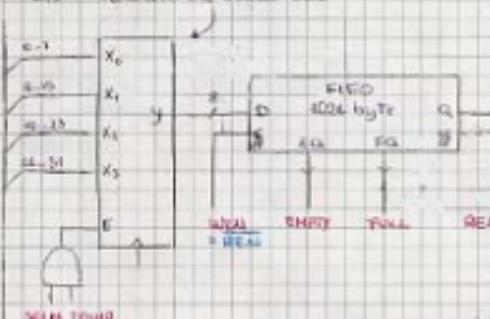


## Oggetto che serve

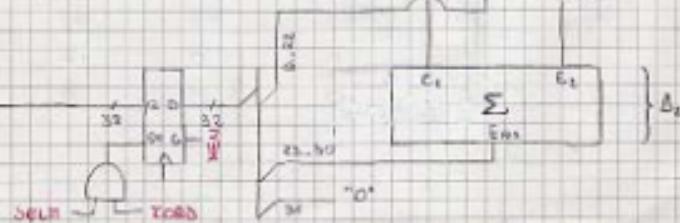
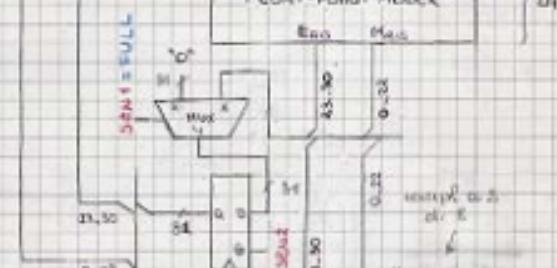
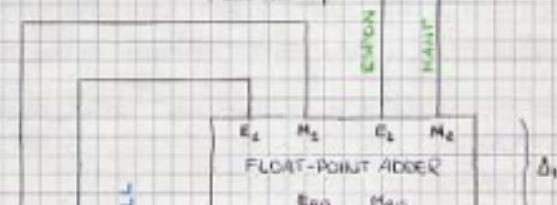
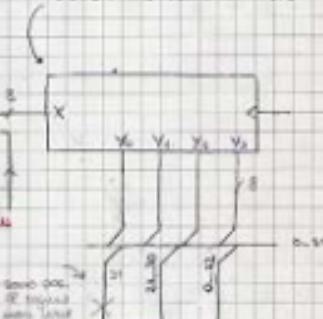
- memoria FIFO\* 1024 byte (4 byte per numero  $\Rightarrow$  256 numeri)
- valori media numeri possibili in registro word 32 bit
- registro (di 4 byte) di output
- \* a) interfaccia per la scrittura del CPU  
b) segnali di FIFO piena

SCA

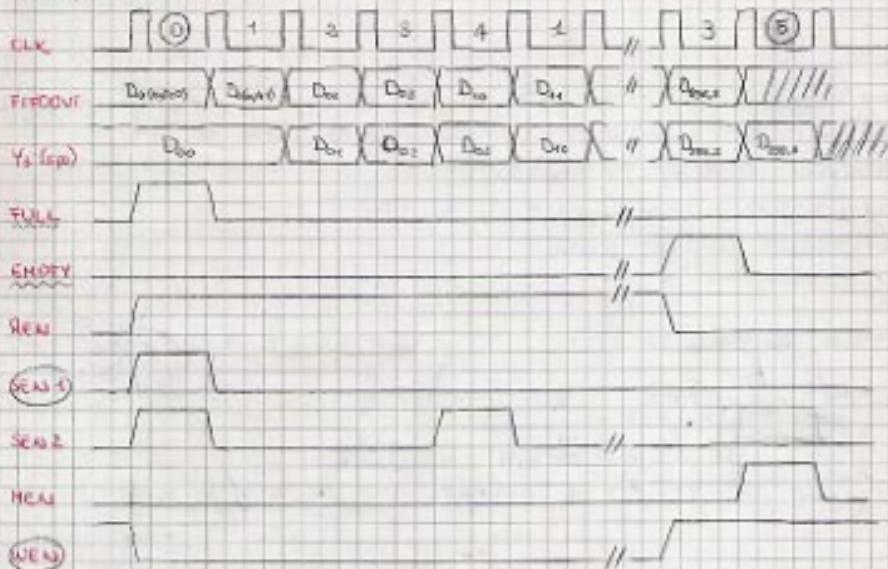
2006\_031 Parallel In Serial Out



Serial In Parallel Out



tempo: 22ns CDR



da questo concludiamo che:

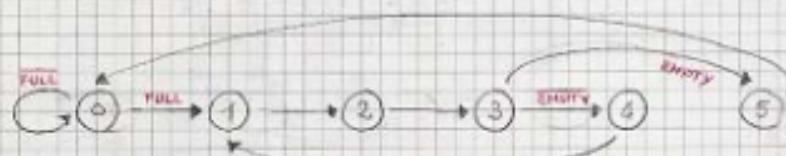
- SEN1 = FULL
- WEN + REN  $\rightarrow$  legato a full, non allo stato  
wen modif. che in blu sullo schema della SCA

Il funzionamento è subordinato alla condizione

$$T_{ox} > A_1 + A_2$$

### SCA

Sono 6 stati:



|      | #0 | #1 | #2 | #3 | #4 | #5 |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| SEN2 | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| HEN  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  |

FULL, EMPTY, COUNT segnali di sequenze e disegnare

FULL, EMPTY RE<sub>in</sub>, RE

0 0 0 0

0 0 1 1

0 1 0 - } vuota mentre disegnare → don't care

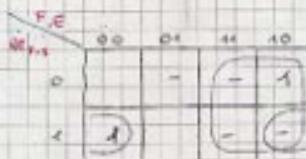
0 1 - 0

1 0 0 1

1 0 1 - } piena mentre disegnare → don't care

1 1 0 - } vuota mentre è pieno → don't care

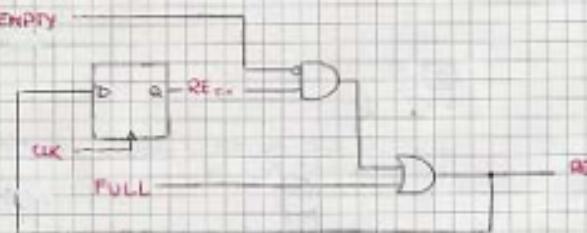
1 1 1 - } piena mentre è pieno → don't care



$$RE_{in} = \overline{\text{FULL}} + \overline{\text{EMPTY}} \cdot RE_{in}$$

Quindi:

EMPTY



## Floating-point adder

Si usa il seguente algoritmo:

$X + Y$

$$\text{dove } X = X_H \cdot 2^{E_H}, Y = Y_H \cdot 2^{E_Y} \text{ e } X_H \leq Y_H$$

① verifichi se  $X$  e  $Y$  sono 0 (assumiamo sia sempre vero, sono positivi)

$$② X+Y = \underbrace{(M_H X_H + M_Y Y_H)}_{(X+Y)_H} \cdot 2^{E_H} + \underbrace{2^{E_Y}}_{(X+Y)_E}$$

Dunque:

