

SYSTEM VERILOG PROJECT

# RISC-V CPU 설계

발표자 : 김태형, 김호준, 안유한

# 목차

1. RISC-V 개요
2. Block Diagram
3. 명령어 Type 시뮬레이션 및 검증

# RISC-V 개요

## RISC-V

- ISA (명령어 집합 구조)
  - CPU가 이해하고 실행할 수 있는 명령어들의 집합
  - 하드웨어(프로세서 설계)와 소프트웨어(컴파일러, 운영체제)를 연결하는 인터페이스 역할
- RISC-V ISA 특징
  - 오픈소스 표준 ISA → 무료, 누구나 사용·확장 가능
  - 단순·규칙적 명령어 구조
  - 모듈식 확장성
- 설계 환경
  - System Verilog
  - Vivado

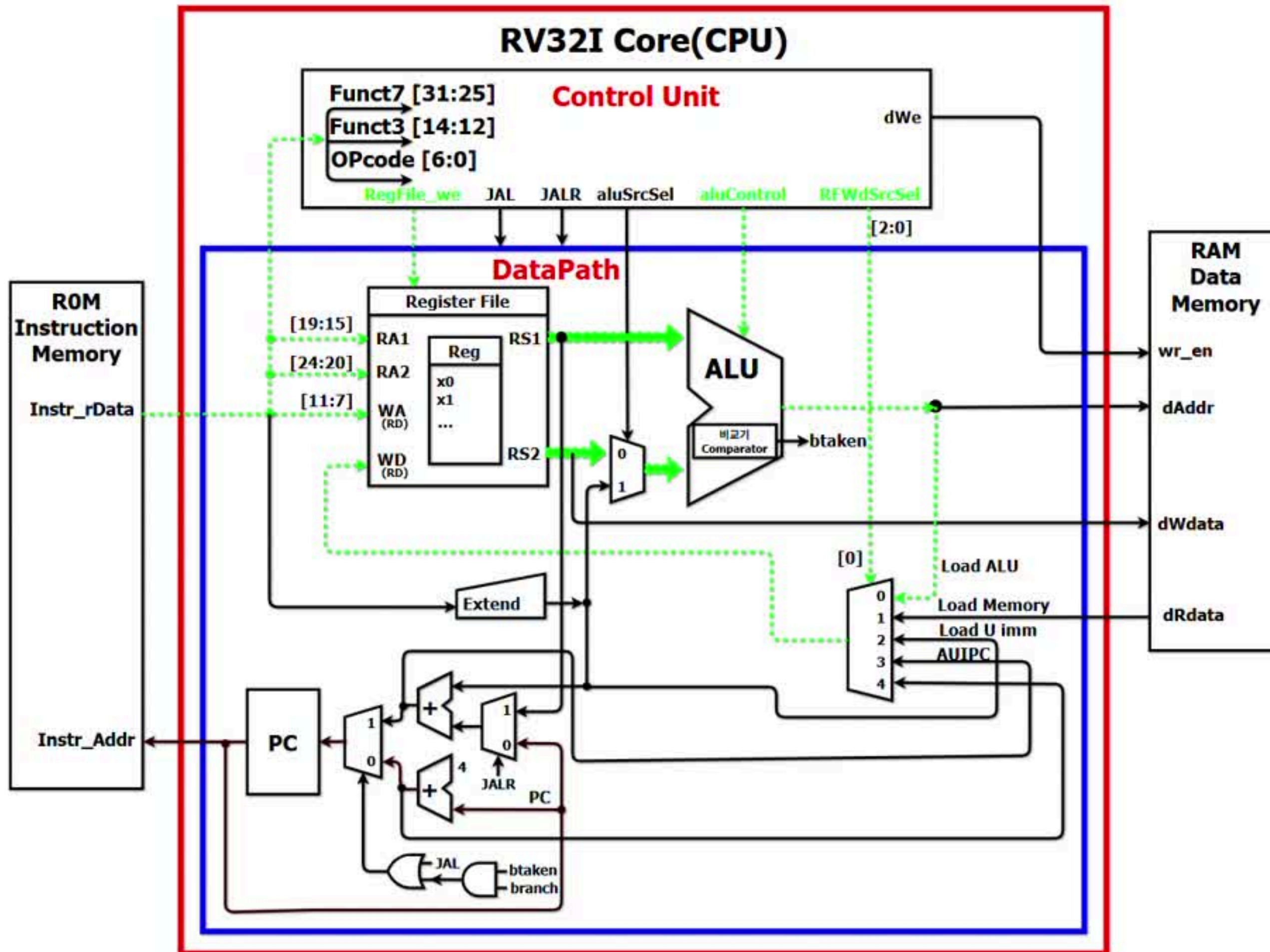




# RISC-V Type

31	27	26	25	24	20	19	15	14	12	11	7	6	0	
funct7				rs2		rs1		funct3		rd		opcode		R-type
imm[11:0]						rs1		funct3		rd		opcode		I-type
imm[11:5]				rs2		rs1		funct3		imm[4:0]		opcode		S-type
imm[12 10:5]				rs2		rs1		funct3		imm[4:1 11]		opcode		B-type
imm[31:12]										rd		opcode		U-type
imm[20 10:1 11 19:12]										rd		opcode		J-type

# R Type



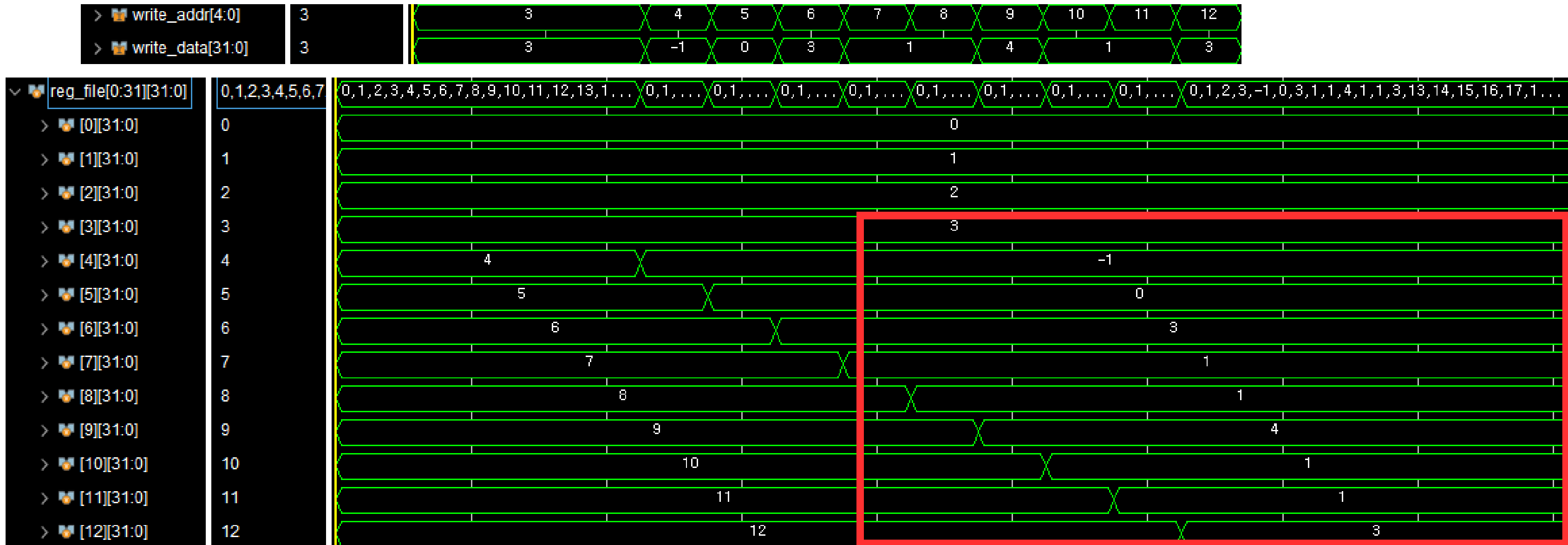
# RISC-V Type

## R Type

instruction	funct7	rs2	rs1	funct3	rd	opcode
ADD	0000000	rs2	rs1	000	rd	0110011
SUB	0100000	rs2	rs1	000	rd	0110011
SLL	0000000	rs2	rs1	001	rd	0110011
SLT	0000000	rs2	rs1	010	rd	0110011
SLTU	0000000	rs2	rs1	011	rd	0110011
XOR	0000000	rs2	rs1	100	rd	0110011
SRL	0000000	rs2	rs1	101	rd	0110011
SRA	0100000	rs2	rs1	101	rd	0110011
OR	0000000	rs2	rs1	110	rd	0110011
AND	0000000	rs2	rs1	111	rd	0110011

# Simulation

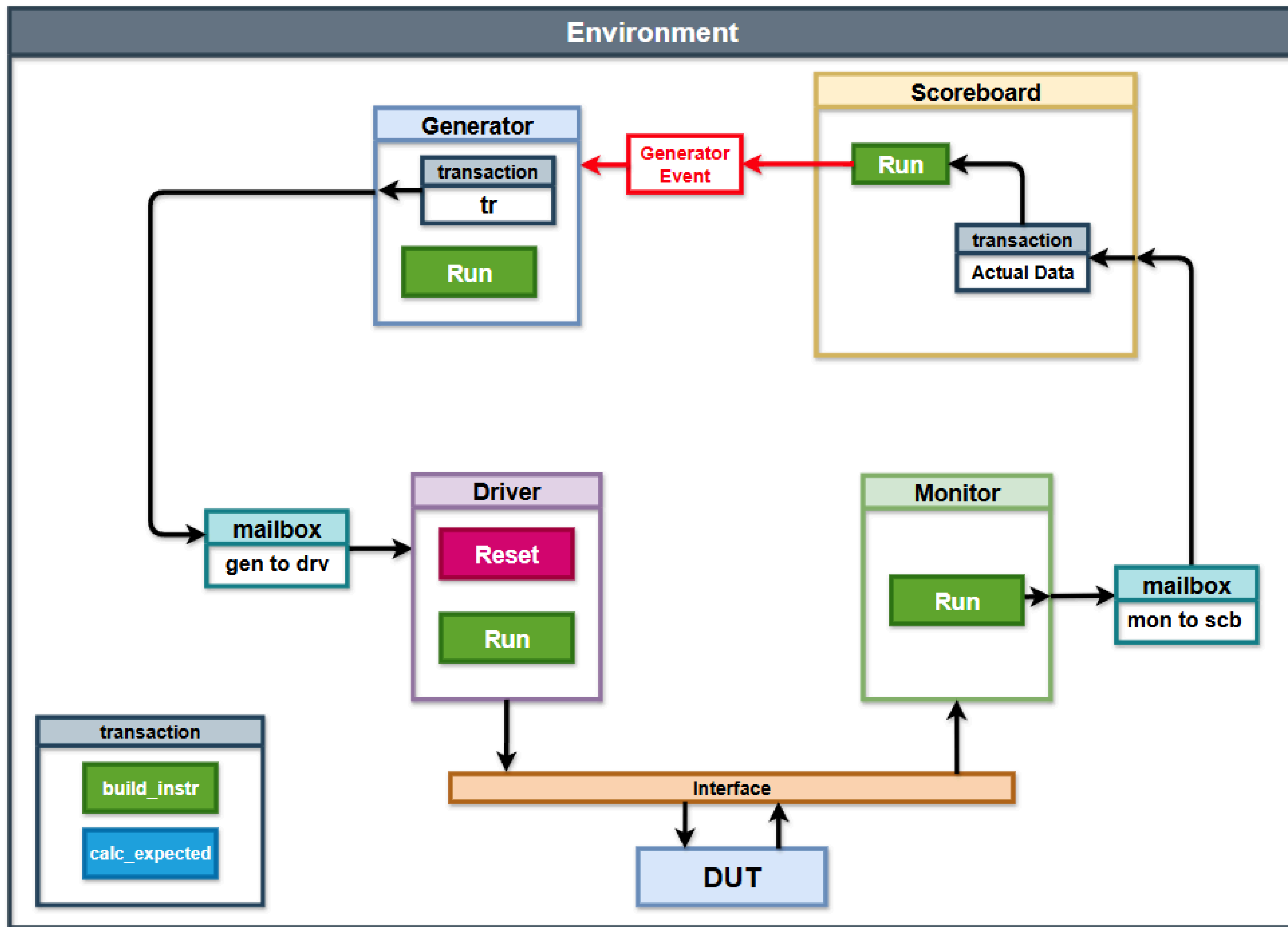
ADD SUB AND OR SLT SLTU SLL SRL SRA XOR



// 가정: rf[1]=1, rf[2]=2

```
rom[0] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_000_00011_0110011; // ADD rf[3] = rf[1] + rf[2] // 예상값: rf[3] = 1 + 2 = 3
rom[1] = 32'b01000000_00010_00001_000_00100_0110011; // SUB rf[4] = rf[1] - rf[2] // 예상값: rf[4] = 1 - 2 = -1
rom[2] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_111_00101_0110011; // AND rf[5] = rf[1] & rf[2] // 예상값: rf[5] = 1 & 2 = 0
rom[3] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_110_00110_0110011; // OR rf[6] = rf[1] | rf[2] // 예상값: rf[6] = 1 | 2 = 3
rom[4] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_010_00111_0110011; // SLT rf[7] = (rf[1] < rf[2]) ? 1:0 // 예상값: rf[7] = (1 < 2) -> 1
rom[5] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_011_01000_0110011; // SLTU rf[8] = (rf[1] < rf[2]) ? 1:0 // 예상값: rf[8] = (1 < 2) -> 1
rom[6] = 32'b00000000_00001_00010_001_01001_0110011; // SLL rf[9] = rf[4] << rf[1] // 예상값: rf[9] = 2 << 1 = 4
rom[7] = 32'b00000000_00001_00010_101_01010_0110011; // SRL rf[10] = rf[4] >> rf[1] // 예상값: rf[10] = 2 >> 1 = 1
rom[8] = 32'b01000000_00001_00010_101_01011_0110011; // SRA rf[11] = rf[4] >>> rf[1] // 예상값: rf[11] = 2 >>> 1 = 1
rom[9] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_100_01100_0110011; // XOR rf[12] = rf[1] ^ rf[2] // 예상값: rf[12] = 1 ^ 2 = 3
```





TR

```
class transaction;
    rand bit [ 2:0] funct3;
    rand bit      funct7b5;
    rand bit [ 4:0] rs1, rs2, rd;

    bit [31:0] rs1_val;
    bit [31:0] rs2_val;
    bit [31:0] instr_code;
    bit [31:0] exp_result;

    function void build_instr();
        bit [6:0] opcode = 7'b0110011;
        bit [6:0] funct7 = (funct7b5) ? 7'b0100000 : 7'b0000000;
        instr_code = {funct7[6:0], rs2[4:0], rs1[4:0], funct3[2:0], rd[4:0], opcode[6:0]};
    endfunction

    function void action();
        case ({funct7b5, funct3})
            4'b0000: exp_result = rs1_val + rs2_val;           // ADD
            4'b1000: exp_result = rs1_val - rs2_val;           // SUB
            4'b0111: exp_result = rs1_val & rs2_val;            // AND
            4'b0110: exp_result = rs1_val | rs2_val;            // OR
            4'b0100: exp_result = rs1_val ^ rs2_val;            // XOR
            4'b0010: exp_result = ($signed(rs1_val) < $signed(rs2_val)) ? 1 : 0; // SLT
            4'b0011: exp_result = (rs1_val < rs2_val) ? 1 : 0;  // SLTU
            4'b0001: exp_result = rs1_val << rs2_val[4:0];       // SLL
            4'b0101: exp_result = rs1_val >> rs2_val[4:0];       // SRL
            4'b1101: exp_result = $signed(rs1_val) >>> rs2_val[4:0]; // SRA
            default: exp_result = 32'hDEAD_BEEF;
        endcase
    endfunction
endclass
```

인스트럭션 코드 생성 및 연산 로직 선언

GEN

```
task run(int n);
    repeat (n) begin
        transaction tr = new();
        assert (tr.randomize());
        tr.build_instr();
        gen2drv.put(tr);

        $display("[GEN] instr=0x%08h (%s) rs1=%0d rs2=%0d", tr.instr_code,
            tr.get_instr_name(), tr.rs1, tr.rs2);
        total_count++;
        @(gen_next_event);
    end
endtask
```

R 명령어 중 하나를 랜덤 생성

소스 레지스터(rs1, rs2), 목적지 레지스터(rd), funct3, funct7[5]을 제약 조건에 맞게 무작위로 생성

이 값들을 조합하여 32비트 기계어 코드(instr\_code)를 생성

# DRV

```
task run();
  forever begin
    transaction tr;
    gen2drv.get(tr);

    @(posedge vif.clk);
    vif.instr_code = tr.instr_code;
    vif.exp_result = tr.exp_result;

    $display("%0t [DRV] instr=0x%08h (%s) rs1=%0d rs2=%0d",
             $time, tr.instr_code, tr.get_instr_name(), tr.rs1, tr.rs2);

    drv2mon.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

gen2drv.get(tr);로 제너레이터가 만든 트랜잭션을 받아오고, @(posedge vif.clk)에 맞춰 구동

vif.instr\_code = tr.instr\_code로 DUT에 명령어(32b)를 드라이브하고, vif.exp\_result = tr.exp\_result는 파형 확인용 예상값 생성

# MON

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    transaction tr;
    drv2mon.get(tr);

    @(posedge vif.clk);
    tr.rs1_val = tb_rv32i.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_data_path.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs1];
    tr.rs2_val = tb_rv32i.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_data_path.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs2];

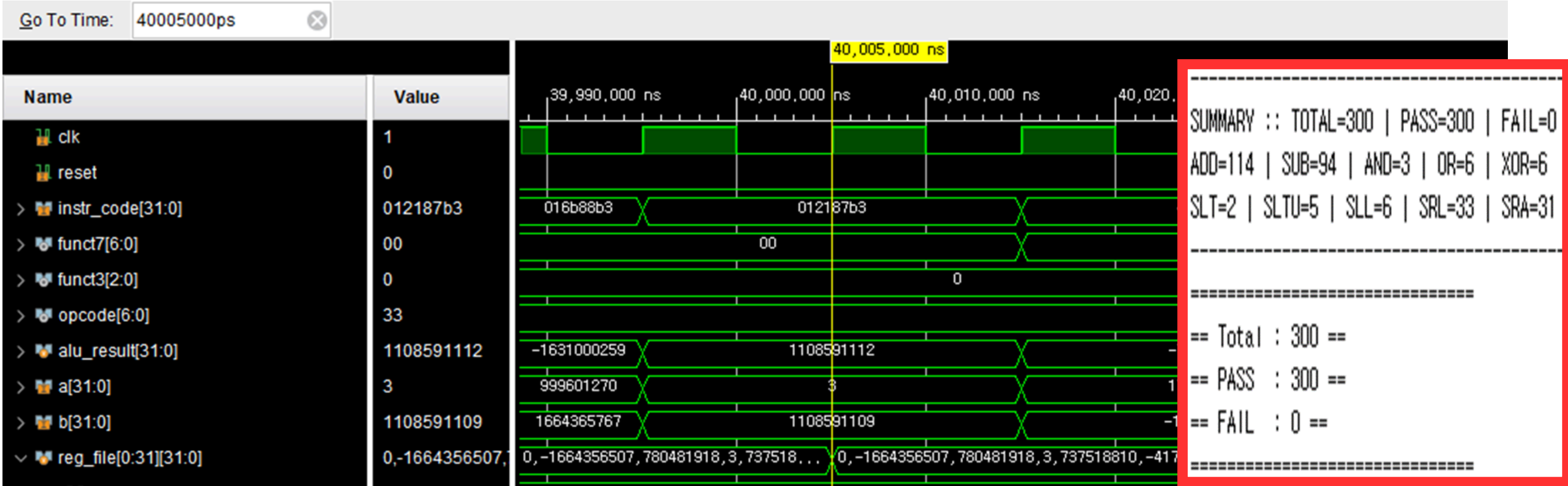
    tr.action();
    tr.display("MON", vif.alu_result);

    mon2scb.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

drv2mon.get(tr);로 드라이버가 넘긴 동일 트랜잭션을 받고, 다음 @(posedge vif.clk)에서 샘플링

tr.rs1\_val/rs2\_val = tb\_reg\_file[]로 DUT 레지스터 파일 값을 직접 읽어 트랜잭션에 기록한 뒤, tr.action()에서 이 값들을 이용해 예상 동작/결과 산출을 수행

# Verification

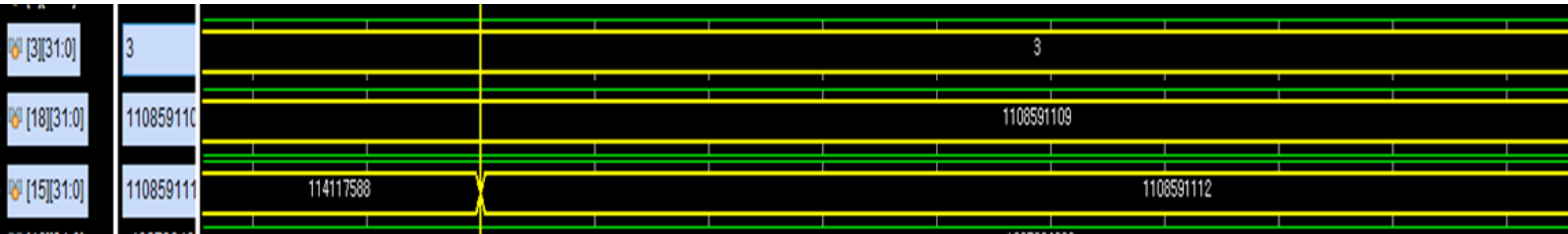


-----  
[GEN] instr=0x012187b3 (ADD) rs1=3 rs2=18

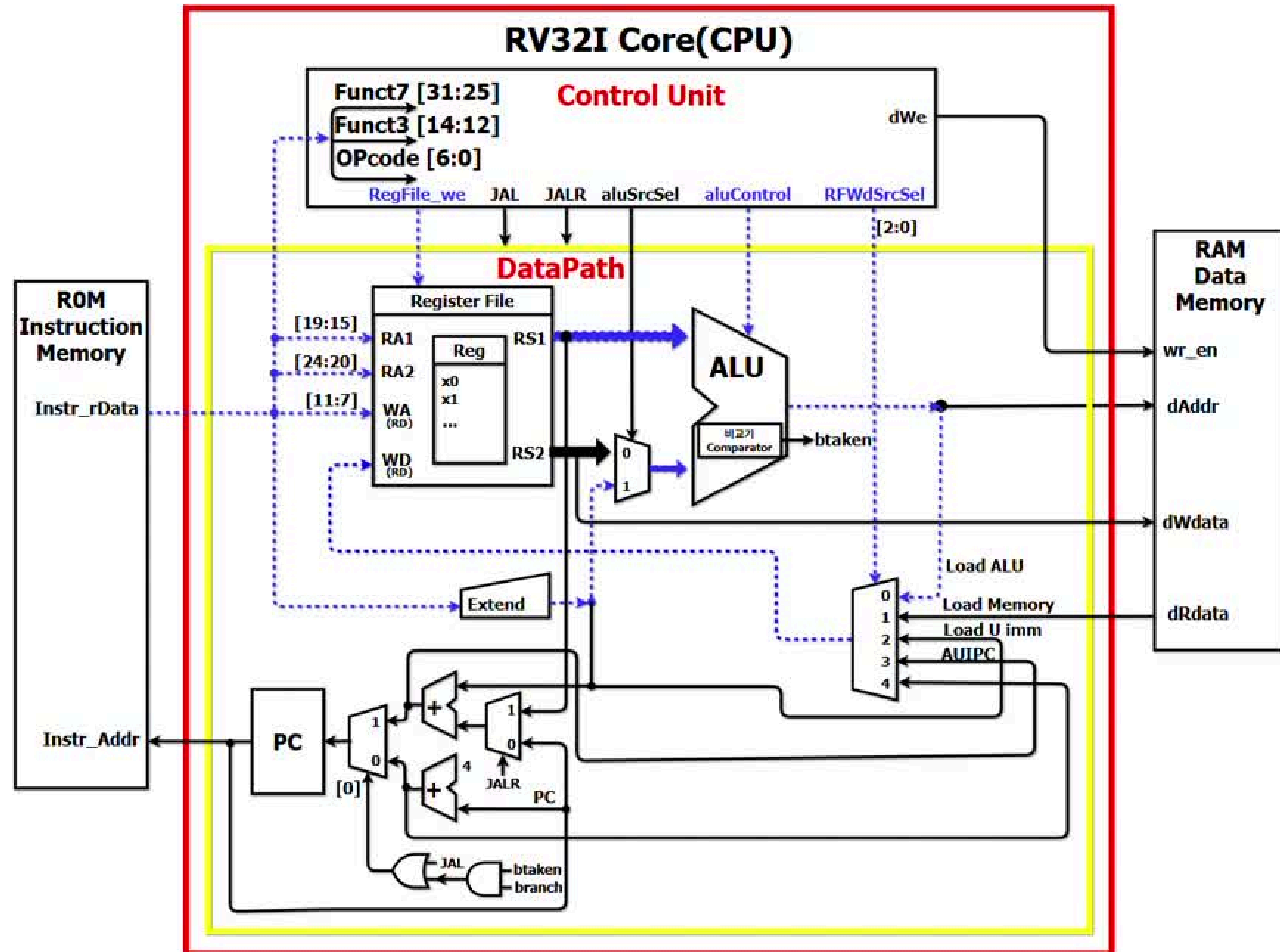


func7	rs2	rs1	func3	rd	opcode
0000000	10010	00011	000	01111	0110011

39995000 [DRY] instr=0x012187b3 (ADD) rs1=3 rs2=18  
40005000 [MON] instr=0x012187b3 (ADD) | rs1=3(val=3) | rs2=18(val=1108591109) | rd=15(val=114117588)



# I Type



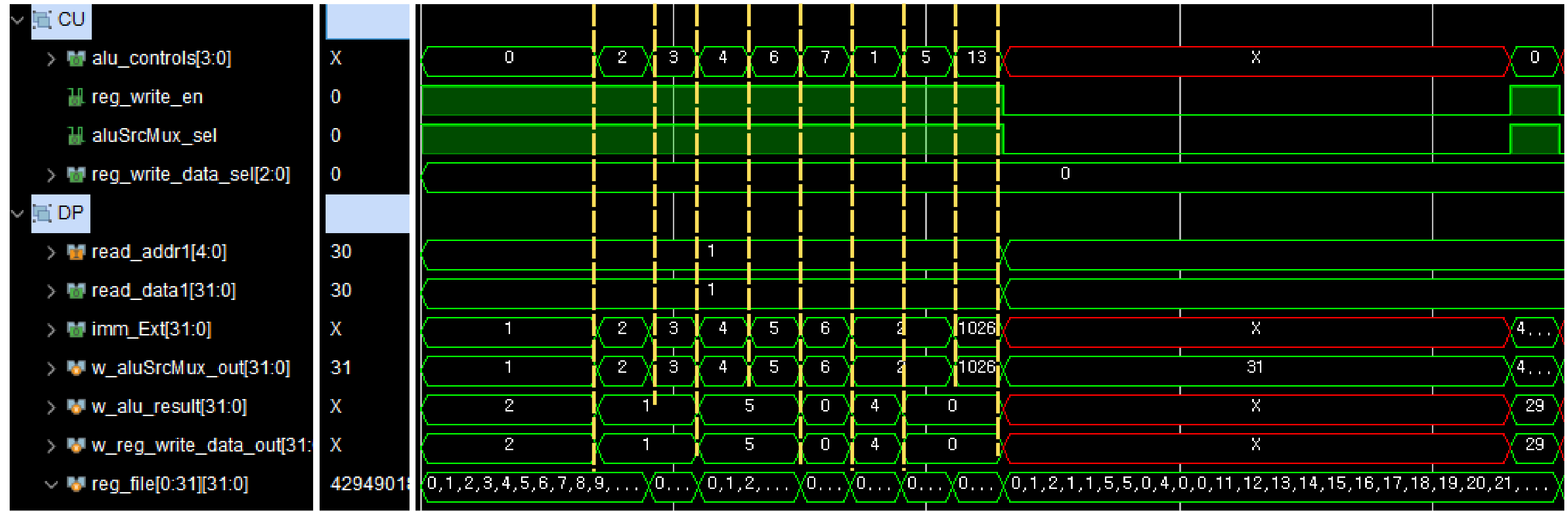
# RISC-V Type

## I Type

instruction	IMM [11:0]	rs1	funct3	rd	opcode
ADDI	IMM	rs1	000	rd	0010011
SLTI	IMM	rs1	010	rd	0010011
SLTIU	IMM	rs1	011	rd	0010011
XORI	IMM	rs1	100	rd	0010011
ORI	IMM	rs1	110	rd	0010011
ANDI	IMM	rs1	111	rd	0010011

instruction	FUNCT7	SHAMT	rs1	funct3	rd	opcode
SLLI	0000000	SHAMT	rs1	001	rd	0010011
SRLI	0000000	SHAMT	rs1	101	rd	0010011
SRAI	0100000	SHAMT	rs1	101	rd	0010011

# Simulation



// I-type 산술/논리 연산 예시

