

FLIP-FLOPS

1. Construir um contador em binário natural que conte impulsos módulo 4 (0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, ...)
(i) com flip-flops S-R; (ii) com flip-flops J-K

2. Realize um contador módulo 8 (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,) em binário natural com flip-flops tipo T

3. Construa um contador de 3 bits (módulo 8) que incremente em código de Gray. Realize o circuito com flip-flops tipo D.

SISTEMAS DIGITAIS - SOLUÇÃO FOLHA 6
 FLIP-FLOPS

FLIP-FLOP SET-RESET (S-R)

1 Realização com NORs

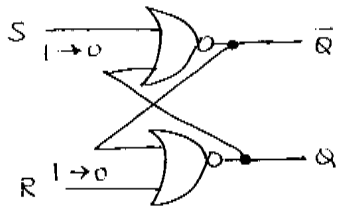
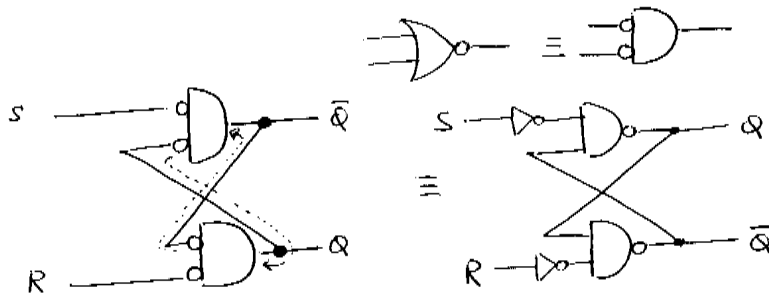


Tabela de Verdade

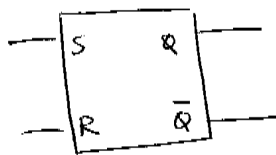
S	R	Q	Q̄
0	0	Q	Q̄ ← memória
0	1	0	1 ← RESET
1	0	1	0 ← SET
1	1	0	0 ← \bar{n} permitido

2. Realização com NANDs

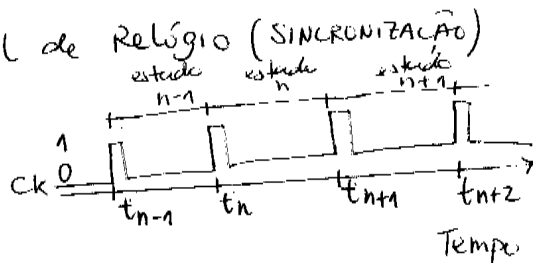
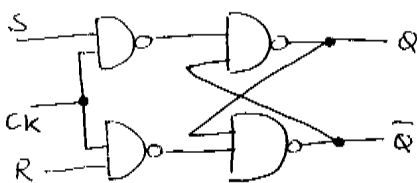
Lei de De Morgan $\overline{A+B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$



3. Símbolo



4. Introdução do sinal de Relógio (SINCRONIZAÇÃO)

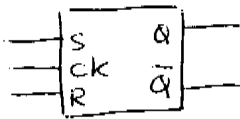


5. Tabela de Verdade

S_n	R_n	Q_{n+1}	\bar{Q}_{n+1}
0	0	Q_n	\bar{Q}_n
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

← estado seguinte
 ← estado actual
 ← não permitido

6. Símbolo Flip-Flop S-R com sincronização



— FLIP-FLOP J-K (Resolução do problema do estado não permitido)

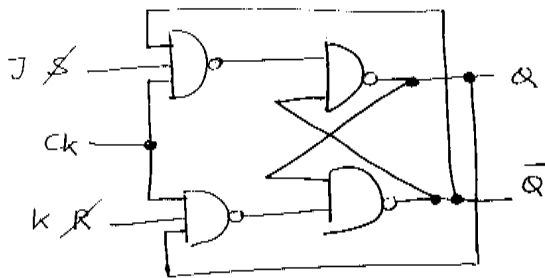
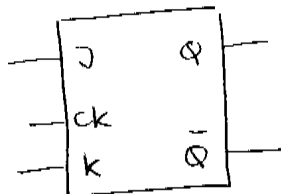


Tabela de Verdade

J_n	K_n	Q_{n+1}	\bar{Q}_{n+1}
0	0	Q_n	\bar{Q}_n
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	\bar{Q}_n	Q_n

← memória
 ← "Toggle" (Inversão)

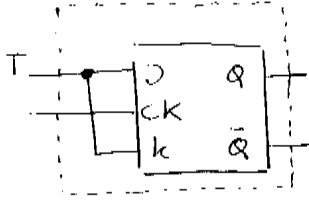
Símbolo



Nota: Este flip-flop J-k simples tem problemas — pode oscilar. Flip-Flops J-k que não têm este problema — são mais sofisticados — são do tipo "Master-Slave" ou "Edge-Triggered"

- DERIVADOS DO FLIP-FLOP J-K

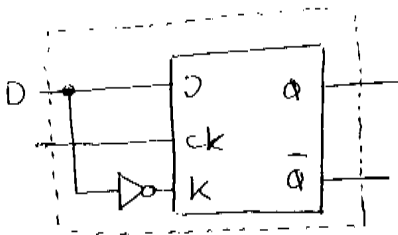
1. "TOGGLE" FLIP-FLOP (TIPO T)



Tab. Verdade

T_n	Q_{n+1}
0	Q_n ← memória
1	\bar{Q}_n ← "Toggle"

2. "DELAY" FLIP-FLOP (TIPO D)



Tab. Verdade

D_n	Q_{n+1}
0	0
1	1

(A saída Q_{n+1} no estado seguinte é igual à entrada D_n no estado actual)

- TABELAS DE EXCITAÇÃO - "Tabela de Verdade" com as entradas do flip-flop em função das saídas entre dois estados consecutivos.

Flip-Flop S-R

Tab. Verdade

S_n	R_n	Q_{n+1}
0	0	Q_n
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0 ← n̄ permitido

Tabela Excitação

Q_n	Q_{n+1}	S_n	R_n
0	0	0	X
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	X	0

TAB. EXCITAÇÃO (CONTINUAÇÃO)

Flip-Flop J-K

Tab. Verdade

J_n	K_n	Q_{n+1}
0	0	Q_n
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	\bar{Q}_n

Tabela Excitação

Q_n	Q_{n+1}	J_n	K_n
0	0	0	X
0	1	1	X
1	0	X	1
1	1	X	0

Flip-Flop T

T_n	Q_{n+1}
0	Q_n
1	\bar{Q}_n

Q_n	Q_{n+1}	T_n
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Flip-Flop D

D_n	Q_{n+1}
0	0
1	1

Q_n	Q_{n+1}	D_n
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

Nota: Este é o flip-flop mais simples de todos!
 ($Q_{n+1} = D_n$)

