Building a TTL microcomputer without a microprocessor

Hackaday Conference Belgrade 2018 Marcel van Kervinck Walter Belgers

About us



Building your own CPU



https://www.homebrewcpuring.org

Before you begin

What core building blocks?

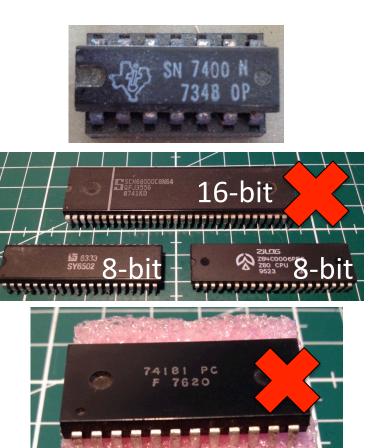
FPGA, SSI logic chips, NAND gates, discrete transistors, tubes, relays, steam punk, ...

Data path size?

64 bits, 32 bits, 16 bits,8 bits, 4 bits, 1 bit, other...

Standard ALU chips or custom?

74181 chips (4-bit ALU)?



Our choices:

7400 series logic "TTL"

8-bit system

No complex chips

Much more to consider

Harvard or Von Neumann?

Microprogramming or RISC?

Pipelining yes or no?

Existing instruction set or own?

Peripherals, extendibility, power, ..

Time and budget? 1-2-3 days per week for 3m-6m-1yr 700–1000 euro to first PCB It better be fun

Most important: what makes yours unique?



Ours is an exercise in minimalism

Rule 1 Absolutely no complex logic chips

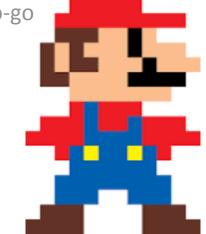
74HC595 shift-register is "borderline OK": ALUs, UARTs, are a no-go

Rule 2 <u>Single board</u> with 30-40 chip count

Same ballpark as Wozniak's Break Out, early PC video cards or the "Ben Eater" breadboard type of computers

Rule 3 Still capable of video games with sound

Let software do the job of complex video and sound ICs



Bonus Nice retro look and hopefully still somewhat useful

Green 2-layer PCB, thick easy-to-follow traces, manual routing, through-hole components, some built-in games and can at least be a clock \bigcirc

Pragmatism beats idealism

Be replicable and fit in the world of today

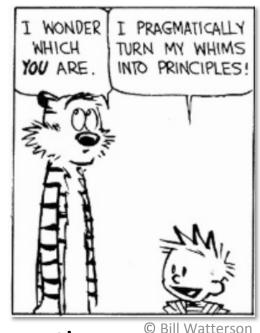
No obscure 1970s DRAM from E-Bay but standard 62256 SRAM

VGA video out and power over USB

Both are simple and commonly available

Switch from 74LS to 74HCT series for lower power

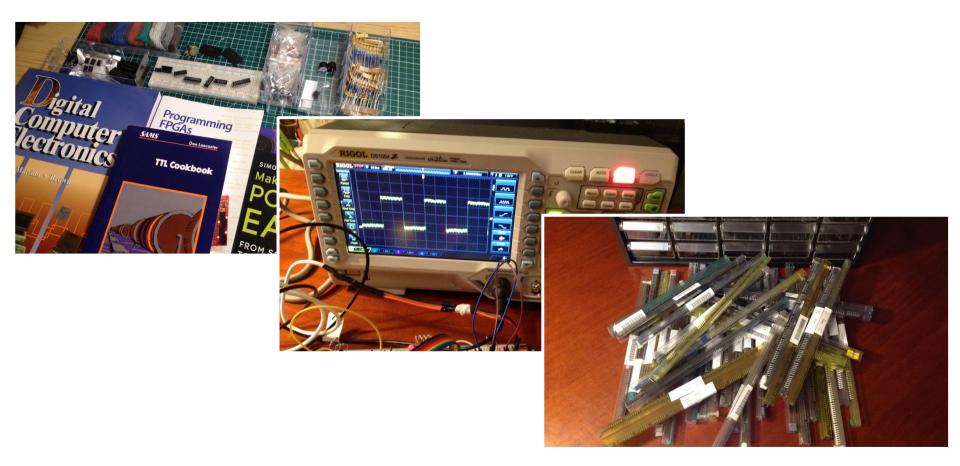
Operates on TTL levels using FETs inside $\rightarrow \underline{safe}$ for USB ports But also stay <u>fully compatible</u> with 74LS



