



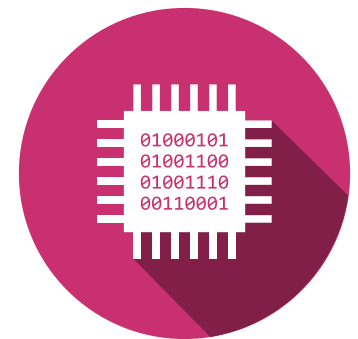
# Conception numérique (DiD)

## Mémoire morte

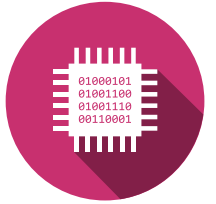
### ROM

Filière Systèmes industriels  
Filière Energie et techniques environnementales  
Filière Informatique et systèmes de communications

Silvan Zahno [silvan.zahno@hevs.ch](mailto:silvan.zahno@hevs.ch)  
Christophe Bianchi [christophe.bianchi@hevs.ch](mailto:christophe.bianchi@hevs.ch)  
François Corthay [francois.corthay@hevs.ch](mailto:francois.corthay@hevs.ch)



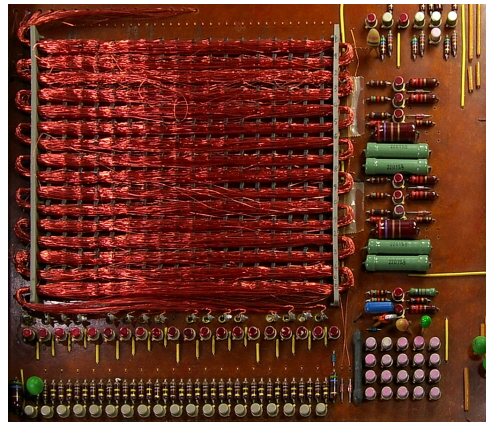
# ROM – Read only memory



La mémoire morte (ROM) est une mémoire de données à laquelle on ne peut accéder qu'en lecture et qui n'est pas volatile. Cela signifie qu'elle conserve les données même lorsqu'elle n'est pas alimentée.

Elle est aujourd'hui généralement remplacée par la mémoire flash.

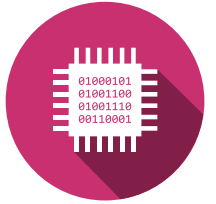
Le domaine d'application principal est la mémoire bios



Source : Wikipedia

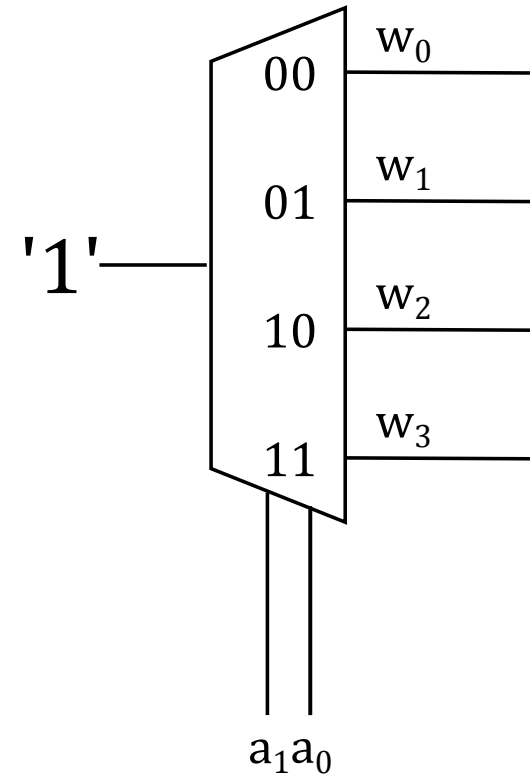
# ROM – Read only memory

## Structure avec MUX



$a_1$	$a_0$	$w_0$	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0
0	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0
1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0
1	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>

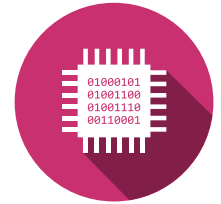
- $n$ -Bit entrée de commande
- $2^n n$ -Bit sorties possibles



