

A Thomas Ware Capstone Project.

Solutions Calculator Club product development

Lesson 1

ELTR-160

Project Management

“Plan For Success.”

Solutions Calculator Club Product Development

Project Charter

Scope:

Tasked with developing an educational tool to show how a Computational System and Subsystems processes inputs and outputs.

Resources:

A research grant for a development ***budget*** of \$20,000.

The project **research phase time frame** of 4 months and an **implementation phase *time frame*** was 4 months.

Stakeholders:

Solutions calculator Club are the ***investors***

Thomas Ware is the ***project developer***

Trevor Murray ***consultant***

UFV potential ***client***

Ben Eater ***8-bit computer kit Supplier***

Risks and assessments:

Scope of the project for a single person, supply chain issues like chip shortages or obsolete components and shipping time if replacements are required. Limitations of the ALU and memory size of registers.

Lesson Plans

CMNS-125

Communication For Professionals

APA Style	
Research Report:	
The History of Calculators and the Technological Innovations	
Email Correspondence:	
Club Proposal to Student Union	
Revision of Club Proposal Email	
Bad News Email	
Club Presentation	

Solutions Calculator Club Product Development

CMNS-125 Research:

History and Innovations of the Calculator

History and Innovations of the Calculator

The Abacus



The first calculating device known was the **Abacus**. Invented in China around the **2nd century B.C.** However, Abacus-like devices are first attested from ancient Mesopotamia around **2700 B.C.**

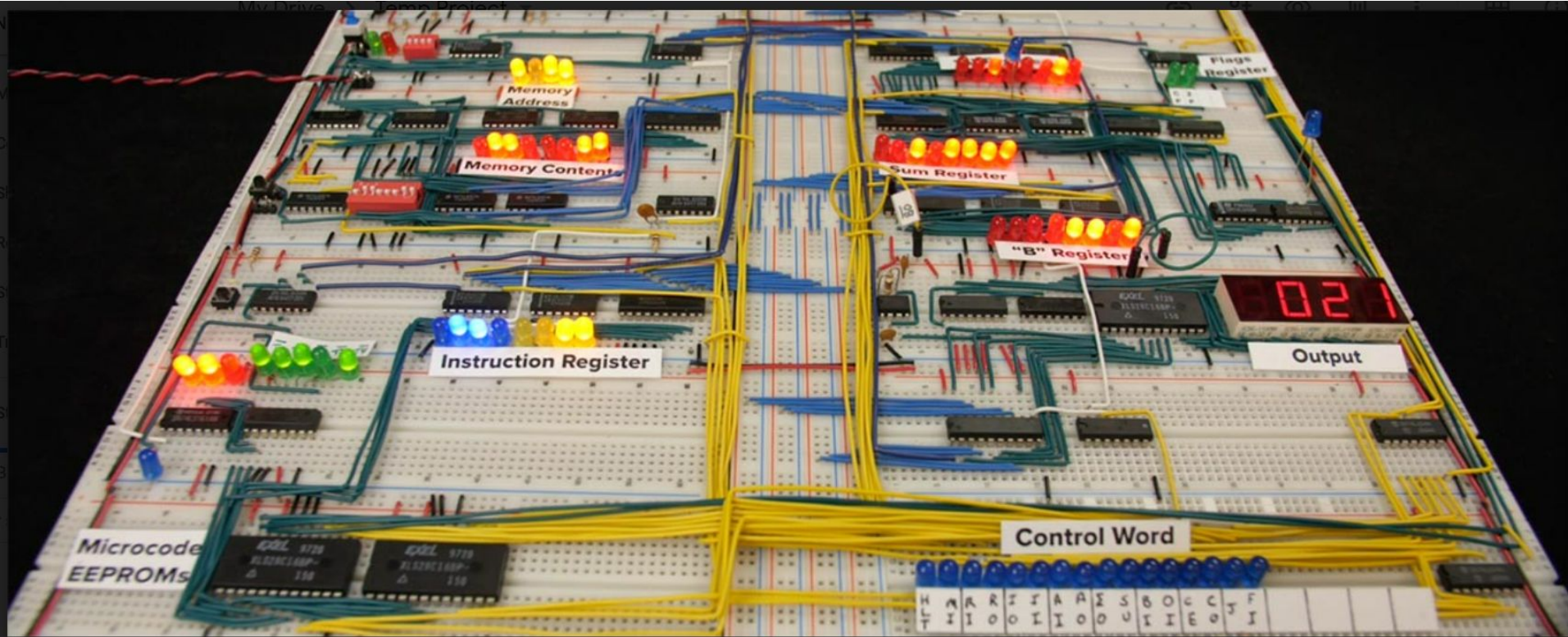
- Binary
- Weighed Sum
- Register

History and Innovations of the Calculator

Boolean Logic Table For:							
Not		AND			OR		
INPUT	OUTPUT	INPUT A	INPUT B	OUTPUT	INPUT A	INPUT B	OUTPUT
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
		FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE
		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

ELTR-130 Data Logic

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



(2016)

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

Module 1 The System Clock

Module 2

Registers

A register

B register

Instruction Register

Arithmetic unit (ALU)

Module 3

Memory Address Register (MAR)

Random access memory (RAM)

Program counter

Module 4

CPU control logic

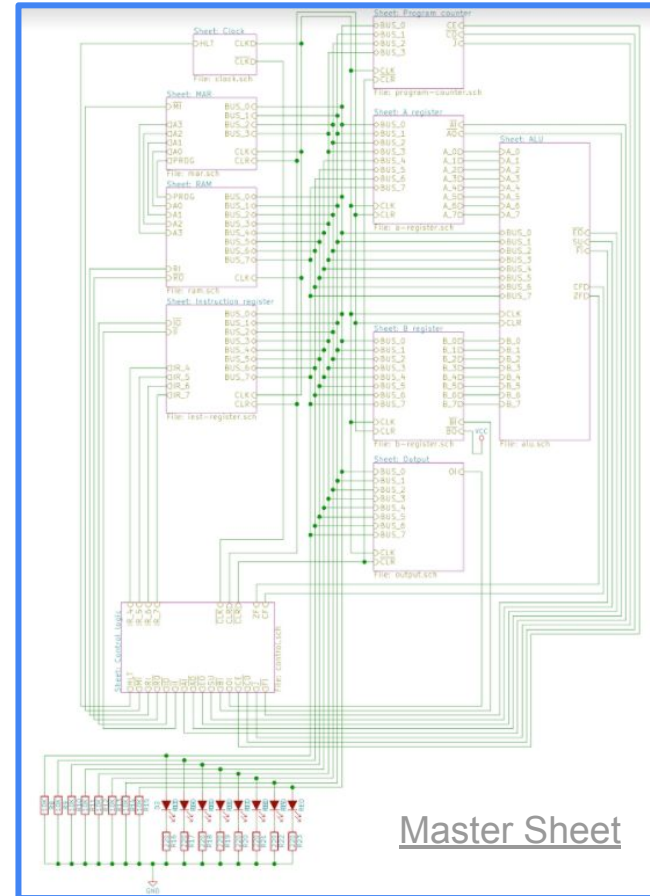
Output Register (Display 7 Segment)

The Bus communication

Flag Register (Carry bit, Zero)

Module 5

AC adapter for development of project and safety.



