



# Circuit design on CPLD chips using Verilog

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## Objective

**GOAL:** replace Heathkit wiring of circuits used in CSC 270 Digital Circuits and Systems with CPLD kit programmed in Verilog.

**REQUIREMENTS:** provide the ability to program adders, multiplexer-based circuits, Moore-style flip-flop sequencers, and ROM-based sequencers.

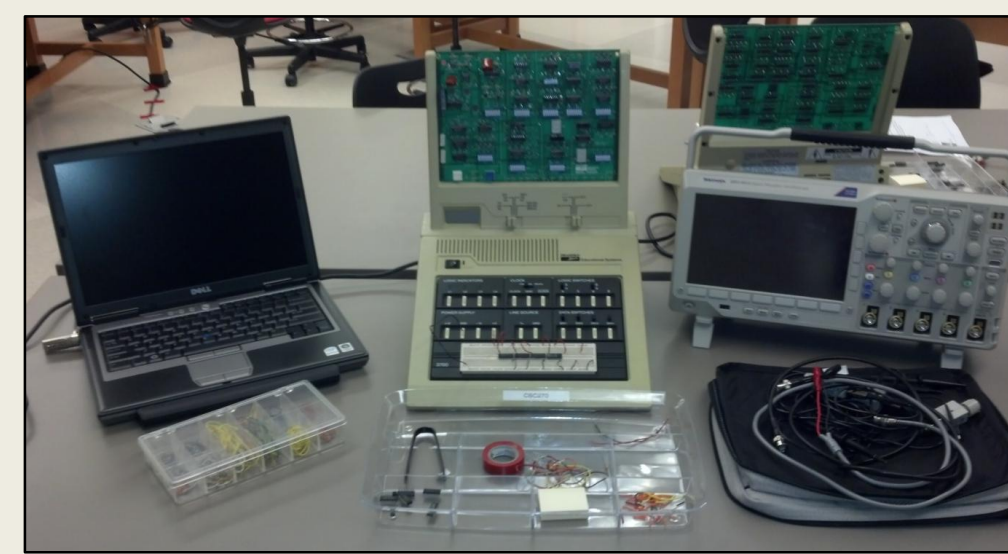


Fig. 1. CSC 270 lab bench pre-Fall 2011.



Fig. 2. CSC 270 lab bench post-Fall 2011.

## Background

**CPLD:** Complex Programmable Logic Device, design independent integrated circuit.

**Advantages:** users can design more complicated circuit systems in a more time and cost efficient manner.

**Verilog:** standardized and vendor independent hardware description language used to write code for circuit synthesis and simulation.

Trivia: What's the difference between a CPLD and a FPGA?

CPLD	FPGA
10 <sup>3</sup> -10 <sup>4</sup> logic blocks	10 <sup>4</sup> -10 <sup>6</sup> logic blocks
Non-volatile memory	RAM-based memory
Simpler to design	More flexible

