

FPGA Serial Accelerometer Tester, Version 1

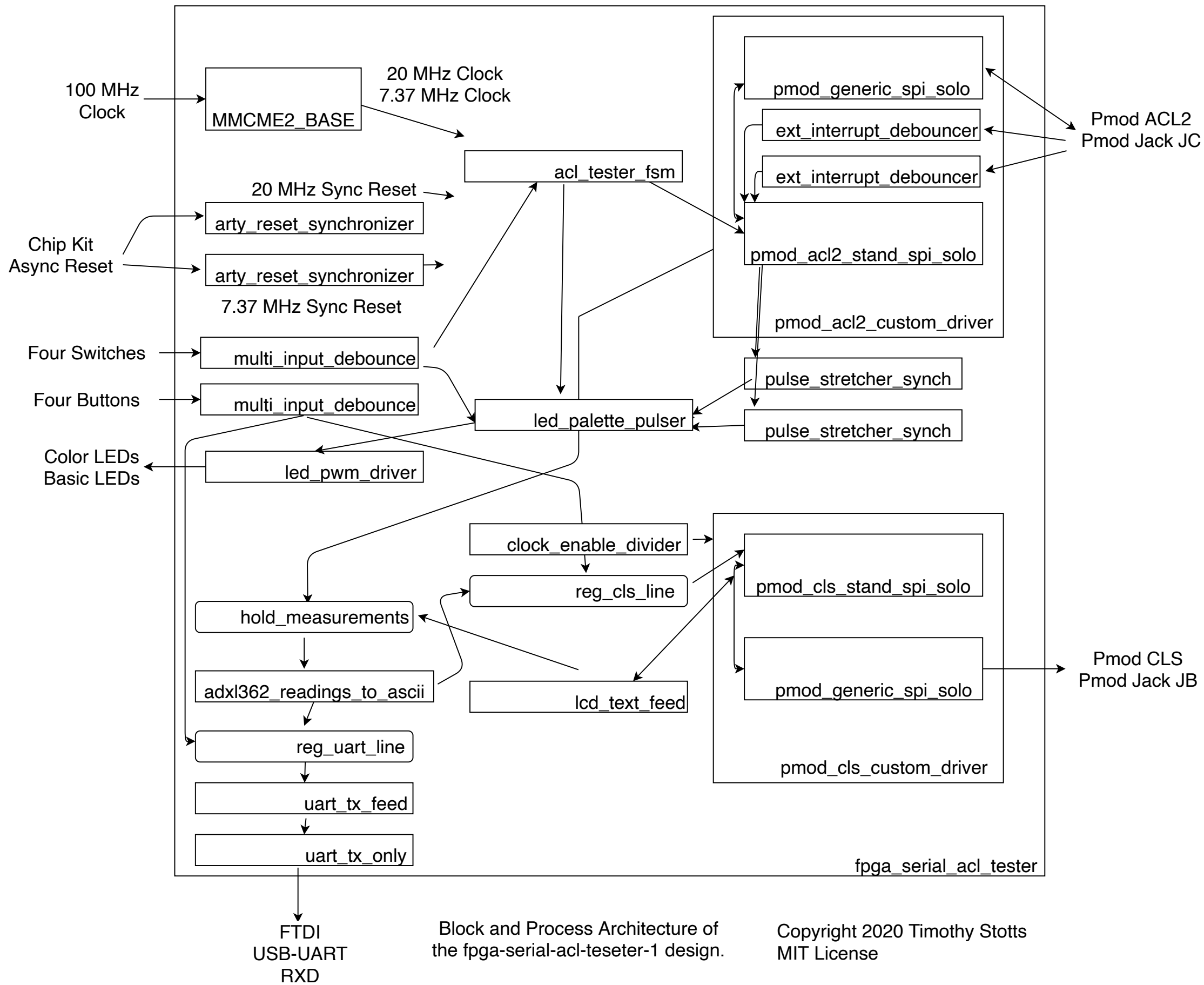
by Timothy Stotts

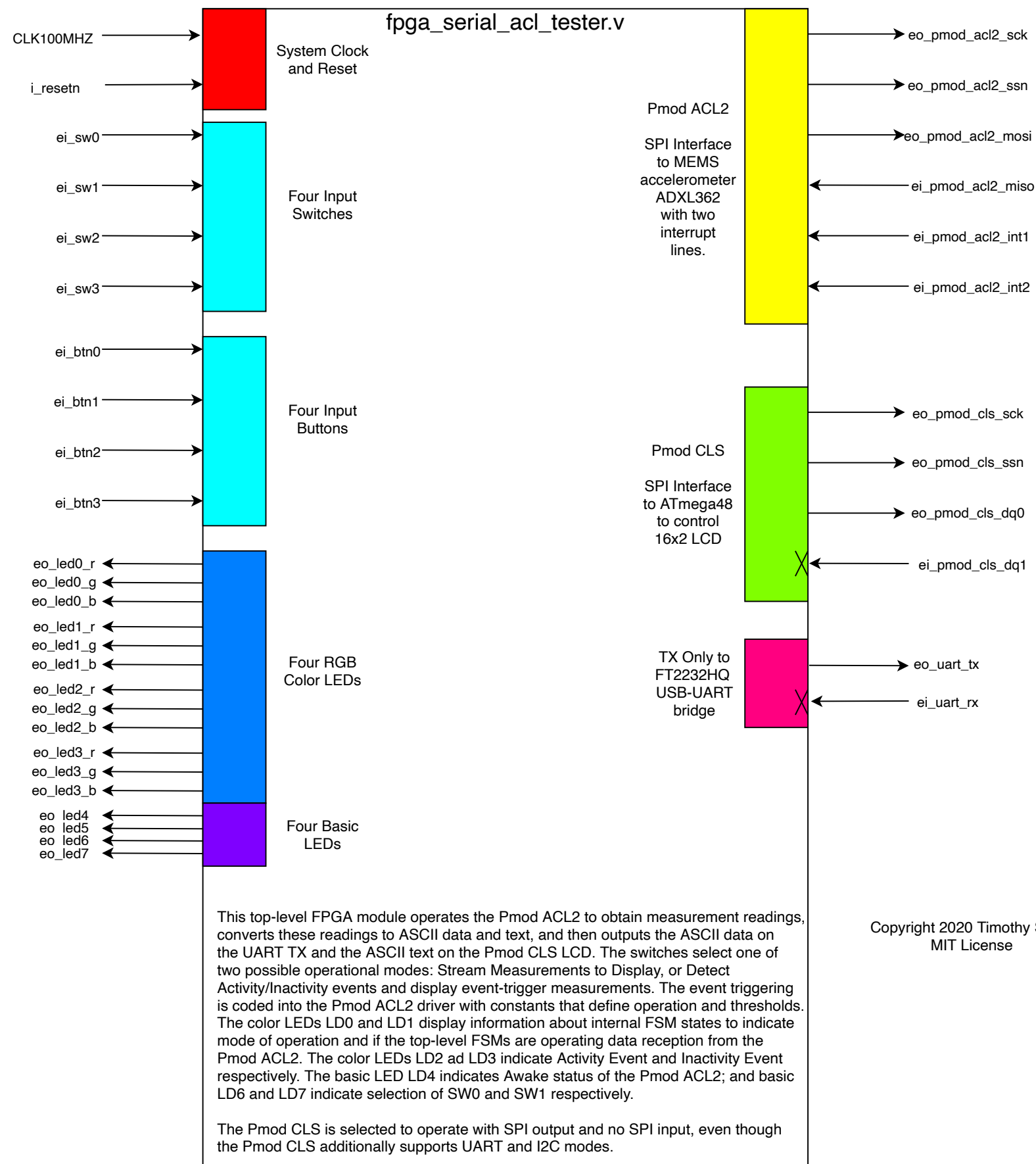
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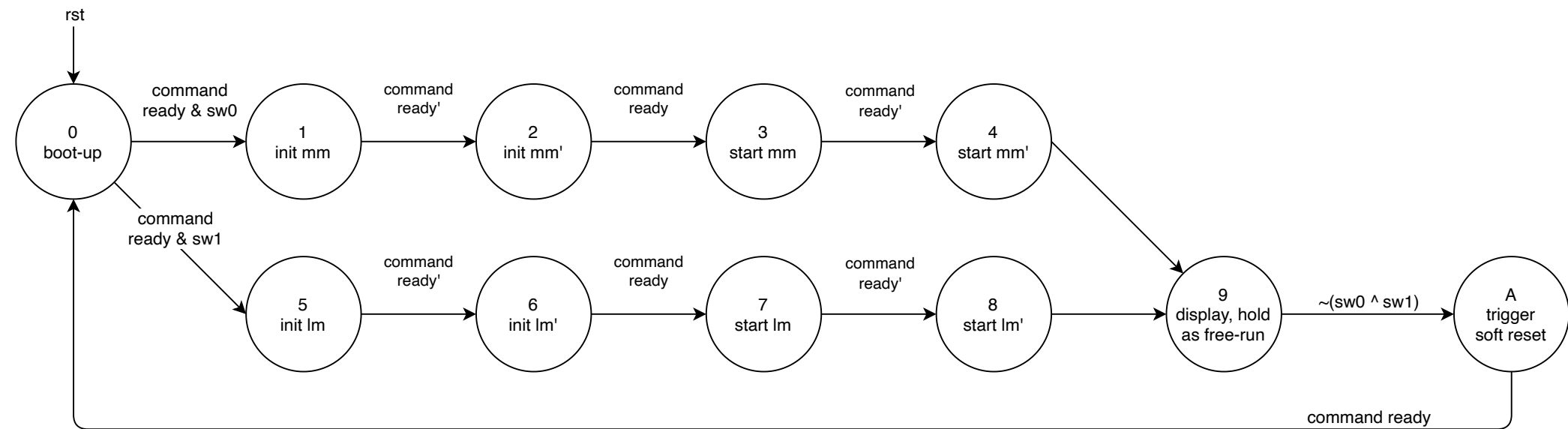
<https://github.com/timothystotts/fpga-serial-acl-tester-1>

ACL-Tester-Design-Diagrams document revision 14A

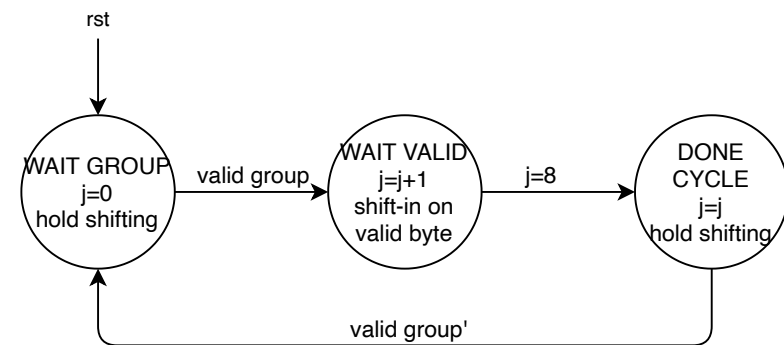




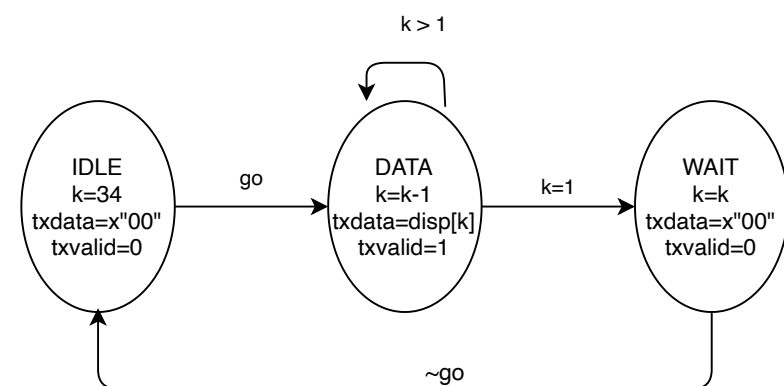
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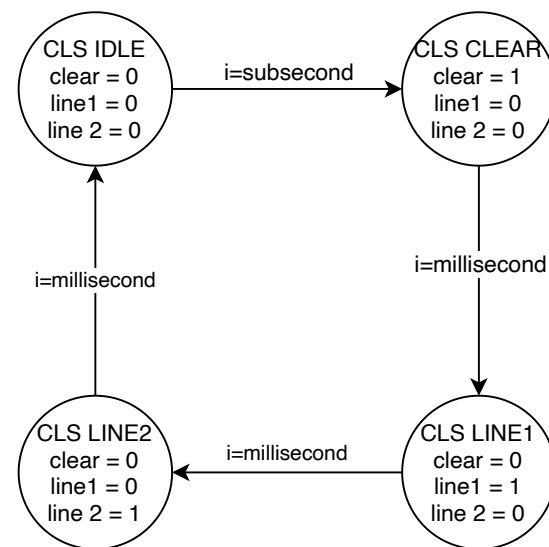
Tester FSM for operating the PMOD ACL2 driver commands.



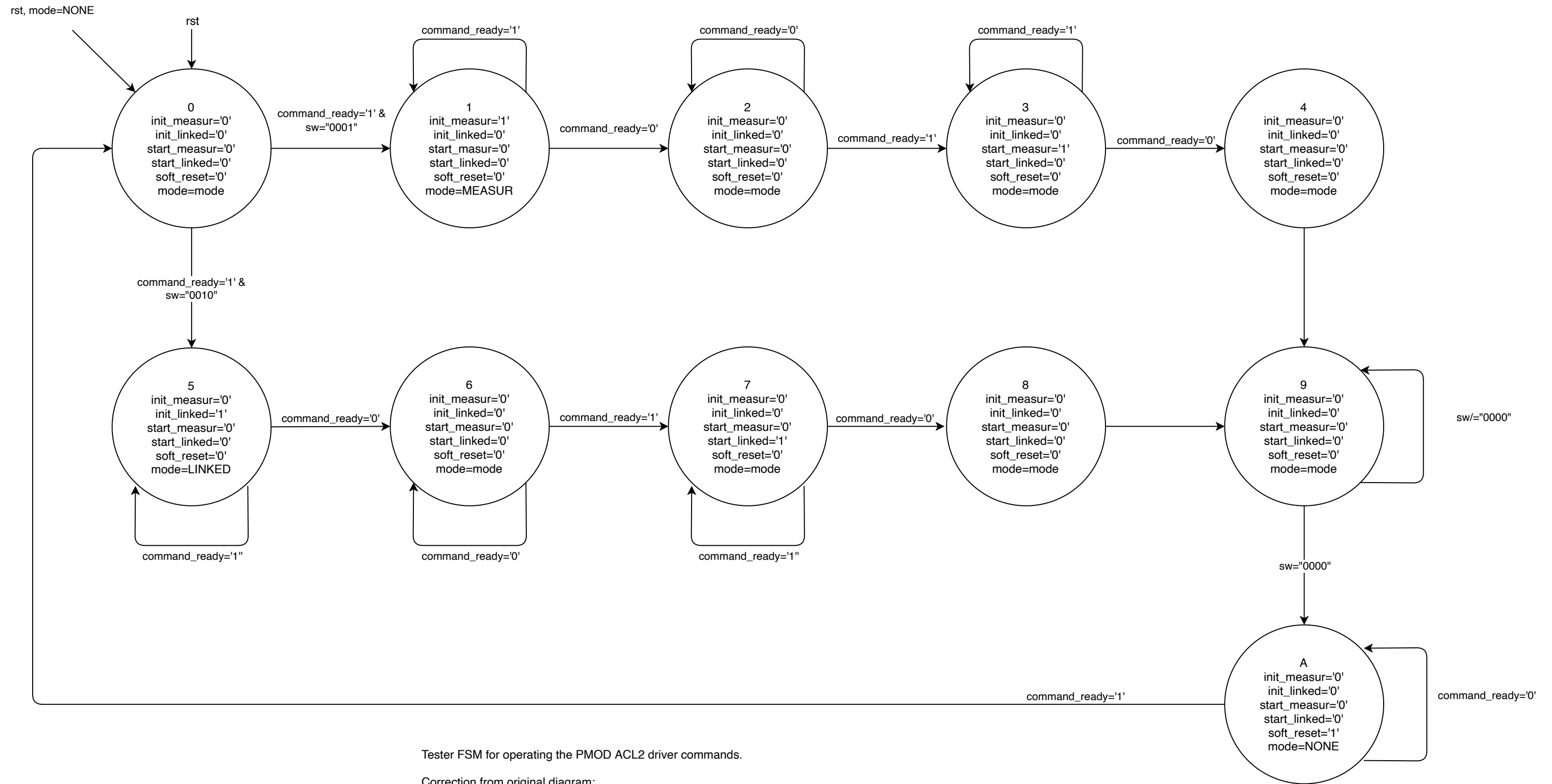
Tester FSM to receive the streamed measurements and shift them into a bit vector.



