數電實驗期末專題 P2P賽車遊戲

第四組

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. System Architecture
- 3. Hardware Design
- 4. Algorithm
- 5. Workflow
- 6. Problem Solved/ Lesson learned

INTRODUCTION

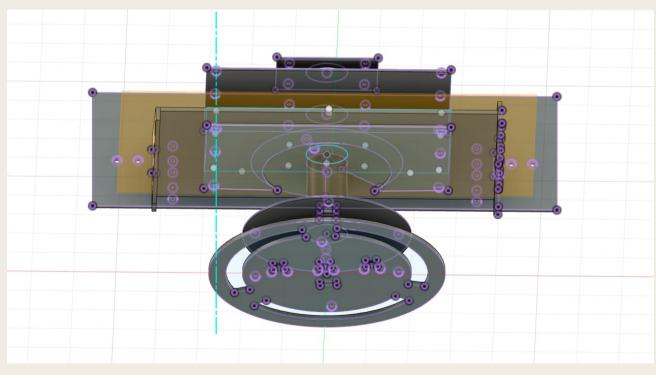
Intro

- We made a realistic P2P race game with FPGA
- Incorporate the wheel, paddle to make a great experience
- Shows the game on screen by VGA
- Motor shake the wheel when driving
- Implement the collision algorithm

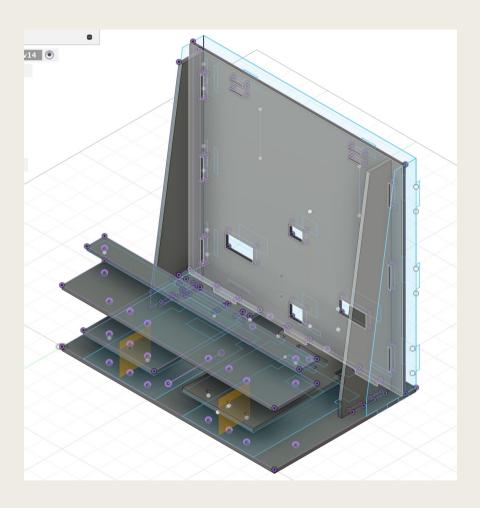
HARDWARE DESIGN

Wheel

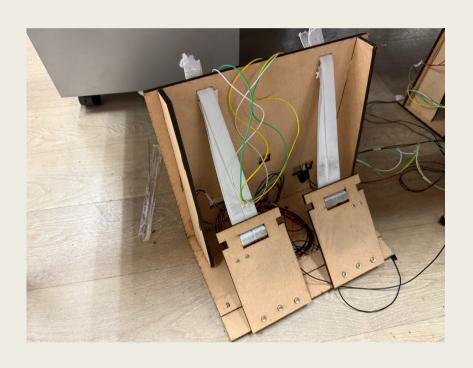
Using three layer to stabilize wheel Using spring to have damping touching A lot of work in assembly and adjust

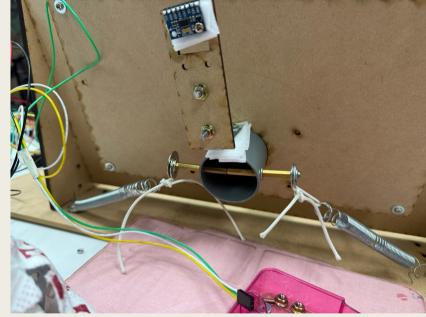


Paddle



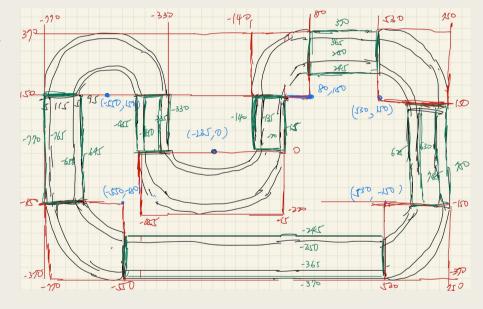
Force feedback by spring





Track Design

- Use specific function and bounding box to define the map
 - Horizontal Line
 - Vertical Line
 - Circle
- Different types of track
 - Ordinary
 - Sand
 - Rock



