Multi-core RISC Processor Design and Implementation (Rev. 2.02)

ELEC5881M - Final Report

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in Embedded Systems Engineering

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Abstract

This interim report details the 4-month progress on a project to design, implement, and verify, a multi-core FPGA RISC processor. The project has been split into two stages: firstly to build a functional single-core RISC processor, and then secondly to add multiprocessor principles and functionality to it.

Current multiprocessor and network-on-chip communication methods have been discussed and how they could be included in this multi-core RISC design. To-date, a 16-bit instruction set architecture has been designed featuring common load/store instructions, comparison, and bitwise operations. A single-core processor has been implemented in Verilog and verified using simulations/test benches running various simple software programs.

Future tasks have been planned and will focus on the second stage of the project. Work will start on designing a loosely coupled multiprocessor communication interface and bringing them to the single-core processor.

Revision History

Date	Version	Changes
10/04/2019	2.02	Update future stages.
05/04/2019	2.01	Fix processor RTL diagram.
04/04/2019	2.00	Initial processor RTL diagram.
01/04/2019	1.00	Initial section outline.

Document revisions.

Declaration of Academic Integrity

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The candidate confirms that the details of any mitigating circumstances have been submitted to the Student Support Office at the School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, at the University of Leeds.

Name: Ben David Lancaster
Date: July 6, 2019

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Chapter 1

Memory Mapping

The Vmicro16 processor uses a memory-mapping scheme to communicate with peripherals and other cores.

1.1 Memory Map

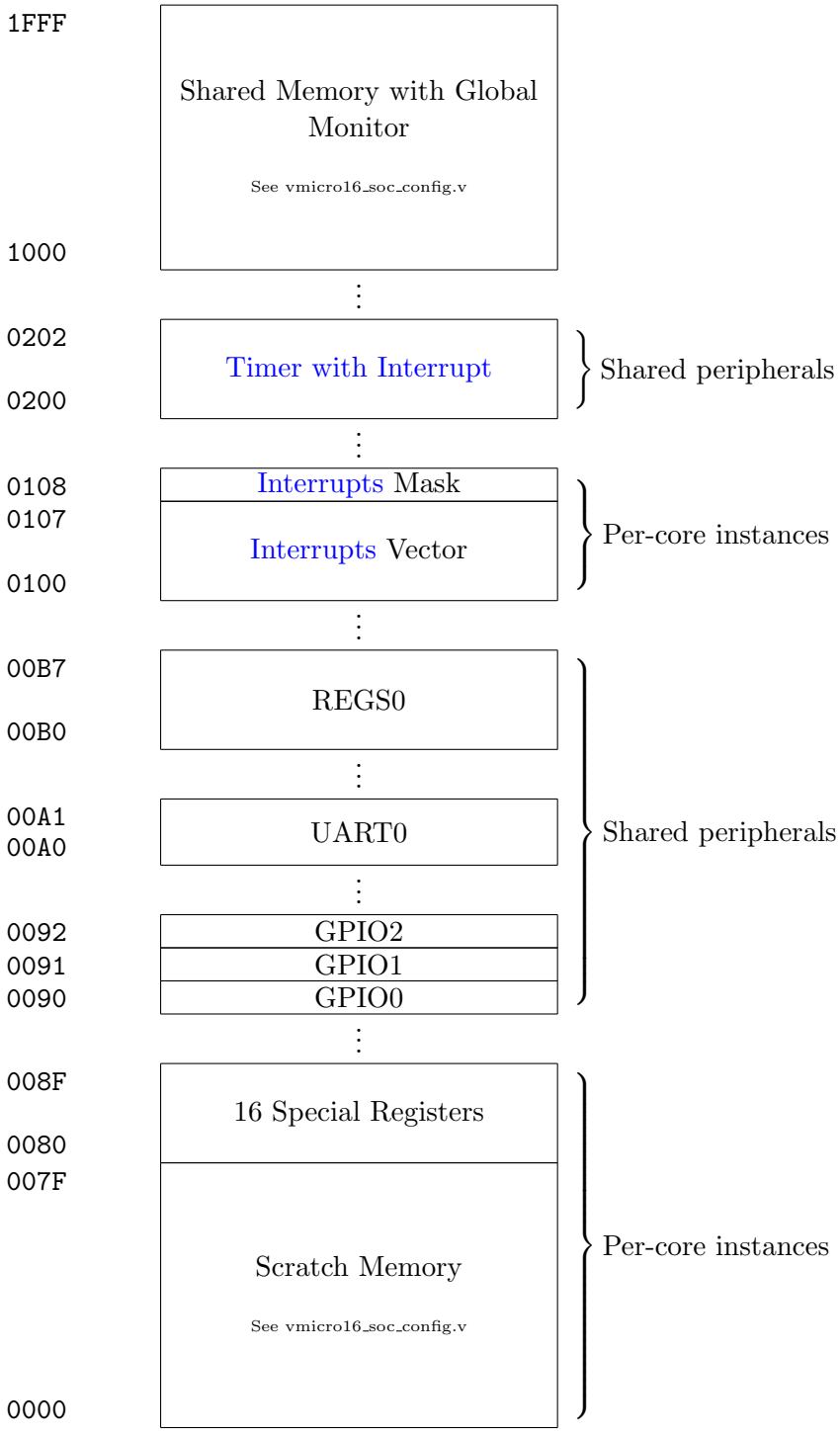


Figure 1.1: Memory map showing addresses of various memory sections.

1.2 Special Registers

From the software perspective, it is important for both the developer and software algorithms to know the target system's architecture to better utilise the resources available to them. Software written for one architecture with N cores must also run on an architecture with M cores. To enable such portability, the software must query the system for information such as: number of processor cores and the current core identifier. Without this information, the developer would be required to produce software for each individual architecture (e.g. an Intel i5 with 4 cores or an Intel i7 with 8 cores, or an NVIDIA GTX 970 with.

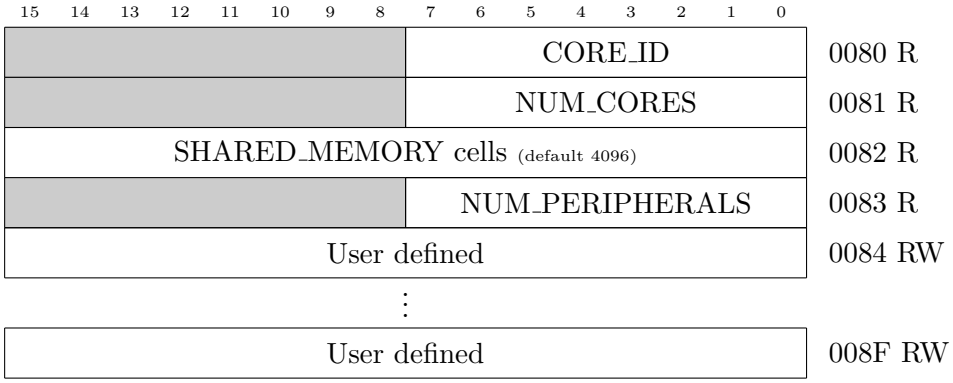


Figure 1.2: Vmicro16 Special Registers layout (0x0080 - 0x008F).

Chapter 2

Interrupts

This section describes the design, considerations, and implementation, of interrupt functionality within the Vmicro16 processor.

2.1 Why Interrupts?

Interrupts are used to enable asynchronous behaviour within a processor.

Interrupts are commonly used to signal actions from asynchronous sources, for example an input button or from a UART receiver signalling that data has been received.

2.2 Hardware Implementation

2.2.1 Context Switching

When acting upon an incoming interrupt the current state the processor must be saved so that changes from the interrupt handler, such as register writes and branches, do not affect the current state. After the interrupt handler function signals it has finished (by using the *Interrupt Return* `intr` instruction) the saved state is restored. In the case of the Vmicro16 processor, the program counter `r_pc[15:0]` and register set `regs` instance are the only states that are saved. Going forth, the terms *normal mode* and *interrupt mode* are used to describe what registers the processor should use when executing instructions.

When saving the state, to avoid clocking 128 bits (8 registers of 16 bits) into another register, which would increase timing delays and logic elements, a dedicated register set for the interrupt mode (`regs_isr`) is multiplexed with the normal mode register set (`regs`). Then depending on

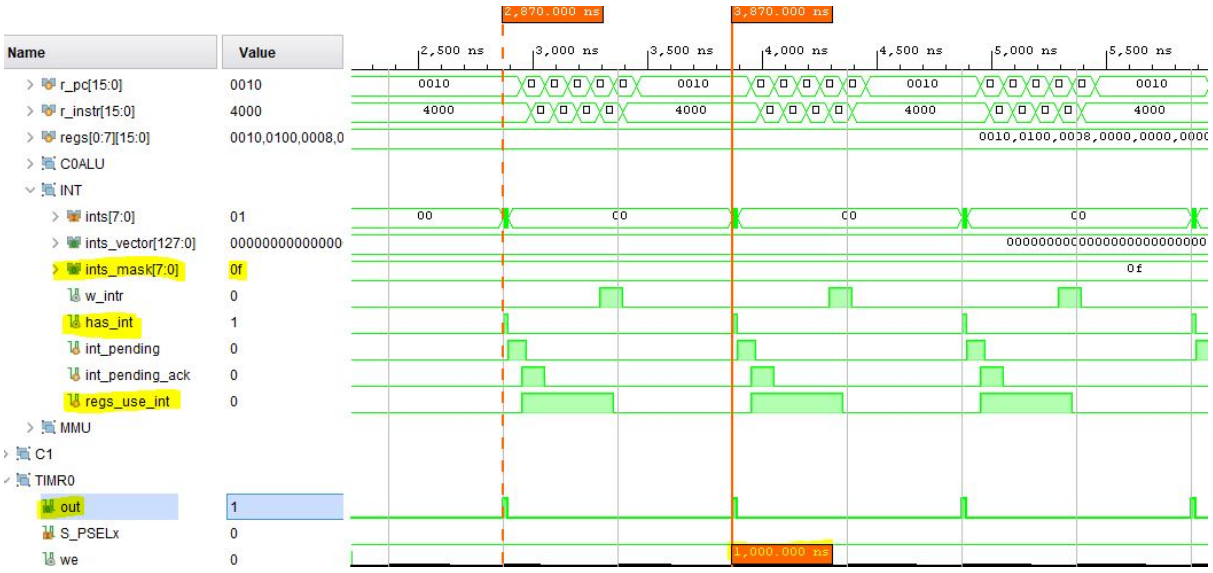


Figure 2.1: Time diagram showing the TIMR0 peripheral emitting a 1us periodic interrupt signal (out) to the processor. The processor acknowledges the interrupt (int_pending_ack) and enters the interrupt mode (regs_use_int) for a period of time. When the interrupt handler reaches the Interrupt Return instruction (indicated by w_intr) the processor returns to normal mode and restores the normal state.

the mode (identified by the register `regs_use_int`) the processor can easily switch between the two large states without significantly affecting timing.

The timing diagram in Figure 2.1 visually describes this process.

2.3 Software Interface

To enable software to

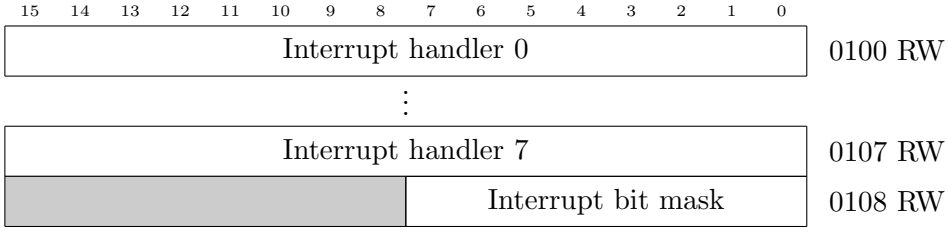


Figure 2.2: The interrupt vector consists of eight 16-bit values that point to memory addresses of the instruction memory to jump to.

2.3.1 Interrupt Vector (0x0100-0x0107)

The interrupt vector is a per-core register that is used to store the addresses of interrupt handlers. An interrupt handler is simply a software function residing in instruction memory that is branched to when a particular interrupt is received.

2.3.2 Interrupt Mask (0x0108)

The interrupt mask is a per-core register that is used to mask/listen specific interrupt sources. This enables processing cores to individually select which interrupts they respond to. This allows for multi-processor designs where each core can be used for a particular interrupt source,

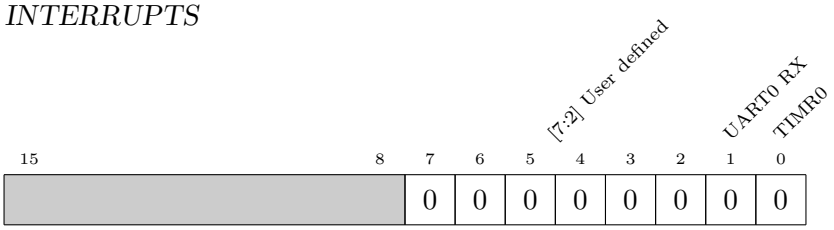


Figure 2.3: Interrupt Mask register (0x0108). Each bit corresponds to an interrupt source. 1 signifies the interrupt is enabled for/visible to the core. Bits [7:2] are left to the designer to assign.

improving the time response to the interrupt for time critical programs. The Interrupt Mask register is an 8-bit read/write register where each bit corresponds to a particular interrupt source and each bit corresponds with the interrupt handler in the interrupt vector.

2.3.3 Software Example

To better understand the usage of the described interrupt registers, a simple software program is described below. The following software program produces a simple and power efficient routine to initialise the interrupt vector and interrupt mask.

```
1  entry:
2      // Set interrupt vector at 0x100
3      // Move address of isr0 function to vector[0]
4      movi    r0, isr0
5      // create 0x100 value by left shifting 1 8 bits
6      movi    r1, #0x1
7      movi    r2, #0x8
8      lshft   r1, r2
9      // write isr0 address to vector[0]
10     sw      r0, r1
11
12     // enable all interrupts by writing 0x0f to 0x108
13     movi    r0, #0x0f
14     sw      r0, r1 + #0x8
15     halt                    // enter low power idle state
16
17 isr0:                       // arbitrary name
18     movi    r0, #0xff       // do something
19     intr                    // return from interrupt
```

A more complex example software program utilising interrupts and the TIMR0 interrupt is described in section **??**.

2.4 Design Improvements

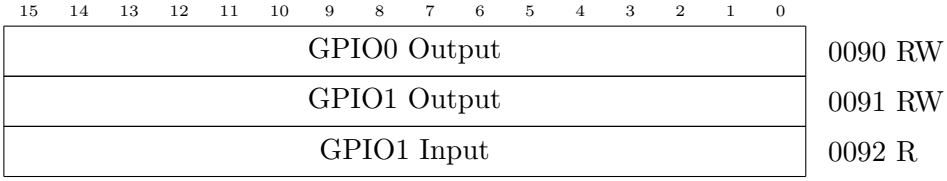
The hardware and software interrupt design have changed throughout the projects cycle. In initial versions of the interrupt implementation, the software program, while waiting for an interrupt, would be in a tight infinite loop (branching to the same instruction). This resulted in the processor using all pipeline stages during this time. The pipeline stages produce many logic transitions and memory fetches which raise power consumption and temperatures. This is quite noticeable especially when running on the Spartan-6 LX9 FPGA.

To improve this, it was decided to implement a new state within the processor's state machine that, when entered, did not produce high frequency logic transitions or memory fetches. The `HALT` instruction was modified to enter this state and the only way to leave is from an interrupt or top-level reset. This removes the need for a software infinite loop that produces high frequency logic transitions (decoding, ALU, register reads, etc.) and memory fetches.

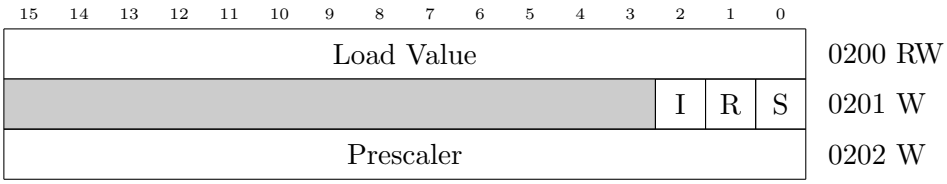
Chapter 3

Peripherals

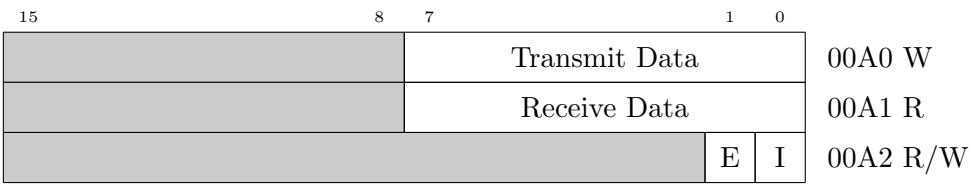
3.1 GPIO Interface



3.2 Timer with Interrupt



3.3 UART Interface



Chapter 4

System-on-Chip Layout

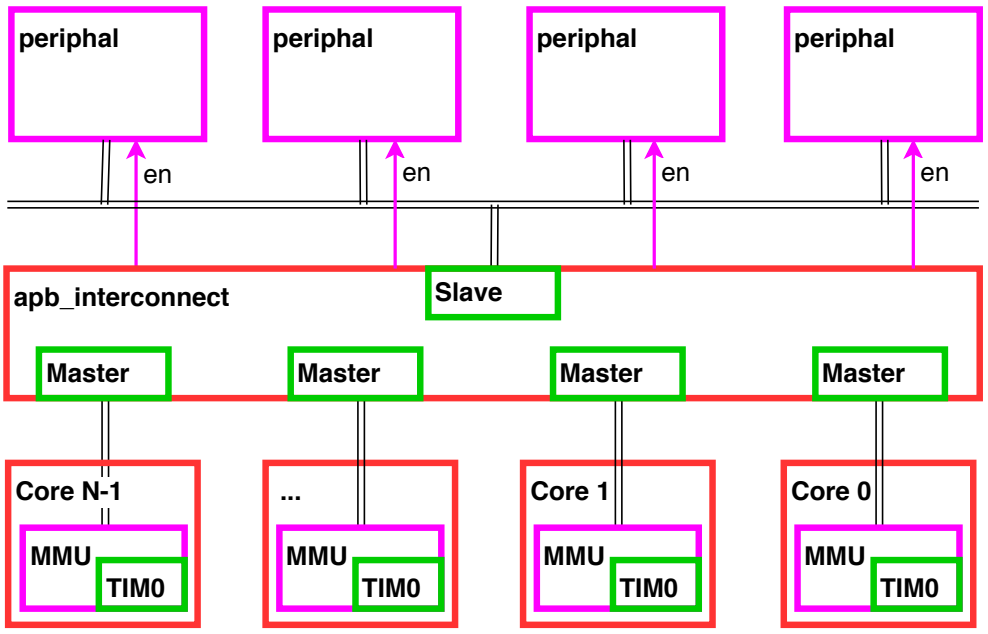
The Vmicro16 processor uses

Figure 4.1: •

Chapter 5

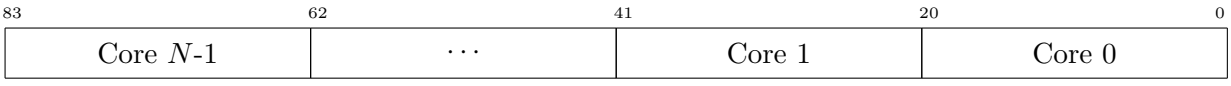
Interconnect

5.1 Overview

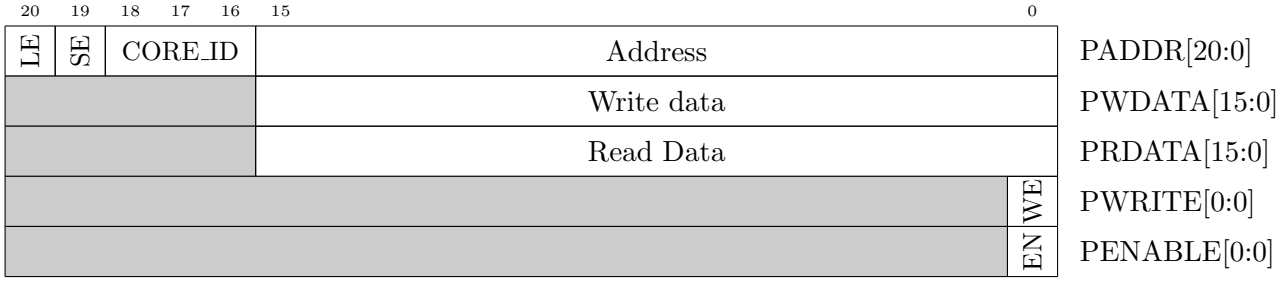


5.1.1 Design Considerations

5.2 Interconnect Interface



5.3 Master to Slave Interface



Chapter 6

Introduction

This project will detail the design, implementation, and verification, of a new multi-core RISC processor aimed at FPGA devices. This project was chosen due to my interest in processor design, in which I have only previously designed single-core RISC processors and wish to extend this knowledge to gain a basic understanding of multi-core communication, design considerations, and the limitations of parallelism first hand.

