

Course Name: Digital Hardware Design  
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# **Finite State Machine-6**

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# Number System

- Electronic and Digital systems use a variety of different number systems like Decimal, Hexadecimal, Octal, and Binary.
- Depending upon requirement numbers are converted from one system to another.
- The base for the digital system is a binary number (0,1).
- To easily handle a long sequence of binary numbers, it is converted into Binary Coded Decimal or BCD form.

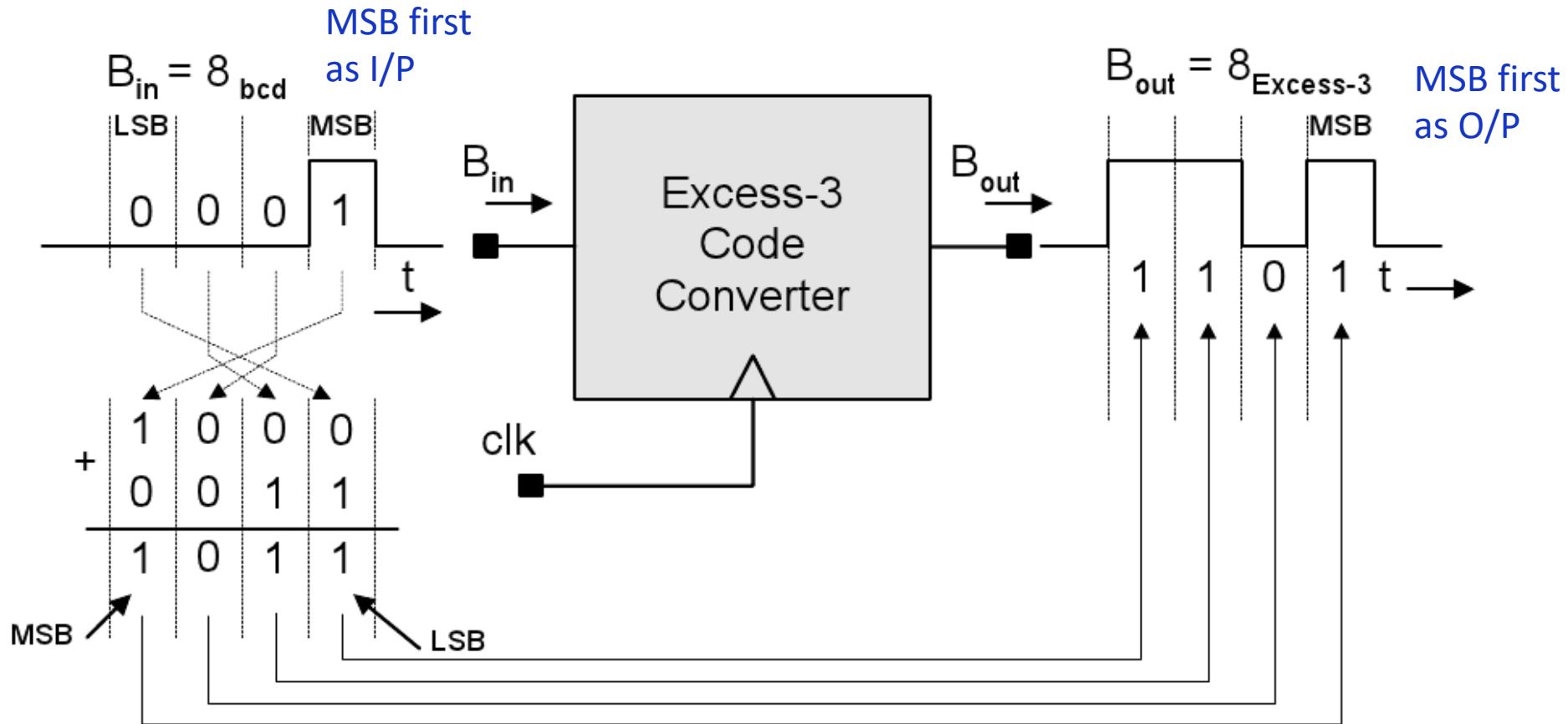
## BCD to Excess -3 conversion

- A disadvantage of BCD is that only 10 of the possible 16 ( $2^4$ ) codes that four bits can produce are used. Hence it is an inefficient code.
- The excess-3 code is another important BCD code used to overcome BCD limitations.
- In Excess-3 coding adds 3 to the original number. It is an unweighted self-complementary code.

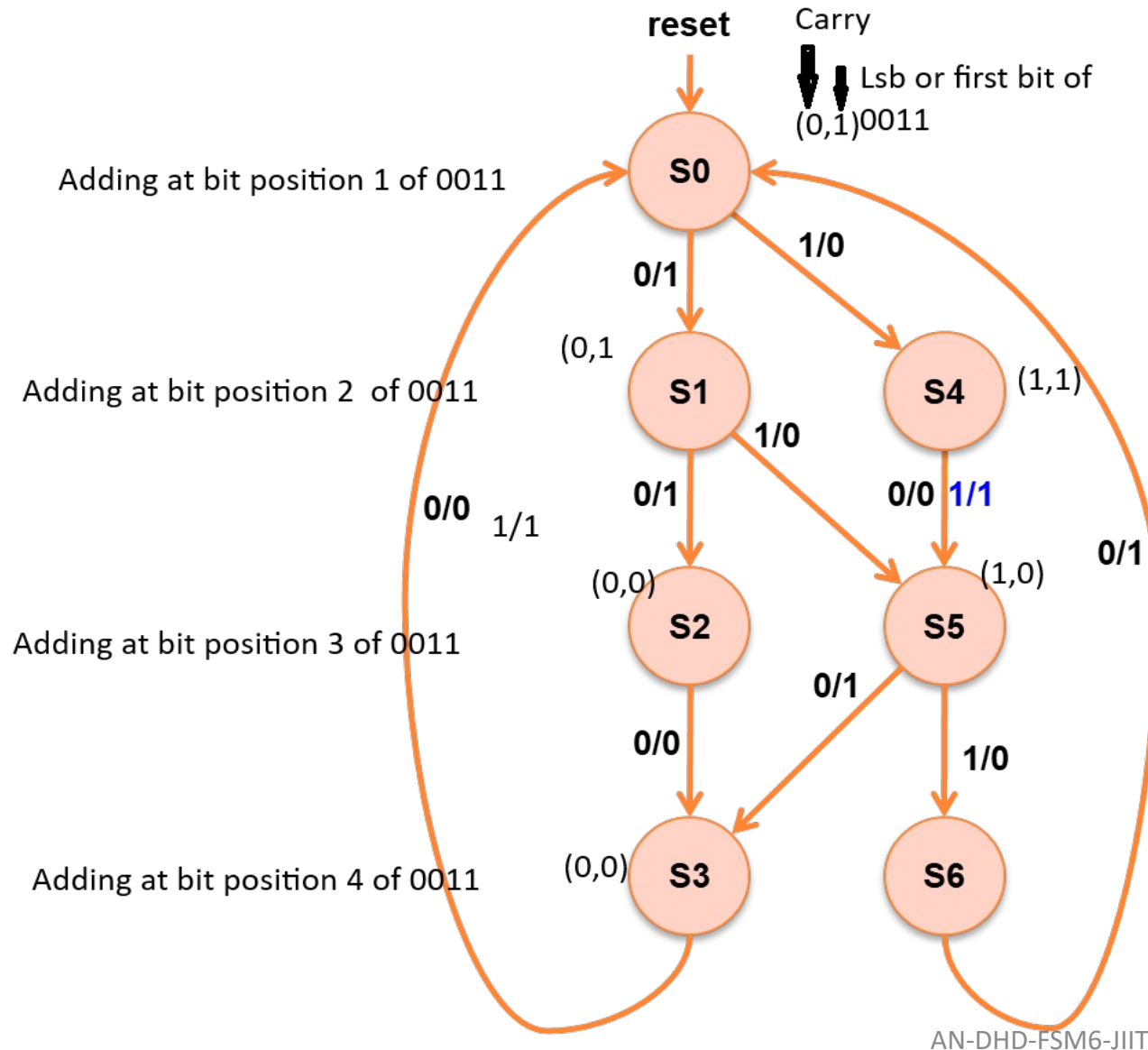
DECIMAL DIGIT	BCD CODE	EXCESS-3 CODE
0	0000	0011
1	0001	0100
2	0010	0101
3	0011	0110
4	0100	0111
5	0101	1000
6	0110	1001
7	0111	1010
8	1000	1011
9	1001	1100

