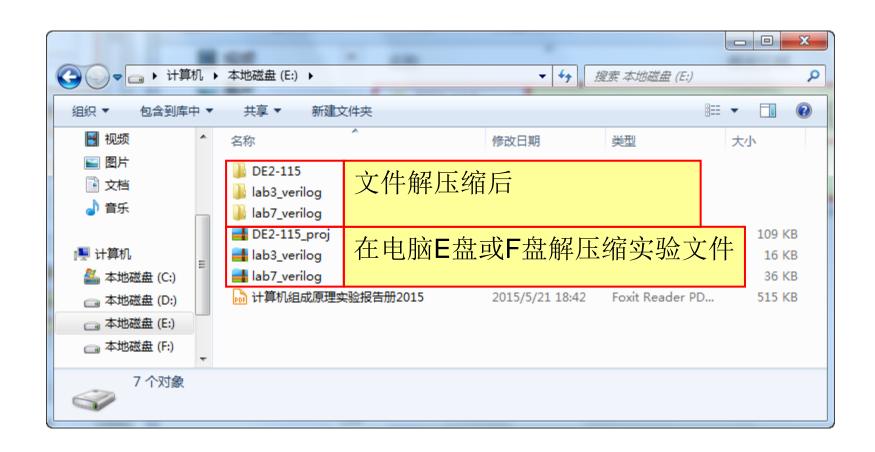
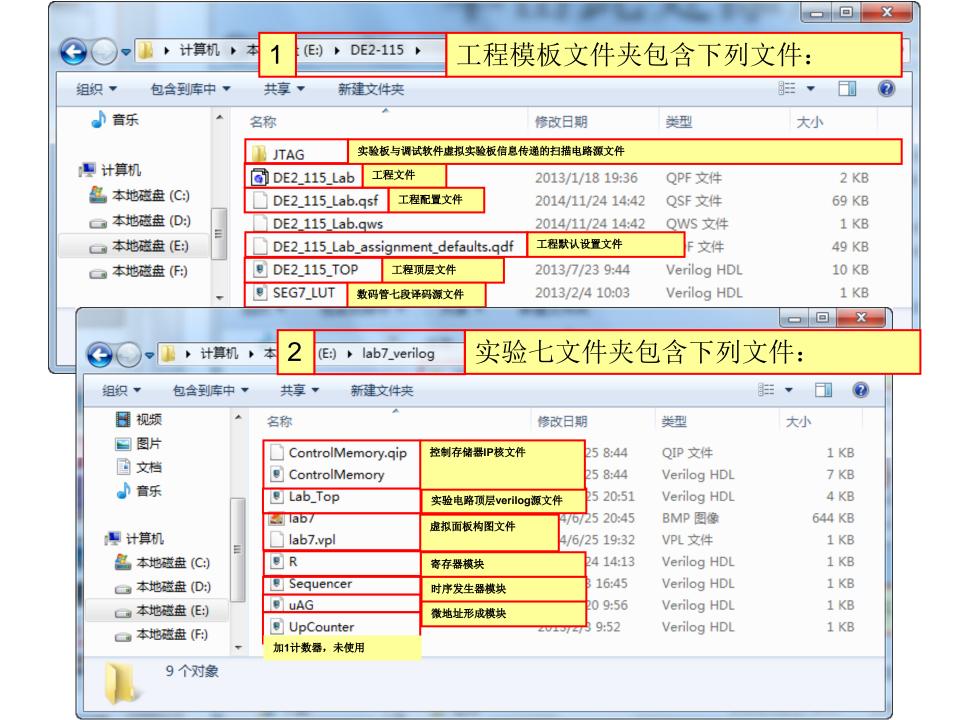
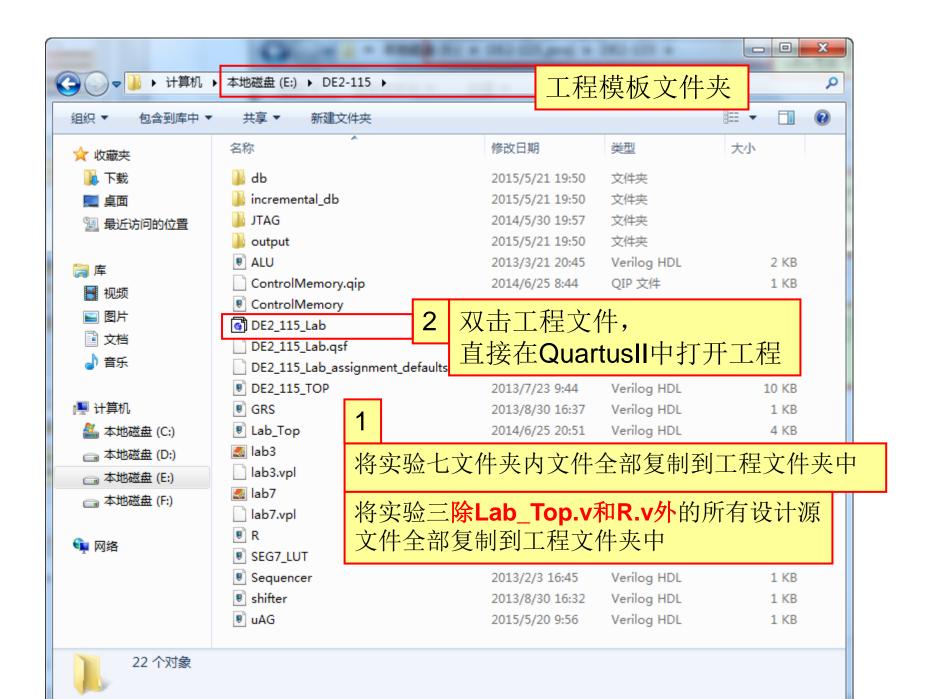
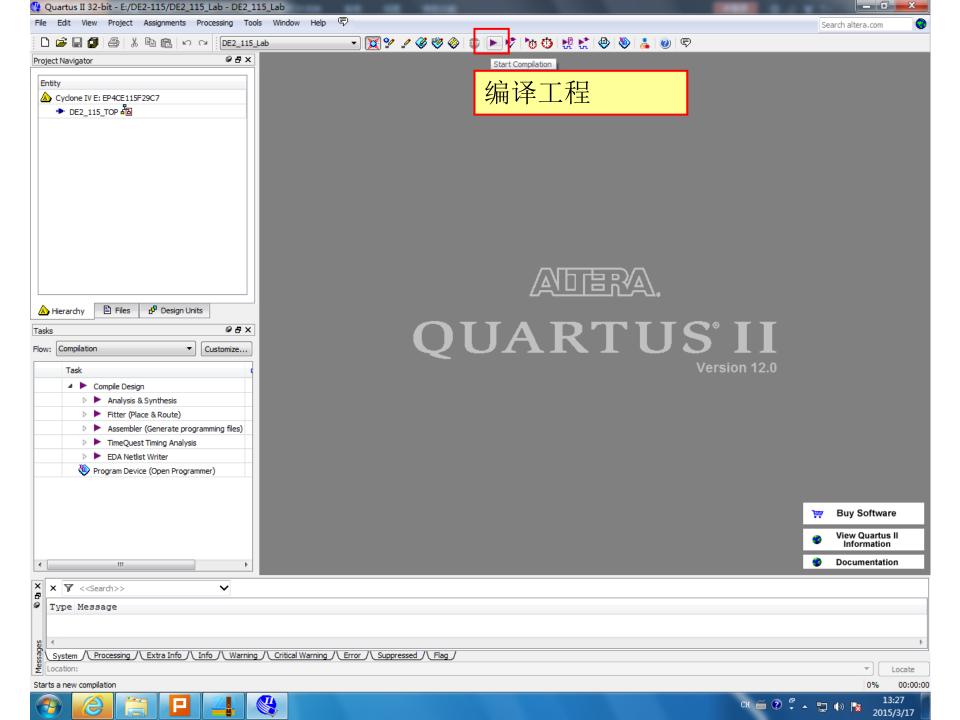
实验微程序控制器

