Analysis and Designing of Sequential Circuit

## To analyze sequential circuits

- Find Boolean expressions for the outputs of the circuit and the flip-flop inputs.
- Use these expressions to fill in the output and flip-flop input columns in the state table.
- Finally, use the characteristic equation or characteristic table of the flip-flop to fill in the next state columns.
- The result of sequential circuit analysis is a state table or a state diagram describing the circuit.


## Sequential Circuit Description



## Sequential Circuit Description



## Input Equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A_{\text {next }}=A_{\text {present }} X+B_{\text {present }} X \\
& B_{\text {next }}=A_{\text {present }}^{\prime} X \\
& Y=\left(A_{\text {present }}+B_{\text {present }}\right) X^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

Next state in terms of input and present state

Output in terms of input and present state

## State Table

| Present State |  | Input | Next State |  | Output |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| A | B | X | A | B | Y |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |

## State Diagram



## Mealy and Moore Models

- Preceding Example: Output depends on present state and input. This is called the Mealy Model
- Another kind of circuit: Output only depends on present state. This is called the Moore Model


## Example of Moore Model



| $X$ | $Y$ | $A_{\text {present }}$ | $A_{\text {next }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



## Moore Model



Flip-flops

## Mealy Model



## Mealy and Moore Model State Diagrams



## How to Design a Sequential Circuit

- 1. Specification
- 2. Formulation: Draw a state diagram
- 3. Assign state number for each state
- 4. Draw state table
- 5. Derive input equations
- 5. One D flip-flop for each state bit


## Example

- Design a sequential circuit to recognize the input sequence 1101.
- That is, output 1 if the sequence 1101 has been read, output 0 otherwise.



## Assign States

- 4 states, so we need 2 bits



## Draw State Table

| Present State |  | Input | Next State |  | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | B | X | A | B |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

# Derive Input Equations 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A_{\text {next }}=A^{\prime} B X+A B^{\prime} \\
& B_{\text {next }}=A^{\prime} B^{\prime} X+A B^{\prime} X^{\prime}+A B X \\
& Y=A B X
\end{aligned}
$$

## Draw Circuit



