TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE DEGGENDORF

Faculty of Applied Computer Science

Course “FPGA-Programming” - Report

Summer Term 2020

Group 17

“Automation of a Gated Parking Lot”

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction to Project Idea

The project consists of the interactive automated gated parking. Our project involves the concept of automatic car parking. A total of 9 parking spots are considered and it involves several sensors as input and a payment system incorporated. The 7-segment display is used to guide the user during the entire process. The user must enter a password and position of the address to gain entry into the parking lot. The memory is used to check if the parking place is available or not. The system can count the number of cars parked. The 7 Segment decoder can display communicates to the driver such as “Addr”, “Enter”, “Hold”, “Full”

2. State Description

A total of 10 states are considered

- No_action_state: This state detects a car near the gate via a sensor (car_entering_sensor).
- Car_detected_state: The driver inputs a password using 4 switches and presses a button.
- Password_State: The password is verified in this state. If the entered password is correct, then it four 7segement displays used to display ‘Addr’. The driver is requested to enter the address of the parking place to take using 4 switches and presses a button.
- Address_state: In this state the system checks in the memory if the place is available to park. If available, then memory (address) is assigned to “1” meaning “now taken”

- Paying_state: The driver enters coins to pay for the parking place. The coins allowed to be entered are 10, 20 and 50 cents (std_logic_vector[2 downto 0]). Switching between possible cases of coin_in and setting coin_out to give back the change. A signal “paid” is set by default to false and is assigned to true when the driver pays the coins.
- Parking_car_state: Checks if there are moving cars inside the parking lot (moving_car_inside_sensor). If the car is moving, then it enters the Hold_state. If no car is moving, then four 7-segment displays “Enter”. The gate opens and the green LED turns on. The program waits for some time and then it toggles the gate and the green LED. The four 7-segments turns off.
- Hold_state: It checks if there are moving cars. If sensors detects moving cars then it remains in the same state. Else it transits to the parking_car_state.
- Parking_done_state: In this state it counts the number of parked cars and this is displayed on the 7-segment display. If the parking lot is full then it enters the full_parked_state. If it is not full then it transits to no_action_state.
- Full_parked_state: In this state four 7-segment displays “Full”.

3. Test Bench

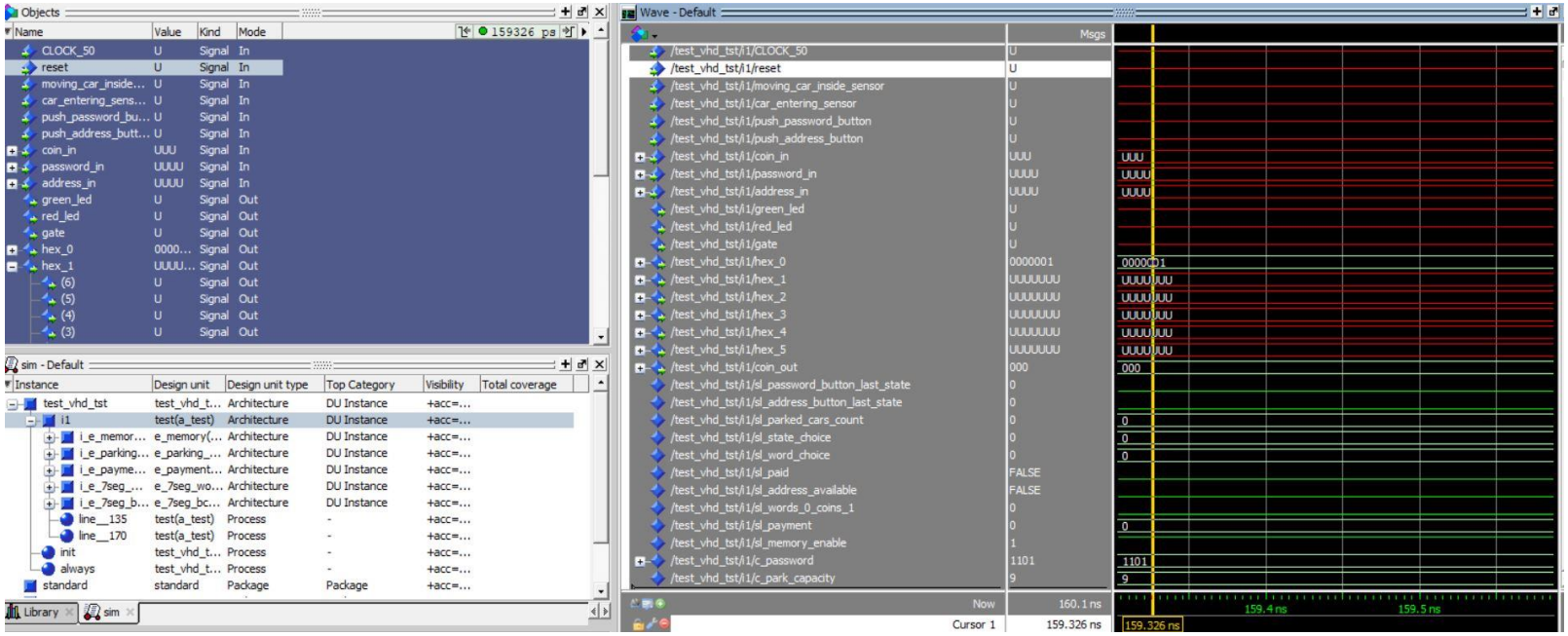

Figure 1 Test Bench

4. Signal Tap Logic Analyser

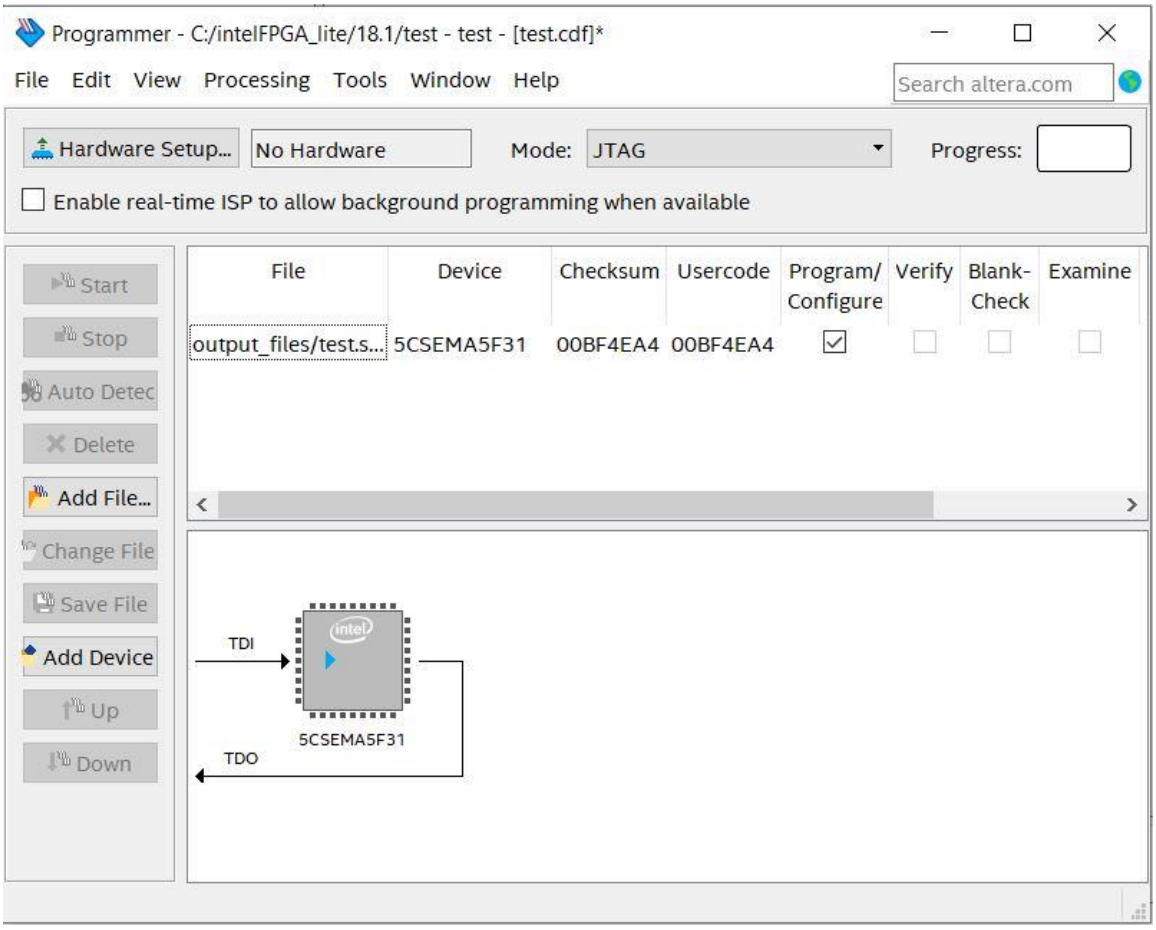

Figure 2 Signal Tap Analyzer – Programmer

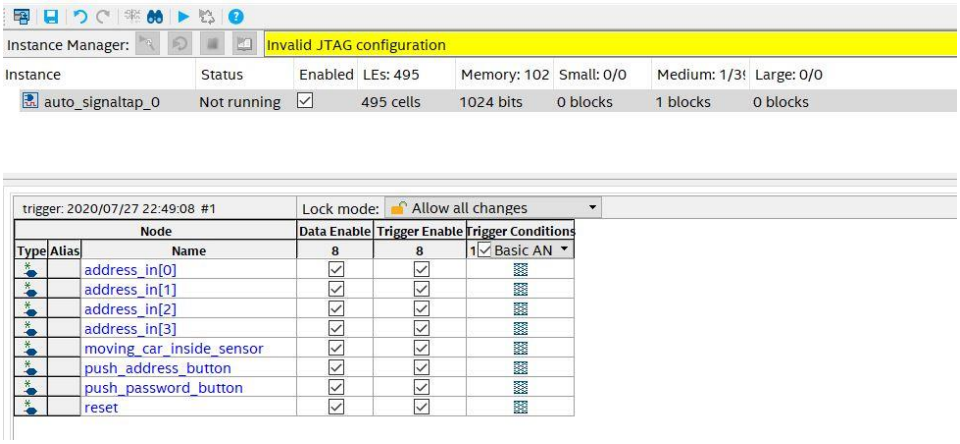

Figure 3 Signal Configuration

5. TimeQuest Analyzer

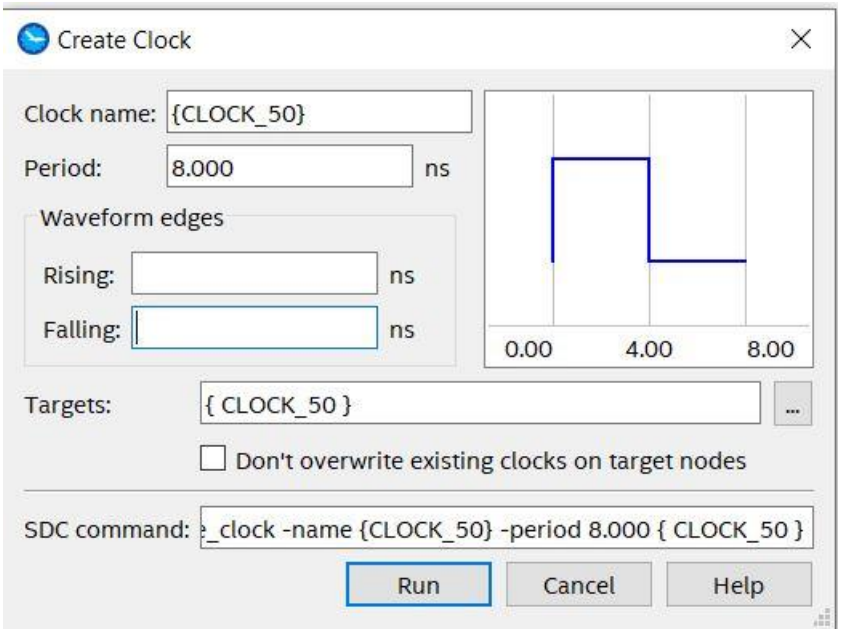

Figure 4 Editing Clock Constraint

Slow 1100mV 85C Model

	Fmax	Restricted Fmax	Clock Name	Note
1	303.4 MHz	303.4 MHz	e_payment_fsm:i_e_payment_fsm|sl_coin_state.one_euro_297	
2	467.51 MHz	467.51 MHz	CLOCK_50	

Figure 5 Fmax Summary Report

Slow 1100mV 85C Model

	Clock	Slack	End Point TNS
1	CLOCK_50	0.700	0.000
2	e_payment_fsm:i_e_payment_fsm|sl_coin_state.one_euro_297	4.704	0.000

