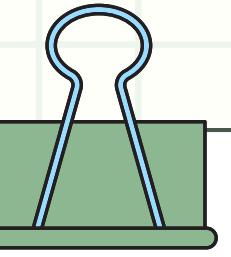
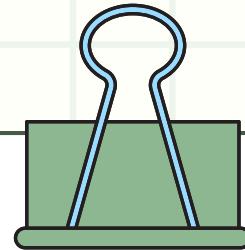


TEAM PROJECT



UART STOPWATCH SR04_DHT11

7조 : 심재훈, 진우석, 이승후, 유지훈



목차

01 팀 소개 및 부품스펙

02 개요

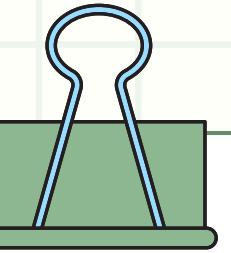
03 stopwatch + uart

04 sr04 + uart

05 dht11 + uart

06 전체 TOP + 동작영상

01 팀구성원소개



진우석

stopwatch + UART



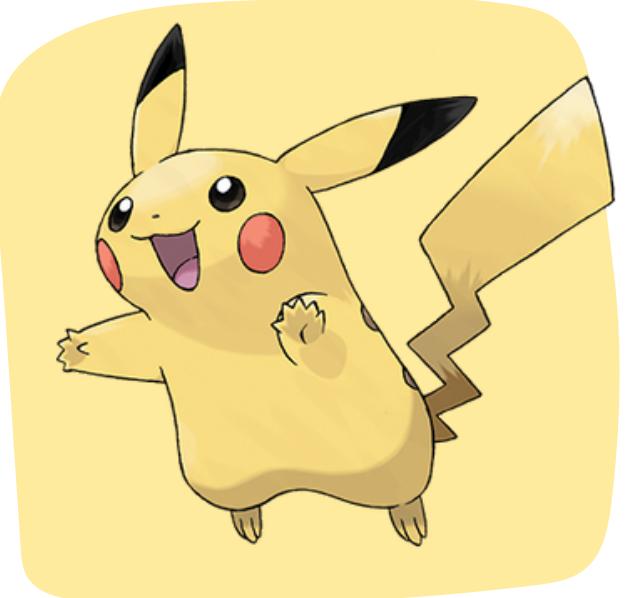
심재훈

sr04 + UART



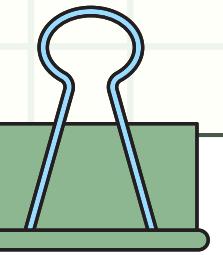
이승후

dht11 + UART

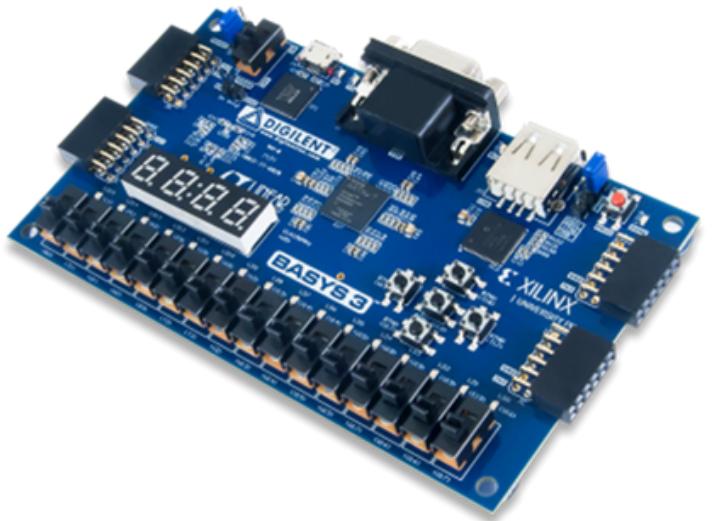


유제훈

전체 Top 모듈 통합
동작영상 제작

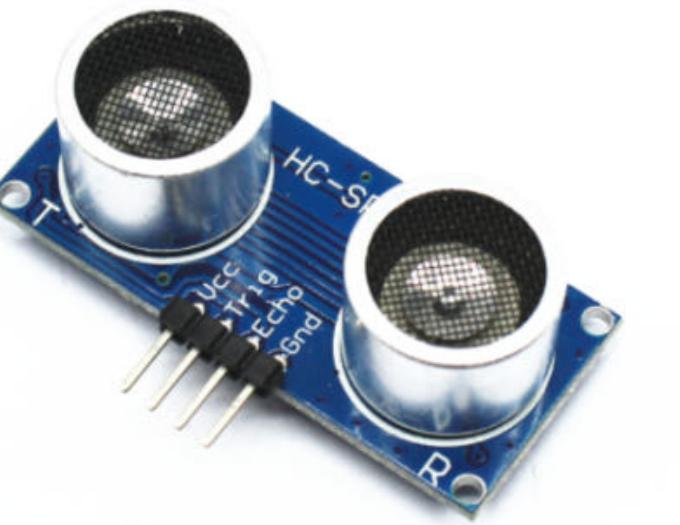


01 부품 스펙



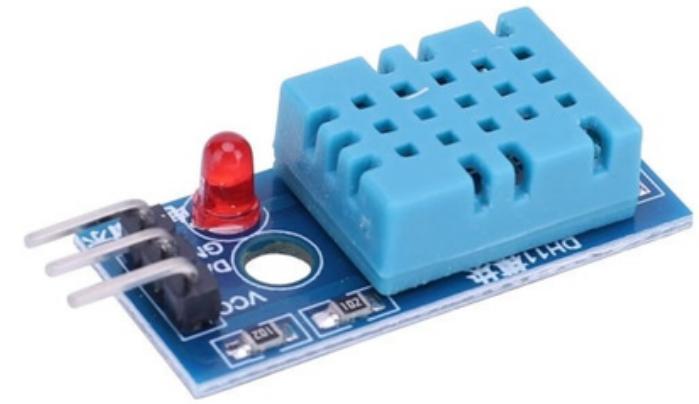
Basys3

FPGA 교육용 보드
Artix-7 , 100 MHz clk,
USB-UART



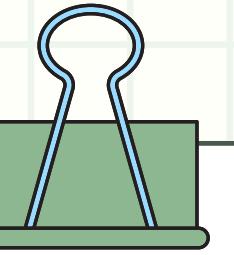
초음파 센서

초음파를 이용해 물체까지의
거리를 측정하는 센서



온습도 센서

주위 환경의 온도(Temperature)와
습도(Humidity)를 측정하는 센서



02 개요

전체기능

스탑워치, 초음파 센서, 온습도 센서를 하나의 시스템으로 통합하여, 측정 및 제어 기능을 UART 통신을 통해 PC와 주고받으며 확인할 수 있는 시스템을 구현.

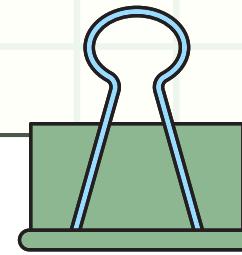
목표

- 스탑워치, 초음파, 온·습도를 하나의 통합 모듈
- PC와 시리얼 연결을 통해 측정값 출력 및 제어
- Verilog/Vivado 기반 FPGA 설계와 UART 통신을 통한 임베디드 시스템 통합 능력 강화.

요약

- FPGA 보드에서 스탑워치, 초음파 거리 측정, 온·습도 센서 측정 기능을 실행.
- UART 통신으로 PC에 결과를 출력하고, 사용자는 명령어 입력으로 기능 제어 가능.
- 버튼 입력과 UART 명령을 모두 지원하여 보드 독립 실행 + PC 제어 실행이 가능

03 stopwatch + UART



프로젝트의 목적 및 목표

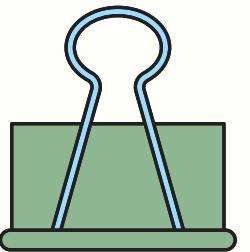
UART를 통해 PC <-> FPGA간 통신 가능하게
설계

PC에서 전송된 명령에 따라 스톱워치 상태가
실시간 반응

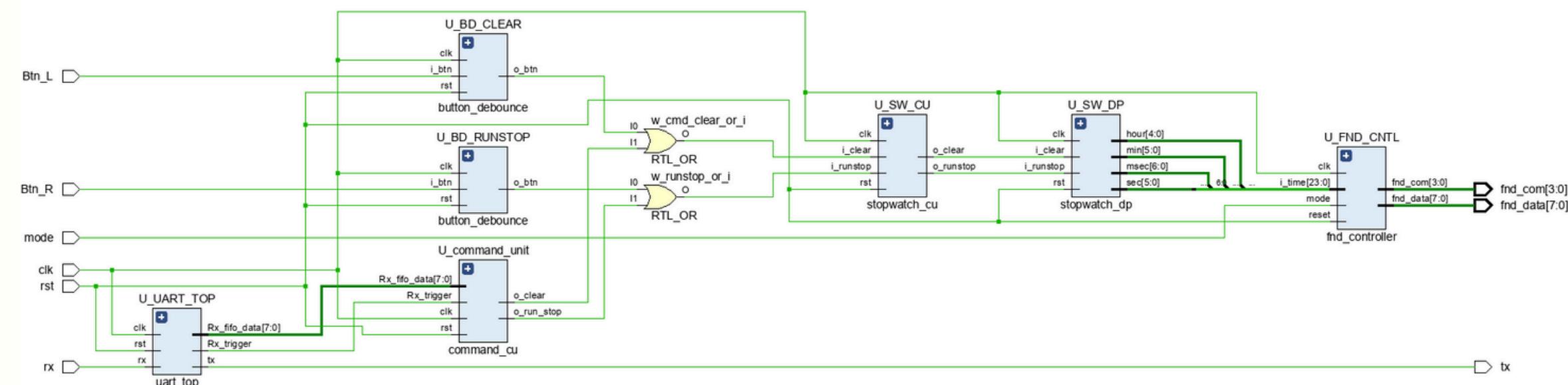
기능

스톱워치는 Run, Stop, Reset 기능을 수행하며
버튼 입력으로 제어

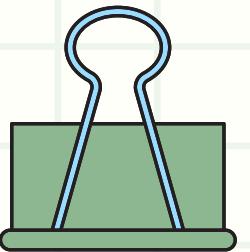
UART를 통해 수신된 명령을 해석하여 제어 신호
로 변환 (Rx_fifo_data, Rx_trigger)



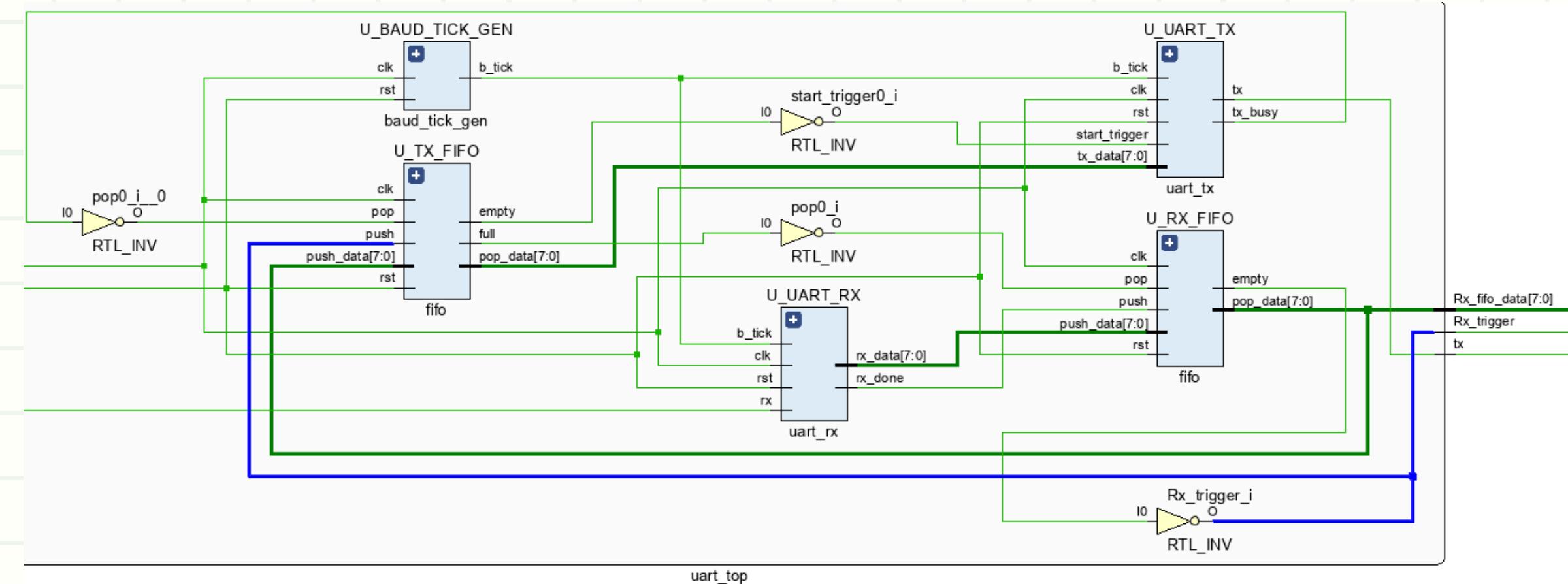
03 stopwatch + UART



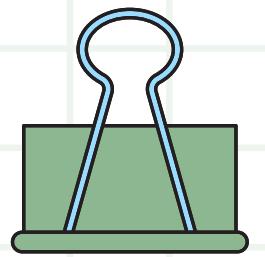
- PC → UART → command_cu로 명령 수신
- 명령어 → run/stop/clear 제어 신호로 변환
- 버튼 입력 + UART 명령 OR 연산으로 스톱워치 제어



03 uart_top 기능



- FIFO 버퍼로 데이터 임시 저장 및 흐름 제어
 - 데이터 손실 없이 안정적인 UART 통신 보장
- ★ FIFO – 데이터 안정성과 CDC 방지

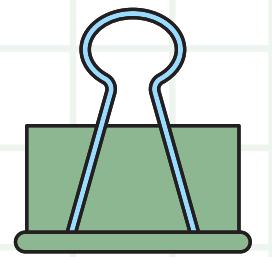


03 코드리뷰(uart_top)

```
assign Rx_fifo_data = w_rx_fifo_popdata;
assign Rx_trigger    = ~w_rx_empty;

uart_tx U_UART_TX (
    .clk          (clk),
    .rst          (rst),
    .start_trigger(~w_tx_fifo_empty), // FIFO 비어있지 않으면 Rx_trigger 신호 발생
    .tx_data      (w_tx_fifo_popdata),
    .b_tick       (w_b_tick),
    .tx           (tx),
    .tx_busy      (w_tx_busy)
);
```

- FIFO가 비어있지 않으면
(w_rx_empty=0) →
Rx_trigger=1
- FIFO가 비어있으면
(w_rx_empty=1) →
Rx_trigger=0



