ECE 385

EXPERIMENT #6

Simple Computer SLC-3.2 in SystemVerilog

I. OBJECTIVE

In this experiment, you will design a simple microprocessor using SystemVerilog. It will be a subset of the LC-3 ISA, a 16-bit processor with 16-bit Program Counter (PC), 16-bit instructions, and 16-bit registers. *(For LC-3, see Patt and Patel (ECE 120 textbook).*

II. INTRODUCTION

There are three main components to the design of a processor. The central processing unit (CPU), the memory that stores instructions and data, and the input/output interface that communicates with external devices. You will be provided with the interface between the CPU and the memory (memory read and write functions). The computer will first fetch an instruction from the memory, decode it to determine the type of the instruction, execute the instruction, and then fetch again. See Figure 1.

FETCH

EXECUTE

DECODE

**Figure 1**

The CPU will contain a PC, a Instruction Register (IR), a Memory Address Register (MAR), a Memory Data Register (MDR), a Instruction Sequencer/Decoder, a status register (nzp), a 8x16 general-purpose register file, and an Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU). All registers and instructions are 16-bits wide. The ALU will operate on 16-bit inputs. The Instruction Sequencer/Decoder will be responsible for providing proper control signals to the other components of the processor. It will contain a state machine that will provide the signals that will control the sequence of operations (fetch decode  execute  fetch next) in the processor.

The simple computer will perform various operations based on the opcodes. An opcode specifies the operation to be performed. Specific opcodes and operations are shown in Table 1. The 4-bit opcode is specified by IR[15:12]; the remaining twelve bits contain data relevant that instruction.

In the table below, R(X) specifies a register in the register file, addressed by the three-bit address X. SEXT(X) indicates the 2’s compliment sign extension of the operand X to 16 bits. nzp is the status register mentioned above. It is a three-bit value that states whether the resulting value loaded to the register file is negative, zero, or positive. This must be updated whenever an instruction performs a write to the register file (except JSR). For all instructions, PC  PC + 1 is implicit, unless PC is stated to get some other value. In the table, right-hand-side “PC” indicates the value of the PC register after it was incremented immediately following fetch.



# Table 1: The SLC-3.2 ISA

The IR will provide the Instruction Sequencer/Decoder with the instruction to be executed. The IR will also provide the datapath with any other necessary data. As mentioned earlier, the Instruction Sequencer/Decoder will need to generate the control signals to execute the instructions in proper order. The Instruction Sequencer/Decoder will also specify the operation to the ALU (e.g. add, etc.). Note that each operation will take multiple cycles and the Instruction Sequencer/Decoder will need to provide signals appropriately at each cycle.

On a reset, the Instruction Sequencer/Decoder should reset to the starting “halted” state, and wait for Run to go high. The PC should be reset to zero upon a reset, where it should proceed on incrementing itself when Run is pressed for fetching the instructions line by line. The first three lines of instructions will be used to load the PC with the value on the slider switches, which indicates the starting address of the instruction(s) of interest (in the form of test programs for the demo), and the program should begin executing instructions starting at the PC. Your computer must be able to return to the halted state any time a reset signal arrives.

**Instruction Summary**

ADD Adds the contents of SR1 and SR2, and stores the result to DR. Sets the status register.

ADDi Add Immediate. Adds the contents of SR to the sign-extended value imm5, and stores the result to DR. Sets the status register.

AND ANDs the contents of SR1 with SR2, and stores the result to DR. Sets the status register.

ANDi And Immediate. ANDs the contents of SR with the sign-extended value imm5, and stores the result to DR. Sets the status register.

NOT Negates SR and stores the result to DR. Sets the status register.

BR Branch. If any of the condition codes match the condition stored in the status register, takes the branch; otherwise, continues execution. (An unconditional jump can be specified by setting NZP to 111.) Branch location is determined by adding the sign-extended PCoffset9 to the PC.

JMP Jump. Copies memory address from BaseR to PC.

JSR Jump to Subroutine. Stores current PC to R(7), adds sign-extended PCoffset11 to PC.

LDR Load using Register offset addressing. Loads DR with memory contents pointed to by (BaseR + SEXT(offset6)). Sets the status register.

