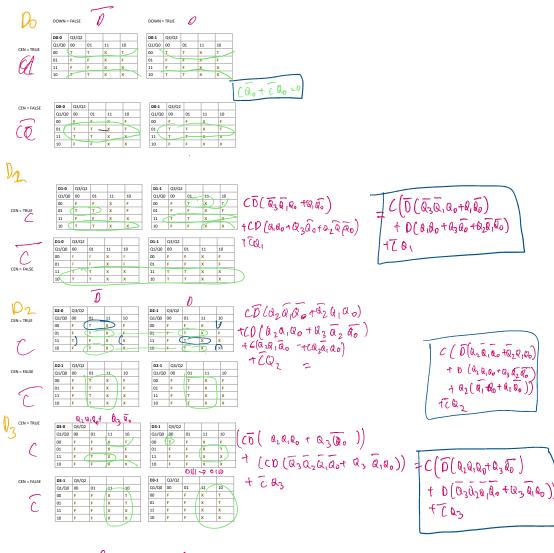
EE10a HW2





C=When 9 and Tap
0 and blown  $C = (D(Q_2Q_2Q_1Q_0))$   $+D(\overline{\theta_3}\overline{Q}_2\overline{Q}_1Q_0))$ 

```
MODULE decentr
```

TITLE 'Up/Down Decade Counter'

```
" deccntr DEVICE 'MACH4032'
```

"Description: This is the template for a 3-Digit Up/Down Decade Counter

" for EE/CS 10a, Homework #2.

```
" Revision History:
```

```
" 04/17/07 Glen George Initial Revision
```

" 10/13/07 Glen George Changed CountUp pin to be called CountDown (its

' active high meaning)

" 10/13/07 Glen George Updated comments

" 01/12/18 Glen George Updated pinout to match new PCB (v2.0)

" 01/08/20 Glen George Updated comments " 01/04/21 Glen George Updated comments

" 01/21/23 Steven Lei Added program for HW2

Mode pin 41; "input Mode (extra credit)

CountDown pin 14; "input Up/Down input (high for Down)

#### " Counter Outputs

Q11	pin 31	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 2, bit 3
Q10	pin 35	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 2, bit 2
<b>Q</b> 9	pin 36	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 2, bit 1
Q8	pin 37	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 2, bit 0
Q7	pin 24	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 1, bit 3
Q6	pin 25	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 1, bit 2
Q5	pin 26	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 1, bit 1
Q4	pin 29	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 1, bit 0
Q3	pin 18	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 0, bit 3
Q2	pin 19	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 0, bit 2
Q1	pin 20	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 0, bit 1
00	pin 21	<pre>ISTYPE 'REG';</pre>	"output BCD	digit 0, bit 0

<sup>&</sup>quot; Clock Input

Clock pin 39; "input clock

<sup>&</sup>quot; Pins

<sup>&</sup>quot; Inputs

# " Unconnected Pins

"IOA2	pin 42	input/output
"IOA3	pin 43	input/output
"IOA4	pin 44	input/output
"IOA5	pin 2	input/output
"IOA6	pin 3	input/output
"IOA7	pin 4	input/output
"IOA8	pin 7	input/output
"IOA9	pin 8	input/output
"IOA10	pin 9	input/output
"IOA12	pin 13	input/output
"IOA14	pin 15	input/output
"IOA15	pin 16	input/output
"IOB4	pin 22	input/output
"IOB9	pin 30	input/output
"IOGOE0	pin 40	<pre>input/output/output enable</pre>
"IOGOE1	pin 38	<pre>input/output enable</pre>
"ICLK2	pin 17	input/clock

# " Programming Pins (not available for use in the design)

"TCK	pin 10	pgm	programming	interface	TCK
"TDI	pin 1	pgm	programming	interface	TDI
"TDO	pin 32	pgm	programming	interface	TDO
"TMS	pin 23	pgm	programming	interface	TMS

### " Power Pins

"GND	pin 5	supply	power ground
"GND	pin 12	supply	power ground
"GND	pin 27	supply	power ground
"GND	pin 34	supply	power ground
"VCC	pin 11	supply	power Vcc
"VCC	pin 33	supply	power Vcc
"VCCIO	pin 28	supply	power Vcc I/O
"VCCIO	pin 6	supply	power Vcc I/O

## " Intermediate Terms

CountEn1	node;	"	enable	out	of	digit	0	into	digit	1
CountEn2	node;	"	enable	out	of	digit	1	into	digit	2

## EQUATIONS

" clocks for all of the BCD counter bits

```
" use the global clock pin
Q11.CLK = Clock;
Q10.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
Q9.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
                                      " use the global clock pin
Q8.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
07.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
Q6.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
05.CLK = Clock;
Q4.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
Q3.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
Q2.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
                                      " use the global clock pin
Q1.CLK = Clock;
Q0.CLK = Clock;
                                      " use the global clock pin
```

