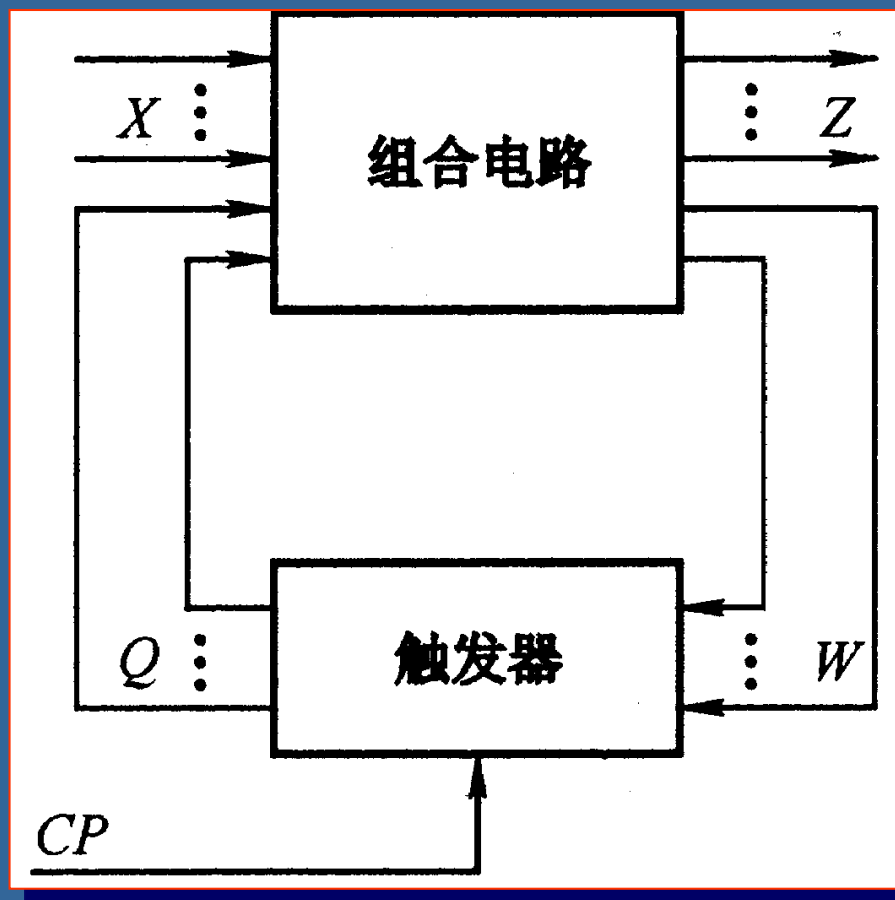


同步时序电路

同步时序电路：

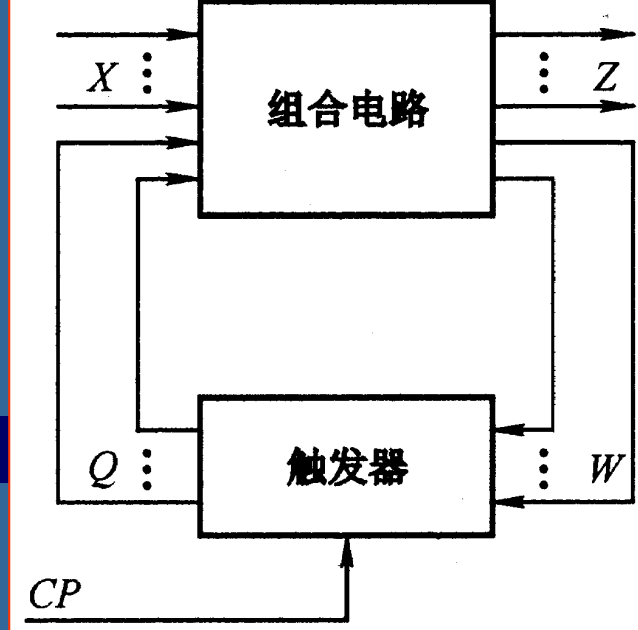
电路中所有触发器的CP脉冲都连接在同一个输入CP脉冲上。



同步时序电路分类:

米里(mealy)型和莫尔(moore)型。

米里型: 输出与当前的输入和状态有关。



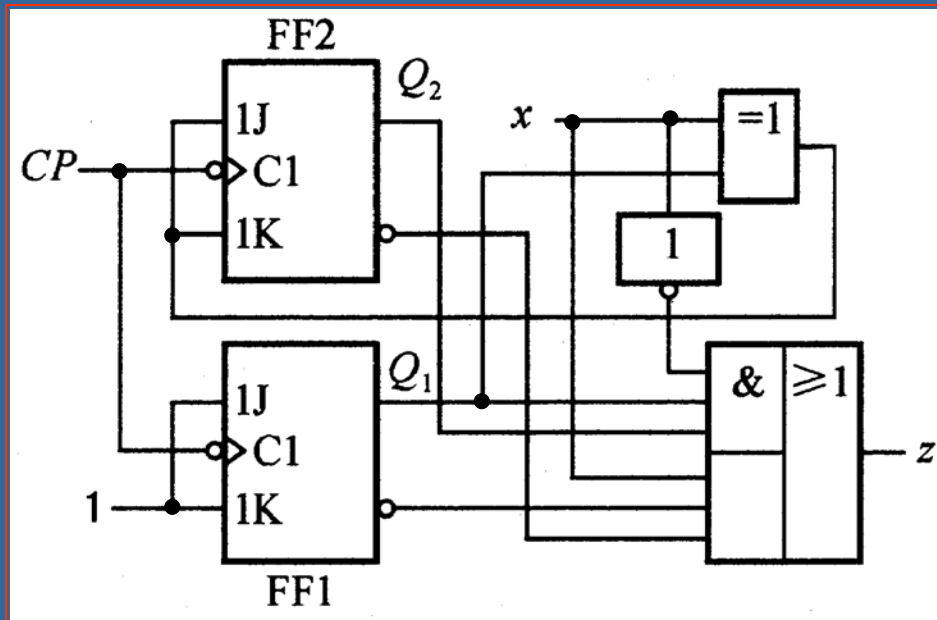
例如:

$$Z_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_r)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$W_j = g_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_r)$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, R$$



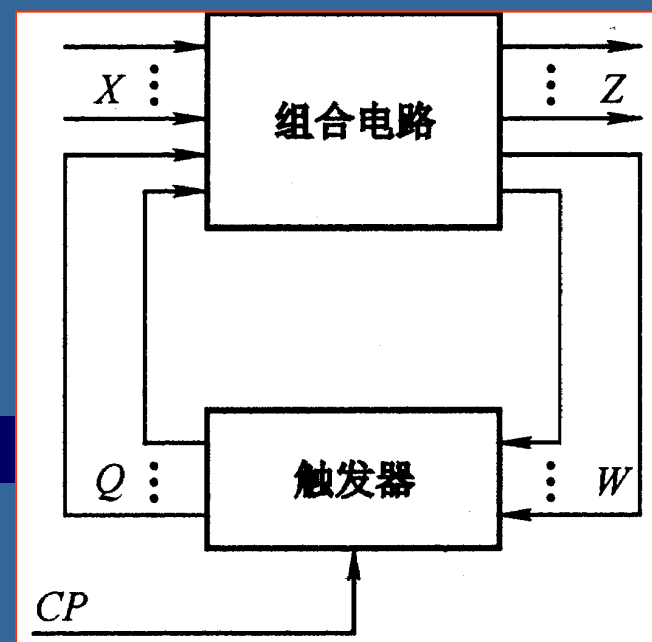
莫尔型： 输出只与当前状态有关。

$$Z_i = f_i(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_r)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

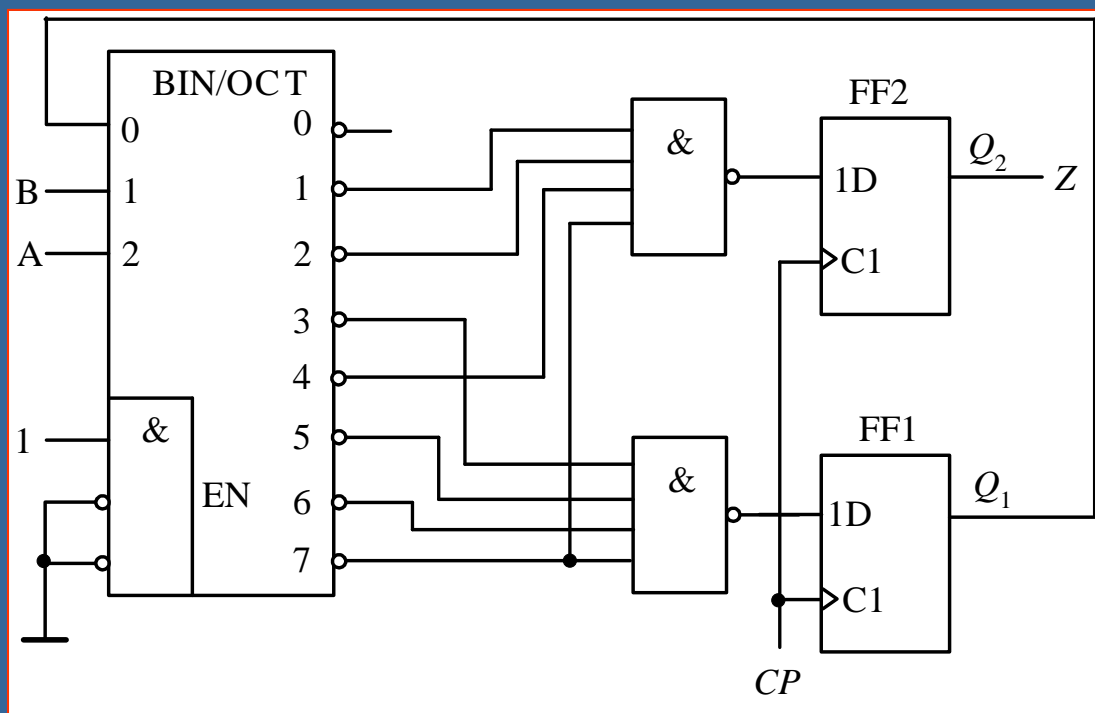
$$W_j = g_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_r)$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, R$$



