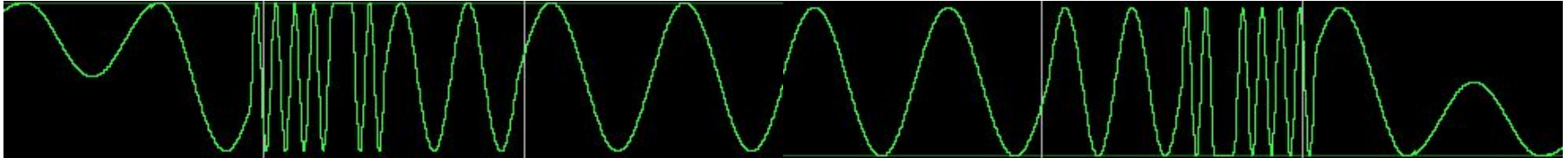


Trabajo práctico final
Circuitos Lógicos Programables
Especialización en Sistemas Embebidos

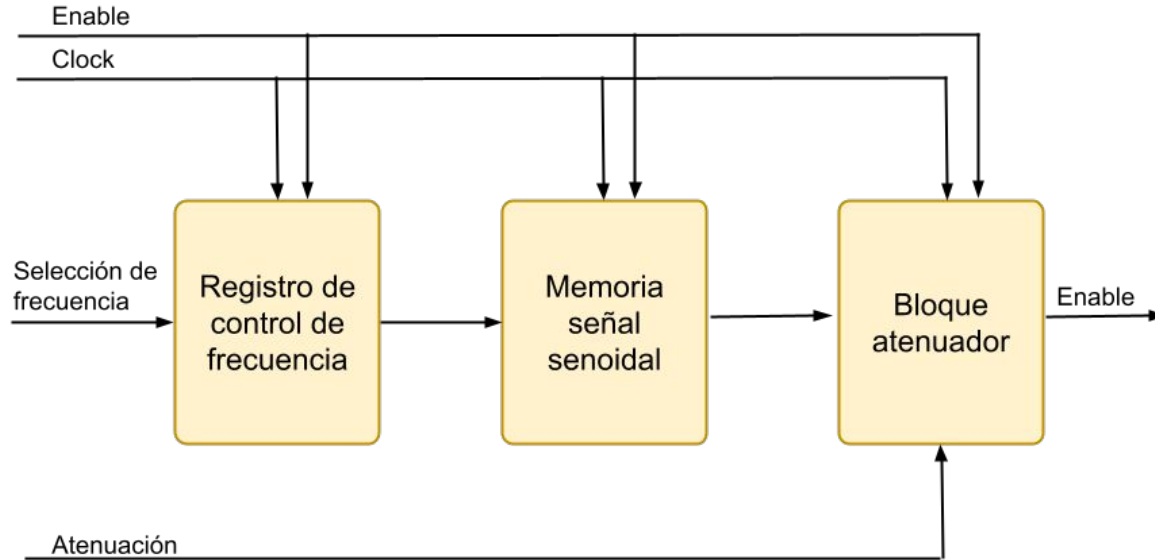
NCO

(Oscilador controlado numéricamente)

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Profesor: Ing. Nicolás Álvarez
Fecha: 18/04/2022



1. Diagrama en bloques



```

entity RCF is
  generic(
    N_RCF: natural := 8
  );
  port(
    clk_i : in std_logic;
    I_i   : in std_logic_vector(N_RCF-1 downto 0);
    I_o   : out std_logic_vector(N_RCF-1 downto 0);
    ena_i : in std_logic
  );
end;

```

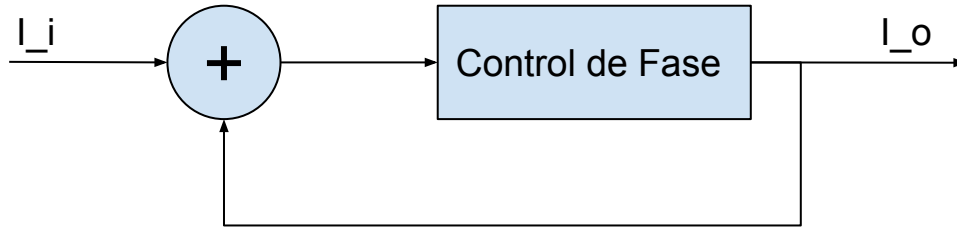
Registro de
control de
frecuencia

```

process (clk_i)
  -- Se hace de un bit mas para evitar desborde al sobrepasar el límite
  variable addr_aux : integer range 0 to (2**(N_RCF+1))-1:=0;
begin
  if rising_edge(clk_i) then
    if ena_i = '1' then
      addr_aux := addr_aux + to_integer(unsigned(I_i)) + 1 ;
      if addr_aux >= (2**N_RCF) then
        addr_aux := addr_aux - (2**N_RCF);
      end if;
      I_o <= std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(addr_aux,N_RCF));
    end if;
  end if;
end process;

```

Registro de control de frecuencia



$$F_o = \frac{F_{clk} \times I_i}{M}$$

```

entity mem_seno is
  generic(
    N_mem: natural := 4; -- numero de bits de address
    M_mem: natural := 10 -- numero de bits de datos de salida
  );
  port(
    clk_i   : in std_logic;
    ena_i   : in std_logic;
    addr_i  : in std_logic_vector(N_mem-1 downto 0);
    mem_out : out std_logic_vector(M_mem-1 downto 0)
  );
end;

```

Memoria
señal
senoidal

```

process (clk_i)
  -- Le doy un bit mas para evitar error por desborde
  variable address: integer range 0 to (2**(N_mem+1));
begin
  if rising_edge(clk_i) then
    if ena_i = '1' then
      address := to_integer(unsigned(addr_i));

      if address >= (2**N_mem) then address := address - (2**N_mem);
      end if;

      if address= 0 then mem_out <= "0111111111";
      elsif address= 1 then mem_out <= "1000001100";
      elsif address= 2 then mem_out <= "1000011000";

```

```

entity att is
  generic(
    N_att: natural := 3; -- numero de bits de atenuacion
    M_att: natural := 10 -- numero de bits de datos de salida
  );
  port(
    clk_i   : in std_logic;
    ena_i   : in std_logic;
    att_i   : in std_logic_vector(N_att-1 downto 0);
    data_i  : in std_logic_vector(M_att-1 downto 0);
    data_o  : out std_logic_vector(M_att-1 downto 0)
  );
end;

