

# CHIP DESIGN AND USE

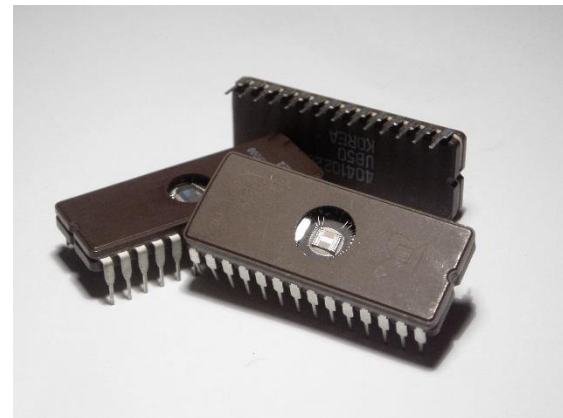
---

**Bernhard Kainz** (with thanks to **A. Gopalan**, **N. Dulay** and **E. Edwards**)

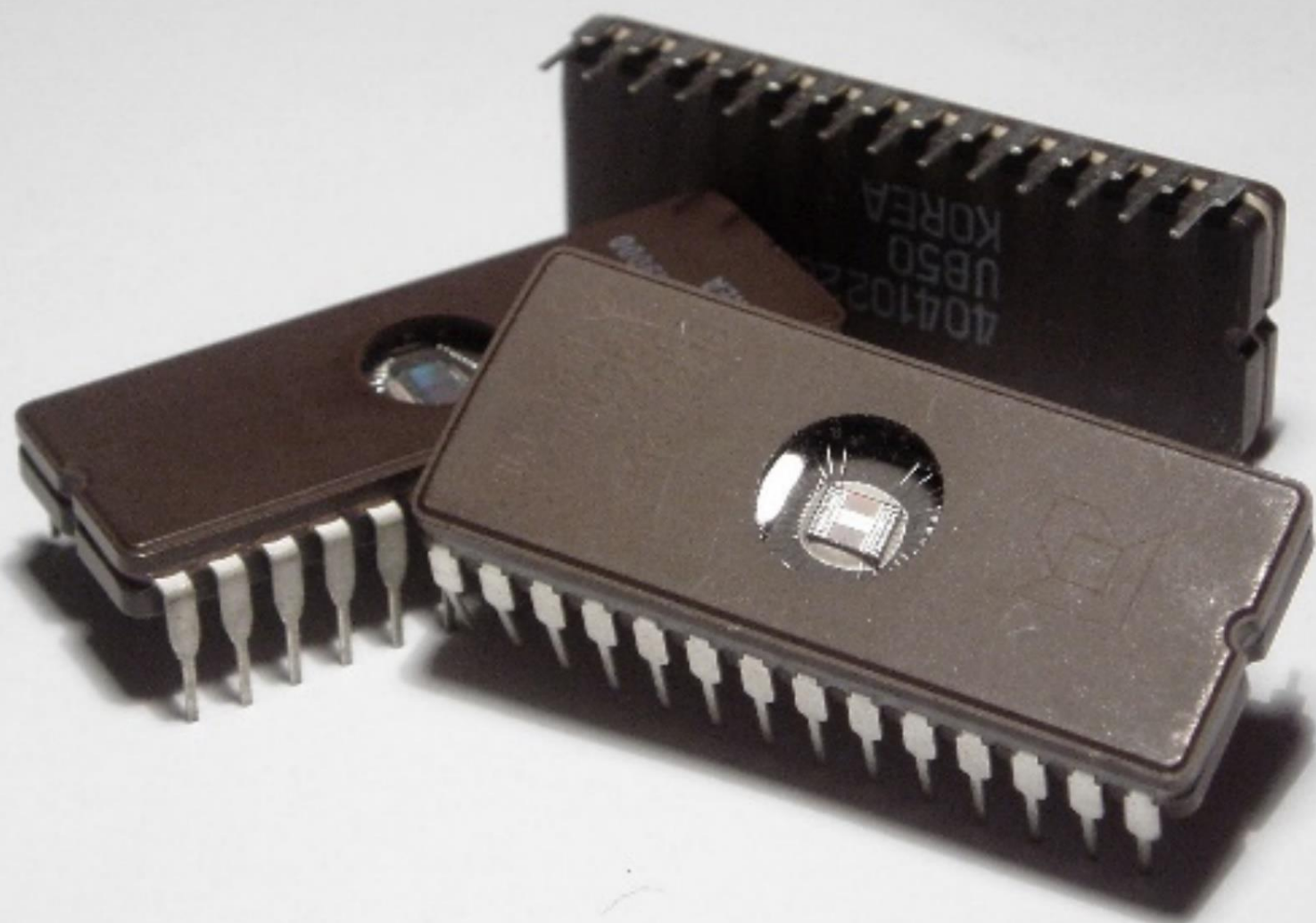
[b.kainz@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:b.kainz@imperial.ac.uk)

# Integrated Circuits

- All ICs (chips) are made up of logic gates
- ICs are square pieces of silicon onto which logic gates have been deposited
- Generally rows of pins enable connection onto a larger circuit



