

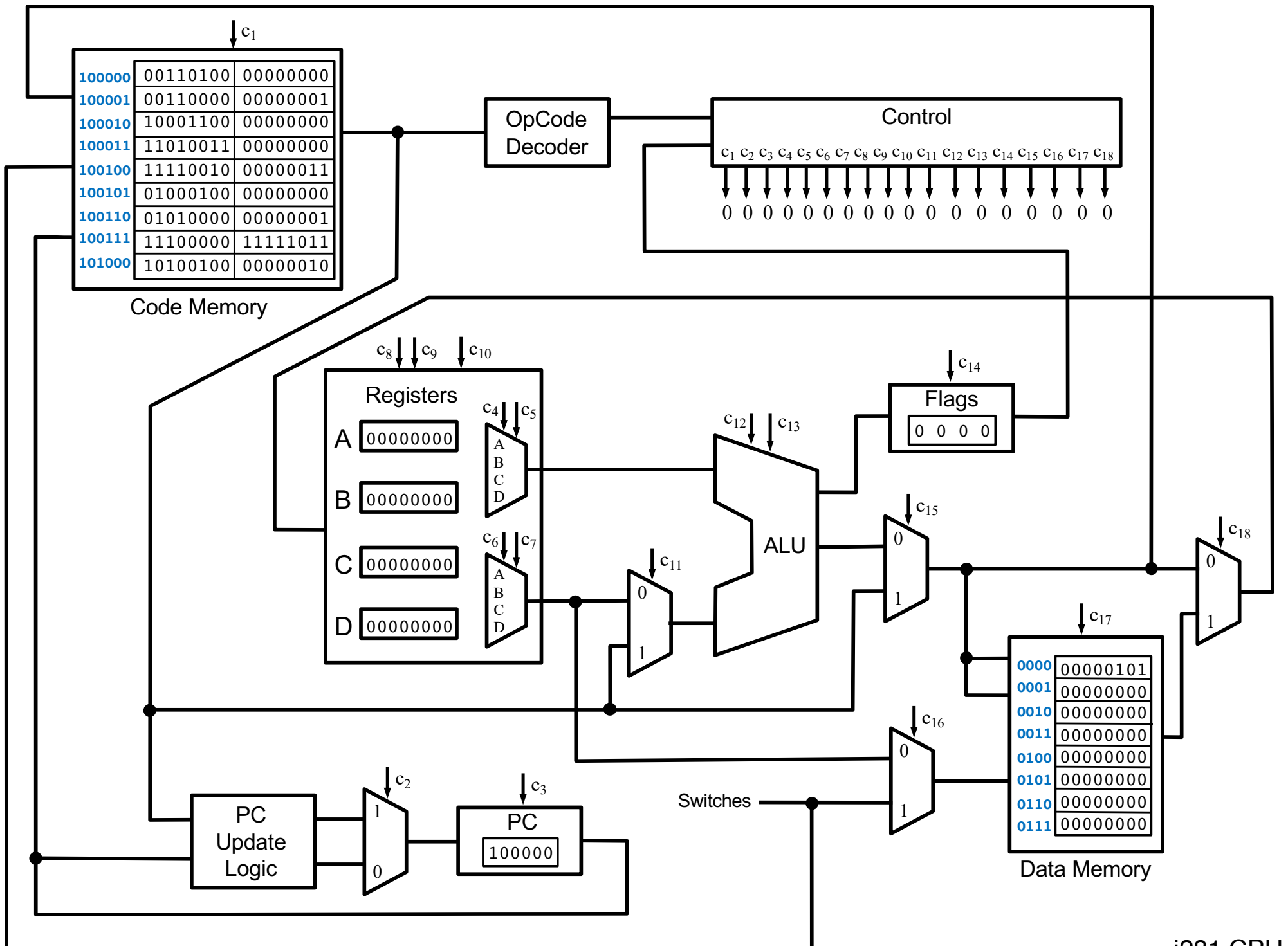
CprE 281: Digital Logic

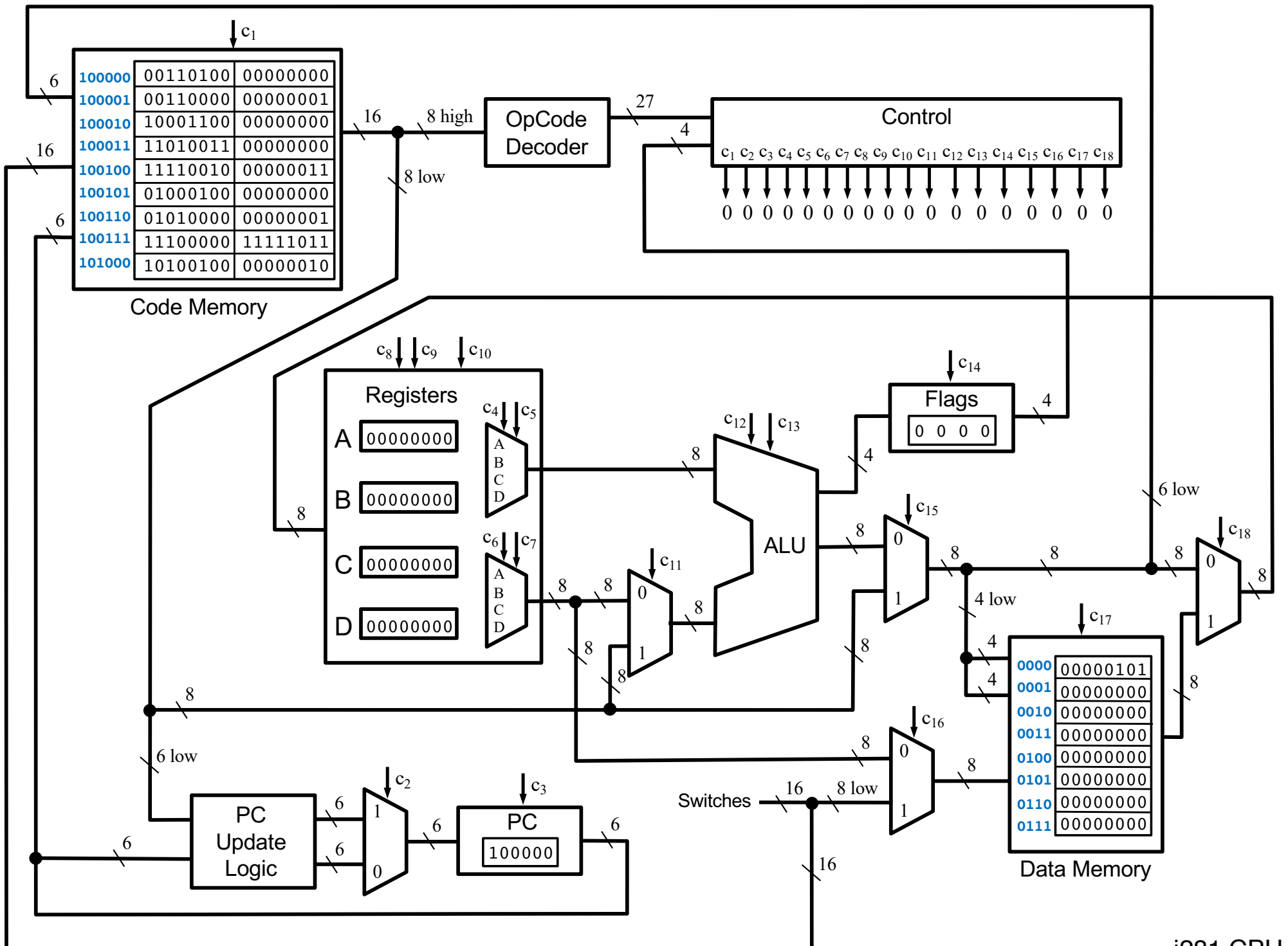
Instructor: Alexander Stoytchev

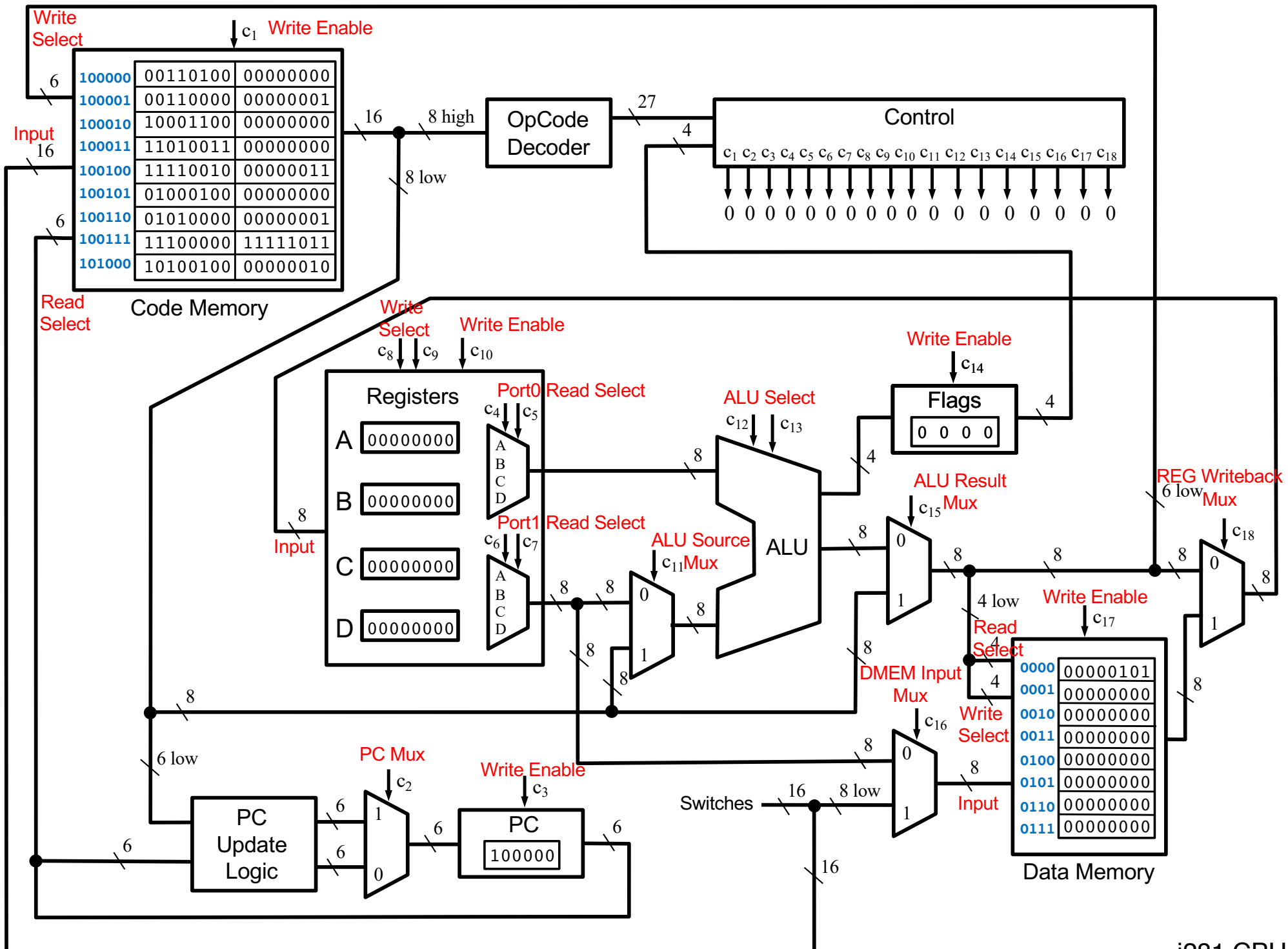
<http://www.ece.iastate.edu/~alexs/classes/>

i281 CPU Architecture

CprE 281: Digital Logic
Iowa State University, Ames, IA
Copyright © Alexander Stoytchev







Drawing Convention

- **Inputs enter from the left (for each box)**
- **Outputs exit from the right (for each box)**
- **Control lines are vertical arrows (come from the top)**

i281 CPU

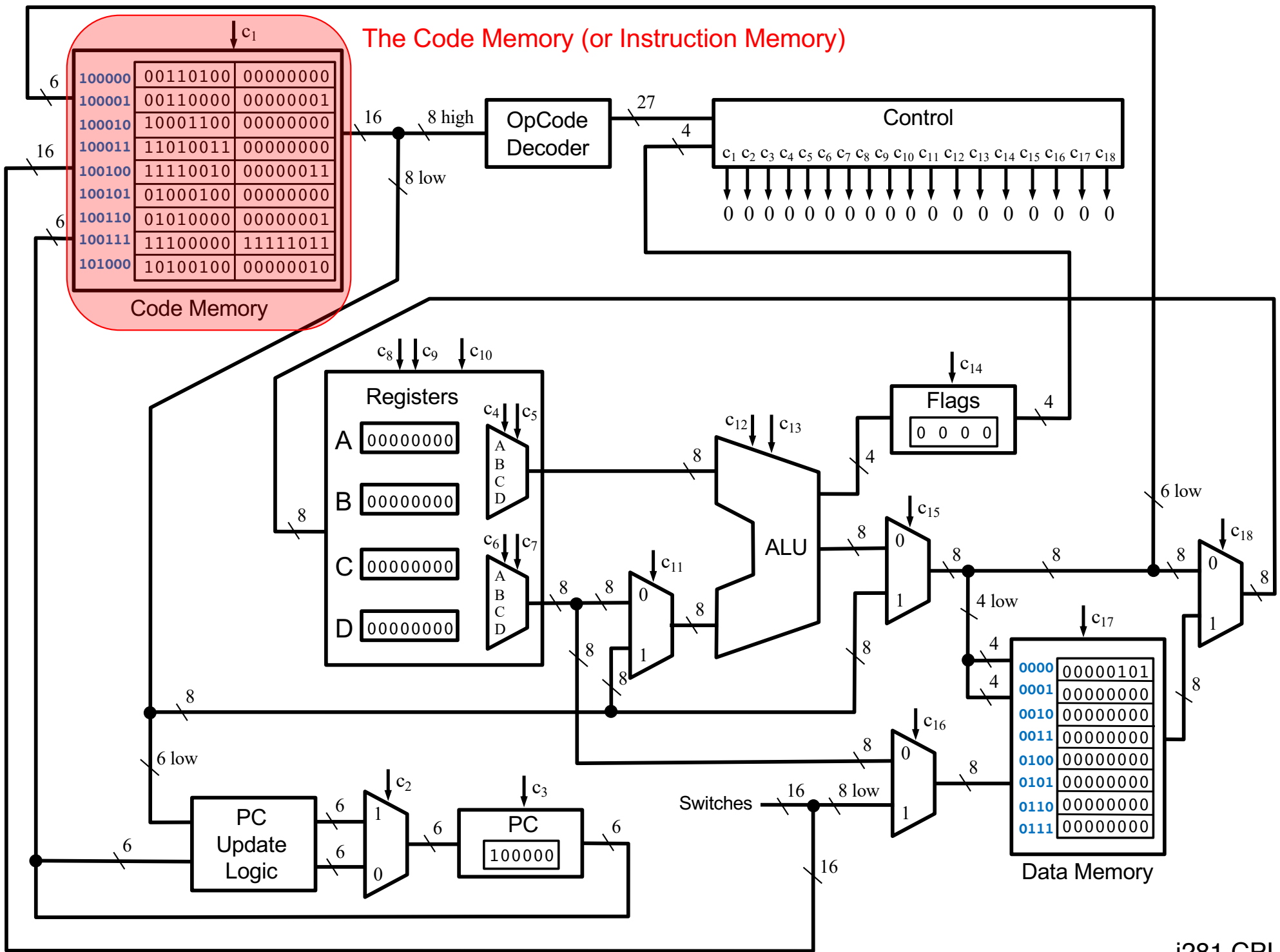
- **The CPU was designed specifically for this class 😊**

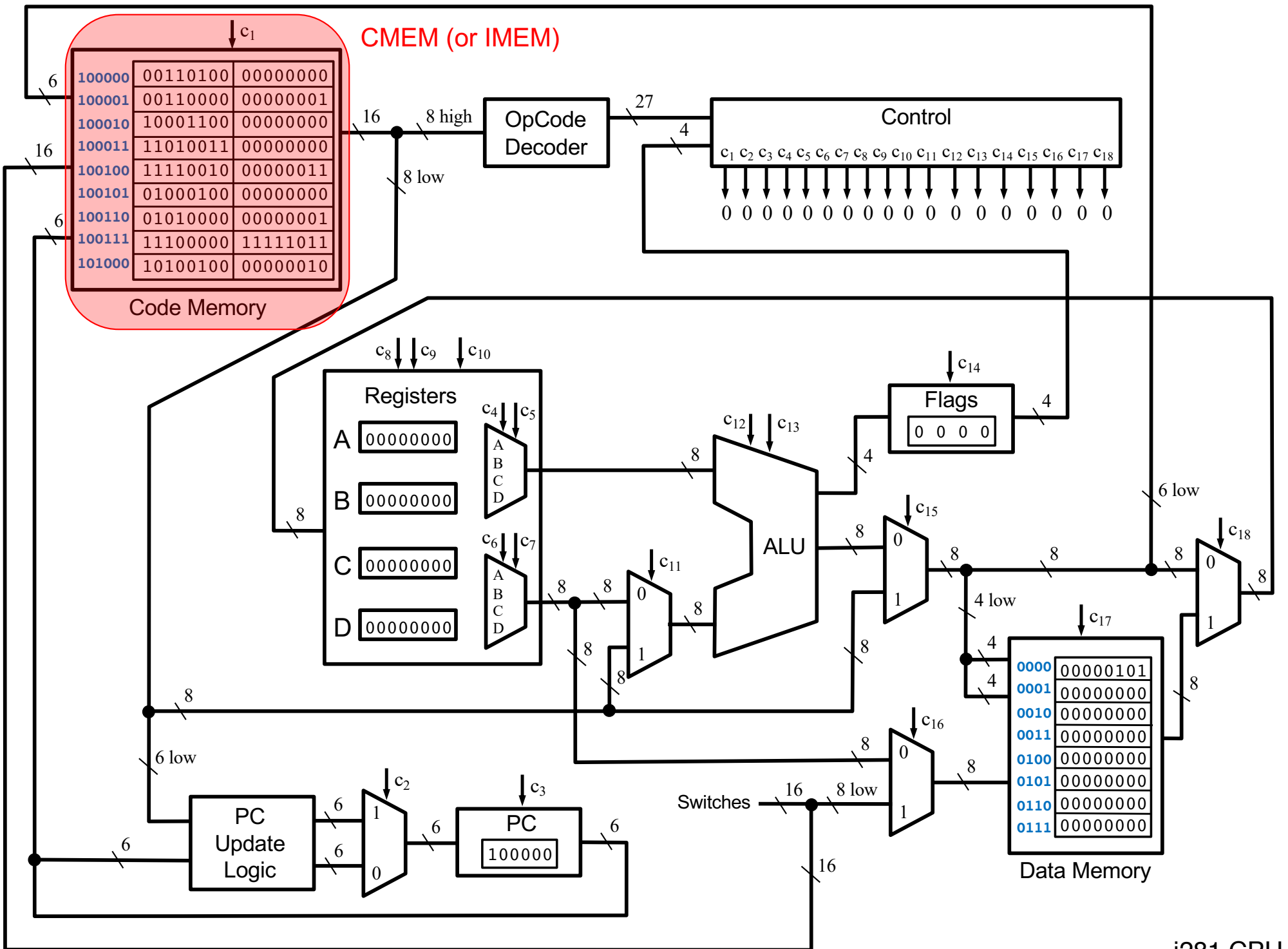
i281 CPU

- **The CPU was designed specifically for this class 😊**
- **It was designed by:**
Kyung-Tae Kim and Alexander Stoytchev

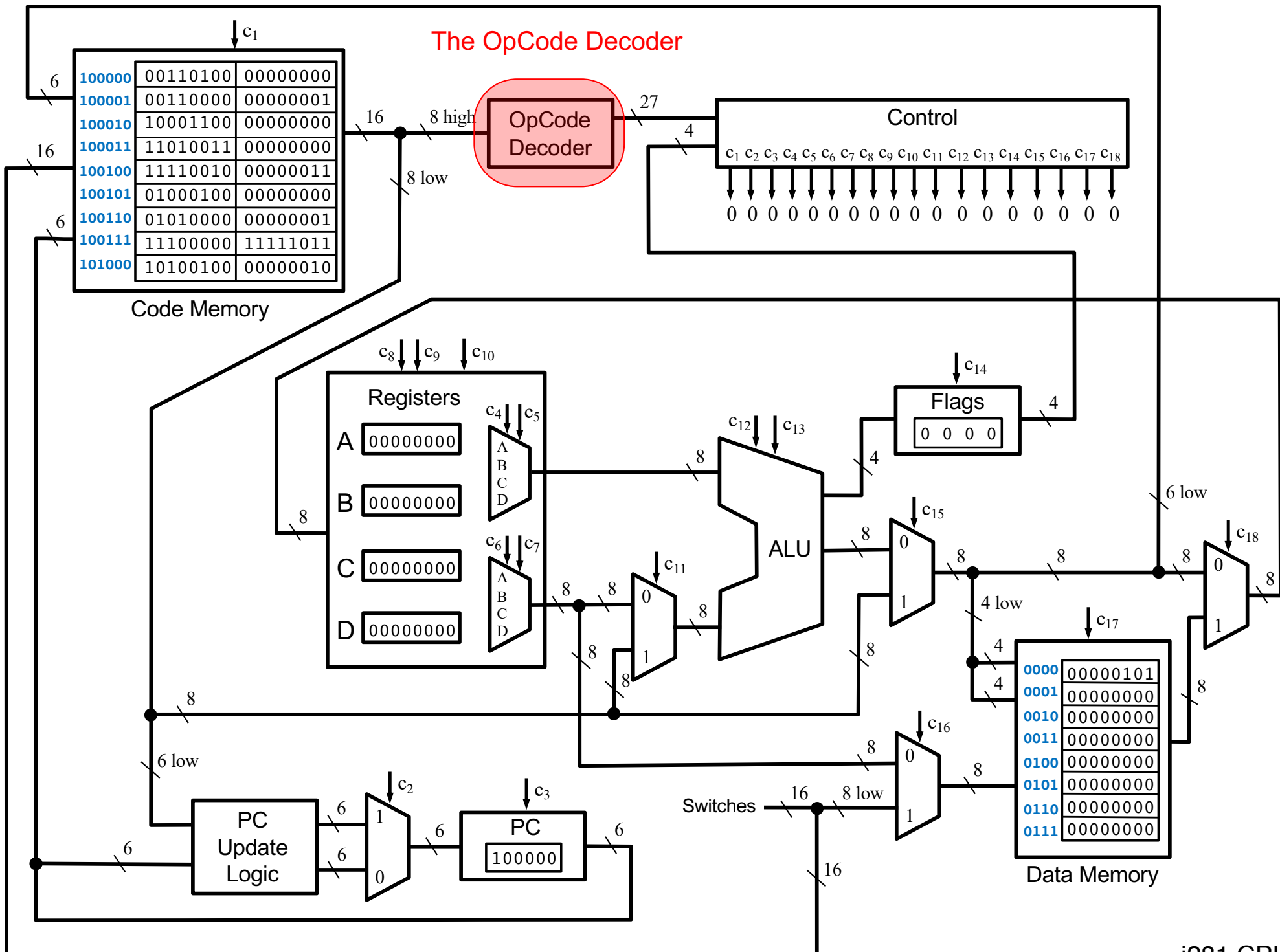
The CPU Components

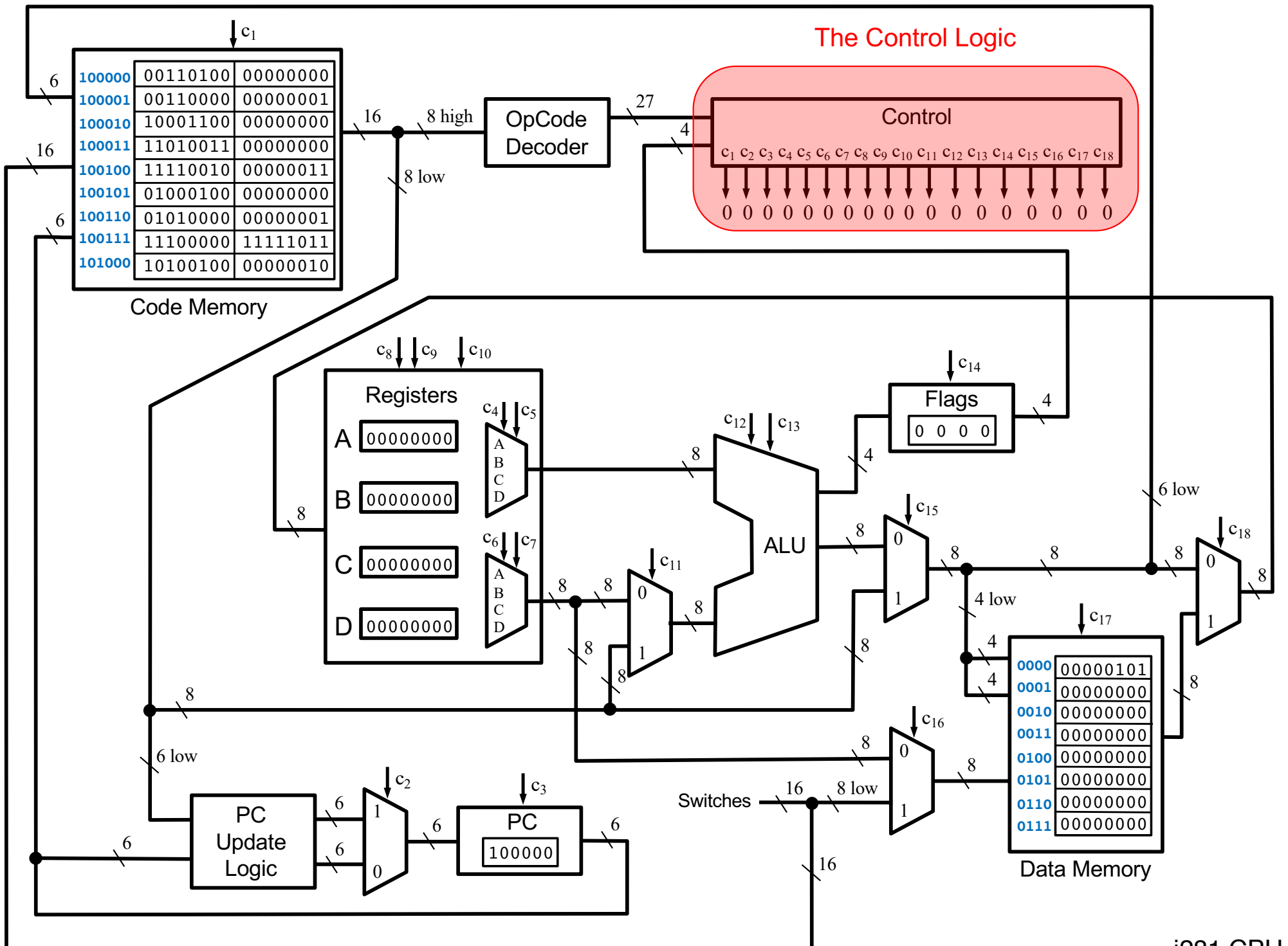
The Code Memory (or Instruction Memory)

