



Integrated Circuits Design by FPGA

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Lecture 1 : Introduction to "Integrated Circuits Design by FPGA"

Objectives of this Lecture

- To understand what is an "Integrated Circuit".
- To introduce the FPGA technique .
- To study the fundamentals of VHDL.

Contents of this Lecture

- What is "Integrated Circuits" ?
- What and Whys FPGA ?
- What is VHDL?
- VHDL Code Structure

An integrated circuit is also referred to as an IC, a chip, or a microchip. The term **IC** is a set of electronic circuits on one small flat piece (or "chip") of semiconductor material that is normally silicon. The integration of large numbers of tiny MOS (metal-oxide-semiconductor) transistors into a small chip results in circuits that are smaller, faster, and less expensive than those constructed of discrete electronic components. Look at Fig. 1 which shows different discrete electronic components. While Fig. 2 shows how an integrated circuits (IC) looks like.

Fig.1 : Different discrete components, such as: resistors, capacitors, coils, diodes, fuse, transistors.





Fig.2. A: Integrated Circuits (ICs) on a PCB (Printed Circuit Board).



Fig.2. B: Integrated Circuit(IC) from inside view.Basically consists of grid ofMOS transistors.

MOS transistors are performing amplification or switching.



One of the most famous IC example is the 7400 series. This series contains hundreds of ICs that provide everything from basic logic gates, flip-flops, and counters, to special purpose bus transceivers and arithmetic logic units (ALU).





Fig. 3: OR gate architecture.













What and Whys FPGA ?



Fig.4: Simplified Internal Architecture of FPGA.

What and Whys FPGA ?

- FPGA: It is Field Programmable Gate Array technique. This technique provides a configurable system, in addition to the parallel processing capability. In contrast, to sequential processing provided by controllers and CPUs.
- Why FPGA? Offers flexibility and parallel processing capability.

What and Whys FPGA?



Fig.5: ARTY A7 35T FPGA board

What and Whys FPGA?



DAC model attached to Pmod connector

Fig.6: ARTY A7 35T FPGA board with DAC model attached

What and Whys FPGA?

FPGA can be configured by several languages. The most

common are <u>VHDL</u> and Verilog.

Reference Book



What is VHDL?





 VHDL is used to describe the actual physical circuit.



VHDL is <u>not</u> a programming language

What is VHDL?

Uses of VHDL

• VHDL is used as a way to **simulate** the behavior of a circuit.

• VHDL is typically used as a way of **describing** the circuit inside a FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array).

Note: VHDL is not case sensitive.



Fig.7: Fundamentals sections of VHDL code.

PA	CKAGE
	FUNCTIONS
	PROCEDURES
	COMPONENTS
	CONSTANTS
	TYPES

Fig.8: Fundamentals parts of a Library.



Fig.9: : Library section in VHDL code



Fig.10: : Entity section in VHDL code



Figure ¹¹ NAND gate.

```
21 -- architecture declaration
   architecture Behavioral of NAND gate is
22
23
24
   --no declarations in this example
25
   pbegin
26
27
28
     output <= (a nand b);</pre>
29
30
   end Behavioral;
31
```

Fig.14: : Architecture section in VHDL code



DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUIT

VHDL EQUIVALENT



- -- Digital Logic Circuit
- -- Udemy Example

library IEEE;

```
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.ALL;
use IEEE.numeric std.all;
```

```
lentity example is
lport (
    D : out std_logic;
    A : in std_logic;
    B : in std_logic;
    C : in std_logic);
end example;
```

architecture behavior of example is begin

D <= not((A or B) and C);

end behavior;



• The assignments will be attached in your class room.

End of lecture 1

Any Questions ?