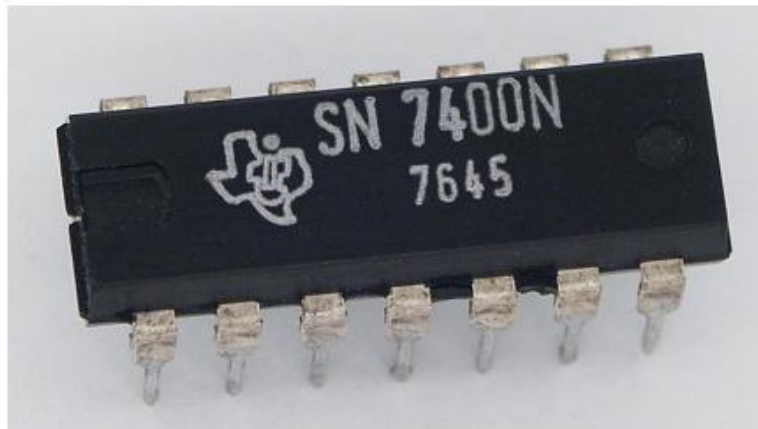
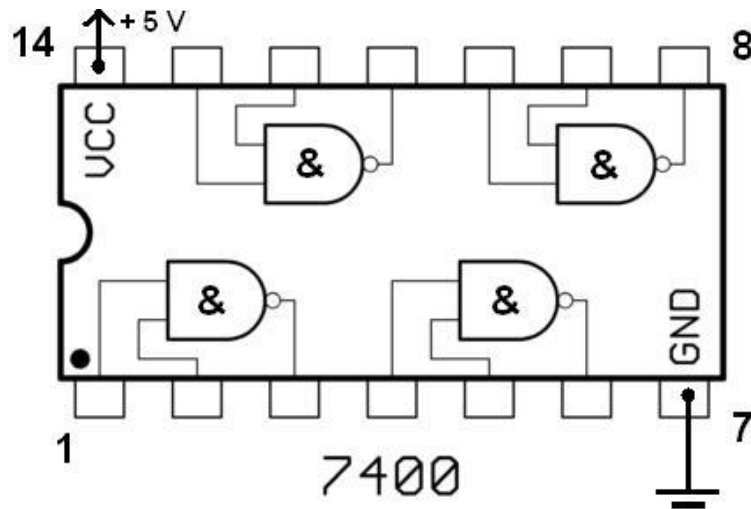
wikipedia



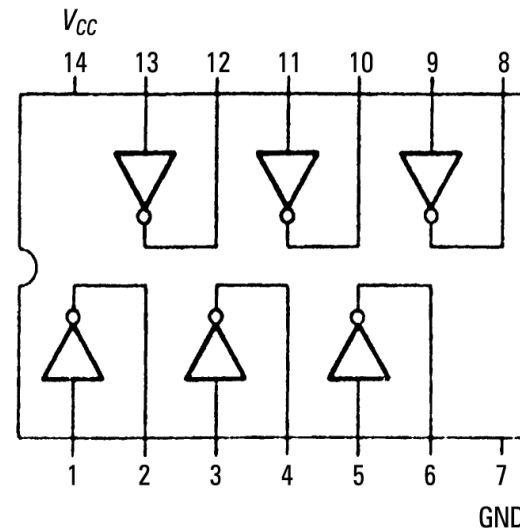
# IC – Sizes

Name	Abbreviation	Number of Gates
Small Scale Integrated	SSI	1-10
Medium Scale Integrated	MSI	10-100
Large Scale Integrated	LSI	100-100,000
Very Large Scale Integrated	VLSI	>100,000

