

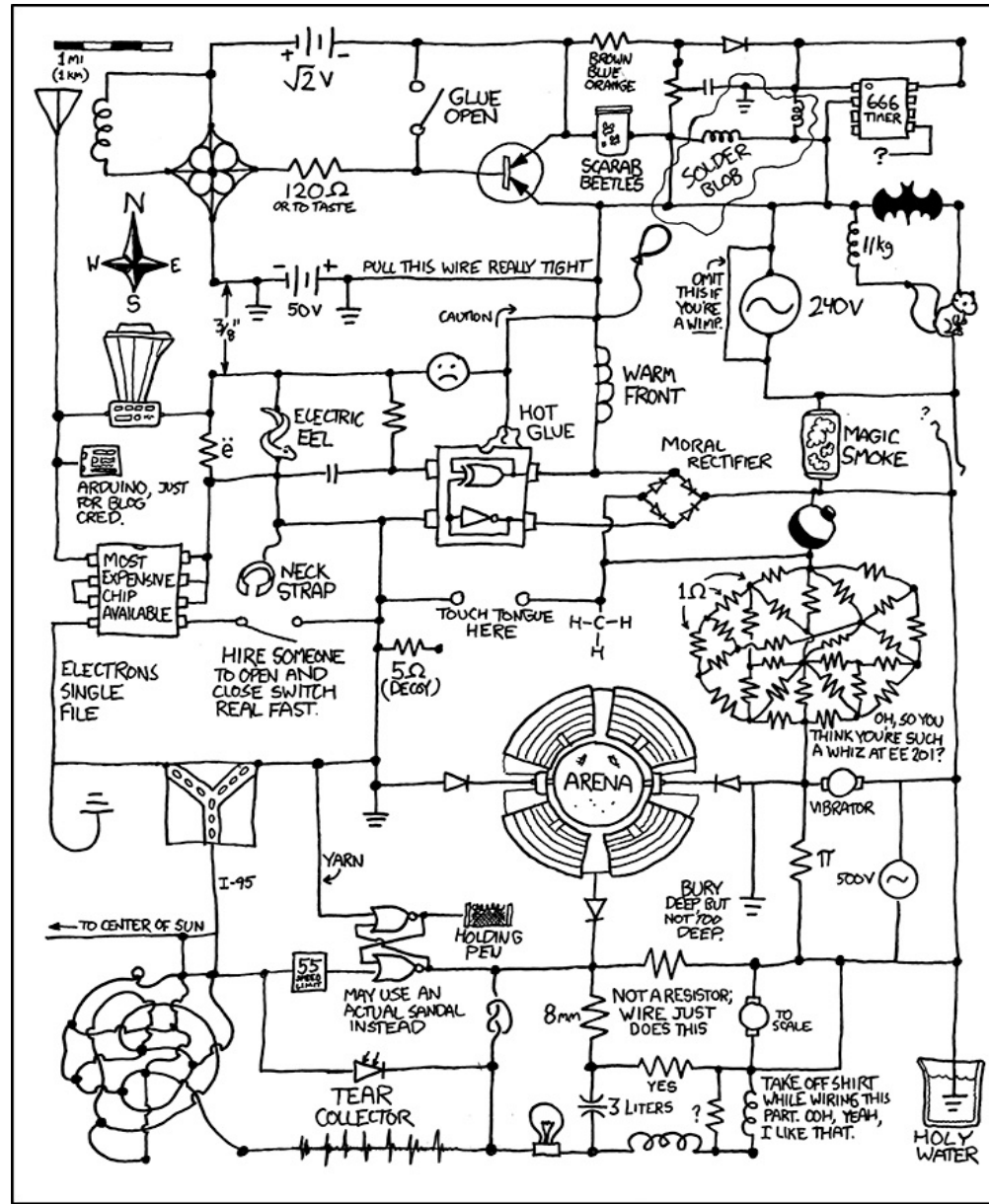
# Calculatoare Numerice

– Cursul 1 –

## De la porți logice la procesoare

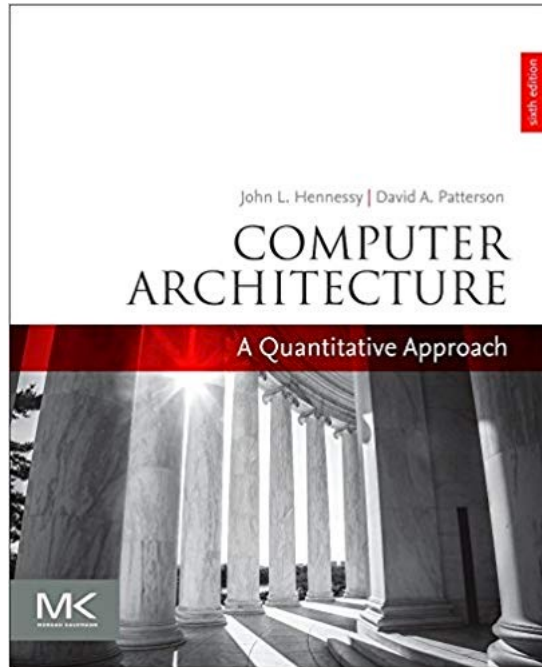
Facultatea de Automatică și Calculatoare  
Universitatea Politehnica București

# Comic of the day

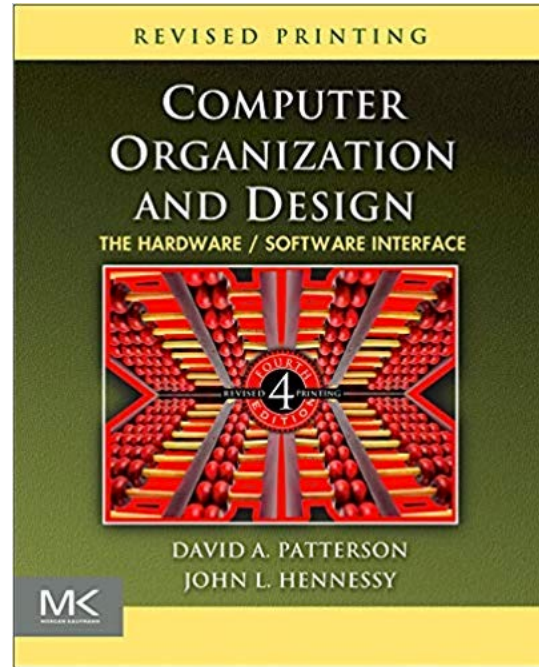


<http://xkcd.com/730/>

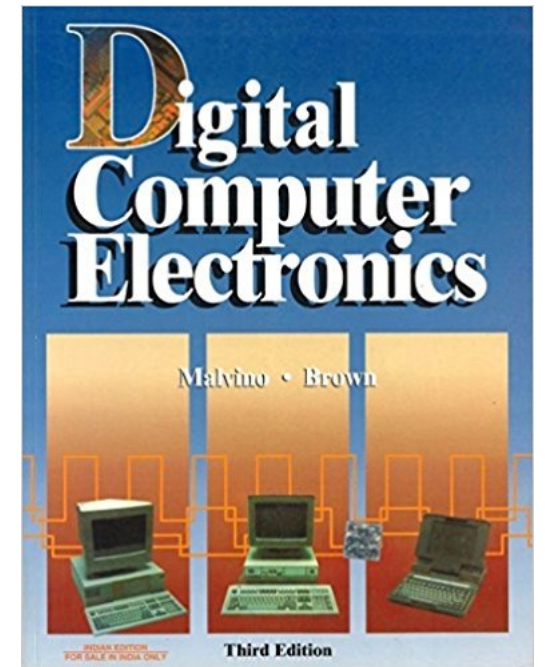
# The Books



[Computer Architecture: A Quantitative Approach](#)



[Computer Organization and Design: The Hardware / Software Interface](#)



[Digital Computer Electronics](#)

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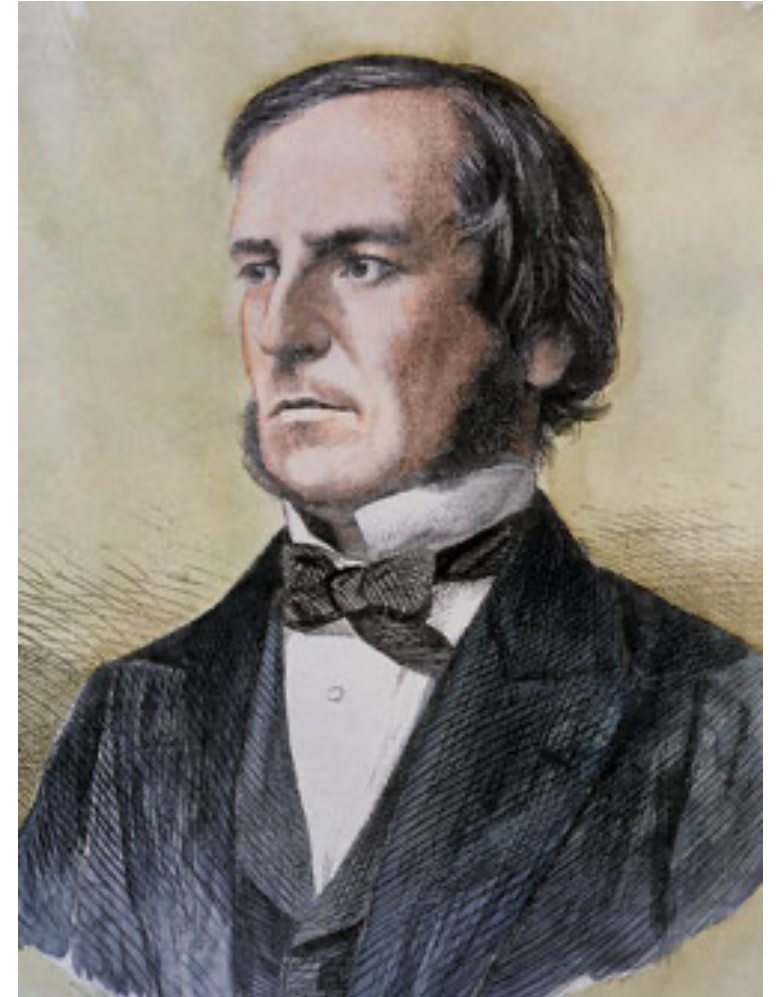
# Cum construiesc un calculator?



# George Boole, 1815-1864

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- Matematician, filozof și logician englez
- “The Laws of Thought”(1854) – algebra booleană
- Părintele erei informației



# Manipularea expresiilor logice

Numele legii	Forma SAU	Forma ȘI
Identitate	$x \vee 0 = x$	$x \wedge 1 = x$
Unu/Zero	$x \vee 1 = 1$	$x \wedge 0 = 0$
Idempotență	$x \vee x = x$	$x \wedge x = x$
Negare	$x \vee x' = 1$	$x \wedge x' = 0$
Comutativitate	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$
Asociativitate	$(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$	$(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$
Distributivitate	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$	$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$
DeMorgan	$(x \vee y)' = x' \wedge y'$	$(x \wedge y)' = x' \vee y'$

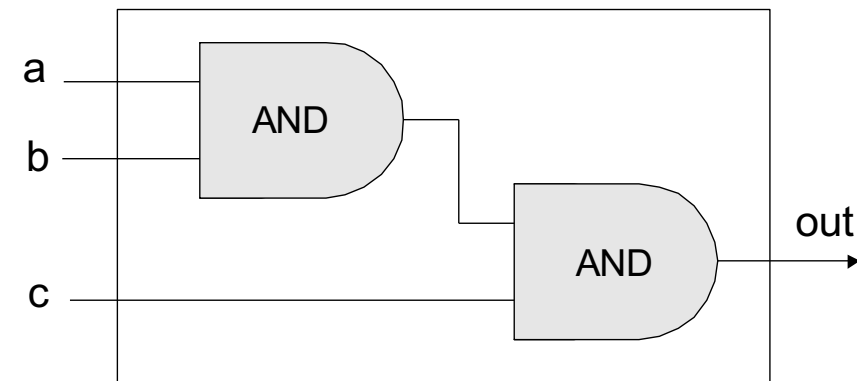
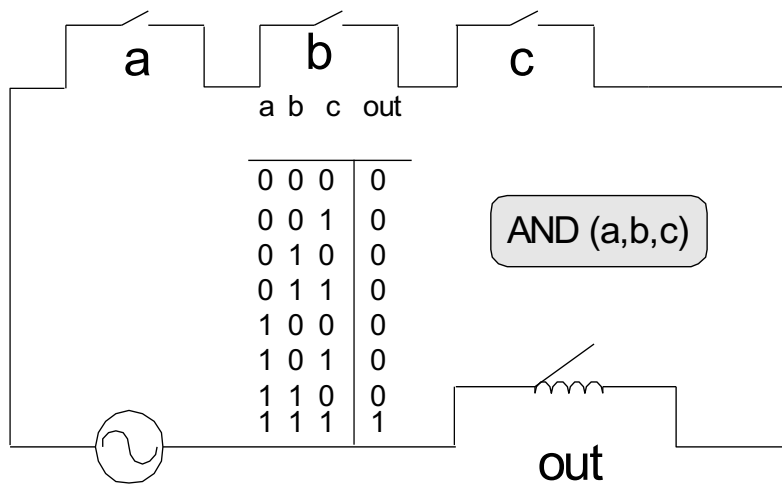
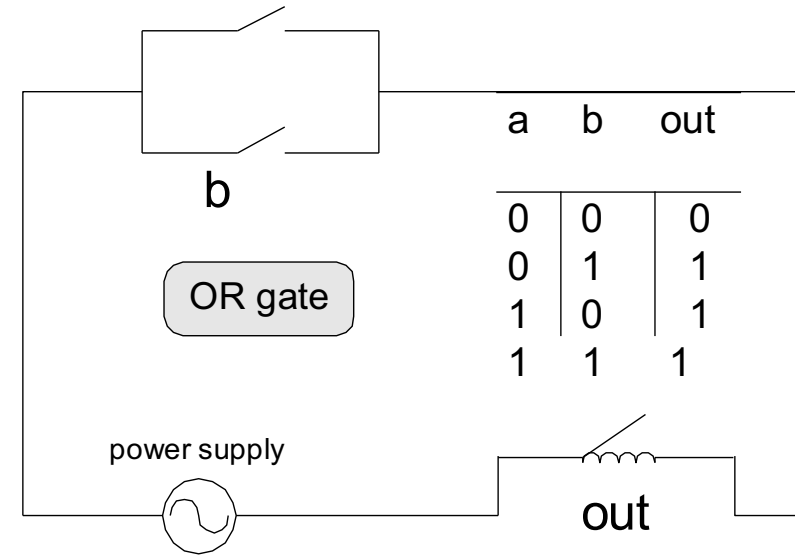
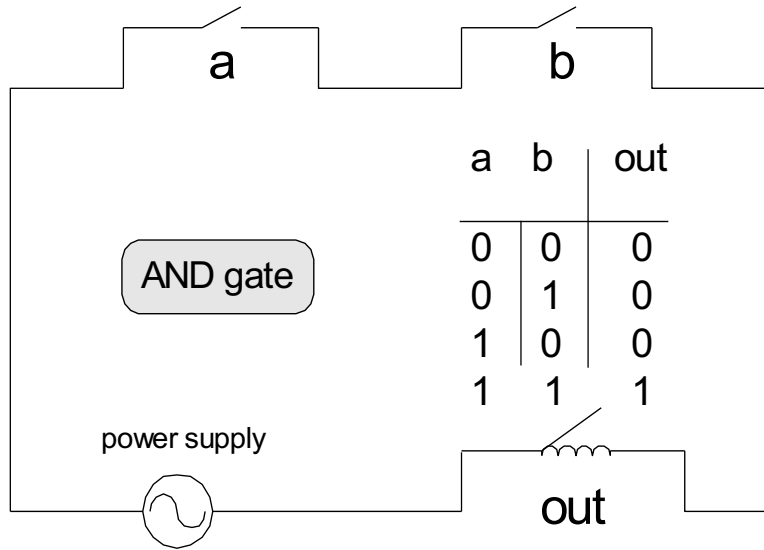
# Claude Shannon, 1916-2001

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- Matematician și inginer american
- "A Symbolic Analysis of Relay and Switching Circuits" (1938) – teză de master la MIT, aplică logica booleană circuitelor de calcul
- "A Mathematical Theory of Communication" (1948) – pune bazele teoriei informației



# Porți logice cu rele (Shannon)

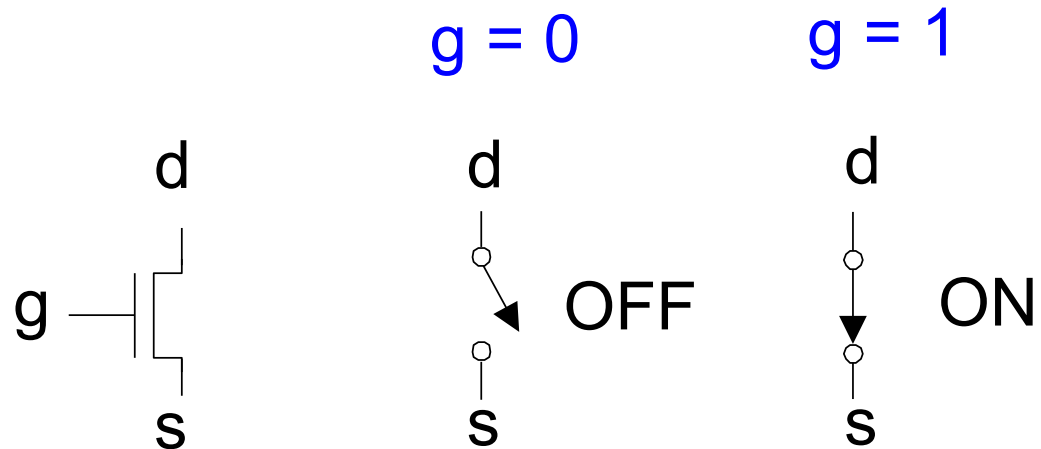




# Tranzistoare

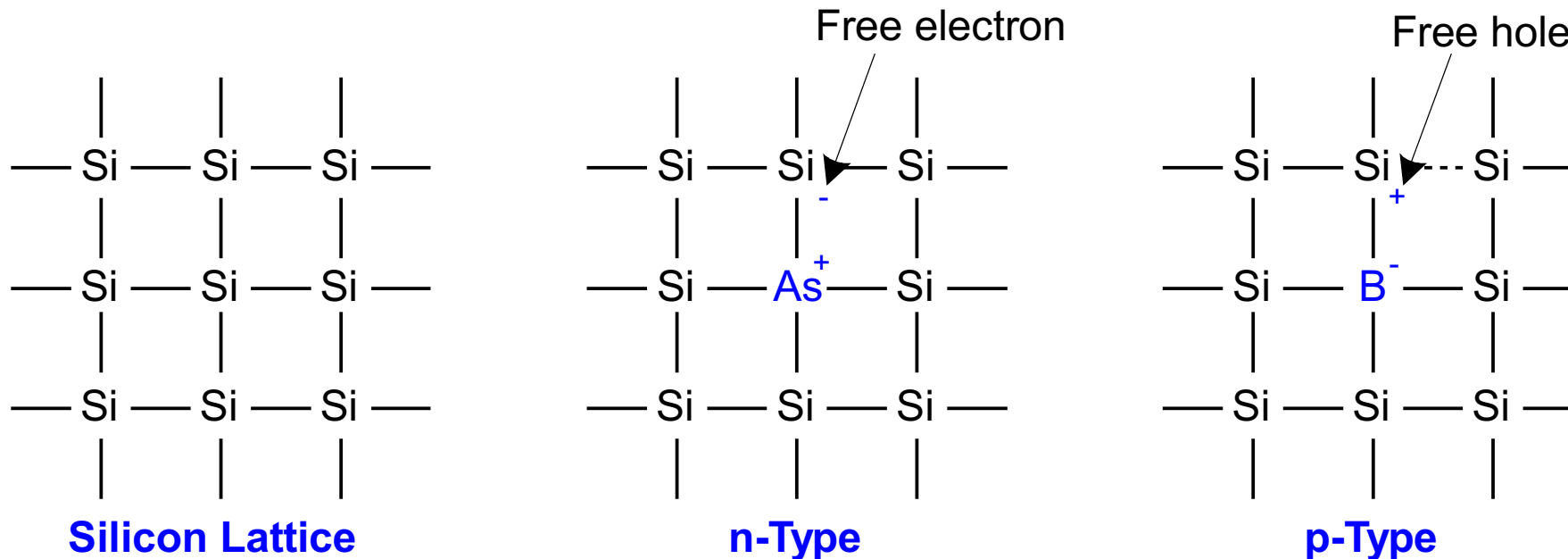
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- Toate porțile logice moderne sunt construite cu tranzistoare
- Comutator controlat în tensiune cu trei porturi
  - 2 sunt conectate împreună în funcție de tensiunea aplicată pe al treilea port
  - d și s sunt conectate (ON) dacă g este 1 logic



