

# MİKROİŞLEMCİLER (BLM202)

## HAFTA-1

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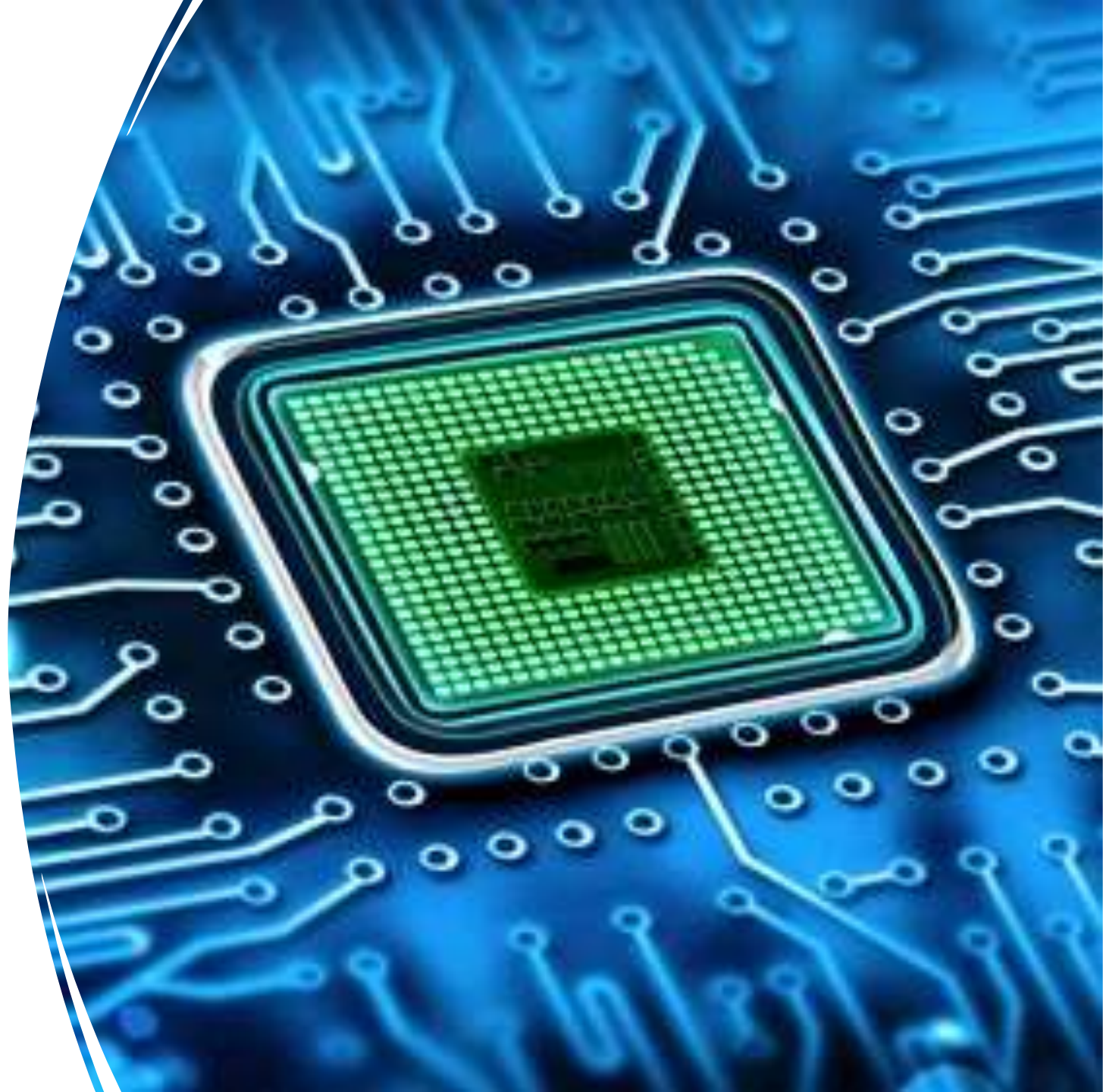
**BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ**



