4CS015

Lecture 4: Arithmetic Logic Units

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1. Today

- What is an **ALU?**
  - **Function Unit**
  - **Instruction Decoder**
  - **Output Multiplexor**
- Turning our adder into a subtractor

2.What is ALU?
2.1 Arithmetic Logic Unit Diagram
2.2 The ALU

2. What is ALU?

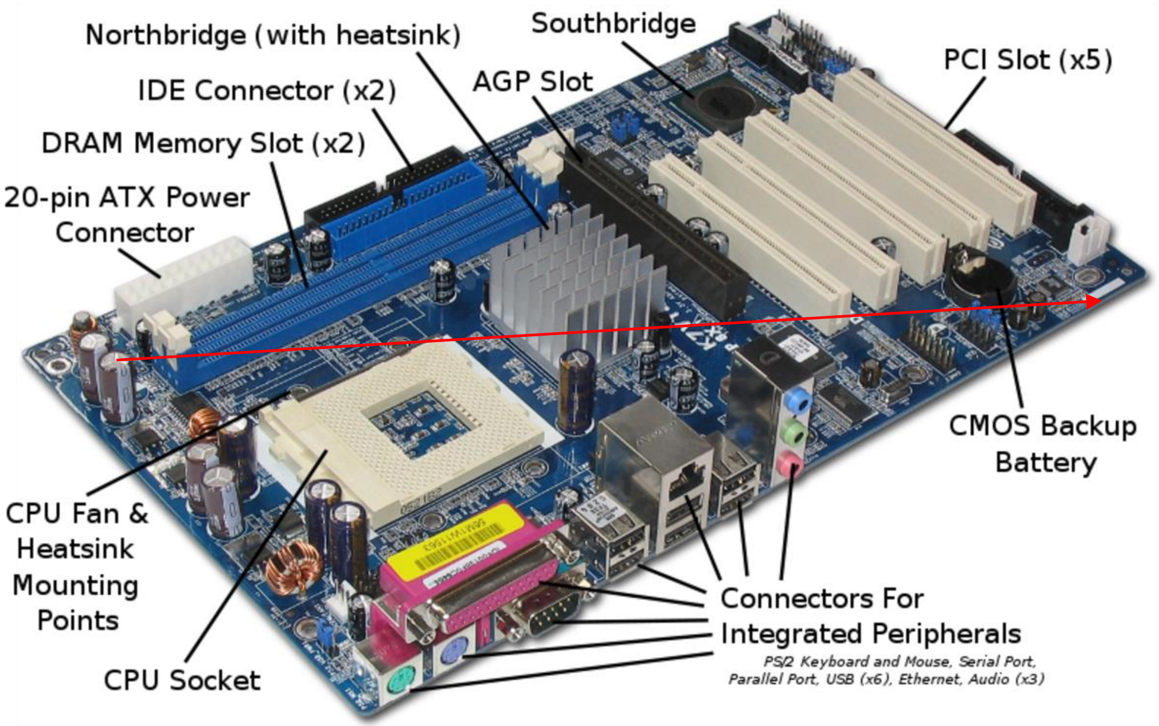


Fig: Mother Board

ALU

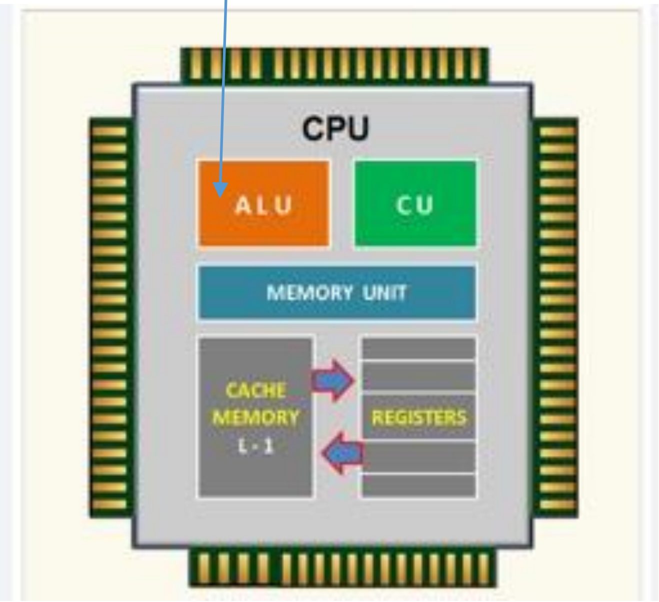
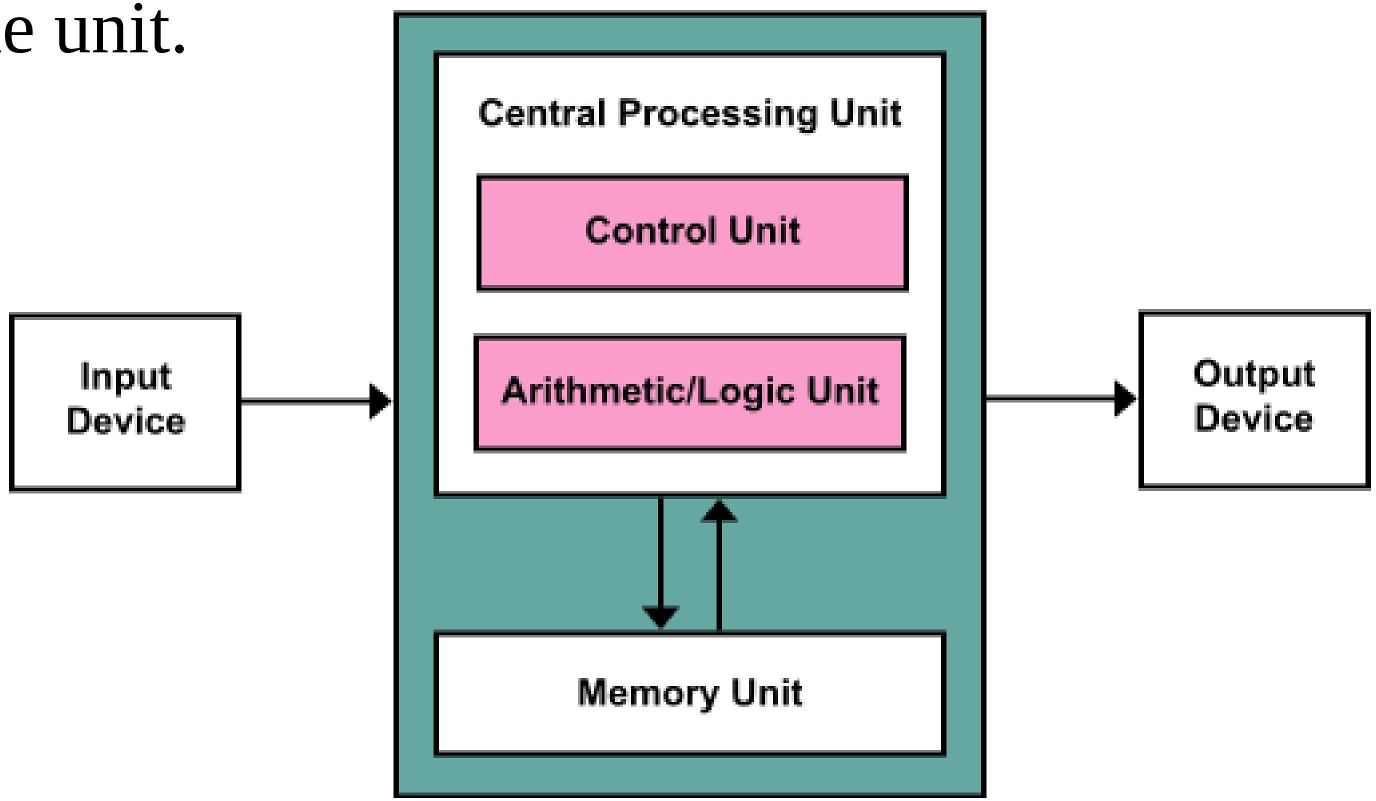


Fig: CPU

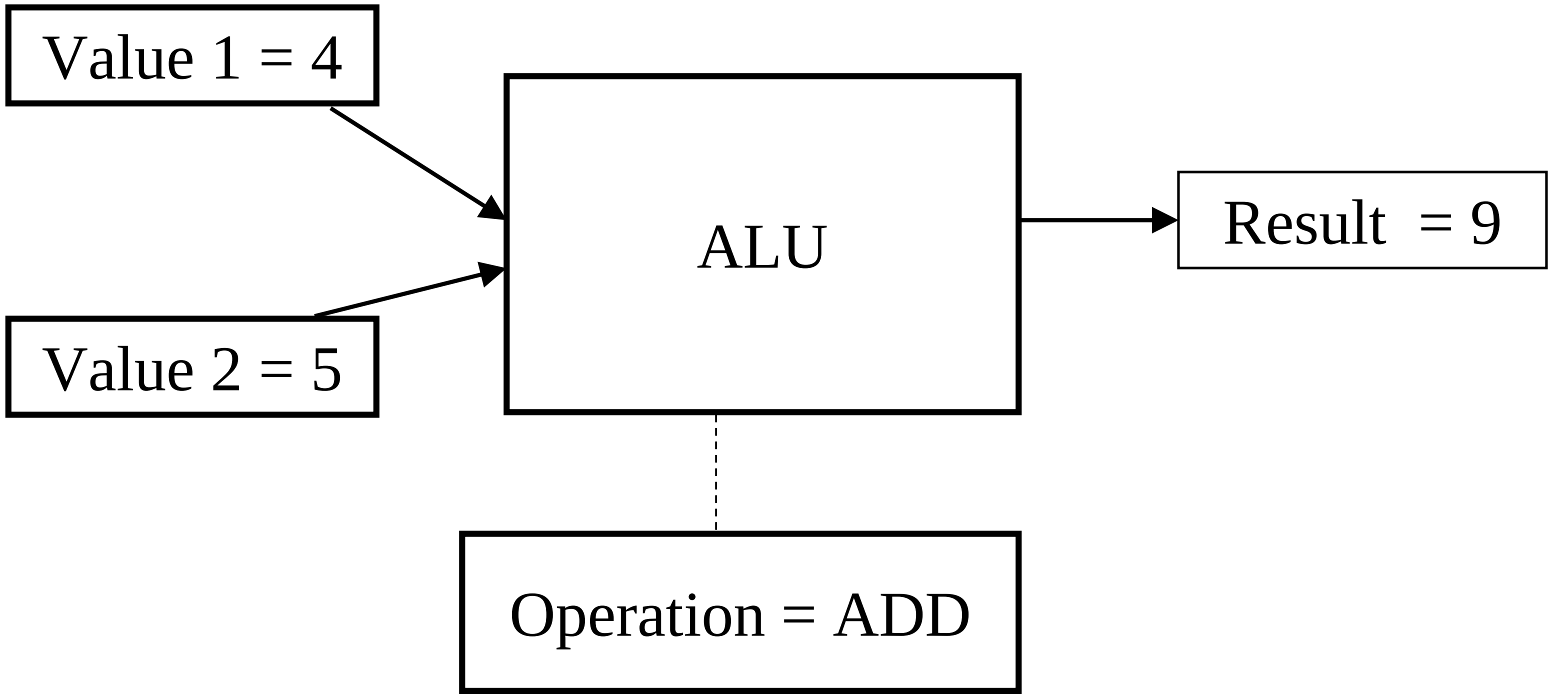
2.What is ALU?
2.1 Arithmetic Logic Unit Diagram
2.2 The ALU

