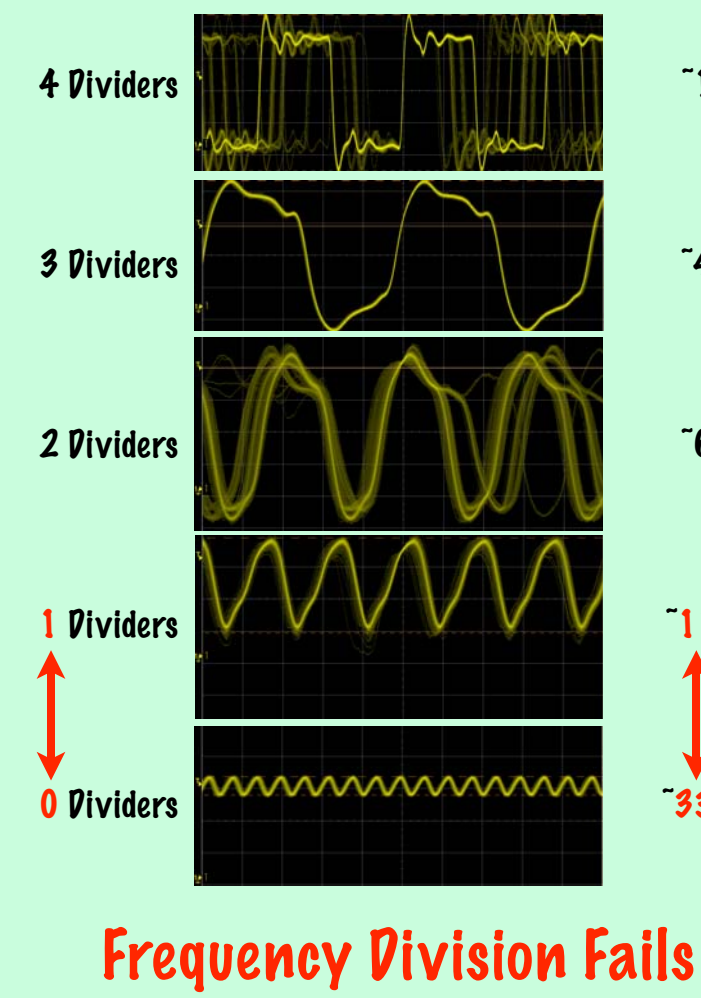


Self-Timed Reconfigurable Hardware

Adam Megacz

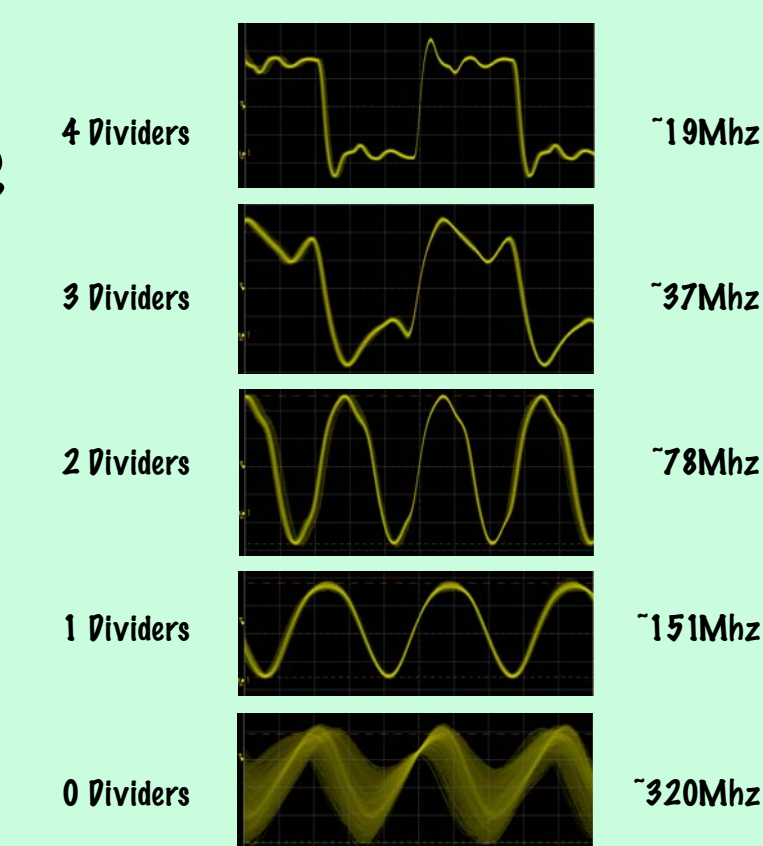
1. The simplest possible self-timed circuit is a ring oscillator.

Although this circuit oscillates, the resulting signal frequency is too high to sample at the I/O pads, or even to easily divide down to lower frequencies.