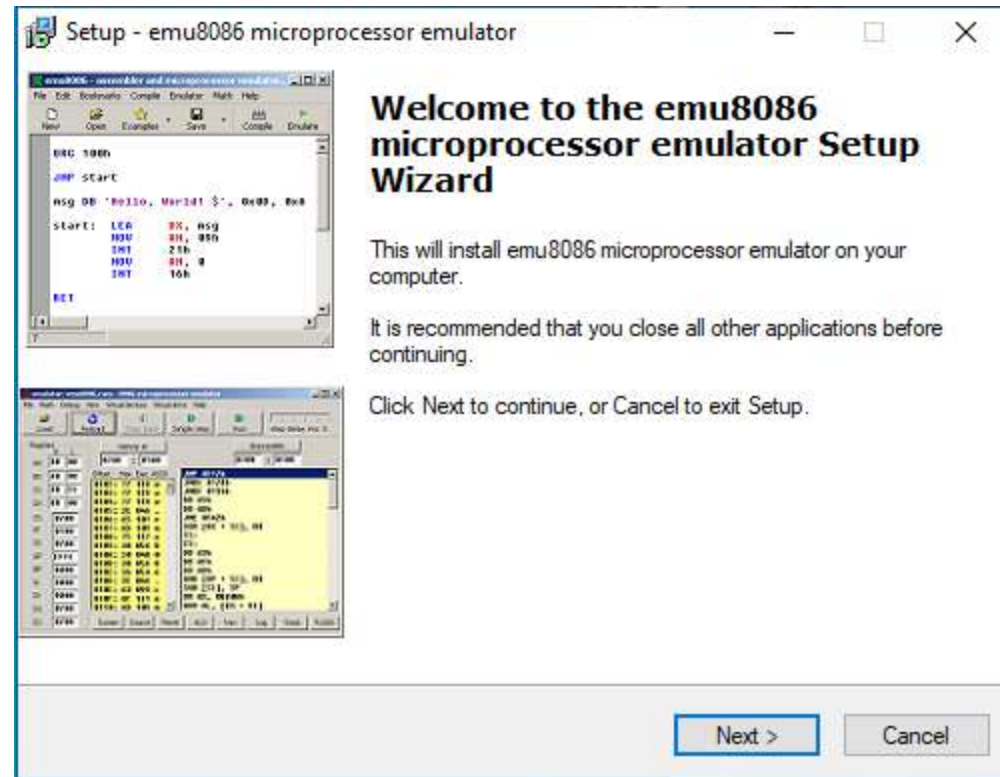
# 1. HAFTA

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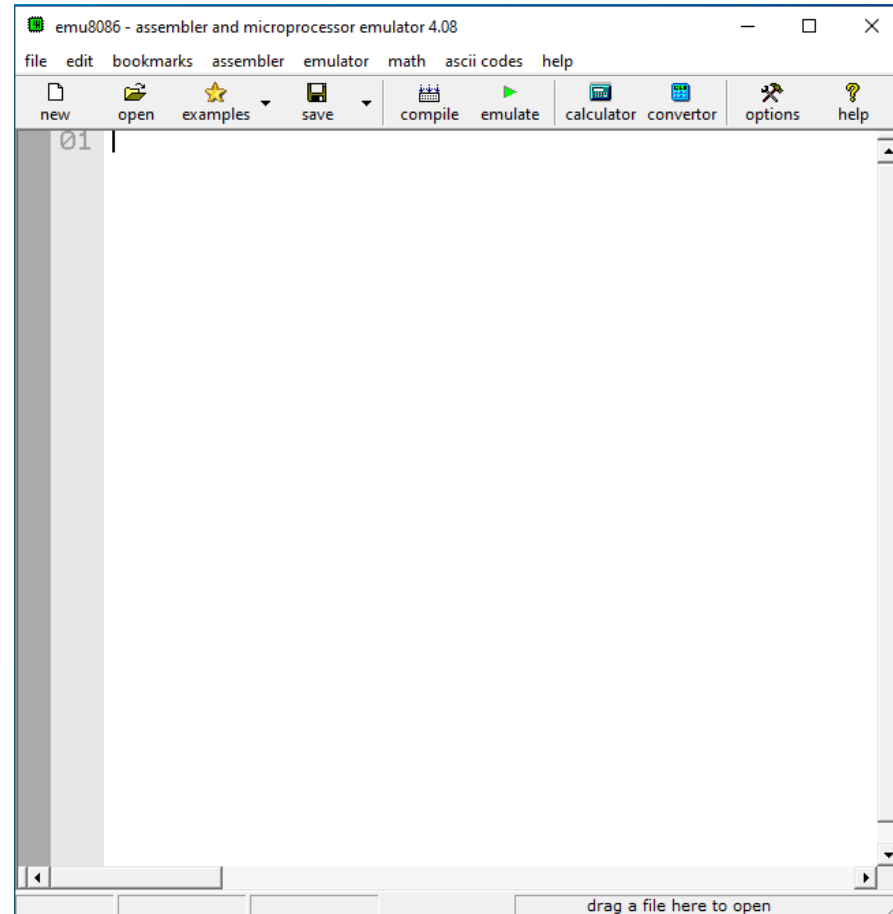
- Ders İin Kullanılacak Emlatr
- Mikroişlemci Nedir?
- Mikroişlemci Nasıl alışır?
- Mikroişlemci İ Bileşenleri