ARCHITECTURE

Image Preprocess Color Compression

- Use python to convert 24-bit to 4-bit
 - With alpha channel: convert to 15 colors, one is used to save transparent or not
 - Car
 - Without alpha channel: convert to 16 colors
 - Map
 - Bar
 - Bar Digit
 - Start Caption
 - Win Caption
 - Lose Caption
 - Idle Background
 - QBlock

Image Preprocess Data Storage

- Use python to convert ROM (LUT) or binary files (.bin)
 - ROM (LUT): Verilog module
 - Car
 - Binary files (.bin): DE2-115 Control Panel pre-write
 - Map
 - Bar
 - Bar Digit
 - Start Caption
 - Win Caption
 - Lose Caption
 - Idle Background
 - QBlock

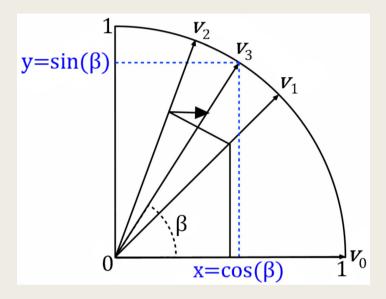
Sram

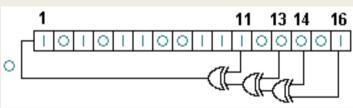
- Total 2^20 addresses, each address is composed of 16-bit data
- Each pixel is encoded into 4-bit, each address saves 4 pixels
- Decode them back to 24-bit when rendering
- Total used 1.6MB/2MB

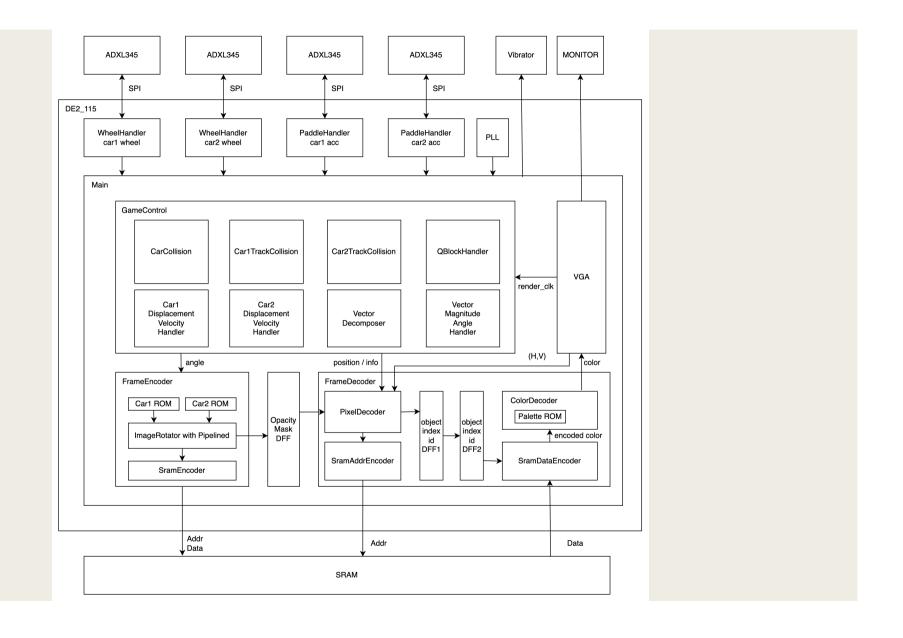
Object	# of pixels	# of address used
Мар	1600*800	320000
Bar	1600*100	40000
Bar Digit	26*38*10	2470
Start Caption	664*56	9296
Win Caption	200*60	3000
Lose Caption	200*60	3000
Idle Background	1600*900	360000
QBlock	40*40*4	1600
Car	40*40*2	800

Math

- Vector Rotation / Angle / Magnitude
 - Cordic Algorithm
 - Data scale up to increase accuracy
 - 16 stages w/wo pipelined
- Square root
 - Support Fixed Point Number
- Random
 - LFSR from LAB1

