

Laboratory 6

(Due date: **002/003**: November 25th, **004**: November 26th, **005**: November 27th)

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Describe Finite State Machines (FSMs) in VHDL.
- ✓ Implement a Digital System: Control Unit and Datapath Unit.

VHDL CODING

- ✓ Refer to the [Tutorial: VHDL for FPGAs](#) for parametric code for: register, shift register, counter, adder.

ITERATIVE DIVIDER IMPLEMENTATION (100/100)

- Given two unsigned numbers A and B , we want to design a circuit that produces the quotient Q and a remainder R . $A = B \times Q + R$. The algorithm that implements the traditional long-hand division is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 15 \leftarrow Q \\
 B \rightarrow 9 \overline{) 140 \leftarrow A} \\
 \underline{90} \\
 50 \\
 \underline{45} \\
 5 \leftarrow R
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 00001111 \leftarrow Q \\
 B \rightarrow 1001 \overline{) 10001100 \leftarrow A} \\
 \underline{1001} \\
 10001 \\
 \underline{1001} \\
 10000 \\
 \underline{1001} \\
 1110 \\
 \underline{1001} \\
 101 \leftarrow R
 \end{array}$$

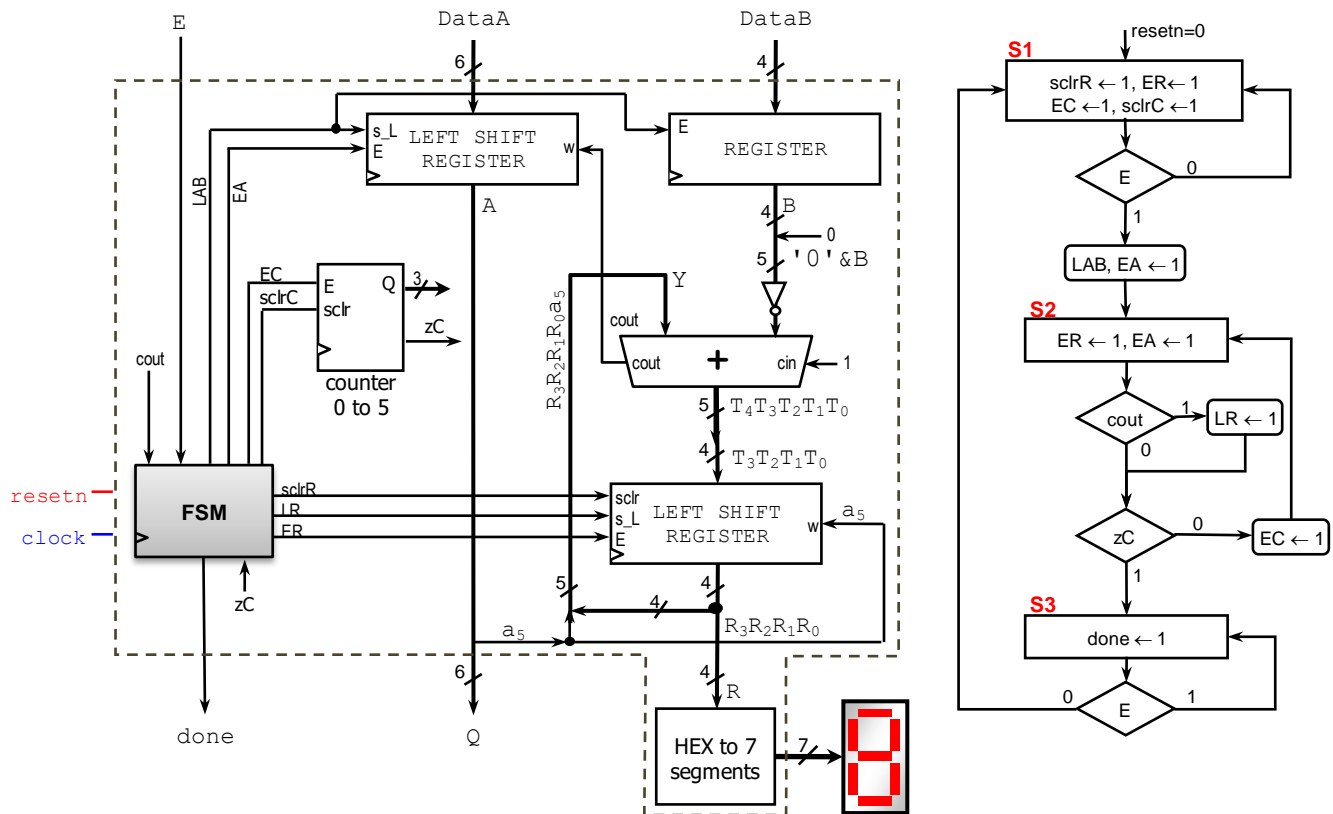
ALGORITHM

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R = 0
for i = n-1 downto 0
  left shift R (input = ai)
  if R ≥ B
    qi = 1, R ← R-B
  else
    qi = 0
  end
end
end

```

- An iterative architecture is depicted in the figure for A with 6 bits and B with 4 bits. The register R stores the remainder. A division operation is started when $E = 1$ (where A and B values are captured). Then, at every clock cycle, we either: i) shift in the next bit of A , or ii) shift in the next bit of A and subtract B . The signal *done* is asserted to indicate that the operation has been completed and the result appears in Q and R .



- Modulo-6 counter: It includes: i) a synchronous input *sclr* that clears the count when $E = sclr = 1$, and ii) an output *zC* that is asserted when the count reaches 5. The counter increases its value when $E = 1$ and $sclr = 0$.