(1i) (Continuação)
 S_{0n}

	$\overline{Q_{0n}}$	Q_{0n}
Q_{1n}	0	1
0	1	0
1	1	0

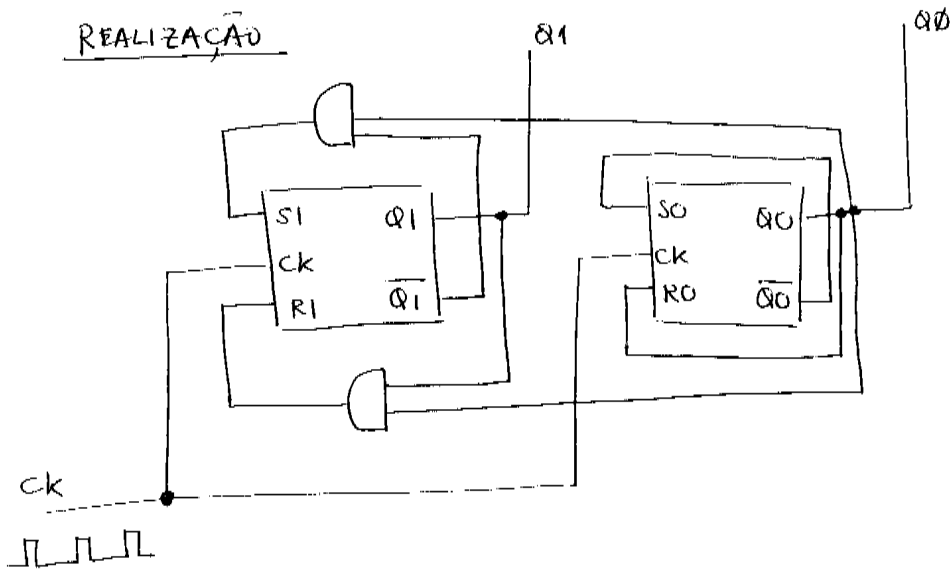
$$S_{0n} = \overline{Q_{0n}}$$

R_{0n}

	$\overline{Q_{0n}}$	Q_{0n}
Q_{1n}	0	1
0	0	1
1	0	1

$$R_{0n} = Q_{0n}$$

REALIZAÇÃO

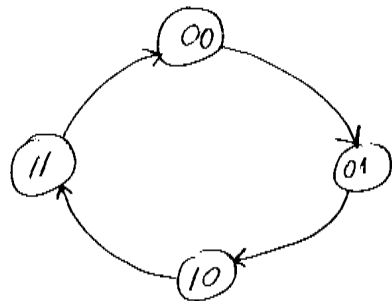


(1ii) Com flip-flops J-K

presente n		próximo estado $n+1$		n		n	
Q_1	Q_0	Q_1	Q_0	J_1	K_1	J_0	K_0
0	0	0	1	0	X	1	X
0	1	1	0	1	X	X	1
1	0	1	1	X	0	1	X
1	1	0	0	X	1	X	1

completado com o auxílio da
 Tabela de Excitação J-K

(1i) Com flip-flops S-R
Diagrama de estados



4 estados $\rightarrow \log_2 4 = 2$

São necessário 2 flip-flops

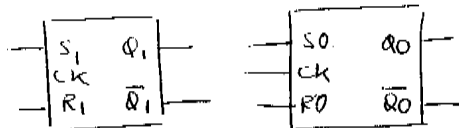
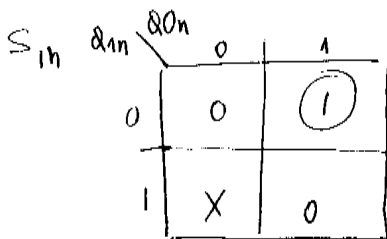


Tabela de estados

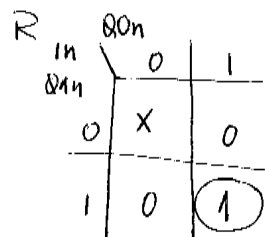
estado presente n		estado seguinte n+1		n		n	
Q ₁	Q ₀	Q ₁	Q ₀	S ₁	R ₁	S ₀	R ₀
0	0	0	1	0	X	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	X	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

preenchido com a ajuda da
 Tabela de Excitação S-R

Mapas de Karnaugh



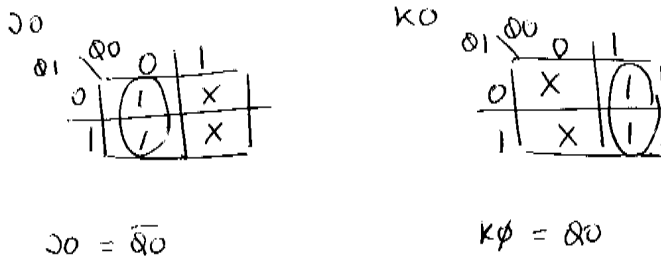
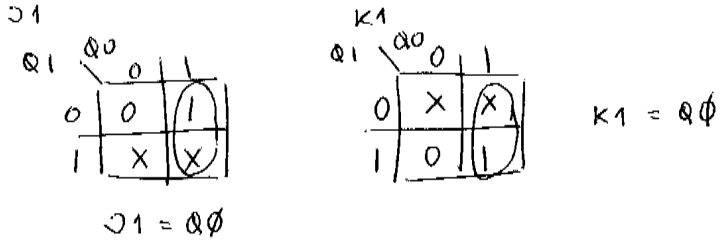
$$S_{1n} = \overline{Q_{1n}} \cdot Q_{0n}$$



