

5.5.3 verilog 语言的描述风格

三种描述风格：

行为描述： `always`语句，使用功能描述

数据流描述： `assign`语句，使用布尔代数式描述

结构化描述： 元件例化

5.5.4 基本逻辑电路的VHDL设计

一、组合电路

原则1：在always中用到的所有输入信号都出现在敏感信号列表中；

原则2：电路的真值表必须在代码中完整的反映出来（使用default），否则会生成锁存器；

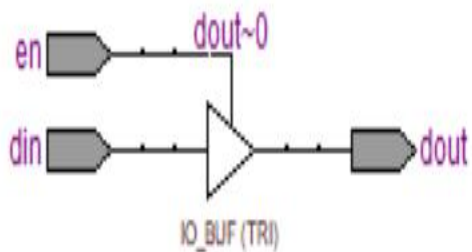
原则3：使用if · · else · · ，必须完全互斥；

原则4：不能在一个表达式中对某个信号即读又写（不能反馈）；

原则5：不能使用 <= 非阻塞赋值。

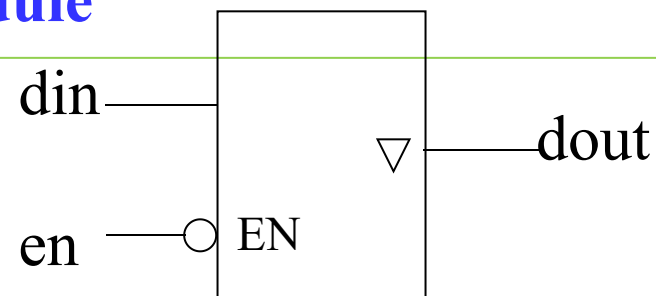
1. 三态门及总线缓冲器

```
module tri (din , en , dout ) ;  
  
    input din , en ;  
    output dout ;  
  
    assign dout = en ? din : 1'bz;  
  
endmodule
```



8位数据总线?

```
module tri (din , en , dout ) ;  
  
    input din , en ;  
    output dout ;  
    reg dout ;  
  
    always @ (en , din)  
    begin  
        if ( !en)  
            dout = din ;  
        else  
            dout = 1'bz ;  
        end  
    endmodule
```



2. 3: 8译码器

```
module decode3_8( A , G1, G2 ,G3 , Y );  
input G1, G2, G3;  
input [2:0] A ;  
output [7:0] Y ;  
reg [7:0] Y ;  
reg s;
```

```
always @( * )  
begin  
    s = G2 | G3 ;  
    if (G1 == 0 || s == 1)  
        Y = 8'b1111_1111;  
    else  
        begin
```

使能端 if

```
case ( A )
```

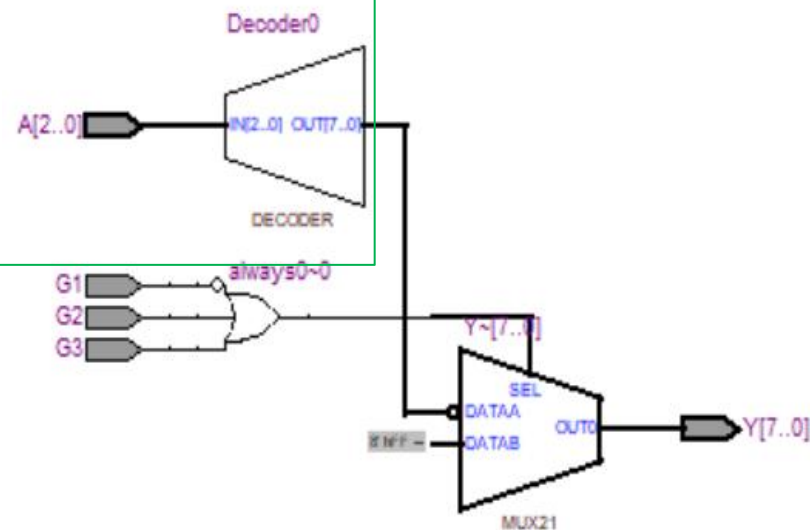
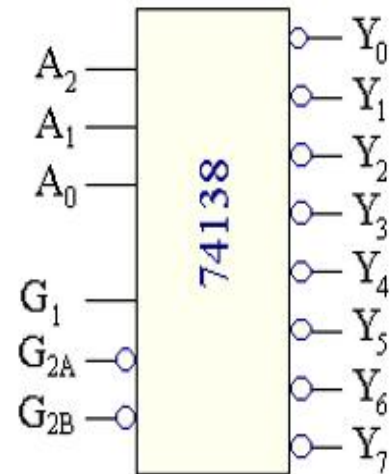
```
    3'b000: Y = 8'b1111_1110;  
    3'b001: Y = 8'b1111_1101;  
    3'b010: Y = 8'b1111_1011;  
    3'b011: Y = 8'b1111_0111;  
    3'b100: Y = 8'b1110_1111;  
    3'b101: Y = 8'b1101_1111;  
    3'b110: Y = 8'b1011_1111;  
    3'b111: Y = 8'b0111_1111;  
    default: Y = 8'b1111_1111;
```

```
endcase
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
endmodule
```



3. 8-3优先编码器

```
module encode_83( I ,EI ,A, GS ,EO );
```

```
input [7:0] I ;
```

```
input EI ;
```

```
output [2:0] A ;
```

```
output GS , EO ;
```

```
reg [2:0] A ;
```

```
reg GS, EO ;
```

```
always @( * )
```

```
begin
```

```
if (EI )
```

```
begin
```

```
    A = 3'b111 ;
```

```
    GS = 1'b1 ;
```

```
    EO = 1'b1 ;
```

```
end
```

```
else if (I[7] == 0)
```

```
begin
```

```
    A = 3'b000;
```

```
    GS = 1'b0;
```

```
    EO = 1'b1 ;
```

```
end
```

```
.....  
else if (I[0] == 0)
```

```
begin
```

```
    A = 3'b111;
```

```
    GS = 1'b0;
```

```
    EO = 1'b1;
```

```
end
```

```
else
```

```
begin
```

```
    A = 3'b111;
```

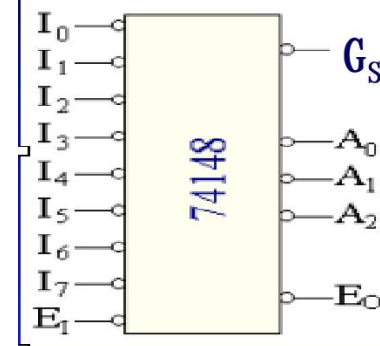
```
    GS = 1'b1;
```

```
    EO = 1'b0;
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

```
endmodule
```



$\overline{E_i}$	输入								输出			
	$\overline{I_7}$	$\overline{I_6}$	$\overline{I_5}$	$\overline{I_4}$	$\overline{I_3}$	$\overline{I_2}$	$\overline{I_1}$	$\overline{I_0}$	$\overline{Y_2}$	$\overline{Y_1}$	$\overline{Y_0}$	$\overline{G_s E_o}$
1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	1 1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 0
0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0 1
0	1	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	1	0 1
0	1	1	0	×	×	×	×	×	0	1	0	0 1
0	1	1	1	0	×	×	×	×	0	1	1	0 1
0	1	1	1	1	0	×	×	×	1	0	0	0 1
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	×	×	1	0	1	0 1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	×	1	1	0	0 1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0 1

4. 七段显示译码器

```
module seg_7( A, seg );
```

```
input [3:0] A ;
```

```
output [6:0] seg ;
```

```
reg [6:0] seg ;
```

```
always @( * )
```

```
begin
```

```
case (A)
```

```
4'd0: seg = 7'b111_1110 ;
```

```
4'd1: seg = 7'b011_0000 ;
```

```
4'd2: seg = 7'b110_1101 ;
```

```
4'd3: seg = 7'b011_0000 ;
```

```
4'd4: seg = 7'b011_0011 ;
```

```
4'd5: seg = 7'b101_1011 ;
```

```
4'd6: seg = 7'b101_1111 ;
```

```
4'd7: seg = 7'b111_0000 ;
```

```
4'd8: seg = 7'b111_1111 ;
```

```
4'd9: seg = 7'b111_1011 ;
```

```
default: seg = 7'b000_0001 ;
```

```
endcase
```

```
end
```

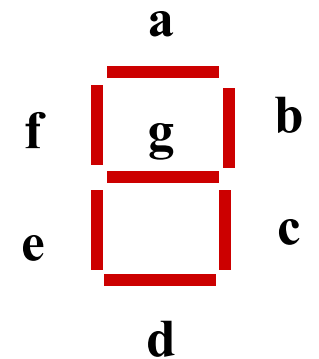
```
endmodule
```

A₃
A₂
A₁
A₀

七段显示译码器

a
b
c
d
e
f
g

510Ω × 7

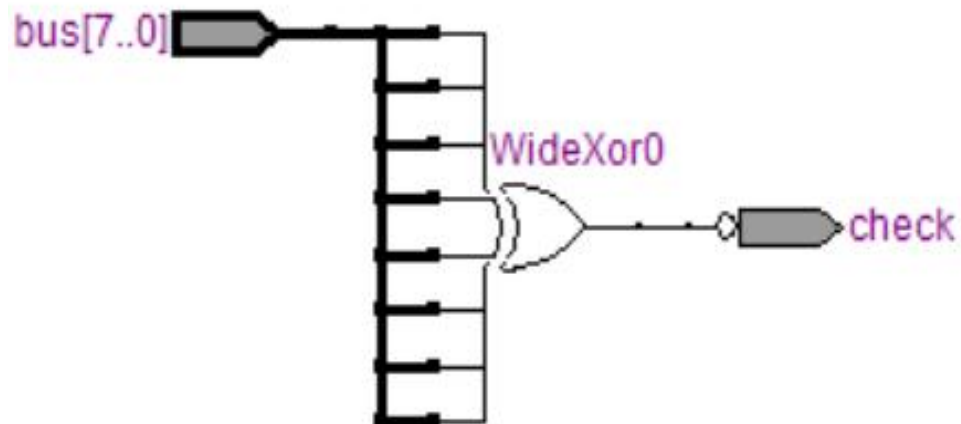
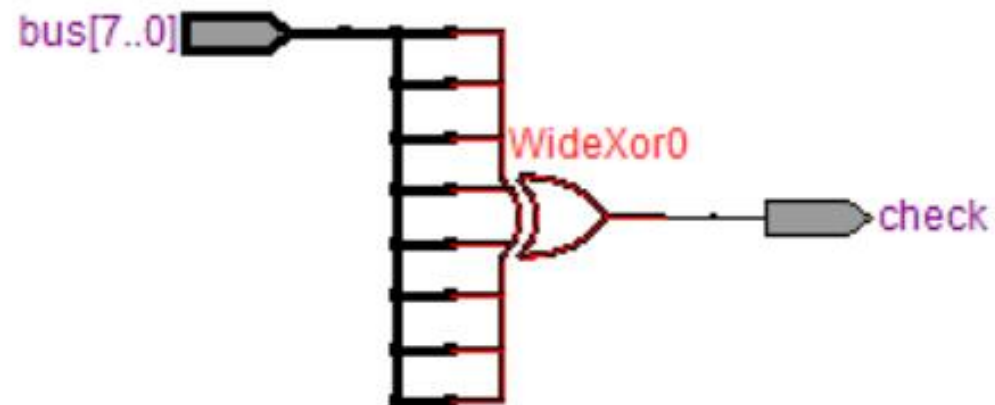
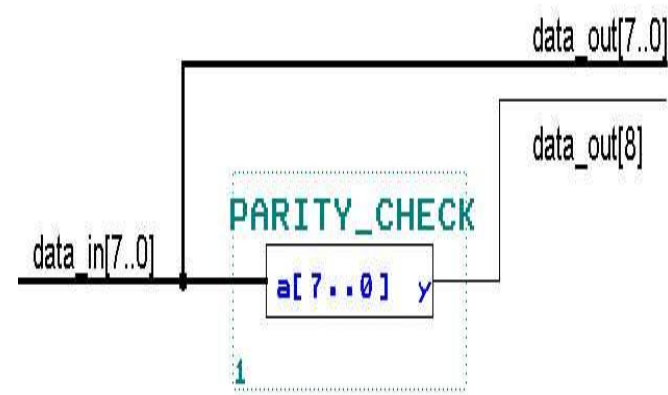


5. 8位奇偶校验位产生电路

```
module odd_che ( bus , check ) ;  
  
    input [7:0] bus ;  
    output check ;  
  
    assign check = ^bus ;  
  
endmodule
```

奇偶？

```
assign check = ~ ^bus ;
```



二、 时序逻辑电路设计

锁存器、寄存器、计数器、分频器、节拍发生器、状态机等。

时钟上升沿:

always @ (posedge clk)

时钟下降沿:

always @ (negedge clk)

原则1：边沿触发信号,不能在always过程中再次出现；

原则2：电平触发信号（或异步控制信号），在always过程中必须用if条件语句对敏感信号表中的信号有匹配的表述，明示信号的逻辑行为。

原则3：同步控制信号，不能出现在敏感信号表中；

原则4：敏感信号列表中不能同时出现边沿触发和电平触发；

原则5：异步敏感信号，异步控制信号在敏感信号表里是边沿敏感信号，但电路性能上是电平敏感；

原则6：尽量采用同步时序。

```

module dff ( clk, d , reset , q, q_not );
input clk, d , reset;
output q , q_not ;
reg qtemp ;

```

```

always @ ( posedge clk )

```

```

begin

```

```

    if ( !reset )
        qtemp <= 1'b0 ;

```

```

    else

```

```

        qtemp <= d ;

```

```

    end

```

```

    assign q = qtemp ;

```

```

    assign q_not = ~qtemp ;

```

```

endmodule

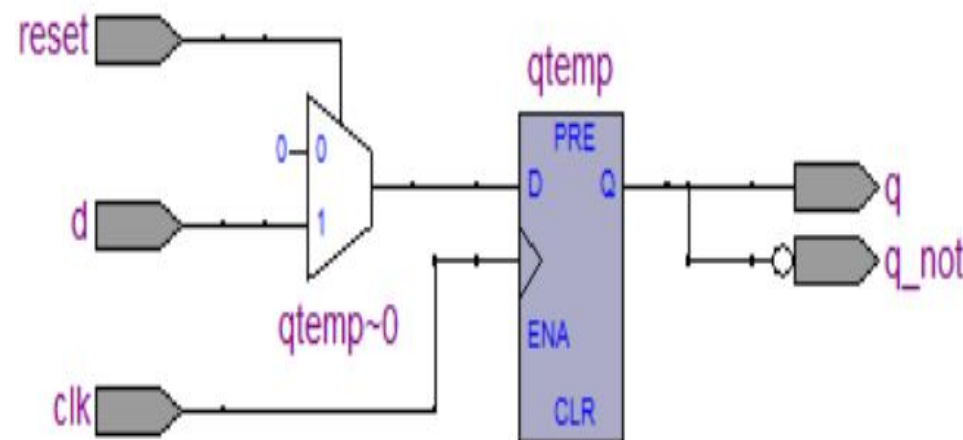
```

先检查同步信号

if ...else 都对应时钟沿

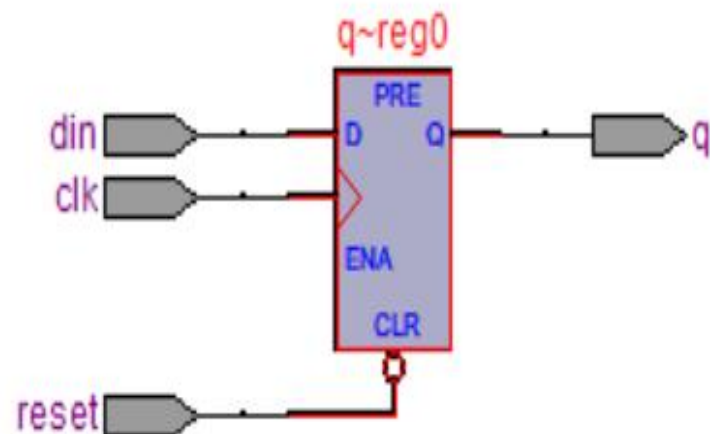
1. 同步复位D触发器(寄存器)

敏感信号表中只有时钟信号——同步复位。



2. 异步复位D触发器

敏感信号表中除时钟外，还有其它信号——异步操作



```
always @ ( posedge clk , negedge reset )  
begin  
    if ( !reset )  
        q <= 1'b0;  
    else  
        q <= din ;  
end
```

- 异步信号必须放在敏感信号表中；
- 必须都是边沿；

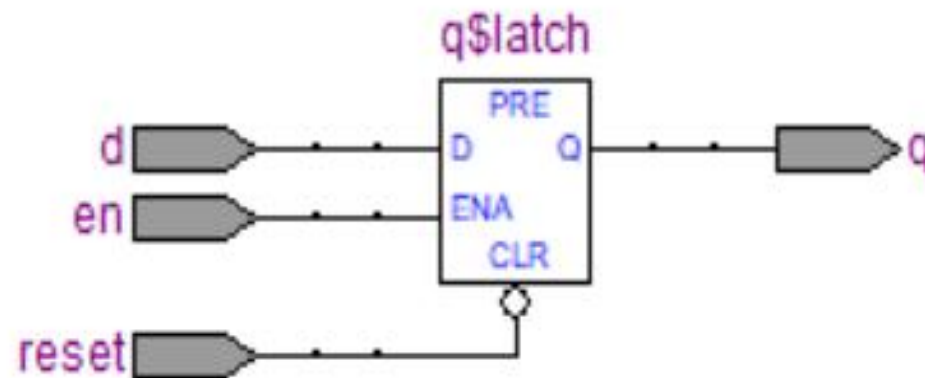
先if描述异步

同步、异步区别：敏感信号表

else分支对应时钟沿

3. 带复位的锁存器

```
always @ ( en , d, reset )  
begin  
    if ( !reset )  
        q <= 1'b0 ;  
    else if ( en )  
        q <= d ;  
    else  
        q <= q ;  
end
```



- 锁存器的所有输入都放在敏感信号表中；
- 锁存器敏感信号都是电平。

不建议综合成锁存器。

4. 计数器

例：同步置数(低有效) 的10进制计数器。

```
module count10 ( clk, load , din , q, co );  
input clk , load ;  
input [3:0] din ;  
output [3:0] q ;  
output co ;  
reg [3:0] qtemp ;
```

```
always @ ( posedge clk )
```

```
  begin
```

```
    if (!load)
```

```
      qtemp <= din;
```

```
    else if ( qtemp == 4'd9 )
```

```
      qtemp <= 4'd0 ;
```

```
    else
```

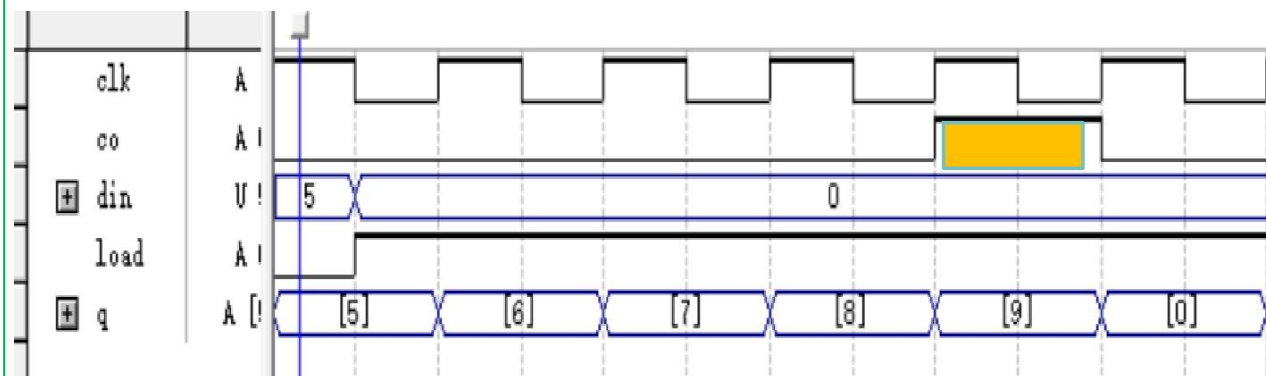
```
      qtemp <= qtemp+4'b1 ;
```

