

Chapter 6: Registers and Counters

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4-bit register

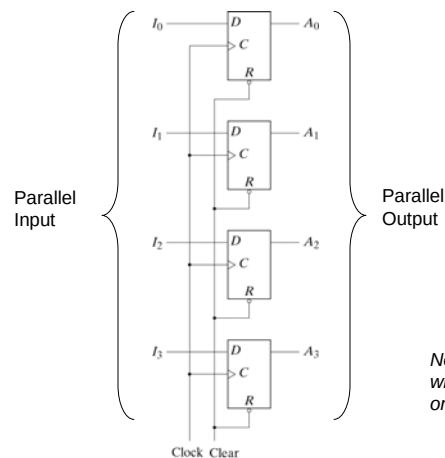
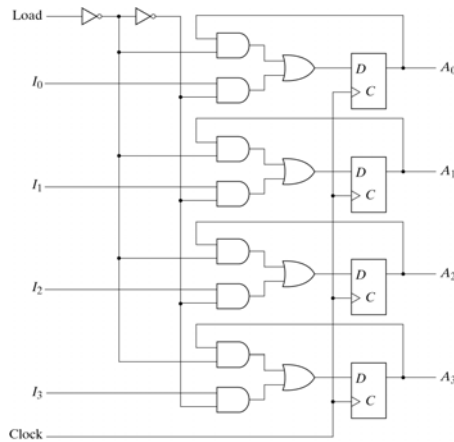


Fig. 6-1 4-Bit Register
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A more sophisticated register

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If "Load" = 1, the register will load from the inputs
Otherwise, it will hold the stored value

Fig. 6-2 4-Bit Register with Parallel Load

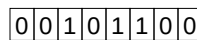
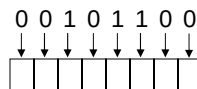
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Serial versus parallel

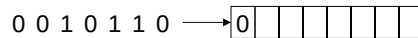
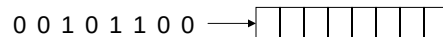
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Parallel load

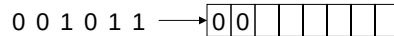


After clock pulse 1

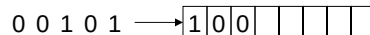
Serial load



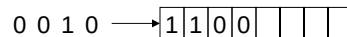
After clock pulse 1



After clock pulse 2



After clock pulse 3

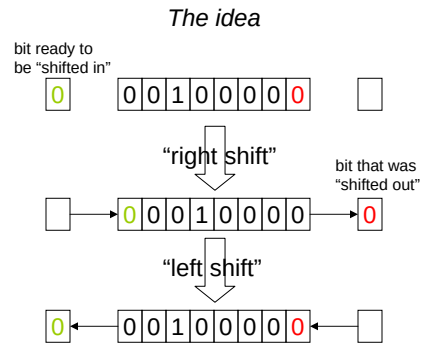


After clock pulse 4

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Shift registers

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4-bit shift register

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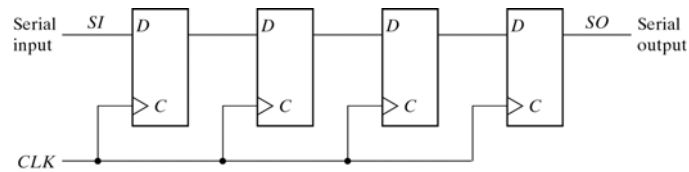
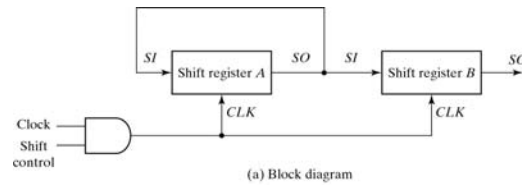


Fig. 6-3 4-Bit Shift Register
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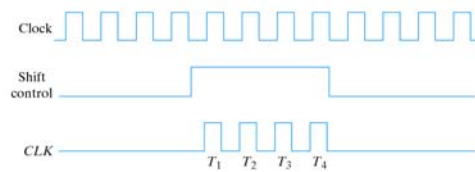
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Serial transfer

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(a) Block diagram



(b) Timing diagram

Fig. 6-4 Serial Transfer from Register A to register B
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A serial adder

