# Project A2 IP XXX Hardware Design Document

**Provide by:** 

2023年8月17日

## **Revision History**

Attention: The blue italics are template comments, please remove all of them before releasing the document!

注意:蓝色斜体字部分是模版注释内容,请在正式发布的版本中将他们全部移除!

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# **Symbal Chart**

- $\epsilon$  Dielectric constant
- $\mu$  Permeability
- $\epsilon$  Dielectric constant
- $\mu$  Permeability
- $\epsilon$  Dielectric constant
- u Permeability

## 1 Introduction

Please provide brief and high-level description here for the IP or SYS. For example, design background and basic IP functions.

## **2** Feature List

 ${\it Please list all main features of IP or Sub System here}.$ 

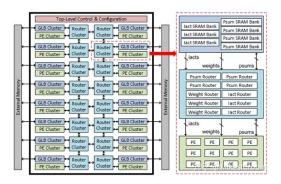
FL-001: XXX. FL-002: XXX.

## 3 Functional Description

Please provide detailed function description and architecture diagram in this chapter.

#### 3.1 Architecture

如图 3.1 所示。



1.google figure 2.different color

图 3.1: Architecture Diagram

Stay hungry, stay foolish.

## 3.2 Design Description

## 3.3 High Level Timing Diagram

Please provide the high level I/O timing diagram for the whole IP or SYS.

#### 3.4 Clock and Reset

Please provide required clock and reset information in this chapter.

#### 3.4.1 Clock

Clock Group	Clock Name	Frequency	<b>Duty Cycle</b>	Accuracy
group 1	clk a	500MHz	45%~55%	100ppm
group 2	clk b	1GHz	45%~55%	100ppm

表 2: Clock Requirements

#### **3.4.2** Reset

## 3.5 I/O Interfaces

 ${\it Please give the fully I/O interfaces in the interface table, the interfaces can be divided into different groups such as:}$ 

- Clock
- Reset
- Bus interfaces

## 3.6 Interrupt

Please list all interrupts detailed information in below table:

## 3.7 Address Mapping

## 4 Block Description

The IP or SYS could be divided into several sub modules, please provide detailed design information for each sub block in this chapter.

- 4.1 Sub Block 1
- 4.1.1 Block 1 Diagram
- 4.1.2 Block 1 Design Description
- 4.1.3 Block 1 FSM

Please draw block 1 FSM diagram if necessary.

#### 4.1.4 Block 1 Timing Diagram

Please draw necessary block 1 timing diagrams here and give the description.

- 4.2 Sub Block 2
- 4.2.1 Block 2 Diagram
- 4.2.2 Block 2 Design Description
- 4.2.3 Block 2 FSM

Please draw block 2 FSM diagram if necessary.

#### 4.2.4 Block 2 Timing Diagram

Please draw necessary block 2 timing diagrams here and give the description.

## 5 Use cases

Please draw all necessary data path flow for typical scenarios, and the necessary description was required.

- 5.1 Scenario 1
- 5.2 Scenario 2

# 6 Configuration

- 6.1 Parameter
- 6.2 Macro
- 6.3 Memory

## 7 PPA Information

#### 7.1 Power

Please give the description regarding the whole low power design methodology in this chapter, and list all of power domain related information in below sheets.

#### 7.2 Performance

Please give the peak performance information in this section. For example:

- Max Frequency
- Max Bandwidth
- Max Outstanding Numbe

Please list the performance requirement to achieve the basic function.

For example:

- Latency
- Bandwidth

#### 7.3 Area

Logic 和 mem 区分开,加个表,包括各个 VT cell 比例

Please list the area and vt cell information in below tables, the synthesis configurations should be announced.

# **8 Implementation Constraints**

Please list all design constraints if have: For example:

- Multicycle
- False path
- Logical exclusive
- Etcs

## 9 P&R Guildlines

## 10 Verification

# 11 Appendix

## 12 Body

China is in East Asia.

