

Programs: Computer Engineering

Course Number	COE608
Course Title	Computer Organization and Architecture
Semester/Year	Winter 2020
Instructor	Patrick Siddavaatam

Lab Report No.	2
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Lab Title	CPU Register Set Design
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Section No.	011
Group No.	
Submission Date	4 July 2020
Due Date	9 July 2020

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www.ryerson.ca/senate/current/pol60.pdf.

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Date: June 26, 2020

COE 608: Computer Architecture and Design

COE 608: Lab 2 Report

Objective

The purpose of this lab to generate the VHDL codes for the one-bit register, the thirty-two-bit registers, and the program counter, and test the registers and program counter with the ModelSIM waveforms in Quartus software.

Design and Implementation

The implementation of the 1-bit register and the 32-bit register follow similar procedures. The program counter has a different truth table.

1-bit register				
ld	d	clr	clk	Q
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

Figure 1: 1-bit register Truth Table

The truth table for the 32-bit register is below, taken from a sample of readings from the actual waveforms generated:

32-bit register				
Id ▼	d (unsigned) ▼	clr ▼	clk ▼	Q (unsigned) ▼
1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	2	0	0	0
1	3	0	1	2
1	4	0	0	2
1	5	0	1	4
1	6	0	0	4
1	7	0	1	6
1	8	0	0	6
1	9	0	1	8
1	10	0	0	8
1	11	0	1	10
1	12	0	0	10
1	13	0	1	12
1	14	0	0	12
1	15	0	1	14
1	16	0	0	14
1	17	0	1	16
1	18	0	0	16
1	19	0	1	18
1	20	1	0	0
1	21	1	1	0
1	22	1	0	0
1	23	1	1	0
1	24	1	0	0
1	25	1	1	0
1	26	1	0	0
1	27	1	1	0
1	28	1	0	0
1	29	1	1	0
1	30	1	0	0
1	31	1	1	0
1	32	1	0	0
1	33	1	1	0
1	34	1	0	0
1	35	1	1	0
1	36	1	0	0
1	37	1	1	0
1	38	1	0	0
1	39	1	1	0

Figure 2: 32-bit register Truth Table

Note that d and Q are unsigned decimal integers, to make the truth table easier to generate. In reality, the values would have to be converted to 32-bit binary, which is a lot of zeros and ones, which makes it very difficult to tabulate.

Finally, the truth table for the program counter is shown below:

program counter					
clk	clr	inc	ld	d (unsigned)	q (unsigned)
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	2	0
1	1	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	4	0
1	0	0	0	5	0
0	1	0	0	6	0
1	1	0	0	7	0
0	0	1	0	8	0
1	0	1	0	9	0
0	1	1	0	10	0
1	1	1	0	11	10
0	0	1	0	12	0
1	0	1	0	13	0
0	1	1	0	14	0
1	1	1	0	15	0
0	0	0	1	16	0
1	0	0	1	17	0
0	1	0	1	18	0
1	1	0	1	19	0
0	0	0	1	20	0
1	0	0	1	21	0
0	1	0	1	22	0
1	1	0	1	23	0
0	0	1	1	24	0
1	0	1	1	25	0
0	1	1	1	26	0
1	1	1	1	27	26
0	0	1	1	28	0
1	0	1	1	29	0
0	1	1	1	30	0
1	1	1	1	31	0

Figure 3: Program Counter Truth Table

The value of the program counter will only increase by 4 when clk, clr and inc are all true.

Register1: Functional and Timing Waveforms

Below are the waveforms, both functional and timing:

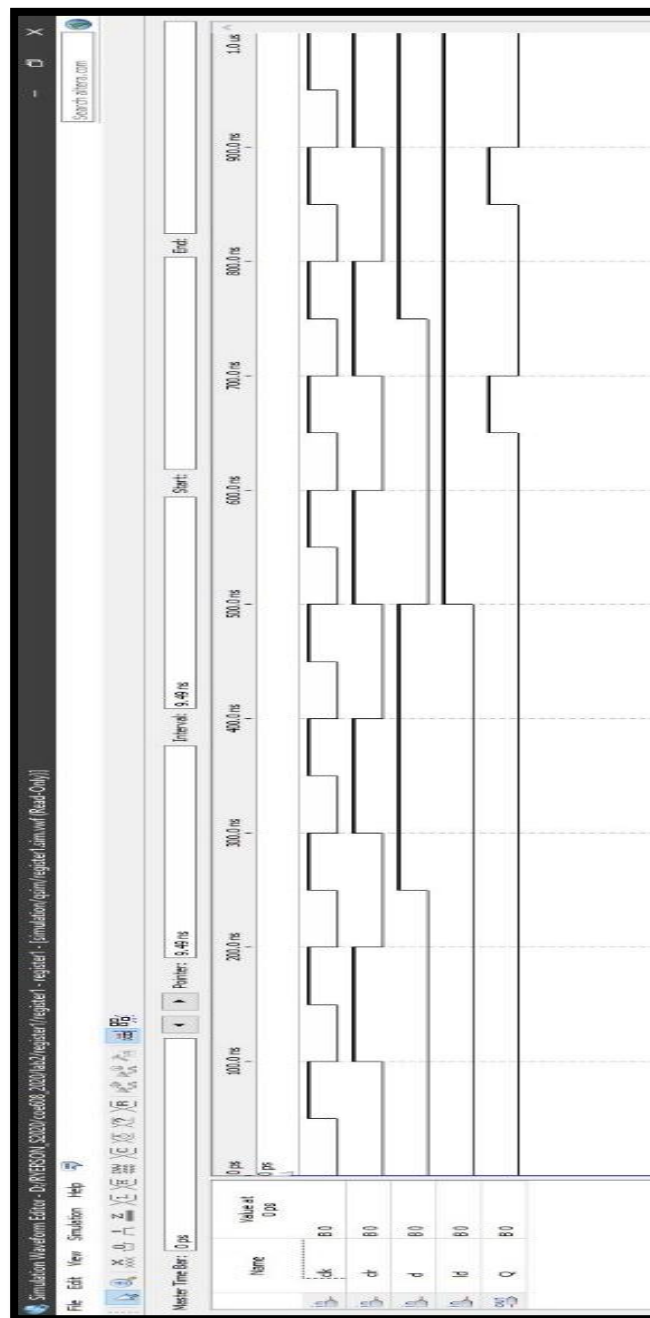


Figure 4: Functional Waveform for register1

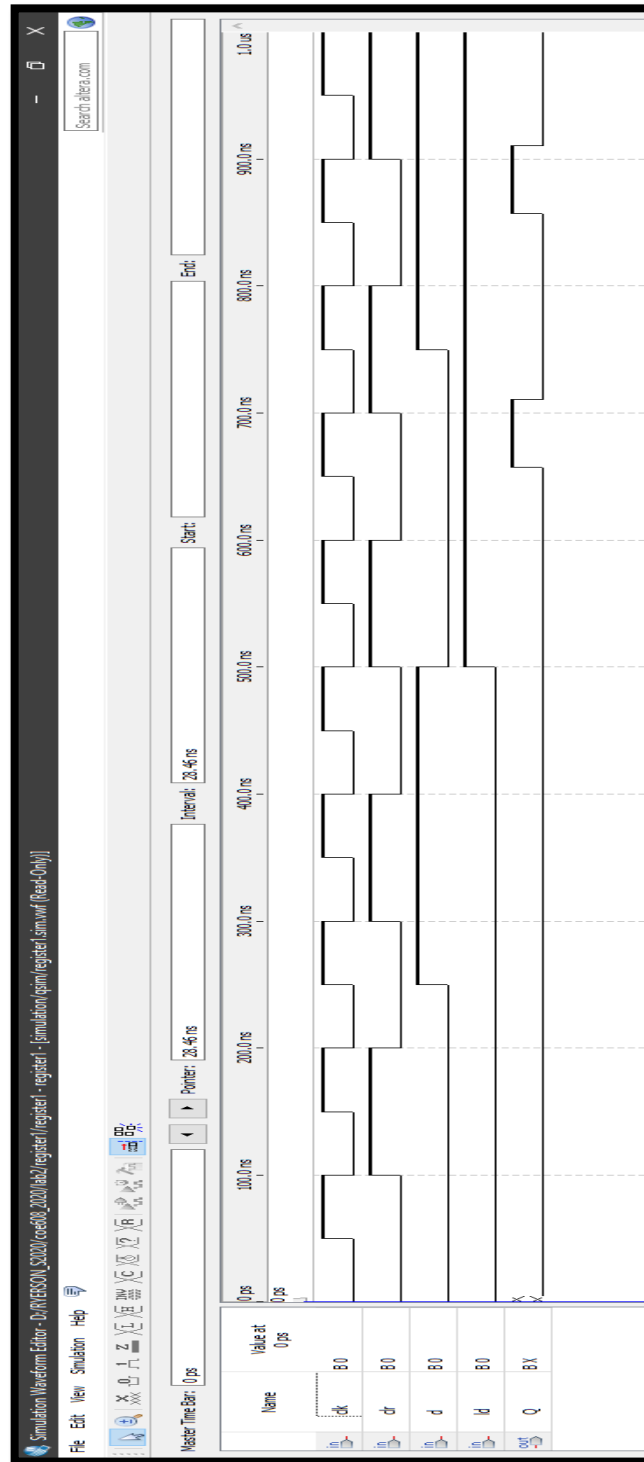


Figure 5: Timing Waveform for register1

As can be observed above for the register1 waveforms, there is no significant delays in the timing simulation compared to the functional simulation.

Register32: Functional and Timing Waveforms

The waveforms for the 32-bit register, both functional and timing are illustrated below:

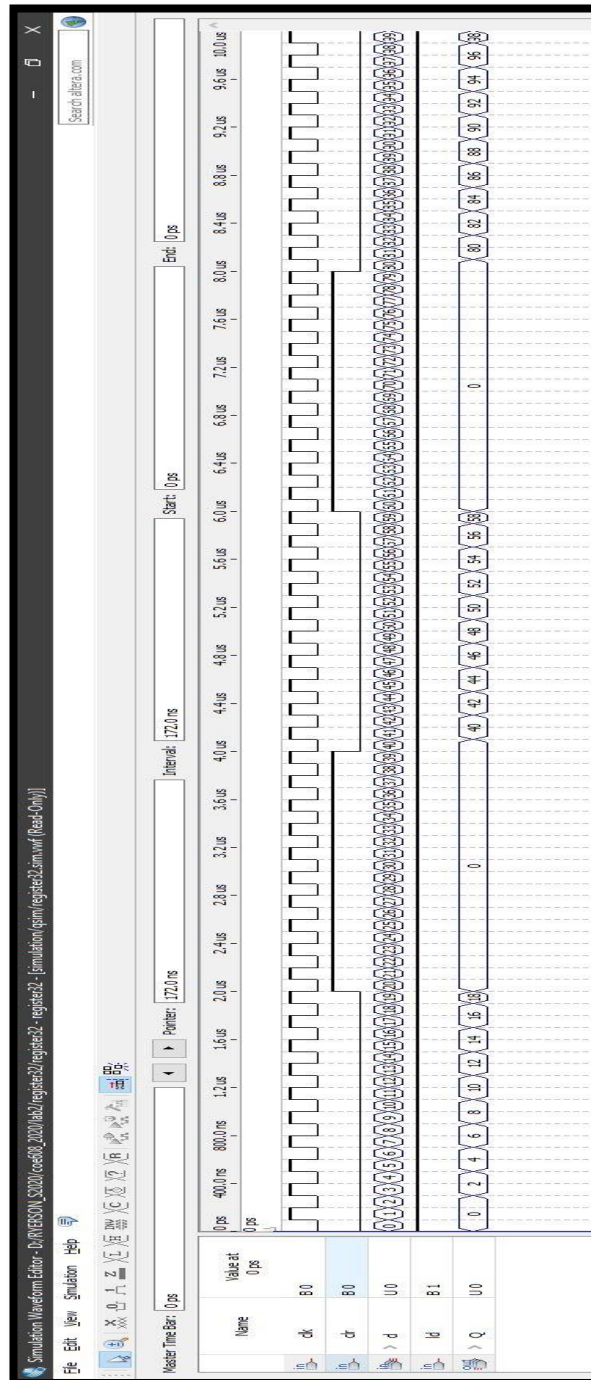


Figure 6: Functional Waveform for register32

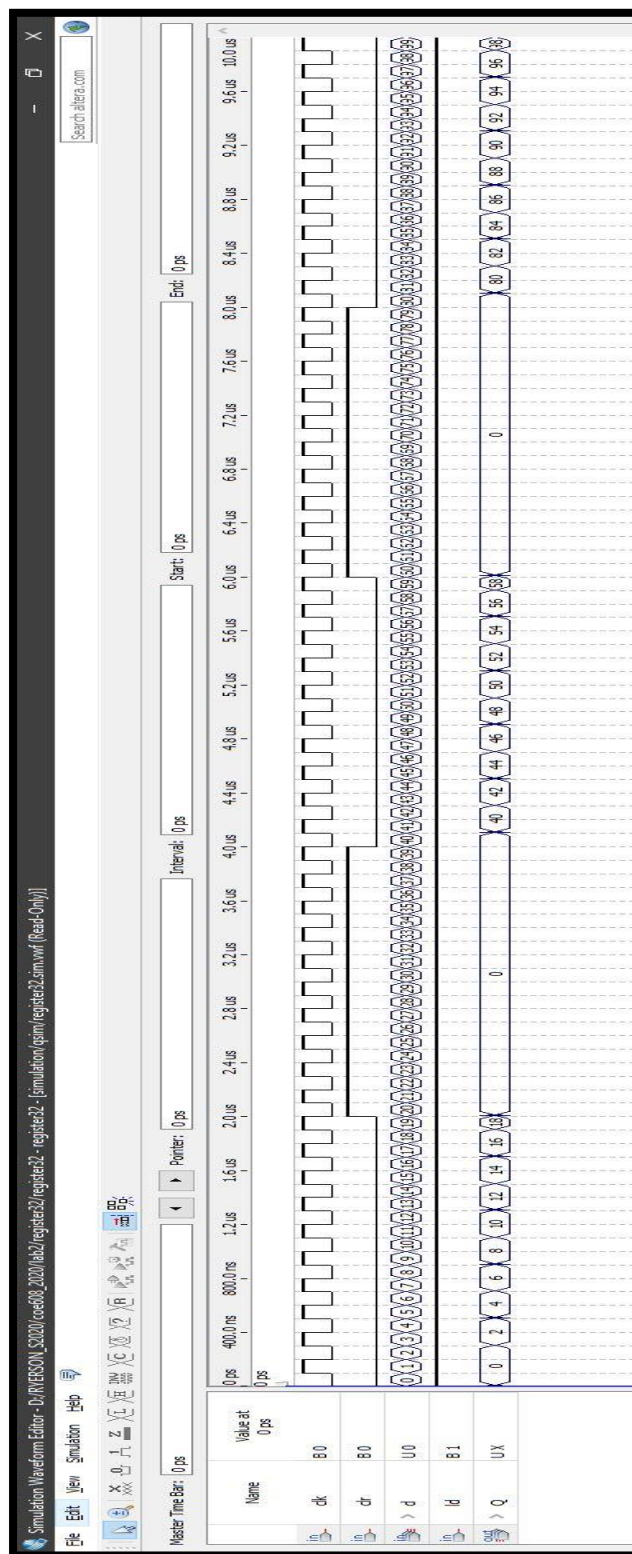


Figure 7: Timing Waveform for Register32

As can be observed above, there is more delays in the 32-bit register compared with the 1-bit register.

