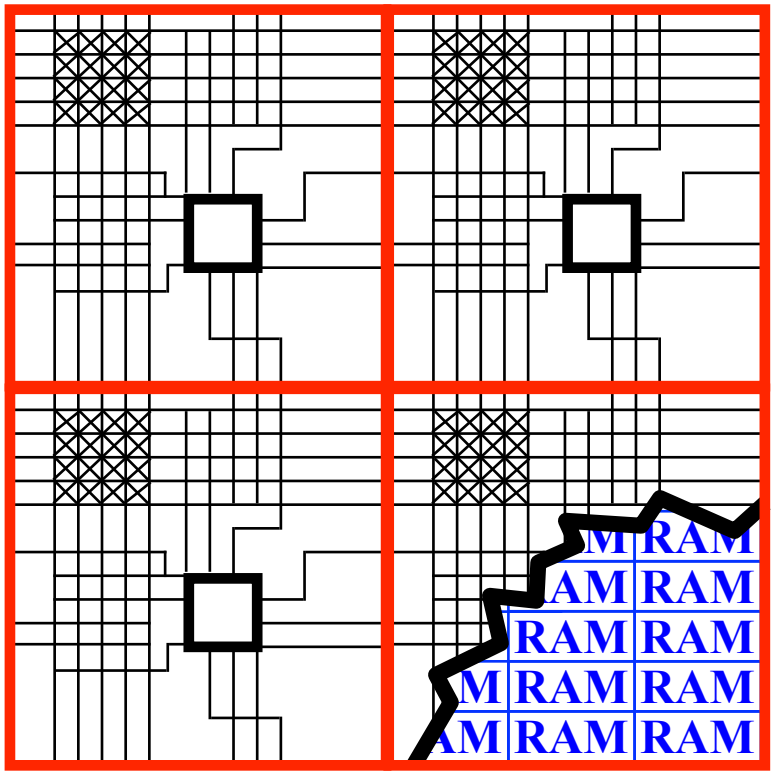
Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)

- Readings: B.6-B.6.5



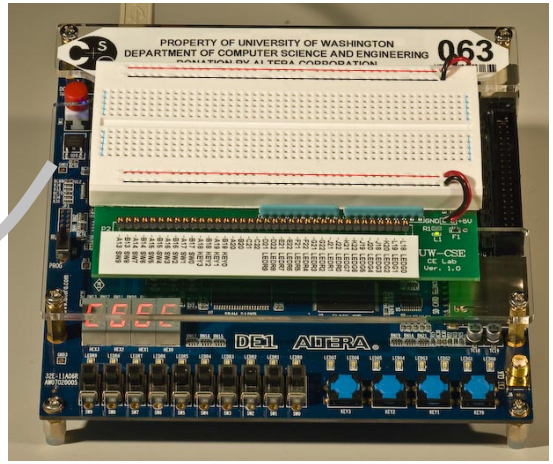
Logic cells imbedded in a general routing structure

Logic cells usually contain:

- **6-input Boolean function calculator**
- **Flip-flop (1-bit memory)**

All features electronically (re)programmable

Using an FPGA



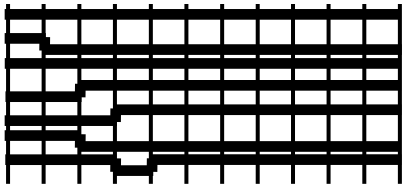

```
// Verilog code for 2-input multiplexer

module AOI (F, A, B, C, D);
  output F;
  input A, B, C, D;

  assign F = ~((A & B) | (C & D));
endmodule

module MUX2 (V, SEL, I, J);    //
2:1 multiplexer
  output V;
  input SEL, I, J;
  wire SELB, VB;

  not G1 (SELB, SEL);
  AOI G2 (VB, I, SEL, SELB, J);
  not G3 (V, VB);
endmodule
```

