

ECE 383 – GR #2

USAF ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING
ECE 383 GRADED REVIEW #2
SPRING 2016

Name: _____

Section: _____

Academic Security This examination is not released from academic security until **1200** on **April 20, 2016**. Until this time, you may not discuss the examination contents or the course material with anyone other than your instructor.

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Authorized Resources 1. Equation Sheet
2. Any calculator

Instructions

- **Show all work for full credit.**
- Box or circle your final answer.
- For all numerical answers, use engineering notation and include units.
- Completely label all your diagrams, drawings, graphs, etc. for full credit.
- You have the remainder of the period to complete this exam.

Problem	Value	Earned	Course Objective
1	15		Objective 2, 5
2	20		Objective 1
3	15		Objective 5
4	10		Objective 4
5	10		Objective 1
6	20		Objective 5
7	10		Objective 4
Total	100		

Problem 1 (15 points)

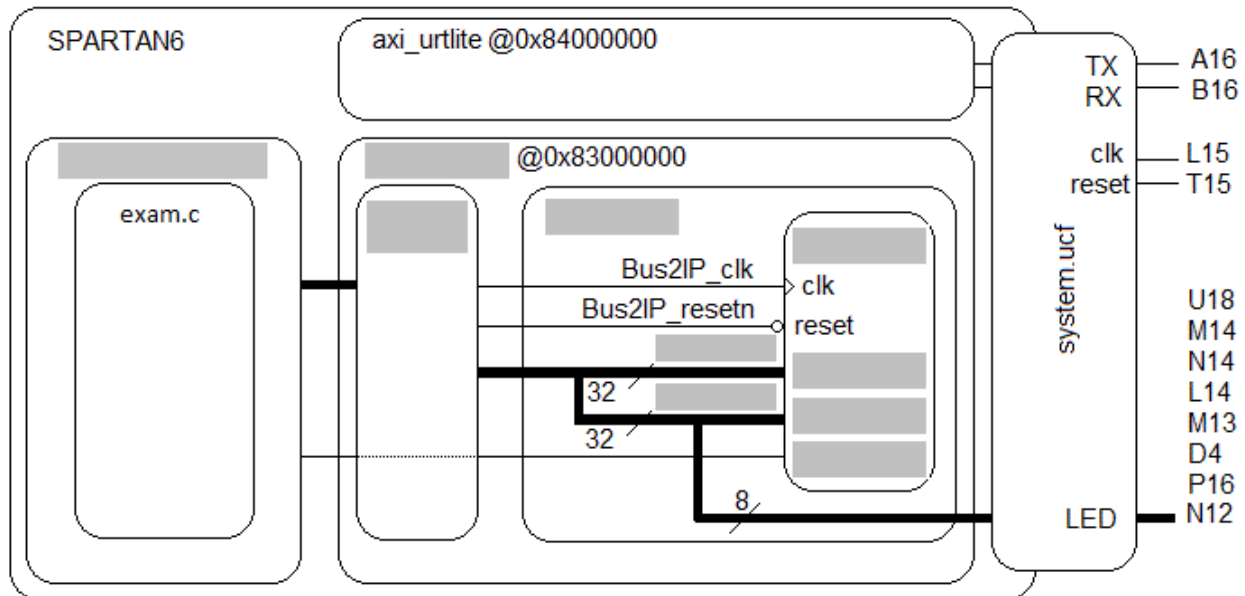
Tools, HW/SW partition

[Objective 2, 5]

You are given the following flag register that is instantiated (with $N = 16$) inside a component called **generator**. The set and ready signals are driven by logic internal to the **generator** component. The clear and Q signals are sent to/from the microBlaze. The ready signal is sent to the microBlaze as an interrupt. The clear signal is associated with slave register 3 and Q is associated with slave register 4. The **generator** component also connects the lower 8-bits of Q to an output called **LED**, sent to illuminate 8 LEDs on the ATLYS board. You are using the **generator** component to create a custom IP core called **examDriver** with a base address of 0x83_000_000.

```
entity flagRegister is
  generic( N : integer := 8);
  port( clk : in STD_LOGIC;
        reset : in STD_LOGIC;
        set, clear: in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        Q : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0));
end flagRegister
```

- a. (5 pts) Complete the block diagram below by filling in the names of the signal and components in the 10 shaded boxes.



- b. (5 pts) Write 1 line of C-code, running on the microBlaze, that executes a subroutine called **execute** when bit 2 of the flag register is 1.
- c. (5 pts) Write a couple of lines of C-code, running on the microBlaze, to clear bit 2 of the flag register so that it can be set later by the logic inside the **generator** component.

