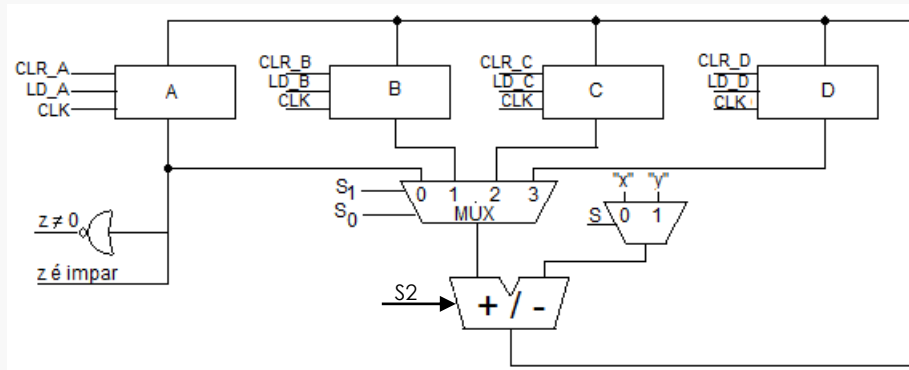


EXEMPLOS RTL

Exemplo: Montar um quadro de instruções para calcular as expressões a seguir.

$A = A - 1$, $B = B + 2$ e $C = C - 1$, faça as operações enquanto $A \neq 0$. Cond.: A, B e $C \geq 0$

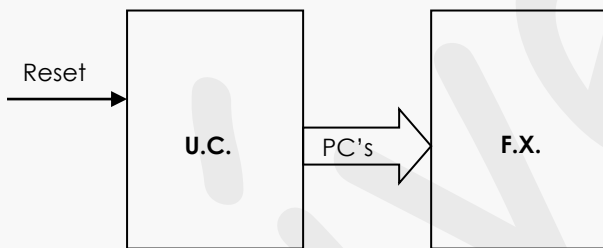


Obs.: A variável $z = 1$ sempre que $A = 0$, $x = 1$ e $y = 0$

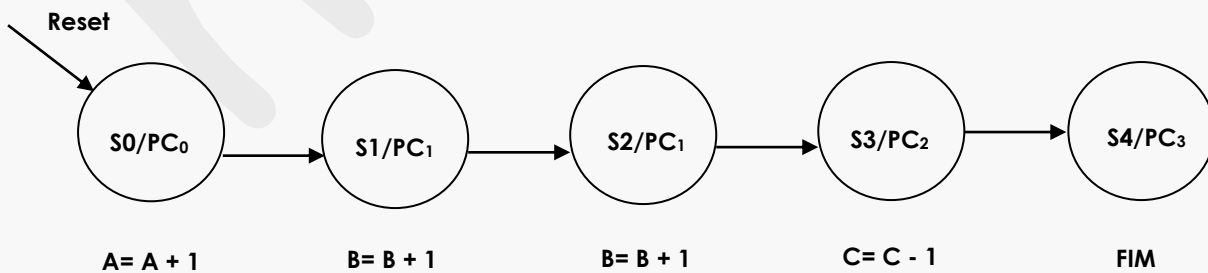
Pede-se:

- a) Representação esquemática do sistema digital completo.
- b) Projeto da unidade de controle.
- c) Quadro de instruções
- d) Circuito final
- e) Formas de ondas.

a) Representação esquemática do sistema digital.



b) Projeto da U.C.



c) Quadro de instruções.

item	instrução	LDA	LDB	LDC	LDD	CLRA	CLRB	CLRC	CLRD	S1	S0	S2	S	PC'S
1	A = A - 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	B = B + 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	C = C - 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	FIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

d) Implementação da F.S.M.