# FSM example :BCD to Excess -3 conversion

## Serial code converter



# FSM example :STG for Excess-3 convertor



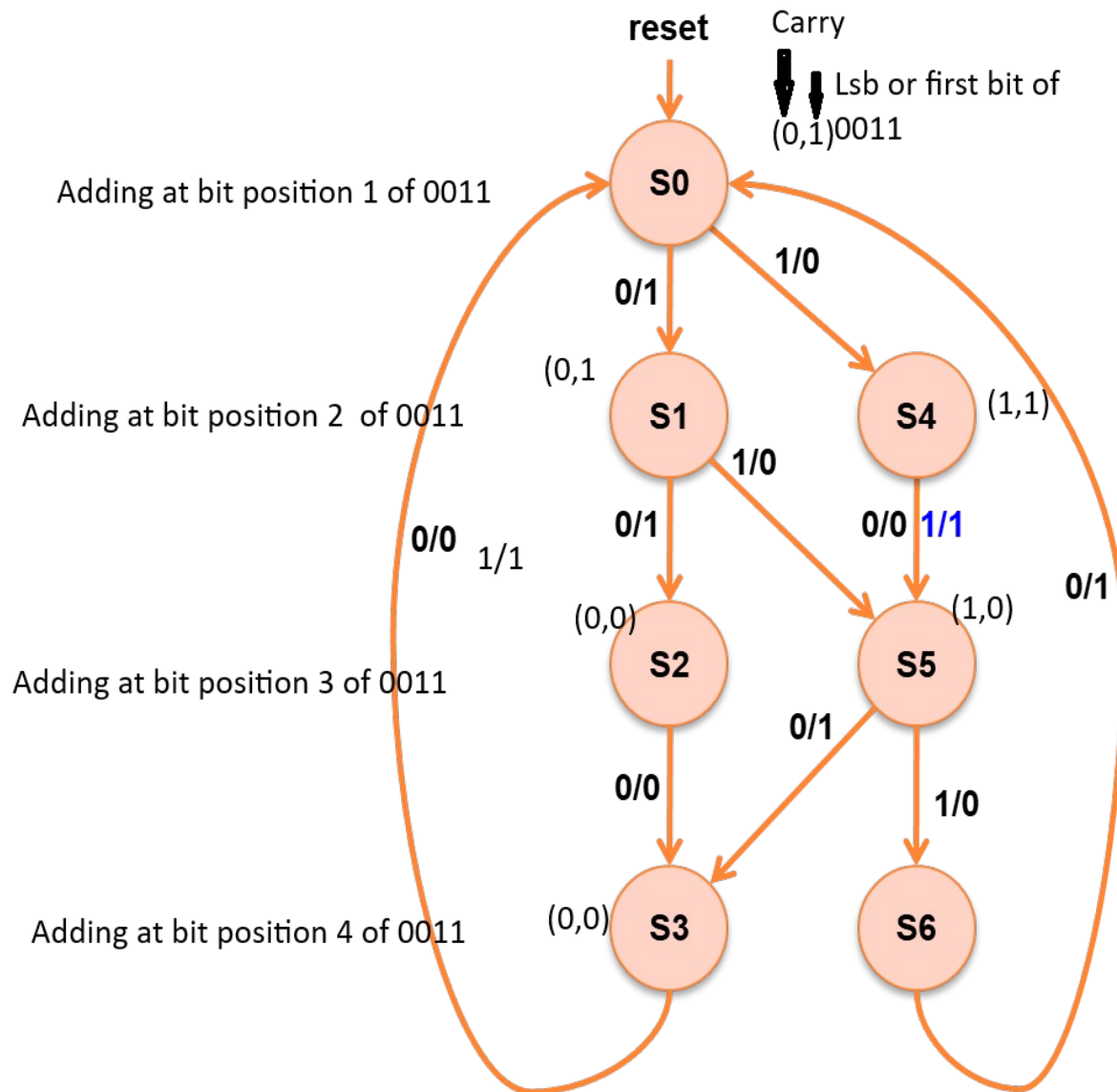
Add 0011 to input bit by bit

Level -0(LSB): Start with state S0 which means it is having no carry and LBS or first bit of 001<sup>1</sup>.

Two inputs possible

1. Input bit = '0'; ADD 001<sup>1</sup>+0 => gives O/P =1, carry =0 and next state S1.
2. Input bit = '1';
3. Repeat same process for 2,3,4 bit position of 0011.
4. At last state if carry is generated, it is ignored.

# FSM example :STG for Excess-3 convertor



Prepare State transition table  
3 bits are required to code 6 states.

