



MC 613

IC/Unicamp

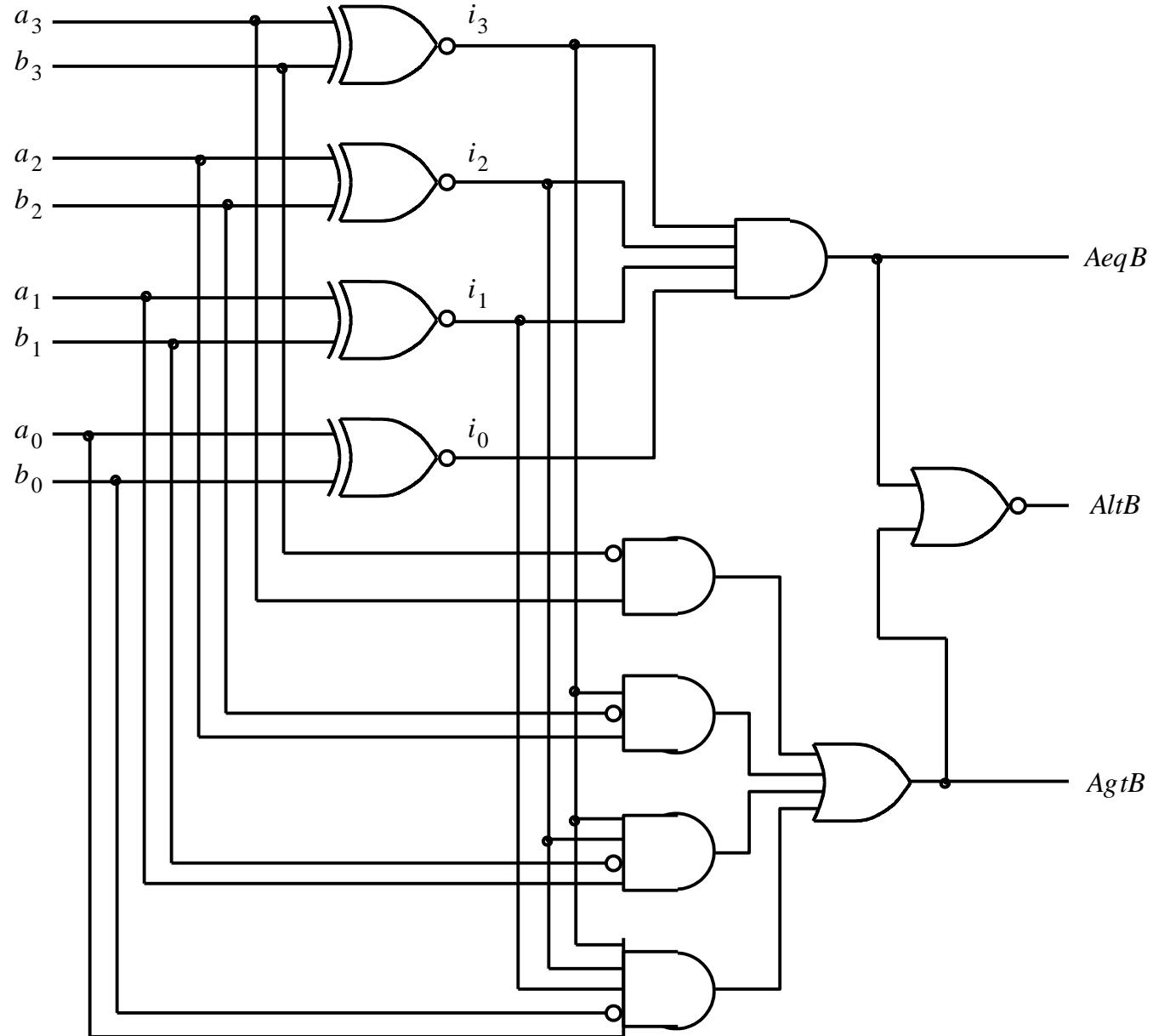
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Circuitos Combinacionais Típicos (continuação)



Comparador de 4 bits





Comparador de 4 bits – VHDL

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY compare IS
    PORT (A, B: IN      STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
          AeqB, AgtB, AltB : OUT      STD_LOGIC ) ;
END compare ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF compare IS
BEGIN
    AeqB <= '1' WHEN A = B ELSE '0' ;
    AgtB <= '1' WHEN A > B ELSE '0' ;
    AltB <= '1' WHEN A < B ELSE '0' ;
END Behavior ;
```



Comparador de 4 bits (signed) – VHDL

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```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;
USE ieee.std_logic_arith.all ;

ENTITY compare IS
    PORT (A, B: IN     SIGNED(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
          AeqB, AgtB, AltB : OUT     STD_LOGIC ) ;
END compare ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF compare IS
BEGIN
    AeqB <= '1' WHEN A = B ELSE '0' ;
    AgtB <= '1' WHEN A > B ELSE '0' ;
    AltB <= '1' WHEN A < B ELSE '0' ;
END Behavior ;
```



Números com sinal

- PORT (A, B: IN SIGNED (3 DOWNTO 0))
- Necessita da biblioteca
 - USE ieee.std_logic_arith.all
- Qual é o efeito nos valores de AeqB, AgtB, AltB?



