

CS-431 – Digital System Design (DSD)

Complex Engineering Activity (CEP)

Topic: Temperature Sensor using Artix-7 FGPA

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Submitted To:

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER & INFORMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING BACHELORS IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Course Code: CS-431
Course Title: Digital System Design
Complex Engineering Problem
BE Batch 2019, Fall Semester 2022
CEA Grading Rubric
TERM PROJECT

CRITERIA AND SCALES					
Criterion 1: Does the FF outputs? [CPA 1, CPA	PGA application meet the de 2]	esired specifications and pr	oduce the desired		
1	2	3	4		
The application does not meet the desired specifications and is	The application partially meets the desired specifications and is	The application meets the desired specifications but is producing incorrect or	The application meets all the desired specifications and is producing correct		
producing incorrect outputs.	producing incorrect or partially correct outputs.	partially correct outputs.	outputs.		
Criterion 2: What is the student's level of confidence with handling of equipment and tools? [CPA 3]					
1	2	3	4		
The student is unfamiliar with the equipment and tools.	The student is aware of equipment and tools to some extent but can't use them adequately	The student is aware of tools and equipment but only partially confident in handling them	The student is proficient with the equipment usage.		
Criterion 3: How well the student managed various issues during solution design? [CPA 1, CPA 2, CPA 3]					
1	2	3	4		
No conflicting issues were managed or resolved at all.	Student could handle only some of the issues but not in a befitting manner.	Most of the issues were handled gracefully	All such issues were resolved with successful implementation.		
Criterion 4: Has the student submitted all the deliverables on time? [CPA 1, CPA 2]					
1	2	3	4		
Only one deliverable submitted	Only few deliverables are submitted.	All deliverables are submitted but not up to the mark and not on time.	All of the deliverables were submitted timely		
			Total Marks:		

Design Methodology:

In our digital system design, we've harnessed FPGA technology to seamlessly integrate temperature sensor data. Leveraging I2C protocol for communication, the Temperature Sensor Interface Module (TSIM) efficiently extract data for temperature. The PWM Intensity Control Module (PWMIM) plays a pivotal role, generating Pulse Width Modulation signals to precisely manage the intensity of tri-color LEDs based on the received sensor data. Meanwhile, the LED Color Coding Module (LCCM) ensures an intuitive visual representation by mapping temperature sensor values to specific LED colors. The Display Module (DM) then takes charge, offering the flexibility to showcase sensor values on seven-segment display. Throughout the design process, we've emphasized modularity, simulation, FPGA implementation, testing, and iterative refinement to create a robust and adaptable system.

Design Decisions:

<u>Temperature ranges:</u>

Temperature (°C)	Intensity	Color	
-30-0	High		
1-5	Low	White	
6-10	Medium		
11-13	Low		
14-16	Medium	Blue	
17-20	High		
21-23	Low		
24-26	Medium	Yellow	
27-30	High		
Above 30	High	Red	

PWM Duty Cycles:

Intensity	Duty Cycle	
Low	90%	
Medium	40%	
High	10%	

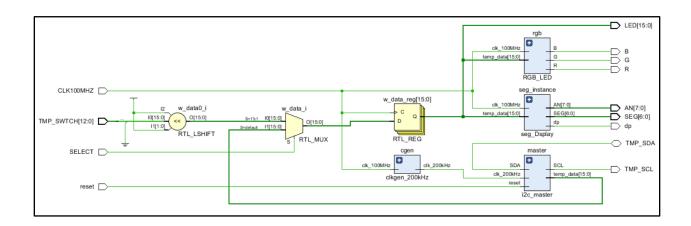
Verilog Code

```
module RGB_LED(input clk_100MHz, input [15:0] temp_data, output reg R, G, B);
//5 bit pwm counter
wire [4:0] pwm_count;
//3 bit RGB Color
reg [2:0] RGB_Color;
//reg [12:0] temperature;
reg signed [12:0] temperature;
always @(posedge clk_100MHz) begin
   if (temp_data[15] == 1) //For negative temperature
       begin temperature <= (((temp_data[15:3])-8192)/16); end
   else
                     //For positive temperature
       begin temperature <= (temp_data[15:3])/16; end
//For Color Coding and variation in Intensity
if (-13'sd30 <= temperature && temperature <= 13'sd10) //temperature [-30,10]
begin
   RGB_Color <= 3'blll; // white
   if(-13'sd30 <= temperature && temperature <= 13'sd0) begin
       if (pwm_count < 27) //high intensity, 90% duty cycle
       begin
           R <= RGB_Color[2]; G <= RGB_Color[1]; B <= RGB_Color[0];
       else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
     else if (13'sd5 < temperature && temperature <= 13'sd10) begin
       if (pwm_count < 12) //medium intensity, 40% duty cycle
       begin
           R <= RGB Color[2]; G <= RGB Color[1]; B <= RGB Color[0];
       else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
     else if(13'sd0 < temperature && temperature <= 13'sd5) //temperature(0,5]
     begin
        if (pwm count < 3) //low intensity, 10% duty cycle
        begin
            R <= RGB Color[2]; G <= RGB Color[1]; B <= RGB Color[0];</pre>
        else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
     else begin end
else if(10 < temperature && temperature <= 20) //temperature (10,20]
    RGB Color <= 3'b001; // blue
    if(10 < temperature && temperature <= 13) //temperature (10,13]
        if (pwm count < 3) //low intensity, 10% duty cycle
            R <= RGB Color[2]; G <= RGB Color[1]; B <= RGB Color[0];
        else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
    else if (13 < temperature && temperature <= 16) //temperature (13,16)
    begin
        if (pwm count < 12) //medium intensity, 40% duty cycle
            R <= RGB Color[2]; G <= RGB Color[1]; B <= RGB Color[0];</pre>
        else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
```

```
else if(16 < temperature && temperature <= 20) //temperature (16,20]
       if (pwm_count < 27) //high intensity, 90% duty cycle
       begin
          R <= RGB_Color[2]; G <= RGB_Color[1]; B <= RGB_Color[0];</pre>
       end
       else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
   end
   else begin end
end
else if(20 < temperature && temperature <= 30) //temperature (20,30]
begin
   RGB_Color <= 3'bl10; // yellow
   if(20 < temperature && temperature <= 23) //temperature (20,23]
   begin
       if (pwm_count < 3) //low intensity, 10% duty cycle
       begin
          R <= RGB_Color[2]; G <= RGB_Color[1]; B <= RGB_Color[0];</pre>
       end
       else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
   end
   else if (23 < temperature && temperature <= 26) //temperature (23,26)
       if (pwm_count < 12) //medium intensity, 40% duty cycle
          R <= RGB_Color[2]; G <= RGB_Color[1]; B <= RGB_Color[0];</pre>
       end
       else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
   end
   else if (26 < temperature && temperature <= 30) //temperature (26,30]
   begin
       if (pwm_count < 27) //high intensity, 90% duty cycle
          R <= RGB Color[2]; G <= RGB Color[1]; B <= RGB Color[0];
       else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
   end
   else begin end
end
else if (30 < temperature) //temperature > 30
begin
   RGB Color <= 3'b100; // red
   if (pwm_count < 27) //High intensity, 90% duty cycle
      R <= RGB Color[2]; G <= RGB Color[1]; B <= RGB Color[0];
   end
   else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
end
else {R, G, B} <= 3'b000;
//instance for pwm
pwm pl(clk_100MHz,pwm_count);
//====== RGB: END =====
//-----PWM: START-----
module pwm(input clk, output reg [3:0] pwm_count);
reg [3:0] pwm_counter = 0;
always @(posedge clk)
   if (pwm_counter < 16) pwm_count <= pwm_counter + 1; //count until 16
   else pwm_count <= 0; //reset counter
endmodule
//-----PWM: END-----
```

```
module temp_7seg_rgb_pwm(
                                   // nexys clk signal
   input
                                   // btnC on nexys
   input
                 reset,
   input [12:0] TMP_SWTCH,
                                   //Temperature value from Switches
   input
               SELECT,
                                   //To select temperature from sensor or switches SELECT=1, data from switches
   inout
                 TMP_SDA,
                                   // i2c sda on temp sensor - bidirectional
               TMP_SCL,
                                   // i2c scl on temp sensor
   output
   output [6:0] SEG,
                                   // 7 segments of each display
                                   // 8 anodes of 8 displays
   output [7:0] AN,
   output dp,
                                   // Decimal point of only 5th segment is ON
   output [15:0] LED ,
                                   // nexys leds = binary temp in deg C
                                   // for RGB LED
   output R, G, B);
   wire sda dir;
                                   // direction of SDA signal - to or from master
   wire w_200kHz;
                                   // 200kHz SCL
   reg [15:0] w data;
                                   // 8 bits of temperature data
   wire [15:0] temperature;
                                   // 8 bits of temperature data from temperature sensor
    // Instantiate i2c master
   i2c_master master(.clk_200kHz(w_200kHz), .reset(reset), .temp_data(temperature),
        .SDA(TMP_SDA), .SDA_dir(sda_dir), .SCL(TMP_SCL));
    always@(posedge CLK100MHZ) begin
       if (SELECT==1) w_data<=(TMP_SWTCH<<3);</pre>
       else w_data<=temperature;</pre>
    // Instantiate 200kHz clock generator
   clkgen_200kHz cgen(.clk_100MHz(CLK100MHZ), .clk_200kHz(w_200kHz));
    // Instantiate 7 segment control
   \verb|seg_Dsplay seg_instance(.clk_100MHz(CLK100MHZ), .temp_data(w_data), .SEG(SEG), .AN(AN), .dp(dp)); \\
   // Set LED value to temp data
   assign LED = w_data;
    // Instantiate Tri-Color Led Color and Intensity Control
   RGB_LED rgb(.clk_100MHz(CLK100MHZ), .temp_data(w_data), .R(R), .G(G), .B(B));
endmodule
                                       ========TOP MODULE: END======
```

