EEE205 – Digital Electronics (II) Lecture 12

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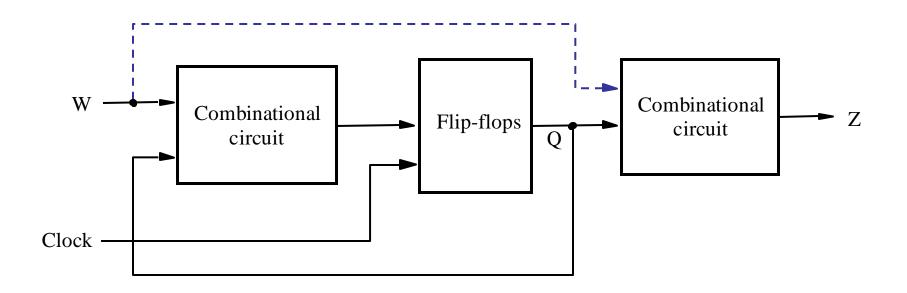
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In This Session

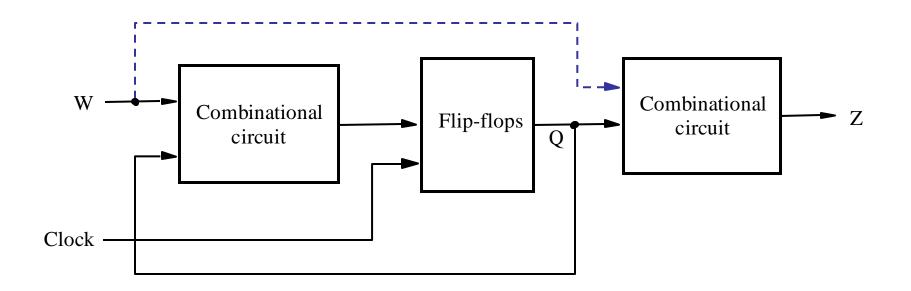
- Moore and Mealy Sequential Circuits
- State Tables and Graphs
- Derivation of State Tables

General Form of A Sequential Circuit.



- Sequential circuits are called finite state machines (FSM).
- Combinational circuit 1 has inputs from the input W and the state Q of the flip-flops.
- The output Z always depends on the state Q of the flip-flops and possibly on the input W.

General Form of A Sequential Circuit.

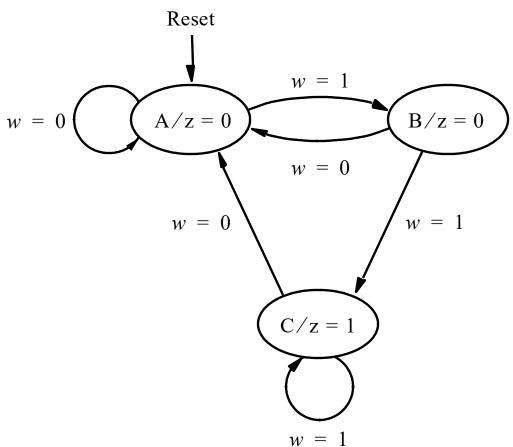


- The sequential circuits whose outputs depend only on the state of the circuit are of Moore type.
- Those whose outputs depend on both the state and the inputs are of Mealy type.

 A state table, also called a state transition table, specifies the next state and output of a sequential circuit in terms of its present state and input

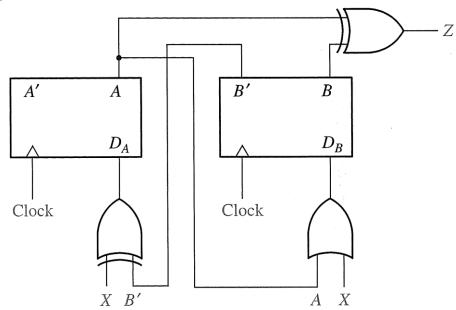
| Present | Next | Output | |
|---------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| state | w = 0 | w = 1 | \mathcal{Z} |
| A | A | В | 0 |
| В | A | \mathbf{C} | 0 |
| C | A | \mathbf{C} | 1 |

 A state graph is a graphical representation of the state table, in which each node represents a state and the arc joining the nodes is labelled with the input causing the state change.



The method to construct the state table and graph from a given circuit:

A Moore sequential circuit



1. Determine the flip-flop input equations and the output equations from the circuit.

$$D_A = X \oplus B'$$
 $D_B = X + A$ $Z = A \oplus B$

$$D_R = X + A$$

$$Z = A \oplus B$$

D flip flop

D-CE flip flop

T flip flop

$$Q^+ = D$$

$$Q^+ = D \cdot CE + Q \cdot CE'$$

$$Q^+ = T \oplus Q$$

S-R flip flop

| <u>S</u> | R | Q+ |
|----------|---|----|
| 0 | 0 | Q |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |

$$Q^+ = S + R'Q$$

J-K flip flop

| J | K | Q+ |
|------|---------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | Q |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | Q' |
| Q+ = | = JQ' + | K'Q |

