

Chapter 3

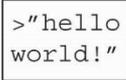
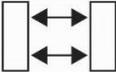
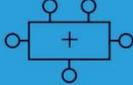
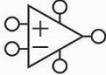
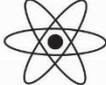
Professor Brendan Morris, SEB 3216, brendan.morris@unlv.edu
<http://www.ee.unlv.edu/~b1morris/cpe100/>

CPE100: Digital Logic Design I

Section 1004: Dr. Morris
Sequential Logic Design

Chapter 3 :: Topics

- Introduction
- Latches and Flip-Flops
- Synchronous Logic Design
- Finite State Machines
- Timing of Sequential Logic
- Parallelism

Application Software	
Operating Systems	
Architecture	
Micro-architecture	
Logic	
Digital Circuits	
Analog Circuits	
Devices	
Physics	

Introduction

- Previously, Combinational Logic design had outputs only depend on current value of inputs
- Outputs of sequential logic depend on current *and* prior input values – it has **memory**.
- Some definitions:
 - **State:** all the information about a circuit necessary to explain its future behavior
 - **Latches and flip-flops:** state elements that store one bit of state
 - **Synchronous sequential circuits:** combinational logic followed by a bank of flip-flops

Sequential Circuits

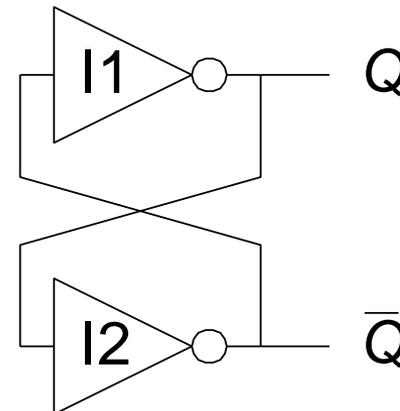
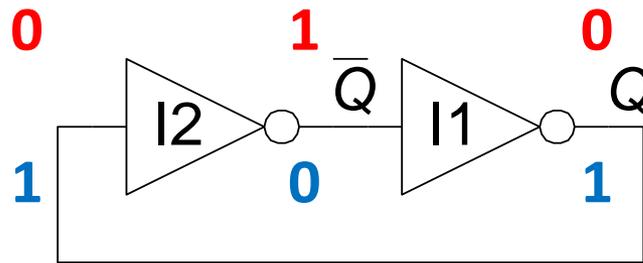
- Give sequence to events (i.e. a notion of time)
- Have memory (short-term)
- Use feedback from output to input to store information
 - Need to “remember” past output

State Elements

- The state of a circuit influences its future behavior
- State elements store state
 - Bistable circuit
 - SR Latch
 - D Latch
 - D Flip-flop

Bistable Circuit

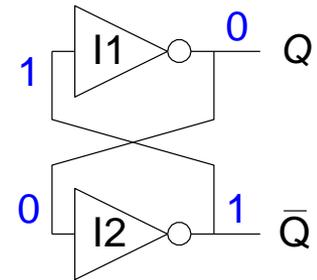
- Fundamental building block of other state elements
- Two outputs: Q, \bar{Q} (state)
- No inputs



Redrawn circuit to emphasize symmetry

Bistable Circuit Analysis

- Consider the two possible cases:
 - $Q = 0$:
then $\bar{Q} = 1, Q = 0$ (consistent)

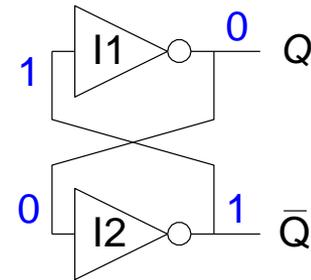


Bistable Circuit Analysis

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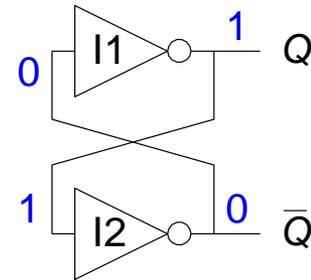
- $Q = 0$:

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- $Q = 1$:

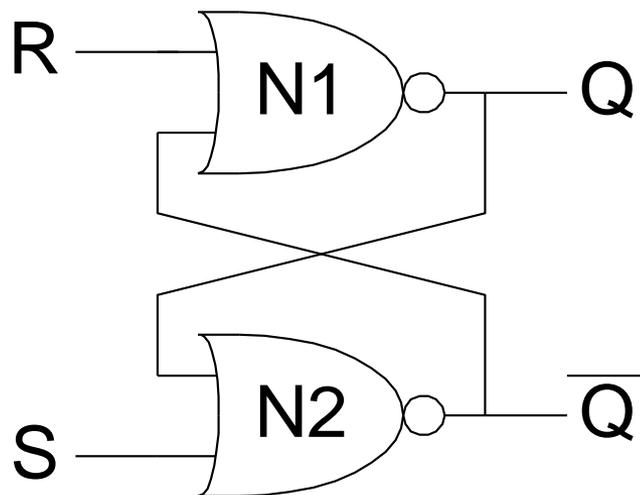
then $\bar{Q} = 0$, $Q = 1$ (consistent)



- Stores 1 bit of state in the state variable, Q (or \bar{Q})
- But there are **no inputs to control the state**

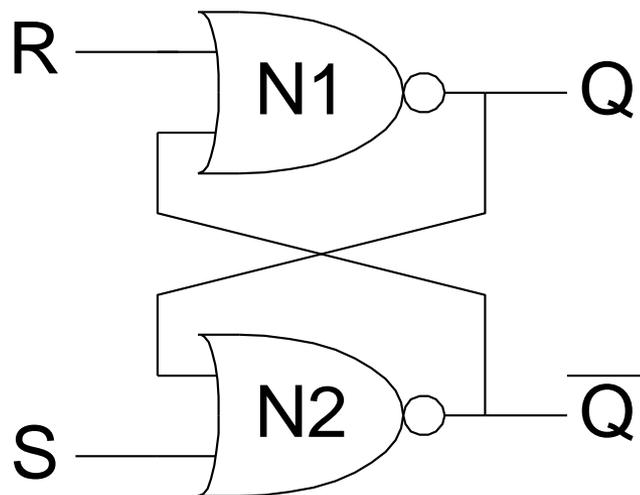
SR (Set/Reset) Latch

- SR Latch
 - S – set $Q=1$
 - R – reset $Q=0$



SR (Set/Reset) Latch

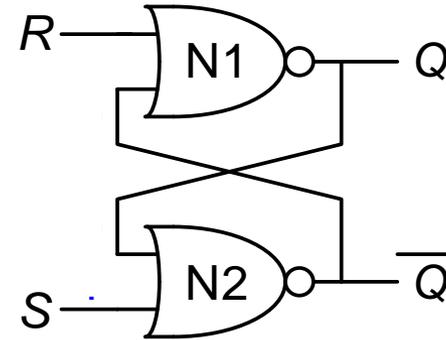
- SR Latch



- Consider the four possible cases:
 - $S = 1, R = 0$
 - $S = 0, R = 1$
 - $S = 0, R = 0$
 - $S = 1, R = 1$

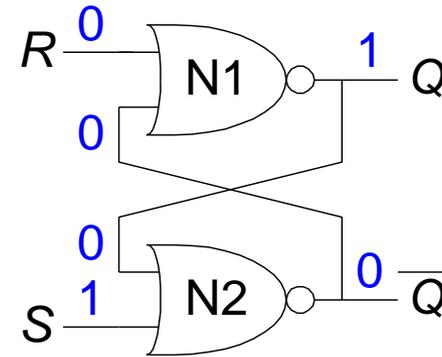
SR Latch Analysis

- $S = 1, R = 0:$
then $Q = 1$ and $\bar{Q} = 0$



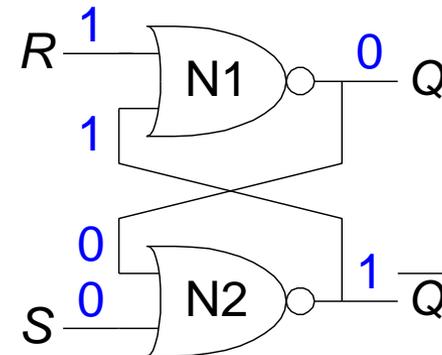
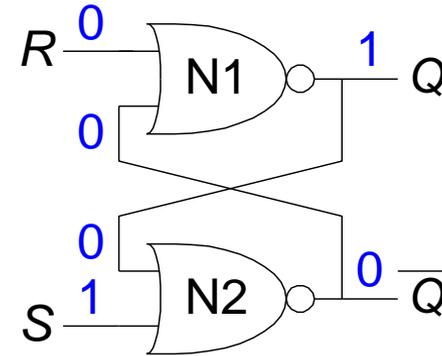
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SR Latch Analysis

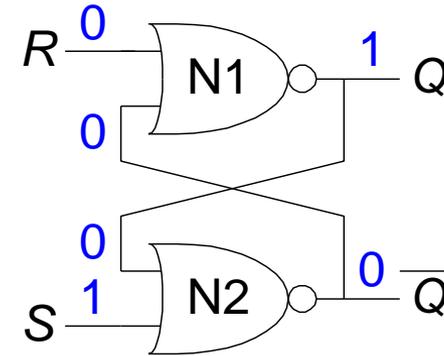
- $S = 1, R = 0:$**
 then $Q = 1$ and $\bar{Q} = 0$
- $S = 0, R = 1:$**
 then $Q = 0$ and $\bar{Q} = 1$



SR Latch Analysis

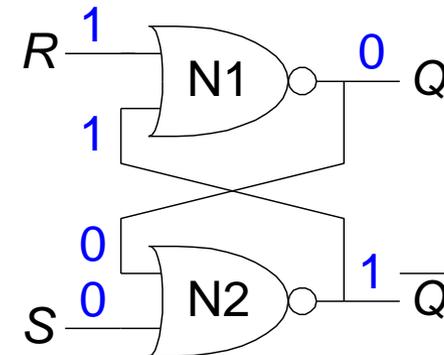
- $S = 1, R = 0$:
then $Q = 1$ and $\bar{Q} = 0$

Set the output



- $S = 0, R = 1$:
then $Q = 0$ and $\bar{Q} = 1$

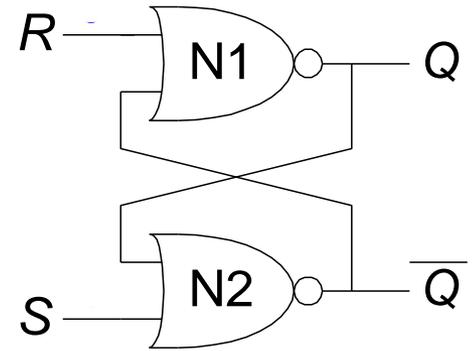
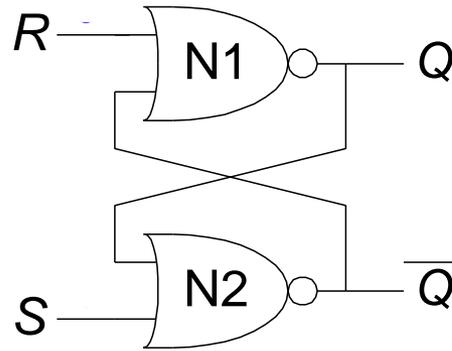
Reset the output



SR Latch Analysis

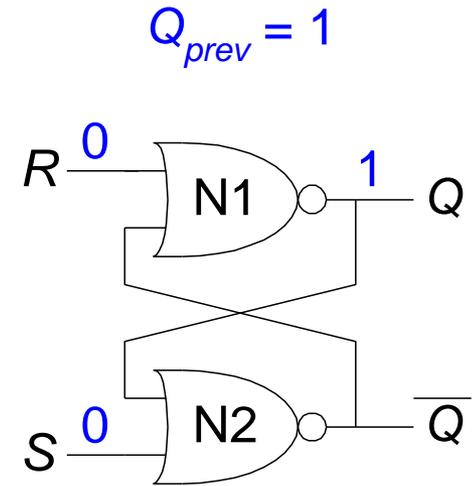
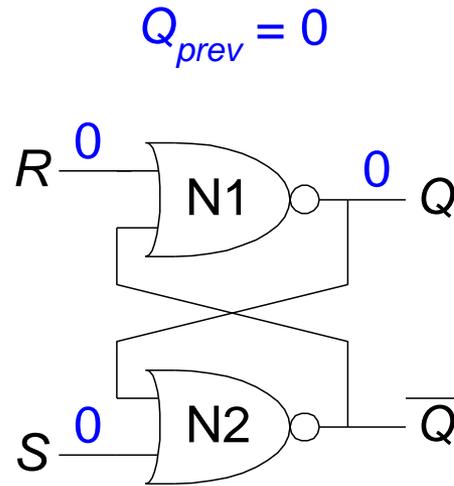
- $S = 0, R = 0$:

then $Q = Q_{prev}$



SR Latch Analysis

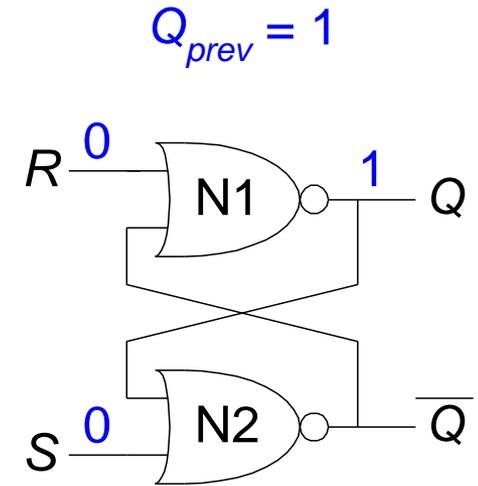
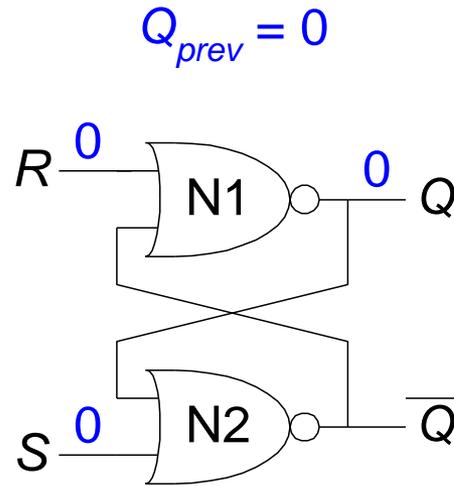
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SR Latch Analysis

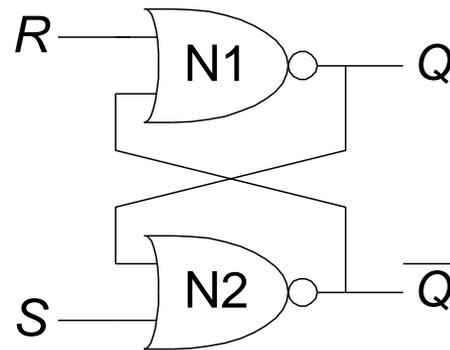
- $S = 0, R = 0:$

then $Q = Q_{prev}$



- $S = 1, R = 1:$

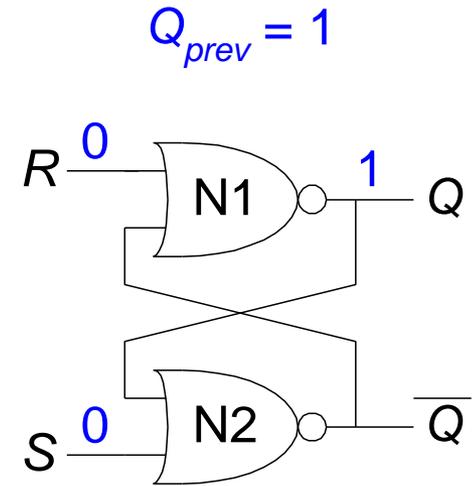
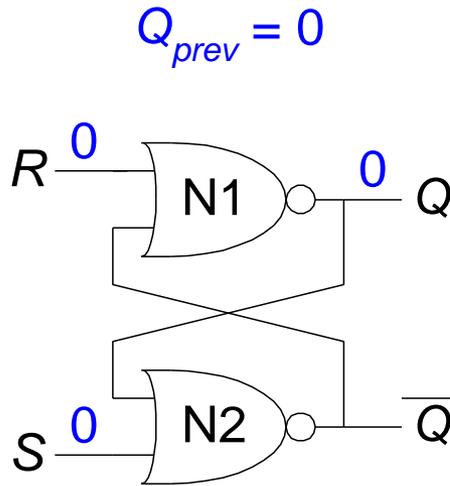
then $Q = 0, \bar{Q} = 0$



SR Latch Analysis

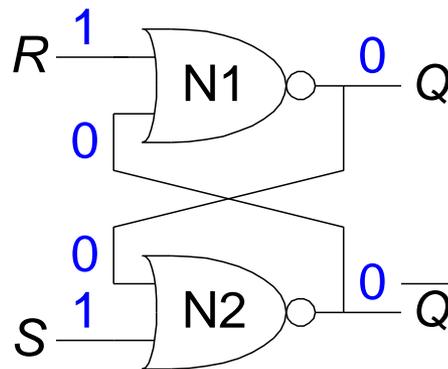
- $S = 0, R = 0:$

then $Q = Q_{prev}$



- $S = 1, R = 1:$

then $Q = 0, \bar{Q} = 0$

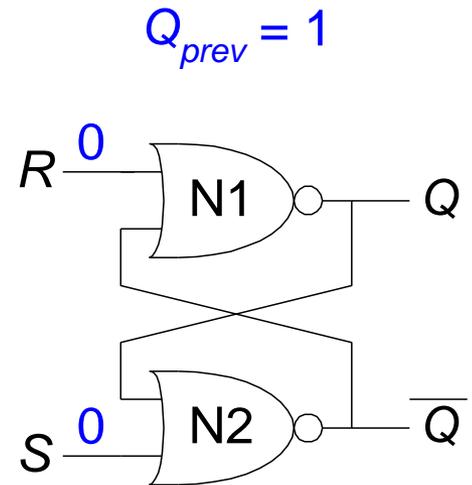
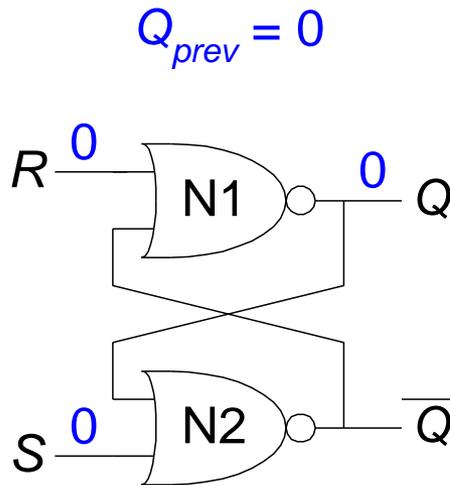


SR Latch Analysis

- $S = 0, R = 0:$

then $Q = Q_{prev}$

Memory!

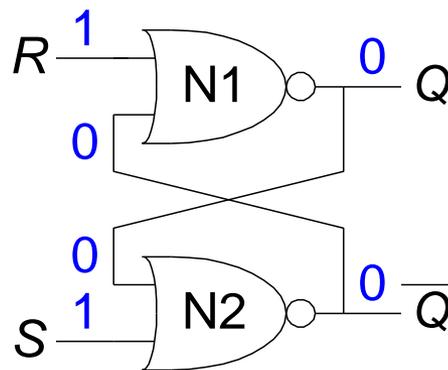


- $S = 1, R = 1:$

then $Q = 0, \bar{Q} = 0$

Invalid State

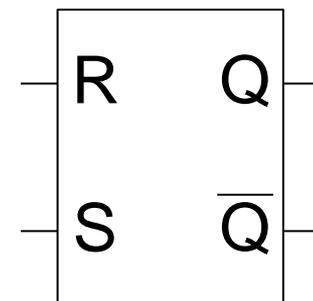
$\bar{Q} \neq \text{NOT } Q$



SR Latch Symbol

- SR stands for Set/Reset Latch
 - Stores one bit of state (Q)
- Control what value is being stored with S , R inputs
 - **Set:** Make the output 1
($S = 1, R = 0, Q = 1$)
 - **Reset:** Make the output 0
($S = 0, R = 1, Q = 0$)

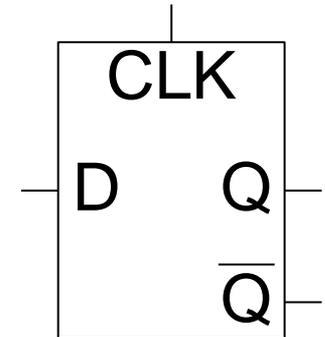
SR Latch Symbol



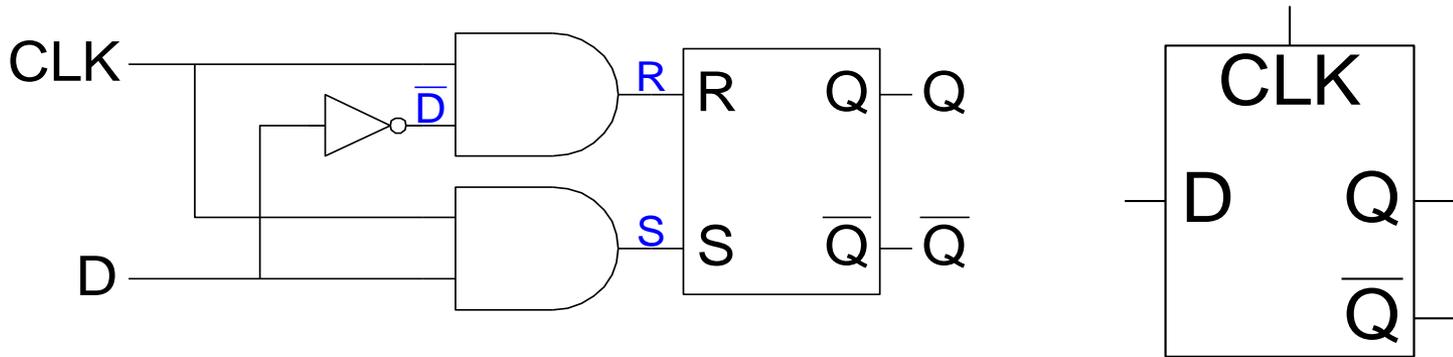
D Latch

- Two inputs: CLK , D
 - CLK : controls *when* the output changes
 - D (the data input): controls *what* the output changes to
- Function
 - When $CLK = 1$,
 D passes through to Q (*transparent*)
 - When $CLK = 0$,
 Q holds its previous value (*opaque*)
- Avoids invalid case when
 $Q \neq \text{NOT } \bar{Q}$

D Latch
Symbol

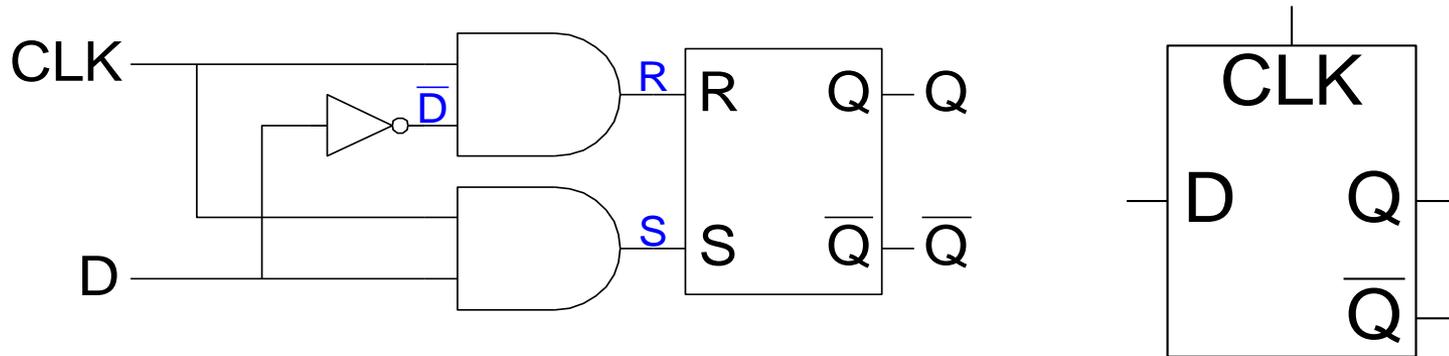


D Latch Internal Circuit



CLK	D	\overline{D}	S	R	Q	\overline{Q}
0	X					
1	0					
1	1					

D Latch Internal Circuit

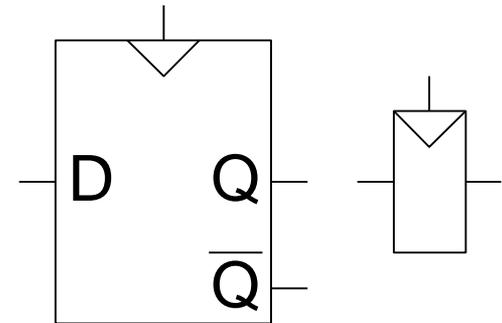


CLK	D	\overline{D}	S	R	Q	\overline{Q}
0	X	X	0	0	Q_{prev}	\overline{Q}_{prev}
1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0

D Flip-Flop

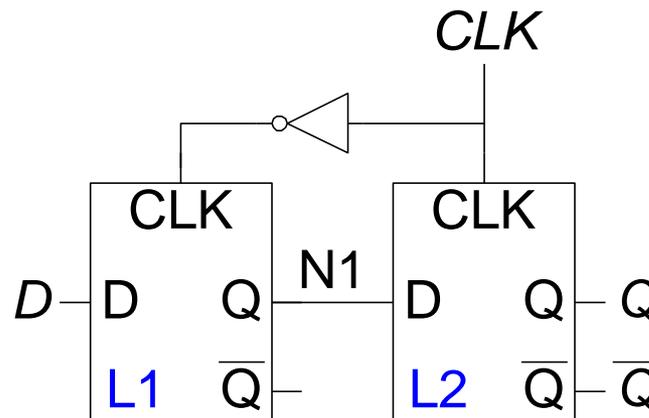
- **Inputs:** CLK, D
- **Function**
 - Samples D on rising edge of CLK
 - When CLK rises from 0 to 1, D passes through to Q
 - Otherwise, Q holds its previous value
 - Q changes only on rising edge of CLK
- Called *edge-triggered*
- Activated on the clock edge

D Flip-Flop Symbols



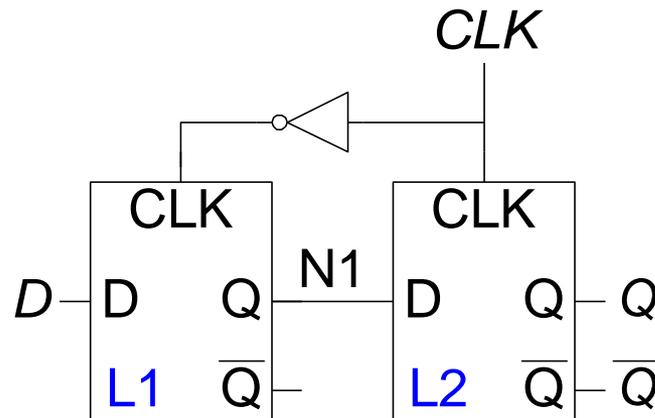
D Flip-Flop Internal Circuit

- Two back-to-back latches (L1 and L2) controlled by complementary clocks
- When $CLK = 0$
 - L1 is transparent
 - L2 is opaque
 - D passes through to N1



D Flip-Flop Internal Circuit

- Two back-to-back latches (L1 and L2) controlled by complementary clocks
- When $CLK = 0$
 - L1 is transparent
 - L2 is opaque
 - D passes through to N1
- When $CLK = 1$
 - L2 is transparent
 - L1 is opaque
 - N1 passes through to Q



D Flip-Flop Internal Circuit

- Two back-to-back latches (L1 and L2) controlled by complementary clocks

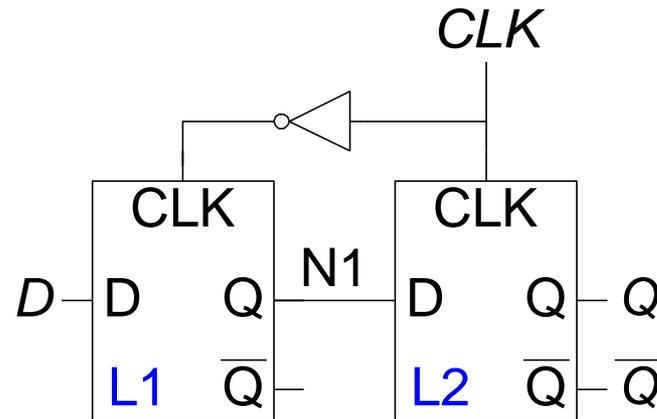
- When $CLK = 0$

- L1 is transparent
- L2 is opaque
- D passes through to N1

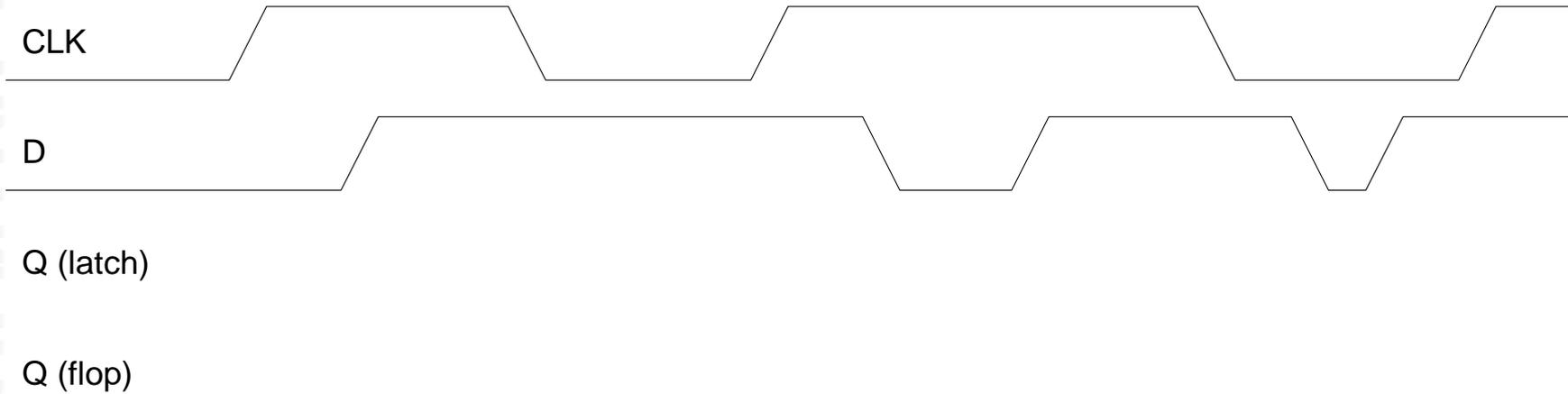
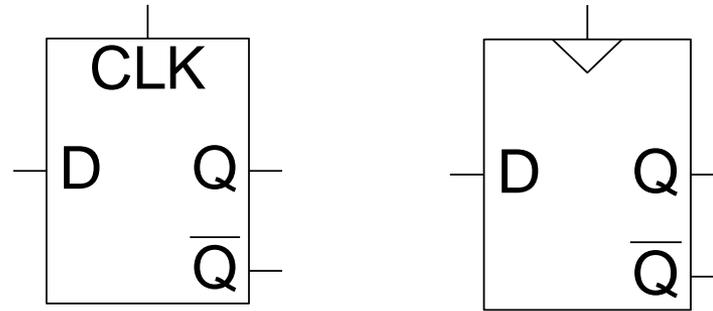
- When $CLK = 1$

- L2 is transparent
- L1 is opaque
- N1 passes through to Q

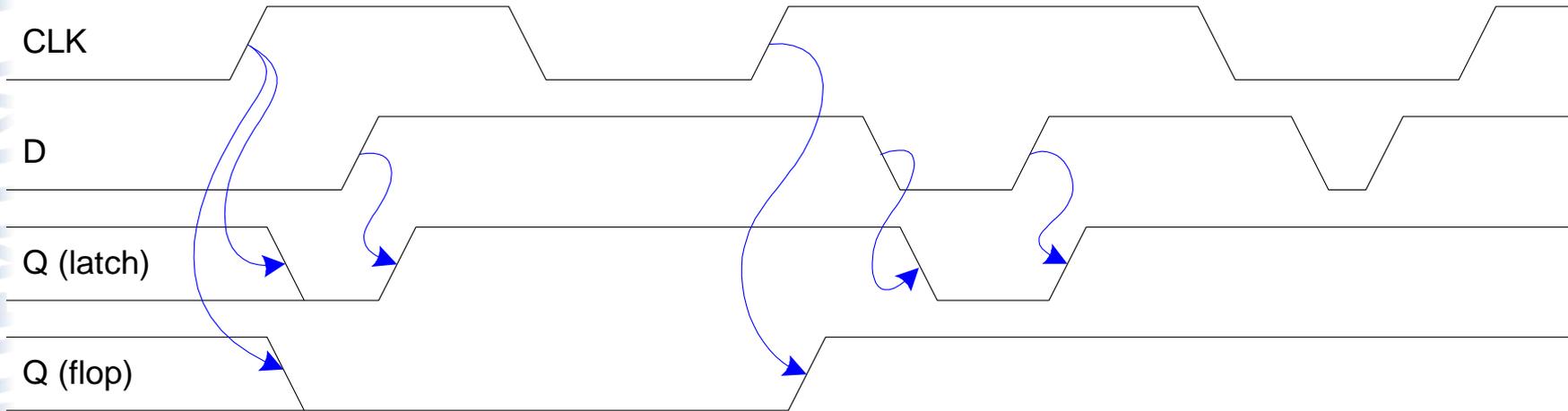
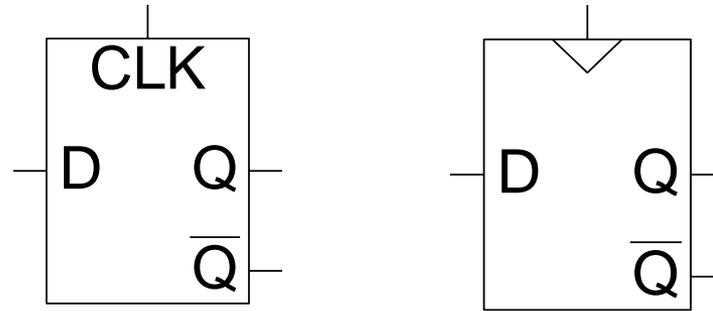
- Thus, on the edge of the clock (when CLK rises from $0 \rightarrow 1$)
 - D passes through to Q



D Latch vs. D Flip-Flop

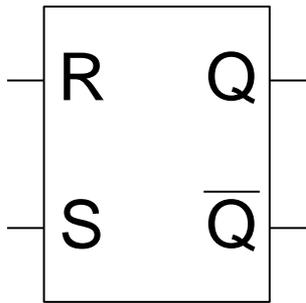


D Latch vs. D Flip-Flop



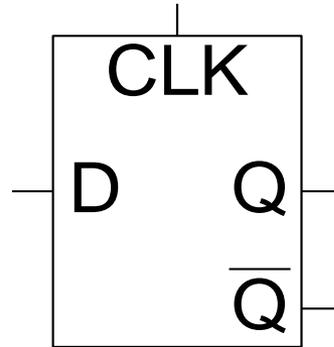
Review

SR Latch



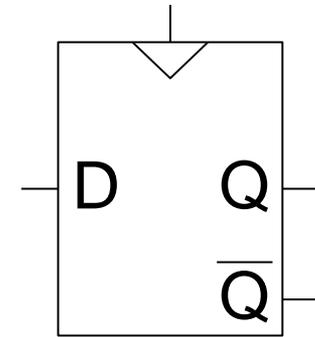
S = 1, R = 0: $Q = 1$
S = 0, R = 1: $Q = 0$

D Latch



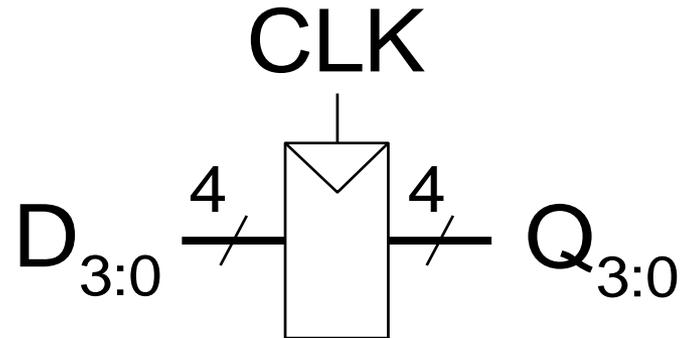
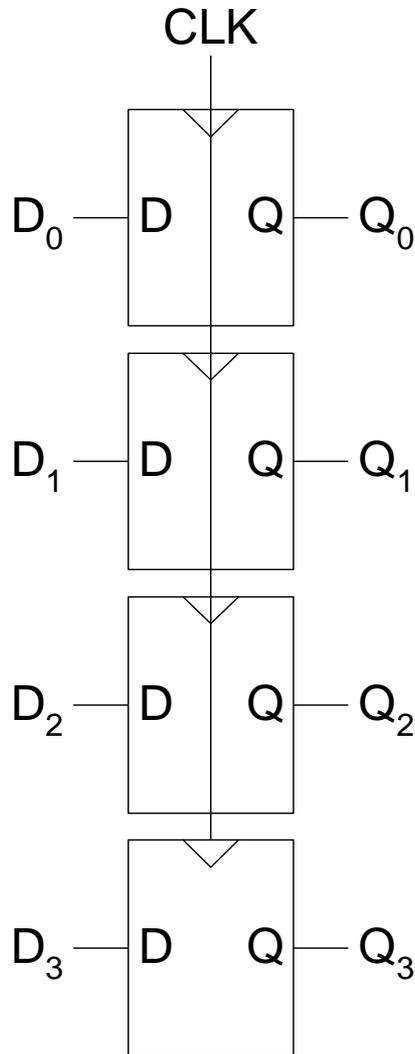
CLK = 1: $Q = D$
CLK = 0: $Q = Q_{\text{prev}}$

D Flip-flop



CLK = 0 \rightarrow 1: $Q = D$
Otherwise: $Q = Q_{\text{prev}}$

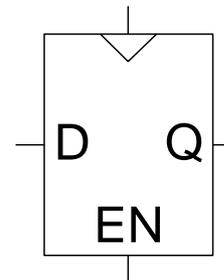
Registers



Enabled Flip-Flops

- **Inputs:** CLK , D , EN
 - The enable input (EN) controls when new data (D) is stored
- **Function**
 - $EN = 1$: D passes through to Q on the clock edge
 - $EN = 0$: the flip-flop retains its previous state

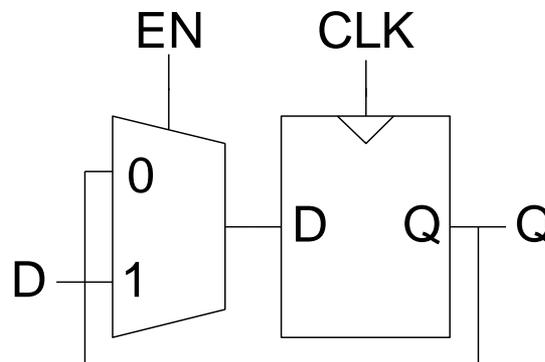
Symbol



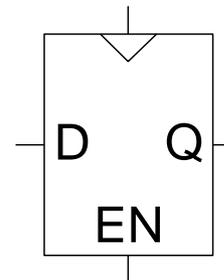
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Internal
Circuit



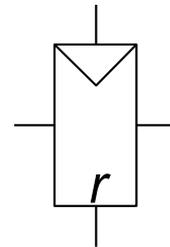
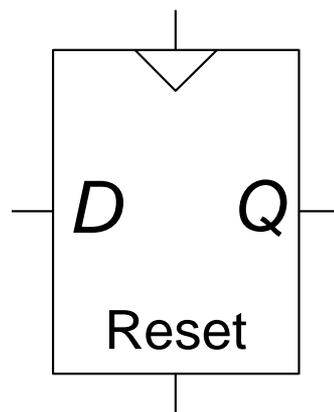
Symbol



Resettable Flip-Flops

- **Inputs:** CLK , D , $Reset$
- **Function:**
 - $Reset = 1$: Q is forced to 0
 - $Reset = 0$: flip-flop behaves as ordinary D flip-flop

Symbols

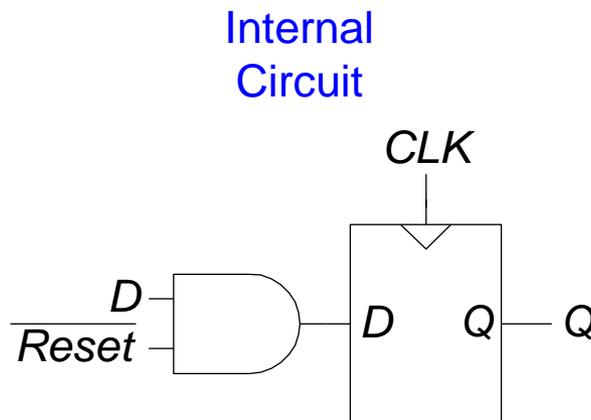


Resettable Flip-Flops

- Two types:
 - **Synchronous:** resets at the clock edge only
 - **Asynchronous:** resets immediately when $Reset = 1$
- Asynchronously resettable flip-flop requires changing the internal circuitry of the flip-flop
- Synchronously resettable flip-flop?