	PS			NS						O/P	O/P
	q2	q1	q0	In=0 q2+	In=0 q1+	In=0 q0+	In=1 q2+	In=1 q1+	In=1 q0+		
S0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
S1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
S2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
S3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
S4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
S5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
S6	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	1	x

# FSM example :Circuit for Excess-3 convertor

K-map to get equations

		q0 In			
		00	01	11	10
q2 q1	00	1	1	1	1
	01				
	11		x		
	10	x	x	1	1

$$q_0^+ = q_1'$$

		q0 In			
		00	01	11	10
q2 q1	00			1	1
	01		x	1	1
	11			1	1
	10	x	x	1	1

$$q_1^+ = q_0$$

		q0 In			
		00	01	11	10
q2 q1	00		1		1
	01		x		1
	11			1	1
	10	x	x		

$$q_2^+ = q_2' q_0 \text{ In}' + q_2 q_1 q_0 + q_1' q_0' \text{ In}$$

		q0 In			
		00	01	11	10
q2 q1	00	1			1
	01	1	x		1
	11		1	1	
	10	x	x	1	

$$\text{out} = q_2' \text{ In}' + q_2 \text{ In}$$

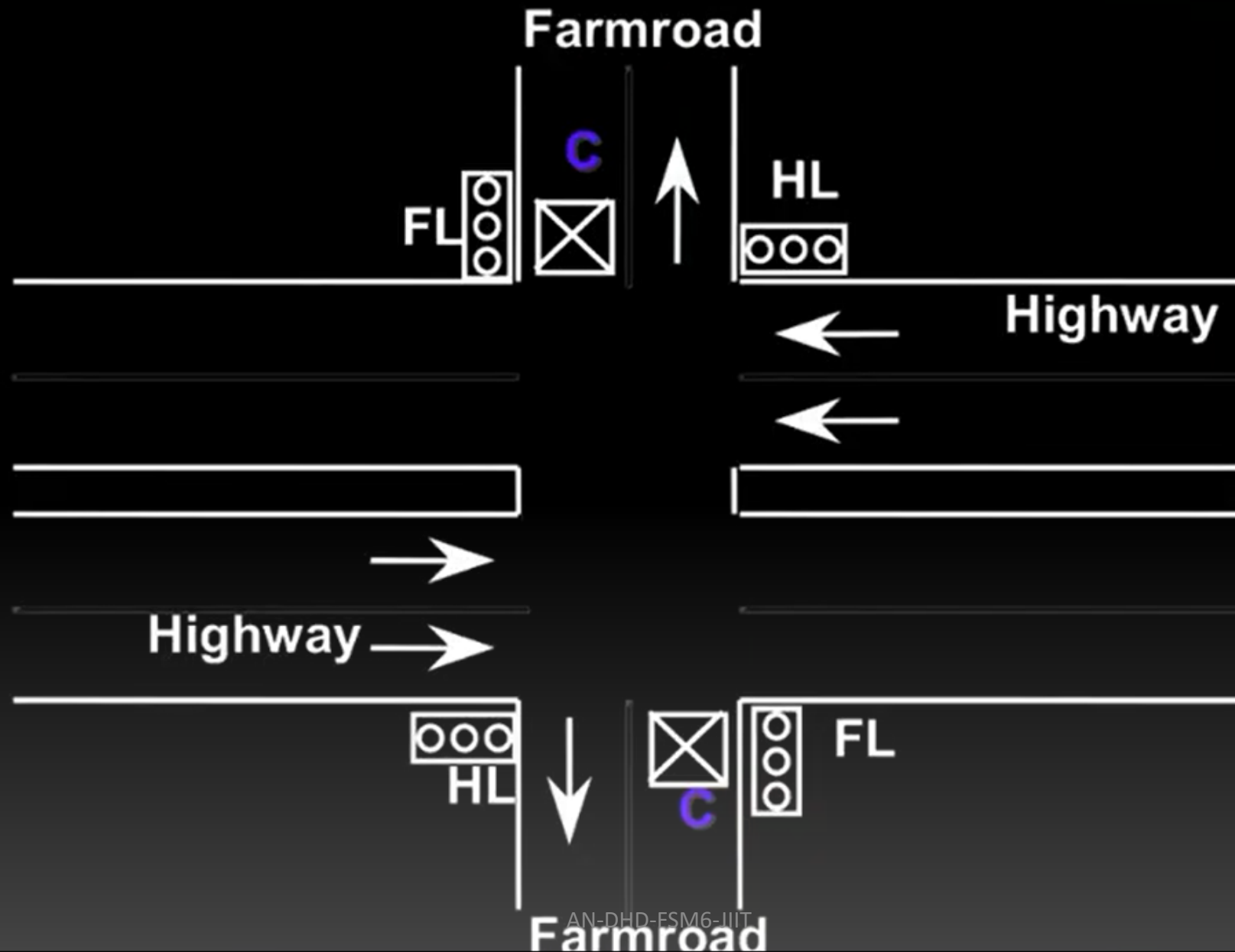
Using above equation circuit can be made for BCD to excess 3 converter

# FSM Example- Traffic Light Controller

- A busy highway is intersected by a little used farmroad.
- Detectors **c** sense the presence of cars waiting on the farmroad.
- With no car is on farmroad, the lights remain **Green** in the highway direction.
- If vehicle is on the farmroad, highway lights go from **Green** to **Yellow** to **Red**, allowing the farmroad lights to become **Green**.
- These stay **Green** only as long as a farmroad car is detected but never longer than a set interval.
- When conditions are met, farm lights transition from **Green** to **Yellow** to **Red**, allowing highway to return to **Green**.
- Even if farmroad vehicles are waiting, the highway gets at least a set interval as **Green**.



