浙江大学



本科实验报告

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学院: 生物医学工程与仪器科学学院

系: 生物医学工程系

专业: 生物医学工程

学号:

指导教师: 余锋

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专业:	生物医学工程
姓名:	
学号:	
日期:	2025.5.13
地点:	数 6-204

课程名称: ______硬件描述语言_____ 指导老师: ______余锋______ 实验名称: _____HDL实验五___

- 一、实验要求
- 二、实验代码与注释
- 三、仿真结果与分析

四、讨论与心得

一、实验要求

玩家每次取一张牌,2~10 的牌取值与面值相同,J,Q,K面值也是10,A代表1。即简化为每次输入点数为1—10,出现概率相同,测试文件中使用\$random产生。当总点数小于18点就继续叫牌,当总点数超过21点时算输,当总点数在[18,21]之间时算胜利。

要求完成:

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- 1、 画出状态机的状态转换图
- 2, game_fsm.v

模块要求输入输出信号如下

input clk i, 时钟输入, 100MHz

input rst i, 高电平复位信号

input card rdy i, 取牌 ready 信号,该信号为高时读入 card value i

input [3:0] card value i, 牌面值, 取值为1—10

output reg card_req o, 叫牌请求

output reg lost_o, 高电平代表游戏输

output reg [4:0] count_o, 输出此时点数

output reg win_o 高电平代表游戏赢

3, tb game fsm. v

使用 task 产生仿真激励,信号变化与时钟上升沿对齐,且在玩家叫牌时才会产生新的测试输入。

- 4、拓展(不做要求):两个玩家一起玩游戏(例化两个game_fsm,添加裁判模块)。游戏过程举例:
 - (1) 两个玩家准备就绪,裁判宣布开始游戏。
 - (2) 游戏开始时,双方点数为0,开始叫牌,裁判把牌轮流分配给两个玩家。
 - (3) 玩家拿到牌后计算当前点数,根据当前点数选择继续叫牌或停止叫牌。
 - (4) 当一方停止叫牌,另一方仍然叫牌时,裁判只发牌给叫牌方。
 - (5) 当两方都停止叫牌后,游戏结束,裁判给出胜负结果。

二、实验代码与注释

(一) 一名玩家

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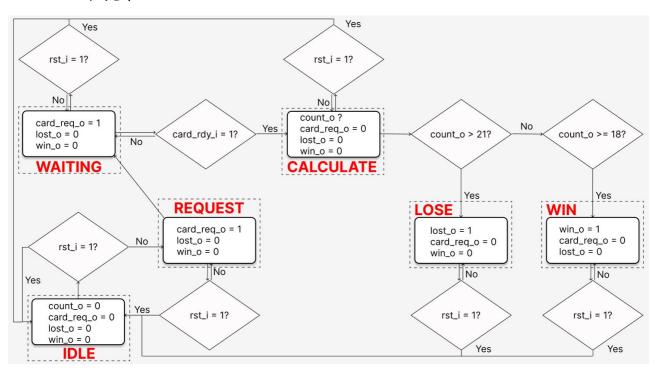


图 1 ASM 状态转移图

1, game_fsm.v

- 01 定义:
- | 状态 S = {IDLE, REQUEST CARD, WAIT CARD, CALCULATE, WIN, LOSE}
- 03 输入信号 I = {clk, rst, card rdy, card value}

```
实验名称: ___Card___ 姓名: __ 学号:
      04
              输出信号 O = {card_req, lost, count, win}
      05
              内部寄存器 R = {card rdy reg, card value reg, current state,
      06 next_state}
      07
      08 // 状态转换算法(组合逻辑部分)
      09 ALGORITHM StateTransition(current_state)
              // 默认输出
      10
      11
              next_state ← current_state
      12
              card req ← 0
      13
              lost ← 0
      14
              win ← 0
      15
      16
              CASE current_state OF
      17
                  IDLE:
                      next_state ← REQUEST_CARD
      18
      19
       20
                  REQUEST_CARD:
       21
                      card_req \leftarrow 1
                      next_state ← WAIT_CARD
       22
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      23
       24
                  WAIT CARD:
订
       25
                      card req ← 1 // 保持请求直到收到卡牌
       26
                      IF card_rdy_reg = 1 THEN
线
       27
                          next_state ← CALCULATE
                      ENDIF
       28
       29
                  CALCULATE:
       30
                      IF count > 21 THEN
       31
       32
                          next_state ← LOSE
      33
                      ELSE IF count ≥ 18 AND count ≤ 21 THEN
       34
                          next state ← WIN
       35
                      ELSE // count < 18
       36
                          next_state ← REQUEST_CARD
       37
                      ENDIF
       38
                  WIN:
       39
      40
                      win \leftarrow 1
                      // 保持在 WIN 状态直到复位
      41
      42
                  LOSE:
      43
      44
                      lost ← 1
      45
                      // 保持在 LOSE 状态直到复位
      46
      47
              ENDCASE
```

```
实验名称: ___Card___ 姓名: __ 学号:
      48
              RETURN next state, card req, lost, win
      49
      50 // 时序逻辑算法
         ALGORITHM SequentialLogic(clk, rst)
              ON RISING EDGE(clk) OR RISING EDGE(rst):
      53
                  IF rst = 1 THEN
                      current_state ← IDLE
      54
                      count ← 0
      55
                      card_rdy_reg ← 0
      56
                      card value reg ← 无效值
      57
                  ELSE
      58
      59
                      // 捕获输入信号
                      card_rdy_reg ← card_rdy
      60
                      IF card rdy = 1 THEN
      61
                          card_value_reg ← card_value
      62
                      ELSE
      63
      64
                          card value reg ← 无效值
      65
                      ENDIF
      66
装
                      // 更新状态
      67
                      current state ← next state
      68
订
      69
      70
                      // 计分逻辑
线
                      IF current_state = WAIT_CARD AND card_rdy_reg = 1 THEN
      71
                          IF card_value_reg ≥ 1 AND card_value_reg ≤ 10 THEN
      72
 count ← count + card value reg
      73
      74
                          ENDIF
      75
                      ENDIF
                  ENDIF
```

```
module game_fsm (
    input
                        clk i,
    input
                        rst_i,
                        card_rdy_i,
   input
               [3:0]
                        card_value_i,
   input
   output reg
                        card_req_o,
                        lost o,
   output reg
   output reg [4:0]
                        count o,
    output reg
                        win o
);
// State definition
localparam IDLE
                        = 3'b000;
```

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```
localparam REQUEST_CARD = 3'b001;
localparam WAIT_CARD
                       = 3'b010;
localparam CALCULATE
                       = 3'b011;
localparam WIN
                       = 3'b100;
localparam LOSE
                       = 3'b101;
reg [2:0] current_state;
reg [2:0] next_state;
// Internal signals for registered inputs
reg card_rdy_reg; // Registered version of card_rdy_i
reg [3:0] card_value_reg; // Registered version of card_value_i, captured
when card_rdy_i is high
always @(*) begin
   next_state = current_state;
   card_req_o = 1'b0;
   lost_o = 1'b0;
   win o = 1'b0;
   case (current_state)
       IDLE: begin
           next_state = REQUEST_CARD;
       end
       REQUEST_CARD: begin
           card_req_o = 1'b1;
           next_state = WAIT_CARD;
       end
       WAIT_CARD: begin
           card req o = 1'b1; // Keep requesting until card is ready
           if (card_rdy_reg) begin // Use registered card_rdy_reg
               next_state = CALCULATE;
           end else begin
               next_state = WAIT_CARD;
           end
       end
       CALCULATE: begin
           // card_req_o is 0 by default
           if (count o > 5'd21) begin
               next_state = LOSE;
           end else if (count_o >= 5'd18 && count_o <= 5'd21) begin
               next_state = WIN;
           end else if (count_o < 5'd18) begin</pre>
               next_state = REQUEST_CARD;
           end else begin // Should not happen given the conditions above
               next_state = IDLE; // Safety default
           end
       end
```

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```
WIN: begin
            win o = 1'b1;
            next state = WIN; // Stay in WIN until reset
        end
        LOSE: begin
            lost_o = 1'b1;
            next state = LOSE; // Stay in LOSE until reset
        end
        default: begin
            next state = IDLE;
        end
    endcase
end
// Sequential logic for state transition and count update
always @(posedge clk_i or posedge rst_i) begin
    if (rst i) begin
        current_state <= IDLE;</pre>
        count_o <= 5'd0;
        card_rdy_reg <= 1'b0;
                                  // Reset registered input
        card_value_reg <= 4'bz; // Reset registered input to an invalid state</pre>
    end else begin
       // Capture inputs first
       card_rdy_reg <= card_rdy_i;</pre>
       if (card_rdy_i) begin
            card_value_reg <= card_value_i;</pre>
        end else begin
            card_value_reg <= 4'bz; // Keep it invalid if card_rdy_i is low</pre>
        end
        current_state <= next_state; // current_state updates based on</pre>
next_state from previous cycle's inputs (via _reg)
        $display("FSM_SEQ @%t: clk=%b, rst=%b, current_state_REG=%h,
next_state_COMB=%h, card_rdy_i(input)=%b, card_value_i(input)=%d,
card_rdy_reg(old)=%b, card_value_reg(old)=%d, count_o_REG_OLD=%d",
                 $time, clk i, rst i, current state, next state, card rdy i,
card_value_i, card_rdy_reg, card_value_reg, count_o);
       // Accumulate count based on registered inputs from the previous cycle
       if (current_state == WAIT_CARD && card_rdy_reg) begin
            if (card_value_reg > 0 && card_value_reg <= 10) begin</pre>
                 count_o <= count_o + card_value_reg;</pre>
                 $display("FSM_SEQ @%t: ACCUMULATING! count_o <= %d + %d</pre>
(using card value reg). New count will be %d", $time, count o, card value reg
count_o + card_value_reg);
           end else begin
```

```
$display("FSM_SEQ @%t: card_value_reg invalid (%d) or
card_rdy_reg low, not accumulating.", $time, card_value_reg);
    end
    end else if (next_state == IDLE && current_state != IDLE) begin
        // Reset count if moving to IDLE
        count_o <= 5'd0;
        $display("FSM_SEQ @%t: RESETTING count_o to 0 (transition to IDLE
from %h)", $time, current_state);
    end
        // WIN/LOSE states: count_o holds its value, handled by no assignment
here unless resetting.
    end
end
end
end
endmodule</pre>
```

```
2, tb_game_fsm.v
      01 ALGORITHM TestBenchGameFSM()
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             // 初始化
      02
      03
              clk ← 0
订
              rst ← 1
      04
      05
              card_rdy ← 0
线
              card value ← 无效值
      06
      07
              // 设置随机数种子
      08
              seed ← 设定值或当前时间
      09
      10
      11
              // 生成时钟
      12
              PARALLEL PROCESS ClockGeneration():
      13
                  FOREVER:
      14
                      WAIT(5ns)
                      clk \leftarrow NOT clk
      15
      16
              // 提供卡牌任务
      17
              PROCEDURE ProvideCard():
      18
      19
                  WAIT_FOR(RISING_EDGE(clk))
                  IF card_req = 1 THEN
      20
                      random val ← RANDOM() MOD 10 + 1 // 生成 1-10 范围的随机数
      21
                      card value ← random val
      22
      23
                      card rdy ← 1
      24
      25
                      WAIT_FOR(RISING_EDGE(clk))
      26
                      card_rdy ← 0
```

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实验名称: ___Card___ 姓名: __ 学号:
      27
                     card_value ← 无效值
      28
      29
                     PRINT("提供卡牌值:", random_val)
      30
                 ENDIF
      31
      32
             // 主测试序列
      33
             MAIN:
                 // 施加复位
      34
      35
                 WAIT(20ns)
                 rst ← 0
      36
      37
                 // 游戏循环
      38
                 FOR i = 1 TO MAX_ITERATIONS DO
      39
                     IF win = 1 OR lost = 1 THEN
      40
                          IF win = 1 THEN PRINT("游戏获胜! 最终点数:", count)
      41
                         IF lost = 1 THEN PRINT("游戏失败! 最终点数:", count)
      42
      43
                         // 重置游戏
      44
                         rst ← 1
      45
装
                         WAIT(20ns)
      46
                         rst ← 0
      47
订
      48
                     ENDIF
      49
线
      50
                     IF card_req = 1 THEN
                         ProvideCard()
      51
                     ELSE
      52
                         WAIT_FOR(RISING_EDGE(clk))
      53
      54
                     ENDIF
      55
                 ENDFOR
      56
      57
                 PRINT("仿真结束")
                 FINISH()
      58
      timescale 1ns / 1ps
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps

module tb_game_fsm;

// Inputs

reg clk_i;

reg rst_i;

reg card_rdy_i;

reg [3:0] card_value_i;

reg [31:0] temp_rand; // Temporary variable for $random

// Outputs
```

```
wire card_req_o;
 wire lost_o;
     wire [4:0] count_o;
     wire win_o;
     game_fsm uut (
         .clk_i(clk_i),
         .rst_i(rst_i),
         .card_rdy_i(card_rdy_i),
         .card_value_i(card_value_i),
         .card_req_o(card_req_o),
         .lost_o(lost_o),
         .count_o(count_o),
          .win_o(win_o)
     );
     // Seed for random number generator
     initial begin
         temp_rand = 12345; // Assign seed value to variable
         temp_rand = $time;
         temp_rand = $random(temp_rand); // Set seed properly
装
     end
     // Clock generation
订
     initial begin
         clk_i = 0;
线
         forever #5 clk_i = ~clk_i; // 100MHz clock
     end
 // Task to provide a card
     task provide card;
         reg [3:0] provided_value; // To store the value for display
         begin
             // FSM state could be REQUEST CARD or WAIT CARD (if it looped back).
             @(posedge clk_i); // Sync to P1. FSM updates its state based on P0
      values.
                               // If FSM was REQUEST_CARD, it transitions to
     WAIT CARD here.
                               // If FSM was WAIT CARD, it stays WAIT CARD (as
     card_rdy_i was low at P0 edge).
             if (card_req_o) begin // card_req_o should still be high if FSM is
     in WAIT CARD.
                 temp_rand = $random;
                 provided_value = (temp_rand % 10);
                 if (provided value < 0) provided value = provided value + 10; //
     Ensure 0-9 if % is negative
                 provided_value = provided_value + 1; // Shift to 1-10 range
```

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```
card_value_i = provided_value;
           card_rdy_i = 1'b1;
           // card_value_i and card_rdy_i are now set. FSM will sample these
at the P2 edge.
           @(posedge clk_i); // Sync to P2.
                             // At this P2 edge, FSM (which was in WAIT CARD
at P1 start)
                             // samples card value i and card rdy i (which
is 1'b1).
                             // It should update count o and transition to
CALCULATE.
           card_rdy_i = 1'b0; // De-assert card_rdy_i *after* FSM has used
it at P2 and after the #1 delay.
           card value i = 4'bz;
           $display("Provided card: %d at time %t. FSM state (after P2
processing): %h. New count: %d",
                    provided_value, $time, uut.current_state, count_o);
       end else begin
           $display("TB: At %t (P1 edge), FSM card_req_o went low
unexpectedly. No card provided.", $time);
       end
   end
endtask
// Test sequence
initial begin
   rst_i = 1'b1;
   card_rdy_i = 1'b0;
   card_value_i = 4'bz;
   // Apply reset
   #20;
   rst i = 1'b0;
   $display("Reset released at time %t", $time);
   // Game simulation loop
    repeat (70) begin // Max 70 cards, or until game ends
       if (win_o || lost_o) begin
           if (win_o) $display("Game WIN! Final count: %d at time %t",
count_o, $time);
           if (lost_o) $display("Game LOST! Final count: %d at time %t",
count_o, $time);
           rst_i = 1'b1;
```

```
card rdy i = 1'b0;
 card value i = 4'bz;
                 #20;
                 rst i = 1'b0;
                 $display("New game started after reset at time %t", $time);
             end
             if (card_req_o) begin
                 provide card();
             end else begin
                 @(posedge clk_i); // If not requesting, just wait for next cycle
             end
         end
         $display("Simulation finished after multiple attempts or timeout at
     time %t", $time);
         $finish;
     end
     // Monitor changes
     initial begin
装
         $monitor("Time=%t, clk=%b, rst=%b, card_req=%b, card_rdy=%b,
     card val=%d, count=%d, win=%b, lost=%b, state=%h",
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                  $time, clk_i, rst_i, card_req_o, card_rdy_i, card_value_i,
     count_o, win_o, lost_o, uut.current_state);
线
         $dumpfile("tb_game_fsm.vcd");
         $dumpvars(0, tb_game_fsm);
         #20000 $finish; // Increased simulation time, e.g., to 2000ns
     end
     endmodule
```