RTL



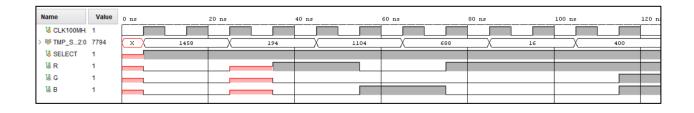
Constraint File

```
## Clock signal
create clock -add -name sys_clk pin -period 10.00 -waveform {0 5} [get ports {CLK100MHZ}];
set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN V17 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { LED[5] }]; #IO L18N T2 A11 D27 14 Sch=led[5] set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN U17 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { LED[6] }]; #IO L17P T2 A14 D30 14 Sch=led[6]
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V16 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { LED[8] }]; #IO_L16N_T2_A15_D31_14_Sch=led[8] set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T15 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { LED[9] }]; #IO_L14N_T2_SRCC_14_Sch=led[9]
set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN T16 Set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN V15 SET propert
set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V14 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { LED[13] }]; #IO L22N T3 A04 D20 14 Sch=led[13]
set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN V12 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { LED[14] }]; #IO L20N T3 A07 D23 14 Sch=led[14] set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V11 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { LED[15] }]; #IO L21N T3 DQS A06 D22 14 Sch=led[15]
##Buttons
##7 segment display
set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN P15 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { SEG[4] }]; #IO L13P T2 MRCC 14 Sch=ce
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T11 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { SEG[5] }]; #IO_L19P_T3_A10_D26_14_Sch=cf
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN L18 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { SEG[6] }]; #IO_L4P_T0_D04_14_Sch=cg
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN H15 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { dp }]; #IO_L19N T3 A21 VREF_15 Sch-dp set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J17 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[0] }]; #IO_L23F_T3_F0E_B 15 Sch-an[0] set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J18 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { AN[1] }]; #IO_L23N_T3_FWE_B 15 Sch-an[1]
set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN T9 set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN J14 sch=an[2] set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN J14 set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN P14 se
## RGB LEDs
##Temperature Sensor
set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN C15 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP SDA }]; #IO L12N T1 MRCC 15 Sch=tmp sda #set_property -dict { PACKAGE PIN D13 | IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { TMP INT }]; #IO L6N TO VREF 15 Sch=tmp int
#set property -dict ( PACKAGE PIN B14 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 ) [get ports ( TMP CT )]; #IO L2N TO AD8N 15 Sch=tmp ct
 set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J15 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { TMP_SWTCH[0] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN L16 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[1] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN M13 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[2] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R15 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[3] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R17 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[4] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T18 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[5] }];
 set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U18 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { TMP_SWTCH[6] }];
  set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R13 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[7] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T8 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[8] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN U8 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[9] }];
  set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R16 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP_SWTCH[10] }];
 set property -dict { PACKAGE PIN T13 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get ports { TMP SWTCH[11] }];
 set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN H6 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { TMP_SWTCH[12] }];
  ##One switch for selecting temperature input from sensor or from switches
 set property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN V10 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { SELECT }];
```

