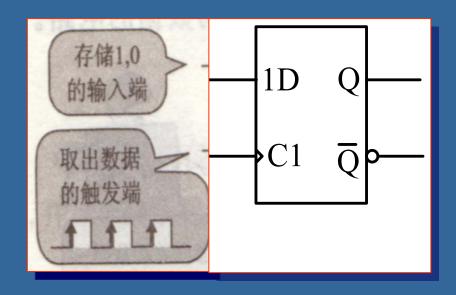
# 集成移位寄存器及其应用

#### 什么是寄存器?

一 存储数据的电路称为<mark>存储器</mark>;暂存数据而规模较小的存储器称为寄存器。

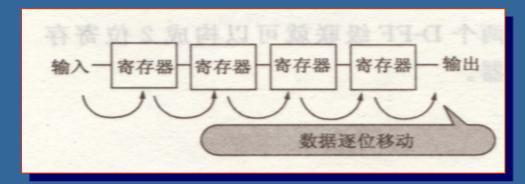
许多触发器可作为寄存器使用。例如:

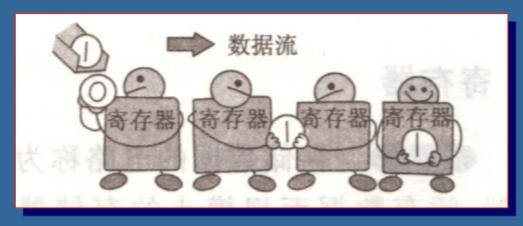


## 什么是移位寄存器?

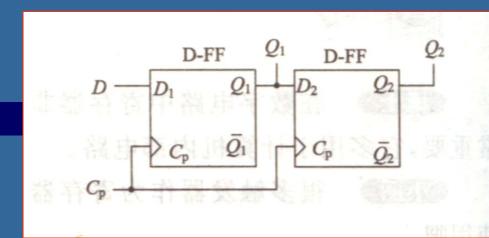
把寄存器级联并处理数据的电路是移位寄存器。

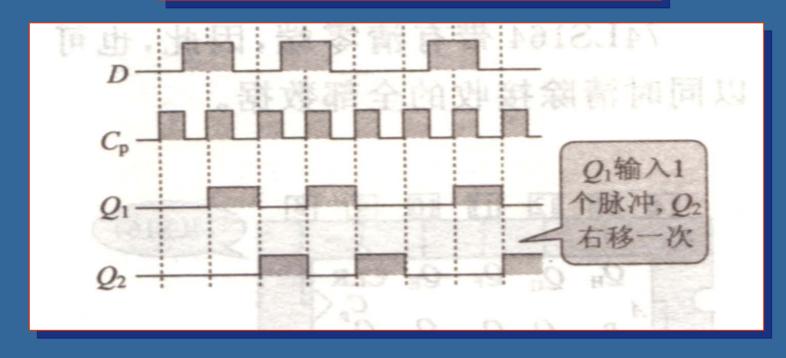






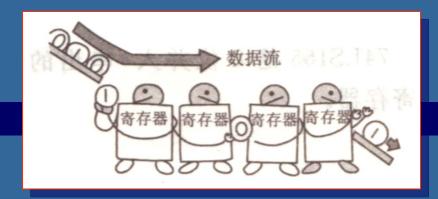
#### 移位寄存器的结构



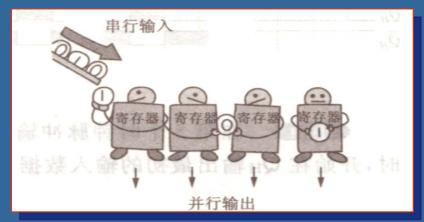


### 移位寄存器的种类

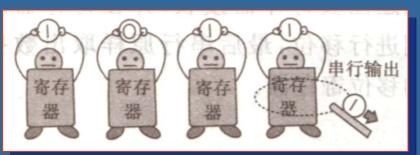
