Office to

Verilog HDL

A Guide to Digital Design and Synthesis



SAMIR PALNITKAR

Foreword by Probhu Goel



Copyright

2006 Sun Microsystems, Inc. 2550 Garcia Avenue, Mountain View, California 94043-1100 U.S.A.

All rights reserved. This product or document is protected by copyright and distributed under licenses restricting its use, copying, distribution and decompilation. No part of this product or document may be reproduced in any form by any means without prior written authorization of Sun and its licensors, if any.

Portions of this product may be derived from the UNIX system and from the Berkeley 4.3 BSD system, licensed from the University of California. Third-party software, including font technology in this product, is protected by copyright and licensed from Sun's Suppliers.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.227-7013 and FAR 52.227-19.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

TRADEMARKS

Sun, Sun Microsystems, the Sun logo, and Solaris are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States and may be protected as trademarks in other countries. UNIX is a registered trademark in the United States and other countries, exclusively licensed through X/Open Company, Ltd. OPEN LOOK is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc. PostScript and Display PostScript are trademarks of Adobe Systems, Inc. Verilog is a registered trademark of Cadence Design Systems, Inc. Verilog-XL is a trademark of Cadence Design Systems, Inc. VCS is a trademark of Viewlogic Systems, Inc. Magellan is a registered trademark of Systems Science, Inc. VirSim is a trademark of Simulation Technologies, Inc. Signalscan is a trademark of Design Acceleration, Inc. All other product, service, or company names mentioned herein are claimed as trademarks and trade names by their respective companies.

All SPARC trademarks, including the SCD Compliant Logo, are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. in the United States and may be protected as trademarks in other countries. SPARCcenter, SPARCcluster, SPARCompiler, SPARCdesign, SPARC811, SPARCengine, SPARCprinter, SPARCserver, SPARCstation, SPARCstorage, SPARCworks, microSPARC, microSPARC-II, and UltraSPARC are licensed exclusively to Sun Microsystems, Inc. Products bearing SPARC trademarks are based upon an architecture developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

The OPEN LOOK and Sun Graphical User Interfaces were developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. for its users and licensees. Sun acknowledges the pioneering efforts of Xerox in researching and developing the concept of visual or graphical user interfaces for the computer industry. Sun holds a non-exclusive license from Xerox to the Xerox Graphical User Interface, which license also covers Sun's licensees who implement OPEN LOOK GUI's and otherwise comply with Sun's written license agreements.

X Window System is a trademark of X Consortium, Inc.

The publisher offers discounts on this book when ordered in bulk quantities. For more information, contact: Corporate Sales Department, Prentice Hall PTR, One Lake Street, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. Phone: 800-382-3419; FAX: 201-236-7141. E-mail: corpsales@prenhall.com.

Production supervisor: Wil Mara Cover designer: Nina Scuderi Cover design director: Jerry Votta

Manufacturing manager: Alexis R. Heydt-Long

Acquisitions editor: Gregory G. Doench Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

SunSoft Press

A Prentice Hall Title

Dedication

To Anu, Aditya, and Sahil,
Thank you for everything.
To our families,
Thank you for your constant encouragement and support.
— Samir

About the Author

Samir Palnitkar is currently the President of Jambo Systems, Inc., a leading ASIC design and verification services company which specializes in high-end designs for microprocessor, networking, and communications applications. Mr. Palnitkar is a serial entrepreneur. He was the founder of Integrated Intellectual Property, Inc., an ASIC company that was acquired by Lattice Semiconductor, Inc. Later he founded Obongo, Inc., an e-commerce software firm that was acquired by AOL Time Warner, Inc.

Mr. Palnitkar holds a Bachelor of Technology in Electrical Engineering from Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, a Master's in Electrical Engineering from University of Washington, Seattle, and an MBA degree from San Jose State University, San Jose, CA.

Mr. Palnitkar is a recognized authority on Verilog HDL, modeling, verification, logic synthesis, and EDA-based methodologies in digital design. He has worked extensively with design and verification on various successful microprocessor, ASIC, and system projects. He was the lead developer of the Verilog framework for the shared memory, cache coherent, multiprocessor architecture, popularly known as the UltraSPARCTM Port Architecture, defined for Sun's next generation UltraSPARC-based desktop systems. Besides the UltraSPARC CPU, he has worked on a number of diverse design and verification projects at leading companies including Cisco, Philips, Mitsubishi, Motorola, National, Advanced Micro Devices, and Standard Microsystems.

Mr. Palnitkar was also a leading member of the group that first experimented with cycle-based simulation technology on joint projects with simulator companies. He has extensive experience with a variety of EDA tools such as Verilog-NC, Synopsys VCS, Specman, Vera, System Verilog, Synopsys, SystemC, Verplex, and Design Data Management Systems.

Mr. Palnitkar is the author of three US patents, one for a novel method to analyze finite state machines, a second for work on cycle-based simulation technology and a third(pending approval) for a unique e-commerce tool. He has also published several technical papers. In his spare time, Mr. Palnitkar likes to play cricket, read books, and travel the world.

Foreword

From a modest beginning in early 1984 at Gateway Design Automation, the Verilog hardware description language has become an industry standard as a result of extensive use in the design of integrated circuit chips and digital systems. Verilog came into being as a proprietary language supported by a simulation environment that was the first to support mixed-level design representations comprising switches, gates, RTL, and higher levels of abstractions of digital circuits. The simulation environment provided a powerful and uniform method to express digital designs as well as tests that were meant to verify such designs.

There were three key factors that drove the acceptance and dominance of Verilog in the marketplace. First, the introduction of the Programming Language Interface (PLI) permitted users of Verilog to literally extend and customize the simulation environment. Since then, users have exploited the PLI and their success at adapting Verilog to their environment has been a real winner for Verilog. The second key factor which drove Verilog's dominance came from Gateways paying close attention to the needs of the ASIC foundries and enhancing Verilog in close partnership with Motorola, National, and UTMC in the 1987-1989 time-frame. The realization that the vast majority of logic simulation was being done by designers of ASIC chips drove this effort. With ASIC foundries blessing the use of Verilog and even adopting it as their internal sign-off simulator, the industry acceptance of Verilog was driven even further. The third and final key factor behind the success of Verilog was the introduction of Verilog-based synthesis technology by Synopsys in 1987. Gateway licensed its proprietary Verilog language to Synopsys for this purpose. The combination of the simulation and synthesis technologies served to make Verilog the language of choice for the hardware designers.

The arrival of the VHDL (VHSIC Hardware Description Language), along with the powerful alignment of the remaining EDA vendors driving VHDL as an IEEE standard, led to the placement of Verilog in the public domain. Verilog was inducted as the IEEE 1364 standard in 1995. Since 1995, many enhancements were made to Verilog HDL based on requests from Verilog users. These changes were incorporated into the latest IEEE 1364-2001 Verilog standard. Today, Verilog has become the language of choice for digital design and is the basis for synthesis, verification, and place and route technologies.

Samir's book is an excellent guide to the user of the Verilog language. Not only does it explain the language constructs with a rich variety of examples, it also goes into details of the usage of the PLI and the application of synthesis technology. The topics in the book are arranged logically and flow very smoothly. This book is written from a very practical design perspective rather than with a focus simply on the syntax aspects of the language.

This second edition of Samir's book is unique in two ways. Firstly, it incorporates all

enhancements described in IEEE 1364-2001 standard. This ensures that the readers of the book are working with the latest information on Verilog. Secondly, a new chapter has been added on advanced verification techniques that are now an integral part of Verilog-based methodologies. Knowledge of these techniques is critical to Verilog users who design and verify multi-million gate systems.

