Lab 11: VGA 106010006 黄詩瑜

- 1. VGA displaying functions.
- 1.1 Inputs of the VGA controller are clk, reset, en and outputs of the VGA controller are hsync, vsync, vga_red[3:0], vga_green[3:0], vga_blue[3:0].
- 1.2 At the beginning or when reset (button) is pressed, the VGA display shows the image (e.g. amumu.jpg). The VGA image stay still until en (button) is pressed.
- 1.3 Pressing odd times en button to start/resume scrolling. Pressing even times en button to pause scrolling. Counter for en press is reset to zero when reset is pressed.

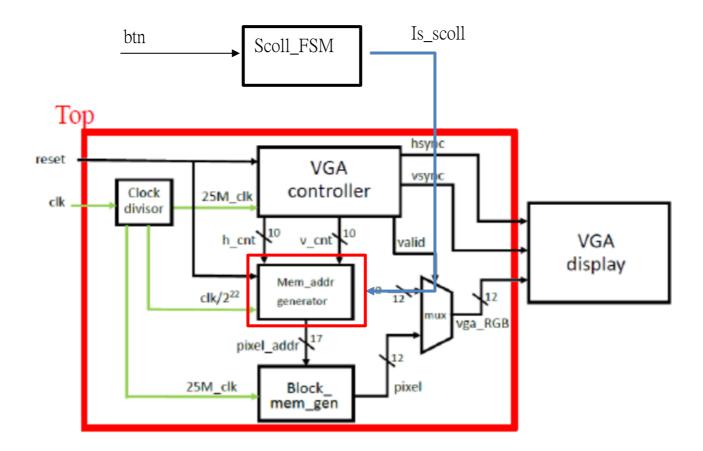
Specification:

Input: clk, rst, btn

Output: vgaRed[3:0], vgaGreen[3:0], vgaBlue[3:0], hsync, vsync

I/O port:

W5 [get_ports clk] U17 [get_ports rst] U18 [get_ports btn] G19 [get_ports {vgaRed[0]}] H19 [get_ports {vgaRed[1]}]
J19 [get_ports {vgaRed[2]}] N19 [get_ports {vgaRed[3]}] N18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[0]}] L18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[1]}]
K18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[2]}] J18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[3]}] J17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[0]}] H17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[1]}]
G17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[2]}] D17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[3]}] P19 [get_ports hsync] R19 [get_ports vsync]



Implementation:

老師給的 demo 檔就是會讓圖片一直滾動,所以要改的是用紅色圈起來的地方,再加上一個控制按鈕的 FSM 輸出 is_scoll 判斷有沒有要捲動,再傳給 mem_addr_gen 做處理,產生不同的 addr 讓記憶體輸出。

FSM 裡,由按鈕控制,每按一下後會將 is_scoll 互換,利用 filp_flop 記住前一 clk 的值並根據這個值改變 is scoll。

mem_addr_gen 裡, Position 是一個 0 到 239 的 counter 再根據 is_scoll 決定要不要加 1。

```
assign pixel_addr = ((h_cnt>>1)+320*(v_cnt>>1)+ position*320 )% 76800; //640*480 --> 320*240

always @ (posedge clk or posedge rst) begin
    if(rst)
        position <= 0;
    else if(~is_scoll)
        position <= position;
    else if(position < 239)
        position <= position + 1;
    else
        position <= 0;
end</pre>
```

討論:

其實我從第一題就卡住很久了,因為看不懂老師 demo 檔裡面 pixel_addr 那裡是怎麼設計的,有問一個助教才稍微了解,雖然跟這題需要更改的地方沒有關係,但是我還是想先搞懂再設計。

2 Calculator display.

2.1 Combine the key board controller and VGA displaying controller to design a calculator with 2-digit addition/subtraction/multiplication. The display function should be the same as usual calculator or APP in the smartphone.

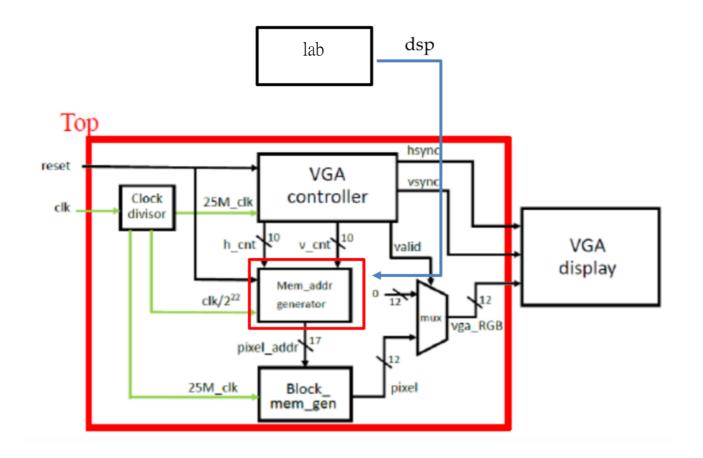
Specification:

Input: clk, rst_n
Inout: PS2_DATA, PS2_CLK

Output: vgaRed[3:0], vgaGreen[3:0], vgaBlue[3:0], hsync, vsync, bit dsp[3:0], BCD dsp[7:0]

I/O port:

W5 [get_ports clk] U17 [get_ports rst] G19 [get_ports {vgaRed[0]}] H19 [get_ports {vgaRed[1]}]
J19 [get_ports {vgaRed[2]}] N19 [get_ports {vgaRed[3]}] N18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[0]}] L18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[1]}]
K18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[2]}] J18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[3]}] J17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[0]}] H17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[1]}]
G17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[2]}] D17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[3]}] P19 [get_ports hsync] R19 [get_ports vsync]
W7 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[7]}] W6 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[6]}] U8 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[5]}] V8 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[4]}]
U5 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[3]}] V5 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[2]}] U7 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[1]}] V7 [get_ports {BCD_dsp[0]}]
W4 [get_ports {bit_dsp[3]}] V4 [get_ports {bit_dsp[2]}] U4 [get_ports {bit_dsp[1]}] U2 [get_ports {bit_dsp[0]}]



Implementation:

使用之前 lab 的 code,就是一個有加減乘功能的兩位數計算機,產生的 dsp 再加減乘的時候,最外面那一位數會顯示符號,前兩位顯示數字,按下 enter 後顯示答案,再把他接到 mem_addr_gen 做處理。我的 dsp $0\sim9$ 是一般數字,但是我是把+-*分別設成 10,11,12 好讓他去顯示。

加入 7-seg LED 是想把答案顯示在 SSD 上面看有沒有正常運作。

0123456789+-X

這是 word 打字再截圖下來的圖片,預設每一個數字的寬是 45pixel 高是 90,因此再轉檔成是要輸入的長/寬就是 45*13/90,並依照講義上的步驟把它加進 去 project 裡。

mem_addr_gen 裡,當 h_cnt 在 0 到 45,v_cnt 是 0 到 90 時,代表是要輸出最左上角那塊區域,要顯示 dsp3,如果是要顯示 3 的那個數字,就代表說要從記憶體 3*45 開始讀取,而高要乘以 585 來換行,加 h cnt % 45 是讓它的 address 也要跟著 h cnt 跑,其他的概念也是相

同的。如果都不在的話,就把 address 都指定成 0 因為第一個點是白色的,所以其他地方都會是白的。

```
always@*
    if(h_cnt >= 0 && h_cnt <45 && v_cnt < 90 )
        pixel_addr= dsp3*45 + v_cnt*585 +h_cnt % 45;
    else if(h_cnt >= 45 && h_cnt <90 && v_cnt < 90 )
        pixel_addr= dsp2*45 + v_cnt*585+h_cnt % 45;
    else if(h_cnt >= 90 && h_cnt <135 && v_cnt < 90 )
        pixel_addr= dsp1*45 + v_cnt*585+h_cnt % 45;
    else if(h_cnt >= 135 && h_cnt <180 && v_cnt < 90 )
        pixel_addr= dsp0*45 + v_cnt*585+h_cnt % 45;
    else
        pixel_addr= dsp0*45 + v_cnt*585+h_cnt % 45;
    else
        pixel_addr= 0;</pre>
```

討論:

這題就必須了解真正的運作原理,才能取得正確的 address,但是圖沒有截的很精準,沒有讓它剛好等寬,所以在顯示一些數字的時候會留一點邊邊。

3. TETRIS element generator

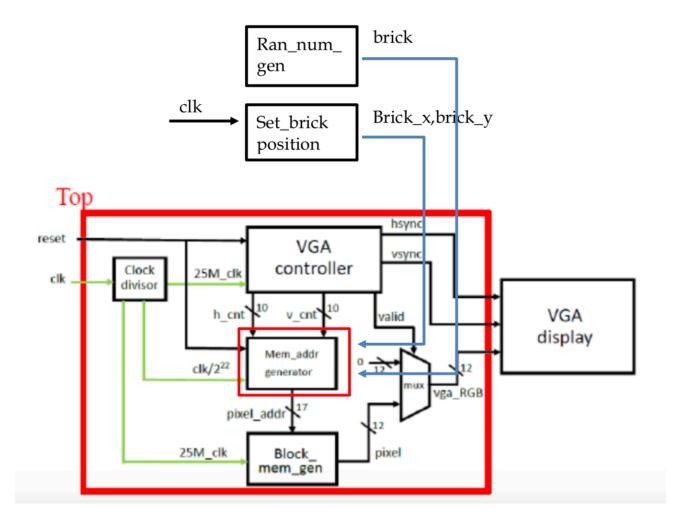
- 3.1 Generate basic elements of TETRIC (as follows) randomly in the VGA monitor, and plot each of them in the center of the first row of the display, which is a 10 x 20 (WxH) square 2D playing space.
- 3.2 Each generated basic element moves down by the step of a square at the speed of 1Hz. Finally, they disappear below the playing space. When a basic element disappears, a new basic element is generated again and fall down again repeatedly.
- 3.3 (Bonus) The same function of 3.1 and 3.2 are designed except that basic elements are stacked up until they are higher than the height of the playing space.

