

CS448H

Agile Hardware Design

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CA: Ross Daly**

Winter 2017

<https://github.com/rdaly525/CS448H>

Hardware Innovation



Apple iPhone 7

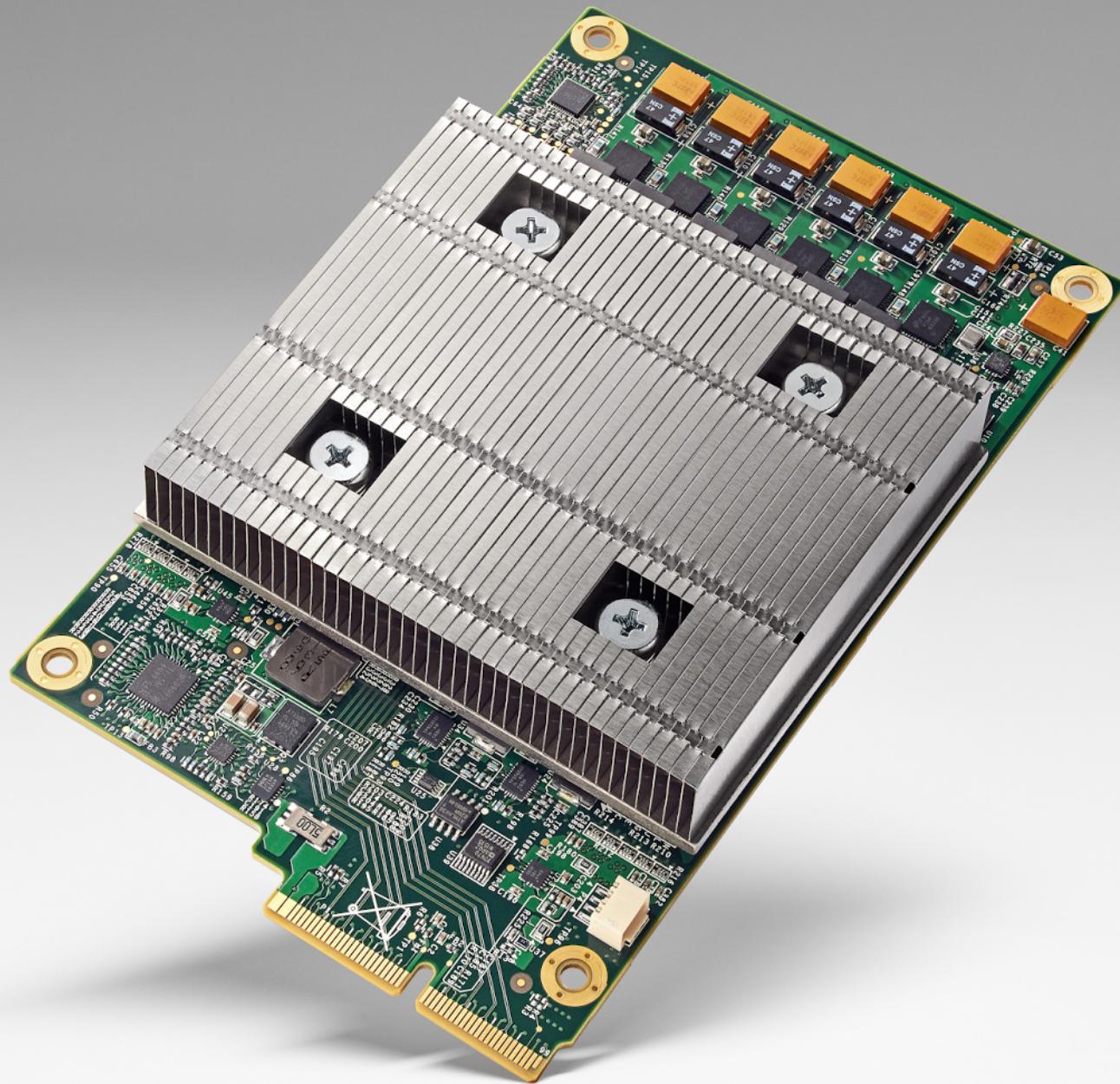


Google Pixel

Embedded Computing and the IOT



iFixit



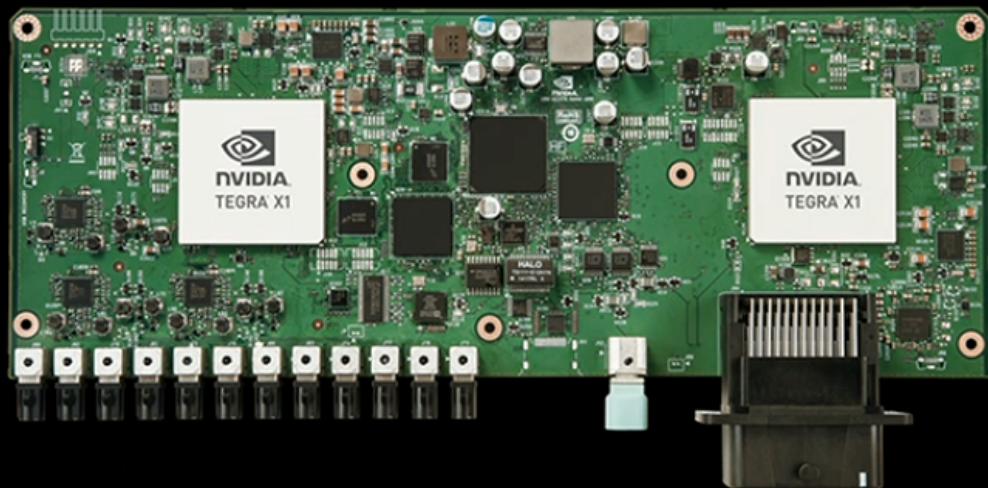
Google Tensor Processing Unit

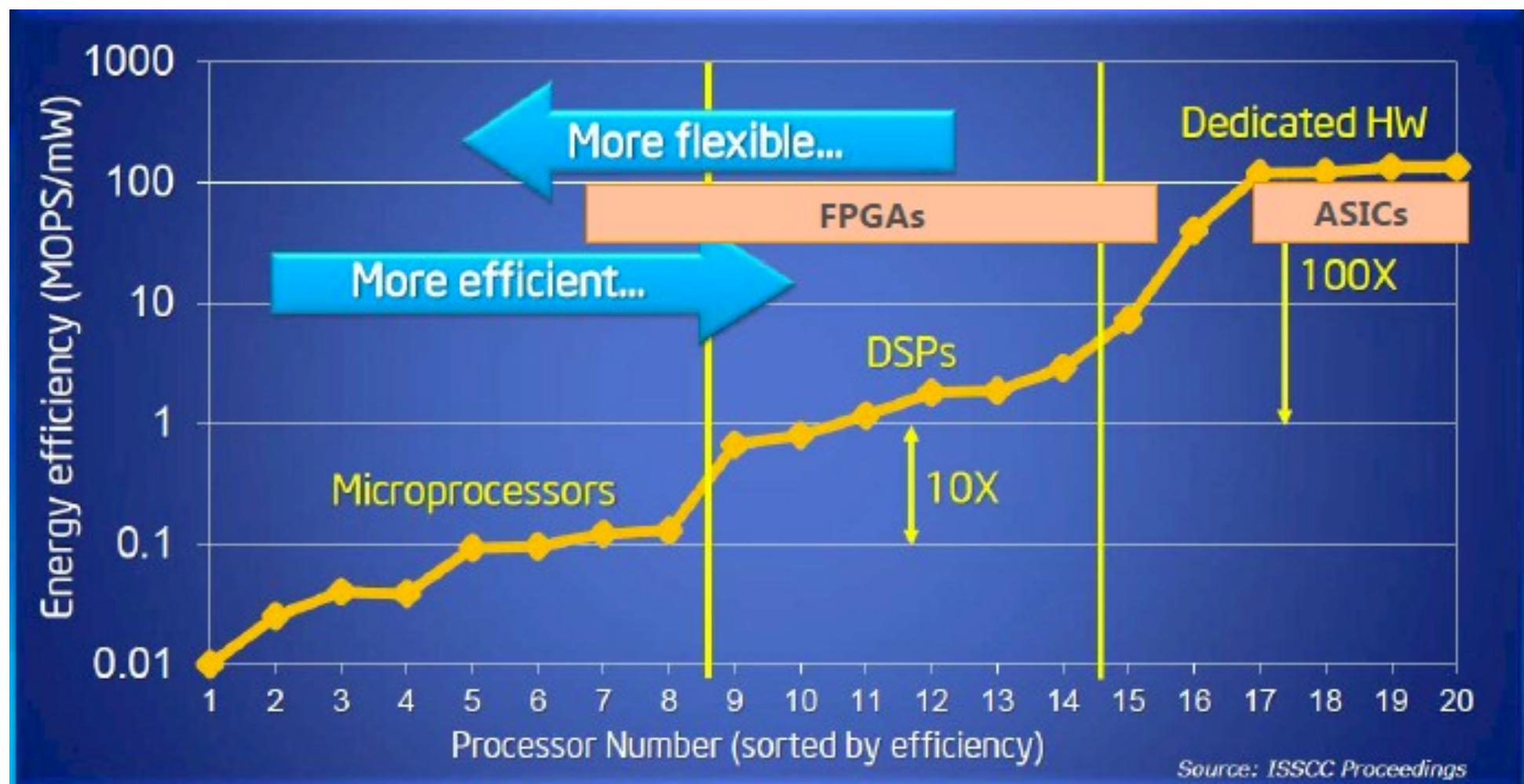
INTRODUCING NVIDIA DRIVE™ PX

AUTO-PILOT CAR COMPUTER

Dual Tegra X1 • 12 camera inputs • 1.3 GPix/sec

- ▶ 2.3 Teraflops mobile supercomputer
- ▶ CUDA programmability
- ▶ Deep Neural Network Computer Vision
- ▶ Surround Vision





Source: Bob Broderson, Berkeley Wireless group

Hardware Design is Hard

Expensive

- **"\$100M to build a chip"**
 - **Large team of designers**
 - **Hard to test and verify**
 - **Expensive to make masks for chips**
- => **Lots of money, long time to market, ...**

Less innovation, fewer startups (compared to software)

Hardware IS Software

Basic abstractions

- **Combination logic (functions)**
- **Sequential logic (state)**
- **Parallel in space**

Finite state machines (FSM)

The circuits specifying the FSM are programs

The design tools are meta-programs

**Why Can't
Hardware Design
be as Easy and Fun as
Software?**

Easier?

Better Design Software!

Verilog is Horrible!

```
generate
    for (i = 0; i < (1 << `RAMS); i=i+1) begin : ram
        // RAMB16_S18_S18
        RAMB16_S2_S2
        ram(
            .DIA(0),
            // .DIPA(0),
            .DOA(insn[`w*i+`w1:`w*i]),
            .WEA(0),
            .ENA(1),
            .CLKA(sys_clk_i),
            .ADDRA({_pc}),
            .DIB(st1[`w*i+`w1:`w*i]),
            // .DIPB(2'b0),
