FPGA HYGRO Sensor Readings Tester, Version 1

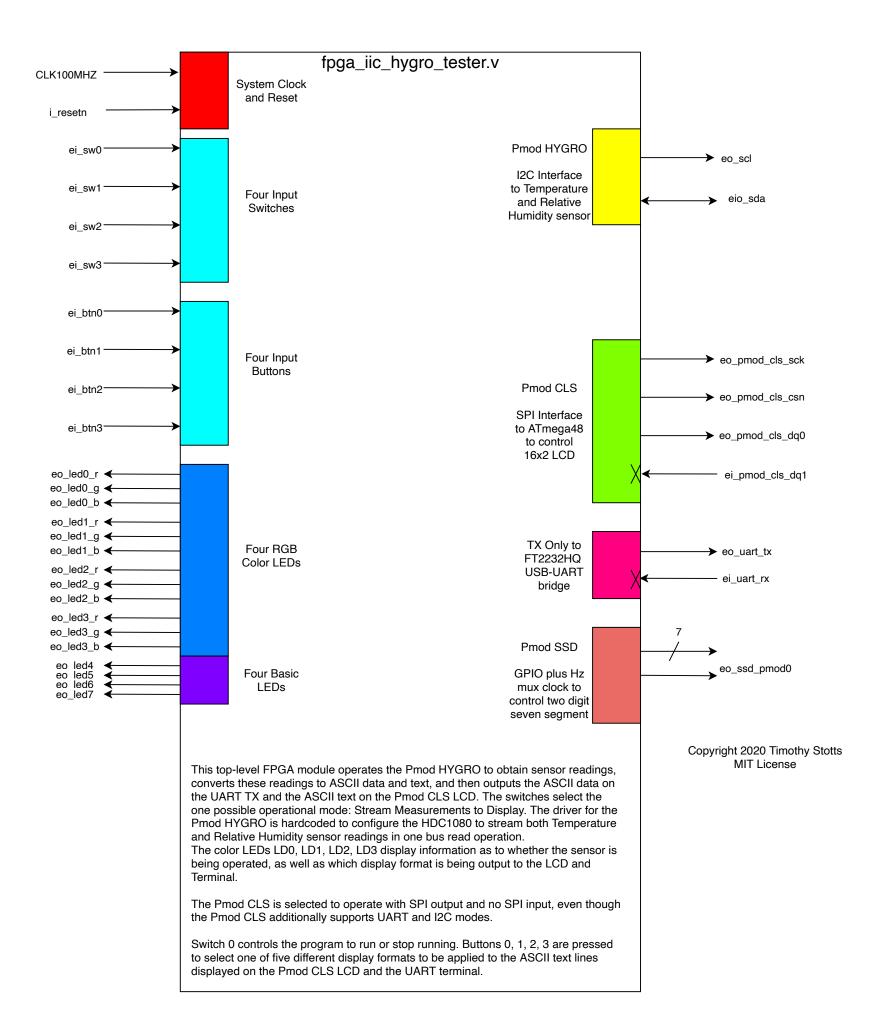
by Timothy Stotts

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Hosted at: https://github.com/timothystotts/fpga-iic-hygro-tester-1