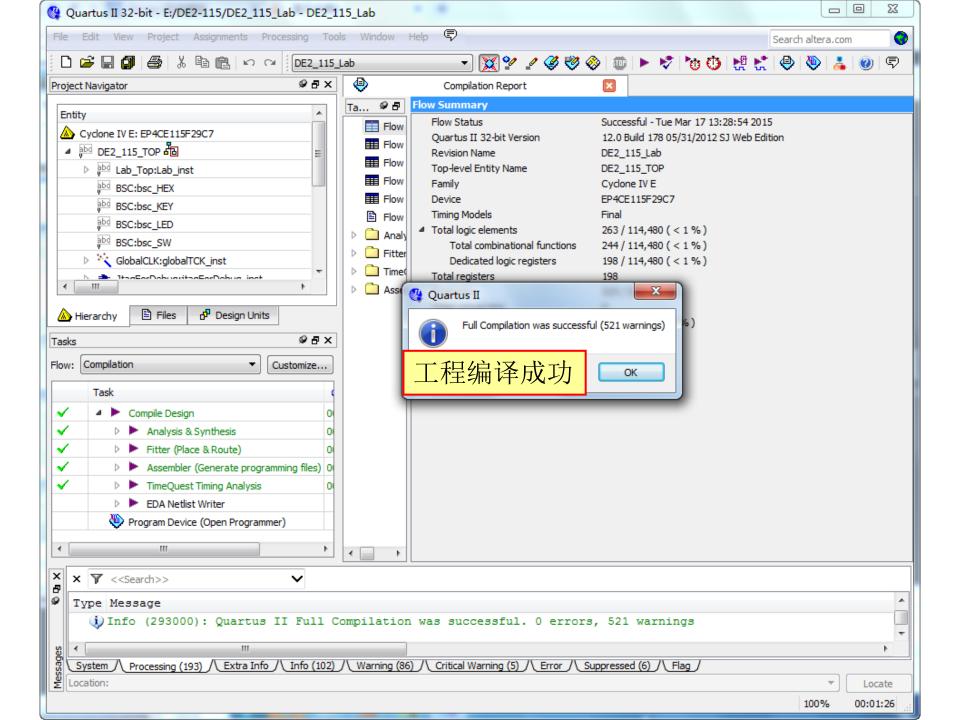
- 了解微程序控制器的组成;
- 理解微程序控制时序;
- 掌握微程序控制信号的产生原理;
- 熟悉微程序设计方法;
- 掌握微地址形成方法。

