

# LogiCORE IP Clocking Wizard v3.1

## *Getting Started Guide*

UG521 March 1, 2011



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## **Revision History**

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

Date	Version	Revision
12/17/08	1.1.1	Xilinx Confidential DRAFT. Approved for external release under NDS only.
04/24/09	1.1	Initial major release. Supports core version 1.1 and Xilinx tools 11.1.
06/24/09	1.2	Supports core version 1.2 and Xilinx tools 11.2.
09/16/09	1.3	Supports core version 1.3 and Xilinx tools 11.3.
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04/19/10	1.5	Supports core version 1.5 and Xilinx tools 12.1.
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12/14/10	1.8	Supports core version 1.8 and Xilinx tools 12.4
03/01/11	3.1	Supports core version 3.1 and Xilinx tools 13.1

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# About This Guide

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The *Clocking Wizard Getting Started Guide* provides information about the Xilinx® LogiCORE™ IP Clocking Wizard. This guide walks you through using the graphical user interface (GUI) and explains how to use the sample design and test bench that are provided.

## Guide Contents

This guide contains the following:

- [About This Guide](#) introduces the organization and purpose of this guide and the conventions used in this document.
- [Chapter 1, Introduction](#), describes the core and related information, including recommended design experience, additional resources, technical support, and submitting feedback to Xilinx.
- [Chapter 2, Core Architecture](#), describes the generated clocking network.
- [Chapter 3, Generating the Core](#), provides complete information about the GUI, including detailing information about entering parameters to generate the desired clocking network.
- [Chapter 4, Detailed Example Design](#), describes the provided example design and test bench.
- [Appendix A, Migration Guide](#), describes the usage differences between the new Clocking Wizard and the old PLL and DCM Architecture Wizards.

## Additional Resources

To find additional documentation, see the Xilinx website at:

[www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/index.htm](http://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/index.htm).

To search the Answer Database of silicon, software, and IP questions and answers, or to create a technical support WebCase, see the Xilinx website at:

[www.xilinx.com/support](http://www.xilinx.com/support)

## Conventions

This document uses the following conventions. An example illustrates each convention.

### Typographical

The following typographical conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning or Use	Example
Courier font	Messages, prompts, and program files that the system displays. Signal names in text also.	speed grade: - 100
<b>Courier bold</b>	Literal commands that you enter in a syntactical statement	<b>ngdbuild</b> <i>design_name</i>
<b>Helvetica bold</b>	Commands that you select from a menu	<b>File → Open</b>
	Keyboard shortcuts	<b>Ctrl+C</b>
<i>Italic font</i>	Variables in a syntax statement for which you must supply values	<b>ngdbuild</b> <i>design_name</i>
	References to other manuals	See the <i>User Guide</i> .
	Emphasis in text	If a wire is drawn so that it overlaps the pin of a symbol, the two nets are <i>not</i> connected.
Dark Shading	Items that are not supported or reserved	This feature is not supported
Square brackets [ ]	An optional entry or parameter. However, in bus specifications, such as <b>bus[ 7:0 ]</b> , they are required.	<b>ngdbuild</b> [ <i>option_name</i> ] <i>design_name</i>
Braces { }	A list of items from which you must choose one or more	<b>lowpwr</b> = { <b>on</b>   <b>off</b> }
Vertical bar	Separates items in a list of choices	<b>lowpwr</b> = { <b>on</b>   <b>off</b> }
Angle brackets < >	User-defined variable or in code samples	<directory name>
Vertical ellipsis . . .	Repetitive material that has been omitted	IOB #1: Name = QOUT' IOB #2: Name = CLKIN' . . .
Horizontal ellipsis ...	Repetitive material that has been omitted	<b>allow block</b> <i>block_name</i> <i>loc1</i> <i>loc2 ... locn</i> ;

Convention	Meaning or Use	Example
Notations	The prefix '0x' or the suffix 'h' indicate hexadecimal notation	A read of address 0x00112975 returned 45524943h.
	An '_n' means the signal is active low	usr_teof_n is active low.

## Online Document

The following conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning or Use	Example
Blue text	Cross-reference link to a location in the current document	See the section <a href="#">Guide Contents</a> for details.
<u>Blue, underlined text</u>	Hyperlink to a website (URL)	Go to <a href="http://www.xilinx.com">www.xilinx.com</a> for the latest speed files.

## List of Acronyms

Acronym	Spelled Out
DCM	Digital Clock Manager
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
HDL	Hardware Description Language
IES	Incisive Enterprise Simulator
IOB	Input/Output Block
IP	Intellectual Property
ISE®	Integrated Software Environment
ISIM	ISE Simulator
MMCM	Mixed-Mode Clock Manager
NGD	Native Generic Database
PLL	Phase-Locked Loop
RTL	Register Transfer Level
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator
VCS	Verilog Compiled Simulator (Synopsys)
VHDL	VHSIC Hardware Description Language (VHSIC an acronym for Very High-Speed Integrated Circuits)
XST	Xilinx Synthesis Technology





## Introduction

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This chapter introduces the Clocking Wizard core and provides related information, including recommended design experience, additional resources, technical support, and ways of submitting feedback to Xilinx. The Clocking Wizard core generates source Register Transfer Level (RTL) code to implement a clocking network matched to your requirements. Both Verilog and VHDL design environments are supported.

## System Requirements

### Operating Systems

#### Windows

- Windows XP Professional 32-bit/64-bit
- Windows Vista Business 32-bit/64-bit

#### Linux

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux WS v4.0 32-bit/64-bit
- Red Hat Enterprise Desktop v5.0 32-bit/64-bit (with Workstation Option)
- SUSE Linux Enterprise (SLE) desktop and server v10.1 32-bit/64-bit

## About the Core

The Clocking Wizard is an ISE® CORE Generator™ IP core, included with the latest ISE Design Suite release in the Xilinx Download Center. The core is licensed under the terms of the Xilinx End User License and no FLEX license key is required.

## Recommended Design Experience

The Clocking Wizard is designed to be used by those with any level of experience. It is the Xilinx recommended method to create to your clocking network. It guides all users to the proper primitive configuration, and allows advanced users to override and manually set any attribute. Although the Clocking Wizard provides a fully verified clocking network, understanding the Xilinx clocking primitives will aid users in making design trade-off decisions.

## Additional Core Resources

For more information about the Clocking Wizard, do the following:

1. Go to the Clocking Wizard section of the Architecture Wizards page: ([www.xilinx.com/products/design\\_resources/conn\\_central/solution\\_kits/wizards/index.htm#clocking](http://www.xilinx.com/products/design_resources/conn_central/solution_kits/wizards/index.htm#clocking)).
2. In the Clocking Wizards table, select **Documents** link in the column labeled Documents. The Clocking Wizard documents are listed.

## Technical Support

For technical support, go to [www.xilinx.com/support](http://www.xilinx.com/support). Questions are routed to a team with expertise using the Clocking Wizard core.

Xilinx provides technical support for use of this product as described in the *Clocking Wizard Getting Started Guide*. Xilinx cannot guarantee timing, functionality, or support of this product for designs that do not follow these guidelines.

## Feedback

Xilinx welcomes comments and suggestions about the Clocking Wizard and the accompanying documentation.