2. What is ALU?

- Performs set of arithmetic operations and set of logic operations
- Multi operation combinational logic circuit.
- It has a number of selection lines to select particular operation in the unit.

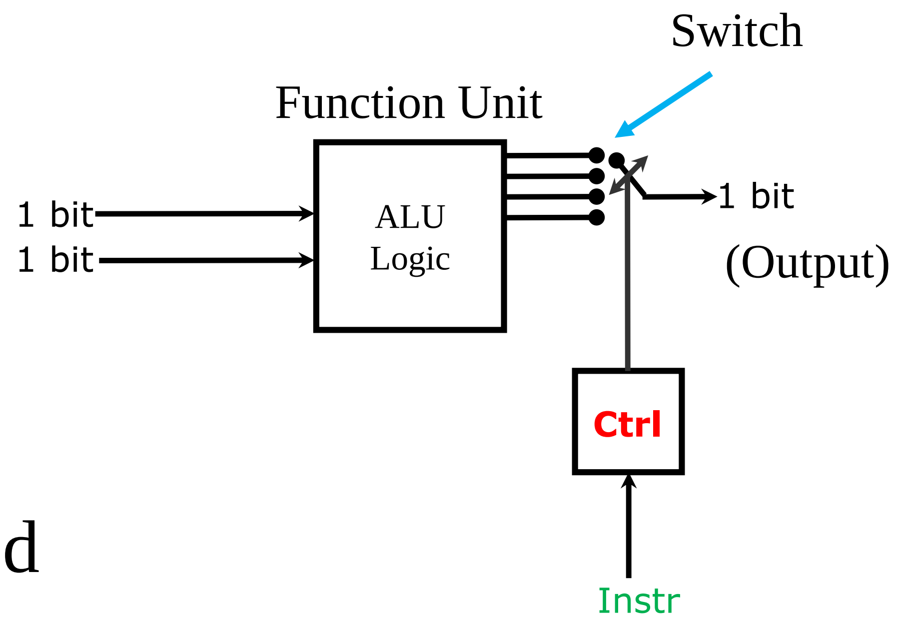


2.1 Arithmetic Logic Unit diagram



2.2 The ALU

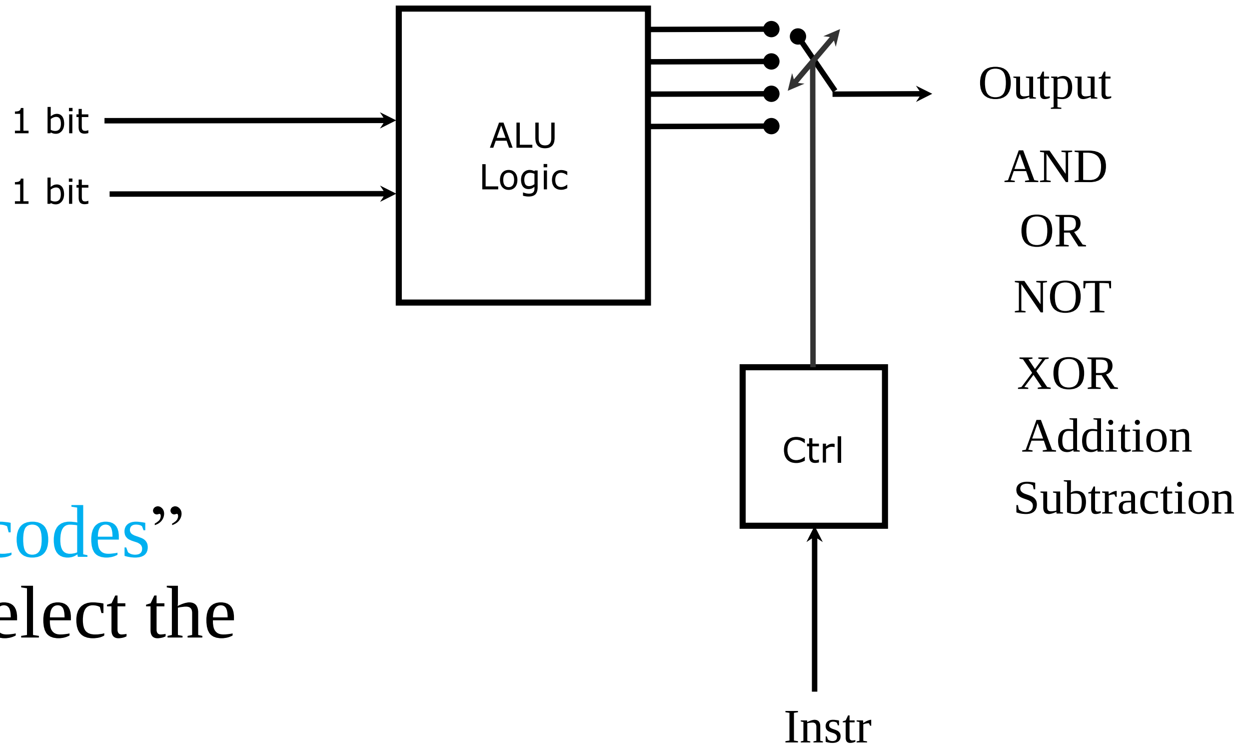
- A **function unit** containing the **logic blocks** that simultaneously carry out each **operation**



