

In the last part of the lecture of 3/22, continued during the lecture of 3/24, the design of a Mealy machine sequence detector was reviewed.

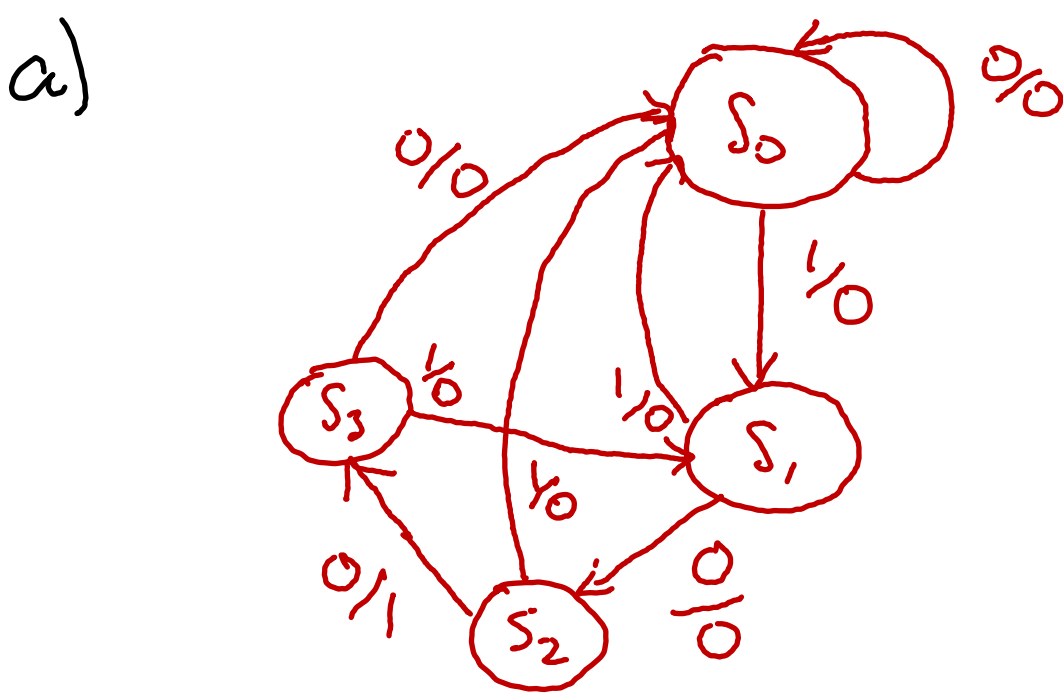
For this problem you are to design another sequence detector. Design constraints:

1. It must be a Moore machine.
2. The sequence it must detect in a serial string of 1s and 0s at input Y is “100”.
3. You may assume that the values arriving at input Y are properly synchronized with the clock.
4. The output must be $Z = 1$ when the prescribed sequence is detected, and 0 otherwise.
5. The circuit does not have to automatically reset when a 1 output occurs. (Return to initial state only when appropriate for sequence detection.)
6. It is possible to implement the design with only four states and two flip-flops. Since we generally do not want to implement designs that require more resources than are necessary, you **MUST** not use more than two flip-flops in your design.
7. Name the flip-flops A and B, and use the following state-name definitions:
 S_0 ($AB = 00$), S_1 ($AB = 01$), S_2 ($AB = 10$), S_3 ($AB = 11$)
8. Use S_0 for the initial state. It is up to you to decide what each of the other state-names mean with respect to the input sequence. Since you have some freedom of choice you must clearly articulate what each state-name means. See slide 6 of the 3/29 lecture, for example.
9. Logic must be implemented with no more than two levels and use only AND gates and OR gates (and a single inverter if you need to generate Y' from the Y input).

Please submit:

- a) Your design for the State Graph, with documentation of what each State means (see item 8 above).
- b) Corresponding State Table
- c) Corresponding Transition Table
- d) Corresponding flip-flop Next-State Maps and expressions derived therefrom.
- e) Circuit diagram

ps. The Mealy machine sequence detector described in lecture only required three states. But as mentioned in an earlier lecture, it is typical for a Moore machine to require more states to accomplish the same task.



b)

Present state	next state		Present Output	
	x=0	x=1	X=0	X=1
S ₀	S ₀	S ₁	0	0
S ₁	S ₂	S ₀	0	0
S ₂	S ₃	S ₀	1	0
S ₃	S ₀	S ₁	0	0

c)

AB	A ⁺ B ⁺		Z	
	x=0	x=1	X=0	X=1
00	00	01	0	0
01	10	00	0	0
10	11	00	1	0
11	00	01	0	0

d)

Hand-drawn Karnaugh map for the function $F(A, B) = A + B$. The map has two columns labeled 0 and 1, and four rows labeled 00, 01, 11, and 10. The cells contain 0s and 1s. The 1s are at (01, 0), (11, 0), and (11, 1). A purple box highlights the 1s at (01, 0) and (11, 0).

$$A^+ = BY'$$

AB \ Y	0	1
00	0	1
01	0	0
11	1	0
10	0	1

$$B^+ = B'Y + ABY'$$

AB \ C	0	1
00	0	0
01	0	0
11	1	0
10	0	0

$$Z^+ = ABY^1$$

e)

