# 第三节 计数器

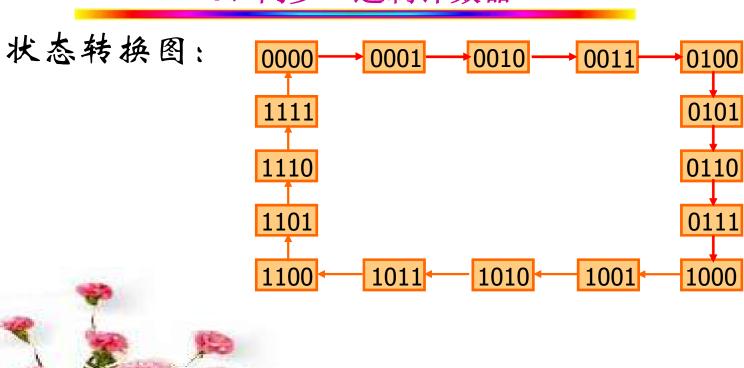
计数的实质:利用多个稳态来实现计数.

稳态数— 称为计数器的模/进位基数/计数容量 分类:

- 1)依据CP脉冲引入方式可分为同步、异步计数器.
- 2)依据计数的模值:二进制和非二进制计数.
- 3)依据计数的操作方式:加法、减法、可逆.
- 1.同步二进制计数器.