Resettable Flip-Flops

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 - **Synchronous:** resets at the clock edge only
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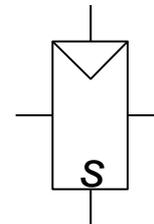
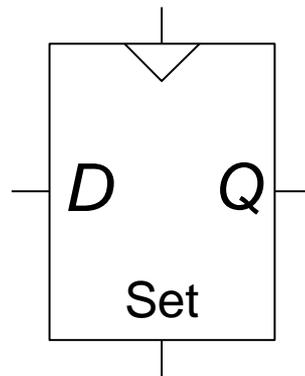
Settable Flip-Flops

- **Inputs:** CLK , D , Set

- **Function:**

- $Set = 1$: Q is set to 1
- $Set = 0$: the flip-flop behaves as ordinary D flip-flop

Symbols



Synchronous Sequential Logic Design

- Registers **inserted between combinational logic**
- Registers contain **state** of the system
- State changes at clock edge: system **synchronized** to the clock

Synchronous Sequential Logic Design

- **Rules** of synchronous sequential circuit composition:
 - Every circuit element is either a register or a combinational circuit
 - At least one circuit element is a register
 - All registers receive the same clock signal
 - Every cyclic path contains at least one register

Synchronous Sequential Logic Design

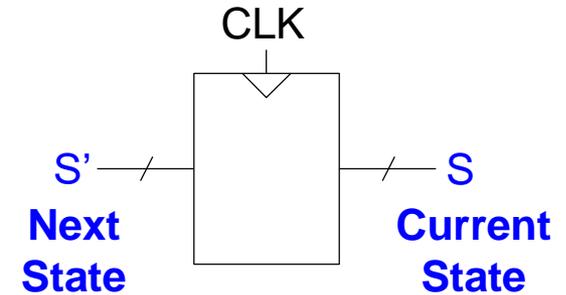
- **Rules** of synchronous sequential circuit composition:
 - Every circuit element is either a register or a combinational circuit
 - At least one circuit element is a register
 - All registers receive the same clock signal
 - Every cyclic path contains at least one register
- Two common synchronous sequential circuits
 - Finite State Machines (FSMs)
 - Pipelines

Finite State Machine (FSM)

- Consists of:

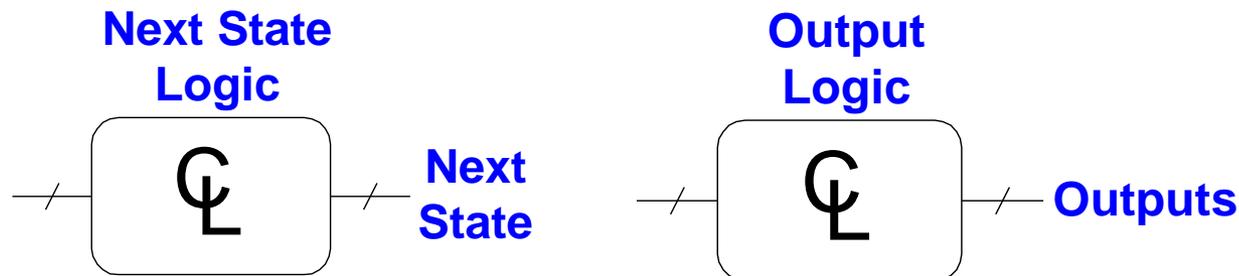
- **State register**

- Stores current state
- Loads next state at clock edge



- **Combinational logic**

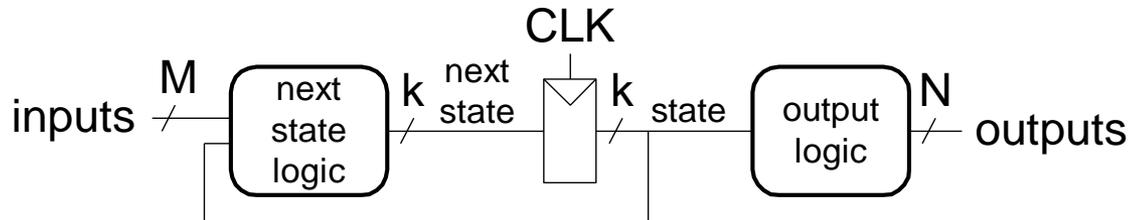
- Computes the next state
- Computes the outputs



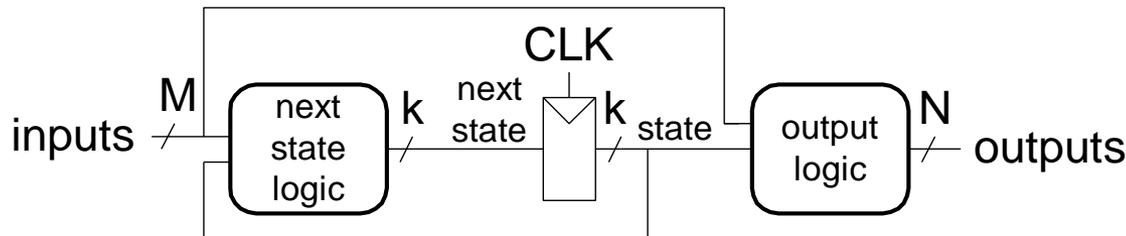
Finite State Machines (FSMs)

- Next state determined by current state and inputs
- Two types of finite state machines differ in output logic:
 - **Moore FSM:** outputs depend only on current state
 - **Mealy FSM:** outputs depend on current state *and* inputs

Moore FSM



Mealy FSM

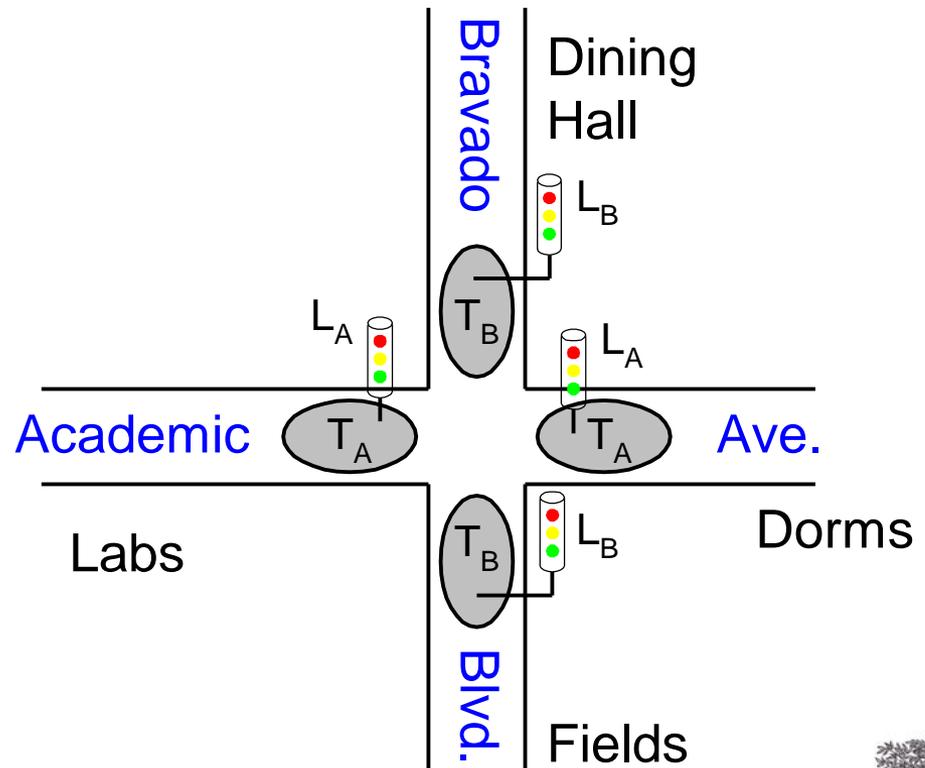


FSM Design Procedure

1. Identify inputs and outputs
2. Sketch state transition diagram
3. Write state transition table
4. Select state encodings
5. Rewrite state transition table with state encodings
6. Write output table
7. Write Boolean equations for next state and output logic
8. Sketch the circuit schematic

FSM Example

- Traffic light controller
 - Traffic sensors: T_A , T_B (TRUE when there's traffic)
 - Lights: L_A , L_B

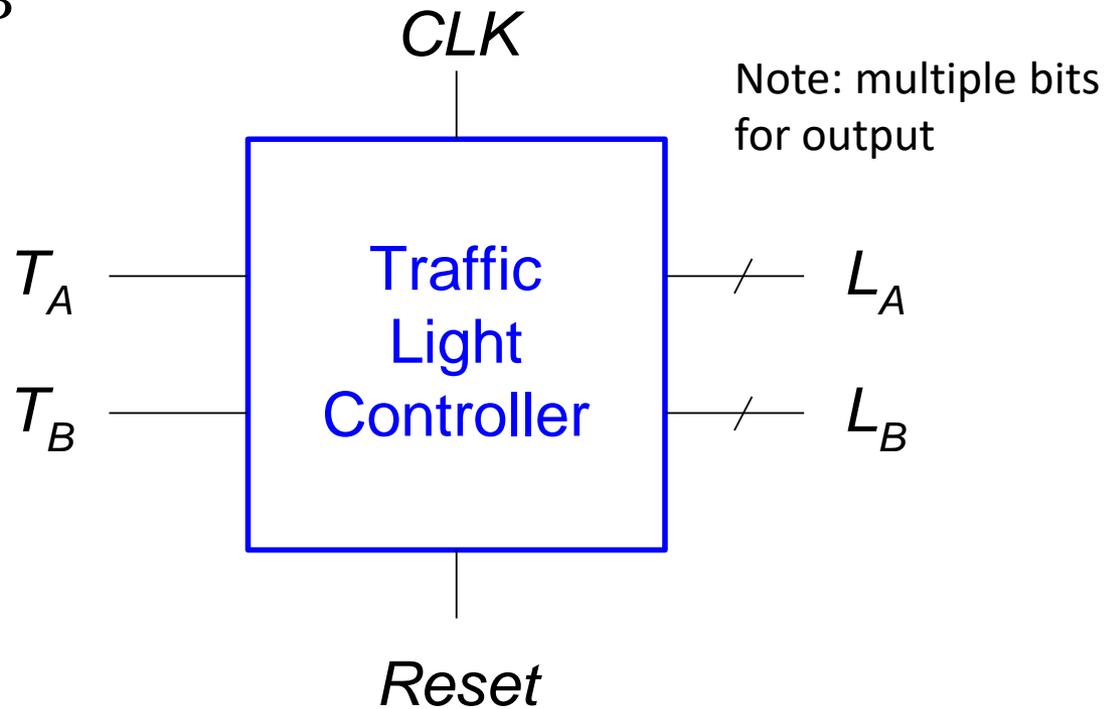


FSM Design Procedure

1. **Identify inputs and outputs**
2. Sketch state transition diagram
3. Write state transition table
4. Select state encodings
5. Rewrite state transition table with state encodings
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8. Sketch the circuit schematic

FSM Black Box

- Inputs: CLK , $Reset$, T_A , T_B
- Outputs: L_A , L_B

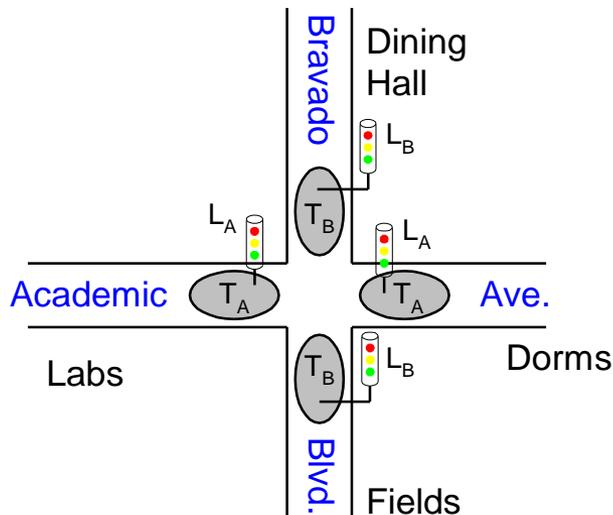
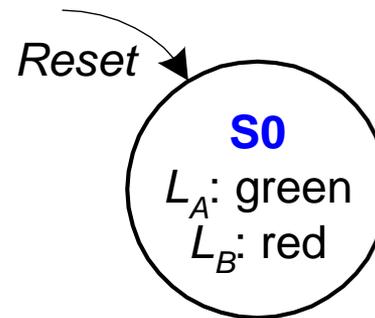


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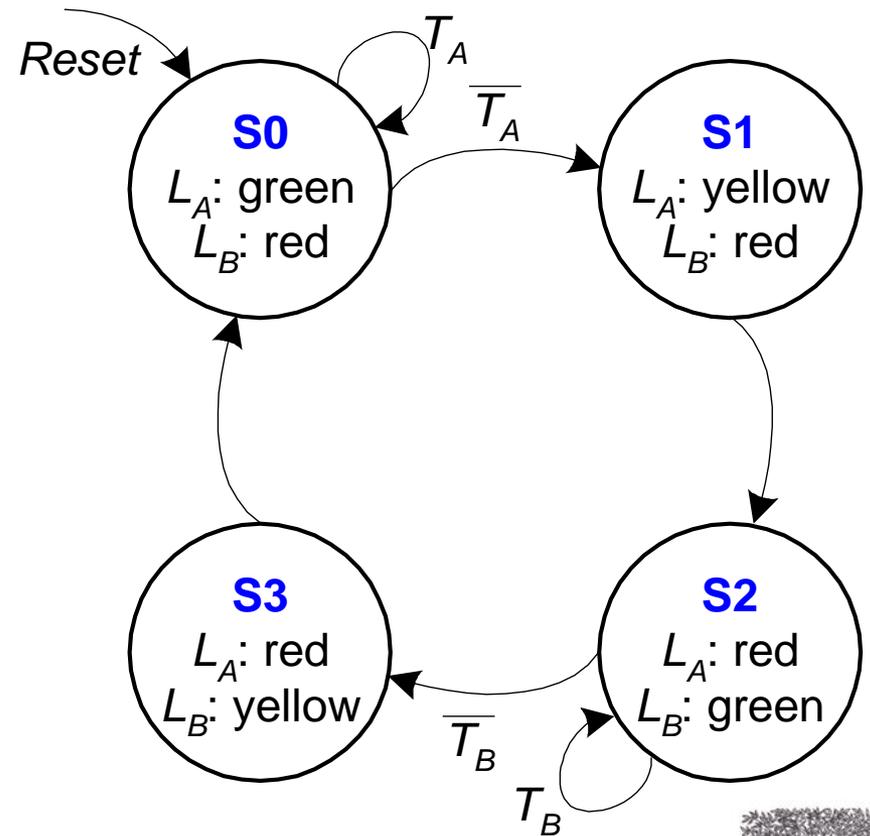
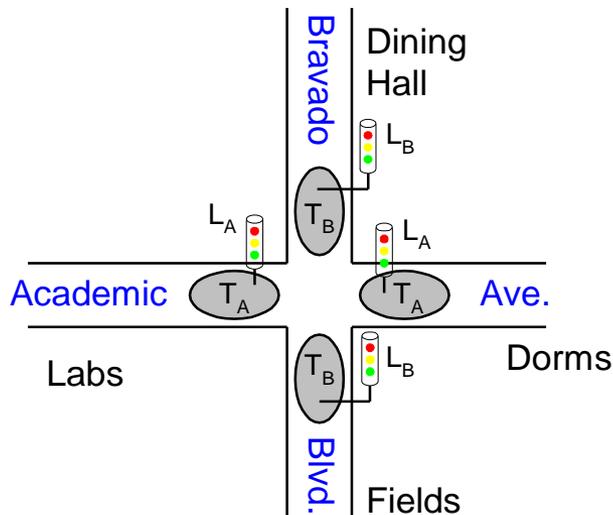
FSM State Transition Diagram

- **Moore FSM:** outputs labeled in each state
- **States:** Circles
- **Transitions:** Arcs



FSM State Transition Diagram

- **Moore FSM:** outputs labeled in each state
- **States:** Circles
- **Transitions:** Arcs

