

#### SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

#### DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

19ECB231 – DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

Modulo N Counter/ 19ECB231/ DIGITAL ELECTRONICS/P.Umamaheswari /AP/ECE/SNSCT II YEAR/ III SEMESTER

UNIT 3 – SEQUENTIAL CIRCUITS

TOPIC - Modulo n Counters



#### **Modulus Counter (MOD-N Counter)**



The 2-bit counter is called as MOD-4 counter and 3-bit counter is called as MOD-8 counter. So in general, an n-bit counter is called as modulo-N counter. Where, MOD number = 2n.

- 2-bit up or down (MOD-4)
- 3-bit up or down (MOD-8)
- 4-bit up or down (MOD-16)





Step 1: Find number of flip-flops required to build the counter.

Flip-flops required are :  $2^n \ge N$ .

Here N = 6 : n = 3

i.e. Three flip-flops are required.

Step 2: Write an excitation table for JK flip-flop.

Q <sub>n</sub>	Q <sub>n+1</sub>	J	K
0	0	0	х
0	1	1	х
1	0	х	1
1	1	Х	0





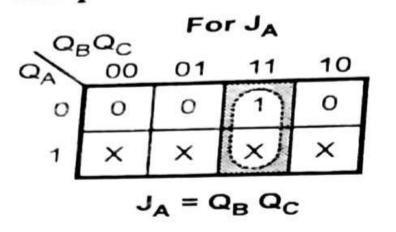
Step 3: Determine the transition table.

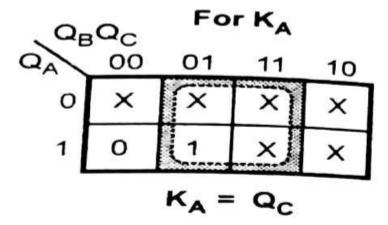
Р	Present state Next state			Flip-flop inputs							
QA	Q <sub>B</sub>	Qc	Q <sub>A+1</sub>	Q <sub>B+1</sub>	Q <sub>C+1</sub>	JA	KA	J <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub>	Jc	Kc
0	0	0	0	M		-	×	0	×	1	x
	,	<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>	0	1	0	-	1	×	×	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	X	<u> </u>	0	1	x
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	×	×	-	-	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	×	×	1	X	<del>                                     </del>
1	0	0	1	0	1	x	0	0	x	1	×
1	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	О	×	×	1
1	1	0	х	x	x	x	x	х	x	x	x
1	1	1	x	х	x	х	x	х	x	×	×

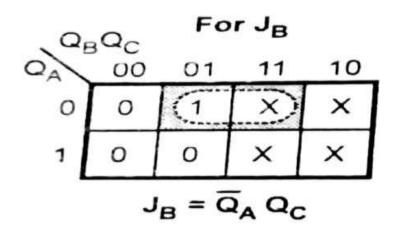


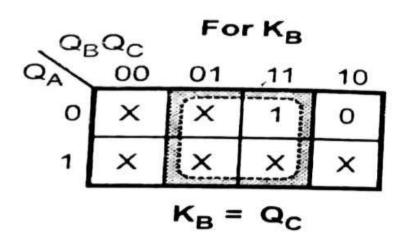


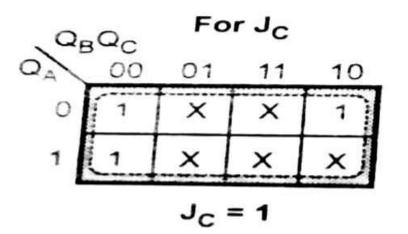
Step 4: K-map simplification for flip-flop inputs.

