§ 3.6 时序电路的分析

一、时序电路的特点:

逻辑功能: 任一时刻的输出状态,不仅取决于当时的输入信号,而且与前一时刻电路的状态有关。

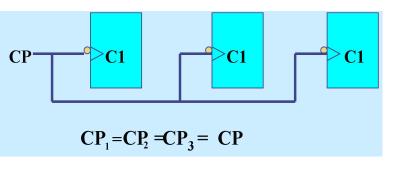
电路结构:组合电路+触发器。

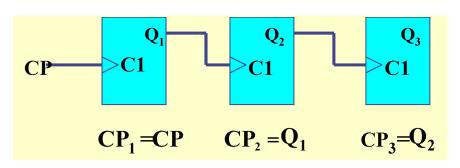
分类

按触发方式,时序电路分:

同步时序电路: 所有触发器共用一个时钟信号。

异步时序电路: 触发器无统一的时钟信号。





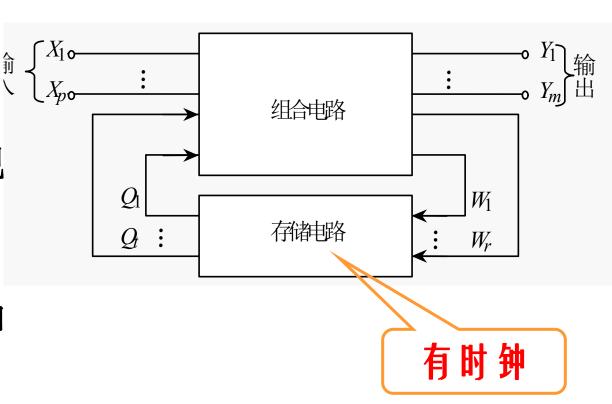
按输出方式,分:

莫尔型 (Moore):

输出 Y 仅与电路的现态有关(式中无x)。

米勒型 (Mealy):

输出Y是电路现态和外部输入量的函数。



时序逻辑电路可用三个方程来描述:

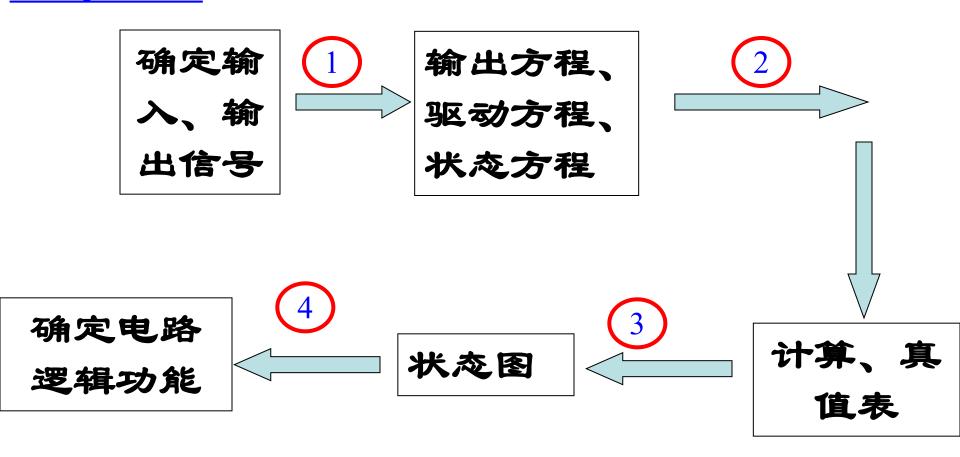
$$Y = F_1 (X, Q^n)$$
 输出方程 $W = F_3 (X, Q^n)$ 激励方程 $Q^{n+1} = F_2 (W, Q^n)$ 状态方程

二、同步时序电路的分析方法

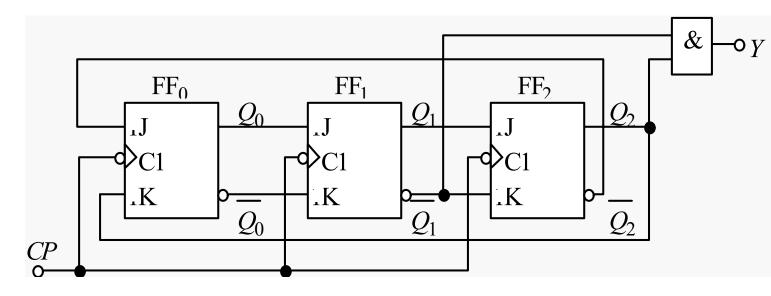
1. 目的:

得到电路状态、外部输出的变化规律,逻辑功能。

2. 步骤:



例1: 试分析下图所示的时序逻辑电路。



输出方程:

$$Y = Q_2^n Q_1^n$$

写方

程

$$J_2 = Q_1^n$$

$$J_1 = Q_0^n$$

$$J_0 = \overline{Q}_2^n$$

$$K_2 = \overline{Q_1}^n$$

$$K_1 = \overline{Q}_0^n$$

$$K_0 = Q_2^n$$

$$J_{2} = Q_{1}^{n}, K_{2} = \overline{Q}_{1}^{n}$$
 $J_{1} = Q_{0}^{n}, K_{1} = \overline{Q}_{0}^{n}$
 $J_{0} = \overline{Q}_{2}^{n}, K_{0} = Q_{2}^{n}$

状态方程

$$Q_2^{n+1} = J_2 \overline{Q}_2^n + \overline{K}_2 Q_2^n = Q_1^n \overline{Q}_2^n + Q_1^n Q_2^n = Q_1^n$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = Q_0^n \overline{Q}_1^n + Q_0^n Q_1^n = Q_0^n$$

$$Q_0^{n+1} = \overline{Q}_2^n \overline{Q}_0^n + \overline{Q}_2^n Q_0^n = \overline{Q}_2^n$$

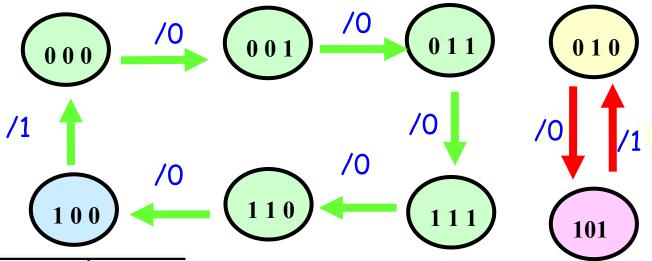
计算、列真值表

	$Q_2^{n+1} = Q_1^n$
	$Q_1^{n+1} = Q_0^n$
	$Q_0^{n+1} = \overline{Q}_2^n$
	$Y = Q_2^n \overline{Q}_1^n$

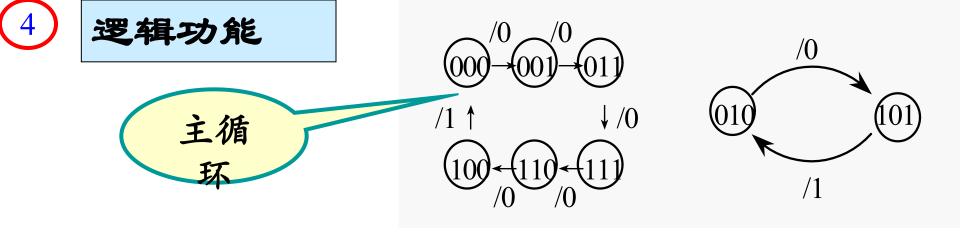
现		态		次	态	输出
Q_2^n	Q_1^n	Q_0^n	Q_2^{n+}	Q_1^{n+}	Q_0^{n+1}	Y
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0



画状态图



现 态	次 态	输出
$Q_2^n Q_1^n Q_0^n$	$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1} Q_0^{n+1}$	Y
0 0 0	0 0 1	0
0 0 1	0 1 1	0
0 1 0	1 0 1	0
0 1 1	1 1 1	0
1 0 0	0 0 0	1
1 0 1	0 1 0	1
1 1 0	1 0 0	0
1 1 1	1 1 0	0