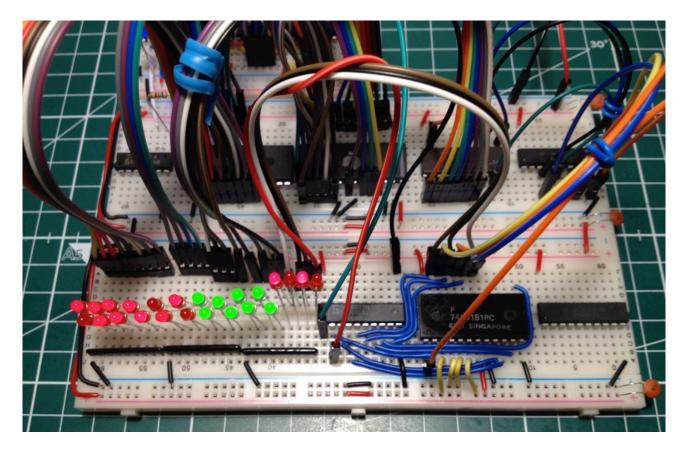
Get results: postpone stuff that threatens to drain your time

Accept to drop some ideals (later more on those)

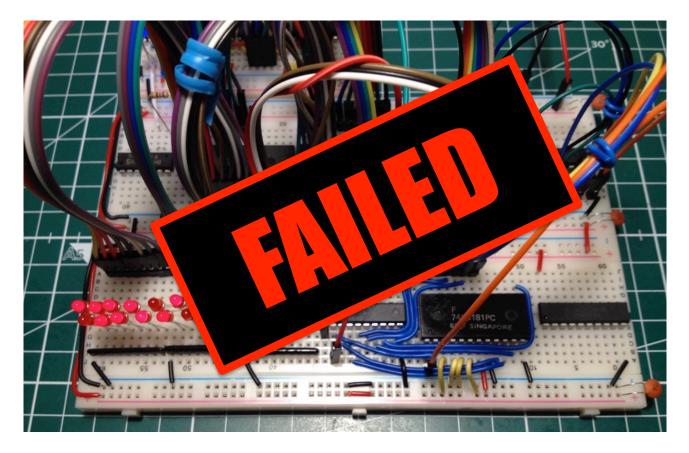
Buy books, tools and hundreds of 7400-series chips ...



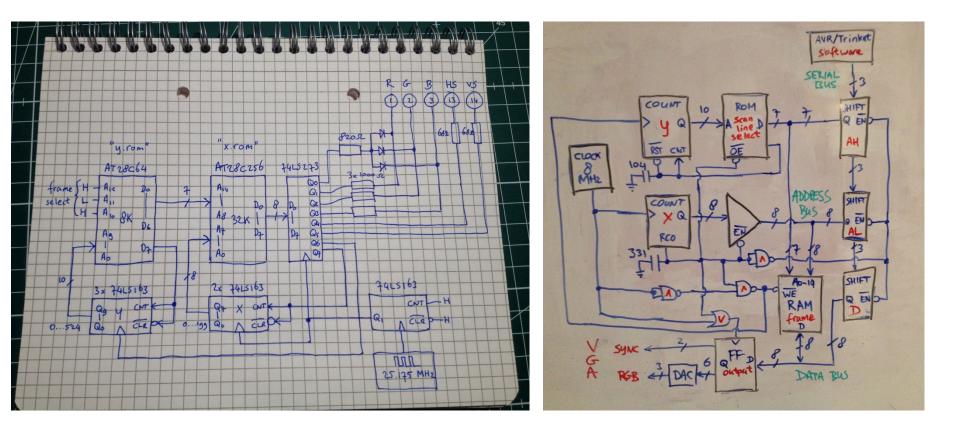
... and you can build a 4-bit computer!



