

# Laboratory Exercise 1

## Switches, Lights, and Multiplexers

The purpose of this exercise is to learn how to connect simple input and output devices to an FPGA chip and implement a circuit that uses these devices. We will use the switches  $SW_{17-0}$  on the DE2 board as inputs to the circuit. We will use light emitting diodes (LEDs) and 7-segment displays as output devices.

### Part I

The DE2 board provides 18 toggle switches, called  $SW_{17-0}$ , that can be used as inputs to a circuit, and 18 red lights, called  $LEDR_{17-0}$ , that can be used to display output values. Figure 1 shows a simple Verilog module that uses these switches and shows their states on the LEDs. Since there are 18 switches and lights it is convenient to represent them as vectors in the Verilog code, as shown. We have used a single assignment statement for all 18  $LEDR$  outputs, which is equivalent to the individual assignments

```
assign LEDR[17] = SW[17];
assign LEDR[16] = SW[16];
...
assign LEDR[0] = SW[0];
```

The DE2 board has hardwired connections between its FPGA chip and the switches and lights. To use  $SW_{17-0}$  and  $LEDR_{17-0}$  it is necessary to include in your Quartus II project the correct pin assignments, which are given in the *DE2 User Manual*. For example, the manual specifies that  $SW_0$  is connected to the FPGA pin  $N25$  and  $LEDR_0$  is connected to pin  $AE23$ . A good way to make the required pin assignments is to import into the Quartus II software the file called *DE2.pin.assignments.csv*, which is provided on the *DE2 System CD* and in the University Program section of Altera's web site. The procedure for making pin assignments is described in the tutorial *Quartus II Introduction using Verilog Design*, which is also available from Altera.

It is important to realize that the pin assignments in the *DE2.pin.assignments.csv* file are useful only if the pin names given in the file are exactly the same as the port names used in your Verilog module. The file uses the names  $SW[0] \dots SW[17]$  and  $LEDR[0] \dots LEDR[17]$  for the switches and lights, which is the reason we used these names in Figure 1.

```
// Simple module that connects the SW switches to the LEDR lights
module part1 (SW, LEDR);
    input [17:0] SW;      // toggle switches
    output [17:0] LEDR; // red LEDs

    assign LEDR = SW;
endmodule
```

Figure 1. Verilog code that uses the DE2 board switches and lights.

Perform the following steps to implement a circuit corresponding to the code in Figure 1 on the DE2 board.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit. Select Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6 as the target chip, which is the FPGA chip on the Altera DE2 board.
2. Create a Verilog module for the code in Figure 1 and include it in your project.

3. Include in your project the required pin assignments for the DE2 board, as discussed above. Compile the project.
4. Download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of the circuit by toggling the switches and observing the LEDs.

## Part II

Figure 2a shows a sum-of-products circuit that implements a 2-to-1 *multiplexer* with a select input  $s$ . If  $s = 0$  the multiplexer's output  $m$  is equal to the input  $x$ , and if  $s = 1$  the output is equal to  $y$ . Part b of the figure gives a truth table for this multiplexer, and part c shows its circuit symbol.

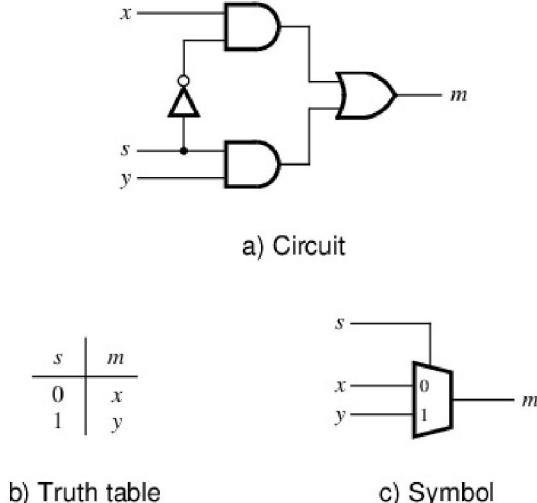


Figure 2. A 2-to-1 multiplexer.

The multiplexer can be described by the following Verilog statement:

```
assign m = (~s & x) | (s & y);
```

You are to write a Verilog module that includes eight assignment statements like the one shown above to describe the circuit given in Figure 3a. This circuit has two eight-bit inputs,  $X$  and  $Y$ , and produces the eight-bit output  $M$ . If  $s = 0$  then  $M = X$ , while if  $s = 1$  then  $M = Y$ . We refer to this circuit as an eight-bit wide 2-to-1 multiplexer. It has the circuit symbol shown in Figure 3b, in which  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $M$  are depicted as eight-bit wires. Perform the steps shown below.

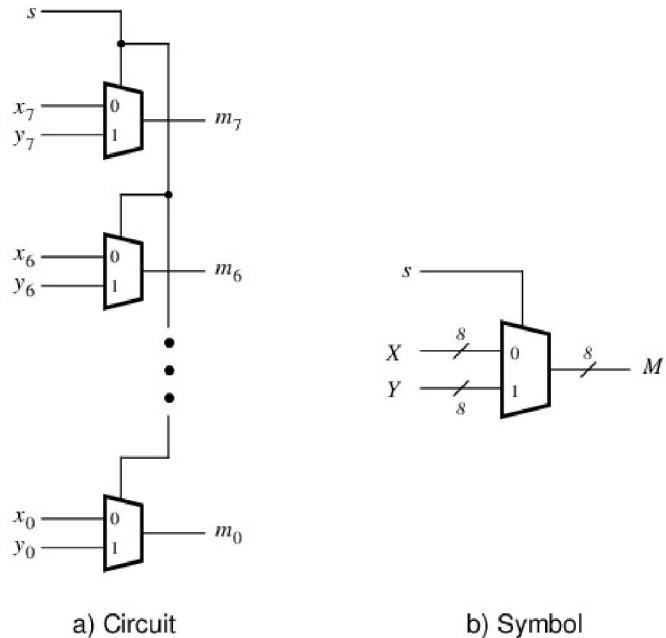


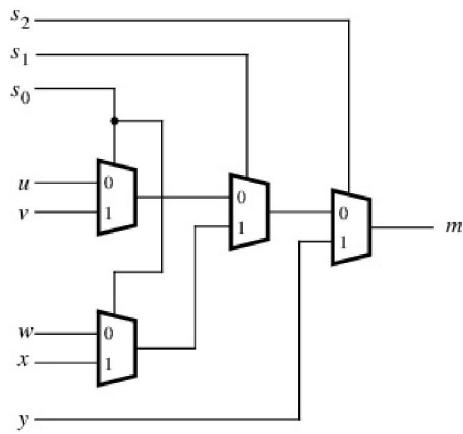
Figure 3. An eight-bit wide 2-to-1 multiplexer.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit.
  2. Include your Verilog file for the eight-bit wide 2-to-1 multiplexer in your project. Use switch  $SW_{17}$  on the DE2 board as the  $s$  input, switches  $SW_{7-0}$  as the  $X$  input and  $SW_{15-8}$  as the  $Y$  input. Connect the  $SW$  switches to the red lights  $LEDR$  and connect the output  $M$  to the green lights  $LEDG_{7-0}$ .
  3. Include in your project the required pin assignments for the DE2 board. As discussed in Part I, these assignments ensure that the input ports of your Verilog code will use the pins on the Cyclone II FPGA that are connected to the  $SW$  switches, and the output ports of your Verilog code will use the FPGA pins connected to the  $LEDR$  and  $LEDG$  lights.
  4. Compile the project.
  5. Download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of the eight-bit wide 2-to-1 multiplexer by toggling the switches and observing the LEDs.

### Part III

In Figure 2 we showed a 2-to-1 multiplexer that selects between the two inputs  $x$  and  $y$ . For this part consider a circuit in which the output  $m$  has to be selected from five inputs  $u, v, w, x$ , and  $y$ . Part *a* of Figure 4 shows how we can build the required 5-to-1 multiplexer by using four 2-to-1 multiplexers. The circuit uses a 3-bit select input  $s_2 s_1 s_0$  and implements the truth table shown in Figure 4*b*. A circuit symbol for this multiplexer is given in part *c* of the figure.

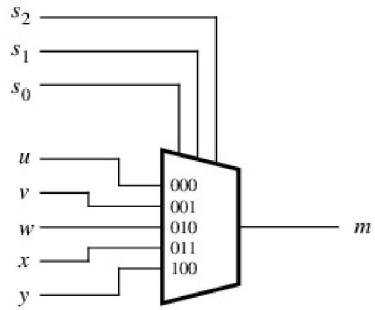
Recall from Figure 3 that an eight-bit wide 2-to-1 multiplexer can be built by using eight instances of a 2-to-1 multiplexer. Figure 5 applies this concept to define a three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer. It contains three instances of the circuit in Figure 4a.



a) Circuit

$s_2$	$s_1$	$s_0$	$m$
0	0	0	$u$
0	0	1	$v$
0	1	0	$w$
0	1	1	$x$
1	0	0	$y$
1	0	1	$y$
1	1	0	$y$
1	1	1	$y$

b) Truth table



c) Symbol

Figure 4. A 5-to-1 multiplexer.

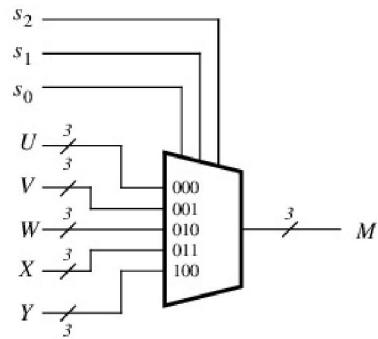


Figure 5. A three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer.

Perform the following steps to implement the three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit.
2. Create a Verilog module for the three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer. Connect its select inputs to switches  $SW_{17-15}$ , and use the remaining 15 switches  $SW_{14-0}$  to provide the five 3-bit inputs  $U$  to  $Y$ . Connect the  $SW$  switches to the red lights  $LEDR$  and connect the output  $M$  to the green lights  $LEDG_{2-0}$ .
3. Include in your project the required pin assignments for the DE2 board. Compile the project.
4. Download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of the three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer by toggling the switches and observing the LEDs. Ensure that each of the inputs  $U$  to  $Y$  can be properly selected as the output  $M$ .

#### Part IV

Figure 6 shows a 7-segment decoder module that has the three-bit input  $c_2c_1c_0$ . This decoder produces seven outputs that are used to display a character on a 7-segment display. Table 1 lists the characters that should be displayed for each valuation of  $c_2c_1c_0$ . To keep the design simple, only four characters are included in the table (plus the ‘blank’ character, which is selected for codes 100 – 111).

The seven segments in the display are identified by the indices 0 to 6 shown in the figure. Each segment is illuminated by driving it to the logic value 0. You are to write a Verilog module that implements logic functions that represent circuits needed to activate each of the seven segments. Use only simple Verilog **assign** statements in your code to specify each logic function using a Boolean expression.

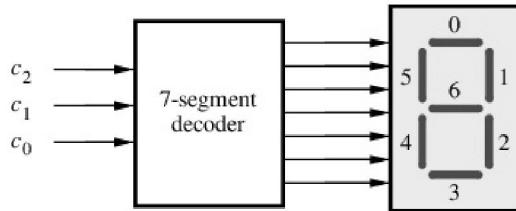


Figure 6. A 7-segment decoder.

$c_2c_1c_0$	Character
000	H
001	E
010	L
011	O
100	
101	
110	
111	

Table 1. Character codes.

Perform the following steps:

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit.

2. Create a Verilog module for the 7-segment decoder. Connect the  $c_2c_1c_0$  inputs to switches  $SW_{2-0}$ , and connect the outputs of the decoder to the  $HEX0$  display on the DE2 board. The segments in this display are called  $HEX0_0, HEX0_1, \dots, HEX0_6$ , corresponding to Figure 6. You should declare the 7-bit port

```
output [0:6] HEX0;
```

in your Verilog code so that the names of these outputs match the corresponding names in the *DE2 User Manual* and the *DE2-pin\_assignments.csv* file.

3. After making the required DE2 board pin assignments, compile the project.
4. Download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of the circuit by toggling the  $SW_{2-0}$  switches and observing the 7-segment display.

## Part V

Consider the circuit shown in Figure 7. It uses a three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer to enable the selection of five characters that are displayed on a 7-segment display. Using the 7-segment decoder from Part IV this circuit can display any of the characters H, E, L, O, and ‘blank’. The character codes are set according to Table 1 by using the switches  $SW_{14-0}$ , and a specific character is selected for display by setting the switches  $SW_{17-15}$ .

An outline of the Verilog code that represents this circuit is provided in Figure 8. Note that we have used the circuits from Parts III and IV as subcircuits in this code. You are to extend the code in Figure 8 so that it uses five 7-segment displays rather than just one. You will need to use five instances of each of the subcircuits. The purpose of your circuit is to display any word on the five displays that is composed of the characters in Table 1, and be able to rotate this word in a circular fashion across the displays when the switches  $SW_{17-15}$  are toggled. As an example, if the displayed word is HELLO, then your circuit should produce the output patterns illustrated in Table 2.

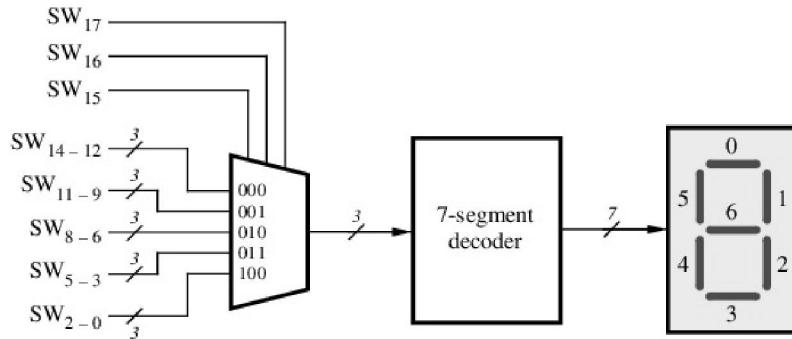


Figure 7. A circuit that can select and display one of five characters.

```

module part5 (SW, HEX0);
  input [17:0] SW;      // toggle switches
  output [0:6] HEX0;   // 7-seg displays

  wire [2:0] M;

  mux_3bit_5to1 M0 (SW[17:15], SW[14:12], SW[11:9], SW[8:6], SW[5:3], SW[2:0], M);
  char_7seg H0 (M, HEX0);
endmodule

// implements a 3-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexer
module mux_3bit_5to1 (S, U, V, W, X, Y, M);
  input [2:0] S, U, V, W, X, Y;
  output [2:0] M;

  . . . code not shown

endmodule

// implements a 7-segment decoder for H, E, L, O, and 'blank'
module char_7seg (C, Display);
  input [2:0] C;        // input code
  output [0:6] Display; // output 7-seg code

  . . . code not shown

endmodule

```

Figure 8. Verilog code for the circuit in Figure 7.

<i>SW<sub>17</sub></i> <i>SW<sub>16</sub></i> <i>SW<sub>15</sub></i>	Character pattern
000	H E L L O
001	E L L O H
010	L L O H E
011	L O H E L
100	O H E L L

Table 2. Rotating the word HELLO on five displays.

Perform the following steps.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit.
2. Include your Verilog module in the Quartus II project. Connect the switches  $SW_{17-15}$  to the select inputs of each of the five instances of the three-bit wide 5-to-1 multiplexers. Also connect  $SW_{14-0}$  to each instance of the multiplexers as required to produce the patterns of characters shown in Table 2. Connect the outputs of the five multiplexers to the 7-segment displays  $HEX4$ ,  $HEX3$ ,  $HEX2$ ,  $HEX1$ , and  $HEX0$ .
3. Include the required pin assignments for the DE2 board for all switches, LEDs, and 7-segment displays. Compile the project.
4. Download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of the circuit by setting the proper character codes on the switches  $SW_{14-0}$  and then toggling  $SW_{17-15}$  to observe the rotation of the characters.

## Part VI

Extend your design from Part V so that it uses all eight 7-segment displays on the DE2 board. Your circuit should be able to display words with five (or fewer) characters on the eight displays, and rotate the displayed word when the switches  $SW_{17-15}$  are toggled. If the displayed word is HELLO, then your circuit should produce the patterns shown in Table 3.

$SW_{17}$ $SW_{16}$ $SW_{15}$	Character pattern
000	H E L L O
001	H E L L O
010	H E L L O
011	H E L L O
100	E L L O H
101	L L O H E
110	L O H E L
111	O H E L L

Table 3. Rotating the word HELLO on eight displays.

Perform the following steps:

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit and select as the target chip the Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6.
2. Include your Verilog module in the Quartus II project. Connect the switches  $SW_{17-15}$  to the select inputs of each instance of the multiplexers in your circuit. Also connect  $SW_{14-0}$  to each instance of the multiplexers as required to produce the patterns of characters shown in Table 3. (Hint: for some inputs of the multiplexers you will want to select the ‘blank’ character.) Connect the outputs of your multiplexers to the 7-segment displays  $HEX7, \dots, HEX0$ .
3. Include the required pin assignments for the DE2 board for all switches, LEDs, and 7-segment displays. Compile the project.
4. Download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of the circuit by setting the proper character codes on the switches  $SW_{14-0}$  and then toggling  $SW_{17-15}$  to observe the rotation of the characters.

# Laboratory Exercise 10

## An Enhanced Processor

In Laboratory Exercise 9 we described a simple processor. In Part I of that exercise the processor itself was designed, and in Part II the processor was connected to an external counter and a memory unit. This exercise describes subsequent parts of the processor design. Note that the numbering of figures and tables in this exercise are continued from those in Parts I and II in the preceding lab exercise.

### Part III

In this part you will extend the capability of the processor so that the external counter is no longer needed, and so that the processor has the ability to perform read and write operations using memory or other devices. You will add three new types of instructions to the processor, as displayed in Table 3. The **ld** (load) instruction loads data into register  $RX$  from the external memory address specified in register  $RY$ . The **st** (store) instruction stores the data contained in register  $RX$  into the memory address found in  $RY$ . Finally, the instruction **mvnz** (move if not zero) allows a **mv** operation to be executed only under a certain condition; the condition is that the current contents of register  $G$  are not equal to 0.

Operation	Function performed
ld $Rx,[Ry]$	$Rx \leftarrow [[Ry]]$
st $Rx,[Ry]$	$[Ry] \leftarrow [Rx]$
mvnz $Rx,Ry$	if $G \neq 0$ , $Rx \leftarrow [Ry]$

Table 3. New instructions performed in the processor.

A schematic of the enhanced processor is given in Figure 7. In this figure, registers  $R0$  to  $R6$  are the same as in Figure 1 of Laboratory Exercise 9, but register  $R7$  has been changed to a counter. This counter is used to provide the addresses in the memory from which the processor's instructions are read; in the preceding lab exercise, a counter external to the processor was used for this purpose. We will refer to  $R7$  as the processor's *program counter (PC)*, because this terminology is common for real processors available in the industry. When the processor is reset,  $PC$  is set to address 0. At the start of each instruction (in time step 0) the contents of  $PC$  are used as an address to read an instruction from the memory. The instruction is stored in  $IR$  and the  $PC$  is automatically incremented to point to the next instruction (in the case of **mvi** the  $PC$  provides the address of the immediate data and is then incremented again).

