

S4_VHDL Specifications



Circuit Design (WS2020/21)
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History - Change Log

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17.01.2021	FiniteStateMachines added
17.01.2021	Block diagrams created and updated
17.01.2021	Block descriptions added
06.11.2020	General description added
06.11.2020	Block diagram added
06.11.2020	Functional description added
06.11.2020	Document created

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Chapter 1

General description

IC4 is a single chip based application containing processing capabilities to detect and keep track of the amount of people in one room. It is part of a system solution to fulfill the covid-19-restrictions and regulate the amount of people in an area. This solution is only meant for a chamber with only one doorway available to enter or to exit.

The IC4 is designed on a FPGA prototype-board Max1000 with 10M16SAU169C8G device on board.

Chapter 2

Requirements

ID	Requirement	Priority	Verifiable	Description
General				
G01	Gen.: #persons	High	Testbench	The number of persons in a room must be known.
G02	Gen.: max	High	Testbench	The number of persons in a room must not exceed a given limit.
G03	Gen.: only one pers.	High	N/A	Only one person can either enter or leave the room at a time.
G04	Gen.: three light sensors	Medium	Testbench	Along the doorway, there are three light-curtains to allow directiontracking of possible visitors.
G05	Gen.: only one door	High	N/A	Only one door exists.
Sound				
S01	Sound: entered	High	N/A	A person entered the room, play a unique sound.
S02	Sound: left	High	N/A	A person left the room, play a unique sound.
S03	Sound: stop	High	N/A	The room is full, play a unique sound.
LED				
LED01	LED: red	High	Testbench	The maximal number of persons reached.
LED02	LED: green	High	Testbench	The maximal number of persons not reached.

ID	Requirement	Priority	Verifiable	Description
UART				
UART01	UART: 9600 baud	High	Testbench	The speed of the serial transmission should be set to 9600 baud.
UART02	UART: 8 bit	High	Testbench	The data width of the serial transmission should be set to 8 bit.
UART03	UART: no parity	High	Testbench	The serial transmission should not be checked with a parity bit.
UART04	UART: one stop bit	High	Testbench	The serial transmission should have only one stop bit.
UART06	UART: #persons	High	Testbench	The #persons should be transmitted to a PC.
PC				
PC01	PC: language	Medium	N/A	Information should be displayed on a PC, the language is C++.
PC02	PC: timestamp	Low	N/A	Every event should have a unique timestamp.
IC_S3				
IC01	IC_S3: interface	Low	Testbench	Use a three wire IF.
IC02	IC_S3: events	Low	Testbench	All events should be transmitted via the three wire IF.
IC03	IC_S3: #persons	Low	Testbench	The #persons should be transmitted via the three wire IF.

Chapter 3

Architecture Concepts

Clock Cycle - Trigger

This project uses a 12MHz clock with a rising edge trigger signal. This allows to synchronize the modules within the IC_S4. Each block has the same clock cycle starting with the rising edge event.

Reset

To reset the whole project an active low is required. That is due to FPGA board, which has buttons with active low signals built in.

FSM

The FSMs (Finite State Machines) in this project are 3 process FSMs. This allows to easily construct and modify them if needed.

Chapter 4

Top Level View

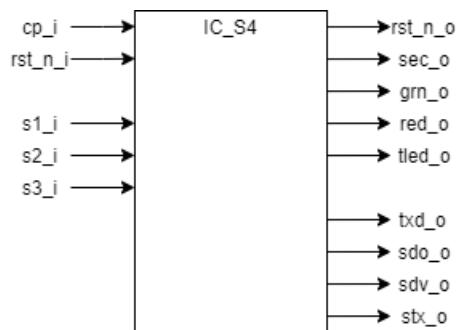


Figure 4.1: IC_S4 Top View

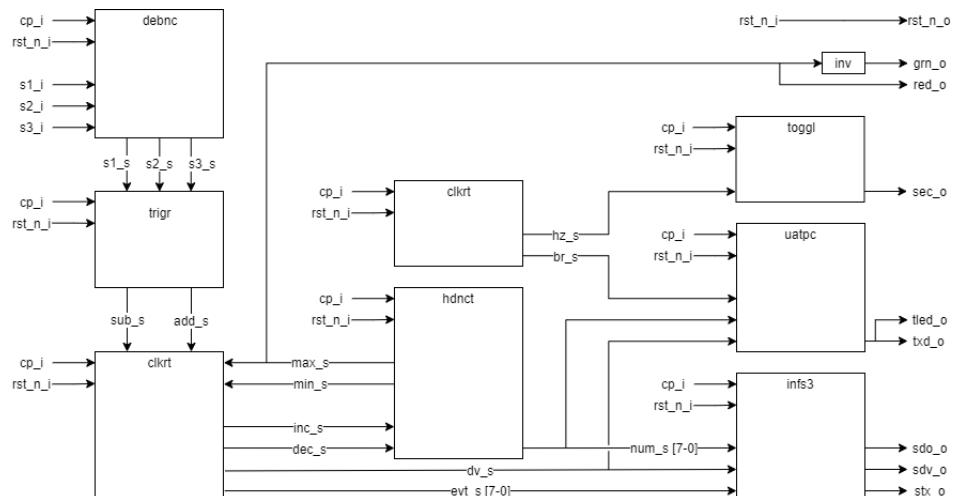


Figure 4.2: Top Level Block Diagram

Signal	Pin	Direction	Description
rst_n_i	E6	IN	Reset, active low
cp_i	H6	IN	Syscp, @ 12MHz
s1_i	L12	IN	Sensor 1
s2_i	J12	IN	Sensor 2
s3_i	J13	IN	Sensor 3
rst_n_o	A8	OUT	Reset state LED
sec_o	A9	OUT	Pulse LED
grn_o	A11	OUT	Green LED, go ahead
red_o	A10	OUT	Red LED, stop, access denied
tled_o	B10	OUT	Transmission LED
txd_o	K11	OUT	Transmission RS-232-driver, 9k6,8N2,ASCII,to PC
sdi_o	K12	OUT	S3 data value
sdv_o	J10	OUT	S3 data valid
stx_o	H10	OUT	S3 transmission active

Internal Signal	Width	Description
br_s	1	9600 baud rate signal
hz_s	1	1Hz signal
add_s	1	trigger signal that someone entered
sub_s	1	trigger signal that someone left
inc_s	1	increment headcount signal
dec_s	1	decrement headcount signal
min_s	1	headcount reached min
max_s	1	headcount reached max
num_s	8	contains the headcount number
evh_s	8	contains the current event (ASCII)

Chapter 5

VHDL Design

5.1 debnc: Signal Debouncing

This module debounces three incoming signals into unbounced pulsed signals.

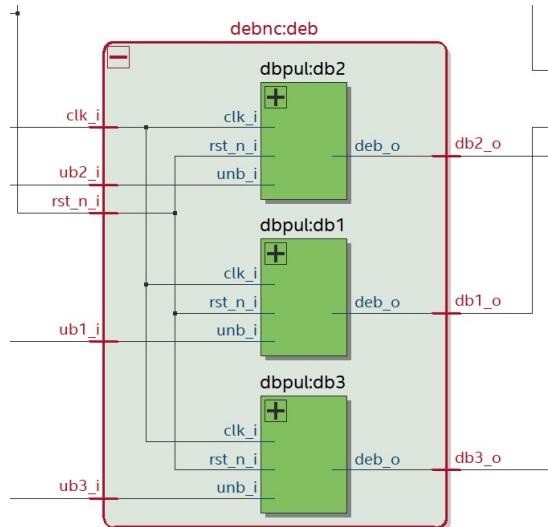


Figure 5.1: debnc_deb

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
ub1_i	IN	1	Unbounced Input 1
ub2_i	IN	1	Unbounced Input 2
ub3_i	IN	1	Unbounced Input 3
db1_o	OUT	1	Debounced Output 1
db2_o	OUT	1	Debounced Output 2
db3_o	OUT	1	Debounced Output 3

5.1.1 dbpul: Pulse Debouncer

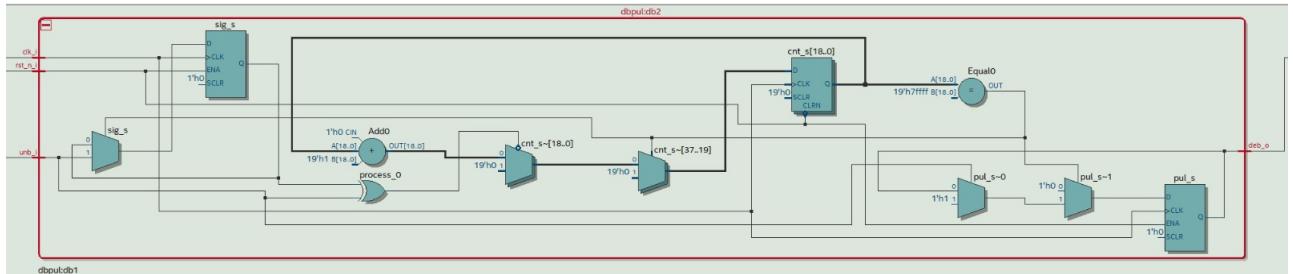


Figure 5.2: dbpul_db2

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
unb_i	IN	1	Unbounced Input
deb_o	OUT	1	Debounced Output

Generic	Type	Description
debounce_width	integer	Duration of debouncing (vector size)

5.2 togg: Signal Toggle

This module works as a flipflop. Every time it gets a impulse the output toggles.

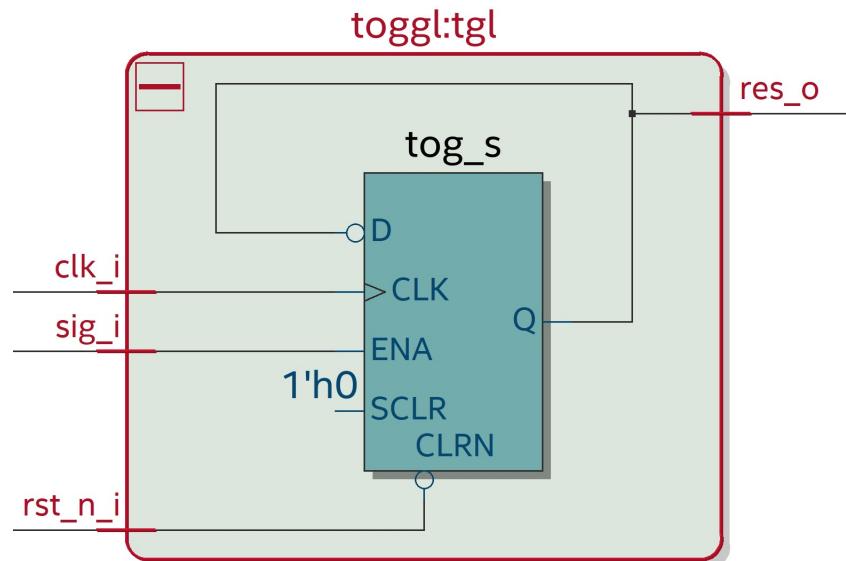


Figure 5.3: toggle_tgl

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
sig_i	IN	1	Pulseing signal
res_o	OUT	1	Toggeled output

5.3 clkrt: Clock Rate Generator

This module generates an 1Hz signal as well as an 9600Hz baud rate.

