

Curriculum Framework – Digital Electronics (2015-2016)

Unit 3 Sequential Logic – Lesson 3.3 Synchronous Counters

Desired Results <i>(stage 1)</i>	
<p>ESTABLISHED GOALS <i>It is expected that students will...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G1 – Demonstrate an ability to identify, formulate, and solve engineering problems. G2 – Demonstrate an ability to design a system, component, or process to meet desired needs within realistic constraints such as economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health and safety, manufacturability, and sustainability. G3 – Demonstrate an ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data. G4 – Demonstrate an ability to apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering. G5 – Demonstrate an ability to use the techniques, skills, and 	Transfer
	<p>TRANSFER: <i>Students will be able to independently use their learning to ...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T1 – Design and implement common types of synchronous counters used in electronics and recognize where these types of counters might be applied in a digital circuit. T2 – Distinguish between the different levels of integration a designer can use in selecting logic gates for a synchronous counter.
	Meaning
	<p>UNDERSTANDINGS: <i>Students will understand that ...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U1 – Synchronous counters, also called parallel counters, are characterized by an external signal clocking all flip-flops simultaneously. U2 – Synchronous counters can be implemented using small scale integrated (SSI) and medium scale integrated (MSI) logic gates. U3 – Synchronous counters can be implemented with either D or J/K flip-flops. U4 – Up counters, down counters, and modulus counters all can be implemented using the synchronous counter method.
	<p>ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS: <i>Students will keep considering ...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q1 – How can D flip-flops or J/K flip-flops be arranged in order to create a desired synchronous clock signal? Q2 – How would you use a design process to create synchronous counters using small scale integration (SSI) and medium scale integration (MSI)? Q3 – Why is it important to have a counter/start at specific values? Q4 – How can a synchronous counter be designed to start and stop/repeat a count at the desired values?

Acquisition		
<p>modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G6 – Pursue the broad education necessary to understand the impact of engineering solutions in a global, economic, environmental, and societal context. • G7 – Demonstrate an understanding of professional and ethical responsibility. • G8 – Demonstrate an ability to function on multidisciplinary teams. • G9 – Demonstrate an ability to communicate effectively. • G10 – Gain knowledge of contemporary issues. • G11 – Recognize the need for, and develop an ability to engage in life-long learning. 	<p>KNOWLEDGE: <i>Students will...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K1 – Recognize synchronous counters.U1 • K2 – Recognize small scale integration (SSI) logic gates.U2 • K3 – Recognize medium scale integration (MSI) logic gates.U2 • K4 – Arrange synchronous counters to count up or down over specified ranges.U3,U4 	<p>SKILLS: <i>Students will...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1 – Describe the advantages and disadvantage of counters designed using the synchronous counter method.U1 • S2 – Analyze and design up, down, and modulus synchronous counters using discrete D and J/K flip-flops.U2,U3,U4 • S3 – Analyze and design up, down, and modulus synchronous counters using medium scale integrated (MSI) circuit counters.U2,U3,U4 • S4 – Describe where a count starts and where a count stops/repeats on a modulus synchronous counter.(U4) • S5 – Use Circuit Design Software (CDS) and Digital Logic Board (DLB) to simulate and prototype SSI and MSI synchronous counters(U2,U3,U4)

Evidence (stage 2)		
Activities (A) Projects (P) Problems(B)	Assessment FOR Learning	Assessment OF Learning
3.3.1.A Synchronous Counters: SSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print out of simulated circuits • Conclusion Questions • Demonstration of completed circuit
3.3.2.A Synchronous Counters: MSI '163 Up Counter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print out of simulated circuits • Conclusion questions • Demonstration of completed circuit
3.3.3.A Synchronous Counters: MSI '193 Up/Down Counter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print out of simulated circuits • Conclusion Questions • Demonstration of completed circuit
3.3.4.B Synchronous Counters: Sixty Second Timer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print out of simulated circuits • Conclusion Questions. • Demonstration of completed circuit

Learning Plan (stage 3)	
Activities (A) Projects (P) Problems(B)	Knowledge and Skills
3.3.1.A Synchronous Counters: SSI	K1,K2,K4,S1,S2,S5
3.3.2.A Synchronous Counters: MSI '163 Up Counter	K3,K4,S3,S4,S5
3.3.3.A Synchronous Counters: MSI '193 Up/Down Counter	K3,K4,S3,S4,S5
3.3.4.B Synchronous Counters: Sixty Second Timer	K4,S5