

**FPGAs**

# What do those letters mean?

**F**ield

**P**rogrammable

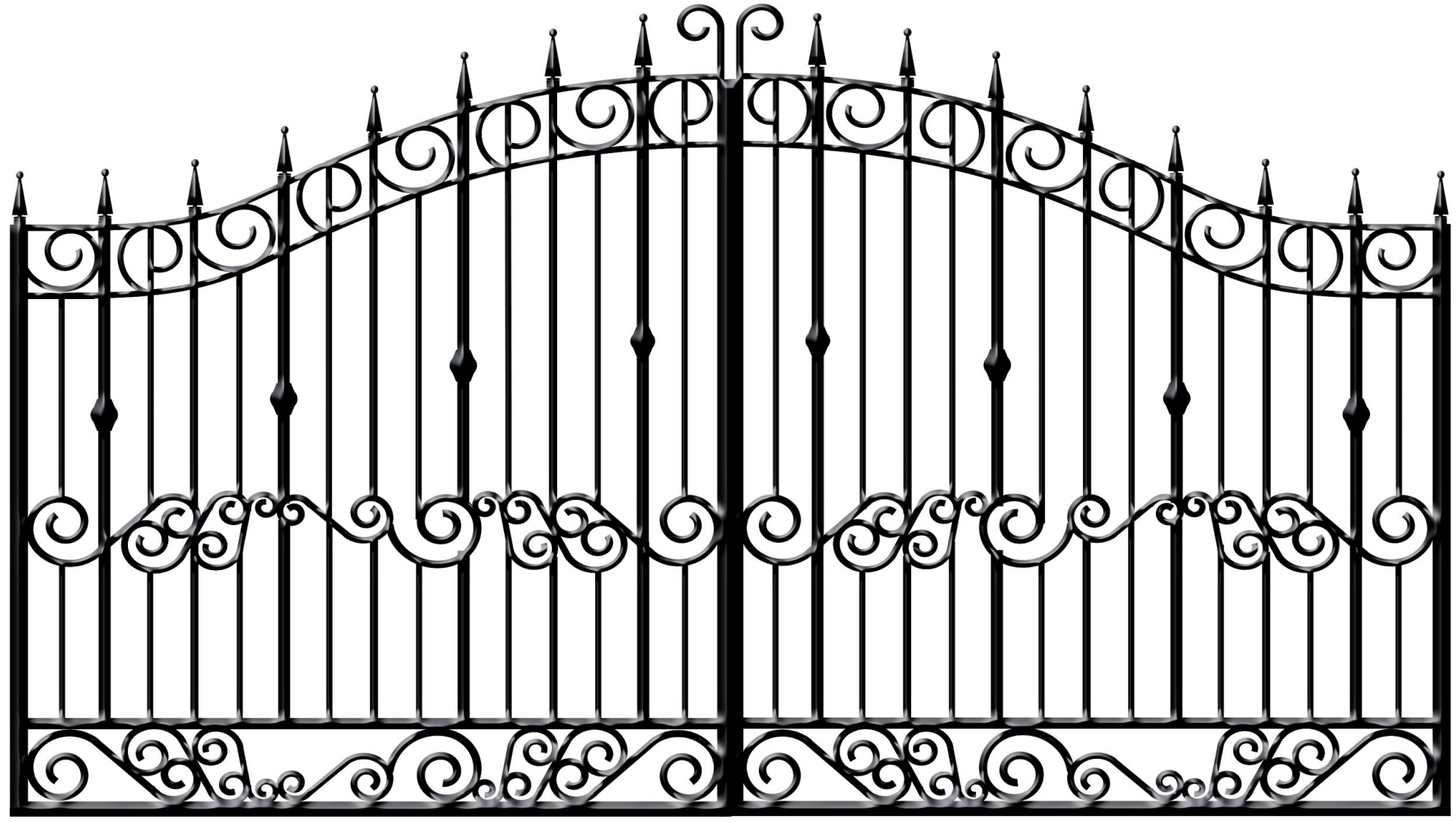
**G**ate

**A**rray

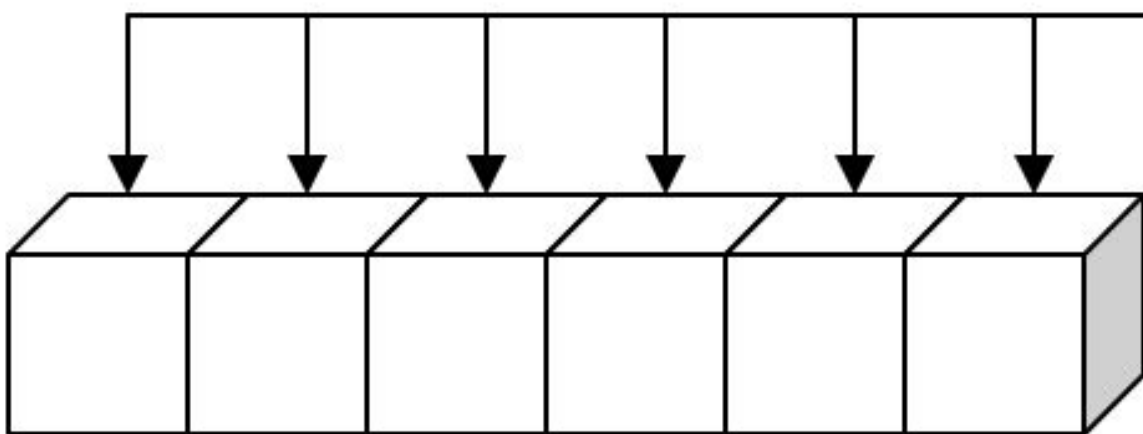








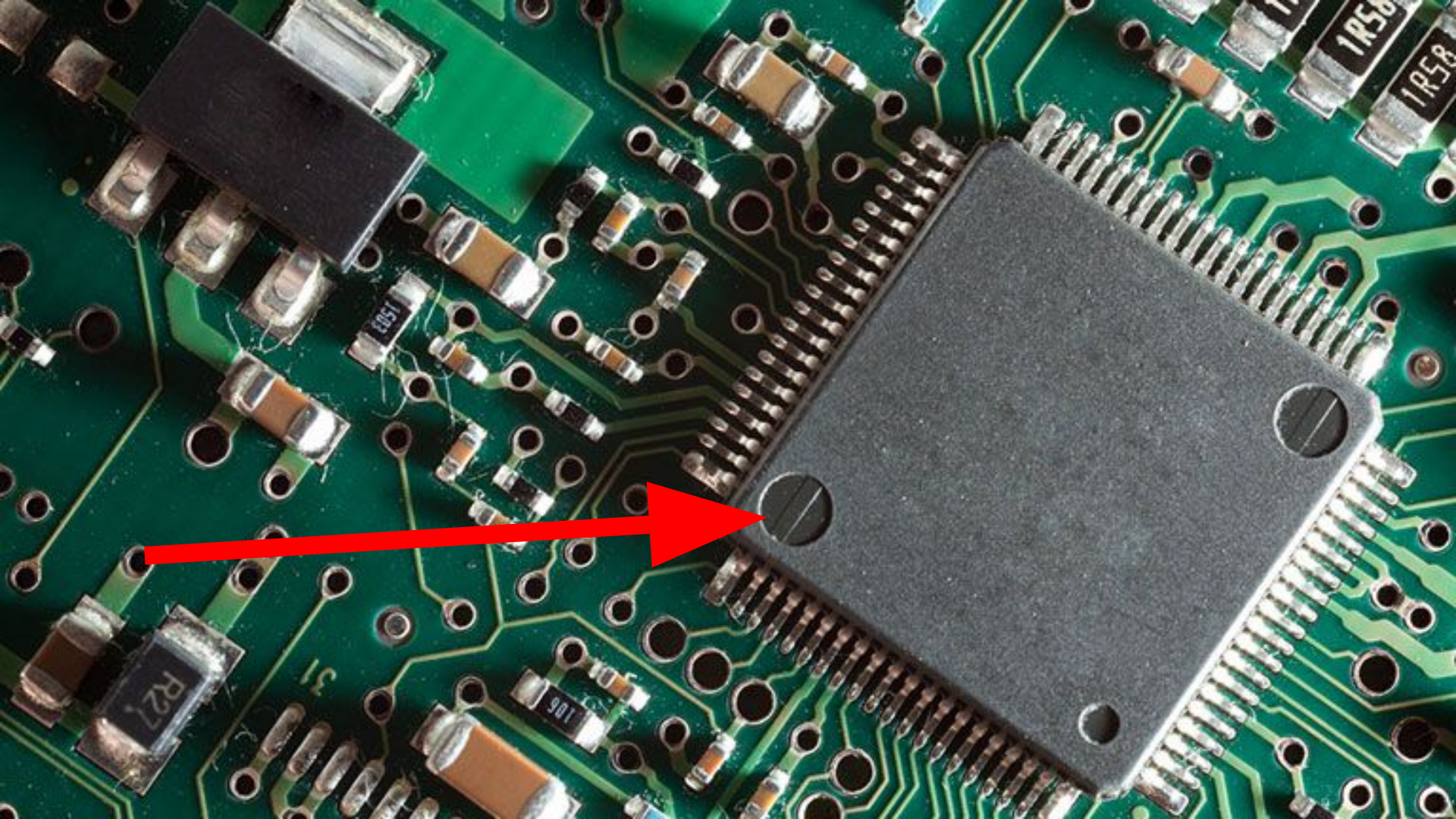
**Array elements**



**1 2 3 4 5 6** ← **Array indexes**

**One-dimensional array with six elements**





# What this thing does

Integrated Circuit or “chip”

Field programmable: firmware can be modified “in the field”