- A controller that selects the required output according to the instruction
- The instruction is a **binary 'word'**
- A '**switch**' that obeys the controller which connect the **output** to the **required function**

3.1 ALU Arithmetic and Logic Functions

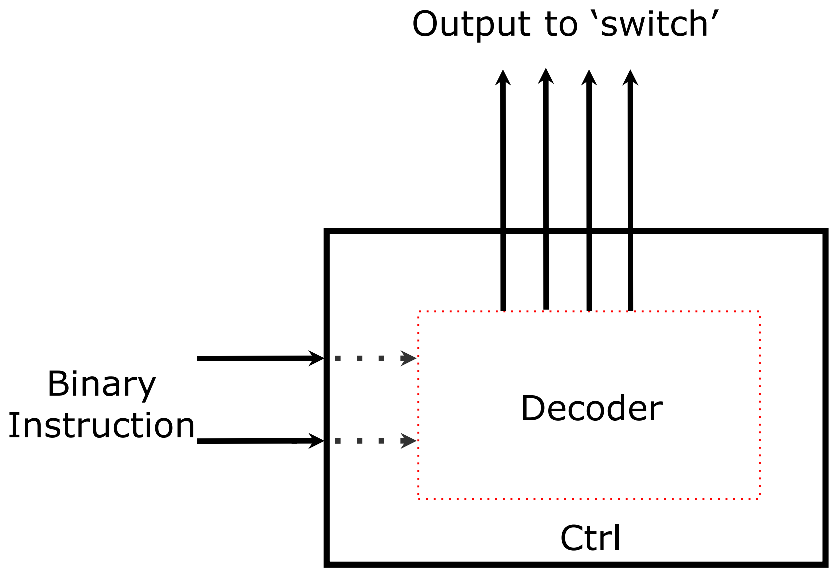
- Output examples
  - AND
  - OR
  - NOT
  - XOR
  - Addition
- The controller "decodes" the instruction to select the required output



3.1 ALU Arithmetic and Logic Functions
3.2 ALU Decoder and Output Selection
3.3 ALU Instruction Decoder

3.2 ALU Decoder & Output Selection

- **Controller** takes an instruction
- Logic is used so that only one of the logic operation outputs reaches the result output.



3.3. ALU Instruction Decoder

- The decoder is a combinatorial logic circuit(CLC)
- The circuit in which, at any time output is only depends upon inputs only is called CLC
- It converts binary information from ‘n’ i/p lines to a maximum of 2^n o/p lines
- Multiple output lines, **ctrl1 to clrl4**
- Only one of the output lines is ‘on’ for each instruction
- ‘n’ instruction lines = 2^n control lines. Hence size of decoder is n* 2^n

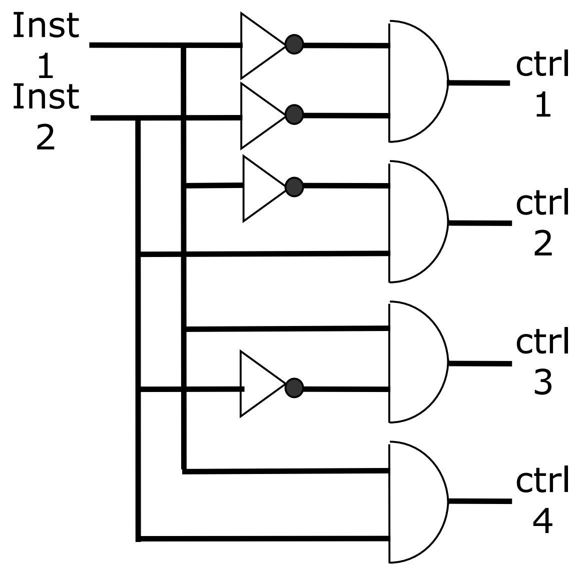
Instruction		Output			
Inst1	Inst2	ctrl1	ctrl2	ctrl3	ctrl4
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1