- " This is the code for a 12 bit 3 digit decimal counter. The counter can count in decimal 000->999 and wrap counting both up and down.
- " To build the logic for the counter we need to consider the variables involved. Each digit has 4 bits, there is a count up/down switch, and a carry on for tens/hundreds digits (allows the tens/hundreds to count only when necessary).
- "This means there are 6 variable inputs (4 bits, CountEn, CountDown) involved. A 6 variable K-Map was constructed (attached with this paper). For the first digit, only 5 variables control the digit, but for the other two digits, 6 variables control the input.
- "The simplified equations for each bit were generated using the 6 variable K-Map. However, the comments explain the intuitive process we can use to think about generating each equation per bit.
- " LOW ORDER DIGIT
  - " The low order digit is always counting, so no CountEn input is involved.
  - " Q0 is always alternating, regardless whether counting up or down.
- 00 := !00;
  - " For Q1 and above we need to consider cases when counting up vs. down.
  - " Counting up: Q1 will be high because of increment from 0X01 or XX10.
- " Counting down: Q1 will be high because of decrement from XX11 or X110 or 10X0.

```
Q1 := (!CountDown & ((!Q3 & !Q1 & Q0) # (Q1 & !Q0)))
# (CountDown & ((Q1 & Q0) # (Q2 & !Q1 & !Q0) # (Q3 & !Q0)));
```

" Counting up: Q2 will be high because of increment from 0011 or from any

```
X1XX except X111
        " Counting down: Q2 will be high because of decrement from 1000 or any X1XX
except X100
Q2 := (!CountDown & ((Q2 & !Q1 & !Q0) # (!Q2 & Q1 & Q0)))
        # (CountDown & ((Q2 & Q1 & Q0) # (Q3 & !Q2 & !Q0)))
        # (02 & ((!01 & 00) # (01 & !00)));
        "Counting up: Q3 will be high because of increment from 0111 or 1XXX except
1001 (since 9 needs to wrap to 0 and the rest are don't care values)
        "Counting down: 03 will be high because of decrement from 0000 or 1XX1
(since 0 needs to wrap to 9)
Q3 := (!CountDown & ((Q2 & Q1 & Q0) # (Q3 & !Q0)))
        # (CountDown & ((!03 & !02 & !01 & !00) # (03 & !01 & 00)));
        "CountEn1 will allow the middle digit to count. It is high in two cases:
        "Counting up: high when the lowest digit is 9
        "Counting down: high when the lowest digit is 0 (allows for wrap around)
CountEn1 = (!CountDown & (03 & !02 & !01 & 00))
          # (CountDown & (!Q3 & !Q2 & !Q1 & !Q0));
" MIDDLE DIGIT
        " The middle and high order digits follow the same COUNTING logic as the
first digit.
        ' However they must account for the CountEn inputs since we want the values
to hold while the previous digit is counting.
        " E.g. if we're counting from 150 to 159, we want the hundreds and tens
place to hold their value while the ones is counting.
        " This is what makes the K-Map a 6 variable K-map.
        " For example, Q4 will count if CountEn1 is high but will retain its value
if CountEn1 is low
Q4 := (CountEn1 & !Q4)
        # (!CountEn1 & Q4);
Q5 := (CountEn1
        & ((!CountDown & ((!Q7 & !Q5 & Q4) # (Q5 & !Q4)))
        # (CountDown & ((Q5 & Q4) # (Q7 & !Q4) # (Q6 & !Q5 & !Q4)))))
        # (!CountEn1 & Q5);
Q6 := (CountEn1
        & ((!CountDown & ((Q6 & !Q5 & !Q4) # (!Q6 & Q5 & Q4)))
        # (CountDown & ((Q6 & Q5 & Q4) # (Q7 & !Q6 & !Q4)))
```

```
# (Q6 & ((!Q5 & Q4) # (Q5 & !Q4)))))
        # (!CountEn1 & Q6);
Q7 := (CountEn1
       & ((!CountDown & ((Q6 & Q5 & Q4) # (Q7 & !Q4)))
        # (CountDown & ((!Q7 & !Q6 & !Q5 & !Q4) # (Q7 & !Q5 & Q4)))))
        # (!CountEn1 & Q7);
        " CountEn2 follows the same logic as CountEn1, however it must also account
for when CountEn1 is high;
        " The last digit can only count if the previous digit is also going to count
(e.g. 199 -> 200).
CountEn2 = ((!CountDown & (Q7 & !Q6 & !Q5 & Q4))
           # (CountDown & (!Q7 & !Q6 & !Q5 & !Q4))) & CountEn1;
" HIGH ORDER DIGIT
        " Same logic as Q4-Q7
Q8 := (CountEn2 \& !Q8)
       # (!CountEn2 & Q8);
Q9 := (CountEn2
        & ((!CountDown & ((!Q11 & !Q9 & Q8) # (Q9 & !Q8)))
        # (CountDown & ((Q9 & Q8) # (Q11 & !Q8) # (Q10 & !Q9 & !Q8)))))
        # (!CountEn2 & Q9);
Q10 := (CountEn2
       & ((!CountDown & ((Q10 & !Q9 & !Q8) # (!Q10 & Q9 & Q8)))
        # (CountDown & ((Q10 & Q9 & Q8) # (Q11 & !Q10 & !Q8)))
        # (Q10 & ((!Q9 & Q8) # (Q9 & !Q8)))))
       # (!CountEn2 & Q10);
Q11 := (CountEn2
        & ((!CountDown & ((Q10 & Q9 & Q8) # (Q11 & !Q8)))
        # (CountDown & ((!Q11 & !Q10 & !Q9 & !Q8) # (Q11 & !Q9 & Q8)))))
        # (!CountEn2 & Q11);
END decentr
```