



Digitales Design (DiD)

Festwertspeicher ROM

Studiengang Systemtechnik Studiengang Energie und Umwelttechnik Studiengang Informatik und Kommunikationssysteme

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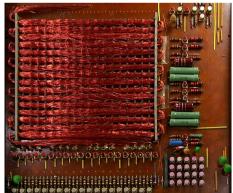
ROM – Read only memory



Festwertspeicher (ROM) ist ein Datenspeicher auf den nur lesend zugegriffen werden kann und der nicht flüchtig ist. Das heisst er hält die Daten auch im stromlosen Zustand.

Wird heutzutage meist durch Flash ersetzt.

Hauptanwendungsbereich sind die Bios Speicher



Quelle: Wikipedia

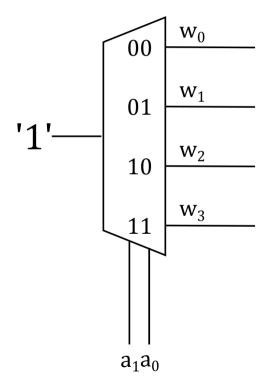
ROM – Read only memory

Mux Aufbau

a_1	a_0	w_0	w_1	w_2	w_3
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1

- *n*-Bit Steuerungseingang
- $2^n n$ -Bit mögliche Ausgänge





Aufgabe

Realisierung einer programmierbaren OR-Funktion

a_1	a_0	w_0	w_1	w_2	w_3	d_3	d_2	d_1	d_0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

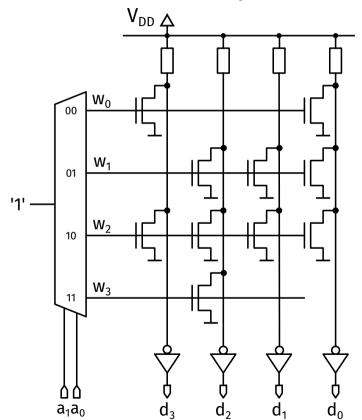




$$\begin{cases} d_3 = \overline{a_0} \\ d_2 = a_0 + a_1 \\ d_1 = a_0 \oplus a_1 \\ d_0 = \overline{a_0 * a_2} \end{cases}$$

ROM – Read only memory

Mux-OR Aufbau & Kapazität





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

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Aufgabe 1.1 (rom/logic-function-01)



Speichergrössen

a) Was für eine Kapazität hat der Speicher im vorherigen Slide?

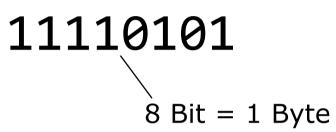
b) Was für eine Kapazität besitzt ein Speicher mit 10 Eingangs- und 8 Ausgangsleitungen?

c) Was für ein Kapazität besitzt ein Speicher mit 18 Eingangs- und 8 Ausgangsleitungen?

Binärsystem - Auffrischung



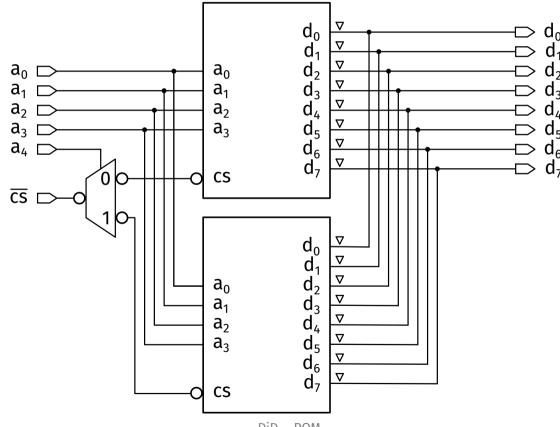
- 8 BIT bilden ein Byte (octet)
 - Rein historisch
- Using IEC standard:
 - 1 KiB = 1'024 bytes (Note: big K)
 - 1 MiB = 1'024 KiB = 1'048'576 bytes
 - 1 GiB = 1'024 MiB = 1'048'576 KiB = 1'073'741'824 bytes
- Using SI standard:
 - 1 kB = 1'000 bytes (Note: small k)
 - 1 MB = 1'000 kB = 1,000,000 bytes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



Speicher Zusammenschaltung

Serienschaltung



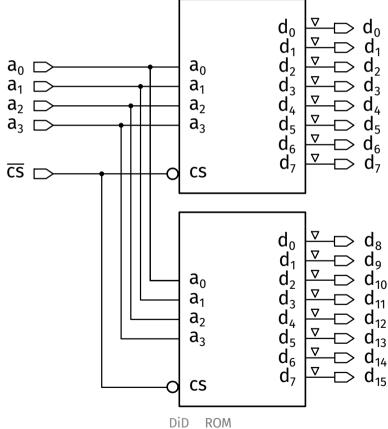


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Speicher Zusammenschaltung

Parallelschaltung



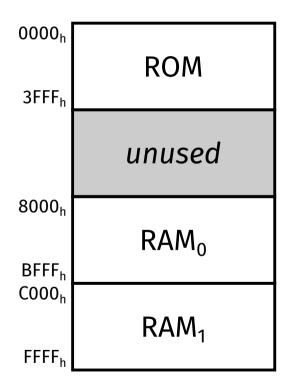


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Speicherbelegungsplan



 Speicherbelegungsplan eines μP mit 16 Addressleitungen



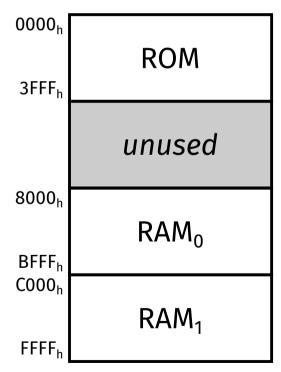
Aufgabe 2.1 (rom/rom-circuits-01)

ROM Dekodierung





Zeichnen Sie Dekodierung des ROM der folgenden Speicherbelegung.