3.3 ALU Instruction Decoder (Contd.)

- From the truth table, we can design a logic circuit.
- Boolean expression for o/p is:

  ctrl1=Inst1’Inst2’, ctrl2=Inst1’Inst2,

  ctrl3=Inst1Inst2’ and ctrl4=Inst1Inst2
- The arithmetic and logic function section performs all operations at the same time
- So we use the controller to select the output we want

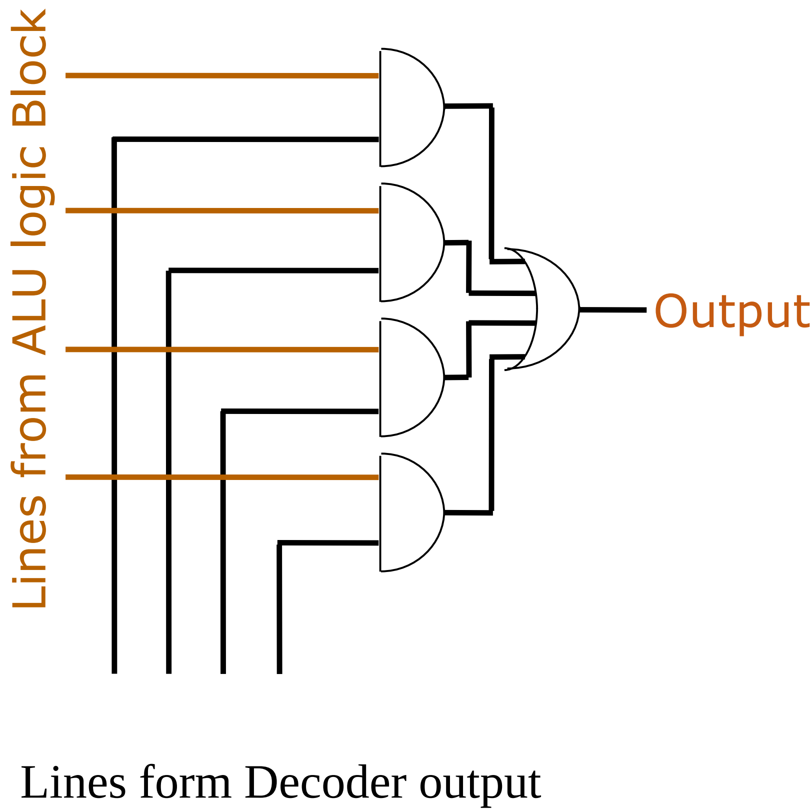


4. ALU Output Multiplexor
5. Half Adder (HA)
6.Full Adder (FA)

4. ALU Output Multiplexor

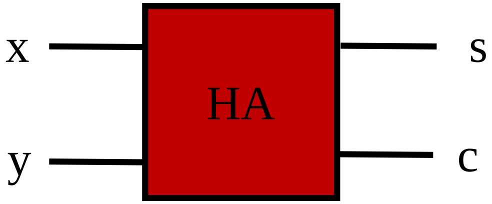
- If we have a collection of **AND** gates, connected to an **OR** gate, we have
  a logic circuit for the **multiplexer**
- Many to one
- Selects the outputs with the help of decoder

  outputs



5. Half Adder (HA)

- Two bit adder circuit
  - Number of inputs = 2 (x and y ‘say’)
  - Number of outputs= 2 (sum and carry)



For example:

0	0	1	1
+0	+1	+0	+1
0	1	1	10

carry

sum

	Input		Output	
	x	**y**	**Sum(s)**	**Carry(c)**
	0	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0
	1	0	1	0
	1	1	0	1

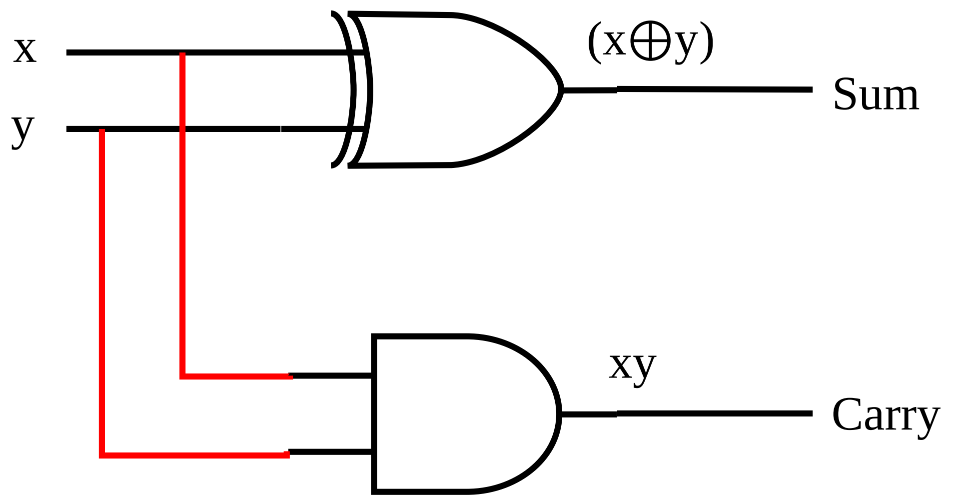
5. Half Adder (Contd…)

- Boolean expression for half adder output from truth table is as;

Sum(s)= x’y+xy’ =(x⊕y)