03 코드리뷰(uart_top)

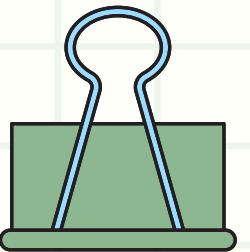
```
fifo U_TX_FIFO (
    .clk      (clk),
    .rst      (rst),
    .push_data(w_rx_fifo_popdata),
    .push     (~w_rx_empty),
    .pop      (~w_tx_busy),           //from uart tx
    .pop_data (w_tx_fifo_popdata),   // to uart tx
    .full    (w_tx_fifo_full),
    .empty   (w_tx_fifo_empty)       // to uart tx
);

fifo U_RX_FIFO (
    .clk      (clk),
    .rst      (rst),
    .push_data(w_rx_data),          // from uart rx
    .push     (rx_done),            // from uart rx
    .pop      (~w_tx_fifo_full),    // to tx fifo
    .pop_data (w_rx_fifo_popdata),  // to tx fifo
    .full    (),
    .empty   (w_rx_empty)          // to tx fifo
);
```

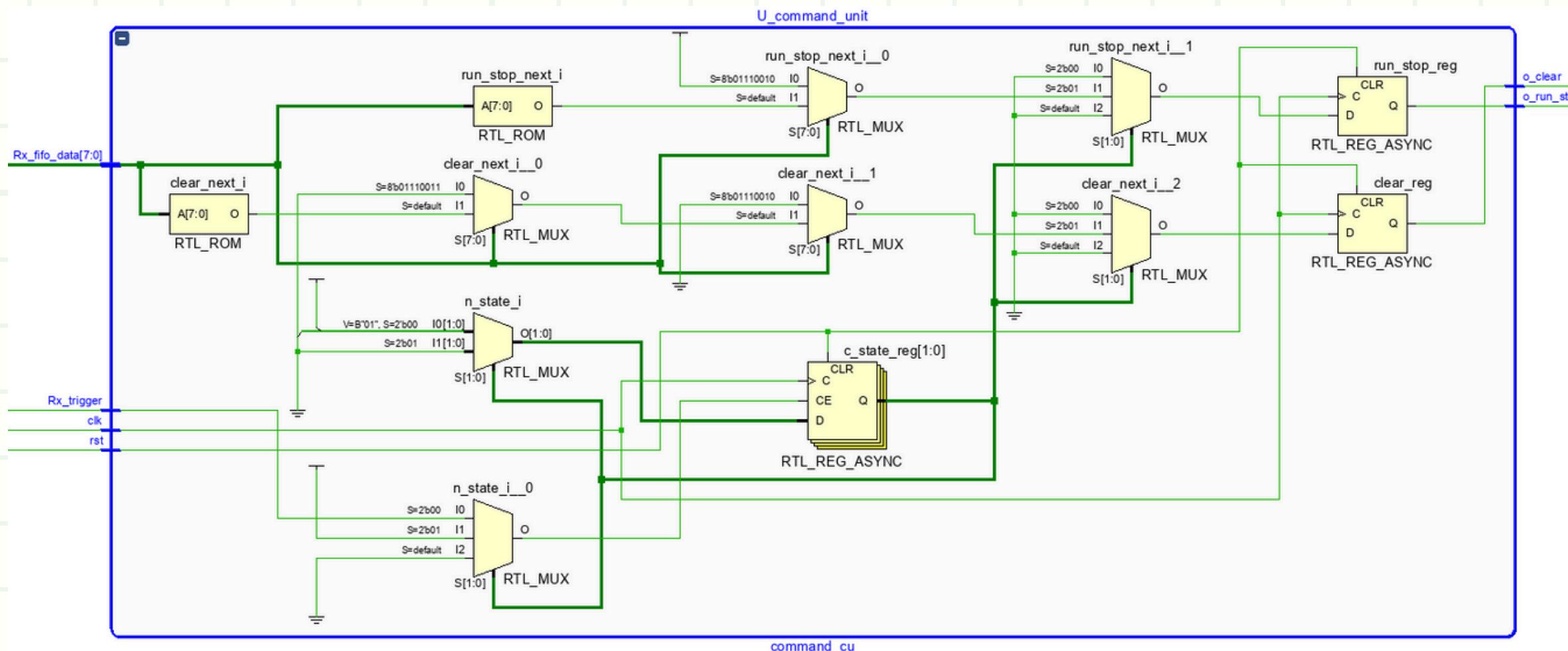
2. Tx FIFO가 여유 있으면 RX_FIFO에서 꺼내 전달

3. Tx FIFO → UART 전송

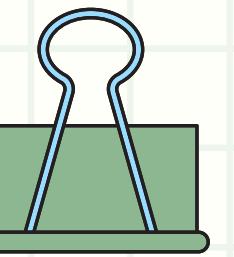
1. rx_done이 올라가면 w_rx_data가 Rx_FIFO에 저장됨



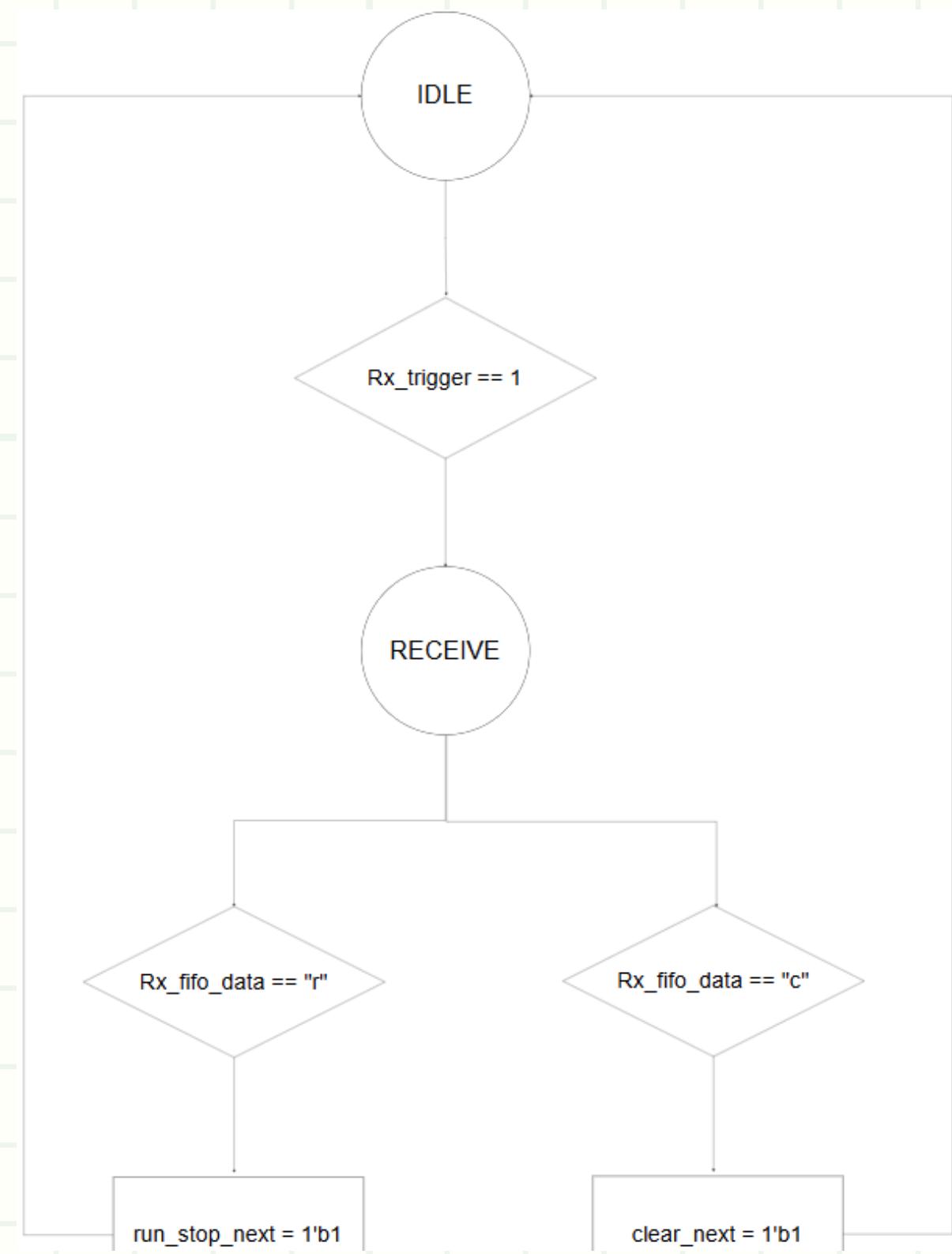
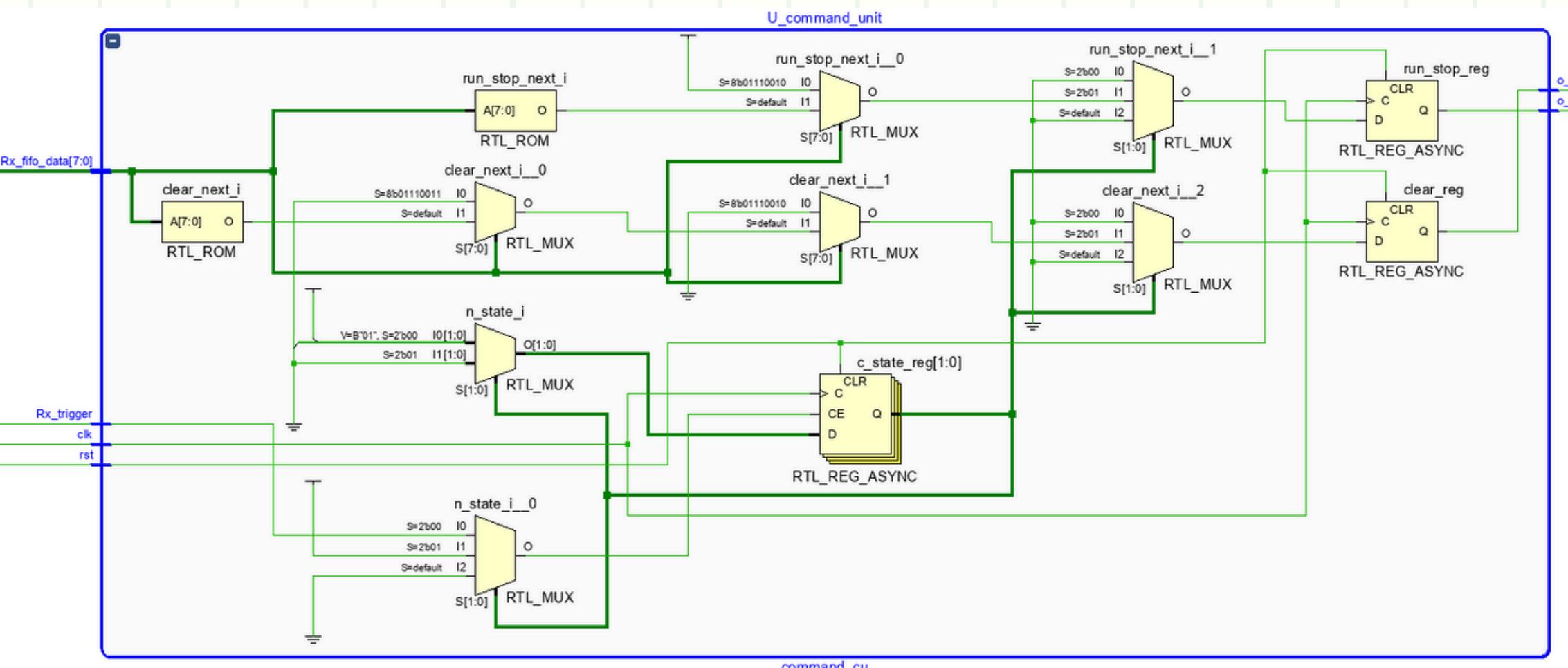
03 command_cu 기능

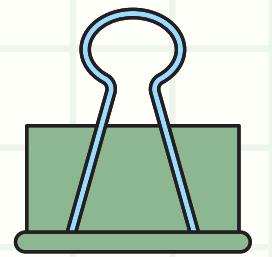


- uart_top에서 Rx_pop데이터를 받아 제어 신호를 만듦
- IDLE과 RECEIVE 두 가지 상태로 구성되어, 명령어 수신 시만 동작하고 그 외에는 대기



03 ASM(command_cu)





03 코드 리뷰(command_cu)

```
// next-state logic
always @(*) begin
    n_state = c_state;
    run_stop_next = 1'b0;
    clear_next = 1'b0;

    case (c_state)
        IDLE: begin
            if (Rx_trigger == 1) begin
                n_state = RECEIVE;
                data_next = Rx_fifo_data;
            end
        end

        RECEIVE: begin
            if (data_reg == 8'h72) begin // 'r'
                run_stop_next = 1'b1;
            end else if (data_reg == 8'h63) begin // 'c'
                clear_next = 1'b1;
            end
            n_state = IDLE;
        end
    endcase
end
```

IDLE

- 평소엔 대기(IDLE)
- 데이터 도착 신호(Rx_trigger)가 오면 → RECEIVE 상태로 전환, 데이터 저장

RECEIVE

- 'r'(0x72)이면 → run_stop 신호 발생
- 'c'(0x63)이면 → clear 신호 발생
- 처리 끝나면 다시 IDLE로 돌아감

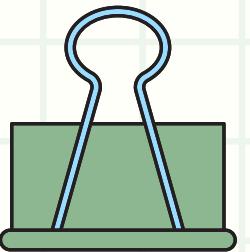


03코드 리뷰(stopwatch)

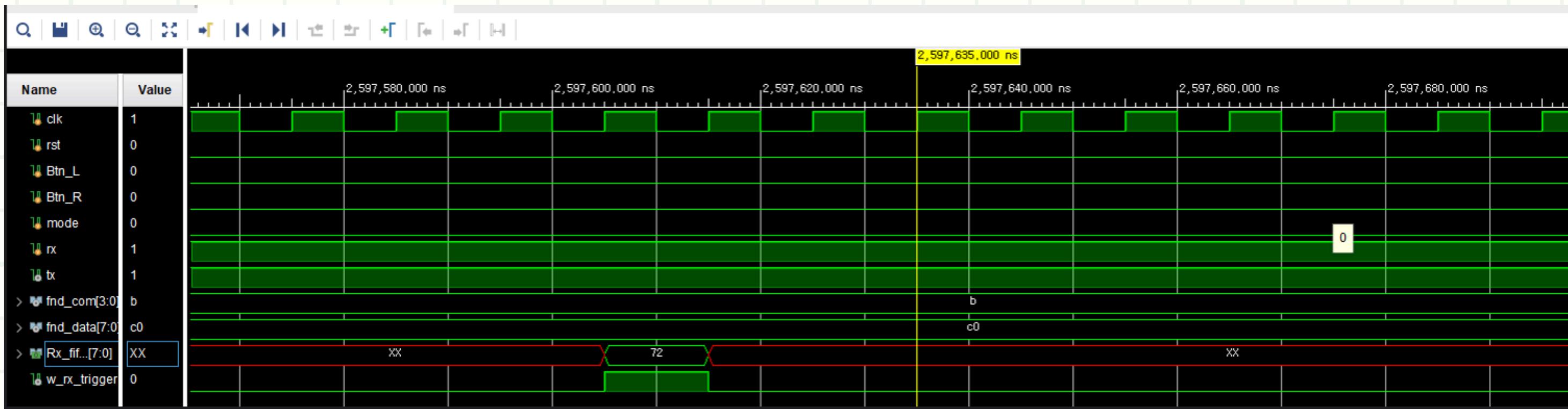
```
wire      w_btn_l;
wire      w_btn_r;
wire      w_rx_trigger;
wire      w_cmd_clear;
wire [7:0] w_fifo_data; // UART에서 받은 데이터 (8비트)
wire      w_cmd_runstop; // command_cu 출력 (1비트)
wire      w_runstop_or; // 버튼 + UART OR 결과 (1비트)

assign w_runstop_or = w_btn_r | w_cmd_runstop;
assign w_cmd_clear_or = w_btn_l | w_cmd_clear;
```

버튼 & UART 명령 통합
→ 버튼 누르거나 UART 명령 받거나, 둘 중 하나만 발생해도 스톱워치 제어 가능.



