《数字系统设计》实验报告

8 位简单算逻运算单元电路设计

8-bit Simple ALU

小组成员（按姓氏首字母排序）：

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评语及分项得分

分项	实验预习及实验方案	出勤	实验结果及分析	现场问答	实验报告
评语					
得分					

最终评定得分：_____

2019 年 12 月 10 日

Lab 1 Report - 8-bit Simple ALU

Lab Targets

Design an 8-bit Arithmetic Logical Unit (ALU), based on the method of top-down module system design.

The functions are shown in the table, and eight operations such as addition, subtraction, logical AND, and OR are implemented according to the operation code.

The input operand is an 8421 code combination corresponding to a four-digit number starting from the end of the student number.

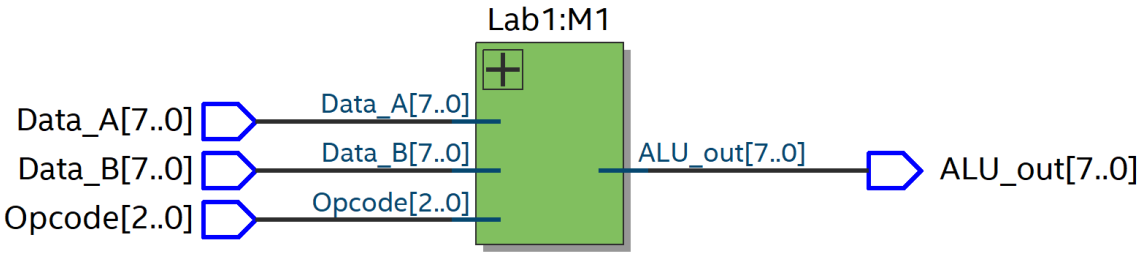
Operand	Function
Add	$a + b$
Subtract	$a - b$
Or_AB	$a \mid b$
And_AB	$a \,\&\, b$
Not A	$\sim a$
Exor	$a \wedge b$
Exnor	$a \sim \wedge b$
Ror_A	$\mid a$

Circuit Diagram

Steps to Generate Circuit Diagram

Step1: Processing > start > Analysis & Elaboration
Step2: Tools > Netlist viewer > RTL viewer

Diagram



Code and Comments

ALU - Lab1.v

```
module Lab1(output reg [7:0] ALU_out, input [7:0] Data_A, Data_B, input [2:0] Opcode);
    parameter   Add         = 3'b000,   //  A + B
                Subtract    = 3'b001,   //  A - B
                Or_AB       = 3'b010,   //  A | B
                And_AB      = 3'b011,   //  A & B
                Not_A       = 3'b100,   //  ~ A
                Exor        = 3'b101,   //  A ^ B
                Exnor       = 3'b110,   //  A ~ ^ B
                Ror_A       = 3'b111;   //  | A

    always@(*)

    case(Opcode)
        Add:        ALU_out =  Data_A + Data_B;
        Subtract:   ALU_out =  Data_A - Data_B;
        Or_AB:      ALU_out =  Data_A | Data_B;
        And_AB:     ALU_out =  Data_A & Data_B;
        Not_A:      ALU_out =  ~ Data_A;
        Exor:       ALU_out =  Data_A ^ Data_B;
        Exnor:      ALU_out =  Data_A ~^ Data_B;
        Ror_A:      ALU_out <= {Data_A[0],Data_A[7:1]};
    endcase
endmodule
```

This model named Lab1, has one input port and three output ports. Which are

1. ALU_out: A 8-bit output, which is result of number after ALU process.
2. Data_A: A 8-bit input, the first data be sent to ALU.
3. Data_B: A 8-bit input, the second data be sent to ALU.
4. Opcode: A 3-bit input, to control the ALU function.

We declare 8 parameters for identifying 8 operations respectively. The details are described in the following table.

Operation	Function	Opcode	Operation	Function	Opcode
Add	$a + b$	000	Not A	$\sim a$	100
Subtract	$a - b$	001	Exor	$a \wedge b$	101
Or_AB	$a \mid b$	010	Exnor	$a \sim \wedge b$	110
And_AB	$a \,\&\, b$	011	Ror_A	$\mid a$	111

In line 11, `always@(*)` statement *always* here to tell that the following codes always run.

Start at line 13 is case statement, which is used to define the functions of each operation in details.

Testbench and Wave

Testbench - Lab1.vt

```
1  module Lab1_vlg_tst();
2  // test vector input registers
3  reg [7:0] Data_A;
4  reg [7:0] Data_B;
5  reg [2:0] Opcode;
6  // wires
7  wire [7:0]  ALU_out;
8
9  // assign statements (if any)
10 Lab1 i1 (
11 // port map - connection between master ports and signals/registers
12     .ALU_out(ALU_out),
13     .Data_A(Data_A),
14     .Data_B(Data_B),
15     .Opcode(Opcode)
16 );
17 initial
18 begin
19 // code that executes only once
20 // insert code here --> begin
21     Data_A = 8'b00100011;
22     Data_B = 8'b00111000;
23
24     #20 Opcode = 3'b000;
25     #20 Opcode = 3'b001;
26     #20 Opcode = 3'b010;
27     #20 Opcode = 3'b011;
28     #20 Opcode = 3'b100;
29     #20 Opcode = 3'b101;
30     #20 Opcode = 3'b110;
31     #20 Opcode = 3'b111;
32 // --> end
33 $display("Running testbench");
34 end
35 endmodule
```

From *Experiments Handbook of Digital System Design* we know that the input operand is an 8421 code combination corresponding to a four-digit number starting from the end of the student number.