(二) 二名玩家

1, referee. v

```
module referee (
                        clk i,
    input
                        rst_i,
    input
   input
                        p1_card_req_i,
                        p1_card_rdy_o,
    output reg
    output reg [3:0]
                        p1_card_value_o,
    input
                        p1 win i,
                        p1_lost_i,
    input
    input
               [4:0]
                        p1_count_i,
```

```
// 玩家2接口
        input
                           p2 card req i,
        output reg
                           p2_card_rdy_o,
        output reg [3:0]
                           p2_card_value_o,
                           p2 win i,
        input
        input
                           p2 lost i,
        input
                   [4:0]
                           p2_count_i,
        output reg [1:0] game_result_o // 00: 未结束, 01: 玩家1 胜, 10: 玩家
     2 胜, 11: 平局
     );
     // 状态定义
     localparam INIT
                          = 3'b000; // 初始状态
     localparam PLAYER1 TURN = 3'b001; // 玩家1回合
     localparam PLAYER2_TURN = 3'b010; // 玩家2回合
                         = 3'b011; // 发牌状态
     localparam DEAL CARD
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     localparam JUDGE_RESULT = 3'b100; // 判定结果
     reg [2:0] current state;
订
     reg [2:0] next_state;
     reg [3:0] card_to_deal; // 即将发出的牌值
线
              turn flag;
     reg
     // 随机数生成
     reg [31:0] rand temp;
     always @(posedge clk_i) begin
         if (current state == DEAL CARD) begin
            rand_temp = $random;
            card to deal <= (rand temp % 10) + 1;
            if (card to deal > 10 || card to deal < 1) begin
                card_to_deal <= (rand_temp[3:0] % 10) + 1; // 备选随机方案
            end
         end
     end
     // 组合逻辑部分: 状态转换和输出
     always @(*) begin
        next_state = current_state;
        p1_card_rdy_o = 1'b0;
        p2_card_rdy_o = 1'b0;
        p1 card value o = 4'b0;
        p2_card_value_o = 4'b0;
```

```
case (current state)
             INIT: begin
                next_state = PLAYER1_TURN;
            end
            PLAYER1 TURN: begin
                if (p1_card_req_i && !p1_win_i && !p1_lost_i) begin
                    next state = DEAL CARD;
                end else if (!p1_card_req_i || p1_win_i || p1_lost_i) begin
                    // 玩家1不要牌或已经完成游戏
                    next_state = PLAYER2_TURN;
                end
            end
            PLAYER2 TURN: begin
                if (p2_card_req_i && !p2_win_i && !p2_lost_i) begin
                    // 玩家 2 请求牌,转到发牌状态
装
                    next state = DEAL CARD;
                end else if (!p2 card req i || p2 win i || p2 lost i) begin
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                    if (p1_card_req_i && !p1_win_i && !p1_lost_i) begin
线
                        next state = PLAYER1 TURN;
                    end else if ((!p1_card_req_i || p1_win_i || p1_lost_i) &&
                                (!p2 card req i || p2 win i || p2 lost i))
     begin
                        // 两位玩家都不再请求牌或已经完成游戏
                        next_state = JUDGE_RESULT;
                    end else begin
                        next state = PLAYER2 TURN;
                    end
                end
            end
            DEAL CARD: begin
                if (turn_flag == 1'b0) begin
                    // 发牌给玩家1
                    p1 card rdy o = 1'b1;
                    p1 card value o = card to deal;
                    next state = PLAYER2 TURN; // 发完牌后转到玩家 2 回合
                end else begin
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```
p2 card rdy o = 1'b1;
               p2_card_value_o = card_to_deal;
               next state = PLAYER1 TURN; // 发完牌后转到玩家1回合
           end
       end
       JUDGE RESULT: begin
           // 保持在当前状态,等待复位
           next_state = JUDGE_RESULT;
       end
       default: begin
           next_state = INIT;
       end
   endcase
end
// 时序逻辑部分: 状态更新和输出寄存器
always @(posedge clk_i or posedge rst_i) begin
   if (rst_i) begin
       current_state <= INIT;</pre>
       turn flag <= 1'b0; // 初始为玩家 1 回合
       game result o <= 2'b00;
   end else begin
       current_state <= next_state;</pre>
       if (current_state == DEAL_CARD) begin
           turn flag <= ~turn flag;</pre>
       end
       if (current_state == JUDGE_RESULT) begin
           if (p1_lost_i && !p2_lost_i) begin
               // 玩家1爆牌,玩家2未爆牌,玩家2胜
               game result o <= 2'b10;</pre>
           end else if (!p1_lost_i && p2_lost_i) begin
               game_result_o <= 2'b01;</pre>
           end else if (p1_lost_i && p2_lost_i) begin
               game_result_o <= 2'b11;</pre>
           end else begin
               if (p1_count_i > p2_count_i) begin
```

2, two_player_game.v

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```
module referee (
   input
                      clk_i,
   input
                      rst_i,
   input
                      p1_card_req_i,
                      p1_card_rdy_o,
   output reg
   output reg [3:0]
                      p1_card_value_o,
   input
                      p1_win_i,
   input
                      p1 lost i,
   input
              [4:0]
                      p1 count i,
   input
                      p2_card_req_i,
   output reg
                      p2_card_rdy_o,
   output reg [3:0]
                      p2_card_value_o,
   input
                      p2_win_i,
   input
                      p2_lost_i,
   input
              [4:0]
                      p2_count_i,
   output reg [1:0]  game_result_o // 00: 未结束, 01: 玩家 1 胜, 10: 玩家
2 胜, 11: 平局
);
// 状态定义
                      = 3'b000; // 初始状态
localparam INIT
localparam PLAYER1_TURN = 3'b001; // 玩家1回合
localparam PLAYER2_TURN = 3'b010; // 玩家2回合
localparam DEAL CARD = 3'b011; // 发牌状态
```

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```
localparam JUDGE RESULT = 3'b100; // 判定结果
reg [2:0] current_state;
reg [2:0] next_state;
reg [3:0] card_to_deal; // 即将发出的牌值
         turn flag;
// 随机数生成
reg [31:0] rand_temp;
always @(posedge clk_i) begin
   if (current state == DEAL CARD) begin
       rand_temp = $random;
       card_to_deal <= (rand_temp % 10) + 1;</pre>
       if (card_to_deal > 10 || card_to_deal < 1) begin</pre>
           card to deal <= (rand temp[3:0] % 10) + 1; // 备选随机方案
       end
   end
end
// 组合逻辑部分: 状态转换和输出
always @(*) begin
   next_state = current_state;
   p1_card_rdy_o = 1'b0;
   p2_card_rdy_o = 1'b0;
   p1_card_value_o = 4'b0;
   p2_card_value_o = 4'b0;
   case (current state)
       INIT: begin
           next_state = PLAYER1_TURN;
       end
       PLAYER1_TURN: begin
           if (p1_card_req_i && !p1_win_i && !p1_lost_i) begin
               next state = DEAL CARD;
           end else if (!p1_card_req_i || p1_win_i || p1_lost_i) begin
               next_state = PLAYER2_TURN;
           end
       end
       PLAYER2 TURN: begin
           if (p2_card_req_i && !p2_win_i && !p2_lost_i) begin
               // 玩家 2 请求牌,转到发牌状态
```