# Siliciul

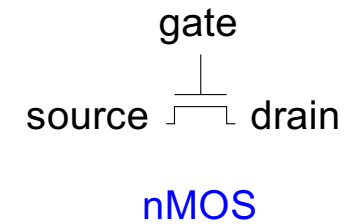
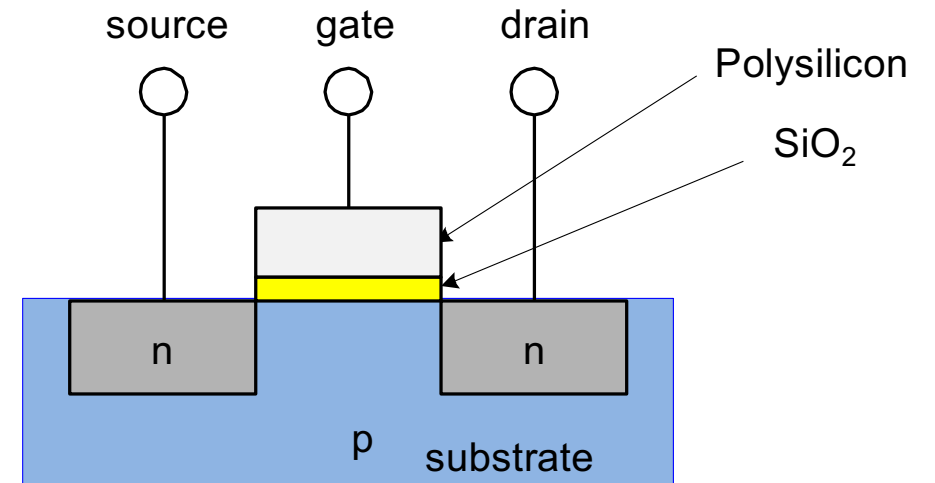
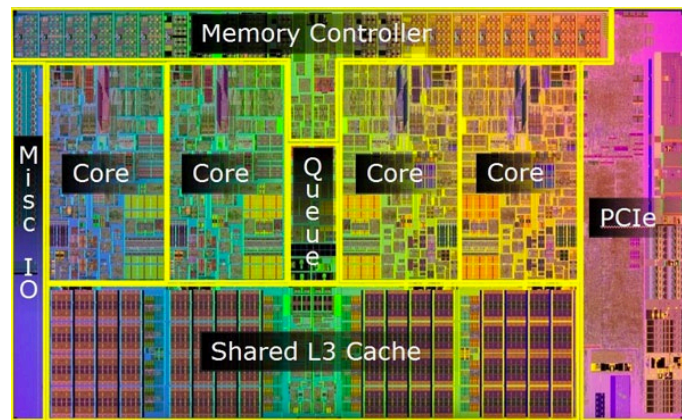
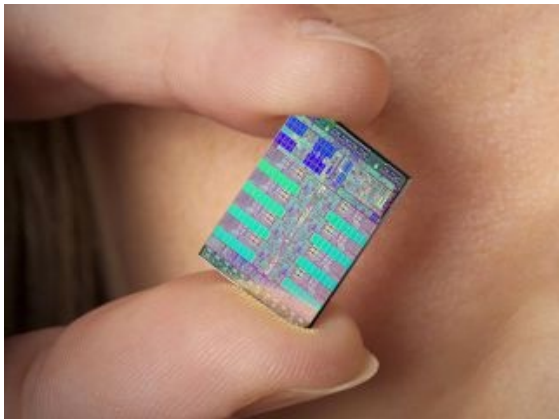
- Tranzistoare construite din siliciu, un semiconductor
- Siliciul pur nu este un conductor foarte bun (nu are sarcini libere)
- Siliciul dopat este un bun conductor (sarcini libere)
  - Tip-n (sarcini *negative* libere, electroni)
  - Tip-p (sarcini *pozitive* libere, goluri)



# Tranzistoare MOS

- **Metal oxide silicon (MOS):**
  - Poartă din polisiliciu (sau **Metal**)
  - Izolator din **Oxid** (dioxid de siliciu)
  - **Siliciu** dopat

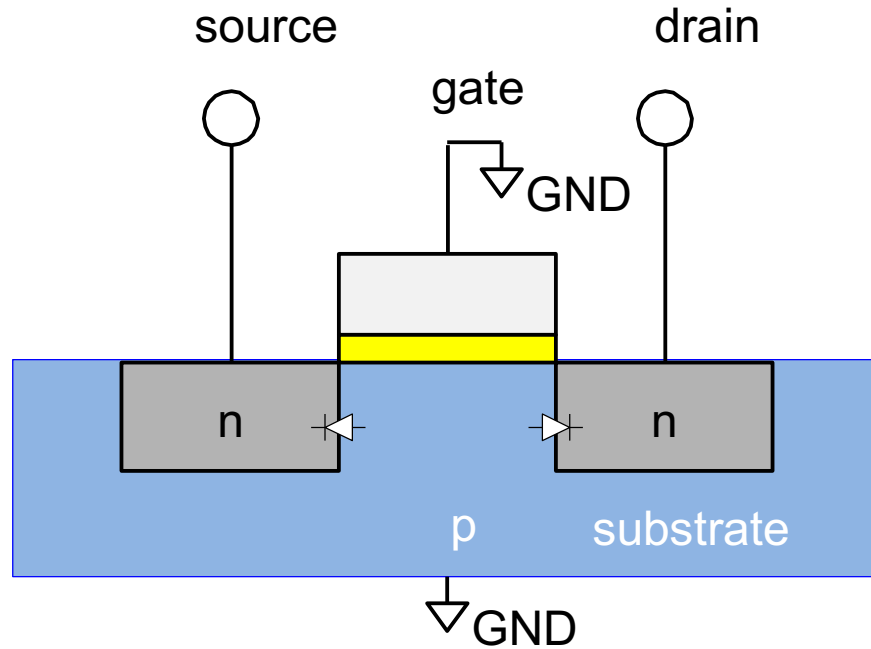
Matrița unui procesor poate conține miliarde de astfel de tranzistoare.



# Tranzistoare: nMOS

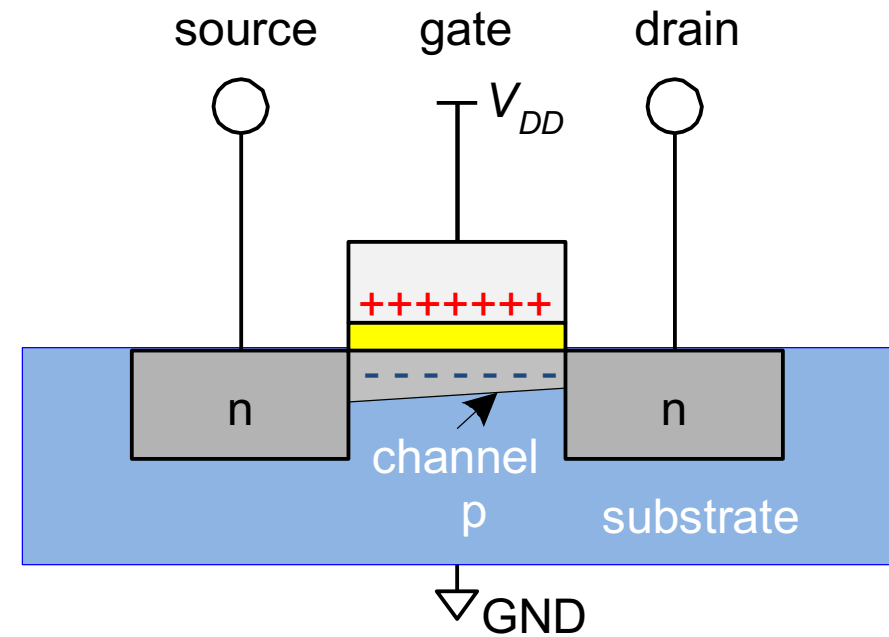
Gate = 0

**OFF** (nu avem conexiune între sursă și drenă)



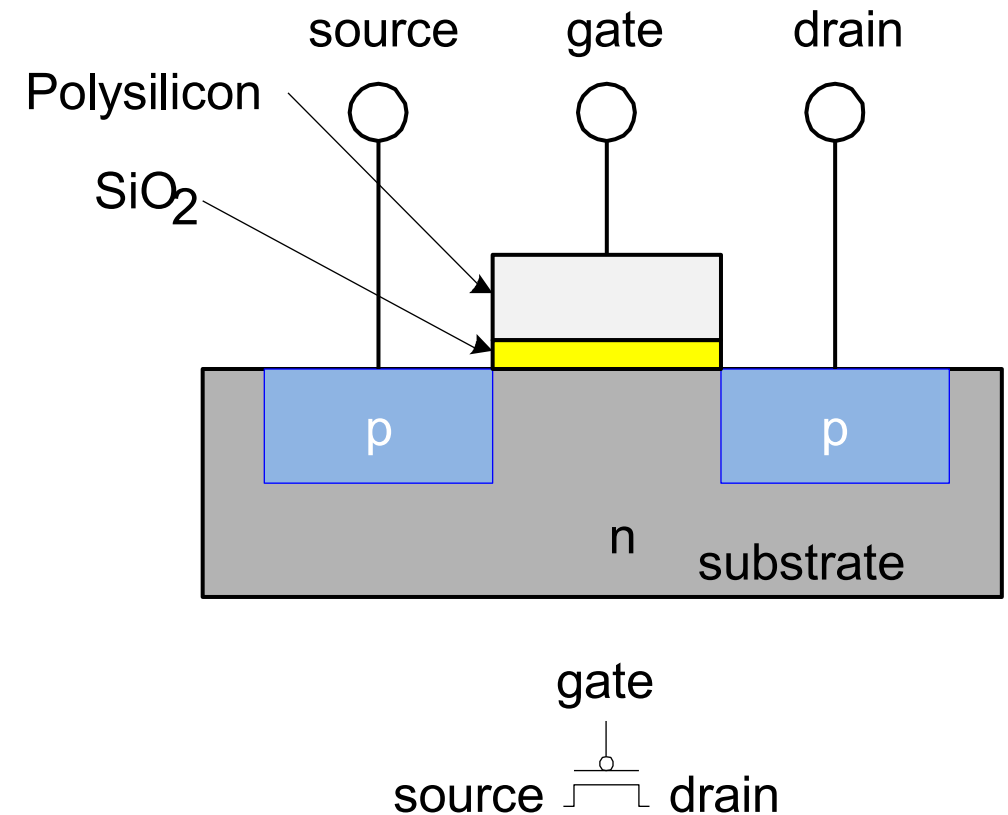
Gate = 1

**ON** (canal de conducție între sursă și drenă)



# Tranzistoare: pMOS

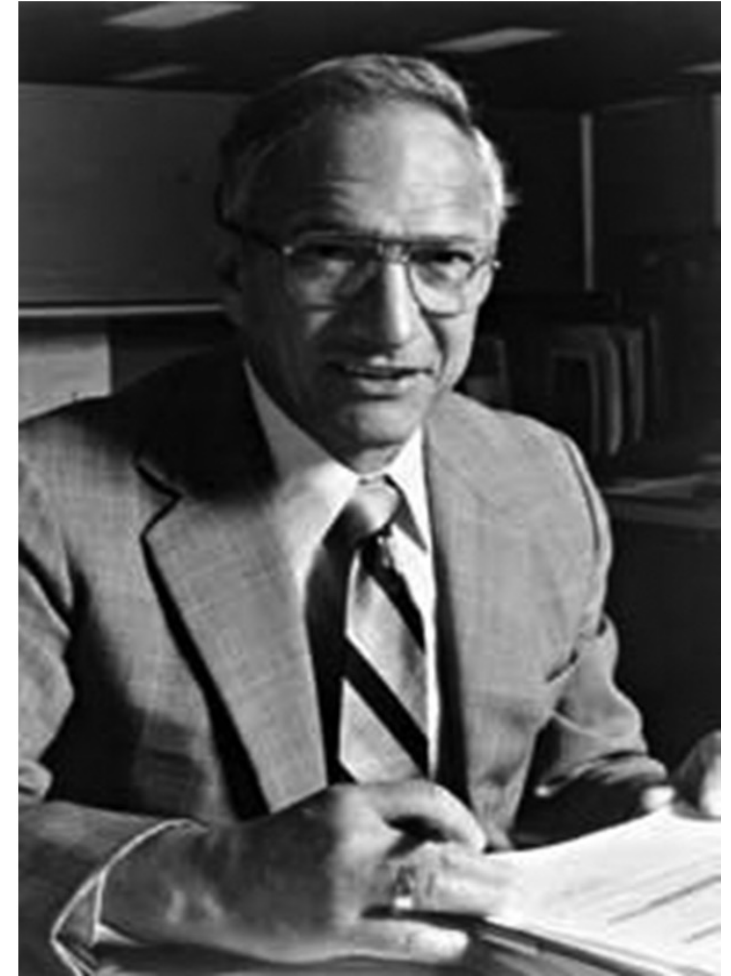
- pMOS este opusul nMOS
  - ON când Poarta = 0
  - OFF când Poarta = 1



# Robert Noyce, 1927-1990

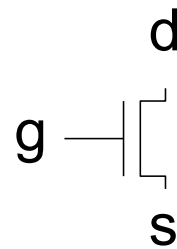
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- Poreclit “Primarul din Silicon Valley”
- Co-fondator Fairchild Semiconductor în 1957
- Co-fondator Intel în 1968
- Co-inventatorul circuitului integrat

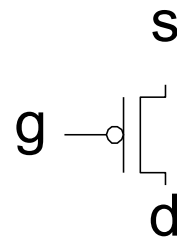


# Funcționarea tranzistoarelor

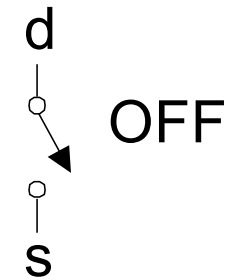
nMOS



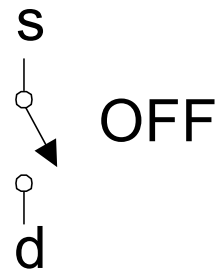
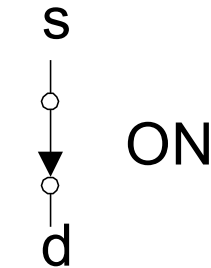
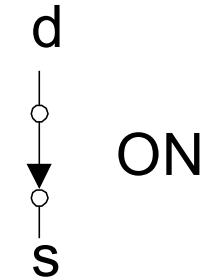
pMOS



$g = 0$

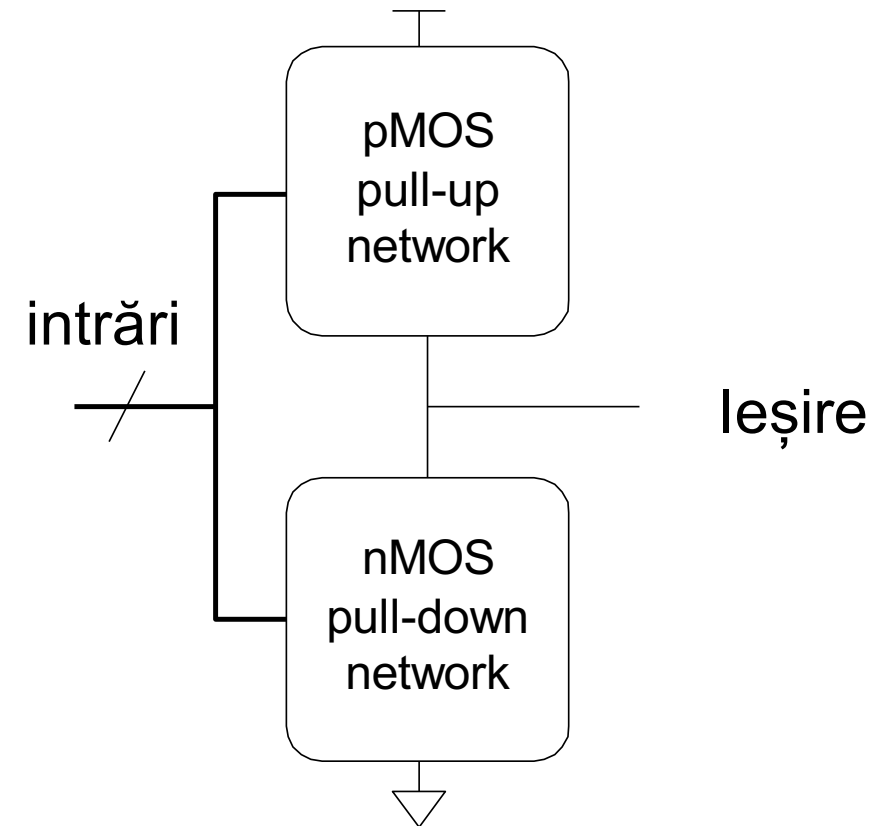


$g = 1$



# Funcționarea tranzistoarelor

- **nMOS:** lasă să treacă 0-uri, deci conectăm sursa la GND
- **pMOS:** lasă să treacă 1-uri, deci conectăm sursa la  $V_{DD}$





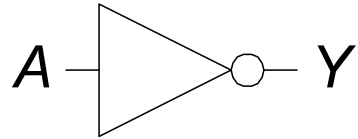
# Porți logice

---

- **Implementează funcții logice:**
  - inversiune (NOT), AND, OR, NAND, NOR, etc.
- **O intrare:**
  - Poarta NOT, buffer
- **Două intrări:**
  - AND, OR, XOR, NAND, NOR, XNOR
- **Intrări multiple**