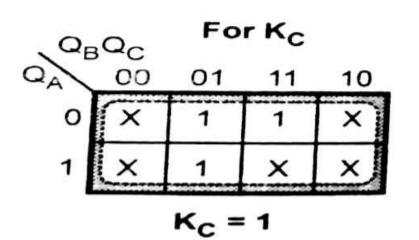








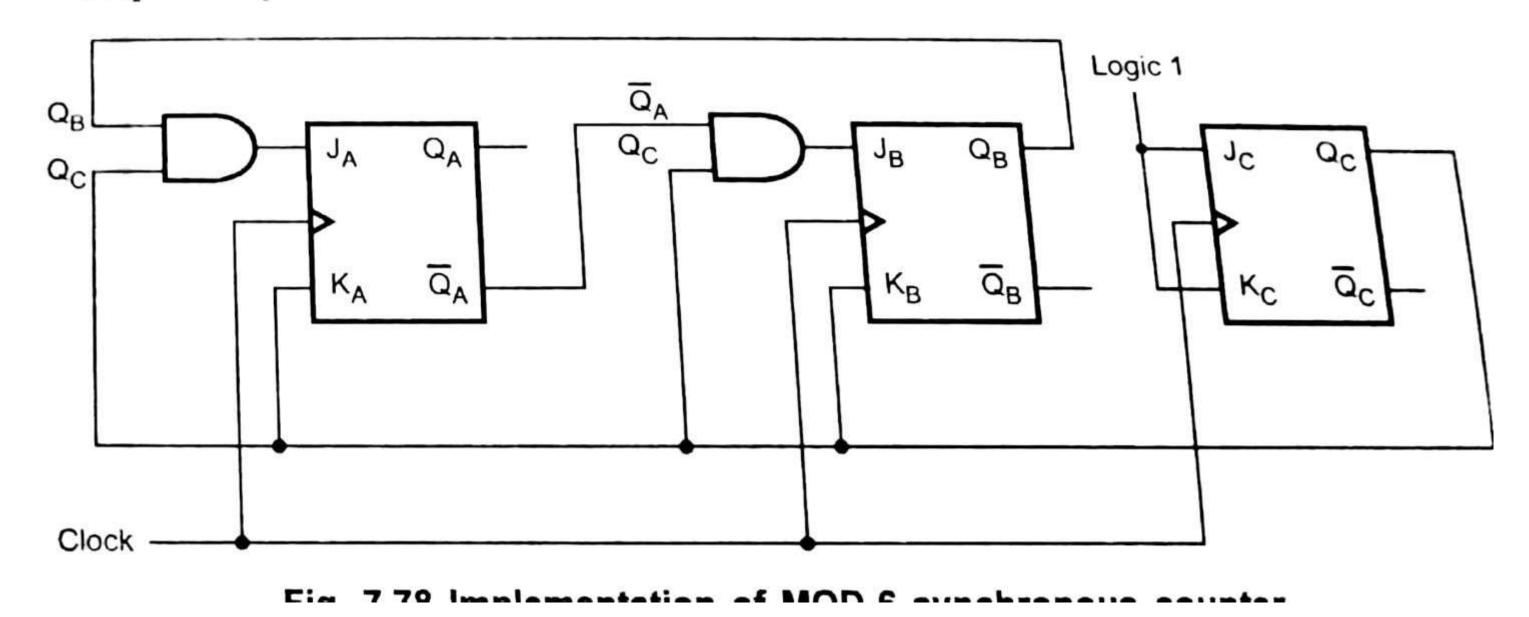








Step 5: Implement the counter.







Step 1: Find number of flip-flops required to build the counter.

Flip-flops required are :  $2^n \ge N$ 

Here 
$$N = 6$$
 ::  $n = 3$ 

i.e. Three flip-flops are required.





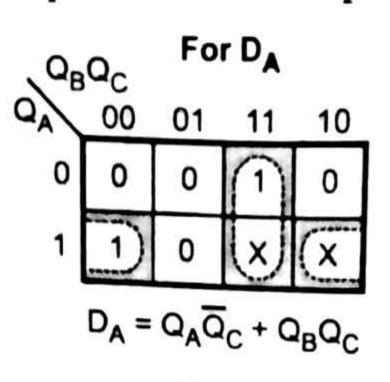
Step 2: Determine the transition table.