Verilog

FPGA CAD Tools

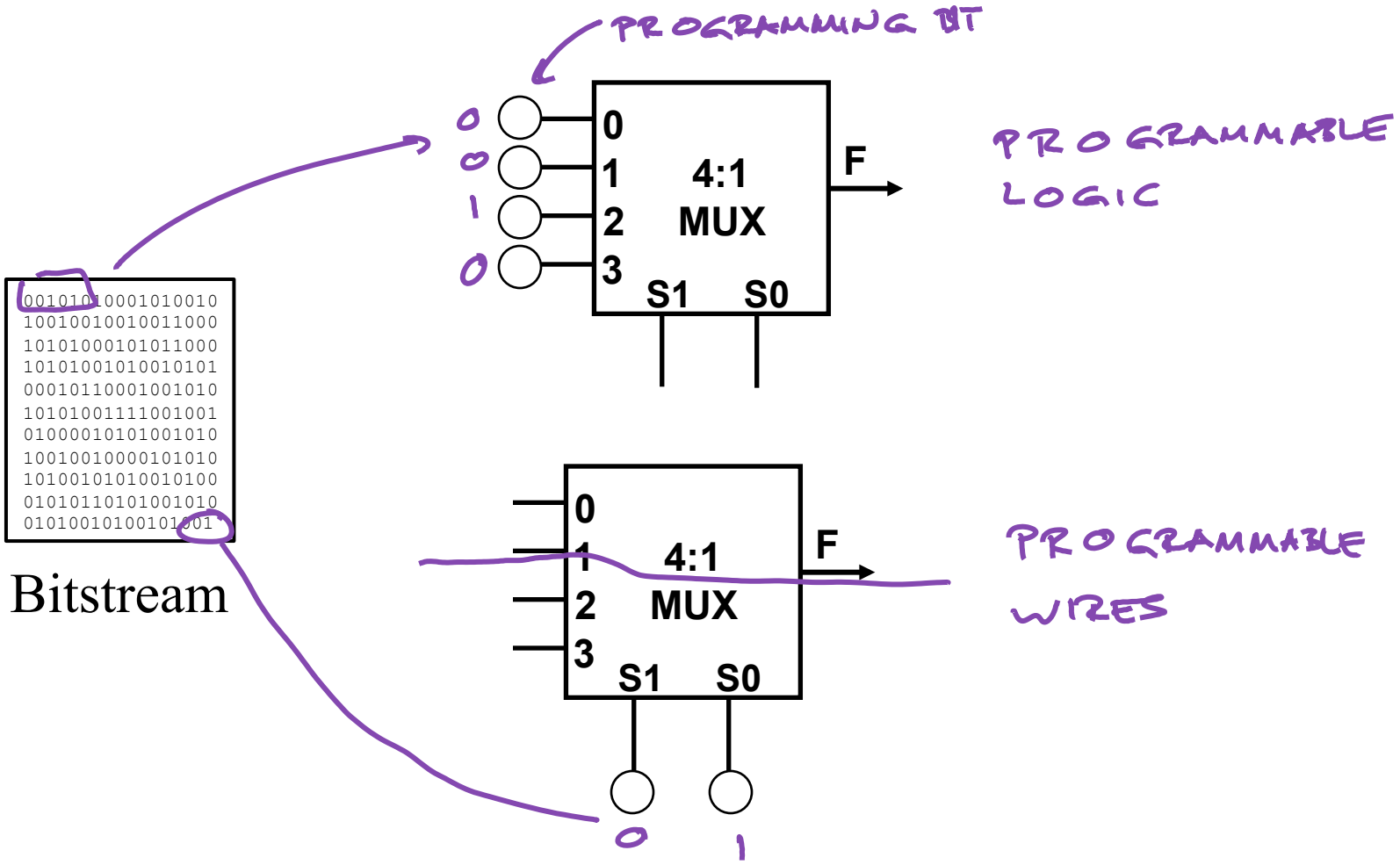
```
00101010001010010
10010010010011000
10101000101011000
10101001010010101
00010110001001010
10101001111001001
01000010101001010
10010010000101010
10100101010010100
01010110101001010
01010010100101001
```

