

I'm not robot!



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Design Compiler Graphical
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DFTMAX (TM)
Power Compiler (TM)
DesignWare (R)
DC Expert (TM)
Design Vision (TM)
RTL Compiler (TM)
VHDL Compiler (TM)
DFT Compiler
Design Compiler(R)

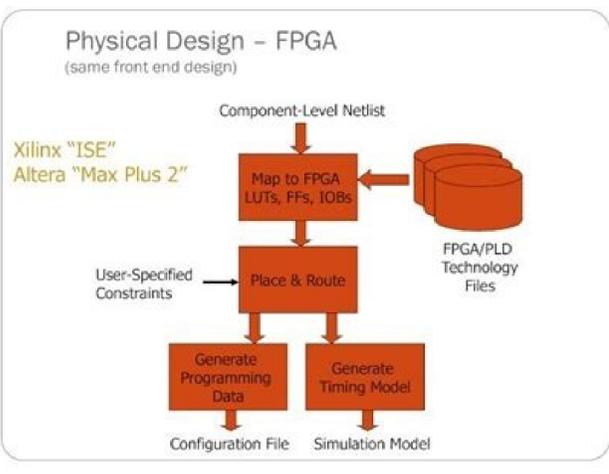
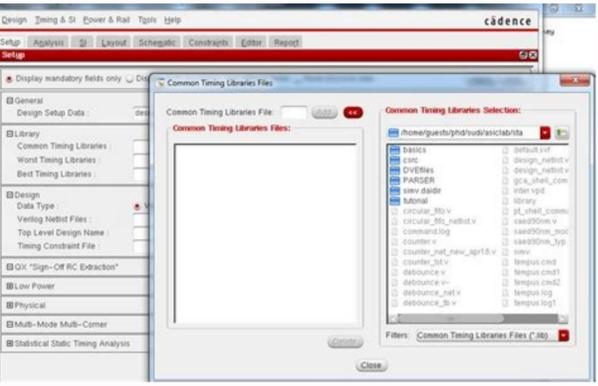
Version N-2017.09-SP5-2 for Linux64 - Jul 13, 2018

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initializing...
  
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$$1.421 + 1.886 + 0.091 + 1.578 = 4.976$$

Delay Type	Incr (ns)	Path (...)	Location	Netlist Resource(s)
(clock sys_clk_pin rise edge)	(r) 8.000	8.000		
net (fo=0)	(r) 0.000	8.000	Site: L16	L_clk
IBUF (Prop_ibuf_i_0)	(r) 1.421	9.421	Site: L16	L_clk_IBUF_inst/O
net (fo=1, routed)	1.880	11.301		L_clk_IBUF
BUFG (Prop_bufg_i_0)	(r) 0.091	11.392	Site: BU...RL_X0Y16	L_clk_IBUF_BUFG_inst/O
net (fo=8, routed)	1.578	12.970		L_clk_IBUF_BUFG
FDRE			Site: SLICE_X37Y46	final_val_r_reg[29]/C
clock pessimism	0.000	12.970		
clock uncertainty	-0.035	12.935		
FDRE (Setup fdre_C_D)	0.062	12.997	Site: SLICE_X37Y46	final_val_r_reg[29]
Required Time		12.997		



