Spring 2021 California State University, Northridge

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering



Experiment 2
Using Delays on Primitives
February 8, 2021
ECE 526L

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Introduction

In experiment 2 we were presented with the circuit in **Fig. 1** and given the verilog code to code (**Fig. 3**) to simulate it. We were also given another circuit **Fig. 2** but this time we were to modify the previous code to match the new circuit.

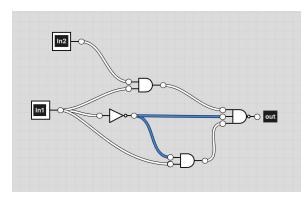


Fig. 1 - Circuit 1

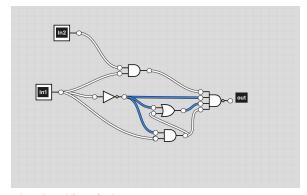


Fig. 2 - Circuit 2

The purpose of this lab is to practice basic verilog syntax and see the difference in the output when applying delays to our primitives.

Fig. 3 - Circuit 1 code

Methodology

Being one of the earlier labs in the semester there were only a few things we had to design. One being changing the code that was given to us for the second circuit. The other being changing the delay values for the second circuit.

Circuit 2 is very similar to the first one except that it has one OR gate and the NAND gate now has 4 inputs instead of 3. So in my code I added a 2 input OR gate and connected its inputs from the signals NT and A2. The NAND gate has one more input added coming from the OR gate I created called OR1.

For the delay of the primitives we had to add delay based on the number of inputs and a delay based on the number of inputs the output was connected to. For NOT1 it has 1 input and its output is connected to 3 inputs hence #(`TIME_DELAY_1 + `FAN_OUT_3). For AND1 it has 2 inputs and its output is connected to 1 input hence #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1). For AND2 it has 2 inputs and its output is connected to 2 inputs hence #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_2). For OR1 it has 2 inputs and its output is connected to 1 input hence #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1). For NAND1 it has 4 inputs and its output is connected to primary output hence #(`TIME_DELAY_4 + `PRIMARY_OUT).

Both circuits were simulated with and without delays using Synopsis in a linux virtual machine.

Results

Lab2.v (circuit 1) (No Delay)

```
21
    module Lab2 1 (in1, in2, out1);
22
         input in1, in2;
23
        output out1;
24
25
        wire NT, A1, A2;
26
27
        not #('TIME DELAY 1 + 'FAN OUT 2) NOT1(NT, in1);
28
         and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1) AND1(A1, in2, in1);
         and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1) AND2(A2, in1, NT);
30
         nand #(`TIME_DELAY_3 + `PRIMARY_OUT) NAND1(out1, NT, A1, A2);
31
    endmodule
```

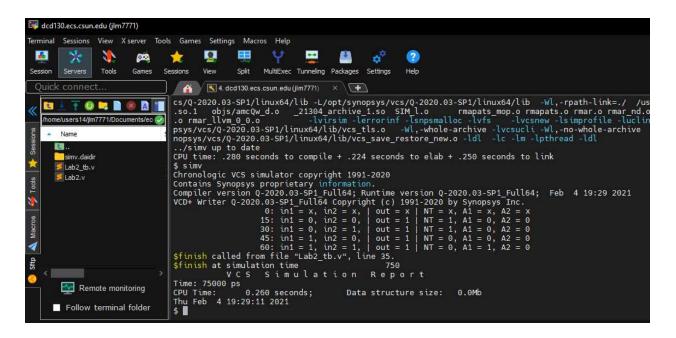
Lab2.v (circuit 1) (Delay)

```
*** ECE 526 L Experiment #2 Jose Luis Martinez, Spring, 2021 ***
*** Lab2
*** Filename: Lab2.v Created by Jose Luis Martinez, Febuary 4, 2021 ***
`timescale 1 ns / 100 ps
`define PRIMARY OUT 5
`define FAN_OUT_1 0.5
`define FAN OUT 2
`define TIME DELAY 1 1
`define TIME DELAY 2 2
`define TIME_DELAY_3 3
module Lab2 1 (in1, in2, out1);
   input in1, in2;
   output out1;
    wire NT, A1, A2;
    not #(`TIME_DELAY 1 + `FAN_OUT_2) NOT1(NT, in1);
    and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1) AND1(A1, in2, in1);
and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1) AND2(A2, in1, NT);
    nand #(`TIME DELAY 3 + `PRIMARY OUT) NAND1(out1, NT, A1, A2);
endmodule
```