### Clocking Wizard

For comments or suggestions about the Clocking Wizard, submit a WebCase from [www.xilinx.com/support/clearexpress/websupport.htm](http://www.xilinx.com/support/clearexpress/websupport.htm). Be sure to include the following information:

- Product name
- Core version number
- Explanation of your comments

### Document

For comments or suggestions about the Clocking Wizard core, submit a WebCase from [www.xilinx.com/support/clearexpress/websupport.htm](http://www.xilinx.com/support/clearexpress/websupport.htm). Be sure to include the following information:

- Document title
- Document number
- Page number(s) to which your comments refer
- Explanation of your comments

# Core Architecture

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The Clocking Wizard provides source HDL which implements a clocking network including a clocking primitive, such as a DCM\_SP, DCM\_CLKGEN, PLL\_BASE, or MMCM\_ADV and associated circuitry including buffers and clock pins. The network is designed in segments that are illustrated in [Figure 2-1](#), and described in the following sections.

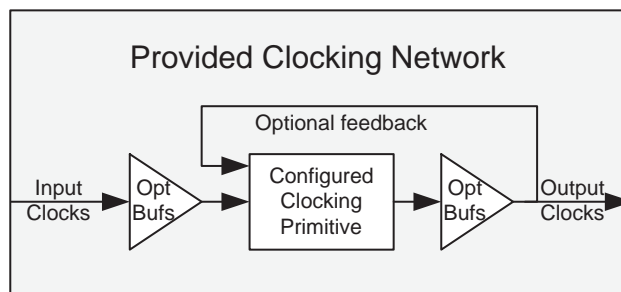


Figure 2-1: Provided Clocking Network

## Input Clocks

Up to two input clocks are available for the clocking network. Buffers are optionally inserted on the input clock paths based on the buffer type that is selected.

## Primitive Instantiation

The primitive, either user or wizard selected, is instantiated into the network. Parameters on primitives are set by the wizard, and can be overridden by you. Unused input ports are tied to the appropriate values. Unused output ports are labeled as such.

## Feedback

If phase alignment is not selected, the feedback output port on the primitive is automatically tied to the feedback input port. If phase alignment with automatic feedback is selected, the connection is made, but the path delay is matched to that of CLK\_OUT1. If user-controlled feedback is selected, the feedback ports are exposed.

## Output Clocks

Buffers that are user-selected are added to the output clock path, and these clocks are provided to the user.

## I/O Signals

Table 2-1 describes the input and output ports provided from the clocking network. All ports are optional, with the exception that at least one input and one output clock are required. Availability of ports is controlled by user-selected parameters. For example, when Dynamic Reconfiguration is selected, only those ports related to Dynamic Reconfiguration are exposed to the user. Any port that is not exposed is either tied off or connected to a signal labeled *unused* in the delivered source code. Not all ports are available for all devices or primitives; for example, Dynamic Reconfiguration is a feature only available in Virtex®-6 FPGA Mixed-Mode Clock Manager (MMCM) or Spartan®-6 FPGA DCM\_CLKGEN primitives.

For more information about specific clocking primitive features, see the user guide for the associated FPGA device.

Table 2-1: **Clock Network Input and Output Port Descriptions**

Port <sup>(10)</sup>	I/O	Description
<b>Input Clock Ports <sup>(1)</sup></b>		
CLK_IN1	Input	<b>Clock in 1:</b> Single-ended primary input clock port. Available when single-ended primary clock source is selected.
CLK_IN1_P	Input	<b>Clock in 1, Positive and Negative:</b> Differential primary input clock port pair. Available when a differential primary clock source is selected.
CLK_IN1_N		
CLK_IN2	Input	<b>Clock in 2:</b> Single-ended secondary input clock port. Available when a single-ended secondary clock source is selected.
CLK_IN2_P	Input	<b>Clock in 2, Positive and Negative:</b> Differential secondary input clock port pair. Available when a differential secondary clock source is selected.
CLK_IN2_N		
CLK_IN_SEL	Input	<b>Clock in Select:</b> When 1, selects the primary input clock. When 0, the secondary input clock is selected. Available when two input clocks are specified.
CLKFB_IN	Input	<b>Clock Feedback in:</b> Single-ended feedback in port of the clocking primitive. Available when user-controlled on-chip, user controller-off chip, or automatic control off-chip feedback option is selected.
CLKFB_IN_P	Input	<b>Clock Feedback in: Positive and Negative:</b> Differential feedback in port of the clocking primitive. Available when the automatic control off-chip feedback and differential feedback option is selected.
CLKFB_IN_N	Input	

Table 2-1: Clock Network Input and Output Port Descriptions (Cont'd)

Port (10)	I/O	Description
Output Clock Ports		
CLK_OUT1	Output	<b>Clock Out 1:</b> Output clock of the clocking network. CLK_OUT1 is not optional.
CLK_OUT1_CE	Input	<b>Clock Enable:</b> Chip enable pin of the output buffer. Available when BUFGCE or BUFHCE or BUFR buffers are used as output clock drivers.
CLK_OUT1_CLR	Input	<b>Counter reset for divided clock output:</b> Available when BUFR buffer is used as output clock driver.
CLK_OUT2-n	Output	<b>Clock Out 2 - n:</b> Optional output clocks of the clocking network that are user-specified. For an MMCM, up to seven are available. For a PLL or DCM, up to six are available. For a DCM_CLKGEN, up to three are available.
CLK_OUT[2-n]_CE	Input	<b>Clock Enable:</b> Chip enable pin of the output buffer. Available when BUFGCE or BUFHCE or BUFR buffers are used as output clock drivers.
CLK_OUT[2-n]_CLR	Input	<b>Counter reset for divided clock output:</b> Available when BUFR buffer is used as output clock driver.
CLKFB_OUT	Output	<b>Clock Feedback Out:</b> Single-ended feedback port of the clocking primitive. Available when the user-controlled feedback or automatic control off chip with single-ended feedback option is selected.
CLKFB_OUT_P	Output	<b>Clock Feedback Out:</b> Positive and Negative: Differential feedback output port of the clocking primitive. Available when the user-controlled off-chip feedback and differential feedback option is selected.
CLKFB_OUT_N	Output	
Dynamic Reconfiguration Ports for MMCM		
DADDR[6:0]	Input	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Address:</b> Address port for use in dynamic reconfiguration; active when DEN is asserted.
DCLK	Input	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Clock:</b> Clock port for use in dynamic reconfiguration.
DEN	Input	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Enable:</b> Starts a dynamic reconfiguration transaction.
DI[15:0]	Input	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Data in:</b> Input data for a dynamic reconfiguration write transaction; active when DEN is asserted.
DO[15:0]	Output	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Data Out:</b> Output data for a dynamic reconfiguration read transaction; active when DRDY is asserted.

