CS207_Digital logic_Project_Mini Piano

项目A 电子琴学习机

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1团队分工

1.1 成员工作列表

陈彦妤: 负责自由模式, 完成高低八度、按键调整等功能;

贾适萌: 负责自动演奏模式, 完成读秒器、音乐库调整、显示曲目名称等功能;

杨若谷:负责学习模式,完成实时调整评级、学霸模式等功能。

1.2 贡献百分比

三位成员贡献比一致,均为33.3%。

2 开发计划进度和实施状态

2.1 项目开发计划

2023.12.15 - 12.17 开始理解和和设计项目架构;

2023.12.17之前完成项目的分工;

2023.12.20 - 12.23 实现基础模式中的自由模式和自动演奏;

2023.12.20 - 12.25 实现学习模式;

2023.12.26 - 2024.1.1 实现bonus中的按键调整, VGA显示曲目名称;

2024.1.1 - 1.3 报告撰写以及代码整合;

2.2 实施状态

2023.12.2 第一次小组讨论,确认选题为电子琴;

2023.12.8 学习常量文件的导入;

2023.12.16 第二次小组讨论,彼此了解成员进度;

2023.12.18 完成自动演奏模式的小星星和欢乐颂;

2023.12.19 完成自由模式;

2023.12.20 完成高低八度的调整;

2023.12.21 完成buzzer的调整以及自动演奏显示歌曲序号;

2023.12.23 自动演奏音乐库添加到四首;

```
2023.12.25 基本实现学习模式;
2023.12.26 自动演奏显示歌曲名称,开始进行代码整合,初步实现top文件;
2023.12.29 学习模式实现评级和用户;
2023.1.1 实现按键调整功能;
2024.1.3 第三次小组讨论,整合代码;
2024.1.4 实现了学霸模式,准备最后的答辩;
```

3 系统功能列表

3.1 基本功能

3.1.1 自由模式

```
`include "header.vh"
module free_mode(//buzzer play certain note when pressed, the correspongding
light work as well
input do, re, mi, fa, so, la, si,
input wire clk,rst_n,
input [1:0] mode,
output reg 1_1,1_2,1_3,1_4,1_5,1_6,1_7,
output speaker
    );
   reg [3:0] note;
   initial begin
    note = 3'b000;
   1_1 = 1'b0; 1_3 = 1'b0;
    1_2 = 1'b0; 1_4 = 1'b0;
   1_5 = 1'b0; 1_6 = 1'b0;
   1_7 = 1'b0;
    end
    always @(*) begin
    case({do,re,mi,fa,so,la,si})
    7'b0000001:begin note = 4'b0001; 1_7 = 1'b1; end
    7'b0000010:begin note = 4'b0010; 1_6 = 1'b1; end
    7'b0000100:begin note = 4'b0011; 1_5 = 1'b1; end
    7'b0001000:begin note = 4'b0100; 1_4 = 1'b1; end
    7'b0010000:begin note = 4'b0101; 1_3 = 1'b1; end
    7'b0100000:begin note = 4'b0110; 1_2 = 1'b1; end
    7'b1000000:begin note = 4'b0111; l_1 = 1'b1; end
    default:begin note = 4'b0000; 1_1 = 1'b0; 1_3 = 1'b0;
        1_2 = 1'b0; 1_4 = 1'b0;
        1_5 = 1'b0; 1_6 = 1'b0;
        1_7 = 1'b0; end
    endcase
    end
    Buzzer b(clk,mode,note,speaker);
endmodule`
```

使用组合逻辑,通过输入改变note,调用蜂鸣器。

3.1.2 自动演奏模式

在010状态下,学习机可以自动演奏歌曲,进入自动演奏模式后,在开关状态为10010状态下,自动演奏"小星星"。

```
include "header.vh"
module happyTry(
input clk,//clk
input rst_n,//rst
input wire[4:0] mode,//song mode 4
output reg music = 0, //speaker
output [3:0] tub_sel1, //signal
output tub_sel2,//signal
output wire [7:0]tub_sel1_ctrl,
output wire [7:0]tub_sel2_ctrl,
output [6:0] led //led 7
);```
```

