Design Entry

- Computer Aided Design (CAD) tools typically support both graphical schematic capture as well as textual design entry (e.g., AHDL, VHDL)
  - Documentation, design, simulation, verification
- A circuit *schematic* shows the interconnection of structural elements that make up a circuit
  - Captures only interconnection; behavior specified separately
  - The electronic (usually ASCII) version of that schematic is called a *netlist*
- Schematic capture
  - Direct entry of the circuit schematic
  - More “bookkeeping” than “automation”

Graphic Editor

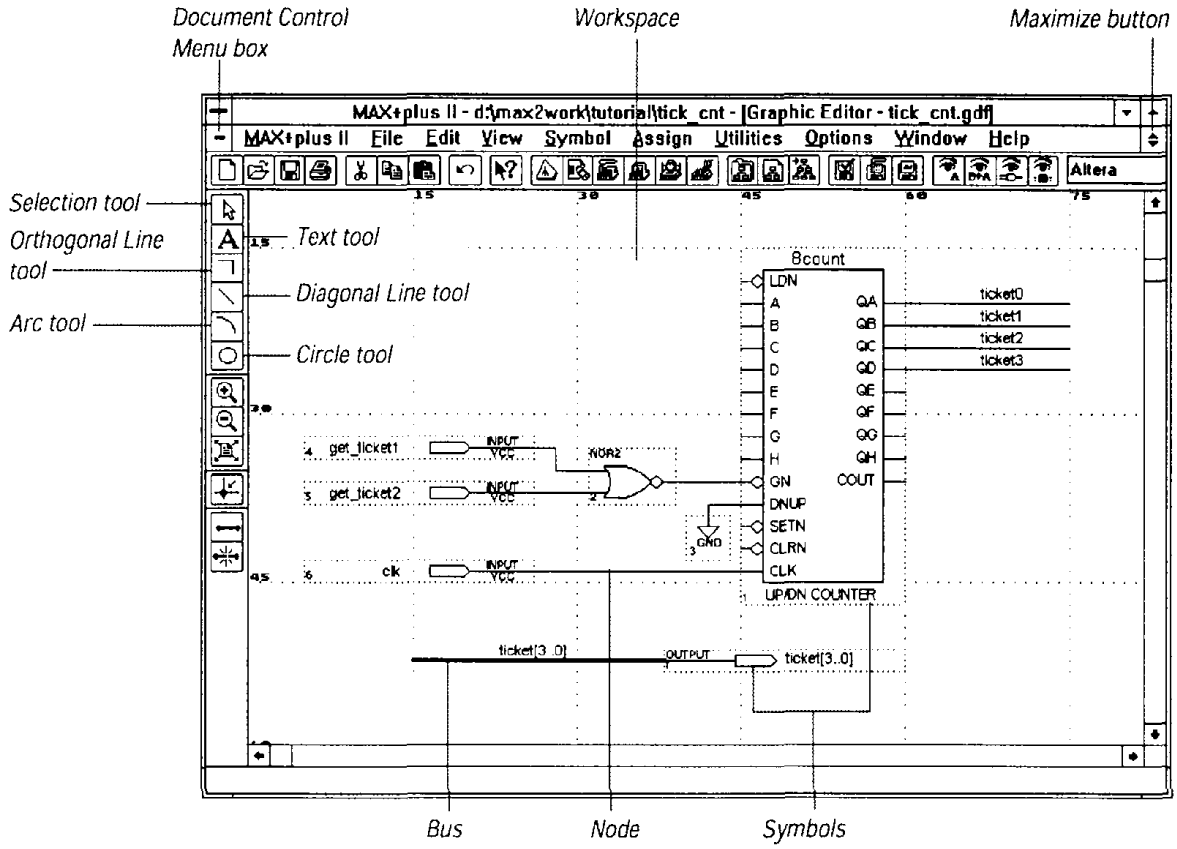


Figure from Altera technical literature

- Enter cells from various predefined component libraries, or user-defined cells
- Connect cells using nets, buses, or name
- "Smart" selection tool — automatically becomes proper tool for task at hand

Schematic Entry

- Circuit schematics are drawn on *schematic sheets*, which come in standard sizes (8.5x11, 11x17, etc.)
  - Each sheet includes a labeled border, and a block listing the circuit name, designer's name, date, etc.
  - There are standards for most of the commonly-used symbols
- Terms used in circuit schematics:

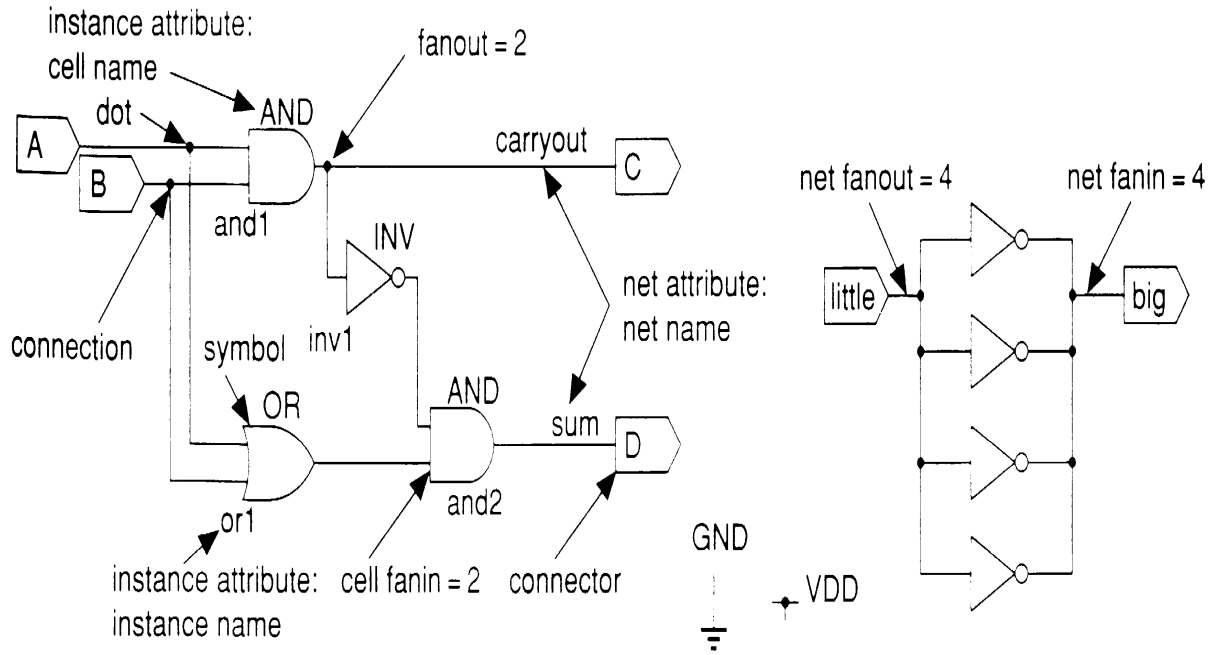


Figure from *Application-Specific Integrated Circuits*, Smith, Addison-Wesley, 1997

Cell Library

- *Components* (sometimes called *modules*) in a schematic are chosen from a library of cells
  - ASIC vendors provide a library of primitive gates for schematic entry
  - Users can define their own components and symbols
- Problem — no standard exists
  - Individual vendors might use different names to refer to a 2-input or gate
    - May be TTL 7400-series names:
      - 2-input NAND = 7400
      - 2-input AND = 7408
      - 2-input OR = 7432
    - May be more descriptive:
      - nand2, xor3, …
  - Behavior may vary
    - Which input does 2-input multiplexor select when select input S = 0?

Names & Symbols

- Each cell is represented by a picture, or icon, called a *symbol*
  - Primitive cells (e.g., AND gates) have standardized non-rectangular symbols
  - Subschematics are represented by special custom icons
- Each cell, whether a primitive cell or a subschematic, has a name
  - Each use of a cell in a schematic is a different *instance* of that cell, and is given a unique *instance name*

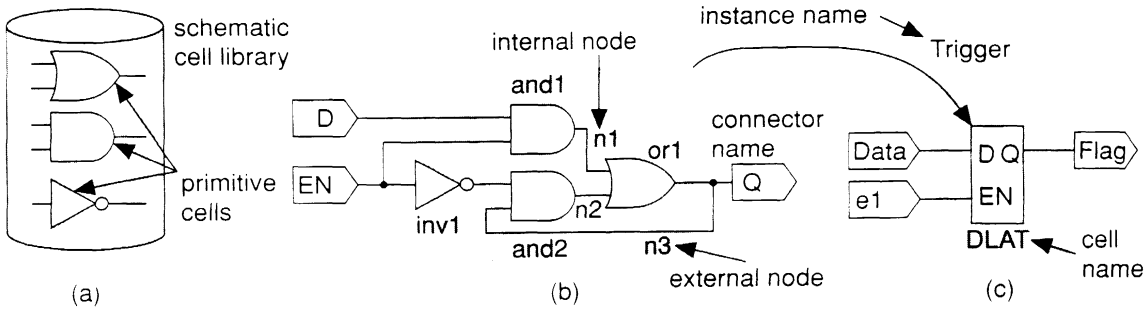


Figure from *Application-Specific Integrated Circuits*, Smith, Addison-Wesley, 1997