```

Bloque
atenuador

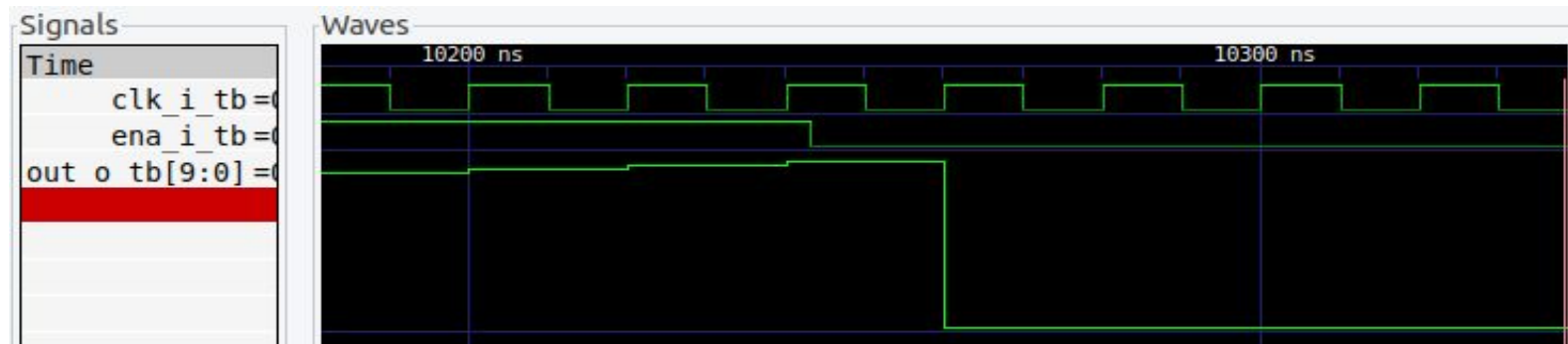
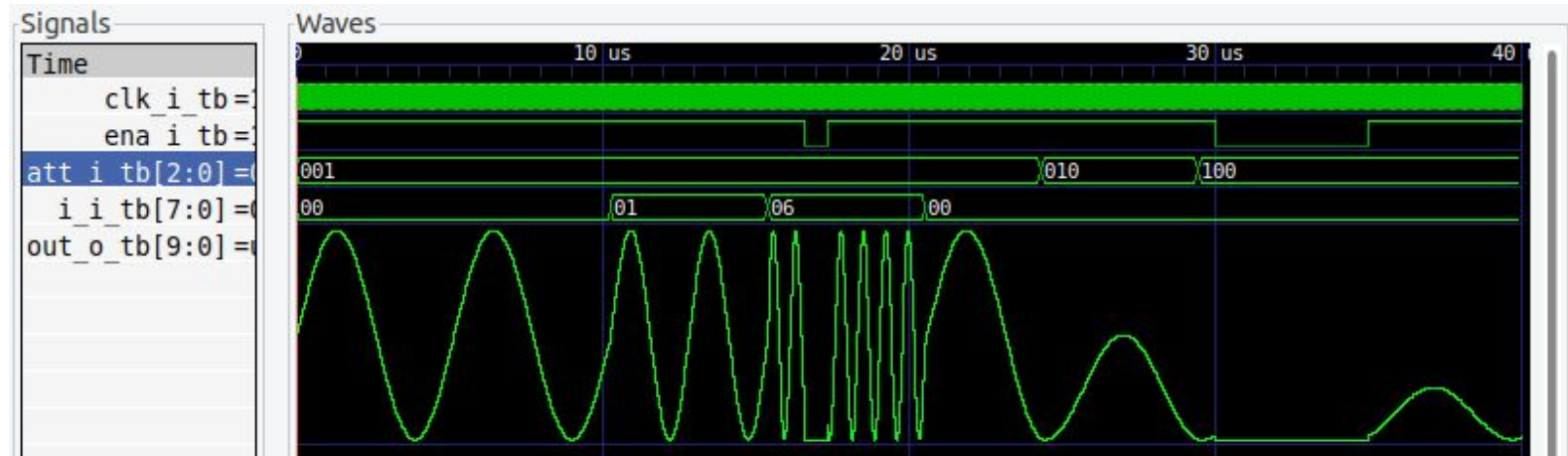
```

process (clk_i)
  variable att_aux: integer range 0 to 2**N_att;
  variable data_aux: integer range 0 to 2**M_att;
begin
  att_aux := to_integer(unsigned(att_i));
  data_aux := to_integer(unsigned(data_i));

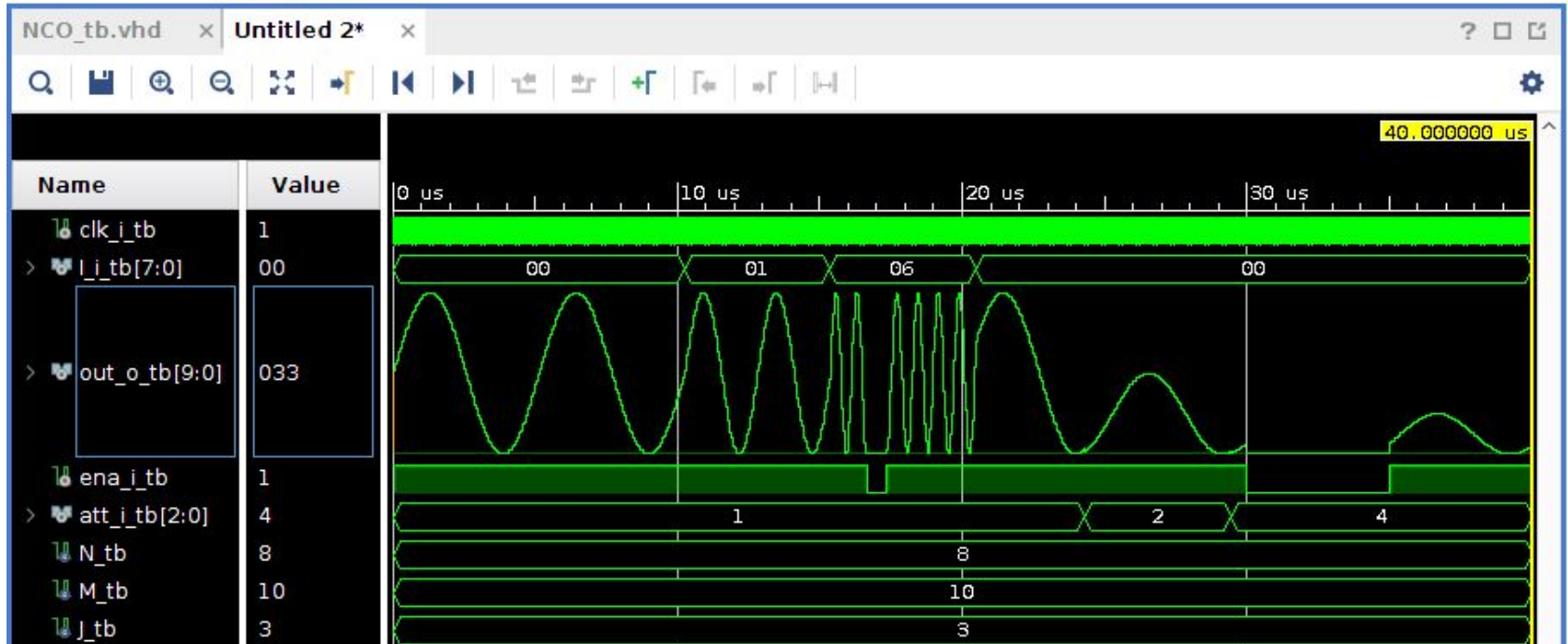
  if rising_edge(clk_i) then
    if ena_i = '1' and att_aux/=0 then
      data_aux := data_aux / att_aux;
      data_o <= std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(data_aux,M_att));
    else
      data_o <= std_logic_vector(to_unsigned(0,M_att));
    end if;
  end if;
end if;