Figure 6 Positive Slack

Slow 1100mV 85C Model

Command Info | Summary of Paths

	Slack	From Node	To Node	Launch Clock	Latch Clock	Relationship	Clock Skew	Data Delay
1	5.861	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.car_inside_state	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.address_state	CLOCK_50	CLOCK_50	8.000	-0.074	1.895
2	5.870	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_parked_cars_count[3]	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.no_action_state	CLOCK_50	CLOCK_50	8.000	-0.075	1.885
3	6.032	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_parked_cars_count[2]	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.no_action_state	CLOCK_50	CLOCK_50	8.000	-0.075	1.723
4	6.068	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_parked_cars_count[1]	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.no_action_state	CLOCK_50	CLOCK_50	8.000	-0.080	1.682
5	6.151	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.address_state	e_parking_fsm:i_e_parking_fsm|sl_present_state.address_state	CLOCK_50	CLOCK_50	8.000	-0.074	1.605

Path #1: Setup slack is 5.861

Path Summary | Statistics | Data Path | Waveform | Extra Fitter Information

Data Arrival Path

	Total	Incr	RF	Type	Fanout	Location	E
1	0.000	0.000					launch edge time
2	⌄ 4.145	4.145					clock path
1	0.000	0.000					source latency
2	0.000	0.000			1	PIN_Y27	CLOCK_50
3	0.000	0.000	RR	IC	1	IOIBUF_X89_Y25_N21	CLOCK_50~input|i
4	0.650	0.650	RR	CELL	1	IOIBUF_X89_Y25_N21	CLOCK_50~input|o
5	1.141	0.491	RR	IC	1	CLKCTRL_G10	CLOCK_50~inputCLKENA0|incl

Data Required Path

	Total	Incr	RF	Type	Fanout	Location	E
1	8.000	8.000					latch edge time
2	⌄ 12.071	4.071					clock path
1	8.000	0.000					source latency
2	8.000	0.000			1	PIN_Y27	CLOCK_50
3	8.000	0.000	RR	IC	1	IOIBUF_X89_Y25_N21	CLOCK_50~input|i
4	8.650	0.650	RR	CELL	1	IOIBUF_X89_Y25_N21	CLOCK_50~input|o
5	9.111	0.461	RR	IC	1	CLKCTRL_G10	CLOCK_50~inputCLKENA0|incl