The processor's control unit increments  $PC$  by using the *incr\_PC* signal, which is just an enable on this counter. It is also possible to directly load an address into  $PC$  ( $R7$ ) by having the processor execute a **mv** or **mvi** instruction in which the destination register is specified as  $R7$ . In this case the control unit uses the signal  $R7_{in}$  to perform a parallel load of the counter. In this way, the processor can execute instructions at any address in memory, as opposed to only being able to execute instructions that are stored in successive addresses. Similarly, the current contents of  $PC$  can be copied into another register by using a **mv** instruction. An example of code that uses the  $PC$  register to implement a loop is shown below, where the text after the % on each line is just a comment. The instruction **mv R5,R7** places into  $R5$  the address in memory of the instruction **sub R4,R2**. Then, the instruction **mvnz R7,R5** causes the **sub** instruction to be executed repeatedly until  $R4$  becomes 0. This type of loop could be used in a larger program as a way of creating a delay.

```
mvi  R2,#1
mvi  R4,#10000000 % binary delay value
mv   R5,R7          % save address of next instruction
sub  R4,R2          % decrement delay count
mvnz R7,R5          % continue subtracting until delay count gets to 0
```

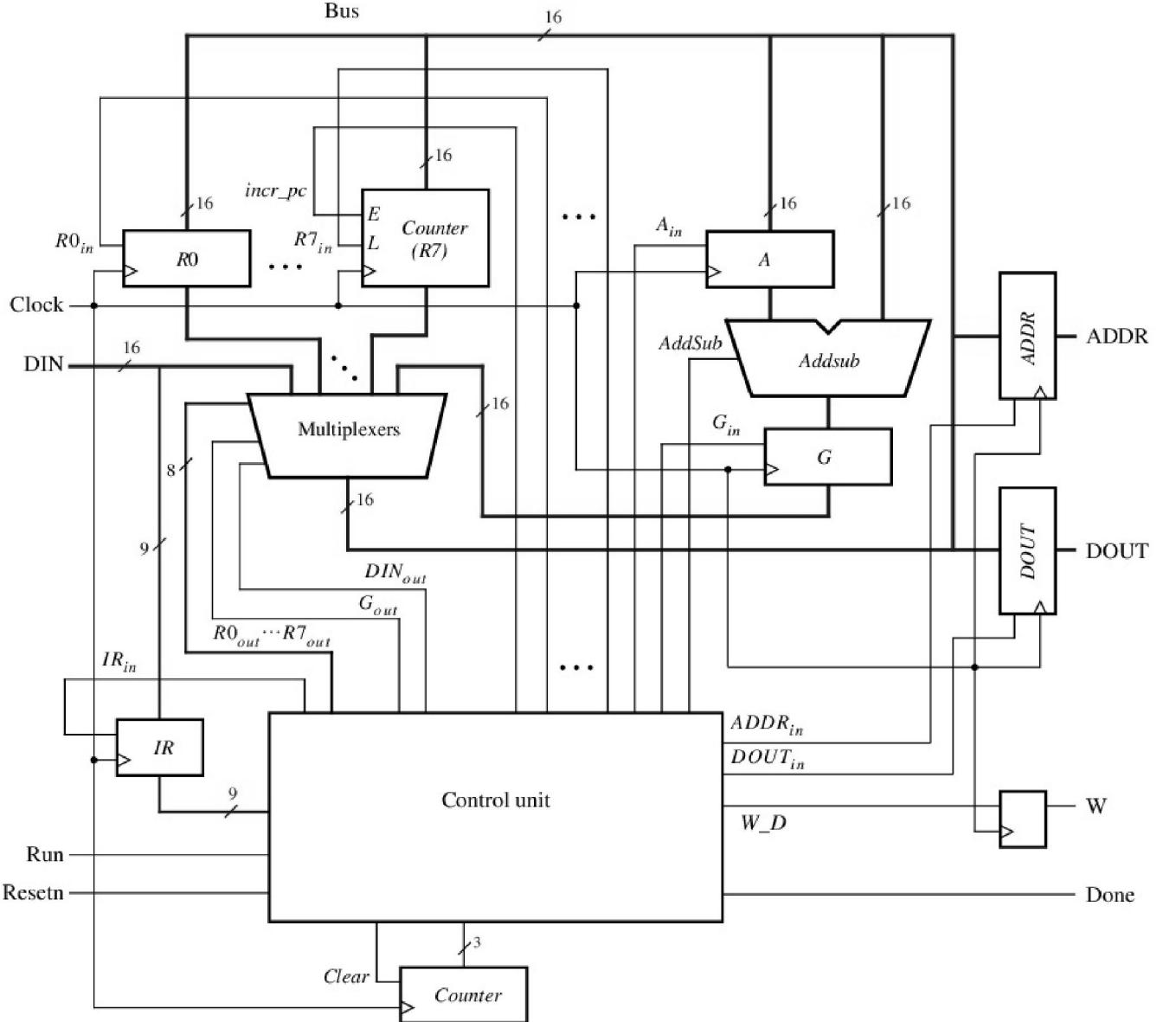


Figure 7. An enhanced version of the processor.

Figure 7 shows two registers in the processor that are used for data transfers. The **ADDR** register is used to send addresses to an external device, such as a memory module, and the **DOUT** register is used by the processor to provide data that can be stored outside the processor. One use of the **ADDR** register is for reading, or *fetching*, instructions from memory; when the processor wants to fetch an instruction, the contents of **PC** (**R7**) are transferred across the bus and loaded into **ADDR**. This address is provided to memory. In addition to fetching instructions, the processor can read data at any address by using the **ADDR** register. Both data and instructions are read into the processor on the **DIN** input port. The processor can write data for storage at an external address by placing this address into the **ADDR** register, placing the data to be stored into its **DOUT** register, and asserting the output of the **W** (write) flip-flop to 1.

Figure 8 illustrates how the enhanced processor is connected to memory and other devices. The memory unit in the figure supports both read and write operations and therefore has both address and data inputs, as well as a write enable input. The memory also has a clock input, because the address, data, and write enable inputs must be

loaded into the memory on an active clock edge. This type of memory unit is usually called a *synchronous random access memory (synchronous RAM)*. Figure 8 also includes a 16-bit register that can be used to store data from the processor; this register might be connected to a set of LEDs to allow display of data on the DE2 board. To allow the processor to select either the memory unit or register when performing a write operation, the circuit includes some logic gates that perform *address decoding*: if the upper address lines are  $A_{15}A_{14}A_{13}A_{12} = 0000$ , then the memory module will be written at the address given on the lower address lines. Figure 8 shows  $n$  lower address lines connected to the memory; for this exercise a memory with 128 words is probably sufficient, which implies that  $n = 7$  and the memory address port is driven by  $A_6 \dots A_0$ . For addresses in which  $A_{15}A_{14}A_{13}A_{12} = 0001$ , the data written by the processor is loaded into the register whose outputs are called *LEDs* in Figure 8.

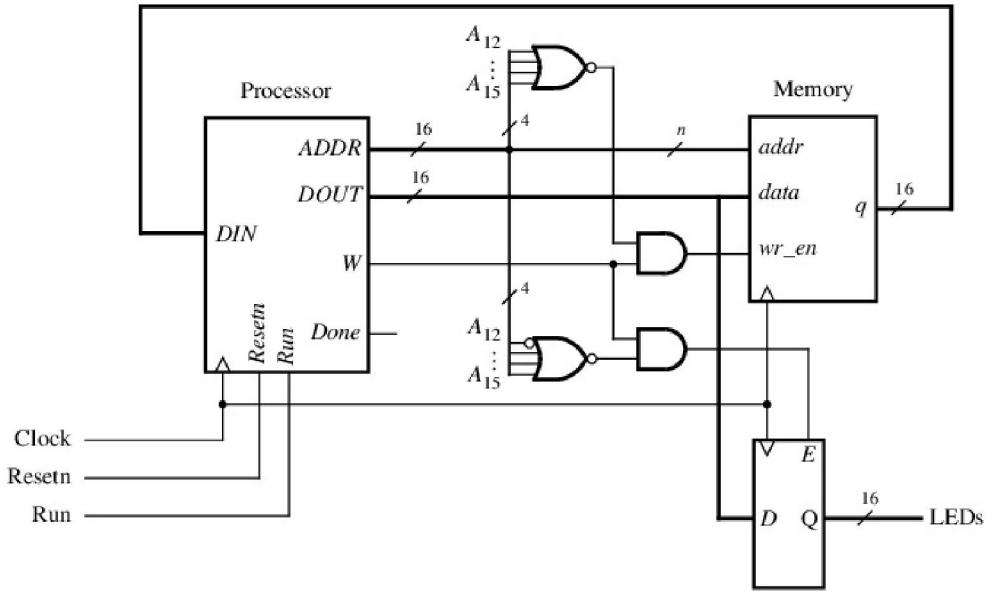


Figure 8. Connecting the enhanced processor to a memory and output register.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for the enhanced version of the processor.
2. Write Verilog code for the processor and test your circuit by using functional simulation: apply instructions to the *DIN* port and observe the internal processor signals as the instructions are executed. Pay careful attention to the timing of signals between your processor and external memory; account for the fact that the memory has registered input ports, as we discussed for Figure 8.
3. Create another Quartus II project that instantiates the processor, memory module, and register shown in Figure 8. Use the Quartus II MegaWizard Plug-In Manager tool to create the ALTSYNCRAM memory module. Follow the instructions provided by the wizard to create a memory that has one 16-bit wide read/write data port and is 128 words deep. Use a MIF file to store instructions in the memory that are to be executed by your processor.
4. Use functional simulation to test the circuit. Ensure that data is read properly from the RAM and executed by the processor.
5. Include in your project the necessary pin assignments to implement your circuit on the DE2 board. Use switch  $SW_{17}$  to drive the processor's *Run* input, use  $KEY_0$  for *Resetn*, and use the board's 50 MHz clock signal as the *Clock* input. Since the circuit needs to run properly at 50 MHz, make sure that a timing constraint is set in Quartus II to constrain the circuit's clock to this frequency. Read the Report produced by the Quartus II Timing Analyzer to ensure that your circuit operates at this speed; if not, use the Quartus II tools to analyze your circuit and modify your Verilog code to make a more efficient design that meets the

50-MHz speed requirement. Also note that the *Run* input is asynchronous to the clock signal, so make sure to synchronize this input using flip-flops.

Connect the *LEDs* register in Figure 8 to  $LEDR_{15-0}$  so that you can observe the output produced by the processor.

6. Compile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
7. Test the functionality of your design by executing code from the RAM and observing the LEDs.

## Part IV

In this part you are to connect an additional I/O module to your circuit from Part III and write code that is executed by your processor.

Add a module called *seg7\_scroll* to your circuit. This module should contain one register for each 7-segment display on the DE2 board. Each register should directly drive the segment lights for one 7-segment display, so that the processor can write characters onto these displays. Create the necessary address decoding to allow the processor to write to the registers in the *seg7\_scroll* module.

1. Create a Quartus II project for your circuit and write the Verilog code that includes the circuit from Figure 8 in addition to your *seg7\_scroll* module.
2. Use functional simulation to test the circuit.
3. Add appropriate timing constraints and pin assignments to your project, and write a MIF file that allows the processor to write characters to the 7-segment displays. A simple program would write a word to the displays and then terminate, but a more interesting program could scroll a message across the displays, or scroll a word across the displays in the left, right, or both directions.
4. Test the functionality of your design by executing code from the RAM and observing the 7-segment displays.

## Part V

Add to your circuit from Part IV another module, called *port\_n*, that allows the processor to read the state of some switches on the board. The switch values should be stored into a register, and the processor should be able to read this register by using a **ld** instruction. You will have to use address decoding and multiplexers to allow the processor to read from either the RAM or *port\_n* units, according to the address used.

1. Draw a circuit diagram that shows how the *port\_n* unit is incorporated into the system.
2. Create a Quartus II project for your circuit, write the Verilog code, and write a MIF file that demonstrates use of the *port\_n* module. One interesting application is to have the processor scroll a message across the 7-segment displays and use the values read from the *port\_n* module to change the speed at which the message is scrolled.
3. Test your circuit both by using functional simulation and by downloading it and executing your processor code on the DE2 board.

## Suggested Bonus Parts

The following are suggested bonus parts for this exercise.

1. Use the Quartus II tools to identify the critical paths in the processor circuit. Modify the processor design so that the circuit will operate at the highest clock frequency that you can achieve.
2. Extend the instructions supported by your processor to make it more flexible. Some suggested instruction types are logic instructions (AND, OR, etc), shift instructions, and branch instructions. You may also wish to add support for logical conditions other than “not zero”, as supported by **mvnz**, and the like.
3. Write an Assembler program for your processor. It should automatically produce a MIF file from assembler code.

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# Laboratory Exercise 2

## Numbers and Displays

This is an exercise in designing combinational circuits that can perform binary-to-decimal number conversion and binary-coded-decimal (BCD) addition.

### Part I

We wish to display on the 7-segment displays  $HEX3$  to  $HEX0$  the values set by the switches  $SW_{15-0}$ . Let the values denoted by  $SW_{15-12}$ ,  $SW_{11-8}$ ,  $SW_{7-4}$  and  $SW_{3-0}$  be displayed on  $HEX3$ ,  $HEX2$ ,  $HEX1$  and  $HEX0$ , respectively. Your circuit should be able to display the digits from 0 to 9, and should treat the valuations 1010 to 1111 as don't-cares.

1. Create a new project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the Altera DE2 board. The intent of this exercise is to manually derive the logic functions needed for the 7-segment displays. You should use only simple Verilog **assign** statements in your code and specify each logic function as a Boolean expression.
2. Write a Verilog file that provides the necessary functionality. Include this file in your project and assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and 7-segment displays, as indicated in the User Manual for the DE2 board. The procedure for making pin assignments is described in the tutorial *Quartus II Introduction using Verilog Design*, which is available on the *DE2 System CD* and in the University Program section of Altera's web site.
3. Compile the project and download the compiled circuit into the FPGA chip.
4. Test the functionality of your design by toggling the switches and observing the displays.

### Part II

You are to design a circuit that converts a four-bit binary number  $V = v_3v_2v_1v_0$  into its two-digit decimal equivalent  $D = d_1d_0$ . Table 1 shows the required output values. A partial design of this circuit is given in Figure 1. It includes a comparator that checks when the value of  $V$  is greater than 9, and uses the output of this comparator in the control of the 7-segment displays. You are to complete the design of this circuit by creating a Verilog module which includes the comparator, multiplexers, and circuit A (do not include circuit B or the 7-segment decoder at this point). Your Verilog module should have the four-bit input  $V$ , the four-bit output  $M$  and the output  $z$ . The intent of this exercise is to use simple Verilog **assign** statements to specify the required logic functions using Boolean expressions. Your Verilog code should not include any **if-else**, **case**, or similar statements.

Binary value	Decimal digits	
0000	0	0
0001	0	1
0010	0	2
...	...	...
1001	0	9
1010	1	0
1011	1	1
1100	1	2
1101	1	3
1110	1	4
1111	1	5

Table 1. Binary-to-decimal conversion values.

Perform the following steps:

1. Make a Quartus II project for your Verilog module.
2. Compile the circuit and use functional simulation to verify the correct operation of your comparator, multiplexers, and circuit A.
3. Augment your Verilog code to include circuit B in Figure 1 as well as the 7-segment decoder. Change the inputs and outputs of your code to use switches  $SW_{3-0}$  on the DE2 board to represent the binary number  $V$ , and the displays  $HEX1$  and  $HEX0$  to show the values of decimal digits  $d_1$  and  $d_0$ . Make sure to include in your project the required pin assignments for the DE2 board.
4. Recompile the project, and then download the circuit into the FPGA chip.
5. Test your circuit by trying all possible values of  $V$  and observing the output displays.

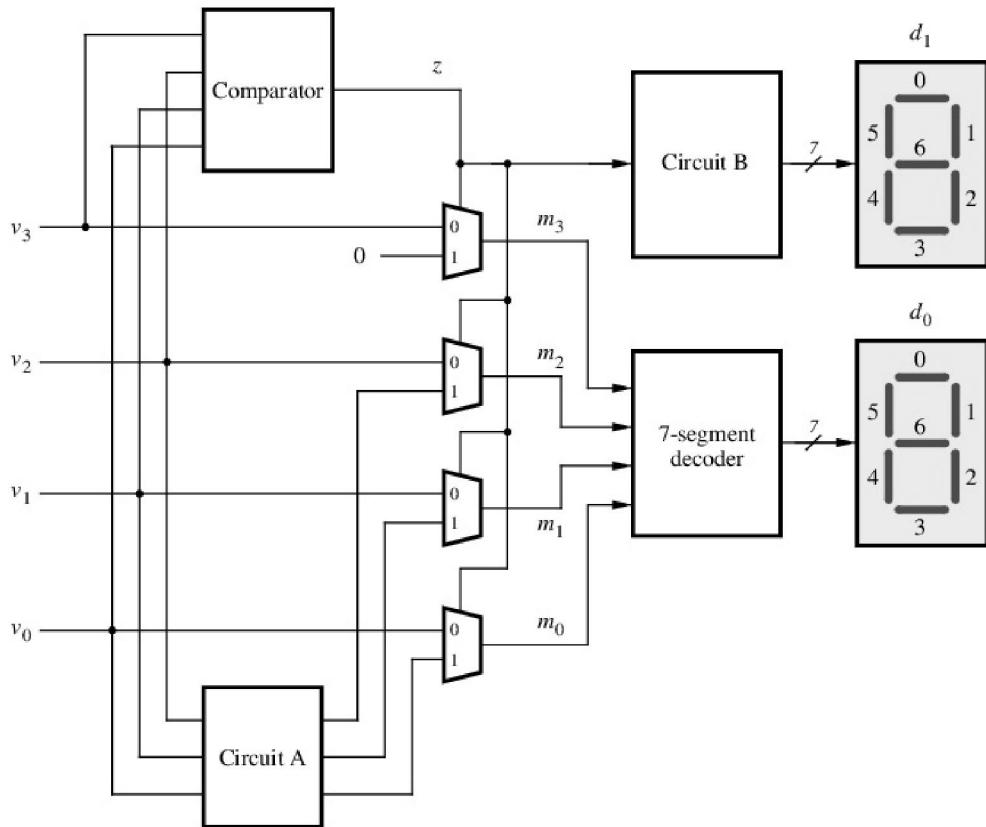
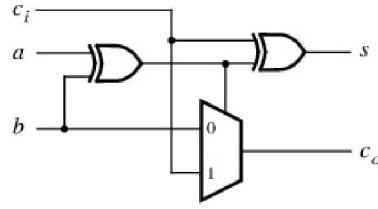


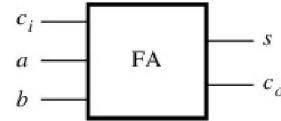
Figure 1. Partial design of the binary-to-decimal conversion circuit.

### Part III

Figure 2a shows a circuit for a *full adder*, which has the inputs  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c_i$ , and produces the outputs  $s$  and  $c_o$ . Parts b and c of the figure show a circuit symbol and truth table for the full adder, which produces the two-bit binary sum  $c_o s = a + b + c_i$ . Figure 2d shows how four instances of this full adder module can be used to design a circuit that adds two four-bit numbers. This type of circuit is usually called a *ripple-carry* adder, because of the way that the carry signals are passed from one full adder to the next. Write Verilog code that implements this circuit, as described below.



