

ECEN 449 Lab Report 2

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Introduction

The focus of Lab 2 was to become familiar with several new concepts included in Vivado. The Lab focuses around burning the MicroBlaze processor to the FPGA board. MicroBlaze is an open source “soft microprocessor¹,” that is, a CPU architecture designed to be programmed entirely on a FPGA. In addition the lab was designed to introduce us to the concept of IP (Intellectual Property) blocks within Vivado.

The lab consisted of two section:

1. Burn the MicroBlaze MCU onto the board and execute a test program
2. Create a second program with additional functionality

¹MicroBlaze Architecture: <https://www.xilinx.com/products/design-tools/microblaze.html>

Procedure

The first step is to create a block diagram and import all of the IP blocks we need. These are:

1. MicroBlaze : The microcontroller used to run the programs
2. GPIO block : Used to interface with the LEDs, Switches, and Buttons via GPIO bus

After creating this, we synthesize, implement, and generate the bitstream. This is exported and the SDK is opened in the same path. The SDK allows us to use JTAG over serial to debug the program as it is in the process of executing, as well as to compile the program for the MicroBlaze controller.

The first program simply uses a counter and displays the count on the 4 on-board LEDs.

The second program can take user input and display an up/down count as well as other functionality that I had to program myself based on the source of the first problem that was given to us.

Results

The only issue I ran into was an incorrect copy of the XDC file which led to pins missing definitions. The logs immediately assisted me in resolving the issue. Also, I had initially forgotten to resize the GPIO bus. This resulted in the LEDs not lighting up despite the program working. My TA assisted me in finding a solution.

The second program I wrote was easy and ran correctly the first time with all functions operational.

Conclusions

This lab was very interesting as I did not know that soft microcontrollers/CPU's existed before and I was amazed at how easy it was to create and use one with this software. I also learned more about programming in C and how Vivado SDK handles the connection between the hardware layer and the software layer.

Questions

1. Lab01 saw a clock division counter of 2^{32} . This lab uses a counter of only 10 million. The clocking wizard was setup to provide the system with a 100MHz clock. This means the final frequency is approximately $100MHz/10000000 = 10Hz$, meaning the entire loop takes approximately 10 cycles to complete.
2. The count variable is instantiated with the volatile directive so as to prevent the compiler from causing issues with it should it optimize it in some manner. In short, it prevents the compiler from optimizing the variable which may have unintended consequences.
3. The while(1) expression is an implementation of an infinite loop.
4. I believe that this implementation, while it takes longer to setup and synthesize, is overall easier for several reasons. It is easier to debug via JTAG, and it is easier to be more explicit in what you desire from a program. Verilog has a lot of pitfalls and traps as seen in our lecture portion that a higher level language like C can help a programmer avoid. In addition it should be noted that compiling and uploading a program is much faster than synthesizing a program with similar functionality in Verilog, however, I do not know if this scales up or down.

Appendix A - lab2a.c

The following is the code for lab2a.c:

```
#include <xparameters.h>
#include <xgpio.h>
#include <xstatus.h>
#include <xil_printf.h>

//Definitions
#define GPIO_DEVICE_ID XPAR_LED_DEVICE_ID //GPIO device for LEDs
#define WAIT_VAL 1000000 //clock division parameter

int delay (void);

int main() {
    int count; //loop counter
    int count_masked; //low nibble of counter
    XGpio leds; //LED GPIO
    int status; //boolean

    status = XGpio_Initialize(&leds, GPIO_DEVICE_ID); //status of GPIO bind
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&leds, 1, 0x00); //pin directions
    if (status != XST_SUCCESS) {
        xil_printf("Initialization failed");
    }
    count = 0;
    //infinite loop
    while(1) {
        count_masked = count & 0xF;
        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&leds, 1, count_masked); //output to GPIO
        xil_printf("Value of LEDs = 0x%x\n\r", count_masked);
        delay();
        count++;
    }
    return(0);
}

int delay(void) {
    //Loop for WAIT_VAL cycles
    volatile int delay_count = 0;
    while(delay_count < WAIT_VAL)
        delay_count++;
    return (0);
}
```

Appendix B - lab2b.c

The following is the code for lab2b.c:

```
#include <xparameters.h>
#include <xgpio.h>
#include <xstatus.h>
#include <xil_printf.h>

//Definitions
#define GPIO_DEVICE_ID_LED XPAR_LED_DEVICE_ID //From xparams.h include
#define GPIO_DEVICE_ID_SWS XPAR_SWS_DEVICE_ID // ^
#define WAIT_VAL 10000000 //clock division param

int delay (void);

int main(){

    int count; //loop counter
    int count_masked; //lowest nib of counter
    XGpio leds; //LED GPIO
    XGpio sws; //Switches GPIO
    int status; //GPIO binding status
    int switches; //status of switches as integer

    //Init LED GPIO as OUTPUT
    status = XGpio_Initialize(&leds, GPIO_DEVICE_ID_LED);
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&leds, 1, 0x00);
    if (status != XST_SUCCESS) { xil_printf("Initialization failed for LEDs\n\r"); }

    //Init SWITCHES and BUTTONS GPIO and INPUT
    status = XGpio_Initialize(&sws, GPIO_DEVICE_ID_SWS);
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&sws, 1, 0x00);
    if (status != XST_SUCCESS) { xil_printf("Initialization failed for INPUT\n\r"); }

    count = 0;

    while(1){
        //GPIO map:
        //sw3 sw2 sw1 sw0          b3 b2 b1 b0
        //7   6   5   4       3   2   1   0
        _Bool b0 = ( (0x01 & XGpio_DiscreteRead(&sws,1)) == 0x01); //Button 1 status
        _Bool b1 = ( (0x02 & XGpio_DiscreteRead(&sws,1)) == 0x02); //Button 2 status
        _Bool b2 = ( (0x04 & XGpio_DiscreteRead(&sws,1)) == 0x04); //Button 3 status
        _Bool b3 = ( (0x08 & XGpio_DiscreteRead(&sws,1)) == 0x08); //Button 4 status

        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&leds,1,0x00); //disable LEDs

        if (b0) {
            XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&leds,1,0x00); //disable LEDs
            count++; //increment count
            xil_printf("USER: BUTTON 0 FUNCTION: INCREMENT COUNT LEDS: OFFLINE\n\r");
            delay();
        }

        if (b1) {
            XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&leds,1,0x00); //disable LEDs
            count--; //decrement count
            xil_printf("USER: BUTTON 1 FUNCTION: DECREMENT COUNT LEDS: OFFLINE\n\r");
            delay();
        }

        if(b2){
            switches = (0xF0 & XGpio_DiscreteRead(&sws,1)) >> 4; //Get switch mask and shift
```

```

        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&leds,1,switches); //Write switches to LEDs
        xil_printf("USER: BUTTON 2 FUNCTION: SHOW SWITCHES    LEDS: 0x%x\n\r", switches);
    }

    if(b3){
        count_masked = count & 0xF; //get low nibble of count
        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&leds,1,count_masked); //write count to LEDs
        xil_printf("USER: BUTTON 3 FUNCTION: SHOW COUNT        LEDS: 0x%x\n\r", count_masked)
    }
}

int delay(void) {
    //Loop for WAIT_VAL cycles as a delay...
    volatile int delay_count = 0;
    while(delay_count < WAIT_VAL)
        delay_count++;
    return (0);
}

```

Appendix C - led.xdc

The following is the code for the led.xdc constraints file (for both sections):

```
#CLOCK
set_property PACKAGE_PIN K17 [ get_ports clock_rtl ]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports clock_rtl ]
create_clock -add -name sys_clk_pin -period 10.00 -waveform {0 5} [ get_ports clock_rtl ]

#LEDS 0-3
set_property PACKAGE_PIN M14 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[0]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN M15 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[1]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN G14 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[2]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN D18 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[3]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { led_tri_o[3]}]

#SWITCHES (BITS 0 - 3)
set_property PACKAGE_PIN G15 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[4]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[4]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN P15 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[5]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[5]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN W13 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[6]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[6]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN T16 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[7]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[7]}]

#BUTTONS (BITS 4 - 7)
set_property PACKAGE_PIN K18 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[0]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[0]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN P16 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[1]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[1]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN K19 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[2]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[2]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN Y16 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[3]}]
set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [ get_ports { buttons_tri_i[3]}]
```

Appendix D - TCL Console Output

The following is the TCL console output when running the second portion of the lab:

```
start_gui
open_project /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.xpr
open_project /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.xpr
Scanning sources...
Finished scanning sources
INFO: [IP_Flow 19-234] Refreshing IP repositories
INFO: [IP_Flow 19-1704] No user IP repositories specified
INFO: [IP_Flow 19-2313] Loaded Vivado IP repository '/home/clvrpny/xilinx/Vivado/2015.2/data/ip'.
open_project: Time (s): cpu = 00:00:19 ; elapsed = 00:00:07 . Memory (MB): peak = 5846.672 ; gain = 160.758
launch_sdk -workspace /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk -hwspec /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk/1
INFO: [Vivado 12-393] Launching SDK...
INFO: [Vivado 12-417] Running xsdk -workspace /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk -hwspec /home/clvrpny/e
INFO: [Vivado 12-3157] SDK launch initiated. Please check console for any further messages.
reset_run synth_1
launch_runs impl_1 -to_step write_bitstream -jobs 2
[Mon Feb 3 19:42:42 2020] Launched synth_1...
Run output will be captured here: /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/synth_1/runme.log
[Mon Feb 3 19:42:42 2020] Launched impl_1...
Run output will be captured here: /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/impl_1/runme.log
file copy -force /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/impl_1/led_sw_wrapper.sysdef /home/clvrpny/ecen449/

launch_sdk -workspace /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk -hwspec /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk/1
INFO: [Vivado 12-393] Launching SDK...
INFO: [Vivado 12-417] Running xsdk -workspace /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk -hwspec /home/clvrpny/e
INFO: [Vivado 12-3157] SDK launch initiated. Please check console for any further messages.
reset_run synth_1
launch_runs impl_1 -to_step write_bitstream -jobs 2
[Mon Feb 3 19:57:20 2020] Launched synth_1...
Run output will be captured here: /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/synth_1/runme.log
[Mon Feb 3 19:57:20 2020] Launched impl_1...
Run output will be captured here: /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/impl_1/runme.log
reset_run synth_1
launch_runs impl_1 -to_step write_bitstream -jobs 2
[Mon Feb 3 20:00:36 2020] Launched synth_1...
Run output will be captured here: /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/synth_1/runme.log
[Mon Feb 3 20:00:36 2020] Launched impl_1...
Run output will be captured here: /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/impl_1/runme.log
file copy -force /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.runs/impl_1/led_sw_wrapper.sysdef /home/clvrpny/ecen449/

launch_sdk -workspace /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk -hwspec /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk/1
INFO: [Vivado 12-393] Launching SDK...
INFO: [Vivado 12-417] Running xsdk -workspace /home/clvrpny/ecen449/lab02/lab02.sdk -hwspec /home/clvrpny/e
INFO: [Vivado 12-3157] SDK launch initiated. Please check console for any further messages.
```