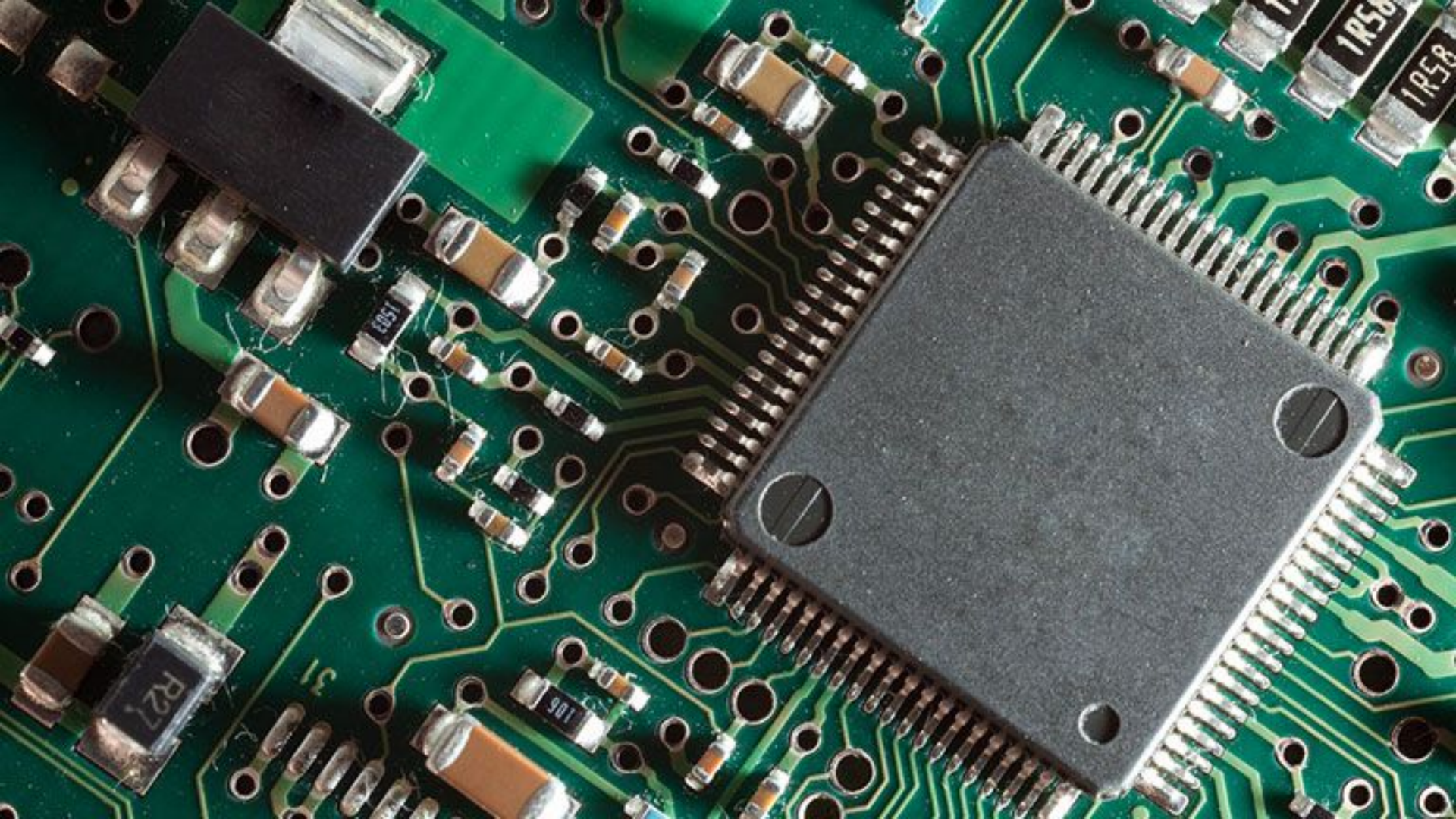
It has no intended function