HYGRO-Tester-Design-Diagrams document revision 1A

HDL Architecture Diagram Placeholder



HDL Tester FSM Diagram Placeholder

HYGRO driver FSM Diagram Placeholder





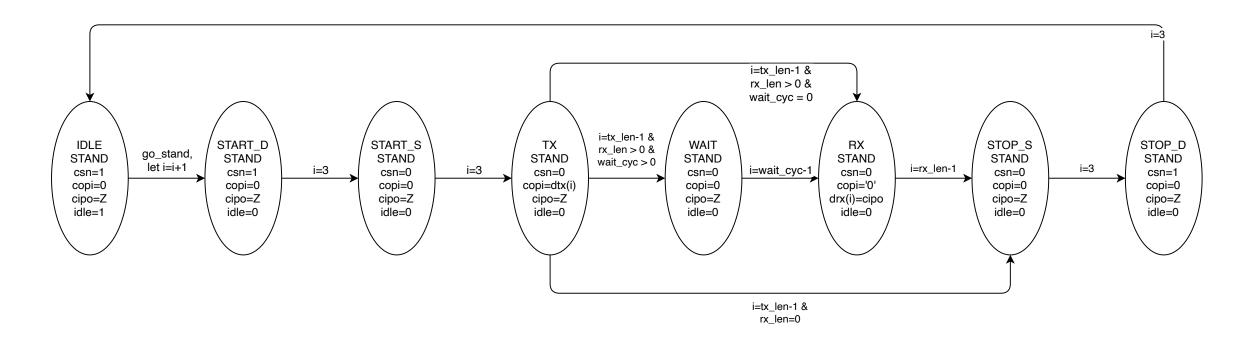
UART TX Feed FSM

This FSM feeds the TX FIFO of the uart_tx_only module.

The data to feed to the TX FIFO is always a 34 8-bit character line of ASCII text. The tx_go input is triggered by the corresponding wr_clear_display pulse on the Pmod CLS custom driver, such that the UART TX Feed occurs when the LCD is starting to update on the FSM cycle of that driver.

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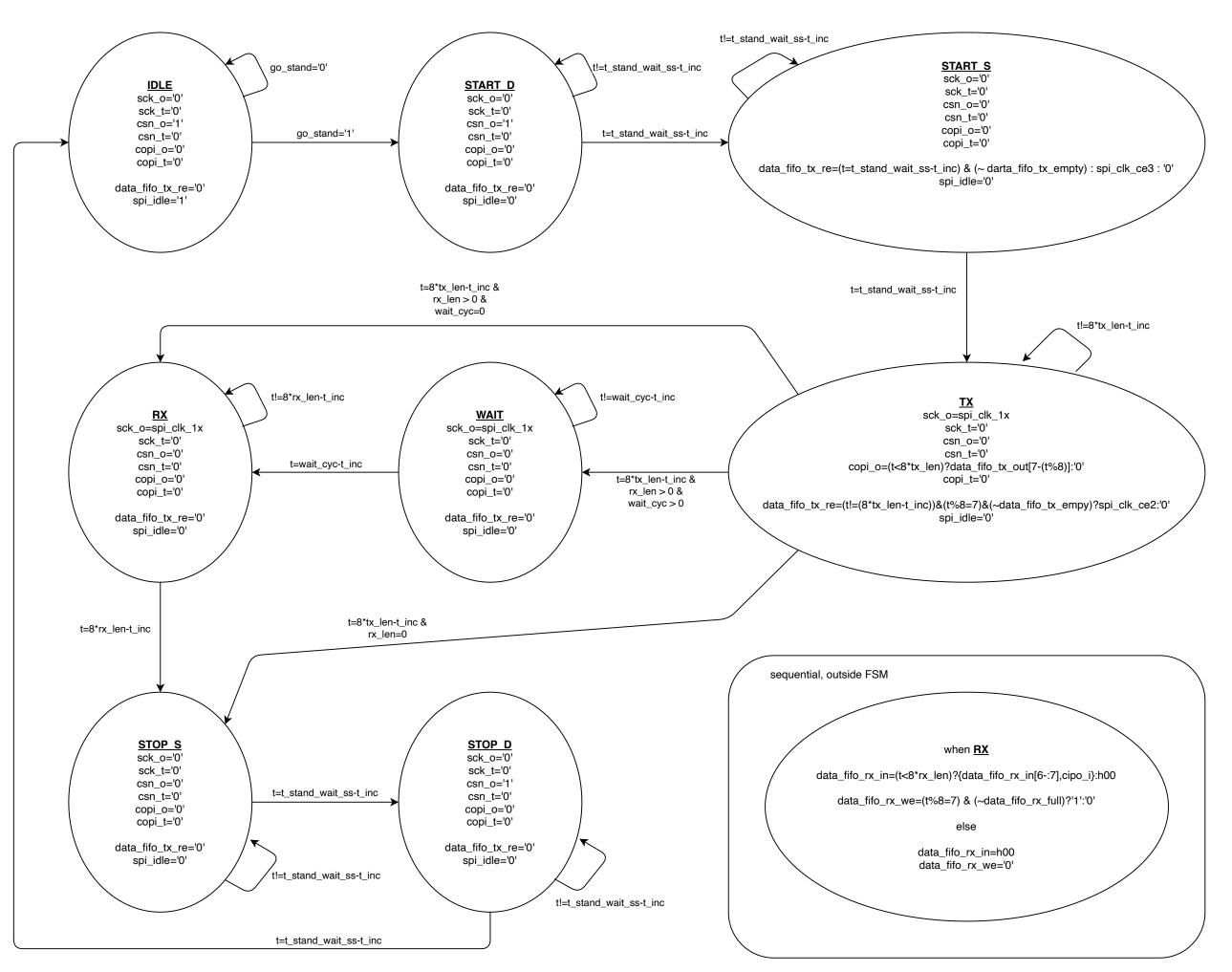


