Sequential Circuits

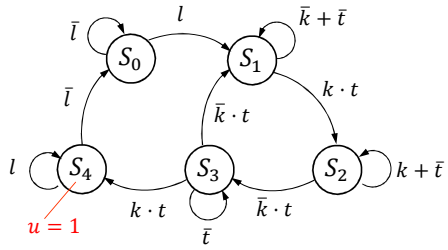
- Example

A safe unlocked when a correct code is entered on a keypad

The keypad has only two keys : 0 and 1
The correct key is : 101

Sequential Circuits

- Example



Sequential Circuits

Representation of a sequential circuit ?

- State graph

$G = (X, Y, S, T, O)$

define the number of memory elements required to represent $S : M$

represent each state s by a vector of M

Sequential Circuits

- Example

	M
S_0	000
S_1	001
S_2	011
S_3	010
S_4	100

Logarithmic

	M
S_0	00001
S_1	00010
S_2	00100
S_3	01000
S_4	10000

Linear (one hot)

Sequential Circuits

Representation of a sequential circuit ?

- State graph

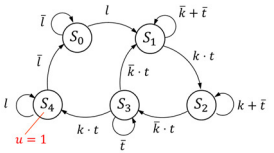
$G = (X, Y, S, T, O)$

define the *transition function* : m_k

m_k = sum of the Boolean function of the transitions that have as target a state where m_k=1

Sequential Circuits

- Example



$$M_0 = M_0 \cdot \bar{l} + M_4 \cdot \bar{l}$$
$$M_1 = M_0 \cdot l + M_1 \cdot (\bar{k} + \bar{t}) + M_3 \cdot \bar{k}t$$
$$M_2 = M_2 \cdot (k + \bar{t}) + M_1 \cdot kt$$
$$M_3 = M_3 \cdot \bar{t} + M_2 \cdot \bar{k}t$$
$$M_4 = M_4 \cdot l + M_3 \cdot kt$$

Sequential Circuits

Representation of a sequential circuit ?

- State graph

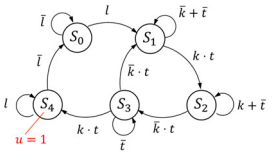
$G = (X, Y, S, T, O)$

define the *output function* : y_j

y_j = sum of the output conditions concerning y_j

Sequential Circuits

- Example



$$M_0 = M_0 \cdot \bar{l} + M_4 \cdot \bar{l}$$
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$$M_2 = M_2 \cdot (k + \bar{t}) + M_1 \cdot kt$$
$$M_3 = M_3 \cdot \bar{t} + M_2 \cdot \bar{k}t$$
$$M_4 = M_4 \cdot l + M_3 \cdot kt$$
$$u = M_4$$