STR Store using Register offset addressing. Stores the contents of SR at the memory location pointed to by (BaseR + SEXT(offset6)).

PAUSE Pauses execution until Continue is asserted by the user. Execution should only unpause if Continue is asserted during the current pause instruction; that is, when multiple pause instructions are encountered, only one should be “cleared” per press of Continue. While paused, ledVect12 is displayed on the board LEDs. See I/O Specification section for usage notes.

Here are the operations in more detail:

Fetch:

MAR  PC; MAR = memory address to read the instruction from

MDR  M(MAR); MDR = Instruction read from memory (note that M(MAR) specifies the data at address MAR in memory).

IR  MDR; IR = Instruction to decode

PC  (PC + 1)

Decode:

Instruction Sequencer/Decoder  IR

Execute:

Perform the operation based on the signals from the Instruction Sequencer/Decoder and write the result to the destination register or memory.

Fetch, Load, and Store Operations:

For Fetch, Load (LDR), and Store (STR) operations you will need to set the memory signals (see Memory Interface below) appropriately for each state of the fetch/load/store sequence. Also, notice that the RAM we use does not have an R signal indicating that a read/write operation is ready. Instead, for any states reading from or writing to RAM, we stay at those states for several clock cycles to ensure that a memory read/write operation is complete.

**FETCH:**

state1: MAR  PC

state2: MDR  M(MAR); -- *assert Read Command on the RAM*

state3: IR  MDR;

PC  PC+1; -- "+1" inserts an incrementer/counter instead of an adder.

Go to the next state.

**LOAD:**

state1: MAR  (BaseR + SEXT(offset6)) from ALU

state2: MDR  M(MAR); -- *assert Read Command on the RAM*

state3: R(DR)  MDR;

**STORE:**

state1: MAR  (BaseR + SEXT(offset6)) from ALU; MDR  R(SR)

state2: M(MAR)  MDR; -- *assert Write Command on the RAM*

**Memory Interface**

The DE2 board is equipped with one 2 MB (1Mx16) SRAM. You will need to provide a memory address in MAR, data to be written in MDR (in the case of Store), and the Read and Write signals. The interface for these memory chips is as follows:

Data Bidirectional 16-bit data bus.

ADDR 20-bit Address bus (in LC-3, the address space is only 16-bit wide, so the addresses are zero-extended to 20 bits)

CE Chip Enable. When active, allows read/write operations. Active low.

UB Upper Byte enable. Allows read/write operations on I/O<15:8>. Active low.

LB Lower Byte enable. Allows read/write operations on I/O<7:0>. Active low.

OE Output Enable. When active, RAM chips will drive output on the selected address. Active low.

WE Write Enable. When active, orders writes to selected address. Active low. Has priority over OE.

Note that “Data” is declared as an **inout** port type. This means that it is a bidirectional data bus. In general, any port that attempts to both read and write to a bus needs to be declared as an inout type. A port can write to the bus through an output port. When not writing to the bus, you should assign the output a high-impedance value (“ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ”). Otherwise, when reading from memory, both your circuit and the SRAM will try to drive the line at the same time, with unpredictable results (possibly including damage to one or both chips). This part has been provided to you in the given file named “tristate.sv”.

**I/O Specifications**

I/O for this CPU is memory-mapped. I/O devices are connected to the memory signals, with a special buffer inserted on the memory data bus. When a memory access occurs at an I/O device address, the I/O device detects this, and sends a signal to the buffer to deactivate the memory, and instead use the I/O device’s data for the response. You will be provided with a SystemVerilog entity that encapsulates this functionality into a single module for you to insert between your processor and the external memory (this is part of what the mem2io module does) (see figures 2 & 3)

**Mem2IO**

This manages all I/O with the DE2 physical I/O devices, namely, the switches and 7-segment displays. See Table 2. Note that the two devices share the same memory address. This is acceptable, because one of the devices (the switches) is purely input, while the other (the hex displays) is purely output.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Physical I/O Device** | **Type** | **Memory Address** | **“Memory Contents”** |
| DE2 Board Hex Display | Output | 0xFFFF | Hex Display Data |
| DE2 Board Switches | Input | 0xFFFF | Switches(15:0) |

