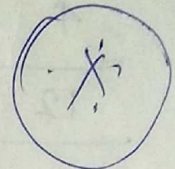
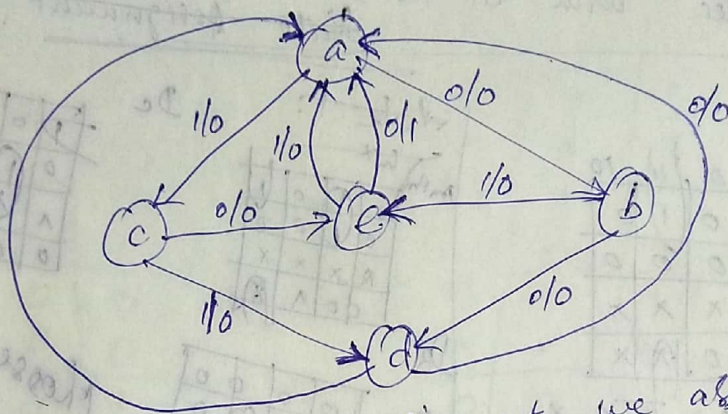


# State Assignment Problem.

Design a seq. ckt. for a state diagram,  
 Use state assignment rules for assigning states and compare  
 the seq. combinational circuit with random state assignment.



Using random state assignment we assign,  
 $a = 000$ ,  $b = 001$ ,  $c = 010$ ,  $d = 011$  &  $e = 100$ .

Excitation Table

Present state			Input X	Next state			Output Z
A <sub>n</sub>	B <sub>n</sub>	C <sub>n</sub>		A <sub>n+1</sub>	B <sub>n+1</sub>	C <sub>n+1</sub>	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	x	x	x	x
1	0	0	1	x	x	x	x
1	0	1	0	x	x	x	x
1	0	1	1	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	0	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	1	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	0	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	1	x	x	x	x

The random assignments require:

- 7 three i/p AND fns.
- 1 two i/p AND fn.
- 4 two i/p OR fns.

12 gates with 31 i/ps

State Assignment

K-map

A\B\C	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	0	0	0
11	x	x	x	x
10	0	0	x	x

$D_A = B_n \bar{C}_n X + \bar{B}_n C_n X$

$D_B = \bar{A}_n \bar{C}_n X + \bar{B}_n C_n \bar{X}$

$D_C = \bar{A}_n \bar{B}_n \bar{X} + \bar{B}_n C_n X$

$Z = B_n C_n X + A_n \bar{X}$

state 1: Dc

A\B\C	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	0	0	0
11	x	x	x	x
10	0	0	x	x

A\B\C	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	0	0	0
11	x	x	x	x
10	0	0	x	x

D<sub>B</sub> =

A\B\C	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	0	0	0
11	x	x	x	x
10	0	0	x	x

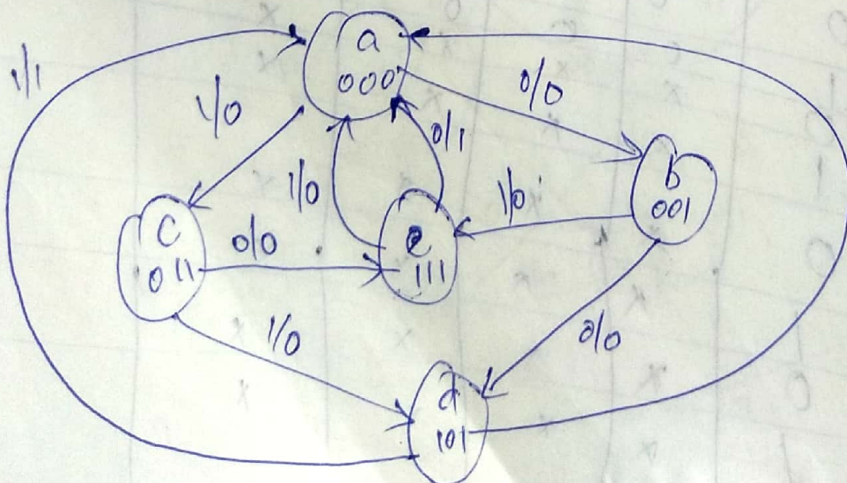
Choose a #ffs  
3 ffs

Proper State Assignment

State Assignments rules and compare the results -

Rule 1 : e & d must be adjacent, and ~~same~~ next state (a) -  
b & c " " " (e, d) next state

Rule 2 : b & c " " adjacent,  
e & d must be adjacent.



replaced by alphabets  
State Diag. after applying rules 1 & 2 ✓

A\B\C	00	01	11	10
0	a	b	c	
1		d	e	

K-map showing d-c, d-e adjacent to each other  
 (b+d) (c+e)

Pr-state			Input x	Next state			Output z
A <sub>n</sub>	B <sub>n</sub>	C <sub>n</sub>		A <sub>n+1</sub>	B <sub>n+1</sub>	C <sub>n+1</sub>	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	x	x	x	0
0	1	0	1	x	x	x	x
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	x
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	x	x	x	0
1	0	0	1	x	x	x	x
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	x
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	1	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

K-map for A<sub>n+1</sub> = D<sub>n</sub>

A <sub>n</sub> B <sub>n</sub>	C <sub>n</sub> x	0	1
00	01	0	1
01	10	x	x
10	11	x	x
11	00	0	0
11	01	0	0

A<sub>n+1</sub> = D<sub>n</sub> =  $\bar{A}_n C_n$   
 B<sub>n+1</sub> = D<sub>n</sub> =  $\bar{A}_n B_n x + \bar{A}_n B_n \bar{x}$

C<sub>n+1</sub> = D<sub>c</sub> =  $\bar{A}_n$   
 Z =  $\bar{A}_n B_n x + \bar{A}_n B_n \bar{x}$

the state assignments using rule 1 & 2 require  
 4 three i/p AND fns.  
 1 two i/p AND fns.  
 2 two i/p OR fns.  
 7 gates with 18 i/ps.

rule 1 & 2 good results have been achieved.

K-map for B<sub>n+1</sub>

A <sub>n</sub> B <sub>n</sub>	C <sub>n</sub> x	0	1
00	01	x	x
01	10	x	x
10	11	x	x
11	00	0	0
11	01	0	0

K-map for C<sub>n+1</sub>

A <sub>n</sub> B <sub>n</sub>	C <sub>n</sub> x	0	1
00	01	x	x
01	10	x	x
10	11	x	x
11	00	0	0
11	01	0	0

K-map for Z

A <sub>n</sub> B <sub>n</sub>	C <sub>n</sub> x	0	1
00	01	0	0
01	10	x	x
10	11	x	x
11	00	0	0
11	01	0	0