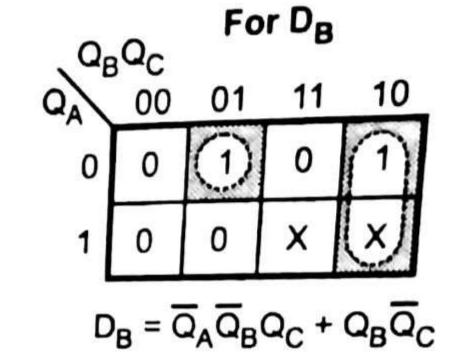
Present state			Next state			
QA	QB	Qc	QA +1	QB+1	Qc+1	
0	0	0	0 0		1	
0	0	1	0	1	0	
0	1	0	0	1	1	
0	1	1	1	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	1	0	0	0	
1	1	0	x	x	x	
1	1	1	x	x	x	

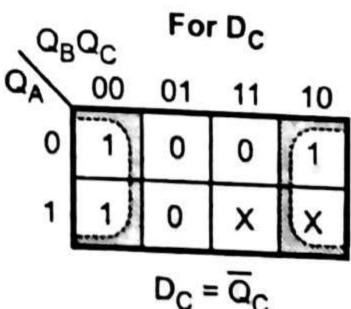




Step 3: K-map simplification for flip-flop inputs.

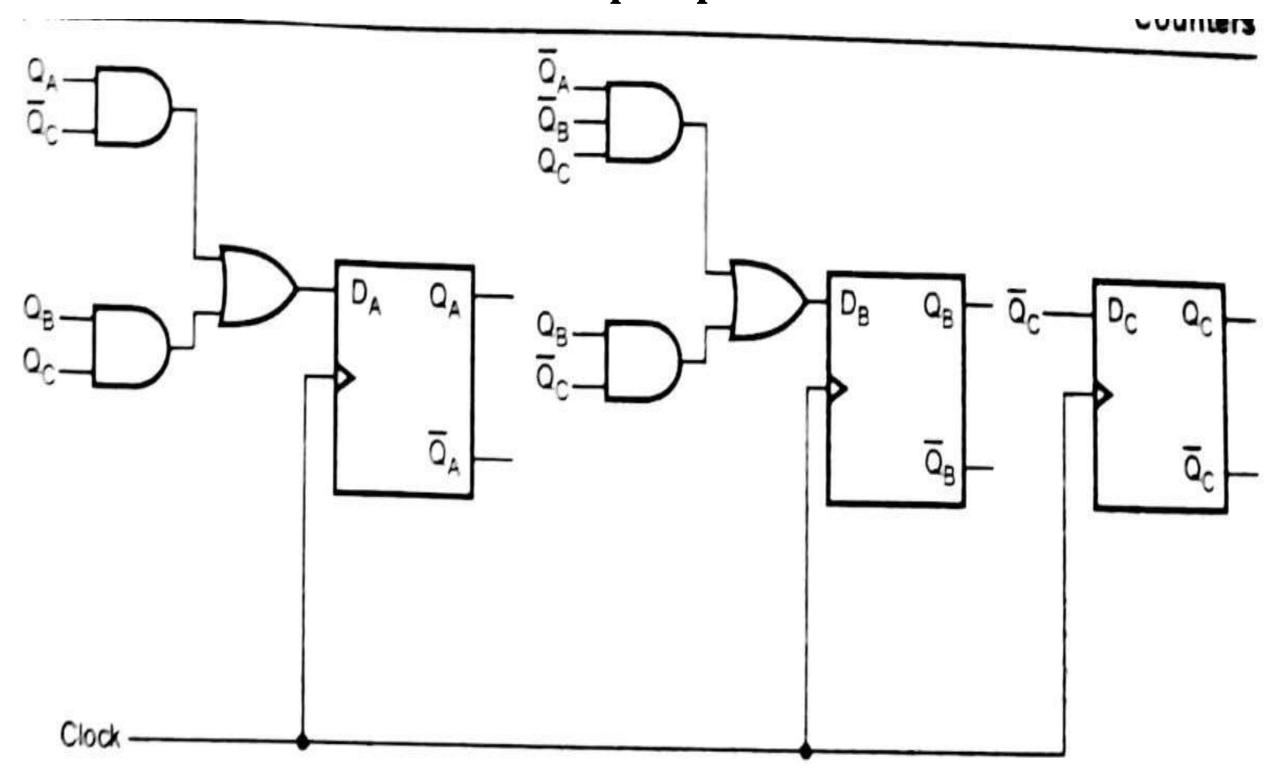














#### **ASSESSMENTS**



- 1.What is MOD N Counter?
- 2.Design MOD 5 counter using T flip flop.
- 3. Difference between synchronous and Asynchronous counter.





#### **THANK YOU**