Master Sheet

Lesson Plans

ELTR-170

Electronic System Integration

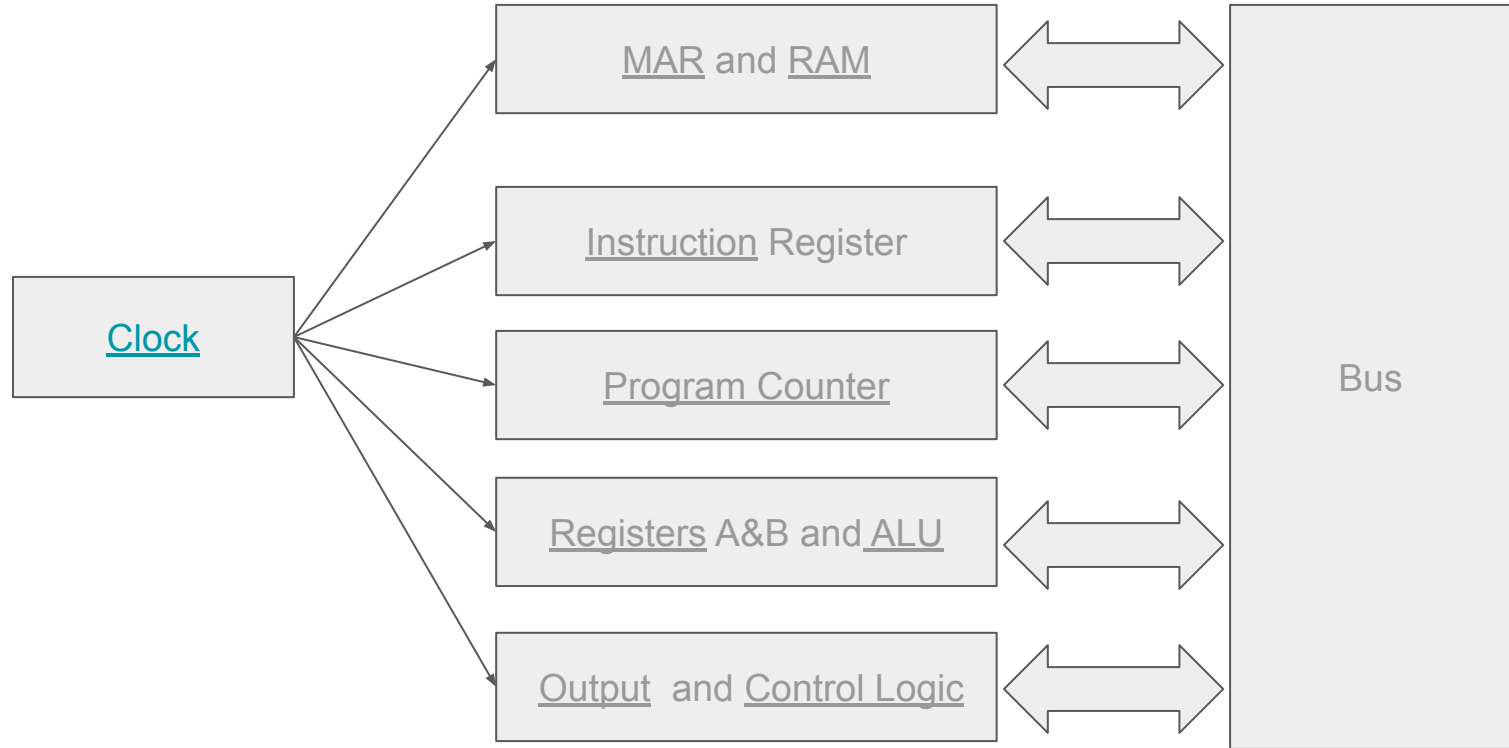
Wiring subsystems

- Wire Preparation

Troubleshooting

- Interconnections of Modules

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



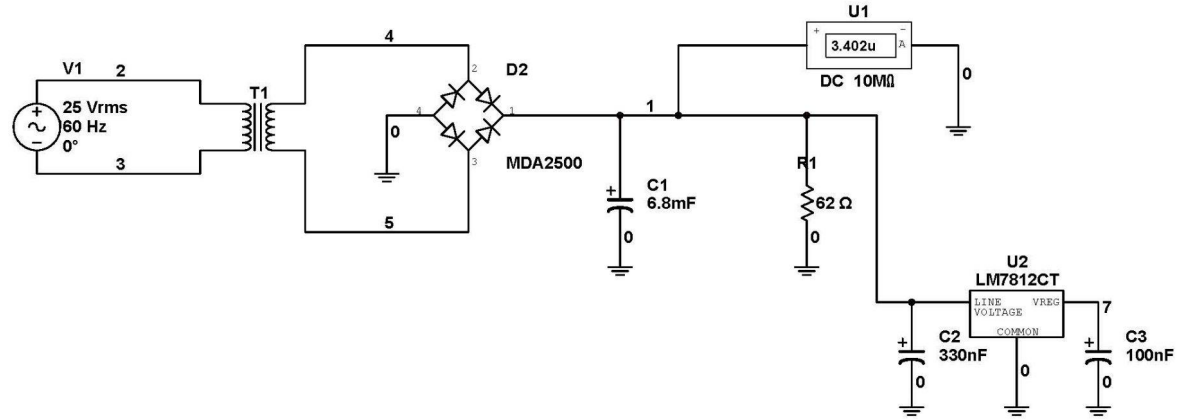
Lesson Plans

ELTR-110

Manufacturing Processes

Project 1

Using MULTISIM Design a 12v Power Supply



Power Supply Module 5:
 Use Schematic to Layout a PCB Design.
 PCB EDITING MAYBE REQUIRED LATER.