Carry(c)=xy

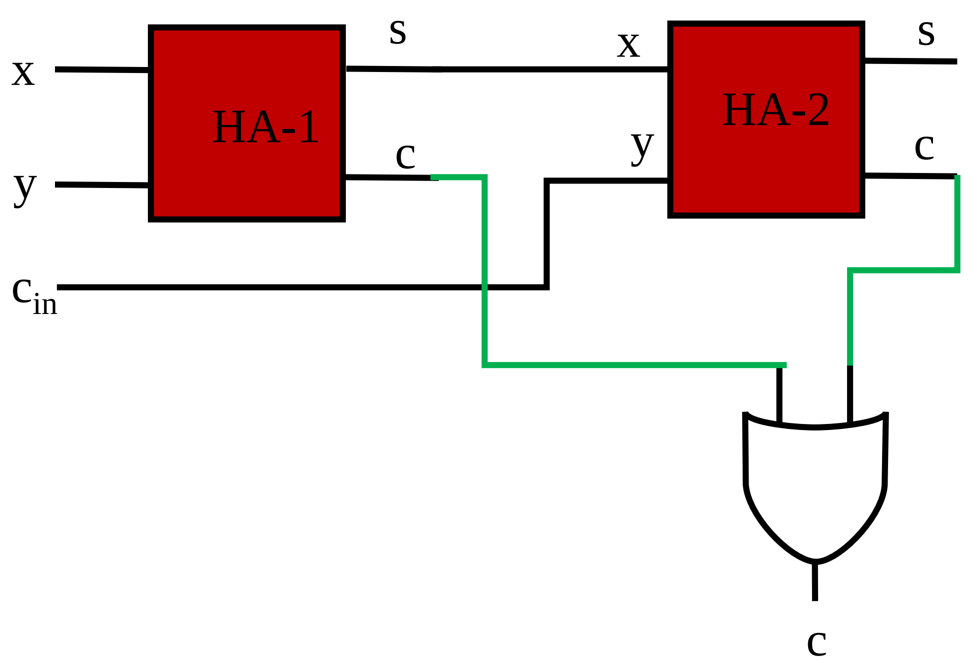
- Logic diagram



6. Full Adder (FA)

- Three bit adder circuit
  - Number of input= 3(x,y and c_{in})
  - Number of output =2(sum and carry)
- FA can be constructed using two HA and OR gate

- Block diagram



6.Full Adder (FA)