# Porți CMOS: Poarta NOT

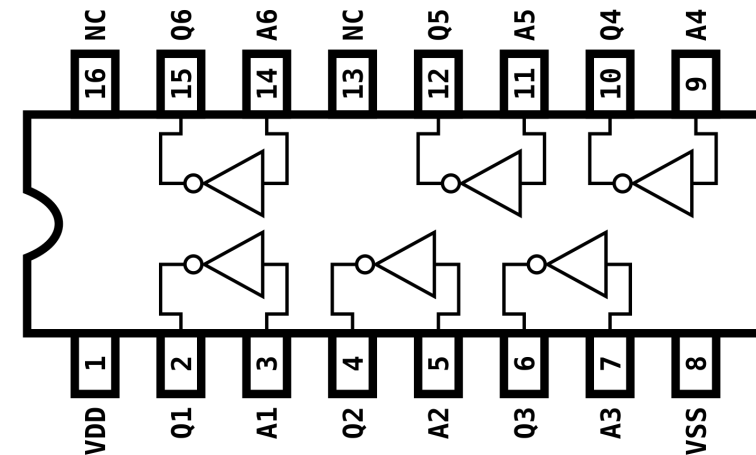
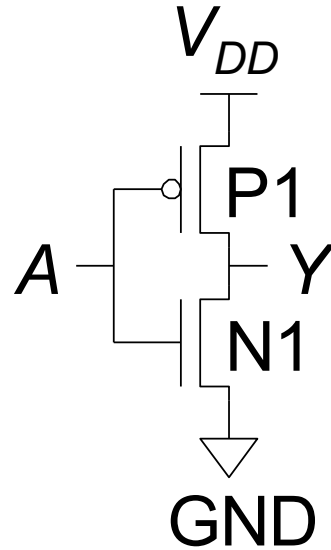
## NOT



$$Y = \overline{A}$$

A	Y
0	1
1	0

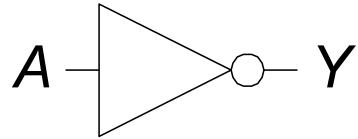
A	P1	N1	Y
0			
1			



CD4049, circuit integrat cu 6 porți logice NOT

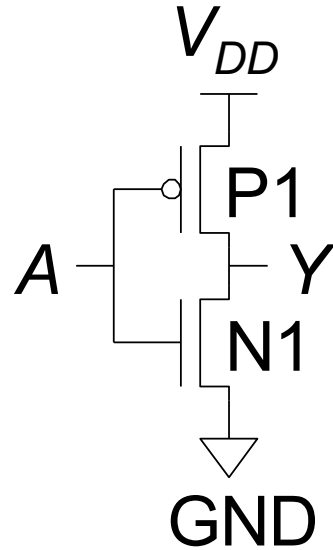
# Porți CMOS: Poarta NOT

## NOT

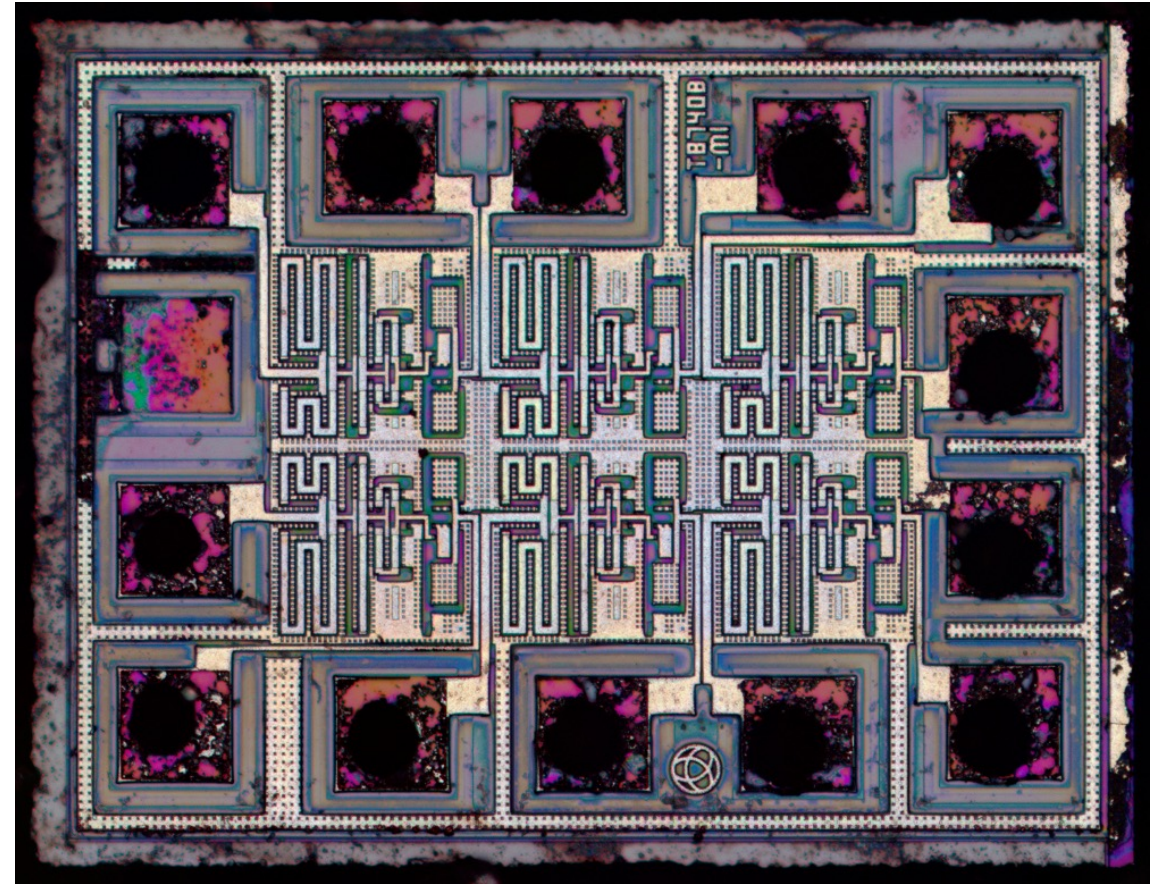


$$Y = \overline{A}$$

A	Y
0	1
1	0



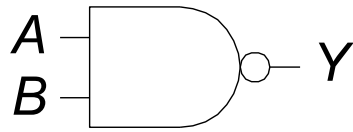
A	P1	N1	Y
0	ON	OFF	1
1	OFF	ON	0



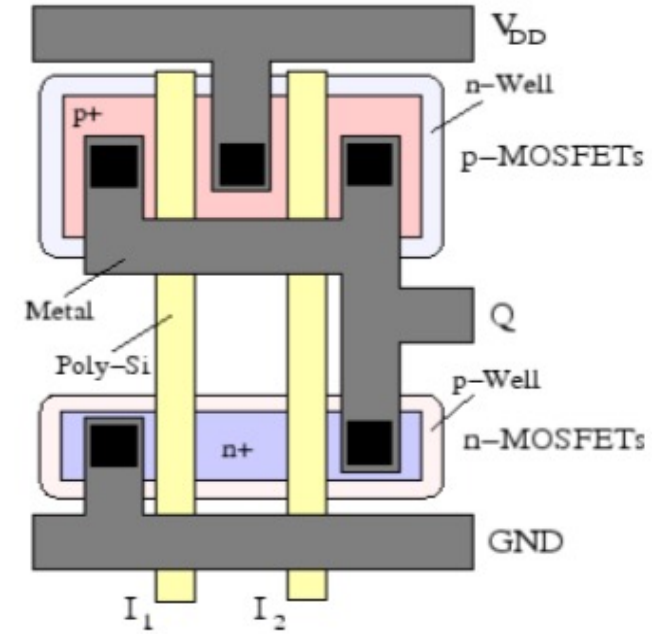
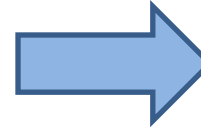
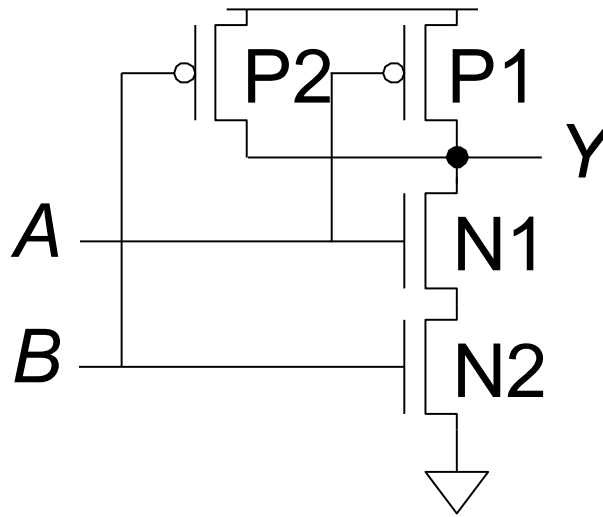
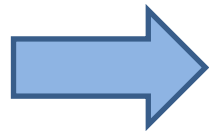
Matrița de siliciu a CD4049. Dimensiune 722x552 $\mu\text{m}$   
<https://zeptobars.com/en/read/CD4049-cmos-inverter-metal-gate>

# Porți CMOS: Poarta NAND

**NAND**



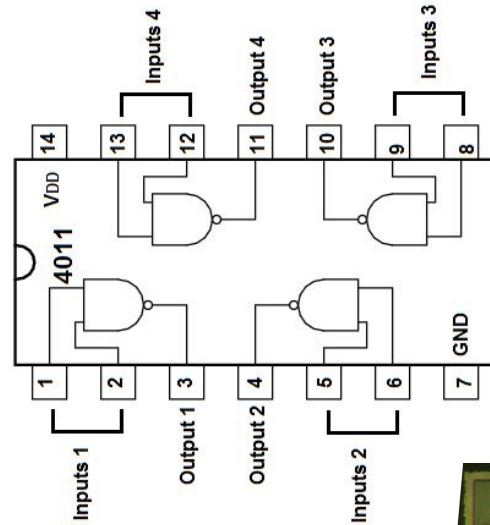
$$Y = \overline{AB}$$



A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

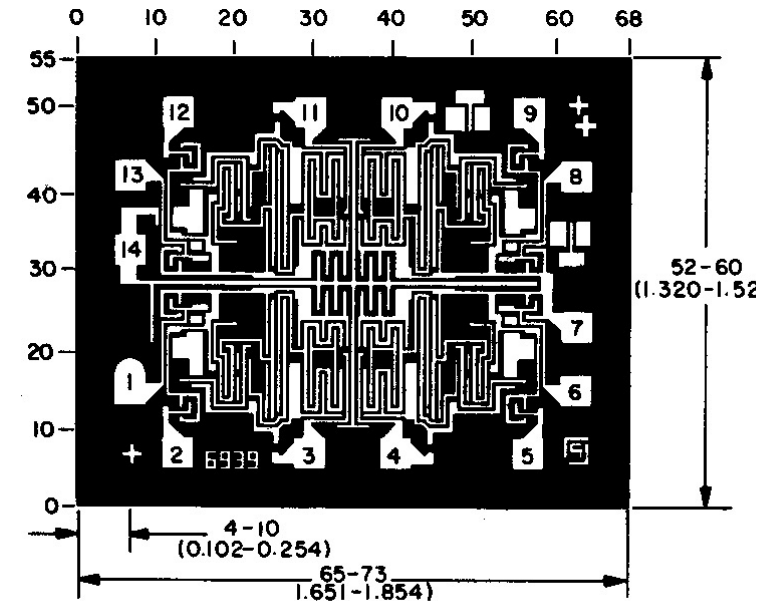
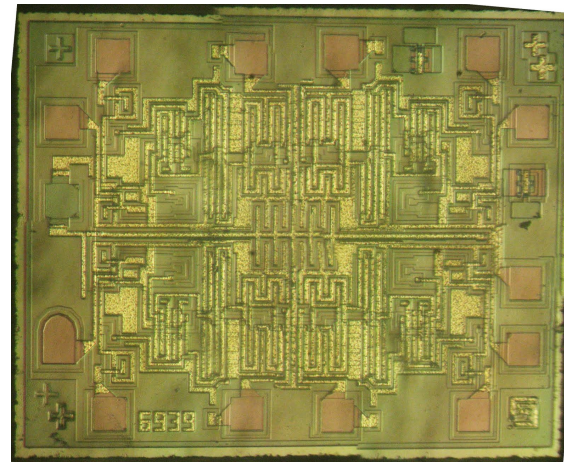
A	B	P1	P2	N1	N2	Y
0	0	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	1
0	1	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	1
1	0	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	1
1	1	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	0

# Porți CMOS: Poarta NAND



Structura internă a circuitului CD4011

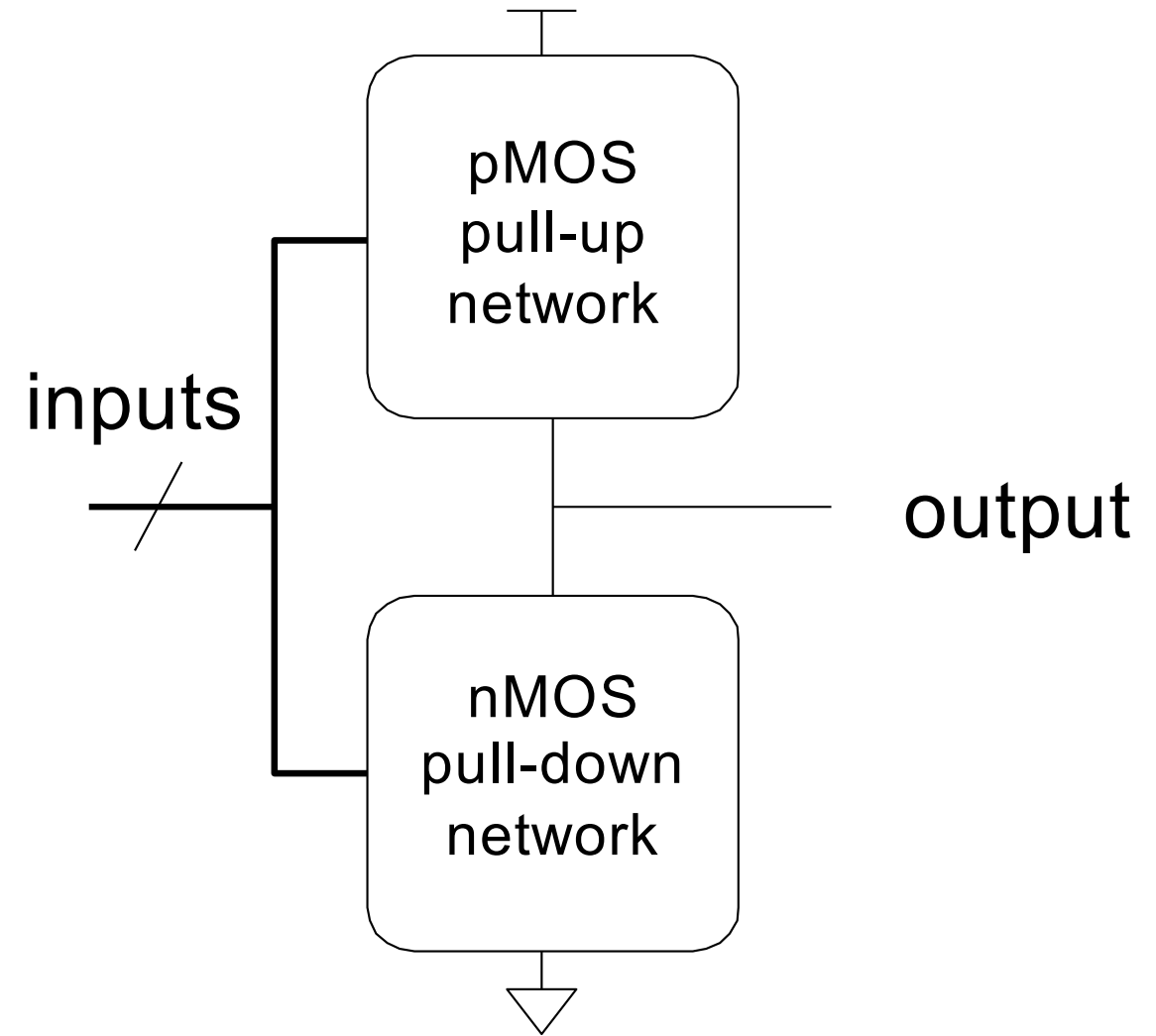
CD4011, circuit integrat cu 4 porți logice NAND



# Structura unei porți CMOS

Structura internă a oricărei porți logice, indiferent de complexitate, poate fi simplificată la două structuri:

- Rețea **pull-up** -> trage ieșirea la '1' logic ( $V_{cc}$ )
- Rețea **pull-down** -> trage ieșirea la '0' logic (GND)



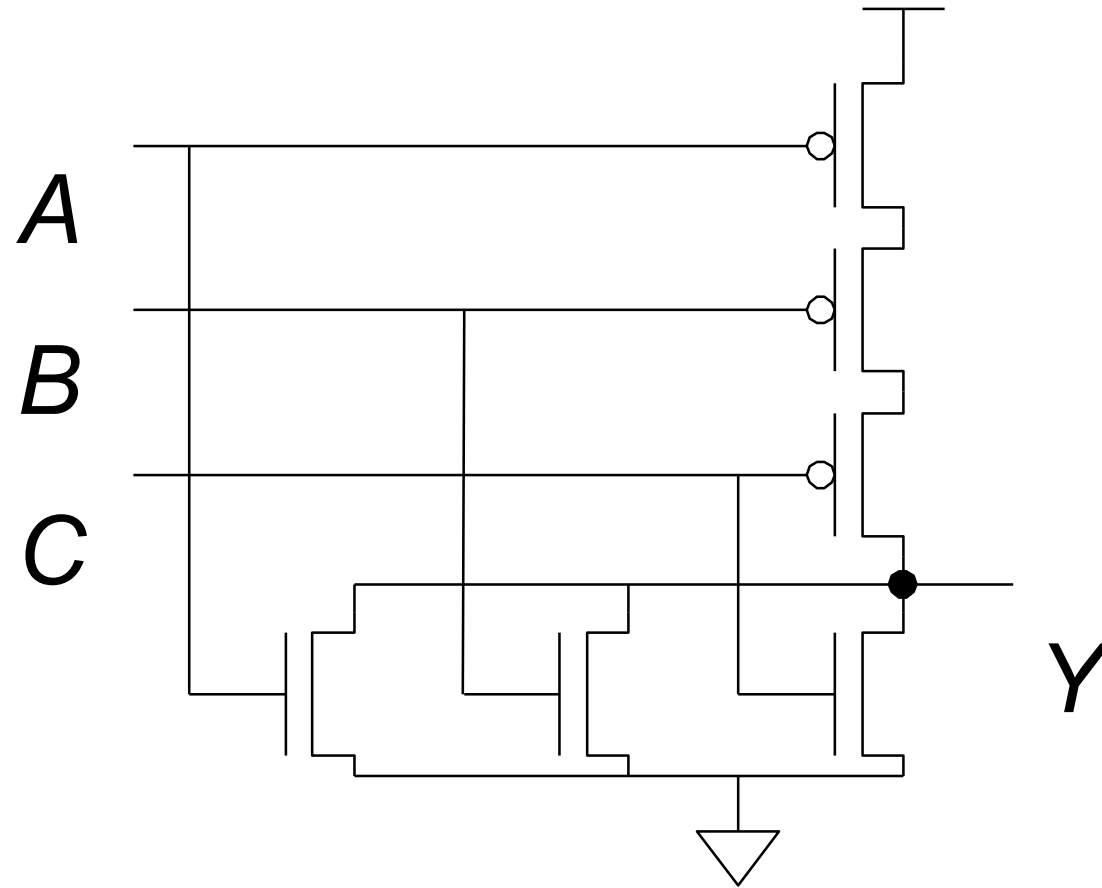
# Poarta NOR

---

Cum construim o poartă NOR cu trei intrări?



# Poarta NOR3





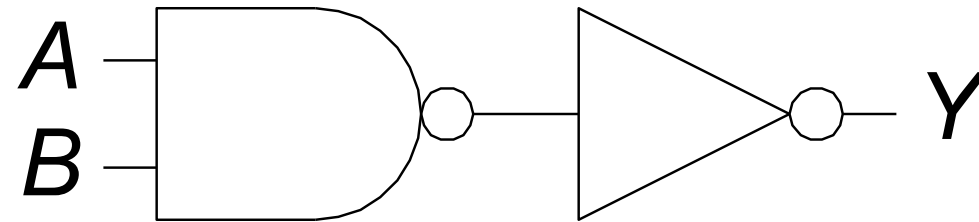
# Alte porți CMOS

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Cum construim o poartă AND cu două intrări?

# Poarta AND2

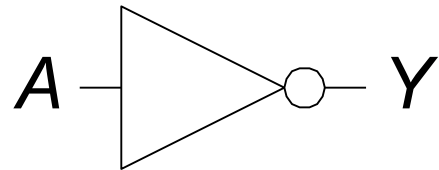
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# Porți logice cu o intrare

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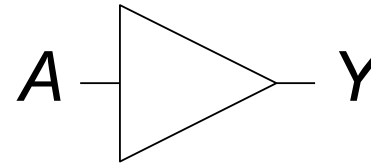
## NOT



$$Y = \bar{A}$$

A	Y
0	1
1	0

## BUF

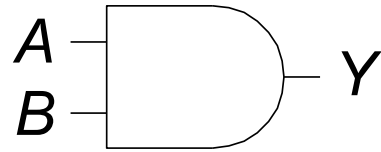


$$Y = A$$

A	Y
0	0
1	1

# Porți logice cu două intrări

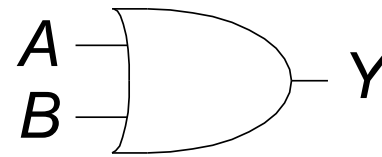
## AND



$$Y = AB$$

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

## OR

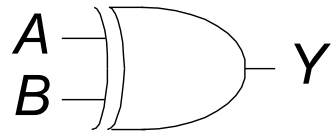


$$Y = A + B$$

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

# Mai multe porți logice cu două intrări

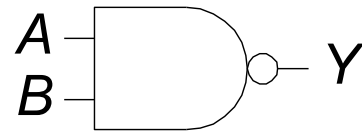
**XOR**



$$Y = A \oplus B$$

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

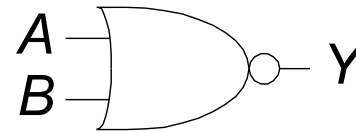
**NAND**



$$Y = \overline{AB}$$

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

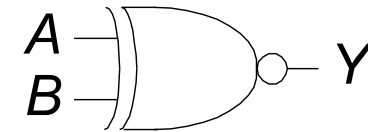
**NOR**



$$Y = \overline{A + B}$$

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

**XNOR**

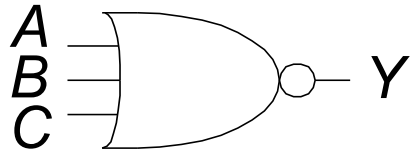


$$Y = \overline{A \oplus B}$$

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

# Porți logice cu mai multe intrări

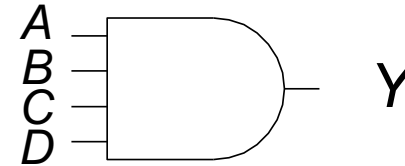
## NOR3



$$Y = \overline{A+B+C}$$

A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

## AND4

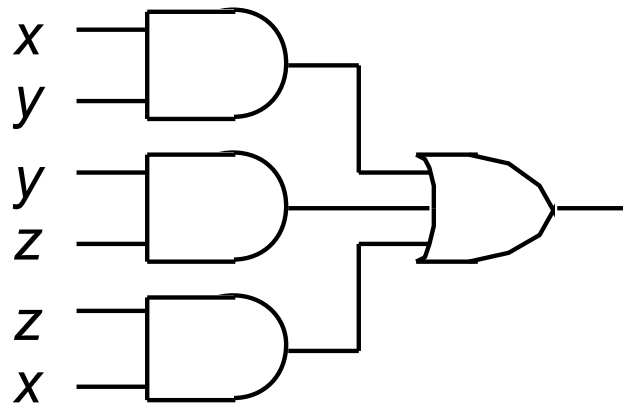


$$Y = ABCD$$

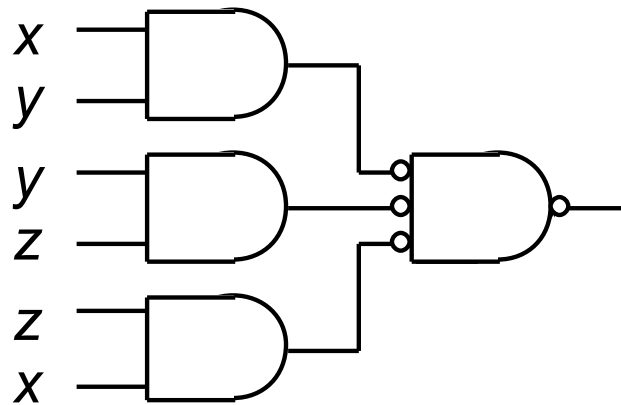
A	B	C	D	Y
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