## 12.1 Hello Beijing

Beijing is the capital of China.

## 12.1.1 Hello Dongcheng District

Tian'anmen Square is in the center of Beijing

**Chairman Mao** is in the center of Tian'anmen Square

## 12.2 Hello Guangzhou

Sun Yat-sen University is the best university in Guangzho

## **12.3** My test

Beijing is the capital of China.

Washington is the capital of America.

Washington is the capital of America.

## 13 Math

#### 13.1 数学

#### 13.1.1 特殊字符

## 13.1.2 数字和单位

- 12 345.678 90
- $0.3 \times 10^{45}$
- $kg m s^{-1}$
- μm μm
- $\Omega \Omega$
- 10 and 20
- 10, 20 and 30
- 0.13 mm, 0.67 mm and 0.80 mm
- 10 to 20
- 10 °C to 20 °C

## 13.2 数学符号和公式

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{2h}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(\omega \delta)}{\omega} \cos(\omega x) d\omega = \begin{cases} h, |x| < \delta, \\ \frac{h}{2}, x = \pm \delta, \\ 0, |x| > \delta. \end{cases}$$
(2)

$$y = \begin{cases} -x, & x \le 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

## 14 Table

## 14.1 表格

表格的编排建议采用国际通行的三线表<sup>1</sup>。三线表可以使用 booktabs 提供的 \toprule \midrule 和 \bottomrule。它们与 longtable 能很好的配合使用。

]		
Animal	Description	Price (\$)
Gnat	per gram	13.65
	each	0.01
Gnu	stuffed	92.50
Emu	stuffed	33.33
Armadillo	frozen	8.99

表 3: 一个颇为标准的三线表2

#### 14.1.1 复杂表格

我们经常会在表格下方标注数据来源,或者对表格里面的条目进行解释。可以用 three-parttable 实现带有脚注的表格,如表 4。

total	20 <sup>a</sup>		40		60	
totai	www	k	www	k	www	k
	4.22	120.0140 <sup>b</sup>	333.15	0.0411	444.99	0.1387
	168.6123	10.86	255.37	0.0353	376.14	0.1058
	6.761	0.007	235.37	0.0267	348.66	0.1010

表 4: A Table with footnotes

如某个表需要转页接排,可以用 longtable 实现。接排时表题省略,表头应重复书写,并 在右上方写"续表 xx",如表 5。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> the first note.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> the second note.

三线表,以其形式简洁、功能分明、阅读方便而在科技论文中被推荐使用。三线表通常只有3条线,即顶线、底线和栏目线,没有竖线。

表 5: Experimental data

—————————————————————————————————————	 正常运行	 同步	检查点	 卷回恢复	进程迁移	 检查点
侧风性厅	正帝运行 时间 (s)		型重点 时间 (s)	砂凹恢复 时间(s)	近性几份 时间(s)	位重点 文件(KB)
		时间 (s)				
CG.A.2	23.05	0.002	0.116	0.035	0.589	32491
CG.A.4	15.06	0.003	0.067	0.021	0.351	18211
CG.A.8	13.38	0.004	0.072	0.023	0.210	9890
CG.B.2	867.45	0.002	0.864	0.232	3.256	228562
CG.B.4	501.61	0.003	0.438	0.136	2.075	123862
CG.B.8	384.65	0.004	0.457	0.108	1.235	63777
MG.A.2	112.27	0.002	0.846	0.237	3.930	236473
MG.A.4	59.84	0.003	0.442	0.128	2.070	123875
MG.A.8	31.38	0.003	0.476	0.114	1.041	60627
MG.B.2	526.28	0.002	0.821	0.238	4.176	236635
MG.B.4	280.11	0.003	0.432	0.130	1.706	123793
MG.B.8	148.29	0.003	0.442	0.116	0.893	60600
LU.A.2	2116.54	0.002	0.110	0.030	0.532	28754
LU.A.4	1102.50	0.002	0.069	0.017	0.255	14915
LU.A.8	574.47	0.003	0.067	0.016	0.192	8655
LU.B.2	9712.87	0.002	0.357	0.104	1.734	101975
LU.B.4	4757.80	0.003	0.190	0.056	0.808	53522
LU.B.8	2444.05	0.004	0.222	0.057	0.548	30134
EP.A.2	123.81	0.002	0.010	0.003	0.074	1834
EP.A.4	61.92	0.003	0.011	0.004	0.073	1743
EP.A.8	31.06	0.004	0.017	0.005	0.073	1661
EP.B.2	495.49	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.196	2011
EP.B.4	247.69	0.002	0.012	0.004	0.122	1663
EP.B.8	126.74	0.003	0.017	0.005	0.083	1656
SP.A.2	123.81	0.002	0.010	0.003	0.074	1854
SP.A.4	51.92	0.003	0.011	0.004	0.073	1543
SP.A.8	31.06	0.004	0.017	0.005	0.073	1671
SP.B.2	495.49	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.196	2411
SP.B.4 <sup>a</sup>	247.69	0.002	0.014	0.006	0.152	2653
SP.B.8 <sup>b</sup>	126.74	0.003	0.017	0.005	0.082	1755

