



LUND
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EITF35: Introduction to Structured VLSI Design

Part 1.2.1: Finite State Machines

Liang Liu
liang.liu@eit.lth.se



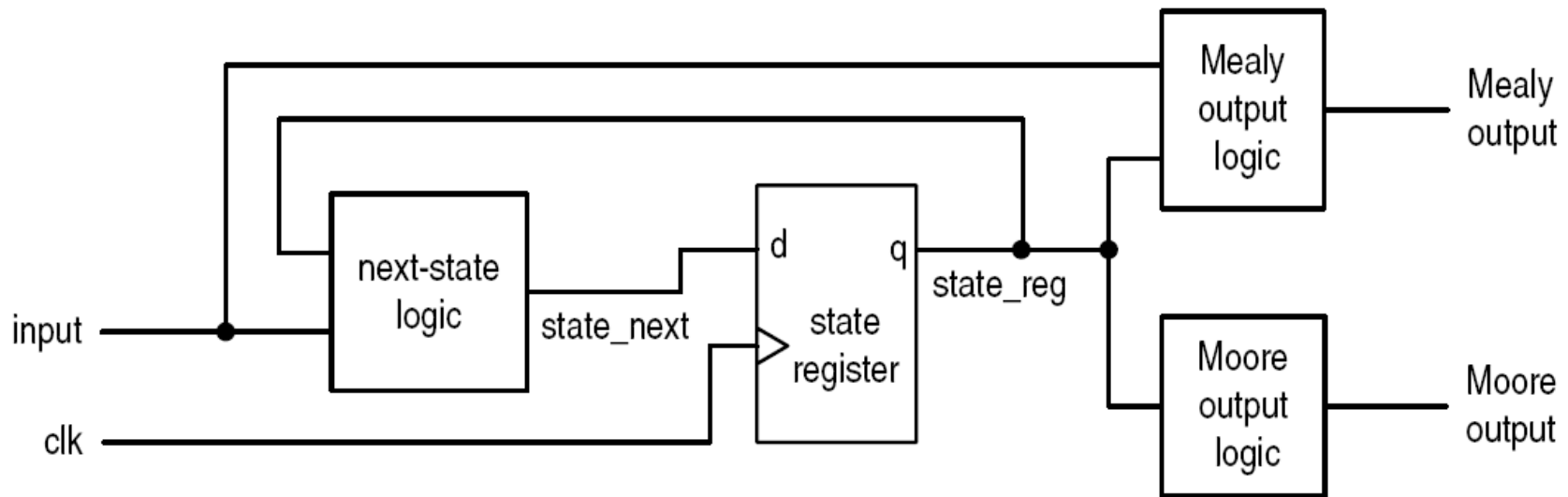
Outline

- **FSM Overview**
- **FSM Representation**
 - **examples**
- **Moore vs. Mealy Machine**
- **Exercise**