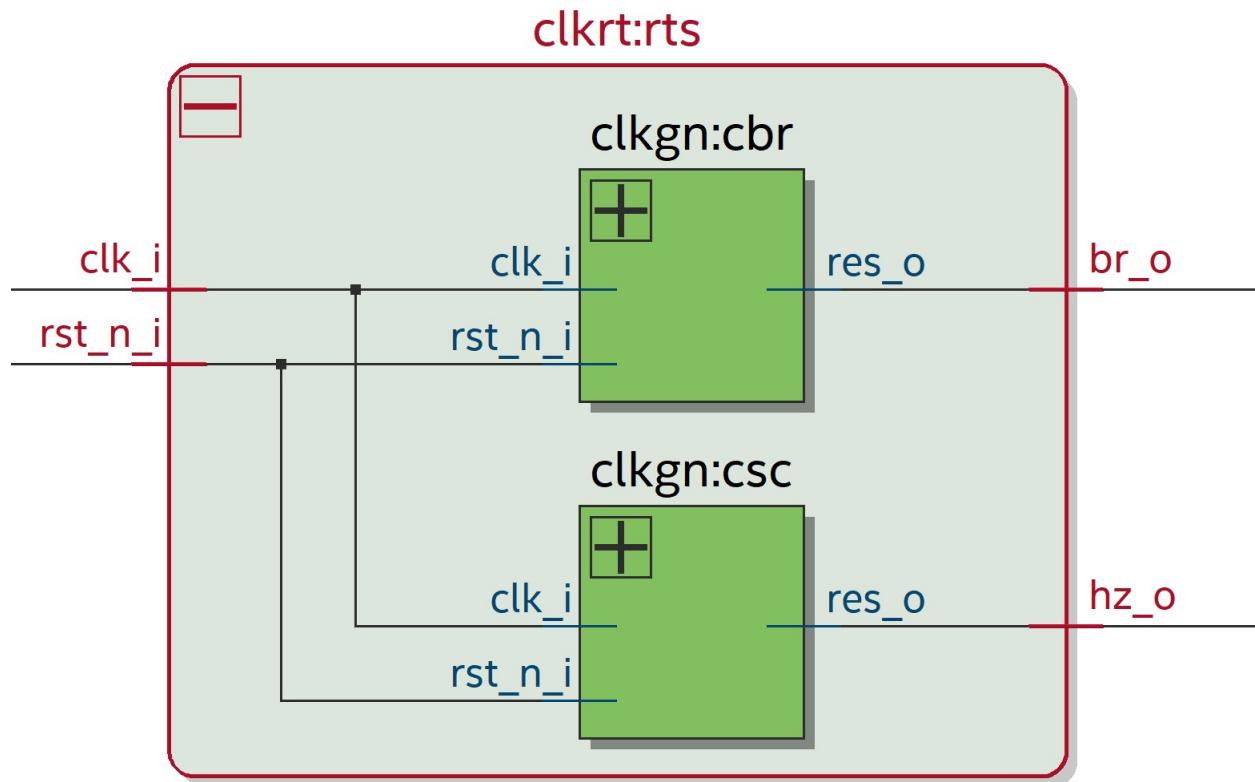


Figure 5.4: clkrt_rts

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>rst_n_i</code>	IN	1	Reset, active low
<code>clk_i</code>	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
<code>br_o</code>	OUT	1	Baud Rate @9600Hz
<code>hz_o</code>	OUT	1	Alive Pulse @1Hz

5.3.1 clkgn: Clock Generator

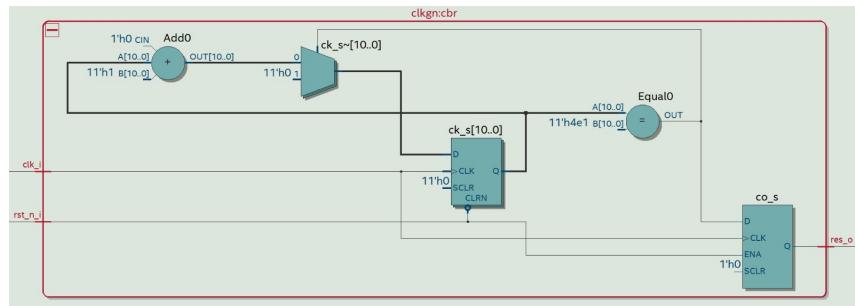


Figure 5.5: clkgn_cbr

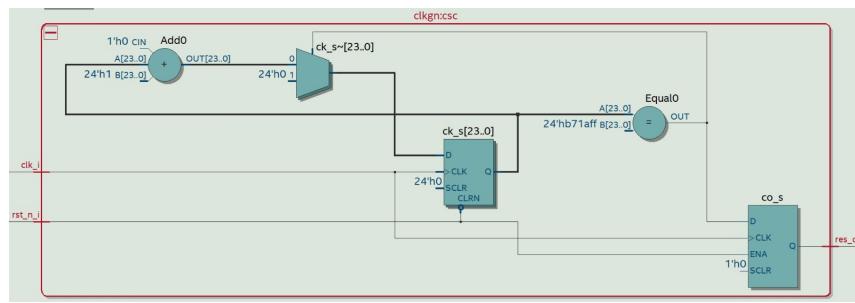


Figure 5.6: clkgn_csc

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
res_o	OUT	1	Resulting Ticks

Generic	Type	Description
cnt_width	integer	Counter bit vector
div_cnt	integer	Clock cycle durations

5.4 trigr: Sensor Handling

This module handles the debounced and pulsed sensor inputs and detects the events.

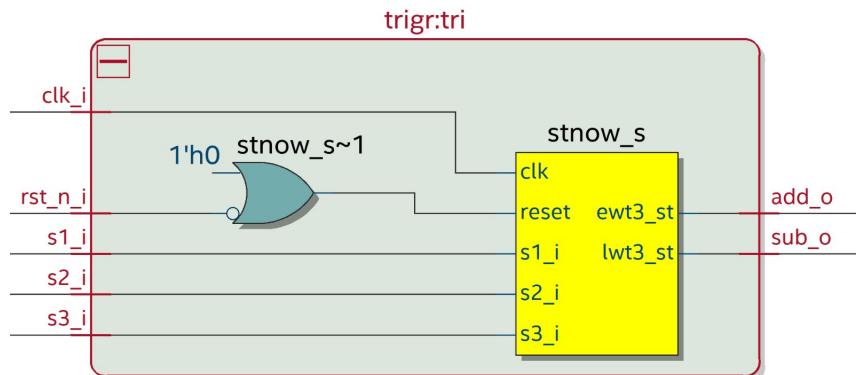


Figure 5.7: `trigr_tri`

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>rst_n_i</code>	IN	1	Reset, active low
<code>clk_i</code>	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
<code>s1_i</code>	IN	1	Sensor 1
<code>s2_i</code>	IN	1	Sensor 2
<code>s3_i</code>	IN	1	Sensor 3
<code>add_o</code>	OUT	1	Person entered
<code>sub_o</code>	OUT	1	Person left

trigr - Finite State Machine

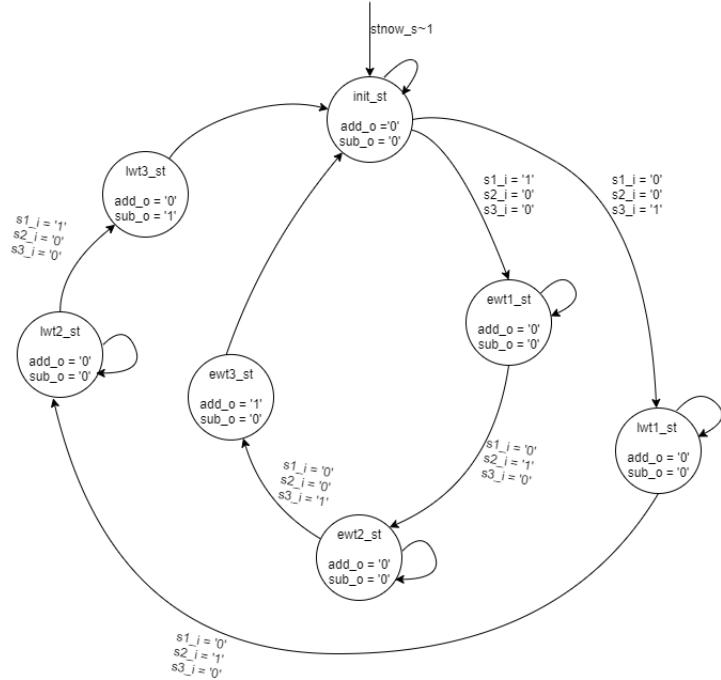


Figure 5.8: Trigger FSM

State Name	Description
init_st	wait for either sensor 1 or sensor 2 triggered
ewt1_st	someone entering, sensor 1 triggered wait for sensor 2
lwt1_st	someone leaving, sensor 3 triggered wait for sensor 2
ewt2_st	someone entering, sensor 2 triggered wait for sensor 3
lwt2_st	someone leaving, sensor 2 triggered wait for sensor 1
ewt3_st	someone entering, sensor 3 triggered -i back to init
lwt3_st	someone leaving, sensor 1 triggered -i back to init

5.5 hdcnt: HeadCounter

This module stores the current number of people in the room. It increments or decrements the number if needed. Additionally it indicates if min or max number of people is reached.