# Diagram of Intersection



## Available Timers

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- Assume you have an interval timer that generates a short time pulse (TS) and a long time pulse (TL) in response to a start timer (ST) signal.
- TS is to be used for timing Yellow lights and TL for Green lights

## Tabulate Inputs & Outputs

Input Signal	Description
Reset	place FSM in initial state
C	detect vehicle on farmroad
TS	short time interval expired
TL	long time interval expired
Output Signal	Description
HG, HY, HR.	assert green/yellow/red highway lights
FG, FY, FR	assert green/yellow/red farmroad lights
ST	start timing a short or long interval

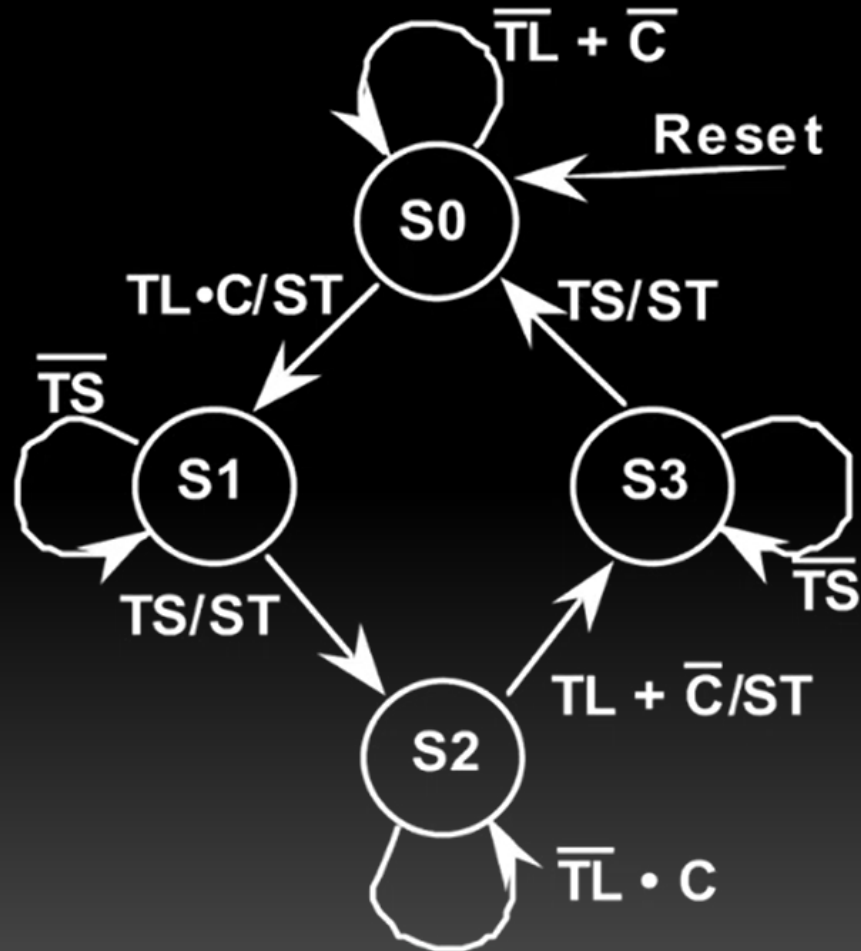
## Tabulate Unique States

- Some light configurations imply others.

State	Description
S0	Highway (Green) (farmroad (Red))
S1	Highway (Yellow) (farmroad (Red))
S2	Farmroad (Green) (highway (Red))
S3	Farmroad (Yellow) (highway (Red))

- Reset places timer in S0, highway **Green** and farmroad **Red**.
- Reset also starts the timer.
- Stay in S0 as long as no one is on the farmroad.
- Even if there is a farmroad vehicle, the highway stays **Green** at least long as the long time interval.
- (Unstated in problem spec) There will never be a bicycle or pedestrian on the farmroad.

## Traffic Signal State Diagram



S0: **HG**

S1: **HY**

S2: **FG**

S3: **FY**

From STG, a state transition table and circuit can be designed.