自动演奏歌曲的原理如下:

count1表示一个音符内的持续时间,freq表示当前的状态,若freq大于count1则此个音符演奏完毕。ip 的长度为一个间隔的长度加一个音符的长度,所以当count2大于ip时意味着该演奏下一个音符了,此时 index切换到下一个音符,以此类推。

```
if(count1 >= freq) begin
       //move to the next
        count1 = 0;
        //turn over the signal
        music = ~music;
else count1 = count1 + 1;//after a clock cycle
if(count2 <= `gap) begin</pre>
    judge = 1;// turm to period
end
if(`gap < count2 && count2 <= ip) begin</pre>
    judge = 0; //turn to music
end
if(count2 > ip) begin
    count2 = 0;
    index = index + 1; //turn yo next mu
    if(index > curr) begin
        index = 0; //clearing 0
    end
end
count2 = count2 + 1; //count2++
end
```

将歌曲的谱子存在Melody数组中,每个音符从后往前读,每次读取5个bit,真正有实际意义的后4个bit。每个音符皆为5个bit,例:so的音符的二进制形式为01100,do的音符的二进制形式为01000,依次向上递增即可。

```
always @* begin
if (judge)
    freq = silence;
else begin
    case (melody[index * 5 + 4 -: 5])//from hou to qian every five number
        5'd0 : begin
        freq = silence;
        light = `led0;
    end
        5'd8 : begin
        freq = `do;
        light = `led1;
```

3.1.3 学习模式

六个key按键对应六个灯,当对应灯亮起时,需要推动对应的按键,才能进行下一步的学习

采用对音符进行计数的方式决定下一个应该学习的音符

每次弹对一个音符, cnt_note进行加1的操作

```
if (cnt_note == note_num) begin
    finished <= 1;
    cnt_note <= 1;
end else cnt_note <= cnt_note + 1;</pre>
```

```
always @(cnt_note) begin
  case (cnt_note)
    6'd1: begin current = `led5; led = `led5; note_len = 1; end
    6'd2: begin current = `led3; led = `led3; note_len = 1; end
    6'd3: begin current = `led5; led = `led5; note_len = 1; end
    6'd4: begin current = `led3; led = `led3; note_len = 1; end
    6'd5: begin current = `led5; led = `led5; note_len = 1; end
```

通过一个current来记录下一个应该弹什么

3.1.4 模块化设计

每一个模式都有属于自己的子模块,但共用buzzer

```
w fm: free_mode (free_mode.v) (1)
w b: Buzzer (Buzzer.v)

v le: learning (learning.v) (1)
w buzzer: Buzzer (Buzzer.v)

auto_player: happyTry (happyTry.v) (3)

v s1: segMany (segMany.v)

dut: counter (counter.v)

dut2: second (second.v)

seg_display: seg (seg.v) (2)
```

同时在顶层调用七段数码管的显示

3.2 标准功能

3.2.1 自由模式-高低八度

Buzzer: 通过模式按钮输入确定演奏音区,可以实现高低八度

```
`include "header.vh"
module Buzzer(
input wire clk,
input wire [1:0] mode,
input wire [3:0] note,
output wire speaker
   );
   reg [31:0] notes [7:0];
   reg [31:0] counter;
   reg pwm;
   always@* begin
    case(mode)
    2'b00:begin
    notes[1] = 381680;
     notes[2] = 340136;
     notes[3] = 303030;
     notes[4] = 285714;
     notes[5] = 255102;
     notes[6] = 227273;
     notes[7] = 202429;
     end
     2'b01:begin
```

```
notes[1] = `high_do;
       notes[2] = `high_re;
       notes[3] = `high_mi;
       notes[4] = `high_fa;
       notes[5] = `high_so;
       notes[6] = `high_la;
       notes[7] = `high_si;
     end
     2'b10:begin
       notes[1] = `low_do;
       notes[2] = `low_re;
       notes[3] = `low_mi;
       notes[4] = `low_fa;
       notes[5] = `low_so;
       notes[6] = [low_1a;
       notes[7] = `low_si;
     end
     default:;
     endcase
     end
    initial
    begin
         pwm = 0;
    end
    always @(posedge clk) begin
        if(counter < notes[note] || note == 1'b0)</pre>
        begin
            counter <= counter + 1'b1;</pre>
        end
        else begin
             pwm = \sim pwm;
             counter <= 0;</pre>
        end
    end
    assign speaker = pwm;
endmodule
```

