

User's Guide

InterConnect Studio



ABSTRACT

InterConnect Studio is used to configure the TPLD family of devices from TI. This document describes the various features of the InterConnect Studio and how to use them. This document is helpful in deepening your understanding of what is available to you while designing your circuits.

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1 Introduction

The TPLD family is a family of programmable logic. Creating the connections and configuring the blocks creates a long binary string that is rather unwieldy. To help this, the InterConnect Studio software was created to provide a graphical drag and drop interface that then generates the necessary binary string. This purpose of this document is to describe all the tools available in ICS, and help to ease the barrier of entry into the programmable world.

2 Getting Started

To get started using InterConnect Studio follow the steps listed below.

2.1 Installation

1. Locate the downloaded setup file on your machine. Open the executable. Click **Next**.

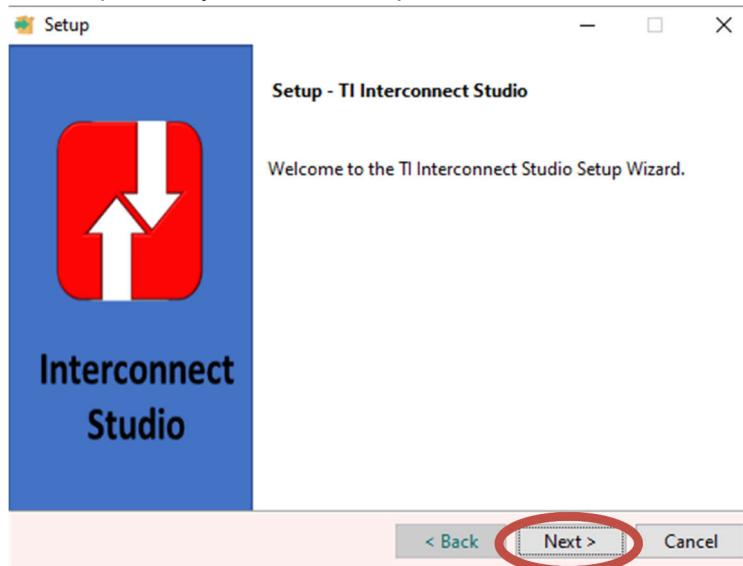


Figure 2-1. Opening Screen

2. Click *I accept the agreement*. Then click **Next**.

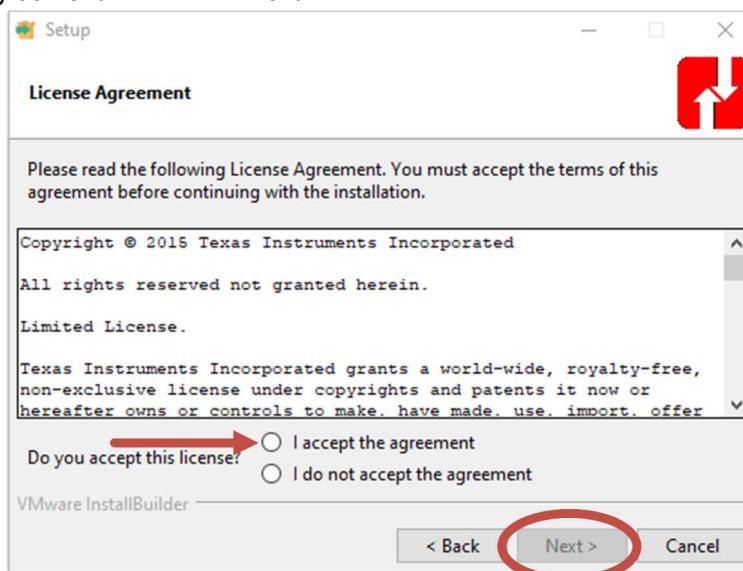


Figure 2-2. License Agreement

3. Type where you want the installation directory to be, or click the folder to open a file explorer and browse for the desired location. Then click *Next*.

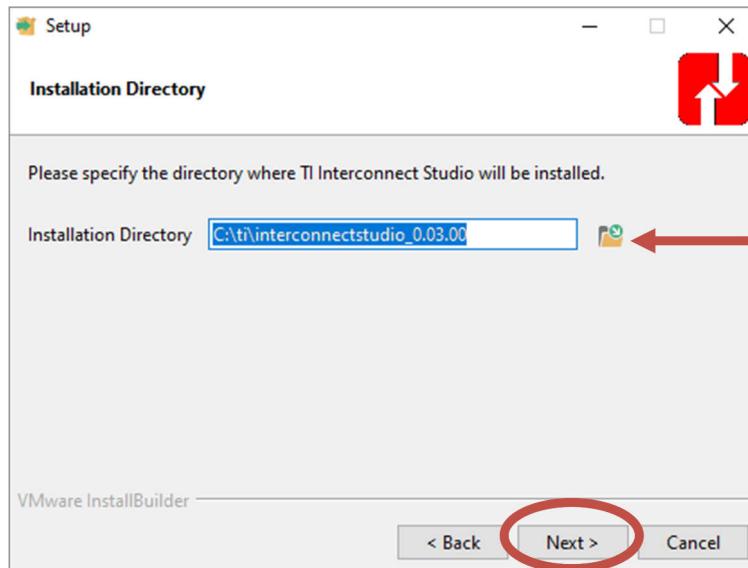


Figure 2-3. Installation Directory

4. Wait for the install to finish. Then click *Next*.

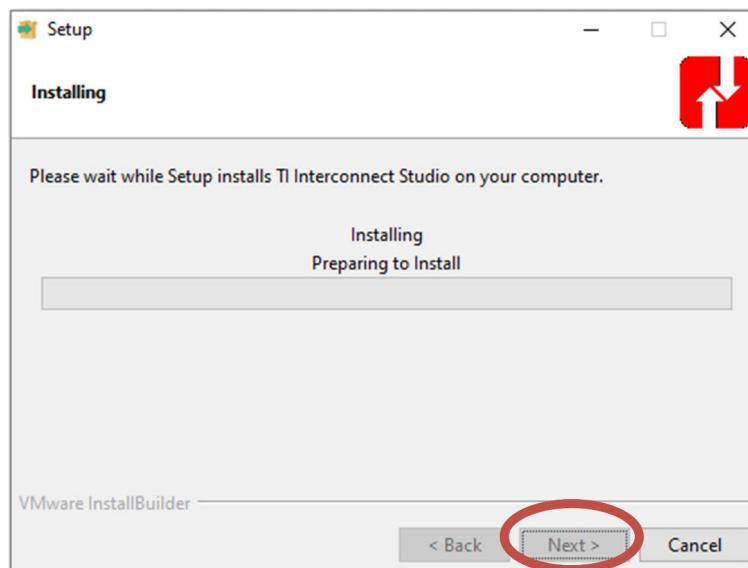


Figure 2-4. Installation Progress

- When the Complete screen appears, click *Finish*.

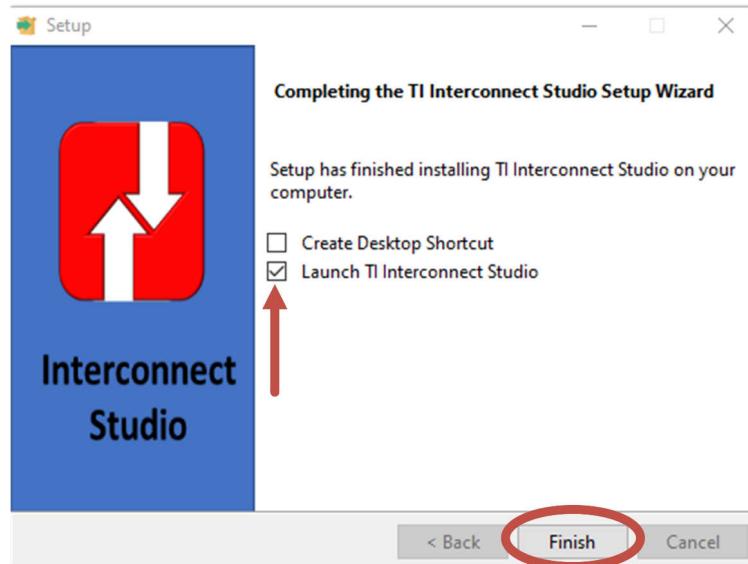


Figure 2-5. Final Screen

The first option creates an ICS version onto the users desktop. The second option immediately launches ICS as soon as Finish is clicked and the box is checked. Ensure the Launch TI InterConnect Studio box is checked and click Finish.

2.2 Open Design

After opening the software click on the device dropdown (1). Then select a device to start development on (2).

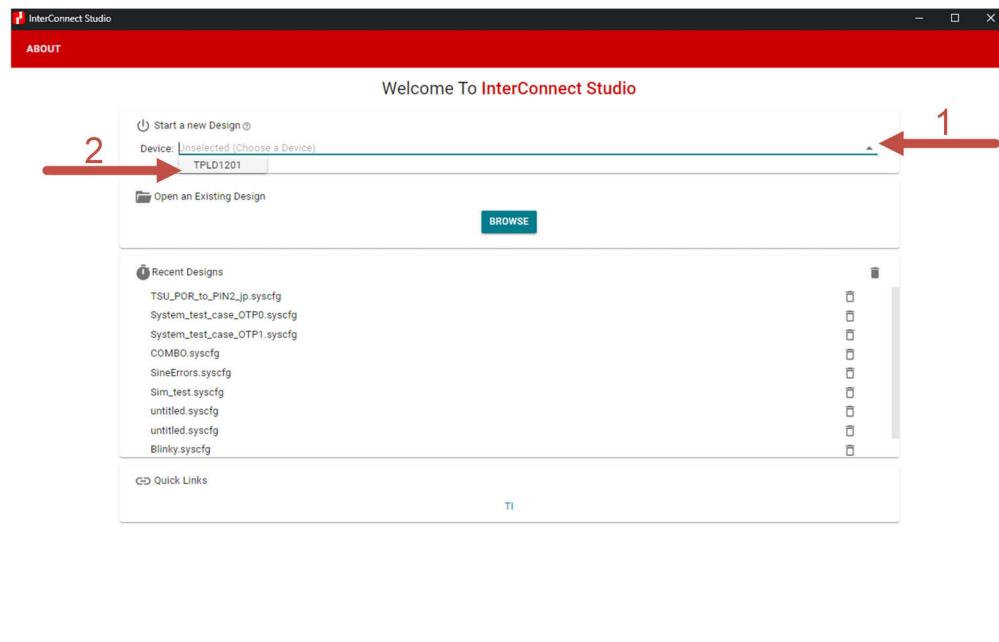


Figure 2-6. Home Page

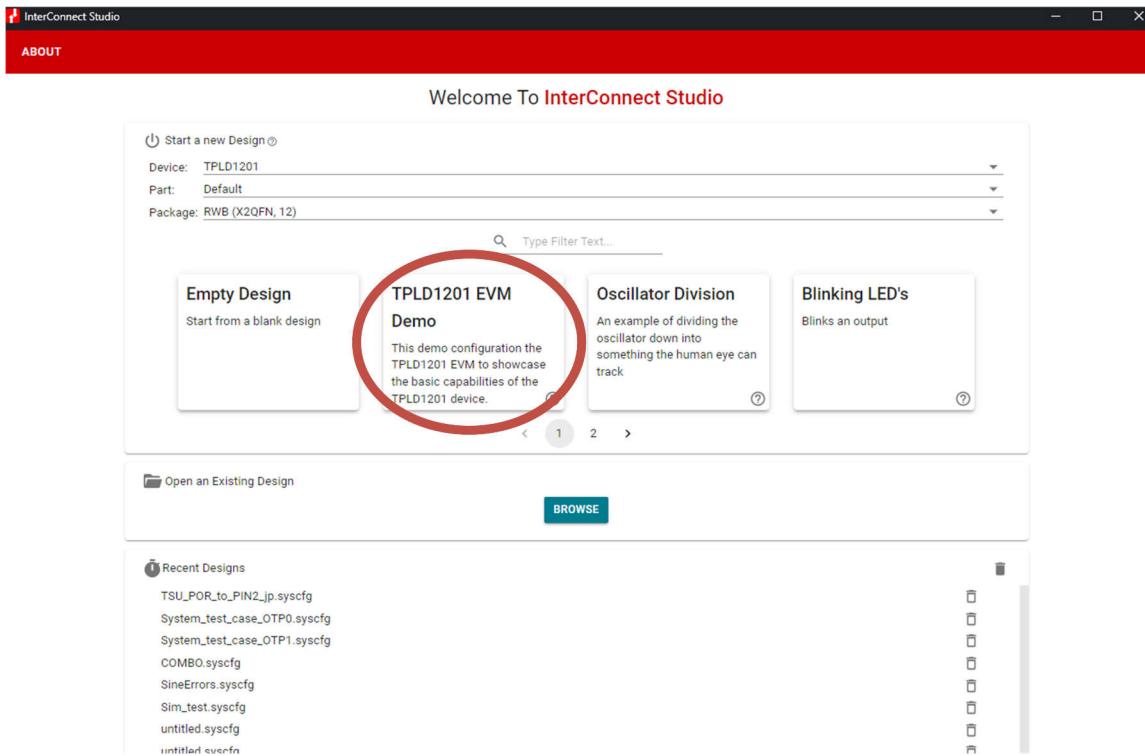


Figure 2-7. Open the Workspace

For a faster startup clicking the device specific EVM demo launches the user into the workspace. To start with a blank design, click Empty Design, and begin building a circuit.

2.3 Configure Hardware

Follow the directions on the device-specific EVM quick start guide to connect the programmer and EVM to your machine.

1. Select the TPLD Programmer (1). Click Connect (2).

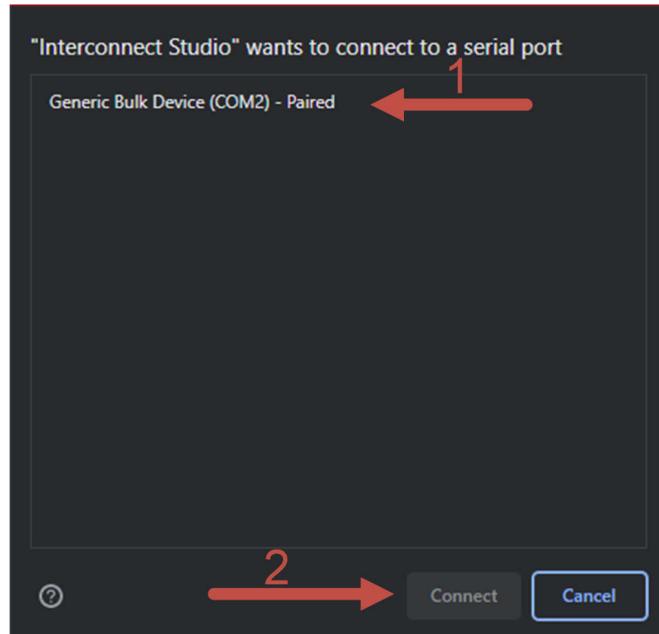


Figure 2-8. Serial Device Selection

2. Wait for programming to complete.

2.4 Simulate

Click the simulation tab as shown in [Figure 2-9](#). Wait for the simulation to complete.

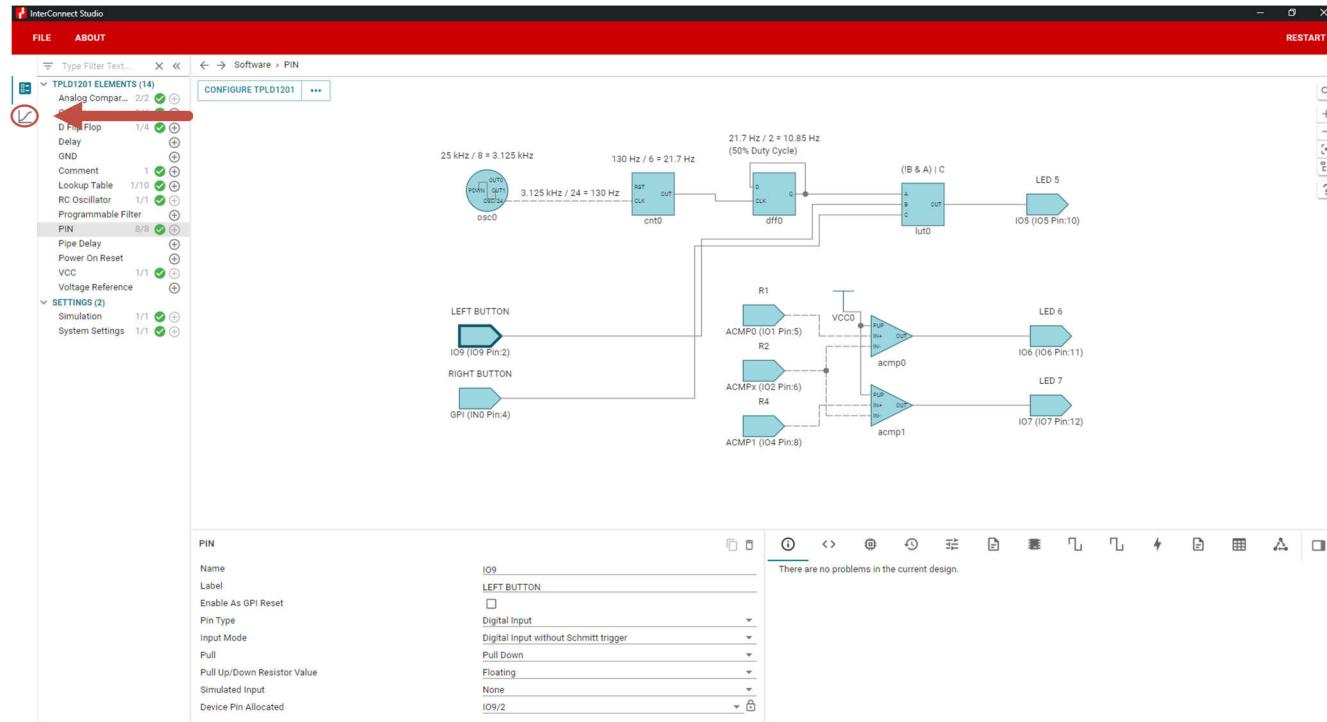


Figure 2-9. Where to Find Simulation Icon

2.4.1 Adjust Simulation Inputs

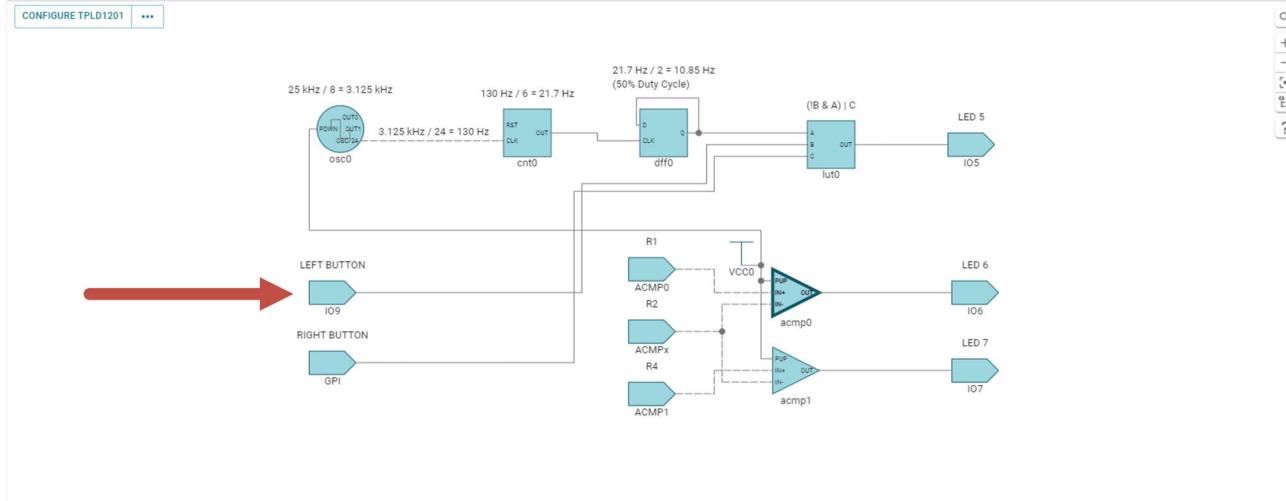


Figure 2-10. Input Pin

Getting Started

1. Select an input pin.

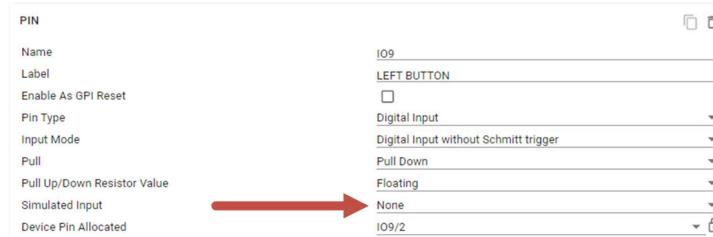


Figure 2-11. Pin Options

2. In the configurable options in the bottom left click the Simulated Input dropdown. Select an option.

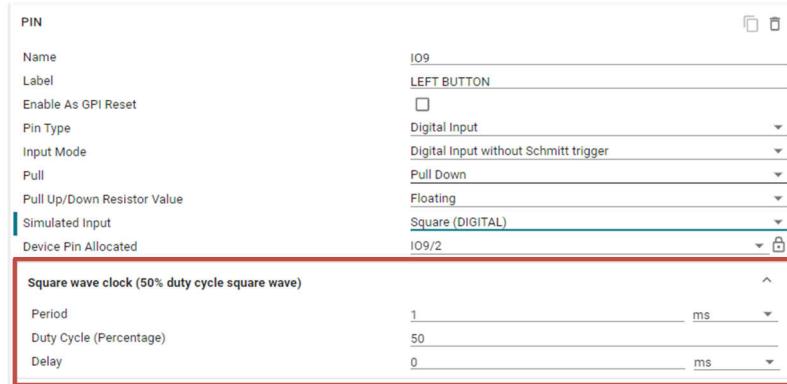


Figure 2-12. Configure Simulated Input

3. Adjust Simulated Input options as shown in [Figure 2-13](#). Run the simulation by clicking the *Simulation* tab in the top left.

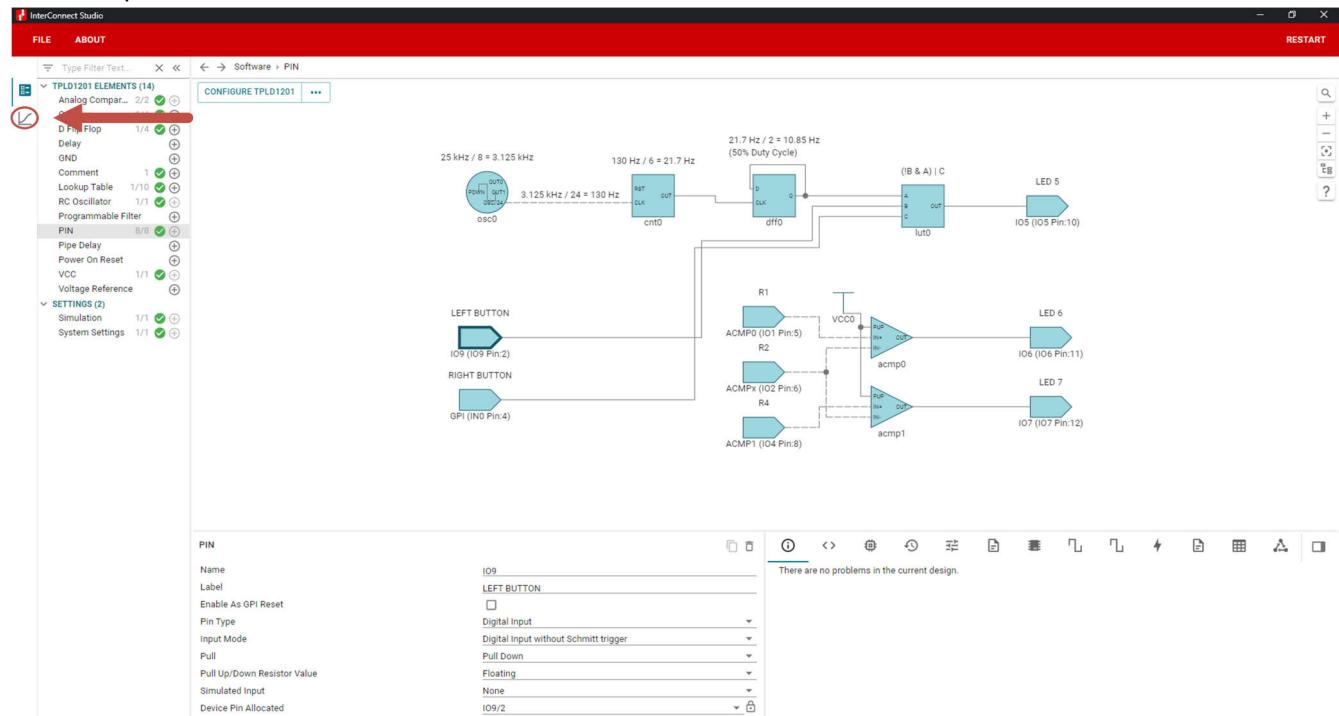


Figure 2-13. Run Simulation

2.5 Getting Help

2.5.1 In Tool Help

There are three types of in tool help. The first is tooltips that appear when something is hovered over. These will appear within a few seconds of the cursor being over the object. The second is detailed help found in the question marks. While a block is selected, there is detailed help that provides additional information on what a block is as well as certain configurables detailed help to provide additional help on them. The third is online links found within the detailed help. These links go to the device-specific data sheet or any additional materials that can be found on TI.com to help provide an even more in depth guide.