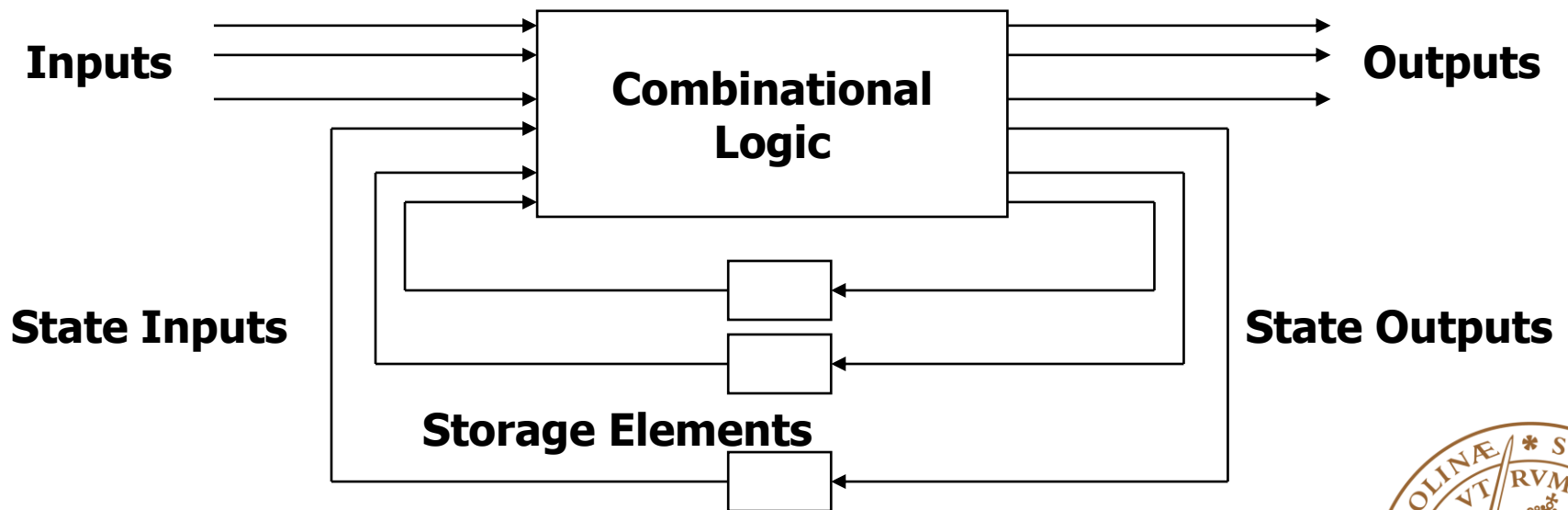
FSM Overview

- It has at most a **finite number** of states
- Models for representing **sequential** circuits
- Used mainly as a **controller** in a large system
- Moore vs. Mealy machines



Abstraction of state elements

- A FSM consists of several **states**. **Inputs** into the machine are combined with the **current state** of the machine to determine the new state or **next state** of the machine.
- Depending on the state of the machine, **outputs** are generated based on either the state or the state and inputs of the machine.
- Divide circuit into combinational logic and state



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FSM Representation

- Can be represented using a state transition table which shows the *current state*, *input*, any *outputs*, and the *next state*.

Input	Input ₀	Input ₁	...	Input _n
Current State				
State ₀	Next State / Output	...	Next State / Output	
State ₁	
....	
State _n	



FSM Representation

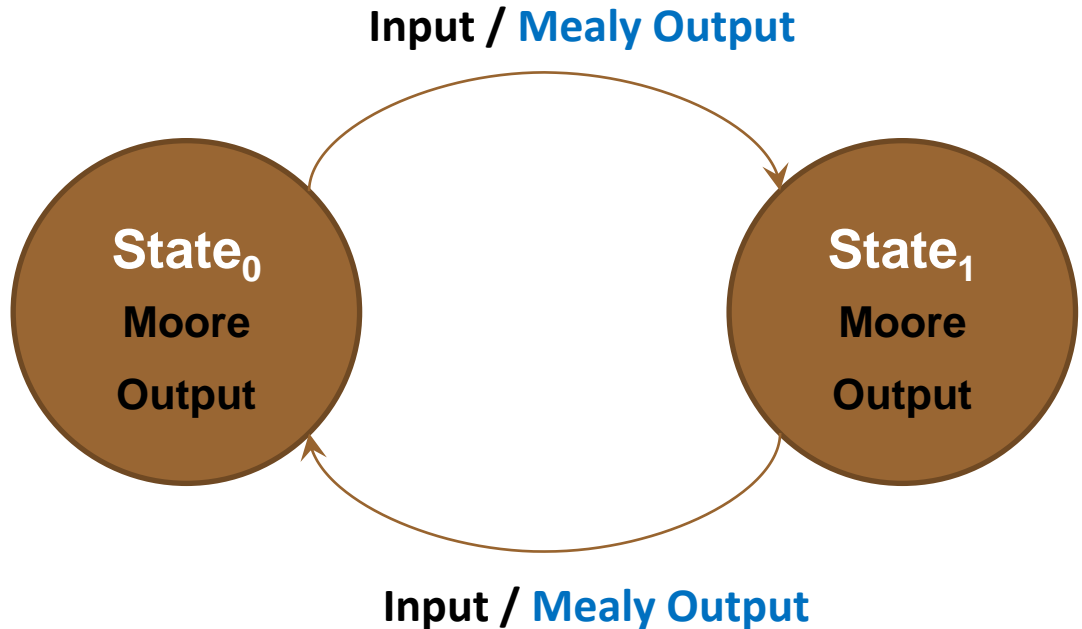
- It can also be represented using a *state diagram* which has the same information as the state transition table.