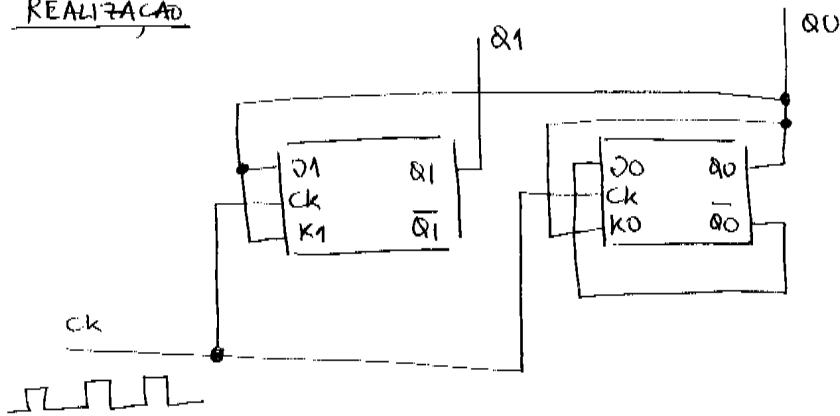
$$R_{1n} = Q_{1n} \cdot \overline{Q_{0n}}$$

(1 ii) Continuação

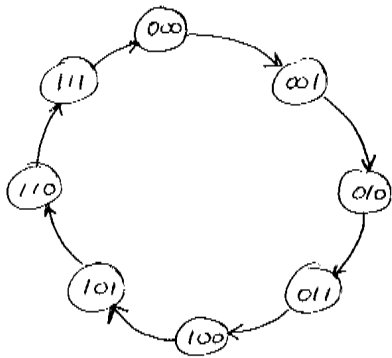
Mapas de Karnaugh



REALIZAÇÃO



2. Diagrama de estados



8 estados $\rightarrow \log_2 8 = 3$

São necessários 3 flip-flops

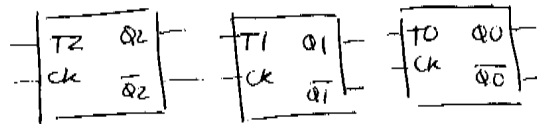


Tabela de estados

n			n+1			n		
Q2	Q1	Q0	Q2	Q1	Q0	T2	T1	T0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

Mapas Karnaugh

T2 = Q1 Q0

Q2 \ Q1 Q0	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0

T1 = Q0

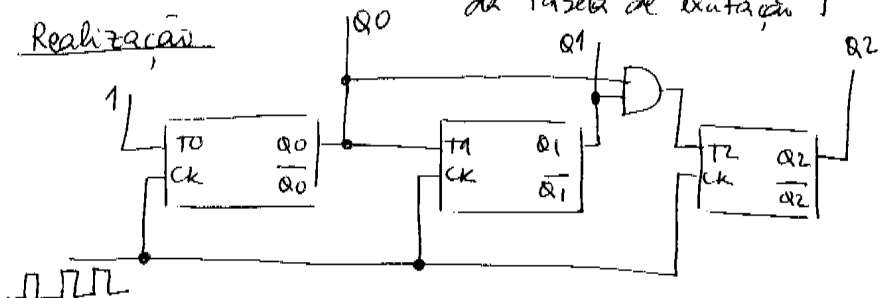
Q2 \ Q1 Q0	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0

T0 = 1

completado com o auxílio

da Tabela de excitação T

Realização



3.)

