

Introduction to Vaman

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Abstract—This document provides a simple introduction to software and hardware using the Vaman FPGA/microcontroller board. The exercises provided here are suitable for students from primary school till college.

1 Software

Download codes from the following link

```
https://github.com/gadepall/vaman/
tree/master/fpga/setup/codes/
```

2 Setup

- 2.1. Connect the Vaman to the Raspberry Pi through USB.
- 2.2. There is a button and an LED to the left of the USB port on the Vaman. There is another button to the right of the LED.
- 2.3. Press the right button first and immediately press the left button. The LED will be blinking green. The Vaman is now in bootloader mode.
- 2.4. Login to termux-ubuntu on the android device and execute the following commands

```
cd /storage/emulated/0/Download
svn co https://github.com/
gadepall/Vaman/trunk/
installation/blink
```

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```
ql_symbiflow -compile -src /
storage/emulated/0/Download/
blink -d ql-eos-s3 -P PU64 -
v helloworldfpga.v -t
helloworldfpga -p
quickfeather.pcf -dump
binary
scp /storage/emulated/0/
Download/blink/
helloworldfpga.bin pi@192
.168.0.114:
```

Make sure that the appropriate IP address for the raspberry pi is given in the above command.

- 2.5. Now execute the following commands on the raspberry pi.

```
python3 /root/Vaman-dev/Vaman-
sdk/TinyFPGA-Programmer-
Application/tinyfpga-
programmer-gui.py --port /
dev/ttyACM0 --appfpga /home/
pi/helloworldfpga.bin --mode
fpga
```

- 2.6. Make sure that the correct USB port address is given in the above command. Then press the button to the right of the USB port. After some time, the LED will start blinking red.

3 Frequency

- 3.1. In the following verilog program,

```
codes/blink/helloworldfpga.v
```

pay attention to the following lines

```
delay = delay+1;
if(delay > 20000000)
begin
delay=27'b0;
led=!led;
end
```

Type	Vaman Pin	Connection
Input	IO_28	GND
Output	IO_11	LED

TABLE 3.8.1: Vaman Input/Output.

```
codes/input/blink_ip.v
codes/input/pygmy.pcf
```

It may be deduced from the above that the blink frequency is 20 MHz.

- 3.2. In instruction 3.1, replace

```
if(delay > 200000000)
```

with

```
if(delay==27'
    b1001100010010110100000000)
```

and execute the verilog code.

- 3.3. Since the delay is 20 MHz, the blink period is 1 second. Modify the verilog code so that the blink period becomes 0.5s.
- 3.4. Find the bit length of 20 MHz.

Solution:

$$\log_2(200000000) \approx 27 \quad (3.4.1)$$

- 3.5. Obtain the above answer using a Python code.

Solution: Execute the following code and compare with instruction 3.2.

```
codes/blink/freq_count.py
```

- 3.6. Replace the following line in the code in instruction 3.1

```
assign redled = led; //If you
    want to change led colour to
    red,
```

with

```
assign blueled = led;
```

and execute the code.

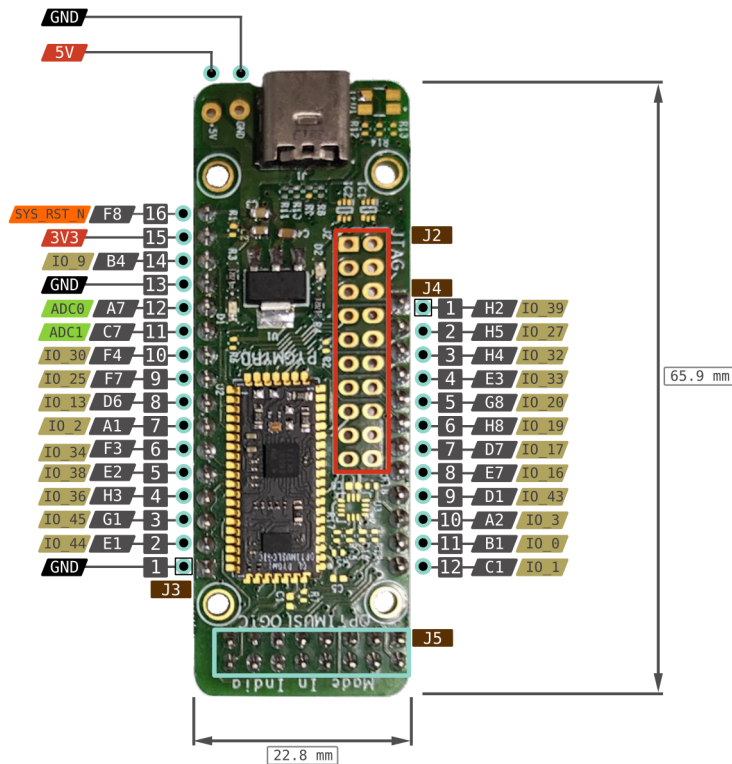
- 3.7. Ensure that the LED stays on in green colour. Solution: Execute the following code

```
codes/blink/onoff.v
```

- 3.8. Using Table 3.8.1 and Fig. 3.8.1, control the onboard LED through an external input. Connect an external LED and control it using an output pin as well.

Solution: Execute the following code and take out the input pin connect to GND. Plug it again. Do this repeatedly.

PYGMY BB v1 PINOUT



- Reset
- Power
- GND
- I/O/Pad Number
- Physical Pin/Ball
- Analog Input
- Pin Function(s)
- Component Pin
- Board Header Pin

On-Board Components

SPI FLASH Memory [on Pygmy Stamp]

SS	I0_39/H2	SPI_MASTER_SSn1
SCLK	I0_34/F3	SPI_MASTER_CLK
SI	I0_38/E2	SPI_MASTER_MOST
SO	I0_36/H3	SPI_MASTER_MISO

Buttons

USR	I0_6/B3	GPIO[0]
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RGB LED

RED	I0_22/G7	GPIO[6]
GREEN	I0_21/H7	GPIO[5]
BLUE	I0_18/E8	GPIO[4]

BMI160 ACCEL + GYRO

SCx	I0_0/B1	SCL_0
SDx	I0_1/C1	SDA_0

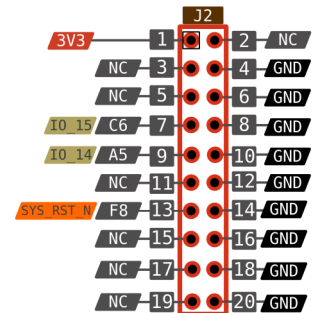
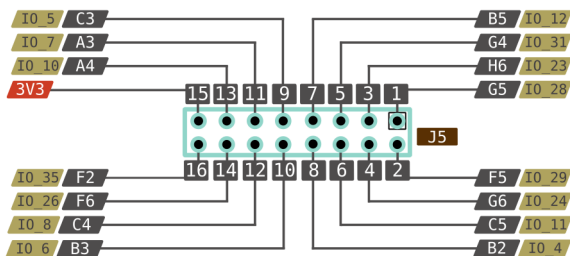


Fig. 3.8.1: