UltraFast Design Methodology Quick Reference Guide (UG1231)

INTRODUCTION

The UltraFast™ Design Methodology is a set of best practices recommended by Xilinx to maximize productivity and reduce design iterations of complex systems, including embedded processor subsystems, analog and digital processing, high-speed connectivity, and network processing. See the *UltraFast Design Methodology Guide for the Vivado Design Suite* (UG949) for more information.

The UltraFast Design Methodology Checklist (XTP301) includes common questions that highlight typical areas where design decisions have downstream consequences and draws attention to potential problems that are often unknown or ignored. It provides easy access to related collateral. The checklist is available within the Xilinx Documentation Navigator tool (DocNav).

This quick reference guide highlights key design methodology steps to achieve quicker system integration and design implementation and to derive the greatest value from Xilinx® devices and tools. Pointers to related collateral are also provided. The main design tasks covered in this guide include:

- Board and Device Planning
- Design Entry and Implementation
- Top-Level Design Validation
- Design Analysis
- Design Closure

Refer to the UltraFast Design Methodology – System-Level Design Flow available within the Xilinx Documentation Navigator tool (DocNav) for pointers to all design hubs and specific collateral.

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BOARD AND DEVICE PLANNING

PCB Designer

Examine Key Interfaces

- Validate part orientation and key interfaces

Examine the PCB Layout

- Perform the Memory Interface and Transceiver Checklists
- Follow PCB layout recommendations
- Ensure final FPGA pinout is signed off by FPGA designer

Review the Schematic

- Complete PCB Checklist review
- Check PDS, configuration, and power supplies
- Validate I/O state before, during, and after configuration

Manufacture and Test

- Verify the configuration sequence, power supplies, and I/O performance with the test I/O project

See Also:

UG949: Board and Device Planning
PCB Design Checklist
Memory Interface IP Design Checklists
Schematic Design Checklists

FPGA Designer

Analyze Device for Pinout

- Examine transceiver and bonded I/O locations
- Examine SSI technology I/O planning
- Validate part orientation and key interfaces

Define I/O Pinouts for Key Interfaces

- Create I/O planning projects
- Define and validate memory controllers, GTs, and PCIe® technology locations
- Establish a clocking skeleton
- Minimize floorplan distance between connected IP

Define Final Pinout

- Merge interface projects into a final I/O project
- Validate DRCs and SSN analysis
- Implement design to check clocking and I/O rules
- Use the final I/O project for production test

Estimate Power

- Determine power budget and thermal margin using Xilinx Power Estimator (XPE)
- Apply toggle rates using knowledge of prior designs

See Also:

UG949: Board and Device Planning
Power Estimation and Optimization Design Hub
I/O and Clock Planning Design Hub

DESIGN ENTRY AND IMPLEMENTATION

Logic Designer

Define a Good Design Hierarchy

- Define relevant hierarchies to help global placement and floorplanning
- Insert I/O and clock components near the top level
- Add registers at main hierarchical boundaries
- Generate IP and review target device utilization

Build and Validate RTL Submodules

- Ensure design adheres to RTL coding guidelines
- Add sufficient registers around DSP and memories
- Use control signals only when absolutely necessary
- Use synthesis attributes to control final logic mapping
- Create simple timing constraints to review estimated timing and address paths with too many logic levels
- Review synthesis log files, utilization report, and elaborated view to identify sub-optimal mapping
- Run Methodology and RTL checks and review issues
- Implement the submodule in out-of-context (OOC) mode to validate implemented performance
- Review utilization and power against original budget
- Simulate the design to validate functionality

Assemble and Validate Top-Level Design

- Synthesize the top-level RTL design and resolve all connectivity issues
- Review top-level utilization and clocking guidelines
- Create and validate top-level constraints
- Iterate the RTL and constraints to fix Methodology and DRC issues and meet timing
- Proceed to implementation

See Also:

UG949: Design Creation and Implementation
Designing with IP Design Hub
Using IP Integrator Design Hub
Logic Synthesis Design Hub
Applying Design Constraints Design Hub
Implementation Design Hub

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TOP-LEVEL CONSTRAINTS VALIDATION

