

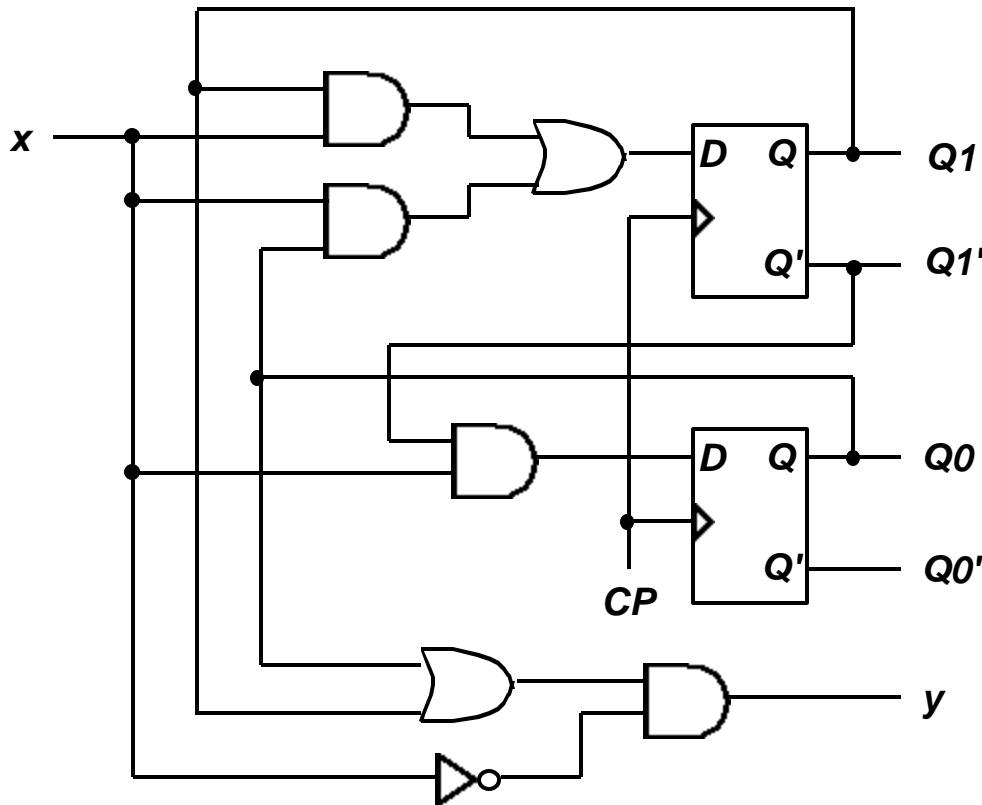
Clocked Synchronous State-machine Analysis

Given the circuit diagram of a state machine:

- 1 Analyze the combinational logic to determine flip-flop input (excitation) equations: $D_i = F_i(Q, \text{inputs})$
 - The input to each flip-flop is based upon current state and circuit inputs.
- 2 Substitute excitation equations into flip-flop characteristic equations, giving transition equations: $Q_i^* = H_i(D_i)$
- 3 From the circuit, find output equations: $Z = G(Q, \text{inputs})$
 - The outputs are based upon the current state and possibly the inputs.
- 4 Construct a state transition/output table from the transition and output equations:
 - Similar to truth table.
 - Present state on the left side.
 - Outputs and next state for each input value on the right side.
 - Provide meaningful names for the states in state table, if possible.
- 5 Draw the state diagram which is the graphical representation of state table.