Nets

- Cell instances have *terminals*, also known as pins, connectors, or signals, that are the inputs and outputs of the cell
- Cell instances are connected by *wire segments*, commonly called *nets*
  - A *local* (internal) net is internal to a cell
  - An *external* net connects to the inputs and / or outputs of the cell
- Nets may sometimes be collected together into *buses* for convenience
  - May be represented by a thicker line on the schematic, with some indication of number of nets involved
  - Individual nets can still be accessed when necessary

Hierarchical Design

- *Hierarchy* is used to reduce the size and complexity of the schematic
  - The alternative — drawing all symbols on one giant schematic with no hierarchy — is called a *flat schematic*
    - Flat schematics are impractical to work with for even thousands of components
    - Flat netlists, however, are occasionally used when the hierarchy isn't relevant

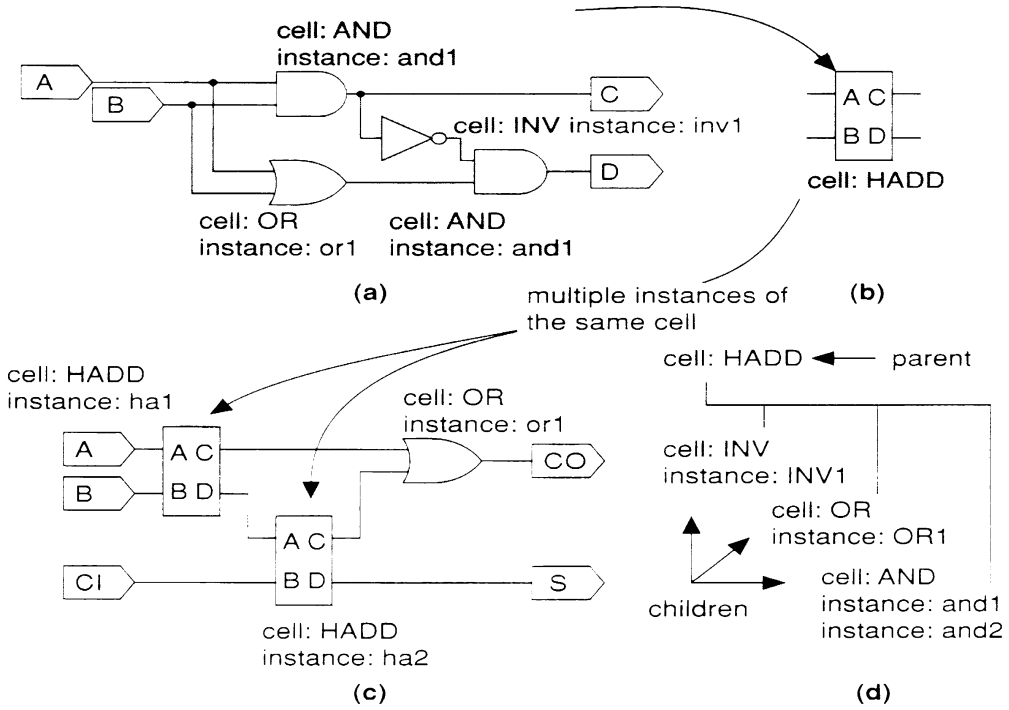


FIGURE 9.3 Schematic example showing hierarchical design. (a) The schematic of a half-adder. the subschematic of cell HADD. (b) A schematic symbol for the half adder. (c) A schematic that uses the half-adder cell. (d) The hierarchy of cell HADD.

Figure from *Application-Specific Integrated Circuits*, Smith, Addison-Wesley, 1997