# Exercice

## Réalisation d'une fonction OR programmable

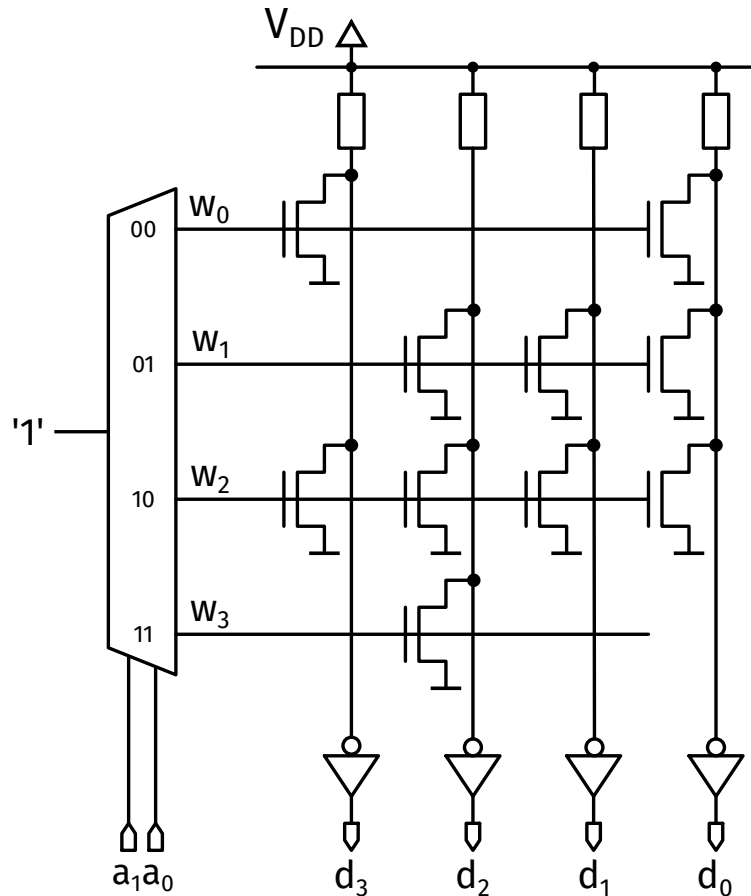
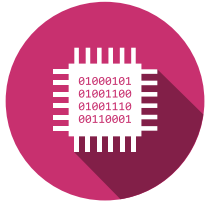
$a_1$	$a_0$	$w_0$	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$	$d_3$	$d_2$	$d_1$	$d_0$
0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	1	0	0



$$\begin{cases} d_3 = \overline{a_0} \\ d_2 = a_0 + a_1 \\ d_1 = a_0 \oplus a_1 \\ d_0 = \overline{a_0 * a_1} \end{cases}$$

# ROM – Read only memory

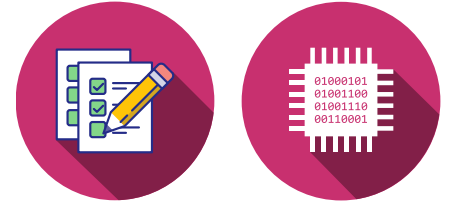
## Mux-OR Structure & capacité



$$C = n_w * n_d = 2^{n_a} * n_d$$

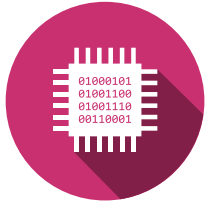
## Exercice 1.1 (rom/logic-function-01)

### Tailles de mémoire



- a) Quelle est la capacité de la mémoire du slide précédent ?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b) Quelle est la capacité d'une mémoire avec 10 lignes d'entrée et 8 lignes de sortie ?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- c) Quelle est la capacité d'une mémoire avec 16 lignes d'entrée et 8 lignes de sortie ?

# Système binaire - Remise à niveau



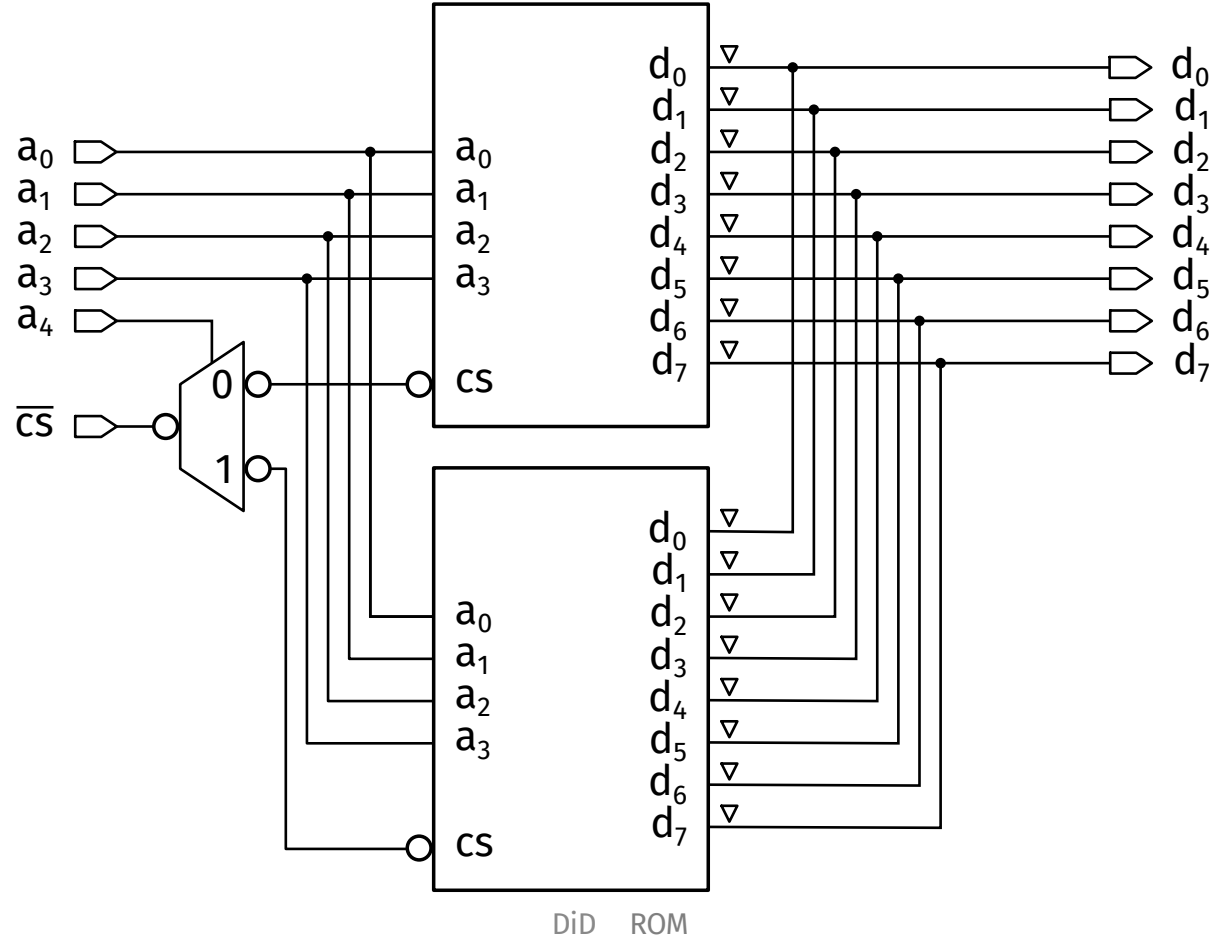
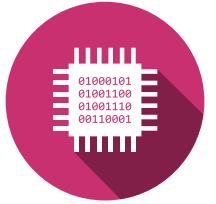
- 8 BIT forment un Byte (octet)
  - Purement historique
- Using IEC standard:
  - 1 KiB = 1'024 bytes (Note: big K)
  - 1 MiB = 1'024 KiB = 1'048'576 bytes
  - 1 GiB = 1'024 MiB = 1'048'576 KiB = 1'073'741'824 bytes
- Using SI standard:
  - 1 kB = 1'000 bytes (Note: small k)
  - 1 MB = 1'000 kB = 1,000,000 bytes
  - 1 GB = 1'000 MB = 1'000'000 KB = 1'000'000'000 bytes

11110101

8 Bit = 1 Byte

# Mémoire Interconnexion

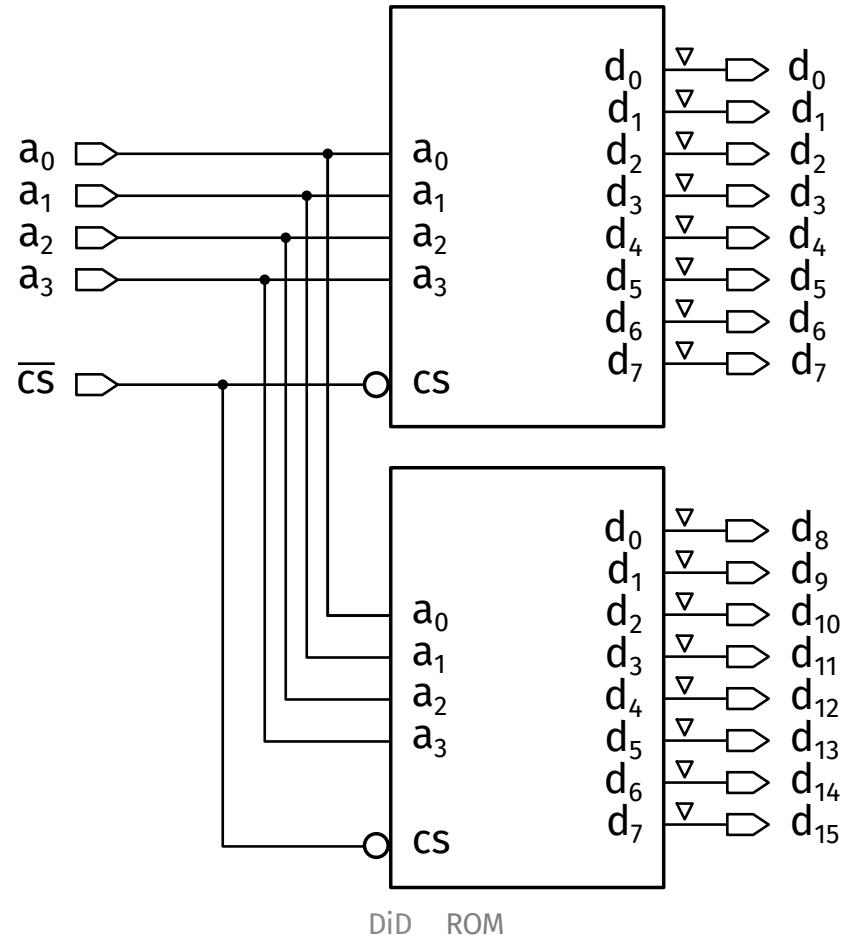
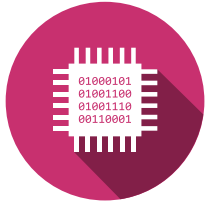
## Mise en serie





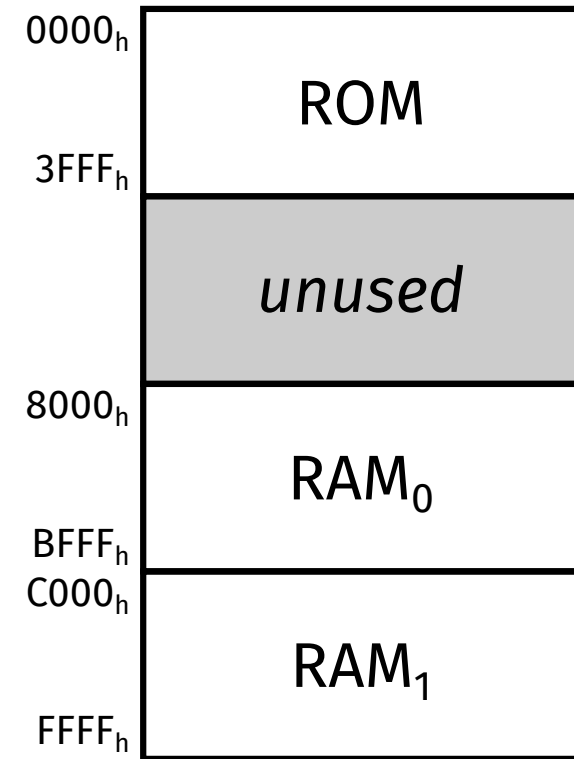
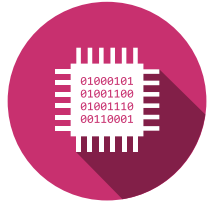
# Mémoire Interconnexion