            .WEB(~ramWE & (_st0[15:14] == 0)),
            .ENB(~_st0[15:14] == 0),
            .CLKB(sys_clk_i),
            .ADDRB(_st0[15:1]),
            .DOB(ramrd[`w*i+`w1:`w*i]));
    end
endgenerate

// Compute the new value of T.
always @*
begin
    if (insn[15])
        _st0 = immediate;
    else
        case (st0sel)
            4'b0000: _st0 = st0;
            4'b0001: _st0 = st1;
            4'b0010: _st0 = st0 + st1;
            4'b0011: _st0 = st0 & st1;
            4'b0100: _st0 = st0 | st1;
            4'b0101: _st0 = st0 ^ st1;
            4'b0110: _st0 = ~st0;
            4'b0111: _st0 = {16{(st1 == st0)}};
            4'b1000: _st0 = {16{($signed(st1) < $signed(st0))}};
            4'b1001: _st0 = st1 >> st0[3:0];
            4'b1010: _st0 = st0 - 1;
            4'b1011: _st0 = rst0;
            4'b1100: _st0 = |st0[15:14] ? io_din : ramrd;
            4'b1101: _st0 = st1 << st0[3:0];
            4'b1110: _st0 = {rsp, 3'b000, dsp};
            4'b1111: _st0 = {16{(st1 < st0)}};
            default: _st0 = 16'hxxxx;
        endcase
    end
```

```

library IEEE;
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.ALL;
use IEEE.NUMERIC_STD.ALL;

entity grove_analogue is
    Port ( clk32      : in STD_LOGIC;
            adc_clk     : out STD_LOGIC;
            adc_dout    : in STD_LOGIC;
            adc_din     : out STD_LOGIC;
            adc_cs      : out STD_LOGIC;
            c0_data    : out STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (11 downto 0);
            c0_strobe  : out STD_LOGIC;
            c1_data    : out STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (11 downto 0);
            c1_strobe  : out STD_LOGIC;

```

Some issues ...

