Lab 2 - Stopwatch
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Introduction

In this assignment, we implemented a stopwatch on the DE-10 Lite development board. The stopwatch was designed to accurately display time down to hundredths of a second in the format MM.SS.HH (minutes, seconds, hundredths of a second) using six seven-segment displays. Two push buttons controlled the stopwatch, with one acting as the reset and the other as the start/stop control.

Procedure

Initial Setup and Mistakes

We started by setting up the development environment using Questa for simulation. Initially, it took a while to get Questa working properly because we mistakenly included a `.v` file instead of the required `.vhd` file. This caused simulation errors and delayed our progress until we corrected the file linking.

Stopwatch Design Approach

Our design utilized six different counters, one for each digit in the time display. Each counter was responsible for a particular segment (hundredths, seconds, or minutes). The challenge here was calculating the clock cycles accurately for each digit without using a gated or register-driven clock as per the assignment's requirements.

- 1. **Clock Divisions**: We used the 50 MHz clock available on the DE-10 Lite board and calculated the appropriate division values for each segment:
 - a. For hundredths of a second, we used 'div = 500,000'.

- b. For seconds, we calculated divisions like 'div = 50,000,000' for the lower seconds place. For minutes, the upper tens place needed to count up to 6 (i.e., div = 30,000,000,000).
- 2. **Decimal Point Placement**: Another key challenge was ensuring that the decimal points in the display were correctly placed between the seconds and hundredths places. To resolve this, we used masking logic in the VHDL code:

```
HEX4 <= "01111111" and HEX4_temp;
HEX2 <= "01111111" and HEX2_temp;
```

Mistakes and Troubleshooting

Throughout the process, we encountered several roadblocks:

- Miscounting the limits of the tens place for minutes, which led to incorrect time representation. Initially, we forgot that the tens place for minutes should only count up to 6 (representing 60 minutes), but corrected this after running tests.
- During simulation, the counters didn't seem to increment correctly at first. Upon reviewing the clock divisions, we realized the misconfiguration and updated the generic values in the counter modules.
- We initially overlooked including some important signals in our entity declaration, which caused confusion and errors during compilation.

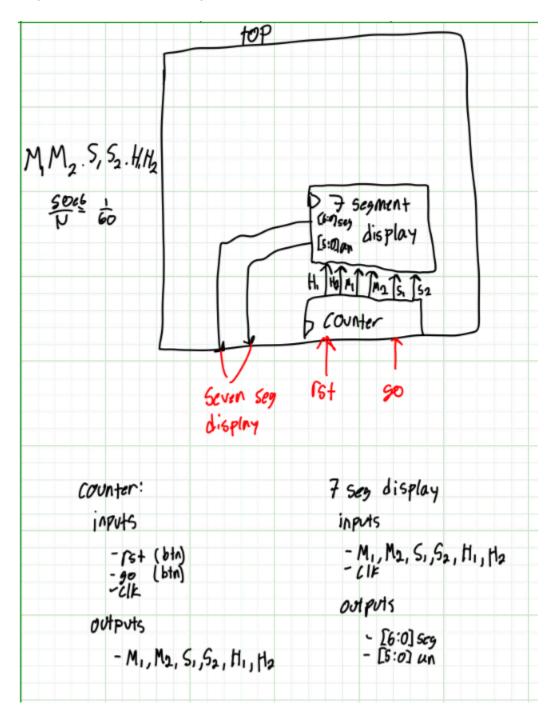
Results

- Once the design was properly implemented, the stopwatch worked as intended:
- The six-digit display accurately tracked time from 00.00.00 up to 59.59.99.
- The decimal points appeared in the correct positions, dividing the seconds and hundredths
- The stopwatch reset functionality worked correctly, resetting the display to zero upon pressing the reset button.
- No hardware issues like fried wires or burned boards occurred, and we were able to test
 the functionality using the simulation environment without any physical damage to the
 DE-10 Lite.

The final implementation was able to meet all the assignment's requirements for timing accuracy and display format.

Figures

Figure 1: Block Diagram



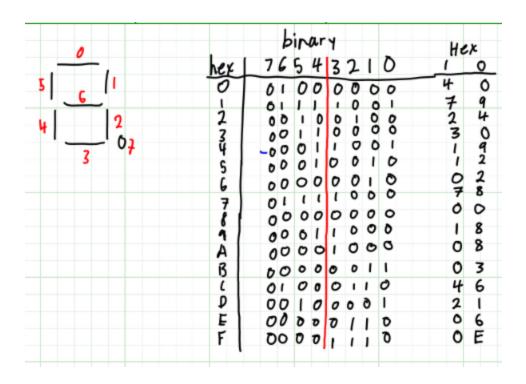


Figure 2: VHDL Code for Counter

This code snippet shows the counter setup for seconds counting, with the clock division set to 50,000,000.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the stopwatch project provided valuable experience in managing timing in VHDL without gated clocks and required careful consideration of clock divisions and digit limits. Despite early challenges, including simulation issues and incorrect file linking, we were able to overcome these and successfully implement a stopwatch that met the project requirements. The final design was tested through simulation and was able to track time down to hundredths of a second, with properly placed decimal points, and functional reset and go buttons.