Codificador de prioridade – VHDL

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY priority IS
    PORT (w : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
          y : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0) ;
          z : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END priority ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF priority IS
BEGIN
    y <= "11" WHEN w(3) = '1' ELSE
        "10" WHEN w(2) = '1' ELSE
        "01" WHEN w(1) = '1' ELSE
        "00" ;
    z <= '0' WHEN w = "0000" ELSE '1' ;
END Behavior ;
```



Codificador de prioridade – ineficiente (1)

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```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY priority IS
    PORT ( w: IN      STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
            y : OUT     STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0) ;
            z : OUT     STD_LOGIC ) ;
END priority ;
```



Codificador de prioridade – ineficiente (2)

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```
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF priority IS
BEGIN
    WITH w SELECT
        y <="00" WHEN "0001",
                    "01" WHEN "0010",
                    "01" WHEN "0011",
                    "10" WHEN "0100",
                    "10" WHEN "0101",
                    "10" WHEN "0110",
                    "10" WHEN "0111",
                    "11" WHEN OTHERS ;
    WITH w SELECT
        z <=      '0' WHEN "0000",
                    '1' WHEN OTHERS ;
END Behavior ;
```



MUX 16:1 com GENERATE (1)

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;
USE work.mux4to1_package.all ;

ENTITY mux16to1 IS
    PORT (    w      : IN  STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(0 TO 15) ;
              s      : IN  STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
              f      : OUT     STD_LOGIC ) ;
END mux16to1 ;
```



MUX 16:1 com GENERATE (2)

```
ARCHITECTURE Structure OF mux16to1 IS
    SIGNAL m : STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(0 TO 3) ;

BEGIN
    G1: FOR i IN 0 TO 3 GENERATE
        Muxes: mux4to1 PORT MAP (
            w(4*i), w(4*i+1), w(4*i+2),
            w(4*i+3), s(1 DOWNTO 0), m(i) ) ;
    END GENERATE ;
    Mux5: mux4to1 PORT MAP
        ( m(0), m(1), m(2), m(3), s(3 DOWNTO 2), f ) ;
END Structure ;
```



Decodificador 4:16 – projeto hierárquico (1)

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```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY dec4to16 IS
    PORT (    w : IN          STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
              En : IN          STD_LOGIC ;
              y  : OUT         STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(0 TO 15) ) ;
END dec4to16 ;

ARCHITECTURE Structure OF dec4to16 IS
COMPONENT dec2to4
    PORT (    w : IN          STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0)
              En : IN          STD_LOGIC ;
              y  : OUT         STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(0 TO 3) ) ;
END COMPONENT ;
```



Decodificador 4:16 – projeto hierárquico (2)

```
SIGNAL m : STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(0 TO 3) ;
BEGIN
    G1: FOR i IN 0 TO 3 GENERATE
        Dec_ri: dec2to4 PORT MAP
            ( w(1 DOWNTO 0), m(i), y(4*i TO 4*i+3) );
    G2: IF i=3 GENERATE
        Dec_left: dec2to4 PORT MAP
            ( w(i DOWNTO i-1), En, m ) ;
    END GENERATE ;
END GENERATE ;
END Structure ;
```



VHDL: comandos sequenciais

- Visto até agora: comandos concorrentes
 - Ordem entre os comandos não importa
 - Analogia com componentes eletrônicos
- Novo conceito: process

```
C <= D and E;  
PROCESS ( A, B )  
  VARIABLE   x: STD_LOGIC  
BEGIN  
  .....      -- corpo do processo  
END PROCESS ;  
  
E <= A or B;
```



Algumas características de processo

- Trecho entre Begin e End é executado sequencialmente (a ordem importa)
- O processo é executado concorrentemente como as demais declarações (3 comandos concorrentes no exemplo)
- O processo é invocado quando muda algum sinal/variável na lista de sensibilidade (A,B)
- VARIABLE: possível somente dentro de processos
 - Atribuição $x := '1'$
 - Escopo somente dentro do processo
 - Para usar valor fora do processo, atribuir para um sinal
- Sinais são escalonados ao longo dos comandos do processo e só atribuídos no final

