Linear Feedback Shift Register

- LFSR consists of N registers connected together as a shift register. The input to the register comes from the XOR of particular bits of the register.

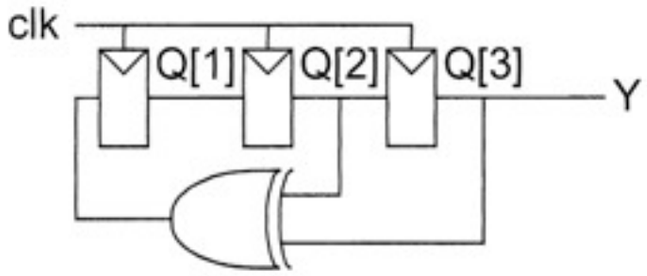

FIG 10.56 3-bit LFSR

Table 10.6 LFSR sequence

Cycle	Q[1]	Q[2]	Q[3] / Y
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1
2	0	0	1
3	1	0	0
4	0	1	0
5	1	0	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	1
repeats forever			

Table 10.7 Characteristic polynomials

N	Polynomial
3	$1 + x^2 + x^3$
4	$1 + x^3 + x^4$
5	$1 + x^3 + x^5$
6	$1 + x^5 + x^6$
7	$1 + x^6 + x^7$
8	$1 + x^1 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8$
9	$1 + x^5 + x^9$
15	$1 + x^{14} + x^{15}$
16	$1 + x^4 + x^{13} + x^{15} + x^{16}$
23	$1 + x^{18} + x^{23}$
24	$1 + x^{17} + x^{22} + x^{23} + x^{24}$
31	$1 + x^{28} + x^{31}$
32	$1 + x^{10} + x^{30} + x^{31} + x^{32}$

Linear Feedback Shift Register

Example

Sketch an 8-bit linear-feedback shift register. How long is the pseudo-random bit sequence that it produces?

Solution: Figure 10.57 shows an 8-bit LFSR using the four taps after the first, sixth, seventh, and eighth bits, as given in Table 10.7. It produces a sequence of $2^8-1 = 255$ bits before repeating.

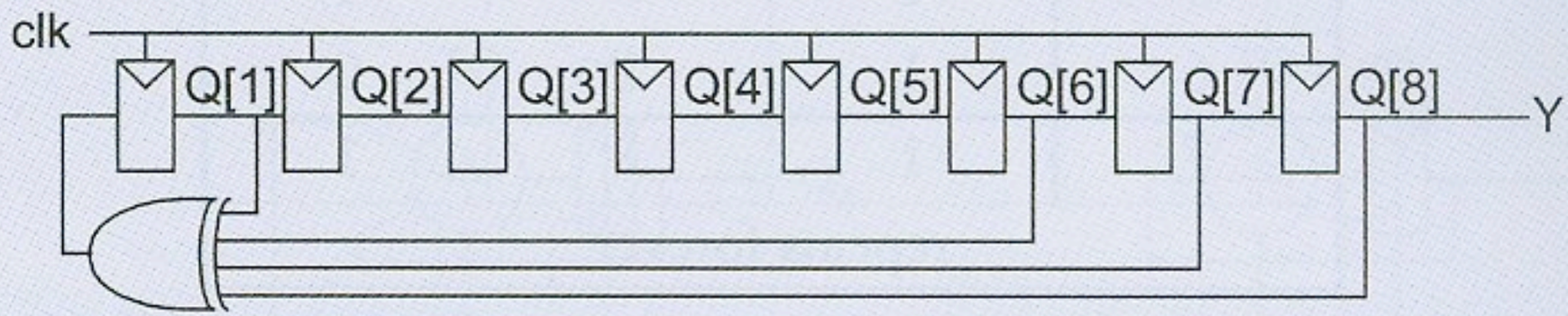

FIG 10.57 8-bit LFSR