

State Machines

Last updated 7/18/23

State Machines

- Synchronous Sequential Circuit
 - Synchronous
 - Outputs change on a clock edge
 - One common clock
 - Sequential
 - Involves memory
 - Register(s)
 - 2 generalized types
 - Finite State Machines
 - Pipelined Machines

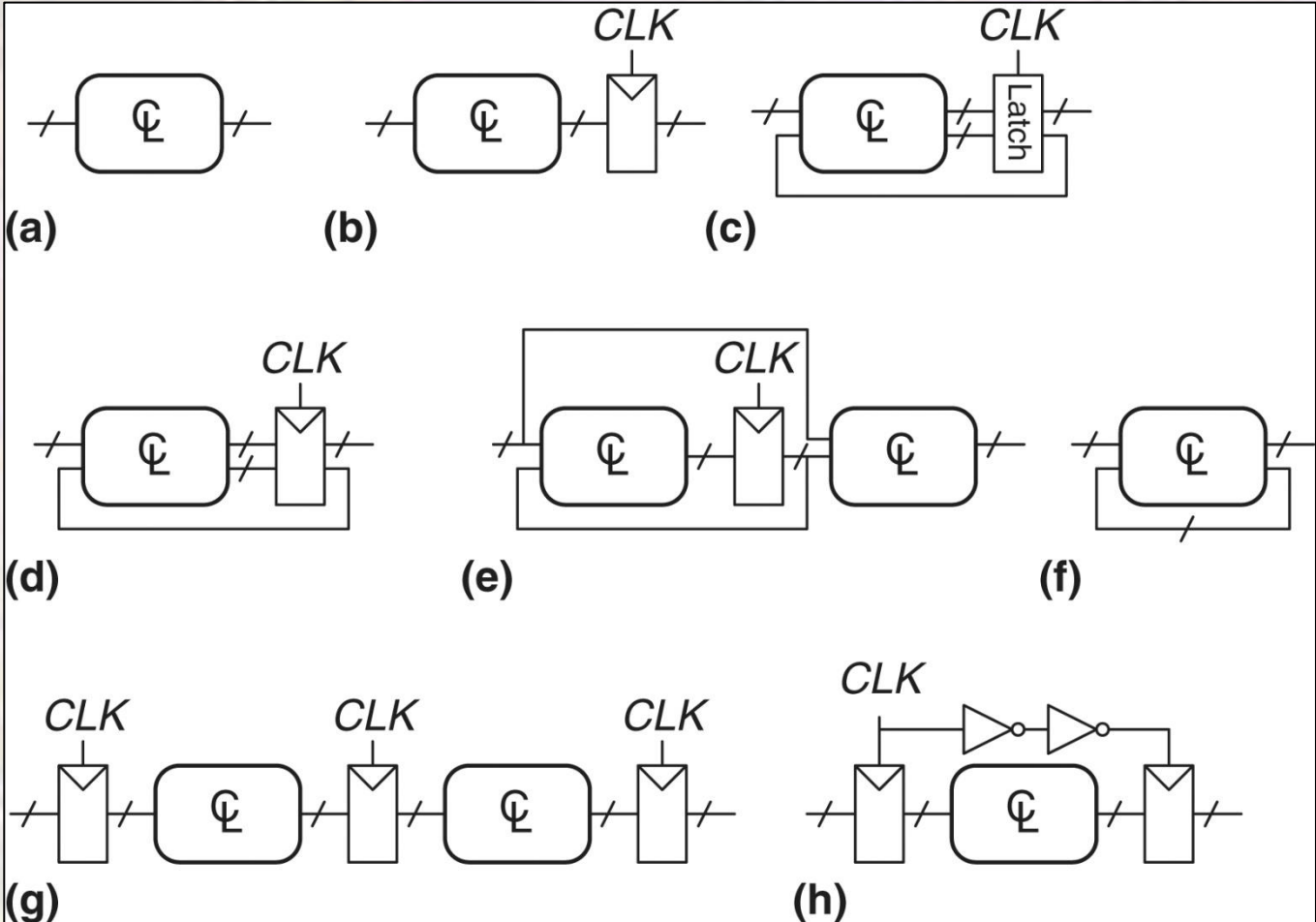
State Machines

- Synchronous Sequential Circuit
 - Rules
 - Every element is either a
 - Register
 - Combinational Logic
 - At least one element is a register
 - All registers are driven by the same clock
 - Every cyclic path contains at least one register

State Machines

- Synchronous Sequential Circuit

- Rules



State Machines

- Synchronous Sequential Circuit
 - State
 - Collection of all unique values held in memory elements
 - 1 D-FF can hold 2 states (0 or 1)
 - 4 D-FFs can hold 16 states (0000, 0001, 0010, ... 1111)
 - State Variable
 - Ordered collection of memory elements
 - Can hold any of 2^n states
 - 1 D-FF can have 1 state variable (Q)
 - 4 D-FFs can have 1 state variable (S) with 16 possible values

Actually, there are many more possible values – what are they?