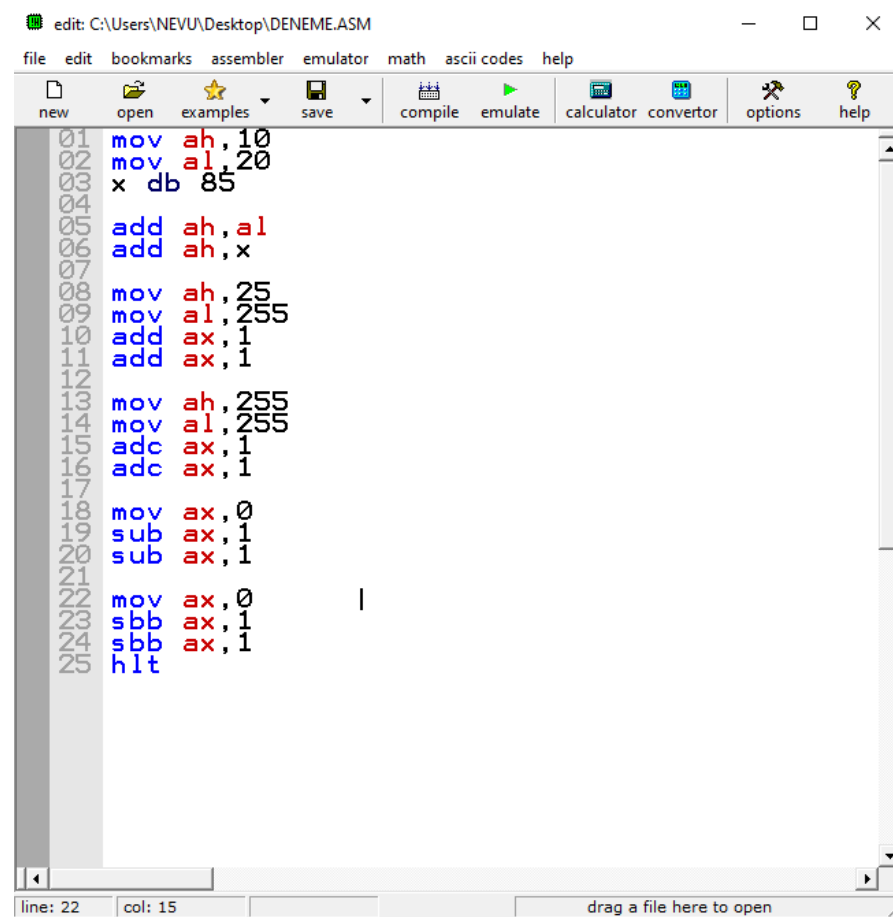
# EMU8086 – EMULATOR - KURULUM



# EMU8086 – KODLAMA EKRANI



# EMU8086 – KODLAMA GÖRÜNÜMÜ



The screenshot shows the EMU8086 assembly editor window. The title bar indicates the file path: `C:\Users\NEVU\Desktop\DENEME.ASM`. The menu bar includes `file`, `edit`, `bookmarks`, `assembler`, `emulator`, `math`, `ascii codes`, and `help`. The toolbar contains icons for `new`, `open`, `examples`, `save`, `compile`, `emulate`, `calculator`, `convertor`, `options`, and `help`. The main text area displays assembly code with line numbers from 01 to 25. The code includes instructions for moving data, adding, subtracting, and halting the processor. The status bar at the bottom shows `line: 22` and `col: 15`, along with a `drag a file here to open` message.

```
01 mov ah,10
02 mov al,20
03 x db 85
04
05 add ah,al
06 add ah,x
07
08 mov ah,25
09 mov al,255
10 add ax,1
11 add ax,1
12
13 mov ah,255
14 mov al,255
15 adc ax,1
16 adc ax,1
17
18 mov ax,0
19 sub ax,1
20 sub ax,1
21
22 mov ax,0
23 sbb ax,1
24 sbb ax,1
25 hlt
```

