数字逻辑与部件设计

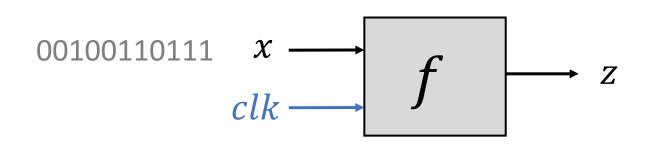
10. 时序电路设计





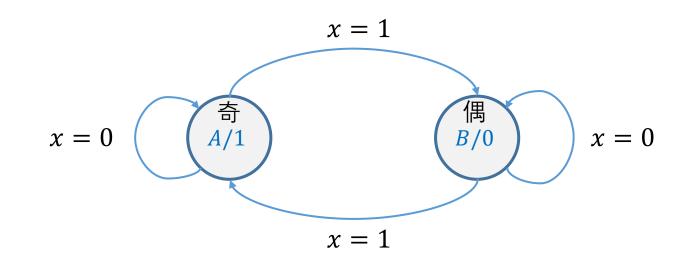


设计:输入序列中1的数目为奇数时,输出为1



输入 x: 001_0011_0111

输出 z: 000_1110_1101



状态可对输入序列进行记忆,也可对输入序列产生的结果进行记忆。

关键: 弄清有多少信息需要记忆, 从而确定需要多少个状态。

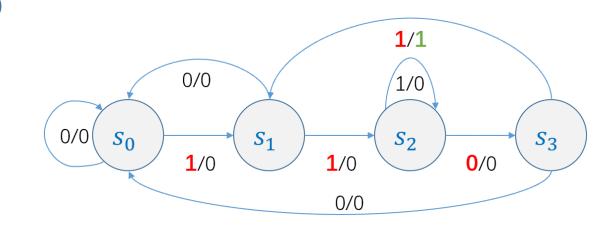
状态图的直接构图法

- 1 先假定一个初态
- ② 然后每加入一个输入,就可确定其次态

该次态: 可能就是现态本身,

也可能是已有的另一个状态,

还可能是新增状态.



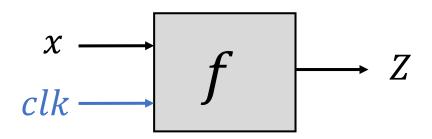
③ 重复步骤②, 直至每一个现态向其次态转换都被考虑, 且不再增加新状态。

【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(1)

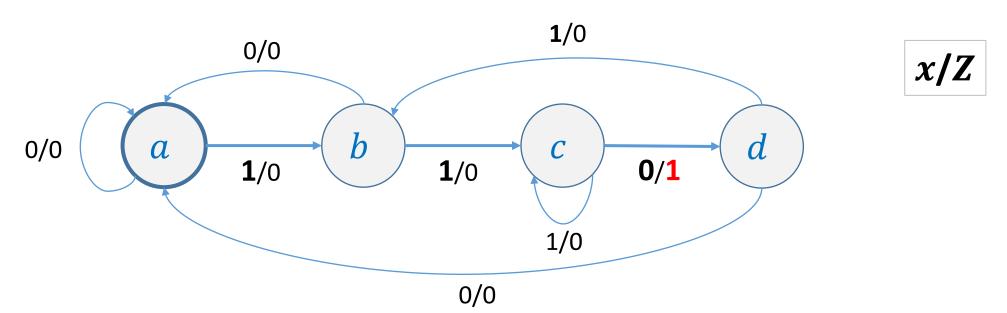
① 确定输入变量、输出变量

输入变量: x (二进制序列 "000011 **110** 000")

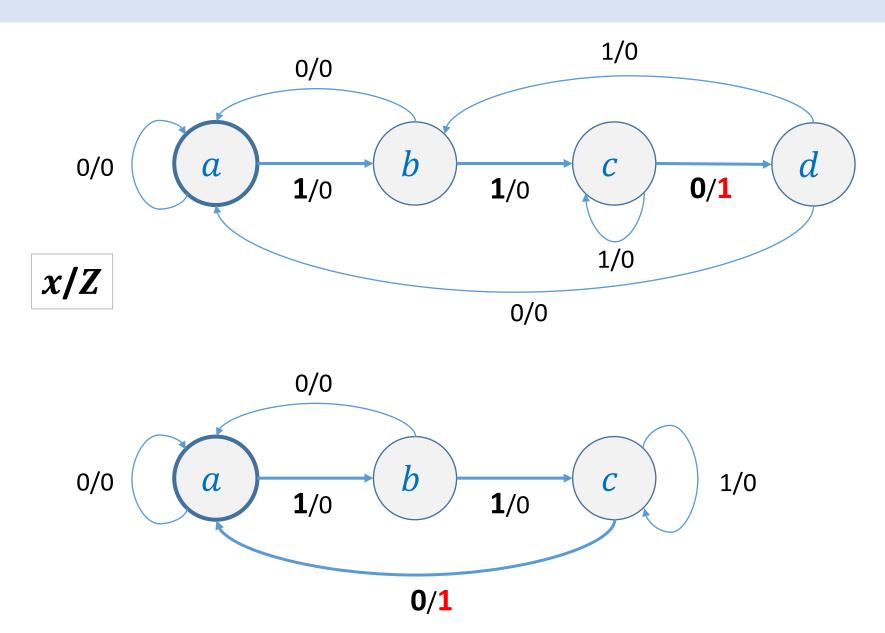
输出变量: Z (=1: 当连续输入"110")



② 画出状态图

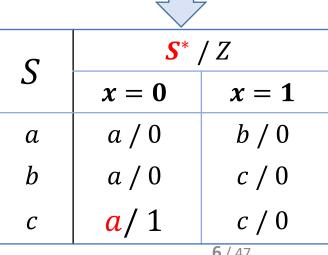


【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"



原始状态表

S	S * / Z		
3	x = 0	x = 1	
а	a / 0	<i>b</i> / 0	
b	a / 0	c / 0	
С	d/1	c / 0	
d	a / 0	<i>b</i> / 0	



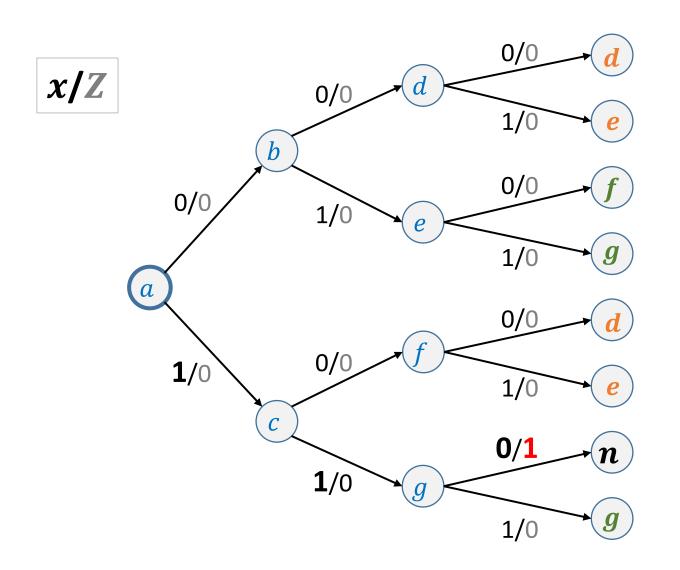
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状态化简

- 状态化简: 在时序电路中, 减少触发器数目的过程。
- 化简原则: 电路的输入、输出关系保持不变。
- 副 作 用: 可能会使电路中增加更多的组合逻辑。
- 当对状态进行**化简**时,使用**状态表比状态图**更方便。
- 当两个状态等价时,其中的一个状态可以被另一个代替, 此时输入-输出关系不变。
- 两个状态等价的条件: 对所有可能的输入、输出都相同, 且电路的次态相同或等效。

【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(3)

二叉树搜索法



C	S* / Z		
S	x = 0	x = 1	
а	b / 0	c / 0	
b	d / 0	e / 0	
С	f / 0 g / 0		
d	d / 0	e / 0	
e	f / 0	<i>g</i> / 0	
f	d / 0	e / 0	
g	n / 1	g / 0	

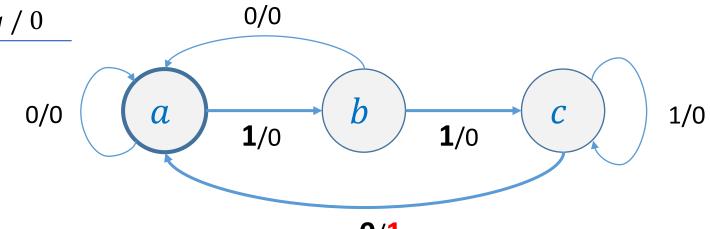
【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(3)