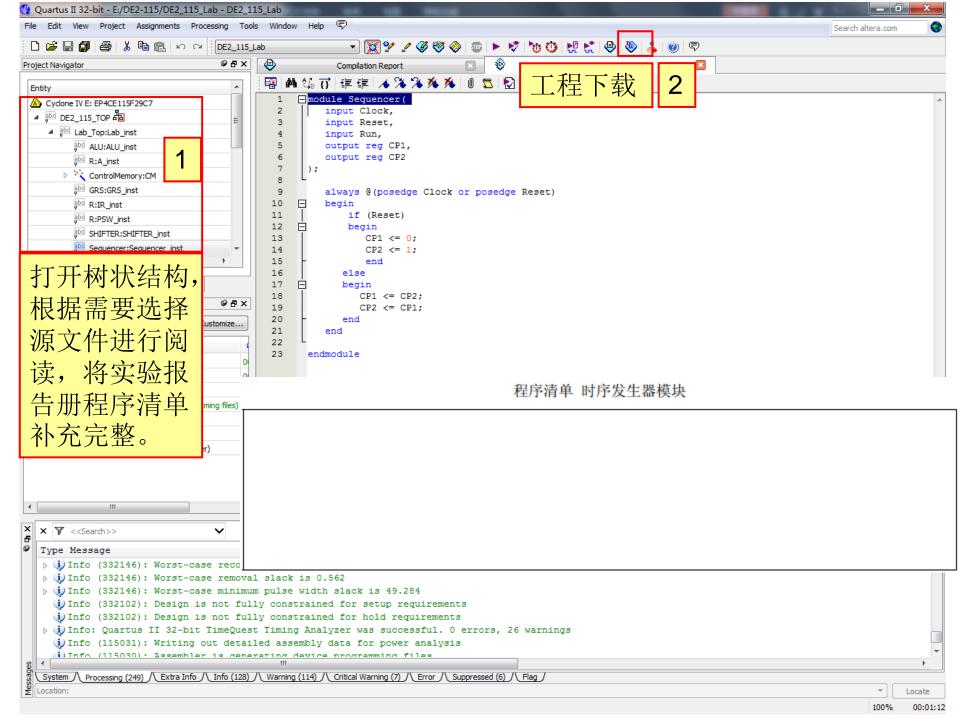


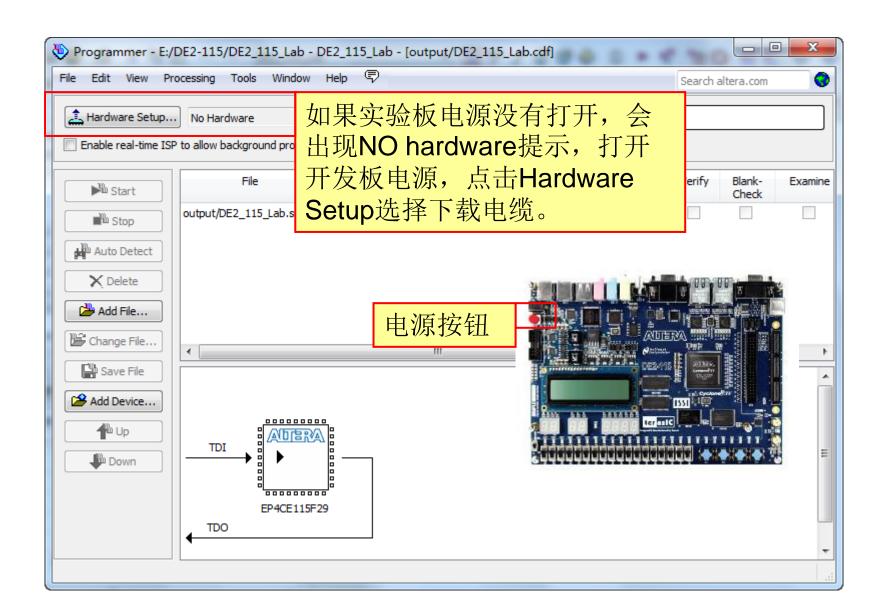


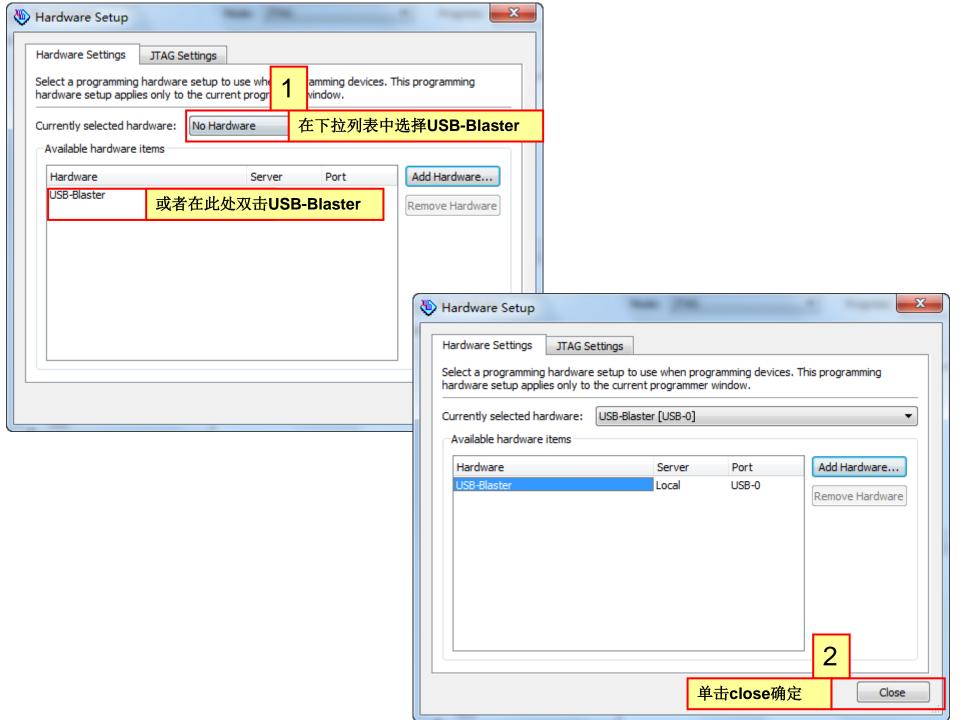


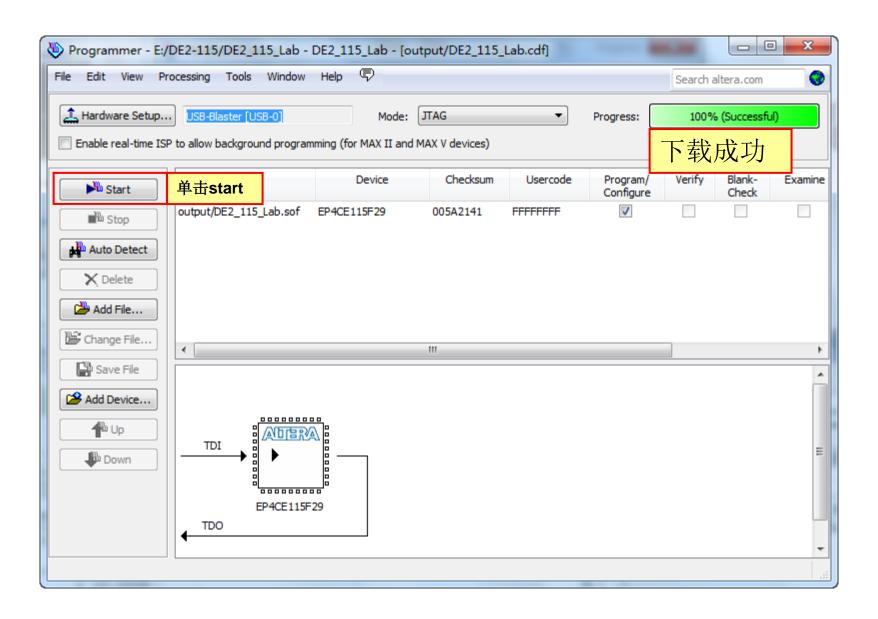


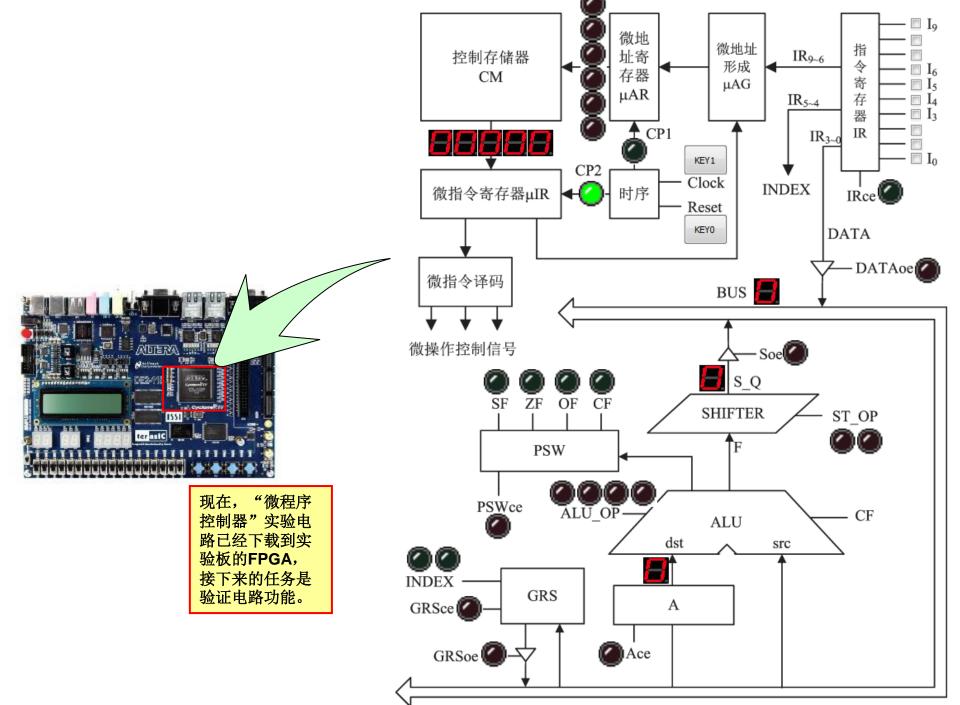


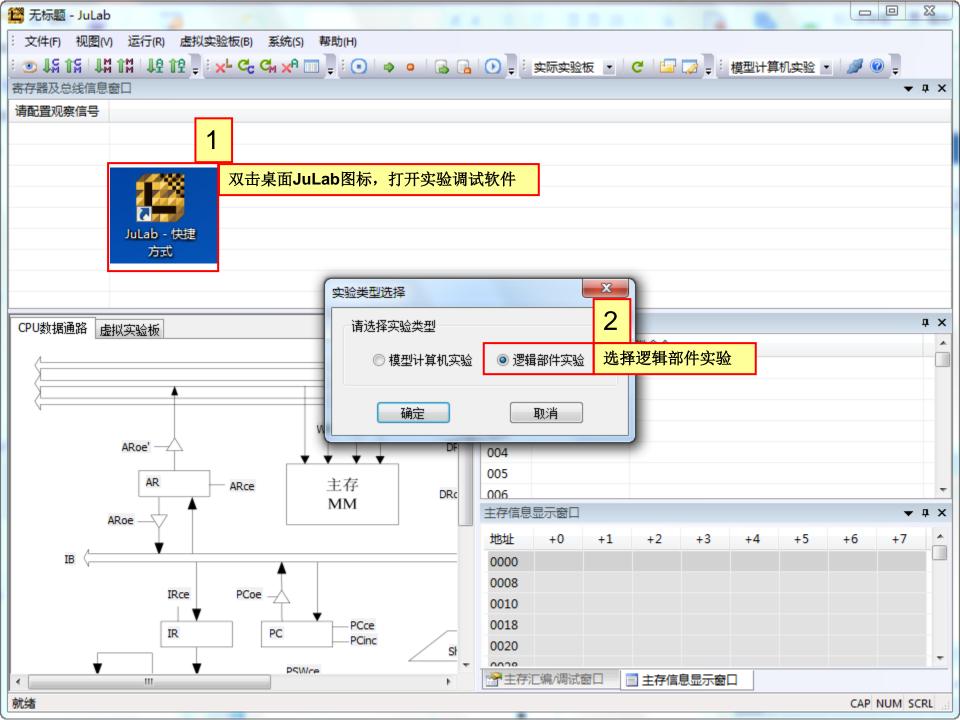


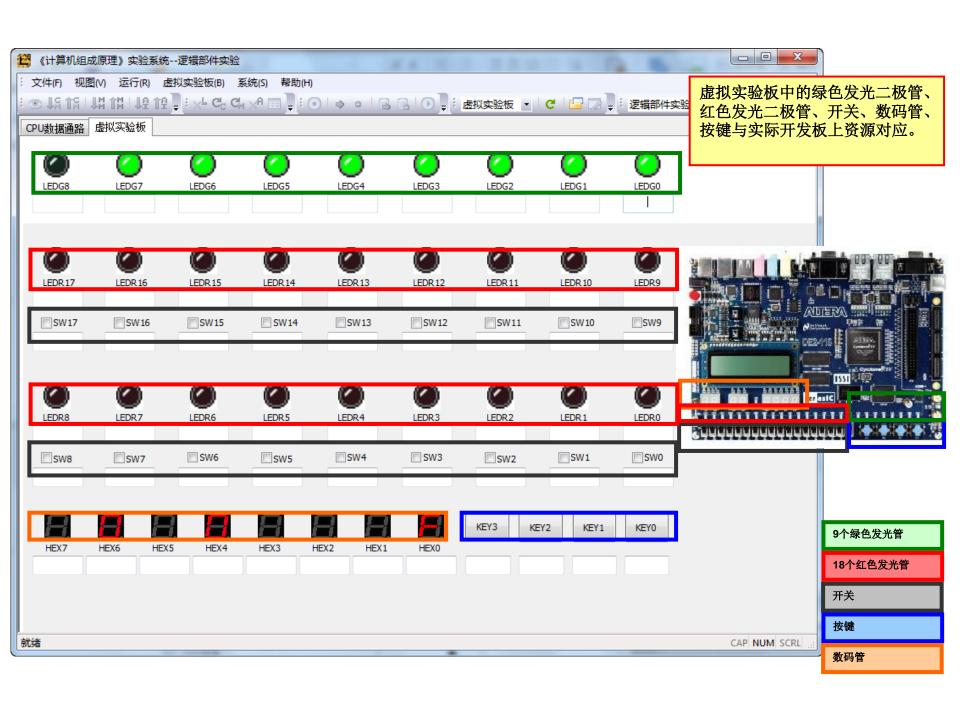




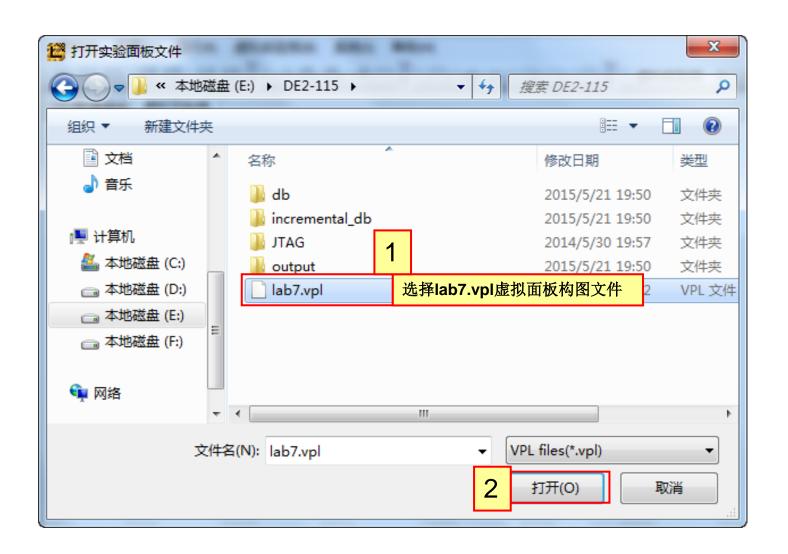


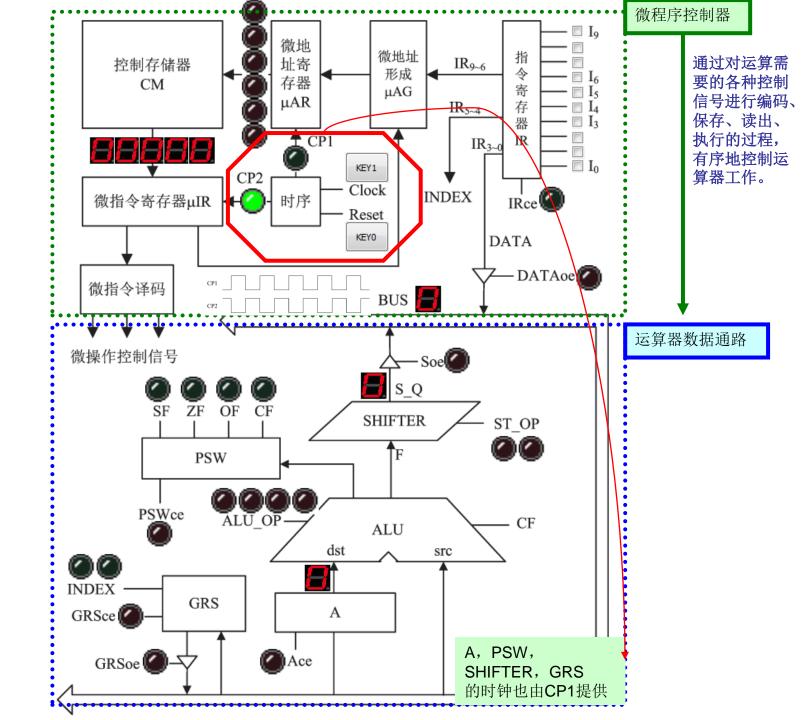


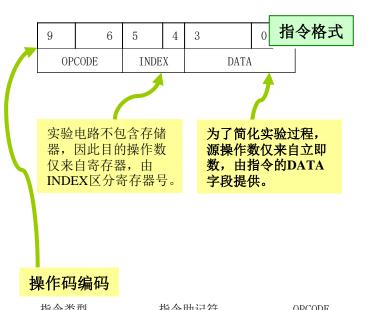






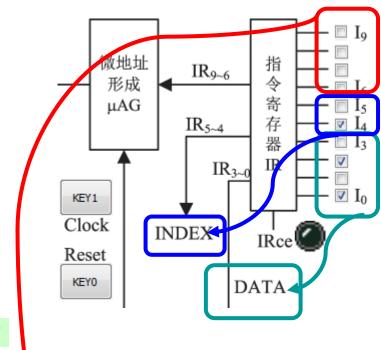






指令类型	指令助记符	OPCODE	功能				
