

# Digital System Design

## Module 5 - COUNTERS AND SHIFT REGISTERS

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## RIPPLE COUNTERS

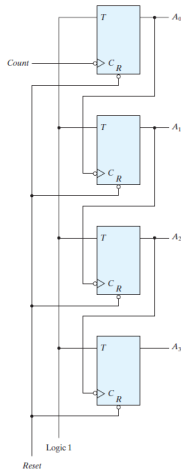
A register that goes through a prescribed sequence of states upon the application of input pulses is called a *counter* .

A counter that follows the binary number sequence is called a *binary counter*.

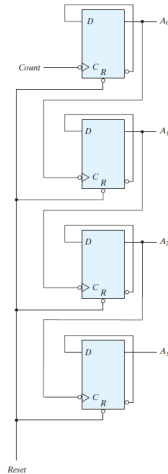
Counters are available in two categories: ripple counters and synchronous counters.

- ▶ In a ripple counter, a flip-flop output transition serves as a source for triggering other flip-flops.
- ▶ In a synchronous counter, the Clock inputs of all flip-flops receive the common clock.

# Binary Ripple Counter

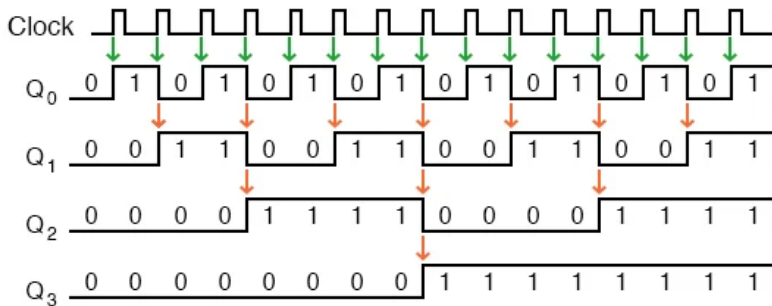


(a) With  $T$  flip-flops

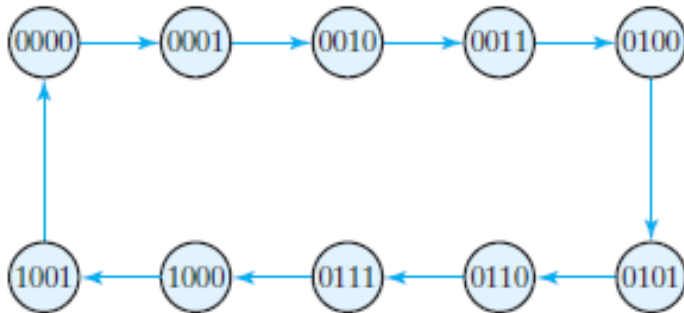


(b) With  $D$  flip-flops

# Timing Diagram



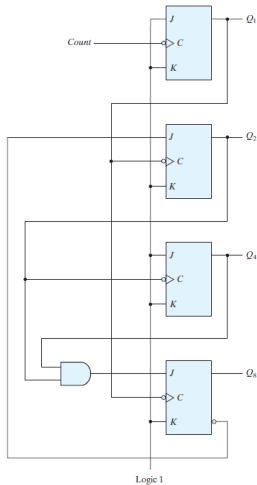
## BCD Ripple Counter



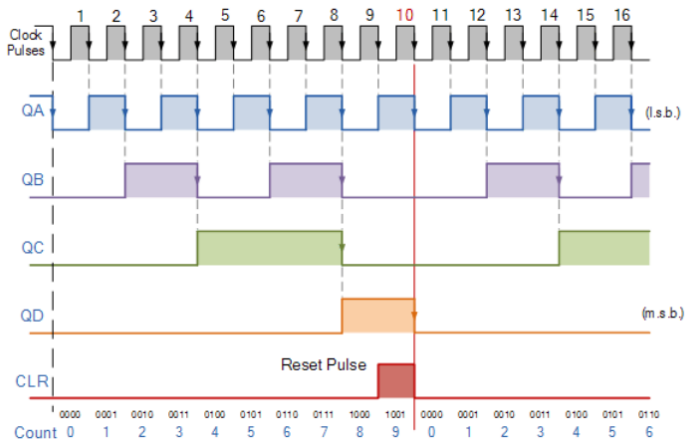
## BCD Ripple Counter

Clock Count	Output bit Pattern				Decimal Value
	QD	QC	QB	QA	
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	0	2
4	0	0	1	1	3
5	0	1	0	0	4
6	0	1	0	1	5
7	0	1	1	0	6
8	0	1	1	1	7
9	1	0	0	0	8
10	1	0	0	1	9
11	Counter Resets its Outputs back to Zero				

# BCD Ripple Counter



# BCD Ripple Counter





## A three-decade decimal BCD counter