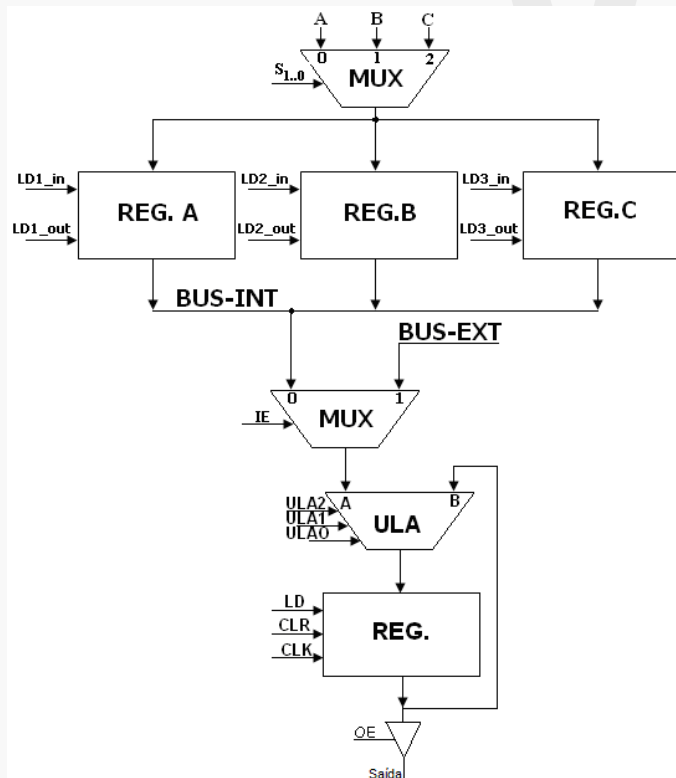
Q ₂	Q ₁	Q ₀	Q ₂	Q ₁	Q ₀	PC
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	2
1	0	0	1	0	0	3

d) Circuito final

$D_2 = Q_2 \oplus Q_1$ e $D_1 = Q_1 \oplus Q_0$ e $D_0 = Q_2'Q_0'$.

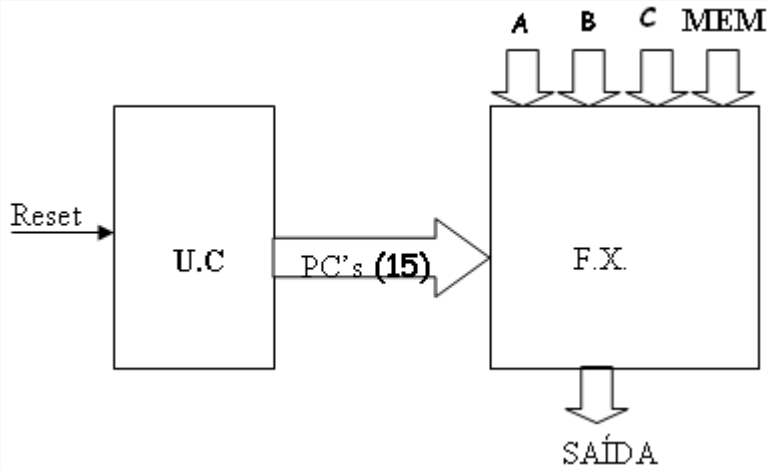
e) Formas de ondas.

Exemplo: Realizar $Y = A + 2*B - BUS-EXT.$

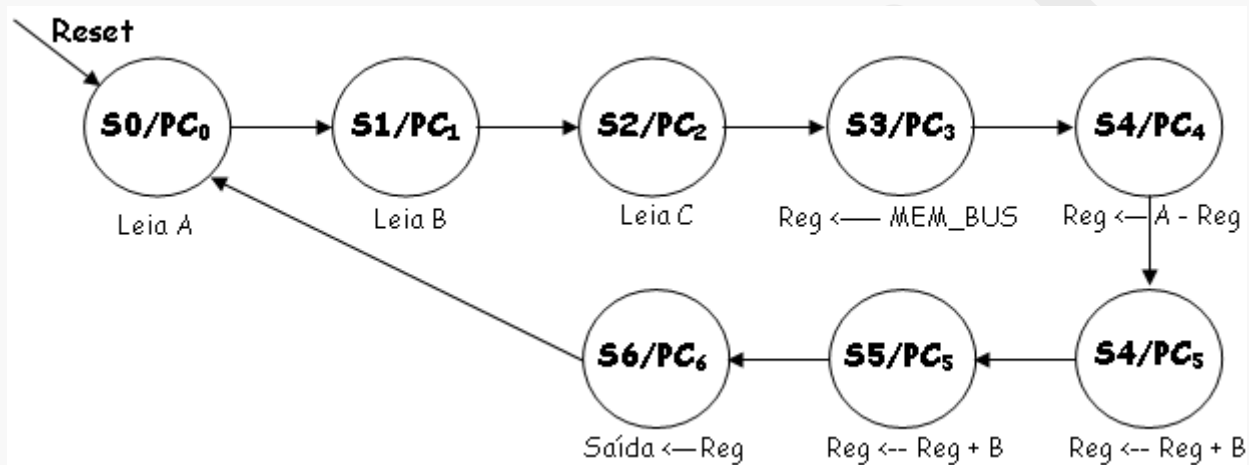


ULA ₂	ULA ₁	ULA ₀	Operação
0	0	0	Passa A
0	0	1	$A \wedge B$
0	1	0	$A \vee B$
0	1	1	A'
1	0	0	$A + B$
1	0	1	$A - B$
1	1	0	$A + 1$
1	1	1	$A - 1$