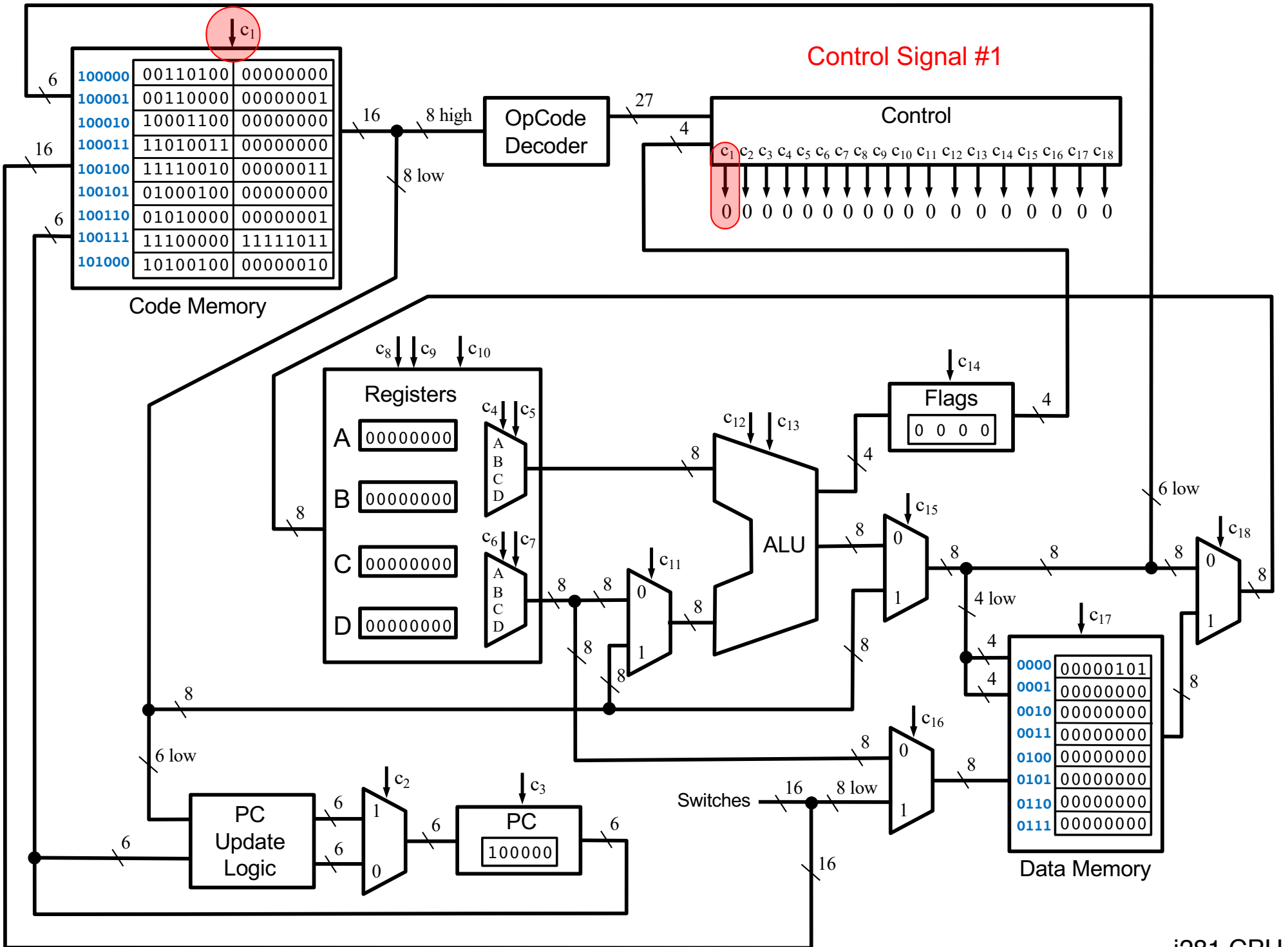


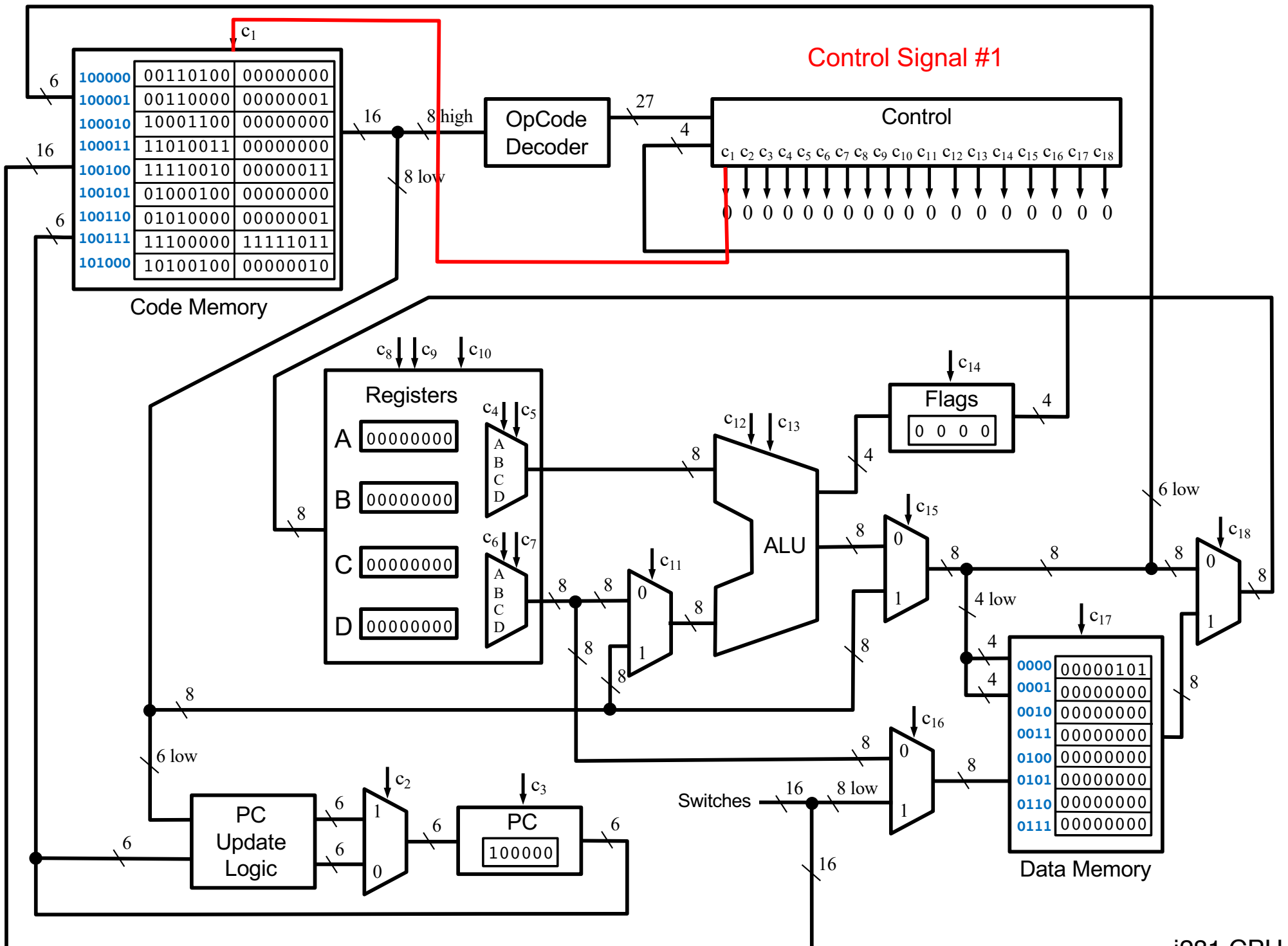


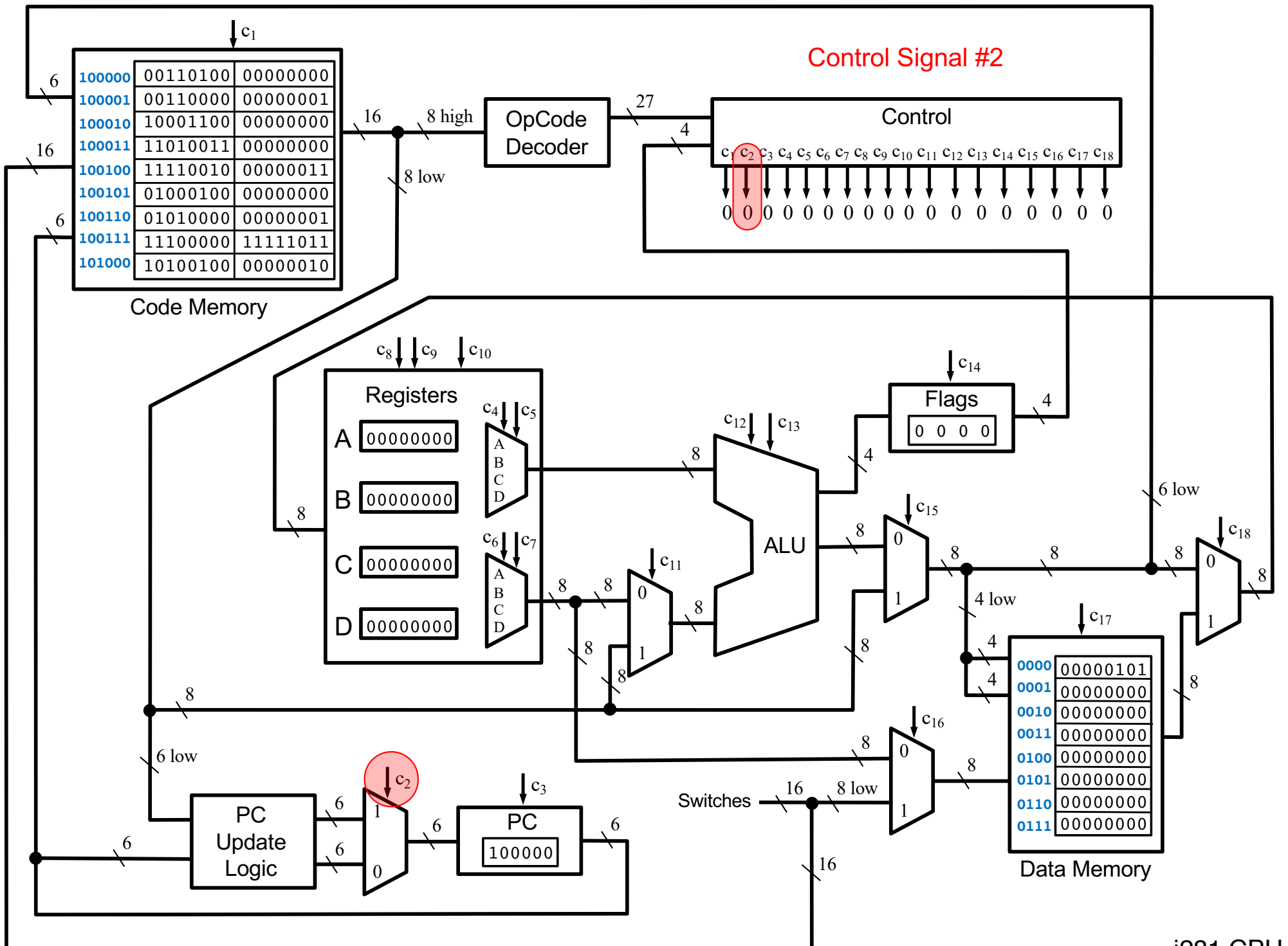
The OpCode Decoder

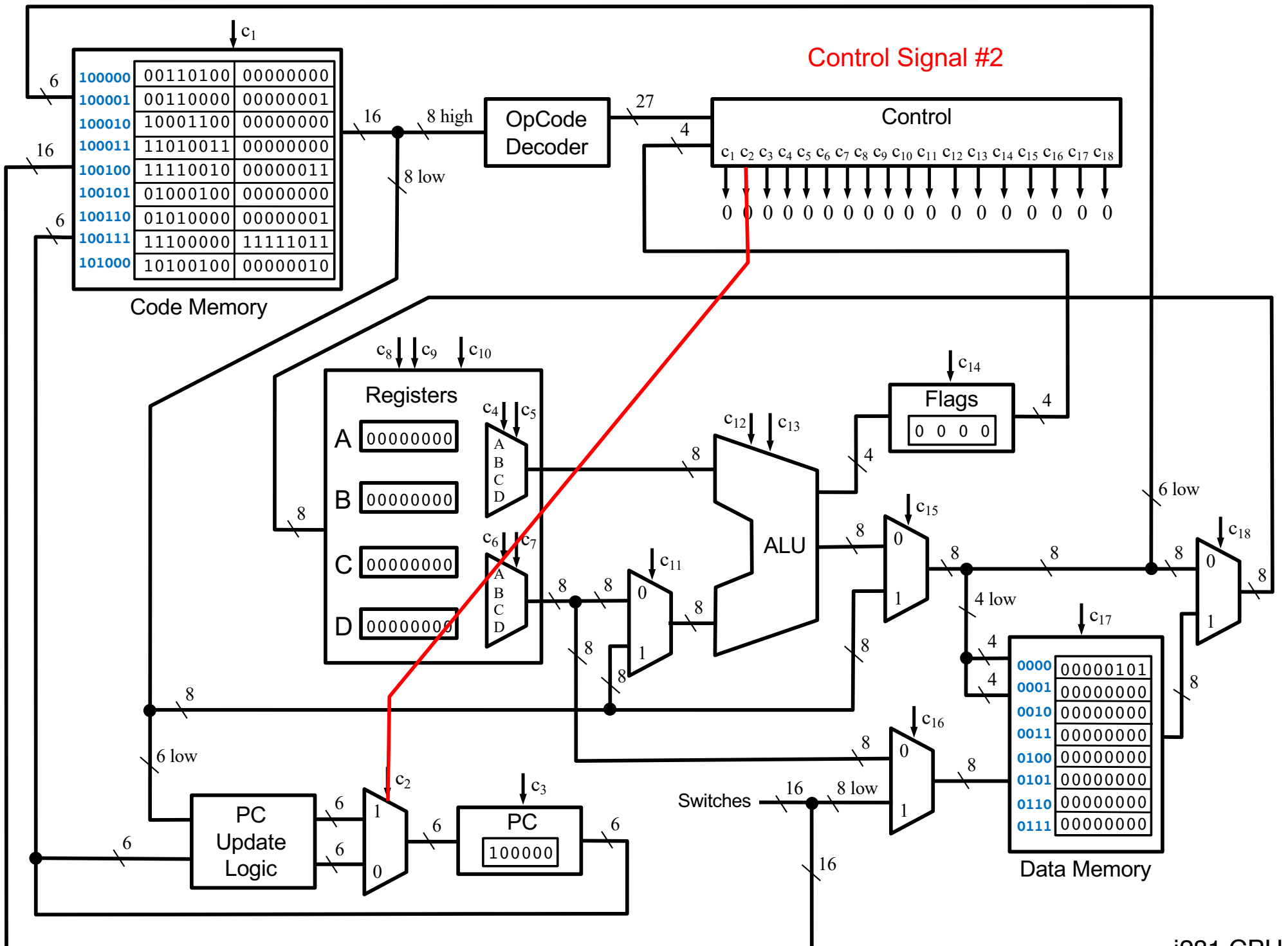


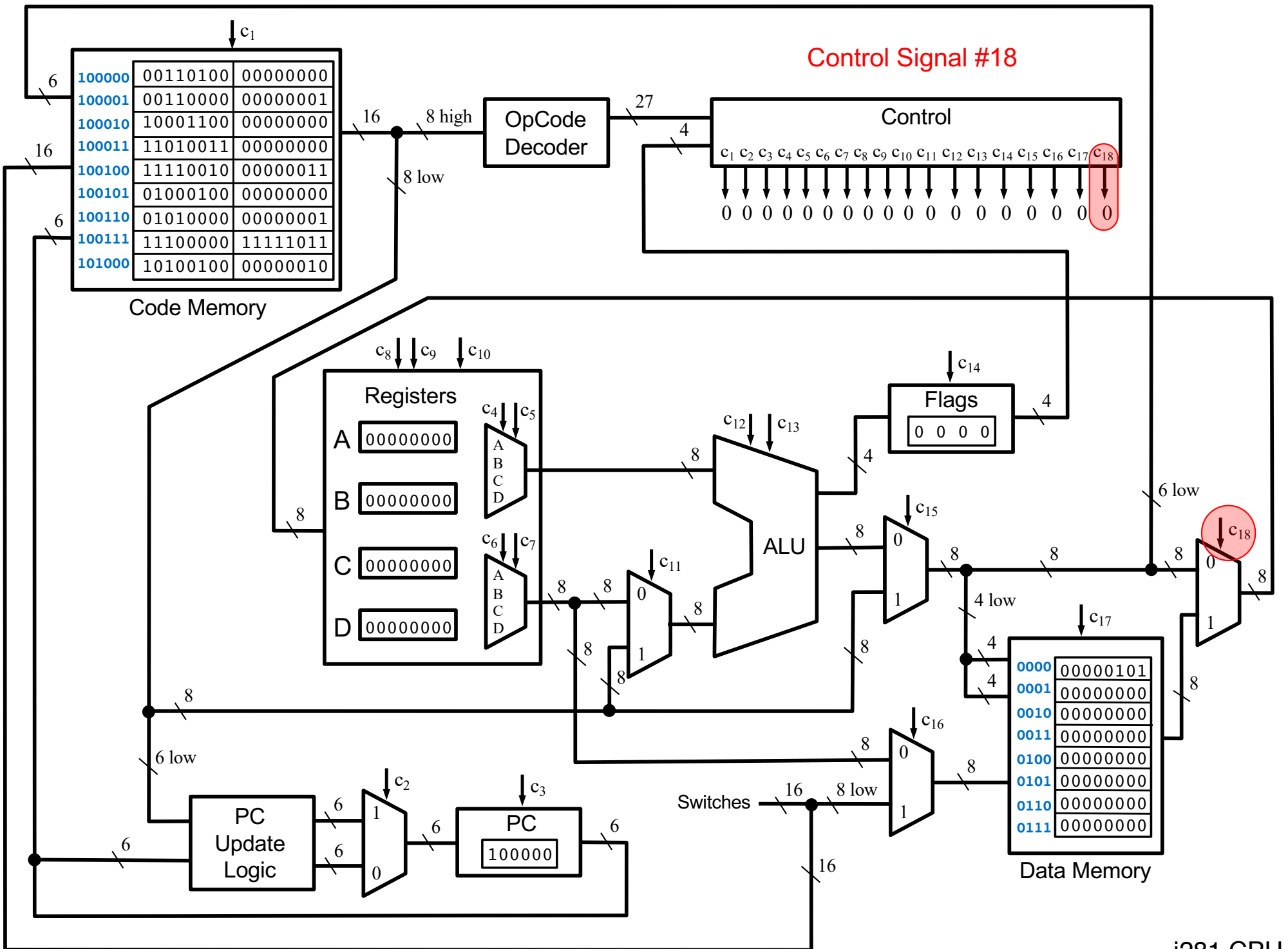


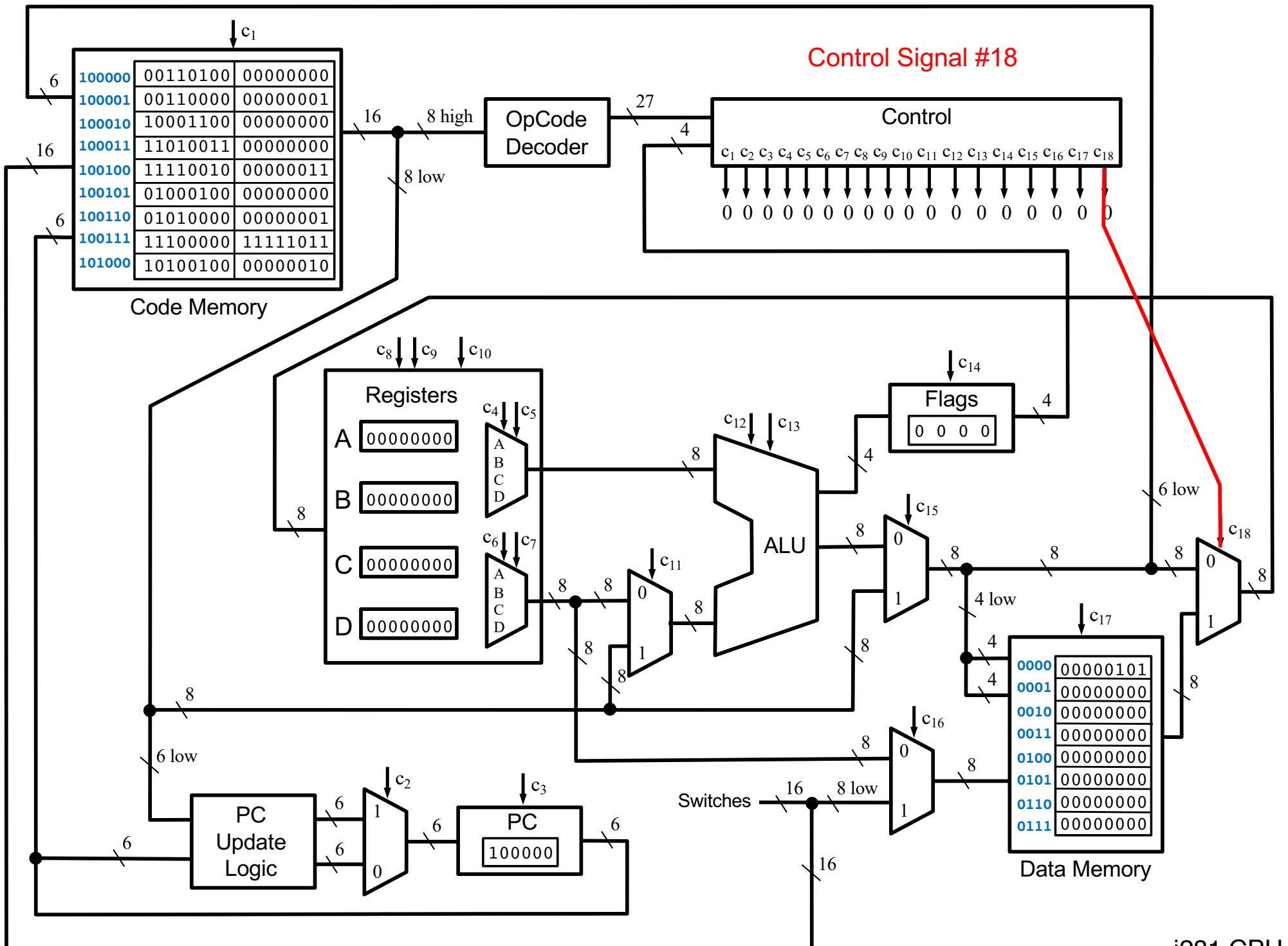


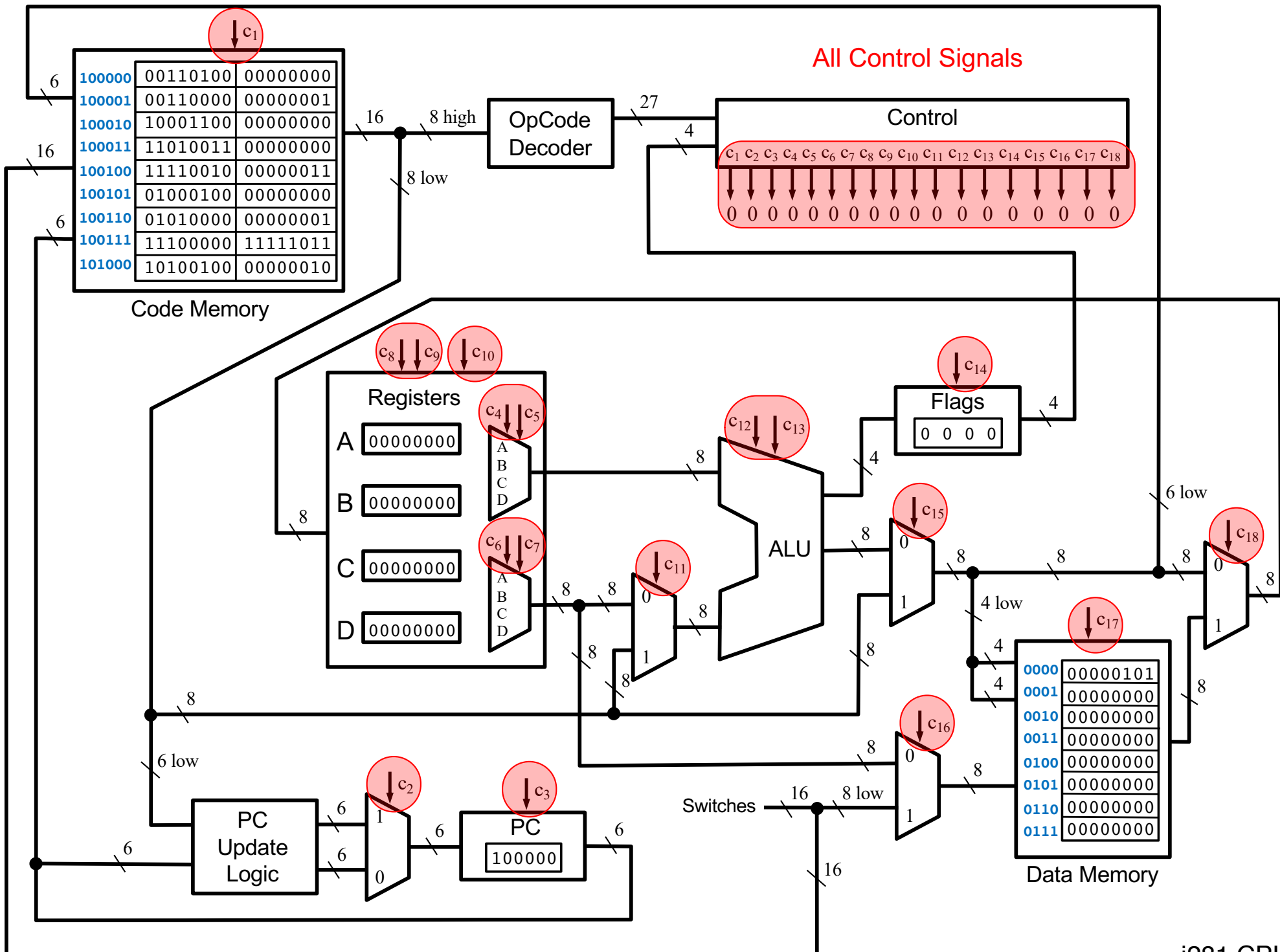


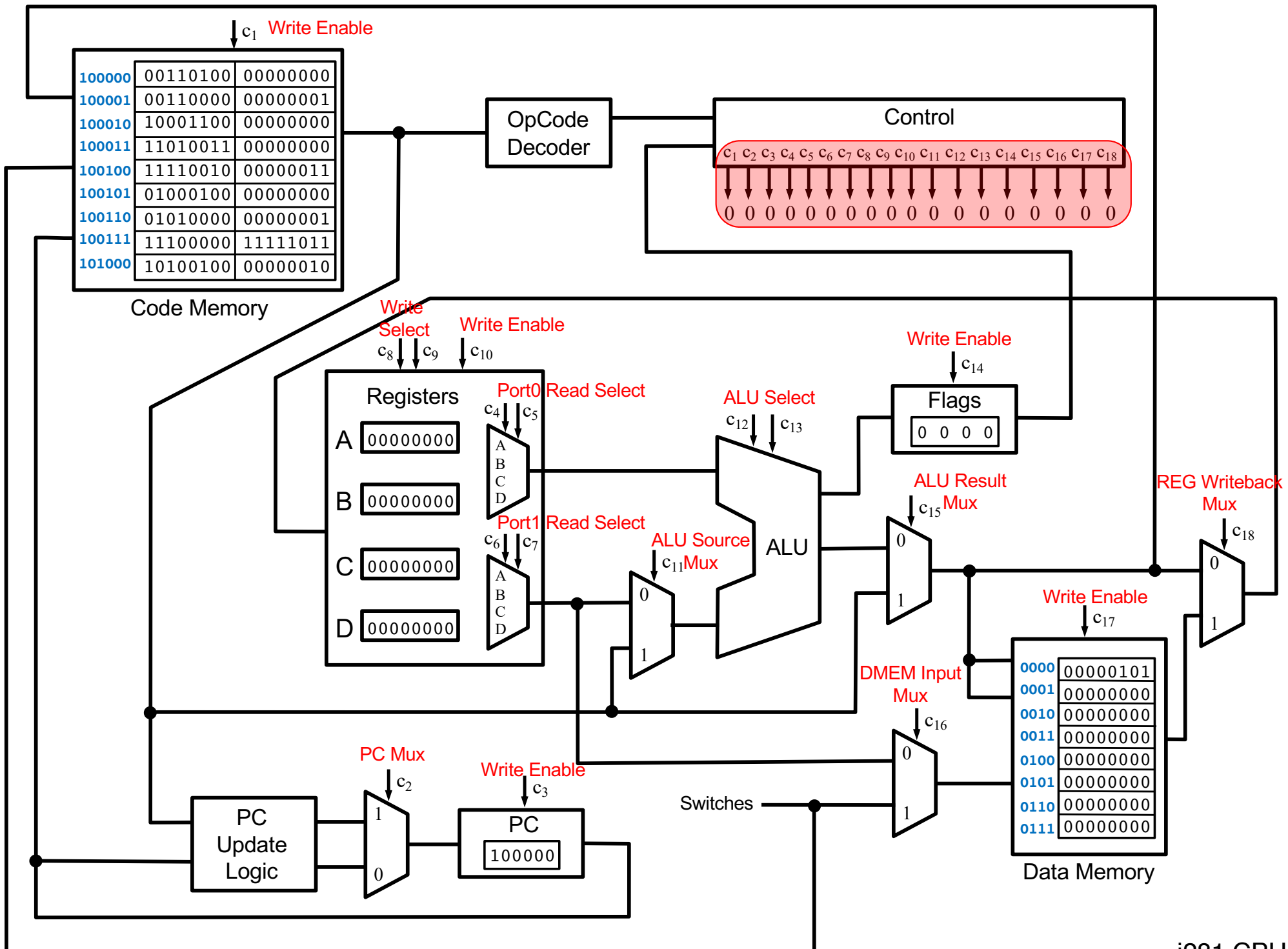


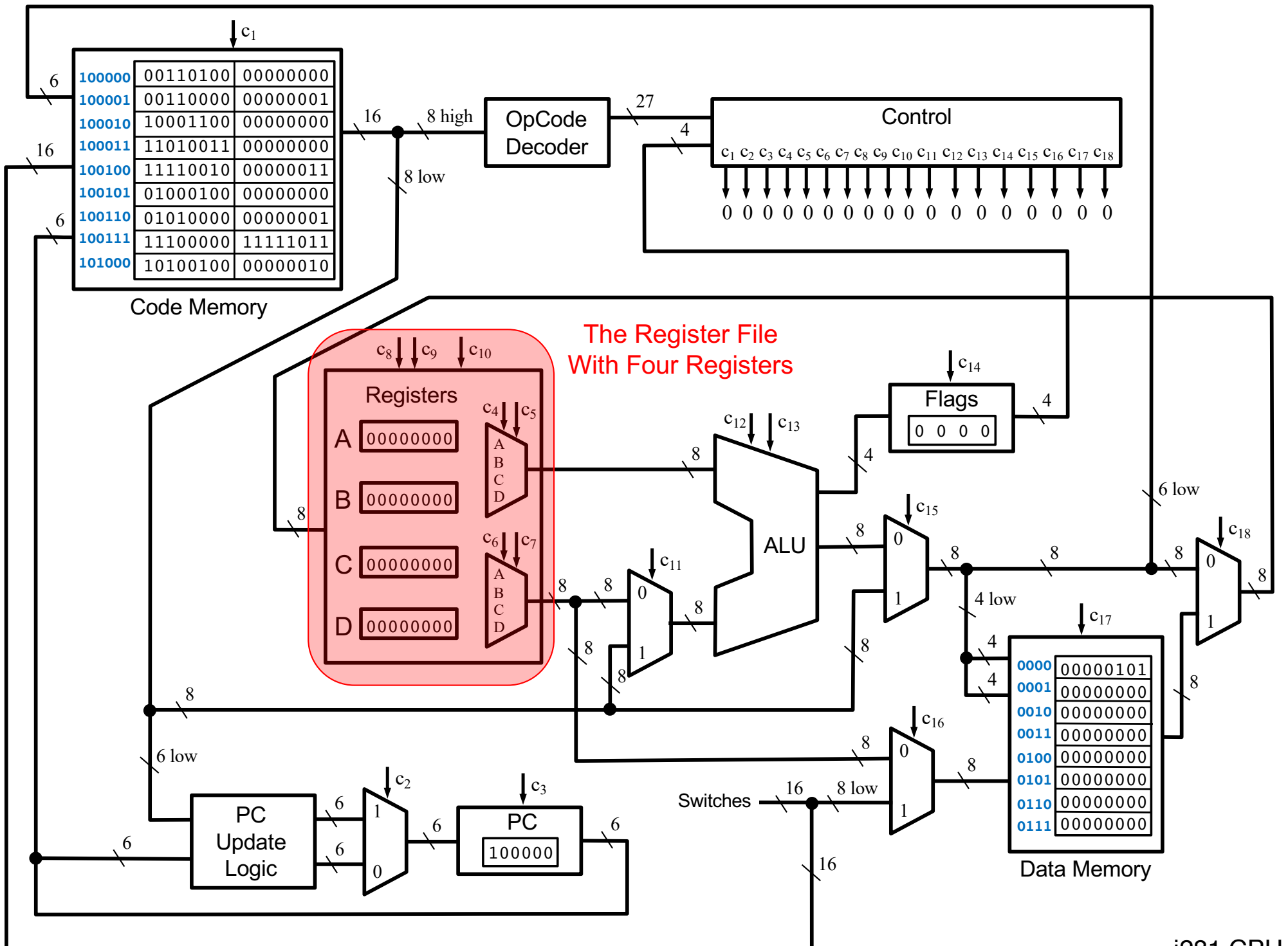


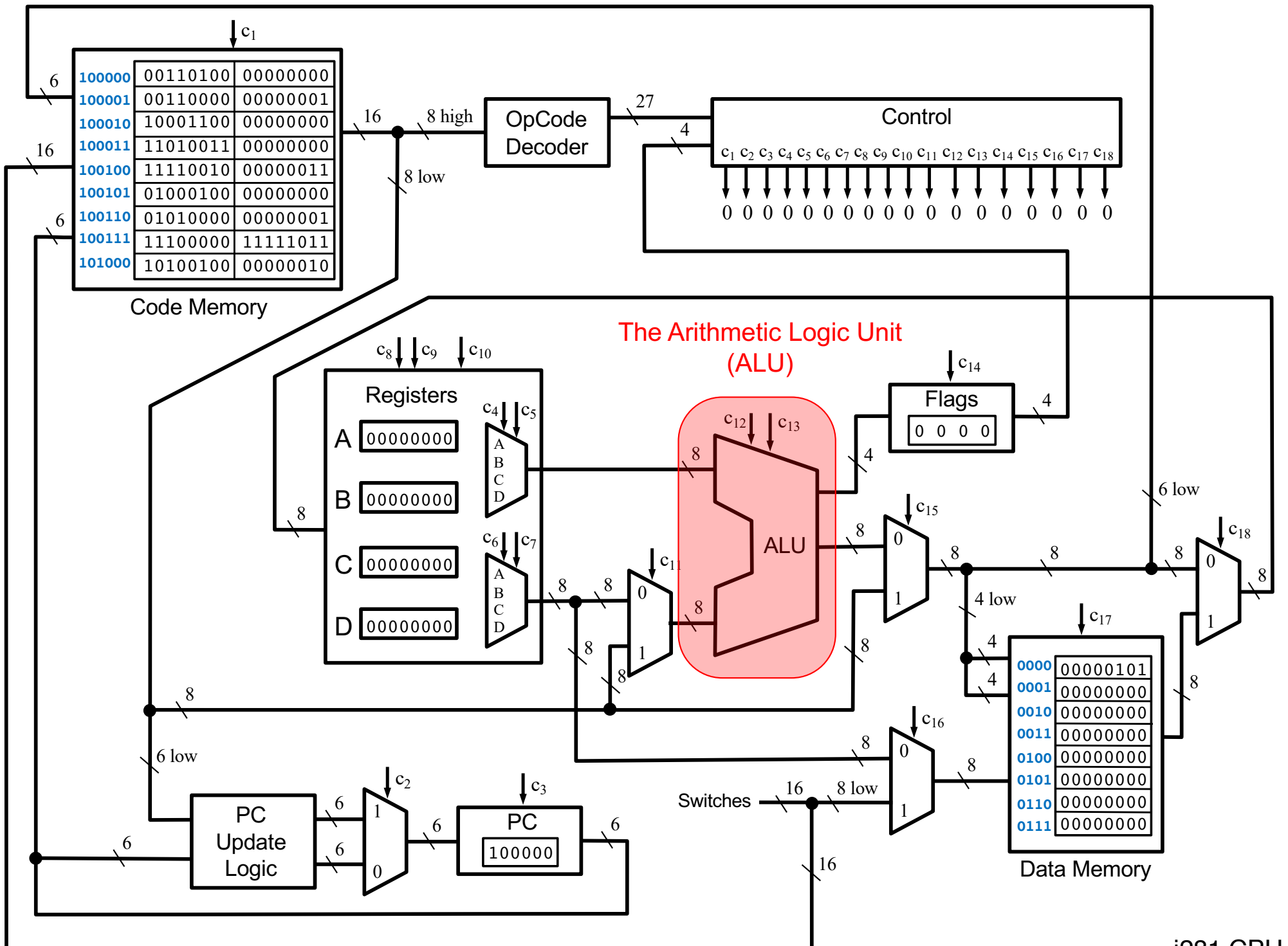


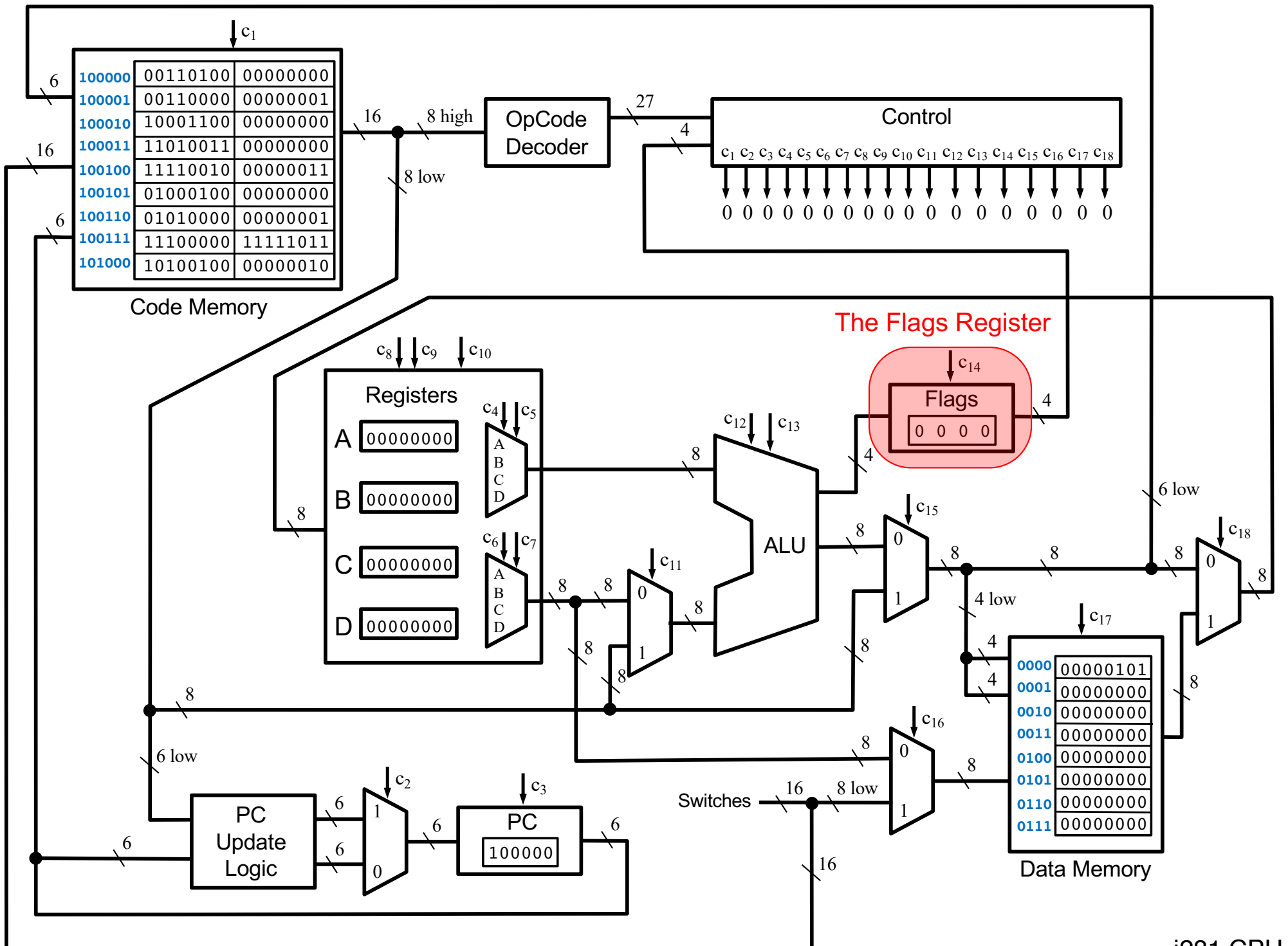


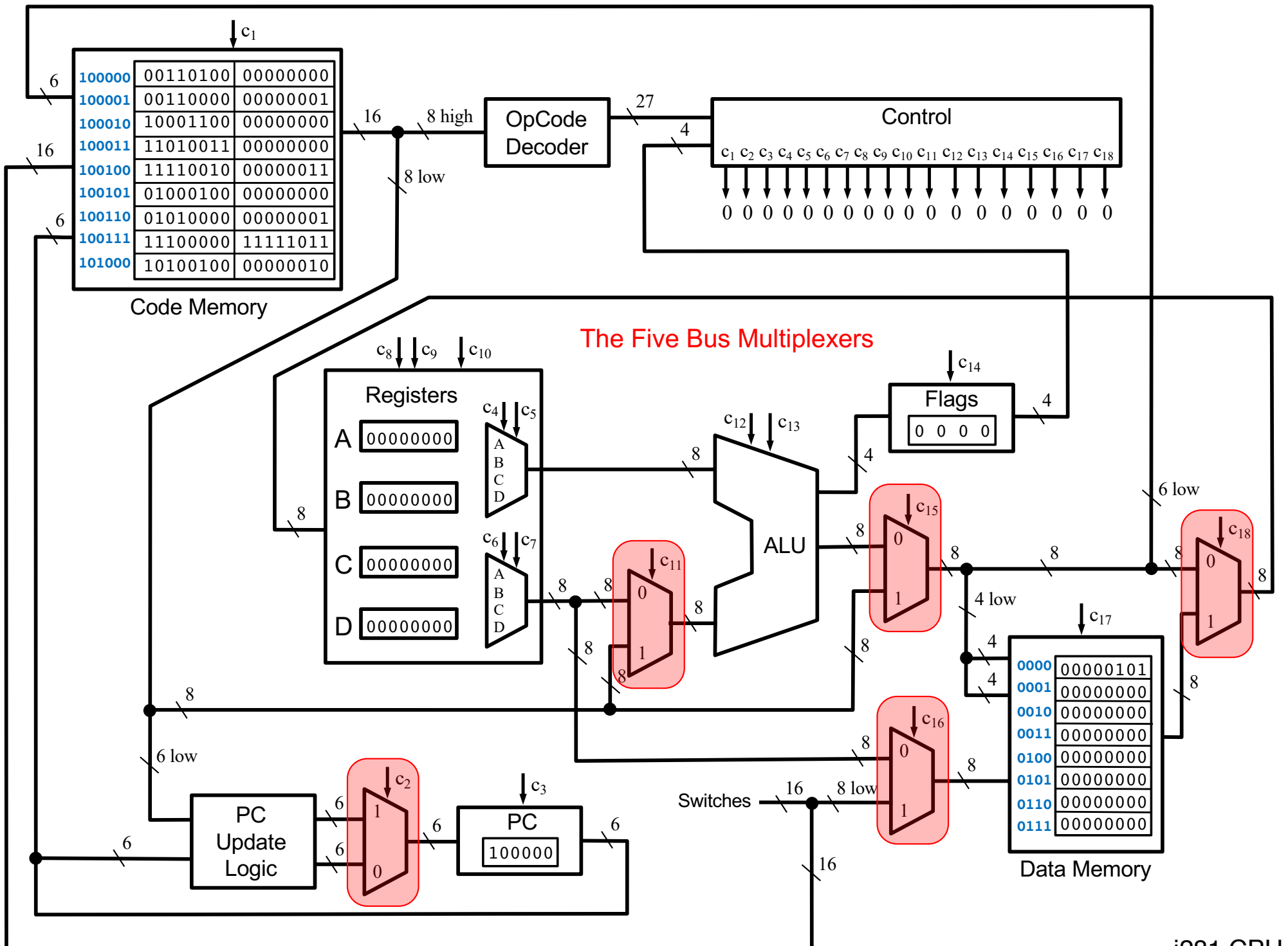


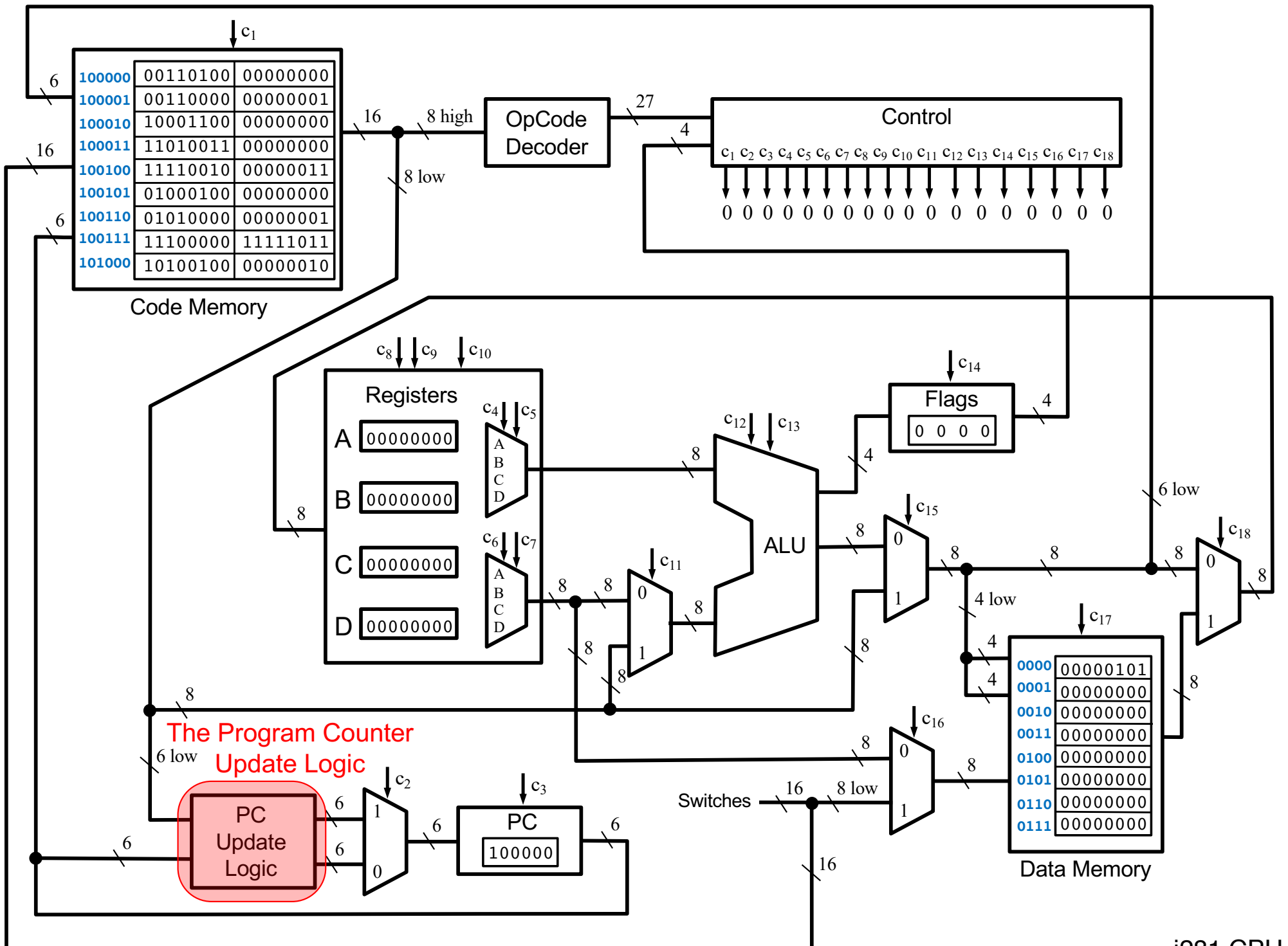


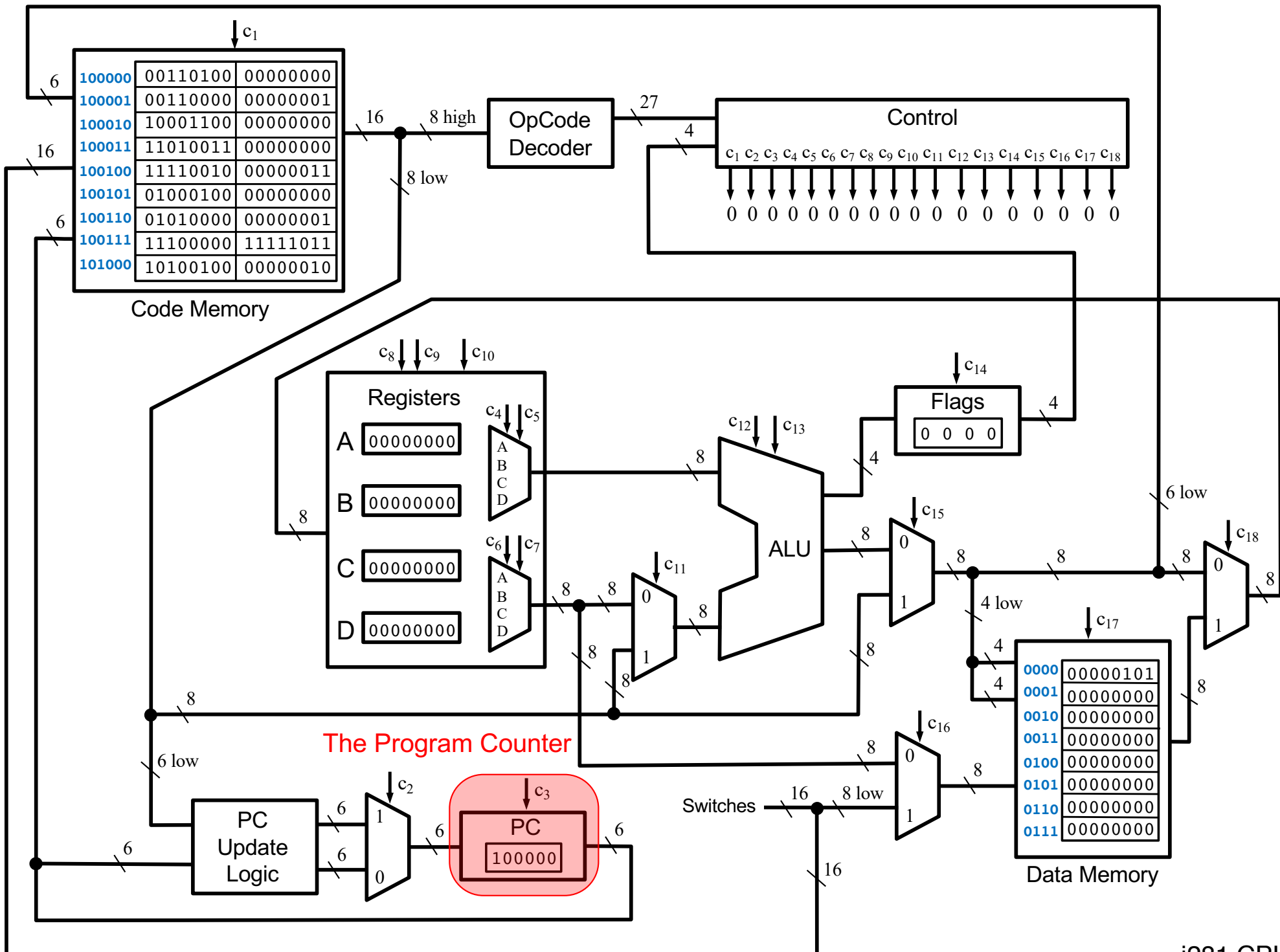


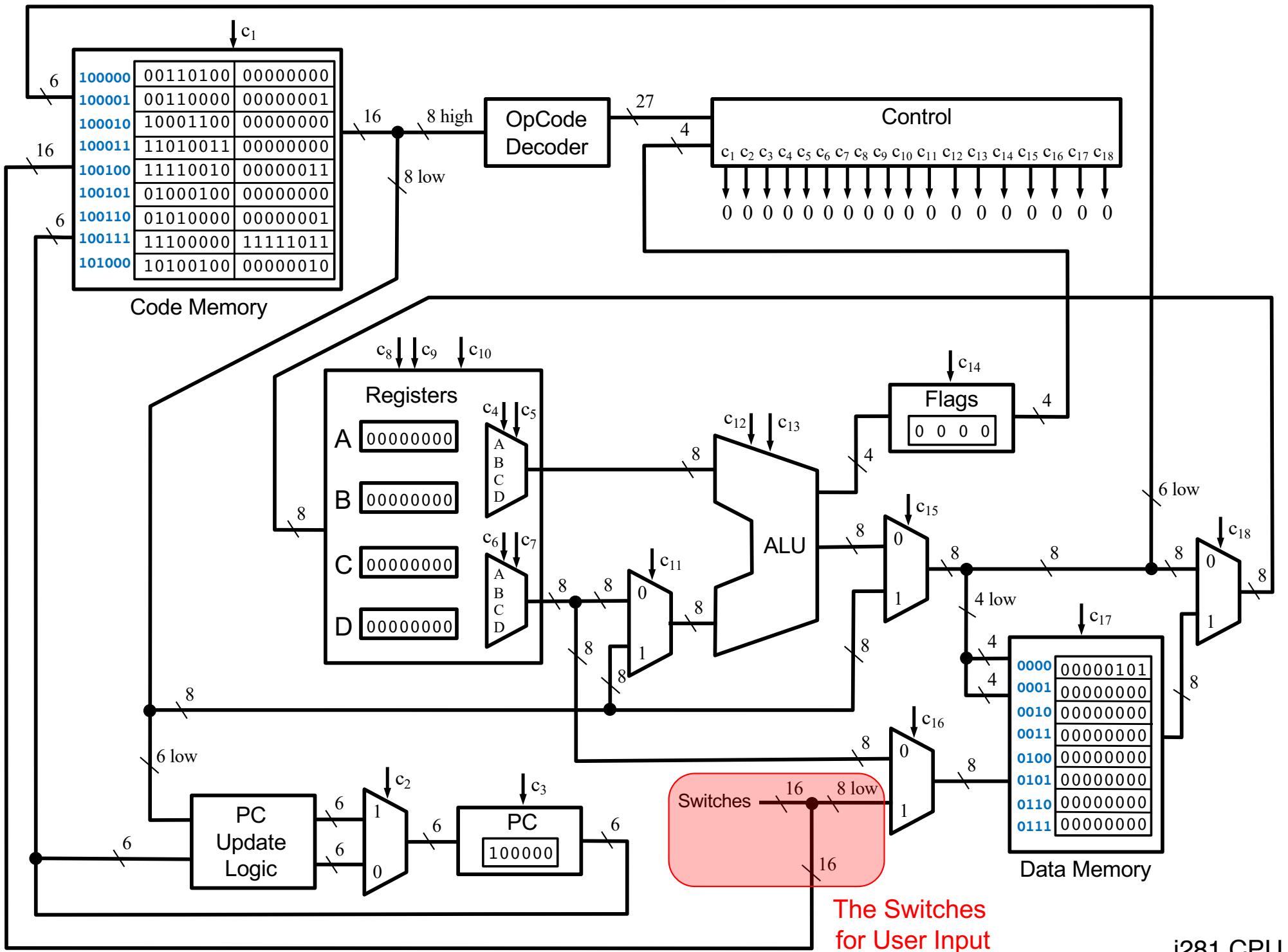


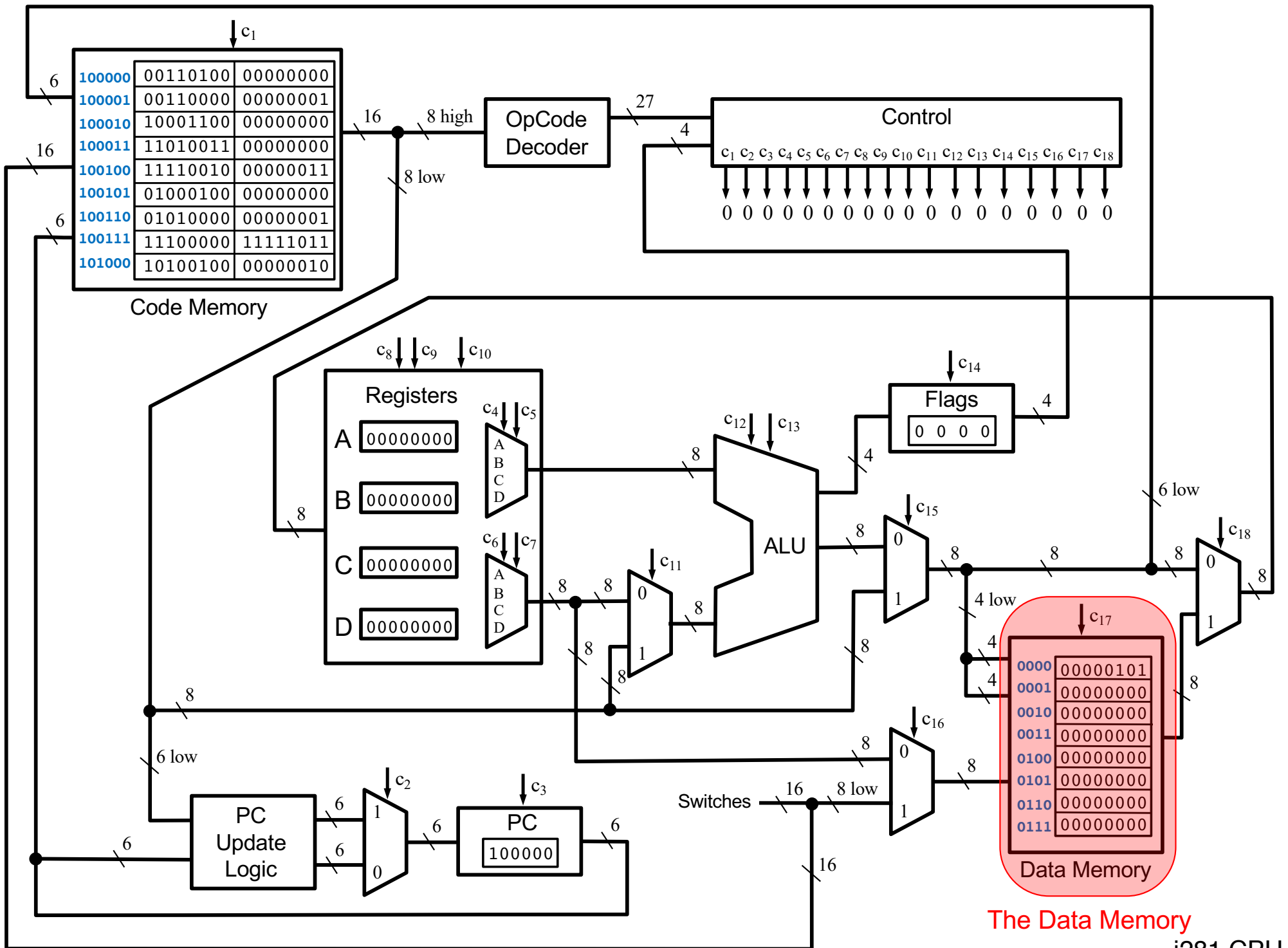




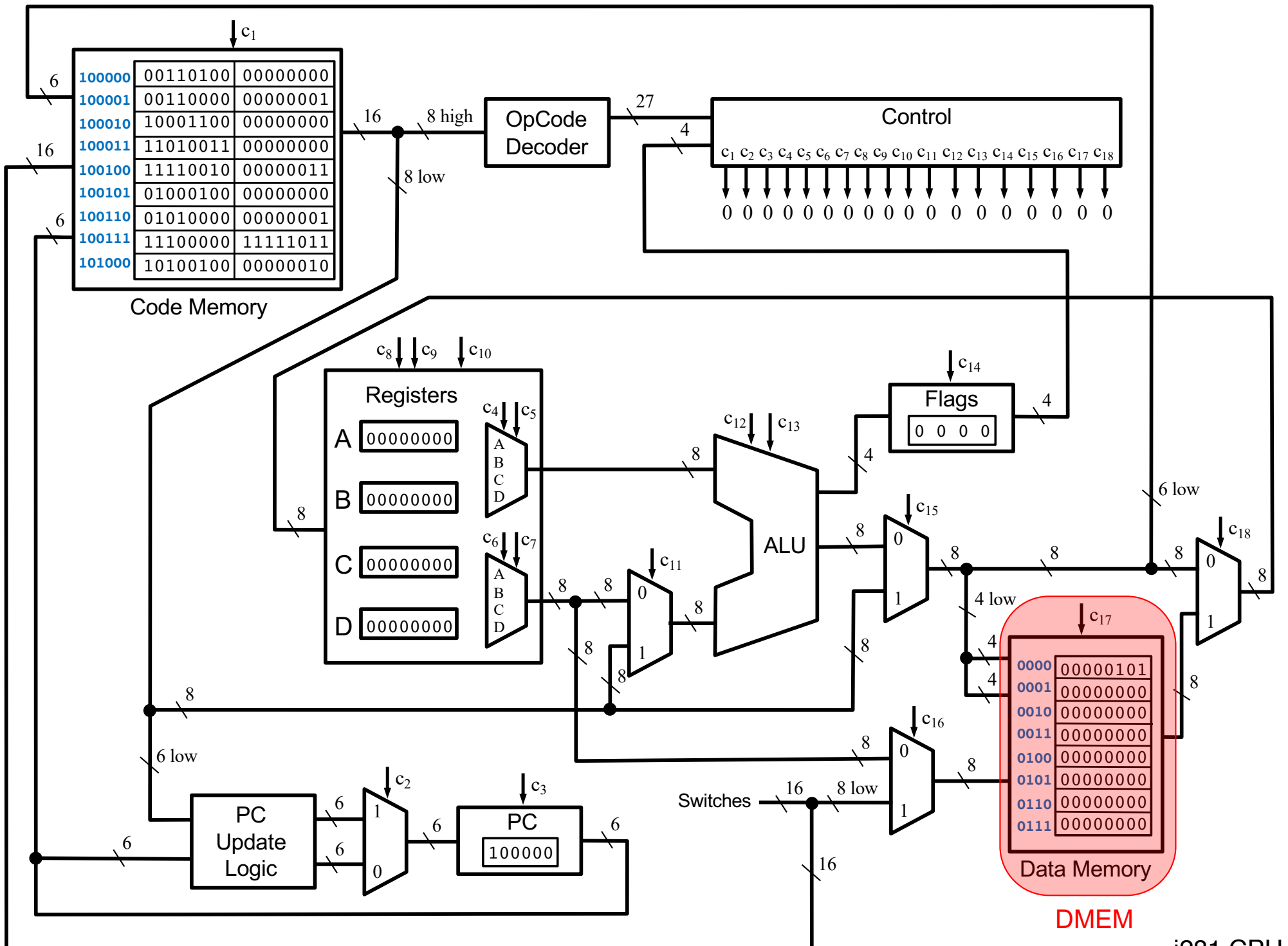






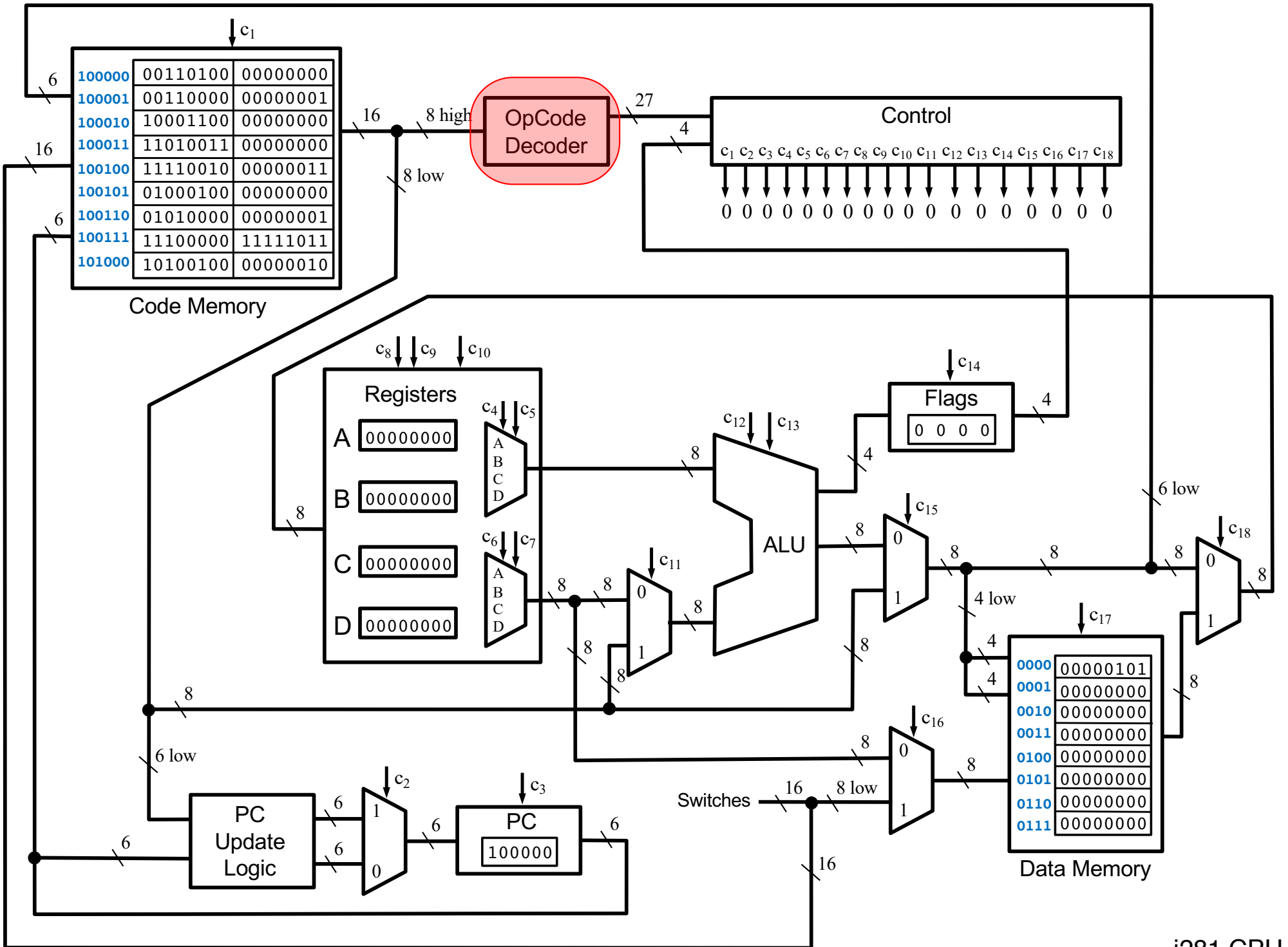


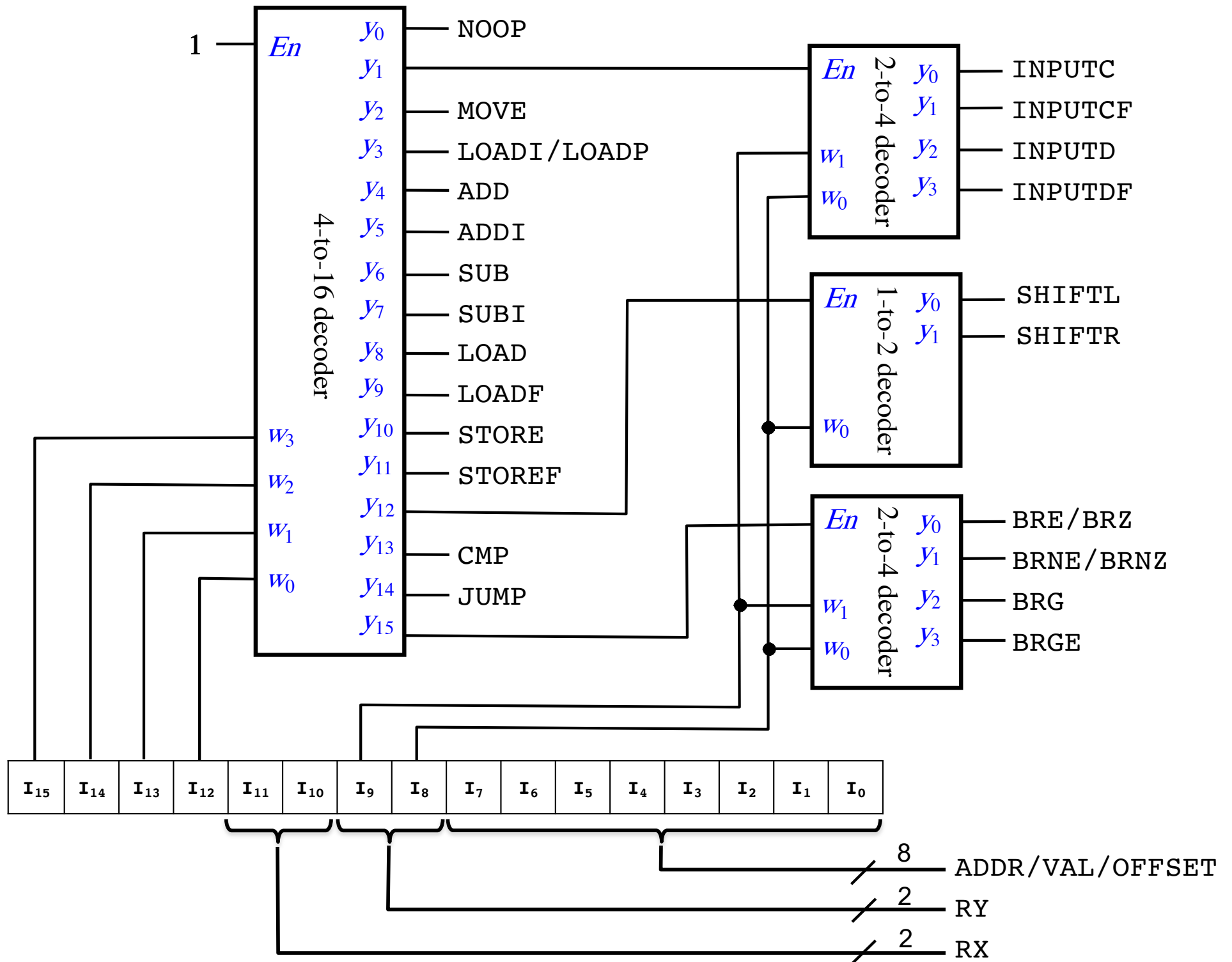
The Data Memory

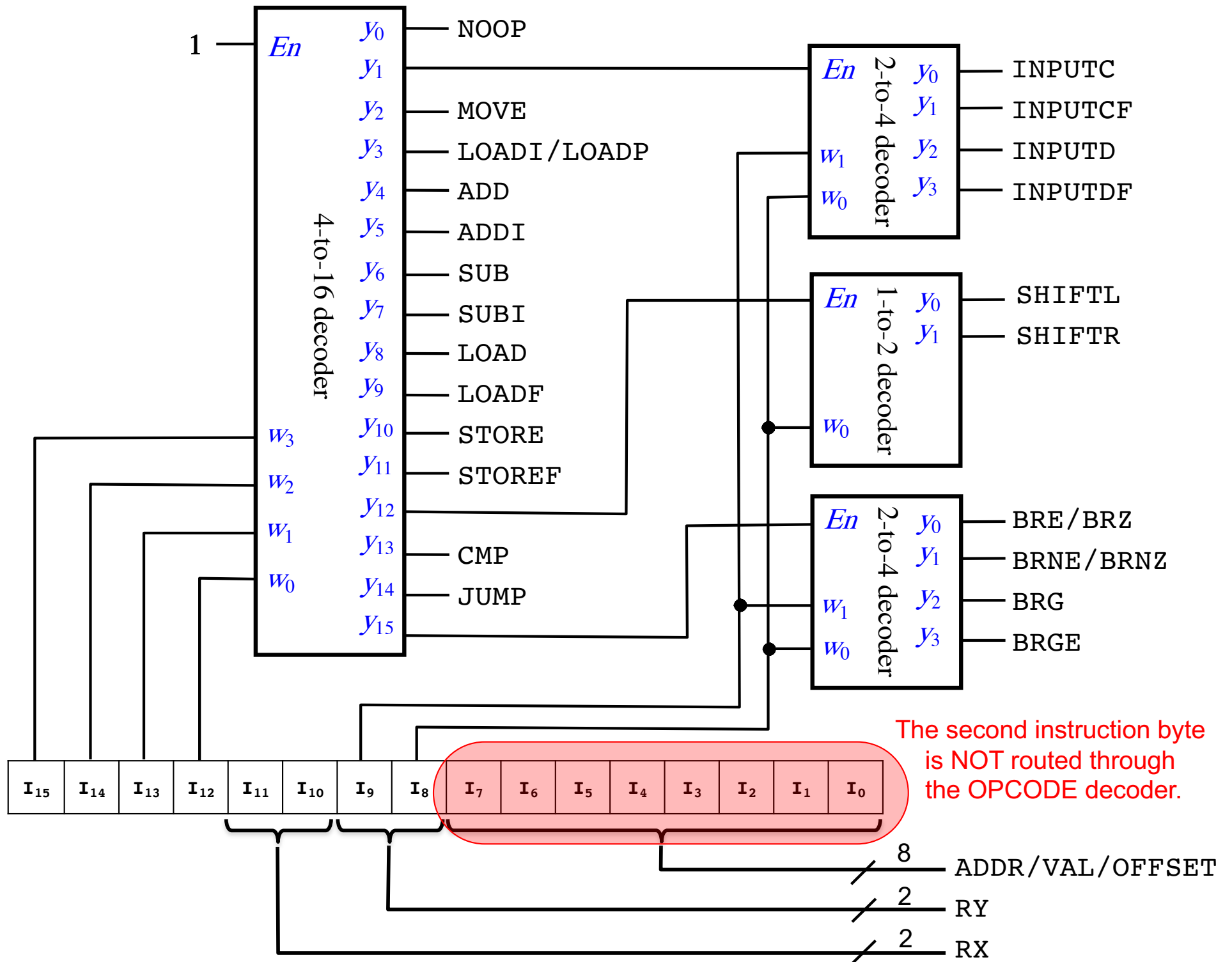


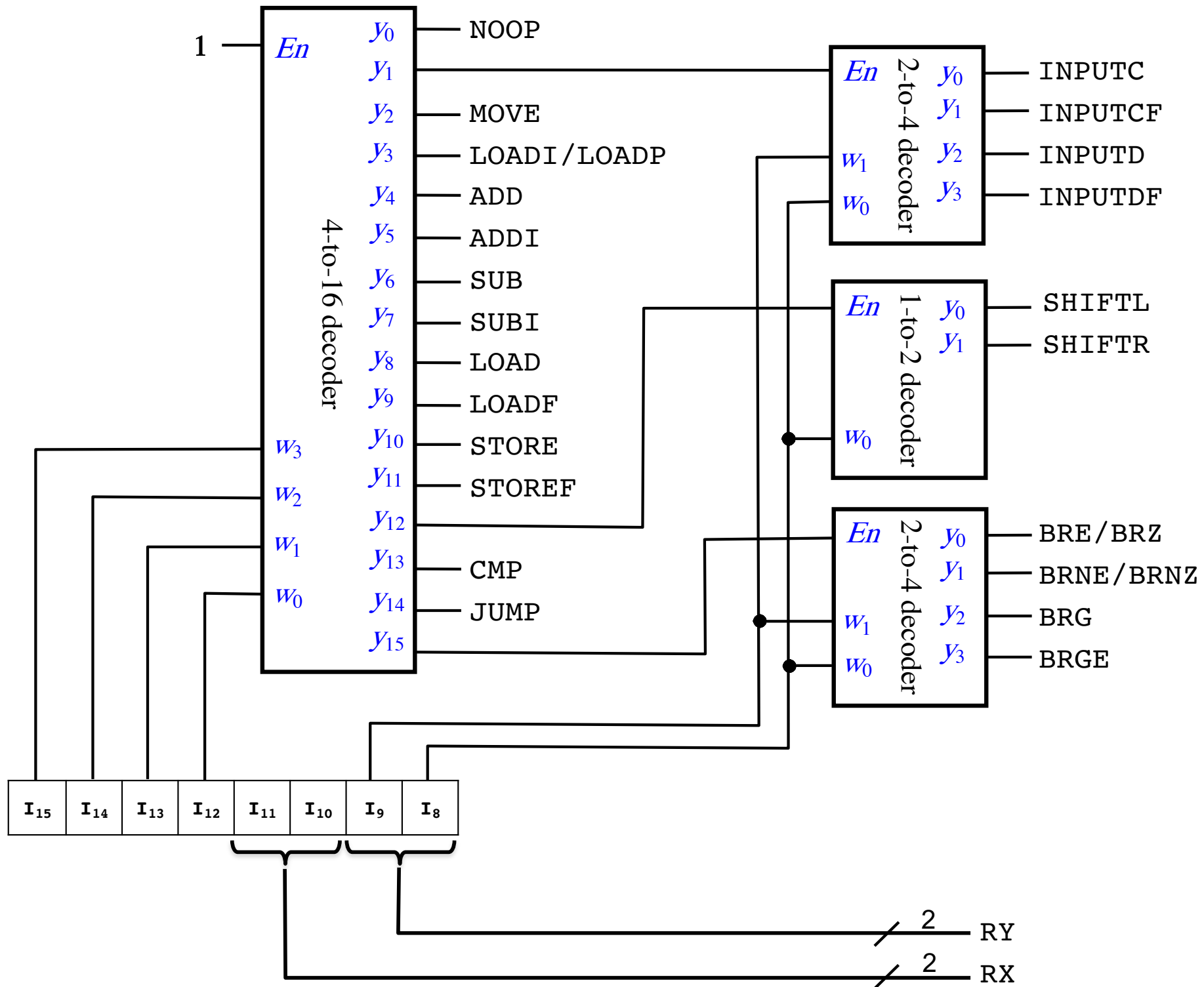
i281 CPU

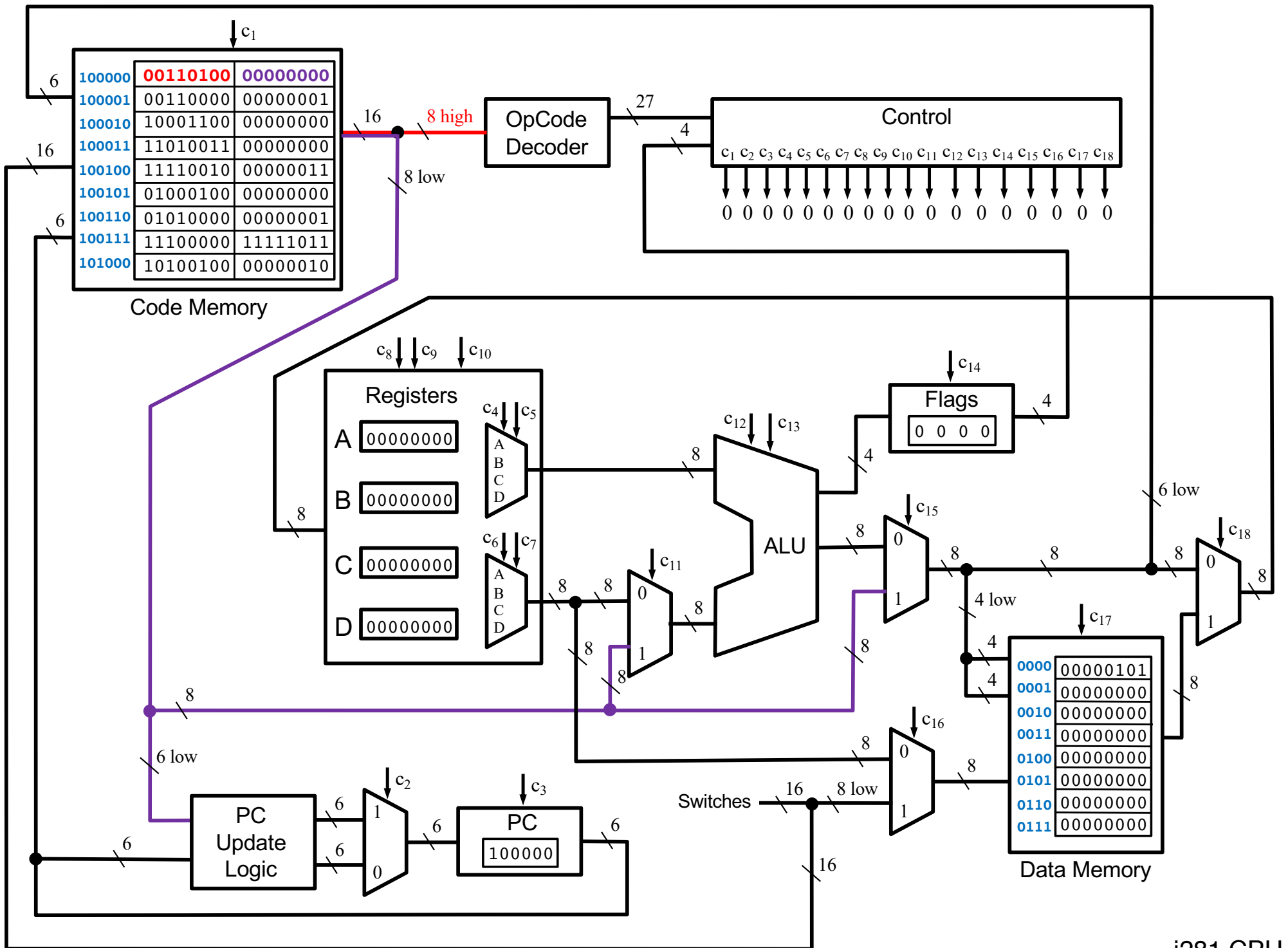
The OPPOSITE Decoder

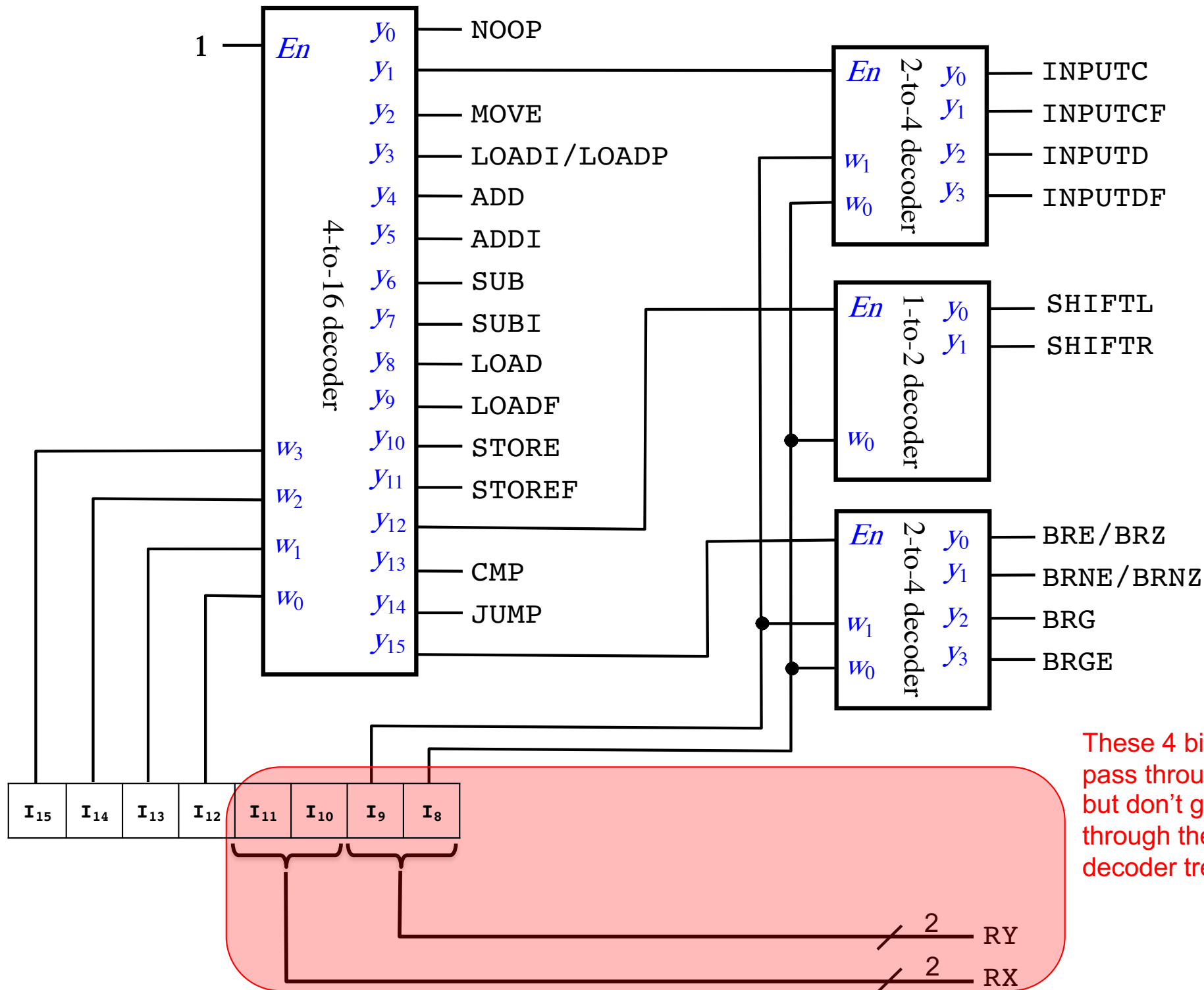




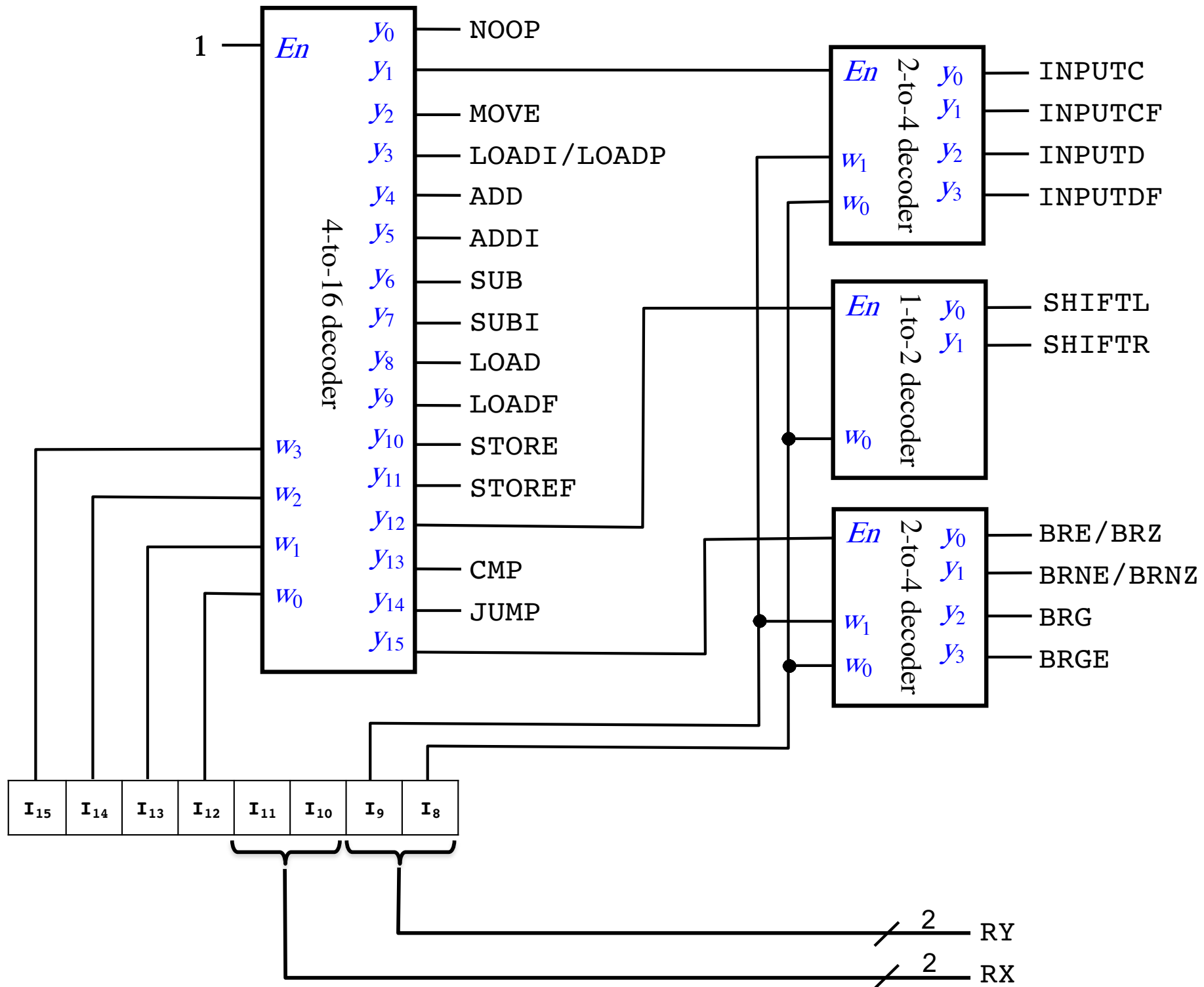


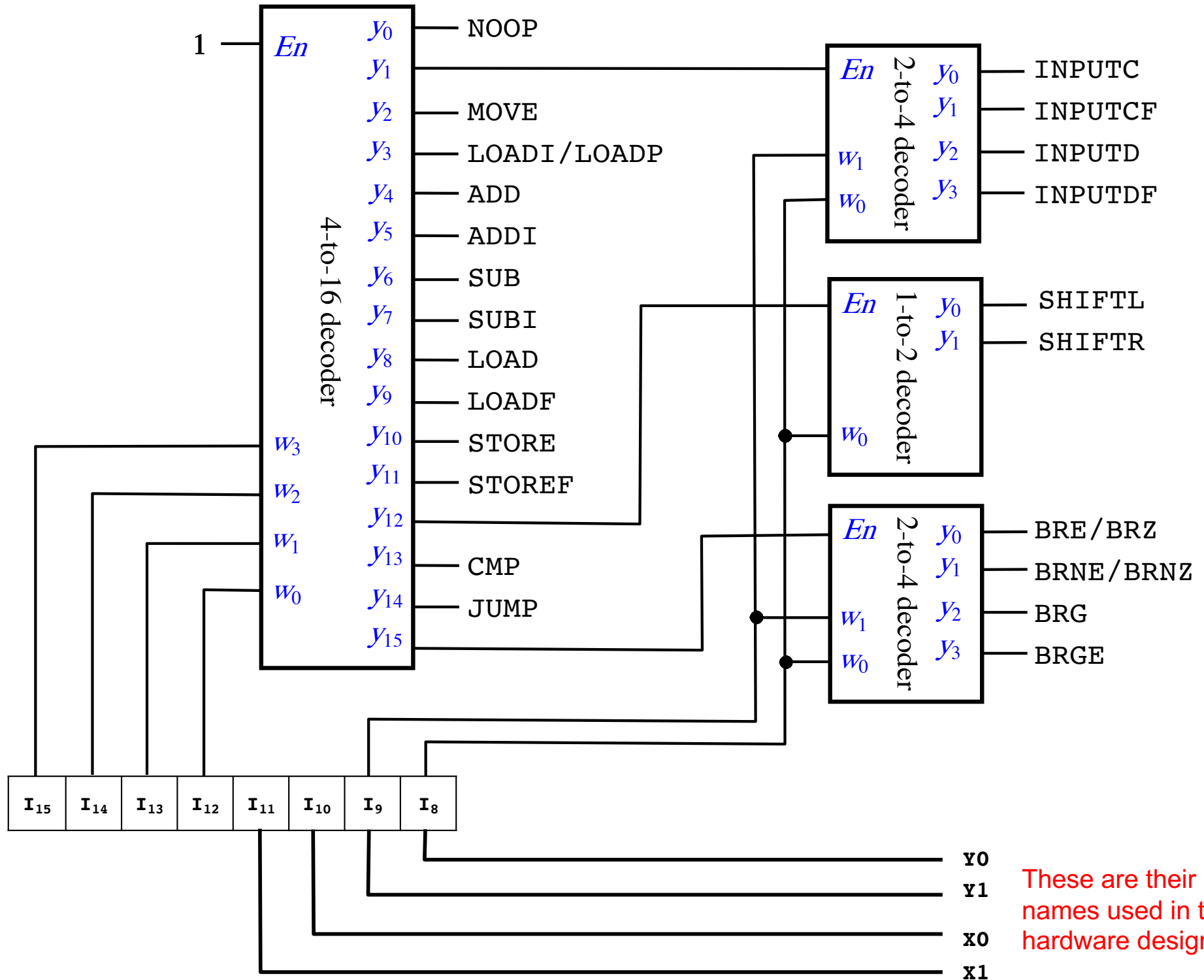




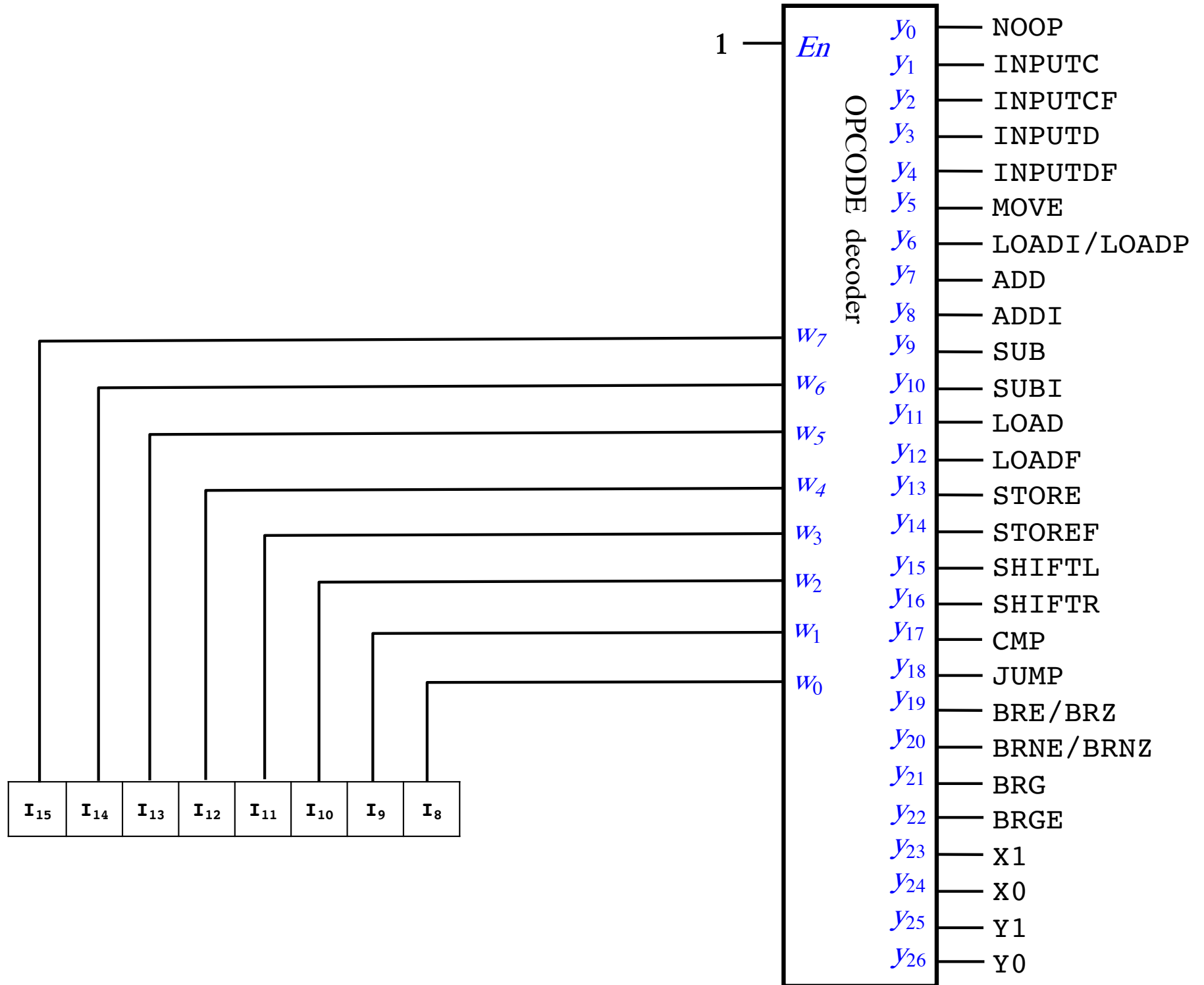


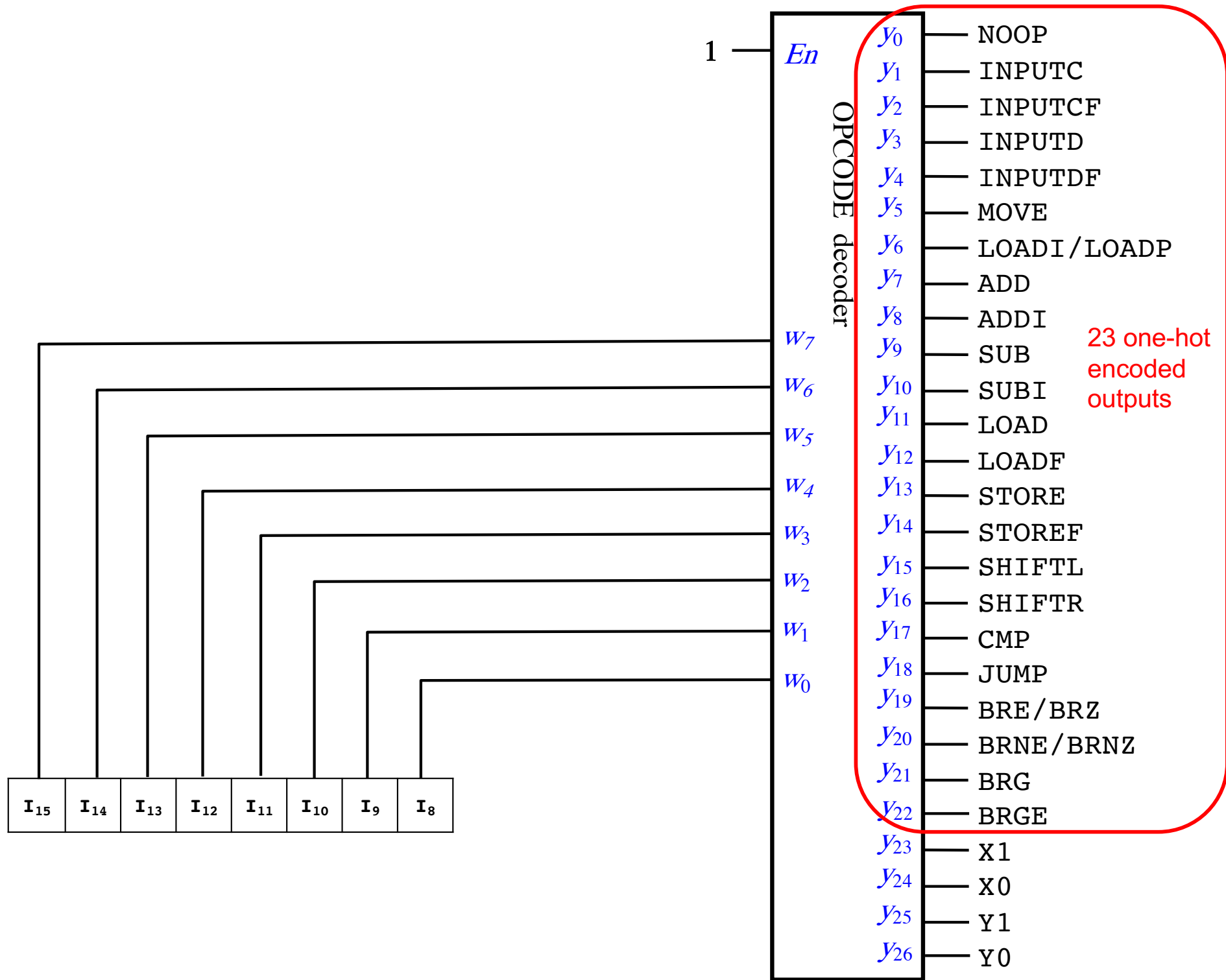
These 4 bits pass through, but don't go through the decoder tree.

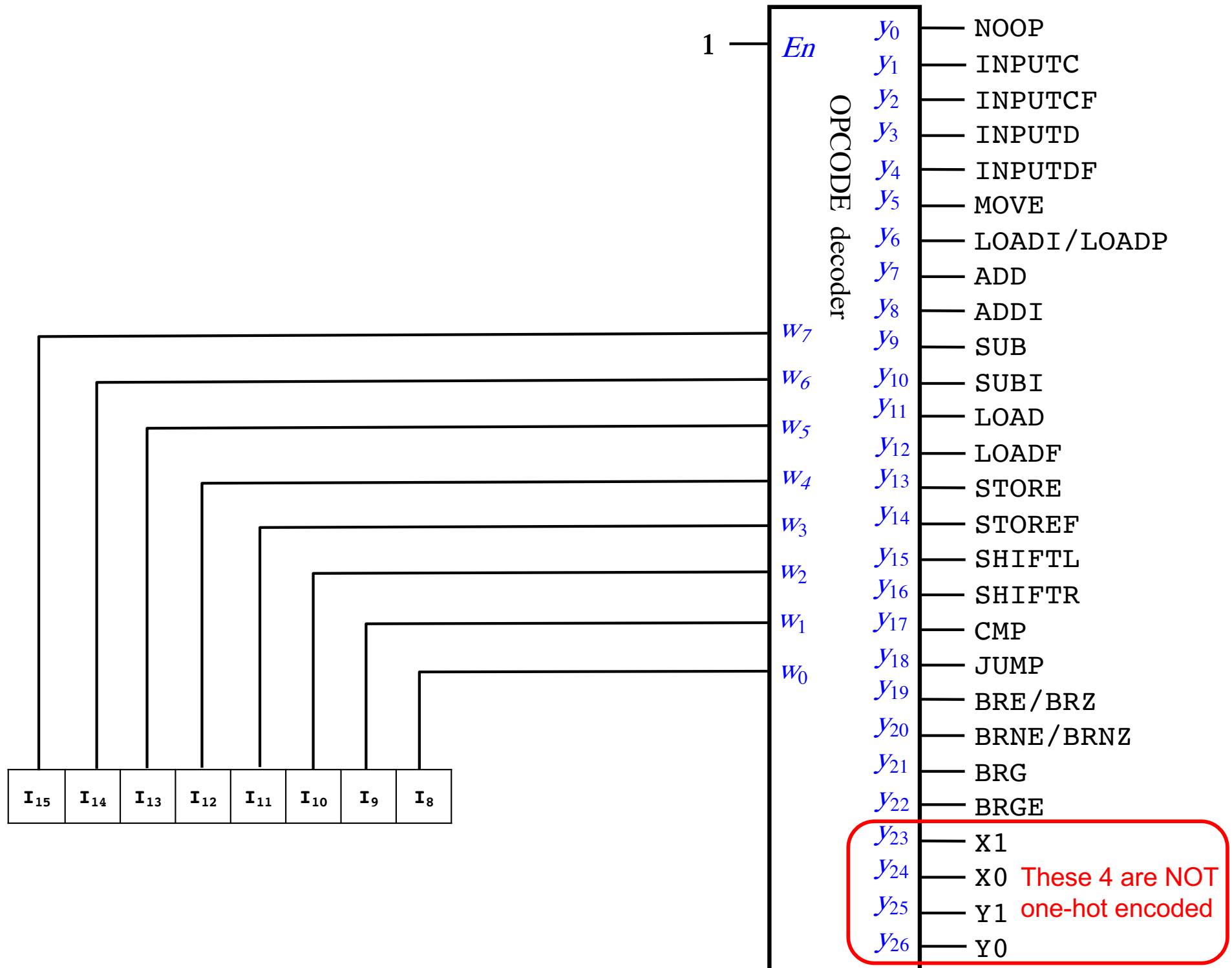


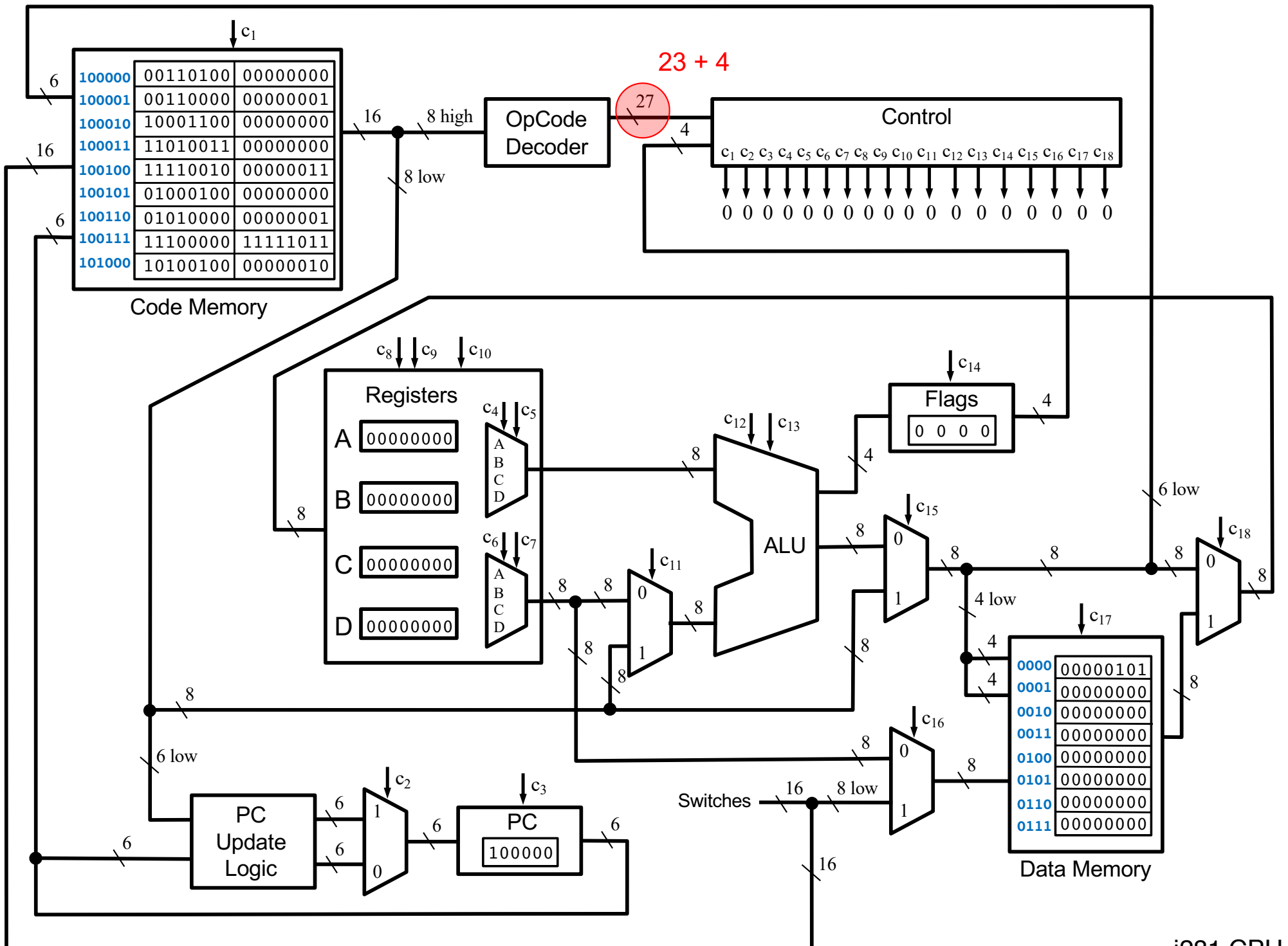


I₁₅	I₁₄	I₁₃	I₁₂	I₁₁	I₁₀	I₉	I₈
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

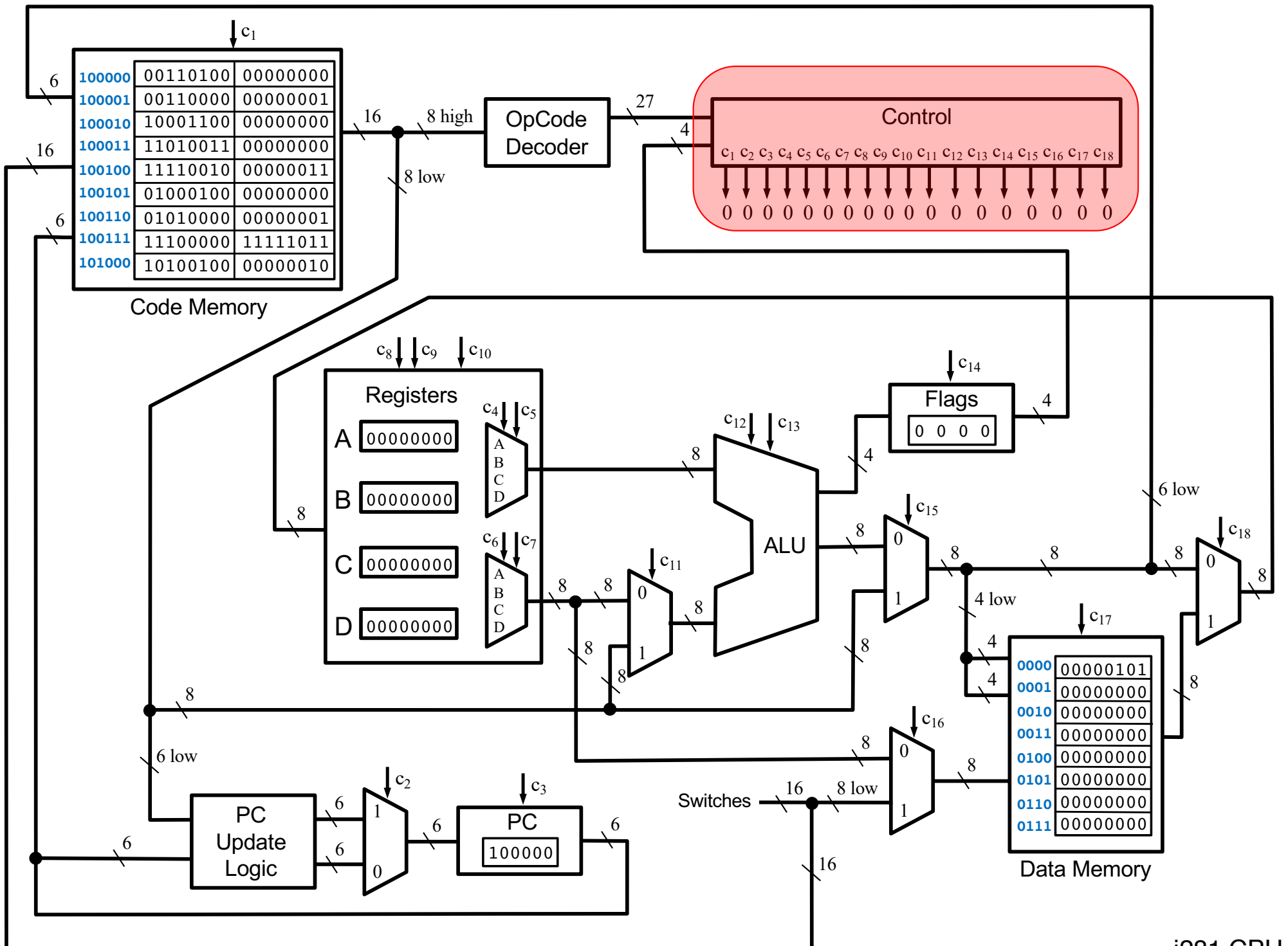








The Control Logic



	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	C ₆	C ₇	C ₈	C ₉	C ₁₀	C ₁₁	C ₁₂	C ₁₃	C ₁₄	C ₁₅	C ₁₆	C ₁₇	C ₁₈
	IMEM_WRITE_ENABLE	PROGRAM_COUNTER_MUX	PROGRAM_COUNTER_WRITE_EN	REGISTERS_PORT0_SELECT1	REGISTERS_PORT0_SELECT0	REGISTERS_PORT1_SELECT1	REGISTERS_PORT1_SELECT0	REGISTERS_WRITE_SELECT1	REGISTERS_WRITE_SELECT0	REGISTERS_WRITE_ENABLE	ALU_SOURCE_MUX	ALU_SELECT1	ALU_SELECT0	FLAGS_WRITE_ENABLE	ALU_RESUT_MUX	DMEM_INPUT_MUX	DMEM_WRITE_ENABLE	REG_WRITEBACK_MUX
NOOP			1															
INPUTC	1		1												1			
INPUTCF	1		1	X1	X0						1	1						
INPUTD			1											1	1	1		
INPUTDF			1	X1	X0						1	1				1	1	
MOVE			1	Y1	Y0			X1	X0	1	1	1						
LOADI/LOADP			1					X1	X0	1				1				
ADD			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0	X1	X0	1		1		1				
ADDI			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1	1	1		1				
SUB			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0	X1	X0	1		1	1	1				
SUBI			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1	1	1	1	1				
LOAD			1					X1	X0	1				1				1
LOADF			1	Y1	Y0			X1	X0	1	1	1						1
STORE			1			X1	X0							1			1	
STOREF			1	Y1	Y0	X1	X0				1	1					1	
SHIFTL			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1				1				
SHIFTR			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1			1	1				
CMP			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0					1	1	1				
JUMP		1	1															
BRE/BRZ		B1	1															
BRNE/BRNZ		B2	1															
BRG		B3	1															
BRGE		B4	1															

Taken from these bits of the instruction

I ₁₅	I ₁₄	I ₁₃	I ₁₂	I ₁₁	I ₁₀	I ₉	I ₈	I ₇	I ₆	I ₅	I ₄	I ₃	I ₂	I ₁	I ₀
						Y ₁	Y ₀								

	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	C ₆	C ₇	C ₈	C ₉	C ₁₀	C ₁₁	C ₁₂	C ₁₃	C ₁₄	C ₁₅	C ₁₆	C ₁₇	C ₁₈