```
rom[0] = 32'b000000000001_00001_000_00010_0010011; // ADDI rd=2, rs1=1, imm=1 // 예상 rd[2]=2
rom[1] = 32'b000000000010_00001_010_00011_0010011; // SLTI rd=3, rs1=1, imm=2 // 1<2 → rd[3]=1
rom[2] = 32'b000000000011_00001_011_00100_0010011; // SLTIU rd=4, rs1=1, imm=3 // 1<3 → rd[4]=1
rom[3] = 32'b000000000100_00001_100_00101_0010011; // XORI rd=5, rs1=1, imm=4 // 1 ^ 4 = 5 → rd[5]=5
rom[4] = 32'b000000000101_00001_110_00110_0010011; // ORI rd=6, rs1=1, imm=5 // 1 | 5 = 5 → rd[6]=5
rom[5] = 32'b000000000110_00001_111_00111_0010011; // ANDI rd=7, rs1=1, imm=6 // 1 & 6 = 0 → rd[7]=0
```

// I-type 시프트 연산 예시

```
rom[6] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_001_01000_0010011; // SLLI rd=8, rs1=1, shamt=2 // 1 << 2 = 4 → rd[8]=4
rom[7] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_101_01001_0010011; // SRLI rd=9, rs1=1, shamt=2 // 1 >> 2 = 0 → rd[9]=0
rom[8] = 32'b01000000_00010_00001_101_01010_0010011; // SRAI rd=10, rs1=1, shamt=2 // 1 >>> 2 = 0 → rd[10]=0
```



TR

```
class transaction;
  rand bit    [ 2:0] funct3;
  rand bit    funct7b5;
  rand bit    [ 4:0] rs1,      rs2, rd;
  rand bit    [11:0] imm_Ext;
  bit         [31:0] rs1_val;
  bit         [31:0] instr_code;
  bit         [31:0] exp_result;
  bit signed  [31:0] signed_imm;

  function void build_instr();
    bit [6:0] opcode = 7'b0010011;

    if (funct3 == 3'b101) begin
      bit [6:0] funct7 = (funct7b5 ? 7'b0100000 : 7'b0000000;
      instr_code = {funct7, imm_Ext[4:0], rs1, funct3, rd, opcode};
    end else begin // 일반 I-Type 명령어
      instr_code = {imm_Ext, rs1, funct3, rd, opcode};
    end
  endfunction

  function void calc_expected();
    case ({
      funct7b5, funct3
    })
      4'b0000: exp_result = rs1_val + signed_imm;
      4'b0010: exp_result = ($signed(rs1_val) < signed_imm) ? 1 : 0; // SLTI (signed)
      4'b0011: exp_result = (rs1_val < signed_imm) ? 1 : 0; // SLTIU (unsigned)
      4'b0100: exp_result = rs1_val ^ signed_imm;
      4'b0110: exp_result = rs1_val | signed_imm;
      4'b0111: exp_result = rs1_val & signed_imm;
      4'b0001: exp_result = rs1_val << imm_Ext[4:0];
      4'b0101: exp_result = rs1_val >> imm_Ext[4:0];
      4'b1101: exp_result = $signed(rs1_val) >>> imm_Ext[4:0];
      default: exp_result = 32'hDEAD_BEEF;
    endcase
  endfunction
endclass
```

인스트럭션 코드 생성 및 연산 로직 선언

GEN

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    transaction tr = new();
    assert (tr.randomize());
    tr.build_instr();
    gen2drv.put(tr);

    $display("%0t [GEN] instr=0x%08h (%s) rs1=%0d imm_Ext=%0d",
      $time, tr.instr_code, tr.get_instr_name(), tr.rs1, tr.signed_imm);

    total_count++;
    @(gen_next_event);
  end
endtask
```