I will use this opportunity to further develop my knowledge of FPGA and processor design by implementing, designing, and verifying, a multi-core RISC processor from scratch, including the design of a communication interface between multiple cores.

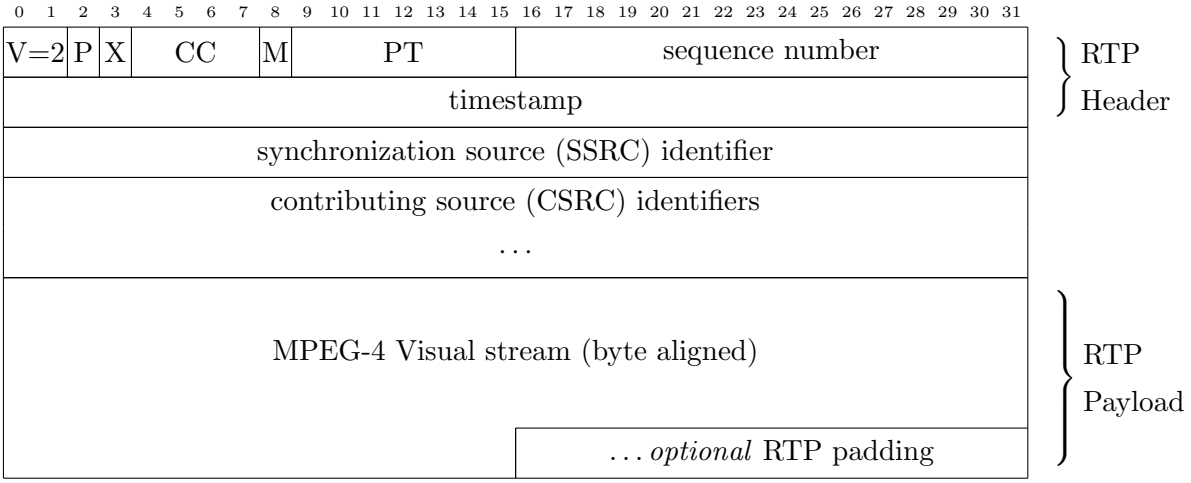


Figure 6.1: Foo

6.1 Why Multi-core?

Moore's Law states that the number of transistors in a chip will double every 2 years []. CPU designers would utilize the additional transistors to add more pipeline stages in the processor to reduce the propagation delay [] which would allow for higher clock frequencies.

The size of transistors have been decreasing [] and today can be manufactured in sub-10 nanometer range. However, the extremely small transistor size increases electrical leakage and other negative effects resulting in unreliability and potential damage to the transistor []. The high transistor count produces large amounts of heat and requires increasing power to supply the chip. These trade-offs are currently managed by reducing the input voltage, utilising complex cooling techniques, and reducing clock frequency. These factors limit the performance of the chip significantly. These are contributing factors to Moore's Law *slowing* down. The capacity limit of the current-generation planar transistors is approaching and so in order for performance increases to continue, other approaches such as alternate transistor technologies like Multigate transistors [1], software and hardware optimisations, and multi-processor architectures are employed.

This report will focus on the latter: to produce a small multi-core processor that can utilise software-based parallelism to gain performance benefits, compared to a larger single-core design.

6.2 Why RISC?

RISC architectures feature simpler and fewer instructions compared to CISC, which emphasises instructions that perform larger tasks. A single CISC instruction might be performed with multiple RISC instructions. Because of the fewer and simpler instructions, RISC machines rely heavily on software optimisations for performance. RISC instruction sets are based on load/store architectures, where most instructions are either register-to-register or memory reading and writing [2]. This constraint greatly reduces complexity.

RISC architectures are easier to design implement, especially for beginners, due to their simpler instructions that share the same pipeline, compared to CISC where there may be different pipeline for each instruction, which would greatly consume FPGA resources.

6.3 Why FPGA?

Field programmable gate arrays (FPGA) are a great choice for prototyping digital logic designs due to their programmable nature and quick development times.

My previous experience with FPGAs in previous projects will reduce risk and learning times and allow for more time to be spent on adding and extending features (discusses further in section 8.1).

FPGAs, however, may not be suitable for prototyping all register-transistor logic (RTL) projects. Larger RTL projects, such as large commercial processors, may greatly exceed the logic cell resources available in today's high-end FPGA devices and may only be prototyped through silicon fabrication, which can be expensive. This resource limitation will not be problem as the project aims to produce a small and minimal design specifically for learning about multi-core architectures.

Chapter 7

Background

7.1 Amdahl's Law and Parallelism

In many applications, not restricted to software, there may exists many opportunities for processes or algorithms to be performed in parallel. These algorithms can be split into two parts: a serial part that cannot be parallised, and a part that can be parallelised. Amdahl's Law defines a formula for calculating the maximum *speedup* of a process with potential parallelism opportunities when ran in parallel with n many processors. Speedup is a term used to describe the potential performance improvements of an algorithm using an enhanced resource (in this case, adding parallel processors) compared to the original algorithm. Amdalh's Law is defined below, where the potential speedup S_p is dependant on the portion of program that can be parallelised p and the number of processing cores n:

$$S_p = \frac{1}{(1-p) + \frac{p}{n}} \tag{7.1}$$

This formula will be used throughout the project to gauge the the performance of the multi-core design running various software algorithms.

7.2 Loosely and Tightly Coupled Processors

Multiprocessor systems can be generalised into two architectures: loosely and tightly coupled, and each architecture has advantages and disadvantages. In loosely coupled systems, each processing node is self-contained – each node has it's own dedicated memory and IO modules. Communication between nodes is performed over a *Message Transfer System (MTS)* [3] in a master-slave control architecture.

Scalability in loosely coupled systems is generally easier to implement as each node can simply be appended to the shared MTS interface without large modifications to the rest of the system. Scalability is an important concern in this project as I wish to test the developed solution with a range of processing nodes.

As loosely coupled system's nodes feature there own memory and IO modules, they generally perform better in cases where interaction between nodes is not prominent – each node can store a separate part of the software program in it's memory module allowing simultaneous executing of the program.

In scenarios where inter-node communication is prominent however, access to the MTS interface must be scheduled to avoid access conflicts which introduces delays and idle times in the software programs execution, resulting in lower throughput. Figure 7.1 shows a general layout of a loosely coupled multiprocessor system.

Tightly coupled systems feature processing nodes that do not have their own dedicated memory or IO modules – each node is directly connected to a shared memory module using a dedicated port. In scenarios where inter-node communication is prominent, tightly coupled systems are generally better suited as nodes are directly connected to a shared memory and do not need to wait to use a shared bus.

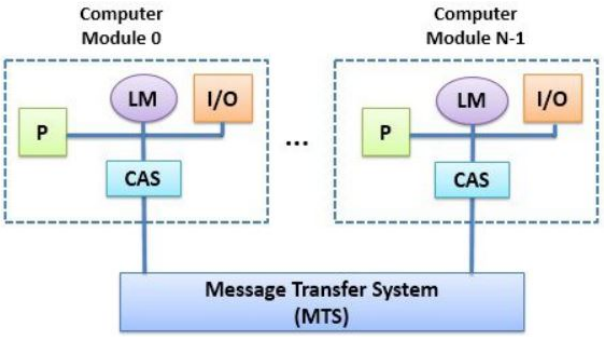


Figure 7.1: A loosely coupled multiprocessor system. Each node features it's own memory and IO modules and uses a Message Transfer System to perform inter-node communication. Image source: [3].

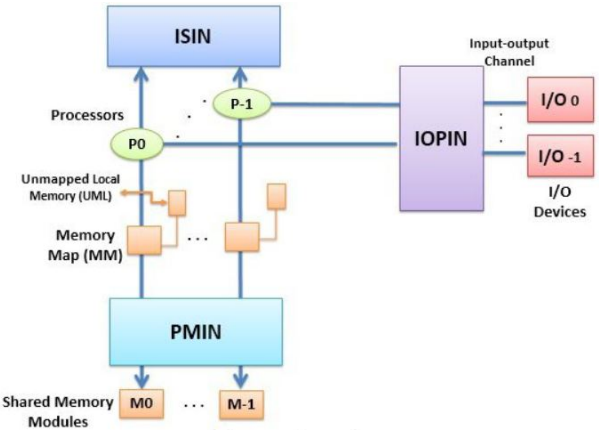


Figure 7.2: A tightly coupled multiprocessor system. Nodes are directly connected to memory and IO modules. Image source: [3].

This project will utilise a loosely coupled architecture due to it's easier scalability implementation and my previous experience with the design of single-core processors. Although it will require a scheduler to access the MTS, the experience and knowledge gained from this task will be greatly beneficial for future projects.

7.3 Network-on-chip Architectures

Network-on-chip (NoC) architectures implement on-chip communication mechanisms that are based on network communication principles, such as routing, switching, and massive scalability [4]. NoC's can generally support hundreds to millions of processing cores. Figure 7.3 shows an example 16-core network-on-chip architecture. NoC's can scale to very large sizes while not sacrificing performance because each processor core is able to drive the network rather than needing to wait for a shared bus to become free before doing so.

The greater the number of cores in a network-on-chip design, the greater quality of service (QoS) problems arise. As such, network-on-chip architectures suffer the same problems as networks, such as fairness and throughput [5].

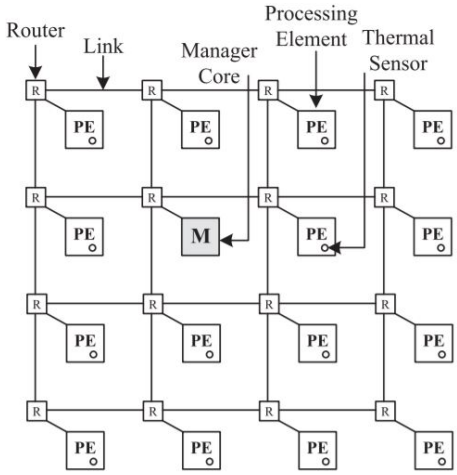


Figure 7.3: A multiprocessor network-on-chip architecture with 16 processing nodes. Nodes are connected in a grid formation with routers and links. Image source: [6].

Chapter 8

Project Overview

This chapter discusses the the project's requirements, goals, and structure.

8.1 Project Deliverables

The project's deliverables are split into two sections: core deliverables (CD) – each deliverable must be satisfied for the project to be a minimum viable product (MVP), and extended deliverables (ED) – deliverables that are not required for a MVP – features that only improve upon an existing feature.

8.1.1 Core Deliverables (CD)

The project's core deliverables are described below.

CD1 Design a compact 16-bit RISC instruction set architecture.

The instruction set will be the primary interface to control the processor from software. An instruction set will be required to implement the custom multi-core communication interface.

It was decided to design a new instruction set rather than to extend an existing architecture as this will increase my knowledge of the constraints to consider when designing instruction sets and processors.

CD2 Design and implement a Verilog RISC core that implements the ISA in CD1.
The Verilog RISC core will be able to run software program written for the instruction set architecture.

CD3 Design and implement an on-chip interconnect for multi-core processing (2 to 32 cores) using the RISC core from CD2.
The interconnect will be a chief requirement to enable multi-core communication. The interconnect should support up to 32 cores, however FPGA implementation constraints may limit this due to limited resources.

The interconnect will control communication between the cores to enable software parallelism.

CD4 Analyse performance of serial and parallel software algorithms, such as parallel DFT, on the processor.
To evaluate the effectiveness of the developed solution, a serial and parallel implementation of a simple computing algorithm (parallel reduction, sorting) will be ran on the processor and it's performance analysed. Effectiveness will be rated on total algorithm run-time and the speed-up gained by adding more cores.

CD5 Allow the RISC core to be easily compiled to multiple FPGA vendors (Xilinx, Altera).
The developed solution should be generic and portable to allow it to be used across a wide-range of FPGA vendors and devices.

Verilog is a generic implementation-independent hardware-description language and so designing implementation specific modules is recommended.

A key consideration for this requirement is to consider the varying hard IP provided by the FPGA vendors (such as BRAM, ethernet, and PCIe [7, 8]). To overcome this problem, the developed Verilog code will conditionally compile where vendor specific requirements are present.

8.1.2 Extended Deliverables (ED)

The project's extended deliverables are described below.

ED1 Design a RISC core with an instructions-per-clock (IPC) rating of at least 1.0 (a single-cycle CPU).

ED2 Design a RISC core with a pipe-lined data path to increase the design's clock speed.

ED3 Design a scalable multi-core interconnect supporting arbitrary (more than 32) RISC core instances (manycore) using Network-on-Chip (NoC) architecture.

ED4 Design a compiler-backend for the PRCO304 [9] compiler to support the ISA from1 CD1. This will make it easier to build complex multi-core software for the processor.

ED5 The RISC core can communicate to peripherals via a memory-mapped addresses using the Wishbone bus.

ED6 Implement various memory-mapped peripherals such as UART, GPIO, LCD, to aid visual representation of the processor during the demonstration viva.

ED7 Store instruction memory in SPI flash.

ED8 Reprogram instruction memory at runtime from host computer.

ED9 Processor external debugger using host-processor link.

8.2 Project Timeline

8.2.1 Project Stages

The project is split up into many stages to aid planning and management of the project. There are 8 unique stage areas: 1. Inital project conception; 2 Basic RISC core development; 3. Extended RISC core development; 4. Multi-core development; 5. Processor quality-of-life (QoL) improvements; 6. Compiler development; 7. Demo preparation, and 8. Final report.

The project stages are shown in Table 8.1.

8.2.2 Project Stage Detail

Stages 1.0 through 1.2 – Research and Project Conception

These stages cover initial research of existing problems and solutions in the multiprocessor area. The instruction set architecture is also proposed that later stages will implement.

Stages 2.1 through 2.3 – Processor module Design, Implementation, and Integration

These stages cover the design, implementation, and integration of key processor core modules such as the instruction decoder, register sets and local memory. Integration of all the modules is a challenging task because some modules have both asynchronous and synchronous signals that need to be timed correctly in order for other modules to receive valid data. An example of this is the register set which has asynchronous read ports that are later clocked in the instruction decode stage.

Stages 3.1 through 3.4 – Advanced Processor Implementation

These stages add advanced features to the processor to provide a more functional product. Although these stages are classified as extended, their technical requirement to design and implement is not great and so are have time allocations in the project schedule. The extended features that these stages introduce are: pipelined processor stages – to drastically increase processor performance; provide a memory-mapped peripheral interface through the MMU; provide a Wishbone master interface to the MMU – allowing external peripherals such as GPIO and LCD displays to be utilised in a modular fashion; and to implement a cache memory for each processor core.

Stage	Title	Start Date	Days	Core	Applicable Deliverables
1.0	Research	Feb 04	7	x	
1.1	Requirement gathering/review	Feb 11	14	x	
1.1	Processor specification, architecture, ISA	Feb 18	100	x	**CD1**
1.2	Stage/Time Allocation Planning	Feb 25	7	x	
2.1	Decoder, Register Set, impl & integration	Feb 25	14	x	**CD2**
2.2	Register set impl & integration	Mar 04	14	x	**CD2**
2.3	Local memory impl & integration	Mar 11	14	x	**CD2**
3.1	Memory mapped register layout & impl	Apr 01	21		**ED5**
3.2	Wishbone peripheral bus connected to MMU	Apr 08	21		**ED5**
3.3	Pipelined implementation and verification	Apr 15	21		**ED2**
3.4	Cache memory design & impl	Apr 22	28		**ED2**
4.1	Multi-core communication interface	TBD	TBD	x	**CD3**
4.2	Shared-memory controller	TBD	TBD	x	**CD3**
4.3	Scalable multi-core interface (10s of cores)	TBD	TBD	x	**CD3**
4.4	Multi-core example program (reduction)	TBD	TBD	x	**CD4**
5.1	SPI-FPGA interface for OTG programming	TBD	TBD		**ED7**
5.2	FPGA-PC interfacing	TBD	TBD		**ED9**
5.3	FPGA-PC debugging (instruction breakpoints)	TBD	TBD		**ED9**
6.1	Compiler backend for vmicro16	TBD	TBD		**ED4**
6.2	Compiler support for multi-core codegen	TBD	TBD		**ED4**
7.1	Wishbone peripherals for demo	TBD	TBD	x	**CD4**
8.1	Final Report	TBD	TBD	x	

Table 8.1: Project stages throughout the life cycle of the project.

Stages 4.1 through 4.4 – Multiprocessor Functionality

These stages are dedicated to adding multiprocessor functionality using a loosely coupled architecture to the processor.

Stages 5.1 through 5.3 – Debugging Features

These stages cover debugging features and are classified as extended due to the large development time required to implement them as well as not being related to multiprocessor systems.

Stages 6.1 through 6.2 – Compiler Backends

These stages cover the implementation of a compiler backend to ease software writing and programming of the processor.

Stage 7.1 – Wishbone Peripherals

Additional Wishbone peripherals, such as SPI and timers will be added to produce a more useful multiprocessor system.

Stage 8.1 – Final Report

This stage is dedicated to the final report write-up. It is expected to be an iterative task that is active throughout the lifespan of the project.

8.2.3 Timeline

The project stages from Table 8.1 are displayed below in a Gantt chart.