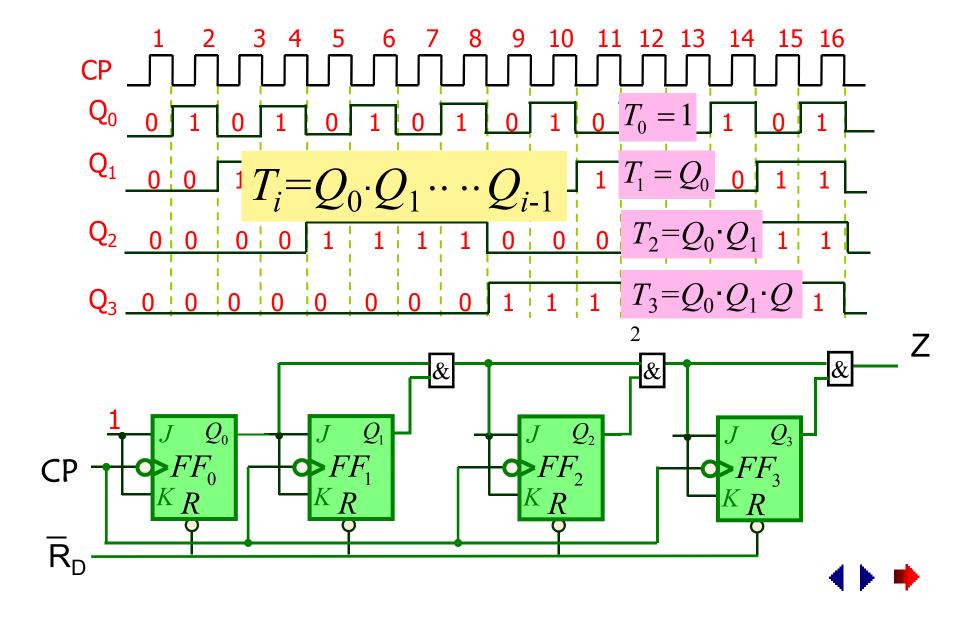


### 1、同步二进制计数器



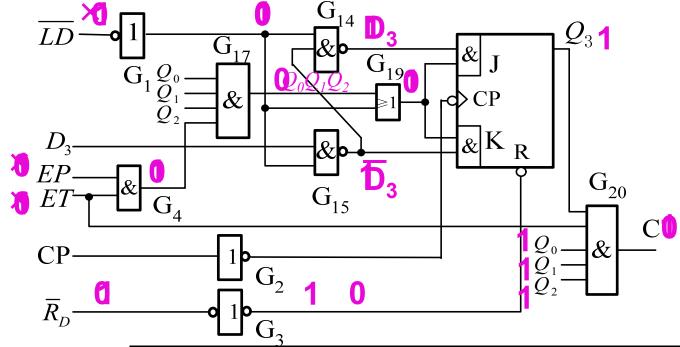


#### 同步二进制计数器



#### 集成同步计数器(74LS161、74LS160)





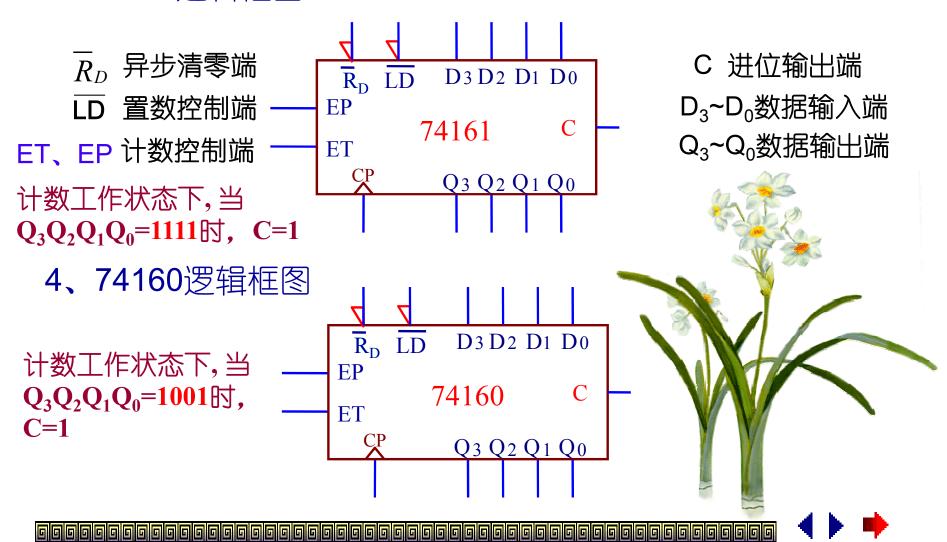
### 2、功能表

异步清**0** 同步置数

计数工作状态下,当  $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0=11111$ 时C=1

	<b>—</b> 0 <sub>3</sub>											
$\overline{R}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle D}$	$\overline{LD}$	ET	EP	CP	$D_0$	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$Q_0$	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	$Q_3$
0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0
1	0	×	×	<b>↑</b>	$d_0$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_0$	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$
1	1	1	1	<b>↑</b>	×	×	×	×	计数			
1	1	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	呆持,	C=0	)
1	1	1	0	×	×	×	×	×	C	保 = <b>Q</b> ₀C	持 Q <sub>1</sub> Q <sub>2</sub> (	$\mathcal{J}_3$

#### 3、74161逻辑框图

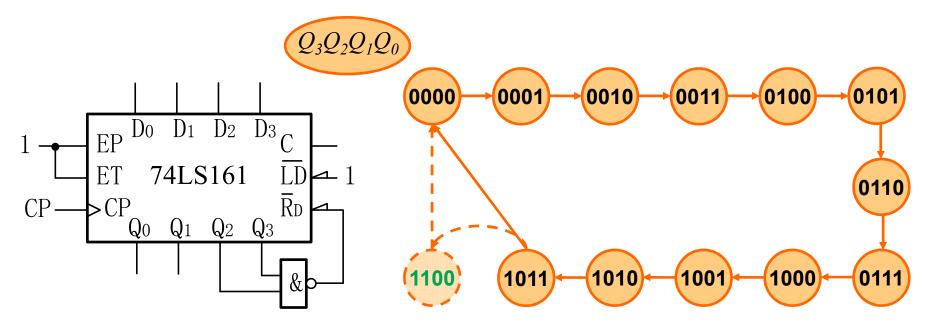


## 用74161、74160组成任意模值计数器:

一、用74LS161组成M<16进制的计数器 (以M=12为例)

基本方法有两种:清0法、置数法。

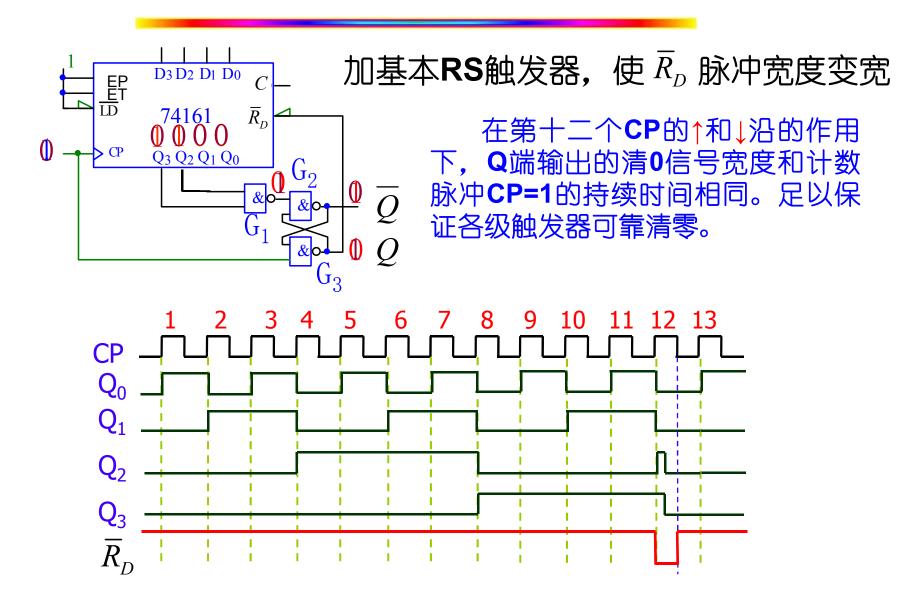
1、清0法 几进制几清0  $(\overline{R}_D = 0)$ 



1. Convert M to binary number; 2. Pick out outputs whose value are 1s, and connect them to the clear terminal through a NAND gate.