2.5.2 Out of Tool Help

Go to [E2E](#). First search for your issue and see if somebody else has encountered your problem or browse our FAQs. If none of these answered your question select ask a new question in the top right. Fill out the form, and if your problem is related to the software be sure to include the .syscfg that is generated when the design is saved and the version of ics used as shown in section [Section 4.1.2](#), or [Section 3.1](#)

3 Home Page

When the software opens the user is greeted with the page shown in [Figure 3-1](#).

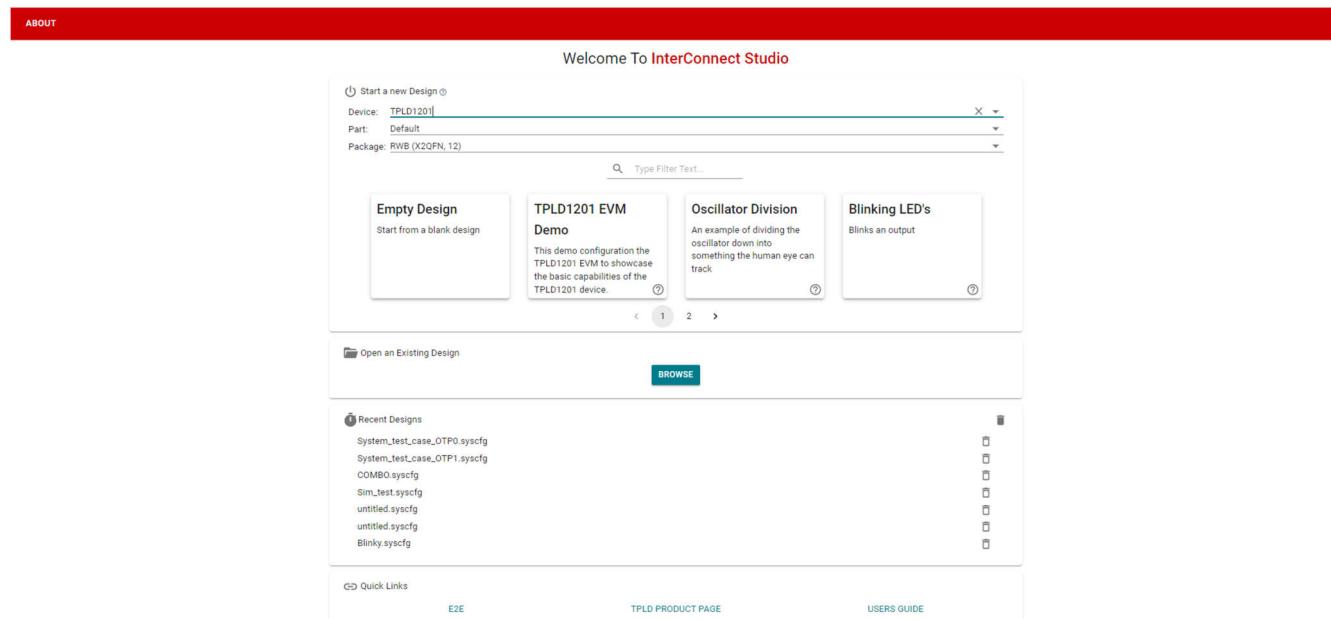
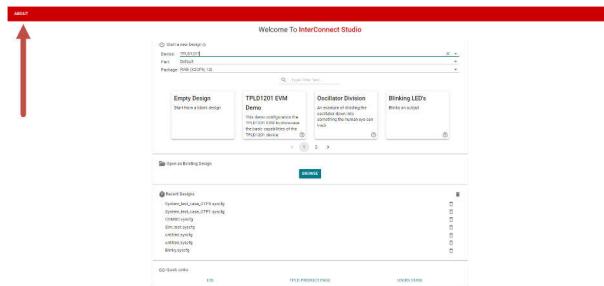


Figure 3-1. Home Page

3.1 About



InterConnect Studio 0.03.00+357

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OK

Figure 3-3. About Popup Window

Figure 3-2. Opening the About Dialog

3.2 Open an Existing Design

Clicking the browse button opens a file manager to search the system for any existing designs to open, as shown in [Figure 3-4](#).

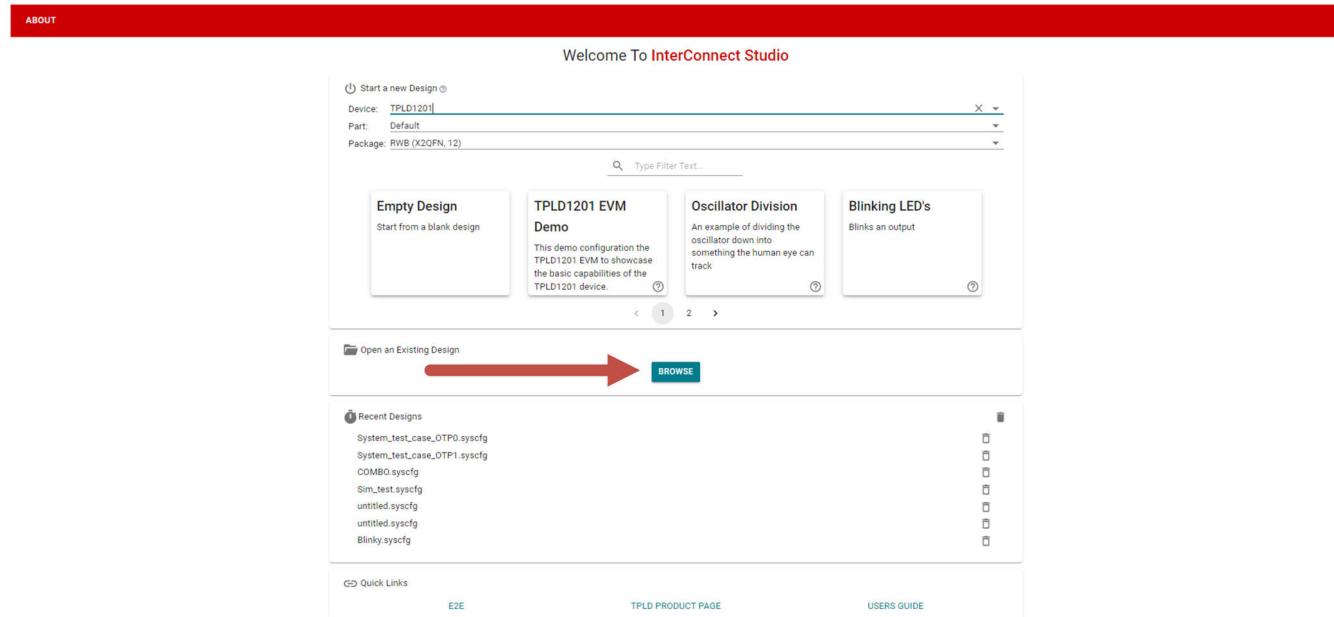


Figure 3-4. Button to Open Existing Designs

3.3 Recent Designs

This is a list of the 10 most recent designs opened on the users machine. Clicking one of the past designs launches into the workspace with that design.

Clicking the trash can icon removes that design from the current table of recent designs. This does not delete the file. Opening the file again and saving a new version returns the design back to the recent designs table.

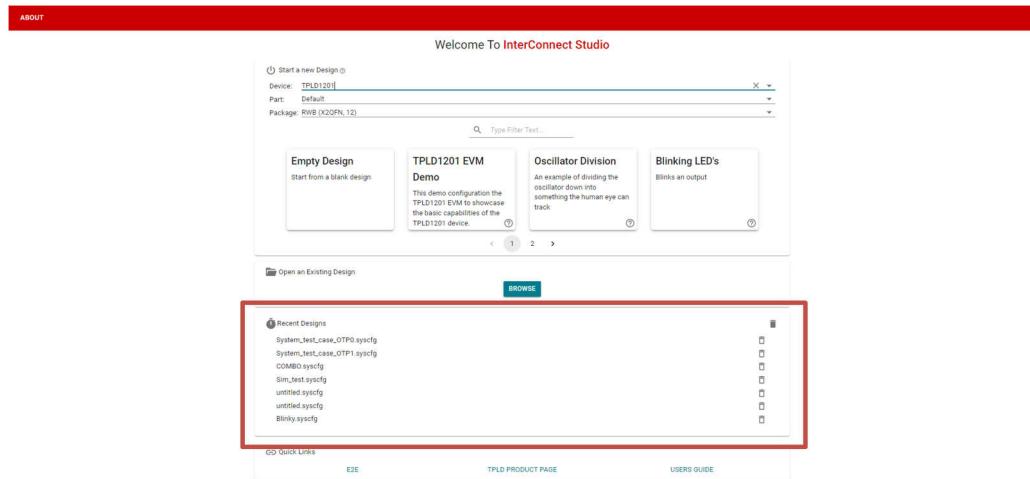


Figure 3-5. Recent Designs

3.4 Quick Links

Links to quickly access some useful information. The links are to [E2E](#), [TPLD Product Page](#), and this user's guide.

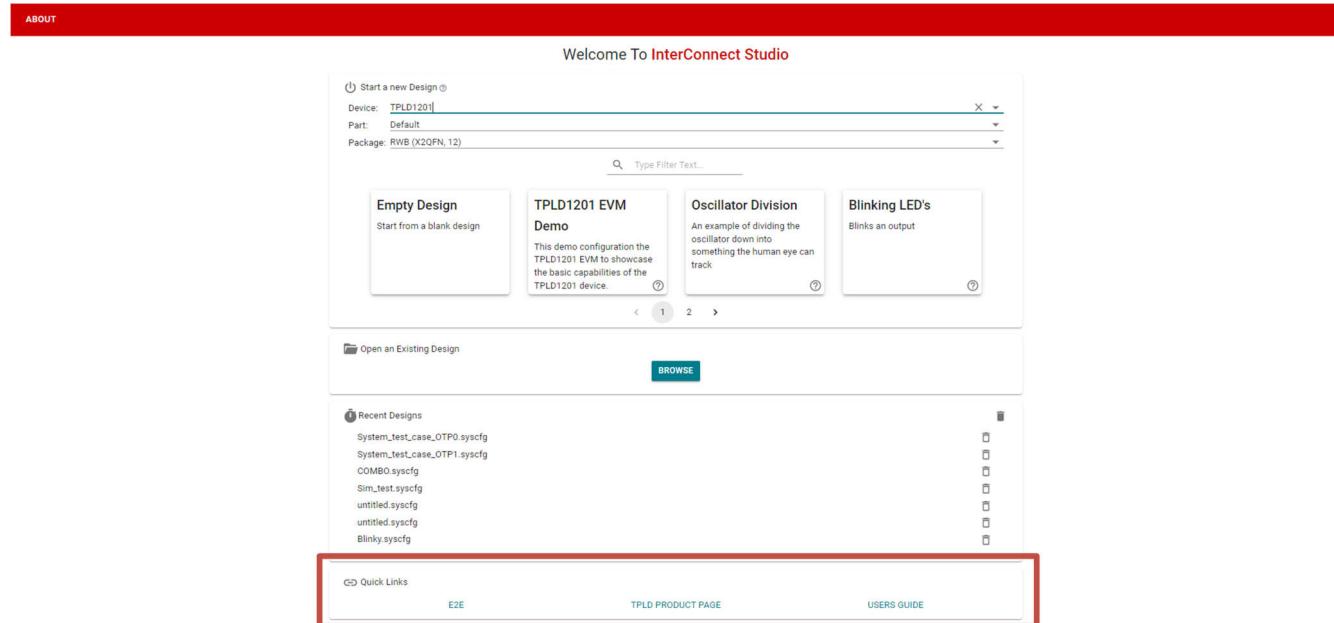


Figure 3-6. Quick Links

3.5 Update

This section is not always populated. If the version of ICS is not the most current one, a button is visible to download the newest version.

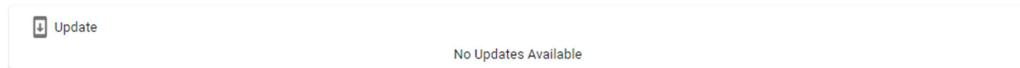


Figure 3-7. Update Banner

3.6 Start a New Design

The device dropdown allows the user to select from supported devices. Typing while the dropdown is open filters the list of available parts as shown in [Figure 3-8](#)

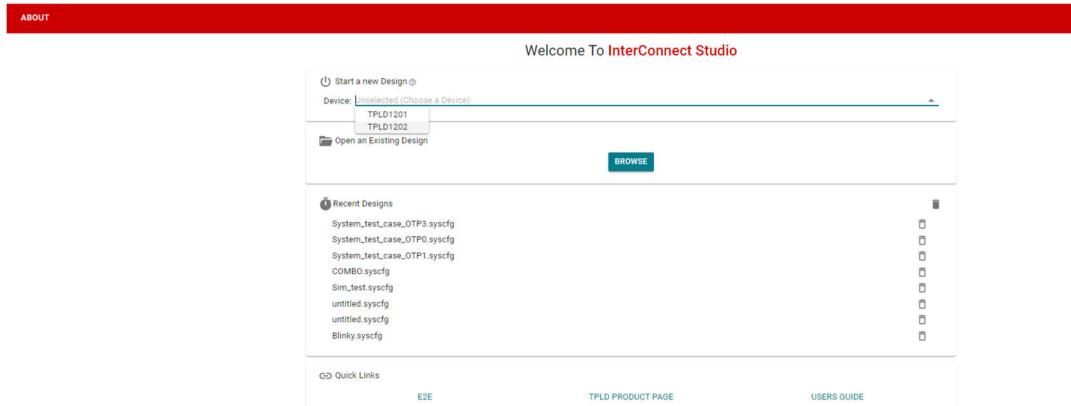


Figure 3-8. Device Dropdown

Once the device has been selected, the user can change which package is drawn in the tool as shown in [Figure 3-9](#).



Figure 3-9. Selecting Package

3.6.1 Reference Designs

Once the steps shown in [Section 3.6](#) have been completed reference designs appear below. Clicking the Blank Design option launches the software into a blank workspace to begin creating a circuit. The reference designs have a search bar at the top to filter the list down to a more manageable amount. Each reference design has a short description, and by clicking on the question mark in the bottom right, a longer description appears. The user can click one of these reference designs to launch into the workspace with that design selected.

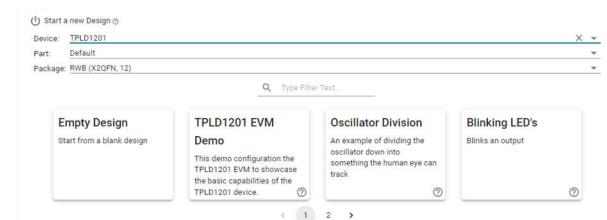


Figure 3-10. Reference Designs

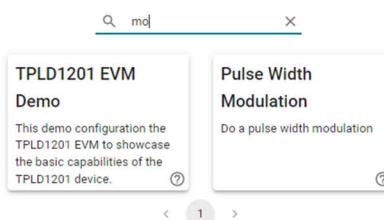


Figure 3-11. Reference Designs Filtered

4 Workspace

4.1 Menus

This section is describing items that are on the periphery of the workspace screen.

4.1.1 File Button

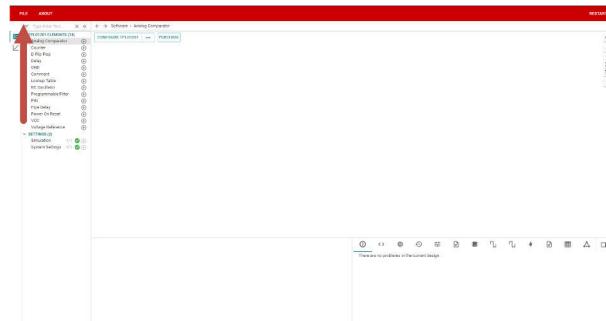


Figure 4-1. File Button Location

New	CTRL + N
Open	CTRL + O
Save	CTRL + S
Save As	CTRL + SHIFT + S

Figure 4-2. File Dropdown

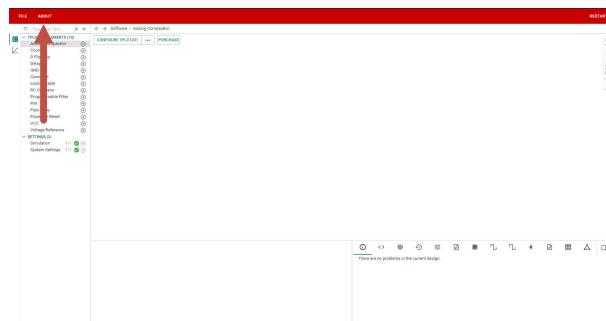
New - The New button takes the user back to the Home Page. If there is any unsaved progress a prompt appears to save their progress. All unsaved progress is lost.

Open - The Open button opens a file manager to select previously saved designs. If a design is selected a prompt appears to save the current progress. All unsaved progress is lost.

Save - The Save button saves the current design over the existing save. If no existing save is found ICS opens a file manager to choose the location and name of the saved file.

Save as - The Save as button opens a file manager to prompt the user for the location and name of the saved file. Once saved ICS no longer saves to the original file name, and only overwrites the file with the new file name in that location.

4.1.2 About



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OK

Figure 4-4. About Popup

Figure 4-3. Location of About Button

The About button opens a text box that states the current version of ICS and what version of SysConfig the current version is based on.

4.1.3 Restart

The Restart button resets the current configuration to the last save. When selected a prompt appears warning the user about unsaved progress, and any unsaved progress is lost.

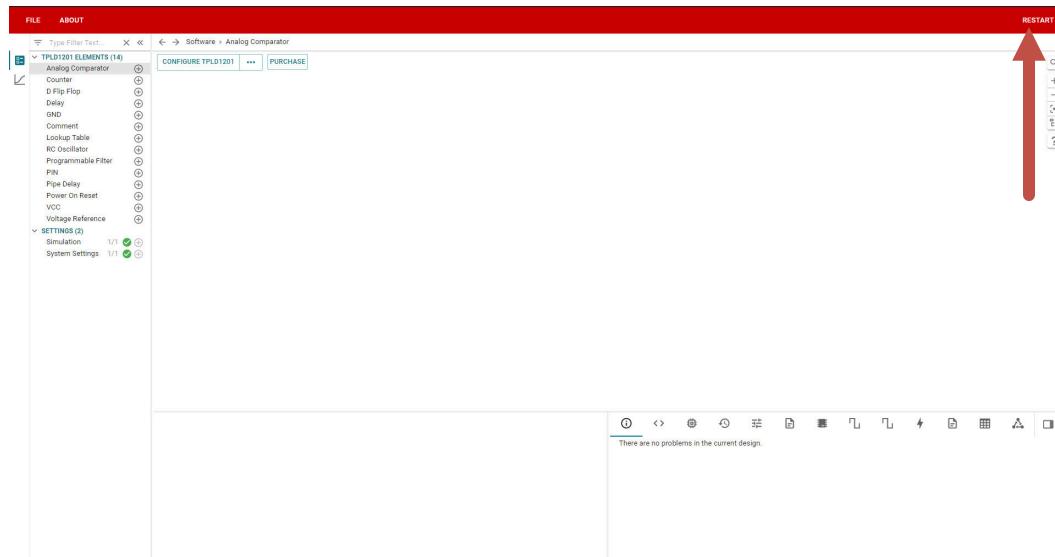


Figure 4-5. Location of Restart Button

4.1.4 Window Selection

On the far left of the tool there are two icons. The top icon refers to the workspace view and the lower icon refers to the simulation view. While in the workspace, clicking on the second icon initiates the simulation. Once the simulation finishes running, the window shows the waveform results of the simulation. While in simulation view clicking on the top icon return to the workspace to continue creating the design.

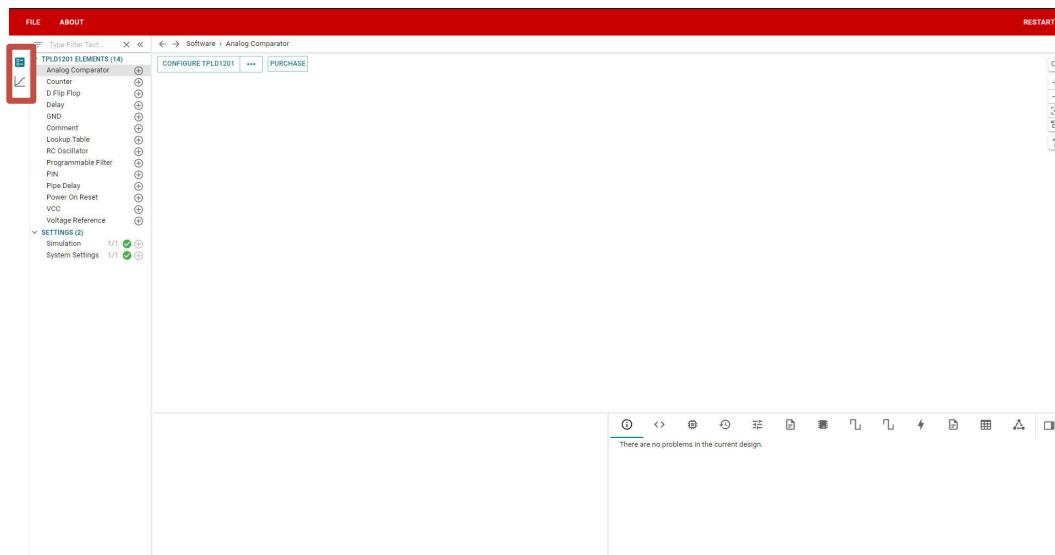


Figure 4-6. Window Selection Location

4.1.5 Elements List

The elements list as shown in [Figure 4-7](#) displays the current available elements for this device. Clicking the + button adds said element to the design space. The gray numbers that appear are indicative of how many of a specific element are added to the current design versus the total possible for the selected device.

Many resources that can be allocated use multiple elements. The max number for an element does not reflect the max currently available to the user. The number instead reflects the total possible for that device. If there are no resources available for that element an error appears.

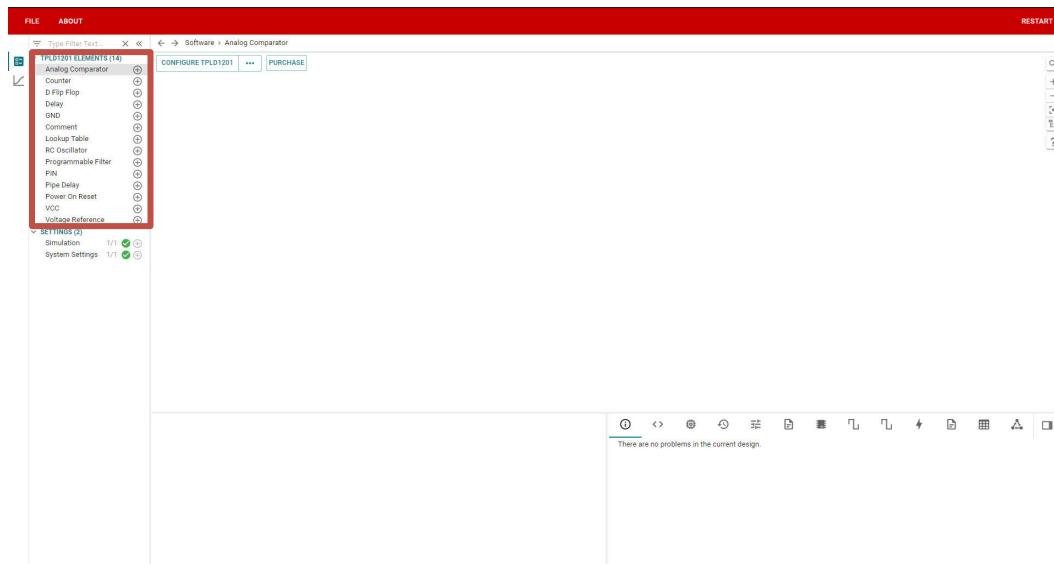


Figure 4-7. Elements List Location

4.1.6 Static Buttons

At the top left of the design space are buttons labelled Configure|... and Purchase as shown in [Figure 4-8](#).

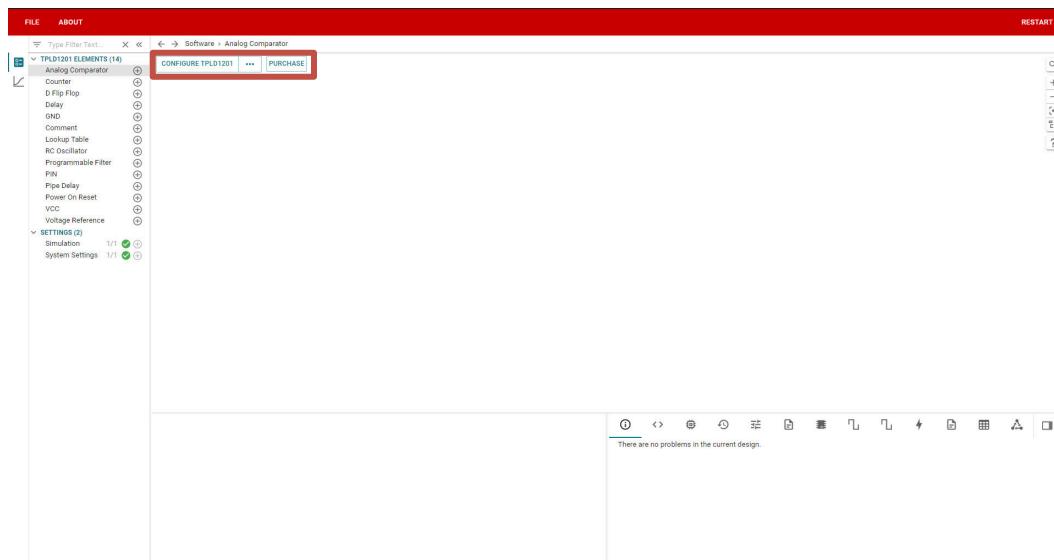


Figure 4-8. Floating Buttons Location

[Figure 4-9](#) - Clicking the Configure button opens a popup to connect the machine to a programmer. This list is filtered to only support TI Programmers and does not support custom boards. (1) Click the desired programmer if multiple are connected. This choice is remembered for the next configure as well. (2) Click connect and the communication starts.

