1 Introduction

This tutorial explains how the SDRAM chips on the Intel® DE2-115 Development and Education board can be used with a Nios® II system implemented by using the Intel Platform Designer tool. The discussion is based on the assumption that the reader has access to a DE2-115 board and is familiar with the material in the tutorial Introduction to the Intel Platform Designer Tool.

The screen captures in the tutorial were obtained using the Quartus® Prime version 18.1; if other versions of the software are used, some of the images may be slightly different.

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2 Background

The introductory tutorial *Introduction to the Intel Platform Designer Tool* explains how the memory in a Cyclone® series FPGA chip can be used in the context of a simple Nios II system. For practical applications it is necessary to have a much larger memory. The Intel DE2-115 board contains 2 SDRAM chips that can each store 64 Mbytes of data. Each chip is organized as 8M x 16 bits x 4 banks. The SDRAM chips require careful timing control. To provide access to the SDRAM chips, the Platform Designer tool implements an *SDRAM Controller* circuit. This circuit generates the signals needed to deal with the SDRAM chips.

3 Example Nios® II System

As an illustrative example, we will add the SDRAM to the Nios II system described in the *Introduction to the Intel Platform Designer Tool* tutorial. Figure 1 gives the block diagram of our example system.

![Block Diagram of Example Nios II System](image)

Figure 1. Example Nios II system implemented on the DE2-115 board.
The system realizes a trivial task. Eight toggle switches on the DE2-115 board, SW7 – 0, are used to turn on or off the eight green LEDs, LEDG7 – 0. The switches are connected to the Nios II system by means of a parallel I/O interface configured to act as an input port. The LEDs are driven by the signals from another parallel I/O interface configured to act as an output port. To achieve the desired operation, the eight-bit pattern corresponding to the state of the switches has to be sent to the output port to activate the LEDs. This will be done by having the Nios II processor execute an application program. Continuous operation is required, such that as the switches are toggled the lights change accordingly.

The introductory tutorial showed how we can use the Platform Designer tool to design the hardware needed to implement this task, assuming that the application program which reads the state of the toggle switches and sets the green LEDs accordingly is loaded into a memory block in the FPGA chip. In this tutorial, we will explain how SDRAM chips on the DE2-115 board can be included in the system in Figure 1, so that our application program can be run from the SDRAM rather than from the on-chip memory.

Doing this tutorial, the reader will learn about:

- Using the Platform Designer tool to include an SDRAM interface for a Nios II-based system
- Timing issues with respect to the SDRAM on the DE2-115 board

4 The SDRAM Interface

The two SDRAM chips on the DE2-115 board each have a capacity of 512 Mbits (64 Mbytes). Each chip is organized as 8M x 16 bits x 4 banks. The signals needed to communicate with a chip are shown in Figure 2. All of the signals, except the clock, can be provided by the SDRAM Controller that can be generated by using the Platform Designer tool. The clock signal is provided separately. It has to meet the clock-skew requirements as explained in section 7. Note that some signals are active low, which is denoted by the suffix N.

![Figure 2. The SDRAM signals.](image-url)
5 Using the Platform Designer tool to Generate the Nios® II System

Our starting point will be the Nios II system discussed in the Introduction to the Intel Platform Designer Tool tutorial, which we implemented in a project called lights. We specified the system shown in Figure 3.

If you saved the lights project, then open this project in the Quartus Prime software and then open the Platform Designer tool. Otherwise, you need to create and implement the project, as explained in the introductory tutorial, to obtain the system shown in the figure.

To add the SDRAM, in the window of Figure 3 select Memory Interfaces and Controllers > SDRAM > SDRAM Controller Intel FPGA IP and click Add. A window depicted in Figure 4 appears. Set the Data Width parameter to 32 bits, the Row Width to 13 bits, the Column Width to 10 bits, and leave the default values for the rest. Since we will not simulate the system in this tutorial, do not select the option Include a functional memory model in the system testbench.
Select the *Timing* tab to get to the window in Figure 5, and configure the parameters as shown in the figure. Click Finish.

Now, in the window of Figure 3, there will be an `sdram controller` module added to the design. Rename this module to `sdram`. Connect the SDRAM to the rest of the system in the same manner as the on-chip memory, and export the
SDRAM wire port. Double-click on the Base Address of the `sdram` and enter the value 0x08000000 to produce the assignment shown in Figure 6.

