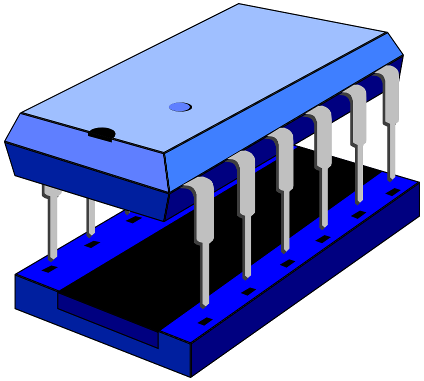
BASIC CIRCUITS AND MEMORY



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

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Digital Circuits

- Basic Circuits
  - Half Adder
  - Full Adder
  - Latches

Adders

- A digital circuit that performs **addition** of numbers

- Not only used in arithmetic logic unit(s), but also in other parts of the processor, where they are used to calculate addresses, table indices, and similar operations

- Most common adders operate on binary numbers

Half Adder

- Consider adding two 1-bit binary numbers together:

	0	0	1	1
+	0	1	0	1
	0	1	1	??

- Input – 2 separate lines

Half Adder

- Consider adding two 1-bit binary numbers together:

	0	0	1	1
+	0	1	0	1
	00	01	01	10

- Input – 2 separate lines
- Output – two bits – how do we represent this?
  - Use two separate lines (Sum and Carry)

Half Adder

- Can we now draw the circuit?
  - What do we need? – Truth Tables
    - One each for sum and carry

Half Adder

- Recall

	0	0	1	1
+	0	1	0	1
	00	01	01	10

- Truth Table

A	B	A + B	Sum	Carry
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	2	0	1

Half Adder

- Selecting Gates

Sum	Carry
0	0
1	0
1	0
0	1

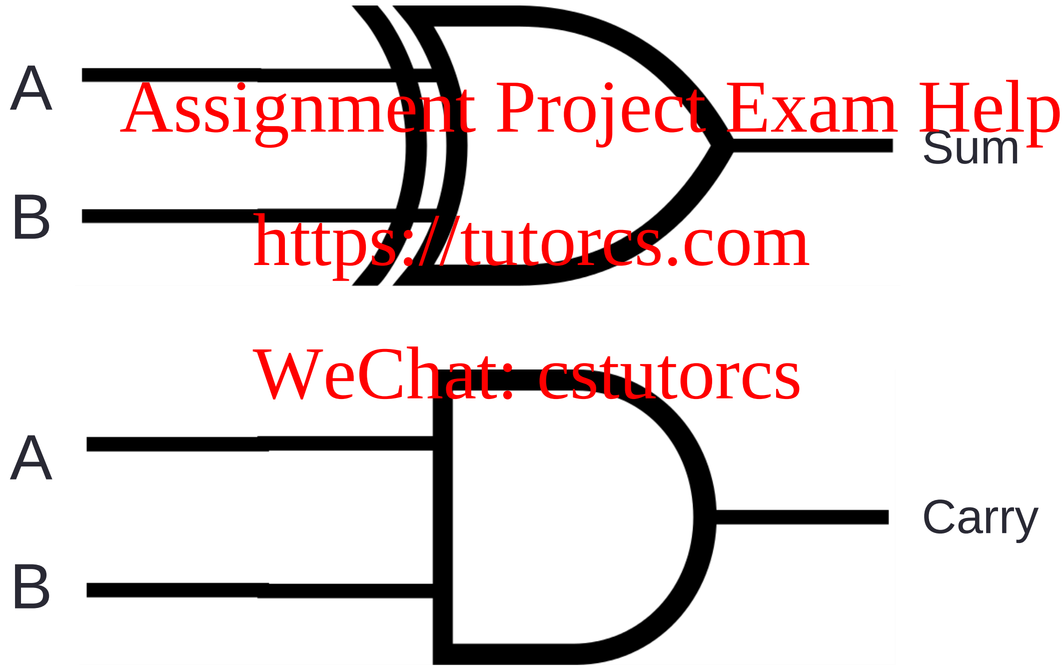
↔

XOR	And
0	0
1	0
1	0
0	1

- Hence, we can build the expressions as:
  - Sum = $A \oplus B$
  - Carry = A • B

Half Adder

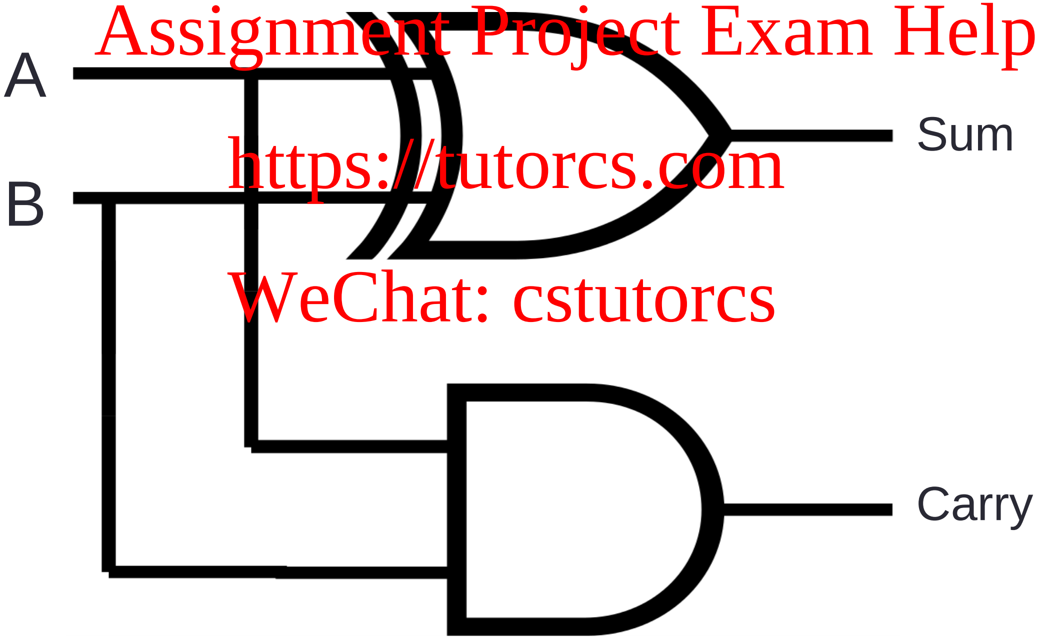
- Circuit



Is this Correct?

