemporary Logic Design”, which was used in previous iterations of the class and you may have already

# TIME RESPONSE OF GATES

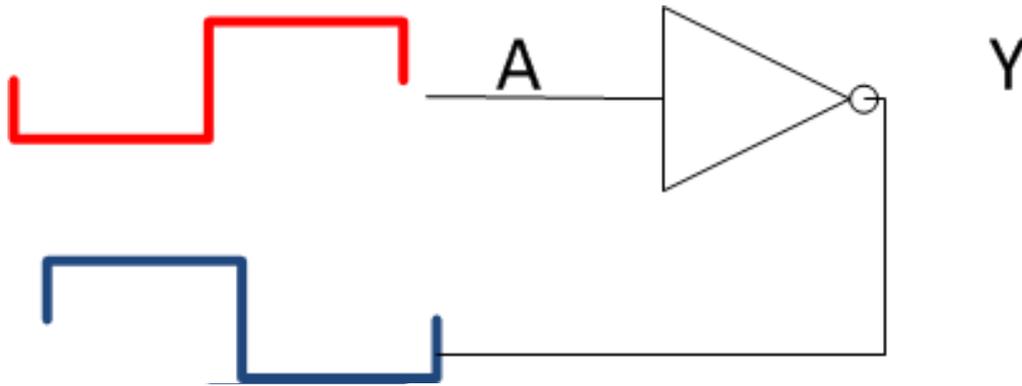
# NOT GATE



$$Y = \overline{A}$$

$A$	$Y$
0	1
1	0

# NOT GATE



$$Y = \overline{A}$$

A	Y
0	1
1	0



# TYPICAL VALUES

74F00:

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	LIMITS						UNIT	
			$V_{CC} = +5.0V$ $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $C_L = 50pF, R_L = 500\Omega$			$V_{CC} = +5.0V \pm 10\%$ $T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}C \text{ to } +70^{\circ}C$ $C_L = 50pF, R_L = 500\Omega$		$V_{CC} = +5.0V \pm 10\%$ $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$ $C_L = 50pF, R_L = 500\Omega$		
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN		MAX
$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$	Propagation delay Dna, Dnb to $\bar{Q}n$	Waveform 1	2.4 2.0	3.7 3.2	5.0 4.3	2.4 2.0	6.0 5.3	2.0 1.5	6.5 6.0	ns

74HC00:

$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nA, nB to nY; see <a href="#">Figure 6</a>	[1]						
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 V$	-	25	-	115	135	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 V$	-	9	-	23	27	ns	
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 V; C_L = 15 pF$	-	7	-	-	-	ns	

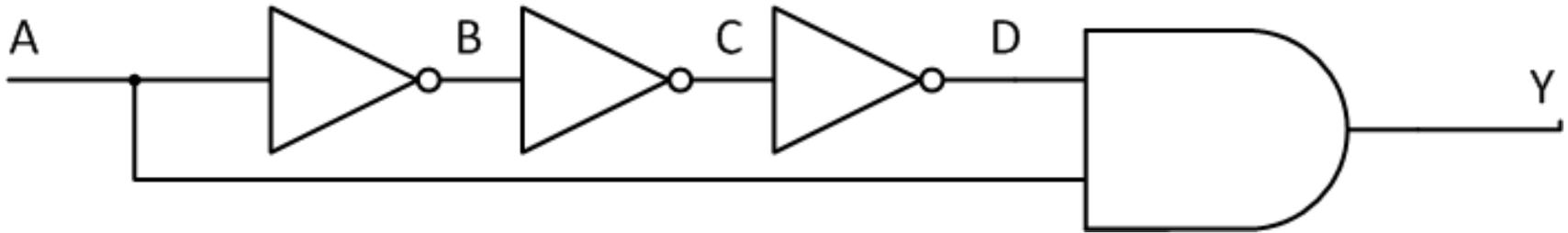
74LS00:

AC CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit	Test Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
$t_{PLH}$	Turn-Off Delay, Input to Output		9.0	15	ns	$V_{CC} = 5.0 V$ $C_L = 15 pF$
$t_{PHL}$	Turn-On Delay, Input to Output		10	15	ns	