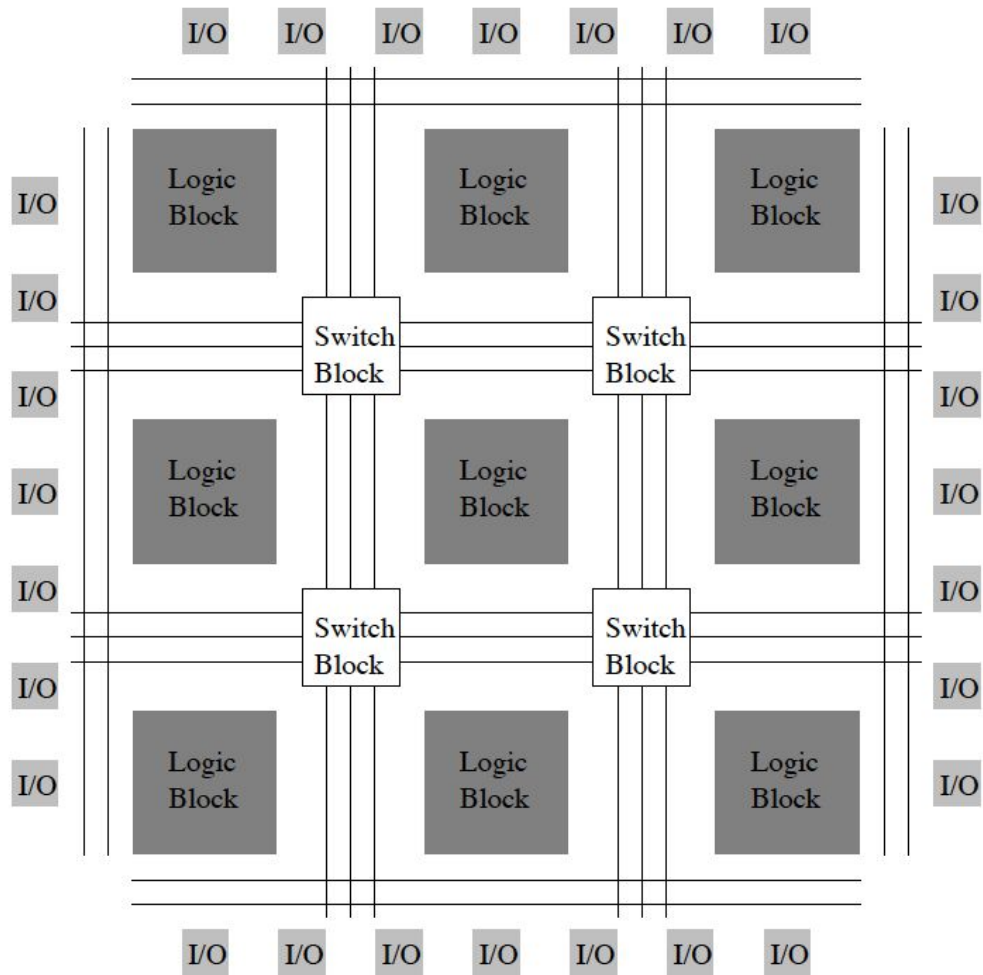
Closest you can get to designing your own chip