# Proiectarea rețelelor de porți logice

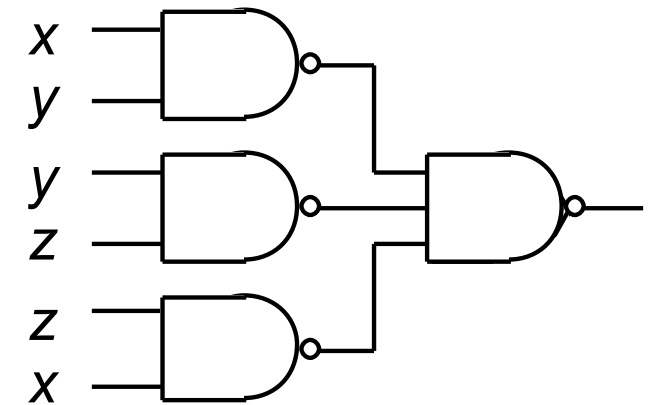
- AND-OR, NAND-NAND, OR-AND, NOR-NOR
- Optimizare logică: cost, viteză de execuție, putere disipată



(a) AND-OR circuit



(b) Intermediate circuit

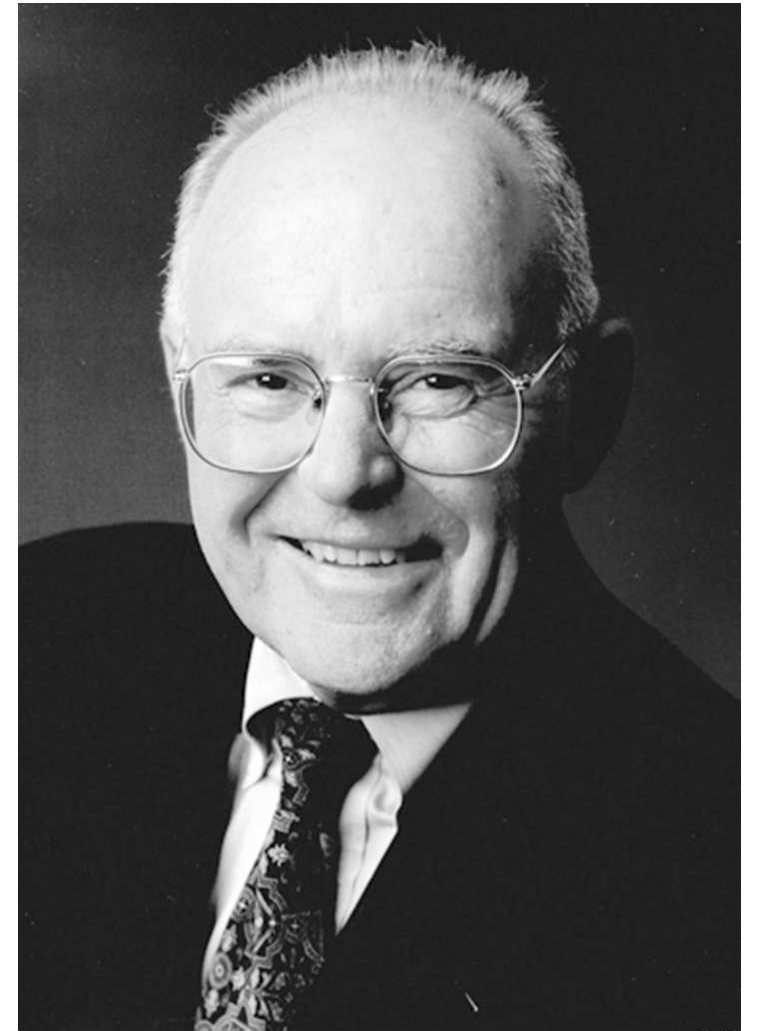


(c) NAND-NAND equivalent

Un circuit AND-OR pe 2 niveluri și două circuite echivalente

# Gordon Moore, 1929-

- Co-fondator Intel în 1968 cu Robert Noyce.
- **Legea lui Moore:** numărul de tranzistoare de pe un circuit integrat se dublează în fiecare an (observat în 1965)
- Din 1975, numărul s-a dublat la fiecare doi ani.





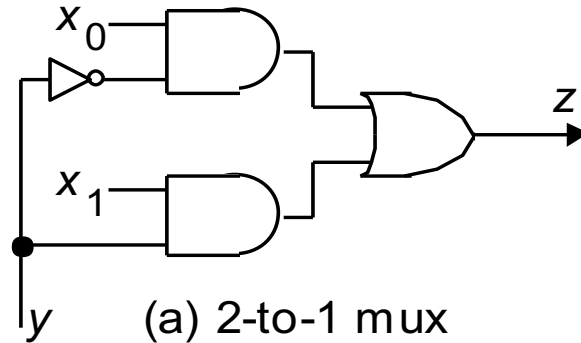
# Circuite combinaționale utile

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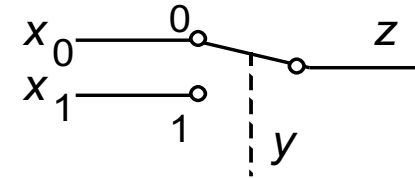
- Blocuri de nivel înalt
- Seamănă cu blocurile prefabricate folosite în construcția unei case
  - Componente aritmetice (Sumatoare, Multiplicatoare, Unități Aritmetice-Logice)
    - În continuare vom vorbi despre trei componente utile: **multiplexoare, decodificatoare/demultiplexoare și codificatoare**

# Multiplexoare

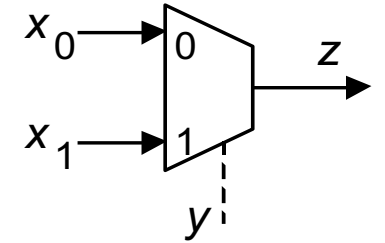
Permite selectarea uneia sau mai multor intrări și rutarea acestora la ieșire, în funcție de valoarea binară a intrărilor de selecție/adresă furnizate.



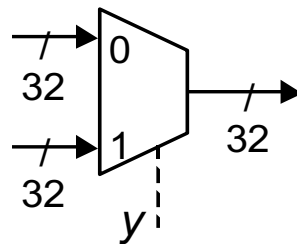
(a) 2-to-1 mux



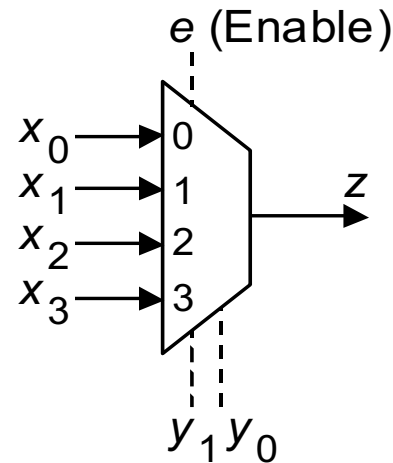
(b) Switch view



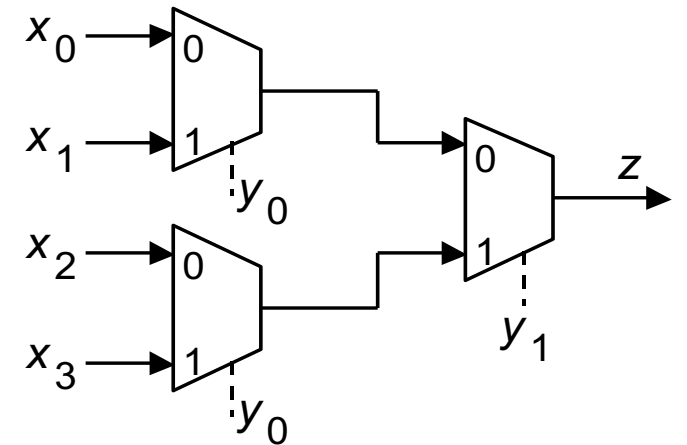
(c) Mux symbol



(d) Mux array

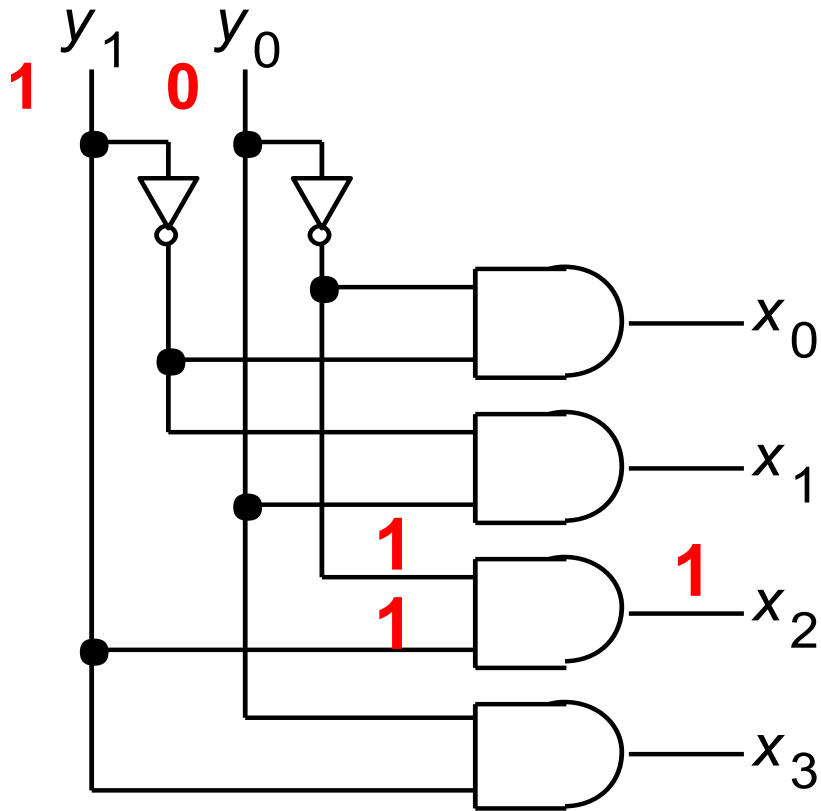


(e) 4-to-1 mux with enable

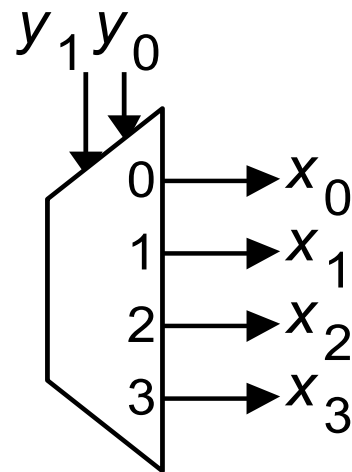


(e) 4-to-1 mux design

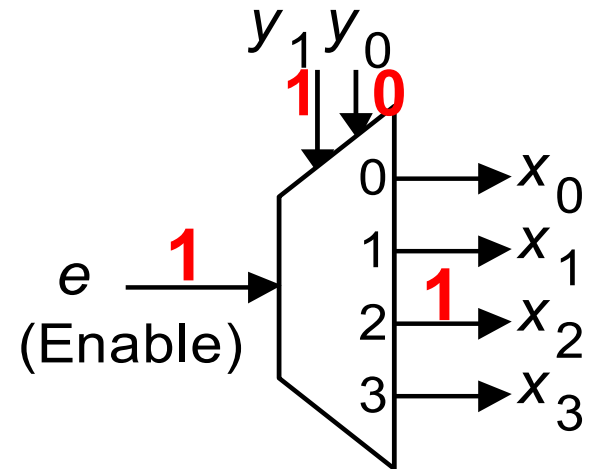
# Decodificatoare/demultiplexoare



(a) 2-to-4 decoder



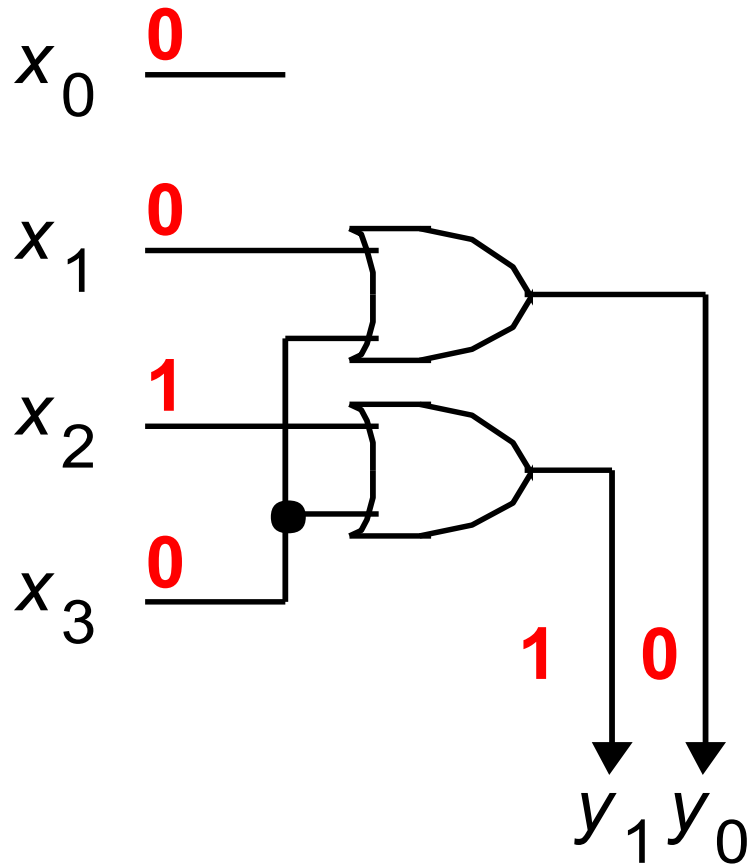
(b) Decoder symbol



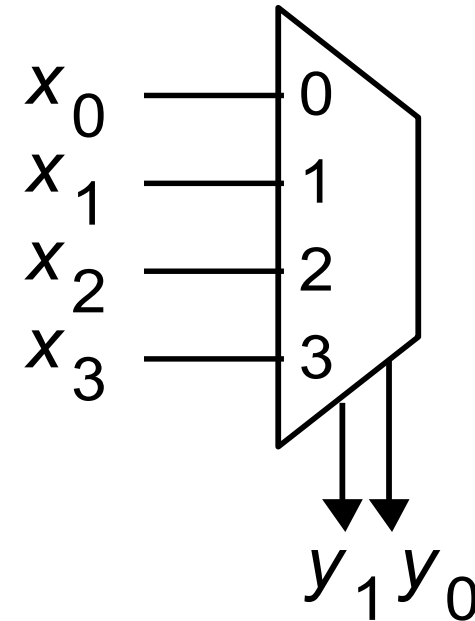
(c) Demultiplexer, or decoder with "enable"

Un decodificator permite selecția a uneia dintre cele  $2^a$  intrări cu ajutorul a unei intrări de selecție pe  $a$  biți. Un demultiplexor (demux) selectează o ieșire în funcție de semnalele de adresă și o intrare suplimentară de Enable.

# Codificatoare



(a) 4-to-2 encoder



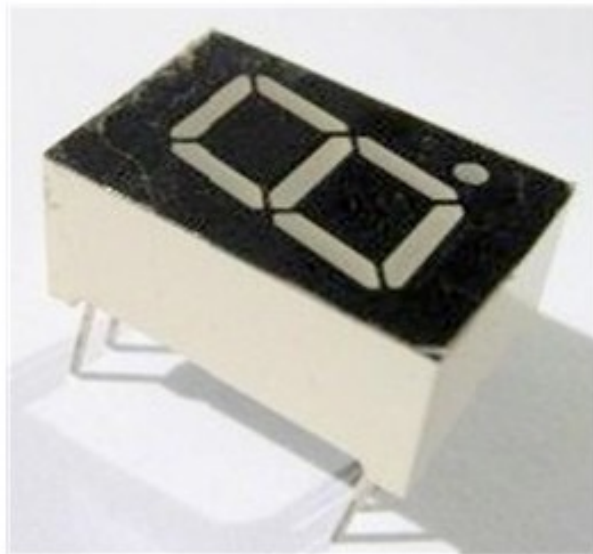
(b) Encoder symbol

Un codificator  $2^a$ -la- $a$  furnizează la ieșire un număr binar pe  $a$ -biți egal cu rangul valorii unice de 1 de la intrare.

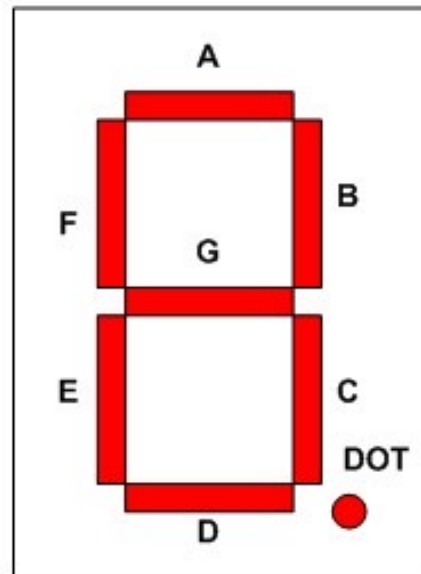
# Afișarea cifrelor zecimale pe un display cu 7 segmente



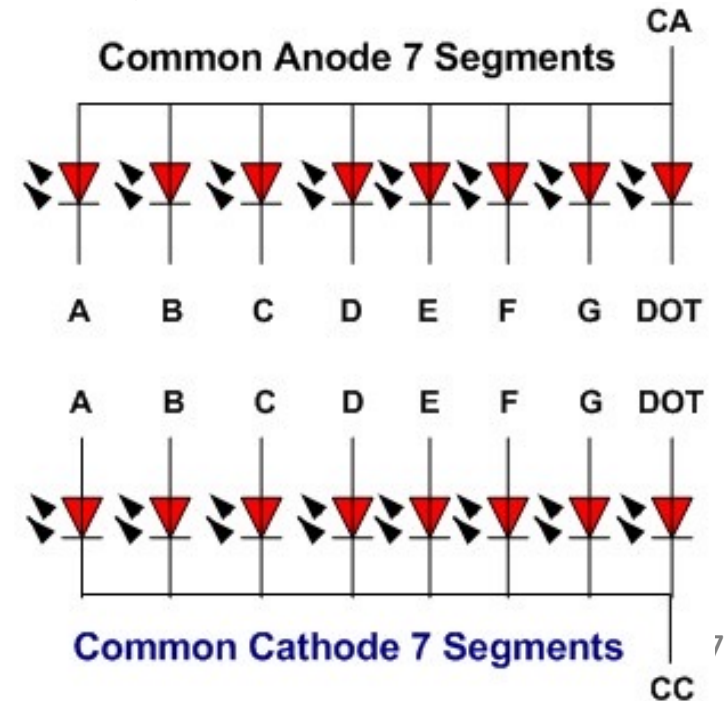
Afișaj seven-segment pentru toate cifrele zecimale. Fiecare din cele 7 segmente corespunde unui bit care poate fi activ ( $\Rightarrow$  segment aprins) sau inactiv (segment stins). În acest fel putem afișa cifre pe un ecran.