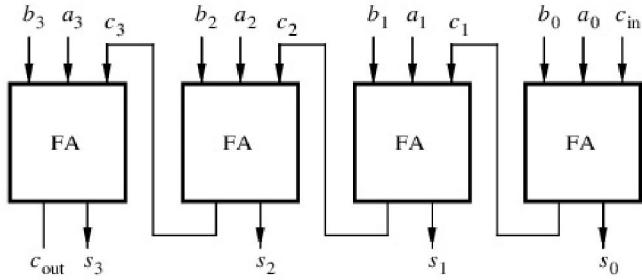
a) Full adder circuit



b) Full adder symbol

$b$	$a$	$c_i$	$c_o$	$s$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

c) Full adder truth table



d) Four-bit ripple-carry adder circuit

Figure 2. A ripple-carry adder circuit.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for the adder circuit. Write a Verilog module for the full adder subcircuit and write a top-level Verilog module that instantiates four instances of this full adder.
2. Use switches  $SW_{7-4}$  and  $SW_{3-0}$  to represent the inputs  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively. Use  $SW_8$  for the carry-in  $c_{in}$  of the adder. Connect the  $SW$  switches to their corresponding red lights LEDR, and connect the outputs of the adder,  $c_{out}$  and  $S$ , to the green lights LEDG.
3. Include the necessary pin assignments for the DE2 board, compile the circuit, and download it into the FPGA chip.
4. Test your circuit by trying different values for numbers  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $c_{in}$ .

#### Part IV

In part II we discussed the conversion of binary numbers into decimal digits. It is sometimes useful to build circuits that use this method of representing decimal numbers, in which each decimal digit is represented using four bits. This scheme is known as the *binary coded decimal* (BCD) representation. As an example, the decimal value 59 is encoded in BCD form as 0101 1001.

You are to design a circuit that adds two BCD digits. The inputs to the circuit are BCD numbers  $A$  and  $B$ , plus a carry-in,  $c_{in}$ . The output should be a two-digit BCD sum  $S_1S_0$ . Note that the largest sum that needs to be handled by this circuit is  $S_1S_0 = 9 + 9 + 1 = 19$ . Perform the steps given below.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your BCD adder. You should use the four-bit adder circuit from part III to produce a four-bit sum and carry-out for the operation  $A + B$ . A circuit that converts this five-bit result, which has the maximum value 19, into two BCD digits  $S_1S_0$  can be designed in a very similar way as the binary-to-decimal converter from part II. Write your Verilog code using simple **assign** statements to specify the required logic functions—do not use other types of Verilog statements such as **if-else** or **case** statements for this part of the exercise.

2. Use switches  $SW_{7-4}$  and  $SW_{3-0}$  for the inputs  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively, and use  $SW_8$  for the carry-in. Connect the  $SW$  switches to their corresponding red lights LEDR, and connect the four-bit sum and carry-out produced by the operation  $A + B$  to the green lights LEDG. Display the BCD values of  $A$  and  $B$  on the 7-segment displays  $HEX6$  and  $HEX4$ , and display the result  $S_1S_0$  on  $HEX1$  and  $HEX0$ .
3. Since your circuit handles only BCD digits, check for the cases when the input  $A$  or  $B$  is greater than nine. If this occurs, indicate an error by turning on the green light  $LEDG_8$ .
4. Include the necessary pin assignments for the DE2 board, compile the circuit, and download it into the FPGA chip.
5. Test your circuit by trying different values for numbers  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $c_{in}$ .

## Part V

Design a circuit that can add two 2-digit BCD numbers,  $A_1A_0$  and  $B_1B_0$  to produce the three-digit BCD sum  $S_2S_1S_0$ . Use two instances of your circuit from part IV to build this two-digit BCD adder. Perform the steps below:

1. Use switches  $SW_{15-8}$  and  $SW_{7-0}$  to represent 2-digit BCD numbers  $A_1A_0$  and  $B_1B_0$ , respectively. The value of  $A_1A_0$  should be displayed on the 7-segment displays  $HEX7$  and  $HEX6$ , while  $B_1B_0$  should be on  $HEX5$  and  $HEX4$ . Display the BCD sum,  $S_2S_1S_0$ , on the 7-segment displays  $HEX2$ ,  $HEX1$  and  $HEX0$ .
2. Make the necessary pin assignments and compile the circuit.
3. Download the circuit into the FPGA chip, and test its operation.

## Part VI

In part V you created Verilog code for a two-digit BCD adder by using two instances of the Verilog code for a one-digit BCD adder from part IV. A different approach for describing the two-digit BCD adder in Verilog code is to specify an algorithm like the one represented by the following pseudo-code:

```

1    $T_0 = A_0 + B_0$ 
2   if ( $T_0 > 9$ ) then
3        $Z_0 = 10$ ;
4        $c_1 = 1$ ;
5   else
6        $Z_0 = 0$ ;
7        $c_1 = 0$ ;
8   end if
9    $S_0 = T_0 - Z_0$ 

10   $T_1 = A_1 + B_1 + c_1$ 
11  if ( $T_1 > 9$ ) then
12       $Z_1 = 10$ ;
13       $c_2 = 1$ ;
14  else
15       $Z_1 = 0$ ;
16       $c_2 = 0$ ;
17  end if
18   $S_1 = T_1 - Z_1$ 
19   $S_2 = c_2$ 
```

It is reasonably straightforward to see what circuit could be used to implement this pseudo-code. Lines 1, 9, 10, and 18 represent adders, lines 2-8 and 11-17 correspond to multiplexers, and testing for the conditions  $T_0 > 9$  and  $T_1 > 9$  requires comparators. You are to write Verilog code that corresponds to this pseudo-code. Note that you can perform addition operations in your Verilog code instead of the subtractions shown in lines 9 and 18. The intent of this part of the exercise is to examine the effects of relying more on the Verilog compiler to design the circuit by using **if-else** statements along with the Verilog **>** and **+** operators. Perform the following steps:

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your Verilog code. Use the same switches, lights, and displays as in part V. Compile your circuit.
2. Use the Quartus II RTL Viewer tool to examine the circuit produced by compiling your Verilog code. Compare the circuit to the one you designed in Part V.
3. Download your circuit onto the DE2 board and test it by trying different values for numbers  $A_1 A_0$  and  $B_1 B_0$ .

## Part VII

Design a combinational circuit that converts a 6-bit binary number into a 2-digit decimal number represented in the BCD form. Use switches  $SW_{5-0}$  to input the binary number and 7-segment displays  $HEXI$  and  $HEXO$  to display the decimal number. Implement your circuit on the DE2 board and demonstrate its functionality.

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# Laboratory Exercise 3

## Latches, Flip-flops, and Registers

The purpose of this exercise is to investigate latches, flip-flops, and registers.

### Part I

Altera FPGAs include flip-flops that are available for implementing a user's circuit. We will show how to make use of these flip-flops in Part IV of this exercise. But first we will show how storage elements can be created in an FPGA without using its dedicated flip-flops.

Figure 1 depicts a gated RS latch circuit. Two styles of Verilog code that can be used to describe this circuit are given in Figure 2. Part *a* of the figure specifies the latch by instantiating logic gates, and part *b* uses logic expressions to create the same circuit. If this latch is implemented in an FPGA that has 4-input lookup tables (LUTs), then only one lookup table is needed, as shown in Figure 3*a*.

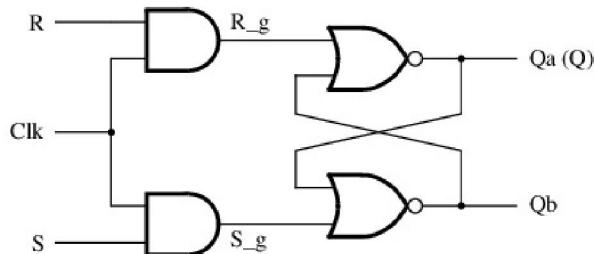


Figure 1. A gated RS latch circuit.

```
// A gated RS latch
module part1 (Clk, R, S, Q);
    input Clk, R, S;
    output Q;

    wire R_g, S_g, Qa, Qb /* synthesis keep */;

    and (R_g, R, Clk);
    and (S_g, S, Clk);
    nor (Qa, R_g, Qb);
    nor (Qb, S_g, Qa);

    assign Q = Qa;

endmodule
```

Figure 2*a*. Instantiating logic gates for the RS latch.

```

// A gated RS latch
module part1 (Clk, R, S, Q);
    input Clk, R, S;
    output Q;

    wire R_g, S_g, Qa, Qb /* synthesis keep */;

    assign R_g = R & Clk;
    assign S_g = S & Clk;
    assign Qa = ~(R_g | Qb);
    assign Qb = ~(S_g | Qa);

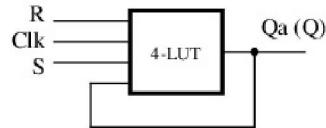
    assign Q = Qa;

endmodule

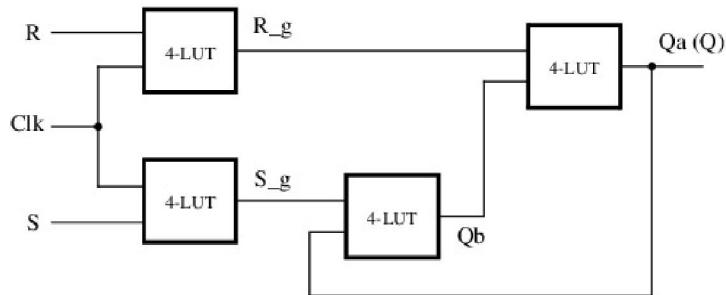
```

Figure 2b. Specifying the RS latch by using logic expressions.

Although the latch can be correctly realized in one 4-input LUT, this implementation does not allow its internal signals, such as  $R_g$  and  $S_g$ , to be observed, because they are not provided as outputs from the LUT. To preserve these internal signals in the implemented circuit, it is necessary to include a *compiler directive* in the code. In Figure 2 the directive */\* synthesis keep \*/* is included to instruct the Quartus II compiler to use separate logic elements for each of the signals  $R_g$ ,  $S_g$ ,  $Q_a$ , and  $Q_b$ . Compiling the code produces the circuit with four 4-LUTs depicted in Figure 3b.



(a) Using one 4-input lookup table for the RS latch.



(b) Using four 4-input lookup tables for the RS latch.

Figure 3. Implementation of the RS latch from Figure 1.

Create a Quartus II project for the RS latch circuit as follows:

1. Create a new project for the RS latch. Select as the target chip the Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6, which is the FPGA chip on the Altera DE2 board.

2. Generate a Verilog file with the code in either part *a* or *b* of Figure 2 (both versions of the code should produce the same circuit) and include it in the project.
3. Compile the code. Use the Quartus II RTL Viewer tool to examine the gate-level circuit produced from the code, and use the Technology Viewer tool to verify that the latch is implemented as shown in Figure 3*b*.
4. Create a Vector Waveform File (.vwf) which specifies the inputs and outputs of the circuit. Draw waveforms for the *R* and *S* inputs and use the Quartus II Simulator to produce the corresponding waveforms for *R\_g*, *S\_g*, *Qa*, and *Qb*. Verify that the latch works as expected using both functional and timing simulation.

## Part II

Figure 4 shows the circuit for a gated D latch.

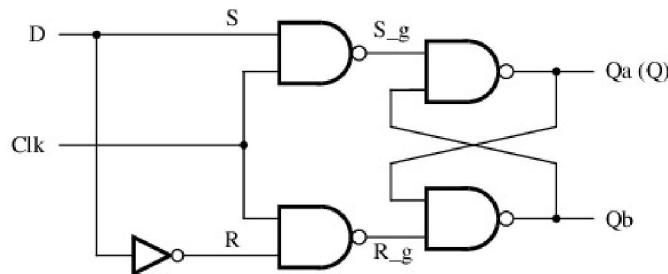


Figure 4. Circuit for a gated D latch.

Perform the following steps:

1. Create a new Quartus II project. Generate a Verilog file using the style of code in Figure 2*b* for the gated D latch. Use the /\* synthesis keep \*/ directive to ensure that separate logic elements are used to implement the signals *R*, *S\_g*, *R\_g*, *Qa*, and *Qb*.
2. Select as the target chip the Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6 and compile the code. Use the Technology Viewer tool to examine the implemented circuit.
3. Verify that the latch works properly for all input conditions by using functional simulation. Examine the timing characteristics of the circuit by using timing simulation.
4. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used for implementation of the gated D latch on the DE2 board. This project should consist of a top-level module that contains the appropriate input and output ports (pins) for the DE2 board. Instantiate your latch in this top-level module. Use switch *SW*<sub>0</sub> to drive the *D* input of the latch, and use *SW*<sub>1</sub> as the *Clk* input. Connect the *Q* output to *LEDR*<sub>0</sub>.
5. Recompile your project and download the compiled circuit onto the DE2 board.
6. Test the functionality of your circuit by toggling the *D* and *Clk* switches and observing the *Q* output.

### Part III

Figure 5 shows the circuit for a master-slave D flip-flop.

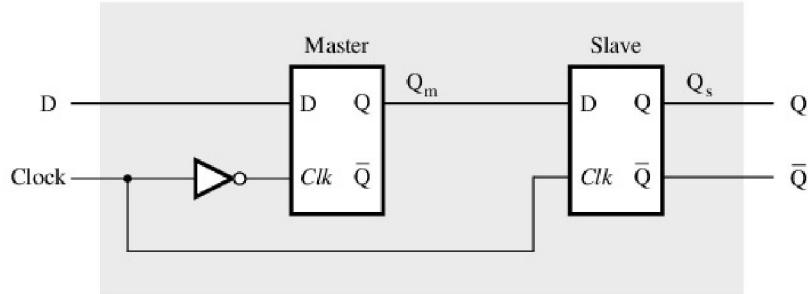


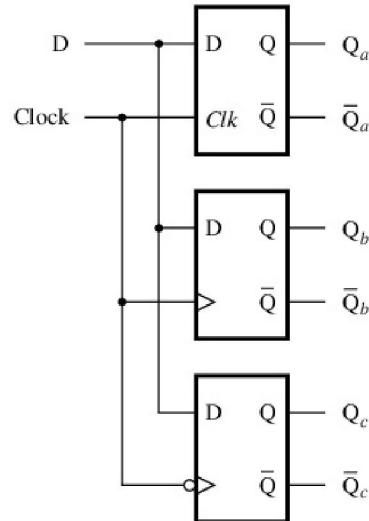
Figure 5. Circuit for a master-slave D flip-flop.

Perform the following:

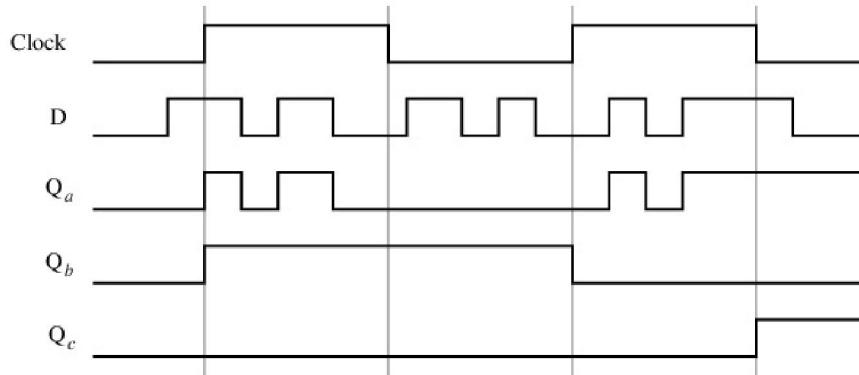
1. Create a new Quartus II project. Generate a Verilog file that instantiates two copies of your gated D latch module from Part II to implement the master-slave flip-flop.
2. Include in your project the appropriate input and output ports for the Altera DE2 board. Use switch  $SW_0$  to drive the D input of the flip-flop, and use  $SW_1$  as the *Clock* input. Connect the Q output to  $LEDR_0$ .
3. Compile your project.
4. Use the Technology Viewer to examine the D flip-flop circuit, and use simulation to verify its correct operation.
5. Download the circuit onto the DE2 board and test its functionality by toggling the *D* and *Clock* switches and observing the *Q* output.

### Part IV

Figure 6 shows a circuit with three different storage elements: a gated D latch, a positive-edge triggered D flip-flop, and a negative-edge triggered D flip-flop.



(a) Circuit



(b) Timing diagram

Figure 6. Circuit and waveforms for Part IV.

Implement and simulate this circuit using Quartus II software as follows:

1. Create a new Quartus II project.
2. Write a Verilog file that instantiates the three storage elements. For this part you should no longer use the /\* synthesis keep \*/ directive from Parts I to III. Figure 7 gives a behavioral style of Verilog code that specifies the gated D latch in Figure 4. This latch can be implemented in one 4-input lookup table. Use a similar style of code to specify the flip-flops in Figure 6.
3. Compile your code and use the Technology Viewer to examine the implemented circuit. Verify that the latch uses one lookup table and that the flip-flops are implemented using the flip-flops provided in the target FPGA.
4. Create a Vector Waveform File (.vwf) which specifies the inputs and outputs of the circuit. Draw the inputs *D* and *Clock* as indicated in Figure 6. Use functional simulation to obtain the three output signals. Observe the different behavior of the three storage elements.

```

module D_latch (D, Clk, Q);
  input D, Clk;
  output reg Q;

  always @ (D, Clk)
    if (Clk)
      Q = D;
  endmodule

```

Figure 7. A behavioral style of Verilog code that specifies a gated D latch.

## Part V

We wish to display the hexadecimal value of a 16-bit number  $A$  on the four 7-segment displays,  $HEX7 - 4$ . We also wish to display the hex value of a 16-bit number  $B$  on the four 7-segment displays,  $HEX3 - 0$ . The values of  $A$  and  $B$  are inputs to the circuit which are provided by means of switches  $SW_{15-0}$ . This is to be done by first setting the switches to the value of  $A$  and then setting the switches to the value of  $B$ ; therefore, the value of  $A$  must be stored in the circuit.

1. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the Altera DE2 board.
2. Write a Verilog file that provides the necessary functionality. Use  $KEY_0$  as an active-low asynchronous reset, and use  $KEY_1$  as a clock input.
3. Include the Verilog file in your project and compile the circuit.
4. Assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and 7-segment displays, as indicated in the User Manual for the DE2 board.
5. Recompile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
6. Test the functionality of your design by toggling the switches and observing the output displays.

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# Laboratory Exercise 4

## Counters

This is an exercise in using counters.

### Part I

Consider the circuit in Figure 1. It is a 4-bit synchronous counter which uses four T-type flip-flops. The counter increments its count on each positive edge of the clock if the Enable signal is asserted. The counter is reset to 0 by using the Reset signal. You are to implement a 16-bit counter of this type.

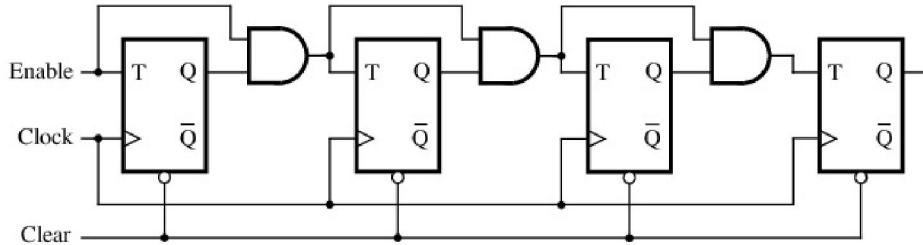


Figure 1. A 4-bit counter.