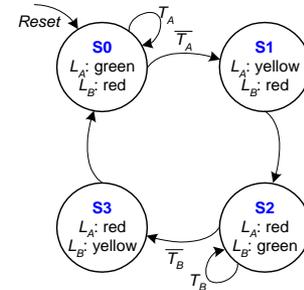


FSM Design Procedure

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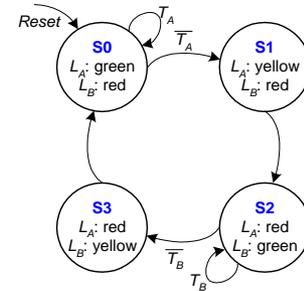
FSM State Transition Table

Current State S	Inputs		Next State S'
	T_A	T_B	
S0	0	X	
S0	1	X	
S1	X	X	
S2	X	0	
S2	X	1	
S3	X	X	



FSM State Transition Table

Current State	Inputs		Next State
	T_A	T_B	
S			S'
S0	0	X	S1
S0	1	X	S0
S1	X	X	S2
S2	X	0	S3
S2	X	1	S2
S3	X	X	S0



FSM Design Procedure

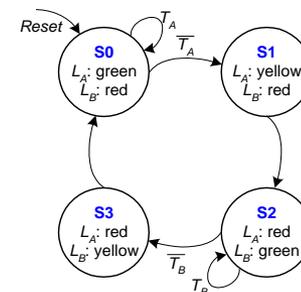
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FSM Encoded State Transition Table

Current State		Inputs		Next State	
S_1	S_0	T_A	T_B	S'_1	S'_0
0	0	0	X		
0	0	1	X		
0	1	X	X		
1	0	X	0		
1	0	X	1		
1	1	X	X		

State	Encoding
S0	00
S1	01
S2	10
S3	11

Two bits required for 4 states



FSM Encoded State Transition Table

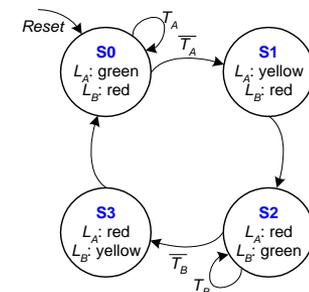
Current State		Inputs		Next State	
S_1	S_0	T_A	T_B	S'_1	S'_0
0	0	0	X	0	1
0	0	1	X	0	0
0	1	X	X	1	0
1	0	X	0	1	1
1	0	X	1	1	0
1	1	X	X	0	0

State	Encoding
S0	00
S1	01
S2	10
S3	11

Two bits required for 4 states

$$S'_1 = S_1 \oplus S_0$$

$$S'_0 = \overline{S_1} \overline{S_0} \overline{T_A} + S_1 \overline{S_0} \overline{T_B}$$



SEQUENTIAL LOGIC DESIGN

FSM Design Procedure

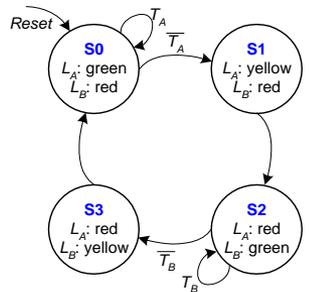
1. Identify inputs and outputs
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4. Select state encodings
5. Rewrite state transition table with state encodings
- 6. Write output table**
- 7. Write Boolean equations for next state and output logic**
8. Sketch the circuit schematic

FSM Output Table

Current State		Outputs			
S_1	S_0	L_{A1}	L_{A0}	L_{B1}	L_{B0}
0	0				
0	1				
1	0				
1	1				

Output	Encoding
green	00
yellow	01
red	10

Two bits required for 3 outputs



FSM Output Table

Current State		Outputs			
S_1	S_0	L_{A1}	L_{A0}	L_{B1}	L_{B0}
0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1

Output	Encoding
green	00
yellow	01
red	10

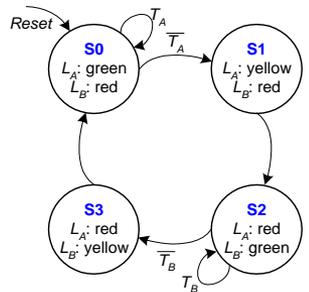
Two bits required for 3 outputs

$$L_{A1} = S_1$$

$$L_{A0} = \overline{S_1}S_0$$

$$L_{B1} = S_1$$

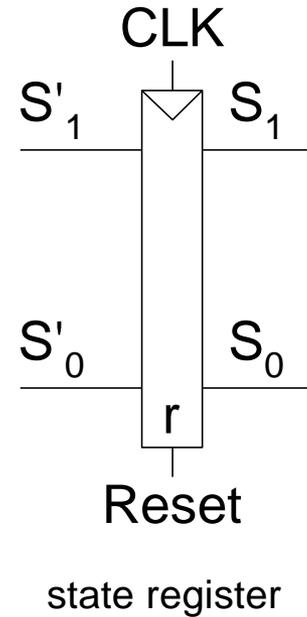
$$L_{B0} = S_1S_0$$



FSM Design Procedure

1. Identify inputs and outputs
2. Sketch state transition diagram
3. Write state transition table
4. Select state encodings
5. Rewrite state transition table with state encodings
6. Write output table
7. Write Boolean equations for next state and output logic
8. **Sketch the circuit schematic**

FSM Schematic: State Register



$$S'_1 = S_1 \oplus S_0$$

$$S'_0 = \overline{S_1} \overline{S_0} T_A + \overline{S_1} S_0 \overline{T_B}$$

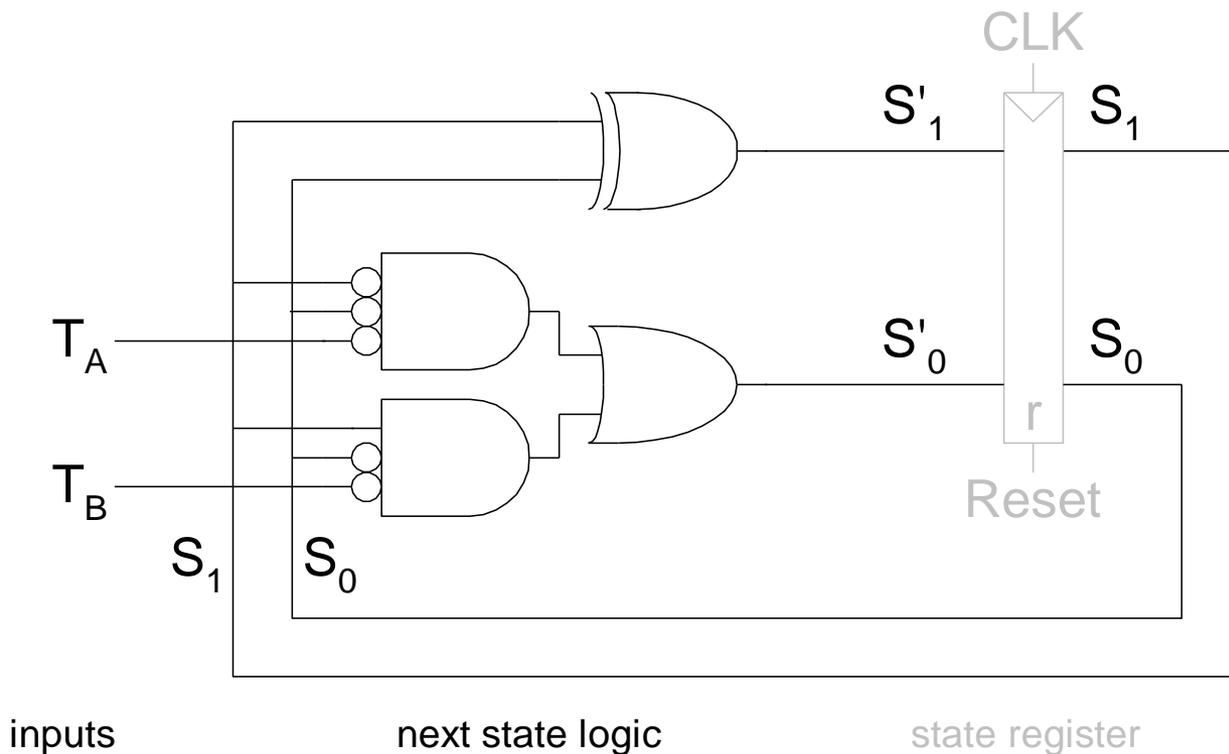
$$L_{A1} = S_1$$

$$L_{A0} = \overline{S_1} S_0$$

$$L_{B1} = \overline{S_1}$$

$$L_{B0} = S_1 S_0$$

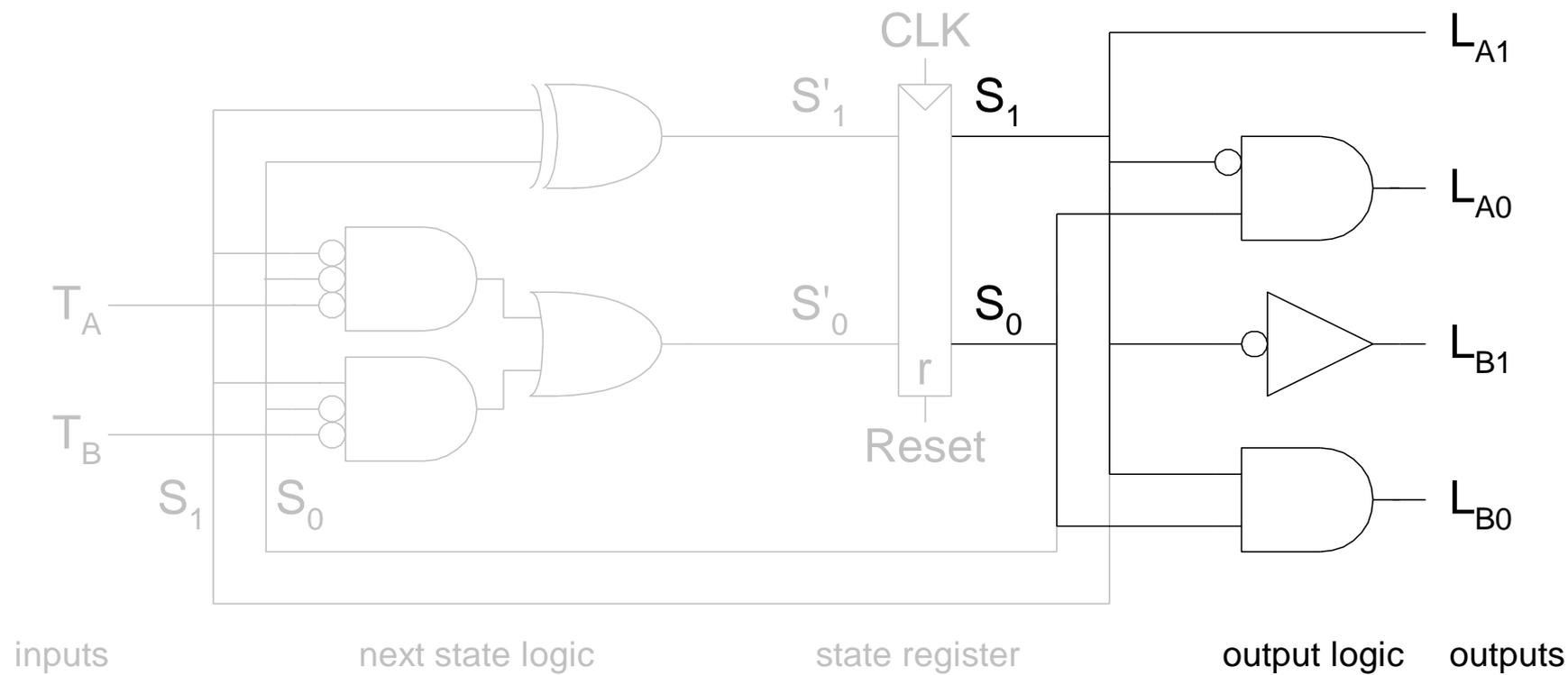
FSM Schematic: Next State Logic



$$S'_1 = S_1 \oplus S_0$$

$$S'_0 = \overline{S_1} \overline{S_0} T_A + \overline{S_1} \overline{S_0} T_B$$

FSM Schematic: Output Logic

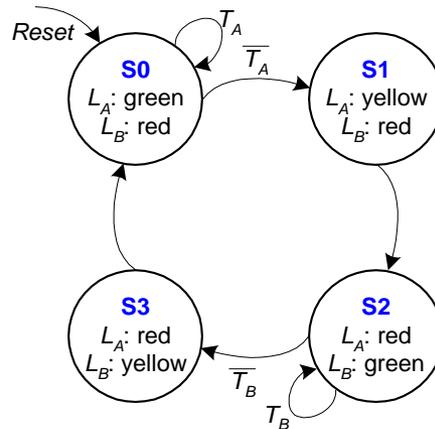
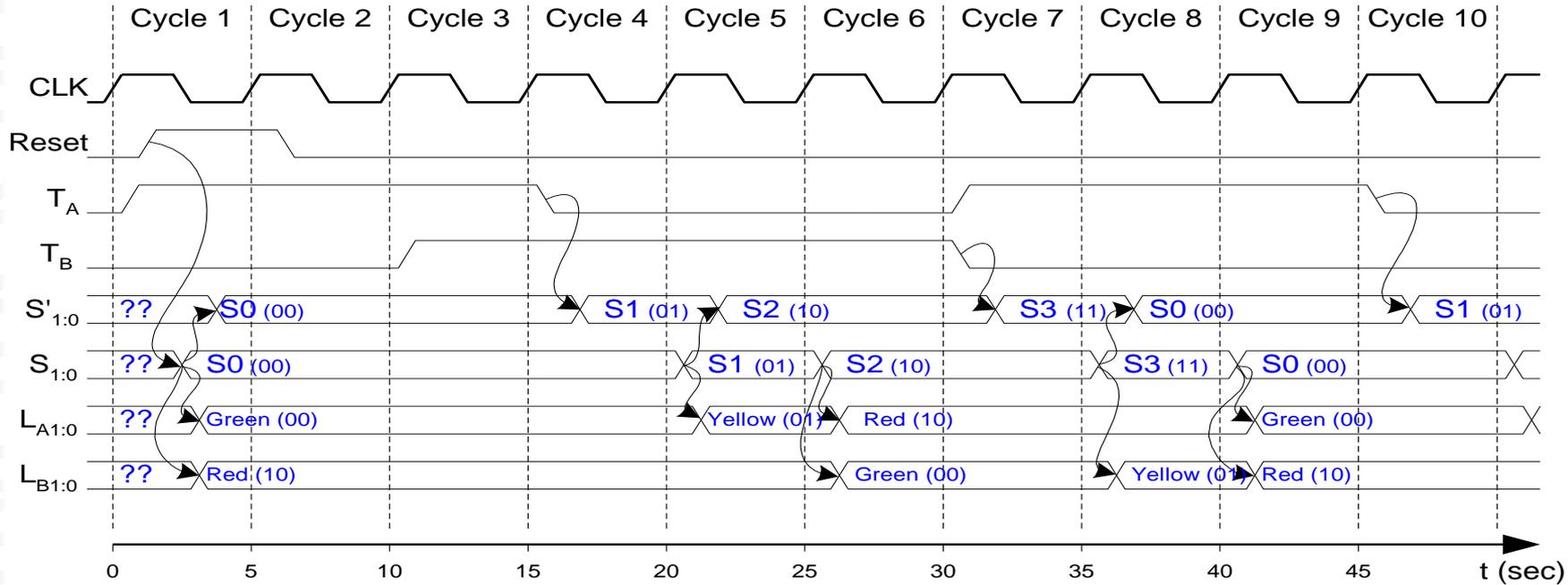


$$L_{A1} = S_1 \qquad L_{B1} = \overline{S_1}$$

$$L_{A0} = \overline{S_1}S_0 \qquad L_{B0} = S_1S_0$$



FSM Timing Diagram



FSM State Encoding

- **Binary** encoding:
 - i.e., for four states, 00, 01, 10, 11
- **One-hot** encoding
 - One state bit per state
 - Only one state bit HIGH at once
 - i.e., for 4 states, 0001, 0010, 0100, 1000
 - Requires more flip-flops
 - Often next state and output logic is simpler