Altera MAX+PLUS II Overview

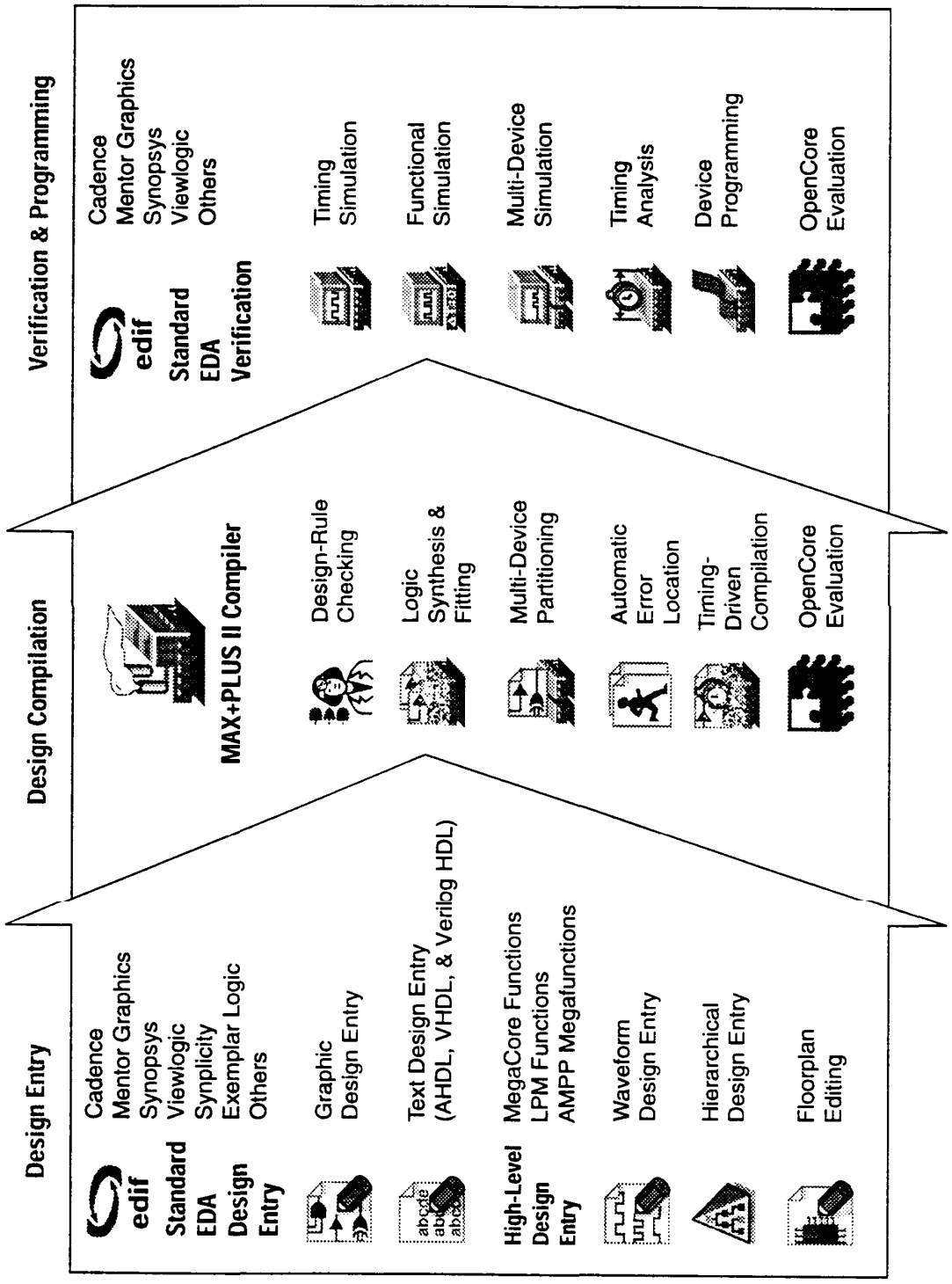


Figure from Altera technical literature

The "Chiptrip" Tutorial Example

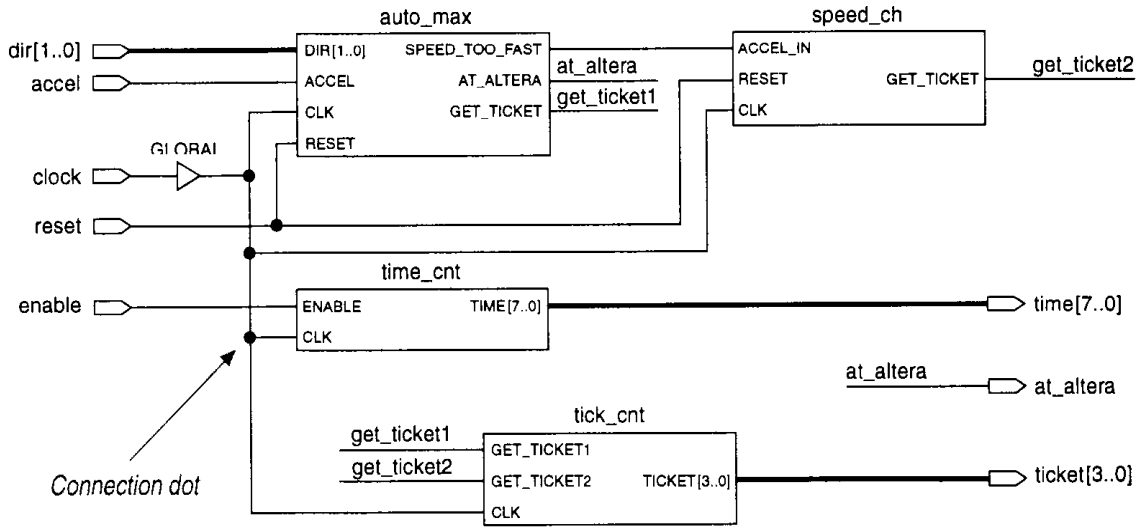


Figure from Altera technical literature

- Simulates an auto driving around town
  - auto_max — AHDL state machine that keeps track of location of auto and acceleration at that point in time, gives ticket if you accelerate on small roads
  - speed_ch — waveform state machine that gives ticket if you accelerate for a second time