Figure 4-10 - Clicking the Additional Settings button opens a popup to allow the user to switch ports, enable permanent configuration, and select where the power after configuring comes from. The choices made in this window are remembered for the next time the user clicks Configure. Clicking OK starts communication between programmer and machine.

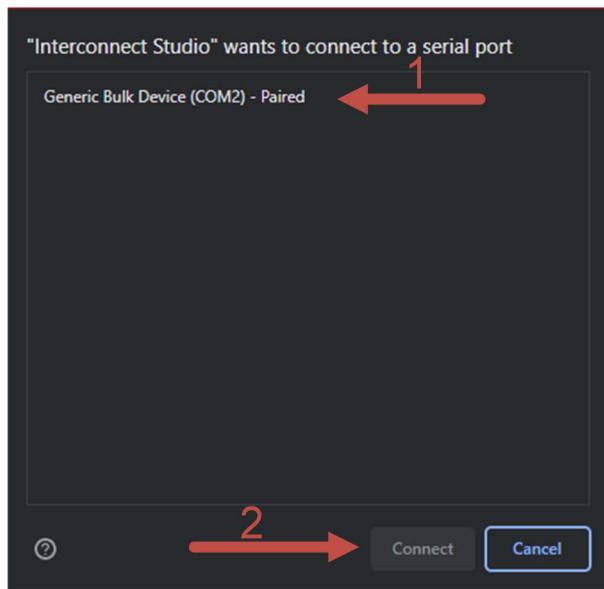


Figure 4-9. Configure Popup

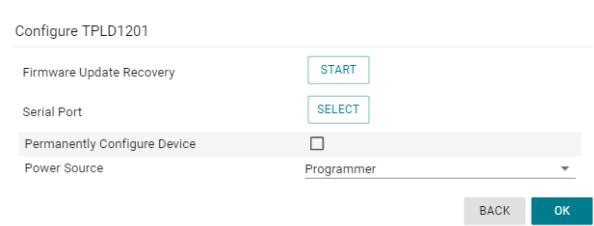


Figure 4-10. Additional Settings Popup

Figure 4-11 - Clicking the Purchase button opens a form for the user to fill out. Information for the acknowledgment section can be found in the question mark that appears when the cursor hovers over the text. Once the form has been adequately completed, clicking OK opens a browser window informing the user the request has been submitted.

Application Information	
Intended Market(s)	None
Intended Application	None
Military Application	Not Entered

Business	
Order Type	None

Acknowledgment

Figure 4-11. Order Devices Popup

4.1.7 Workspace Toolbar

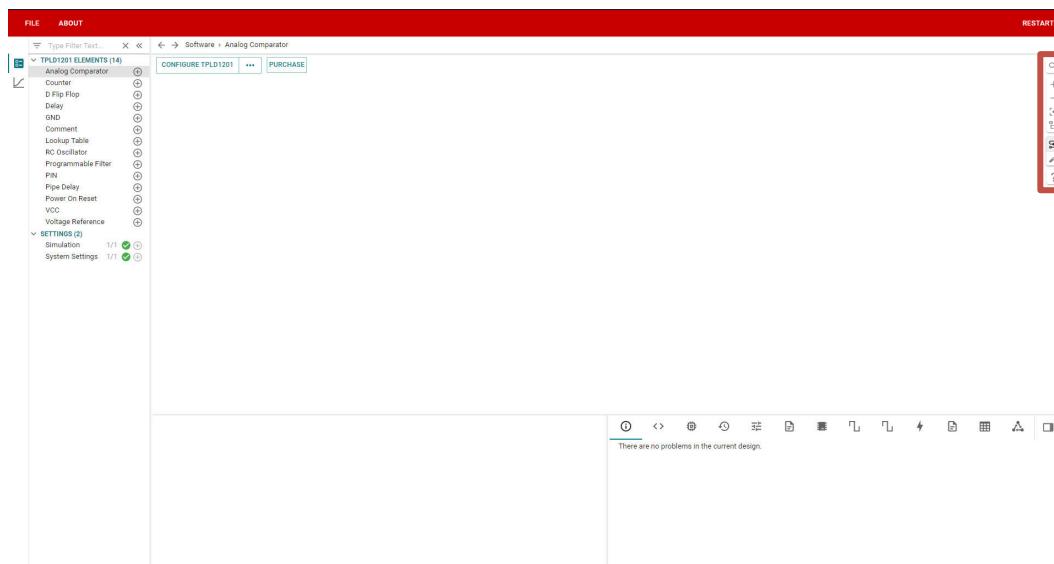


Figure 4-12. Location of Worksace Toolbar

Magnifying Glass - Clicking the Search button opens a text box to allow the user to search through their workspace for certain element names. Elements with names matching the search remain fully bright and visible as those that do not become subdued.

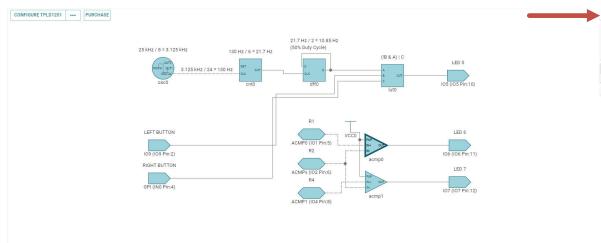


Figure 4-13. 1201 Demo Unfiltered

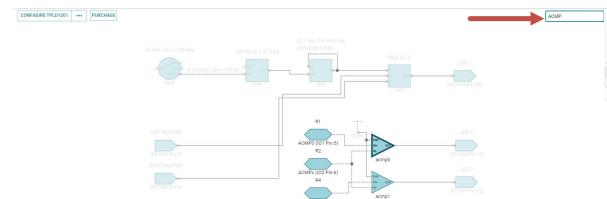


Figure 4-14. 1201 Demo Filtered to "acmp"

Plus Sign - Clicking the Plus button zooms into the current center of the design space. Shortcut: Ctrl + Scroll Wheel Up.

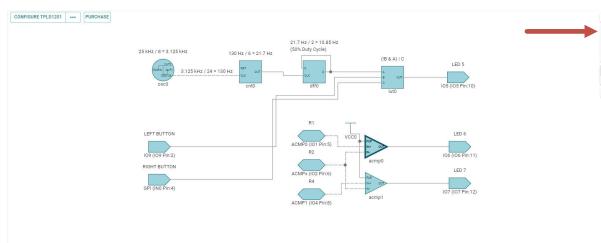


Figure 4-15. 1201 Demo Standard Zoom

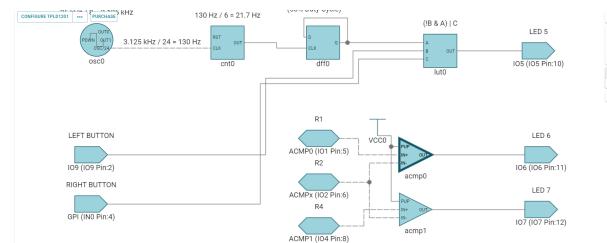


Figure 4-16. 1201 Demo Zoomed In

Minus Sign - Clicking the Minus button zooms out while maintaining the center of the design space. Shortcut: Ctrl + Scroll Wheel Down.

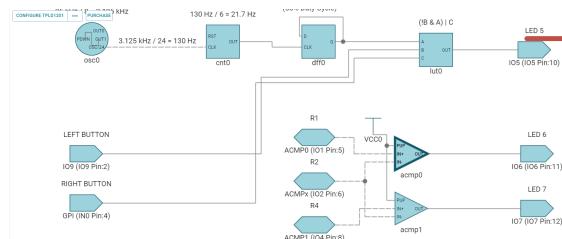


Figure 4-17. 1201 Demo Zoomed In

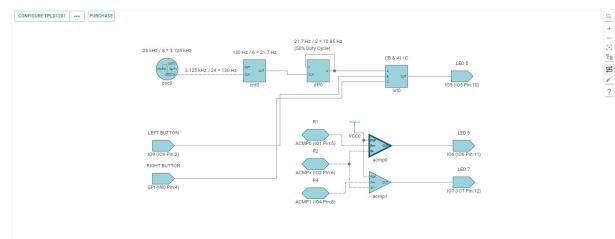


Figure 4-18. 1201 Demo Zoomed Out

Dot Inside Square - Clicking this icon centers the design space and zooms to fit.

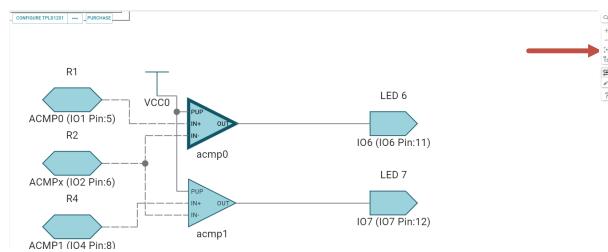


Figure 4-19. 1201 Demo Zoomed in and Off-center

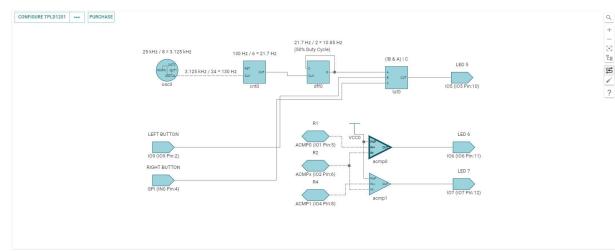


Figure 4-20. 1201 Demo Recentered

Arrange - Clicking the Arrange icon auto arranges the instantiated components.

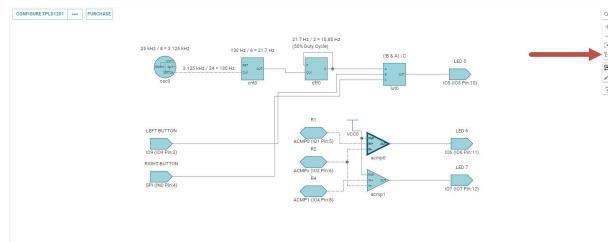


Figure 4-21. TPLD1201 EVM Demo

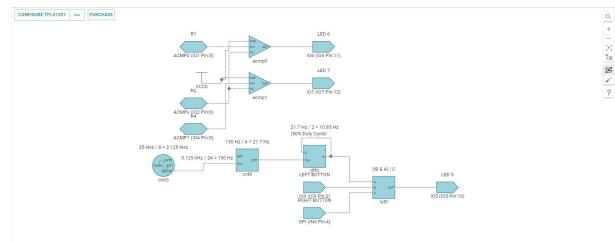


Figure 4-22. TPLD1201 EVM Demo Auto Arranged

Connect Wires - Connect wires is the default option for the cursor. This icon can only be clicked when in the connect probes setting. Clicking this option allows the user to connect two ports together.

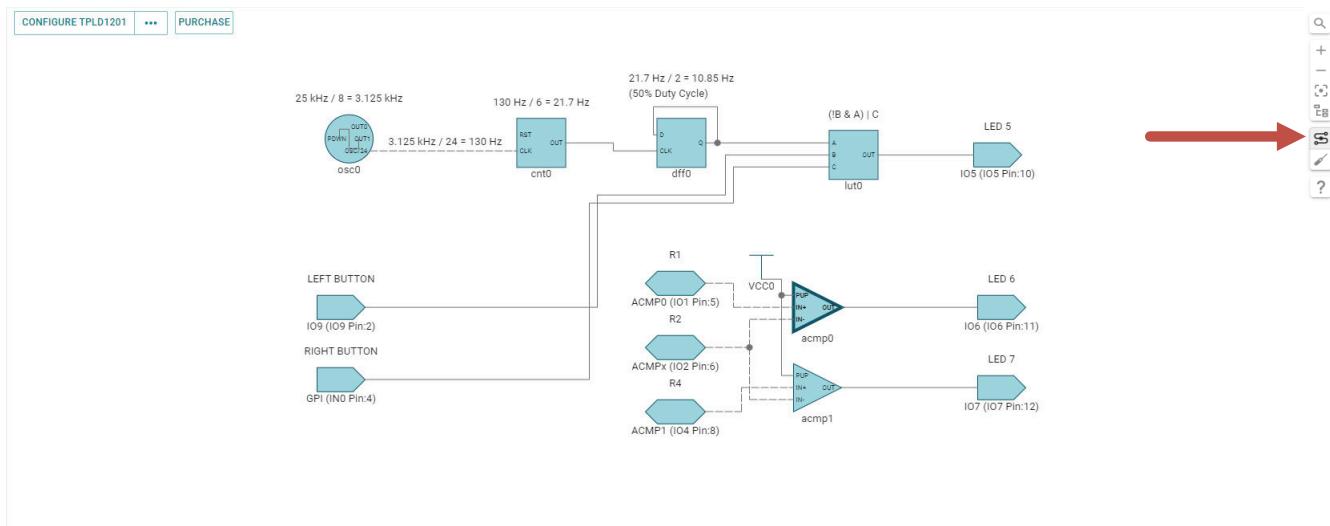


Figure 4-23. Connect Wires Location

Connect Probes - Clicking the Connect Probes icon allows the user to probe ports. Ports that appear green are probed, and ports that appear gray are not. More information on probes can be found in [Section 5.1](#).

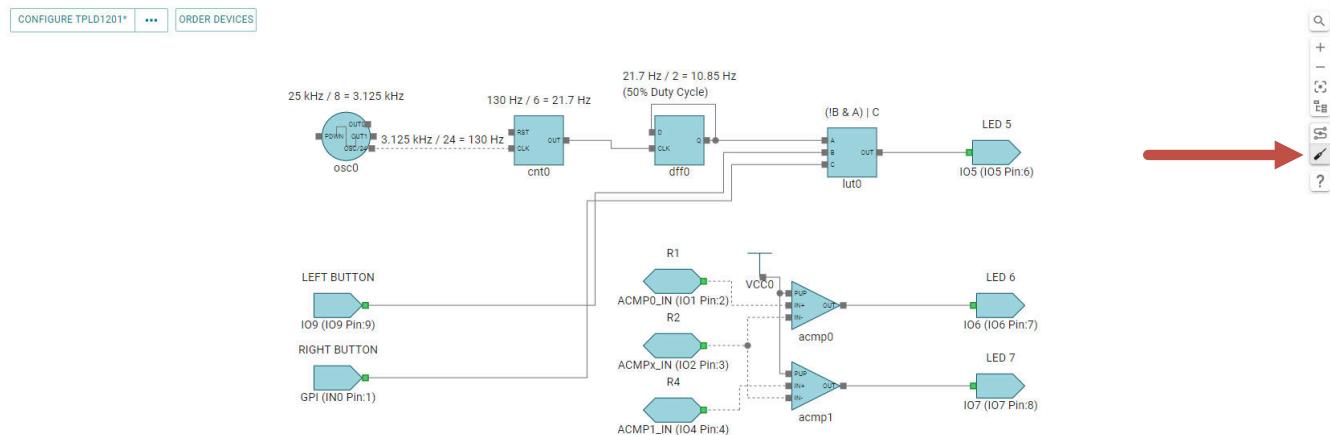


Figure 4-24. Connect Probes Location

Question Mark - Clicking the question mark opens a floating window with information regarding various controls and items the user can view in the design space.

Tips

Use mouse wheel or buttons to zoom. Click and drag in an empty area to pan, or on a node to move it. Click on a port and drag to connect it to another port. Click on a node to see its settings. Nodes and connections can be selected and deleted with the delete key.

Symbol	Description
	Default component
	Component has an error
	Component has a warning
—	Connection
.....	Implied connection

Figure 4-25. Help Popup

4.2 Views

This section refers to all the information that appears in the bottom right of the workspace.

4.2.1 Problems View

The problems view is a space to find all errors and warning currently present in the design. This view is the default view for the editor.



Figure 4-26. Problems View With no Errors or Warnings

Figure 4-26 shows an example of the problem view with no errors or warnings. Making changes that result in errors changes the view to something similar to Figure 4-27

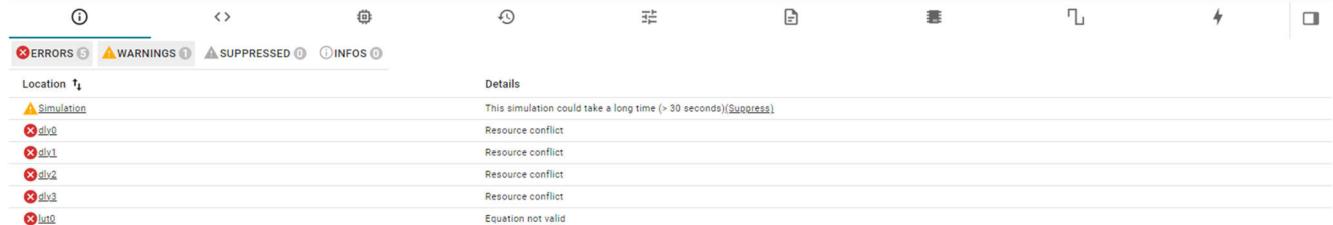


Figure 4-27. Problems View With Errors and Warnings

Highlighted in Figure 4-28 are hyperlinks. Clicking one of these hyperlinks highlights the block or configurable that contains that specific error. A warning does not indicate that the design will fail, so the warning can be suppressed here.

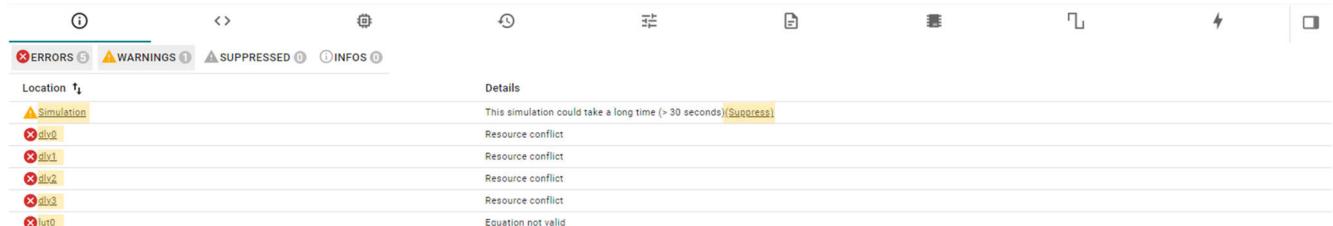


Figure 4-28. Problems View With Hyperlinks Highlighted

4.2.2 Generated Files View

This view displays the generated files that the tool makes in the background. The files are in order the .cir that is used to run simulation, the .hex file that is pushed to the programmer, and the save file.



Figure 4-29. Generated Files View

Each file has a hyperlink that upon being clicked opens a file preview window.

Shown in Figure 4-30 is the program.hex for a configuration. The file preview is currently set into the No Diff mode meaning the preview is showing exclusively the latest version of that file. Clicking the three vertical dots at the top right of the file preview opens a popup to select different types of Diff modes.

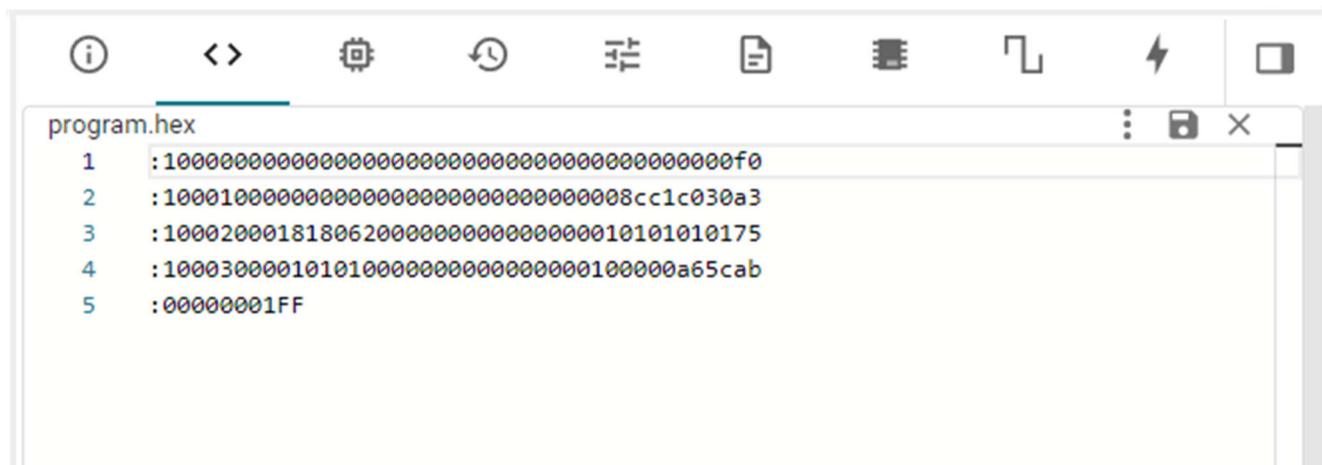


Figure 4-30. Generated Files View File Preview, No Diff

In unified diff mode, shown in [Figure 4-31](#), the new text is highlighted in green while the old text is highlighted in red above the new text. In side-by-side diff, shown in [Figure 4-32](#), the old text is shown on the left, with the changes highlighted in red, while the new text is shown on the right with the changes highlighted in green.

Figure 4-31. Generated Files View File Preview, Unified Diff

Figure 4-32. Generated Files View File Preview, Side-by-Side Diff

4.2.3 Device View

The device view shows the pin out of the device and highlights which pins are still available and which are being used.

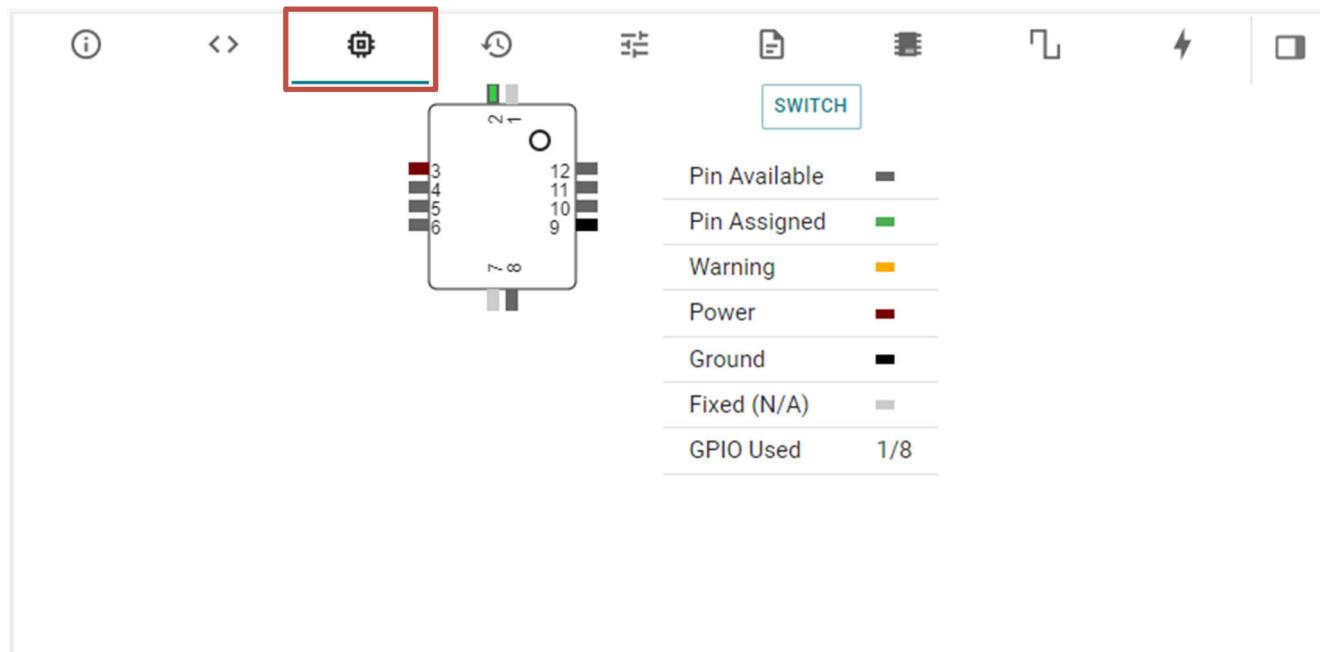


Figure 4-33. Device View

4.2.3.1 Switching Device

Clicking the switch button opens the prompt shown in Figure 4-34.

 **Switch Board or Device**

This will migrate the current configuration to the board or device selected below. Any incompatibilities will be flagged as errors.

The migration can be undone by using **ctrl + z** or the history view. Any underlying project or makefile is not modified, and likely contains device-specific settings. These settings will need to be migrated manually.

