## ring\_counter.sqproj



Note: flip-flops are negative edge-triggered.

We are interested in the sequence produced by the counter shown in the figure, starting with the initial state  $Q_1Q_2Q_3Q_4Q_5 = 00000$ . For this purpose, we can prepare a table in the following format:

clock	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	$Q_3$	$Q_4$	$Q_5$	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$	$D_5$	$Q_1^{\text{next}}$	$Q_2^{\rm next}$	$Q_3^{\rm next}$	$Q_4^{\rm next}$	$Q_5^{\rm next}$
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															

Note that  $Q_1^{\text{next}}$ ,  $Q_2^{\text{next}}$ ,  $Q_3^{\text{next}}$ ,  $Q_4^{\text{next}}$ ,  $Q_5^{\text{next}}$  of the first row will be  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ ,  $Q_3$ ,  $Q_4$ ,  $Q_5$ , respectively, of the second row, and so on.

## Exercise Set

- 1. Plot the outputs  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ ,  $Q_3$ ,  $Q_4$ ,  $Q_5$  for the first 12 clock cycles.
- 2. Verify with simulation.