**Table 2: Physical I/O Device List**

You will need to create a top-level port map file that includes your CPU, the Mem2IO entity, and four HexDrivers. The CPU is a high level entity that contains the majority of your modules, including the ISDU. The various memory control signal inputs and the memory address input should be connected to the corresponding outputs from the CPU (which are also output from your top-level entity to the actual memory). The memory data inout port from your CPU should be connected to the Data\_CPU inout port of the Mem2IO unit; the Data\_Mem inout port of the Mem2IO unit should be connected to an inout port on your top-level entity, which should be assigned to the appropriate pin connected to physical memory. The four “HEX#” output signals should be connected to HexDriver inputs. See the partial block diagrams in figures 2 & 3.

Control

Address

Data

**Mem2IO**

**CPU**

**Memory Subsystem**

**CPU**

**Physical Memory** (off-chip)

**HexDrivers**

Switches

**Figure 2: Conceptual Figure 3: Memory with Mem2IO unit**

**Picture of Memory**

**Usage of the Pause Instruction**

The Pause instruction is to be used in conjunction with I/O. Pausing allows the user time to set the switches before an input operation, and read the output after an output operation. The top two bits of the ledVect12 field of the instruction indicate the related I/O operation as indicated in Table 3. Note that these should be considered as masks, not as mutually exclusive values. For example, a ledVect12[11:10] value of “11” would indicate that both new data is being displayed on the hex displays and the program is asking for a new switch value. The remaining ledVect12 bits should be used to output a unique identifier to communicate the location in the program to keep track of the computer’s progress. NOTE: The ledVect12 vector does not mean anything to the processor; their sole purpose is to be a visual cue that the user can define (when programming) so that he/she can tell where the program is during execution. The following table reflects the convention used in the test programs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ledVect12(11:10) Mask** | **Meaning (cue for the user only)** |
| “01” | Previous operation was a write to the hex display |
| “10” | Next operation is a read from switches |

**Table 3: ledVect12(11:10) Masks for Pause Instruction**

Your top-level circuit should have **at least** the following inputs and outputs:

**Inputs**

S – logic [15:0]

Clk, Reset, Run, Continue –logic

**Outputs**

LED – logic [11:0]

HEX0, HEX1, HEX2, HEX3, HEX4, HEX5, HEX6, HEX7 - logic [6:0]

CE, UB, LB, OE, WE –logic

ADDR – logic [19:0]

**Bidirectional ports** (inout)

Data - logic [15:0]

(You may expand this list as needed for simulation and debugging.)