Setting	Current Value	New Value
Board		None
Device	TPLD1201	TPLD1201
Part	Default	Default
Package	RWB (X2QFN, 12)	RWB (X2QFN, 12)
Lock Resource Allocation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		CANCEL CONFIRM

Figure 4-34. Switch Device Window

This window allows the user to carry their current design over to a potentially new device. The Board dropdown can be ignored as TPLD do not use specific boards. Use the device and package dropdowns to select the new device to migrate the design to. If the lock resource allocation is checked the tool tries to map any given resource to a resource with the exact same name on the new device. Unchecking this box allows the tool to dynamically allocate new resources to the blocks that are already instantiated in the design.

Switching devices is no different from other changes made within the tool and can be quickly undone with **CTRL+Z** or by clicking on the history as shown in [Section 4.2.4](#).

4.2.4 History View

The history view is used to see the latest changes made to a design in the current session.

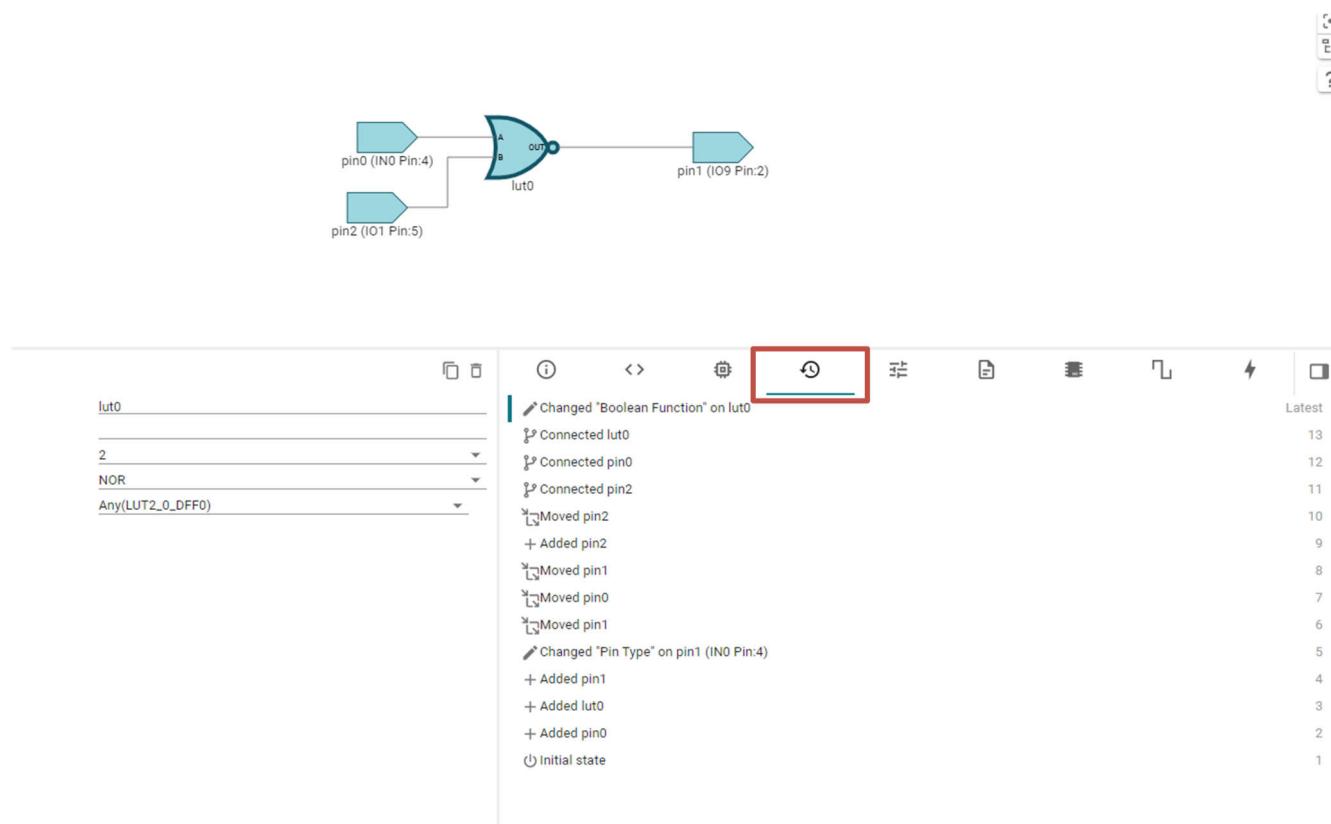
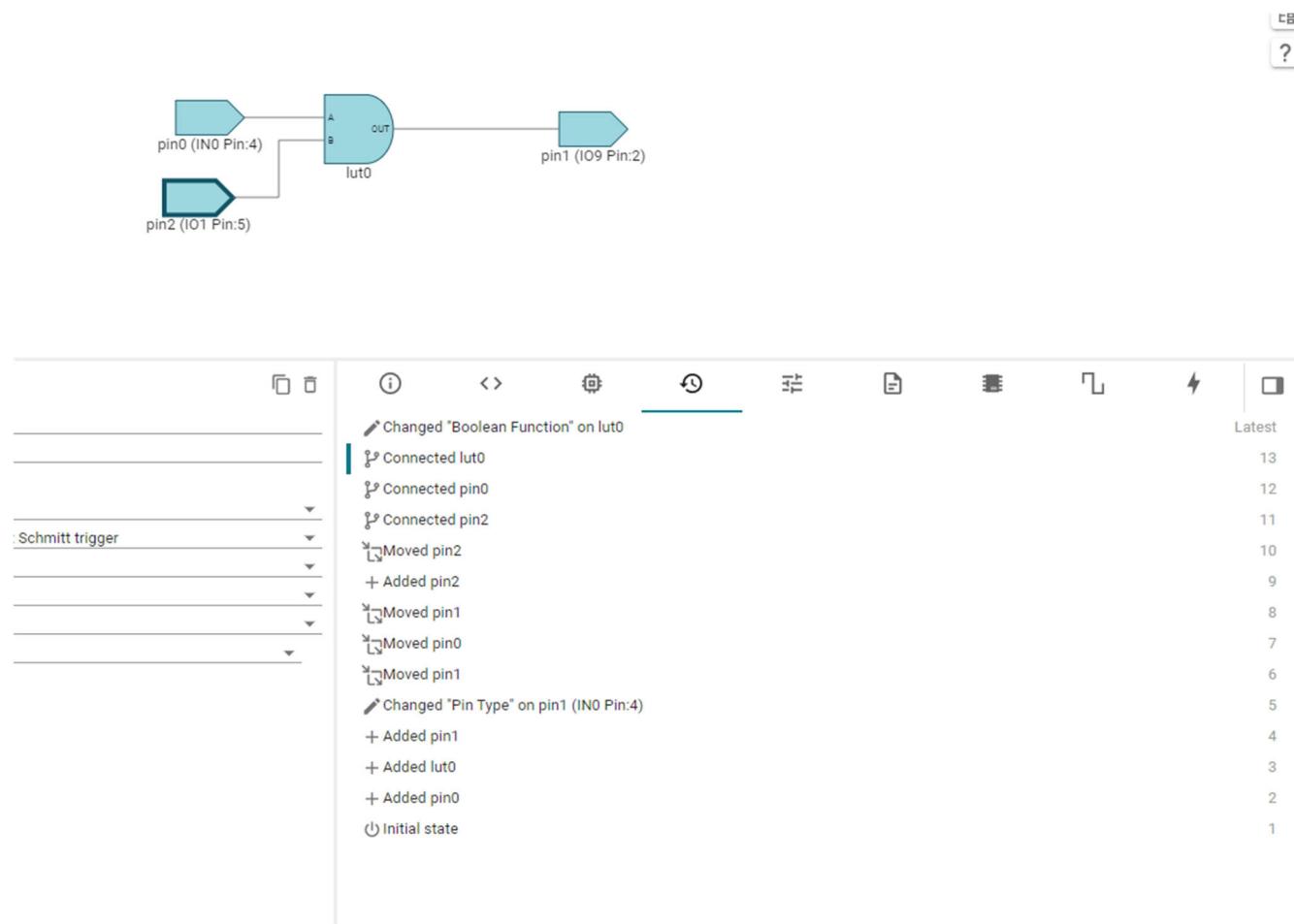


Figure 4-35. History View

Pressing Ctrl+Z undoes the latest change made as shown in [Figure 4-36](#). Repeated presses of Ctrl+Z continues down the history undoing past changes.



The screenshot shows a logic diagram and a history view in the InterConnect Studio interface.

Logic Diagram:

```

    graph LR
        pin0["pin0 (I0 Pin:4)"] --> lut0
        pin2["pin2 (I01 Pin:5)"] --> lut0
        lut0[A B] -- OUT --> pin1["pin1 (I09 Pin:2)"]
        pin0 --> pin1
    
```

History View:

The history view lists the following changes:

Action	Count
Changed "Boolean Function" on lut0	13
Connected lut0	12
Connected pin0	11
Connected pin2	10
Moved pin2	9
+ Added pin2	8
Moved pin1	7
Moved pin0	6
Moved pin1	5
Changed "Pin Type" on pin1 (I0 Pin:4)	4
+ Added pin1	3
+ Added lut0	2
+ Added pin0	1
Initial state	1

Figure 4-36. History View After a CTRL+Z

Clicking earlier in the history view restores the design to the state the design was in when that action was completed as shown in [Figure 4-37](#).

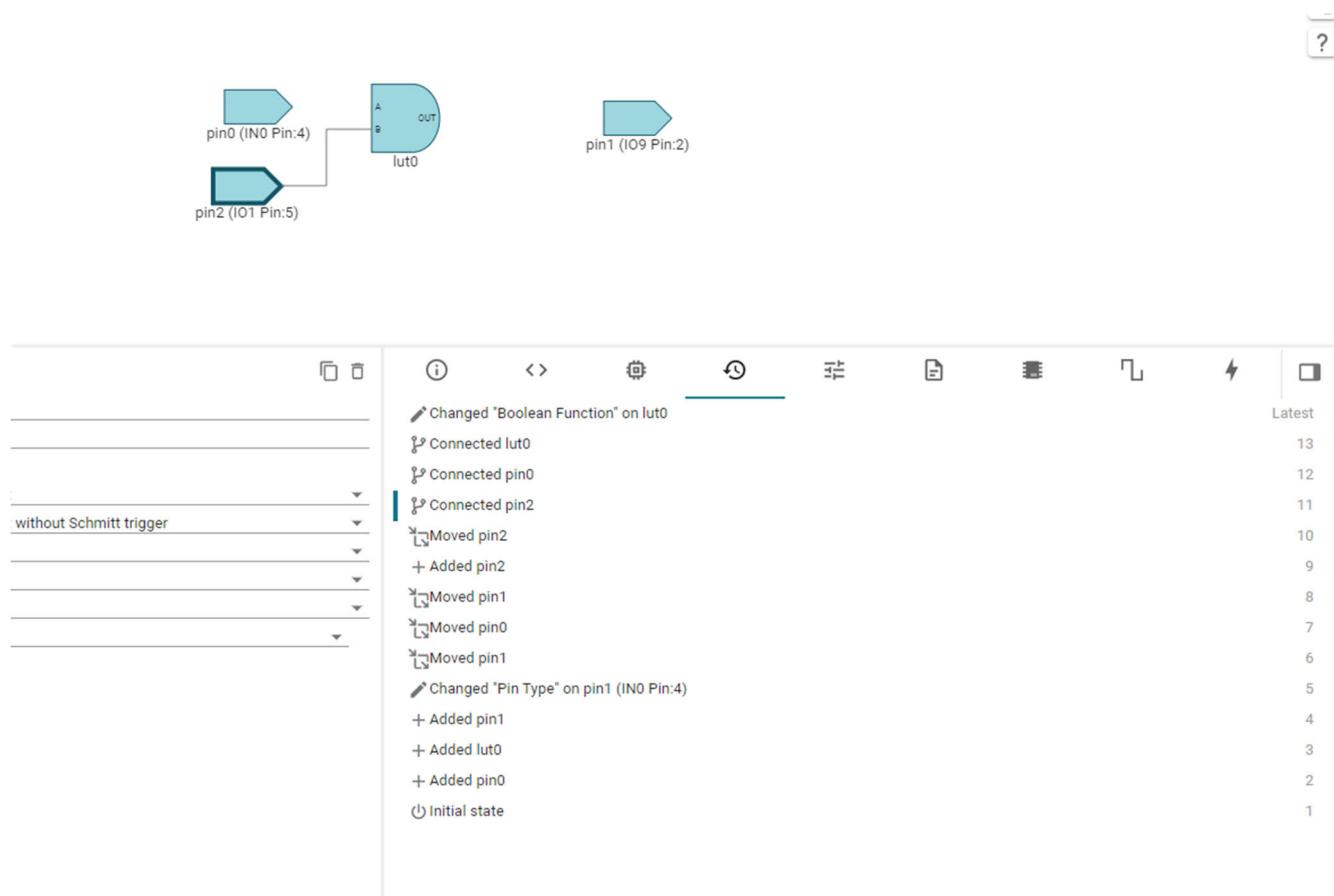


Figure 4-37. Clicking Earlier in the History View

4.2.5 Preferences and Actions View

The preferences and actions view is a location for a few settings, the button to switch devices, and the button to globally lock resource allocation. Preferences are saved and are applied every time after the tool starts up.

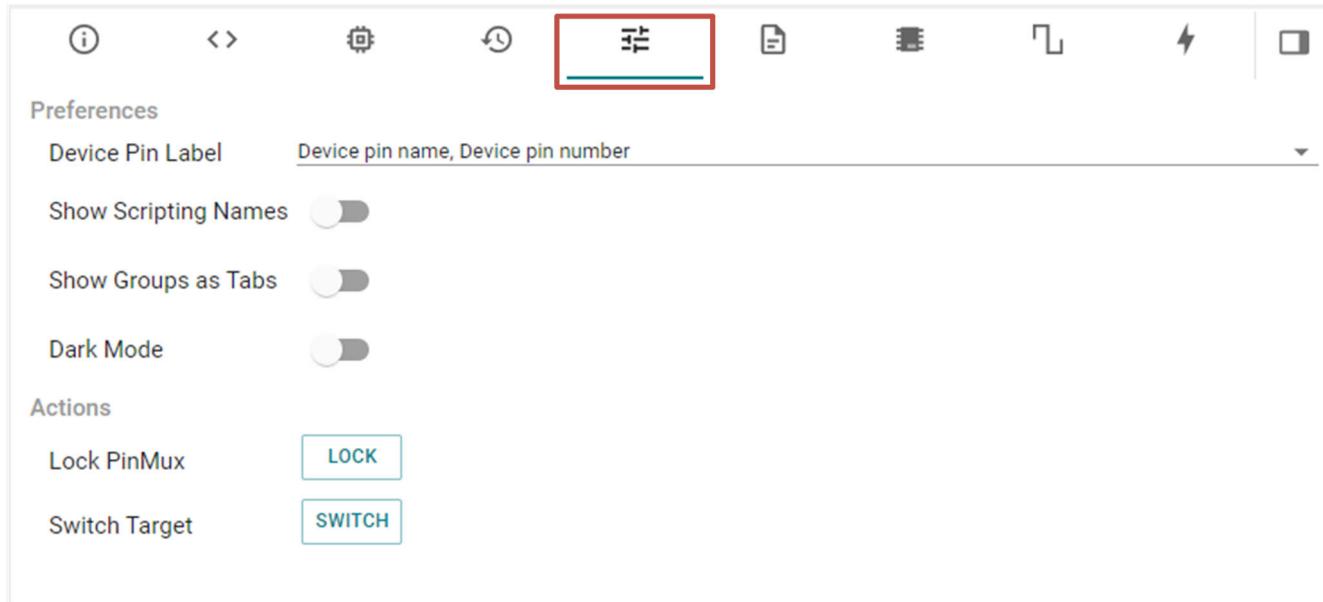


Figure 4-38. Preferences and Actions View

4.2.5.1 Device Pin Label

The device pin label option changes how the device pin allocated appears. [Figure 4-39](#) shows the setting in the preferences and actions view and a pin configurable with the resource allocated highlighted.

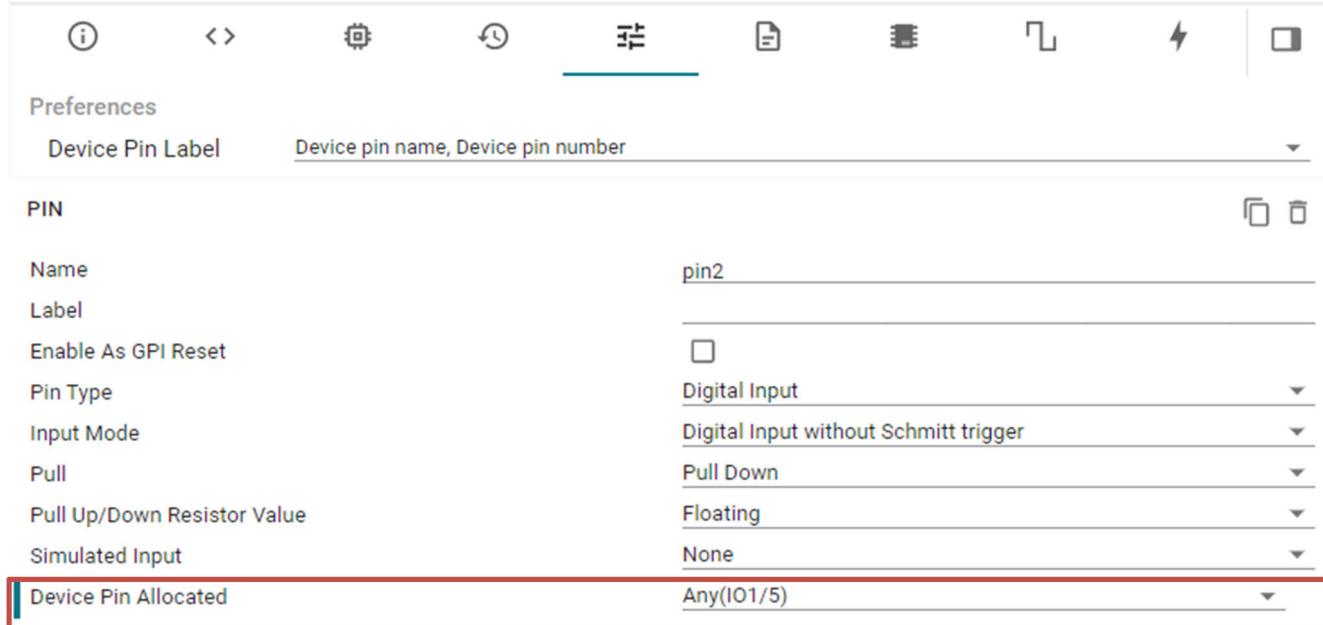


Figure 4-39. Device Pin Label

As shown in [Figure 4-39](#), [Figure 4-40](#), [Figure 4-41](#), there are three main options for the device pin label. The device pin number exclusively refers to the physical pins on the device as shown in the device view, and the device pin name refers to the names that the pins are referred to in the device-specific data sheet.

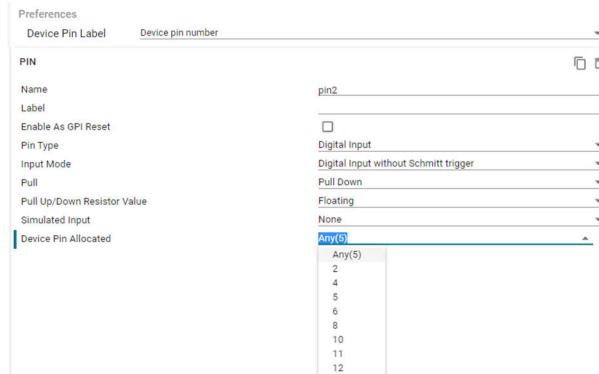


Figure 4-40. Device Pin Number Only

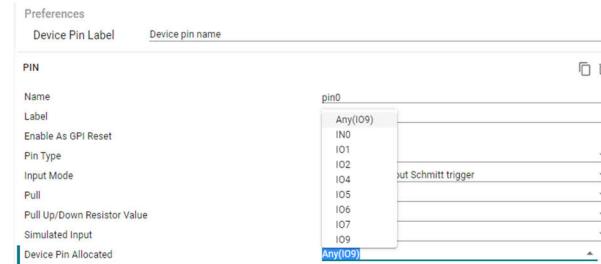


Figure 4-41. Device Pin Name Only

4.2.5.2 Show Groups as Tabs

The Show Groups as tabs option collapses all the groups into tabs to allow for easier switching.

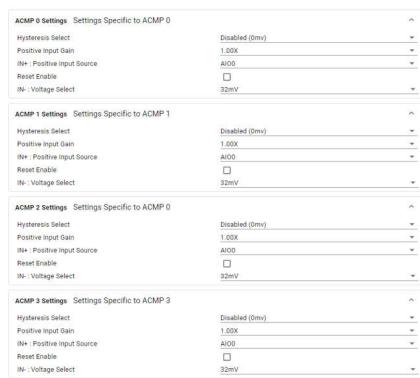


Figure 4-43. Groups as Tabs

Figure 4-42. Groups as Groups

4.2.5.3 Dark Mode

The tool has two different color palettes. As shown in [Figure 4-44](#) is the default color palette. Selecting the Dark Mode option toggles the color palette shown in [Figure 4-45](#).

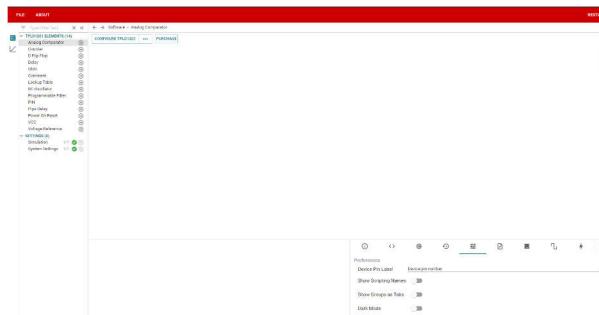


Figure 4-44. Light Mode

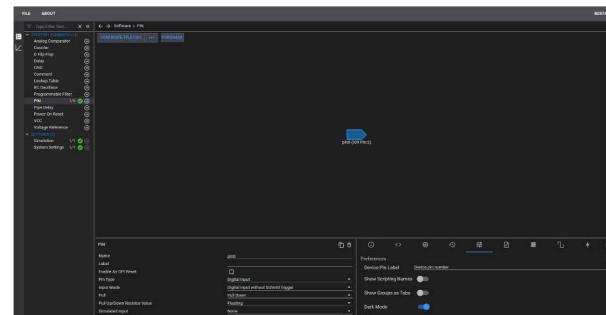


Figure 4-45. Dark Mode

4.2.5.4 Lock Pinmux

The lock pinmux button globally locks all the resource allocation. Figure 4-46 shows the setting and a pin configurable's resource allocation. The pin resource in this state is dynamic, and while changing the settings the tool automatically finds available pins that match said setting. Once the button has been clicked, as shown in Figure 4-47, the resource is now locked to this pin.

It is recommended to select this option after a configuration has already been set as changing configurable options sometimes unlocks the resource.

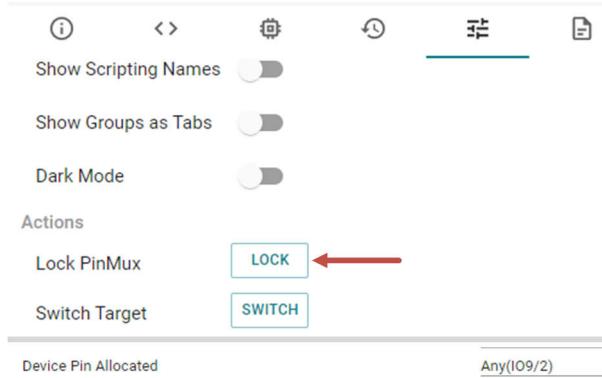


Figure 4-46. Before Clicking Lock Pinmux

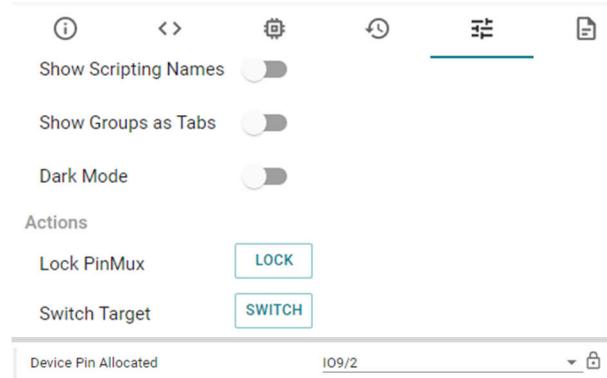


Figure 4-47. After Clicking Lock Pinmux

4.2.5.5 Switch Target

The switch button is used for switching between devices while maintaining the configuration. The popup uses the same functionality as Section 4.2.3.1.