# Example SSI Chips



7400 - Nand Gates

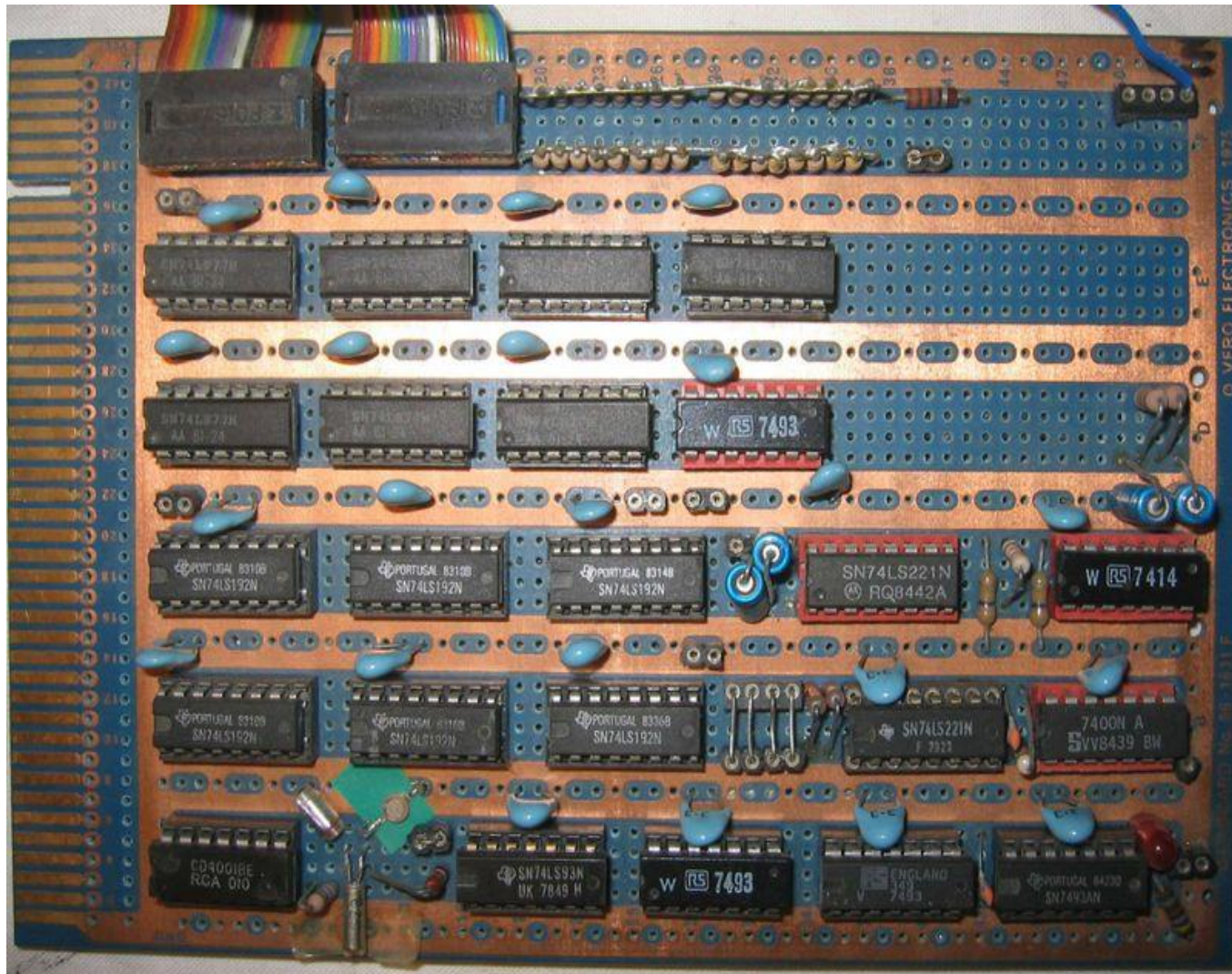


7404 – hex inverter

The 7400 TTL series

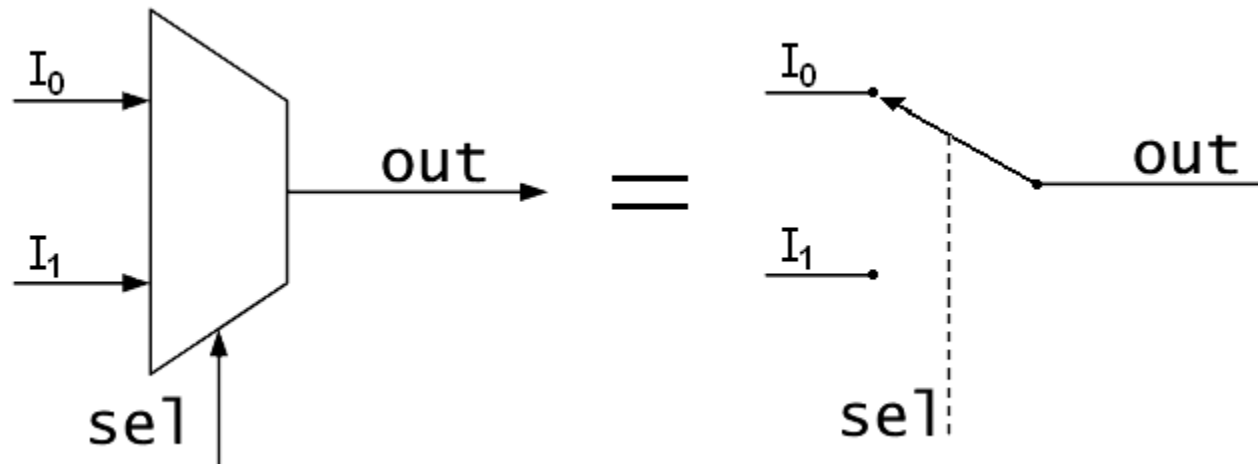


# Example Circuit with SSI/MSI Chips



# MSI Chips – Multiplexer

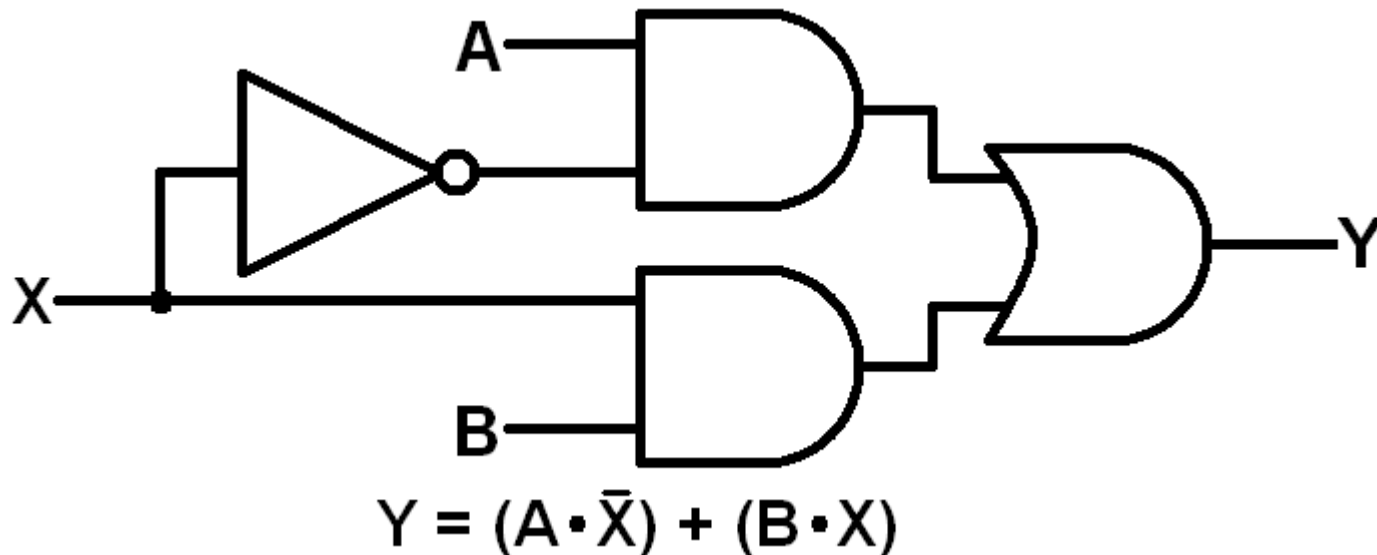
- A multiple-input, single-output switch
- Also called MUX for short 😊