1. Write a Verilog file that defines a 16-bit counter by using the structure depicted in Figure 1. Your code should include a T flip-flop module that is instantiated 16 times to create the counter. Compile the circuit. How many logic elements (LEs) are used to implement your circuit? What is the maximum frequency,  $F_{max}$ , at which your circuit can be operated?
2. Simulate your circuit to verify its correctness.
3. Augment your Verilog file to use the pushbutton  $KEY_0$  as the *Clock* input, switches  $SW_1$  and  $SW_0$  as *Enable* and *Reset* inputs, and 7-segment displays  $HEX3\text{-}0$  to display the hexadecimal count as your circuit operates. Make the necessary pin assignments needed to implement the circuit on the DE2 board, and compile the circuit.
4. Download your circuit into the FPGA chip and test its functionality by operating the implemented switches.
5. Implement a 4-bit version of your circuit and use the Quartus II RTL Viewer to see how Quartus II software synthesized your circuit. What are the differences in comparison with Figure 1?

### Part II

Simplify your Verilog code so that the counter specification is based on the Verilog statement

$$Q \leftarrow Q + 1;$$

Compile a 16-bit version of this counter and compare the number of LEs needed and the  $F_{max}$  that is attainable. Use the RTL Viewer to see the structure of this implementation and comment on the differences with the design from Part I.

### **Part III**

Use an LPM from the Library of Parameterized modules to implement a 16-bit counter. Choose the LPM options to be consistent with the above design, i.e. with enable and synchronous clear. How does this version compare with the previous designs?

### **Part IV**

Design and implement a circuit that successively flashes digits 0 through 9 on the 7-segment display *HEX0*. Each digit should be displayed for about one second. Use a counter to determine the one-second intervals. The counter should be incremented by the 50-MHz clock signal provided on the DE2 board. Do not derive any other clock signals in your design—make sure that all flip-flops in your circuit are clocked directly by the 50 MHz clock signal.

### **Part V**

Design and implement a circuit that displays the word HELLO, in ticker tape fashion, on the eight 7-segment displays *HEX7 – 0*. Make the letters move from right to left in intervals of about one second. The patterns that should be displayed in successive clock intervals are given in Table 1.

Clock cycle	Displayed pattern	
0	H E L L O	
1	H E L L O	
2	H E L L O	
3	H E L L O	
4	E L L O	H
5	L L O	H E
6	L O	H E L
7	O	H E L L
8		H E L L O
...	and so on	

Table 1. Scrolling the word HELLO in ticker-tape fashion.

# Laboratory Exercise 5

## Clocks and Timers

This is an exercise in implementing and using a real-time clock.

### Part I

Implement a 3-digit BCD counter. Display the contents of the counter on the 7-segment displays, *HEX2–0*. Derive a control signal, from the 50-MHz clock signal provided on the Altera DE2 board, to increment the contents of the counter at one-second intervals. Use the pushbutton switch *KEY<sub>0</sub>* to reset the counter to 0.

1. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the DE2 board.
2. Write a Verilog file that specifies the desired circuit.
3. Include the Verilog file in your project and compile the circuit.
4. Simulate the designed circuit to verify its functionality.
5. Assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the 7-segment displays and the pushbutton switch, as indicated in the User Manual for the DE2 board.
6. Recompile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
7. Verify that your circuit works correctly by observing the display.

### Part II

Design and implement a circuit on the DE2 board that acts as a time-of-day clock. It should display the hour (from 0 to 23) on the 7-segment displays *HEX7–6*, the minute (from 0 to 60) on *HEX5–4* and the second (from 0 to 60) on *HEX3–2*. Use the switches *SW<sub>15–0</sub>* to preset the hour and minute parts of the time displayed by the clock.

### Part III

Design and implement on the DE2 board a reaction-timer circuit. The circuit is to operate as follows:

1. The circuit is reset by pressing the pushbutton switch *KEY<sub>0</sub>*.
2. After an elapsed time, the red light labeled *LEDR<sub>0</sub>* turns on and a four-digit BCD counter starts counting in intervals of milliseconds. The amount of time in seconds from when the circuit is reset until *LEDR<sub>0</sub>* is turned on is set by switches *SW<sub>7–0</sub>*.
3. A person whose reflexes are being tested must press the pushbutton *KEY<sub>3</sub>* as quickly as possible to turn the LED off and freeze the counter in its present state. The count which shows the reaction time will be displayed on the 7-segment displays *HEX2–0*.

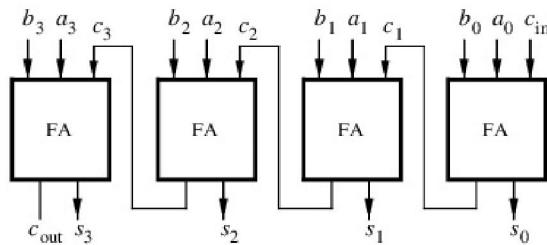
# Laboratory Exercise 6

## Adders, Subtractors, and Multipliers

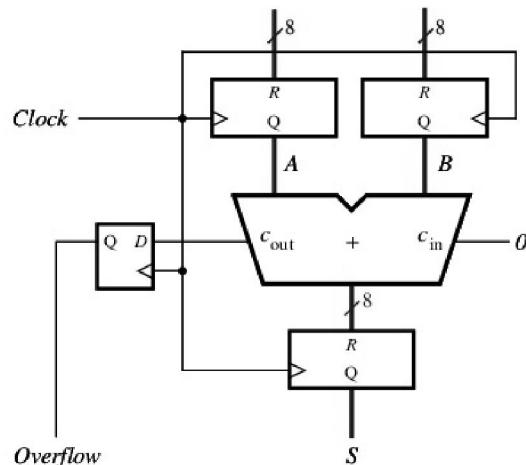
The purpose of this exercise is to examine arithmetic circuits that add, subtract, and multiply numbers. Each type of circuit will be implemented in two ways: first by writing Verilog code that describes the required functionality, and second by making use of predefined subcircuits from Altera's library of parameterized modules (LPMs). The results produced for various implementations will be compared, both in terms of the circuit structure and its speed of operation.

### Part I

Consider again the four-bit ripple-carry adder circuit that was used in lab exercise 2; a diagram of this circuit is reproduced in Figure 1a. You are to create an 8-bit version of the adder and include it in the circuit shown in Figure 1b. Your circuit should be designed to support signed numbers in 2's-complement form, and the *Overflow* output should be set to 1 whenever the sum produced by the adder does not provide the correct signed value. Perform the steps shown below.



a) Four-bit ripple-carry adder circuit



b) Eight-bit registered adder circuit

Figure 1. An 8-bit signed adder with registered inputs and outputs.

1. Make a new Quartus II project and write Verilog code that describes the circuit in Figure 1b. Use the circuit structure in Figure 1a to describe your adder.
2. Include the required input and output ports in your project to implement the adder circuit on the DE2 board. Connect the inputs  $A$  and  $B$  to switches  $SW_{15-8}$  and  $SW_{7-0}$ , respectively. Use  $KEY_0$  as an active-low asynchronous reset input, and use  $KEY_1$  as a manual clock input. Display the sum outputs of the adder on the red  $LEDR_{7-0}$  lights and display the overflow output on the green  $LEDG_8$  light. The hexadecimal values of  $A$  and  $B$  should be shown on the displays  $HEX7-6$  and  $HEX5-4$ , and the hexadecimal value of  $S$  should appear on  $HEXI-0$ .
3. Compile your code and use timing simulation to verify the correct operation of the circuit. Once the simulation works properly, download the circuit onto the DE2 board and test it by using different values of  $A$  and  $B$ . Be sure to check for proper functionality of the *Overflow* output.
4. Open the Quartus II Compilation Report and examine the results reported by the Timing Analyzer. What is the maximum operating frequency,  $f_{max}$ , of your circuit? What is the longest path in the circuit in terms of delay?

## Part II

Modify your circuit from Part I so that it can perform both addition and subtraction of eight-bit numbers. Use switch  $SW_{16}$  to specify whether addition or subtraction should be performed. Connect the other switches, lights, and displays as described for Part I.

1. Simulate your adder/subtractor circuit to show that it functions properly, and then download it onto the DE2 board and test it by using different switch settings.
2. Open the Quartus II Compilation Report and examine the results reported by the Timing Analyzer. What is the  $f_{max}$  of your circuit? What is the longest path in the circuit in terms of delay?

## Part III

Repeat Part I using the predefined adder circuit called *lpm\_add\_sub*, instead of your ripple-carry adder structure from Figure 1. The *lpm\_add\_sub* module can be found in Altera's library of parameterized modules (LPMs), which is provided as part of the Quartus II system. The procedure for using these predefined modules in Quartus II projects is described in the tutorial *Using Library Modules in Verilog Designs*, which is available on the *DE2 System CD* and in the University Program section of Altera's web site.

1. Configure the *lpm\_add\_sub* module so that it performs only addition, to make the functionality comparable to Part I. Store your configuration of the *lpm\_add\_sub* module in the file *lpm\_add8.v*. After instantiating this module in your Verilog code, compile the project and use the Quartus II Chip Editor tool to examine some of the details of the implemented circuit.

One way to examine the adder subcircuit using the Chip Editor tool is illustrated in Figure 2. In the Quartus II Project Navigator window right-click on the part of your circuit hierarchy that represents the *lpm add8* subcircuit, and select the command *Locate > Locate in Chip Editor*. This opens the Chip Editor window shown in Figure 3. The logic elements in the Cyclone II FPGA that are used to implement the adder are highlighted in blue in the Chip Editor tool. Position your mouse pointer over any of these logic elements and double-click to open the Resource Property Editor window displayed in Figure 4. In the box labeled *Node name* you can select any of the nine logic elements that implement the adder module. The Resource Property Editor allows you to examine the contents of a logic element and to see how one logic element is connected others.

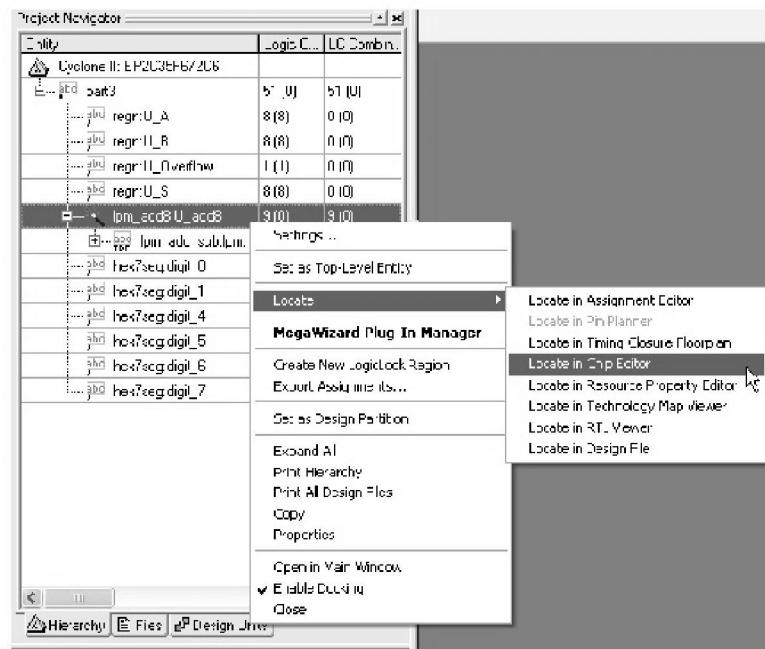


Figure 2. Locating the eight-bit adder in the Chip Editor tool.



Figure 3. The highlighted logic elements for the eight-bit adder.

Using the tools described above, and referencing the Data Sheet information for the Cyclone II FPGA, describe the eight-bit adder circuit implemented with the *lpm\_add\_sub* module.

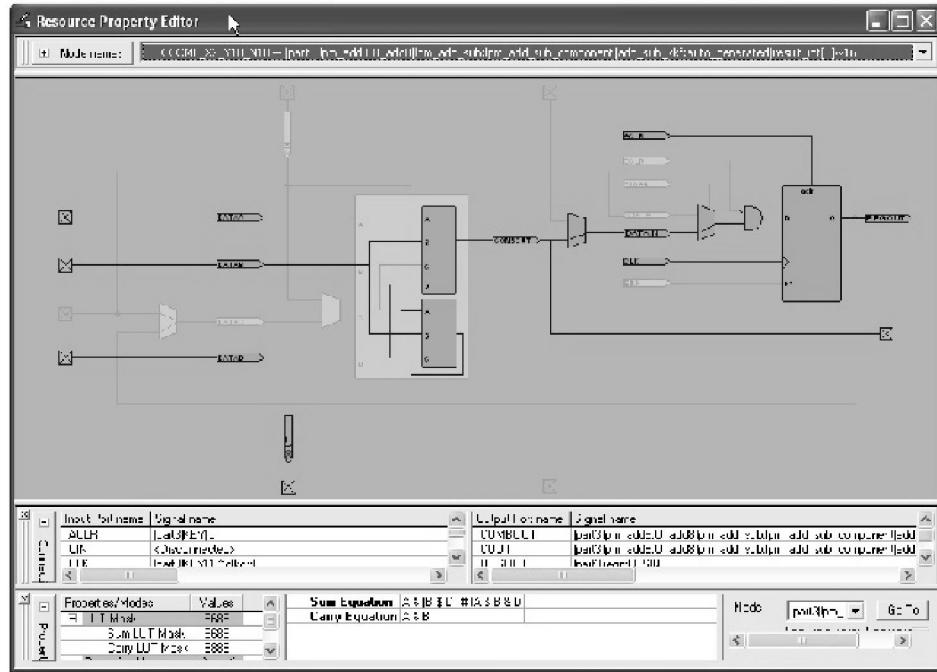


Figure 4. Examining details in a logic element using the Resource Property Editor.

2. Open the Quartus II Compilation Report and compare the fmax of your adder circuit with the one designed in Part I. Discuss any differences in performance that are observed.

## Part IV

Repeat Part II using the predefined adder circuit called *lpm\_add\_sub*, instead of your adder-subtractor circuit based on Figure 1.

Comment briefly on the circuit structure obtained using the LPM module, and compare the fmax of this circuit to the one from Part II. Describe how the *lpm\_add\_sub* module implements the *Overflow* signal.

## Part V

Figure 5a gives an example of the traditional paper-and-pencil multiplication  $P = A \times B$ , where  $A = 12$  and  $B = 11$ . We need to add two summands that are shifted versions of  $A$  to form the product  $P = 132$ . Part b of the figure shows the same example using four-bit binary numbers. Since each digit in  $B$  is either 1 or 0, the summands are either shifted versions of  $A$  or 0000. Figure 5c shows how each summand can be formed by using the Boolean AND operation of  $A$  with the appropriate bit in  $B$ .

$  \begin{array}{r}  1 & 2 \\  \times & 1 & 1 \\  \hline  1 & 2 \\  1 & 2 \\  \hline  1 & 3 & 2  \end{array}  $	$  \begin{array}{r}  1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\  \times & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\  \hline  1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\  1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\  0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\  \hline  1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\  \hline  1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0  \end{array}  $
a) Decimal	b) Binary
$  \begin{array}{r}  a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \\  \times & b_3 & b_2 & b_1 & b_0 \\  \hline  a_3b_0 & a_2b_0 & a_1b_0 & a_0b_0 \\  a_3b_1 & a_2b_1 & a_1b_1 & a_0b_1 \\  a_3b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_1b_2 & a_0b_2 \\  a_3b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_1b_3 & a_0b_3 \\  \hline  p_7 & p_6 & p_5 & p_4 & p_3 & p_2 & p_1 & p_0  \end{array}  $	
c) Implementation	

Figure 5. Multiplication of binary numbers.

A four-bit circuit that implements  $P = A \times B$  is illustrated in Figure 6. Because of its regular structure, this type of multiplier circuit is usually called an *array multiplier*. The shaded areas in the circuit correspond to the shaded columns in Figure 5c. In each row of the multiplier AND gates are used to produce the summands, and full adder modules are used to generate the required sums.

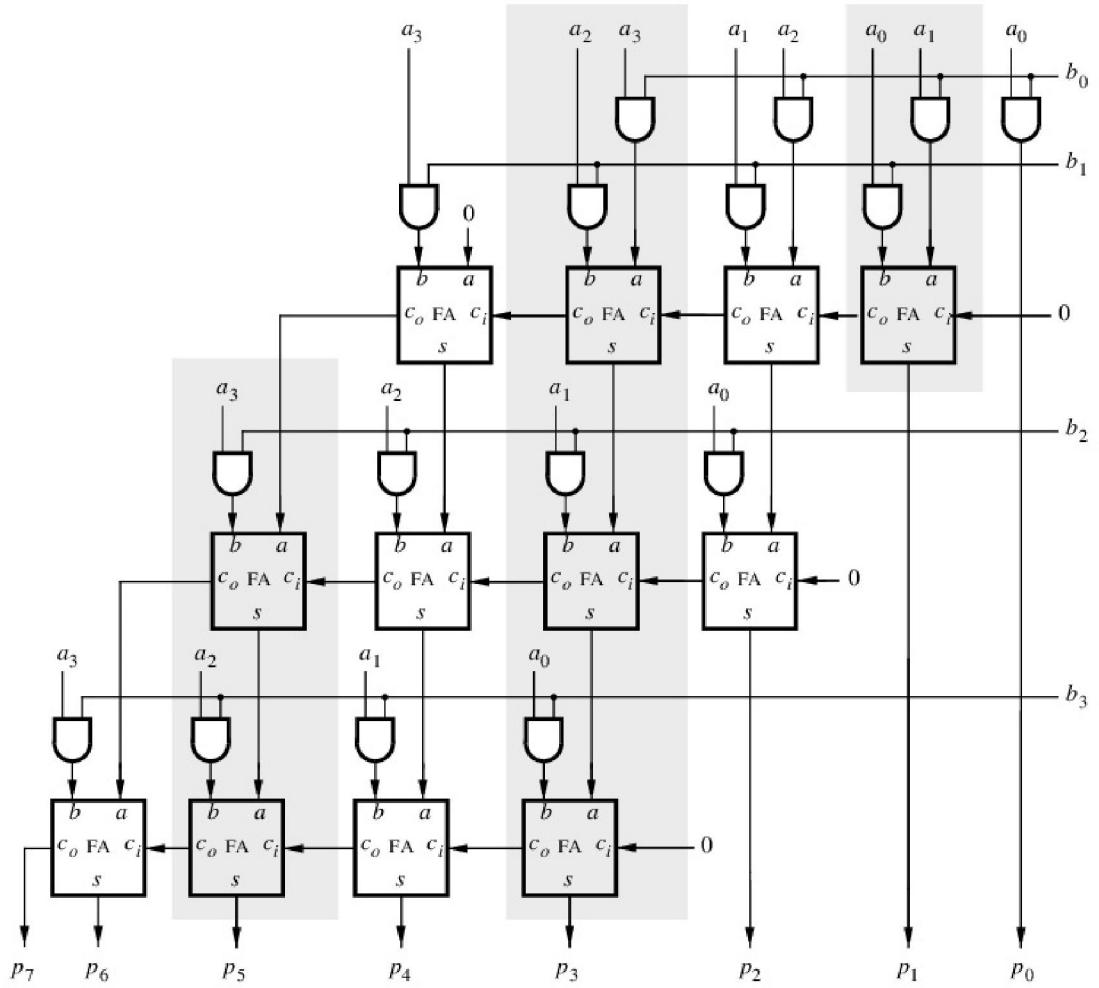


Figure 6. An array multiplier circuit.

Use the following steps to implement the array multiplier circuit:

1. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the Altera DE2 board.
2. Generate the required Verilog file, include it in your project, and compile the circuit.
3. Use functional simulation to verify that your code is correct.
4. Augment your design to use switches  $SW_{11-8}$  to represent the number  $A$  and switches  $SW_{3-0}$  to represent  $B$ . The hexadecimal values of  $A$  and  $B$  are to be displayed on the 7-segment displays  $HEX6$  and  $HEX4$ , respectively. The result  $P = A \times B$  is to be displayed on  $HEXI$  and  $HEXO$ .
5. Assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and 7-segment displays, as indicated in the User Manual for the DE2 board.
6. Recompile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
7. Test the functionality of your design by toggling the switches and observing the 7-segment displays.