Next, the VHDL code, and respective functional and timing waveforms for the program counter:

PC: Functional and Timing Waveforms

The functional waveform for the PC is shown below:

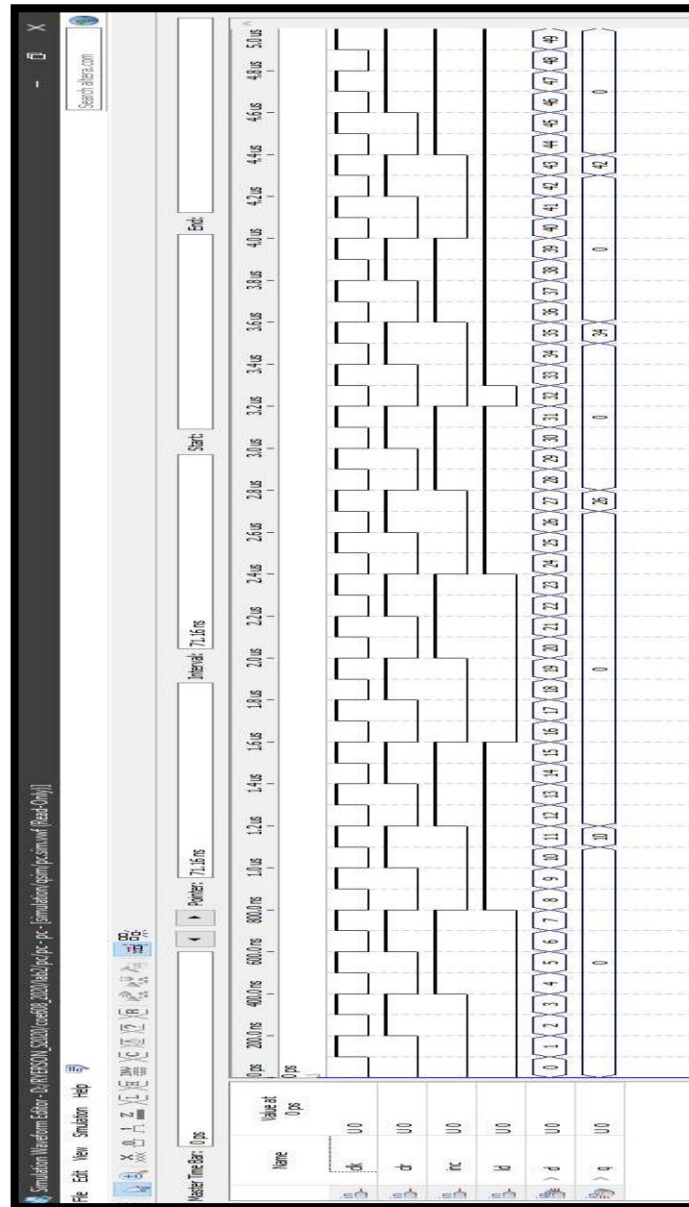


Figure 8: PC Functional Waveform

delays observed thus far in the PC, the registers are minute and should not hinder over-all system performance.

Appendices: VHDL Codes for the Registers and Program Counter

The files are attached as PDF to make this document easier to read.

```
1  library ieee;
2  use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3  use ieee.std_logic_arith.all;
4  use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
5
6  entity pc is
7      port(
8          clr, clk, ld, inc: in std_logic;
9          d: in std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
10         q: inout std_logic_vector(31 downto 0));
11 end pc;
12
13 architecture description of pc is
14     begin
15         process(clk,clr,ld,inc)
16             begin
17                 if clr = '0' then
18                     q <= (others => '0');
19                 elsif rising_edge(clk) then
20                     if ld = '1' then
21                         if inc = '0' then
22                             q <= d;
23                             if ld = '1' and inc = '1' then
24                                 q <= q+4;
25                             end if;
26                         end if;
27                     end if;
28                 end if;
29             end process;
30 end description;
```



