**Required reading**

- P. Chu, RTL Hardware Design using VHDL

  *Chapter 5.1, VHDL Process*

  *Chapter 8, Sequential Circuit Design: Principle*

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**Behavioral Design Style:**

**Registers & Counters**

**VHDL Design Styles**

- dataflow
- structural
- behavioral

**Processes in VHDL**

- Processes Describe Sequential Behavior
- Processes in VHDL Are Very Powerful Statements
  - Allow to define an arbitrary behavior that may be difficult to represent by a real circuit
  - Not every process can be synthesized
- Use Processes with Caution in the Code to Be Synthesized
- Use Processes Freely in Testbenches

**Anatomy of a Process**

```
[optional]
PROCESS [label: ] [(sensitivity list)]
[declaration part]
BEGIN
  statement part
END PROCESS [label];
```
PROCESS with a SENSITIVITY LIST

- List of signals to which the process is sensitive.
- Whenever there is an event on any of the signals in the sensitivity list, the process fires.
- Every time the process fires, it will run in its entirety.
- WAIT statements are NOT ALLOWED in a processes with SENSITIVITY LIST.

Component Equivalent of a Process

- All signals which appear on the left of signal assignment statement (<=) are outputs e.g. y, z
- All signals which appear on the right of signal assignment statement (<=) or in logic expressions are inputs e.g. w, a, b, c
- All signals which appear in the sensitivity list are inputs e.g. clk
- Note that not all inputs need to be included in the sensitivity list

D latch

Graphical symbol

Truth table

Timing diagram

D flip-flop

Graphical symbol

Truth table

Timing diagram

D latch

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY latch IS
  PORT ( D, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
         Q : OUT STD_LOGIC ) :
END latch;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF latch IS
BEGIN
  PROCESS ( D, Clock )
  BEGIN
    IF Clock  = '1' THEN
      Q := D ;
    END IF ;
    END PROCESS ;
  END behavioral;
D flip-flop

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY flipflop IS
PORT ( D, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC;
       Q : OUT STD_LOGIC);
END flipflop;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF flipflop IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Clock)
BEGIN
IF Clock’EVENT AND Clock = '1' THEN
Q <= D;
END IF;
END PROCESS;
END behavioral;

D flip-flop

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY flipflop IS
PORT ( D, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC;
       Q : OUT STD_LOGIC);
END flipflop;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral2 OF flipflop IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Clock)
BEGIN
IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
Q <= D;
END IF;
END PROCESS;
END behavioral2;

D flip-flop with asynchronous reset

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY flipflop_ar IS
PORT ( D, Resetn, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC;
       Q : OUT STD_LOGIC);
END flipflop_ar;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF flipflop_ar IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Resetn, Clock)
BEGIN
IF Resetn = '0' THEN
Q <= '0';
ELSIF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
Q <= D;
END IF;
END PROCESS;
END behavioral;

D flip-flop with synchronous reset

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY flipflop_sr IS
PORT ( D, Resetn, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC;
       Q : OUT STD_LOGIC);
END flipflop_sr;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF flipflop_sr IS
BEGIN
PROCESS(Clock)
BEGIN
IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
IF Resetn = '0' THEN
Q <= '0';
ELSE
Q <= D;
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS;
END behavioral;

8-bit register with asynchronous reset

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY reg8 IS
PORT ( D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(7 DOWNTO 0);
       Resetn, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC;
       Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(7 DOWNTO 0)) ;
END reg8;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF reg8 IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Resetn, Clock)
BEGIN
IF Resetn = '0' THEN
Q <= "00000000";
ELSIF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
Q <= D;
END IF;
END PROCESS;
END behavioral;

Asynchronous vs. Synchronous

• In the IF loop, asynchronous items are
  • Before the rising_edge(Clock) statement
• In the IF loop, synchronous items are
  • After the rising_edge(Clock) statement
N-bit register with asynchronous reset

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY regn IS
    GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 16 );
    PORT ( D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ;
          Resetn, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
          Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ) ;
END regn ;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF regn IS
BEGIN
  PROCESS ( Resetn, Clock )
  BEGIN
    IF Resetn = '0' THEN
      Q <= (OTHERS => '0');
    ELSIF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
      Q <= D;
    END IF;
  END PROCESS ;
END behavioral ;

A word on generics

- Generics are typically integer values
- In this class, the entity inputs and outputs should be std_logic or std_logic_vector
- But the generics can be integer
- Generics are given a default value
  - GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 16 );
  - This value can be overwritten when entity is instantiated as a component
- Generics are very useful when instantiating an often-used component
- Need a 32-bit register in one place, and 16-bit register in another
  - Can use the same generic code, just configure them differently

Use of OTHERS

OTHERS stand for any index value that has not been previously mentioned.