6.1 Logic circuit diagram of FA

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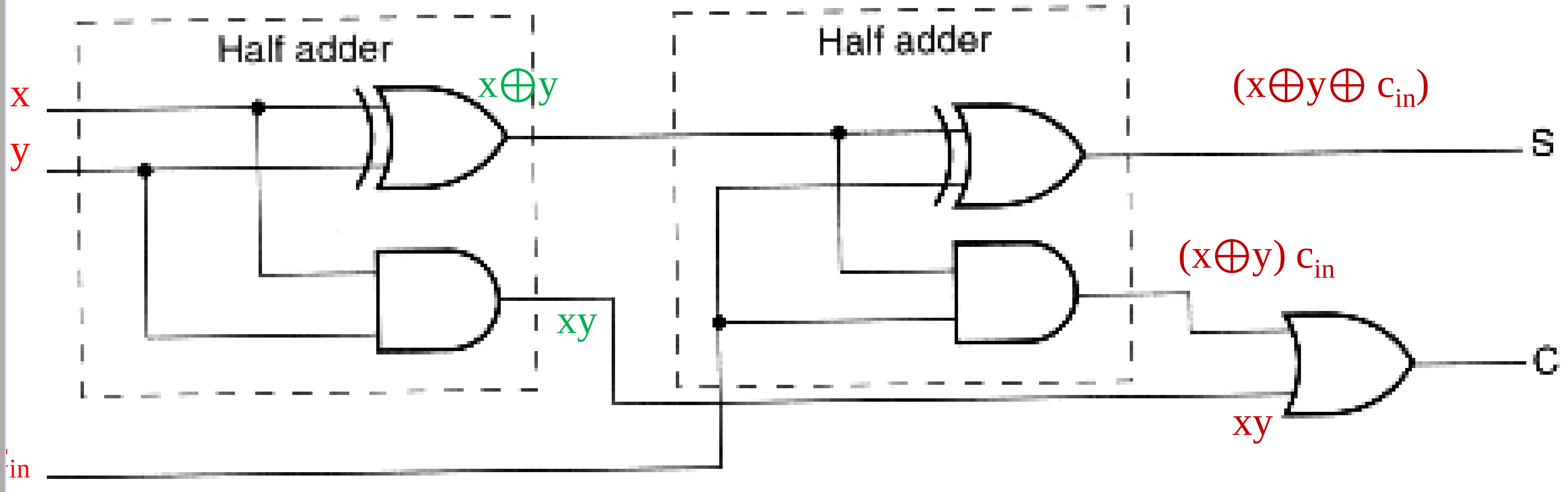
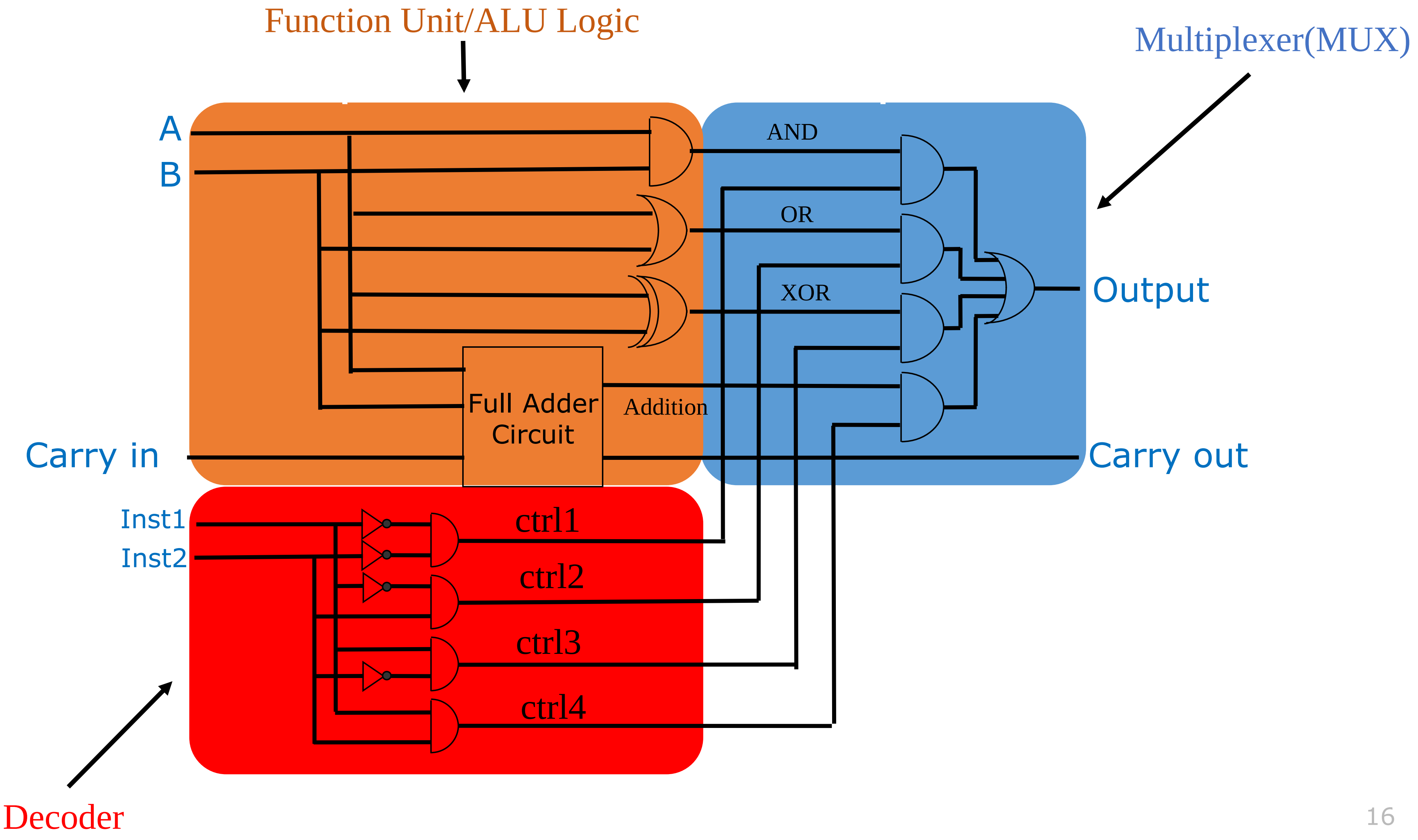
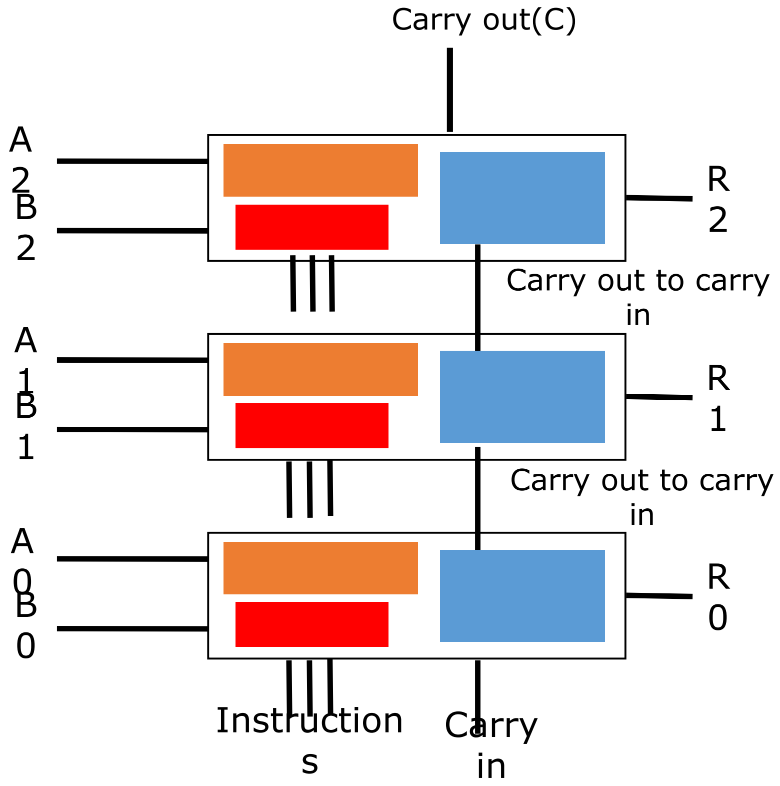


