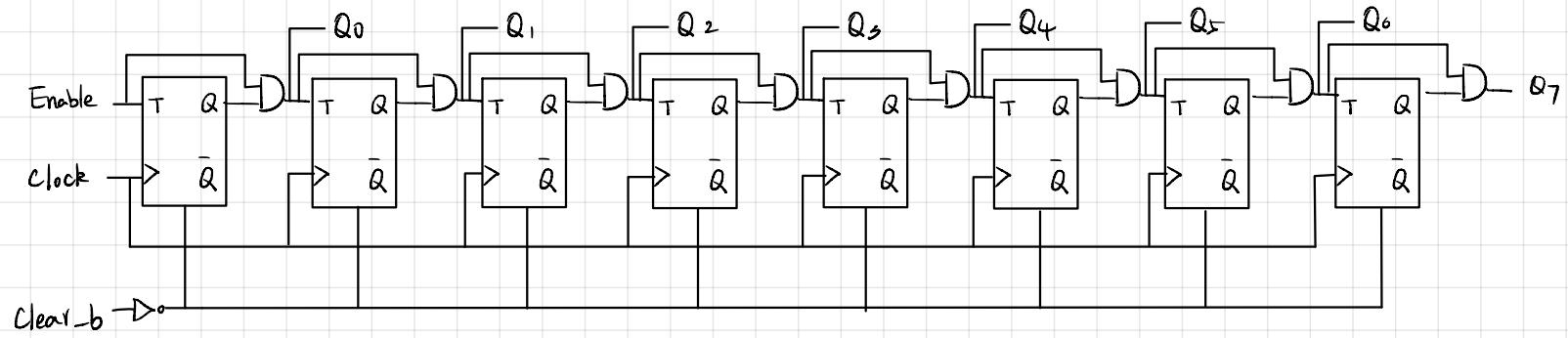


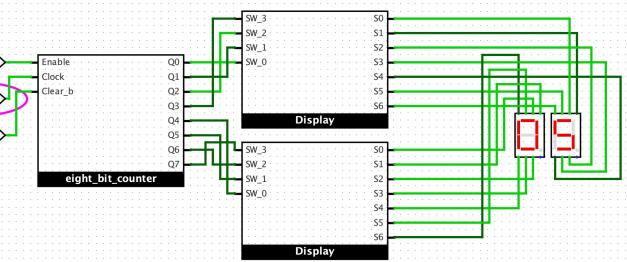
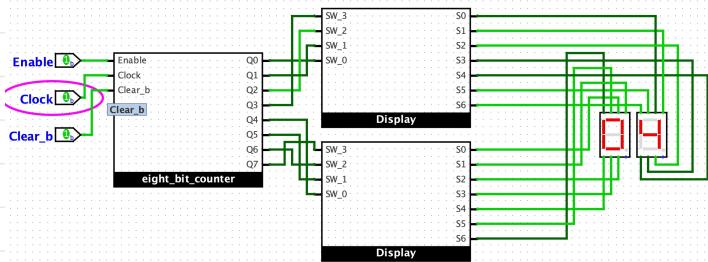
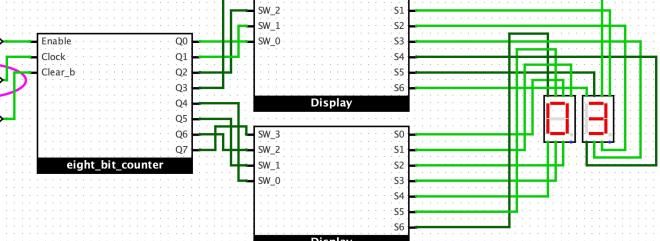
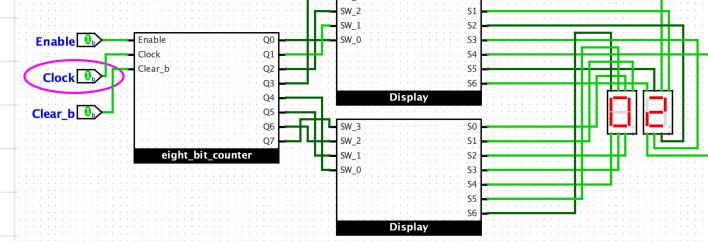
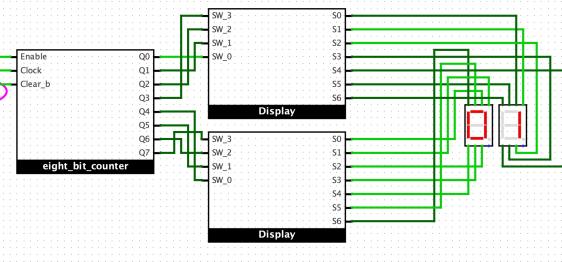
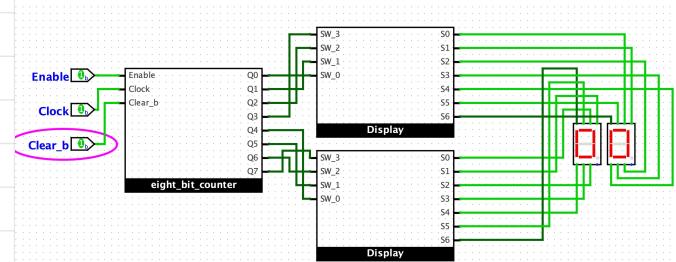
CSC 258 Lab 5