- **sel** selects which of  $I_0$  or  $I_1$  is mapped to the output
- For example, **sel** = 0 selects  $I_0$  and **sel** = 1 selects  $I_1$
- Example is called a 2-to-1 MUX
- With  $n$  *selects*/control lines, we can have  $2^n$  input lines

# MSI Chips – Multiplexer

- 2-to-1 Multiplexer



Source: <http://www.sparkfun.com/tutorials/371>

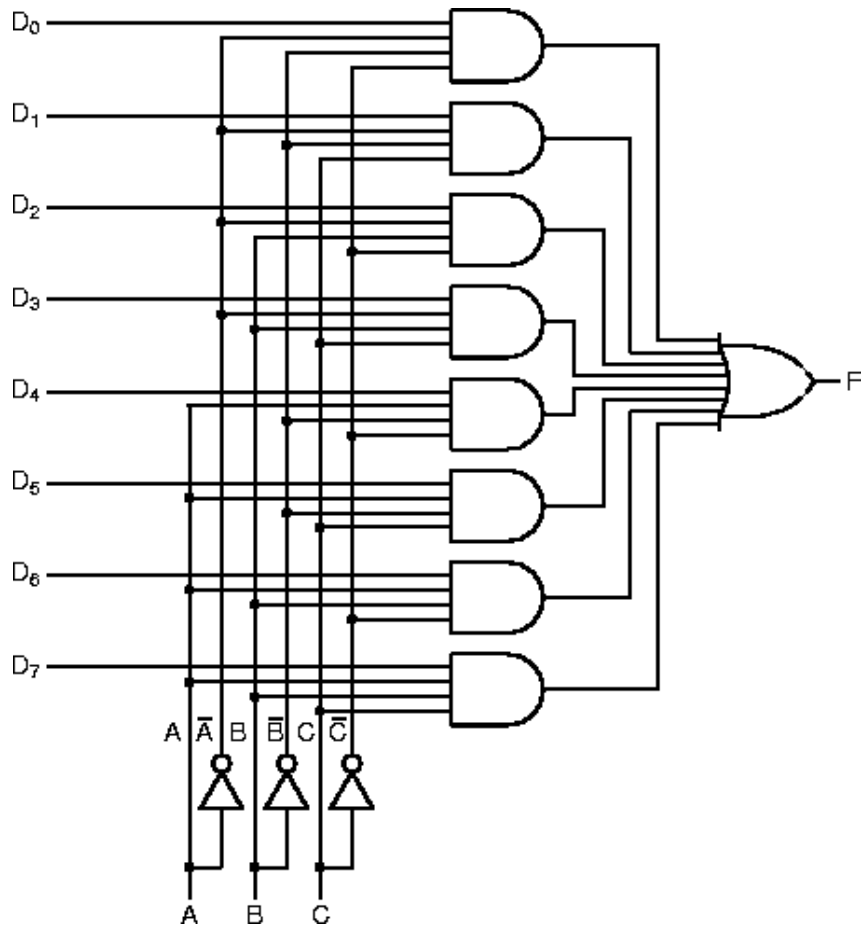


# MSI Chips – Multiplexer

- Truth Table

A	B	X	$A \cdot X'$	$B \cdot X$	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1

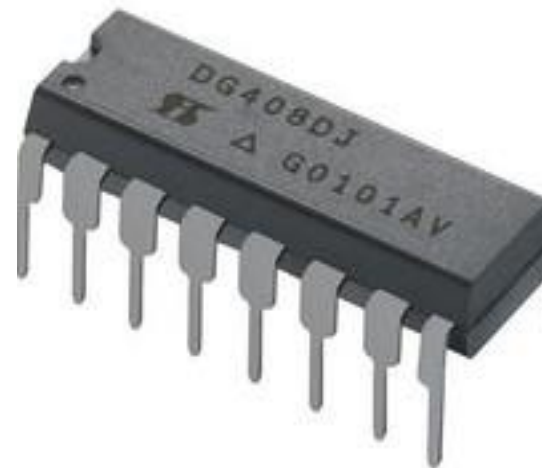
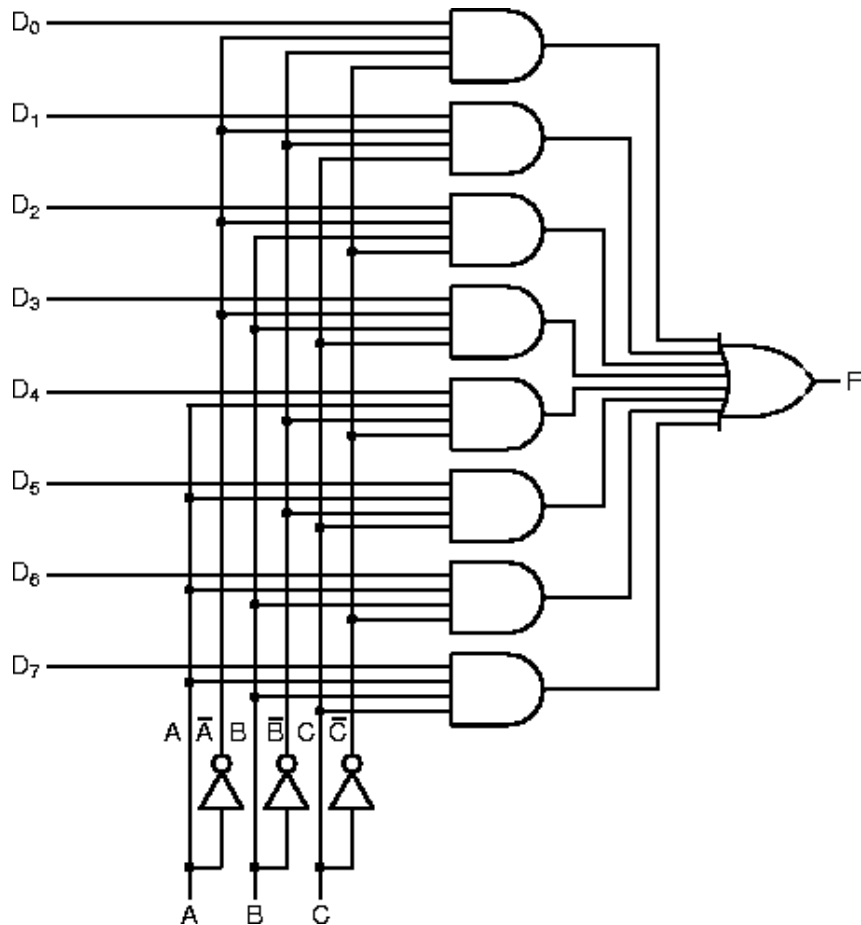
# MSI Chips – Multiplexer



