

EEL 4712C - Digital Design: Lab Report 2

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Prelab Report

Prelab Questions

Demo:

1. Using the provided `top_level.vhd`, the 7-segment display entity you created in Lab 0, and the provided `fsm.vhdp` synthesize your circuit.
2. In Quartus, assign pins to the inputs (switches & buttons) and outputs (LEDs) such that the correct outputs are displayed on the 7-segment display.
3. Show your TA the RTL viewer showing the properly synthesized datapath.
4. Once the everything is working, show a TA the correct output for $\text{Fib}(11) = 89$.

Prelab Design and Implementation

The prelab for this lab required the implementation of a fibonacci calculator datapath. The datapath was to be implemented using a combinations of multiplexers, adders, and registers. Then, the design of the datapath was implemented in VHDL. The design was then tested by flashing the FPGA with the design and testing the output of the design. The following is the implementation of the datapath is in the Appendix under Listing 1.

Reflection

During the prelab, I learned the importance of READING the entire lab manual before starting the prelab. I ended up implementing my own fibonacci logic in a single VHDL file. I wasted a good amount of time doing this, and I could have saved time by reading the lab manual. I was proud of my ability to implement the fibonacci logic in VHDL, but I was disappointed that I wasted time doing so.

Postlab Report

Problem Statement

The objective of this lab is to design a datapath capable of calculating the Nth Fibonacci number along with a testbench to verify its correctness. The algorithm for computing the Nth Fibonacci number is shown below; make sure you read and understand this code before continuing on to writing the datapath or testbench. The inputs to the datapath are a reset, a clock, and the input N, and a go signal. The output of the datapath is the Nth Fibonacci number. The function of the system is to calculate the Nth Fibonacci number.

Design

The design followed a given schematic that involved the use of multiplexers, adders, comparators, and registers. These components were then interconnected to form the fibonacci datapath. The signals that connected these units were primarily `std_logic_vectors` that were 24 bits wide. The algorithm used was based on starts at 2 and understanding that the first two numbers in the fibonacci sequence are 0 and 1. We also implemented essentially a for loop within VHDL

Implementation

The implementation of the design can be found in the Appendix under Listing 1. For individual components, the implementation was relatively straightforward. The mux can be seen in Listing 2, the adder in Listing 3, the register in Listing 4, and the comparator in Listing 5. The implementation of the datapath was more complex, but it was still relatively straightforward. The implementation of the datapath was completed in a few hours.

Testing

Testing the design was relatively straightforward. After working past syntax errors, the design was able to compile and after assigning the correct outputs to LEDs, the code worked immediately. The design was also tested in ModelSim with 11 as the input, and the output was 89, which is the correct output for the 11th number in the fibonacci sequence. In figure 1, the ModelSim simulation of the datapath can be seen. The simulation shows the correct output for the 11th number in the fibonacci sequence. The design was also tested on the FPGA board, and the output was 89, which is the correct output for the 11th number in the fibonacci sequence. The FPGA board with the working datapath can be seen in figure 2.

NOTE: Testing in ModelSim was done before the datapath redesign and was tested with my own fibonacci logic which is similar to the given logic. The given logic was tested on the FPGA board and worked as expected.

Conclusions

The work in this lab was incredibly foundational considering the practice of structural architecture and use of multiple components to create a single, complex system. The lab was successful in that the design was able to be implemented and tested on the FPGA board. The only problem encountered was the time wasted in the prelab. In the future, I will be sure to read the entire lab manual before starting the prelab.

Appendix

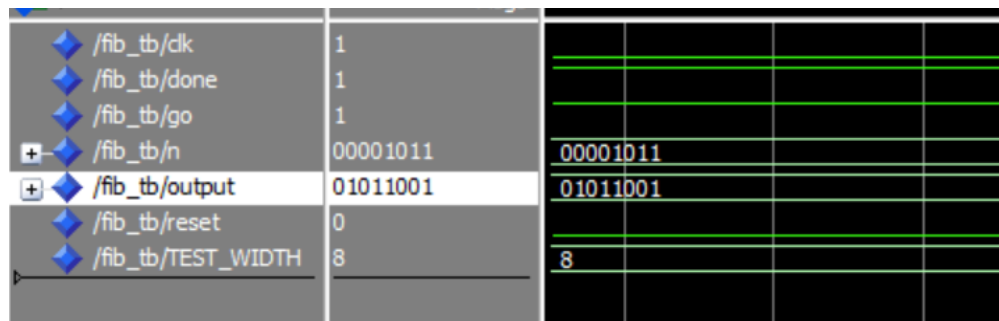


Figure 1: ModelSim Simulation of Datapath

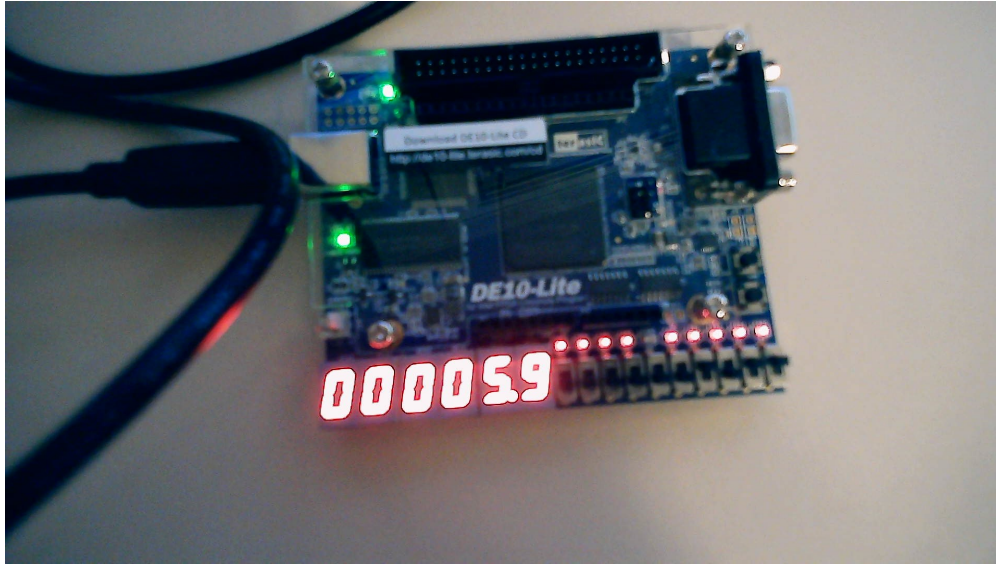


Figure 2: FPGA Board with Working Datapath

```

1 library ieee;
2 use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3 use ieee.numeric_std.all;
4
5 — Datapath for fibonacci sequence
6
7 entity datapath is
8     generic(
9         width : integer := 24
10    );
11    port(
12        — clk and rst
13        clk : in std_logic;
14        rst : in std_logic;
15
16        — i/o
17        n : in std_logic_vector(5 downto 0);
18        result : out std_logic_vector(23 downto 0);
19        — control inputs
20        x_sel : in std_logic;
21        y_sel : in std_logic;
22        i_sel : in std_logic;
23        result_sel : in std_logic;
24
25
26        n_en : in std_logic;
27        result_en : in std_logic;
28        x_en : in std_logic;
29        y_en : in std_logic;
30        i_en : in std_logic;
31        n_eq_0 : out std_logic;
32
33        — status signals

```

```

34     i_le_n : out std_logic
35 );
36 end datapath;
37
38 — The datapath is composed of registers , fibonacci logic and other components
39
40 — The datapath starts with a register for the input n
41 — if n_en is high , the input n is loaded into the register
42 — afterwards , the register is connected to the fibonacci logic
43
44 architecture rtl of datapath is
45     signal i_reg_out , x_reg_out , y_reg_out , n_reg_out :
46         std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
47     signal i_mux_out , x_mux_out , y_mux_out , result_mux_out :
48         std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
49     signal add1_out , add2_out : std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
50     signal n_scaled : std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
51 — Build input register and logic
52 begin
53     — Connecting components to impl fibonacci logic using registers , mux,
54     adders and comparators
55     LMUX : entity work.mux
56         generic map(
57             width => width
58         )
59         port map(
60             input1 => add1_out ,
61             input2 => std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(2, width)),
62             sel => i_sel ,
63             output => i_mux_out
64         );
65
66     XMUX : entity work.mux
67         generic map(
68             width => width
69         )
70         port map(
71             input1 => y_reg_out ,
72             input2 => std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(0, width)),
73             sel => x_sel ,
74             output => x_mux_out
75         );
76
77     YMUX : entity work.mux
78         generic map(
79             width => width
80         )
81         port map(
82             input1 => add2_out ,
83             input2 => std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(1, width)),
84             sel => y_sel ,
85             output => y_mux_out
86         );