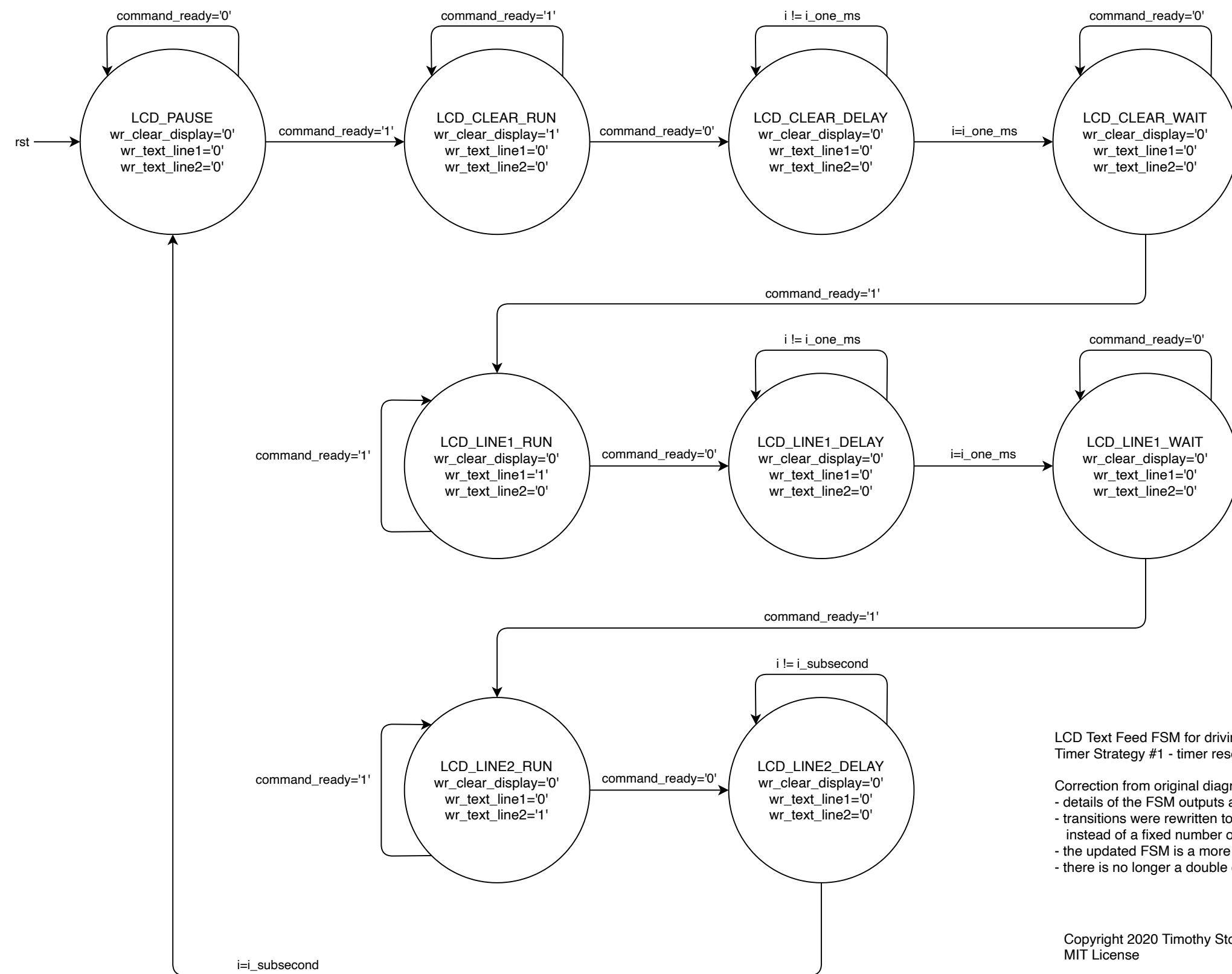
Tester FSM to load the TX ONLY UART with a 32 character text line, plus carriage return and new line.



Tester FSM for updating the PMOD CLS display.



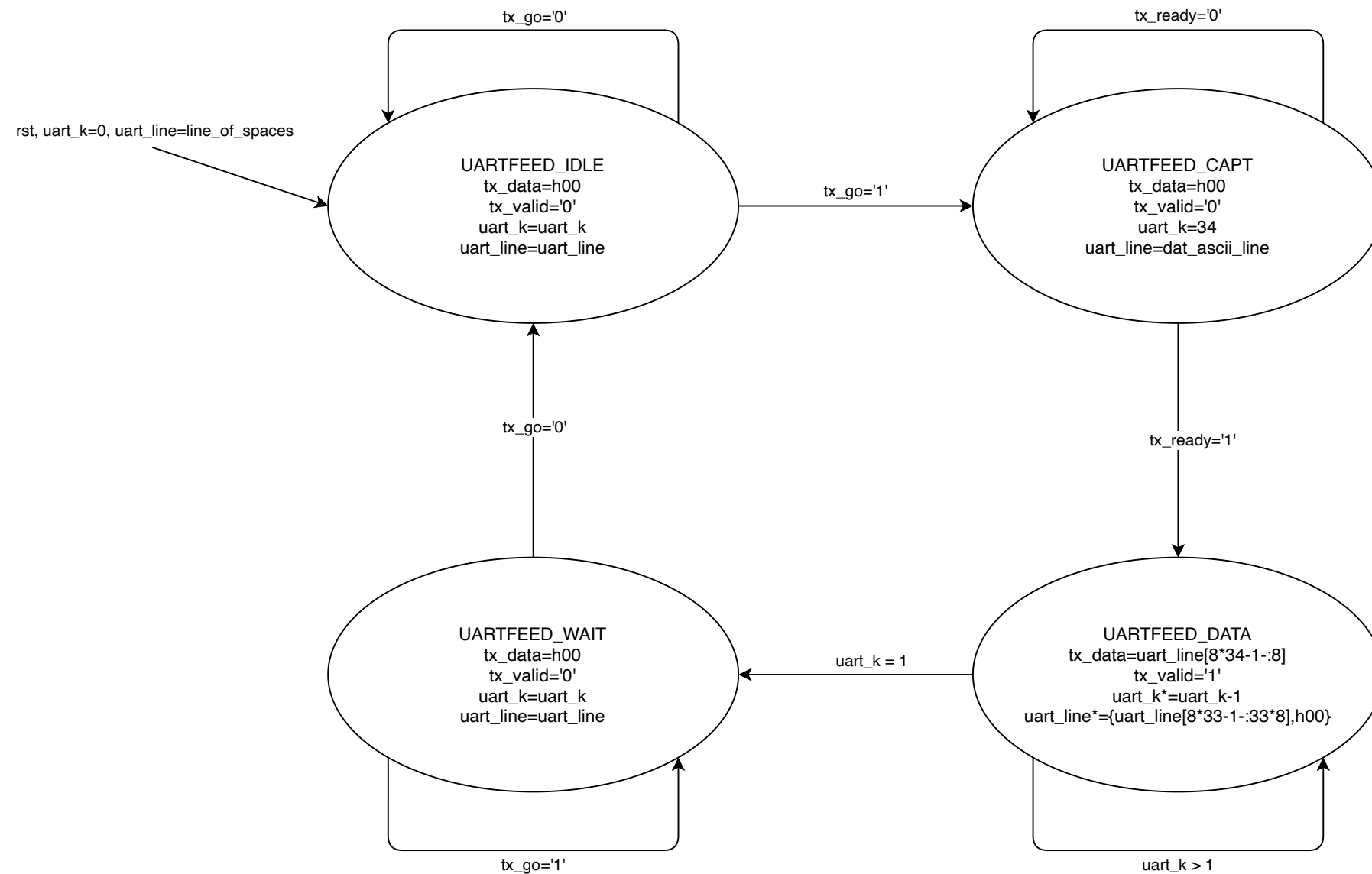
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LCD Text Feed FSM for driving the commands of the custom Pmod CLS driver.  
 Timer Strategy #1 - timer resets on state change and runs from zero to `i_subsecond`.

Correction from original diagram:  
 - details of the FSM outputs and timer "i"  
 - transitions were rewritten to hold commands according to `command_ready` handshake instead of a fixed number of clock cycles during a state  
 - the updated FSM is a more proper FSM diagram design  
 - there is no longer a double delay between the end of Line 2 and the start of Clear.

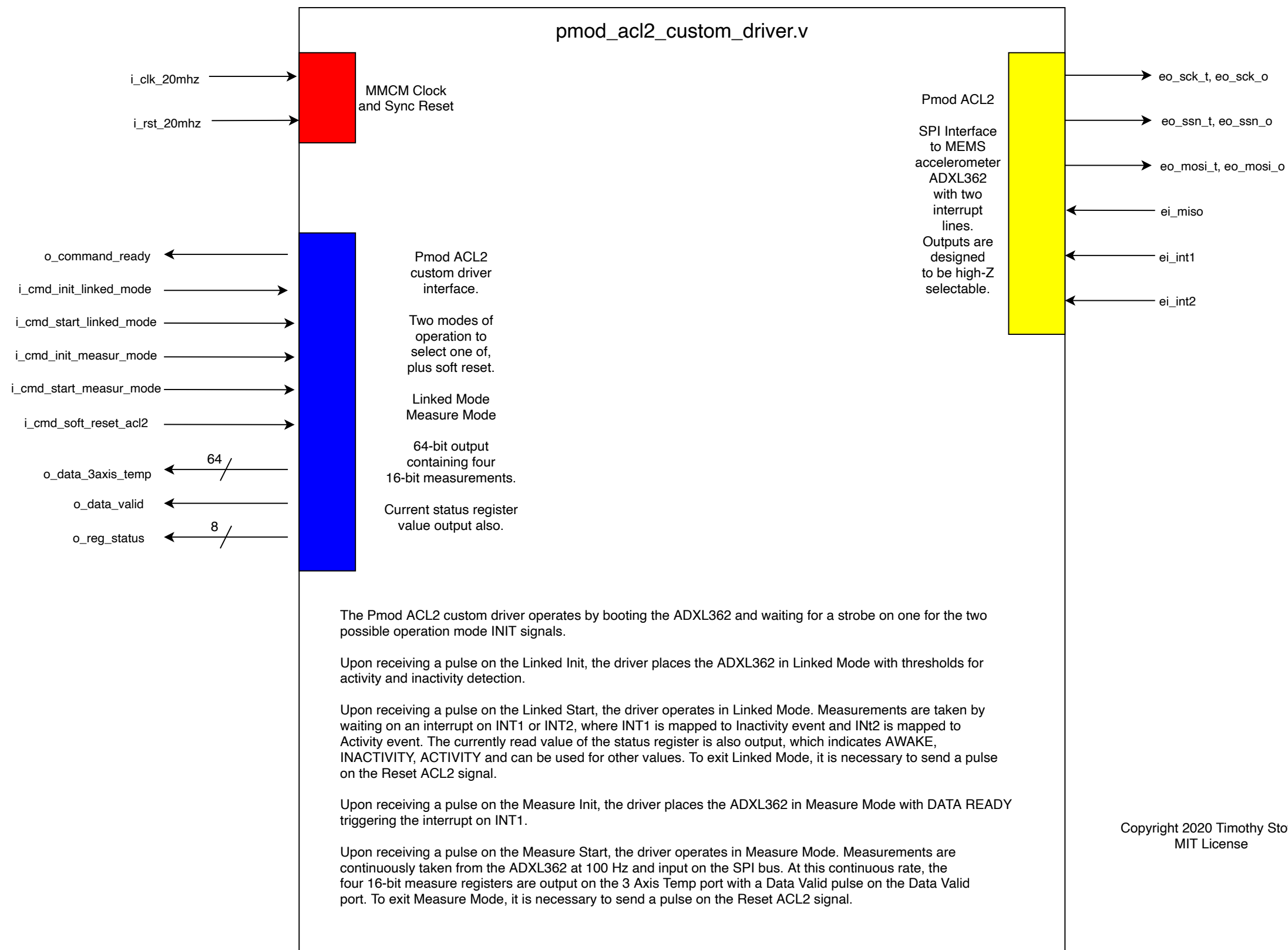
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# UART TX Feed FSM