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```
next state = DEAL CARD;
          end else if (!p2_card_req_i || p2_win_i || p2_lost_i) begin
              // 检查是否需要回到玩家1
              if (p1_card_req_i && !p1_win_i && !p1_lost_i) begin
                  next state = PLAYER1 TURN;
              end else if ((!p1_card_req_i || p1_win_i || p1_lost_i) &&
                          (!p2_card_req_i || p2_win_i || p2_lost_i))
begin
                  // 两位玩家都不再请求牌或已经完成游戏
                  next state = JUDGE RESULT;
              end else begin
                  // 保持在玩家 2 回合
                  next_state = PLAYER2_TURN;
              end
          end
       end
       DEAL_CARD: begin
          if (turn_flag == 1'b0) begin
              // 发牌给玩家1
              p1 card rdy o = 1'b1;
              p1 card value o = card to deal;
              next_state = PLAYER2_TURN; // 发完牌后转到玩家 2 回合
          end else begin
              // 发牌给玩家 2
              p2 card rdy o = 1'b1;
              p2_card_value_o = card_to_deal;
              next state = PLAYER1 TURN; // 发完牌后转到玩家1回合
          end
       end
       JUDGE RESULT: begin
          next_state = JUDGE_RESULT;
       end
       default: begin
          next state = INIT;
       end
   endcase
end
// 时序逻辑部分: 状态更新和输出寄存器
always @(posedge clk_i or posedge rst_i) begin
   if (rst_i) begin
```

```
current state <= INIT;</pre>
              turn flag <= 1'b0; // 初始为玩家1回合
              game_result_o <= 2'b00;</pre>
          end else begin
              current_state <= next_state;</pre>
              if (current_state == DEAL_CARD) begin
                  turn flag <= ~turn flag;</pre>
              end
              if (current_state == JUDGE_RESULT) begin
                  if (p1_lost_i && !p2_lost_i) begin
                      game result o <= 2'b10;</pre>
                  end else if (!p1_lost_i && p2_lost_i) begin
                      // 玩家 1 未爆牌, 玩家 2 爆牌, 玩家 1 胜
                      game_result_o <= 2'b01;</pre>
装
                  end else if (p1_lost_i && p2_lost_i) begin
订
                      game result o <= 2'b11;</pre>
                  end else begin
线
                      if (p1_count_i > p2_count_i) begin
                          game_result_o <= 2'b01; // 玩家1胜
                      end else if (p1_count_i < p2_count_i) begin</pre>
                          game result o <= 2'b10; // 玩家2胜
                      end else begin
                          game_result_o <= 2'b11; // 平局
                      end
                  end
              end
          end
      end
      endmodule
```

```
3、tb_two_player_game.v
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps

module tb_two_player_game;

// 输入信号

reg clk i;
```

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```
reg rst_i;
// 输出信号
wire [1:0] game_result;
wire [4:0] p1_count;
wire [4:0] p2_count;
wire p1_win;
wire p1_lost;
wire p2_win;
wire p2_lost;
// 统计多局游戏的结果
integer total_games;
integer p1_wins;
integer p2_wins;
integer draws;
integer game_timer;
integer is_timeout;
// 例化待测模块
two_player_game uut (
   .clk_i(clk_i),
   .rst_i(rst_i),
    .game_result_o(game_result),
    .p1_count_o(p1_count),
   .p2_count_o(p2_count),
    .p1_win_o(p1_win),
   .p1_lost_o(p1_lost),
    .p2_win_o(p2_win),
    .p2_lost_o(p2_lost)
);
// 生成时钟信号
initial begin
   clk i = 0;
   forever #5 clk_i = ~clk_i; // 100MHz 时钟
end
// 测试序列
initial begin
   total_games = 0;
   p1_wins = 0;
   p2_wins = 0;
   draws = 0;
   game_timer = 0;
   repeat (5) begin // 设置运行 5局游戏
```

```
rst i = 1;
             is_timeout = 0;
            #20 \text{ rst i} = 0;
            $display("第%0d 局游戏开始,复位释放于时间 %t", total games+1, $time);
            game timer = 0;
            while (game_result == 2'b00 && game_timer < 200) begin</pre>
                #50 game_timer = game_timer + 1;
            end
            // 检查是否超时
            if (game result == 2'b00) begin
                $display("第%0d 局游戏超时,强制结束", total games+1);
                is_timeout = 1;
            end else begin
装
                total games = total games + 1;
订
                if (game_result == 2'b01) p1_wins = p1_wins + 1;
线
                else if (game_result == 2'b10) p2_wins = p2_wins + 1;
                else if (game_result == 2'b11) draws = draws + 1;
 $display("第%0d 局游戏结束于时间 %t", total games, $time);
                if (game_result == 2'b01) $display("本局结果: 玩家 1 获胜");
                else if (game_result == 2'b10) $display("本局结果: 玩家 2 获胜");
                else if (game_result == 2'b11) $display("本局结果: 平局");
                $display("玩家 1: 点数 = %d, 赢 = %b, 输 = %b", p1 count, p1 win,
     p1 lost);
                $display("玩家 2: 点数 = %d, 赢 = %b, 输 = %b", p2_count, p2_win,
     p2_lost);
                $display("-----
             end
            #100;
         end
```