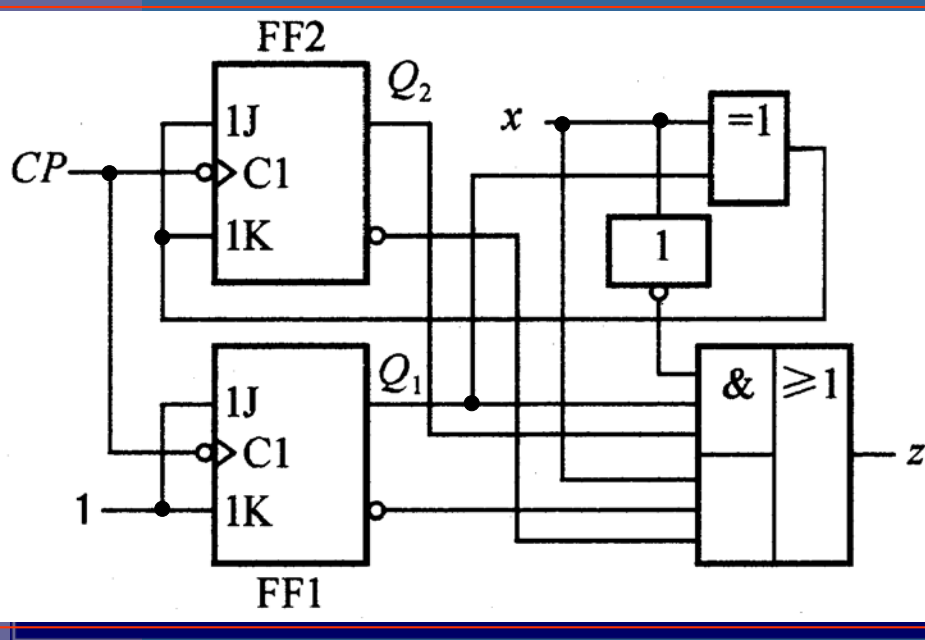
例如：

图中输出 Z 只与 Q_2 状态有关，与输入 A 、 B 无直接关系。



同步时序电路的分析

例1：米里型电路的分析



1、写出激励方程和输出方程

$$J_1 = K_1 = 1$$

$$J_2 = K_2 = x \oplus Q_1^n$$

$$z = Q_2^n Q_1^n \bar{x} + \overline{Q_2^n Q_1^n} x$$

2、求出次态方程

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1^{n+1} &= J_1 \bar{Q}_1^n + \bar{K}_1 Q_1^n \\ &= \bar{Q}_1^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2^{n+1} &= J_2 \bar{Q}_2^n + \bar{K}_2 Q_2^n \\ &= (x \oplus Q_1^n) \oplus Q_2^n \end{aligned}$$

3、导出状态表和状态图

米里型电路状态表一般形式

导入方式：

$$Q_2^{n+1} = J_2 \overline{Q_2^n} + \overline{K_2} Q_2^n = (x \oplus Q_1^n) \oplus Q_2^n$$



$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	0	1	
01	1	0	
11	0	1	
10	1	0	

Q_2^{n+1}

$$Q_1^{n+1} = J_1 \overline{Q_1^n} + \overline{K_1} Q_1^n = \overline{Q_1^n}$$



$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	1	1	
01	0	0	
11	0	0	
10	1	1	

Q_1^{n+1}

$$z = Q_2^n Q_1^n \overline{x} + \overline{Q_2^n} \overline{Q_1^n} x$$



$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	0	1	
01	0	0	
11	1	0	
10	0	0	

z

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	/	/	
01	/	/	
11	/	/	
10	/	/	

$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1} / z$

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	Q_2^{n+1}	0	1
01		1	0
11		0	1
10		1	0

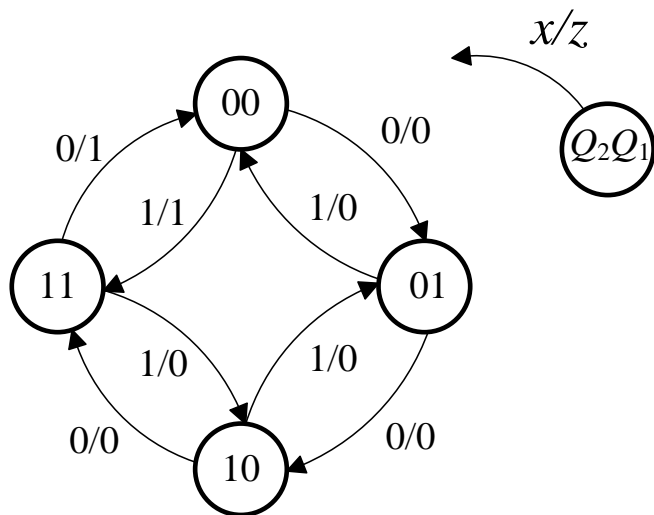
+

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	Q_I^{n+1}	1	1
01		0	0
11		0	0
10		1	1