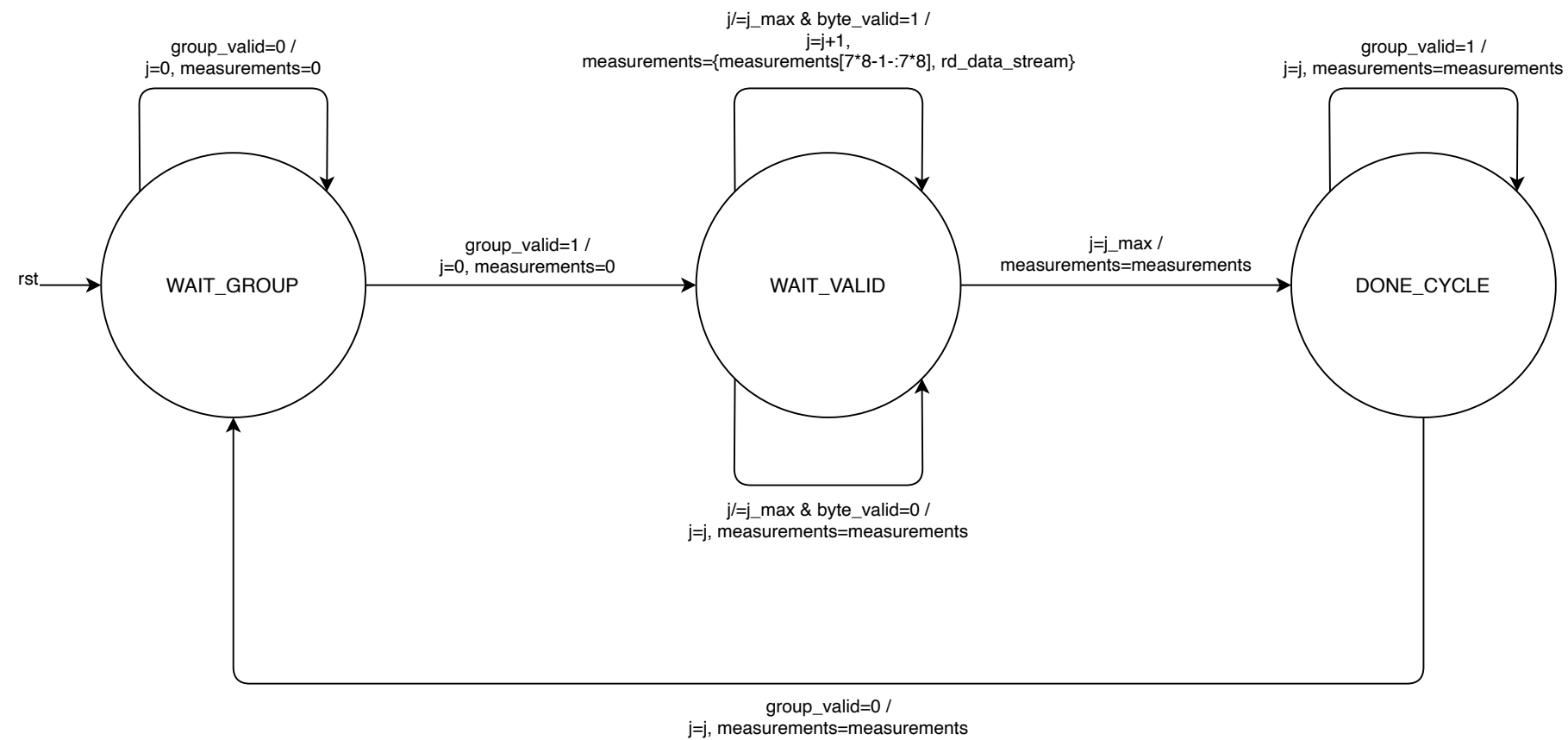
This FSM feeds the TX FIFO of the `uart_tx_only` module. The data to feed to the TX FIFO is always a 34 8-bit character line of ASCII text. The `tx_go` input is triggered by the corresponding `wr_clear_display` pulse on the Pmod CLS custom driver, such that the UART TX Feed occurs when the LCD is starting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

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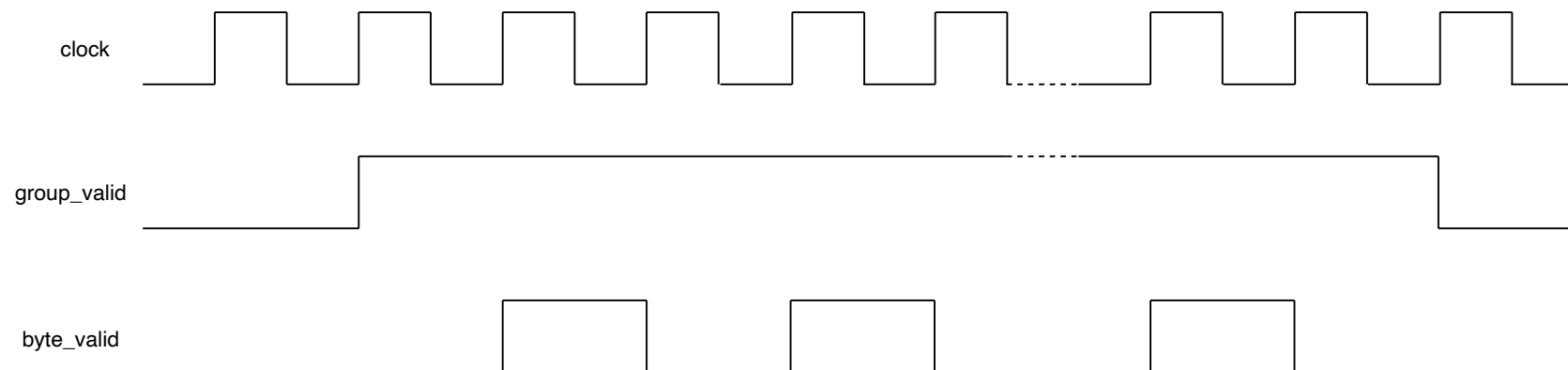
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Stream FSM for capturing RX FIFO output from the ACL2 Custom Driver.  
 A group\_valid input signal is held high to indicate a set of measurement values.  
 A byte\_valid input signal is pulsed for each new byte to shift into the measurement register.

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Operational driver for the Digilent PMOD ACL2, that drives the Standard SPI FSM. This diagram is incomplete and does not show Soft Reset operation, or boot-time delay. Also, not all state-bypass preventions and not all iterations are show. This is the first design draft, and the complete FSM diagram is shown on another page.

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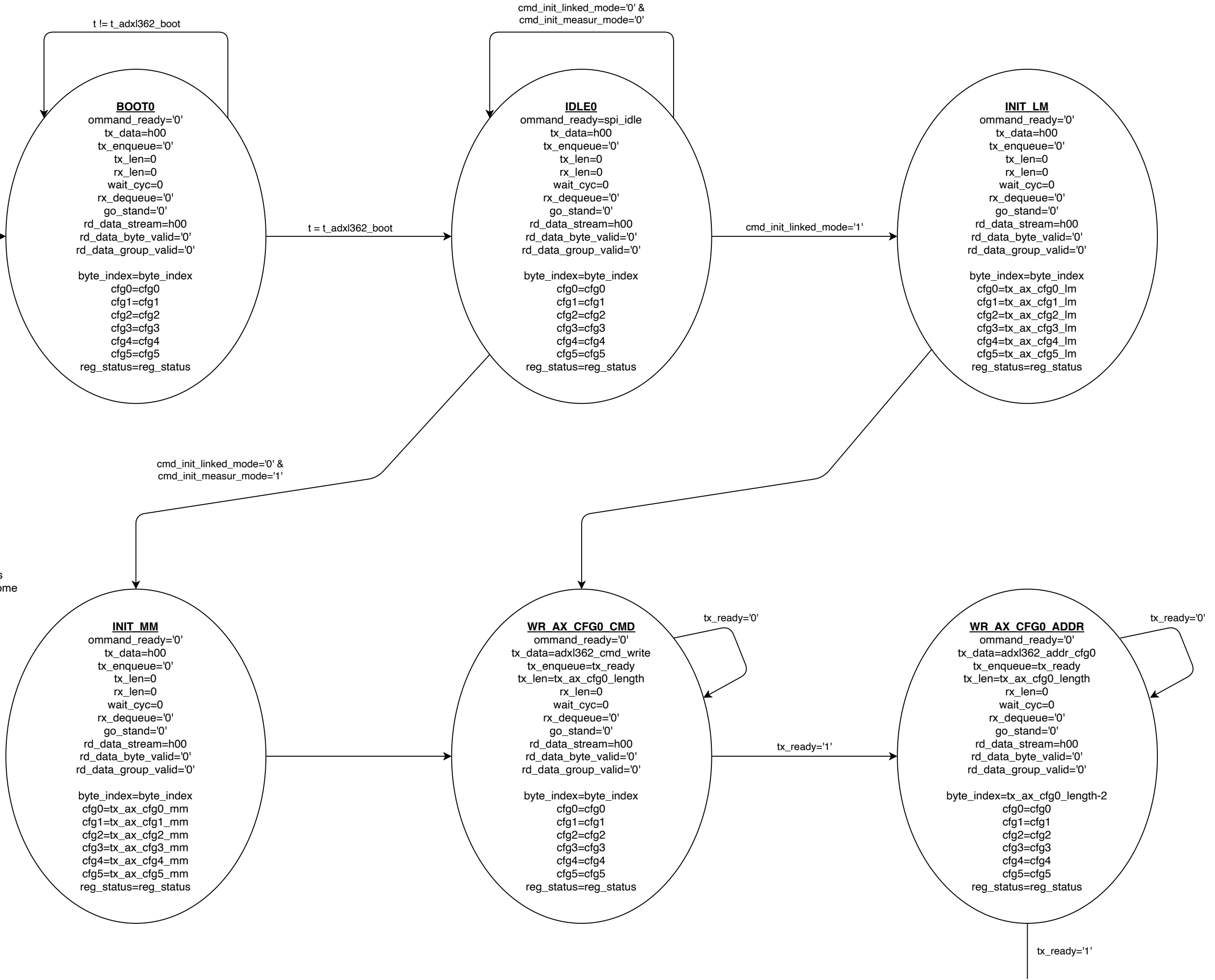
ACL2 Stand SPI Driver of the ACL2 Custom Driver. The FSM works by waiting for a command to write init values for Linked Mode or to write init values for Measurement Mode. When commanded, the FSM controls the standard SPI driver to write five sets of configuration values to the ADXL362 chip of the Pmod ACL2 that correspond to the command mode. The FSM then waits for a command to enter Linked Mode operation or Measurement Mode operation. The FSM reads measurement registers when triggered by an external interrupt.

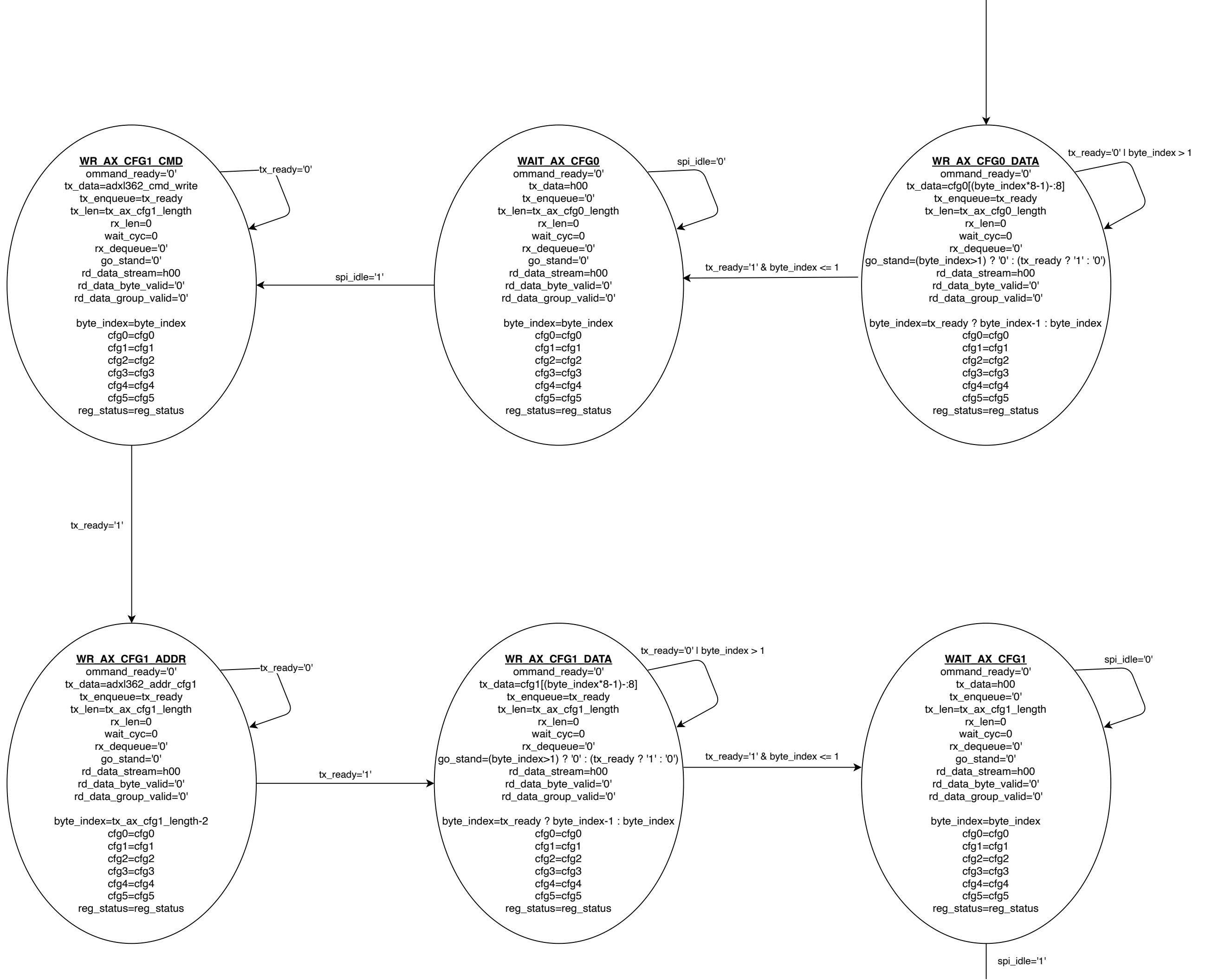
The first group of Moore machine outputs in each state bubble are FSM outputs, some of them with combinatorial output that is normally only seen in a Mealy machine. (This FSM could be said to be a hybrid Moore and Mealy machine.) The second group of outputs are recursive auxiliary outputs that retain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

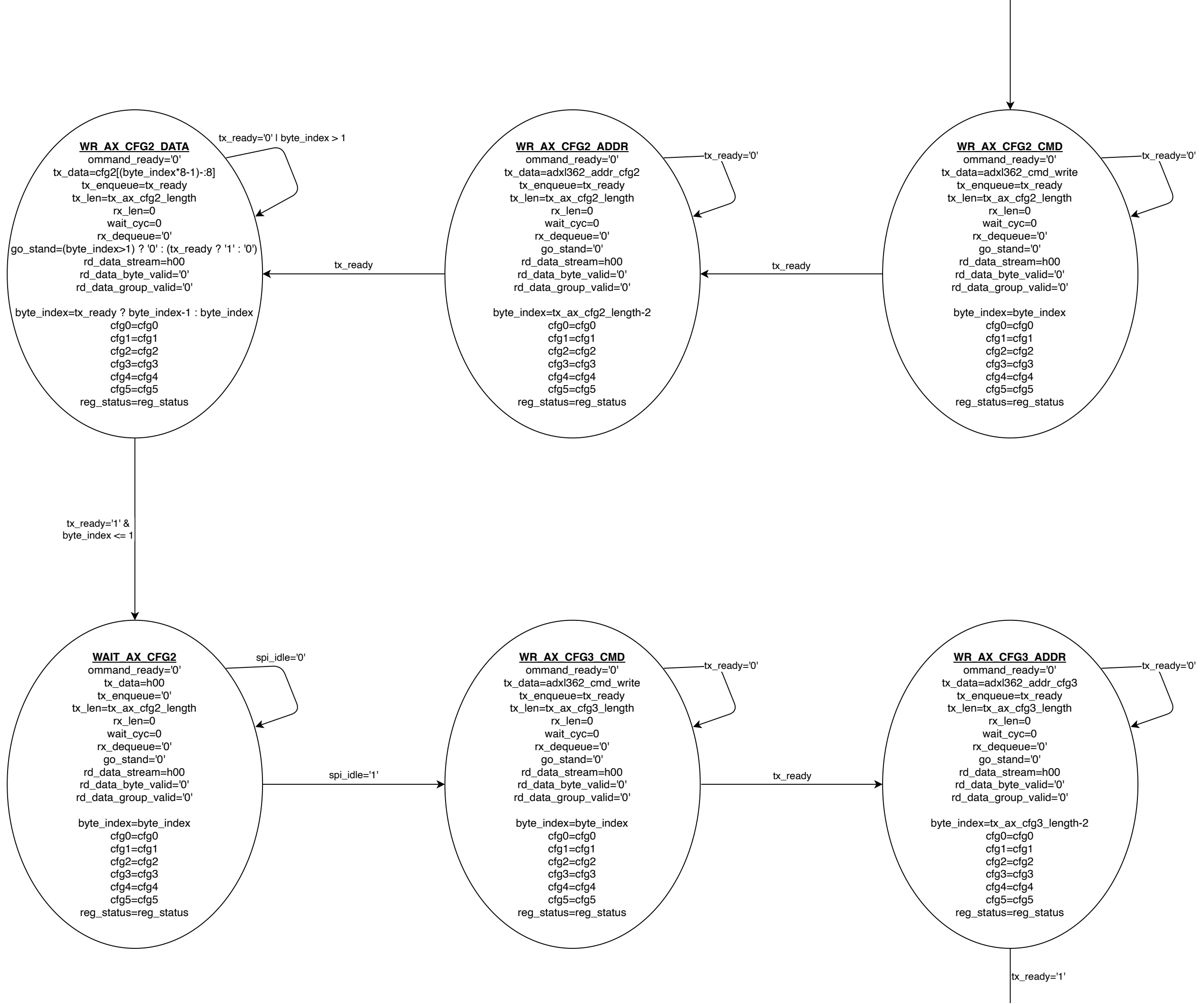
State WAIT\_DR\_INT1 is the first state of executing Measurement Mode based on interrupt on input "int1".