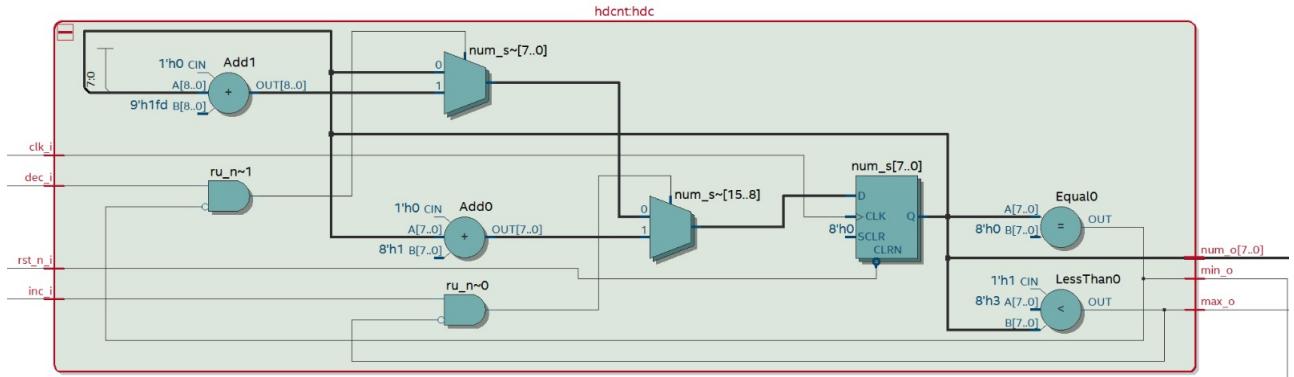


Figure 5.9: hdcnt_hdc

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
inc_i	IN	1	Increment Counter Signal
dec_i	IN	1	Decrement Counter Signal
min_o	OUT	1	Min persons in room
max_o	OUT	1	Max persons in room
num_o	OUT		

Generic	Type	Description
cnt_width	integer	
max_cnt	integer	

5.6 cntrl: Controller

This module controls the whole system and decides what to do next.

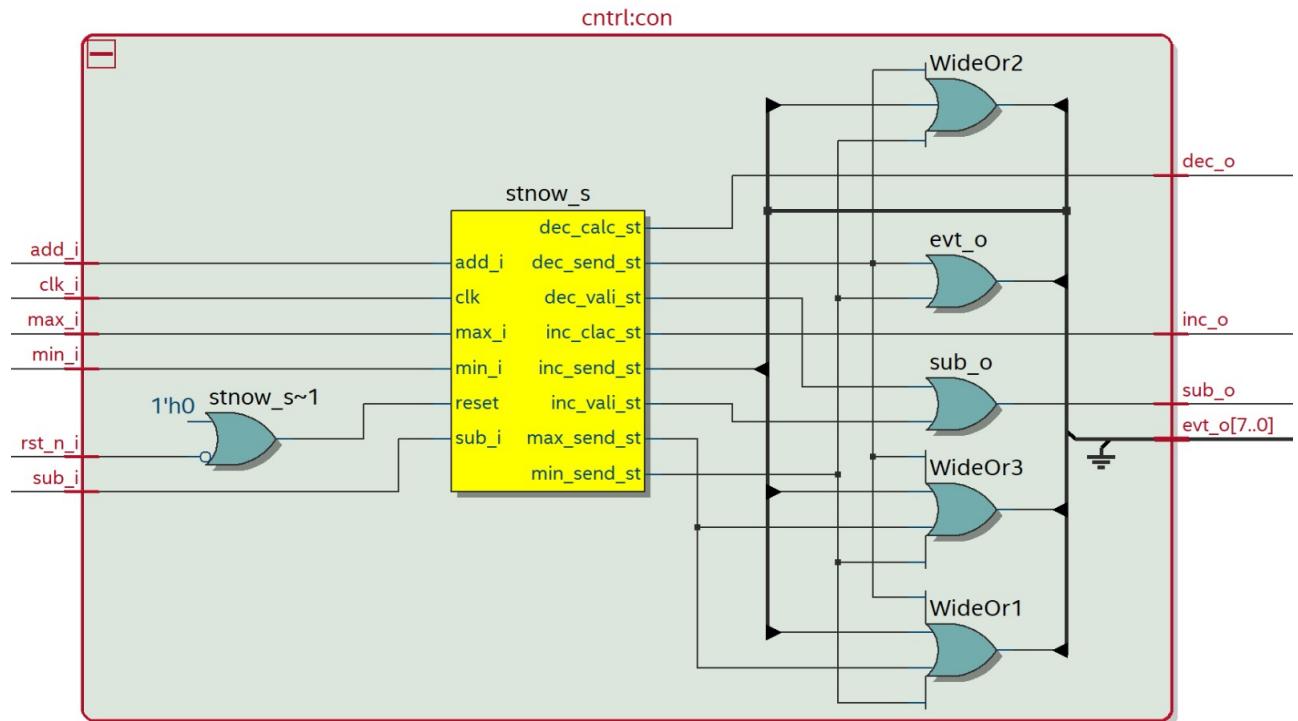


Figure 5.10: `cntrl_con`

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>rst_n_i</code>	IN	1	Reset, active low
<code>clk_i</code>	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
<code>add_i</code>	IN	1	Person entered
<code>sub_i</code>	IN	1	Person left
<code>min_i</code>	IN	1	Min persons in room
<code>max_i</code>	IN	1	Max persons in room
<code>inc_o</code>	OUT	1	Increment Counter Signal
<code>dec_o</code>	OUT	1	Decrement Counter Signal
<code>evt_o</code>	OUT		Happened event char
<code>sub_o</code>	OUT	1	Submitt/Send Data