- 1. Weak abstraction of hardware**
- 2. Poor programming language**
 - Poor type system**
 - Poor support for meta-programming**
- 3. Easy to write programs that can't be synthesized**
 - Designed for simulation**
- 4. Klunky tools (GUIs)**

```

begin
    adc_cs <= cs;

process(clk32)
begin
    if rising_edge(clk32) then
        -- Generate the serial clock
        adc_clk <= not count(0);

        if count(0) = '0' then
            captured <= captured(captured'high-1 downto 0) & adc_dout;

```

A Success Story

Inexpensive Microcontrollers



Atmel

ATMEGA328-PU

ATmega Series 20 MHz 32 KB Flash 2 KB SRAM 8-Bit Microcontroller - DIP-28

+ Add to BOM

Datasheet

5

| Distributor | SKU | Stock | MOQ | Pkg | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,000 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| ★ Arrow | ATMEGA328-PU | 468 ◇ | 1 | USD | 2.04 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.71 | 1.71 |
| ★ Verical | ② ATMEGA328-PU | 468 ◇ | 14 | USD | | | 1.76 | 1.71 | 1.71 |
| | ATMEGA328-PU | 716 ◇ | 7 | USD | | 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.88 |
| ★ Newark | 68T2932 | 12 | 1 | USD | 3.46 | 3.08 | 2.52 | 1.71 | 1.71 |
| ★ Chip One Stop Japan | C1S124600199590 | 716 ◇ | 1 | USD | 3.10 | 2.70 | 1.84 | 1.78 | 1.78 |
| ★ Rochester Electronics | ATMEGA328-PU | 4,963 | | USD | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.27 | 2.07 | 2.07 |
| ★ Chip One Stop Global | C1S124600199590 | 468 ◇ | 1 | USD | 3.33 | 2.95 | 1.86 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| ★ Future Electronics | ATMEGA328-PU | 115 | 10 | USD | | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| ★ Farnell | 1972087 | 1,775 | 1 | USD * | 2.69 | 2.51 | 2.04 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| ★ element14 APAC | 1972087 | 464 | 1 | USD * | 3.61 | 3.22 | 2.65 | 2.04 | 2.04 |
| ★ RS Components | 7380435 | 926 | | | | | | | |
| ☆ Ewing Components | ATMEGA328-PU | 7,013 | | | | | | | |

Low-Level Programming is Not Simple!

328.pdf (page 1 of 448)

Features

- High Performance, Low Power AVR® 8-Bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
 - 131 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
 - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
 - Fully Static Operation
 - Up to 20 MIPS Throughput at 20 MHz
 - On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- High Endurance Non-volatile Memory Segments
 - 4/8/16/32K Bytes of In-System Self-Programmable Flash program memory (ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P)
 - 256/512/1K Bytes EEPROM (ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P)
 - 512/1K/2K Bytes Internal SRAM (ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P)
 - Write/Erase Cycles: 10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM
 - Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/100 years at 25°C⁽¹⁾
 - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
 - In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program
 - True Read-While-Write Operation
 - Programming Lock for Software Security
- Peripheral Features
 - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
 - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare Mode, and Capture Mode
 - Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator
 - Six PWM Channels
 - 8-channel 10-bit ADC in TQFP and QFN/MLF package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - 6-channel 10-bit ADC in PDIP Package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - Programmable Serial USART
 - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
 - Byte-oriented 2-wire Serial Interface (Philips I²C compatible)
 - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
 - On-chip Analog Comparator
 - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change



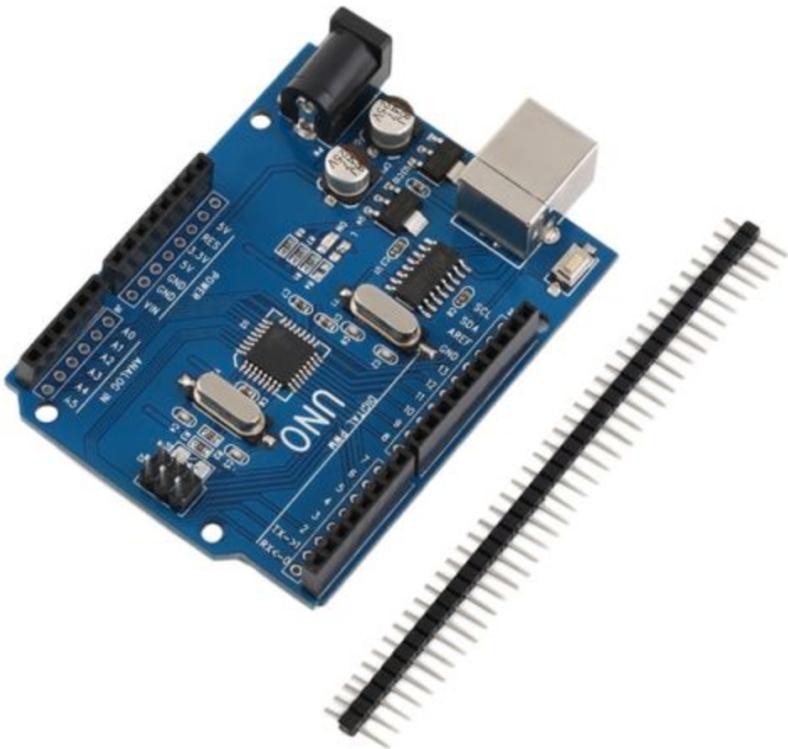
8-bit AVR® Microcontroller with 4/8/16/32K Bytes In-System Programmable Flash

ATmega48PA
ATmega88PA
ATmega168PA
ATmega328P

Arduino



"It had to be the equivalent of going out to dinner at a pizza place," Massimo Banzi



UNO R3 ATmega328P Development Board With Boot Loader For Arduino UNO GK

Item condition: **New**

Option:

Quantity: More than 10 available / **28 sold**

Price: **C \$1.28**

Approximately US \$0.97

Buy It Now

Add to cart

1 watching

28 sold

More than 57% sold

Free shipping

Shipping: **FREE Standard Int'l Shipping** | [See details](#)

See details about international shipping here. ?

Item location: Selangor, Malaysia

Ships to: Worldwide [See exclusions](#)

Delivery: ⓘ Estimated between **Wed. Jan. 25 and Tue. Feb. 14**

Seller ships within 1 day after receiving cleared payment. ?

Please note the delivery estimate is **greater than 8 business days**.

Payments: **PayPal**



Seller information

keep-going11 (14891) ⭐

98.7% Positive feedback

 Follow this seller

Visit store:  [keep-going11](#)

[See other items](#)

Wiring Makes it Easy!

```
/*
Blink
Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
*/
int led = 13; // LED connected to Pin 13

// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH);    // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000);              // wait for a second (1000 msec)
  digitalWrite(led, LOW);    // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000);              // wait for a second
}
```