Half Adder

- A more concise and better version ☺



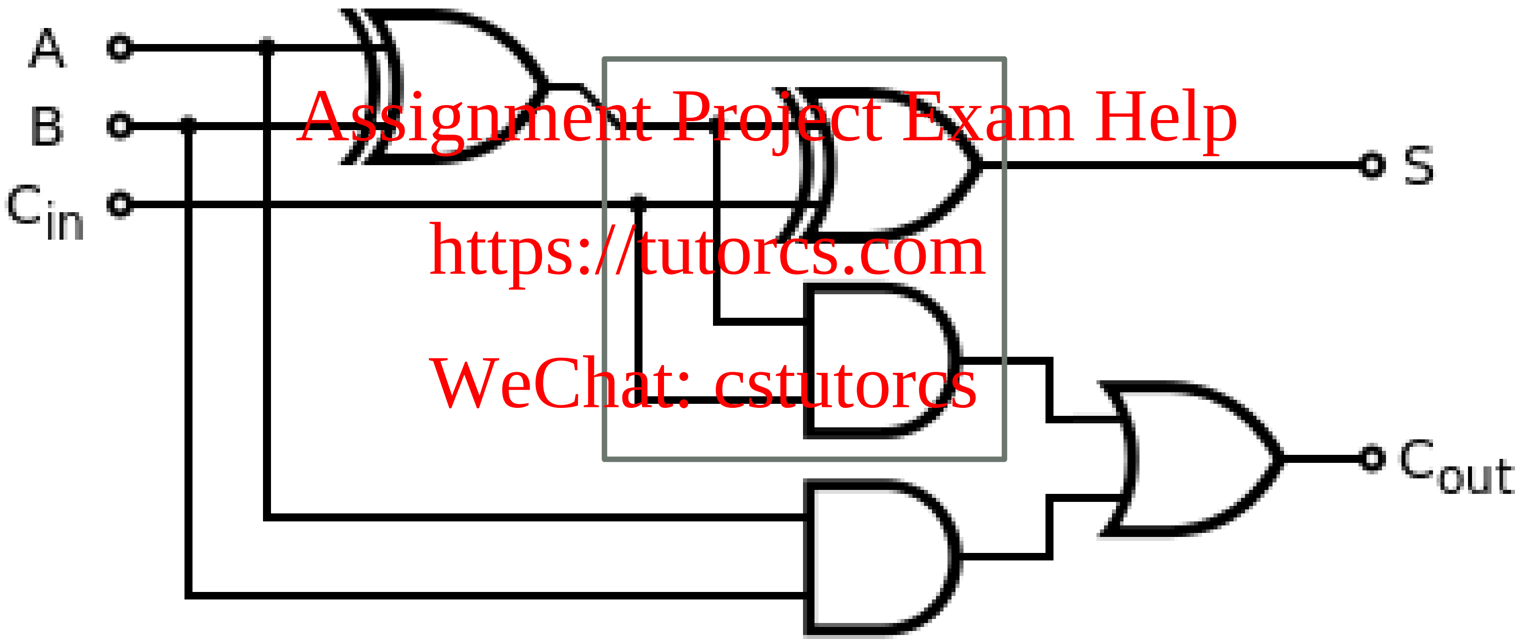
Full Adder

- Half-adders have a major limitation
  - Cannot accept a carry bit from a previous stage ➔ they cannot be chained together to add multi-bit numbers

- Full-adders can accept three bits as input
  - Third bit is the carry-in bit

- Can be cascaded to produce adders of any number of bits by daisy-chaining the carry of one output to the input of the next

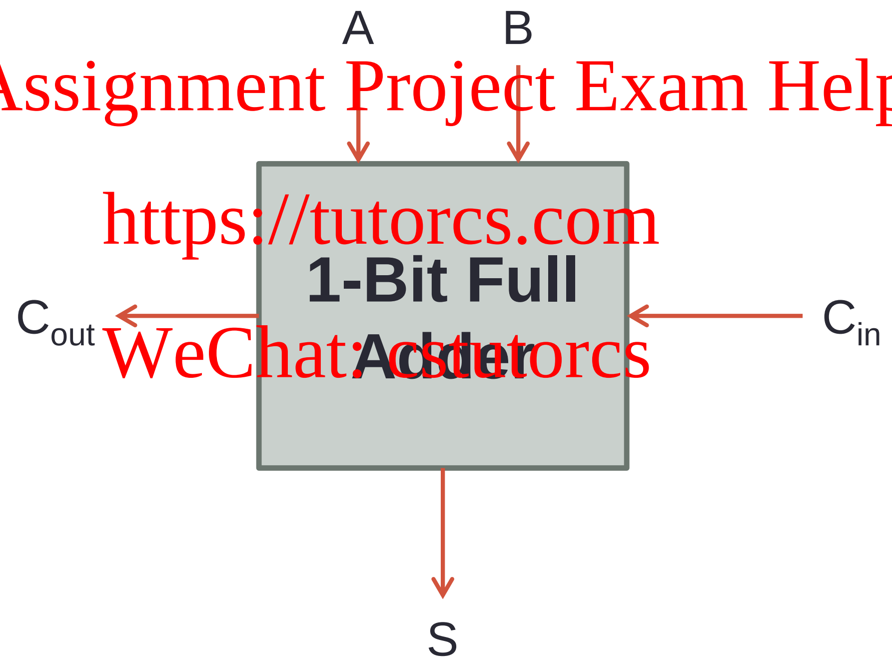
Full Adder



$$S = A \oplus B \oplus C_{in}$$
$$C_{out} = (A \cdot B) + C_{in} \cdot (A \oplus B))$$