+

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	z	0	1
01		0	0
11		1	0
10		0	0

状态图



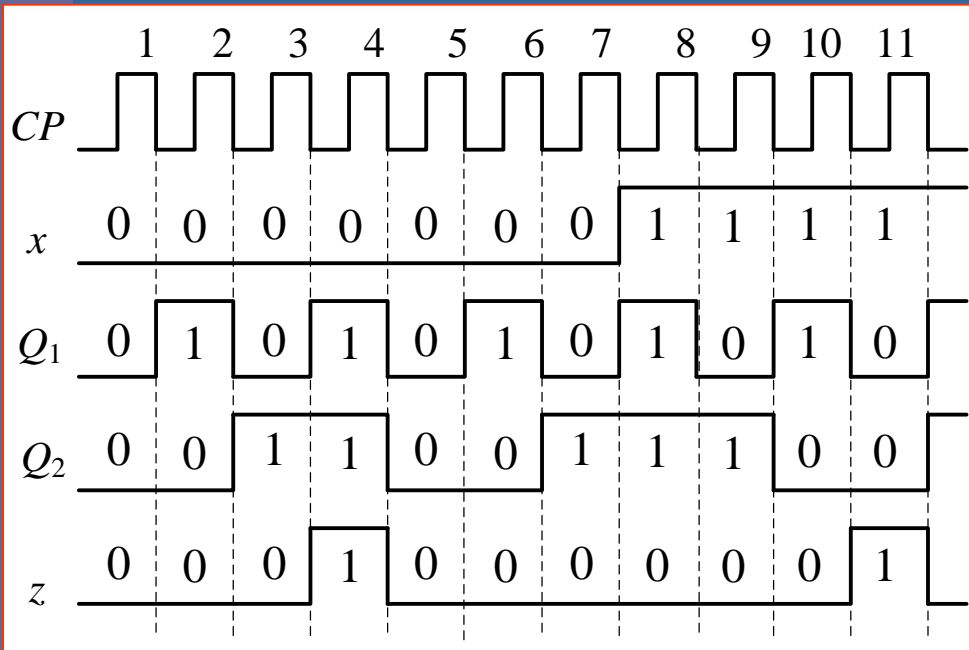
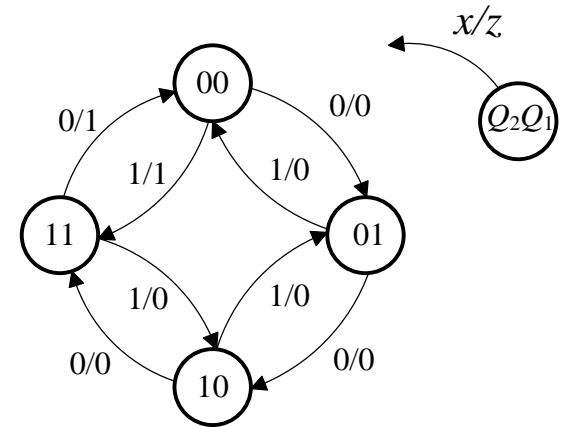
状态表

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00	$Q_2^{n+1} Q_I^{n+1} / z$	01/0	11/1
01		10/0	00/0
11		00/1	10/0
10		11/0	01/0

四、画输出波形

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash x$		0	1
00		01/0	11/1
01		10/0	00/0
11		00/1	10/0
10		11/0	01/0

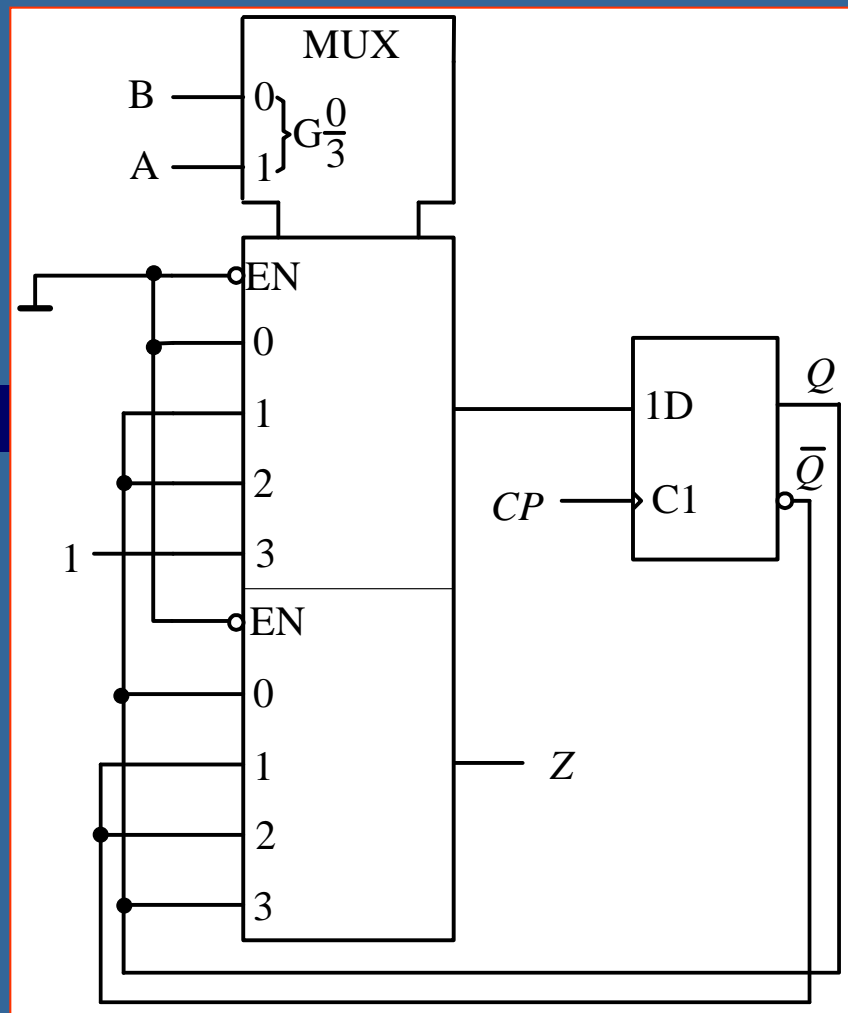
$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1} / z$



