# **Laboratory 4**

(Due date: **011**: November 1<sup>st</sup>, **005**: November 2<sup>nd</sup>, **007**: November 3<sup>rd</sup>)

# **OBJECTIVES**

- Use the Concurrent Description and the Structural Description in VHDL.
- ✓ Implement Combinational circuits on an FPGA.

## **VHDL CODING**

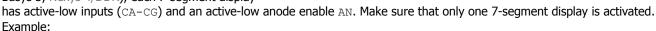
✓ Refer to the Tutorial: VHDL for FPGAs for a list of examples.

# **ACTIVITIES**

FIRST ACTIVITY: DESIGN AND SIMULATION (70/100)

#### **DESIGN PROBLEM**

- Simple 4-bit Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU): This circuit selects between arithmetic (absolute value of difference, addition) and logical (XOR, NAND) operations. Only one result (hexadecimal value) can be shown on the 7-segment display. This is selected by the input sel (1..0).
- Arithmetic operations: The 4-bit inputs A and B are treated as unsigned numbers.
  - ✓ A+B: If there is a carry out, ignore it.
  - ✓ |A-B|: 4-bit result, since |A-B| ∈ [0,15]. Tip: zero-extend the inputs to 5 bits and implement A-B (5-bit signed result). Then, implement |A-B|, where the 5-bit signed result is always positive. Finally, use the magnitude (4 LSBs) as the unsigned output.
- Logic Operations (e.g.: A xor B, A nand B): These are bit-wise operations.
- HEX to 7 segments decoder:
  - ✓ If EN=1  $\rightarrow$  Decoder is enabled. Result appears on the 7-segment display.
  - ✓ If EN=0 → Decoder is disabled. All LEDs in the 7-segment display need to be off.
  - ✓ If you use a vector signal for the output (e.g. R[6..0]), make sure to correctly map each bit to the outputs CA-CG.
- In all listed boards (Nexys A7-50T/A7-100T, Basys 3, Nexys 4/DDR), each 7-segment display



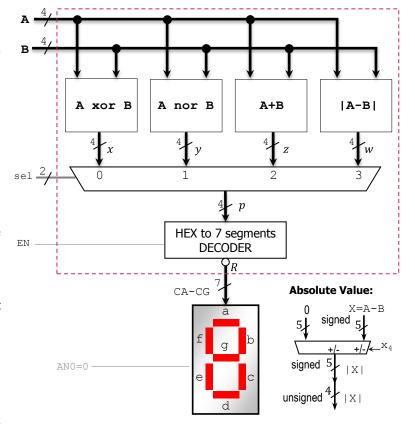
- ✓ Nexys A7-50T/A7-100T, Nexys 4/DDR: To use only the right-most 7-segment display, set AN0=0, AN1-AN7=1
- ✓ Basys 3: To use only the right-most 7-segment display, set AN0=0, AN1-AN3=1.

#### **PROCEDURE**

- Vivado: Complete the following steps:
  - ✓ Create a new Vivado Project. Select the corresponding Artix-7 FPGA device (e.g.: the XC7A50T-1CSG324 FPGA device for the Nexys A7-50T).
  - ✓ Write the VHDL code for the given circuit. <u>Synthesize</u> your circuit to clear syntax errors. Pay attention to the warnings.
    - IMPORTANT: For A+B and |A-B| circuits, you must use full adders and logic gates (as in Lab 2).
    - To implement the Bus MUX and decoder, it is strongly advised that you use the VHDL concurrent statements.

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Use the Structural Description: Create a separate . vhd file for the Arithmetic and Logic circuits, the 4-to-1 Bus MUX, the Hex to 7-segment decoder (with active low outputs), and the top file.



✓ Write the VHDL testbench to simulate the circuit for the following cases:

Write the VIIDE testbeller to sin					
A	В	sel	EN		
1001		0.0			
	1101	01	1		
	1101	10	Τ.		
		11			
0111		0.0			
	1010	01	1		
	1010	10			
		11			
0111	1010	11	0		

e circuit for the following case					
A	В	sel	EN		
0101		00			
	1011	01	1		
	1011	10			
		11			
1110		0.0			
	0111	01	1		
	0111	10			
		11			

- We use 4 sets of A and B values. At each set, we make sel vary from 0 to 3.
- We also include one case with EN=0 to verify that the 7-segment display is OFF (CA-CG = 11111111).
- ✓ Perform <u>Functional Simulation</u> of your design. **Demonstrate this to your TA**.
  - and internal signals (x, y, z, w, p) to the waveform view. Go to: SCOPE window: testbench → UUT. Then go to Objects Window → Signal(s) → Add to Wave Window. Finally, re-run the simulation.
    - ✓ This step is extremely useful when debugging your circuit. Your circuit might be cleared of syntax errors, but there might still be errors that can be difficult to spot. By tracing the internal signals, we can determine where the error is located in the circuit.
    - ✓ For example: In this circuit, for a given set of input values, we can compute the expected output values and internal signal values. Then, we compare those values with those provided by the simulation:

      If the output CA-CG is incorrect (simulation results do not match our calculated values), we then look at the value of the signal *p*:
      - If the value of p is correct (i.e., simulation results match our calculated values), then the error is in the HEX to 7-segments Decoder.
      - If the value of p is incorrect, then look at the values of x, y, z, w. If all of them are correct, then the error is in the Bus MUX. If any of the values of x, y, z, w are incorrect, then we can determine which arithmetic or logic unit is generating incorrect output values.
  - For the following set of inputs, complete the expected values of the listed internal signal and outputs. Then, run the simulation and compare the values in the simulation waveform with the ones you computed. This will help you figure out where the errors (if any) are located at.

A	В	х	у	Z	w	sel	EN	p	CA-CG
						0.0			
1001	1001 1101					01	1		
1001	1101					10	1		
				11					
				0.0					
0111	0111 1010		1		01	1			
			10	1					
						11			

### SECOND ACTIVITY: TESTING (30/100)

- Vivado: complete the following steps:
  - ✓ I/O Assignment: Generate the XDC file associated with your board.
    - Suggestion

Board pin names	SW15	SW14	SW13	SW7-SW4	SW3-SW0	CA-CG	AN7-AN0
Signal names in code	sel <sub>1</sub>	sel <sub>0</sub>	EN	A <sub>3</sub> -A <sub>0</sub>	B3-B0	CA-CG	AN7-AN0

- The board pin names are used by all the listed boards (Nexys A7-50T/A7-100T, Basys 3, Nexys 4/DDR). I/Os: Note that CA-CG and AN7-AN0 are active low, whereas the switches are active high.
- Basys 3: There are only four 7-segment displays, hence you only have signals AN3-AN0.
- ✓ Implement your design and run <u>Timing Simulation</u>.
- ✓ Generate and download the bitstream on the FPGA, then perform testing (use a sample of representative cases from your testbench). **Demonstrate this to your TA**.

## **SUBMISSION**

- Submit to Moodle (an assignment will be created):
  - ✓ This lab sheet (as a .pdf) completed signed off by the TA (or instructor)
  - ✓ (<u>As a .zip file</u>) all the generated files: VHDL code files, VHDL testbench, and XDC file. **DO NOT submit the whole Vivado Project**.
    - Your .zip file should only include one folder. Do not include subdirectories.
    - It is strongly recommended that all your design files, testbench, and constraints file be located in a single directory.
       This will allow for a smooth experience with Vivado.
    - You should only submit your source files AFTER you have demoed your work. Submission of work files without demoing will be assigned NO CREDIT.

TA signature:	Date: