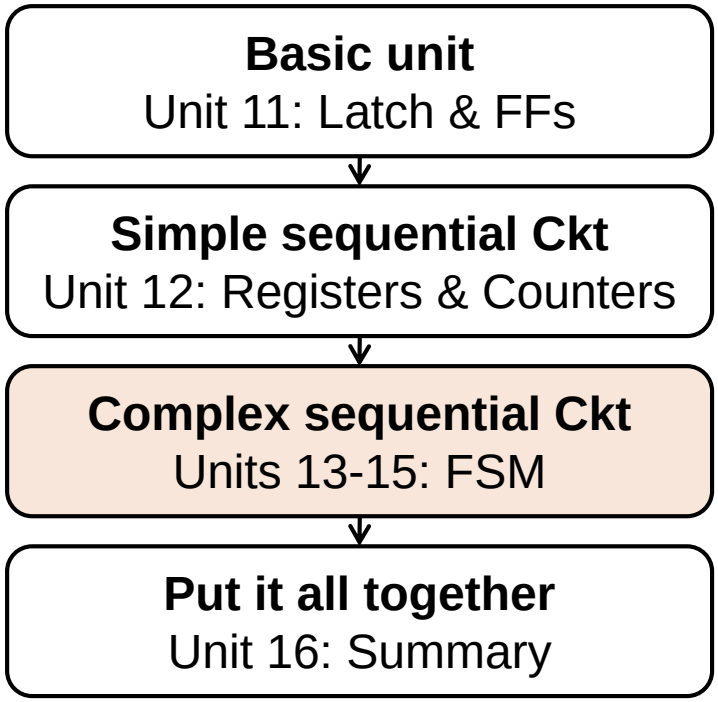
UNIT 15
REDUCTION OF STATE TABLES
STATE ASSIGNMENT

Spring 2011

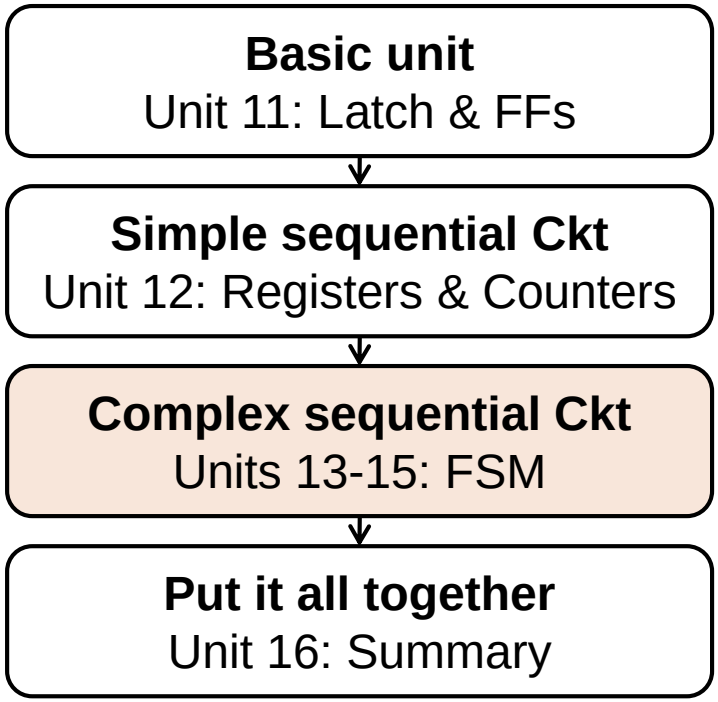
Reduction of State Tables

- **Contents**
  - Elimination of redundant states
  - Equivalent states
  - Implication table
  - Equivalent sequential circuits
  - Incompletely specified state tables
  - Derivation of FF input equations
  - Equivalent state assignment
  - Guidelines for state assignment
  - One-hot state assignment
- **Reading**
  - Unit 15

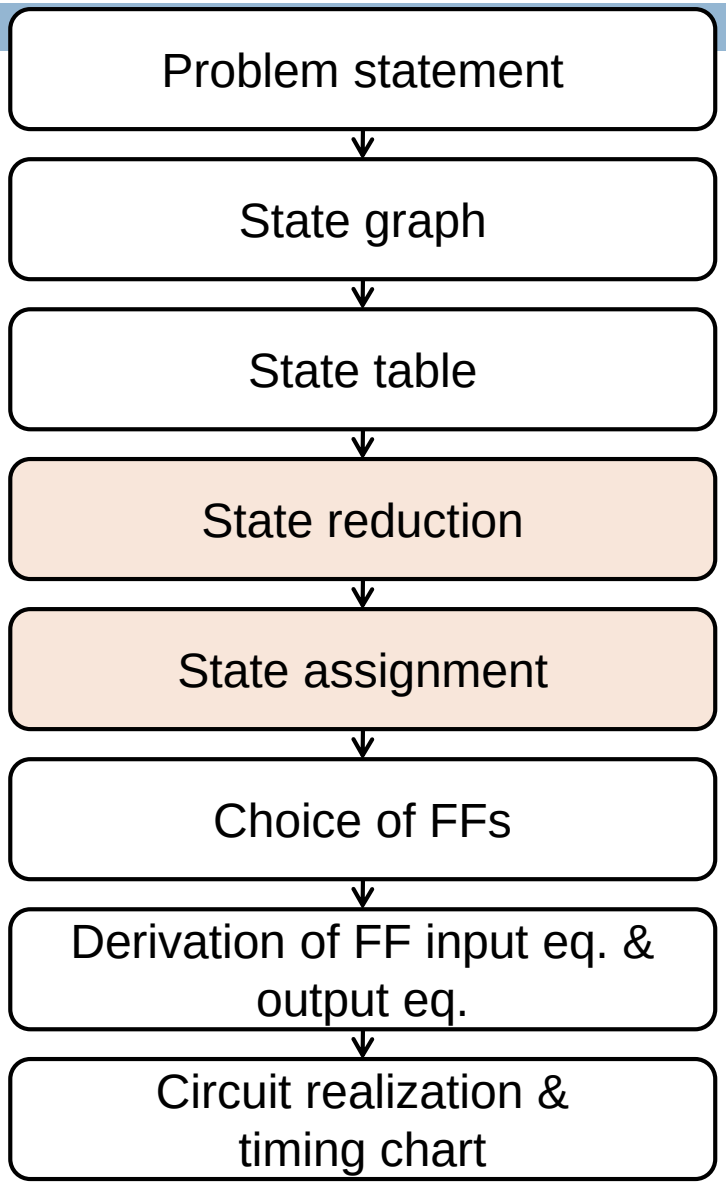


Designing a Sequential Circuit (1/2)

- **Given the specification of a sequential circuit**
- **Design procedure:**
  1. Construct a state table or state graph (Unit 14)
  2. Simplify (Unit 15)
     - Redundancy (equivalence)
  3. Derive FF input equations & output equations (Unit 12)



Designing a Sequential Circuit (2/2)