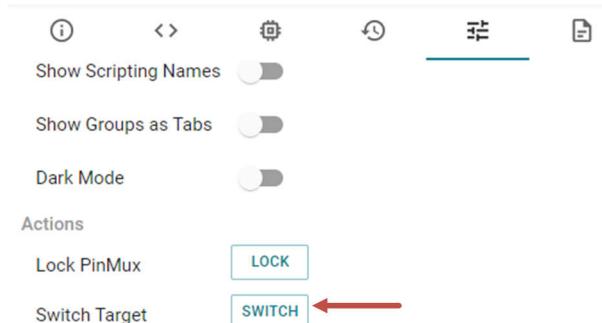


Figure 4-48. Switch Button

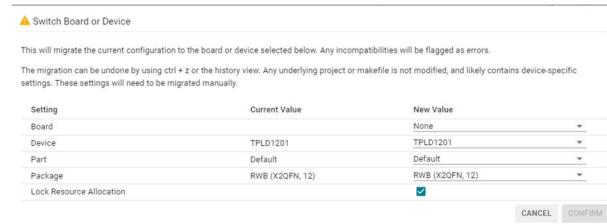
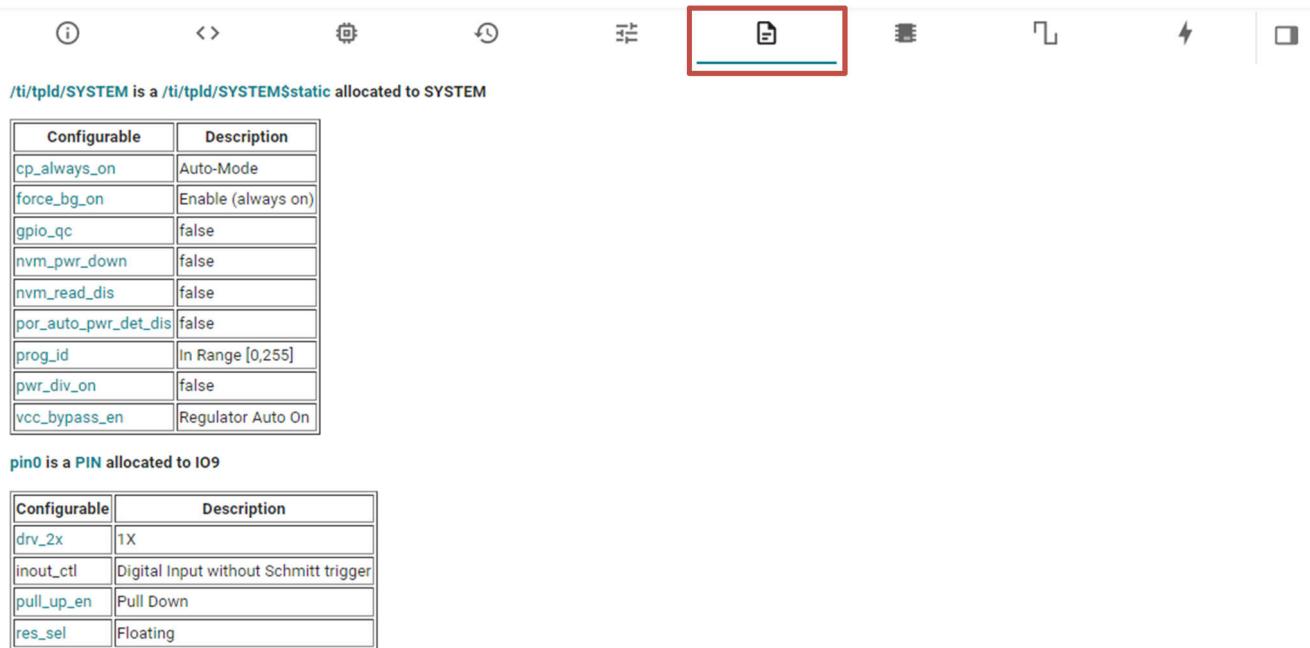


Figure 4-49. Switch Window

4.2.6 Design Overview View

The design overview view is used to give an overview of the whole system. Clicking on a hyperlink highlights the block and if a specific configurable is clicked then the configurable is highlighted for the user. This is great for reviewing the system, as there is no need to click through every block on the design space to check the configuration.



The screenshot shows the 'Design Overview View' interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below the toolbar, a message states: '/ti/tpld/SYSTEM is a /ti/tpld/SYSTEM\$static allocated to SYSTEM'. A red box highlights the 'File' icon in the toolbar. Below this message, there are two tables:

Configurable	Description
cp_always_on	Auto-Mode
force_bg_on	Enable (always on)
gpio_qc	false
nvm_pwr_down	false
nvm_read_dis	false
por_auto_pwr_det_dis	false
prog_id	In Range [0,255]
pwr_div_on	false
vcc_bypass_en	Regulator Auto On

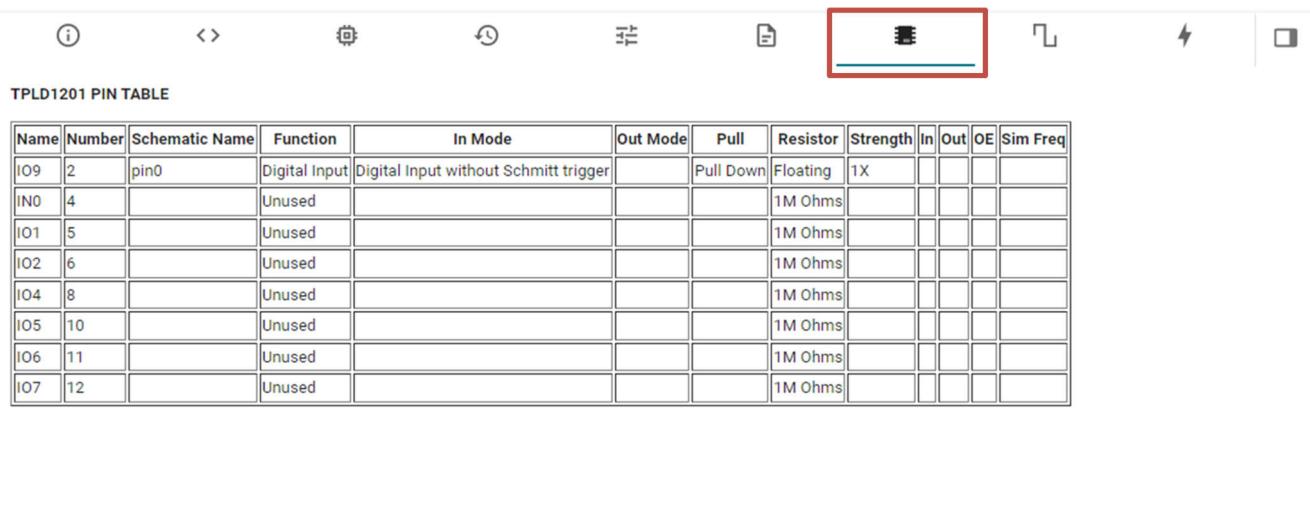
pin0 is a PIN allocated to IO9

Configurable	Description
drv_2x	1X
inout_ctl	Digital Input without Schmitt trigger
pull_up_en	Pull Down
res_sel	Floating

Figure 4-50. Design Overview View

4.2.7 Pin View

The pin view is a table that shows all instantiated pins, and how those pins are configured.



The screenshot shows the 'Pin View' interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below the toolbar, a message states: 'TPLD1201 PIN TABLE'. A red box highlights the 'List' icon in the toolbar. Below this message, there is a table:

Name	Number	Schematic Name	Function	In Mode	Out Mode	Pull	Resistor	Strength	In	Out	OE	Sim Freq
IO9	2	pin0	Digital Input	Digital Input without Schmitt trigger		Pull Down	Floating	1X				
IN0	4		Unused					1M Ohms				
IO1	5		Unused					1M Ohms				
IO2	6		Unused					1M Ohms				
IO4	8		Unused					1M Ohms				
IO5	10		Unused					1M Ohms				
IO6	11		Unused					1M Ohms				
IO7	12		Unused					1M Ohms				

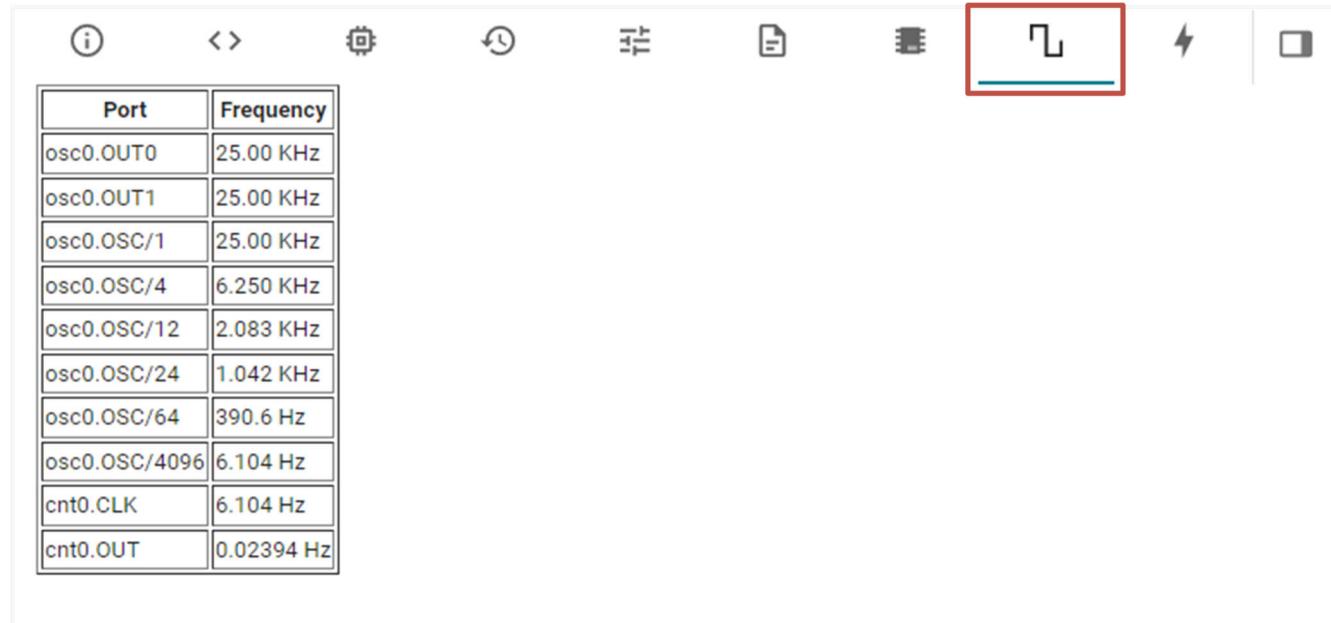
Figure 4-51. Pin View

Note

ALL NOT INSTANTIATED PINS ARE PULLED DOWN TO GROUND THROUGH A 1 MΩ RESISTOR

4.2.8 Frequency View

The frequency view is there to show the known frequencies that are propagating through the system.

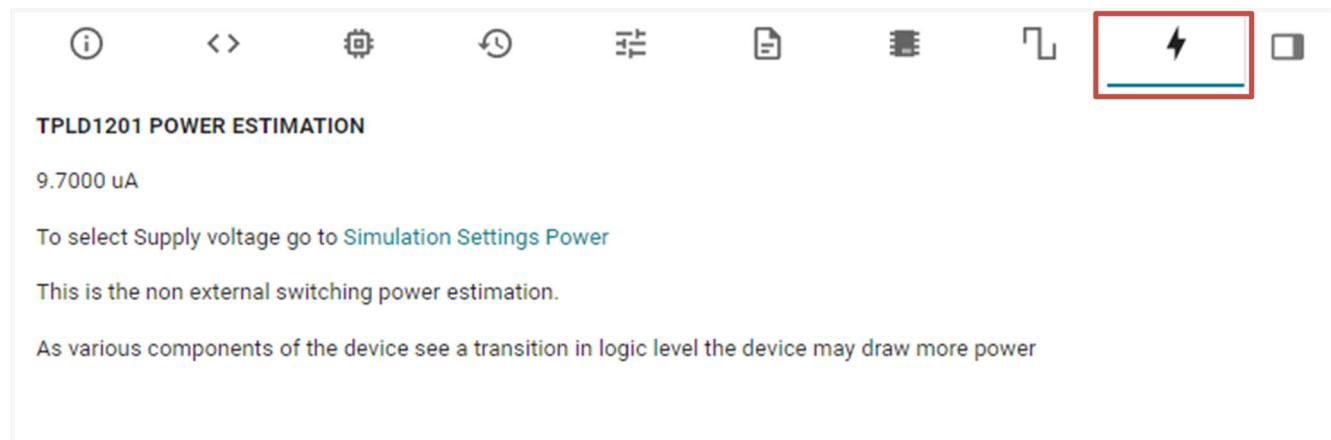


Port	Frequency
osc0.OUT0	25.00 KHz
osc0.OUT1	25.00 KHz
osc0.OSC/1	25.00 KHz
osc0.OSC/4	6.250 KHz
osc0.OSC/12	2.083 KHz
osc0.OSC/24	1.042 KHz
osc0.OSC/64	390.6 Hz
osc0.OSC/4096	6.104 Hz
cnt0.CLK	6.104 Hz
cnt0.OUT	0.02394 Hz

Figure 4-52. Frequency View

4.2.9 Power View

The power view gives an estimate of power consumed. Clicking on the hyper link opens the simulation settings, where depending on the supply voltage provided, changes the estimated power consumed.



TPLD1201 POWER ESTIMATION
9.7000 uA
To select Supply voltage go to Simulation Settings Power
This is the non external switching power estimation.
As various components of the device see a transition in logic level the device may draw more power

Figure 4-53. Power View

4.2.10 Moving Views

The view box can be adjusted by dragging the lines shown in Figure 4-54 to manipulate the box to the users preference.

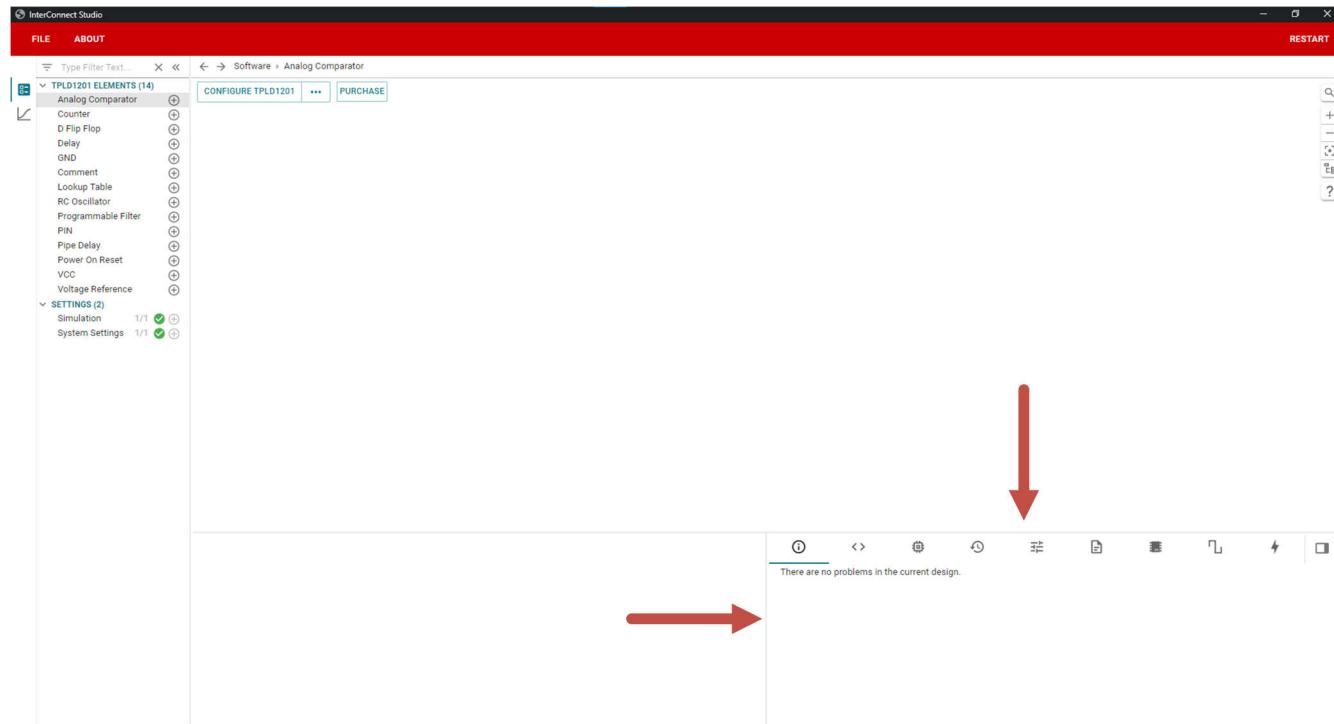


Figure 4-54. Lines To Change View Size

Clicking the dock right button shown in Figure 4-55 moves the views to a vertical view on the right side of the screen. For those familiar with SysConfig this can be a more preferable view.

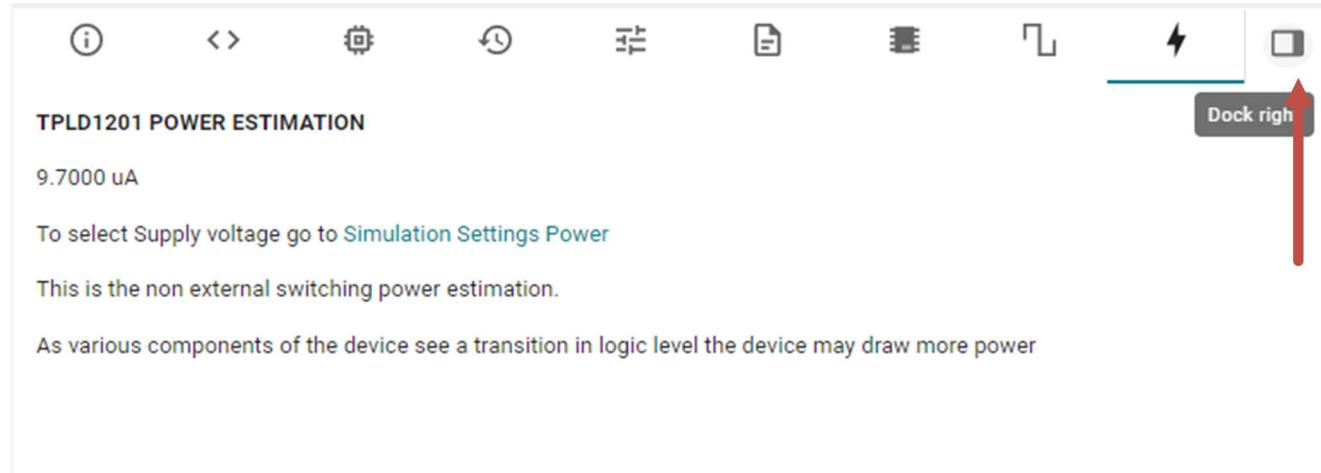
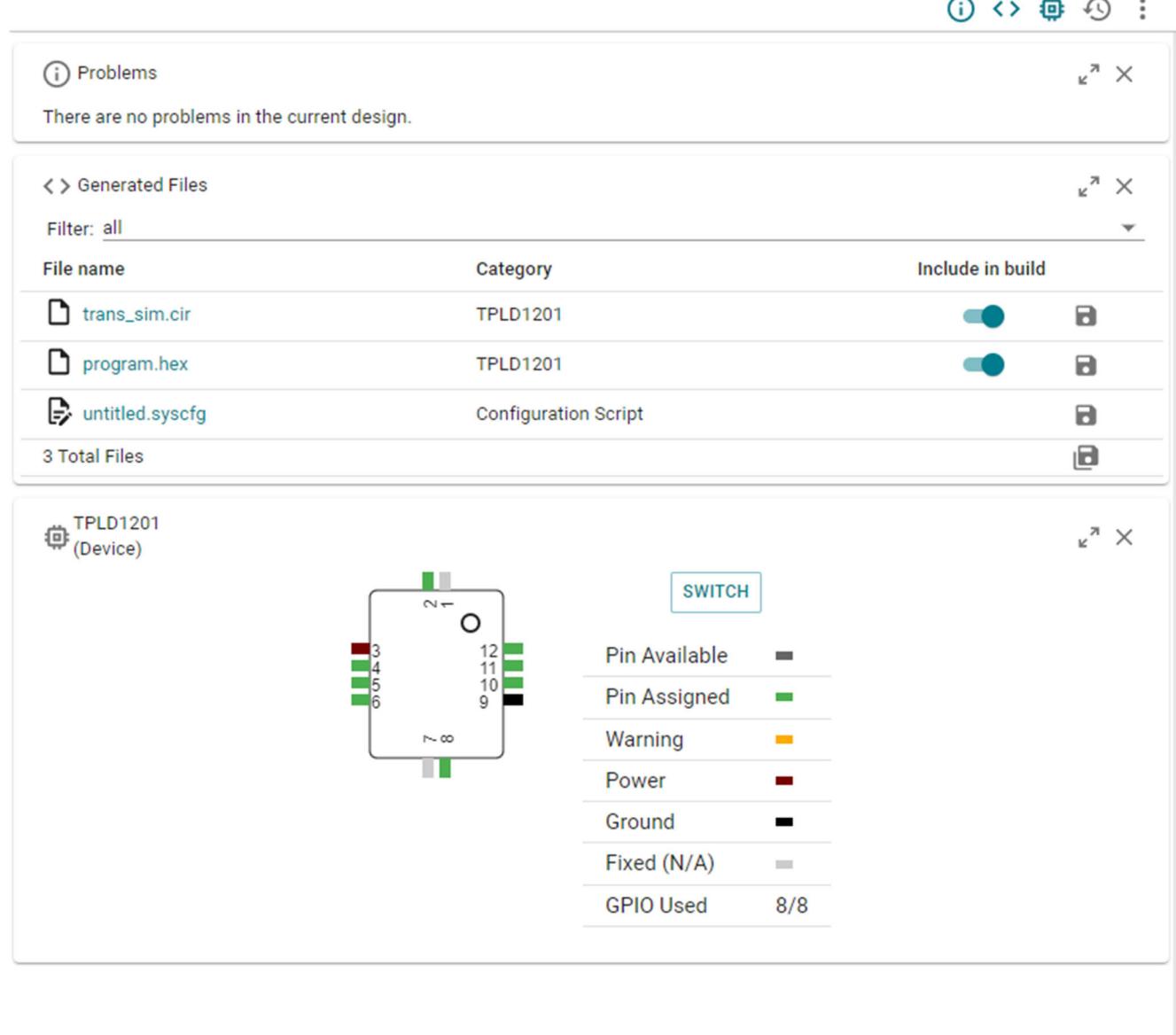


Figure 4-55. Dock Right



The screenshot shows the 'Generated Files' docked on the right side of the workspace. It includes a filter bar, a table with columns for File name, Category, and Include in build, and a summary of 3 Total Files.

Below the generated files is a 'TPLD1201 (Device)' view. It displays a pin diagram for a TPLD1201 device with pins numbered 1 through 12. To the right is a 'SWITCH' status panel with the following information:

Pin Available	■
Pin Assigned	■
Warning	■
Power	■
Ground	■
Fixed (N/A)	■
GPIO Used	8/8

Figure 4-56. Dock Right

Clicking the three vertical dots under the restart button opens a popup. Clicking on one of the views here adds said view to the vertical views. The last item of the popup is dock bottom which once clicked returns the view box to the bottom right.

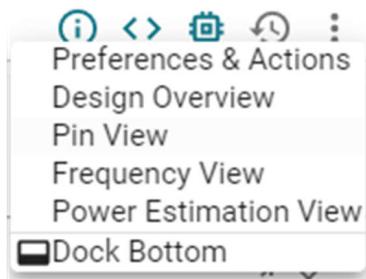


Figure 4-57. 3 Dot Popup

4.3 Design Space

The design space refers to the area where circuit creation occurs as shown in [Figure 4-58](#).

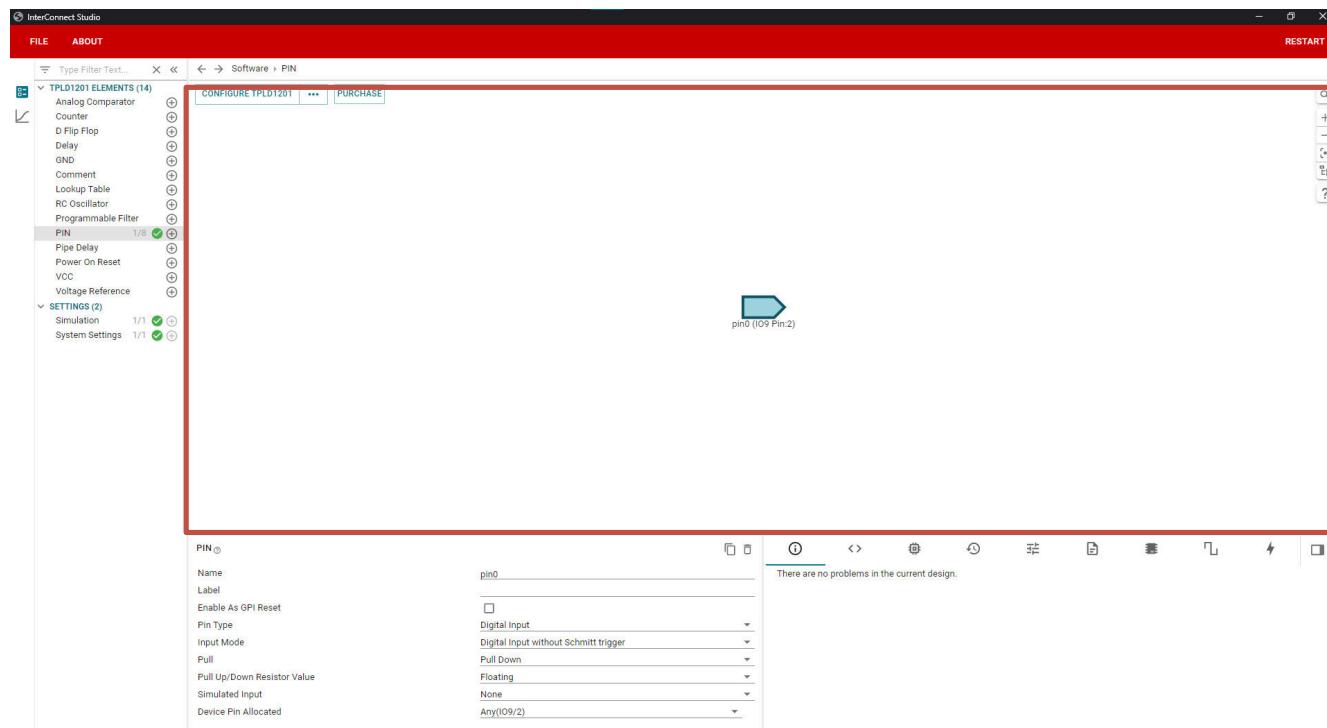


Figure 4-58. Location of Design Space

4.3.1 Blocks

Blocks refer to the objects that appear in the design space when the + button is clicked in the elements list.