Path #1: Setup slack is 5.861

Path Summary | Statistics | Data Path | Waveform | Extra Fitter Information

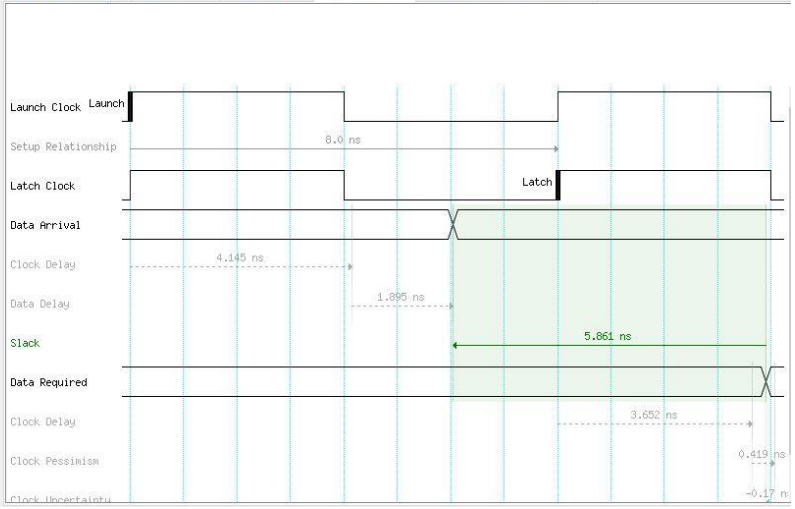

Figure 7 Timing Requirements

6. Algorithmic State Machine

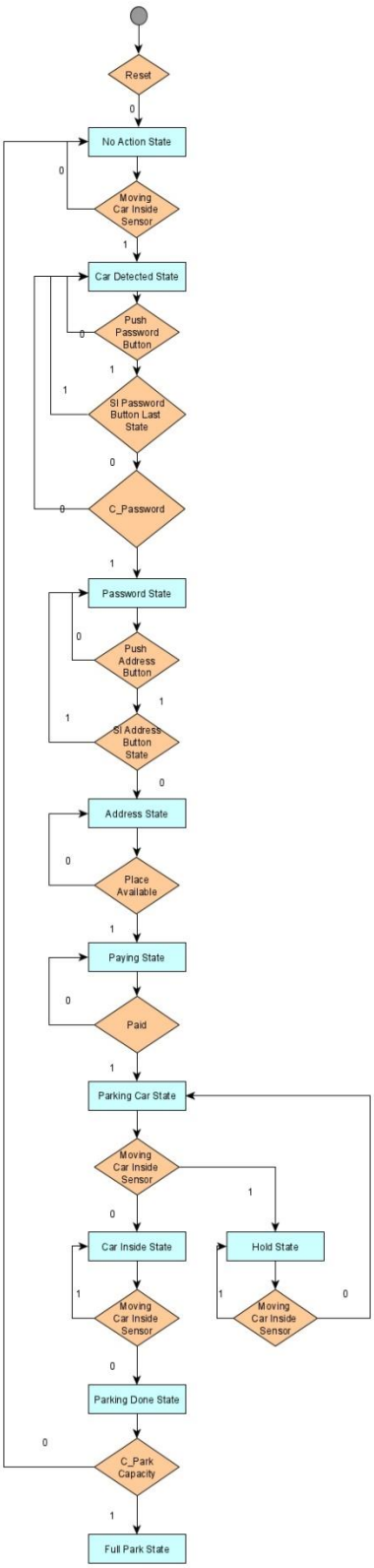

Figure 8 ASM Chart

7. Block Diagram Chart of Circuit

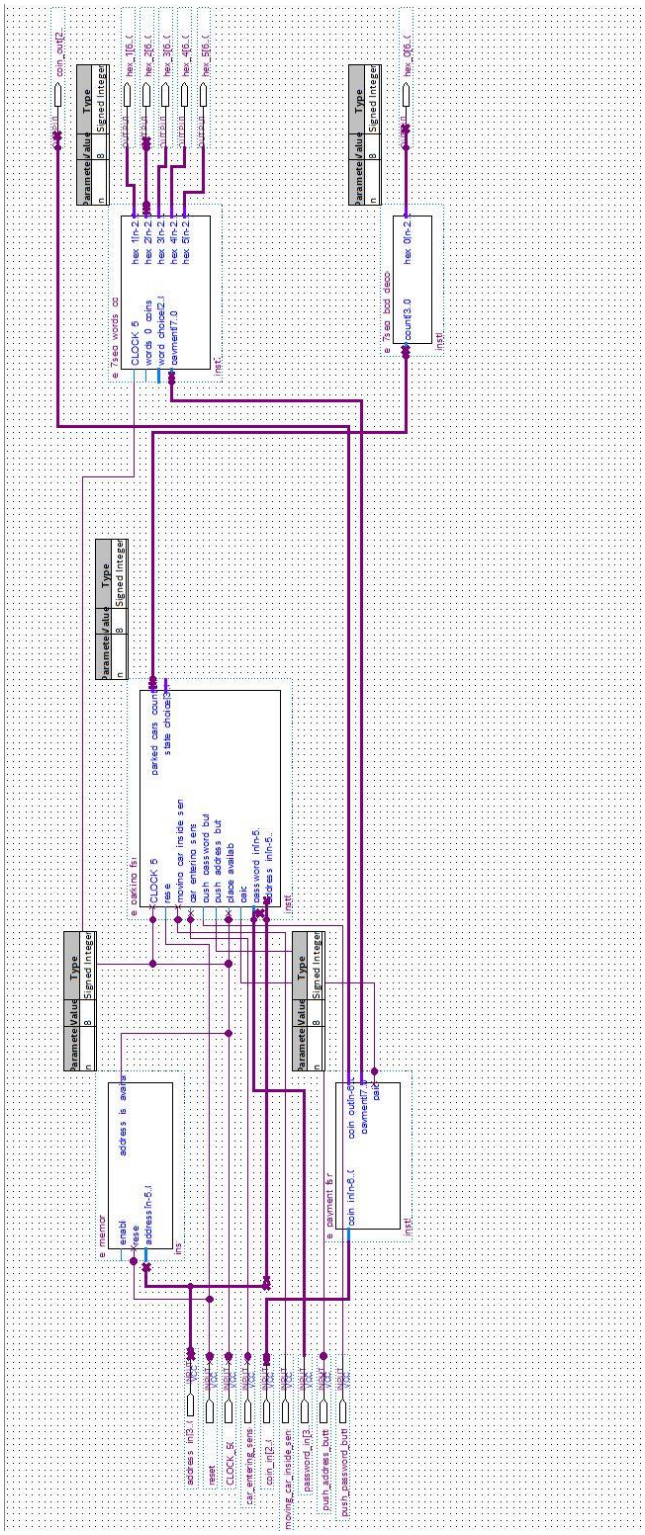

Figure 9 Block Diagram of Circuit