## Mise en parallèle



# Plan d'occupation de la mémoire

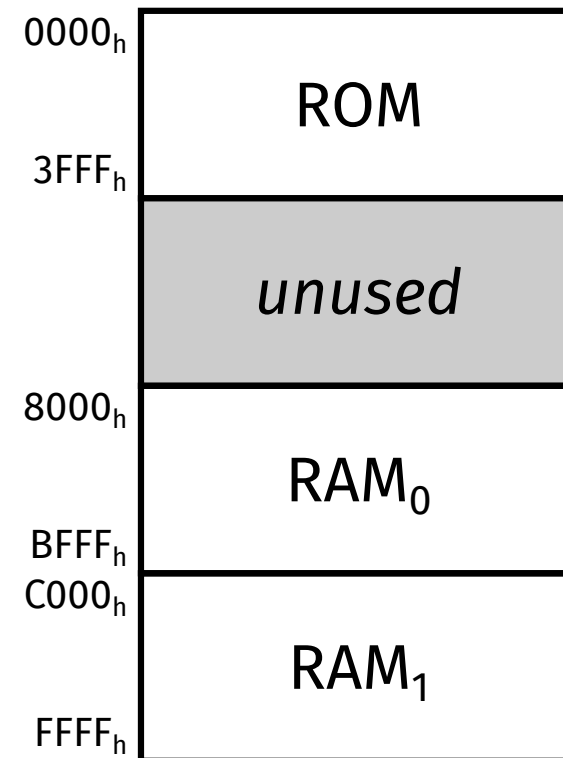
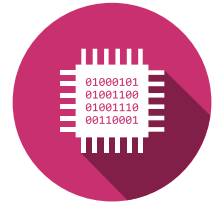
- Plan d'occupation de la mémoire d'un  $\mu$ P à 16 lignes d'adresse



## Exercice 2.1 (rom/rom-circuits-01)

### Décodage ROM

Dessinez le décodage de la ROM de l'occupation de mémoire suivante.

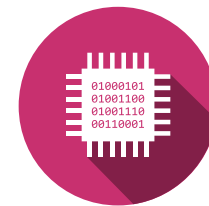


# Object file format

## Intel HEX

- : - Start delimiter
- Byte Count
- Address
- Record Type
  - 00 - Data
  - 01 - End of File
  - 02 - Extended Segment Address
  - 03 - Start Segment Address
  - 04 - Extended Linear Address
  - 05 - Start Linear Address
- Data
- Checksum
  - L'octet de somme de contrôle d'un enregistrement est le complément à deux de l'octet de poids faible (LSB) de la somme de toutes les valeurs d'octets décodées dans l'enregistrement avant la somme de contrôle.

```
:020000020000FC
:10000000000D1925313C47515B636A71767A7E7F1A
:100010007F7F7E7A76716A635B51473C3125190D8B
:100020000F3E7DBCFC4B9AFA59D968F8A868281A6
:10003000808182868A8F969DA5AFB9C4CFDBE7F316
:00000001FF
```

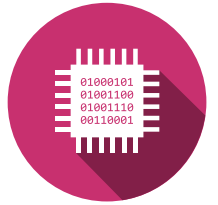


## Exercice 3.1.a (rom/crc-01)

### CRC Checksum

Calculer la somme de contrôle CRC de l'entrée Intel Hex File

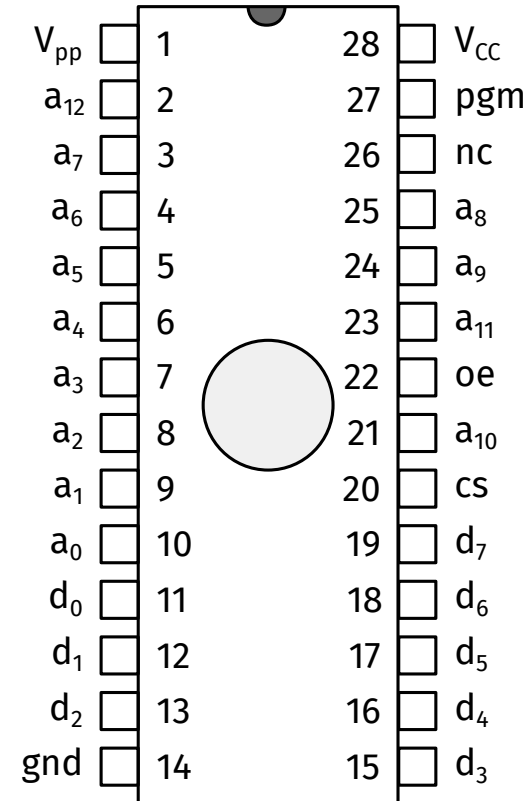
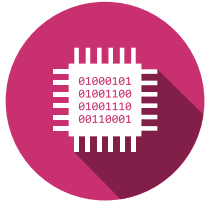
: 0300300002337AXX



