

6 Sequential Logic

Student Group

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Table of Contents

- 6. Sequential Logic 2
- 6.1 State Diagram, State Transition Diagram 2
- 6.1.1 Motivation 2
- 6.1.2 Simple logic Example 3

6. Sequential Logic

“I Know What You Did Last Cycle”

6.1 State Diagram, State Transition Diagram

6.1.1 Motivation

The diagrams of different states are well known from physics for example the state diagram (or better: phase diagram) of water, where its three states are: solid ice, liquid water and gaseous steam. The possible state transitions are due to temperature increase or decrease.

In [figure 9](#) image (1) the states of water are shown on the temperature axis. When only the state transitions are relevant, the states are simplified to a circle, showing the state name and behaviour. The transitions are depicted as arrows, where the needed condition is written onto (See [figure 9](#) image (2)). This diagram is called **state transition diagram**.

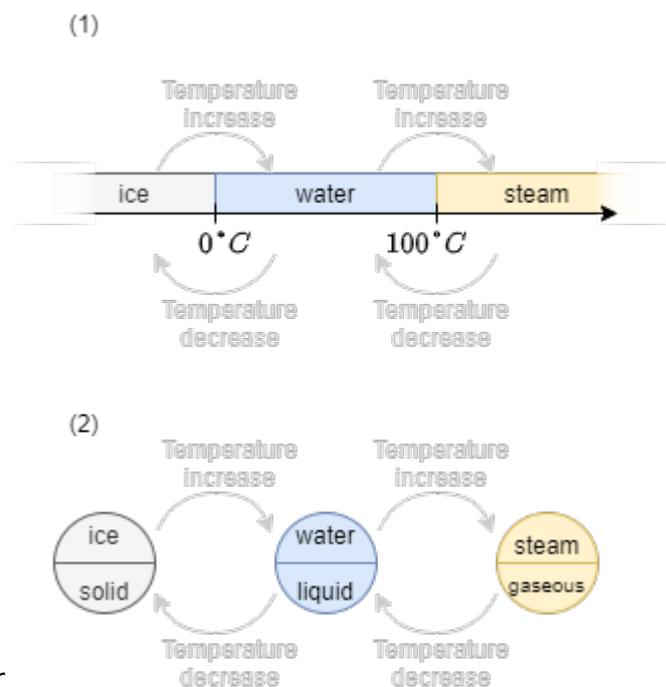


Fig. 9: States of Water

For matter not only the dimension “temperature” is important, but also the “pressure”. The full phase diagram is shown in [figure 10](#) image (1). By this, another variable is available and more transitions. These can be drawn into the state transition diagram ([figure 10](#) image (2)).