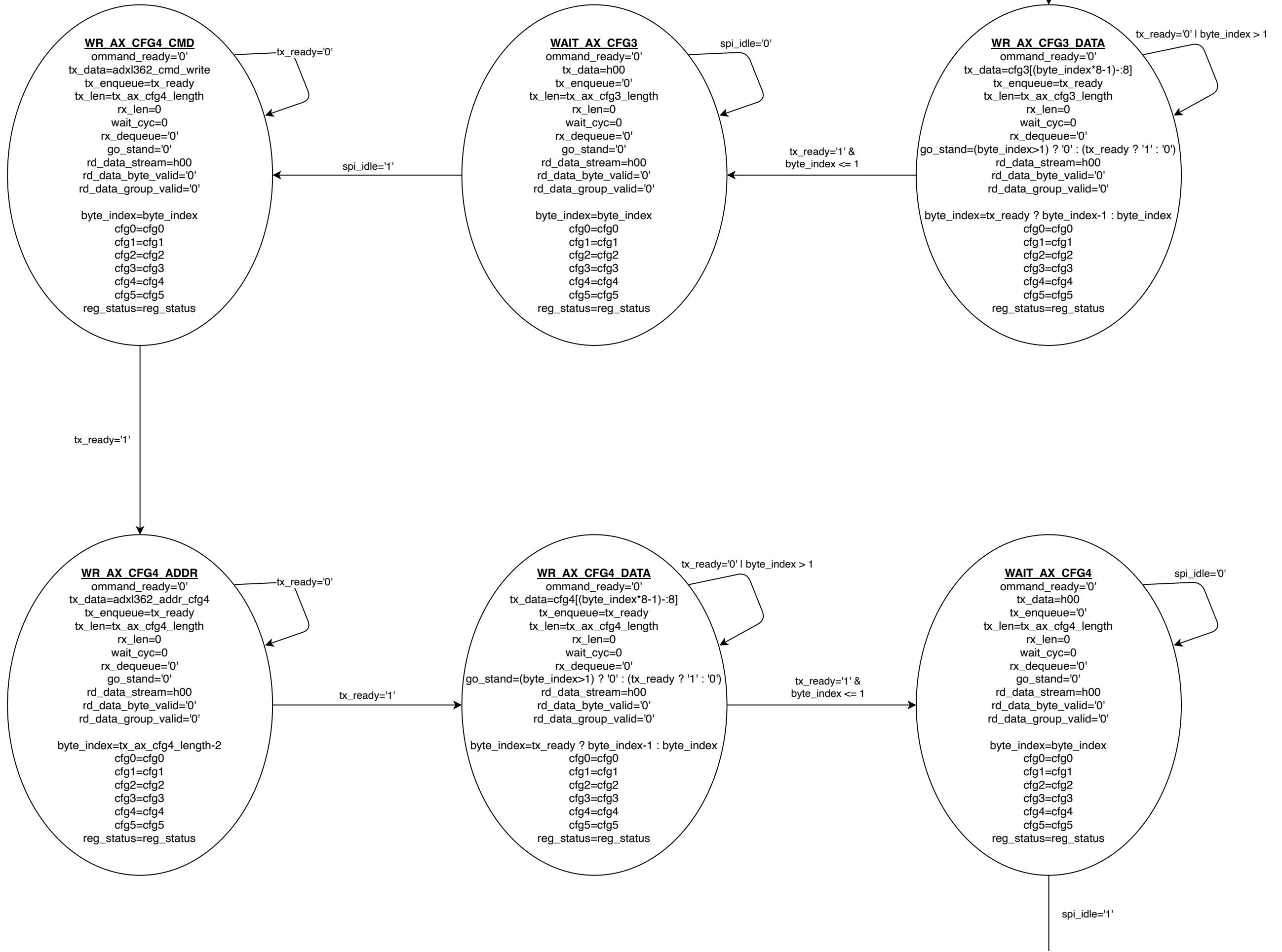
State WAIT\_AT\_INT1 is the first state of executing Linked Mode based on interrupt of input "int1" or "int2". This latter part of the machine is not yet drawn.

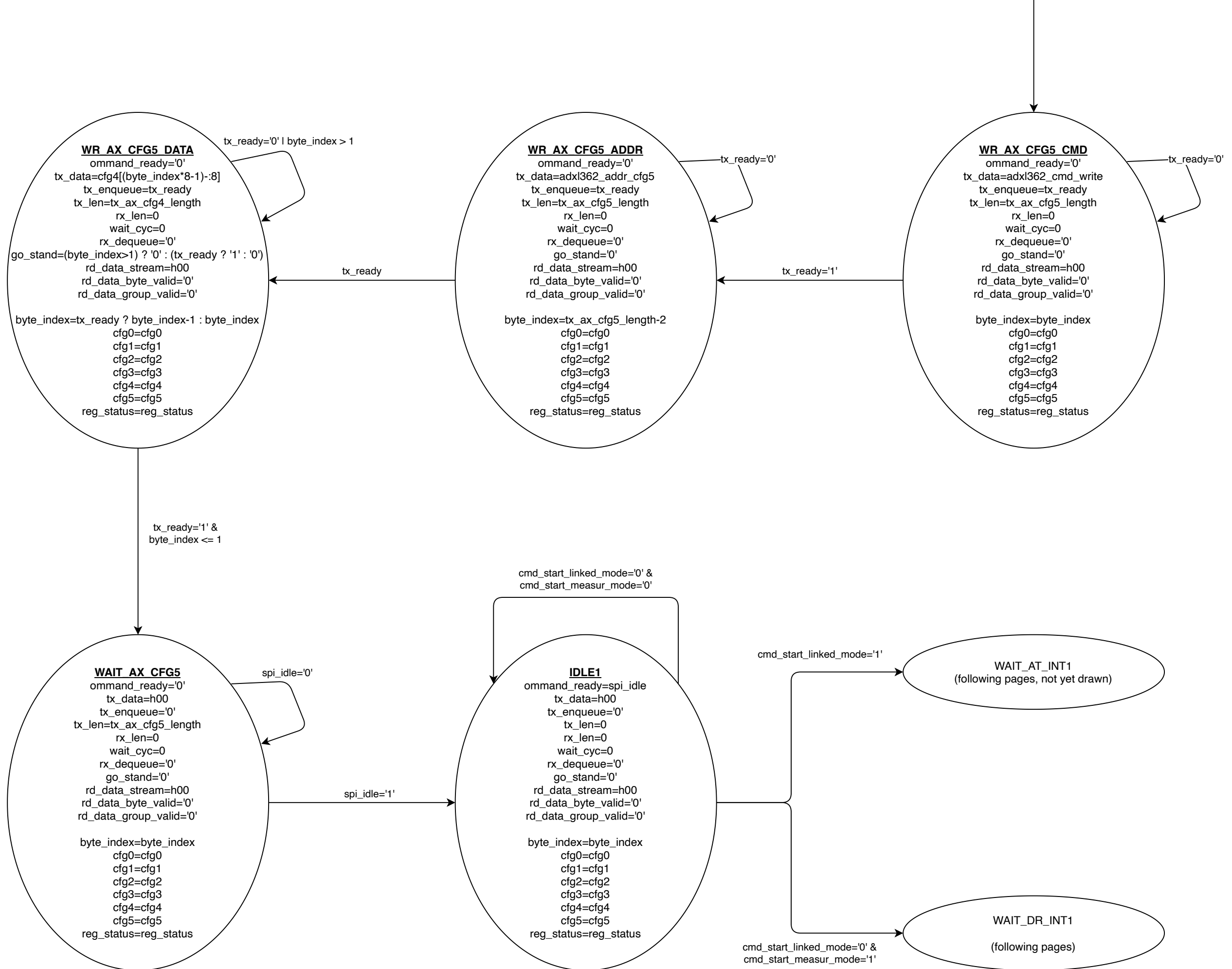
State SOFTRESET\_CMD is the first state of executing a Soft Reset and reconfiguration of the ADXL362. The This latter part of the machine is not yet drawn.

