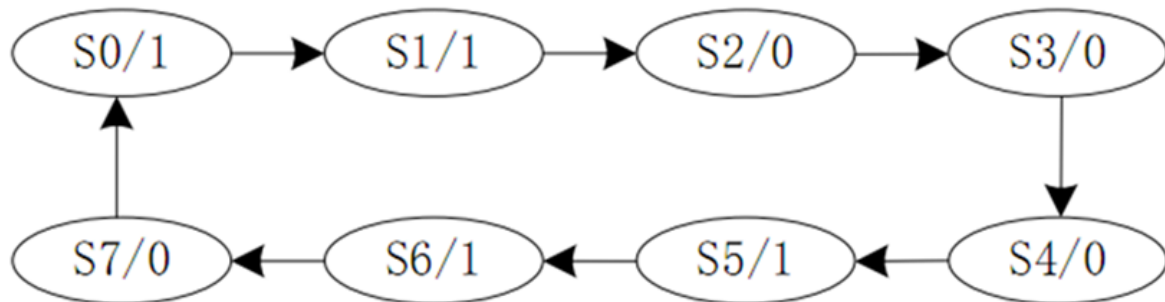


# 电子系统设计-第二次作业

PB20051061 牟真伟

一、序列产生器可以采用有限状态机来描述。如图所示为状态机正常状态下的时序转换图，输入为clk和reset，reset有效时状态机处于S7状态，reset无效时在clk上升沿进行状态转换。参考例5-48编写该序列产生器的VHDL程序。



-- 作业1 序列产生器 @PB20051061牟真伟

```
library ieee;
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

entity SEQ_GEN is
    port(
        clk :IN std_logic;
        reset :IN std_logic;
        output :OUT std_logic
    );
end SEQ_GEN;

architecture arch_SEQ_GEN of SEQ_GEN is
    type states is (S0,S1,S2,S3,S4,S5,S6,S7);
    signal st :states;
begin
    -- 状态寄存器和次态逻辑
    process(clk,reset)
    begin
        if(reset = '1') then
            st <= S7;
        elsif(clk'event and clk='1') then
            case st is
                when s0 => st <= S1;
                when s1 => st <= S2;
                when s2 => st <= S3;
                when s3 => st <= S4;
                when s4 => st <= S5;
                when s5 => st <= S6;
```

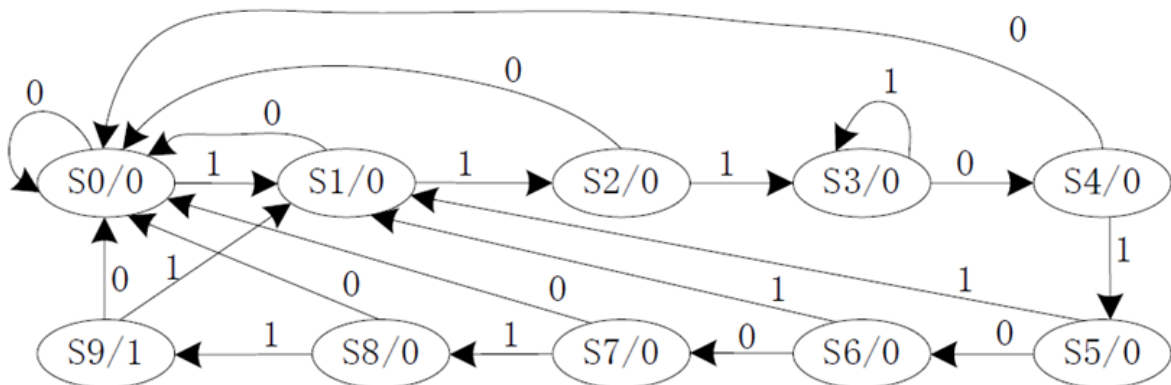
```

        when s6 => st <= S7;
        when s7 => st <= S0;
    end case;
end if;
end process;

-- 输出逻辑
process(st)
begin
    if(st=S0 or st=S1 or st=S5 or st=S6) then
        output <= '1';
    else
        output <= '0';
    end if;
end process;
end arch_SEQ_GEN;

```

二、序列检测器可以采用有限状态机来描述。如图所示为序列检测器的状态转换图，输入为clk、reset和外部数据，reset有效时状态机处于S0状态，reset无效时在clk上升沿进行状态转换。参考例5-48编写该序列检测器的VHDL程序。



若检测序列为111010011时，上图S5状态有误，S5状态输入为1时应跳转到S2状态，而不是S1状态。

```

-- 作业2 序列检测器 @PB20051061牟真伟

library ieee;
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

entity SEQ_DECT is
    port(
        clk :IN std_logic;
        reset :IN std_logic;
        data_input :IN std_logic;
        detector_out :OUT std_logic
    );
end SEQ_DECT;

architecture arch_SEQ_DECT of SEQ_DECT is
    type states is (S0,S1,S2,S3,S4,S5,S6,S7,s8,s9);
    signal st :states;
begin

```

-- 状态寄存器和次态逻辑

```
process(clk,reset)
begin
    if(reset = '1') then
        st <= S0;
    elsif(clk'event and clk='1') then
        case st is
            when s0 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S1;
            else
                st <= S0;
            end if;
            when s1 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S2;
            else
                st <= S0;
            end if;
            when s2 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S3;
            else
                st <= S0;
            end if;
            when s3 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S3;
            else
                st <= S4;
            end if;
            when s4 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S5;
            else
                st <= S0;
            end if;
            when s5 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S2; --按检测序列时
                -- st <= S1; -- 按状态转移图时
            else
                st <= S6;
            end if;
            when s6 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S1;
            else
                st <= S7;
            end if;
            when s7 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S8;
            else
                st <= S0;
            end if;
            when s8 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S9;
            else
                st <= S0;
            end if;
            when s9 => if(data_input = '1') then
                st <= S1;
```

```
                else
                    st <= S0;
                end if;
            end case;
        end if;
    end process;

    -- 输出逻辑
    detector_out <= '1' when st=S9 else '0';
end arch_SEQ_DECT;
```