## VLSI ARCHITECTURE – 1 ASSIGNMENT – 1

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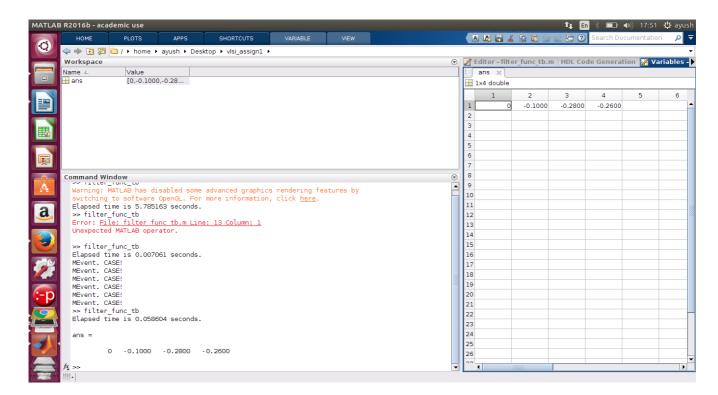
1.) 8 Tap Fir Filter Using Matlab

```
Code
```

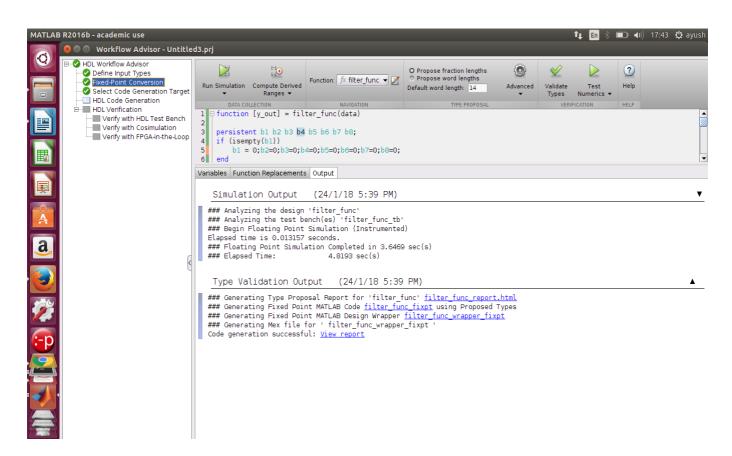
end

```
function [y_out] = filter_func(data)
persistent b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 b8;
if (isempty(b1))
  b1 = 0;b2=0;b3=0;b4=0;b5=0;b6=0;b7=0;b8=0;
end
h = [-0.1 -0.08 \ 0.2 \ 0.4];
a1 = b1 + b8;
a2 = b2 + b7;
a3 = b3 + b6;
a4 = b4 + b5;
y out = a1 * h(1) + a2 * h(2) + a3*h(3) + a4 * h(4);
b8 = b7:
b7 = b6;
b6 = b5;
b5 = b4;
b4 = b3;
b3 = b2;
b2 = b1;
b1 = data;
end
Testbench -
function [y_out] = filter_func_tb()
clear all;
close all;
tic;
%t := rtime()/1000
x in = [1 2 3 4];
len = length(x_in);
y_out = zeros(1,len);
for ii=1:len
  [y_out(ii)] = filter_func(x_in(ii));
end
toc;
%%plot(1:len,y out);
```