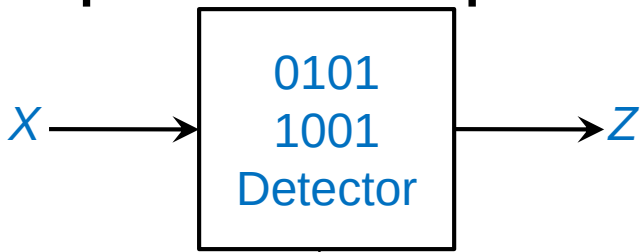


Elimination of Redundant States

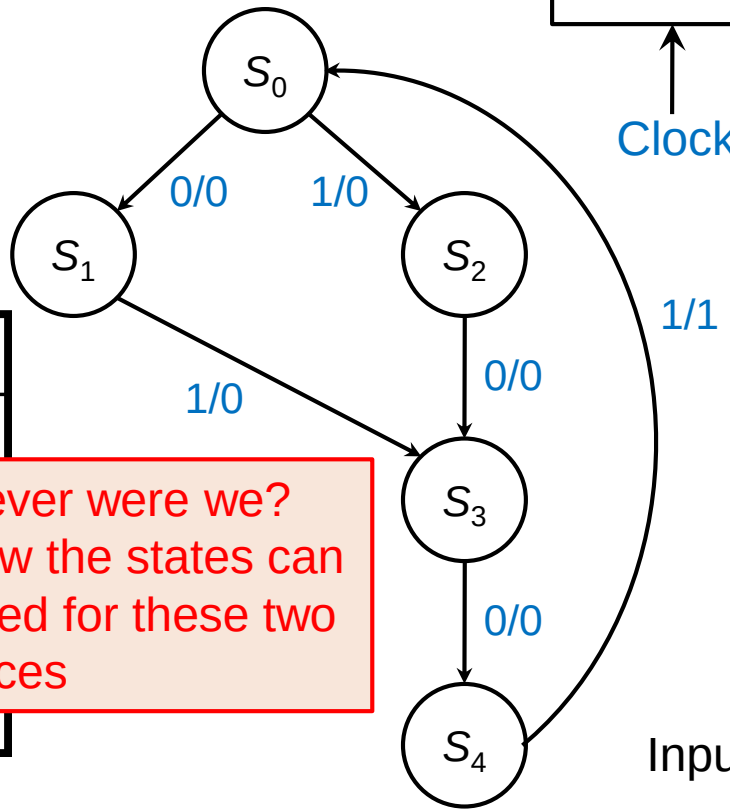
Row matching

Recap: 14.3 Case Study I (1/2)

- **Examine groups of 4 consecutive inputs & produce an output**
- **Reset after every 4 inputs**
  - e.g., X = 0101 0010 1001 0100
    Z = 0001 0000 0001 0000
- **Observation:** X = 0101
  X = 1001
- **Typical sequence**
  - Partial state graph



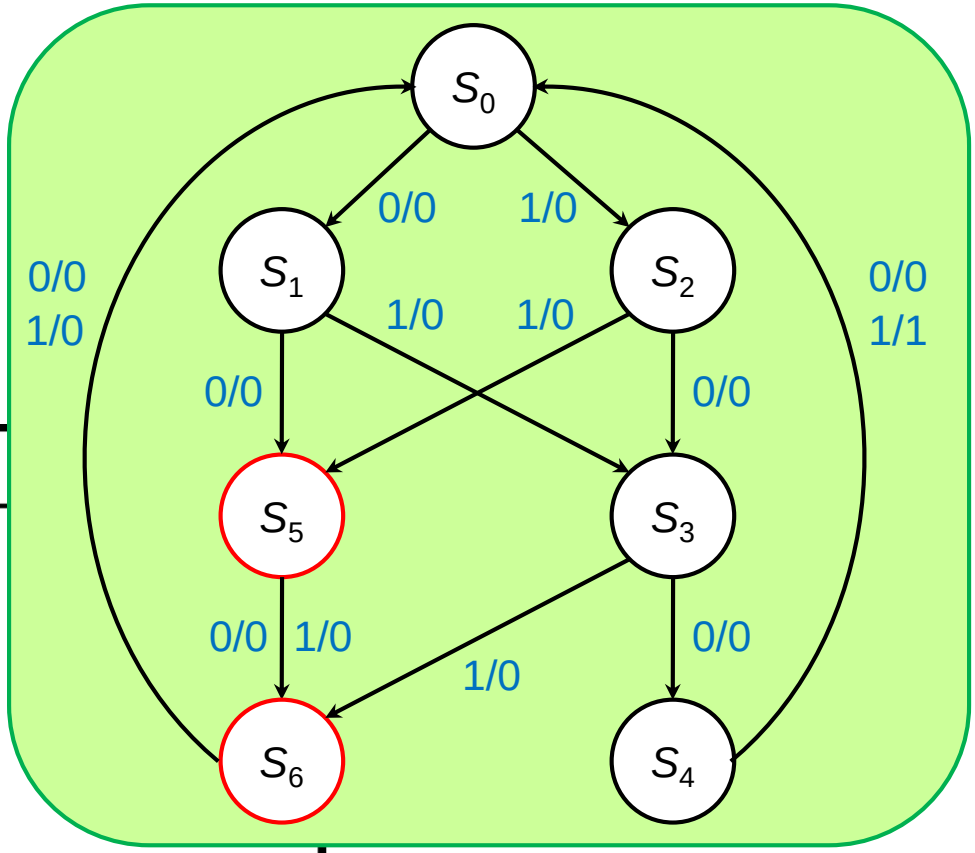
State	Sequence received
S_0	Reset
S_1	0
S_2	1
S_3	01 or 10
S_4	010 or 100



How clever were we?
We knew the states can be shared for these two sequences

Recap: 14.3 Case Study I (2/2)

- Complete state graph

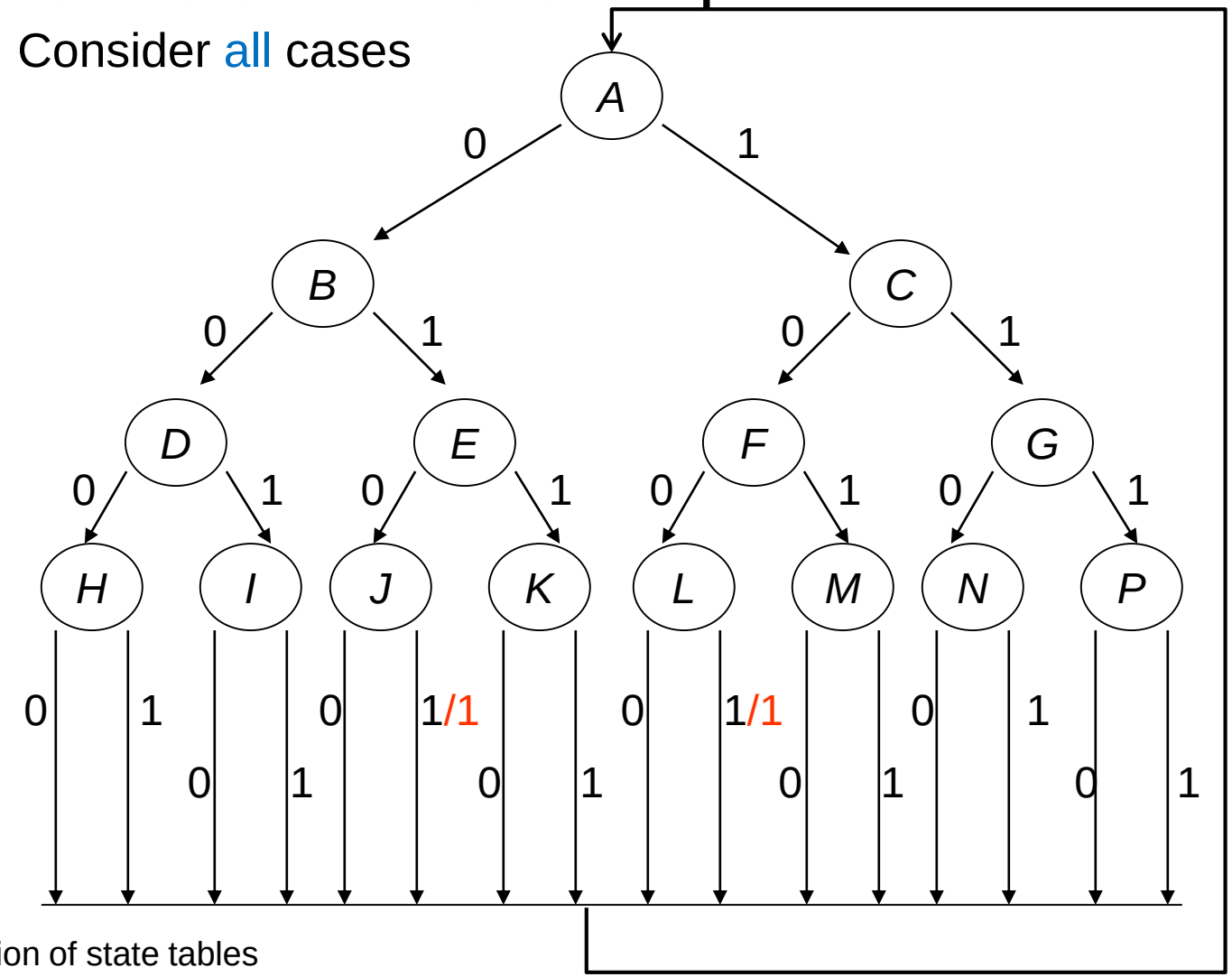


State	Sequence received
S_0	Reset
S_1	0
S_2	1
S_3	01 or 10
S_4	010 or 100
S_5	Two input received, no 1 output is possible
S_6	Three input received, no 1 output is possible