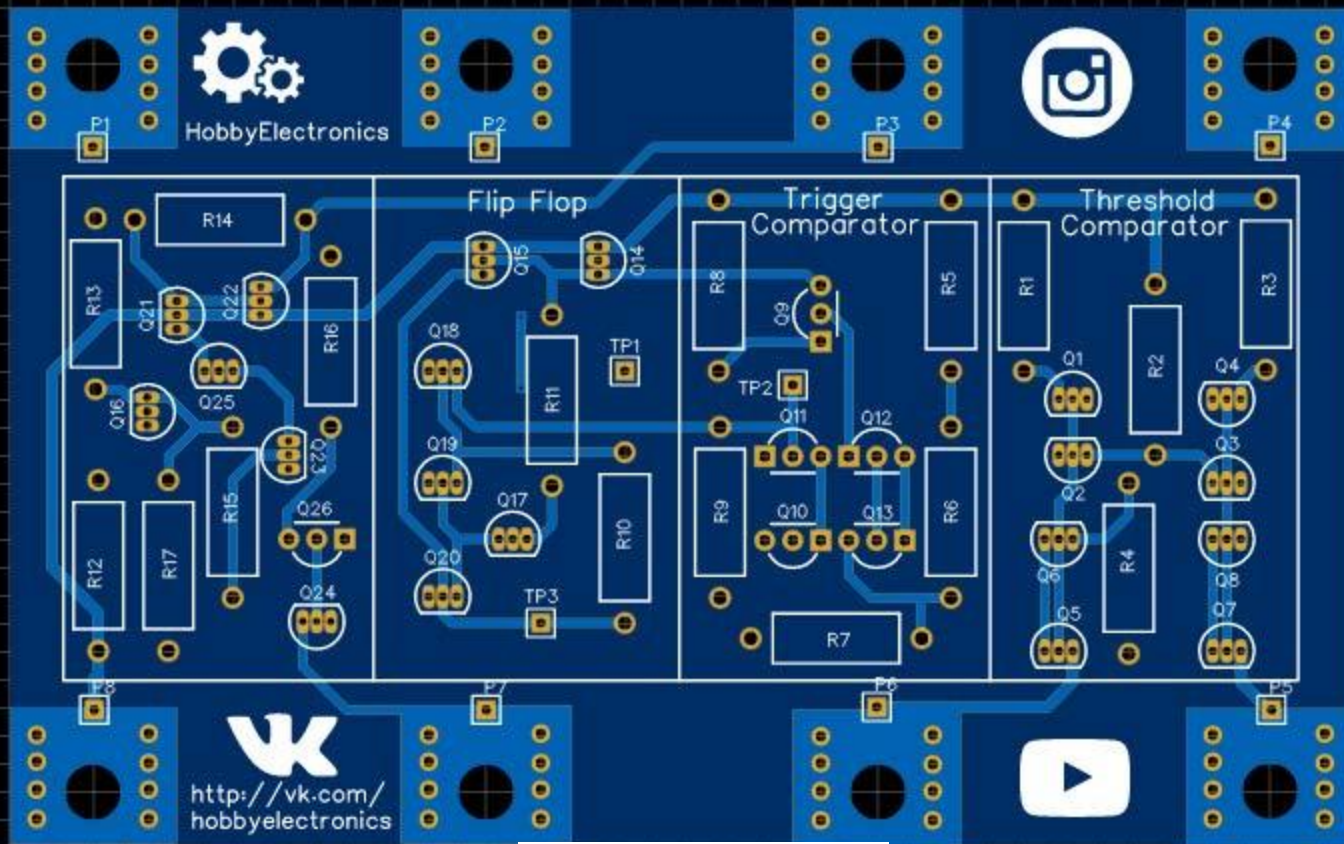
Lesson Plans

ELTR-110

Manufacturing Processes

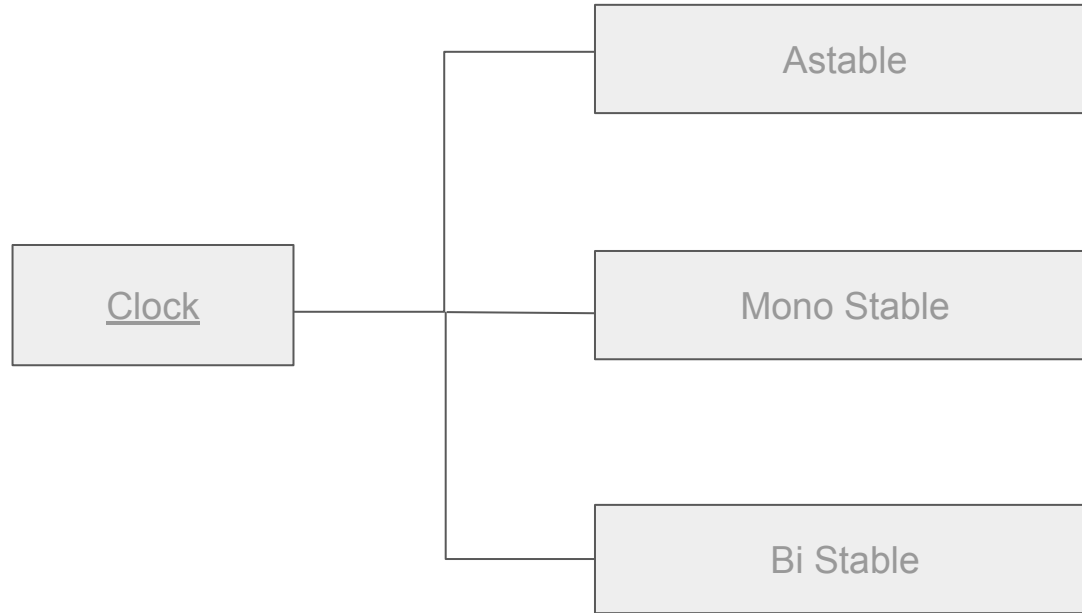
Project 2

Building The Clock Module



PCB 555 Timer

The Clock Module



Lesson Plans

ELTR-100

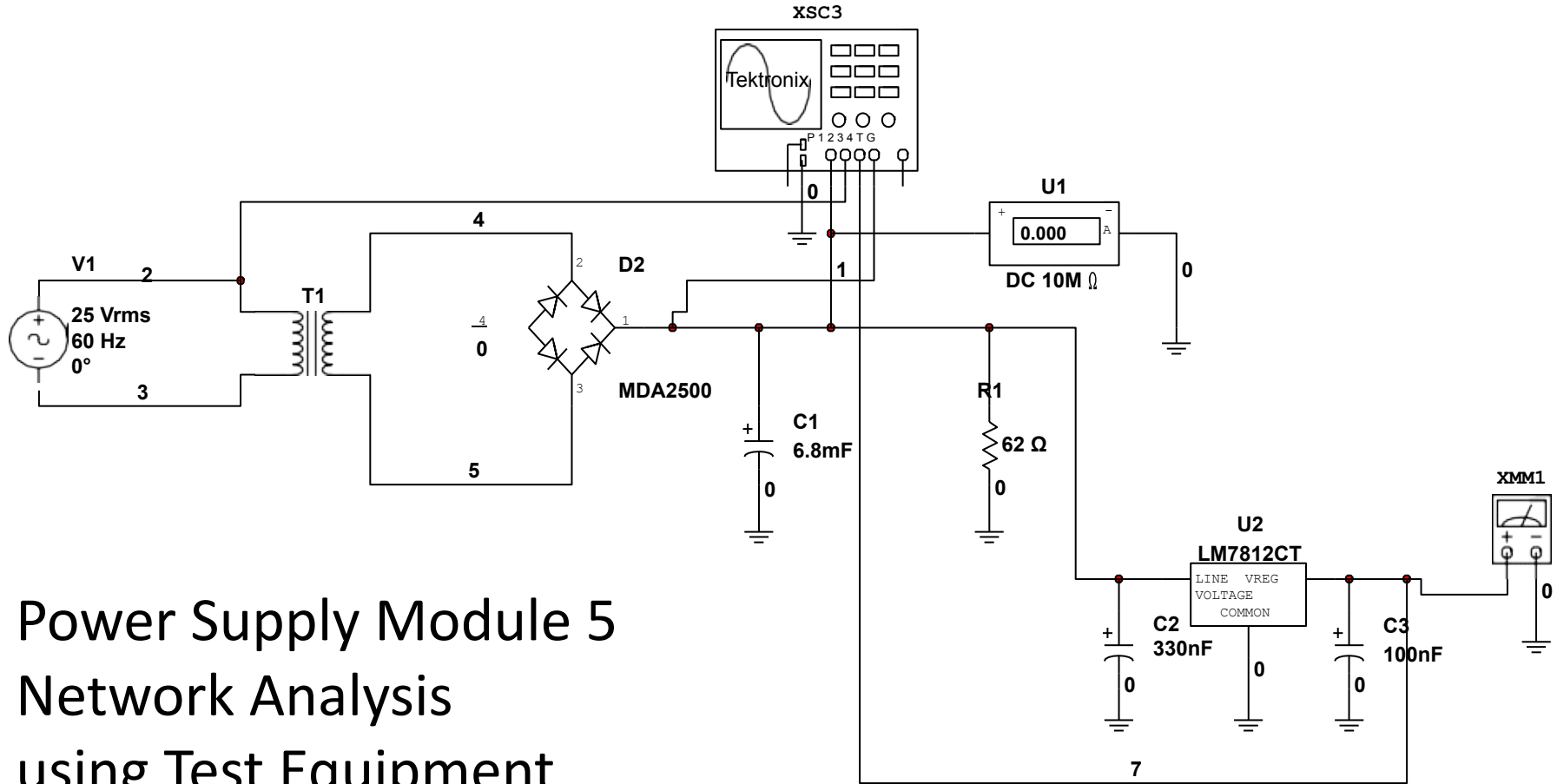
Electrical Network Analysis

Analysis Project 1 using Project 2 from ELTR-110

- Circuit Analysis of 555 Timer
 - Circuit Schematic Designed with Discrete components