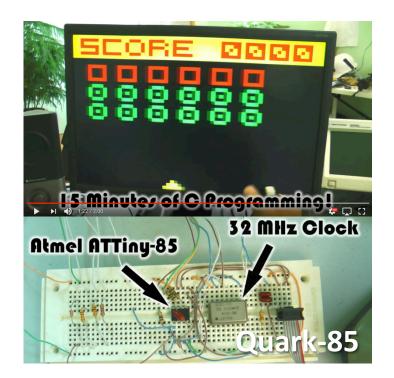
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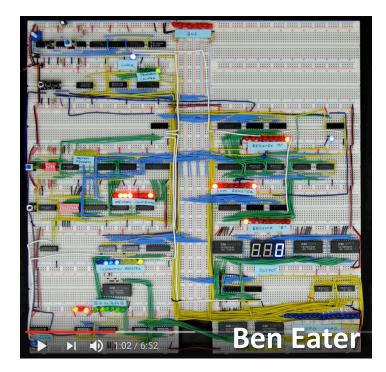
Document to help you think



Look around for inspiration



ATtiny85 with 3 usable I/O lines, 512 bytes RAM does color VGA, 4 voice sound and joystick input. Software can bit-bang VGA!

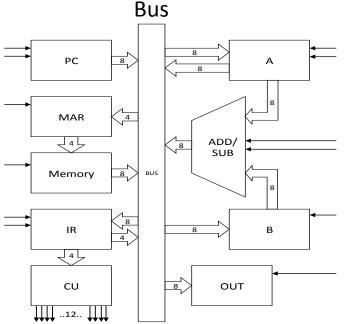


Breadboard computer based on text book SAP-1 design ("Simple As Possible"). Great educational YouTube series for 7400-series

Restart and make small concepts work first

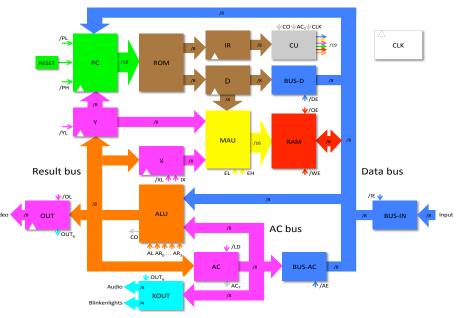


Then design the data flow



Reference design

- Von Neumann architecture
- 1 central bus is bottleneck: complexity
- Must be microcoded: speed $\checkmark \checkmark$

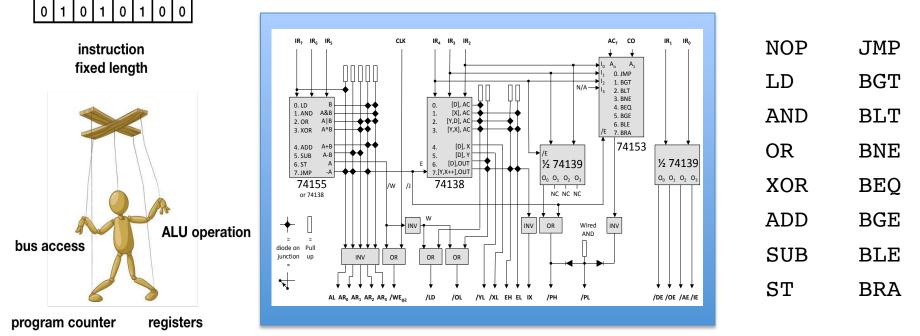


Our design

- Harvard architecture
- Split bus for efficiency: chip count Ψ
- Can do 1 instruction per cycle: speed

Control Unit last to define an instruction set

Map 8 instruction bits ...

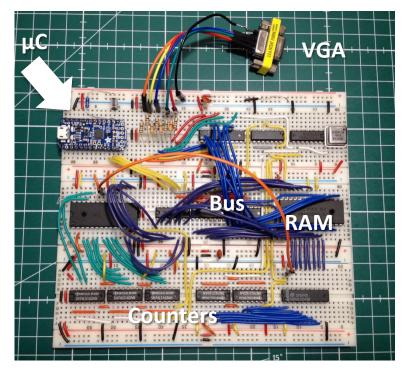


Instruction and mode define what all units do

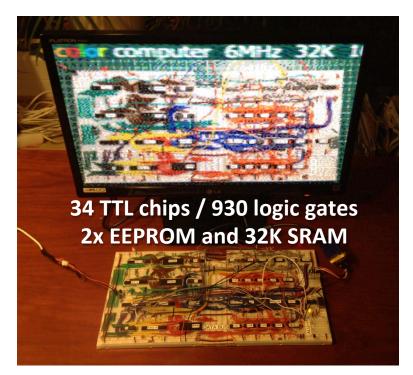
... to 19 control signals with 6 logic chips and 30 diodes

16 native instructions, 32 modes (not all are useful)

Gradually extend scope when building



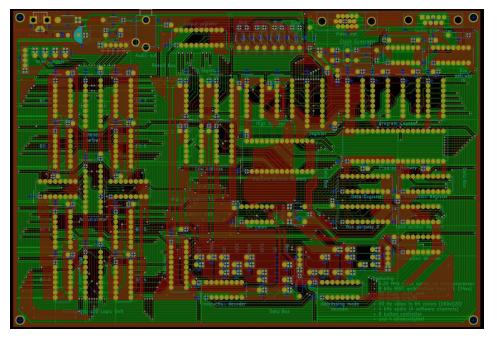
8 MHz breadboard dynamic VGA from TTL logic and a 32K RAM. A microcontroller to setup the RAM



Self-aware breadboard CPU at 6.3 MHz with scrolling text (and a blinking LED). "Look ma, no microcontroller!"

Learn to make a printed circuit board

About 10 weeks work



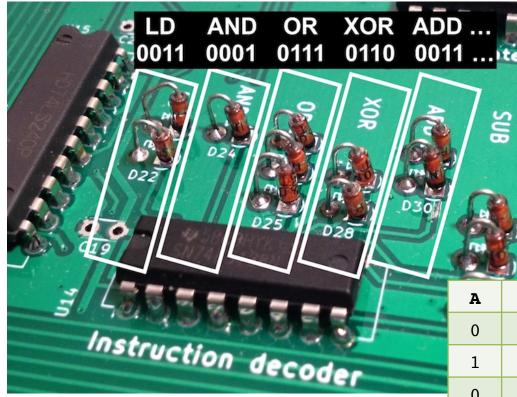
First one could be brought to life o/



PCB displaying an image of its prototype

Done in Kicad4

Manually routing for interesting layout



For example: here the diodes visualize the truth tables for each operation

A	В	A∧B	A∨B	A≠B	В	~B
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0

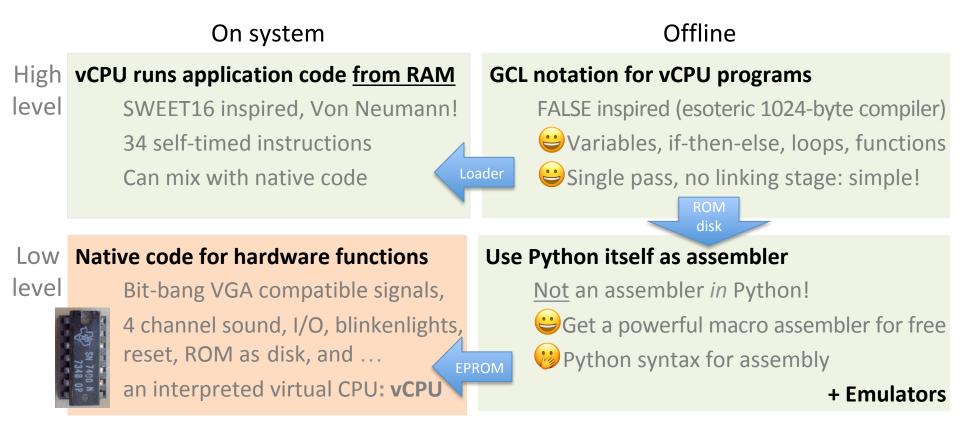
Do simple demos



Application logic mixed with video generation loop.

No interrupts, so must count every instruction to keep VGA in sync. This is tedious.

Need a software stack



Some programs we made with this







Minimalism at work

No standard instruction set *No* interface adapter chips *No* linear address space *No* relative addressing No flags register *No* register file *No* interrupts

No reset button *No* timer chips *No* sound chip *No* video chip No assembler *No* compiler *No* linker

Wise people stop here



"There is no product obscure enough that people are not interested in it." Oscar "Obsolescence Guaranteed" Vermeulen

So we make it a kit! It sounds like fun and our friends ask for one...

- Focus all efforts on 1st time right builds: assembly manual, videos, website
- The hardest part: stop working on new features for a while
- Talk a lot with other kit makers and potential users
- Find suppliers for quality parts
- All details matter
- Run beta-tests

Computer as a DIY soldering kit



Just need a soldering iron, a multi-meter and 3-4 hours of time to build. No oscilloscope needed





Not all ideals made it into "v1"

We wanted absolutely no rectangular PCB and no case from wood

We ended up with both and we're quite happy with the result.

There is no direct keyboard hookup (yet)



Even the PS/2 protocol turns out to be an <u>ugly beast</u>.