Table 2-1: Clock Network Input and Output Port Descriptions (Cont'd)

Port <sup>(10)</sup>	I/O	Description
DRDY	Output	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Ready:</b> Completes a dynamic reconfiguration transaction.
DWE	Input	<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Write Enable:</b> When asserted, indicates that the dynamic reconfiguration transaction is a write; active when DEN is asserted.
<b>Dynamic Reconfiguration Ports for DCM_CLKGEN<sup>(2)</sup></b>		
PROGCLK	Input	<b>Program Clock:</b> Clock port for use in dynamic reconfiguration.
PROGEN	Input	<b>Program Enable:</b> Starts a dynamic reconfiguration transaction.
PROGDATA	Input	<b>Program Data:</b> Serial data stream to reprogram primitive settings.
PROGDONE	Output	<b>Program Done:</b> When asserted, indicates that the reconfiguration transaction is complete.
<b>Dynamic Phase Shift Clock Ports<sup>(3)</sup></b>		
PSCLK	Input	<b>Dynamic Phase Shift Clock:</b> Clock for use in dynamic phase shifting.
PSEN	Input	<b>Dynamic Phase Shift Enable:</b> Starts a dynamic phase shift transaction.
PSINCDEC	Input	<b>Dynamic Phase Shift increment/decrement:</b> When 1; increments the phase shift of the output clock, when 0, decrements the phase shift.
PSDONE	Output	<b>Dynamic Phase Shift Done:</b> Completes a dynamic phase shift transaction.
<b>Status and Control Ports<sup>(4)</sup></b>		
RESET	Input	<b>Reset:</b> When asserted, asynchronously clears the internal state of the primitive, and causes the primitive to re-initiate the locking sequence when released.
POWER_DOWN <sup>(5)</sup>	Input	<b>Power Down:</b> When asserted, places the clocking primitive into low power state, which stops the output clocks.
STATUS[2:0] <sup>(6)</sup>	Output	<b>Status:</b> Contains information about the state of the primitive. See the user guide for specific bit descriptions.
FREEZE <sup>(7)</sup>	Input	<b>Freeze:</b> When asserted, prevents tap adjustment in the event that the input clock is lost.
INPUT_CLK_STOPPED <sup>(8)</sup>	Output	<b>Input Clock Stopped:</b> When asserted, indicates that the selected input clock is no longer toggling.

Table 2-1: Clock Network Input and Output Port Descriptions (Cont'd)

Port <sup>(10)</sup>	I/O	Description
LOCKED	Output	<b>Locked:</b> When asserted, indicates that the output clocks are stable and usable by downstream circuitry.
CLK_VALID <sup>(9)</sup>	Output	<b>Clock Output Valid:</b> The CLK_VALID output is a logical combination of the DCM status ports which give the best indication that the input clock has been locked to, the DCM is functioning properly, and the output clocks are valid. When asserted, indicates the output clocks are valid.

**Notes:**

1. At least one input clock is required; all designs have at least a CLK\_IN1 or a CLK\_IN1\_P/CLK\_IN1\_N port. A secondary input clock is supported for Virtex-6 FPGAs only.
2. Dynamic reconfiguration ports are available for Virtex-6 FPGA MMCM or Spartan-6 FPGA DCM\_CLKGEN primitives.
3. Dynamic phase shift ports are available for Virtex-6 FPGA MMCM or Spartan-6 FPGA DCM primitives.
4. Exposure of every status and control port is individually selectable.
5. The power-down port is available for the Virtex-6 FPGA MMCM primitive.
6. The status port is available for the Spartan-6 FPGA DCM and DCM\_CLKGEN primitives.
7. The freeze port is available for the Spartan-6 FPGA DCM\_CLKGEN primitive.
8. The input clock stopped port is available for the Virtex-6 FPGA MMCM and Spartan-6 FPGA DCM and DCM\_CLKGEN primitives.
9. clk\_valid port is available for DCM and DCM\_CLKGEN.
10. This version of clocking wizard supports naming of ports as per requirements. The list mentioned in the Table 1 is the default port list.

Table 2-2: Optional Attributes in HDL

Attribute	Description
CLK_OUT[1-7]_BUFR_DIV	The BUFR_DIVIDE attribute of clock outputs which have BUFR as output drivers.





# Generating the Core

This chapter describes the GUI and follows the same flow required to set up the clocking network requirements. Tool tips are available in the GUI for most features; place your mouse over the relevant text, and additional information is provided in a pop-up dialog.

## Clocking Features

The first page of the GUI allows you to identify the required features of the clocking network and configure the input clocks.

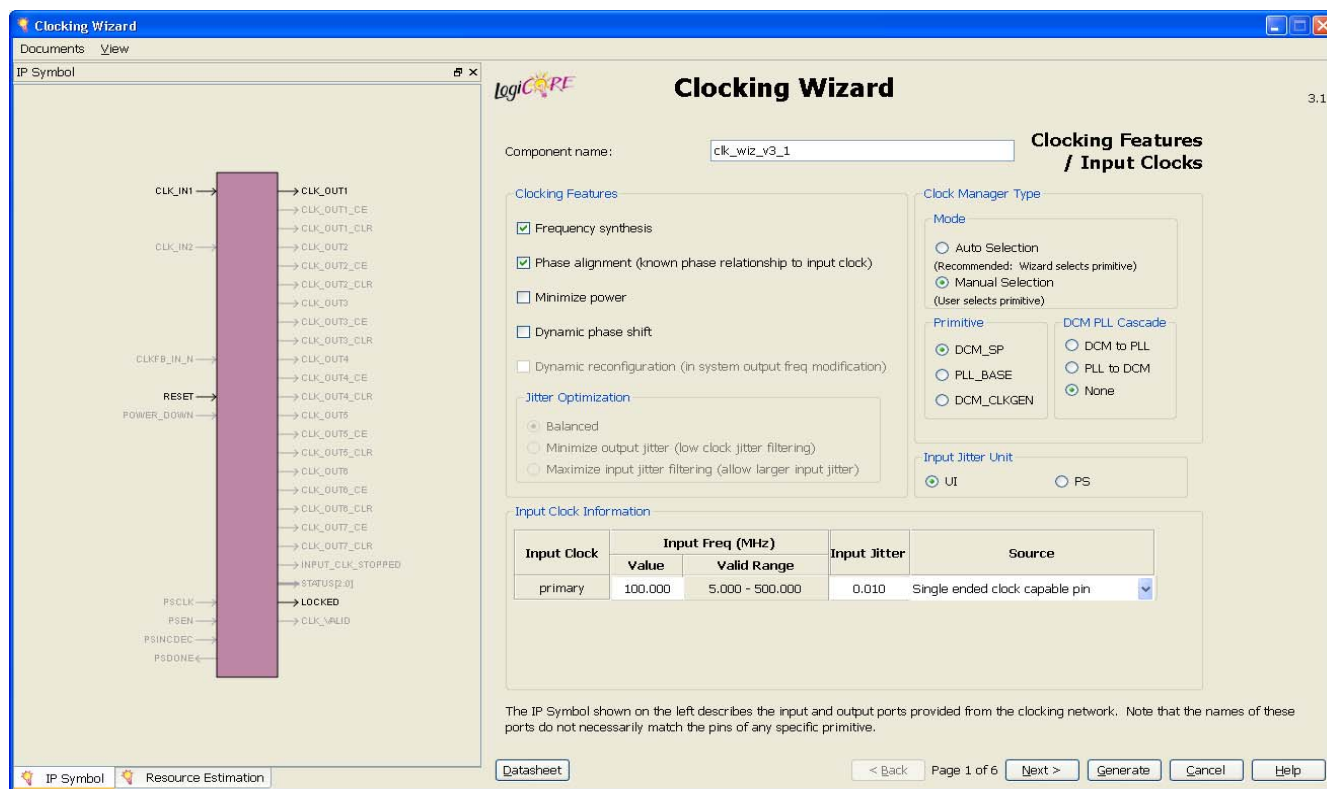


Figure 3-1: Main Screen - Clocking Features (Spartan-6 Version Depicted)

## Selecting Clocking Features

The available clocking features are shown for the selected target device. You can select as many features as desired; however, some features consume additional resources, and some can result in increased power consumption. Additionally, certain combinations of features are not allowed. The GUI will either dim out or hide features which are unavailable.