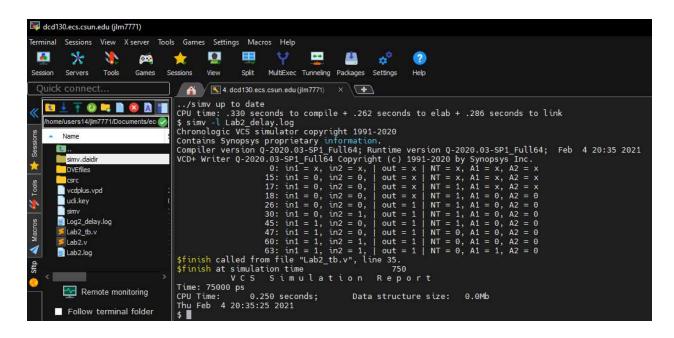
Lab2 tb.v

```
*** Lab2
*** Filename: Lab2_tb.v Created by Jose Luis Martinez, January 29, 2021 ***
`define MONITOR_STR_1 "%d: in1 = %b, in2 = %b, | out = %b | NT = %b, A1 = %b, A2 = %b"
module Lab2_1_tb();
   reg in1, in2;
   wire out;
   Lab2_1 UUT(.in1(in1), .in2(in2), .out1(out));
       $monitor(`MONITOR_STR_1, $time, in1, in2, out, UUT.NT, UUT.A1, UUT.A2);
   initial begin
       #15 in1 = 1'b0;
          in2 = 1'b0;
      #15 in1 = 1'b0;
          in2 = 1'b1;
          in2 = 1'b0;
      #15 in1 = 1'b1;
in2 = 1'b1;
       #15 $finish;
```

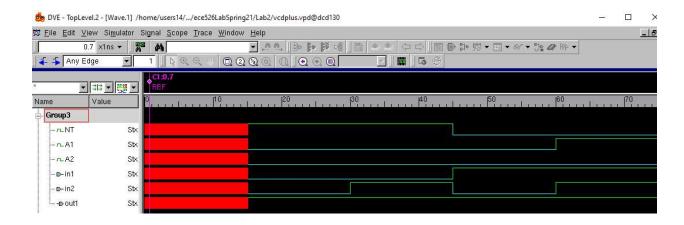
Lab2.log (No Delay)



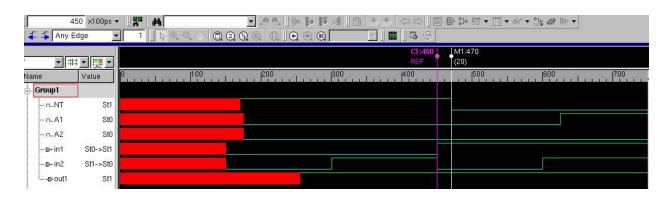
Lab2.log (Delay)



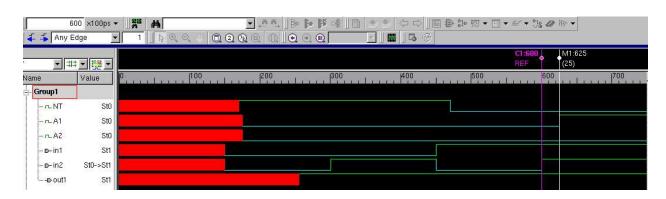
Lab2 Waveforms (Circuit 1) (No Delay)



<u>Lab2 Waveforms (Circuit 1) (Delay) (NOT1 Measurement)</u>



<u>Lab2 Waveforms (Circuit 1) (Delay) (AND1 Measurement)</u>



Lab2 2.v (Circuit 2) (No Delay)