## Recreated Lab Exercises

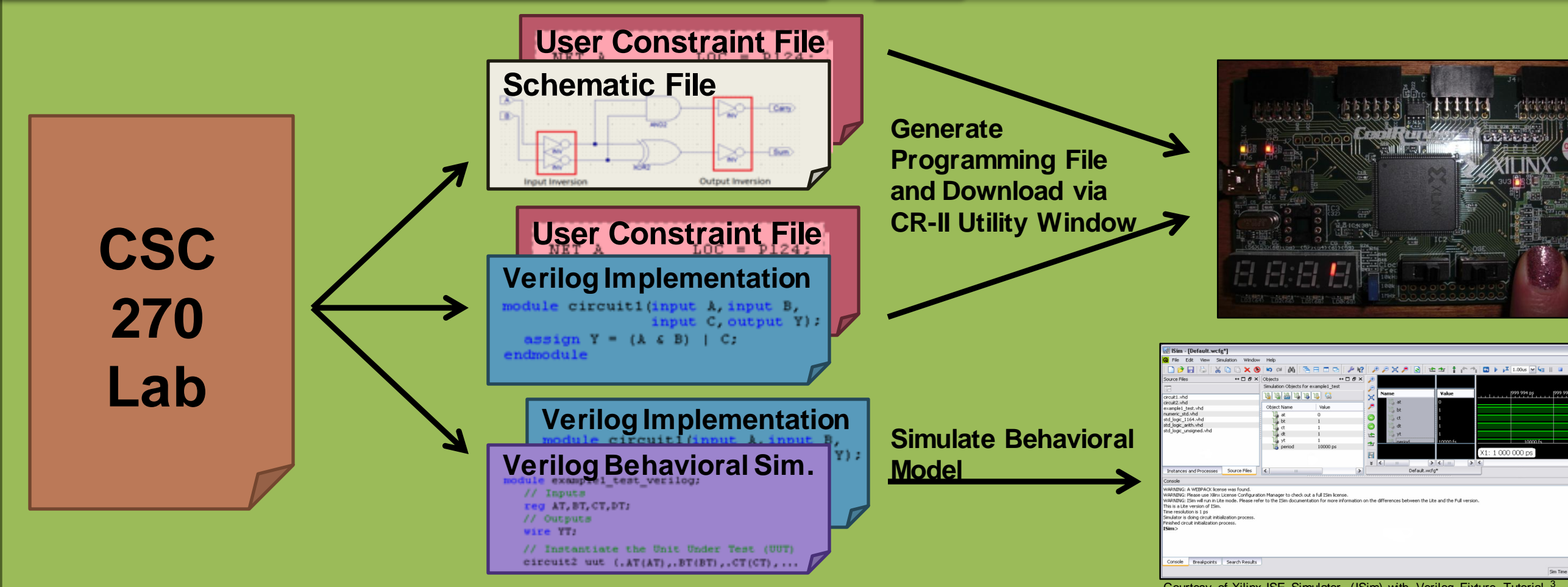


Fig. 3. CSC 270 labs are recreated using three different methods: *Schematics*, *Verilog Implementation*, and *Verilog Behavioral Simulation*.

Using Verilog, traffic light sequencer can be programmed using a *clocked always block* and *case structure*.

Directly copied wiring diagram into Schematic file.

**CSC 270 Traffic Light Sequencer Diagrams**

Present	Future	Output
S <sub>n</sub>	Q <sub>n</sub> <sup>1</sup> Q <sub>n</sub> <sup>0</sup> Q <sub>n+1</sub> <sup>1</sup> Q <sub>n+1</sub> <sup>0</sup> S <sub>n+1</sub>	G Y R
S <sub>0</sub>	0 0 0 1 S <sub>1</sub>	0 0 1
S <sub>1</sub>	0 1 1 0 S <sub>2</sub>	1 0 0
S <sub>2</sub>	1 0 0 0 S <sub>3</sub>	0 1 0
S <sub>3</sub>	1 1 1 1 S <sub>0</sub>	0 0 1

```

else
  //state 0 (G'YR - active low) ==> state 1 (G'YR - active low)
  //state 1 (G'YR - active low) ==> state 2 (G'YR - active low)
  //state 2 (G'YR - active low) ==> state 3 (G'YR - active low)
  //state 3 (G'YR - active low) ==> state 0 (G'YR - active low)
  case (state)
    s0 : begin
      state <- s1;
      G = 1;
      Y = 1;
      R = 0;
    end
    s1 : begin
      state <- s2;
      G = 0;
      Y = 1;
      R = 1;
    end
    s2 : begin
      state <- s3;
      G = 1;
      Y = 0;
      R = 1;
    end
    s3 : begin
      state <- s0;
      G = 0;
      Y = 0;
      R = 1;
    end
  endcase
end