Final Code Implementation - Top entity:

```
HEX3 : out std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
```

```
counter_H1 : counter
```

7 Seg single digit code:

```
library ieee;
use ieee.std logic 1164.all;
use ieee.numeric std.all;
entity HEX seven seg disp is
       oseg : out std logic vector(7 downto 0)
   );
end HEX seven seg disp;
architecture behavior of HEX seven seg disp is
"11000110", "10100001", "10000110", "10001110");
begin
  process(clk)
  if rising edge(clk) then
       case to integer(unsigned(hex)) is
           oseg <= table(0);</pre>
           oseg <= table(1);</pre>
           oseg <= table(2);</pre>
```

```
oseg <= table(3);</pre>
             oseg <= table(4);</pre>
             oseg <= table(6);</pre>
             oseg <= table(7);</pre>
             oseg <= table(8);</pre>
            oseg <= table(9);</pre>
             oseg <= table(10);</pre>
        when 11 =>
            oseg <= table(11);</pre>
            oseg \leq table(12);
        when 13 =>
            oseg \leq table(13);
        when 14 =>
            oseg <= table(14);</pre>
        when 15 =>
             oseg <= table(15);</pre>
            oseg <= "11111111";
end behavior;
```

7 Seg 6 digit code:

```
library ieee;
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
use ieee.numeric_std.all;
entity HEX_seven_seg_disp_6 is
```

```
IN5 : in std logic vector(3 downto 0);
      HEX0 : out std logic vector(7 downto 0);
      HEX1 : out std logic vector(7 downto 0);
      HEX2 : out std logic vector(7 downto 0);
      HEX3 : out std logic vector(7 downto 0);
      HEX4 : out std logic vector(7 downto 0);
  );
end HEX seven seg disp 6;
architecture component list of HEX seven seg disp 6 is
           oseg : out std logic vector(7 downto 0)
       );
begin
  disp1 : HEX seven seg disp
          clk => clk,
          oseg => HEX0
       );
  disp2 : HEX seven seg disp
          clk => clk,
          oseg => HEX1
       );
  disp3 : HEX seven seg disp
```

```
oseg => HEX2
  disp4 : HEX_seven_seg_disp
          clk => clk,
          oseg => HEX3
  disp5 : HEX_seven_seg_disp
          clk => clk,
          hex => IN4,
          oseg => HEX4
  disp6 : HEX seven seg disp
          oseg => HEX5
end component list;
```

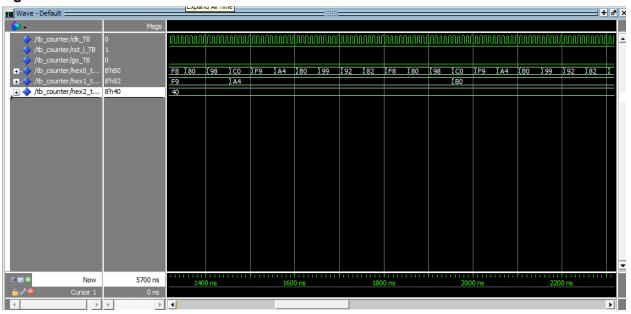
Counter Code:

```
library ieee;
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
use ieee.numeric_std.all;

entity counter is
    generic (
        n : integer := 4;
        div : integer := 4;
        div_min : integer := 9
    );
```

```
port (
       clk : in std_logic;
       rst_1 : in std_logic;
       go : in std_logic;
       output : out std_logic_vector((n-1) downto 0)
  );
end;
architecture simple of counter is
begin
  process(clk, rst 1)
       variable count : unsigned ((n-1) downto 0);
       variable dly : integer;
  begin
       if rst 1 = '0' then
           count := (others => '0');
           dly := 0;
       elsif rising_edge(clk) then
           if go = '0' then
               if dly = (div-1) then
                   dly := 0;
                   count := count + 1;
                   if count > div min then
                       count := (others => '0');
                   end if;
               else
                   dly := dly + 1;
               end if;
           end if;
       end if;
   output <= std logic vector(count);</pre>
   end process;
end simple;
```

Figures 1 - 3: Simulations



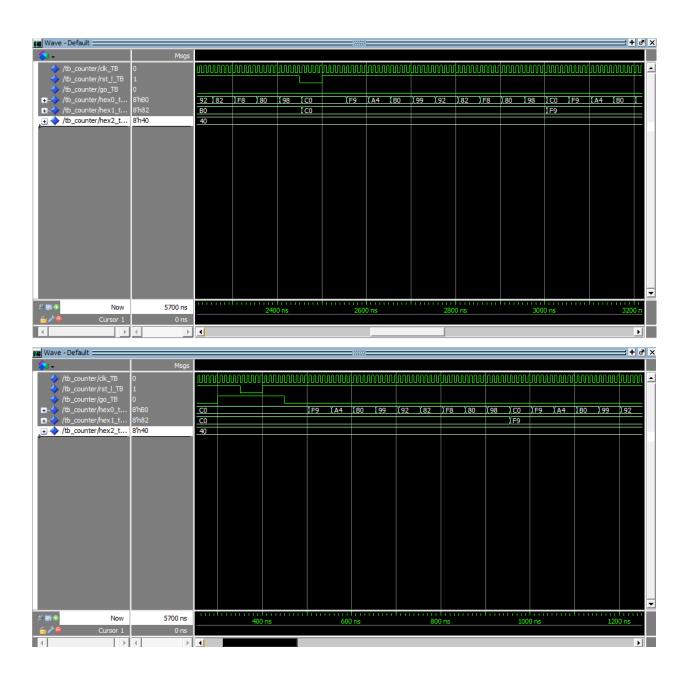


Figure 1 - 3: Screenshots of simulation of top level 7 seg and counters.