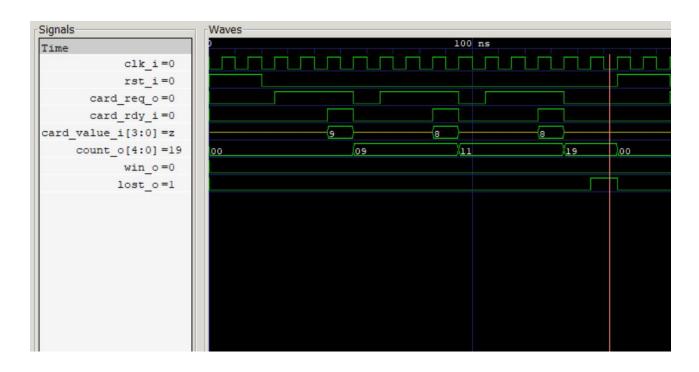
```
$display("\n====== 游戏统计 =======");
        $display("总局数: %0d", total_games);
        $display("玩家 1 胜场: %0d", p1_wins);
        $display("玩家 2 胜场: %0d", p2_wins);
        $display("平局: %0d", draws);
        $display("========\n");
        #100 $finish;
     end
     // 监视信号变化
     initial begin
        $monitor("时间=%t, 复位=%b, 结果=%b, 玩家 1(点数=%d, 赢=%b, 输=%b), 玩家
    2(点数=%d,嬴=%b,输=%b)",
            $time, rst_i, game_result, p1_count, p1_win, p1_lost, p2_count,
     p2 win, p2 lost);
        $dumpfile("tb_two_player_game.vcd");
        $dumpvars(0, tb_two_player_game);
装
     end
     endmodule
订
```

三、仿真结果与分析

Gtkwave 的 count_o 为十六进制, 【11】 (hex) 实际上是【17】 (dec)。

(一) 单名玩家

1、第一轮



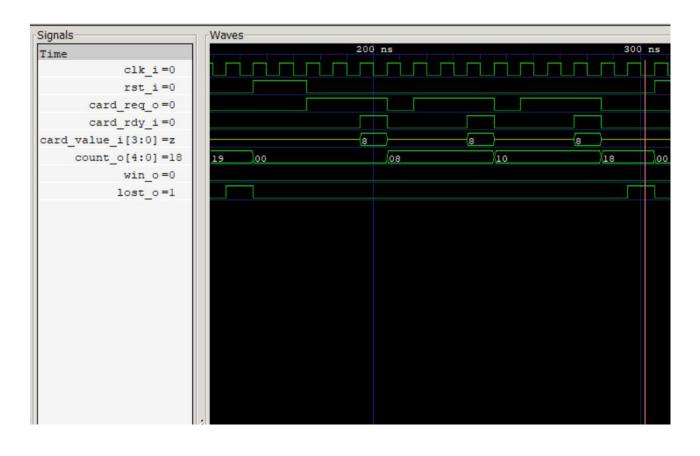
装

订

线

可见 card_value_i 随机发牌 3 次,分别为 9、8、8,累积得到的 count_o 为 25>21,因此在 count_o 判断结束后的下一个上升沿将其置 1。经过一个时钟周期后 rst 置位,开始下一轮游戏。

