

Homework #7

(P1) In order to minimize the duration of a read cycle, the -oe can be asserted at any time within a maximum time after the -ce is asserted, as illustrated in the timing diagram.

A. True

B. False

(P2) A memory write cycle is similar to a read cycle, except the data must be placed on the data bus at the same time that -ce is asserted or within a maximum delay after -we is asserted to minimize the time the data bus is used. Figure 7.17 illustrates an SRAM memory write cycles.

I: A memory cycle is initiated by which component in the computer motherboard?

- By the CPU (Central Processing Unit)

II: A memory cycle, typically, how many CPU clock cycles to complete?

- It typically takes multiple CPU clock cycles to complete.

(7.10) Consider a 32-bit data bus SDRAM. Given that the clock frequency of the bus is 200 MHz, what is the peak memory bandwidth in megabyte per second (MB/s)?

$$32 \text{ bits} \times \frac{1 \text{ Byte}}{8 \text{ bits}} = 4 \text{ Bytes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PMB} &= 200,000,000 \frac{\text{cycles}}{\text{sec}} \times 4 \frac{\text{Bytes}}{\text{cycle}} \\ &= 800,000,000 \frac{\text{Bytes}}{\text{sec}} \\ &= \boxed{800 \text{ MB/s}} \end{aligned}$$

- 7.11 Consider a 64-bit data bus SDRAM. Given that the clock frequency of the bus is 200 MHz, what is the peak memory bandwidth in megabyte per second (MB/s)?

$$64 \text{ bits} \times \frac{1 \text{ Byte}}{8 \text{ bits}} = 8 \text{ Bytes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PMB} &= 200,000,000 \frac{\text{cycles}}{\text{sec}} \times 8 \frac{\text{Bytes}}{\text{cycle}} \\ &= 1,600,000,000 \frac{\text{Bytes}}{\text{sec}} \\ &= \boxed{1,600 \text{ MB/s}} \end{aligned}$$

- 7.12 Consider a 32-bit data bus DDR SDRAM. Given that the clock frequency of the bus is 200 MHz, what is the peak memory bandwidth in megabyte per second (MB/s)?

$$32 \text{ bits} \times \frac{1 \text{ Byte}}{8 \text{ bits}} = 4 \text{ Bytes}$$

$$\text{DDR SDRAM} \Rightarrow 4 \text{ Bytes} \times 2 = 8 \text{ Bytes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PMB} &= 200,000,000 \frac{\text{cycles}}{\text{sec}} \times 8 \frac{\text{Bytes}}{\text{cycles}} \\ &= 1,600,000,000 \frac{\text{Bytes}}{\text{sec}} \\ &= \boxed{1,600 \text{ MB/s}} \end{aligned}$$