Analysis Project 2 using Project 1 from ELTR-110

- Power Supply Circuit
 - How to safely measure AC Power and the Power Supply Circuit



Power Supply Module 5
Network Analysis
using Test Equipment

Lesson Plans

ELTR-150

Solid State Semiconductor Devices

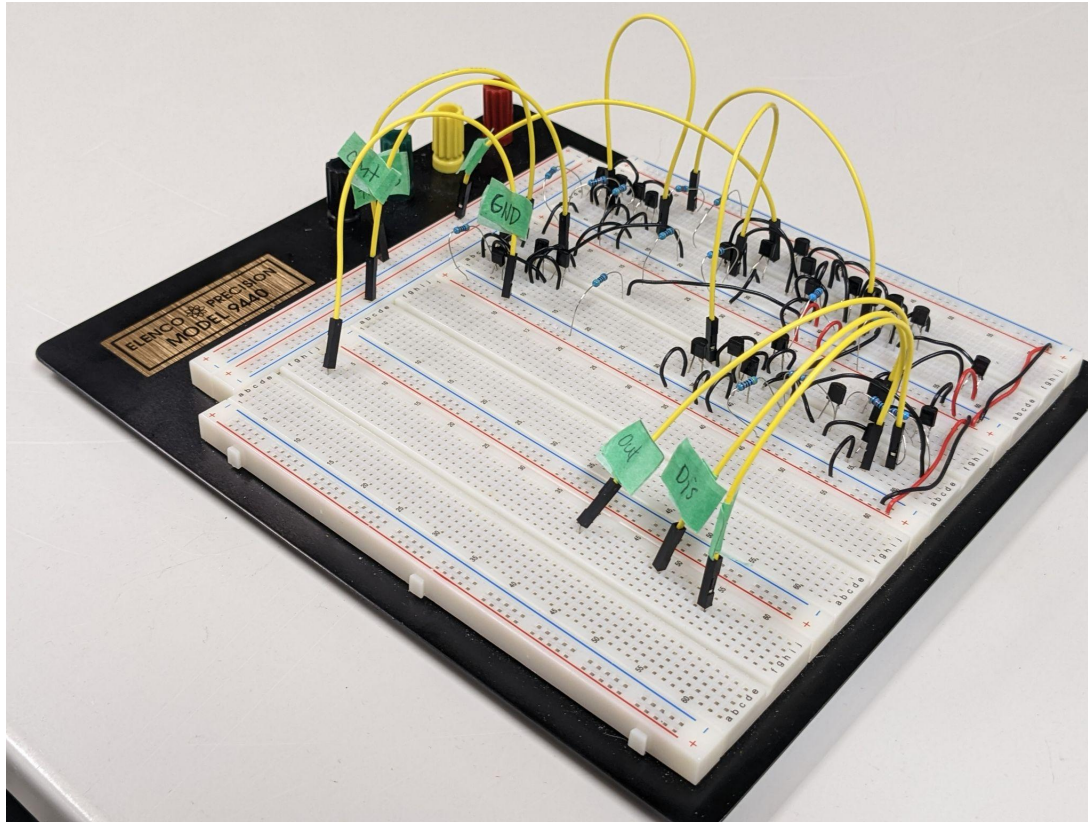
Use Analysis Project from ELTR-100

- Build a 555 Timer from Discrete components

Revision of ELTR-110 Project 1

- Revise Power Supply to work with your Capstone Project for ELTR-190

ELTR-150: 555 Timer from Discrete components



Example: Photo of prototype on Breadboard

Lesson Plans

ELTR-130

Digital Logic Systems

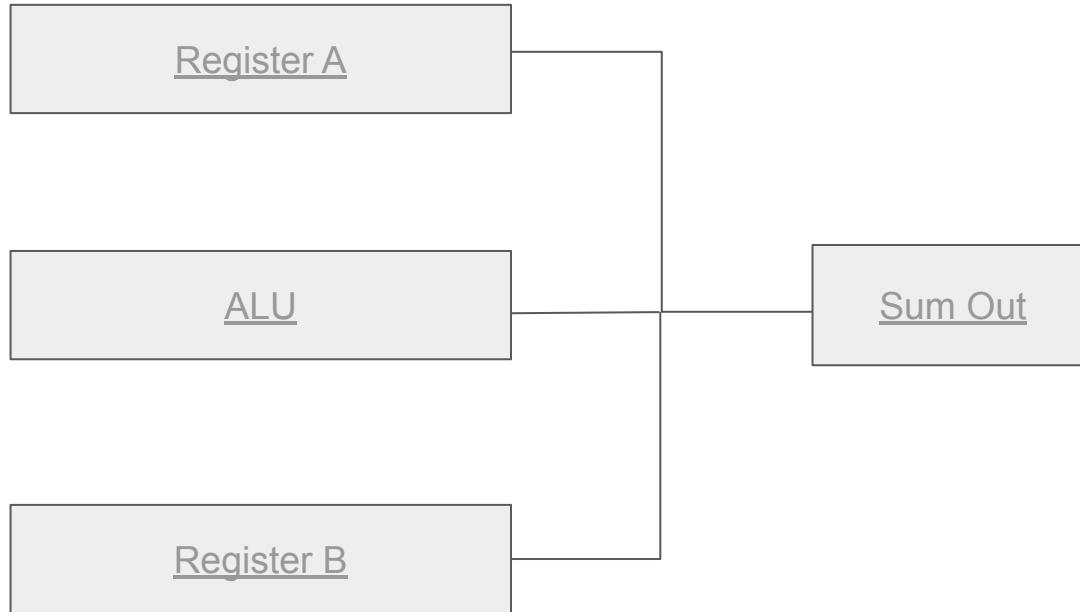
Use Analysis Project 1 from ELTR-100

- Build AND OR NOT Logic from Discrete components

Use LOGISIM to construct Logical Circuits for:

- Comparator, Adders, Latches, Registers, Counters, Encoders, Decoders, Selector/Multiplexers, ALU, 7 Segment Display, Control Logic, and CPU