五、总结逻辑功能

模四可逆计数器

例2：米里型电路分析



激励方程: $D = AQ^n + BQ^n + AB$

输出方程: $Z = A \oplus B \oplus Q^n$

状态方程: $Q^{n+1} = AQ^n + BQ^n + AB$

$$D = AQ^n + BQ^n + AB$$

$$Z = A \oplus B \oplus Q^n$$

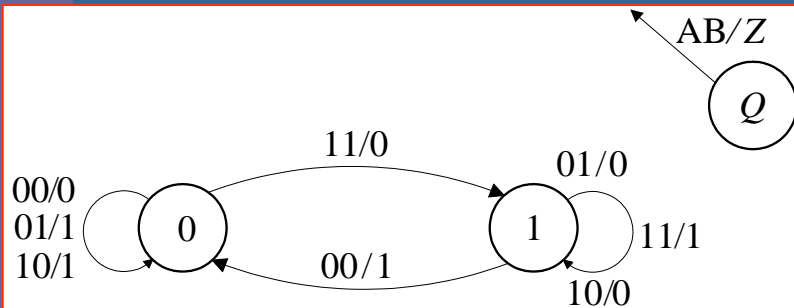
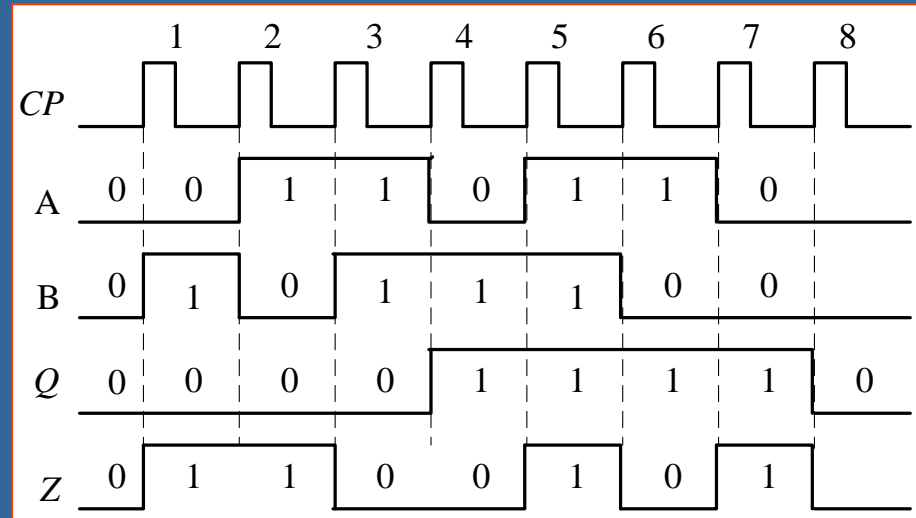
$$Q^{n+1} = AQ^n + BQ^n + AB$$

导出状态图与状态表：

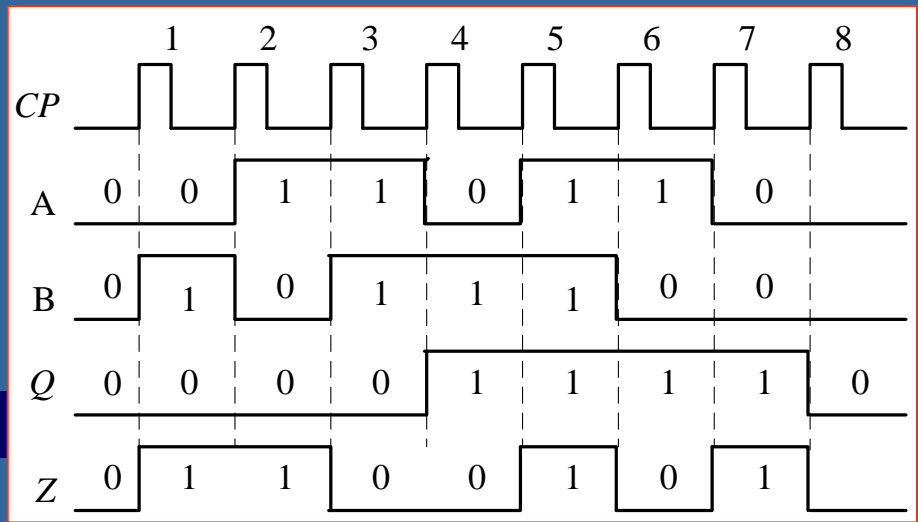
		AB			
		00	01	11	10
Q^n	0	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/1
	1	0/1	1/0	1/1	1/0