Keys to Wide Adoption

1. Wiring (easy to use)

- *Wiring by Hernando Barragán*
- *Based on Processing by Ben Fry / Casey Reas*

2. Open source hardware and software (<\$)

- AVR port of gcc
- Arduino board is open hardware

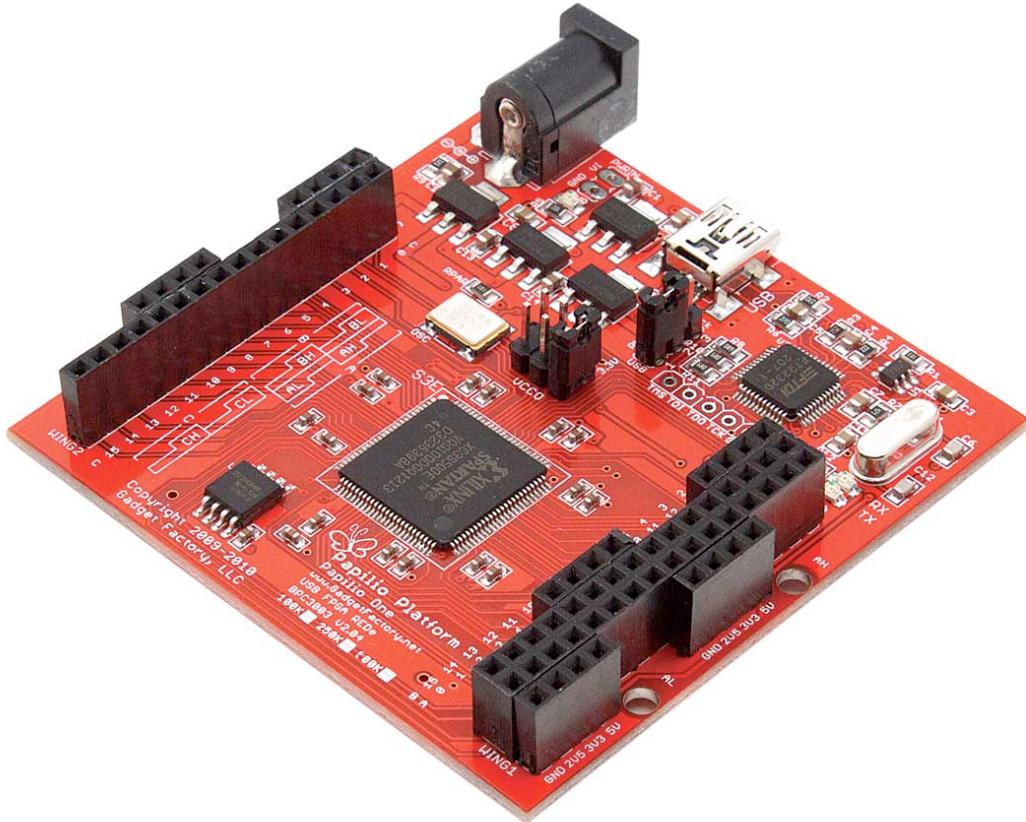
Is now having a big impact on embedded computing