- Mealy Output**

$Outputs = F(Inputs, Current\ state)$
 $Next\ state = F(Inputs, Current\ state)$

- Moore Output**

$Outputs = F(Current\ state)$
 $Next\ state = F(Inputs, current\ state)$



Example 1: A Mod-4 Synchronous Counter

- ❑ **Function**: Counts from 0 to 3 and then repeats.
- ❑ It has a clock (*CLK*) and a *RESET* input.
- ❑ **Outputs** appear as a sequence of values (q1 and q0)
- ❑ As the outputs are generated, a **new state** (s1 s0) is generated which takes on values of 00, 01, 10, and 11.



State Transition Table of Mod-4 Counter

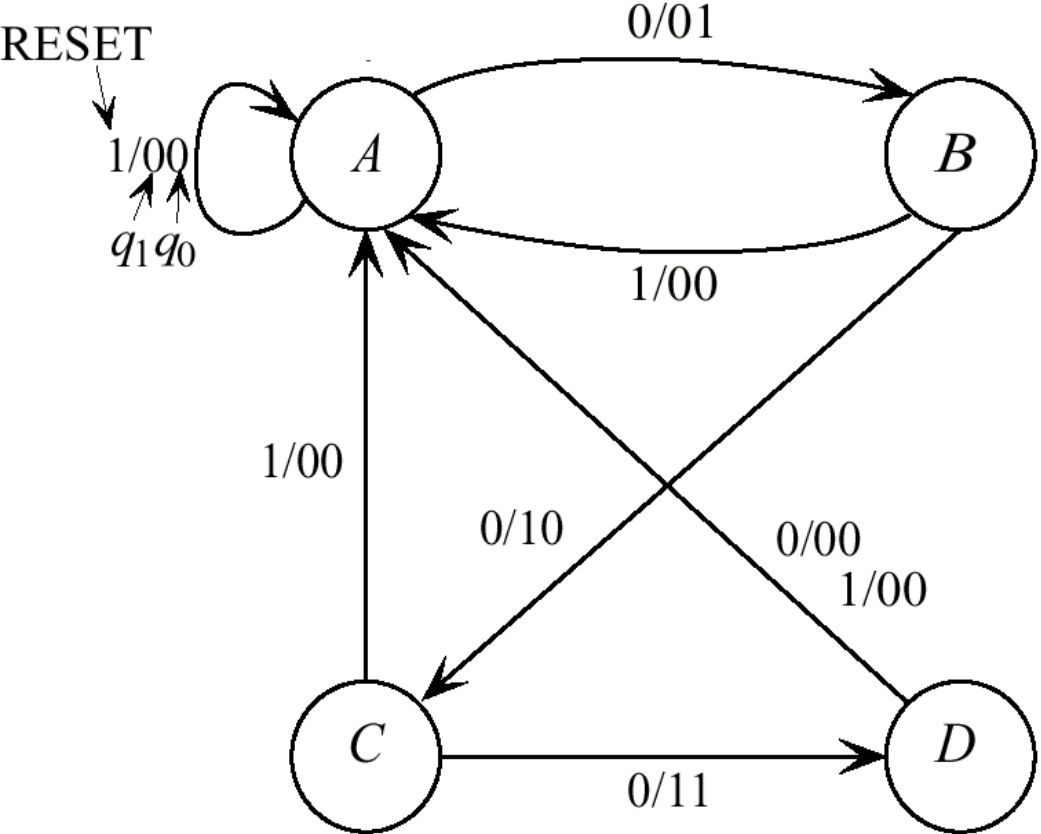
Present state (S_t) \ Input	<i>RESET</i>	
	0	1
<i>A</i> :00	01/01	00/00
<i>B</i> :01	10/10	00/00
<i>C</i> :10	11/11	00/00
<i>D</i> :11	00/00	00/00