主循环: 000、001、~100这六个状态构成一个循环。

有效状态: 主循环中的状态。

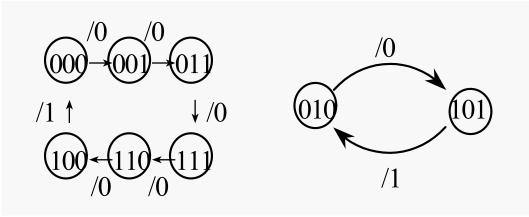
无效状态: 不在主循环中的状态。

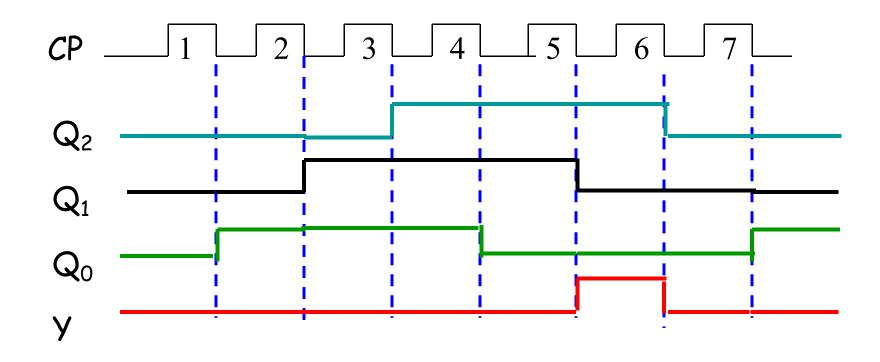
自启动: 无效状态在CP脉冲作用下能 进入主循环。

无自启动能力的,用格雷码表示的六进制计数器。

时序图(波形图)

在CP和外部输入的作用下,电路状态、输出随时间变化的波形图。



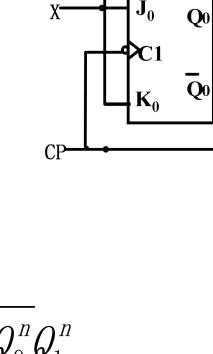


例2:分析同步时序逻辑电路

$$Z = XQ_1^n Q_0^n$$

$$J_1 = K_1 = XQ_0^n$$

$$J_0 = K_0 = X$$



$$Q_1^{n+1} = XQ_0^n \overline{Q_1^n} + \overline{XQ_0^n} Q_1^n$$

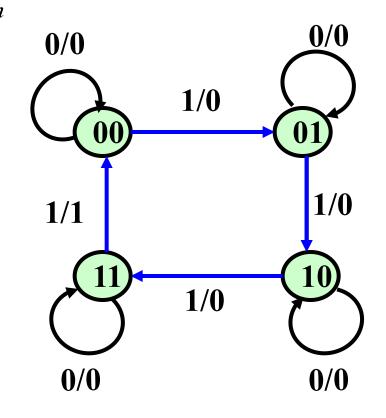
$$Q_0^{n+1} = X \overline{Q_0^n} + \overline{X} Q_0^n = X \oplus Q_0^n$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = XQ_0^n Q_1^n + XQ_0^n Q_1^n$$

$$Q_0^{n+1} = XQ_0^n + \overline{X}Q_0^n = X \oplus Q_0^n$$

$$Z = XQ_1^n Q_0^n$$

X	Q_1^n	Q_0^n	Q_1^{n+1}	Q_0^{n+1}	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1_	1	1	0	0	1



可控的2位二进制计数器;

X=0时, 状态不变, 输出Z=0; X=1时, 完成加1计数的功能。

例3:分析时序电路的逻辑功能

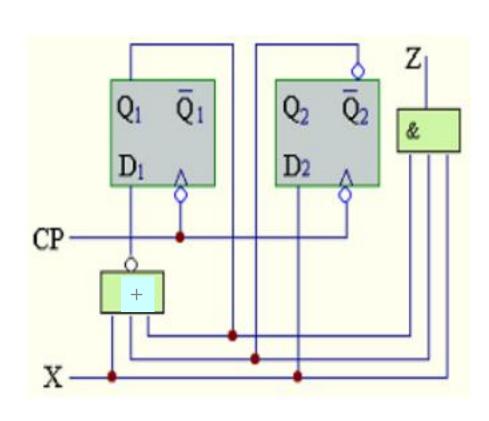
$$Z = X \cdot \overline{Q_2^n} \cdot Q_1^n$$

$$D_2 = X$$

$$D_1 = X + \overline{Q_2^n} + Q_1^n = \overline{X} \cdot Q_2^n \cdot \overline{Q_1^n}$$

$$Q_2^{n+1} = X$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = \overline{X} \cdot Q_2^n \cdot \overline{Q_1^n}$$



$$\begin{cases} Q_2^{n+1} = X \\ Q_1^{n+1} = \overline{X} Q_2^n \overline{Q_1^n} \end{cases}$$
$$Z = X \overline{Q}_2^n Q_1^n$$

输	入	现态		态	输出
X	Q_2^n	Q_1^n	Q_2^{n+1}	Q_1^{n+1}	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0

_X	Q_2^n	Q_1^n	Q_2^{n+1}	Q_1^{n+1}	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0
1.	1	1	1	0	0