	IMEM_WRITE_ENABLE	PROGRAM_COUNTER_MUX	PROGRAM_COUNTER_WRITE_EN	REGISTERS_PORT0_SELECT1	REGISTERS_PORT0_SELECT0	REGISTERS_PORT1_SELECT1	REGISTERS_PORT1_SELECT0	REGISTERS_WRITE_SELECT1	REGISTERS_WRITE_SELECT0	REGISTERS_WRITE_ENABLE	ALU_SOURCE_MUX	ALU_SELECT1	ALU_SELECT0	FLAGS_WRITE_ENABLE	ALU_RESUT_MUX	DMEM_INPUT_MUX	DMEM_WRITE_ENABLE	REG_WRITEBACK_MUX
NOOP			1															
INPUTC	1		1												1			
INPUTCF	1		1	X1	X0						1	1						
INPUTD			1											1	1	1		
INPUTDF			1	X1	X0						1	1				1	1	
MOVE			1	Y1	Y0			X1	X0	1	1	1						
LOADI/LOADP			1					X1	X0	1					1			
ADD			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0	X1	X0	1		1		1				
ADDI			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1	1	1		1				
SUB			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0	X1	X0	1		1	1	1				
SUBI			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1	1	1	1	1				
LOAD			1					X1	X0	1					1			1
LOADF			1	Y1	Y0			X1	X0	1	1	1						1
STORE			1			X1	X0								1		1	
STOREF			1	Y1	Y0	X1	X0				1	1					1	
SHIFTL			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1				1				
SHIFTR			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1			1	1				
CMP			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0					1	1	1				
JUMP		1	1															
BRE/BRZ		B1	1															
BRNE/BRNZ		B2	1															
BRG		B3	1															
BRGE		B4	1															

Taken from these bits of the instruction

I ₁₅	I ₁₄	I ₁₃	I ₁₂	I ₁₁	I ₁₀	I ₉	I ₈	I ₇	I ₆	I ₅	I ₄	I ₃	I ₂	I ₁	I ₀
						Y ₁	Y ₀								

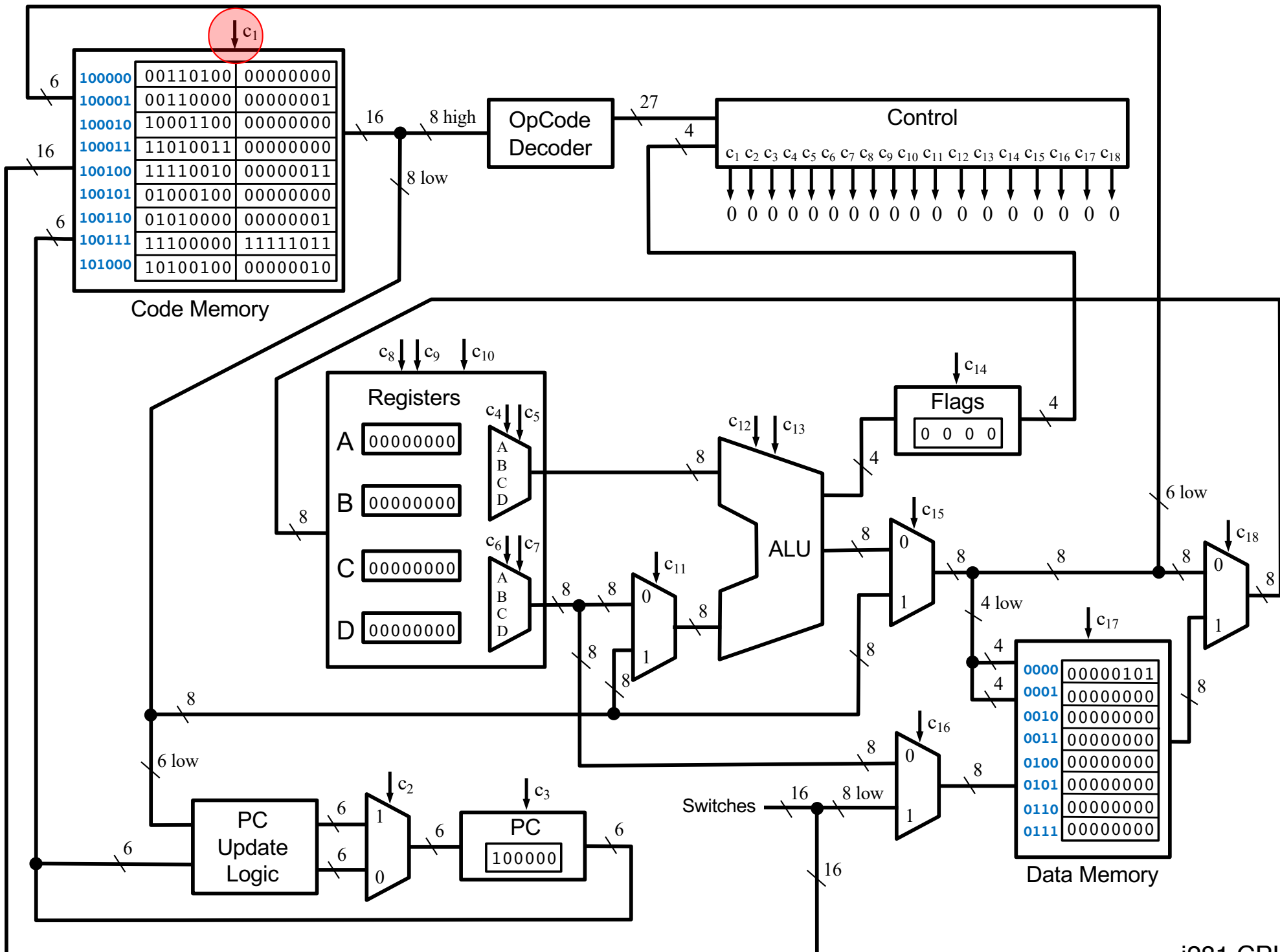
	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	C ₆	C ₇	C ₈	C ₉	C ₁₀	C ₁₁	C ₁₂	C ₁₃	C ₁₄	C ₁₅	C ₁₆	C ₁₇	C ₁₈
	IMEM_WRITE_ENABLE	PROGRAM_COUNTER_MUX	PROGRAM_COUNTER_WRITE_EN	REGISTERS_PORT0_SELECT1	REGISTERS_PORT0_SELECT0	REGISTERS_PORT1_SELECT1	REGISTERS_PORT1_SELECT0	REGISTERS_WRITE_SELECT1	REGISTERS_WRITE_SELECT0	REGISTERS_WRITE_ENABLE	ALU_SOURCE_MUX	ALU_SELECT1	ALU_SELECT0	FLAGS_WRITE_ENABLE	ALU_RESUT_MUX	DMEM_INPUT_MUX	DMEM_WRITE_ENABLE	REG_WRITEBACK_MUX
NOOP			1															
INPUTC	1		1												1			
INPUTCF	1		1	X1	X0						1	1						
INPUTD			1											1	1	1		
INPUTDF			1	X1	X0						1	1				1	1	
MOVE			1	Y1	Y0			X1	X0	1	1	1						
LOADI/LOADP			1					X1	X0	1					1			
ADD			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0	X1	X0	1		1		1				
ADDI			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1	1	1		1				
SUB			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0	X1	X0	1		1	1	1				
SUBI			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1	1	1	1	1				
LOAD			1					X1	X0	1					1			1
LOADF			1	Y1	Y0			X1	X0	1	1	1						1
STORE			1			X1	X0								1		1	
STOREF			1	Y1	Y0	X1	X0				1	1					1	
SHIFTL			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1				1				
SHIFTR			1	X1	X0			X1	X0	1			1	1				
CMP			1	X1	X0	Y1	Y0					1	1	1				
JUMP		1	1															
BRE/BRZ		B1	1															
BRNE/BRNZ		B2	1															
BRG		B3	1															
BRGE		B4	1															

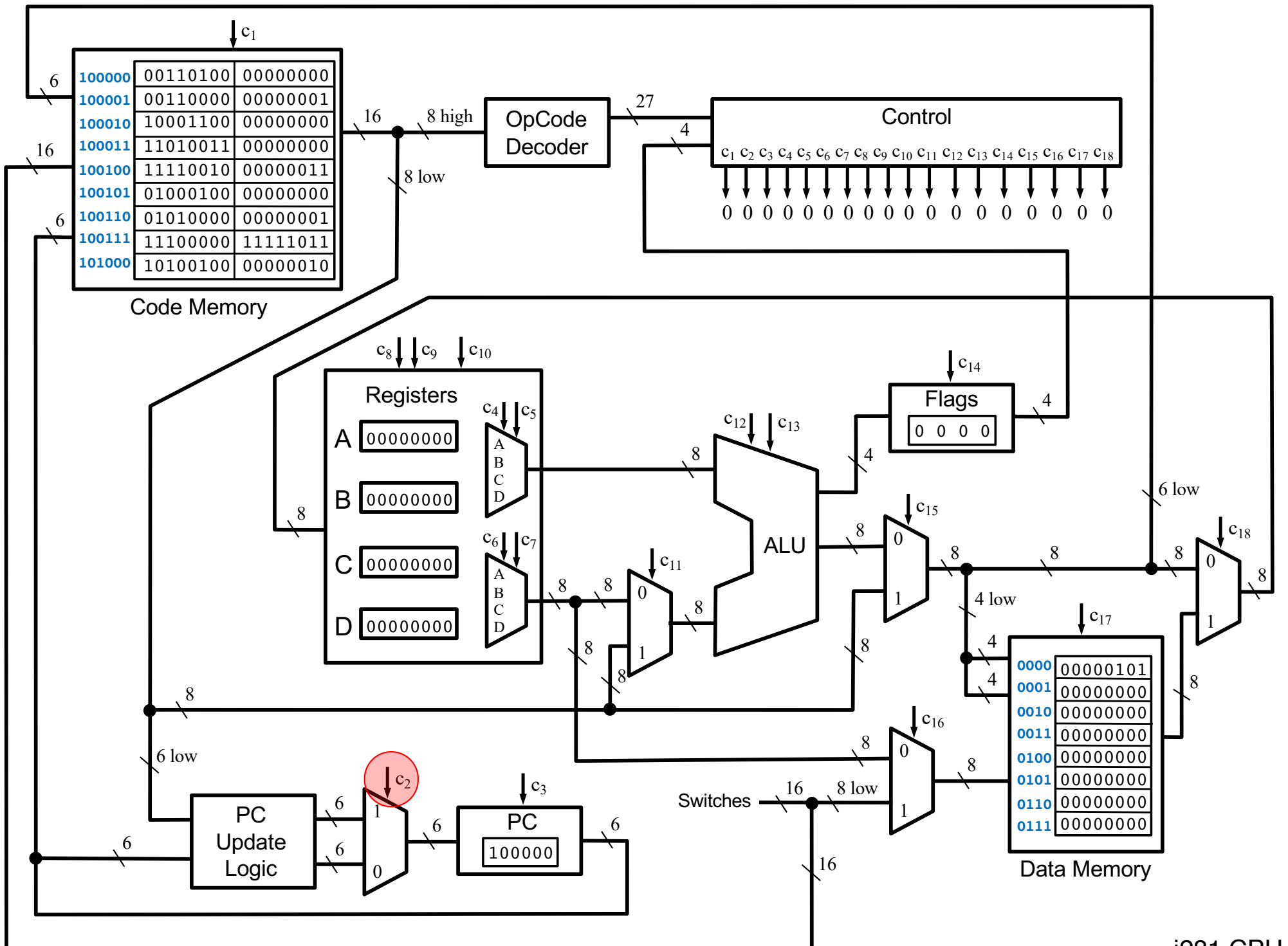
computed using
the flags register

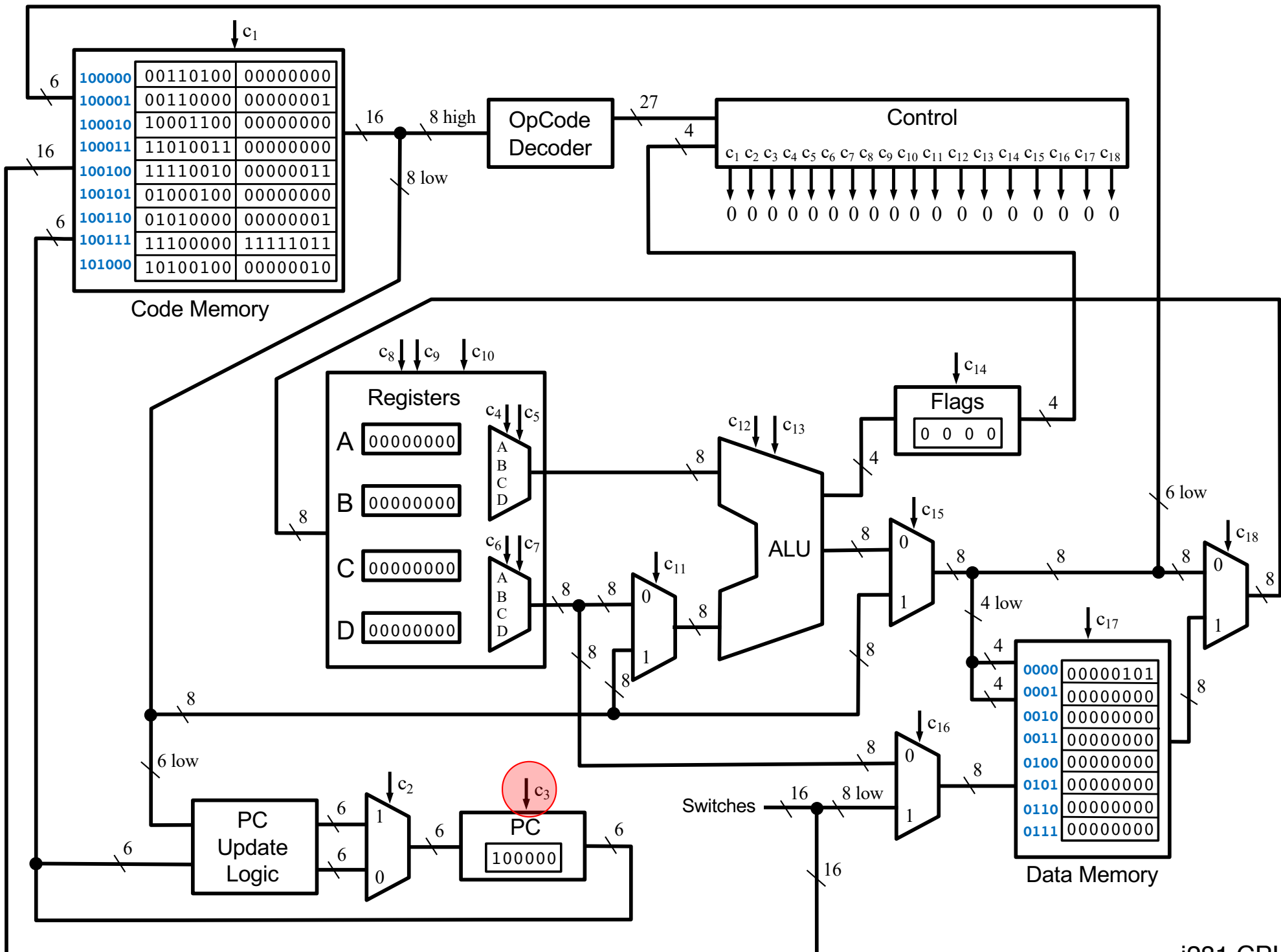
B1= ZF
 B2= ~ZF
 B3= AND (~ZF, XNOR(NF, OF))
 B4= XNOR(NF, OF)

Zero Flag (ZF)
 Negative Flag (NF)
 Overflow Flag (OF)