Let's see how to do it systematically
Following the method, everyone can do it

Elimination of Redundant States (1/4)

- **State table for 0101 and 1001 sequence detector**
  - Consider all cases



Elimination of Redundant States (2/4)

- **Many similar cases ⇒ Reduce!**
- **Equivalent state:**
  - Same NS
  - Same *Z*
- **Check *H***
  - $H \equiv I \equiv K \equiv M \equiv N \equiv P$
- **Check *J***
  - $J \equiv L$

Input sequence	Present state	Next state $X=0$	Next state $X=1$	Present output $X=0$	Present output $X=1$
reset	*A*	*B*	*C*	0	0
0	*B*	*D*	*E*	0	0
1	*C*	*F*	*G*	0	0
00	*D*	*H*	~~*I*~~ *H*	0	0
01	*E*	*J*	~~*K*~~ *H*	0	0
10	*F*	~~*L*~~ *J*	~~*M*~~ *H*	0	0
11	*G*	*N* *H*	~~*P*~~ *H*	0	0
000	***H***	*A*	*A*	0	0
~~001~~	~~*I*~~	~~*A*~~	~~*A*~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
010	***J***	*A*	*A*	0	1
~~011~~	~~*K*~~	~~*A*~~	~~*A*~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
~~100~~	~~*L*~~	~~*A*~~	~~*A*~~	~~0~~	~~1~~
~~101~~	~~*M*~~	~~*A*~~	~~*A*~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
~~110~~	~~*N*~~	~~*A*~~	~~*A*~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
~~111~~	~~*P*~~	~~*A*~~	~~*A*~~	~~0~~	~~0~~

Elimination of Redundant States (3/4)

- **Check *E***
  - $E \equiv F$
- **Check *D***
  - $D \equiv G$
- **Row matching**

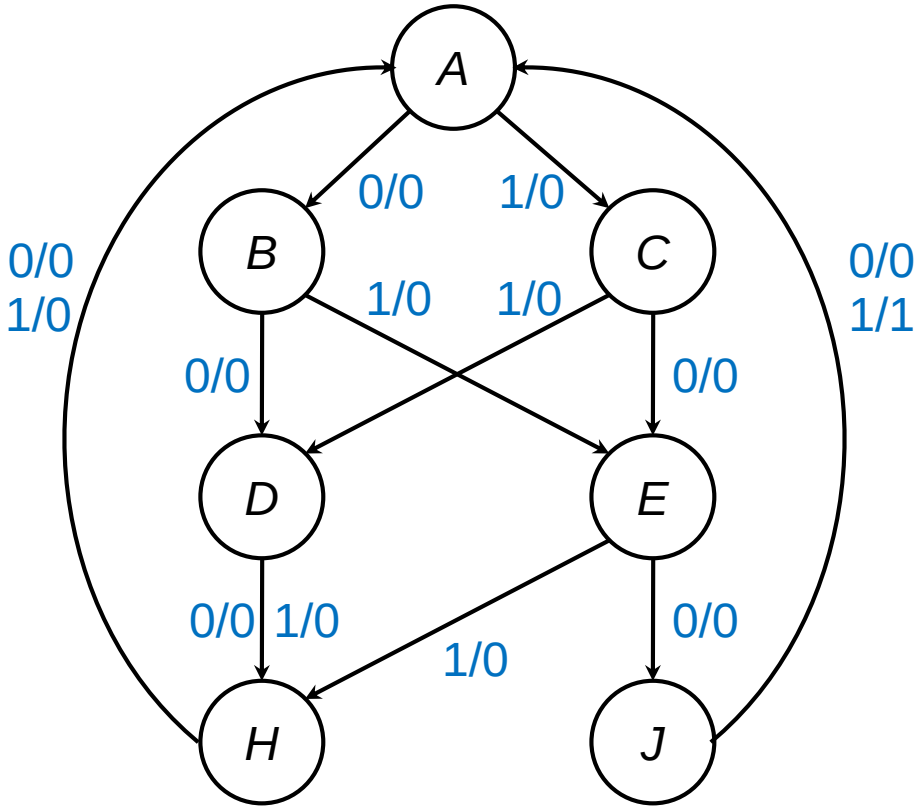
Input sequence	Present state	Next state $X=0$	Next state $X=1$	Present output $X=0$	Present output $X=1$
reset	*A*	*B*	*C*	0	0
0	*B*	*D*	*E*	0	0
1	*C*	*E* \ *F*	*D* \ *G*	0	0
00	***D***	*H*	*H* \ *I*	0	0
01	***E***	*J*	*H* \ *K*	0	0
10	*F*	*J* \ *L*	*H* \ *M*	0	0
11	*G*	*H* \ *N*	*H* \ *P*	0	0
000	***H***	*A*	*A*	0	0
001	*I*	*A*	*A*	0	0
010	***J***	*A*	*A*	0	1
011	*K*	*A*	*A*	0	0
100	*L*	*A*	*A*	0	1
101	*M*	*A*	*A*	0	0
110	*N*	*A*	*A*	0	0
111	*P*	*A*	*A*	0	0

Elimination of Redundant States (4/4)

- **Reduced state table**

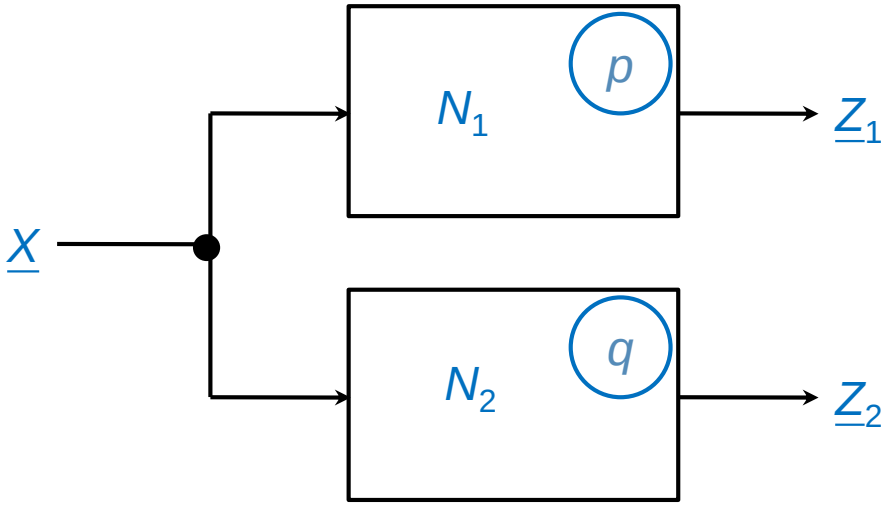
Present state	Next state $X=0$	Next state $X=1$	Present output $X=0$	Present output $X=1$
A	*B*	*C*	0	0
B	*D*	*E*	0	0
C	*E*	*D*	0	0
D	*H*	*H*	0	0
E	*J*	*H*	0	0
H	*A*	*A*	0	0
J	*A*	*A*	0	1

- **State graph**



Same as the previous one!

