TI DSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA 프로그래밍 전문가 과정

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[1] Vivado HW 설계하기

1. 새로운 프로젝트를 생성한다.

Name: lidar

Location: Home/yukyoung/vivado hw design/i2c proj

subdirectory생성 체크

RTL Project 선택

Do not specify the sources 체크

Target/ Simulator 둘다 VHDL

Device: zybo 선택

2. Create Block Design

Name: system Zynq7 추가 더블클릭 MIO Configuration에서 i2c0 체크 Run Block Automation 클릭

FCLK CLKO 와 M AXI GPO ACLK 연결

- 3. Design Sources 에서 우클릭 Create HDL Wrapper (Let Vivado)
- 4. Synthesis 이후 Run Implementation하고 open implementation design Save Constraints 에서 type: XDC name: base 입력 하단의 IO Ports 탭 > Scalar ports열어서 SCL(clock line): J15, 3.3V / SDA(data line): H15, 3.3V 선택
- 5. Design Sources 에서 'system' 우클릭 Generate Output products클릭 (Synthesis: per IP, Run: local host / jobs 1 선택)
- 6. project폴더 안의 i2c_proj > lidar > lidar.sdk > PETALINUX 생성 \$ cd PETALINUX \$ petalinux-create -t project -n i2c_lidar --template zynq (PETALINUX 폴더 안에 i2c lidar 폴더 생성) \$ cd i2c lidar

```
$ petalinux-config -get-hw-description=~/vivado_hw_design/i2c_proj/lidar/lidar.sdk
파란화면이 뜨면서 Linux system config가 보이면 save > exit
$ cd components/
$ cd bootloader/
$ cd zyng fsbl/
$ Is 하면 여러가지 파일이 생성된 것을 볼 수 있다.
$ cd ~/vivado hw design/i2c proj/PETALINUX/i2c lidar
안의 components 안에 들어 있는게 zybo의 부트코드이다.
$ petalinux-config -c u-boot
파란화면 뜨면 Device Drivers 선택, 다음 두가지 체크
[ * ] Enable Driver Model for I2C Drivers
[ * ] Enable I2C compatibility layer
$ petalinux-build
$ petalinux-create -t apps -n i2c_lidar --enable
$ cd components/apps/i2c lidar/
$ vi i2c lidar.c
코드를 입력한다(다음페이지의 [3] i2c lidar.c 참고)
$ cd ~/vivado hw design/i2c proj/PETALINUX/i2c lidar/images/linux/
$ nautilus ./
$ petalinux-build
```

- \$ petalinux-package --boot --fsbl zynq_fsbl.elf --fpga ./i2c_system_wrapper.bit --u-boot --force

Linux 폴더 안의 BOOT.BIN, image.ub 파일을 SD Card > BOOT 에 넣는다

데이터시트:

https://support.garmin.com/support/manuals/manuals.htm?partNo=010-01722-00&language=en&country=US

[2] Bootgen error 해결하기 (경로 주의할 것)

- \$ Source ~/Xilinx/SDK/2017.1/settings64.sh
- \$ Source ~/Xilinx/Vivado/2017.1/settings64.sh
- \$ petalinux-package --boot --fsbl zynq_fsbl.elf --fpga
- ~/lab6/hardware/driver_lab.runs/impl_1/system_wrapper.bit -u-boot



```
[3] i2c lidar.c
The simplest method of obtaining measurement results from the I2C interface
is as follows:
1 Write 0x04 to register 0x00.
```

```
#define AR FULL DELAY HIGH
                                                                                                   #define AR FULL DELAY LOW
2 Read register 0x01. Repeat until bit 0 (LSB) goes low.
3 Read two bytes from 0x8f (High byte 0x0f then low byte 0x10) to obtain the
                                                                                                   #define OUTPUT OF ALL 0
   16-bit measured distance in centimeters.
                                                                                                  #define DISTANCE_ONLY
                                                                                                                             1
#include <stdio h>
                                                                                                   #define DISTANCE WITH VELO
                                                                                                                                 2
#include ux/i2c.h>
                                                                                                   #define VELOCITY_ONLY 3
#include linux/i2c-dev.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
                                                                                                  #define USAGE "i2c_LIDAR_fn <OUTPUT_OPTIONS> <I2C_DEVICE_NUMBER>₩n"₩
#include <fcntl.h>
                                                                                                               "<OUTPUT OPTIONS>₩n"₩
#include <unistd h>
                                                                                                               "0 : output of all₩n"₩
#include <errno.h>
                                                                                                               "1: distance of all\n"₩
#include <string.h>
                                                                                                               "2: distance with velocity₩n"₩
#include <stdlib.h>
                                                                                                               "3: velocity only₩n"
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
                                                                                                  unsigned get_status();
                                                                                                  void i read(unsigned char, unsigned, unsigned char *);
#define I2C FILE NAME 0
                           "/dev/i2c-0"
                                                                                                  void i_write(unsigned char reg, unsigned char value);
#define I2C FILE NAME 1 "/dev/i2c-1"
                                                                                                  void measurement(unsigned char, unsigned char, unsigned char *);
#define LIDAR SLAVE ADDR 0x62 // (slave address = lidar의 i2C주소) 2p
                                                                                                  void display(unsigned char, unsigned char *);
#define ACQ COMMAND
                           0x00
                                                                                                  int fd = 0:
#define STATUS
                      0x01
#define SIG COUNT VAL
                          0x02
                                                                                                  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
#define ACQ CONFIG REG
                           0x04
#define THRESHOLD BYPASS 0x1C
                                                                                                       unsigned char receives[8] = {AR VELOCITY, 0, 0, AR PEAK CORR, AR NOISE PEAK,
#define READ_FROM 0x8f // 0x89 에서도 결과값이 나왔다. 이유는 모르겠다.
                                                                                                  AR_SIGNAL_STRENGTH, AR_FULL_DELAY_HIGH, AR_FULL_DELAY_LOW};
/*4p 에서 보면 0x8f에서 2바이트를 읽으면 거리값이 된다고 쓰여있다 Read two bytes from 0x8f
                                                                                                       unsigned char i, options;
(High byte 0x0f에 들어있고 then low byte 0x10에 들어있다) to obtain the
                                                                                                       char *file name = NULL;
16-bit measured distance in centimeters */
                                                                                                       if(argc < 2)
                                                                                                                     printf("%s\n", USAGE); // when Error
#define NO CORRECTION
                         0
                                                                                                       else if(argc > 2 && atoi(argv[2])) file name = I2C FILE NAME 1;
#define CORRECTION
                                                                                                       else file name = I2C FILE NAME 0;
#define AR VELOCITY
                                                                                                       options = atoi(argv[1]);
#define AR_PEAK_CORR
```

#define AR NOISE PEAK 2

#define AR SIGNAL STRENGTH

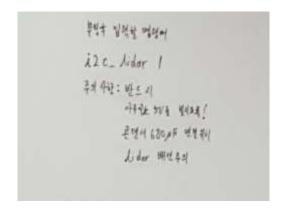
3

```
if((fd = open(file_name, O_RDWR)) < 0) {
       perror("---OPEN DEVICE ERROR ");
       return -1:
/* ioctl함수 : 디바이스 드라이버 제어, 하드웨어를 제어하거나 상태를 얻어올 때 사용한다.
http://damduc.tistory.com/216 */
    if(ioctl(fd, I2C_SLAVE, LIDAR_SLAVE_ADDR) < 0) {
       perror("---SLAVE ADDR CONNECT ERROR ");
       return -1;
    i write(SIG COUNT VAL, 0x80); // 피크값을 찾기 위한 최대 카운트 개수 설정
    i write(ACQ CONFIG REG, 0x08); // 3번 비트 클리어시 최고치 측정이 예상될 때 측정을 멈춘다
    i_write(THRESHOLD_BYPASS, 0x00); // 민감도 설정
    while(1){
       measurement(CORRECTION, options, receives);
       for(i=0; i<99; i++) measurement(NO_CORRECTION, options, receives);
    close(fd);
    return 0;
unsigned get_status()
    unsigned char buf[1] = {STATUS};
// buf의 내용을 fd에 쓴다 1바이트
    if(write(fd, buf, 1) != 1) {
       perror("---WRITE REGISTER ERROR ");
       return -1;
   }
// fd의 내용을 buf에 읽어온다. 1바이트
    if(read(fd, buf, 1) != 1)
       perror("---READ REGISTER ERROR ");
```