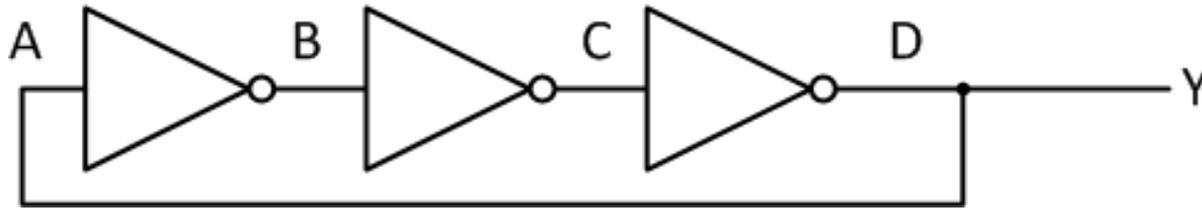
# USEFUL GATE DELAYS

# PULSE SHAPER



A									
B									
C									
D									
Y									

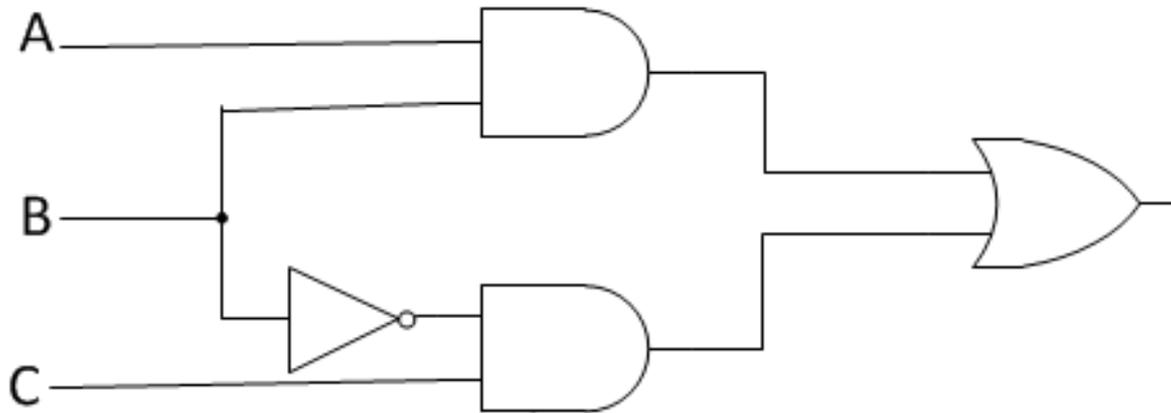
# RING OSCILLATOR



<b>A</b>									
<b>B</b>									
<b>C</b>									
<b>D</b>									
<b>Y</b>									

# NOT-SO-USEFUL GATE DELAYS

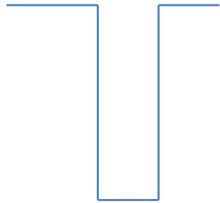
# GLITCHES



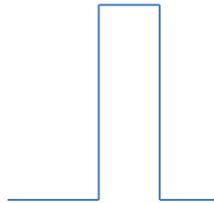
# HAZARDS

- Circuits with *potential for a glitch* have a hazard

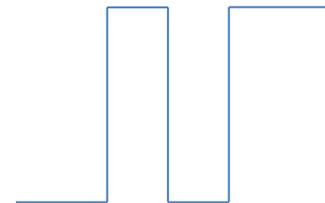
# TYPES OF HAZARDS



Static 1-Hazard



Static 0-Hazard



Dynamic Hazard

# WHAT CREATES HAZARDS?

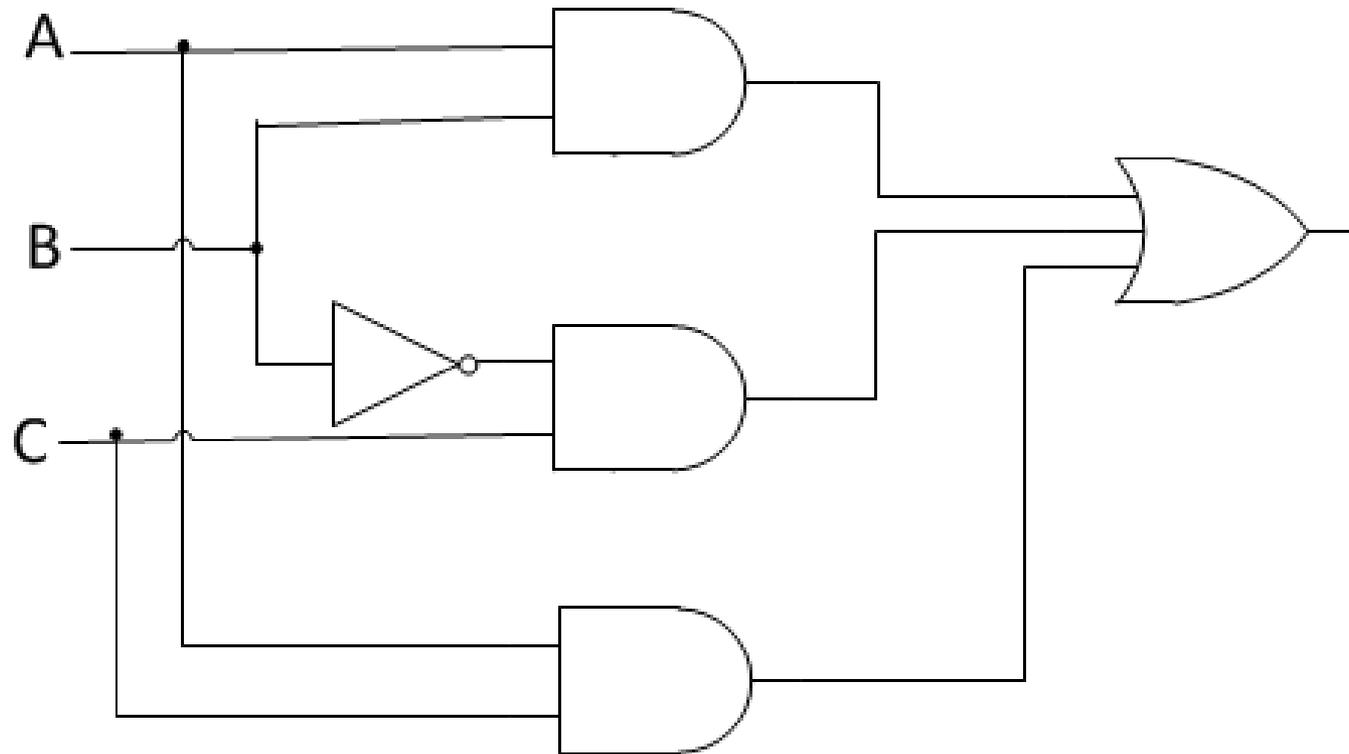
- Single-bit (variable) input changes only!

# ANALYZING HAZARDS & FIXING THEM

$f = A \cdot B + \bar{B} \cdot C$

	A	B						
C	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
0			$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}$	$A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}$	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$		
1			$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C$	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C$	$A \cdot B \cdot C$	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C$		

# HAZARD FREE FORM



# OTHER HAZARDS?

In two-level networks (assuming complements are available) synthesized in sum-of-product form, removal of state 1-hazard means static 0-hazards and dynamic hazards also removed.

# MULTILEVEL HAZARDS

1. Simplify using some basic Boolean laws to get to two-level form
  - CANNOT use complement laws or simplification laws derived from it
2. Using K-Map derive hazard-free form
3. Do not convert back into multilevel form – difficult to remove dynamic hazards

# EXAMPLE

$$f = A \cdot B \cdot C + (A + D) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{C})$$

$$f = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \bar{A} + A \cdot \bar{C} + D \cdot \bar{A} + D \cdot \bar{C}$$

# EXAMPLE

$$f = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \bar{A} + A \cdot \bar{C} + D \cdot \bar{A} + D \cdot \bar{C}$$

		A B					
		0 0	0 1	1 1	1 0		
C D	0 0	$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D}$	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D}$	$A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D}$	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D}$		
	0 1	$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D$	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D$	$A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D$	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D$		
1 1	1 1	$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C \cdot D$	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C \cdot D$		
	1 0	$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C \cdot \bar{D}$	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \bar{D}$	$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \bar{D}$	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C \cdot \bar{D}$		

# REFERENCES

See class notes “Hazards”