Full Adder

- Conceptually



Ripple-Carry Adder

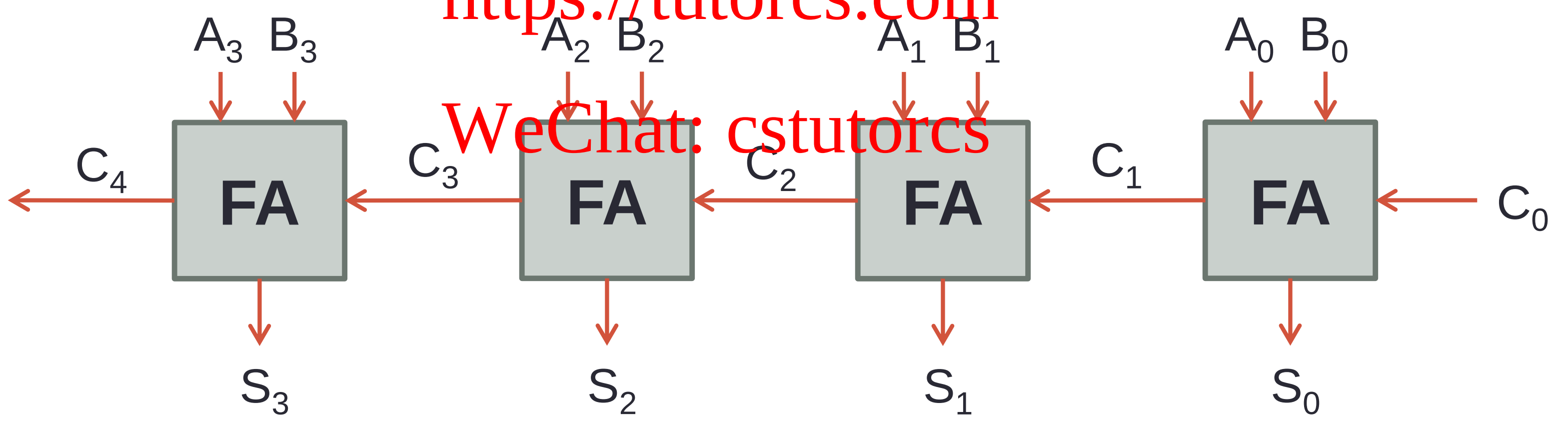
- Consists of several full adders connected in a series so that the carry must propagate through every full adder before the addition is complete

- Require the least amount of hardware of all adders, but they are the slowest

  - Carry-Lookahead Adder (homework)

Ripple-Carry Adder

- The following diagram shows a four-bit adder, which adds the numbers A and B, as well as a carry input, together to produce S and the carry output.



Gates

- Building blocks for combinatorial circuits
  - Output depends only on current Input
- All gates can be built out of NAND and NOR gates
- What if we would like to store values?
  - Use a *feedback* mechanism where the output values depend indirectly, on themselves

Latches

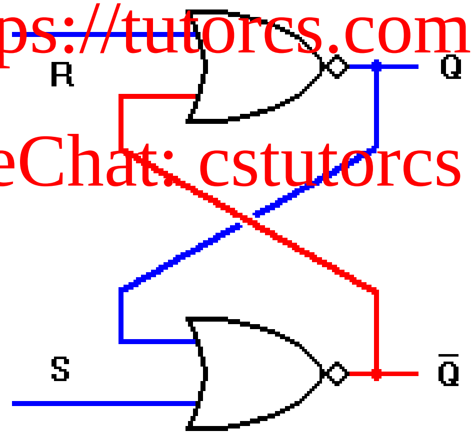
- Building blocks to sequential circuits
- Can be built from gates

- Able to remember 1-bit of information ☺

- Useful web-page
  - http://www.play-hookey.com/digital/sequential/

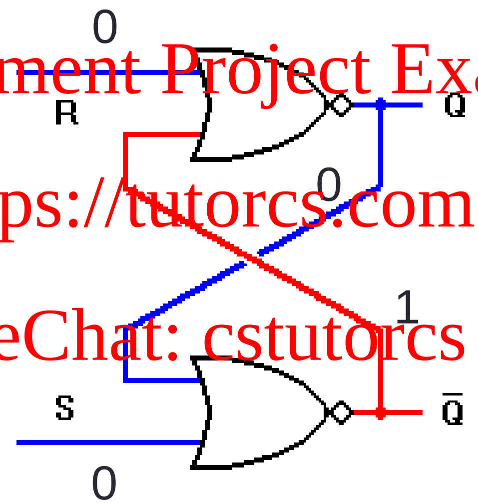
Latches

- SR-latch
  - S = Set
  - R = Reset



Latches

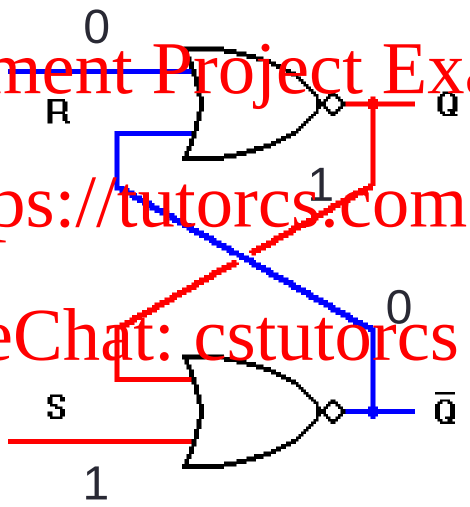
- S = 0, R = 0



- Value of Q does not change → value is ‘remembered’
    - Sometimes called the *latch* state