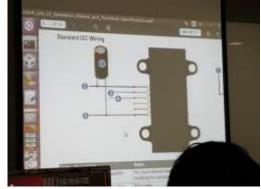
```
return -1:
    return buf[0] & 0x01; // buf[0]의 하위 4비트만 가져온다
// 시스템 프로그래밍에서 배운 read, write 함수가 아니라 커널 드라이빙을 통해 만든 함수!
void i_read(unsigned char reg, unsigned read_size, unsigned char *receives){
    unsigned char buf[1] = {reg};
    unsigned busy_flag = 1, busy_counter = 0;
    while(busy_flag) // flag 1이면 1: Device is busy taking a measurement {
        busy_flag = get_status();
        busy_counter++;
        if(busy_counter > 9999)
            printf("BUSY COUNT TIME OUT !\n");
            return;
 // Busy Flag 0: Device is ready for new command 이면 slave(lidar)에 정보를 보낸다. 그런데 에러이
면 다음을 실행
    if(!busy flag) {
        if(write(fd, buf, 1)!= 1) // slave에 정보를 보낸다 {
            perror("---WRITE REGISTER ERROR ");
            return -1;
        if(read(fd, receives, read size) != read size) {
            perror("---WRITE REGISTER ERROR ");
            return -1;
void i_write(unsigned char reg, unsigned char value) {
    unsigned char buf[2] = {req, value};
    if(write(fd, buf, 2) != 2) {
        perror("---WRITE REGISTER ERROR ");
        return -1;
```

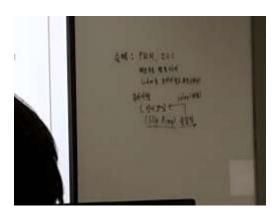
```
usleep(1000);
void measurement(unsigned char is_correction, unsigned char options, unsigned char *buf){
    unsigned char i;
       if(is_correction)
        i write(ACQ COMMAND, 0x04); //Write 0x04: with receiver bias correction
    else
        i write(ACQ COMMAND, 0x03); //Write 0x03: without receiver bias correction
    i read(READ FROM, 8, buf); // 0x8f 에서 1바이트 읽어온다
    for(i=1; i<6; i++) // 0x8f에 물려있어야 하는데 뒤로 밀려서 6비트???
        buf[i] = buf[i + 2];
    display(options, buf);
void display(unsigned char options, unsigned char *buf){
        unsigned char i;
        char *strings[5] = {"Velocity", "Peak value in correlation record", "Correlation record noise
floor", "Received signal strength", "Distance"};
        buf[AR FULL DELAY HIGH] = buf[AR FULL DELAY HIGH] << 8 | buf[AR FULL DELAY LOW];
// buf[4] << 8 | buf[5]
// 16비트 받아오니까앞을 8비트 밀고 뒤의 값을 or 해서 실제값을 읽어온다
switch(options)
                case OUTPUT_OF_ALL:
                        for(i=0; i<5; i++)
                                printf("%s \forall t \forall t \forall t = \%d \forall n", strings[i], buf[i]);
                        break:
                case DISTANCE_ONLY: // 1
                        break;
                case DISTANCE_WITH_VELO:
                        printf("%s \forall t \forall t \forall t = \%d \forall n", strings[0], buf[AR_VELOCITY]); //0
```

```
printf("%s \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t
```









Project Overview

1. MCU -> MCU용 전원회로 PID제어(속도, 위치)

CAN 통신

- *. 안드로이드 원격 제어기(컨트롤러 만들기 = CAN통신, 네트워크 프로그래밍 할것 보드랑)
- *. CAN port 2개 있음 만들필요 없음
- 2. DSP -> 12V 5A 전원회로 (쌤꺼 참고) 영상처리 (차선, 장애물, 교통신호 식별) CAN 통신, 네트워크 프로그래밍 , 안드로이드 원격 제어기는 MCU에 넘김
- 3. FPGA -> 5V 2.5A 모터, 라이다 제어하고 값받음(속도, 위치, 각 방위별), 충돌위험감지 각 방위별 작동 위치정보 파악해야 함, CAN통신(CAN 포트 만들거나 사서 쓴다 Pmod CAN)
- 4. 회로 전원회로**, 사이렌회로, etc
- 5. 슬립링