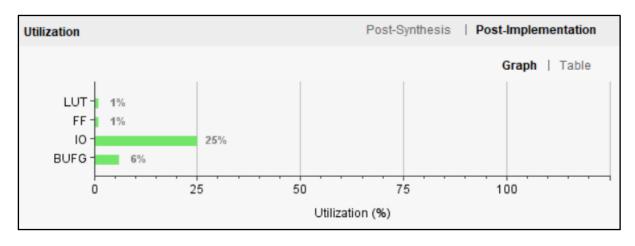
Testbench

```
module temp_7seg_rgb_pwm_TB;
             CLK100MHZ;
                              // nexys clk signal
   reg [12:0] TMP_SWTCH;
                              //Temperature value from Switches
        SELECT;
   reg
                              //To select temperature from sensor or switches SELECT=1,data from switches
                              //for TRI-COLOR LED
   wire R;
                              //for TRI-COLOR LED
   wire G;
                              //for TRI-COLOR LED
   wire B;
 temp_7seg_rgb_pwm uut(.CLK100MHZ(CLK100MHZ),
   .TMP_SWTCH(TMP_SWTCH),
   .SELECT (SELECT),
   .R(R),
   .G(G),
   .B(B)
  );
always #5 CLK100MHZ = ~CLK100MHZ;
initial begin
CLK100MHZ = 0;
//reading from temperature sensor
//SELECT = 0;
//#50;
//reading from switch
#5;
SELECT =1;
TMP_SWTCH = 13'b0010110110010;
#20;
TMP_SWTCH = 13'b0000011000010;
TMP SWTCH =13'sb0010001010000;
```

Simulation

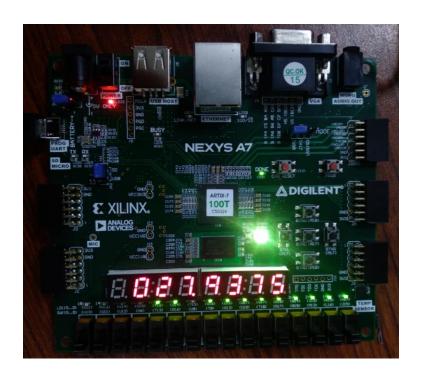


Resource Utilization



	Post-Synthesis	Post-Implementation
		Graph Table
Utilization	Available	Utilization %
333	63400	0.53
113	126800	0.09
53	210	25.24
2	32	6.25
	333 113 53	333 63400 113 126800 53 210

Physical Implementation



Applications

- Temperature sensors regulate indoor climate in HVAC systems.
- Temperature sensors prevent spoilage in food processing and storage.
- In healthcare, temperature sensors monitor and regulate body temperature.
- Industrial temperature sensors ensure optimal efficiency in manufacturing.
- Automotive temperature sensors prevent engine overheating.
- Temperature sensors contribute to weather forecasting in weather stations.
- In smart homes, temperature sensors optimize energy consumption.
- Electronic devices use temperature sensors to prevent overheating.
- Agriculture employs temperature sensors for optimal planting times.
- Scientific research relies on temperature sensors for accurate experiments.