a) Representação esquemática do sistema digital.



b) Projeto da U.C.



c) Quadro de instruções

item	Instrução	S _{1..0}	In_R1	In_R2	In_R3	Out_R1	Out_R2	Out_R3	IE	ULASEL _{2..0}	LD_reg	CLRN	OE	PC's
1	LEIA A	00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	XXX	0	0	0	0
2	LEIA B	01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	XXX	0	1	0	1
3	LEIA C	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	XXX	0	1	0	2
4	Mem_bus → Reg	XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	000	1	1	0	3
5	Reg ← A - Reg	XX	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	101	1	1	0	4
6	Reg ← Reg + B	XX	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	100	1	1	0	5
7	Reg ← Reg + B	XX	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	100	1	1	0	5
8	Saída ← Reg	XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	XXX	0	1	1	6

d) Implementação da F.S.M.

S0 = 000, S1 = 001, S2 = 010, S3 = 011, S4 = 100, S5 = 101, S6 = 110

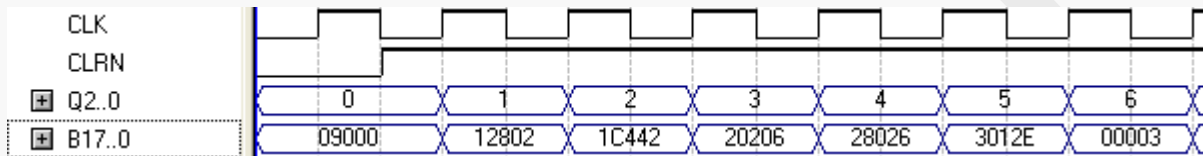
PC0 = 001000000XXX000; PC1 = 010100000XXX010; PC2 = 100010000XXX010; PC3 = XX0000001000110;

PC4 = XX0001000101110; PC5 = XX0000100100110; PC6 = XX0000000XXX011.

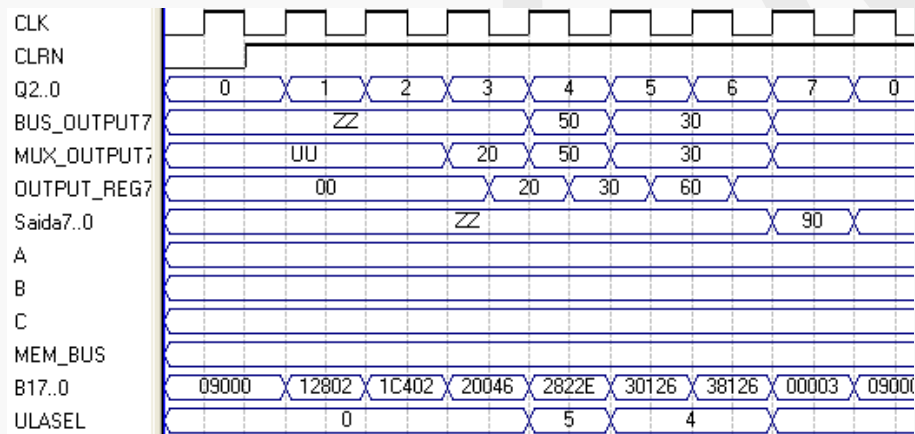
e) Tabela de estados completa entrada e saída com endereço e conteúdo da ROM.