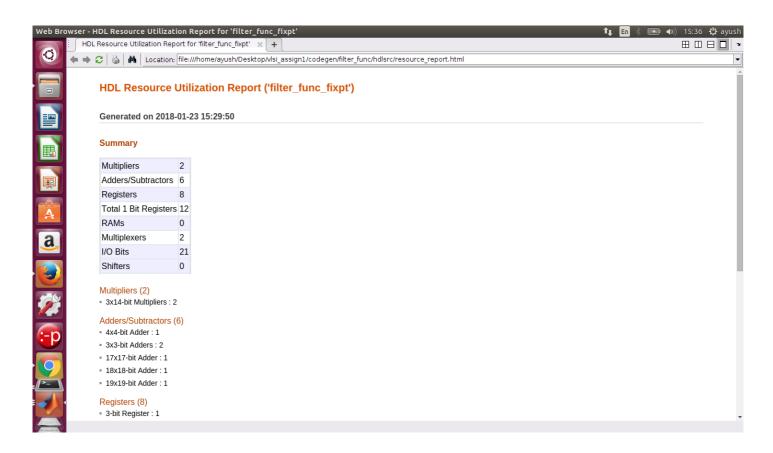
### Output – [0 -0.100 -0.2800 -0.2600]

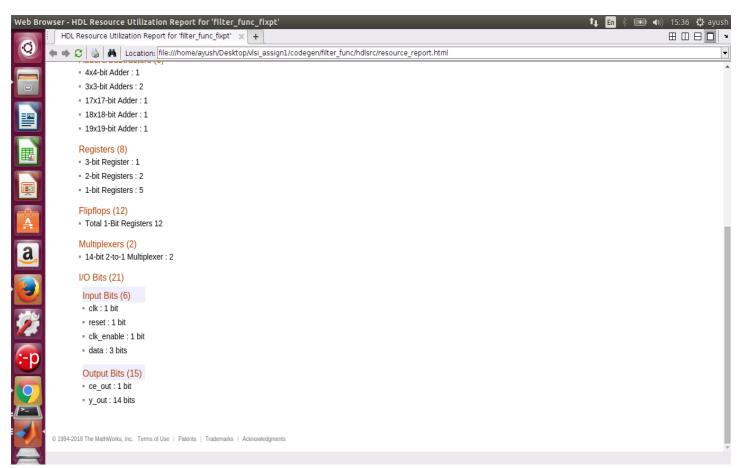


#### Perfomance



Adders/ Multipliers used





Cost will be around Rs 20 - 25.

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
typedef long long int lli;
using namespace std;
int main()
{
     lli i,j,sum;
     lli arr[10];
     lli h[8];
     lli ans[10];
     for(i=0;i<10;i++)
          arr[i] = i;
     for(i=0;i<8;i++)
          h[i] = i;
     for(i=0;i<10;i++)
          sum = 0;
          for(j=0;j<=i;j++)
             sum += arr[j]*h[i-j];
          ans[i] = sum;
     for(i=0;i<10;i++)
          cout<<ans[i]<<" ";
     return 0;
}
```

## Output -

```
ayush@ayush-Inspiron-3537:~/Desktop/vlsi_assign1$ g++ fir.cpp
ayush@ayush-Inspiron-3537:~/Desktop/vlsi_assign1$ ./a.out
0 0 1 4 10 20 35 56 84 112 ayush@ayush-Inspiron-3537:~/Desktop/vlsi_assign1$

