

Computation II: embedded system design (5EIB0)

Description

Available from

Due date

Requested files

Type of work

Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) is a commonly used communication protocol in embedded systems. The communication interface of a subordinate SPI module typically requires four signals:

- 1. Chip Select (cs) input
- 2. Serial Clock (sclk) input
- 3. Manager Out, Subordinate In (MOSI) input
- 4. Manager In, Subordinate Out (MISO) output

Serial data is communicated to the subordinate SPI module using the MOSI signal and from the subordinate SPI module using the MISO signal. This is regulated using the cs and sclk signals. An SPI transaction is initiated by the master by pulling the cs signal low. The cs signal remains low throughout the transaction. Communicated data can be augmented with an additional parity bit for error checking purposes.

The parity bit is used as a simple error detection mechanism. For odd parity detection the check bit is set such that the number of binary ones from the data including the check bit are odd, e.g.

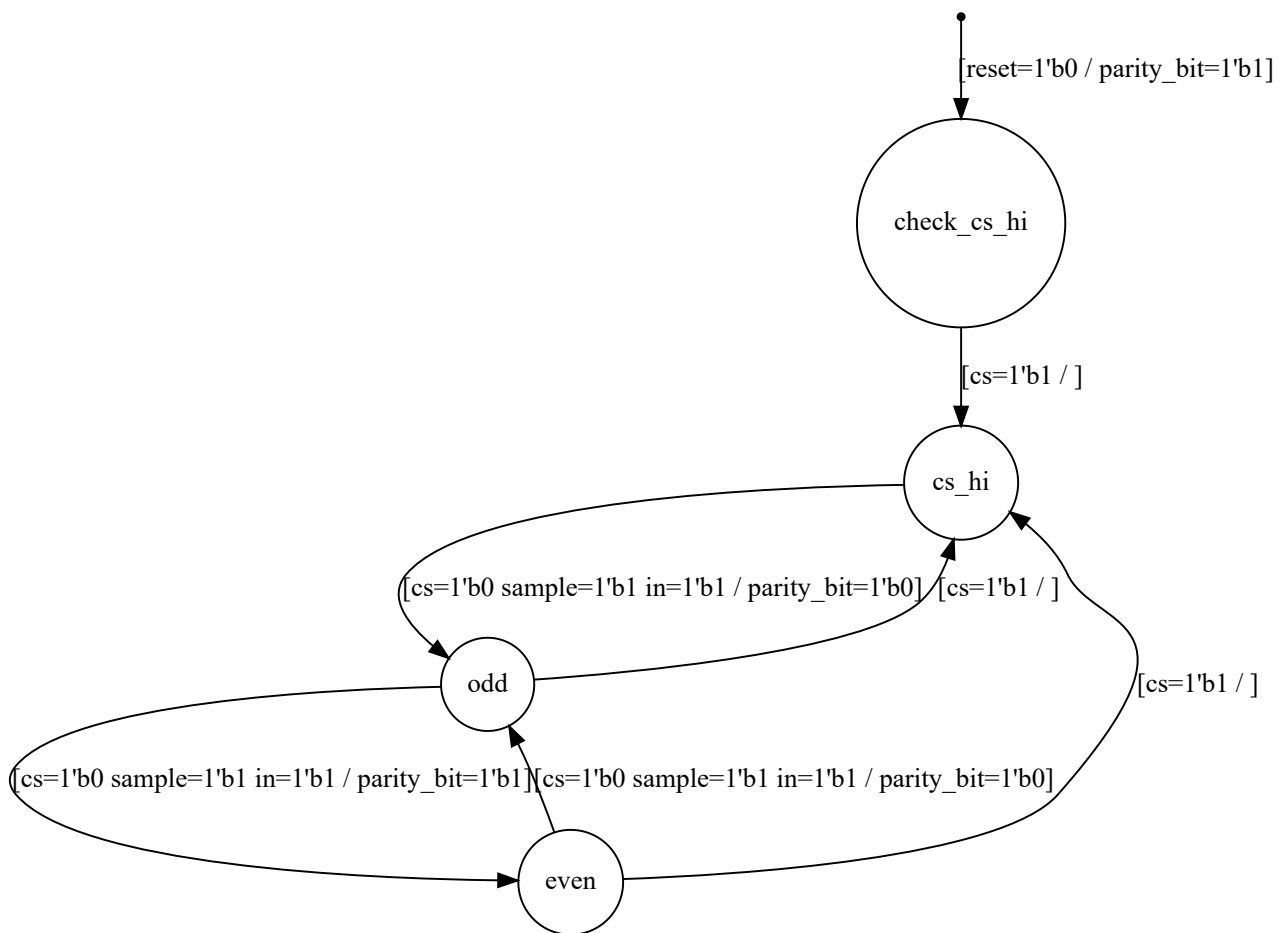
data	parity-bit	ones
0000	1	1 - odd
0010	0	1 - odd
1010	1	3 - odd
1110	0	3 - odd

The receiving side checks to see whether the number of ones is odd and if it is not then the data has become corrupted during transmission, e.g.

data	parity-bit	ones
0000	0	0 - even
0010	0	1 - odd
1011	0	3 - odd
1110	1	4 - even

The parity check can only detect an odd number of bit flips, but it is a commonly used low overhead check.

With focus on the parity part, in this assignment you will create a Verilog implementation of a Finite State Machine (FSM) with the following specifications. Including the clock (clk) and reset signals, the implemented FSM will have 5 input signals and 1 output signal.



The clk input signal is 1-bit wide, the reset input signal is 1-bit wide, the cs input signal is 1-bit wide, the sample input signal is 1-bit wide and the in input signal is 1-bit wide. The state elements of the FSM are to capture their inputs on the positive clock (clk) edge and reset their state when the reset signal is high. A reset can be asserted at any time, but should be sampled synchronously with the clock signal, causing all state elements to reset and hence a transition to the initial state.

The parity_bit output signal is 1-bit wide. Initial values of the output signals upon reset are shown in the FSM diagram. If output signal values are not stated at any point in the diagram, it is assumed that they retain their prior state until they reach a point in the diagram where they are stated again.

Your solution will be tested using bounded model checking against an internal reference implementation. The model checking software will stop at the earliest moment that your implementation output diverges from the output behaviour of the internal reference implementation. If a divergence takes place, a waveform will be created showing a trace of the module signals resulting in the divergent state. This waveform also shows the behaviour of the internal reference (REF) so that you can see what your implementation (DUT) should have done differently.

To assist with debugging, the internal reference implementation uses the following decimal values for the named states in the diagram, with reset implemented as an explicit state:

- 0: reset
- 1: check_cs_hi
- 2: cs_hi
- 3: odd
- 4: even

The internal reference implementation is correct by definition. It is what is commonly known as a golden reference. The generated waveforms that include the signals of the internal reference contain sufficient information to implement the requested hardware design. While we endeavour for all descriptions to be as full and consistent as reasonable, it may occur that this is not the case, or that your interpretation of the various descriptions is not as intended. To avoid confusion, only the reference implementation is used when judging the correctness of your solution. Please note that this means that the internal reference implementation supersedes all other implementation descriptions, e.g. text and diagram descriptions. If the output from your solution implementation does not diverge from the internal reference implementation then your solution is marked as correct. Otherwise, your solution is incorrect and you should use the waveform or text output that is produced to assist you to correct your implementation. No other comparison will be considered at any time when judging correctness.