Q^{n+1}/Z

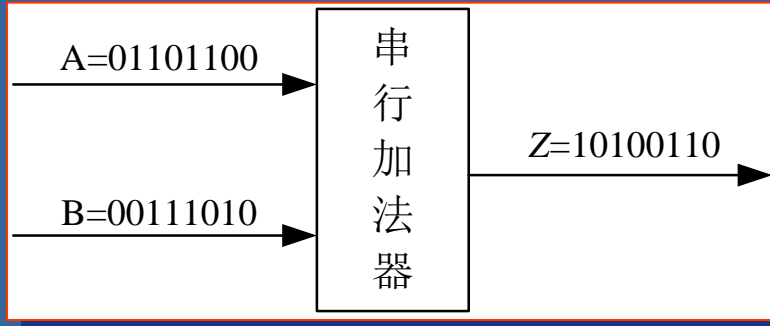
画输出波形



分析电路的逻辑功能:



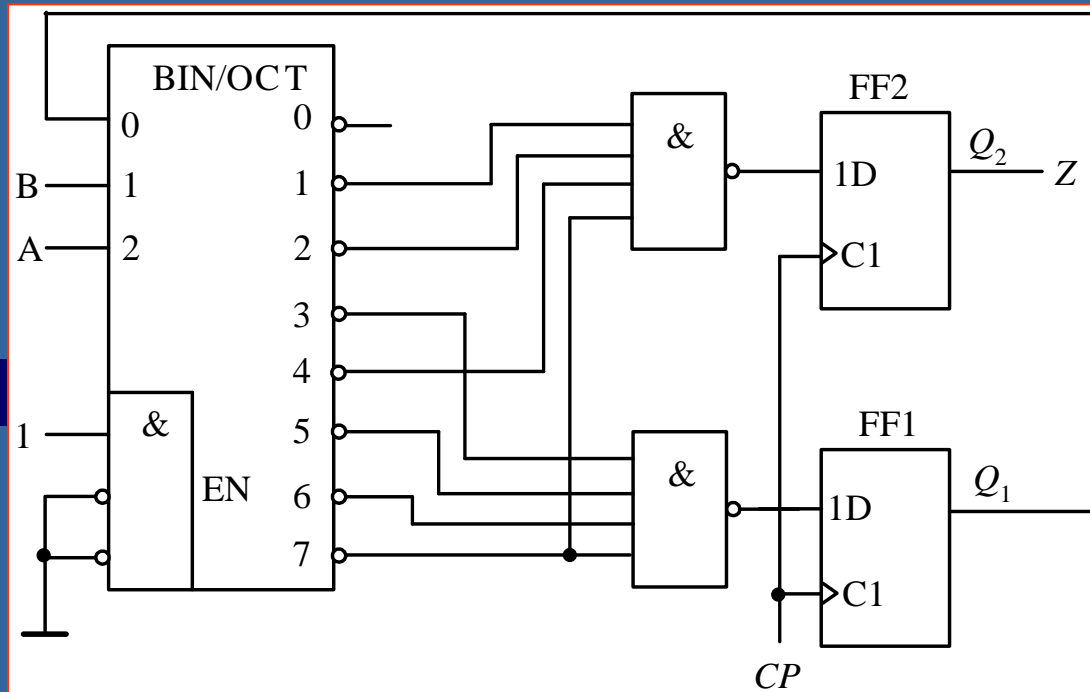
CP时钟（位数）	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A（被加数）		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
B（加数）		0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Q（进位）	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Z（和数）		1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0



波形图表示了两个二进制数A=01101100， B=00111010相加得到和数z=10100110的过程，其中触发器的状态正好记录了低位产生的进位。

逻辑功能： 串行加法器

例3：莫尔型电路的分析



状态方程：

$$Q_2^{n+1} = D_2(A, B, Q_1^n) = \Sigma m(1, 2, 4, 7)$$

$$= \overline{A}\overline{B}Q_1^n + \overline{A}B\overline{Q_1^n} + A\overline{B}\overline{Q_1^n} + ABQ_1^n = A \oplus B \oplus Q_1^n$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = D_1(A, B, Q_1^n) = \Sigma m(3, 5, 6, 7)$$

$$= \overline{A}BQ_1^n + A\overline{B}Q_1^n + AB\overline{Q_1^n} + ABQ_1^n = AB + AQ_1^n + BQ_1^n$$

