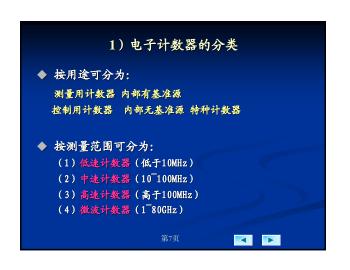
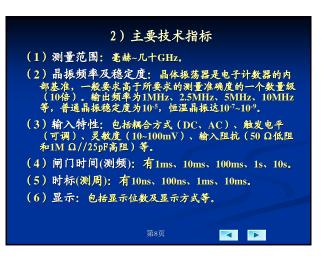
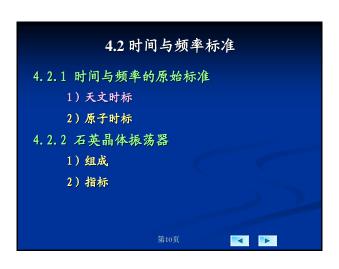


4.1.2 电子计数器概述 1)电子计数器的分类 ◆按功能可以分为如下四类: (1)通用计数器:可测量频率、频率比、周期、时间间隔、累加计数等。其测量功能可扩展。 (2)频率计数器:其功能限于测频和计数。但测频范围往往很宽。 (3)时间计数器:以时间测量为基础,可测量周期、脉冲参数等,其测时分辨力和准确度很高。 (4)特种计数器:具有特殊功能的计数器。包括可逆计数器、序列计数器、预置计数器等。用于工业测控。