串入——串出



串入——并出

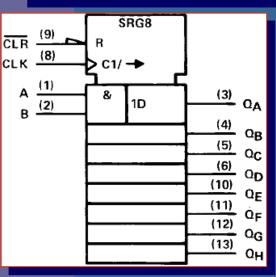


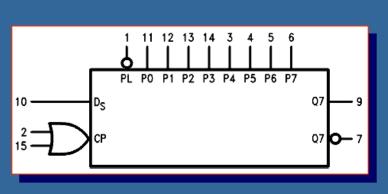
并入——串出

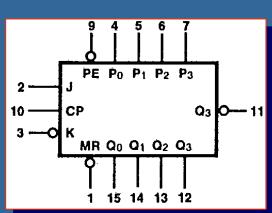


# 几种集成移位寄存器及功能

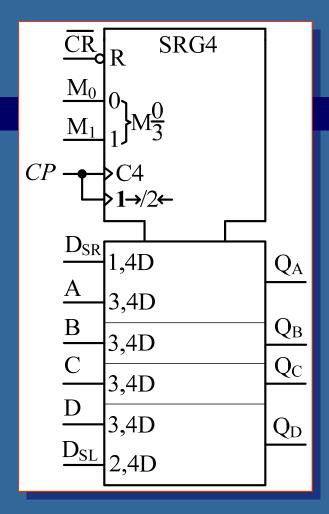
型号	位数	输入方式	串行输入数据	输出方式	移位方式
74164	8	串	$D = A \cdot B$	并、串	单向右移
74165	8	并、串	D	互补串行	单向右移
74166	8	并、串	D	串	单向右移
74194	4	并、串	$D_{\mathtt{SR}}$ , $D_{\mathtt{SL}}$	并、串	双向移位、可保持
74195	4	并、串	$D = J  \overline{Q}_0 + \overline{K}  Q_0$	并、串	单向右移
C D 4031	64	串	D	互补串行	単向右移