2. By including a one-cell buffer loop, we can reduce the oscillation to a manageable frequency.

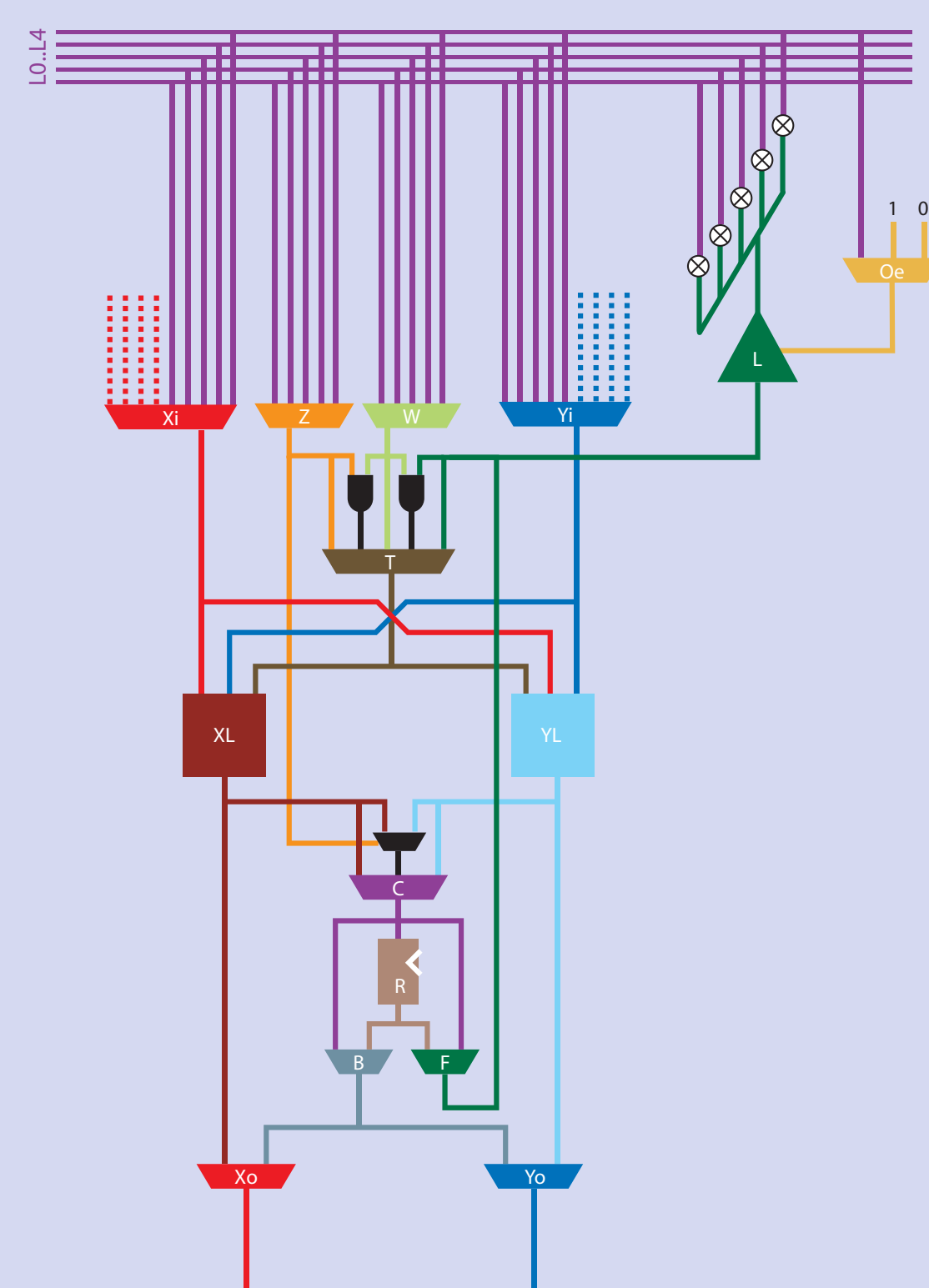
Inserting frequency dividers yields a signal that can be cleanly sampled at the I/O pad.



3. Additional delay loops and repeated measurements are used to confirm the accuracy of previous measurements

Atmel's FPGAs are the only commercial devices with a public bitstream format. This is essential for implementing exotic circuits and dynamic, on-line tools.

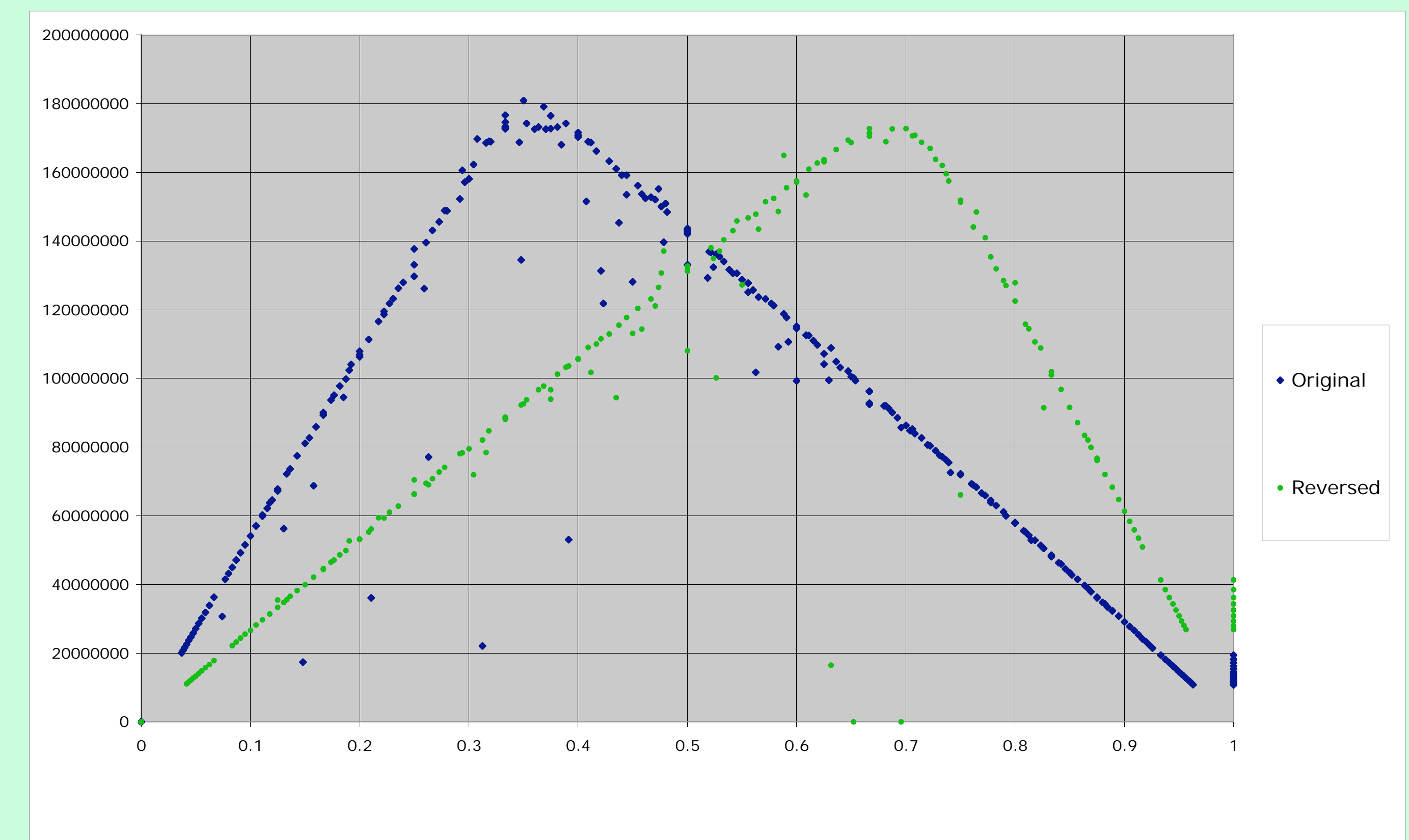
This device also includes two other unique features: fine-grained partial reconfiguration and a cell-local combinational feedback line



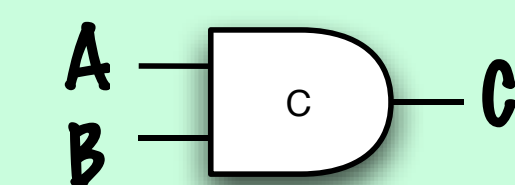
6. This graph shows the number of wavefronts passing a fixed point on the ring (per second) as a function of the percent occupancy of the ring (how many wavefronts it holds)

The green and red wires shown in the diagram are routed along different channels, each having a different delay. This asymmetry can be observed in the graph; reversing the assignment of inputs-to-wires causes the graph to reverse.

The **velocity** of wavefronts in the ring is greatest when the ring occupancy is lowest (one wavefront). At this occupancy, the wavefront moves around the ring at a rate of **540Mcells/sec** on Atmel's 350nm FPGA.



4. A Muller C Element is a stateful gate. When both its inputs are the same, its output takes on that value. When its outputs differ, it retains its previous value.



A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	C
1	0	C
1	1	1

5. With one input inverted, Muller C Elements can be linked in a ring.

Just like an inverter ring, wavefronts will propagate around the C-element ring at the maximum rate allowed by the circuitry.

Unlike an inverter ring, the C-element protocol preserves boundaries between distinct wavefronts -- they exert "backpressure" and will not collide.

