Lecture 22

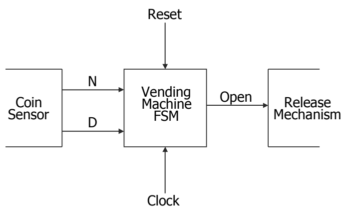
- State encoding
  - One-hot encoding
  - Output encoding
- State partitioning

FSM design

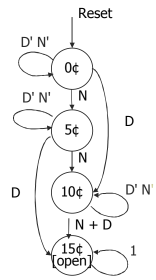
- FSM design procedure
  1. State diagram
  2. State-transition table
  3. State minimization
  4. State encoding
  5. Next-state logic minimization
  6. Implement the design

Usual example

- 15 cents for a cup of coffee
- Doesn't take pennies or quarters
- Doesn't provide any change



After state minimization



present state	inputs D	inputs N	next state	output open
0¢	0	0	0¢	0
	0	1	5¢	0
	1	0	10¢	0
	1	1	–	–
5¢	0	0	5¢	0
	0	1	10¢	0
	1	0	15¢	0
	1	1	–	–
10¢	0	0	10¢	0
	0	1	15¢	0
	1	0	15¢	0
	1	1	–	–
15¢	–	–	15¢	1

symbolic state table

How many state encodings?

- Assume n state bits and m states
  - $2^n! / (2^n – m)!$ possible encodings
    - Example: 3 state bits, 4 states, 1680 possible state assignments
- Which encoding is best?
  - Want to pick state encoding strategy that results in optimizing your criteria
    - FSM size (amount of logic and number of FFs)
    - FSM speed (depth of logic and fan-in/fan-out)
    - FSM ease of design or debugging

State encoding strategies

- No guarantee of optimality
  - An intractable problem
- Most common strategies
  - Binary (sequential) – number states as in the state table
  - Random – computer tries random encodings
  - Heuristic – rules of thumb that seem to work well
    - e.g. Gray-code – try to give adjacent states (states with an arc between them) codes that differ in only one bit position
  - One-hot – use as many state bits as there are states
  - Output – use outputs to help encode states
  - Hybrid – mix of a few different ones (e.g. One-hot + heuristic)

One-hot encoding

- One-hot: Encode n states using n flip-flops
  - Assign a single “1” for each state
    - Example: 0001, 0010, 0100, 1000
  - Propagate a single “1” from one flip-flop to the next
    - All other flip-flop outputs are “0”

One-hot variants

- The inverse: One-cold encoding
  - Assign a single “0” for each state
    - Example: 1110, 1101, 1011, 0111
  - Propagate a single “0” from one flip-flop to the next
    - All other flip-flop outputs are “1”

One-hot variants

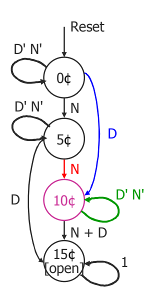
- “almost one-hot” encoding (modified one-hot encoding)
  - Use no-hot (000…0) for the initial (reset state)
  - Assumes you never revisit the reset state till reset again

One-hot encoding

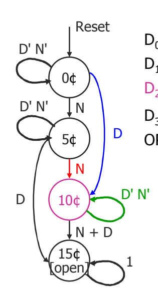
- Often the best/convenient approach for FPGAs
  - FPGAs have many flip-flops
- Draw FSM directly from the state diagram
  - \+ One product term per incoming arc
  - \- Complex state diagram ⇒ complex design
  - \- Many states ⇒ many flip flops

Vending machine

present state $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0$	inputs D	N	next state $D_3D_2D_1D_0$	output open
0 0 0 1	0	0	0 0 0 1	0
	0	1	0 0 1 0	0
	1	0	0 1 0 0	0
	1	1	– – – –	–
0 0 1 0	0	0	0 0 1 0	0
	0	1	0 1 0 0	0
	1	0	1 0 0 0	0
	1	1	– – – –	–
0 1 0 0	0	0	0 1 0 0	0
	0	1	1 0 0 0	0
	1	0	1 0 0 0	0
	1	1	– – – –	–
1 0 0 0	–	–	1 0 0 0	1