### SIMPLIFIED SAMPLE CPU BLOCK DIAGRAM

**CPU**

**PC**

**MAR**

**MDR**

**IR**

**Instruction**

**Sequencer/**

**Decode Unit**

**ALU**

**RegFile**

**Memory Subsystem**

Run

Reset

Continue

A1

B1

A2

B2

**nzp**

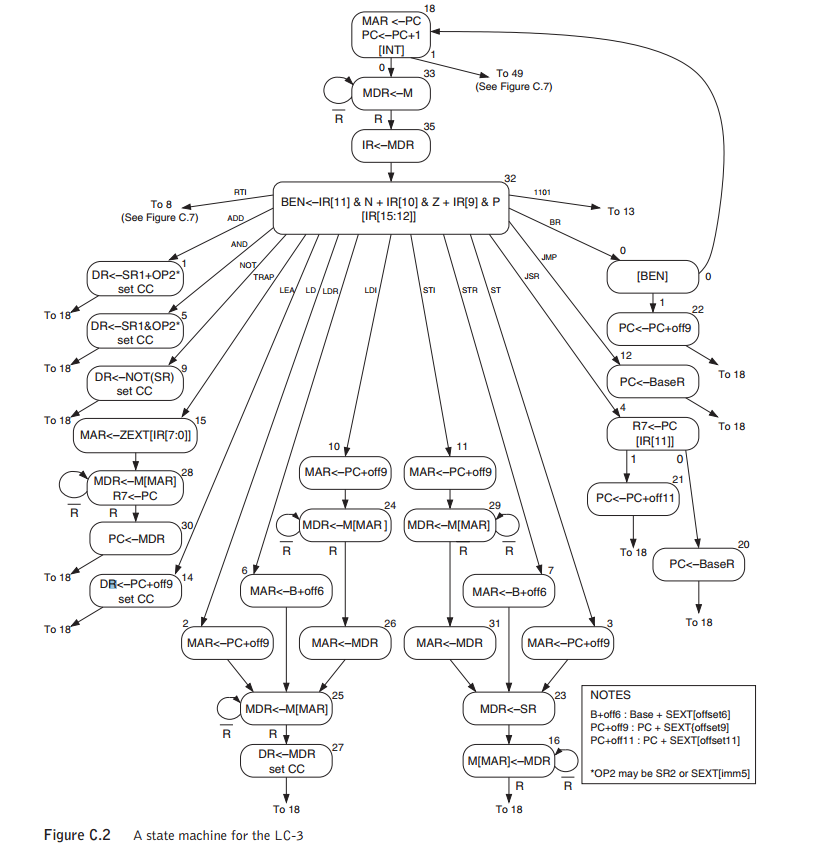
**HexDrivers**

LEDs

F

**Notes:** Arrows are shown for connections between components. There may be multiple signals going from one block to the other even if there is only one connection shown between the blocks. One arrow does not mean one signal/bus in all cases. Signal multiplexing has been omitted (your diagram should show a mux in front of most registers). All registers will also have Clk as an input. Note that this block diagram does not show the mem2io module that should serve as an interface between the CPU and the memory (it is implicit in the memory subsystem block, this is just a reminder that you need to include it).

### LC3 STATE DIAGRAM FROM APPENDIX C OF PATT AND PATEL



**Notes**: This is not the state diagram for the simplified LC3, it has some instructions that are not required to be implemented in this lab. Please refer to the instruction summary for details on which instructions are required to complete the lab.

# III. PRE-LAB

1. **Week 1:**

Lab 6 is split up into two discrete tasks. In the first week, you will implement the FETCH phase. You will have to understand the structure of the memory system, and how the memory system interfaces with the CPU. You will also have to implement all the necessary CPU entities and ISDU controls to be able to successfully fetch the instructions line by line from the on-board memory to the CPU. Note that since you’ll not be doing DECODE and EXECUTE during week 1, you don’t have to pass the fetched instructions into the ISDU. But instead, you should display the content of the IR, which will be storing the fetched instructions at the end of the FETCH phase.

You are provided with the following entities on the website Mem2IO, Test\_Memory, ISDU, and tristate. The use for Test\_Memory is only to simulate your design, to replace the off chip memory.

For the purpose of Week 1 demo, you should connect the HEX displays directly to the IR rather than connecting them to the Mem2IO (in contrast, in week 2, you will specify a special address in memory that you write to in order to show data on the HEX displays). To display the content of the IR on the FPGA, there are extra pause states at the end of the FETCH phase to be able to hold and see the content of the IR. Pressing the ‘continue’ button, your ISDU should loop back to perform the FETCH phase all over again, instead of continuing onto the DECODE phase.

You should not need to modify the given ISDU for week 1, a higher level LC3 entity is given and you will have to implement all other component parts of the LC3 such as the program counter, register file, and data bus.

**Week 1 Demo Point Breakdown:**

1 point: Simulate the correct value of MAR = PC and PC = PC +1;

1 point: Simulate the correct value of MDR = M(MAR) and IR = MDR;

1 points: Correct operation on the FPGA: Displaying correct value of IR on HEX4-7 in state PauseIR1.

1. **Week 2:**
2. For the second week, you will need to implement the DECODE and the EXECUTE phase. You will first extend the provided skeleton ISDU to include all the necessary state transitions and the necessary inputs/outputs in each of the states.
3. You will need to learn and understand the specification of the LC3 and its state diagram to figure out how to assign the various control signals in each state to produce the desired operations. At this point, you will have to take out the pause states which you have inserted after the FETCH phase during week 1, for the ISDU to continue onto the DECODE and the EXECUTE phase instead.