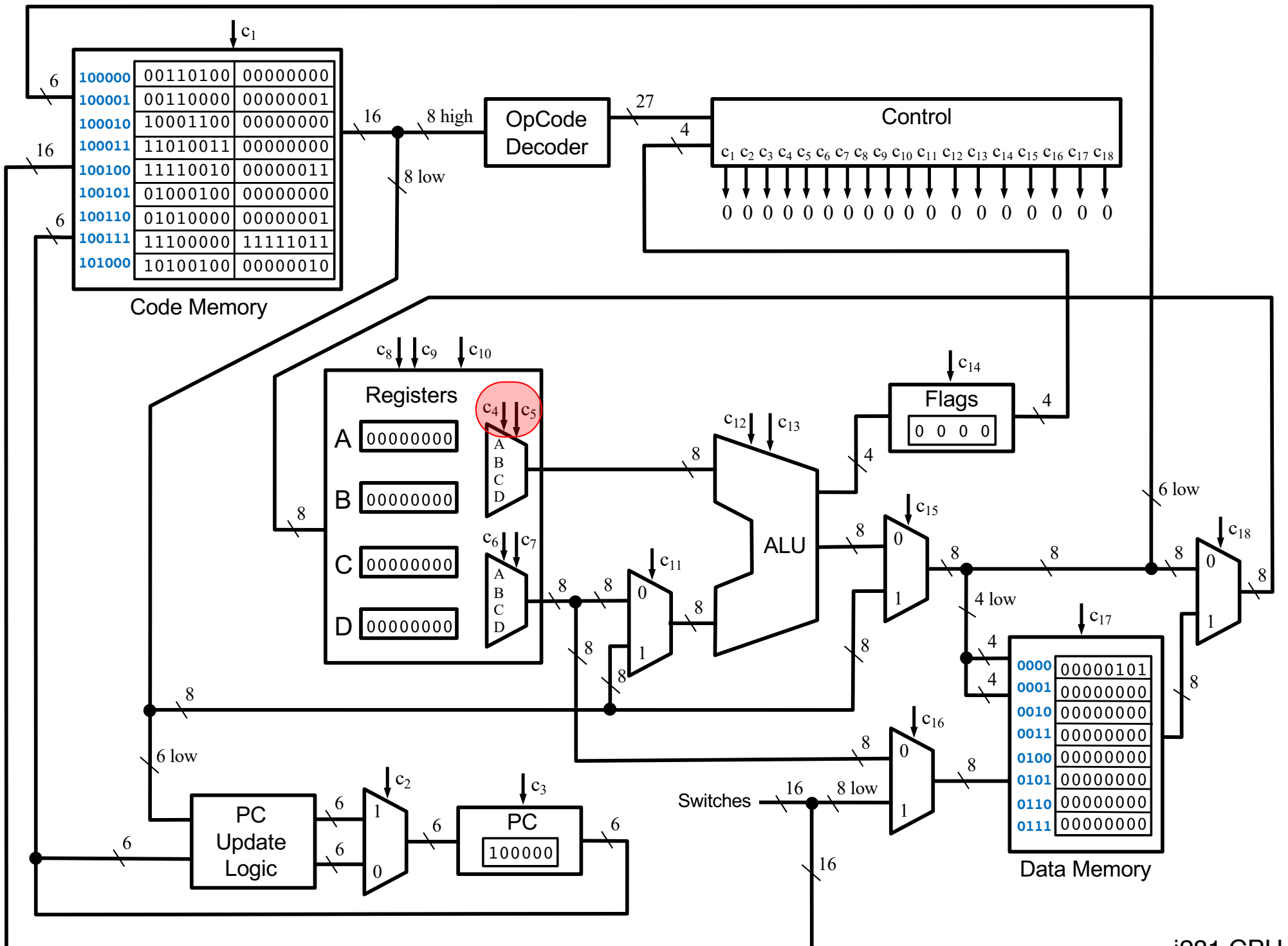
The Control Signals

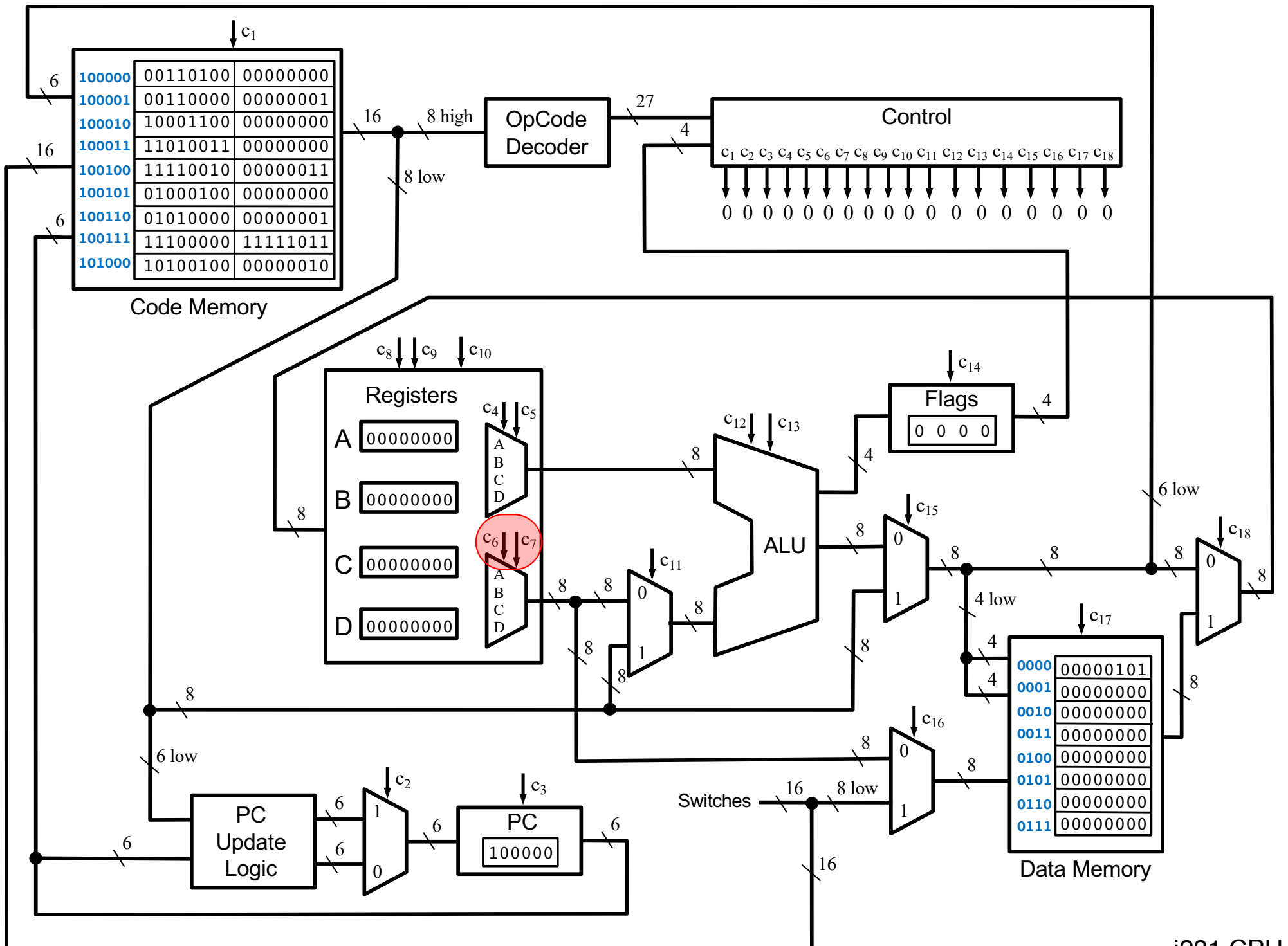


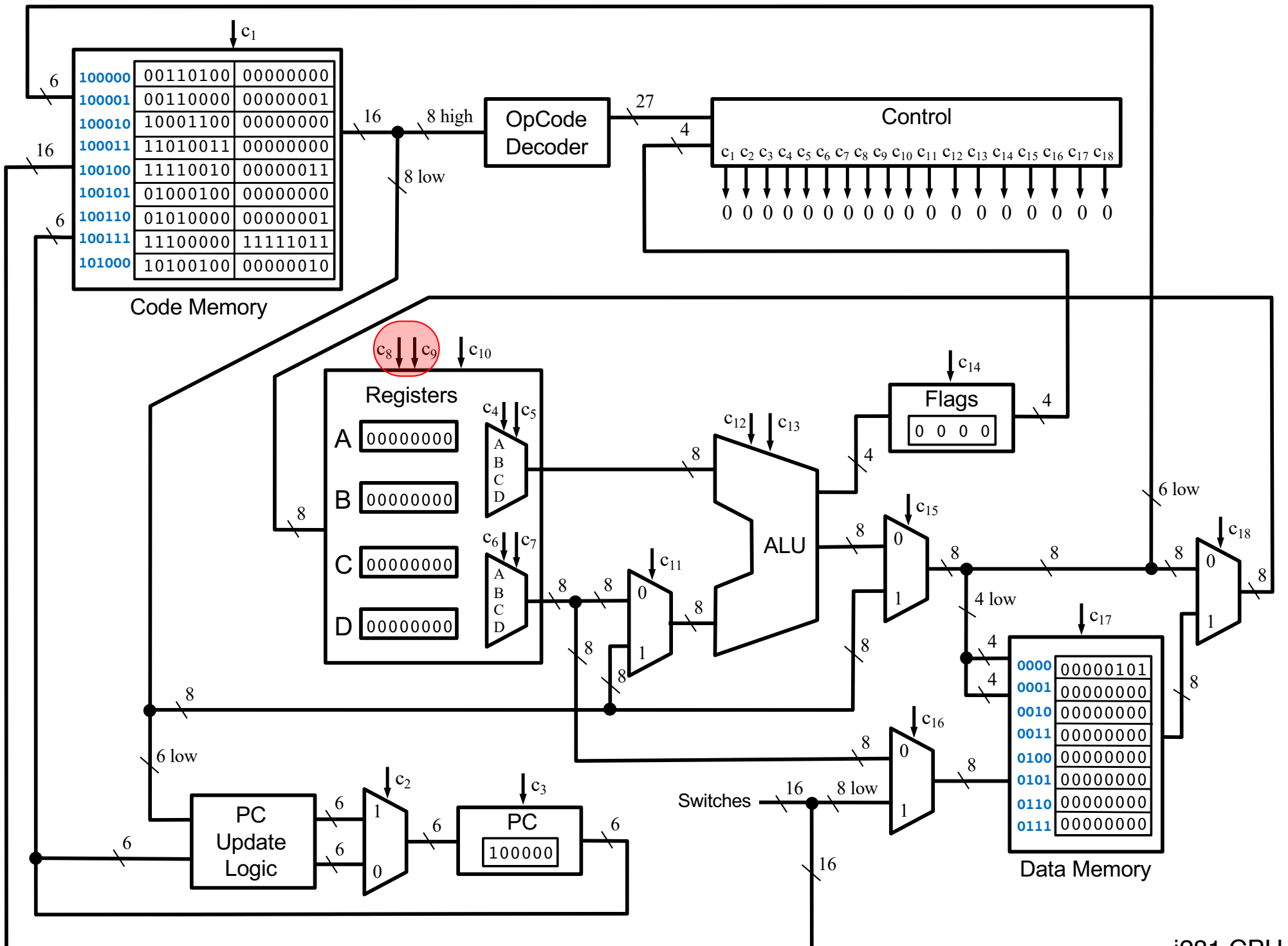


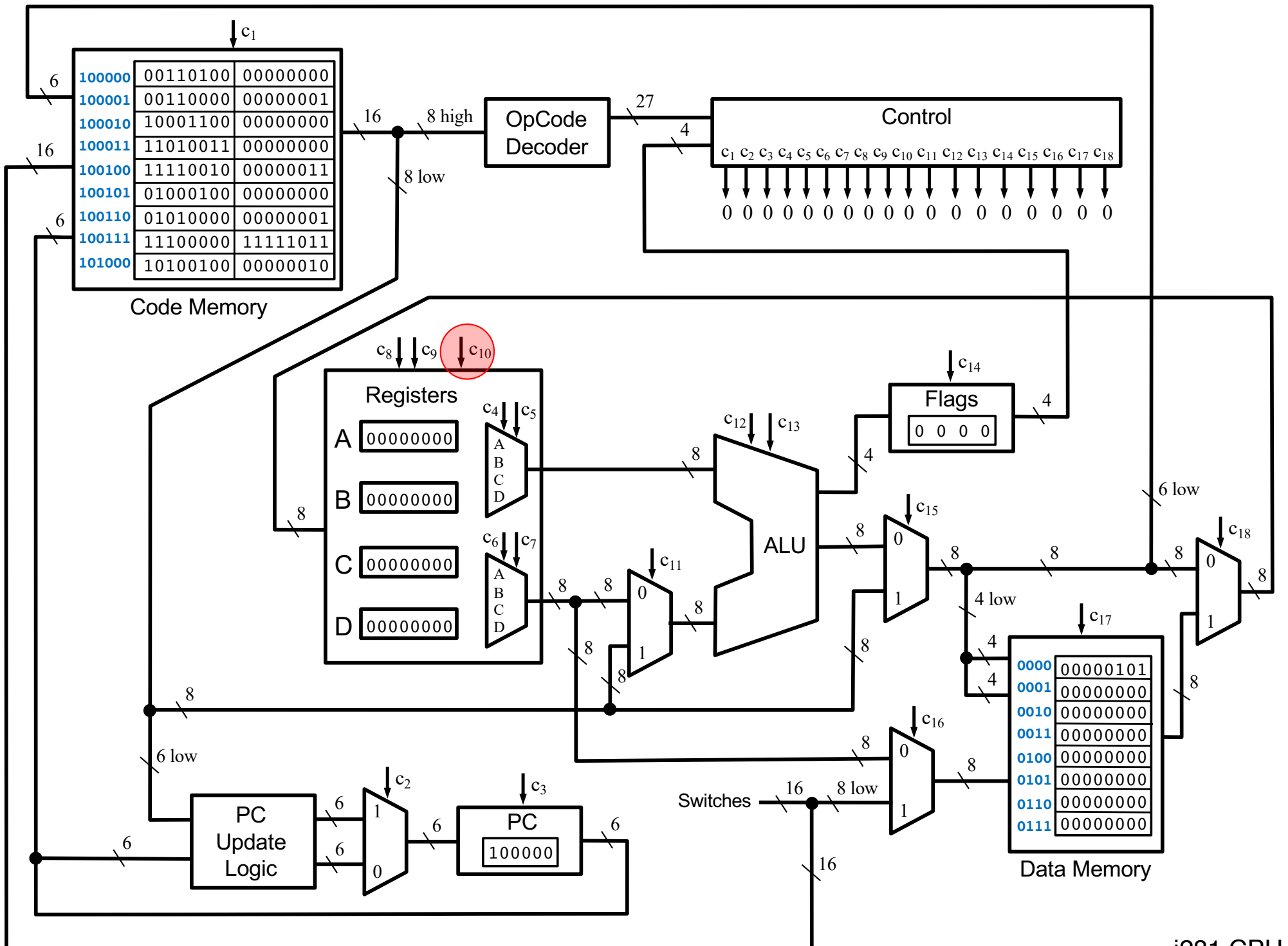


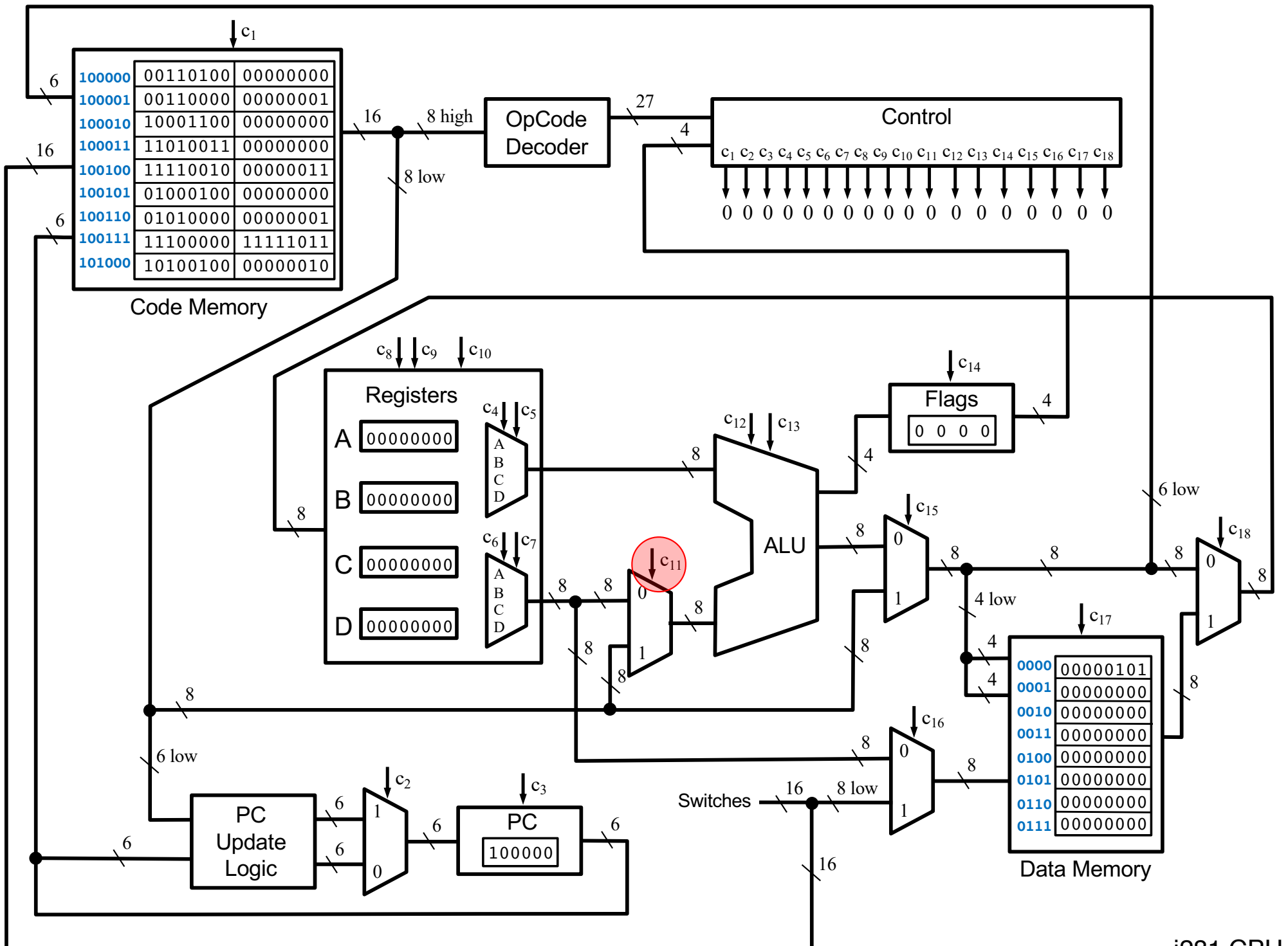
i281 CPU

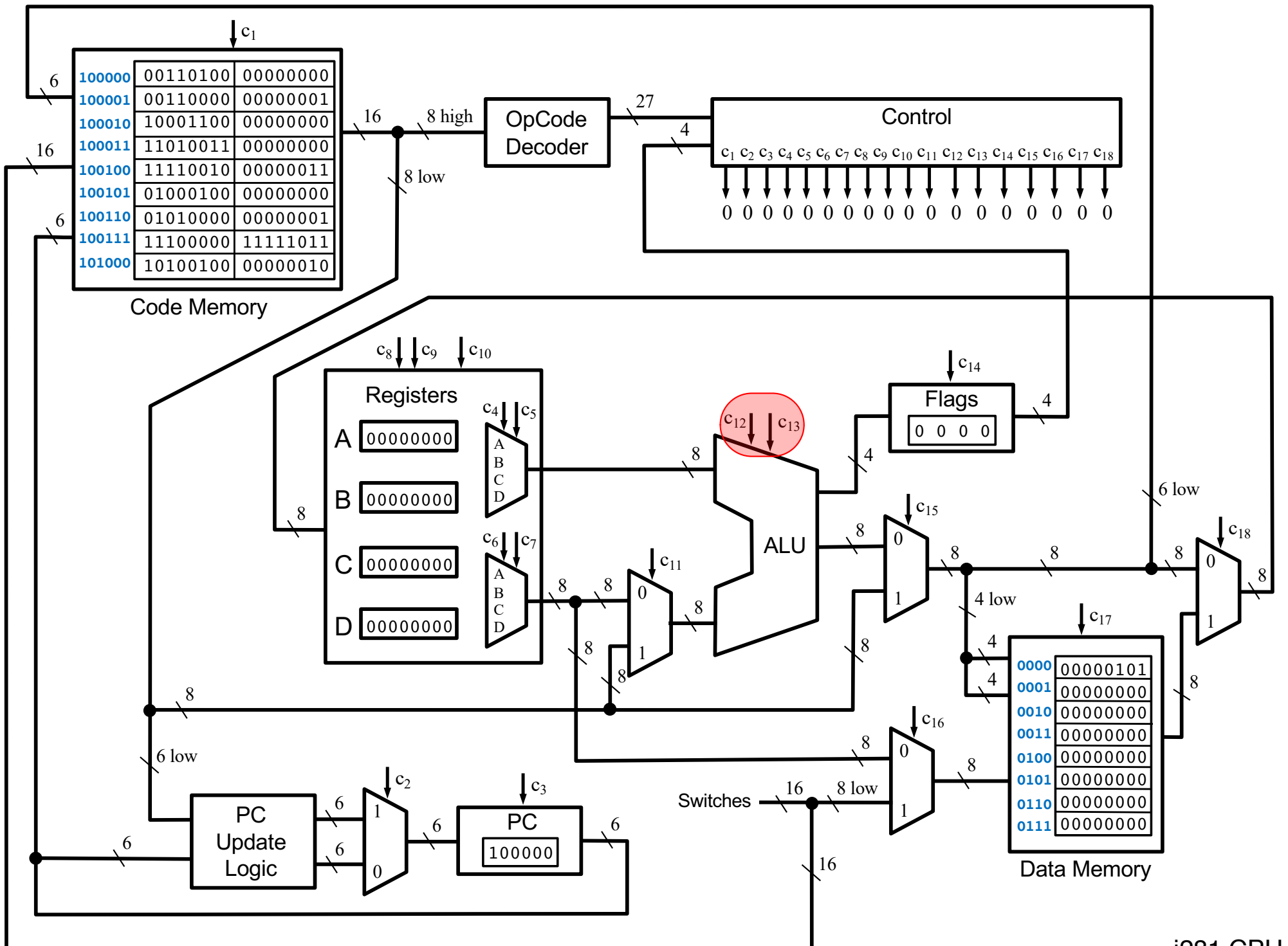


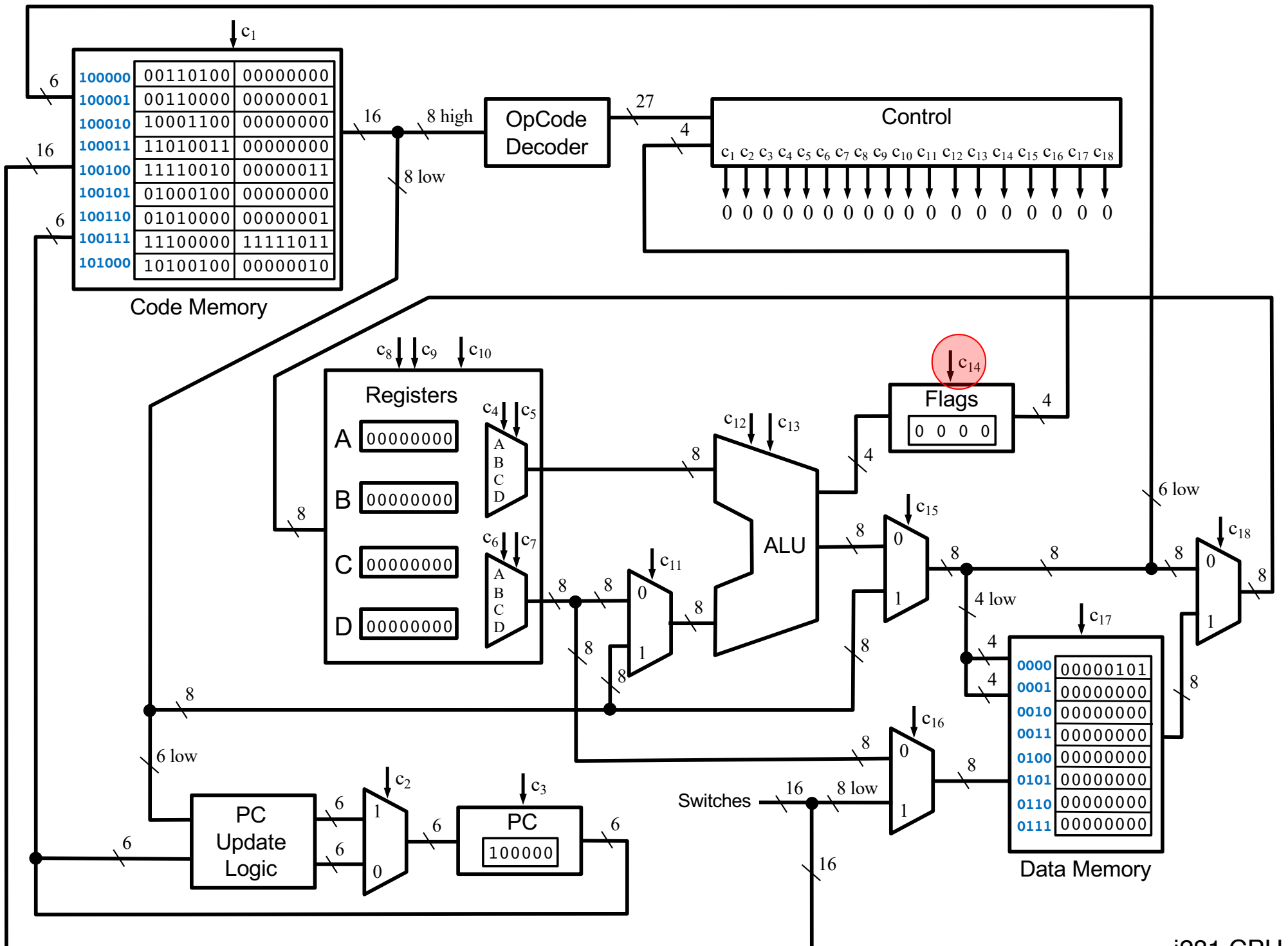


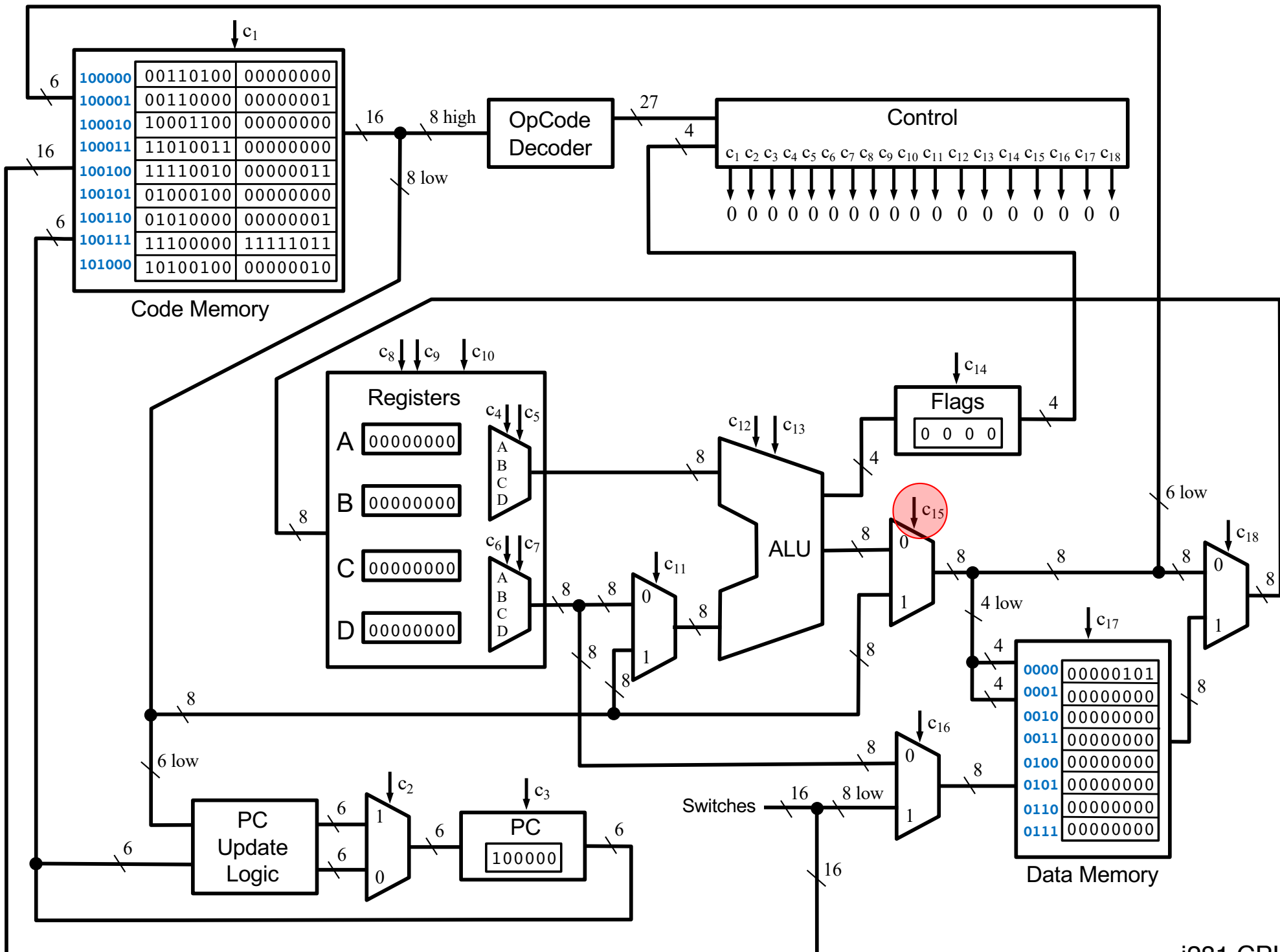


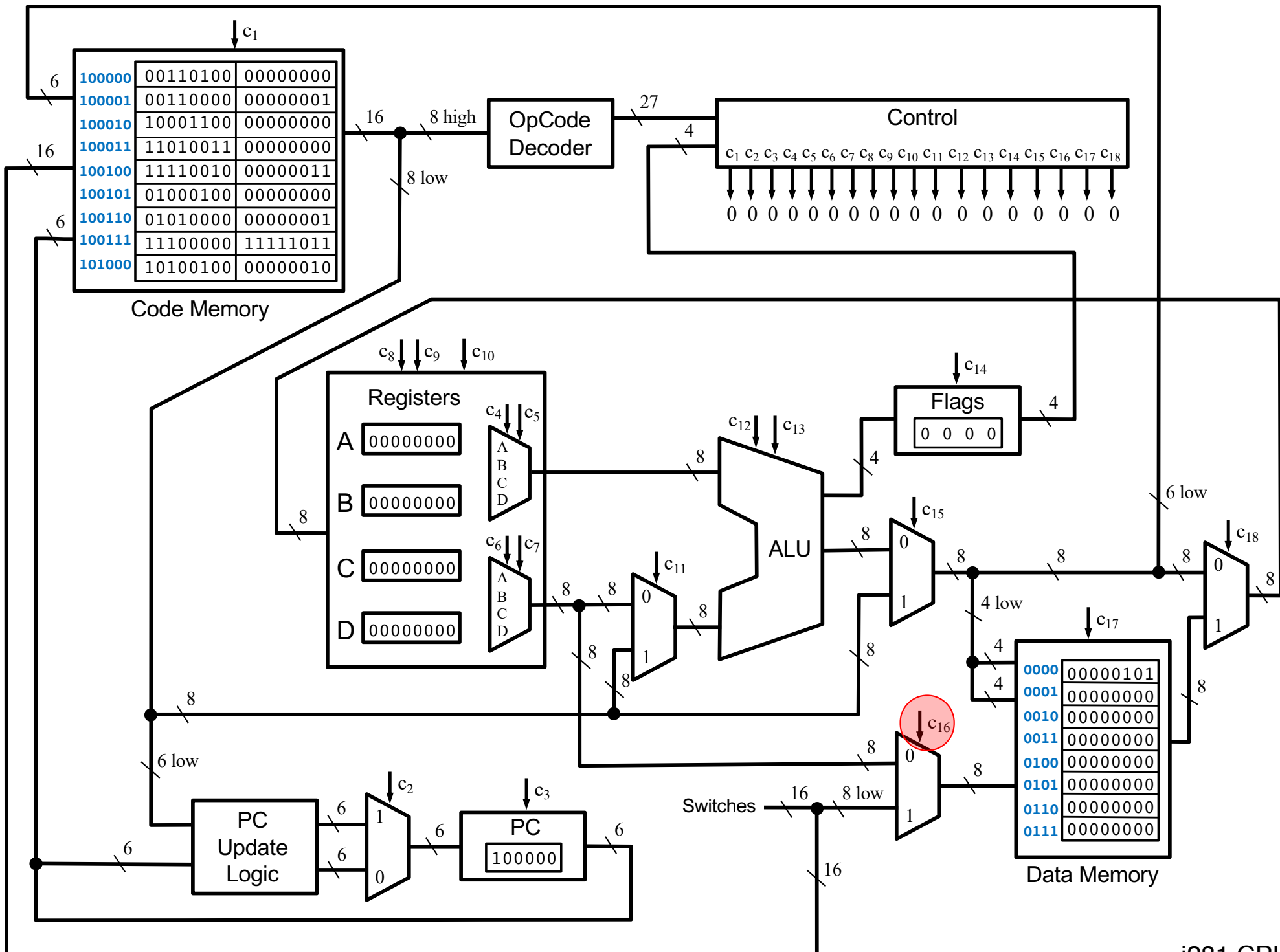


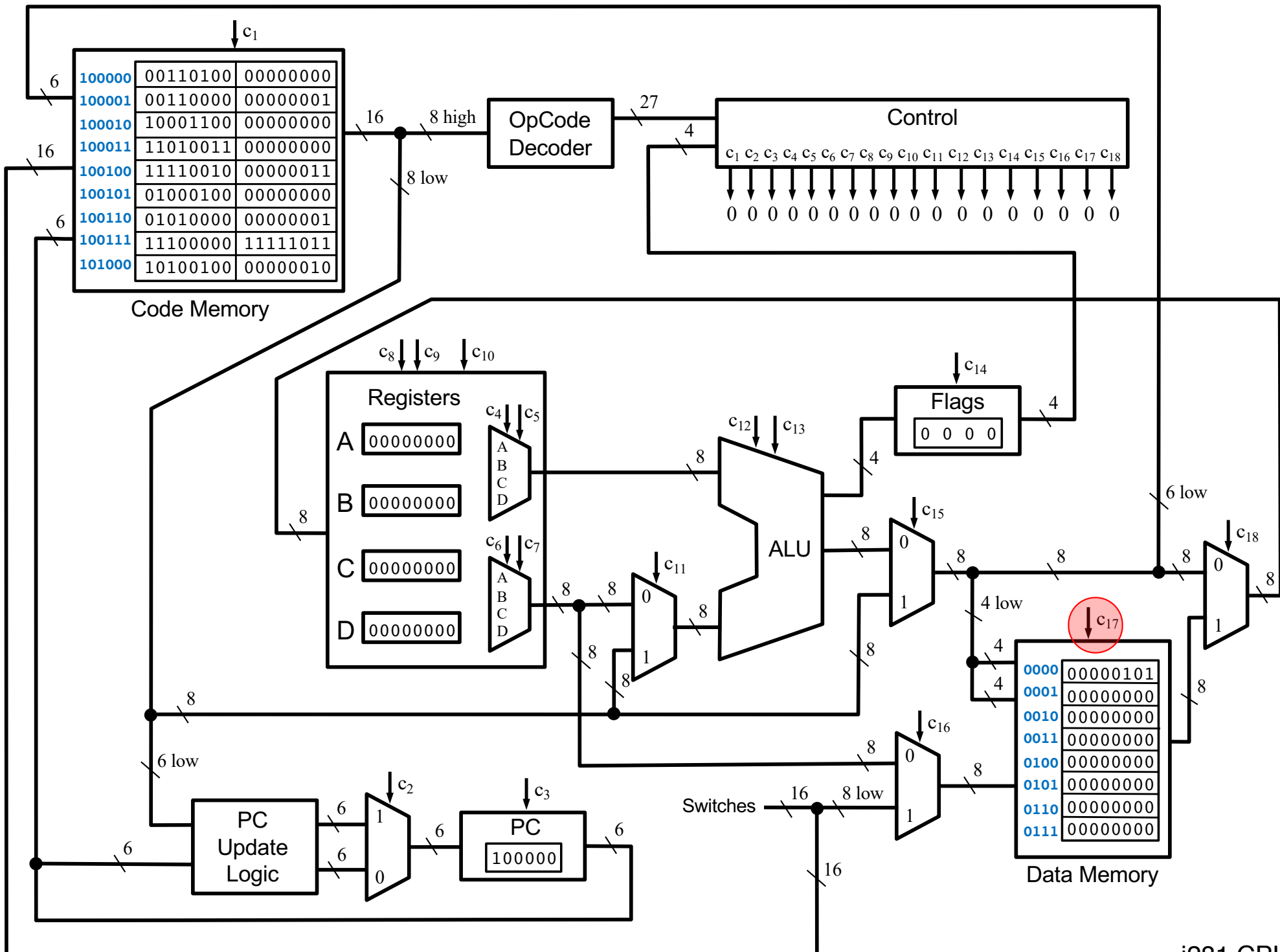


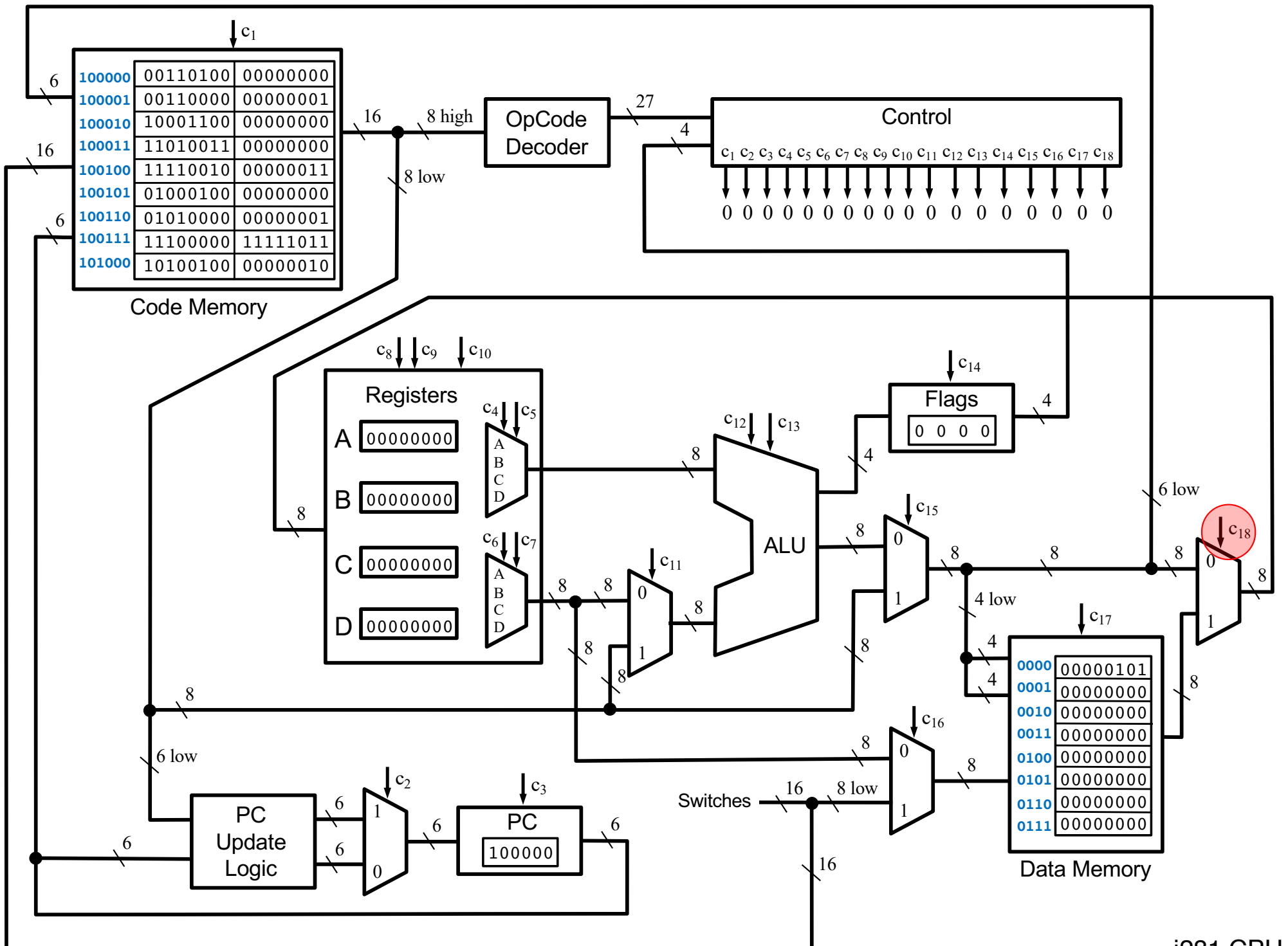


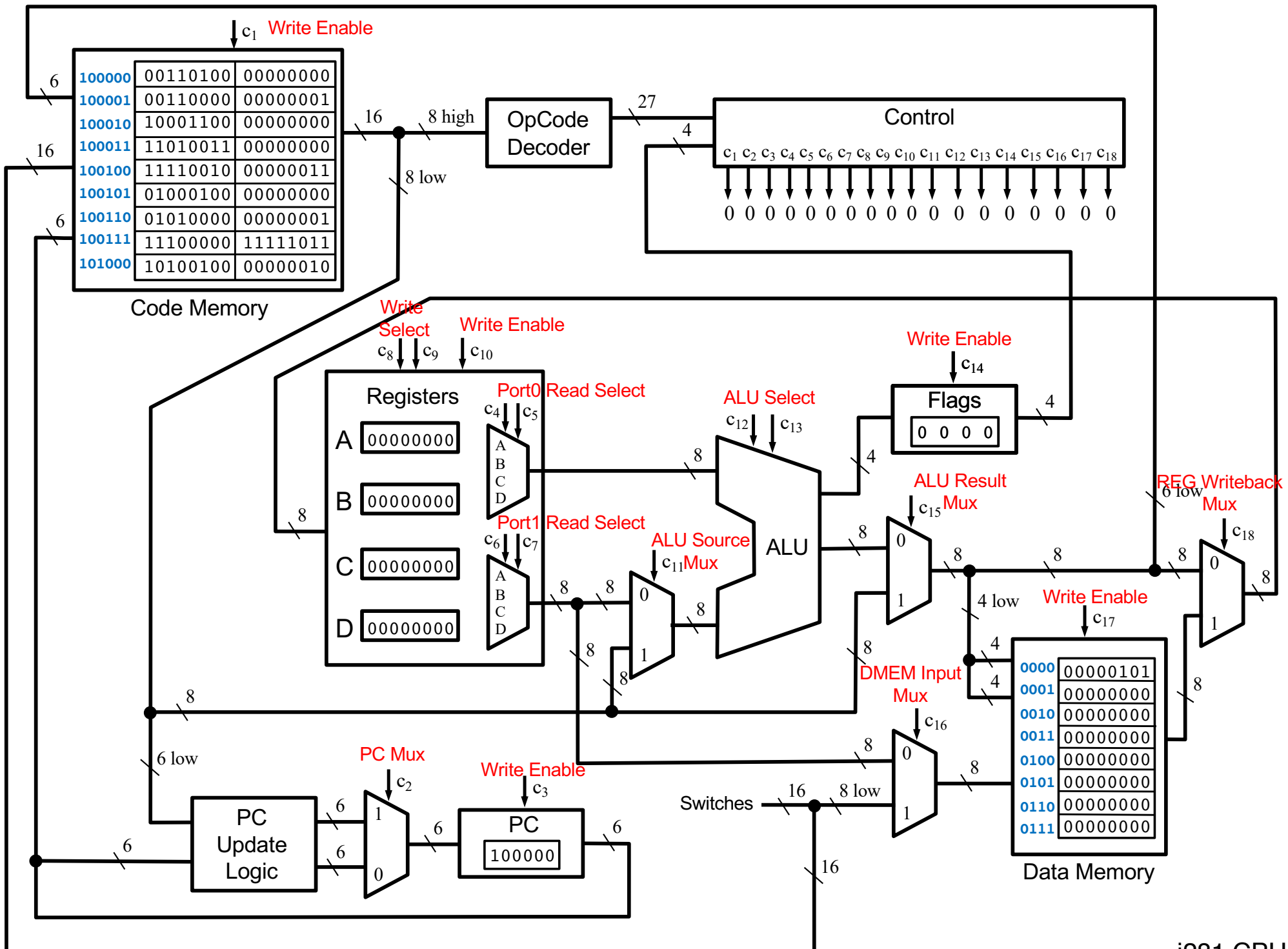


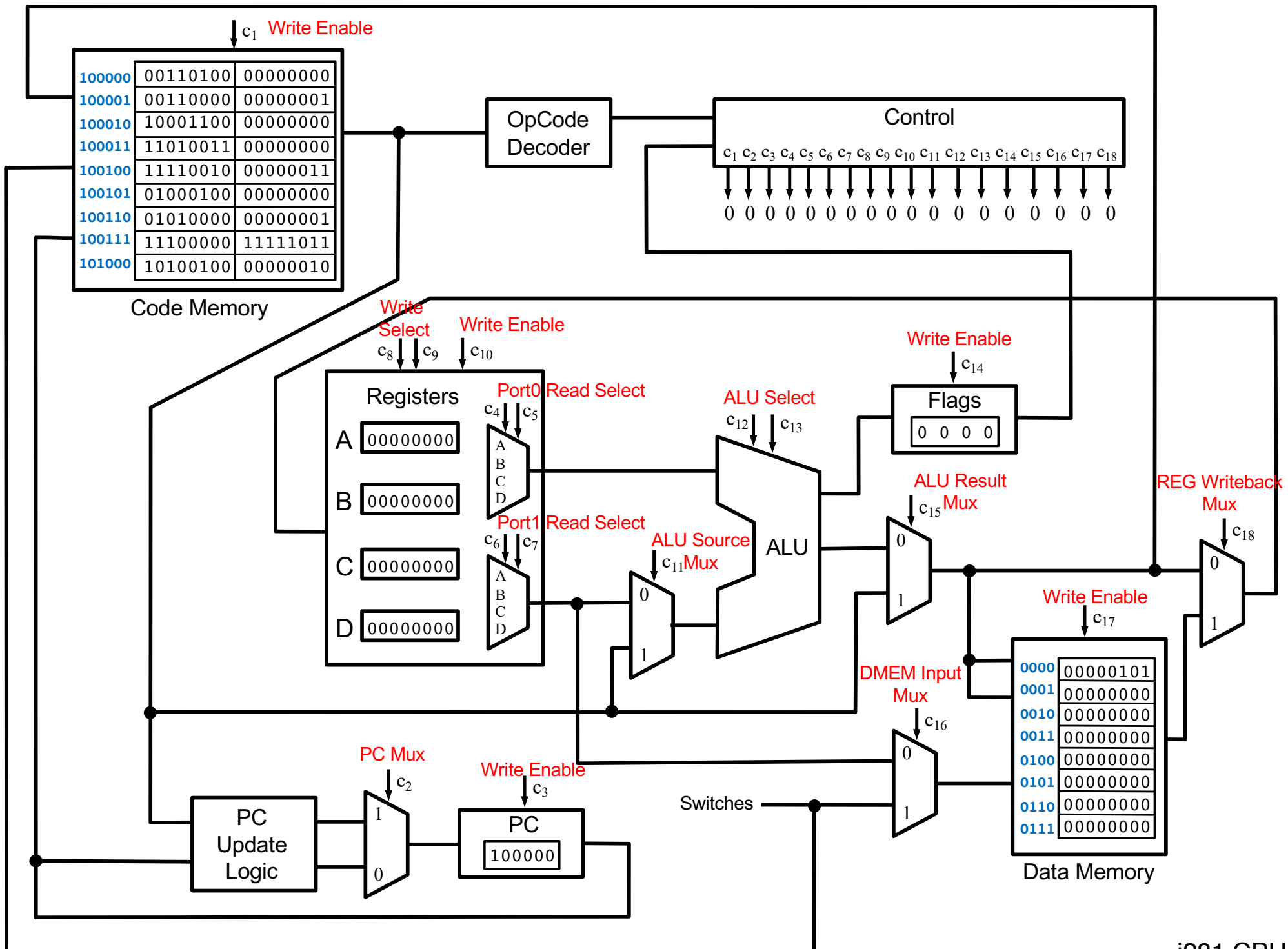




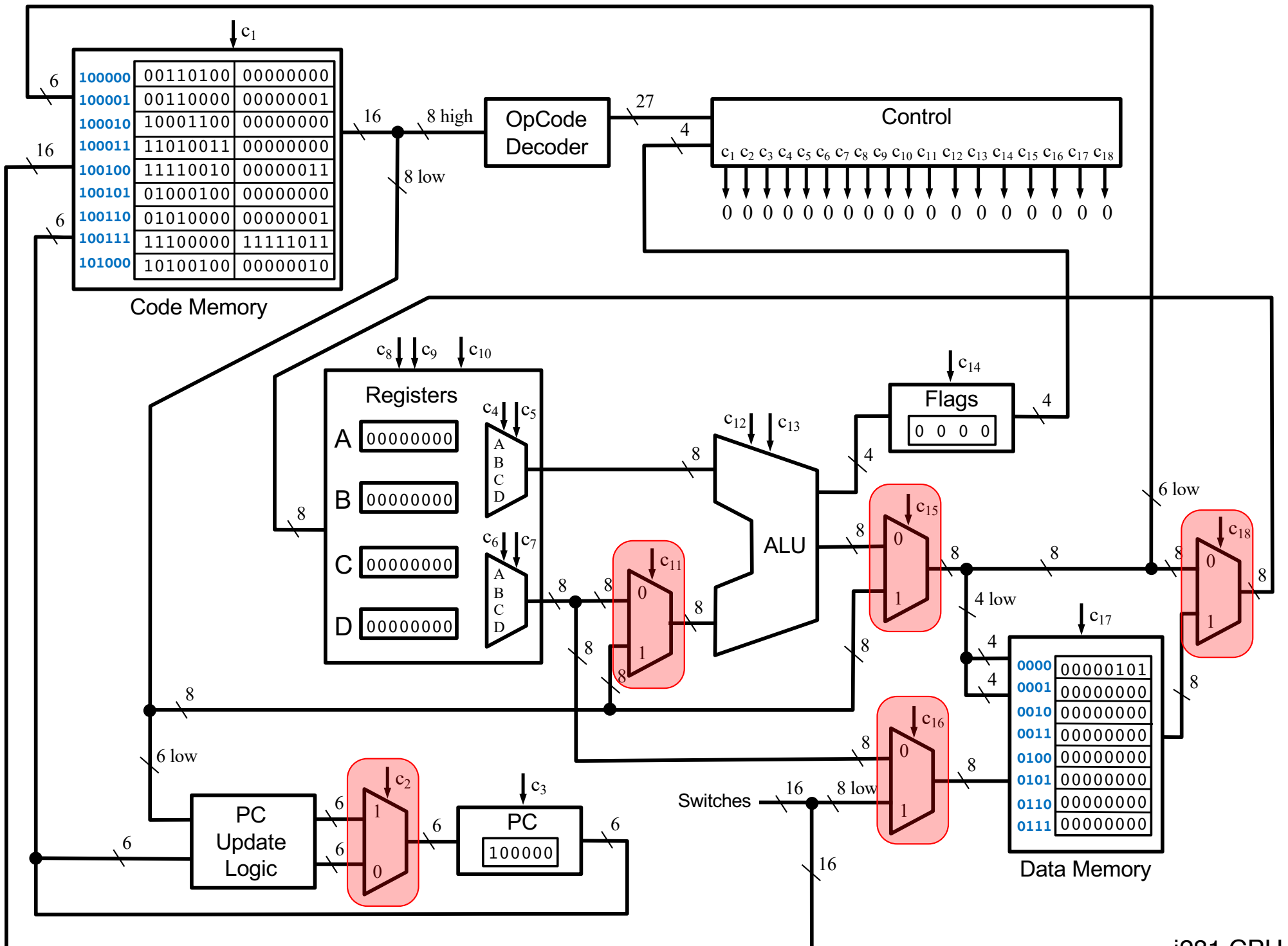


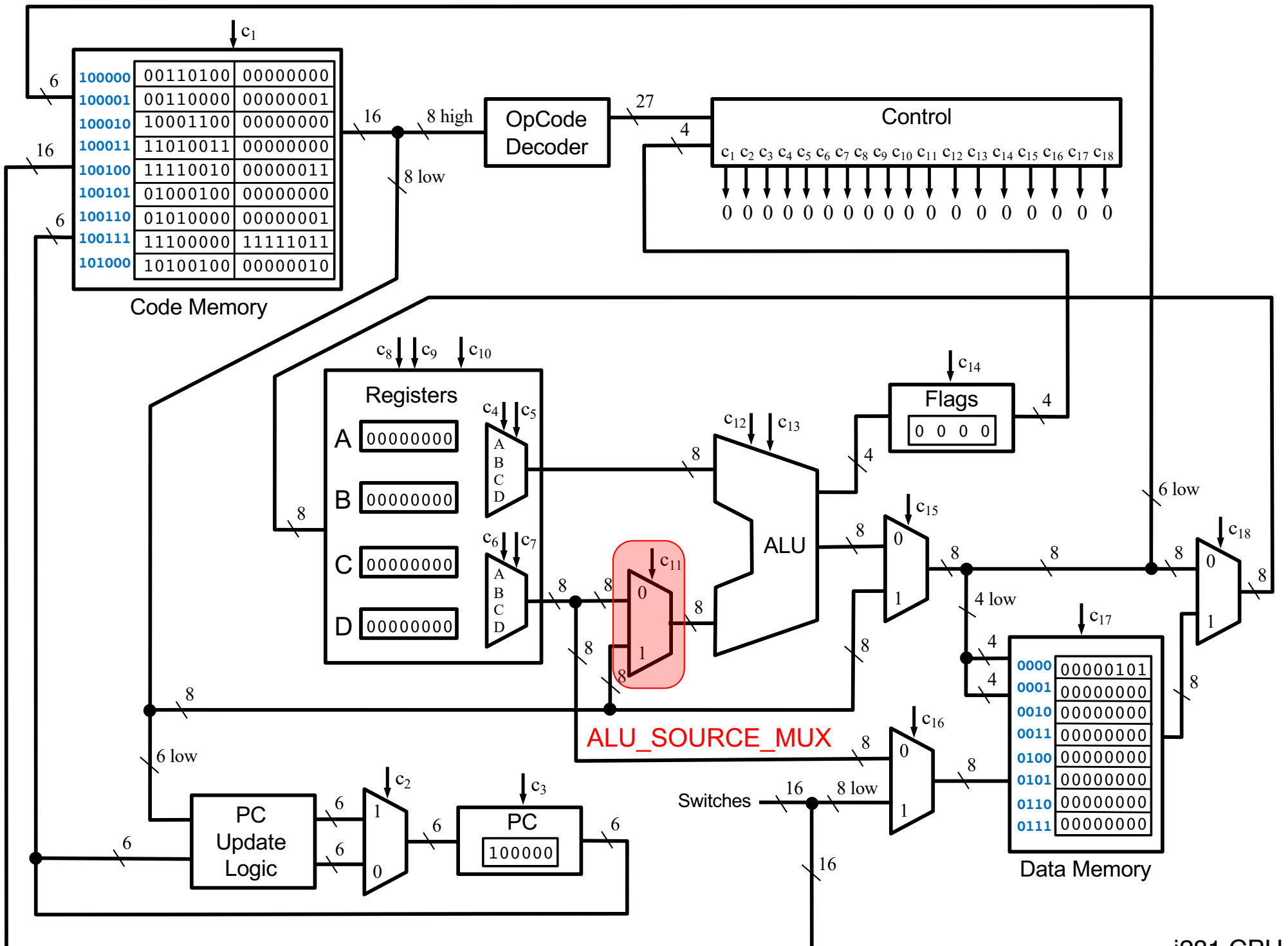




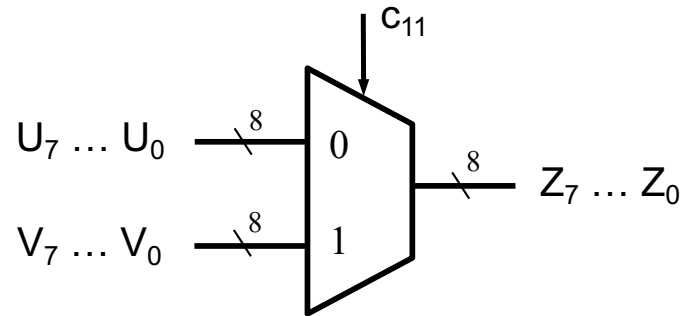


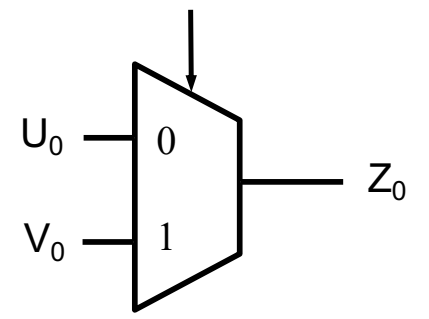
The Five Bus Multiplexers

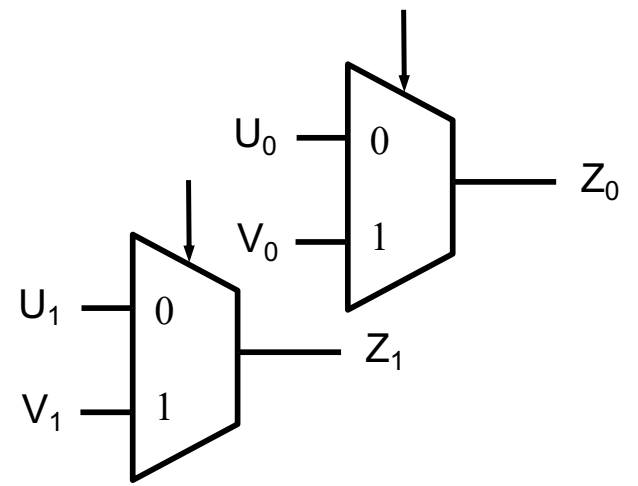


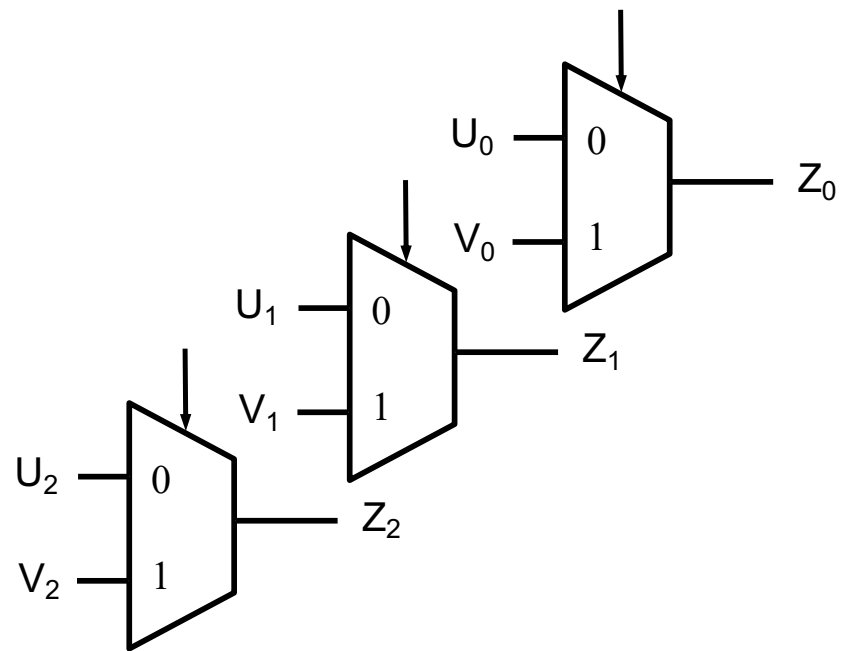


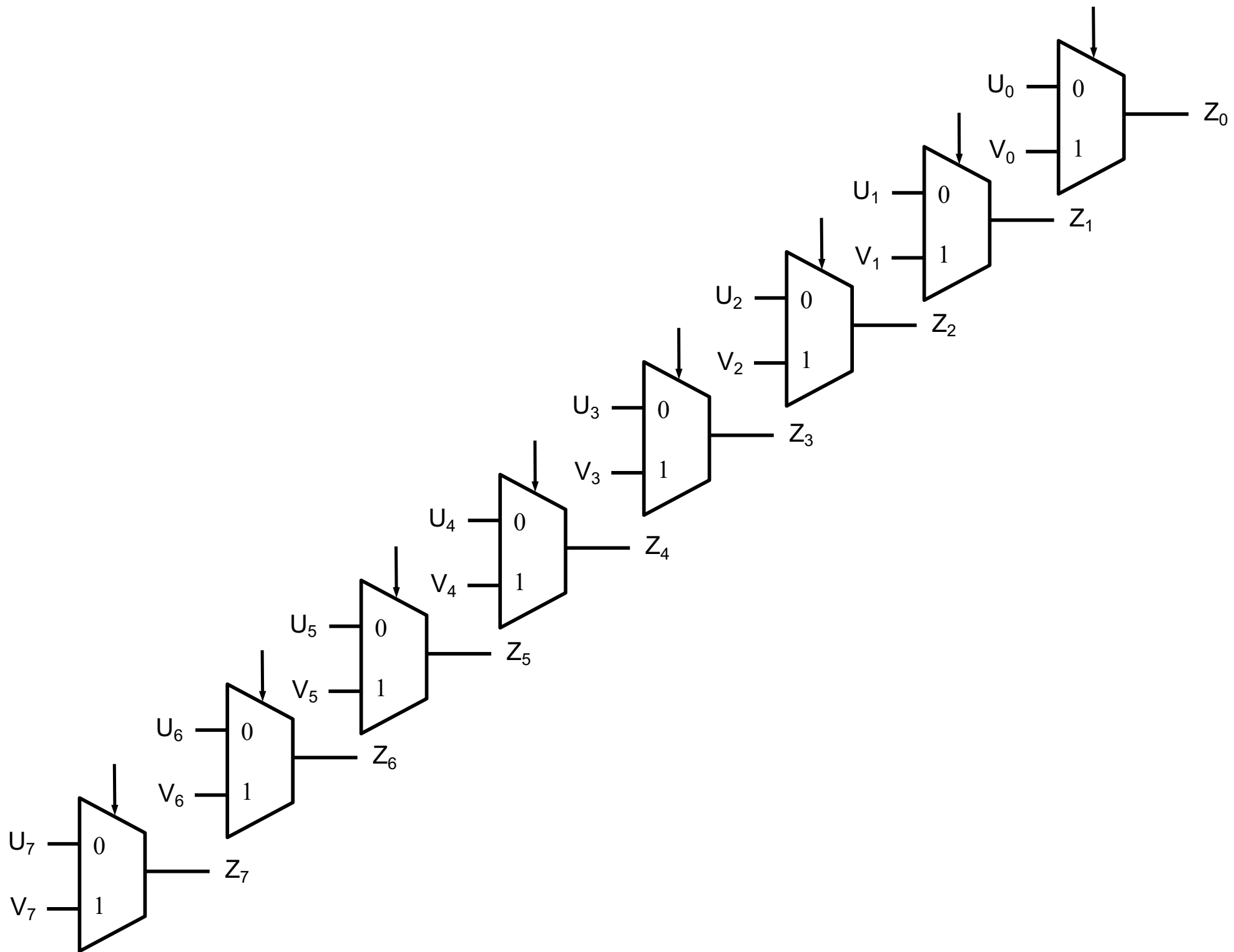
2-to-1 Bus Multiplexer (with 8-bit lines)