Problem 2 (20 points)*Design to requirements*

[Objective 1]

You are building a digital system that generates a sinusoid using direct digital synthesis. You are restricted to a 48kHz update rate, each sample is 16-bits wide. One period of the sinusoid is stored in a block RAM with 128 values. The output sinusoid is limited to 24kHz.

- a. (5 pts.) What output frequency is generated with a phase increment of 4.68?

- b. (5 pts.) What (decimal) phase increment generates a 1.2KHz waveform?

- c. (5 pts.) How many bits are required for the integer portion of the phase increment?

- d. (5 pts.) How many bits are required for the fractional portion of the phase-increment to allow frequency adjustments in at least 2 Hz increments?

Problem 3 (15 points)*Design digital system,*

[Objective 5]

The following table contains a lookup table for the arc tangent function. The input, x , is an angle in degrees. The output in the rightmost column is a Q3.5 format fixed point number.

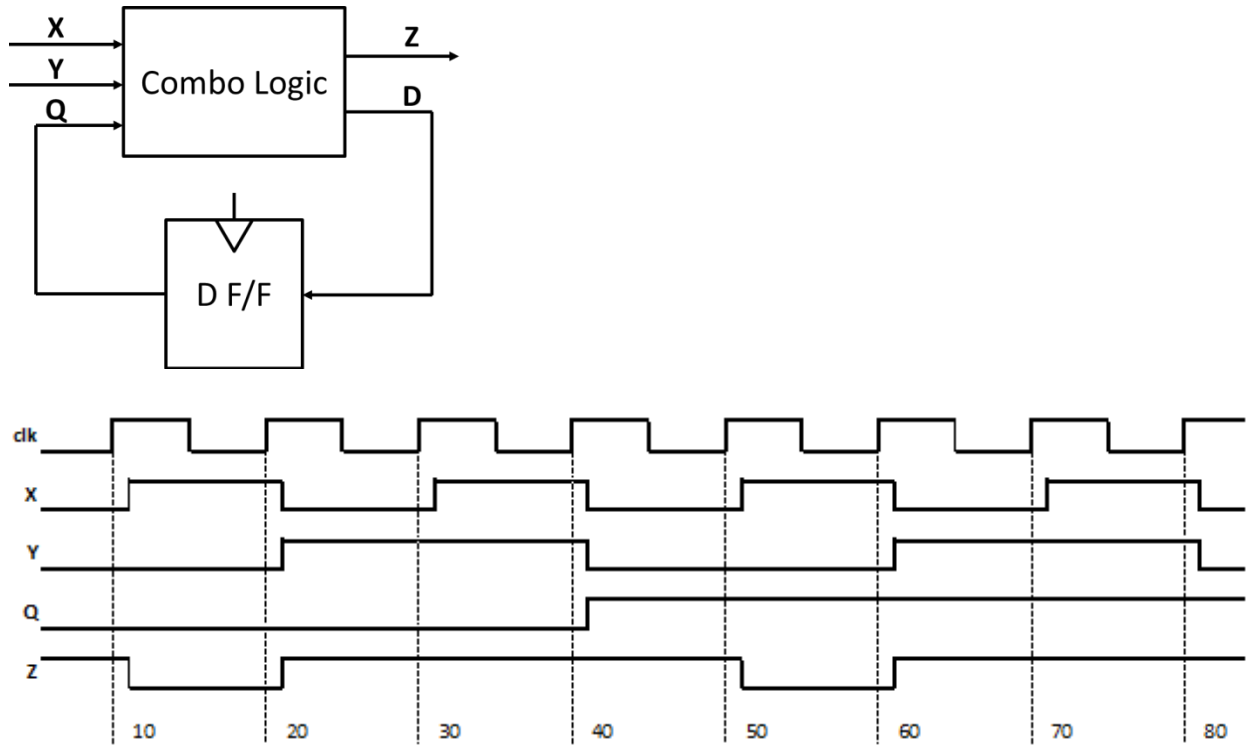
Index	x	cubeRoot(x)	Q3.5
0	0	0.00	0x00
1	32	3.17	0x65
2	64	4.00	
3	96	4.58	
4	128	5.04	0xA1
5	160	5.43	0xAD
6	192	5.77	
7	224	6.07	0xC2
8	256	6.35	0XCB

- (5 pts.) Start by filling in the rightmost column (Q3.5) using the decimal values in the cubeRoot(x) column.
- (5 pts.) Use linear interpolation on the values in the table to compute the cubed root of 140 using decimal arithmetic (show work for full credit).
- (5 pts.) Write a C code snippet to compute the Q3.5 format output given a 9-bit input x . The Q3.5 hex LUT entries are store in an array called **cubeRoot**.