```
  end
```

```
assign q = qtemp ;
```

```
assign co = (qtemp == 4'd9) ;
```

```
endmodule
```



```
always ( posedge clk )
```

```
begin
```

```
    if ( qtemp == n'dm-1 )
```

```
        qtemp <= n'd0 ;
```

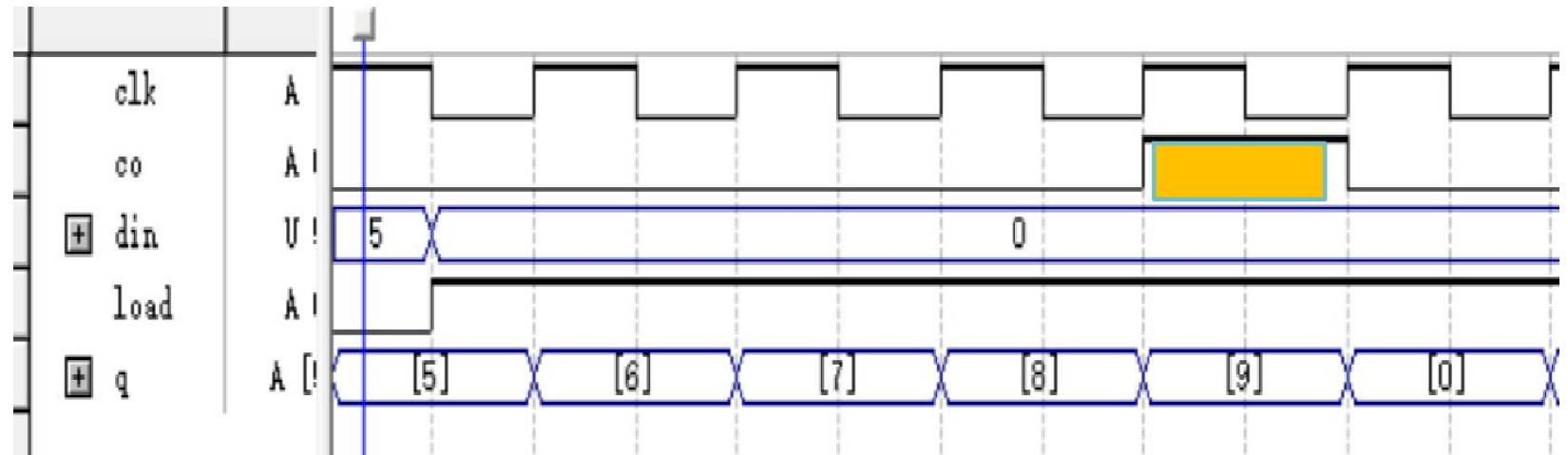
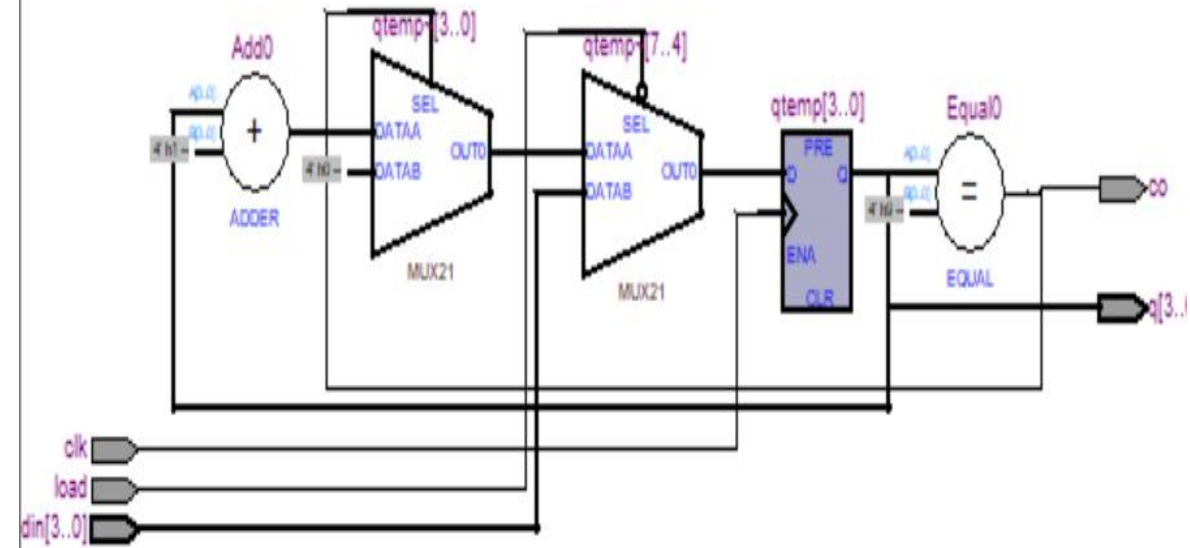
```
    else
```

```
        qtemp <= qtemp+n'b1;
```

```
end
```

```
assign q = qtemp;
```

```
assign c = (qtemp == n'dm-1) ;
```



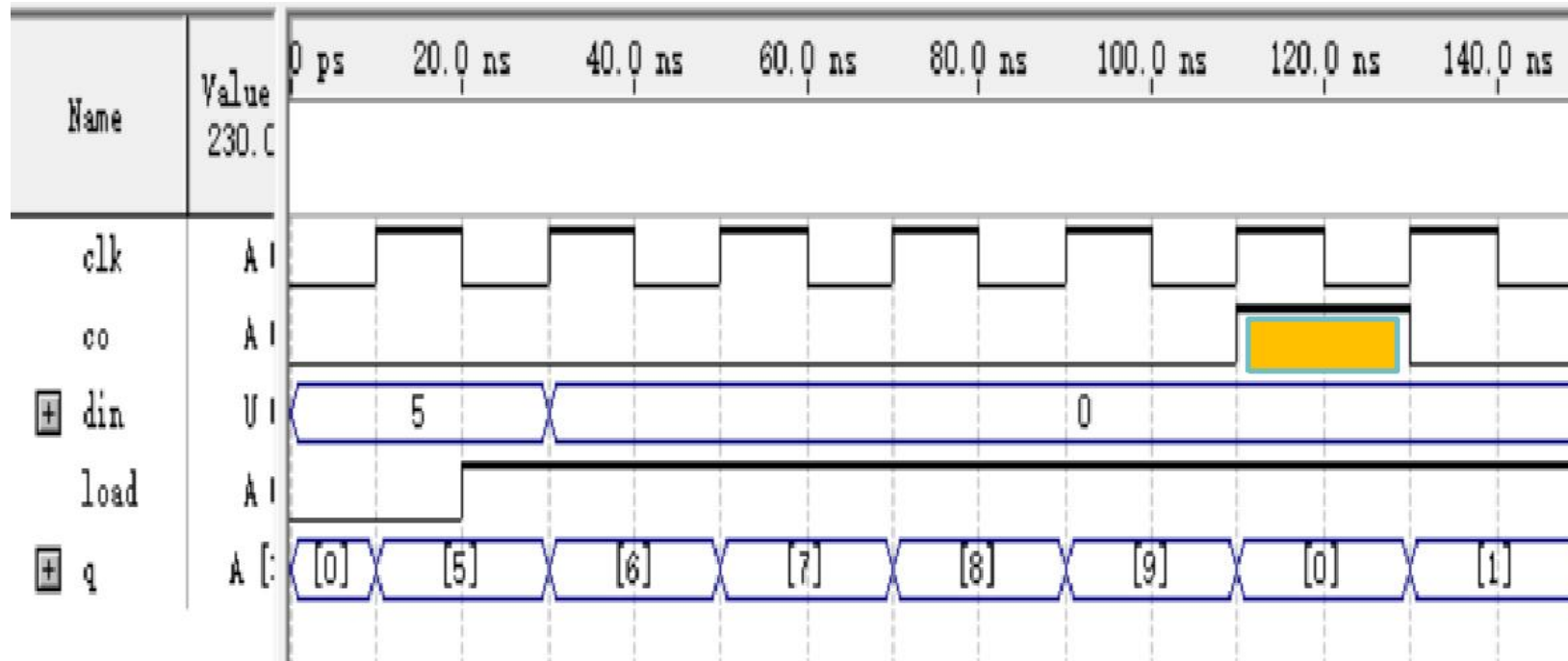
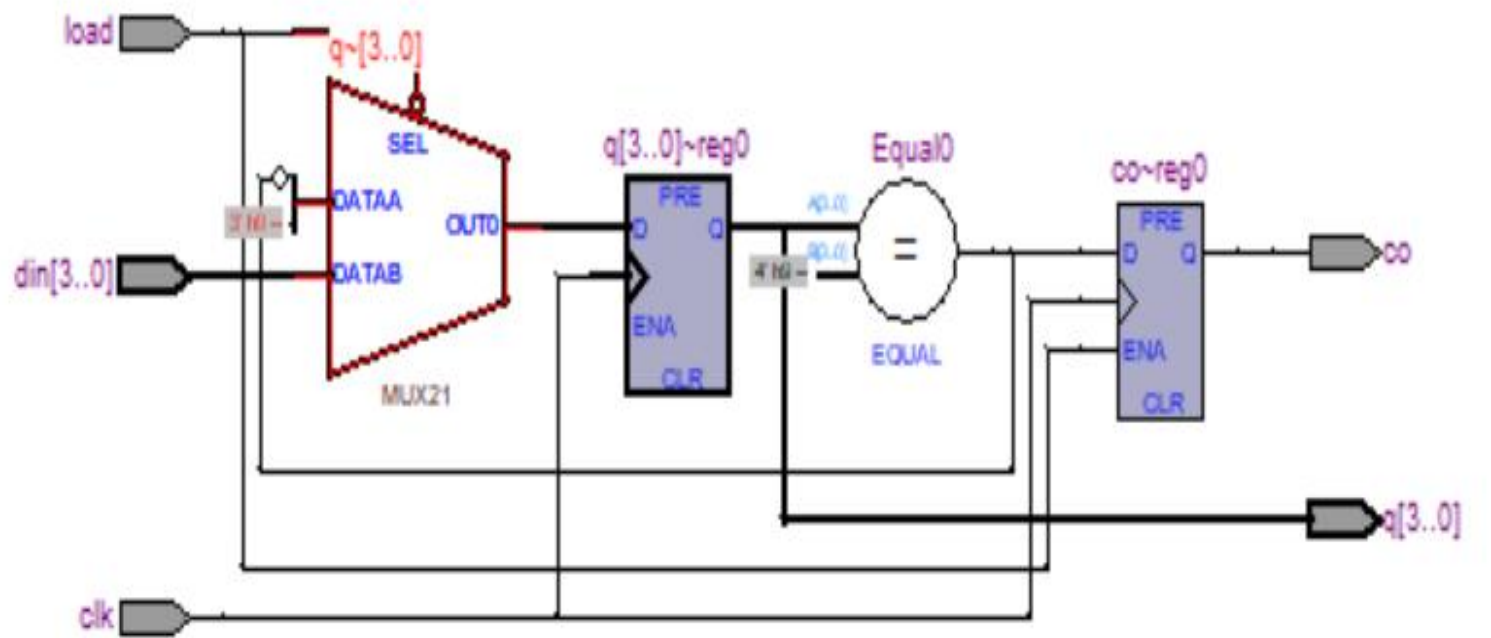
```
module count10(clk, load , din, q, co );

input clk , load ;
input [3:0] din ;
output [3:0] q ;
output co ;
reg [3:0] q ;
reg co ;

always @ (posedge clk)
    begin
        if (!load)
            q <= din;
```

```
    else if ( q == 4'd9 )
        begin
            q <= 4'd0 ;
            co <= 1'b1 ;
        end
    else
        begin
            q <= q+4'b1 ;
            co <= 1'b0 ;
        end
    end

endmodule
```




```
module count161 ( clk ,EP ,ET, cr , ld , din , qout ,co );
  input clk ,EP ,ET , cr , ld ;
  input [3:0] din;
  output [3:0] qout ;
  output co ;
  reg [3:0] qtemp;
```

```
always @(posedge clk , negedge cr )
begin
  if (!cr)
    qtemp <= 4'b0000 ;
  else if ( !ld )
    qtemp <= din ;
  else if ( ET && EP )
    qtemp <= qtemp + 1'b1 ;
  else qtemp <= qtemp ;
end
```

例： 74LS161。

输 入					输 出					CT74LS161	
\overline{CR} \overline{LD}	EP	ET	\overline{CP}	$D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0$	$Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$	CO					
0 ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0 0 0 0	0	异步置 0 $CO = E_T \cdot Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$ $CO = Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$ $CO = E_T \cdot Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$
1 0	×	×	↑	$d_3 d_2 d_1 d_0$	$d_3 d_2 d_1 d_0$						
1 1	1	1	↑	×	×	×	×	计 数			
1 1	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	保 持			
1 1	×	0	×	×	×	×	×	保 持	0		