```

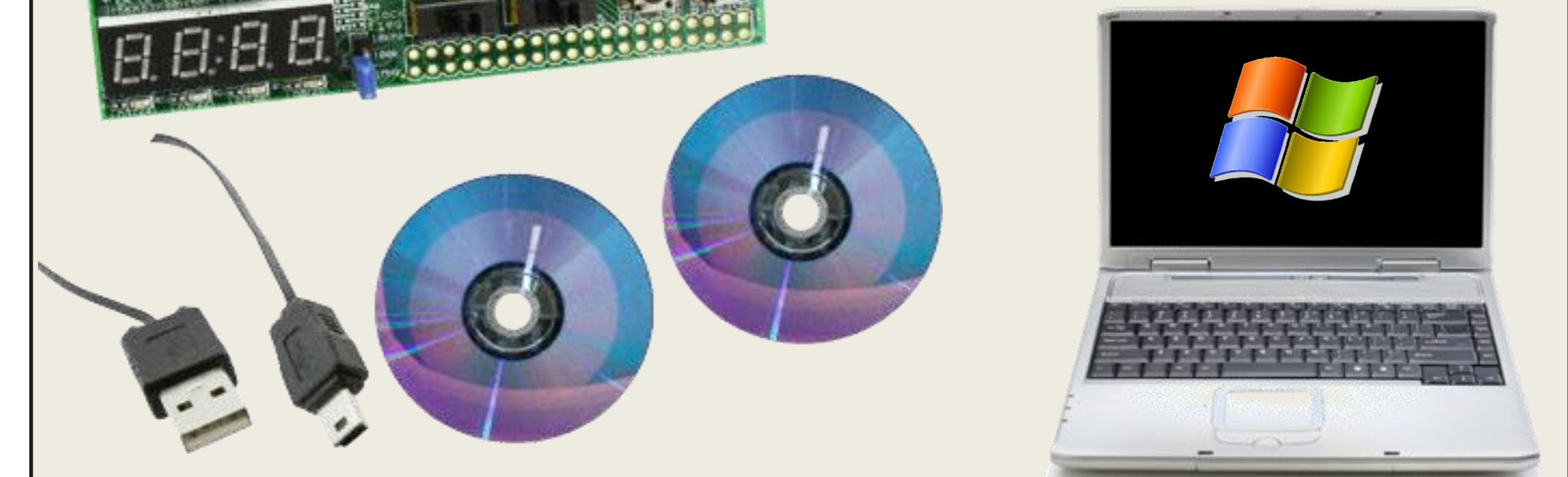
**Traffic Light Sequencer Signals Generated via ISim:**

Fig. 4. Sample recreated lab for a traffic light sequencer that cycles from red to green to yellow and back or that remains red.

## Hardware + Software Kit



- CoolRunner-II CPLD
- USB connector
- XILINX ISE Design Suite
- CoolRunner-II Utility Window
- Computer with Windows OS



## Final Outcome

Designed a *collection of labs/tutorials that is tailored to CSC 270 students or students of similar levels learning how to create simple combinational circuits and sequential circuits using Verilog and CPLDs.*

## References

- Palnitkar, S. (1996). *Verilog HDL: A guide to digital design and synthesis*. Upper Saddle River: SunSoft Press.
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- Xilinx ISE Simulator (ISim) with Verilog Test Fixture Tutorial. (2010). Retrieved November 12, 2011 from [http://digilentinc.com/Data/Documents/Tutorials/Xilinx ISE Simulator \(ISim\) with Verilog Test Fixture Tutorial.pdf](http://digilentinc.com/Data/Documents/Tutorials/Xilinx ISE Simulator (ISim) with Verilog Test Fixture Tutorial.pdf)
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## Acknowledgements

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## For further information

Please contact [tliu@smith.edu](mailto:tliu@smith.edu). More information on this and the recreated lab exercises and tutorials can be obtained at <http://bit.ly/xRz618>.