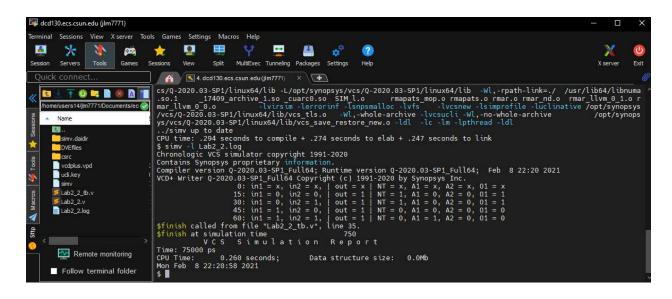
```
*** ECE 526 L Experiment #2
                                        Jose Luis Martinez, Spring, 2021 ***
*** Familiarization with Linux and Synopsys VCS
*** Filename: Lab2.v Created by Jose Luis Martinez, Febuary 4, 2021 ***
`timescale 1 ns / 100 ps
`define PRIMARY OUT 0 // 5
`define FAN_OUT_1 0 // 0.5
`define FAN_OUT_2 0 // 1
`define FAN_OUT_3 0 // 1.5
`define TIME_DELAY_1 0 // 1
`define TIME_DELAY_2 0 // 2
`define TIME_DELAY_3 0 // 3
`define TIME_DELAY_4 0
module Lab2_2 (in1, in2, out1);
    input in1, in2;
    output out1;
   wire NT, A1, A2, OR1;
   not #(`TIME DELAY 1 + `FAN OUT 3) NOT1(NT, in1);
    and #('TIME DELAY 2 + 'FAN OUT 1) AND1(A1, in2, in1);
    and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_2) AND2(A2, in1, NT);
    or #('TIME_DELAY_2 + 'FAN_OUT_1) OR1(OR1, NT, A2);
    nand #(`TIME DELAY 4 + `PRIMARY OUT) NAND1(out1, NT, A1, A2, OR1);
endmodule
```

Lab2 2.v (Circuit 2) (Delay)

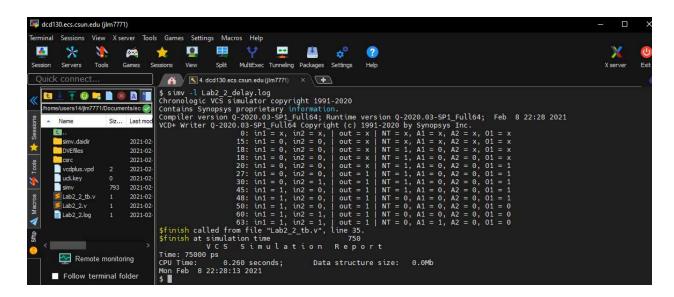
```
*** ECE 526 L Experiment #2
                                         Jose Luis Martinez, Spring, 2021 ***
*** Familiarization with Linux and Synopsys VCS
`timescale 1 ns / 100 ps
`define PRIMARY OUT 5 // 5
define FAN_OUT_1 0.5 // 0.5
`define FAN_OUT_2 1 // 1
`define FAN_OUT_3 1.5 // 1.5
`define FAN_OUT_2
`define TIME_DELAY_1 1 // 1
`define TIME_DELAY_2 2 // 2
`define TIME_DELAY_3 3 // 3
`define TIME_DELAY_4 4 // 4
module Lab2_2 (in1, in2, out1);
    input in1, in2;
    output out1;
    wire NT, A1, A2, OR1;
    not #(`TIME_DELAY_1 + `FAN_OUT_3) NOT1(NT, in1);
    and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_1) AND1(A1, in2, in1);
and #(`TIME_DELAY_2 + `FAN_OUT_2) AND2(A2, in1, NT);
     or #('TIME DELAY 2 + 'FAN OUT 1) OR1(OR1, NT, A2);
    nand #(~TIME_DELAY_4 + ~PRIMARY_OUT) NAND1(out1, NT, A1, A2, OR1);
```

Lab2 2 tb.v

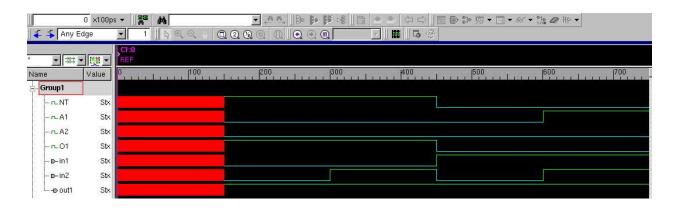
Lab2 2.log (No Delay)



