



**School of Computing
Faculty of Engineering
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA**

SUBJECT : SECR1013 DIGITAL LOGIC

SESSION/SEM :

LAB 3 : SYNCHRONOUS DIGITAL COUNTER

NAME :NUR IRDINA ALIAH BINTI ABDUL
WAHAB.....

28/1/2021

DATE :

Lab #3

Identifying the Properties of a Synchronous Counter

A. Aims

- 1) Expose the student with experience on constructing synchronous counter circuit using Flip-Flop IC, Basic Gate ICs, Breadboard and ETS-5000 Digital Kit.
- 2) Promote critical thinking among students by analysing the given circuit and identifying the behaviour of the digital circuit.

B. Objectives

The objectives of this lab activity are to:

- 1) Implement a synchronous counter circuit into physical circuit using Breadboard, Flip-Flops, Basic Gates and Switches.
- 2) Completing the next-state table of the counter circuit.
- 3) Sketch the state diagram of the counter circuit.
- 4) Identify the properties of the counter.

C. Materials And Equipment

Materials and equipment required for this lab are as follows:

Item Name	Number of Item
1. Breadboard	1
2. 7408 Quad 2-Input AND	1
3. 7404 Hex Inverter	1
4. 7432 Quad 2-input OR	1
5. 7476 Dual J-K Flip Flop	1
6. ETS-5000 Digital Kit	1

D. Preliminary Works

- 1) Determine the logic level for each input combinations in Table 1 so that the desired result can be realized.

Table 1

Desired Result	PRE PRE	CLR CLR	J	K	CLK	Q
Set initial value $Q = 1$	0	1	X	X	--	1
Output Q stays the same	1	1	0	0	↓	1
Output Q become 0, no change in asynchronous input	1	1	0	1	↓	0
Output Q is not the previous Q	1	1	1	1	↓	1
RESET Q	1	1	0	1	↓	0
SET Q	1	1	1	0	↓	1

- 2) Answer all questions.

- a) Which state that JK flip-flop has, but not on SR flip-flop.

State when '*Output Q is not the previous Q*' this is because , if SR both input are = 1, the output become invalid, but in JK flip-flop , when both of its input are both 1 , the output is become toggle

- b) Identify whether the JK flip flop in 7476, is a positive-edge triggered or negative-edge triggered flip flop.

It is negative – edge triggered flip -flop

E. Lab Activities

1) You are given a counter circuit as shown in Figure 4.

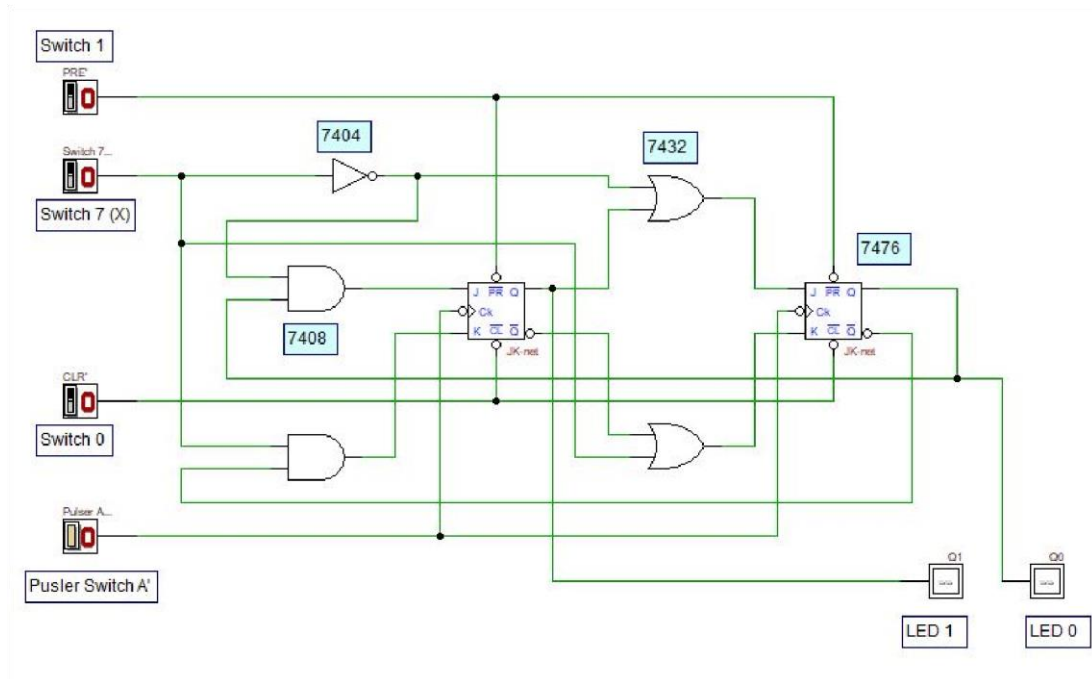


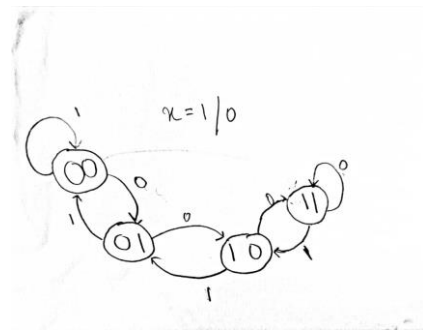
Figure 4: A Synchronous Counter Circuit

- By using all materials and equipment's listed in section C, construct the physical circuit of Figure 4. (Make sure all ICs are connected to Vcc and GND).
- Investigate the behaviour of the counter by observing the next state of the counter for all combination of *Present State* and *X* values. Complete the *NextState* table of the counter in Table 2. Ensure the Switch 0 is in HIGH state. (0=LOW, 1=HIGH)

Table 2

Switch 7	Present State		Next State	
X	Q1 LED 1	Q0 LED 0	Q1 LED 1	Q0 LED 0
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

4) By referring to the *Next-State* in Table 2, sketch the state diagram of the counter.



5) By referring to the *Next-State* in Table 2 and the state diagram in (4), answer all questions.

- What is the main indicator to decide that the counter is a synchronous counter?
- Synchronous counter has clock mean while asynchronous does not has.
- How many states are available for the counter and what are they?
- 2, asynchronous synchronous counter \
- What is the function of Switch 7 (X) in the circuit?
- To decide the count up and count down
- What is the function of Switch 0 and Switch 1 in the circuit?
- Switch 0 is preset and switch 1 is clear
- Is the counter a saturated counter or recycle counter?
- Saturated counter

6) Referring to state diagram in 4, draw and built a synchronous counter using D flip-flop.

- Built the next state and transition table using the header in Table 3

Table 3

Input X	Present State		Next State		D FF Transition	
	Q1	Q0	Q1+	Q0+	D1	D0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	0

- b) Get the optimized Boolean expression.

$$D1 = Q1Q0 + X'(Q1 + Q0)$$

- c) Draw the complete final circuit design in Deeds.