```
C <= D and E;  
PROCESS ( A, B )  
  VARIABLE  x: STD_LOGIC  
  BEGIN  
    ..... -- corpo do processo  
  END PROCESS ;  
  E <= A or B;
```



Processos: uso em circuitos digitais

- Principal aplicação
 - Descrição de circuitos sequenciais (a ser visto nas próximas aulas)
 - Implementação de funções complexas
- Mas também é possível implementar circuitos combinacionais

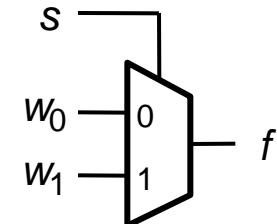


MUX 2:1 com if-then-else

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY mux2to1 IS
    PORT ( w0, w1, s : IN STD_LOGIC ;
           f : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END mux2to1 ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF mux2to1 IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( w0, w1, s )
    BEGIN
        IF s = '0' THEN
            f <= w0 ;
        ELSE
            f <= w1 ;
        END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```





MUX 2:1 alternativo

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY mux2to1 IS
    PORT ( w0, w1, s : IN STD_LOGIC ;
           f          : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END mux2to1 ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF mux2to1 IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( w0, w1, s )
    BEGIN
        f <= w0 ;
        IF s = '1' THEN
            f <= w1 ;
        END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



MUX 2:1 com CASE

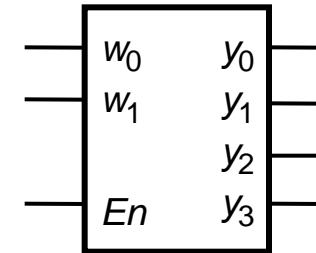
```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY mux2to1 IS
    PORT (w0, w1, s : IN      STD_LOGIC ;
          f        : OUT    STD_LOGIC ) ;
END mux2to1 ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF mux2to1 IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( w0, w1, s )
    BEGIN
        CASE s IS
            WHEN '0' =>
                f <= w0 ;
            WHEN OTHERS =>
                f <= w1 ;
        END CASE ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



Decodificador 2:4 – com processo (1)



```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;
ENTITY dec2to4 IS
    PORT (w : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0) ;
          En : IN STD_LOGIC ;
          y : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(0 TO 3) ) ;
END dec2to4 ;
```



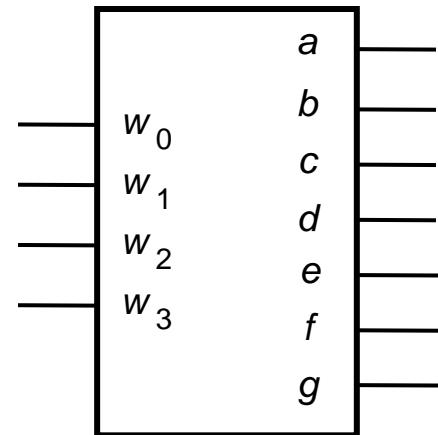
Decodificador 2:4 – com processo (2)

```
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF dec2to4 IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( w, En )
    BEGIN
        IF En = '1' THEN
            CASE w IS
                WHEN "00" =>      y <= "1000" ;
                WHEN "01" =>      y <= "0100" ;
                WHEN "10" =>      y <= "0010" ;
                WHEN OTHERS =>    y <= "0001" ;
            END CASE ;
        ELSE
            y <= "0000" ;
        END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



BCD → 7 segmentos (1)

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;
ENTITY seg7 IS
    PORT (bcd : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
          leds: OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 TO 7) ) ;
END seg7 ;
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF seg7 IS
```





BCD → 7 segmentos (2)

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF seg7 IS

BEGIN

PROCESS (bcd)

BEGIN

CASE bcd IS -- abcdefg

WHEN "0000" => leds

WHEN "0001" => leds

WHEN "0010" => leds

WHEN "0011" => leds

WHEN "0100" => leds

WHEN "0101" => leds

WHEN "0110" => leds

WHEN "0111" => leds

WHEN "1000" => leds

WHEN "1001" => leds

WHEN OTHERS => leds

END CASE ;

END PROCESS ;

END Behavior ;

Don't care



Codificador prioridade (1)

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;
ENTITY priority IS
    PORT ( w      : IN  STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
           y      : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0) ;
           z      : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END priority ;
```



Codificador prioridade (1)

```
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF priority IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( w )
    BEGIN
        IF w(3) = '1' THEN
            y <= "11" ;
        ELSIF w(2) = '1' THEN
            y <= "10" ;
        ELSIF w(1) = '1' THEN
            y <= "01" ;
        ELSE
            y <= "00" ;
        END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
    z <= '0' WHEN w = "0000" ELSE '1' ;
END Behavior ;
```



Outro codificador prioridade (1)

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY priority IS
    PORT ( w      : IN  STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
           y      : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0) ;
           z      : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END priority ;
```