C	S * / Z				
S	x = 0	x = 1			
a	b / 0 c / 0				
b	d/0 e/0				
C	f/0 $g/0$				
d	d/0 e/0				
e	f / 0	g / 0			
f	d / 0	e / 0			
g	n / 1	g / 0			

C	S * / Z		
S	x = 0	x = 1	
а	<i>b</i> / 0	c / 0	
b	b / 0	e / 0	
С	b / 0	g / 0	
e	b / 0	g / 0	
g	n / 1	g / 0	

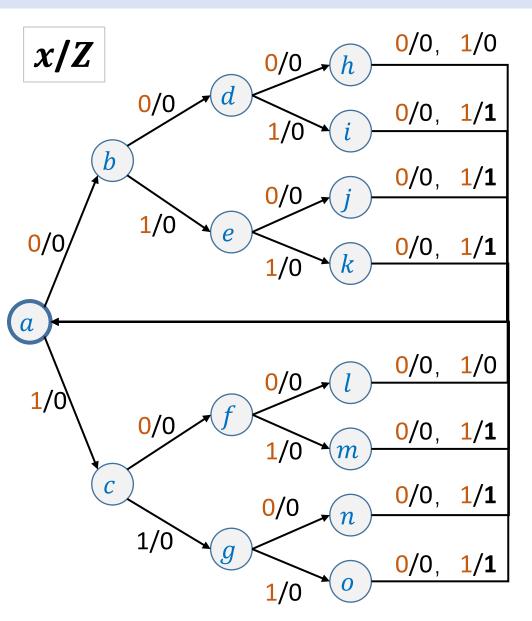
C	S * / Z		
S	x = 0	x = 1	
а	b / 0	c / 0	
b	b / 0 c / 0		
С	b / 0	g / 0	
g	n/1	<i>g</i> / 0	

C	S *	/ Z
S	x = 0	x = 1
а	a/0	c / 0
С	a/0	<i>g</i> / 0
g	<u>a</u> / 1	g / 0



C	S * / Z	
S	x = 0	x = 1
a	a / 0	<i>b</i> / 0
b	a / 0	c / 0
С	<i>a</i> / 1	c / 0

【练习】检测串行输入8421BCD码的状态图



C	S * / Z		
S	x = 0	x = 1	
a	b / 0	c / 0	
b	d / 0	e / 0	
С	f / 0	g / 0	
d	h / 0	i / 0	
e	<i>j</i> / 0	k / 0	
f	<i>l</i> / 0	m / 0	
g	n/0	o / 0	
h	a / 0	a / 0	
i	a / 0	a / 1	
j	a / 0	a / 1	
k	a / 0	a / 1	
l	a / 0	a / 0	
m	a / 0	a / 1	
n	a / 0	a / 1	
o	a / 0	a / 1	

C	S *	/ Z
S	x = 0	x = 1
а	b / 0	c / 0
b	d / 0	e / 0
C	f / 0	g / 0
d	h / 0	i / 0
e	i / 0	<i>i</i> / 0
f	h / 0	i / 0
g	i / 0	i / 0
h	a / 0	a / 0
_		

a/0

C	S * / Z				
S	x = 0	x = 1			
а	b / 0	c / 0			
b	d / 0	e / 0			
С	d / 0				
d	h / 0	i / 0			
e	i / 0	i / 0			
h	a / 0	a / 0			
i	a / 0	a / 1			

非法数字: 1010、1011、1100

输出为1。 1101、1110、1111

输入顺序: 先低后高

a/1

等效状态

等效状态:对于**所有可能的**输入序列,分别从状态a和状态b出发,

所得到的输出响应序列完全相同。

等效状态具有传递性: 若a与b等效, b与c等效, 则a与c等效。

判断方法: • 输出相同、次态相同

• 输出相同、次态交错

• 输出相同、次态循环

现态	次态/输出		
火心心	x = 0	x = 1	
a	b /0	c/1	
b	b /0	d/1	
C	<i>d</i> /0	a/0	
d	<i>c</i> /0	<i>b</i> /0	

等效类

等

• 由若干个彼此等效的状态构成的集合。

效

• 一个状态也可以是等效类。

类

• 一个等效类中任意两个状态都是等效的。

最大等效类:不被任何别的等效类所包含的等效类。

最大: 不是状态最多, 而是独立性。

即使一个状态, 只要它不被包含在别的等效类中,

也是最大等效类。

2018年俄罗斯世界杯C小组循环赛

	法国	澳大 利亚	丹麦	秘鲁
法国				
澳大 利亚	1-2			
丹麦	0-0	1-1		
秘鲁	0-1	2-0	0-1	

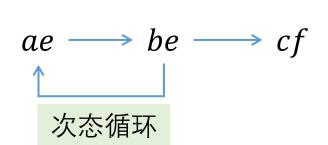
对原始状态表进行化简

C	S* / Z				
S	x = 0	x = 1			
а	c / 0	<i>b</i> / 1			
b	f / 0	a / 1			
С	f / 0	g / 0			
d	d / 1	e / 0			
e	c / 0	e / 1			
f	c / 0	g / 0			
g	c / 1	d / 0			

次态交错

•	•	0,
g	c / 1	d / 0
S	S *	/ Z
S	x = 0	x = 1
а	c / 0	a / 1
С	c / 0	<i>g</i> / 0
d	d / 1	a / 0
g	c / 1	d / 0

cf				急含	表
X	X				
×	X	X			
be	cf ae	X	X		
X	X	>	×	X	
×	X	×	cd de	×	×
а	b	С	d	e	f



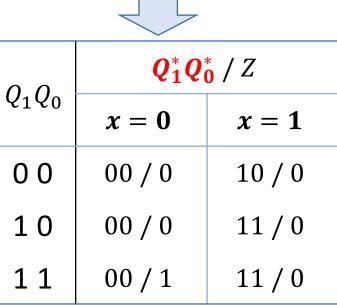
		_				
	>					
	X	X		_		
	X	X	X			
	>	>	X	×		
,	X	X	>	X	X	
,	X	X	X	X	X	X
·	а	b	С	d	e	f

最大等效对:

$$\{\boldsymbol{c},f\}$$
 $\{\boldsymbol{a},b,e\}$ $\{\boldsymbol{d}\}$ $\{\boldsymbol{g}\}$

【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(4)

S $x = 0$ $x = 1$ $a a / 0 b / 0$ $b a / 0 c / 0$	C	S * / Z				
b a/0 c/0	3	x = 0	x = 1			
	а	a / 0	b / 0			
	b	a / 0	c / 0			
$c \mid a/1 \mid c/0$	С	a / 1	c / 0			



如果电路有m个状态,就需要n位二进制, $2^n \ge m$

状态编码: 要利于函数的化简

原

则

① 次态相同,现态相邻

② 同一现态, 次态相邻

③ 输出相同, 现态相邻

由**原则①**: $a \pi b$, $b \pi c$ 相邻

由原则②:anb,anc相邻

由原则③: a和b相邻

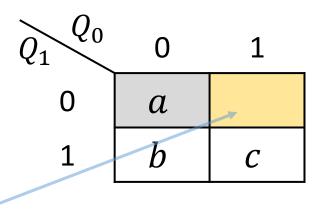
不完全确定同步时序逻辑电路

编码方案数= $\frac{2^{n}!}{(2^{n}-m)!}$

m: 状态数

n: 二进制位数

当m = 3, n = 2, 有24种方案



【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(5)

Q_1Q_0	$Q_1^*Q_0^* / Z$				
	x = 0	x = 1			
0 0	00 / 0	10 / 0			
10	00 / 0	11 / 0			
11	00 / 1	11 / 0			
0 1	dd / d	dd / d			

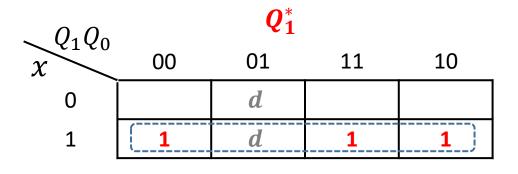
没有用的码字可认为 是**任意态**,有助于简 化电路。

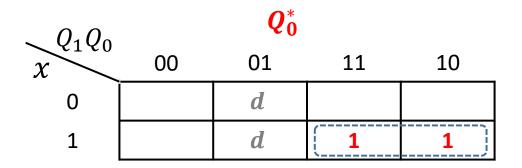
x	Q_1	Q_0	$oldsymbol{Q_1^*}$	Q_0^*	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	d	d	d
1	0	1	d	d	d