- The 3 inputs **A**, **B**, **C** select which of the input lines ( $D_0$ - $D_7$ ) is copied through to the output **F**
- In general, a multiplexer has  $2^n$  inputs and  $n$  control lines and one output

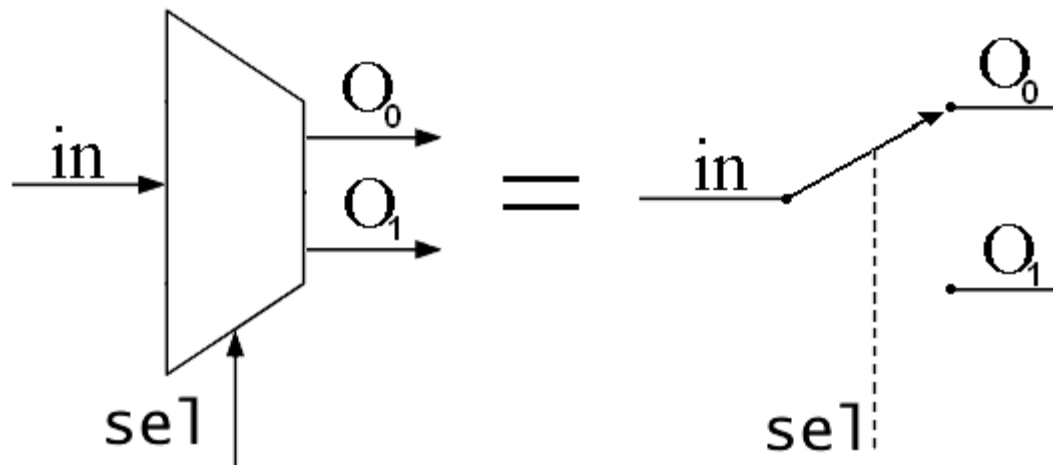
# MSI Chips – Multiplexer

- Fits nicely into a 14-pin package (with ground and +5V)



# MSI Chips – Demultiplexer

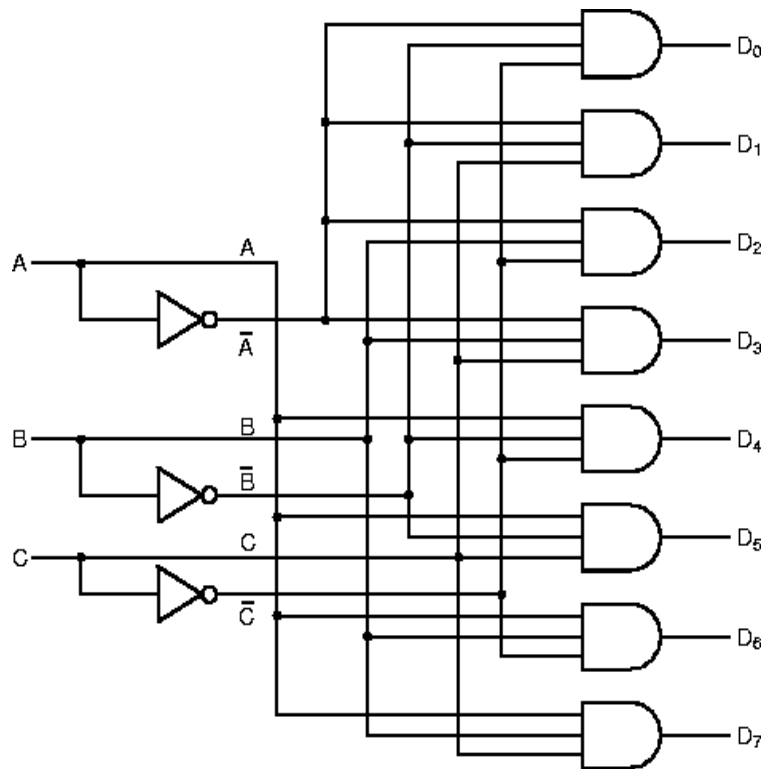
- A single-input, multiple-output switch
  - Opposite of a MUX
- Also called DEMUX 😊
- Usually used in conjunction with a MUX



# MSI Chips – Decoder

- A multiple-input, multiple-output logic circuit
  - Converts coded inputs into coded outputs
  - Binary Decoder has  $n$  inputs and  $2^n$  outputs
  - Necessary in applications such as data multiplexing and memory address decoding

# MSI Chips – Decoder



- Only one output is 1 – the one selected by the n-bit binary input number – the rest are zero
- Useful in transmitting line selection with fewer wires (e.g. selecting a memory chip)