Chuanrun Zhang 1006387562

Part I 1. 2.



b.



Part II

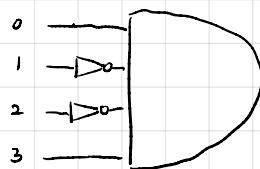
1. When the counter reaches the max "111"

5.1 the AND gate will output 1 that as the input of the OR gate on the left. That makes M₁ become high , and load a new value in the bottom left of the device.

2. If we want the maximum be 9 , which is "100".

We need to add two not gate into the AND Gate .

e.g.



3. wrap around : if the counter exceeds the maximum value , it will be set back to 0

stay at value : if the counter exceeds the maximum value , it will stay at the maximum value.

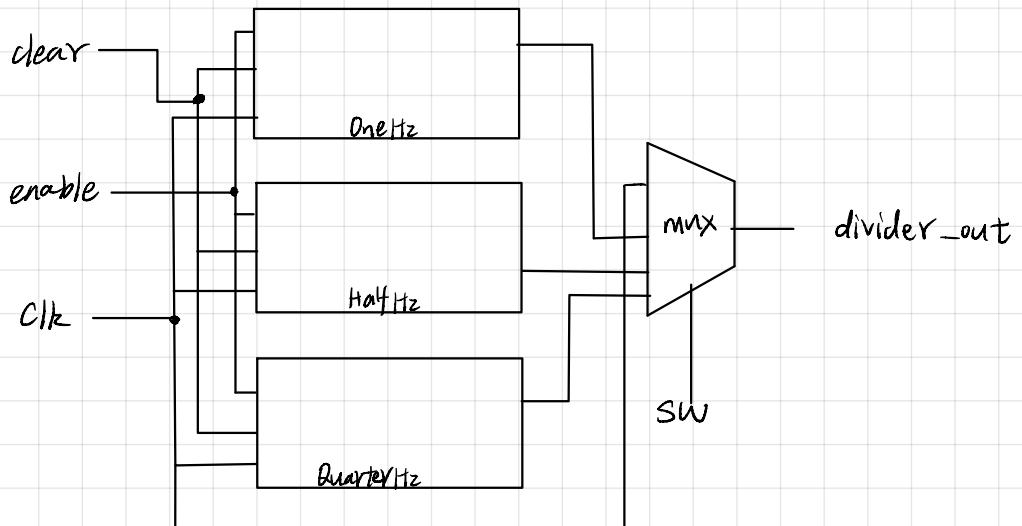
continuous counting : if the counter exceeds the maximum value , it will continue to count over the max.

load the next value : if the counter exceeds the maximum value , the next value will be load_n number.