cntrl Finite State Machine

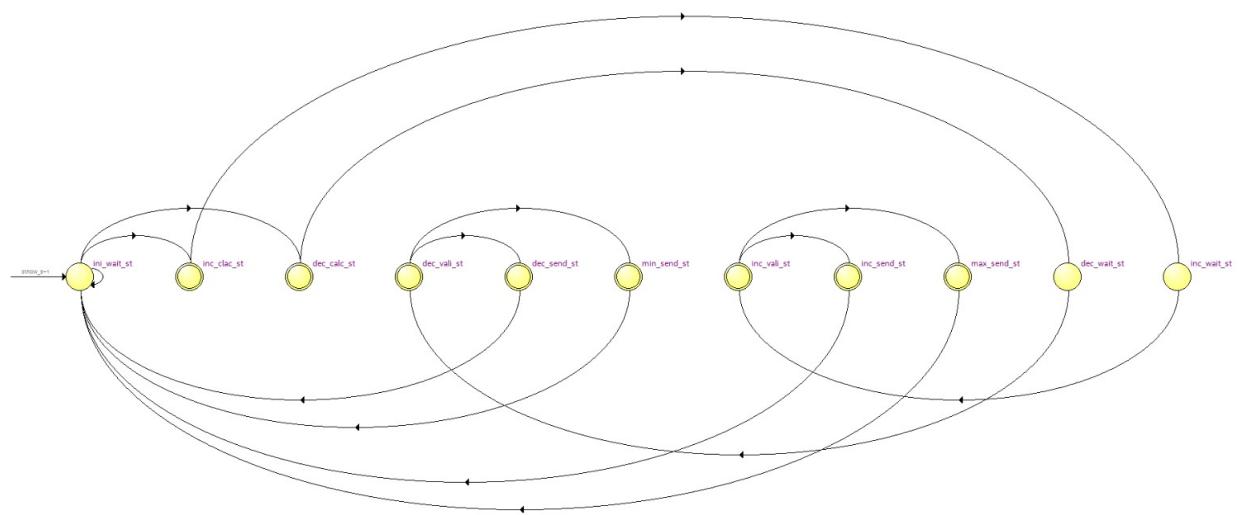


Figure 5.11: Control FSM

State Name	Description
ini_wait_st	wait until
inc_clac_st	send increase signal to headcounter
dec_calc_st	send decrease signal to headcounter
inc_wait_st	wait until headcount calculated
dec_wait_st	wait until headcount calculated
inc_vali_st	done calculating, check if max
dec_vali_st	done calculating, check if min
inc_send_st	start sending num and ascii
dec_send_st	start sending num and ascii
min_send_st	start sending num and ascii
max_send_st	start sending num and ascii

5.7 uatpc: UART to PC

This module connects the IC_S4 to a PC via the RS232. It uses a 9600 baud rate, 8 bit, no parity and 1 stop bit.

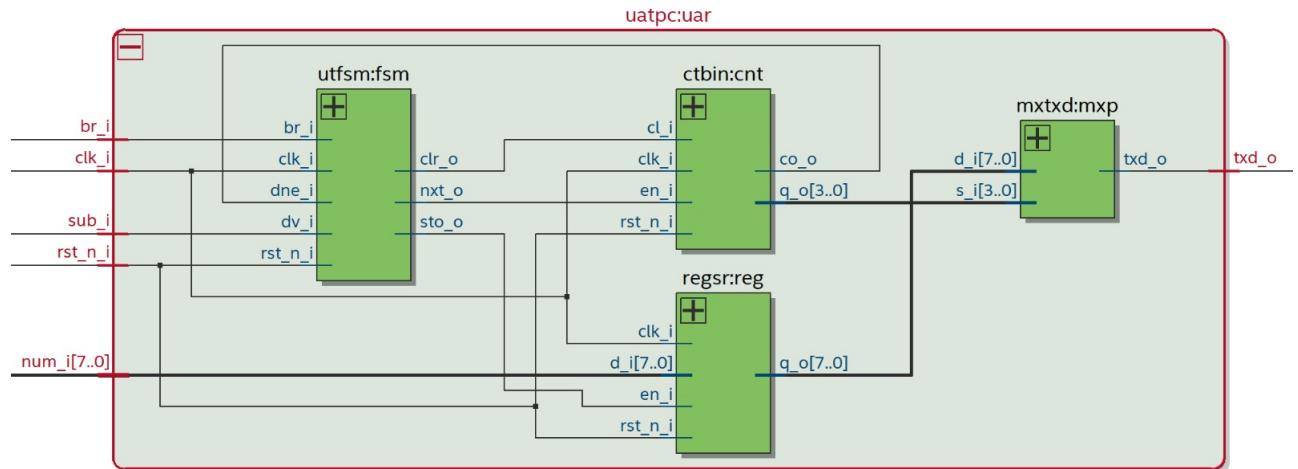


Figure 5.12: uatpc_uar

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
br_i	IN	1	Baud rate
sub_i	IN	1	Submitt/Send Data
num_i	IN		Head count number
txd_o	OUT	1	Serial output

5.7.1 regsr: Register to store bits

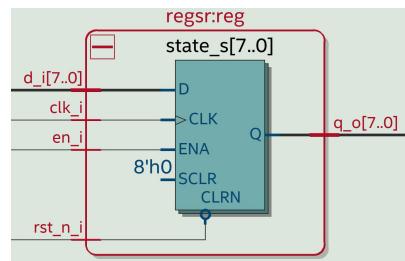


Figure 5.13: regsr_reg

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
en_i	IN	1	Store Data
d_i	IN	1	Input Data
q_o	OUT	1	Stored Data

Generic	Type	Description
dta_width	integer	Data bit vector size

5.7.2 ctbin: Binary Counter

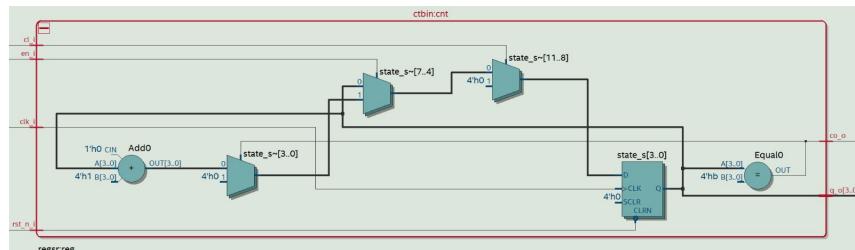


Figure 5.14: `ctbin_cnt`

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>rst_n_i</code>	IN	1	Reset, active low
<code>clk_i</code>	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
<code>en_i</code>	IN	1	Enable Count
<code>cl_i</code>	IN	1	Clear Counter
<code>co_o</code>	OUT	1	Carry Out
<code>q_o</code>	OUT	1	Counter Value

Generic	Type	Description
<code>cnt_width</code>	integer	Counter bit vector size
<code>cnt_max</code>	integer	Trigger number

5.7.3 mxtxd: Multiplexer for TXD

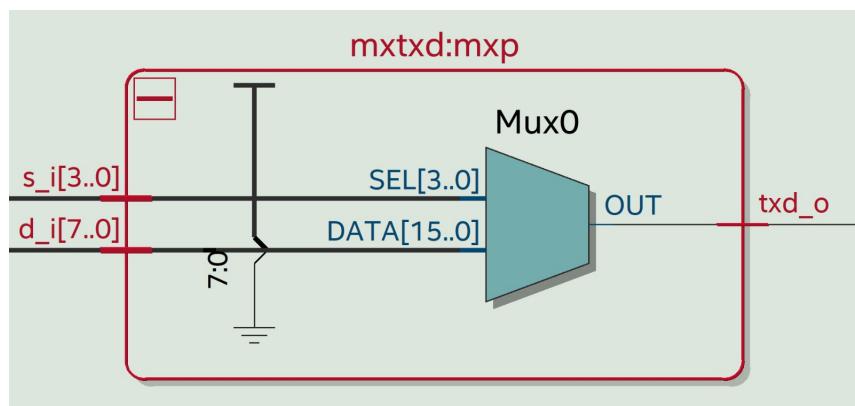


Figure 5.15: mxtxd_mxp

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>s_i</code>	IN	X	Bit position
<code>d_i</code>	IN	X	Bit vector
<code>txd_o</code>	OUT	1	Txd, Serial Output