Next State

Output



State Transition Diagram for the Mod-4 Counter

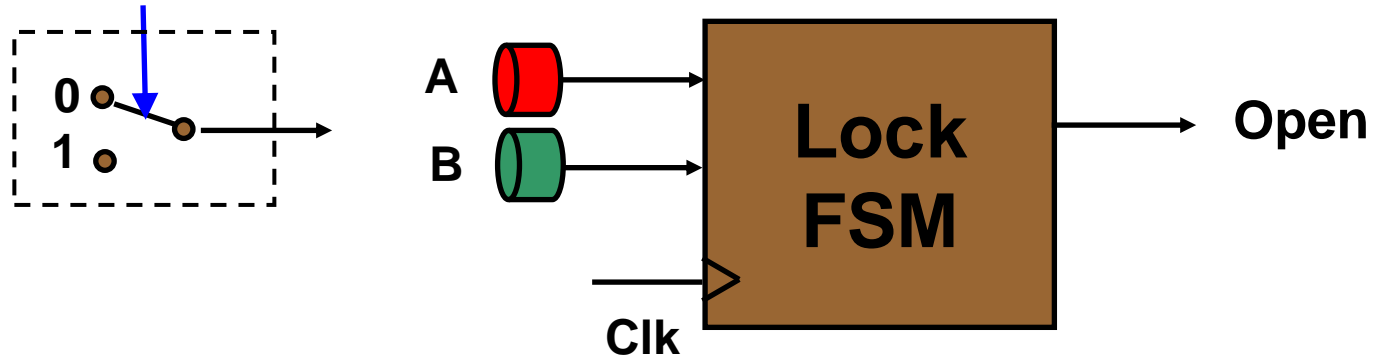


Example 2: Lock



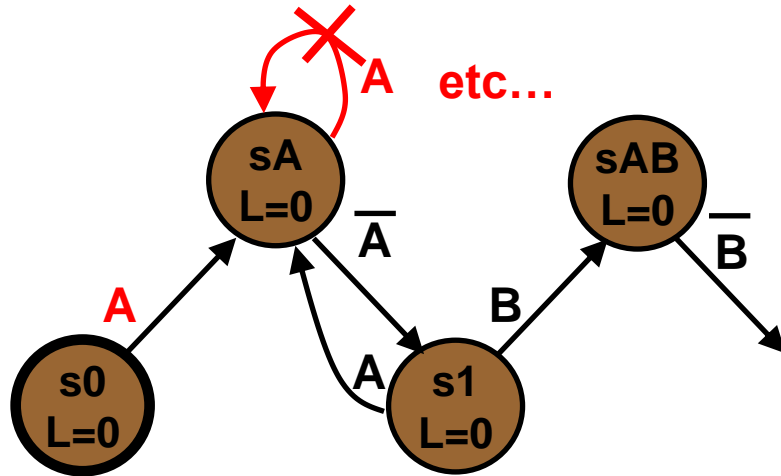
□ Pushing: * { A; B; B; A } => Open

- A & B never push at the same time
- Have to release the button before next pushing