**Week 2 Demo Point Breakdown:**

1 point: Basic I/O Test 1

1 point: Basic I/O Test 2

1 point: Self Modifying Code Test

1 point: XOR Test

1 point: Multiplication Test

1 point: Sort Test

1 point: Correct “Act Once” Behavior

IV. LAB

Follow the Lab 6 demo information on the course website*.* Follow the *Week 2 Test Programs Documentation* in the Lab 6 information page on the course website to demonstrate the 5 tests*.*

**Pin Assignment Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Port Name** | **Location** | **Comments** |
| Clk | PIN\_Y2 | 50 MHz Clock from the on-board oscillators |
| Run | PIN\_R24 | On-Board Push Button (KEY3) |
| Continue | PIN\_N21 | On-Board Push Button (KEY2) |
| Reset | PIN\_M23 | On-Board Push Button (KEY0) |
| S[0] | PIN\_AB28 | On-board slider switch (SW0) |
| S[1] | PIN\_AC28 | On-board slider switch (SW1) |
| S[2] | PIN\_AC27 | On-board slider switch (SW2) |
| S[3] | PIN\_AD27 | On-board slider switch (SW3) |
| S[4] | PIN\_AB27 | On-board slider switch (SW4) |
| S[5] | PIN\_AC26 | On-board slider switch (SW5) |
| S[6] | PIN\_AD26 | On-board slider switch (SW6) |
| S[7] | PIN\_AB26 | On-board slider switch (SW7) |
| S[8] | PIN\_AC25 | On-board slider switch (SW8) |
| S[9] | PIN\_AB25 | On-board slider switch (SW9) |
| S[10] | PIN\_AC24 | On-board slider switch (SW10) |
| S[11] | PIN\_AB24 | On-board slider switch (SW11) |
| S[12] | PIN\_AB23 | On-board slider switch (SW12) |
| S[13] | PIN\_AA24 | On-board slider switch (SW13) |
| S[14] | PIN\_AA23 | On-board slider switch (SW14) |
| S[15] | PIN\_AA22 | On-board slider switch (SW15) |
| LED[0] | PIN\_G19 | On-Board LED (LEDR0) |
| LED[1] | PIN\_F19 | On-Board LED (LEDR1) |
| LED[2] | PIN\_E19 | On-Board LED (LEDR2) |
| LED[3] | PIN\_F21 | On-Board LED (LEDR3) |
| LED[4] | PIN\_F18 | On-Board LED (LEDR4) |
| LED[5] | PIN\_E18 | On-Board LED (LEDR5) |
| LED[6] | PIN\_J19 | On-Board LED (LEDR6) |
| LED[7] | PIN\_H19 | On-Board LED (LEDR7) |
| LED[8] | PIN\_J17 | On-Board LED (LEDR8) |
| LED[9] | PIN\_G17 | On-Board LED (LEDR9) |
| LED[10] | PIN\_J15 | On-Board LED (LEDR10) |
| LED[11] | PIN\_H16 | On-Board LED (LEDR11) |
| HEX0[0] | PIN\_G18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[0]) |
| HEX0[1] | PIN\_F22 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[1]) |
| HEX0[2] | PIN\_E17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[2]) |
| HEX0[3] | PIN\_L26 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[3]) |
| HEX0[4] | PIN\_L25 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[4]) |
| HEX0[5] | PIN\_J22 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[5]) |
| HEX0[6] | PIN\_H22 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX0[6]) |
| HEX1[0] | PIN\_M24 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[0]) |
| HEX1[1] | PIN\_Y22 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[1]) |
| HEX1[2] | PIN\_W21 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[2]) |
| HEX1[3] | PIN\_W22 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[3]) |
| HEX1[4] | PIN\_W25 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[4]) |
| HEX1[5] | PIN\_U23 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[5]) |
| HEX1[6] | PIN\_U24 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX1[6]) |
| HEX2[0] | PIN\_AA25 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[0]) |
| HEX2[1] | PIN\_AA26 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[1]) |
| HEX2[2] | PIN\_Y25 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[2]) |
| HEX2[3] | PIN\_W26 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[3]) |
| HEX2[4] | PIN\_Y26 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[4]) |
| HEX2[5] | PIN\_W27 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[5]) |
| HEX2[6] | PIN\_W28 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX2[6]) |
| HEX3[0] | PIN\_V21 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[0]) |
| HEX3[1] | PIN\_U21 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[1]) |
| HEX3[2] | PIN\_AB20 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[2]) |
| HEX3[3] | PIN\_AA21 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[3]) |
| HEX3[4] | PIN\_AD24 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[4]) |
| HEX3[5] | PIN\_AF23 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[5]) |
| HEX3[6] | PIN\_Y19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX3[6]) |
| HEX4[0] | PIN\_AB19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[0]) |
| HEX4[1] | PIN\_AA19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[1]) |