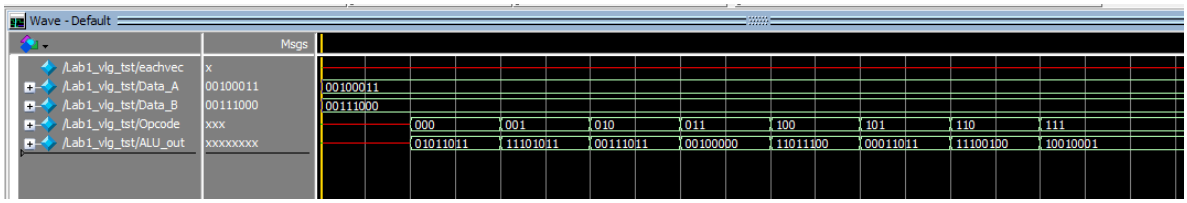
In this testbench, we use Student Number is 16206553, so the input number are 35_{10} and 56_{10}

$$35_{10} = 00100011_2$$

$$56_{10} = 00111000_2$$

Then, we tested each opcode evey 20 ps.

Wave



We can seen the output result are we expected.

Resource Allocation

Shi Bo: All the Lab 1 is finished by Shi Bo.

Summary

In this Lab, out team design a simple 8-bit ALU. Each of us participated in the experiment, completed the experiment together, and performed a simulation test. We successfully completed this experiment and the results are satisfactory.

Source Code

ALU - Lab1.v

```
module Lab1(output reg [7:0] ALU_out, input [7:0] Data_A, Data_B, input [2:0] Opcode);
    parameter   Add     = 3'b000,   //  A + B
                Subtract    = 3'b001,   //  A - B
                Or_AB       = 3'b010,   //  A | B
                And_AB  = 3'b011,   //  A & B
                Not_A       = 3'b100,   //  ~ A
                Exor        = 3'b101,   //  A ^ B
                Exnor       = 3'b110,   //  A ~ ^ B
                Ror_A       = 3'b111;   //  | A

    always@(*)

    case(Opcode)
        Add:            ALU_out =  Data_A + Data_B;
        Subtract:   ALU_out =  Data_A - Data_B;
        Or_AB:      ALU_out =  Data_A | Data_B;
        And_AB:     ALU_out =  Data_A & Data_B;
        Not_A:      ALU_out =  ~ Data_A;
        Exor:           ALU_out =  Data_A ^ Data_B;
        Exnor:      ALU_out =  Data_A ~^ Data_B;
        Ror_A:      ALU_out <= {Data_A[0],Data_A[7:1]};
    endcase
endmodule
```

ALU Test Bench

```
// Copyright (C) 2018  Intel Corporation. All rights reserved.
// Your use of Intel Corporation's design tools, logic functions
// and other software and tools, and its AMPP partner logic
// functions, and any output files from any of the foregoing
// (including device programming or simulation files), and any
// associated documentation or information are expressly subject
// to the terms and conditions of the Intel Program License
// Subscription Agreement, the Intel Quartus Prime License Agreement,
// the Intel FPGA IP License Agreement, or other applicable license
// agreement, including, without limitation, that your use is for
// the sole purpose of programming logic devices manufactured by
// Intel and sold by Intel or its authorized distributors.  Please
// refer to the applicable agreement for further details.

// *********************************************************************************
// This file contains a Verilog test bench template that is freely editable to
// suit user's needs .Comments are provided in each section to help the user
// fill out necessary details.
// *********************************************************************************
// Generated on "10/25/2019 18:04:54"

// Verilog Test Bench template for design : Lab1
//
// Simulation tool : ModelSim-Altera (Verilog)
//
// *********************************************************************************
// My UCD Student Number is 16206553
// The input number are 35d and 56d.
// 0010 0011b and 0011 1000b.
// *********************************************************************************

`timescale 1 ps/ 1 ps
module Lab1_vlg_tst();
// constants
// general purpose registers
reg eachvec;
// test vector input registers
reg [7:0] Data_A;
reg [7:0] Data_B;
reg [2:0] Opcode;
// wires
wire [7:0]  ALU_out;

// assign statements (if any)
Lab1 i1 (
// port map - connection between master ports and signals/registers
    .ALU_out(ALU_out),
    .Data_A(Data_A),
    .Data_B(Data_B),
    .Opcode(Opcode)
);
```

```
initial
begin
// code that executes only once
// insert code here --> begin
    Data_A = 8'b00100011;
    Data_B = 8'b00111000;

    #20 Opcode = 3'b000;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b001;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b010;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b011;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b100;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b101;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b110;
    #20 Opcode = 3'b111;
// --> end
$display("Running testbench");
end
always
// optional sensitivity list
// @(event1 or event2 or .... eventn)
begin
// code executes for every event on sensitivity list
// insert code here --> begin

@eachvec;
// --> end
end
endmodule

```