03 드러블 슈팅



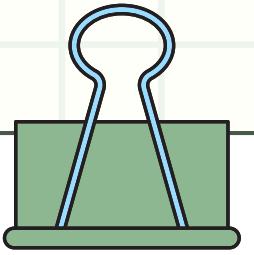
Buffer 적용 전 문제점

- rx_trigger 발생 시 rx_fifo_data 값이 X(unknown) 상태
- ComportMaster에서 두 번 눌러야 정상 동작 (첫 입력은 무효)
- 원인: 데이터 갱신 타이밍이 맞지 않아, trigger 와 data 불일치 발생

Buffer 적용 후 개선점

- rx_fifo_data를 버퍼(data_reg)에 저장 후 사용
- Trigger 순간의 데이터를 안정적으로 유지
- ComportMaster 한 번 입력만으로 정상 동작
- 타이밍 문제 해결, 데이터 안정성 확보

04 SR04



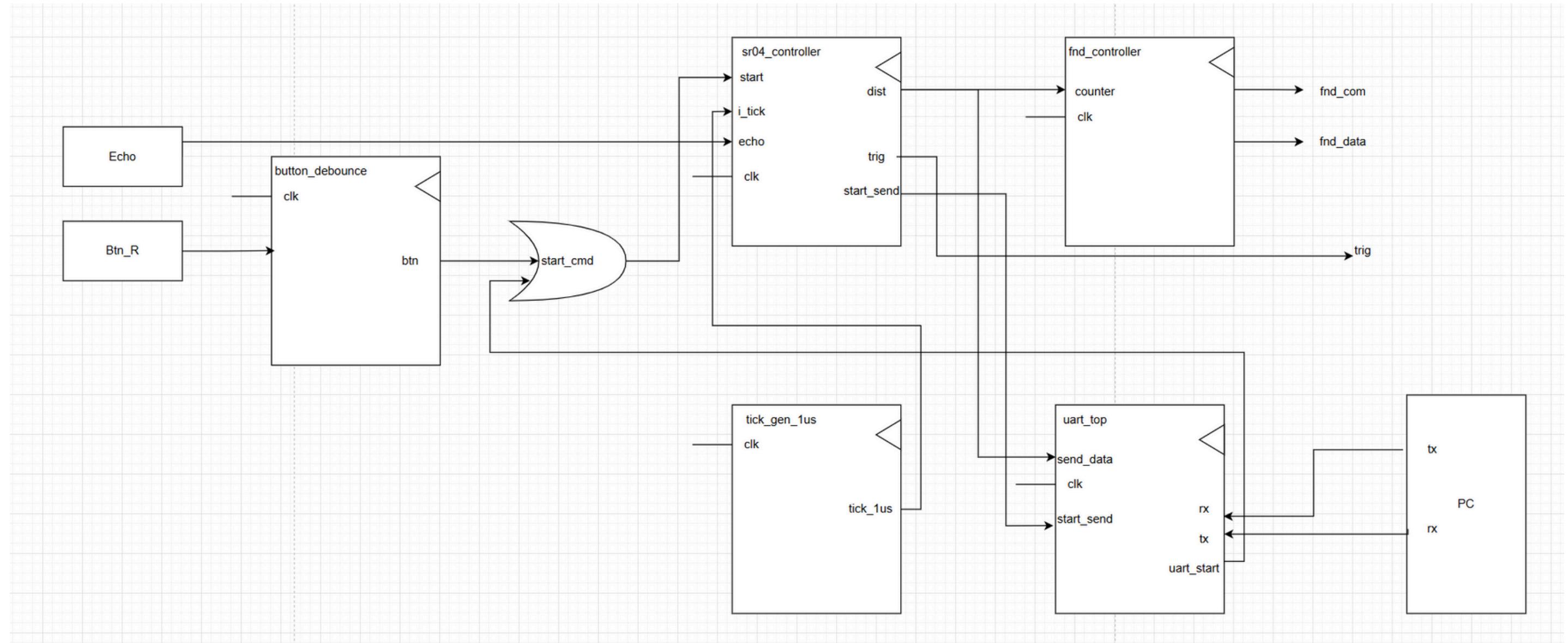
프로젝트의 목적 및 목표

- SR04 초음파 센서로 거리를 측정
- 측정된 값을 실시간으로 변환하여 UART 통신을 통해 PC 등 외부 장치로 전송하는 시스템을 구현
- FPGA 상에서 센서 제어, 거리 연산, 데이터 처리, UART 통신을 모두 통합하는 게 핵심 목적.

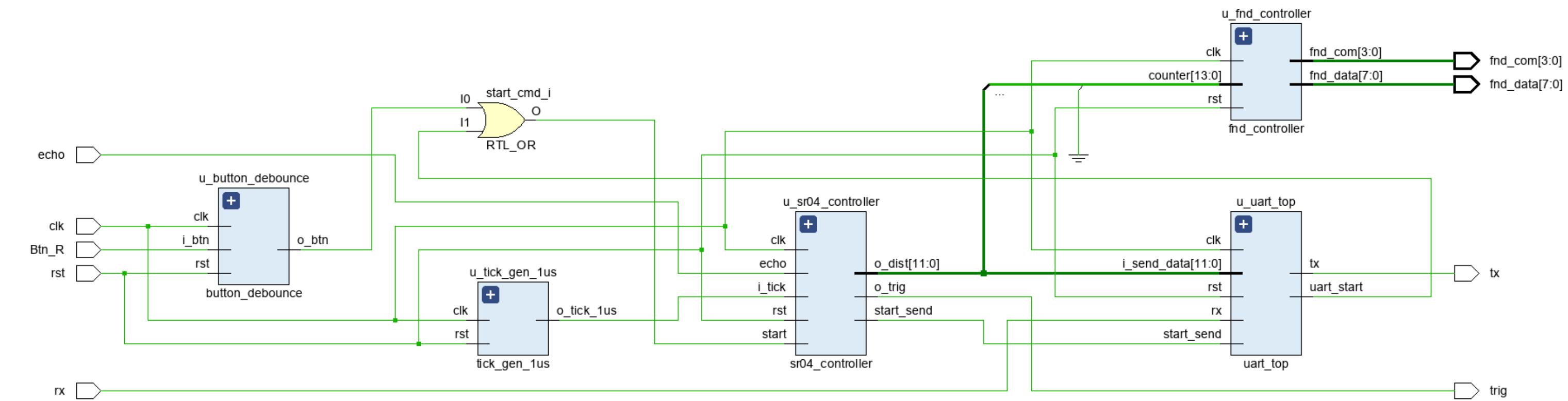
프로젝트의 중요성

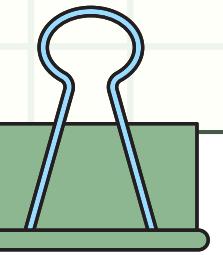
센서 제어 + UART 통신
단순히 센서값만 읽는 게 아닌, FPGA가 직접
제어, 계산, 통신까지 처리

04 BLOCK Diagram

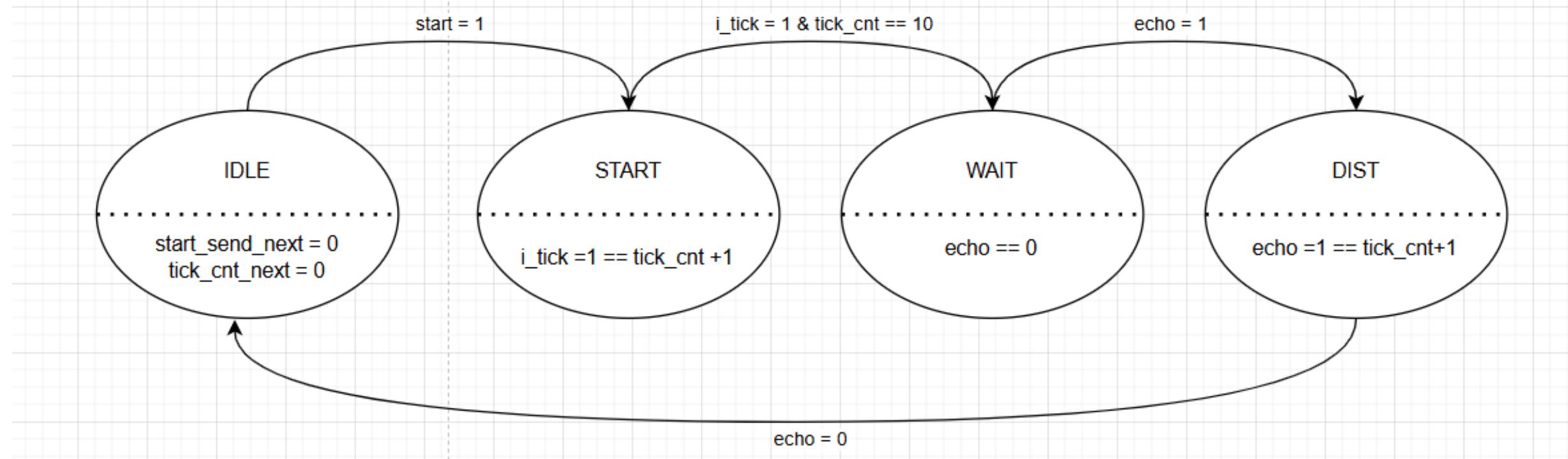


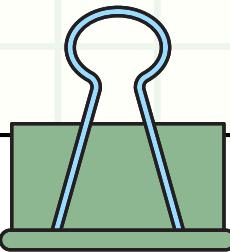
04 Schematic





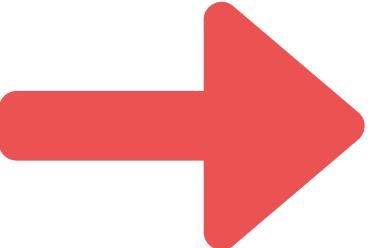
04 FSM(SR04_CONTROLLER)





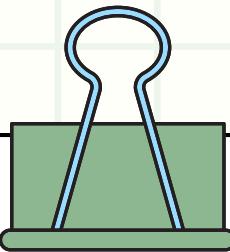
04 코드리뷰(SR04_CONTROLLER)

```
always @(posedge clk or posedge rst) begin
    if (rst) begin
        state      <= IDLE;
        tick_cnt_reg <= 0;
        trig_reg <= 0;
        dist_reg <= 0;
        start_send_reg <= 0;
        dist_div_reg <= 0;
        dist_mul_reg <= 0;
    end else begin
        state <= next;
        trig_reg <= trig_next;
        dist_reg <= dist_next;
        dist_div_reg <= dist_reg / 58;
        tick_cnt_reg <= tick_cnt_next;
        start_send_reg <= start_send_next;
    end
end
```



register update

echo 시간 cm로 변환



04 코드리뷰(SR04_CONTROLLER)

```
IDLE: begin
    start_send_next = 0;
    tick_cnt_next   = 0;
    if (start) begin
        next = START;
    end
end

START: begin
    trig_next = 1'b1;
    if (i_tick) begin
        tick_cnt_next = tick_cnt_reg + 1;
        if (tick_cnt_reg == 10) begin
            next = WAIT;
            tick_cnt_next = 0;
        end
    end
end

WAIT: begin
    trig_next = 1'b0;
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (echo) begin
            next = DIST;
        end
    end
end
```

모든값 초기화

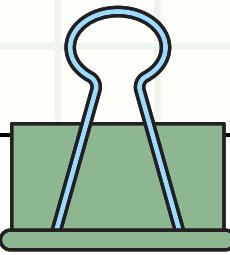
start 시 start state 이동

trig = 1로 유지

tick_cnt = 10이 되면 WAIT로 이동

echo = 1까지 대기

echo 감지 시 dist 상태로 전이

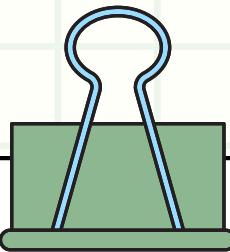


04 코드리뷰(SR04_CONTROLLER)

```
DIST: begin
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (echo) begin
            tick_cnt_next = tick_cnt_reg + 1;
        end
        if (!echo) begin
            dist_next = tick_cnt_reg;
            start_send_next = 1'b1;
            next = IDLE;
        end
    end
end
```



echo가 high 인 시간만큼 cnt 증가
LOW가 되면 echo 시간 확정 → 거리 계산
→ UART 전송 요청 후 IDLE 이동

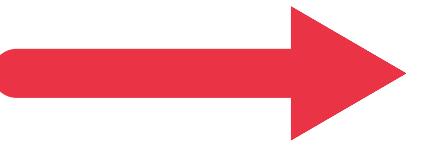


04 코드리뷰(SENDER)

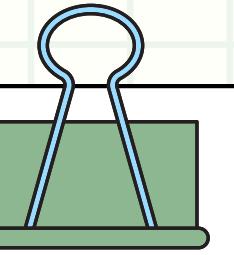
```
always @(posedge clk or posedge rst) begin
    if (rst) begin
        state      <= IDLE;
        send_cnt_reg <= 0;
        send_data_reg <= 0;
        tx_done_reg <= 0;
        push_reg <= 0;
    end else begin
        state <= next_state;
        send_cnt_reg <= send_cnt_next;
        send_data_reg <= send_data_next;
        tx_done_reg <= tx_done_next;
        push_reg <= push_next;
    end
end

always @(*) begin
    next_state          = state;
    send_cnt_next     = send_cnt_reg;
    send_data_next    = send_data_reg;
    tx_done_next      = tx_done_reg;
    push_next         = push_reg;