3 bits \rightarrow 8 estados $\rightarrow \log_2 8 = \underline{\underline{3}}$ flip-flops

Diagrama de estados

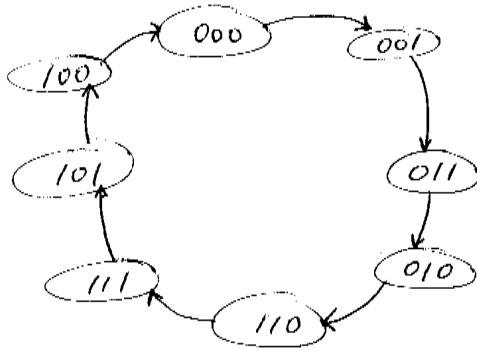


Tabela de Estados

CÓD GRAY

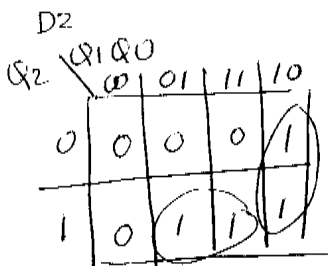
n			n+1		
Q2	Q1	Q0	Q2	Q1	Q0
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0

NOTAR QUE $Q_{n+1} = D_n$

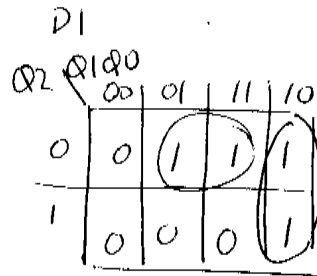
$\rightarrow D_2 \quad D_1 \quad D_0$

FLIP-FLOP D

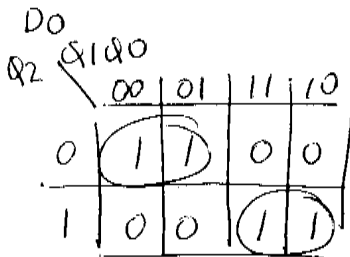
Mapas de Karnaugh



$$D_2 = Q_2 Q_0 + Q_1 \bar{Q}_0$$

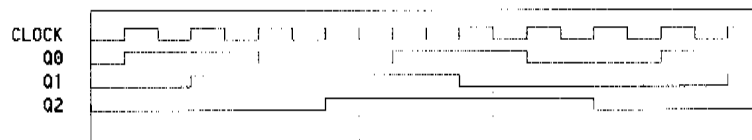
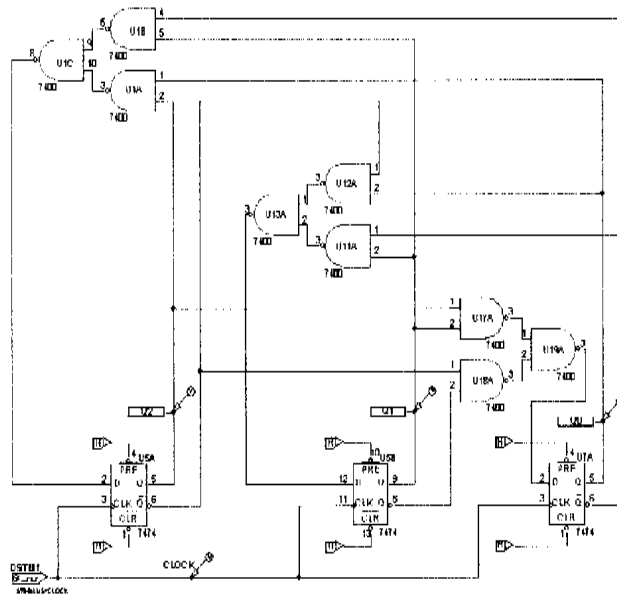


$$D_1 = \bar{Q}_2 \bar{Q}_0 + Q_1 \bar{Q}_0$$



$$D_0 = \bar{Q}_2 \bar{Q}_1 + Q_2 Q_1$$

SD F6



CONTADOR DE CÓDIGO DE GRAY DE 3 BITS