FSM Design Procedure

1. Identify inputs and outputs
2. Sketch state transition diagram
3. Write state transition table
4. Select state encodings
5. Rewrite state transition table with state encodings
6. Write output table
7. Write Boolean equations for next state and output logic
8. Sketch the circuit schematic

FSM Problems

1. Design a circuit to detect 3 or more 1's in a row in a bit stream
2. Vending machine: Release an item after receiving 15 cents
 - Single coin slot but tells if you put in dime or nickel
 - No change given

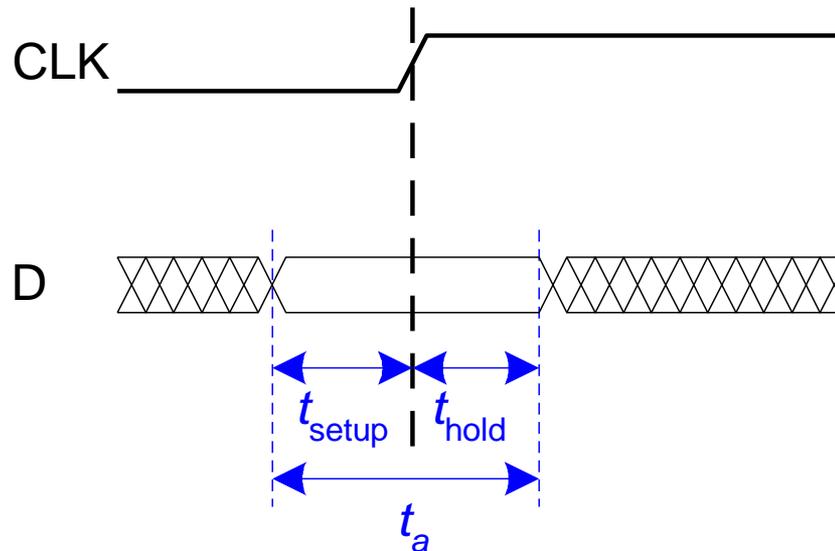
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5. Rewrite state transition table with state encodings
6. Write output table
7. Write Boolean equations for next state and output logic
8. Sketch the circuit schematic

Timing

- Flip-flop samples D at clock edge
- D must be stable when sampled
 - Similar to a photograph, D must be stable around clock edge
 - Moving right before or after shutter click results in blurry photo
- If not, metastability can occur

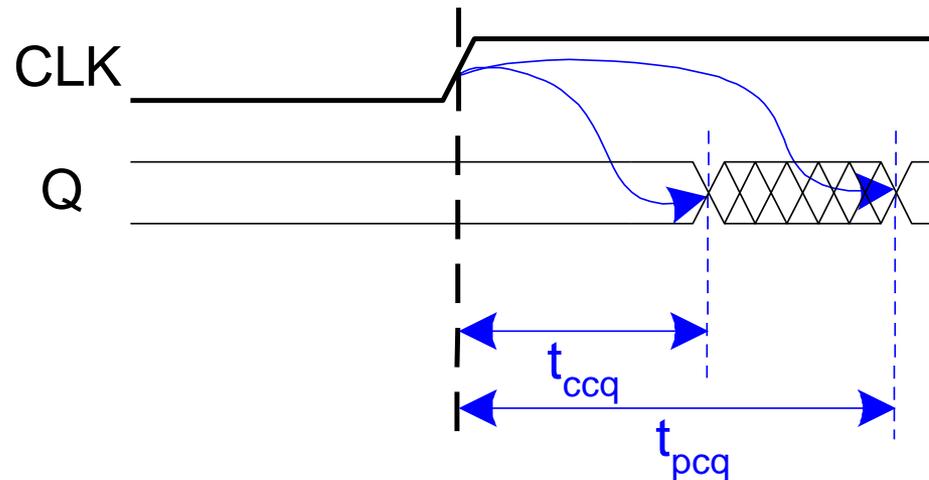
Input Timing Constraints

- **Setup time:** t_{setup} = time *before* clock edge data must be stable (i.e. not changing)
- **Hold time:** t_{hold} = time *after* clock edge data must be stable
- **Aperture time:** t_a = time *around* clock edge data must be stable ($t_a = t_{\text{setup}} + t_{\text{hold}}$)



Output Timing Constraints

- **Propagation delay:** t_{pcq} = time after clock edge that the output Q is guaranteed to be stable (i.e., to stop changing)
- **Contamination delay:** t_{ccq} = time after clock edge that Q might be unstable (i.e., start changing)



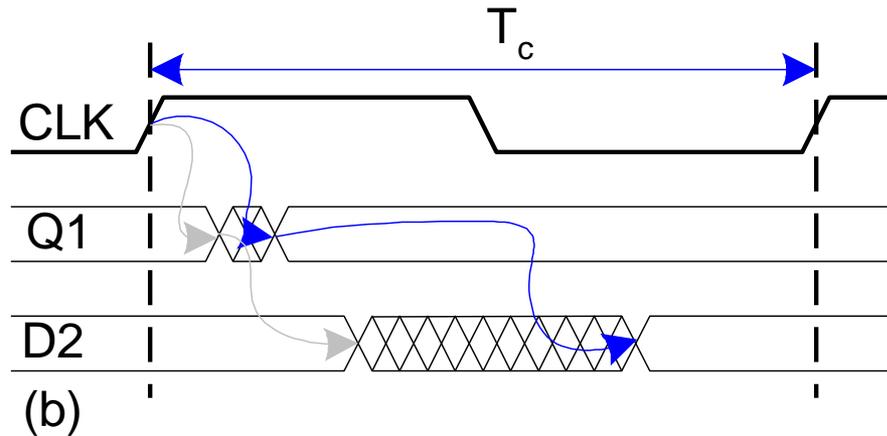
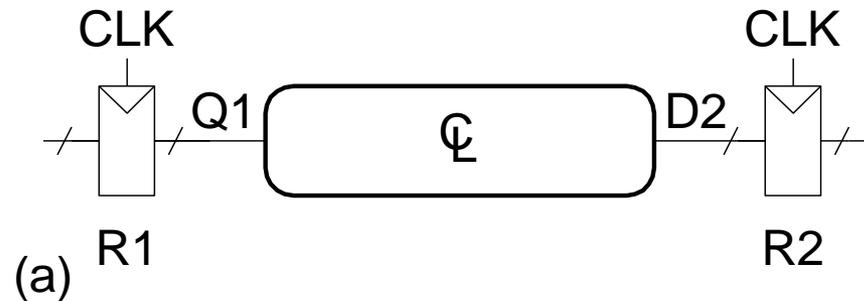
Dynamic Discipline

- Synchronous sequential circuit inputs must be stable during aperture (setup and hold) time around clock edge
 - Specifically, inputs must be stable:
 - at least t_{setup} before the clock edge
 - at least until t_{hold} after the clock edge
- Previously, static discipline:
 - With logically valid inputs, every circuit element must produce logically valid outputs



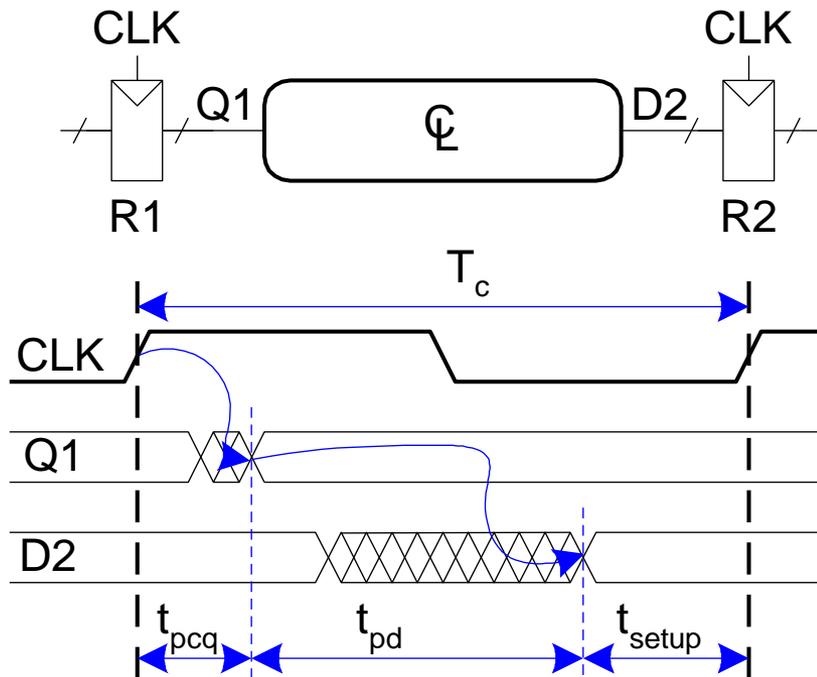
Dynamic Discipline

- The delay between registers has a **minimum** and **maximum** delay, dependent on the delays of the circuit elements



Setup Time Constraint

- Depends on the **maximum** delay from register R1 through combinational logic to R2
- The input to register R2 must be stable at least t_{setup} before clock edge

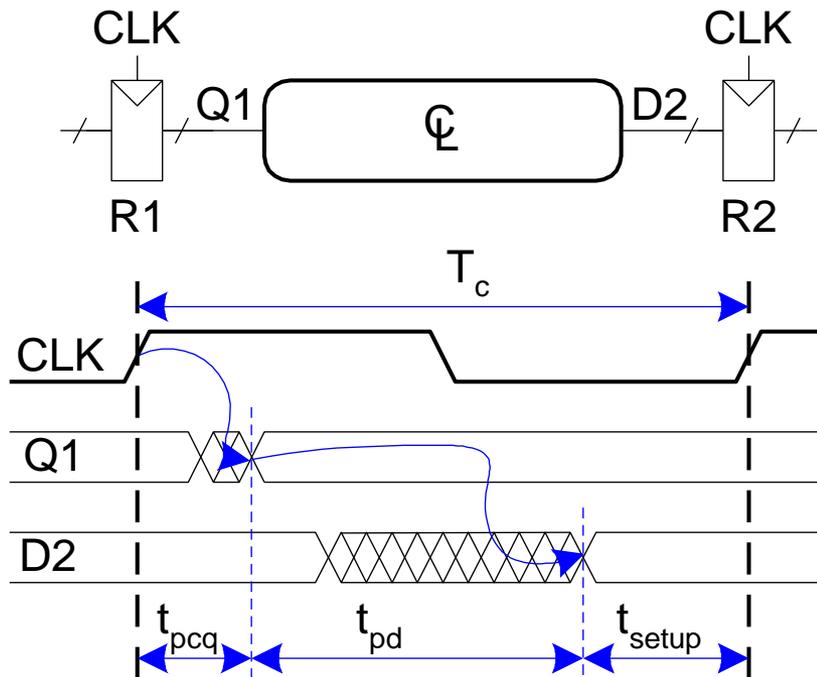


$$T_c \geq$$



Setup Time Constraint

- Depends on the **maximum** delay from register R1 through combinational logic to R2
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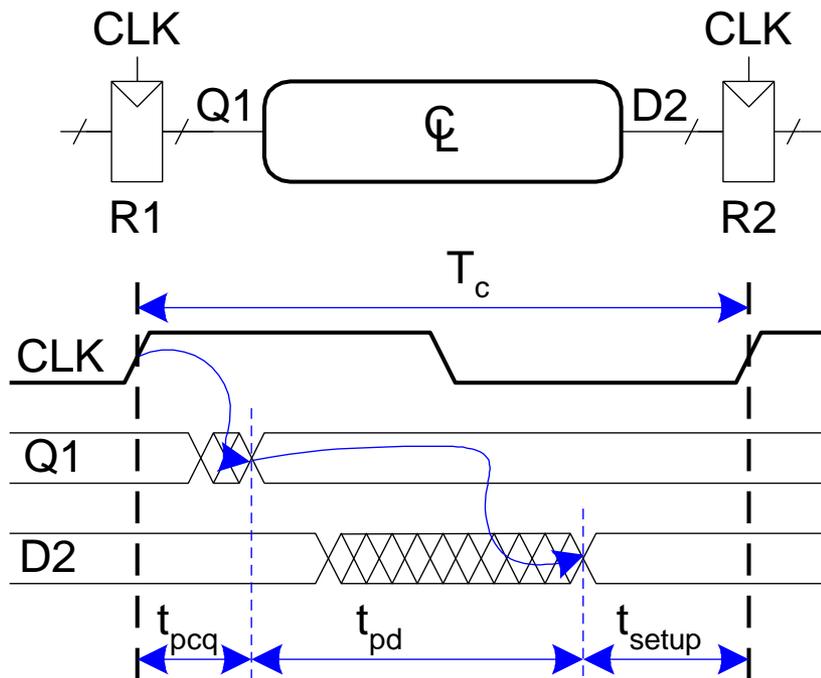
$$T_c \geq t_{pcq} + t_{pd} + t_{\text{setup}}$$

$$t_{pd} \leq$$



Setup Time Constraint

- Depends on the **maximum** delay from register R1 through combinational logic to R2
- The input to register R2 must be stable at least t_{setup} before clock edge



$$T_c \geq t_{pcq} + t_{pd} + t_{\text{setup}}$$

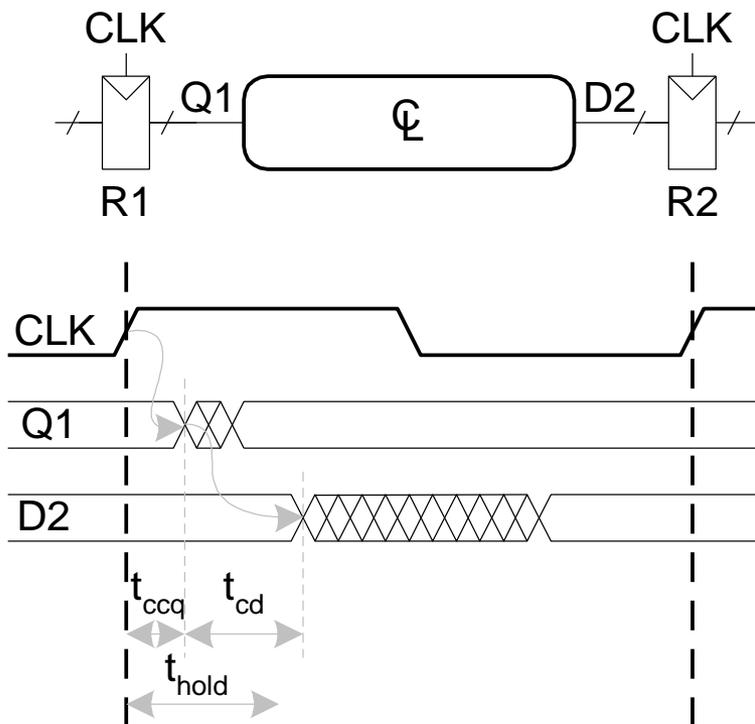
$$t_{pd} \leq T_c - (t_{pcq} + t_{\text{setup}})$$

