Introduction to Vivado

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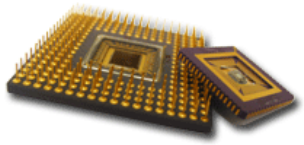
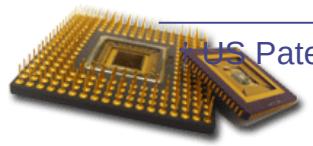
Lab 1 Goal: Simulate an 8-bit Multiplier

- In this lab, you must simulate the operations of a sequential binary multiplier using the Vivado Simulator
  - You should review your old textbook on Digital Circuit Design by Mano. Some design guideline of the sequential binary multiplier is in Section 8.10 of Mano's book.
  - The multiplier is designed using only adder, shifter, multiplexor, and gate-level operators. You cannot use the multiplication operator of Verilog.
- The lab file submission deadline is on 9/28 by 6:00pm.



Target Technology of Digital Labs

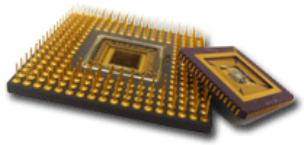
- Digital circuits can be implemented in different ways.
  - Circuits Boards
    - Circuit board design using standard IC parts (e.g., 74SLxx)
  - Application Specific ICs
    - Full-custom and Cell-based IC designs
  - Programmable logics
    - Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) design
- Here, we use Xilinx FPGAs for circuit implementation.
  - Xilinx is the largest FPGA manufacturing company in the world.
  - Ross Freeman, the co-founder of Xilinx, invented the very first FPGA in 1985†.



† US Patent 4,870,302

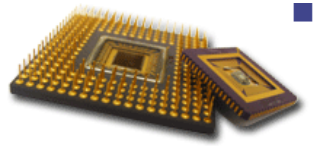
Xilinx Vivado Design Suite

- Xilinx has two different EDA tools for FPGA-based digital system designs.
  - Vivado Design Suite
    - Only for 7th-generation FPGAs and above
    - Unified IDE for both “SoC” and “digital circuit” designs
  - ISE Design Suite
    - For 7th- and older generations of FPGAs
    - ISE EDK for SoC designs
    - ISE Project Navigator for digital circuit designs
- In this course, we use the Vivado Design Suite for digital circuit design.



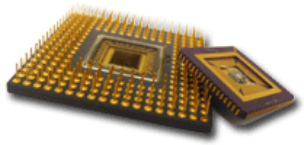
Vivado Circuit Implementation Flow

- Step 1: Design Entry
  - Input your circuit design using Hardware Description Language (HDL), such as Verilog or VHDL
- Step 2: Synthesis
  - Convert from the HDL programs or schematics to a netlist file that define a list of circuit blocks and how they are connected
- Step 3: Mapping
  - Determine what FPGA resource will be used to implement which part of the netlist
- Step 4: Place-and-Route
  - Determine physical location and routing of the circuit resource
  - A “*.bit” file will be generated for the FPGA device.



Vivado Circuit Debug Flow

- Your design may not be perfect in the first try!
  - Circuit debugging is done via “simulation” or “signal probing”.
- Vivado supports several simulation types. In particular:
  - Behavioral simulation
    - Functional simulation before synthesis; assumes zero delay
  - Post implementation functional simulation
    - Functional simulation after synthesis; assumes zero delay
  - Post implementation timing simulation
    - Simulate signal switching of your circuit with exact signal delays on the target devices
    - Also called “post-sim”
- Vivado Logic Analyzer can analyze runtime signals.

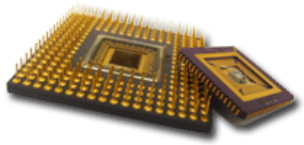


Install Your Own Vivado Design Suite

- Install a copy of Vivado Design Suite – HLx Editions 2020.1 onto your computer.
  - You can download it from:

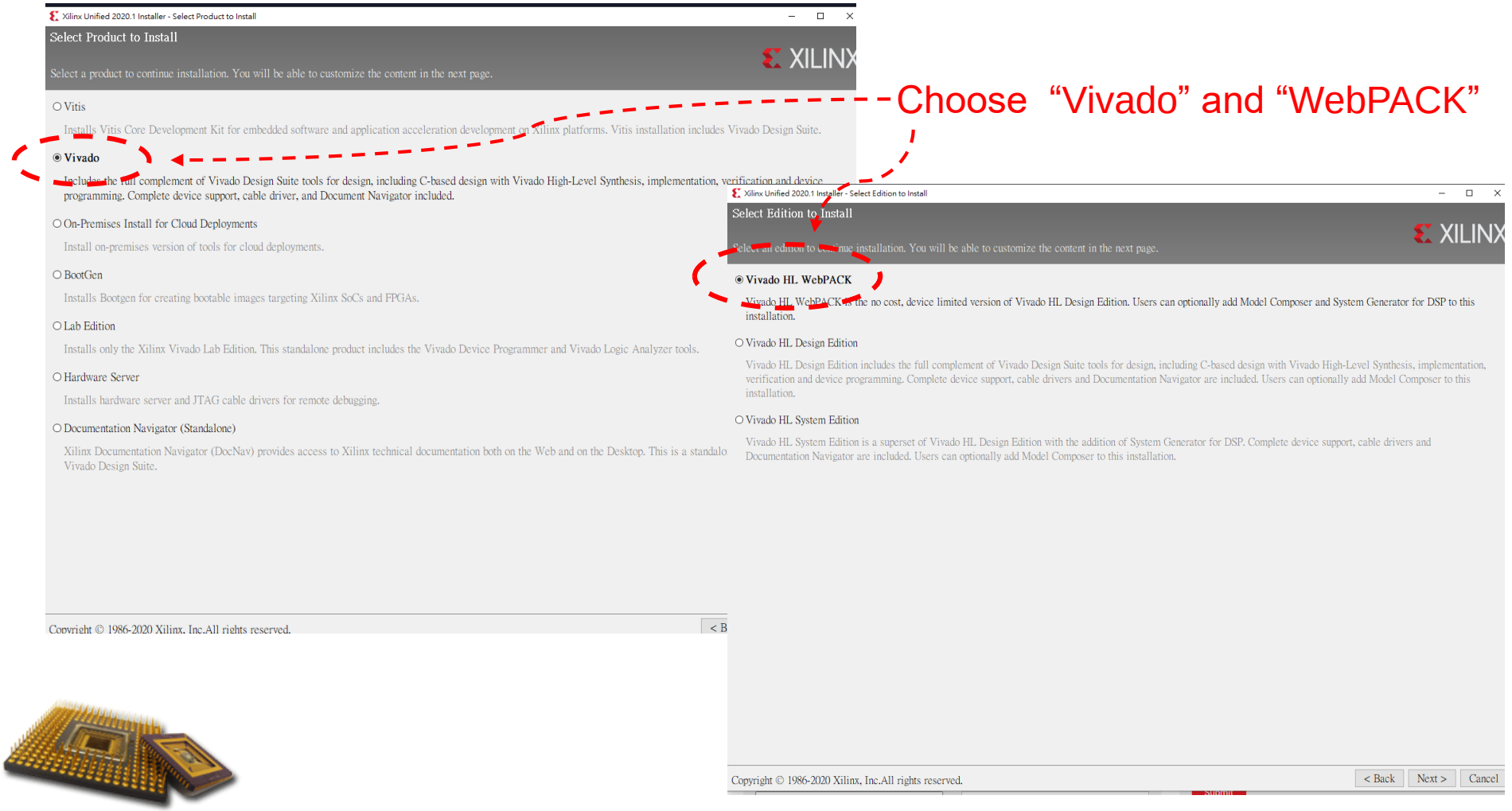
    https://www.Xilinx.com/support/download.html

- The installation requires about 16 GB of disk space.
  - Please install the “WebPACK” version and register online for a free license.