  - tick_cnt — counter that counts tickets
  - time_cnt — AHDL counter that keeps track of time taken to reach Altera

Graphic Editor

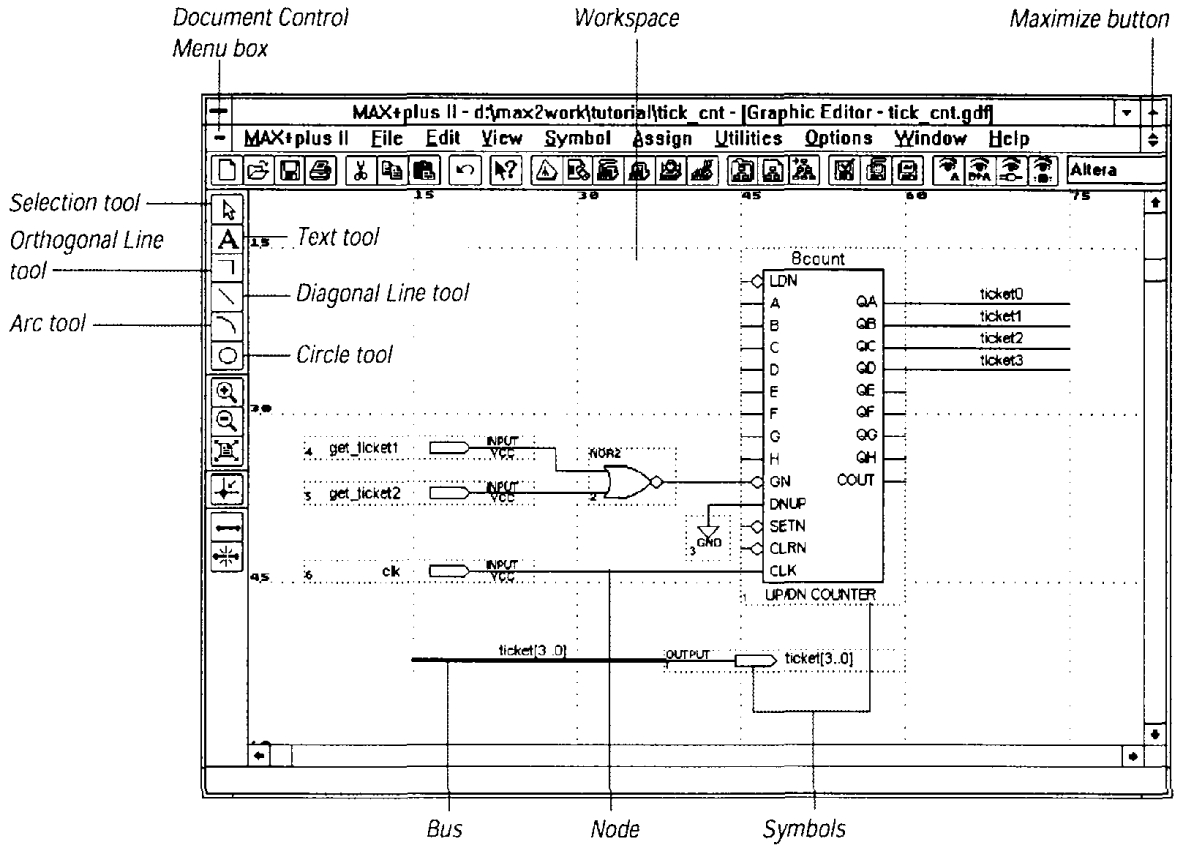


Figure from Altera technical literature

- Enter cells from various predefined component libraries, or user-defined cells
- Connect cells using nets, buses, or name
- "Smart" selection tool — automatically becomes proper tool for task at hand

Waveform Editor (for Design Entry)