```
assign co = ET & (qtemp== 4'd15) ;
assign qout = qtemp ;
```

```
endmodule
```

例：异步清零的24进制（小时）计数器

与二进制计数器不同，分别做个位、十位计数

```
module count_24 ( clk , clr, s1 , s10, co );
```

```
input clk , clr ;
```

```
output [3:0] s1, s10 ;
```

```
output co ;
```

```
reg [3:0] s1tmp , s10tmp ;
```

```
always @ ( posedge clk , negedge clr )
```

```
begin
```

```
if ( !clr )
```

```
begin
```

```
s1tmp <= 4'd0 ;
```

```
s10tmp <= 4'd0 ;
```

```
end
```

```
else if ( s10tmp == 4'd2 && s1tmp == 4'd3 )
```

```
begin
```

```
s10tmp <= 4'd0 ;
```

```
s1tmp <= 4'd0 ;
```

```
end
```

```
else if ( s1tmp == 4'd9 )
```

```
begin
```

```
s1tmp <= 4'd0 ;
```

```
s10tmp <= s10tmp + 4'd1 ;
```

```
end
```

```
else
```

```
s1tmp <= s1tmp + 4'd1 ;
```

```
end
```

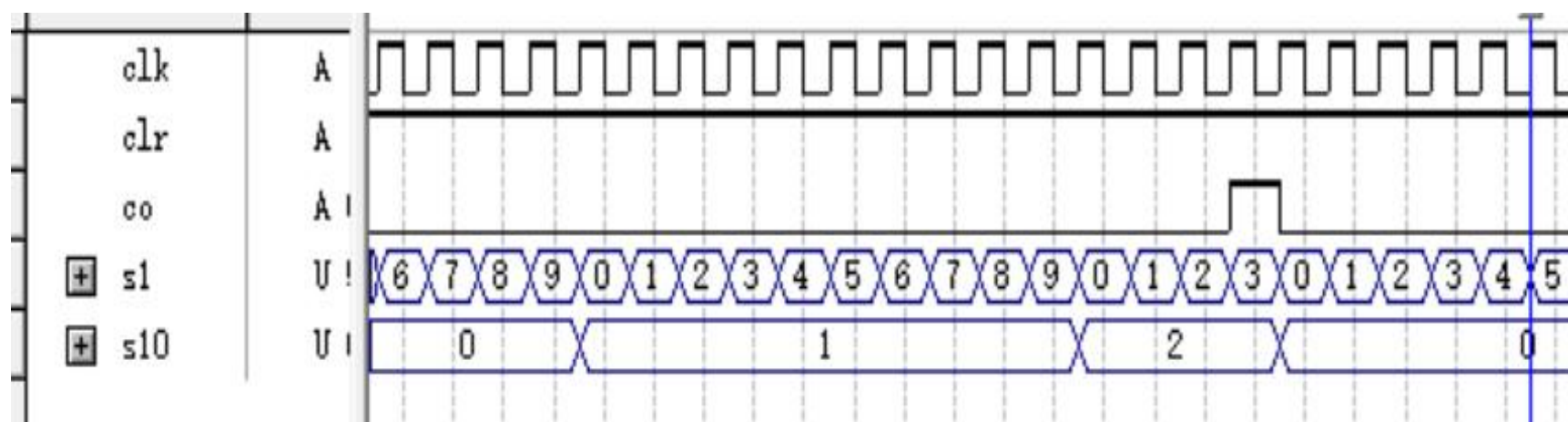
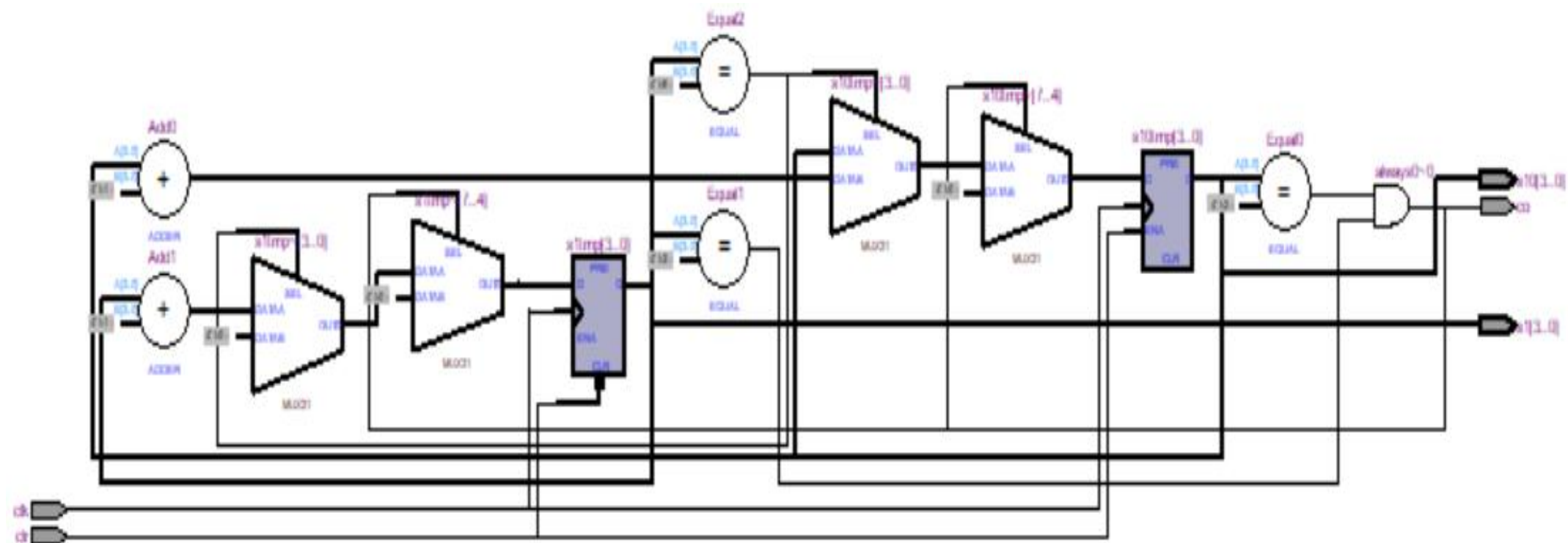
```
assign s1 = s1tmp ;
```

```
assign s10 = s10tmp ;
```

```
assign co = (s10tmp==4'd2) && ( s1tmp==4'd3) ;
```

```
endmodule
```



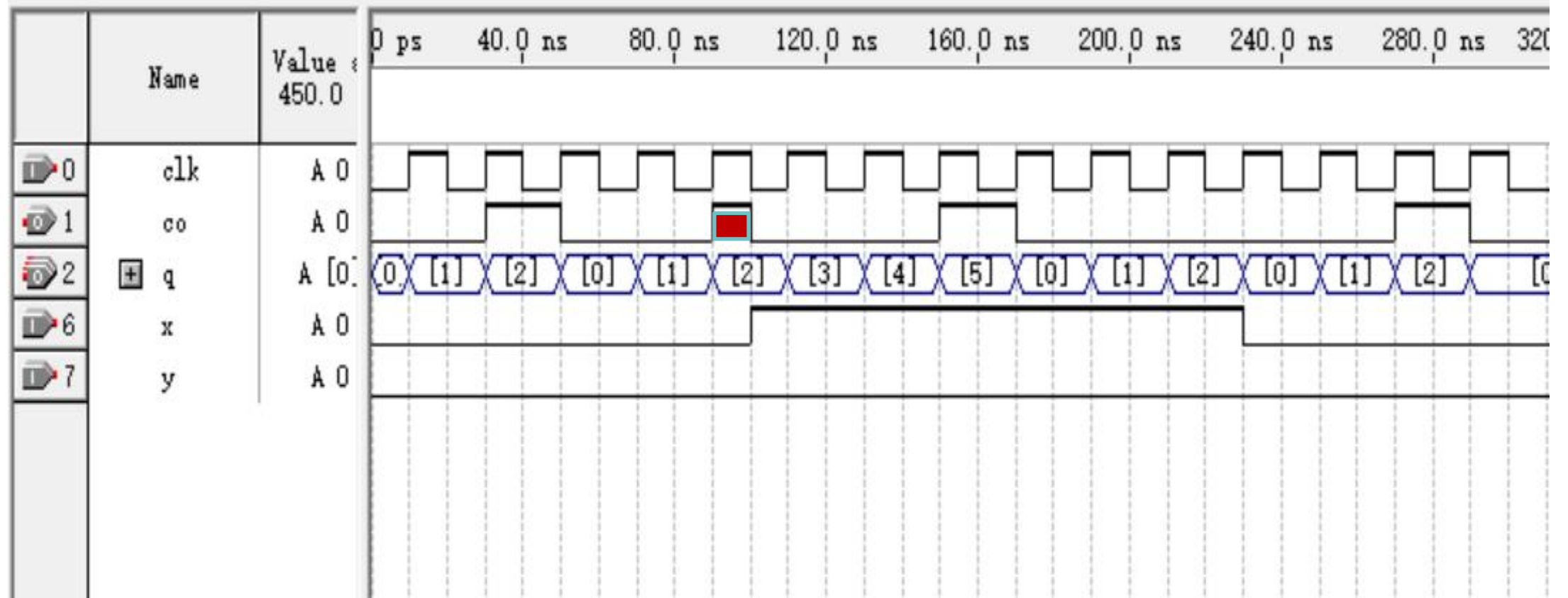


模可控计数器（由输入x, y控制）

M=3,4,6,7

```
module count( clk , x , y , q , co );  
input clk , x , y ;  
output [2:0] q;  
output co ;  
reg [2:0] qtemp , m ;  
  
always @ ( x ,y )      // 组合过程  
begin  
    case ({x , y} )  
        2'b00: m = 3'd3 ;  
        2'b01: m = 3'd4 ;  
        2'b10: m = 3'd6 ;  
        default: m = 3'd7 ;  
    endcase  
end
```