Reconfigurable Hardware

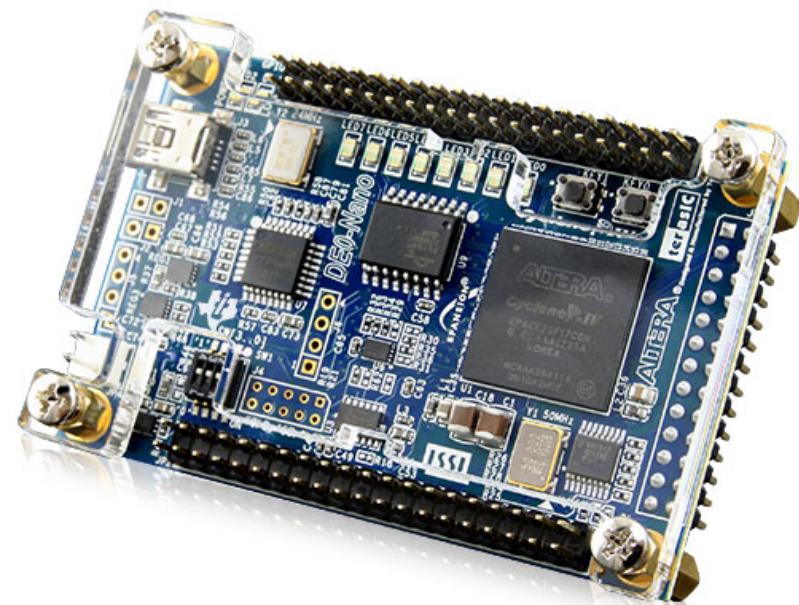
FPGA

(Field Programmable Gate Array_

Xilinx



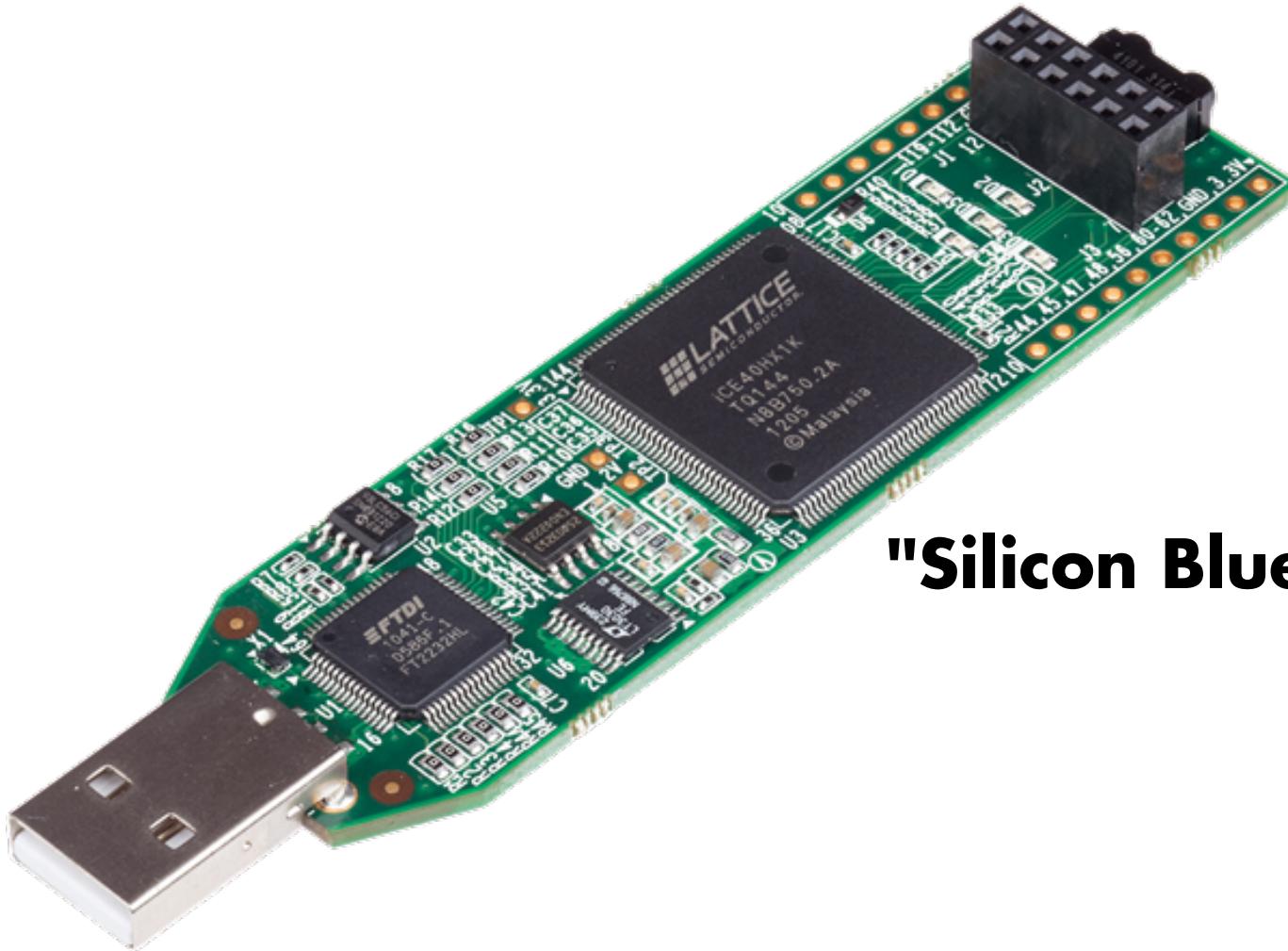
Altera



Papilio

DE0 Nano

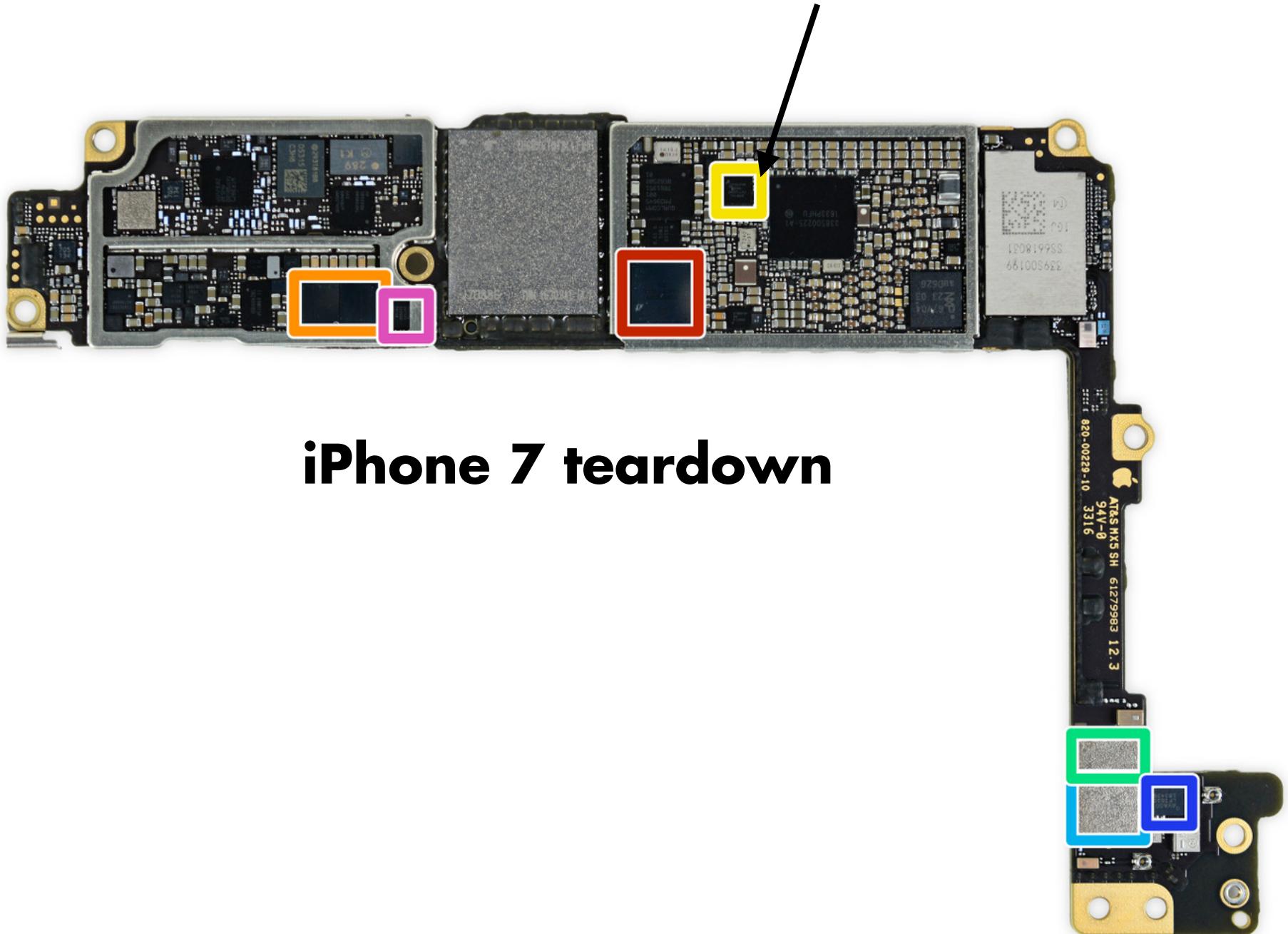
Lattice Icestick (\$22)



