

# Vivado Usage Guide

Version 1.4

*Revision History*

| Revision | Description of Change            | Date   |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------|
| v1.2     | Initial creation for Release 1.2 | 8/2017 |
| v1.3     | Update for Release 1.4           | 9/2018 |

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# 1 References

This document assumes a basic understanding of the Linux command line (or “shell”) environment. A working knowledge of OpenCPI is required for understanding what vendor tools are necessary to perform various OpenCPI operations. However, no OpenCPI knowledge is required to perform the toolset installation and configuration herein. The reference(s) in Table 1 can be used as an overview of OpenCPI and may prove useful.

| Title                    | Published By    | Link  |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Getting Started          | ANGRYVIPER Team | Getting_Started.pdf   |
| Installation Guide       | ANGRYVIPER Team | RPM_Installation_Guide.pdf  |
| Acronyms and Definitions | ANGRYVIPER Team | Acronyms_and_Definitions.pdf  |
| Overview                 | ANGRYVIPER Team | <a href="http://opencpi.github.io/Overview.pdf">http://opencpi.github.io/Overview.pdf</a> |

Table 1: References

This document explains usage of Xilinx Vivado in the context of OpenCPI. For further information regarding Xilinx Vivado, consult Xilinx’s documentation (*e.g.* UG835).

## 2 Migrating a Platform from ISE to Vivado

1. Modify `hdl/platforms/<platform>/<platform>.mk` to use a target part that maps to Vivado (*e.g.* `HdlPart_matchstiq_z1=xc7z020-1-clg484`).
2. Port the platform’s UCF file to an XDC file. Reference Xilinx’s document *Vivado Migration (UG911)* for assistance.
3. Port the UT file to an XDC file ending in `“*_bit.xdc”`. Reference Xilinx’s document *Vivado Migration (UG911)* for assistance.
4. Modify `<platform>/Makefile` to export both the XDC files (`“*.xdc”` and `“*_bit.xdc”`) instead of the UCF and UT files, via `ExportFiles=`.
5. Build for the platform using the platform name (`HdlPlatform=<platform>`) or the target-part (`HdlTarget=zynq`).

## 3 Reverting a Platform from Vivado to ISE

This process is described in `assets/hdl/platforms/matchstiq_z1/ise_constraints/README` for the “matchstiq\_z1” platform. To summarize more generically:

1. Modify `hdl/platforms/<platform>/<platform>.mk` to use the “ise alias” of the target part (*e.g.* `HdlPart_matchstiq_z1=xc7z020_ise_alias-1-clg484`).
2. Port the platform’s XDC file (`“*.xdc”`) to a UCF file. Reference Xilinx’s document *Vivado Migration (UG911)* for assistance.
3. Port the platform’s XDC configuration file (`“*_bit.xdc”`) to a UT file. Reference Xilinx’s document *Vivado Migration (UG911)* for assistance.
4. Modify `<platform>/Makefile` to export the UCF and UT files instead of the XDC files via `ExportFiles=`.
5. Build for the platform using the platform name (`HdlPlatform=<platform>`) or the target-part’s “ise alias” (`HdlTarget=zynq_ise`).

## 4 Vivado Constraints Files

By default, all constraints files in a platform's directory with the extension ".xdc" are applied during the `opt_design` stage (the first post-synthesis implementation stage), *except* for files ending with "\_bit.xdc". Files ending with "\_bit.xdc" are applied later during bitstream generation (`write_bitstream`).

Options such as pin assignments, clock constraints, I/O standards, etc. can be placed in an ".xdc" file that does *not* end in "\_bit.xdc". For example:

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V9 [get_ports lime_spi_sdo];
```

Constraints relating to project/chip/board configuration as well as bitstream settings can be placed in the "\_bit.xdc" file. This file is the equivalent of Xilinx ISE's ".ut" file. For example:

```
set_property BITSTREAM.CONFIG.TCKPIN PullUp [current_design];
```

## 5 Using PreBuilt Cores/Netlists with Vivado and OpenCPI

While Vivado generates netlists in the EDIF or DCP format, it can also read netlists in NGC format. So, NGC cores prebuilt with ISE (*e.g.* the `ddc_4243_4ch_v5` primitive or the `complex_mixer`'s debug cores) can be used in the same way a Vivado EDIF is used.

When including a core using `Cores=` (*i.e.* as is done with the `complex_mixer`) worker, the core can be either an EDIF, NGC, or DCP file for usage with Vivado. For NGC and EDIF netlists, you will also need to include a VHDL stub file. DCP files on the other hand contain both a netlist and a stub, and you therefore do not need to explicitly include a stub file (via `SourceFiles=`).

To include cores at the worker level, you can set the `Cores` make variable as follows:

```
Cores="netlist1.ngc mynetlist2.edf mynetlist3.dcp"
```

For NGC and EDIF netlists, you will also need to include a VHDL stub file:

```
SourceFiles="netlist1_stub.vhd mynetlist2_stub.vhd"
```

Another option for including prebuilt cores with OpenCPI is to create an OpenCPI primitive core. In the primitive core's makefile, you would set `PreBuiltCore=mynetlist2.edf`. You would then create a VHDL package file. This would comprise of a VHDL package containing the core's component declaration. You would then be able to include this core for any worker using `Cores=<core-name>`.

## 6 Simulating Vivado IP or PreBuilt Cores with XSIM in OpenCPI

You may be able to build for XSIM with OpenCPI by including the stub vhd file mentioned in 5, but omitting the netlist. If this does not work, you will have to generate a simulation netlist.

A simulation netlist can be generated by opening up the post-synthesis IP or core and running the following TCL command:

```
> write_vhdl <ip_name>_sim.vhd
```

Now include that as a source file in your worker Makefile:

```
SourceFiles=<ip_name>_sim.vhd
```

The corresponding *synthesis* stub and netlist files (if present) will need to be removed from the `SourceFiles` and `Cores` variables in the Makefile before building for XSIM.

## 7 Using Vivado IP with OpenCPI

To use Vivado's IP within OpenCPI, you can follow these steps:

- Create a new Vivado RTL project with no sources

- Window→IP Catalog
- Choose IP, Customize IP
- Generate IP output products in Global mode (stubs, test bench, xci)
- Run synthesis and Open Synthesized Design
- Generate the necessary netlist/source files:
  - Generate the EDIF netlist and VHDL stub:
 

```
> write_edif -security_mode all <ip_name>.edf
```

```
> write_vhdl -mode synth_stub <ip_name>.vhd
```
  - Or, generate the DCP (checkpoint file):
 

```
> write_checkpoint <ip_name>.dcp
```

*Note:* Reference section 5 for more information on using Vivado pre-built cores with OpenCPI

- Generate a simulation netlist for use with XSIM:
 

```
> write_vhdl <ip_name>.sim.vhd
```

*Note:* For more information on simulating Vivado IP with ANGRYVIPER, reference 6.
- Reference the Instantiation Template (\*.vho) file when instantiating the module in your design.

## 8 Makefile options for Vivado/XSIM compilation

### 8.1 Incremental Compilation - Place/Route

Setting “VivadoIncrementalCompilation=true” (false by default) enables Vivado’s incremental compilation for place and route. This applies during AV Container compilation only. If enabled, Vivado will attempt to reuse the results of previous place/route runs for this AV Container. This is very useful when making small source changes (or changes to comments), and then rebuilding.

### 8.2 Synthesis Options : Applies to primitives, workers, platforms, configs, assemblies, containers

To set options for the synthesis stage of compilation:

```
VivadoExtraOptions.synth="--<myoption1> -<myoption2>"
```

Only use the quotes at the command line. If setting this variable *inside* a Makefile, omit the quotes. If you are setting this variable in an assembly Makefile and wish to apply it during container synthesis (as opposed to assembly synthesis), you must prepend the command with ‘export’. For example:

```
export VivadoExtraOptions.synth=--directive runtimeoptimized
```

### 8.3 Enabling Optimization Stages

Setting “VivadoPowerOpt=true” enables Vivado’s `power_opt_design` stage. This is run directly after `opt_design` during container implementation.

Vivado’s optional `phys_opt_design` stage of implementation can be run after `place_design` or after `route_design`. In each case, different optimizations are performed. The following options can be used to enable the `phys_opt_design` stage in on or both of the position:

- “VivadoPostPlaceOpt=true” enables Vivado’s `phys_opt_design` stage after `place_design`
- “VivadoPostRouteOpt=true” enables Vivado’s `phys_opt_design` stage after `route_design`

## 8.4 Implementation Options : Applies to AV Containers

To set options for a specific implementation stage of compilation:

```
VivadoExtraOptions.<stage>="-<myoption1> -<myoption2>"
```

*Note:* If setting these variables *inside* an assembly Makefile, you must **prepend the command with ‘export ’** and omit the quotes.

Here, stage can be: opt, place, post\_place\_phys\_opt, route, post\_route\_phys\_opt, timing, bit.

## 8.5 XSIM Options : Applies to primitives, workers, platforms, configs, assemblies, containers

To set options for the XSIM xvhdl and xvlog commands:

```
XsimExtraArgs=" -<myoption1> -<myoption2> "
```

To set options for the XSIM elaboration stage (xelab):