Q <= "00000001" can be written as  Q <= (0 => '1', OTHERS => '0')
Q <= "10000001" can be written as  Q <= (7 => '1', 0 => '1', OTHERS => '0')
or
Q <= "00011110" can be written as  Q <= (4 downto 1=> '1', OTHERS => '0')

N-bit register with enable

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY regne IS
    GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 8 ) ;
    PORT ( D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ;
           Enable, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
           Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ) ;
END regne ;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF regne IS
BEGIN
  PROCESS (Clock)
  BEGIN
    IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
      IF Enable = '1' THEN
        Q <= D;
      END IF;
    END IF;
  END PROCESS;
Q <= Count;
END behavioral ;

2-bit up-counter with synchronous reset

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
USE ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all ;
ENTITY upcount IS
    PORT ( Clear, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
           Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0) ) ;
END upcount ;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF upcount IS
BEGIN
  SIGNAL Count : std_logic_vector(1 DOWNTO 0);
  upcount: PROCESS ( Clock )
  BEGIN
    IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
      IF Clear = '1' THEN
        Count <= "00" ;
      ELSE
        Count <= Count + 1 ;
      END IF;
    END IF;
  END PROCESS;
Q <= Count;
END behavioral;
LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
USE ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;

ENTITY upcount_ar IS
  PORT (
    Clock, Resetn, Enable : IN STD_LOGIC;
    Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (3 DOWNTO 0)) ;
END upcount_ar ;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF upcount_ar IS
  SIGNAL Count : STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (3 DOWNTO 0) ;
BEGIN
  PROCESS ( Clock, Resetn )
  BEGIN
    IF Resetn = '0' THEN
      Count <= "0000" ;
    ELSIF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
      IF Enable = '1' THEN
        Count <= Count + 1 ;
      END IF ;
    END IF ;
  END PROCESS ;
  Q <= Count ;
END behavioral ;

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY shift4 IS
  PORT (
    D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0) ;
    Enable : IN STD_LOGIC ;
    Load : IN STD_LOGIC ;
    Sin : IN STD_LOGIC ;
    Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
    Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0)) ;
END shift4 ;

PROCESS ( Clock )
BEGIN
  IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
    Q <= Q + 1 ;
  END IF ;
END PROCESS ;
4-bit shift register with parallel load (2)

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF shift4 IS
SIGNAL Qt : STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0);
BEGIN
PROCESS (Clock)
BEGIN
IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
IF Load = '1' THEN
Qt <= D ;
ELSIF Enable = '1' THEN
Qt <= Sin & Qt(3 downto 1);
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS ;
Q <= Qt;
END behavioral ;

N-bit shift register with parallel load (1)

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
ENTITY shiftn IS
GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 8 ) ;
PORT ( D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ;
Enable , Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Load : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Sin : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ) ;
END shiftn ;
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF shiftn IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Clock)
BEGIN
IF (Clock'EVENT AND Clock = '1' ) THEN
IF Enable = '1' THEN
Q <= D ;
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;

N-bit shift register with parallel load (2)

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
ENTITY shiftn IS
GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 8 ) ;
PORT ( D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ;
Enable : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Load : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Sin : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ) ;
END shiftn ;
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF shiftn IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Clock)
BEGIN
IF rising_edge(Clock) THEN
IF Load = '1' THEN
Qt <= D ;
ELSIF Enable = '1' THEN
Qt <= Sin & Qt(N-1 downto 1);
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS ;
Q <= Qt;
END behavior al;

N-bit register with enable

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
ENTITY regn IS
GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 8 ) ;
PORT ( D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ;
Enable , Clk : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Q : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0) ) ;
END regn ;
ARCHITECTURE Behavior OF regn IS
BEGIN
PROCESS (Clock)
BEGIN
IF (Clock'EVENT AND Clock = '1' ) THEN
IF Enable = '1' THEN
Q <= D ;
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS ;
END Behavior ;

Circuit built of medium scale components
LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

ENTITY priority_resolver
IS
PORT (r : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(5 DOWNTO 0);
s : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(1 DOWNTO 0);
clk : IN STD_LOGIC;
en : IN STD_LOGIC;
t : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(3 DOWNTO 0));
END priority_resolver;