# MSI Chips – Decoder

- Truth Table

A	B	C	D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

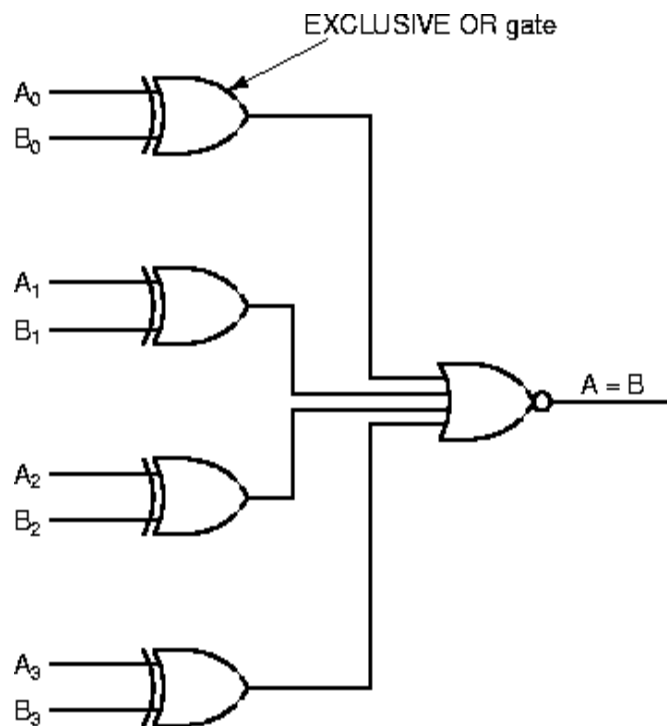


# MSI Chips – Calculations – Comparator

- To compare two numbers
- Example: 1-bit comparison
  - Which gate to use?
- Recall:

A	B	XOR
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

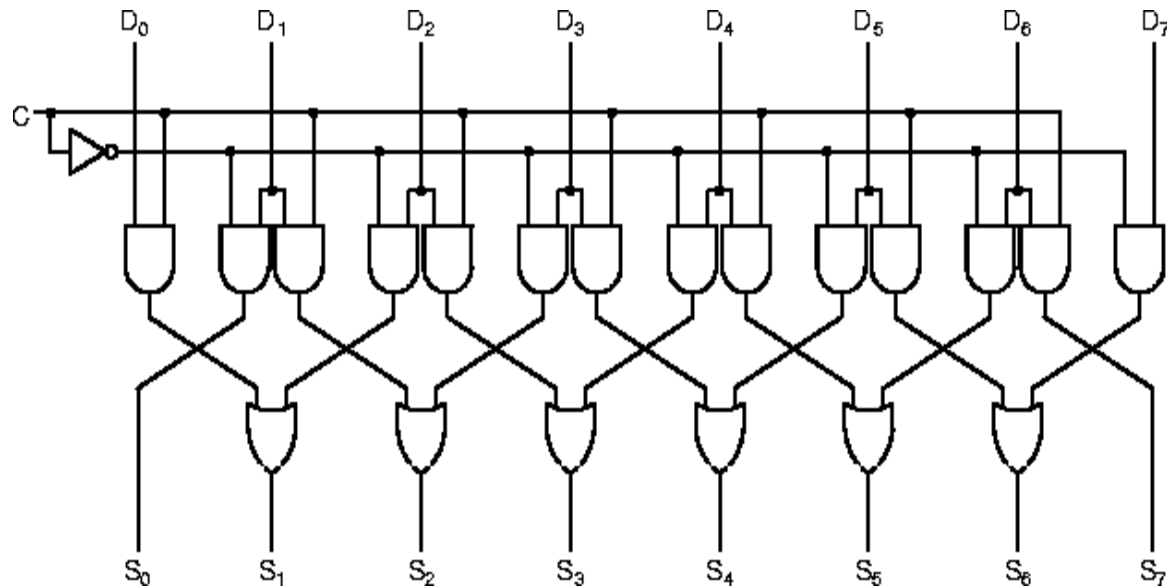
# MSI Chips – Calculations – Comparator



- The comparator returns 1 if the two n-bit inputs A and B are equal, 0 otherwise

# MSI Chips – Calculations – Bit-shifter

- Faster calculations for powers of 2
- Shift left and right (multiply and divide)



- $c = 0 \rightarrow$  shift left
- $c = 1 \rightarrow$  shift right

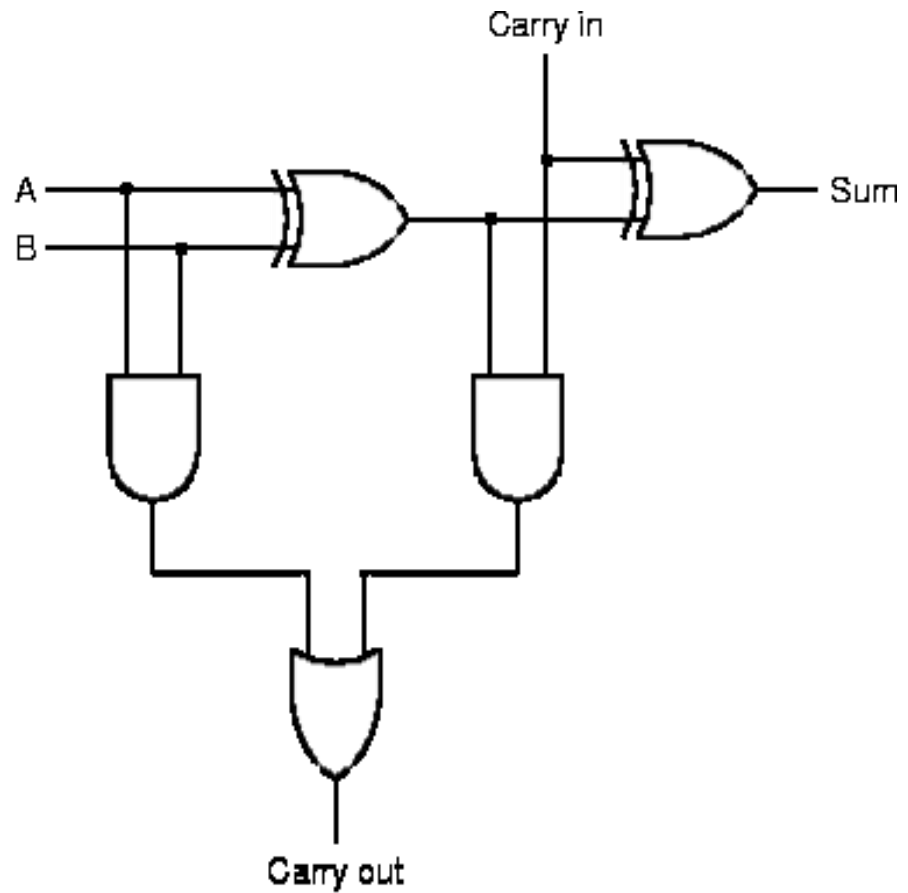
# The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