# Mémoire

## Types

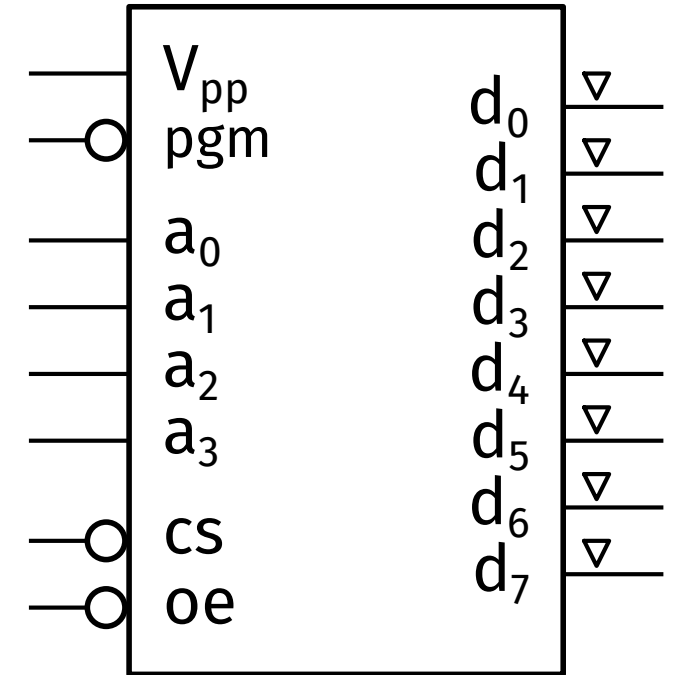
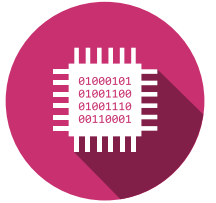
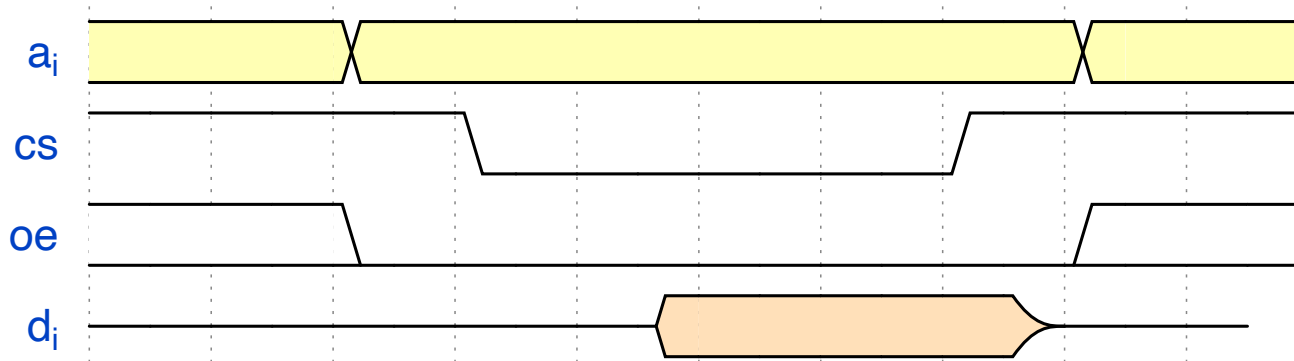
- PROM
- EPROM
- OTP-ROM
- EEPROM
- Flash