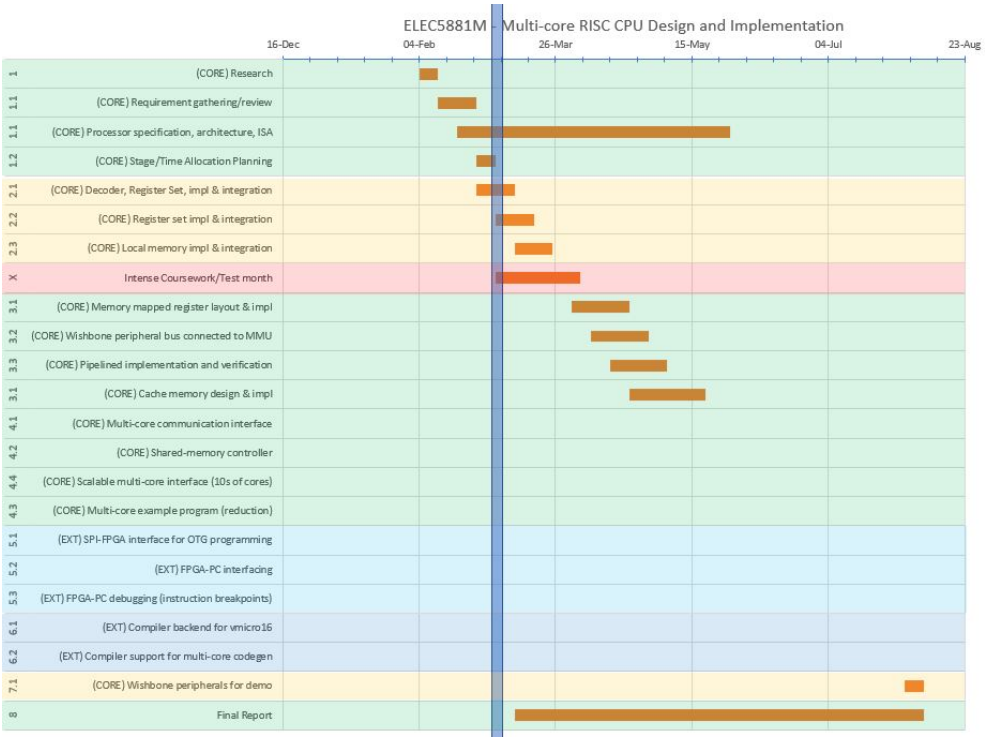


Figure 8.1: Project stages in a Gantt chart.

8.3 Resources

This section describes the hardware and software resources required to fulfil the project.

8.3.1 Hardware Resources

Core deliverable **CD5** requires the designed RISC core to be implemented and demonstrated on multiple FPGA devices. Although my design should synthesise for physical IC implementation, due to high costs and lengthy production times, it is not a primary development target. Due to having past experience with Xilinx FPGAs from my placement work and experience with Altera from university modules it was decided to target the Xilinx Spartan 6 XC6SLX9 and the Altera Cyclone V.

Terasic DE1-SoC Development Board

The Terasic DE1-SoC development board features a large Cyclone V FPGA and many peripherals, such as seven-segment displays, 64 MB SDRAM, ADCs, and buttons and switches, which will aid demonstration of the project. The development board is available through the university so the cost is negligible. Figure 8.2 shows the peripherals (green) available to the FPGA.

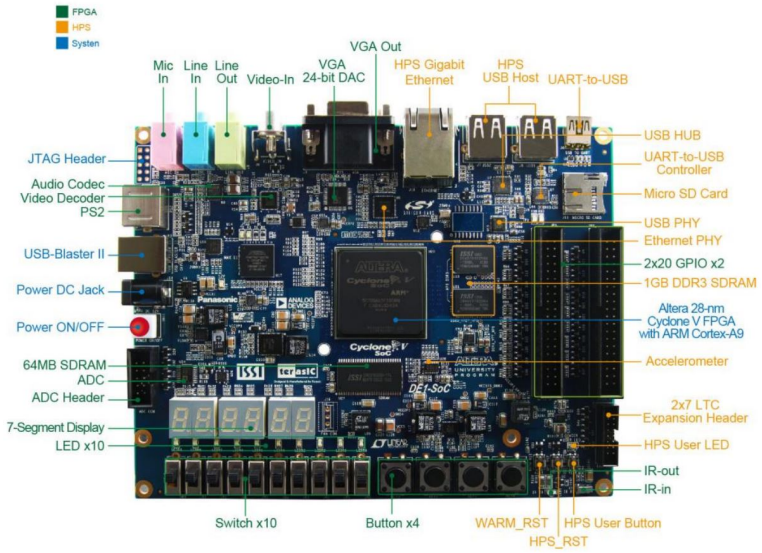


Figure 8.2: Terasic DE1-SoC development board featuring the Altera Cyclone V FPGA and many peripherals. Image source: [10].

Minispartan 6+ FPGA Development Board

The Minispartan 6+ is a hobbyist FGPA development board with fewer peripherals than the DE1-SoC. The board features a Xilinx Spartan 6 XC6LX9 which has far fewer resources than the DE1-SoC's Cyclone V however it's simplicity and my familiarity with Xilinx's software suite will speed up development. The development board is shown in Figure 8.3.

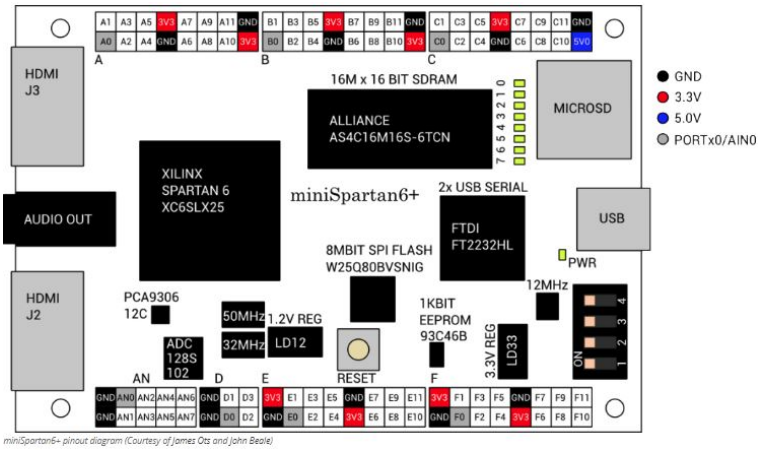


Figure 8.3: Minispartan-6+ development board featuring the Xilinx Spartan 6 XC6SLX9. Note that the XC6SLX9 and XC6SLX25 FPGAs share the same board. Image source: [11].

8.3.2 Software Resources

Intel Quartus

Intel Quartus Prime is a paid-for SoC, CPLD, and FPGA software suite targeting Intel's Stratix, Arria, and Cyclone based FPGAs. The university provides student licences which will be used via VPN.

Xilinx ISE Webpack

Xilinx ISE Webkpack is Xilinx's free software suite for FPGA development for Spartan 6 based FPGAs. Due to ISE's intuitive and fast work flow, most of the initial simulation and verification processes will be performed using ISE. This will greatly improve development times.

Verilator

Verilator is an open-source Verilog to C++ transpiler which provides a C++ interface to simulate Verilog modules and read/write values similar to a test bench. Verilator will be used for specific modules within the RISC core such as the ALU and decoder as Verilator is useful when performing exhaustive verification.

8.4 Legal and Ethical Considerations

The RISC core is designed to be used as an academic research and educational tool to aid learning and understanding of RISC and multi-core machines. It should not be use for roles where mission critical or safety is a factor.

The processor does not provide any memory protection features and any software running on the processor has full access to all memory.

The processor does not store/track/predict software instructions. The processor uses pipelining techniques to improve performance which results in future instructions entering the pipeline even if the software's logical sequence does not include these instructions. This could result in security vulnerabilities similar to Intel's Spectre vulnerability [12].

Chapter 9

Current Progress

This chapter discusses the current progress made towards the project, including designs, implementation, and current results.

9.1 RISC Core

Following the project time line described in section 8.2, the first couple months have been dedicated to the design and implementation of the instruction set architecture and RISC core with stages 1-3. Good progress has been made in both deliverables, the ISA and the RISC core, and the progress is on-time with the initial project time line. The core has been nicknamed *Vmicro16* – short for Verilog microprocessor 16-bit.

9.1.1 Instruction Set Architecture

A 16-bit instruction set architecture (ISA) has been designed using an iterative approach. There currently exists 32 unique instructions covering most generic RISC operations (add, load/store, branch, compare, etc.) and atleast 16 opcodes available to be provide multi-core communication and functionality. This number should be adequate to support these features when the work begins on the multi-core project stages (stages 4-7).

Design Goals

Having past experience designing and implementing ISAs for previous projects, I wanted to use that knowledge to design an even more efficient and compact instruction set that could provide much greater functionality. The technical design goals of the ISA are described below:

ISA1 Use a fixed width of 16-bits for all instructions.
This will significantly reduce RTL resources and encourage efficiency by not wasting spare bits. In addition, many SPI flash and RAMs support 16-bit wide data reads

which will allow each instruction fetch to only require one clock cycle, thus increasing processor performance.

ISA2 Be able to select at least two registers for common instructions.
This will reduce the number of required instructions to manipulate register data. A disadvantage of using two instead of three reigster selects is that instructions are always destructive – they always *destroy* existing data in the destination register (e.g. R0 = ADD R0 R1) unlike constructive instructions that provide a unique register select for the destination (e.g. R2 = ADD R0 R1).

ISA3 Reduce bit-space for frequently used instructions (MOV, MOVI, ADD).
Due to the 16-bit limit, two register selects, and immediate values, the opcode bits are reduced resulting in fewer unique instructions. To overcome this constraint, spare bits in other instructions will be appended to the opcode bits to extend the opcode range. This however, will require a more complex decoder that must first switch the opcode, then switch any spare bits to determine the final opcode. This method will significantly increase the number of unique instructions provided by the instruction set.

ISA4 Provide frequently used actions as options for existing instructions.
In software, frequently used actions include incrementing/decrementing by 1 and performing logical comparisons which usually take more than one instruction on some RISC architectures. As they are common actions, the instruction overhead and time may be significant and can affect performance. To provide a solution to this problem, in addition to using spare bits to extend the opcode range, spare bits will be used to signify a frequently used action action to be performed by the ALU.

As shown in Figure 9.1, frequently used commands such as incrementing/decrementing and logical comparions are provided by setting spare bits to special values. For example, the instructions `ARITH_UADDI` and `ARITH_SSUBI` extend the `ARITH_U` and `ARITH_S` opcodes by filling the spare bit, 4. If this bit is not set (0), the instruction allows for a 4-bit immediate value to be added in addition to the two register selects. The 4-bit immediate allows adding a small number to the ALU which is useful in the case of software for loops where an increment/decrement of more than 1 is required.

Another example is the `SETC` instruction. Inspired by Intel's x86 `SETCC`, the instructions sets the destination register to zero or one depending on the result of the `CMP` instruction's flags. Without this instruction, multiple branches would be required to convert the comparion's flags to logical zeros and ones.

ISA5 Provide instructions for performing bitwise manipulations.
RISC processors are commonly used for microprocessing and microcontroller actions which typically includes bit manipulation. The ISA provides bitwise OR, XOR, AND, NOT, and shifting instructions under a single opcode to fill this need.

ISA6 Provide instructions for explicitly performing signed and unsigned arithmetic.

Performing signed and unsigned arithmetic is a key requirement for RISC applications and so it was decided to provide such instructions. Software programmers can easily switch between signed and unsigned arithmetic by setting bit 11 in the `ARITH` instruction family. Being able to change between signed and unsigned arithmetic instructions by changing a single bit will make the RISC processor's decoder module smaller and less complex.

Without explicit unsigned and signed instructions, extra instructions would be required to perform addition and subtraction. In addition, due to two's complement representation of signed numbers, the highest immediate operand value would be halved, resulting in more instructions to reach the desired value.

	15-11	10-8	7-5	4-0	rd ra simm5
	15-11	10-8	7-0		rd imm8
	15-11	10-0			nop
	15	14:12	11:0		extended immediate
NOP	00000	X			
LW	00001	Rd	Ra	s5	Rd <= RAM[Ra+s5]
SW	00010	Rd	Ra	s5	RAM[Ra+s5] <= Rd
BIT	**00011**	**Rd**	**Ra**	**s5**	**bitwise operations**
BIT_OR	00011	Rd	Ra	00000	Rd <= Rd | Ra
BIT_XOR	00011	Rd	Ra	00001	Rd <= Rd ^ Ra
BIT_AND	00011	Rd	Ra	00010	Rd <= Rd & Ra
BIT_NOT	00011	Rd	Ra	00011	Rd <= ~Ra
BIT_LSHFT	00011	Rd	Ra	00100	Rd <= Rd << Ra
BIT_RSHFT	00011	Rd	Ra	00101	Rd <= Rd >> Ra
MOV	00100	Rd	Ra	X	Rd <= Ra
MOVI	00101	Rd	i8		Rd <= i8
ARITH_U	**00110**	**Rd**	**Ra**	**s5**	**unsigned arithmetic**
ARITH_UADD	00110	Rd	Ra	11111	Rd <= uRd + uRa
ARITH_USUB	00110	Rd	Ra	10000	Rd <= uRd - uRa
ARITH_UADDI	00110	Rd	Ra	0AAAA	Rd <= uRd + Ra + AAAA
ARITH_S	**00111**	**Rd**	**Ra**	**s5**	**signed arithmetic**
ARITH_SADD	00111	Rd	Ra	11111	Rd <= sRd + sRa
ARITH_SSUB	00111	Rd	Ra	10000	Rd <= sRd - sRa
ARITH_SSUBI	00111	Rd	Ra	0AAAA	Rd <= sRd - sRa + AAAA
BR	**01000**	**Rd**	**i8**		**conditional branch**
BR_U	01000	Rd	0000 0000		Any
BR_E	01000	Rd	0000 0001		Z=1
BR_NE	01000	Rd	0000 0010		Z=0
BR_G	01000	Rd	0000 0011		Z=0 and S=O
BR_GE	01000	Rd	0000 0100		S=O
BR_L	01000	Rd	0000 0101		S != O
BR_LE	01000	Rd	0000 0110		Z=1 or (S != O)
BR_S	01000	Rd	0000 0111		S=1
BR_NS	01000	Rd	0000 1000		S=0
CMP	01001	Rd	Ra	X	SZO <= CMP(Rd, Ra)
SETC	01010	Rd	Ra	X	Rd <= Imm8 == SZO ? 1 : 0
MOVI_LARGE	1	Rd	i12		Rd <= i12

Figure 9.1: Initial Vmicro16 16-bit instruction set architecture. Coloured regions represent instruction families (bitwise, branching, arithmetic, etc.).

The ISA table is shown in Figure 9.1. The top 5 bits (15-11) are dedicated to the opcode resulting in 32 unique values. Currently only the bits 14-11 are used (`NOP` to `SETC`) leaving the top bit spare. Initially, this bit was reserved to indicate an extended immediate instruction,

`MOVI12`, supporting a large 12-bit immediate value, however later in the design it was decided that the top bit would indicate special instructions dedicated for multi-core operation. This leaves 16 spare unique opcodes for this purpose.

9.1.2 Design and Implementation

The RISC core design is a traditional 5-stage processor (fetch, decode, execute, memory, write-back).

To satisfy **CD5**, the Verilog code will be self-contained in a single file. This reduces the hierarchical complexity and eases cross-vendor project set-up as only a single file is required to be included. A disadvantage with this single file approach is that some external Verilog verification tools that I plan to use, such as Verilator, do not currently support multiple Verilog modules (due to an unfixed bug) within a single file.

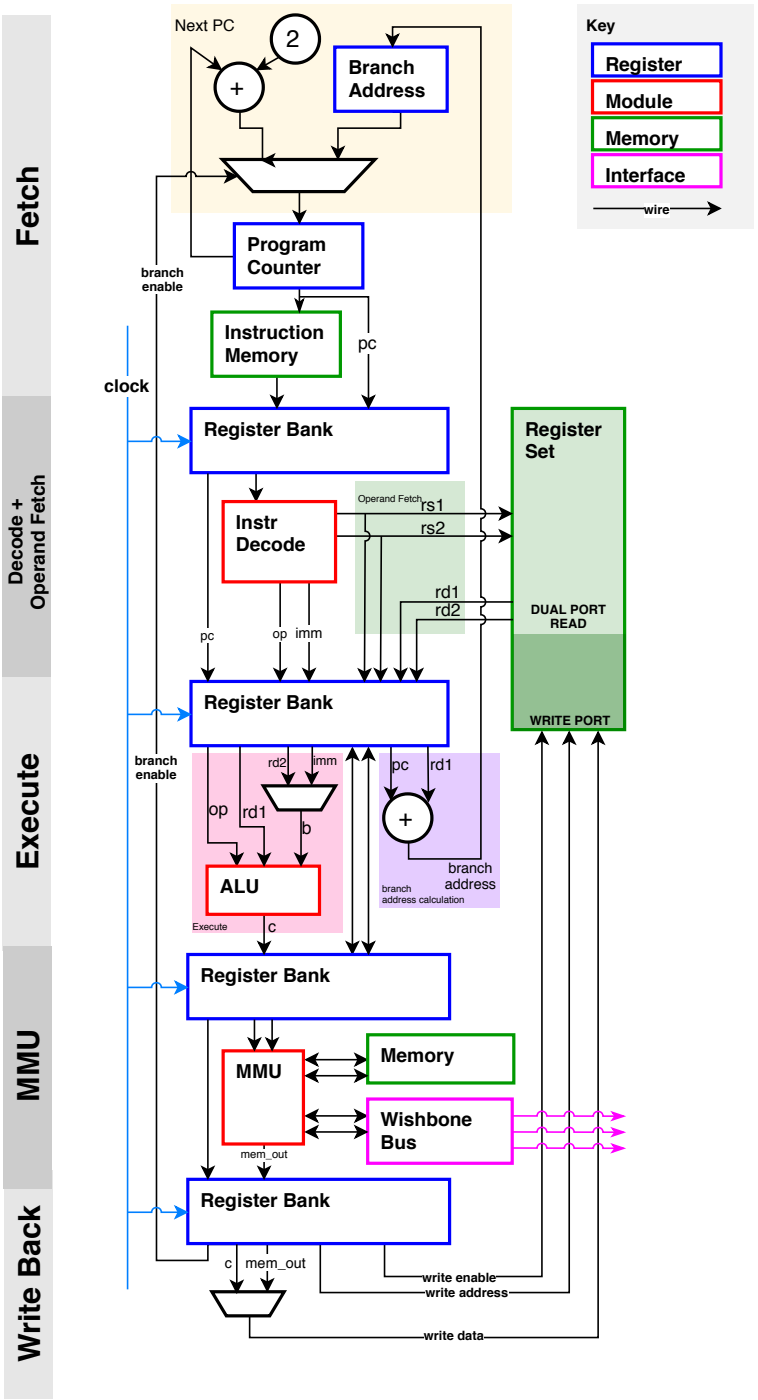


Figure 9.2: Vmicro16 RISC 5-stage RTL diagram showing: instruction pipelining (data passed forward through clocked register banks at each stage); branch address calculation; ALU operand calculation (rd2 or imm); and program counter incrementing.