Master Time Bar: 0 ps

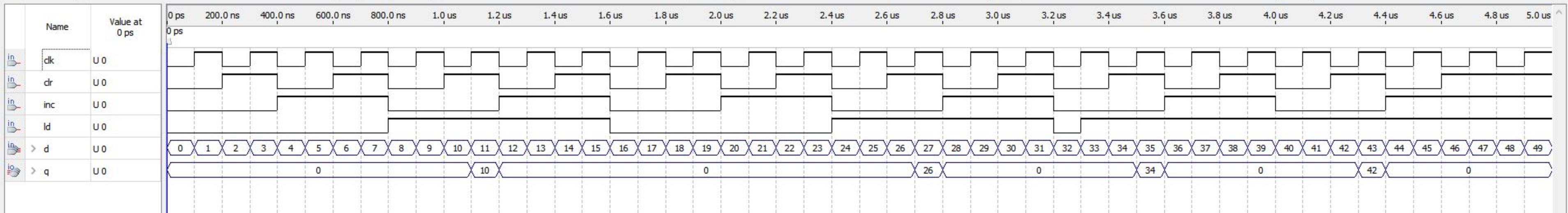


Pointer: 71.16 ns

Interval: 71.16 ns

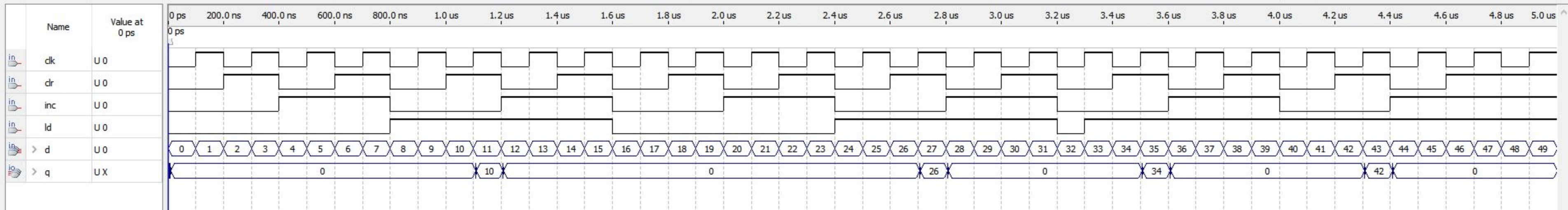
Start:

End:

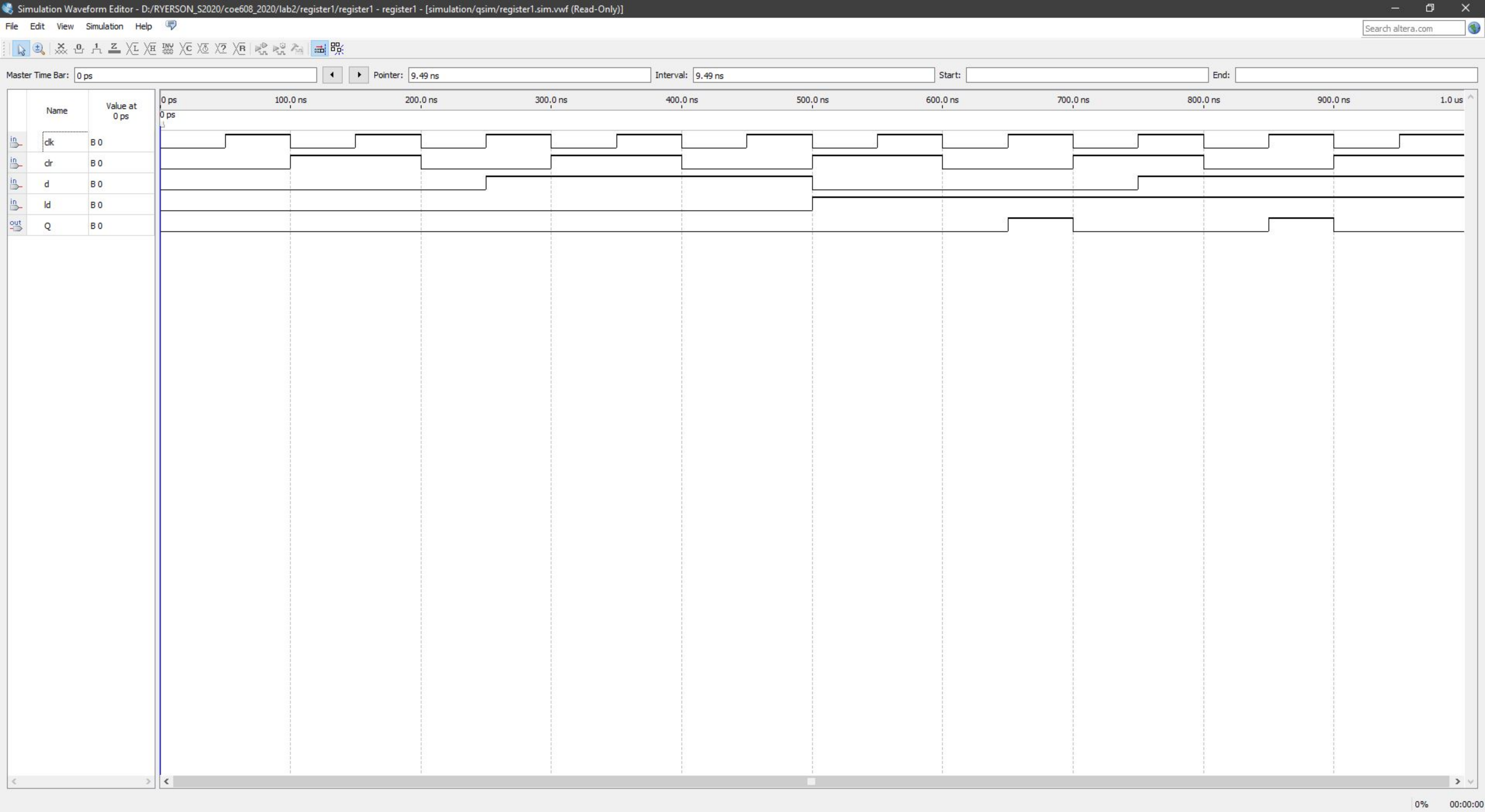




Master Time Bar: 0 ps Pointer: 106.74 ns Interval: 106.74 ns Start: End:








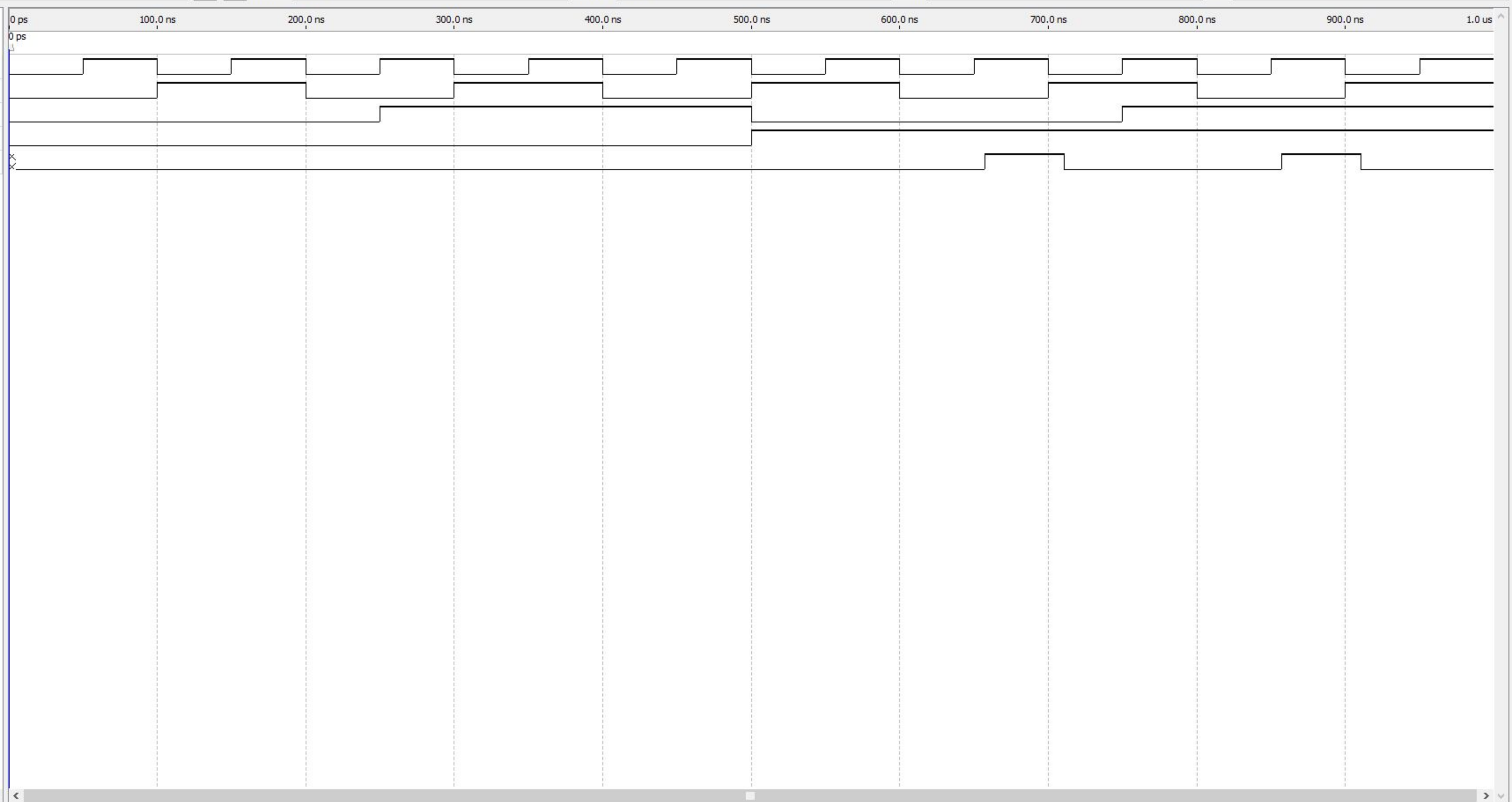
```
1  library ieee;
2  use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3  use ieee.std_logic_arith.all;
4  use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
5  entity register1 is
6      port (
7          d,ld,clr,clk: in std_logic;
8          Q: out std_logic);
9  end register1;
10
11  architecture description of register1 is
12      begin
13          process (ld, clr,clk)
14              begin
15                  if ld = '0' or clr = '1' then
16                      Q <= '0';
17                  elsif rising_edge(clk) then
18                      Q <= '1';
19                  end if;
20              end process;
21  end description;
22
23
```





Master Time Bar: 0 ps Pointer: 28.46 ns Interval: 28.46 ns Start: End:

	Name	Value at 0 ps
	clk	B 0
	clr	B 0
	d	B 0
	ld	B 0
	Q	B X



```
1  library ieee;
2  use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3  use ieee.std_logic_arith.all;
4  use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
5  entity register32 is
6      port (
7          d: in std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
8          ld,clr,clk: in std_logic;
9          Q: out std_logic_vector(31 downto 0));
10 end register32;
11
12 architecture description of register32 is
13     begin
14         process (ld, clr,clk)
15             begin
16                 if ld = '0' or clr = '1' then
17                     Q <= (others => '0');
18                 elsif rising_edge(clk) then
19                     Q <= d;
20                 end if;
21             end process;
22 end description;
23
```