State Machines

- Finite State Machine

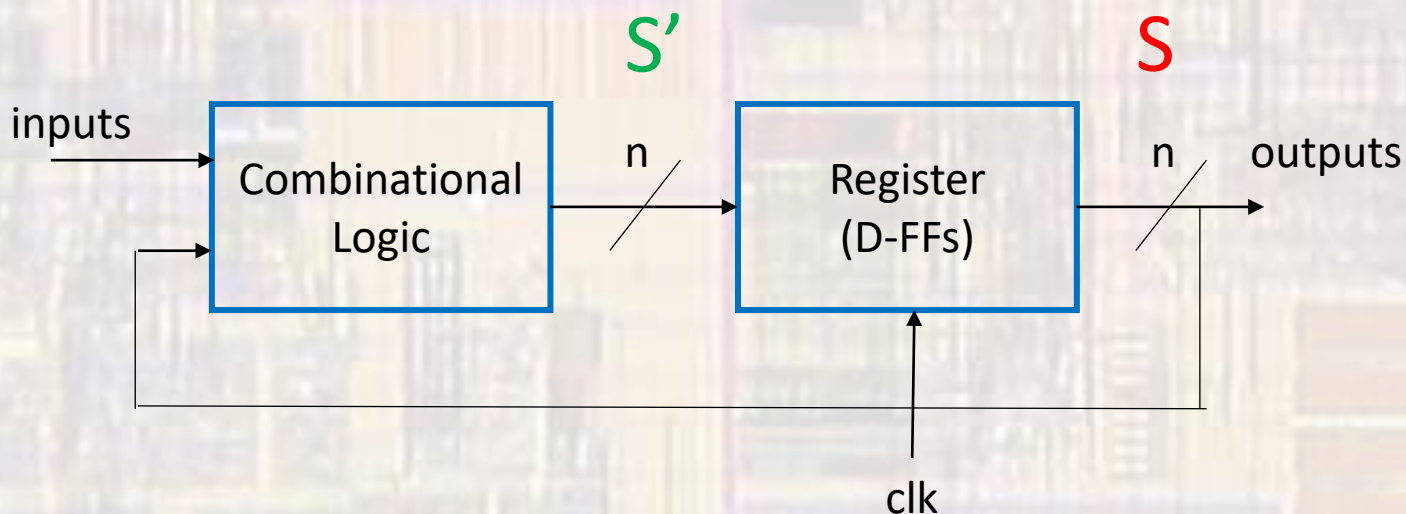
- Finite – fixed size of register \rightarrow finite number of states

- State / Next State

- State (**S**) - current value of a State Variable
- Next State (**S'**) - future value of a State Variable (**next clock cycle**)

- If we know what **S** is, we can figure out what **S'** is

- If we know what **S'** is, we know what **S** WILL BE after the next clock

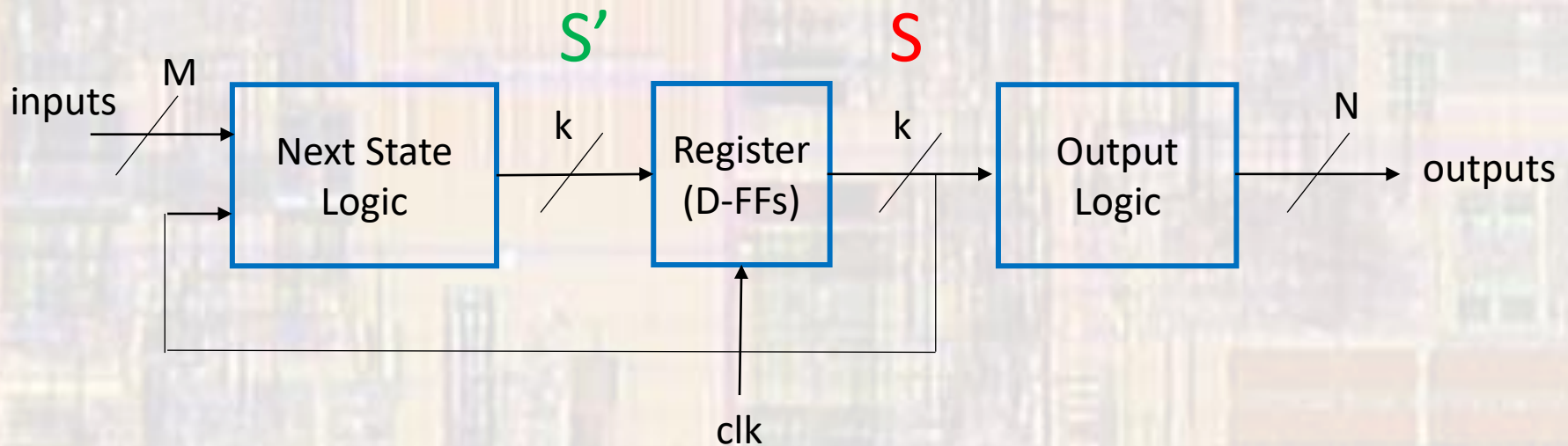


State Machines

- Finite State Machine
 - Finite
 - n storage elements (D-FFs) $\rightarrow 2^n$ states – not infinite
 - State
 - Meets the requirements for a synchronous sequential circuit
 - 2 common types
 - Mealy Machine
 - Moore Machine

State Machines

- Finite State Machine
 - Moore Machine
 - Outputs depend only on the current state(S)



State Machines

- Finite State Machine
 - Mealy Machine
 - Outputs depend on the current state(S) and the inputs