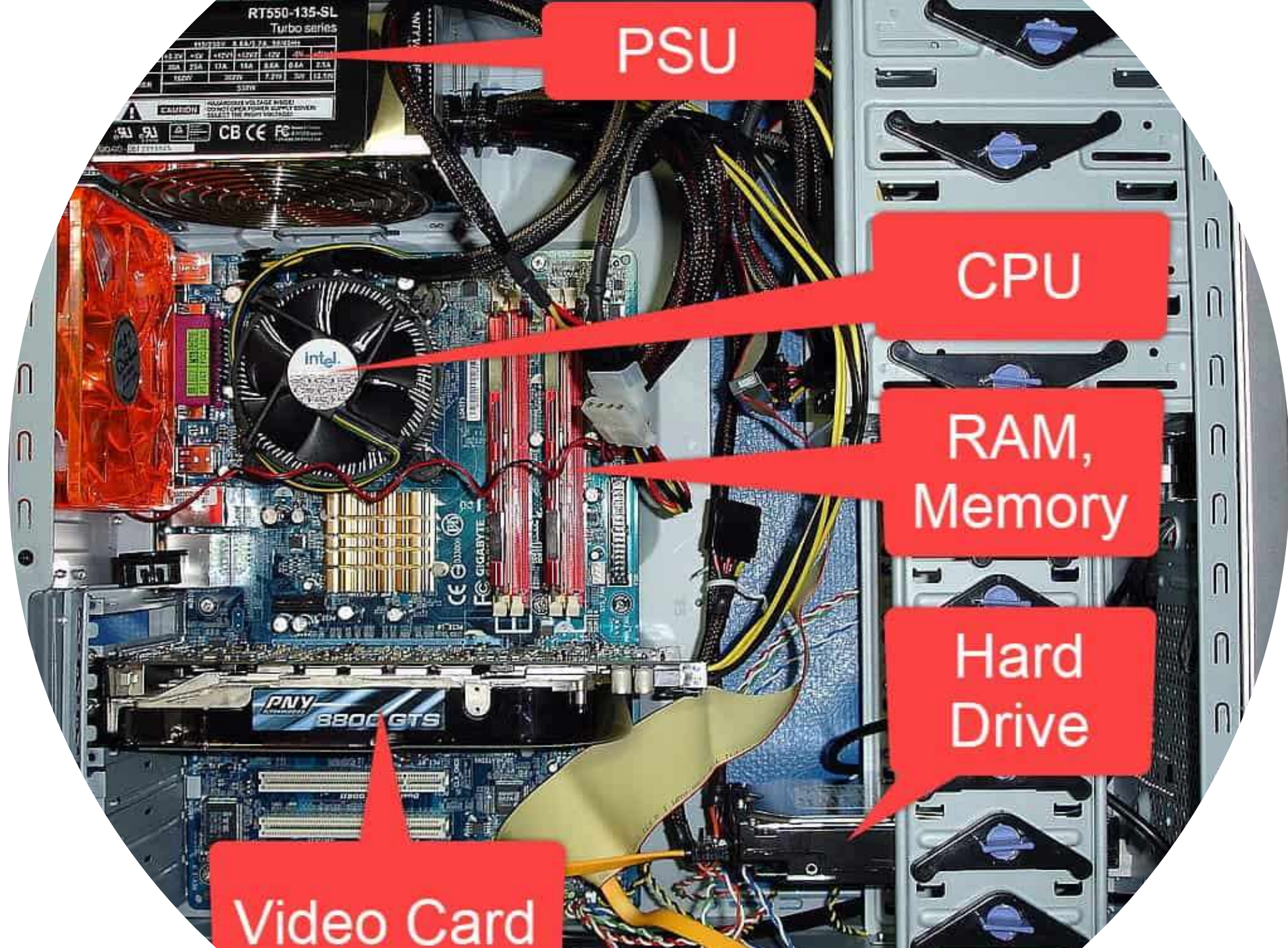
The screenshot displays the Deneme Emulator interface. At the top, a menu bar includes 'file', 'math', 'debug', 'view', 'external', 'virtual devices', 'virtual drive', and 'help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for 'Load', 'reload', 'step back', 'single step', 'run', and a 'step delay ms: 0' slider.

The main window is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled 'registers', shows the state of various registers (AX, BX, CX, DX, CS, IP, SS, SP, BP, SI, DI, DS, ES) with their high (H) and low (L) bytes. The right pane displays assembly code with columns for address, hex value, and instruction. The instruction 'MOV AH, 0Ah' at address 0100:0000 is highlighted in blue. The bottom of the interface features a row of buttons: 'screen', 'source', 'reset', 'aux', 'vars', 'debug', 'stack', and 'flags'.

An 'original source code' window is open on the right side of the screen, showing a list of assembly instructions with their addresses. The instructions include:
 

- 01: mov ah, 10
- 02: mov al, 20
- 03: x db 85
- 04:
- 05: add ah, al
- 06: add ah, x
- 07:
- 08: mov ah, 25
- 09: mov al, 255
- 10: add ax, 1
- 11: add ax, 1
- 12:
- 13: mov ah, 255
- 14: mov al, 255
- 15: adc ax, 1
- 16: adc ax, 1
- 17:
- 18: mov ax, 0
- 19: sub ax, 1
- 20: sub ax, 1
- 21:
- 22: mov ax, 0
- 23: sbb ax, 1
- 24: sbb ax, 1
- 25: hlt
- 26:
- 27:





PSU

CPU

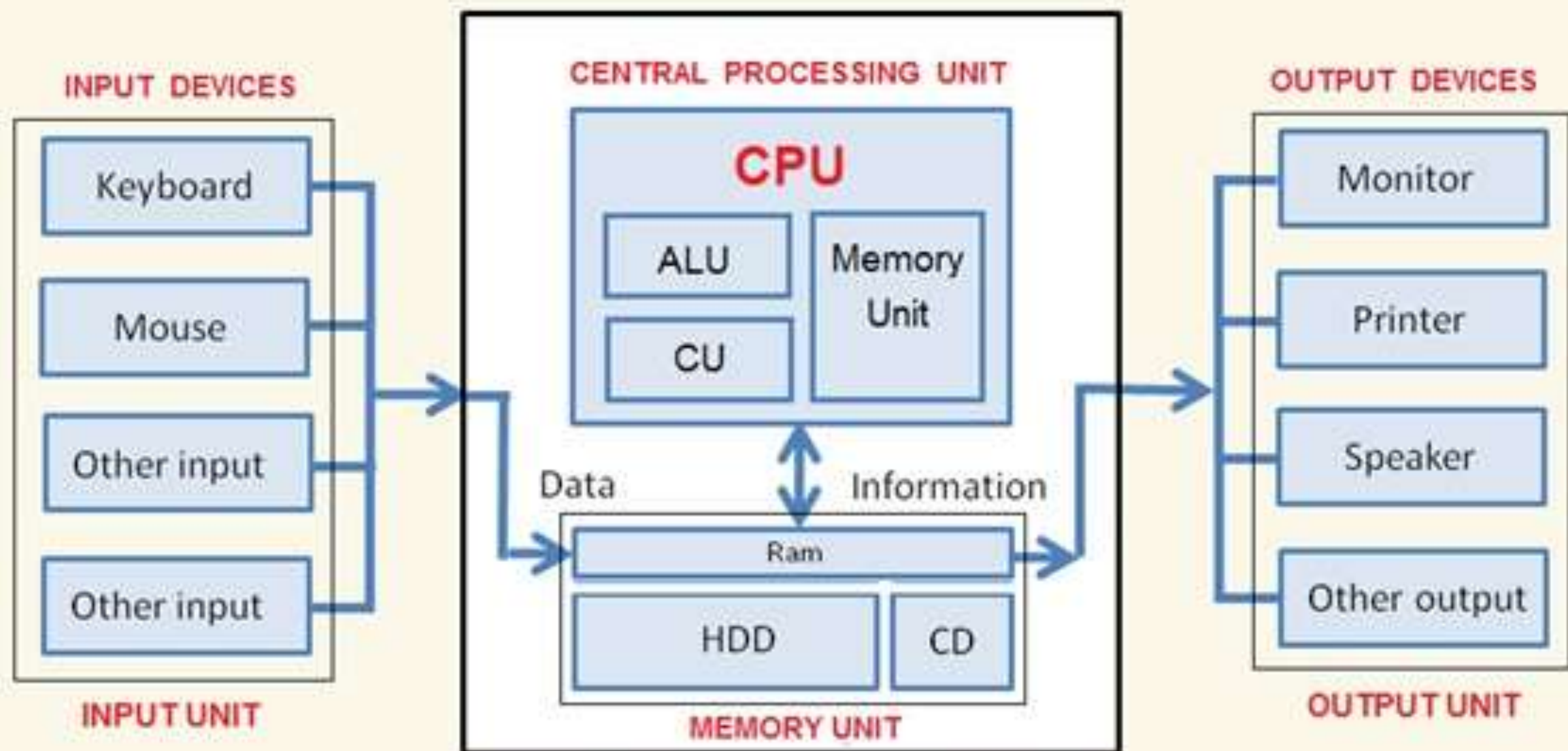
RAM,  
Memory

Hard  
Drive

Video Card

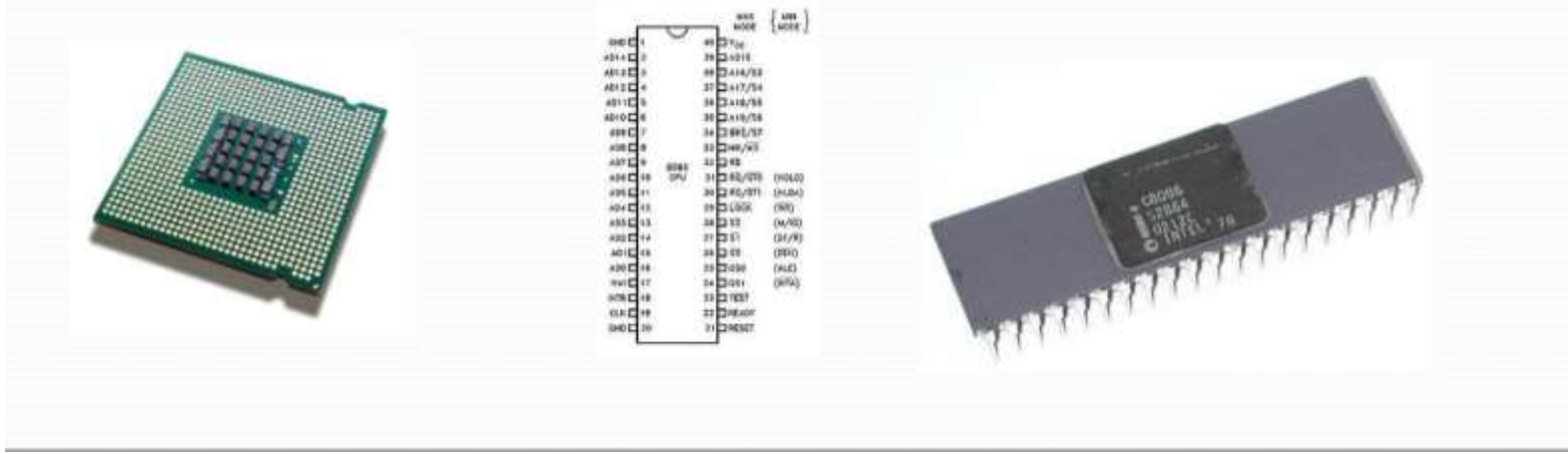


# Computer System Block Diagram





# MİKROİŞLEMCİ NEDİR?



**Mikroişlemci**, merkezi işlem biriminin ([CPU](#)) fonksiyonlarını tek bir [yarı iletken](#) tüm devrede (IC) birleştiren [programlanabilir](#) bir sayısal elektronik bileşendir.

