CSE 151A HW 01

Karlo Godfrey Escalona Gregorio PID: A16536865

Contents

1	Preface	1
2	ISA Design 2.1 RX-type 2.2 RF-type 2.3 D-type 2.4 B-type	1 1 3 4 4
3	Assembler	5
4	Instruction Memory	5
5	Program Counter	5
6	Program Counter Adder	5
7	Register File	5
8	Data Memory	5
9	ALU	5
10	ALU Control	5
11	FPU	5
12	FPU Control	5
13	Pipelining and Hazard Control	5

1 Preface

This project explores a custom implementation of a subset of the ARM instruction set. A custom instruction set inspired by the ARM architecture is designed with a custom assembler. The architecture is implemented in hardware as an RTL model, whose functionality is verified

The assembler is implemented in Python, and the RTL model is implemented using SystemVerilog.

It should be noted

2 ISA Design

All instruction words are designed to be 32 bits wide. Each instruction has 4 condition bits that will determine whether or not the instruction executes based on CPSR condition flags (N, Z, C, V). This makes it simpler to write conditional statements for simple instructions. A list of the condition codes is listed below.

Field List					
Condition	Instruction	Flags Set	Explanation		
Code	Suffix	(NZCV)			
0000	EQ		[11:4]		
0001	NEQ		[3:0]		
0010	CS		[11:8]		
0011	CC		[7:0]		
0100	MI		[7:0]		
0101	PL		[7:0]		
0110	VS		[7:0]		
0111	VC		[7:0]		
1000	HI		[7:0]		
1001	LS		[7:0]		
1010	GE		[7:0]		
1011	LT		[7:0]		
1100	GT		[7:0]		
1101	LE		[7:0]		
1110			[7:0]		
1111	unused	N/A	unused		

2.1 RX-type

The RX-type is used for fixed-point arithmetic data-processing instructions. A summary of the format can be seen in Figure 1, and explanations of the fields can be seen under the figure.



Figure 1: RX instruction type format.

Field List				
Field Bits		Description		
cond	cond [31:28] State of CPSR condition codes (based on			
type	[27:26]	Encoding specific to instruction type		
S	25	Determines whether or not to alter condition codes (S = 0		
		means do not alter)		
1	24	Determines whether or not op2 is an immediate (I = 0 means		
		op2 is not an immediate, but a shift register)		
opcode	[23:20]	Determines the operation performed on operands		
R_n	[19:16]	First source register		
R_d [15:12] Destination register		Destination register		
op2	[11:0]	Varying field depending on the value of opcode		

RX-type instructions have a varying op2 field that can be used depending on whether or not the instruction uses an immediate. A summary of the op2 fields is shown below.

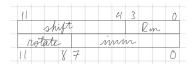


Figure 2: RX instruction type format.

Field List					
Field	Bits	Description			
shift	[11:4]	Used for instructions using two source registers. The amount to shift the value in R_m			
R_m	[3:0]	Used for instructions using two source registers. The second source register			
rotate	[11:8]	Used for instructions using one source register and one immediate. Rotates the immediate a specific number of positions			
imm	[7:0]	A constant used with another shift register to produce the result			

A list of suported instructions is listed below.

Field List				
Field	Description			
add.x	[11:4]			
sub.x	[3:0]			
mul.x	[11:8]			
div.x	[7:0]			
addi.x	[7:0]			
subi.x	[7:0]			
mac.x	[7:0]			
sqrt.x	[7:0]			
convf.x	[7:0]			

2.2 RF-type



Figure 3: RF instruction type format.

2.3 D-type



Figure 4: D instruction type format.

2.4 B-type



Figure 5: B instruction type format for BX instruction



Figure 6: B instruction type format for B and BL instruction

- 3 Assembler
- 4 Instruction Memory
- 5 Program Counter
- **6 Program Counter Adder**
- 7 Register File
- 8 Data Memory
- 9 ALU
- 10 ALU Control
- 11 FPU
- 12 FPU Control
- 13 Pipelining and Hazard Control