So you must cheat a bit with hookup through a tiny μ C. That works just fine.

There is no built-in BASIC (yet)

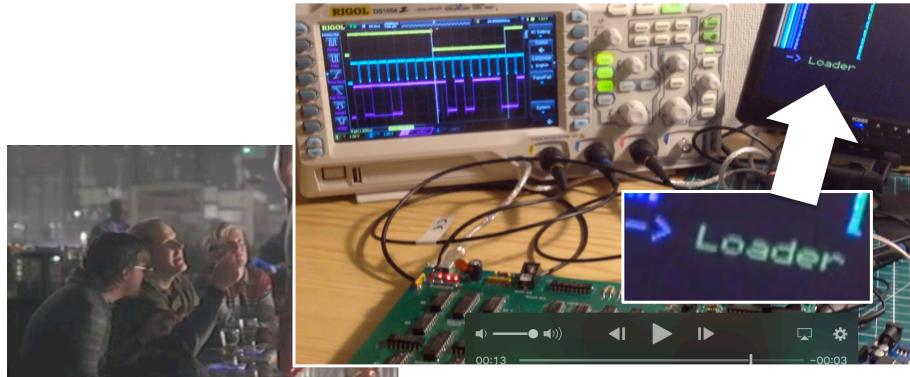
Bill Gates doesn't respond to our e-mails and it takes many weeks to write a BASIC.

We would have liked a whole lot more blinkenlights

It makes sense at 1 millionth of the speed. Quite a few new parts needed for slow mode.



One thing we almost overlooked



Balmer, I forgot to write a Loader!

Loader is the escape hatch!

Pirates of Silicon Valley (movie)

Much potential for true oldskool hacking!









A new one is born every day













delbrot





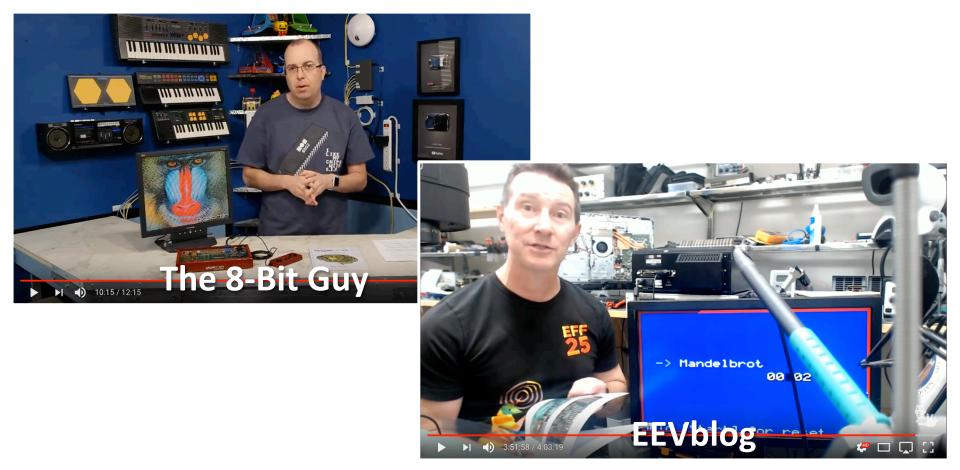








YouTube spreads the word



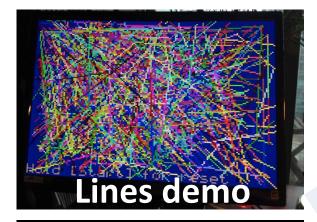
Buying more parts



Tedious logistics



Community after first month











What's at the horizon?

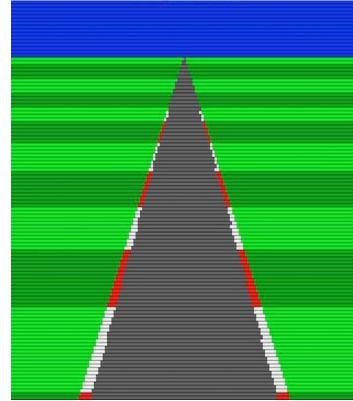
1. Tutorials

- Programming by simple examples
- Hooking up a keyboard
- Easy with tiny external μC to handle protocols Tougher nut to crack when allowing yourself at most 1 or 2 extra TTL chips
- Consolidating your programs into an EPROM

2. Live hacking

Monitor program. Onboard GCL interpreter?

3. Embedded BASIC?



Thank you for your attention!