3.2.2 自动演奏模式

学习机在增加音乐库的基础上自动演奏歌曲。

\1. 在七数码管上显示曲目编号:在showGe模块里可以根据选择的mode分配当前的曲目编号(在曲目标题之后此模块暂时不使用,实例化后即可实现)

```
`include "header.vh"
module showGe(// to show the num of song >useless uu
input [4:0] song,
output seg_out,
output reg [7:0] seg_ctrl);
   assign seg_out = 1'b1;
   always@* begin
   case(song)
    5'b10001: seg_ctrl = `sed1;
   5'b10010: seg_ctrl = `sed2;
   5'b10100: seg_ctrl = `sed3;
   5'b11000: seg_ctrl = `sed4;
```

```
default: seg_ctrl = `sed0;
endcase
end
endmodule
```

\2. 显示歌曲名称:

在segMany模块里可以根据选择的mode分配当前的曲目的歌曲名称:

10001 Ring 铃儿响叮当

10010 Song 欢乐颂

10100 Star 小星星

11000 daub 粉刷匠

为了使四个字母同时亮起,需要写一个400Hz的新时钟,在always模块里实现四个字母分别亮起,只是无限缩短时间,使人眼无法分辨。

```
module segMany(
   input clk, rst_n, // clock, reset
   input [4:0] song, // input the song
   output reg [3:0] selLeft, // pianxuan
   output reg [7:0] seg_ctrl // 7-segment
   );
reg clk2; // creat a new clock
reg [31:0] count;// Counter for the 400Hz clock
reg [1:0] counts;// quicker signal
parameter circle = 250000;
                             // the 400Hz clock
    always @(*) begin
   case (counts)//for every circle
       2'b00: begin
       selleft = 4'b1000; //1
       case(song)
       5'b10001:seg\_ctrl = sedR;//R
       5'b10010:seg_ctrl = `sedS;//S
       5'b10100:seg_ctrl = `sedS;//S
       5'b11000:seg\_ctrl = sedd;//d
       default:seg_ctrl = `sed0;//0
       endcase
        end
       2'b01: begin
       selleft = 4'b0100; //2
         case(song)
                   5'b10001:seg_ctrl = `sedi;//i
                  5'b10010:seg_ctrl = `sedo;//o
                  5'b10100:seg_ctrl = `sedt;//t
                   5'b11000:seg\_ctrl = seda;//a
                  default: seg_ctrl = `sed0; //0
                  endcase
       end
       2'b10: begin
       selleft = 4'b0010; //3
       case(song)
```

```
5'b10001:seg\_ctrl = sedn;//n
                    5'b10010:seg\_ctrl = sedn;//n
                    5'b10100:seg\_ctrl = seda;//a
                    5'b11000:seg\_ctrl = sedu; //u
                    default:seg_ctrl = `sed0;//0
                    endcase
        end
        2'b11: begin
        selLeft= 4'b0001; //4
         case(song)
                    5'b10001:seg_ctrl = `sedg; //g
                    5'b10010:seg_ctrl = `sedg;//g
                    5'b10100:seg\_ctrl = sedr;//r
                    5'b11000:seg_ctrl = `sedb;//b
                    default:seg_ctrl = `sed0;//0
                    endcase
         end
        default: selLeft = 4'b0000;//nothing
    endcase
end
// Generate the 400Hz clock
//quickly just eyes disappear
always @(posedge clk, negedge rst_n) begin
    if (!rst_n) begin
        c1k2 \ll 0;
        count <= 0;</pre>
        //restart
    end
    else begin
        if (count == (circle >> 1) - 1) begin
        //over turn the clock
        //count zero clearing
            c1k2 \leftarrow c1k2;
            count <= 32'd0;</pre>
        end else begin
            count <= count + 1;//count++</pre>
        end
    end
end
// Generate the scan signal
always @(posedge clk2, negedge rst_n) begin
    if (!rst_n) begin
        counts <= 0;
         //counts zero clearing
    end else begin
        if (counts == 2'd3) begin
            counts <= 0;
            // over the circle 00 01 10 11
        end else begin
            counts <= counts + 1;//counts++</pre>
        end
    end
end
endmodule
```

\3. 进入自动模式后,按下按钮实现音乐库的切换,可以实现四首歌曲的切换:

在自动演奏时,使用灯光指示用户演奏位置和持续时间:

按下按钮确认曲目后,学习机开始自动演奏,当音符出现时从音符上方点亮灯光,音符演奏后熄灭灯光,直到歌曲结束。

3.2.3 学习模式

1.确定演奏的时间间隔

新建一个名为duration的寄存器用于存储音符持续时间,同时定义音符周期以及音符的持续时间。

```
reg [28:0] duration; // 持续时间计数器 parameter period = `CLK; // 音符周期 parameter note_dur = 11 * period / 10; // 音符持续时间
```

在歌谱中对时长进行存储

```
always @(cnt_note) begin
    case (cnt_note)
      6'd1: begin current = `led5; led = `led5; note_len = 1; end
      6'd2: begin current = `led3; led = `led3; note_len = 1; end
      6'd3: begin current = `led5; led = `led5; note_len = 1; end
      6'd4: begin current = `led3; led = `led3; note_len = 1; end
      6'd5: begin current = `led5; led = `led5; note_len = 1; end
      6'd6: begin current = `led3; led = `led3; note_len = 1; end
```

只有时长达到了要求的时间长短,才会变到下一个音符,否则维持在原始音符

```
if (duration == note_dur / note_len) begin
    if (cnt_note == note_num) begin
        finished <= 1;
        cnt_note <= 1;
    end else cnt_note <= cnt_note + 1;//next note
    duration <= 0;
    end else if (key == current) begin
    duration <= duration + 1;//remain the same note, let the duration
increase</pre>
```

2. 增加用户评级

采用时间递增的方法对分数进行计算,如果单位时间没能完成乐曲,则评级会发生相应变化 首先在score这个module中确定分数

```
module score(
input [40:0] score,
output reg [4:0] p0,p1);
    always @(score) begin

    if(score > 40'd0)begin
    {p1,p0} = `Go; // Good
    end
        if(score > 40'd6_000_000_000)begin
    {p1,p0} = `no; // normal
    end
```

```
if(score >= 40'd10_000_000_000) begin
     {p1,p0} = `ba; // Bad
    end
end
end
endmodule
```

在learning模块中,让score随着时间进行增加

```
if (finished == 1) begin
    score <= score;
    end
else score <= score + 1;</pre>
```

3. 增加用户选择

在top模块新建一个user的输入,同时建立一个record数组

```
input [1:0]user;
reg [40:0] record [3:0]; // record of the user
```

实例化传入参数的时候采用传入record,让七段数码管的显示可以随时变换

```
score sc(.score(record[user]),.p0(p4),.p1(p5));
```

让record作为参数,记入每一个user的分数,七段数码管就可以根据不同的用户来更改评级的显示

```
p2= {3'b000, user};
record[user]=score1;
```

3.3 附加创意 (Bonus)

3.3.1 按键调整

```
module modify(
input en,
input clk,rst,
input 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,
input pick,
output speaker,
output reg [3:0] note,
output write
    );
   reg [1:0] mode;
   wire clk_div;
   reg write_en;
   reg pick_prev; //
    reg [3:0] block_m [6:0]; // use a reg array to save input
    reg [3:0] cnt,cnt_next; //the note currently play
    parameter S1 = 4'b0001, S2 = 4'b010, S3 = 4'b0011, S4 = 4'b0100, S5 = 4'b0101,
    S6 = 4'b0110, S7 = 4'b0111, S8=4'b1000, S0 = 4'b0000;
```

```
counter c(clk,rst,clk_div);//use a clk with lower frequency to modify the pick
button
always@(posedge clk_div, negedge rst) begin
if(~rst) begin
cnt <= S1;
write_en <= 1'b1;</pre>
mode <= 2'b00;
end
else begin
cnt <= cnt_next;</pre>
end
end
//tag bit,if the 7 notes are picked or not, if all picked, write_en = 0;
always@(posedge clk_div) begin
if(cnt == S8) write_en <= 1'b0;</pre>
end
```