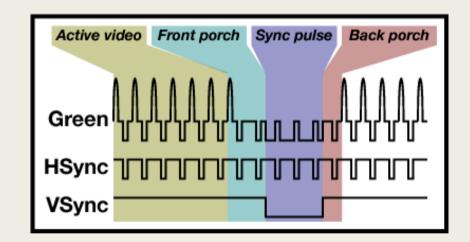






VGA

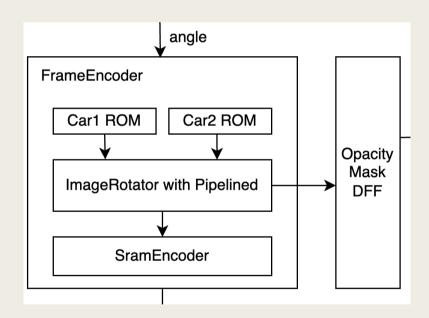
- Two modules to help rendering
 - FrameEncoder
 - Front porch state
 - Sync pulse state
 - Back porch state
 - FrameDecoder
 - Active state



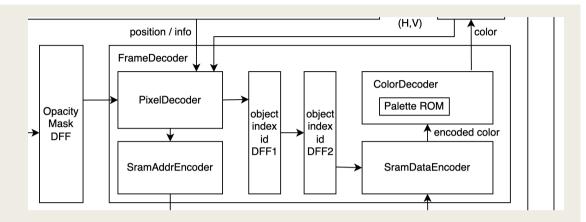
Special Thanks: 石博允、UCB強者、渠立宇

FrameEncoder

- Handle car rotation and opacity mask
- For faster rendering
 - Save the original car images in ROM
 - Use pipelined cordic to finish rotation before VGA active
 - Directly generate the opacity masks so that we only need to access Sram once when rendering



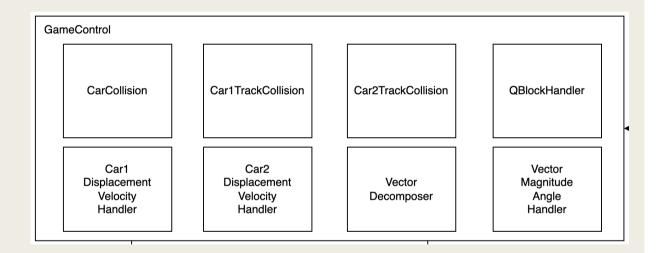
FrameDecoder



- PixelDecoder
 - Determine which object to render and the pixel index
- SramAddrEncoder
 - Use object ID and pixel index to set Sram address
- SramDataDecoder
 - Use pixel index to find which 4-bit to read
- ColorDecoder
 - Use Palette ROM with object ID as input to decode the color back to 24 bits

GameControl

- Car Status
 - Position
 - Velocity Magnitude
 - Car Angle
 - Lap
 - Mass Level
- Two Cars Collision
- Car/Track Collision
- Qblock



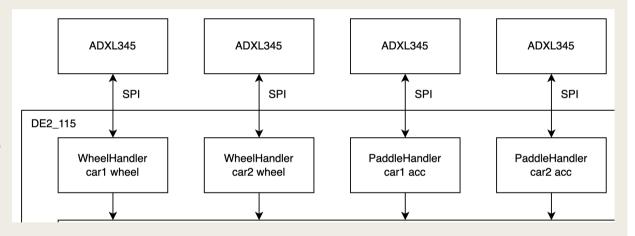
GameControl Two Cars Collision

- Elastic Collision
- Decompose the velocity into x, y components
- Calculate the velocity after collision
- Calculate the final angle (arctan) and magnitude (square root)

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1' &= \mathbf{v}_1 - rac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \; rac{\langle \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2, \, \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2
angle}{\|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\|^2} \; (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) \ \mathbf{v}_2' &= \mathbf{v}_2 - rac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \; rac{\langle \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_1, \, \mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1
angle}{\|\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1\|^2} \; (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1) \end{aligned}$$

ADXL345

- SPI 4 wire
- 100kHz clock
- 10-bit precision
- Read gx, gy and convert to the corresponding rotation/acceleration



Special Thanks: 石博允、UCB強者、渠立宇