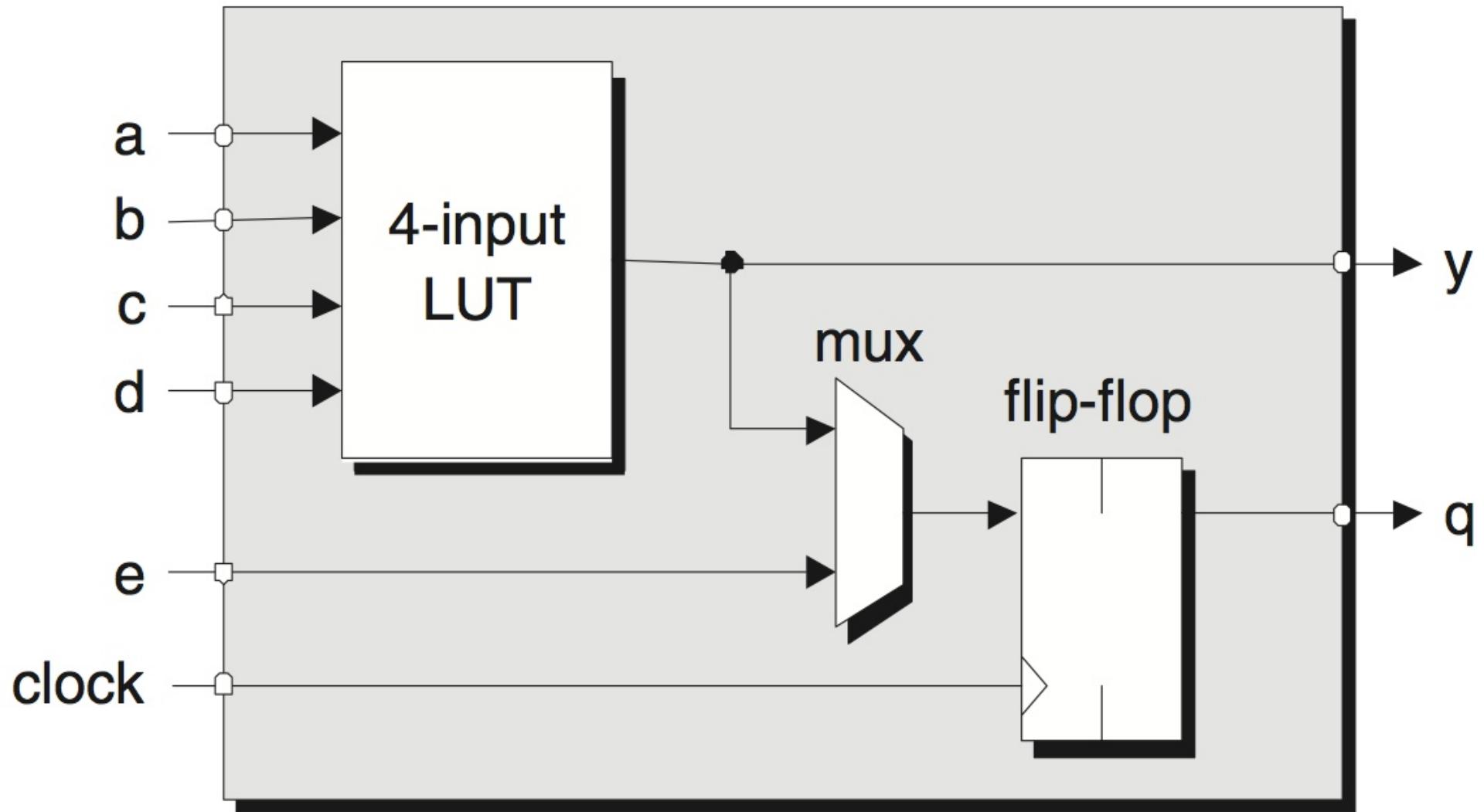
"Silicon Blue" ICE40 FPGA

Open source toolchain: yosys, arachne, icestorm

Lattice Semiconductor ICE5LP4K

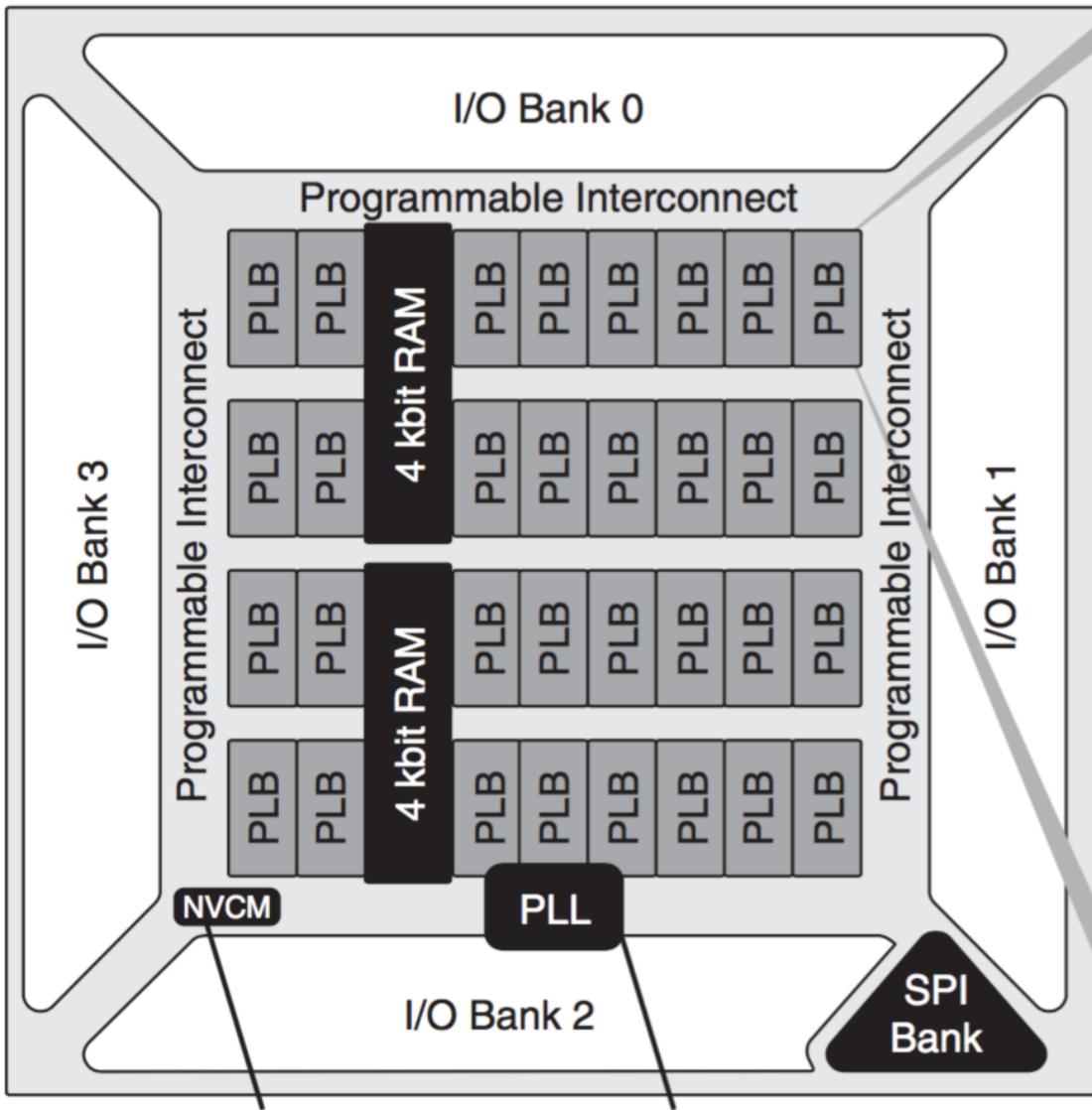


FPGAs are Simple!



Basic Elements of Logic: LUT + MUX + FF

Programmable Logic Block (PLB)



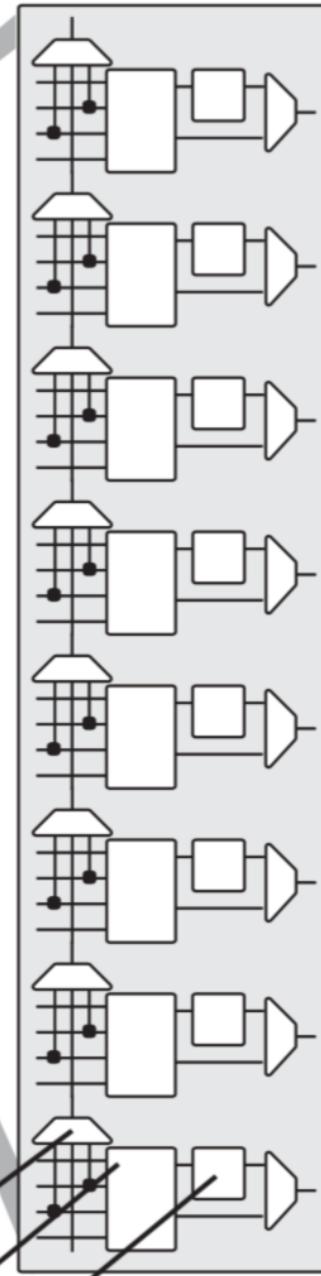
Non-volatile
Configuration Memory
(NVCM)

Phase-Locked
Loop

Carry Logic
4-Input Look-up
Table (LUT4)

