# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY 

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## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS \& COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

## 19ECB231 - DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

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 $=2 n$.

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


## Design Synchronous MOD-6 Counter Using JK flip flop

Step 1 : Find number of flip-flops required to build the counter
Flip-flops required are: $2^{n} \geq \mathrm{N}$.
Here $\mathrm{N}=6 \quad \therefore \mathrm{n}=3$
i.e. Three flip-flops are required.

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

| $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{n}}$ | $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{n}+1}$ | $\mathbf{J}$ | $\mathbf{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $x$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | $x$ |
| 1 | 0 | $x$ | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | $x$ | 0 |

Ste, 3 : Determine the transition table.


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


Step 5 : Implement the counter.


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D flip flop

Step 2 : Determine the transition table.

| Present state |  |  | Next state |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{Q}_{A}$ | $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{B}}$ | $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}}$ | $\mathbf{Q}_{A}+1$ | $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{B}}+1$ | $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{C}}+1$ |
| 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 | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |  |

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




Design Synchronous MOD-6 Counter Using D flip flop


## 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