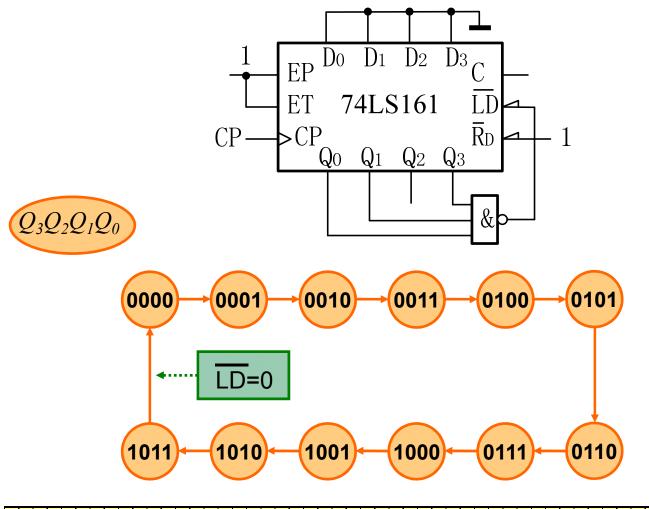


### 克服清0不可靠的方法:



# 2、置数法

a、置0法(置最小数法) 几进制几 -1置0 ( $\overline{LD} = 0$ )

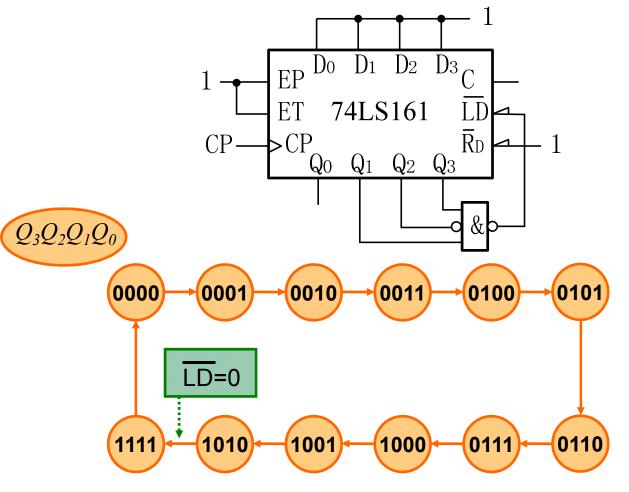


- 1.Set data inputs to ground;
- 2. Convert M-1 to binary number;
- 3. Pick out outputs whose value are 1s, and connect to the load terminal through a NAND gate.



## 2、置数法

b、置1法(置最大数法) 几进制几 -2置1 ( $\overline{LD} = 0$ )

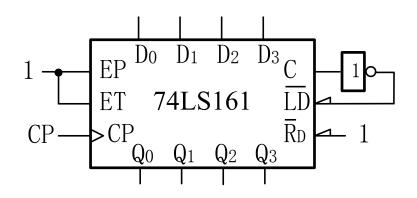


- 1.Set data inputs to HIGH;
- 2. Convert M-2 to binary number;
- 3. Pick out outputs whose value are 1s and at least one 0s, connect them to the load terminal through a NAND gate.

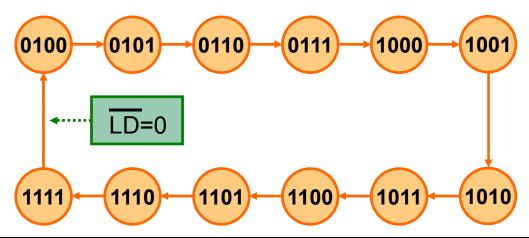


# 2、置数法

- c、置任意数法 (LD=0)
- ◆ 方法一: M(计数器模值)=2⁴-N(外部置数)



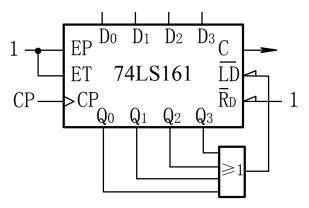
 $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0$ 



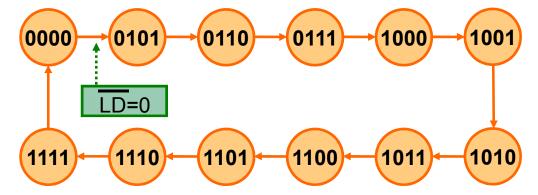


## 置任意数法

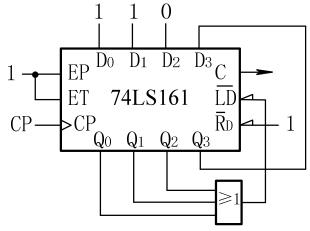
◆ 方法二: M=24-N+1



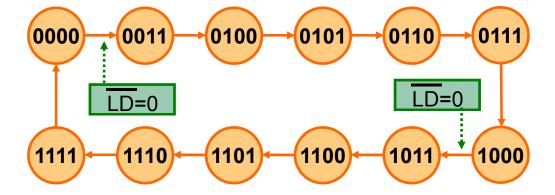




◆ 方法三: N=(2⁴-M)/2+1









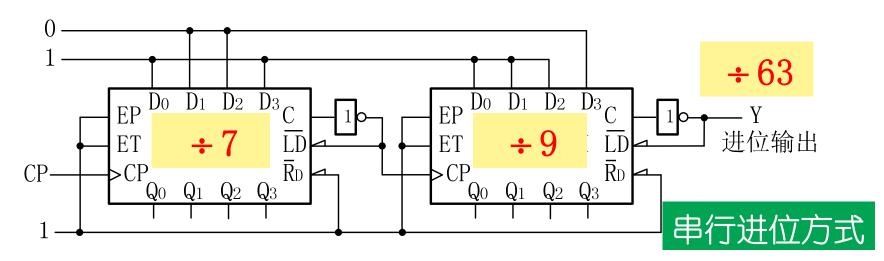
# 置任意数法

◆ 方法四: EP Do D1 D2 D3 C 74LS161  $Q_0$   $Q_1$   $Q_2$   $Q_3$  $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0$ 0111 0000 0100 LD=0 LD=0 1100 1000 1110



片间连接方法:串行进位方式、并行进位方式

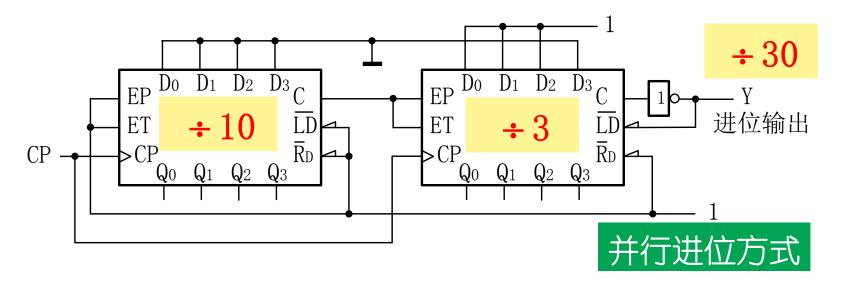
1、大模分解法:  $M = N_1 \times N_2$  其中  $N_1 \leq 16$ ,  $N_2 \leq 16$ 



片 I: 计数状态顺序为  $9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 15$  † C=1  $\overline{LD} = 0$ 

片  $\Pi$ : 计数状态顺序为  $7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 15$   $\uparrow$  C=1  $\overline{LD} = 0$ 

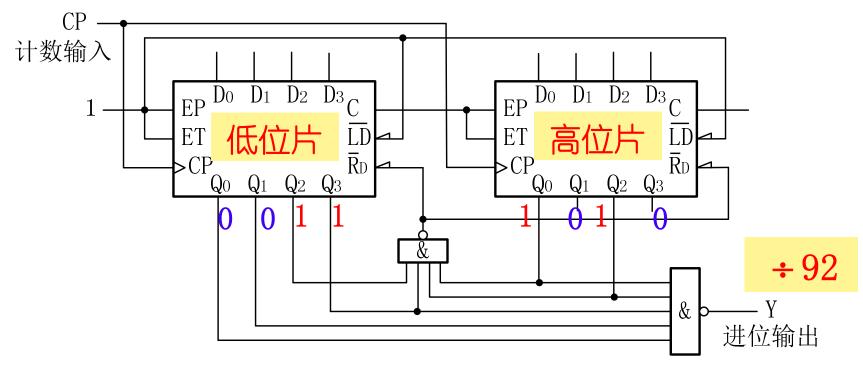




片 
$$\Pi$$
: 计数状态顺序为  $7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9$   $C=1$ 

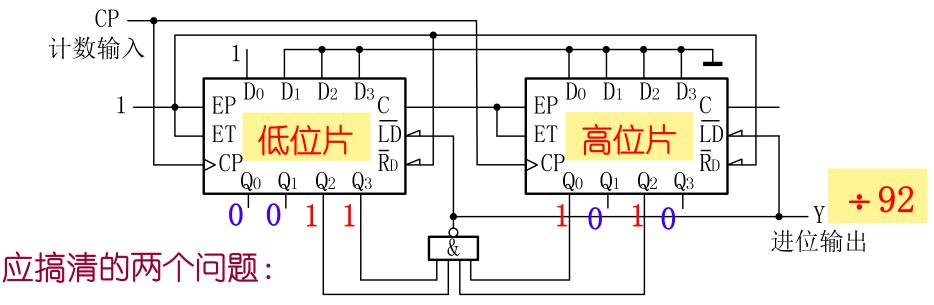


#### 2、整体清零法:几进制几清零,几-1进位



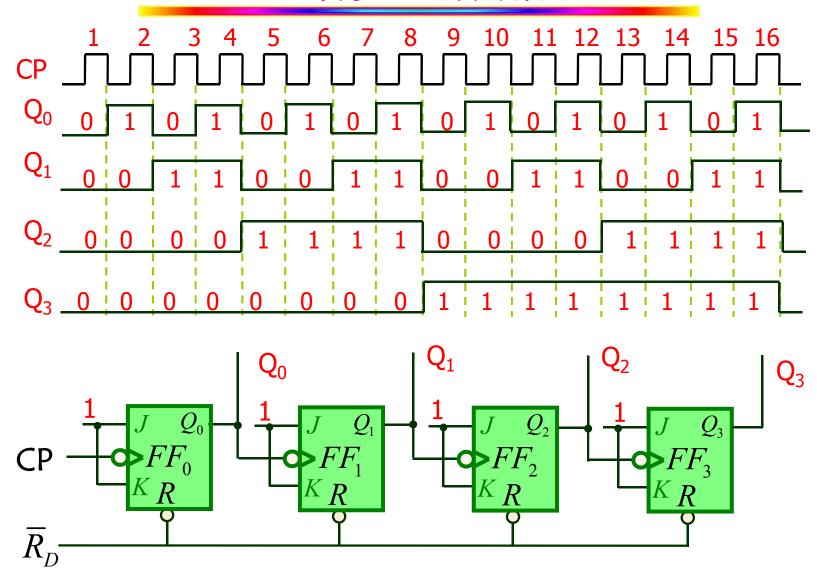
 $\bar{R}_D = 0$  的条件 计数状态为 01011100时,  $(01011100)_2 = (92)_{10}$ 

### 3、整体置数法:

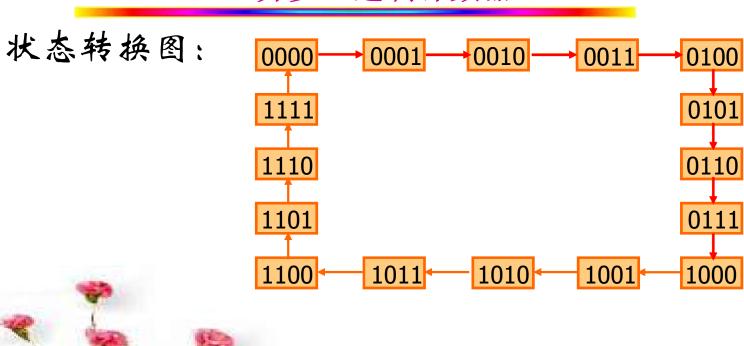


- ①  $\overline{LD} = 0$  的条件: 计数状态为 0101 1100时,  $(010111100)_2 = (92)_{10}$
- (2) 计数的起始状态: 0000 0001

### 2、异步二进制计数器



### 2、异步二进制计数器

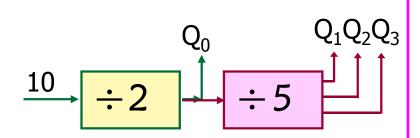




#### 集成异步二一五一十进制计数器7490

## 两个数学模型:

① 
$$10 \div 2 \div 5 = 1$$



先2后5, Q<sub>3</sub>Q<sub>2</sub>Q<sub>1</sub>Q<sub>0</sub>, 输出编码为BCD **8421**码。

### 8421BCD计数

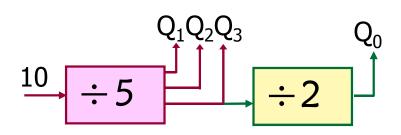
Ī	$Q_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathcal{J}}$	$Q_2$	$Q_{1}$	$Q_{o}$	$Q_3^{n+1}$	$Q_2^{n+1}$	$Q_1^{n+1}$	$Q_0^{n+1}$
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	0	<del>-</del>	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0





### 集成异步二一五一十进制计数器

$$2 10 \div 5 \div 2 = 1$$



先5后2, Q<sub>0</sub> Q<sub>3</sub> Q<sub>2</sub> Q<sub>1</sub>, 输出编码为BCD 5421码。

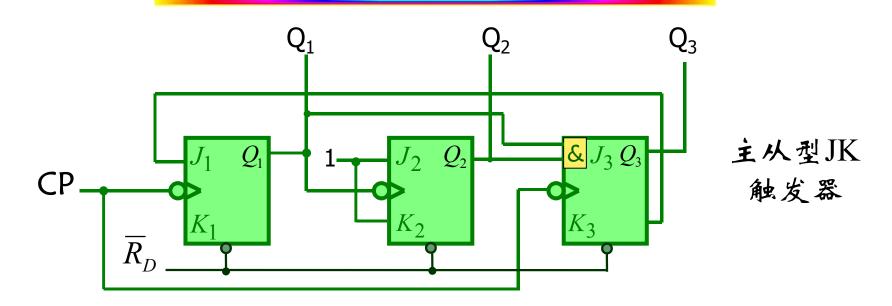
#### 5421BCD计数状态转换表

$Q_0$	$Q_3$	$Q_2$	$Q_1$	$Q_0^{n+1}$	$Q_3^{n+1}$	$Q_2^{n+1}$	$Q_1^{n+1}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0





#### 分析如图所示异步时序逻辑电路的功能



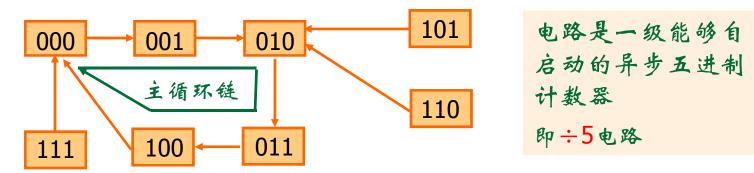
$$\begin{cases}
J_3 = Q_1Q_2 \\
K_3 = 1
\end{cases}$$

$$CP_3 : CP : 7$$

#### 2. 列电路状态转换表

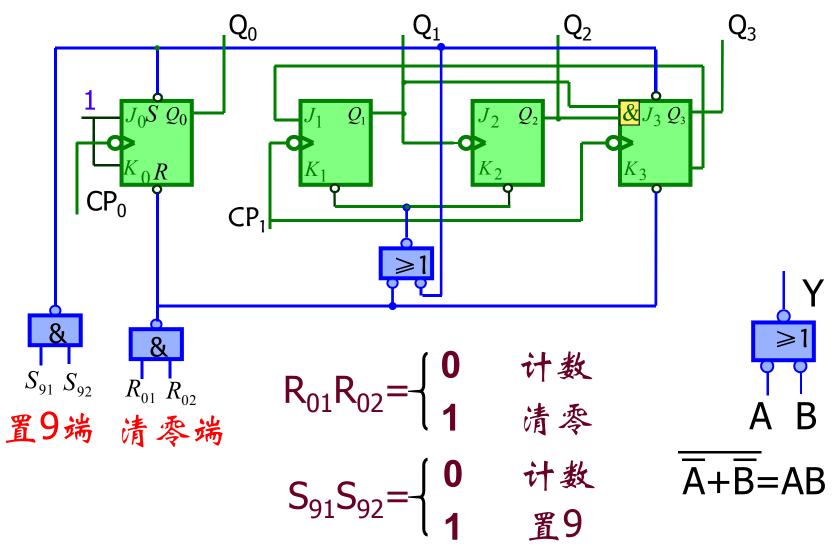
$Q_3Q_2Q_1$	$J_3 K_3 CP$	$J_2 K_2 Q_1$	$J_1 K_1 CP$	$ Q_3^{n+1}Q_2^r $	$^{n+1}Q_1^{n+1}$
0 0 0	0 1	11	1 1 🗼	0 0	1
0 0 1	0 1	11	1 1 🗼	0 1	$0$ $1 = \overline{\Omega}$
0 1 0	0 1	1 1	1 1 🗼	0 1	1 1 -0 0
0 1 1	1 1	11 🗼	1 1 🗼	1 0	$J_3 = Q_1 Q_2$
1 0 0	0 1	11	0 1 🗼	0 0	0
1 0 1	0 1	11	0 1	0 1	0
1 1 0	0 1	11	0 1	0 1	0
1 1 1	1 1	11	0 1	0 0	0

#### 3. 画状态转换图





### 集成异步二一五一十进制计数器74LS290





## 74LS290的功能表

R <sub>01</sub>	R <sub>02</sub>	S <sub>91</sub>	S <sub>92</sub>	CP <sub>0</sub>	CP <sub>1</sub>	$Q_3$	$Q_2$	$Q_1$	$Q_0$
1	1	0	X	Х	Х	0	0	0	0
1	1	Х	0	Х	Х	0	0	0	0
0	X	1	1	X	Х	1	0	0	1
Х	0	1	1	X	Х	1	0	0	1
$R_{01}R_{02} = 0$		$S_{91}S_{92} = 0$		CP ↓	0	二进制计数			
				0	СР↓	五进制计数			
				СР	$Q_0$	8421十进制计数			
				$Q_3$	СР↓	5421十进制计数			

清0

置9

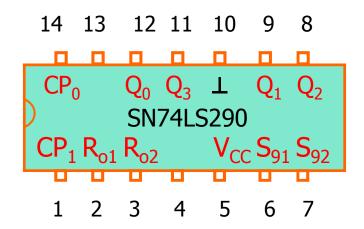
计数



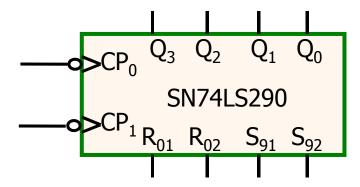


#### 74LS290芯片

◆ 74LS290芯片管角图



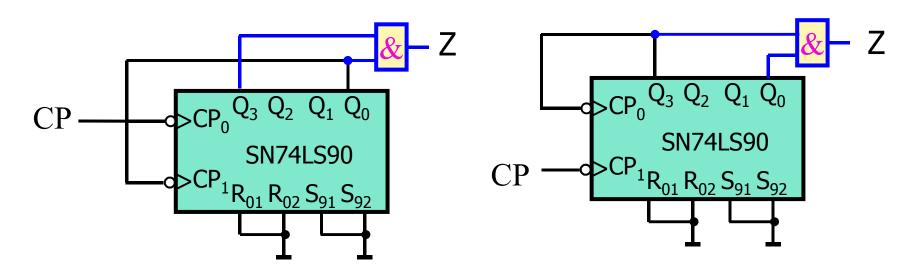
◆ 74LS290逻辑框图





#### 74LS290的应用

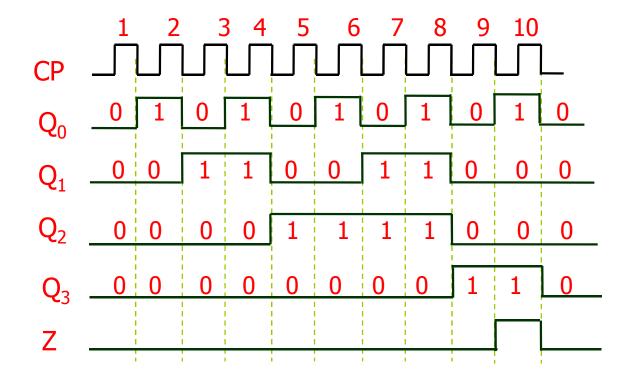
- 1、组成十进制计数器 几进制几-1进位
- a、BCD8421码二-十进制计数器
- b、BCD5421码二一十进制计数器



先2后5, 输出 $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0$ 

先5后2,输出 $Q_0Q_3Q_2Q_1$ 





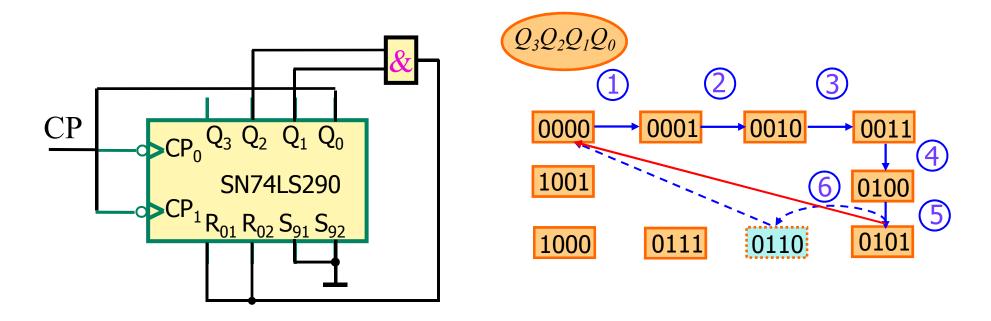
10进制9进位



## 2、组成M<10的任意进制计数器

基本方法有两种:清0法、置9法。(以M=6为例)