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



ADD and Subtraction Operations

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

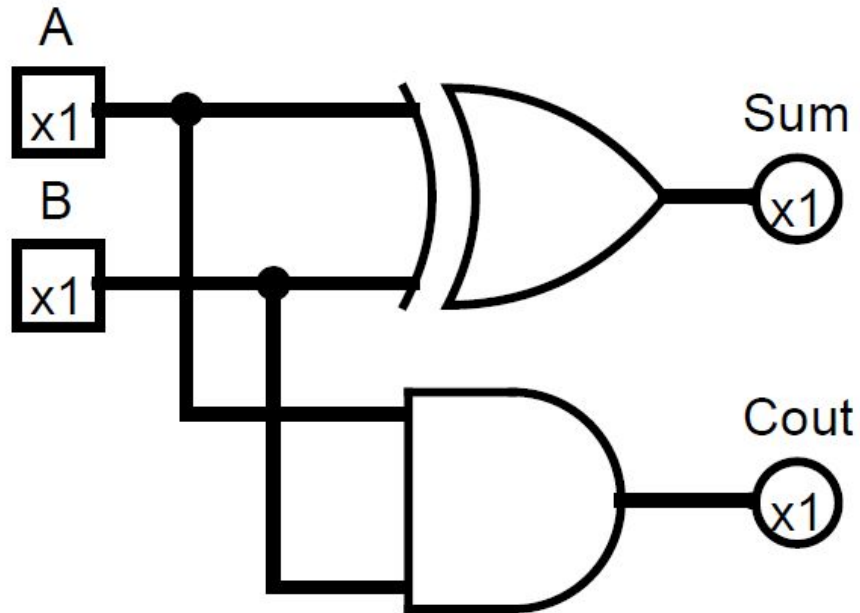
ELTR-130 Data logic

How Do Binary Values ADD?

$$\begin{array}{r} 00011100 \\ + \underline{00001110} \\ \hline 00101010 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 28 \\ + \underline{14} \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

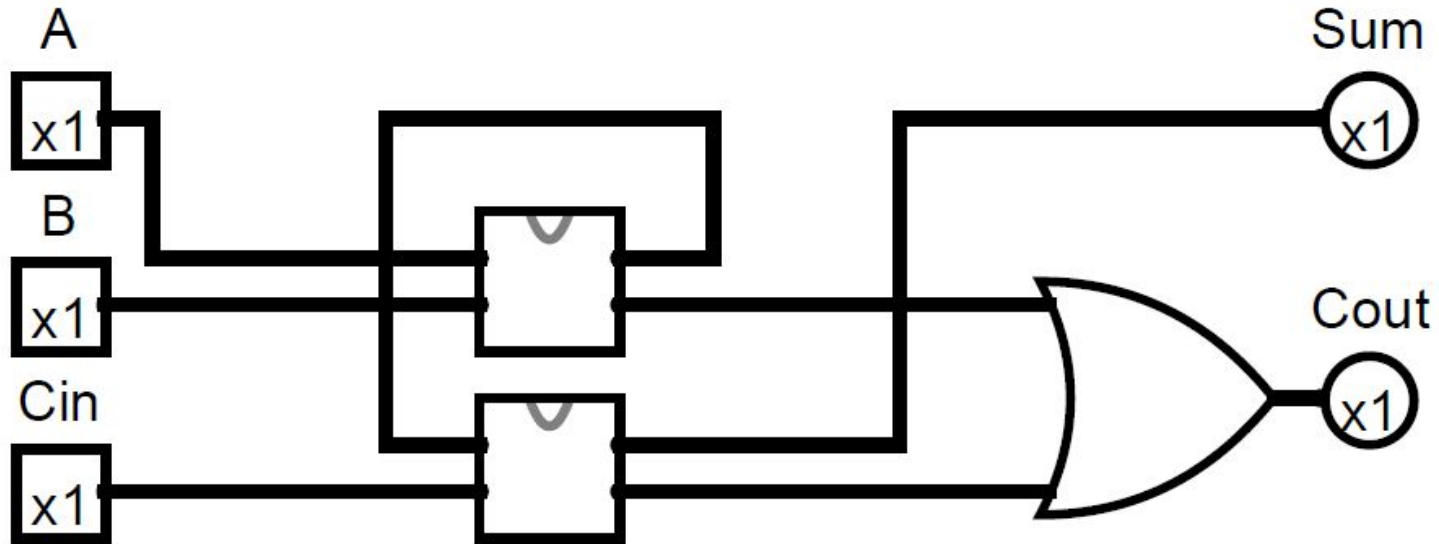
Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

Half Adder (1 of 1)

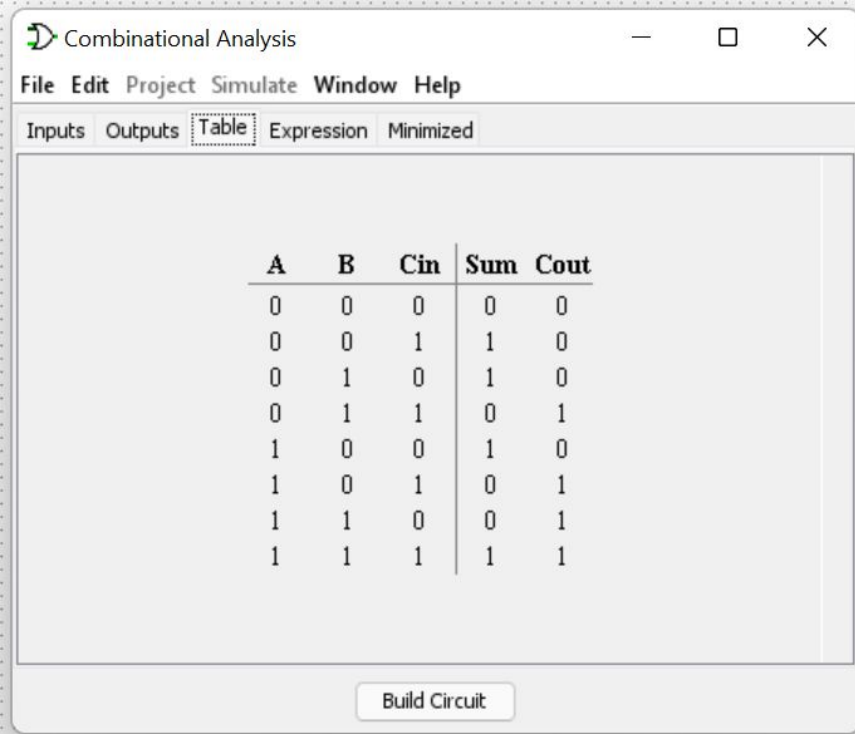


Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

Full Adder (1 of 1)