```

```

85
86 RESULT_MUX : entity work.mux
87     generic map(
88         width => width
89     )
90     port map(
91         input1 => y_reg_out ,
92         input2 => std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(0, width)),
93         sel => result_sel ,
94         output => result
95     );
96
97 — REGISTERS
98
99 I_REG : entity work.reg
100     generic map(
101         width => width
102     )
103     port map(
104         clk => clk ,
105         reset => rst ,
106         d => i_mux_out ,
107         q => i_reg_out ,
108         en => i_en
109     );
110
111 X_REG : entity work.reg
112     generic map(
113         width => width
114     )
115     port map(
116         clk => clk ,
117         reset => rst ,
118         d => x_mux_out ,
119         q => x_reg_out ,
120         en => x_en
121     );
122
123 Y_REG : entity work.reg
124     generic map(
125         width => width
126     )
127     port map(
128         clk => clk ,
129         reset => rst ,
130         d => y_mux_out ,
131         q => y_reg_out ,
132         en => y_en
133     );
134
135 N_REG : entity work.reg
136     generic map(
137         width => width
138     )

```

```

139     port map(
140         clk => clk ,
141         reset => rst ,
142         d => (width-1-6 downto 0 => '0') & n ,
143         q => n_reg_out ,
144         en => n_en
145     );
146
147 — ADDERS
148
149 ADD1 : entity work.add
150     generic map(
151         width => width
152     )
153     port map(
154         in1 => std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(1, width)),
155         in2 => i_reg_out ,
156         output => add1_out
157     );
158
159 ADD2 : entity work.add
160     generic map(
161         width => width
162     )
163     port map(
164         in1 => x_reg_out ,
165         in2 => y_reg_out ,
166         output => add2_out
167     );
168
169 — COMPARATOR
170 N.COMP : entity work.comparator
171     generic map(
172         width => width
173     )
174     port map(
175         a => n_reg_out ,
176         b => std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(0, width)),
177         eq => n_eq_0
178     );
179
180 LE.COMP : entity work.comparator
181     generic map(
182         width => width
183     )
184     port map(
185         a => i_reg_out ,
186         b => n_reg_out ,
187         le => i_le_n
188     );
189 end rtl;

```

Listing 1: Datapath VHDL Code

```

1 library ieee;
2 use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3 use ieee.std_logic_arith.all;
4 use ieee.numeric_std.all;
5
6 entity mux is
7     generic(
8         width : integer := 6
9     );
10    port(
11        input1 : in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
12        input2 : in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
13        sel : in std_logic;
14        output : out std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0)
15    );
16
17 end entity mux;
18
19 architecture rtl of mux is
20 begin
21     process(input1, input2, sel)
22     begin
23         if sel = '0' then
24             output <= input1;
25         else
26             output <= input2;
27         end if;
28     end process;
29 end architecture rtl;

```

Listing 2: Mux VHDL Code

```

1 library ieee;
2 use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3 use ieee.numeric_std.all;
4 — Adder entity
5 entity add is
6     generic(width: integer := 6);
7     port(
8         in1 : in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
9         in2 : in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
10        output : out std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0)
11    );
12 end add;
13
14 — Adder architecture
15 architecture arch of add is
16 begin
17     output <= std_logic_vector(unsigned(in1) + unsigned(in2));
18 end arch;

```

Listing 3: Add VHDL Code

```

1 library ieee;
2 use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

```

```

3 use ieee.numeric_std.all;
4 entity reg is
5     generic(
6 — width : integer := 6
7 — );
8     port(
9         clk: in std_logic;
10        reset: in std_logic;
11        d: in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
12        q: out std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
13        en : in std_logic
14    );
15 end entity;
16
17 architecture rtl of reg is
18 begin
19     process(clk, reset)
20     begin
21         if reset = '1' then
22             q <= (others => '0');
23         elsif rising_edge(clk) then
24             if en = '1' then
25                 q <= d;
26             end if;
27         end if;
28     end process;
29 end rtl;

```

Listing 4: Reg VHDL Code

```

1 library ieee;
2 use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
3 use ieee.numeric_std.all;
4
5 — Comparator entity
6 entity comparator is
7     generic(width : integer := 6);
8     port (
9         a : in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
10        b : in std_logic_vector(width-1 downto 0);
11        le : out std_logic;
12        eq : out std_logic
13    );
14 end comparator;
15
16 — Comparator architecture
17
18 architecture behavioral of comparator is
19     begin
20         process(a,b)
21         begin
22             — Less than or equal to
23             if (unsigned(a) <= unsigned(b)) then
24                 le <= '1';
25             else

```



```

26         le <= '0';
27     end if;
28     — Equal to
29     if (unsigned(a) = unsigned(b)) then
30         eq <= '1';
31     else
32         eq <= '0';
33     end if;
34     end process;
35 end behavioral;

```

Listing 5: Comparator VHDL Code