I 명령어 중 하나를 랜덤 생성

소스 레지스터(rs1, rs2), 목적지 레지스터(rd), 오프셋(imm),  
func7[5]을 제약 조건에 맞게 무작위로 생성

이 값들을 조합하여 32비트 기계어 코드(inst\_code)를 생성



## DRV

```
task run();
  forever begin
    transaction tr;
    gen2drv.get(tr);
    @(posedge vif.clk);
    vif.instr_code = tr.instr_code;
    vif.exp_result = tr.exp_result;
    $display("%0t [DRV] instr=0x%08h (%s) rs1=%0d imm_Ext=%0d ",
             $time, tr.instr_code, tr.get_instr_name(), tr.rs1, tr.signed_imm);
    // tr.display("DRV", vif.alu_result);
    drv2mon.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

GEN 메일박스에서 트랜잭션을 받아 @(posedge clk)에 맞춰 instr\_code 등 입력 신호만 인터페이스로 드라이브합니다.

그 트랜잭션을 drv2mon으로 넘겨 모니터가 동일 컨텍스트로 관측·검증할 수 있게 합니다

## MON

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    transaction tr;
    drv2mon.get(tr);
    @(posedge vif.clk);
    tr.rs1_val = tb_rv32i.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_data_path.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs1];
    tr.calc_expected();
    vif.exp_result = tr.exp_result;
    tr.display("MON", vif.alu_result);

    mon2scb.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

drv2mon에서 받은 트랜잭션을 다음 @(posedge clk)에 샘플링하고, 관측한 값을 바탕으로 calc\_expected()로 예상값을 산출합니다.

산출된 exp와 DUT의 실제 결과를 비교하도록 트랜잭션을 mon2scb로 전달해 스코어보드 비교를 트리거합니다

# I-type Verification

Name	Value	1,224,996 ps	1,224,998 ps	1,225,000 ps	1,225,002 ps
clk	1				
reset	0				
instr_code[31:0]	638a0313				
exp_result[31:0]	00000641	00000000			
RD1[31:0]	00000009				
imm_Ext[31:0]	1592				
reg_file[0:31][31:0]	00000000	00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000,...		00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000	
> [0][31:0]	00000000				
> [1][31:0]	00000000				
> [2][31:0]	00000000				
> [3][31:0]	00000000				
> [4][31:0]	00000000				
> [5][31:0]	00000000				
> [6][31:0]	1601	0			

-----  
1205000 [GEN] instr=0x638a0313 (ADDI) rs1=20 imm\_Ext=1592  
1215000 [DRV] instr=0x638a0313 (ADDI) rs1=20 imm\_Ext=1592  
1225000 [MON] instr=0x638a0313 (ADDI) | rs1=20(val=9) | imm\_Ext=1592 | rd=6(val=0) | exp=1601  
SCB PASS: instr=638a0313 (ADDI) exp=1601 got=1601  
-----

SUMMARY :: TOTAL=500 | PASS=500 | FAIL=0

=====

== Total : 500 ==

== PASS : 500 ==

== FAIL : 0 ==

=====

----- Operation Count -----

== ADDI : 17

== ANDI : 21

== ORI : 21

== SLLI : 107

== SLTI : 20

== SLTIU : 18

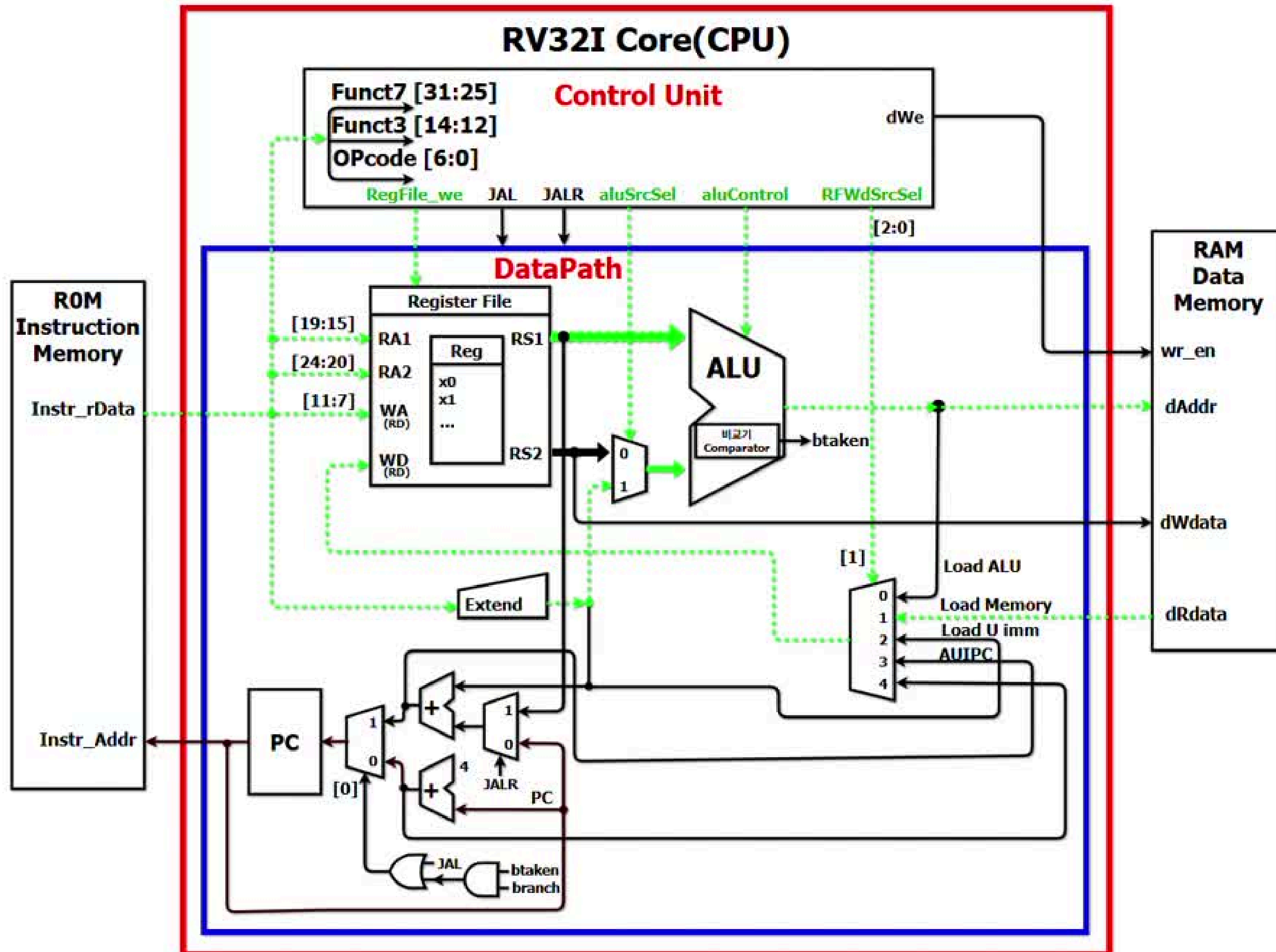
== SRAI : 128

== SRLI : 154

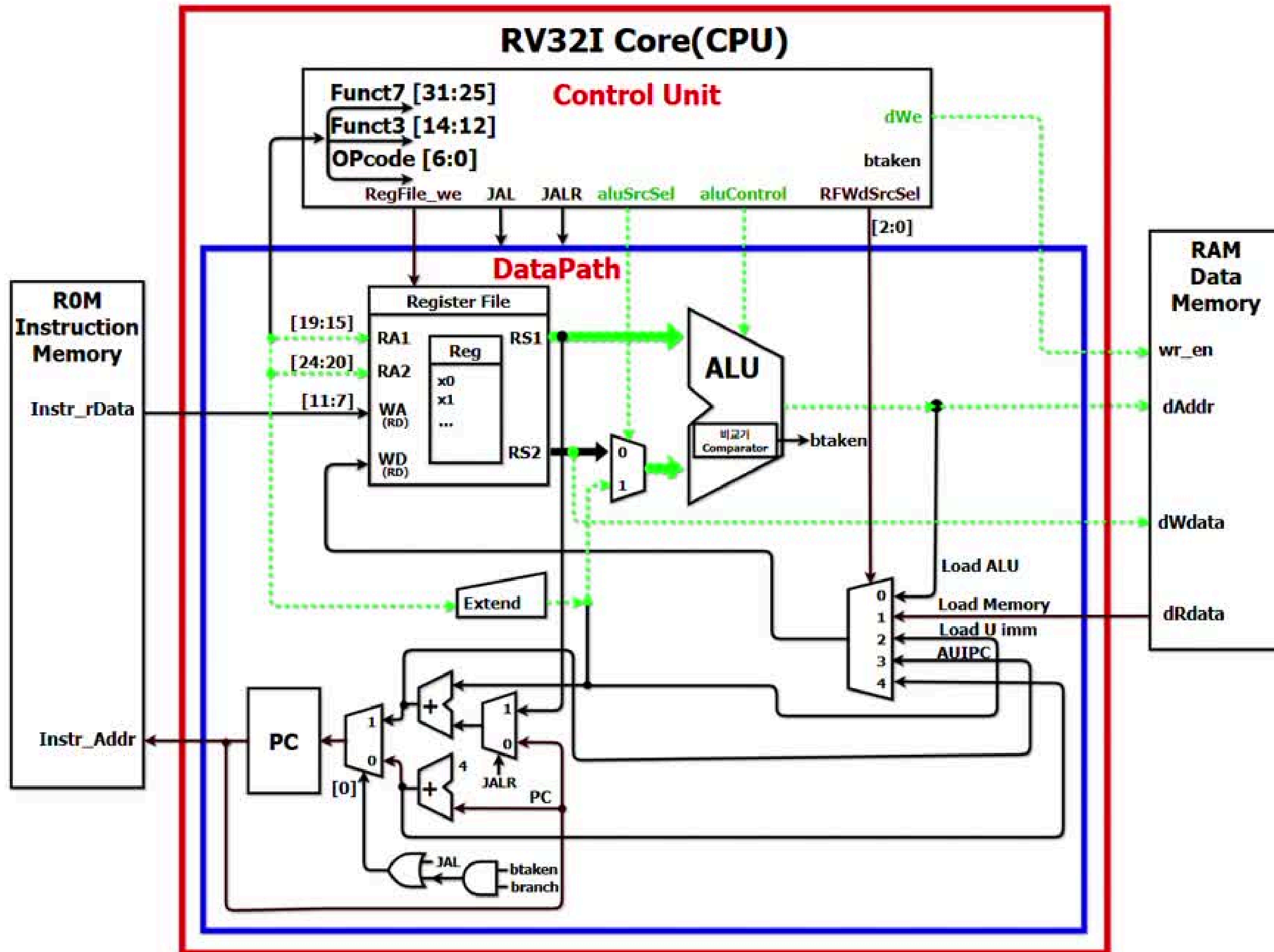
== XORI : 14

=====

# L Type



# S Type



# RISC-V Type

## L Type

instruction	IMM [11:0]	rs1	funct3	rd	opcode
LB	IMM	rs1	000	rd	0000011
LH	IMM	rs1	001	rd	0000011
LW	IMM	rs1	010	rd	0000011
LBU	IMM	rs1	100	rd	0000011
LHU	IMM	rs1	101	rd	0000011

- $\text{imm} + \text{rs1} = \text{메모리 주소 계산}$
- rd에 메모리에서 읽은 값을 저장
- LBU/LHU는 무부호 로드

- B  $\text{rd} = \text{M}[\text{rs1} + \text{imm}][0:7]$
- H  $\text{rd} = \text{M}[\text{rs1} + \text{imm}][0:15]$
- W  $\text{rd} = \text{M}[\text{rs1} + \text{imm}][0:31]$

## S Type

instruction	IMM [11:5]	rs2	rs1	funct3	IMM[4:0]	opcode
SB	IMM	rs2	rs1	000	IMM	0100011
SH	IMM	rs2	rs1	001	IMM	0100011
SW	IMM	rs2	rs1	010	IMM	0100011

- 메모리 주소 =  $\text{rs1} + \text{imm}$
- rs2의 값을 메모리에 저장
- imm은 상위/하위 12비트로 분리되어 instruction에 encoding

- B  $[\text{rs1} + \text{imm}][0:7] = \text{rs2}[0:7]$
- H  $[\text{rs1} + \text{imm}][0:15] = \text{rs2}[0:15]$
- W  $[\text{rs1} + \text{imm}][0:31] = \text{rs2}[0:31]$

# S Type

## CONTROL\_UNIT

```
case (funct3)
    `SB: s_type_controls = 3'b001;
    `SH: s_type_controls = 3'b010;
    `SW: s_type_controls = 3'b100;
    default: s_type_controls = 3'b000;
endcase
```

## instr\_mem

```
// rom[1]: sw x6, 12(x2)
rom[1] = 32'h00612623;
// rom[2]: sh x7, 13(x2)
rom[2] = 32'h007116A3;
// rom[3]: sb x8, 14(x2)
rom[3] = 32'h00810723;
```

## DATA\_MEMORY

```
// Store (SB, SH, SW)
always_ff @(posedge clk) begin
    if (d_write_en) begin
        //data_mem[d_addr] <= d_write_data;
        case (s_type_controls)
            3'b001: begin // sb
                data_mem[d_addr] <= d_write_data[7:0];
            end
            3'b010: begin // sh
                data_mem[d_addr] <= d_write_data[7:0];
                data_mem[d_addr+1] <= d_write_data[15:8];
            end
            3'b100: begin // sw
                data_mem[d_addr] <= d_write_data[7:0];
                data_mem[d_addr+1] <= d_write_data[15:8];
                data_mem[d_addr+2] <= d_write_data[23:16];
                data_mem[d_addr+3] <= d_write_data[31:24];
            end
        endcase
    end
end
```

# Simulation

imm_Ext[31:0]	X	X	12	13	14	
RA1[4:0]	1e	1e	02			
RA2[4:0]	1f	06	07	08		
WA[4:0]	00	0c	0d	0e		
reg_wr_en	0					
WData[31:0]	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	0000...	0000...	0000...	
RD1[31:0]	000000	0000001e	00000002			
RD2[31:0]	31	31	6	7	8	
[14][31:0]	000000	8765432f	SW			00000006
[15][31:0]	876500	87654330	SH			87650007
[16][31:0]	876543	87654331	SB			87654308

## register file

[6][31:0]	000000	00000006
[7][31:0]	000000	00000007
[8][31:0]	000000	00000008

# S-type Verification

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    transaction tr = new();
    assert (tr.randomize());

    tr.rs1_val =
tb_s_type.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_data_path.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs1];
    tr.rs2_val =
tb_s_type.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_data_path.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs2];
    tr.exp_addr = tr.rs1_val + $signed(tr.imm);
    tr.before_store = tb_s_type.dut.U_DATA_RAM.data_mem[tr.exp_addr];

    tr.build_instr();
    tr.calc_expected();

    gen2drv.put(tr);
    tr.display("GEN");
    total_count++;

    @(gen_next_event);
  end
endtask
```

```
task run();
  forever begin
    transaction tr;
    gen2drv.get(tr);

    @(posedge vif.clk);
    vif.instr_code = tr.instr_code;

    $display("%0t [DRV] Driving instr=%0d (%s)", $time, tr.instr_code,
            tr.get_instr_name());
    drv2mon.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

## GEN

명령어 랜덤 생성  
레지스터(rs1, rs2)와 임시값(imm)을 랜덤하게 생성

베이스 주소 레지스터(rs1)의 현재 값  
메모리에 쓸 데이터가 담긴 레지스터(rs2)의 현재 값을 모두 읽어옴

데이터가 쓰여질 메모리 위치에 현재 저장되어 있는 값 (before\_store)

## DRV

Gen이 생성한 Store 명령어를 받아 CPU 실행



# S-type Verification

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    transaction tr;
    logic [31:0] monitored_val;
    drv2mon.get(tr);
    @(posedge vif.clk);

    #1;
    monitored_val = tb_s_type.dut.U_DATA_RAM.data_mem[vif.dAddr];
    $display("%0t [MON] Store Detected -> mem[%0d]: %h", $time,
             vif.dAddr, monitored_val);
    tr.actual_result = monitored_val;
    mon2scb.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

```
if (vif.d_wr_en) begin
  if (vif.dAddr === tr.exp_addr && vif.dWdata === tr.exp_dWdata
      && tr.actual_result === tr.exp_result) begin
    pass_count++;
    $display("SCB PASS: : Type match");
    $display("Store Data[%0d]:%8h", vif.dAddr,
             tr.actual_result);
    $display("Expected Store Data[%0d]:%8h", vif.dAddr,
             tr.exp_result);
  end
end
```

## MON

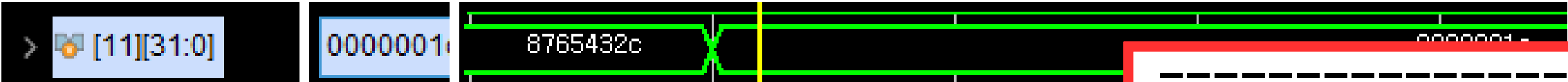
실제로 데이터가 쓰여진 메모리 주소에 접근하여  
그 최종 결과 값(actual\_result)을 읽어옴

## SCB

쓰기 신호 &주소&데이터&최종 결과가  
모두 일치하는 지 확인

# S-type Verification

25000 [GEN] instr=0x1c520a3(SW) | rs1=x10(val=0x10) | rs2=x1c(val=0x1c) | imm=1 | exp\_addr=0x11 | exp\_wdata=0x28 | exp\_result=0000001c  
35000 [DRV] Driving instr=29696163 (SW)  
46000 [MON] Store Detected -> mem[11]: 0000001c  
SCB PASS: : Type match  
Store Data[11]:0000001c  
Expected Store Data[11]:0000001c



47000 [GEN] instr=0x2713a3(SH) | rs1=x14(val=0x14) | rs2=x2(val=0x2) | imm=7 | exp\_addr=0x21 | exp\_wdata=87650002 | exp\_result=87650002  
55000 [DRV] Driving instr=2560931 (SH)  
66000 [MON] Store Detected -> mem[21]: 87650002  
SCB PASS: : Type match  
Store Data[21]:87650002  
Expected Store Data[21]:87650002



87000 [GEN] instr=0xd204a3(SB) | rs1=x4(val=0x4) | rs2=xd(val=0xd) | imm=9 | exp\_addr=0x13 | exp\_wdata=0x13 | exp\_result=8765430d  
95000 [DRV] Driving instr=13763747 (SB)  
106000 [MON] Store Detected -> mem[13]: 8765430d  
SCB PASS: : Type match  
Store Data[13]:8765430d  
Expected Store Data[13]:8765430d



SUMMARY :: TOTAL=50 | PASS=50 | FAIL=0

INSTRUCTION COUNT :: SB=18 | SH=16 | SW=16

# L Type

## CONTROL\_UNIT

```
case (funct3)
  `LB:    i_type_controls = 3'b001;
  `LH:    i_type_controls = 3'b010;
  `LW:    i_type_controls = 3'b011;
  `LBU:   i_type_controls = 3'b100;
  `LHU:   i_type_controls = 3'b101;
  default: i_type_controls = 3'b000;
endcase
```

## DATA\_MEMORY

```
always_comb begin
  case (load_type)
    `LB : i_data = {{24{dRdata[7]}},dRdata[7:0]};
    `LH : i_data = {{16{dRdata[15]}},dRdata[15:0]};
    `LW : i_data = dRdata;
    `LBU : i_data = {{24{1'b0}},dRdata[7:0]};
    `LHU: i_data = {{16{1'b0}},dRdata[15:0]};
    default: i_data = 32'bx;
  endcase
end
```

## instr\_mem

```
//IL-type
rom[6] = 32'h00C12303;
// rom[6]: lw x6, 12(x2)
// 32'b0000000001100_00010_010_00110_0000011
// rom[7]: lb x7, 12(x2)
rom[7] = 32'h00C10383;
// 32'b0000000001100_00010_000_00111_0000011
// rom[8]: lh x8, 12(x2)
rom[8] = 32'h00C11403;
// 32'b0000000001100_00010_001_01000_0000011
// rom[9]: lbu x9, 12(x2)
rom[9] = 32'h00C14483;
// 32'b0000000001100_00010_100_01001_0000011
// rom[10]: lhu x10, 12(x2)
rom[10] = 32'h00C15503;
// 32'b0000000001100_00010_101_01010_0000011
```

# Simulation

imm_Ext[31:0]	XXXXXX	0000000c				
RA1[4:0]	1e	02				
RA2[4:0]	1f	0c				
WA[4:0]	00	06	07	08	09	0a
reg_wr_en	0					
WData[31:0]	XXXXXX	8765432f	0000002f	0000432f	0000002f	0000432f
RD1[31:0]	000000	00000002				
RD2[31:0]	31	12				

[6][31:0]	8765432f	00000006		8765432f
[7][31:0]	0000002f	00000007		0000002f
[8][31:0]	0000432f	00000008		0000432f
[9][31:0]	0000002f	00000009		0000002f
[10][31:0]	0000432f	0000000a		0000432f

LW  
LB  
LH  
LBU  
LHU

## RAM

[14][31:0]	8765432f	8765432f
------------	----------	----------

# L-type Verification

## GEN

```
task run(int n, logic [7:0] virtual_mem[0:255]);
  repeat (n) begin
    tr = new();
    if (prev_write_addr != 0) begin
      assert (tr.randomize() with {rs1 != prev_write_addr;});
    end else begin
      assert (tr.randomize());
    end
    tr.build_instr();
    gen2drv.put(tr);
    tr.display("GEN");
    total_count++;
  end
  @(gen_next_event);
end
endtask
```

## DRV

```
task run();
  forever begin
    transaction tr;
    gen2drv.get(tr);

    @(posedge cpu_if.clk);

    tr.rs1_val =
      tb_verifi_cpu.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_DATAPATH.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs1];
    tr.calc_expected(tb_verifi_cpu.env.virtual_mem);

    $display(
      "%0t [DRV] Driving inst=0x%0h (%s) | rs1_val=%0d | exp_addr=%0d\n"
      | exp_data=%0d",
      $time, tr.inst_code, tr.get_inst_name(), tr.rs1_val,
      tr.exp_addr, tr.exp_read_data);

    cpu_if.inst_code = tr.inst_code;
    drv2mon.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

Load 명령어 (LW, LH, LB) 중 하나를 랜덤 생성

소스 레지스터(rs1), 목적지 레지스터(rd), 오프셋(imm)을  
제약 조건에 맞게 무작위로 생성

이 값들을 조합하여 32비트 기계어 코드(inst\_code)를 생성

생성된 명령어를 CPU에 전달하기 전에, CPU의 현재 rs1 레지스터 값 read

읽어온 rs1 값과 명령어의 imm 값을 더해 데이터를 가져올  
메모리 주소(exp\_addr)를 계산

해당 주소에서 exp\_read\_data를 미리 계산

# L-type Verification

## MON

```
task run(int n);
    repeat (n) begin
        transaction tr;
        drv2mon.get(tr);

        repeat (3) @(posedge cpu_if.clk);

        tr.actual_addr = cpu_if.d_addr;
        tr.actual_read_data = cpu_if.d_read_data;

        $display(
            "%0t [MON] ACTUAL Addr=%0d | Data=%0d | Expected Addr=%0d | Data=%0d",
            $time, tr.actual_addr, tr.actual_read_data, tr.exp_addr, tr.exp_read_data);

        mon2scb.put(tr);
    end
endtask
```

CPU가 명령어를 실행하는 동안 메모리에 실제로 접근하는 주소(actual\_addr)와 읽어온 데이터(actual\_read\_data)를 캡처

## SCB

```
if(tr.actual_addr == tr.exp_addr && tr.actual_read_data == tr.exp_read_data) begin
    pass_count++;
    $display("[SCB PASS] %s | Addr=%0d | Data=%0d",
        tr.get_inst_name(), tr.actual_addr, tr.actual_read_data);
end |
```

Driver가 계산한 예상 결과(exp\_addr, exp\_read\_data)와 Monitor가 관찰한 실제 결과(actual\_addr, actual\_read\_data)를 비교

# L-type Verification

1505000 [GEN] instr=0x472603(LW) | rs1=x14 | rd=12 | imm=4 | exp\_addr=x | exp\_data=x

1515000 [DRV] Driving inst=0x472603 (LW) | rs1\_val=9508 | exp\_addr=9512 | exp\_data=x

1545000 [MON] ACTUAL Addr=9512 | Data=x | Expected Addr=9512 | Data=x

[SCB PASS] LW | Addr=9512 | Data=x

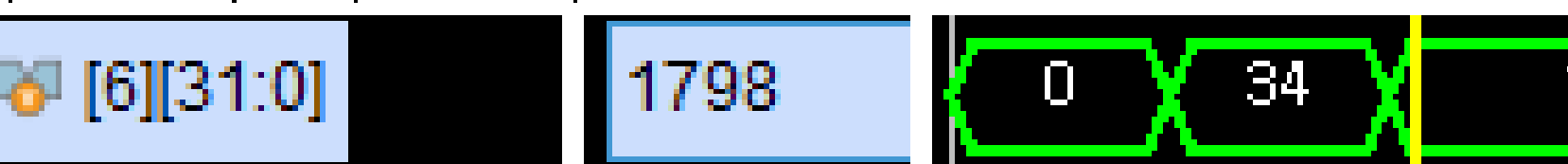


305000 [GEN] instr=0x651303(LH) | rs1=x10 | rd=6 | imm=6 | exp\_addr=x | exp\_data=x

315000 [DRV] Driving inst=0x651303 (LH) | rs1\_val=0 | exp\_addr=6 | exp\_data=1798

345000 [MON] ACTUAL Addr=6 | Data=1798 | Expected Addr=6 | Data=

[SCB PASS] LH | Addr=6 | Data=1798



SUMMARY :: TOTAL=100 | PASS=100 | FAIL=0

1225000 [GEN] instr=0x598d83(LB) | rs1=x19 | rd=27 | imm=5 | exp\_addr=x | exp\_data=x

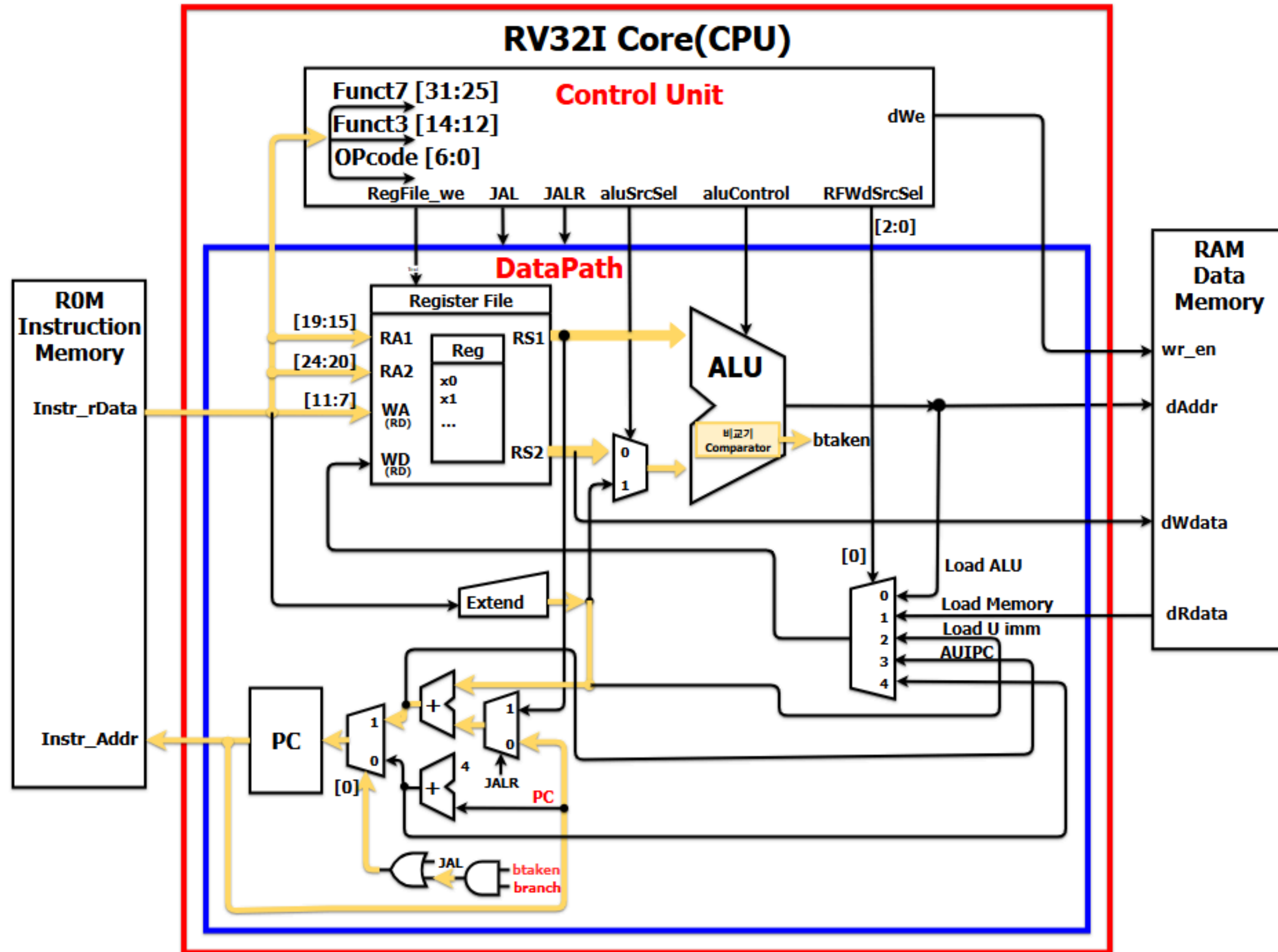
1235000 [DRV] Driving inst=0x598d83 (LB) | rs1\_val=24 | exp\_addr=29 | exp\_data=29

1265000 [MON] ACTUAL Addr=29 | Data=29 | Expected Addr=29 | Data=29

[SCB PASS] LB | Addr=29 | Data=29



# B Type





# RISC-V Type

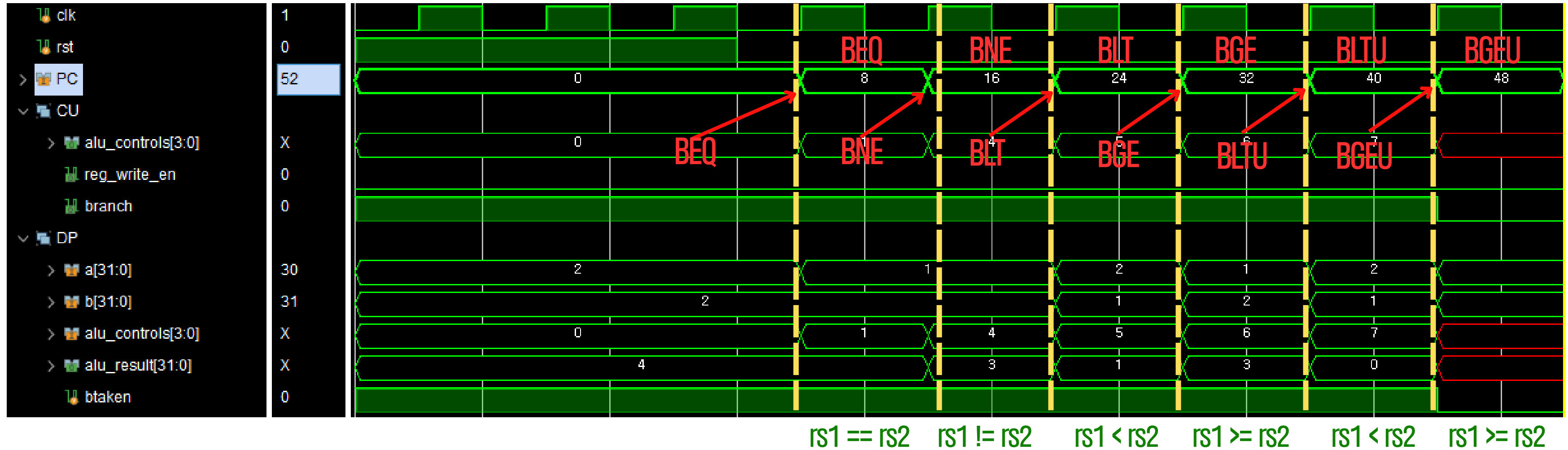
## B Type

instruction	IMM [12, 10:5]	rs2	rs1	funct3	IMM[4:1, 11]	opcode
BEQ	IMM	rs2	rs1	000	IMM	0110011
BNE	IMM	rs2	rs1	001	IMM	0110011
BLT	IMM	rs2	rs1	100	IMM	0110011
BGE	IMM	rs2	rs1	101	IMM	0110011
BLTU	IMM	rs2	rs1	110	IMM	0110011
BGEU	IMM	rs2	rs1	111	IMM	0110011