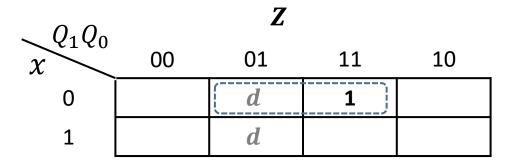
选D触发器

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q_1^*} &= \mathbf{D_1} = x \\ \mathbf{Q_0^*} &= \mathbf{D_0} = x Q_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \bar{x}Q_0$$

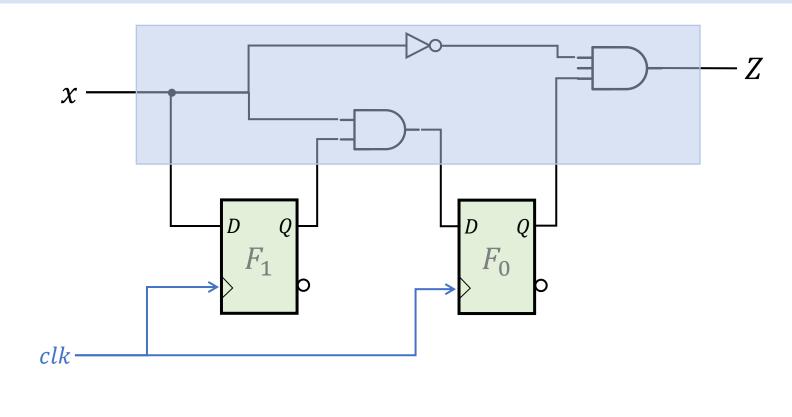






【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(6)

х	Q_1	Q_0	Q_1^*	Q_0^*	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	d	d	d
1	0	1	d	d	d

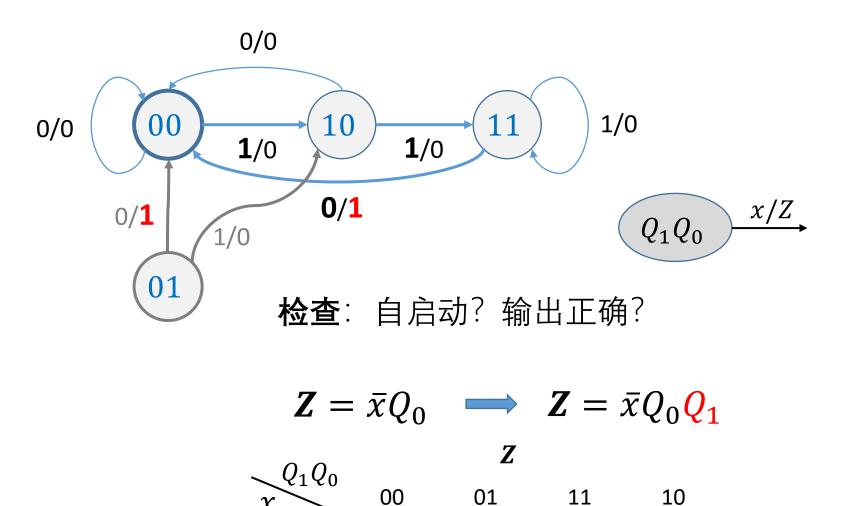


$$Q_1^* = D_1 = x$$

$$Q_0^* = D_0 = xQ_1$$

$$Z = \bar{x}Q_0$$

【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(7)



d

0

1

<u>x</u>	Q_1	Q_0	$oldsymbol{Q_1^*}$	$oldsymbol{Q_0^*}$	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	<i>d</i> 0	d 0	d 1
_ 1	0	1	d 1	d 0	d 0

【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(8)

x	Q_1	Q_0	Q_1^*	Q_0^*	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0

公式法

$$Q_1^* = x$$

$$= x(\overline{Q}_1 + Q_1)$$

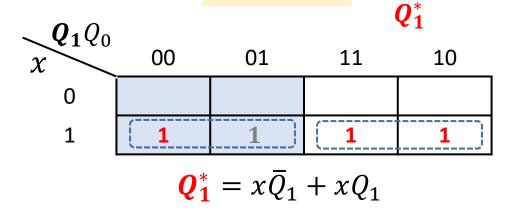
$$= x\overline{Q}_1 + xQ_1$$

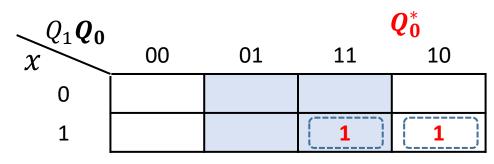
$$J_1 = x, \quad K_1 = \overline{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{Q_0^*} &= xQ_1 \\ &= xQ_1 \overline{\boldsymbol{Q}_0} + xQ_1 \boldsymbol{Q_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$J_0 = xQ_1$$
 , $K_0 = \overline{xQ_1}$

卡诺图法





$$\mathbf{Q_0^*} = xQ_1\bar{Q}_0 + xQ_1Q_0$$

选JK触发器

【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(9)

10

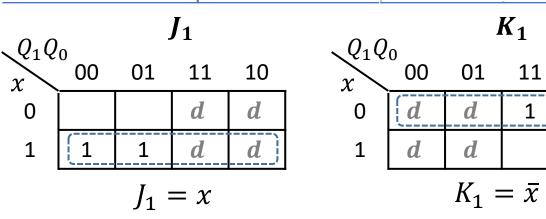
x	Q_1	Q_0	Q_1^*	Q_0^*	Z	J_1	K_1	J_0	K_0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	d	0	d
0	1	0	0	0	0	d	1	0	d
0	1	1	0	0	1	d	1	d	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	d	0	d
1	1	0	1	1	0	d	0	1	d
1	1	1	1	1	0	d	0	d	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	d	d	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	d	d	1

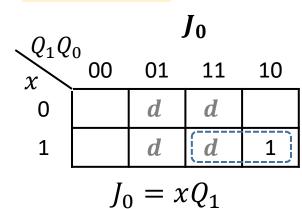
激励表

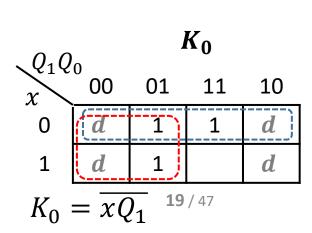
Q	Q *	J	K
0	0	0	d
0	1	1	d
1	0	d	1
1	1	d	0

Q	$oldsymbol{Q}^*$	J	K
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
Т	1	1	0

状态表法





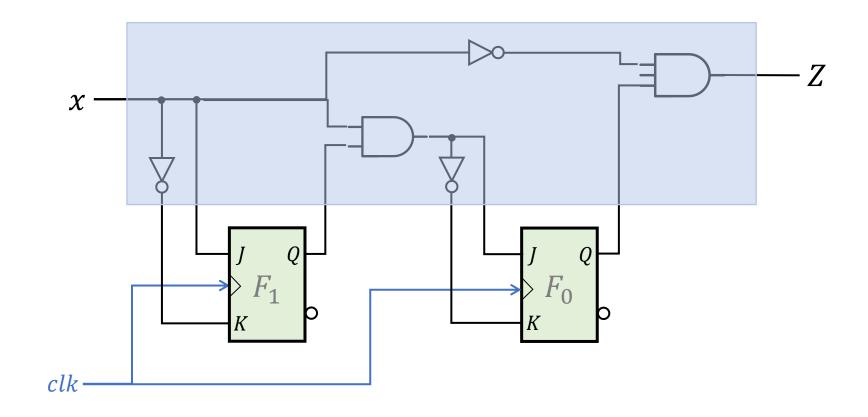


【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(10)

$$J_1 = x$$
, $K_1 = \bar{x}$

$$J_1 = x$$
, $K_1 = \bar{x}$ $J_0 = x Q_1$, $K_0 = \overline{xQ_1}$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \bar{x}Q_0$$



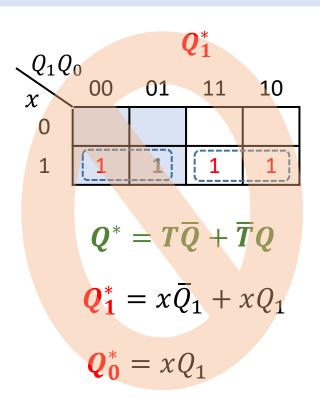
【例1】设计检测是否输入"110"(11)

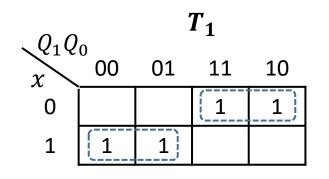
x	Q_1	Q_0	Q_1^*	Q_0^*	Z	T_1	T_0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