$(t_{pcq} + t_{\text{setup}})$: sequencing overhead



Hold Time Constraint

- Depends on the **minimum** delay from register R1 through the combinational logic to R2
- The input to register R1 must be stable for at least t_{hold} after the clock edge

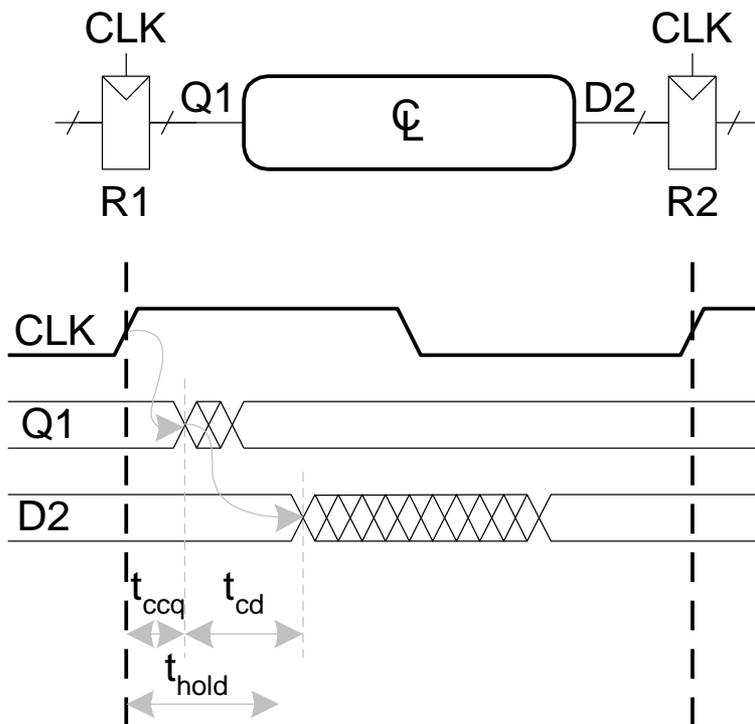


$$t_{hold} <$$



Hold Time Constraint

- Depends on the **minimum** delay from register R1 through the combinational logic to R2
- The input to register R1 must be stable for at least t_{hold} after the clock edge



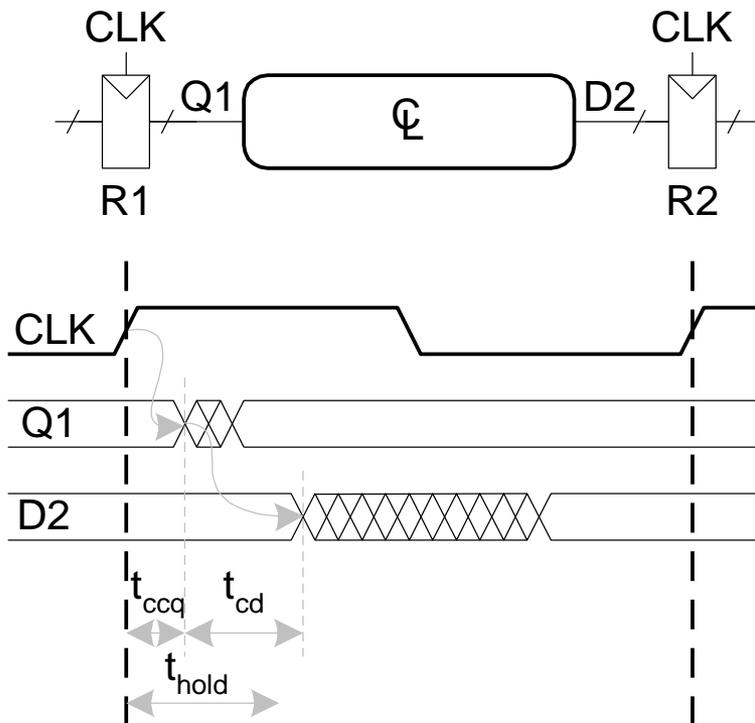
$$t_{hold} < t_{ccq} + t_{cd}$$

$$t_{cd} >$$



Hold Time Constraint

- Depends on the **minimum** delay from register R1 through the combinational logic to R2
- The input to register R2 must be stable for at least t_{hold} after the clock edge

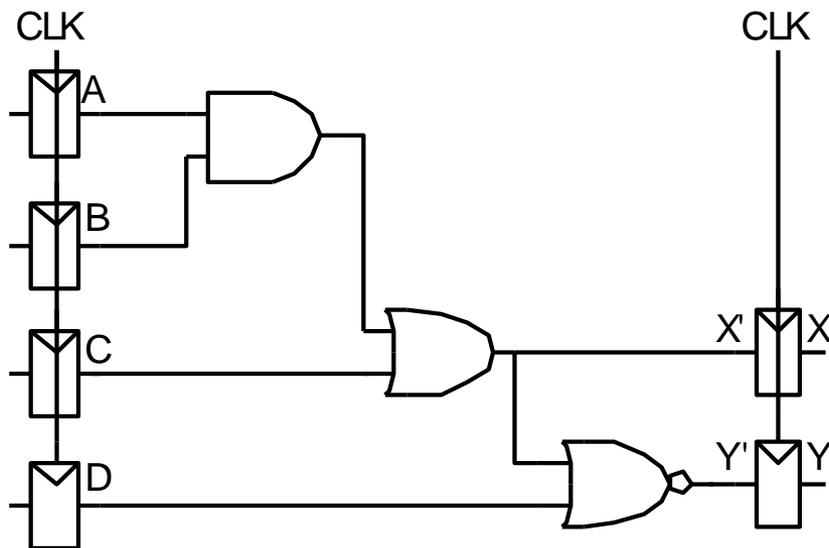


$$t_{hold} < t_{ccq} + t_{cd}$$

$$t_{cd} > t_{hold} - t_{ccq}$$



Timing Analysis



Timing Characteristics

$$t_{ccq} = 30 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{pcq} = 50 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{setup} = 60 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{hold} = 70 \text{ ps}$$

per gate

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t_{pd} = 35 \text{ ps} \\ t_{cd} = 25 \text{ ps} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t_{pd} =$$

$$t_{cd} =$$

Setup time constraint:

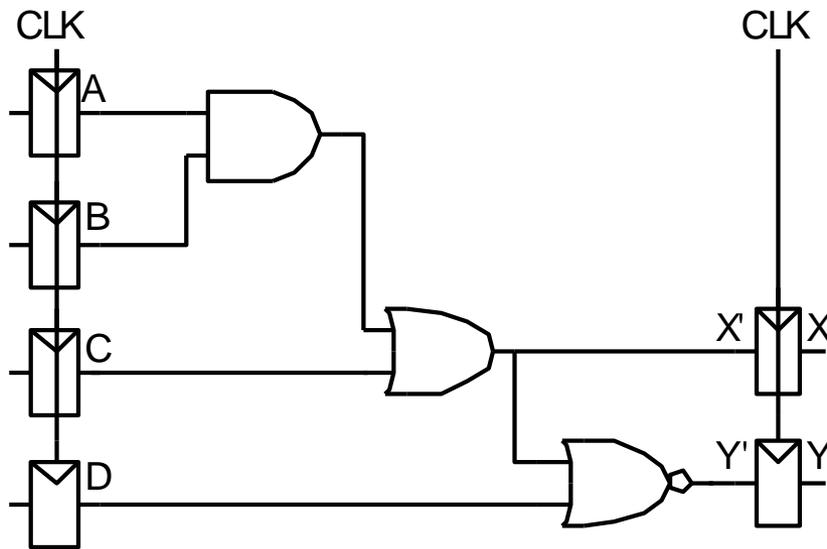
$$T_c \geq t_{pcq} + t_{pd} + t_{setup}$$

$$f_c =$$

Hold time constraint:

$$t_{ccq} + t_{cd} > t_{hold} ?$$

Timing Analysis



Timing Characteristics

$$t_{ccq} = 30 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{pcq} = 50 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{\text{setup}} = 60 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{\text{hold}} = 70 \text{ ps}$$

per gate

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t_{pd} = 35 \text{ ps} \\ t_{cd} = 25 \text{ ps} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t_{pd} = 3 \times 35 \text{ ps} = 105 \text{ ps}$$

$$t_{cd} = 25 \text{ ps}$$

Setup time constraint:

$$T_c \geq t_{pcq} + t_{pd} + t_{\text{setup}}$$

$$T_c \geq (50 + 105 + 60) \text{ ps} = 215 \text{ ps}$$

$$f_c = 1/T_c = 4.65 \text{ GHz}$$

Hold time constraint:

$$t_{ccq} + t_{cd} > t_{\text{hold}} ?$$

$$(30 + 25) \text{ ps} > 70 \text{ ps} ? \text{ No!}$$

Parallelism

- **Two types of parallelism:**
 - **Spatial parallelism**
 - duplicate hardware performs multiple tasks at once
 - **Temporal parallelism**
 - task is broken into multiple stages
 - also called pipelining
 - for example, an assembly line

Parallelism Definitions

- **Token:** Group of inputs processed to produce group of outputs
- **Latency:** Time for one token to pass from start to end
- **Throughput:** Number of tokens produced per unit time

Parallelism increases throughput

Parallelism Example

- Ben Bitdiddle bakes cookies to celebrate traffic light controller installation
- 5 minutes to roll cookies
- 15 minutes to bake
- What is the latency and throughput without parallelism?

Parallelism Example

- Ben Bitdiddle bakes cookies to celebrate traffic light controller installation
- 5 minutes to roll cookies
- 15 minutes to bake
- What is the latency and throughput without parallelism?

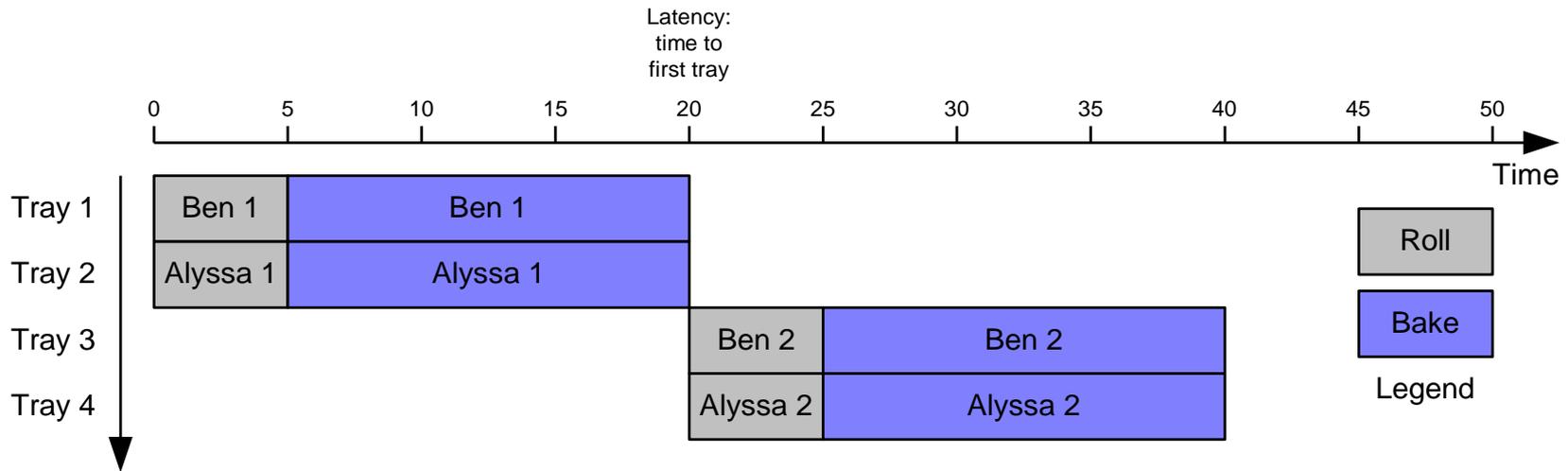
Latency = 5 + 15 = 20 minutes = **1/3 hour**

Throughput = 1 tray/ 1/3 hour = **3 trays/hour**

Parallelism Example

- What is the latency and throughput if Ben uses parallelism?
 - **Spatial parallelism:** Ben asks Allysa P. Hacker to help, using her own oven
 - **Temporal parallelism:**
 - two stages: rolling and baking
 - He uses two trays
 - While first batch is baking, he rolls the second batch, etc.