State Diagram for lock-FSM

- A and B are never pressed at the same time ...
- Debounce before next pushing

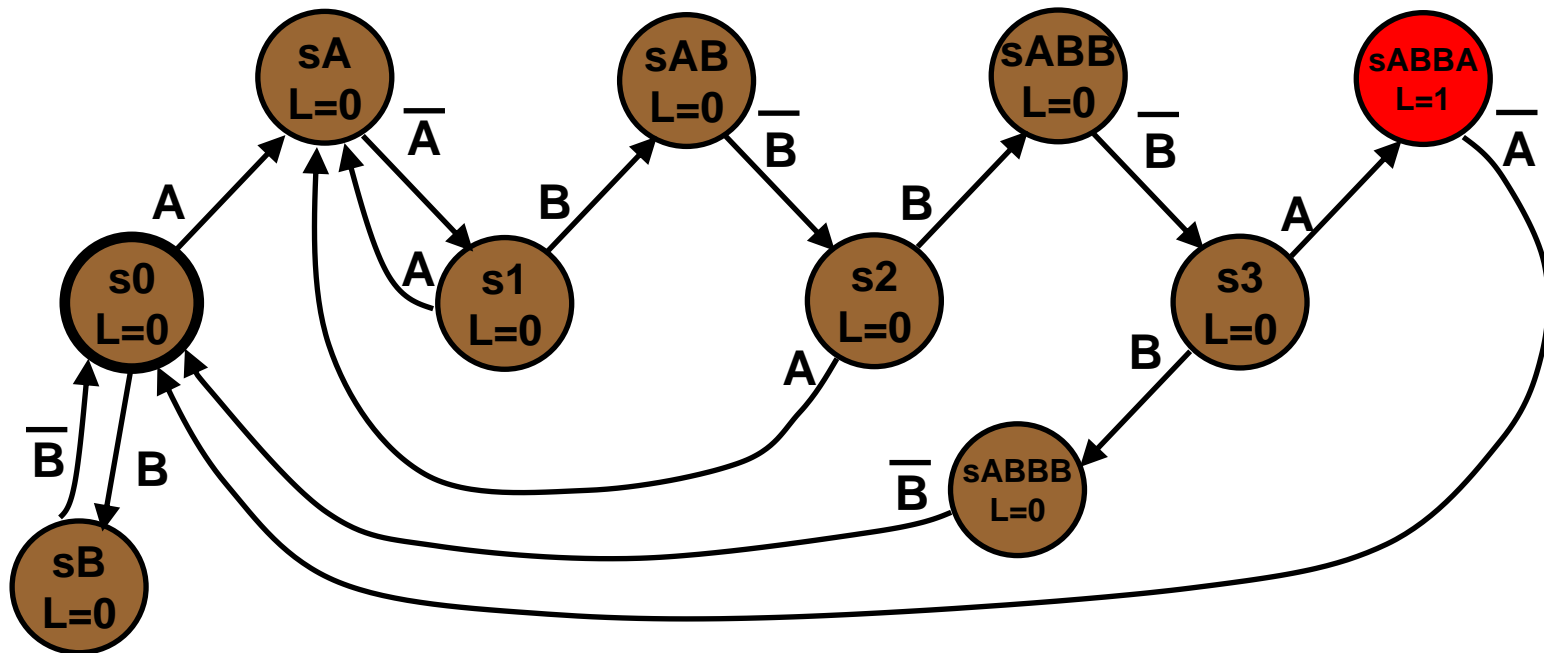


Finish the state graph for the Lock-FSM
(5min)



State Diagram for lock-FSM

- A and B are never pressed at the same time ...
- Debounce before next pushing



Hmmm: Is this a Mealy FSM or a Moore FSM?