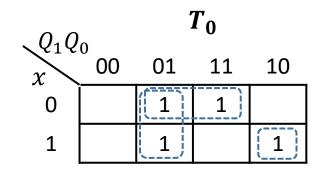
选T触发器

激励表

Q	$oldsymbol{Q}^*$	T
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0







$$T_1 = x\bar{Q}_1 + \bar{x}Q_1$$

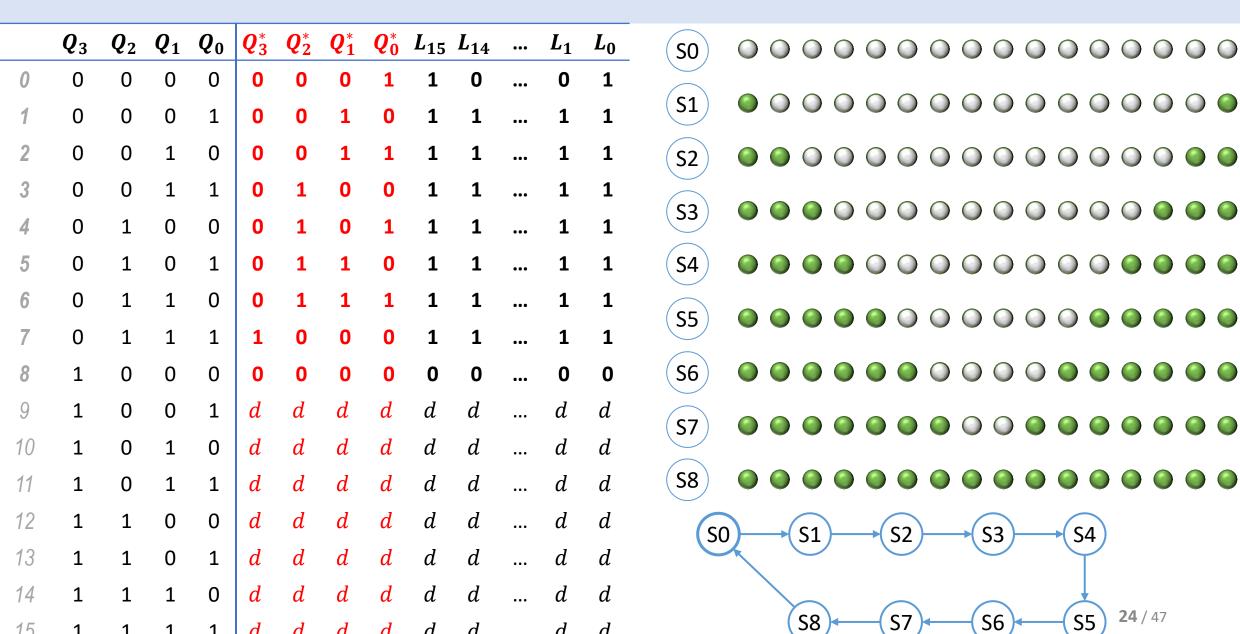
 $\mathbf{Z} = \bar{x}Q_0$

$$T_0 = \bar{Q}_1 Q_0 + \bar{x} Q_0 + x Q_1 \bar{Q}_0$$

同步时序逻辑电路设计步骤

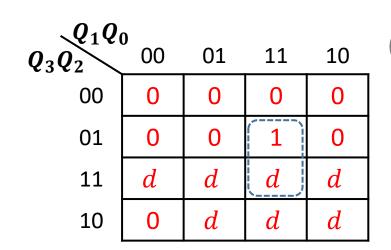
设计: 画出实现给定逻辑功能的电路图。

- ① 分析电路类型(组合? 时序? 同步? 异步?)
- ② 确定输入变量、输出变量
- ③ 根据设计要求建立原始状态表
- 4 如有必要化简原始状态表
- ⑤ **状态编码** 每个状态用一个符号代表, **状态图、状态(**转换)表 进而用一个二进制来表示。
- ⑥ 选择触发器,建立**激励方程、输出方程** 一旦触发器类型和数目确定后,就从<u>时序电路</u>问题转化成了<u>组合电路</u>问题。
- ⑦ 画出电路图,检测自启动、输出逻辑是否正确?



	Q_3	Q_2	Q_1	Q_0	Q_3^*	$oldsymbol{Q_2^*}$	$oldsymbol{Q_1^*}$	$oldsymbol{Q_0^*}$	L_{15}	L_{14}	•••	L_1	L_0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	•••	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	•••	1	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	•••	1	1
3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	•••	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	•••	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	•••	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	•••	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	•••	1	1
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•••	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d
10	1	0	1	0	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d
11	1	0	1	1	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d
12	1	1	0	0	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d
13	1	1	0	1	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d
14	1	1	1	0	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d
15	1	1	1	1	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d

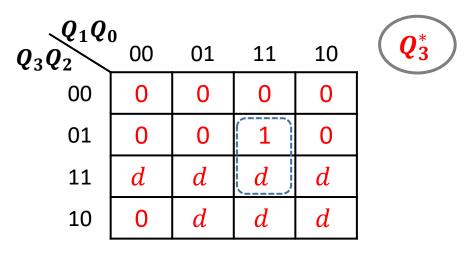
				$Q_3^*Q_2^*Q_1^*Q_3^*$
Q_1Q_0	00	01	11	10
00	0 001	0 010	0 100	0 011
01	0 101	0 110	1 000	0 111
11	d ddd	d ddd	d ddd	d ddd
10	0 000	d ddd	d ddd	d ddd



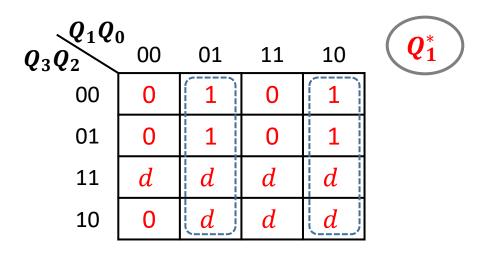
$$Q_3^*$$

$$\mathbf{Q_3^*} = \mathbf{Q_2} \mathbf{Q_1} \mathbf{Q_0}$$

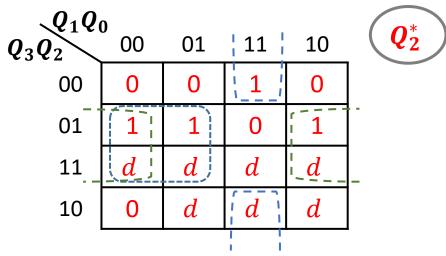
$$\boldsymbol{D_3} = \boldsymbol{Q_2} \boldsymbol{Q_1} \boldsymbol{Q_0}$$



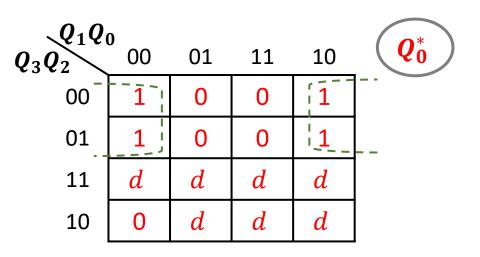
$$Q_3^* = Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 = D_3$$



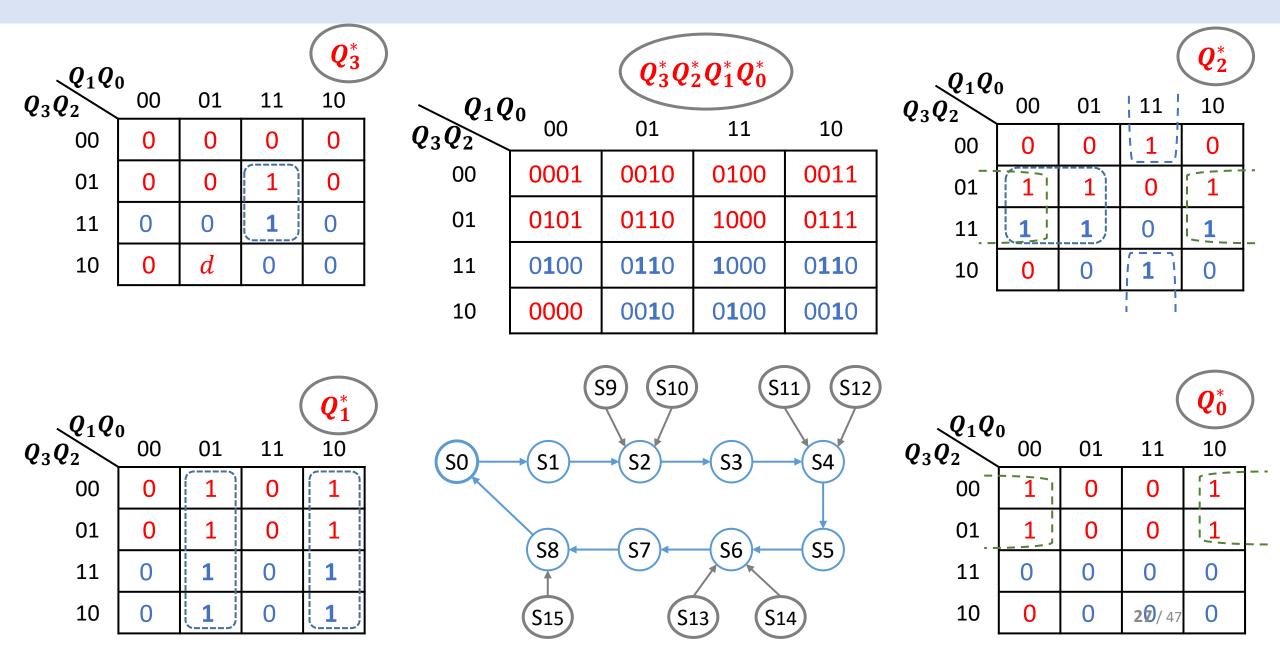
 $\mathbf{Q}_1^* = \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_1 \mathbf{Q}_0 + \mathbf{Q}_1 \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_0 = \mathbf{D}_1$



