Sequencial Contadores

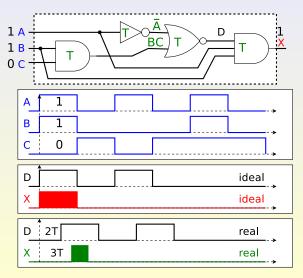
Fernando Pujaico Rivera¹

¹Universidade Federal de Lavras

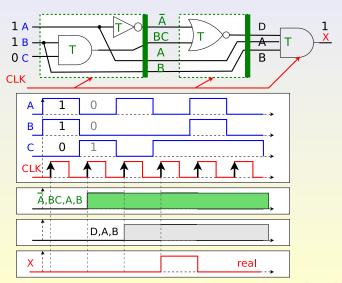
Aula-1 2016



Lógica combinacional



Lógica sequencial

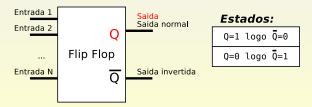


Lógica sequencial

Circuito combinacional a saída depende exclusivamente da combinação de suas entradas.

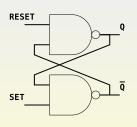
Circuito sequencial a saída futura depende de sua saída atual e da da combinação de suas entradas (Armazena valores antigos).

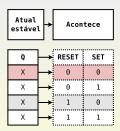
O elemento de memória mais importante é o Flip-Flop.

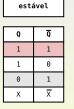


Flip-Flop básico - SR NAND LATCH (SET-RESET)

Usando portas NAND







Futuro

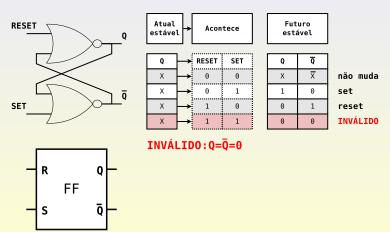
INVÁLIDO set

reset não muda

INVÁLIDO: Q=Q=1

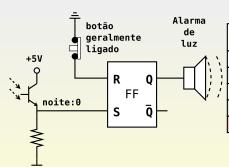
Flip-Flop básico - SR NOR LATCH (SET-RESET)

Usando portas NOR



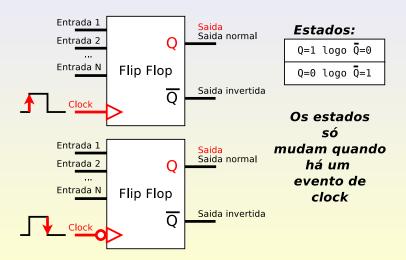
Flip-Flop básico - SR NOR LATCH (SET-RESET)

Usando portas NOR



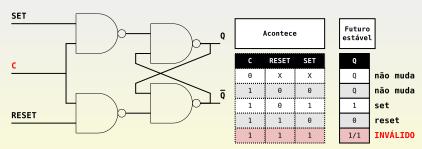
Atual estável	Acontece			uturo stável
Q	RESET	SET	Q	
Х	0	0	Х	não muda
Х	0	1	1	set
Х	1	0	0	reset
Х	1	1	0/0	INVÁLIDO

Flip-Flop com CLOCK

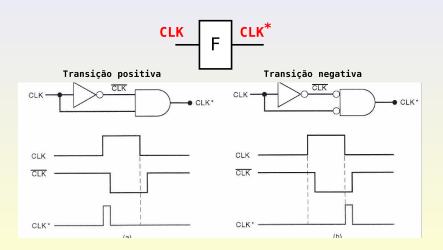


Flip-Flop SR NAND com CLOCK

Usando portas NAND

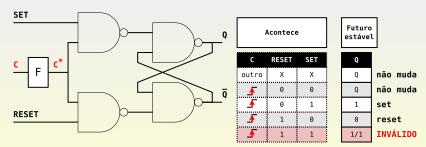


Detetor de transição



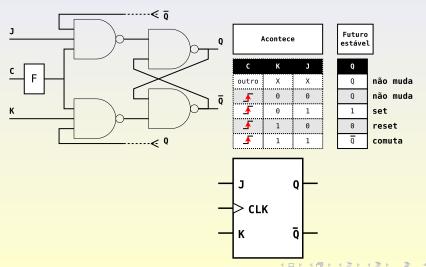
Flip-Flop SR NAND com CLOCK

Usando portas NAND



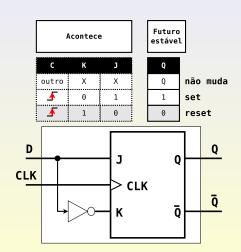
Flip-Flop JK

Usando portas NAND

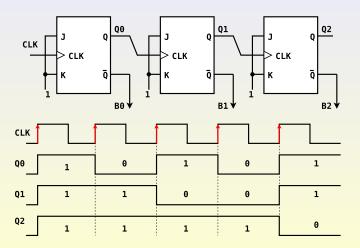


Flip-Flop D

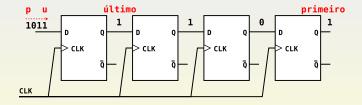




Exemplo Flip-Flop JK - contador assíncrono



Exemplo Flip-Flop JK - contador assíncrono



References I