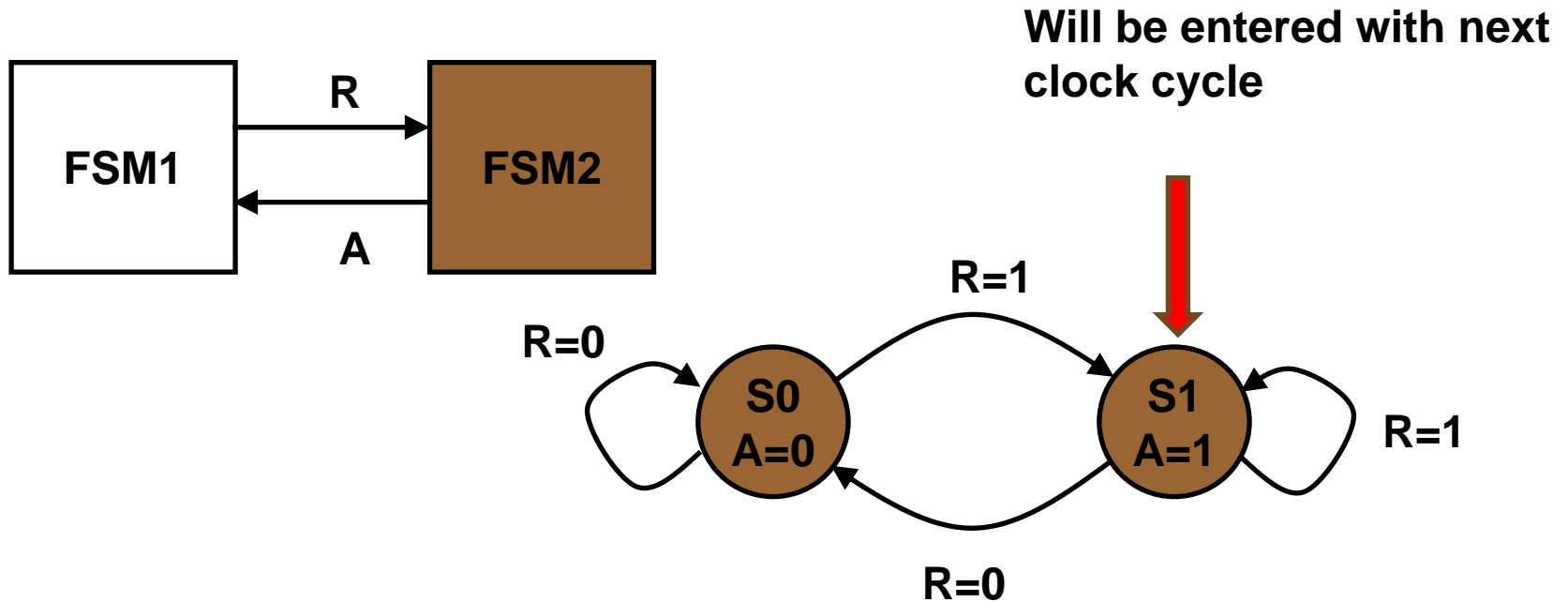


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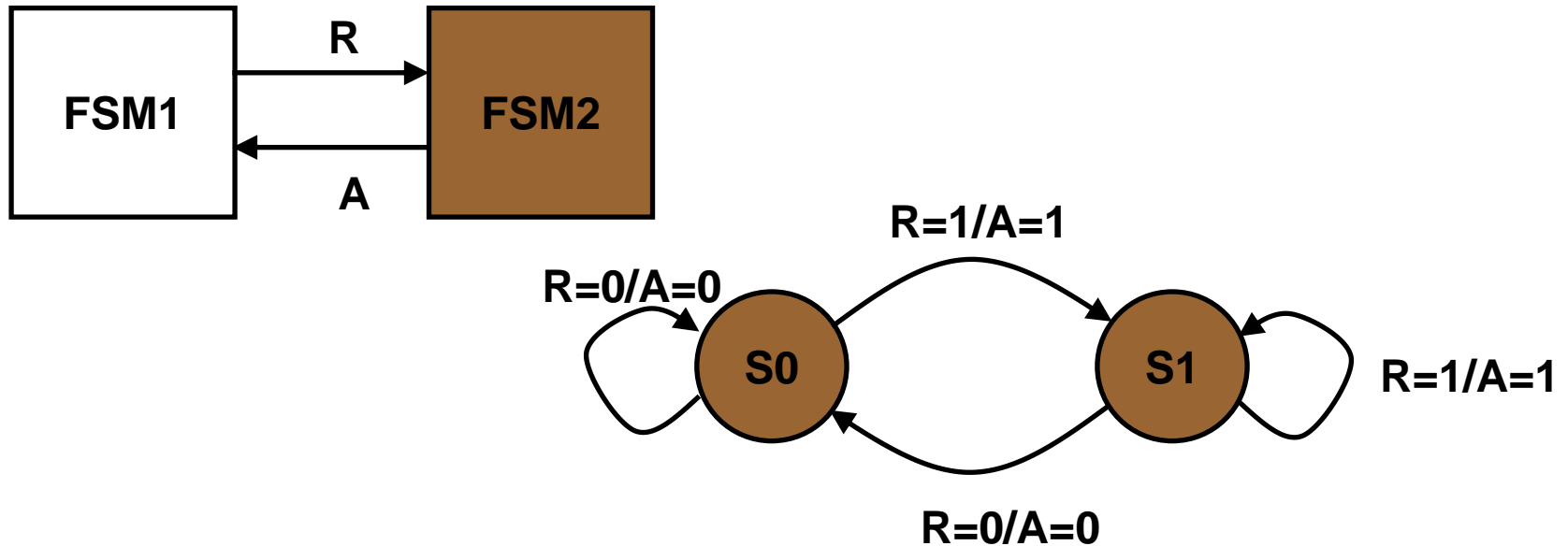
Output Timing: Moore