Bitstream



Simulation

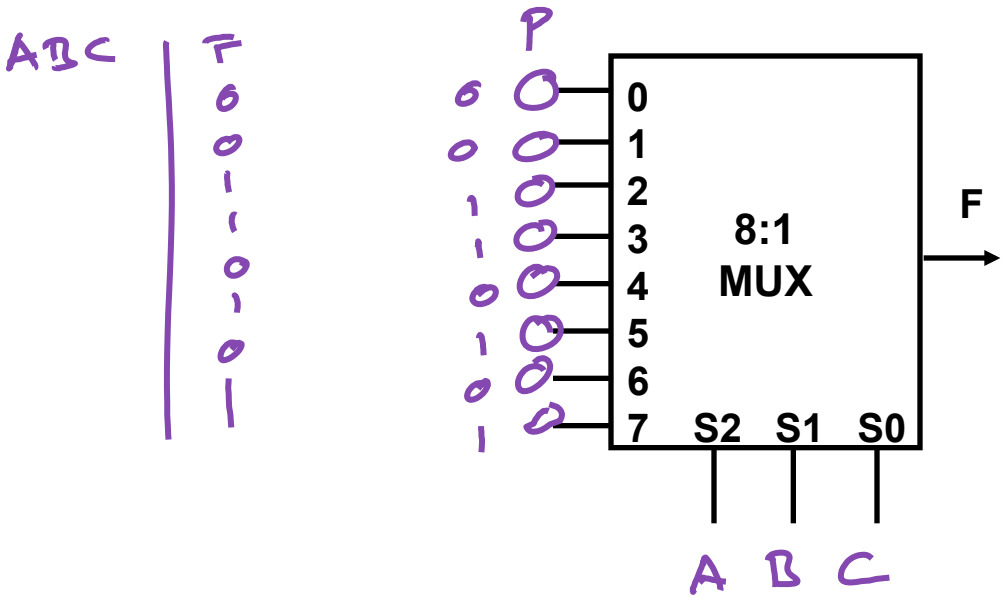
FPGA Programming



○ = 1 memory cell (stores 1 bit of info)

FPGA Combinational Logic

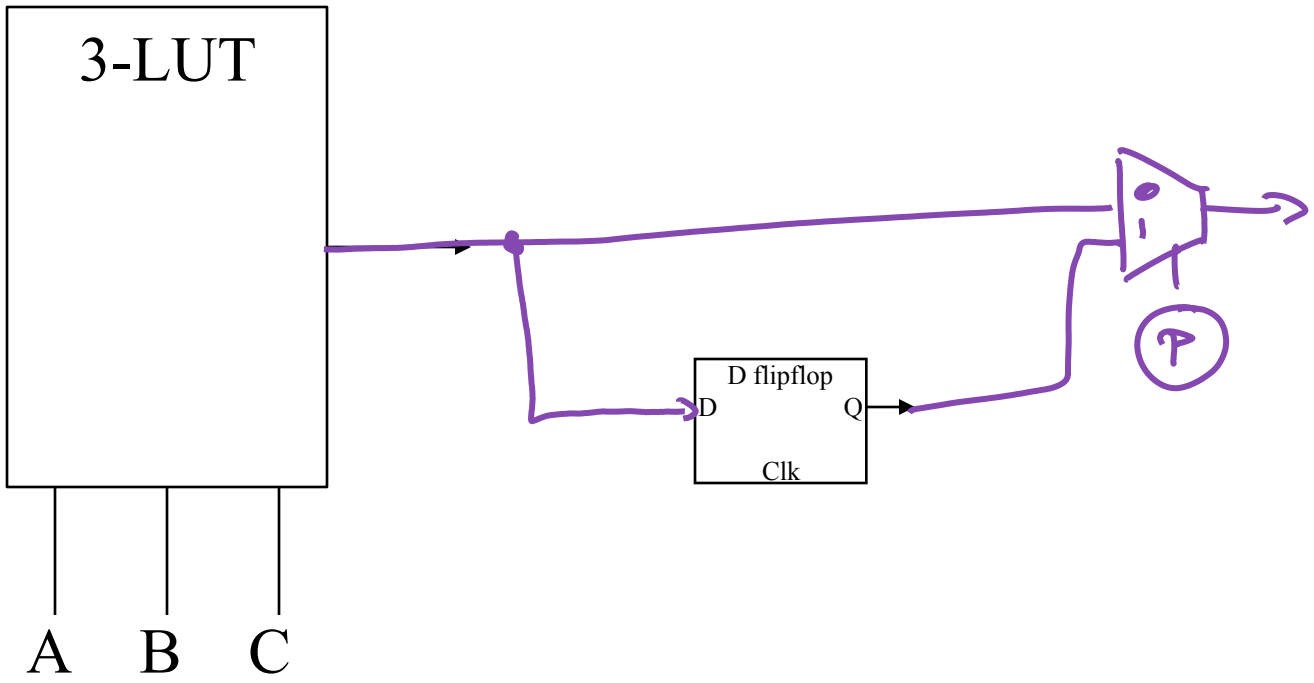
- How can we use Muxes and Programming bits to compute combinational binary function F(A,B,C)?