Instruction and Data Memory

The design uses separate instruction and data memories similar to a Harvard architecture computer. This architecture was chosen due because I find it easier to implement.

Register File

To support design goal **ISA2**, the register set features a dual-port read and single-port write. This allows instructions to read 2 registers simultaneously for any instruction. The single-port write allows the instruction output to be written to the register file.

Pipelining

The extended deliverable **ED1**, to provide atleast 1 instructions per clock. Previous processor designs of mine have all required multiple clocks per instruction as it is a lot easier to implement. Modern processors today can output 1 or more instructions per clock through the use of instruction pipelining. This technique increases throughput of the processor by performing each stage in parallel. In this pipeline, instructions still travel through each stage in the same order, the difference is that the fetch stage does not wait for the final stage to complete and so fetches a new instruction every clock cycle, resulting in each stage operating on new data every clock cycle. To extend my knowledge in CPU pipelining, extended deliverable **ED1** is proposed.

Instruction pipelining is harder to implement as data and control hazards can occur. Data hazards occur when instructions are dependant on the output of a previous instruction that has not left the pipeline, for example a register dependency. Methods to detect this hazard include checking if the register selects in the decode stage are present in future stages of the pipeline. If this check is true, then the current instruction depends on an instruction in the pipeline, and the processor can either wait until the dependant instruction has left the pipeline (i.e. has been written back to registers) or insert a `NOP` that will produce a *bubble* in the pipeline allowing the final stage to execute before the dependant instruction continues.

Control hazards occur when conditional or interrupt branching instructions are in the pipeline and their result has not been calculated yet. This results in preceding instructions entering the pipeline when they should not be executed due to the conditional branch. To detect this hazard, for instructions that perform branching or conditional execution, a global flag is set. When the outcome of the conditional check is performed, stages after decode are allowed to commit their results. Fortunately this technique is fairly simple implement.

This project's RISC processor implements these two hazard detectors and solutions to resolve them. The data hazard resolver implements a `valid` signal that is passed forward from stage to stage. This signal is low when a hazard has occured and indicates that receiving stage should not operate on the previous stage's data. Each stage's `valid` signal is dependant on the previous stages `valid` signal. This allows future stages to stall when a hazard is detected in previous stages. A diagram of the implementation of these hazards in the processor is shown in Figure 9.3.

Memory Management Unit

It was decided to use a memory management unit (MMU) to make it easier and extensible to communicate with external peripherals or additional registers. This method would transparently use the existing `LW/SW` instructions which removes the requirement for a unique instruction for each peripheral.

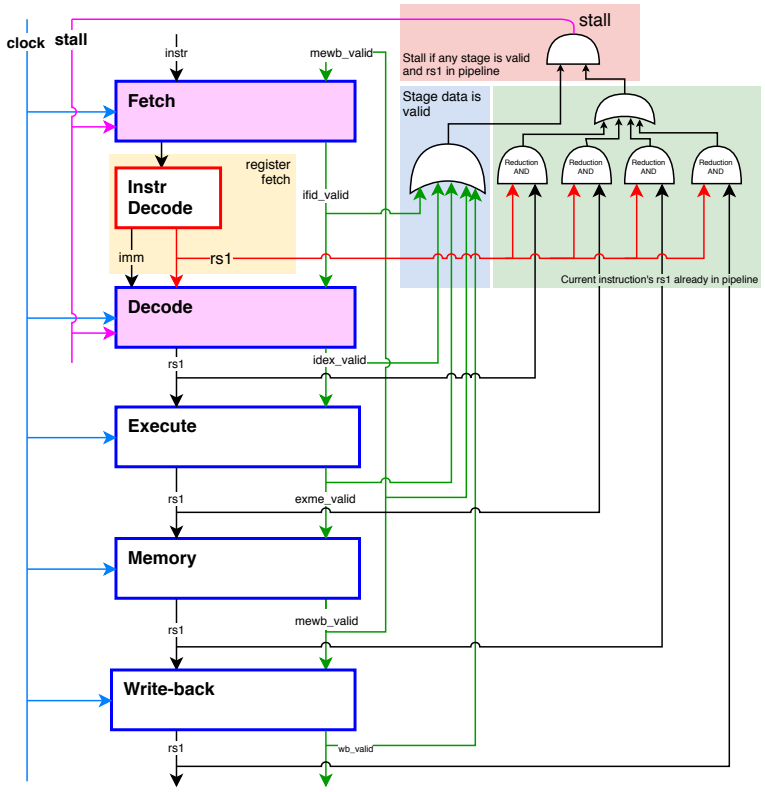


Figure 9.3: Pipeline data hazard detection. The register selects are passed forward through each stage and compared to the IDEX (latest instruction) register selects. If they match, the latest instruction depends on the output of an instruction in the pipeline, the IFID and IDEX stages are stalled to allow the instruction in the pipeline to commit.

Proposed Memory Mapped Addresses

The peripheral addresses are currently based on classes. For example, a memory-mapped address may use the upper byte to address a peripheral and the lower byte to address a register/function in that peripheral.

Later in the project, I plan to rewrite the addressing scheme to use a simpler address format which is closer to commonly used peripheral addressing schemes used today. The proposed memory mapped addresses for each system and peripheral are listed below.

Address (16-bit aligned)	Peripheral Name
`0x0000`	NOP (reads returns 0, writes do nothing)
`0x00ZZ`	Per-core scratch RAM (ZZ = 8-bit RAM address)
`0x0100`	Extended Core Registers 1
`0x0200`	Extended Core Registers 2
`0x03ZZ`	Wishbone Master controller select (ZZ contains 8-bit wishbone slave address)
`0x1XYZ`	Master core controller (X = slave select, Y = instruction, Z = data)

Table 9.1: Provisional memory-mapped addresses table.

ALU Design

The Vmicro16's ALU is an asynchronous module that has 3 inputs: data a; data b; and opcode op, and outputs data value c. The ALU is able to operate on both register data (`rd1` and `rd2`) and immediate values. A switch is used to set the `b` input to either the `rd2` or `imm` value from the previous stage.

Currently, the ALU does not store flags to indicate overflow, equality, or zero values in the module itself. Instead the ALU outputs the result of the `CMP`, which calculates such flags, to be written back to the register set in the write-back stage. This means that in order to perform a conditional operation, such as a branch, the register containing the `CMP` flags must be included in the instruction.

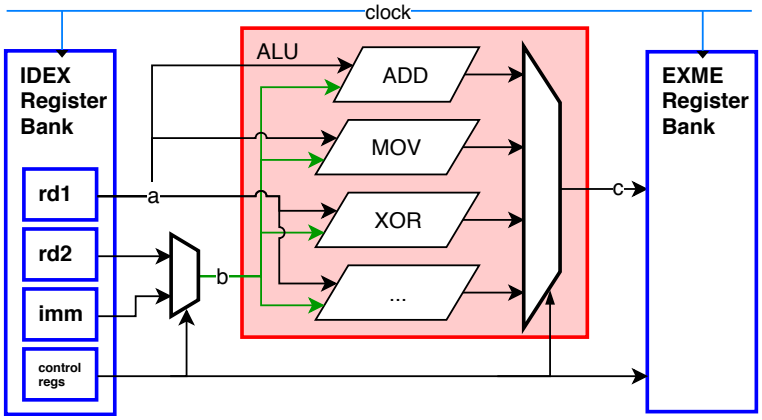


Figure 9.4: Vmicro16 ALU diagram showing clocked inputs from the previous IDEX stage being

The Verilog implementation of the ALU is shown in Figure 9.5. The ALU's asynchronous output is clocked with other registers, such as destination register `rs1` and other control signals, in the `EXME` register bank.

```
322     // From core
323     input      [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]  mmu_addr,
324     input      [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]  mmu_in,
325     input                       mmu_we,
326     input                       mmu_lwex,
327     input                       mmu_swex,
328     output reg [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]  mmu_out,
329
330     // interrupts
331     output reg [`DATA_WIDTH*`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0] ints_vector,
332     output reg [`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0]             ints_mask,
333
334     // TO APB interconnect
335     output reg [`APB_WIDTH-1:0]  M_PADDR,
```

Figure 9.5: Vmicro16's ALU implementation named vmicro16_alu. vmicro16.v

Decoder Design

Instruction decoding occurs in the between the IFID and IDEX stages. The decoder extracts register selects and operands from the input instruction. The decoder outputs are asynchronous which allows the register selects to be passed to the register set and register data to be read asynchronously. The register selects and register read data is then clocked into the IDEX register bank.

```
224             mem[8] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h91};
225             mem[9] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h0};
226             `endif
227
228             //`define TEST_BR
229             `ifdef TEST_BR
230             mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h0};
231             mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h3, 8'h3};
232             mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h2};
233             mem[3] = {`VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_U, 3'h0, 3'h1, 5'b11111};
234             mem[4] = {`VMICRO16_OP_BR,      3'h3, `VMICRO16_OP_BR_U};
235             mem[5] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'hFF};
236             `endif
237
238             //`define ALL_TEST
239             `ifdef ALL_TEST
240             // Standard all test
241             // REGS0
242             mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h81};
243             mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0}; // MMU[0x81] = 6
244             mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h1}; // MMU[0x82] = 6
245             // GPIO0
```

Figure 9.6: Vmicro16's decoder module code showing nested bit switches to determine the intended opcode. vmicro16.v

In Figure 9.6, it can be seen that the first 8 opcode cases are represented using the same 15-11 bits, however the `VMICRO16_OP_BIT` instructions require another bit range to be compared to determine the output opcode.

9.1.3 Verification

Currently, the only verification method used is manual inspection of the output waveforms of a test bench. For now, it is easier and faster to spot erroneous states by hand due to the large complexity of the pipeline. Later in the project, automatic test benches will be utilised.

Known Bugs

Known bugs exist within the RISC core however none are critical as they can be easily avoided in software.

BUG1 Stall detection does not consider load/store instructions.
Due to instruction pipelining techniques used by the processor and lack of address

checking in the EXME and MEWB stages, LW instructions immediately after SW instructions:

```
SW R0 (R2+16)
LW R1 (R2+16)
```

will not return the previously stored value. In addition, because of the target address is calculated by the ALU (e.g. R2+16), detecting matching addresses at IFID and IDEX stage is not trivial, and because of this, a hardware fix is not planned for the final version. It is possible to overcome this problem in software by placing at least 5 NOP instructions after each SW.

Chapter 10

Future Work

10.1 Project Status

Four months have passed since the start of the project and significant progress has been made to the final deliverable.

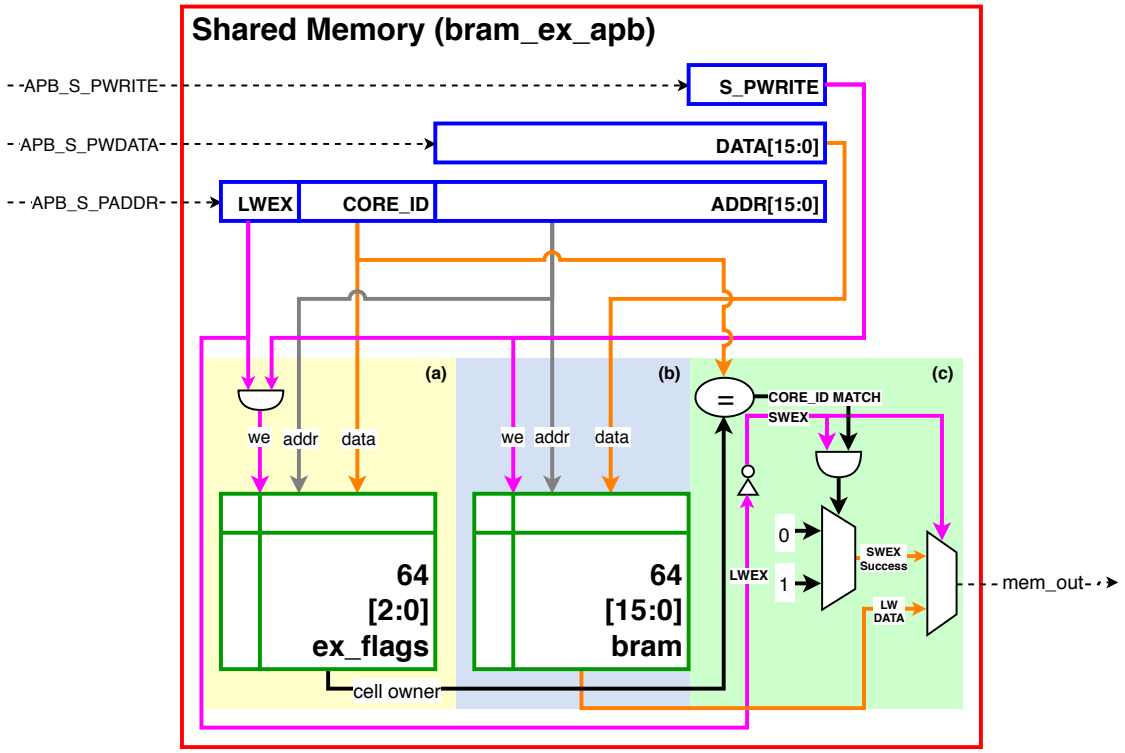


Figure 10.1: Caption for BRAMex

The current active stage is *3.3 Pipeline Implementation and Verification* where the processor pipeline is being verified against of range of simple software sequences. It is important that this verification is thorough and the output is bug free as future additions to the processor will

utilise this foundation.

10.1.1 Updated Project Time Line

The project table described in section 8.2 did not allocate times for stages 4.1 and later. This was due to expected high demand from other modules and exams in this time period and so it was decided to not allocate times that would later not be followed.

Now that this time period is closer, time allocations have been assigned for stages 4, 7, and 8. The state of stage 5's extended deliverables, to implement debugging interfaces, have changed from *Unknown* to *Cancelled* due to expected high workload from other modules in the next month. The cancellation of these stages will not severely affect the final functionality of the deliverable however it will make debugging the processor slightly more difficult. It was decided to remove these extended features to allow for more time to be spent on core functionality.

The updated project status is shown in Table 10.1 and in Figure 10.2.

10.1.2 Future Work

May and early June are reserved for work on other modules and preparation for exams. From mid-June, work will resume on verifying the end of stage 3 and then work will start on stage 4 (focussed on designing and implementing multiprocessor features). After stage 4, software algorithms will be compiled for the ISA and evaluated against Amdahl's Law.

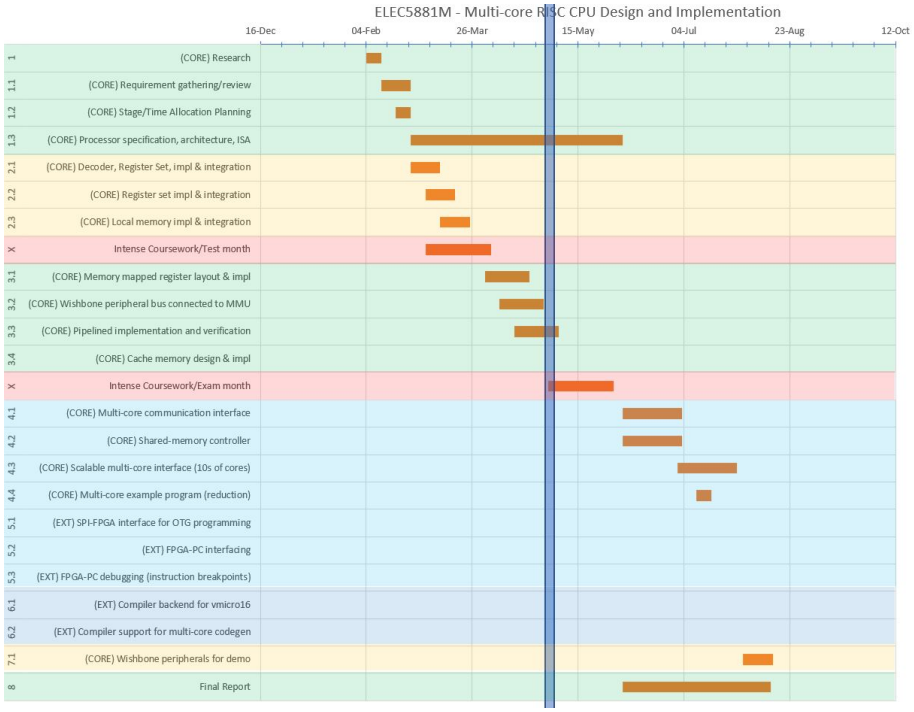


Figure 10.2: Updated project time gantt chart showing time allocations for stage 4.

Stage	Title	Start Date	Core	Status
1.0	Research	Feb 04	x	Completed
1.1	Requirement gathering/review	Feb 11	x	Completed
1.1	Processor specification, architecture, ISA	Feb 18	x	Completed
1.2	Stage/Time Allocation Planning	Feb 25	x	Completed
2.1	Decoder, Register Set, impl & integration	Feb 25	x	Completed
2.2	Register set impl & integration	Mar 04	x	Completed
2.3	Local memory impl & integration	Mar 11	x	Completed
3.1	Memory mapped register layout & impl	Apr 01		On-going
3.2	Wishbone peripheral bus connected to MMU	Apr 08		On-going
3.3	Pipeline implementation and verification	Apr 15		On-going
3.4	Cache memory design & impl	~~Apr 22~~		Cancelled
4.1	Multi-core communication interface	Jun 05	x	Planned
4.2	Shared-memory controller	Jun 05	x	Planned
4.3	Scalable multi-core interface (10s of cores)	Jul 01	x	Planned
4.4	Multi-core example program (reduction)	Jul 10	x	Planned
5.1	SPI-FPGA interface for OTG programming	~~TBD~~		Cancelled
5.2	FPGA-PC interfacing	~~TBD~~		Cancelled
5.3	FPGA-PC debugging (instruction breakpoints)	~~TBD~~		Cancelled
6.1	Compiler backend for vmicro16	TBD		Unknown
6.2	Compiler support for multi-core codegen	TBD		Unknown
7.1	Wishbone peripherals for demo	Aug 01	x	Planned
8.1	Final Report	Jun 05	x	Planned

Table 10.1: Updated project stages.

Chapter 11

Conclusion

With the end of Moore's Law looming, processor designers must use other strategies to continue improving performance of processors – multiprocessor and parallelism being a primary strategy. This projects sets out to improve my knowledge on multiprocessor communication by designing, implementing, and verifying a multiprocessor – and I believe starting from scratch is the best way to accomplish this learning task.

To date, a compact 16-bit RISC instruction set has been designed and implemented in a Verilog single-core processor. Whilst single-core verification is still on-going, good progress has been made and extended deliverables from stage 3, such as instruction pipelining and memory-mapped peripherals via a Wishbone bus, has been implemented successfully.

Stage 5's extended deliverables and the cache memory have been cancelled but they do not effect the core functionality of the processor. The planned project time-line for future stages is realistic and accomplishing the project's goals appears achievable.