State Machine Analysis Example

Analyze the state machine:



1 Input (or excitation) equations:

$$D_0 = Q_1' \cdot x$$

$$D_1 = Q_1 \cdot x + Q_0 \cdot x$$

2 Characteristic equations:

$$Q_0^* = D_0$$

$$Q_1^* = D_1$$

Find State equations:

$$Q_0^* = Q_1' \cdot x$$

$$Q_1^* = Q_1 \cdot x + Q_0 \cdot x$$

3 Output equation:

$$y = (Q_0 + Q_1) \cdot x'$$

This is a Mealy Machine since $\text{output} = G(\text{current state, input})$

State Machine Analysis Example

4 From the *state equations* and *output equation*, construct the *state transition/output table*:

State equations:

$$Q0^* = Q1' \cdot x$$

$$Q1^* = Q1 \cdot x + Q0 \cdot x$$

Output equation:

$$y = (Q0 + Q1) \cdot x'$$

		x ← Input	
		0	1
Q1	Q0		
0	0	00,0	01,0
0	1	00,1	11,0
1	0	00,1	10,0
1	1	00,1	10,0

Current State → (Q1, Q0)

Next State when x = 0 → (Q1*, Q0*)

Output for current state when x = 0 → y

Next State when x = 1 → (Q1*, Q0*)

Output for current state when x = 1 → y

State Machine Analysis Example

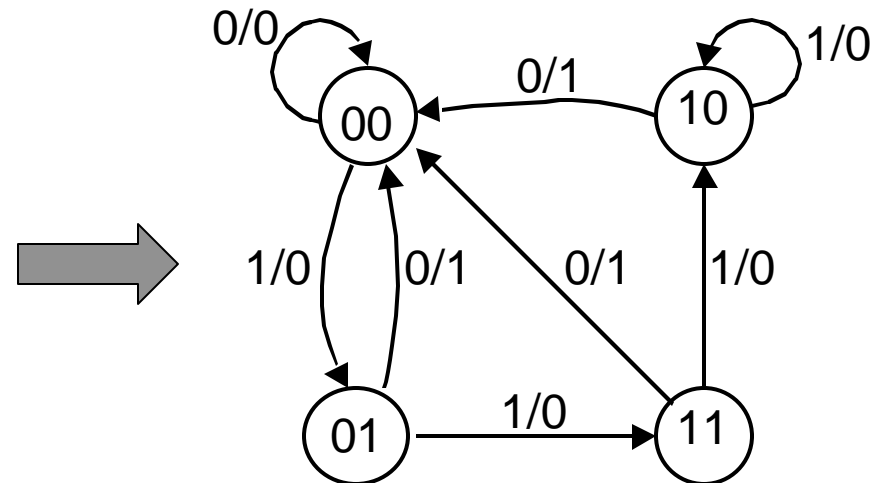
5 Draw the state diagram of the state machine.

state transition/output table

		x	
		0	1
Q1	Q0		
0	0	00,0	01,0
0	1	00,1	11,0
1	0	00,1	10,0
1	1	00,1	10,0

Q1* Q0* , y

state diagram



Arc = input x / output y

Node = state

Clocked State-machine Analysis: State Naming

- **State Naming:**
 - Optionally name the states and substitute state names S for state-variable combinations in transition/output table and in state diagram.
 - Example: For a circuit with two flip-flops:

Q1	Q0	State Name
0	0	A
0	1	B
1	0	C
1	1	D

Clocked State-machine Analysis Example: Transition/Output Table Using State Names

For the last example
naming The States:

Q1	Q0	State Name
0	0	A
0	1	B
1	0	C
1	1	D

Transition/output Table:

Transition/output Table using state names:

	Q1	Q0	X	
			0	1
A	0	0	00,0	01,0
B	0	1	00,1	11,0
C	1	0	00,1	10,0
D	1	1	00,1	10,0

Q1* Q0* , y



S	X	
	0	1
A	A,0	B,0
B	A,1	D,0
C	A,1	C,0
D	A,1	C,0

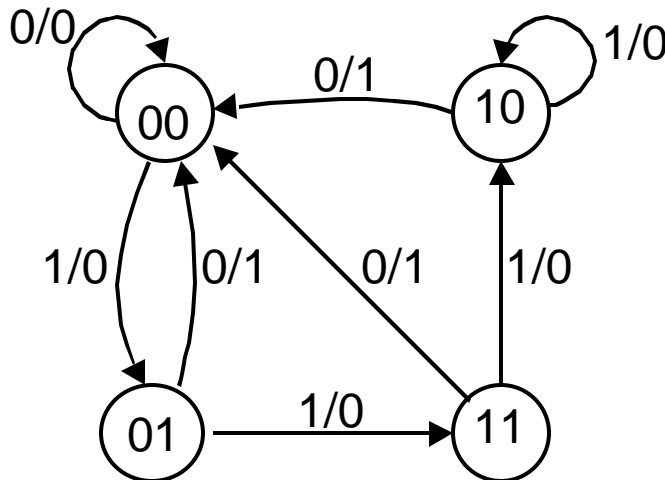
S* , y

Clocked State-machine Analysis Example: State Diagram Using State Naming

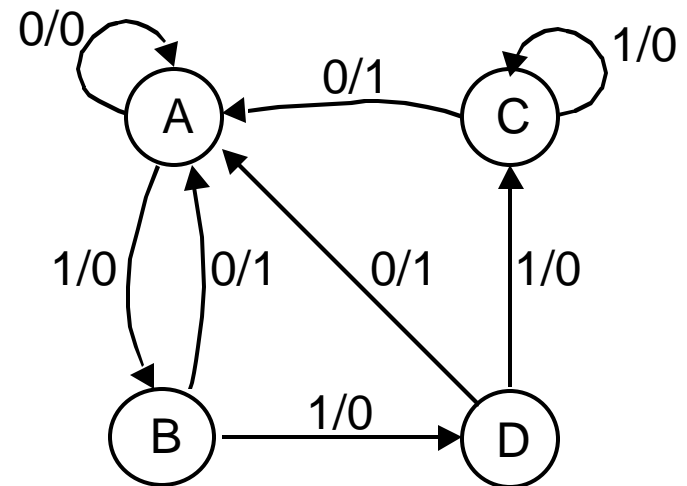
Naming The States:

Q1	Q0	State Name
0	0	A
0	1	B
1	0	C
1	1	D

State Diagram without state naming:



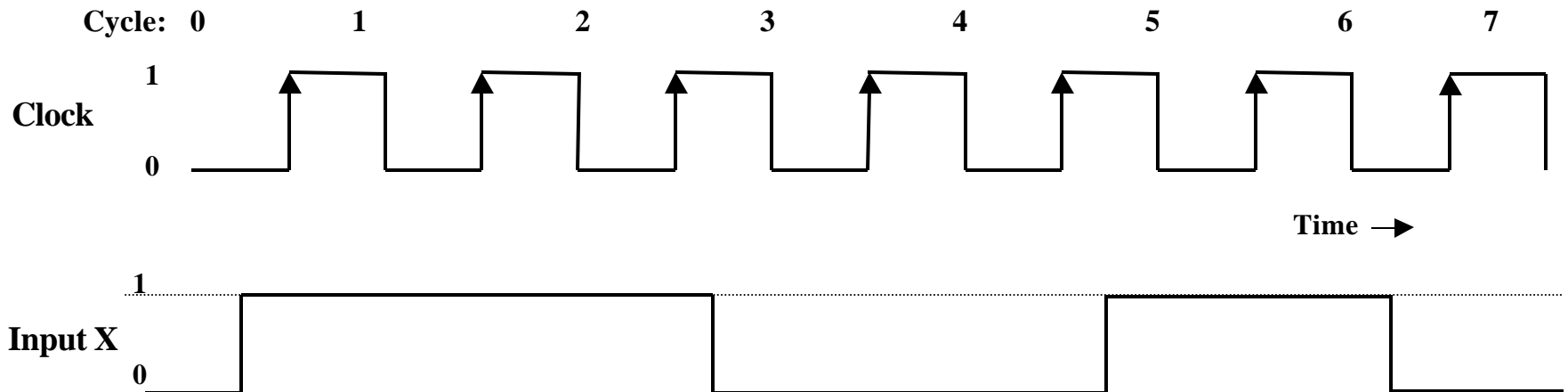
State Diagram with state naming:



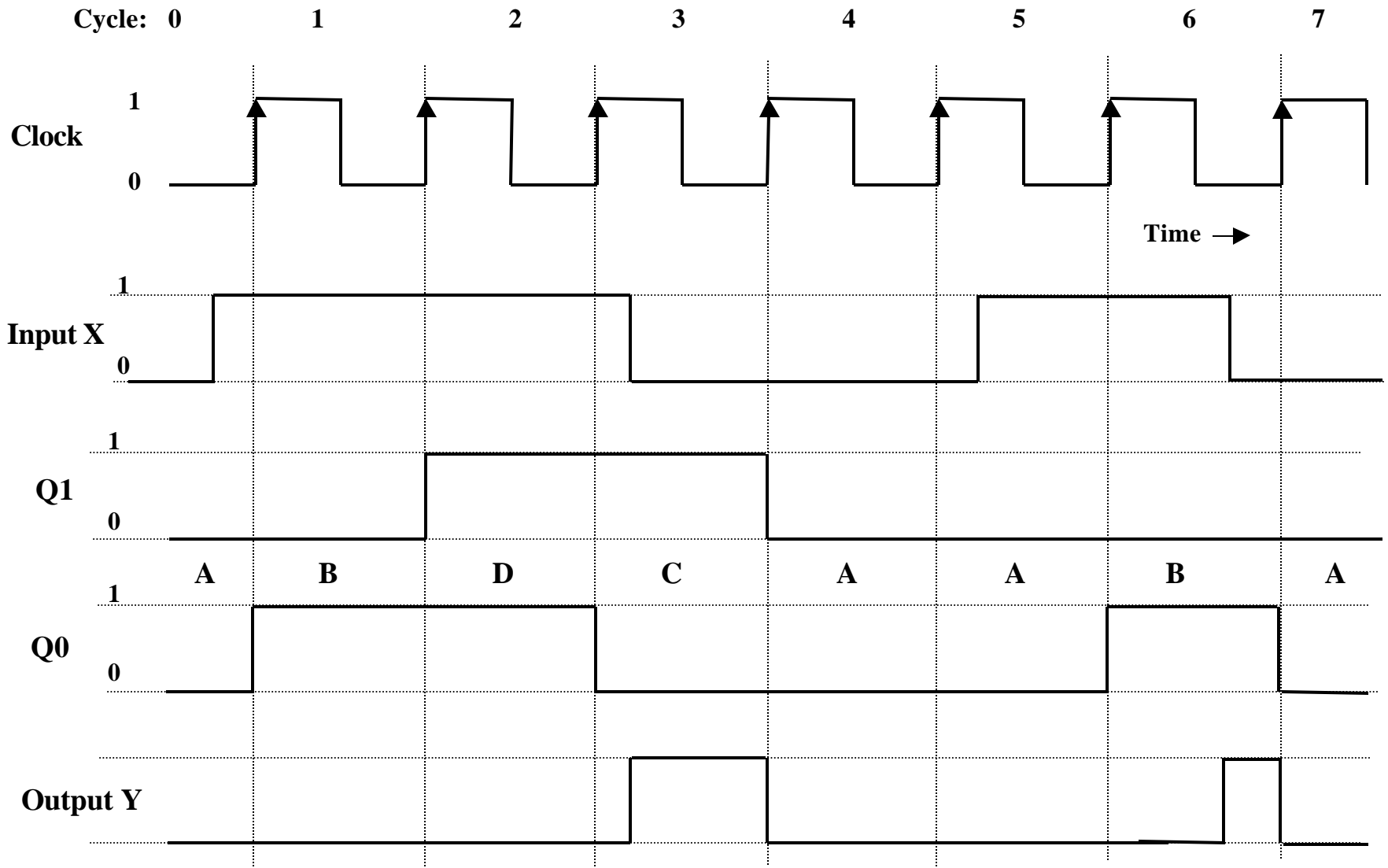
Arc = input x / output y
Node = state

Clocked State-machine Analysis: State Machine Timing Diagram

- The timing diagram for a state machine graphically shows the state machine response in terms of state variables and output signals vs. time for given time-varying input signals and a given initial state.
- State machine timing diagrams can be generated using transition/output tables or state diagrams.
- Timing diagrams can be used to account for both combinational and flip-flop propagation delays.
- **Example:** For the state machine in the previous example show the timing diagram for the following input, assuming an initial state A and ignoring propagation delays:

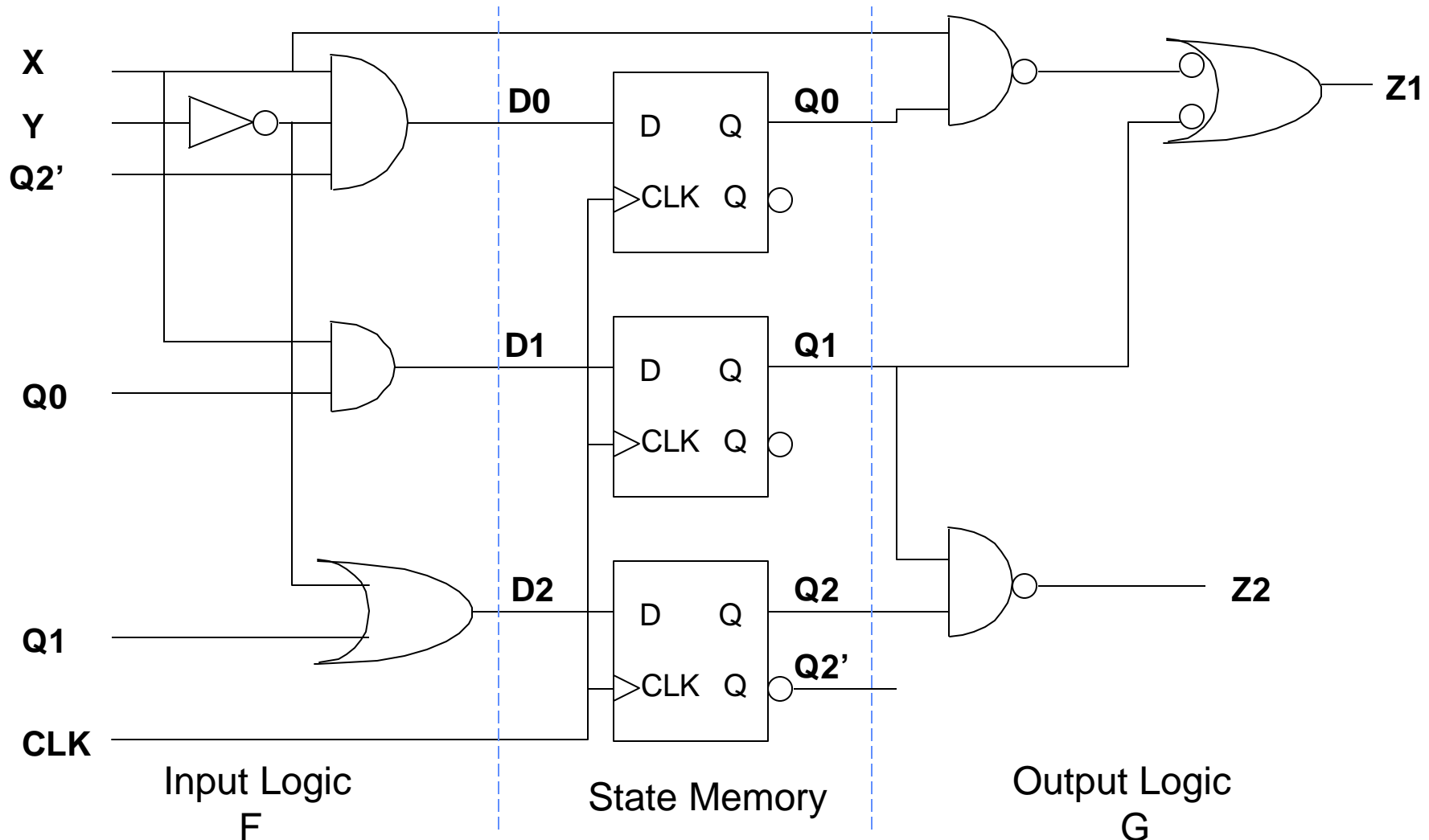


State Machine Timing Diagram Example



State Machine Analysis Example 2

Analyze the state machine:



State Machine Analysis Example 2

Excitation Equations

$$D0 = X \cdot Y' \cdot Q2$$

$$D1 = X \cdot Q0$$

$$D2 = Y' + Q1$$

1

Characteristic Equations

$$Q0^* = D0$$

$$Q1^* = D1$$

$$Q2^* = D2$$

2

State or Transition Equations

$$Q0^* = D0 = X \cdot Y' \cdot Q2'$$

$$Q1^* = D1 = X \cdot Q0$$

$$Q2^* = D2 = Y' + Q1$$

3

Output Equations

$$Z1 = X \cdot Q0 + Q1'$$

$$Z2 = (Q1 \cdot Q2)'$$

State Machine Analysis Example 2

4 From the *state equations* and *output equation*, construct the *state transition/output table*:

state name	state			XY			
	Q2	Q1	Q0	00	01	11	10
A	0	0	0	100, 11	000, 11	000, 11	101, 11
B	0	0	1	100, 11	000, 11	010, 11	111, 11
C	0	1	0	100, 01	100, 01	100, 01	101, 01
D	0	1	1	100, 01	100, 01	110, 11	111, 11
E	1	0	0	100, 11	000, 11	000, 11	100, 11
F	1	0	1	100, 11	000, 11	010, 11	110, 11
G	1	1	0	100, 00	100, 00	100, 00	100, 00
H	1	1	1	100, 00	100, 00	110, 10	110, 10

Q2* Q1* Q0*, Z1 Z2
(Next State, Outputs)

Transition Equations

$$Q0^* = D0 = X \cdot Y' \cdot Q2'$$

$$Q1^* = D1 = X \cdot Q0$$

$$Q2^* = D2 = Y' + Q1$$

Output Equations

$$Z1 = X \cdot Q0 + Q1'$$

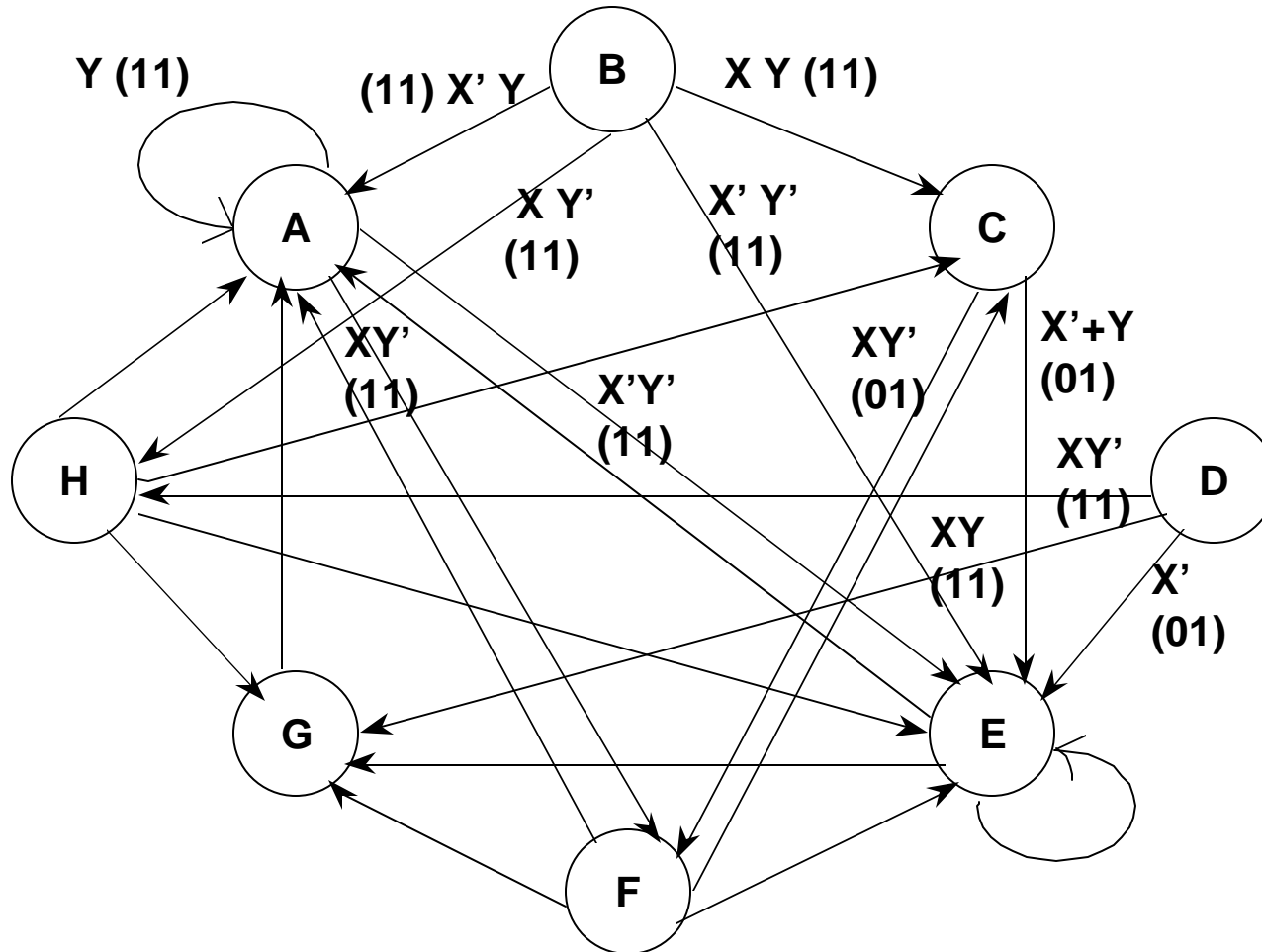
$$Z2 = (Q1 \cdot Q2)'$$

State-machine Analysis Example 2: Transition/Output Table Using State Names

S	XY			
	00	01	11	10
A	E, 11	A, 11	A, 11	F, 11
B	E, 11	A, 11	C, 11	H, 11
C	E, 01	E, 01	E, 01	F, 01
D	E, 01	E, 01	G, 11	H, 11
E	E, 11	A, 11	A, 11	E, 11
F	E, 11	A, 11	C, 11	G, 11
G	E, 00	E, 00	E, 00	E, 00
H	E, 00	E, 00	G, 10	G, 10

