基于FPGA 乐曲演奏电路的设计

彭 利, 朱先佑 (长江大学地球科学学院, 湖北 荆州 434023)

「摘要」采用 V HDL 语言设计了数控分频器电路,根据数控分频的原理,设计了乐曲演奏电路,用 MAX +plusII 编程工具进行逻辑综合和时序仿真,达到了预定的效果,与传统的纯硬件方法相比简单有效。

[关键词] 现场可编程门阵列; VHDL; MAX+plusII; 乐曲

[中图分类号] TP 271.82

[文献标识码] A [文章编号] 1673-1409 (2006) 02-0524-02

笔者用 V H D L 语言在现场可编程门阵列 (FPGA) 器件上实现了一种可编程的乐曲演奏电路。 FPGA 的应用不仅缩短了开发周期[1],而且稳定性很强,同时使深度模块的修改与开发变得很容易,因 为它不需要改动硬件电路,只需要在软件上做些修改。

乐曲演奏电路原理

声音的频谱范围约在几十到几千赫兹,若能利用程序来控制电路产生一定频率的波形,接上扬声器 就能发出相应频率的声音。而乐曲中的每一音符对应着一个确定的频率,而要准确地演奏出一首乐曲, 仅仅让扬声器能够发声是不够的,还必须准确地控制乐曲的节奏,即每个音符的持续时间[2]。由此可 见,乐曲中每个音符的发音频率及其持续的时间是乐曲能够连续演奏的2个关键因素。

该设计的关键是要准确地产生音乐 中各音符所对应的频率信号, 并根据乐 曲要求按节拍输出。简易乐曲演奏器的 原理框图如图 1 所示。

节拍控制电路产生节拍定时信号; 音符产生电路按节拍要求产生乐曲所需 要的音符; 预置数产生电路受音符产生 电路控制,产生与该音符频率相应的预 置数,送计数器的置入数据输入端,可

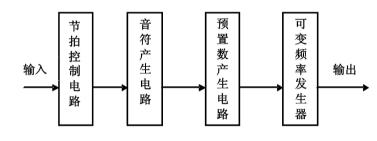


图 1 乐曲演奏器的原理框图

变频率信号发生器根据不同的预置数产生相应的频率信号[3],从而完成乐曲的演奏功能。

2 模块设计

2.1 节拍控制电路

节拍控制电路以乐曲中最短音符的节拍为基准,产生乐曲所需的全部节拍。考虑到一遍演奏完需要 间隔时间, 所以选定节拍控制计数器的计数状态为 28+2 个, 其中间隔时间为 2 个有效状态。

2.2 可变频率信号发生器

可变频率信号发身器由可变模值计数器实现。由于系统要求产生的信号频率较高,因此选用 3M Hz 的脉冲信号可作为可变模值计数器的计数脉冲。这样,需要产生的音符与频率及分频系数就有一一对应 的关系。

[「]收稿日期] 2006-04-25

[「]作者简介」彭利 (1984-), 男, 2002 年大学入学, 本科生, 现主要从事石油地质专业的学习与研究工作。

3 用 VHDL 实现系统设计

3.1 顶层模块设计

图 2 中的 YOUYI 模块是分频电路,给出相应乐曲的乐谱,通过给定的基准的时钟信号频率,在该电路就会得到相应的频率,从而达到分频的目的^[4]; FANA 模块是节拍电路,因为每个乐曲都有自己的演奏节奏,通过该模块就可以得到相应的频率节奏,从而可以控制演奏节奏。

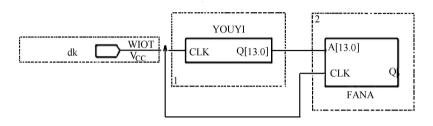


图 2 顶层文件电路图

3.2 底层语言描述

library ieee;

底层元件的 V HDL 源程序部分描述[2]:

```
use ieee ·std logic 1164·all;
use ieee ·std _ logic _ unsigned ·all ;
entity vouvi is
port
           ( clk:in std logic;
               q : out integer range 0 to 10204
           );
end youyi;
             when 0 = >_q < = 7653;
               if cnt 2<1then
                  _{cnt} 2 : =_{cnt} 2 + 1 ;
                  _{cnt} 2 : = 0;
               n : = 1;
             end if;
          end process;
end behav
```

「参考文献〕

- [1] 赵曙光·可编程逻辑器件原理、开发与应用 [M]·西安: 西安电子科技大学出版社, 2000.
- [2] 潘松, 王国栋 · V H D L 实用教程 [M] · 成都: 电子科技大学出版社, 2001.
- [3] 卢毅, 赖杰·VHDL 与数字电路设计 [M]·北京: 科学出版社, 2001.
- [4] 赵雅兴·FPGA 原理、设计与应用 [M]·天津:天津大学出版社,1999.

[编辑] 易国华

foundation is laid down for hydrocarbon exploration.

Key words: Pengtan Yangjing Area; reservoir physical property; pore; per meability

510 Synthesis and Performance Analysis on Polymer Scale Inhibitor for Barium Ion Stabilization

HUANG Wei, TANG Shanfa (Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434023)

Abstract: A water solvent and persulfate are used as initiators, and MA/AA/VAC are used as monomers for synthesizing. The influence of polymerization conditions on BaSO 4 scale is studied, and proper polymerization process is determined. The experimental results show that this copolymer scale inhibitor have excellent inhibitor capability for barium sulfate scale. The copolymer has good effect for preventing barium sulfate with the highest scale preventing rate of 92.1%.

Key words: scale inhibitor; scale preventing performance; barium sulfate

524 Design of Circuit Based on FPGA Music Performance

PENG Li, ZHU Xian-you (Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434023)

Abstract: VHDL is used to design a frequency divider which is controlled by digital quantity \cdot According to the theorem of frequency divider controlled by digital quantity, a circuit of music performance is designed \cdot MAX +plusII programming tool is used to conduct a logic synthesis and simulation, by which the most desirable effect is achieved \cdot It is simple compared to the traditional method of using hardware only.

Key words: FPGA; VHDL; MAX+plusII; music

526 Application of Multisimin the Electronic Greuit Design

XU Yan (Suqian College, Suqian 223800)

Abstract: Multisim, a kind of emulating soft ware, is one of the commonly used EDA. The thesis summarizes the functions, characteristics and usage of Multisim 8.0, especially its "real time emulation". Multisim 8.0 accelerates the development of the hardware electric circuit, and its all around emulating functions also guarantee the accuracy of electric circuit.

Key words: Multisim; design of circuit; EDA; soft ware application; circuit emulation

531 Design of A Hot Water Supply System Based on Heating Pump and Constant Temperature and Pressure

NE Shaojing (Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434023)

Abstract: Scheme of overall design is discussed. The diagram of working principle of the hot water system based on heating pump and constant temperature and pressure is introduced. Designed temperature and pressure control systems are described. Water temperature is controlled to $50\sim60^\circ\text{C}$, water pressure is below 0.5MPa for safety water supply. Both temperature and pressure are controlled by a single chip computer.

Key words: heating pump; MSC1210; low power consumption; monitoring and control system

535 Study on PT Model for ATP entp Emulator

L. Jing-yi, QUAN Yu-sheng, L. Xue-peng, MA Yan-wei (North China Electric Power University, Beijing 102206)

Abstract: PT is the important component of producing ferroresonance, the parameter of PT has the