![Figure 6. The expanded Nios II system.](image)

To make use of the SDRAM, we need to configure the reset vector and exception vector of the Nios II processor. Right-click on the `nios2_processor` and then select `Edit` to reach the window in Figure 7. Select `sdram` to be the memory device for both reset vector and exception vector, as shown in the figure. Click `Finish` to return to the System Contents tab and regenerate the system.
The augmented Verilog module generated by the Platform Designer tool is in the file `nios_system.v` in the `nios_system\synthesis` directory of the project. Figure 8 depicts the portion of the code that defines the input and output signals for the module `nios_system`. As in our initial system that we developed in the introductory tutorial, the 8-bit vector that is the input to the parallel port `Switches` is called `switches_export`. The 8-bit output vector is called `leds_export`. The clock and reset signals are called `clk_clk` and `reset_reset_n`, respectively. A new module, called `sdram`, is included. It involves the signals indicated in Figure 2. For example, the address lines are referred to as the output vector `sdram_wire_addr[12:0]`. The data lines are referred to as the inout vector `sdram_wire_dq[31:0]`. This is a vector of the inout type because the data lines are bidirectional.
6 Integration of the Nios® II System into the Quartus® Prime Project

Now, we have to instantiate the expanded Nios II system in the top-level Verilog module, as we have done in the tutorial Introduction to the Intel Platform Designer Tool. The module is named lights, because this is the name of the top-level design entity in our Quartus Prime project.

A first attempt at creating the new module is presented in Figure 9. The input and output ports of the module use the pin names for the 50-MHz clock, CLOCK_50, pushbutton switches, KEY, toggle switches, SW, and green LEDs, LEDG, as used in our original design. They also use the pin names DRAM.CLK, DRAM.CKE, DRAM.ADDR, DRAM.BA, DRAM.CS.N, DRAM.CAS.N, DRAM.RAS.N, DRAM.WE.N, DRAM.DQ, and DRAM.DQM, which correspond to the SDRAM signals indicated in Figure 2. All of these names are those specified in the DE2-115 User Manual and included in the file called DE2_115.qsf, which can be found on Intel’s DE1-SoC web page at https://www.altera.com/support/training/university/boards.html

Finally, note that we tried an obvious approach of using the 50-MHz system clock, CLOCK_50, as the clock signal, DRAM.CLK, for the SDRAM chips. This is specified by the assign statement in the code. This approach leads to a potential timing problem caused by the clock skew on the DE2-115 board, which can be fixed as explained in section 7.

```verilog
module nios_system (
    input wire clk_clk, // clk_clk
    input wire reset_reset_n, // reset.reset_n
    input wire [7:0] switches_export, // switches.export
    output wire [7:0] leds_export, // leds.export
    output wire [12:0] dram_wire_addr, // dram_wire_addr
    output wire [12:0] dram_wire_cs_n, // dram_wire_cs_n
    output wire dram_wire_cas_n, // dram_wire_cas_n
    output wire dram_wire_cke, // dram_wire_cke
    output wire [13:0] dram_wire_dq, // dram_wire_dq
    output wire [1:0] dram_wire_dqm, // dram_wire_dqm
    output wire dram_wire_we_n, // dram_wire_we_n
    output wire dram_wire_dat_n // dram_wire_dat_n
);
```

Figure 8. A part of the generated Verilog module.
// Implements the augmented Nios II system for the DE2-115 board.
// Inputs: SW7–0 are parallel port inputs to the Nios II system.
// CLOCK_50 is the system clock.
// KEY0 is the active-low system reset.
// Outputs: LEDG7–0 are parallel port outputs from the Nios II system.
// SDRAM ports correspond to the signals in Figure 2; their names are those

module lights (SW, KEY, CLOCK_50, LEDG, DRAM_CLK, DRAM_CKE,
   DRAM_ADDR, DRAM_BA, DRAM_CS_N, DRAM_CAS_N, DRAM_RAS_N,
   DRAM_WE_N, DRAM_DQ, DRAM_DQM);

input [7:0] SW;
input [0:0] KEY;
input CLOCK_50;
output [7:0] LEDG;
output [12:0] DRAM_ADDR;
output [1:0] DRAM_BA;
output DRAM_CAS_N, DRAM_RAS_N, DRAM_CLK;
output DRAM_CKE, DRAM_CS_N, DRAM_WE_N;
output [3:0] DRAM_DQM;
inout [31:0] DRAM_DQ;

// Instantiate the Nios II system module generated by the Platform Designer tool
nios_system NiosII ( 
   .clk_clk (CLOCK_50),
   .reset_reset_n (KEY[0]),
   .switches_export (SW),
   .leds_export (LEDG),
   .sdram_wire_addr (DRAM_ADDR),
   .sdram_wire_ba (DRAM_BA),
   .sdram_wire_cas_n (DRAM_CAS_N),
   .sdram_wire_cke (DRAM_CKE),
   .sdram_wire_cs_n (DRAM_CS_N),
   .sdram_wire_dq (DRAM_DQ),
   .sdram_wire_dqm (DRAM_DQM),
   .sdram_wire_ras_n (DRAM_RAS_N),
   .sdram_wire_we_n (DRAM_WE_N)
);

assign DRAM_CLK = CLOCK_50;

endmodule

Figure 9. A first attempt at instantiating the expanded Nios II system.
As an experiment, you can enter the code in Figure 9 into a file called lights.v. Add this file and all the nios_system.qip file produced by the Platform Designer tool to your Quartus Prime project. Compile the code and download the design into the Cyclone IV FPGA on the DE2-115 board. Use the application program from the tutorial Introduction to the Intel Platform Designer Tool, which is shown in Figure 10.

```assembly
.equ Switches, 0x00002010
.equ LEDs, 0x00002000
.global _start
_start:
    movia r2, Switches
    movia r3, LEDs
    loop: ldbio r4, 0(r2)
    stbio r4, 0(r3)
    br loop
```

Figure 10. Assembly language code to control the lights.