BEQ	if(rs1 == rs2) PC += imm
BNE	if(rs1 != rs2) PC += imm
BLT	if(rs1 < rs2) PC += imm
BGE	if(rs1 >= rs2) PC += imm
BLTU	if(rs1 < rs2) PC += imm
BGEU	if(rs1 >= rs2) PC += imm

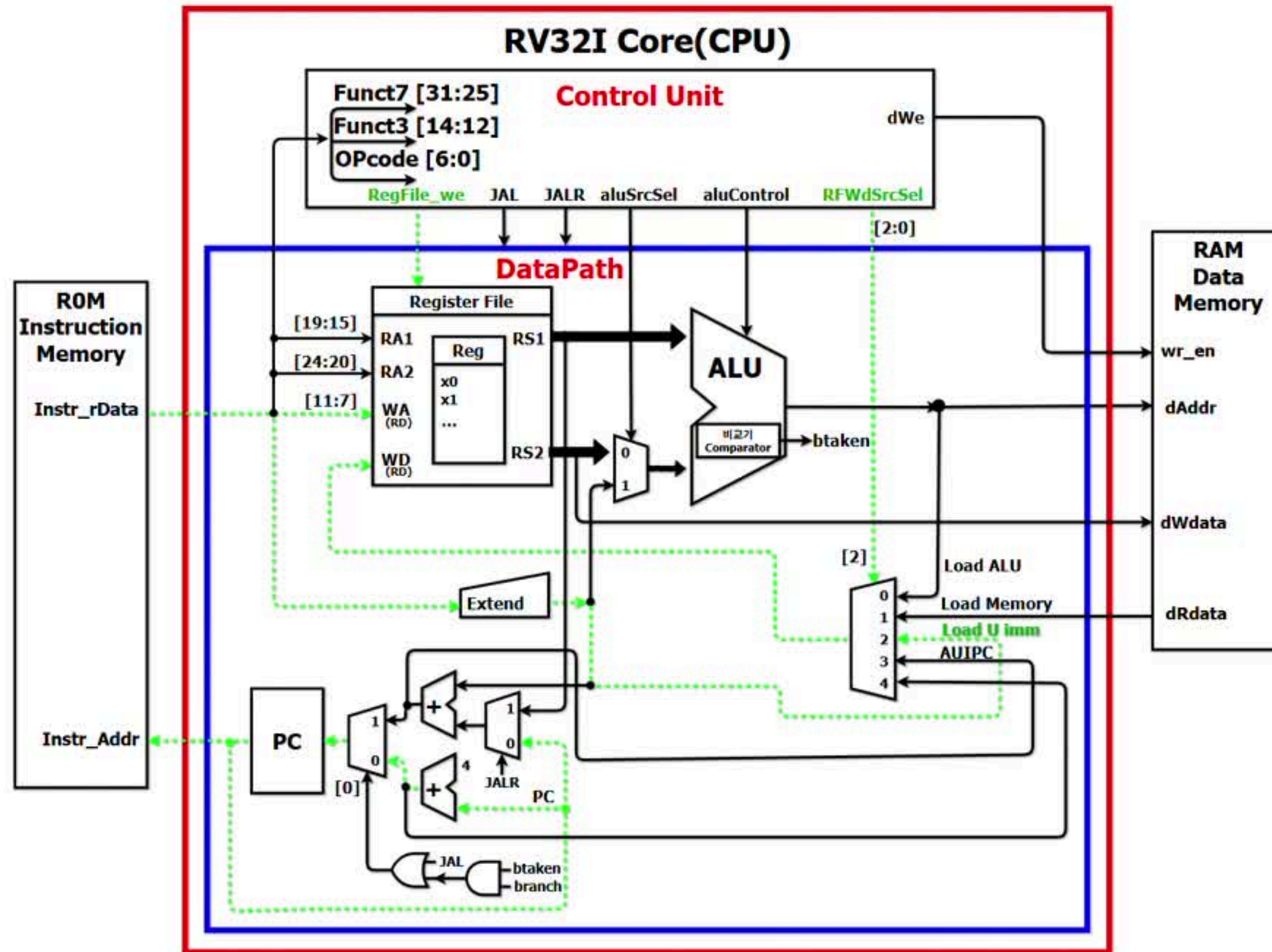
- 조건 분기(Conditional Branch) 명령어
- PC(Program Counter)를 변경하여 특정 조건에 따라 코드 흐름을 제어
- Branch 발생
  - 조건이 참이면 PC = PC + imm
  - 조건이 거짓이면 PC = PC + 4 (다음 명령어)

# Simulation

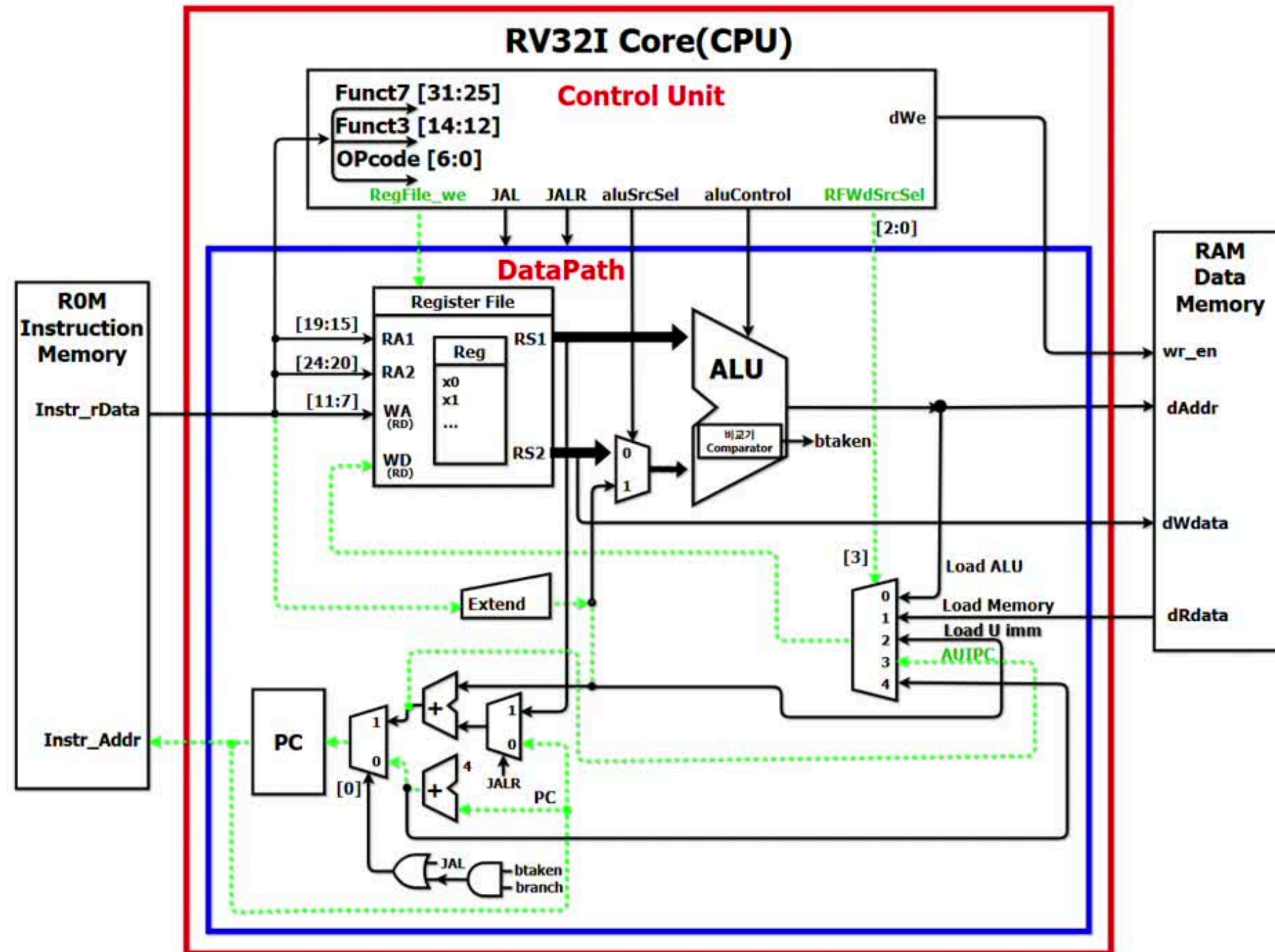


```
// B-type    명령어 구성 결과를 참으로 두어 8씩 증가함을 확인
// 32'b imm(7bit) rs2(5bit) _ rs1(5bit) _ funct3(3bit) _ imm (5bit) _ opcode(7'b1100011)
rom[0] = 32'b00000000_00010_00010_000_01000_1100011; // BEQ x2, x2, 8
rom[2] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_001_01000_1100011; // BNE x1, x2, 8
rom[4] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_100_01000_1100011; // BLT x1, x2, 8 (signed)
rom[6] = 32'b00000000_00001_00010_101_01000_1100011; // BGE x2, x1, 8 (signed)
rom[8] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_110_01000_1100011; // BLTU x1, x2, 8 (unsigned)
rom[10] = 32'b00000000_00001_00010_111_01000_1100011; // BGEU x2, x1, 8 (unsigned)
```

# U Type\_LUI



# U Type AUIPC



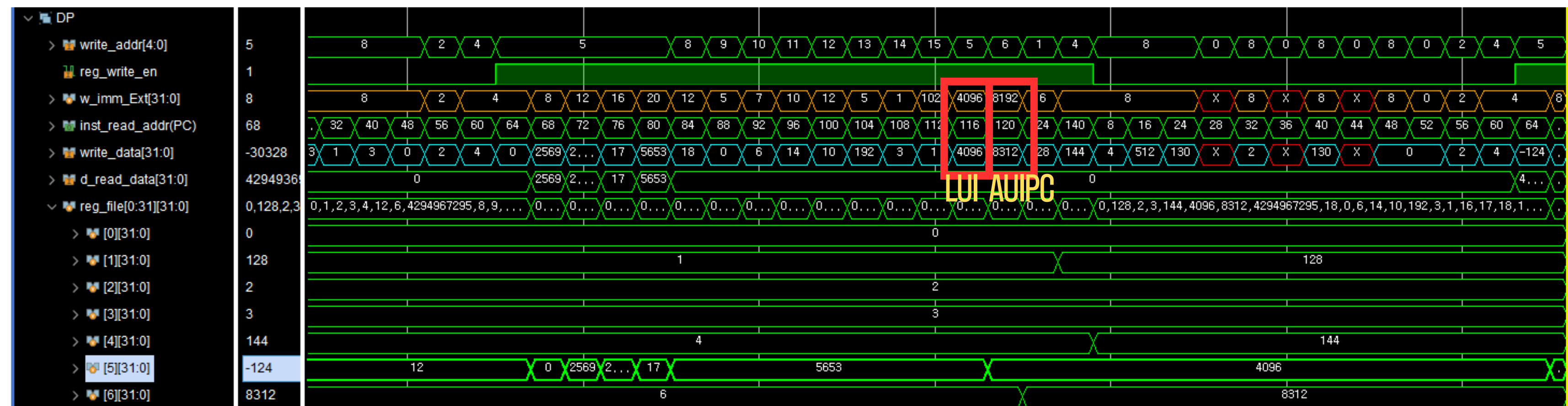
# RISC-V Type

## U Type

instruction	IMM [31:12]	rd	opcode
LUI	IMM	rd	0110111
AUIPC	IMM	rd	0010111

- LUI
  - Immediate의 상위 20비트를 레지스터에 로드
  - 하위 12비트는 0으로 채움
  - 주로 큰 상수값 로드 또는 주소 계산 초기값으로 사용
    - $rd = imm[31:12] \ll 12$
    - 즉, 하위 12비트 0
- AUIPC
  - $rd = PC + (imm[31:12] \ll 12)$
  - PC를 기준으로 20비트 상수를 상위에 얹어서 큰 주소/상대주소를 rd에 만든다