- Digital circuit that performs arithmetic and logical operations
- Fundamental building block of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer
  - Even the simplest microprocessors contain one for purposes such as maintaining timers
  - Processors found inside modern CPUs and graphics processing units (GPUs) accommodate very powerful and very complex ALUs
- Concept proposed in 1945 by Mathematician John von Neumann
- Research into ALUs remains an important part of computer science

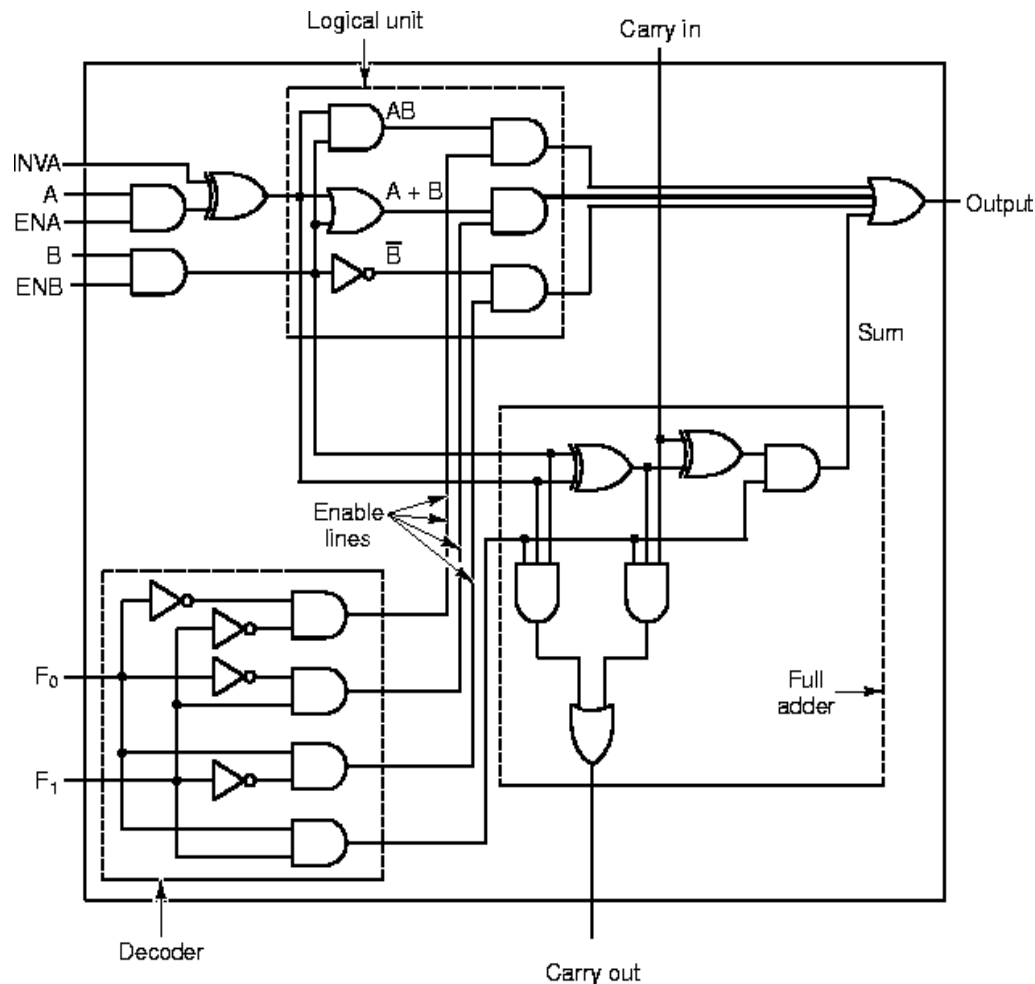
# ALU

- Recall: Full Adder

A	B	Carry In	Sum	Carry out
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



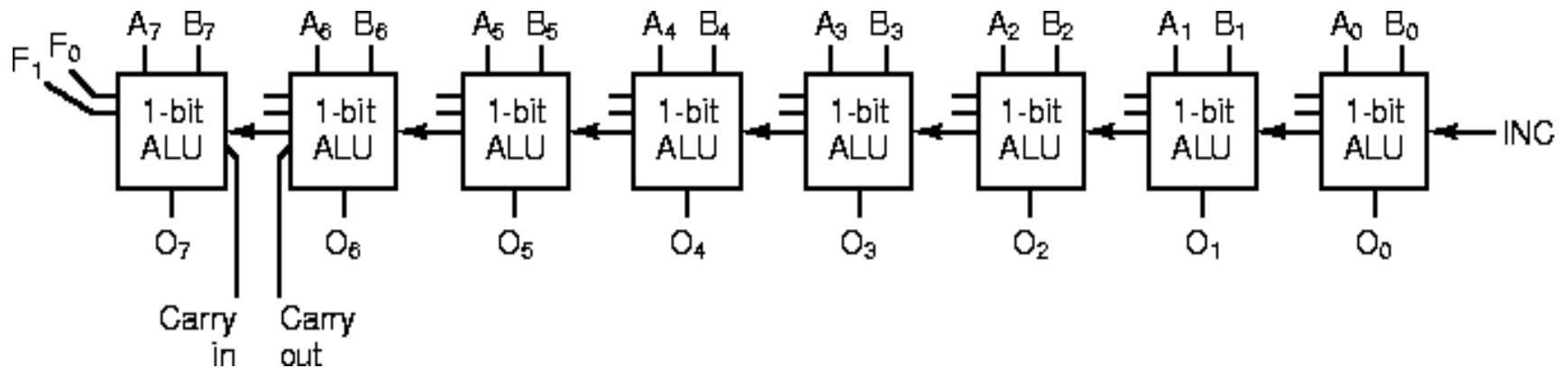