A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	B ₁₇	B ₁₆	B ₁₅	B ₁₄	B ₁₃	B ₁₂	B ₁₁	B ₁₀	B ₉	B ₈	B ₇	B ₆	B ₅	B ₄	B ₃	B ₂	B ₁	B ₀	A _{2..0}	B _{17..0}
Q ₂	Q ₁	Q ₀	Q ₂	Q ₁	Q ₀	S ₁	S ₀	In_R1	In_R2	In_R3	Out_R1	Out_R2	Out_R3	IE	ULA ₂	ULA ₁	ULA ₀	LD	CLRn	OE	Ender.	Conteúdo
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	09000
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	1	0	1	12802
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	1	0	2	1C402
0	1	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	20046
1	0	0	1	0	1	X	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	2842E
1	0	1	1	1	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	30126
1	1	0	1	1	1	X	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	38126
1	1	1	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	00003

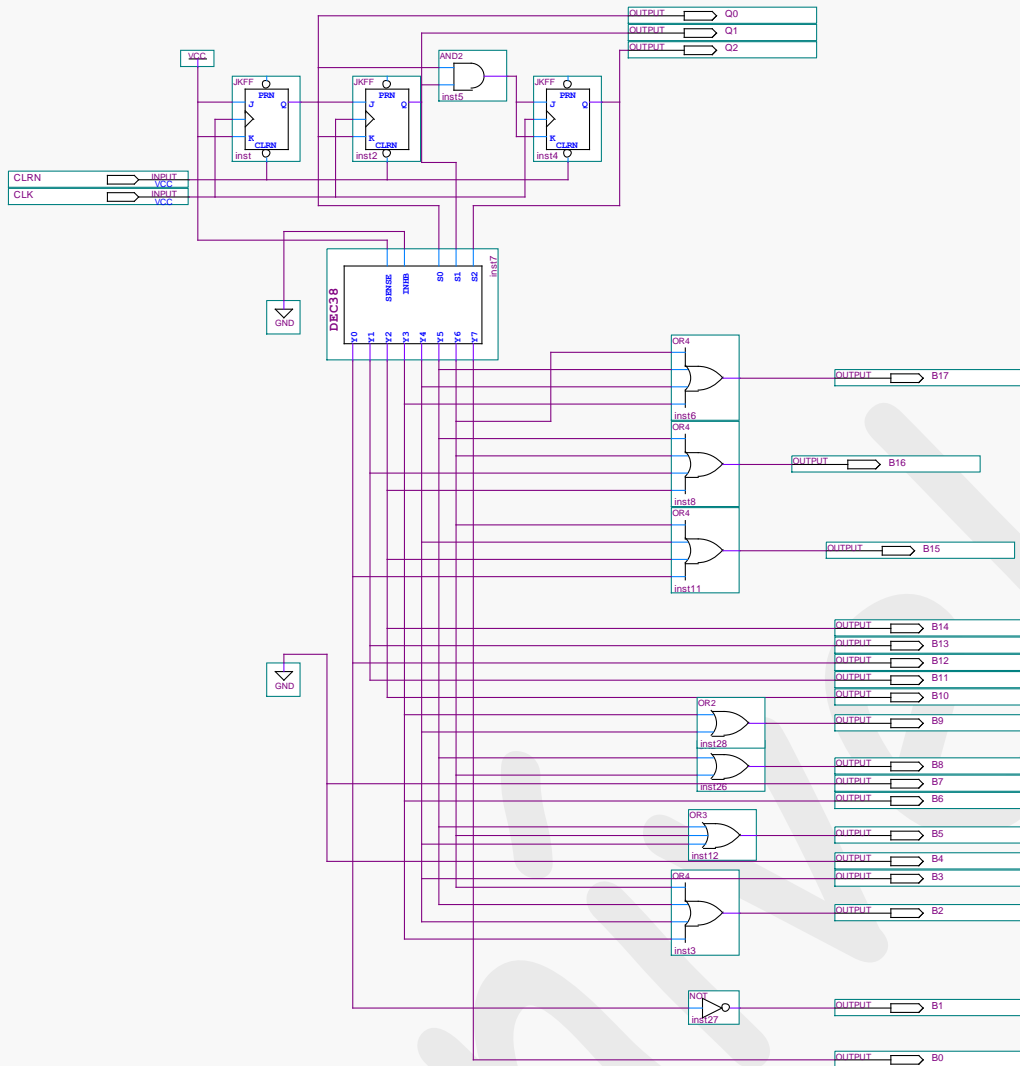
f) Formas de ondas U.C. com geração das saídas PC's.



b) Simulação com A = 50, MEM_BUS = 20, B = 30.



g) Circuito U.C. e saídas



7. Parte final:

1. Sugestões do aluno:

nível rtl