# 第五章 触发器(Flip-Flop)

#### 5.1.1 基本SRFF



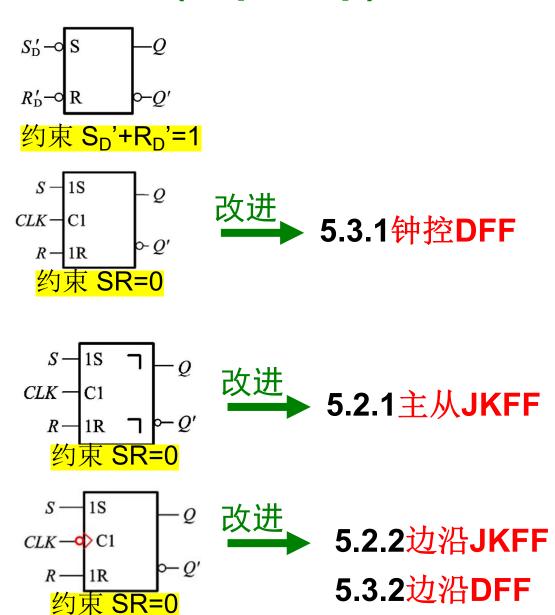
5.1.2 钟控SRFF

希望有 时钟沿触发能力

5.1.3 主从SRFF

希望有 可靠的沿触发能力

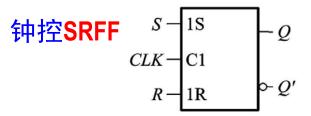
5.1.4 边沿SRFF

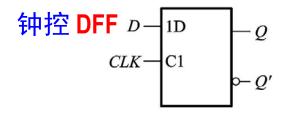


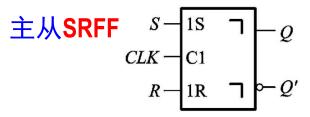
SR	Q*	
0 0	Q	
0 1	0	
10	1	
11	1 1	

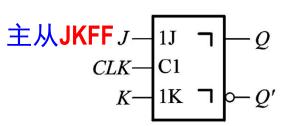
JK	Q*
0 0	Q
0 1	0
1 0	1
11	Q'