- ... a Moore machine is not able to produce $A \rightarrow 1$ until the **next clock** when it enters s1



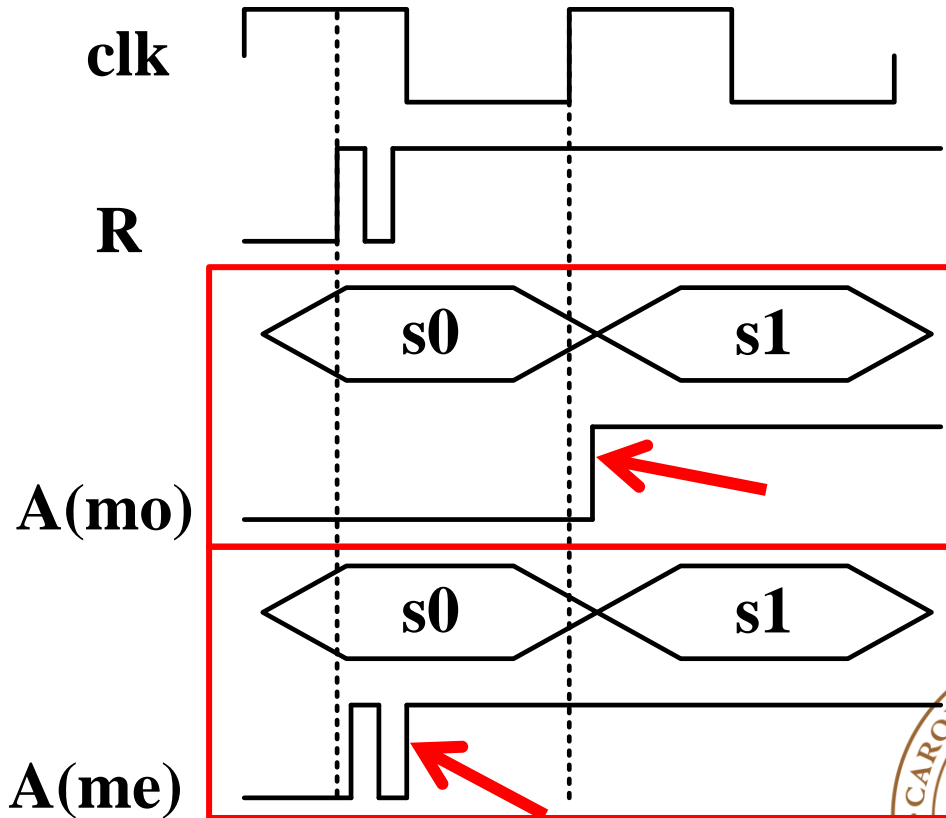
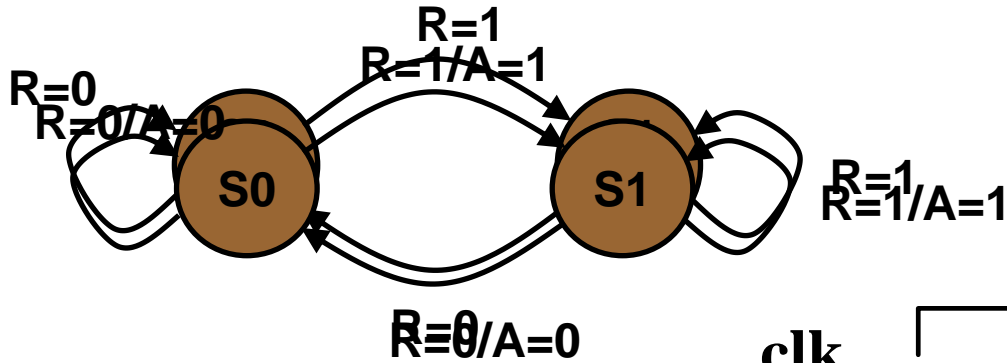
Output Timing: Mealy