装数指令	LD Ri, #DATA	0000	Ri←DATA 装数指令不经过ALU				
•	ADD Ri, #DATA	0001	Ri ← (Ri) + DATA				
"装数"和 "运算"两种 类型的指令	ADDC Ri, #DATA	0010	Ri←(Ri)+DATA+借位				
	SUB Ri, #DATA	0011	Ri←(Ri) —DATA				
	SUBB Ri, #DATA 0100 Ri←(Ri) —DATA—借位						
运算指令	AND Ri, #DATA	0101	Ri←(Ri) Ù DATA				
	OR Ri, #DATA	0110	Ri←(Ri) Ú DATA				
	NOT Ri	0111	Ri←				
	XOR Ri, #DATA	1000	Ri←(Ri) Å DATA				
	INC Ri	1001	Ri←(Ri) +1				
	DEC Ri	1010	Ri←(Ri) -1 运算指令由				
	SR Ri	1011	Ri←(Ri)/2 ALU和移位寄				
	SL Ri	1100	Ri←(Ri)*2 存器实现运算				

以ADD R1, #0111B 指令为例, 翻译成机器码应该为 0001 01 0111



```
begin
                             uAG.v
 case (BM)
   2'b00: uAGOut = NA;
  2'b01: uAGOut = {NA[5:1], |IR[9:6]};
    2'b10: uAGOut = {2'b01, IR[9:6]};
     default:
                uAGOut = {6'bxxxxxx};
 endcase
end
```

```
BM2转移方式下,
uAGout= { 2 'b01,IR[9:6]};
运算类指令的微地址分别为:
ADD
                即11H
      01
          0001
ADDC 01
          0010
                即12H
. . . . . .
SL
      01 1100
                即1CH
```

微指令格式	式												
19	18	17	16	14	13	10	9	8	7	(5 5		0
预留 (1位)	F0:X	~~~~	F1:X	~~~~~	1	U_OP 位)		T_OP 位)		BM 位)		F5:NA (6位)	
	0:NOF)	0:NOI)	0:NOI	?	0:NO	P	转移	方式		下址字段	ļ
	1:GRS	oe	1:GRS	ce	1:ADI	D	1:SR	ce					
	2:Soe		2: Ace	ļ	2:ADI	OC	2:SLo	<u>ce</u>					
	3:DAT	Aoe	3:PSW	/ce	3:SUE	3	3:SV	ce	↓				
			4:IRce		4:SUE	3B			BM		uА	R	
				×	5:ANI)			0	uAR = N	A		
					6:OR				1	$uAR_{5\sim 1} = NA$ $uAR_{0} = IR_{0} + IR_{0} + IR_{7} + IR_{6}$		2+IR7+IR4	1

7:NOT 8:XOR 9:INC A:DEC

BM uAR 功能 0 uAR=NA 固定转移 1 uAR₅₋₁= NA uAR₀=IR₉+IR₈+IR₇+IR₆ 依据是否需要取目的操作数的两分支微转移 2 uAR_{5,4}=01 uAR₃₋₀=IR₉₋₆ 依据指令操作码的多分支微转移 begin case (BM) uAG.V