Equivalent States

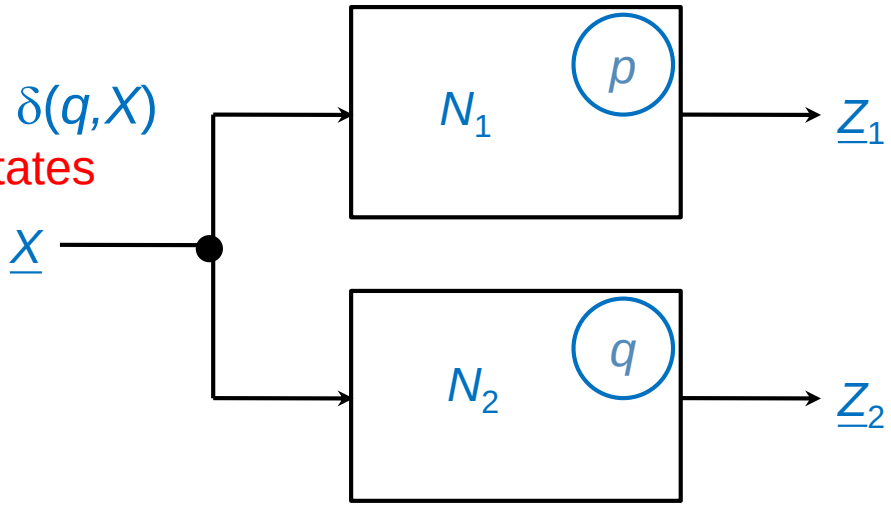


State Equivalence

- **Def: State equivalence**
  - N_1, N_2: sequential circuits (not necessarily different)
  - $\underline{X}$: a sequence of inputs of arbitrary length
  - Then state p in $N_1 \equiv$ state q in N_2 iff $\lambda_1(p,\underline{X}) = \lambda_2(q,\underline{X})$ for every possible input sequence $\underline{X}$
- **Difficult to check the equivalence using this definition!**
- **Thm: State equivalence**
  - Two states p and q of a sequential circuit are equivalent iff for every single input X, the outputs are the same and the next states are equivalent, i.e.,

$$\lambda(p,X) = \lambda(q,X) \text{ and } \delta(p,X) = \delta(q,X)$$

outputs next states



Example: State Equivalence

- **The following state table has no equivalent states**
  - The only possible pair of equivalent states is S_0 and S_2
    - $S_0 \equiv S_2$ iff $S_3 \equiv S_3$, $S_2 \equiv S_0$, $S_1 \equiv S_1$, and $S_0 \equiv S_1$
  - But $S_0 \neq S_1$ (outputs differ), so the last condition is not satisfied and $S_0 \neq S_2$

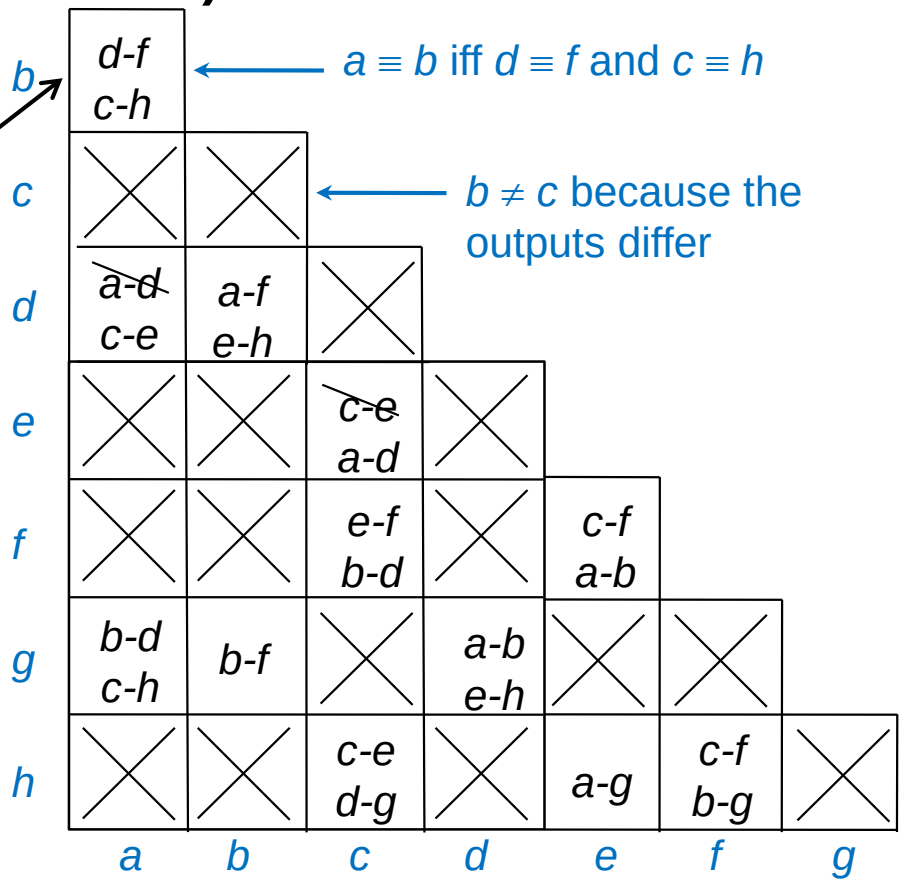
Present state	Next state X_1X_2 = 00 01 10 11	Present output (Z_1Z_2) X_1X_2 = 00 01 10 11
S_0	S_3 S_2 S_1 S_0	00 10 11 01
S_1	S_0 S_1 S_2 S_3	10 10 11 11
S_2	S_3 S_0 S_1 S_1	00 10 11 01
S_3	S_2 S_2 S_1 S_0	00 00 01 01

Implication Table

Implication Table Construction

1. **Draw an empty table, where each square corresponds to a pair**
2. **If outputs are different, give it an X (impossible!)**
3. **Write down the implied pair in the square**
4. **Delete self-implied pairs (redundant)**

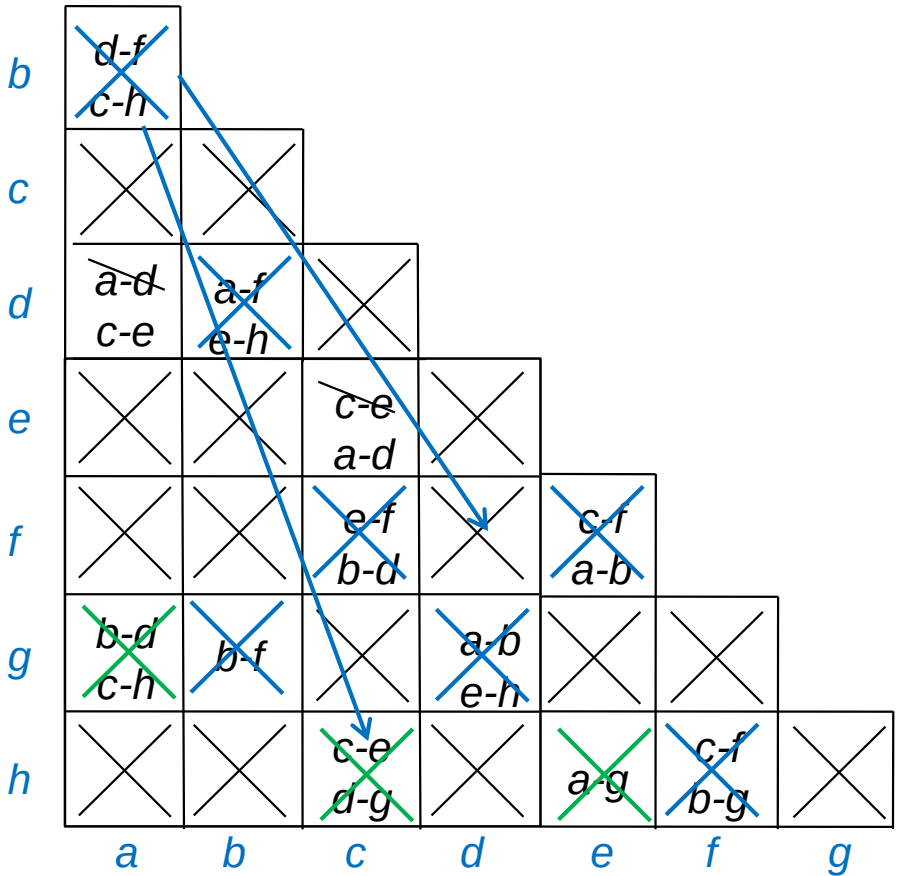
Present state	Next state $X = 0$	Next state $X = 1$	Present output
a	*d*	*c*	0
b	*f*	*h*	0
c	*e*	*d*	1
d	*a*	*e*	0
e	*c*	*a*	1
f	*f*	*b*	1
g	*b*	*h*	0
h	*c*	*g*	1