Blocks can be dragged around the design space. This is done by clicking on a block then while holding drag the block to the desired location and release. Multiple blocks can be selected at one time by holding CTRL while clicking on them.

Blocks have a name and label associated with them. The name is always present below the block and the label above the block. Changing these is described in [text configurable](#), and [long text configurable](#) respectively. Double clicking on the text in the design space allows for direct changes to the text without going to the configurable space.

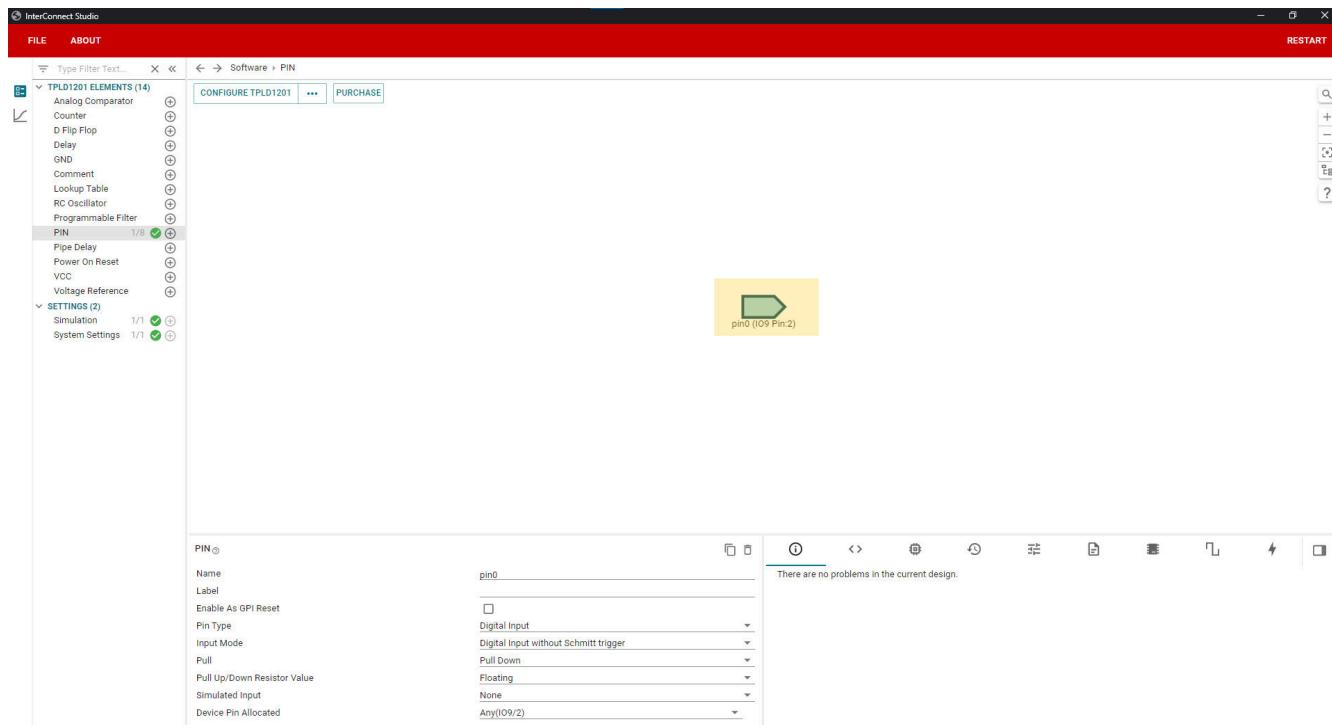


Figure 4-59. Example of a Block

Blocks can be copied along with the block's settings by clicking copy button in the configurable space as shown in [Figure 4-60](#) and [Figure 4-61](#).

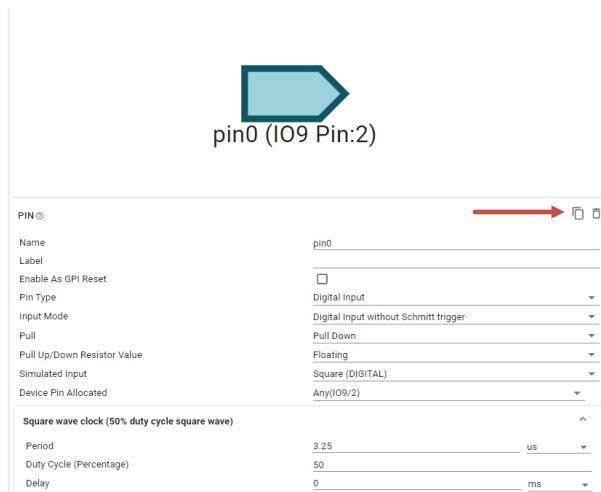


Figure 4-60. Copy Button Location

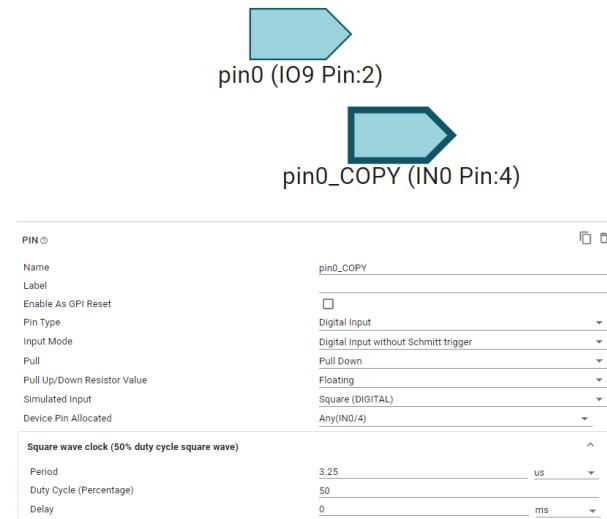


Figure 4-61. Block Copied

4.3.2 Ports

While hovering over a block in the design space ports appear on the left and right side of the block.

Ports on the left side of a block are inputs, as shown in [Figure 4-62](#). Only one output can be connected to any input.

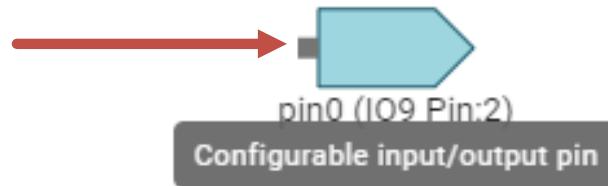


Figure 4-62. Example of Input Port

Ports on the right side of a block are outputs, as shown in [Figure 4-63](#). An output can connect to any number of inputs.



Figure 4-63. Example of an Output Port

4.3.3 Connections

There are two types of connections in the design space.

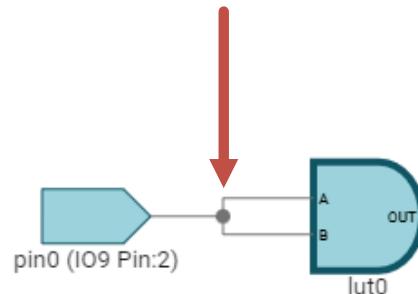


Figure 4-64. Example of Standard Connection

The first is a standard connection indicated by a solid line. Standard connections indicate that the signal is passing through the connection matrix from one macrocell to another. These connections are created by clicking on either an input or an output of a block and then clicking on an output or an input respectively. Standard connections can be removed by clicking on a connection to highlight and pressing the delete key.

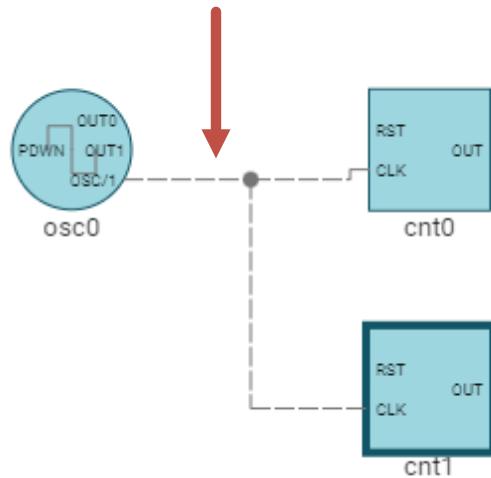


Figure 4-65. Example of Implied Connection

The second is an implied connection indicated by a dotted line. Implied connections do not go through the connection matrix and thus the implied connection cannot be intercepted by another block. Implied connections are controlled by a block on one side of the implied connection. Implied connections cannot be removed the same as standard connections instead the block controlling the implied connection must be selected, and the configurable must be altered to either remove the connection or change the block on the other side of the connection.

4.4 Configurables

Configurables are anything located in the box highlighted by [Figure 4-66](#).

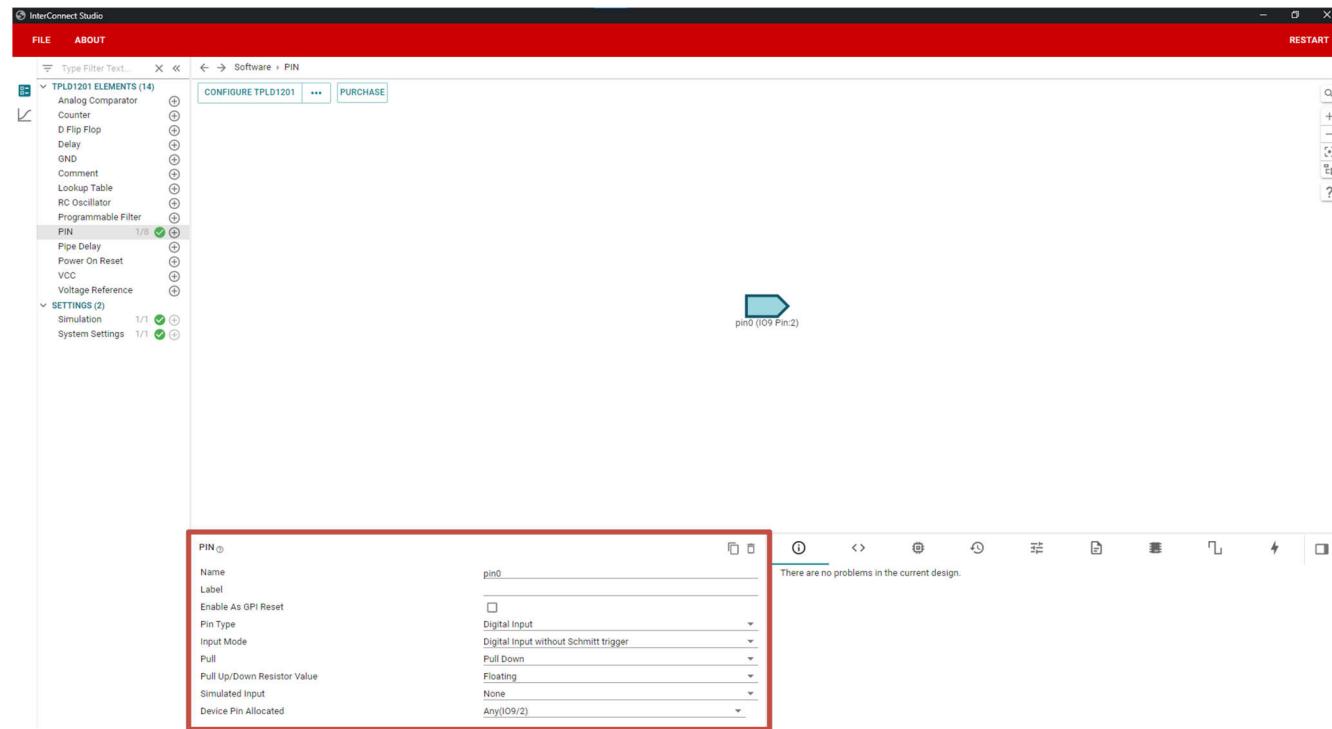


Figure 4-66. Location of Configurables

4.4.1 Text Configurable

Text configurables, as shown in [Figure 4-67](#), are input fields that accommodate any type of text input, such as alphanumeric characters, symbols, and special characters. To change the value for these simply click on the current text and begin writing.

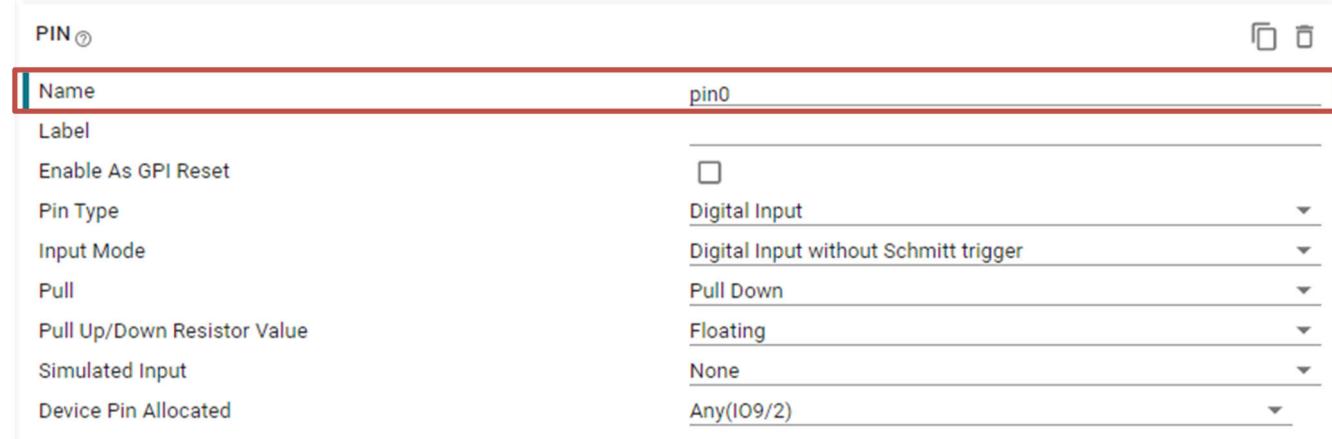


Figure 4-67. Text Configurable

The most common form of these configurables are the name configurable. Changing the name changes the text that appears below a block in the design space.

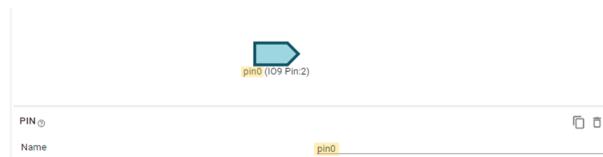


Figure 4-68. Block With Default Name



Figure 4-69. Block With Changed Name

4.4.2 Long Text Configurable

Long Text Configurables are similar to text configurables in that both store text. The difference is that text configurables can only store text on one line where as long text configurables can be multiline as shown in [Figure 4-70](#) and [Figure 4-71](#). To change the value of this configurable click on the current text and begin typing. Pressing Enter starts a new line



Figure 4-70. Example of Long Text Configurable

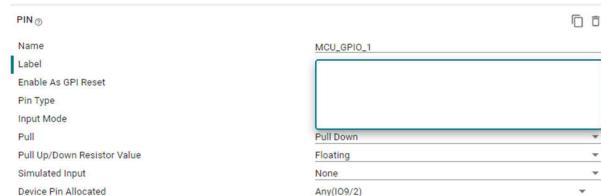


Figure 4-71. Long Text Configurable Selected

The most common form of this configurable is the Label configurable. This is the floating text above each block in the design space as shown in [Figure 4-72](#). Adjusting this text to be descriptive of the configuration, as shown in [Figure 4-73](#), can help clarify designs as this label floats directly above the block.

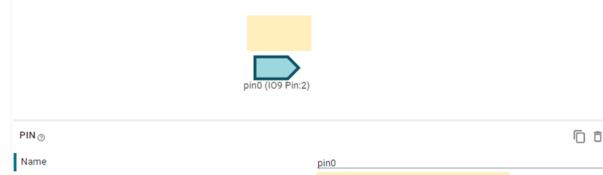


Figure 4-72. Block with Default Label

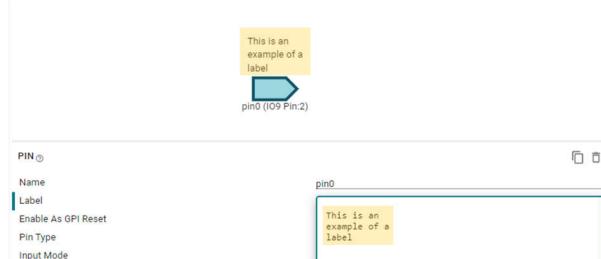


Figure 4-73. Block with Changed Label

4.4.3 Dropdown Configurable

A dropdown configurable is often used to select a single item from a list as shown in [Figure 4-74](#) and [Figure 4-75](#). To change the value click the text or the down arrow on the right.

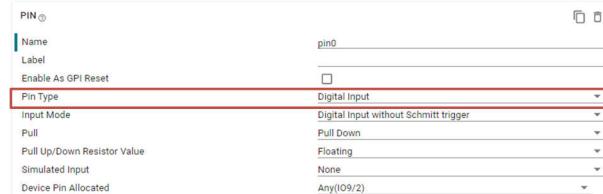


Figure 4-74. Example of Dropdown Configurable



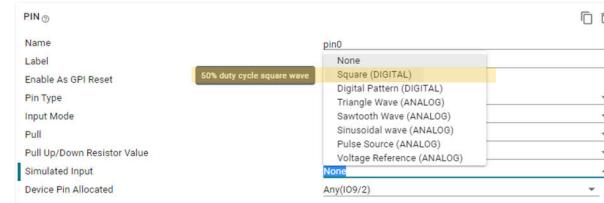
Figure 4-75. Dropdown Configurable Selected

Dropdowns can be filtered, as shown in [Figure 4-76](#). To do this type the desired output and then select that option. Tooltips can appear on dropdown options to add additional context, as shown in [Figure 4-77](#). To view the tooltip hover over the option within the dropdown for about a second. Not all dropdown options have a tooltip, so if one does not appear after one second that option does not have a tooltip.



The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a pin named 'pin0'. The 'Pin Type' dropdown is open, showing options: Digital, Digital Input, Digital Output, Digital Input and Output, Floating, None, and Any(I/O9/2). A tooltip 'This is an, +3 more lines' is visible above the dropdown. Other settings include Name (pin0), Label (ger), Enable As GPI Reset (unchecked), Input Mode (Pull), Pull Up/Down Resistor Value (None), Simulated Input (None), and Device Pin Allocated (Any(I/O9/2)).

Figure 4-76. Filter Dropdown

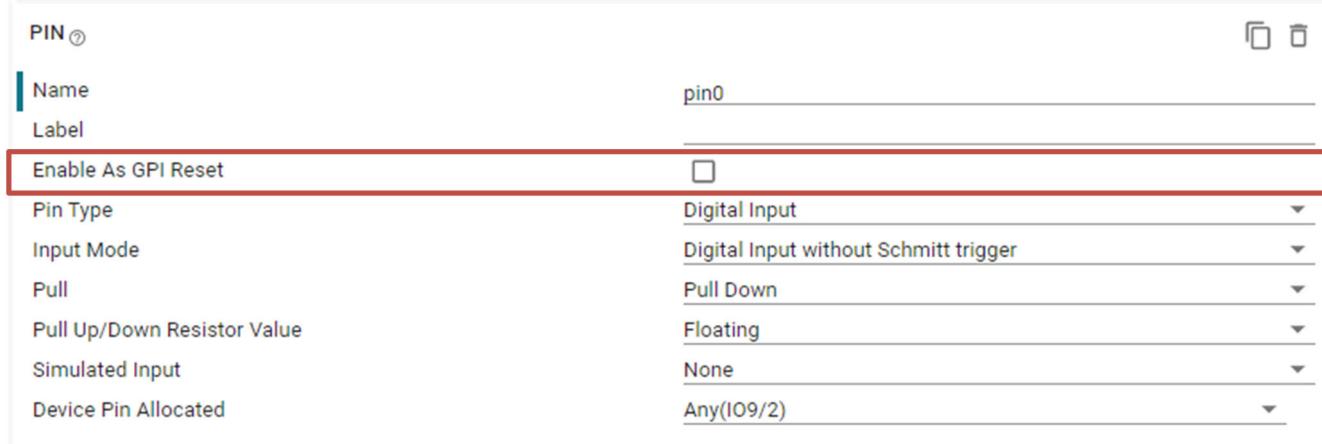


The screenshot shows the same pin configuration interface as Figure 4-76. The 'Pin Type' dropdown is open, and the option '50% duty cycle square wave' has a yellow background and a tooltip '50% duty cycle square wave' is displayed above it. Other options like 'None', 'Square (DIGITAL)', 'Digital Pattern (DIGITAL)', etc., are also listed.

Figure 4-77. Option Help

4.4.4 CheckBox Configurable

A checkbox configurable is for options that are either true or false. To change this configurable click the inside of the box. When the blue checkmark is present the configurable is true and when a blue checkmark is absent the configurable is false.

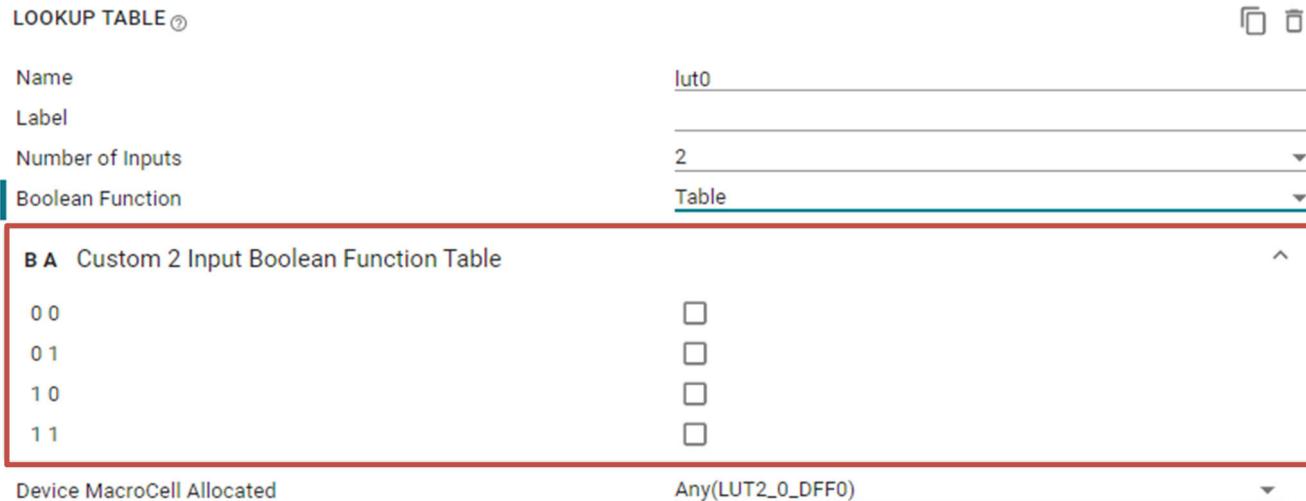


The screenshot shows the pin configuration interface for 'pin0'. The 'Enable As GPI Reset' checkbox is highlighted with a red border. Other settings include Name (pin0), Label (ger), Pin Type (Digital Input), Input Mode (Digital Input without Schmitt trigger), Pull (Pull Down), Pull Up/Down Resistor Value (None), Simulated Input (None), and Device Pin Allocated (Any(I/O9/2)).

Figure 4-78. Example of Checkbox Configurable

4.4.5 Table Configurable

The table configurable is primarily used for setting the function inside the logic elements as shown in Figure 4-79. To set find the input that the look up table outputs true for and select the corresponding box. For the checkboxes, see Section 4.4.4.

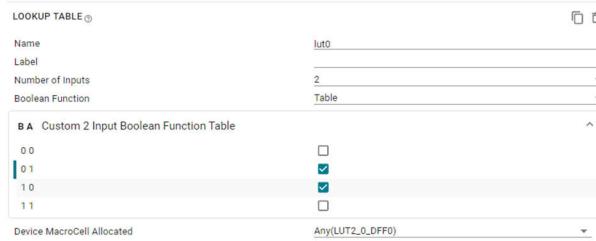


This screenshot shows the configuration dialog for a LUT with 2 inputs. The 'Boolean Function' dropdown is set to 'Table'. A red box highlights the 'Custom 2 Input Boolean Function Table' section, which contains a truth table:

B	A	Output
0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

Below the table, the 'Device MacroCell Allocated' dropdown is set to 'Any(LUT2_0_DFF0)'.