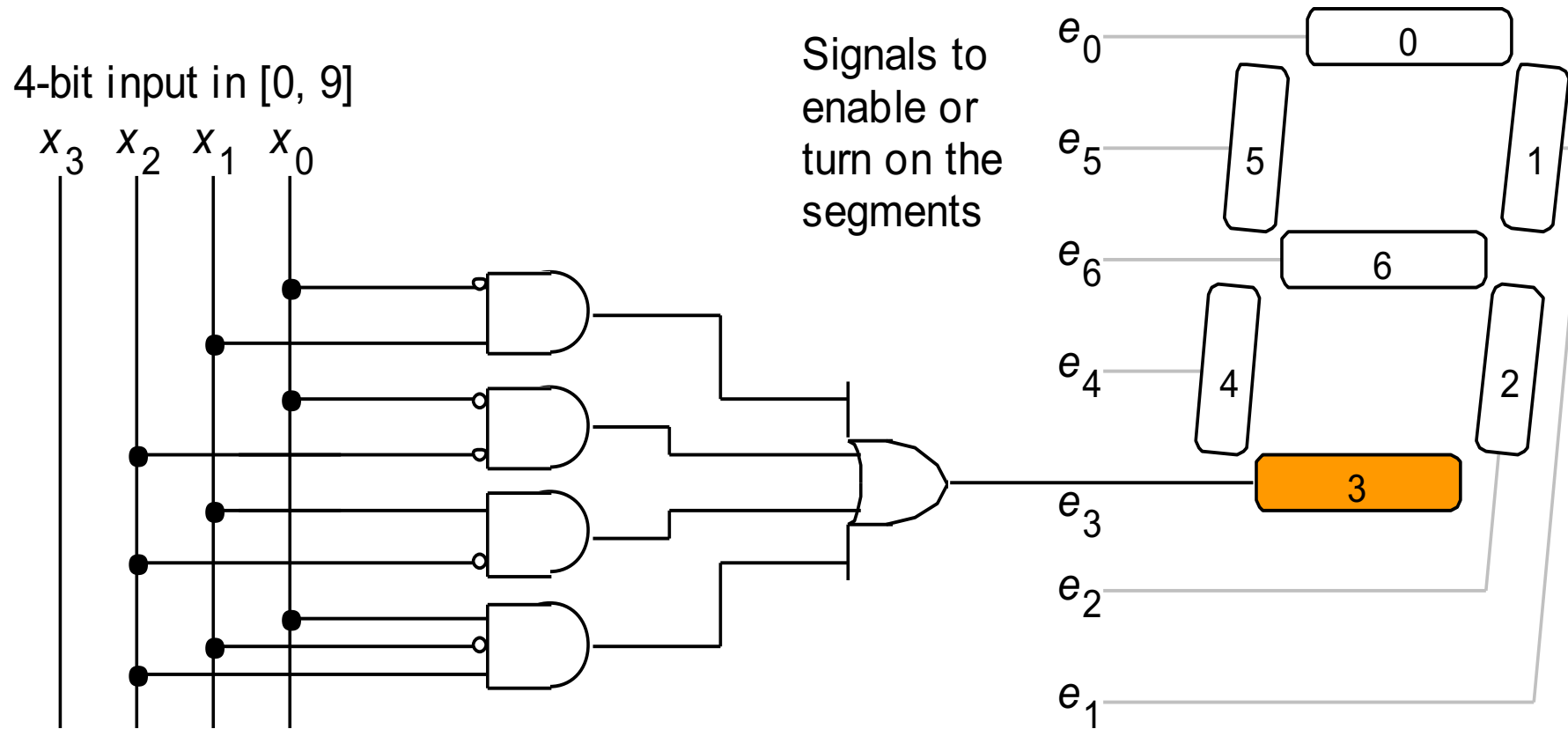
Typical 7 Segments Display



The 7 Segment's Name and the DOT



# Decodificator BCD-to-Seven-Segment



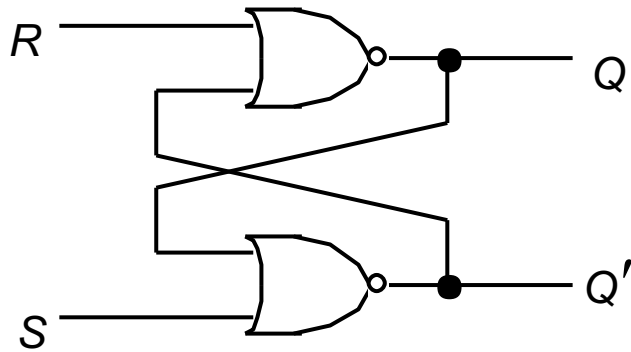
Circuitul logic care generează semnalul de Enable pentru segmentul cel mai de jos al unui digit 7-segment

# Circuite secvențiale utile

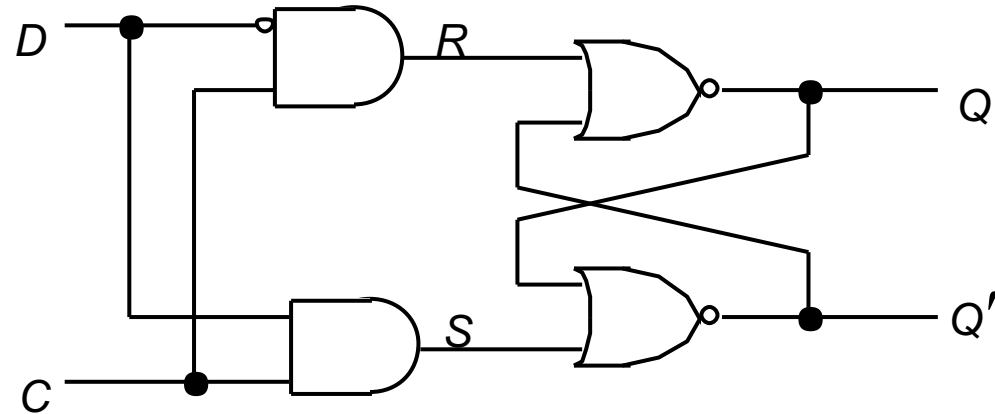
---

- Blocuri de nivel înalt
- Folosesc bistabile și componente combinaționale pentru a implementa **circuite cu memorie** – registre, registre de deplasare, numărătoare etc.

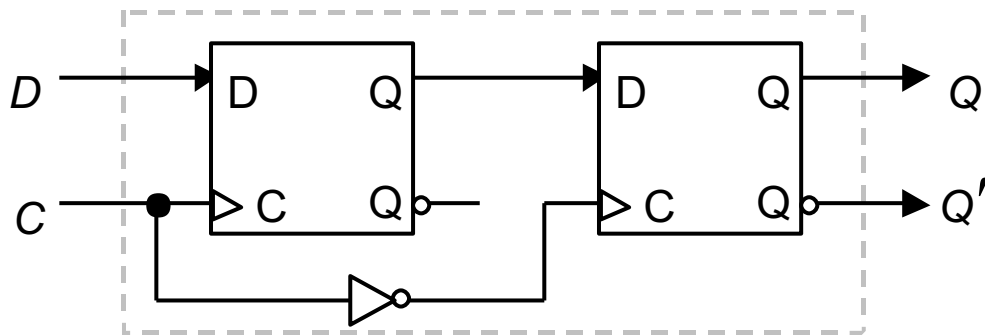
# Latch-uri, Flip-Flop-uri și Registre



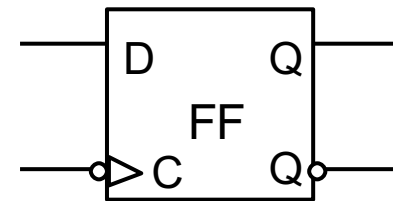
(a) SR latch



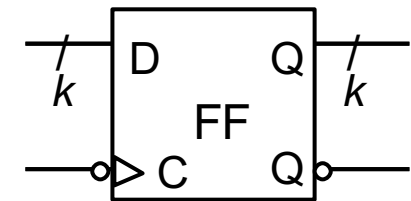
(b) D latch



(c) Master-slave D flip-flop



(d) D flip-flop symbol



(e) k-bit register



# Automate FSM

Current state ↓	----- Input -----		
	Dime	Quarter	Reset
S <sub>00</sub>	S <sub>10</sub>	S <sub>25</sub>	S <sub>00</sub>
S <sub>10</sub>	S <sub>20</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>00</sub>
S <sub>20</sub>	S <sub>30</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>00</sub>
S <sub>25</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>00</sub>
S <sub>30</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>00</sub>
S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>35</sub>	S <sub>00</sub>

Next state

S<sub>00</sub> is the initial state  
 S<sub>35</sub> is the final state

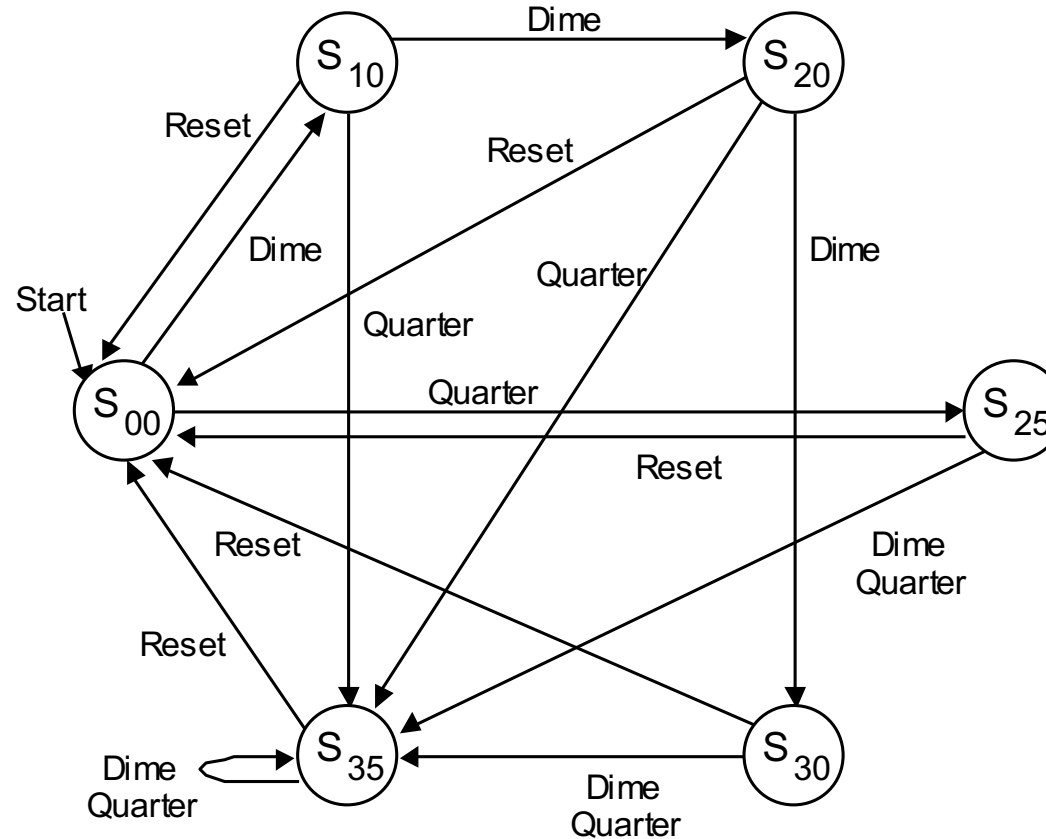
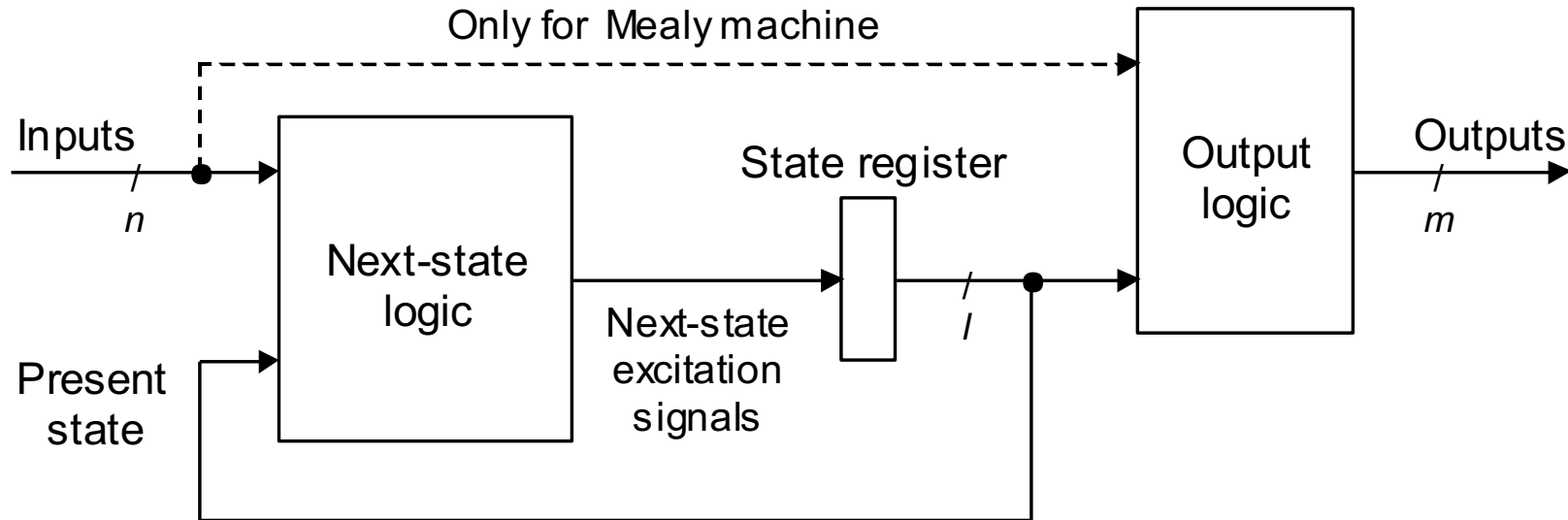


Tabela de stări și diagrama pentru un automat de băuturi răcoritoare.

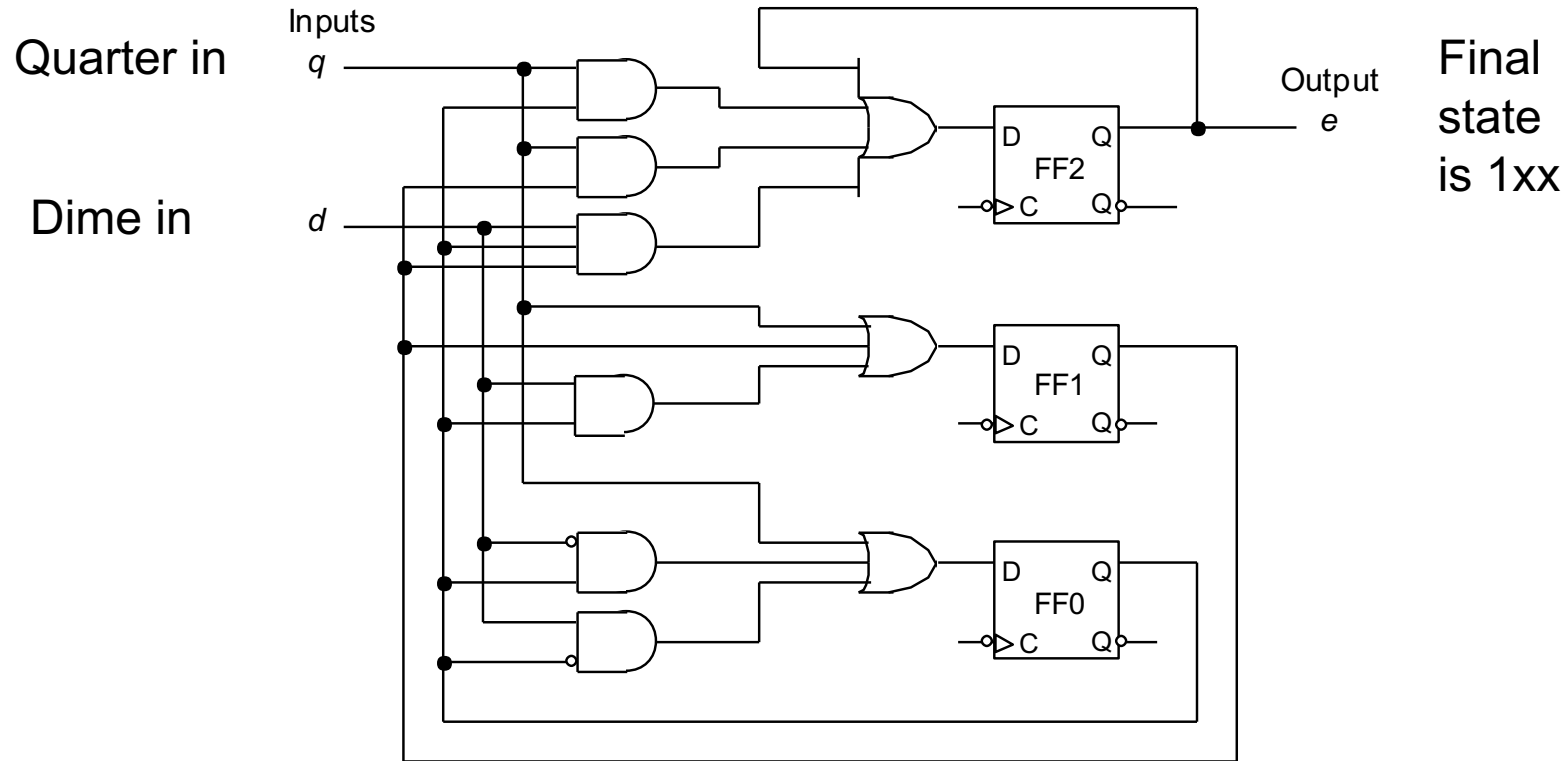
# Implementarea logicii secvențiale



Realizarea hardware a automatelor secvențiale Moore și Mealy.

# Proiectarea circuitelor secvențiale

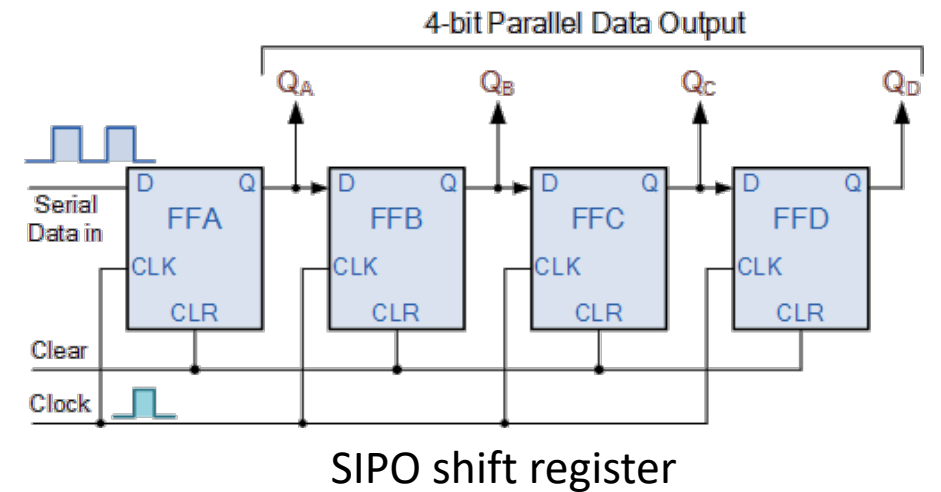
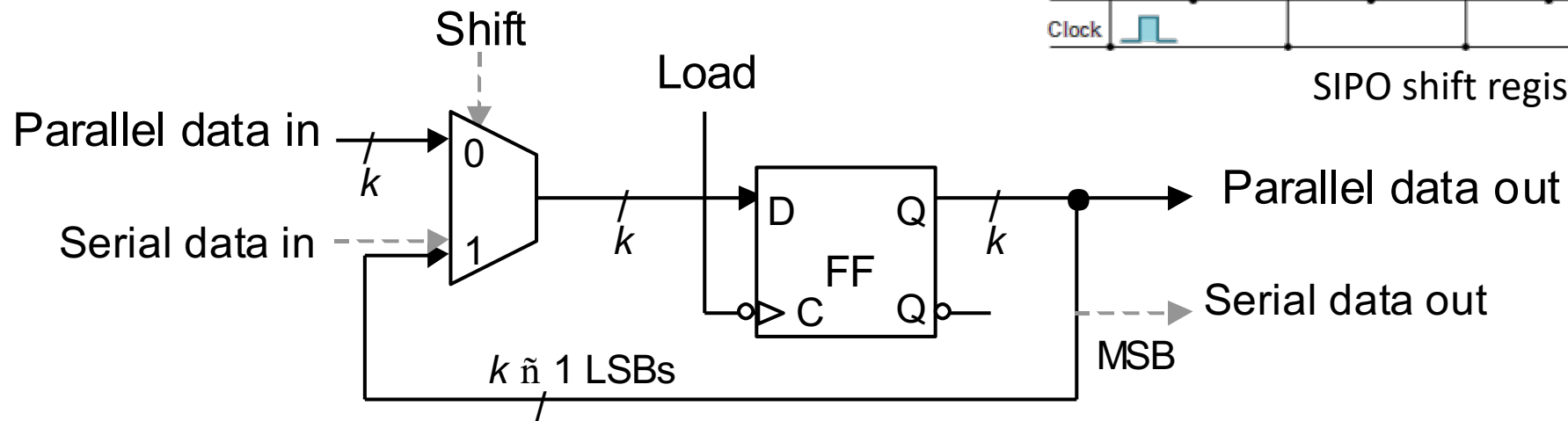
## Exemplu



Implementarea hardware a automatului de răcoritoare.