0

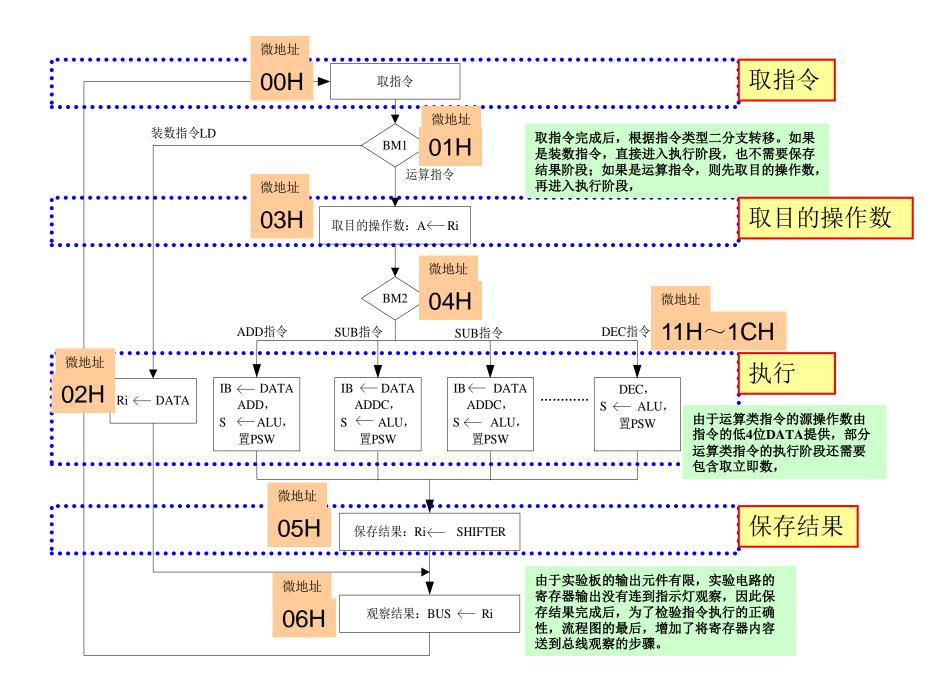
```
2'b00: uAGOut = NA;
2'b01: uAGOut = {NA[5:1], |IR[9:6]};
2'b10: uAGOut = {2'b01, IR[9:6]};
default: uAGOut = {6'bxxxxxx};
endcase
```

end

```
Lab_Top.v
```

```
//微指令译码
wire GRSce, Ace, PSWce, IRce, NOP1;
wire DATAoe, GRSoe, Soe, NOP2;
assign {DATAoe, Soe, GRSoe, NOP2} = 2**uIR[19:17];
assign {IRce, PSWce, Ace, GRSce, NOP1} = 2**uIR[16:14];
wire [3:0] ALU_OP = uIR[13:10];
wire [1:0] ST_OP = uIR[9:8];
wire [1:0] BM = uIR[7:6];
wire [4:0] NA = uIR[5:0];
```

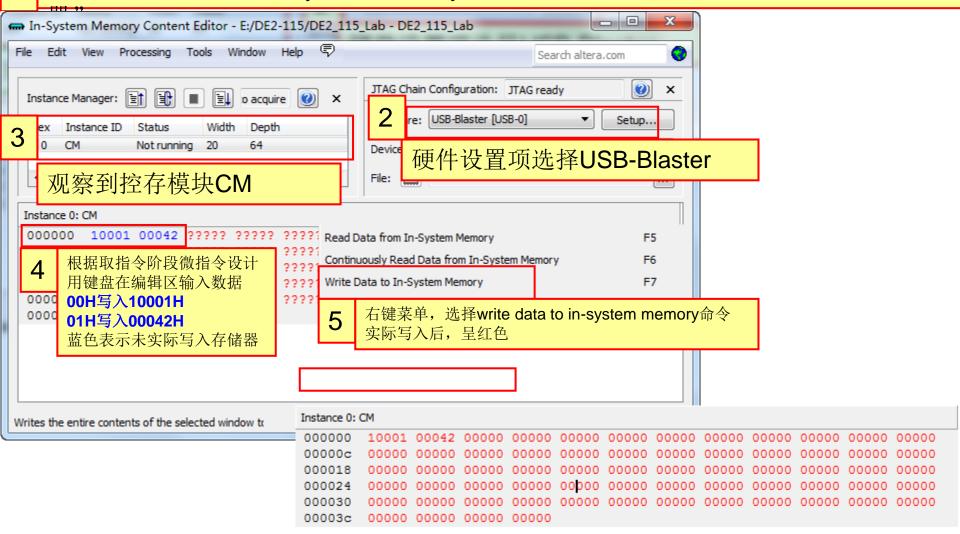
```
以ADD指令执行阶段微指令为例,
微命令为 DATAoe, ADD, SVce, PSWce
各字段为: F0 11
F1 011
F2 0001
F3 11
F4 00
F5 000101
微指令为 11 011 0001 11 00 000101 即6C705H
```

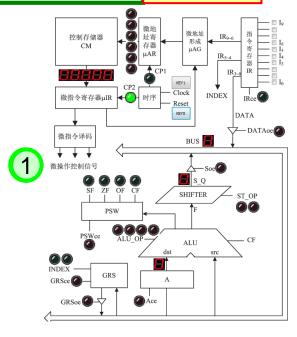


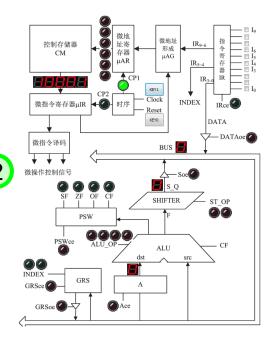
1. 取指令微程序设计

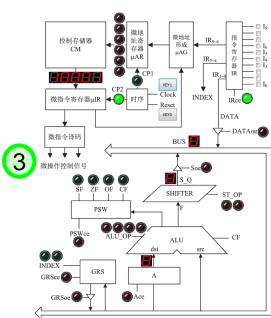
将取指令阶段的微指令写入控存

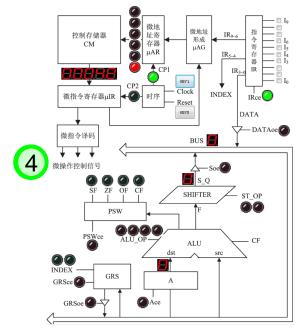
1 点击菜单项Tools...->In-system Memory Content Editor打开"在系统存储器数据编辑

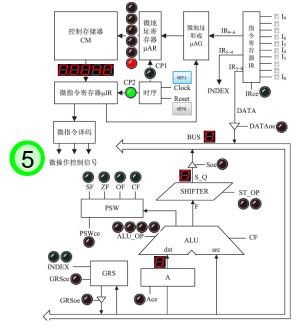


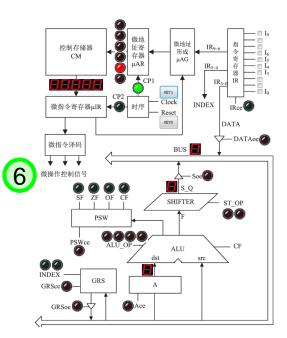




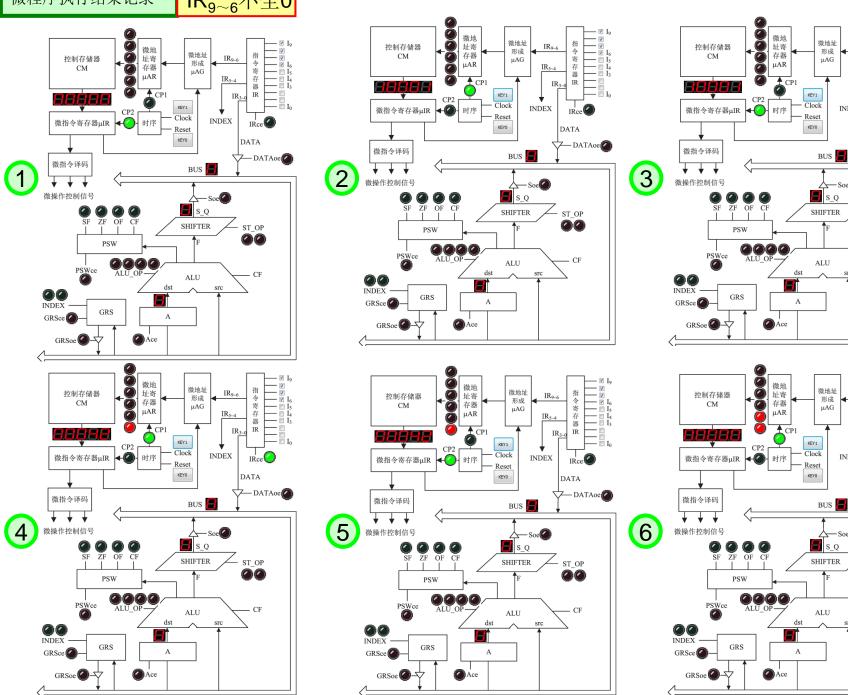








IR_{9~6}不全0



指令寄存器

IR

IRce 🙆

DATA oe

DATA

ST OP

00

IR₉₋₆

IR_{3~0}

INDEX

存器

IR

DATA

ST OP

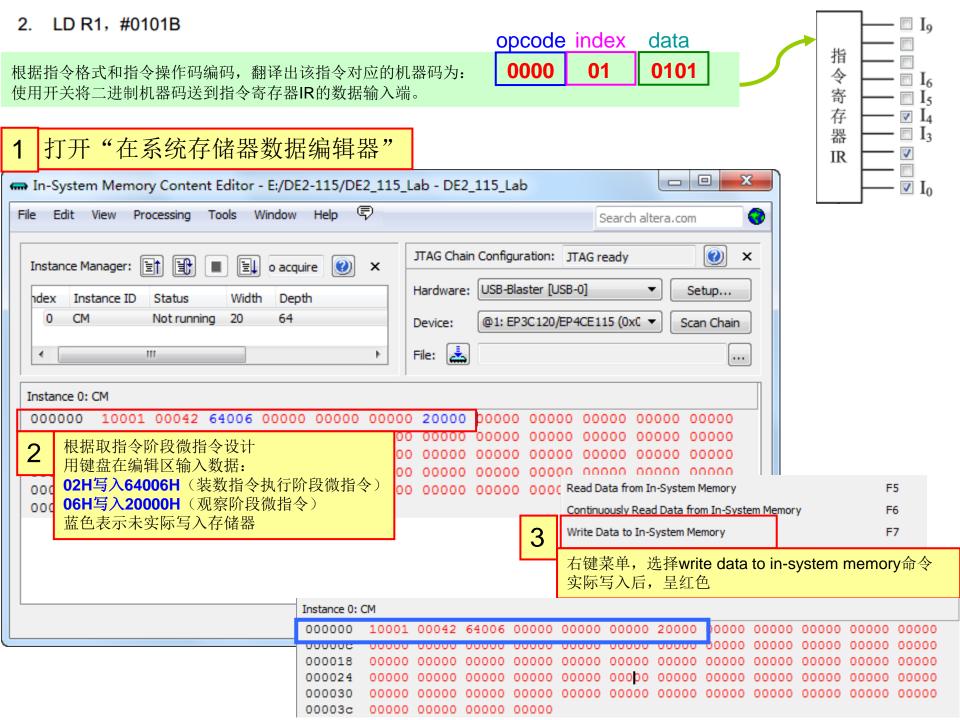
00

IRce 🔼

DATAoe

IR_{3~0}

INDEX



微程序执行结果记录