```
always @ ( posedge clk )  // 时序过程  
begin  
    if ( qtemp == m-3'd1 )  
        qtemp <= 3'd0 ;  
    else  
        qtemp <= qtemp + 3'd1  
    end  
  
    assign q = qtemp ;  
    assign co = (qtemp == m-3'd1) ;  
  
endmodule
```



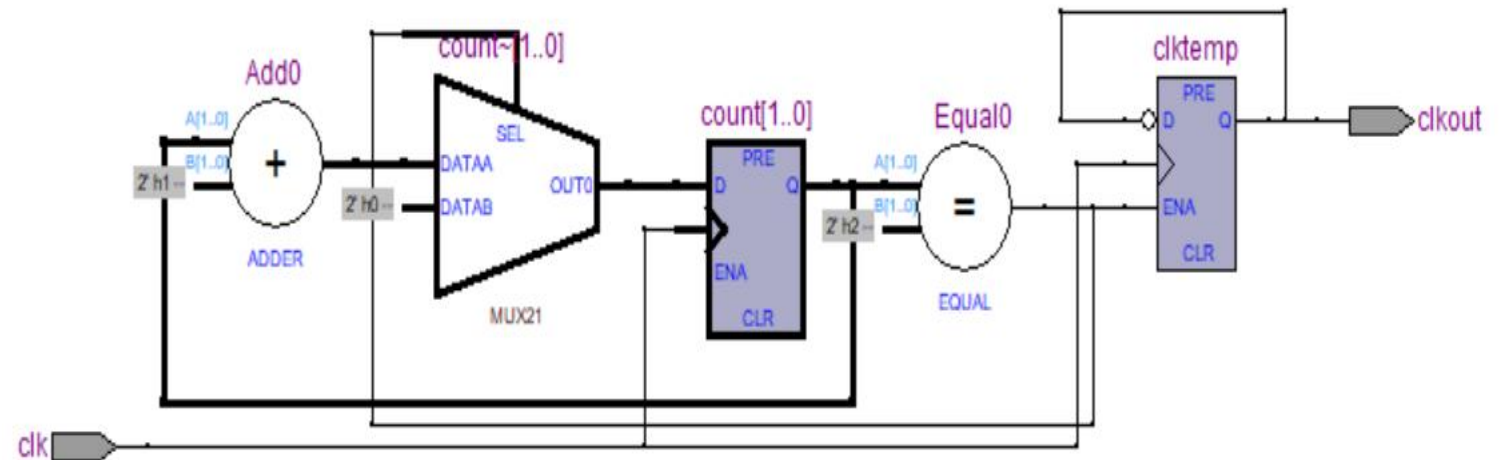
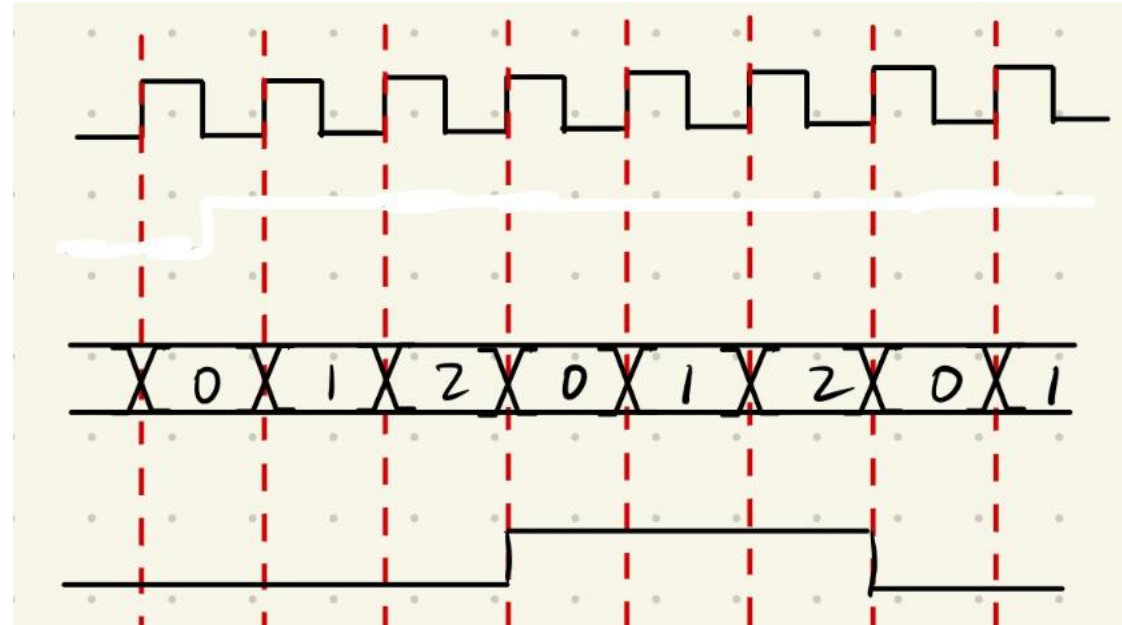
```

module divider ( clk , clkout );
input clk ;
output clkout ;
reg [1:0] count ;
reg clktemp;
always @ ( posedge clk )
begin
    if ( count == 2'd2 )
        count <= 2'd0 ;
    else
        count <= count+2'd1 ;
    end

always @ ( posedge clk )
begin
    if (count == 2'd2 )
        clktemp <= ~clktemp ;
    else
        clktemp <= clktemp;
    end
assign clkout = clkouttemp ;
endmodule

```

5. 设计6分频器，占空比50%



```

module divider ( clk , clkout );
input clk ;
output clkout ;
reg [2:0] count ;
reg temp1 , temp2;

```

```

always @ ( posedge clk )
begin
    if ( count == 3'd4 )
        count <= 3'd0 ;
    else
        count <= count + 3'd1 ;
end

```

```

always @ ( posedge clk )
begin
    if ( count == 3'd2 )
        temp1 <= 1'b1 ;
    else if ( count == 3'd4 )
        temp1 <= 1'b0 ;
    else temp1 <= temp1 ;
end

```

5. 设计5分频器，占空比50%

```

always @ ( negedge clk )
begin
    if ( count == 3'd2 )
        temp2 <= 1'b1 ;
    else if ( cout == 3'b4 )
        temp2 <= 1'b0 ;
    else temp2 <= temp2 ;
end

```

```

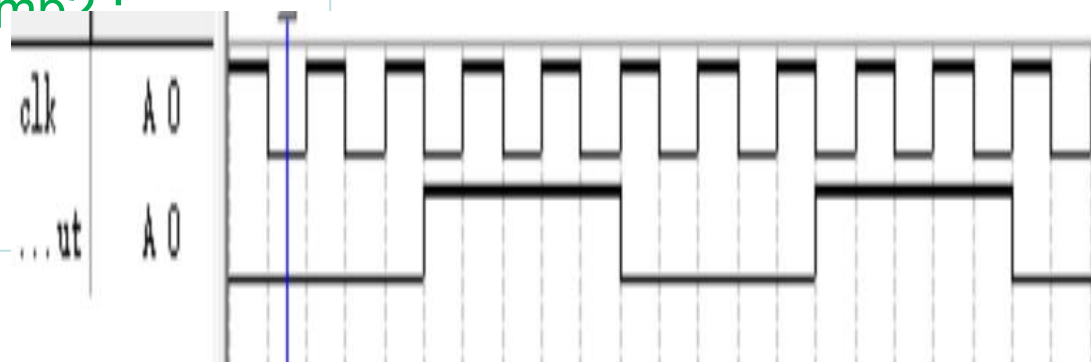
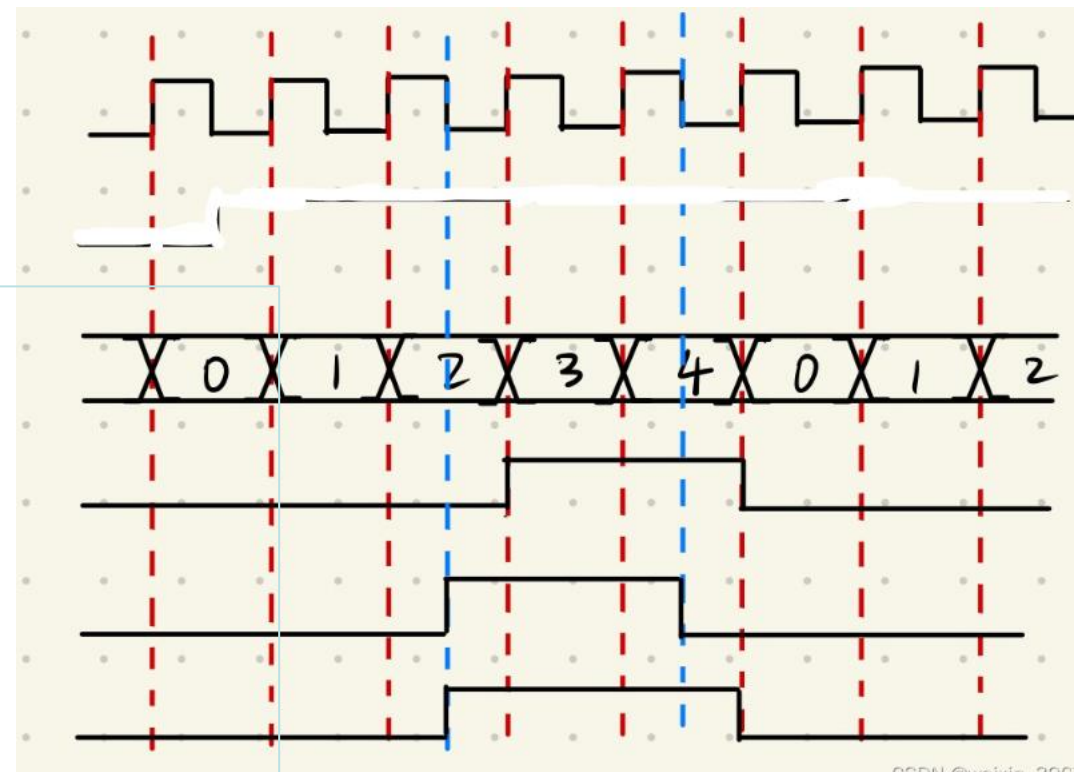
assign clkout = temp1 | temp2 ;

```