Latches

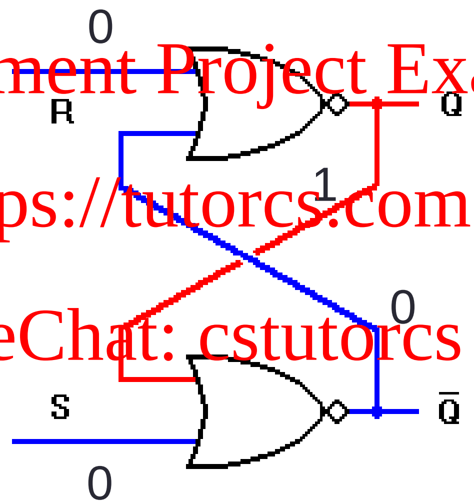
- S = 1, R = 0



- Set the value of Q

Latches

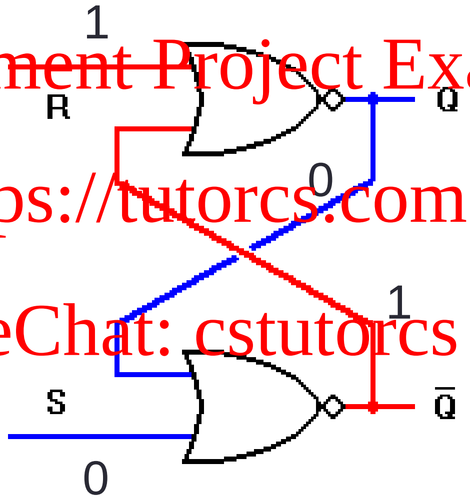
- S = 0, R = 0



- Value of Q stays the same – it ‘remembers’ ☺

Latches

- S = 0, R = 1



- Reset the value of Q to 0

- S = 1, R = 1 leads to undefined state

Latches

- SR-Latch: Truth table

S	R	Q	Q'
0	0	Latch	
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	Undefined	

Flip-Flops

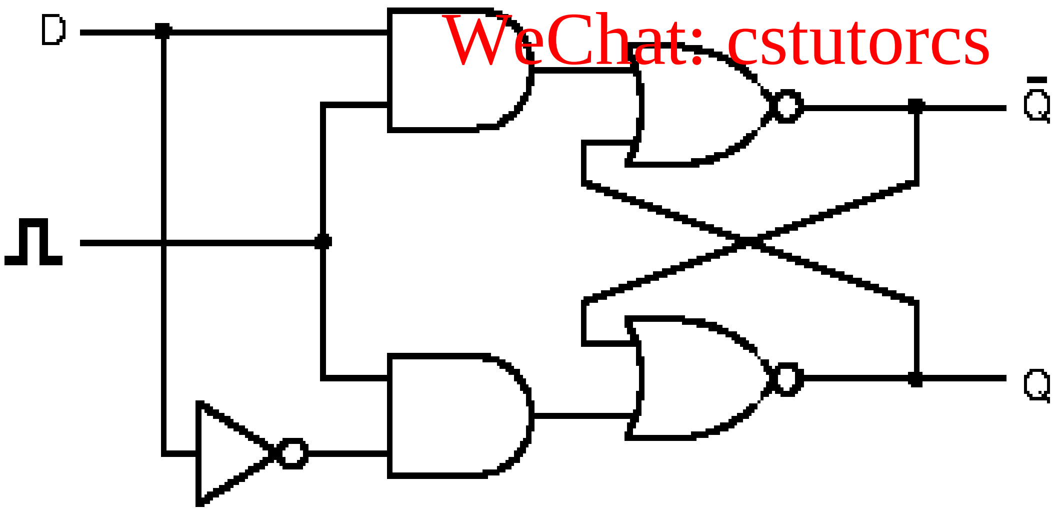
- Latches are *asynchronous* → output changes very soon after the input changes

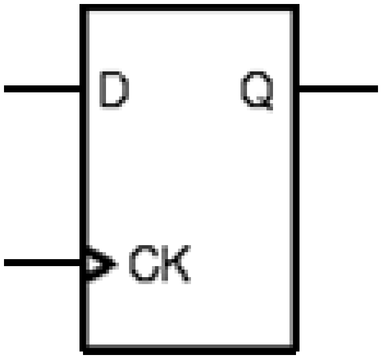
- Most computers today, are *synchronous*
  - Outputs of all the sequential circuits change simultaneously to the rhythm of a global *clock signal*

- A *flip-flop* is a synchronous version of the latch

Memory

- Useful variation on the SR latch circuit is the Data latch, or D latch
- Constructed by using the inverted S input as the R input signal
  - Allows for a single input → No race condition as input is inverted





Memory

- Two basic types of memory

- Static RAM (SRAM)
  - Bit-cell is a latch
  - Fast, not very dense (requires more transistors to implement)
  - Primarily used in Cache
  - Consumes less power

- Dynamic RAM (DRAM)
  - Bit-cell is a transistor and capacitor (which leaks information)
    - Storage has to be periodically refreshed
  - Primarily used in main memory
  - Cheaper than SRAM

Memory

- Memories hold binary values
  - Data (e.g. Integers, Reals, Characters)
  - CPU Instructions (i.e. Computer Programs)
  - Memory Addresses (“Pointers” to data or instructions)
- Contents remain unchanged unless overwritten with a new binary value
  - Some of them *lose* the content when power is turned off (volatile memory)