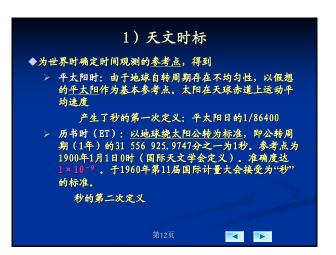


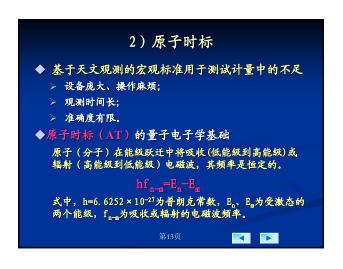


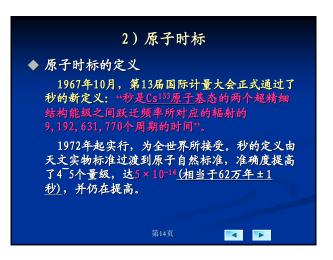


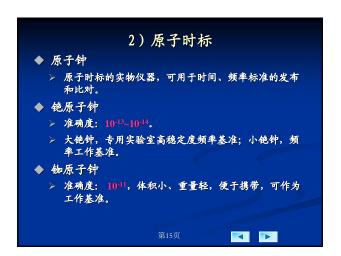


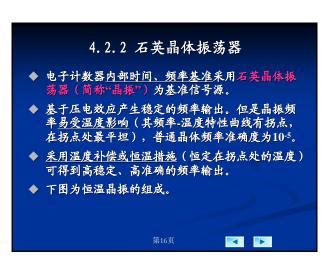


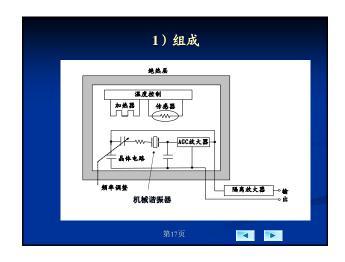






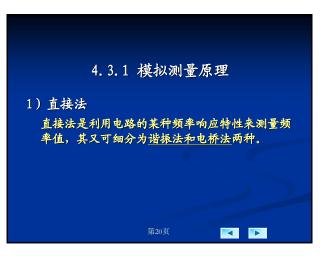


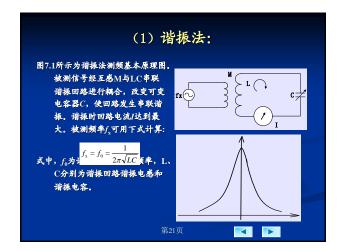


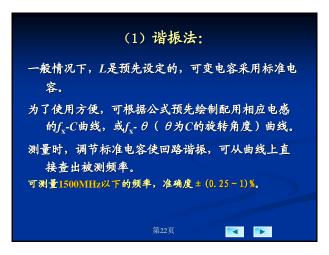


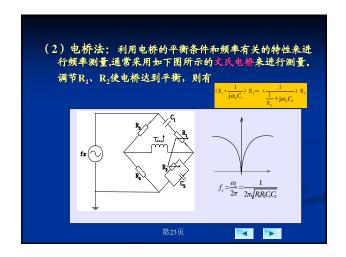


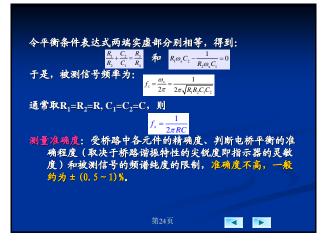


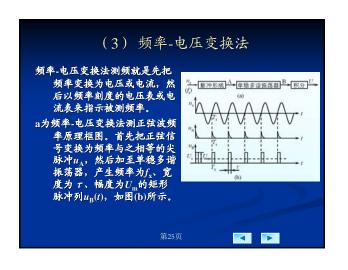


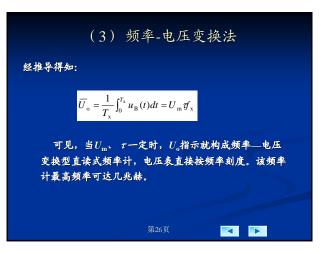




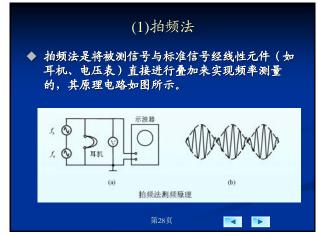


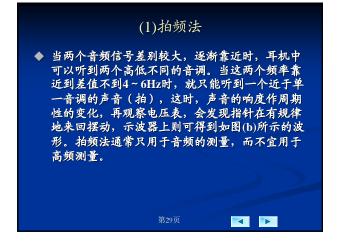


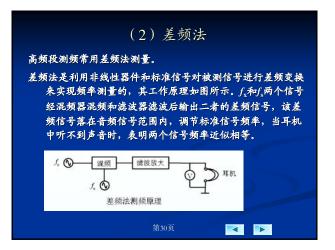


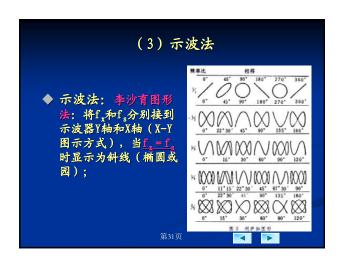


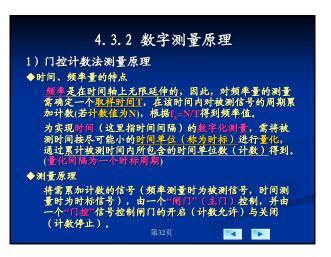


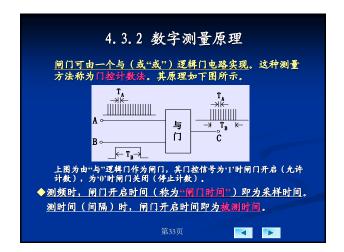


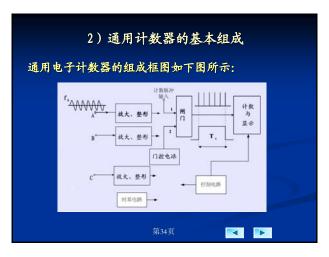


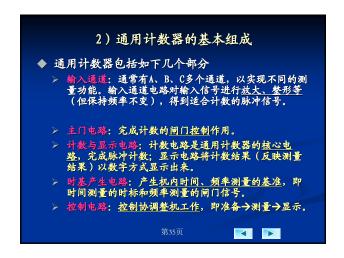




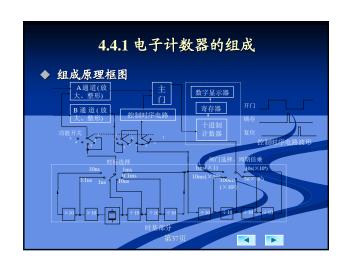


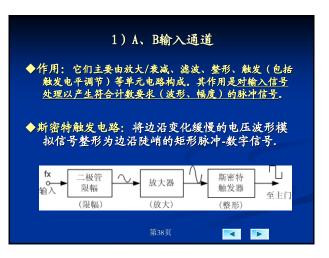




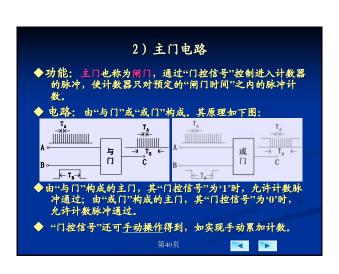












3) 计数与显示电路 ◆功能: 计数电路对通过主门的脉冲进行计数 (计数值代表了被测频率或时间),并通过数码显示器将测量结果直观地显示出来。 为了便于观察和读数,通常使用十进制计数电路。 ◆计数电路的重要指标: 最高计数频率。 计数电路的重要指标: 最高计数频率。 计数电路一般由多级双稳态电路构成,受内部状态翻转的时间限制,使计数电路存在最高计数频率的限制。而且对多位计数器,最高计数频率主要由个位计数器决定。 ◆不同电路具有不同的工作速度: 如74LS (74HC)系列为30~40MHz; 74S系列为100MHz; CMOS电路约5MHz; ECL电路可达600MHz。