```
XsimXelabExtraArgs=" -<myoption1> -<myoption2> "
```

*Note:* Only use the quotes at the command line. If setting these variables *inside* a Makefile, omit the quotes.

## 9 Global Tcl Initialization Scripts

As explained in Xilinx’s UG835, you can place a Tcl script at `$HOME/.Xilinx/Vivado/init.tcl` to be executed every time Vivado is launched.

## 10 Opening up designs in the GUI

Prior to running any vivado/xsim commands, you must source `<path-to-vivado>/settings64.sh`. Because these settings interfere with OpenCPI’s environment, you should always do this in a separate terminal.

### 10.1 EDIF Netlist

To open up an EDIF (or NGC) netlist in Vivado, navigate to the directory containing the netlist and run: `vivado`. Once the GUI opens up, run the following Tcl commands: `read_edif <netlist-filename>; link_design;` You can then navigate to the “Netlist” tab, right click the file, and choose “Schematic”.

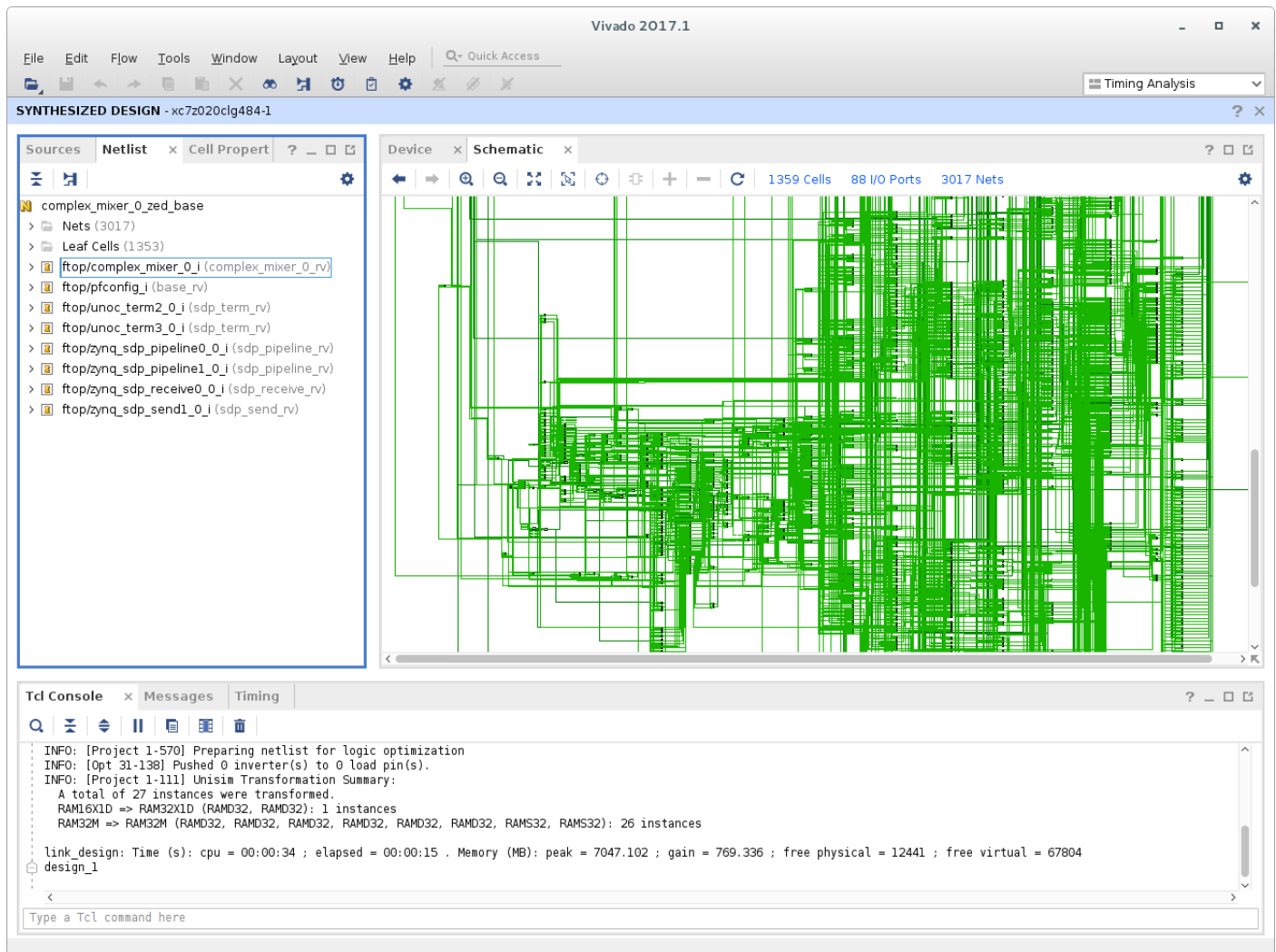


Figure 1: Xilinx Vivado Netlist

Another option for viewing EDIF netlists in Vivado involves creating a Post-Synthesis project and including the netlist as a source file. You can then “Open Synthesized Design” to view the netlist in the GUI.

## 10.2 Project File

To open up a Vivado project at any level, run:

```
vivado target-<tgt>/<asset-name>.xpr
```

Because the framework runs compilation in Non-Project Mode, the source files and synthesis results will not be opened side-by-side.



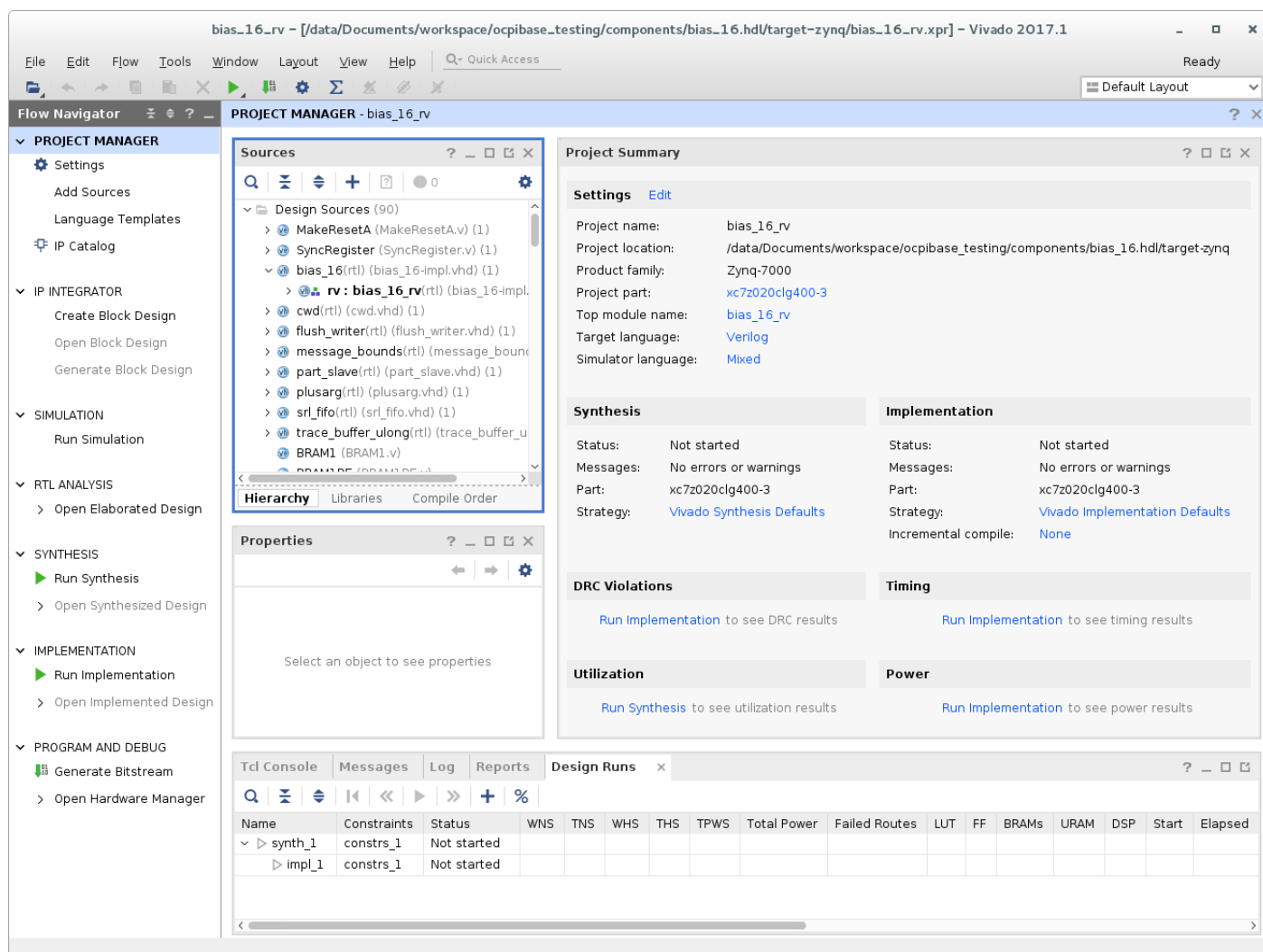


Figure 2: Xilinx Vivado Project

However, after a project file is opened in the GUI, synthesis can be rerun in Project Mode. The synthesized design can then be opened, and the netlist and source can be viewed together.

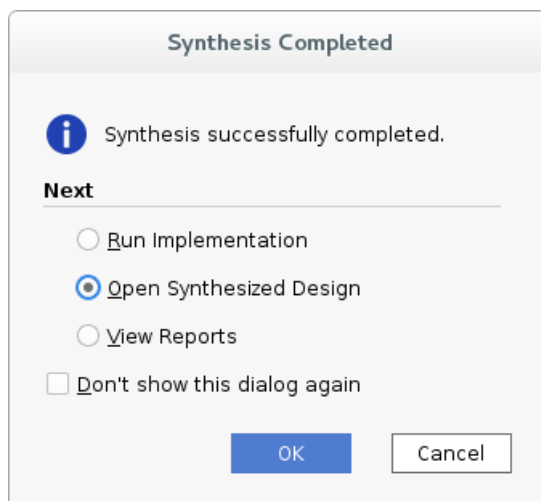


Figure 3: Xilinx Vivado Open Synthesized Design

After this, netlists and sources can be viewed together.