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Appendix A - Code Listing

top_ms.v

The top level implementation file is described here.

```
1   module seven_display # (
2       parameter INVERT = 1
3   ) (
4       input  [3:0] n,
5       output [6:0] segments
6   );
7       reg [6:0] bits;
8       assign segments = (INVERT ? ~bits : bits);
9
10      always @(n)
11      case (n)
12          4'h0: bits = 7'b0111111; // 0
13          4'h1: bits = 7'b0000110; // 1
14          4'h2: bits = 7'b1011011; // 2
15          4'h3: bits = 7'b1001111; // 3
16          4'h4: bits = 7'b1100110; // 4
17          4'h5: bits = 7'b1101101; // 5
18          4'h6: bits = 7'b1111101; // 6
19          4'h7: bits = 7'b0000111; // 7
20          4'h8: bits = 7'b1111111; // 8
21          4'h9: bits = 7'b1100111; // 9
22          4'hA: bits = 7'b1110111; // A
23          4'hB: bits = 7'b1111100; // B
24          4'hC: bits = 7'b0111001; // C
25          4'hD: bits = 7'b1011110; // D
26          4'hE: bits = 7'b1111001; // E
27          4'hF: bits = 7'b1110001; // F
28      endcase
29  endmodule
30
31  // minispartan6+ XC6SLX9
32  module top_ms # (
33      parameter GPIO_PINS = 8
34  ) (
35      input           CLK50,
36      input  [3:0]    SW,
37      // UART
38      //input           RXD,
39      output          TXD,
40      // Peripherals
41      output [7:0]    LEDS,
42
43      // SSDs
44      output [6:0] ssd0,
45      output [6:0] ssd1,
46      output [6:0] ssd2,
47      output [6:0] ssd3,
48      output [6:0] ssd4,
49      output [6:0] ssd5
50  );
51      localparam POR_CLKS  = 8;
52      reg [3:0]  por_timer = 0;
53      reg        por_done  = 0;
54      reg        por_reset = 1;
55      always @(posedge CLK50)
56          if (!por_done) begin
57              por_reset <= 1;
58              if (por_timer < POR_CLKS)
59                  por_timer <= por_timer + 1;
60              else
61                  por_done <= 1;
62          end
63          else
64              por_reset <= 0;
65
66      //wire [15:0]         M_PADDR;
67      //wire                M_PWRITE;
68      //wire [5-1:0]        M_PSELx;  // not shared
69      //wire                M_PENABLE;
70      //wire [15:0]         M_PWDATA;
71      //wire [15:0]         M_PRDATA; // input to intercon
72      //wire                M_PREADY; // input to intercon
```

```
73
74      wire [7:0]  gpio0;
75      wire [15:0] gpio1;
76      wire [7:0]  gpio2;
77
78
79      vmicro16_soc soc (
80          .clk     (CLK50),
81          .reset   (por_reset | (~SW[0])),
82
83          //.M_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
84          //.M_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
85          //.M_PSELx    (M_PSELx),
86          //.M_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
87          //.M_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
88          //.M_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA),
89          //.M_PREADY   (M_PREADY),
90
91          .uart_tx (TXD),
92          .gpio0   (LEDS[3:0]),
93          .gpio1   (gpio1),
94          .gpio2   (gpio2),
95
96          //.dbug0   (LEDS[3:0]),
97          .dbug1   (LEDS[7:4])
98      );
99
100     // SSD displays (split across 2 gpio ports 1 and 2)
101     wire [3:0] ssd_chars [0:5];
102     assign ssd_chars[0] = gpio1[3:0];
103     assign ssd_chars[1] = gpio1[7:4];
104     assign ssd_chars[2] = gpio1[11:8];
105     assign ssd_chars[3] = gpio1[15:12];
106     assign ssd_chars[4] = gpio2[3:0];
107     assign ssd_chars[5] = gpio2[7:4];
108     seven_display ssd_0 (.n(ssd_chars[0]), .segments (ssd0));
109     seven_display ssd_1 (.n(ssd_chars[1]), .segments (ssd1));
110     seven_display ssd_2 (.n(ssd_chars[2]), .segments (ssd2));
111     seven_display ssd_3 (.n(ssd_chars[3]), .segments (ssd3));
112     seven_display ssd_4 (.n(ssd_chars[4]), .segments (ssd4));
113     seven_display ssd_5 (.n(ssd_chars[5]), .segments (ssd5));
114
115 endmodule
```

apb_intercon.v

The

```
1   module seven_display # (
2       parameter INVERT = 1
3   ) (
4       input  [3:0] n,
5       output [6:0] segments
6   );
7       reg [6:0] bits;
8       assign segments = (INVERT ? ~bits : bits);
9
10      always @(n)
11      case (n)
12          4'h0: bits = 7'b0111111; // 0
13          4'h1: bits = 7'b0000110; // 1
14          4'h2: bits = 7'b1011011; // 2
15          4'h3: bits = 7'b1001111; // 3
16          4'h4: bits = 7'b1100110; // 4
17          4'h5: bits = 7'b1101101; // 5
18          4'h6: bits = 7'b1111101; // 6
19          4'h7: bits = 7'b0000111; // 7
20          4'h8: bits = 7'b1111111; // 8
21          4'h9: bits = 7'b1100111; // 9
22          4'hA: bits = 7'b1110111; // A
23          4'hB: bits = 7'b1111100; // B
24          4'hC: bits = 7'b0111001; // C
25          4'hD: bits = 7'b1011110; // D
26          4'hE: bits = 7'b1111001; // E
27          4'hF: bits = 7'b1110001; // F
28      endcase
29  endmodule
30
31  // minispartan6+ XC6SLX9
32  module top_ms # (
33      parameter GPIO_PINS = 8
34  ) (
35      input           CLK50,
36      input  [3:0]    SW,
37      // UART
38      //input           RXD,
39      output          TXD,
40      // Peripherals
41      output [7:0]    LEDS,
42
43      // SSDs
44      output [6:0] ssd0,
45      output [6:0] ssd1,
46      output [6:0] ssd2,
```

```
    output [6:0] ssd3,
    output [6:0] ssd4,
    output [6:0] ssd5
);
    localparam POR_CLKS  = 8;
    reg [3:0]  por_timer = 0;
    reg        por_done  = 0;
    reg        por_reset = 1;
    always @(posedge CLK50)
        if (!por_done) begin
            por_reset <= 1;
            if (por_timer < POR_CLKS)
                por_timer <= por_timer + 1;
            else
                por_done <= 1;
        end
        else
            por_reset <= 0;

    //wire [15:0]         M_PADDR;
    //wire                M_PWRITE;
    //wire [5-1:0]        M_PSELx;  // not shared
    //wire                M_PENABLE;
    //wire [15:0]         M_PWDATA;
    //wire [15:0]         M_PRDATA; // input to intercon
    //wire                M_PREADY; // input to intercon

    wire [7:0]  gpio0;
    wire [15:0] gpio1;
    wire [7:0]  gpio2;


    vmicro16_soc soc (
        .clk     (CLK50),
        .reset   (por_reset | (~SW[0])),

        //.M_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
        //.M_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
        //.M_PSELx    (M_PSELx),
        //.M_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
        //.M_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
        //.M_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA),
        //.M_PREADY   (M_PREADY),

        .uart_tx (TXD),
        .gpio0   (LEDS[3:0]),
        .gpio1   (gpio1),
        .gpio2   (gpio2),

        //.dbug0   (LEDS[3:0]),
        .dbug1   (LEDS[7:4])
    );

    // SSD displays (split across 2 gpio ports 1 and 2)
    wire [3:0] ssd_chars [0:5];
    assign ssd_chars[0] = gpio1[3:0];
    assign ssd_chars[1] = gpio1[7:4];
    assign ssd_chars[2] = gpio1[11:8];
    assign ssd_chars[3] = gpio1[15:12];
    assign ssd_chars[4] = gpio2[3:0];
    assign ssd_chars[5] = gpio2[7:4];
    seven_display ssd_0 (.n(ssd_chars[0]), .segments (ssd0));
    seven_display ssd_1 (.n(ssd_chars[1]), .segments (ssd1));
    seven_display ssd_2 (.n(ssd_chars[2]), .segments (ssd2));
    seven_display ssd_3 (.n(ssd_chars[3]), .segments (ssd3));
    seven_display ssd_4 (.n(ssd_chars[4]), .segments (ssd4));
    seven_display ssd_5 (.n(ssd_chars[5]), .segments (ssd5));

endmodule
```