每个clk div的上升沿, cnt到下个状态

```
always@(cnt,pick) begin//use fsa to control cnt
    case(cnt)
S1: if(pick) cnt_next = S2; else cnt_next = S1;
S2: if(pick) cnt_next = S3; else cnt_next = S2;
S3: if(pick) cnt_next = S4; else cnt_next = S3;
S4: if(pick) cnt_next = S5; else cnt_next = S4;
S5: if(pick) cnt_next = S6; else cnt_next = S5;
S6: if(pick) cnt_next = S7; else cnt_next = S6;
S7: if(pick) cnt_next = S8; else cnt_next = S7;
S8: if(pick) cnt_next = S8; else cnt_next = S8;//when all 7 notes are
picked,cnt stay at state8 to play the notes
endcase
end
```

状态变化

```
always@(cnt,{11,12,13,14,15,16,17},pick) begin
      if(cnt == S8) begin
         case({11,12,13,14,15,16,17})
        `l1 : note = block_m[0];
        `12 : note = block_m[1];
        `13 : note = block_m[2];
        `14 : note = block_m[3];
        `15 : note = block_m[4];
        `16 : note = block_m[5];
        `17 : note = block_m[6];
         endcase
         end
         else begin
          note = cnt;
          if(pick == 1'b1) begin
          case({11,12,13,14,15,16,17})
           `l1: block_m[0] = cnt - 1'b1;
           `12: block_m[1] = cnt - 1'b1;
           `13: block_m[2] = cnt - 1'b1;
           `14: block_m[3] = cnt - 1'b1;
           `15: block_m[4] = cnt - 1'b1;
```

通过改变note和开关的对应关系实现换状态。

3.3.2显示演奏时间-秒计时器

有一个秒计时器来检测当前的演奏时间,按rst可归零。

```
always @(posedge clk or negedge rst_n) begin
         if(!rst_n)begin
         seg_ctr1 <= `sed0;</pre>
         end
         else begin
         if (clk_bps)
         //use new clock to update every second
              case (seg_ctrl)
                  `sed0: seg_ctrl <= `sed1;</pre>
                   `sed1: seg_ctrl <= `sed2;</pre>
                   `sed2: seg_ctrl <= `sed3;</pre>
                   `sed3: seg_ctrl <= `sed4;</pre>
                   `sed4: seg_ctrl <= `sed5;</pre>
                   `sed5: seg_ctrl <= `sed6;</pre>
                   `sed6: seg_ctrl <= `sed7;</pre>
                   `sed7: seg_ctrl <= `sed8;</pre>
                   `sed8: seg_ctrl <= `sed9;</pre>
                   `sed9: seg_ctrl <= `sed0;</pre>
              endcase
end
```

```
if(!rst_n)
    cnt_first <= 14'd0;</pre>
    else if(cnt_first == 14'd10000)
    cnt_first <= 14'd0;</pre>
    else
    cnt_first <= cnt_first + 1'b1;</pre>
always@(posedge clk, negedge rst_n)
    if(!rst_n)
    cnt_second <= 14'd0;</pre>
    else if(cnt_second == 14'd10000)
    cnt_second <= 14'd0;</pre>
    else if(cnt_first == 14'd10000)
         cnt_second <= cnt_second + 1'b1;</pre>
    else
    cnt_second <= cnt_second;</pre>
    assign clk_bps = cnt_second == 14'd10000;
```

构造一个状态机根据改变频率的clk_bps时钟来改变每一个时间的状态,以达成显示演奏时间的效果,每更新曲目,rst归0重新开始。

3.3.3 学霸模式-更灵活的评分

为学习模式进行难度上的提高,如果弹错或者在单位时间内没有完成弹奏,则全部重新开始

采用一个一秒的慢时钟,每一秒进行一次检测,检测玩家是否进行正确演奏

```
reg [31:0] slow_clk_counter;
parameter SLOW_CLK_PERIOD = 100_000_000;

slow_clk_counter <= slow_clk_counter + 1;
if (slow_clk_counter == SLOW_CLK_PERIOD) begin
// Reset the counter
slow_clk_counter <= 0;</pre>
```

增加一个right的output来告诉用户是否在单位时间内演奏正确

```
output reg right
```

评分上也将更加细致, 如果弹错一个音符, 就会进行罚分

```
if (key == current ) begin
    cnt_note <= cnt_note + 1;
    right<=1;
    score<=score;
end else begin
    cnt_note <=1;//restart
    right<=0;
    score<=score+40'd1_000_000;//punishment
end</pre>
```