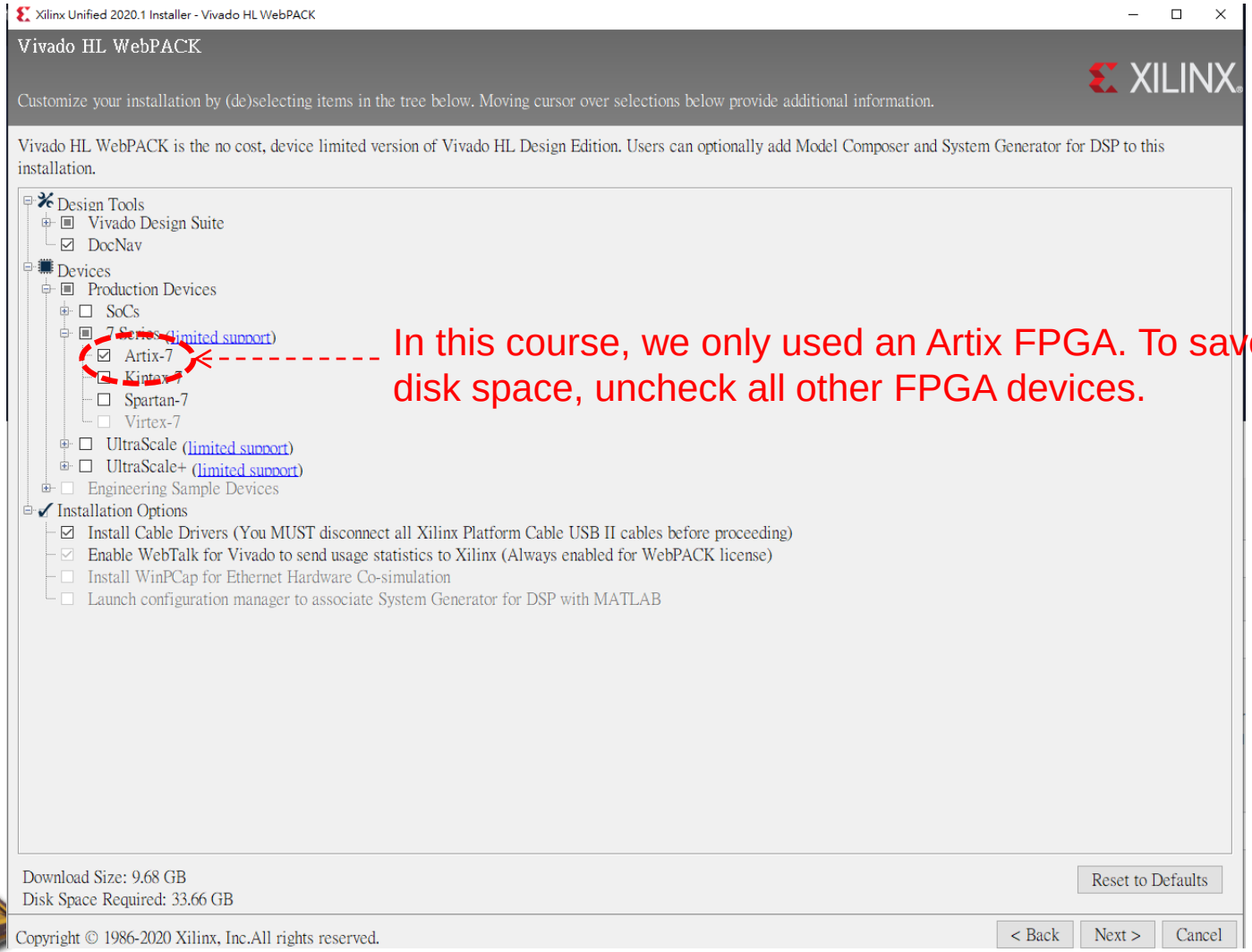
Vivado Installation Guide (1/2)

- You must select the right version upon installation:



Vivado Installation Guide (2/2)

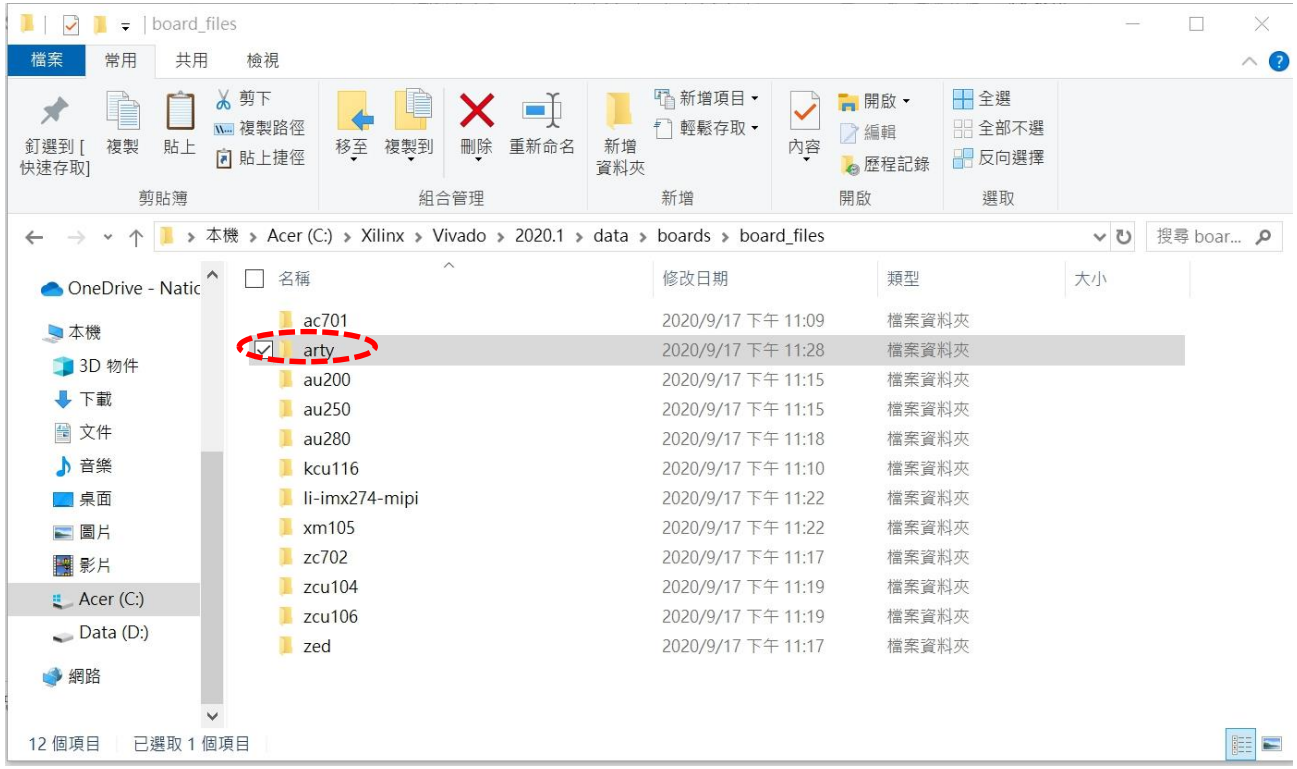
- Selecting the required packages and FPGA devices:



Installation of Arty Board Definitions

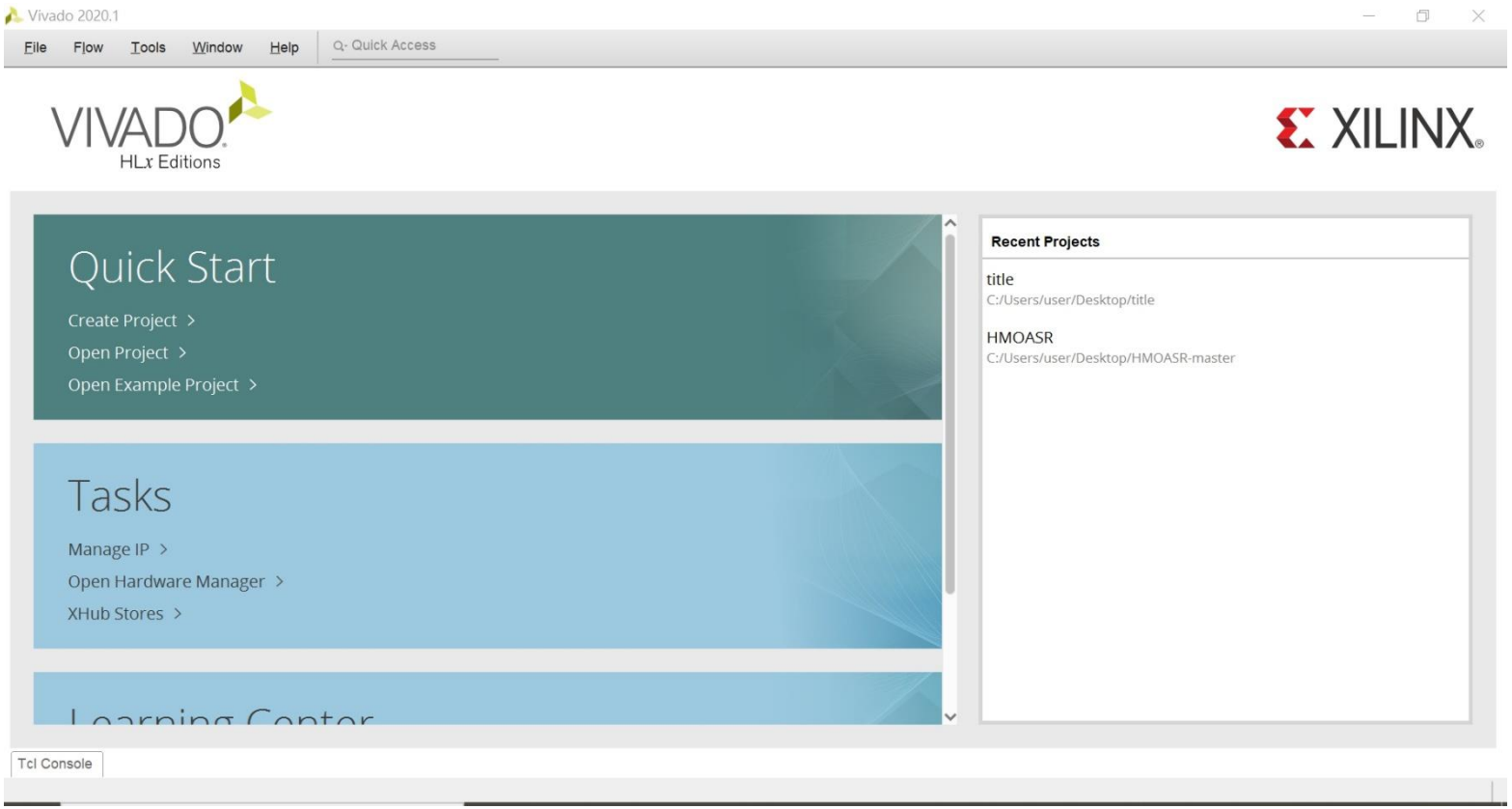
- After the installation of Vivado, you must install the board definition file of Arty:
  - Download arty.zip from E3.
  - Unzip arty.zip to the following directory:

C:\<INST_DIR>\Xilinx\Vivado\2020.1\data\boards\board_files

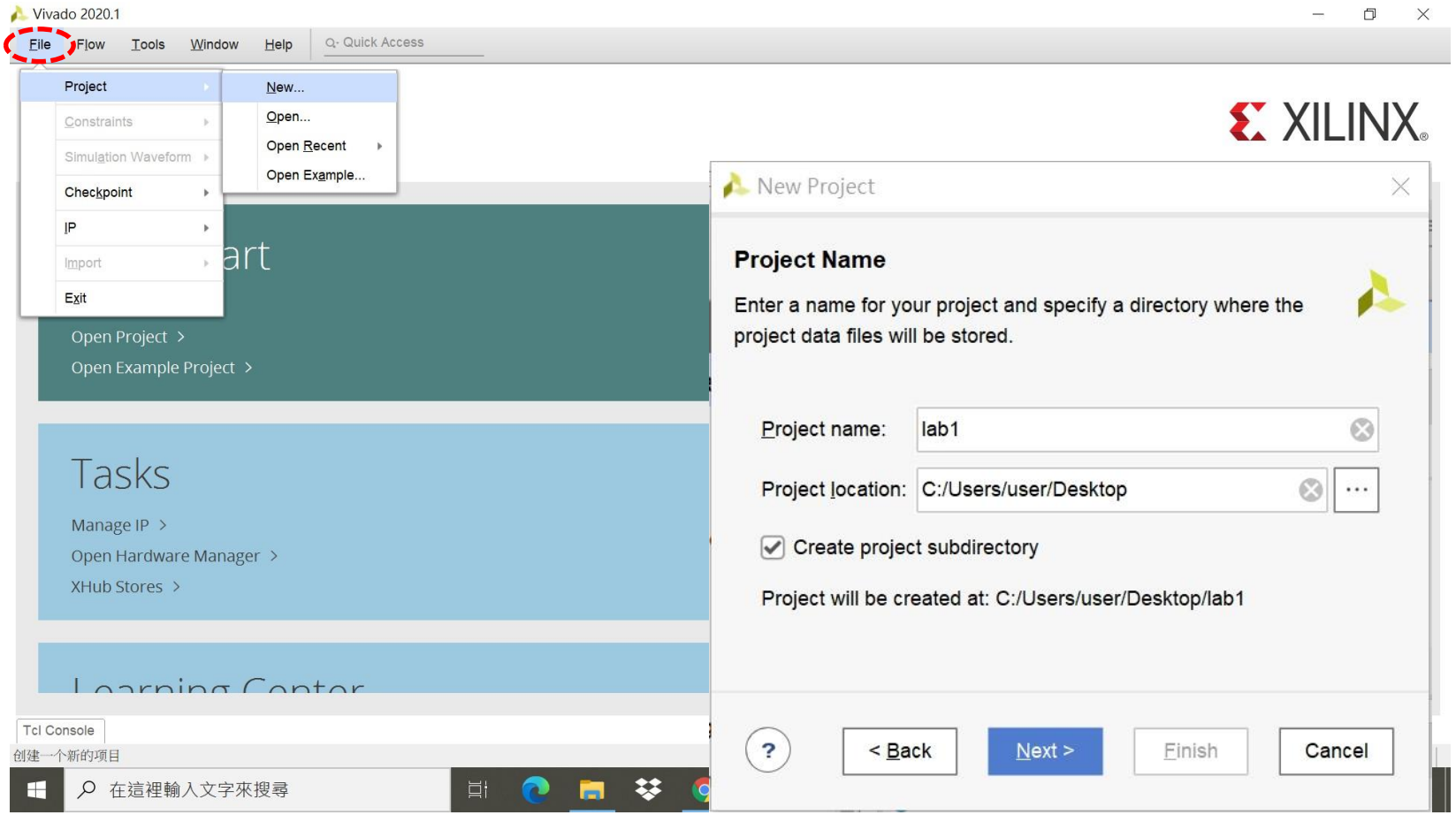


Launch Vivado 2020.1

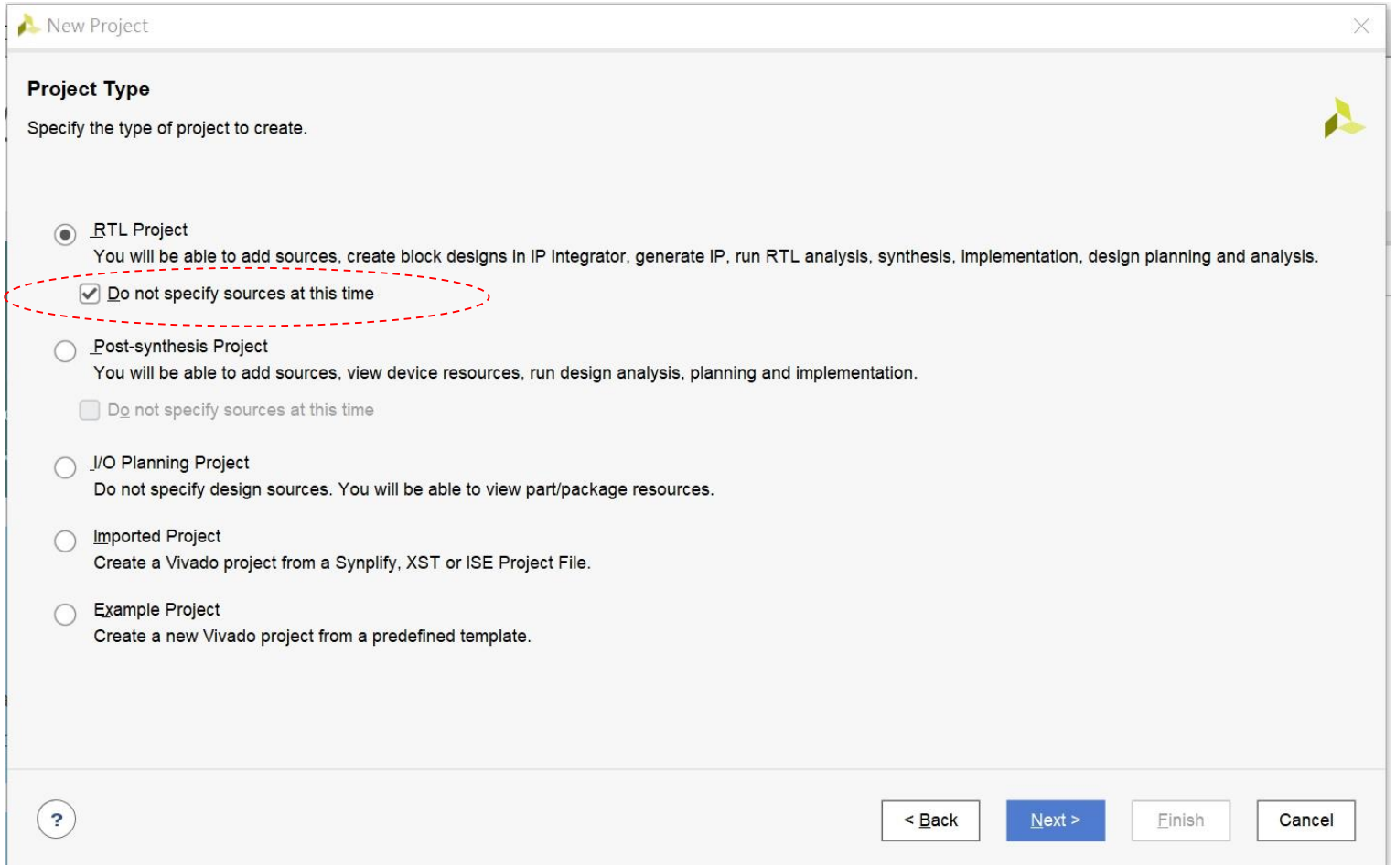
- Double-click the Vivado 2020.1 icon on the desktop:



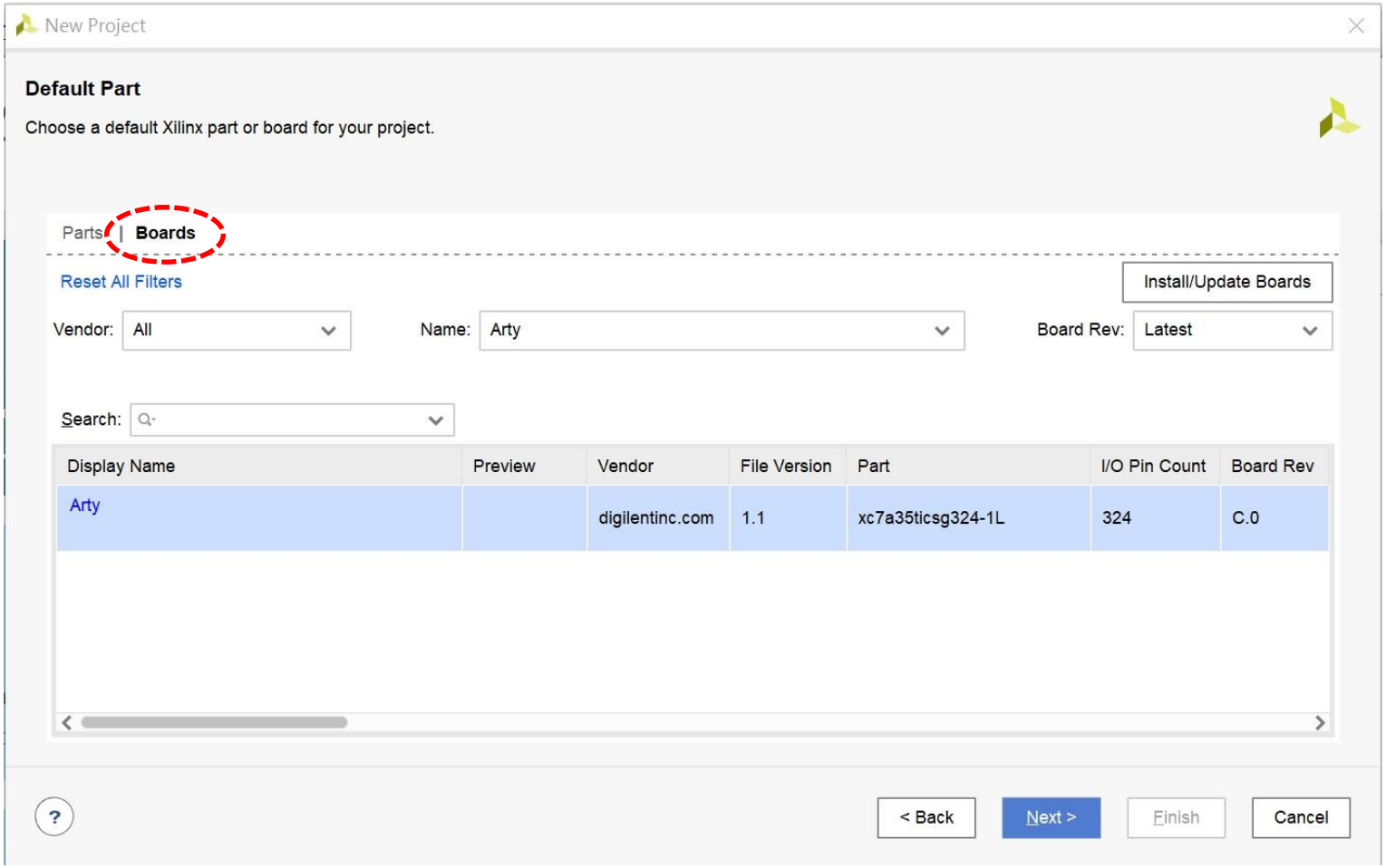
Create a New Project in Vivado



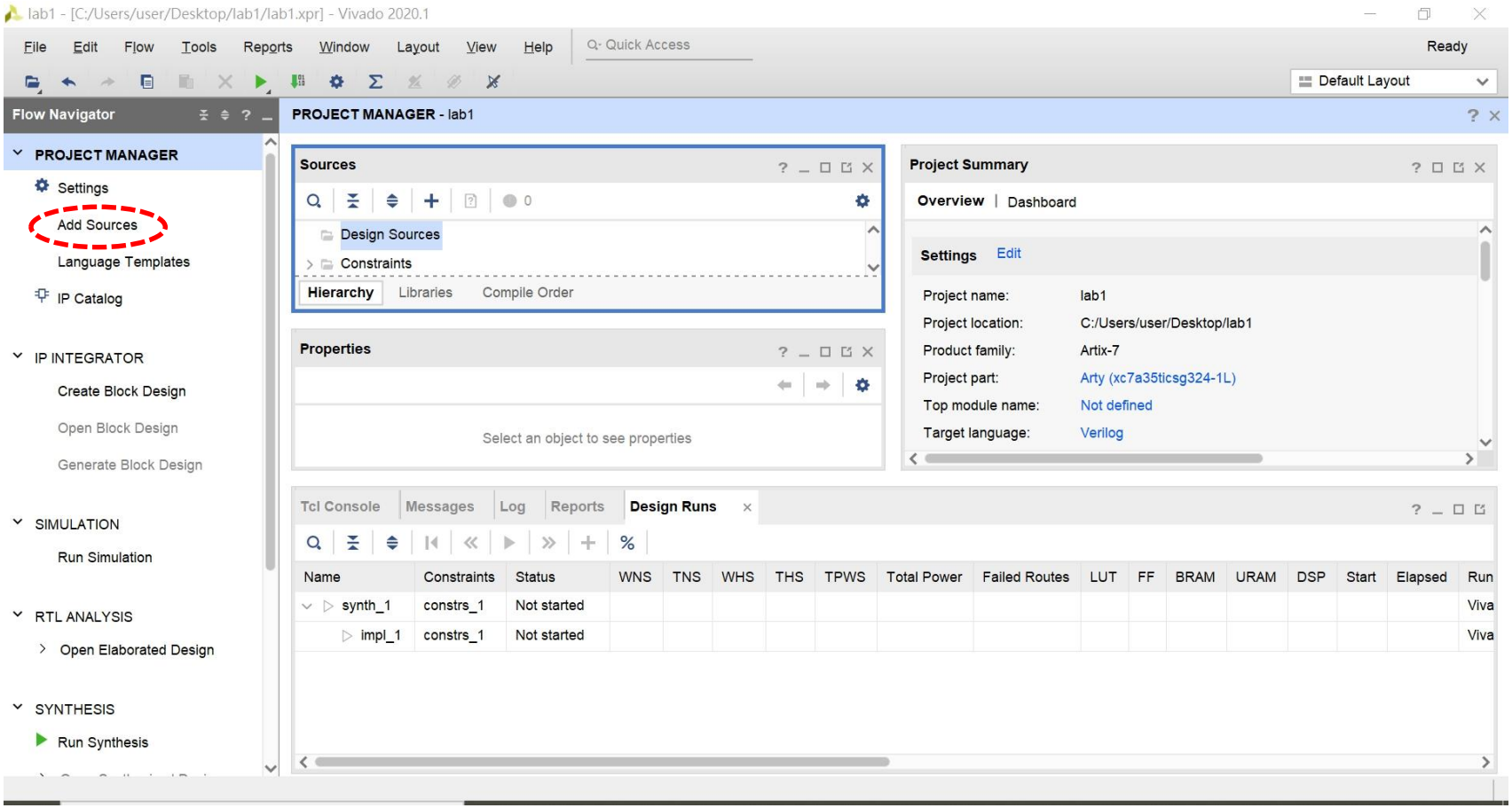
Select Project Type

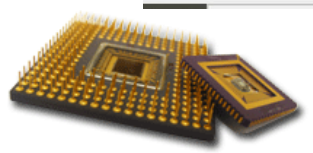


Select the Target FPGA Board



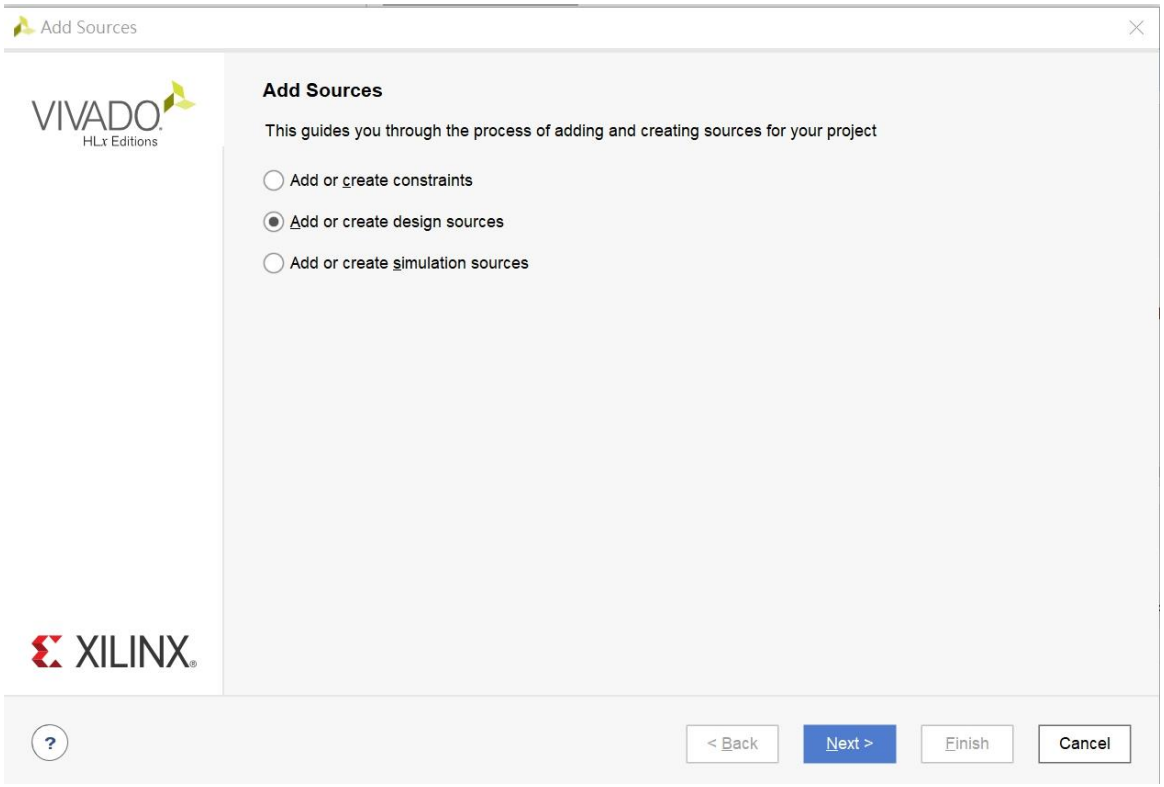
Add a New HDL Source Code





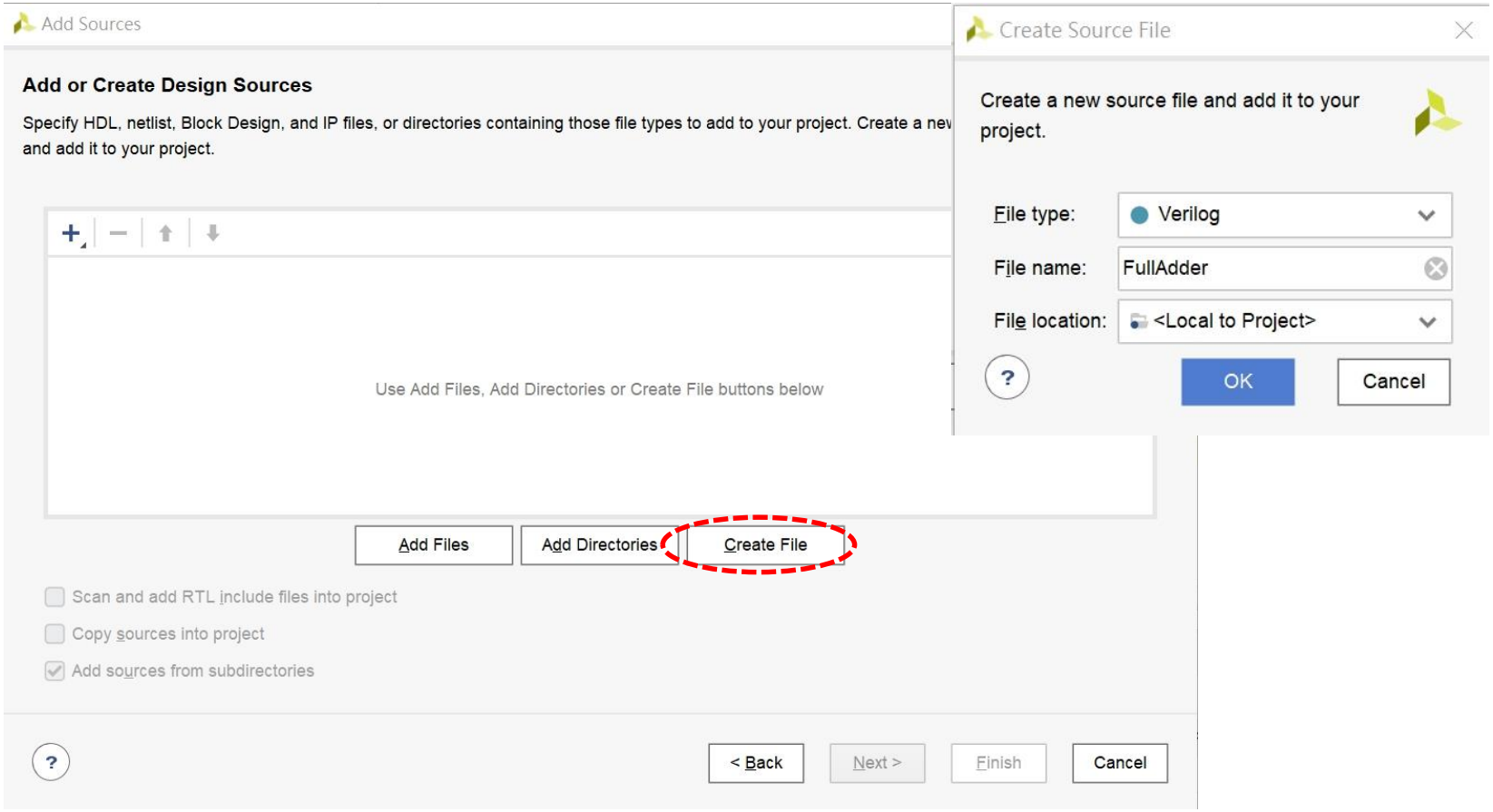