Baseline the Design

- Validate timing closure feasibility early in the design process after most blocks and key IP are available
- Specify essential constraints only:
  - Use all IP constraints
  - Define realistic primary and generated clocks
  - Define all clock domain crossing constraints
  - Add multicycle paths where required
  - Do not use I/O constraints at this stage
- Ensure path requirements are reasonable
- Validate WNS ≈ 0.0 ns using `report_timing_summary` at each stage of the flow:
  - After synthesis
  - Before placement
  - Before and after routing
- Address timing violations early in the flow
- Fix QoR issues in RTL and synthesis for the biggest impact

Validate Timing Constraints

- Run `report_timing_summary` or `check_timing` to ensure all clocks are defined and all registers, input ports, and output ports are constrained
- Run `report_methodology` and address all TIMING* and XDC* issues
- Run `report_clock_interaction` to ensure each clock pair is safely timed with reasonable path requirements
- Run `report_cdc` to verify all asynchronous clock domain crossing paths are properly constrained and use safe synchronization circuitry
- Run `report_exceptions` to identify timing exceptions that overlap, are ignored, or are inefficient
- Ensure all Critical Warnings are resolved when the design is loaded and constraints are applied

See Also:

UG949: Design Closure
- Checking That Your Design is Properly Constrained
- Baselining The Design

Applying Design Constraints Design Hub
Timing Closure and Design Analysis Design Hub

DESIGN ANALYSIS AND CLOSURE

Identify Timing Violation Root Causes

- Use `report_timing_summary` or `report_design_analysis` to find the root cause
- For setup paths, check for high datapath delay due to:
  - Large cell delay (7 series > 25%, UltraScale devices > 50%)
  - Large net delay (7 series > 75%, UltraScale devices > 50%)
- For hold paths, check for positive hold requirement instead of usual 0 ns
- Check for high clock skew (> 500 ps), high clock uncertainty (> 200 ps), or both

Reduce Logic Delay

- Modify RTL to use parallel or efficient operators
- Add pipeline registers and use synthesis retiming
- Add registers on DSP or BRAM outputs
- Pull registers out of the SRL on the SRL input, output, or both
- Remove KEEP/DONT_TOUCH/MARK_DEBUG to allow all optimizations

Reduce Net Delay

- Review and adjust floorplan constraints
- Optimize high fanout nets
- Address congestion if level > 4 is reported in:
  - `report_design_analysis` placer congestion table
  - Initial estimated router congestion in log file

Reduce Clock Skew

- Use parallel buffers instead of cascaded buffers
- Use CLOCK_DELAY_GROUP between synchronous clocks originating from the same input or PLL
- Add timing exceptions between asynchronous clocks

Reduce Clock Uncertainty

- Optimize MMCM settings
- Divide clocks with BUFGCE_DIV in UltraScale™ devices

See Also:

UG949: Design Closure
- Understanding Timing Reports
- Identifying Timing Violations Root Cause

Timing Closure and Design Analysis Design Hub

Reduce Control Sets

- Avoid MAX_FANOUT on control signals
- Increase synthesis control set threshold
- Merge equivalent control signals with `opt_design`

Optimize High Fanout Nets

- Use hierarchy-based register replication in RTL
- Replicate fanout based on hierarchy with `opt_design`
- Promote to global clocking if not critical
- Force replication with `phys_opt_design`

Address Congestion

- Lower device utilization and balance SLR utilization
- Try placer directives AltSpreadLogic* or SSI_Spread*
- Identify congested modules with `report_design_analysis -complexity -congestion`
- Try synthesis directive AlternateRoutability on congested modules
- Promote non-critical high fanout nets in congested regions to global clocking
- Reuse DSP and BRAM placement from previous implementations with low congestion

Tune the Compilation Flow

- Try several `place_design` directives
- Run several `phys_opt_design` iterations
- Overconstrain critical clocks during placement and physical optimization with `set_clock_uncertainty`
- Use incremental compile after minor design modifications to preserve QoR and improve runtime

Analyze and Optimize Power

- Constrain activity, environment, and process
- Try `power_opt` to reduce power consumption
- Maximize use of BRAM cascading

See Also:

UG949: Implementation and Design Closure
- Analyzing and Resolving Timing Violations
- Applying Common Timing Closure Techniques

Implementation Design Hub
Timing Closure and Design Analysis Design Hub