

Digital Electronics LAB

By

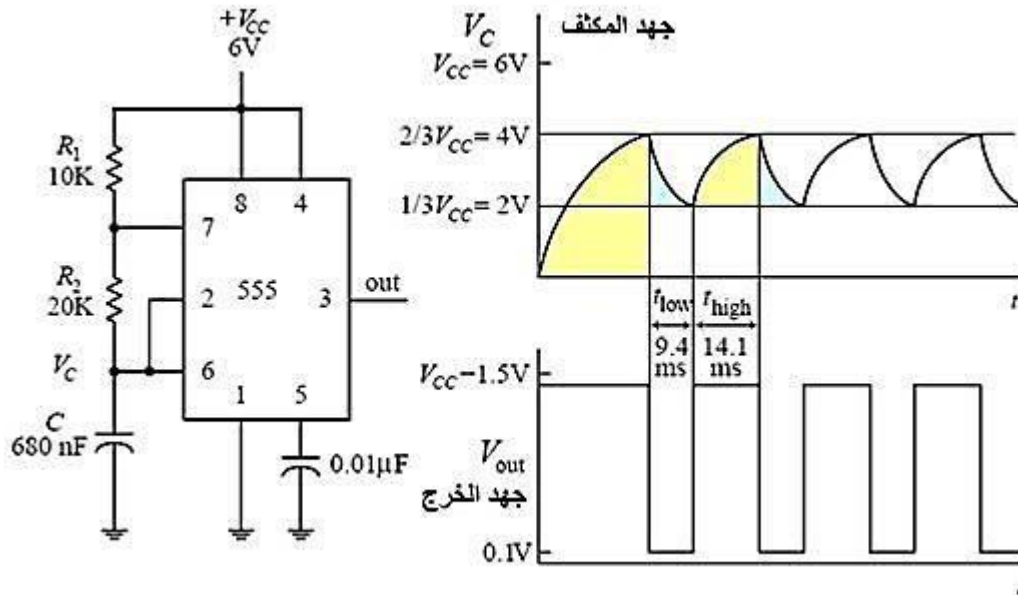
Lecture

Radhi Sehen Issa

2022-2023

Experiment No. – 1-

Determine the output frequency and duty cycle of the 555 oscillator .
Shown in figure by using Multisim



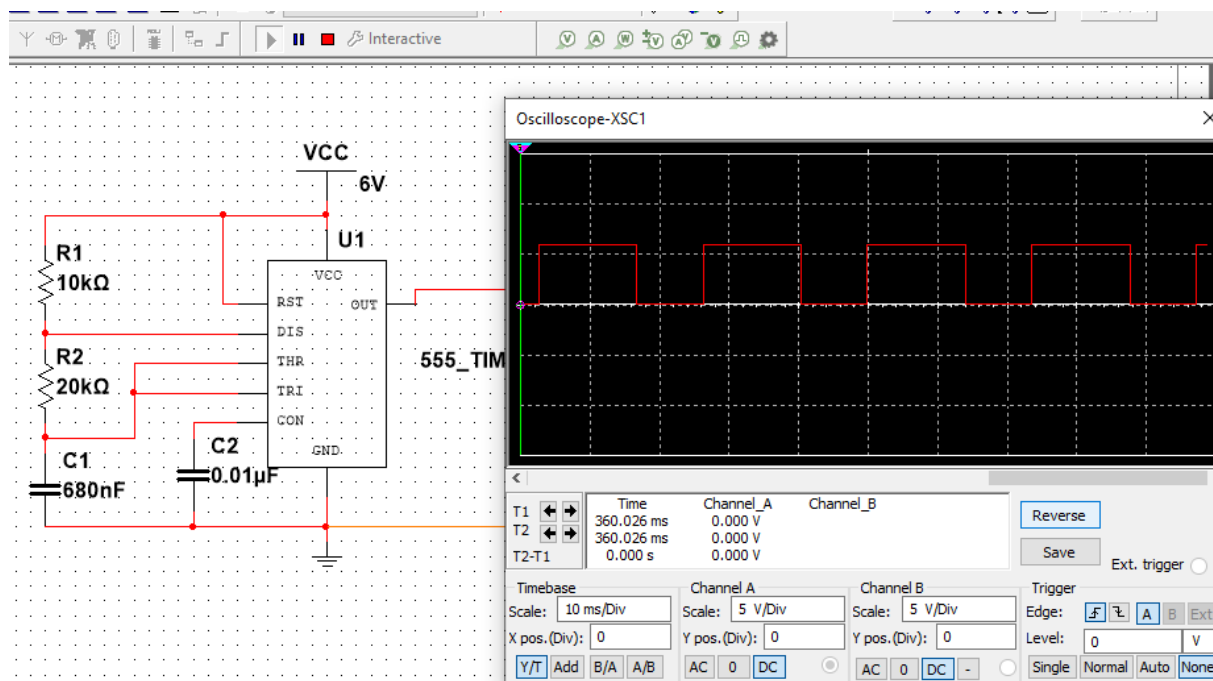
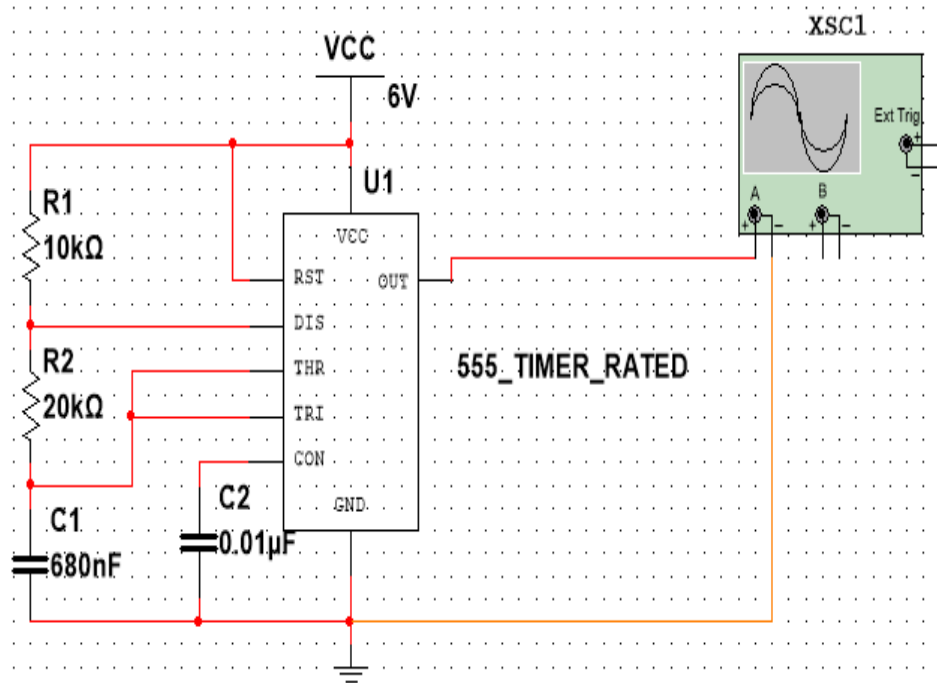
$$t_{low} = 0.693(20K)(680nF) = 9.6ms$$

$$t_{high} = 0.693(10K + 20K)(680nF) = 14.1ms$$

$$f = \frac{1}{9.6ms + 14.1ms} = 42Hz$$

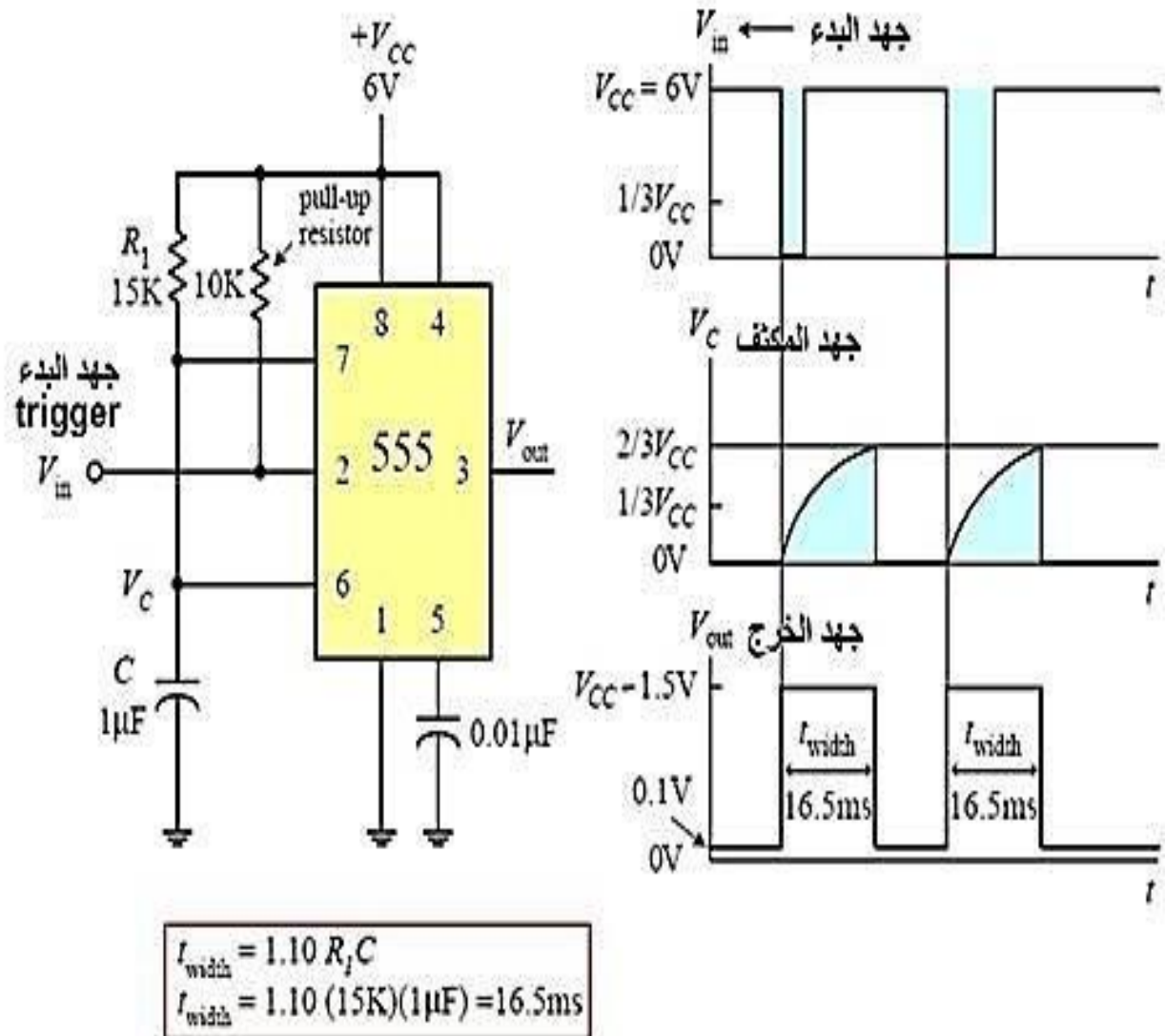
$$\text{duty cycle} = \frac{14.1ms}{14.1ms + 9.6ms} = 0.6$$

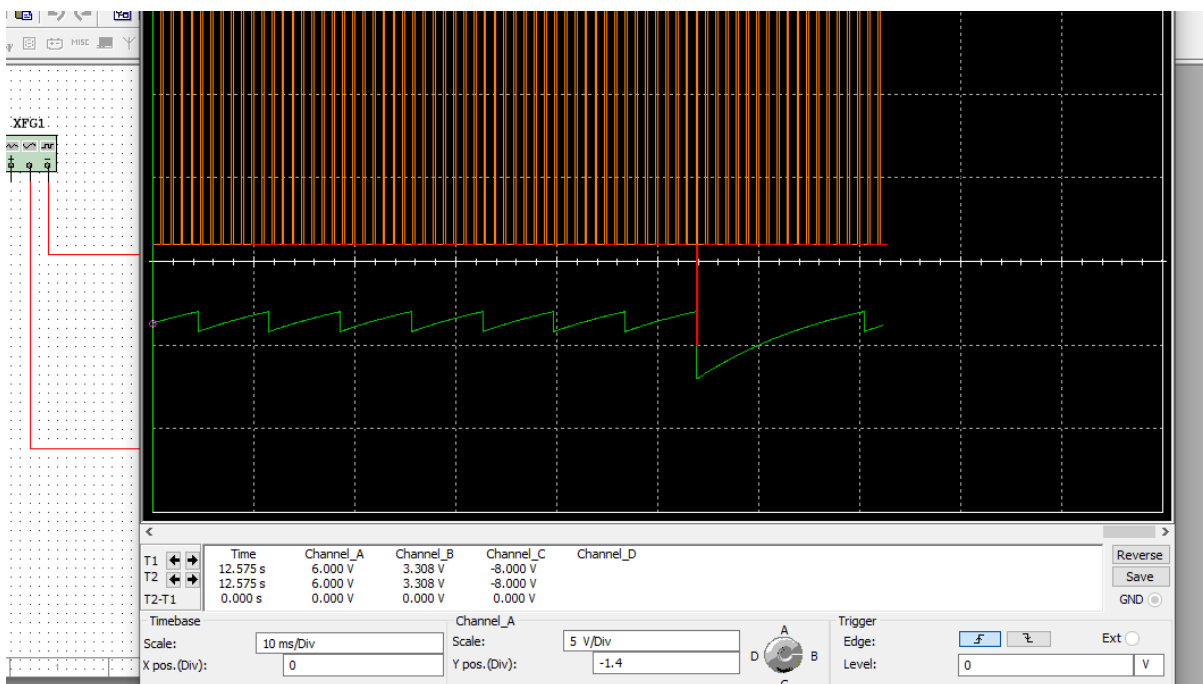
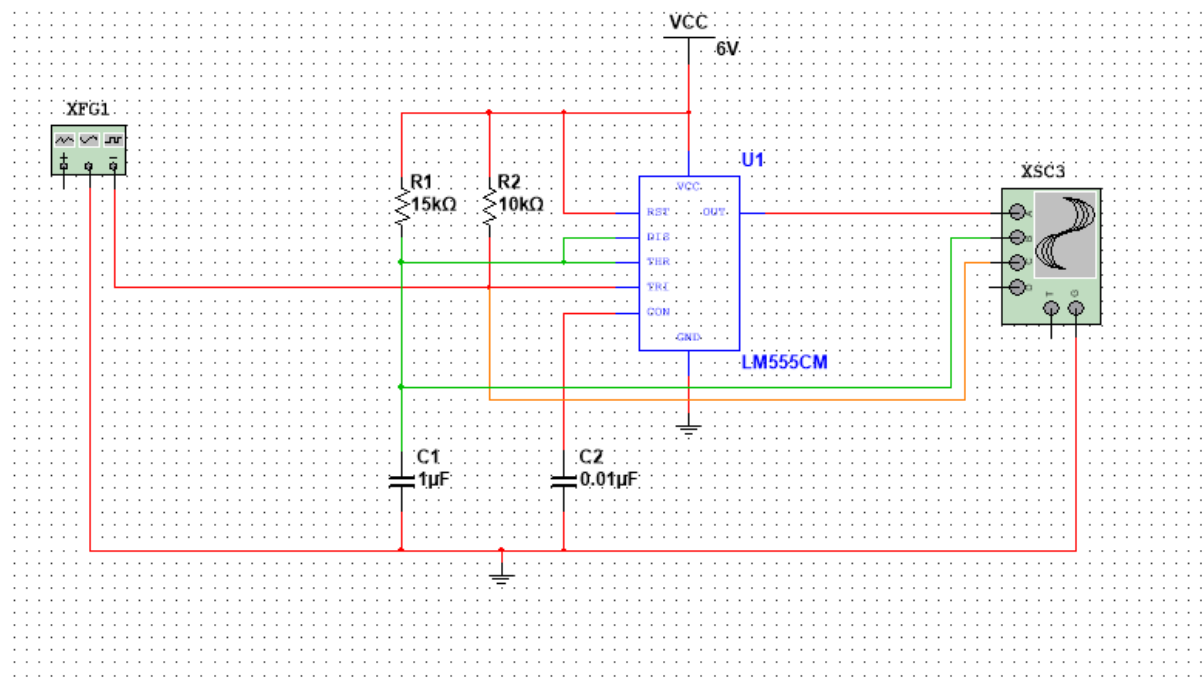
■ L.Radhi Sehen Issa ■
 ■ astable multivibrator ■



Experiment No. – 2-

Determine the output pulse width shown in figure below by using Multisim

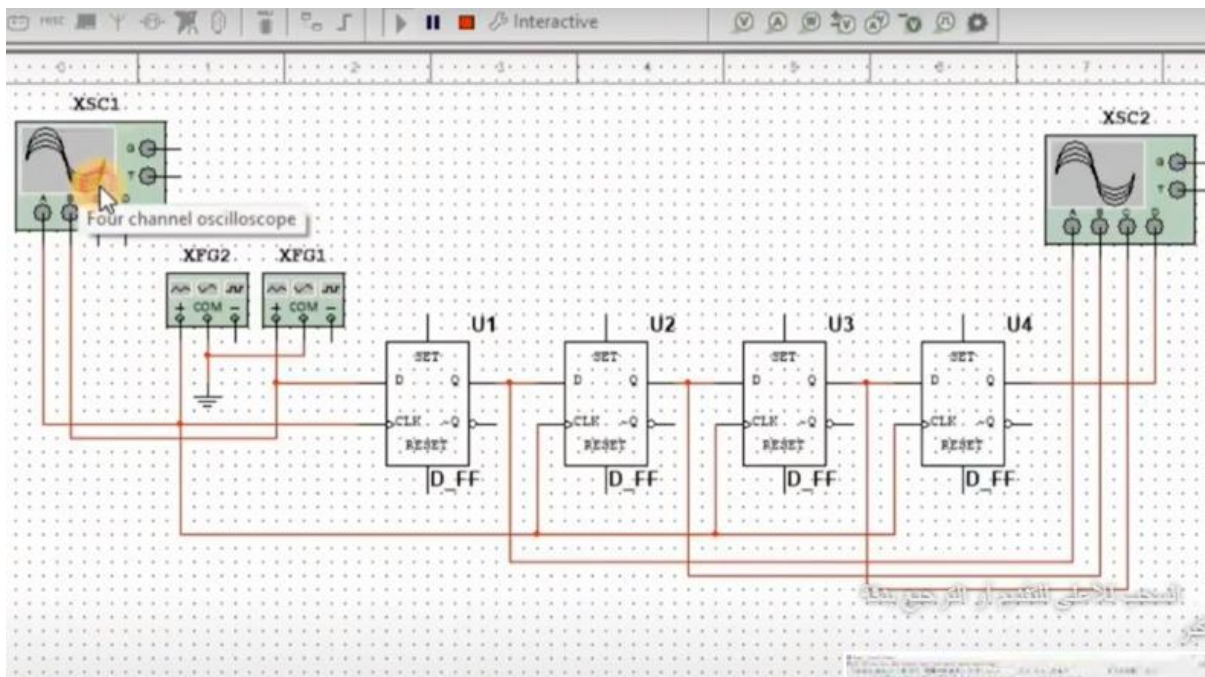
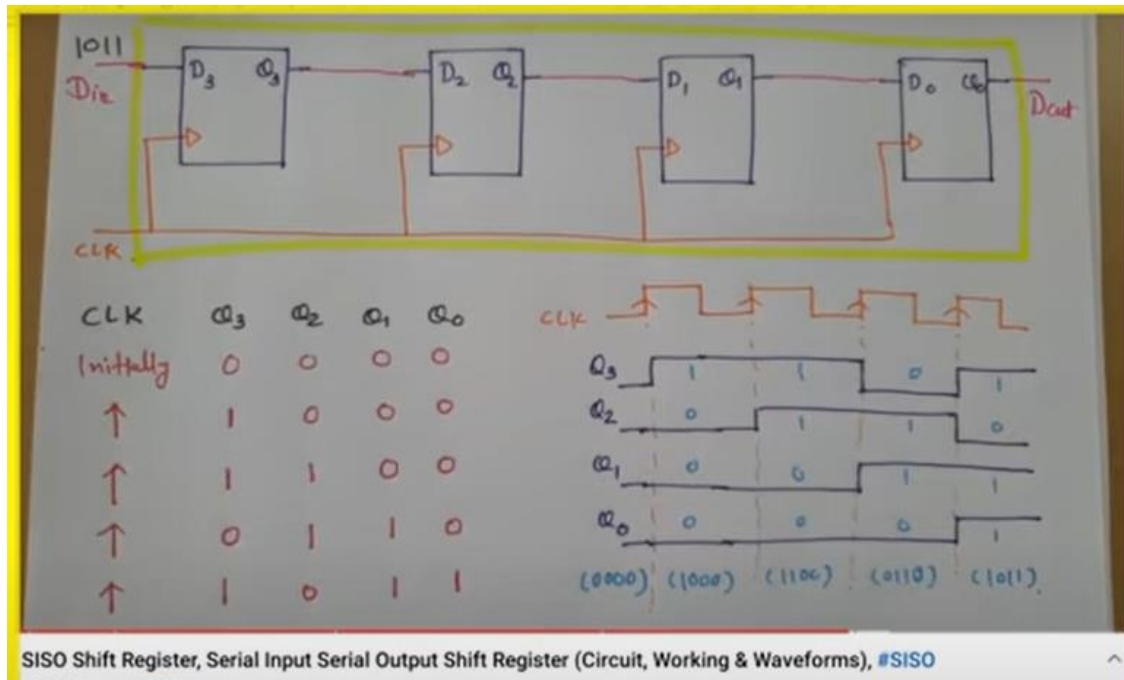


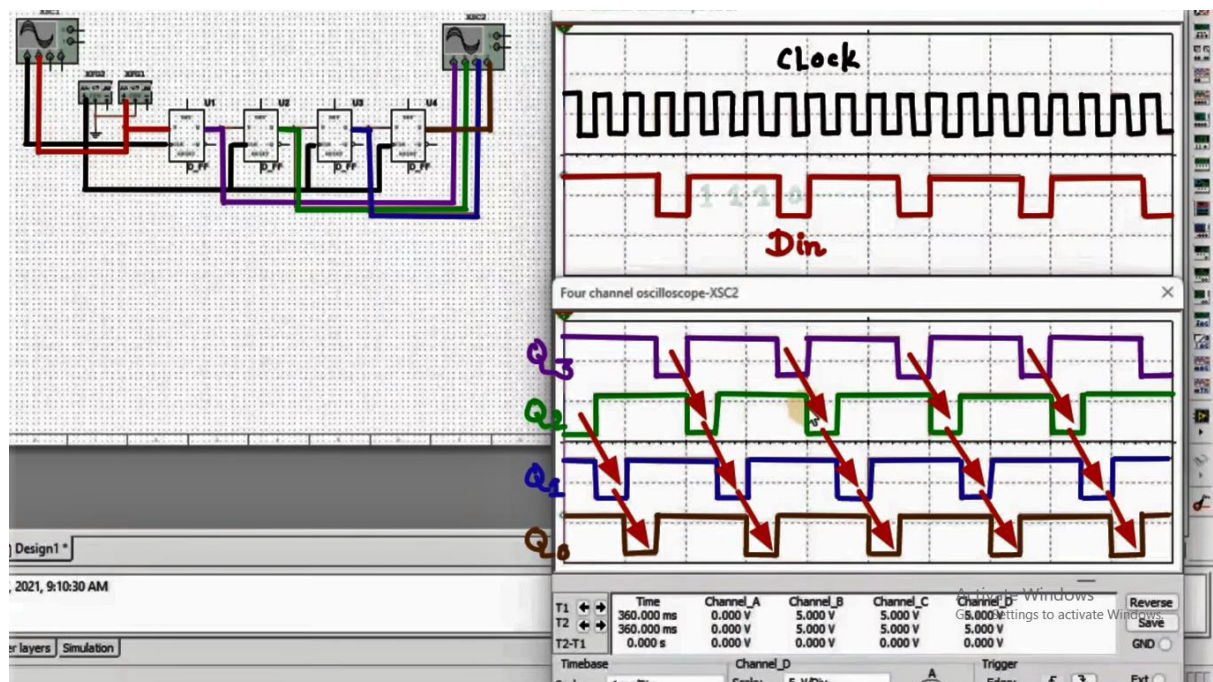
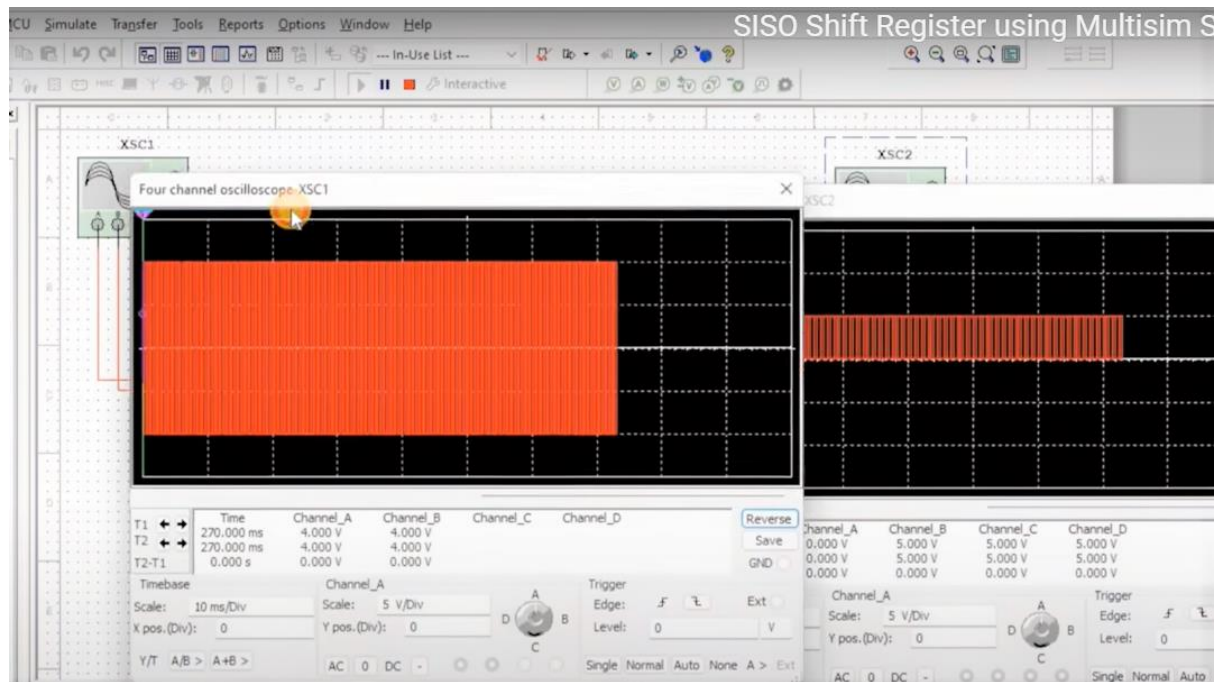


Experiment No. – 3-

Shift Registers

Design a serial in/serial out shift register to shift 1011 to the right, draw circuit diagram and the timing waveforms for all outputs (use D flip-flops).
By using Multisim

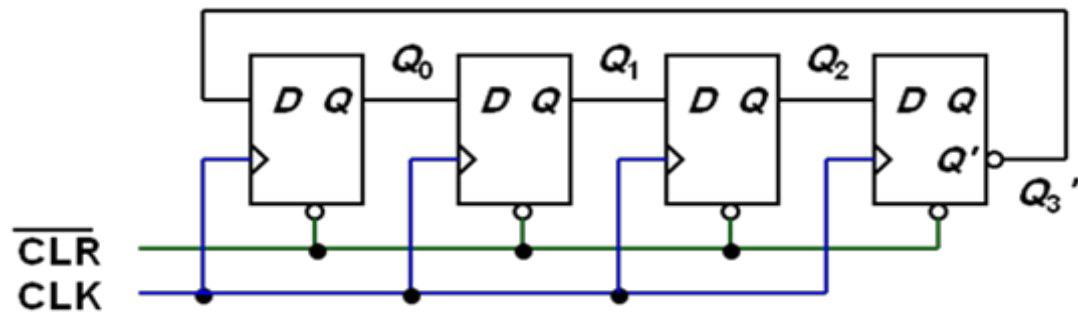




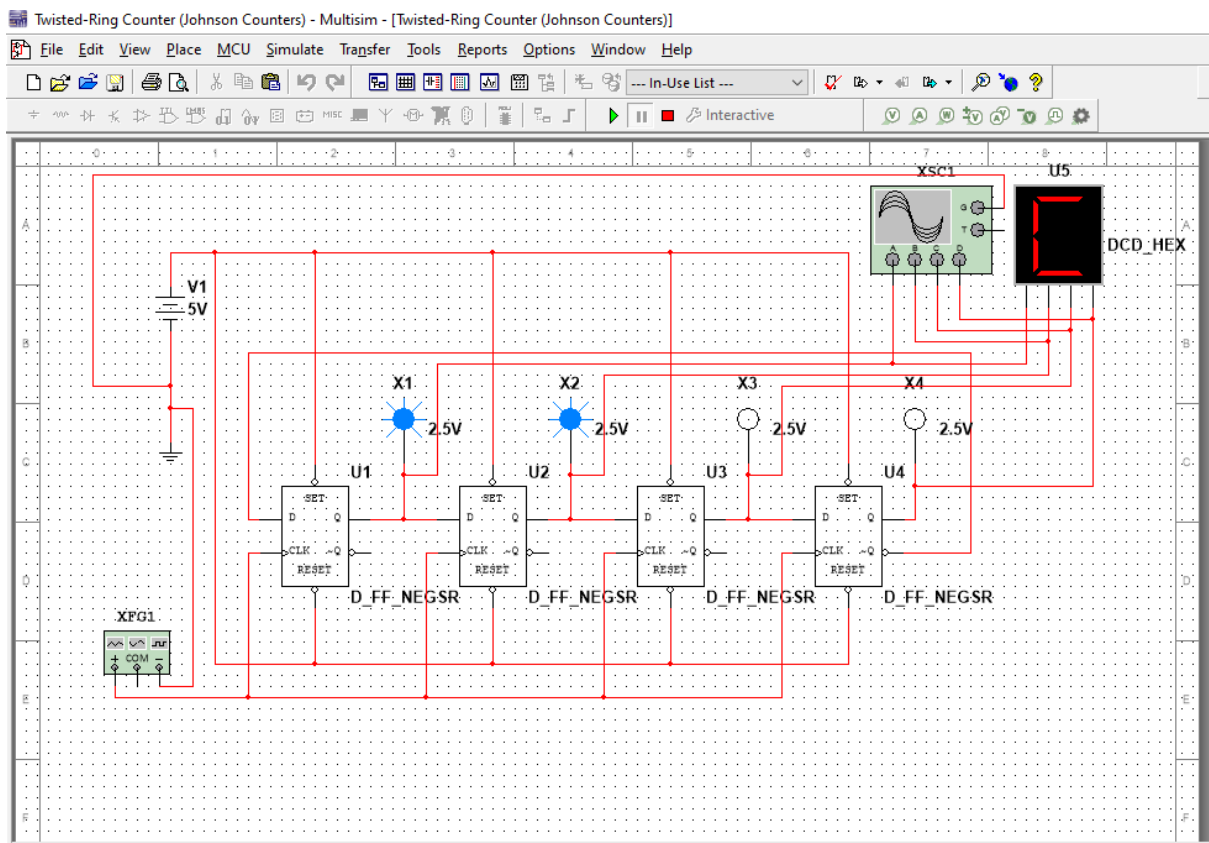
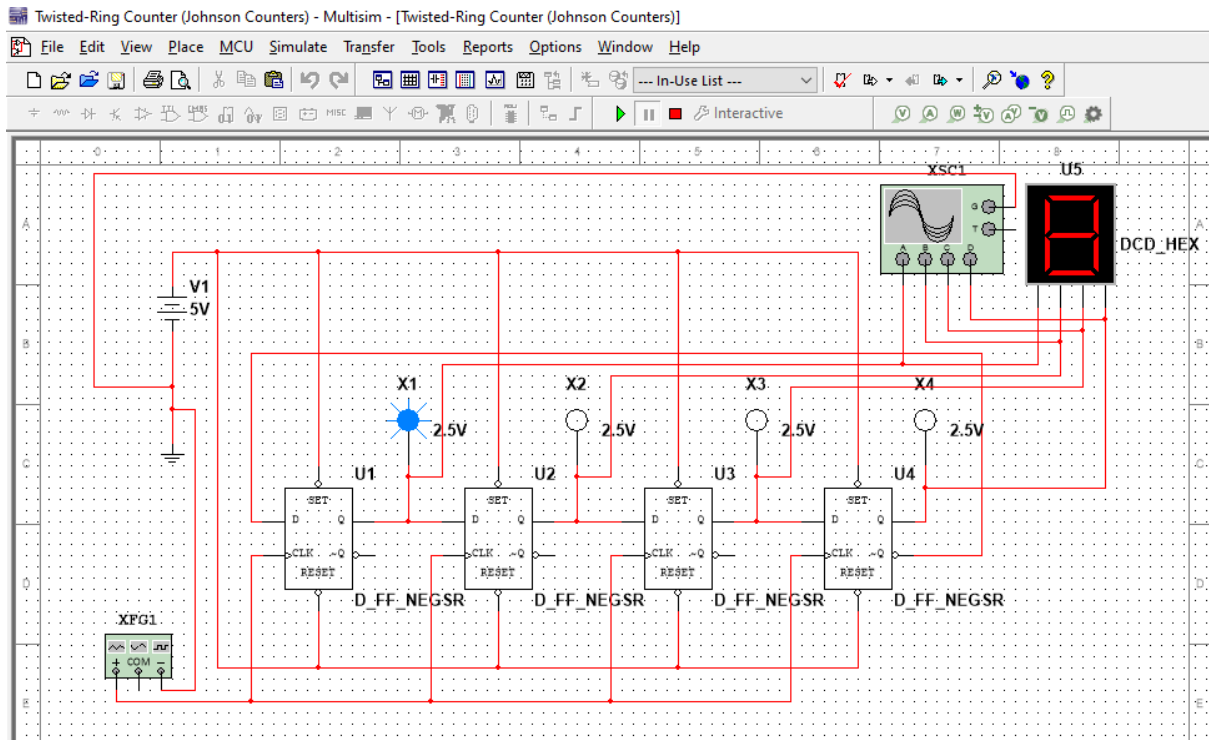
Experiment No. – 4-

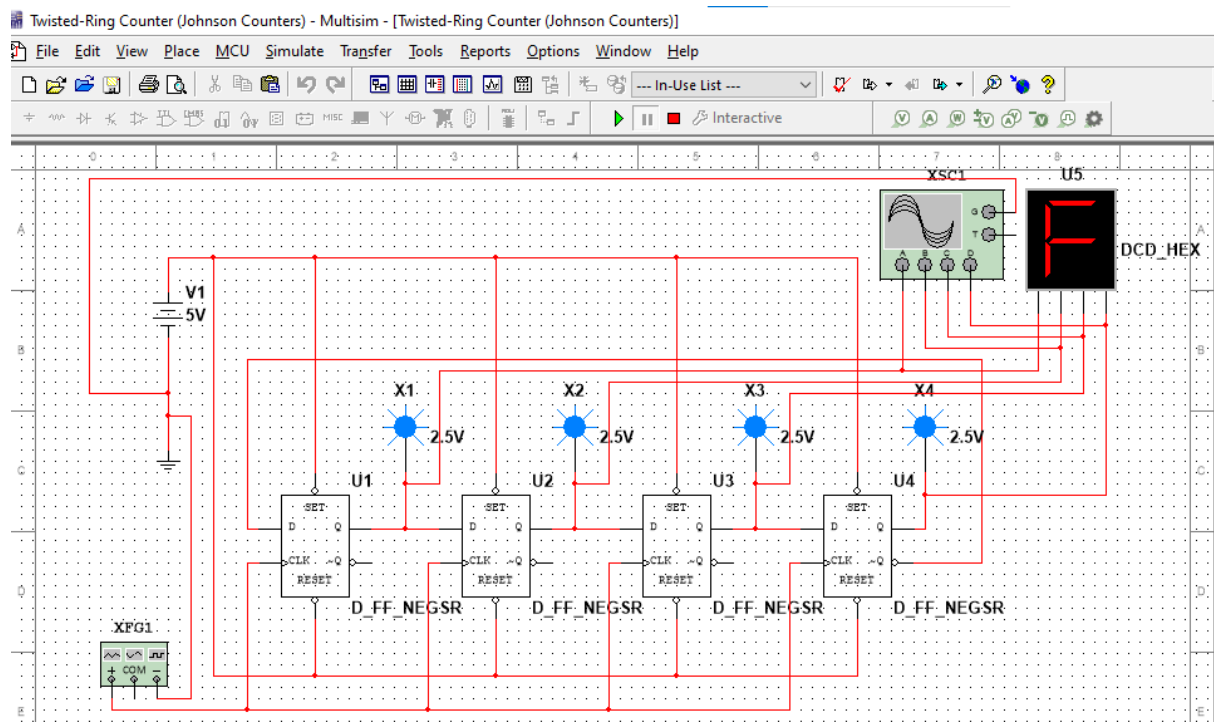
Twisted-Ring Counter (Johnson Counters)

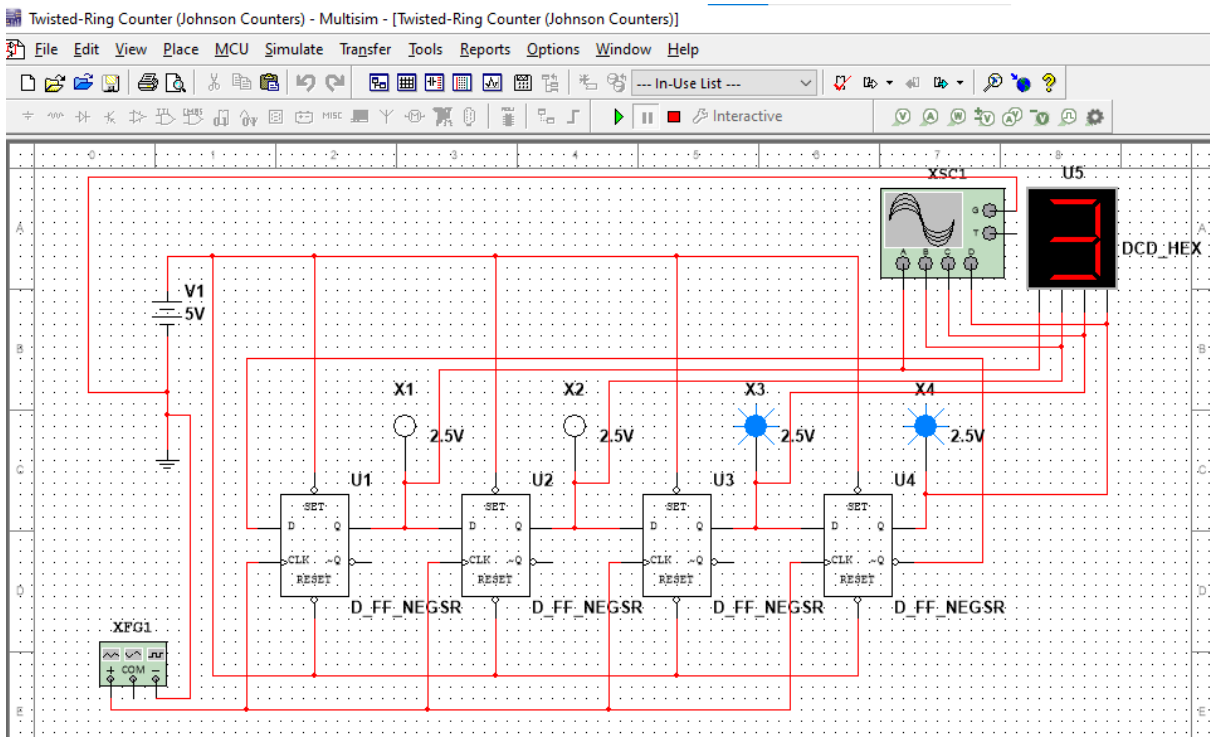
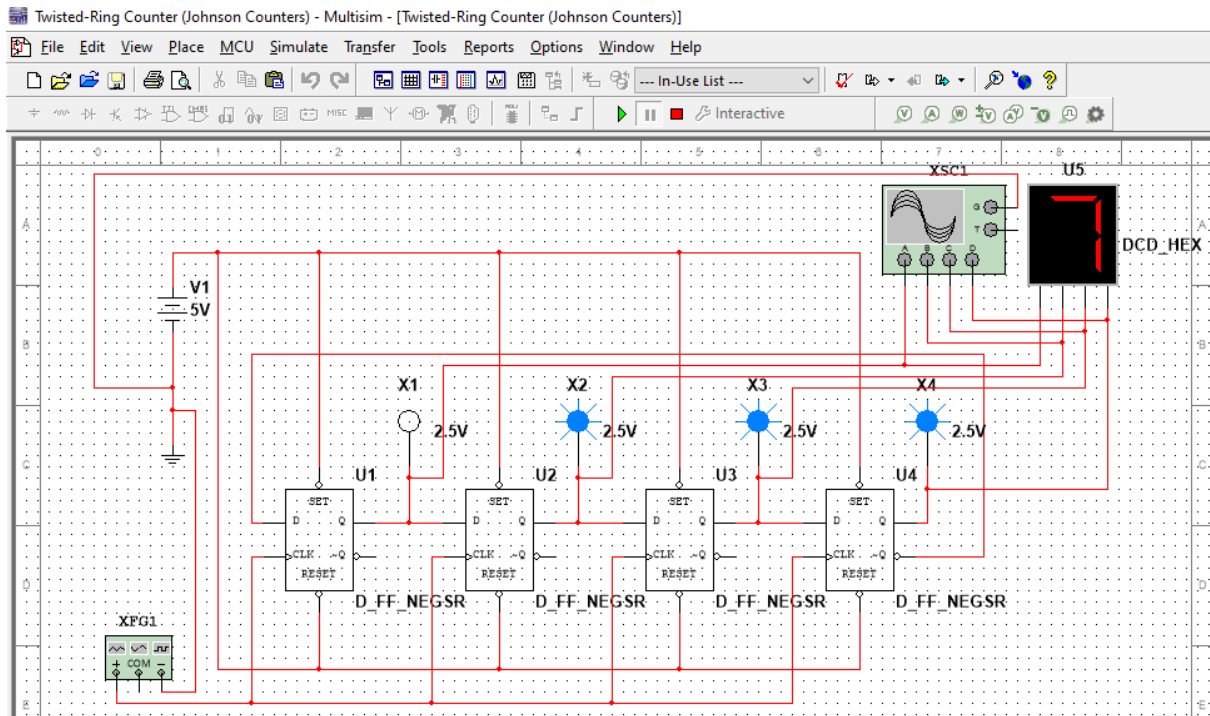
Implement the complete design for a 4-bit (MOD-8) Johnson counter :

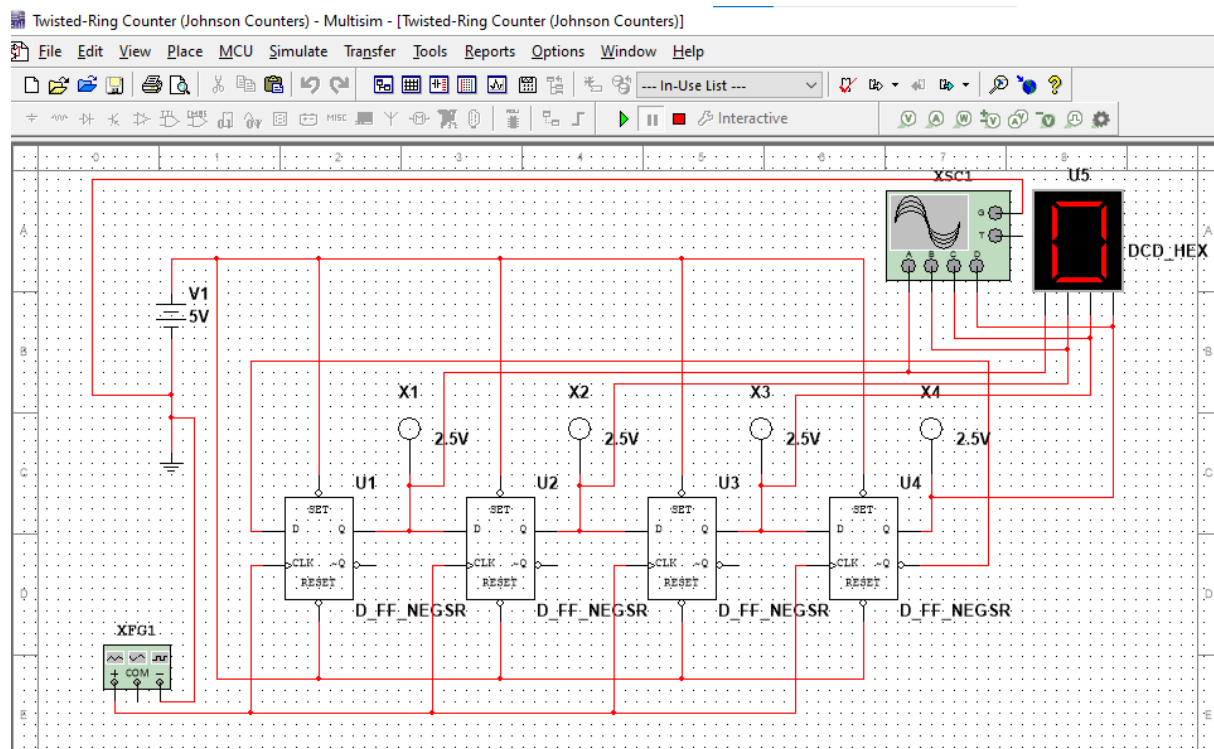
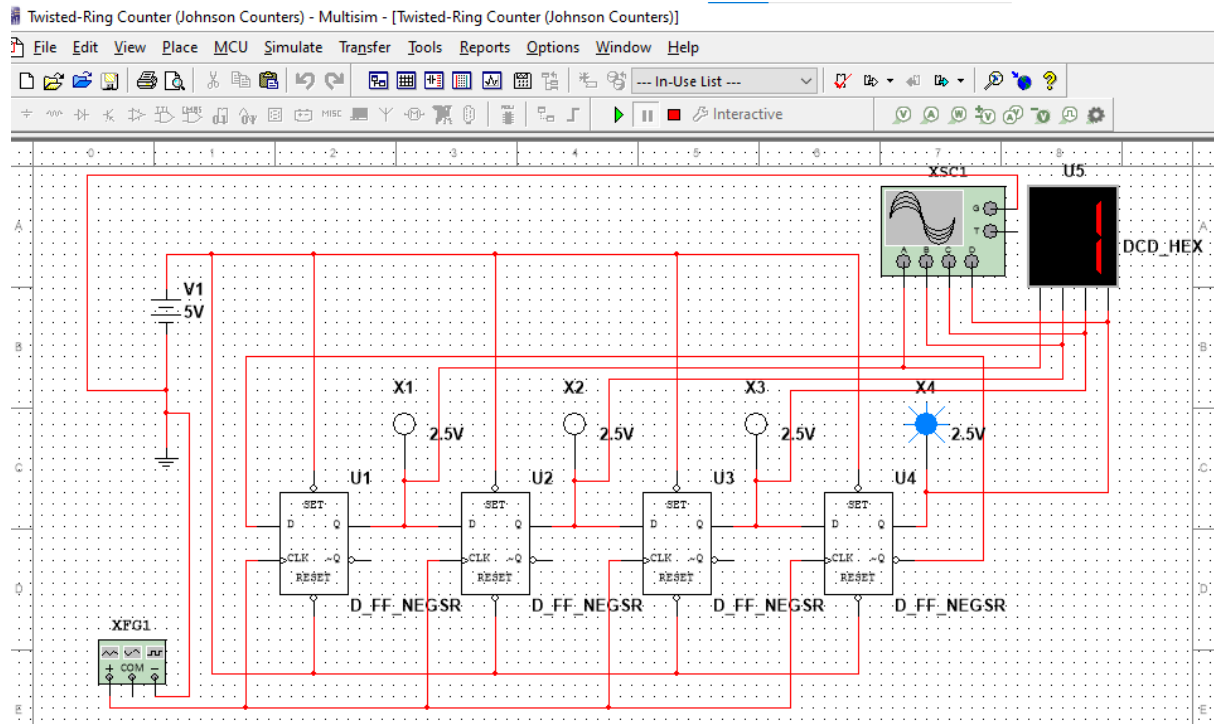


Clock	Q_0	Q_1	Q_2	Q_3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0
3	1	1	1	0
4	1	1	1	1
5	0	1	1	1
6	0	0	1	1
7	0	0	0	1









Experiment No. – 5-

Design an up-down counter using JK Flip-flop to count 0, 2, 3, 6, 4, 0....

P.S			N.S			Flip-flop					
Q_C	Q_B	Q_A	Q_C^+	Q_B^+	Q_A^+	J_C	K_C	J_B	K_B	J_A	K_A
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	1	X	0	X
0	0	0	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	X	X	0	1	X
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	X	X	0	X	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	X	0	X
1	0	0	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	1	1	1	0	0	X	0	X	1	0	X
1	1	1	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X

Q_C →

$Q_B Q_A$	0	1
00	0	X
01	X	X
11	1	X
10	0	X

$$J_C = Q_A$$

Q_C →

$Q_B Q_A$	0	1
00	X	1
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	X	0

$$K_C = \overline{Q_B}$$

Q_C →

$Q_B Q_A$	0	1
00	1	0
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	X	X

$$J_B = \overline{Q_C}$$

Q_C →

$Q_B Q_A$	0	1
00	X	X
01	X	X
11	X	0
10	1	X

$$K_B = Q_C$$

Q_C →

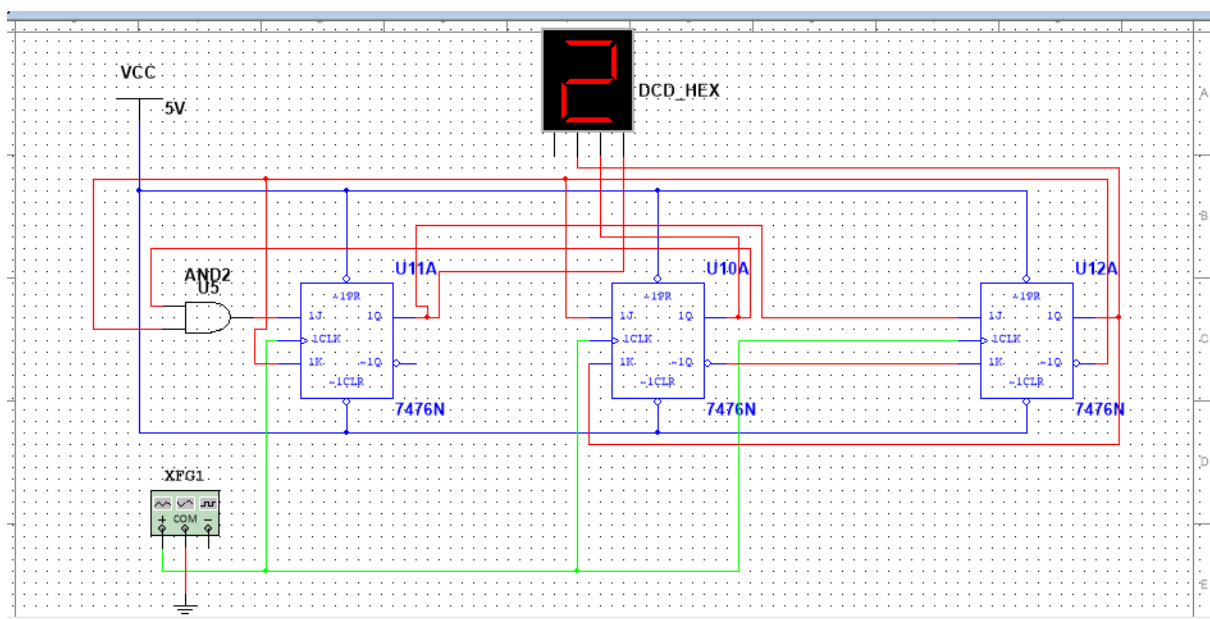
$Q_B Q_A$	0	1
00	0	0
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	1	0

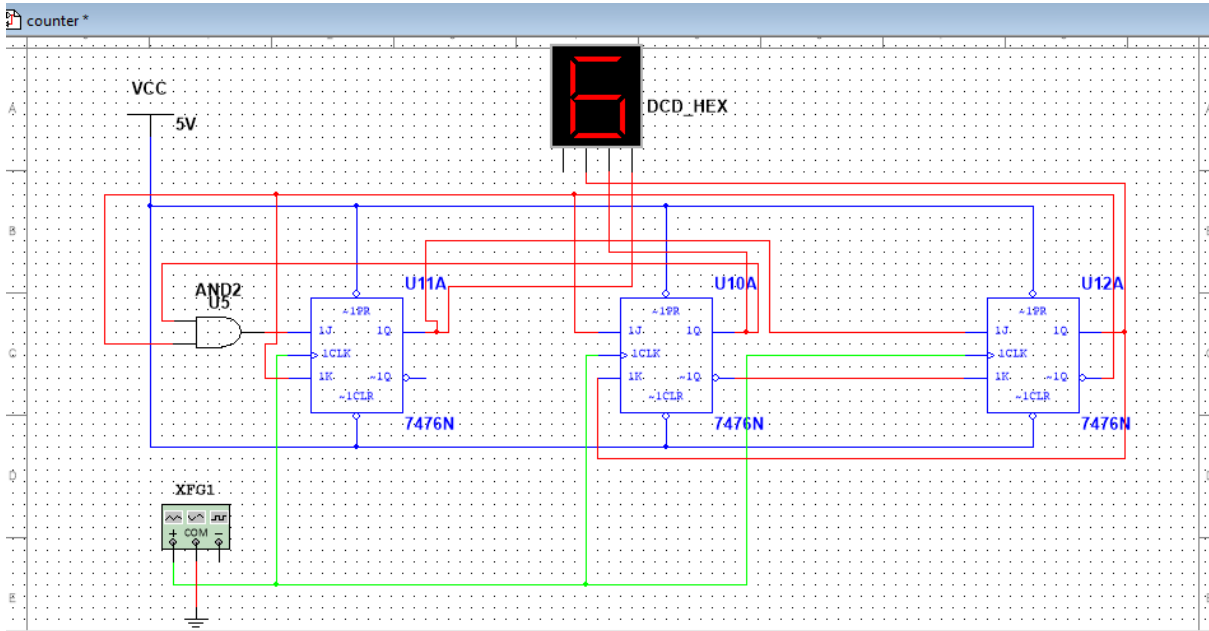
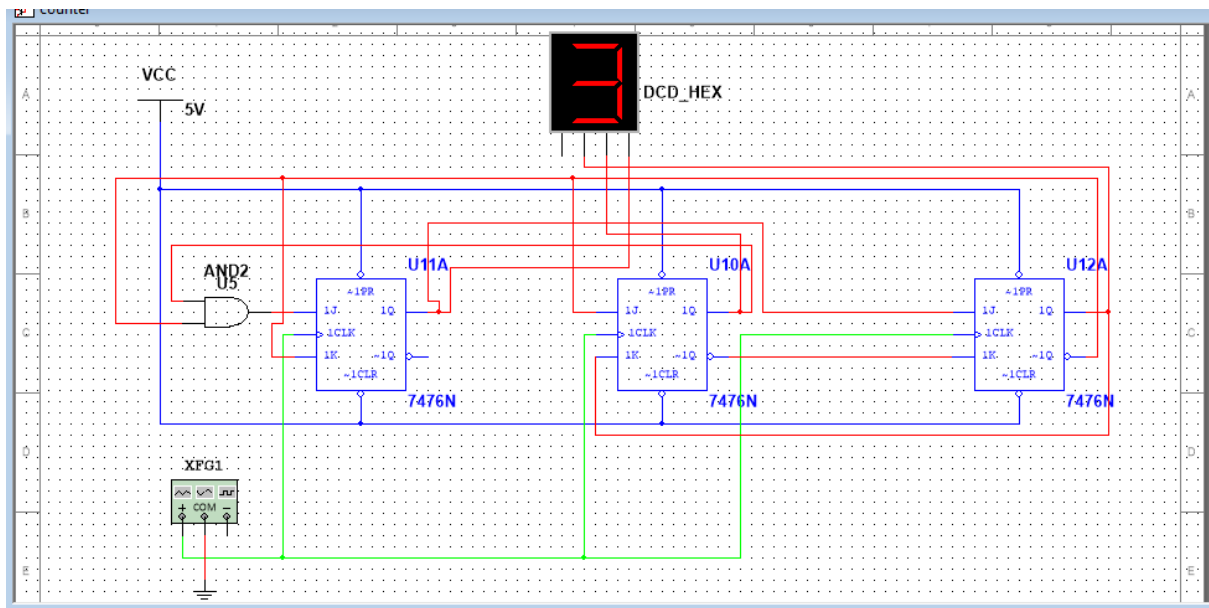
$$J_A = \overline{Q_C} Q_B$$

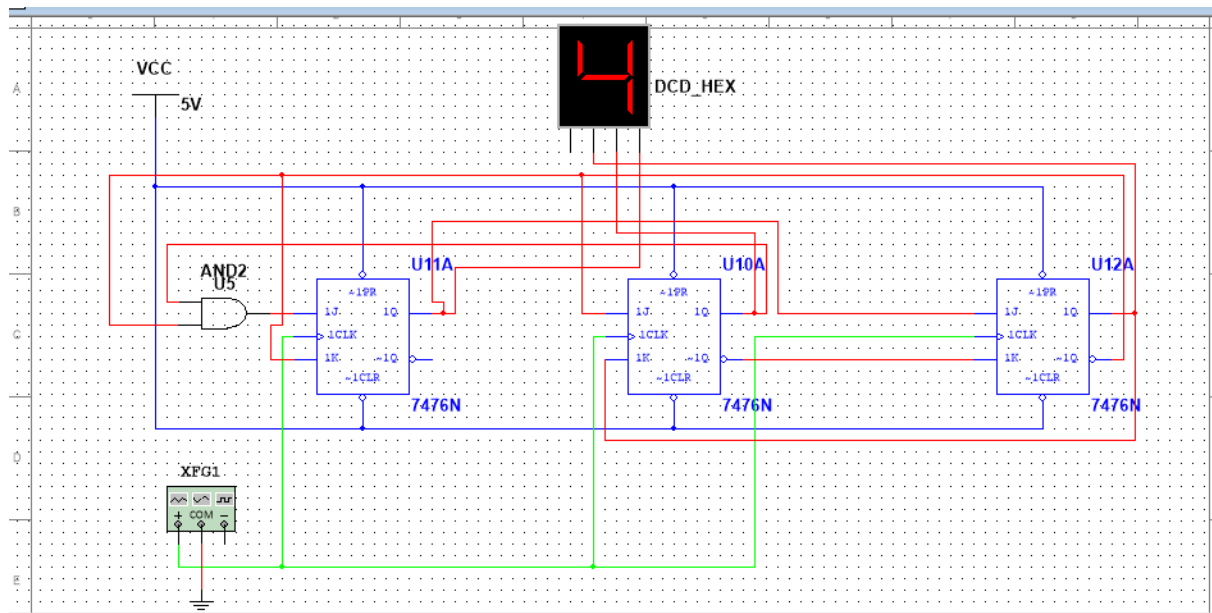
Q_C →

$Q_B Q_A$	0	1
00	X	X
01	X	X
11	1	X
10	X	X

$$K_A = \overline{Q_C}$$



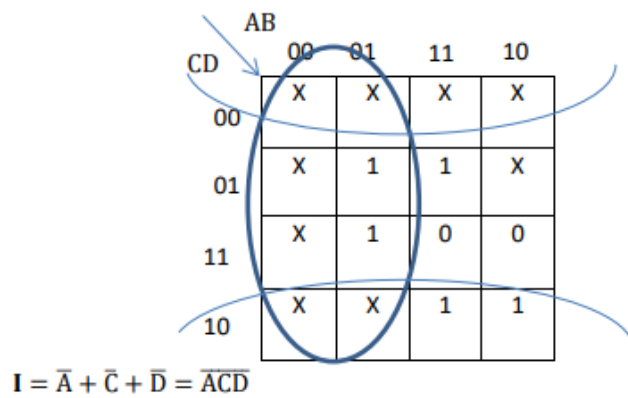




Experiment No. – 6-

Design a sequence generator to generate the sequence 1011110

D	C	B	A	I
1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	1



حيث تظهر الارقام بالتسلسل

d, A,5,B,7,F,E