Figure 4-79. Example of Table Configurable



This screenshot shows the configuration dialog for a LUT with 2 inputs. The 'Boolean Function' dropdown is set to 'Table'. A red box highlights the 'Custom 2 Input Boolean Function Table' section, which contains a truth table:

B	A	Output
0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
0	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

Below the table, the 'Device MacroCell Allocated' dropdown is set to 'Any(LUT2_0_DFF0)'.

Figure 4-80. Example of an XOR Gate With Two Inputs



This screenshot shows the configuration dialog for a LUT with 3 inputs. The 'Boolean Function' dropdown is set to 'Table'. A red box highlights the 'Custom 3 Input Boolean Function Table' section, which contains a truth table:

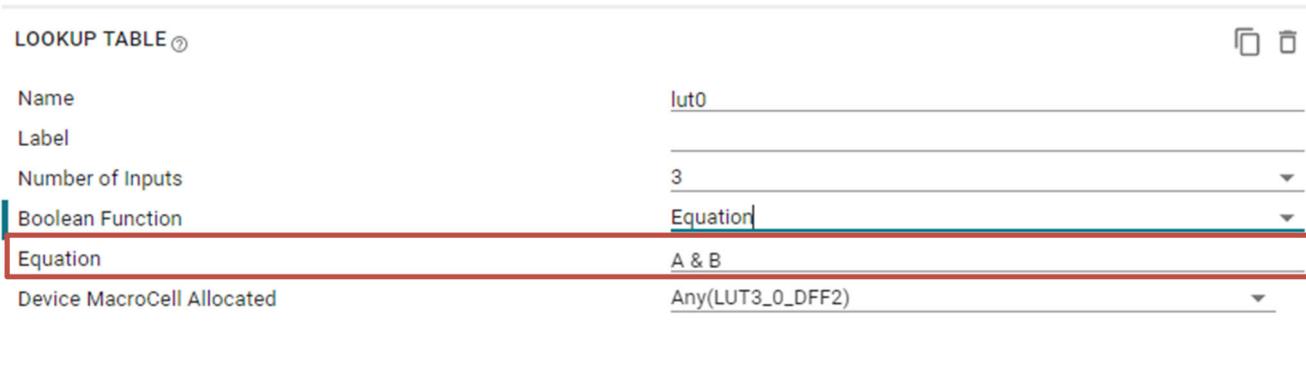
C	B	A	Output
0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
0	0	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0	1	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0	1	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	1	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	1	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Below the table, the 'Device MacroCell Allocated' dropdown is set to 'Any(LUT3_0_DFF2)'.

Figure 4-81. Example of an XOR Gate With Three Inputs

4.4.6 Equation Configurable

An equation configurable is similar to a Section 4.4.1, but is used to describe a boolean equation. To edit click on the current equation and begin typing.



This screenshot shows the configuration dialog for a LUT with 3 inputs. The 'Boolean Function' dropdown is set to 'Equation'. A red box highlights the 'Equation' section, which contains the text 'A & B'. Below the equation, the 'Device MacroCell Allocated' dropdown is set to 'Any(LUT3_0_DFF2)'.

Figure 4-82. Example of Equation Configurable

Table 4-1. Valid Characters

Characters	Boolean Translation
A,B,C,D	Input to the LUT.
(,)	Parenthesis.
!, ~	NOT.
&	AND.
	OR.
^	XOR.
1	Logic high.
0	Logic low.

4.4.7 Number Configurable

SYSTEM SETTINGS

POR Auto Power Detect Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
NVM Read Lock Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
GPIO Quick Charge Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Program ID	0x00
Device MacroCell Allocated	Any(SYSTEM)

SIMULATION

Supply Voltage	3.3	
Start Time	0	ms
End Time	10	ms
Minimum Step Time	10	us
Simulate Startup Behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Figure 4-83. Example of Number Configurable

The number configurables look similar to text configurables, however, number configurables only allow numbers to be entered. The four types of number configurables used throughout the tool are standard number configurables, integer number configurables, numbers with units, and hex configurables.

A standard number configurable allows any number entered between the range including decimal values, as shown in [Figure 4-84](#).



SYSTEM SETTINGS

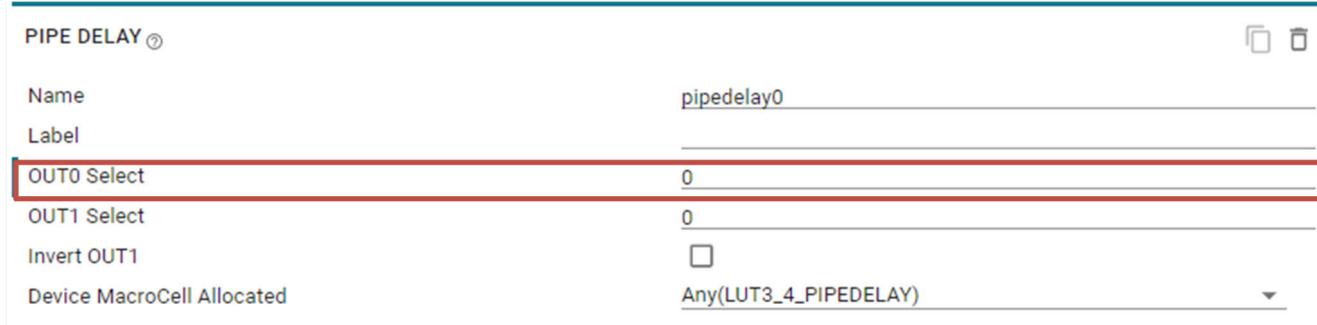
POR Auto Power Detect Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
NVM Read Lock Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
GPIO Quick Charge Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Program ID	0x00
Device MacroCell Allocated	Any(SYSTEM)

SIMULATION

Supply Voltage	3.3
Start Time	0 ms
End Time	10 ms
Minimum Step Time	10 us
Simulate Startup Behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 4-84. Standard Number Configurable

An integer number configurable allows any integer entered between the provided range, as shown in [Figure 4-85](#).

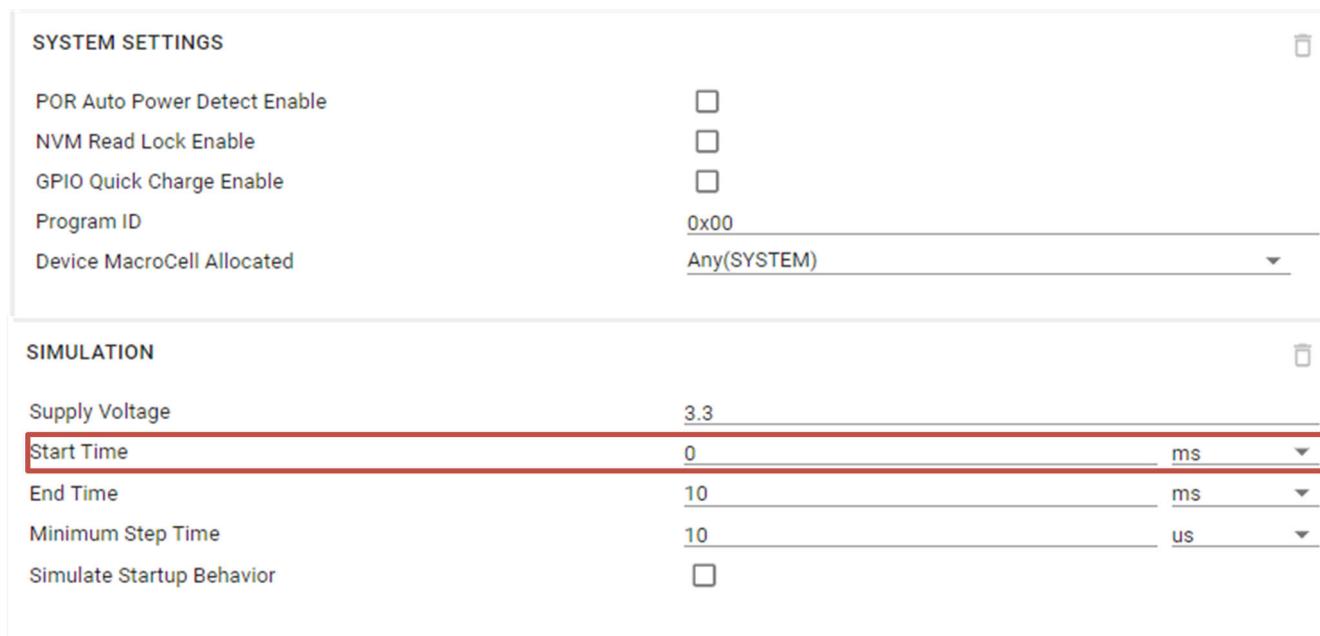


PIPE DELAY

Name	pipedelay0
Label	
OUT0 Select	0
OUT1 Select	0
Invert OUT1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Device MacroCell Allocated	Any(LUT3_4_PIPEDELAY)

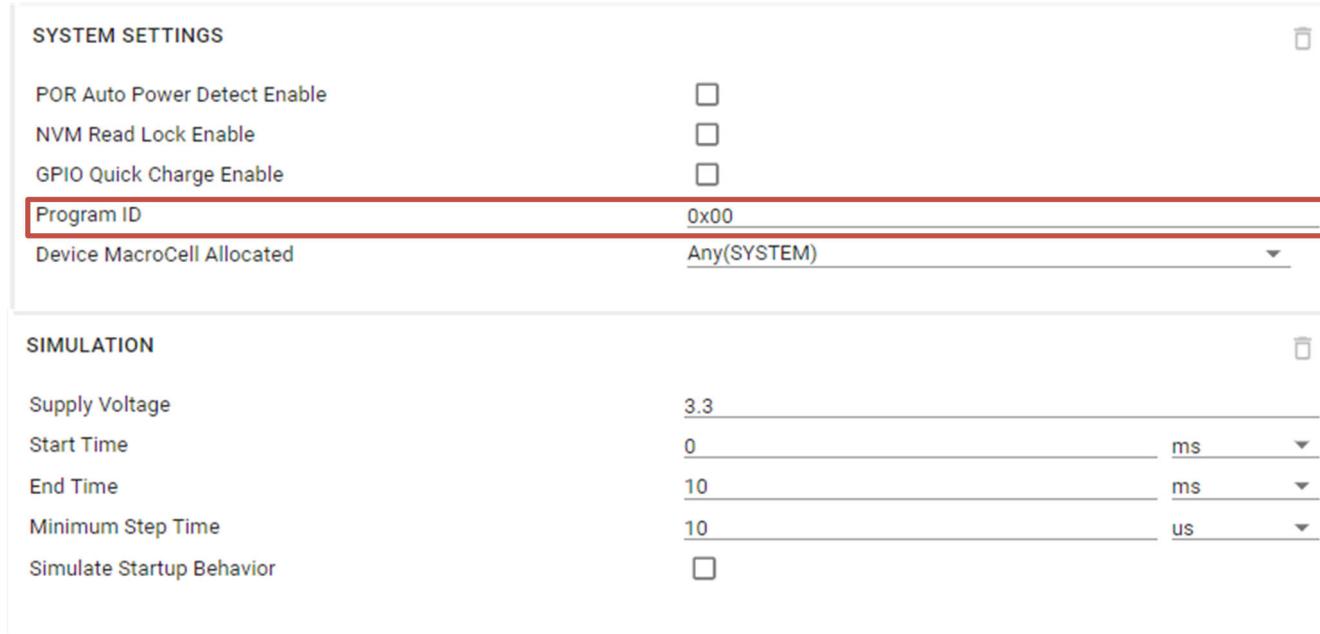
Figure 4-85. Integer Number Configurable

A number with unit configurable uses a standard number configurable as well as a dropdown, as shown in [Figure 4-86](#). This configurable solves for conversions. For example if the configurable is currently set to 1 s, and 0.001 is entered the configurable automatically switches to 1 ms.



The screenshot shows the 'SYSTEM SETTINGS' and 'SIMULATION' sections of the TI Configurable User Interface. In the 'SIMULATION' section, the 'Start Time' field is highlighted with a red border, containing the value '0'. To its right is a dropdown menu with 'ms' selected. Other fields in the 'SIMULATION' section include 'End Time' (10 ms), 'Minimum Step Time' (10 us), and 'Simulate Startup Behavior' (unchecked). The 'Supply Voltage' field in the 'SIMULATION' section contains '3.3'.

Figure 4-86. Numbers With Units



The screenshot shows the 'SYSTEM SETTINGS' and 'SIMULATION' sections of the TI Configurable User Interface. In the 'SYSTEM SETTINGS' section, the 'Program ID' field is highlighted with a red border, containing the value '0x00'. In the 'SIMULATION' section, the 'Start Time' field is highlighted with a red border, containing the value '0'. To its right is a dropdown menu with 'ms' selected. Other fields in the 'SIMULATION' section include 'End Time' (10 ms), 'Minimum Step Time' (10 us), and 'Simulate Startup Behavior' (unchecked). The 'Supply Voltage' field in the 'SIMULATION' section contains '3.3'.

Figure 4-87. Hex Number Configurable

A hex number configurable uses the same rules as an integer number configurable, as shown in [Figure 4-85](#), except the display format is in hex. If the value entered starts with 0x the value after is saved in the hex format however if the value entered does not start with 0x the configurable converts the integer that was entered into hex.

5 Simulation

To run a simulation select the Simulation window as shown in [Section 4.1.4](#).

5.1 Setting Up a Simulation

5.1.1 Setting Simulation Parameters

To adjust simulation parameters select the simulation element, as shown in [Figure 5-1](#).

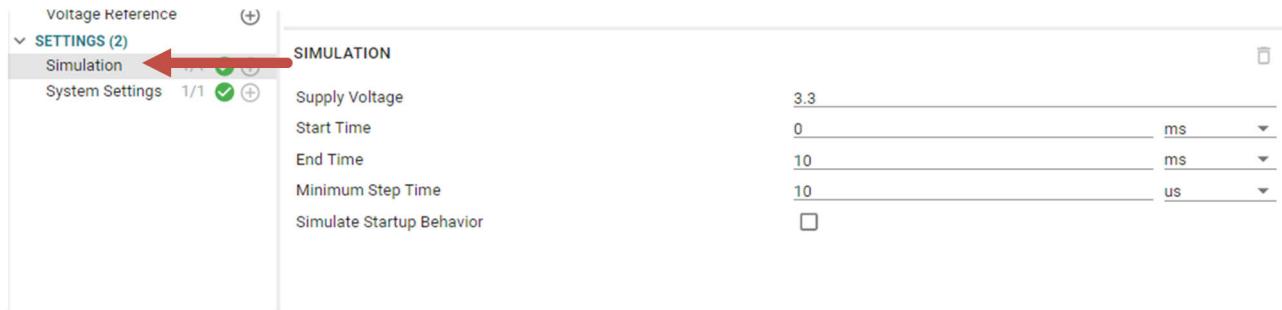


Figure 5-1. Simulation Options

5.1.2 Probing Ports

Probing for simulation means the waveform, either input or output, is displayed in the simulation window once the simulation is complete. Please refer to [connect probes](#) on how to enable probe selection. Once enabled click on any gray port to select that port as a probe. All green ports while in this mode are probed. Increasing or removing probes has no affect on the speed of the simulation as the entire device is still being simulated.

5.1.3 Setting Simulation Inputs

Select an input pin. In the configurable section of the selected pin select the simulated input dropdown, as shown in [Figure 5-2](#). Once a simulated input is chosen a box appears below to configure the input wave form, as shown in [Figure 5-3](#).

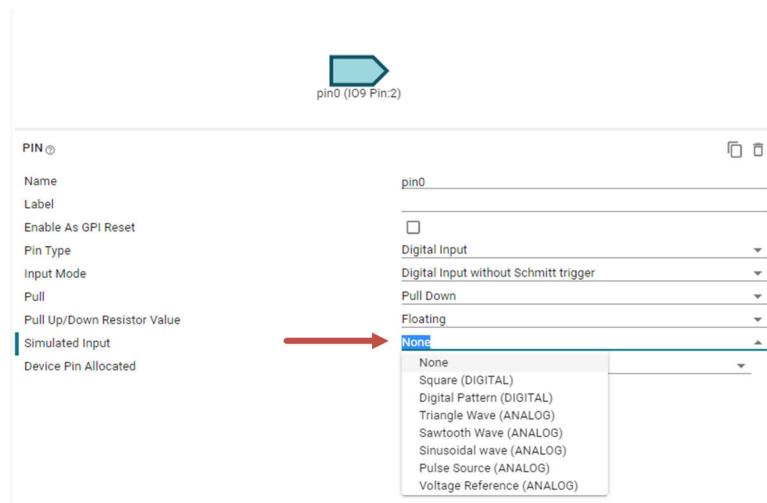


Figure 5-2. Choosing a Simulated Input

Simulated Input	Square (DIGITAL)
Device Pin Allocated	Any(IO9/2)
Square wave clock (50% duty cycle square wave)	
Period	1 ms
Duty Cycle (Percentage)	50
Delay	0 ms

Figure 5-3. Configuring a Simulated Input

5.1.4 Setting Simulated Load

Select an output pin. In the configurable section of the selected pin select the simulated load checkbox, as shown in [Figure 5-4](#). Once a simulated load is enabled, a box appears below to configure the load on that pin, as shown in [Figure 5-5](#).



PIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name	pin0
Label	
Output Mode	Push Pull
Output Strength	1X
Enable As GPI Reset	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pin Type	Digital Output
Add Simulated Load to Output	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 
Device Pin Allocated	Any(IO9/2)

Figure 5-4. Enabling a Simulated Load

Add Simulated Load to Output	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Device Pin Allocated	Any(IO9/2)
Output Loading options	
Capacitance	15 pF
Pull-up Resistance	100 kΩ
Pull-down Resistance	100 kΩ

Figure 5-5. Configuring a Simulated Load

5.2 Simulation Window Controls

5.2.1 Markers

Select the mark point button in the top right, as shown in [Figure 5-6](#). After this is selected clicking anywhere on the waveforms to place an initial marker. Clicking again on the wave form places a second marker.

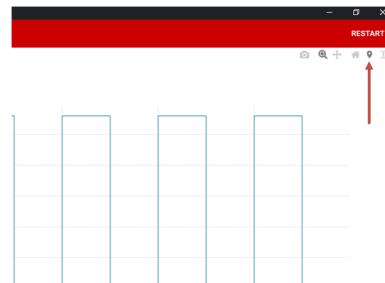


Figure 5-6. Marker Button

Once both markers have been placed voltage delta, time difference, frequency populate at the top of the window, as shown in [Figure 5-7](#). Clicking on the waveforms again moves the initial marker, and a subsequent click moves the second marker placed.

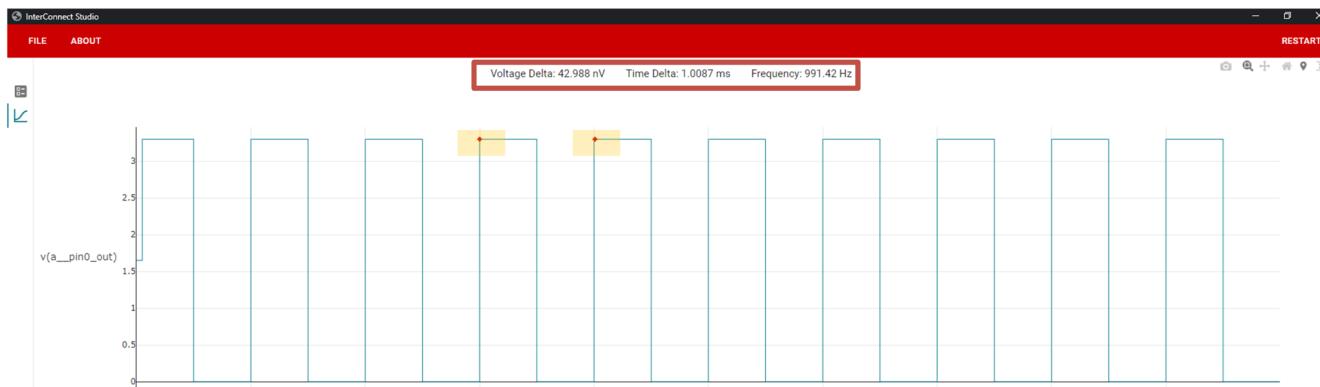


Figure 5-7. Information When Both Markers are Placed

5.2.2 Zooming

Select the zoom button in the top right, as shown in [Figure 5-8](#).

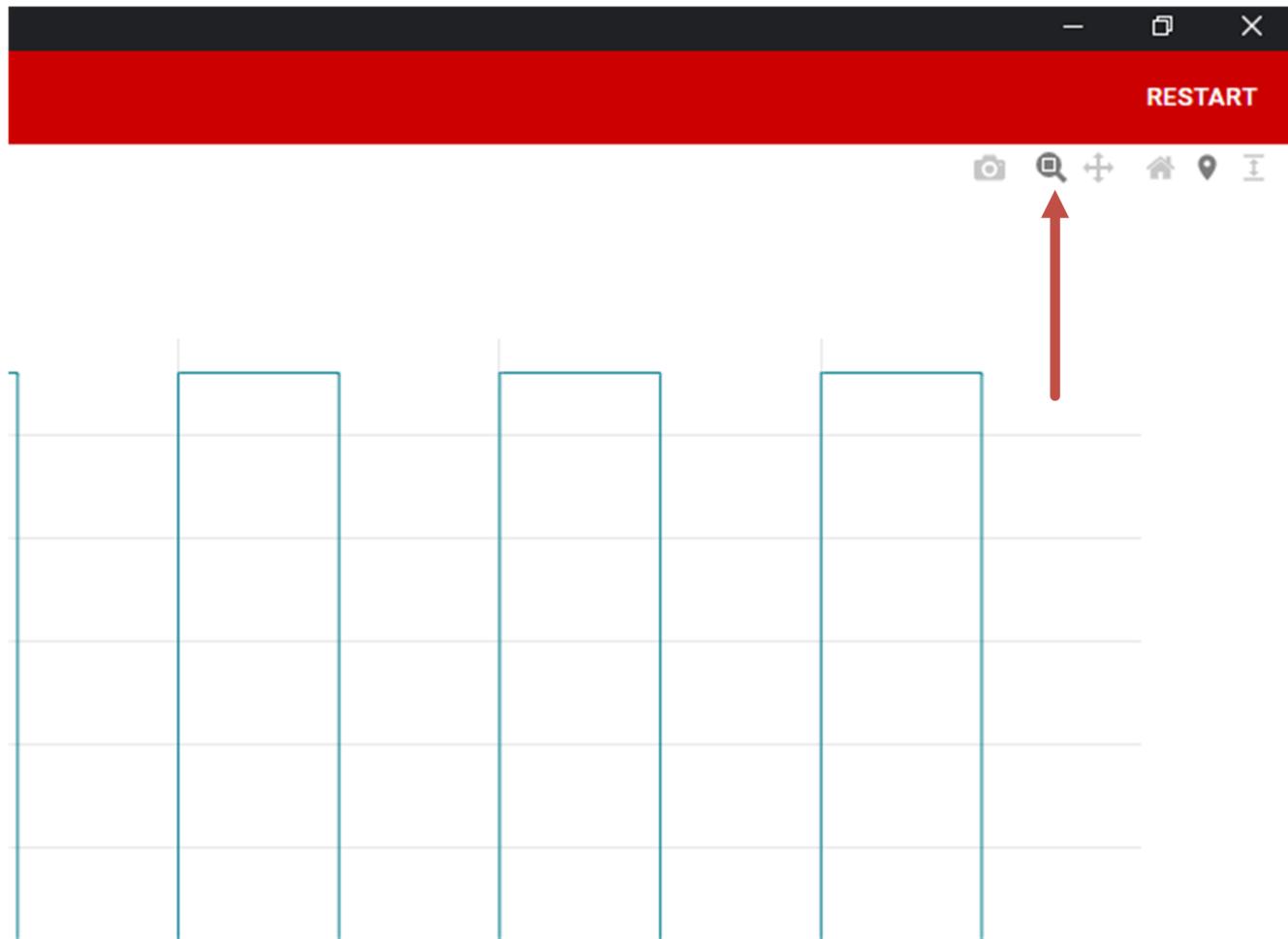


Figure 5-8. Zoom Button

Once selected highlighting a horizontal area, as shown in [Figure 5-9](#), zooms all waveforms into that section of the x-axis, as shown in [Figure 5-10](#). Highlighting a vertical area, as shown in [Figure 5-11](#), zooms that waveform into that section of the y axis, as shown in [Figure 5-12](#). Highlighting a square does both forms of zoom at the same time. Double clicking resets the window to its original zoom scale, as shown in [Figure 5-13](#).