$$\mathbf{Q_2^*} = \mathbf{Q_2}\mathbf{\overline{Q}_1} + \mathbf{Q_2}\mathbf{\overline{Q}_0} + \mathbf{\overline{Q}_2}\mathbf{Q_1}\mathbf{Q_0} = \mathbf{D_2}$$



$$\boldsymbol{Q_0^*} = \overline{\boldsymbol{Q}}_3 \overline{\boldsymbol{Q}}_0 = \boldsymbol{D_0}$$



	Q_3	Q_2	Q_1	Q_0	Q_3^*	Q_2^*	Q_1^*	Q_0^*	L_{15}	L_{14}	•••	L_1	L_0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	•••	0	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1		1	1	
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	•••	1	1	
3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	•••	1	1	
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	•••	1	1	
5	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	•••	1	1	
6	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	•••	1	1	
7	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	•••	1	1	
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•••	0	0	
9	1	0	0	1	d	d	d	d	$\int d$	d		d	d	
10	1	0	1	0	d	d	d	d	d	d	•••	d	d	
11	1	0	1	1	d	d	d	d	d	d	•••	d	d	
12	1	1	0	0	d	d	d	d	d	d	•••	d	d	
13	1	1	0	1	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d	
14	1	1	1	0	d	d	d	d	d	d	•••	d	d	
15	1	1	1	1	d	d	d	d	<u>d</u>	d	<u></u>	d	d	

Q_3Q_2	00	01	11	10	L_{15}
00	1	1	1	1	
01	1	1	1	1	
11	d	d	d	d	
10	0	d	d	d	

$$\boldsymbol{L_{15}} = \bar{Q}_3$$

$$L_{14} =$$

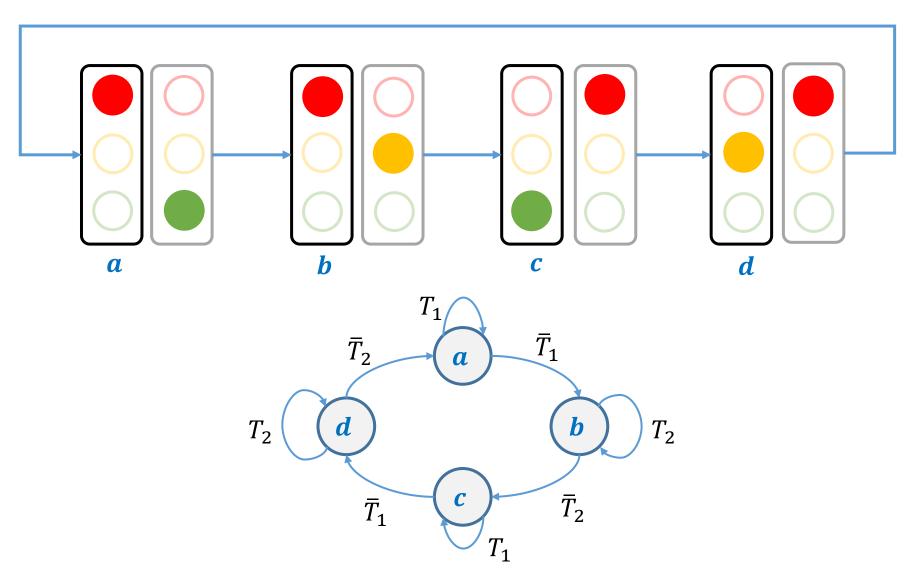
.....

$$L_0 =$$



十字路口交通灯, 画出状态图

红灯显示 $T_1 = 25s$,绿灯显示 $T_1 = 25s$,黄灯显示 $T_2 = 4s$



Example56_Traffic

交通红绿灯

状态	东西	南北	延迟d(秒)
S0	红	绿	5
S1	红	黄	1
S2	红	红	1
S3	绿	红	5
S4	黄	红	1
S 5	红	红	1

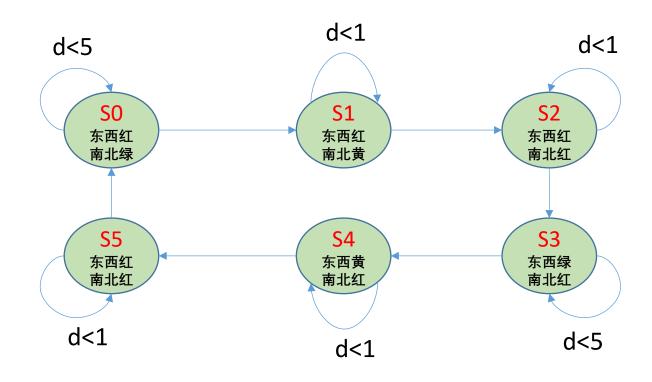
```
module Traffic_Top(
input logic CLK100MHZ,
input logic BTNC,
output logic [5:0]LED);

logic clk3Hz;

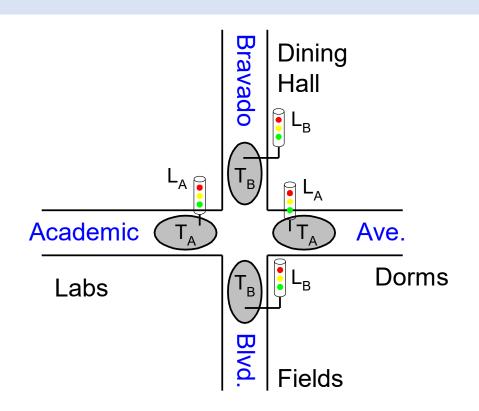
clkdiv U1(.clk(CLK100MHZ), .clr(BTNC), .clk3(clk3Hz));
Traffic U2(.clk3(clk3Hz), .clr(BTNC), .lights(LED));
endmodule
```