Specification:

Input: clk, rst
Output: vgaRed[3:0], vgaGreen[3:0], vgaBlue[3:0], hsync, vsync

I/O port:

W5 [get_ports clk] U17 [get_ports rst] G19 [get_ports {vgaRed[0]}] H19 [get_ports {vgaRed[1]}]
J19 [get_ports {vgaRed[2]}] N19 [get_ports {vgaRed[3]}] N18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[0]}] L18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[1]}]
K18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[2]}] J18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[3]}] J17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[0]}] H17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[1]}]
G17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[2]}] D17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[3]}] P19 [get_ports hsync] R19 [get_ports vsync]
L1 [get_ports {test_LED[15]}] P1 [get_ports {test_LED[14]}] N3 [get_ports {test_LED[13]}] P3 [get_ports {test_LED[12]}]
U3 [get_ports {test_LED[11]}] W3 [get_ports {test_LED[0]}] V3 [get_ports {test_LED[9]}] V13 [get_ports {test_LED[8]}]
V14 [get_ports {test_LED[7]}] U14 [get_ports {test_LED[6]}] U15 [get_ports {test_LED[1]}] U16 [get_ports {test_LED[0]}]
V19 [get_ports {test_LED[3]}] U19 [get_ports {test_LED[2]}] E19 [get_ports {test_LED[1]}] U16 [get_ports {test_LED[0]}]



Implementation:

random_num_gen ,根據講義裡產生隨機的 module ,利用 shift register 並且依值指定下一個 [0]的值,就能產生看起來很隨機的值,這裡是取 8bits 的,最後再將那個數字除 7 取餘數,在 in 是 posedge 的時候就能隨機產生一個 0 到 6 的數字。

Set_brick position ,用來決定下落方塊的位置的 。



這是將 lab 附的方塊圖全部轉成橫的,設計每一個小的方格都是 20*20,在把它轉檔加進來。所以整個遊戲版面寬是 20*10 高是 20*20,並把它放在中間。

```
wire in;
assign test_LED[15] = in;
assign in = (rst==1 || brick_y==400)? 1:0;
always@(posedge clk_20HZ or posedge rst)
    if(rst==1 || brick_y==400)
        brick_y <=0;
else
    brick_y <= brick_y_tmp;
assign brick_y_tmp = brick_y+1;
assign test_LED[12:3] = brick_y;</pre>
```

```
random_num_gen U0(.clk(clk), .in(in), .f(brick));
assign brick_x = 60;
```

這是一個 counter, brick_x 跟 brick_y 就是方塊最左上角在遊戲版面的位置,所以 y 是一個 0~399 的 counter, 而 In 則代表在數到 399 時或按 rst 時就要重新隨機一個數字

mem_addr_gen裡,先定義要取的方塊的開頭位置,

```
`define brcik1_x 0
`define brcik2_x 100
`define brcik2_y 0
`define brcik3_x 180
`define brcik3_y 0
`define brcik4_y 0
`define brcik4_y 0
`define brcik5_x 340
`define brcik5_x 340
`define brcik5_y 0
`define brcik6_x 420
`define brcik6_x 420
`define brcik6_y 0
`define brcik7_x 500
`define brcik7_y 0
```

先在紙上打草稿,想想怎麼設計,vavid_in 是讓在遊戲區域外面的都變成黑色,所以多接了一條出去,在最後要顯示的時候,就把範圍外的變成黑色。

SX,SV 則是根據要顯示的方塊種類決定要從記憶體的哪裡讀取。

```
case(brick)
3'b001:begin
    sx = `brcik1_x;
    sy = `brcik2_x;
    sy = `brcik2_x;
    sy = `brcik2_y;
    end
    3'b011:begin
        sx = `brcik3_y;
    end
    3'b101:begin
        sx = `brcik3_y;
    end
    3'b100:begin
        sx = `brcik4_x;
        sy = `brcik4_y;
    end
    3'b101:begin
        sx = `brcik5_x;
        sy = `brcik5_y;
    end
    3'b101:begin
        sx = `brcik5_y;
    end
    3'b110:begin
        sx = `brcik6_x;
        sy = `brcik6_y;
    end
    3'b111:begin
        sx = `brcik7_y;
    end
    3'b111:begin
        sx = `brcik7_y;
    end
```

```
default:begin
    sx = `brcik7_x;
    sy = `brcik7_y;
end
```

討論:

一開始產生隨機的地方弄了很久,因為不知道那個是從 1111111 開始,又有很多奇怪的bug,而在決定 address 的地方又要想很久才能取到對的位置。而且講義給的圖其實不是正方形的,所以邊邊有些會截到。

結論:

這次實驗要打的 code 很少,但是每一個都要想得很仔細,邏輯要很清晰,還要把圖先用成 coe 檔,再放入 project 裡,圖片的長寬和大小都很重要,這次實驗真的很難,但是 final project 也要用到 VGA,所以要好好弄懂。