Use the Intel FPGA Monitor Program, which is described in the tutorial Intel FPGA Monitor Program Tutorial, to assemble, download, and run this application program. If successful, the lights on the DE2-115 board will respond to the operation of the toggle switches.

Due to the clock skew problem mentioned above, the Nios II processor may be unable to properly access the SDRAM chip. A possible indication of this may be given by the Intel FPGA Monitor Program, which may display the message depicted in Figure 11. To solve the problem, it is necessary to modify the design as indicated in the next section.

Figure 11. Error message in the Intel FPGA Monitor Program that may be due to the SDRAM clock skew problem.
7 Using the Clock Signals IP Core

The clock skew depends on physical characteristics of the DE2-115 board. For proper operation of the SDRAM chip, it is necessary that its clock signal, DRAM_CLK, leads the Nios II system clock, CLOCK_50, by 3 nanoseconds. This can be accomplished by using a phase-locked loop (PLL) circuit which can be manually created using the IP Catalog. It can also be created automatically using the Clock Signals IP core provided by the Intel FPGA University Program. We will use the latter method in this tutorial.

To add the Clock Signals IP core, in the Platform Designer tool window of Figure 5 select University Program > Clock > System and SDRAM Clocks for DE-Series Boards and click Add. A window depicted in Figure 12 appears. Select DE2-115 from the DE Board drop-down list. Click Finish to return to the window in Figure 5.

Remove the system clock component clk_0. All other IP cores (including the SDRAM) should be adjusted to use the sys_clk output of the Clock Signal core. Rename the Clock Signal core to clocks and export the sdram_clk signal under the name sdram_clk, the ref_clk signal under the name clk, and ref_reset signal under the name reset. The final system is shown in Figure 13. Click on Generate > Generate HDL... and regenerate the system.
Next, we have to fix the top-level Verilog module, given in Figure 9, to instantiate the Nios II system with the Clock Signals core included. The desired code is shown in Figure 14. The SDRAM clock signal `sdram_clk` generated by the Clock Signals core connects to the pin `DRAM_CLK`. Note that the `sys_clk` signal is not connected since it is for internal use only.
// Implements the augmented Nios II system for the DE2-115 board.
// Inputs: SW7−0 are parallel port inputs to the Nios II system.
// CLOCK_50 is the system clock.
// KEY0 is the active-low system reset.
// Outputs: LEDG7−0 are parallel port outputs from the Nios II system.
// SDRAM ports correspond to the signals in Figure 2; their names are those
module lights (SW, KEY, CLOCK_50, LEDG, DRAM_CLK, DRAM_CKE,
  DRAM_ADDR, DRAM_BA, DRAM_CS_N, DRAM_CAS_N, DRAM_RAS_N,
  DRAM_WE_N, DRAM_DQ, DRAM_DQM);
  input [7:0] SW;
  input [0:0] KEY;
  input CLOCK_50;
  output [7:0] LEDG;
  output [12:0] DRAM_ADDR;
  output [1:0] DRAM_BA;
  output DRAM_CAS_N, DRAM_RAS_N, DRAM_CLK;
  output DRAM_CKE, DRAM_CS_N, DRAM_WE_N;
  output [3:0] DRAM_DQM;
  inout [31:0] DRAM_DQ;
// Instantiate the Nios II system module generated by the Platform Designer tool
nios_system NiosII (  .clk_clk (CLOCK_50),
  .reset_reset (~KEY[0]),
  .switches_export (SW),
  .leds_export (LEDG),
  .sdram_wire_addr (DRAM_ADDR),
  .sdram_wire_ba (DRAM_BA),
  .sdram_wire_cas_n (DRAM_CAS_N),
  .sdram_wire_cke (DRAM_CKE),
  .sdram_wire_cs_n (DRAM_CS_N),
  .sdram_wire_dq (DRAM_DQ),
  .sdram_wire_dqm (DRAM_DQM),
  .sdram_wire_ras_n (DRAM_RAS_N),
  .sdram_wire_we_n (DRAM_WE_N),
  .sdram_clk_clk (DRAM_CLK)
);
endmodule

Figure 14. Proper instantiation of the expanded Nios II system.

Compile the code and download the design into the Cyclone IV FPGA on the DE2-115 board. Use the application
program in Figure 10 to test the circuit.
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