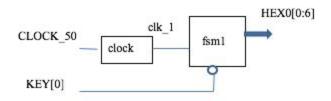


Part 1

- **I. Problem:** Animate a 7-segment display to show a circular pattern.
- II. Conceptual Design:



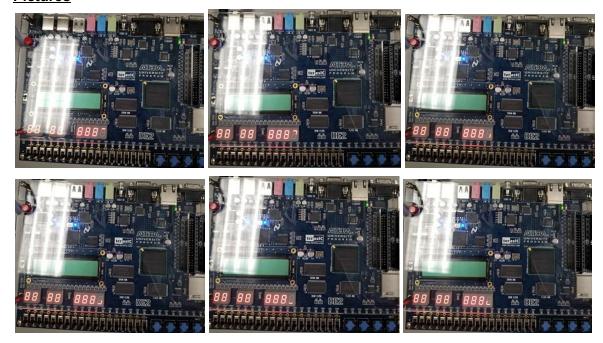
III. Verilog Design:

```
module lab5part1 (CLOCK_50, KEY, HEX0);
     input CLOCK_50;
     input [0:0] KEY;
     output [6:0] HEXO;
     wire clock_1Hz;
     reg [6:0] q, q_star;
     localparam [6:0]
     a = 7'b11111110,
     ab = 7'b11111100,
     b = 7'b1111101,
     bc = 7'b1111001,
     c = 7'b1111011,
     cd = 7'b1110011,
     d = 7'b1110111,
     de = 7'b1100111,
     e = 7'b11011111,
```

```
ef = 7'b1001111,
     f = 7'b10111111,
     fa = 7'b1011110;
     clock_div M0 (CLOCK_50, 25000000, clock_1Hz);
     assign HEX0 = q;
     always @ (*) begin
     case (q)
           a: q_star = ab;
           ab: q_star = b;
           b: q_star = bc;
           bc: q_star = c;
           c: q_star = cd;
           cd: q_star = d;
           d: q_star = de;
           de: q_star = e;
           e: q_star = ef;
           ef: q_star = f;
           f: q_star = fa;
           fa: q_star = a;
     endcase
     end
     always @ (posedge clock_1Hz, negedge KEY[0]) begin
     if (!KEY[0])
           q <= a;
     else
           q <= q_star;</pre>
     end
endmodule
// output frequency = clk_in frequency / (2 * clkscale)
module clock_div (clk_in, clkscale, clk_out);
     input clk_in;
     input [31:0] clkscale;
     output reg clk_out;
     reg [31:0] clkq = 0;
     always @ (posedge clk_in) begin
     clkq = clkq + 1;
```

IV. Lab Procedure: After flashing the board, we verified the correct pattern was being produced on the 7-segment display. Then we verified the reset button worked properly.

Pictures









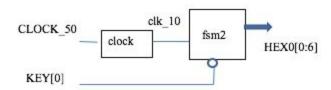


Troubleshooting: No issues.

Conclusion: We learned how to implement a finite-state machine on the DE2 board, and use it to produce an animation on a 7-segment display.

Part 2

- **I. Problem:** Animate a 7-segment display to show a circular pattern, with some animation frames displaying for half as long as others.
- II. Conceptual Design:



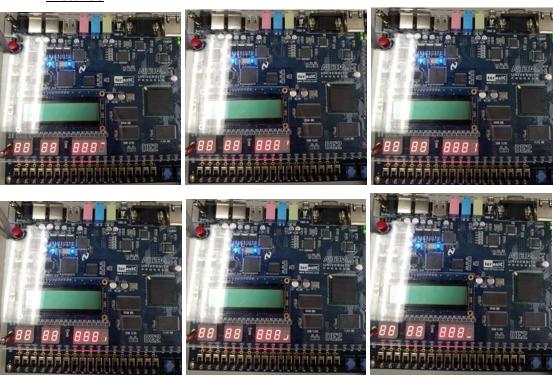
III. Verilog Design:

```
module lab5part2 (CLOCK_50, KEY, HEX0);
   input CLOCK_50;
   input [0:0] KEY;
   output [6:0] HEX0;
```

```
wire clock_10Hz;
reg [6:0] q, q_star;
reg [3:0] step;
localparam [6:0]
a = 7'b11111110,
ab = 7'b11111100,
b = 7'b1111101,
bc = 7'b1111001,
c = 7'b1111011,
cd = 7'b1110011,
d = 7'b1110111,
de = 7'b1100111,
e = 7'b11011111,
ef = 7'b1001111,
f = 7'b10111111,
fa = 7'b1011110;
clock_div M0 (CLOCK_50, 2500000, clock_10Hz);
assign HEXO = q;
always @ (*) begin
case (q)
     a: q_star = ab;
     ab: q_star = b;
     b: q_star = bc;
     bc: q_star = c;
     c: q_star = cd;
     cd: q_star = d;
     d: q_star = de;
     de: q_star = e;
     e: q_star = ef;
     ef: q_star = f;
     f: q_star = fa;
     fa: q_star = a;
endcase
end
always @ (posedge clock_10Hz, negedge KEY[0]) begin
if (!KEY[0]) begin
```

IV. Lab Procedure: Our procedure was the same as in part 1, though this time we made sure the delay between transitions when two segments were lit was half as long as when one segment was lit.

Pictures











Troubleshooting: No issues.

Conclusion: We learned how to modify our finite-state machine implementation so that different states have different durations, to produce a pattern on the 7-segment display with a different rhythm.