5.2. $50\text{M} = 500,0000$

$$\text{the number of binary bits} = \lceil \log_2 500,0000 \rceil = 26$$

1. Rate Divider

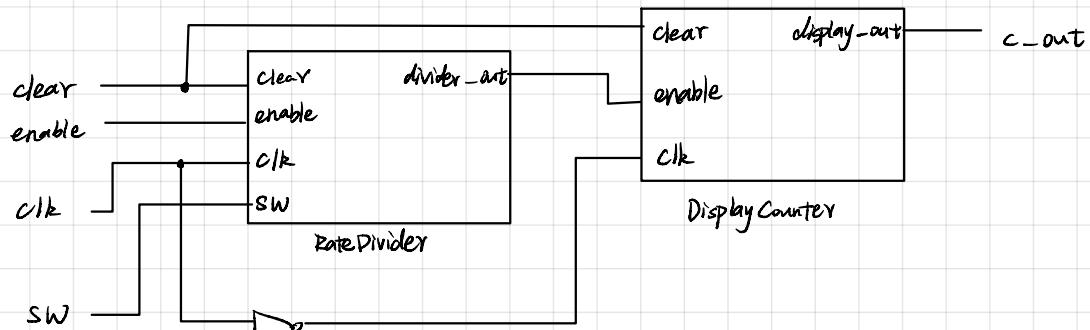


OneHz takes 4 bit counter

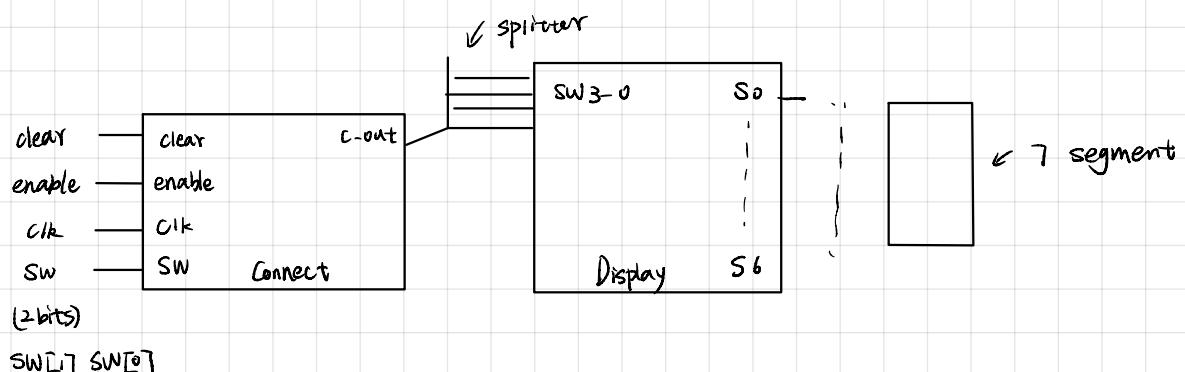
HalfHz takes 5 bit counter

QuarterHz takes 6 bit counter

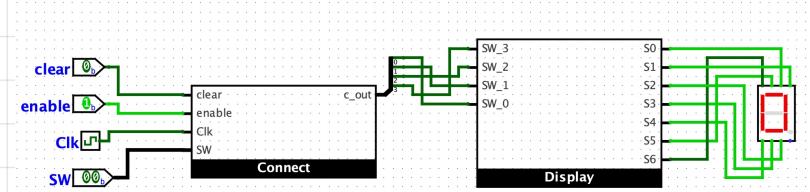
Connect



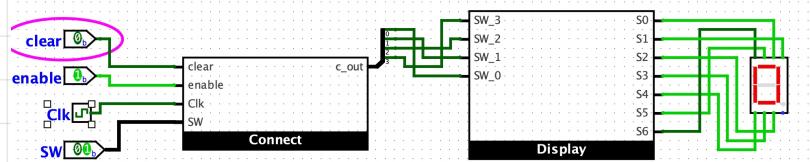
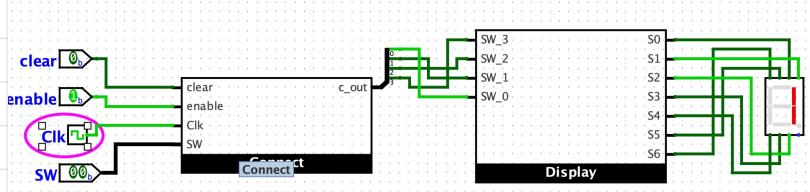
main