## Part VI

Extend your multiplier to multiply 8-bit numbers and produce a 16-bit product. Use switches  $SW_{15-8}$  to represent the number  $A$  and switches  $SW_{7-0}$  to represent  $B$ . The hexadecimal values of  $A$  and  $B$  are to be displayed on the 7-segment displays  $HEX7-6$  and  $HEX5-4$ , respectively. The result  $P = A \times B$  is to be displayed on  $HEX3-0$ . Add registers to your circuit to store the values of  $A$ ,  $B$ , and the product  $P$ , using a similar structure as shown for the registered adder in Figure 1.

After successfully compiling and testing your multiplier circuit, examine the results produced by the Quartus II Timing Analyzer to determine the fmax of your circuit. What is the longest path in terms of delay between registers?

## Part VII

Change your Verilog code to implement the  $8 \times 8$  multiplier by using the *lpm\_mult* module from the library of parameterized modules in the Quartus II system. Complete the design steps above. Compare the results in terms of the number of logic elements (LEs) needed and the circuit fmax.

## Part VIII

In many applications of digital circuits it is useful to be able to perform some number of multiplications and then produce a summation of the results. For this part of the exercise you are to design a circuit that performs the calculation

$$S = (A \times B) + (C \times D)$$

The inputs  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , and  $D$  are eight-bit unsigned numbers, and  $S$  provides a 16-bit result. Your circuit should also provide a carry-out signal,  $C_{out}$ . All of the inputs and outputs of the circuit should be registered, similar to the structure shown in Figure 1b.

1. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the Altera DE2 board. Use the *lpm\_mult* and *lpm\_add\_sub* modules to realize the multipliers and adders in your design.
2. Connect the inputs  $A$  and  $C$  to switches  $SW_{15-8}$  and connect the inputs  $B$  and  $D$  to switches  $SW_{7-0}$ . Use switch  $SW_{16}$  to select between these two sets of inputs:  $A, B$  or  $C, D$ . Also, use the switch  $SW_{17}$  as a *write enable* (WE) input. Setting WE to 1 should allow data to be loaded into the input registers when an active clock edge occurs, while setting WE to 0 should prevent loading of these registers.
3. Use  $KEY_0$  as an active-low asynchronous reset input, and use  $KEY_1$  as a manual clock input.
4. Display the hexadecimal value of either  $A$  or  $C$ , as selected by  $SW_{16}$ , on displays  $HEX7-6$  and display either  $B$  or  $D$  on  $HEX5-4$ . The sum  $S$  should be shown on  $HEX3-0$ , and the  $C_{out}$  signal should appear on  $LEDG_8$ .
5. Compile your code and use either functional or timing simulation to verify that your circuit works properly. Then download the circuit onto the DE2 board and test its operation.
6. It is often necessary to ensure that a digital circuit is able to meet certain speed requirements, such as a particular frequency of a signal applied to a clock input. Such requirements are provided to a CAD system in the form of *timing constraints*. The procedure for using timing constraints in the Quartus II CAD system is described in the tutorial *Timing Considerations with Verilog-Based Designs*, which is available on the *DE2 System CD* and in the University Program section of Altera's web site.

For this exercise we are using a manual clock that is applied by a pushbutton switch, so no realistic timing requirements exist. But to demonstrate the design issues involved, assume that your circuit is required to operate with a clock frequency of 220 MHz. Enter this frequency as a timing constraint in the Quartus II software, and recompile your project. The Timing Analyzer should report that it is unable to meet the timing requirements due to the lengths of various register-to-register paths in the circuit. Examine the timing analysis report and describe briefly the timing violations observed.

7. One way to increase the speed of operation of a given circuit is to insert registers into the circuit in a way that shortens the lengths of its longest paths. This technique is referred to as *pipelining* a circuit, and the inserted registers are often called *pipeline registers*. Insert pipeline registers into your design between the multipliers and the adder. Recompile your project and discuss the results obtained.

## Part IX

The Quartus II software includes a predesigned module called *altmult add* that can perform calculations of the form  $S = (A \times B) + (C \times D)$ . Repeat Part VIII using this module instead of the *lpm mult* and *lpm add sub* modules. Test your circuit using both simulation and by downloading the circuit onto the DE2 board.

Briefly describe how the implementation of your circuit differs when using the *altmult add* module. Examine its performance both with and without the pipeline registers discussed in Part VIII.

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# Laboratory Exercise 7

## Finite State Machines

This is an exercise in using finite state machines.

### Part I

We wish to implement a finite state machine (FSM) that recognizes two specific sequences of applied input symbols, namely four consecutive 1s or four consecutive 0s. There is an input  $w$  and an output  $z$ . Whenever  $w = 1$  or  $w = 0$  for four consecutive clock pulses the value of  $z$  has to be 1; otherwise,  $z = 0$ . Overlapping sequences are allowed, so that if  $w = 1$  for five consecutive clock pulses the output  $z$  will be equal to 1 after the fourth and fifth pulses. Figure 1 illustrates the required relationship between  $w$  and  $z$ .

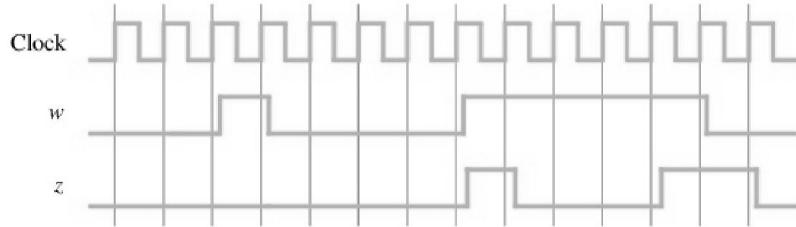


Figure 1. Required timing for the output  $z$ .

A state diagram for this FSM is shown in Figure 2. For this part you are to manually derive an FSM circuit that implements this state diagram, including the logic expressions that feed each of the state flip-flops. To implement the FSM use nine state flip-flops called  $y_8, \dots, y_0$  and the one-hot state assignment given in Table 1.

Name	State Code
	$y_8y_7y_6y_5y_4y_3y_2y_1y_0$
<b>A</b>	000000001
<b>B</b>	000000010
<b>C</b>	000000100
<b>D</b>	000001000
<b>E</b>	000010000
<b>F</b>	000100000
<b>G</b>	001000000
<b>H</b>	010000000
<b>I</b>	100000000

Table 1. One-hot codes for the FSM.

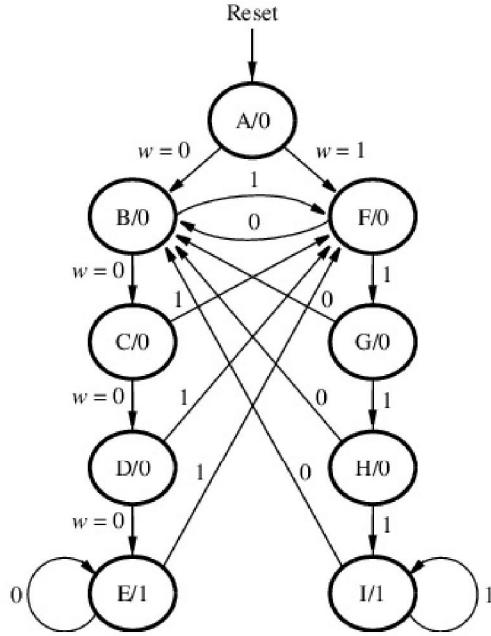


Figure 2. A state diagram for the FSM.

Design and implement your circuit on the DE2 board as follows.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for the FSM circuit. Select as the target chip the Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6, which is the FPGA chip on the Altera DE2 board.
2. Write a Verilog file that instantiates the nine flip-flops in the circuit and which specifies the logic expressions that drive the flip-flop input ports. Use only simple **assign** statements in your Verilog code to specify the logic feeding the flip-flops. Note that the one-hot code enables you to derive these expressions by inspection. Use the toggle switch  $SW_0$  on the Altera DE2 board as an active-low synchronous reset input for the FSM, use  $SW_1$  as the  $w$  input, and the pushbutton  $KEY_0$  as the clock input which is applied manually. Use the green LED  $LEDG_0$  as the output  $z$ , and assign the state flip-flop outputs to the red LEDs  $LEDR_8$  to  $LEDR_0$ .
3. Include the Verilog file in your project, and assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and the LEDs, as indicated in the User Manual for the DE2 board. Compile the circuit.
4. Simulate the behavior of your circuit.
5. Once you are confident that the circuit works properly as a result of your simulation, download the circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of your design by applying the input sequences and observing the output LEDs. Make sure that the FSM properly transitions between states as displayed on the red LEDs, and that it produces the correct output values on  $LEDG_0$ .
6. Finally, consider a modification of the one-hot code given in Table 1. When an FSM is going to be implemented in an FPGA, the circuit can often be simplified if all flip-flop outputs are 0 when the FSM is in the reset state. This approach is preferable because the FPGA's flip-flops usually include a *clear* input port, which can be conveniently used to realize the reset state, but the flip-flops often do not include a *set* input port.

Table 2 shows a modified one-hot state assignment in which the reset state,  $A$ , uses all 0s. This is accomplished by inverting the state variable  $y_0$ . Create a modified version of your Verilog code that implements this state assignment. (*Hint:* you should need to make very few changes to the logic expressions in your circuit to implement the modified codes.) Compile your new circuit and test it both through simulation and by downloading it onto the DE2 board.

Name	State Code $y_8y_7y_6y_5y_4y_3y_2y_1y_0$
<b>A</b>	000000000
<b>B</b>	000000011
<b>C</b>	000000101
<b>D</b>	000001001
<b>E</b>	000010001
<b>F</b>	000100001
<b>G</b>	001000001
<b>H</b>	010000001
<b>I</b>	100000001

Table 2. Modified one-hot codes for the FSM.

## Part II

For this part you are to write another style of Verilog code for the FSM in Figure 2. In this version of the code you should not manually derive the logic expressions needed for each state flip-flop. Instead, describe the state table for the FSM by using a Verilog **case** statement in an **always** block, and use another **always** block to instantiate the state flip-flops. You can use a third **always** block or simple assignment statements to specify the output  $z$ . To implement the FSM, use four state flip-flops  $y_3, \dots, y_0$  and binary codes, as shown in Table 3.

Name	State Code $y_3y_2y_1y_0$
<b>A</b>	0000
<b>B</b>	0001
<b>C</b>	0010
<b>D</b>	0011
<b>E</b>	0100
<b>F</b>	0101
<b>G</b>	0110
<b>H</b>	0111
<b>I</b>	1000

Table 3. Binary codes for the FSM.

A suggested skeleton of the Verilog code is given in Figure 3.

```

module part2 (. . .);
    . . . define input and output ports

    . . . define signals
    reg [3:0] y_Q, Y_D; // y_Q represents current state, Y_D represents next state
    parameter A = 4'b0000, B = 4'b0001, C = 4'b0010, D = 4'b0011, E = 4'b0100,
        F = 4'b0101, G = 4'b0110, H = 4'b0111, I = 4'b1000;

    always @(w, y_Q)
    begin: state_table
        case (y_Q)
            A: if (!w) Y_D = B;
            else Y_D = F;
            . . . remainder of state table
            default: Y_D = 4'bxxxx;
        endcase
    end // state_table

    always @(posedge Clock)
    begin: state_FFs
        . . .
    end // state_FFs

    . . . assignments for output z and the LEDs
endmodule

```

Figure 3. Skeleton Verilog code for the FSM.

Implement your circuit as follows.

1. Create a new project for the FSM. Select as the target chip the Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6.
2. Include in the project your Verilog file that uses the style of code in Figure 3. Use the toggle switch  $SW_0$  on the Altera DE2 board as an active-low synchronous reset input for the FSM, use  $SW_1$  as the  $w$  input, and the pushbutton  $KEY_0$  as the clock input which is applied manually. Use the green LED  $LEDG_0$  as the output  $z$ , and assign the state flip-flop outputs to the red LEDs  $LEDR_3$  to  $LEDR_0$ . Assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and the LEDs, as indicated in the User Manual for the DE2 board.
3. Before compiling your code it is necessary to explicitly tell the Synthesis tool in Quartus II that you wish to have the finite state machine implemented using the state assignment specified in your Verilog code. If you do not explicitly give this setting to Quartus II, the Synthesis tool will automatically use a state assignment of its own choosing, and it will ignore the state codes specified in your Verilog code. To make this setting, choose **Assignments > Settings** in Quartus II, and then click on the **Analysis and Synthesis** item on the left side of the window. As indicated in Figure 4, change the parameter **State Machine Processing** to the setting **User-Encoded**.
4. To examine the circuit produced by Quartus II open the RTL Viewer tool. Double-click on the box shown in the circuit that represents the finite state machine, and determine whether the state diagram that it shows properly corresponds to the one in Figure 2. To see the state codes used for your FSM, open the Compilation Report, select the **Analysis and Synthesis** section of the report, and click on **State Machines**.
5. Simulate the behavior of your circuit.
6. Once you are confident that the circuit works properly as a result of your simulation, download the circuit into the FPGA chip. Test the functionality of your design by applying the input sequences and observing

the output LEDs. Make sure that the FSM properly transitions between states as displayed on the red LEDs, and that it produces the correct output values on  $LEDG_0$ .

7. In step 3 you instructed the Quartus II Synthesis tool to use the state assignment given in your Verilog code. To see the result of removing this setting, open again the Quartus II settings window by choosing **Assignments > Settings**, and click on the **Analysis and Synthesis** item. Change the setting for State Machine Processing from **User-Encoded** to **One-Hot**. Recompile the circuit and then open the report file, select the **Analysis and Synthesis** section of the report, and click on **State Machines**. Compare the state codes shown to those given in Table 2, and discuss any differences that you observe.

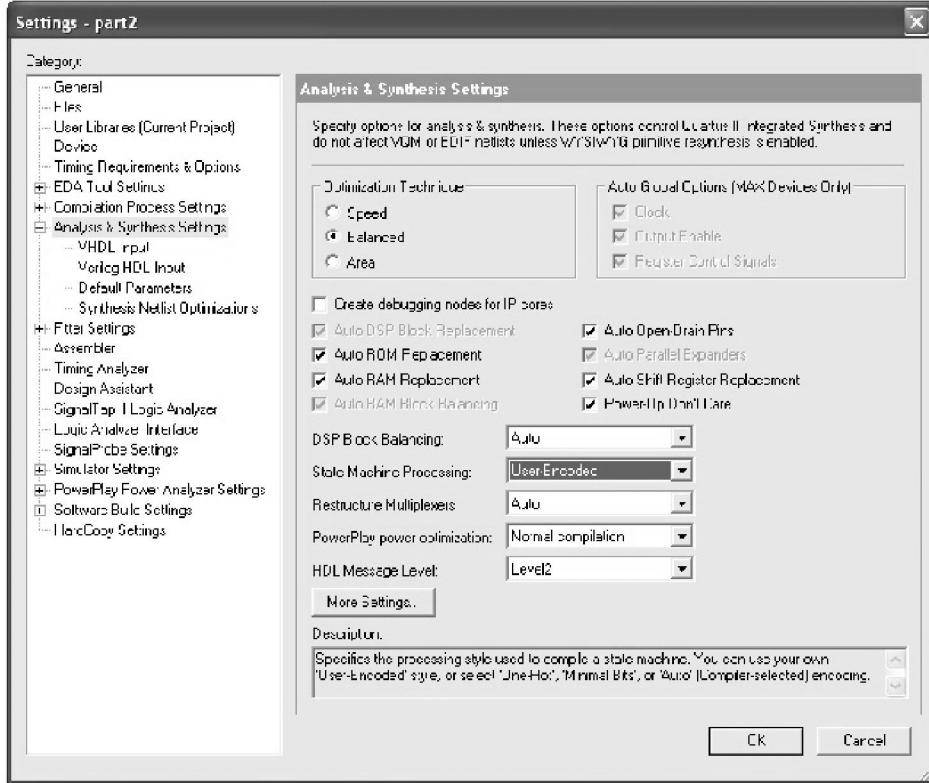


Figure 4. Specifying the state assignment method in Quartus II.

### Part III

For this part you are to implement the sequence-detector FSM by using shift registers, instead of using the more formal approach described above. Create Verilog code that instantiates two 4-bit shift registers; one is for recognizing a sequence of four 0s, and the other for four 1s. Include the appropriate logic expressions in your design to produce the output  $z$ . Make a Quartus II project for your design and implement the circuit on the DE2 board. Use the switches and LEDs on the board in a similar way as you did for Parts I and II and observe the behavior of your shift registers and the output  $z$ . Answer the following question: could you use just one 4-bit shift register, rather than two? Explain your answer.

## Part IV

We want to design a modulo-10 counter-like circuit that behaves as follows. It is reset to 0 by the *Reset* input. It has two inputs,  $w_1$  and  $w_0$ , which control its counting operation. If  $w_1w_0 = 00$ , the count remains the same. If  $w_1w_0 = 01$ , the count is incremented by 1. If  $w_1w_0 = 10$ , the count is incremented by 2. If  $w_1w_0 = 11$ , the count is decremented by 1. All changes take place on the active edge of a *Clock* input. Use toggle switches  $SW_2$  and  $SW_1$  for inputs  $w_1$  and  $w_0$ . Use toggle switch  $SW_0$  as an active-low synchronous reset, and use the pushbutton  $KEY_0$  as a manual clock. Display the decimal contents of the counter on the 7-segment display  $HEX0$ .

1. Create a new project which will be used to implement the circuit on the DE2 board.
2. Write a Verilog file that defines the circuit. Use the style of code indicated in Figure 3 for your FSM.
3. Include the Verilog file in your project and compile the circuit.
4. Simulate the behavior of your circuit.
5. Assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and the 7-segment display.
6. Recompile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
7. Test the functionality of your design by applying some inputs and observing the output display.

## Part V

For this part you are to design a circuit for the DE2 board that scrolls the word "HELLO" in ticker-tape fashion on the eight 7-segment displays  $HEX7 - 0$ . The letters should move from right to left each time you apply a manual clock pulse to the circuit. After the word "HELLO" scrolls off the left side of the displays it then starts again on the right side.

Design your circuit by using eight 7-bit registers connected in a queue-like fashion, such that the outputs of the first register feed the inputs of the second, the second feeds the third, and so on. This type of connection between registers is often called a *pipeline*. Each register's outputs should directly drive the seven segments of one display. You are to design a finite state machine that controls the pipeline in two ways:

1. For the first eight clock pulses after the system is reset, the FSM inserts the correct characters (H,E,L,L,O,,,) into the first of the 7-bit registers in the pipeline.
2. After step 1 is complete, the FSM configures the pipeline into a loop that connects the last register back to the first one, so that the letters continue to scroll indefinitely.

Write Verilog code for the ticker-tape circuit and create a Quartus II project for your design. Use  $KEY_0$  on the DE2 board to clock the FSM and pipeline registers and use  $SW_0$  as a synchronous active-low reset input. Write Verilog code in the style shown in Figure 3 for your finite state machine.

Compile your Verilog code, download it onto the DE2 board and test the circuit.

## Part VI

For this part you are to modify your circuit from Part V so that it no longer requires manually-applied clock pulses. Your circuit should scroll the word "HELLO" such that the letters move from right to left in intervals of about one second. Scrolling should continue indefinitely; after the word "HELLO" scrolls off the left side of the displays it should start again on the right side.

Write Verilog code for the ticker-tape circuit and create a Quartus II project for your design. Use the 50-MHz clock signal, *CLOCK\_50*, on the DE2 board to clock the FSM and pipeline registers and use  $KEY_0$  as a synchronous active-low reset input. Write Verilog code in the style shown in Figure 3 for your finite state machine, and ensure that all flip-flops in your circuit are clocked directly by the *CLOCK\_50* input. Do not derive or use any other clock signals in your circuit.

Compile your Verilog code, download it onto the DE2 board and test the circuit.

## **Part VII**

Augment your design from Part VI so that under the control of pushbuttons  $KEY_2$  and  $KEY_1$  the rate at which the letters move from right to left can be changed. If  $KEY_1$  is pressed, the letters should move twice as fast. If  $KEY_2$  is pressed, the rate has to be reduced by a factor of 2.

Note that the  $KEY_2$  and  $KEY_1$  switches are debounced and will produce exactly one low pulse when pressed. However, there is no way of knowing how long a switch may remain depressed, which means that the pulse duration can be arbitrarily long. A good approach for designing this circuit is to include a second FSM in your Verilog code that properly responds to the pressed keys. The outputs of this FSM can change appropriately when a key is pressed, and the FSM can wait for each key press to end before continuing. The outputs produced by this second FSM can be used as part of the scheme for creating a variable time interval in your circuit. Note that  $KEY_2$  and  $KEY_1$  are asynchronous inputs to your circuit, so be sure to synchronize them to the clock signal before using these signals as inputs to your finite state machine.

The ticker tape should operate as follows. When the circuit is reset, scrolling occurs at about one second intervals. Pressing  $KEY_1$  repeatedly causes the scrolling speed to double to a maximum of four letters per second. Pressing  $KEY_2$  repeatedly causes the scrolling speed to slow down to a minimum of one letter every four seconds.

Implement your circuit on the DE2 board and demonstrate that it works properly.

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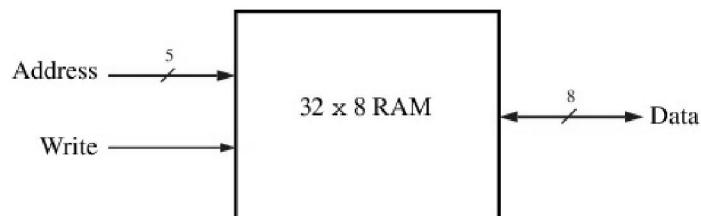
# Laboratory Exercise 8

## Memory Blocks

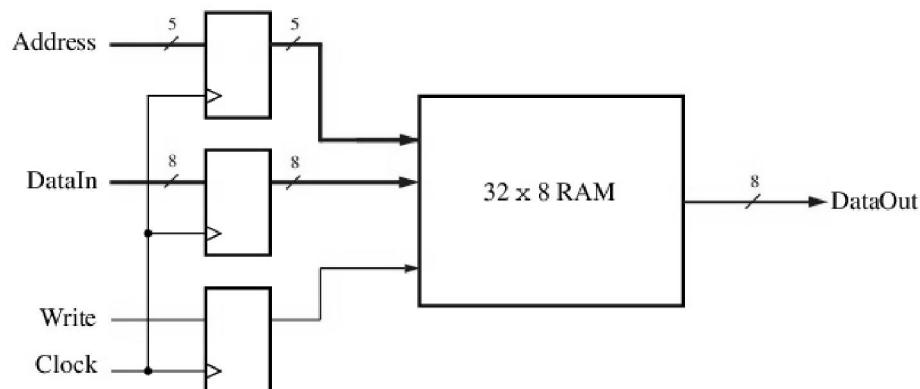
In computer systems it is necessary to provide a substantial amount of memory. If a system is implemented using FPGA technology it is possible to provide some amount of memory by using the memory resources that exist in the FPGA device. If additional memory is needed, it has to be implemented by connecting external memory chips to the FPGA. In this exercise we will examine the general issues involved in implementing such memory.

A diagram of the random access memory (RAM) module that we will implement is shown in Figure 1a. It contains 32 eight-bit words (rows), which are accessed using a five-bit *address* port, an eight-bit *data* port, and a *write* control input. We will consider two different ways of implementing this memory: using dedicated memory blocks in an FPGA device, and using a separate memory chip.

The Cyclone II 2C35 FPGA that is included on the DE2 board provides dedicated memory resources called *M4K blocks*. Each M4K block contains 4096 memory bits, which can be configured to implement memories of various sizes. A common term used to specify the size of a memory is its *aspect ratio*, which gives the *depth* in words and the *width* in bits (depth  $\times$  width). Some aspect ratios supported by the M4K block are 4K  $\times$  1, 2K  $\times$  2, 1K  $\times$  4, and 512  $\times$  8. We will utilize the 512  $\times$  8 mode in this exercise, using only the first 32 words in the memory. We should also mention that many other modes of operation are supported in an M4K block, but we will not discuss them here.



(a) RAM organization



(b) RAM implementation

Figure 1. A 32  $\times$  8 RAM module.

There are two important features of the M4K block that have to be mentioned. First, it includes registers that can be used to synchronize all of the input and output signals to a clock input. Second, the M4K block has separate ports for data being written to the memory and data being read from the memory. A requirement for using the

M4K block is that either its input ports, output port, or both, have to be synchronized to a clock input. Given these requirements, we will implement the modified  $32 \times 8$  RAM module shown in Figure 1b. It includes registers for the *address*, *data input*, and *write* ports, and uses a separate unregistered *data output* port.

## Part I

Commonly used logic structures, such as adders, registers, counters and memories, can be implemented in an FPGA chip by using LPM modules from the Quartus II Library of Parameterized Modules. Altera recommends that a RAM module be implemented by using the *altsyncram* LPM. In this exercise you are to use this LPM to implement the memory module in Figure 1b.

1. Create a new Quartus II project to implement the memory module. Select as the target chip the Cyclone II EP2C35F672C6, which is the FPGA chip on the Altera DE2 board.
2. You can learn how the MegaWizard Plug-in Manager is used to generate a desired LPM module by reading the tutorial *Using Library Modules in Verilog Designs*. This tutorial is provided in the University Program section of Altera's web site. In the first screen of the MegaWizard Plug-in Manager choose the *altsyncram* LPM, which is found under the **storage** category. As indicated in Figure 2, select Verilog HDL as the type of output file to create, and give the file the name *ramlpv.v*. On the next page of the Wizard specify a memory size of 32 eight-bit words, and select M4K as the type of RAM block. Advance to the subsequent page and accept the default settings to use a single clock for the RAM's registers, and then advance again to the page shown in Figure 3. On this page *deselect* the setting called **Read output port(s)** under the category **Which ports should be registered?**. This setting creates a RAM module that matches the structure in Figure 1b, with registered input ports and unregistered output ports. Accept defaults for the rest of the settings in the Wizard, and then instantiate in your top-level Verilog file the module generated in *ramlpv.v*. Include appropriate input and output signals in your Verilog code for the memory ports given in Figure 1b.

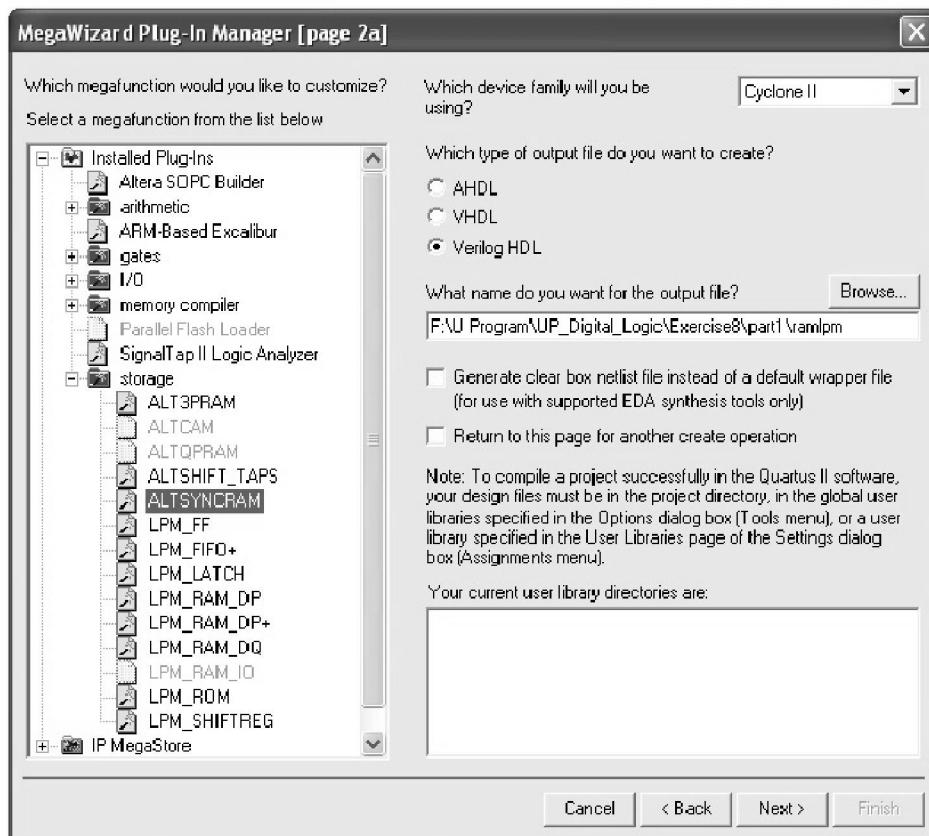


Figure 2. Choosing the *altsyncram* LPM.

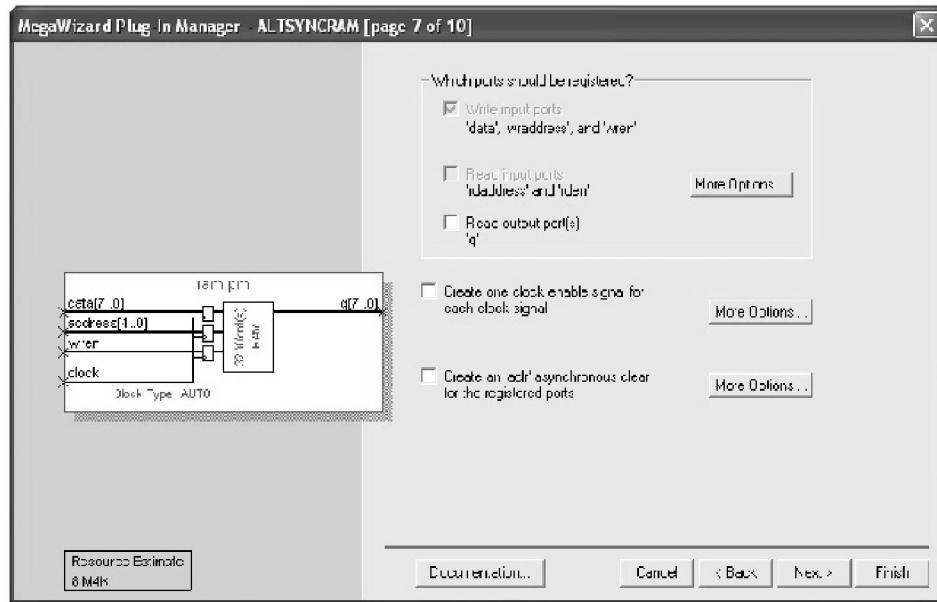


Figure 3. Configuring input and output ports on the *altsyncram* LPM.

3. Compile the circuit. Observe in the Compilation Report that the Quartus II Compiler uses 256 bits in one of the M4K memory blocks to implement the RAM circuit.
4. Simulate the behavior of your circuit and ensure that you can read and write data in the memory.

## Part II

Now, we want to realize the memory circuit in the FPGA on the DE2 board, and use toggle switches to load some data into the created memory. We also want to display the contents of the RAM on the 7-segment displays.

1. Make a new Quartus II project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the DE2 board.
2. Create another Verilog file that instantiates the *ramlpm* module and that includes the required input and output pins on the DE2 board. Use toggle switches  $SW_{7-0}$  to input a byte of data into the RAM location identified by a 5-bit address specified with toggle switches  $SW_{15-11}$ . Use  $SW_{17}$  as the *Write* signal and use  $KEY_0$  as the *Clock* input. Display the value of the *Write* signal on *LEDG<sub>0</sub>*. Show the address value on the 7-segment displays *HEX7* and *HEX6*, show the data being input to the memory on *HEX5* and *HEX4*, and show the data read out of the memory on *HEX1* and *HEX0*.
3. Test your circuit and make sure that all 32 locations can be loaded properly.

## Part III

Instead of directly instantiating the LPM module, we can implement the required memory by specifying its structure in the Verilog code. In a Verilog-specified design it is possible to define the memory as a multidimensional array. A  $32 \times 8$  array, which has 32 words with 8 bits per word, can be declared by the statement

```
reg [7:0] memory_array [31:0];
```

In the Cyclone II FPGA, such an array can be implemented either by using the flip-flops that each logic element contains or, more efficiently, by using the M4K blocks. There are two ways of ensuring that the M4K blocks will

be used. One is to use an LPM module from the Library of Parameterized Modules, as we saw in Part I. The other is to define the memory requirement by using a suitable style of Verilog code from which the Quartus II compiler can infer that a memory block should be used. Quartus II Help shows how this may be done with examples of Verilog code (search in the Help for ‘Inferred memory’).

Perform the following steps:

1. Create a new project which will be used to implement the desired circuit on the DE2 board.
2. Write a Verilog file that provides the necessary functionality, including the ability to load the RAM and read its contents as done in Part II.
3. Assign the pins on the FPGA to connect to the switches and the 7-segment displays.
4. Compile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
5. Test the functionality of your design by applying some inputs and observing the output. Describe any differences you observe in comparison to the circuit from Part II.

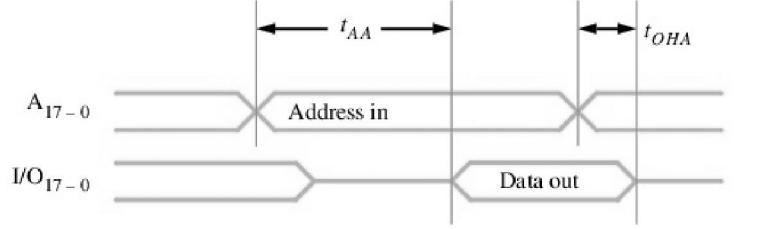
## Part IV

The DE2 board includes an SRAM chip, called IS61LV25616AL-10, which is a static RAM having a capacity of 256K 16-bit words. The SRAM interface consists of an 18-bit address port,  $A_{17-0}$ , and a 16-bit bidirectional data port,  $I/O_{15-0}$ . It also has several control inputs,  $\overline{CE}$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{WE}$ ,  $\overline{UB}$ , and  $\overline{LB}$ , which are described in Table 1.

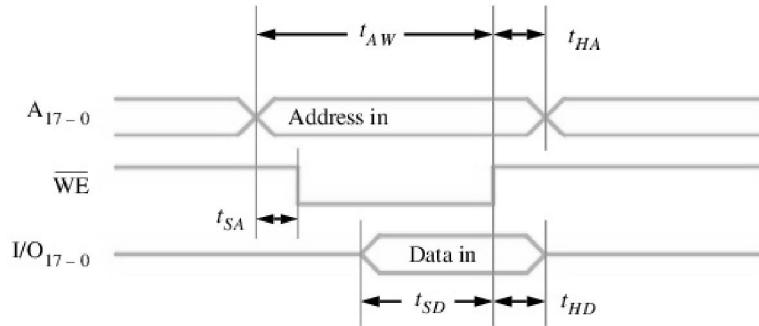
Name	Purpose
$\overline{CE}$	Chip enable—asserted low during all SRAM operations
$\overline{OE}$	Output enable—can be asserted low during only read operations, or during all operations
$\overline{WE}$	Write enable—asserted low during a write operation
$\overline{UB}$	Upper byte—asserted low to read or write the upper byte of an address
$\overline{LB}$	Lower byte—asserted low to read or write the lower byte of an address

Table 1. SRAM control inputs.

The operation of the IS61LV25616AL chip is described in its data sheet, which can be obtained from the DE2 System CD that is included with the DE2 board, or by performing an Internet search. The data sheet describes a number of modes of operation of the memory and lists many timing parameters related to its use. For the purposes of this exercise a simple operating mode is to always assert (set to 0) the control inputs  $\overline{CE}$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{UB}$ , and  $\overline{LB}$ , and then to control reading and writing of the memory by using only the  $\overline{WE}$  input. Simplified timing diagrams that correspond to this mode are given in Figure 4. Part (a) shows a read cycle, which begins when a valid address appears on  $A_{17-0}$  and the  $\overline{WE}$  input is not asserted. The memory places valid data on the  $I/O_{15-0}$  port after the *address access* delay,  $t_{AA}$ . When the read cycle ends because of a change in the address value, the output data remains valid for the *output hold* time,  $t_{OHA}$ .



(a) SRAM read cycle timing



(b) SRAM write cycle timing

Figure 4. SRAM read and write cycles.

Figure 4b gives the timing for a write cycle. It begins when  $\overline{WE}$  is set to 0, and it ends when  $\overline{WE}$  is set back to 1. The address has to be valid for the *address setup* time,  $t_{AW}$ , and the data to be written has to be valid for the *data setup* time,  $t_{SD}$ , before the rising edge of  $\overline{WE}$ . Table 2 lists the minimum and maximum values of all timing parameters shown in Figure 4.

Parameter	Value	
	Min	Max
$t_{AA}$	—	10 ns
$t_{OHA}$	3 ns	—
$t_{AW}$	8 ns	—
$t_{SD}$	6 ns	—
$t_{HA}$	0	—
$t_{SA}$	0	—
$t_{HD}$	0	—

Table 2. SRAM timing parameter values.

You are to realize the  $32 \times 8$  memory in Figure 1a by using the SRAM chip. It is a good approach to include in your design the registers shown in Figure 1b, by implementing these registers in the FPGA chip. Be careful to implement properly the bidirectional data port that connects to the memory.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit. Write a Verilog file that provides the necessary functionality, including the ability to load the memory and read its contents. Use the same switches, LEDs, and 7-segment displays on the DE2 board as in Parts II and III, and use the SRAM pin names shown in Table 3 to interface

your circuit to the IS61LV25616AL chip (the SRAM pin names are also given in the *DE2 User Manual*). Note that you will not use all of the address and data ports on the IS61LV25616AL chip for your 32 x 8 memory; connect the unneeded ports to 0 in your Verilog module.

SRAM port name	DE2 pin name
$A_{17-0}$	SRAM_ADDR <sub>17-0</sub>
$I/O_{15-0}$	SRAM_DQ <sub>15-0</sub>
$\overline{CE}$	SRAM_CE_N
$\overline{OE}$	SRAM_OE_N
$\overline{WE}$	SRAM_WE_N
$\overline{UB}$	SRAM_UB_N
$\overline{LB}$	SRAM_LB_N

Table 3. DE2 pin names for the SRAM chip.

2. Compile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
3. Test the functionality of your design by reading and writing values to several different memory locations.