输出方程：

$$Z = Q_2^n$$

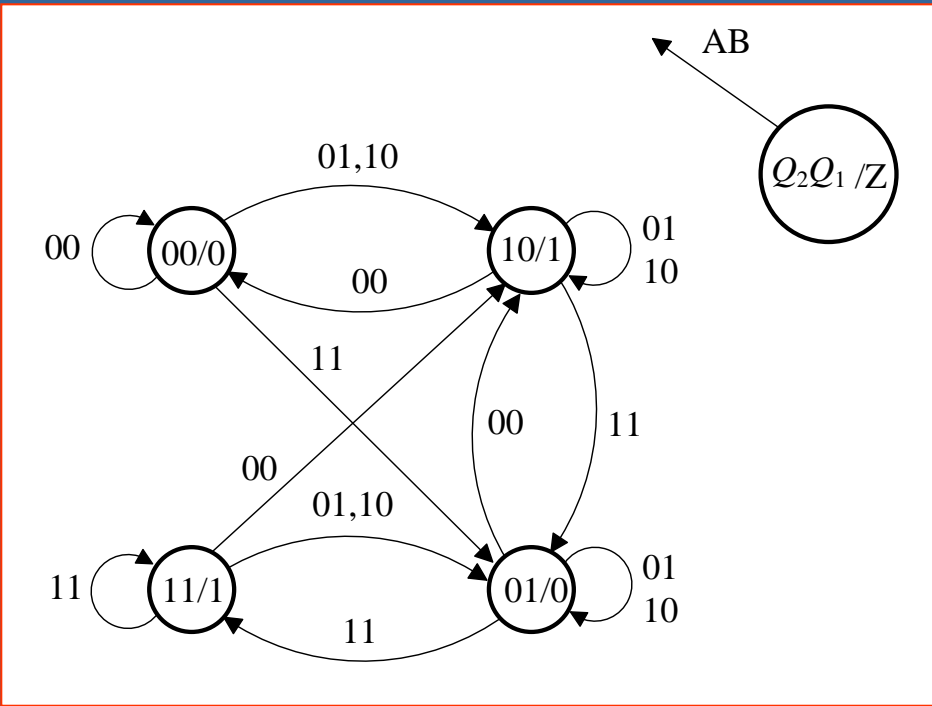
导出状态图与状态表:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2^{n+1} &= D_2(A, B, Q_1^n) = \Sigma m(1, 2, 4, 7) \\ &= \overline{A}\overline{B}Q_1^n + \overline{A}B\overline{Q_1^n} + A\overline{B}\overline{Q_1^n} + ABQ_1^n = A \oplus B \oplus Q_1^n \\ Q_1^{n+1} &= D_1(A, B, Q_1^n) = \Sigma m(3, 5, 6, 7) \\ &= \overline{A}BQ_1^n + A\overline{B}Q_1^n + A\overline{B}\overline{Q_1^n} + ABQ_1^n = AB + AQ_1^n + BQ_1^n \end{aligned}$$

$$Z = Q_2^n$$

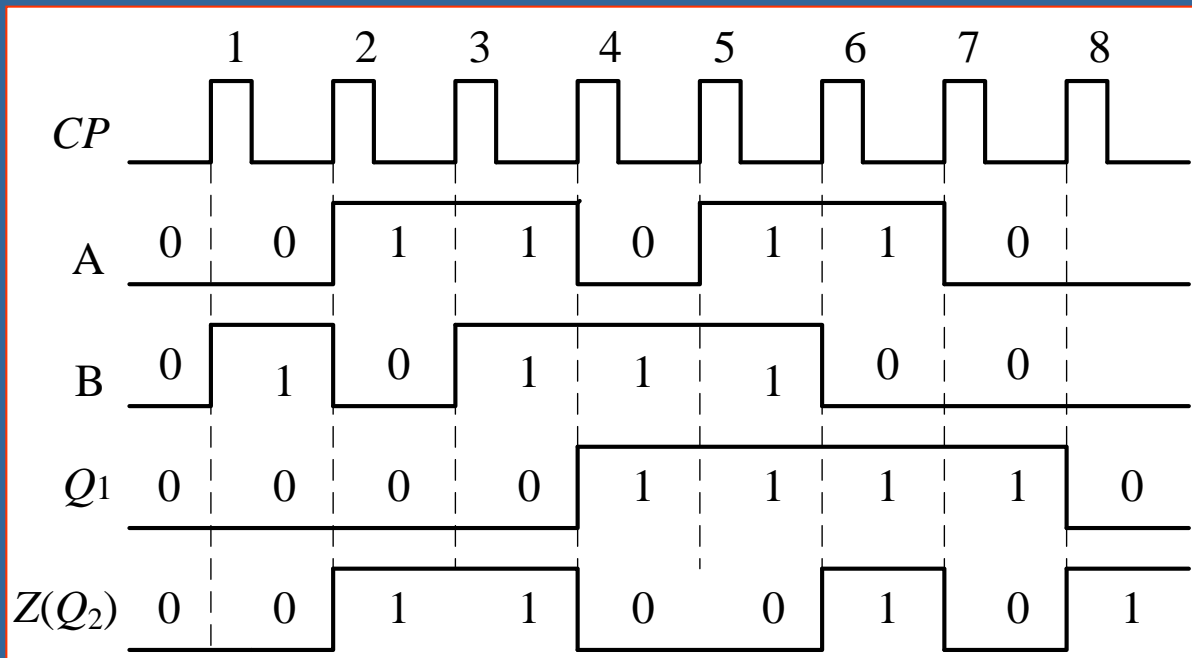
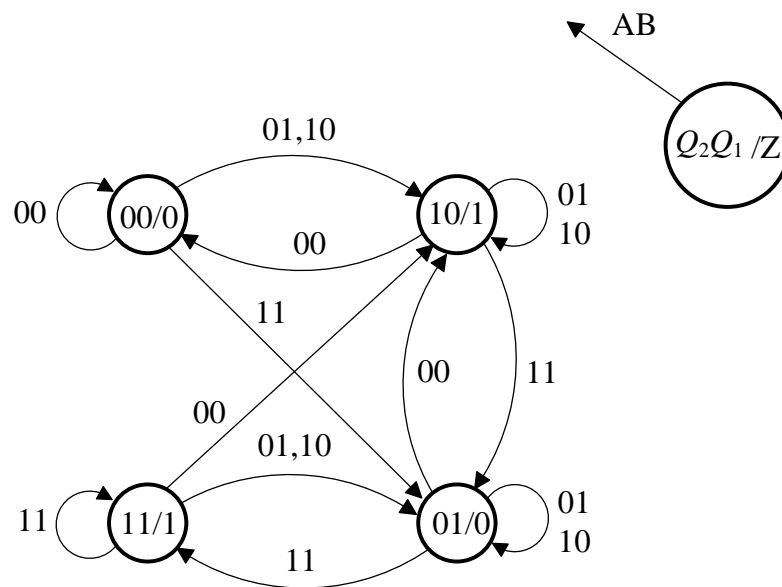
$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash AB$		AB				Z
		00	01	11	10	
$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1}$	00					
	01					
	11					
	10					