4 系统使用说明

4.1 系统的输入和输出端口说明

clk 系统时钟 P17

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN P17 [get_ports clk]
```

Led 7个led灯分别为F6 G4 G3 J4 H4 J3 J2

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN J2 [get_ports {led[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN J3 [get_ports {led[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN H4 [get_ports {led[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN J4 [get_ports {led[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN G3 [get_ports {led[4]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN G4 [get_ports {led[5]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN F6 [get_ports {led[6]}]
```

rst n 复位按钮 P15

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN P15 [get_ports rst_n]
```

change8 高低八度U3为低八度U2为高八度

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U3 [get_ports {change8[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U2 [get_ports {change8[0]}]
```

modeAll 模式调整T5为自由模式T3为自动演奏模式R3为学习模式

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T5 [get_ports {modeAll[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T3 [get_ports {modeAll[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN R3 [get_ports {modeAll[2]}]
```

speaker 音乐 H17 T1

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN H17 [get_ports speaker]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T1 [get_ports pwm_ctrl]
```

do re me fa so la si 分别对应N4 M4 R2 P2 P3 P4 P5

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN N4 [get_ports do]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN M4 [get_ports re]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN R2 [get_ports me]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN P2 [get_ports fa]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN P3 [get_ports so]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN P4 [get_ports la]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN P5 [get_ports si]
```

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN R1 [get_ports kong]
```

tub_sel1_ctrl 左边的四个七段数码管

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN B1 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[4]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN A3 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[5]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN A4 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[6]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN B4 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[7]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN A1 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN B3 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN B2 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN B2 [get_ports {tub_sell_ctrl[1]}]
```

tub_sel2_ctrl右边的四个七段数码管

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN D4 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[7]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN E3 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[6]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN D3 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[5]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN F4 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[4]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN F3 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN E2 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN D2 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN D2 [get_ports {tub_sel2_ctrl[1]}]
```

tub_sel2控制最右

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN G6 [get_ports tub_sel2]
```

tub_sel1控制最左

```
set_property PACKAGE_PIN G2 [get_ports {tub_sel1[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN C2 [get_ports {tub_sel1[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN C1 [get_ports {tub_sel1[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN H1 [get_ports {tub_sel1[0]}]
```

user 用户 V5 V2

set_property PACKAGE_PIN V2 [get_ports {user[1]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN V5 [get_ports {user[0]}]

finish1 学习结束1

set_property PACKAGE_PIN K1 [get_ports finish1]

pick 切换调节音符 R17

set_property PACKAGE_PIN R17 [get_ports pick]

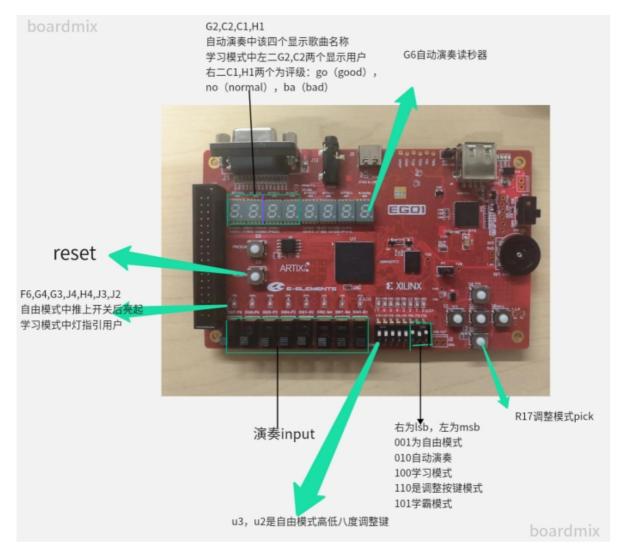
en enable V1

set_property PACKAGE_PIN V1 [get_ports en]

right 学霸模式演奏正确性L1

set_property PACKAGE_PIN L1 [get_ports right]

4.2 IO端口描述演示



```
→ □ Design Sources (4)
   Verilog Header (2)
            header.vh
         constants.vh

✓ wa top (top.v) (3)

       • @ auto_player: happyTry (happtTry.v) (3)
            s1: segMany (showGe.v)
            dut : counter (counter.v)
            dut2 : second (showGe.v)

√ m: free_mode (free_mode.v) (1)
            b: Buzzer (Buzzer.v)