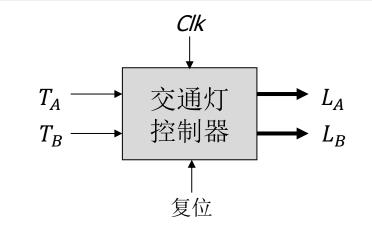
Moore状态机

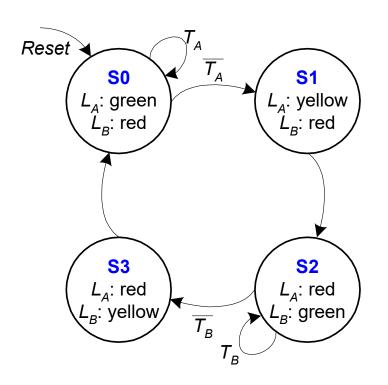


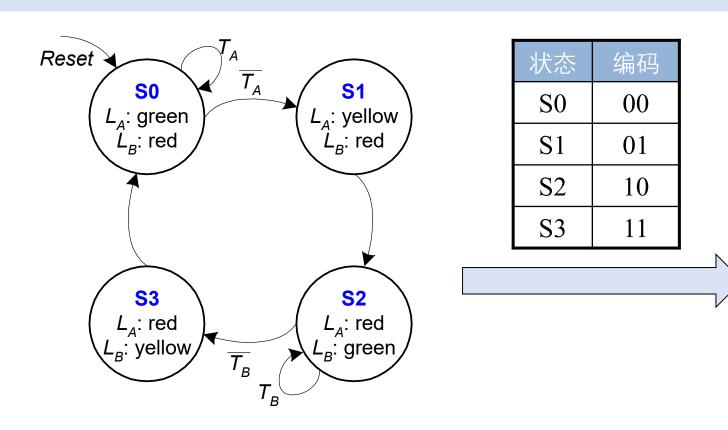
1	// 十字路口交通灯:	15 ;	always_ff @(posedge clk3, posed	dge clr)			
2	module Traffic (16 ¦	begin				
3	input logic clk3, //3Hz时钟	17	if(c1r==1)	begin st	tate<=S0; co	ount<=0;	end
4	inout logic clr,	18	else				
5	output logic [5:0] lights);	19 ¦	case(state)				
6	// 定义变量	20 :	S0: if(count <sec5)< td=""><td>begin st</td><td>tate<=S0; co</td><td>ount<=count+1</td><td>; end</td></sec5)<>	begin st	tate<=S0; co	ount<=count+1	; end
7	logic [2:0] state; //reg,状态	21	else	begin st	tate<=S1; co	ount<=0;	end
8	logic [3:0] count; //reg, 延迟计数	22	S1: if(count <sec1)< td=""><td>begin st</td><td>tate<=S1; co</td><td>ount<=count+1</td><td>; end</td></sec1)<>	begin st	tate<=S1; co	ount<=count+1	; end
9	// 定义常量	23	else	begin st	tate<=S2; co	ount<=0;	end
10	parameter S0=3'b000, S1=3'b001, S2=3'b010,	24	S2: if(count <sec1)< td=""><td>begin st</td><td>tate<=S2; co</td><td>ount<=count+1</td><td>; end</td></sec1)<>	begin st	tate<=S2; co	ount<=count+1	; end
11	S3=3' b011, S4=3' b100, S5=3' b101;	25	else	begin st	tate<=S3; co	ount<=0;	end
12	parameter Sec1=4'b0010, //1秒用3个时钟得到	26	S3: if(count <sec5)< td=""><td>begin st</td><td>tate<=S3; co</td><td>ount<=count+1</td><td>; end</td></sec5)<>	begin st	tate<=S3; co	ount<=count+1	; end
13	Sec5=4' b1110; //5秒用15个时钟得到	27	else	begin st	tate<=S4; co	ount<=0;	end
	// t\u00e4111991+9	28	S4: if(count <sec1)< td=""><td>begin st</td><td>tate<=S4; co</td><td>ount<=count+1</td><td>; end</td></sec1)<>	begin st	tate<=S4; co	ount<=count+1	; end
	35 / 输出逻辑	29	else	begin st	tate<=S5; co	ount<=0;	end
	36 always_comb //控制不同状态下的红绿灯 37 begin // 东-西 南-北	30	S5: if(count <sec1)< td=""><td>begin st</td><td>tate<=S5; co</td><td>ount<=count+1</td><td>; end</td></sec1)<>	begin st	tate<=S5; co	ount<=count+1	; end
	37	31	else	begin st	tate<=S0; co	ount<=0;	end
	39 S0: lights = 6' b1_0_0_0_1;	32	default	begin st	tate<=S0; co	ount<=0;	end
	S1: lights = 6' b1_0_0_0_1_0;	33 !	endcase	→ π	→ 11.	71\0(1)	
	S2: lights = 6' b1_0_0_1_0_0;	34 '	end <u>状态</u>	东西	南北	延迟(s)	
	S3: lights = 6' b0_0_1_1_0_0;		SO	红	绿	5	
	43 S4: lights = 6' b0_1_0_1_0_0;		S1	红	黄	1	
	S5: lights = 6'bl_0_0_1_0_0;		S2	红	红	1	
	default lights = 6'b1_0_0_0_1;		S3	····· 绿	红	5	
	46 endcase						
	47 end		S4	黄	红	1	
	48 endmodule		S5	红	红	32 / 47	



- $-T_A, T_B: T$ raffic sensors TRUE when 有学生出现 FALSE when 没有学生
- $-L_A, L_B$: Lights (5秒时钟)

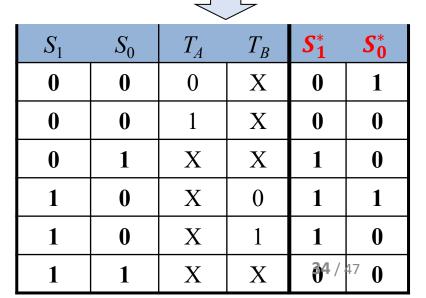


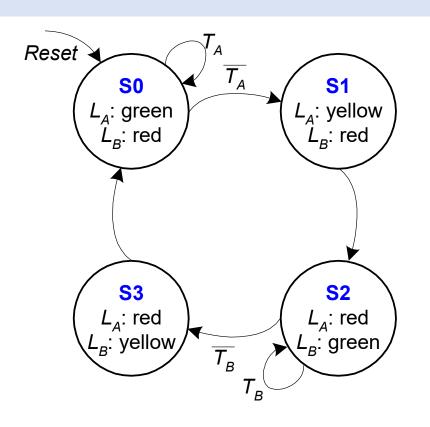




$S_1^* = \bar{S}_1 S_0 + S_1 \bar{S}_0 \bar{T}_B + S_1 \bar{S}_0 T_B = S_0 \oplus S_1$
$S_0^* = \bar{S}_1 \bar{S}_0 \bar{T}_A + S_1 \bar{S}_0 \bar{T}_B$

现状态	箱	入	次状态
S	T_A	T_{B}	<i>S</i> *
S0	0	X	S1
S0	1	X	S0
S 1	X	X	S2
S2	X	0	S3
S2	X	1	S2
S3	X	X	S0





输出	编码
green	00
yellow	01
red	10

	现态		輸出			
	S_1	S_0	L_{A1}	L_{A0}	L_{B1}	L_{B0}
,	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	1	0	1	1	0
	1	0	1	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	1

