

# EE 319K Introduction to Embedded Systems

Lecture 6: Finite State Machines, Data Structures

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## **Announcements**



- ☐ Feedback survey
  - ❖On Blackboard
- ☐ Homework 5
  - ❖Arrays and functions
  - ❖ Due next Monday
- □Lab 4
  - ❖Next Tuesday/Wednesday
  - ❖Traffic light controller o Finite State Machine (FSM)

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# Agenda



## □Recap

- Pointers and indexed addressing
- ❖Functional debugging
- **❖**Timer
- Arrays and strings

## **□**Outline

- ❖Data structures
- ❖Finite State Machines (FSMs)

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## Finite State Machines - FSM



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Software abstraction

- define a problem with a set of basic abstract principles
- separate policies mechanisms

Finite State Machine (FSM.)

- ☐ inputs, outputs, states, and state transitions
- ☐ state graph defines relationships of inputs and outputs

The three advantages of this abstraction are

- 1. it can be faster to develop
- 2. it is easier to debug (prove correct) and
- 3. it is easier to change

What is a state?

Description of current conditions

What is a state graph?

☐ Graphical interconnection between states

What is a controller?

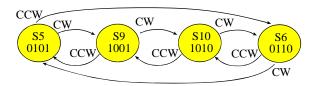
- ☐ Software that inputs, outputs, changes state
- Accesses the state graph

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## Moore FSM



- ☐ Output value depends only on the current state, and
- ☐ Inputs affect the state transitions
- ☐ Significance is being in a state
- ☐ Input: when to change state
- □ <u>Output</u>: how to be in that state



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#### Moore FSM Loop

mooreloop

Find o/p based on Current-state and write it out (or perform it)

Find Delay associated with this state and wait for that long

Get i/p

Change state based on Current-state and i/p

bra mooreloop

#### Moore FSM Loop

mooreloop

Find o/p based on Current-state and write it out (or perform it)

Find Delay associated with this state and wait for that long

Get i/p

Change state based on Current-state and i/p

bra mooreloop

## Mealy FSM ☐ Output value depends on input(s) and current state ☐ Inputs affect the state transitions ☐ Significance is the state transition ☐ Input: when to change state □ Output: how to change state sit down sit stand hear a noise/ stand up tired/ hear a noise/ lie down sit up recline Ramesh Yerraballi 6-6

#### Mealy FSM Loop

Mealyloop

Find Delay associated with this state and wait for that long

Get i/p

Find o/p based on Current-state and i/p; Write it out (or perform it)

Change state based on Current-state and i/p

bra Mealyloop

## Implementation of FSM



### data structure embodies the FSM

- ☐ multiple identically-structured nodes
- □ statically-allocated fixed-size linked structures
- ☐ one-to-one mapping FSM state graph and linked structure
- ☐ one structure for each state

### linked structure

□ pointer (or link) to other nodes (define next states)

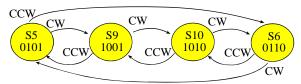
### table structure

☐ indices to other nodes (define next states)

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# Stepper Motor FSM





<u>CCW</u>: PH6=1 & PH7=0 <u>CW</u>: PH6=0 & PH7=1

Outputs connected to PP3,PP2,PP1,PP0 Control Stepper Motor
For example, when in state S9 the output is 1001 which is written to the pins
PP3(1), PP2(0), PP1(0) and PP0(1)

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# **Stepper Motor Controller**



```
* ROM program
* RAM variables
                                            Main lds #$4000
bsr Timer_Init ; activate TCNT
   org $0800
Pt rmb 2 ;pointer to current state
                                                 bclr DDRH,#$C0 ;PH6,7 input
bset DDRP,#$OF ;PP3-0 output
movb #$O5,PTP ; initial output
* ROM constants
    org $4000
                                                                ; initial state
                                                  movw #S5,Pt
out equ 0 ;8-bit output wait equ 1 ;time to wait
                                            loop ldx Pt
                                                  movb out, X, PTP ; step motor
next equ 3
              ;4 pointers to next state
                                                  ldd wait,X
S5 fcb $05 ;4-bit output
                                                  bsr Timer_Wait ; wait specified time
                                                  ldaa PTH
                                                                 ; read inputs
                                                                   ; just CCW,CW
     fdb S5,S9,S6,S5 ;next for each in
                                                  anda #$C0
                                                                   ; 0,40,80,C0
   fcb $06
     fdb 4000
                                                  lsra
                                                                   ; 0,20,40,60
                                                  lsra
                                                                   ; 0,10,20,30
     fdb S6,S5,S10,S6
                                                  lsra
                                                                   ; 0,08,10,18
S10 fcb $0A
                                                  lsra
                                                                   ; 0,04,08,0C
     fdb 4000
                                                                   ; 0,02,04,06
                                                  lsra
     fdb s10,s6,s9,s10
                                                 leax next,X
                                                                   ; list of pointers
S9 fcb $09
                                                  ldx A,X
                                                                   ; next depends on in
     fdb 4000
                                                  stx Pt
     fdb s9,s10,s5,s9
                                                  bra loop
```

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