vmicro16.v

The single core RISC processor is defined in this file. It contains many submodules such as the decoder and local memory.

```
// This file contains multiple modules.
//   Verilator likes 1 file for each module
/* verilator lint_off DECLFILENAME */
/* verilator lint_off UNUSED */
/* verilator lint_off BLKSEQ */
/* verilator lint_off WIDTH */

// Include Vmicro16 ISA containing definitions for the bits
`include "vmicro16_isa.v"

`include "clog2.v"
`include "formal.v"
```

```
18
19  module vmicro16_bram_apb # (
20      parameter BUS_WIDTH    = 16,
21      parameter MEM_WIDTH    = 16,
22      parameter MEM_DEPTH    = 64,
23      parameter APB_PADDR    = 0
24  ) (
25      input clk,
26      input reset,
27      // APB Slave to master interface
28      input  [`clog2(MEM_DEPTH)-1:0]  S_PADDR,
29      input                           S_PWRITE,
30      input                           S_PSELx,
31      input                           S_PENABLE,
32      input  [BUS_WIDTH-1:0]          S_PWDATA,
33
34      output [BUS_WIDTH-1:0]          S_PRDATA,
35      output                          S_PREADY
36  );
37      wire [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] mem_out;
38
39      assign S_PRDATA = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? mem_out : 16'h0000;
40      assign S_PREADY = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? 1'b1    : 1'b0;
41      assign we       = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE & S_PWRITE);
42
43      always @(*)
44          if (S_PSELx && S_PENABLE)
45              $display($time, "\t\tMEM => %h", mem_out);
46
47      always @(posedge clk)
48          if (we)
49              $display($time, "\t\tBRAM[%h] <= %h", S_PADDR, S_PWDATA);
50
51      vmicro16_bram # (
52          .MEM_WIDTH  (MEM_WIDTH),
53          .MEM_DEPTH  (MEM_DEPTH),
54          .NAME       ("BRAM")
55      ) bram_apb (
56          .clk        (clk),
57          .reset      (reset),
58
59          .mem_addr   (S_PADDR),
60          .mem_in     (S_PWDATA),
61          .mem_we     (we),
62          .mem_out    (mem_out)
63      );
64  endmodule
65
66
67  // This module aims to be a SYNCHRONOUS, WRITE_FIRST BLOCK RAM
68  //   https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/user_guides/ug473_7Series_Memory_Resources.pdf
69  //   https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/user_guides/ug383.pdf
70  //   https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/sw_manuals/xilinx2016_4/ug901-vivado-synthesis.pdf
71
72  module vmicro16_bram # (
73      parameter MEM_WIDTH     = 16,
74      parameter MEM_DEPTH     = 64,
75      parameter CORE_ID       = 0,
76      parameter USE_INITS     = 0,
77      parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0 = 0,
78      parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1 = 0,
79      parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R2 = 0,
80      parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R3 = 0,
81      parameter NAME          = "BRAM"
82  ) (
83      input clk,
84      input reset,
85
86      input      [`clog2(MEM_DEPTH)-1:0] mem_addr,
87      input      [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]         mem_in,
88      input                              mem_we,
89      output reg [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]         mem_out
90  );
91      // memory vector
92      reg [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] mem [0:MEM_DEPTH-1];
93
94      // not synthesizable
95      integer i;
96      initial begin
97          for (i = 0; i < MEM_DEPTH; i = i + 1) mem[i] = 0;
98          mem[0] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0;
99          mem[1] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1;
100         mem[2] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R2;
101         mem[3] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R3;
102
103         if (USE_INITS) begin
104             //`define TEST_SW
105             `ifdef TEST_SW
106             $readmemh("E:\\Projects\\uni\\vmicro16\\sw\\verilog_memh.txt", mem);
107             `endif
108
109             `define TEST_ASM
110             `ifdef TEST_ASM
111             $readmemh("E:\\Projects\\uni\\vmicro16\\sw\\asm.s.hex", mem);
112             `endif
113
114             //`define TEST_COMPILER
115             `ifdef TEST_COMPILER
116     mem[0] = 16'h2f3f;
```

```
117         mem[1] = 16'h2903;
118         mem[2] = 16'h4100;
119         mem[3] = 16'h3fa1;
120         mem[4] = 16'h16e0;
121         mem[5] = 16'h26e0;
122         mem[6] = 16'h3fa1;
123         mem[7] = 16'h2890;
124         mem[8] = 16'h10d8;
125         mem[9] = 16'h3fa1;
126         mem[10] = 16'h2891;
127         mem[11] = 16'h10d9;
128         mem[12] = 16'h3fa1;
129         mem[13] = 16'h2892;
130         mem[14] = 16'h10da;
131         mem[15] = 16'h3fa1;
132         mem[16] = 16'h28a0;
133         mem[17] = 16'h10db;
134         mem[18] = 16'h3fa1;
135         mem[19] = 16'h2880;
136         mem[20] = 16'h10dc;
137         mem[21] = 16'h3fa1;
138         mem[22] = 16'h28b0;
139         mem[23] = 16'h10dd;
140         mem[24] = 16'h3fa1;
141         mem[25] = 16'h28b1;
142         mem[26] = 16'h10de;
143         mem[27] = 16'h3fa1;
144         mem[28] = 16'h08dc;
145         mem[29] = 16'h0800;
146         mem[30] = 16'h3fa1;
147         mem[31] = 16'h10e0;
148         mem[32] = 16'h2801;
149         mem[33] = 16'h0be0;
150         mem[34] = 16'h37a1;
151         mem[35] = 16'h4b00;
152         mem[36] = 16'h5001;
153         mem[37] = 16'h2b00;
154         mem[38] = 16'h4860;
155         mem[39] = 16'h292c;
156         mem[40] = 16'h4101;
157         mem[41] = 16'h2864;
158         mem[42] = 16'h292e;
159         mem[43] = 16'h4100;
160         mem[44] = 16'h0000;
161         mem[45] = 16'h28c8;
162         mem[46] = 16'h0000;
163         mem[47] = 16'h08dc;
164         mem[48] = 16'h0800;
165         mem[49] = 16'h3fa1;
166         mem[50] = 16'h10e0;
167         mem[51] = 16'h2805;
168         mem[52] = 16'h0be0;
169         mem[53] = 16'h37a1;
170         mem[54] = 16'h5860;
171         mem[55] = 16'h10df;
172         mem[56] = 16'h08df;
173         mem[57] = 16'h3fa1;
174         mem[58] = 16'h10e0;
175         mem[59] = 16'h2830;
176         mem[60] = 16'h0be0;
177         mem[61] = 16'h37a1;
178         mem[62] = 16'h307f;
179         mem[63] = 16'h3fa1;
180         mem[64] = 16'h10e0;
181         mem[65] = 16'h08db;
182         mem[66] = 16'h0be0;
183         mem[67] = 16'h37a1;
184         mem[68] = 16'h1300;
185         mem[69] = 16'h2832;
186         mem[70] = 16'h27c0;
187         mem[71] = 16'h0ee0;
188         mem[72] = 16'h37a1;
189         mem[73] = 16'h6000;
190         `endif
191
192         //`define TEST_COND
193         `ifdef TEST_COND
194         mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h7, 8'hC0}; // lock
195         mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h7, 8'hC0}; // lock
196         `endif
197
198         //`define TEST_CMP
199         `ifdef TEST_CMP
200         mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h0A};
201         mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h0B};
202         mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_CMP,     3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h1};
203         `endif
204
205         //`define TEST_LWEX
206         `ifdef TEST_LWEX
207         mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'hC5};
208         mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h0, 3'h0, 5'h1};
209         mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h1};
210         mem[3] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LWEX,    3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h1};
211         mem[4] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SWEX,    3'h3, 3'h0, 5'h1};
212         `endif
213
214         //`define TEST_MULTICORE
215         `ifdef TEST_MULTICORE
```

```
216             mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h90};
217             mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h33};
218             mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
219             mem[3] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h80};
220             mem[4] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h0};
221             mem[5] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h33};
222             mem[6] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h33};
223             mem[7] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h33};
224             mem[8] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h91};
225             mem[9] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h0};
226             `endif
227
228             //`define TEST_BR
229             `ifdef TEST_BR
230             mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h0};
231             mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h3, 8'h3};
232             mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h2};
233             mem[3] = {`VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_U, 3'h0, 3'h1, 5'b11111};
234             mem[4] = {`VMICRO16_OP_BR,      3'h3, `VMICRO16_OP_BR_U};
235             mem[5] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'hFF};
236             `endif
237
238             //`define ALL_TEST
239             `ifdef ALL_TEST
240             // Standard all test
241             // REGS0
242             mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h81};
243             mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0}; // MMU[0x81] = 6
244             mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h1}; // MMU[0x82] = 6
245             // GPIO0
246             mem[3] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h90};
247             mem[4] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'hD};
248             mem[5] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
249             mem[6] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h0};
250             // TIM0
251             mem[7] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h07};
252             mem[8] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h3, 3'h0, 5'h03};
253             // UART0
254             mem[9]  = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'hA0};      // UART0
255             mem[10] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h41};      // ascii A
256             mem[11] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
257             mem[12] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h42}; // ascii B
258             mem[13] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
259             mem[14] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h43}; // ascii C
260             mem[15] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
261             mem[16] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h44}; // ascii D
262             mem[17] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
263             mem[18] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h45}; // ascii D
264             mem[19] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
265             mem[20] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h46}; // ascii E
266             mem[21] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
267             // BRAM0
268             mem[22] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'hC0};
269             mem[23] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'hA};
270             mem[24] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h5};
271             mem[25] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h5};
272             // GPIO1 (SSD 24-bit port)
273             mem[26] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h91};
274             mem[27] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h12};
275             mem[28] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
276             mem[29] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h0};
277             // GPIO2
278             mem[30] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'h92};
279             mem[31] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'h56};
280             mem[32] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h0};
281             `endif
282
283             //`define TEST_BRAM
284             `ifdef TEST_BRAM
285             // 2 core BRAM0 test
286             mem[0] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h0, 8'hC0};
287             mem[1] = {`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,    3'h1, 8'hA};
288             mem[2] = {`VMICRO16_OP_SW,      3'h1, 3'h0, 5'h5};
289             mem[3] = {`VMICRO16_OP_LW,      3'h2, 3'h0, 5'h5};
290             `endif
291         end
292     end
293
294     always @(posedge clk) begin
295         // synchronous WRITE_FIRST (page 13)
296         if (mem_we) begin
297             mem[mem_addr] <= mem_in;
298             $display($time, "\t\t%s[%h] <= %h",
299                     NAME, mem_addr, mem_in);
300         end else
301             mem_out <= mem[mem_addr];
302     end
303
304     // TODO: Reset impl = every clock while reset is asserted, clear each cell
305     //       one at a time, mem[i++] <= 0
306 endmodule
307
308
309 module vmicro16_core_mmu # (
310     parameter MEM_WIDTH     = 16,
311     parameter MEM_DEPTH     = 64,
312
313     parameter CORE_ID       = 3'h0,
314     parameter CORE_ID_BITS  = `clog2(`CORES)
```

```
315   ) (
316       input clk,
317       input reset,
318   
319       input  req,
320       output busy,
321   
322       // From core
323       input      [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]  mmu_addr,
324       input      [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]  mmu_in,
325       input                       mmu_we,
326       input                       mmu_lwex,
327       input                       mmu_swex,
328       output reg [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]  mmu_out,
329   
330       // interrupts
331       output reg [`DATA_WIDTH*`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0] ints_vector,
332       output reg [`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0]             ints_mask,
333   
334       // TO APB interconnect
335       output reg [`APB_WIDTH-1:0]  M_PADDR,
336       output reg                   M_PWRITE,
337       output reg                   M_PSELx,
338       output reg                   M_PENABLE,
339       output reg [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]   M_PWDATA,
340       // from interconnect
341       input      [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]   M_PRDATA,
342       input                        M_PREADY
343   );
344       localparam MMU_STATE_T1  = 0;
345       localparam MMU_STATE_T2  = 1;
346       localparam MMU_STATE_T3  = 2;
347       reg [1:0]  mmu_state      = MMU_STATE_T1;
348   
349       reg  [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] per_out = 0;
350       wire [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] tim0_out;
351   
352       assign busy = req || (mmu_state == MMU_STATE_T2);
353   
354       // tightly integrated memory usage
355       wire tim0_en = (mmu_addr >= `DEF_MMU_TIM0_S)
356                   && (mmu_addr <= `DEF_MMU_TIM0_E);
357       wire sreg_en = (mmu_addr >= `DEF_MMU_SREG_S)
358                   && (mmu_addr <= `DEF_MMU_SREG_E);
359       wire intv_en = (mmu_addr >= `DEF_MMU_INTSV_S)
360                   && (mmu_addr <= `DEF_MMU_INTSV_E);
361       wire intm_en = (mmu_addr >= `DEF_MMU_INTSM_S)
362                   && (mmu_addr <= `DEF_MMU_INTSM_E);
363   
364       wire apb_en    = !(|{tim0_en, sreg_en, intv_en, intm_en});
365       wire tim0_we   = (tim0_en && mmu_we);
366       wire intv_we   = (intv_en && mmu_we);
367       wire intm_we   = (intm_en && mmu_we);
368   
369       // Special register selects
370       localparam SPECIAL_REGS = 8;
371       wire [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] sr_val;
372   
373       // Interrupt vector and mask
374       initial ints_vector = 0;
375       initial ints_mask   = 0;
376       wire [2:0] intv_addr = mmu_addr[`clog2(`DEF_NUM_INT)-1:0];
377       always @(posedge clk)
378           if (intv_we)
379               ints_vector[intv_addr*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH] <= mmu_in;
380   
381       always @(posedge clk)
382           if (intm_we)
383               ints_mask <= mmu_in;
384   
385   
386       always @(ints_vector)
387           $display($time, "\tC%d\t\tints_vector W: | %h %h %h %h | %h %h %h %h |", CORE_ID,
388               ints_vector[0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
389               ints_vector[1*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
390               ints_vector[2*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
391               ints_vector[3*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
392               ints_vector[4*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
393               ints_vector[5*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
394               ints_vector[6*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH],
395               ints_vector[7*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]
396               );
397   
398       always @(intm_we)
399           $display($time, "\tC%d\t\tintm_we W: %b", CORE_ID, ints_mask);
400   
401       // Output port
402       always @(*)
403           if      (tim0_en) mmu_out = tim0_out;
404           else if (sreg_en) mmu_out = sr_val;
405           else if (intv_en) mmu_out = ints_vector[mmu_addr[2:0]*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH];
406           else if (intm_en) mmu_out = ints_mask;
407           else              mmu_out = per_out;
408   
409       // APB master to slave interface
410       always @(posedge clk)
411           if (reset) begin
412               mmu_state <= MMU_STATE_T1;
413               M_PENABLE <= 0;
```

```
414             M_PADDR   <= 0;
415             M_PWDATA  <= 0;
416             M_PSELx   <= 0;
417             M_PWRITE  <= 0;
418         end
419         else
420             casex (mmu_state)
421                 MMU_STATE_T1: begin
422                     if (req && apb_en) begin
423                         M_PADDR   <= {mmu_lwex, mmu_swex, CORE_ID[CORE_ID_BITS-1:0], mmu_addr[MEM_WIDTH-1:0]};
424                         M_PWDATA  <= mmu_in;
425                         M_PSELx   <= 1;
426                         M_PWRITE  <= mmu_we;
427
428                         mmu_state <= MMU_STATE_T2;
429                     end
430                 end
431
432                 `ifdef FIX_T3
433                     MMU_STATE_T2: begin
434                         M_PENABLE <= 1;
435
436                         if (M_PREADY == 1'b1) begin
437                             mmu_state <= MMU_STATE_T3;
438                         end
439                     end
440
441                     MMU_STATE_T3: begin
442                         // Slave has output a ready signal (finished)
443                         M_PENABLE <= 0;
444                         M_PADDR   <= 0;
445                         M_PWDATA  <= 0;
446                         M_PSELx   <= 0;
447                         M_PWRITE  <= 0;
448                         // Clock the peripheral output into a reg,
449                         //   to output on the next clock cycle
450                         per_out   <= M_PRDATA;
451
452                         mmu_state <= MMU_STATE_T1;
453                     end
454                 `else
455                     // No FIX_T3
456                     MMU_STATE_T2: begin
457                         if (M_PREADY == 1'b1) begin
458                             M_PENABLE <= 0;
459                             M_PADDR   <= 0;
460                             M_PWDATA  <= 0;
461                             M_PSELx   <= 0;
462                             M_PWRITE  <= 0;
463                             // Clock the peripheral output into a reg,
464                             //   to output on the next clock cycle
465                             per_out   <= M_PRDATA;
466
467                             mmu_state <= MMU_STATE_T1;
468                         end else begin
469                             M_PENABLE <= 1;
470                         end
471                     end
472                 `endif
473             endcase
474
475     vmicro16_bram # (
476         .MEM_WIDTH  (MEM_WIDTH),
477         .MEM_DEPTH  (SPECIAL_REGS),
478         .USE_INITS  (0),
479         .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0  (CORE_ID),
480         .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1  (`CORES),
481         .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R2  (`APB_BRAM0_CELLS),
482         .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R3  (`SLAVES),
483         .NAME       ("ram_sr")
484     ) ram_sr (
485         .clk        (clk),
486         .reset      (reset),
487         .mem_addr   (mmu_addr[`clog2(SPECIAL_REGS)-1:0]),
488         .mem_in     (),
489         .mem_we     (),
490         .mem_out    (sr_val)
491     );
492
493     // Each M core has a TIM0 scratch memory
494     vmicro16_bram # (
495         .MEM_WIDTH  (MEM_WIDTH),
496         .MEM_DEPTH  (MEM_DEPTH),
497         .USE_INITS  (0),
498         .NAME       ("TIM0")
499     ) TIM0 (
500         .clk        (clk),
501         .reset      (reset),
502         .mem_addr   (mmu_addr[7:0]),
503         .mem_in     (mmu_in),
504         .mem_we     (tim0_we),
505         .mem_out    (tim0_out)
506     );
507 endmodule
508
509
510
511 module vmicro16_regs # (
512     parameter CELL_WIDTH        = 16,
```

```
513       parameter CELL_DEPTH        = 8,
514       parameter CELL_SEL_BITS     = `clog2(CELL_DEPTH),
515       parameter CELL_DEFAULTS     = 0,
516       parameter DEBUG_NAME        = "",
517       parameter CORE_ID           = 0,
518       parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0 = 16'h0000,
519       parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1 = 16'h0000,
520       parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R2 = 16'h0000
521   ) (
522       input clk,
523       input reset,
524       // Dual port register reads
525       input      [CELL_SEL_BITS-1:0]  rs1, // port 1
526       output     [CELL_WIDTH-1   :0]  rd1,
527       //input      [CELL_SEL_BITS-1:0]  rs2, // port 2
528       //output     [CELL_WIDTH-1   :0]  rd2,
529       // EX/WB final stage write back
530       input                           we,
531       input [CELL_SEL_BITS-1:0]       ws1,
532       input [CELL_WIDTH-1:0]          wd
533   );
534       reg [CELL_WIDTH-1:0] regs [0:CELL_DEPTH-1] /*verilator public_flat*/;
535
536       // Initialise registers with default values
537       //   Really only used for special registers used by the soc
538       // TODO: How to do this on reset?
539       integer i;
540       initial
541           if (CELL_DEFAULTS)
542               $readmemh(CELL_DEFAULTS, regs);
543           else begin
544               for(i = 0; i < CELL_DEPTH; i = i + 1)
545                   regs[i] = 0;
546               regs[0] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0;
547               regs[1] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1;
548               regs[2] = PARAM_DEFAULTS_R2;
549               end
550
551       always @(regs)
552           $display($time, "\tC%02h\t\t| %h %h %h %h | %h %h %h %h |",
553               CORE_ID,
554               regs[0], regs[1], regs[2], regs[3],
555               regs[4], regs[5], regs[6], regs[7]);
556
557       always @(posedge clk)
558           if (reset) begin
559               for(i = 0; i < CELL_DEPTH; i = i + 1)
560                   regs[i] <= 0;
561               regs[0] <= PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0;
562               regs[1] <= PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1;
563           end
564           else if (we) begin
565               $display($time, "\tC%02h: REGS #%s: Writing %h to reg[%d]",
566                   CORE_ID, DEBUG_NAME, wd, ws1);
567
568               // Perform the write
569               regs[ws1] <= wd;
570           end
571
572       // sync writes, async reads
573       assign rd1 = regs[rs1];
574       //assign rd2 = regs[rs2];
575   endmodule
576
577
578
579   module vmicro16_regs_apb # (
580       parameter BUS_WIDTH         = 16,
581       parameter DATA_WIDTH        = 16,
582       parameter CELL_DEPTH        = 8,
583       parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0 = 0,
584       parameter PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1 = 0
585   ) (
586       input clk,
587       input reset,
588       // APB Slave to master interface
589       input  [`clog2(CELL_DEPTH)-1:0] S_PADDR,
590       input                           S_PWRITE,
591       input                           S_PSELx,
592       input                           S_PENABLE,
593       input  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]          S_PWDATA,
594
595       output [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]          S_PRDATA,
596       output                          S_PREADY
597   );
598       wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] rd1;
599
600       assign S_PRDATA = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? rd1  : 16'h0000;
601       assign S_PREADY = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? 1'b1 : 1'b0;
602       assign reg_we   = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE & S_PWRITE);
603
604       always @(*)
605           if (reg_we)
606               $display($time, "\t\tREGS_APB[%h] <= %h", S_PADDR, S_PWDATA);
607
608       always @(*)
609           `rassert(reg_we == (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE & S_PWRITE))
610
611       vmicro16_regs # (
```

```
612         .CELL_DEPTH         (CELL_DEPTH),
613         .CELL_WIDTH         (DATA_WIDTH),
614         .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0  (PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0),
615         .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1  (PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1)
616     ) regs_apb (
617         .clk    (clk),
618         .reset  (reset),
619
620         .rs1    (S_PADDR),
621         .rd1    (rd1),
622
623         //.rs2    (),
624         //.rd2    (),
625
626         .we     (reg_we),
627         .ws1    (S_PADDR),
628         .wd     (S_PWDATA) // either alu_c or mem_out
629     );
630 endmodule
631
632
633
634
635 module vmicro16_gpio_apb # (
636     parameter BUS_WIDTH  = 16,
637     parameter DATA_WIDTH = 16,
638     parameter PORTS      = 8,
639     parameter NAME       = "GPIO"
640 ) (
641     input clk,
642     input reset,
643     // APB Slave to master interface
644     input  [0:0]                    S_PADDR, // not used (optimised out)
645     input                           S_PWRITE,
646     input                           S_PSELx,
647     input                           S_PENABLE,
648     input  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]         S_PWDATA,
649
650     output [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]          S_PRDATA,
651     output                          S_PREADY,
652     output reg [PORTS-1:0]          gpio
653 );
654     assign S_PRDATA = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? gpio : 16'h0000;
655     assign S_PREADY = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? 1'b1 : 1'b0;
656     assign ports_we = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE & S_PWRITE);
657
658     always @(posedge clk)
659         if (reset)
660             gpio <= 0;
661         else if (ports_we) begin
662             $display($time, "\t\%s <= %h", NAME, S_PWDATA[PORTS-1:0]);
663             gpio <= S_PWDATA[PORTS-1:0];
664         end
665 endmodule
666
667 // Decoder is hard to parameterise as it's very closely linked to the ISA.
668
669 module vmicro16_dec # (
670     parameter INSTR_WIDTH    = 16,
671     parameter INSTR_OP_WIDTH = 5,
672     parameter INSTR_RS_WIDTH = 3,
673     parameter ALU_OP_WIDTH   = 5
674 ) (
675     //input clk,   // not used yet (all combinational)
676     //input reset, // not used yet (all combinational)
677
678     input  [INSTR_WIDTH-1:0]    instr,
679
680     output [INSTR_OP_WIDTH-1:0] opcode,
681     output [INSTR_RS_WIDTH-1:0] rd,
682     output [INSTR_RS_WIDTH-1:0] ra,
683     output [3:0]                imm4,
684     output [7:0]                imm8,
685     output [11:0]               imm12,
686     output [4:0]                simm5,
687
688     // This can be freely increased without affecting the isa
689     output reg [ALU_OP_WIDTH-1:0] alu_op,
690
691     output reg has_imm4,
692     output reg has_imm8,
693     output reg has_imm12,
694     output reg has_we,
695     output reg has_br,
696     output reg has_mem,
697     output reg has_mem_we,
698     output reg has_cmp,
699
700     output halt,
701     output intr,
702
703     output reg has_lwex,
704     output reg has_swex
705
706     // TODO: Use to identify bad instruction and
707     //       raise exceptions
708     //,output     is_bad
709 );
710     assign opcode = instr[15:11];
```

```
711     assign rd     = instr[10:8];
712     assign ra     = instr[7:5];
713     assign imm4   = instr[3:0];
714     assign imm8   = instr[7:0];
715     assign imm12  = instr[11:0];
716     assign simm5  = instr[4:0];
717
718     // exme_op
719     always @(*) case (opcode)
720         `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL: casez(instr[11:0])
721             `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL_NOP,
722             `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL_HALT,
723             `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL_INTR:   alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_NOP;
724             default:                  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_NOP; endcase
725
726         `VMICRO16_OP_LW:              alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_LW;
727         `VMICRO16_OP_SW:              alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_SW;
728         `VMICRO16_OP_LWEX:            alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_LW;
729         `VMICRO16_OP_SWEX:            alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_SW;
730
731         `VMICRO16_OP_MOV:             alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_MOV;
732         `VMICRO16_OP_MOVI:            alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_MOVI;
733
734         `VMICRO16_OP_BR:              alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BR;
735         `VMICRO16_OP_MULT:            alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_MULT;
736
737         `VMICRO16_OP_CMP:             alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_CMP;
738         `VMICRO16_OP_SETC:            alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_SETC;
739
740         `VMICRO16_OP_BIT:     casez (simm5)
741             `VMICRO16_OP_BIT_OR:      alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_OR;
742             `VMICRO16_OP_BIT_XOR:     alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_XOR;
743             `VMICRO16_OP_BIT_AND:     alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_AND;
744             `VMICRO16_OP_BIT_NOT:     alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_NOT;
745             `VMICRO16_OP_BIT_LSHFT:   alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_LSHFT;
746             `VMICRO16_OP_BIT_RSHFT:   alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_RSHFT;
747             default:                  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BAD; endcase
748
749         `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_U:     casez (simm5)
750             `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_UADD:  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_UADD;
751             `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_USUB:  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_USUB;
752             `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_UADDI: alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_UADDI;
753             default:                  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BAD; endcase
754
755         `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_S:     casez (simm5)
756             `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_SADD:  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SADD;
757             `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_SSUB:  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SSUB;
758             `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_SSUBI: alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SSUBI;
759             default:                  alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_BAD; endcase
760
761         default: begin
762                                       alu_op = `VMICRO16_ALU_NOP;
763             $display($time, "\tDEC: unknown opcode: %h ... NOPPING", opcode);
764         end
765     endcase
766
767     // Special opcodes
768     //assign nop  == ((opcode == `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL) & (~instr[0]));
769     assign halt = ((opcode == `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL) &   instr[0]);
770     assign intr = ((opcode == `VMICRO16_OP_SPCL) &   instr[1]);
771
772     // Register writes
773     always @(*) case (opcode)
774         `VMICRO16_OP_LWEX,
775         `VMICRO16_OP_SWEX,
776         `VMICRO16_OP_LW,
777         `VMICRO16_OP_MOV,
778         `VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,
779         //`VMICRO16_OP_MOVI_L,
780         `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_U,
781         `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_S,
782         `VMICRO16_OP_SETC,
783         `VMICRO16_OP_BIT,
784         `VMICRO16_OP_MULT:      has_we = 1'b1;
785         default:                has_we = 1'b0;
786     endcase
787
788     // Contains 4-bit immediate
789     always @(*)
790         if( ((opcode == `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_U) && (simm5[4] == 0)) ||
791             ((opcode == `VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_S) && (simm5[4] == 0)) )
792             has_imm4 = 1'b1;
793         else
794             has_imm4 = 1'b0;
795
796     // Contains 8-bit immediate
797     always @(*) case (opcode)
798         `VMICRO16_OP_MOVI,
799         `VMICRO16_OP_BR:        has_imm8 = 1'b1;
800         default:                has_imm8 = 1'b0;
801     endcase
802
803     //// Contains 12-bit immediate
804     //always @(*) case (opcode)
805     //    `VMICRO16_OP_MOVI_L:    has_imm12 = 1'b1;
806     //    default:                has_imm12 = 1'b0;
807     //endcase
808
809     // Will branch the pc
```

```
    always @(*) case (opcode)
        `VMICRO16_OP_BR:    has_br = 1'b1;
        default:            has_br = 1'b0;
    endcase

    // Requires external memory
    always @(*) case (opcode)
        `VMICRO16_OP_LW,
        `VMICRO16_OP_SW,
        `VMICRO16_OP_LWEX,
        `VMICRO16_OP_SWEX:  has_mem = 1'b1;
        default:            has_mem = 1'b0;
    endcase

    // Requires external memory write
    always @(*) case (opcode)
        `VMICRO16_OP_SW,
        `VMICRO16_OP_SWEX:  has_mem_we = 1'b1;
        default:            has_mem_we = 1'b0;
    endcase

    // Affects status registers (cmp instructions)
    always @(*) case (opcode)
        `VMICRO16_OP_CMP:   has_cmp = 1'b1;
        default:            has_cmp = 1'b0;
    endcase

    // Performs exclusive checks
    always @(*) case (opcode)
        `VMICRO16_OP_LWEX:   has_lwex = 1'b1;
        default:             has_lwex = 1'b0;
    endcase

    always @(*) case (opcode)
        `VMICRO16_OP_SWEX:   has_swex = 1'b1;
        default:             has_swex = 1'b0;
    endcase
endmodule


module vmicro16_alu # (
    parameter OP_WIDTH   = 5,
    parameter DATA_WIDTH = 16,
    parameter CORE_ID    = 0
) (
    // input clk, // TODO: make clocked

    input      [OP_WIDTH-1:0]   op,
    input      [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] a, // rs1/dst
    input      [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] b, // rs2
    input      [3:0]            flags,
    output reg [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] c
);
    localparam TOP_BIT = (DATA_WIDTH-1);
    // 17-bit register
    reg [DATA_WIDTH:0] cmp_tmp = 0; // = {carry, [15:0]}
    wire r_setc;

    always @(*) begin
                        cmp_tmp = 0;
                        case (op)
        // branch/nop, output nothing
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BR,
        `VMICRO16_ALU_NOP:          c = {DATA_WIDTH{1'b0}};
        // load/store addresses (use value in rd2)
        `VMICRO16_ALU_LW,
        `VMICRO16_ALU_SW:           c = b;
        // bitwise operations
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_OR:       c = a | b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_XOR:      c = a ^ b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_AND:      c = a & b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_NOT:      c = ~(b);
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_LSHFT:    c = a << b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_RSHFT:    c = a >> b;

        `VMICRO16_ALU_MOV:          c = b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_MOVI:         c = b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_MOVI_L:       c = b;

        `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_UADD:   c = a + b;
        `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_USUB:   c = a - b;
        // TODO: ALU should have simm5 as input
        `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_UADDI:  c = a + b;

        `ifdef DEF_ALU_HW_MULT
            `VMICRO16_ALU_MULT:  c = a * b;
        `endif

        `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SADD:   c = $signed(a) + $signed(b);
        `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SSUB:   c = $signed(a) - $signed(b);
        // TODO: ALU should have simm5 as input
        `VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SSUBI:  c = $signed(a) - $signed(b);

        `VMICRO16_ALU_CMP: begin
            // TODO: Do a-b in 17-bit register
            //       Set zero, overflow, carry, signed bits in result
            cmp_tmp = a - b;
            c = 0;

```

```
909             // N   Negative condition code flag
910             // Z   Zero condition code flag
911             // C   Carry condition code flag
912             // V   Overflow condition code flag
913             c[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_N] = cmp_tmp[TOP_BIT];
914             c[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] = (cmp_tmp == 0);
915             c[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_C] = 0; //cmp_tmp[TOP_BIT+1]; // not used
916
917             // Overflow flag
918             // https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30957188/
919             // https://github.com/bendl/prco304/blob/master/prco_core/rtl/prco_alu.v#L50
920             case(cmp_tmp[TOP_BIT+1:TOP_BIT])
921                 2'b01:   c[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_V] = 1;
922                 2'b10:   c[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_V] = 1;
923                 default: c[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_V] = 0;
924             endcase
925
926             $display($time, "\tC%02h: ALU CMP: %h %h = %h = %b", CORE_ID, a, b, cmp_tmp, c[3:0]);
927         end
928
929         `VMICRO16_ALU_SETC: c = { {15{1'b0}}, r_setc };
930
931         // TODO: Parameterise
932         default: begin
933             $display($time, "\tALU: unknown op: %h", op);
934             c       = 0;
935             cmp_tmp = 0;
936         end
937                 endcase
938                 end
939
940     branch setc_check (
941         .flags      (flags),
942         .cond       (b[7:0]),
943         .en         (r_setc)
944     );
945 endmodule
946
947 // flags = 4 bit r_cmp_flags register
948 // cond  = 8 bit VMICRO16_OP_BR_? value. See vmicro16_isa.v
949 module branch (
950     input [3:0] flags,
951     input [7:0] cond,
952     output reg  en
953 );
954     always @(*)
955         case (cond)
956             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_U:  en = 1; `VMICRO16_OP_BR_U:  en = 1;
957             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_E:  en = (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] == 1);
958             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_NE: en = (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] == 0);
959             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_G:  en = (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] == 0) &&
960                                      (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_N] == flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_V]);
961             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_L:  en = (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] != flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_N]);
962             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_GE: en = (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] == flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_N]);
963             `VMICRO16_OP_BR_LE: en = (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z] == 1) ||
964                                      (flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_N] != flags[`VMICRO16_SFLAG_V]);
965             default:            en = 0;
966         endcase
967 endmodule
968
969
970
971 module vmicro16_core # (
972     parameter DATA_WIDTH        = 16,
973     parameter MEM_INSTR_DEPTH   = 64,
974     parameter MEM_SCRATCH_DEPTH = 64,
975     parameter MEM_WIDTH         = 16,
976
977     parameter CORE_ID           = 3'h0
978 ) (
979     input        clk,
980     input        reset,
981
982     output [7:0] dbug,
983
984     // interrupt sources
985     input  [`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0]             ints,
986     input  [`DEF_NUM_INT*`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] ints_data,
987     output [`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0]             ints_ack,
988
989     // APB master to slave interface (apb_intercon)
990     output  [`APB_WIDTH-1:0]    w_PADDR,
991     output                      w_PWRITE,
992     output                      w_PSELx,
993     output                      w_PENABLE,
994     output  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]    w_PWDATA,
995     input   [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]    w_PRDATA,
996     input                       w_PREADY
997 );
998     localparam STATE_IF = 0;
999     localparam STATE_R1 = 1;
1000    localparam STATE_R2 = 2;
1001    localparam STATE_ME = 3;
1002    localparam STATE_WB = 4;
1003    localparam STATE_FE = 5;
1004    localparam STATE_IDLE = 6;
1005    localparam STATE_HALT = 7;
1006    reg  [2:0] r_state = STATE_IF;
1007
```

```
1008        reg  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_pc          = 16'h0000;
1009        reg  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_pc_saved    = 16'h0000;
1010        reg  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_instr       = 16'h0000;
1011        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] w_mem_instr_out;
1012        wire                  w_halt;
1013
1014        assign dbug = {7'h00, w_halt};
1015
1016        wire [4:0]            r_instr_opcode;
1017        wire [4:0]            r_instr_alu_op;
1018        wire [2:0]            r_instr_rsd;
1019        wire [2:0]            r_instr_rsa;
1020        reg  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_instr_rdd = 0;
1021        reg  [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_instr_rda = 0;
1022        wire [3:0]            r_instr_imm4;
1023        wire [7:0]            r_instr_imm8;
1024        wire [4:0]            r_instr_simm5;
1025        wire                  r_instr_has_imm4;
1026        wire                  r_instr_has_imm8;
1027        wire                  r_instr_has_we;
1028        wire                  r_instr_has_br;
1029        wire                  r_instr_has_cmp;
1030        wire                  r_instr_has_mem;
1031        wire                  r_instr_has_mem_we;
1032        wire                  r_instr_halt;
1033        wire                  r_instr_has_lwex;
1034        wire                  r_instr_has_swex;
1035
1036        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_alu_out;
1037
1038        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_mem_scratch_addr = $signed(r_alu_out) + $signed(r_instr_simm5);
1039        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_mem_scratch_in   = r_instr_rdd;
1040        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_mem_scratch_out;
1041        wire                  r_mem_scratch_we   = r_instr_has_mem_we && (r_state == STATE_ME);
1042        reg                   r_mem_scratch_req  = 0;
1043        wire                  r_mem_scratch_busy;
1044
1045        reg  [2:0]            r_reg_rs1 = 0;
1046        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_reg_rd1_s;
1047        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_reg_rd1_i;
1048        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_reg_rd1 = regs_use_int ? r_reg_rd1_i : r_reg_rd1_s;
1049        //wire [15:0] r_reg_rd2;
1050        wire [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_reg_wd = (r_instr_has_mem) ? r_mem_scratch_out : r_alu_out;
1051        wire                  r_reg_we = r_instr_has_we && (r_state == STATE_WB);
1052
1053        // branching
1054        wire        w_intr;
1055        wire        w_branch_en;
1056        wire        w_branching   = r_instr_has_br && w_branch_en;
1057        reg  [3:0]  r_cmp_flags   = 4'h00; // N, Z, C, V
1058
1059        always @(r_cmp_flags)
1060            $display($time, "\tC%02h:\tALU CMP: %b", CORE_ID, r_cmp_flags);
1061
1062        // 2 cycle register fetch
1063        always @(*) begin
1064            r_reg_rs1 = 0;
1065            if (r_state == STATE_R1)
1066                r_reg_rs1 = r_instr_rsd;
1067            else if (r_state == STATE_R2)
1068                r_reg_rs1 = r_instr_rsa;
1069            else
1070                r_reg_rs1 = 3'h0;
1071        end
1072
1073        wire [`DEF_NUM_INT*`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] ints_vector;
1074        wire [`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0]             ints_mask;
1075        wire                                has_int = ints & ints_mask;
1076        reg int_pending = 0;
1077        reg int_pending_ack = 0;
1078        reg regs_use_int = 0;
1079        always @(posedge clk)
1080            if (int_pending_ack)
1081                // We've now branched to the isr
1082                int_pending <= 0;
1083            else if (has_int)
1084                // Notify fsm to switch to the ints_vector at the last stage
1085                int_pending <= 1;
1086            else if (w_intr)
1087                // Return to Interrupt instruction called,
1088                //   so we've finished with the interrupt
1089                int_pending <= 0;
1090
1091
1092        // cpu state machine
1093        always @(posedge clk)
1094            if (reset) begin
1095                r_pc              <= 0;
1096                r_state           <= STATE_IF;
1097                r_instr           <= 0;
1098                r_mem_scratch_req <= 0;
1099                r_instr_rdd       <= 0;
1100                r_instr_rda       <= 0;
1101            end
1102            else begin
1103
1104                if (r_state == STATE_IF) begin
1105                    if (w_halt) begin
1106                        $display("");
```

```
                    $display("");
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: PC: %h HALT", CORE_ID, r_pc);
                    r_state <= STATE_HALT;
                end else begin
                    r_instr <= w_mem_instr_out;

                    $display("");
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: PC: %h",    CORE_ID, r_pc);
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: INSTR: %h", CORE_ID, w_mem_instr_out);


                    r_state <= STATE_R1;
                end
            end
            else if (r_state == STATE_R1) begin
                // primary operand
                r_instr_rdd <= r_reg_rd1;
                r_state     <= STATE_R2;
            end
            else if (r_state == STATE_R2) begin
                // Choose secondary operand (register or immediate)
                if      (r_instr_has_imm8)  r_instr_rda <= r_instr_imm8;
                else if (r_instr_has_imm4)  r_instr_rda <= r_reg_rd1 + r_instr_imm4;
                else                        r_instr_rda <= r_reg_rd1;

                if (r_instr_has_mem) begin
                    r_state          <= STATE_ME;
                    // Pulse req
                    r_mem_scratch_req <= 1;
                end else
                    r_state <= STATE_WB;
            end
            else if (r_state == STATE_ME) begin
                // Pulse req
                r_mem_scratch_req <= 0;
                // Wait for MMU to finish
                if (!r_mem_scratch_busy)
                    r_state <= STATE_WB;
            end
            else if (r_state == STATE_WB) begin
                if (r_instr_has_cmp) begin
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: CMP: %h", CORE_ID, r_alu_out[3:0]);
                    r_cmp_flags <= r_alu_out[3:0];
                end

                if (int_pending) begin
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: Jumping to ISR: %h", CORE_ID, ints_vector[0 +: `DATA_WIDTH]);
                    // TODO: check bounds
                    // Save state
                    r_pc_saved      <= r_pc + 1;
                    regs_use_int    <= 1;
                    int_pending_ack <= 1;
                    // Jump to ISR
                    r_pc            <= ints_vector[0 +: `DATA_WIDTH];
                end else if (w_intr) begin
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: Returning from ISR: %h", CORE_ID, r_pc_saved);
                    r_pc            <= r_pc_saved;
                    regs_use_int    <= 0;
                    int_pending_ack <= 0;
                end else if (w_branching) begin
                    $display($time, "\tC%02h: branching to %h", CORE_ID, r_instr_rdd);
                    r_pc            <= r_instr_rdd;
                    int_pending_ack <= 0;
                end
                else if (r_pc < (MEM_INSTR_DEPTH-1)) begin
                    r_pc            <= r_pc + 1;
                    int_pending_ack <= 0;
                end

                r_state <= STATE_FE;
            end
            else if (r_state == STATE_FE) begin
                r_state <= STATE_IF;
            end
            else if (r_state == STATE_HALT) begin
            end
        end

    // Instruction ROM
    vmicro16_bram # (
        .MEM_WIDTH      (DATA_WIDTH),
        .MEM_DEPTH      (MEM_INSTR_DEPTH),
        .CORE_ID        (CORE_ID),
        .USE_INITS      (1),
        .NAME           ("INSTR_MEM")
    ) mem_instr (
        .clk            (clk),
        .reset          (reset),
        // port 1
        .mem_addr       (r_pc),
        .mem_in         (0),
        .mem_we         (1'b0),  // ROM
        .mem_out        (w_mem_instr_out)
    );

    // MMU
    vmicro16_core_mmu # (
        .MEM_WIDTH      (DATA_WIDTH),
        .MEM_DEPTH      (MEM_SCRATCH_DEPTH),
```

```
1206            .CORE_ID        (CORE_ID)
1207        ) mmu (
1208            .clk            (clk),
1209            .reset          (reset),
1210            .req            (r_mem_scratch_req),
1211            .busy           (r_mem_scratch_busy),
1212            // interrupts
1213            .ints_vector    (ints_vector),
1214            .ints_mask      (ints_mask),
1215            // port 1
1216            .mmu_addr       (r_mem_scratch_addr),
1217            .mmu_in         (r_mem_scratch_in),
1218            .mmu_we         (r_mem_scratch_we),
1219            .mmu_lwex       (r_instr_has_lwex),
1220            .mmu_swex       (r_instr_has_swex),
1221            .mmu_out        (r_mem_scratch_out),
1222            // APB maste    r to slave
1223            .M_PADDR        (w_PADDR),
1224            .M_PWRITE       (w_PWRITE),
1225            .M_PSELx        (w_PSELx),
1226            .M_PENABLE      (w_PENABLE),
1227            .M_PWDATA       (w_PWDATA),
1228            .M_PRDATA       (w_PRDATA),
1229            .M_PREADY       (w_PREADY)
1230        );
1231
1232        // Instruction decoder
1233        vmicro16_dec dec (
1234            // input
1235            .instr          (r_instr),
1236            // output async
1237            .opcode         (),
1238            .rd             (r_instr_rsd),
1239            .ra             (r_instr_rsa),
1240            .imm4           (r_instr_imm4),
1241            .imm8           (r_instr_imm8),
1242            .imm12          (),
1243            .simm5          (r_instr_simm5),
1244            .alu_op         (r_instr_alu_op),
1245            .has_imm4       (r_instr_has_imm4),
1246            .has_imm8       (r_instr_has_imm8),
1247            .has_we         (r_instr_has_we),
1248            .has_br         (r_instr_has_br),
1249            .has_cmp        (r_instr_has_cmp),
1250            .has_mem        (r_instr_has_mem),
1251            .has_mem_we     (r_instr_has_mem_we),
1252            .halt           (w_halt),
1253            .intr           (w_intr),
1254            .has_lwex       (r_instr_has_lwex),
1255            .has_swex       (r_instr_has_swex)
1256        );
1257
1258        // Software registers
1259        vmicro16_regs # (
1260            .CORE_ID    (CORE_ID),
1261            .CELL_WIDTH (`DATA_WIDTH)
1262        ) regs (
1263            .clk        (clk),
1264            .reset      (reset),
1265            // async port 0
1266            .rs1        (r_reg_rs1),
1267            .rd1        (r_reg_rd1_s),
1268            // async port 1
1269            //.rs2        (),
1270            //.rd2        (),
1271            // write port
1272            .we         (r_reg_we && ~regs_use_int),
1273            .ws1        (r_instr_rsd),
1274            .wd         (r_reg_wd)
1275        );
1276
1277        // Interrupt replacement registers
1278        vmicro16_regs # (
1279            .CORE_ID    (CORE_ID),
1280            .CELL_WIDTH (`DATA_WIDTH),
1281            .DEBUG_NAME ("REGSINT")
1282        ) regs_intr (
1283            .clk        (clk),
1284            .reset      (reset),
1285            // async port 0
1286            .rs1        (r_reg_rs1),
1287            .rd1        (r_reg_rd1_i),
1288            // async port 1
1289            //.rs2        (),
1290            //.rd2        (),
1291            // write port
1292            .we         (r_reg_we && regs_use_int),
1293            .ws1        (r_instr_rsd),
1294            .wd         (r_reg_wd)
1295        );
1296
1297        // ALU
1298        vmicro16_alu # (
1299            .CORE_ID(CORE_ID)
1300        ) alu (
1301            .op         (r_instr_alu_op),
1302            .a          (r_instr_rdd),
1303            .b          (r_instr_rda),
1304            .flags      (r_cmp_flags),
```

```
1305            // async output
1306            .c          (r_alu_out)
1307        );
1308
1309        branch branch_check (
1310            .flags      (r_cmp_flags),
1311            .cond       (r_instr_imm8),
1312            .en         (w_branch_en)
1313        );
1314
1315    endmodule
```