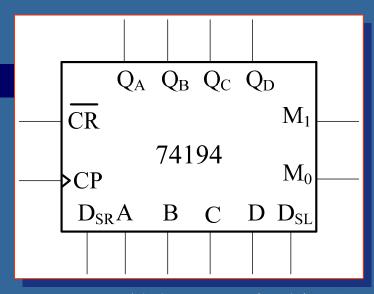




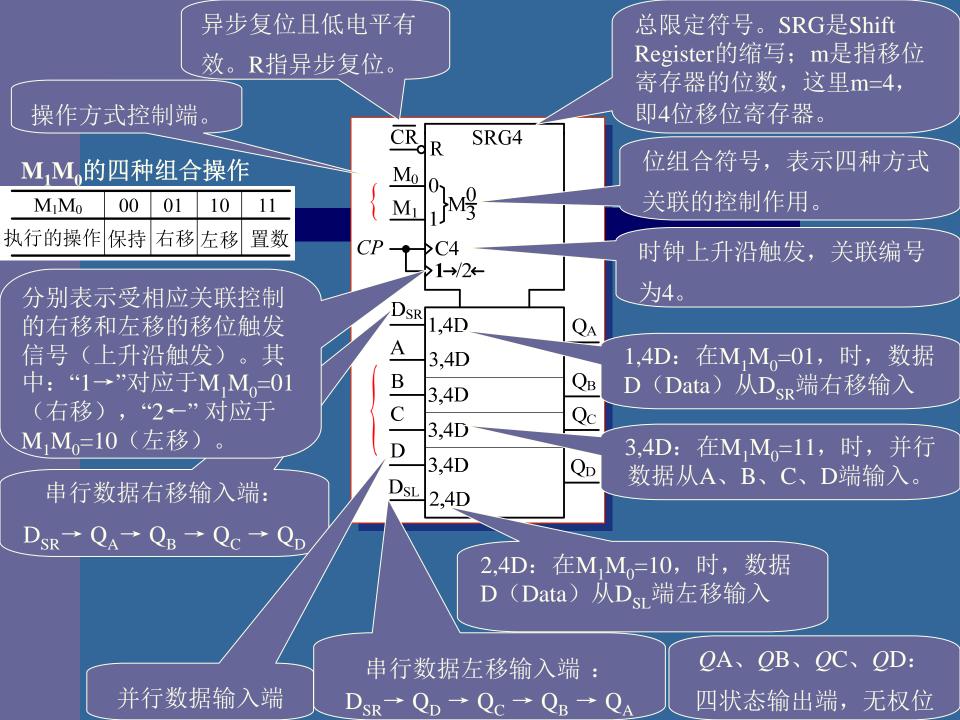
## 四位双向移位寄存器74194

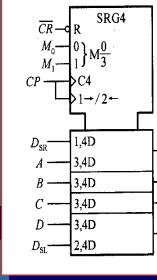


74194的标准逻辑符号



74194的惯用逻辑符号

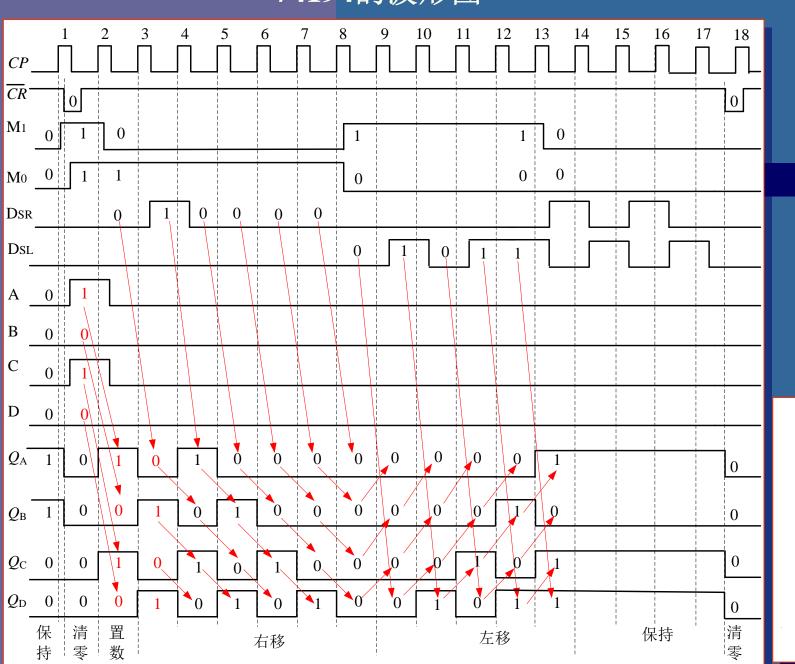


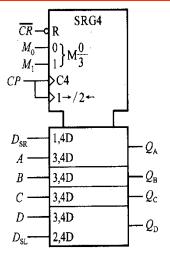


## 74194的功能表

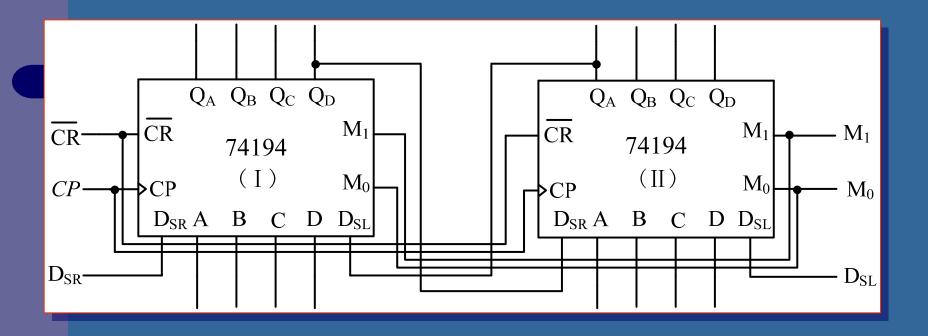
输    入									输出				实现的操作		
CR	$M_1$	$M_0$	CP	$D_{ m SL}$	$D_{ m SR}$	A	В	C	D	$Q_{\mathrm{A}}$	$Q_{\mathrm{B}}$	$Q_{\mathrm{C}}$	$Q_{ m D}$	大人的环门	
0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0	复 位	
1	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	$Q_{ m A}^n$	$Q_{ m B}^n$	$Q^n_{\mathrm{C}}$	$Q_{ m D}^n$	保 持	
1	0	1	<b>†</b>	×	1	×	×	×	×	1	$Q_{\mathrm{A}}^n$	$Q_{ m B}^n$	$Q^n_{\mathbb{C}}$	右移,D <sub>SR</sub> 为串行输	
1	0	1	<b>↑</b>	×	0	×	×	×	×	0	$Q_{\mathrm{A}}^n$	$Q^n_{ m B}$	$Q_{\mathrm{C}}^n$	人, $Q_D$ 为串行输出	
1	1	0	<b>^</b>	1	×	×	×	×	×	$Q_{ m B}^n$	$Q^n_{\mathbb{C}}$	$Q_{ m D}^n$	1	左移,D <sub>SL</sub> 为串行输	
1	1	0	<b>†</b>	0	×	×	×	×	×	$Q_{ m B}^n$	$Q^n_{\mathbb{C}}$	$Q^n_{ m D}$	0	人,Q <sub>A</sub> 为串行输出	
1	1	1	<b>↑</b>	×	×	A	В	C	D	A	В	C	D	置数,即并行输入	