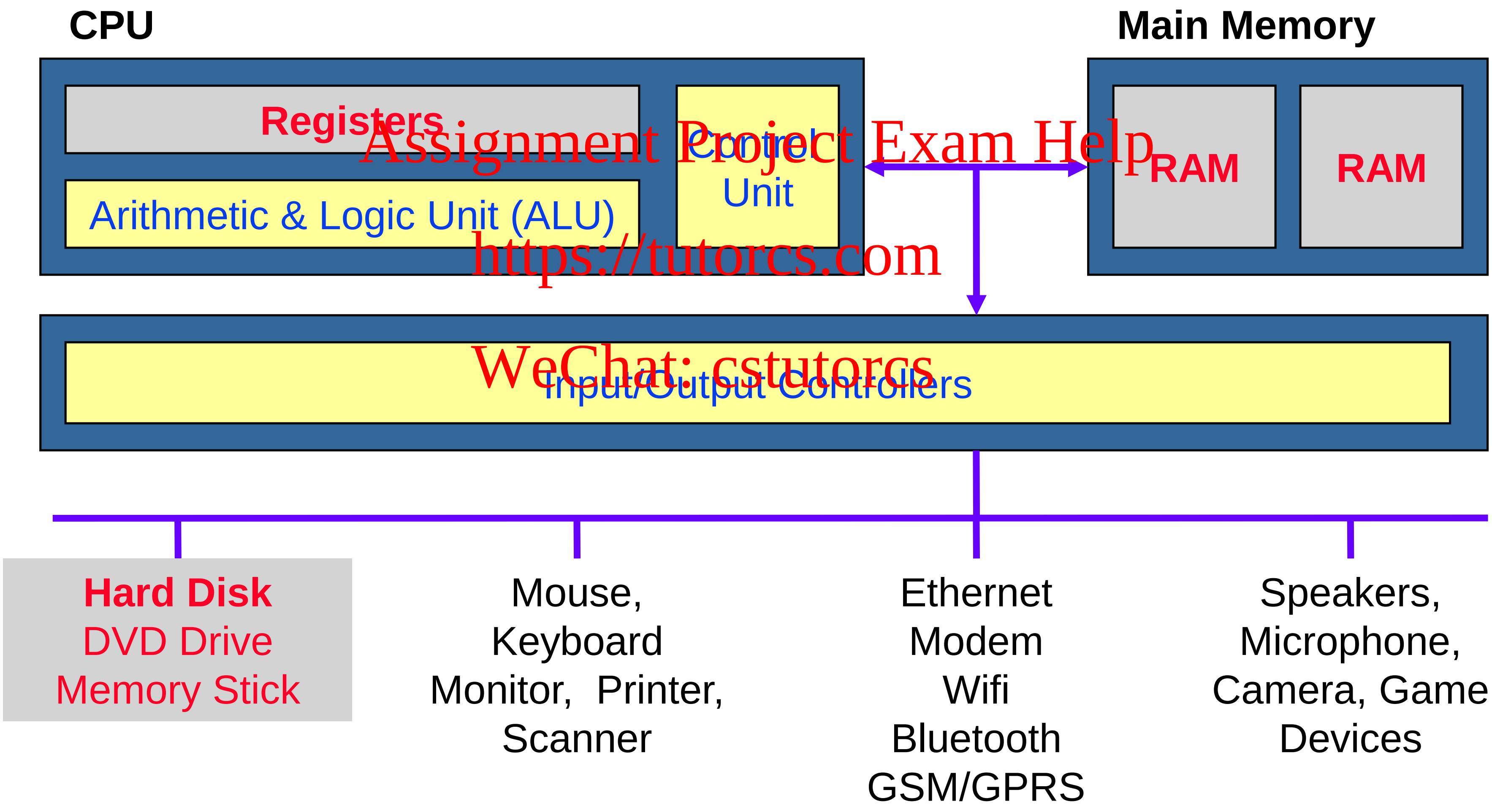
Memory – Examples

- CPU, Registers, Caches – L1, L2 [L3]

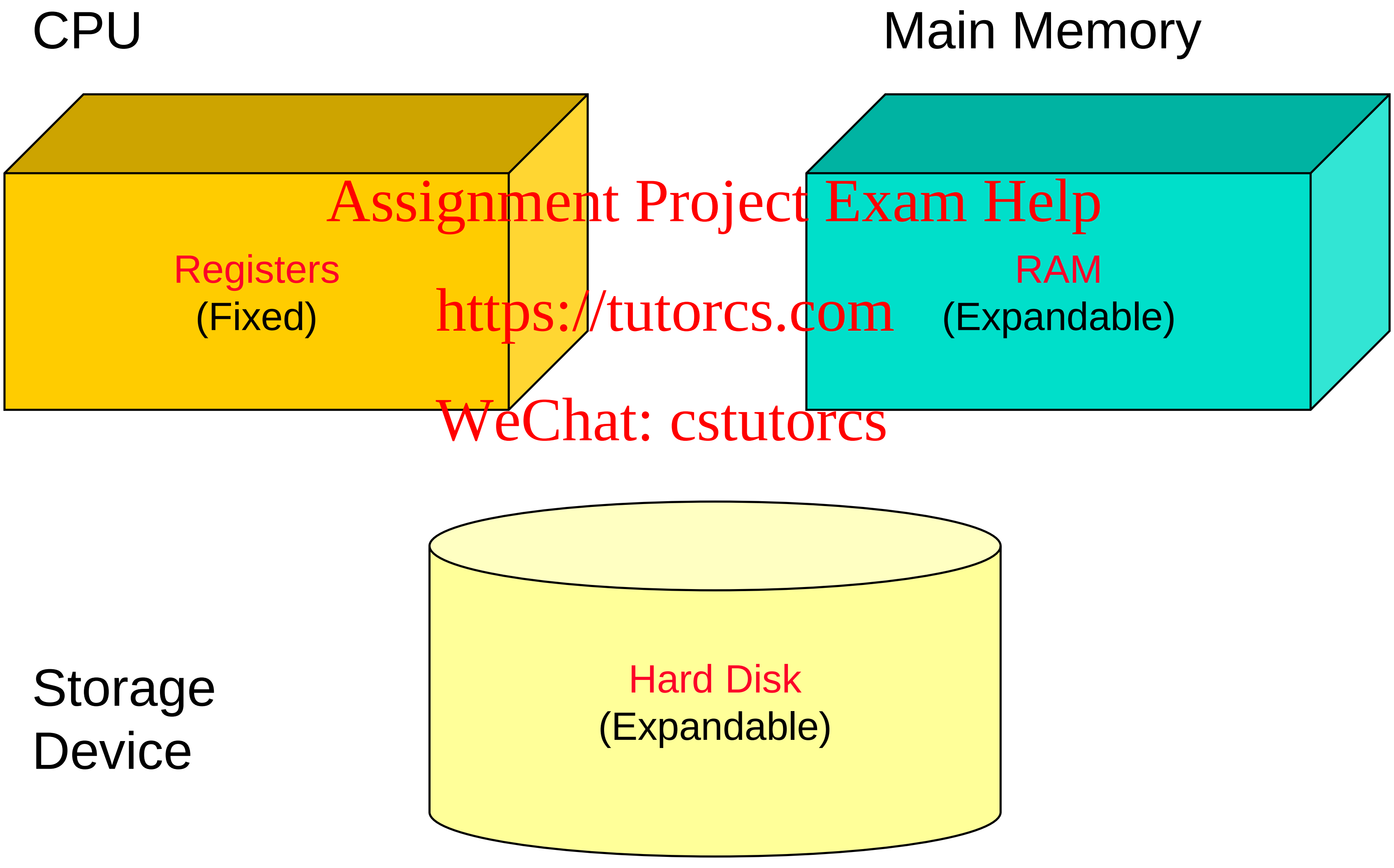
- Mainboard
  - RAM (Random Access Memory)
  - Caches
  - I/O Registers & Buffers
  - Video-card Memory