Specifying the Source Type to Create

- There are several types of source files in a circuit design project: design sources, constraint sources, simulation sources, and memory sources, etc.



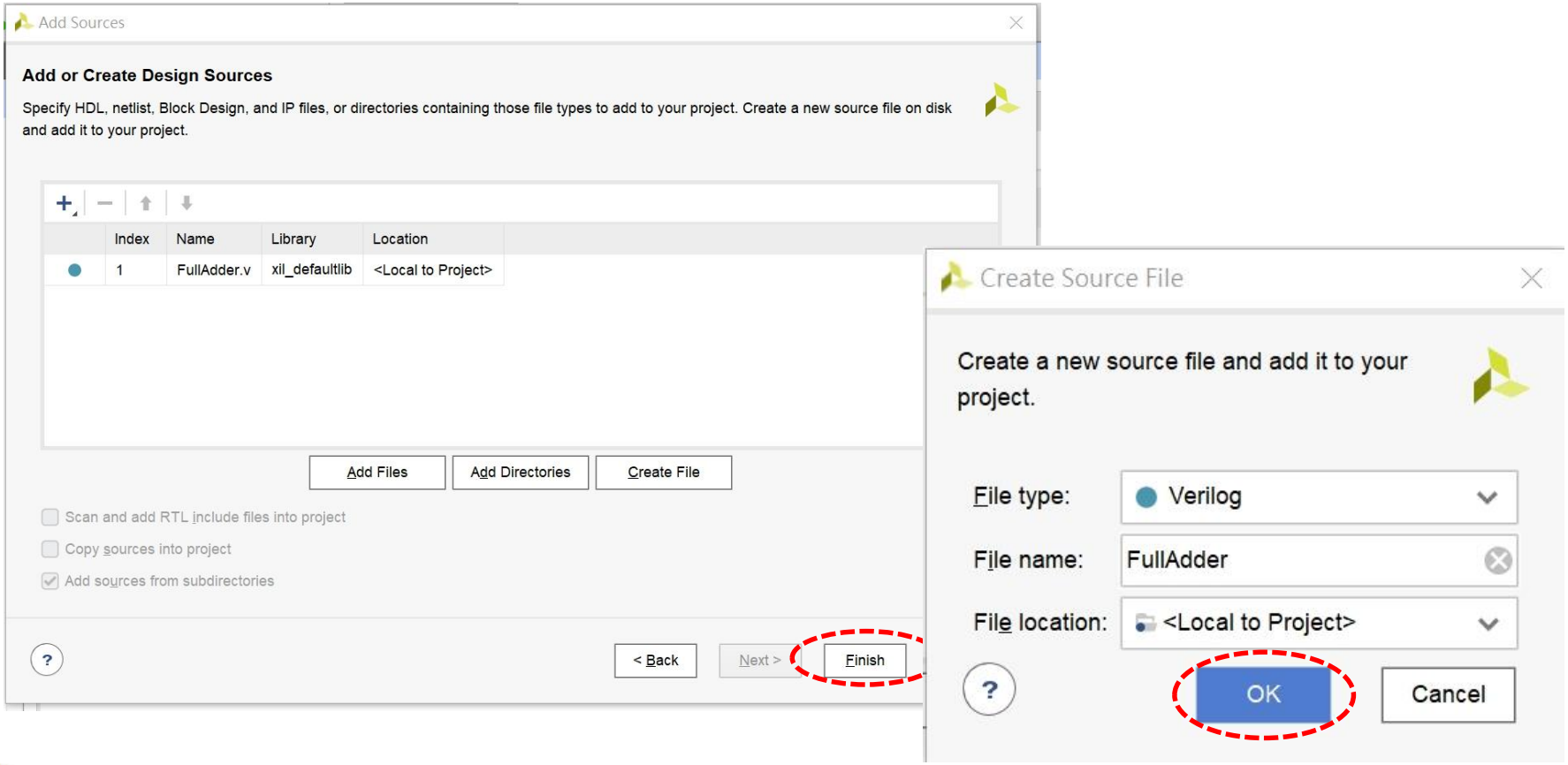
Create a 4-bit Full Adder Design

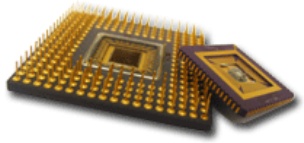
- Let's create a design source from scratch!