# 8086

## x86 Ailesinin ilk elemanı: Intel 8086

- 1978
- 16 bit veri işleme
- 29000 transistör
- 3-10 MHz (1 Mega =  $10^6 = 1000^2$ )
- Adreslenebilir bellek: 1 MiByte (1 **Mebi**Byte =  $2^{20} = 1024^2$ ) (Yansılar 1.36-1.38)
- 5 V

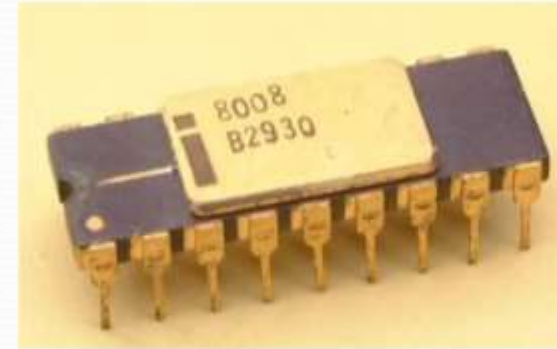
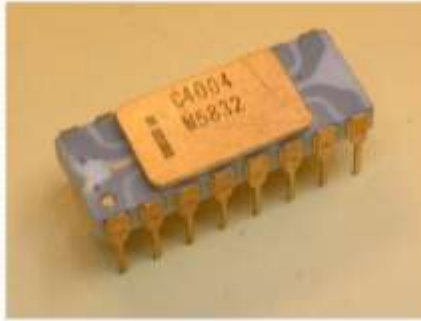


Bu resim Wikipedia'dan alınmıştır.

# KISA TARİHÇE

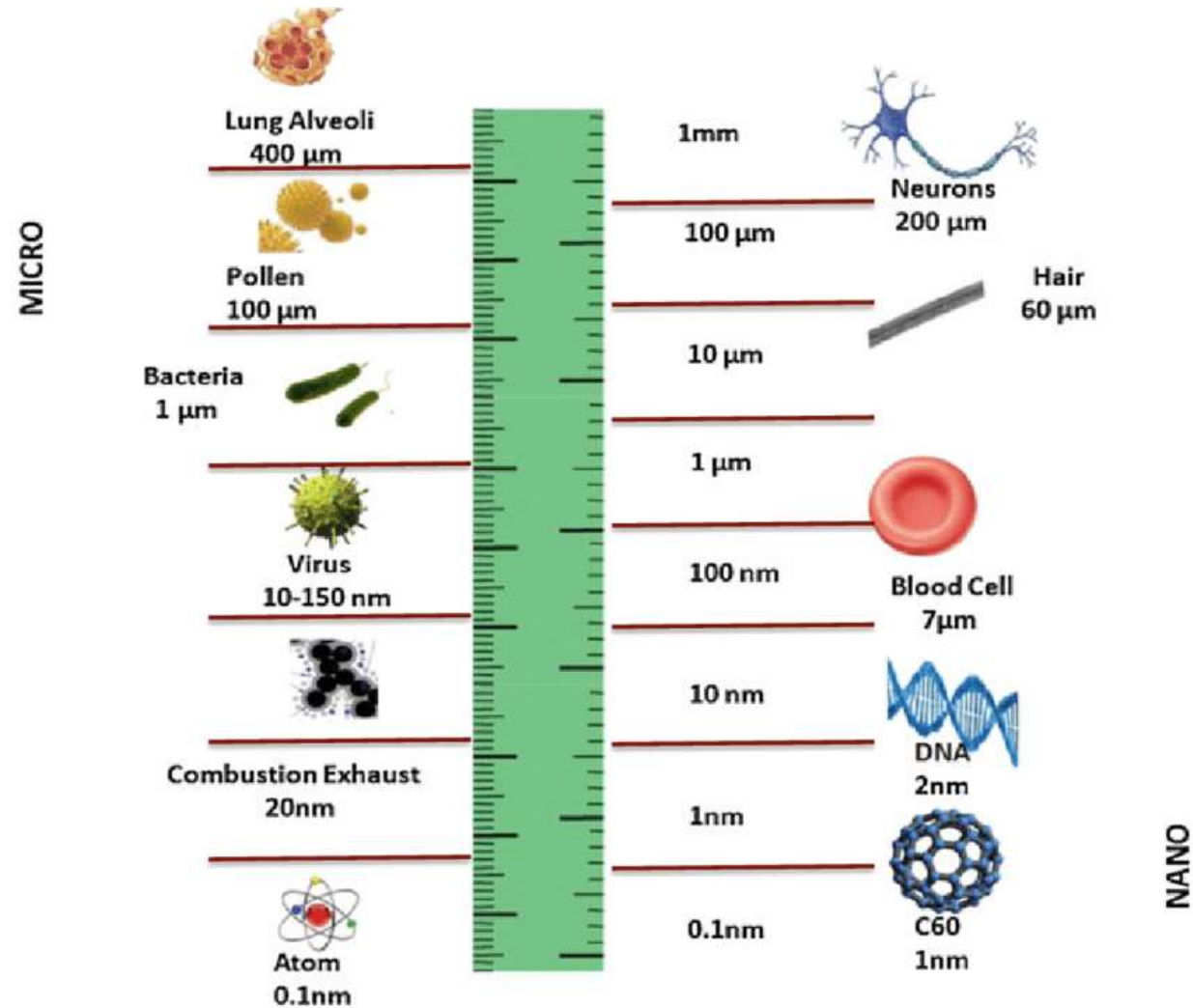
İlk mikroişlemci 1971 yılında hesap makinesi amacıyla üretilen Intel firmasının 4004 adlı ürünüdür. Bu kesinlikle hesap makinelerinde kullanılmak üzere üretilmiş ilk genel amaçlı hesaplayıcıdır. Bir defada işleyebileceği verinin 4 bit olmasından dolayı 4 bitlik işlemci denilmekteydi.