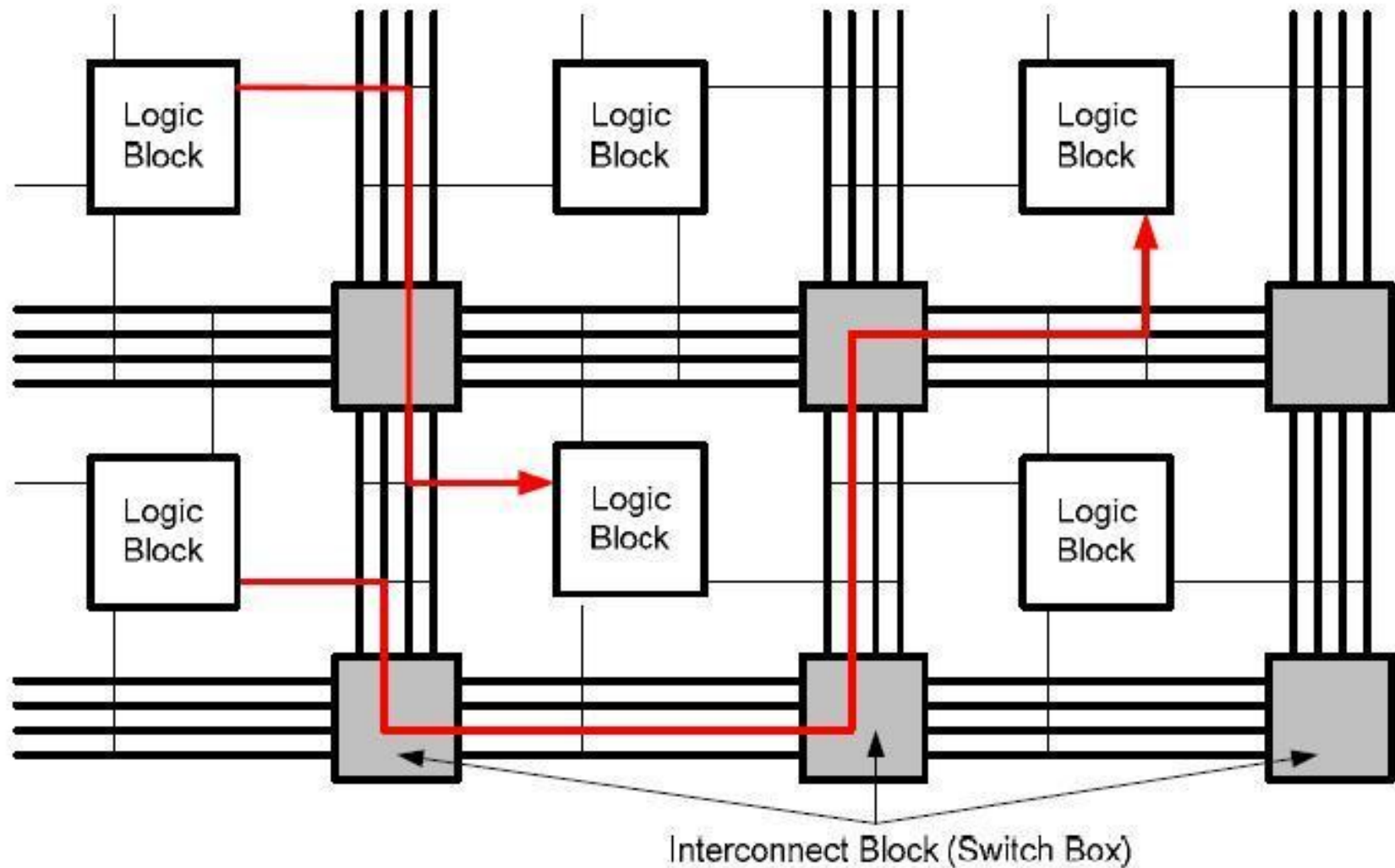
Design and implement any digital function