## Part V

The SRAM block in Figure 1 has a single port that provides the address for both read and write operations. For this part you will create a different type of memory module, in which there is one port for supplying the address for a read operation, and a separate port that gives the address for a write operation. Perform the following steps.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit. To generate the desired memory module open the MegaWizard Plug-in Manager and select again the *altsyncram* LPM in the storage category. On Page 1 of the Wizard choose the setting **With one read port and one write port (simple dual-port mode)** in the category called **How will you be using the altsyncram?**. Advance through Pages 2 to 5 and make the same choices as in Part II. On Page 6 choose the setting **I don't care** in the category **Mixed Port Read-During-Write for Single Input Clock RAM**. This setting specifies that it does not matter whether the memory outputs the new data being written, or the old data previously stored, in the case that the write and read addresses are the same.

Page 7 of the Wizard is displayed in Figure 5. It makes use of a feature that allows the memory module to be loaded with initial data when the circuit is programmed into the FPGA chip. As shown in the figure, choose the setting **Yes, use this file for the memory content data**, and specify the filename *ramlpm.mif*. To learn about the format of a *memory initialization file* (MIF), see the Quartus II Help. You will need to create this file and specify some data values to be stored in the memory. Finish the Wizard and then examine the generated memory module in the file *ramlpm.v*.

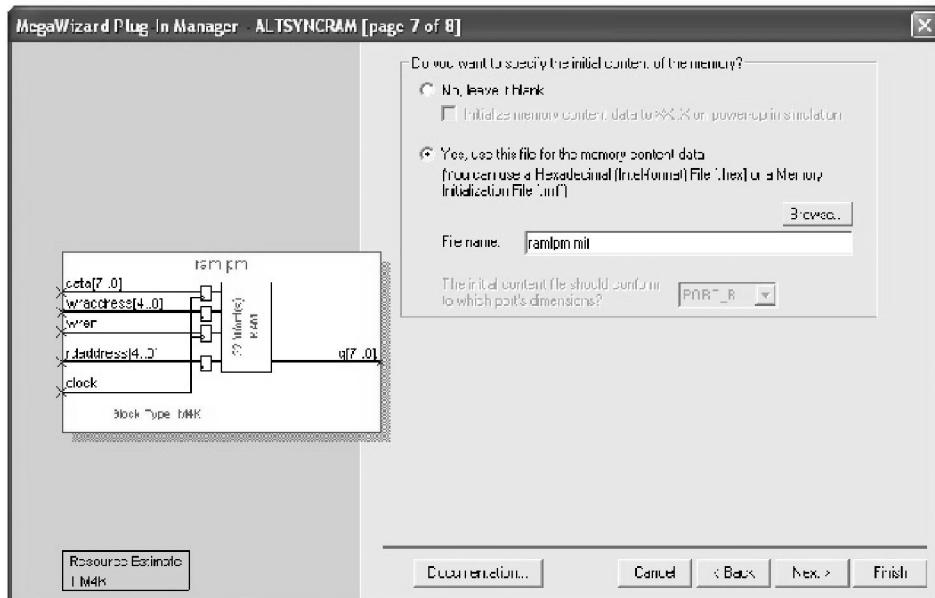


Figure 5. Specifying a memory initialization file (MIF).

2. Write a Verilog file that instantiates your dual-port memory. To see the RAM contents, add to your design a capability to display the content of each byte (in hexadecimal format) on the 7-segment displays *HEX1* and *HEX0*. Scroll through the memory locations by displaying each byte for about one second. As each byte is being displayed, show its address (in hex format) on the 7-segment displays *HEX3* and *HEX2*. Use the 50 MHz clock, *CLOCK\_50*, on the DE2 board, and use *KEY0* as a reset input. For the write address and corresponding data use the same switches, LEDs, and 7-segment displays as in the previous parts of this exercise. Make sure that you properly synchronize the toggle switch inputs to the 50 MHz clock signal.
3. Test your circuit and verify that the initial contents of the memory match your *ramlpnmif* file. Make sure that you can independently write data to any address by using the toggle switches.

## Part VI

The dual-port memory created in Part V allows simultaneous read and write operations to occur, because it has two address ports. In this part of the exercise you should create a similar capability, but using a single-port RAM. Since there will be only one address port you will need to use multiplexing to select either a read or write address at any specific time. Perform the following steps.

1. Create a new Quartus II project for your circuit, and use the MegaWizard Plug-in Manager to again create a single-port version of the *altsyncram* LPM. For Pages 1 to 6 of the Wizard use the same settings as in Part I. On Page 7, shown in Figure 6, specify the *ramlpnmif* file as you did in Part V, but also make the setting **Allow In-System Memory Content Editor** to capture and update content independently of the system clock. This option allows you to use a feature of the Quartus II CAD system called the In-System Memory Content Editor to view and manipulate the contents of the created RAM module. When using this tool you can optionally specify a four-character 'Instance ID' that serves as a name for the memory; in Figure 7 we gave the RAM module the name *32x8*. Complete the final steps in the Wizard.

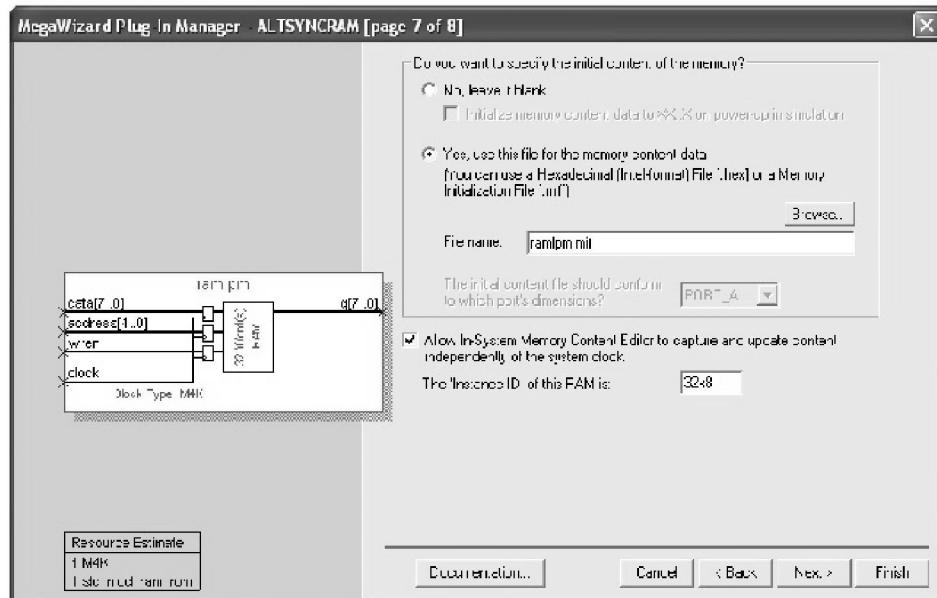


Figure 6. Configuring *altsyncram* for use with the In-System Memory Content Editor.

2. Write a Verilog file that instantiates your memory module. Include in your design the ability to scroll through the memory locations as in Part V. Use the same switches, LEDs, and 7-segment displays as you did previously.
3. Before you can use the In-System Memory Content Editor tool, one additional setting has to be made. In the Quartus II software select **Assignments** > **Settings** to open the window in Figure 7, and then open the item called **Default Parameters** under **Analysis and Synthesis Settings**. As shown in the figure, type the parameter name **CYCLONEII\_SAFE\_WRITE** and assign the value **RESTRUCTURE**. This parameter allows the Quartus II synthesis tools to modify the single-port RAM as needed to allow reading and writing of the memory by the In-System Memory Content Editor tool. Click **OK** to exit from the **Settings** window.

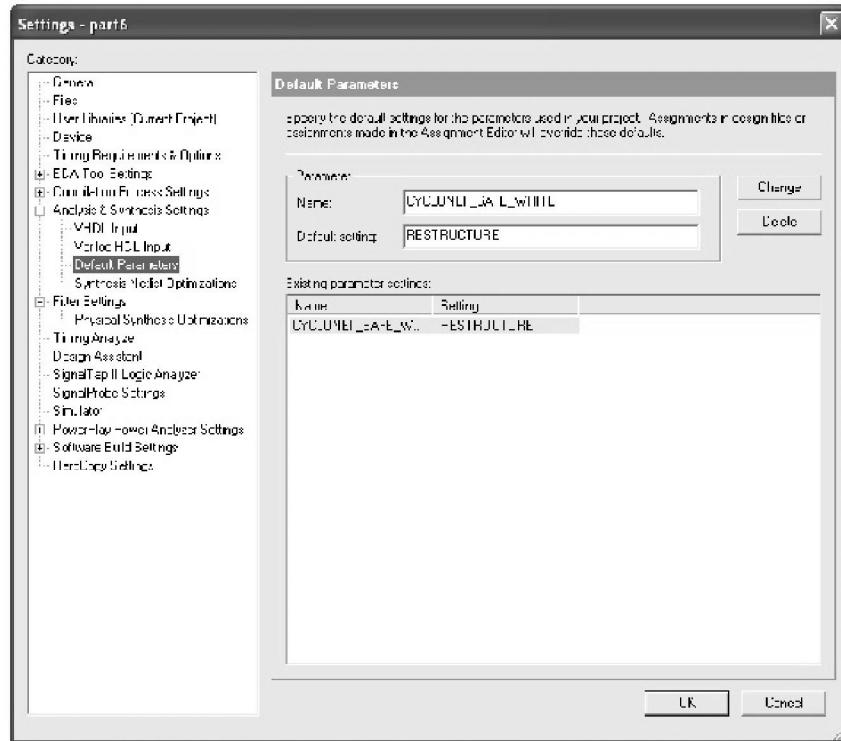


Figure 7. Setting the *CYCLONEII\_SAFE\_WRITE* parameter.

4. Compile your code and download the circuit onto the DE2 board. Test the circuit's operation and ensure that read and write operations work properly. Describe any differences you observe from the behavior of the circuit in Part V.
5. Select **Tools > In-System Memory Content Editor**, which opens the window in Figure 8. To specify the connection to your DE2 board click on the **Setup** button on the right side of the screen. In the window in Figure 9 select the **USB-Blaster** hardware, and then close the Hardware Setup dialog.

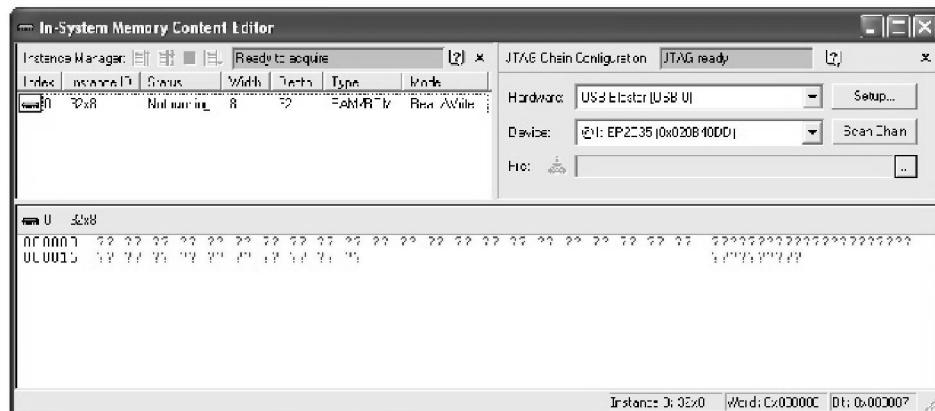


Figure 8. The In-System Memory Content Editor window.

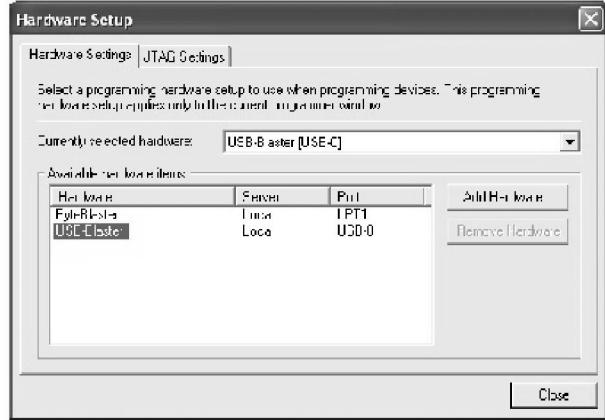


Figure 9. The Hardware Setup window.

Instructions for using the In-System Memory Content Editor tool can be found in the Quartus II Help. A simple operation is to right-click on the 32x8 memory module, as indicated in Figure 10, and select Read Data from In-System Memory. This action causes the contents of the memory to be displayed in the bottom part of the window. You can then edit any of the displayed values by typing over them. To actually write the new value to the RAM, right click again on the 32x8 memory module and select Write All Modified Words to In-System Memory.

Experiment by changing some memory values and observing that the data is properly displayed both on the 7-segment displays on the DE2 board and in the In-System Memory Content Editor window.

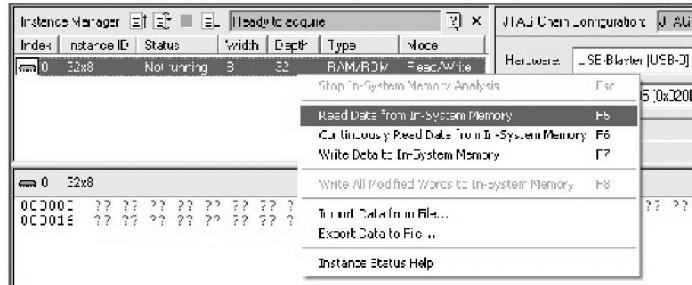


Figure 10. Using the In-System Memory Content Editor tool.

## Part VII

For this part you are to modify your circuit from Part VI (and Part IV) to use the IS61LV25616AL SRAM chip instead of an M4K block. Create a Quartus II project for the new design, compile it, download it onto the DE2 boards, and test the circuit.

In Part VI you used a memory initialization file to specify the initial contents of the 32 x 8 RAM block, and you used the In-System Memory Content Editor tool to read and modify this data. This approach can be used only for the memory resources inside the FPGA chip. To perform equivalent operations using the external SRAM chip you can use a special capability of the DE2 board called the *DE2 Control Panel*. Chapter 3 of the *DE2 User Manual* shows how to use this tool. The procedure involves programming the FPGA with a special circuit that communicates with the Control Panel software application, which is illustrated in Figure 11, and using this setup

to load data into the SRAM chip. Subsequently, you can reprogram the FPGA with your own circuit, which will then have access to the data stored in the SRAM chip (reprogramming the FPGA has no effect on the external memory). Experiment with this capability and ensure that the results of read and write operations to the SRAM chip can be observed both in the your circuit and in the DE2 Control Panel software.

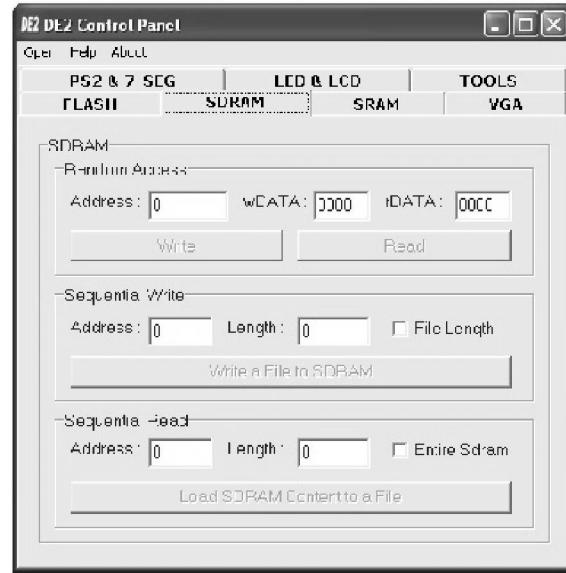


Figure 11. The DE2 Control Panel software.

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# Laboratory Exercise 9

## A Simple Processor

Figure 1 shows a digital system that contains a number of 16-bit registers, a multiplexer, an adder/subtractor unit, a counter, and a control unit. Data is input to this system via the 16-bit  $DIN$  input. This data can be loaded through the 16-bit wide multiplexer into the various registers, such as  $R0, \dots, R7$  and  $A$ . The multiplexer also allows data to be transferred from one register to another. The multiplexer's output wires are called a *bus* in the figure because this term is often used for wiring that allows data to be transferred from one location in a system to another.

Addition or subtraction is performed by using the multiplexer to first place one 16-bit number onto the bus wires and loading this number into register  $A$ . Once this is done, a second 16-bit number is placed onto the bus, the adder/subtractor unit performs the required operation, and the result is loaded into register  $G$ . The data in  $G$  can then be transferred to one of the other registers as required.

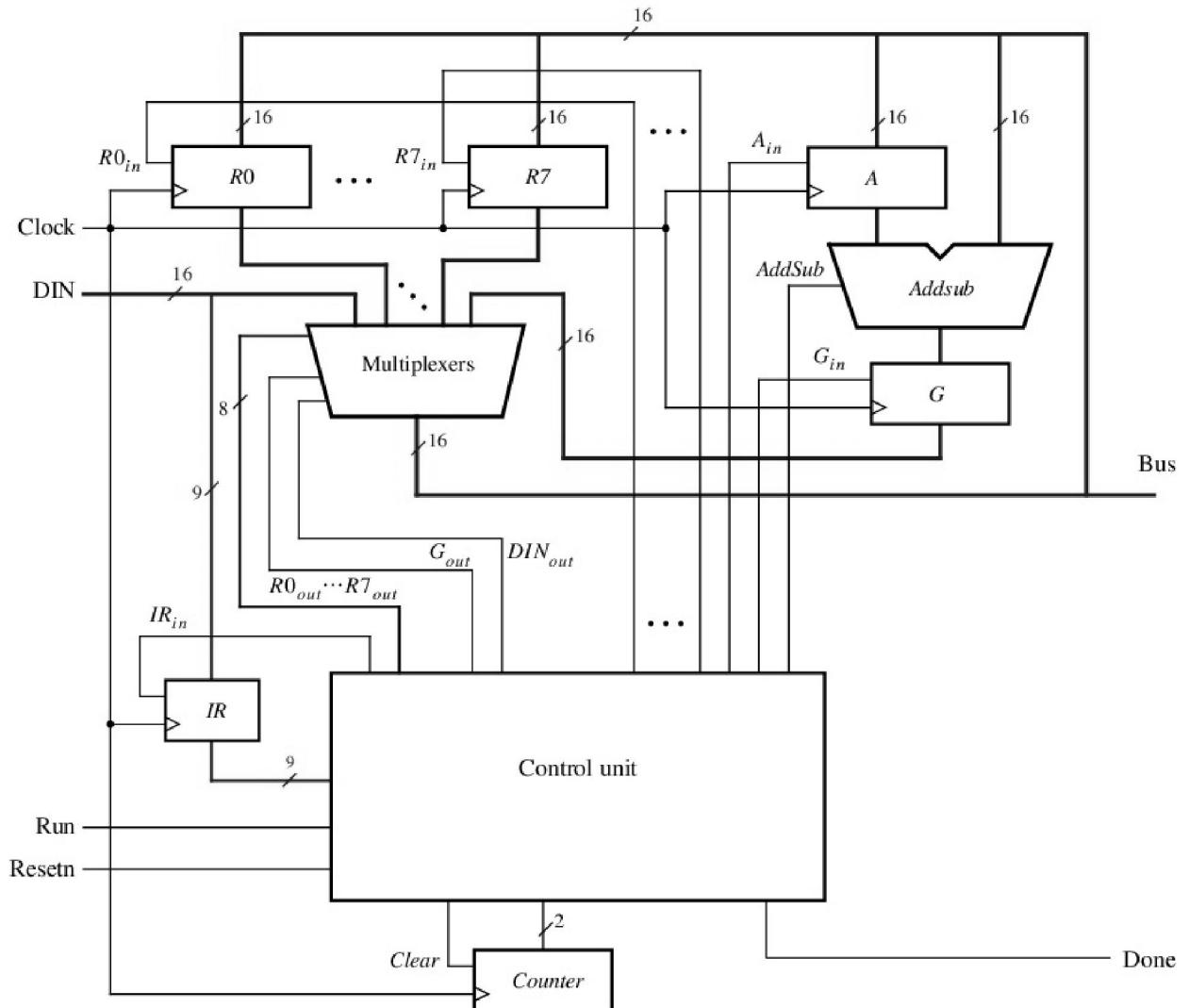


Figure 1. A digital system.