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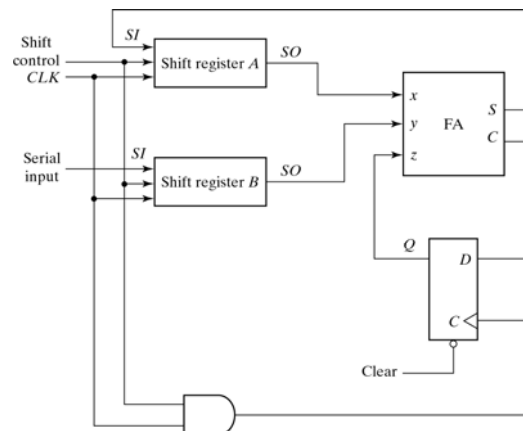


Fig. 6-5 Serial Adder
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Mano's Universal Shift Register

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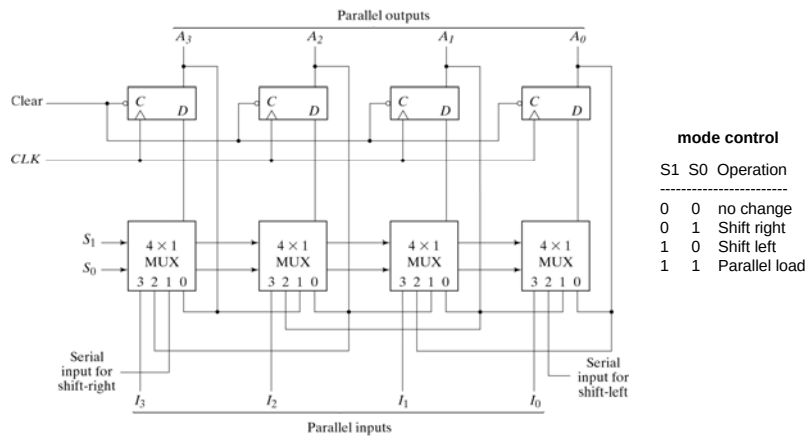


Fig. 6-7 4-Bit Universal Shift Register
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Operation Diagrams

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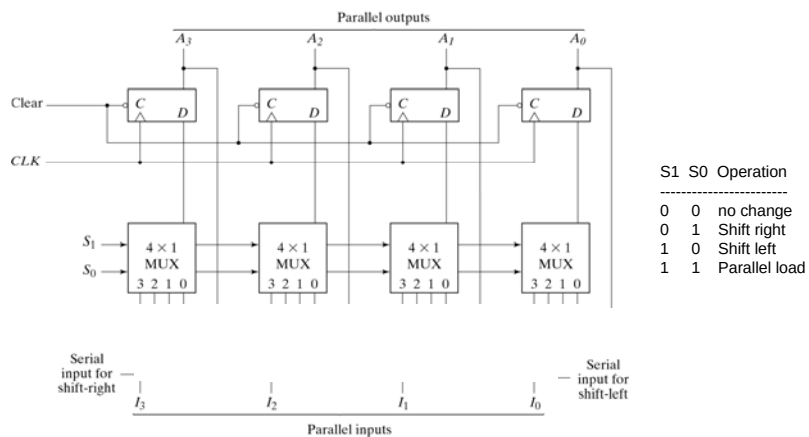


Fig. 6-7 4-Bit Universal Shift Register

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Active lines for Parallel Load

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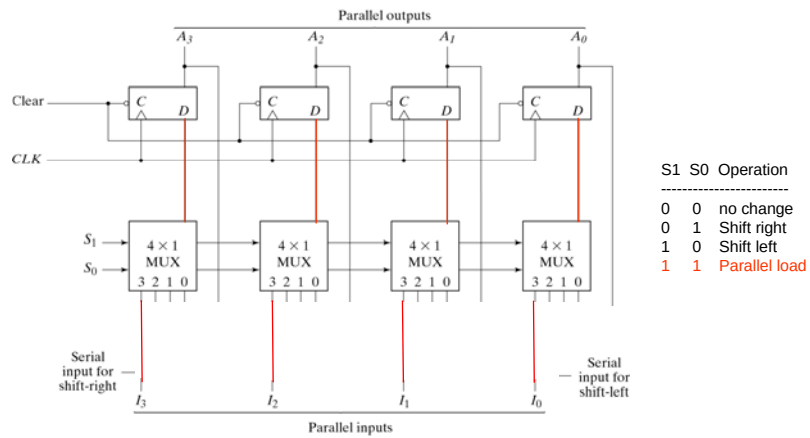


