ADDRESS dependency (A-dependency)

1 ADDRESS dependency provides a clear representation of those elements, particularly memories, which use address control inputs to select specified sections of a multidimensional array. ADDRESS dependency allows a symbolic representation of only a single general case of the sections of the array, rather than requiring a symbolic presentation of the entire array. An input of the array shown at a particular element of this general section is common to the corresponding elements of all sections of the array. An output of the array shown at a particular element of this general section is the result of the OR function of the outputs of the corresponding elements of the selected sections. If any function other than OR is performed, this should be indicated by adding the appropriate qualifying symbol below the general qualifying symbol, for an example, see A00287_example.pdf below.

If the label of an output of the array shown at a particular element of this general section indicates that this output is an open-circuit output or a 3-state output, then this indication refers to the output of the array and not to those of the sections of the array.

Inputs which are not affected by any affecting ADDRESS input have their normally defined effect on all sections of the array, whereas inputs affected by an ADDRESS input have their normally defined effect only on the section selected by that ADDRESS input.

An affecting ADDRESS input is labelled with the letter A followed by an identifying number which corresponds to the address of the particular section of the array selected by this input.

Within the general section presented by the symbol, inputs and outputs affected by an Am-input are labelled with the letter A, which stands for the identifying numbers, i.e. the addresses, of the particular sections. This letter A is subject to the rules of dependency notation concerning identifying numbers associated with affected inputs and outputs.

If an output affected by an Am-input also has other labels, then the labels preceding the letter A affect the output of the section selected by this Am-input and the labels placed behind the letter A affect the output of the array, that is, after the application of the OR

function (or the indicated function) to the corresponding outputs of the selected sections of the array.

For an illustration, see A00287_Illustration_a.pdf below.

2 The identifying numbers of affecting ADDRESS inputs correspond to the addresses of the sections selected by these inputs. They need not necessarily differ from those of other affecting dependency-inputs (for example, G, V, N, ...), because in the general section presented by the symbol they are replaced by the letter A.

If there are several sets of affecting Am-inputs for the purpose of independent and possibly simultaneous access to sections of the array, then the letter A is modified to 1A, 2A, ... Because they have access to the same sections of the array, these sets of Am-inputs may have the same identifying numbers.

Two affecting ADDRESS inputs having the same identifying number stand in no relation to each other nor to any affecting dependency-input (for example, Gm, Vm, Nm, ...) having the same identifying number.

For illustrations, see A00287_Illustration_b_EN.pdf below.

The use of the bit-grouping symbol is explained in A00288.