I can still remember the challenges of teaching Verilog and its associated design and verification methodologies to users. By using Samir's book, beginning users of Verilog will become productive sooner, and experienced Verilog users will get the latest in a convenient reference book that can refresh their understanding of Verilog. This book is a must for any Verilog user.

Prabhu Goel

Former President of Gateway Design Automation

Preface

During my earliest experience with Verilog HDL, I was looking for a book that could give me a "jump start" on using Verilog HDL. I wanted to learn basic digital design paradigms and the necessary Verilog HDL constructs that would help me build small digital circuits, using Verilog and run simulations. After I had gained some experience with building basic Verilog models, I wanted to learn to use Verilog HDL to build larger designs. At that time, I was searching for a book that broadly discussed advanced Verilog-based digital design concepts and real digital design methodologies. Finally, when I had gained enough experience with digital design and verification of real IC chips, though manuals of Verilog-based products were available, from time to time, I felt the need for a Verilog HDL book that would act as a handy reference. A desire to fill this need led to the publication of the first edition of this book.

It has been more than six years since the publication of the first edition. Many changes have occurred during these years. These years have added to the depth and richness of my design and verification experience through the diverse variety of ASIC and microprocessor projects that I have successfully completed in this duration. I have also seen state-of-the-art verification methodologies and tools evolve to a high level of maturity. The IEEE 1364-2001 standard for Verilog HDL has been approved. The purpose of this second edition is to incorporate the IEEE 1364-2001 additions and introduce to Verilog users the latest advances in verification. I hope to make this edition a richer learning experience for the reader.

This book emphasizes breadth rather than depth. The book imparts to the reader a working knowledge of a broad variety of Verilog-based topics, thus giving the reader a global understanding of Verilog HDL-based design. The book leaves the in-depth coverage of each topic to the Verilog HDL language reference manual and the reference manuals of the individual Verilog-based products.

This book should be classified not only as a Verilog HDL book but, more generally, as a digital design book. It is important to realize that Verilog HDL is only a tool used in digital design. It is the means to an end?the digital IC chip. Therefore, this book stresses the practical design perspective more than the mere language aspects of Verilog HDL. With HDL-based digital design having become a necessity, no digital designer can afford to ignore HDLs.

Who Should Use This Book

The book is intended primarily for beginners and intermediate-level Verilog users. However, for advanced Verilog users, the broad coverage of topics makes it an excellent reference book to be used in conjunction with the manuals and training materials of Verilog-based products.

The book presents a logical progression of Verilog HDL-based topics. It starts with the basics, such as HDL-based design methodologies, and then gradually builds on the basics to eventually reach advanced topics, such as PLI or logic synthesis. Thus, the book is useful to Verilog users with varying levels of expertise as explained below.

- Students in logic design courses at universities
- Part 1 of this book is ideal for a foundation semester course in Verilog HDL-based logic design. Students are exposed to hierarchical modeling concepts, basic Verilog constructs and modeling techniques, and the necessary knowledge to write small models and run simulations.
- New Verilog users in the industry
- Companies are moving to Verilog HDL- based design. Part 1 of this book is a
 perfect jump start for designers who want to orient their skills toward HDL-based
 design.
- Users with basic Verilog knowledge who need to understand advanced concepts
- Part 2 of this book discusses advanced concepts, such as UDPs, timing simulation, PLI, and logic synthesis, which are necessary for graduation from small Verilog models to larger designs.
- Verilog experts
- All Verilog topics are covered, from the basics modeling constructs to advanced topics like PLIs, logic synthesis, and advanced verification techniques. For Verilog experts, this book is a handy reference to be used along with the IEEE Standard Verilog Hardware Description Language reference manual.

The material in the book sometimes leans toward an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) design methodology. However, the concepts explained in the book are general enough to be applicable to the design of FPGAs, PALs, buses, boards, and

systems. The book uses Medium Scale Integration (MSI) logic examples to simplify discussion. The same concepts apply to VLSI designs.