Project Proposals

Project Proposal Details

- Due: Friday, March 8th, 11:59pm
 - One submission per team (not per person)
- Personal details: Your name, your partner's name, email addresses, etc.
- Your project: Project name, what you're making, why it connects to the course.
- Milestones: What will you do in Week #1,
 Week #2 & Week #3 (final demo)
 - Make sure each week is a lab's worth of work!

Project Partners FAQ

- Yes, you still need to work in pairs.
- No, it doesn't have to be the same person you did your labs with.
- Yes, it could be with somebody in another room or another section...
 - BUT...if any disagreement with your milestone marks arises, we need to verify this with the TA.
 - If you don't remember the TA who marked you or the TA doesn't know who you are, we can't guarantee a mark change.

Looking for inspiration?

- Think of electronic devices or simple games.
- Look at electronic hardware websites:
 - e.g. <u>Creatron Inc.</u>
- Remember, the project needs to be three labs' worth of work!
 - Project ideas that we will **not** allow:
 - Clocks / Stopwatches
 - Pianos
 - Tic-Tac-Toe (unless you add a smart AI)
 - Other ideas at this basic level.
 - Rejected ideas will have to be resubmitted, which results in less time to work on the first milestone.

Lab 7 Preparation

Handing in your code

- There's a modification to the pre-lab work required for this lab:
 - Before attending your lab, you need to hand in the source files that you created on Quercus.
 - Look under Assignments to find the submission for Lab 7.
 - You need to do this before the lab starts or we can't give you credit for the lab exercise!

Lab 7 Components

Part I: Create a memory unit

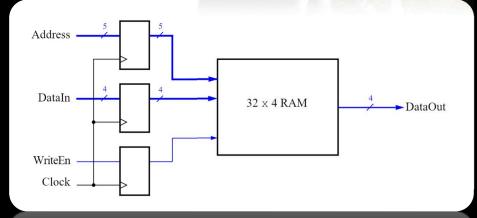
Part II: Interface with the VGA display

Part III: VGA animation (bonus)

Part I: Memory Unit

- Creating a mini-RAM unit.
- Make use of the IP Catalog built into Quartus.
 - Follow lab instructions to create
 a 4-bit RAM unit with 32 words.
- Once created, connect this RAM to the switches, keys and HEX.

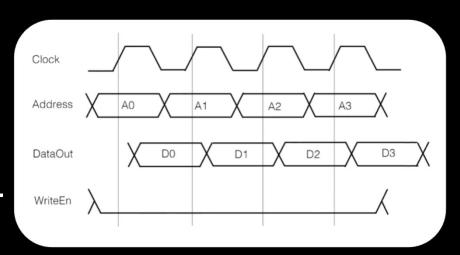




Part 1: Read & Write Timing

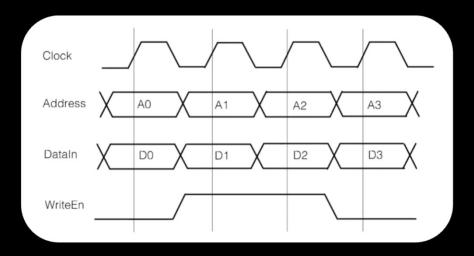
Read:

 Note slight delay after clock signal, before data appears.

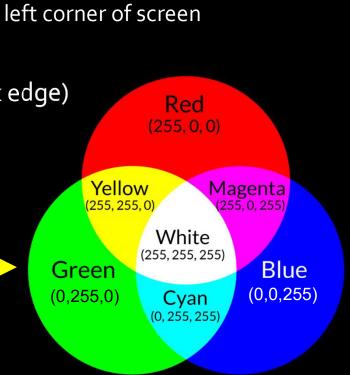


Write:

 Note that only D1 and D2 are written (because of the WriteEn signal).

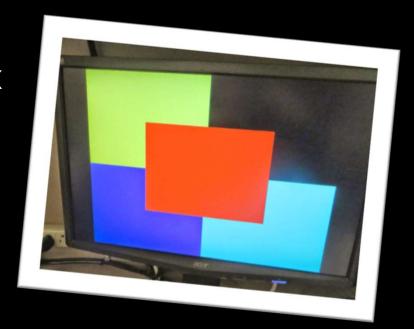


- Draw pixels on the screen, given a VGA adaptor that takes in the following values:
 - X (horizontal position of pixel)
 - Y (vertical position of pixel)
 - colour (three values: R, G, B)
 - plot (signals to write at next clock edge)
 - clock, resetn
- Colours are additive!



Where (0, 0) is top

- Specifying the inputs to the VGA adaptor will set a single pixel to a single colour.
 - How would you make a box on the screen?
- Given input coordinates X and Y, make a 4x4 box of coloured pixels, using X and Y as the top left corner of the box.



- Components needed:
 - VGA adaptor (provided by us)
 - Datapath that takes in:
 - X and Y (through switches)
 - control signals (from KEYs, clock and FSM)
 - FSM:
 - Controls datapath to load X and Y values, and iterate through the pixel locations that need to be updated (relative to X and Y).

Hints:

- Have tests to verify that each component works on its own.
 - Try using the VGA adaptor to draw a single pixel, make sure the datapath works on its own, verify that the FSM is moving from state to state as expected.
- Consider using counters to store the offsets from X and Y that need to be displayed.
- Background is black by default, so test with pixel colour values other than (0,0,0)

When testing your VGA code in the lab, look

for this switch:



 This will swap the VGA screen between the workstation and the FPGA board.

Part III: Animation (bonus)

- Note: This part is optional, but can be done for bonus marks in the course.
- Animate a box by drawing it, then waiting, then drawing another at a different location, then waiting...
- Many projects will use animation in some form, so you should try this part out!
 - Also...bonus marks! ©