ARCHITECTURE structural OF priority_resolver IS
SIGNAL  p : STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (3 DOWNTO 0) ;
SIGNAL  q : STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (1  DOWNTO 0) ;
SIGNAL z: STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (3 DOWNTO 0);
SIGNAL ena : STD_LOGIC ;

BEGIN
u1: mux2to1 PORT MAP (w0 => r(0),
w1 => r(1),
s => s(0),
f => p(0));
p(1) <= r(2);
p(2) <= r(3);

u2: mux2to1 PORT MAP (w0 => r(4),
w1 => r(5),
s => s(1),
f => p(3));

u3: priority PORT MAP (w => p,
y => q,
z => ena);

u4: dec2to4 PORT MAP (w => q,
En => ena,
y => t);
END structural;

COMPONENT mux2to1
PORT (w0, w1, s : IN STD_LOGIC;
f : OUT STD_LOGIC );
END COMPONENT ;

COMPONENT priority
PORT (w : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (3 DOWNTO 0);
y : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (1 DOWNTO 0);
z : OUT STD_LOGIC );
END COMPONENT ;

COMPONENT dec2to4
PORT (w : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (1 DOWNTO 0);
En : IN STD_LOGIC;
y : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (3 DOWNTO 0));
END COMPONENT ;

COMPONENT regn
GENERIC ( N : INTEGER := 8 ) ;
PORT (D : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(N-1 DOWNTO 0);
Enable, Clock : IN STD_LOGIC ;
Q : OUT STD_LOGIC ) ;
END COMPONENT ;

BEGIN
u5: regn GENERIC MAP (N => 4) PORT MAP (D => z ,
En => En,
Clock => Clk,
Q => t);
END structural;
### Structural description – example (5) VHDL-87

u4: work.dec2to4 (dataflow)
   PORT MAP (w => w,
            En => ena,
            y => y);

u5: work.regne(behavioral)
   GENERIC MAP (N => 4)
   PORT MAP (D => z,
             Enable => En,
             Clock => Clk,
             Q => t);

END structural;

---

### Instruction ROM example (1)

LIBRARY ieee;
USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
USE ieee.numeric_std.all;

ENTITY rom IS
   GENERIC (w : INTEGER := 16;
             n : INTEGER  := 8;
             m : INTEGER := 3);
   PORT (Addr : IN STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(m-1 DOWNTO 0);
            Dout : OUT STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(w-1 DOWNTO 0));

END rom;

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF rom IS
   SIGNAL temp: INTEGER RANGE 0 TO n-1;
   TYPE vector_array IS ARRAY (0 to m-1) OF STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(w-1 DOWNTO 0);
   CONSTANT memory : vector_array :
      (X"0000", X"D459", X"A870", X"7853", X"650D", X"642F", X"F742", X"F548");
   BEGIN
      temp <= to_integer(unsigned(Addr));
      Dout <= memory(temp);
   END behavioral;

---

### Instruction ROM example (2)

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF rom IS
   SIGNAL temp: INTEGER RANGE 0 TO n-1;
   TYPE vector_array IS ARRAY (0 to n-1) OF STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(w-1 DOWNTO 0);
   CONSTANT memory : vector_array :
      ("X0000", "X'D459", "X'A870", "X'7853", "X'650D", "X'642F", "X'F742", "X'F548");
   BEGIN
      temp <= to_integer(unsigned(Addr));
      Dout <= memory(temp);
   END behavioral;

---

### Mixing Design Styles Inside of an Architecture

VHDL Design Styles

- **dataflow**
  - Concurrent statements
  - Components and interconnects
- **structural**
  - Sequential statements
    - Registers
    - Shift registers
    - Counters
    - State machines
- **behavioral**

...
**Mixed Style Modeling**

architecture ARCHITECTURE_NAME of ENTITY_NAME is

• Here you can declare signals, constants, functions, procedures.
• Component declarations

begin

Concurrent statements:
• Concurrent simple signal assignment
• Conditional signal assignment
• Selected signal assignment
• Generate statement
• Component instantiation statement
• Process statement
  inside process you can use only sequential statements

end ARCHITECTURE_NAME;

**PRNG Example (1)**

library IEEE;
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;
use work.prng_pkg.all;