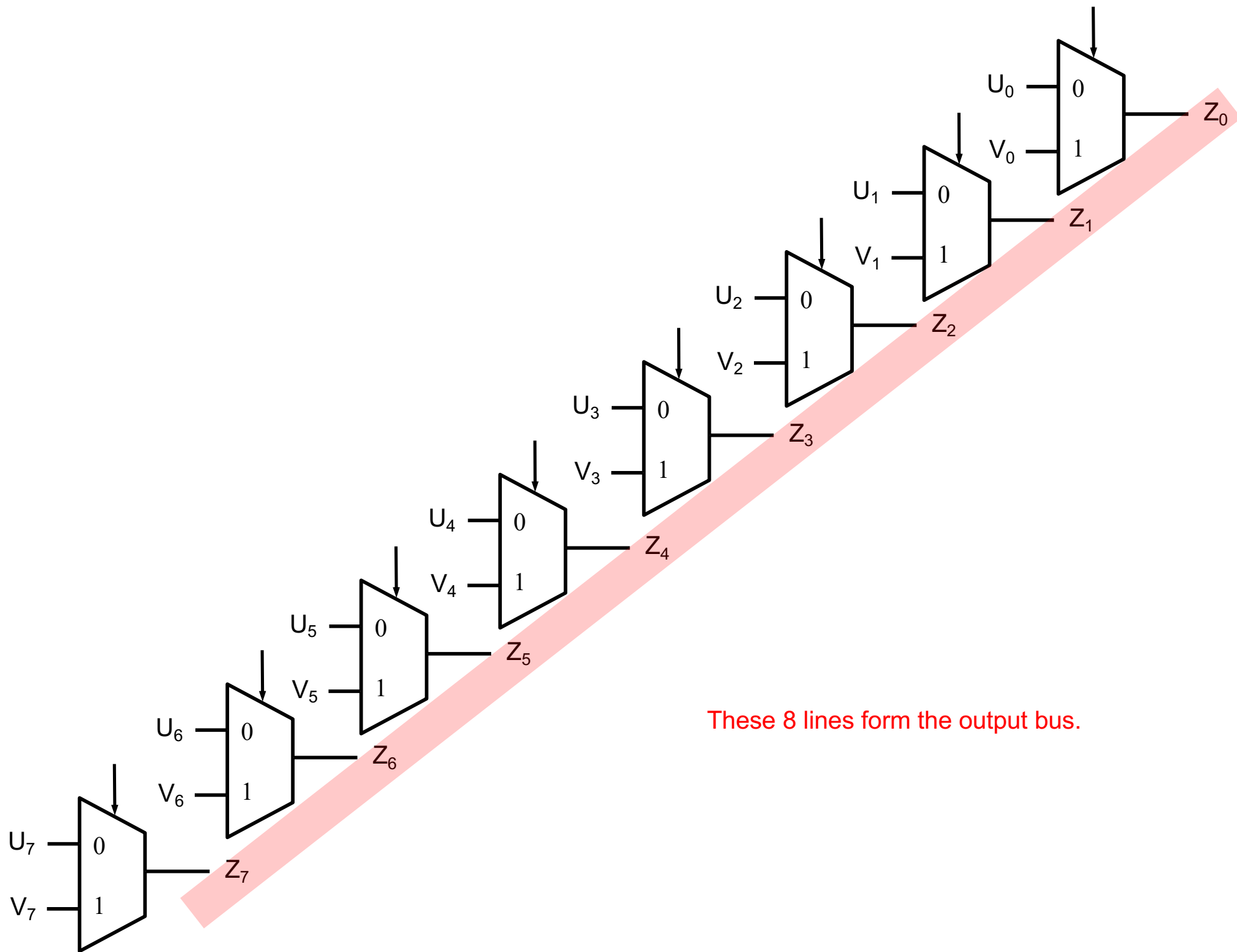


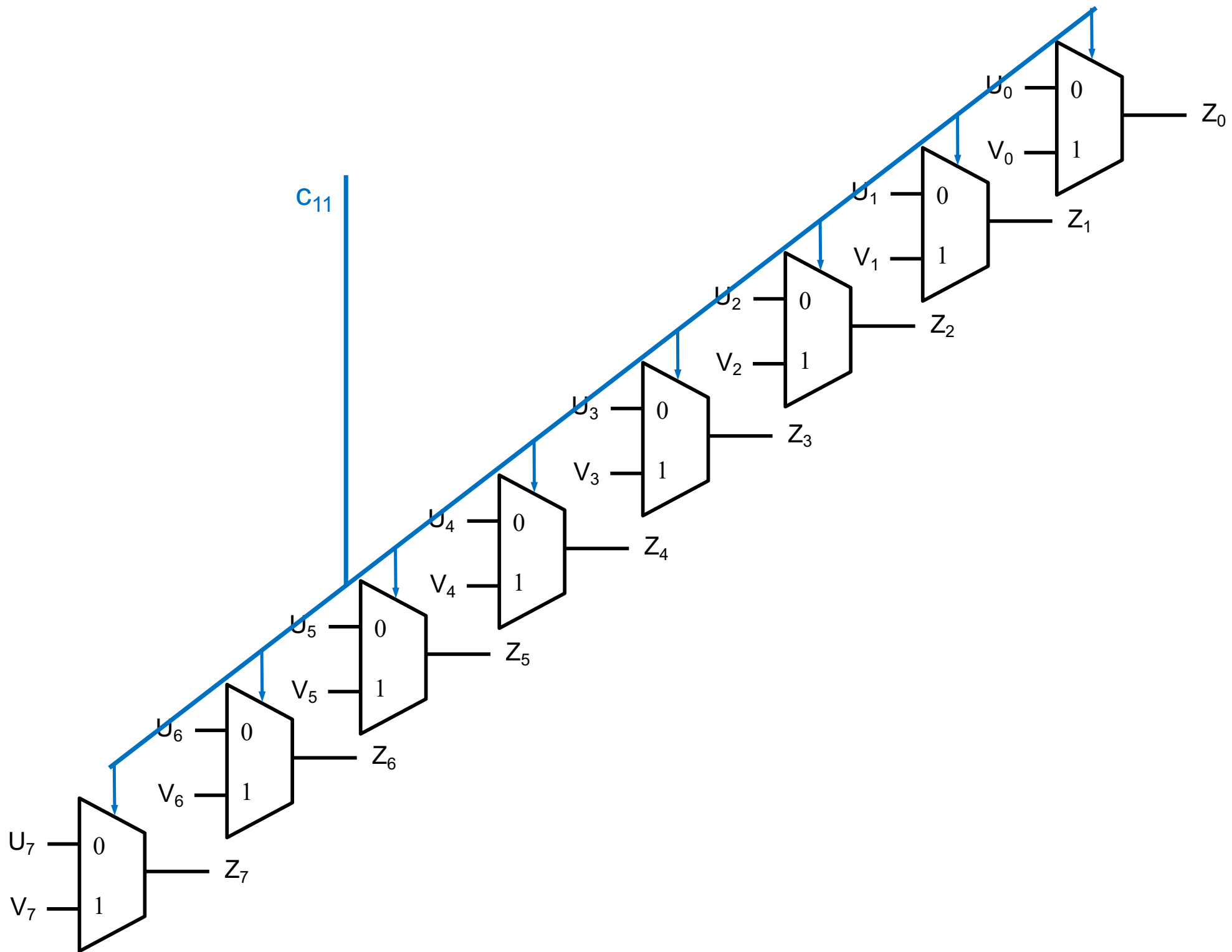


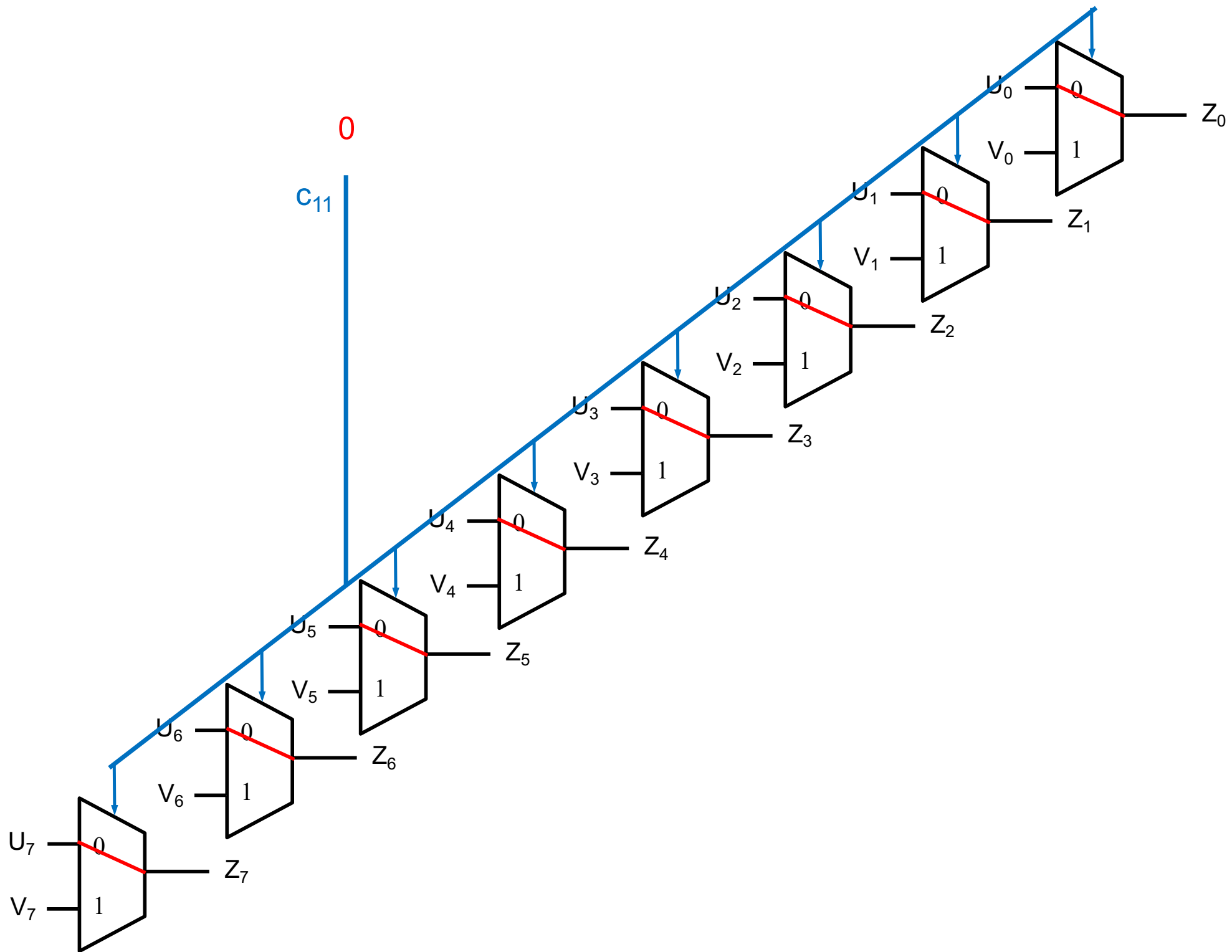


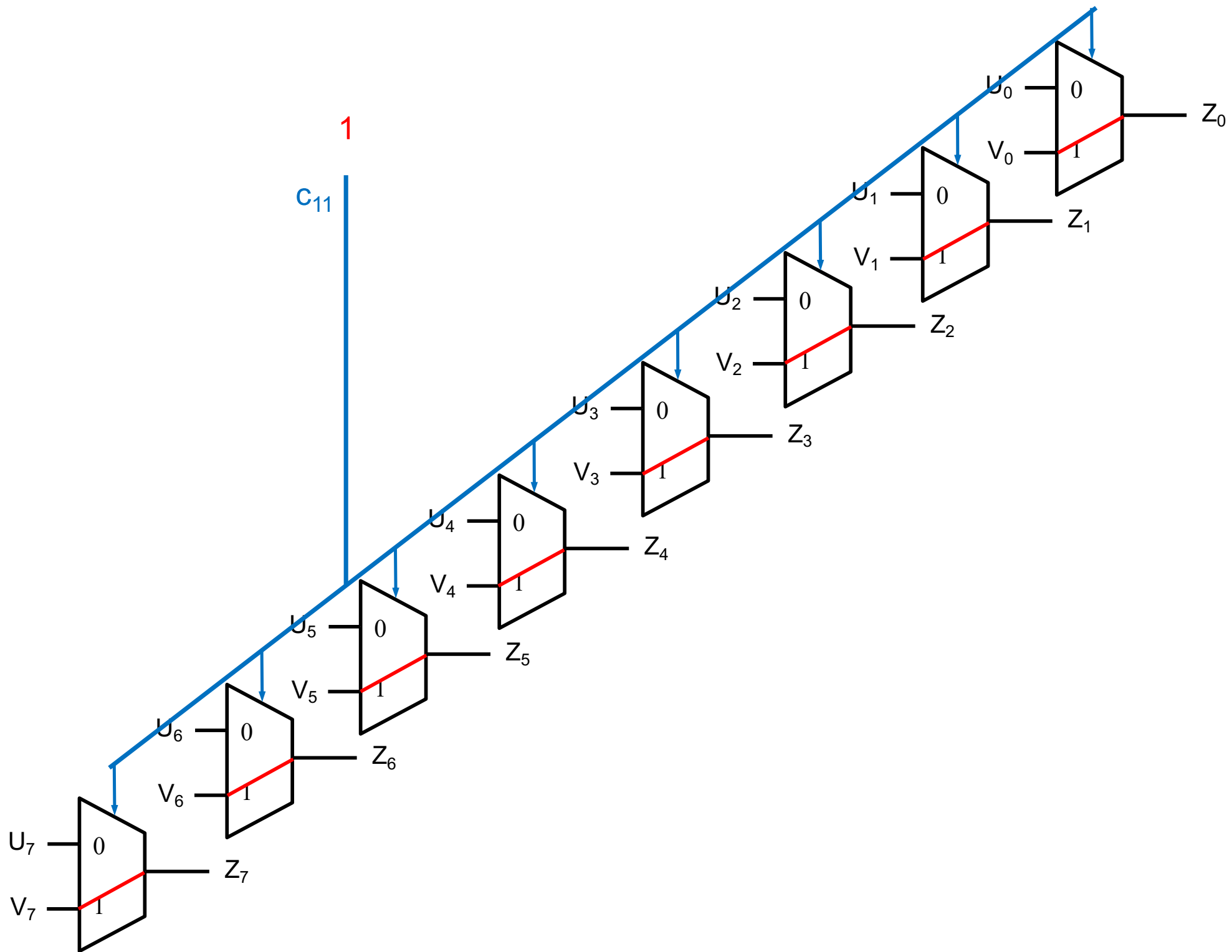


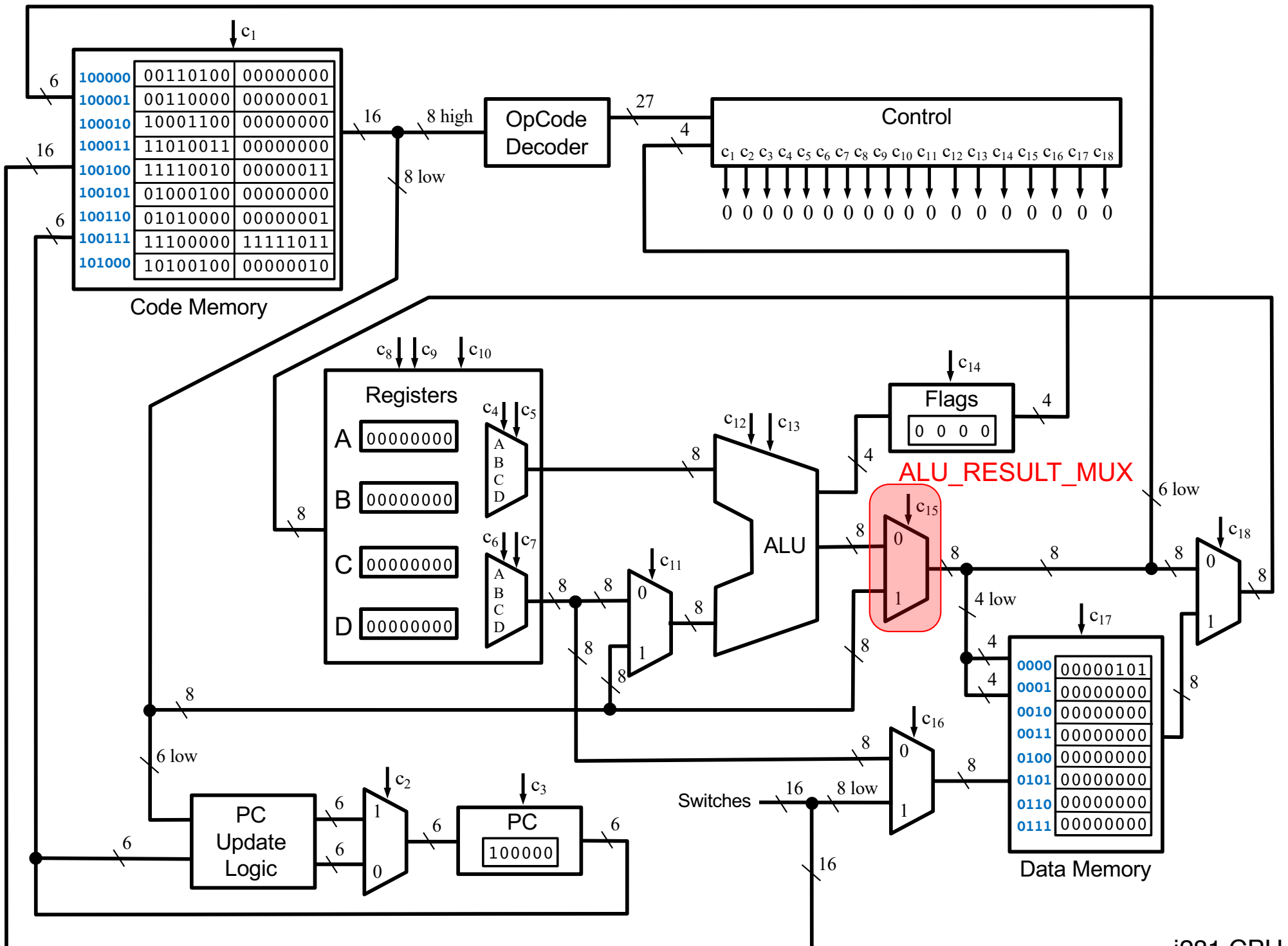


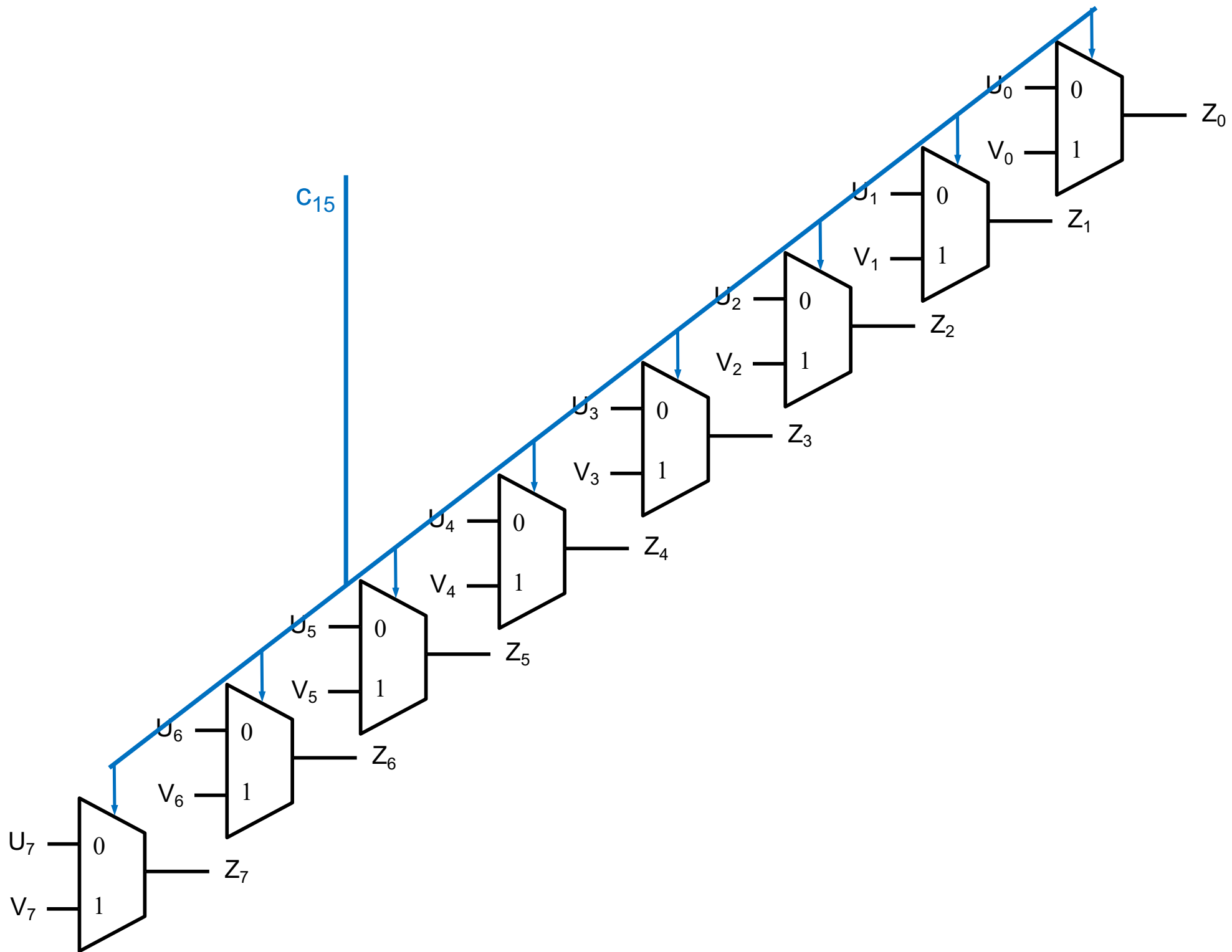


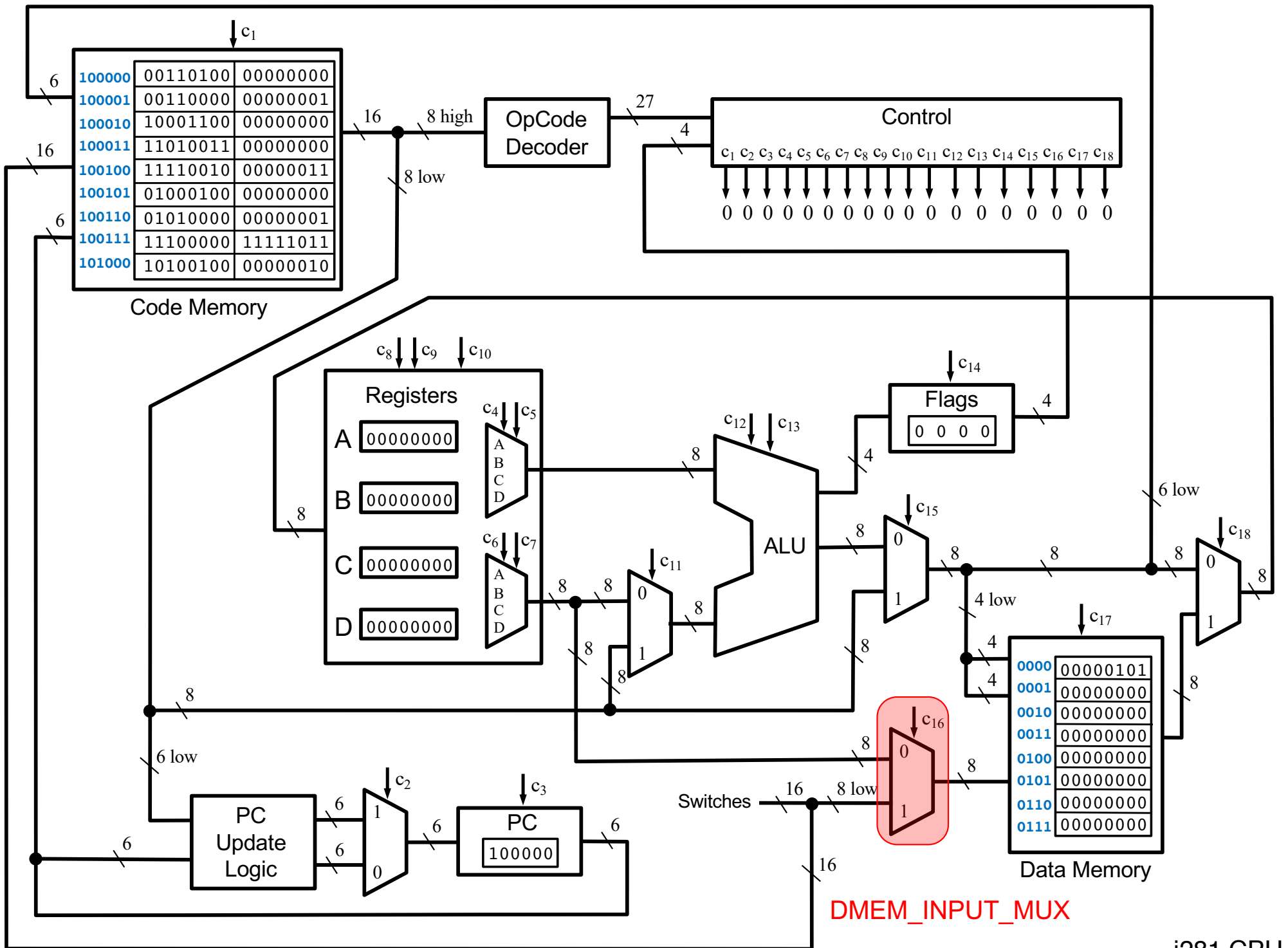


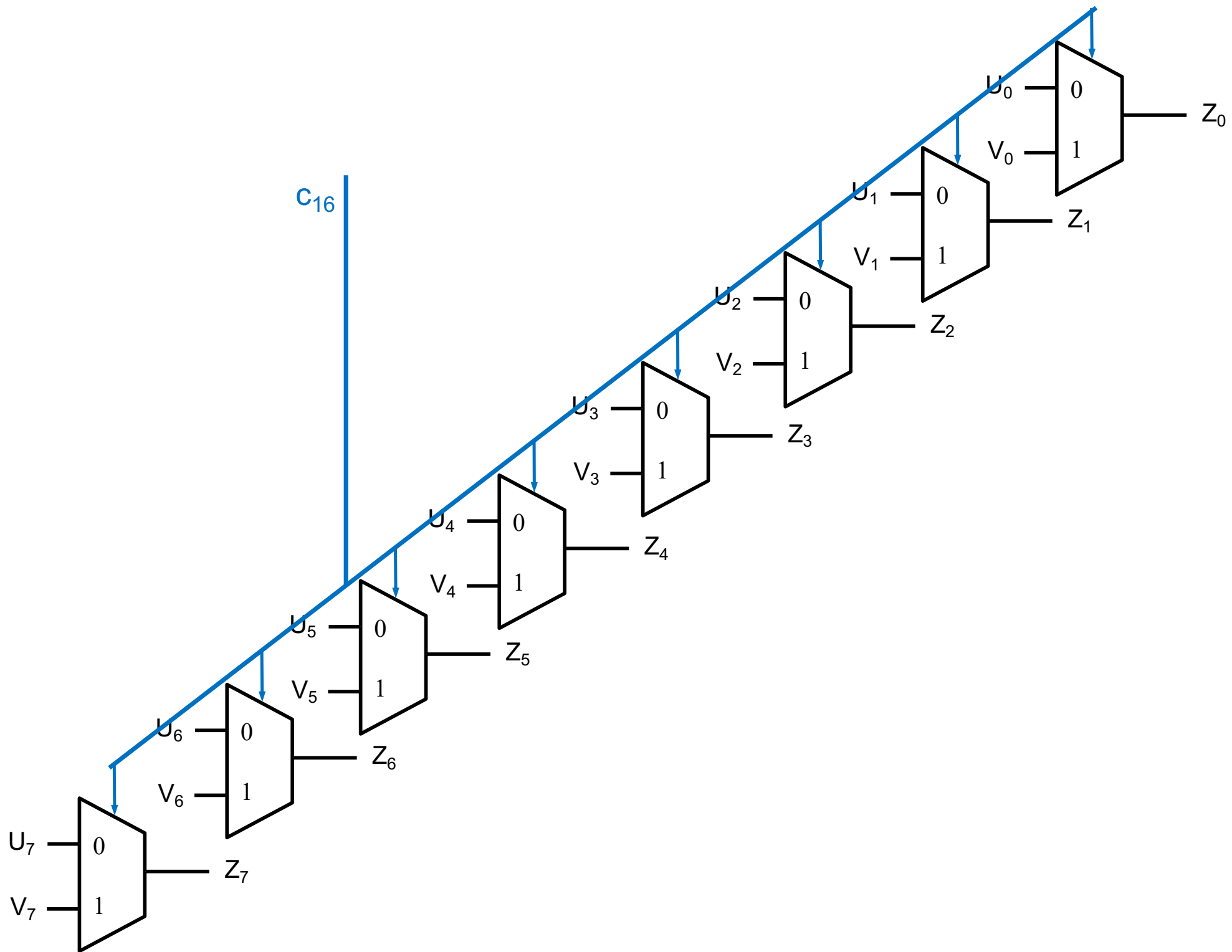


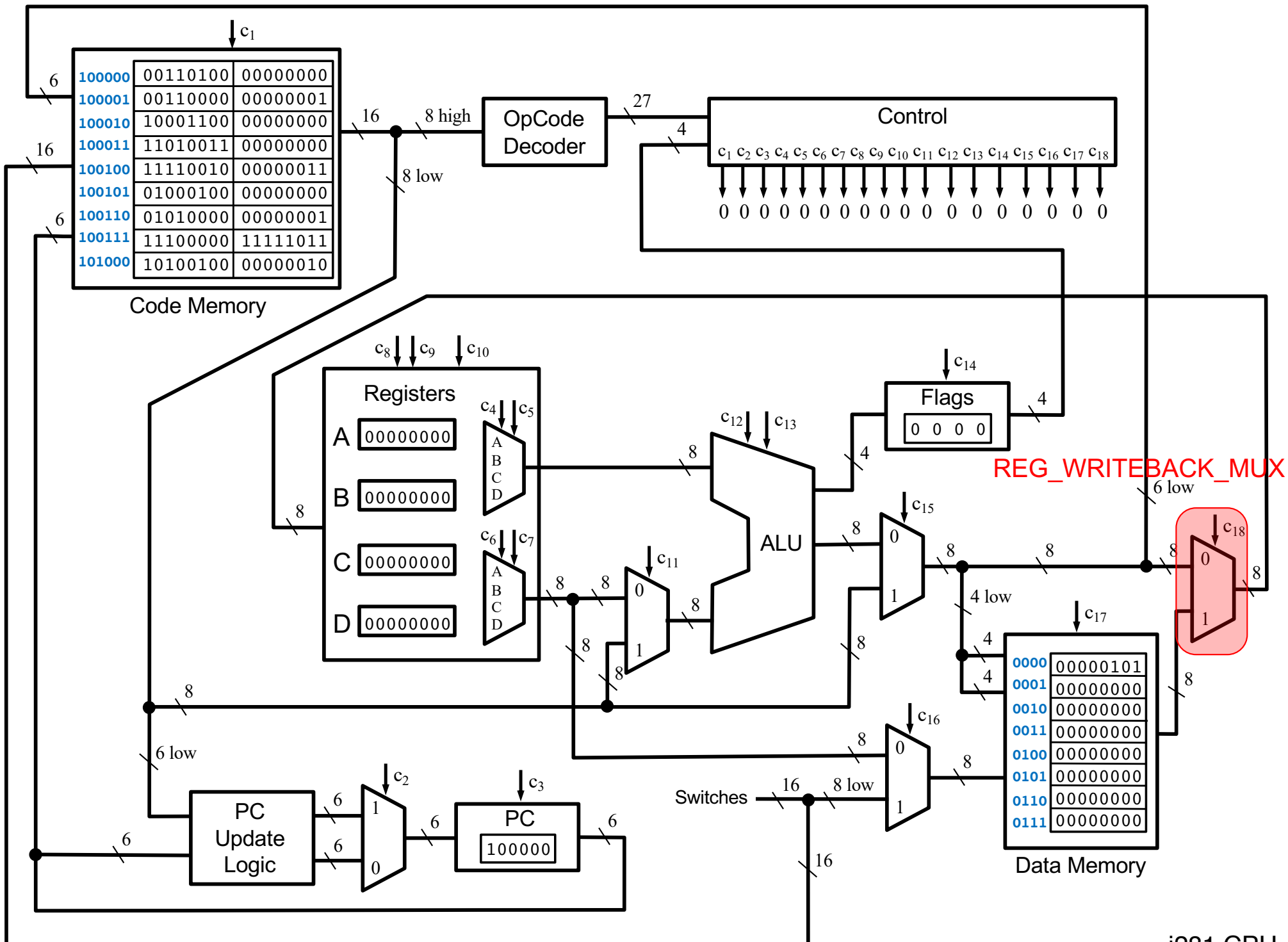


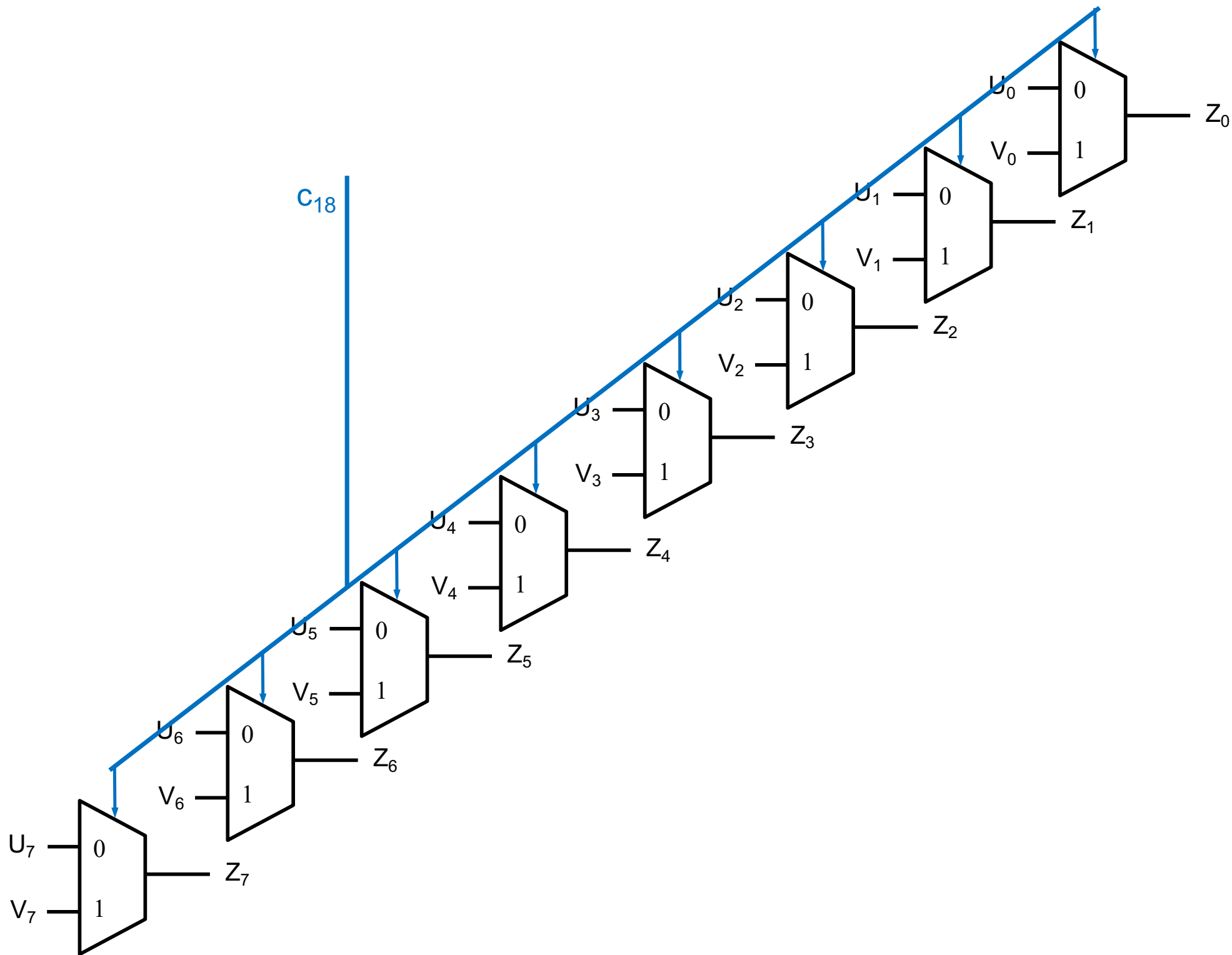


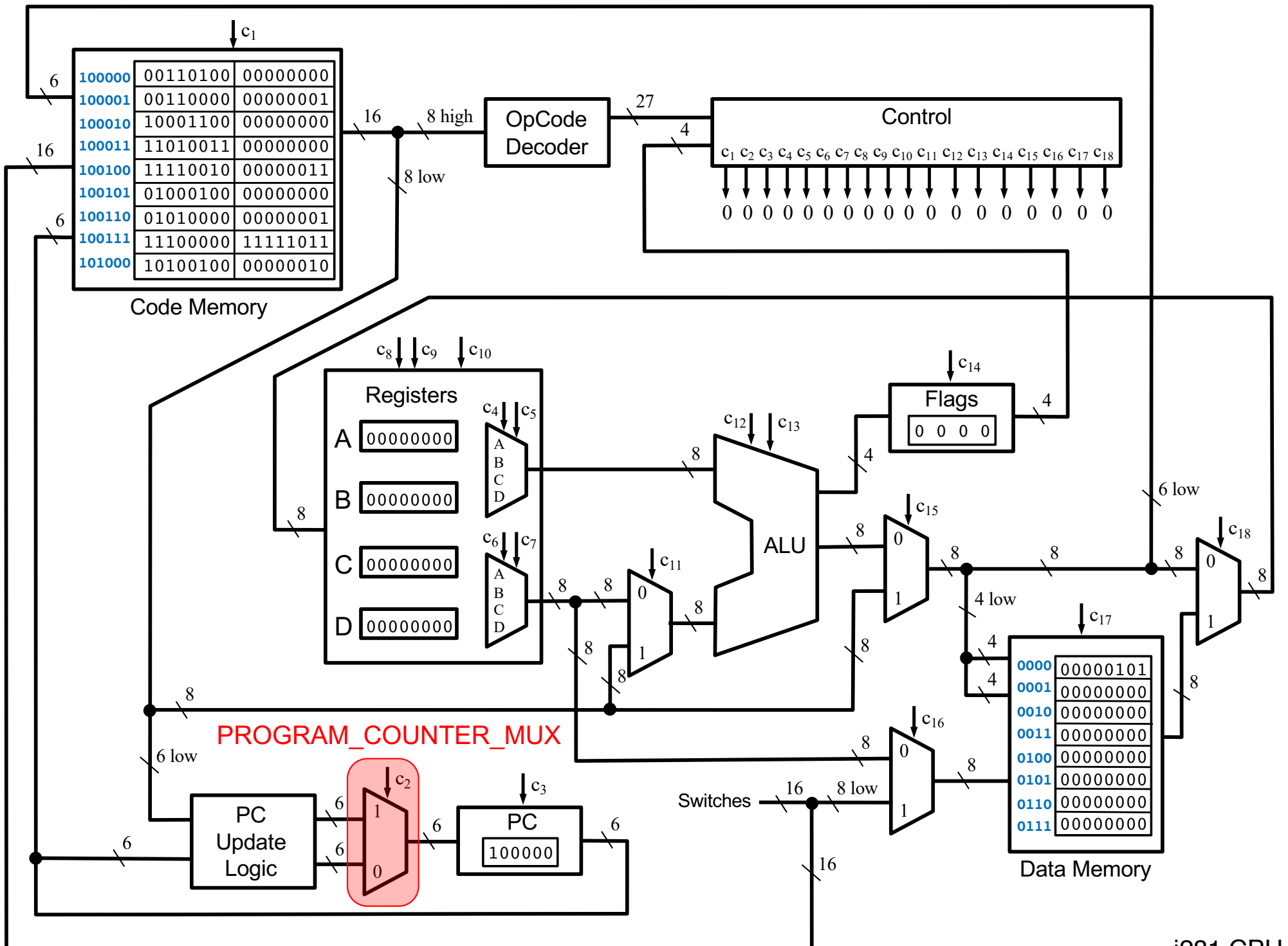


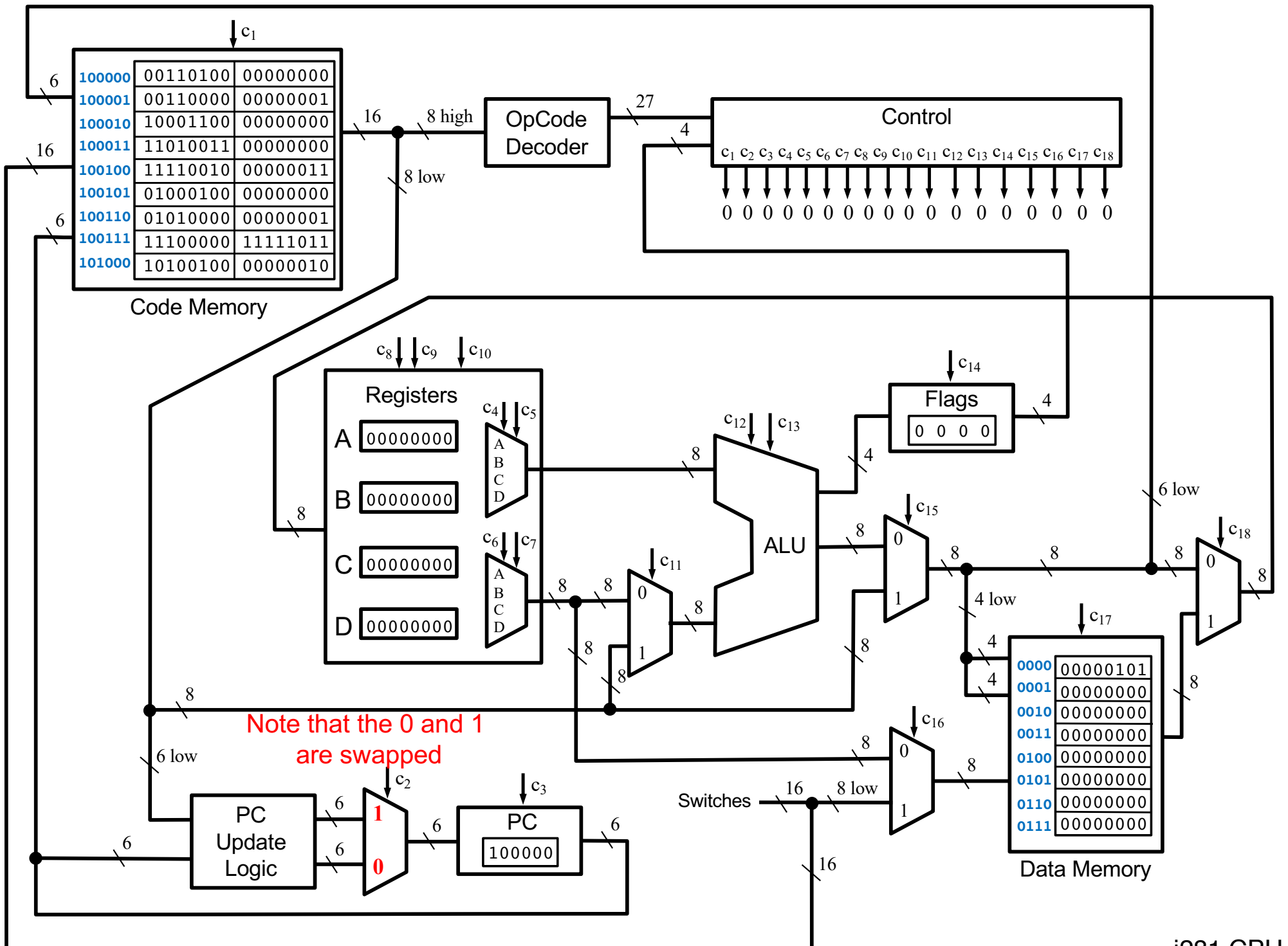




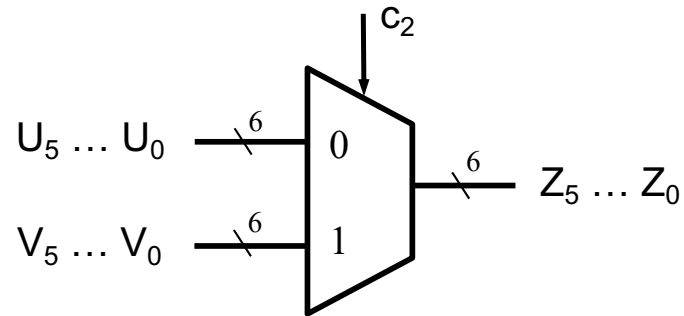




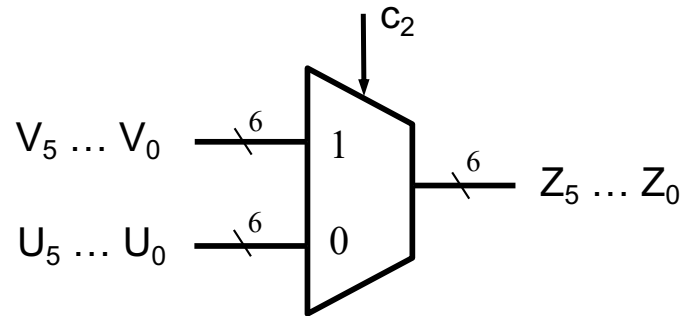




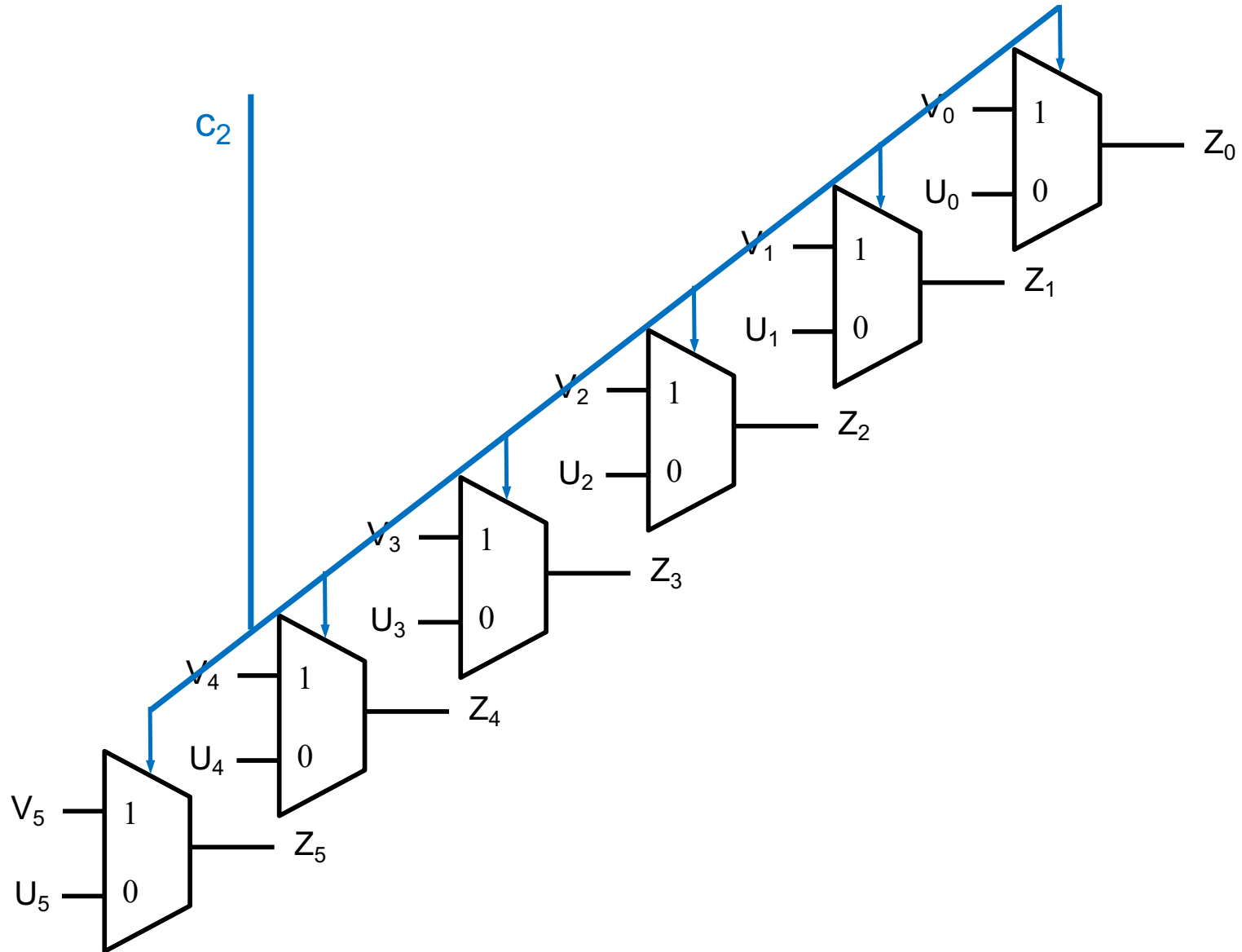
2-to-1 Bus Multiplexer (with **6-bit** lines)

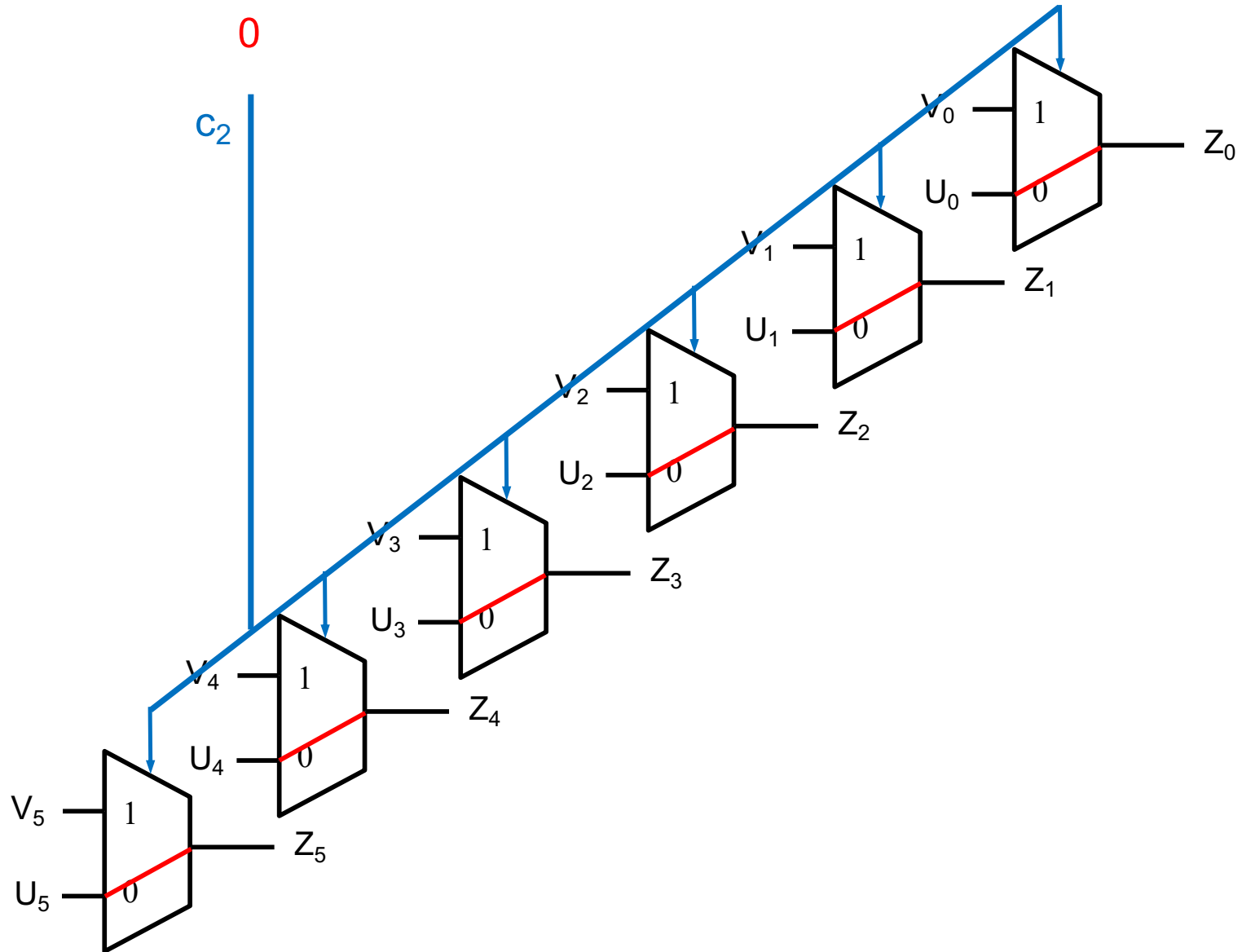


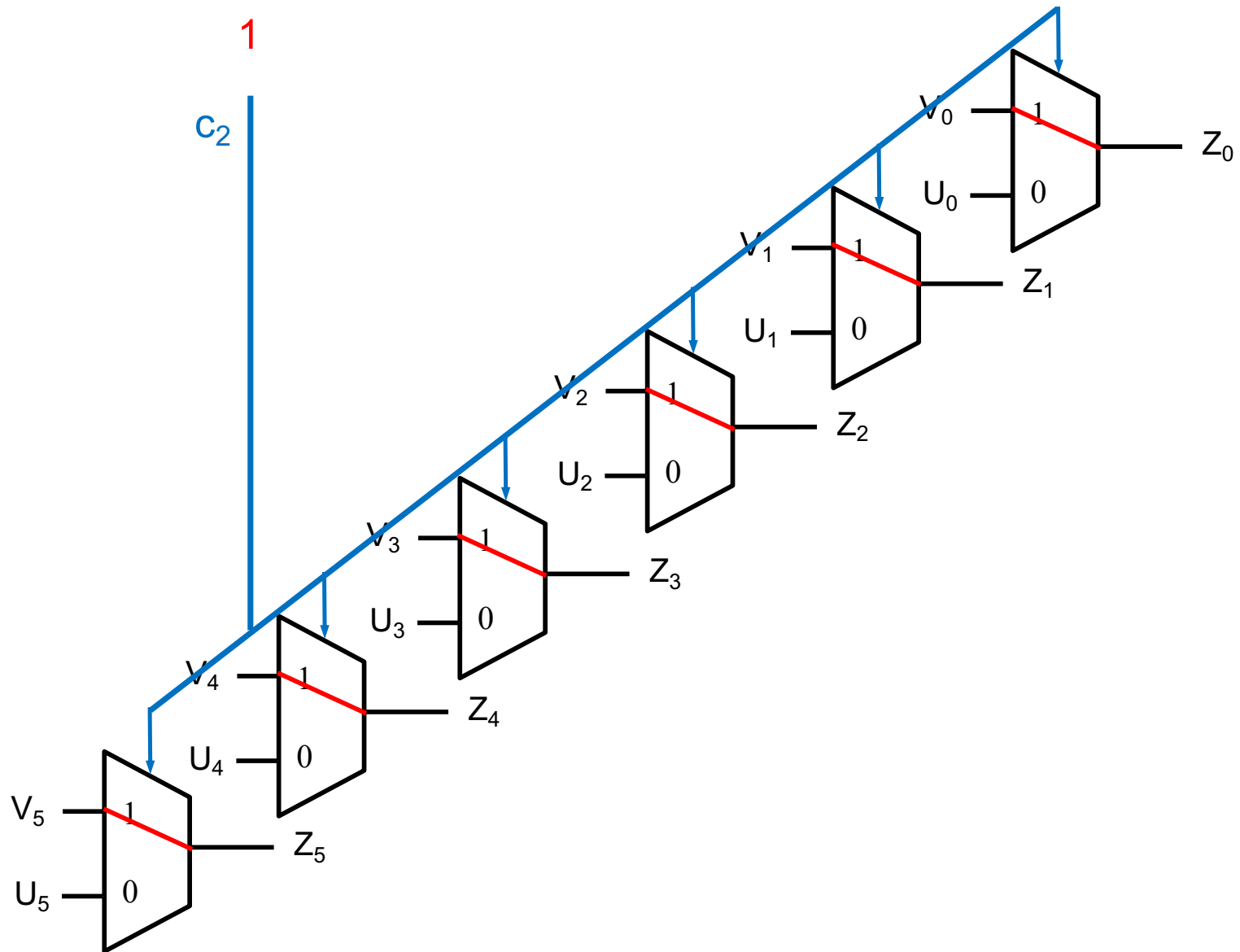
2-to-1 Bus Multiplexer (with **6-bit** lines)



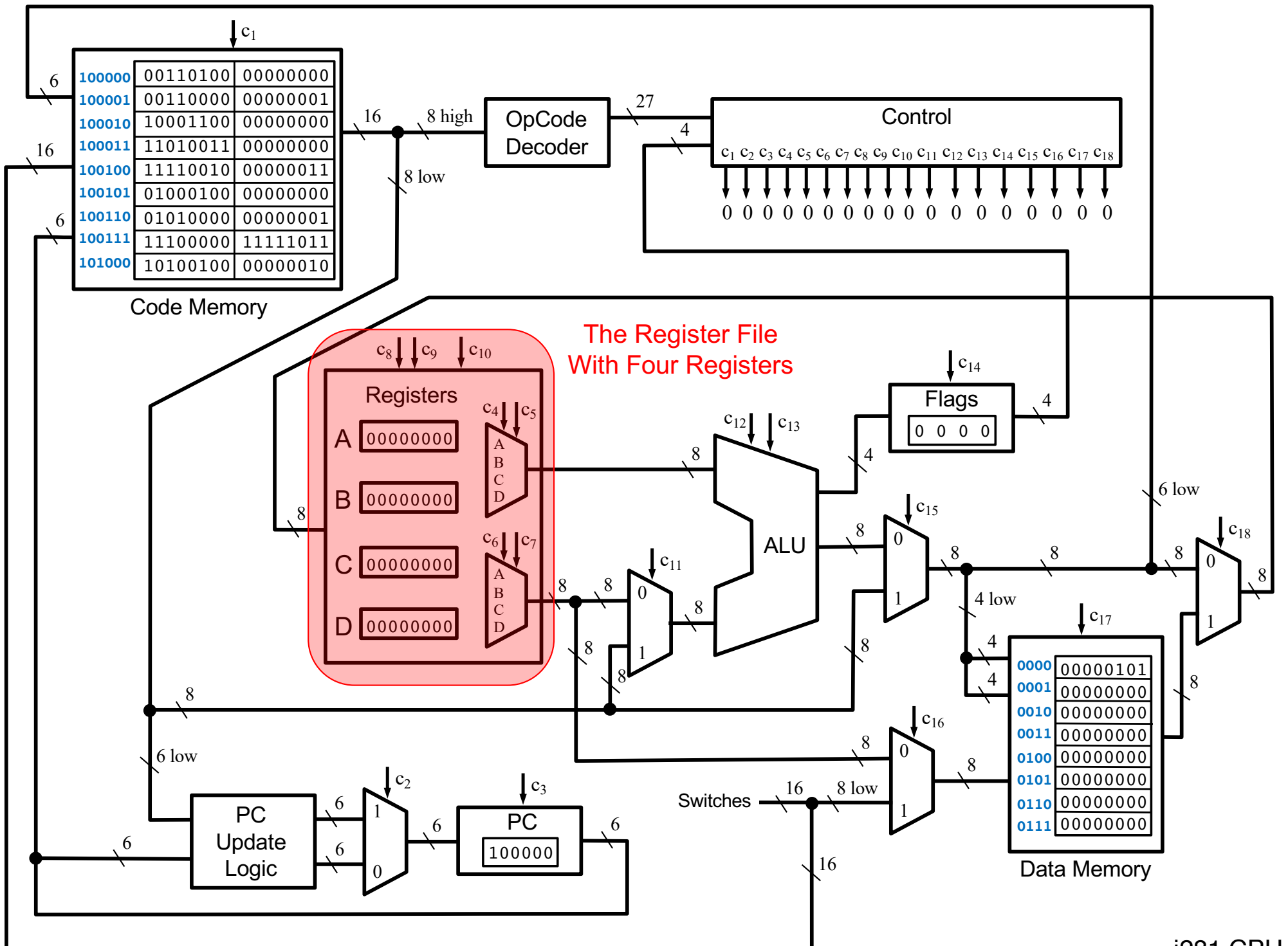
Note that the 0 and the 1 are swapped
(in order to simplify the large diagram).