```

endmodule

```



6. 移存型计数器

```
module shift ( clk , con , rst , qout );
```

```
input clk , con , rst ;
```

```
output [3:0] qout ;
```

```
reg [3:0] qtemp;
```

```
always @ ( posedge clk , negedge rst )
```

```
begin
```

```
    if ( ! rst )
```

```
        qtemp <= 4'b1000 ;
```

```
    else if ( con )
```

```
        qtemp <= {qtemp[2:0],qtemp[3]} ;    //左移
```

```
    else
```

```
        qtemp <= {qtemp[0],qtemp[3:1]} ;    // 右移
```

```
end
```

```
assign qout = qtemp ;
```

```
endmodule
```

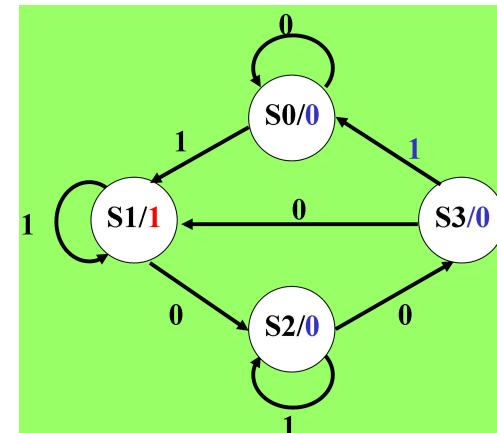
例：4位环形移位寄存器（左、右移、异步置数**1000**）

7. 状态机

1.) 使用两段式描述:

描述时序逻辑 (状态改变)

组合逻辑 (次态、输出)



2) 状态机说明语句: **parameter : 各状态编码**

parameter s0=2'b00 , s1=2'b01, s2=2'b10,s3=2'b11 ;

parameter s0=2'b00 , s1=2'b01, s2=2'b11,s3=2'b10 ;

parameter s0=4'b0001 , s1=2'b0010 ;

parameter s2=4'b0100 , s3=2'b1000 ;

二进制码 (binary)

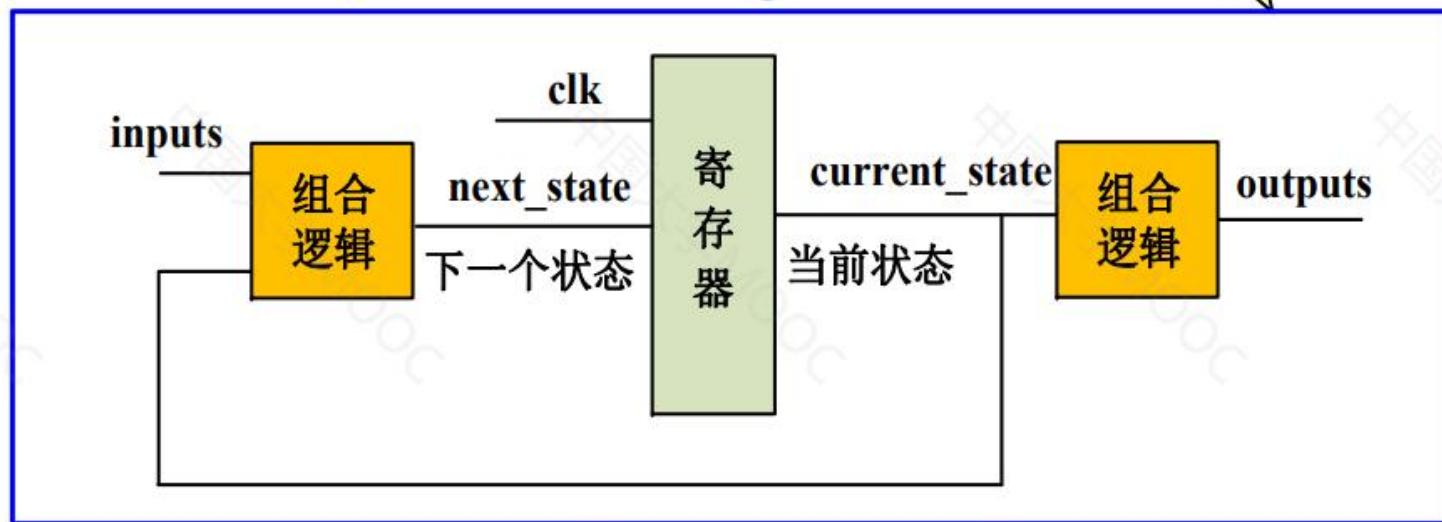
格雷码 (Gray)

独热码 (one-hot)

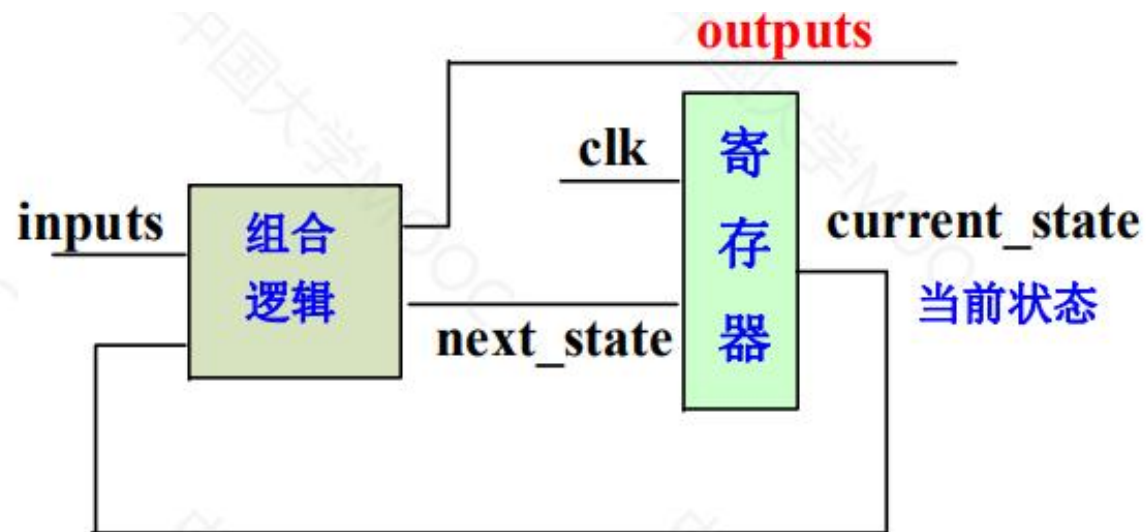
3) 状态机要复位: 避免进入挂起状态。

(大型)

4) Moore 型状态机:



5) Mealy 型状态机:



Moore 型状态机的描述

```
module moore ( clk ,x ,reset , y );  
input clk , x , reset ;  
output y ;  
parameter s0=2'b00 , s1=2'b01 , s2=2'b11 ,  
s3=2'b10 ;  
reg [1:0] current_state , next_state ;  
reg y ;
```

```
always @ ( posedge clk , negedge reset ) ;  
//时序逻辑
```

```
begin
```

```
  if ( ! reset )
```

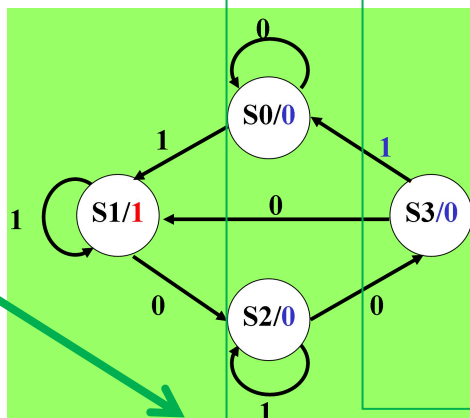
```
    current_state <= s0 ;
```

```
  else
```

```
    current_state <= next_state ;
```

```
end
```

第一进程，完成状态转换，
必须饱含时钟敏感信号



```
always @ (current_state , x ) ;
```

```
// 组合逻辑
```

```
begin
```

```
  case (current_state)
```

```
    s0: begin
```

```
      y = 1'b0 ;
```

```
      if ( x == 1'b0)
```

```
        next_state = s0;
```

```
      else
```

```
        next_state = s1;
```

```
    end
```

```
    s1: begin
```

```
      y = 1'b1 ;
```

```
      next_state = ( x == 1'b0)? s2:s1 ;
```

```
    end
```

第二进程：输出和状态逻辑间关系，必须包含现态、输入等敏感信号

s2: begin

 y = 1'b0 ;

 next_state = (x == 1'b0)? s3:s2 ;

end

s3: begin

 y = 1'b0 ;

 next_state = (x == 1'b0)? s1:s0 ;

end

default: begin

 y = 1'b0 ;

 next_state = s0;

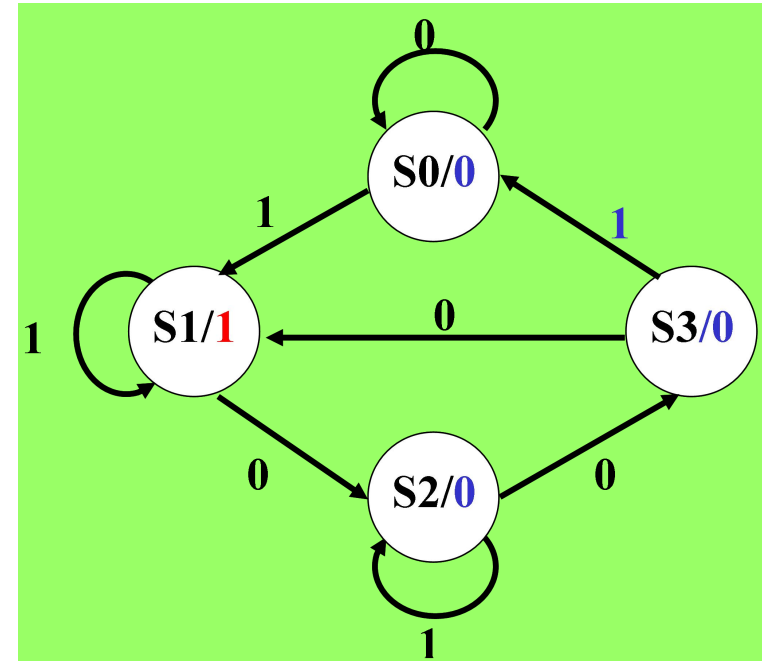
end

endcase

end

endmodule

摩尔型

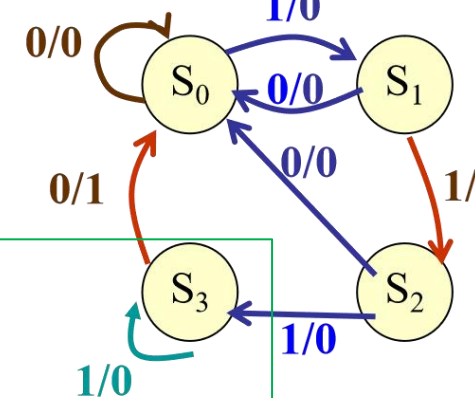


Mealy型有限状态机的设计

```
module mealy ( clk ,x ,reset , y , );  
input clk , x , reset;  
output y ;  
parameter s0=2'b00 , s1=2'b01 , s2=2'b11 ,  
s3=2'b10 ;  
reg [1:0] current_state , next_state;  
reg y ;
```

```
always @ ( posedge clk , negedge reset )  
begin  
    if ( ! reset )  
        current_state <= s0 ;  
    else  
        current_state <= next_state ;  
end
```

```
always @ (current_state , x)  
begin  
    case (current_state)  
        s0: begin  
            if ( x == 1'b0 )  
                begin  
                    next_state = s0;  
                    y = 1'b0;  
                end  
            else  
                begin  
                    next_state = s1;  
                    y = 1'b0;  
                end  
        end  
end
```



```

s1: begin
    if ( x == 1'b0 )
        begin
            next_state = s0;
            y = 1'b0;
        end
    else
        begin
            next_state = s2;
            y = 1'b0;
        end
    end
s2: begin
    if ( x == 1'b0 )
        begin
            next_state = s0;
            y = 1'b0;
        end
    else
        begin
            next_state = s3;
            y = 1'b0;
        end
    end
end