Confirm to Create the Verilog Module

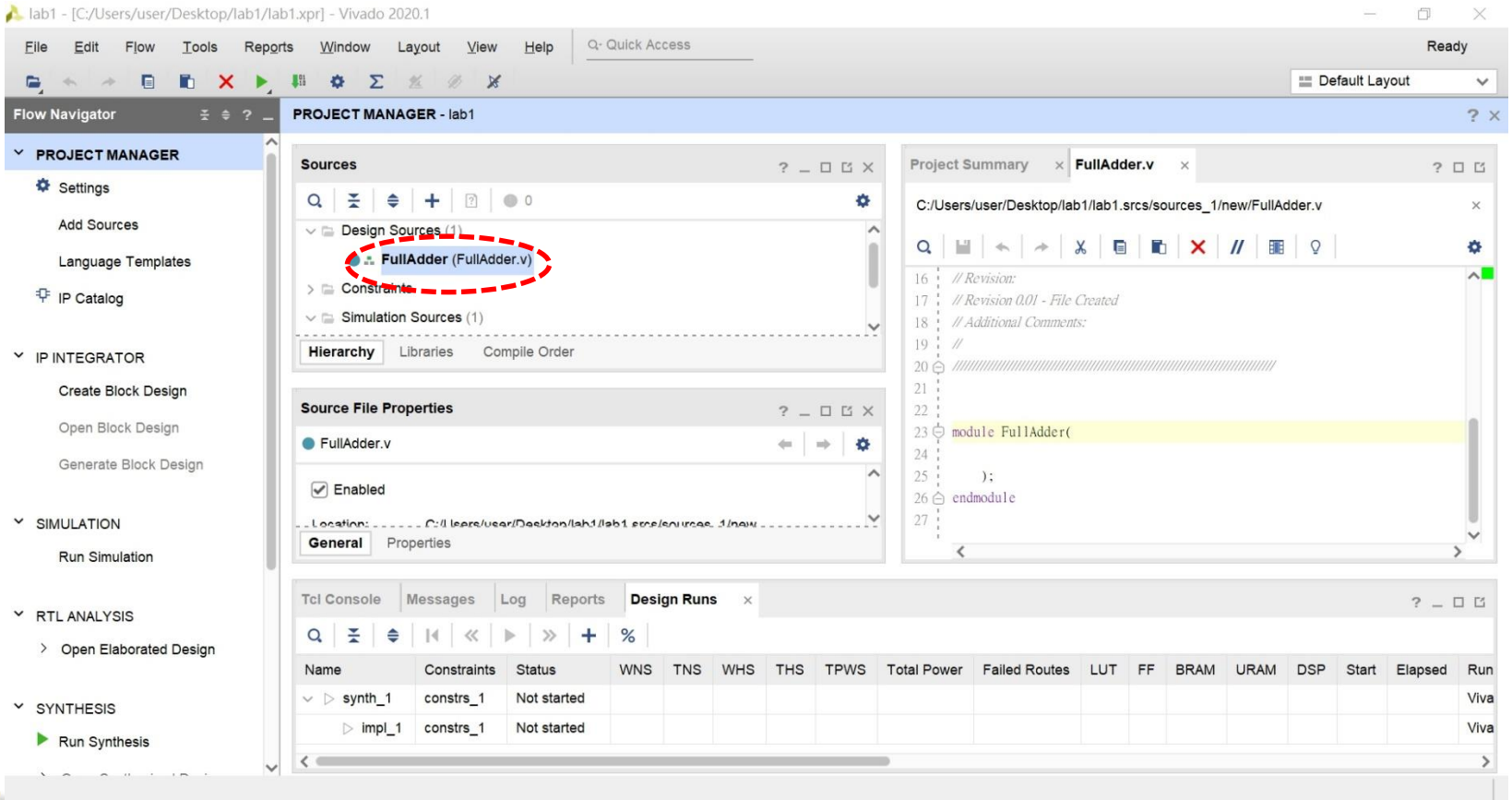
- You can define your ports here or do it in the HDL code:





An Empty Verilog Template is Created

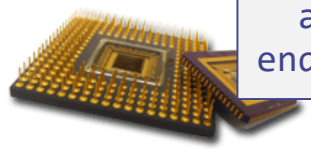
- You can type in your Verilog code in the editor window:



Type in the HDL Source Code

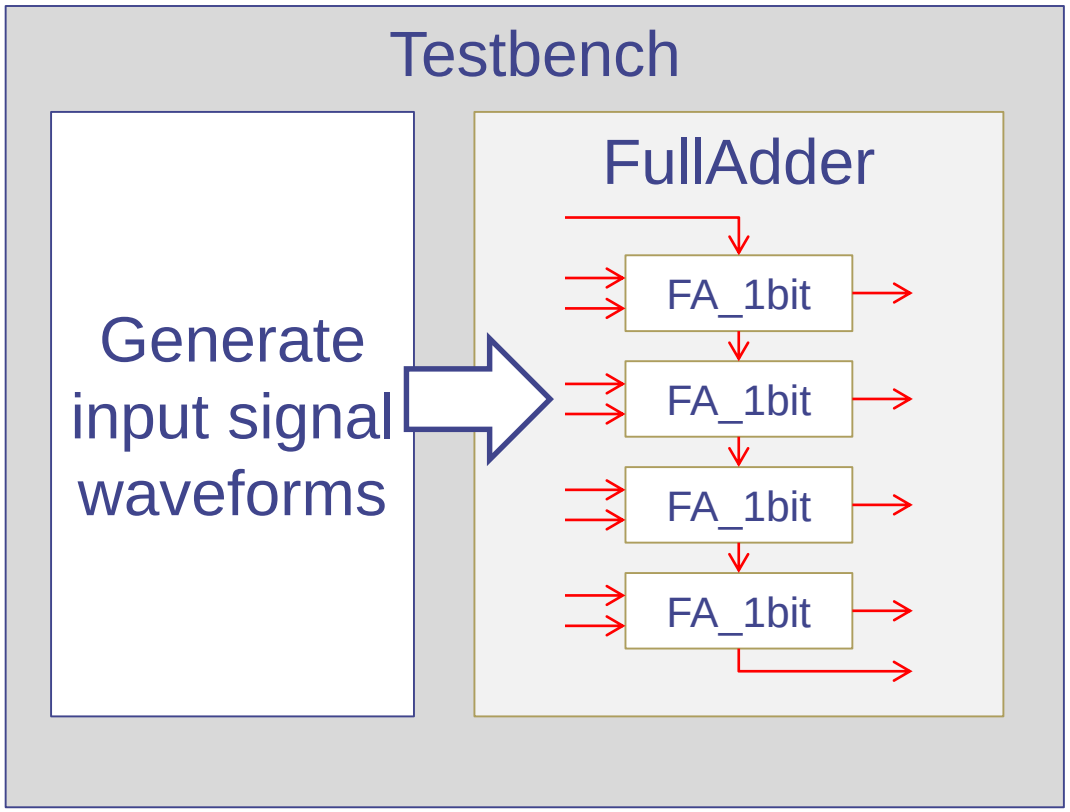
- The complete code for a 4-bit full adder is as follows:

```
// ------------- A four-bit full adder ----------------------------
module FullAdder(A, B, Cin, S, Cout);
  input [3:0] A, B;
  input Cin;
  output [3:0] S;
  output Cout;
  wire [2:0] t;

  FA_1bit FA0(.A(A[0]), .B(B[0]), .Cin(Cin), .S(S[0]), .Cout(t[0]));
  FA_1bit FA1(.A(A[1]), .B(B[1]), .Cin(t[0]), .S(S[1]), .Cout(t[1]));
  FA_1bit FA2(.A(A[2]), .B(B[2]), .Cin(t[1]), .S(S[2]), .Cout(t[2]));
  FA_1bit FA3(.A(A[3]), .B(B[3]), .Cin(t[2]), .S(S[3]), .Cout(Cout));
endmodule

// ----------------- A 1-bit full adder ----------------------------
module FA_1bit(A, B, Cin, S, Cout);
  input A, B, Cin;
  output S, Cout;

  assign S = Cin ^ A ^ B;
  assign Cout = (A & B) | (Cin & B) | (Cin & A);
endmodule
```