$$\boldsymbol{L_{A1}} = S_1$$

$$L_{A1} = S_1$$

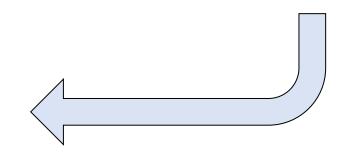
$$L_{A0} = \bar{S}_1 S_0$$

$$L_{B1} = \bar{S}_1$$

$$L_{B0} = S_1 S_0$$

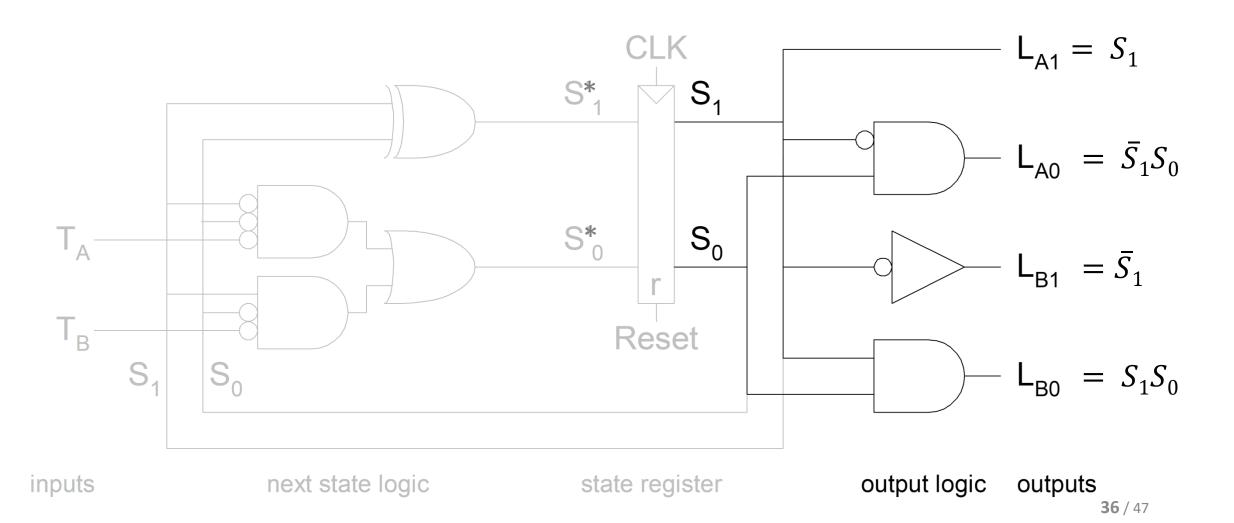
$$L_{B1} = \bar{S}_1$$

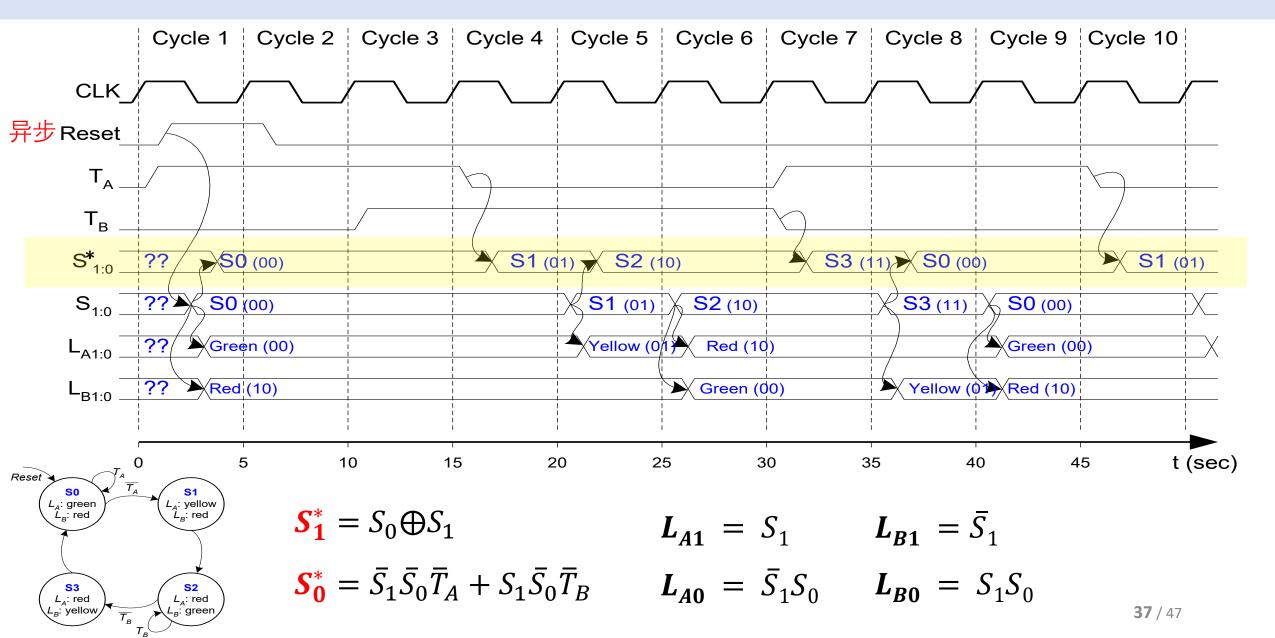
$$\boldsymbol{L_{B0}} = S_1 S_0$$



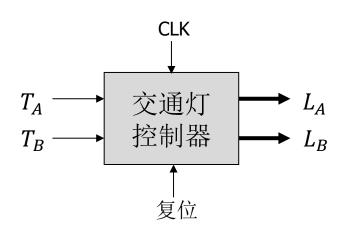
$$\mathbf{S_1^*} = S_0 \oplus S_1$$

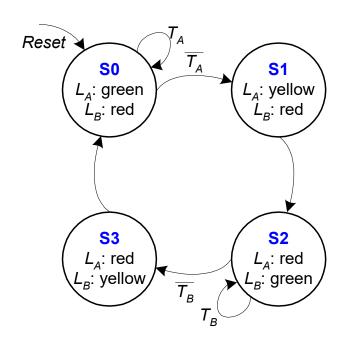
$$\mathbf{S_0^*} = \bar{S}_1 \bar{S}_0 \bar{T}_A + S_1 \bar{S}_0 \bar{T}_B$$

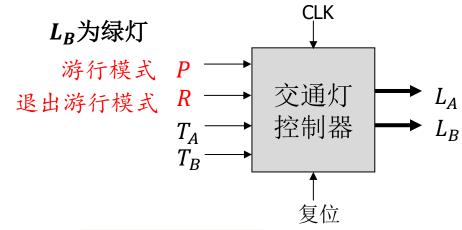


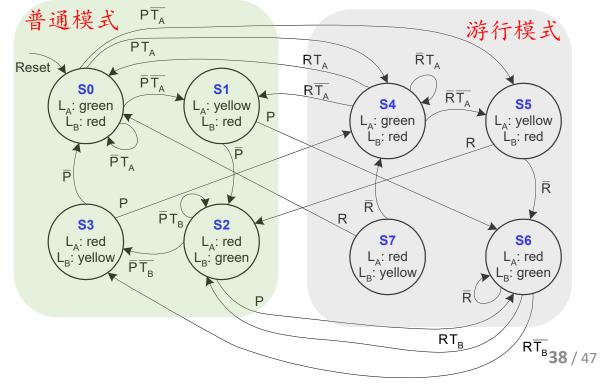


【例3】交通灯控制器: 状态机的分解 (P79)

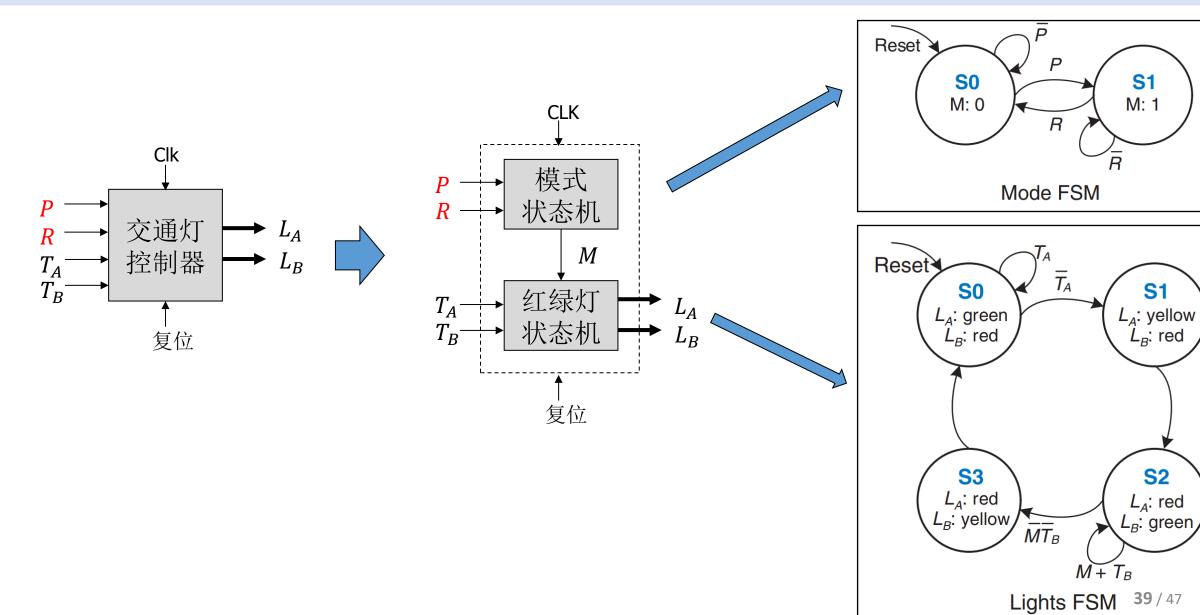








【例3】交通灯控制器: 状态机的分解 (P79)



农场-高速公路交通红绿灯*

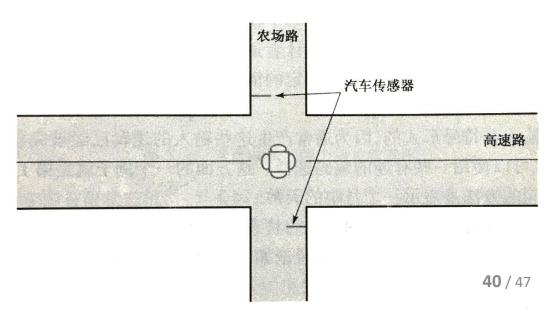
繁忙的高速路与较少使用的农场路相交



- 只要农场路上的探测器没有发现车辆,高速公路上的交通灯就应该保持为绿灯。
- 只要有车辆在农场路上等待穿越十字路口,探测器就发出信号C。
 高速公路上的交通灯就由绿→黄→红,同时农场路上的交通灯变绿。
- 只要在农场路上探测到车辆,就保持一段**时间(TL)为绿灯**。
- 若农场路上没有车辆,或绿灯超过限定时间,农场路上的交通灯由绿→黄→红,