# Registre deplasare

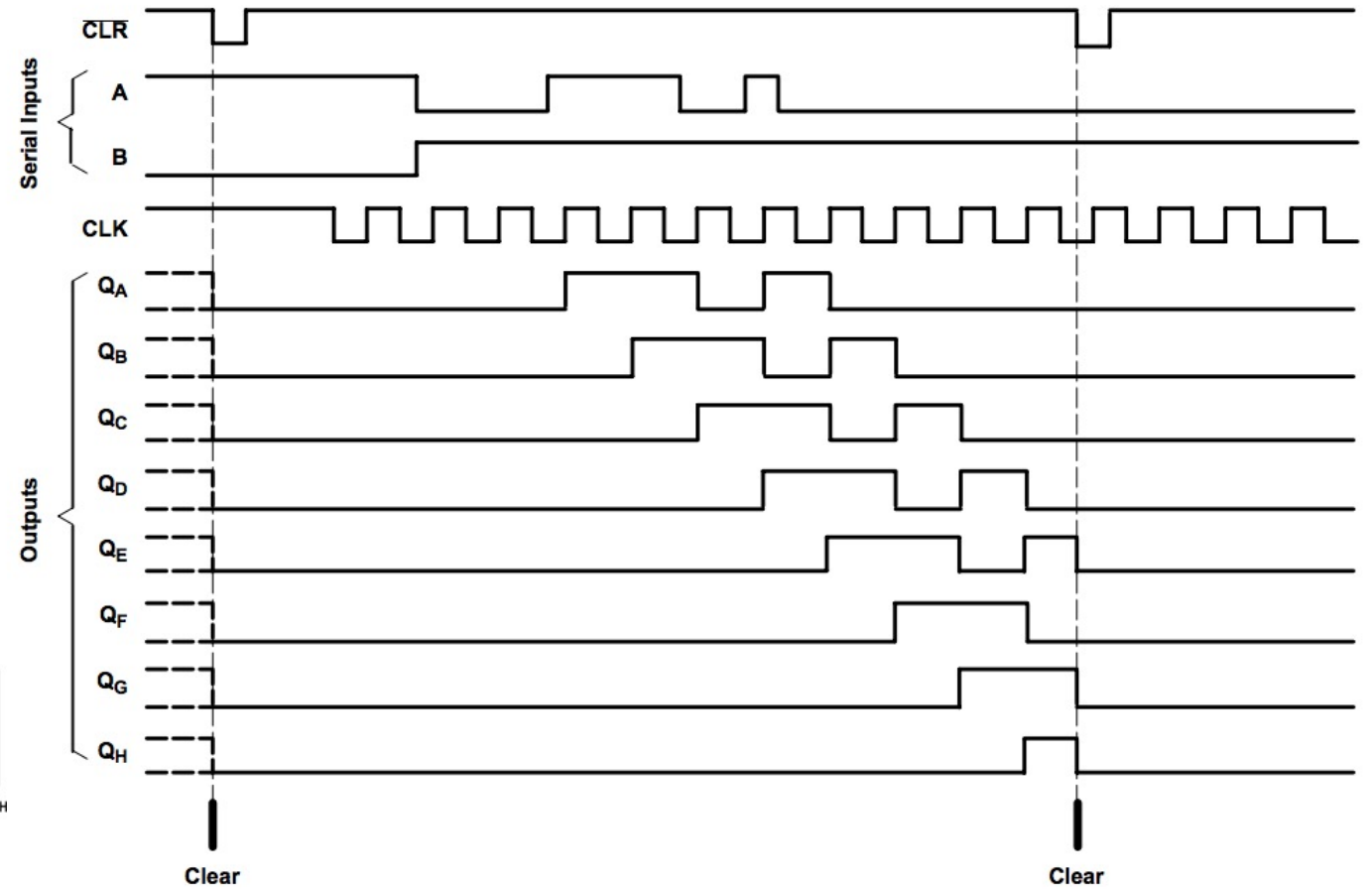
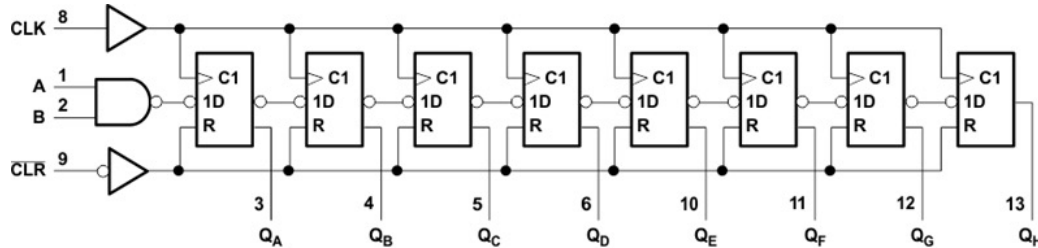
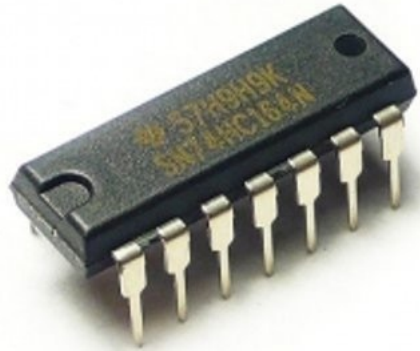
- Serial-In Serial-Out (SISO)
- Parallel-In Serial-Out (PISO)
- Serial-In Parallel-Out (SIPO)



Registru deplasare multifuncțional. Poate funcționa fie parallel-in, fie serial-in și poate furniza datele la ieșire fie paralel, fie serial.

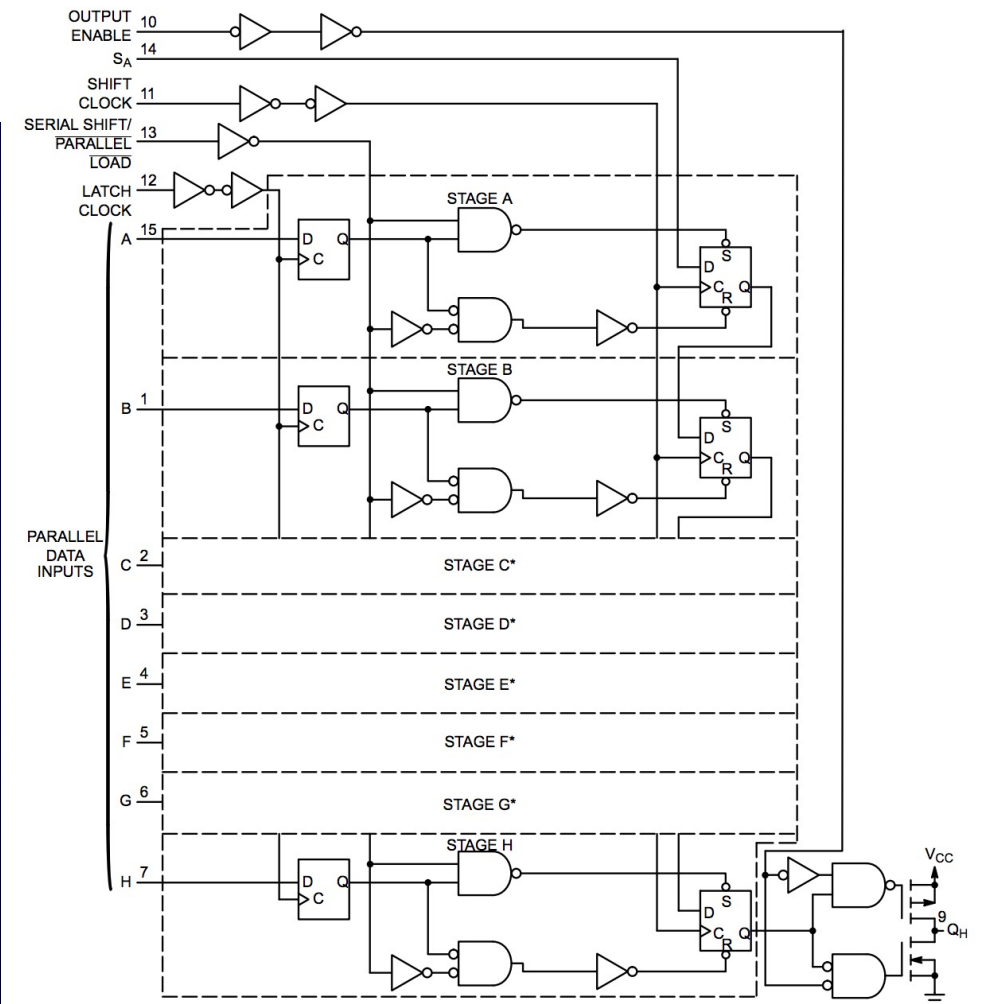
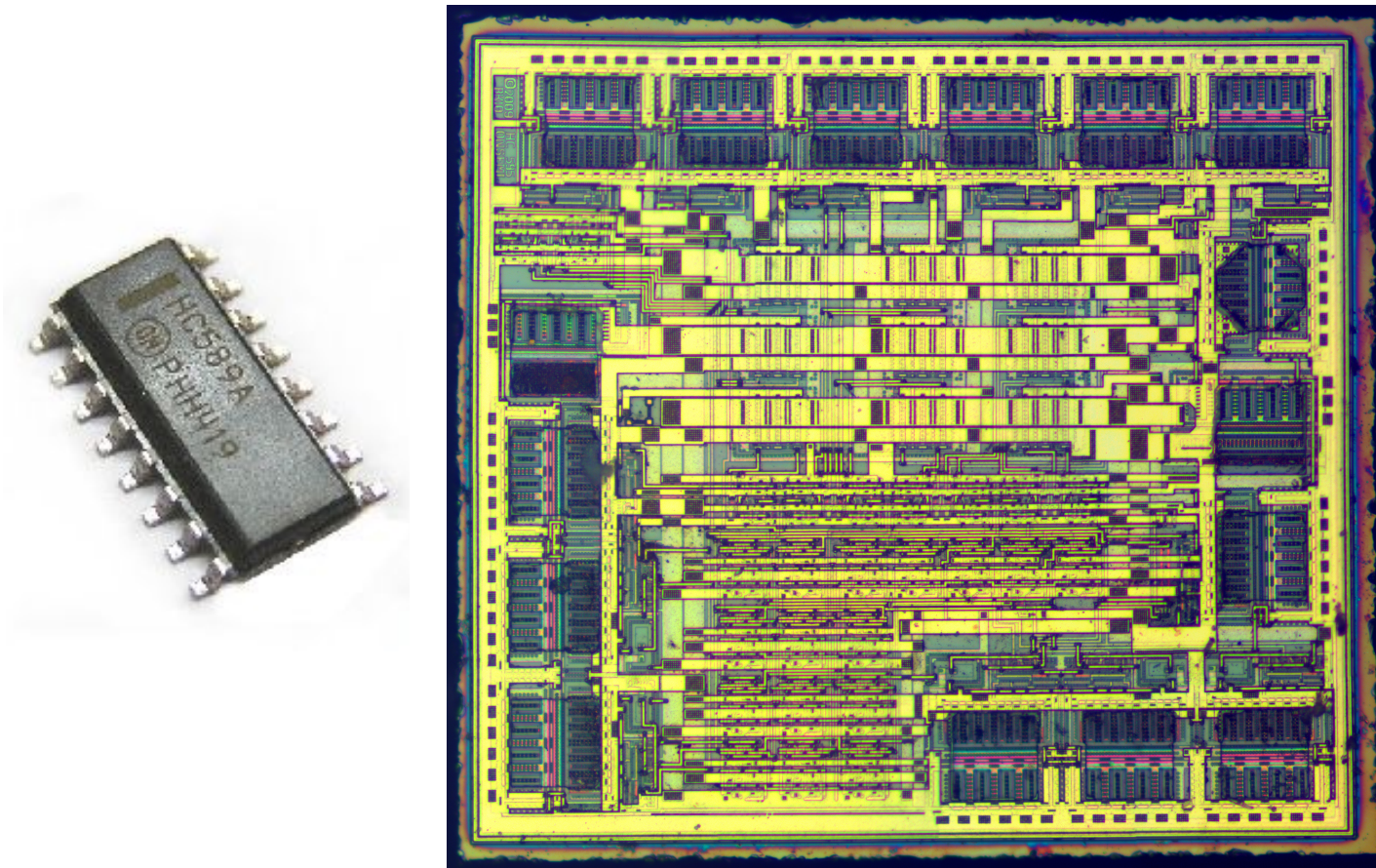
# Registre deplasare - exemple

74HC164 – registru deplasare 8 biți Serial-In, Parallel-Out

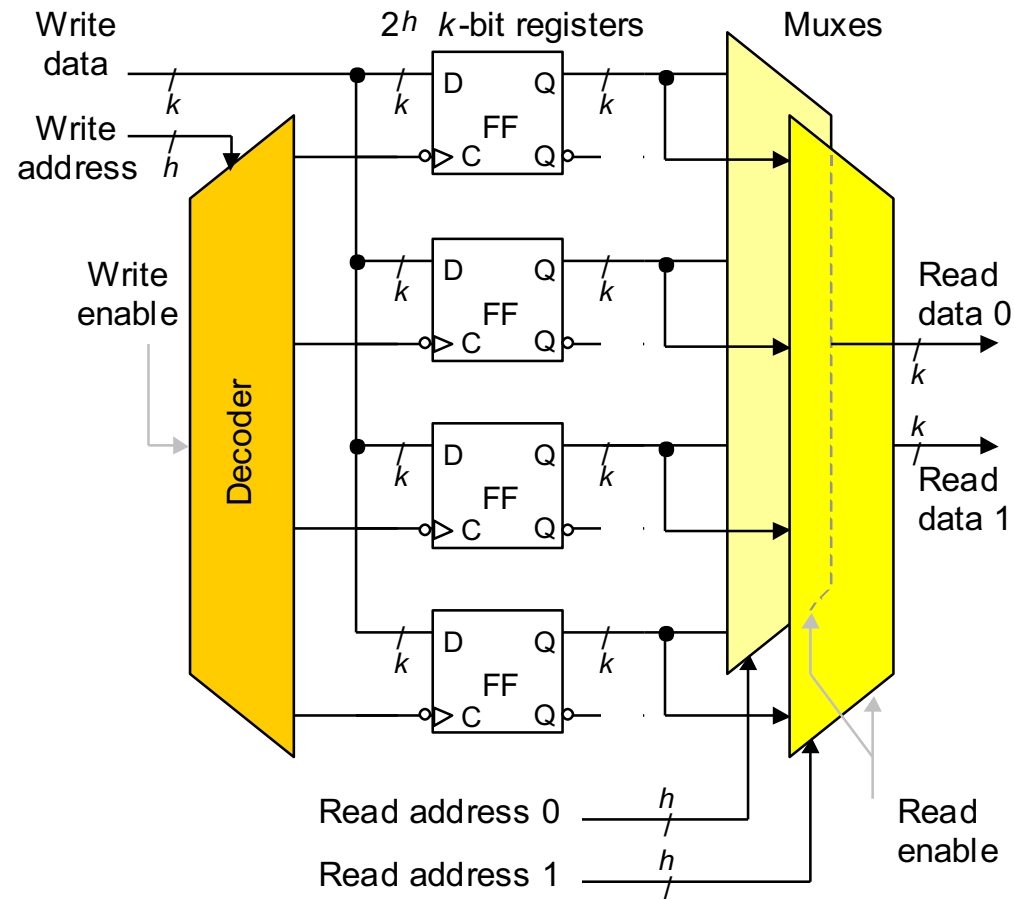


# Registre deplasare - exemple

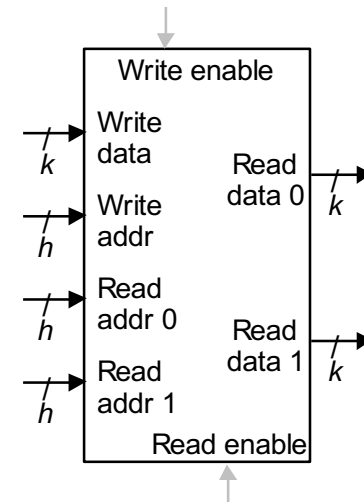
74HC589– registru deplasare 8 biți Parallel-In, Serial-Out



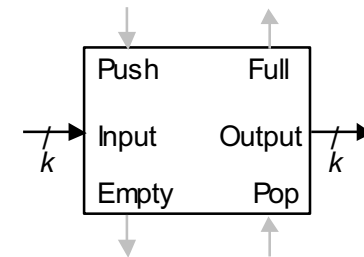
# Registre și buffere FIFO



(a) Register file with random access



(b) Graphic symbol for register file

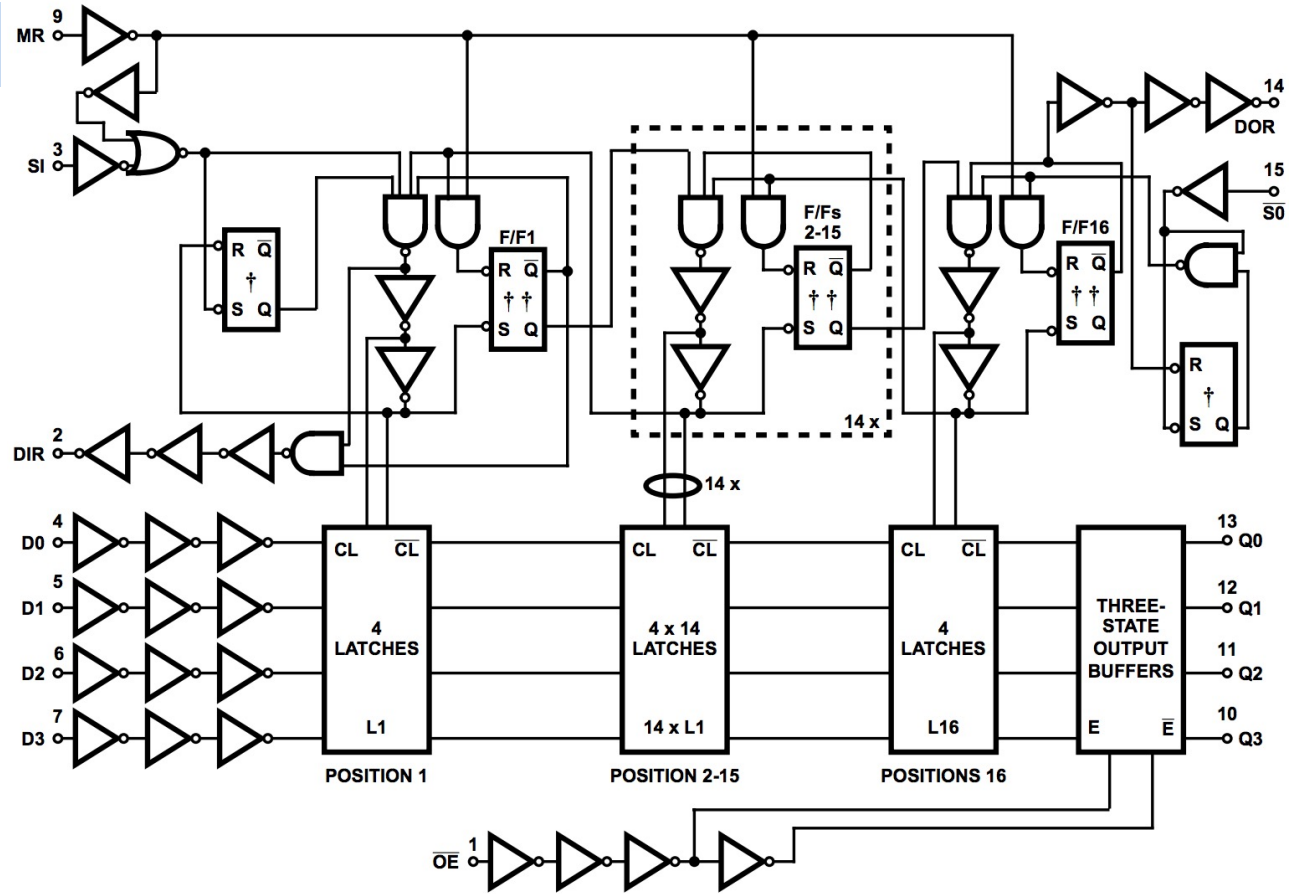
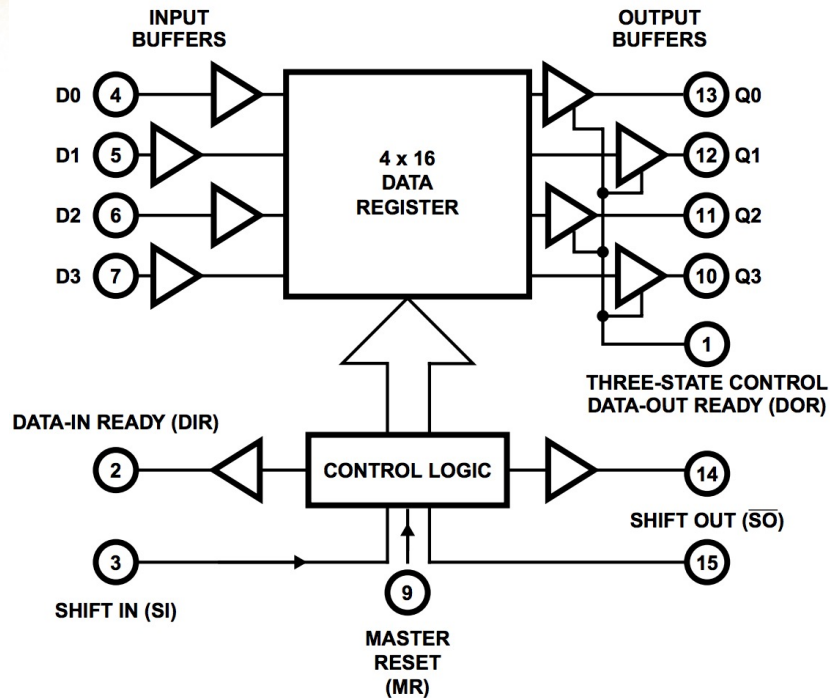
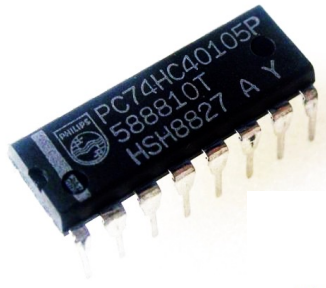


(c) FIFO symbol

Implementarea unui registru și a unui FIFO.