```



CLK마다 FSM상태와 register update

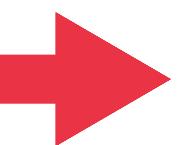


04 코드리뷰(SENDER)

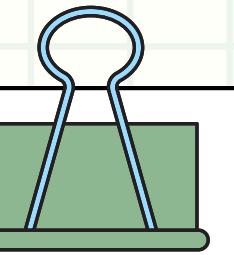
```
case (state)
  IDLE: begin
    tx_done_next = 0;
    send_cnt_next = 0;
    push_next = 0;
    if (start_send) begin
      next_state = SEND;
    end
  end
  SEND: begin
    if (~full) begin
      push_next = 1;
      if (send_cnt_reg < 4) begin
        case (send_cnt_reg)
          2'b00: send_data_next = w_send_data[31:24];
          2'b01: send_data_next = w_send_data[23:16];
          2'b10: send_data_next = w_send_data[15:8];
          2'b11: send_data_next = w_send_data[7:0];
        endcase
        if (send_cnt_reg < 3) begin
          send_cnt_next = send_cnt_reg + 1;
        end else begin
          next_state = IDLE;
          tx_done_next = 1'b1;
        end
      end
    end
    end else next_state = state;
  end
endcase
end
endmodule
```



대기상태 start_send 들어오면 SEND로 전환



full = 0이면 uart fifo에 push
w_send_data에서 순서대로 4자리 꺼내 전송
다 전송시 IDLE로 돌아가고 rx_done = 1



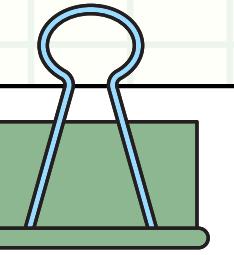
04 코드리뷰(data_ascii)

```
module data_ascii (
    input [13:0] i_data,
    output [31:0] o_data
);

    assign o_data[7:0] = i_data % 10 + 8'h30;
    assign o_data[15:8] = (i_data / 10) % 10 + 8'h30;
    assign o_data[23:16] = (i_data / 100) % 10 + 8'h30;
    assign o_data[31:24] = (i_data / 1000) % 10 + 8'h30;
```



숫자를 Ascii 코드로 변환
LSB부터 1의 자리 순서로 저장



04 코드리뷰(command_cu)

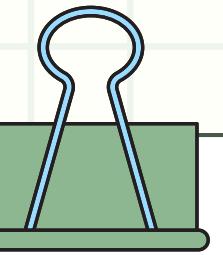
```
module command_cu (
    input clk,
    input rst,
    input rx_trigger,
    input [7:0] rx_fifo_data,
    output start
);
    reg start_reg;

    assign start = start_reg;

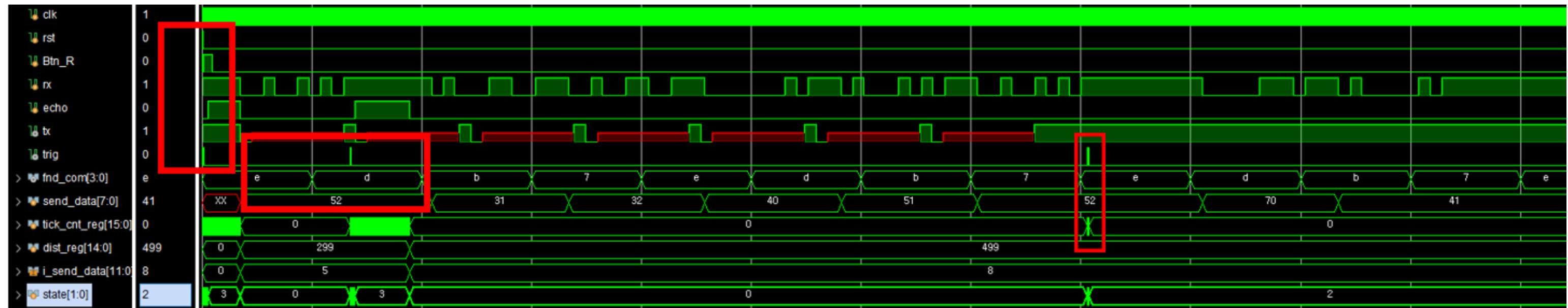
    always @(posedge clk, posedge rst) begin
        if (rst) begin
            start_reg <= 1'b0;
        end else begin
            start_reg <= 1'b0;
            if (rx_trigger) begin
                if (rx_fifo_data == 8'h52) begin
                    start_reg <= 1'b1;
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
```

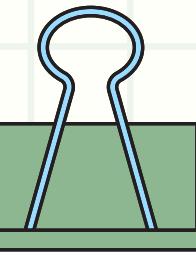


UART로 들어온 데이터를 해석해서 특정 명령('R')이 들어왔을 때 시작 신호를 발생시키는 명령 제어 유닛

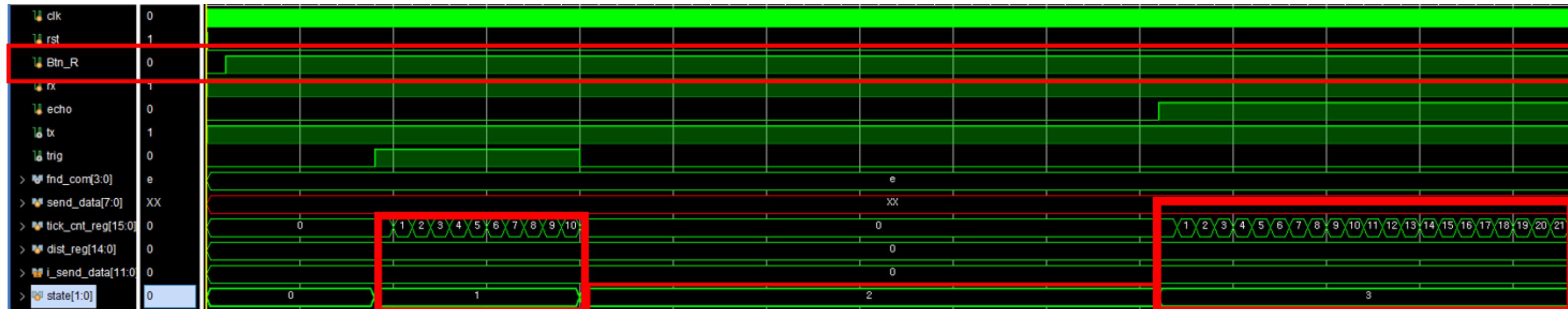


04 Testbench





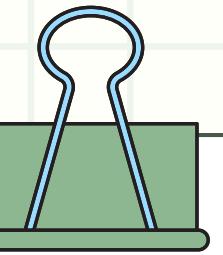
04 Testbench



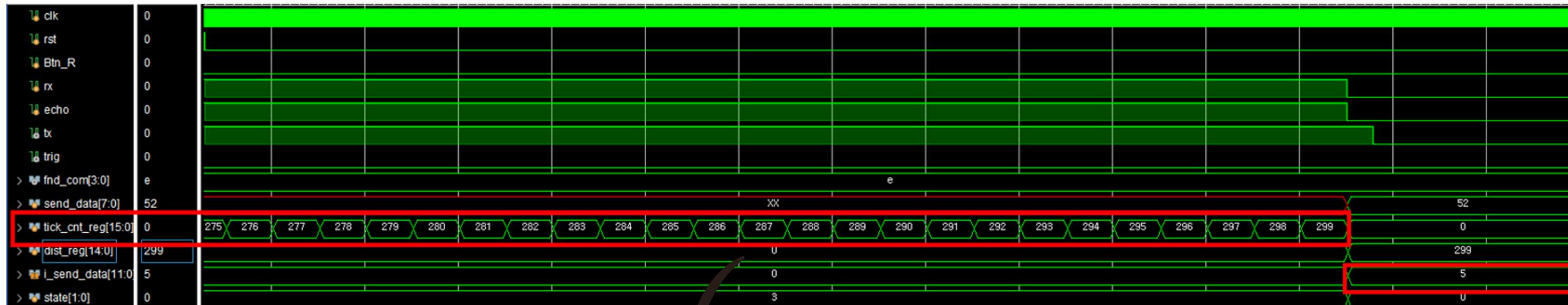
start state
tick_cnt == 10

wait state

dist state

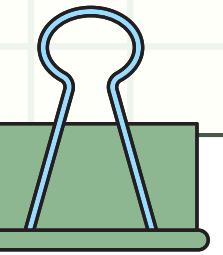


04 Testbench

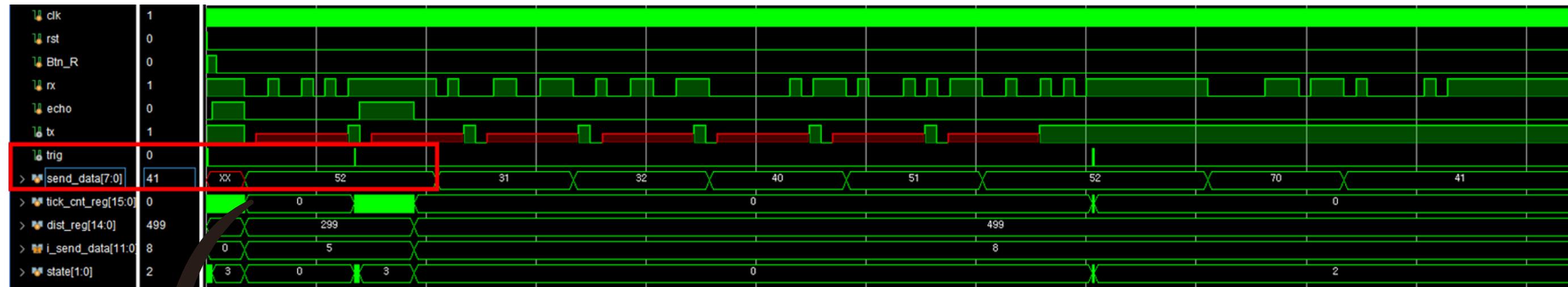


300까지 count

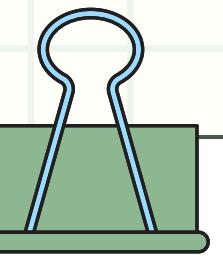
300ms 쫓을때
300 / 58 = 5



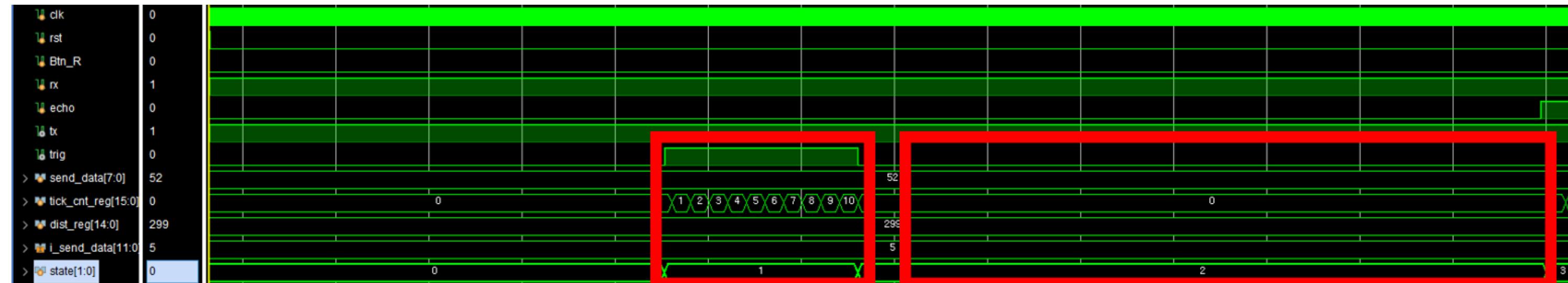
04 Testbench



uart_send 'R'

