EHD_Report for GCD

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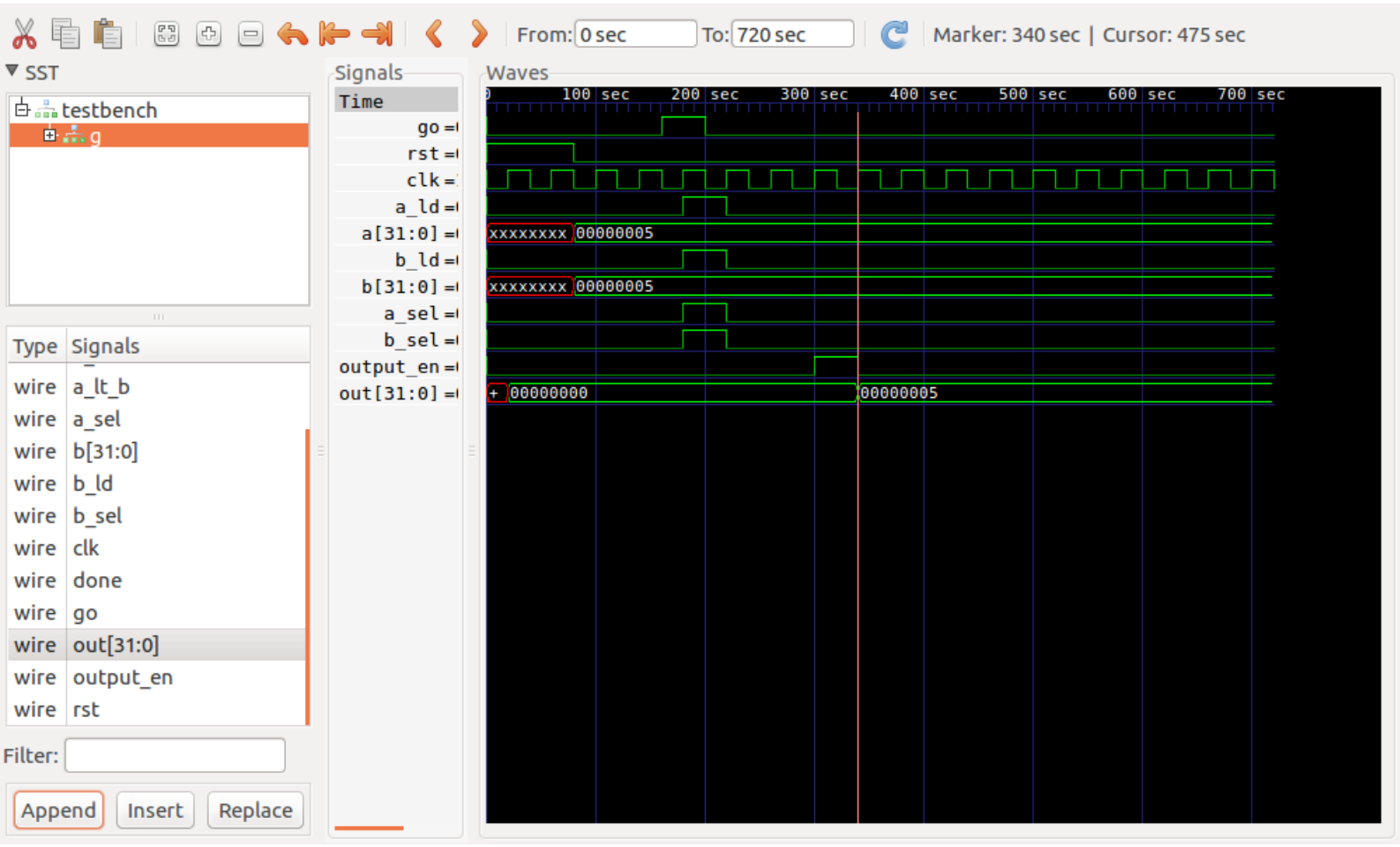
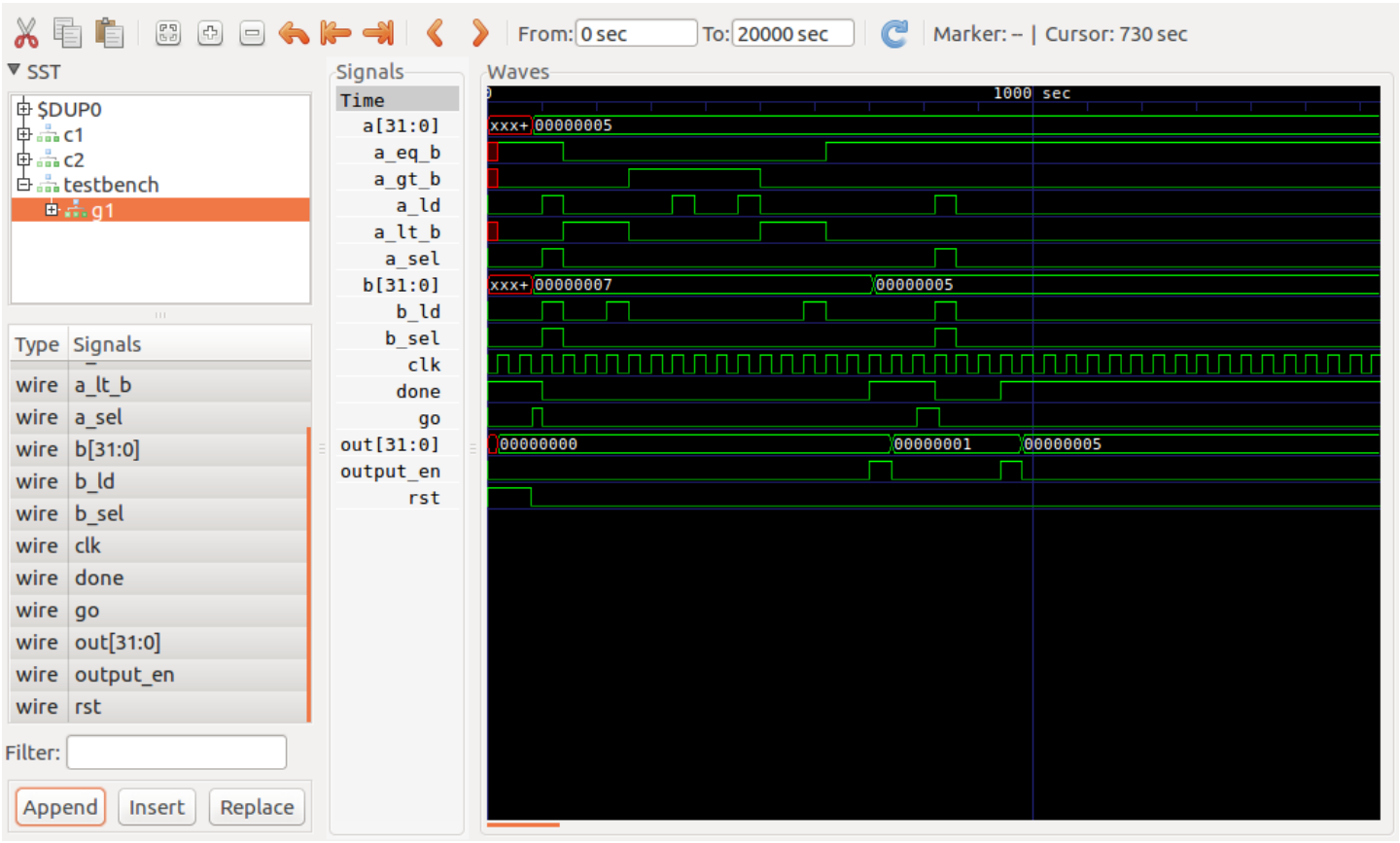
UG2 – ECD





here, gcd(5,7) = 1

Input numbers: a[31:0] (here a = 5), b[31:0](here b = 5)
output: out[31:0] (here, gcd = 5)

go (input): if go is high it means that the state machine is turned on (initially keeping 0, then making 1 for one clock cycle and then 0 again)

rst (input): the circuit works only when this reset is low (i.e, reset is considered to be active high)

clk (input): output changes only at rising posedge of clk

a_ld and b_ld(inputs for datapath and outputs for control) : a register can be read/written only when load is activated
a_sel and b_sel(inputs for datapath and outputs for control): selecting lines for the muxes of respective registers a and b

done: a flag variable to indicate that the gcd is computed

output_en : enable line for the output register [31:0]out. It should be high when the out register's needs to be altered and then back to low after the value is altered.

The outputs are shown in hex format.

Explanation:

When rst = 1(high / active high), no inputs are given.The machine has to be resetted before enabling

When rst is made zero, the inputs are given to a and b registers
Now, we make go = 1 which enables the machine.

Then, we check if no output is being written to [31:0]out reg. i.e, done = 0. We wait until that state. Once (done == 0) we make go = 0 and then,the gcd_mach starts working.

We must then set output_en = 1 and done = 1 simlutaneously and write the value is out register.

The load lines and select lines are on and off according to the different states they switch into, by the logic

if(a>b) a = a – b; - case 1
if(a<b) b = b – a; - case 2

For instance, in case 1, we need to write a – b value to a reg. So, we select a – b line of the a_mux and make a_load high.