S*, Z1 Z2

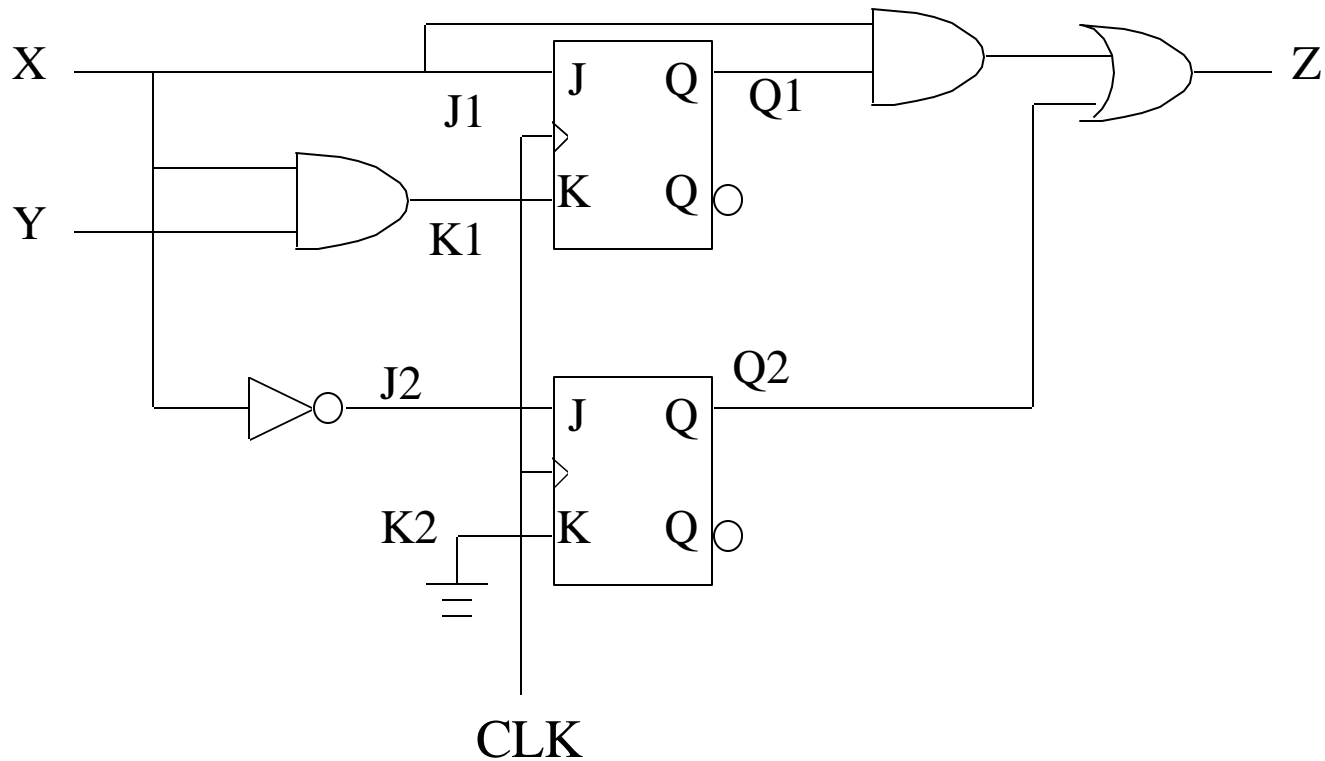
State-machine Analysis Example 2: State Diagram (incomplete)



Arc: input expression (outputs) = expression (Z1 /Z2)

State Machine Analysis Example 3

Analyze the state machine:



State Machine Analysis Example 3

Excitation Equations

$$J1 = X$$

$$K1 = X \cdot Y$$

$$J2 = X'$$

$$K2 = 0$$

1

Characteristic Equations

$$Q^* = J \cdot Q' + K' \cdot Q$$

$$Q1^* = J1 \cdot Q1' + K1' \cdot Q1$$

$$Q2^* = J2 \cdot Q2' + K2' \cdot Q2$$

2

Transition Equations

$$Q1^* = X \cdot Q1' + (X \cdot Y)' \cdot Q1 = X \cdot Q1' + X' \cdot Q1 + Y' \cdot Q1$$

$$Q2^* = X' \cdot Q2' + 0' \cdot Q2 = X' \cdot Q2' + Q2$$

3

Output Equation

$$Z = X \cdot Q1 + Q2$$

State Machine Analysis Example 3

4 From the *state equations* and *output equation*, construct the *state transition/output table*:

S	Q1 Q2		XY			
			00	01	11	10
A	0	0	01,0	01,0	10,0	10,0
B	0	1	01,1	01,1	11,1	11,1
C	1	0	11,0	11,0	00,1	10,1
D	1	1	11,1	11,1	01,1	11,1

Q1* Q2*, Z

Transition Equations

$$Q1^* = X \cdot Q1' + X' \cdot Q1 + Y' \cdot Q1$$

$$Q2^* = X' \cdot Q2' + Q2$$

Output Equation

$$Z = X \cdot Q1 + Q2$$

State-machine Analysis Example 3: Transition/Output Table Using State Names

S	XY			
	00	01	11	10
A	B,0	B,0	C,0	C,0
B	B,1	B,1	D,1	D,1
C	D,0	D,0	A,1	C,1
D	D,1	D,1	B,1	D,1
S*, Z				

State-machine Analysis Example 3: State Diagram

Arc Format:

inputs	xy
output	z