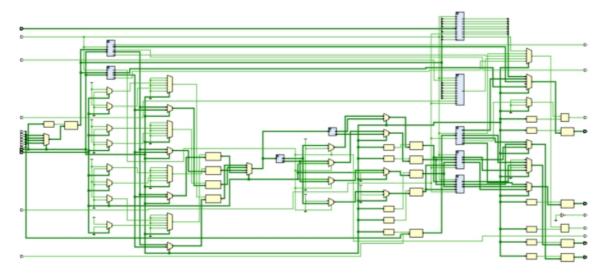
✓ We le: learning (learning.v) (1)
            buzzer : Buzzer (Buzzer.v)
     showGe (showGe.v)
> Constraints (1)
> Simulation Sources (5)
```

在top模块里,分别实例化三个功能模块,free_mode为自由模式,happyTry为自动演奏模式,learning为学习模式。

在happyTry里实例化三个模块,分别为segMany七段数码管、counter来实现秒时钟,second实现读秒的数码管。在learning和free_mode中实例化buzzer。

```
happyTry auto_player (
     . clk(clk), .rst_n(rst_n),
    . mode (mode).
    .music(speaker2),
    .led(led2),
    .tub_sel1(temp1),
   .tub_sel2(temp2),
    .tub_sel1_ctrl(tub_sel1_ctrl),
    .tub_sel2_ctrl(tub_sel2_ctrl)
    ):
free_mode fm(
                                    .do(key[0]), .re(key[1]), .mi(key[2]), .fa(key[3]),
                                  . so(key[4]), .la(key[5]), .si(key[6]),
                                  .clk(clk), .rst_n(rst_n),
                                  . mode (change8),
                                  . speaker(speaker1),
                                   .1\_1(\texttt{led1[6]}), .1\_2(\texttt{led1[5]}), .1\_3(\texttt{led1[4]}), .1\_4(\texttt{led1[3]}), .1\_5(\texttt{led1[2]}), .1\_6(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1\_7(\texttt{led1[0]}), .1\_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led1[1]}), .1_8(\texttt{led
learning le(.clk(clk), .key(key), .speaker(speaker3),
                        .led(led3), .finished(finish), .score(score));
```

5.2 输入和输出端口描述及子模块功能描述



6 bonus实施说明

具体原理及代码见3.3附加创意(bonus)。

7项目总结

7.1 团队合作

团队合作是项目成功的关键之一。通过三次小组讨论,我们明确了每个阶段的任务和责任,制定了合理的时间计划。在分工合作的过程中,团队成员充分发挥各自专业优势,共同解决遇到的问题。这种协作精神不仅提高了工作效率,也促进了团队成员之间的技能互补和共同成长。

7.2 开发和测试工作

在项目的开发和测试阶段,我们遇到了一些挑战,如连接不灵敏、系统文件不兼容、上板失败、multiple drivers等问题。然而,通过不断的测试和调整,我们成功克服了这些问题。在解决过程中,我们积累了更丰富的经验,学到了更多的调试技巧和优化方法。项目的整体完成时间相对较为集中,但在团队的共同努力下,取得了较为顺利的进展。

总体而言,我们的小组项目的成功完成得益于团队成员之间的协作和努力。在项目中遇到的各种问题都成为我们成长的机会,让我们更加熟悉了数字逻辑的开发和测试流程。通过这次项目,我们不仅取得了实际的成果,也积累了宝贵的团队协作经验,为今后的学习和工作奠定了基础。

8基于EGO1的一些项目设置的建议

8.1 打地鼠

出于钢琴中学习模式的灵感,可以以相同原理开发"打地鼠"游戏,让灯随机亮起,推动开关实现打地 鼠的操作,并进行记分和评级等。

8.2 计算器

可以实现一个有计算器功能的项目,通过推动开关来实现数字的读取,点击不同的按钮来实现加减乘除等操作,在七段数码管上显示结果。可以添加多个模式,比如答题模式:让玩家来计算,计算器需要实现判断玩家计算正确与否的操作,用led灯来显示。

8.3 打字机

可以实现一个打字机功能的键盘, 七个开关分别代表七段数码管的七个信号, 从而确定相应的字母, 显示在七段数码管上, 确认保存之后可以输入下一个字母, 以此实现打字的效果, 一个词语打字结束后可以进行存储, 之后打下一个词语, 在打n个词语之后可以进行循环地播放, 具有实用性