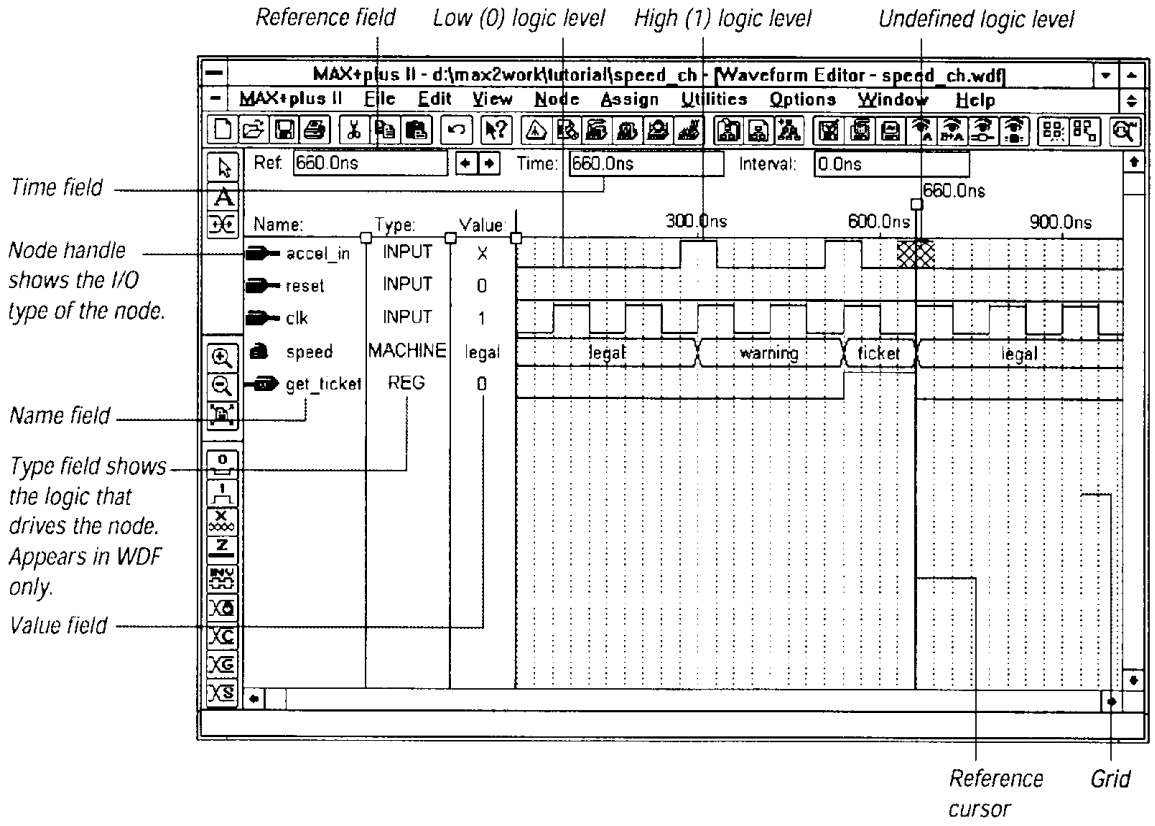
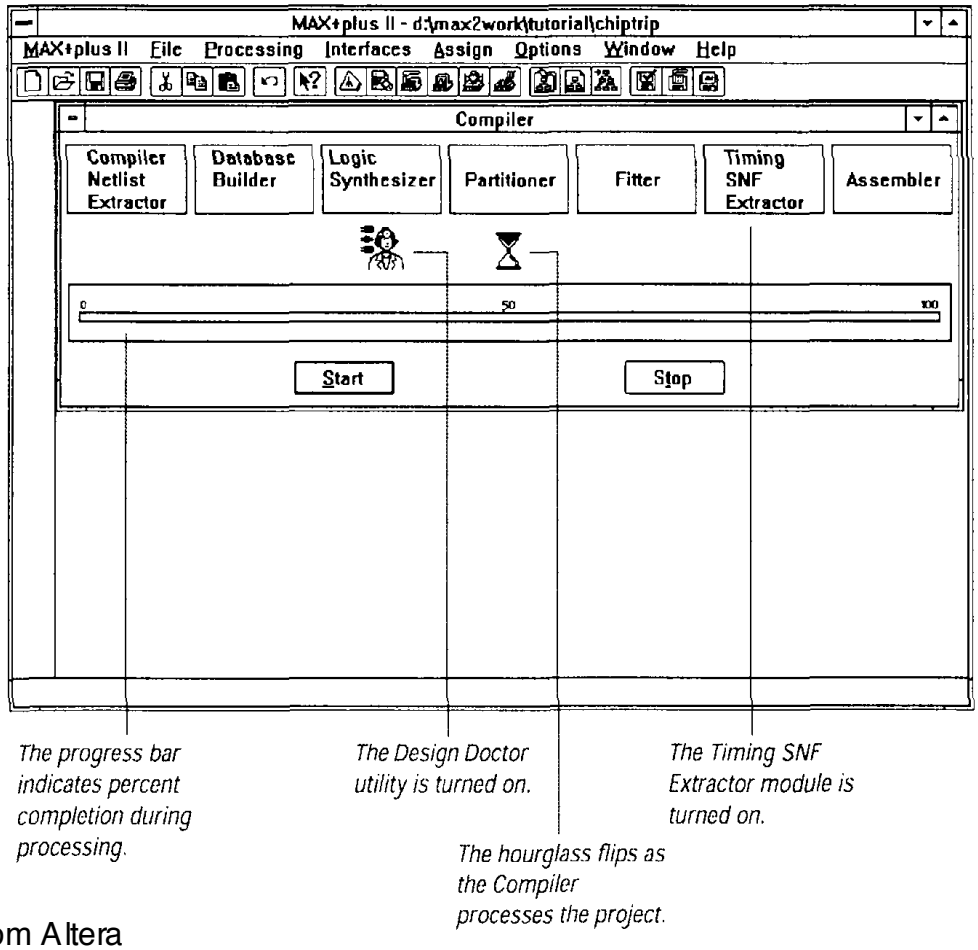