Desktop
```

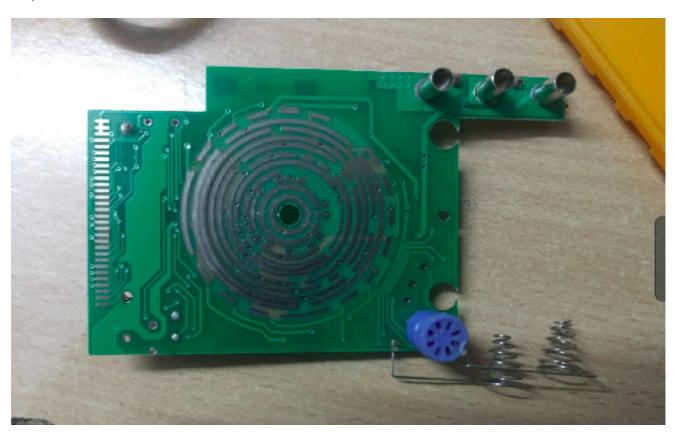
```
3.) Fir filter using verilog
code -
module dff(x,clock,out,reset);
input reset;
input [7:0]x;
input clock;
output [7:0]out;
reg out;
always @(posedge clock)
    begin
    if(reset==1)
    begin
       out \leq 0;
    end
    else
    begin
       out <= x;
    end
    end
endmodule
module firfilter(x,clock,outvalue,reset);
input [7:0]x;
input clock,reset;
output [15:0]outvalue;
//reg outvalue;
wire [7:0] d11;
wire [7:0] d12,d13,d14,d15,d16,d17,d18;
wire [15:0] m1,m2,m3,m4,m5,m6,m7,m8;
wire [15:0] sum1,sum2,sum3,sum4,sum5,sum6;
parameter h1=4'b0001;
parameter h2=4'b0010;
parameter h3=4'b0011;
parameter h4=4'b0100;
parameter h5=4'b0101;
parameter h6=4'b0110;
parameter h7=4'b0111;
parameter h8=4'b1000;
dff d1(x,clock,d11,reset);
dff d2(d11,clock,d12,reset);
dff d3(d12,clock,d13,reset);
dff d4(d13,clock,d14,reset);
dff d5(d14,clock,d15,reset);
dff d6(d15,clock,d16,reset);
dff d7(d16,clock,d17,reset);
dff d8(d17,clock,d18,reset);
assign m1 = d11 >> h1;
```

```
assign m2 = d12 >> h2;
assign sum1 = m1+m2;
assign m3 = d13 >> h3;
assign sum2 = sum1 + m3;
assign m4 = d14 >> h4;
assign sum3 = sum2 + m4;
assign m5 = d15 >> h5;
assign sum4 = sum3+m5;
assign m6 = d16 >> h6;
assign sum5 = sum4+m6;
assign m7 = d17 >> h7;
assign sum6 = sum5+m7;
assign m8 = d18 >> h8;
assign outvalue = m8+sum6;
//initial begin
//$monitor("time=%d m1=%d m2=%d m3=%d",$time,d11,d12,d13);
//end
endmodule
Test bench -
module test;
reg reset;
reg [7:0]x;
reg clock;
wire [15:0]out;
firfilter f1(x,clock,out,reset);
always
  begin
    #10 clock <= ~clock;
  end
initial
begin
clock = 1; reset = 1;
$monitor("time=%d input=%d output=%d",$time,x,out);
#20 \text{ reset=0;} x= 4;
#20 x = 2;
#20 x = 6;
#20 x = 10;
end
endmodule
```

# Output-

```
Systh@ayush-inspiron-3537:-/verilog/visi_assign$ | Summerate synthesizable IDL code from your freedpoint MAILAB design. It also helps you convert your synthesizable and fitting they will be supported by the support of the support o
```

## 4.) Multimeter









#### Parts-

HFE – Hybrid parameter forward current gain, common emmiter which measures the DC gain of a junction transistor. So it indicates a mode where the meter can measure, the HFE of a transistor.

Resistors – Around 22 resistors are used

8\*1 lcd display

9 volts Dc battery

## Capacitors

Ic-7107 - Its a high perfomance, low power, 3.5 digit A/D converters. It includes seven segment decoders, display drivers, a reference and a clock. It is also designed to interface liquid crystal display(LCD) and includes a multiplexed backplane drive. It can directly drive an instrument size light emmiting diode(LED) display

Small speaker – For denoting if there is any short circuit. It checks whether voltage on both sensors are same.

Voltage Regulator – Which converts 9V to 5V Dc.

## Cost Calculation -

HFE – Around Rs 15.
Small speaker – It costs around Rs 8-10.
9 volts DC battery - Rs 20
Around 20 registers of range from 100 ohms to 10K ohms and capacitors – Rs 10 IC 7107 which costs around Rs 20.

Total Cost of Multimeter would be around Rs 80-85 of quality which normally cost around Rs 130-140 in market.