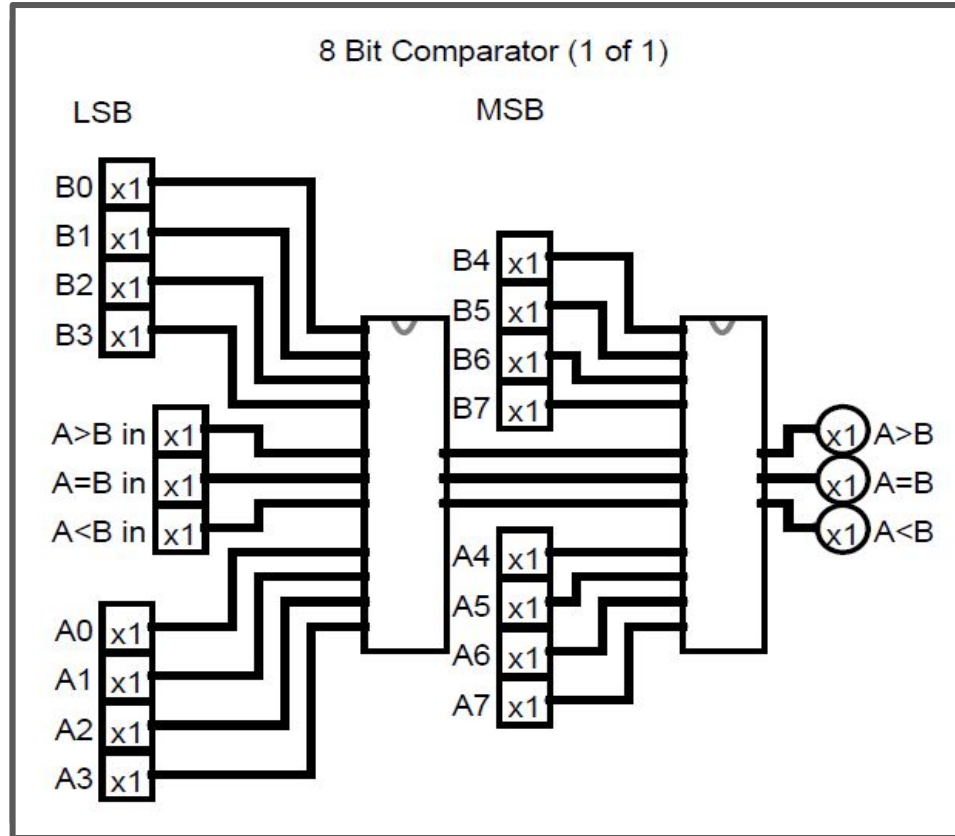
Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



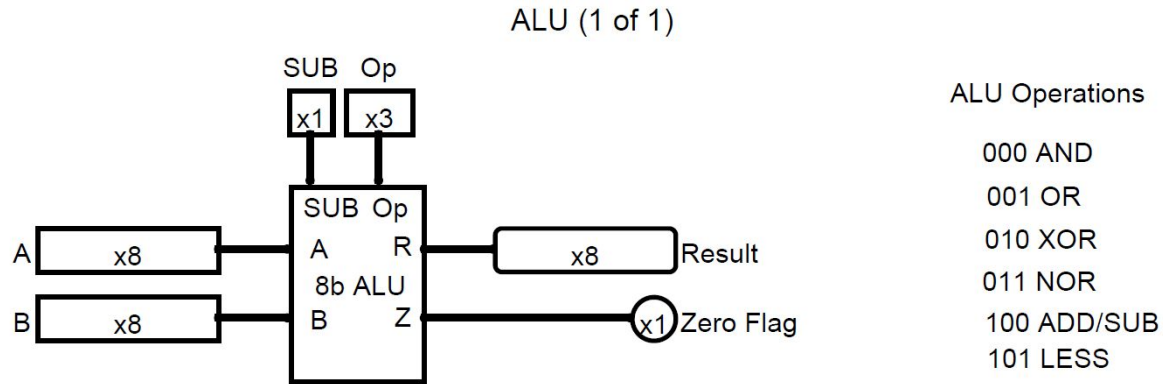
The screenshot shows a software window titled "Combinational Analysis" with a menu bar (File, Edit, Project, Simulate, Window, Help) and a tabbed interface (Inputs, Outputs, Table, Expression, Minimized). The "Table" tab is active, displaying a truth table for a 1-bit adder. The table has five columns: A, B, Cin, Sum, and Cout. It lists all possible combinations of three binary inputs (0 and 1) and their corresponding Sum and Cout outputs. A "Build Circuit" button is located at the bottom of the window.

A	B	Cin	Sum	Cout
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



Logisim ALU
RUN Here.

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

ADD	A and B are summed
ADD with CARRY	A and B and a Carry-In bit are all summed
SUBTRACT	B is subtracted from A (or vice versa)
SUBTRACT with BORROW	B is subtracted from A (or vice versa) with borrow (carry-in)
NEGATE	A is subtracted from zero, flipping its sign (from - to +, or + to -)
INCREMENT	Add 1 to A
DECREMENT	Subtract 1 from A
PASS THROUGH	All bits of A are passed through unmodified

8 Operations Circuits:

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

Write to memory

Read from memory

Registers are groups of latches, which holds a single number, and the number of bits in a register is called its width.

RAM or Random Access Memory

Persistent Memory

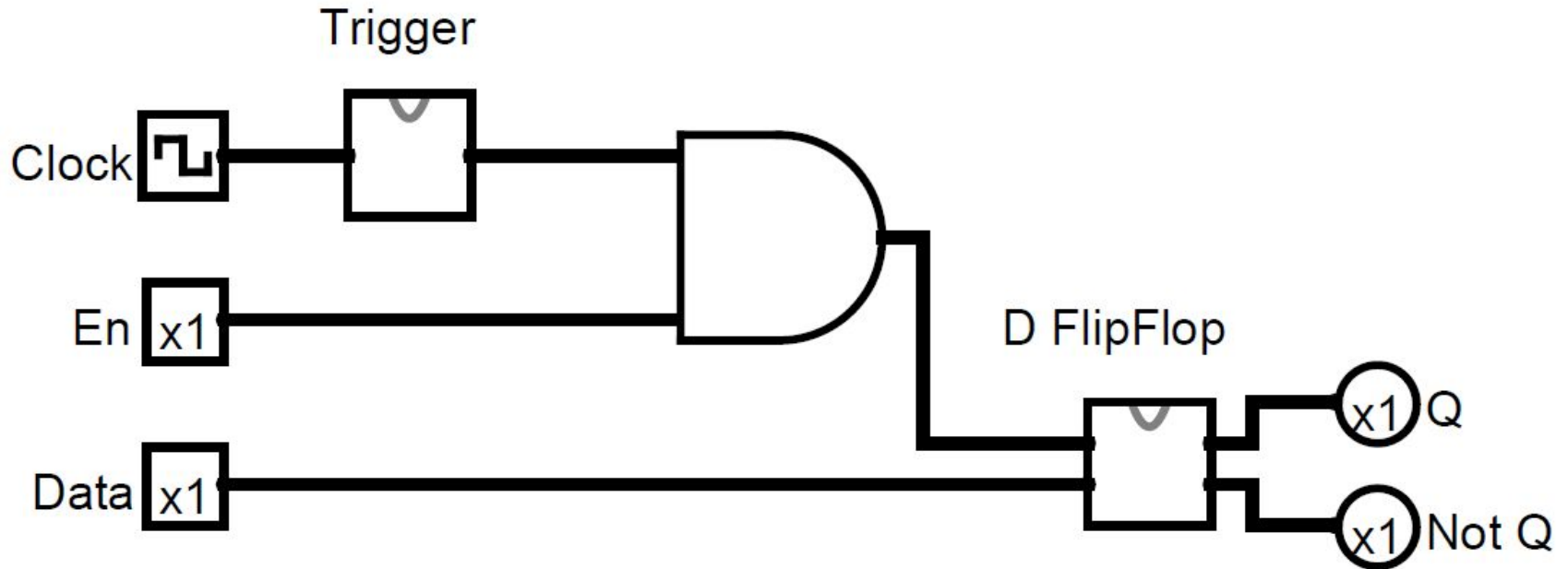
Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