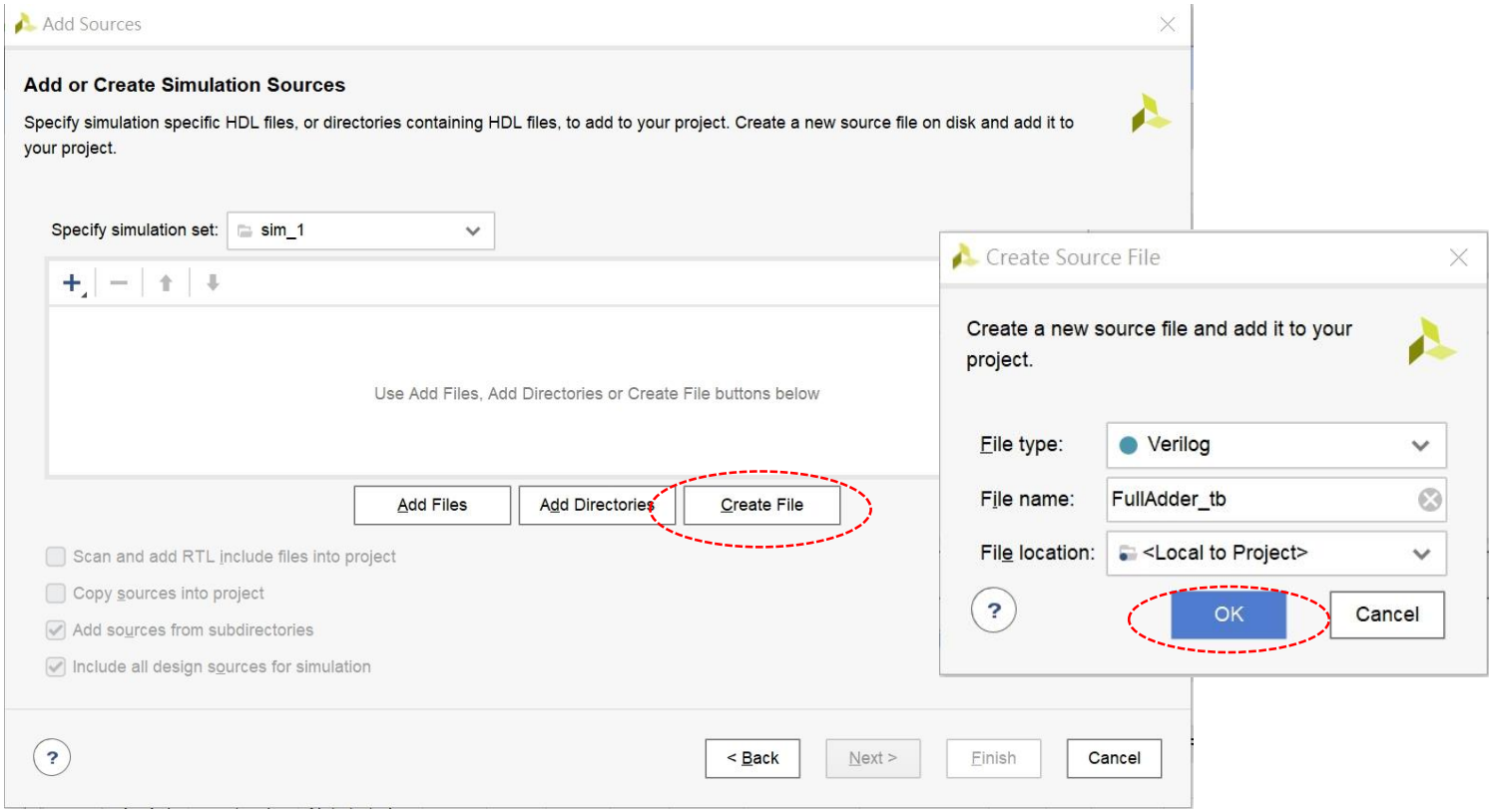
TestBench Design

- You must create a testbench to generate input signals that can feed into your circuit module, such that you can analyze the output to verify its correctness.



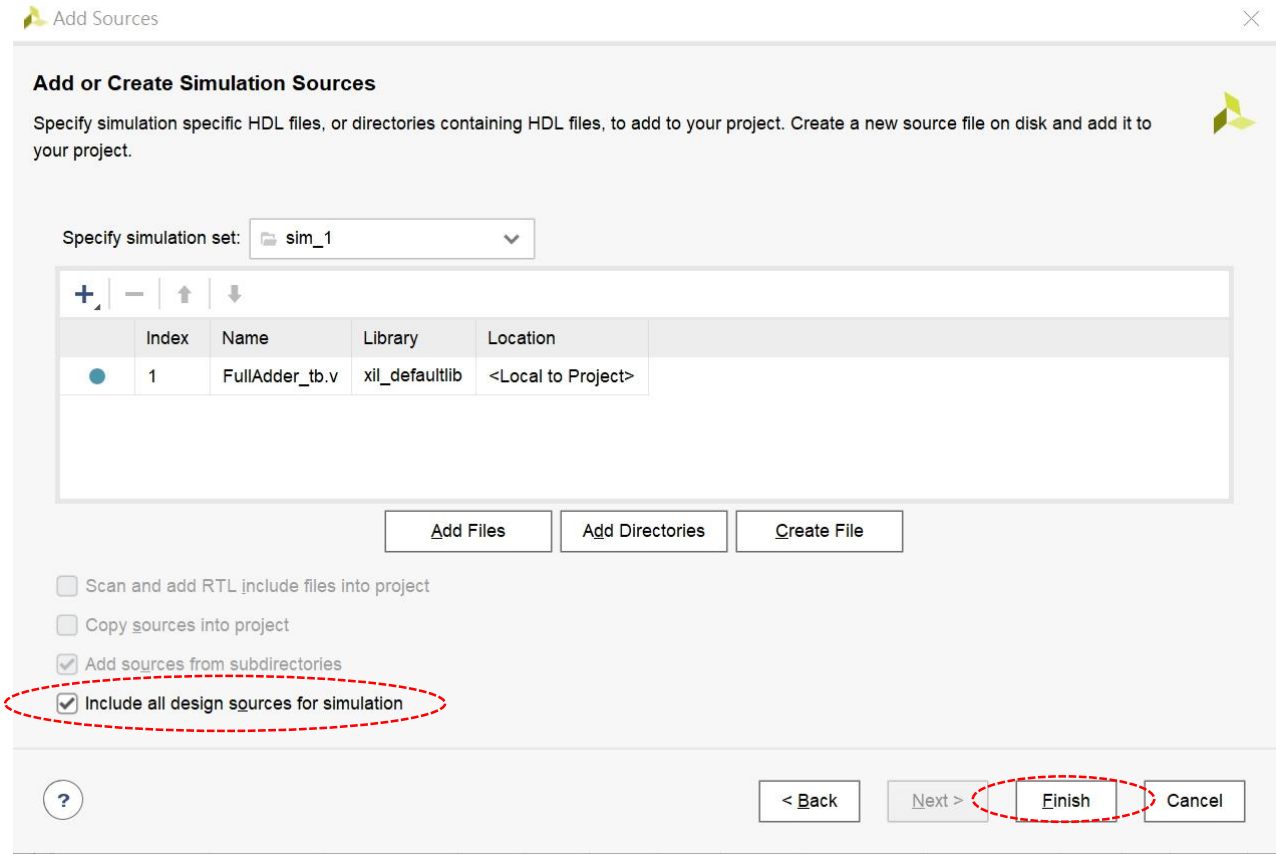
Create the Testbench Source Code

- Click “Add Sources” button again, and this time, select “Add or create simulation sources”



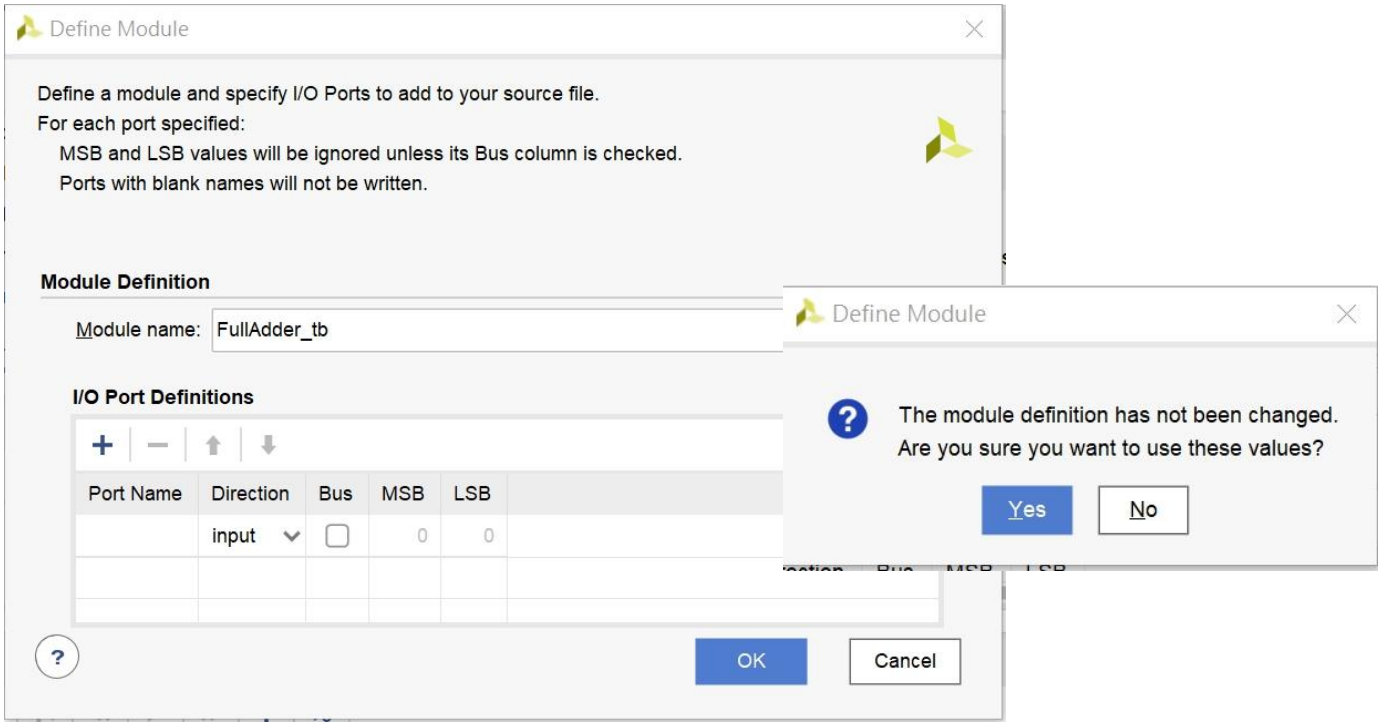
Confirm the Creation of the Testbench

- Here, we include the design sources into the simulation set so that we can test the modules under development.

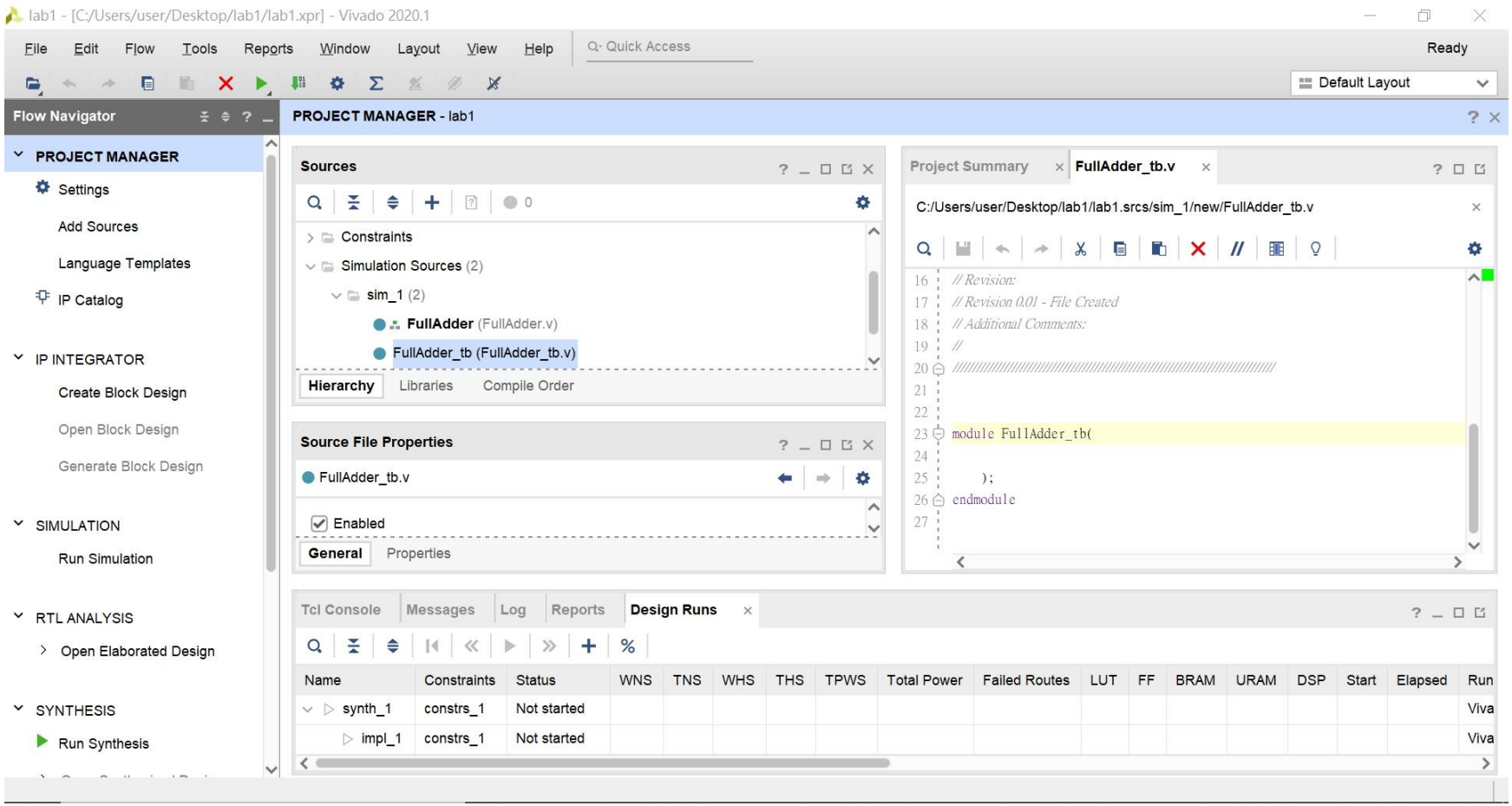


Create the Testbench Template

- Hit “OK” then “Yes” to create an empty testbench template → top-level of the testbench template usually has no I/O ports



Type in the Testbench Source Code

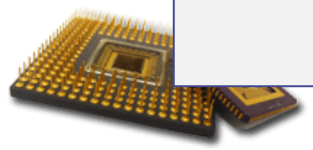


The Sample Testbench Code

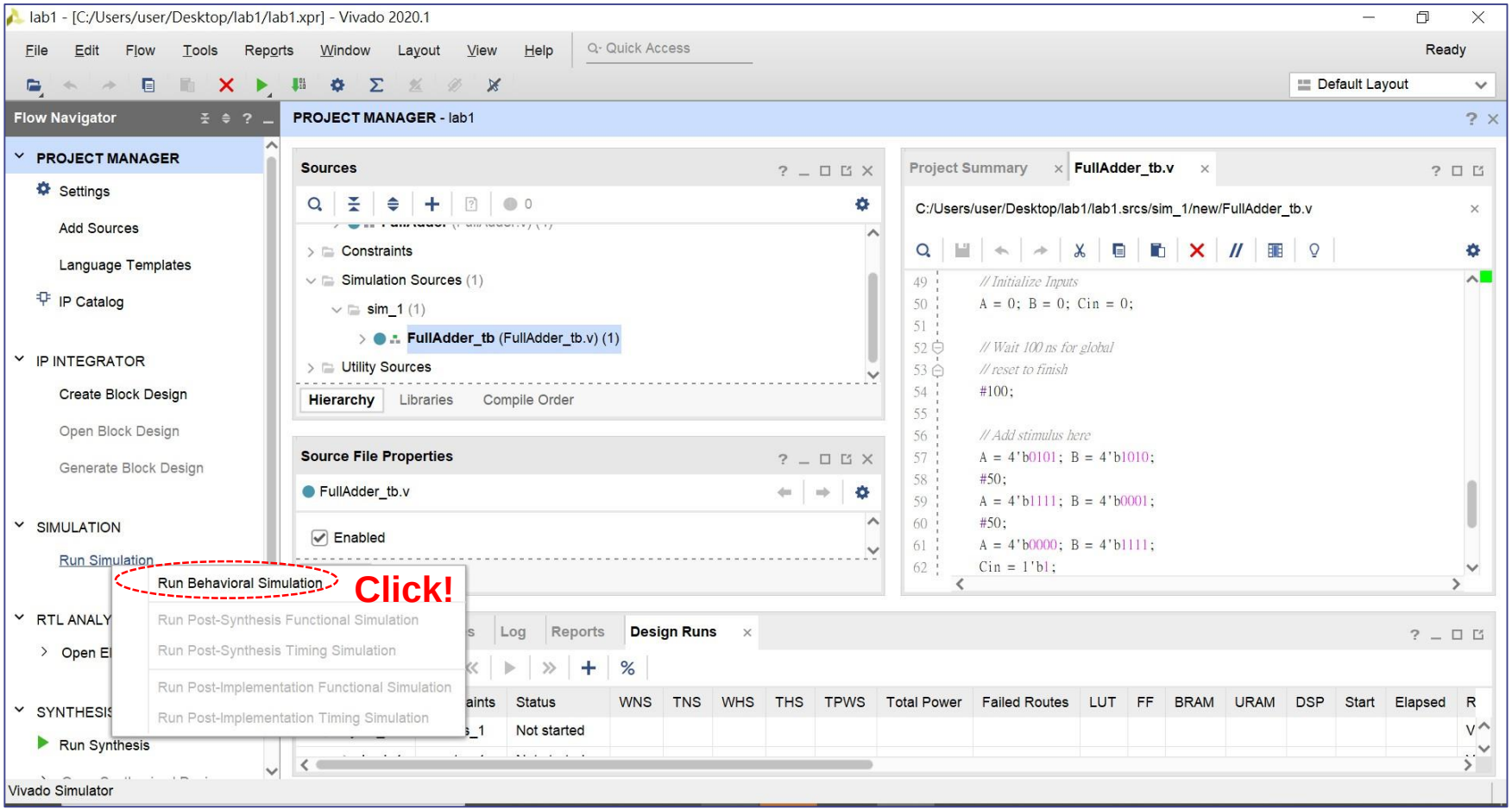
- The template created by Vivado is an empty module; you must add test pattern generators in the module.

```
module FullAdder_tb;

 // inputs
  reg clk = 1;
  reg [3:0] A, B;
  reg Cin;

  // outputs
  wire [3:0] S;
  wire Cout;

  // Instantiate the Unit
  // Under Test (UUT)

  FullAdder uut(
    .A(A),
    .B(B),
    .Cin(Cin),
    .S(S),
    .Cout(Cout)
  );
```

```
  // 100MHz clock generator
  always
    #5 clk = !clk;

  initial begin
    // Initialize Inputs
    A = 0; B = 0; Cin = 0;

    // Wait 100 ns for global
    // reset to finish
    #100;

    // Add stimulus here
    A = 4'b0101; B = 4'b1010;
    #50;
    A = 4'b1111; B = 4'b0001;
    #50;
    A = 4'b0000; B = 4'b1111;
    Cin = 1'b1;
    #50;
    A = 4'b0110; B = 4'b0001;
  end
endmodule
```



Run the Simulation



Vivado Simulator Window