# Accès à la mémoire

## Interface parallèle

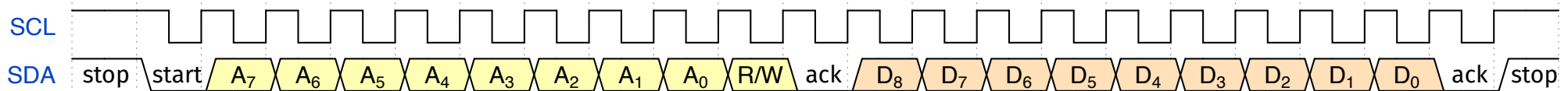
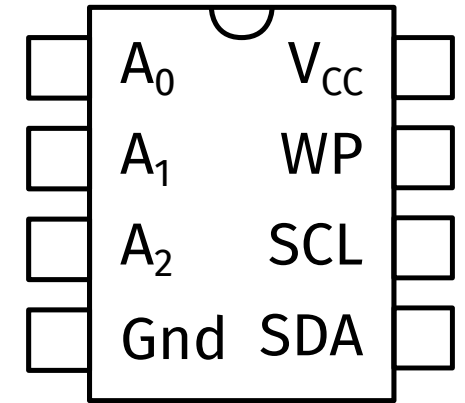
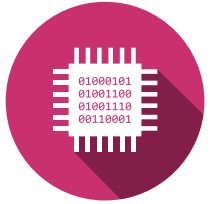
- Plus de signaux
- Bande passante plus élevée  
(sans changement de la fréquence d'horloge)



# Accès à la mémoire

## Interface série (I2C)

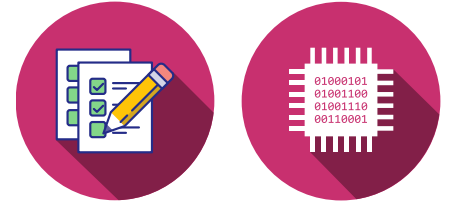
- Moins de signaux
- Bande passante plus faible  
(sans changement de la fréquence d'horloge)





## Exercice 4.1 (rom/rom-types-01)

### ROM bande passante




Une ROM est proposée avec une interface série (I2C) et parallèle. La mémoire comprend 8 bits d'adresse et 8 bits de données et est cadencée à 66MHz. Calculez la vitesse d'écriture maximale théorique. En outre, calculez de combien de % le plus rapide est le plus rapide.

WHY ARE THERE MIRRORS ABOVE BEDS  
WHY DO I SAY UH  
WHY IS SEA SALT BETTER

WHY ARE THERE TREES IN THE MIDDLE OF FIELDS  
WHY IS THERE NOT A POKEMON MMO  
WHY IS THERE LAUGHING IN TV SHOWS  
WHY ARE THERE DOORS ON THE FREEWAY  
WHY ARE THERE SO MANY SUCHOST.EXE RUNNING  
WHY AREN'T ANY COUNTRIES IN ANTARCTICA  
WHY ARE THERE SCARY SOUNDS IN MINECRAFT  
WHY IS THERE KICKING IN MY STOMACH  
WHY ARE THERE TWO SLASHES AFTER HTTP  
WHY ARE THERE CELEBRITIES  
WHY DO SNAKES EXIST  
WHY DO OYSTERS HAVE PEARLS  
WHY ARE DUCKS CALLED DUCKS  
WHY DO THEY CALL IT THE CLAP  
WHY ARE KYLE AND CARTMAN FRIENDS  
WHY IS THERE AN ARROW ON AANG'S HEAD  
WHY ARE TEXT MESSAGES BLUE  
WHY ARE THERE MUSTACHES ON CLOTHES  
WHY WUBA LUBBA DUB DUB MEANING  
WHY IS THERE A WHALE AND A POT FALLING  
WHY ARE THERE SO MANY BIRDS IN SWISS  
WHY IS THERE SO LITTLE RAIN IN WALLIS  
WHY IS WALLIS WEATHER FORECAST ALWAYS WRONG

WHY ARE THERE MALE AND FEMALE BIKES  
WHY ARE THERE BRIDESMAIDS  
WHY DO DYING PEOPLE REACH UP  
HOW FAST IS LIGHTSPEED  
WHY ARE OLD KLINGONS DIFFERENT

WHY ARE THERE  
SQUIRRELS



B

WHY ARE THERE TINY SPIDERS IN MY HOUSE  
WHY DO SPIDERS COME INSIDE  
WHY ARE THERE HUGE SPIDERS IN MY HOUSE  
WHY ARE THERE LOTS OF SPIDERS IN MY HOUSE  
WHY ARE THERE SPIDERS IN MY ROOM  
WHY ARE THERE SO MANY SPIDERS IN MY ROOM  
WHY DO SPYDER BITES ITCH  
WHY IS DYING SO SCARY  
WHY IS THERE NO GPS IN LAPTOPS  
WHY DO KNEES CLICK