Spatial Parallelism

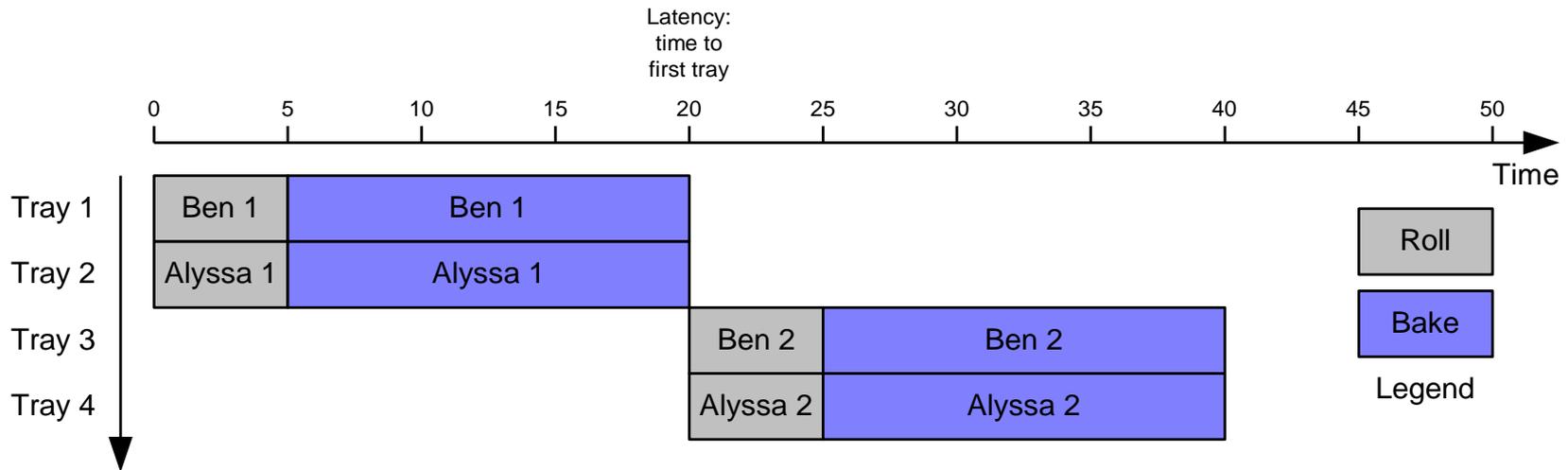


Latency = ?

Throughput = ?



Spatial Parallelism

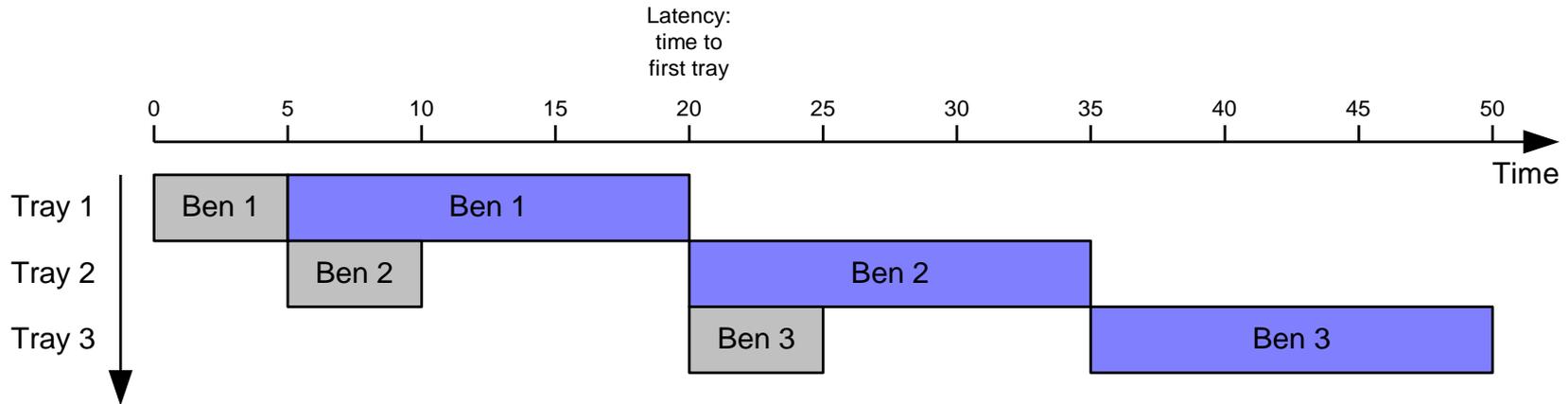


Latency = 5 + 15 = 20 minutes = **1/3 hour**

Throughput = 2 trays/ 1/3 hour = **6 trays/hour**



Temporal Parallelism



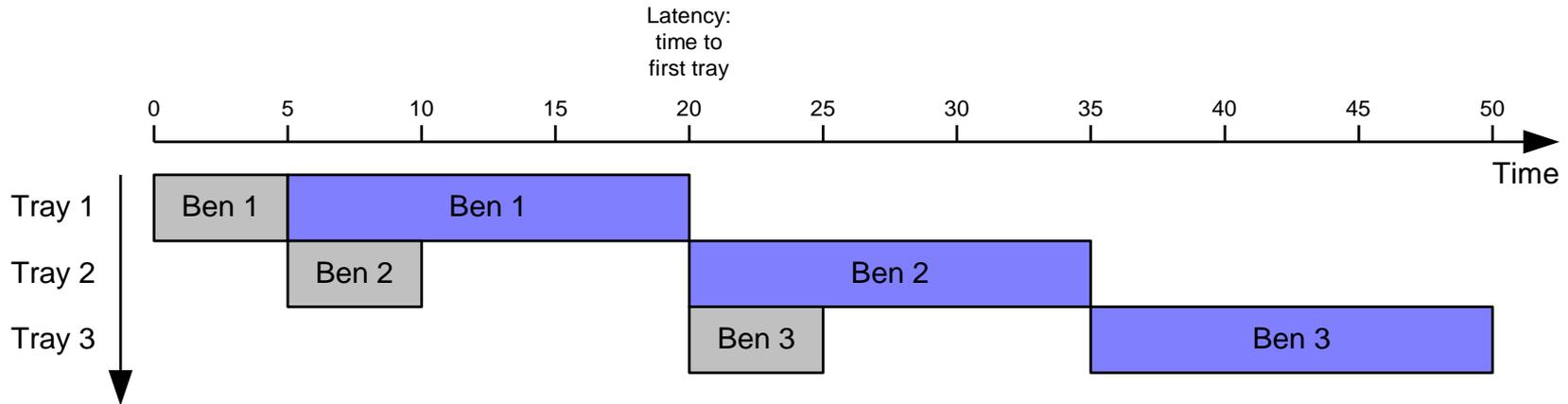
Latency = ?

Throughput = ?



Temporal Parallelism

Temporal
Parallelism



Latency = 5 + 15 = 20 minutes = **1/3 hour**

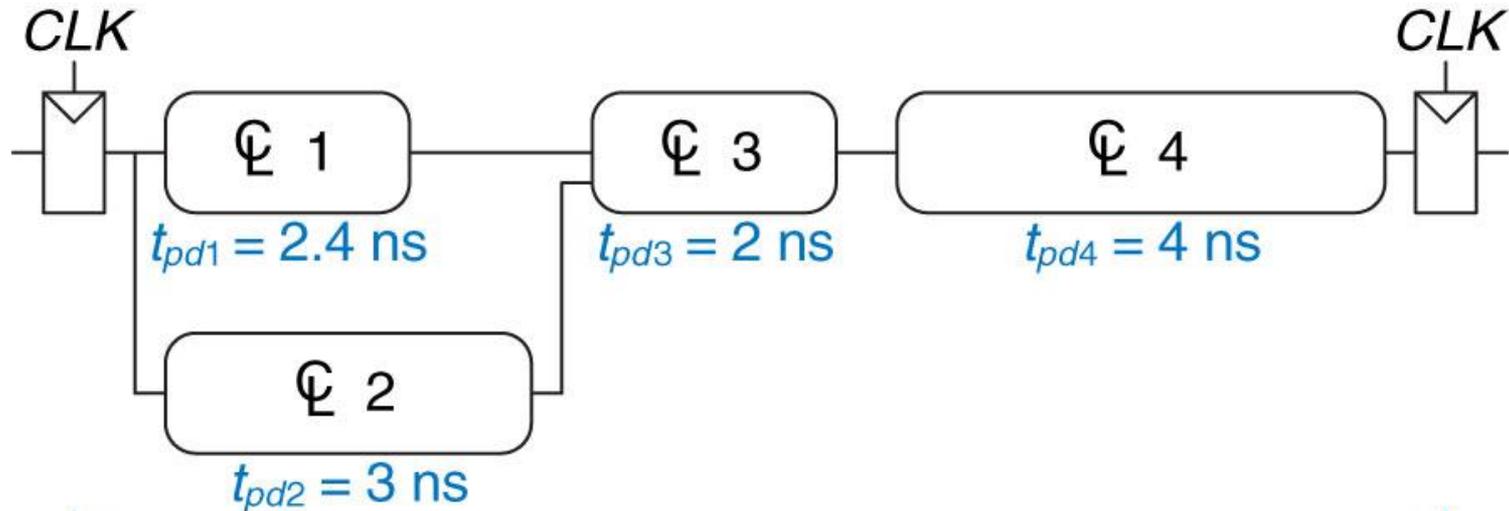
→ true latency = 30 minutes (with 10 minutes idle)

Throughput = 1 trays/ 1/4 hour = **4 trays/hour**

Using both spatial and temporal techniques, the throughput would be **8 trays/hour**

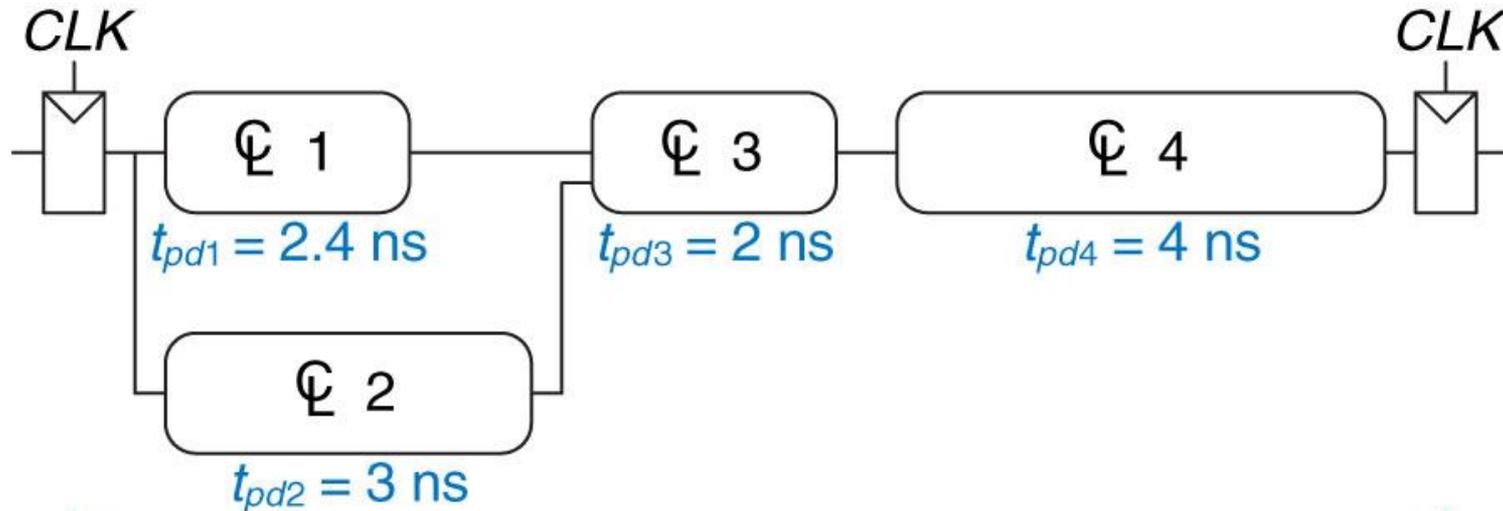
Parallelism Example

- Circuit with no parallelism
- Registers have:
 - Propagation clock-to-Q = 0.3 ns
 - Setup time = 0.2 ns



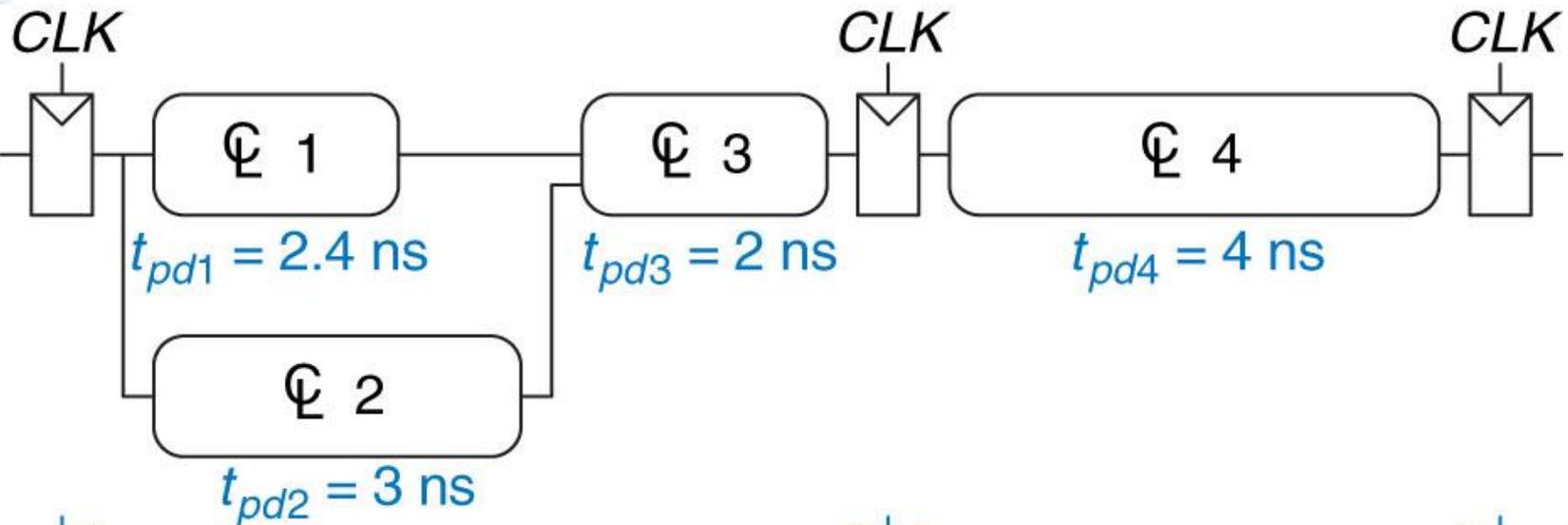
Parallelism Example

- Circuit with no parallelism
- Find critical path
- Compute minimum cycle time, latency, and throughput



Parallelism Example

- Circuit with parallelism: 2 stages
- Find critical path
- Compute minimum cycle time, latency, and throughput



Parallelism Example

- Circuit with parallelism: 3 stages
- Find critical path
- Compute minimum cycle time, latency, and throughput