| HEX4[2] | PIN\_AG21 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[2]) |
| HEX4[3] | PIN\_AH21 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[3]) |
| HEX4[4] | PIN\_AE19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[4]) |
| HEX4[5] | PIN\_AF19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[5]) |
| HEX4[6] | PIN\_AE18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX4[6]) |
| HEX5[0] | PIN\_AD18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[0]) |
| HEX5[1] | PIN\_AC18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[1]) |
| HEX5[2] | PIN\_AB18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[2]) |
| HEX5[3] | PIN\_AH19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[3]) |
| HEX5[4] | PIN\_AG19 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[4]) |
| HEX5[5] | PIN\_AF18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[5]) |
| HEX5[6] | PIN\_AH18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX5[6]) |
| HEX6[0] | PIN\_AA17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[0]) |
| HEX6[1] | PIN\_AB16 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[1]) |
| HEX6[2] | PIN\_AA16 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[2]) |
| HEX6[3] | PIN\_AB17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[3]) |
| HEX6[4] | PIN\_AB15 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[4]) |
| HEX6[5] | PIN\_AA15 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[5]) |
| HEX6[6] | PIN\_AC17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX6[6]) |
| HEX7[0] | PIN\_AD17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[0]) |
| HEX7[1] | PIN\_AE17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[1]) |
| HEX7[2] | PIN\_AG17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[2]) |
| HEX7[3] | PIN\_AH17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[3]) |
| HEX7[4] | PIN\_AF17 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[4]) |
| HEX7[5] | PIN\_AG18 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[5]) |
| HEX7[6] | PIN\_AA14 | On-Board seven-segment display segment (HEX7[6]) |
| CE | PIN\_AF8 | Chip Enable for SRAM – active low |
| UB | PIN\_AC4 | Upper Byte enable for SRAM– active low |
| LB | PIN\_AD4 | Lower Byte enable for SRAM – active low |
| OE | PIN\_AD5 | Output Enable for SRAM – active low |
| WE | PIN\_AE8 | Write Enable for SRAM – active low |
| Data[0] | PIN\_AH3 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 0 |
| Data[1] | PIN\_AF4 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 1 |
| Data[2] | PIN\_AG4 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 2 |
| Data[3] | PIN\_AH4 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 3 |
| Data[4] | PIN\_AF6 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 4 |
| Data[5] | PIN\_AG6 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 5 |
| Data[6] | PIN\_AH6 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 6 |
| Data[7] | PIN\_AF7 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 7 |
| Data[8] | PIN\_AD1 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 8 |
| Data[9] | PIN\_AD2 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 9 |
| Data[10] | PIN\_AE2 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 10 |
| Data[11] | PIN\_AE1 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 11 |
| Data[12] | PIN\_AE3 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 12 |
| Data[13] | PIN\_AE4 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 13 |
| Data[14] | PIN\_AF3 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 14 |
| Data[15] | PIN\_AG3 | Bidirectional Data Bus for SRAM - bit 15 |
| ADDR[0] | PIN\_AB7 | SRAM address bit 0 |
| ADDR[1] | PIN\_AD7 | SRAM address bit 1 |
| ADDR[2] | PIN\_AE7 | SRAM address bit 2 |
| ADDR[3] | PIN\_AC7 | SRAM address bit 3 |
| ADDR[4] | PIN\_AB6 | SRAM address bit 4 |
| ADDR[5] | PIN\_AE6 | SRAM address bit 5 |
| ADDR[6] | PIN\_AB5 | SRAM address bit 6 |
| ADDR[7] | PIN\_AC5 | SRAM address bit 7 |
| ADDR[8] | PIN\_AF5 | SRAM address bit 8 |
| ADDR[9] | PIN\_T7 | SRAM address bit 9 |
| ADDR[10] | PIN\_AF2 | SRAM address bit 10 |
| ADDR[11] | PIN\_AD3 | SRAM address bit 11 |
| ADDR[12] | PIN\_AB4 | SRAM address bit 12 |
| ADDR[13] | PIN\_AC3 | SRAM address bit 13 |
| ADDR[14] | PIN\_AA4 | SRAM address bit 14 |
| ADDR[15] | PIN\_AB11 | SRAM address bit 15 |
| ADDR[16] | PIN\_AC11 | SRAM address bit 16 |
| ADDR[17] | PIN\_AB9 | SRAM address bit 17 |
| ADDR[18] | PIN\_AB8 | SRAM address bit 18 |
| ADDR[19] | PIN\_T8 | SRAM address bit 19 |