In each transition, tx_len and rx_len are to be multiplied by 8 from the FSM input signals, as it only makes sense to input into the FSM a byte count, while the FSM requires transitioning based upon a bit count.

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Generic SPI FSM, with only one SPI slave on the bus.

This diagram is incomplete and is shown as the first draft of designing the Standard SPI Single Slave Device driver.



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Generic SPI FSM, with only one SPI slave on the bus.

In each transition, tx_len and rx_len are to be multiplied by 8 from the FSM input signals, as it only makes sense to input into the FSM a byte count, while the FSM requires transitioning based upon a bit count.

The main FSM combinatorial operates all states, but processes data on in the TX state when TX data is written out the copi port.

A side sequential process processes data only on the RX state when RX data is read from the cipo input port.

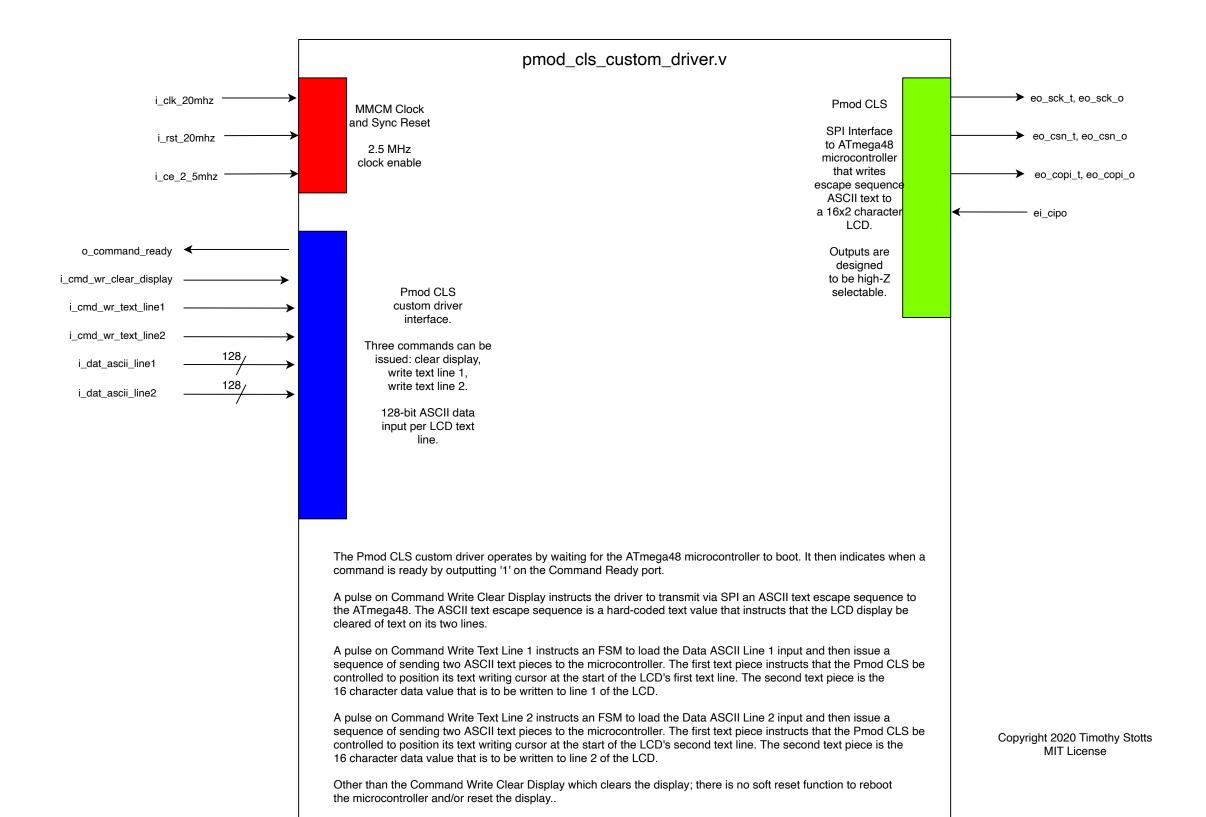
A general timer is used to time the SPI clock cycles (and thus bits). The timer is reset to zero at the transition from a state to a different state.