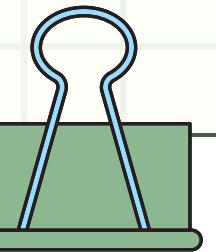


04 Testbench

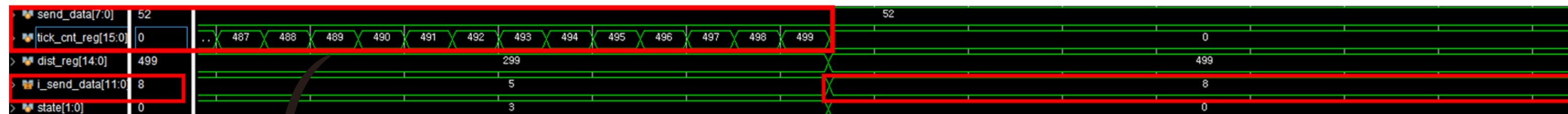


Start state

Wait

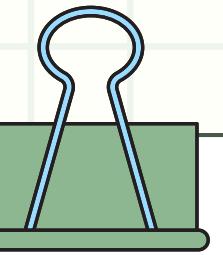


04 Testbench

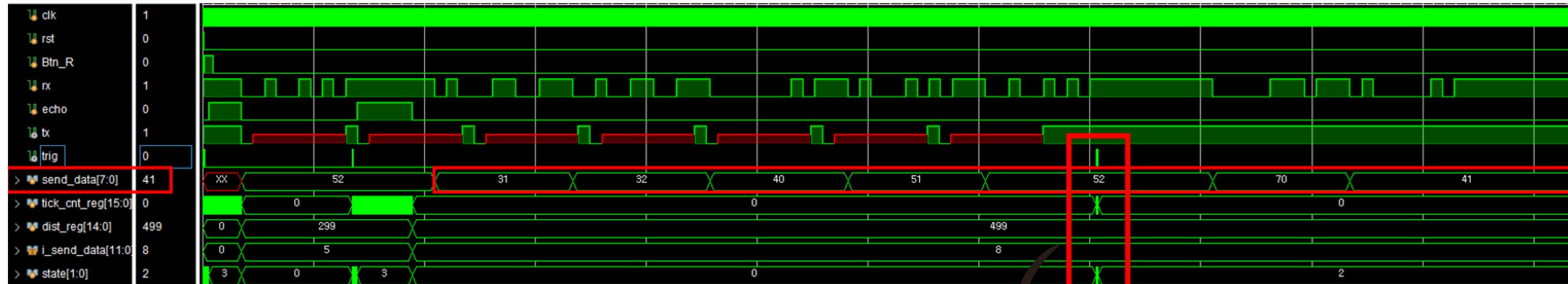


500ms 까지 count

$$500/58 = 8.62$$

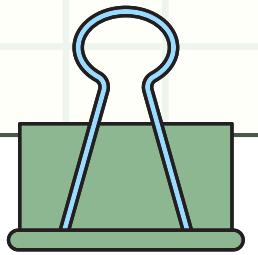


04 Testbench



uart 통신 'R'에만 반응

05 DHT11



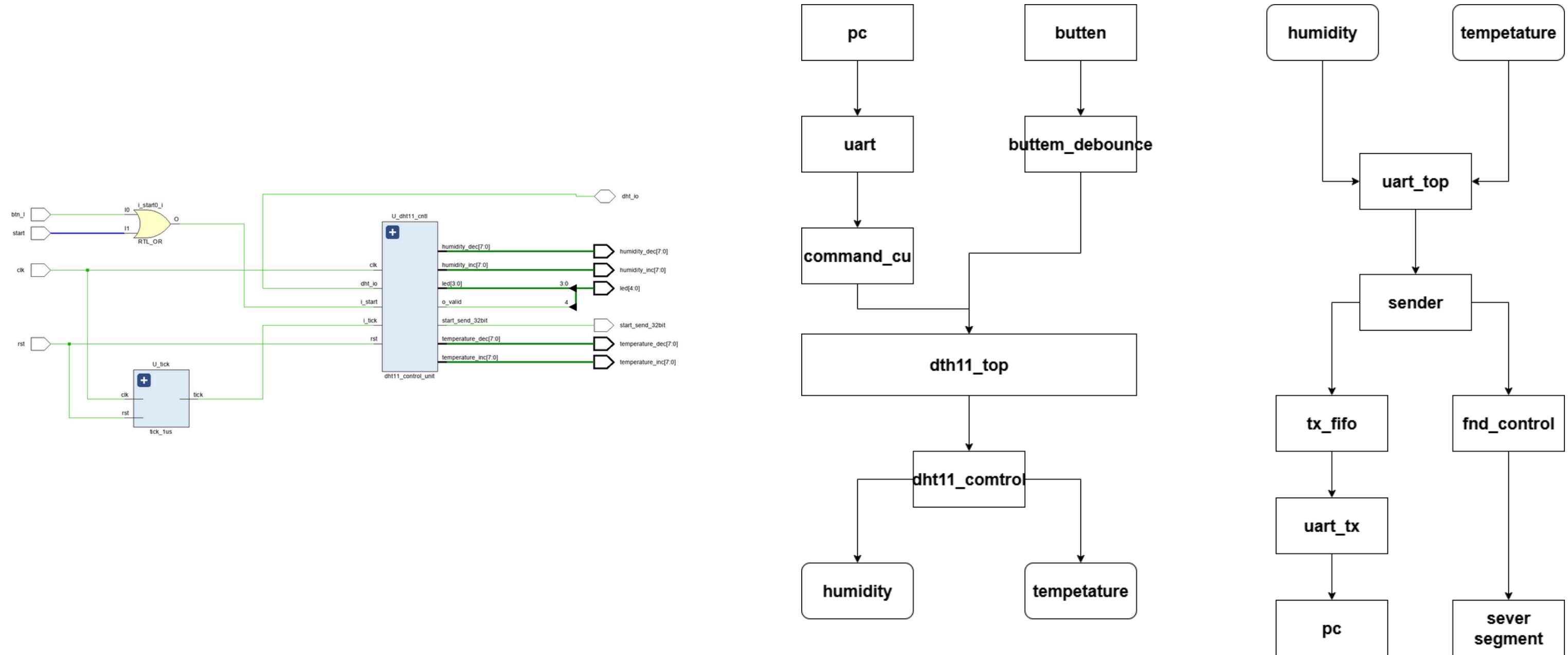
프로젝트의 목적 및 목표

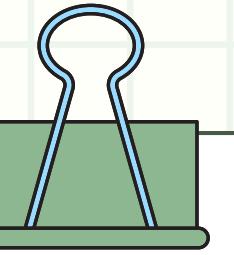
dht11센서로 온도와 습도를 측정하고,
측정된 값을 실시간으로 변환하여 UART 통신을 통
해 PC 등 외부 장치로 전송하는 시스템을 구현

프로젝트의 중요성

센서를 하나만 사용하는 것이 아닌 2가지의 센서를
연결하여 각각의 기능을 살려 모듈을 제어하는 능력
향상에 도움

05 BLOCK Diagram





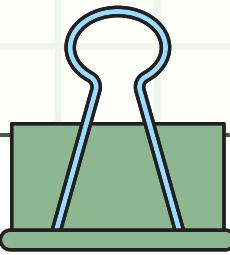
05 CODE REVIEW

중점사항

다음 state로 넘어가기 위한 조건

```
always @(*) begin
    state_next      = state_reg;
    dht11_data_next = dht11_data_reg;
    b_tick_cnt_next = b_tick_cnt_reg;
    bit_cnt_next    = bit_cnt_reg;
    dht_io_enable_next = dht_io_enable_reg;
    dht_out_next    = dht_out_reg;
    r_vaild_next   = r_vaild;
    r_send_next     = r_send;
    case (state_reg)
        IDLE: begin
            r_send_next = 1'b0;
            bit_cnt_next = 0;
            dht_out_next = 1'b1;
            if (i_start) begin
                r_vaild_next = 1'b0;
                dht_out_next = 1'b0;
                state_next = START;
            end
        end
        START: begin
            if (i_tick) begin
                if (b_tick_cnt_reg == 19000) begin
                    dht_out_next = 1'b1;
                    b_tick_cnt_next = 0;
                    state_next = WAIT;
                end else begin
                    b_tick_cnt_next = b_tick_cnt_reg + 1;
                end
            end
        end
        WAIT: begin
            if (i_tick) begin
                if (b_tick_cnt_reg == 30) begin
                    b_tick_cnt_next = 0;
                    dht_io_enable_next = 0; //fpga changed TX => RX
                    state_next = SYNC_L;
                end else begin
                    b_tick_cnt_next = b_tick_cnt_reg + 1;
                end
            end
        end
    end
end
```

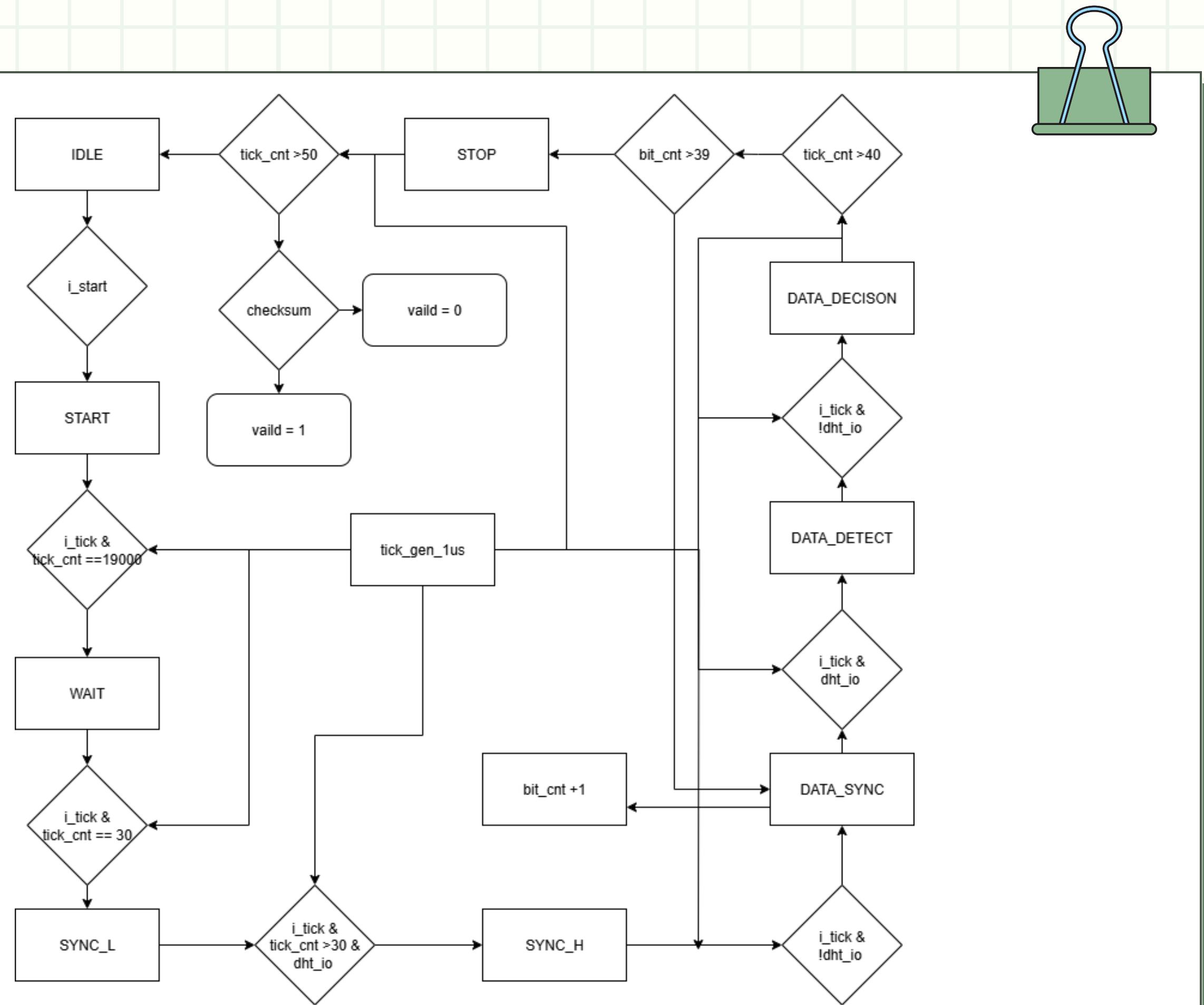
```
SYNC_L: begin
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (b_tick_cnt_reg > 30) begin
            if (dht_io) begin
                state_next = SYNC_H;
            end
        end else begin
            b_tick_cnt_next = b_tick_cnt_reg + 1;
        end
    end
end
SYNC_H: begin
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (!dht_io) begin
            state_next = DATA_SYNC;
            bit_cnt_next = 0;
        end
    end
end
DATA_SYNC: begin
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (dht_io) begin
            state_next = DATA_DETECT;
            bit_cnt_next = bit_cnt_reg + 1;
        end
    end
end
DATA_DETECT: begin
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (!dht_io) begin
            state_next = DATA_DECISION;
        end else begin
            b_tick_cnt_next = b_tick_cnt_reg + 1;
        end
    end
end
```



05 CODE REVIEW

```
DATA_DECISION: begin
    if (b_tick_cnt_reg > 40) begin
        dht11_data_next[40-bit_cnt_reg] = 1'b1;
    end else begin
        dht11_data_next[40-bit_cnt_reg] = 1'b0;
    end
    b_tick_cnt_next = 0;
    if (bit_cnt_reg > 39) begin
        state_next = STOP;
    end else begin
        state_next = DATA_SYNC;
    end
end
STOP: begin
    if (i_tick) begin
        if (b_tick_cnt_reg > 50) begin
            dht_io_enable_next = 1;
            r_send_next = 1'b1;
            r_valid_next = 1'b0;
            if (((dht11_data_reg[39:32] + dht11_data_reg[31:24] + dht11_data_reg[23:16] + dht11_data_reg[15:8]) & 8'hFF) == dht11_data_reg[7:0]) begin
                r_valid_next = 1'b1;
            end else begin
                r_valid_next = 1'b0;
            end
        end
        b_tick_cnt_next = b_tick_cnt_reg + 1;
    end
end
endcase
```

05 ASM



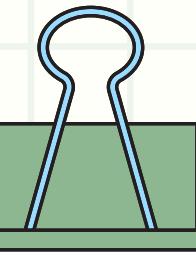
05 TEST BENCH

하나리오

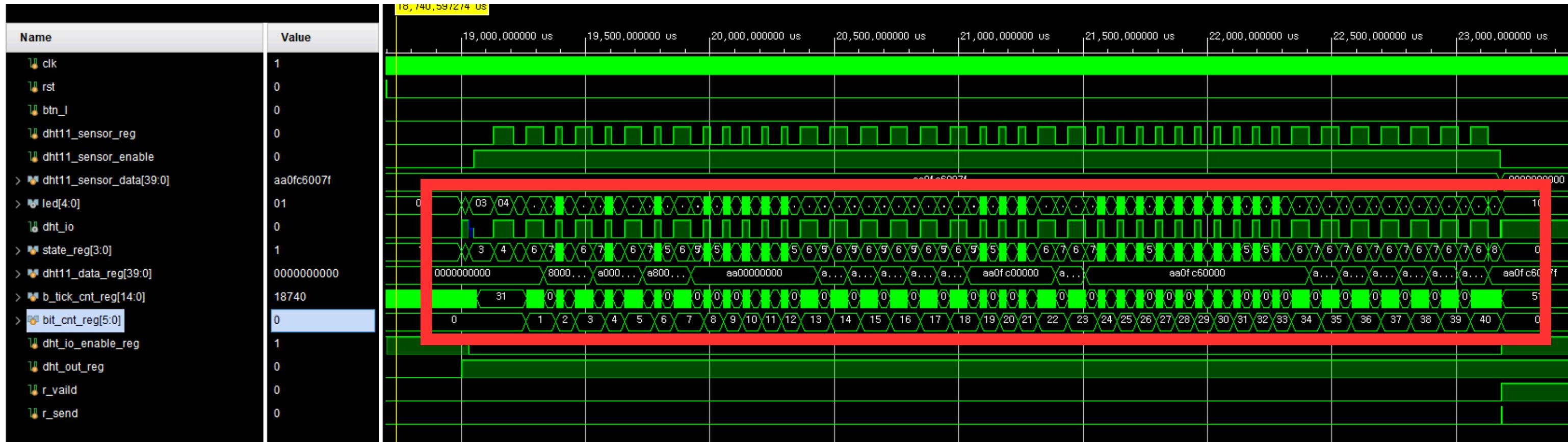
DHT11이 측정 될수 있는 값중에 VALID가 1이 나올
수있을는 값을 넣고 테스트 진행해 VALID값이
나오는지 확인