Flip-flop with Enable
and Reset Controls

8 Logic Cells = Programmable Logic Block



Magma / Icestick Demo

```

mem = readmem('a.mem')

ADDRN = 10
DATAN = 18
N = 8

# program memory
rom = ROMB( mem, DATAN, site=(0,0) )

# condition code registers
z = FF( site=(2,0) )
c = FF( site=(2,2) )

# condition codes
expr = '(~A & ~(B^C)) | (A & ~B^D))'
cc = LUT( expr, site=(3,6) )( zcflag, nflag, z, c )
jump = LUT( 'A & (~B | (B & C))', site=(3,7) )( jumpinst, ccflag, cc )

# register write, z and c write
regwr = LUT( 'A & ((B&C)|(~B&D))', site=(3,8) )( step, wflag, aluininst, ioinst )
car = zwr = LUT( 'A & B', site=(3,9) )( step, aluininst )
iord = LUT('A & ~B', site=(3,10))( ioinst, wflag )
iowr = LUT('A & B', site=(3,11))( ioinst, wflag )

print 'Building sequencer'
seq = Sequencer( ADDRN, site=(0,0) ) # site must be even, ...
pc = seq( 1, addr, jump, ce=step )
inst = rom( pc, ce=step )

print 'Building registers'
regimux = Mux( 2, N, site=(5,0) )
reg = DualPortRegister( N, site=(6,0) ) # site x must be even
regomux = Mux( 2, N, site=(7,0) )

# register values
raval, rbval = reg[0], reg[1]
rbval = regomux( [imm, rbval], iflag )

print 'Building logic unit'
logicunit = Logic( N, site=(8,0) )

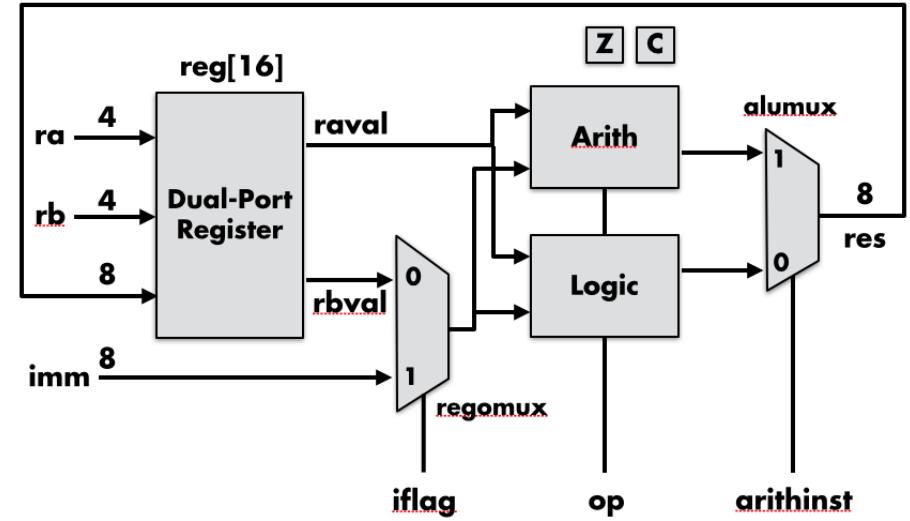
print 'Building arith unit'
arithunit = Arith( N, site=(9,0) )
alumux = Mux( 2, N, site=(11,0) )

print 'Wiring logic unit'
logicres = logicunit( raval, rbval, on[01], on[11] )