The system can perform different operations in each clock cycle, as governed by the *control unit*. This unit determines when particular data is placed onto the bus wires and it controls which of the registers is to be loaded with this data. For example, if the control unit asserts the signals  $R0_{out}$  and  $A_{in}$ , then the multiplexer will place the contents of register  $R0$  onto the bus and this data will be loaded by the next active clock edge into register  $A$ .

A system like this is often called a *processor*. It executes operations specified in the form of instructions. Table 1 lists the instructions that the processor has to support for this exercise. The left column shows the name of an instruction and its operand. The meaning of the syntax  $RX \leftarrow [RY]$  is that the contents of register  $RY$  are loaded into register  $RX$ . The **mv** (move) instruction allows data to be copied from one register to another. For the **mvi** (move immediate) instruction the expression  $RX \leftarrow D$  indicates that the 16-bit constant  $D$  is loaded into register  $RX$ .

Operation	Function performed
<b>mv</b> $Rx,Ry$	$Rx \leftarrow [Ry]$
<b>mvi</b> $Rx,\#D$	$Rx \leftarrow D$
<b>add</b> $Rx,Ry$	$Rx \leftarrow [Rx] + [Ry]$
<b>sub</b> $Rx,Ry$	$Rx \leftarrow [Rx] - [Ry]$

Table 1. Instructions performed in the processor.

Each instruction can be encoded and stored in the *IR* register using the 9-bit format IIIXXXYYY, where III represents the instruction, XXX gives the RX register, and YYY gives the RY register. Although only two bits are needed to encode our four instructions, we are using three bits because other instructions will be added to the processor in later parts of this exercise. Hence *IR* has to be connected to nine bits of the 16-bit *DIN* input, as indicated in Figure 1. For the **mvi** instruction the YYY field has no meaning, and the immediate data #D has to be supplied on the 16-bit *DIN* input after the **mvi** instruction word is stored into *IR*.

Some instructions, such as an addition or subtraction, take more than one clock cycle to complete, because multiple transfers have to be performed across the bus. The control unit uses the two-bit counter shown in Figure 1 to enable it to “step through” such instructions. The processor starts executing the instruction on the *DIN* input when the *Run* signal is asserted and the processor asserts the *Done* output when the instruction is finished. Table 2 indicates the control signals that can be asserted in each time step to implement the instructions in Table 1. Note that the only control signal asserted in time step 0 is  $IR_{in}$ , so this time step is not shown in the table.

	$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$
( <b>mv</b> ): $I_0$	$RY_{out}, RX_{in},$ <i>Done</i>		
( <b>mvi</b> ): $I_1$	$DIN_{out}, RX_{in},$ <i>Done</i>		
( <b>add</b> ): $I_2$	$RX_{out}, A_{in}$	$RY_{out}, G_{in}$	$G_{out}, RX_{in},$ <i>Done</i>
( <b>sub</b> ): $I_3$	$RX_{out}, A_{in}$	$RY_{out}, G_{in},$ <i>AddSub</i>	$G_{out}, RX_{in},$ <i>Done</i>

Table 2. Control signals asserted in each instruction/time step.

## Part I

Design and implement the processor shown in Figure 1 using Verilog code as follows:

1. Create a new Quartus II project for this exercise.
2. Generate the required Verilog file, include it in your project, and compile the circuit. A suggested skeleton of the Verilog code is shown in Figure 2a, and some subcircuit modules that can be used in this code appear in Figure 2b.
3. Use functional simulation to verify that your code is correct. An example of the output produced by a functional simulation for a correctly-designed circuit is given in Figure 3. It shows the value  $(2000)_{16}$  being loaded into  $IR$  from  $DIN$  at time 30 ns. This pattern represents the instruction **mvi R0,#D**, where the value  $D = 5$  is loaded into  $R0$  on the clock edge at 50 ns. The simulation then shows the instruction **mv R1,R0** at 90 ns, **add R0,R1** at 110 ns, and **sub R0,R0** at 190 ns. Note that the simulation output shows  $DIN$  as a 4-digit hexadecimal number, and it shows the contents of  $IR$  as a 3-digit octal number.
4. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used for implementation of the circuit on the Altera DE2 board. This project should consist of a top-level module that contains the appropriate input and output ports for the Altera board. Instantiate your processor in this top-level module. Use switches  $SW_{15-0}$  to drive the  $DIN$  input port of the processor and use switch  $SW_{17}$  to drive the *Run* input. Also, use push button  $KEY_0$  for *Resetn* and  $KEY_1$  for *Clock*. Connect the processor bus wires to  $LEDR_{15-0}$  and connect the *Done* signal to  $LEDR_{17}$ .
5. Add to your project the necessary pin assignments for the DE2 board. Compile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
6. Test the functionality of your design by toggling the switches and observing the LEDs. Since the processor's clock input is controlled by a push button switch, it is easy to step through the execution of instructions and observe the behavior of the circuit.

```

module proc (DIN, Resetn, Clock, Run, Done, BusWires);
  input [15:0] DIN;
  input Resetn, Clock, Run;
  output Done;
  output [15:0] BusWires;

  ... declare variables

  wire Clear = ...
  upcount Tstep (Clear, Clock, Tstep_Q);
  assign I = IR[1:3];
  dec3to8 decX (IR[4:6], 1'b1, Xreg);
  dec3to8 decY (IR[7:9], 1'b1, Yreg);

  always @(Tstep_Q or I or Xreg or Yreg)
  begin
    ... specify initial values
    case (Tstep_Q)
      2'b00: // store DIN in IR in time step 0
      begin
        IRin = 1'b1;
      end
      2'b01: //define signals in time step 1
      case (I)
        ...
        endcase
      2'b10: //define signals in time step 2
      case (I)
        ...
        endcase
      2'b11: //define signals in time step 3
      case (I)
        ...
        endcase
    endcase
  end

  regn reg_0 (BusWires, Rin[0], Clock, R0);
  ... instantiate other registers and the adder/subtractor unit

  ... define the bus

endmodule

```

Figure 2a. Skeleton Verilog code for the processor.

```

module upcount(Clear, Clock, Q);
    input Clear, Clock;
    output [1:0] Q;
    reg [1:0] Q;

    always @(posedge Clock)
        if (Clear)
            Q <= 2'b0;
        else
            Q <= Q + 1'b1;
    endmodule

module dec3to8(W, En, Y);
    input [2:0] W;
    input En;
    output [0:7] Y;
    reg [0:7] Y;

    always @(W or En)
    begin
        if (En == 1)
            case (W)
                3'b000: Y = 8'b10000000;
                3'b001: Y = 8'b01000000;
                3'b010: Y = 8'b00100000;
                3'b011: Y = 8'b00010000;
                3'b100: Y = 8'b00001000;
                3'b101: Y = 8'b00000100;
                3'b110: Y = 8'b00000010;
                3'b111: Y = 8'b00000001;
            endcase
        else
            Y = 8'b00000000;
    end
    endmodule

module regn(R, Rin, Clock, Q);
    parameter n = 16;
    input [n-1:0] R;
    input Rin, Clock;
    output [n-1:0] Q;
    reg [n-1:0] Q;

    always @(posedge Clock)
        if (Rin)
            Q <= R;
    endmodule

```

Figure 2b. Subcircuit modules for use in the processor.

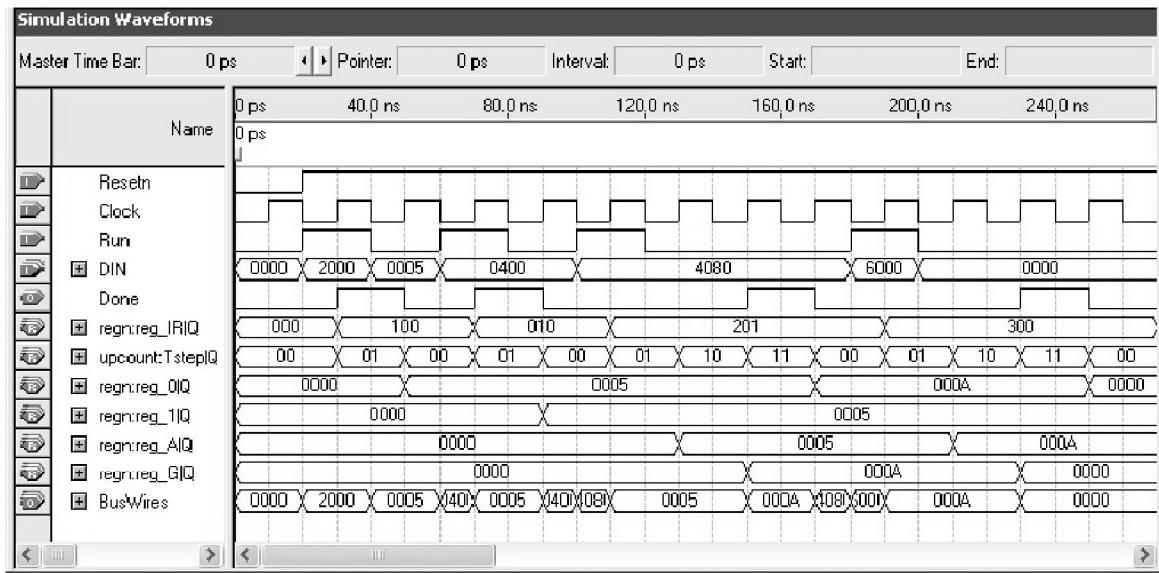


Figure 3. Simulation of the processor.

## Part II

In this part you are to design the circuit depicted in Figure 4, in which a memory module and counter are connected to the processor from Part I. The counter is used to read the contents of successive addresses in the memory, and this data is provided to the processor as a stream of instructions. To simplify the design and testing of this circuit we have used separate clock signals, *PClock* and *MClock*, for the processor and memory.

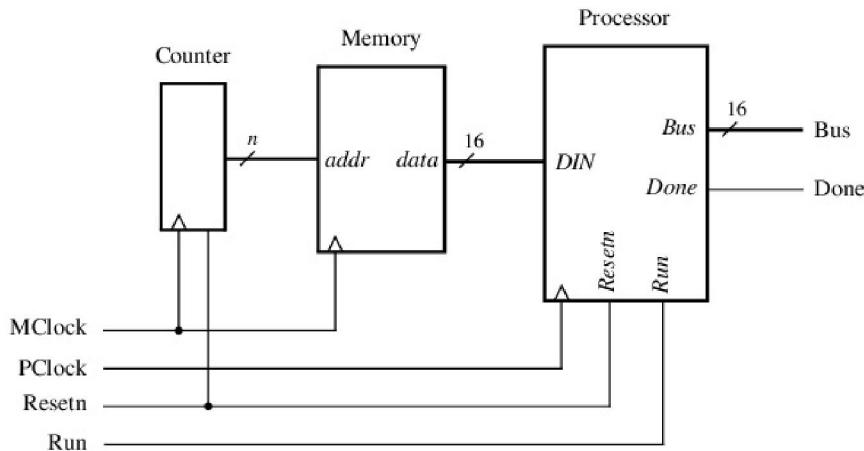


Figure 4. Connecting the processor to a memory and counter.

1. Create a new Quartus II project which will be used to test your circuit.
2. Generate a top-level Verilog file that instantiates the processor, memory, and counter. Use the Quartus II MegaWizard Plug-In Manager tool to create the memory module from the Altera library of parameterized modules (LPMs). The correct LPM is found under the *storage* category and is called *ALTSYNCRAM*. Follow the instructions provided by the wizard to create a memory that has one 16-bit wide read data port and is 32 words deep. The first screen of the wizard is shown in Figure 5. Since this memory has only a read port, and no write port, it is called a *synchronous read-only memory (synchronous ROM)*. Note that the memory

includes a register for synchronously loading addresses. This register is required due to the design of the memory resources on the Cyclone II FPGA; account for the clocking of this address register in your design. To place processor instructions into the memory, you need to specify *initial values* that should be stored in the memory once your circuit has been programmed into the FPGA chip. This can be done by telling the wizard to initialize the memory using the contents of a *memory initialization file (MIF)*. The appropriate screen of the MegaWizard Plug-In Manager tool is illustrated in Figure 6. We have specified a file named *inst\_mem.mif*, which then has to be created in the directory that contains the Quartus II project. Use the Quartus II on-line Help to learn about the format of the *MIF* file and create a file that has enough processor instructions to test your circuit.

3. Use functional simulation to test the circuit. Ensure that data is read properly out of the ROM and executed by the processor.
4. Make sure your project includes the necessary port names and pin location assignments to implement the circuit on the DE2 board. Use switch  $SW_{17}$  to drive the processor's *Run* input, use  $KEY_0$  for *Resetn*, use  $KEY_1$  for *MClock*, and use  $KEY_2$  for *PClock*. Connect the processor bus wires to  $LEDR_{15-0}$  and connect the *Done* signal to  $LEDR_{17}$ .
5. Compile the circuit and download it into the FPGA chip.
6. Test the functionality of your design by toggling the switches and observing the LEDs. Since the circuit's clock inputs are controlled by push button switches, it is easy to step through the execution of instructions and observe the behavior of the circuit.

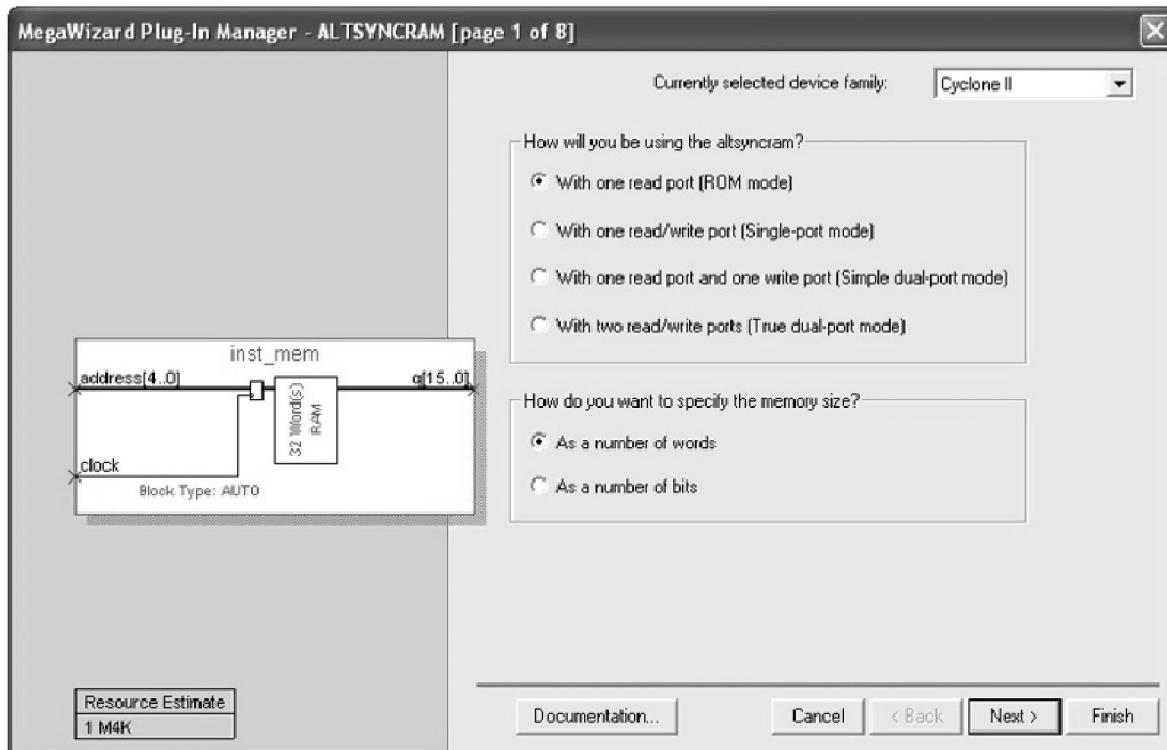


Figure 5. ALTSYNCRAM configuration.

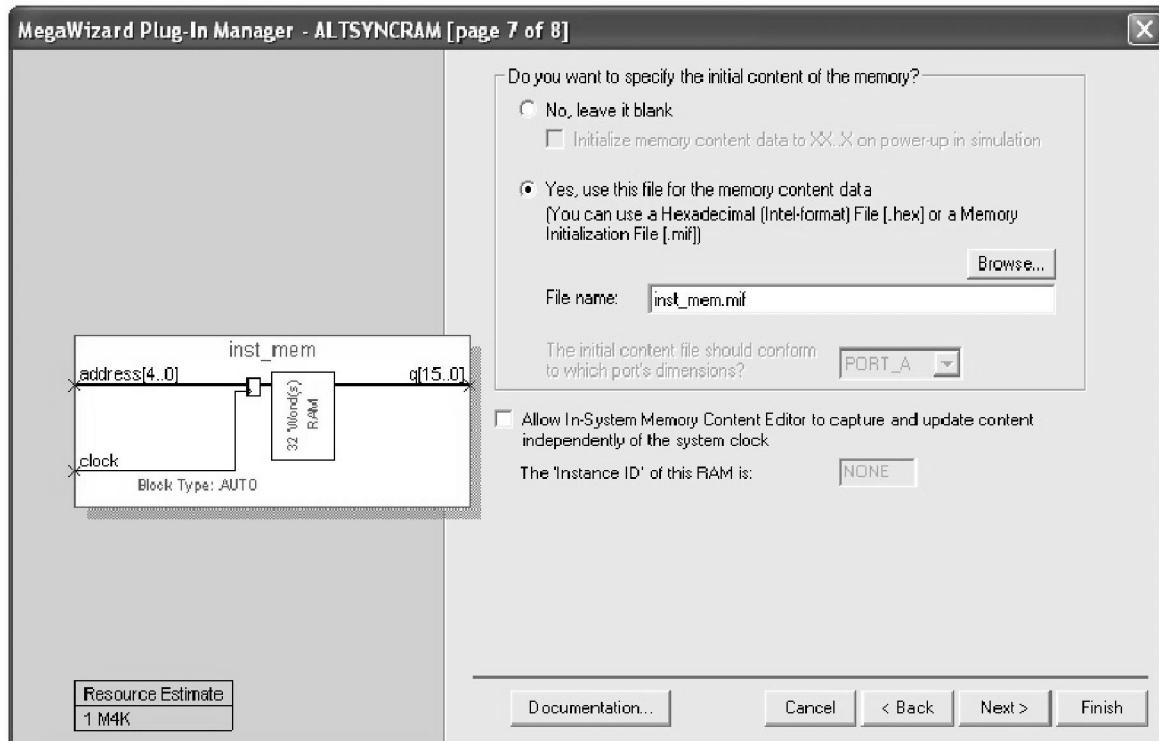


Figure 6. Specifying a memory initialization file (MIF).

### Enhanced Processor

It is possible to enhance the capability of the processor so that the counter in Figure 4 is no longer needed, and so that the processor has the ability to perform read and write operations using memory or other devices. These enhancements involve adding new instructions to the processor and the programs that the processor executes are therefore more complex. Since these steps are beyond the scope of some logic design courses, they are described in a subsequent lab exercise available from Altera.

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