- Parallel Access Left-shift register: Note that one of the shift registers includes a synchronous input *sclr* that clears the register outputs when $E = sclr = 1$. Refer to 'Notes – Unit 6' for a description of the circuit and its operation.
- Each sequential component has *resetsn* and *clock* inputs.
- The circuit is an example of a Digital System: It includes a Control Circuit (FSM) and a Datapath Circuit. The Datapath Circuit is made out of combinational and sequential components. The circuit is also called a Special-Purpose Processor. In this case, the special purpose is the unsigned division.
- ✓ **NEXYS A7-50T:** Create a new Vivado Project. Select the **XC7A50T-1CSG324 Artix-7 FPGA** device.
- ✓ Write the VHDL code for the given circuit. Suggestion: create a separate file for modulo-6 counter, shift Register, shift register with *sclr* input, register, adder, hex to 7-segments decoder, FSM, and top file.
- ✓ Write the VHDL testbench (generate a 100 MHz input clock for your simulations) to test the following cases:
 - DataA = 010011 (19), DataB = 0100 (4)
 - DataA = 100111 (39), DataB = 1000 (8)
 - DataA = 110011 (51), DataB = 1110 (14)
 - DataA = 111100 (60), DataB = 1101 (13)
 - DataA = 011100 (28), DataB = 1001 (9)
 - DataA = 110101 (53), DataB = 0011 (3)
- ✓ Perform Functional Simulation and Timing Simulation of your design. **Demonstrate this to your TA.**
- ✓ I/O Assignment: Create the XDC file. Nexys A7-50T: Use SW0 to SW10 for the inputs, CLK100MHZ for the input *clock*, BTN_RES (CPU Reset) push-button for *resetsn*, a LED for *done*, six LEDs for *Q*, and the 7-segment display for *R*.
 - * Note: If you are using the **Basys3 Trainer Board**, use SW11 for *resetsn*.
- ✓ Generate and download the bitstream on the FPGA and test. **Demonstrate this to your TA.**
- Submit (as a .zip file) all the generated files: VHDL code files, VHDL testbench, and XDC file to Moodle (an assignment will be created). DO NOT submit the whole Vivado Project.

TA signature: _____

Date: _____