# Simulation

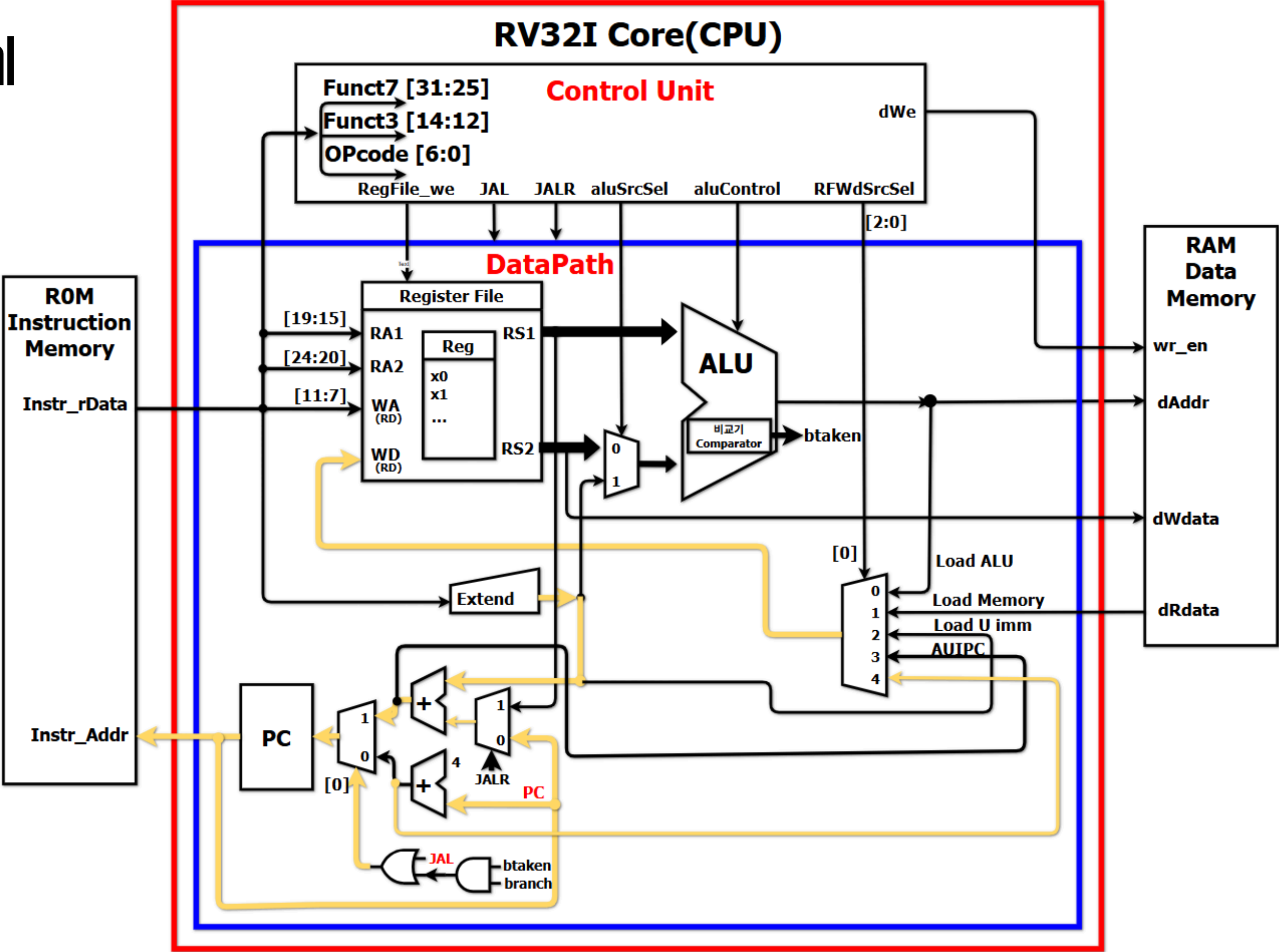


```
// U-type
rom[29] = 32'b000000000000000000000001_00101_0110111; // LUI x5, 0x1
rom[30] = 32'b000000000000000000000010_00110_0010111; // AUIPC x6, 0x2
```

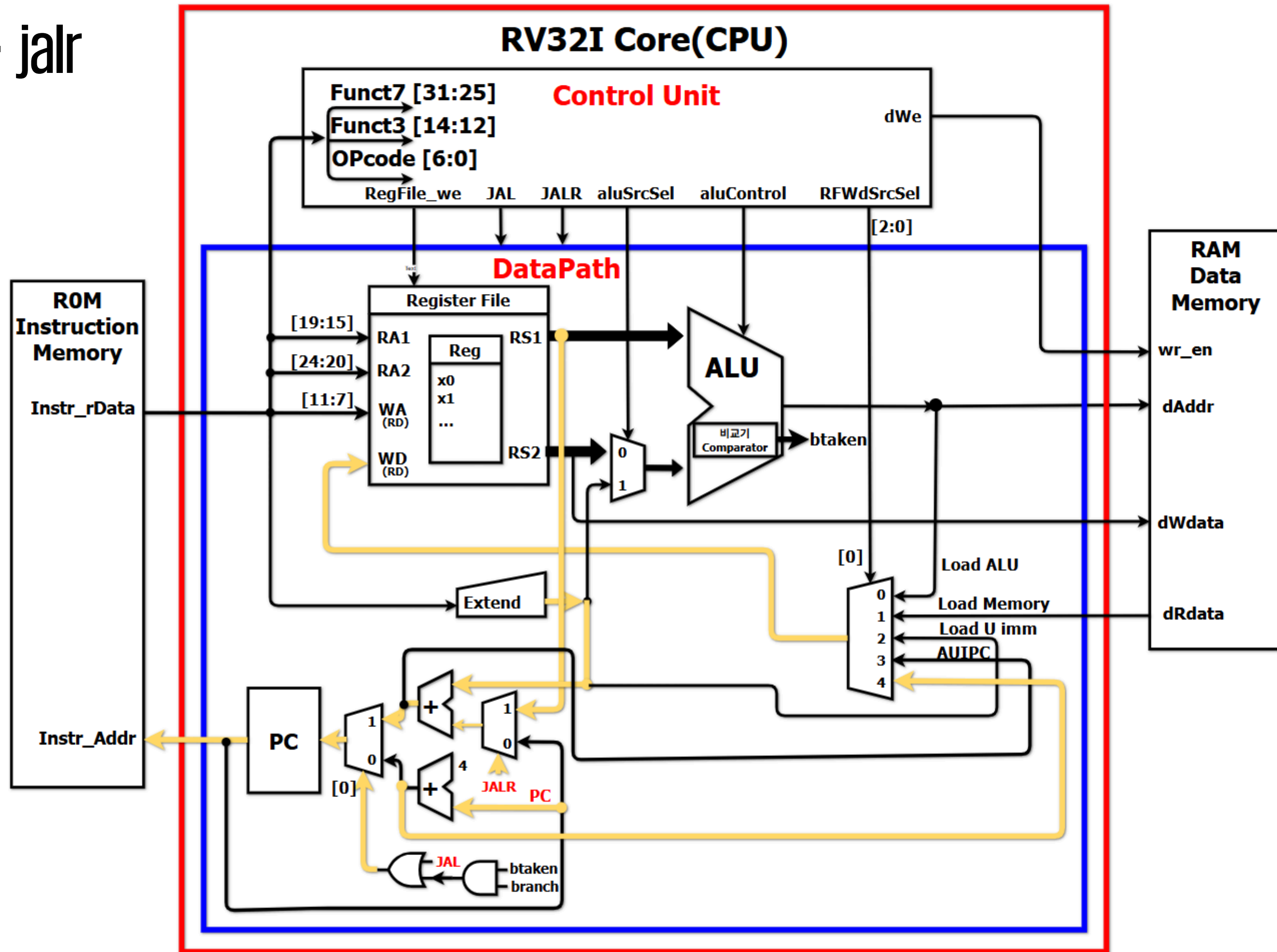
LUI	$rd = imm \ll 12$	LUI $\rightarrow rd(write\_addr) = 4096$
AUIPC	$rd = PC + (imm \ll 12)$	AUIPC $\rightarrow 120 + 8192 = 8312$



J Type - jal



# J Type - jalr





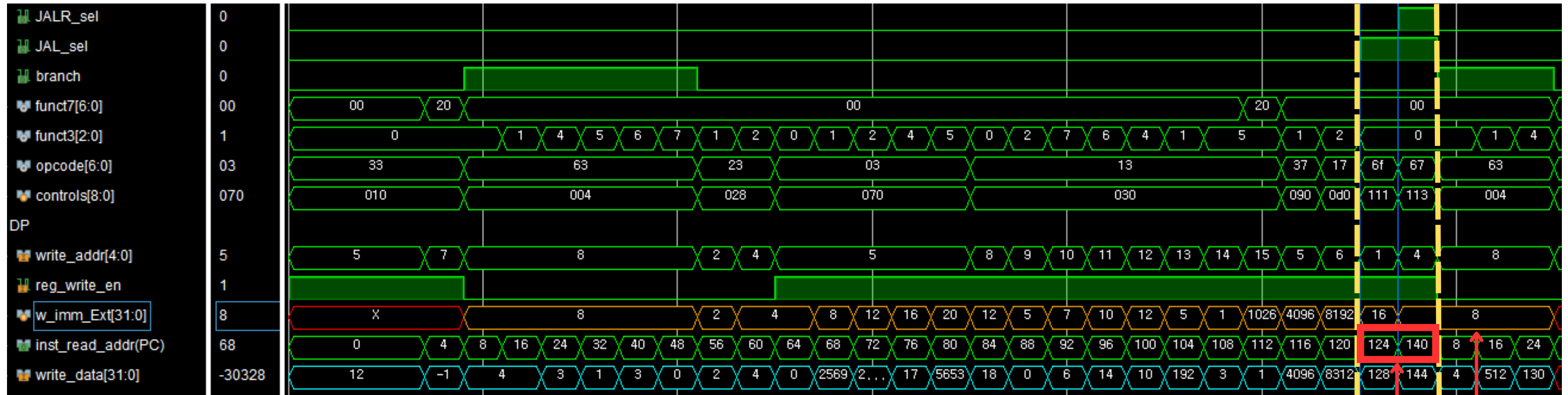
# RISC-V Type

## J Type

JAL	imm [20:0] [10:1] [11] [19:12]	rd	opcode 1101111		
JALR	imm [11:0]	rs1	funct3_000	rd	opcode 1100111

- JAL
  - $rd = PC+4$ ;  $PC += imm$
  - 현재 PC 값 + 4 (다음 명령어 주소)를 rd 레지스터에 저장
  - sign-extend 된 즉시값(imm) 을 PC에 더해 점프 대상 주소로 이동
- 레지스터 사용
  - x1 (ra) → return address 저장용 (함수 호출 시 복귀할 주소)
  - `jal x1, func` # ra(x1)에 PC+4 저장, func로 점프
- JALR
  - $rd = PC+4$ ;  $PC = rs1 + imm$
- 레지스터 사용
  - `jalr rd, rs1, imm`
    - $rd = PC + 4$  → 다음 명령어 주소를 rd에 저장
    - $PC = (rs1 + \text{sign-extended } imm) \& \sim 1$  → 점프할 주소 계산 후 이동
    - JAL과 달리 즉시값은 rs1 레지스터 값을 기준으로 더해짐
  - `jalr x1, x2, 0` # x1에 PC+4 저장, x2+0으로 점프

# Simulation



```
// J-type
// rd = PC+4; PC += imm
rom[31] = 32'b000000000001_00000000_0000_00001_1101111; // JAL x16, 16
rom[35] = 32'b000000001000000000000001001100111; // JALR x4, 8(x0) 8+x0 = 8 -> 8/4 = 2번지로
```

PC값 16증가

2번지이동 >>

```
// B-type
// 32'b imm(7bit) rs2(5bit) _ rs1(5bit) _ funct3(3bit) _ imm (5bit) _ opcode(7'b1100011)
rom[2] = 32'b00000000_00010_00010_000_01000_1100011; // BEQ x2, x2, 8
rom[4] = 32'b00000000_00010_00001_001_01000_1100011; // BNE x1, x2, 8
```

index:2 의 BEQ 명령어 실행으로 pc+8

# J-Type Verification

```
task run(int n, logic [7:0] virtual_mem[0:255]);
  repeat (n) begin
    tr = new();

    // 이전 명령어의 목적지 레지스터(prev_write_addr)를
    // 현재 명령어의 소스 레지스터(rs1)로 사용하지 않도록 제약
    if (prev_write_addr != 0) begin
      assert (tr.randomize() with {rs1 != prev_write_addr;});
    end else begin
      assert (tr.randomize());
    end

    tr.build_instr();
```

```
task run();
  forever begin
    transaction tr;
    gen2drv.get(tr);

    @(posedge cpu_if.clk);
    #1ps;

    // rs1_val 읽고 expected 계산 (JALR일 경우에만 필요)
    if (!tr.is_jal) begin
      tr.rs1_val = tb_verifi_cpu.dut.U_RV32I_CPU.U_DATAPATH.U_REG_FILE.reg_file[tr.rs1];
    end

    tr.calc_expected(cpu_if.pc);

    $display(
      "%0t [DRV] Driving inst=%0d (%s) | rs1_val=%0d | exp_next_pc=%0d | exp_rd_val=%0d",
      $time, tr.inst_code, tr.get_inst_name(), tr.rs1_val,
      tr.exp_next_pc, tr.exp_rd_val);

    cpu_if.inst_code = tr.inst_code;
    drv2mon.put(tr);
  end
endtask
```

## Generator

랜덤으로 JAL / JALR 선택, rd, rs1, imm 값을 결정.  
생성한 트랜잭션은 driver에게 전달(gen2drv.put(tr)).