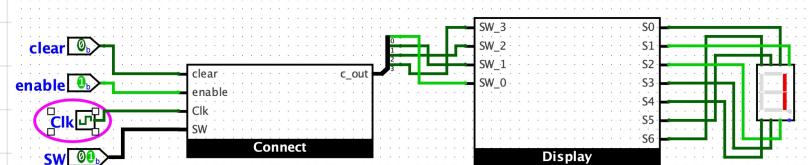
3.



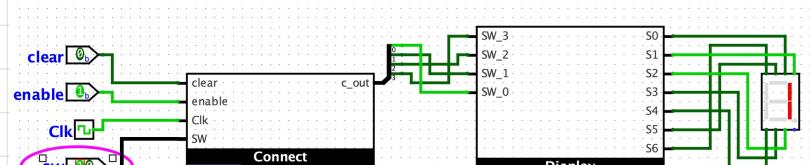
1 clock



1 second



2 seconds



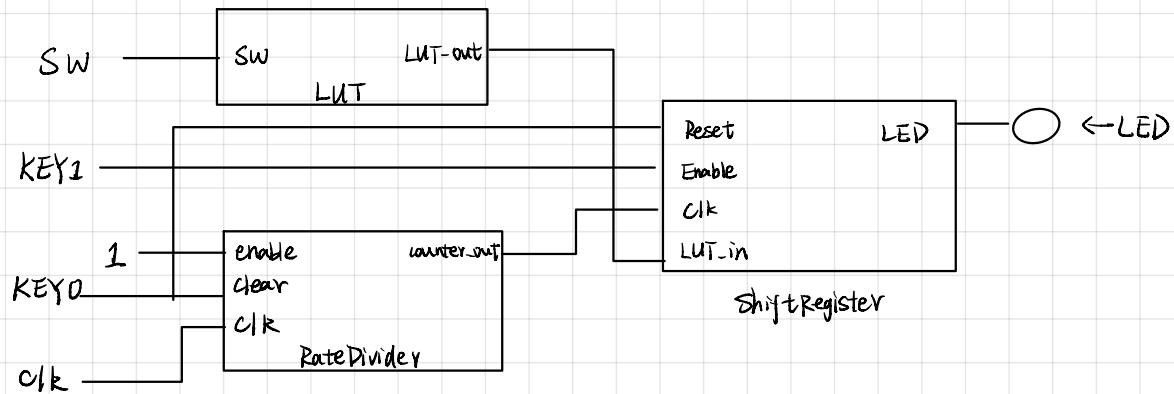
4 seconds

Part III

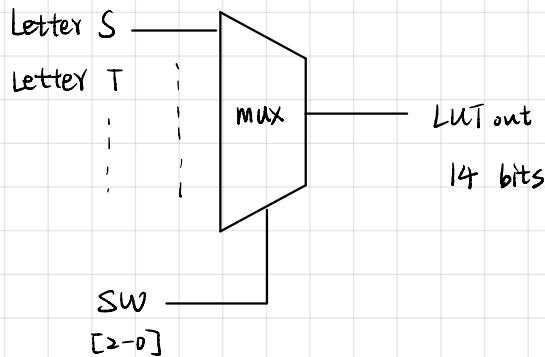
6.2

Letter	Morse Code	Pattern Representation (sequence length is 14 bits)
S	• • •	10101000000000 2a00
T	—	11100000000000 3800
U	• • —	101011100000 2b80
V	• • • —	10101011100000 2ae0
W	• — —	10111011100000 2ee0
X	— • • —	111010101110 0 3ab8
Y	— • — —	11101011101110 3aee
Z	— — • •	11101110101000 3ba8