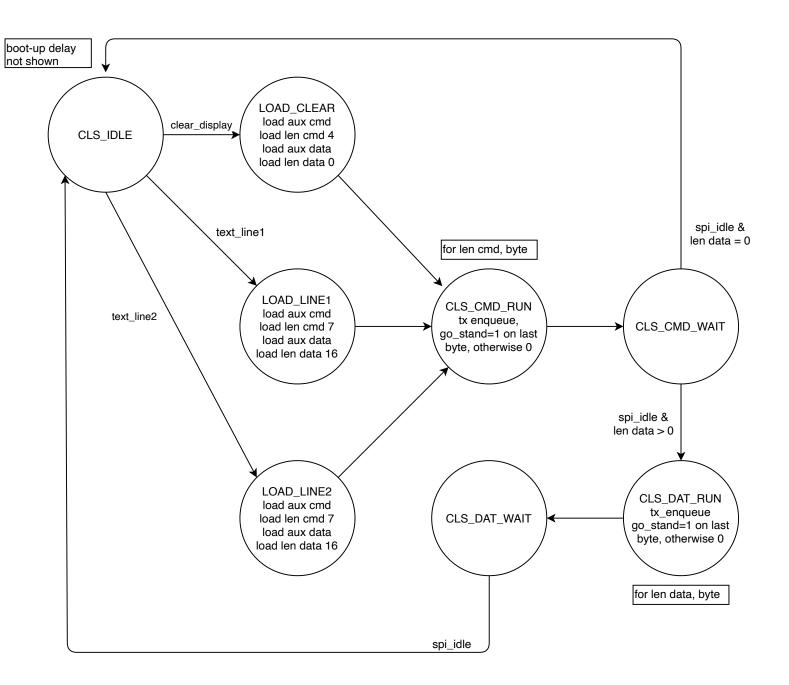
This machine could be considered a hybrid Moore and Mealy machine. The outputs during a state can change based upon timer and FIFO control inputs; but the diagram is drawn as a Moore machine.

The TX state controls reading byte by byte from a TX fifo and write its bits to COPI until the timer has reached 8*tx_len cycles.

The RX standalone sequential controls reading a byte bit by bit from CIPO and then writing the full byte to a RX fifo when the full byte has been received. The main FSM still controls when the FSM is in the RX state or has transitioned to STOP S state.

Note that clock enables such as spi_clk_ce2 are omitted from most of the diagram, but are still required for proper function of the design to write data on the falling edge of the SPI clock output and read data on the rising edge of the SPI clock output. Refer to the source code.





A FSM to operate the Digilent Inc. PMOD CLS LCD display communication via the single slave SPI-machine FSM of this document.

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This diagram is incomplete and does not show boot-time delay. Also, some state-bypass preventions and iterations may not be shown. This is the first design draft, and the complete FSM diagram is shown on another page.