Problem 4 (10 points)*Timing Analysis*

[Objective 4]

You are given the FSM below, constructed from 1 D flip flop and some combinational logic. The timing diagram to the right shows the response of the circuit to an input sequence X applied to it. The timing diagram shows small propagation delays. From the timing diagram you are to infer the contents of the combinational logic box.

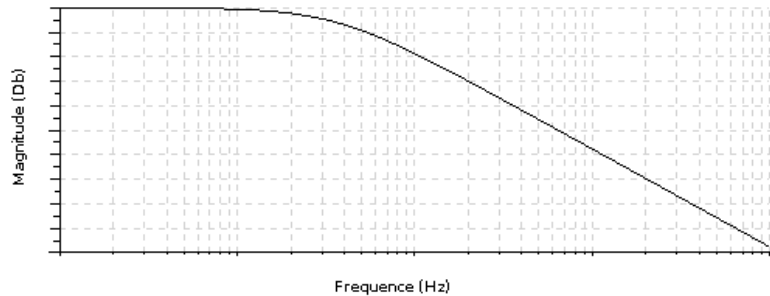


Write the equations for Z and D below.

Problem 5 (10 points)*Design to requirements*

[Objective 1]

You are to design a filter using the following specifications. The signal of interest is from 0-10KHz and sampled using a 16-bit ADC. The maximum sampling rate is 250KHz.



a) (5 pts.) The ADC will require how much attenuation to get the noise below 1 ulp?

b) (5 pts.) What order filter do you need for this application?

Problem 6 (20 points)*Design Digital Systems*

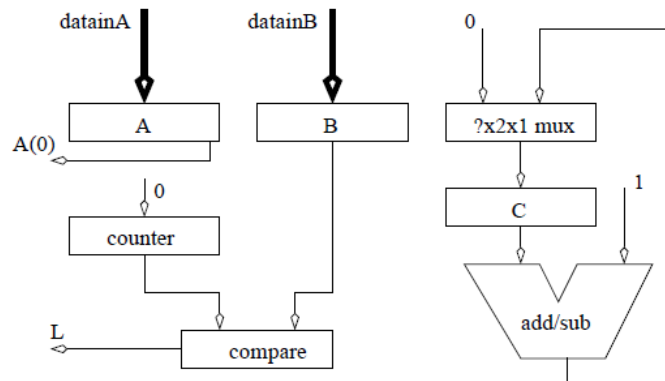
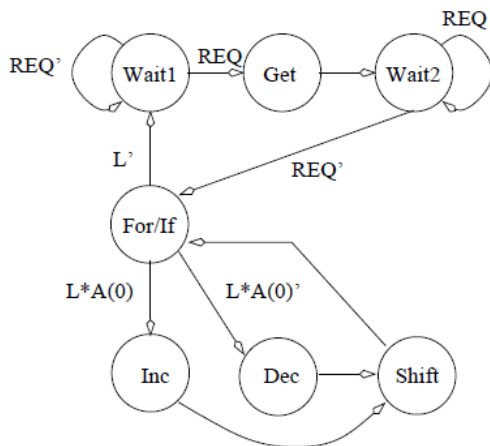
[Objective 5]

This question deals with the construction of a digital circuit to accomplish the task specified by the following algorithm. A(0) refers to the LSB of A. $A \gg 1$ refers to A shifted right 1 bit. Fill in the control word table below. Only fill in non-zero entries.

```

while(1) {
    ACK = 0;
    while(REQ == 0);
    A = datainA;
    B = datainB;
    ACK = 1;
    C = 0;
    while (REQ == 1);
    ACK = 0;
    for (i=0; i<B; i++) {
        if (A(0) == 1) then
            C = C + 1;
        else
            C = C - 1;
        A = A >> 1;
    }
}

```



State	ACK	A	B	C	Mux	Count	Add/Sub
	0	00 hold	0 hold	0 hold	0 pass 0	00 hold	0 add
	1	01 load	1 load	1 load	1 pass C±1	01 down	1 sub
		10 SR				10 up	
		11 SL				11 load	
Wait1							
Get							
Wait2							
For/If							
Inc							
Dec							
Shift							

Problem 7 (10 points)*Timing Analysis*

[Objective 4]

Complete the timing diagram below. Carry your work past the clock edge at time 50.