$Q_2^n Q_1^n \backslash AB$		AB				Z
		00	01	11	10	
$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1}$	00	00	10	01	10	0
	01	10	01	11	01	0
	11	10	01	11	01	1
	10	00	10	01	10	1

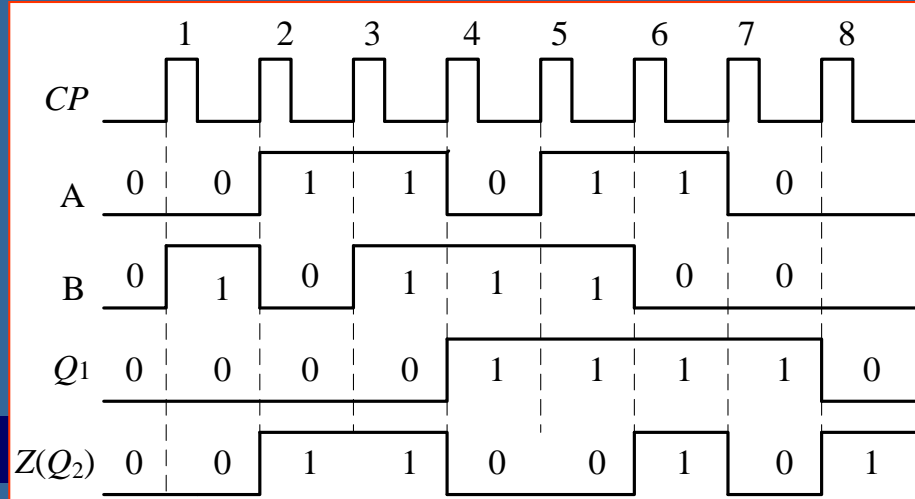


莫尔型电路的波形

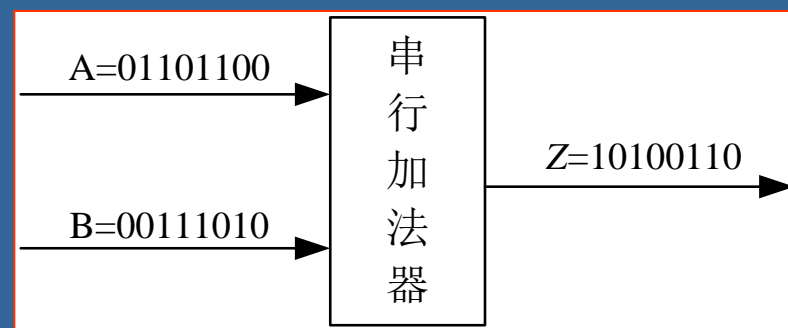
(设 Q_1 、 Q_2 的初始状态均为0)



逻辑功能分析



CP 时钟(位数)	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A (被加数)		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
B (加数)		0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Q (进位)	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
z (和数)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0



波形图再次表示了低位在前、串行输入的两个二进制数，A=01101100，B=00111010相加得到和数z=10100110的过程，只不过这里的和数Z先储存在Q₂中再输出，所以滞后于A、B一个CP周期。

串行加法器