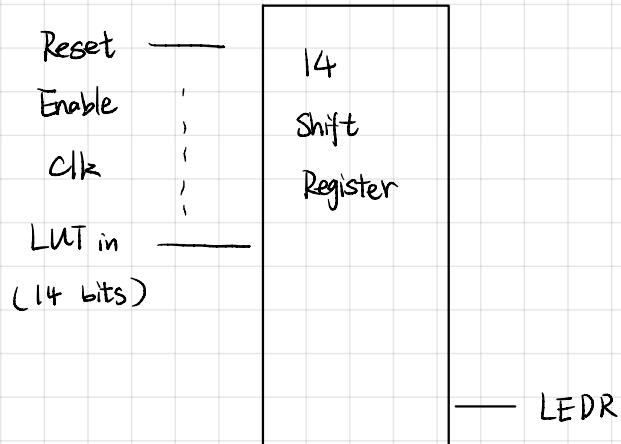
2.



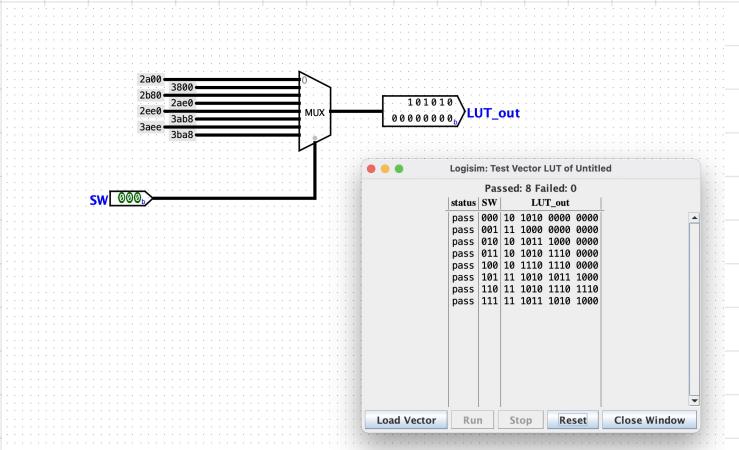
LUT



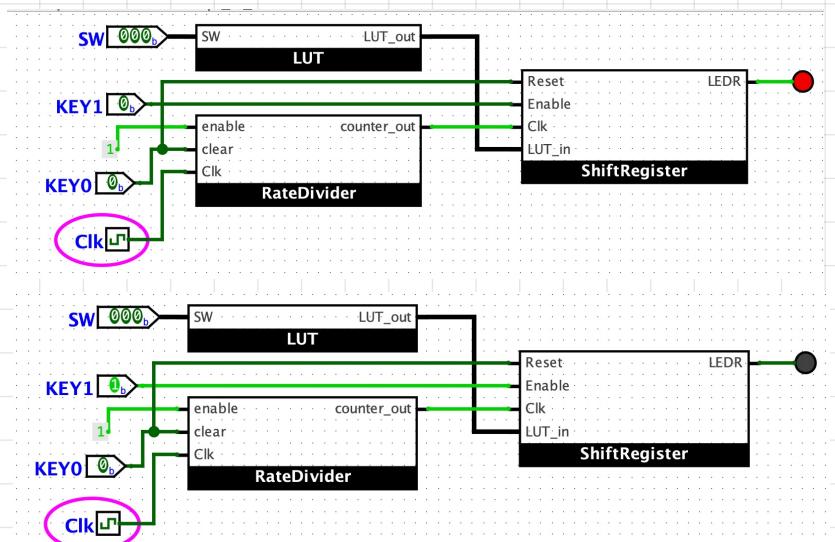
Shift Register



4.



we test the S 10101000000000



we load S

the first is "1"

the LED is on

After 0.5 seconds,
the "dot" passed
and the LED is off

After 0.5 seconds
the bit is "1"
the LED is on

Continue --

,
,
,

Until the rest
are all zeros
the LED is off