- a 一个脚注
- b 另一个脚注

## 15 Figure

#### 15.1 插图

插图功能是利用  $T_EX$  的特定编译程序提供的机制实现的,不同的编译程序支持不同的图形方式。有的同学可能听说" $ET_EX$  只支持 EPS",事实上这种说法是不准确的。 $X_{\Xi}T_EX$  可以很方便地插入 EPS、PDF、PNG、JPEG 格式的图片。

一般图形都是处在浮动环境中。之所以称为浮动是指最终排版效果图形的位置不一定与源文件中的位置对应,这也是刚使用 LATEX 同学可能遇到的问题。如果要强制固定浮动图形的位置,请使用 float 宏包,它提供了 [H] 参数。

## 15.1.1 单个图形

如图 15.1 所示。



1.google figure 2.different color

图 15.1: Main name 2

Stay hungry, stay foolish.

#### 15.1.2 多个图形

简单插入多个图形的例子如图 15.2 所示。这两个水平并列放置的子图共用一个图形计数器,没有各自的子图题。





图 15.2: English caption

如果多个图形相互独立,并不共用一个图形计数器,那么用 minipage 或者 parbox 就可以,如图 15.3 与图 15.4。



图 15.3: 并排第一个图



图 15.4: 并排第二个图

## 16 Algorithm

## 16.1 伪代码

算法环境可以使用 algorithms 宏包或者较新的 algorithm2e 实现。算法 1 是一个使用 algorithm2e 的例子。关于排版算法环境的具体方法,请阅读相关宏包的官方文档。

```
Algorithm 1: 算法示例
  Data: this text
  Result: how to write algorithm with \LaTeX 2_{\varepsilon}
1 initialization;
2 while not at end of this document do
       read current;
       if understand then
           go to next section;
5
           current section becomes this one;
6
7
           go back to the beginning of current section;
8
       end
10 end
```

#### 16.2 代码块

我们可以在论文中插入算法,但是不建议插入大段的代码。如果确实需要插入代码,建议使用 listings 宏包。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main() {
   pid_t pid;

switch ((pid = fork())) {
   case -1:
      printf("fork_failed\n");
      break;
   case 0:
```

```
/* child calls exec */
execl("/bin/ls", "ls", "-l", (char*)0);
printf("execl_failed\n");
break;
default:
    /* parent uses wait to suspend execution until child finishes */
    wait((int*)0);
printf("is_completed\n");
break;
}
return 0;
}
```

# A Appendix

$$\frac{2h}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(\omega \delta)}{\omega} \cos(\omega x) d\omega = \left\{ h, |x| < \delta, \frac{h}{2}, x = \pm \delta, 0, |x| > \delta. \right\}$$
 (4)