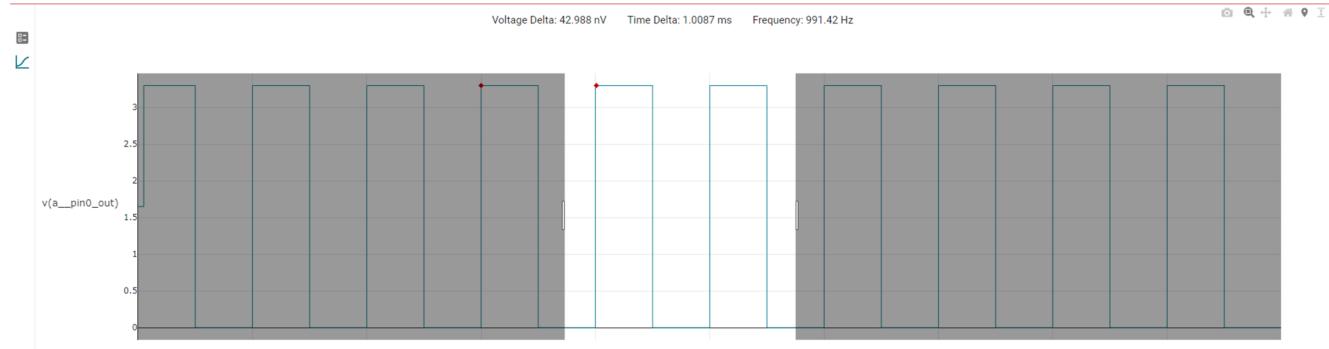


Figure 5-9. Horizontal Zoom



Figure 5-10. After Horizontal Zoom

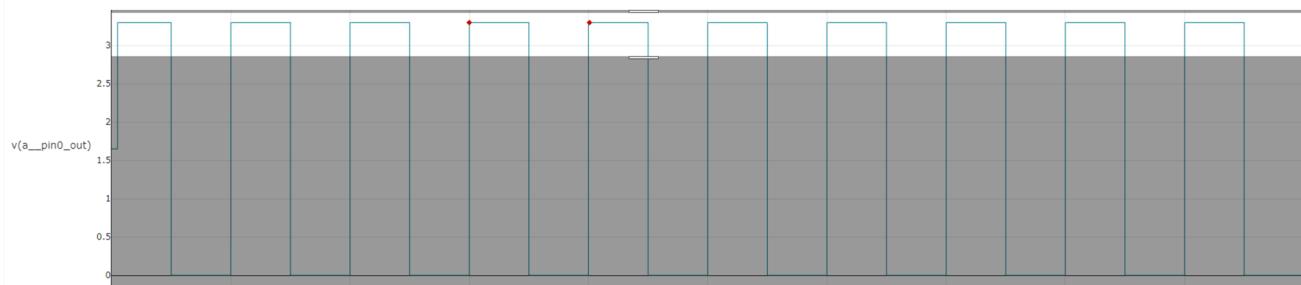


Figure 5-11. Vertical Zoom

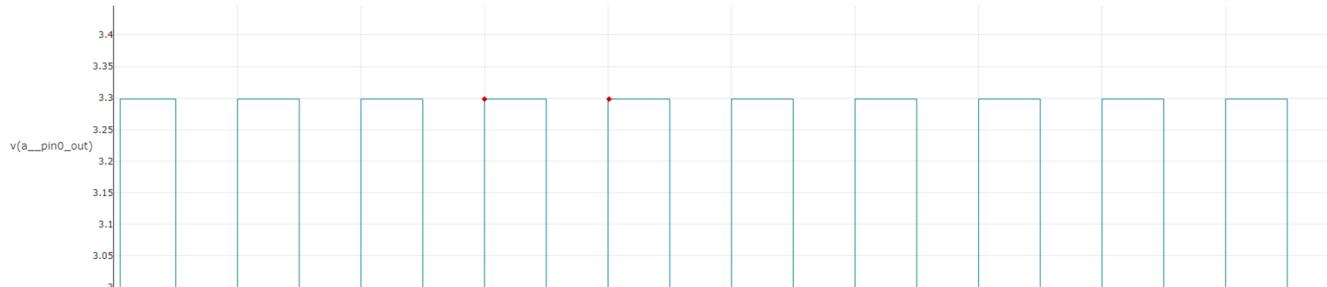


Figure 5-12. After Vertical Zoom

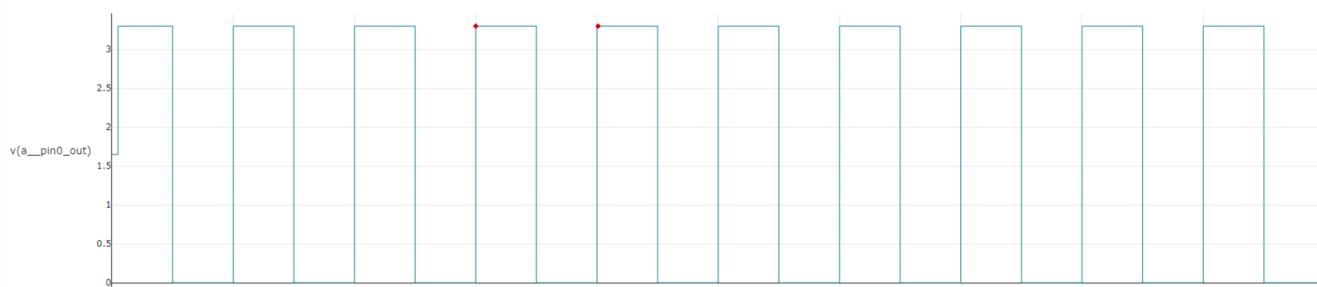


Figure 5-13. Resetting Zoom

5.2.3 Reset Axes

Selecting the reset axes button, as shown in Figure 5-14, resets the x-axis to its original scaling.

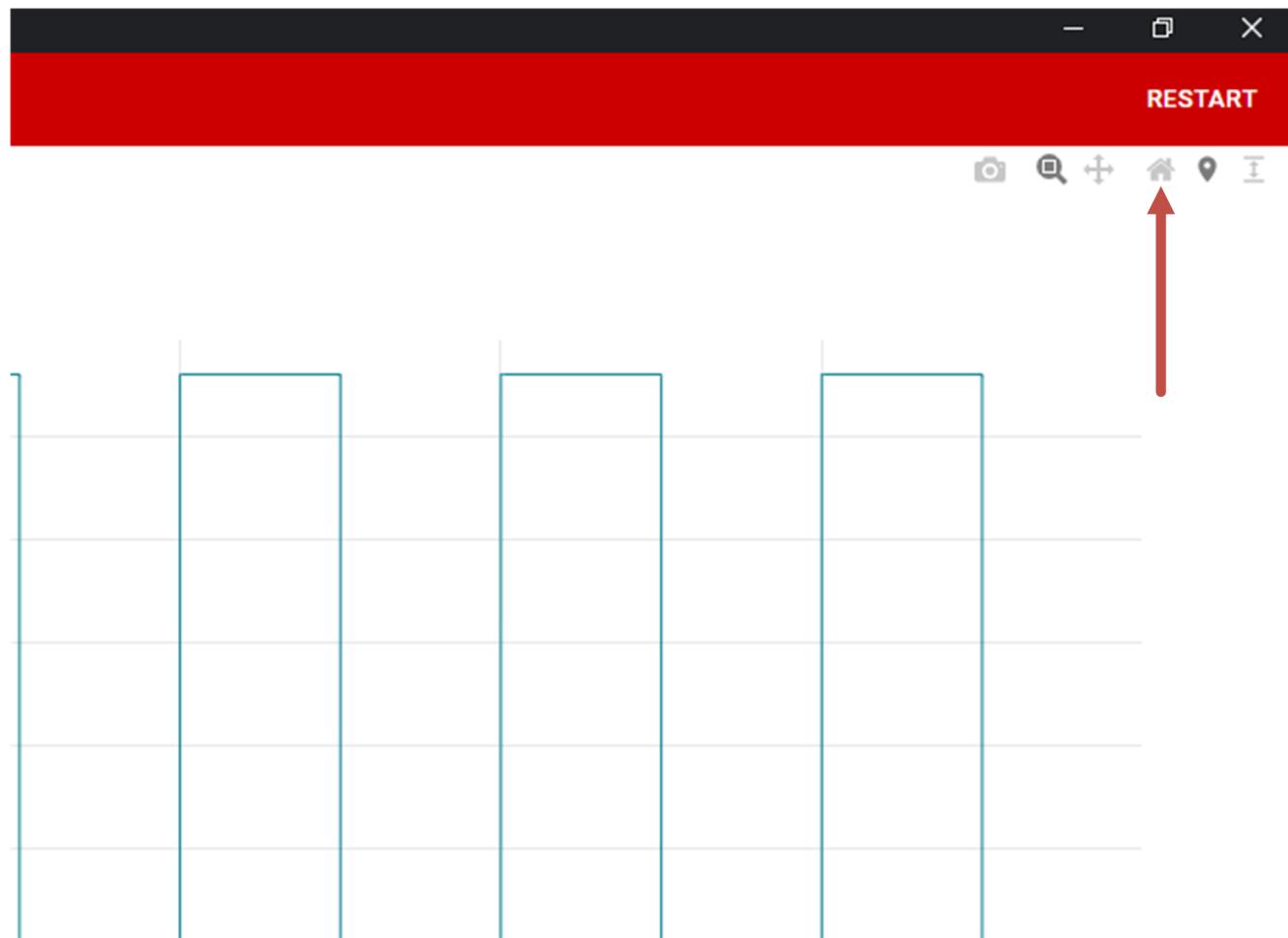


Figure 5-14. Reset Axes Button

5.2.4 Compress and Expand Graphs

Select the compress and expand graphs button in the top right, as shown in [Figure 5-15](#).

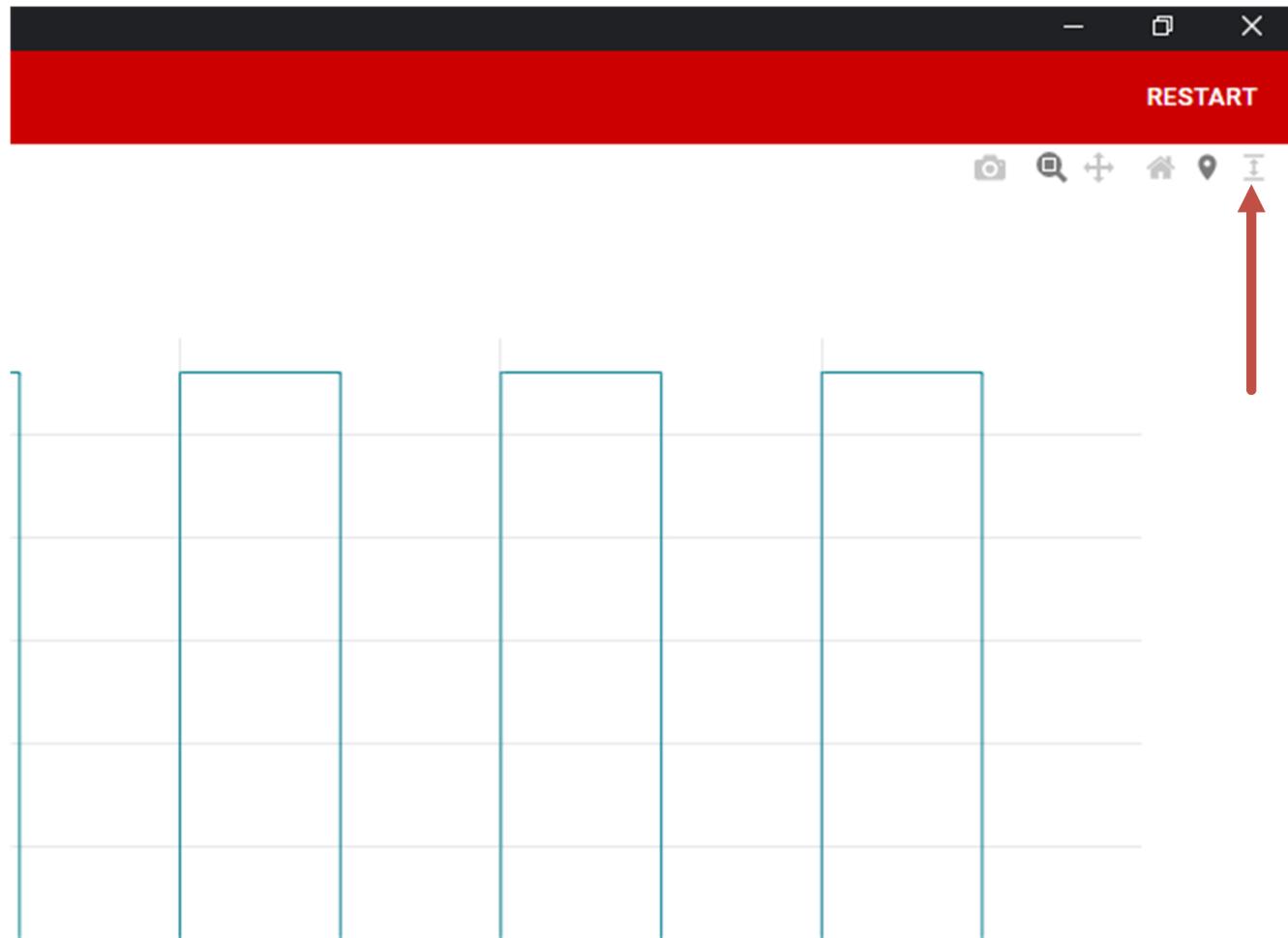


Figure 5-15. Compress and Expand Button

Once selected clicking a waveform compresses said waveform, as shown in [Figure 5-16](#).

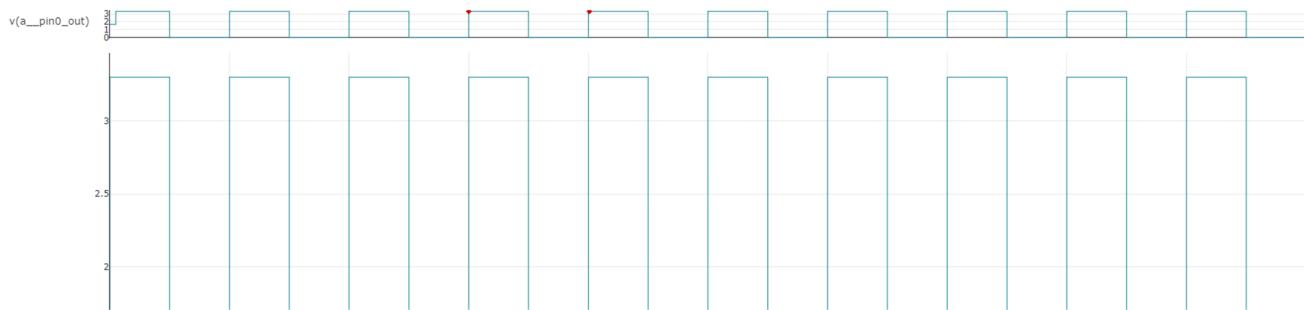


Figure 5-16. Compress Waveform

Clicking a compressed waveform expands the waveform to fill the remaining space, as shown in [Figure 5-17](#).

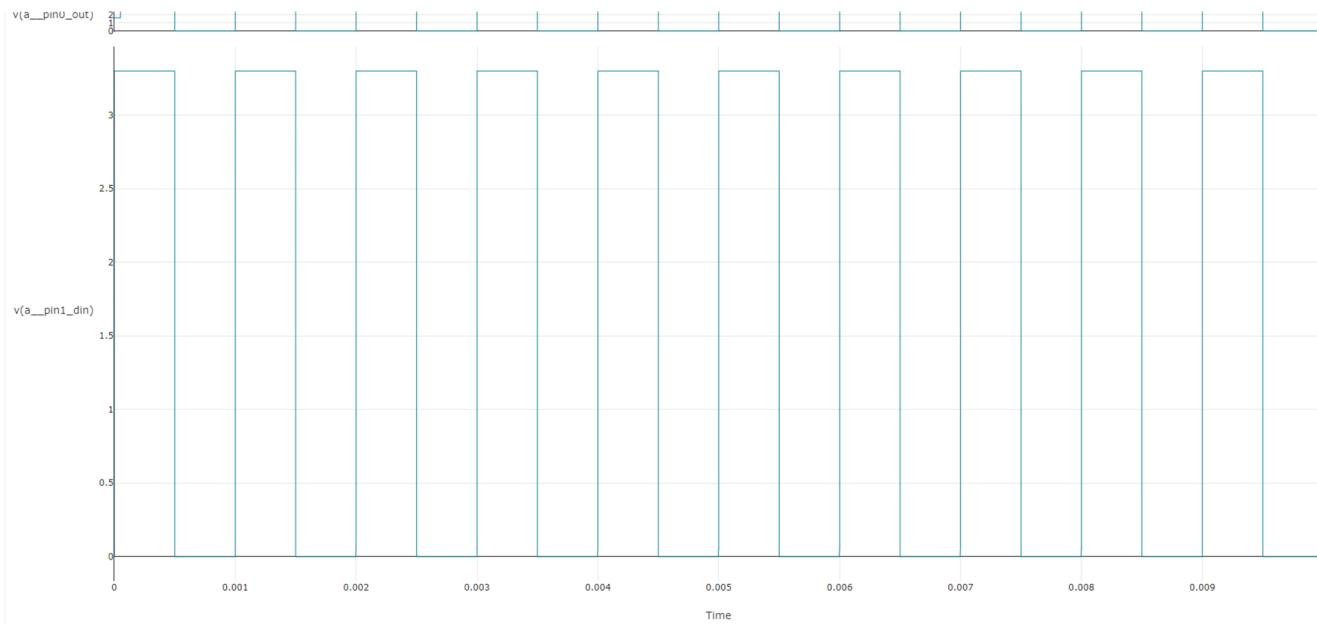


Figure 5-17. Expand Waveform

5.2.5 Pan

Select the pan button in the top right, as shown in [Figure 5-18](#). Once selected dragging a waveform moves the waveform to view a different section.

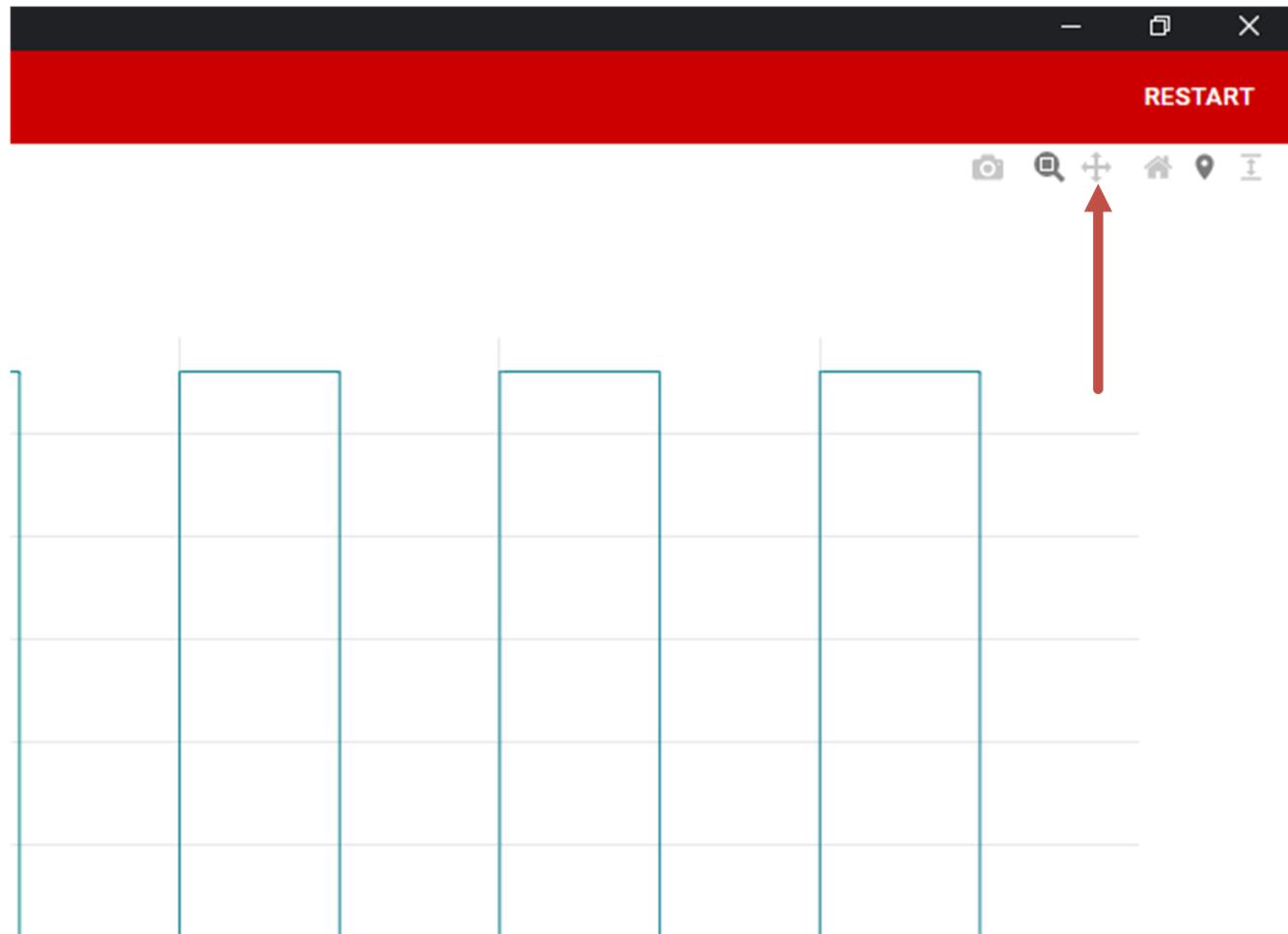


Figure 5-18. Pan Button

5.2.6 Export Image as PNG

Select the download plot as a png button in the top right, as shown in [Figure 5-19](#). Once selected a file manager opens to save the image.

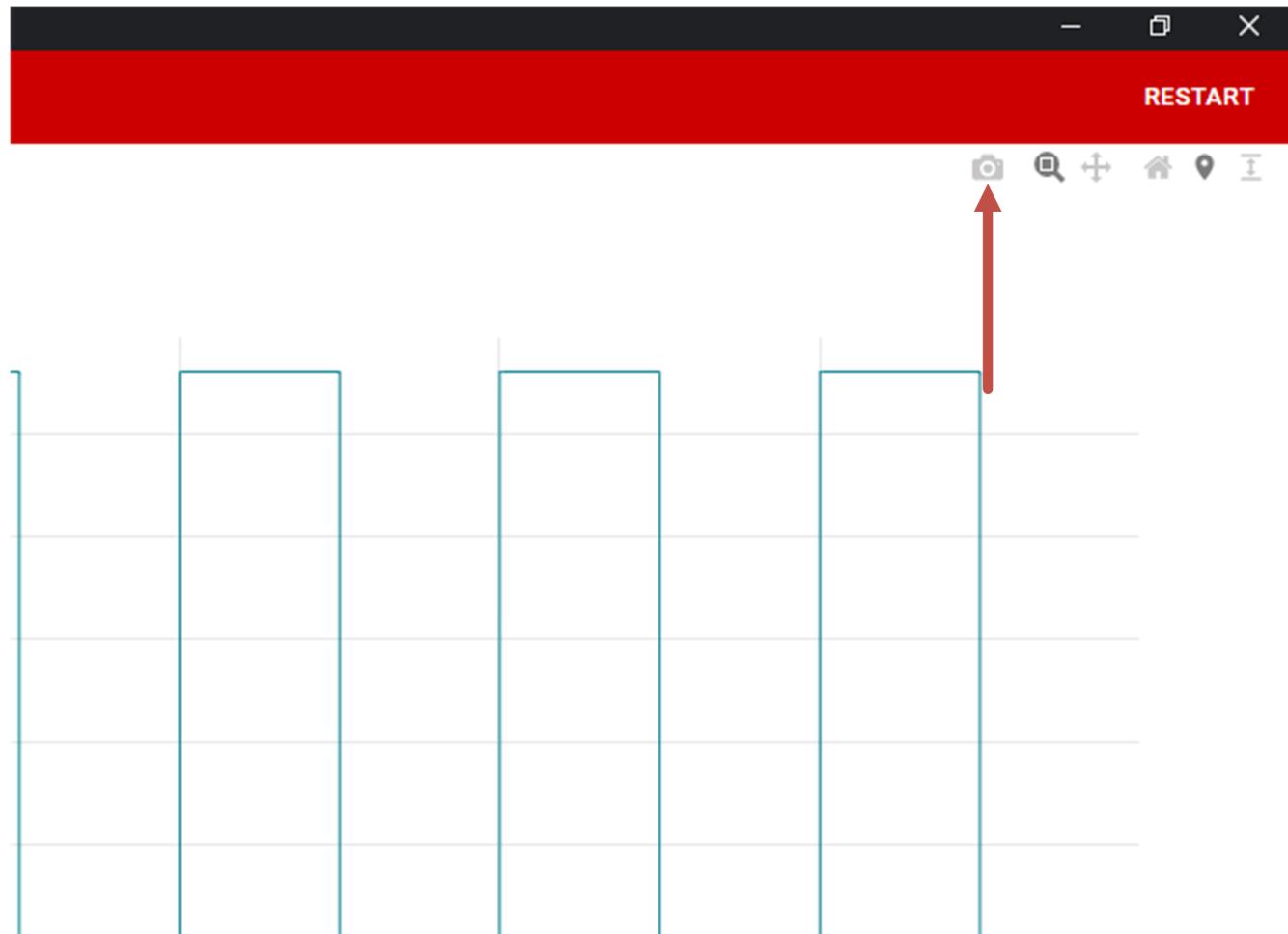


Figure 5-19. Export Image as PNG Button

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