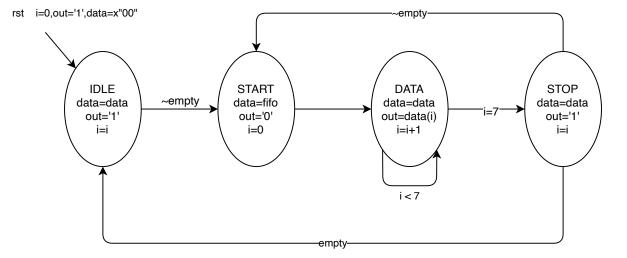




CLS Stand SPI Driver of the CLS Custom Driver. The FSM works by waiting for a command to (a) write a clear display command to the CLS, (b) write a 16-character line to the first line of the CLS, or (c) write a 16-character line to the second line of the CLS. The clear display command only writes an ANSI escape sequence with no textual data after it. The write line 1 and write line 2 commands write an ANSI escape sequence to position the cursor at the beginning of one of the two lines, and then 16 characters of text. The CLS microcontroller processes each command and line data. The clear display clears the 16x2 LCD; and the write line writes new text to the specified line of the 16x2 LCD.

The first group of Moore machine outputs in each state bubble are FSM outputs, some of them with combinatorial output that is normally only seen in a Mealy machine. (This FSM could be said to be a hybrid Moore and Mealy machine.) The second group of outputs are recursive auxiliary outputs that retain state from one state to the next when assigned to itself.

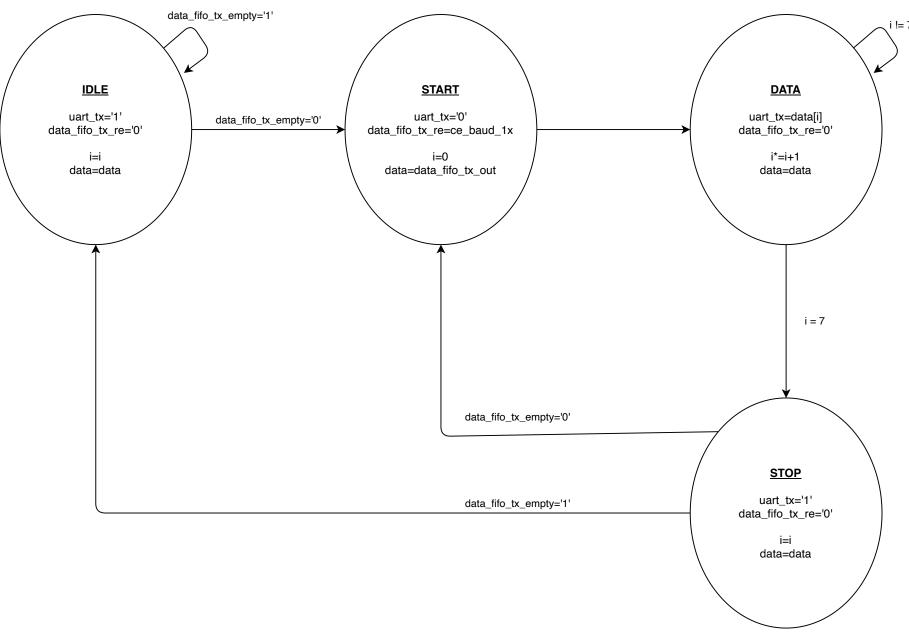
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A TX ONLY UART output to UART chip from the FPGA, with the FSM executing at BAUD rate as its clock enable.

This is the first design draft, and the complete FSM diagram is shown on another page.

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A TX ONLY UART output to UART chip from the FPGA, with the FSM executing at BAUD rate as its clock enable.

The FSM dequeues the UART TX FIFO when there is at least one more byte in the FIFO. No extra STOP/IDLE bits are generated except when the UART TX FIFO reaches empty.

The TX ONLY UART FSM generates a single START bit, 8 bits of DATA, a single STOP bit, and no parity bits.

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Full 4-button combined debouncer.

x is defined as a four-bit value.

x_prev is defined as a four-bit value that holds the previous clock cycle value of x. x_store is defined as a four-bit value that holds the value of x and updates the debouncer FSM entered state C during the transition BC..

The registers x_prev and x_store could be combined into one register, with its capture of X being a clock-enable during transitions and states of a more complex diagram.

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