For example, the Dynamic Reconfiguration Port checkbox is not available for selection in the case of DCM and PLL\_BASE as both of these do not support this feature.

Clocking features include:

- **Frequency synthesis.** This feature allows output clocks to have different frequencies than the active input clock.
- **Phase alignment.** This feature allows the output clock to be phase locked to a reference, such as the input clock pin for a device.
- **Minimize power.** This feature minimizes the amount of power needed for the primitive at the possible expense of frequency, phase offset, or duty cycle accuracy.
- **Dynamic phase shift.** This feature allows you to change the phase relationship on the output clocks.
- **Dynamic reconfiguration.** This feature allows you to change the programming of the primitive after device configuration. When this option is chosen, the clocking wizard uses only integer values for M, D and CLKOUT[0:6]\_DIVIDE.
- **Balanced.** Selecting Balanced results in the software choosing the correct BANDWIDTH for jitter optimization.
- **Minimize output jitter.** This feature minimizes the jitter on the output clocks, but at the expense of power and possibly output clock phase error. This feature is not available with 'Maximize input jitter filtering'.
- **Maximize input jitter filtering.** This feature allows for larger input jitter on the input clocks, but can negatively impact the jitter on the output clocks. This feature is not available with 'Minimize output jitter'.

## Clock Manager Type (Primitive Selection)

Virtex®-6 devices contain MMCM primitives, which encapsulate all clocking needs. Therefore, the Clock Manager Type option is not available for a Virtex-6 FPGA based project. For a Spartan®-6 FPGA based project, the wizard automatically picks the appropriate primitive (DCM\_SP, DCM\_CLKGEN, or PLL\_BASE), based on the other clocking features you select. You can force the use of a specific primitive by selecting "Manual Selection" and choosing the desired primitive. Functionality not available for that primitive, such as specific clocking features, is shown as unavailable.

For Spartan-6 devices, the wizard supports DCM to PLL and PLL to DCM cascades. To have the cascading implemented, the user has to manually select the "DCM\_SP" primitive and then choose the type of cascading needed. The Wizard allows only one clock to be configured when DCM to PLL cascade is chosen. The user can configure up to six clocks when PLL to DCM cascade is chosen. In both the cases, the PLL is used only to reduce the clock jitter. PLL does not do any frequency synthesis.

## Configuring Input Clocks

For Virtex-6 FPGAs, you can enable an additional input clock. Select the box next to the secondary input clock to enable the additional input clock. Depending on the frequency of the secondary input clock, this can cause a less ideal network to be created than might be possible if just the primary input clock was present (more output jitter, higher power, etc.)

Enter the frequency and peak-to-peak period (cycle) jitter for the input clocks. The wizard then uses this information to create the clocking network. Additionally, a UCF (user constraint file) is created using the values entered. For the best calculated clocking parameters, it is best to fully specify the values. For example, for a clock requirement of 33 1/3 MHz, enter 33.333 MHz rather than 33 MHz.

You can select which buffer type drives your input clock, and this is then instantiated in the provided source code. If your input buffers are located externally, selecting “No buffer” leaves the connection blank. If Phase Alignment is selected, you do not have access to pins that are not dedicated clock pins, because the skew introduced by a non-clock pin is not matched by the primitive.

You can choose the units for input clock jitter by selecting either the UI or PS radio button. The input jitter box accepts the values based on this selection.

For Spartan-6 FPGA designs, the ISE® tool chain infers BUFIO2 for input clock routing which is not part of the generated HDL.

## Output Clock Settings

The second page of the GUI (Figure 3-2) configures requirements for the output clocks. Each selected output clock can be configured on this screen.

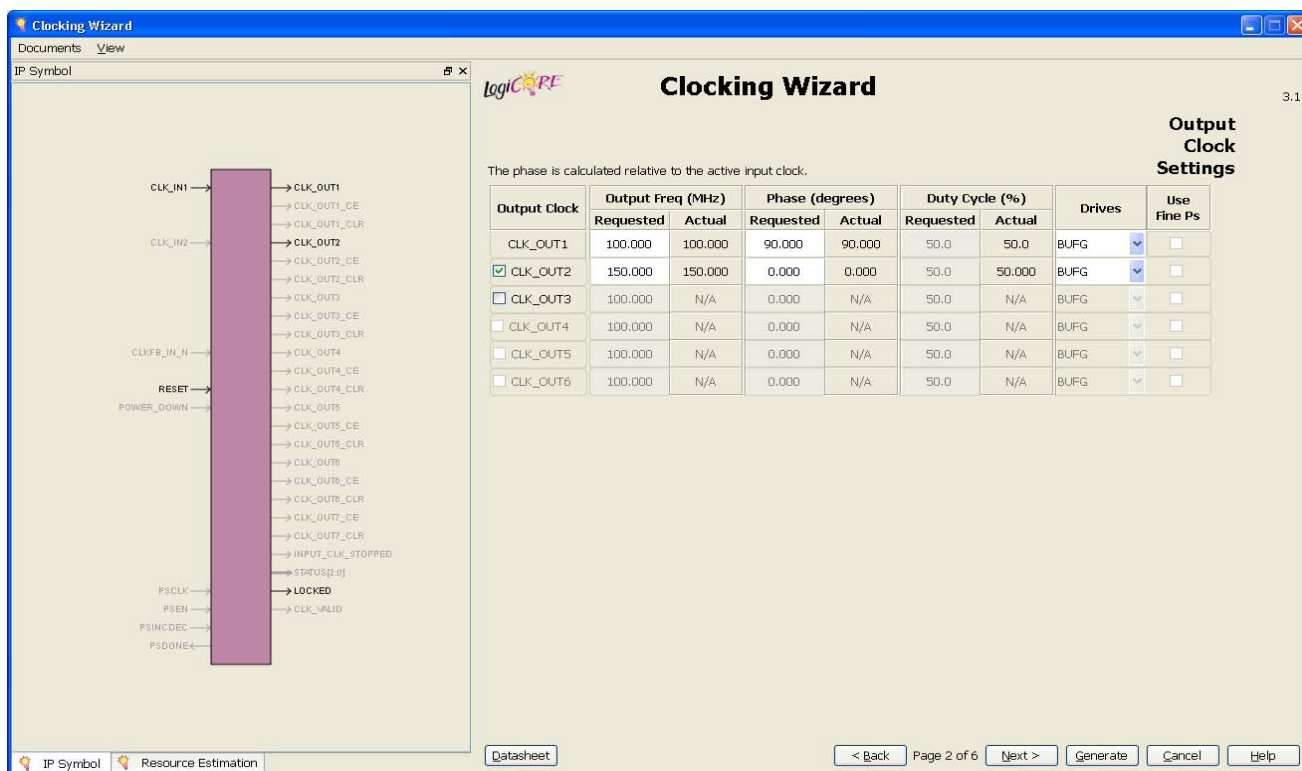


Figure 3-2: Output Clock Settings Screen (Spartan-6 FPGA Version Depicted)

## Configuring Output Clocks

To enable an output clock, click on the box located next to it. Output clocks must be enabled sequentially.

You can specify values for the output clock frequency, phase shift, and duty cycle assuming that the primary input clock is the active input clock. The clocking wizard attempts to derive a clocking network that meets your criteria exactly. In the event that a solution cannot be found, best attempt values are provided and are shown in the actual value column. Achieving the specified output frequency takes precedence over implementing the specified phase, and phase in turn takes higher precedence in the clock network derivation process than duty cycle. The precedence of deriving the circuits for the CLK\_OUT signals is CLK\_OUT1 > CLKOUT2 > CLKOUT3, and so on. Therefore, finding a solution for CLK\_OUT1 frequency has a higher priority. Values are recalculated every time an input changes. Because of this, it is best to enter the requirements from top to bottom and left to right. This helps to pinpoint requested values that cannot be supported exactly.

If phase alignment is selected, the phase shift is with respect to the active input clock. If phase alignment is not selected, phase shift is with respect to CLK\_OUT1.

Not all primitives allow duty-cycle specification. For example, a DCM\_SP is restricted to a 50/50 duty cycle. In the event that duty cycle cannot be specified, the requested column is dimmed.

You can choose which type of buffer is instantiated to drive the output clocks, or "No buffer" if the buffer is already available in external code. The buffers available depend on your device family. For all outputs that have BUFR as the output driver, the "BUFR\_DIVIDE" attribute is available as a generic parameter in the HDL. The user can change the divide value of the BUFR while instantiating the design.

If you choose the **Dynamic phase shift** clocking feature in a Virtex-6 FPGA design, the 'Use Fine Ps' check boxes are available. 'Use Fine Ps' allows you to enable the Variable Fine Phase Shift on MMCM, and is available on Virtex-6 FPGAs. Select the appropriate check box for any clock that requires dynamic phase shift. The wizard resets the requested phase field to "0.000" when 'Use Fine Ps' is selected. See the [Virtex-6 FPGA Clocking Resources User Guide](#) for more details.

## Feedback and I/O

The third GUI screen (Figure 3-3) provides information to configure the rest of the clocking network.

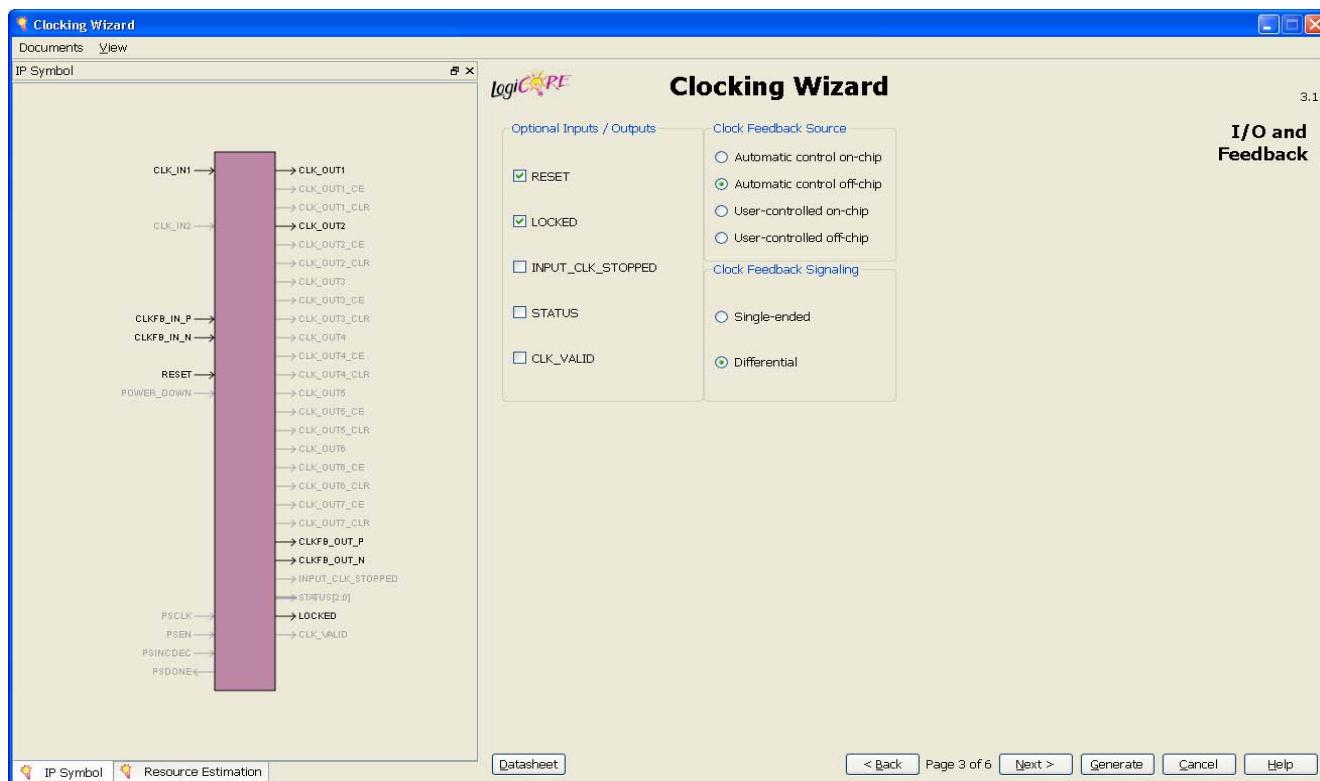


Figure 3-3: Feedback, and I/O Configuration Screen (Spartan-6 FPGA Version Depicted)

### Selecting Optional Ports

All other optional ports that are not handled by selection of specific clocking features are listed under Optional Inputs/Outputs. Click to select the ports that you wish to make visible; inputs that are unused are tied off appropriately, and outputs that are unused are labeled as such in the provided source code.

### Choosing Feedback

Feedback selection is only available when phase alignment is selected. When phase alignment is not selected, the output feedback is directly connected to the input feedback. For designs with phase alignment, choose automatic control on chip if you want the feedback path to match the insertion delay for CLK\_OUT1. You can also select user-controlled feedback if the feedback is in external code. If the path is completely on the FPGA, select on-chip; otherwise, select off-chip.

For designs that require external feedback and related IO logic, choose automatic control off-chip feedback. You can choose either single-ended or differential feedback in this mode. The wizard generates the core logic and logic required to route the feedback signals to the IO.

## Primitive Overrides

One or more pages of device and primitive specific parameter overrides are displayed, as shown in [Figure 3-4](#).