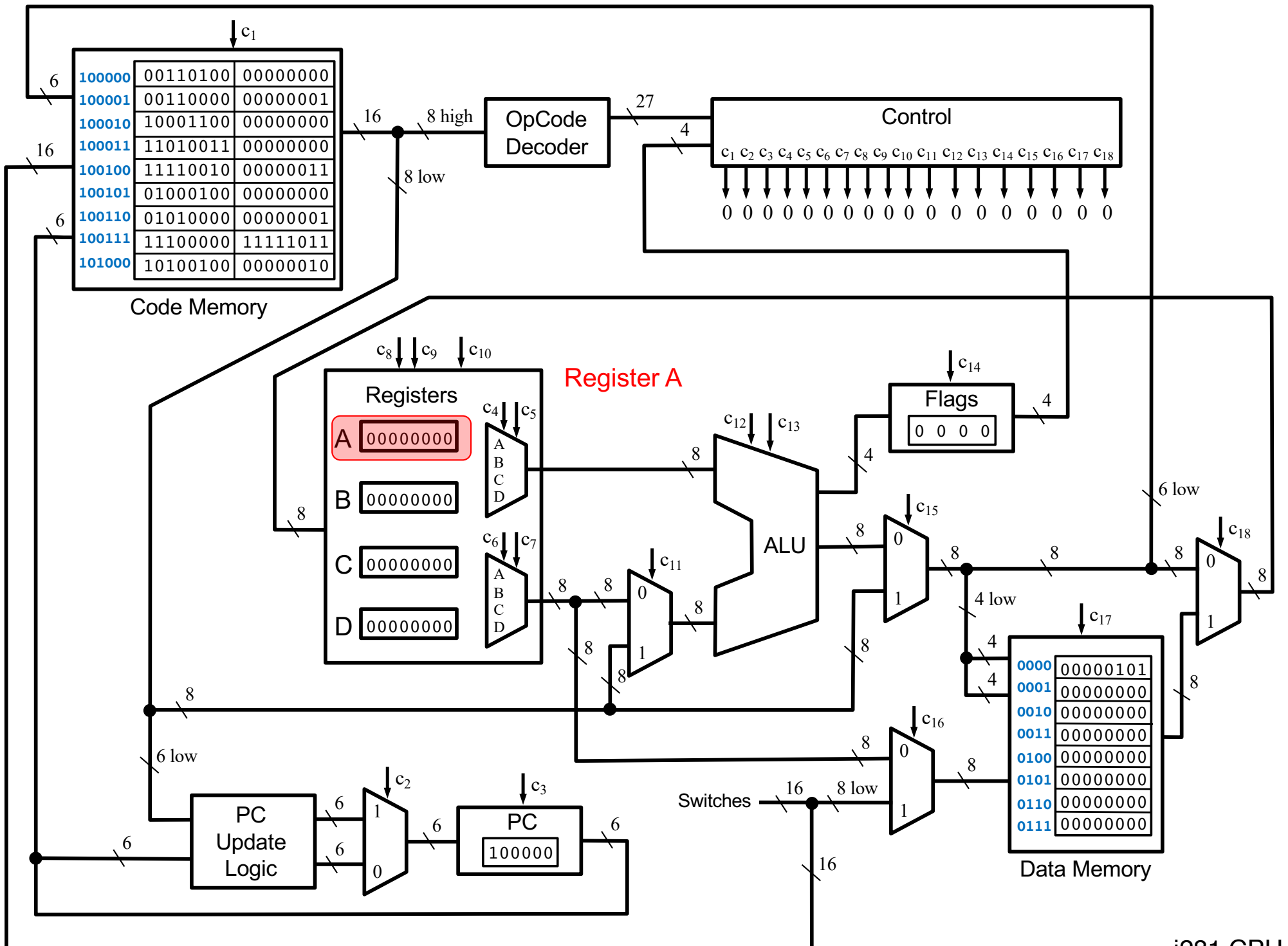


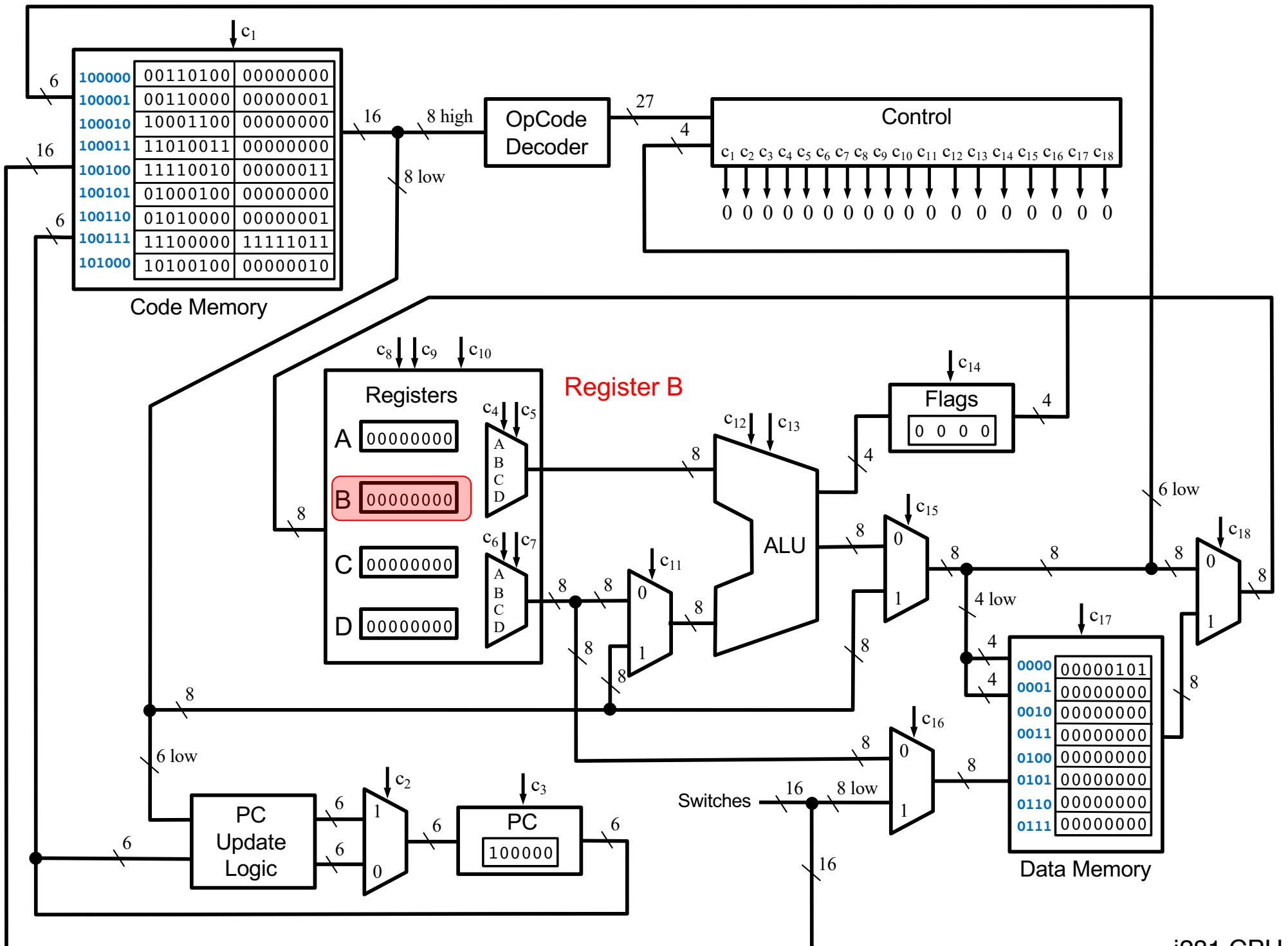


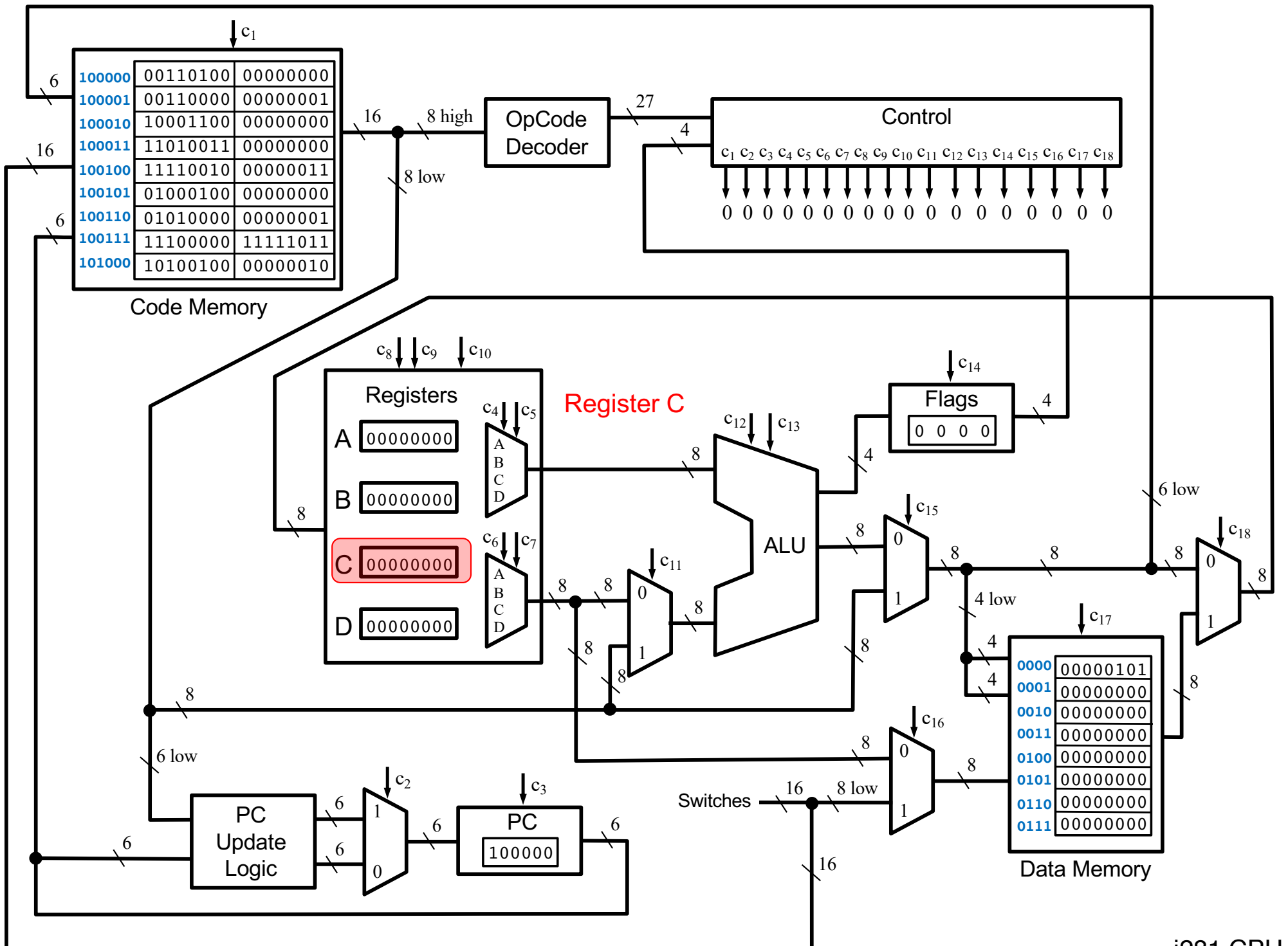


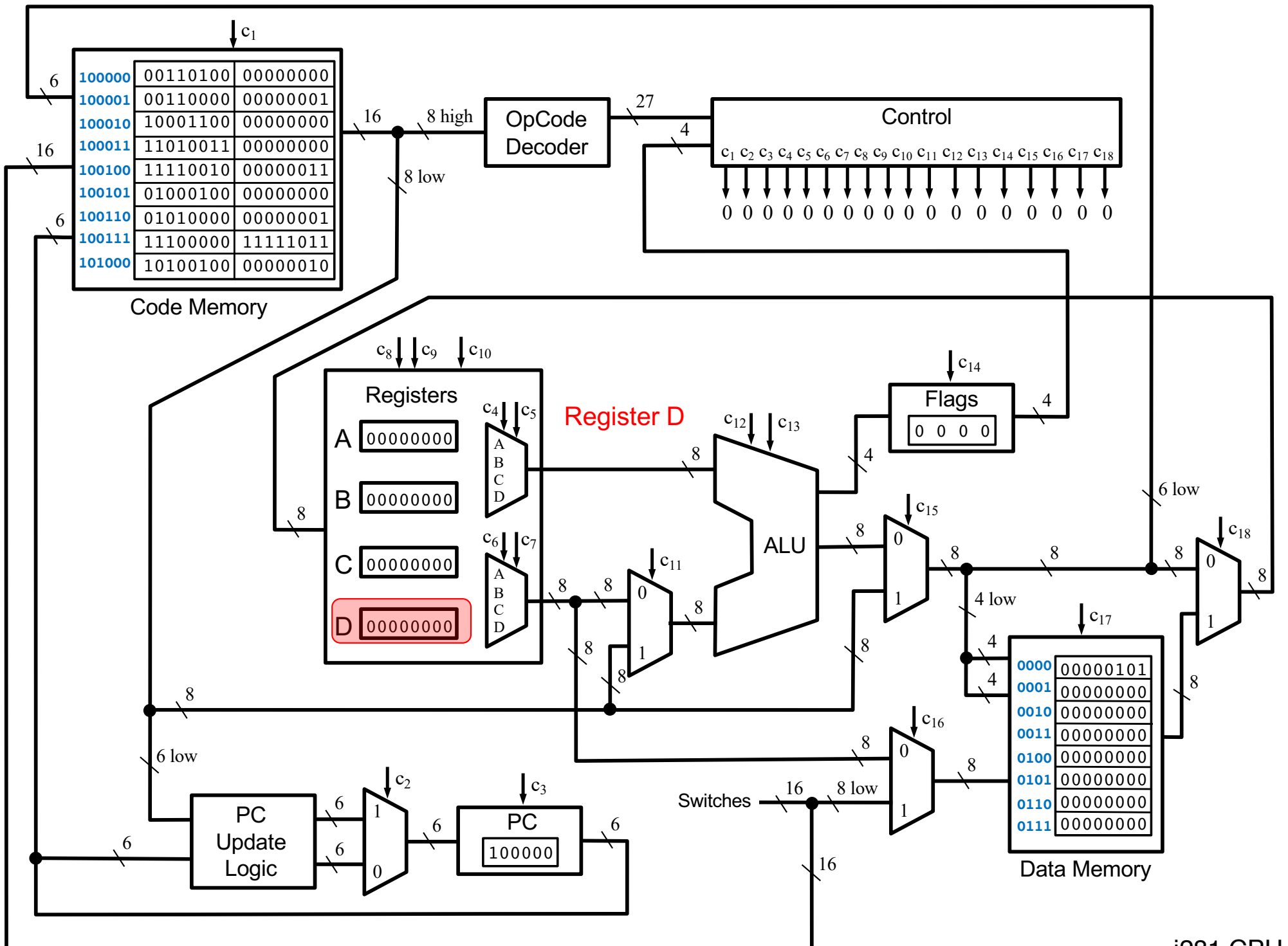
The Four Registers



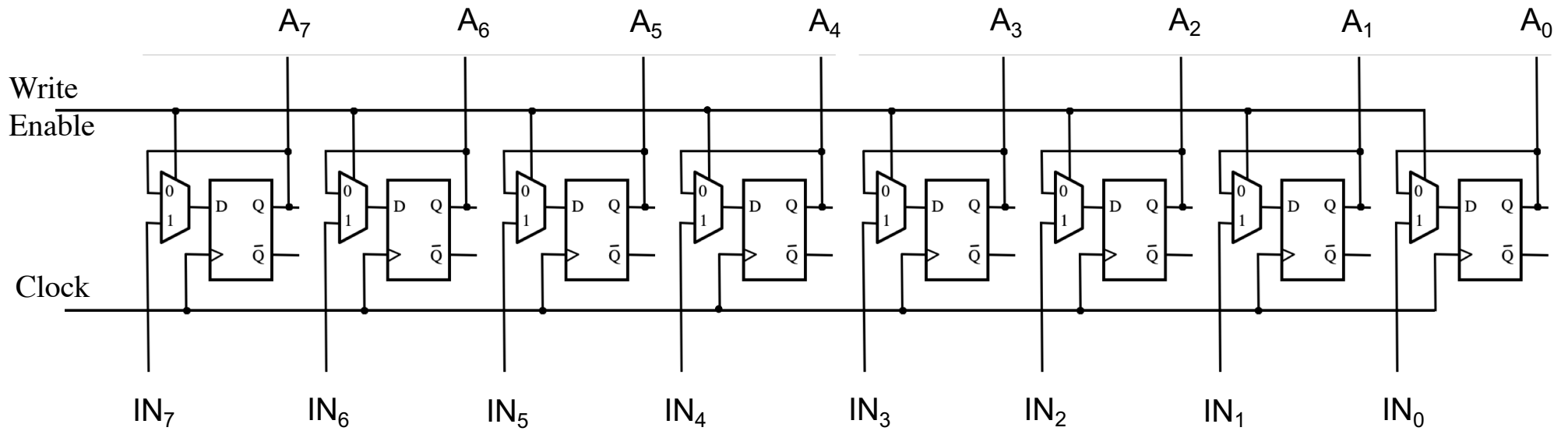






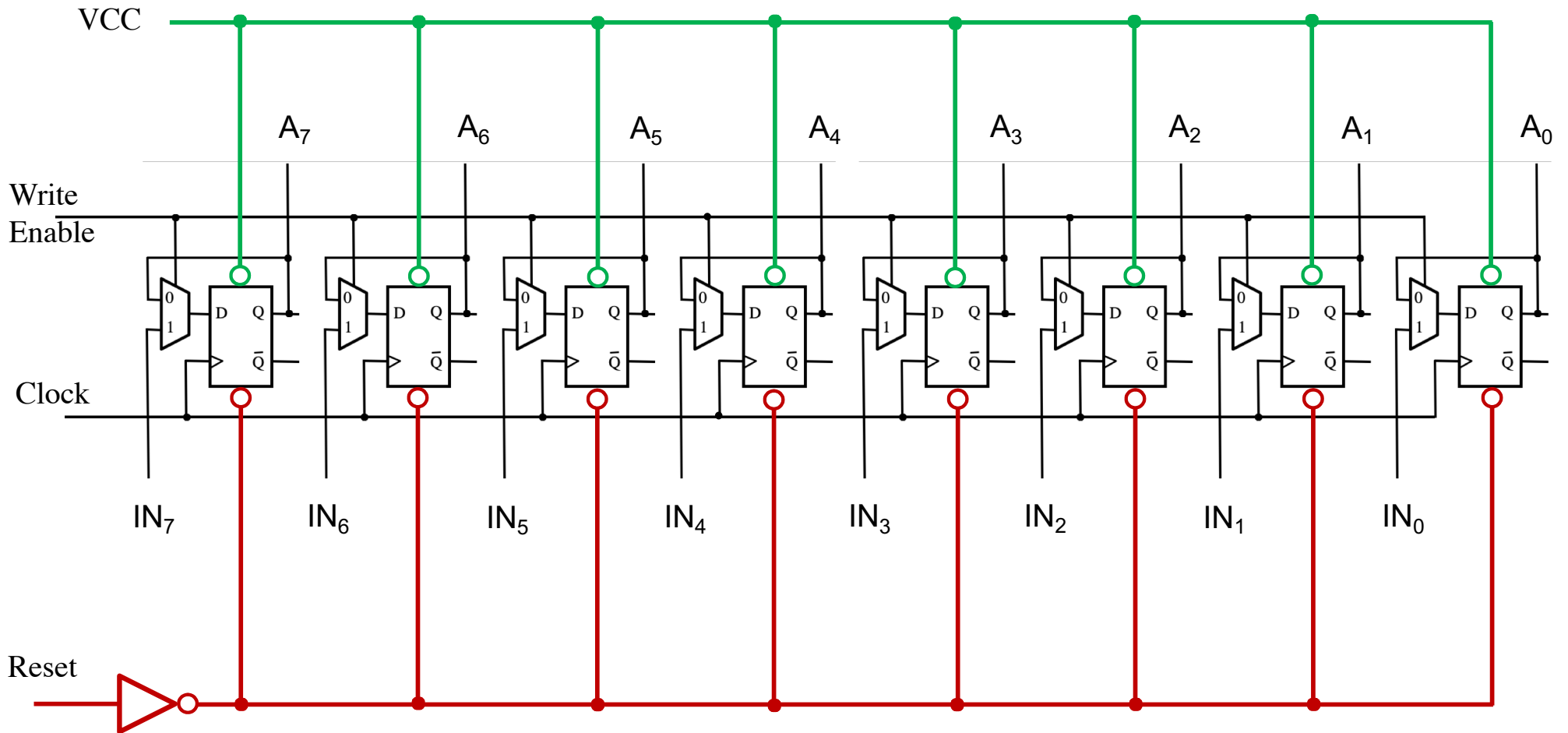


Register A

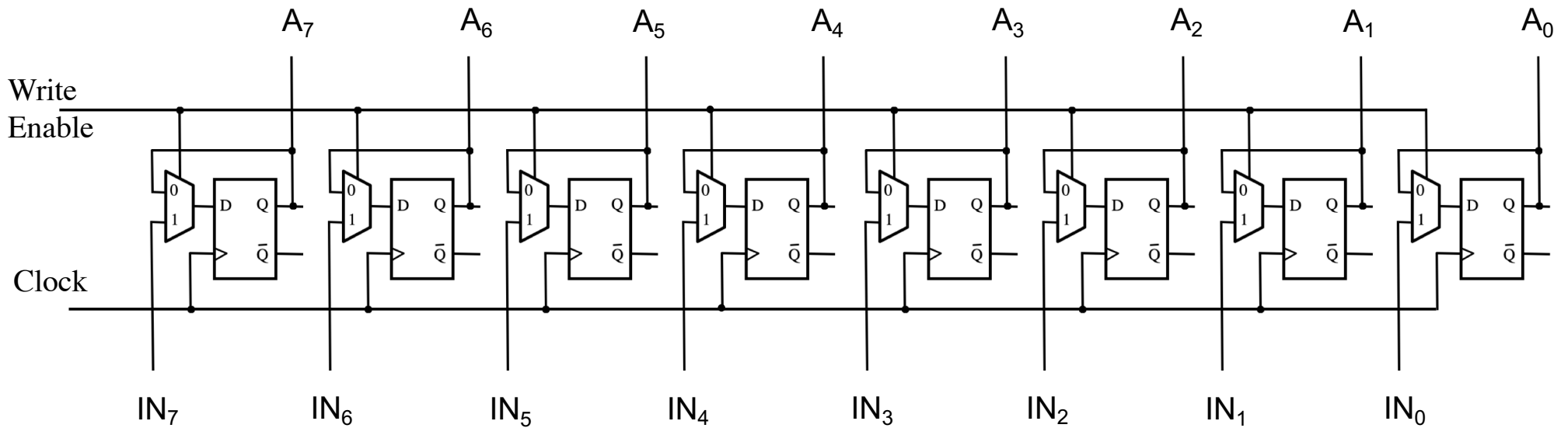


8-Bit Parallel-Access Register

Register A

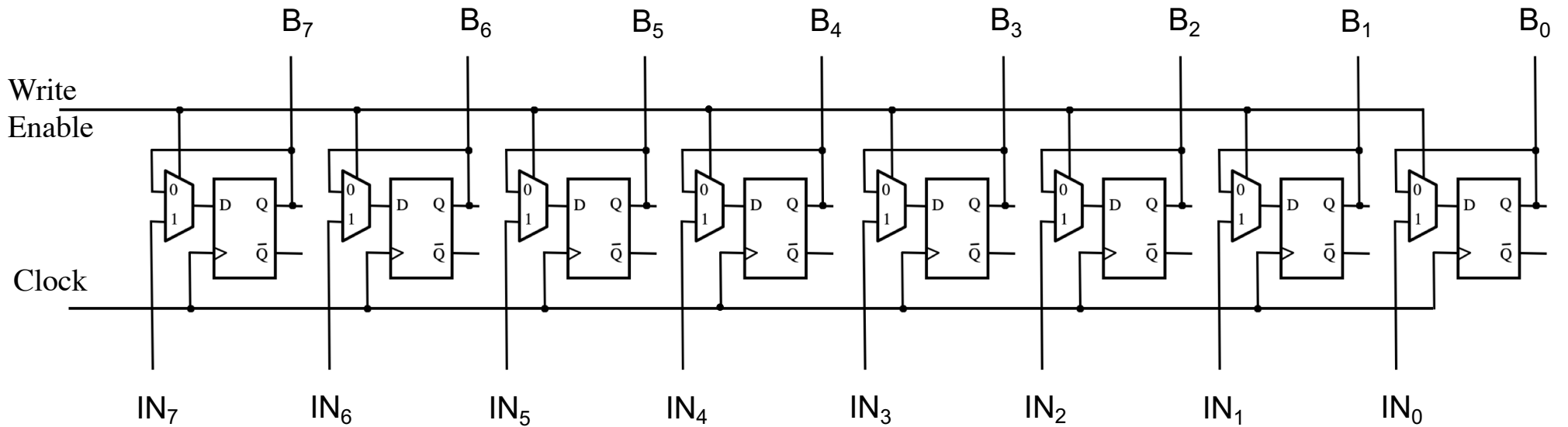


Register A



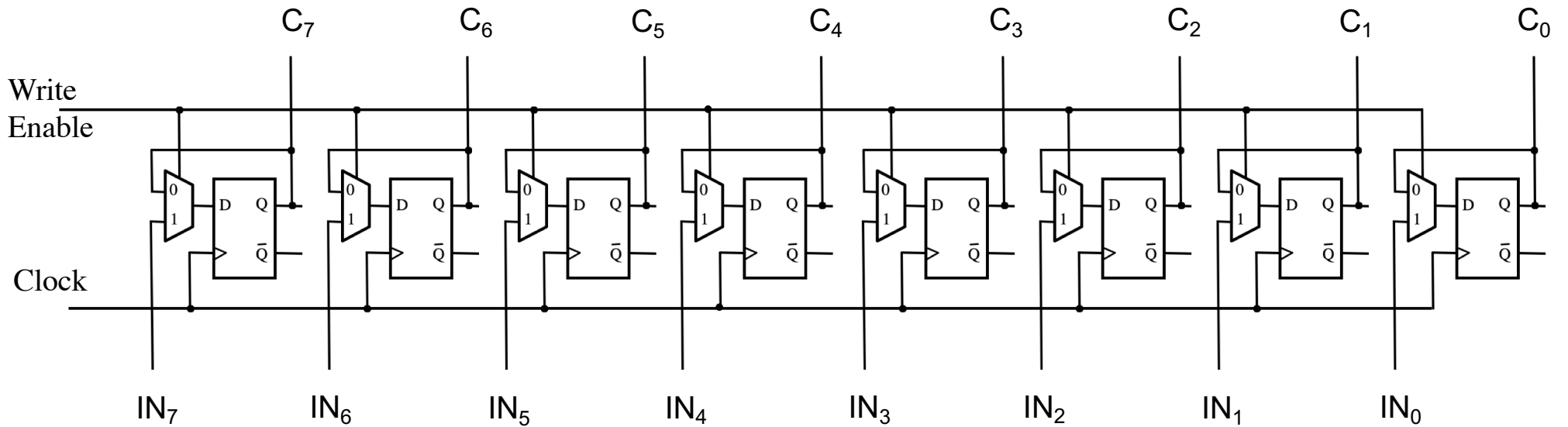
8-Bit Parallel-Access Register

Register B



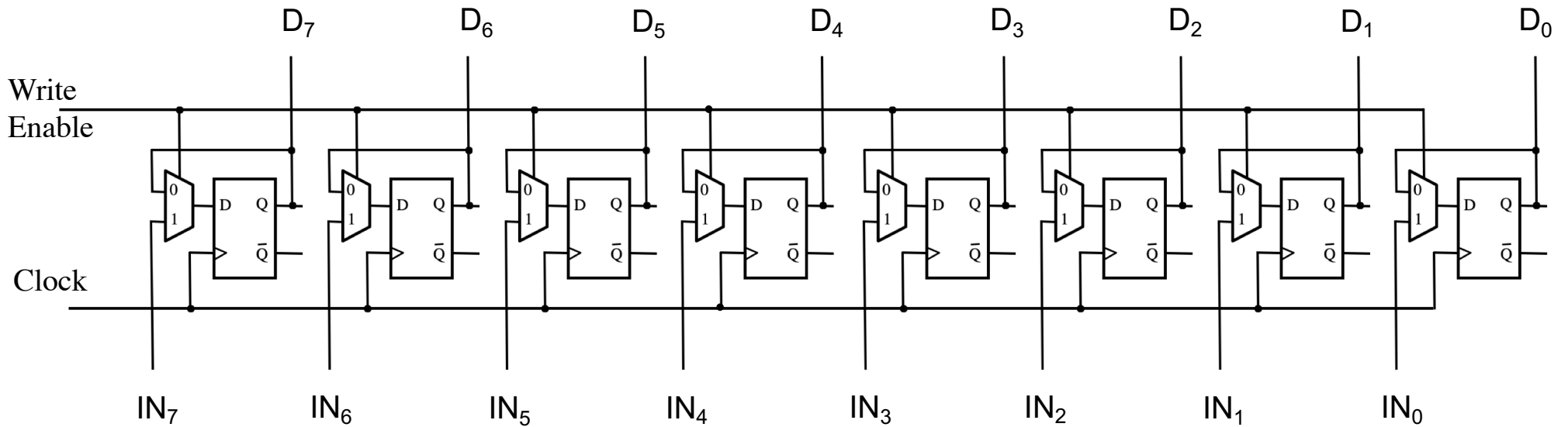
8-Bit Parallel-Access Register

Register C

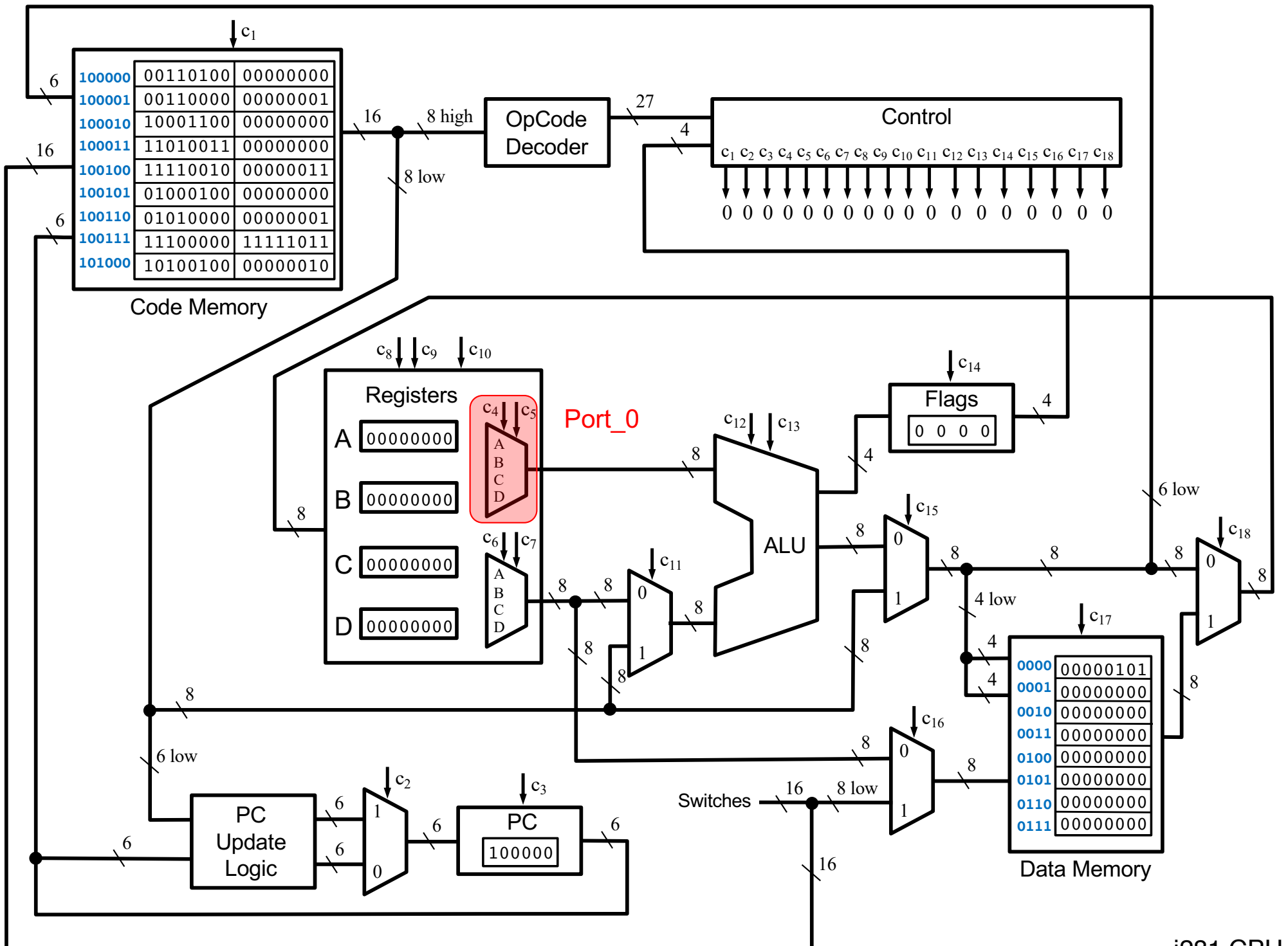


8-Bit Parallel-Access Register

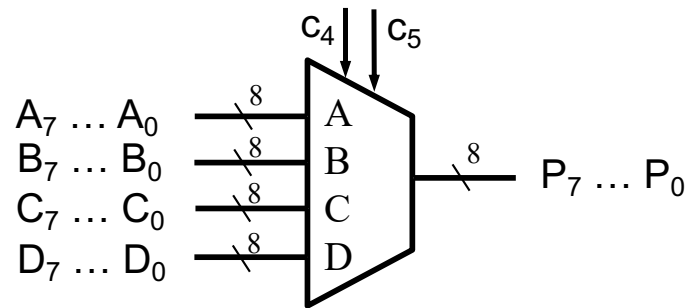
Register D

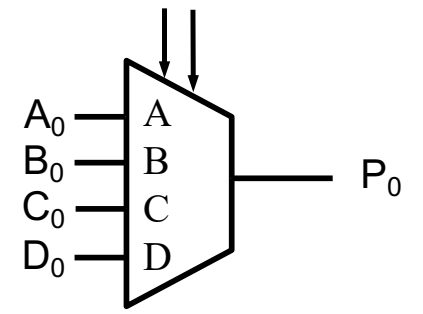


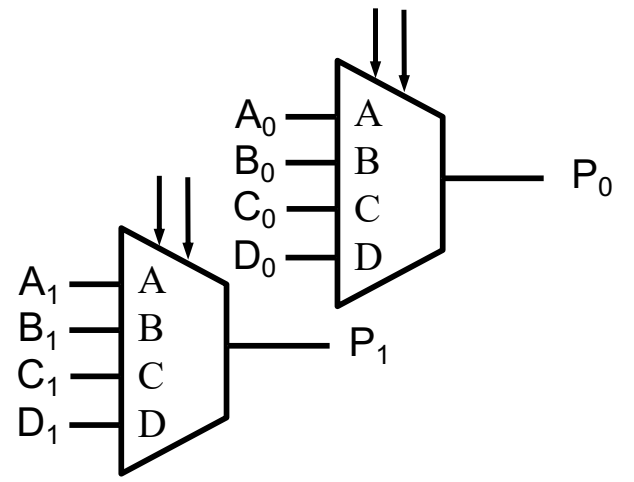
8-Bit Parallel-Access Register

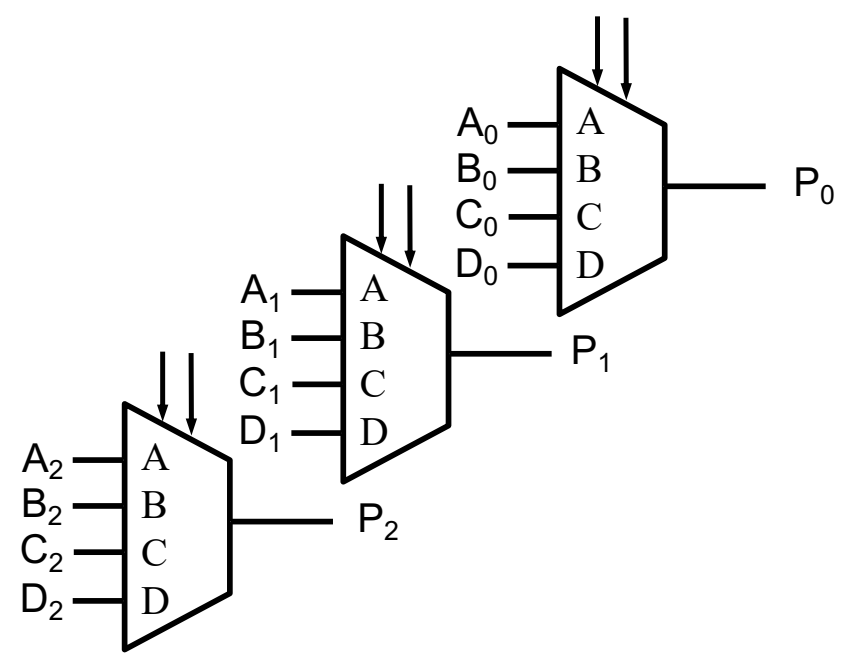


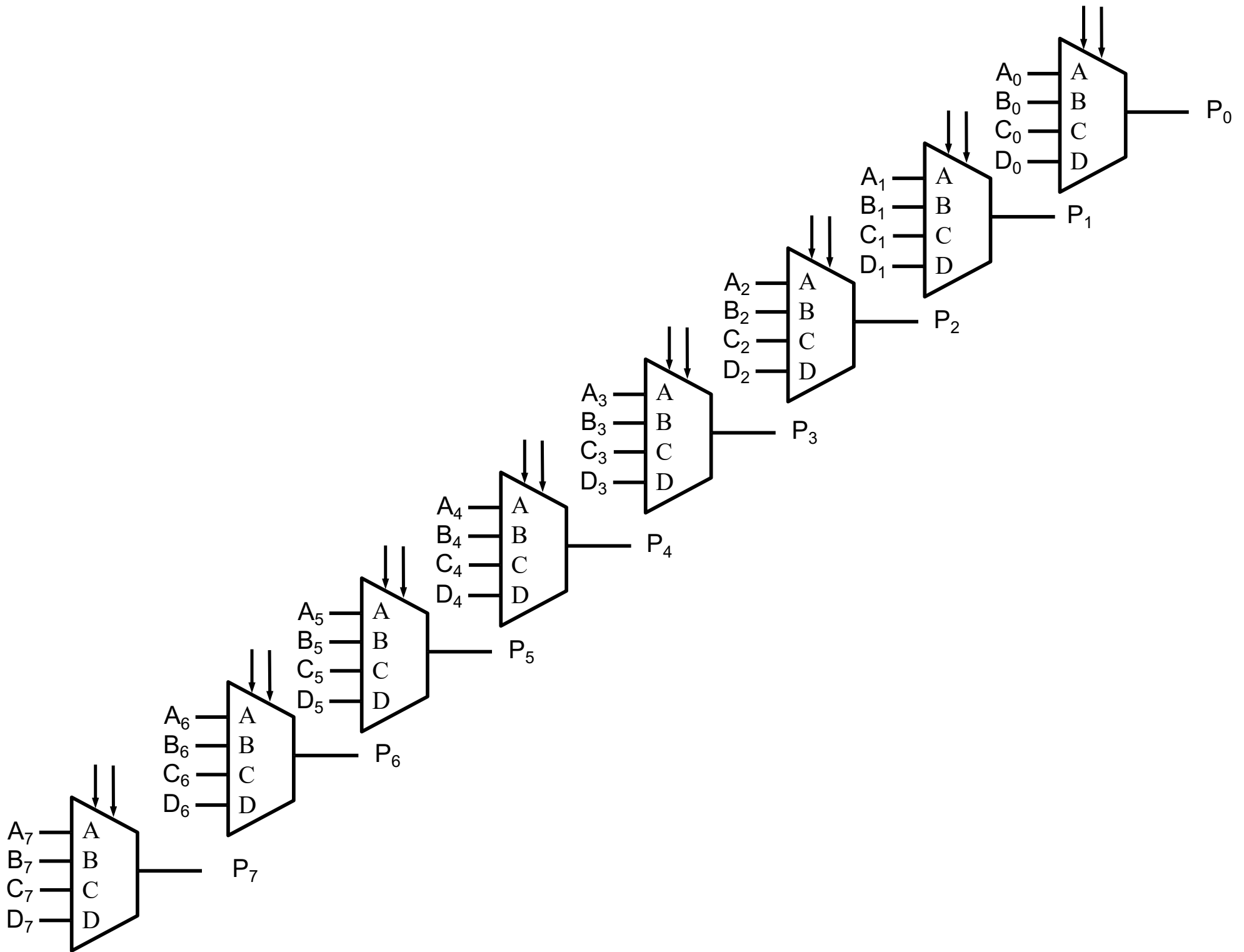
4-to-1 Bus Multiplexer (with 8-bit lines)