이전 명령어에서 rd로 쓴 값이 아직 레지스터에 반영되기 전에,  
다음 명령어에서 rs1로 읽는 상황을 방지

## Driver

generator가 만든 트랜잭션(transaction)을 받아서 CPU 인터페이스(cpu\_if)에 반영

inst\_code를 CPU에 넣고, JALR일 경우 rs1 값 읽어서 예상값 계산

DUT에 적용 후, 트랜잭션을 모니터에게 전달 (drv2mon.put(tr))

# J-Type Verification

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    transaction tr;
    drv2mon.get(tr);

    @(posedge cpu_if.clk);
    tr.actual_next_pc = cpu_if.next_pc;

    if (cpu_if.reg_write_en && cpu_if.write_addr == tr.write_addr) begin
      tr.actual_rd_val = cpu_if.write_data;
    end else begin
```

```
task run(int n);
  repeat (n) begin
    mon2scb.get(tr);

    if (tr.actual_next_pc === tr.exp_next_pc && tr.actual_rd_val === tr.exp_rd_val) begin
      pass_count++;
      $display("[SCB PASS] %s | NextPC=%0d | Rd_Val=%0d",
        tr.get_inst_name(), tr.actual_next_pc,
        tr.actual_rd_val);
    end else begin
      fail_count++;
      $display(
        "[SCB FAIL] %s | ACTUAL NextPC=%0d Rd_Val=%0d | EXP NextPC=%0d Rd_Val=%0d",
        tr.get_inst_name(), tr.actual_next_pc, tr.actual_rd_val,
        tr.exp_next_pc, tr.exp_rd_val);
    end
    ->gen_next_event;
  end
  $display("-----");
  $display("SUMMARY :: TOTAL=%0d | PASS=%0d | FAIL=%0d",
    pass_count + fail_count, pass_count, fail_count);
  $display("-----");
endtask
```

## Monitor

DUT에서 나온 신호를 관찰하고 트랜잭션에 실제값(actual)을 기록

1. 트랜잭션 수신: drv2mon.get(tr) → driver에서 보낸 트랜잭션을 받음
2. 클럭 대기
3. next\_pc, rd 값 샘플링
4. Scoreboard로 값 전달

## Scoreboard

scoreboard는 모니터로부터 실제 DUT 동작 트랜잭션을 받아 예상값과 비교하고, 테스트 결과를 통계로 관리하며 다음 트랜잭션 생성을 제어

# J-Type Verification

> inst\_code[31:0]

330b546f

JAL\_sel

1

JALR\_sel

0

> imm\_Ext[31:0]

742192

> read\_data1[31:0]

22

> inst\_read\_addr(PC)

-679420

> w\_pc\_next[31:0]

62772

> write\_addr[4:0]

8

> reg\_file[0:31][31:0]

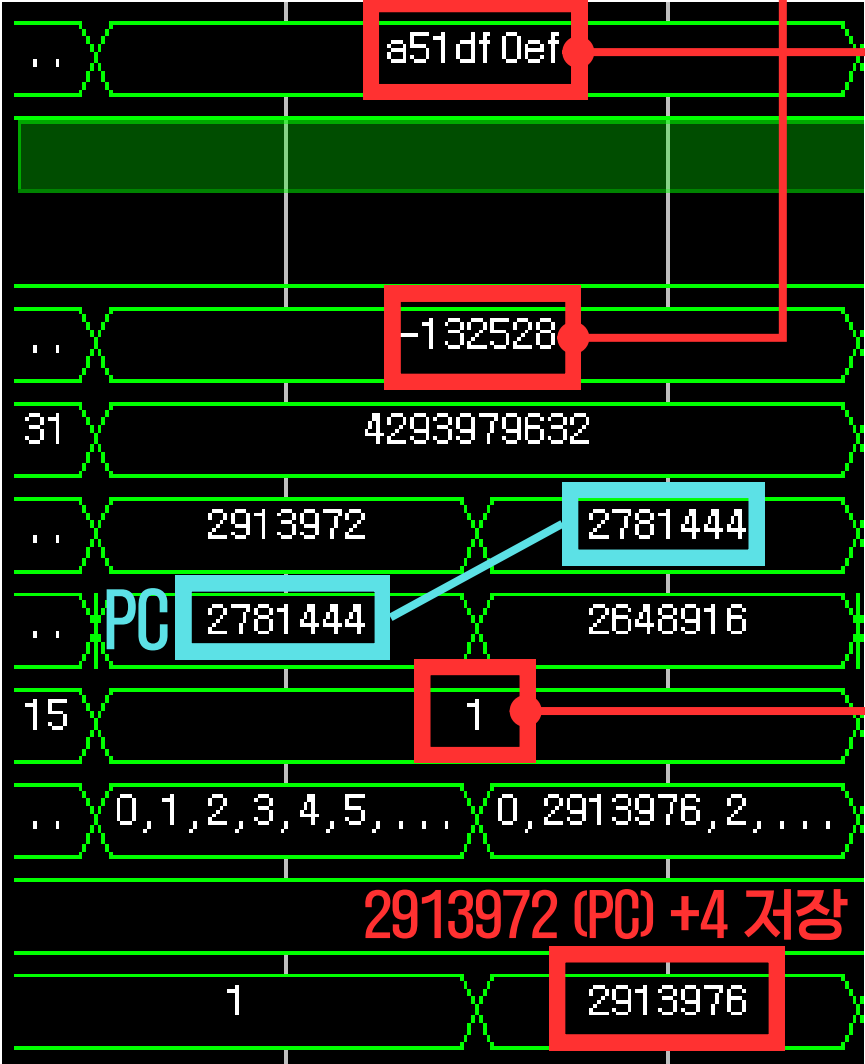
0,1,2,3,4,5,6,

> [0][31:0]

0

> [1][31:0]

1



Assembly = jal x1, -132528

Binary = 1010 0101 0001 1101 1111 0000 1110 1111

Hexadecimal = 0xa51df0ef

Format = J-type

Instruction set = RV32I

Manual = jal

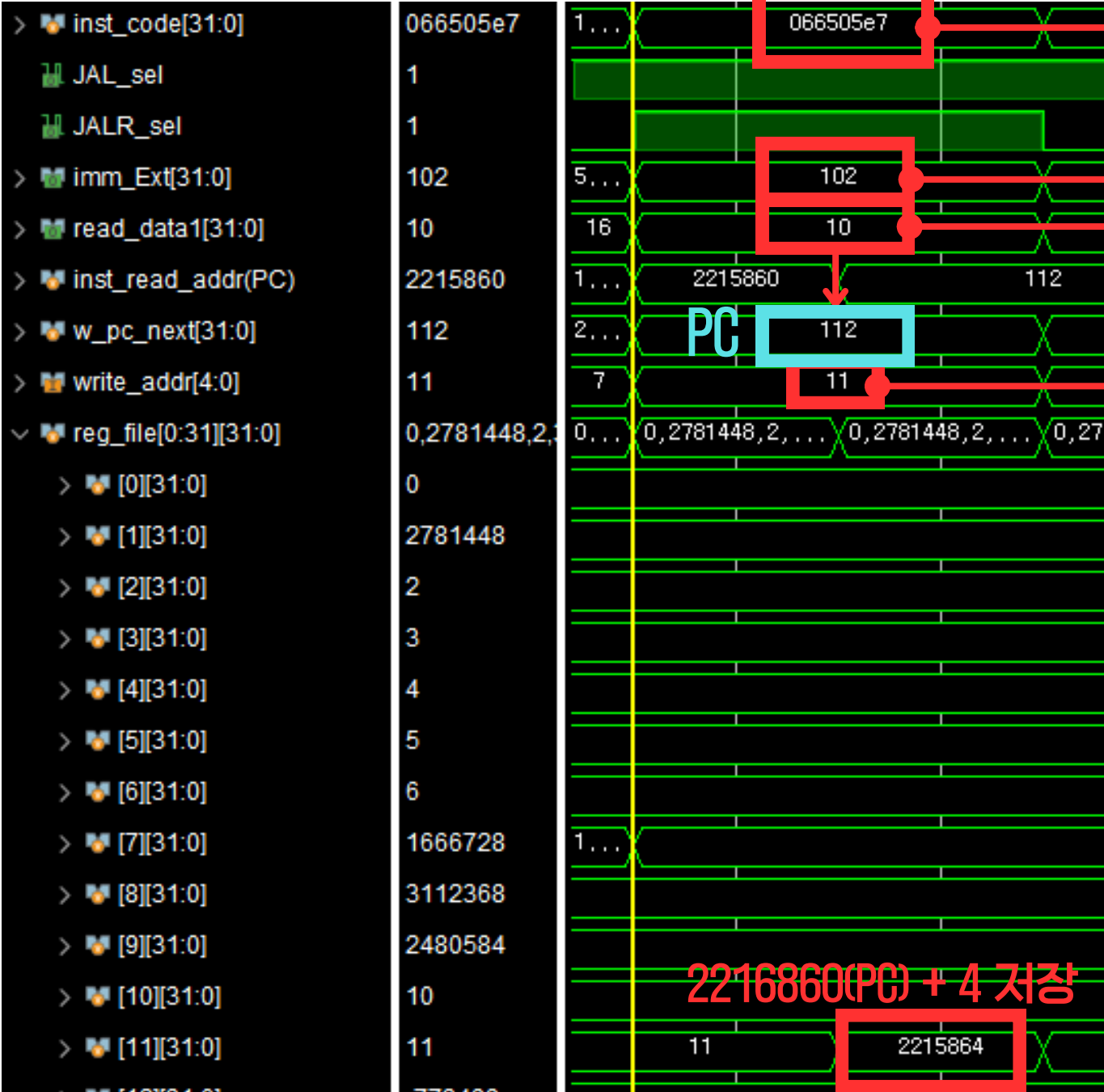
next PC = PC + imm\_Ext  
= 2913972 + (-132528)  
= 2781444

JAL	rd = PC+4; PC += imm
JALR	rd = PC+4; PC = rs1 + imm

305000 [GEN] instr=0xa51df0ef(JAL) | rd=x1 | rs1=xx  
315000 [DRV] Driving inst=2770202863 (JAL) | rs1\_val=x | exp\_next\_pc=2781444 | exp\_rd\_val=2913976  
325000 [MON] ACTUAL NextPC=2781444 | Rd\_Val=2913976 -- EXPECTED NextPC=2781444 | Rd\_Val=2913976  
[SCB PASS] JAL | NextPC=2781444 | Rd\_Val=2913976

SUMMARY :: TOTAL=50 | PASS=50 | FAIL=0

# J-Type Verification



Assembly = jalr x11, 102(x10)

Binary = 0000 0110 0110 0101 0000 0101 1110 0111

Hexadecimal = 0x066505e7

Format = I-type

Instruction set = RV32I

Manual = jalr

next PC = rs1 + imm\_Ext

= 10 + 102

= 112

465000 [GEN] instr=0x66505e7(JALR) | rd=x11 | rs1=x10

475000 [DRV] Driving inst=0x66505e7 (JALR) | rs1\_val=10 | exp\_next\_pc=112 | exp\_rd\_val=2215864

485000 [MON] ACTUAL NextPC=112 | Rd\_Val=2215864 -- EXPECTED NextPC=112 | Rd\_Val=2215864

[SCB PASS] JALR | NextPC=112 | Rd\_Val=2215864

JAL	rd = PC+4; PC += imm
JALR	rd = PC+4; PC = rs1 + imm

SUMMARY :: TOTAL=50 | PASS=50 | FAIL=0

# Trouble Shooting

L-type 검증 중 Byte 단위 동작으로 설계 했는데 값이 넘어가는 경우가 많아서 검증이 확실치 않음

```
task run(int n);  
    repeat (n) begin  
        transaction tr;  
        drv2mon.get(tr);  
        @(posedge vif.clk);  
        #1;  
    end  
endtask
```

검증 테스트 벤치 실행 중 1ns를 기다리는 동작이 있는데 이건 정확히 상승엣지에 값을 읽어올 경우 이전의 값을 캡처해 1ns만큼 지연