#### 74194的波形图





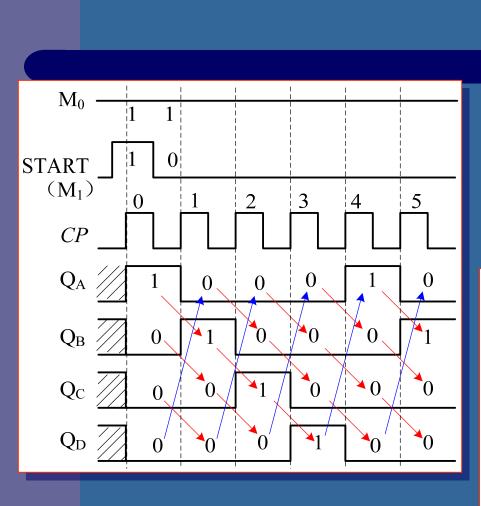
## 移位寄存器的扩展

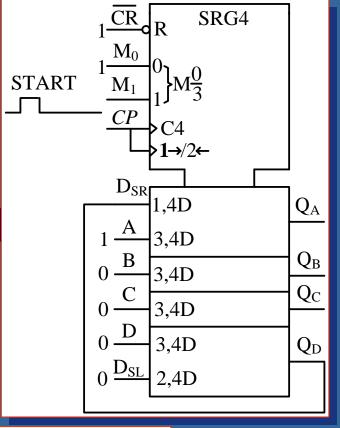


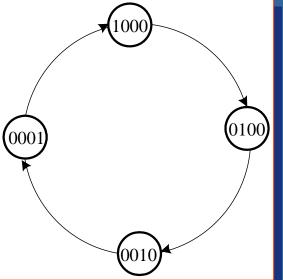
## 集成移位寄存器的应用

(1) 构成计数器

环形计数器

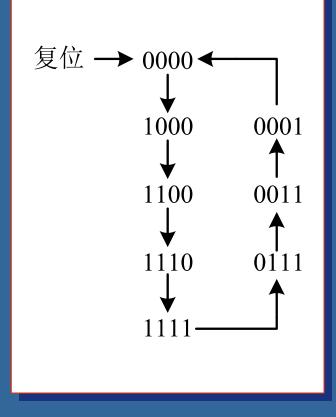


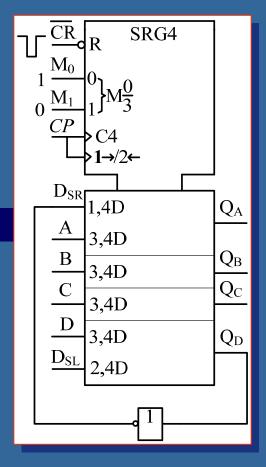




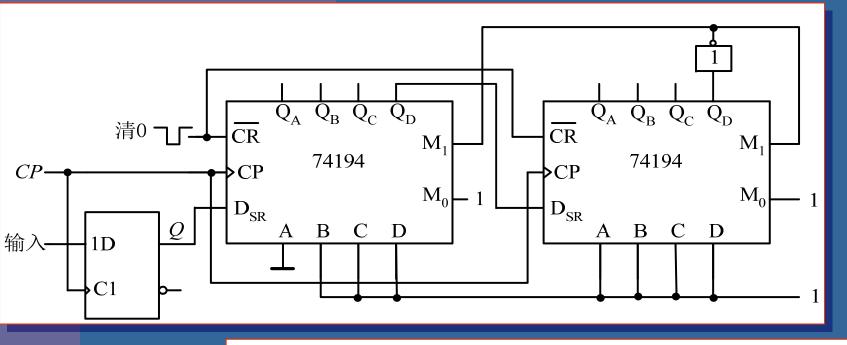
模4计数器,"不加不减"

## 扭环形计数器



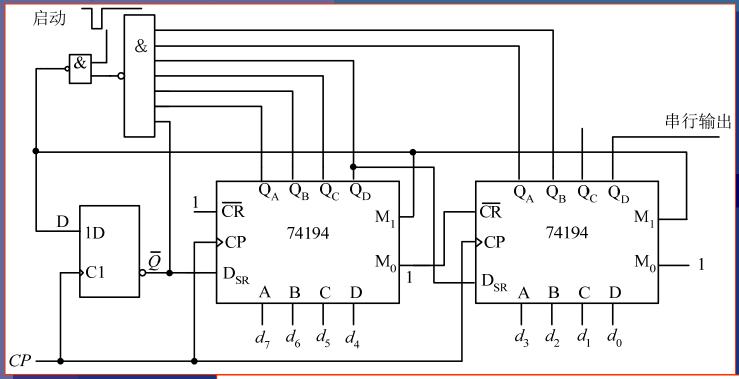


#### (2) 串-并变换器



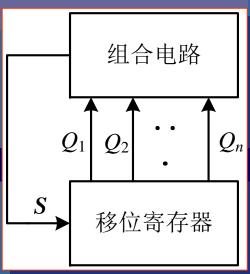
CP	Q	$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathtt{A}}'$	$\mathcal{Q}_\mathtt{B}'$	Q'c	$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathtt{D}}'$	$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathtt{A}}^{\prime\prime}$	Q <b>"</b>	Q"	$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathtt{D}}^{\prime\prime}$
1	$d_0$	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	$d_1$	$d_0$	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	0	1	1	1	1	1
4	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	0	1	1	1	1
5	$d_4$	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	0	1	1	1
б	$d_5$	d <sub>4</sub>	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	0	1	1
7	$d_6$	$d_5$	d <sub>4</sub>	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	0	1
8	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_5$	d <sub>4</sub>	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	0

#### (3) 并-串变换器



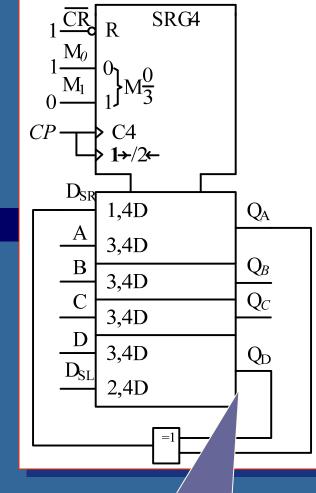
CP	$\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$	$Q_{\mathrm{A}}'$	$Q_\mathtt{B}'$	$Q_{\mathrm{c}}'$	$Q_{\mathtt{D}}'$	$Q_{\mathrm{A}}''$	$Q_{\mathtt{B}}''$	Q''_c	$Q_{\mathtt{D}}''$	输出
1	0	<b>d</b> <sub>7</sub>	$d_6$	$d_5$	$d_4$	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$	$\mathbf{d}_0$
2	1	0	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_5$	$d_4$	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_1$
3	1	1	0	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_5$	$d_4$	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_2$
4	1	1	1	0	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_5$	$d_4$	$d_3$	$d_3$
5	1	1	1	1	0	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_5$	$d_4$	$d_4$
6	1	1	1	1	1	0	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_5$	$\mathbf{d}_5$
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	$d_7$	$d_6$	$d_6$
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	$d_7$	<b>d</b> <sub>7</sub>

#### (4) 线性移位寄存器



#### M序列的反馈函数

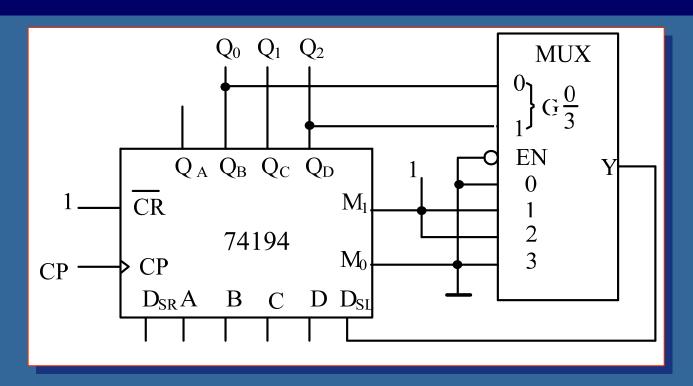
n	反 馈 函 数
3	$Q_1 \oplus Q_3$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_3$
4	$Q_1 \oplus Q_4$ , $Q_3 \oplus Q_4$
5	$Q_3 \oplus Q_5$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_5$ , $Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_5$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_5$
6	$Q_1 \oplus Q_6$ , $Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \oplus Q_5 \oplus Q_6$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_6$
7	$Q_1 \oplus Q_7$ , $Q_3 \oplus Q_7$ , $Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_7$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_7$
8	$Q_1 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_5 \oplus Q_8$ , $Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_8$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_8$
9	$Q_4 \oplus Q_9$ , $Q_2 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_5 \oplus Q_9$ , $Q_3 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_6 \oplus Q_9$
10	$Q_3 \oplus Q_{10}$ , $Q_7 \oplus Q_{10}$ , $Q_1 \oplus Q_3 \oplus Q_4 \oplus Q_{10}$



 $Q_{A}Q_{B}Q_{C}Q_{D}\neq 0000$ 

# **例**1分析图示电路, Q<sub>0</sub>Q<sub>1</sub>Q<sub>2</sub> 为电路状态。

- (1) 写出 $D_{SI}$  的函数表达式;
- (2) 列出完整的状态表和状态图;
- (3) 说明电路的逻辑功能;
- (4) 判断是否具有自启动能力。



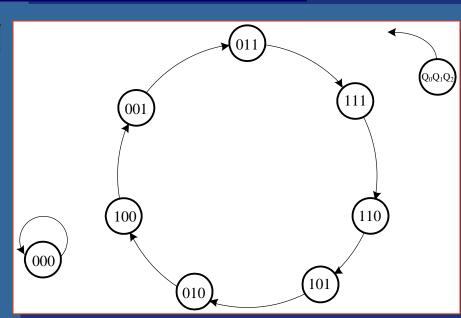
## 解: (1) $D_{SL}$ 的函数表达式

$$D_{SL} = Y = \overline{Q}_2^n \overline{Q}_0^n \cdot 0 + \overline{Q}_2^n Q_0^n \cdot 1 + Q_2^n \overline{Q}_0^n \cdot 1 + Q_2^n Q_0^n \cdot 0$$
$$= \overline{Q}_2^n Q_0^n + Q_2^n \overline{Q}_0^n = Q_2^n \oplus Q_0^n$$