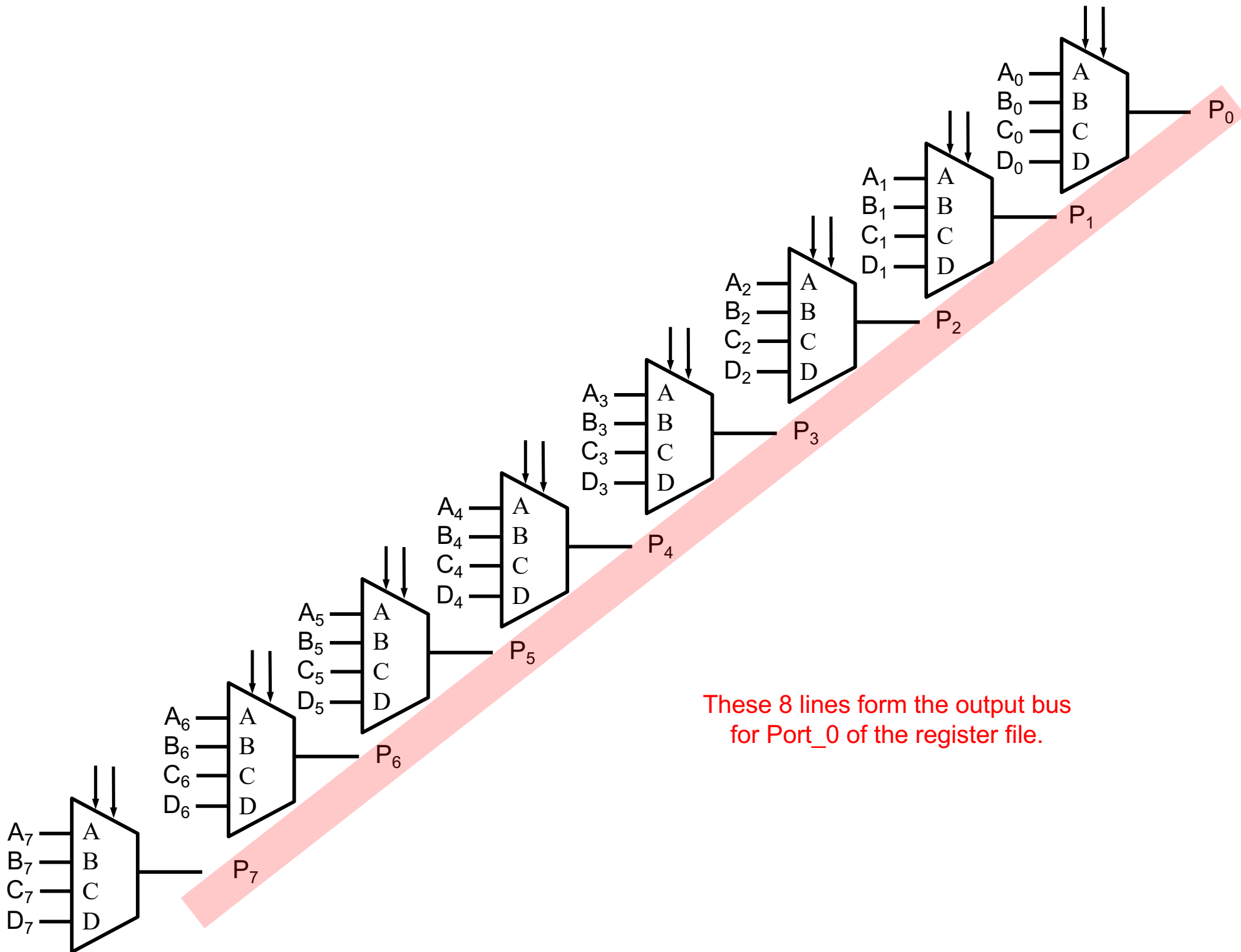


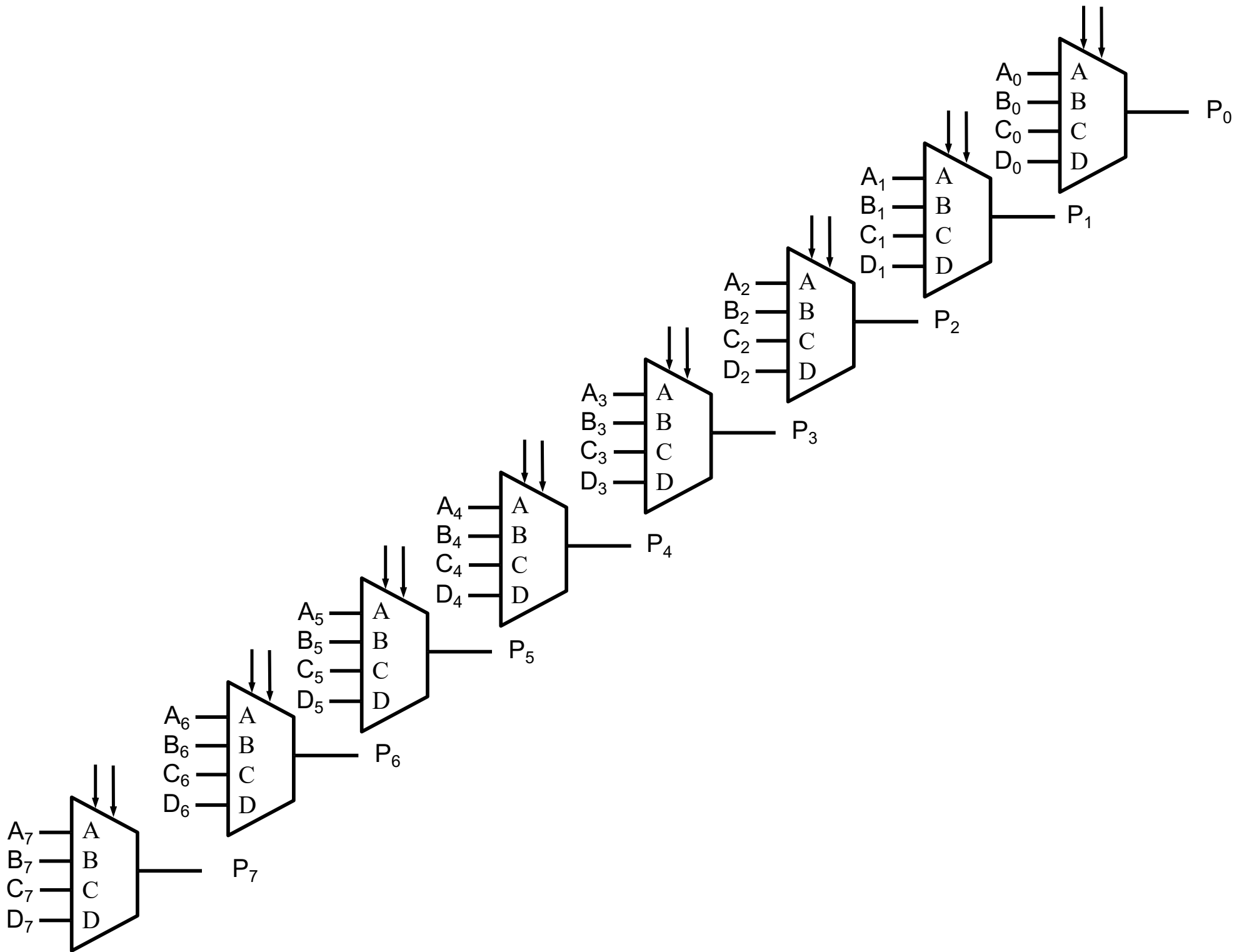


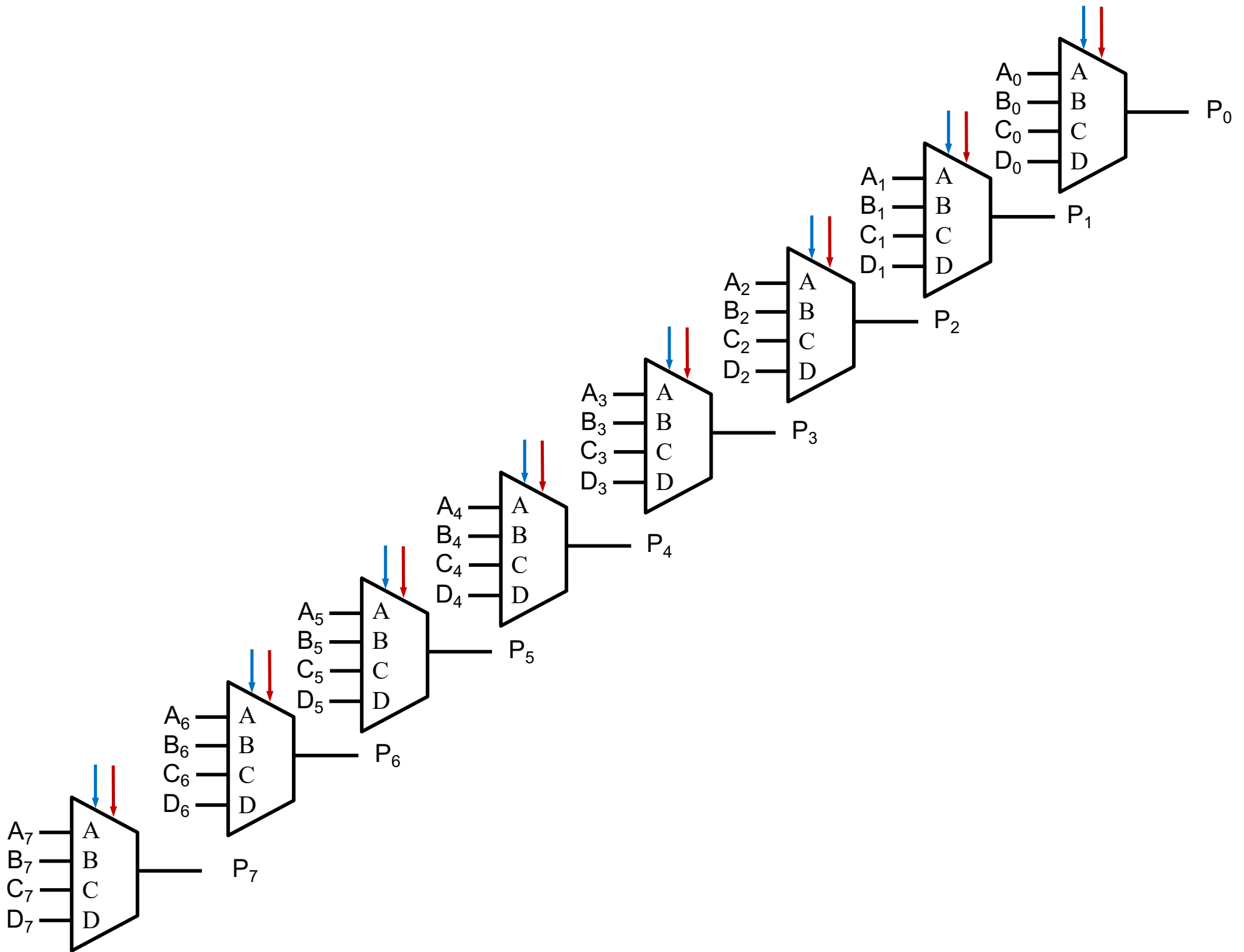


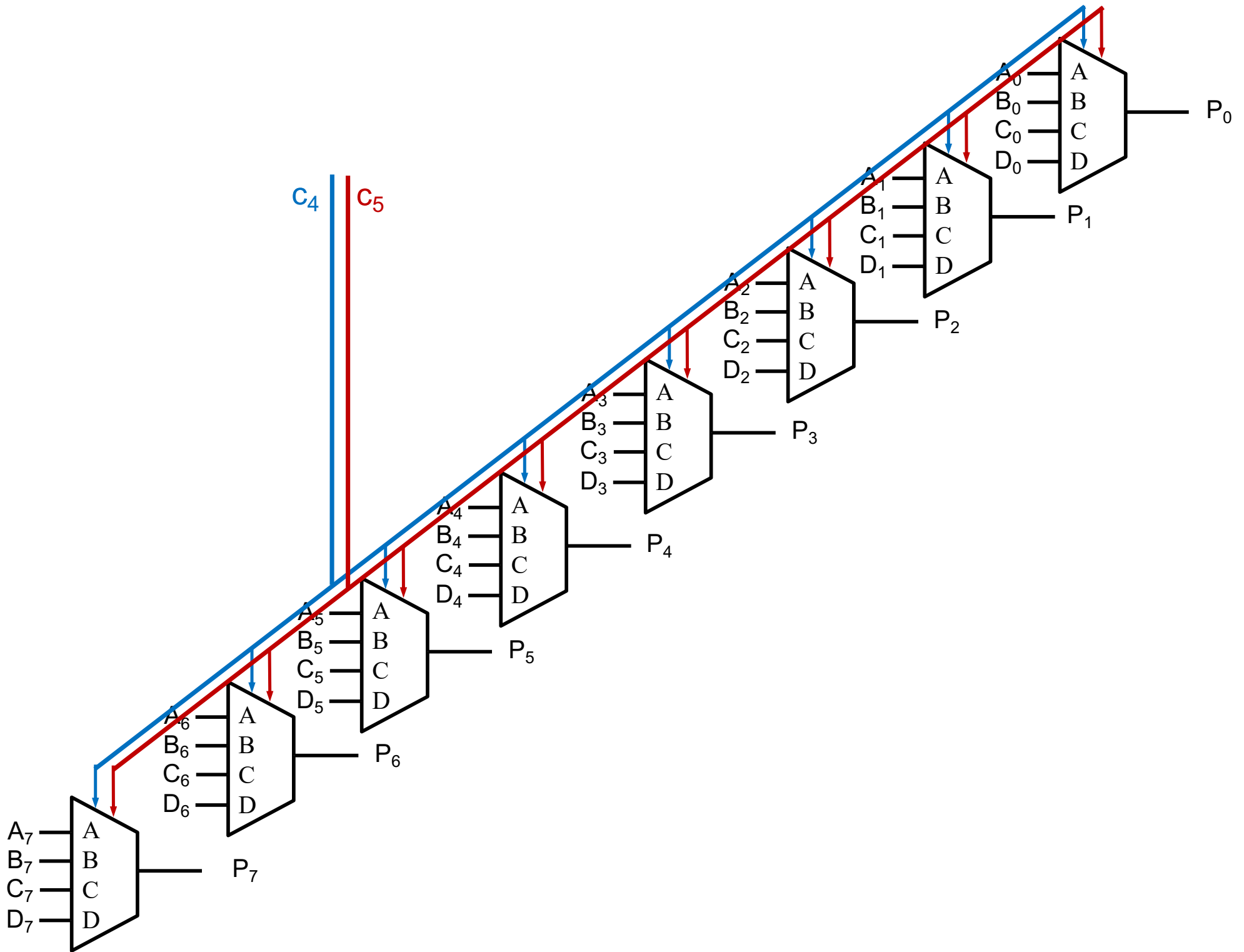


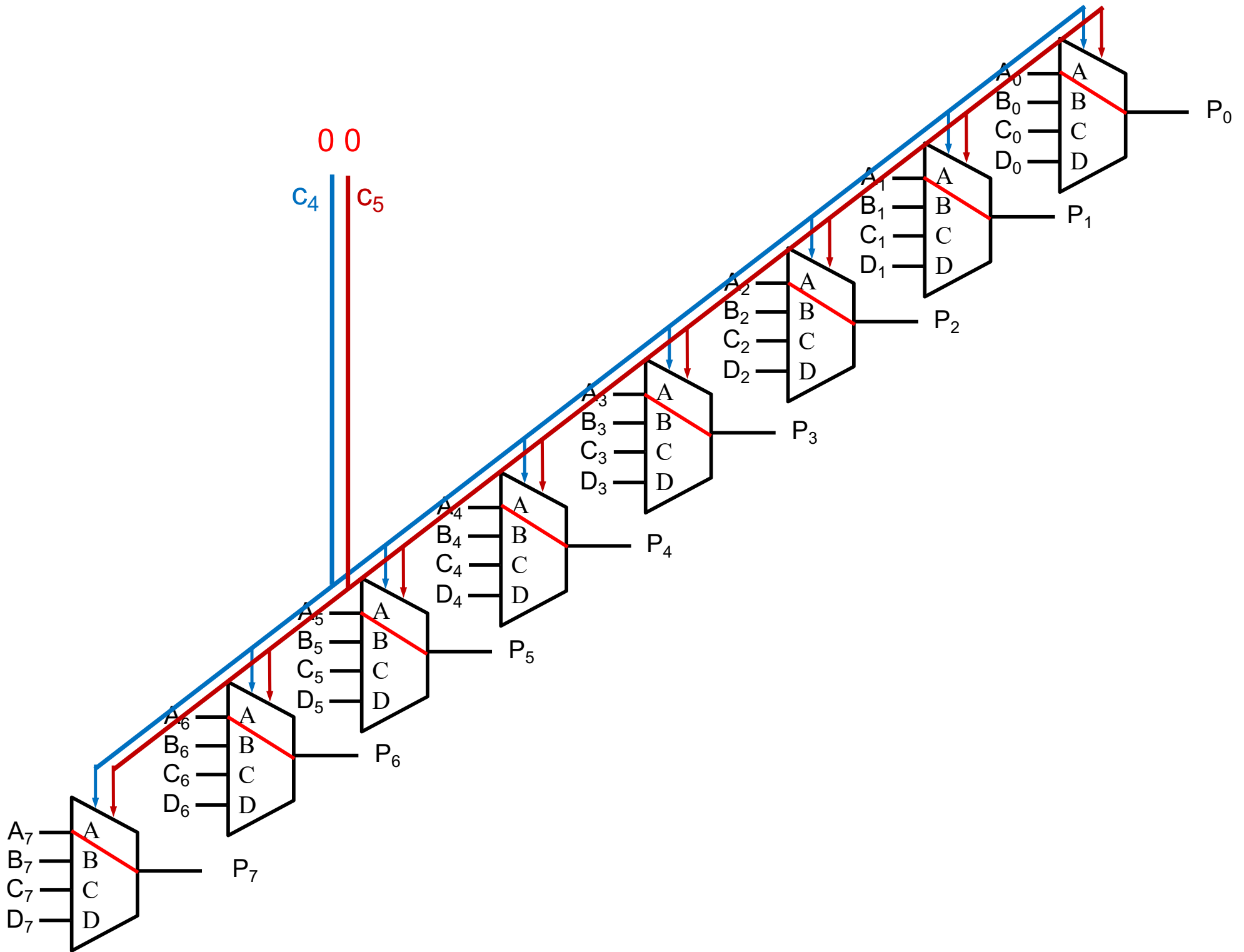


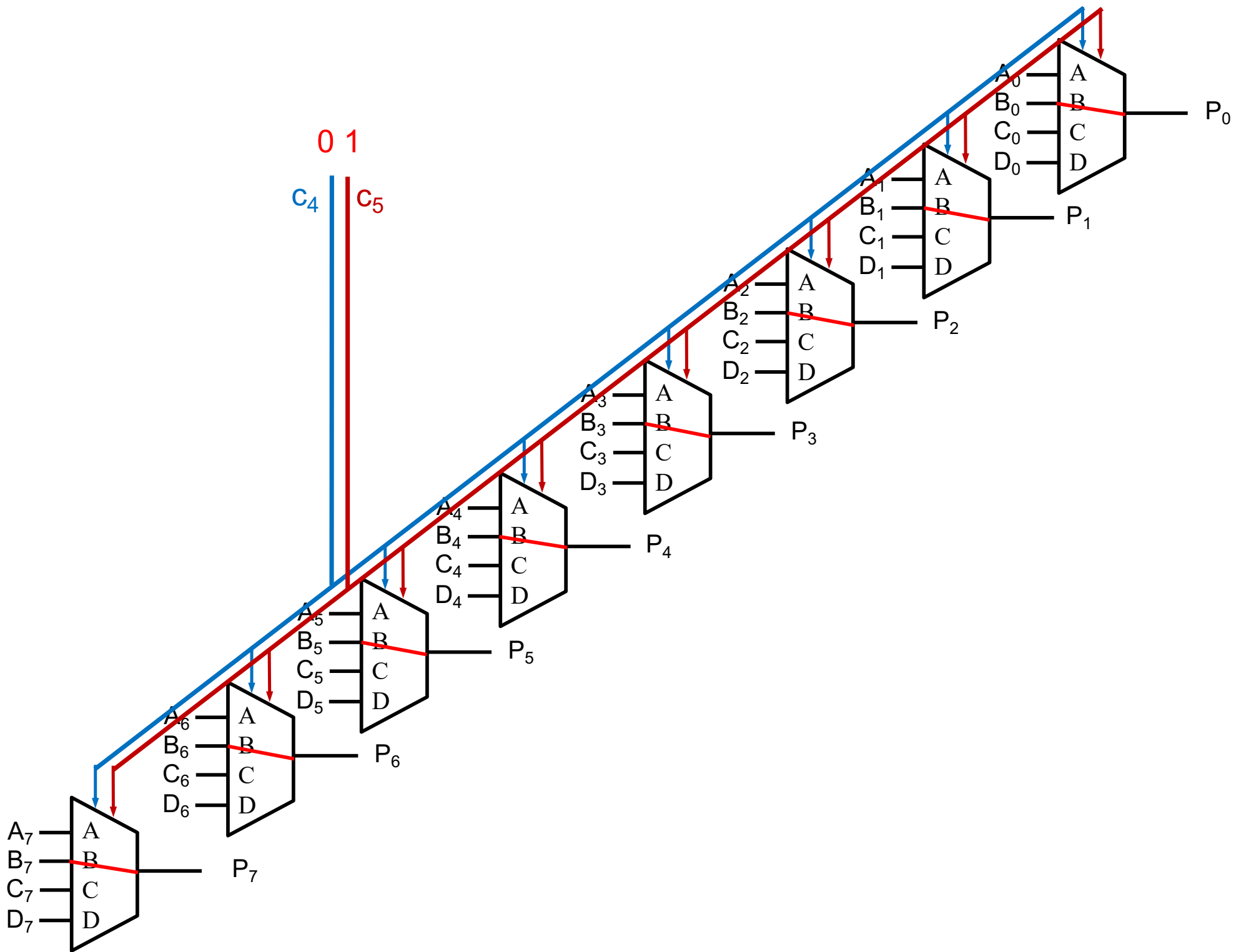


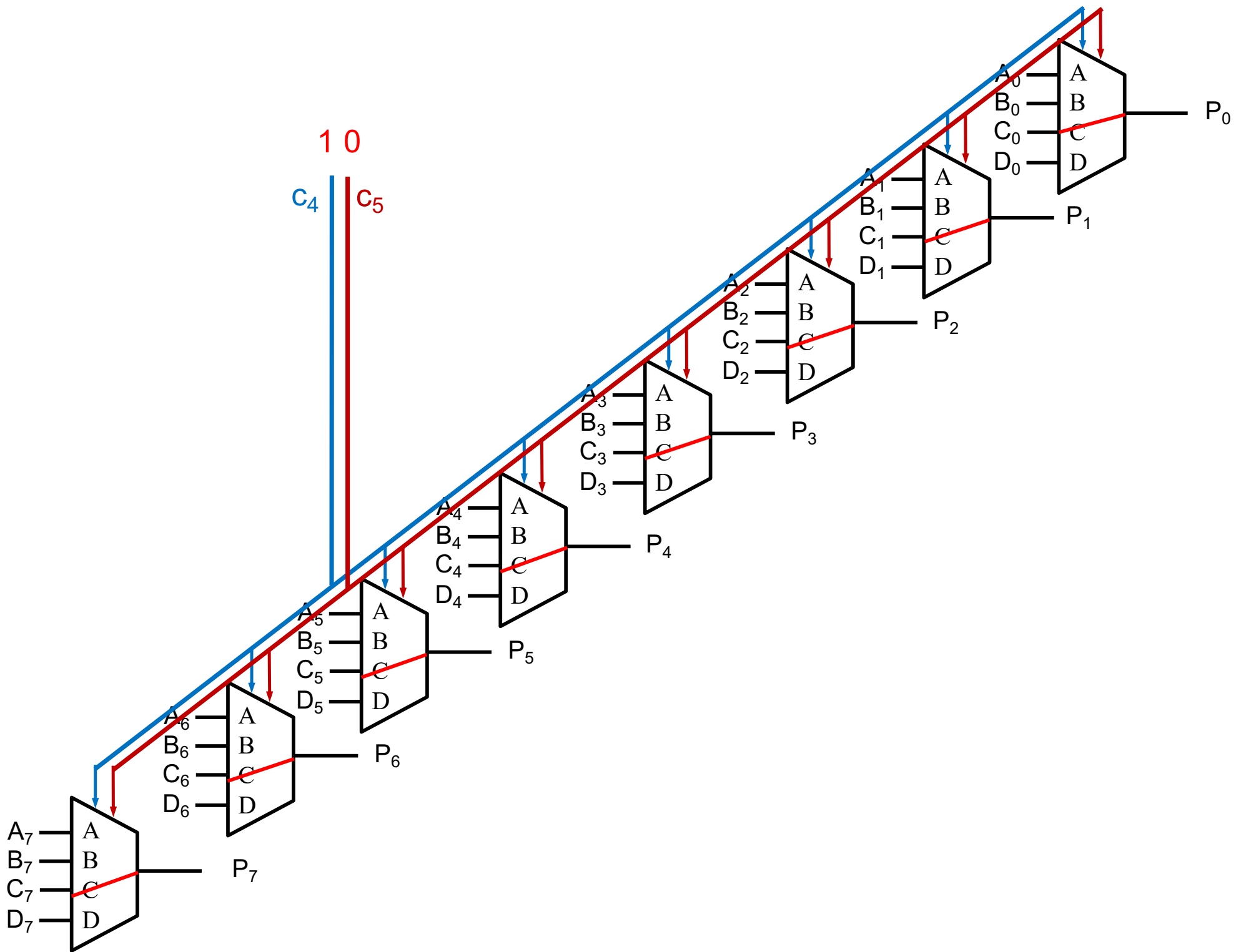


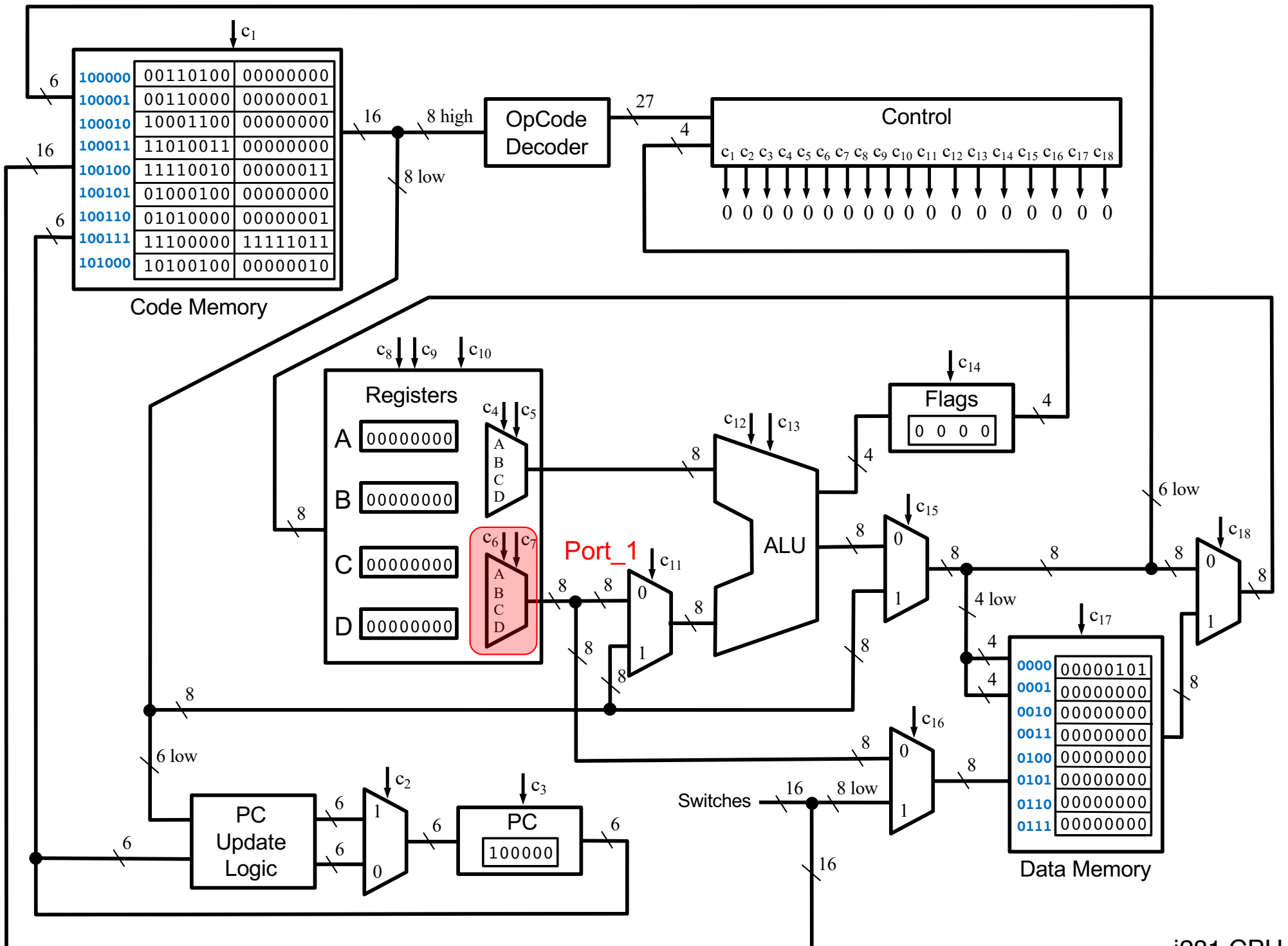




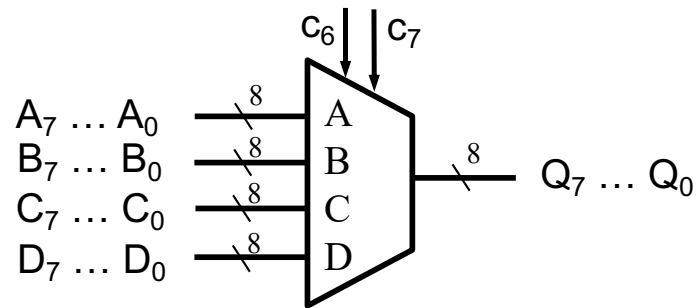


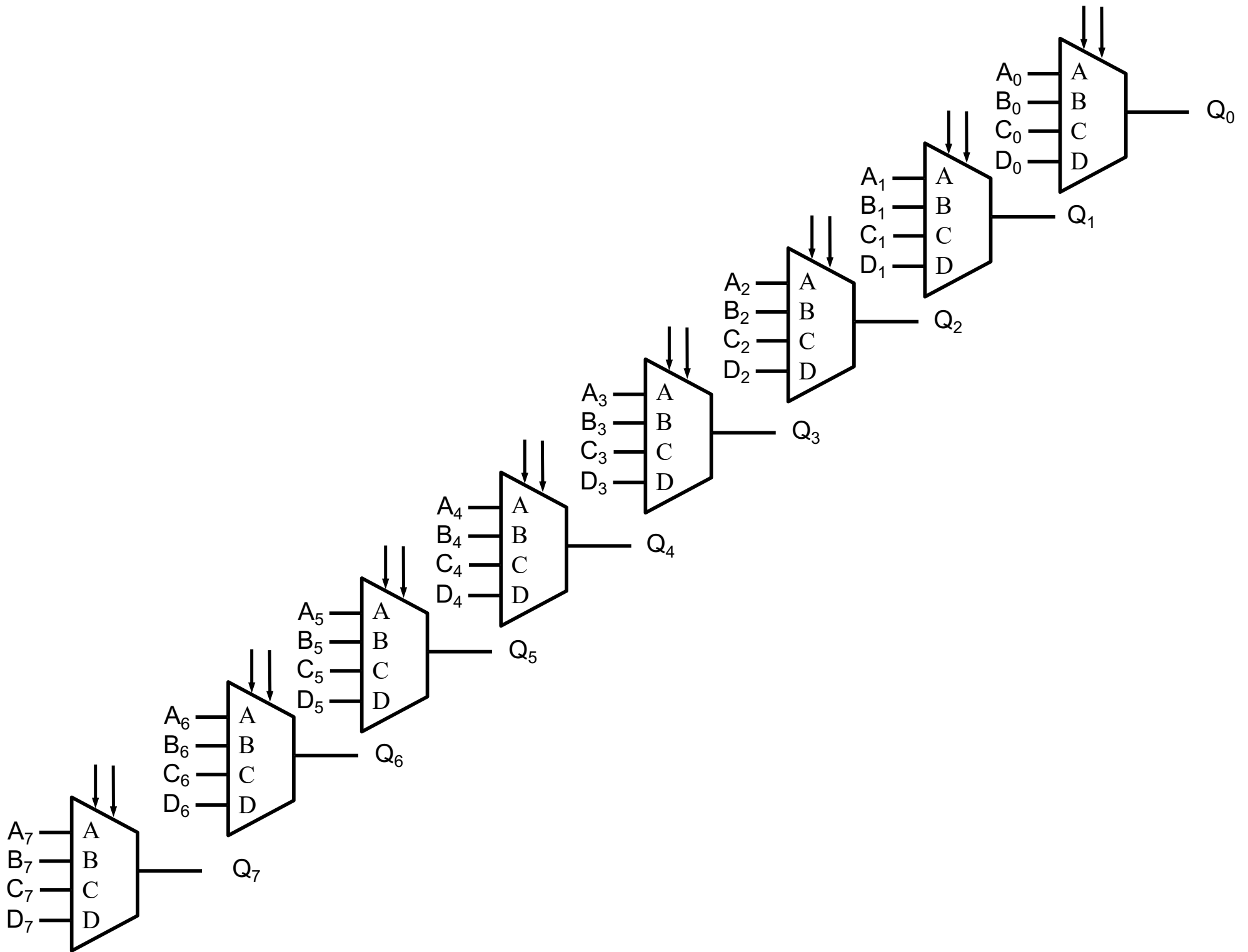


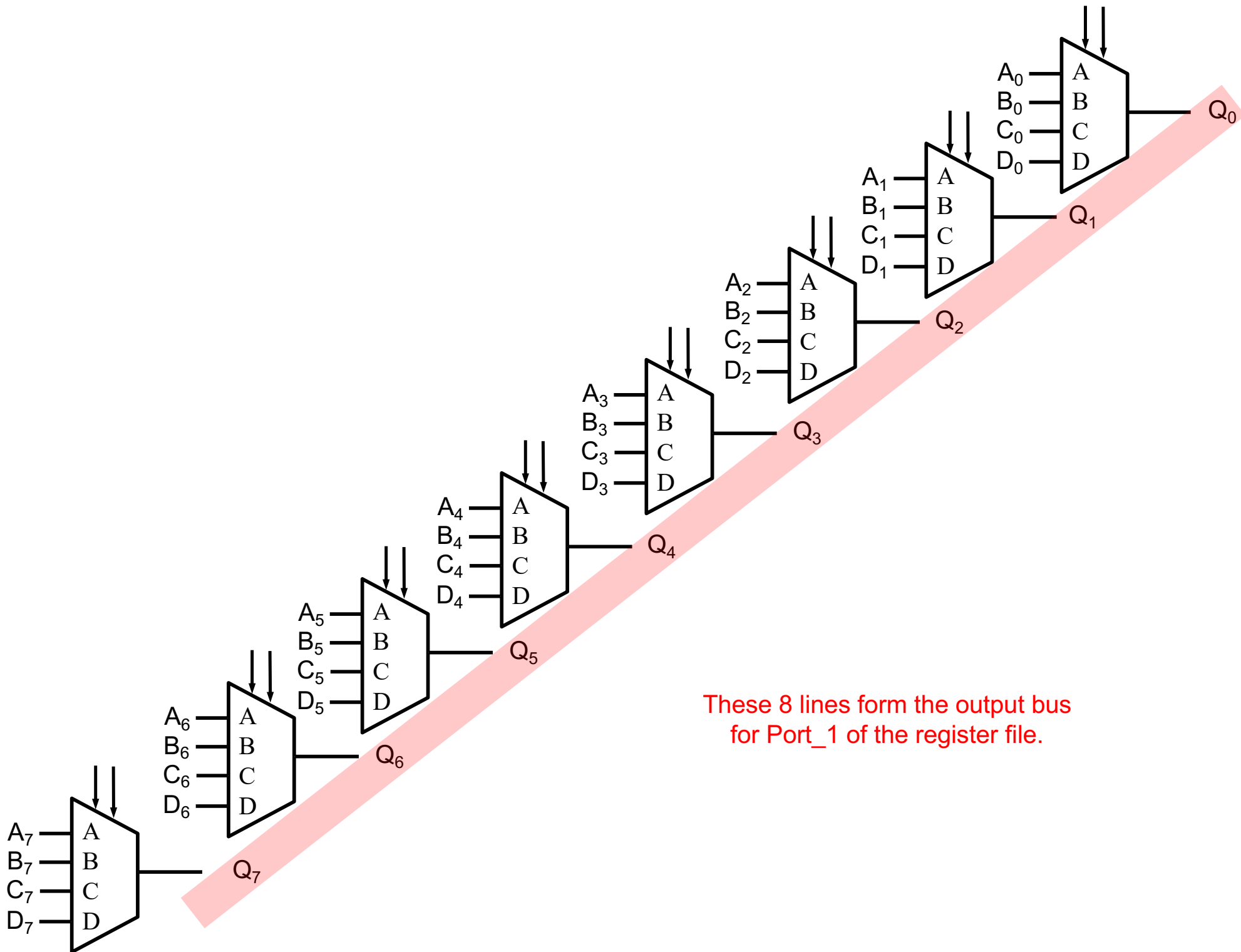


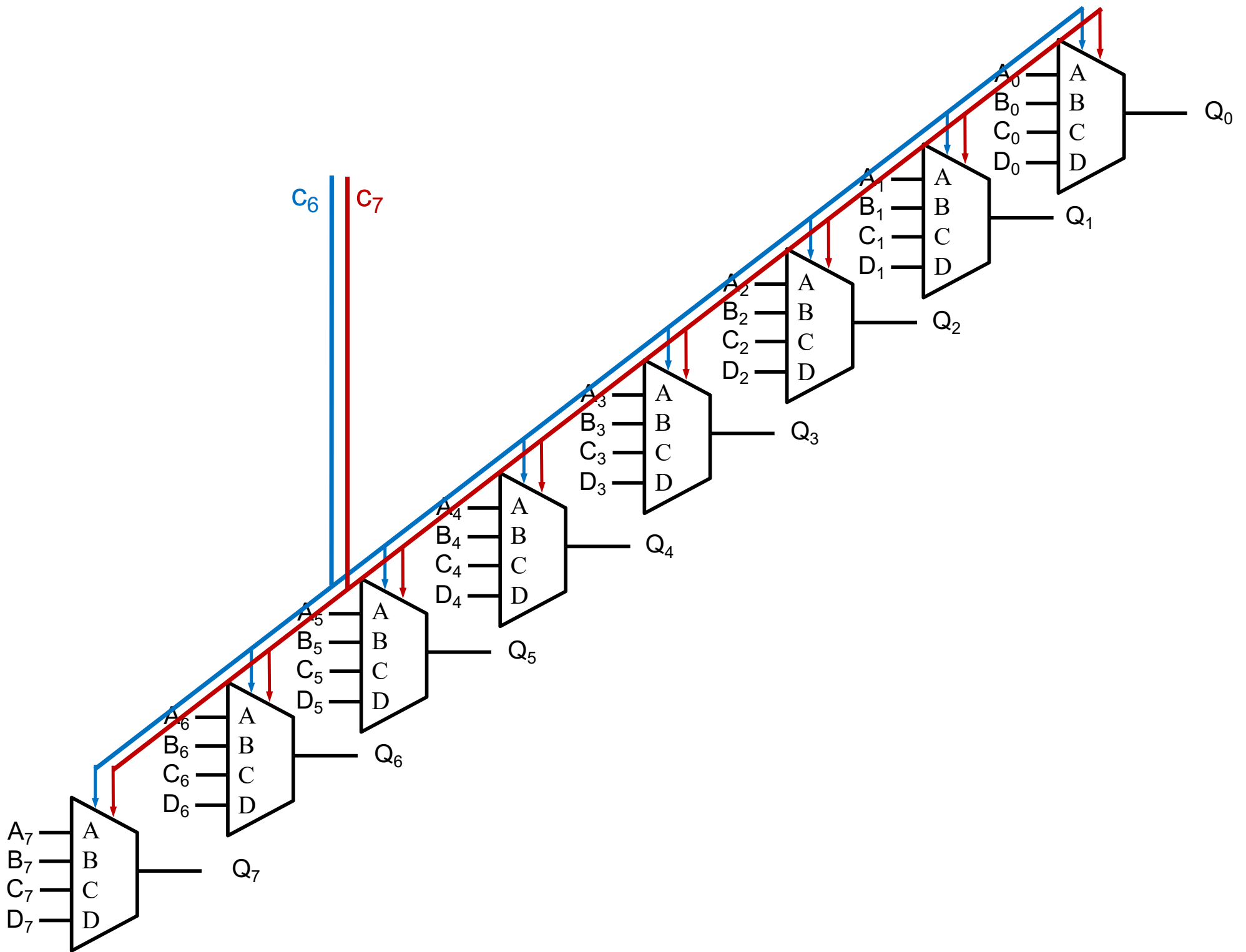


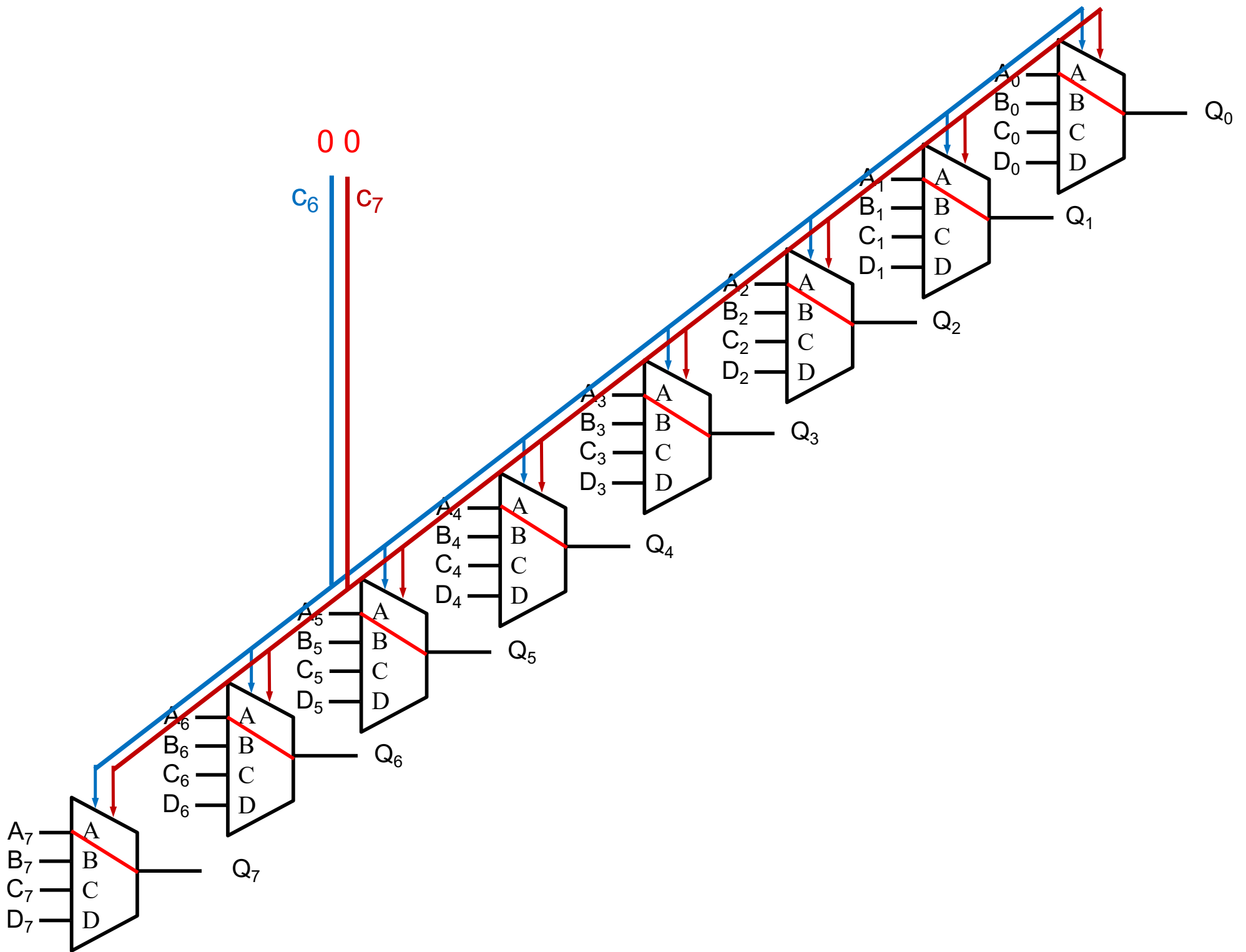
4-to-1 Bus Multiplexer (with 8-bit lines)