# FIFO Buffer

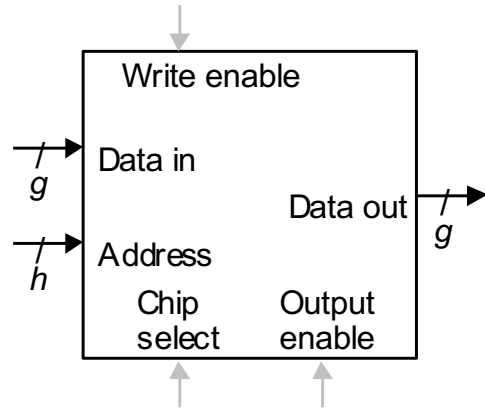
74HC40105– registru deplasare 16 cuvinte x 4 biți



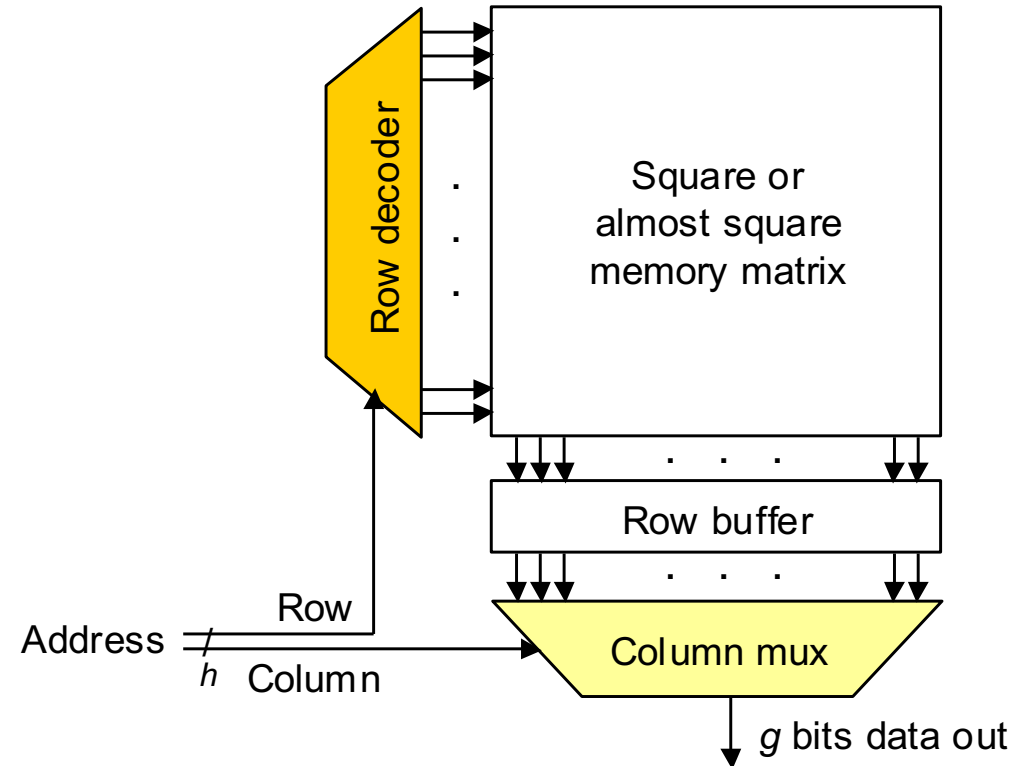
Datasheet: <http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/cd74hc40105.pdf>



# Static RAM (SRAM)



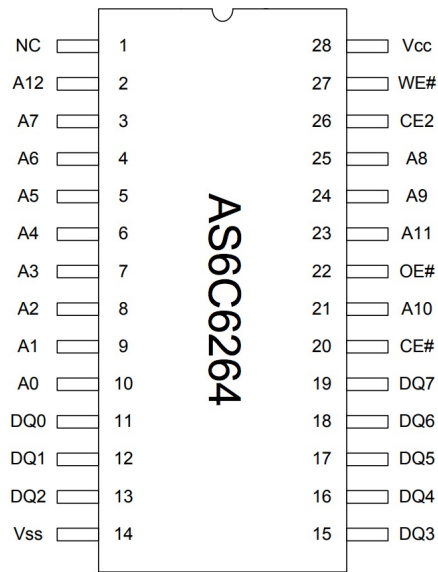
(a) SRAM block diagram



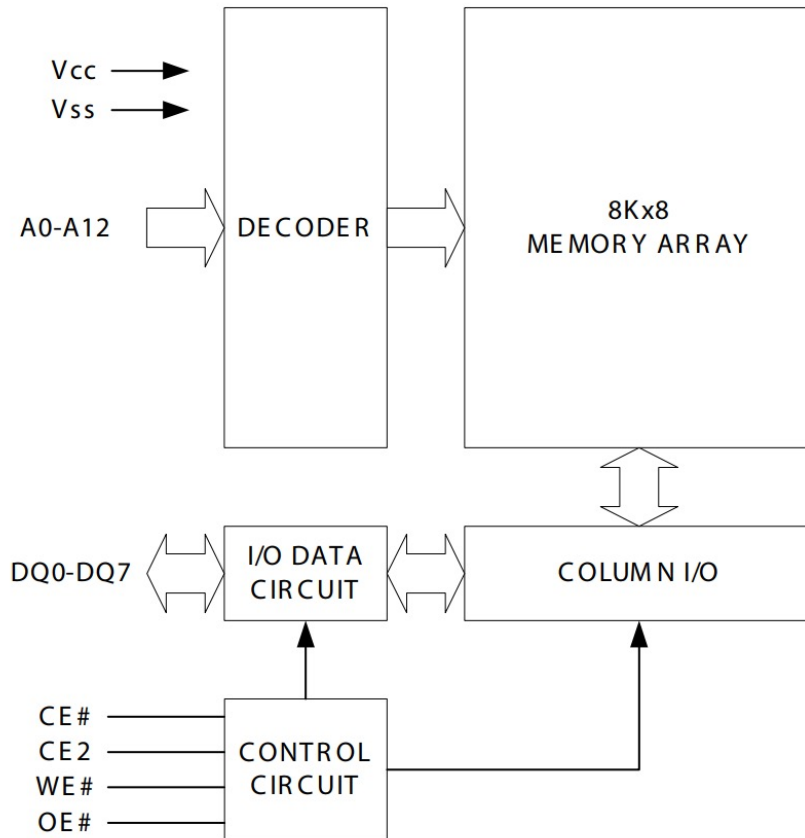
(b) SRAM read mechanism

Memoria SRAM nu este altceva decât o matrice foarte mare de registre single-port.

# SRAM - exemplu



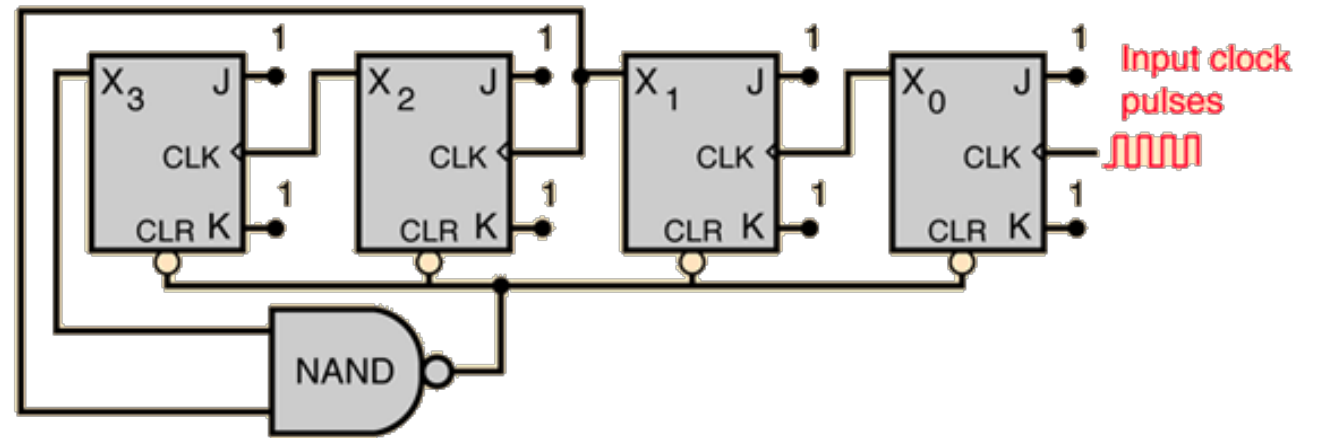
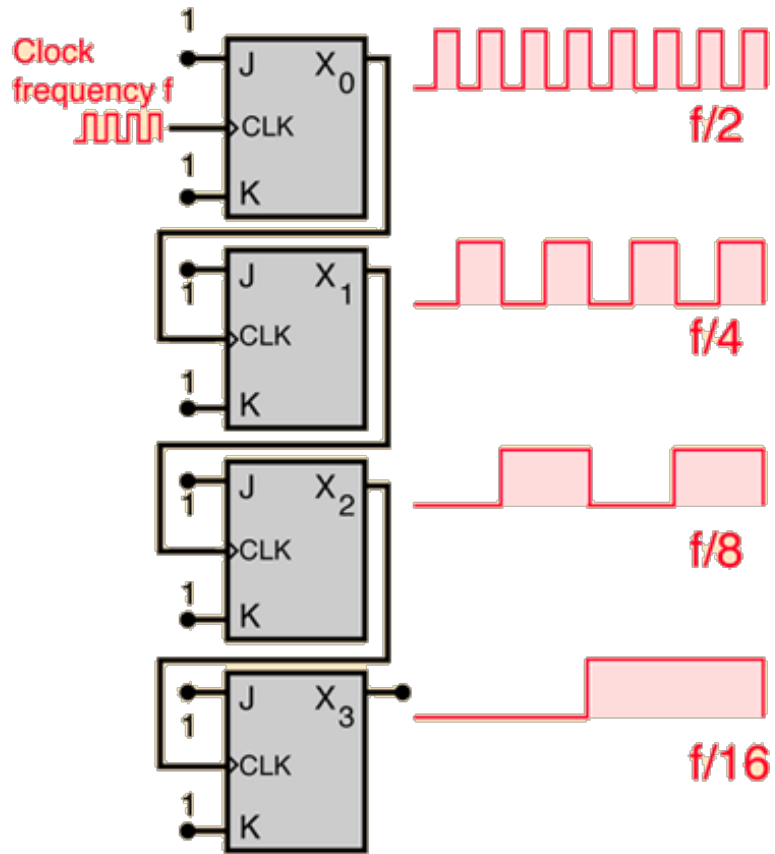
PDIP/SOP



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
A0 - A12	Address Inputs
DQ0 – DQ7	Data Inputs/Outputs
CE#, CE2	Chip Enable Inputs
WE#	Write Enable Input
OE#	Output Enable Input
Vcc	Power Supply
Vss	Ground
NC	No Connection

8K X 8 BIT LOW POWER CMOS SRAM

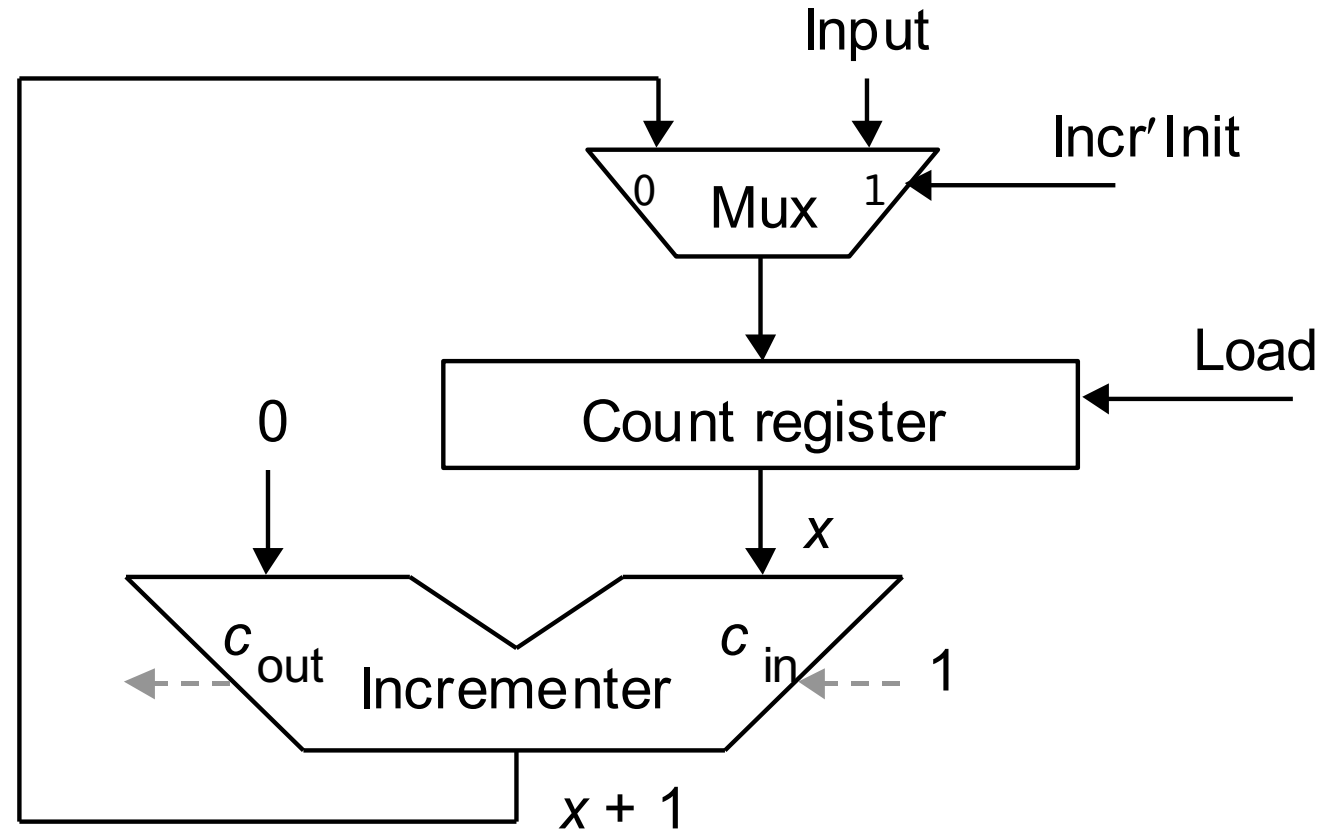
# Numărătorul Binar



Numărător BCD – se resetează automat după ce ieșirile ajung la cifra 9 (1001)

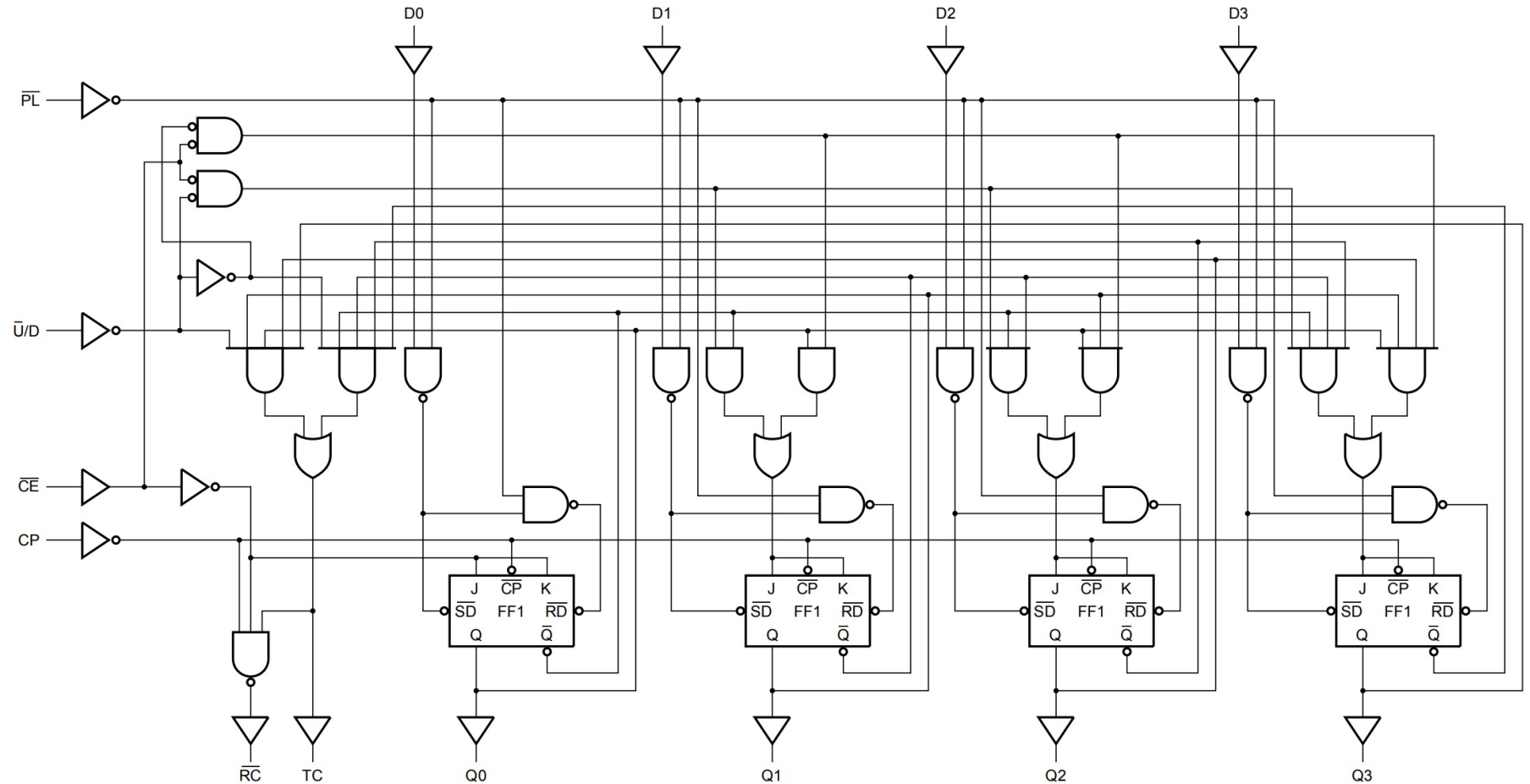
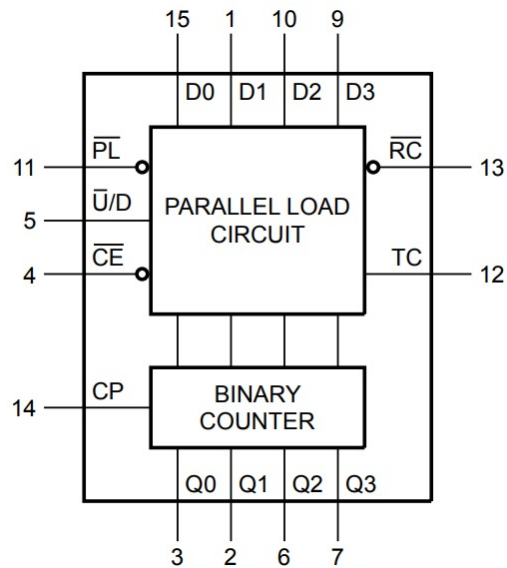
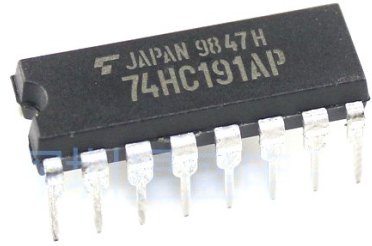
Divizor de frecvență / numărător binar

# Numărătorul Binar



Numărător binar sincron cu capabilitate de inițializare.