Flexible









Interconnect Block (Switch Box)

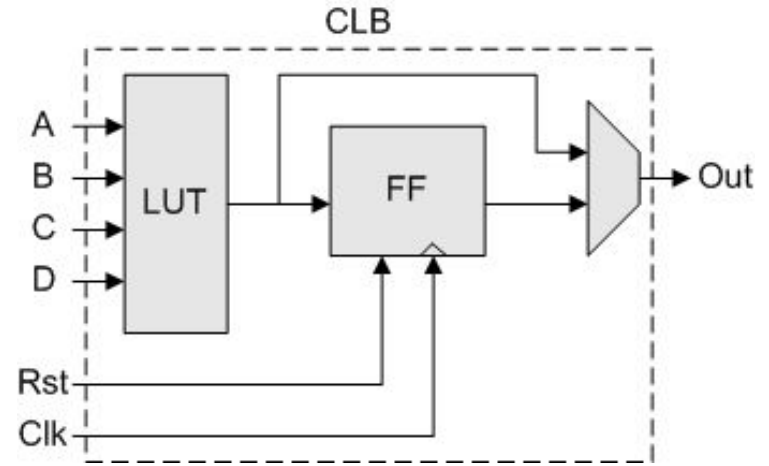


# Configurable Logic Block

There are more complex CLB's than this example...

LUT: Lookup table with four inputs and configuration fuses inside that can be programmed to perform a particular function.

FF: One or more flip flops connected to clock line and reset line. It has Q and not Q outputs to select which output is desired in latched/clocked logic.



# I/O Blocks

Handles input/output and connects to pins on the chip

Complicated blocks, not just a buffer

Programmed to perform functions

Examples: Tristate input, differential pair drivers, different load voltage standards, flip flops and latches to drive DDR memory

# Configuration

Configuration logic determined by user

Hooked up to external configuration flash memory

All states of fuses in switch blocks, CLBs, and IOBs

When FPGA is turned off, the programmed behavior disappears

Must load from external configuration memory to set everything up



# Advantages

Do anything in digital domain

Super Fast, can be real time

Not a fixed processor

# Why is this applicable to Parallel Programming?

Massively Parallel

Generally better than microcontrollers for these type applications

Microcontrollers have a lot of bottleneck as they process everything in sequence

FPGAs can process multiple inputs into multiple outputs at the same time

# Links for references and more info

EEVblog #496 - What Is An FPGA?: <https://youtu.be/gUsHwi4M4xE>

Various projects with FPGAs: <http://www.fpga4fun.com/>

Course solely on FPGAs: <http://venividiwiki.ee.virginia.edu/mediawiki/index.php/ClassECE6332Fall15GroupFPGA>

Simplified block diagram of FPGAs. Source: B. Nezamfat dissertation