V. POST-LAB

1.) Refer to the Design Resources and Statistics in IQT.17-19 and complete the following design statistics table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LUT |  |
| DSP |  |
| Memory (BRAM) |  |
| Flip-Flop |  |
| Frequency |  |
| Static Power |  |
| Dynamic Power |  |
| Total Power |  |

Document any problems you encountered and your solutions to them, and a short conclusion. Before you leave from your lab session submit your latest project code including the .sv files to your TA on his/her USB drive. TAs are under no obligation to accept late code, code that doesn’t compile (unless you got 0 demo points) or code files that are intermixed with other project files.

2.) Answer at least the following questions in the lab report

* What is MEM2IO used for, i.e. what is its main function?
* What is the difference between BR and JMP instructions?
* What is the purpose of the R signal in Patt and Patel? How do we compensate for the lack of the signal in our design? What implications does this have for synchronization?

VI. REPORT

You do NOT need to write a report after week 1. Instead you will write one report for the entirety of Lab 6. Write a report, you may follow the provided outline below, or make sure your own report outline includes at least the items enumerated below.

1. Introduction
   1. Summarize the basic functionality of the SLC-3 processor
2. Written Description and Diagrams of SLC-3
   1. Summary of Operation
   2. Describe in words how the SLC-3 performs its functions. In particular, you should describe the Fetch-Decode-Execute cycle as well as the various instructions the processor can perform.
   3. Block Diagram of slc3.sv
   4. This diagram should represent the placement of all your modules in the slc3.sv. Please only include the slc3.sv diagram and not the RTL view of every module (this can go into the individual module descriptions).
   5. Written Description of all .sv modules
      1. A guide on how to do this was shown in the Lab 5 report outline.
   6. Description of the operation of the ISDU (Instruction Sequence Decoder Unit)
      1. Named ISDU.sv, this is the control unit for the SLC-3. Describe in words how the ISDU controls the various components of the SLC-3 based on the current instruction.
      2. If you prefer to, you can lump this section into the module description section under ISDU.sv.
   7. State Diagram of ISDU
      1. This should represent all states present in the ISDU and their transitions. The diagram from Patt & Patel Appendix C can be used as a starting point but would need to be modified to be representative of the ECE385 implementation of the LC-3. You will lose points if you just copy the diagram.
3. Simulations of SLC-3 Instructions
   1. Simulate the completion of 3 instructions from the following groups: ADD/ADDi/AND/ANDi/NOT; BR/JMP/JSR; LDR/STR. For example, consecutively simulating ADD, BR and then LDR would be an acceptable simulation. You must annotate this diagram (for instance, label where instructions begin, where the answer is stored, etc.)
   2. Simulation using TestBench\_Week2.sv. Annotation is required.
4. Post-Lab Questions
   1. Fill out the Design Resources and Statistics table from Post-Lab question one
   2. Answer all the post-lab questions. As usual, they may be in their own section or dispersed into the appropriate sections in the rest of the report.
5. Conclusion
   1. Discuss functionality of your design. If parts of your design didn’t work, discuss what could be done to fix it
   2. Was there anything ambiguous, incorrect, or unnecessarily difficult in the lab manual or given materials which can be improved for next semester? You can also specify what we did right, so it doesn’t get changed.