同时高速公路上的交通灯变回到绿灯。

- 高速公路上的绿灯应保持一段时间(TL)。
- · 黄灯的保持时间为TS。



农场-高速公路交通红绿灯*



18

19

21

C: 在农场路的两个方向上探测到车辆

复位定时器,开始对长、短时间间隔进行计时

TS: 相对短的时间已到

相对长的时间已到

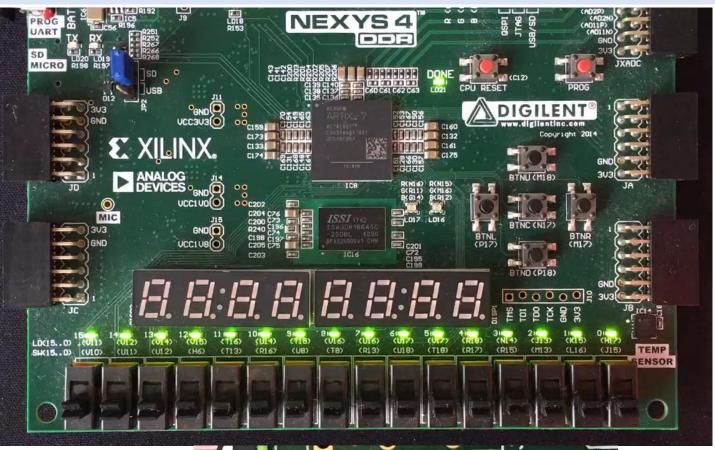
```
value <= 0; //async reset
                                               assign TS = (value>= 4); //5 cycles after reset
                                               assign TL = (value>=19);//20 cycles after reset
                       .C(findCar),
                       . TS (TS),
                       .TL(TL),
                       .Lights(LED),
                       .ST(ST));
                                                                         41 / 47
endmodule
```

农场-高速公路*

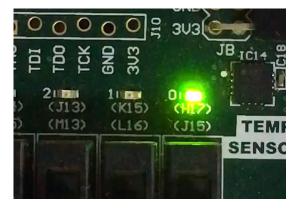
```
交通灯控制: 高速公路-农场路
                                                                                                                                     Reset
                                                                                                                     (TL•C)'
    module TrafficFarm(
        input logic clk,
                                                                                                                            HG
        input
             logic reset,
                                                                                                                TL•C / ST
                                                                                                                                  TS / ST
                        //探测农场路上是否由车辆
        input
             logic C,
              logic TS, //相对短的时间已到(高速公路绿灯的最短时间)
                                                                                                           TS'
                                                                                                                                            TS'
        input logic TL, //相对长的时间已到(农场路上绿灯的最长时间)
                                                                                                                                      FY
                                                                                                                   HY
        output logic [5:0] Lights,
 9 !
        output logic ST ); //复位定时器
                                                                  // 状态转换 + 输出ST
                                                                                                                                  TL+C' / ST
                                                                                                                   TS / ST
                                      高-速 农-场
10 ⊜
                                                                  always ff @(posedge clk)
                                                                                                                            FG
        // 状态常量
                                     红黄绿红黄绿
11 🗀
                                                                  begin // 同步reset
                                                          24:
        parameter HighwayGreen = 6'b0 0 1 1 0 0;
12 ;
                                                                      if (reset) begin ST<=1; state<=HighwayGreen; end
        parameter HighwayYellow = 6'b0 1 0 1 0 0;
                                                                                                                          (TL+C')'
13 ;
                                                                      else
                                                                               begin ST<=0:
                                                          26
        parameter FarmroadGreen = 6'b1 0 0 0 0 1;
14 ;
                                                                         case(state)
        parameter FarmroadYellow= 6'b1 0 0 0 1 0;
15 ;
                                                                             HighwayGreen : if(TL & C) begin ST<=1; state<=HighwayYellow;</pre>
                                                          28
16
                                                                             HighwayYellow : if(TS)
                                                                                                        begin ST<=1; state<=FarmroadGreen;</pre>
                                                          29
                                                                                                                                         end
        logic [5:0] state;
                                                                             FarmroadGreen: if (TL | ~C) begin ST<=1; state<=FarmroadYellow; end
                                                          30
        // 初始化
18 ;
                                                                             FarmroadYellow: if (TS)
                                                          31
                                                                                                        begin ST<=1; state<=HighwayGreen;</pre>
                                                                                                                                          end
        initial
19 ;
                                                          32
                                                                         endcase
                                                                                  end
        begin ST = 0; state = HighwayGreen; end
20 :
                                                          33
                                                                  end
                                                          34
                                                                  // 输出逻辑
                                                          35
                                                                  assign Lights = state;
                                                          36
                                                                                                                               42 / 47
                                                              endmodule
```



呼吸灯?

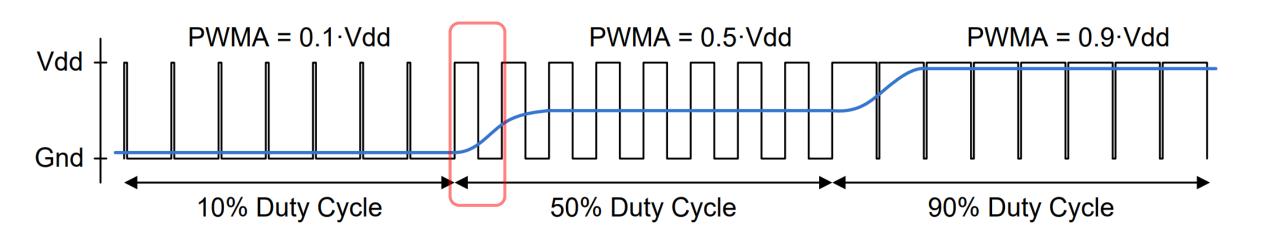


```
module blinkLED(
     input logic CLK100MHZ,
     output logic [1:0] LED
     logic [30:0] blinkCount;
     always @(posedge CLK100MHZ)
        blinkCount <= blinkCount + 1;
     assign LED[0] = blinkCount[25]; //Slow
    assign LED[1] = blinkCount[24]; //Fast
: endmodule
```



脉冲宽度调制PWM (Pulse-Width Modulation)

将模拟信号变换为数字脉冲信号的一种技术。



· 占空比(duty cycle): 脉冲高时间除以脉冲窗口时间。

PWM LED

16 : endmodule

PWM-LED

```
module PWM #( parameter N=8 ) // 占空比位数
        //若N=8, 则表明: 目标PWM频率 = pwmC1k的频率/256
         (input logic pwmClk,
           input logic [N-1:0] duty, //duty cycle占空比
           output logic pwmOut );
                                                                                 (R15)
                                                                         (R17)
         logic [N-1:0] cnt = 0;
 9
         always ff @(posedge pwmClk)
                                                module PWM_LED_Top (
10
         begin
                                                   input logic CLK100MHZ,
            cnt \le cnt + 1:
                                                   output logic [3:0] LED );
12
            // 当cnt<duty时, pwmOut=1;
            // 否则,
13 🕏
                         pwmOut=0.
                                                   // 100MHz/(2^8) = 390kHz (目标PWM频率: LED的闪烁频率)
                                                   PWM #(8)L0(.pwmClk(CLK100MHZ), .duty(10), .pwmOut(LED[0])); // 11/256= 4%
            pwmOut <= (cnt < duty);</pre>
14 🖨
                                                   PWM #(8)L1(.pwmClk(CLK100MHZ), .duty(50), .pwmOut(LED[1])); // 51/256=20%
15 :
         end
                                                   PWM #(8) L2(.pwmClk(CLK100MHZ), .duty(127), .pwmOut(LED[2])); // 128/256=50%
```

10 ! endmodule

```
101
100
100
6ND
303
            (K15)
  (J13)
                      (J15)
            (L16)
   (M13)
```

```
PWM #(8) L3 (. pwmC1k (CLK100MHZ), .duty (255), .pwmOut (LED[3])); // 256/256=100%
                                                                    46 / 47
```

breathLED

呼吸灯代码

```
module breathLED_Top(
        input logic CLK100MHZ,
        output logic [15:0] LED );
        logic [7:0] dutyNumber; // 0^2 255
        logic clk100Hz, brightness;
         C1kDiv C1 (CLK100MHZ, c1k100Hz);
         breathLED B1(clk100Hz, dutyNumber);
10
         PWM L1(CLK100MHZ, dutyNumber, brightness);
         assign LED[15:0] = \{16\{brightness\}\};
    endmodule
```

```
: // 呼吸灯: 256个亮度等级
   module breathLED (input logic clk,
                  output logic [7:0] data);
       logic [8:0] i = 0; // 512
       always_ff @(posedge clk)
       begin
           i \le i + 1;
           if (i <= 255)
               data <= i; //新增256个亮度
           else
               data <= 511 - i; //新减256个亮度
13 :
       end
    endmodule
15
```