# The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)



- The ALU is able to perform multiple functions
- Depending on the input to the decoder ( $F_0, F_1$ ) one of four functions is selected – A and B, A or B, not B, arithmetic A+B

# 8-bit ALU

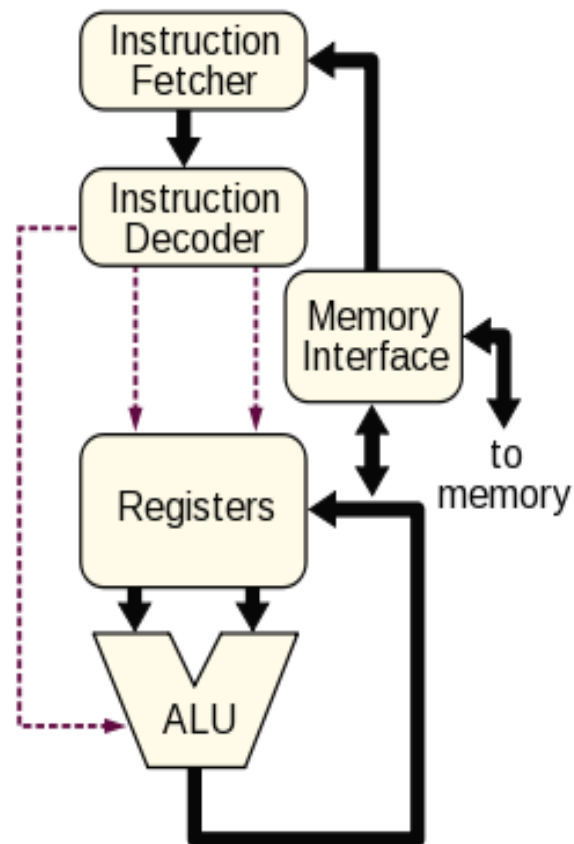
- Can link together 1-bit ALUs to form a multi-bit ALU
  - Sometimes known as bit-slice circuits



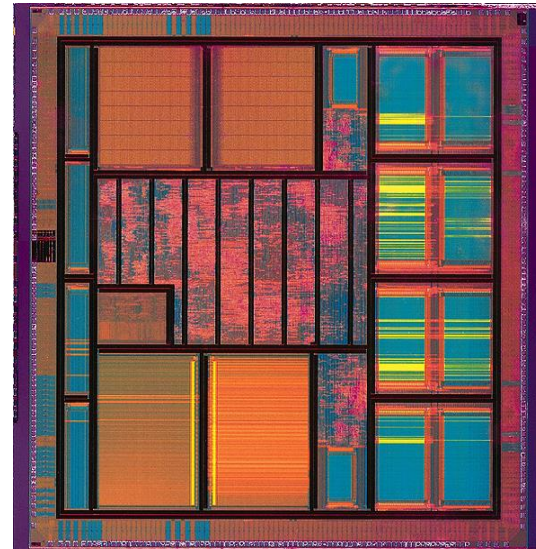
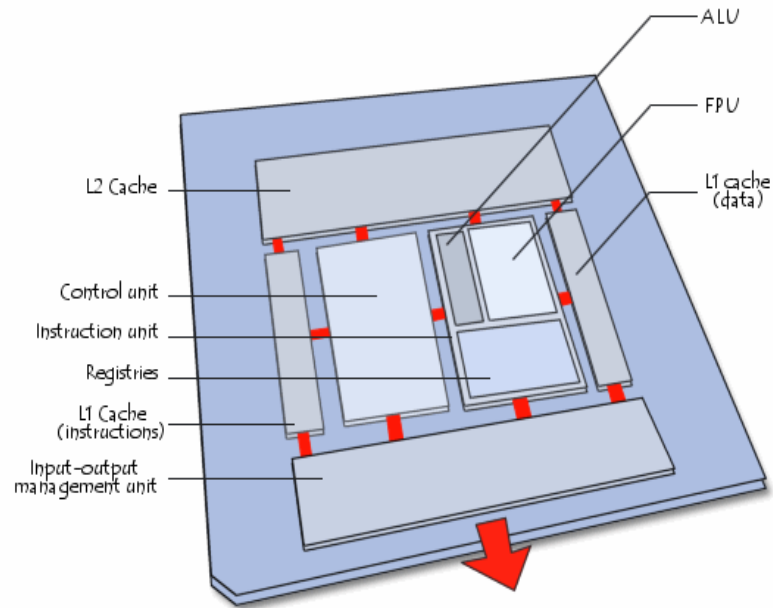


# CPU Design – VLSI

- Contains millions of gates – same structure as below



# CPU Design – VLSI



# Production

- Good video:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vK-geBYygXo>
- Bad video:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YIkMaQJSyP8>