ENTITY PRNG IS
PORT( Coeff : in  std_logic_vector(4 downto 0);
      Load_Coeff : in  std_logic;
      Seed : in  std_logic_vector(4 downto 0);
      Init_Run : in  std_logic;
      Clk : in  std_logic;
      Current_State : out std_logic_vector(4 downto 0));
END PRNG;

ARCHITECTURE mixed OF PRNG is

signal Ands : std_logic_vector(4 downto 0);
signal Sin : std_logic;
signal Coeff_Q : std_logic_vector(4 downto 0);
signal Shift5_Q : std_logic_vector(4 downto 0);

begin

Concurrent Statements

-- Data Flow
G: FOR I IN 0 TO 4 GENERATE
Ands(I) <= Coeff_Q(I) AND Shift5_Q(I);
END GENERATE;
Sin <= Ands(0) XOR Ands(1) XOR Ands(2) XOR Ands(3) XOR Ands(4);
Current_State <= Shift5_Q;

-- Behavioral
Coeff_Reg: PROCESS(Clk)
BEGIN
IF rising_edge(Clk) THEN
IF Load_Coeff = '1' THEN
Coef_Q <= Coeff;
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS;

-- Structural
Shift5_Reg : Shift5 PORT MAP ( D => Seed,
Load => Init_Run,
Sin => Sin,
Clock => Clk,
Q => Shift5_Q);
END ARCHITECTURE mixed;

**PRNG Example (2)**

-- Data Flow
G: FOR I IN 0 TO 4 GENERATE
Ands(I) <= Coeff_Q(I) AND Shift5_Q(I);
END GENERATE;
Sin <= Ands(0) XOR Ands(1) XOR Ands(2) XOR Ands(3) XOR Ands(4);
Current_State <= Shift5_Q;

-- Behavioral
Coeff_Reg: PROCESS(Clk)
BEGIN
IF rising_edge(Clk) THEN
IF Load_Coeff = '1' THEN
Coef_Q <= Coeff;
END IF;
END IF;
END PROCESS;

-- Structural
Shift5_Reg : Shift5 PORT MAP ( D => Seed,
Load => Init_Run,
Sin => Sin,
Clock => Clk,
Q => Shift5_Q);
END ARCHITECTURE mixed;

**For Beginners**

Use processes with very simple structure only to describe
- registers
- shift registers
- counters
- state machines.

Use examples discussed in class as a template.
Create `generic` entities for registers, shift registers, and counters, and instantiate the corresponding components in a higher level circuit using `GENERIC MAP PORT MAP`.
Supplement sequential components with combinational logic described using concurrent statements.
For Intermediates

1. Use Processes with IF and CASE statements only. Do not use LOOPS or VARIABLES.
2. Sensitivity list of the PROCESS should include only signals that can by themselves change the outputs of the sequential circuit (typically, clock and asynchronous set or reset)
3. Do not use PROCESSes without sensitivity list (they can be synthesizable, but make simulation inefficient)

For Intermediates (2)

Given a single signal, the assignments to this signal should only be made within a single process block in order to avoid possible conflicts in assigning values to this signal.

Process 1: PROCESS (a, b)
BEGIN
  y <= a AND b;
END PROCESS;

Process 2: PROCESS (a, b)
BEGIN
  y <= a OR b;
END PROCESS;

Initializations

Declarations of signals (and variables) with initialized values, such as
SIGNAL a : STD_LOGIC := '0';
cannot be synthesized, and thus should be avoided.
If present, they will be ignored by the synthesis tools.

Use set and reset signals instead.

Delays

Delays are not synthesizable

Statements, such as
  wait for 5 ns
  a <= b after 10 ns
will not produce the required delay, and should not be used in the code intended for synthesis.

Dual-edge triggered register/counter (1)

In FPGAs register/counter can change only at either rising (default) or falling edge of the clock.

Dual-edge triggered clock is not synthesizable correctly, using either of the descriptions provided below.
Dual-edge triggered register/counter (2)

PROCESS (clk)
BEGIN
  IF (clk'EVENT AND clk='1' ) THEN
    counter <= counter + 1;
  ELSIF (clk'EVENT AND clk='0' ) THEN
    counter <= counter + 1;
  END IF;
END PROCESS;

Dual-edge triggered register/counter (3)

PROCESS (clk)
BEGIN
  IF (clk'EVENT) THEN
    counter <= counter + 1;
  END IF;
END PROCESS;

PROCESS (clk)
BEGIN
  counter <= counter + 1;
END PROCESS;