Fig. 6-7 4-Bit Universal Shift Register

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Active lines for No change

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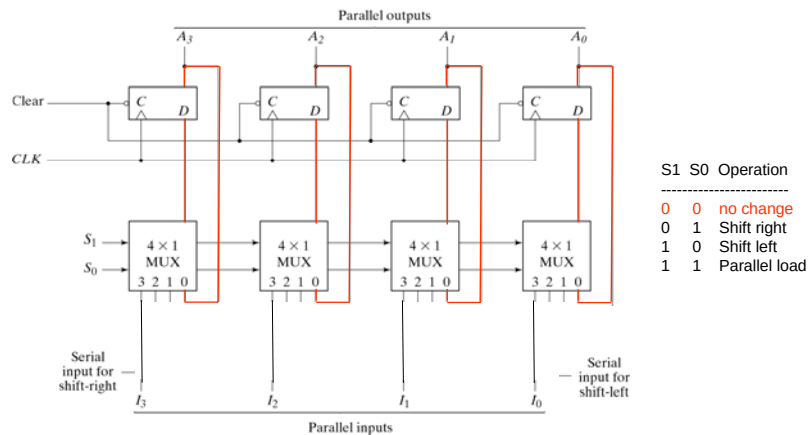


Fig. 6-7 4-Bit Universal Shift Register

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Active lines for Shift Right

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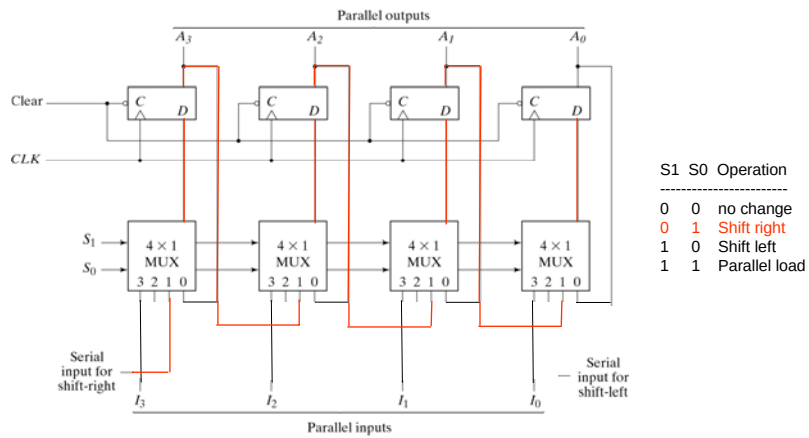


Fig. 6-7 4-Bit Universal Shift Register

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Active lines for Shift Left

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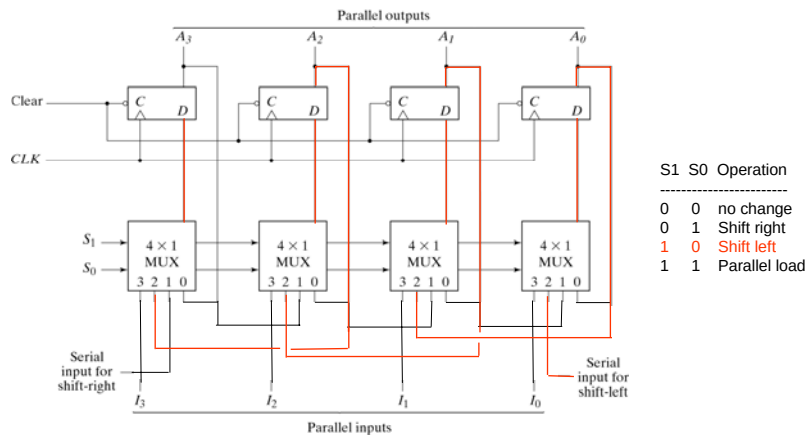


Fig. 6-7 4-Bit Universal Shift Register

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Counters

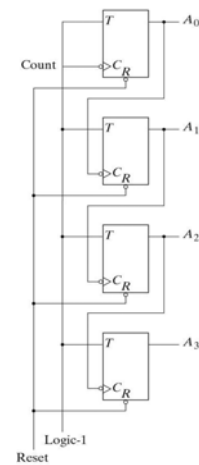
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A Binary Ripple Counter

In a ripple counter, the clock (count) pulse is applied to the first stage only. The change in stage "n" triggers the clock pulse for stage "n+1"