5.7.4 utfsm: Finite State Machine for UART

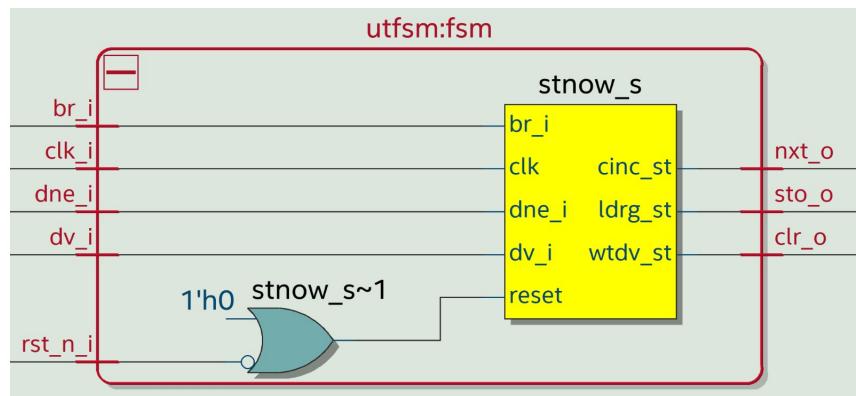


Figure 5.16: utfsm_fsm

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
dv_i	IN	1	Have new RTC or GPS-Data
br_i	IN	1	Baud-Rate to ena Counter
dne_i	IN	1	Last Bit transmitted
sto_o	OUT	1	enable register load
clr_o	OUT	1	clear Bit-Counters
nxt_o	OUT	1	next Bit, inc count

Uart Fsm

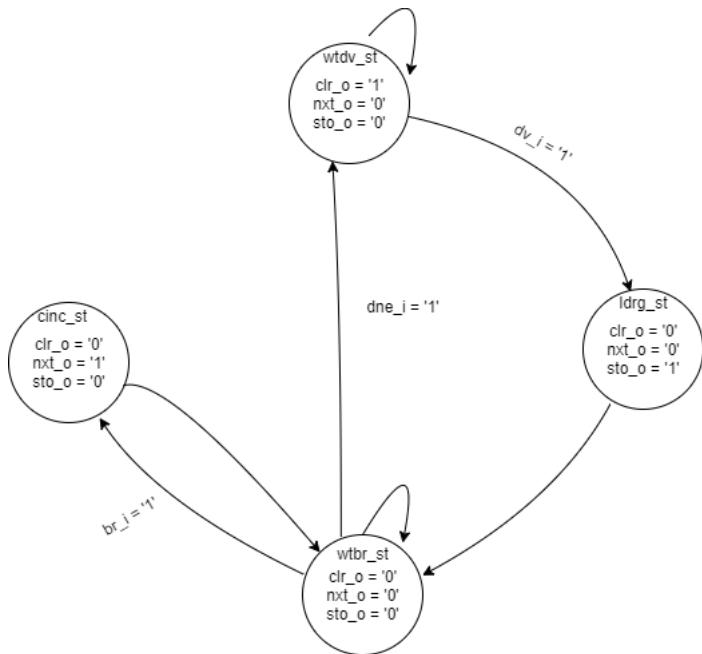


Figure 5.17: Uart FSM

State Name	Description
wtdv_st	wait until data valid
ldr_st	load data in register
wtbr_st	wait till baud rate is 1 or goto wtdv when done transmitting
cinc_st	get next bit (increment counter)

5.8 inf3: Interface to S3

This module connects the IC_S4 to a IC_S3 via a 3-wire-interface. It passes the current event as well as the number of people in the room.

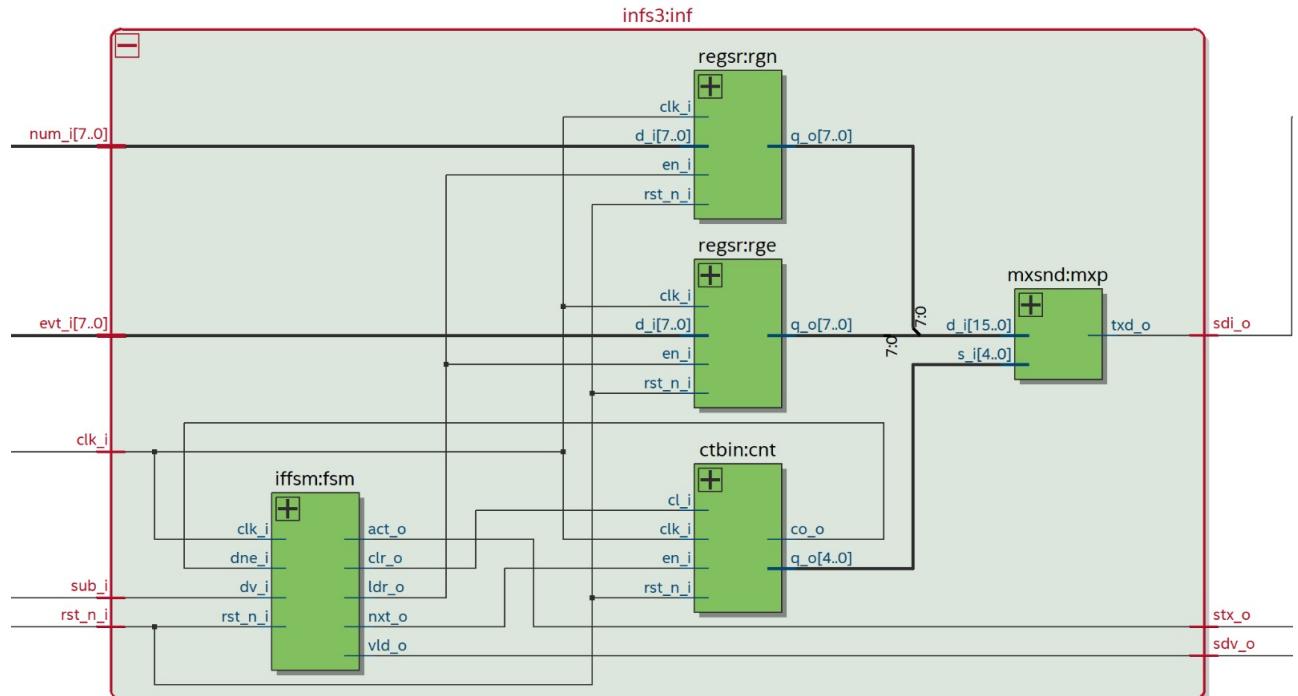


Figure 5.18: inf3_inf

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
sub_i	IN	1	Submitt/Send Data
evt_i	IN	1	Occured event char
num_i	IN	1	Head count number
sdi_o	OUT	1	S3 data value
sdv_o	OUT	1	S3 data valid
stx_o	OUT	1	S3 transmission active

5.8.1 regsr: Register to store bits

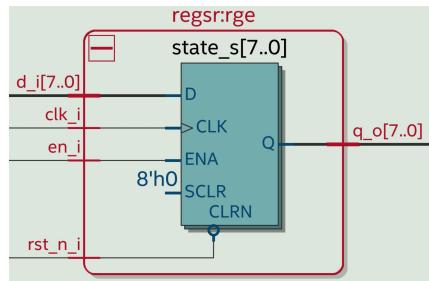


Figure 5.19: regsr_rge

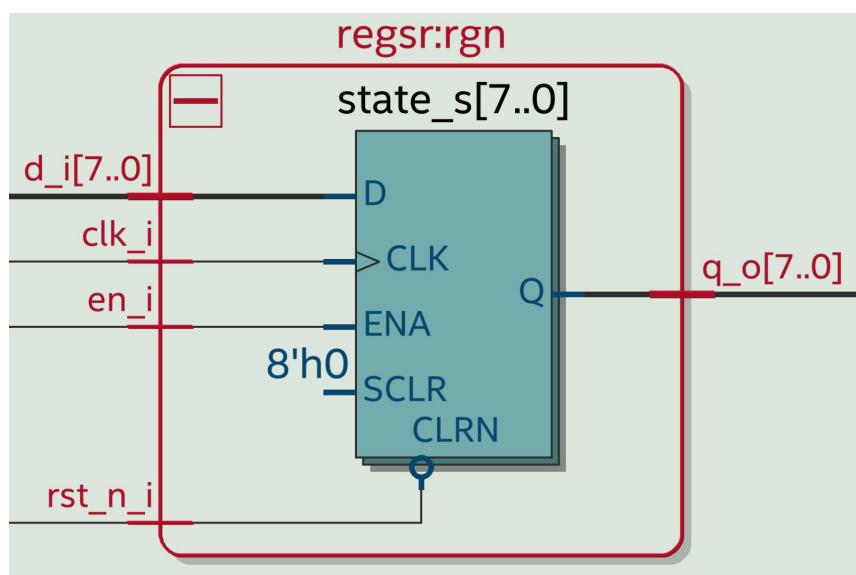


Figure 5.20: regsr_rgn

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rst_n_i	IN	1	Reset, active low
clk_i	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
en_i	IN	1	Store Data
d_i	IN	1	Input Data
q_o	OUT	1	Stored Data

Generic	Type	Description
dta_width	integer	Data bit vector size

5.8.2 ctbin: Binary Counter

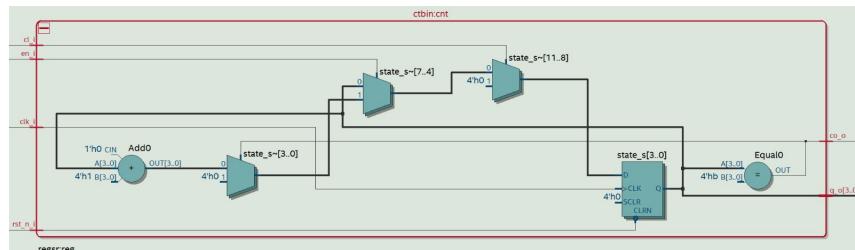


Figure 5.21: `ctbin_cnt`

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>rst_n_i</code>	IN	1	Reset, active low
<code>clk_i</code>	IN	1	Syscp, @ 12MHz
<code>en_i</code>	IN	1	Enable Count
<code>cl_i</code>	IN	1	Clear Counter
<code>co_o</code>	OUT	1	Carry Out
<code>q_o</code>	OUT	1	Counter Value

Generic	Type	Description
<code>cnt_width</code>	integer	Counter bit vector size
<code>cnt_max</code>	integer	Trigger number

5.8.3 mxsnd: Multiplexer for Interface to S3

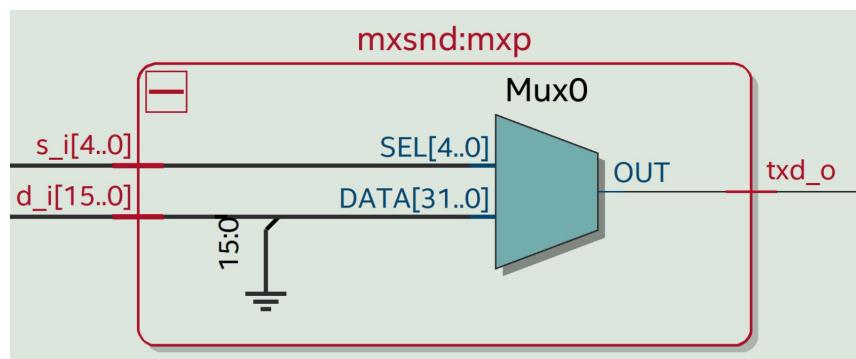


Figure 5.22: mxsnd_mxp

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
s_i	IN		Bit position
d_i	IN		Bit vector
txd_o	OUT		txd, Serial Output

5.8.4 iffsm: Finite State Machine for Interface to S3

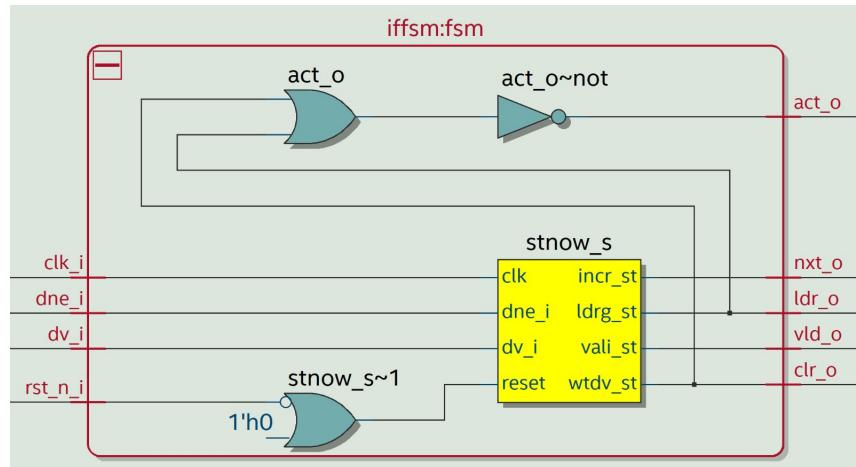


Figure 5.23: iffsm_fsm

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
<code>rst_n_i</code>	IN		Reset, active low
<code>clk_i</code>	IN		Syscp, @ 12MHz
<code>dv_i</code>	IN		Have new RTC or GPS-Data
<code>dne_i</code>	IN		Last Bit transmitted
<code>ldr_o</code>	OUT		Enable register load
<code>act_o</code>	OUT		Transmission active
<code>vld_o</code>	OUT		Data Bit valid
<code>clr_o</code>	OUT		Clear Bit-Counters
<code>nxt_o</code>	OUT		Next Bit, inc count

ifs3 Fsm

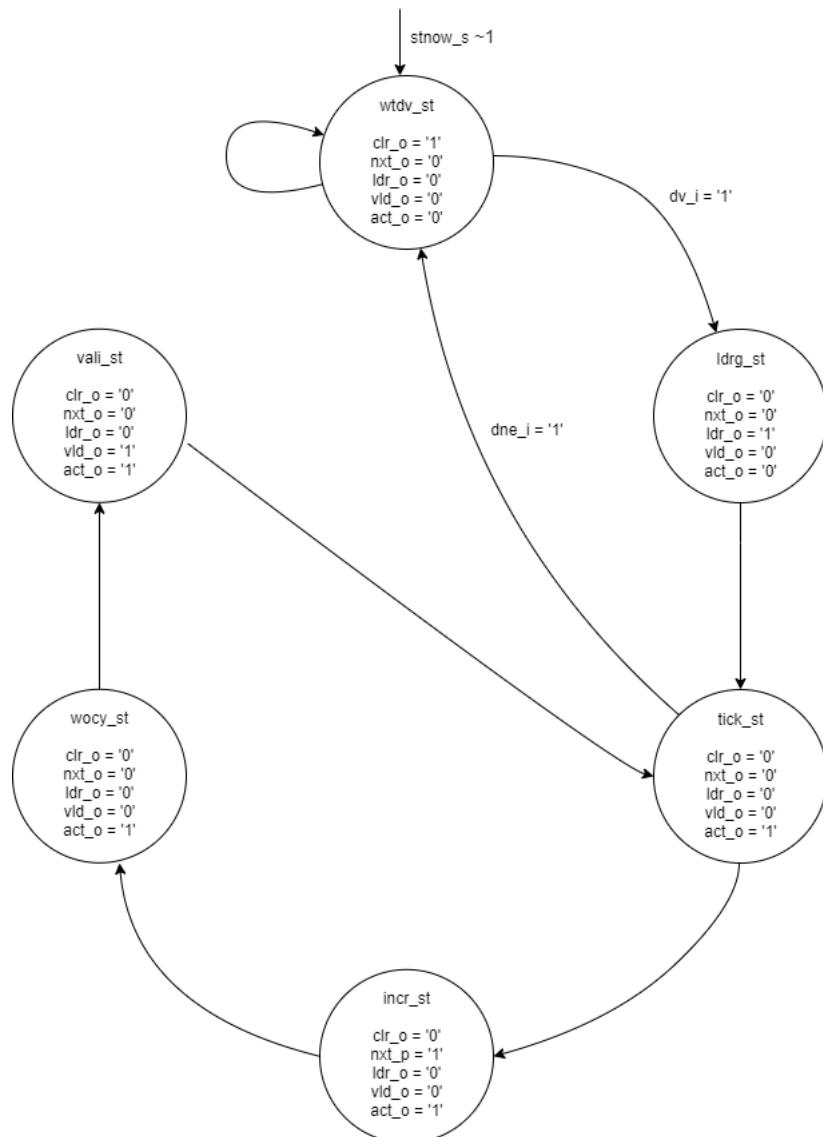


Figure 5.24: ifs3 FSM

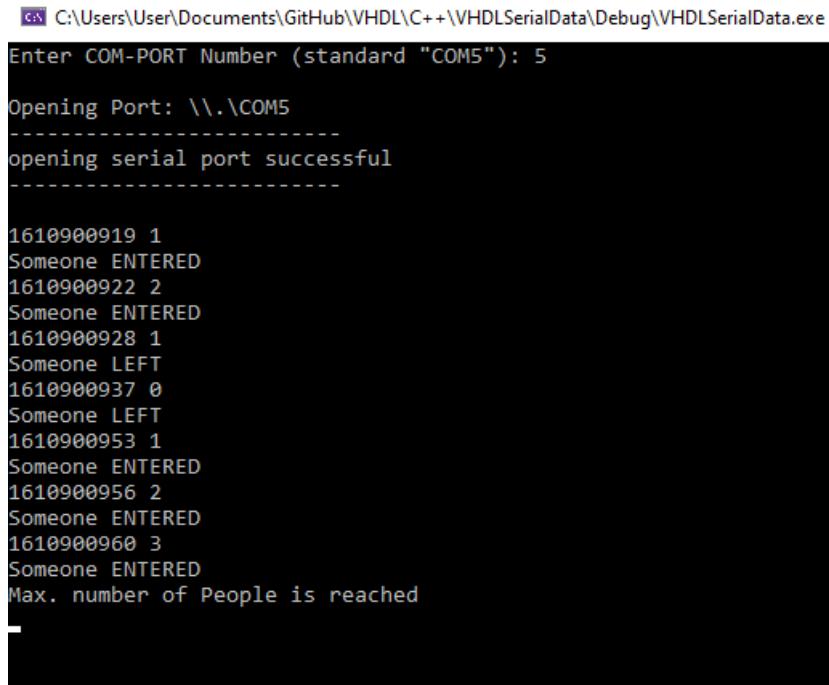
State Name	Description
wtdv_st	wait until data valid
ldrg_st	load data in register
tick_st	check if done, else go on
incr_st	get next bit (increment counter)
wocyst	wait one clock cycle
vali_st	send validation bit

Chapter 6

Program Design

The pc program is written in C++. It monitors a chosen COM-Port and receives the current number of people in the room when it changes.

The program is asking for a port number (between 0 and 10) and tries to open the serial connection afterwards. When an invalid number is entered, it tries to open the serial connection at the standard port COM5.



```
C:\Users\User\Documents\GitHub\VHDL\C++\VHDLSerialData\Debug\VHDLSerialData.exe
Enter COM-PORT Number (standard "COM5"): 5
Opening Port: \\.\COM5
-----
opening serial port successful
-----
1610900919 1
Someone ENTERED
1610900922 2
Someone ENTERED
1610900928 1
Someone LEFT
1610900937 0
Someone LEFT
1610900953 1
Someone ENTERED
1610900956 2
Someone ENTERED
1610900960 3
Someone ENTERED
Max. number of People is reached
```

Figure 6.1: C++ Program Console

Event	Beep One	Beep Two	Description
Enter	LOW	HIGH	Someone entered the room
Leave	HIGH	LOW	Someone left the room
Stop	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	The room is full

Chapter 7

Repository - Download

The repository includes:

- VHDL source code
- VHDL testbenches
- C++ source code
- Documentation/Specification

The lastest version of this project can be downloaded directly from GitHub.