# Numărătorul Binar - exemplu



74HC191 - numărător binar presetabil cu numărare în sus sau jos

# Niveluri Logice

---

- Valori discrete de tensiune reprezintă 1 și 0
- De exemplu:
  - 0 = *ground* (GND) sau 0 volți
  - 1 =  $V_{DD}$  sau 5 volți
- Dar 4.99 volți? Este un 0 sau un 1?
- Dar 3.2 volți?

# Niveluri Logice

---

- *Domeniu* de tensiuni pentru 1 și 0
- Domenii diferite pentru intrări și ieșiri, pentru a lua în calcul și *zgomotul*

# Ce este zgometul?

---



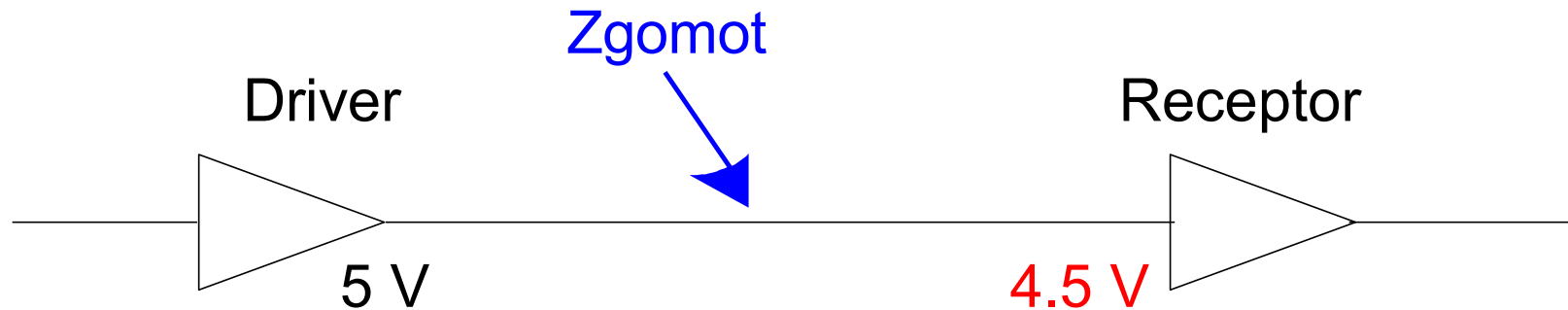
Computer Science  
& Engineering  
Department





# Ce este zgomotul?

- **Orice degradează semnalul**
  - E.g., rezistența, zgomotul sursei de alimentare, cuplajele parazite de la conductorii învecinați etc.
- **Exemplu:** o poartă (driver) pune la ieșirea sa 5 V dar, din cauza rezistenței liniei lungi, receptorul primește 4.5 V

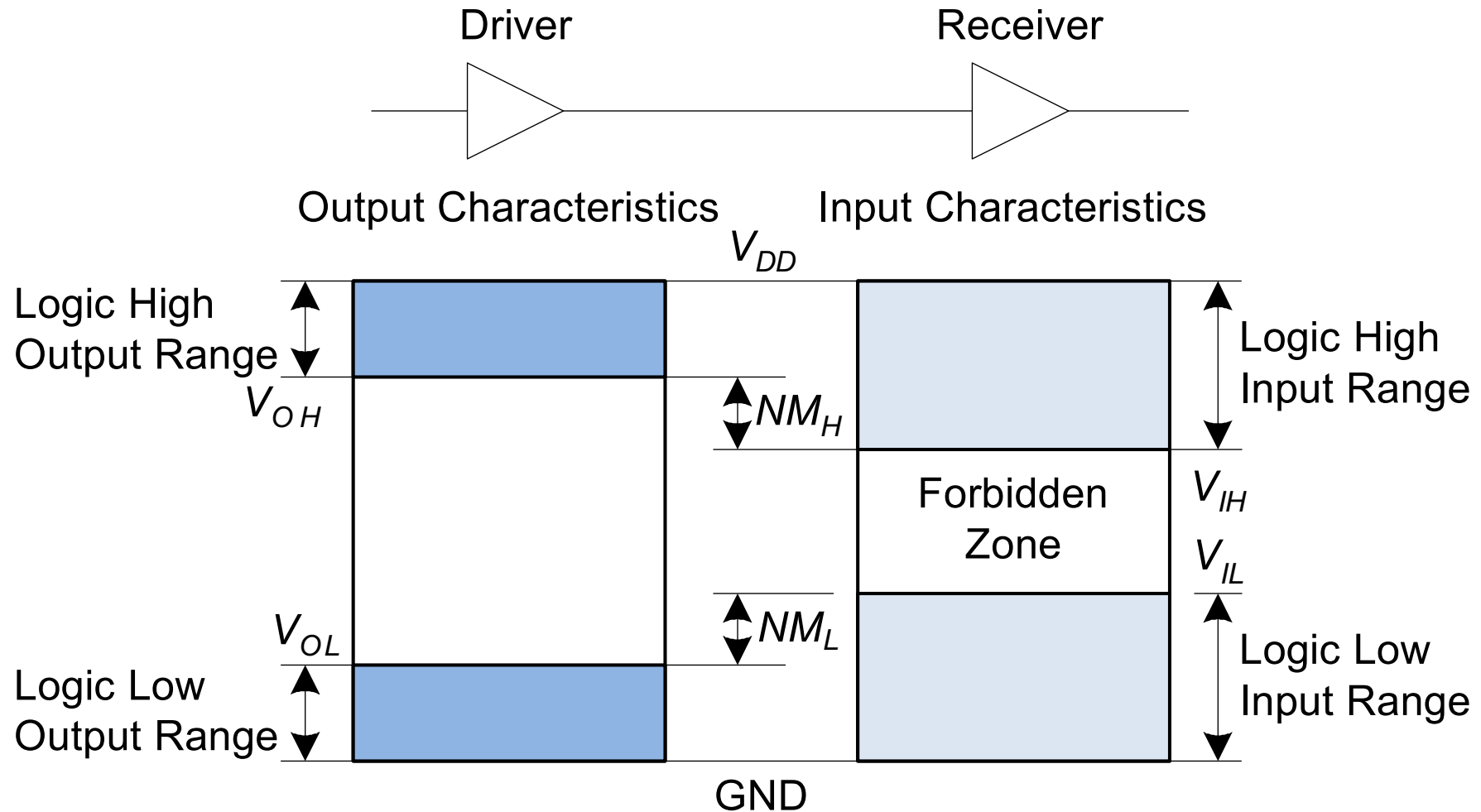


# Analiza statică

---

- Pornind de la niște intrări logice valide, fiecare element de circuit trebuie să producă ieșiri valide din punct de vedere logic
- Trebuie să folosim o gamă restrânsă de tensiuni pentru a reprezenta valorile discrete

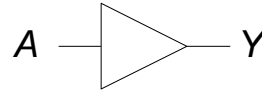
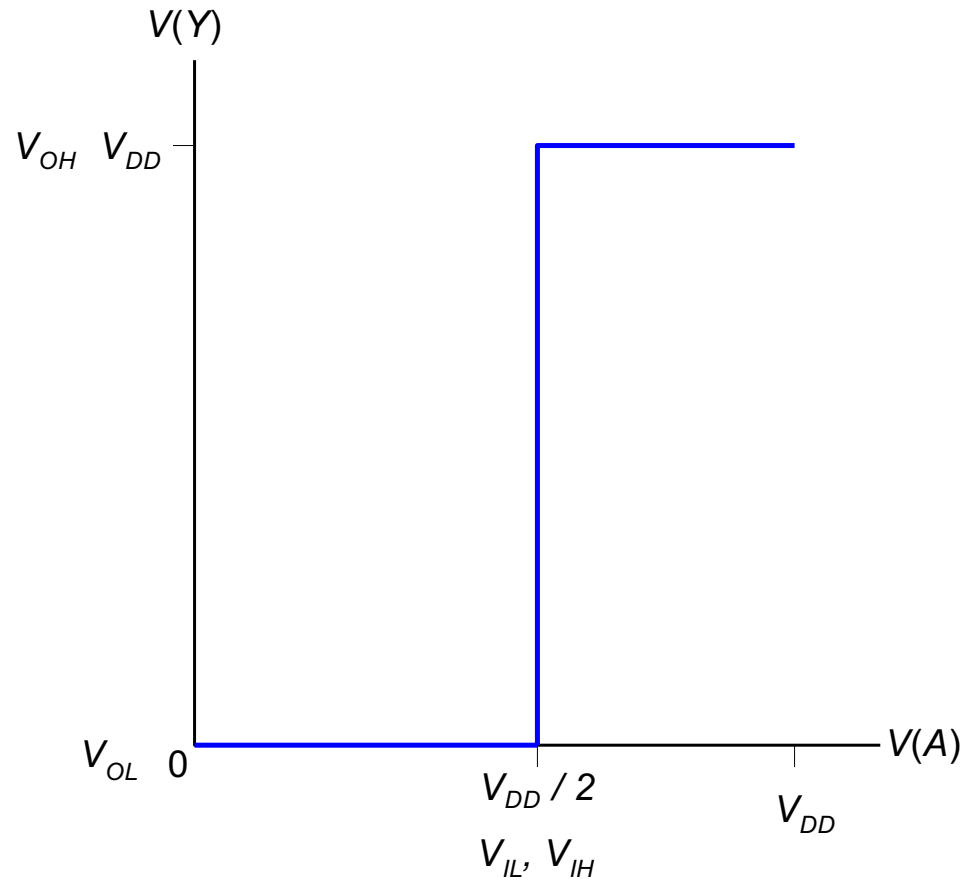
# Niveluri logice



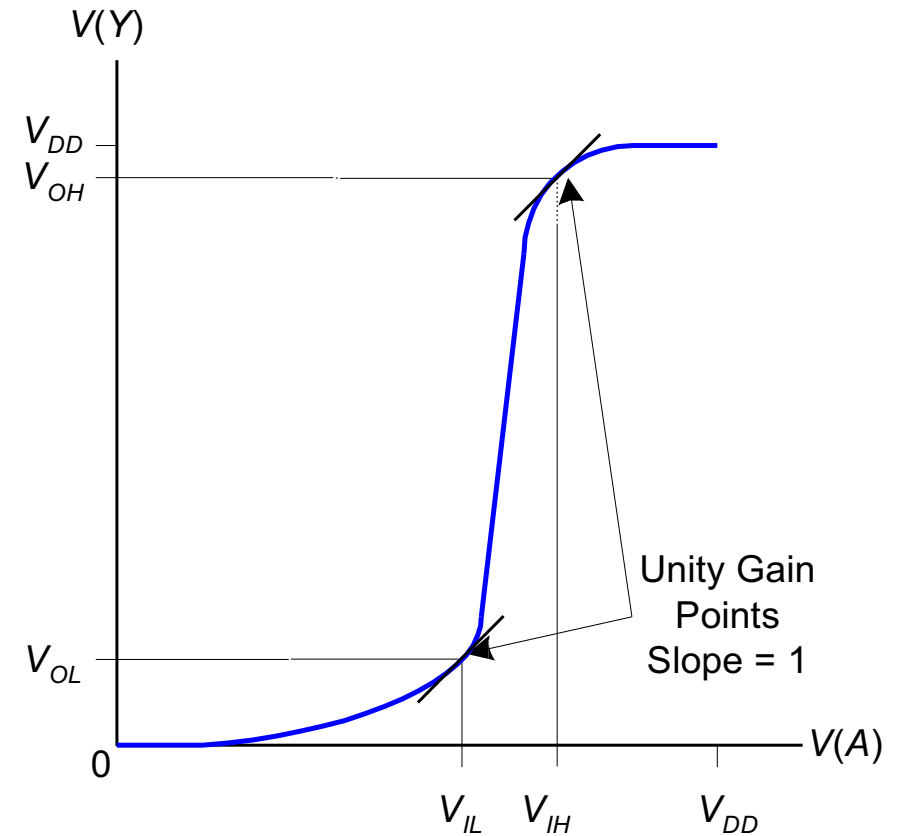
$$NM_H = V_{OH} - V_{IH} \quad NM_L = V_{IL} - V_{OL}$$

# Caracteristici de transfer în c.c.

Buffer ideal:



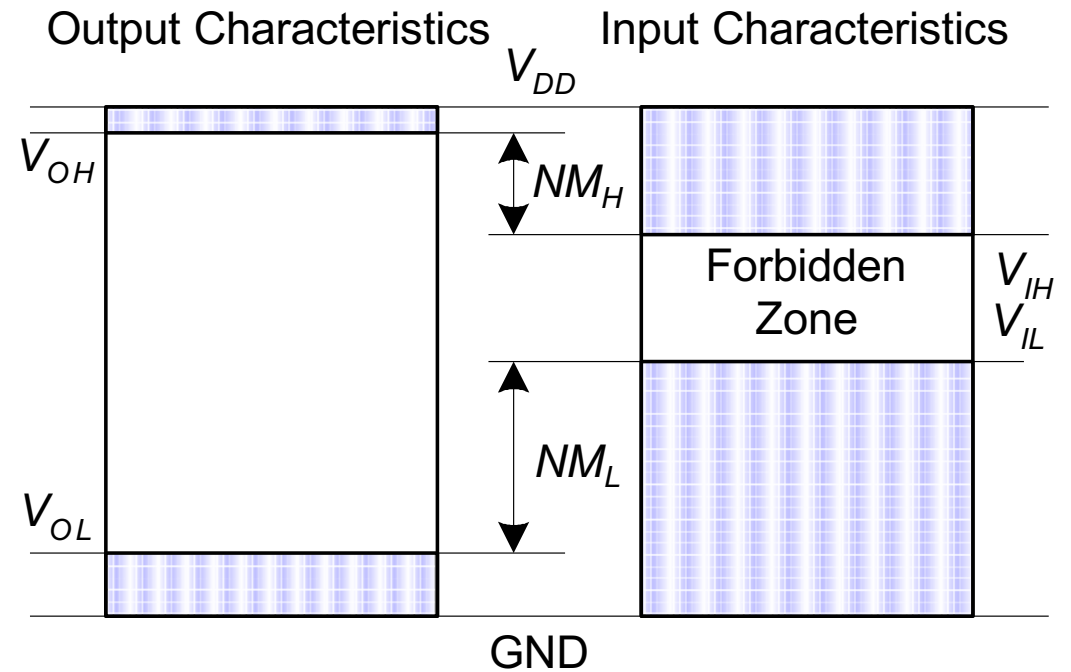
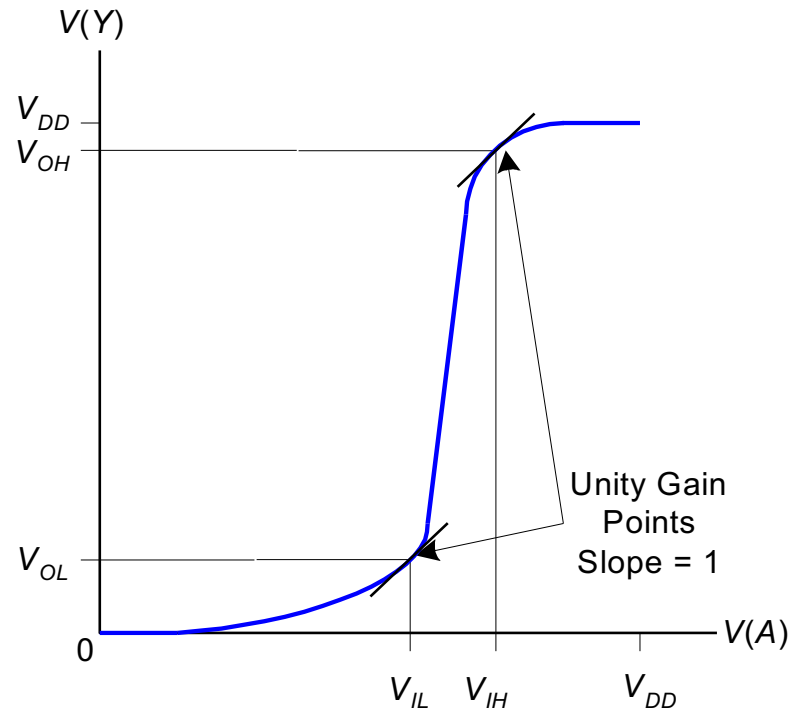
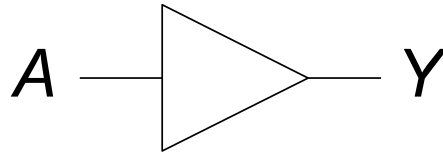
Buffer real:



$$NM_H = NM_L = V_{DD}/2$$

$$NM_H, NM_L < V_{DD}/2$$

# Caracteristici de transfer în c.c.



# Scalarea V<sub>DD</sub>

- In anii 1970 și 1980,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$
- $V_{DD}$  a scăzut
  - Tranzistoarele s-au micșorat
  - Consumă mai puțină putere
- 3.3 V, 2.5 V, 1.8 V, 1.5 V, 1.2 V, 1.0 V, ...
- **Aveți grijă când conectați componente ce funcționează la diferite niveluri de tensiune**



## Teorie alternativă:

Circuitele funcționează pe bază de fum magic!

Dovada:

- Dacă iese fumul magic, circuitul nu mai funcționează!

# Diferite familii de circuite logice

Familie Logică	$V_{DD}$	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IH}$	$V_{OL}$	$V_{OH}$
TTL	5 (4.75 - 5.25)	0.8	2.0	0.4	2.4
CMOS	5 (4.5 - 6)	1.35	3.15	0.33	3.84
LVTTL	3.3 (3 - 3.6)	0.8	2.0	0.4	2.4
LVCMOS	3.3 (3 - 3.6)	0.9	1.8	0.36	2.7

# Consumul de putere

---

- Putere = Energia consumată pe unitatea de timp
  - Consum de putere în regim dinamic
  - Consum de putere în regim static



# Puterea dinamică

---

- **Puterea necesară pentru a încărca capacitățile parazite ale porților**

Energia necesară pentru a încărca o capacitate  $C$ , la  $V_{DD}$  este  $CV_{DD}^2$

- Circuitul lucrează la frecvența  $f$ : tranzistoarele comută (din 1 în 0 și vice versa) la acea frecvență
- Condensatorul este încărcat de  $f/2$  ori pe secundă (descărcarea din 1 în 0 este gratis)

Puterea dinamică:  $P_{\text{dynamic}} = \frac{1}{2}fCV_{DD}^2$

# Puterea statică

---

- Puterea consumată când nici o poartă nu comută
- Căuzată de *curentul de mers în gol*,  $I_{DD}$   
(numit și curent de *leakage*)

Puterea statică:  $P_{\text{static}} = I_{DD} V_{DD}$

# Exemplu de calcul consum putere

---

- Estimați consumul de putere pentru un calculator portabil cu următoarele specificații:

- $V_{DD} = 1.2 \text{ V}$

- $C = 20 \text{ nF}$

- $f = 1 \text{ GHz}$

- $I_{DD} = 20 \text{ mA}$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{2}CV_{DD}^2f + I_{DD}V_{DD} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(20 \text{ nF})(1.2 \text{ V})^2(1 \text{ GHz}) + (20 \text{ mA})(1.2 \text{ V}) \\ &= \mathbf{14.4 \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

# Acknowledgements

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- Aceste slide-uri conțin materiale aparținând:
  - Arvind (MIT)
  - Krste Asanovic (MIT/UCB)
  - Joel Emer (Intel/MIT)
  - James Hoe (CMU)
  - John Kubiatowicz (UCB)
  - David Patterson (UCB)
  - Behrooz Parhami (UCSB)
- MIT material derived from course 6.823
- UCB material derived from course CS252