2. Derive the next-state equation for each flip-flop from its input equations, using one of the these:

D flip-flop
$$Q^+ = D$$

D-CE flip-flop $Q^+ = D \cdot CE + Q \cdot CE'$

T flip-flop $Q^+ = T \oplus Q$

S-R flip-flop $Q^+ = S + R'Q$

J-K flip-flop $Q^+ = JQ' + K'Q$

The next-state equations for the flip-flops are:

$$A^+ = X \oplus B'$$
 $B^+ = X + A$

3. Form the state table.

$$A^+ = X \oplus B'$$
 $B^+ = X + A$ $Z = A \oplus B$

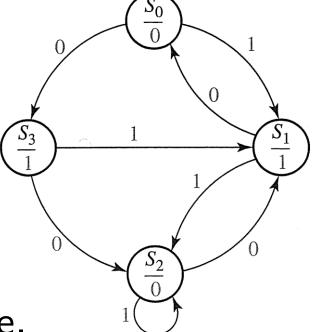
| | \mathcal{A}^+ | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------|-----|
| AB | X = 0 | <i>X</i> = 1 | Z |
| 00 | 10 | 01 | 0 |
| 01 | 00 | 11 | 1 |
| 11 | 01 | 11 | ' O |
| 10 | 11 | 01 | 1 |

4. Replace each combination of states with a single symbol. Draw the state graph.

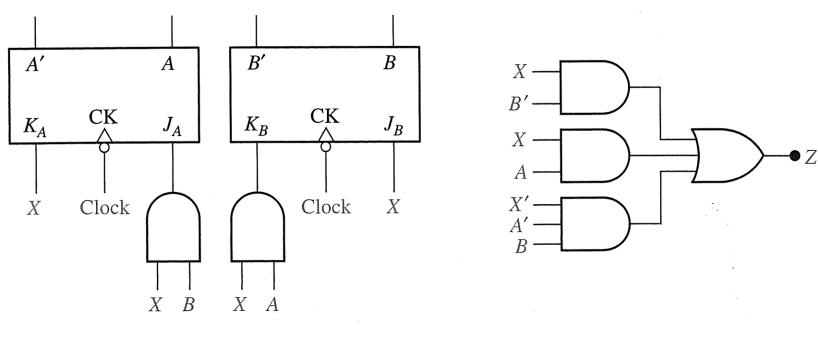
Replacing 00 with S_0 , 01 with S_1 , 11 with S_2 , and 10 with S_3 .

| Present State | Next $X = 0$ | State <i>X</i> = 1 | Present Output (<i>Z</i>) |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| S_0 | S_3 | S_1 | 0 |
| S_1 | S_0 | S_2 | 1 |
| S_2 | S ₁ | S_2 | 0 |
| S_3 | S_2 | <i>S</i> ₁ | 1 |

In a Moore state graph, the output is written with the state.



Another example for a Mealy sequential circuit:



$$J_A = XB$$
 $K_A = X$
 $Z = XB' + XA + X'A'B$

$$J_B = X$$
 $K_B = XA$

The next-state and output equations are:

$$A^{+} = J_{A}A' + K'_{A}A = XBA' + X'A$$
 $B^{+} = J_{B}B' + K'_{B}B = XB' + (AX)'B = XB' + X'B + A'B$
 $Z = X'A'B + XB' + XA$

Recall that Q + = JQ' + K'Q for J-K flip flops

$$J_A = XB$$
 $K_A = X$ $J_B = X$ $K_B = XA$

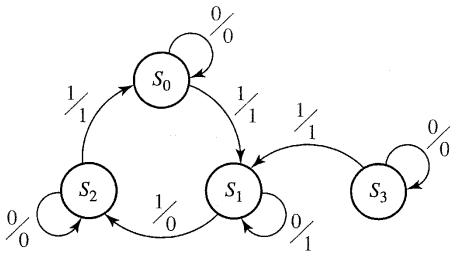
$$A^{+} = J_{A}A' + K'_{A}A = XBA' + X'A$$
 $B^{+} = J_{B}B' + K'_{B}B = XB' + (AX)'B = XB' + X'B + A'B$
 $Z = X'A'B + XB' + XA$

| | A^+B^+ | | Z | |
|----|----------|----|-------|---|
| AB | X = 0 | 1 | X = 0 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 01 | 0 | 1 |
| 01 | 01 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 10 | 01 | 0 | 1 |

| Present State | Next State $X = 0$ 1 | | Present Output $X = 0$ | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| S_0 | S_0 | S ₁ | 0 | 1 |
| S_1 | S ₁ | S_2 | .1 | 0 |
| S_2 | S_2 | S_0 | 0 | 1 |
| S_3 | S ₃ | S_1 | 0 | 1 |

| | A^+B^+ | | Z | |
|----|----------|----|-------|---|
| AB | X = 0 | 1 | X = 0 | 1 |
| 00 | 00 | 01 | 0 | 1 |
| 01 | 01 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 10 | 01 | 0 | 1 |

| Present State | Next State X = 0 1 | | Preser Outpu X = 0 | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| S_0 | S_0 | S ₁ | 0 | 1 |
| S_1 | S_1 | S_2 | .1 | 0 |
| S_2 | S_2 | S_0 | 0 | 1 |
| S ₃ | S ₃ | S ₁ | 0 | 1 |



- The labels on the arcs are X/Z, where X is the input and Z is the output.
- In a Mealy state graph, the output is written with the transition. 16