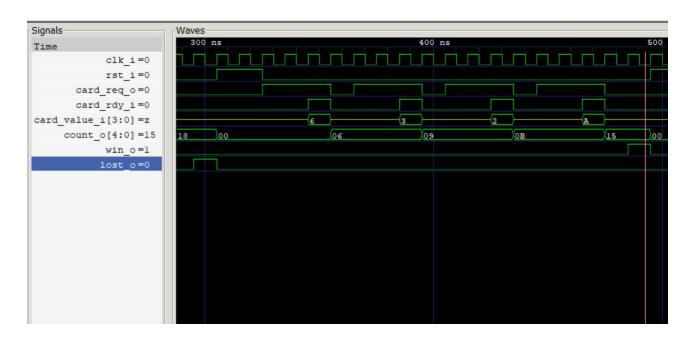
2、第二轮



第二轮三次发牌累积得24>21,依然判负。

装订

3、第三轮



这一轮随机发了 4 次牌才得到最终结果 21 ∈ [18,21], 因此举起 win o。

4、后续二轮

装

订

线

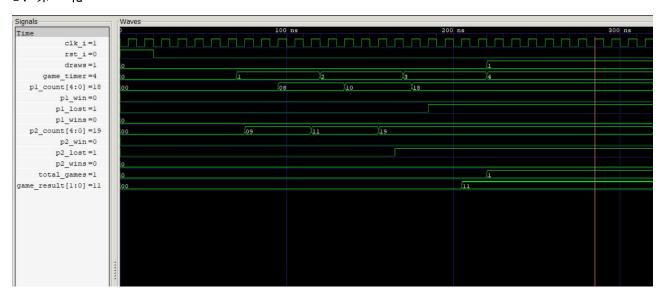
这两轮一次是 27, 一次是 20。最后状态转换达到主循环设定 repeat 的上限 70, 仿真结束。

(二) 二名玩家

此处使用 iverilog -g2001 -o two_player_game_tb.vvp edge/tb_two_player_game.v edge/two_player_game.v edge/referee.v game_fsm.v 来进行编译,也就是将单玩家状态机

复用两次并添加裁判模块协调。

1、第一轮



game timer 用于计时计数,最开始是打算作为超时和发牌数的计时器使用。

玩家 2 (p2) **先**获得牌: 9 → 17 → 25 (爆牌)

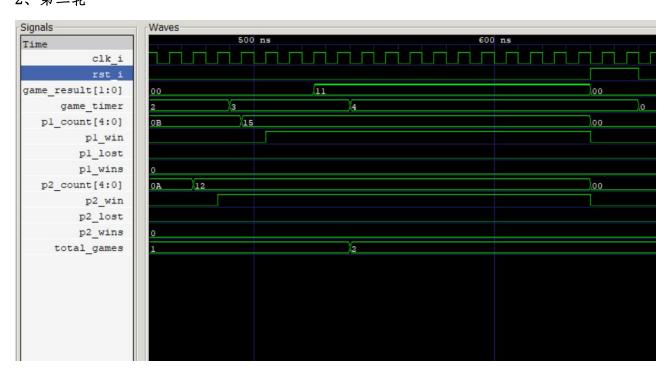
玩家 1 (p1) 后获得牌: 8 → 16 → 24 (爆牌)

两位玩家都爆牌了,分别置位各自的 lost,游戏最终结果 game_result 向量设为 11 (二进制),表示平局。

2、第二轮

装

订

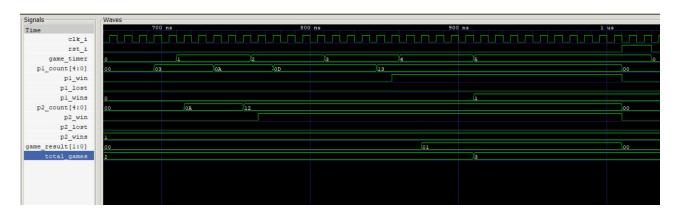


玩家 2: 10 → 18

玩家 1: 2 → 11 → 21

是个 win-win 局面, 所以 referee 还是判平局。同时 total_games++自增。

3、第三轮



本次是玩家1爆牌,因此玩家2胜利,game_result<=01。

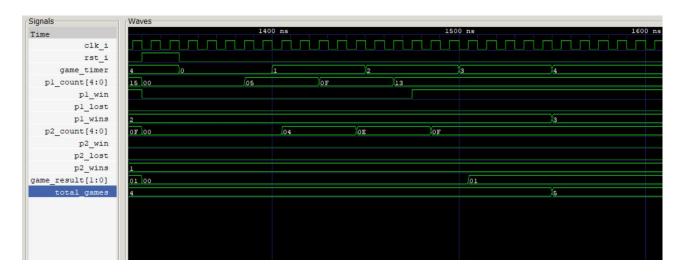
4、第四轮

Signals Waves Time clk i rst_i game timer pl_count[4:0] pl_win pl_lost pl_wins p2_count[4:0] p2_win p2_lost p2_wins result[1:0] total_games

5、第五轮

装

订



四、讨论与心得

装

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线

我在 5.13 下午的课才了解到余锋老师更倾向于 ASM (Algorithmic State Machine)的状态转换图,所以吸取上一次实验使用 figma 的经验,修改了此次的 FSM 图。

总体而言,这次实验不仅巩固了我对有限状态机设计的理解,还提高了模块化设计能力和综合应用能力。通过扩展实现双玩家系统,我对复杂数字系统的分析和构建有了更全面的认识。通过对比单玩家和双玩家系统的不同,我也理解了系统复杂度增加时如何合理抽象和分解问题,裁判模块的设计让我学会了如何协调多个独立模块的工作。