Designing from state diagram



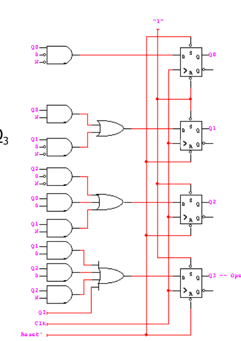
$D_0 = Q_0D'N'$

$D_1 = Q_0N + Q_1D'N'$

$D_2 = Q_0D + Q_1N + Q_2D'N'$

$D_3 = Q_1D + Q_2D + Q_2N + Q_3$

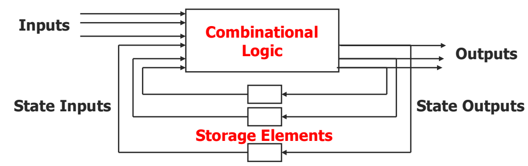
$OPEN = Q_3$



Output encoding

- Reuse outputs as state bits
  - Why create new functions when you can use outputs?
  - Bits from state assignments are the outputs for that state
    - Take outputs directly from the flip-flops
- Yields small circuits for most FSMs

Output encoding

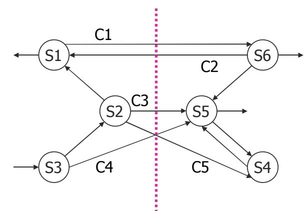


FSM partitioning

- Break a large FSM into two or more smaller FSMs
  - Less states in each partition
    - Simpler minimization and state assignment
    - Smaller combinational logic
    - Shorter critical path
  - But more logic overall

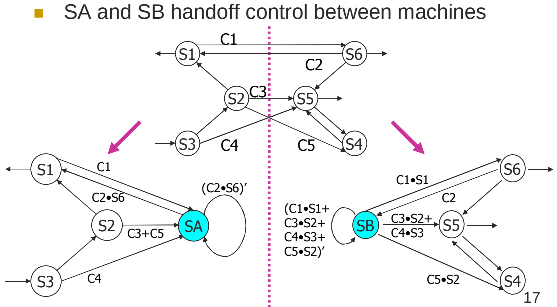
Example

- Partition into two halves



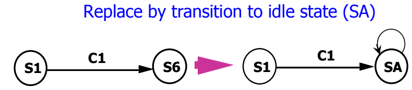
Introduce idle states

- SA and SB handoff control between machines

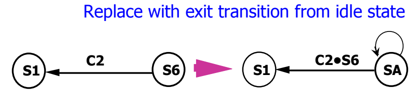


Partitioning rules

Rule #1: Source-state transformation
Replace by transition to idle state (SA)

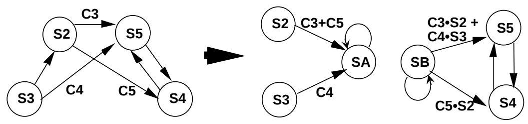


Rule #2: Destination state transformation
Replace with exit transition from idle state

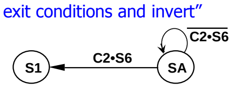


Partitioning rules

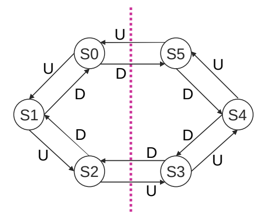
Rule #3: Multiple transitions with same source or destination
Source ⇒ Replace by transitions to idle state (SA)
Destination ⇒ Replace with exit transitions from idle state



Rule #4: Hold condition for idle state
"OR exit conditions and invert"

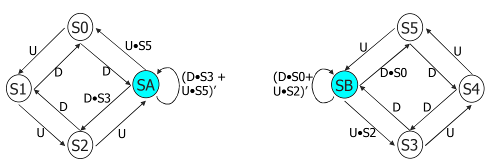


Example



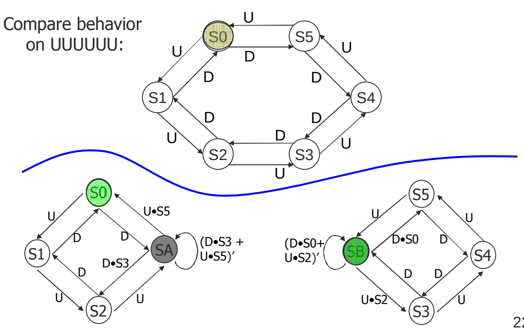
Example

- Count sequence S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5
  - S_2 goes to S_A and holds, leaves after S_5
  - S_5 goes to S_B and holds, leaves after S_2
  - Down sequence is similar



Example

Compare behavior
on UUUUUU:



Example

- 4-state machines need 2 state bits each – total 4 state bits
  - Enough to represent 16 states, though the combination of the two FSMs has only 6 different configurations
- Why do this?
  - Each FSM may be much simpler to think about (and design logic for) than the original FSM (not here, though)
  - Essential to do this partitioning for large FSMs

Minimize communication

- Ideal world: Two machines handoff control
  - Separate I/O, states, etc.
- Real world: Minimize handoffs and common I/O
  - Minimize number of state bits that cross boundary