SEQUENCE DETECTOR

Lakkireddy Veerasiva Reddy lakkireddy
veerasivareddy@gmail.com - FWC22122 IIT Hyderabad-Future Wireless Communication

March 2023

Contents

1	Problem	2
2	Introduction	2
3	Components	2
4	State Table 4.1 Truth Table	3
5	Karnaugh Map	4
6	Connections	6
7	Software	6
8	Demo Video	7

1 Problem

(GATE EC-2020)

Q.No.39. The state diagram of a sequence detector is shown below. State S_0 is the initial state of the sequence detector. If the output is 1,then

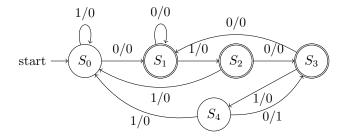


Figure 1: State diagram

- 1. the sequence 01010 is detected
- 2. the sequence 01011 is detected
- 3. the sequence 01110 is detected
- 4. the sequence 01001 is detected

2 Introduction

A sequence detector accepts as input a string of bits: either 0 or 1. Its output goes to 1 when a target sequence has been detected. There are two basic types: overlap and non-overlap. In a sequence detector that allows overlap, the final bits of one sequence can be the start of another sequence.

3 Components

Components	Value	Quantity
Resistor	220 Ohm	1
Arduino	UNO	1
Seven Segment Display		1
Decoder	7447	1
Flip Flop	7474	2
Bread Board		1
Jumper Wires		20

4 State Table

From state diagram, state table can be generated in Table 1.

Present State	Input	Next state	Output
S_0	0	S_1	0
$S_0 \ S_0$	1	S_0	0
S_1	0	S_1	0
S_1	1	S_2	0
S_2	0	S_3	0
S_2	1	$egin{array}{c} S_2 \ S_3 \ S_0 \end{array}$	0
S_3	0	S_1	0
S_3	1	S_4	0
$S_2 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \\ S_3 \\ S_4$	0	$egin{array}{c} S_4 \ S_3 \end{array}$	1
S_4	1	S_0	0

Table 1: State Table

4.1 Truth Table

Present State	Input	Next state	Output
A B C	X	PQR	Y
0 0 0	0	0 0 1	0
0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0
0 0 1	0	0 0 1	0
0 0 1	1	0 1 0	0
0 1 0	0	0 1 1	0
0 1 0	1	0 0 0	0
0 1 1	0	0 0 1	0
0 1 1	1	100	0
100	0	0 1 1	1
100	1	0 0 0	0

Table 2: Truth Table

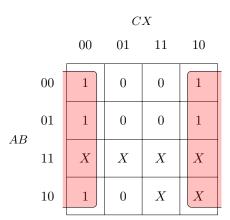
5 Karnaugh Map

The karnaugh maps for the above truth table are given below

		CX							
		00	01	11	10				
	00	0	0	0	0				
AB	01	0	0	1	0				
AD	11	X	X	X	X				
	10	0	0	X	X				

$$CX \\ 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ 00 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 01 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ AB & 11 & X & X & X & X \\ 10 & 1 & 0 & X & X \\ \end{array}$$

$$Q = BC'X' + B'CX + AX' \tag{2}$$



$$CX$$

$$00 \quad 01 \quad 11 \quad 10$$

$$00 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$01 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$01 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$AB$$

$$11 \quad X \quad X \quad X \quad X$$

$$10 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad X \quad X$$

$$Y = AX' \tag{4}$$

6 Connections

Connect the Arduino, 7447, two 7474 ICs and seven segment according to table 3.

ſ		INI	PUT			OUTPUT				$_{5\mathrm{V}}$					
		Α	В	С	X	Р	P Q R Y			CLOCE] 5 v				
ſ	Arduino	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	13					
ſ	7474	5	9			2	12			CLK1	CLK2	1	4	10	13
ſ	7474			5				2		CLK1	CLK2	1	4	10	13
	7447					7	1	2	6			16			

Table 3: Connection Table

7 Software

The arduino code for the given sequence detector is given below

```
#include <Arduino.h>
int X=1,C=0,B=0,A=1;
int Y,R,Q,P;
void fsm_read()
  A = digitalRead(6);
  B= digitalRead(7);
  C = digitalRead(8);
  X= digitalRead(9);
}
void fsm_update()
P=(B\&\&C\&\&X);
Q=(B\&\&!C\&\&!X) | | (!B\&\&C\&\&X) | | (A\&\&!X);
R=(!X);
Y=(A\&\&!X);
  digitalWrite(2, P);
  digitalWrite(3, Q);
  digitalWrite(4, R);
  digitalWrite(5, Y);
```

```
digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
  delay (2000);
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
  delay (2000);
}
void setup() {
    pinMode(2, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (4, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (5, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (13, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(6, INPUT);
    pinMode(7, INPUT);
    pinMode(8, INPUT);
    pinMode(9, INPUT);
}
void loop()
fsm_read();
fsm_update();
```

8 Demo Video

The demo video link is given below https://photos.app.goo.gl/NbM8dDwZkJ48P3Tt8