7. ALU Components: Contd.



8. Multi Bit ALU

- Connect multiple single bit ALUs together
- The ‘carry out’ of each ALU links to ‘carry in’ of next ALU
- Final result is CR2R1R0



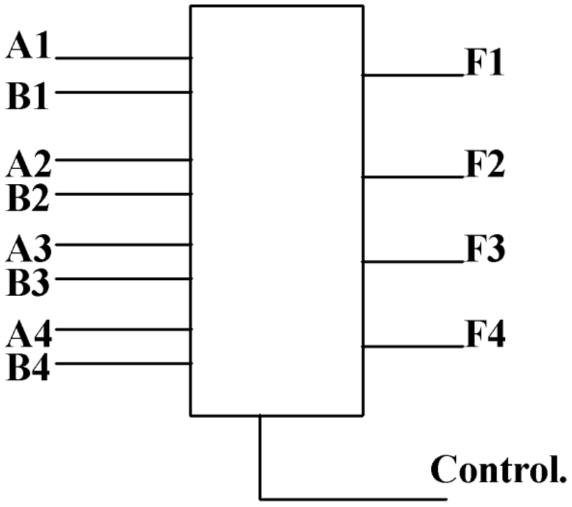
9. Subtraction

- Subtraction can be done by adding **A** to the 2’s complement form of **B**.
  - **S = A+(2’s Complement of B)**
    =A+(1’s complement of B+1)
    =A+(B’+1)
- The rule to convert **B** to **–B** in 2’s complement form is:
  - Invert each bit (using NOT gates).
  - Add 1.

9.Subtraction
10. Add/ Subtract Circuit
11. Controlled Inversion

10. Add / Subtract Circuit

- Both addition and subtraction circuits can be combined into a single circuit by using **Controlled Inversion**.
- A Control input determines whether the circuit adds or subtracts.



11. Controlled Inversion

- Consider the following truth table:
  - **Input Control** will be the **CONTROL.**
  - **Input B** is the **Data.**

Input Control	Input B	Output F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Output F=B

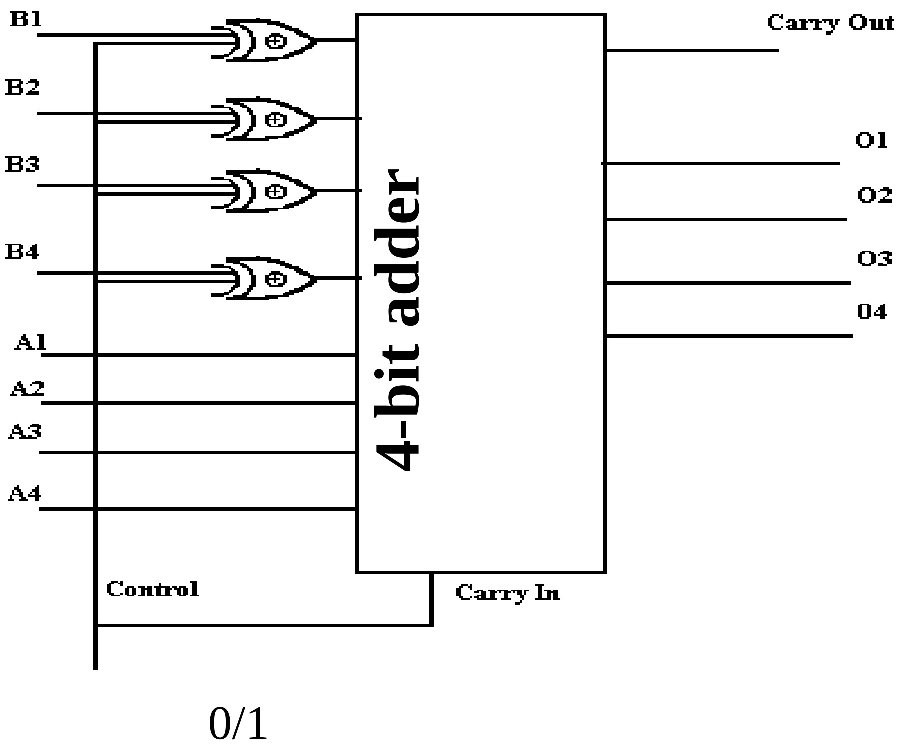
Output F=B′

11. Controlled Inversion (Contd.)

- When Control = 0
  - Then $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{B}$
- When Control = 1
  - Then $\mathbf{F} = \overline{\mathbf{B}}$
- This is the truth table for XOR

Control	Input B	Output F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

12. Circuit for Add / Subtract Unit



Input Control	Input B	Output F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Output F=B

Output F=B’

13. Control of the Add / Subtract Unit

- The Control determines the operation:
- **Control = 0 : Addition**
  - Carry-in is 0 .
  - Output is **A** plus **B** plus 0.
- **Control = 1 : Subtraction**
  - Carry-in is 1.
  - Output is **A** plus (inverse of **B** plus 1).
  - which is **A** plus **(-B)**.

14. Summary

- ALU
  - Functions, controlling and multiplexing.
  - Controlled inversion and subtraction.