- Creates a "LUT" or lookup table.

FPGA Sequential Logic

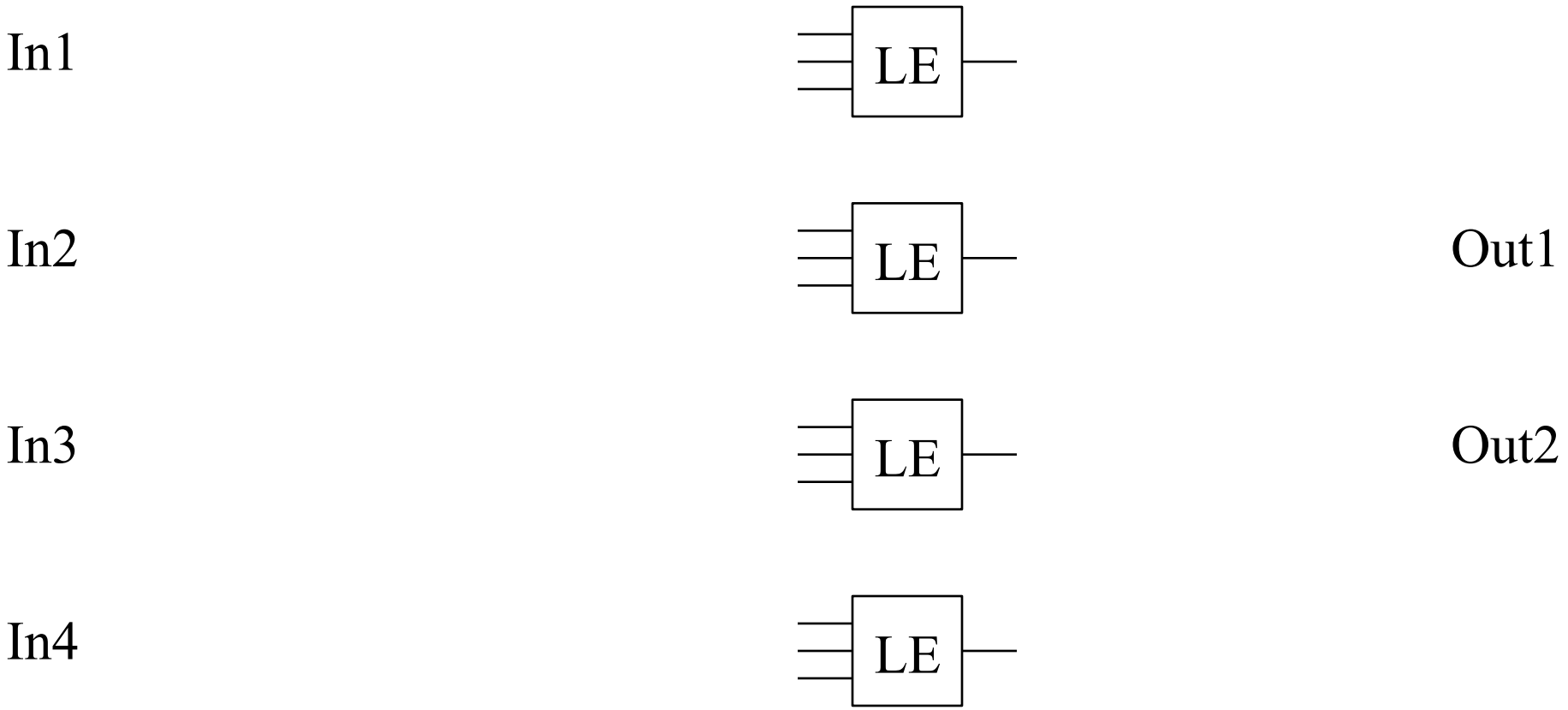
- How do we put DFF's onto LUT outputs only when we need them?