#### (2) 状态表

$Q_0^n$	$Q_1^n$	$Q_2^n$	$Q_0^{n+}$	$-1Q_1^{n-1}$	$^{+1}Q_2^{n+1}$	$D_{SL}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1
_1_	1	1	1	1	0	0

#### 状态图



 $M_1$ 

 $M_0$ 

 $Q_0 \quad Q_1 \quad Q_2$ 

 $Q_A\ Q_B\ Q_C\ Q_D$ 

74194

 $D_{SR}A$  B C D  $D_{SL}$ 

CP

MUX

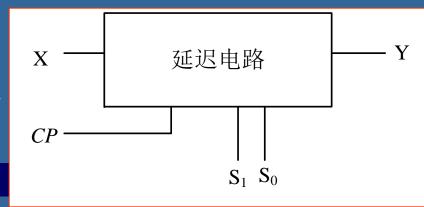
#### (3) 逻辑功能

M序列发生器,序列: 0111010.....。

#### (4) 自启动性

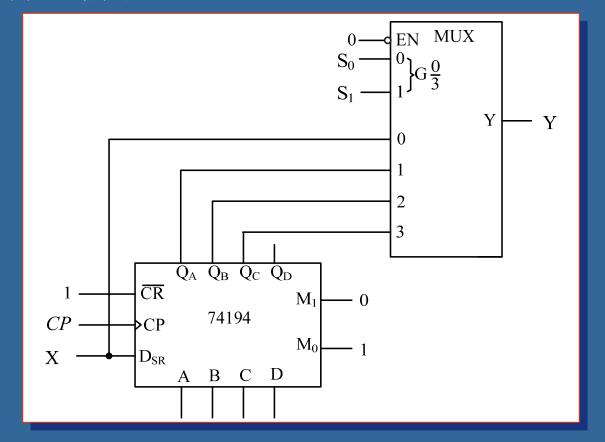
当初始状态为0000时,不能自启动。

例2 右图所示的是一个可控数据传输延迟电路的框图,在控制端S<sub>1</sub>S<sub>0</sub>的控制下,输出信号Y对输入信号X分别延迟0、1、2、3个CP时钟周期进行输出(这里X和Y均是数字信息)。试选择适当的数字集成器件来实现该逻辑电路,画出逻辑电路图。



## 解:

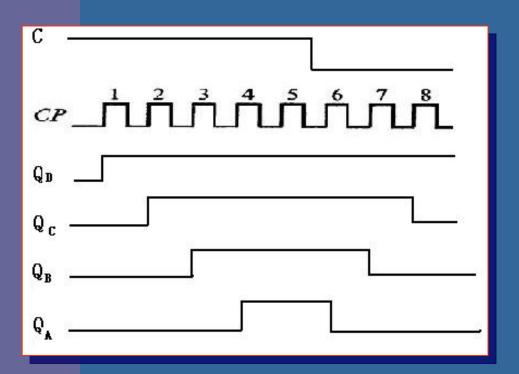
逻辑电路图:

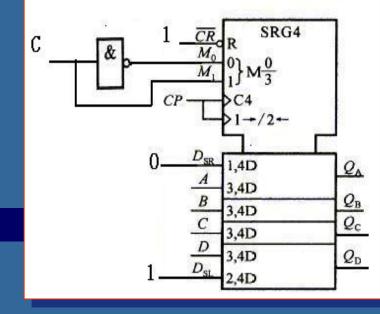


# 例3双向移位寄存器74194组成的电路如图所示,设初始状态为0000。试:

- (1) 画出连续8个CP脉冲作用下
- $Q_AQ_BQ_CQ_D$ 的波形;
- (2) 经8个CP脉冲后移位寄存器的状态是什么?

解: (1)





(2)

 $Q_AQ_BQ_CQ_D$ : 0001