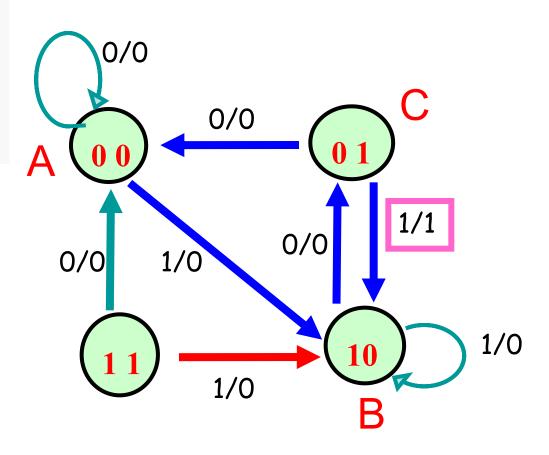
状态: 记忆

A: 初始

B: 1

C: 10

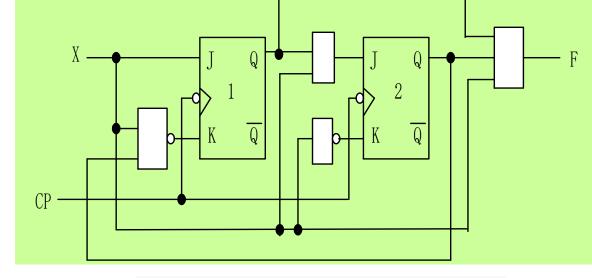
该电路可重叠检测序列101。



例4:分析时序电路的逻辑功能

$$F = X \cdot Q_2^n \cdot Q_1^n$$
 $J_2 = XQ_1^n$
 $K_2 = \overline{X}$
 $J_1 = X$
 $K_1 = \overline{XQ_2^n}$
 $Q_2^{n+1} = X\overline{Q_2^n}Q_1^n + XQ_2^n$

 $Q_1^{n+1} = XQ_1^n + XQ_2^nQ_1^n$



X	Q_2^n	Q_1^n	Q_2^{n+1}	Q_1^{n+1}	$oxed{F}$
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1_	1	1	1	1	1

X	Q_2^n	Q_1^n	Q_2^{n+1}	Q_1^{n+1}	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1_	1	1	1	1	1

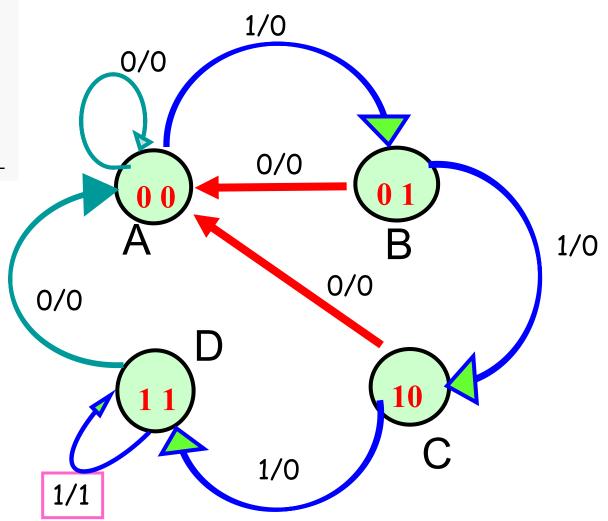
A: 初始

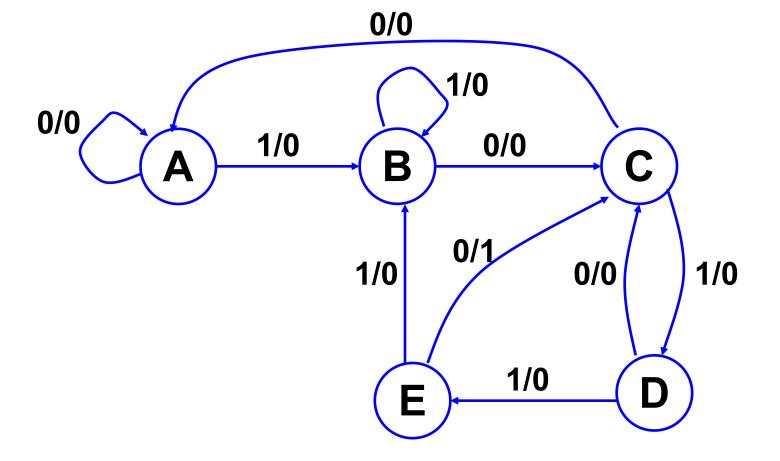
B: 1

C: 11

D: 111

可重叠检测序列1111。





A: 初始

B: 1

C: 10

D: 101

E: 1011

可重叠检测序列10110。