```

Magma Hackathon

**Learn to build
a simple processor
in a day**



Better Software

Better FPGAs/CGRAs

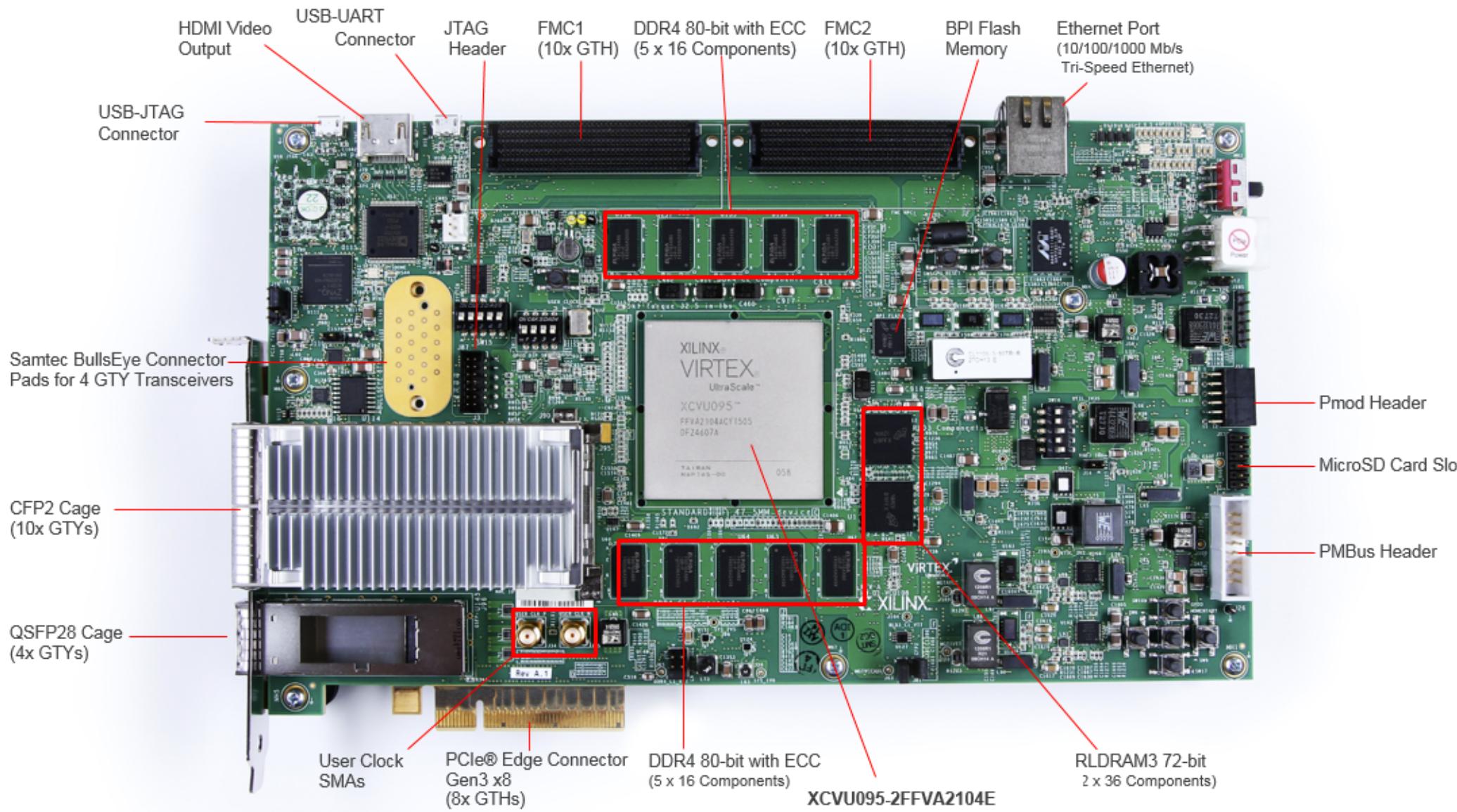
Altera Stratix 5



Microsoft Project Catapult

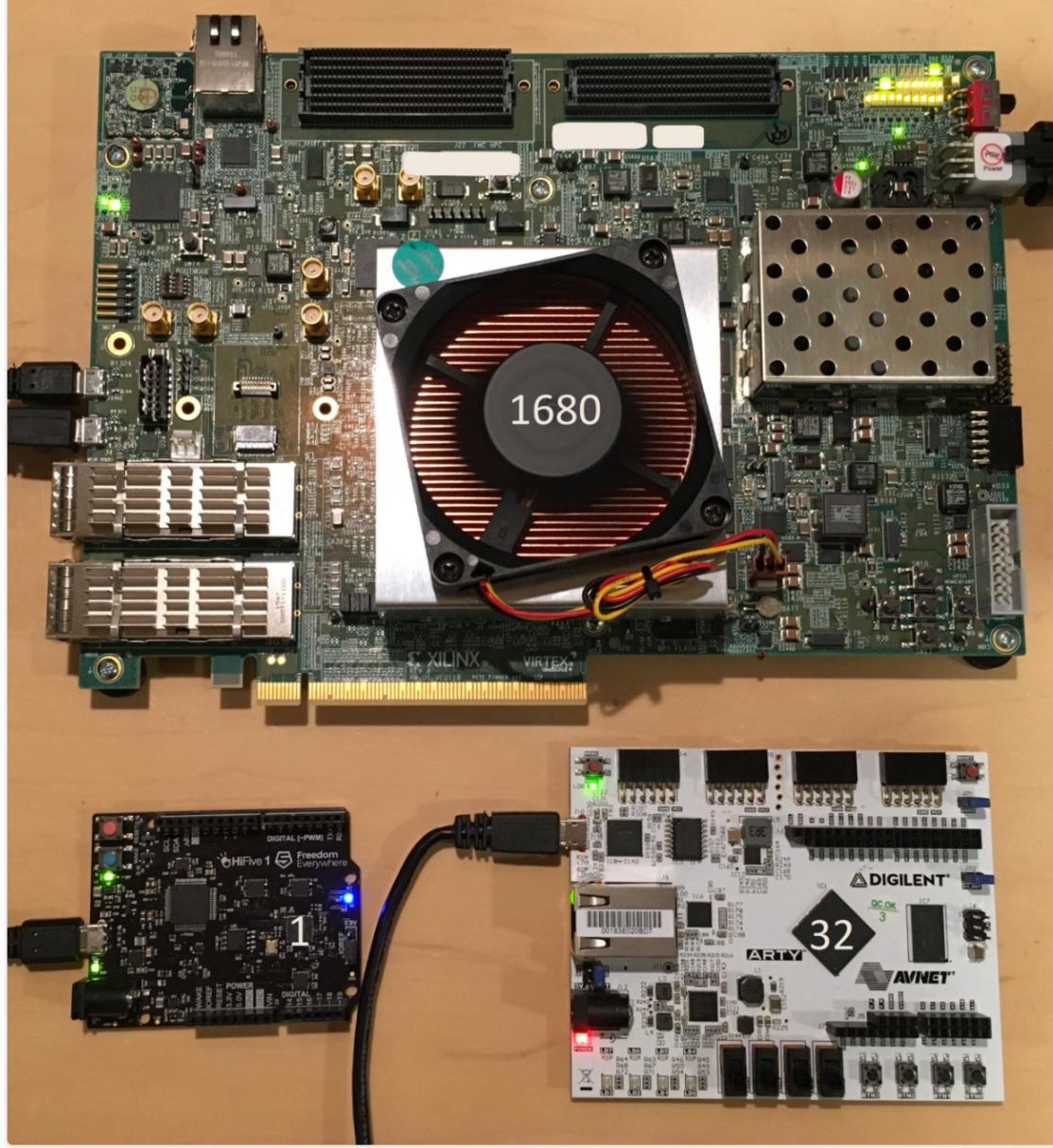
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/project/project-catapult/>

Xilinx Ultrascale+



AWS EC2 F1

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/f1/>



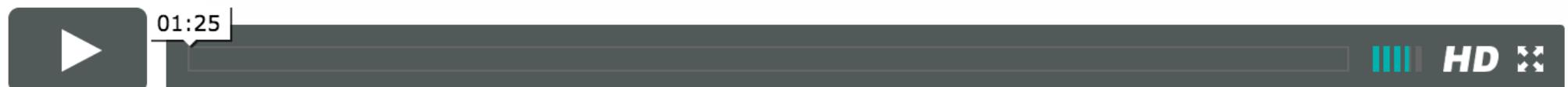
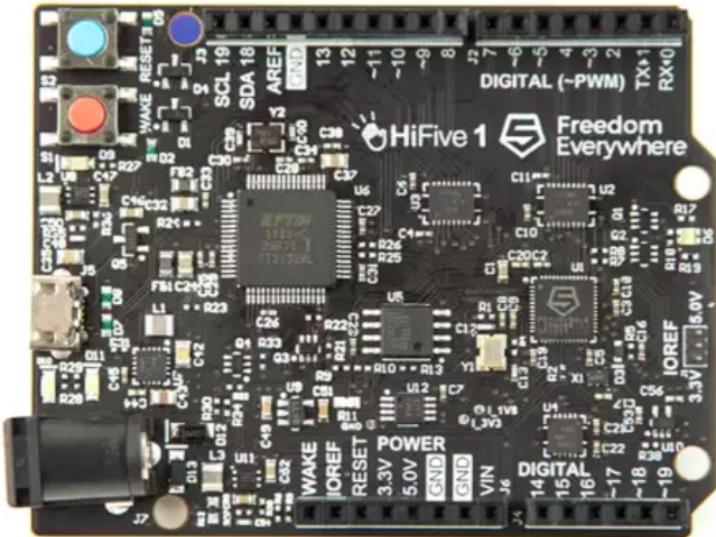
1 core, 32 cores, 1680 cores — RISC-V scales up! A 1-core Si-Five HiFive-1, a 2x2x8=32-core GRVI Phalanx in a Digilent Arty / XC7A35T, and a 30x7x8=1680-core GRVI Phalanx in a Xilinx VCU118 / XCVU9P.

1680 GRVI Phalanx Cores

Open Hardware?



"Custom Chips For Under \$100K"



HiFive1: Open-Source, Arduino-Compatible RISC-V Dev Kit

<https://www.sifive.com/blog/2016/12/20/custom-chips-for-under-100k/>

Agile Development?

Fast design cycle to encourage prototyping

Some Ideas ...

Use modern PL (python, ...)

Metaprogramming and DSLs

Fast place and route

JIT compilation

Better support for test and debug

Logistics

Intro Lectures

Introduction to hardware design and FPGAs

■ Assign1 - Verilog program

Design a processor using Magma

■ Assign2 - Magma program

Metaprogramming and DSLs

Tool chains

Project Course

Brainstorm projects

Papers

Panels

Guest speakers

Project

Develop open-source tools for the icestick

Background

No need to know much about hardware

- Arduino-level a plus (EE40M)
- Will teach basics of digital logic design

Diversity

- Strong hardware background
- Strong software background
- Strong HCI: design, prototyping, ease-of-use

OK to combine with RA projects

Axess is open for enrollment, hopefully can accommodate everyone