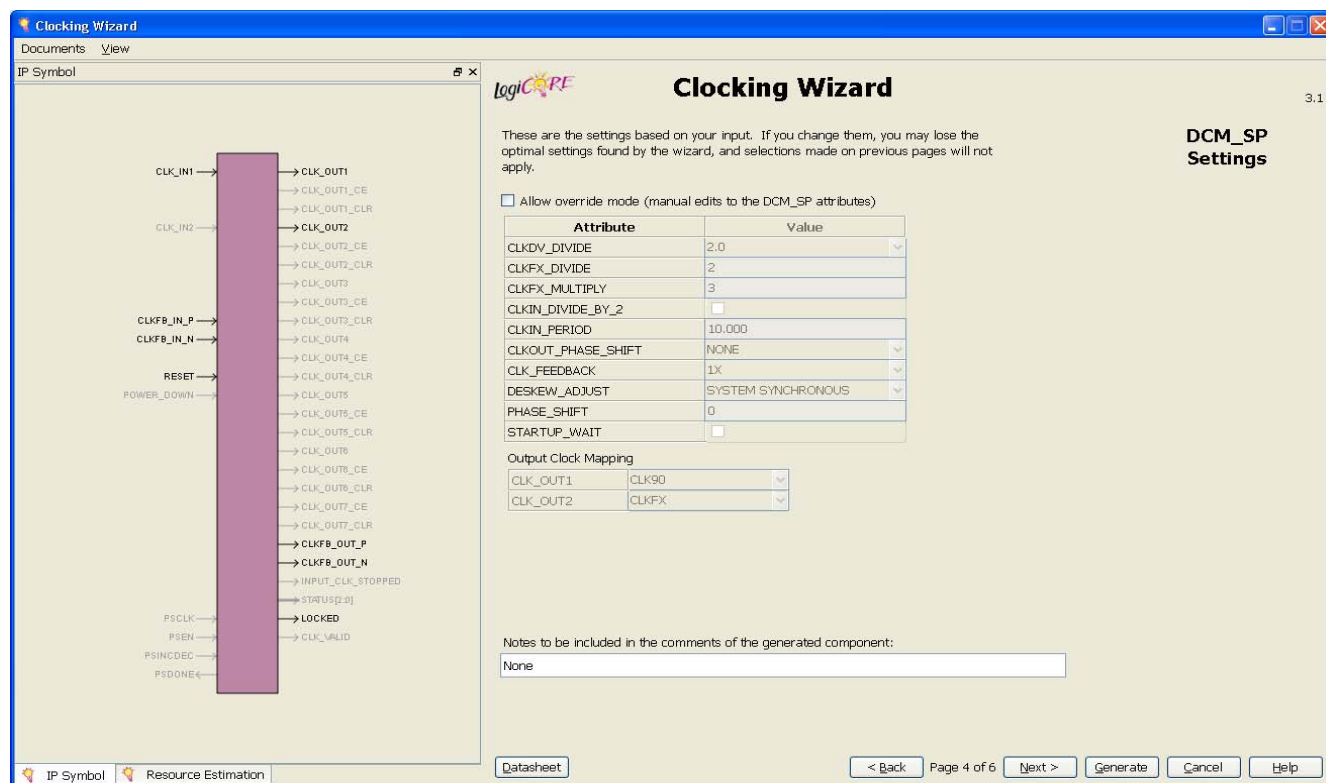


Figure 3-4: Primitive Override Screen (Spartan-6 FPGA Version Depicted)

## Overriding Calculated Parameters

The clocking wizard selects optimal settings for the parameters of the clocking primitive. You can override any of these calculated parameters if you wish. By selecting “Allow override mode,” the overridden values are used rather than the calculated values as primitive parameters. The wizard uses the settings as shown on this screen for any timing calculations, and any settings changed here are reflected in the summary pages. It is important to verify that the values you are choosing to override are correct because the wizard implements what you have chosen even if it causes issues with the generated network. Parameters listed are relevant for the physical clocks on the primitive, rather than the logical clocks created in the source code. For example, to modify the settings calculated for the highest priority CLK\_OUT1, you actually need to modify CLKOUT0 \* parameters, and not the CLKOUT1 \* parameters for a MMCM or PLL.

**Note:** For Virtex-6 FPGA designs, certain combinations of CLKIN frequency and DIVCLK\_DIVIDE are not allowed when the BANDWIDTH chosen is HIGH. In such cases, the wizard automatically sets the BANDWIDTH to OPTIMIZED.



## User Provided Comment

The generated source code contains the input and output clock summaries shown in the next summary page (Figure 3-5). You can manually add an additional comment in the box at the bottom of the page. Use underscores in place of spaces.

## Clock Summary (First Page)

The first summary page (Figure 3-5) displays summary information about the input and output clocks. This information is also provided as comments in the generated source code, and in the provided UCF.

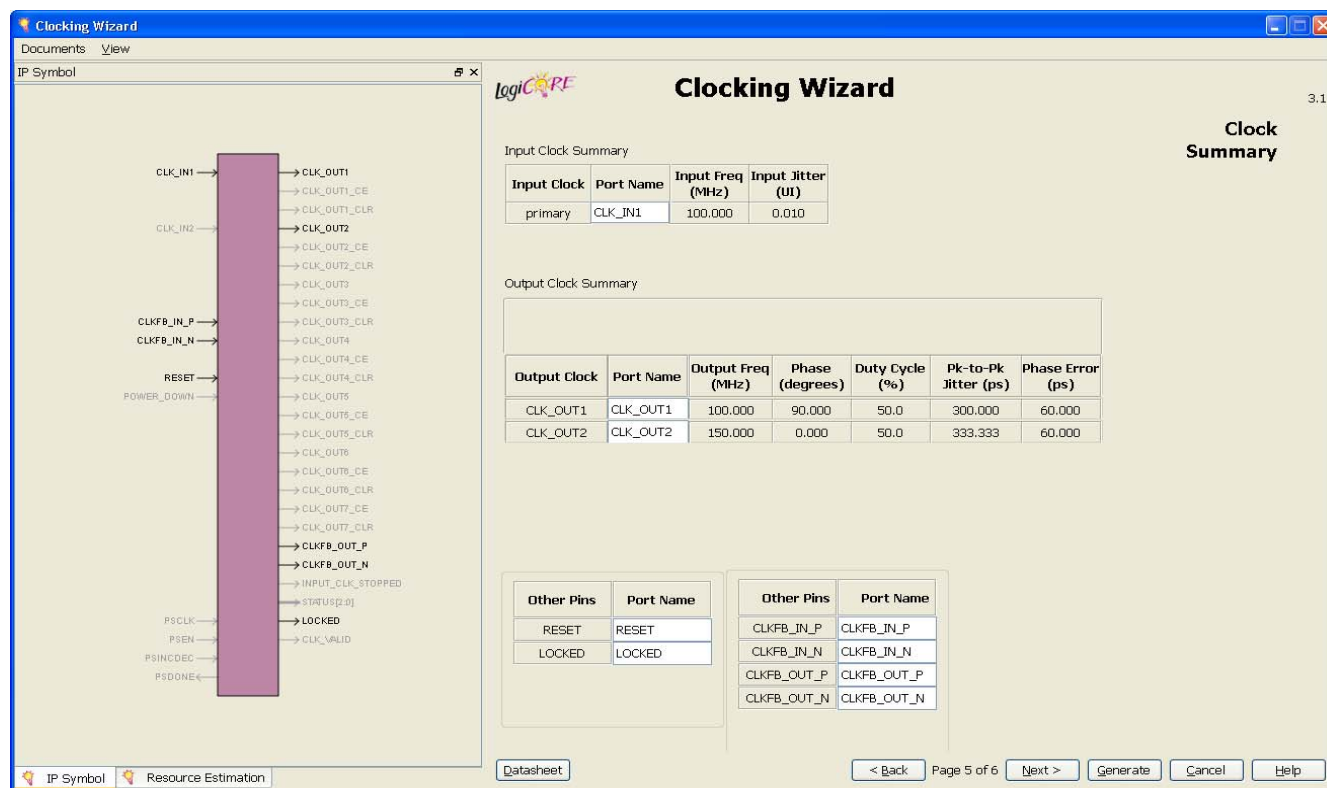


Figure 3-5: Clock Summary Screen

## Input Clocking Summary

Information entered on the first page of the GUI (Figure 3-1) is shown for the input clocks.