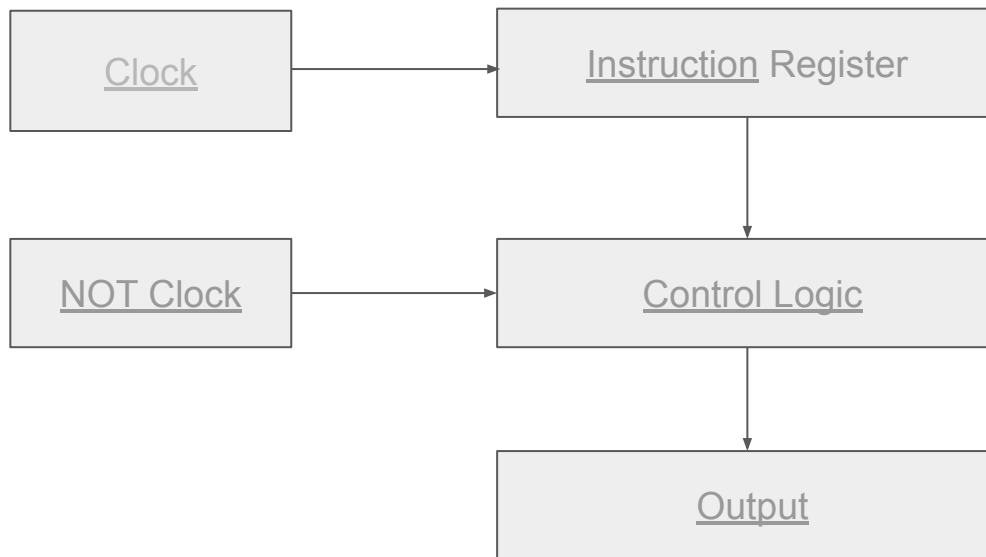
Memory, Address Instructions
Run Mode And Program Mode

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

D FlipFlop (1 of 1)

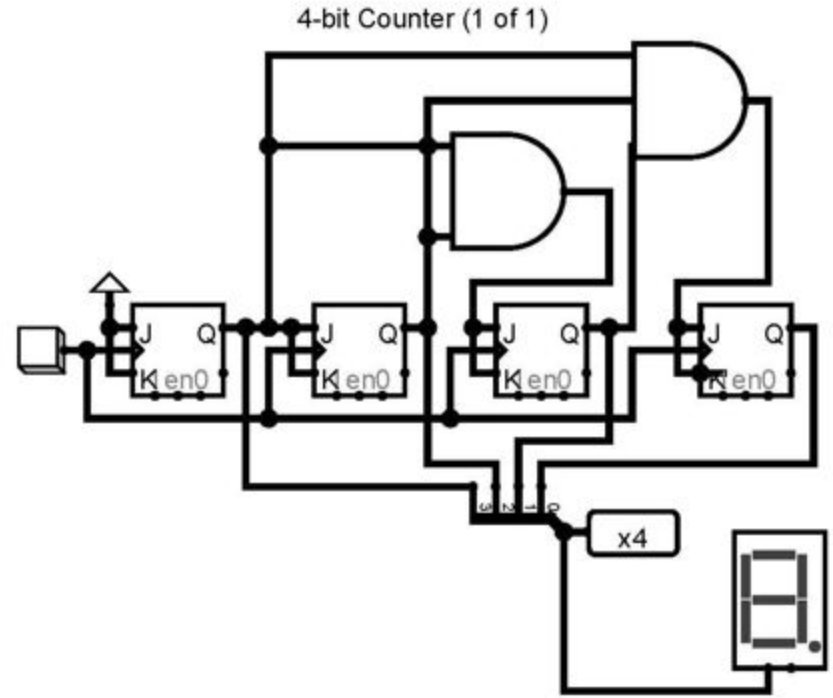
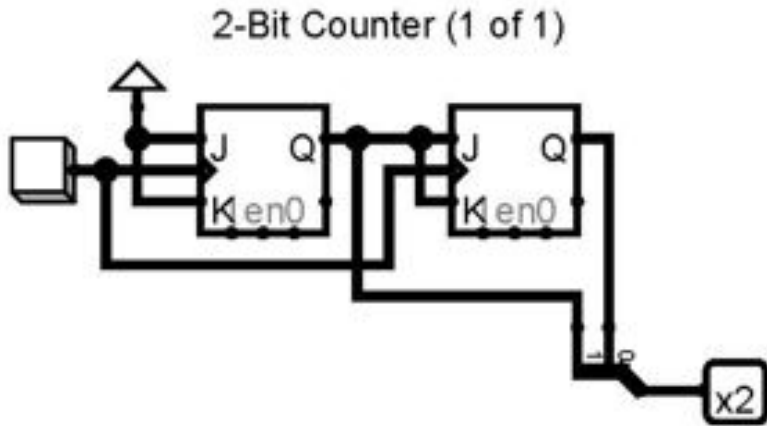


Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



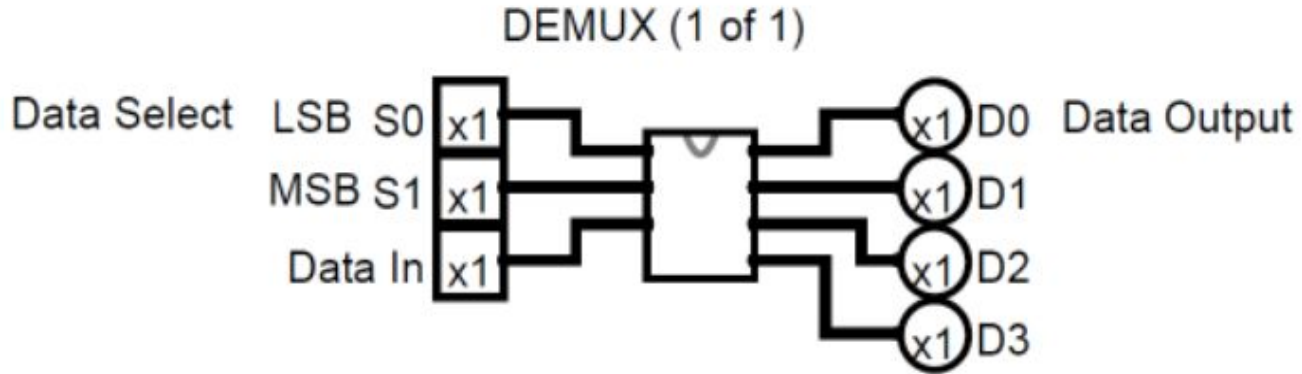
Control Logic

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



2 Bit Counter used in Instruction Step Counter
4 Bit Counter used in Program Counter
4 Bit Counter used in OUTPUT Display

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer



Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

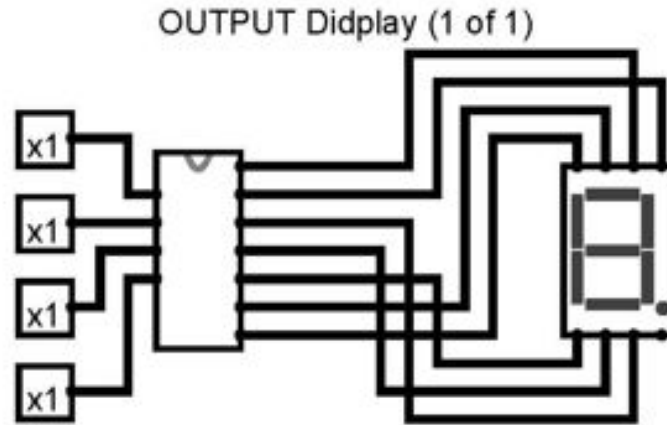


Figure from LOGISIM File.