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
 - Das Prüfsummenbyte eines Datensatzes ist das Zweierkomplement des niedrigstwertigen Bytes (LSB) der Summe aller dekodierten Bytewerte im Datensatz vor der Prüfsumme



:020000020000FC

:10000000000D1925313C47515B636A71767A7E7F1A

:100010007F7F7E7A76716A635B51473C3125190D8B

:1000200000F3E7DBCFC4B9AFA59D968F8A868281A6

:10003000808182868A8F969DA5AFB9C4CFDBE7F316

:00000001FF

Aufgabe 3.1.a (rom/crc-01)

CRC Checksum





Berechne die CRC Checksumme des Intel Hex File Eintrages

:0300300002337AXX

Speicher

Typen

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

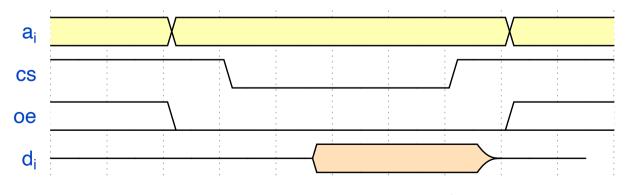


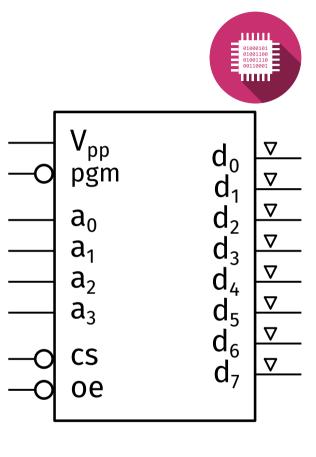
			_	
V _{pp}	1	28		V_{CC}
a ₁₂ [2	27		pgm
a ₇ □	3	26		nc
a ₆	4	25		a_8
a ₅	5	24		a_9
a ₄ [6	23		a ₁₁
a₃ [7	22		oe
a_2	8	21		a ₁₀
a₁ [9	20		CS
a_0	10	19		d_7
d_0	11	18		d_6
d₁ [12	17		d_5
d_2	13	16		d_4
gnd [14	15		d_3

Speicherzugriff

Parallele Schnittstelle

- Mehr Signale
- Höhere Bandbreite (bei gleichbleibender Taktrate)



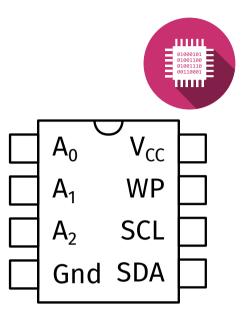


ZaS

Speicherzugriff

Serieller Schnittstelle (I2C)

- Weniger Signale
- Tiefere Bandbreite (bei gleichbleibender Taktrate)





Aufgabe 4.1 (rom/rom-types-01)

ROM Bandbreite





Eine ROM wird mit serieller (I2C) und paralleler Schnittstelle angeboten. Der Speicher umfasst 8 Adress- und 8 Datenbits und wird mit 66MHz getaktet. Berechnen Sie die theoretische maximale Schreibrate. Ausserdem berechnen Sie um wieviel % der schnellere schneller ist.

WHY ARE THERE MIRRORS ABOVE BEDS

WHY DO I SAY WHY IS SEA SALT BETTER IN

WHY IS THERE NOT A POKEMON MMO WHY IS THERE LAUGHING IN TV SHOWS ARE THERE DOORS ON THE FREEWAY ARE THERE SO MANY SVCHOST-EXE RUNNING 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 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 HAVE DINOSAURS NO FUR WHY ARE SWISS AFRAID RWHY IS THERE A LINE THROUGH HI

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 S **SWHY IS THERE ICE IN SPACE** WHY IS MARVIN ALWAYS SO SAD

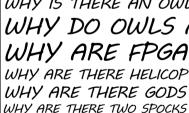
WHY IS SPACE BLACK WHY IS OUTER SPACE SO COLD WHY ARE THERE PYRAMIDS ON THE MOON WHY IS NASA SHUTTING DOWN A

THERE MALE AND FEMALE BIKES WHY ARE THERE BRIDESMAIDS WHY DO DYING PEOPLE REACH UP HOW FAST IS LIGHTSPEED WHY ARE OLD KLINGONS DIFFERENT E WHY ARE THERE TINY SPIDERS IN MY HOUSE ' DO SPIDERS COME INSIDE

WHY ARE THERE HUGE SPIDERS IN MY HOUSE $_{
m H}$ WHY ARE THERE LOTS OF SPIDERS IN MY HOUSE $\overline{oldsymbol{\lambda}}$ 为WHY ARE THERE SO MANY SPIDERS IN MY ROOM

SPYDER BITES ITCH

WHY ARE THERE **GHOSTS**



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 MY BOOBS ITCHY WHY ARE THERE GODS

'IS https://xkcd·com/1256/ THEY SAY T-MINUS WHY ARE THERE OBELISKS MWHY ARE WRESTLERS ALWAYS WET

TO WHY IS THERE A RED 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 🗢

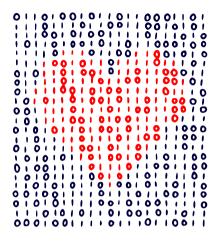
WHY IS POSEIDON ANGRY WITH ODYSSEUS

WHY DO Q TIPS FEEL GOOD

WHY AREN'T

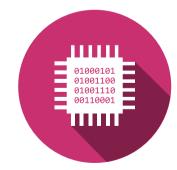
THERE GUNS IN

WHY ARE THERE SQUIRRELS









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