- Storage Devices
  - Hard Disks, CDs, DVDs, Tapes, Memory Sticks, Flashcards

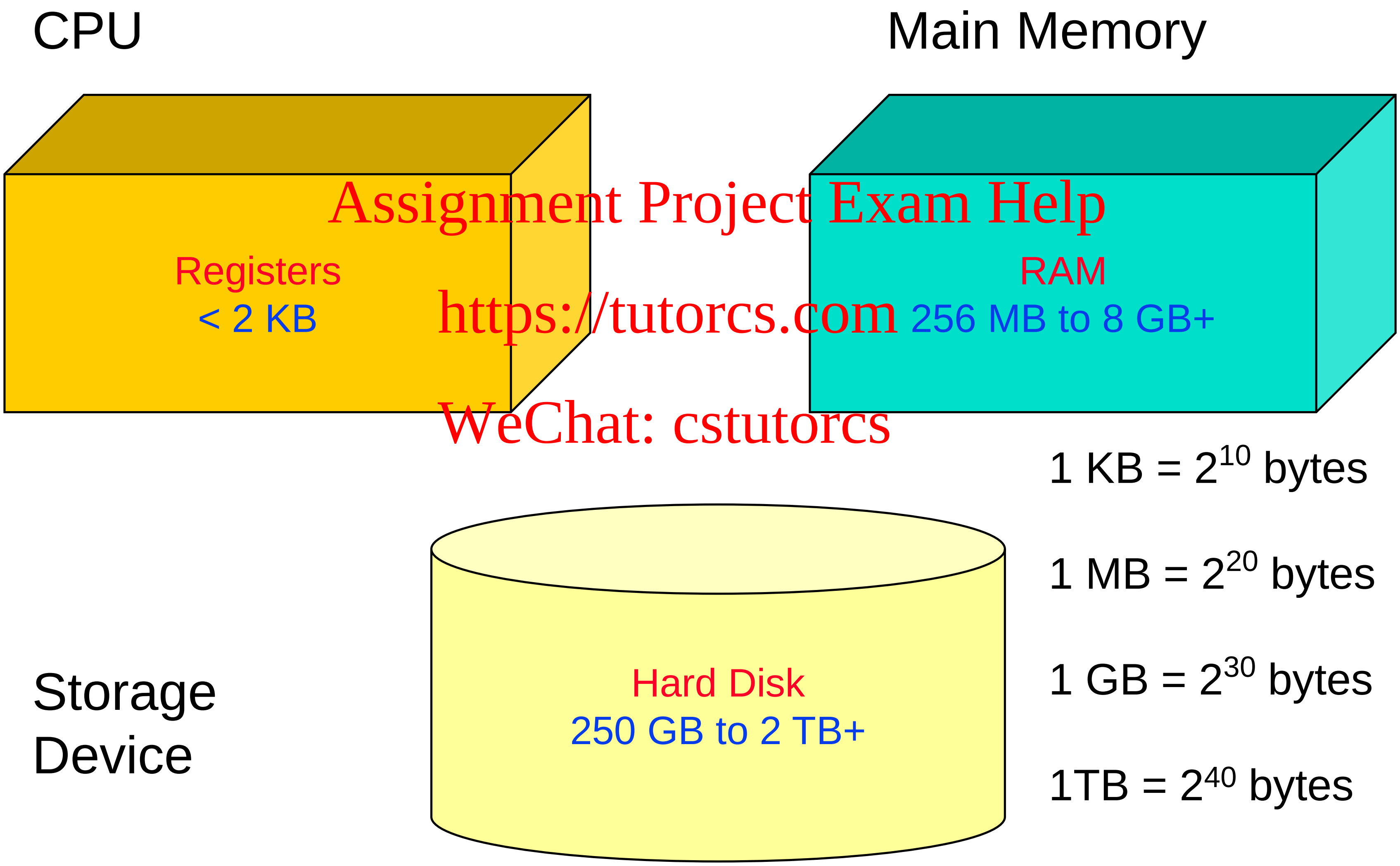
Computer Architecture



3 Types of Memory



Capacity



1 KB = 2^{10} bytes

1 MB = 2^{20} bytes

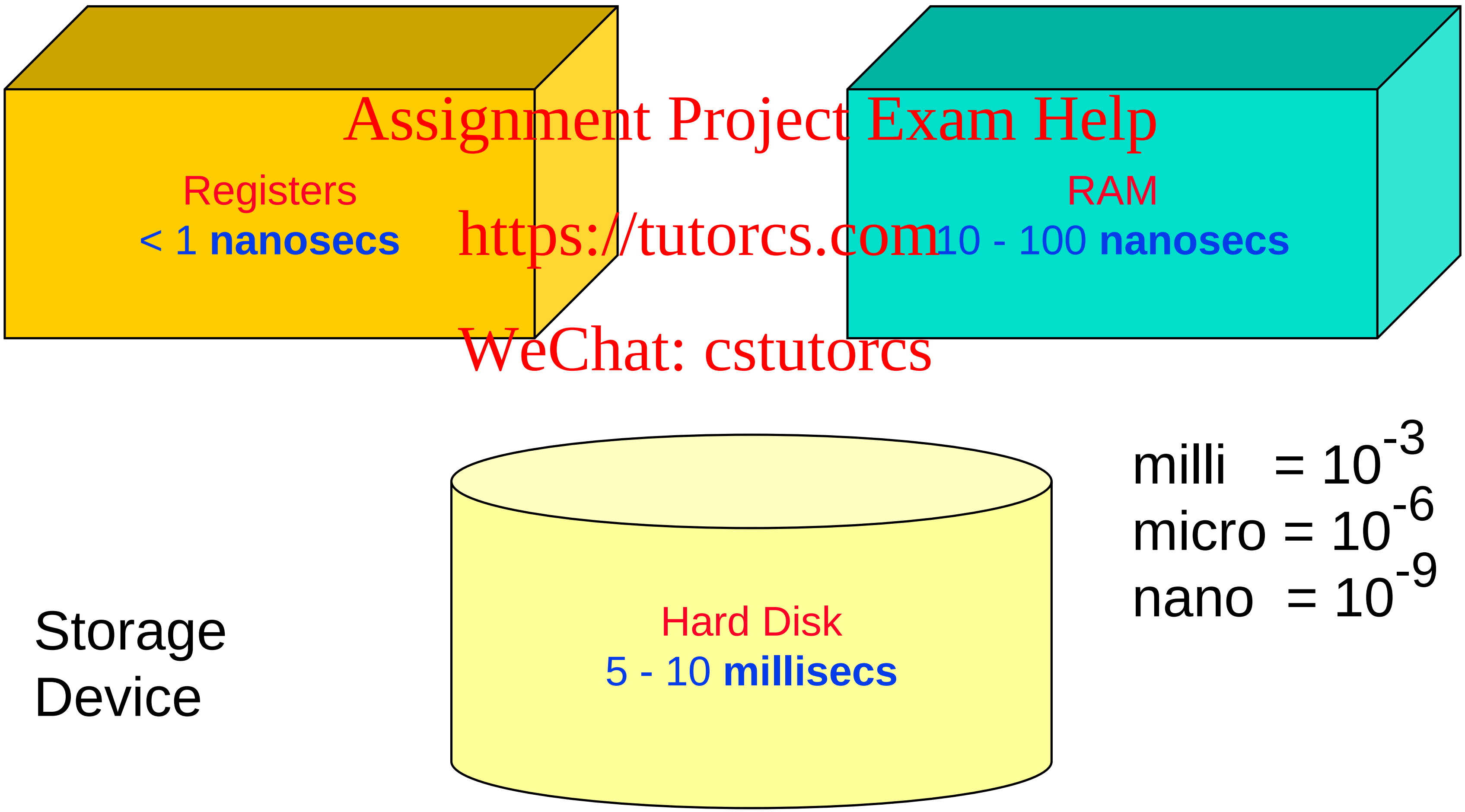
1 GB = 2^{30} bytes

1TB = 2^{40} bytes

Speed (Access Time)