Note that in this design, the FF's are triggered by a 1->0 transition on the clock input

	A3	A2	A1	A0
Reset	0	0	0	0
count 0->1	0	0	0	0
count 1->0	0	0	0	1
count 0->1	0	0	0	1
count 1->0	0	0	1	0
count 0->1	0	0	1	0
count 1->0	0	0	1	1



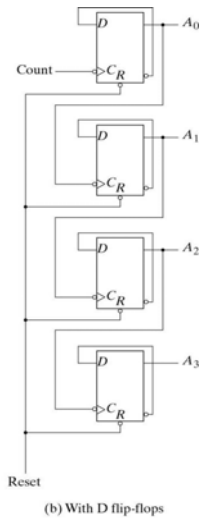
(a) With T flip-flops

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A Binary Ripple Counter

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	D3	A3	D2	A2	D1	A1	D0	A0
Reset	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
count 0->1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
count 1->0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
count 0->1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
count 1->0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0

Note that in this design, the FF's are triggered by a 1->0 transition on the clock input

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Decade Ripple Counter

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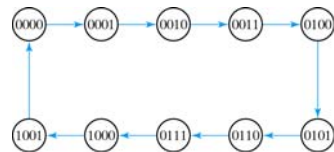


Fig. 6-9 State Diagram of a Decimal BCD-Counter

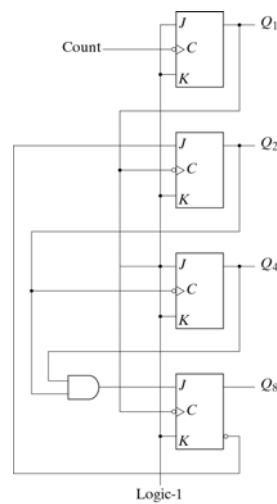
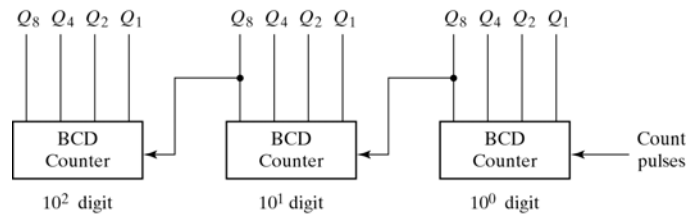


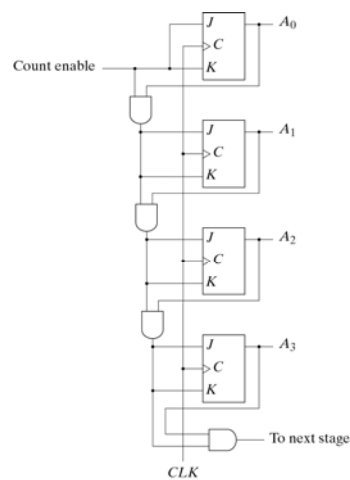
Fig. 6-10 BCD Ripple Counter

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Up-Down Counter

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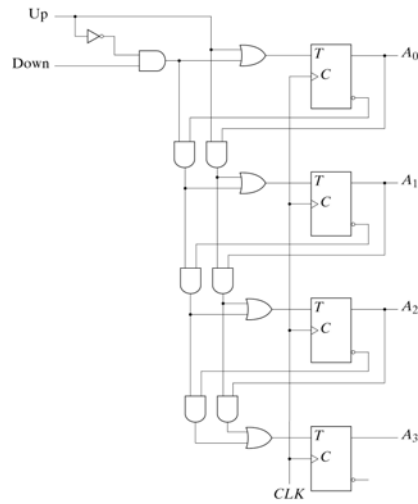


Fig. 6-13 4-Bit Up-Down Binary Counter

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Ring counters

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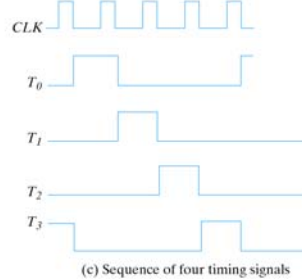
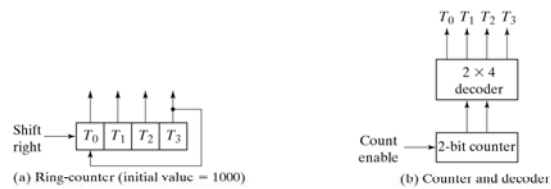


Fig. 6-17 Generation of Timing Signals

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