- Creates a "LE" or logic block

FPGA Local Routing

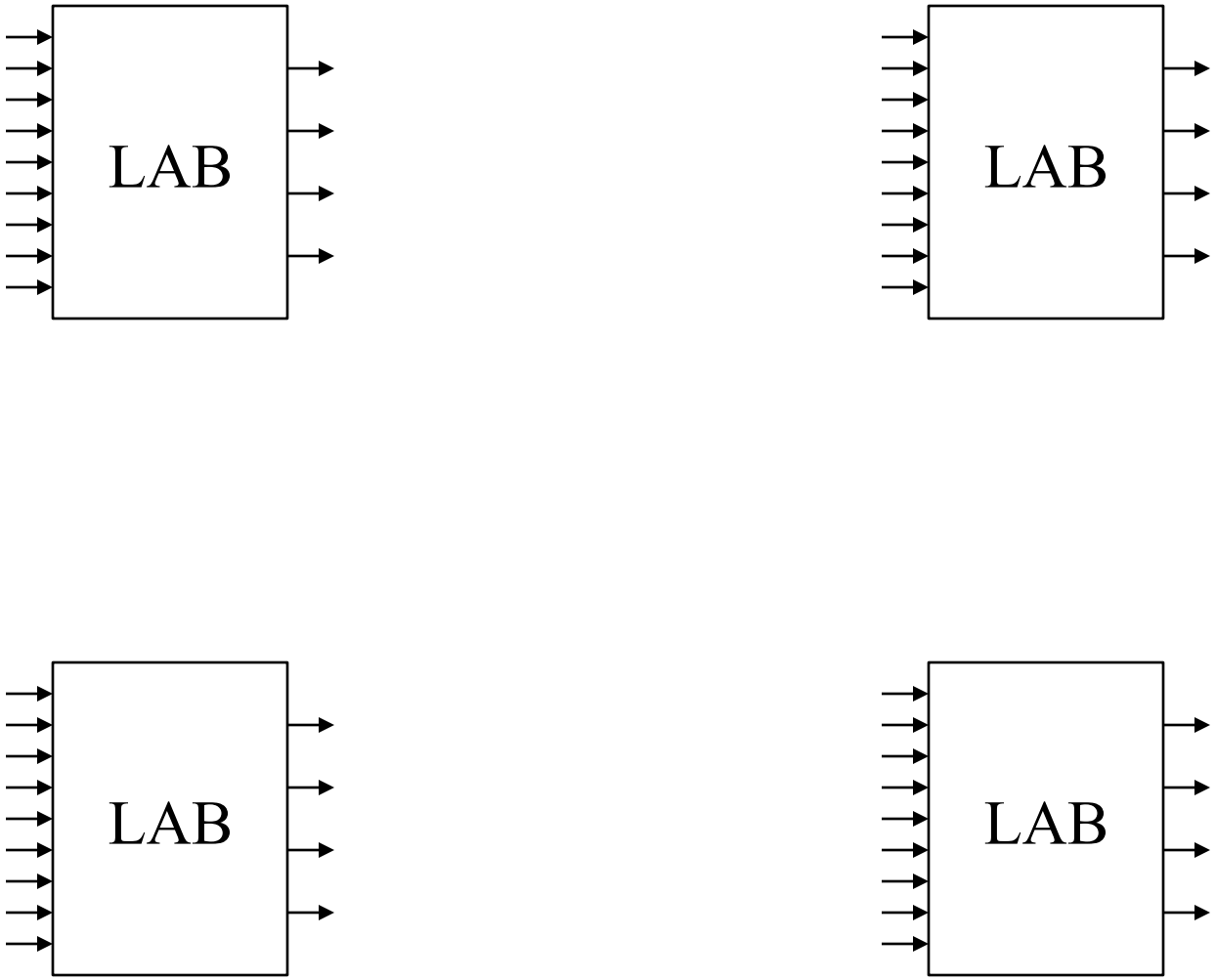
- How do we combine LE's to build larger functions?



- This is an Altera "LAB".

FPGA Global Routing

- Can’t do all-to-all/crossbar routing, so what?



FPGA CAD

- CAD = “Computer-Aided Design”

- Tech Mapping: Convert Verilog to LUTs
- Placement: Assign LUTs to specific locations
- Routing: Wire inputs to outputs
- Bitstream Generation: Convert mapping to bits