vmicro16_soc.v

```
1   //
2   //
3
4   `include "vmicro16_soc_config.v"
5   `include "clog2.v"
6
7   module timer_apb # (
8       parameter CLK_HZ = 50_000_000
9   ) (
10      input clk,
11      input reset,
12
13      input clk_en,
14
15      // 0 16-bit value   R/W
16      // 1 16-bit control R    b0 = start, b1 = reset
17      // 2 16-bit prescaler
18      input      [1:0]                S_PADDR,
19
20      input                           S_PWRITE,
21      input                           S_PSELx,
22      input                           S_PENABLE,
23      input      [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0]    S_PWDATA,
24
25      output reg [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0]    S_PRDATA,
26      output                          S_PREADY,
27
28      output out,
29      output [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] int_data
30  );
31      //assign S_PRDATA = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? swex_success ? 16'hF0F0 : 16'h0000;
32      assign S_PREADY = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? 1'b1 : 1'b0;
33      wire   en       = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE);
34      wire   we       = (en & S_PWRITE);
35
36      reg [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_counter = 0;
37      reg [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_load = 0;
38      reg [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_pres = 0;
39      reg [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_ctrl = 0;
40
41      localparam CTRL_START = 0;
42      localparam CTRL_RESET = 1;
43
44      localparam ADDR_LOAD = 2'b00;
45      localparam ADDR_CTRL = 2'b01;
46      localparam ADDR_PRES = 2'b10;
47
48      always @(*) begin
49          S_PRDATA = 0;
50          if (en)
51              case(S_PADDR)
52                  ADDR_LOAD: S_PRDATA = r_counter;
53                  ADDR_CTRL: S_PRDATA = r_ctrl;
54                  //ADDR_CTRL: S_PRDATA = r_pres;
55                  default:   S_PRDATA = 0;
56              endcase
57      end
58
59      // prescaler counts from r_pres to 0, emitting a stb signal
60      //   to enable the r_counter step
61      reg [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] r_pres_counter = 0;
62      wire counter_en = (r_pres_counter == 0);
63      always @(posedge clk)
64          if (r_pres_counter == 0)
65              r_pres_counter <= r_pres;
66          else
67              r_pres_counter <= r_pres_counter - 1;
68
69      always @(posedge clk)
70          if (we)
71              case(S_PADDR)
72                  // Write to the load register:
73                  //   Set load register
74                  //   Set counter register
75                  ADDR_LOAD: begin
76                      r_load          <= S_PWDATA;
77                      r_counter       <= S_PWDATA;
78                      $display($time, "\t\ttimr0: WRITE LOAD: %h", S_PWDATA);
79                  end
80                  ADDR_CTRL: begin
81                      r_ctrl   <= S_PWDATA;
```

```
82                      $display($time, "\t\ttimr0: WRITE CTRL: %h", S_PWDATA);
83                  end
84                  ADDR_PRES: begin
85                      r_pres   <= S_PWDATA;
86                      $display($time, "\t\ttimr0: WRITE PRES: %h", S_PWDATA);
87                  end
88              endcase
89          else
90              if (r_ctrl[CTRL_START]) begin
91                  if (r_counter == 0)
92                      r_counter <= r_load;
93                  else if(counter_en)
94                      r_counter <= r_counter -1;
95              end else if (r_ctrl[CTRL_RESET])
96                  r_counter <= r_load;
97
98      // generate the output pulse when r_counter == 0
99      //   out = (counter reached zero && counter started)
100     assign out      = (r_counter == 0) && r_ctrl[CTRL_START];
101     assign int_data = {`DATA_WIDTH{1'b1}};
102 endmodule
103
104 // Shared memory with hardware monitor (LWEX/SWEX)
105
106
107 module vmicro16_bram_ex_apb # (
108     parameter BUS_WIDTH    = 16,
109     parameter MEM_WIDTH    = 16,
110     parameter MEM_DEPTH    = 64,
111     parameter CORE_ID_BITS = 3,
112     parameter SWEX_SUCCESS = 16'h0000,
113     parameter SWEX_FAIL    = 16'h0001
114 ) (
115     input clk,
116     input reset,
117
118     // |19    |18    |16             |15          0|
119     // | LWEX | SWEX | 3 bit CORE_ID |     S_PADDR |
120     input  [`APB_WIDTH-1:0]         S_PADDR,
121
122     input                           S_PWRITE,
123     input                           S_PSELx,
124     input                           S_PENABLE,
125     input  [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]          S_PWDATA,
126
127     output reg [MEM_WIDTH-1:0]      S_PRDATA,
128     output                          S_PREADY
129 );
130     // exclusive flag checks
131     wire [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] mem_out;
132     wire [MEM_WIDTH-1:0] mem_out_ex;
133     reg                  swex_success = 0;
134
135     localparam ADDR_BITS = `clog2(MEM_DEPTH);
136
137     // hack to create a 1 clock delay to S_PREADY
138     // for bram to be ready
139     reg cdelay = 1;
140     always @(posedge clk)
141         if (S_PSELx)
142             cdelay <= 0;
143         else
144             cdelay <= 1;
145
146     //assign S_PRDATA = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE) ? swex_success ? 16'hF0F0 : 16'h0000;
147     assign S_PREADY = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE & (!cdelay)) ? 1'b1       : 1'b0;
148     assign we       = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE & S_PWRITE);
149     wire   en       = (S_PSELx & S_PENABLE);
150
151     // Similar to:
152     //   http://infocenter.arm.com/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.arm.doc.dui0204f/Cihbghef.html
153
154     // mem_wd is the CORE_ID sent in bits [18:16]
155     localparam TOP_BIT_INDEX         = `APB_WIDTH -1;
156     localparam PADDR_CORE_ID_MSB     = TOP_BIT_INDEX - 2;
157     localparam PADDR_CORE_ID_LSB     = PADDR_CORE_ID_MSB - (CORE_ID_BITS-1);
158
159     // [LWEX, CORE_ID, mem_addr] from S_PADDR
160     wire                    lwex        = S_PADDR[TOP_BIT_INDEX];
161     wire                    swex        = S_PADDR[TOP_BIT_INDEX-1];
162     wire [CORE_ID_BITS-1:0] core_id     = S_PADDR[PADDR_CORE_ID_MSB:PADDR_CORE_ID_LSB];
163     // CORE_ID to write to ex_flags register
164     wire [ADDR_BITS-1:0]    mem_addr    = S_PADDR[ADDR_BITS-1:0];
165
166     wire [CORE_ID_BITS:0]   ex_flags_read;
167     wire                    is_locked      = |ex_flags_read;
168     wire                    is_locked_self = is_locked && (core_id == (ex_flags_read-1));
169
170     // Check exclusive access flags
171     always @(*) begin
172         swex_success = 0;
173         if (en)
174             if (swex)
175                 if (is_locked && !is_locked_self)
176                     // someone else has locked it
177                     swex_success = 0;
178                 else if (is_locked && is_locked_self)
179                     swex_success = 1;
180     end
```

```
181
182     always @(*)
183         if (swex)
184             if (swex_success)
185                 S_PRDATA = SWEX_SUCCESS;
186             else
187                 S_PRDATA = SWEX_FAIL;
188         else
189             S_PRDATA = mem_out;
190
191     wire reg_we = en && ((lwex && !is_locked)
192                     || (swex && swex_success));
193
194     reg  [CORE_ID_BITS:0] reg_wd;
195     always @(*) begin
196         reg_wd = {{CORE_ID_BITS}{1'b0}};
197
198         if (en)
199             // if wanting to lock the addr
200             if (lwex)
201                 // and not already locked
202                 if (!is_locked) begin
203                     reg_wd = (core_id + 1);
204                 end
205             else if (swex)
206                 if (is_locked && is_locked_self)
207                     reg_wd = {{CORE_ID_BITS}{1'b0}};
208     end
209
210     // Exclusive flag for each memory cell
211     vmicro16_bram # (
212         .MEM_WIDTH  (CORE_ID_BITS + 1),
213         .MEM_DEPTH  (MEM_DEPTH),
214         .USE_INITS  (0),
215         .NAME       ("rexram")
216     ) ram_exflags (
217         .clk        (clk),
218         .reset      (reset),
219
220         .mem_addr   (mem_addr),
221         .mem_in     (reg_wd),
222         .mem_we     (reg_we),
223         .mem_out    (ex_flags_read)
224     );
225
226     always @(*)
227         if (S_PSELx && S_PENABLE)
228             $display($time, "\t\tBRAMex[%h] READ %h\tCORE: %h", mem_addr, mem_out, S_PADDR[16 +: CORE_ID_BITS]);
229
230     always @(posedge clk)
231         if (we)
232             $display($time, "\t\tBRAMex[%h] WRITE %h\tCORE: %h", mem_addr, S_PWDATA, S_PADDR[16 +: CORE_ID_BITS]);
233
234     vmicro16_bram # (
235         .MEM_WIDTH  (MEM_WIDTH),
236         .MEM_DEPTH  (MEM_DEPTH),
237         .USE_INITS  (0),
238         .NAME       ("BRAMexinst")
239     ) bram_apb (
240         .clk        (clk),
241         .reset      (reset),
242
243         .mem_addr   (mem_addr),
244         .mem_in     (S_PWDATA),
245         .mem_we     (we && swex_success),
246         .mem_out    (mem_out)
247     );
248 endmodule
249
250
251
252
253 module vmicro16_soc (
254     input clk,
255     input reset,
256
257     //input  uart_rx,
258     output                          uart_tx,
259     output [`APB_GPIO0_PINS-1:0]    gpio0,
260     output [`APB_GPIO1_PINS-1:0]    gpio1,
261     output [`APB_GPIO2_PINS-1:0]    gpio2,
262
263     output     [7:0]                dbug0,
264     output     [`CORES*8:0]         dbug1
265 );
266     genvar di;
267     generate for(di = 0; di < `CORES; di = di + 1) begin : gen_dbug0
268         assign dbug0[di] = dbug1[di*8];
269     end
270     endgenerate
271
272     // Peripherals (master to slave)
273      wire [`APB_WIDTH-1:0]          M_PADDR;
274      wire                           M_PWRITE;
275      wire [`SLAVES-1:0]             M_PSELx;  // not shared
276      wire                           M_PENABLE;
277      wire [`DATA_WIDTH-1:0]         M_PWDATA;
278      wire [`SLAVES*`DATA_WIDTH-1:0] M_PRDATA; // input to intercon
279      wire [`SLAVES-1:0]             M_PREADY; // input
```

```
280
281         // Master apb interfaces
282          wire [`CORES*`APB_WIDTH-1:0]   w_PADDR;
283          wire [`CORES-1:0]              w_PWRITE;
284          wire [`CORES-1:0]              w_PSELx;
285          wire [`CORES-1:0]              w_PENABLE;
286          wire [`CORES*`DATA_WIDTH-1:0]  w_PWDATA;
287          wire [`CORES*`DATA_WIDTH-1:0]  w_PRDATA;
288          wire [`CORES-1:0]              w_PREADY;
289
290         // Interrupts
291         wire [`DEF_NUM_INT-1:0]              ints;
292         wire [`DEF_NUM_INT*`DATA_WIDTH-1:0]  ints_data;
293         assign ints[7:1] = 0;
294         assign ints_data[`DEF_NUM_INT*`DATA_WIDTH-1:`DATA_WIDTH] = {`DEF_NUM_INT*(`DATA_WIDTH-1){1'b0}};
295
296
297
298         apb_intercon_s # (
299             .MASTER_PORTS(`CORES),
300             .SLAVE_PORTS (`SLAVES),
301             .BUS_WIDTH   (`APB_WIDTH),
302             .DATA_WIDTH  (`DATA_WIDTH)
303         ) apb (
304             .clk        (clk),
305             .reset      (reset),
306             // APB master to slave
307             .S_PADDR    (w_PADDR),
308             .S_PWRITE   (w_PWRITE),
309             .S_PSELx    (w_PSELx),
310             .S_PENABLE  (w_PENABLE),
311             .S_PWDATA   (w_PWDATA),
312             .S_PRDATA   (w_PRDATA),
313             .S_PREADY   (w_PREADY),
314             // shared bus
315             .M_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
316             .M_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
317             .M_PSELx    (M_PSELx),
318             .M_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
319             .M_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
320             .M_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA),
321             .M_PREADY   (M_PREADY)
322         );
323
324
325
326         vmicro16_gpio_apb # (
327             .BUS_WIDTH  (`APB_WIDTH),
328             .DATA_WIDTH (`DATA_WIDTH),
329             .PORTS      (`APB_GPIO0_PINS),
330             .NAME       ("GPIO0")
331         ) gpio0_apb (
332             .clk        (clk),
333             .reset      (reset),
334             // apb slave to master interface
335             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
336             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
337             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_GPIO0]),
338             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
339             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
340             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_GPIO0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
341             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_GPIO0]),
342             .gpio       (gpio0)
343         );
344
345         // GPIO1 for Seven segment displays (16 pin)
346
347
348         vmicro16_gpio_apb # (
349             .BUS_WIDTH  (`APB_WIDTH),
350             .DATA_WIDTH (`DATA_WIDTH),
351             .PORTS      (`APB_GPIO1_PINS),
352             .NAME       ("GPIO1")
353         ) gpio1_apb (
354             .clk        (clk),
355             .reset      (reset),
356             // apb slave to master interface
357             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
358             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
359             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_GPIO1]),
360             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
361             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
362             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_GPIO1*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
363             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_GPIO1]),
364             .gpio       (gpio1)
365         );
366
367         // GPIO2 for Seven segment displays (8 pin)
368
369
370         vmicro16_gpio_apb # (
371             .BUS_WIDTH  (`APB_WIDTH),
372             .DATA_WIDTH (`DATA_WIDTH),
373             .PORTS      (`APB_GPIO2_PINS),
374             .NAME       ("GPIO2")
375         ) gpio2_apb (
376             .clk        (clk),
377             .reset      (reset),
378             // apb slave to master interface
```

```
379             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
380             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
381             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_GPIO2]),
382             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
383             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
384             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_GPIO2*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
385             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_GPIO2]),
386             .gpio       (gpio2)
387         );
388 
389 
390 
391         apb_uart_tx uart0_apb (
392             .clk        (clk),
393             .reset      (reset),
394             // apb slave to master interface
395             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
396             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
397             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_UART0]),
398             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
399             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
400             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_UART0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
401             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_UART0]),
402             // uart wires
403             .tx_wire    (uart_tx),
404             .rx_wire    (uart_rx)
405         );
406 
407 
408 
409         timer_apb timr0 (
410             .clk        (clk),
411             .reset      (reset),
412             // apb slave to master interface
413             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
414             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
415             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_TIMR0]),
416             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
417             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
418             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_TIMR0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
419             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_TIMR0]),
420             //
421             .out        (ints     [`DEF_INT_TIMR0]),
422             .int_data   (ints_data[`DEF_INT_TIMR0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH])
423         );
424 
425         // Shared register set for system-on-chip info
426         // R0 = number of cores
427 
428 
429         vmicro16_regs_apb # (
430             .BUS_WIDTH          (`APB_WIDTH),
431             .DATA_WIDTH         (`DATA_WIDTH),
432             .CELL_DEPTH         (8),
433             .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R0  (`CORES),
434             .PARAM_DEFAULTS_R1  (`SLAVES)
435         ) regs0_apb (
436             .clk        (clk),
437             .reset      (reset),
438             // apb slave to master interface
439             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
440             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
441             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_REGS0]),
442             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
443             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
444             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_REGS0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
445             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_REGS0])
446         );
447 
448 
449 
450         vmicro16_bram_ex_apb # (
451             .BUS_WIDTH    (`APB_WIDTH),
452             .MEM_WIDTH    (`DATA_WIDTH),
453             .MEM_DEPTH    (`APB_BRAMO_CELLS),
454             .CORE_ID_BITS (`clog2(`CORES))
455         ) bram_apb (
456             .clk        (clk),
457             .reset      (reset),
458             // apb slave to master interface
459             .S_PADDR    (M_PADDR),
460             .S_PWRITE   (M_PWRITE),
461             .S_PSELx    (M_PSELx[`APB_PSELX_BRAM0]),
462             .S_PENABLE  (M_PENABLE),
463             .S_PWDATA   (M_PWDATA),
464             .S_PRDATA   (M_PRDATA[`APB_PSELX_BRAM0*`DATA_WIDTH +: `DATA_WIDTH]),
465             .S_PREADY   (M_PREADY[`APB_PSELX_BRAM0])
466         );
467 
468         genvar i;
469         generate for(i = 0; i < `CORES; i = i + 1) begin : cores
470 
471             vmicro16_core # (
472                 .CORE_ID            (i),
473                 .DATA_WIDTH         (`DATA_WIDTH),
474 
475                 .MEM_INSTR_DEPTH    (`DEF_MEM_INSTR_DEPTH),
476                 .MEM_SCRATCH_DEPTH  (`DEF_MMU_TIMO_CELLS)
477             ) c1 (
```

```
478             .clk        (clk),
479             .reset      (reset),
480             .dbug       (dbug1[i*8 +: 8]),
481
482             .ints       (ints),
483             .ints_data  (ints_data),
484
485             .w_PADDR    (w_PADDR   [`APB_WIDTH*i +: `APB_WIDTH] ),
486             .w_PWRITE   (w_PWRITE  [i]                          ),
487             .w_PSELx    (w_PSELx   [i]                          ),
488             .w_PENABLE  (w_PENABLE [i]                          ),
489             .w_PWDATA   (w_PWDATA  [`DATA_WIDTH*i +: `DATA_WIDTH] ),
490             .w_PRDATA   (w_PRDATA  [`DATA_WIDTH*i +: `DATA_WIDTH] ),
491             .w_PREADY   (w_PREADY  [i]                          )
492         );
493     end
494     endgenerate
495
496
497 endmodule
```

vmicro16_isa.v

```
1  // Vmicro16 multi-core instruction set
2  `include "vmicro16_soc_config.v"
3
4  // TODO: Remove NOP by making a register write/read always 0
5  `define VMICRO16_OP_SPCL         5'b00000
6  `define VMICRO16_OP_LW           5'b00001
7  `define VMICRO16_OP_SW           5'b00010
8  `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT          5'b00011
9  `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT_OR       5'b00000
10 `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT_XOR      5'b00001
11 `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT_AND      5'b00010
12 `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT_NOT      5'b00011
13 `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT_LSHFT    5'b00100
14 `define VMICRO16_OP_BIT_RSHFT    5'b00101
15 `define VMICRO16_OP_MOV          5'b00100
16 `define VMICRO16_OP_MOVI         5'b00101
17 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_U      5'b00110
18 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_UADD   5'b11111
19 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_USUB   5'b10000
20 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_UADDI  5'b0????
21 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_S      5'b00111
22 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_SADD   5'b11111
23 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_SSUB   5'b10000
24 `define VMICRO16_OP_ARITH_SSUBI  5'b0????
25 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR           5'b01000
26 `define VMICRO16_OP_CMP          5'b01001
27 `define VMICRO16_OP_SETC         5'b01010
28 `define VMICRO16_OP_MULT         5'b01011
29 `define VMICRO16_OP_LWEX         5'b01101
30 `define VMICRO16_OP_SWEX         5'b01110
31
32 // Special opcodes
33 `define VMICRO16_OP_SPCL_NOP     11'h000
34 `define VMICRO16_OP_SPCL_HALT    11'h001
35 `define VMICRO16_OP_SPCL_INTR    11'h002
36
37 // TODO: wasted upper nibble bits in BR
38 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_U         8'h00
39 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_E         8'h01
40 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_NE        8'h02
41 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_G         8'h03
42 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_GE        8'h04
43 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_L         8'h05
44 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_LE        8'h06
45 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_S         8'h07
46 `define VMICRO16_OP_BR_NS        8'h08
47
48 // flag bit positions
49 `define VMICRO16_SFLAG_N         4'h03
50 `define VMICRO16_SFLAG_Z         4'h02
51 `define VMICRO16_SFLAG_C         4'h01
52 `define VMICRO16_SFLAG_V         4'h00
53
54 // microcode operations
55 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_OR      5'h00
56 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_XOR     5'h01
57 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_AND     5'h02
58 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_NOT     5'h03
59 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_LSHFT   5'h04
60 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BIT_RSHFT   5'h05
61 `define VMICRO16_ALU_LW          5'h06
62 `define VMICRO16_ALU_SW          5'h07
63 `define VMICRO16_ALU_NOP         5'h08
64 `define VMICRO16_ALU_MOV         5'h09
65 `define VMICRO16_ALU_MOVI        5'h0a
66 `define VMICRO16_ALU_MOVI_L      5'h0b
67 `define VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_UADD  5'h0c
68 `define VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_USUB  5'h0d
69 `define VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SADD  5'h0e
70 `define VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SSUB  5'h0f
71 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_U        5'h10
72 `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_E        5'h11
```

```
73   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_NE       5'h12
74   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_G        5'h13
75   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_GE       5'h14
76   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_L        5'h15
77   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_LE       5'h16
78   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_S        5'h17
79   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR_NS       5'h18
80   `define VMICRO16_ALU_CMP         5'h19
81   `define VMICRO16_ALU_SETC        5'h1a
82   `define VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_UADDI 5'h1b
83   `define VMICRO16_ALU_ARITH_SSUBI 5'h1c
84   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BR          5'h1d
85   `ifdef DEF_ALU_HW_MULT
86   `define VMICRO16_ALU_MULT        5'h1e
87   `endif
88   `define VMICRO16_ALU_BAD         5'h1f
```