Thank you for using our services. We are a non-profit group that run this service to share documents. We need your help to maintenance and improve this website. To keep our site running, we need your help to cover our server cost (about \$500/m), a small donation will help us a lot. Please help us to share our service with your friends. 0 ratings% found this document useful (0 votes)563 views 1 page, active The goal of this work is to use RTL Compiler to synthesize different versions of a combinational circuit. Initialization The working environment must be initialized before using the tool. Create a new folder and put the file synth_init there. Change the file name to start with a dot: mv synth_init .synth_init Put the file decoder.v in the work folder. Examine the module defined in that file. What is the purpose of the module? Start by processing the source file and checking the result. read_hdl -v2001 decoder.v elaborate decoder check_design -unresolved synthesize -to mapped After synthesis, always check the schematic using the GUI interface. Try to identify the differences between the different synthesized versions. Using the appropriate report commands (help report), find the following information about the design: Total cell area Propagation delay of the critical path The maximum operating frequency assuming that the circuit would be placed between registers (supposing to q = tsetup = 0s) Timing constraints The circuit was synthesized without constraints. Synthesize a faster circuit with: path_delay_delay 300 -name max_delay -to /designs/decoder/ports/out# synthesized -to mapped Find the new area and propagation delay. Note that now a larger number of gate types is used (command report gates). Were the constraints satisfied? (Command report timing -exceptions max_delay) Which are the 3 slowest paths? Repeat the synthesis for the following propagation time constraints: 250 ps, 200 ps, 175 ps and 150 ps. (Tip: write a script and use the command include to run it; always start with a fresh version of the circuit). Create a table with the area and propagation delays of all circuits. Create a graph of delay (horizontal) vs. area (vertical) Effect of output load The propagation delay depends on the output load. Initial circuit: constrain the propagation delay to 200 ps. (Make a fresh synthesis). Look the schematic up and determine which gates are used at the outputs. Add a load corresponding to pin D of cell DFFNEGX1 to all outputs. What is the command to do that? Without re-synthesizing, find the propagation delay under the new conditions. And for a 4x bigger load? (Tip: what is the result of the command expr 5 * 4 ?) When the synthesis is performed after specifying the output loads, they will be taken into account. Synthesize the circuit for output loads equal to 1x, 2x, 4x, 6x and 8x the input capacitance of pin D of cell DFFNEGX1). Find the corresponding areas and delays. Add them to the previous graph. Look at the schematic for the 6x version. How is it different from the previous version? Impact of input drivers Investigate the impact of the input drivers. Start by making a new synthesis for a 6x output load and a propagation delay of 200 ps. Specify that all input pins are driven by output Q of cell DFFNEGX1. Without re-synthesizing, find the new propagation delay. What do you conclude? What happens if you use the output of cell BUFM4 (pin Y) instead? Synthesize five versions of the circuit (1x, 2x, 4x, 6x, and 8x) using cell DFFNEGX1 as driver. Find the corresponding areas and propagation delays. Add these values to the graph with the previous results and comment. 2016-05-16 Status Not open for further replies. Joined Dec 10, 2014 Messages 172 Helped 3 Reputation 6 Reaction score 3 Trophy points 18 Activity points 1,437 Is there any command in Cadence RTL Compiler that will report the reg to reg timing paths only? I see commands to report maximum number of min slack paths or commands to report timing from a starting point to end point. But I don't see any commands for categorizing the paths like r2r paths or input to register or register to output paths! Can anyone please help? Joined May 20, 2010 Messages 1,497 Helped 355 Reputation 710 Reaction score 330 Trophy points 1,363 Location Marin Activity points 8,580 you could create a cost group reg2reg, or report timing -from [all registers] -to [all registers], it will report the worst path from r to registers. Reactions: cyrax747 and biju490 Helpful Answer Positive Rating Helpful Answer Positive Rating Joined Dec 10, 2014 Messages 172 Helped 3 Reputation 6 Reaction score 3 Trophy points 18 Activity points 1,437 That works @rca Thank you.. Status Not open for further replies. ~Ajith S Ramani and Abdelrahman H. Ahmed. 10/2016 ~ RTL Compiler is an HDL synthesis software from Cadence. 1 Cadence working directory setup for GPDK This step is to be done only one time for the same user's account. The purpose of this step is to prepare the environment for all the Cadence-based tools. In your home directory execute the following: >> mkdir Cadence_StudentNumber >> cd Cadence_StudentNumber >> source /CMC/kits/AMSKIT616_GPDK/underg_install.csh Note that after sourcing "underg_install.csh" some folders and a ".csh" file will be created in the "Cadence_StudentNumber". In your future use for any of the Cadence tools you will descend into the corresponding folder and in all cases you will source the same ".csh" file. 2 Environment Setup and starting RTL Compiler The objective of this section is to learn how to get the environment ready for the tool, take care of the licensing issues, and start the tool. 2.1 RTL Compiler working Directory In your Cadence tools directory, created in section 1, descend into a folder called "synth". This folder will be the working directory for the RTL Compiler tool. Note that "synth" has two subfolders "in" and "out" which will be used to store the RTL Compiler input and output files, respectively. 2.2 Get the needed files ready To start the synthesis process you will need to provide the following files: The Verilog file that you want to convert into hardware. Find the path for the "lib" timing files. The .lib files include the needed information about the standard cells, and are provided by the kit designers. (No need to copy them to your working directory). The path: /CMC/kits/AMSKIT616_GPDK/tech/gsclib045_all v4.4/gsclib045/timing/needed The ".sdc" constraints file. The ".sdc" is a text file with the .sdc extension. It should include the description of the clocks used in the design, and any other timing constraints. #current design module name #create clock [get ports {clk name}] -name clk_name -period clk_period(ns) -waveform {rise fall} current design up counter create clock [get ports {clk}] -name clk -period 100 -waveform {0 50} After generating the .sdc save it along with the .v file in "in" folder in the RTL Compiler working directory. 2.3 Prepare Tool Command Language (TCL) instructions file This file should include all the needed instructions to perform the synthesis process. In its most part the code could be generic and new users can change only a few lines, preceded by "##A CHANGE HERE IS REQUIRED##", of the generic code and still be able to do the synthesis process. It is highly recommended that you read the provided code well, and try to understand as much as possible before modifying your project-specific fields. Save the TCL file in the "in" folder. Note: There are minor changes in the synthesis process for Verilog and SystemVerilog. Pay attention to ##Verilog## and ##SystemVerilog##. #Start##### #puts "Synthesis Started" date puts "#####" #include TCL utility scripts. include load_etc.tcl #set up variables. #set DESIGN ##A CHANGE HERE IS REQUIRED## set DESIGN UP_COUNTER ##set SYN_EFF set SYN_EFF medium #set MAP_EFF set MAP_EFF medium #set SYN_PATH set SYN_PATH "" #set the PDK's path as a variable "PDKDIR" set PDKDIR \$:env(PDKDIR) ##### #This command is to read in your RTL code. ##A CHANGE HERE IS REQUIRED## #Verilog#read_hdl .in/UP_COUNTER.v ##SystemVerilog#read_hdl -sv .in/UP_COUNTER.sv #Elaboration validates the syntax. elaborate \$DESIGN #Reports the time and memory used in the elaboration. puts "Runtime & Memory after 'read_hdl'" timestat Elaboration #return problems with your RTL code. check design -unresolved #Read in your clock definition and timing constraints ##A CHANGE HERE IS REQUIRED## read_sdc .in/UP_COUNTER.sdc ##### #Synthesizing to generic cell (not related to the used PDK) synthesize -to generic -eff \$SYN_EFF puts "Runtime & Memory after 'synthesize -to generic'" timestat GENERIC #Synthesizing to gates from the used PDK synthesize -to mapped -eff \$MAP_EFF -no_incr puts "Runtime & Memory after 'synthesize -to map -no_incr'" timestat MAPPED #Incremental Synthesis synthesize -to mapped -eff \$MAP_EFF -incr #insert Tie Hi and Tie low cells insert_tiehiello_cells puts "Runtime & Memory after incremental synthesis" timestat INCREMENTAL ##### #write output files and generate reports report area > ./out/{DESIGN}.area.rpt report gates > ./out/{DESIGN}.gates.rpt report timing > ./out/{DESIGN}.timing.rpt report power > ./out/{DESIGN}.power.rpt #generate the verilog file with actual gates-> to be used in Encounter and ModelSim ##Verilog## write_hdl -mapped > ./out/{DESIGN}.map.v ##SystemVerilog## write_hdl -mapped > ./out/{DESIGN}.map.sv #generate the constraints file-> to be used in Encounter write_sdc > ./out/{DESIGN}.map.sdc #generate the delays file-> to be used in ModelSim write_sdf > ./out/{DESIGN}.map.sdf puts "Final Runtime & Memory." timestat FINAL #THE END puts "#####" puts "Synthesis Finished" puts "#####" #Exit RTL Compiler quit NOTE: If you have multiple modules, say X, Y, and Z which calls X and Y. You should modify your .tcl file as follows: 1- Read in all the Verilog files >> read_hdl .in/X.v >> read_hdl .in/Y.v >> read_hdl .in/Z.v 2- Specify the top module >> elaborate 2.4 Source the setup file and run RTL Compiler Now everything is ready to start the synthesis process. In the working directory source the provided Setup file. Sourcing this file will take care of all the needed environment variables, and all the licensing as well. After sourcing the setup file launch the tool, and source the TCL file that you prepared in section 2.3. >> source ./setup_local.csh >> rc -----RTL Compiler Starts----- rc/> source .in/RTLCompiler.tcl -----RTL Compiler Exists----- RTL Compiler will execute the instructions in the TCL file and will generate the output files and reports in the "out" folder. The generated files: ".v": Which has the new gate level Verilog description of the synthesized system. ".sdc": Which includes the timing constraints of the system. ".sdf": Which includes timing information about the used standard cells. The generated reports: Area Used cells statistics Timing Power consumption The generated files will be used in the coming steps in the digital flow. The generated reports are important to assist you in making sure that the system meets the required specifications. NOTE: It is advised for beginners to copy and paste the tcl lines in the shell line by line instead of sourcing the tcl file. By doing that you can see exactly what each code line will do. 3 Simulate synthesized Verilog/SystemVerilog using ModelSim RTL Compiler will generate two files that can be used to verify the functionality of the synthesized gate-level Verilog which are ".v" and ".sdf" files. Start ModelSim by following the steps in "ModelSim tutorial" section 1.2. 3.1 Compile the PDK's ".v" file and the mapped file This PDK .v file includes the behavioural description of the standard cells, and by compiling it ModelSim will be able to compile the mapped file without errors. To add this file go to "Project" tab and then go to "Add to Project" -> Existing File. -> Browses to the needed file: /CMC/kits/AMSKIT616_GPDK/tech/gsclib045_all v4.4/gsclib045/verilog/slow/vdd1v0_basicCells.v After adding the file, go to "Compile All". Make sure that it was compiled successfully, and notice the changes in the working library in the "Library" tab. Using the same steps, add and compile the mapped Verilog file generated from RTL Compiler. 3.2 Modify TB, add .sdf, and start the simulation If your old behavioral Verilog file is still in the project, you should modify the module name in the mapped Verilog file to avoid confusing ModelSim. The TB should be modified to call the mapped file instead of the old file. Make the previous modifications and then compile all. Go to "Start Simulation ...". The 'start simulation' window will open. In the design tab select your TB file under the working library. In the SDF tab press ADD then Browse to your .sdf file generated from RTL Compiler. Change 'Apply to Region' field to the name of the unit under test in the TB that the timing info will be linked to, as shown in Figure 1. Finally select Reduce SDF errors to warnings. Figure 1 SDF setup Pressing OK will start the simulation windows. In the "Objects" window right-click anywhere and select Wave -> Signals in Region> this should add your main signals to the "wave" screen. Finally, from the drop-down menus go to Run -> Run -> All>. Note the changes in the "wave" screen. Press "F" to fit all the signals in the screen. Finally, check the functionality to make sure that the synthesis was right. Also, zoom to the transitions and note the delays.

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