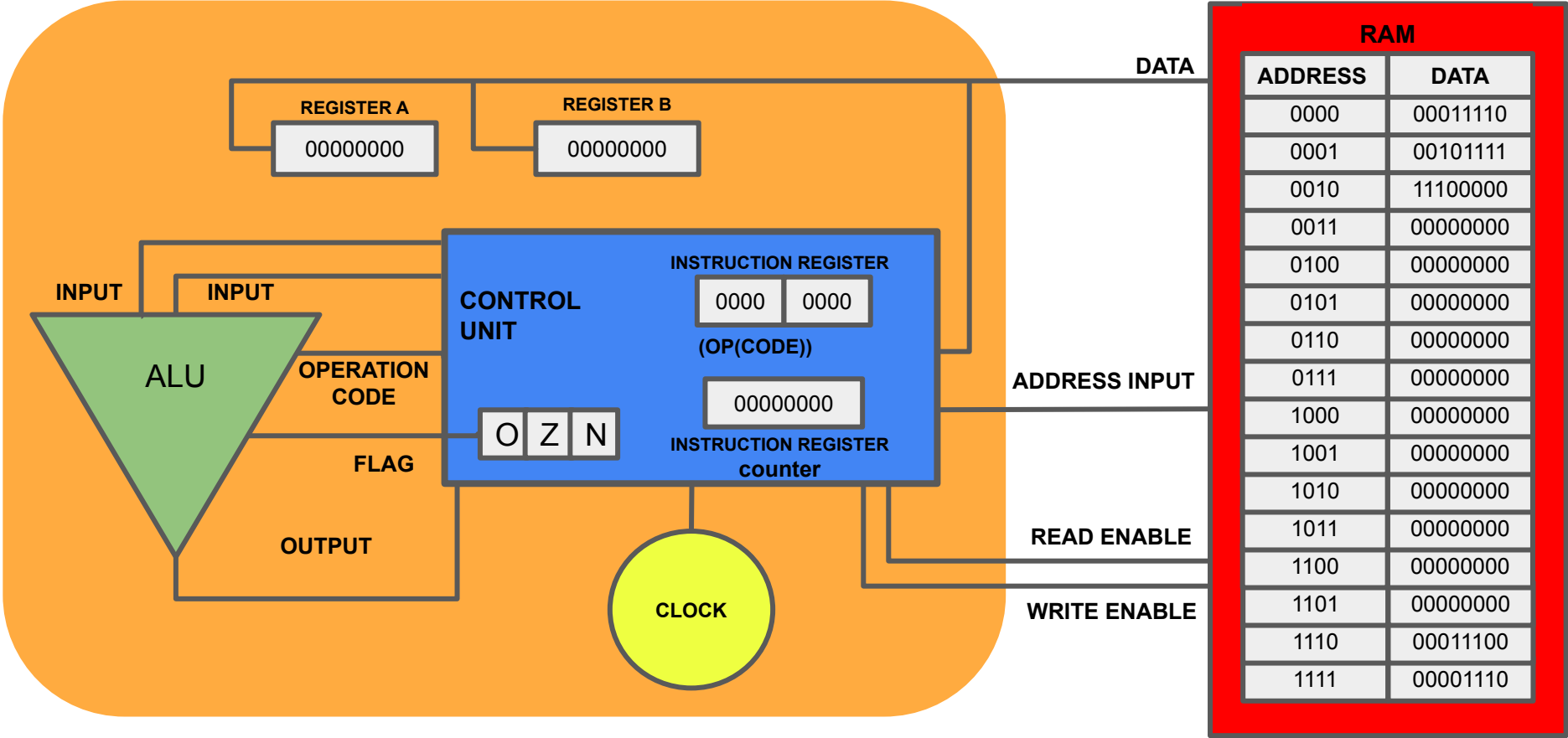
Binary To Decimal to 7 Segment Conversion

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer Instructions

NAME	INSTRUCTION				STEP	HLT	MI	RI	RO	IO	II	AI	AO	EO	SU	BI	OI	CE	CO	J	FL
FETCH	X	X	X	X	0 0 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	X	X	X	X	0 0 1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
LDA	0	0	0	1	0 1 0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	1	0 1 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	1	1 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADD	0	0	1	0	0 1 0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	1	0	0 1 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	1	0	1 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OUT	1	1	1	0	0 1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	1	0	0 1 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	1	1	0	1 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Control Logic and Programing

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT(CPU)



VAR NAME:

CHNGBASE



```
001 ClrHome
002 Input "DIGITS: ",D
003 Input "NUMBER: ",A
004 Input "IN BASE: ",B
005 Input "TO BASE: ",F
006 Ø→T
007 Ø→C
008 For(J,Ø,D-1)
009   int(A/(1Ø^(D-1-J)) )→C
010   C*B^(D-1-J)+T→T
011   A-C*1Ø^(D-1-J)→A
012 End
013 1→P
014 Ø→E
015 For(K,Ø,15)
016   int(T/(F^(15-K)) )→E
017   Output(5,P,E)
018   T-(E*F^(15-K))→T
019   P+1→P
020 End
021 Disp "
```

EXAMPLE OF ASM PROGRAM
On a TI-xxxx

Lesson Plans

ELTR-180

Networking and Data Communications

Project 1 build a 6502 to network with a partner:

<https://eater.net/6502>

Use the 6502 to do practical lessons with error correction:

<https://eater.net/crc>

Ben Eater's 8 Bit Computer

Testing and Troubleshooting

Testing:

Run a Functional Module Check. You may Need to hookup the required INPUTS and OUTPUTS to see if the Module is operational.

Running the subsystem checks before networking them together or through the BUS will help isolate for troubleshooting.

ADD another module Test operations if good then add one more and Test. Do this until they Master System is completed.

Troubleshooting:

Problem

Clock has an inverter OUTPUT and only lights if the LED is place in circuit with Cathode to pin 8 of the 74LS08 AND Gate and Anode to VCC.

Solution

Maksure the ICs have VCC and Ground connected

Power distribution Problems

Why does an LED light when the INPUT is 0 v?

Solution

Trace signal on bus by remove each modules connection on by one until you find the one. Sometimes damaged ICS will send random signals,

APA Citation

Eater, B. (n.d.). *8 Bit Computer*. Eater.Net. <https://eater.net/8bit>

8 bit-computer.jpeg image

X,B.(n.d). Using the 555 Timer. *DroneBot Workshop*.<https://dronebotworkshop.com/555-timer/>

image of 555 timer schematic

Eater,B. [Ben Eater]. (Year, Month Day). *Clock logic - 8-bit computer clock - part 4* [Video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SmQ5K7UQPMM>

Anne,C. [*Crash Course*]. (Year, Month Day). *Crash Course- The Central Processing Unit (CPU)* Crash Course Computer Science #7 [Video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZGugFqdr60&t=548s>

10:28 CPU SLIDE

Ben Eater 8 Bit Computer

GUIDE TO GETTING STARTED

Thank You