Reduction: State Comparison

5. **Iteratively compare states by the implied pairs**
   - Only for the same output)
   - First pass
   - Second pass

Present state	Next state $X = 0$	Next state $X = 1$	Present output
a	*d*	*c*	0
b	*f*	*h*	0
c	*e*	*d*	1
d	*a*	*e*	0
e	*c*	*a*	1
f	*f*	*b*	1
g	*b*	*h*	0
h	*c*	*g*	1



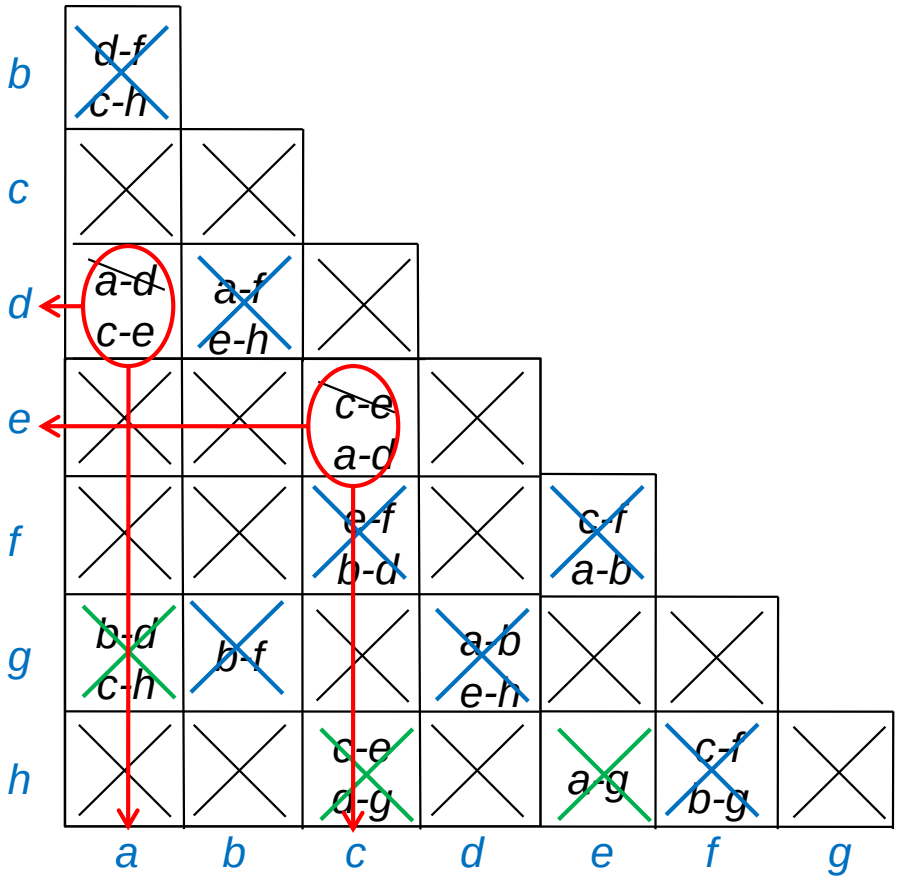
The Simplified State Table

6. **Find equivalent states**
   - For each square *i*-*j* which does not contain an X, $i \equiv j$
- **The same procedure for Moore and Mealy machines**

Present state	Next state $X = 0$	Next state $X = 1$	Present output
a	~~*d*~~ *a*	*c*	0
b	*f*	*h*	0
c	~~*e*~~ *c*	~~*d*~~ *a*	1
~~*d*~~	~~*a*~~	~~*c*~~	~~0~~
~~*e*~~	~~*c*~~	~~*a*~~	~~1~~
f	*f*	*b*	1
g	*b*	*h*	0
h	*c*	*g*	1

$a \equiv d$

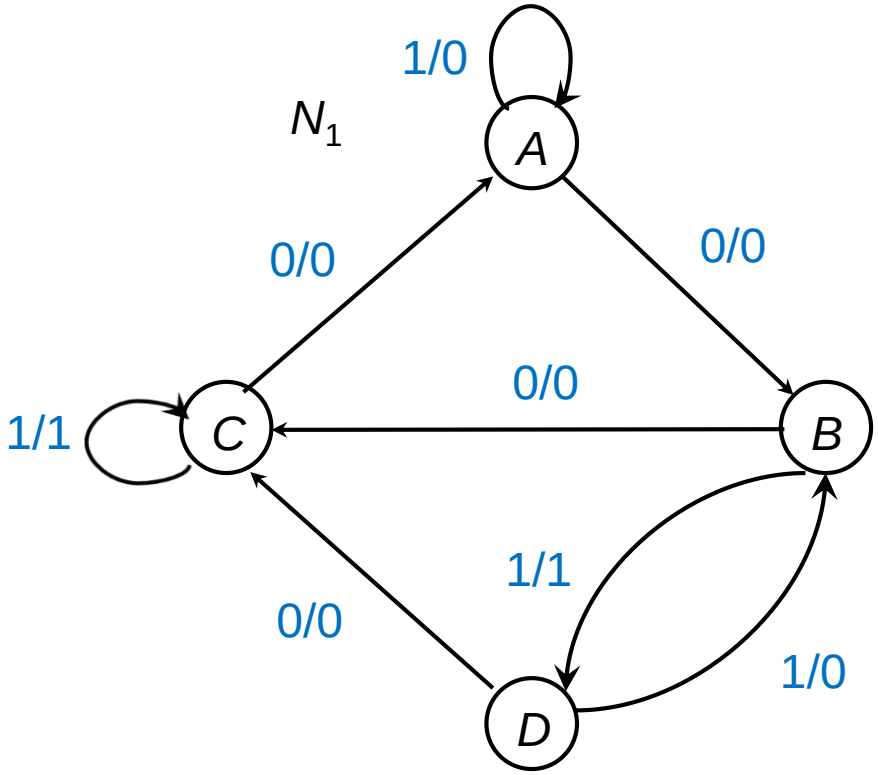
$c \equiv e$

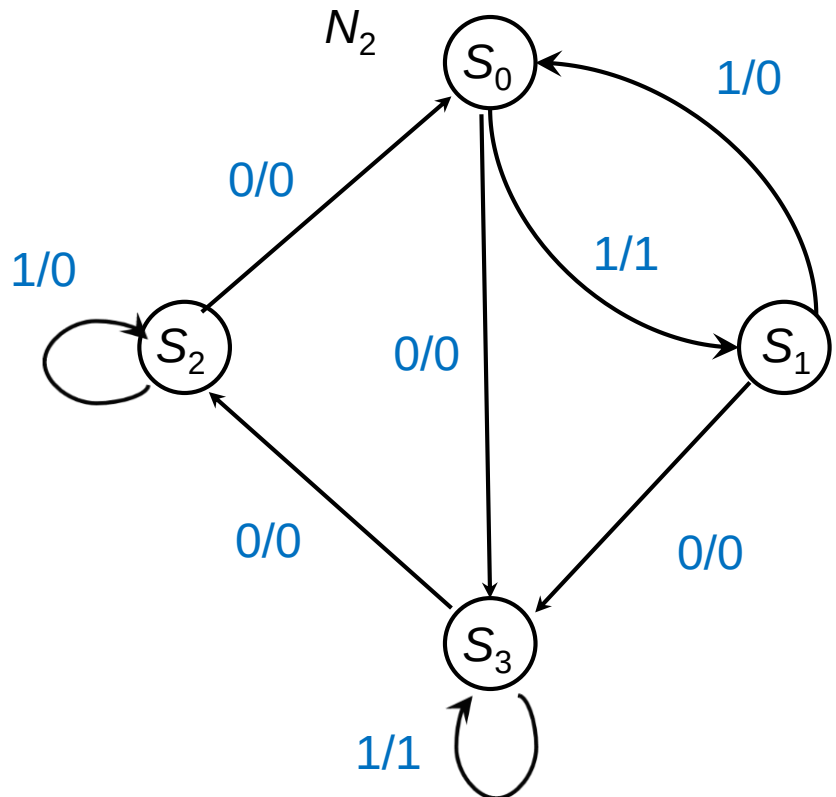


Equivalent Sequential Circuits

Equivalent Sequential Circuits

- **Def: Equivalent sequential circuits**
- **Two sequential circuits are equivalent: $N_1 \equiv N_2$ if**
  - For each state p in N_1, there is a state q in N_2 such that $p \equiv q$ and
  - For each state s in N_2, there is a state t in N_1 such that $s \equiv t$.