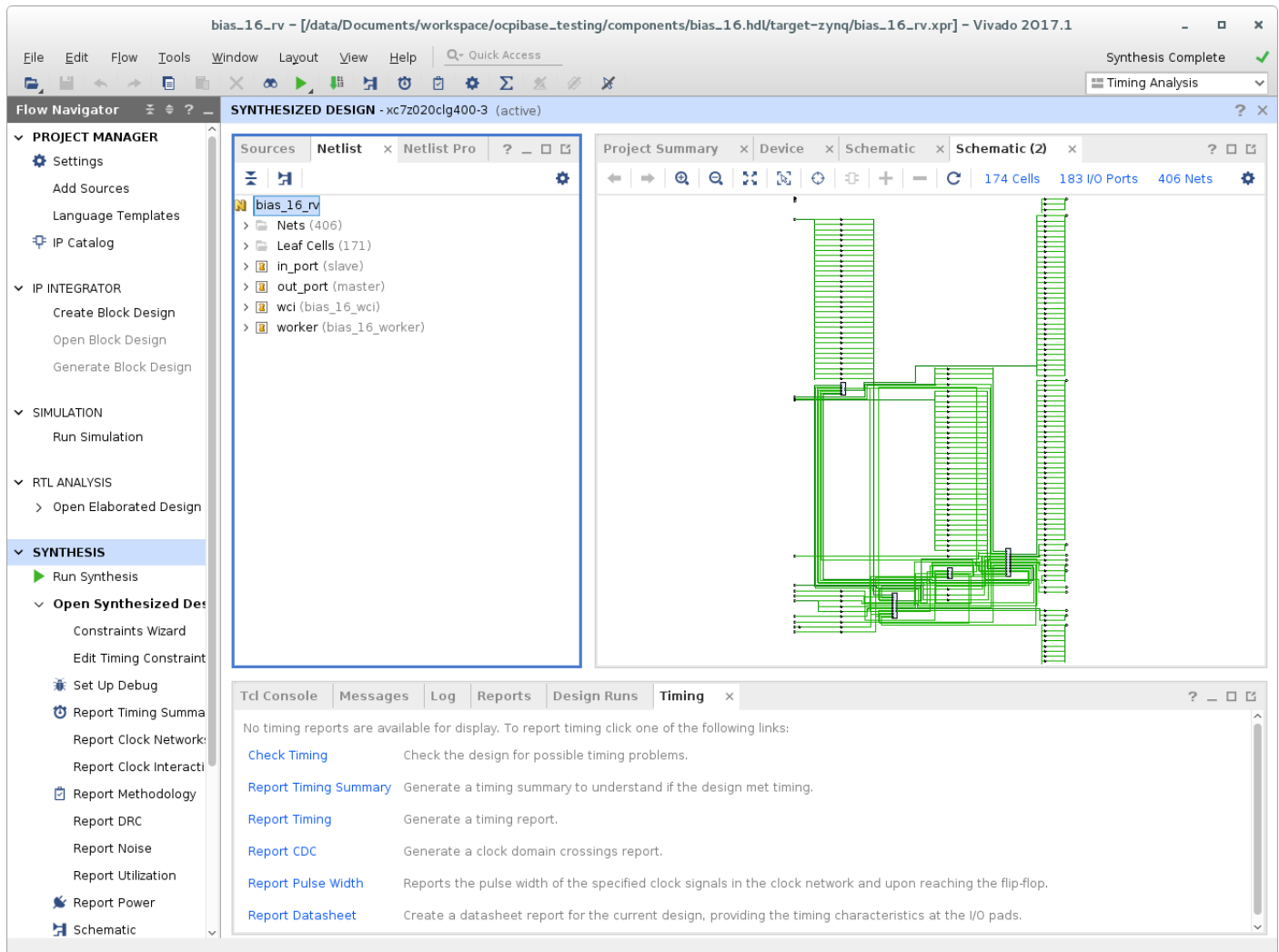


Figure 4: Xilinx Vivado Netlist View

At this point, you can right click on elements of the netlist and “Go To Source”.

The various stages of implementation also generate project files. These project files can be opened, and implementation can be run in Project-Mode via the Vivado GUI. The other option for viewing implementation results is to open an implementation-stage’s checkpoint as described in 10.3.

### 10.3 Implementation Design Checkpoint

To open up a Vivado Design Checkpoint resulting from any post-synthesis implementation stage, run:

```
vivado <path-to-OCPI-container-dir>/target-<tgt>/<OCPI-container-name>-<stage>.dcp
```

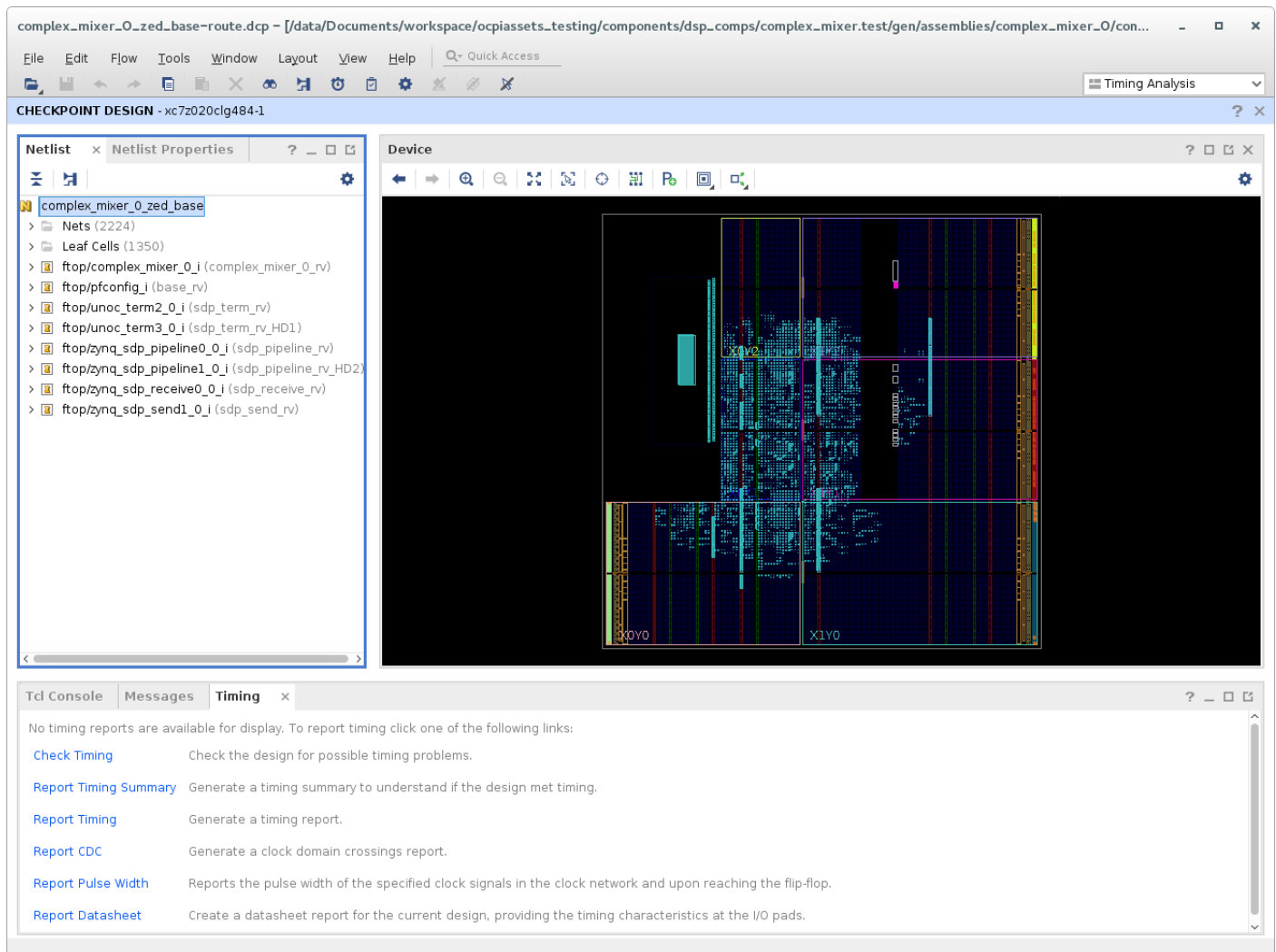


Figure 5: Xilinx Vivado Post-Route Design Checkpoint

## 10.4 Interactive Timing Report

To open up an interactive timing report (result of timing stage of implementation):

1. Open up the Design Checkpoint for the route stage (shown in 10.3).
2. Open the interactive timing report:

File → Open Interactive Report → <container-name>-timing.rpx

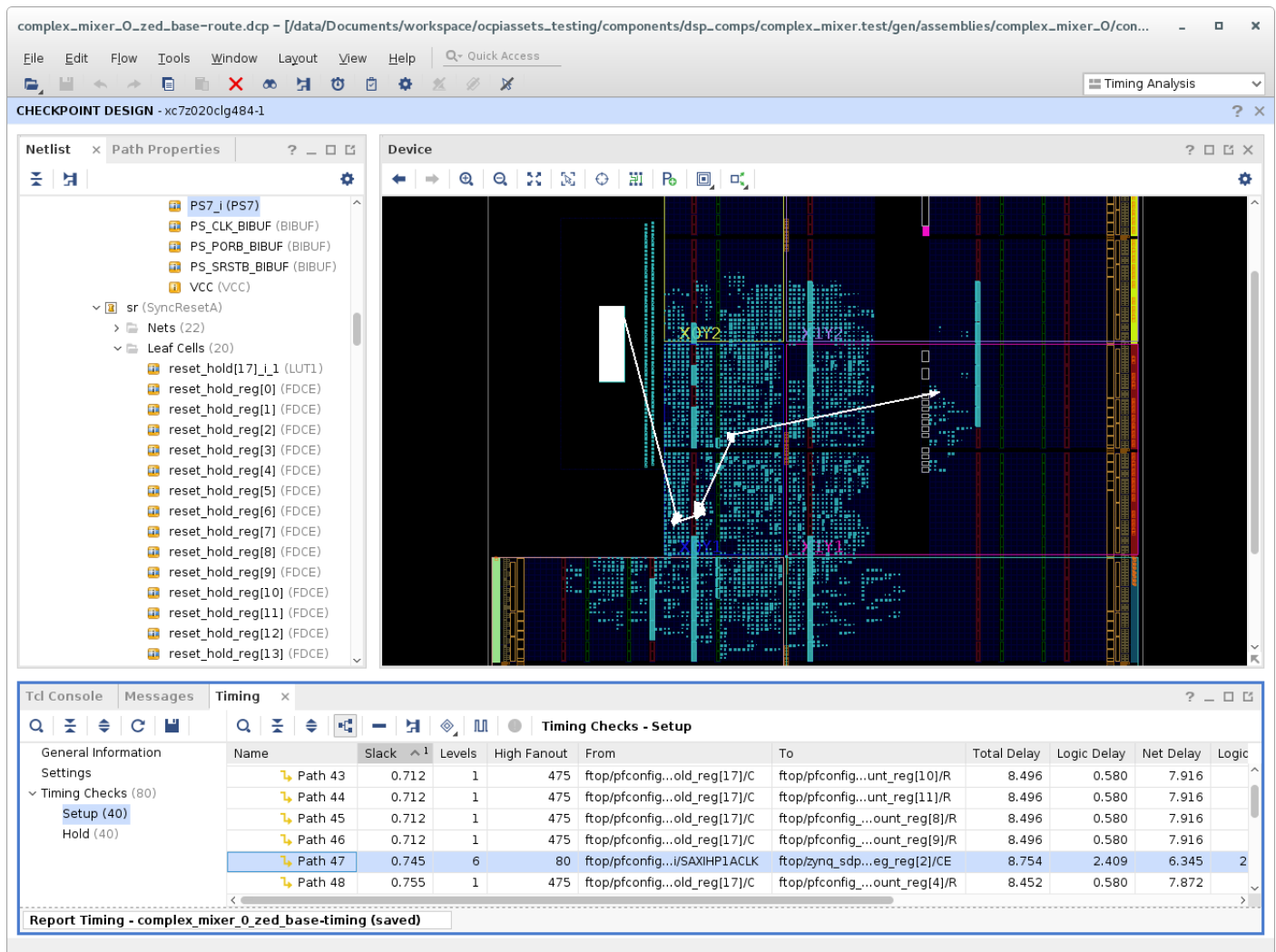


Figure 6: Xilinx Vivado Interactive Timing Report

## 10.5 Elaborated XSIM design

To open up the results of XSIM's xelab:

```
xsim <path-to-OCPI-container-dir>/target-<tgt>/<OCPI-container-name>
```

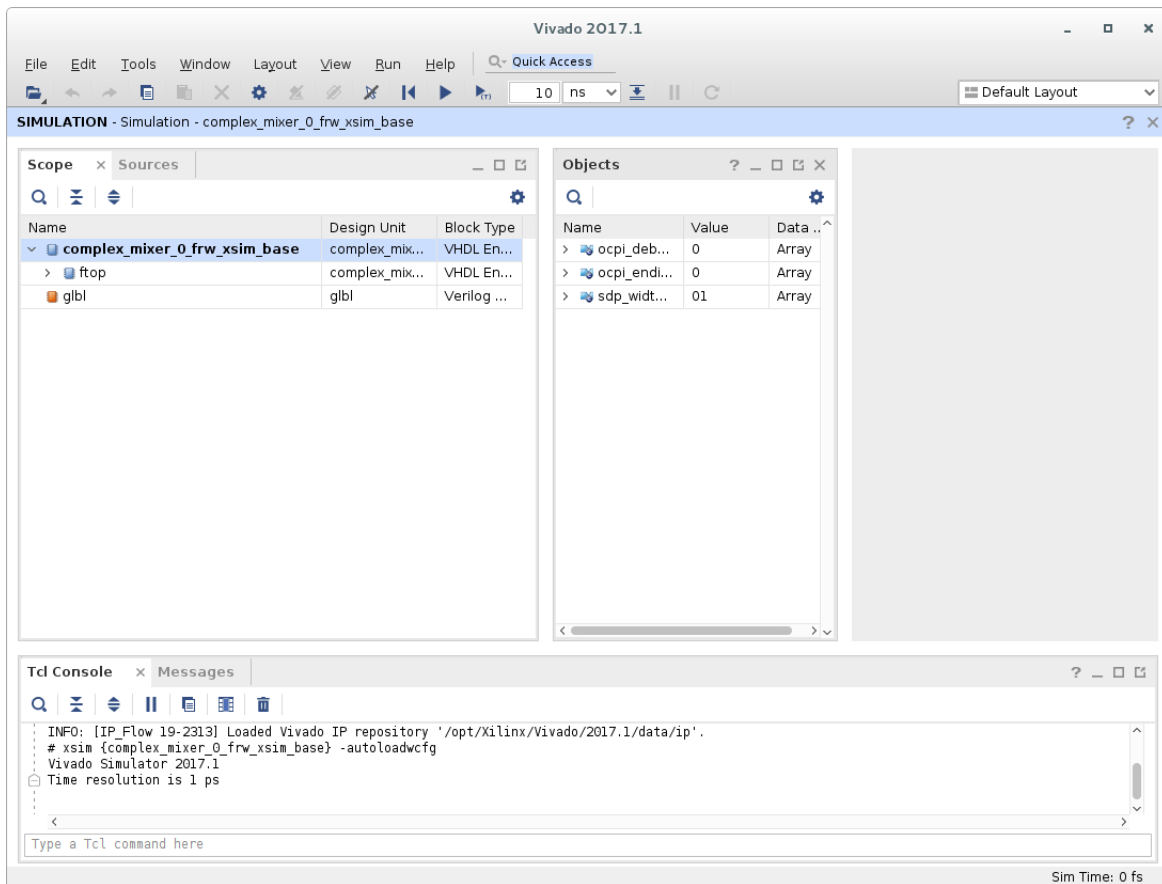


Figure 7: Xilinx Vivado Simulator Elaborated Design

## 10.6 Open XSIM Wave Database

As with any other simulator, you can run:

```
ocpiview <simulations-directory>
```

For example, for the complex\_mixer.test Unit Test, after running case00.00 with ocpidev's `--keep-simulations` option (or Make's `KeepSimulations=1`) set, you can run:

```
ocpiview run/xsim/case00.00.complex_mixer.hdl.simulation
```

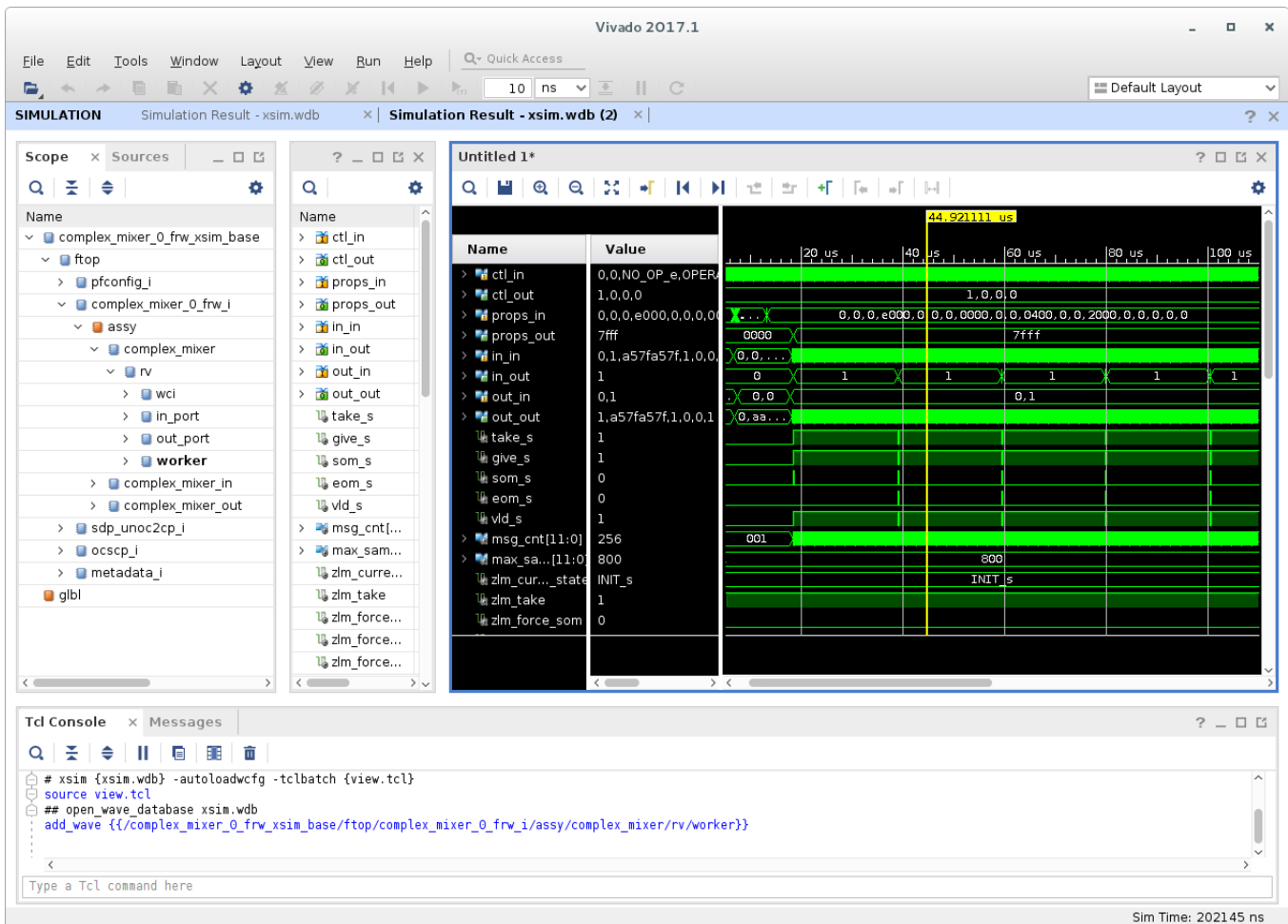


Figure 8: Xilinx Vivado Simulator Wave Database

## 11 OpenCPI Output Files for Vivado

- .jou: Vivado journal file
- .jou.bak: Backup of the previously generated Vivado journal file
- <asset-name>-vivado.out: OpenCPI and Vivado output for synthesis of an asset
- <impl-stage>.out: OpenCPI and Vivado output for a stage of implementation
- .xpr: Every stage of compilation for every OpenCPI asset results in a Vivado project file. This project file can be opened in Vivado to observe the source files associated with that stage.
- .edf: Vivado's netlist format. This is the artifact of building any OpenCPI asset except primitive libraries.
- .dcp: After the container is synthesized, implementation begins. From then on, DCP (Vivado's Design Checkpoint) files are used as the result of each implementation stage.
- .rpx: Vivado's Interactive Timing Report. This file is generated as a result of the timing stage which is run after route.
- .libs, .sources, .cores: The OpenCPI files used to store information regarding the libraries, sources, and cores that an asset depends on
- \*.hw, \*.ip\_user\_files, \*.cache directories: Various directories generated by Vivado when creating a project or running synthesis/implementation stages

## 12 OpenCPI Output Files for XSIM

- `.log`: XSIM log file for `xelab`, `xvhdl`, and `xvlog` commands
- `.vdb`: Output of XSIM's source parser
- `xsim.dir`: Files generated by XSIM during setup and elaboration
- `.pb`: Message information for Vivado's "Messages" window