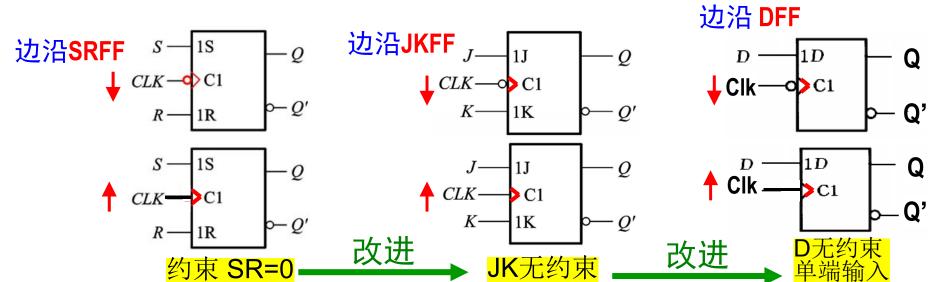
D	O*
0	0
1	1









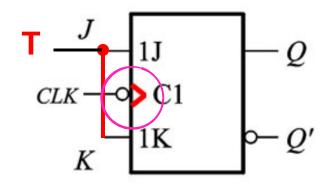


### 5.4 T触发器(TFF)

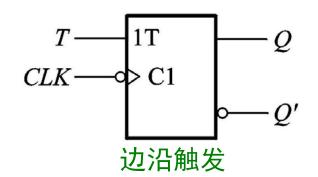
1)逻辑电路

2)特性表

3)逻辑符号





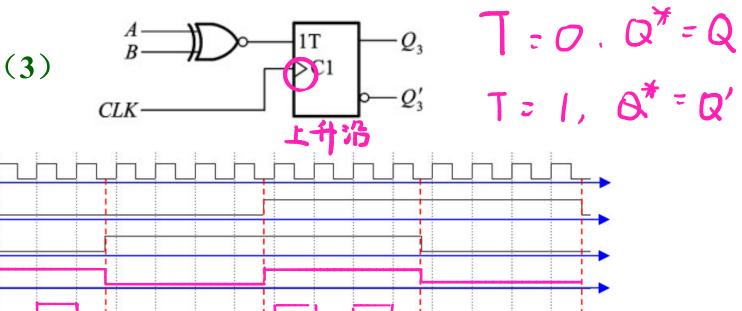




Α

В

Q3



#### 5.5 触发器的逻辑功能及其描述方法

### 逻辑功能: SRFF, JKFF, DFF, TFF

$$S,R,Q \rightarrow Q^* = S+RQ$$
,  $SR = O$ 

$$J,K,Q \rightarrow Q^* = JQ' + KQ$$

$$D,Q \rightarrow Q^* = D$$

$$T,Q \rightarrow Q^* = T \Theta Q$$

### 触发方式/电路结构:

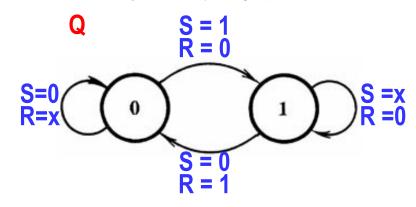
电平触发(钟控) 脉冲触发(主从) 边沿触发

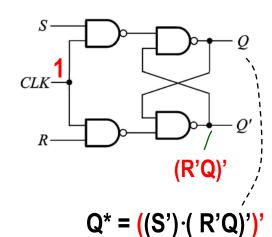
### 5.5.1 SRFF描述

1. 特性表

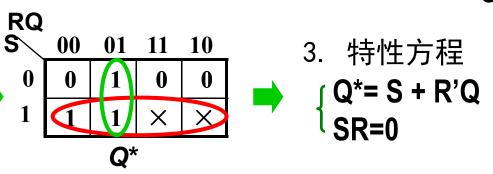
131274				
S	R	Q	Q*	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	0	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	1	
1	0	~	1	
1	1	0	1 1	
1	1	1	1 1	

2. 状态转换图(Q)