**a、清0法** 几进制几清**0**  $(R_{01}R_{02}=1)$ 

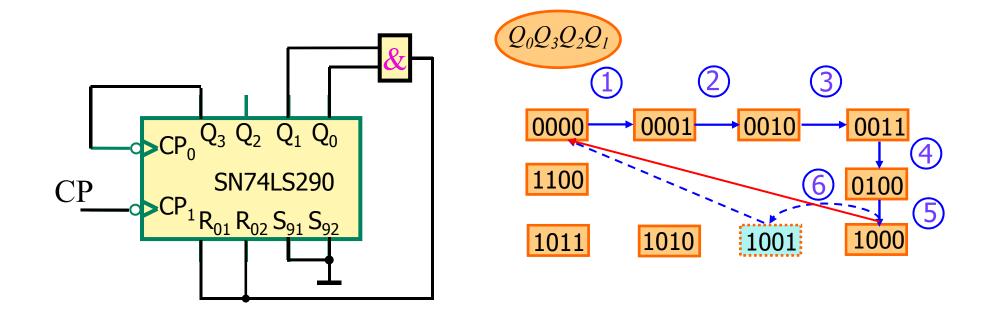


➤ 先将7490接成BCD8421十进制计数器,再按几进制几清零连接。



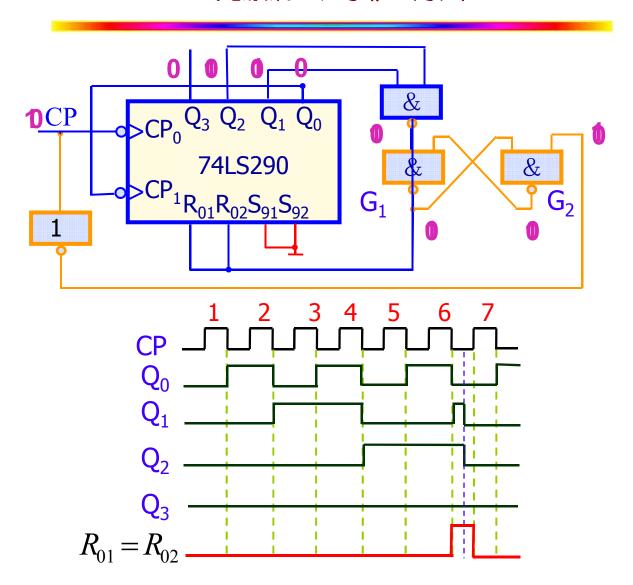
# 2、组成M<10的任意进制计数器

➤ 先将7490接成BCD5421十进制计数器,再按几进制 几清零连接。





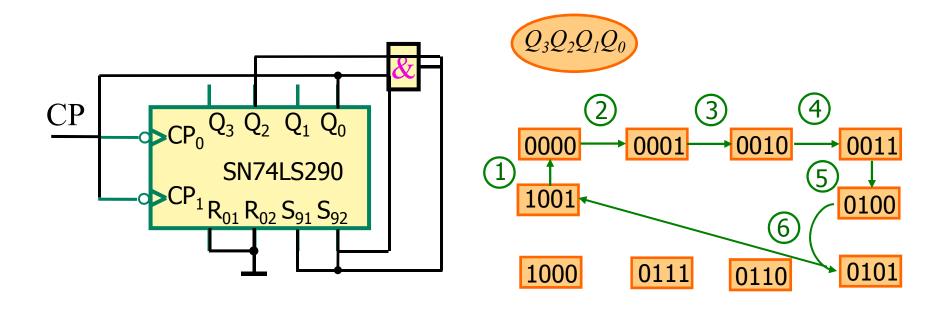
## 克服清0不可靠的方法:





# 2、组成M<10的任意进制计数器

b、 置9法 几进制几-1置9  $(S_{91}S_{92}=1)$ 



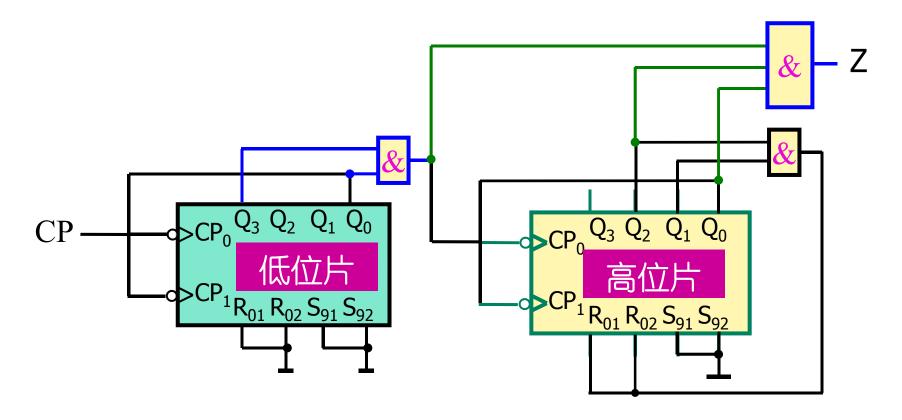
▶ 先将7490接成BCD8421 (或BCD5421) 十进制计数器, 再按几进制几-1置9连接。



## 3、组成M>10的任意进制计数器

a、大模分解法:  $M = N_1 \times N_2$  其中  $N_1 \leq 10$ ,  $N_2 \leq 10$ 

例:利用两片74LS290组成60进制计数器

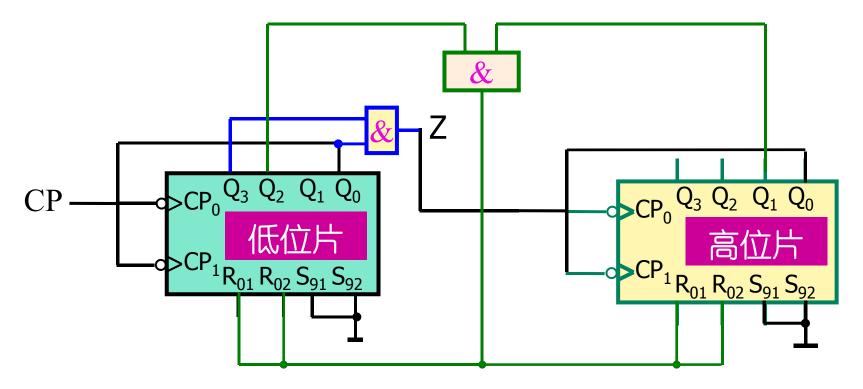


## 3、组成M>10的任意进制计数器

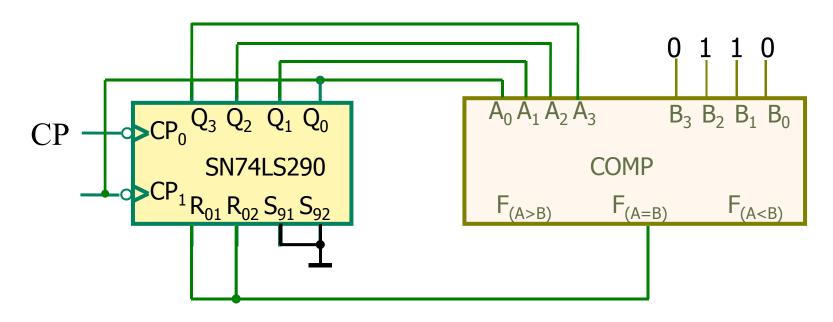
b、清零法: 先组成  $M = 10 \times 10 = 100$  进制的计数器,

再按几进制几清零连接

例:利用两片74LS290组成24进制计数器



例



改变 $B_3B_2B_1B_0$ 设置的数值,可实现M<10的任意进制计数器 —— 可变模计数器