## Output Clocking Summary

Derived timing information for the output clocks is shown. If the chosen primitive has an oscillator, the VCO frequency is provided as reference. If you have a secondary input clock enabled, you can choose which clock is used to calculate the derived values.

# Port Names

The Wizard allows users to name the ports according to their needs. If users want to name the HDL port for primary clock input, they should simply type in the necessary port name in the adjacent text box. The text boxes will have the default names in them.

In the case of Primary clock input the default name is CLK\_IN1.

**Note:** Be careful. Changing the port names could result in syntax errors if the port name entered is any reserved word of VHDL or Verilog or if that signal is already declared in the module.

# Core Summary (Second Page)

The second summary page (Figure 3-6) contains general summary information.

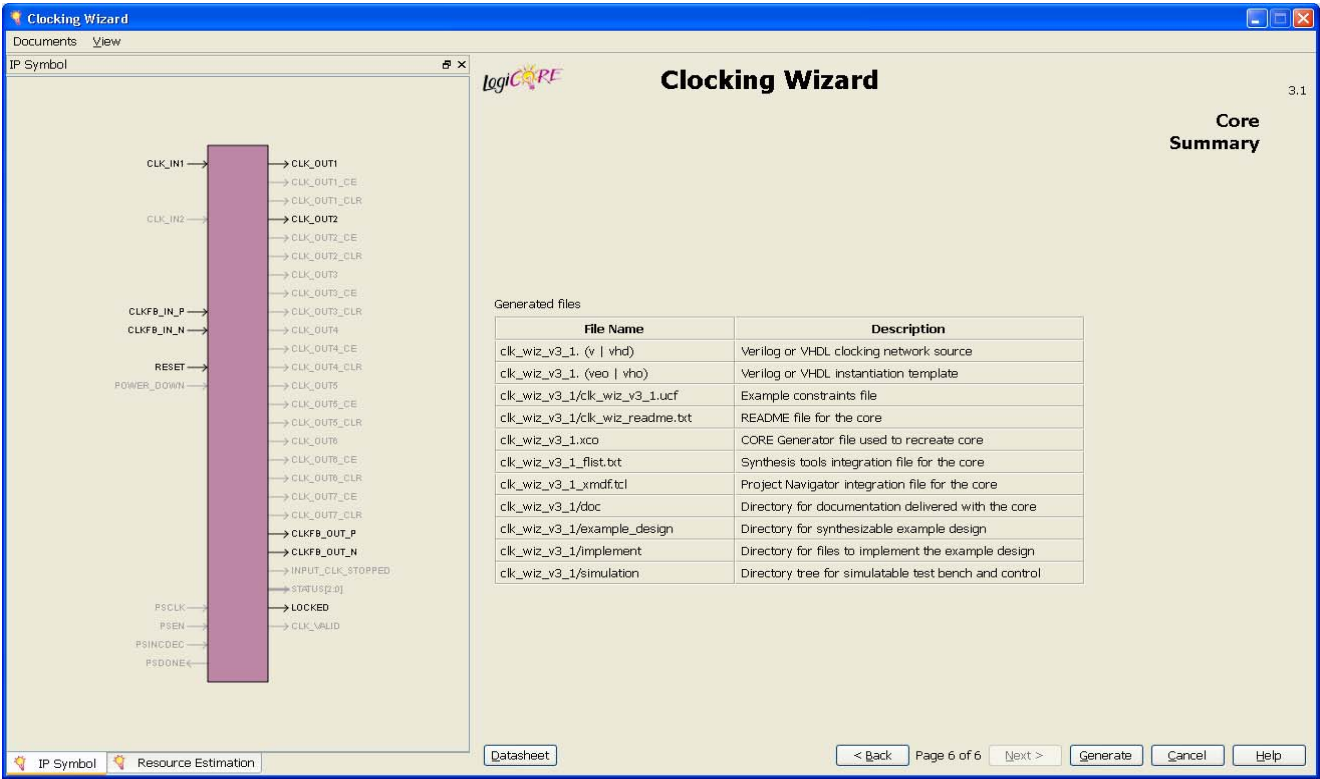


Figure 3-6: Core Summary Screen

# Resource Estimate Summary

A resource estimate is provided based on the chosen clocking features.

# XPower Estimator Summary

Input parameters to the Xpower tool are provided.

# File Report Summary









A summary of created output files is provided. See Chapter 4, Detailed Example Design.



## Detailed Example Design

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This chapter provides detailed information about the example design, including a description of files and the directory structure generated by the Xilinx® CORE Generator™ software, the purpose and contents of the provided scripts, the contents of the example HDL wrappers, and the operation of the demonstration test bench.

-  [`<project directory>`](#)  
Top-level project directory; name is user-defined
  -  [`<project directory>/<component name>`](#)  
Core release notes file
    -  [`<component name>/doc`](#)  
Product documentation
    -  [`<component name>/example design`](#)  
Verilog and VHDL design files
    -  [`<component name>/implement`](#)  
Implementation script files
      -  [`implement/results`](#)  
Results directory, created after implementation scripts are run, and contains implement script results
    -  [`<component name>/simulation`](#)  
Simulation scripts
      -  [`simulation/functional`](#)  
Functional simulation files
      -  [`Implementation Scripts`](#)  
Simulation files

## Directory and File Contents

The clocking wizard core directories and their associated files are defined in the following sections.

### <project directory>

The <project directory> contains all the CORE Generator software project files.

**Table 4-1: Project Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>	
<component_name>.v[hd]	Verilog or VHDL source code.
<component_name>.xco	CORE Generator software project-specific option file; can be used as an input to the CORE Generator software.
<component_name>_flist.txt	List of files delivered with the core.
<component_name>.{veo   vho}	VHDL or Verilog instantiation template.
<component_name>.ise	Files used to incorporate the core into an ISE® software project.

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### <project directory>/<component name>

The <component name> directory contains the release notes file provided with the core, which can include last-minute changes and updates.

**Table 4-2: Component Name Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>	
clocking_wizard_v3_1_release_notes.txt	Clocking Wizard v3.1 release notes file.
<component_name>.ucf	Constraint files containing the timing parameters for the created clock network. The output clock constraints are commented out, but can be cut and pasted into constraint files for use in downstream modules.

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## <component name>/example design

The example design directory contains the example design files provided with the core.

**Table 4-3: Example Design Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>/example_design	
<component_name>_exdes.v[hd]	Implementable Verilog or VHDL example design, with all created clocks driving a counter.

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## <component name>/doc

The doc directory contains the PDF documentation provided with the core.

**Table 4-4: Doc Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>/doc	
clk_wiz_ds709.pdf	Clocking Wizard v3.1 Data Sheet
clk_wiz_gsg521.pdf	Clocking Wizard v3.1 Getting Started Guide

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## <component name>/implement

The implement directory contains the core implementation script files.

**Table 4-5: Implement Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>/implement	
Scripts and projects to implement the example design	

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## implement/results

The results directory is created by the implement script, after which the implement script results are placed in the results directory.

**Table 4-6: Results Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>/implement/results	
Implement script result files.	

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## <component\_name>/simulation

The simulation directory contains the simulation test bench and environment for the example design.

**Table 4-7: Simulation Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>/simulation	
<component_name>_tb.v[hd]	Demonstration test bench

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## simulation/functional

The functional directory contains functional simulation scripts provided with the core.

**Table 4-8: Functional Directory**

Name	Description
<project_dir>/<component_name>/simulation/functional	
Contains simulation scripts and waveform formats.	

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## Implementation Scripts

The implementation script is either a shell script or batch file that processes the example design through the Xilinx tool flow. It is located at:

### LINUX

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/implement/implement.sh
```

### Windows

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/implement/implement.bat
```

The implement script performs these steps:

- Synthesizes the HDL example design files using XST or Synplicity Synplify Pro
- Runs NGDDBuild to consolidate the core netlist and the example design netlist into the NGD file containing the entire design
- Maps the design to the target technology
- Place-and-routes the design on the target device
- Performs static timing analysis on the routed design using Timing Analyzer (TRCE)
- Generates a bitstream
- Enables Netgen to run on the routed design to generate a VHDL or Verilog netlist (as appropriate for the Design Entry project setting)

The Xilinx tool flow generates several output and report files. These are saved in the following directory which is created by the implement script:

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/implement/results
```

## Simulation Scripts

### Functional Simulation

The test scripts are a ModelSim, IES, VCS or ISim macro that automate the simulation of the test bench. They are available from the following location:

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/simulation/functional/
```

The test scripts perform the following tasks:

- Compiles the structural UniSim simulation model
- Compiles HDL Example Design source code
- Compiles the demonstration test bench
- Starts a simulation of the test bench
- Opens a Wave window and adds signals of interest
- Runs the simulation to completion

### Example Design

The following files describe the example design for the Clocking Wizard core.

VHDL

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/example_design/<component_name>_exdes.vhd
```

Verilog

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/example_design/<component_name>_exdes.v
```

The top-level example designs adds clock buffers where appropriate to all of the input and output clocks. All generated clocks drive counters, and the high bits of each of the counters are routed to a pin. This allows the entire design to be synthesized and implemented in a target device to provide post place-and-route gate-level *simulation*.

### Customizing the Example Design

The widths of the counter in the example design can be modified to make the counters wider or narrower. When the correct width is combined with the frequencies of the output clocks, this allows the high bits of the counters to be connected to a visible indicator, such as an LED.

## Demonstration Test Bench

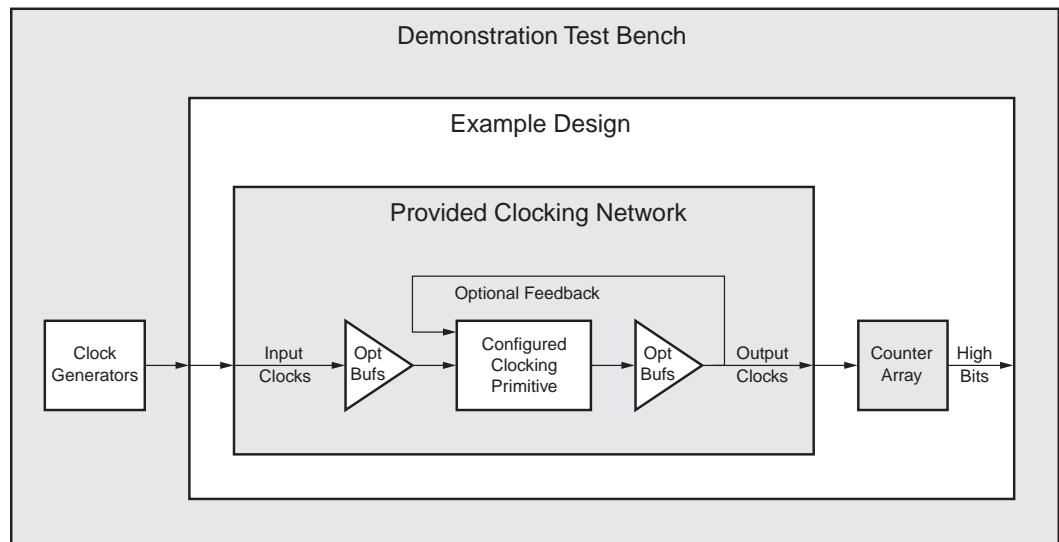


Figure 4-1: Clocking Wizard Demonstration Test Bench and Example Design

The following files describe the demonstration test bench.

VHDL

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/simulation/<component_name>_tb.vhd
```

Verilog

```
<project_dir>/<component_name>/simulation/<component_name>_tb.v
```

The demonstration test bench is a simple VHDL or Verilog program to exercise the example design and the core.

The demonstration test bench performs the following tasks:

- Generates input clock signals
- Runs the clocking primitive through the locking procedure
- In the event that a secondary input clock is enabled, changes the input clock from the primary source to the secondary source

# *Migration Guide*

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This information is provided to assist those designers who are experienced with the DCM and PLL Architecture Wizards. It highlights the differences between the old and new cores.

## **Differences between the Clocking Wizard and the Legacy DCM and PLL Wizards**

There are several changes to the GUI and the wizard use model as described in the following subsections.

### **Primitive Selection**

The old wizard required you to choose the correct GUI (DCM or PLL) before configuring the desired primitive.

The new wizard automatically selects the appropriate primitive and configures it based on desired parameters. You can choose to override this choice in the event that multiple primitives are available, as is the case for the Spartan®-6 device family.

### **Symbol Pin Activation**

The old wizard had a symbol with clickable pins to enable a port.

For the new wizard, the symbol shows the ports that are currently active. To enable a port, enable the appropriate feature in the GUI. For example, enabling the secondary input clock enables the CLK\_IN2 and CLK\_IN\_SEL ports and activates those ports in the symbol.

### **Parameter Override**

The new wizard allows you to override any calculated parameter within the wizard by switching to override mode.

## Port Display Conventions

The new wizard displays the superset of ports covering all device families. Ports that are not available for the selected target device are dimmed out. For example, if a Virtex<sup>®</sup>-6 device is selected, the STATUS port is dimmed out because it is not available for devices in that family. Information on the legal ports for a specific primitive can be found in the device family-specific FPGA or clocking resources User Guide at [www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/index.htm](http://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/index.htm).

## Visibility of Clock Ports

The new wizard provides a clocking network that matches your requirements rather than making clock ports visible. As a result, your clock names will not match the exact names for the primitive. For example, while the “first” clock available for the Virtex-6 FPGA MMCM is CLKOUT0, the highest priority clock available to you is actually named CLK\_OUT1. This change in numbering is especially important to consider if parameter overriding is desired.

## GUI Information Gathering Order

Some of the information-gathering ordering has changed. For the new wizard the general flow is:

1. Select the clocking features.
2. Configure the input clock parameters.
3. Configure the output clock parameters.
4. Choose feedback and optional ports
5. View (and optionally override) calculated parameters.
6. Final summary pages.

For cascading clocking components, non-buffered input and output clocks are available for easy connection.