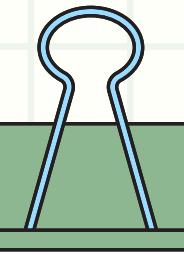
```
1 `timescale 1ns / 1ps
2
3 module tb ();
4
5   parameter US = 1000,MS = 1000000;
6
7   reg clk, rst, btn_l;
8   reg dht11_sensor_reg, dht11_sensor_enable;
9   reg [39:0] dht11_sensor_data;
10  wire [15:0] humidity,temperature;
11  wire [4:0] led;
12  wire dht_io;
13
14  integer i;
15
16  assign dht_io = (dht11_sensor_enable) ? dht11_sensor_reg : 1'bz;
17
18  dht11_top UUT(
19    .clk(clk),
20    .rst(rst),
21    .btn_l(btn_l),
22    .dht_io(dht_io),
23    .led(led)
24  );
25
26  always #5 clk =~clk;
27
28  initial begin
29    #0;
30    clk =0;
31    rst = 1;
32    dht11_sensor_enable = 0;
33    btn_l = 0;
34    dht11_sensor_reg = 0;
35    i=0;
36    dht11_sensor_data = 40'b10101010_00001111_11000110_00000000_01111111;
37    #10;
38    rst = 0;
39    #10;
40    btn_l =1;
41    #20000;
42    #10; btn_l =0;
43    #(19*US);
44    #(30*US);
45    dht11_sensor_enable =1;
46    #(80*US);
47    dht11_sensor_reg = 1;
48    #(80*US);
49
50    for (i =0 ;i<40 ;i=i+1 ) begin
51      dht11_sensor_reg = 0 ;
52      #(50*US);
53      dht11_sensor_reg = 1;
54      if (dht11_sensor_data[39-i]) begin
55        #(70*US);
56      end else begin
57        #(28*US);
58      end
59    end
60    dht11_sensor_reg = 0;
61    #(50*US);
62    dht11_sensor_enable =0;
63    dht11_sensor_data = 0;
64    #(1000);
65    $stop;
66  end
67 endmodule
```



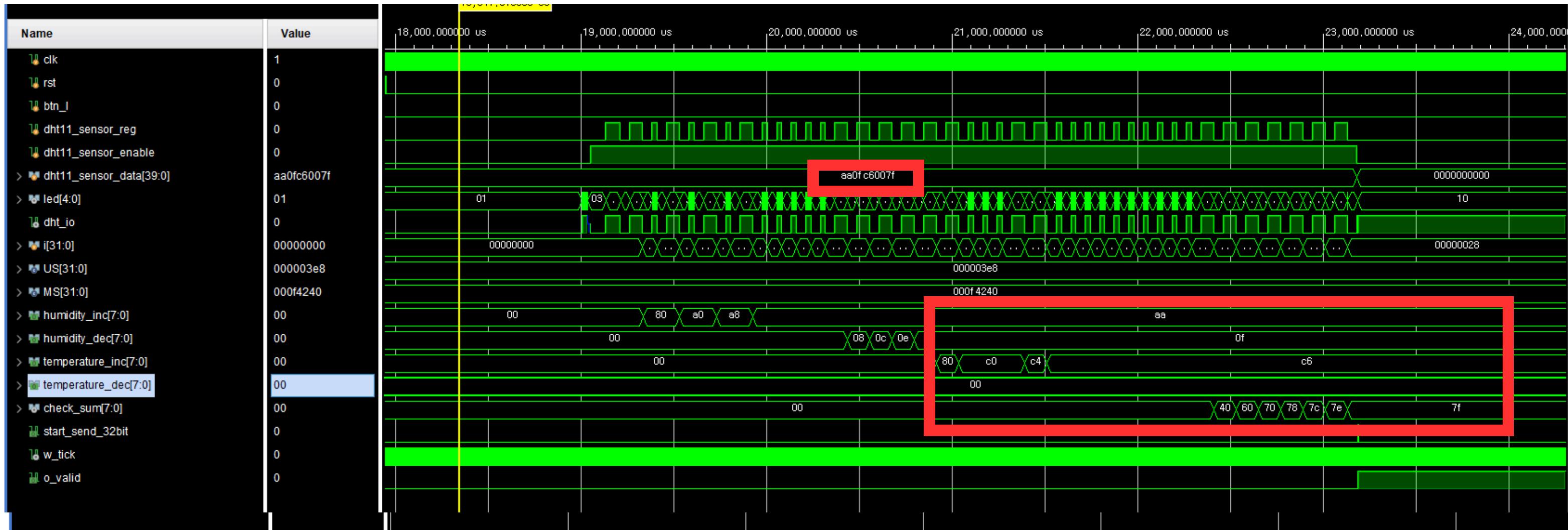


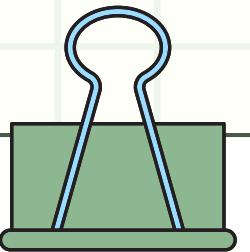
05 SIMULATION





05 SIMULATION





06 ALL_top

프로젝트의 목적 및 목표

Stopwatch 기능과 초음파 센서 온습도 센서 기능을
하나의 FPGA 보드에서 동시에 사용할 수 있도록
설계

UART 통신을 통해 외부 PC와 데이터를
주고받으며, 사용자 제어 및 결과 확인 가능하게 구현
FND를 활용하여 현재 동작 모드(시간/거리)에 따른
값을 직관적으로 표시

목표 기능

모드 전환 (SW[1])