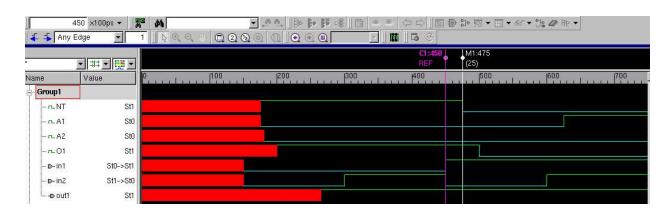
Lab2 2 delay.log (Delay)



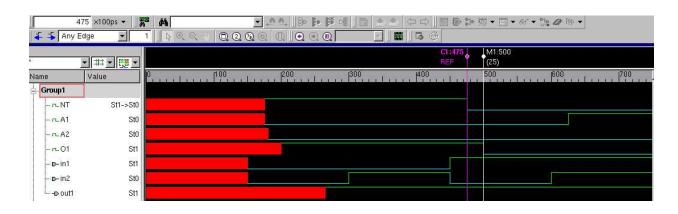
<u>Lab2 Waveforms (Circuit 2) (No Delay)</u>



<u>Lab2 Waveforms (Circuit 2) (Delay) (NOT1 Measured)</u>



Lab2 Waveforms (Circuit 2) (Delay) (OR1 Measured)



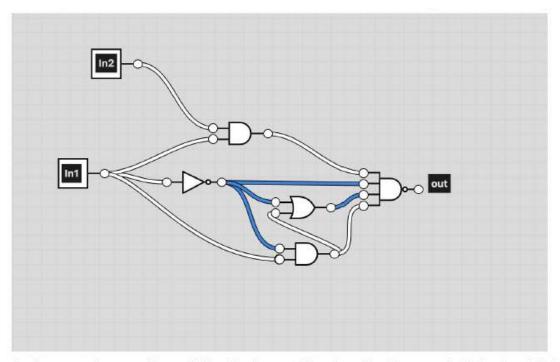
Analysis

From the waveforms and simv output we can verify that the design works as intended. For circuit 1 we can see the signal NT goes to logic level LOW when the signal in1 goes HIGH. The signal A1 goes HIGH when both in1 and in2 are logic level HIGH. However signal A2 never goes HIGH because its inputs are complement of each other and will never be both logic HIGH. Nonetheless our circuit works as intended by the picture given to us. When we add delays to circuit 1, some of our signals take a little bit of time to change. For example, when in1 goes HIGH our NT signal has a 2ns delay before changing to logic level LOW. When in1 and in2 are both logic level HIGH, AND1 has a 2.5ns delay before rising to logic level HIGH. These delays match the delays we assigned them in the verilog file.

For circuit 2 we can see the signal NT goes to logic level LOW when the signal in1 goes HIGH. The signal O1 goes LOW when both A2 and NT are logic level LOW. However, similar to circuit 1, signal A2 never goes HIGH because its inputs are complement of each other and will never be both logic HIGH. Circuit 2 works as intended when no delays are present. When we add delays to circuit 2, some of our signals have a delay before the change to the right value. For example, when in1 goes HIGH our NT signal has a 2.5ns delay before changing to logic level LOW. When both NT and A2 are logic level low, the O1 signal is delayed by 2.5ns before going to logic level LOW. These delays match the delays we assigned them in the verilog file.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I learned how to add delays to the primitive types in verilog and how to measure delays using cursors in the graphing tool. This lab went smoothly and all the results match with what was expected. The logic matched with the pictures given to us and the delays also match with the given timings. So far the labs have been interesting and I hope to learn more in the upcoming experiments.



Lab report question: What's the critical path (longest delay) of this new design?

The delays for the gates we should consider going through are NOT1 = 2.5ns, AND1 = 1.5ns, AND2 = 3ns, and OR1 = 2.5ns. The path that has the highest delay would be the one that travels from in1 -> NOT1 -> AND2 -> OR1 -> NAND1. Taking NAND1's delay of 9ns it will take 17ns for the signal to completely travel the path.

Academic Dishonesty

Submitting any report that is not entirely your own work is a form of academic dishonesty and will not be tolerated. Each and every lab report must include the following statement, signed and dated by the student. Lab reports without the statement will be summarily rejected.

35 35/2	t this lab report is entirely my own ne, nor have I allowed or will I al	n work. I have not copied either code low anyone to copy my work.
Name (printed)	Jose Luis Martinez	
Name (signed)	Jose Martinez	Date <u>2/8/2021</u>