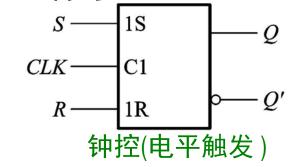


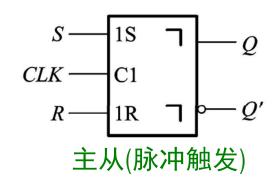


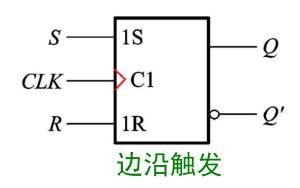
= S+R'Q



4. 符号





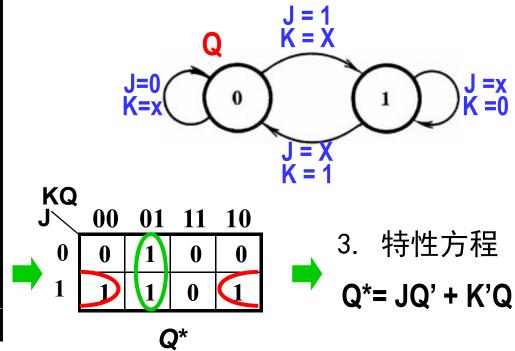


### 5.5.2 JKFF描述

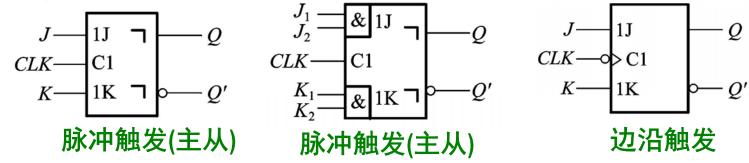
#### 1. 特性表

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

#### 2. 状态转换图(Q)



#### 4. 符号

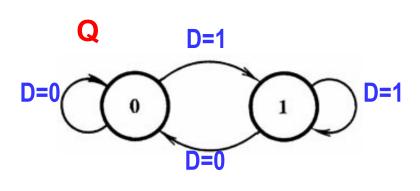


### 5.5.3 **DFF描述**

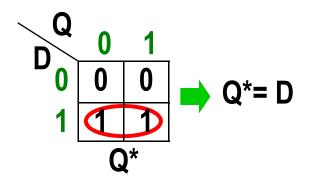
1. 特性表

D	Q	Q*
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

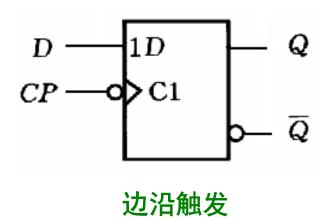
2. 状态转换图(Q)



3. 特性方程



4. 符号

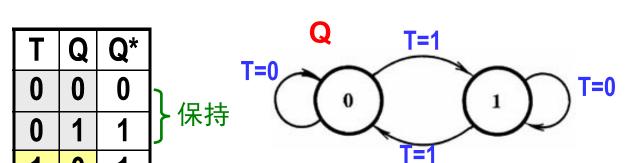


### 5.5.4 TFF描述

取反

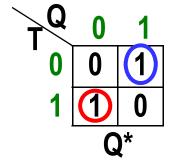
1. 特性表

0

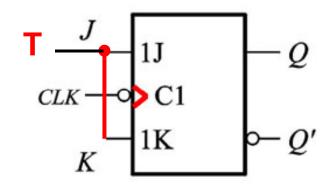


2. 状态转换图(Q)

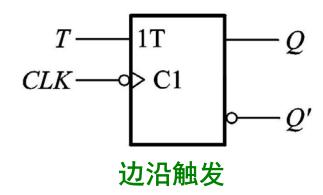
3. 特性方程



$$Q*=TQ'+T'Q$$



4. 逻辑符号



### 5.5.5 触发器逻辑功能的转换

例1. 已有DFF,现在需要JKFF,要求用DFF及逻辑门改装出一个JKFF

$$D$$
触发器:  $Q^* = D$ 

$$JK$$
触发器:  $Q^* = JQ' + K'Q = ((JQ' + K'Q)')' = ((JQ')' (K'Q)')'$ 

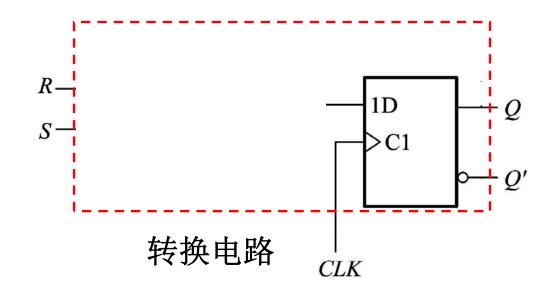
$$K = JD = Q$$

$$CLK$$

#### 例2. 已有D触发器 $\rightarrow SR$ 触发器

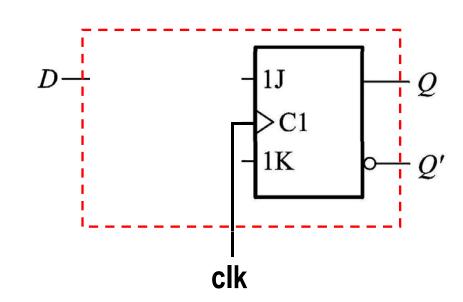
$$D$$
触发器:  $Q^* = D$   $SR$ 触发器:  $Q^* = S + R'Q$  =((S+R'Q)')'=((S)'(R'Q)')'

此电路中 S=R=1 时,  $Q^*=1$  ,以后也不会引起不定翻转



#### 例3. 己有JK触发器→D触发器

$$JK$$
触发器:  $Q^* = JQ' + K'Q$ 
 $D$ 触发器:  $Q^* = D =$ 
 $U$  比较得:  $J = D$   $K = D'$ 