1974 ve 1976 yılları arasında 8 bitlik ilk genel amaçlı mikroişlemci denilebilecek mikroişlemciler tasarlanmıştır.

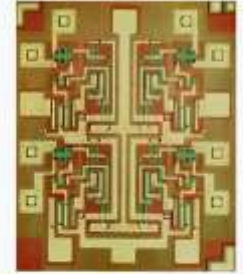




# İŞLEMCİ TEKNOLOJİSİ



## Semiconductor device fabrication

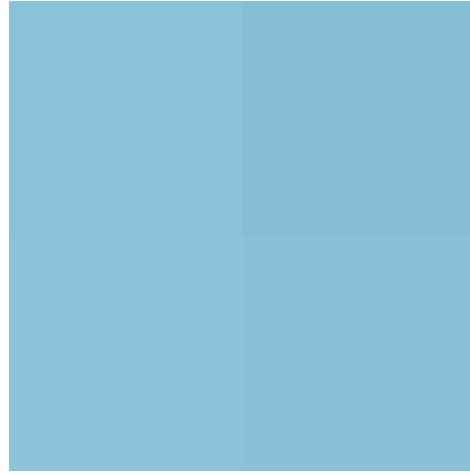


### MOSFET scaling (process nodes)

10 $\mu\text{m}$	1971
6 $\mu\text{m}$	1974
3 $\mu\text{m}$	1977
1.5 $\mu\text{m}$	1981
1 $\mu\text{m}$	1984
800 nm	1987
600 nm	1990
350 nm	1993
250 nm	1996
180 nm	1999
130 nm	2001
90 nm	2003
65 nm	2005
45 nm	2007
32 nm	2009
22 nm	2012
14 nm	2014
10 nm	2016
7 nm	2018
5 nm	2020
3 nm	2022

Future  
2 nm ~ 2024

Power10 dual-chip module (30 SMT8 cores or 60 SMT4 cores)	36,000,000,000 <sup>[149]</sup>	2021	IBM	7 nm	1204 mm <sup>2</sup>	29,900,000
Apple M1 Ultra (dual-chip module, 2×10 cores)	114,000,000,000 <sup>[2][3]</sup>	2022	Apple	5 nm	840.5 mm <sup>2</sup> <sup>[148]</sup>	135,600,000
AMD Epyc 7773X (Milan-X) (multi-chip module, 64 cores, 768 MB L3 cache)	26,000,000,000 + Milan <sup>[150]</sup>	2022	AMD	7 & 12 nm (TSMC)	1352 mm <sup>2</sup> (Milan + 8×36) <sup>[150]</sup>	?
IBM Telum dual-chip module (2×8 cores, 2×256 MB cache)	45,000,000,000 <sup>[151][152]</sup>	2022	IBM	7 nm (Samsung)	1060 mm <sup>2</sup>	42,450,000
Apple M2 (deca-core 64-bit ARM64 SoC, SIMD, caches)	20,000,000,000 <sup>[153]</sup>	2022	Apple	5 nm	?	?
Apple A16 (ARM64 SoC)	16,000,000,000 <sup>[154][155][156]</sup>	2022	Apple	4 nm	?	?
Processor	MOS transistor count	Date of introduction	Designer	MOS process (nm)	Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Transistor density, tr./mm <sup>2</sup>



KULLANIM  
ALANLARI



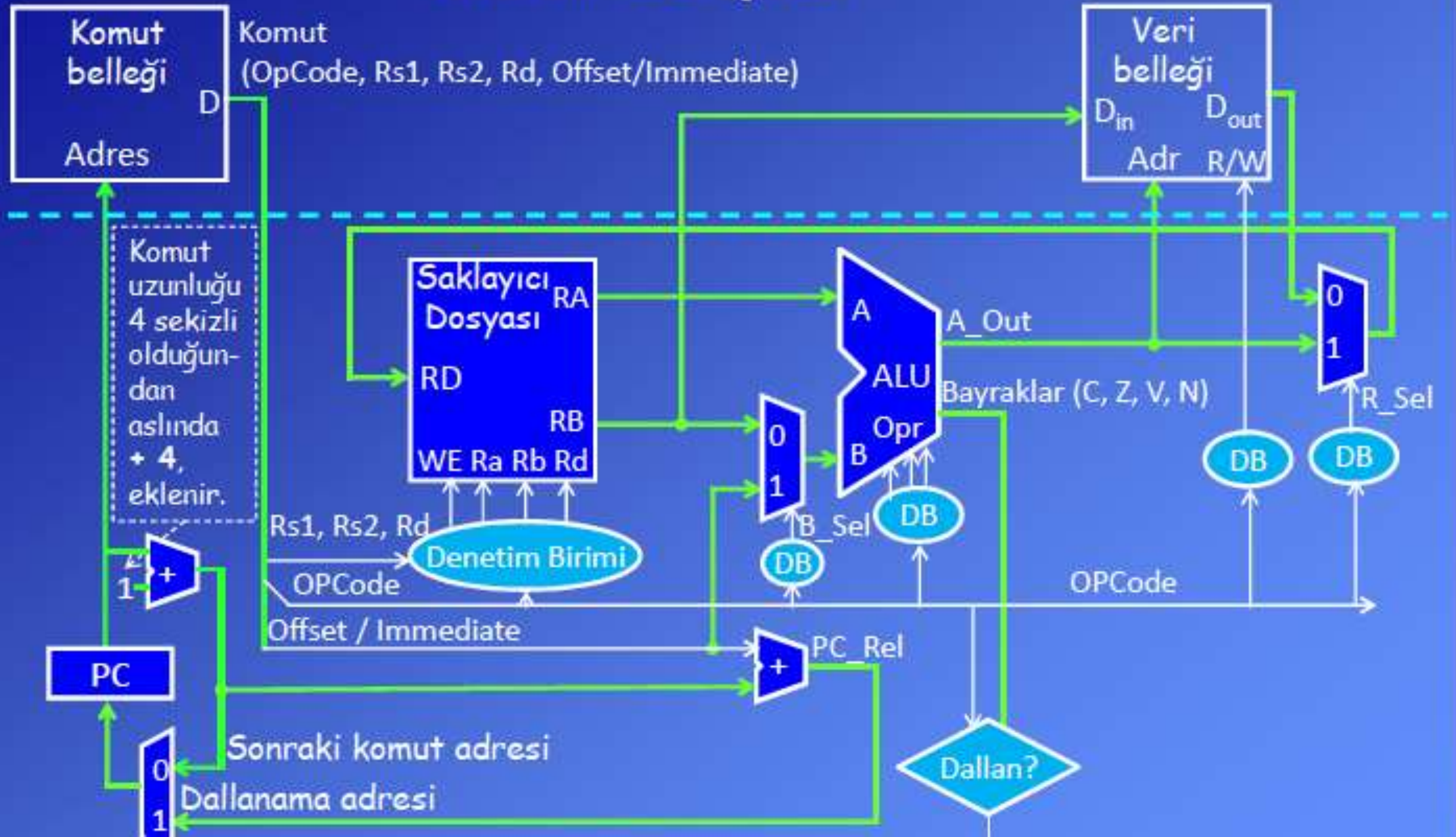
# MİKROİŞLEMCİNİN GÖREVLERİ

- Sistemdeki tüm elemanlar ve birimlere zamanlama ve kontrol sinyali sağlar.
- Bellekten komut alıp getirir.
- Komutun kodunu çözer.
- Komutun operandına göre, veriyi kendisine veya G/Ç birimine aktarır.
- Aritmetik ve mantık işlemlerini yürütür.
- Program işlenirken, diğer donanım birimlerinden gelen kesme taleplerine cevap verir.

# İÇ YAPI

- Mikroişlemcilerin yapısında aşağıdaki birimler bulunmaktadır.
- Kaydediciler
- Aritmetik ve Mantık Birimi
- Zamanlama ve Kontrol Birimi

# Temel Bir RISC İşlemci





# Kaynaklar

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- Feza Buzluca, İTÜ Ders Notları, Bilgisayar Mimarisi
- Wikipedia
- Emel Soylu, Kadriye Öz, Karabük Üniversitesi, Mikroişlemciler Ders Notları