Reduction of state tables

Implication Table

- $N_1 \equiv N_2$?

N_1	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
A	B	A	0	0
B	C	D	0	1
C	A	C	0	1
D	C	B	0	0

N_2	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
S_0	S_3	S_1	0	1
S_1	S_3	S_0	0	0
S_2	S_0	S_2	0	0
S_3	S_2	S_3	0	1

Similar method

	A	B	C	D
S_0		C-S3 D-S1	~~A-S3~~ ~~C-S1~~	
S_1	~~B-S3~~ ~~A-S0~~			C-S3 B-S0
S_2	B-S0 ~~A-S2~~			~~C-S0~~ ~~B-S2~~
S_3		~~C-S2~~ ~~D-S3~~	A-S2 ~~C-S3~~	

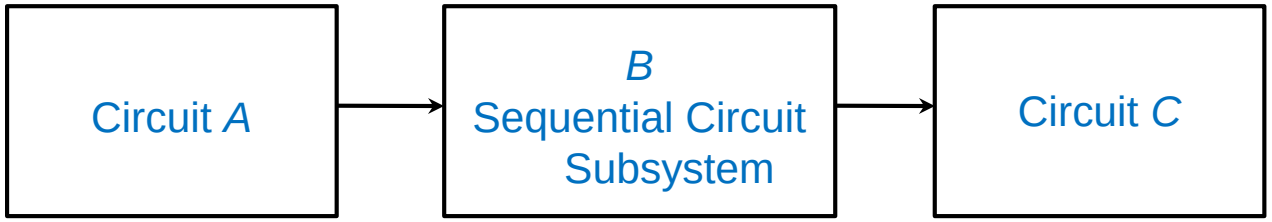
$A \equiv S_2$
$B \equiv S_0$
$C \equiv S_3$
$D \equiv S_1$

$N_1 \equiv N_2$

Incompletely Specified State Tables

How about Don't Cares

- **Certain sequences will never occur as inputs to the sequential circuit *B***
  - These sequences are don't cares



- **A state table is incompletely specified if don't cares are present**

$S_0 \equiv S_2$
$S_1 \equiv S_3$

	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
S_0	-	S_1	-	-
S_1	S_2	S_3	-	-
S_2	S_0	-	0	-
S_3	S_0	-	1	-

	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
S_0	(S_0)	S_1	(0)	-
S_1	~~S_0~~ S_2	S_3	(1)	-
S_2	S_0	(S_1)	0	-
S_3	S_0	(S_3)	1	-

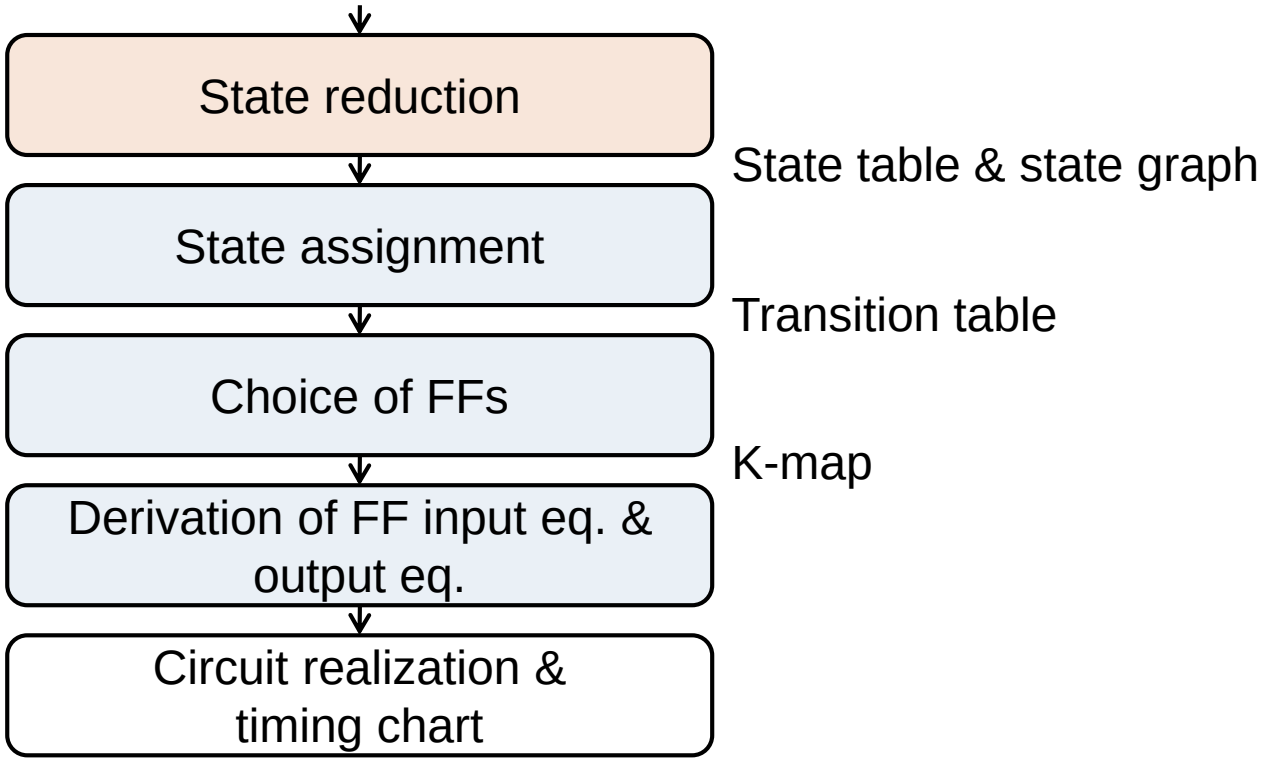
	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
S_0	S_0	S_1	0	-
S_1	S_0	S_1	1	-

State Assignment

Derivation of FF input equations

Equivalent state assignments

Recap: Designing a Sequential Circuit



State Assignment

- **State table:**

	$X = 0$	1	$X = 0$	1
S_0	S_1	S_2	0	0
S_1	S_3	S_2	0	0
S_2	S_1	S_4	0	0
S_3	S_5	S_2	0	0
S_4	S_1	S_6	0	0
S_5	S_5	S_2	1	0
S_6	S_1	S_6	0	1

  - $\Rightarrow$ 7 states $\Rightarrow$ 3 FFs: *A B C*
- **State assignment:**
  - S_0=000, S_1=110, S_2=001, S_3=111, S_4=011, S_5=101, S_6=010

Transition Table

- **State table + State assignment = Transition table**

	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
S_0	S_1	S_2	0	0
S_1	S_3	S_2	0	0
S_2	S_1	S_4	0	0
S_3	S_5	S_2	0	0
S_4	S_1	S_6	0	0
S_5	S_5	S_2	1	0
S_6	S_1	S_6	0	1

S_0=000, S_1=110, S_2=001,
S_3=111, S_4=011, S_5=101,
S_6=010

	$A^+B^+C^+$		Z	
ABC	$X=0$	1	$X=0$	1
000	110	001	0	0
110	111	001	0	0
001	110	011	0	0
111	101	001	0	0
011	110	010	0	0
101	101	001	1	0
010	110	010	0	1
100	- - -	- - -	-	-

Using D FFs

- **D FF: $Q^+ = D$**

	$A^+B^+C^+$		Z	
ABC	$X = 0$	1	$X = 0$	1
000	110	001	0	0
110	111	001	0	0
001	110	011	0	0
111	101	001	0	0
011	110	010	0	0
101	101	001	1	0
010	110	010	0	1
100	- - -	- - -	-	-

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	1	X	X	0
01	1	1	0	0
11	1	1	0	0
10	1	1	0	0

$A^+ = D_A = X'$

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	1	X	X	0
01	1	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	1	0	1

$B^+ = D_B = X'C' + A'C + A'B$

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	0	X	X	1
01	0	1	1	1
11	0	1	1	0
10	0	1	1	0

$C^+ = D_C = A + XB'$

Recap: Derivation of FF Input Equations

- **Determine the FF input equations from the next-state equations using K-maps (Unit 12)**
  - Always copy X's from next state maps onto input maps first

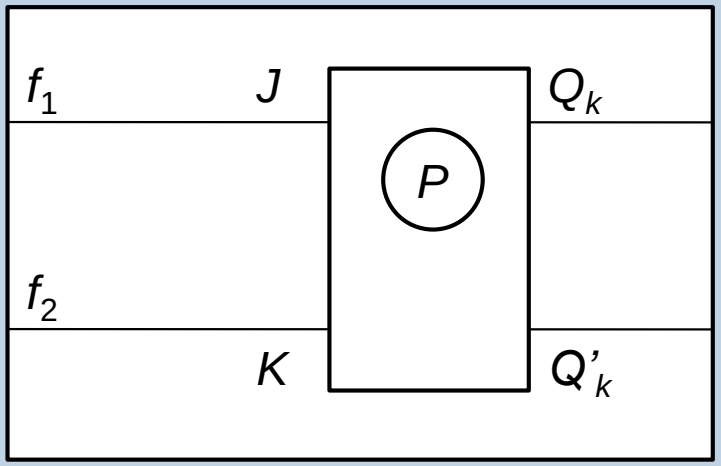
Type of F/F	Input	Q=0		Q=1		Rules for forming input map from next state map	
		Q^+=0	Q^+=1	Q^+=0	Q^+=1	Q=0 Half of Map	Q=1 Half of Map
D	D	0	1	0	1	No change	No change
T	T	0	1	1	0	No change	Complement
S-R	S	0	1	0	x	No change	Replace 1's with x's
	R	x	0	1	0	Replace 0's with x's Replace 1's with 0's	Complement
J-K	J	0	1	x	x	No change	Fill in with x's
	K	x	x	1	0	Fill in with x's	Complement

Given a sequential circuit with three states and two flip-flops (*A* and *B*), there are $4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$ possible state assignments for the three states.

Table 15-8. State Assignments for 3-Row Tables

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	···	19	20	21	22	23	24
S_0	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	···	11	11	11	11	11	11
S_1	01	01	10	10	11	11	00		00	00	01	01	10	10
S_2	10	11	01	11	01	10	10		01	10	00	10	00	01

Equivalent State Assignments



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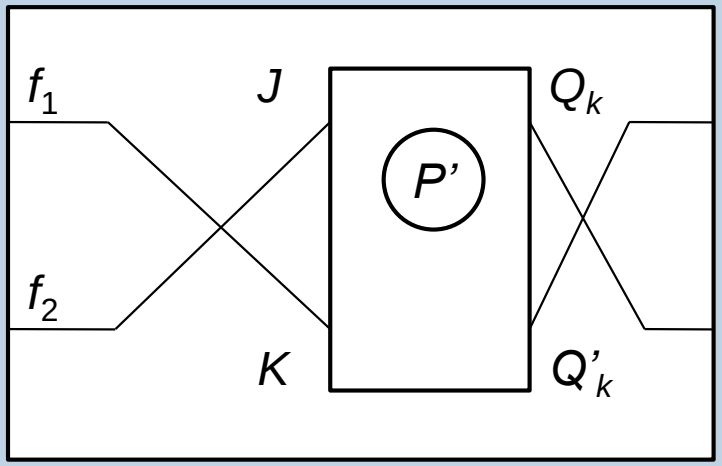

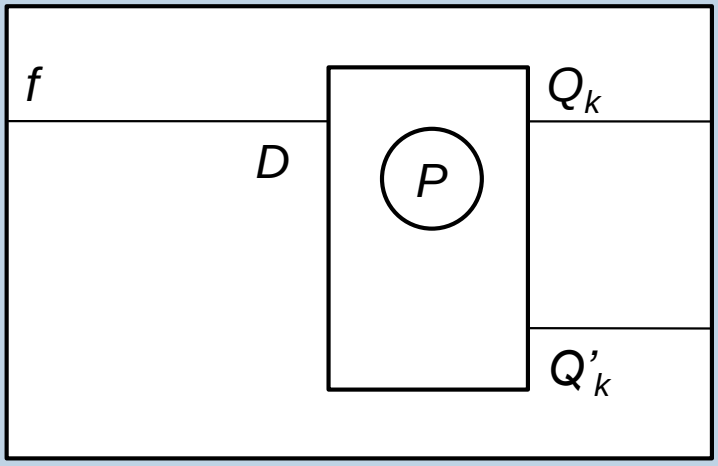

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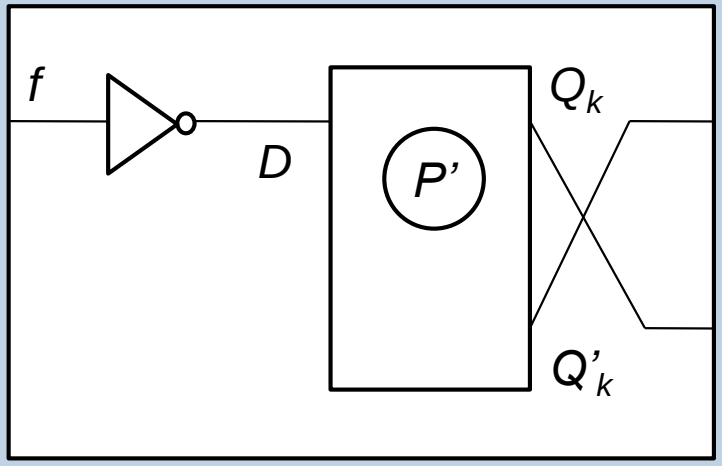


Equivalent State Assignment

Assignments			Present	Next State		Output	
A_3	B_3	C_3	State	X=0	1	0	1
00	00	11	S_1	S_1	S_3	0	0
01	10	10	S_2	S_2	S_1	0	1
10	01	01	S_3	S_2	S_3	1	0

Assignment A	Assignment B	Assignment C
$J_1=XQ_2'$	$J_1=XQ_1'$	$K_1=XQ_2$
$K_1=X'$	$K_1=X'$	$J_1=X'$
$J_2=X'Q_1$	$J_2=X'Q_2$	$K_2=X'Q_1'$
$K_2=X$	$K_2=X$	$J_2=X$
$Z=X' Q_1+XQ_2$	$Z=X' Q_2+XQ_1$	$Z=X' Q_1'+XQ_2'$
$D_1=XQ_2'$	$D_2=XQ_1'$	$D_1=X'+Q_2'$
$D_2=X'(Q_1+Q_2)$	$D_1=X'(Q_2+Q_1)$	$D_2=X+Q_1Q_2$

Distinct State Assignments for 3 or 4 States

	3-State Assignments			4-State Assignments		
States	1	2	3	1	2	3
a	00	00	00	00	00	00
b	01	01	11	01	01	11
c	10	11	01	10	11	01
d	-	-	-	11	10	10

Table 15-11. Number of Distinct (Nonequivalent) State Assignments

Number of States	Minimum Number of State Variables	Number of Distinct Assignments
2	1	1
3	2	3
4	2	3
5	3	140
6	3	420
7	3	840
8	3	840
9	4	10,810,800
⋮	⋮	⋮
16	4	$\approx 5.5 \times 10^{10}$

Guidelines for State Assignments

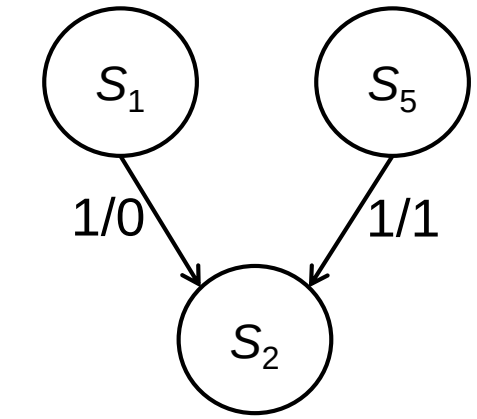
State Assignment

- **State assignment determines the cost of the logic required to realize a sequential circuit**
  - A good state assignment leads to a K-map that can easily be simplified and results in few terms
- **Idea: Place 1's together (or 0's together) on the next-state maps**

