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ASSIGNMENT-1

Roll No. : FWC22053

Sequence Detector

A sequence detector is a sequential state machine that takes an input string of bits and generates an output 1 whenever the target sequence has been detected. In a Mealy machine, output depends on the present state and the external input (x).

Working

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
- Non-overlap.

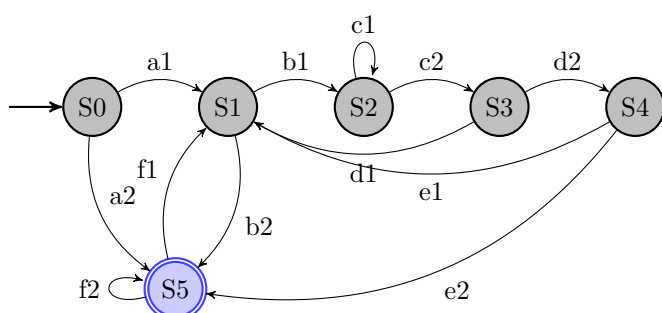
Problem Statement:

Using Platformio CLI write a program to identify if the Sequence is either 11 or 00110 .

SOLUTION: Steps for using State Diagram:

- 1.To detect 00110 and 11 . first input is given to S0 . if the first bit i/p is 0 it will go to next state i.e S1 and o/p will be 0 (LED=OFF) .
- 2.If the i/p is 1 it will go to state S5. o/p will be 0 (LED=OFF)
- 3.Same steps will be repeated for all states .
- 4.when it detects 00110 the o/p will be 1 (LED=ON)
- 5.Same as above if it detects 11 o/p will be 1 (LED=ON)
- 6.Again it repeats as it is overlapping.

State Diagram



State Diagram -Input and Outputs

| values | Input | output | states | Next state |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| a1 | 0 | 0 | S0 | S1 |
| a2 | 1 | 0 | S0 | S5 |
| b1 | 0 | 0 | S1 | S2 |
| b2 | 1 | 0 | S1 | S5 |
| c1 | 0 | 0 | S2 | S2 |
| c2 | 1 | 0 | S2 | S3 |
| d1 | 0 | 0 | S3 | S1 |
| d2 | 1 | 0 | S3 | S4 |
| e1 | 0 | 1 | S4 | S1 |
| e2 | 1 | 1 | S4 | S5 |
| f1 | 0 | 0 | S5 | S1 |
| f2 | 1 | 1 | S5 | S5 |

Components

| Component | Value | Quantity |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| Breadboard | - | 1 |
| Resistor | 220 ohms | 1 |
| Arduino | Uno | 1 |
| Led | 5v | 1 |
| Flip Flop | 7474 | 2 |
| Jumper Wires | - | 20 |

Truth table

| q2 | q1 | q0 | x | d2 | d1 | d0 | y |
|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | x | x | x |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | x | x | x | x |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | x | x | x | x |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | x | x | x | x |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | x | x | x | x |

Boolean expressions

The boolean expressions for **d** and **x** are:

With don't care(X):

$$d2 = q1'x + q0x$$

$$d1 = q1q0' + q2'q1'q0x'$$

$$d0 = q2 + q1'q0' + q1'x + q0'x + q1q0x'$$

$$y = q2q0' + q2x + q1q0x$$

Without don't care(X):

$$d2 = q1'x + q2'q0x$$

$$d1 = q2'q1q0' + q2'q1'q0x'$$

$$d0 = q1'q0' + q1'x + q2q1' + q2'q0'x + q2'q1q0x'$$

$$y = q2q1'q0' + q2q1'q0x + q2'q1q0x$$

SOLUTION

The above truth table can be verified in arduino.

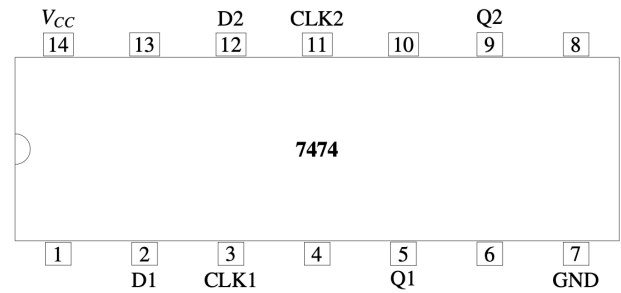
1.consider 4 digital pins 6,7,8,9 as inputs D9 is given to +vcc or ground.

2.Consider 4 digital pins 2,3,4,5 as Outputs. Here D5 is given to LED .

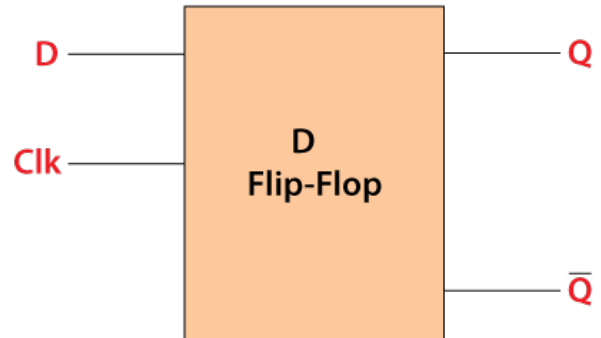
3. D13 acts as clock signal.

4. The connections are given in the Hardware Connection table.

7474 IC Pin details



D Flip-Flop



Working of D Flip-Flop

| CLK | D | Q | \bar{Q} |
|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 0 | 0 | Q | \bar{Q} |
| 0 | 1 | Q | \bar{Q} |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

The D flip-flop is a clocked flip-flop with a single digital input 'D'.

Each time a D flip-flop is clocked, its output follows the state of 'D'.

Hardware Connections

| Arduino pins | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D13 |
|--------------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 7474 (2-FF) | 5 | 9 | | | 2 | 12 | | | CLK |
| 7474 (1-FF) | | | 5 | | | | 2 | | CLK |
| I/P | | | | 5v/GND | | | | | |
| Detector | | | | | | | | LED | |

Download the code from the link below and upload into the arduino

Github link: Assignment-1.