CPU

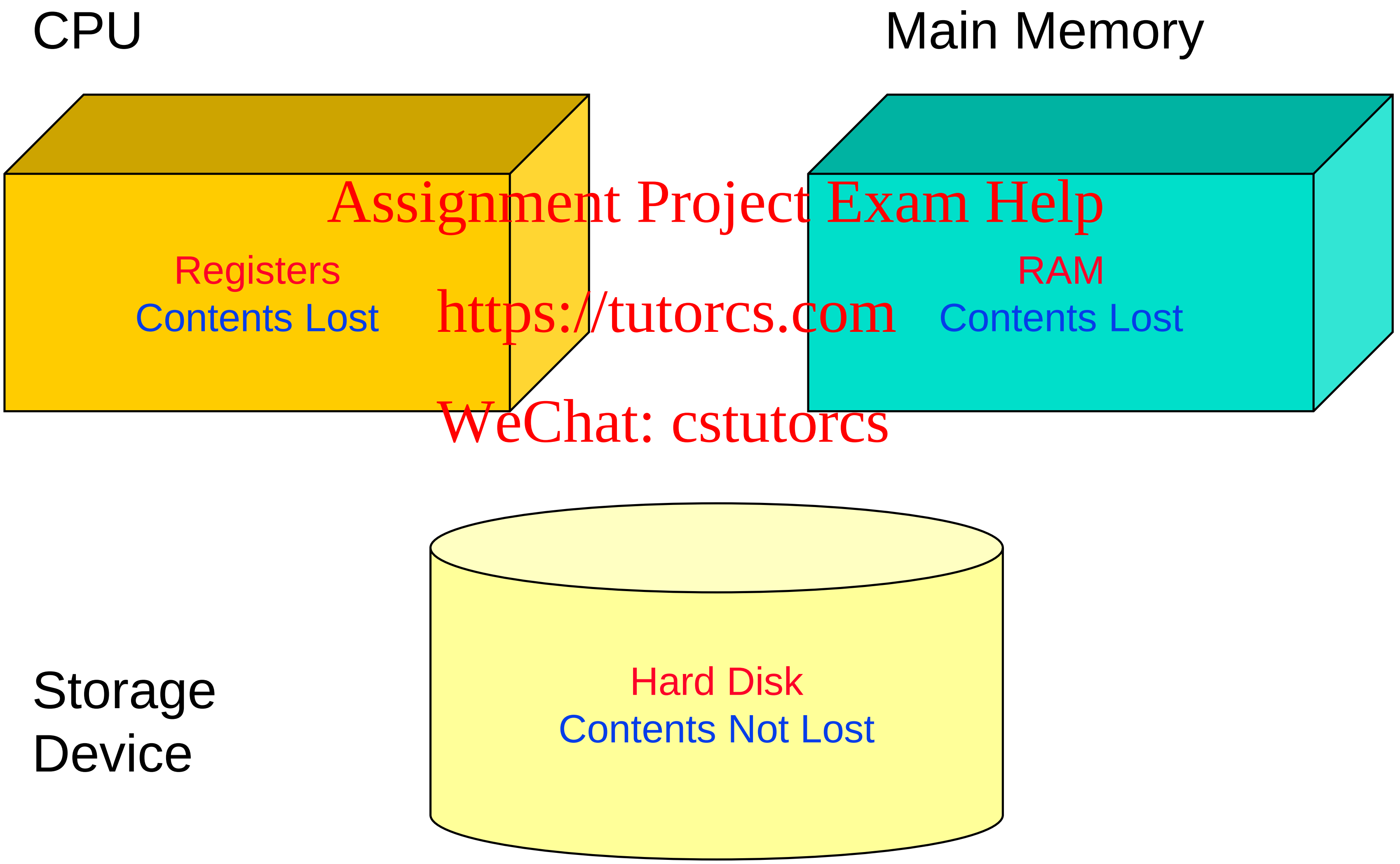
Main Memory



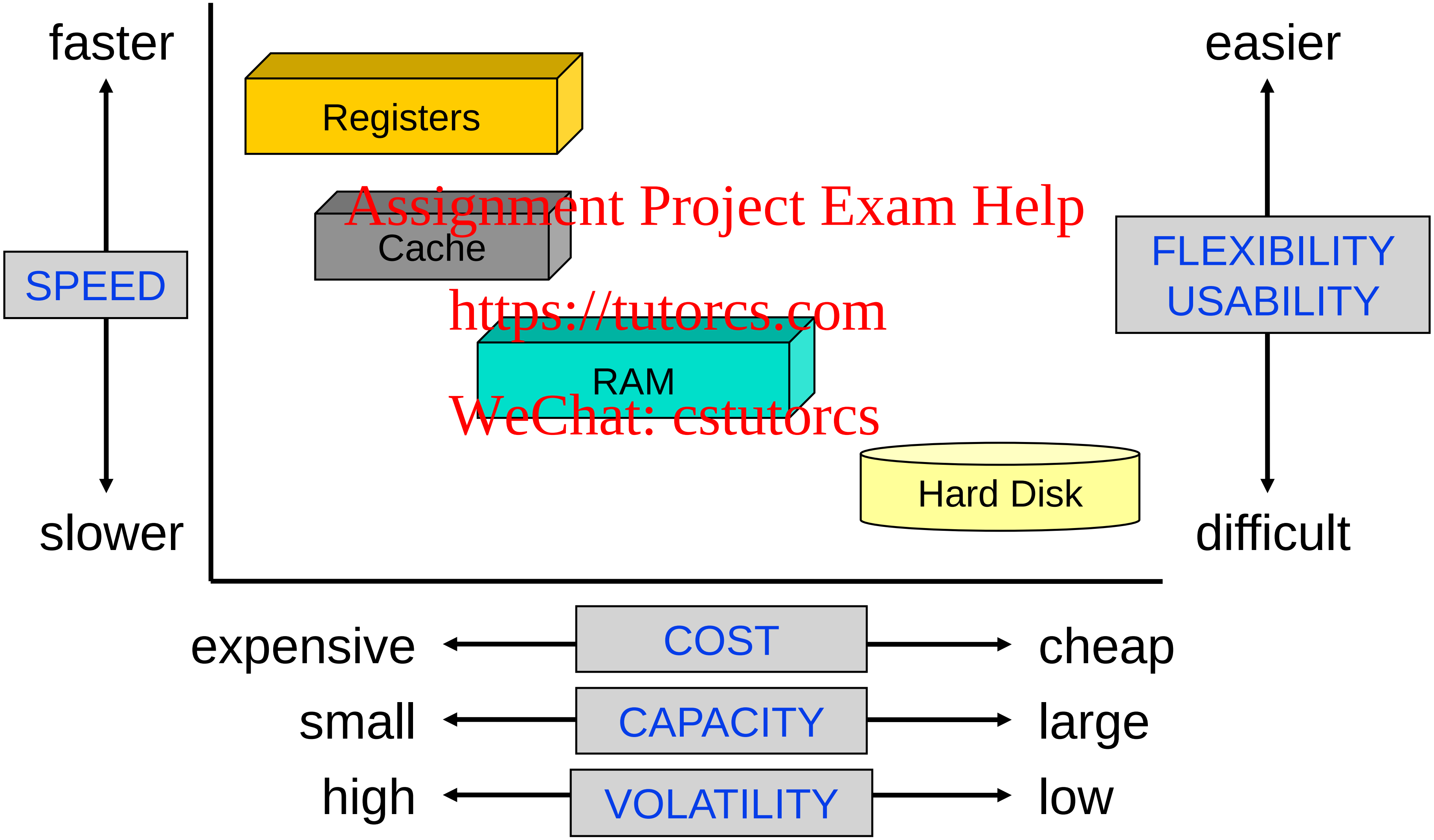
Storage Device

milli = 10^{-3}
micro = 10^{-6}
nano = 10^{-9}

Volatility


CPU
Main Memory
Registers
Contents Lost
RAM
Contents Lost
Storage
Device
Hard Disk
Contents Not Lost

Summary



faster
slower
SPEED
Registers
Cache
RAM
Hard Disk
easier
difficult
FLEXIBILITY
USABILITY
expensive
COST
cheap
small
CAPACITY
large
high
VOLATILITY
low