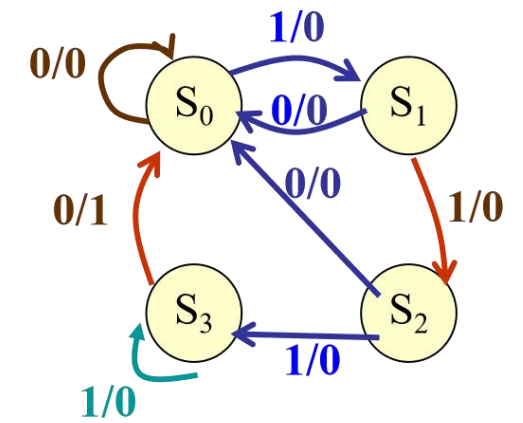
```

```

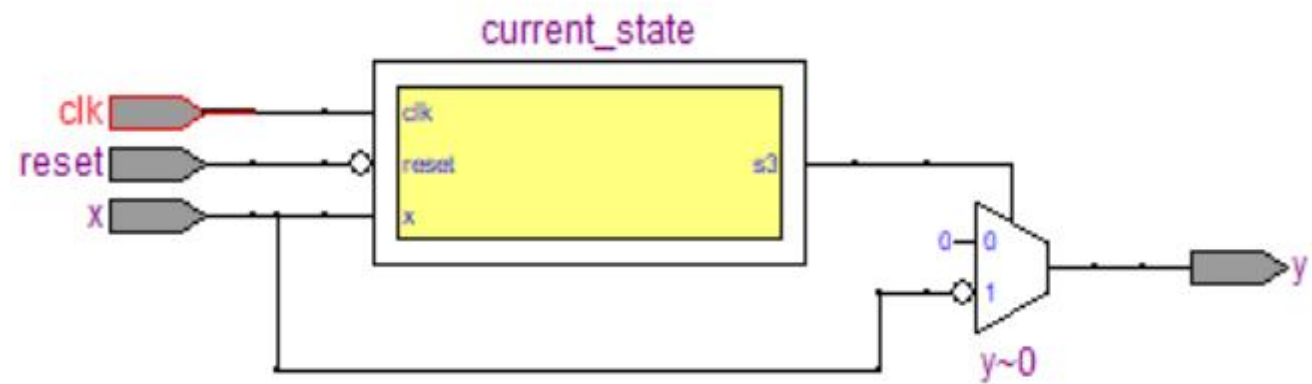
s3: begin
    if ( x == 1'b0 )
        begin
            next_state = s0;
            y = 1'b1;
        end
    else
        begin
            next_state = s3;
            y = 1'b0;
        end
    end
default: begin
    y = 1'b0 ;
    next_state = s0;
end
endcase
end

endmodule

```



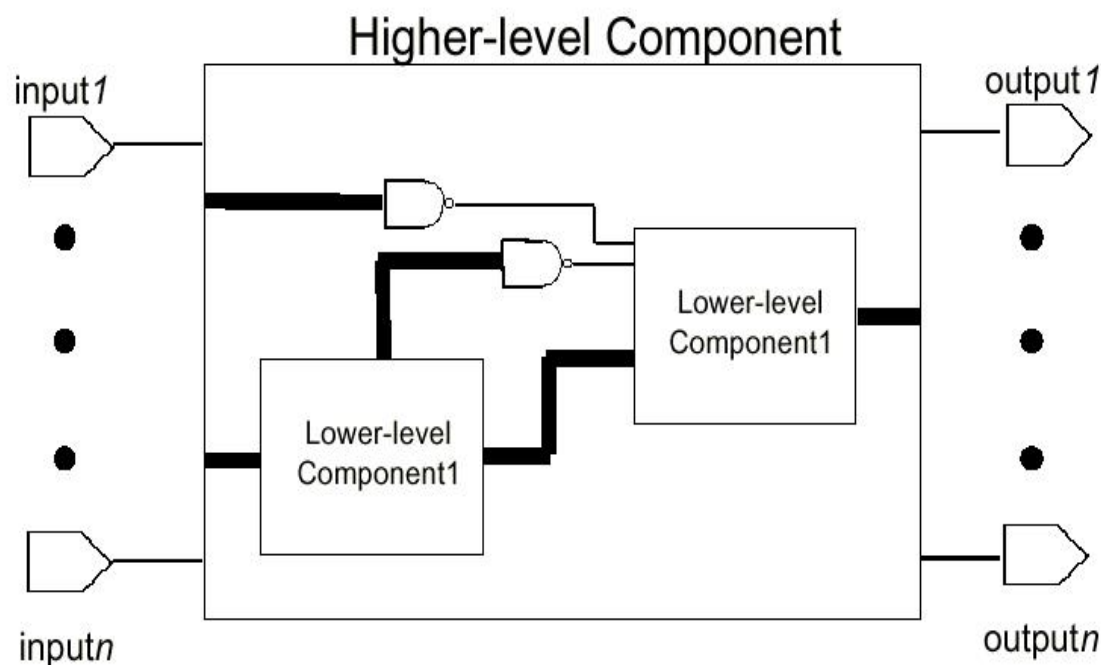
Name	Value at 470.0 ns	0 ps	40.0 ns	80.0 ns	120.0 ns	160.0 ns	200.0 ns	240.0 ns
clk	A 0							
reset	A 0							
x	A 0							
y	A 0							



5.5.4 verilog的层次化（结构化）设计

在多层次的设计中，高层次的设计模块调用低层次的设计模块，构成模块化的设计。重点描述模块间的连接关系。

子模块名 例化名 （父子模块端口关联表）；



```
AND u1 ( a, b, and_out );  
AND u1 ( .a(a), .b(b), .o(and_out) );
```

子 父

端口列表：位置关联

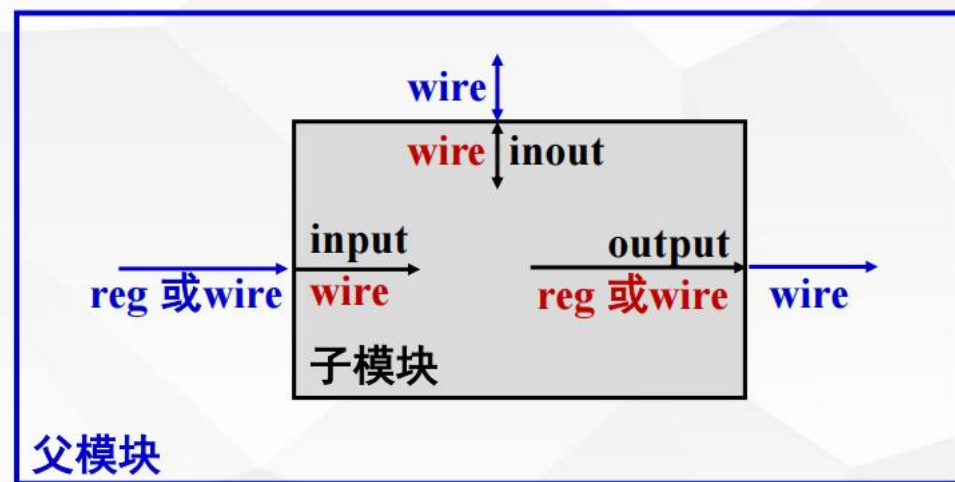
或 名字关联

被例化元件的来源:

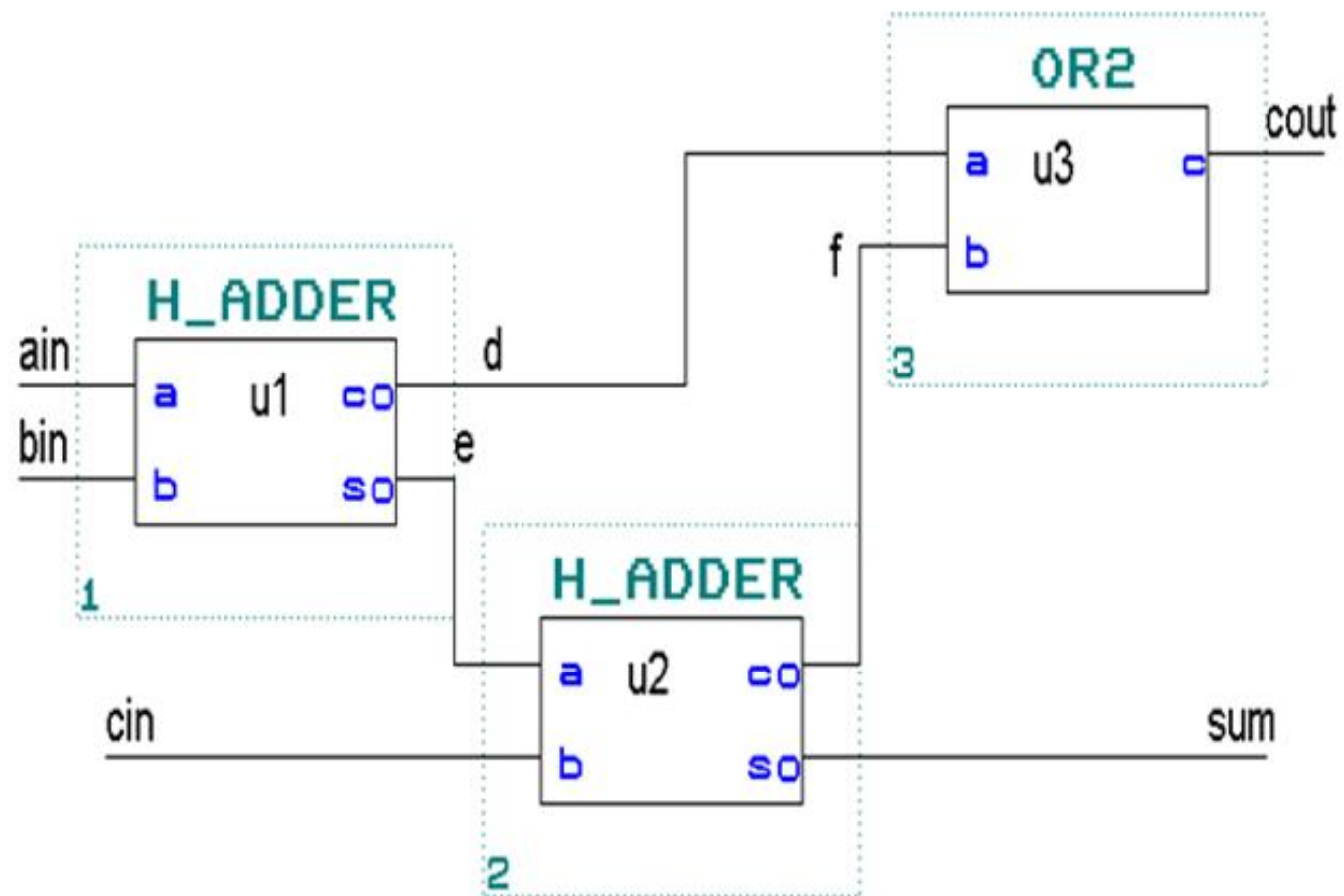
- verilog 设计模块;
- 其它HDL设计实体;
- 厂商提供的工艺库中的元件、IP核。

注意:

- 一个元件是一段结构完整的 module 模块。
- 不能在always语句内部引用子模块。
- 有关模块端口数据类型的规定



一位全加器原理图