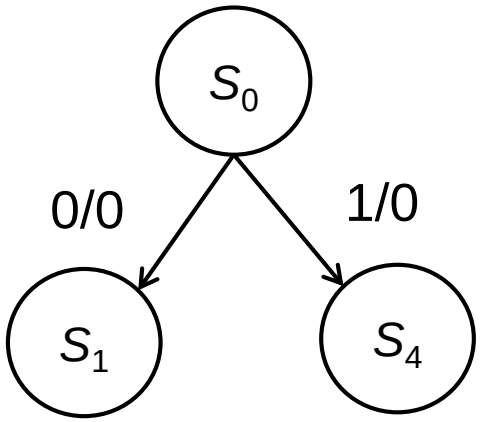
Guidelines (1/2)

- **Guidelines**
  - No guarantee a minimum solution
  - Work for D & J-K, not for T and S-R

1. **For a given input, states with the same next state should be given adjacent assignments**
2. **States which are next states of the same state should be given adjacent assignment**



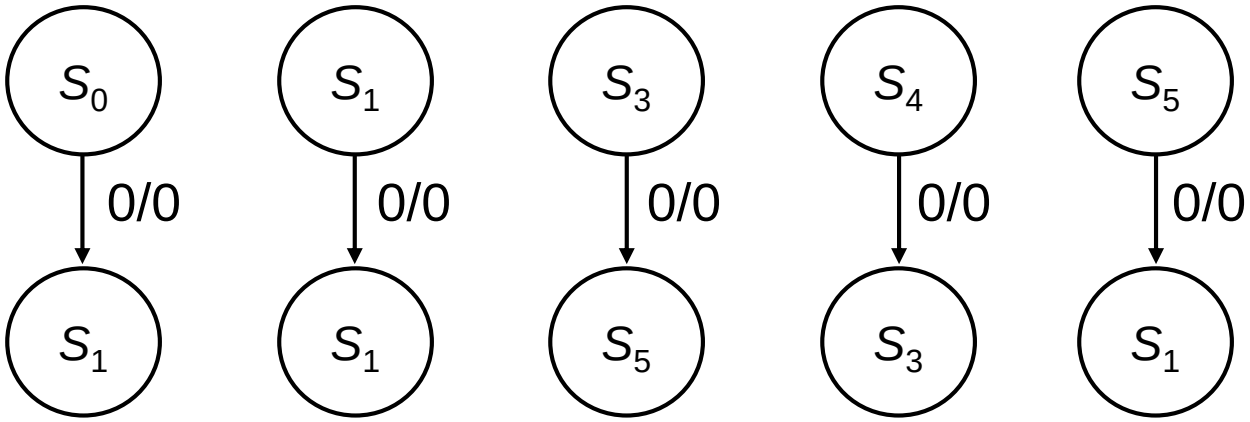
S_1 & S_5 should be adjacent



S_1 & S_4 should be adjacent

Guidelines (2/2)

3. **States which have the same output ⇒ adjacent states**
   - Place 1's together on the output maps



S_0, S_1, S_3, S_4, S_5 should be adjacent

Using An Assignment Map

- **List relationship according to Guidelines 1 & 2,**
  1. Same NS: (S_0, S_1, S_3, S_5) (S_3, S_5) (S_4, S_6) (S_0, S_2, S_4, S_6)
  2. Same PS: (S_1, S_2) (S_2, S_3) (S_1, S_4) (S_2, S_5)x2 (S_1, S_6)x2

ABC		*X* = 0	1	*X* = 0	1
000	S_0	S_1	S_2	0	0
110	S_1	S_3	S_2	0	0
001	S_2	S_1	S_4	0	0
111	S_3	S_5	S_2	0	0
011	S_4	S_1	S_6	0	0
101	S_5	S_5	S_2	1	0
010	S_6	S_1	S_6	0	1

Assignment I with guidelines

BC \ A	0	1
00	S_0	
01	S_2	S_5
11	S_4	S_3
10	S_6	S_1

6 gates 13 literals

Assignment II straight forward

BC \ A	0	1
00	S_0	S_4
01	S_1	S_5
11	S_3	
10	S_2	S_6

10 gates 39 literals

Next-State Maps (1/2)

ABC		$X = 0$	1	$X = 0$	1
000	S_0	S_1	S_2	0	0
110	S_1	S_3	S_2	0	0
001	S_2	S_1	S_4	0	0
111	S_3	S_5	S_2	0	0
011	S_4	S_1	S_6	0	0
101	S_5	S_5	S_2	1	0
010	S_6	S_1	S_6	0	1

BC \ A	0	1
00	S_0	
01	S_2	S_5
11	S_4	S_3
10	S_6	S_1

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	S_1	X	X	S_2
01	S_1	S_5	S_2	S_4
11	S_1	S_5	S_2	S_6
10	S_1	S_3	S_2	S_6

Adjacent because S_1, S_3,and S_5 have adjacent assignments

Adjacent because S_4, and S_6 have adjacent assignments

Adjacent because S_0, S_2, S_4,and S_6 have adjacent assignments

Adjacent because S_3, and S_5 have adjacent assignments

Next-State Maps (2/2)

BC \ A	0	1
00	S_0	
01	S_2	S_5
11	S_4	S_3
10	S_6	S_1

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	S_1	X	X	S_2
01	S_1	S_5	S_2	S_4
11	S_1	S_5	S_2	S_6
10	S_1	S_3	S_2	S_6

These pairs are adjacent S_2 and S_5 have adjacent assignments

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	1	X	X	0
01	1	1	0	0
11	1	1	0	0
10	1	1	0	0

$A^+ = D_A = X$

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	1	X	X	0
01	1	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	1	0	1

$B^+ = D_B = X'C' + A'C + A'B$

BC \ XA	00	01	11	10
00	0	X	X	1
01	0	1	1	1
11	0	1	1	0
10	0	1	1	0

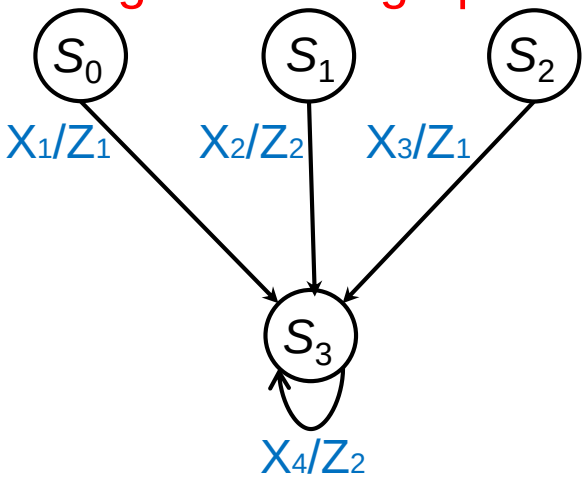
$C^+ = D_C = A + XB'$

One-Hot State Assignment

One FF for each state

One-Hot State Assignment

- **Different strategy!**
  - Do not care about how many FFs used
    - e.g., CPLD and FPGAs
  - Only care about the speed
- **One-hot state assignment: One FF for each state**
- **e.g,**
  - 4 states use 4 FFs (Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3)
    - S_0: $Q_0Q_1Q_2Q_3$=1000, S_1: 0100, S_2: 0010, S_3: 0001
  - Write next-state & output eq. directly by inspecting the state graph
    - $Q_3^+ = X_1Q_0 + X_2Q_1 + X_3Q_2 + X_4Q_3$



One-Hot + Moore Machine

- **3 states use 3 FFs (Q_0, Q_1, Q_2)**
  - S_0: $Q_0Q_1Q_2$=100, S_1: 010, S_2: 001
- **Write next-state & output eq. directly by inspecting the state graph**
  - $Q_0^+ = F'R'Q_0 + FQ_2 + F'RQ_1$
  - $Q_1^+ = F'R'Q_1 + FQ_0 + F'RQ_2$
  - $Q_2^+ = F'R'Q_2 + FQ_1 + F'RQ_0$
  - $Z_1 = Q_0$
  - $Z_2 = Q_1$
  - $Z_3 = Q_2$