WHY AREN'T THERE DINOSAUR GHOSTS  
WHY DO IGUANAS DIE

WHY IS THERE CAFFEINE IN MY SHAMPOO  
WHY HAVE DINOSAURS NO FUR

# QUESTIONS

CAN BE ASKED BY ANYONE ANYTIME

WHY AREN'T ECONOMISTS RICH  
WHY DO AMERICANS CALL IT SOCCER  
WHY ARE MY EARS RINGING  
WHY IS 42 THE ANSWER TO EVERYTHING  
WHY CAN'T NOBODY ELSE LIFT THORS HAMMER  
WHY IS MARVIN ALWAYS SO SAD

## WHY ARE THERE ANTS IN MY LAPTOP

WHY IS EARTH TILTED  
WHY IS SPACE BLACK  
WHY IS OUTER SPACE SO COLD  
WHY ARE THERE PYRAMIDS ON THE MOON  
WHY IS NASA SHUTTING DOWN

WHY ARE THERE FEMALE

WHY ARE THERE  
GHOSTS



WHY IS THERE LAVA

WHY IS THERE A SWARM OF ANTS  
WHY IS THERE PILGRIM

WHY IS THERE AN OWL IN MY BACKYARD  
WHY IS THERE AN OWL OUTSIDE MY WINDOW  
WHY IS THERE AN OWL ON THE DOLLAR BILL  
WHY DO OWLS ATTACK PEOPLE  
WHY ARE FPGA's EVERYWHERE  
WHY ARE THERE HELICOPTERS CIRCLING MY HOUSE  
WHY ARE THERE GODS  
WHY ARE THERE TWO SPOCKS

WHAT IS <https://xkcd.com/1256/>  
WHY DO THEY SAY T-MINUS  
WHY ARE THERE OBELISKS  
WHY ARE WRESTLERS ALWAYS WET

WHY IS HTTPS IMPORTANT  
WHY IS THERE A LINE THROUGH HTTPS  
WHY IS THERE A RED LINE THROUGH HTTPS ON TWITTER  
WHY IS THERE A LINE THROUGH HTTPS ON TWITTER

WHY AREN'T MY  
ARMS GROWING



WHY ARE THERE SO MANY CROWS IN ROCHESTER  
WHY IS TO BE OR NOT TO BE FUNNY  
WHY DO CHILDREN GET CANCER  
WHY IS POSEIDON ANGRY WITH ODYSSEUS  
WHY IS THERE ICE IN SPACE  
WHY IS THERE AN OWL IN MY BACKYARD  
WHY IS THERE AN OWL OUTSIDE MY WINDOW  
WHY IS THERE AN OWL ON THE DOLLAR BILL  
WHY DO OWLS ATTACK PEOPLE  
WHY ARE FPGA's EVERYWHERE  
WHY ARE THERE HELICOPTERS CIRCLING MY HOUSE  
WHY ARE THERE GODS  
WHY ARE THERE TWO SPOCKS  
WHY ARE MY BOOBS ITCHY  
WHY ARE CIGARETTES LEGAL  
WHY ARE THERE DUCKS IN MY POOL  
WHY IS JESUS WHITE  
WHY IS THERE LIQUID IN MY EAR  
WHY DO Q TIPS FEEL GOOD  
WHY DO PEOPLE DIE

WHY AREN'T  
THERE GUNS IN



WHY ARE DOGS AFRAID OF FIRE  
WHY IS THERE NO KING IN ENGLAND

WHY ARE THERE WEEKS  
WHY DO I FEEL DIZZY



**Hes·so**  **VALAIS  
WALLIS**



**Haute Ecole d'Ingénierie**  
**Hochschule für Ingenieurwissenschaften**

Silvan Zahno [silvan.zahno@hevs.ch](mailto:silvan.zahno@hevs.ch)  
Christophe Bianchi [christophe.bianchi@hevs.ch](mailto:christophe.bianchi@hevs.ch)  
François Corthay [francois.corthay@hevs.ch](mailto:francois.corthay@hevs.ch)