```

module h_adder ( a , b, so ,co ); //半加器
input a , b;
output so , co ;

assign so = a ^ b ;
assign co = a & b ;

endmodule

```

```

module or_2 ( a , b, c ); //或门
input a , b;
output c ;

assign c = a | b ;

endmodule

```

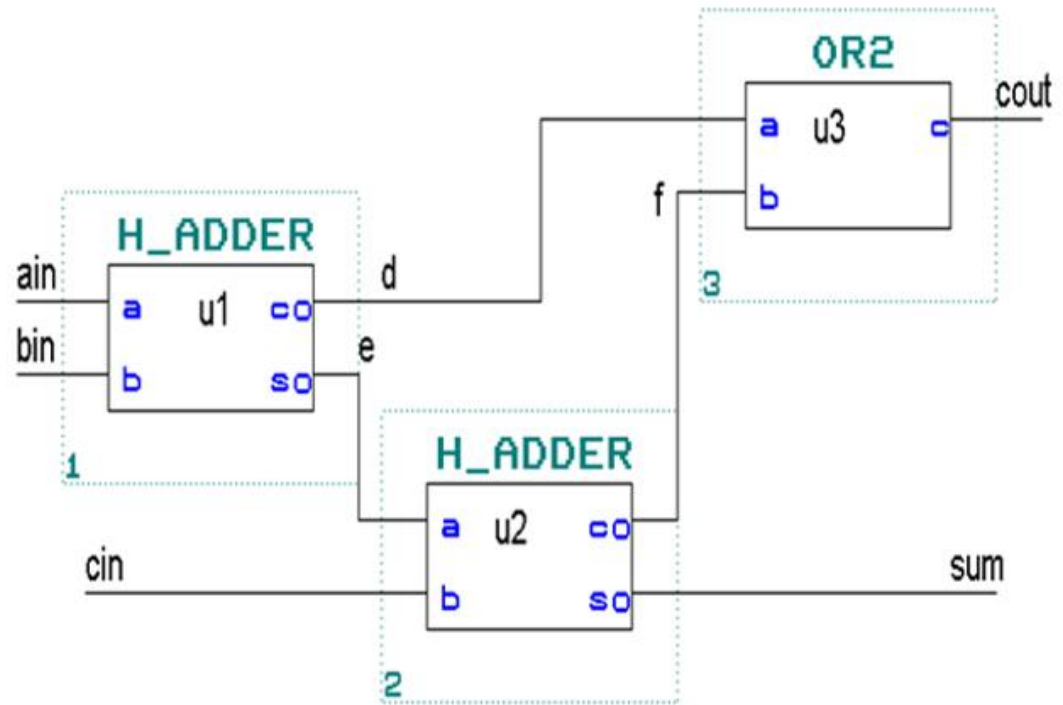
```

module adde( ain , bin, cin , sum , cout ); 顶层逻辑
input ain, bin , cin ;
output sum , cout ;
wire d , e , f ;

h_adder u1 ( ain , bin, e, d ); //元件例化
h_adder u2 (.a(e) , .b(cin) , .so(sum) , .co(f )) ;
or_2 u3 ( d , f , cout ) ;

endmodule

```



```

module lampion( clk , clr ,y );
input clk , clr ;
output [7:0] y ;
reg [4:0] count ;
reg [7:0] y ;

always @( posedge clk , negedge clr)
begin
    if ( !clr )
        count <= 5'd0 ;
    else
        count <= count+5'b1 ;
end

always @ ( count )
begin
    case ( count )
        5'd0: y = 8'b0000_0001 ;
        5'd1: y = 8'b0000_0010 ;

```

8个彩灯，4花样自动切换的彩灯控制器：

第1：从右到左，然后从左到右逐次点亮，再全黑，再全亮；

第2：两边同时亮1个逐次向中间移动再散开；

第3：两边同时亮2个逐次向中间移动再散开；

第4：每三个亮、每四个亮、间隔亮。

共32个种变换，循环往复。

```
5'd2: y = 8'b0000_0100 ;
5'd3: y = 8'b0000_1000 ;
5'd4: y = 8'b0001_0000 ;
5'd5: y = 8'b0010_0000 ;
5'd6: y = 8'b0100_0000 ;
5'd7: y = 8'b1000_0000 ;
5'd8: y = 8'b1000_0000 ;
5'd9: y = 8'b0100_0000 ;
5'd10: y = 8'b0010_0000 ;
5'd11: y = 8'b0001_0000 ;
5'd12: y = 8'b0000_1000 ;
5'd13: y = 8'b0000_0100 ;
5'd14: y = 8'b0000_0010 ;
5'd15: y = 8'b0000_0001 ;
5'd16: y = 8'b0000_0000 ;
5'd17: y = 8'b1111_1111 ;
5'd18: y = 8'b1000_0001 ;
```

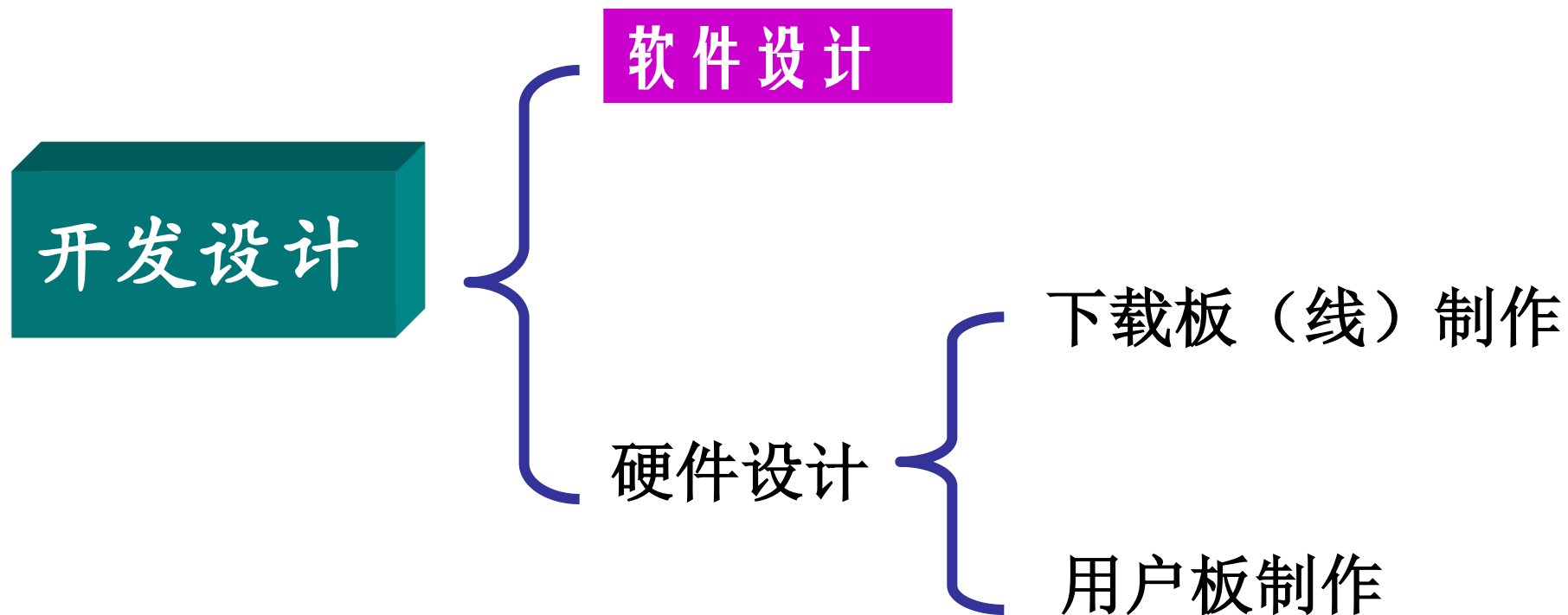
```
5'd19: y = 8'b0100_0010 ;
5'd20: y = 8'b0010_0100 ;
5'd21: y = 8'b0001_1000 ;
5'd22: y = 8'b0010_0100 ;
5'd23: y = 8'b0100_0010 ;
5'd24: y = 8'b1000_0001 ;
5'd25: y = 8'b1100_0011 ;
5'd26: y = 8'b0011_1100 ;
5'd27: y = 8'b1100_0011 ;
5'd28: y = 8'b1110_0111 ;
5'd29: y = 8'b0111_1110 ;
5'd30: y = 8'b1111_0000 ;
5'd31: y = 8'b1111_0000 ;
default: y = 8'b0000_0000 ;
endcase
end
```

```
endmodule
```

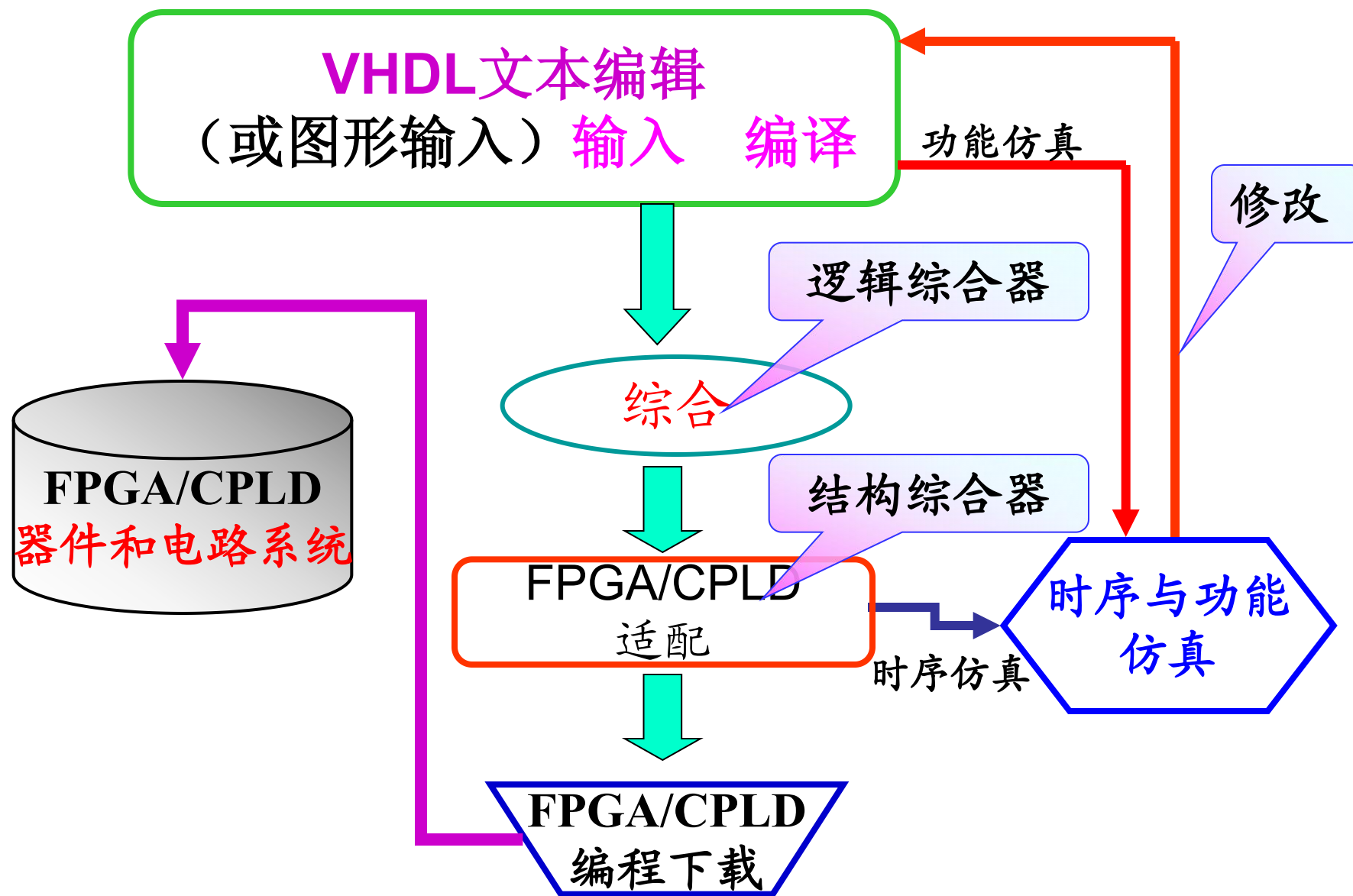
序列信号发生器如何实现？
顺序脉冲发生器如何实现？

可编程逻辑器件器件的开发流程

开发工具



三、软件设计流程



四.下载芯片（编程）