Outro codificador prioridade (1)

```
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF priority IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( w )
    BEGIN
        y <= "00" ;
        IF w(1) = '1' THEN y <= "01" ; END IF ;
        IF w(2) = '1' THEN y <= "10" ; END IF ;
        IF w(3) = '1' THEN y <= "11" ; END IF ;

        z <= '1' ;
        IF w = "0000" THEN z <= '0' ; END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



Erros comuns no uso de processo

- Memória implícita
- Atribuição múltipla de um sinal dentro de um processo
- Feedback de sinal: oscilação



Problema: Comparador de 1 bit

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY implied IS
    PORT (        A, B : IN      STD_LOGIC ;
                 AeqB : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END implied ;

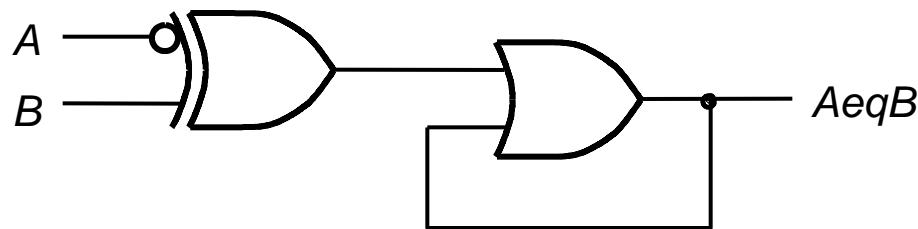
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF implied IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( A, B )
    BEGIN
        IF A = B THEN
            AeqB <= '1' ;
        END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



Problema: memória implícita

```
...
PROCESS ( A, B )
BEGIN
    IF A = B THEN
        AeqB <= '1' ;
    END IF ;
END PROCESS ;
```

...





Comparador de 1 bit corrigido

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY compare1 IS
    PORT (      A, B  : IN      STD_LOGIC ;
                AeqB : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END compare1 ;

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF compare1 IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( A, B )
    BEGIN
        AeqB <= '0' ;
        IF A = B THEN
            AeqB <= '1' ;
        END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



Contador de 1s

```
LIBRARY ieee ;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all ;

ENTITY numbits IS
    PORT ( X : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 TO 3) ;
           Count : BUFFER INTEGER RANGE 0 TO 3 ) ;
END numbits ;
```

Intenção: iniciar sinal Count com 0 e incrementar a cada ‘1’ encontrado no vetor X



Contador de 1s: 2 problemas

Realimentação → oscilação

ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF numbit

BEGIN

PROCESS (X) - conta nº de '1's em X

BEGIN

Count <= 0 ; -- o 0 entre aspas é decimal

FOR i IN 1 TO 3 LOOP

IF X(i) = '1' THEN

Count <= Count + 1 ;

END IF ;

END LOOP ;

END PROCESS ;

END Behavior ;

Dupla atribuição de Count → só a última vai ser atribuída



Contador de 1s: corrigido

```
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF Numbits IS
BEGIN
    PROCESS ( X ) -- conta nº de 1s em X
        VARIABLE TMP : INTEGER ;
    BEGIN
        Tmp := 0 ;
        FOR i IN 1 TO 3 LOOP
            IF X(i) = '1' THEN
                Tmp := Tmp + 1 ;
            END IF ;
        END LOOP ;
        Count <= Tmp ;
    END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;
```



Precedência das operações

Operator Class	Operator
Highest precedence Miscellaneous	** , ABS, NOT
Multiplying	$*$, $/$, MOD, REM
Sign	$+$, $-$
Adding	$+$, $-$, $\&$
Relational	$=$, $/=$, $<$, \leq , $>$, \geq
Lowest precedence Logical	AND, OR, NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR

- Dentro da mesma classe: da esquerda para a direita
 - $a \text{ AND } b \text{ OR } c$ ----
 - usar
 - $(a \text{ AND } b) \text{ OR } c$ ou
 - $a \text{ AND } (b \text{ OR } c)$
- Recomendável: usar parênteses explicitamente



Construções de VHDL vistas nesta aula

- Selected Signal Assignment:

```
WITH ctl SELECT f <= w0 WHEN '0', w1 WHEN OTHERS
```

- Conceito de OTHERS na atribuição
- Atribuição condicional de sinal

```
f <= w0 WHEN ctl = '0' ELSE w3;
```

- Componentes e packages
- GENERATE
- OTHERS => '1'
- Tipo **Signed**
- Biblioteca **std_logic_arith**
- Vetores de bits: **STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0)**
- Generic



Construções de VHDL vistas nesta aula

- Conceito de processo e comandos sequenciais
- Construções internas ao processo
 - Variáveis
 - **IF . . THEN ELSIF . . THEN ELSE . .**
 - **CASE . . IS WHEN . . => . .**