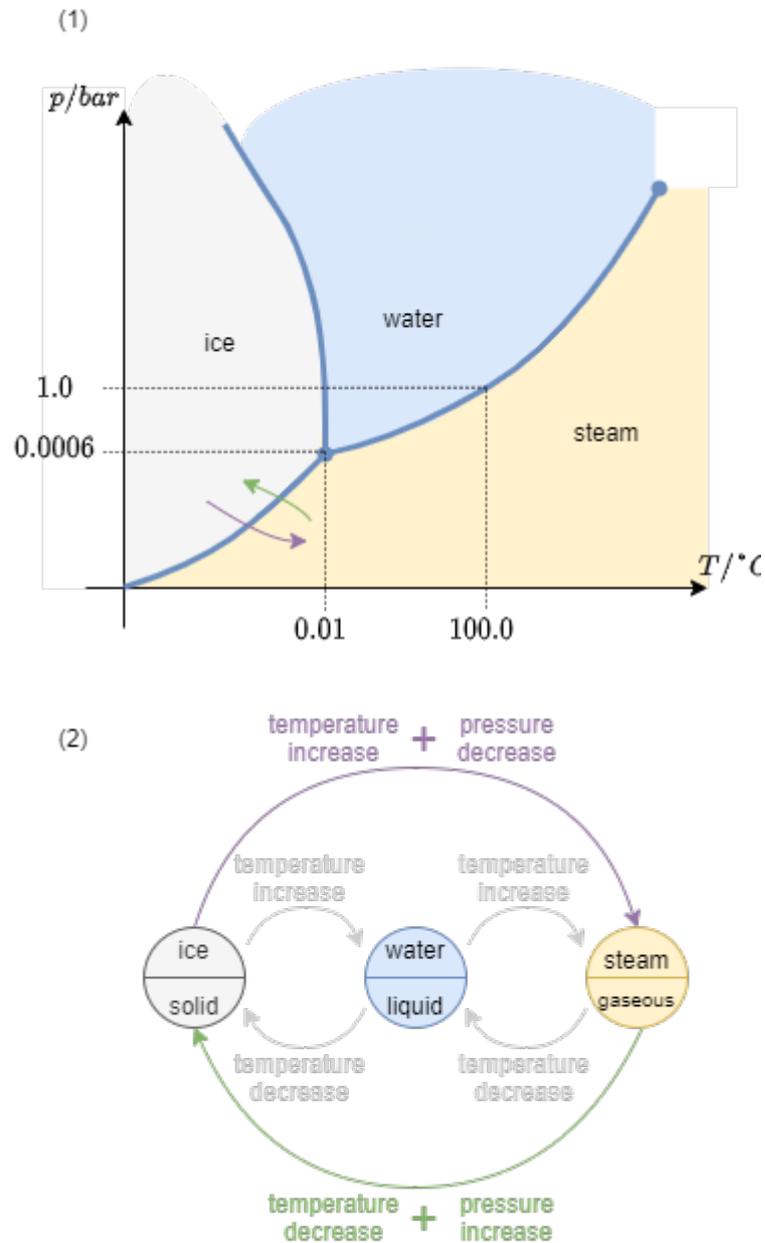


Fig. 10: States of Water

6.1.2 Simple logic Example

In German, often one has to pay for entering the toilet. An example of such an entrance control system is shown in [figure 11](#). At this (artificial) example, one can pay either 50ct or 1€. Once paid, the turnstile will release and one can enter. Once the turnstile was pushed the entrance is closed again.



Fig. 11: Entrance Control for Toilets

The figure 12 the state transition diagram is drawn.

- The two states are that (1) the turnstile is opened and one is able to go through and (2) the turnstile is closed and one cannot enter anymore.
- The transitions are given by the done actions: one can either insert a coin or push on the turnstile.

Fig. 12: State Transition Diagramm of the Entrance Control for Toilets



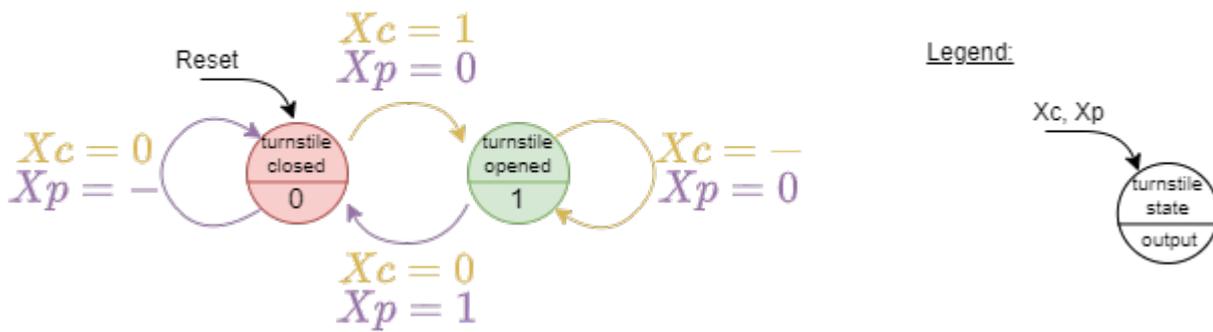
Out of this state transition diagram one can create a table-like representation, see figure 13.

Fig. 13: State Transition Diagramm of the Entrance Control for Toilets

| Toilet Entrance Control | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| current state | input / event | next state | output / action |
| turnstile closed | push turnstile | turnstile closed | disallow entrance |
| turnstile closed | insert coin | turnstile opened | allow entrance |
| turnstile opened | push turnstile | turnstile closed | disallow entrance |
| turnstile opened | insert coin | turnstile opened | allow entrance |

Fig. 1: State Transition Diagramm of the Entrance Control for Toilets

| Toilet Entrance Control | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|------------|------------|-----|
| current state | $Z(n)$ | X_c | X_p | next state | $Z(n + 1)$ | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



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