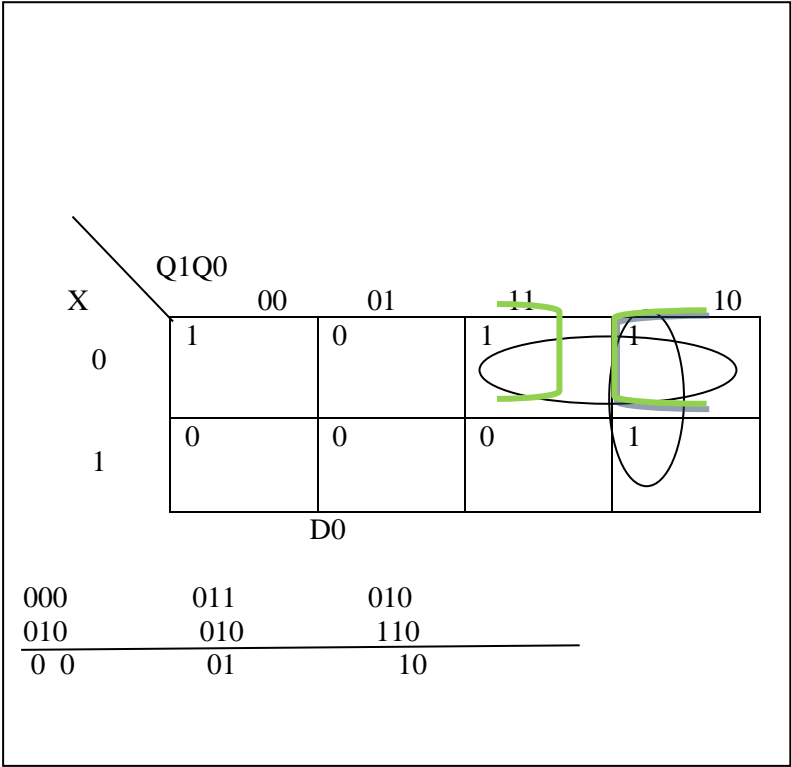
$$D0 = X'(Q0' + Q1) + Q1Q0'$$

- d) Simulate the circuit to prove that your Table 3 is correct.

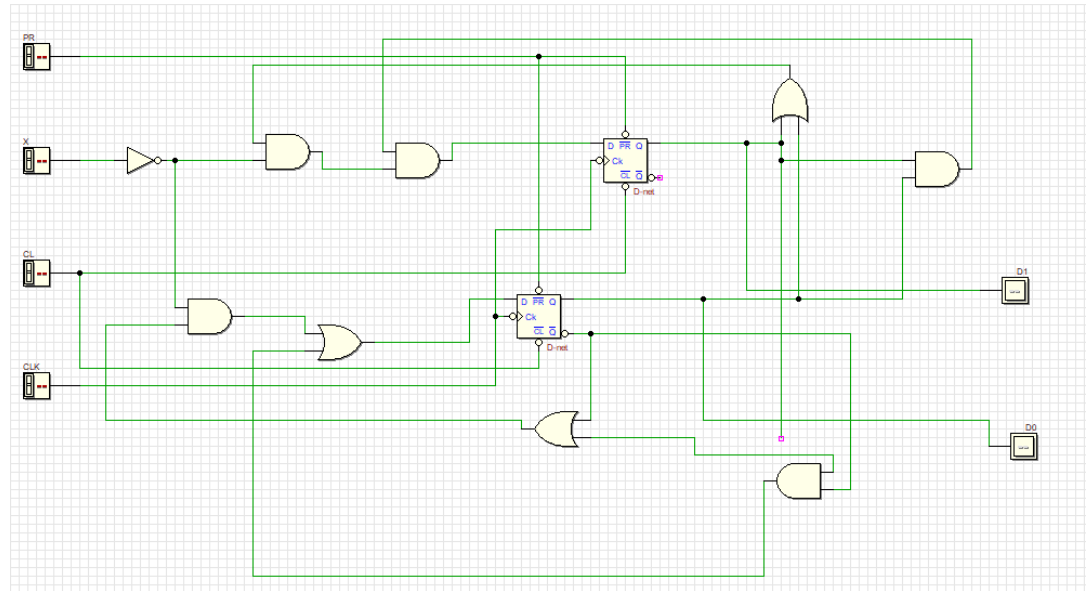
		Q1Q0			
X		00	01	11	10
	0	0	1	1	1
	1	0	0	1	0

D1

001	010	011
011	011	111
0 1	0 1	11



c) draw the complete final circuit design in Deeds



7) Repeat steps in Q(6) using T flip-flop

a) Built the next state and transition table using the header in Table 3

Input X	Present State		Next State		T FF Transition	
	Q1	Q0	Q1+	Q0+	T1	T0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1

a) $T0 = (X'Q1') + (XQ0) + (Q1Q0')$
 $T1 = (X'Q1'Q0) + (XQ1Q0)$

