Universida_{de}Vigo

Subject Guide 2013 / 2014

IDENTIFYIN	IG DATA e síntese de sistemas dixitais			
Subject	(*)Deseño e síntese			
Jubject	de sistemas dixitais			
Code	V05G300V01923			
Study	(*)Grao en			
programme				
. 3	Tecnoloxías de			
	Telecomunicación			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Choose	Year	Quadmester
	6	Optional	4th	1st
Teaching	English			
language				
Department				
Coordinator	Álvarez Ruíz de Ojeda, Luís Jacobo			
Lecturers	Álvarez Ruíz de Ojeda, Luís Jacobo			
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General	This course will be taught and assessed in English.			
description				
	The main learning goals of this course are:			
	☐ Introduction to VHDL for synthesis.			
	Design and synthesis of synchronous digital systems			
	Development, synthesis and verification of program field of the Telecommunications.	mable digital circ	cuits, using VHD	tor its application in the

Competencies

Code

- A1 CG1: The ability to write, develop and sign projects in the field of Telecommunication Engineering, according to the knowledge acquired as considered in section 5 of this Law, the conception and development or operation of networks, services and applications of Telecommunication and Electronics.
- A9 CG9: The ability to work in multidisciplinary groups in a Multilanguage environment and to communicate, in writing and orally, knowledge, procedures, results and ideas related with Telecommunications and Electronics.
- A71 (CE62/OP5) The ability to design and synthesize complex digital systems by hardware description language.
- B4 The ability to use software tools that support problem solving in engineering

Learning aims		
Expected results from this subject	Train	ing and Learning
		Results
To be able to distinguish the differences between the use of Hardware Description Languages for	A71	
simulation and for synthesis.		
To deepen the understanding of synchronous digital design techniques using VHDL for synthesis.	A71	
To acquire skills at designing complex synchronous digital systems using VHDL.	A1	-
	Α9	
To use the hardware and software tools available for the design of digital systems by means of	A1	B4
VHDL and for their implementation on programmable digital circuits.	A9	

Contents	
Торіс	

LESSON 1 THEORY (2 h.). INTRODUCTION TO COMPLEX DIGITAL SYSTEM DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS.	 1.1 Introduction. 1.2 Types of digital integrated circuits. Microprocessors. DSPs. ASICs. FPGAs. 1.2.1 Comparative analysis. 1.3 Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs). 1.4 Complex application specific digital system design by means of FPGAs. 1.4.1 Sequential processing systems. Operational unit. Control Unit. 1.4.2 Continuous processing systems.
LESSON 2 THEORY (2 h.). ADVANCED DIGITAL SYSTEM DESIGN.	2.1 Introduction. 2.2 General rules for the design of digital systems. 2.2.1 Hierarchical design. 2.2.2 Technology independent design. 2.2.3 Design timing. 2.2.4 Design for reuse. 2.2.5 Design for verificability. 2.2.6 Design documentation. 2.3 Intellectual Property (IP) cores.
LESSON 3 THEORY (2 h.). INTRODUCTION TO SYNTHESIS OF DIGITAL SYSTEMS DESCRIBED IN VHDL.	3.1 Introduction. 3.2 Definition of synthesis. Basic concepts on synthesis. 3.3 Conversion of a VHDL description to real hardware. Differences between the original VHDL model and the result of the synthesis / implementation. Timing simulation model. 3.4 Recommendations for the description in VHDL synthesisable of distinct types of circuits. 3.5 Examples of synthesisable models of commonly used circuits.
LESSON 4 THEORY (6 h.). VHDL FOR SYNTHESIS. RESTRICTIONS.	4.1 Introduction. 4.2 IEEE standard for synthesis. 4.3 Time sentences ([After], [Wait[]). 4.4 Loops ([Loop[]). Loops [generate]. 4.5 [Real[] data type. Type conversion. 4.6 Complex arithmetical operations. Division ([/[]). 4.7 Complex mathematical functions. ([Without[], []Cos[], []Log[]). 4.8 Two-dimensional matrices. ([]Array[]). 4.9 Exercises of non- synthesisable models and equivalent synthesisable circuits.
LESSON 5 THEORY (2 h.). ARITHMETICAL CIRCUITS DESIGN IN VHDL.	 5.1 Introduction. 5.2 Representation of binary numbers with decimal part. Fixed point. Floating point. 5.3 Design of fixed point applications. 5.4 Design of floating point applications. 5.5 Implementation of arithmetical circuits in FPGAs.
LESSON 6 THEORY (4 h.). VHDL ADVANCED SENTENCES.	6.1 Introduction. 6.2 Libraries and packages. 6.3 Access to files. 6.3.1 Memory initialisation. 6.3.2 Testbench stimuli. 6.4 □Generic□ data type. Parameterisable circuits. 6.5 Subprograms. 6.5.1 Functions. 6.5.2 Procedures. 6.6 Conditional compilation.
LESSON 7 THEORY (1 h.). VERIFICATION OF COMPLEX DIGITAL SYSTEMS.	 7.1 Introduction. 7.2 Verification through simulation. 7.2.1 Signals. Delay models. Definition of [driver]. 7.2.2 Design analysis and simulation. Simulation cycle. Delta delay. 7.2.3 Recommendations for VHDL simulation. Examples. Testbench design. 7.2.4 Differences between functional and timing simulation. 7.3 Verification through timing analysis. 7.4 Verification through test in a development board. 7.5 Exercises.
LESSON 1 LABORATORY (4 h. TYPE B). PRACTICA TUTORIAL OF DIGITAL SYSTEM DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS.	L 1.1 Introduction. 1.2 Basic digital system design in synthesisable VHDL. 1.3 Testbench design in VHDL. 1.4 Implementation of digital systems in FPGAs. 1.5 Testing digital systems.

LESSON 2 LABORATORY (2 h. TYPE B). DIGITAL SYSTEM DEBUGGING. VIRTUAL LOGICAL ANALYSERS.	 2.1 Introduction. 2.2 Xilinx virtual logical analyser. [Chipscope core]. 2.3 Parameters of the Xilinx virtual logical analyser. 2.4 Implementation of the Xilinx virtual logical analyser. 2.5 Analysis of a digital system by means of the Xilinx virtual logical analyser.
LESSON 3 LABORATORY. (15 h. = 8 H. TYPE B +	7 3.1 Introduction. Task explanation. (2 h. TYPE B)
h. TYPE C). DESIGN OF A MEDIUM-COMPLEXITY	3.2 Project based learning. Discussions on the most suitable approach

DIGITAL SYSTEM IN SYNTHESISABLE VHDL.

3.2.- Project based learning. Discussions on the most suitable approach. (6 h. TYPE C) $\,$

3.2.- Design of a medium-complexity digital system in synthesisable VHDL. (6 h. TYPE B)

3.3.- Oral presentation. (1 h. TYPE C)

Planning			
	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Master Session	4	8	12
Integrated methodologies	15	31.5	46.5
Laboratory practises	6	7.5	13.5
Integrated methodologies	14	51	65
Presentations / exhibitions	1	8	9
Introductory activities	2	2	4

*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

Methodologies	
	Description
Master Session	Conventional lectures.
Integrated methodologies	Problem based learning (PBL): Problem solving. Design of non- synthesisable models and synthesisable circuits in VHDL. To solve them, the student has to previously develop certain outcomes.
Laboratory practises	VHDL design of digital circuits and circuit implementation in FPGAs.
Integrated methodologies	Project based learning. The students must design a digital system in VHDL to solve a problem. In order to that, the students must plan, design and implement the necessary steps.
	The project development will be implemented in laboratory hours (type B). Besides, in type C hours there will be discussions and one-to-one interaction with the teacher. Activities to develop in the groups C: Analysis and debate about the project approach and different alternatives.
	Analysis and follow-up of the proposed solution. Design implementation. Analysis and debate of results. Oral presentations of the project results.
Presentations / exhibitions	Presentations/exhibitions: Exhibition of the results of the project developed.
Introductory activities	Introduction to the subject key topics both theoretical and practical.

Personalized attention			
Methodologies	Description		
Integrated methodologies	In class the teacher will assist the students. Besides, the students will have the opportunity to consult with the teacher in office hours which will be published in the faculty website.		
Laboratory practises	In class the teacher will assist the students. Besides, the students will have the opportunity to consult with the teacher in office hours which will be published in the faculty website.		
Integrated methodologies	In class the teacher will assist the students. Besides, the students will have the opportunity to consult with the teacher in office hours which will be published in the faculty website.		

Assessment	
Description	Qualification

VHDL.

It will be necessary to deliver the design source files.

The assessment will be based on the operation of the digital system and the correct application of the theoretical concepts, according to the published criteria.

It will be necessary to do an oral presentation of 15 minutes as a maximum about the work, according to the index supplied by the teacher.

exhibitions work, acc

Presentations /

Other comments on the Evaluation

The total mark will be the sum of the marks obtained in the different tasks of the subject.

The global mark of the theoretical problems has to be equal or greater than 5 over 10 in order to pass the subject.

The mark of the Laboratory Project has to be equal or greater than 5 over 10 in order to pass the subject.

All the students, both those who follow the subject continuously and those who want to be assessed in the final exam at the end of the term or at the end of the year (second opportunity), will have to do the tasks described in the previous section.

The students that do not attend classes regularly will also have to do the same tasks as the students who attend classes.

The final mark will be expressed in numerical form ranging from 0 to 10, according to the valid regulation (Royal decree 1125/2003 of 5 September; BOE 18 September).

Following the guidelines of the degree the students will be offered two assessment systems: continuous assessment and final assessment at the end of the term.

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT:

- The students are considered to have chosen the continuous assessment when they have done 2 laboratory practices and/or 2 reports of theoretical exercises.
- \cdot The students that have chosen continuous assessment, but do not pass the course, will have to do the final assessment at the end of the year.
- The students that pass the course by means of continuous assessment will not be allowed to repeat any task in the final assessment in order to improve the mark.
- The different tasks should be delivered in the date specified by the teacher, otherwise they will not be assessed for the continuous assessment.
- The students will develop the theoretical exercises, the laboratory practices and the laboratory projects in groups of two students during the continuous assessment.
- The students who want to be assessed in the continuous assessment can only miss two sessions as a maximum. If they miss more than 2 sessions, it will be compulsory to do an additional individual task or an examination.

FINAL ASSESSMENT:

- The students that opt for the final assessment will have to do all the theoretical and practical tasks and the project individually.
- The tasks for the final assessment have to be delivered before the official date of the examination set by the faculty.

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In case the students pass the theoretical exercises (TE) and the Laboratory Project (LP), that is, the mark of each part >= 5, the final mark (FM) will be the weighted sum of the marks of each part of the subject:

$$FM = 0.50 * TE + 0.40 * LP + 0.10 * OP$$

In case the students do not pass any of the two main parts of the subject, the theoretical exercises (TE) or the Laboratory Project (LP), that is, the mark of any task < 5, the final mark (FM) will be:

$$FM = Minimum [4'5; (FM = 0'50 * TE + 0'40 * LP + 0'10 * OP)]$$

Where:

TE = Global mark of the theoretical exercises and problems.

LP = Laboratory Project.

OP = Oral presentation.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA.

1) Theoretical exercises and problems.

Each one of the theoretical exercises and problems proposed in the theoretical sessions will be marked from 0 to 10. Its influence in the total mark of the subject will be weighted in function of the number of exercises assigned.

There will be eight reports of exercises.

The majority of the exercises will consist in the design of non-synthesisable models and synthesisable circuits in VHDL.

The assessment criteria are the following:

- 1. Correct design (CORR).
- a. Behavioural model adequate to the project specifications.
- b. Synchronous design.
- c. Reusable design.
- 2. Functionality (FUNC). For each one of the exercises, the behavioural circuit model has to work perfectly to obtain the maximum mark. If the circuit is synthesisable, the temporary simulation of the resultant circuit also has to work perfectly.
- a. Behavioural simulation.
- b. Synthesis.
- c. Timing simulation.
- 3. Project documentation (DOC).
- i. Design source files.

ii. Enough comments in the VHDL files to explain the sentences used.

It will be necessary to deliver the required source files.

The total mark will be the sum of the marks of each one of the exercise reports divided by the number of reports:

TE = (Report 1 + [] + Report 8) / 8

2) Laboratory Project.

This project consists in the design of a synthesisable digital system of medium complexity in VHDL.

The assessment criteria are the following:

- 1) Correct design (CORR).
- a. System entirely synthesisable.
- b. Suitable hierarchy arrangement.
- c. Design totally synchronous.

- d. Technology independent design.
- e. Reusable design.
- 2) Analysis of the design and the implementation in FPGAs (ANA).
- a. Analysis of the FPGA logical resources used and their justification.
- b. Analysis of the internal system delays.
- c. Analysis of the chosen implementation options.
- d. Optimal utilisation of the FPGA logical resources.
- e. Achievement of an optimal processing speed.
- f. [Chipscope] Verification.
- 3) Functionality (FUNC). For each circuit, the behavioral simulation, the timing simulation and the board test should work perfectly to obtain the maximum mark.
- a. Individual circuits.
- b. Complete system.
- 4) Documentation (DOC).
- i. Design source files.
- 1. Enough comments in the VHDL files to explain the sentences used.

For the Laboratory Project (LP), it will be necessary to do an oral presentation.

- 3) Oral Presentation.
- 1. Clear structure and presentation order.
- 2. Clear explanations.
- 3. Enough explanations to understand the project.
- 4. Suitable figures.
- 5. Relevant data.

Sources of information

BASIC BOOKS OF THE SUBJECT:<?xml:namespace prefix =" o" ns =" "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office"" />

Madrid, 2013.

COMPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SUBJECT:

[ÁLVAREZ 04] ÁLVAREZ RUIZ DE OJEDA, *Digital Design with Programmable Logic*, Publisher Tórculo, Santiago de Compostela, 2004.

[ÁLVAREZ 01] ÁLVAREZ RUIZ DE OJEDA, Design of applications by means of PLDs and FPGAs, Publisher Tórculo, Santiago de Compostela, 2001.

[ARTIGAS 02] ARTIGAS MAESTRE, J.I., BARRAGÁN PÉREZ, L.To., ORRITE URUÑUELA, C., URRIZA PARROQUÉ, I., Digital Electronics., Prentice-Hall, Madrid, 2002.

[LALA 90] LALA, Parag K., "Digital system design using programmable logic devices", Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1990.

[SCARPINO 98] SCARPINO, F., ∏VHDL and AHDL digital system implementation , Prentice Hall, London, 1998.

FPGAs:

[JENKINS 94] JENKINS, Jesse H., "Designing with FPGAs and CPLDs", Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1994.

[SHARMA 98] SHARMA, To. K., "Programmable logic handbook", McGraw Hill, Fairfield, 1998.

[ASHENDEN 08] ASHENDEN, PETER J., The Designer's Guide to VHDL, 3rd edition, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 2008.

[BHASKER 98] BHASKER, [To VHDL Synthesis First], 2nd edition, Star Galaxy Pub, 1998.

[IEEE 01] Standard IEEE VHDL Language Reference Manual (IEEE Srd 1076-2001), Institute of Electrical and

Electronics Engineers, 2001.

[PÉREZ 02] PÉREZ LÓPEZ, S.A., SOTO CAMPOS, E., FERNÁNDEZ GÓMEZ, S., Design of digital systems with VHDL,

Thomson-Paraninfo, Madrid, 2002.

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

(*)Electrónica dixital/V05G300V01402

(*)Circuítos electrónicos programables/V05G300V01502

Other comments

The students will have previously followed the subjects Digital Electronics and Programmable Electronic Circuits. They give the necessary knowledge to understand the topics of this course.

It is not necessary to have passed them.

The students of the specialisation [Electronic Systems], should have previously followed the subject Electronic Systems of Processed of Signal, but is not indispensable.