Figure from Altera technical literature

- Can contain logical and state machine inputs; combinational, registered, and state machine outputs; and "buried" nodes to help define desired outputs
  - Can specify state names for state machines
- Can compare desired and actual outputs

Compiler



Figuref from Altera technical literature

- Checks for design entry errors, builds a single large flat database
- Logic synthesis to minimize resource usage (see Assign/Global Project Logic Synthesis), partitioner and fitter to match to available devices

Waveform Editor + Simulation

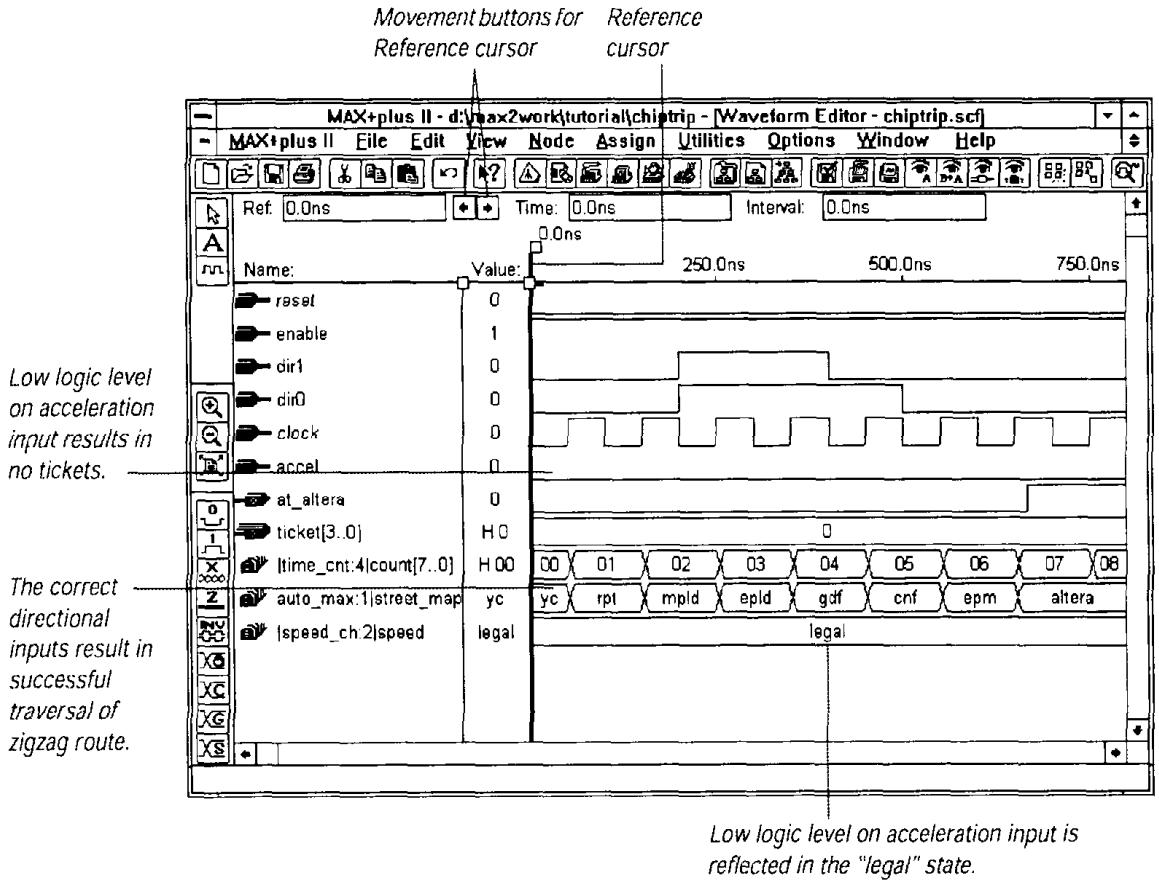


Figure from Altera technical literature

- Use waveform editor to specify simulation inputs
- Simulate, then view results in waveform editor (as shown above)
  - Simulate individual or grouped nodes (particularly good for state machines)

Floorplan Editor

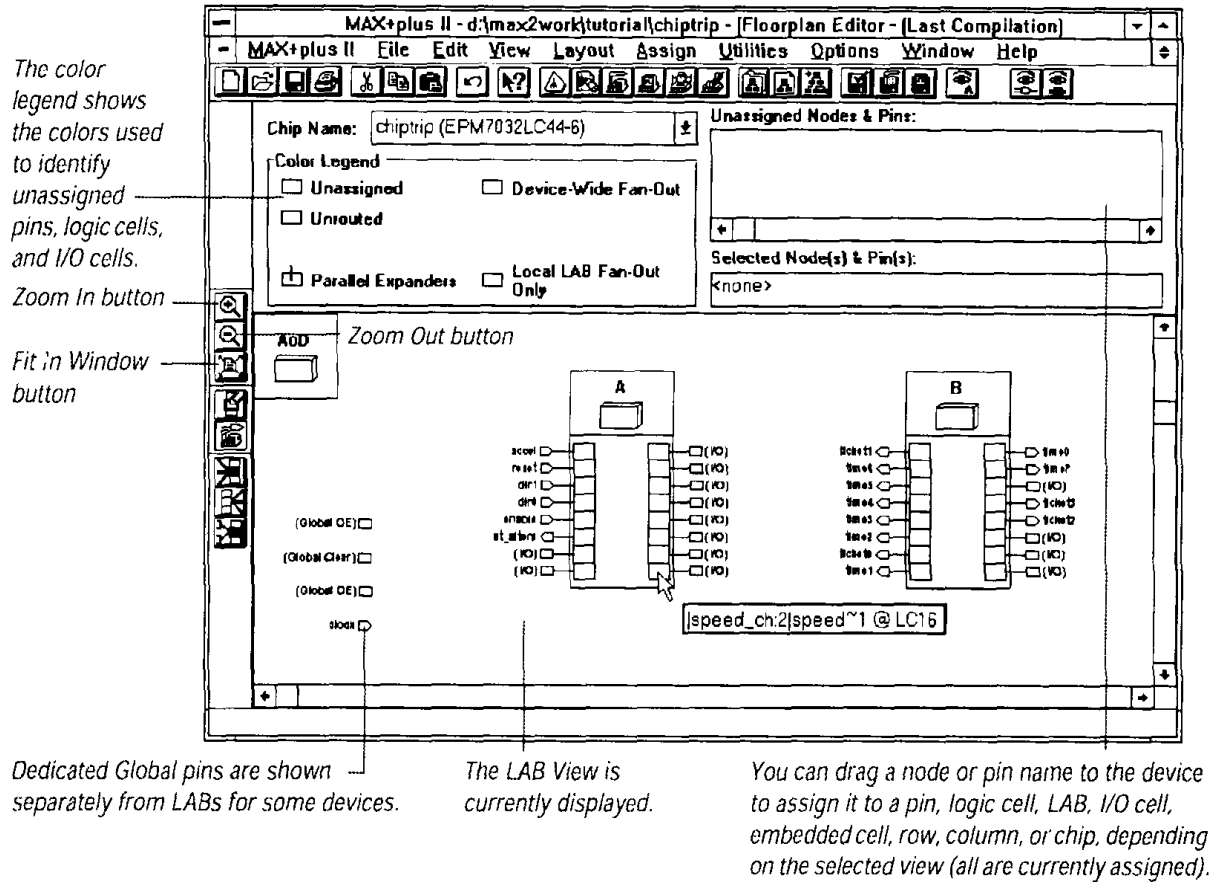


Figure from Altera technical literature

- Device view shows pins, LAB view shows LABs, equations, I/O, and routing
- Can use to edit assignments
- After compilation, get information on most congested area of chip, number of expanders used within each LAB