- When in s0, a Mealy machine may produce $A \rightarrow 1$ **immediately** in response to $R \rightarrow 1$



Output Timing: Moore and Mealy

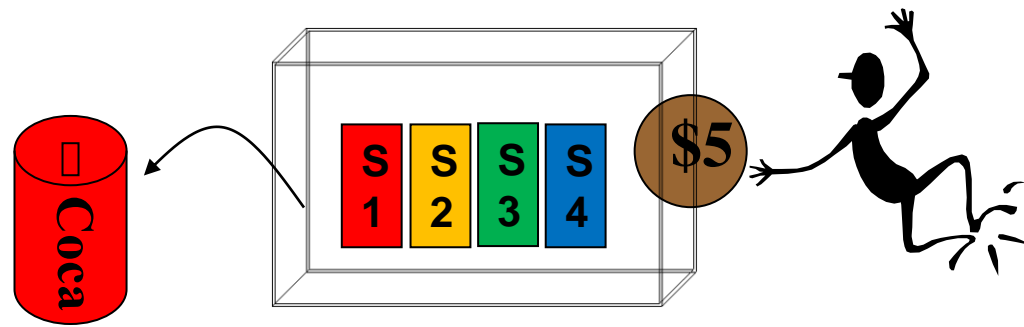


Moore vs. Mealy (summary)

- A **Moore** machine produces glitch free outputs.
- A **Moore** machine produces outputs depending only on states, and in some situations this may allow using a faster clock.
- A **Mealy** machine can be specified using less states because it is capable of producing different outputs in a given state.
- A **Mealy** machine can be faster because an output may be produced immediately instead of at the next clock tick.
- Which one is better?
 - Edge sensitive control
 - *E.g., enable signal of counter*
 - *Both can be used but **Mealy** is faster*
 - Level sensitive control
 - *E.g., write enable signal of SRAM*
 - **Moore** is preferred



FSM Homework: Vending Machine



□ Operation of Vending Machine

- When the user puts in money, **money counter** tells the control unit, the amount of money inserted in the Vending Machine.
- When the user presses the button to purchase the item that he wants, the control unit **dispenses** the product if correct amount is inserted.
- If there is any **change**, machine will return it to the user.

Select Bottom	Product	Price
S1	Snakes	10
S2	Coffee	15
S3	Cold Drink	20
S4	Candies	20

Coins
1 SEK
5 SEK
10 SEK



?