```

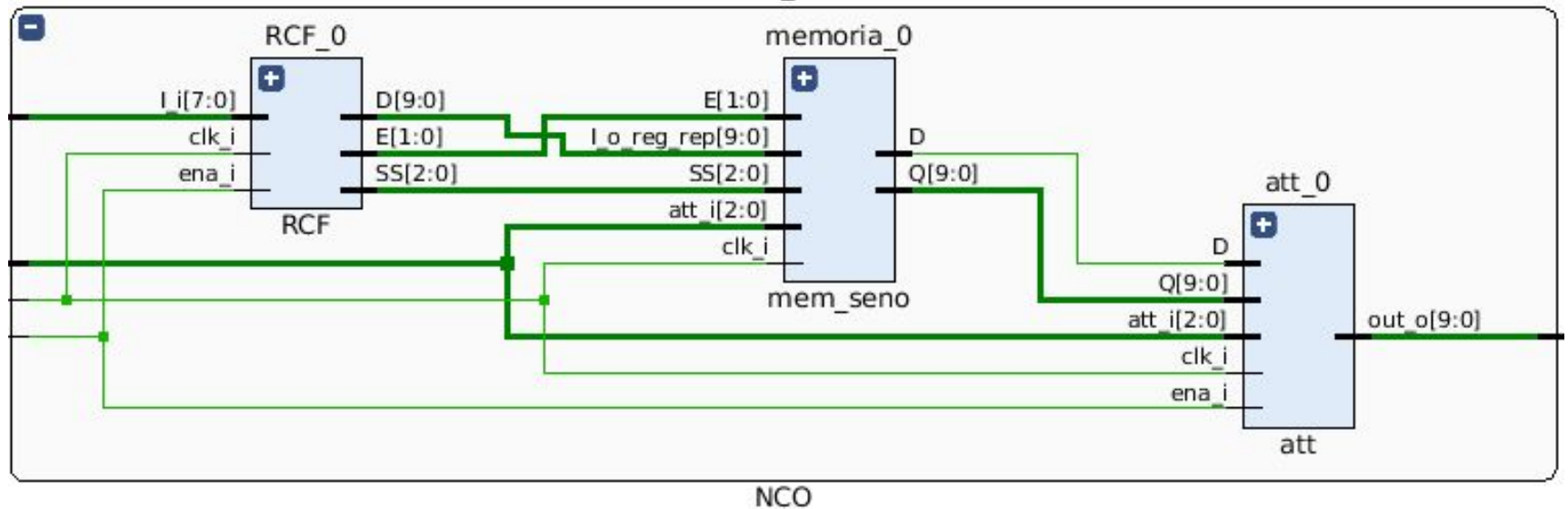
Simulación con GTKWave



Simulación en Vivado

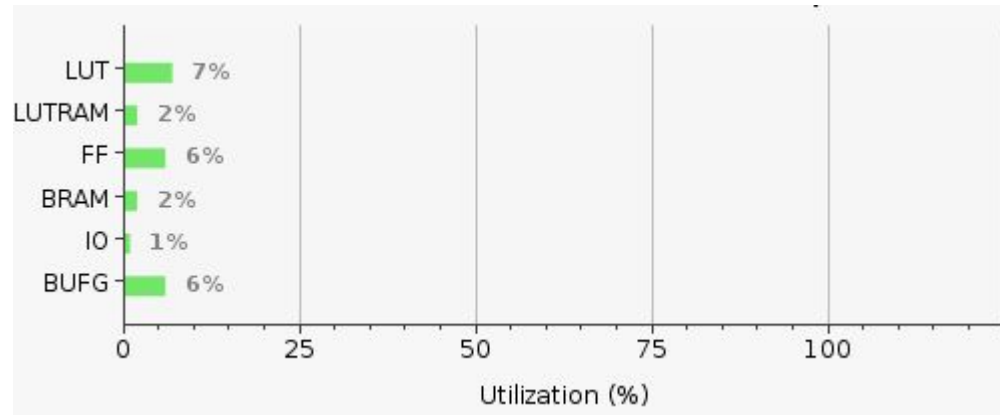


Esquemático con Vivado



Uso de recursos de la FPGA

Resource	Utilization	Available	Utilization %
LUT	1297	17600	7.37
LUTRAM	94	6000	1.57
FF	2148	35200	6.10
BRAM	1	60	1.67
IO	1	100	1.00
BUFG	2	32	6.25



Prueba con ILA y VIO