SW[1] = 0 → Stopwatch 모드 동작

SW[1] = 1 → 초음파 센서(SR04) 거리 측정 모드
동작

SW[2] = 1 → 온습도 센서(DHT11) 온습도 측정 모
드 동작

FND Controller

모드에 따라 입력값 선택

Stopwatch → stopwatch_time

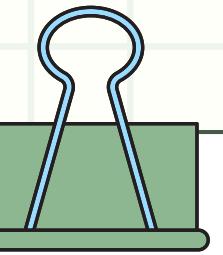
SR04 → sensor_dist

UART TX MUX

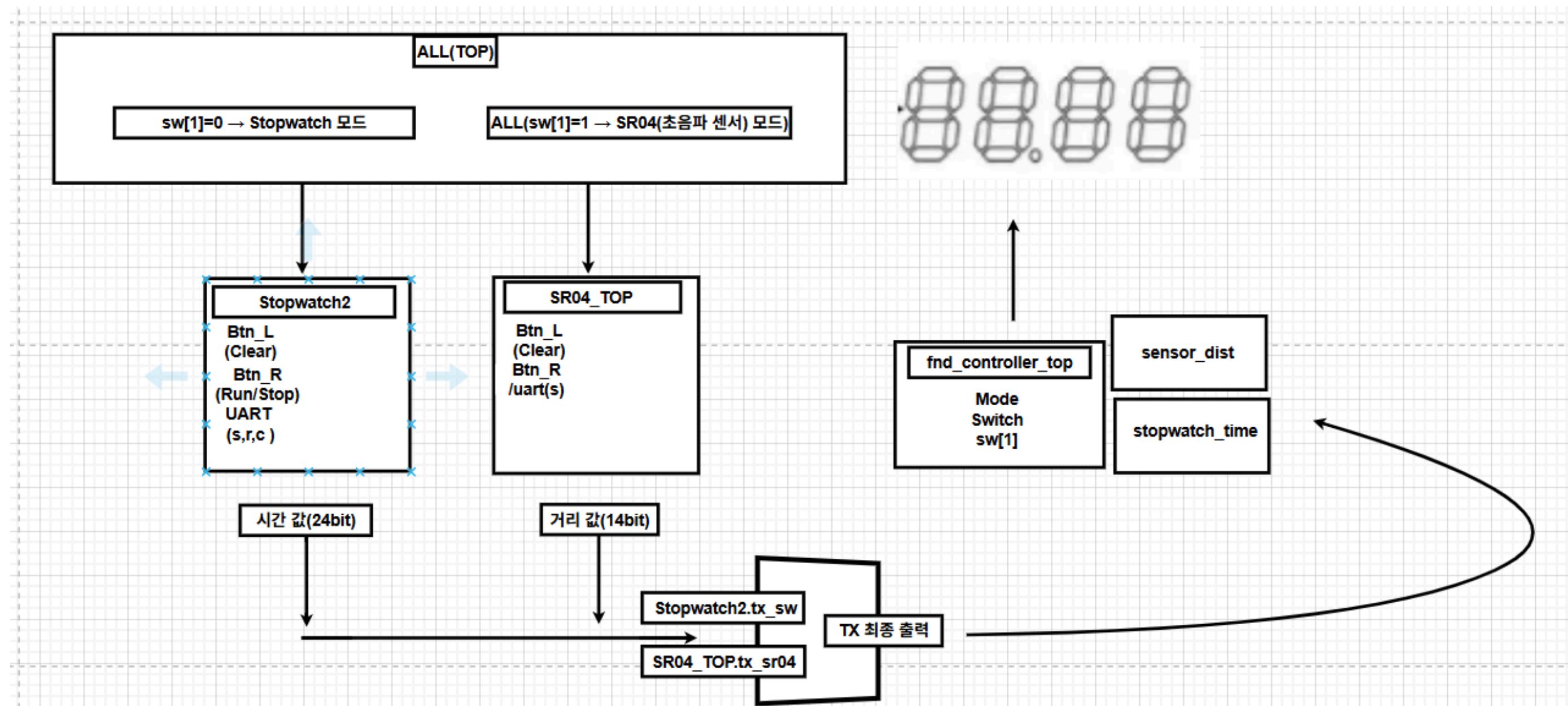
모드에 따라 전송 값 선택

Stopwatch → 시간 값

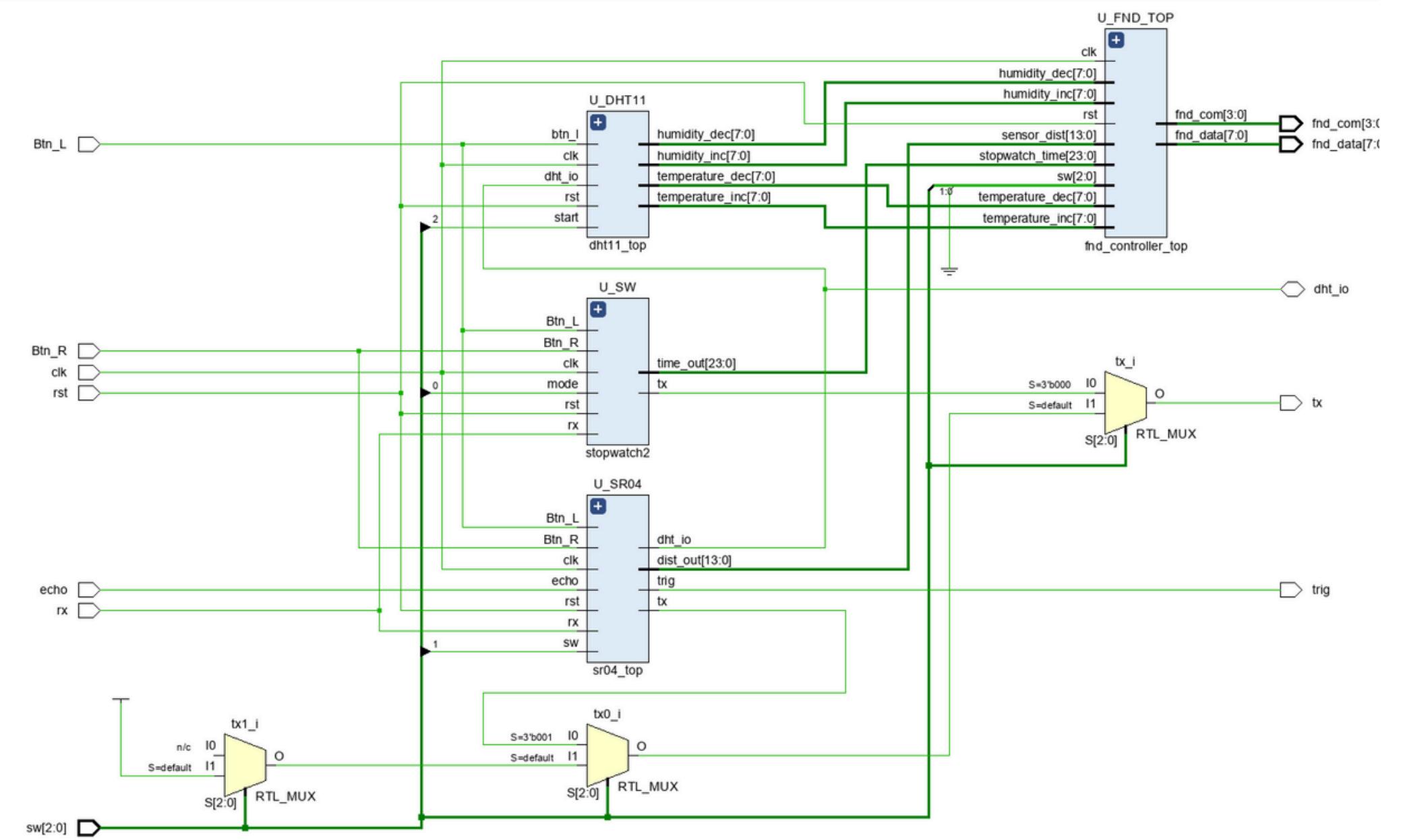
SR04 → 거리 값



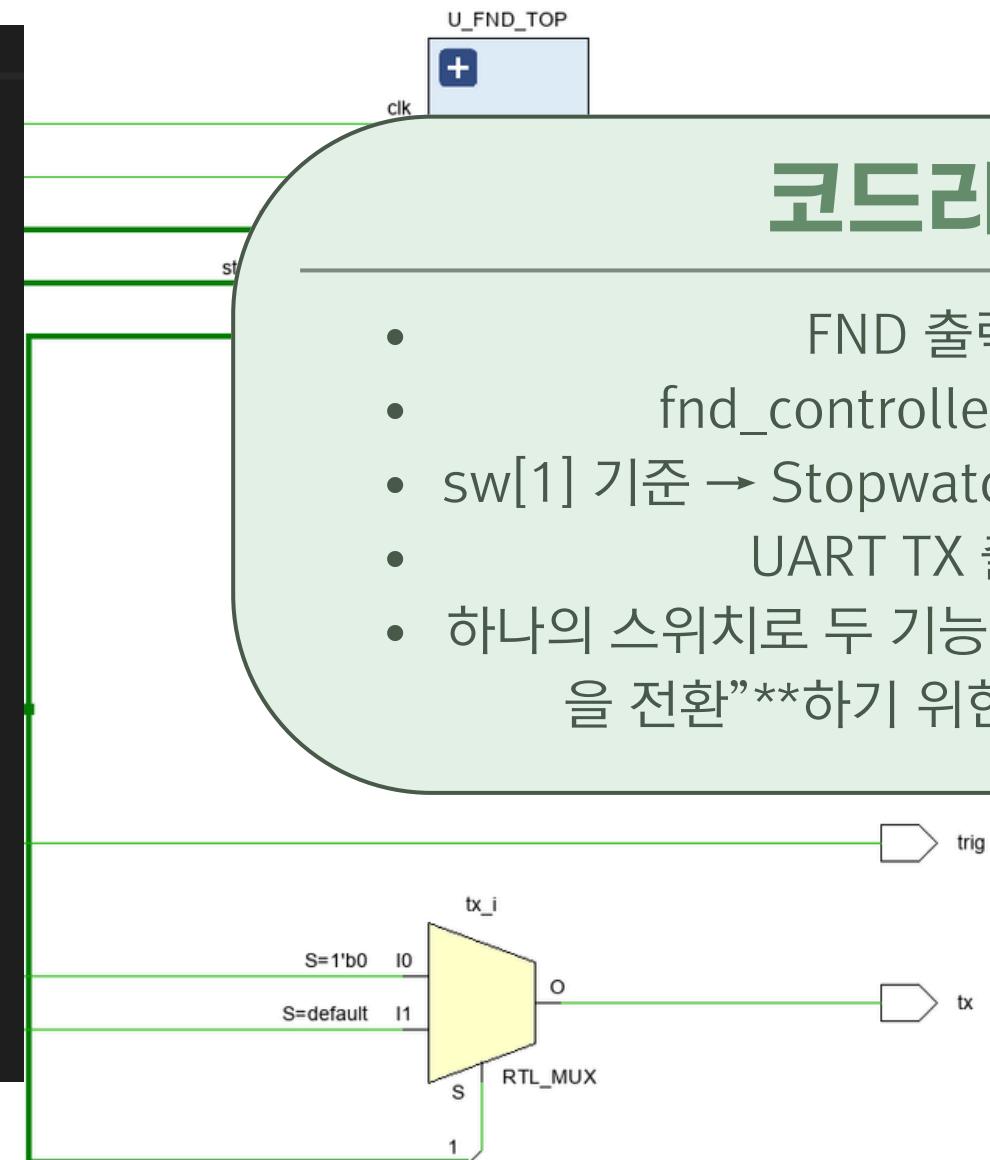
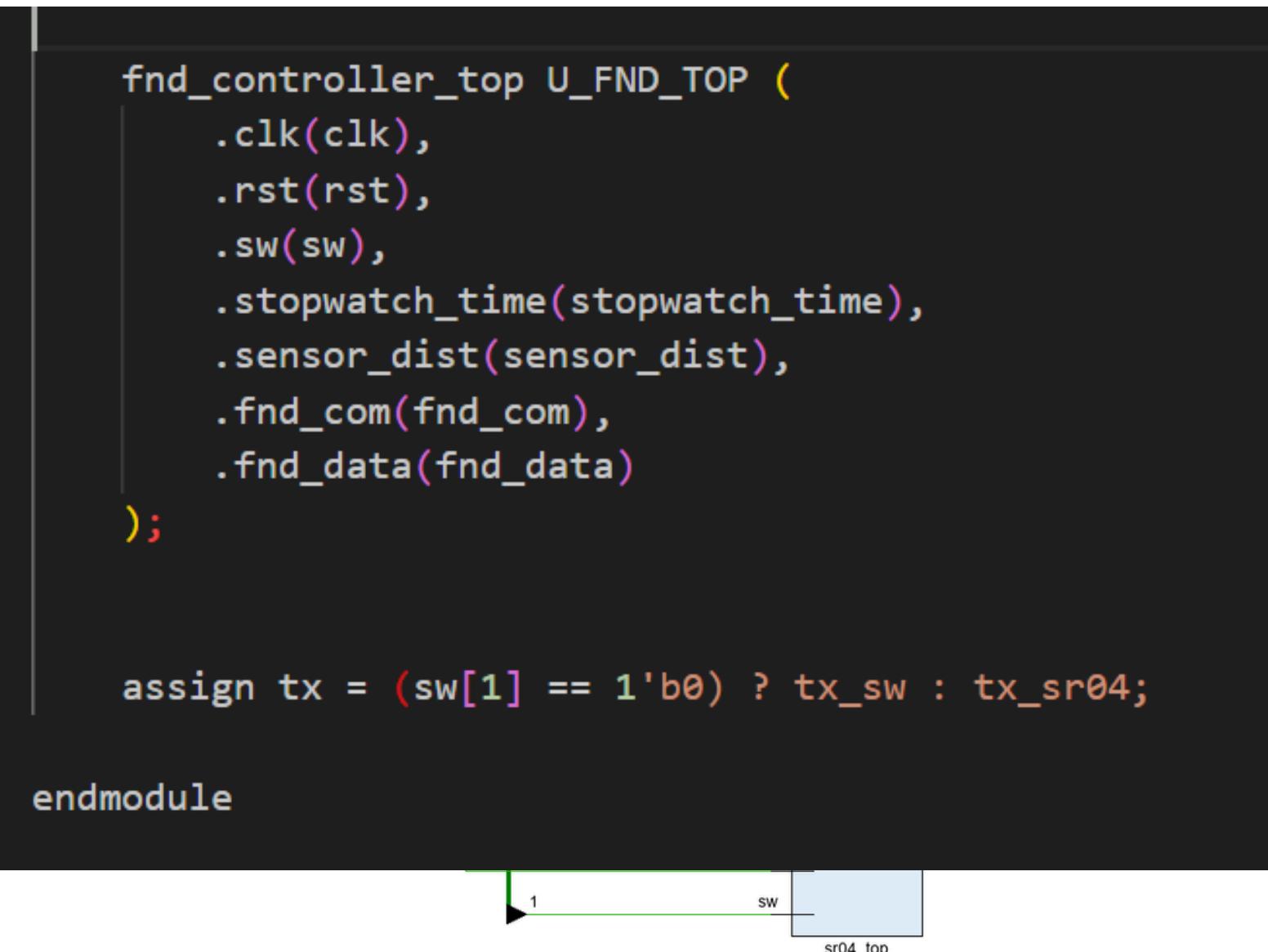
06 BLOCK Diagram



06 Schematic



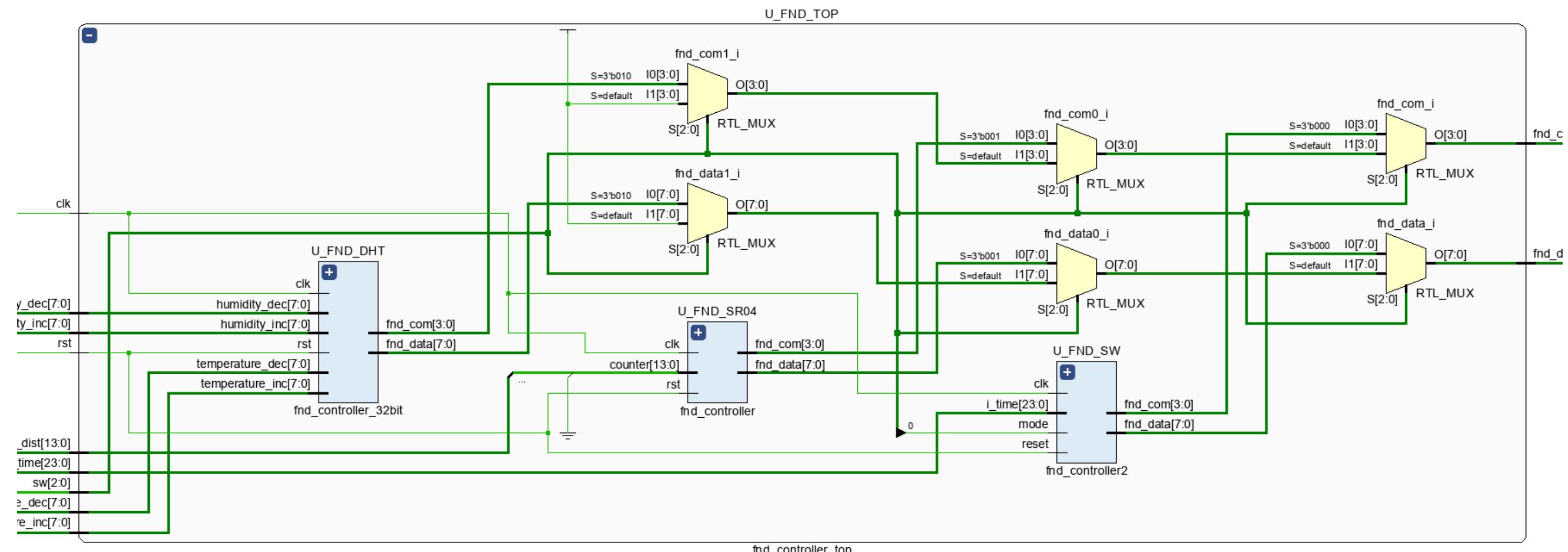
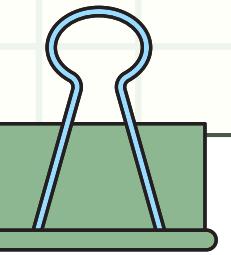
06 Schematic

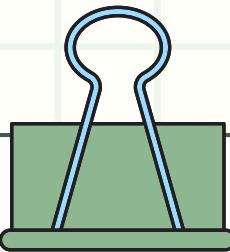


코드리뷰

- FND 출력 선택
 - fnd_controller_top 안에서
 - sw[1] 기준 → Stopwatch 시간 vs 초음파 거리
 - UART TX 출력 선택
 - 하나의 스위치로 두 기능(Stopwatch, Sensor)을 전환”**하기 위한 최종 MUX 부분

06 Schematic





06 Schematic

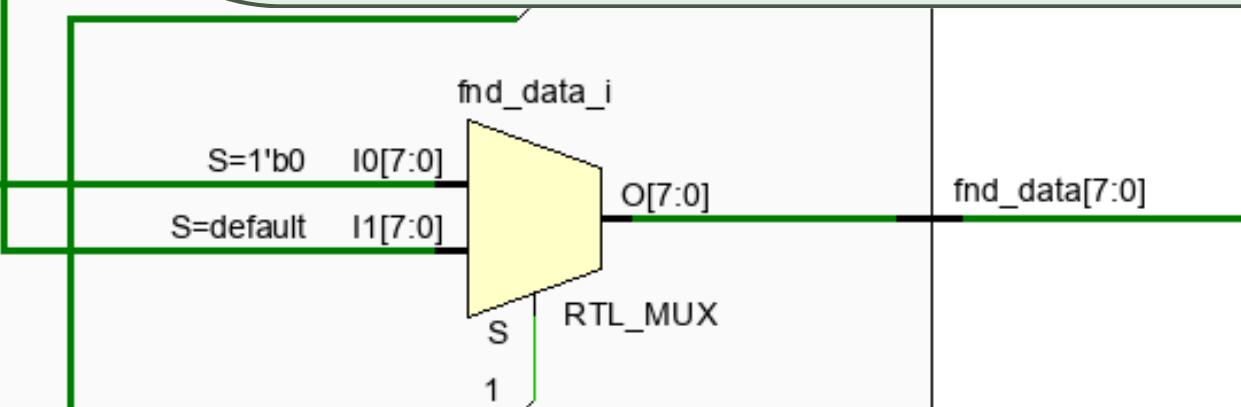
```
1  fnd_controller U_FND_SR04 (
2    .clk(clk),
3    .rst(rst),
4    .counter(sensor_dist), // 14bit 거리값
5    .fnd_com(fnd_com_sr04),
6    .fnd_data(fnd_data_sr04)
7 );
8
9
10 assign fnd_com = (sw[1] == 1'b0) ? fnd_com_sw : fnd_com_sr04;
11 assign fnd_data = (sw[1] == 1'b0) ? fnd_data_sw : fnd_data_sr04
12
13 module
14
```

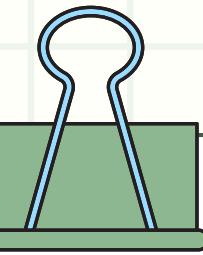
U_FND_TOP

find_controller_top

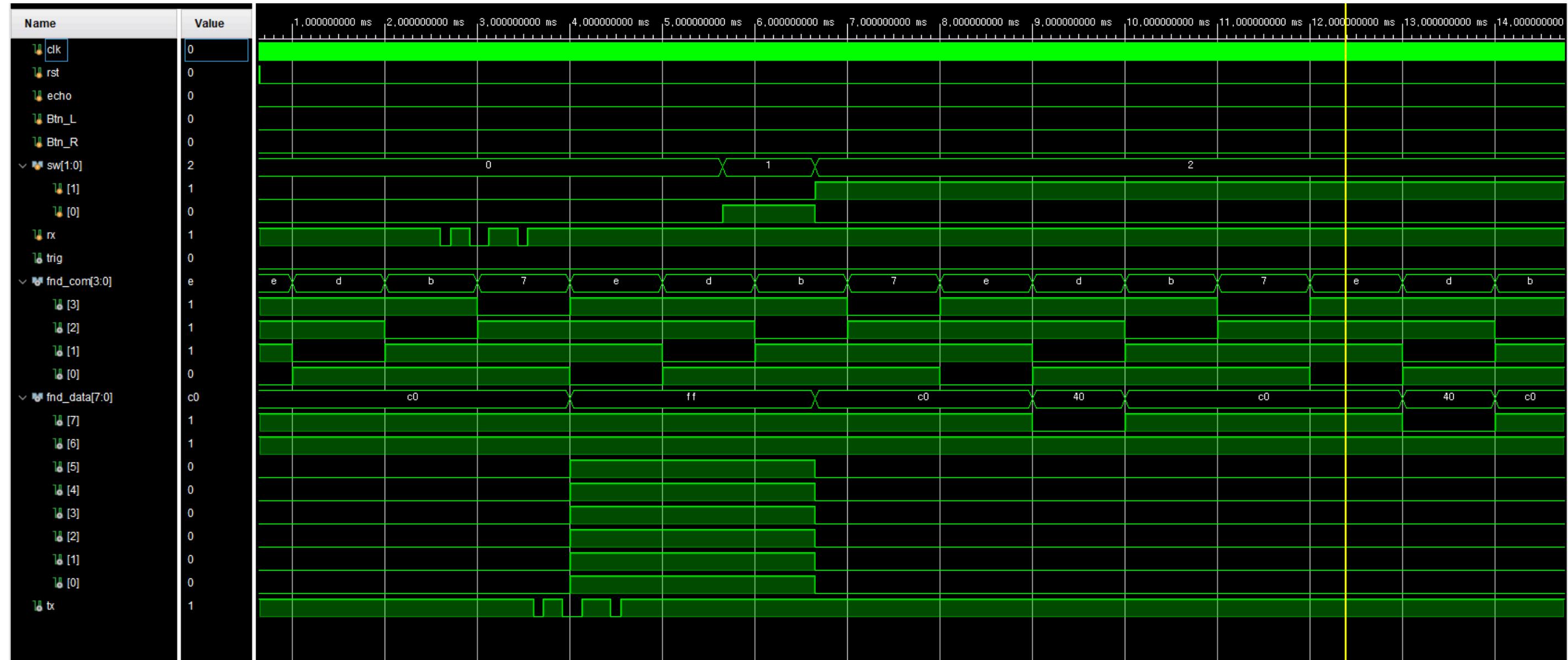
코드리뷰

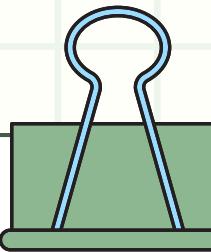
- Stopwatch와 SR04 두 모듈이 각자 자기 FND 신호를 만들어냄
- 하지만 실제 보드에는 7-seg 한 개만 있으니,
- assign 문을 이용해 MUX처럼 한쪽만 선택해서 FND로 보냄.