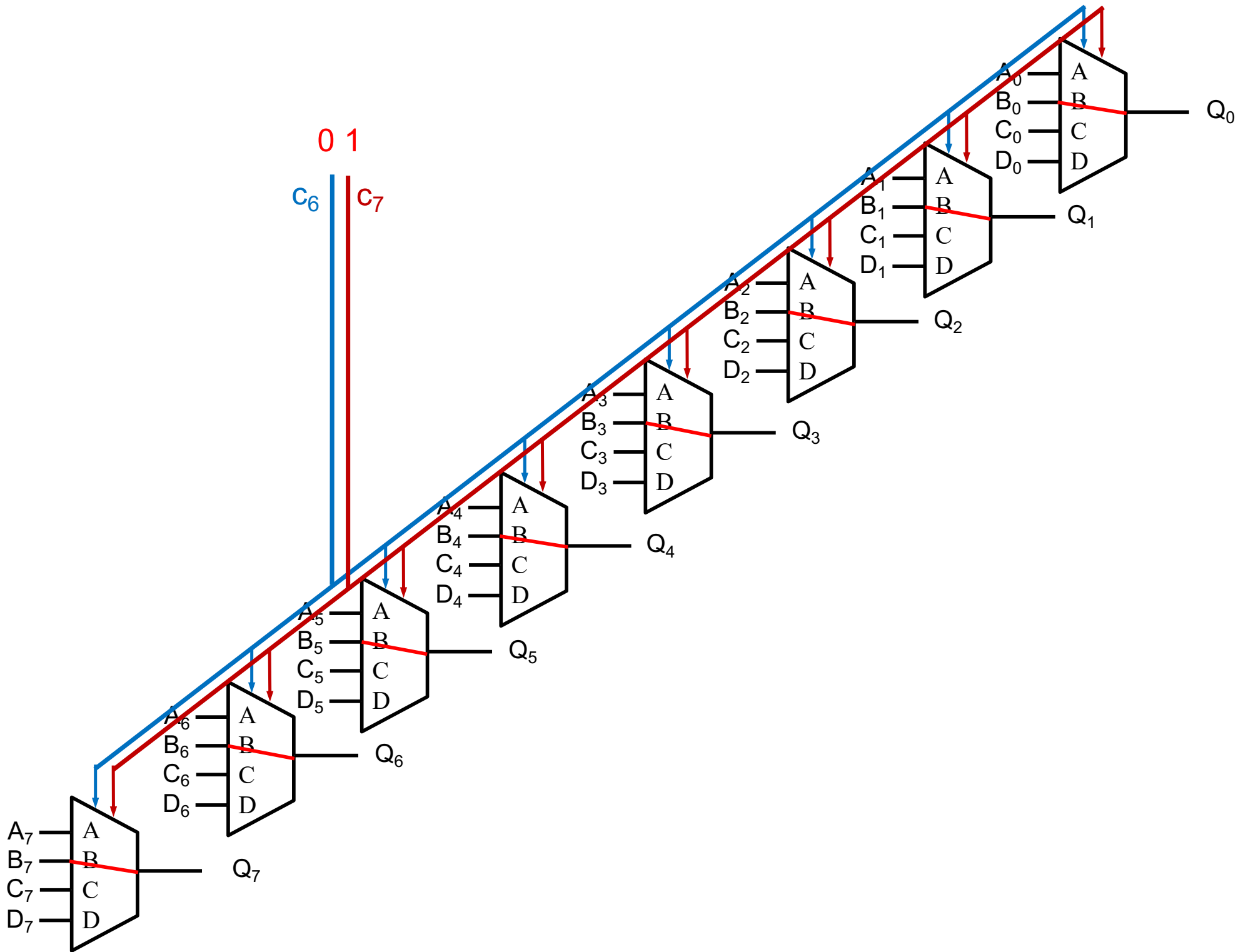


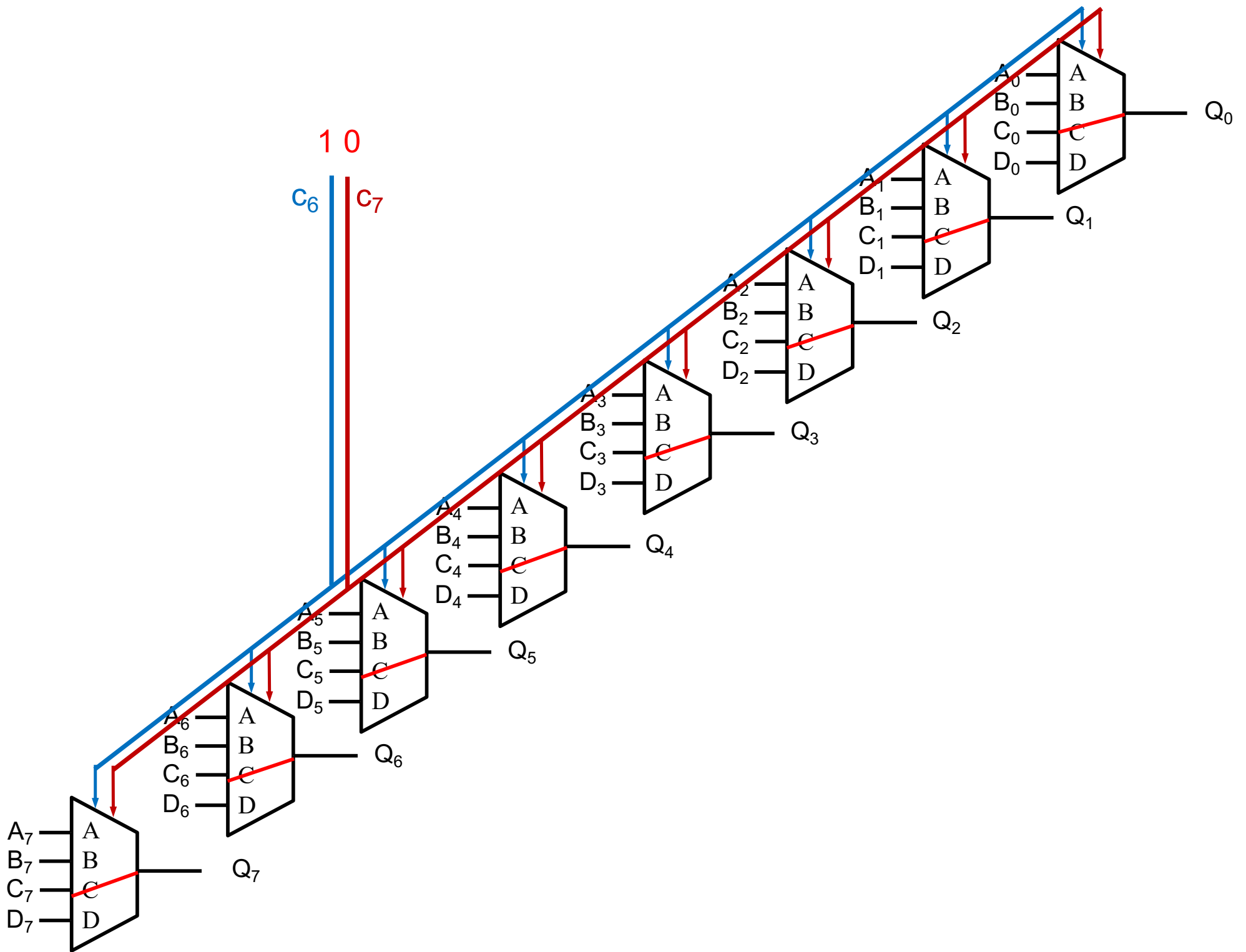


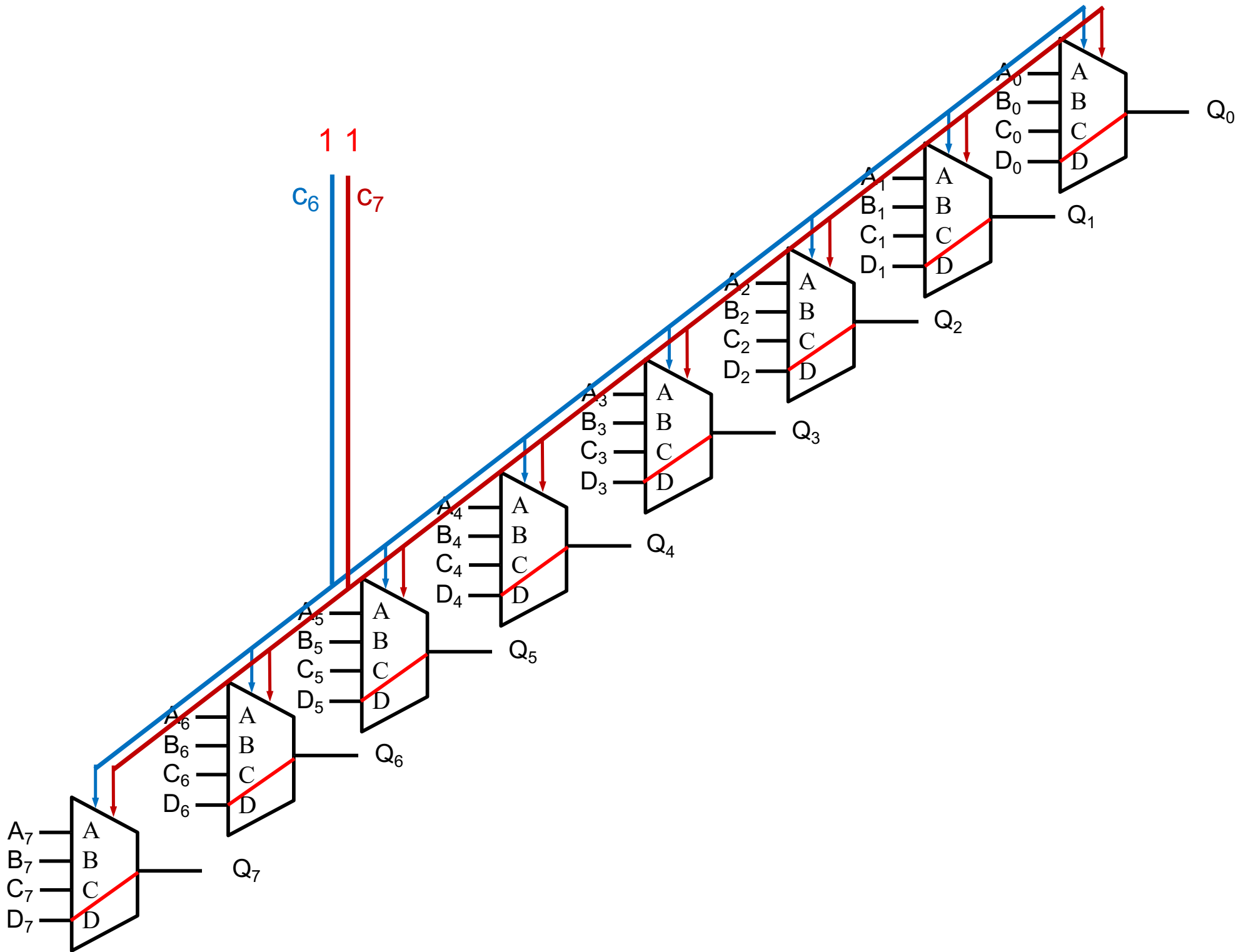


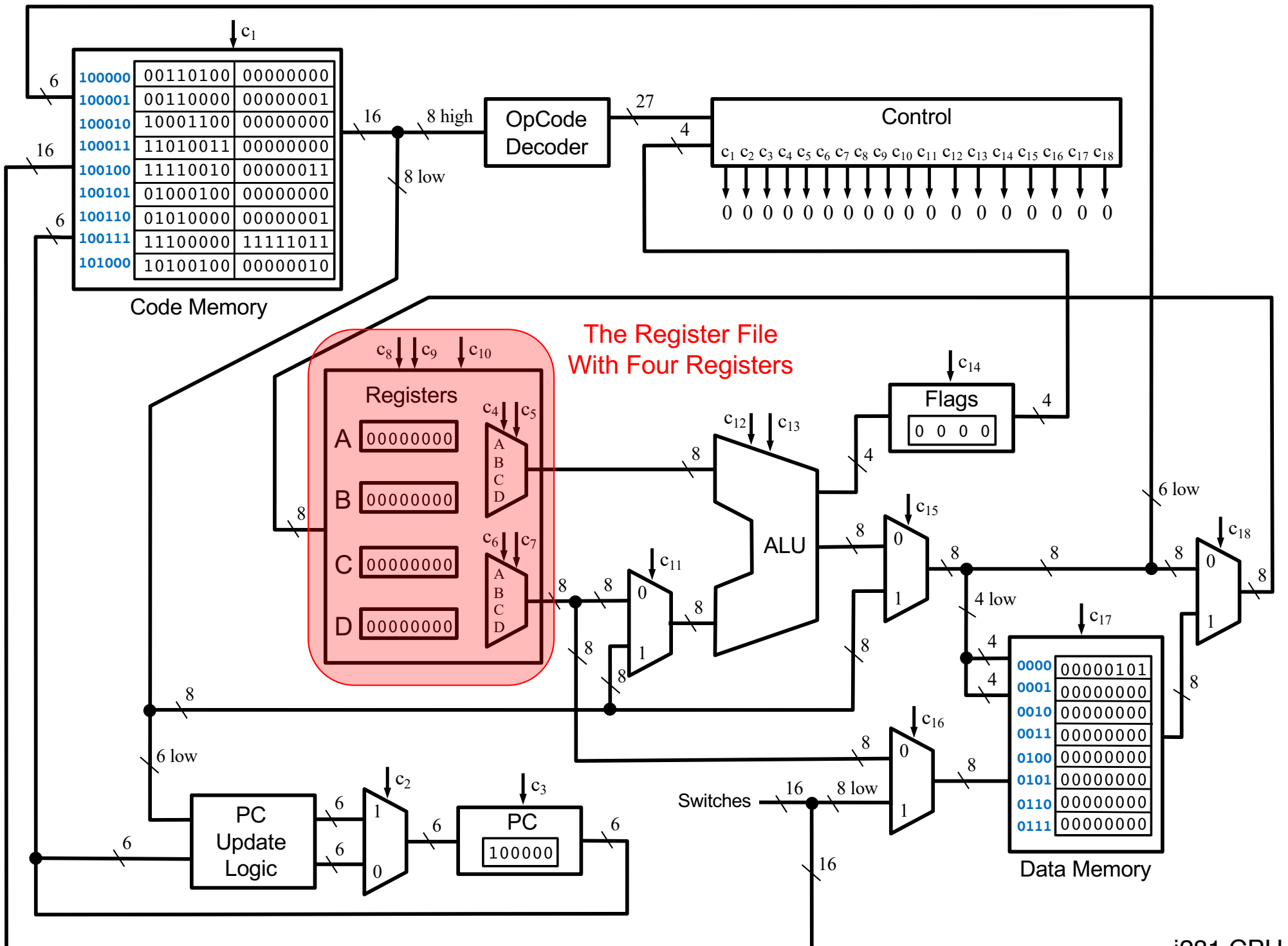




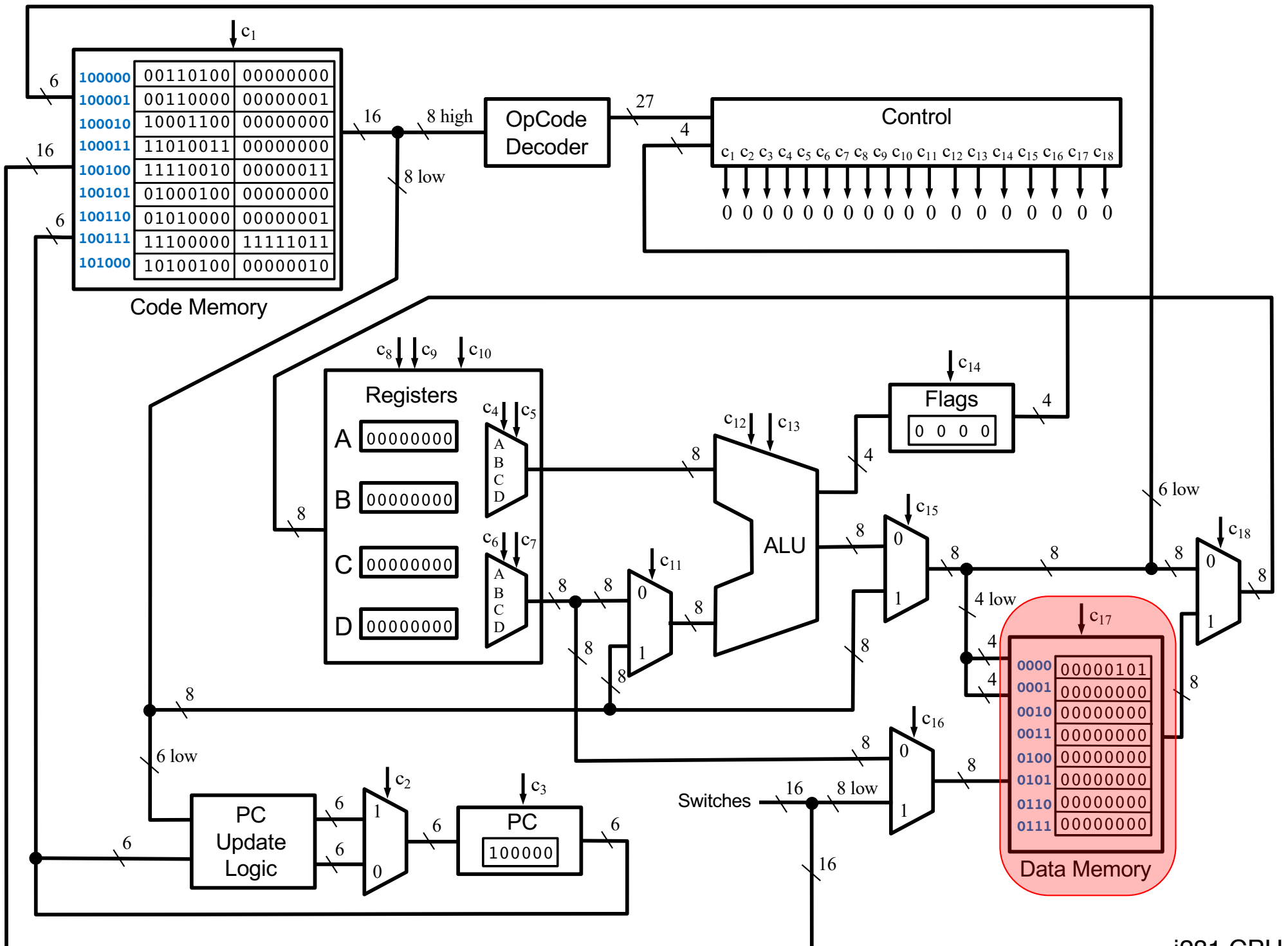




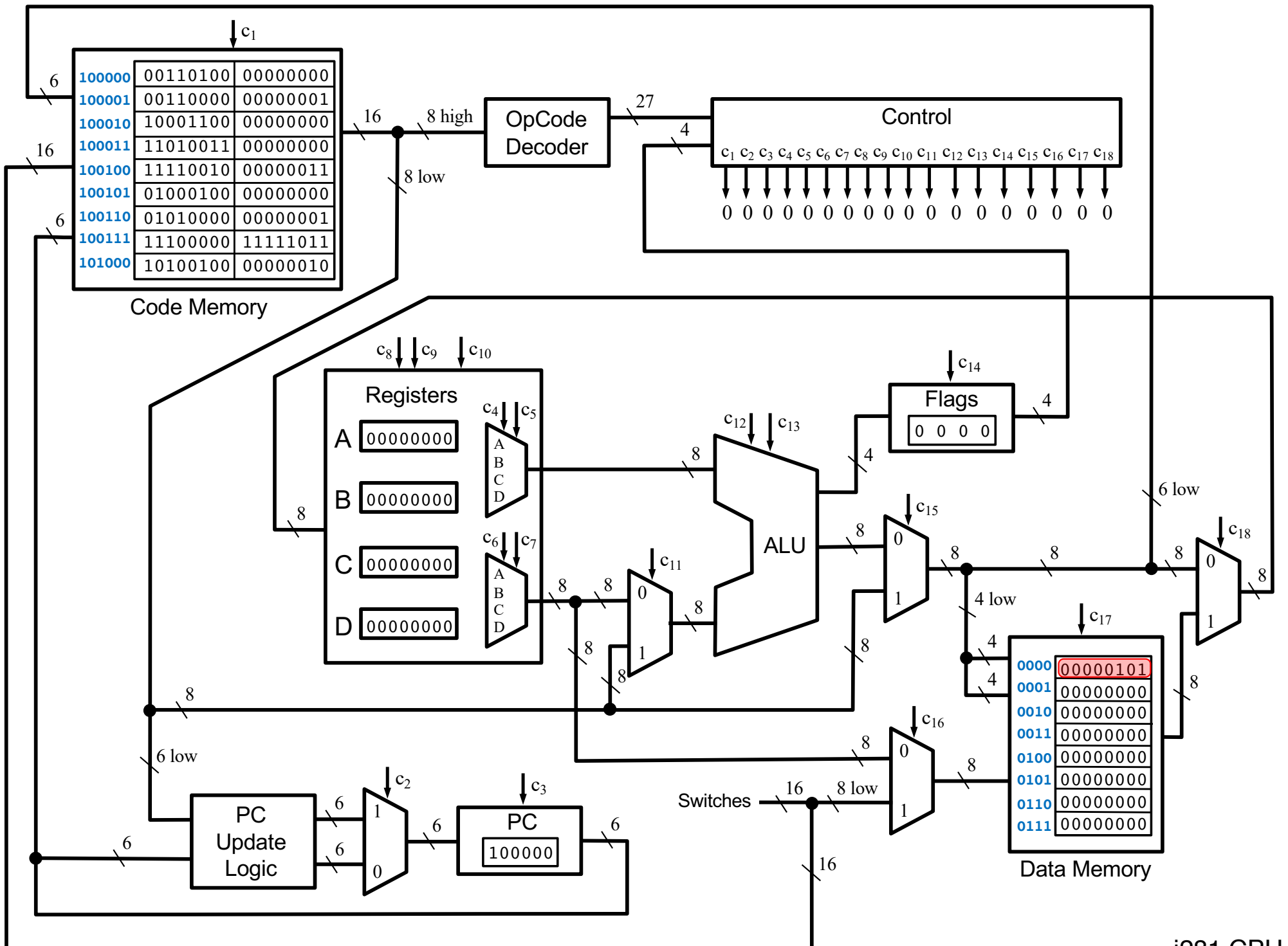




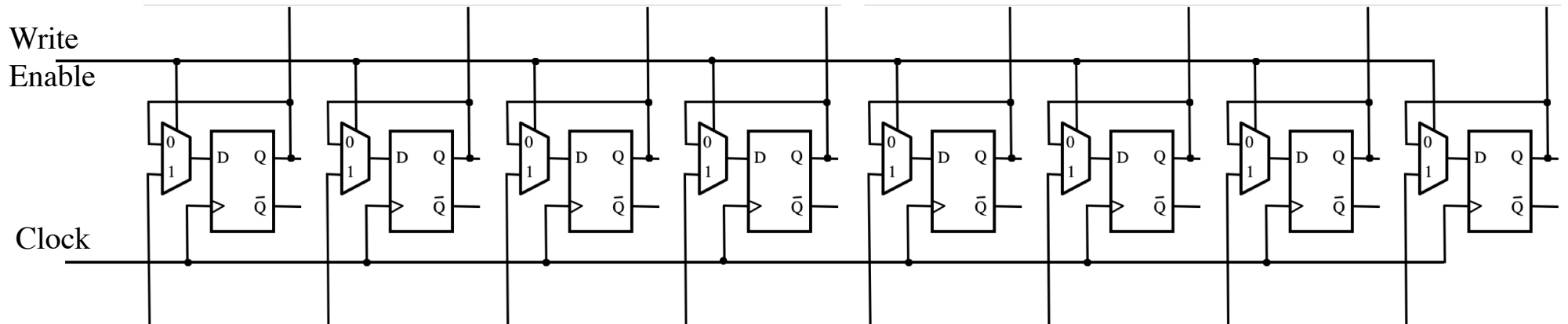
The Data Memory



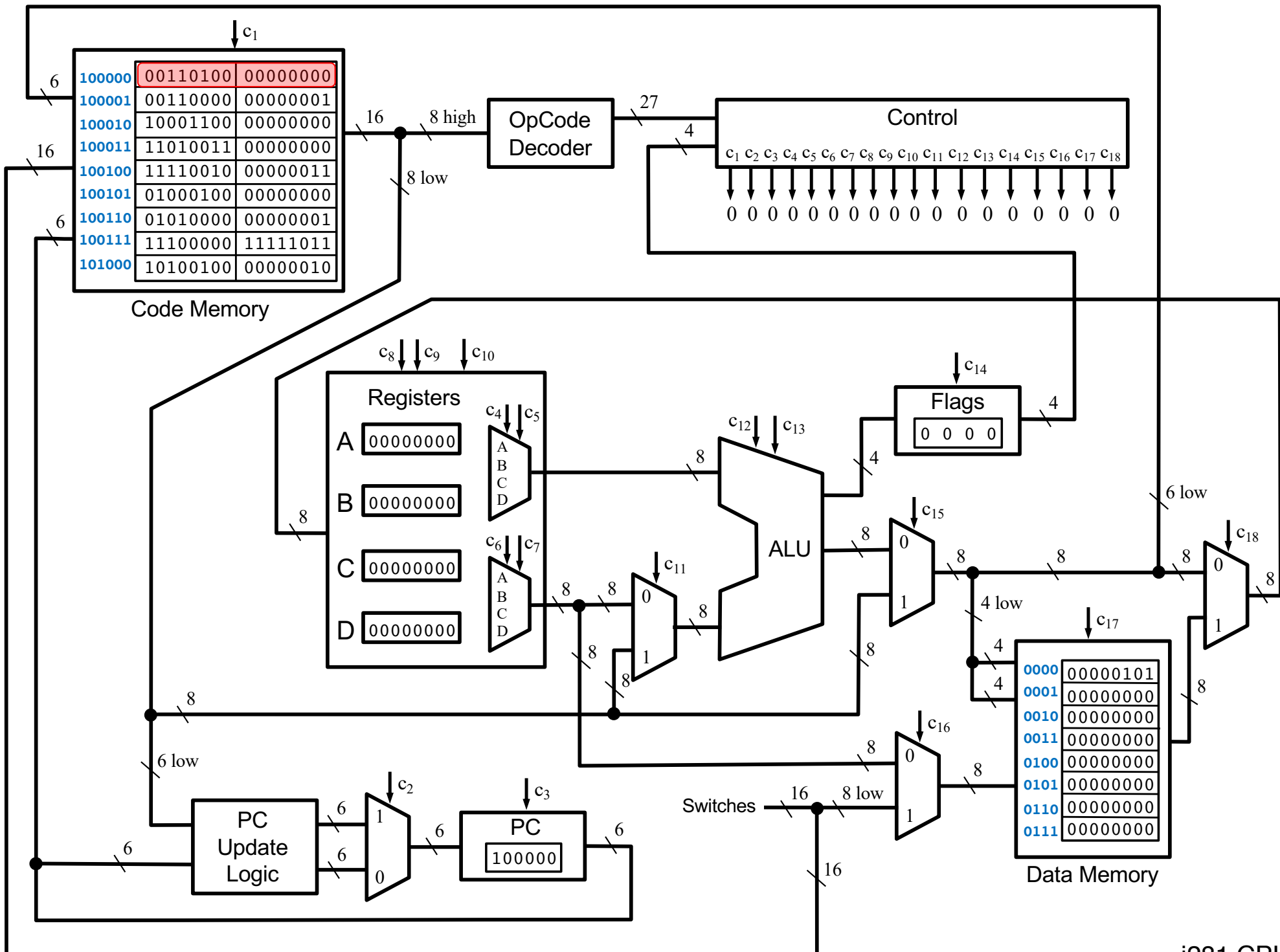
i281 CPU



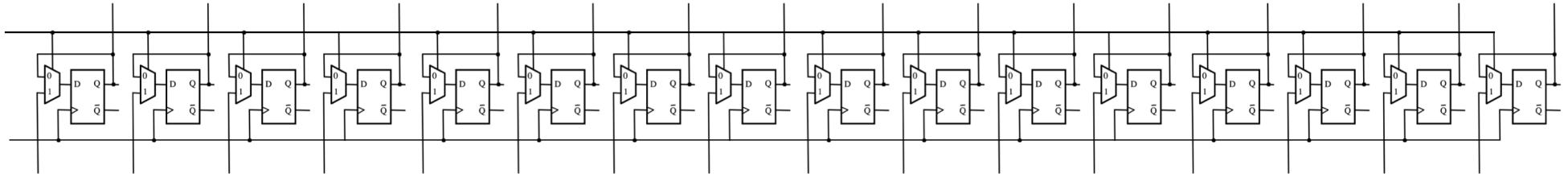
8-Bit Parallel-Access Register



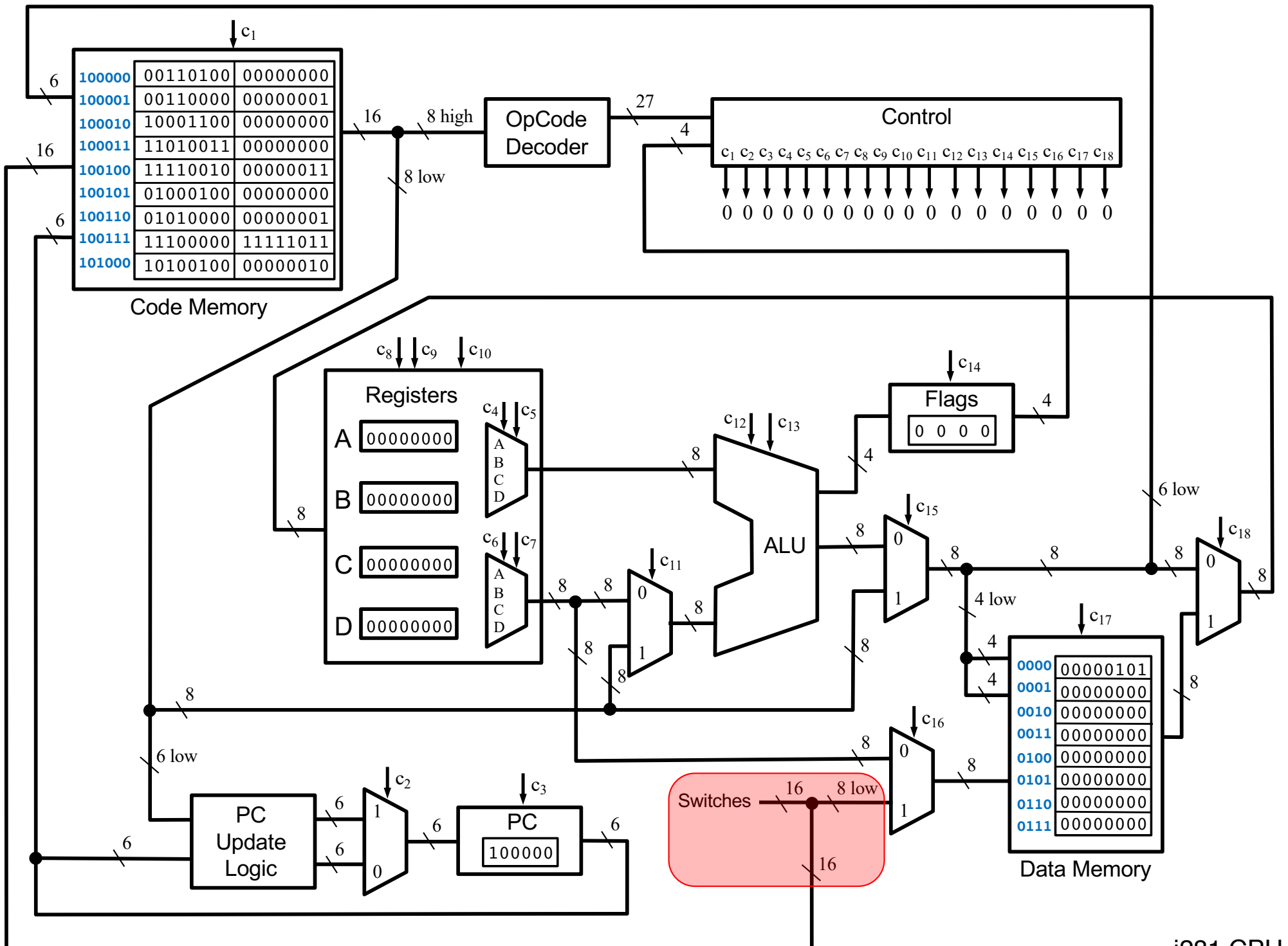
The Code Memory

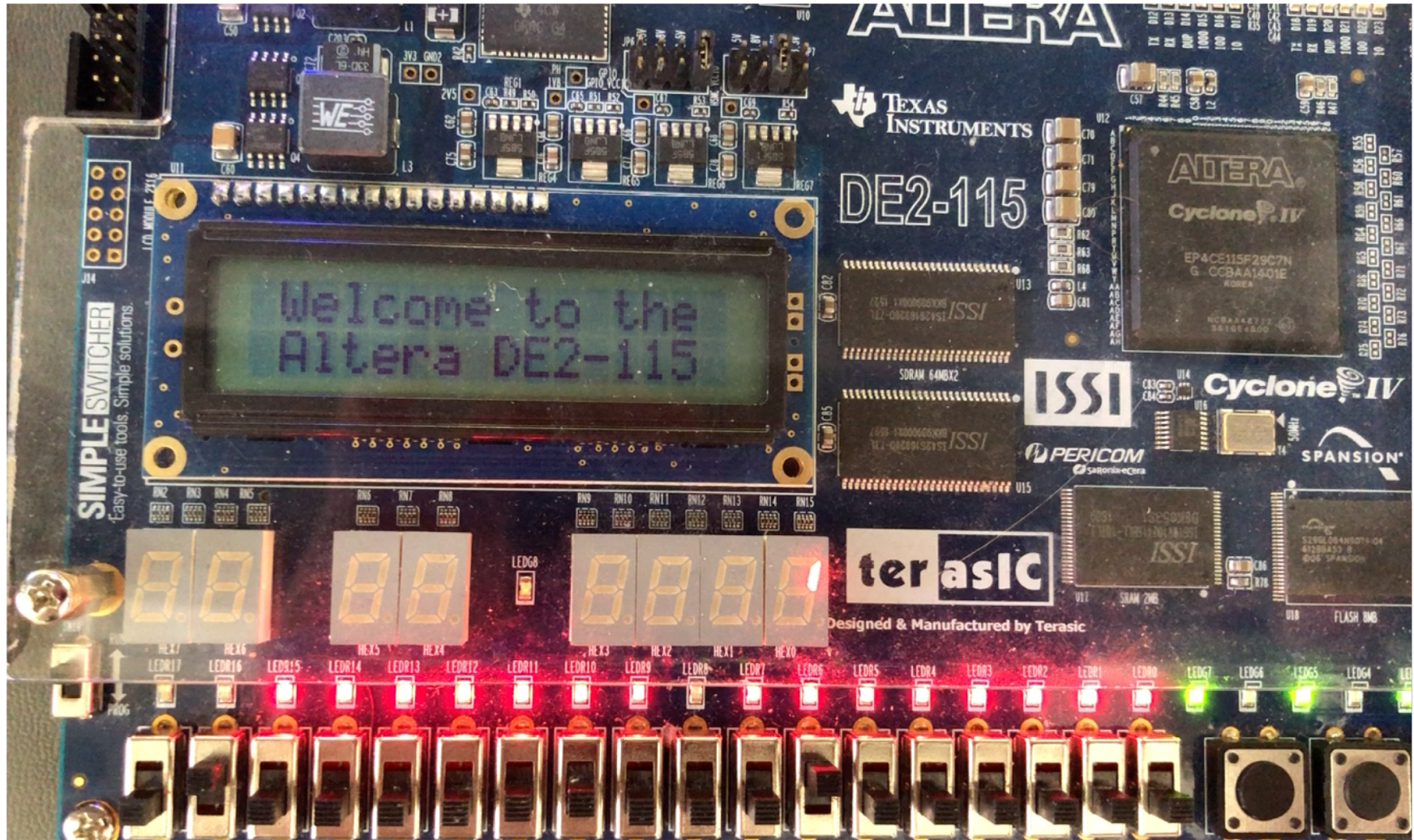


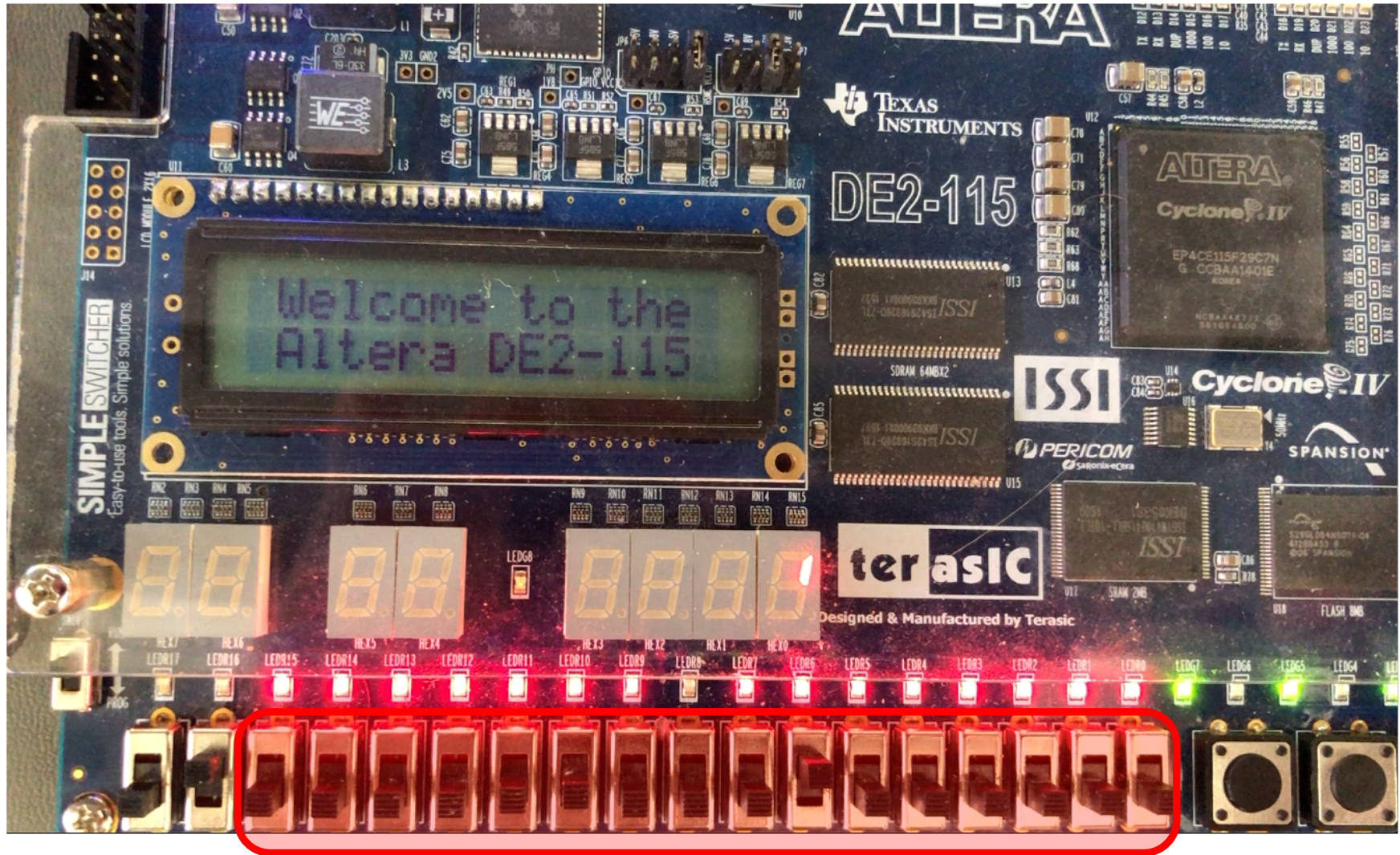
16-Bit Parallel-Access Register



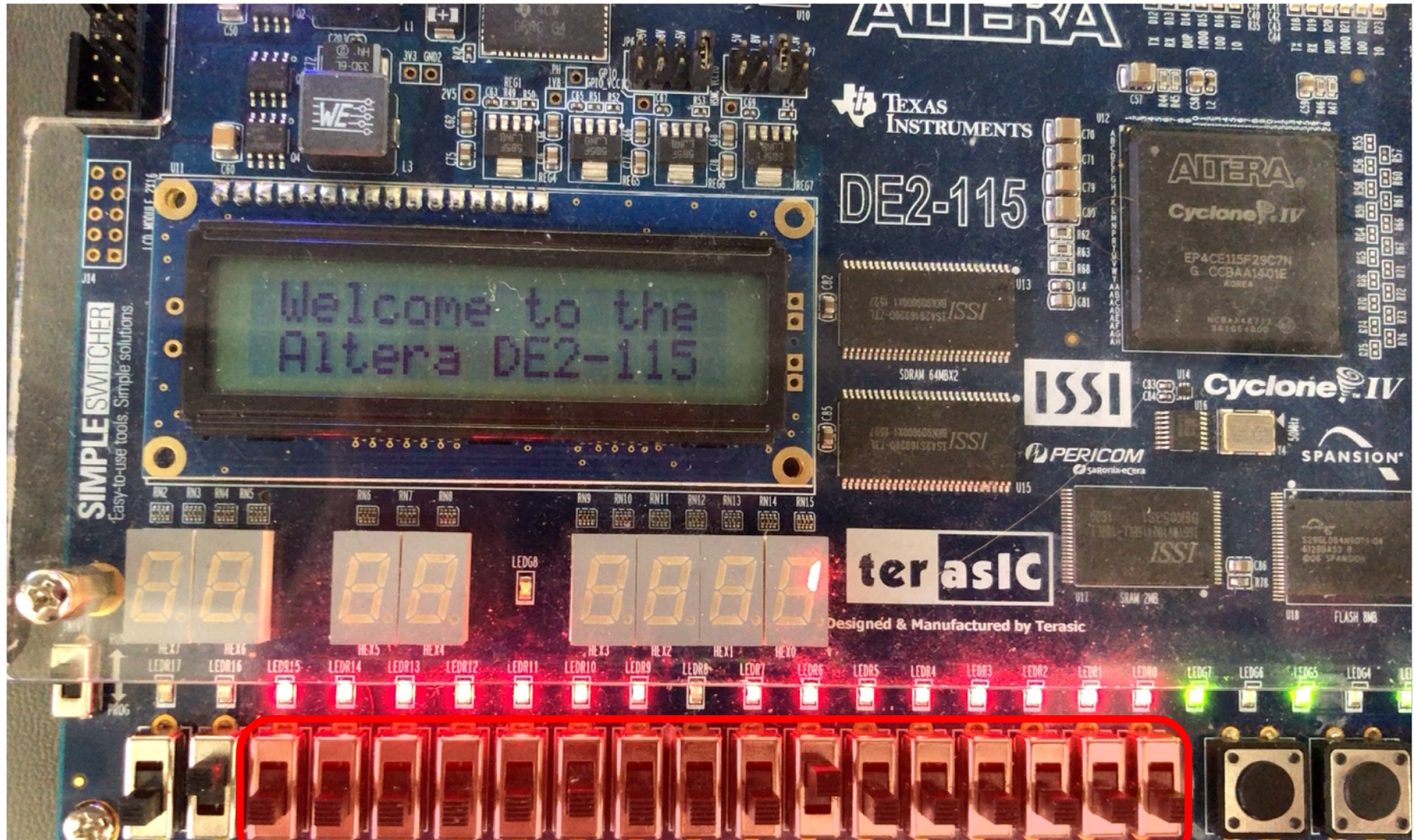
The Input Switches



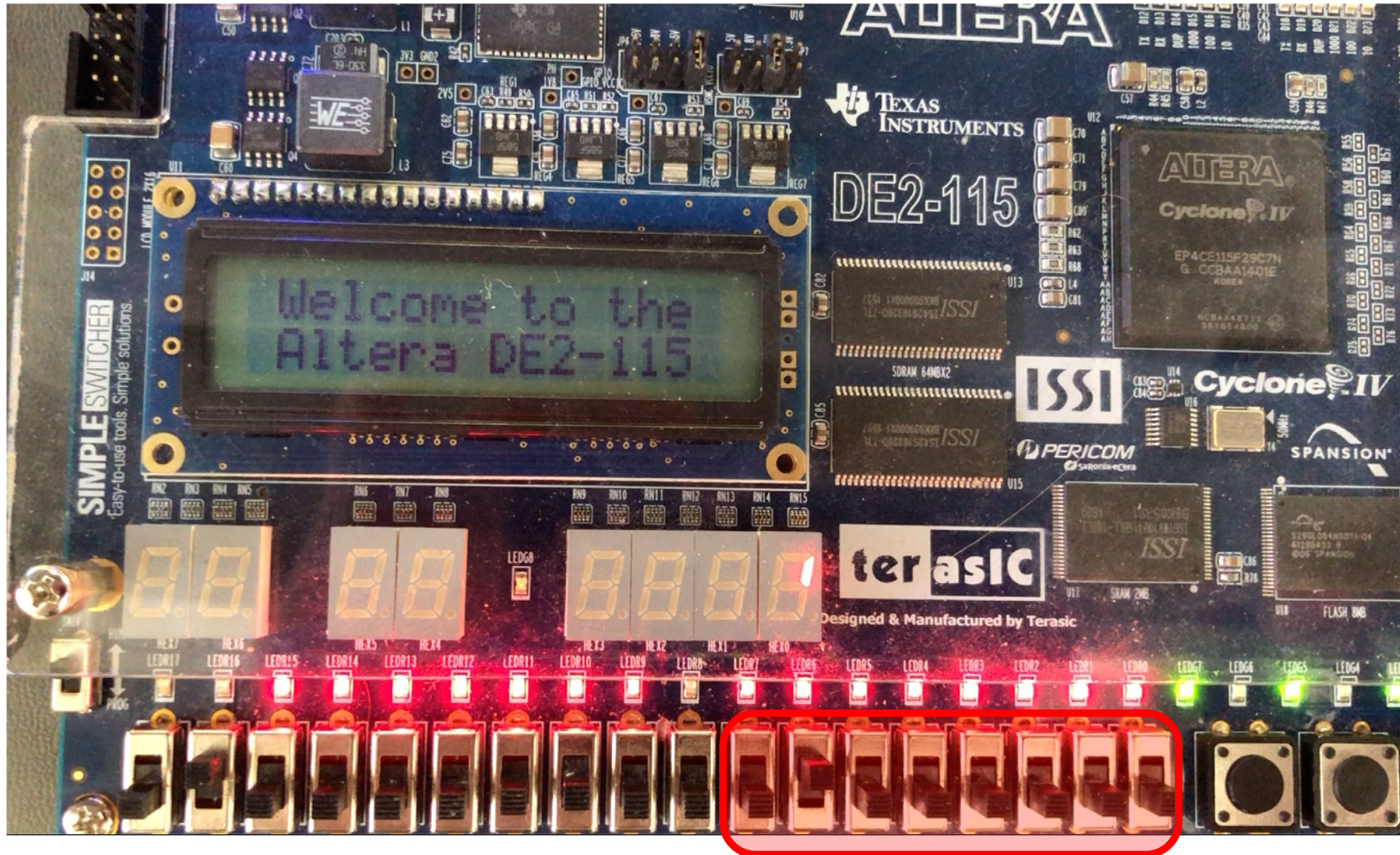




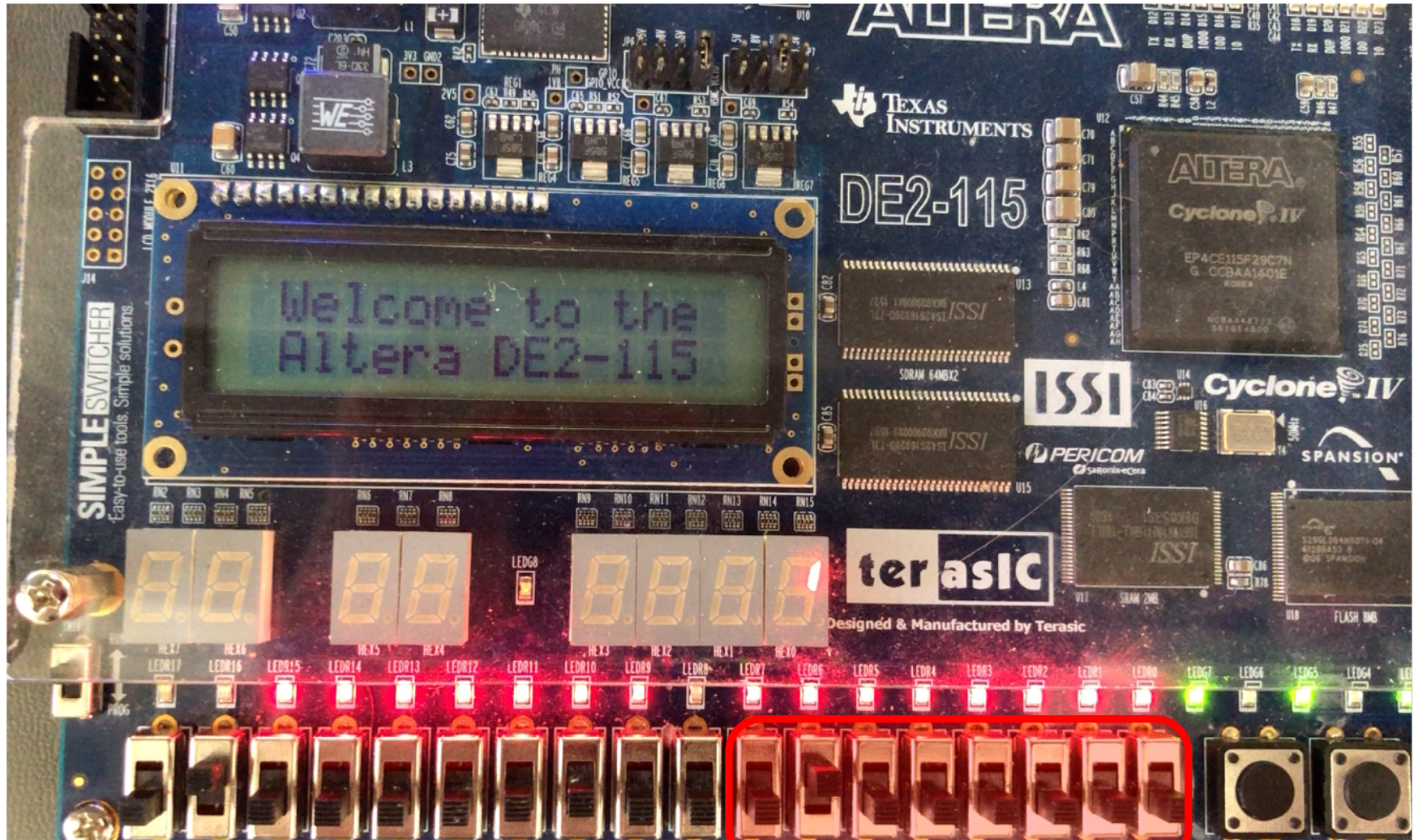
These 16 switches are used for input into the Code Memory.



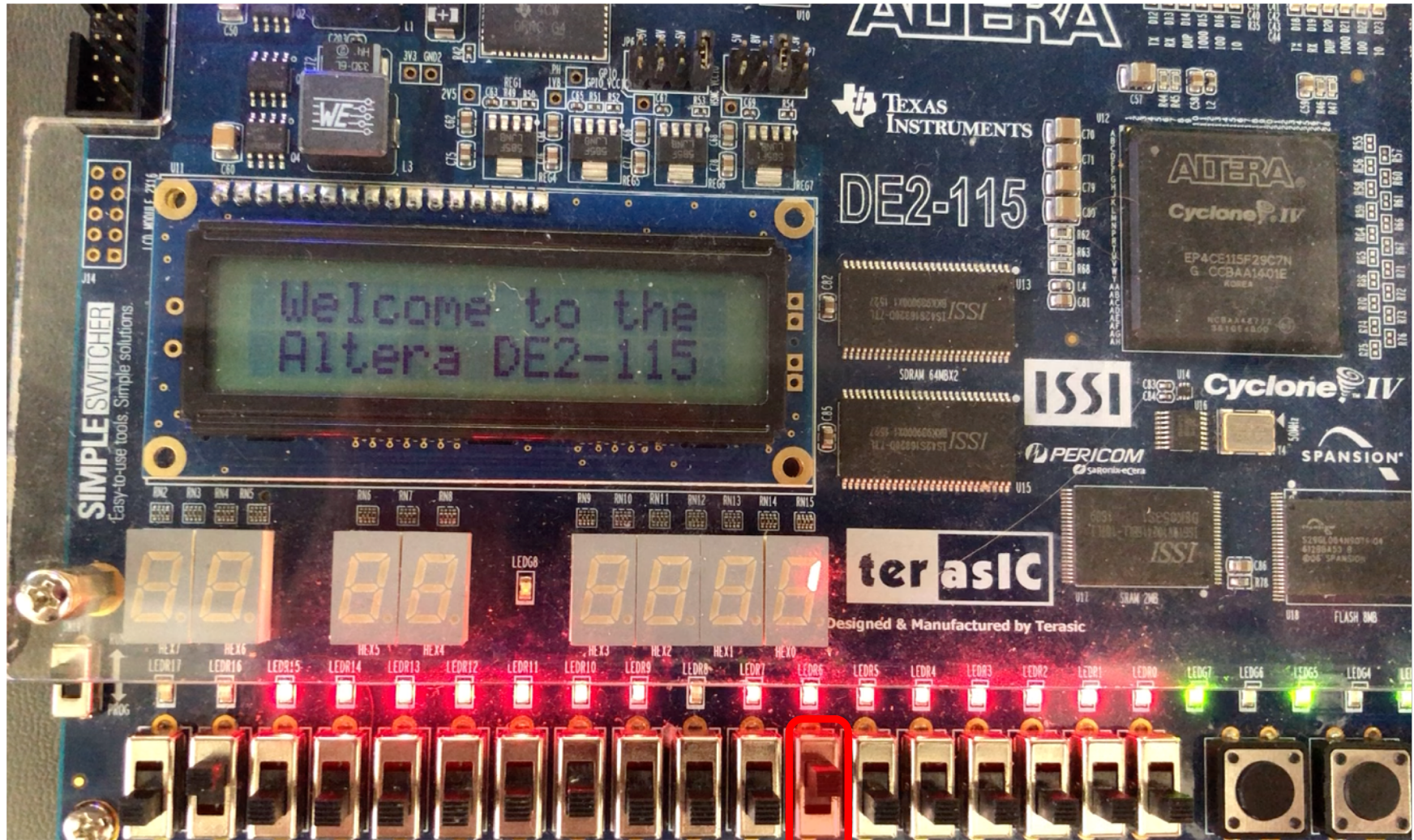
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0



These 8 switches are used for input into the Data Memory.



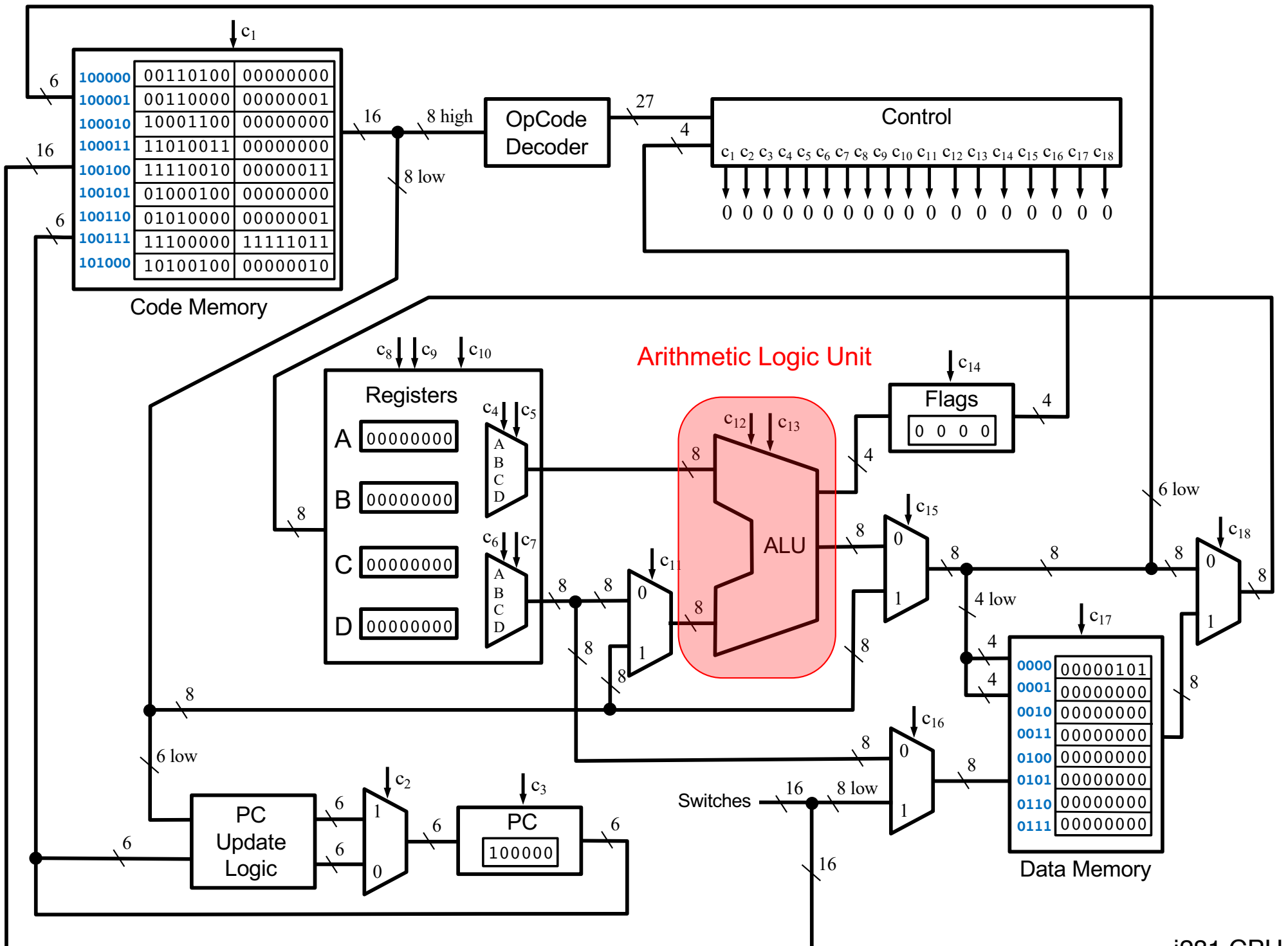
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

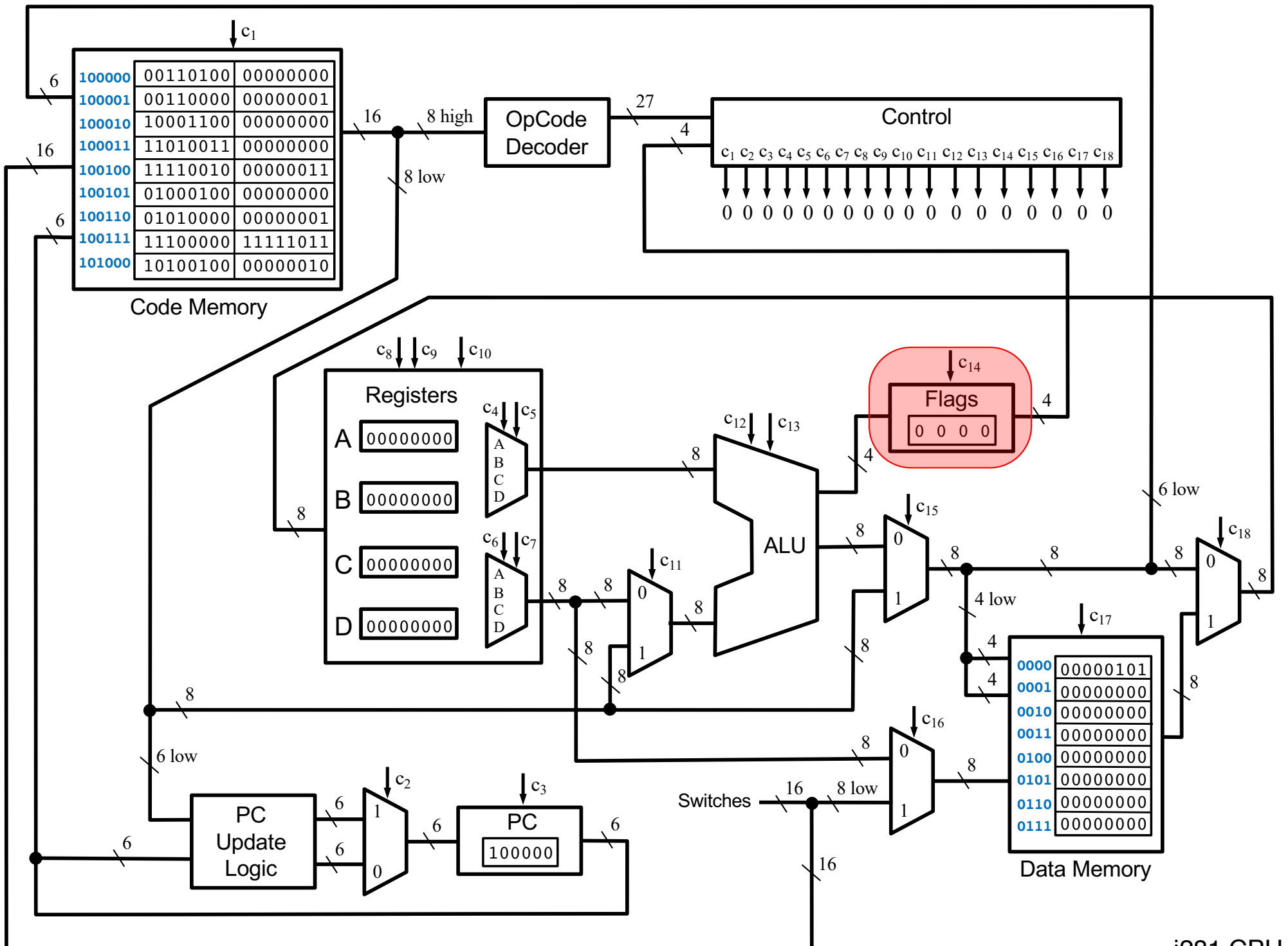


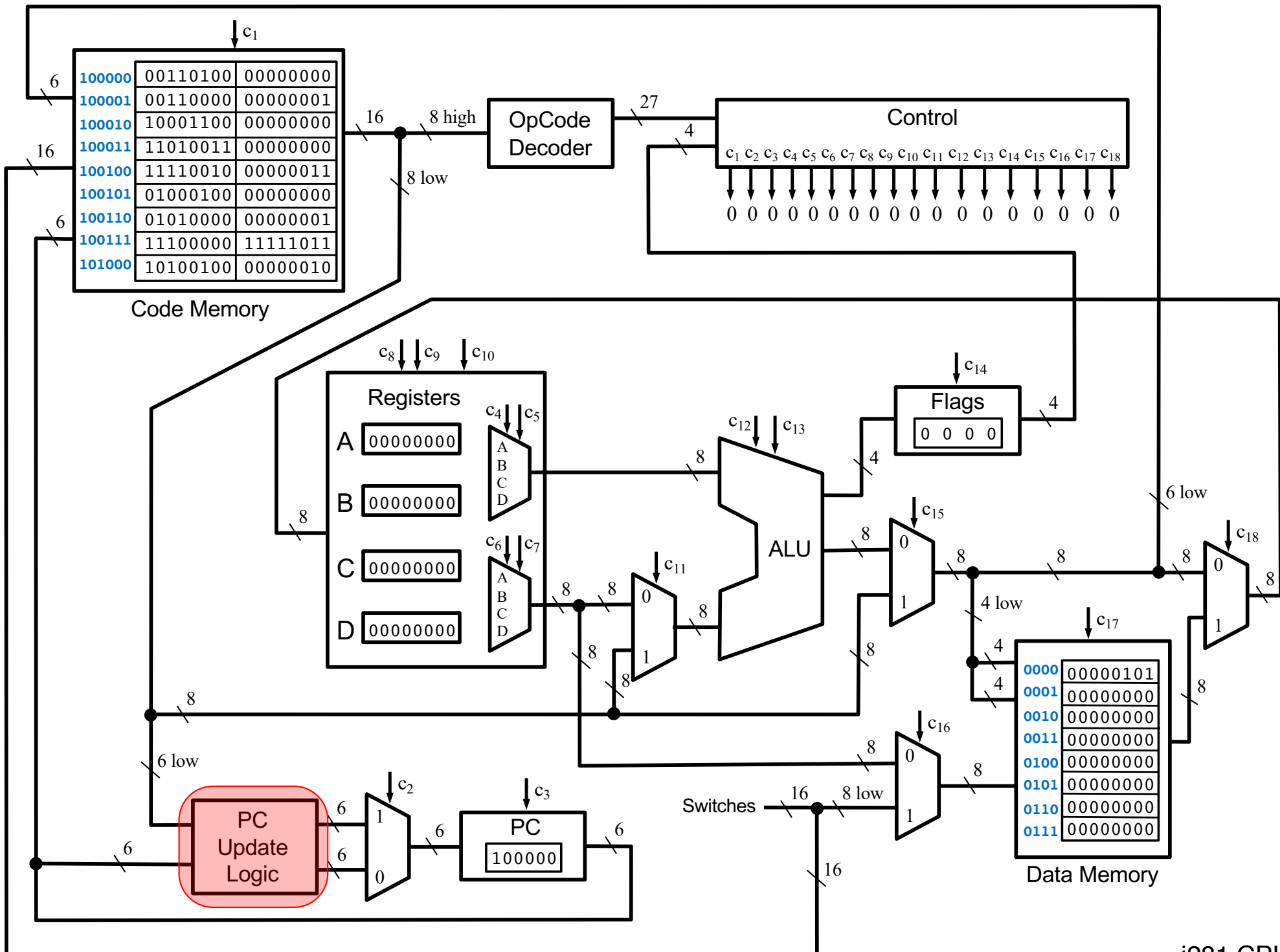
This switch controls
the paddle in PONG

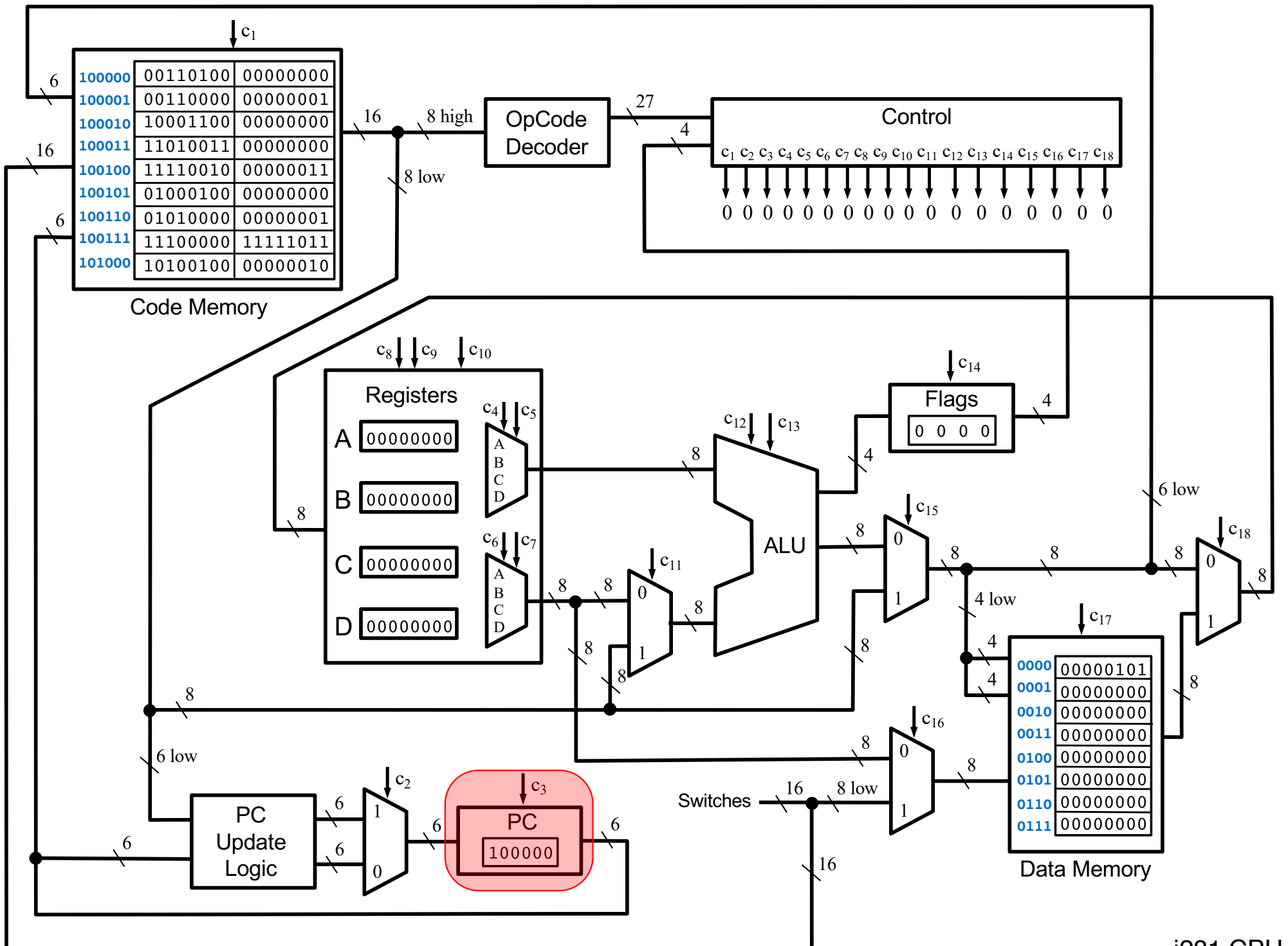
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

**To Be Covered
Next Time**





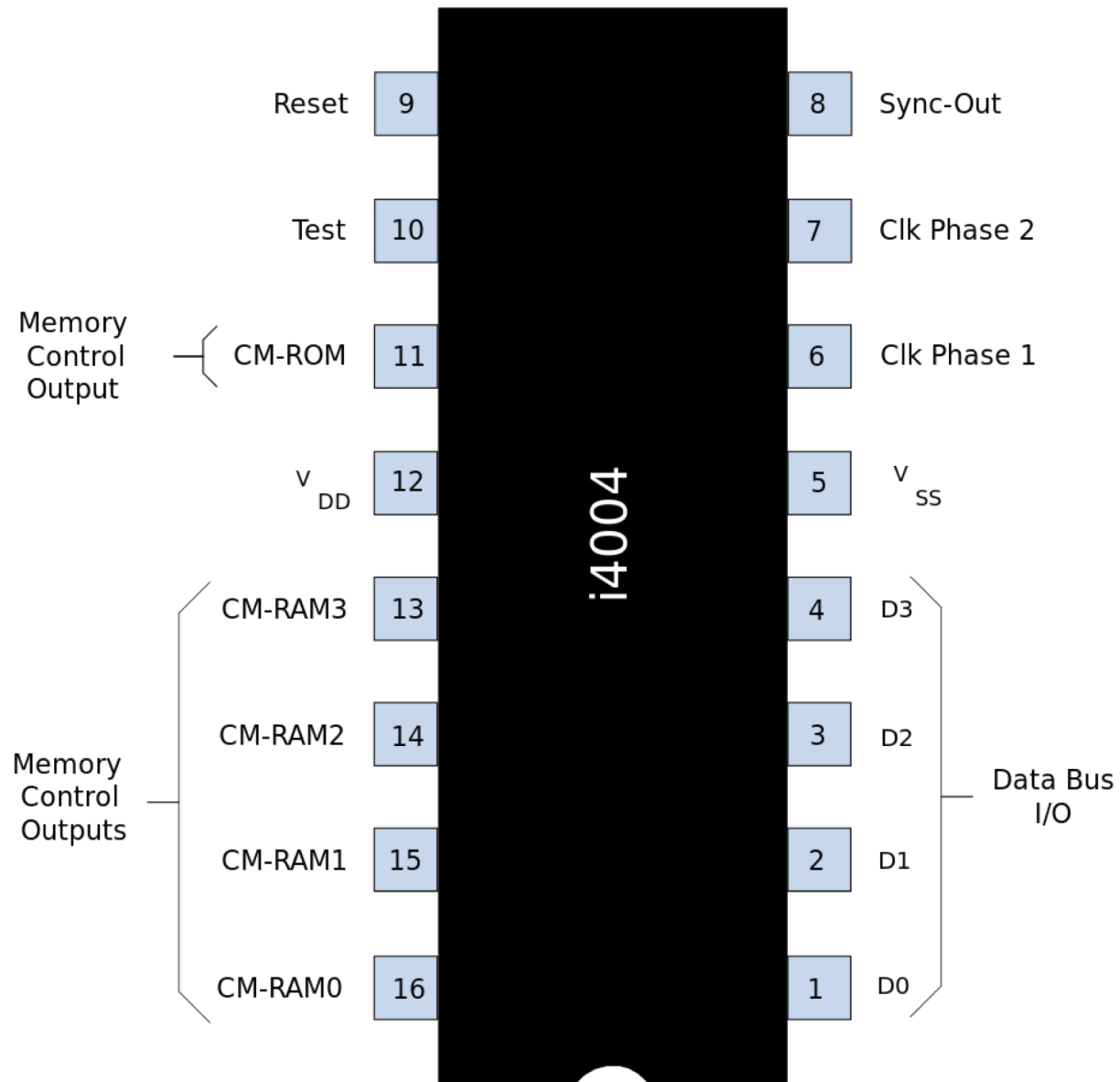




Some Additional Topics

Examples of Some Famous Microprocessors

Intel's 4004 Chip

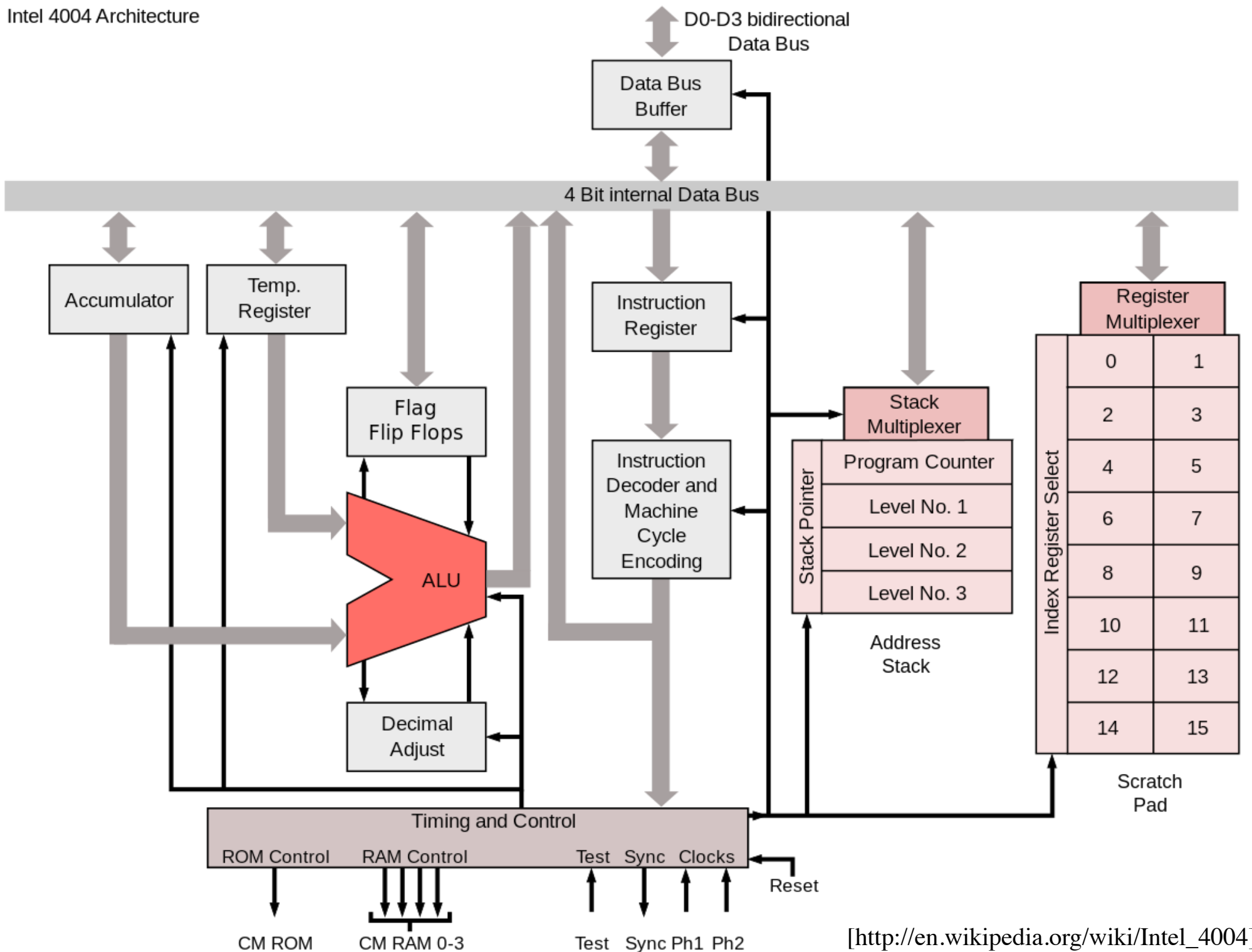


Technical specifications

- **Maximum clock speed was 740 kHz**
- **Instruction cycle time: 10.8 μ s
(8 clock cycles / instruction cycle)**
- **Instruction execution time 1 or 2 instruction cycles
(10.8 or 21.6 μ s), 46300 to 92600 instructions per
second**
- **Built using 2,300 transistors**

Technical specifications

- **Separate program and data storage.**
- **The 4004, with its need to keep pin count down, used a single multiplexed 4-bit bus for transferring:**
 - **12-bit addresses**
 - **8-bit instructions**
 - **4-bit data words**
- **Instruction set contained 46 instructions (of which 41 were 8 bits wide and 5 were 16 bits wide)**
- **Register set contained 16 registers of 4 bits each**
- **Internal subroutine stack, 3 levels deep.**



Intel 4004 registers

1 1 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 (bit position)

Main registers

		A	Accumulator
	R0	R1	
	R2	R3	
	R4	R5	
	R6	R7	
	R8	R9	
	R10	R11	
	R12	R13	
	R14	R15	

Program counter

PC	Program Counter
-----------	------------------------

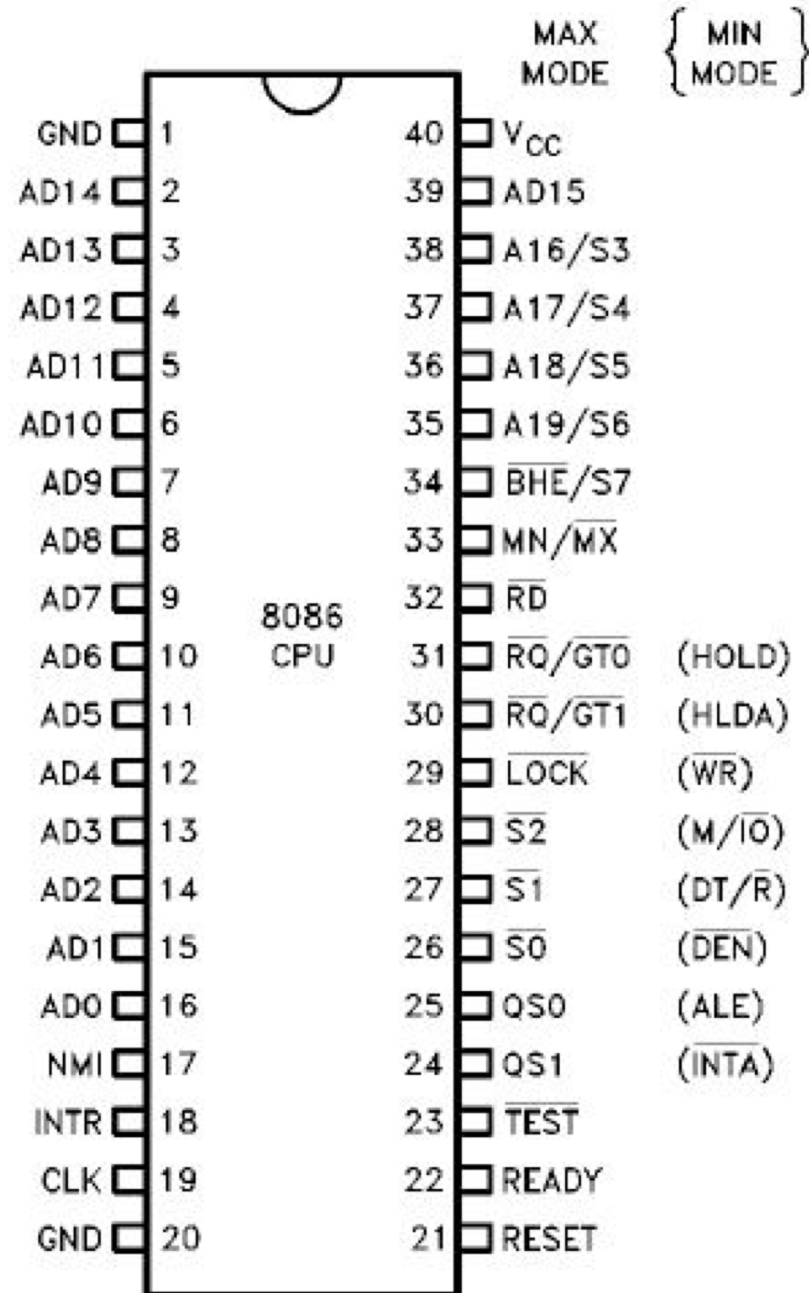
Push-down address call stack

PC1	Call level 1
PC2	Call level 2
PC3	Call level 3

Status register

	C	P	Z	S	Flags
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	--------------

Intel's 8086 Chip



Intel 8086 registers

1₉ 1₈ 1₇ 1₆ 1₅ 1₄ 1₃ 1₂ 1₁ 1₀ 0₉ 0₈ 0₇ 0₆ 0₅ 0₄ 0₃ 0₂ 0₁ 0₀ (bit position)

Main registers

	AH	AL	AX (primary accumulator)
	BH	BL	BX (base, accumulator)
	CH	CL	CX (counter, accumulator)
	DH	DL	DX (accumulator, other functions)

Index registers

0000	SI	Source Index
0000	DI	Destination Index
0000	BP	Base Pointer
0000	SP	Stack Pointer

Program counter

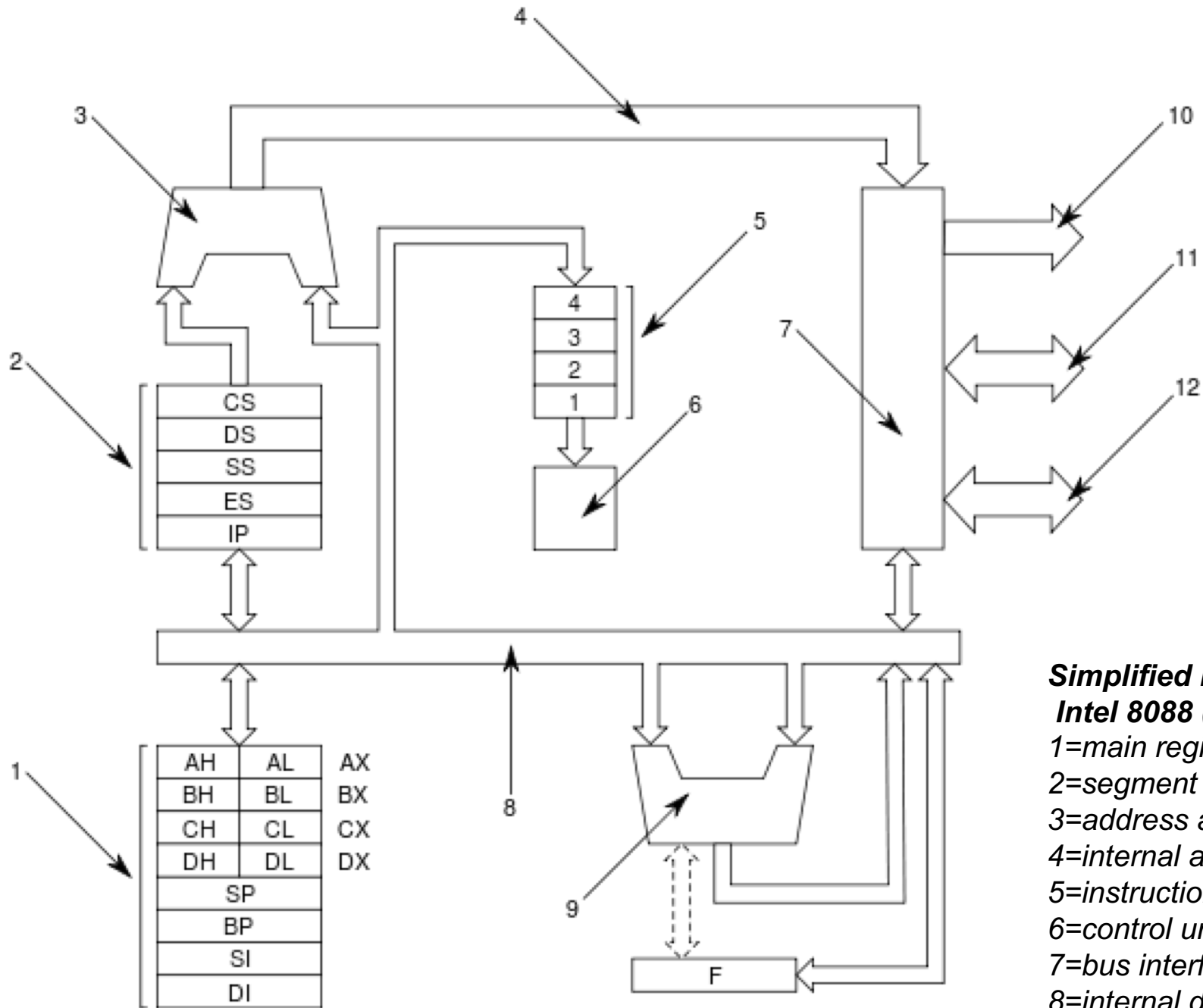
0000	IP	Instruction Pointer
------	----	----------------------------

Segment registers

CS	0000	Code Segment
DS	0000	Data Segment
ES	0000	ExtraSegment
SS	0000	Stack Segment

Status register

- - - - O D I T S Z - A - P - C	Flags
---------------------------------	-------



Simplified block diagram of Intel 8088 (a variant of 8086);

- 1=main registers;
- 2=segment registers and IP;
- 3=address adder;
- 4=internal address bus;
- 5=instruction queue;
- 6=control unit (very simplified!);
- 7=bus interface;
- 8=internal databus;
- 9=ALU;
- 10/11/12=external address/
data/control bus.

Questions?

THE END