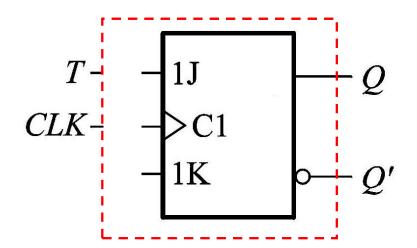


#### 例4. 已有JK触发器 $\rightarrow T$ 触发器

JK触发器:  $Q^* = JQ' + K'Q$ 

T触发器:  $Q^* = TQ' + T'Q$ 

比较得: J=K=T



因此将JK触发器的J、K端连接在一起形成T触发器。

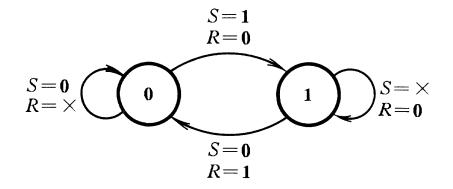
### 例5. 已有SR触发器→JK触发器

#### 方法I: 驱动表法

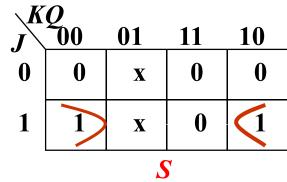
1) 列驱动表

J	K	Q	Q*	S	R
0	0	0	0		
0	0	1	1		
0	1	0	0	-	
0	1	1	0		
1	0	0	1		
1	0	1	1		
1	1	0	1		
1	1	1	0	-	

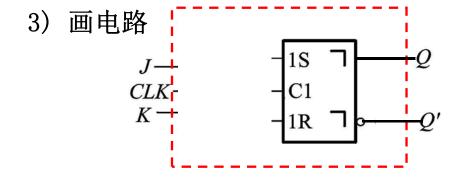
#### 状态转换图



2) K图化简得到驱动函数



$$S = JQ'$$



$\backslash KQ$					
$J^{n}$	<b>2</b> 00	01	11	_10_	
0	X	0	1	X	
1	0	0	1	0	
R					

$$R = KQ$$

#### 例5. 已有SR触发器→JK触发器

#### 方法II:特征方程法

$$SR$$
触发器:  $Q^* = S + R'Q$  
$$JK$$
触发器:  $Q^* = JQ' + K'Q$  
$$R = K$$

$$J=1,K=1,Q'=1$$
时,  $\rightarrow$  Q\*=Q\*'=1,破坏了JKFF的特性  $\rightarrow$   $S=1,R=1\rightarrow$ 不定状态

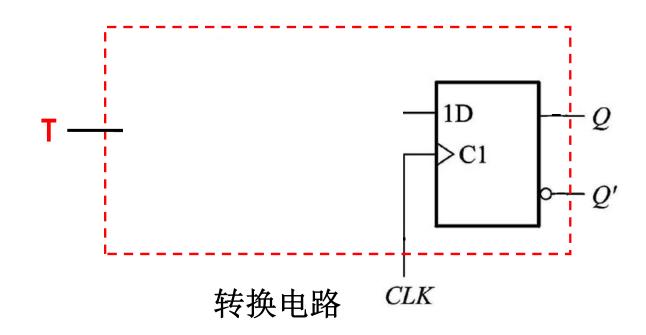
由驱动表法 
$$\begin{cases} S = JQ' \\ R = KQ \end{cases}$$

$$J=1,K=1,Q'=1$$
时, $\to S=1,R=0$ 

已有SR触发器 → 其他触发器,用驱动表法

### 练习 $^{2}$ 已有 $^{D}$ 触发器 → $^{T}$ 触发器

D触发器:  $Q^* = D$   $T 触发器: Q^* = TQ'+T'Q = ((TQ'+R'Q)')'=((TQ')'(T'Q)')'$ 



## 总结: 不同类型触发器之间的转换

### 转换方法:

利用已有触发器和待求触发器的特性方程相等的原则,求出转换逻辑式。

### 转换步骤:

- (1) 写出已有触发器和待求触发器的特性方程。
- (2) 变换待求触发器的特性方程,使之形式与已有触 发器的特性方程一致。
- (3) 根据两个方程相等的原则求出转换逻辑式。
- (4) 根据转换逻辑式,画出电路图。

# 作业

5.18 (4) (12)

T边沿触发器