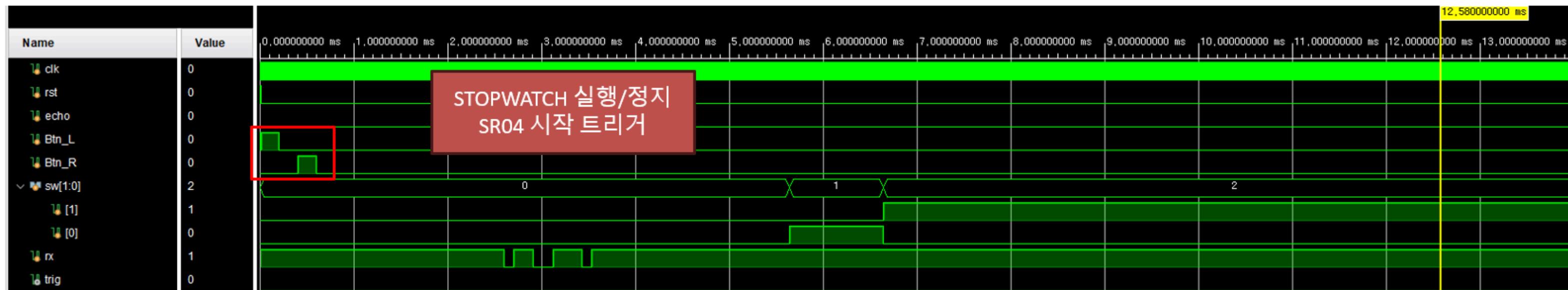


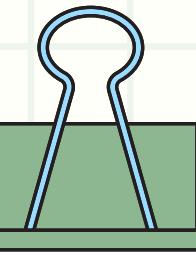
06 하루레이션





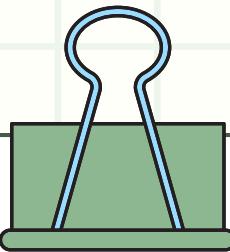
06 h|뮬레이션



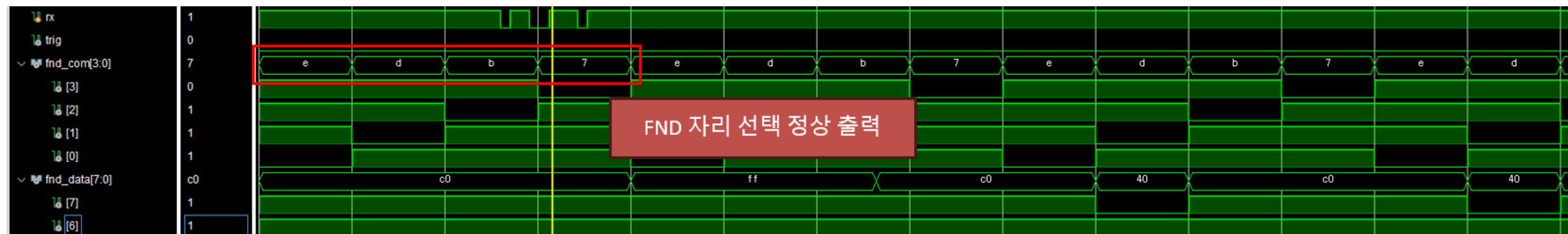


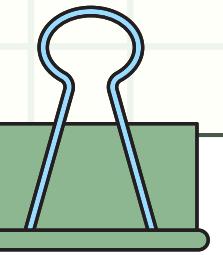
06 h|뮬레이션



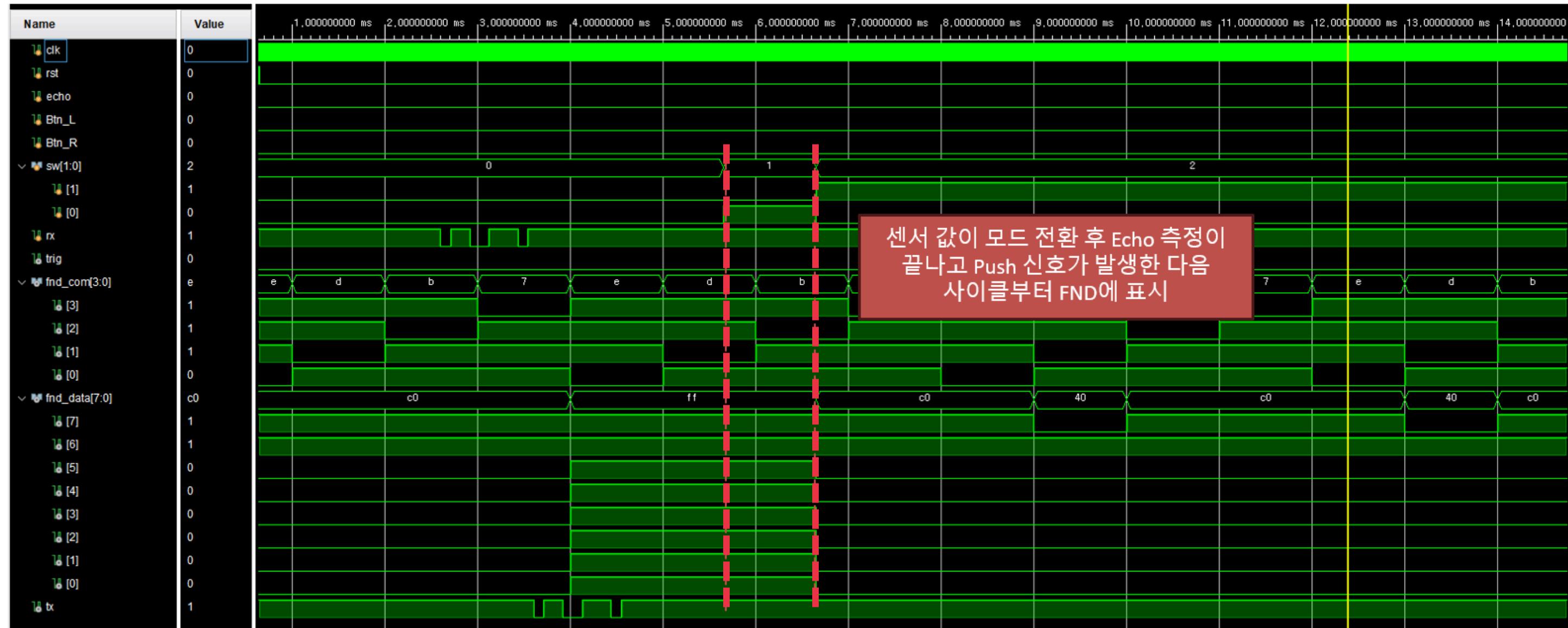


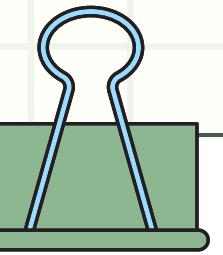
06 하이브리드 모듈레이션





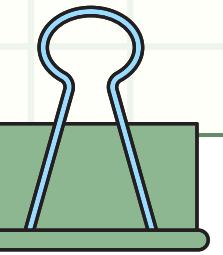
06 힐러레이션



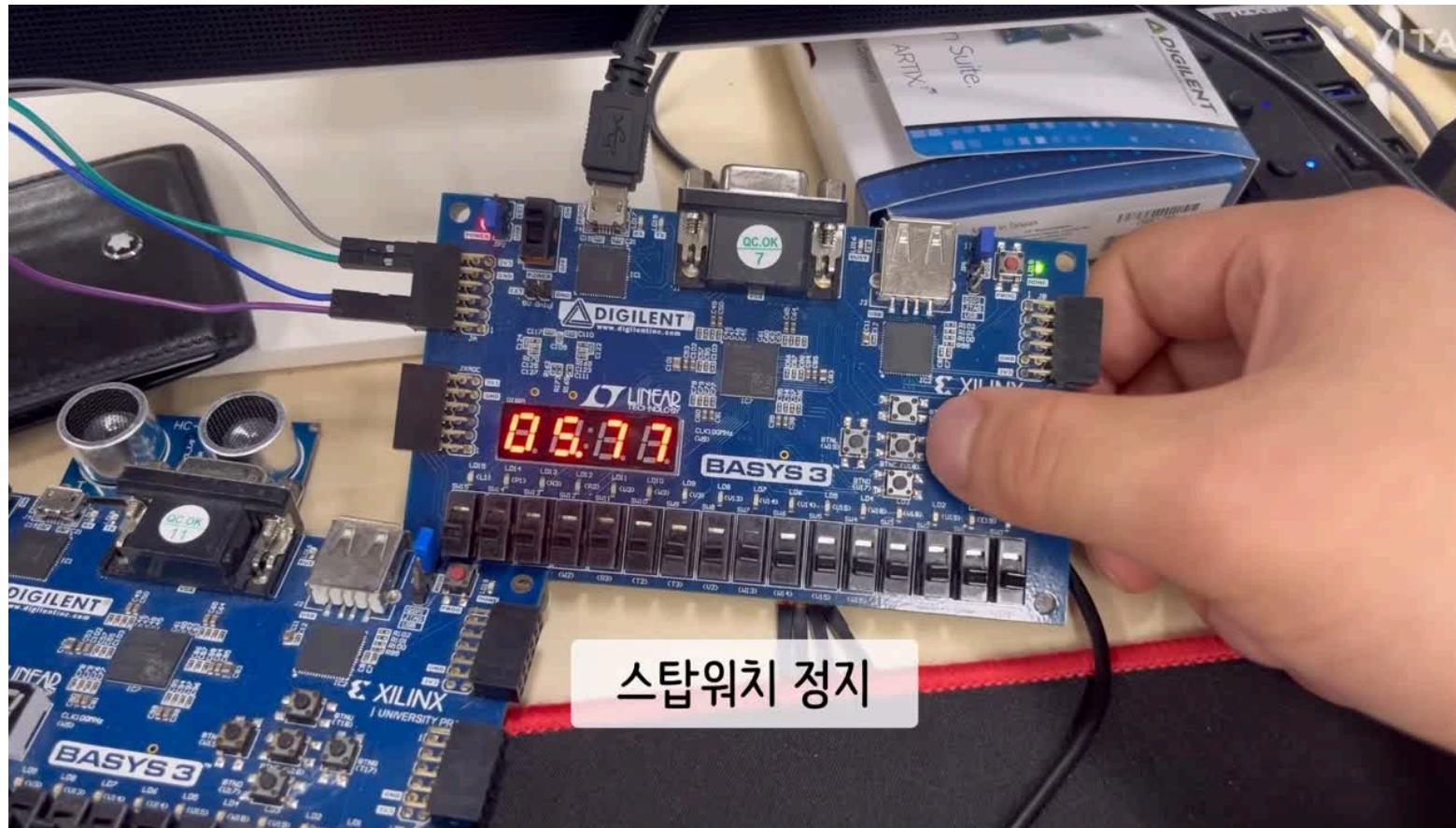


06 힐러레이션

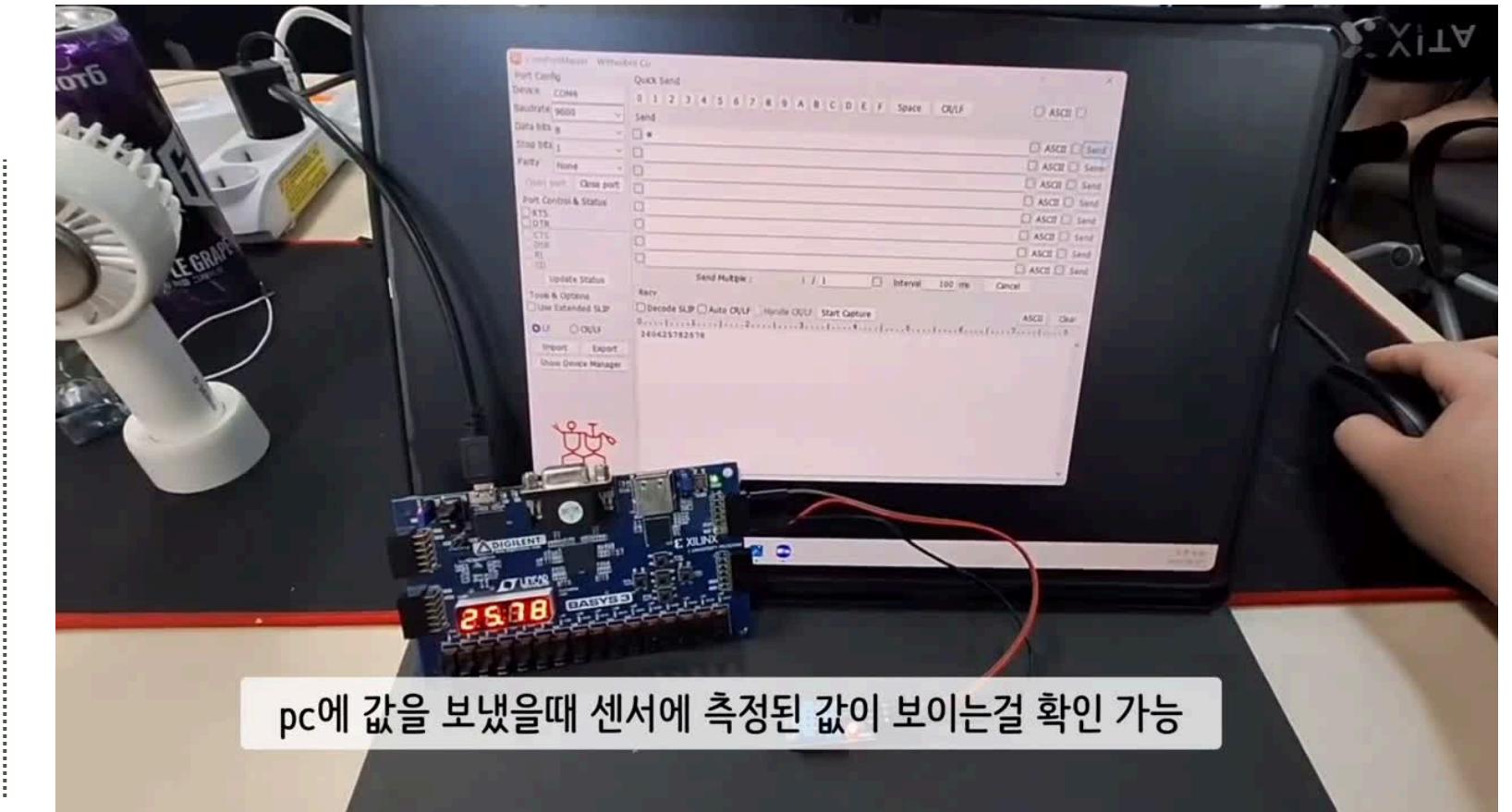




06 동작영상



STOPWATCH/SR04(초음파센서)



DHT11온습도센서