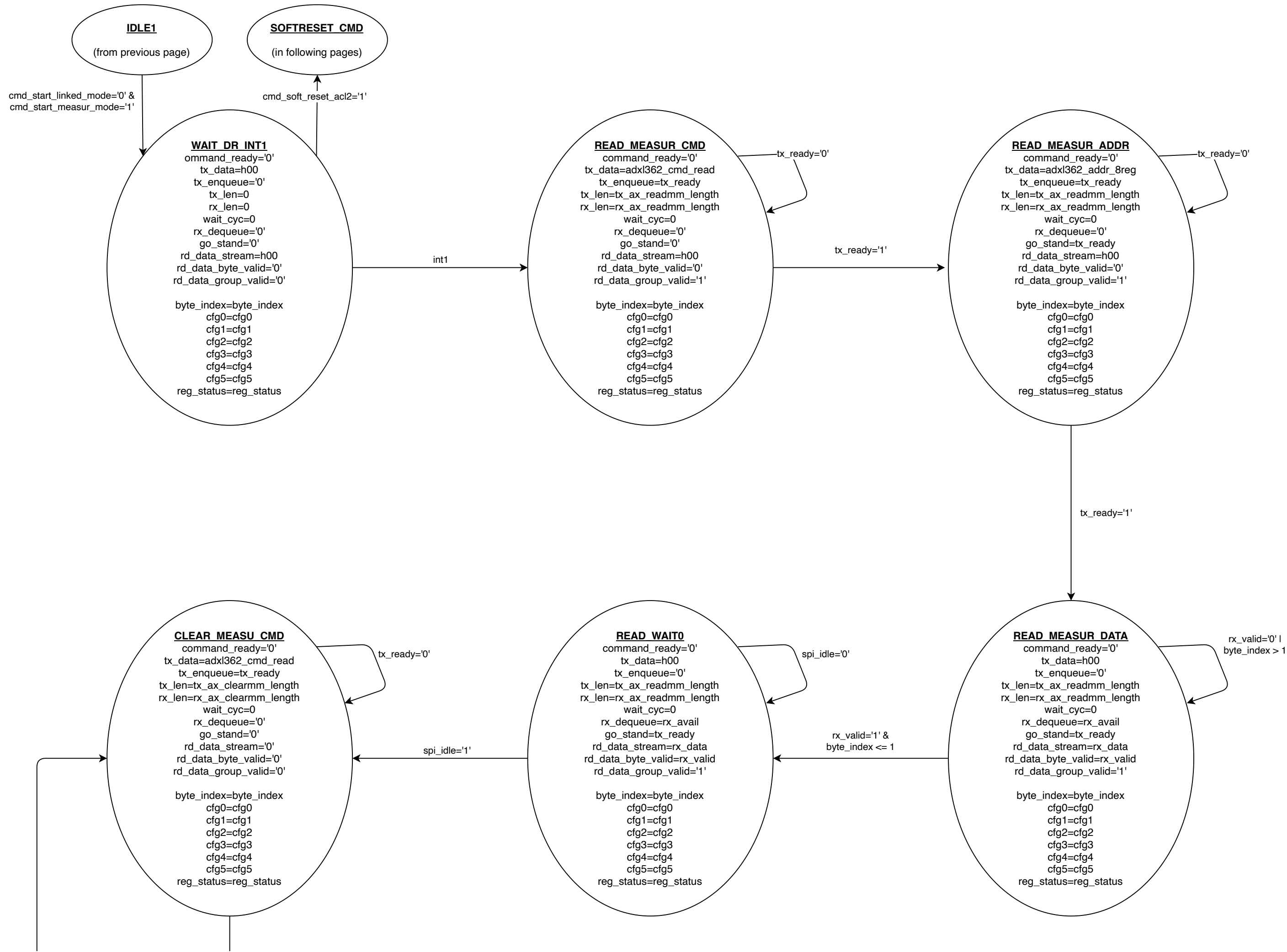




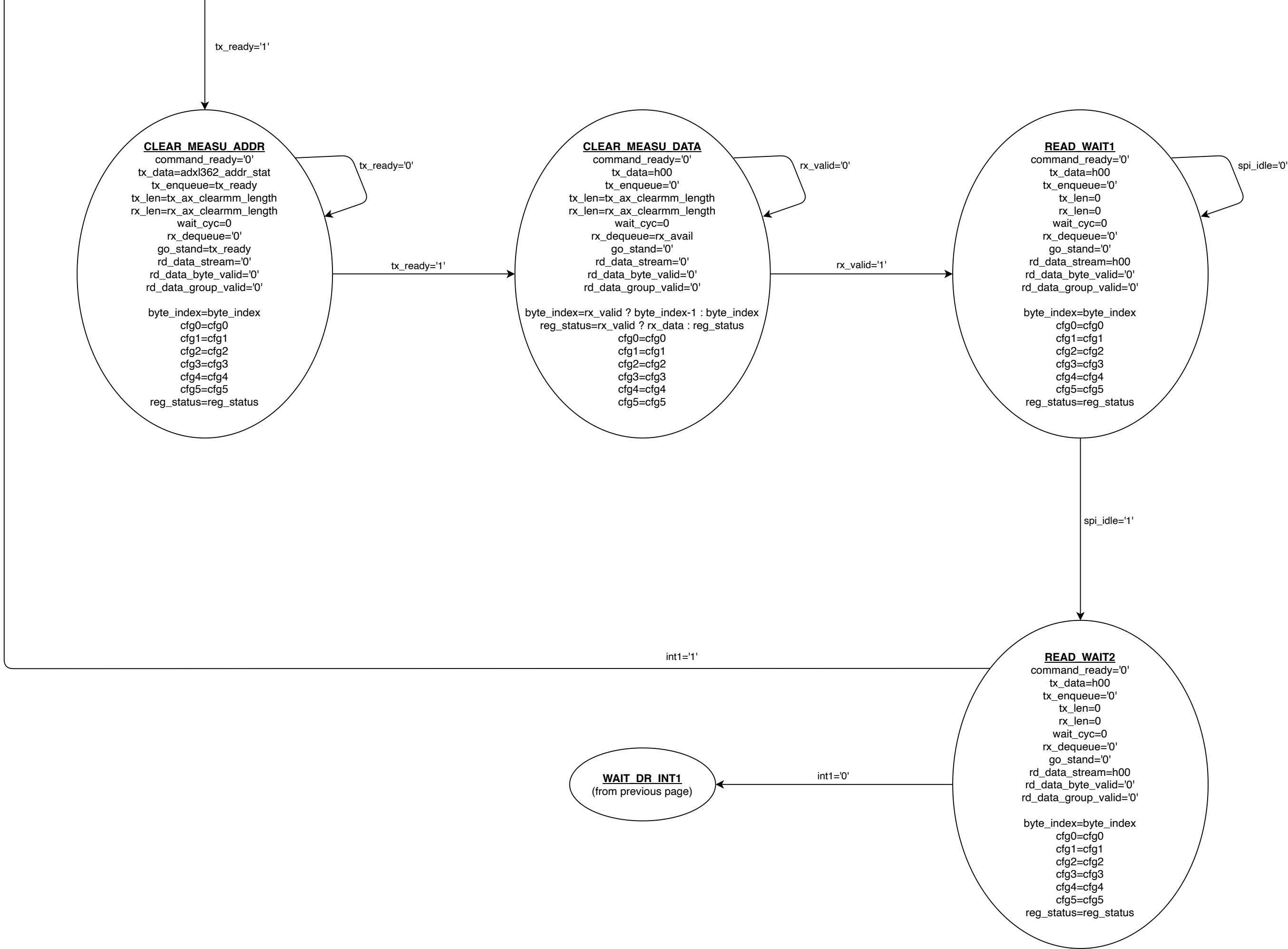


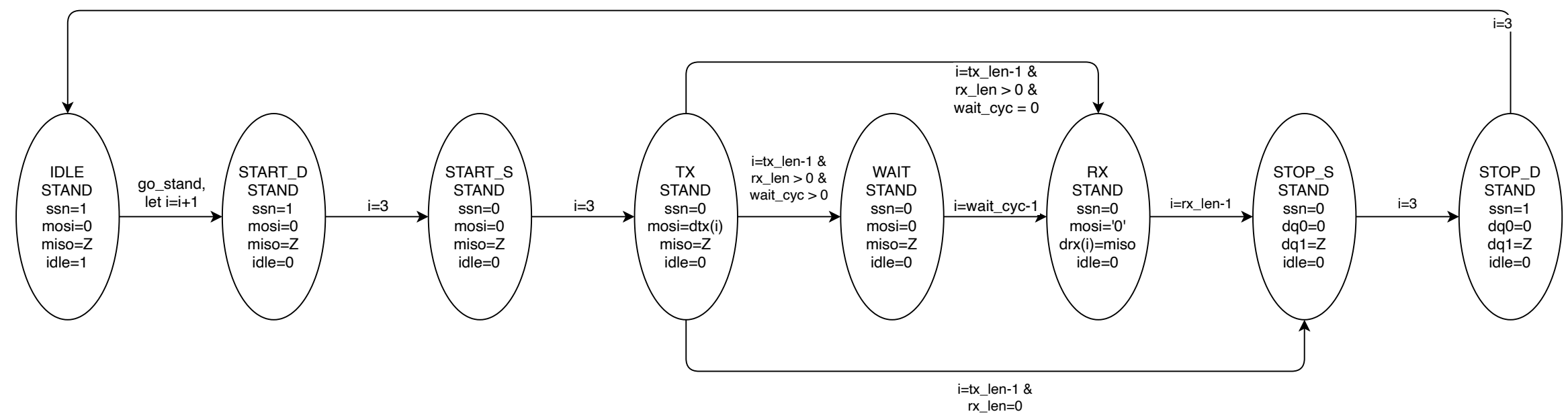








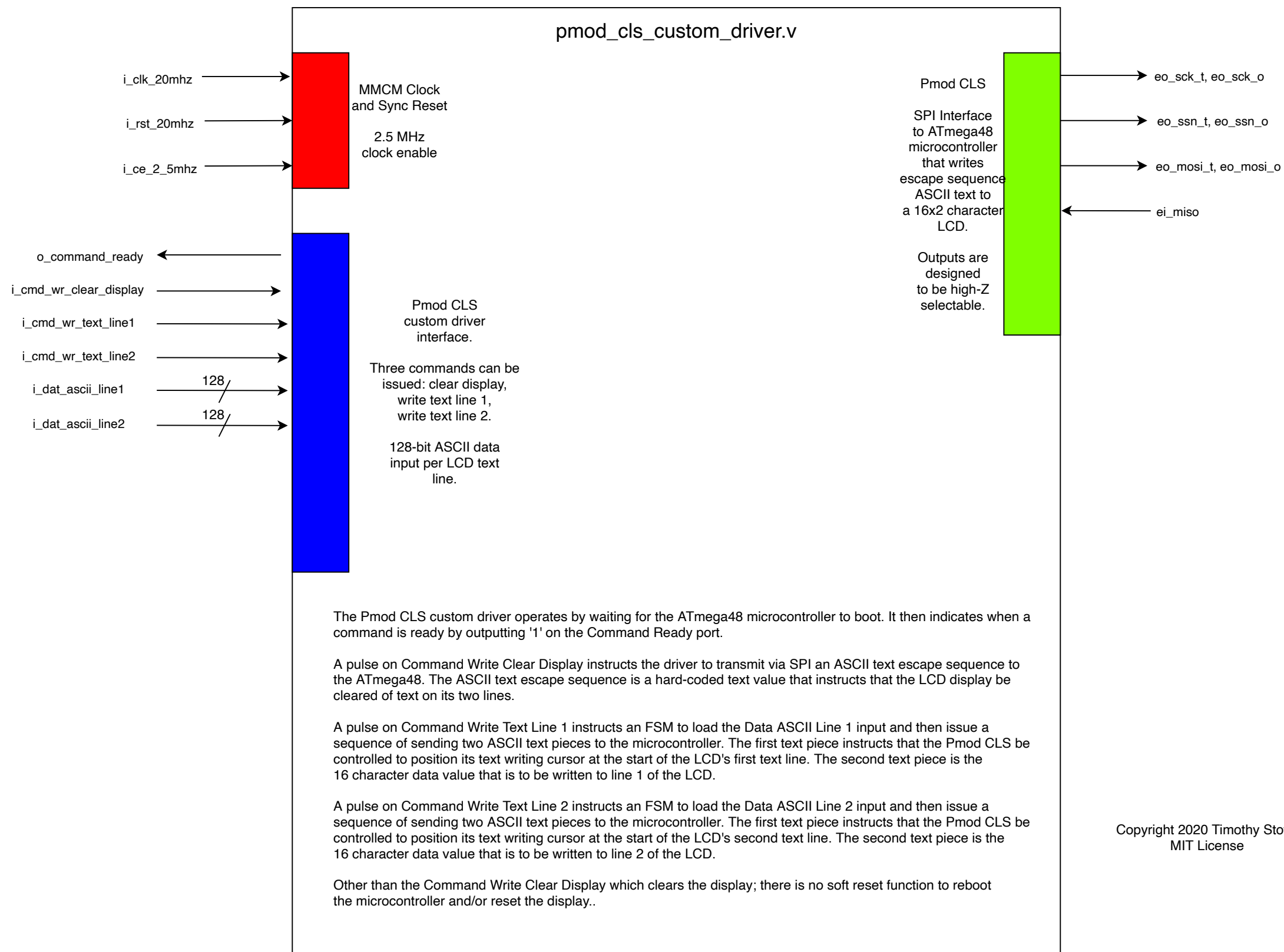


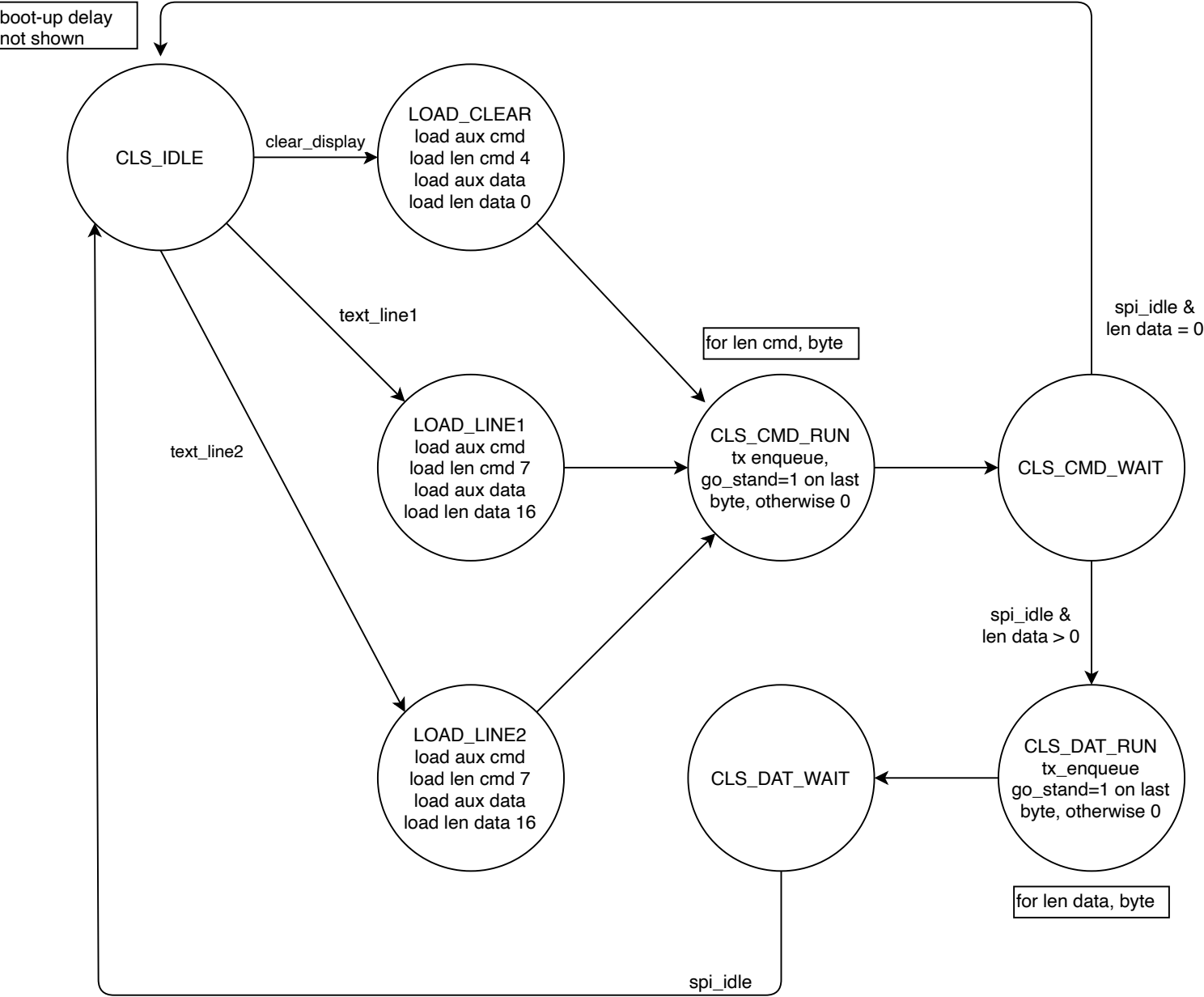


In each transition, tx\_len and rx\_len are to be multiplied by 8 from the FSM input signals, as it only makes sense to input into the FSM a byte count, while the FSM requires transitioning based upon a bit count.

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

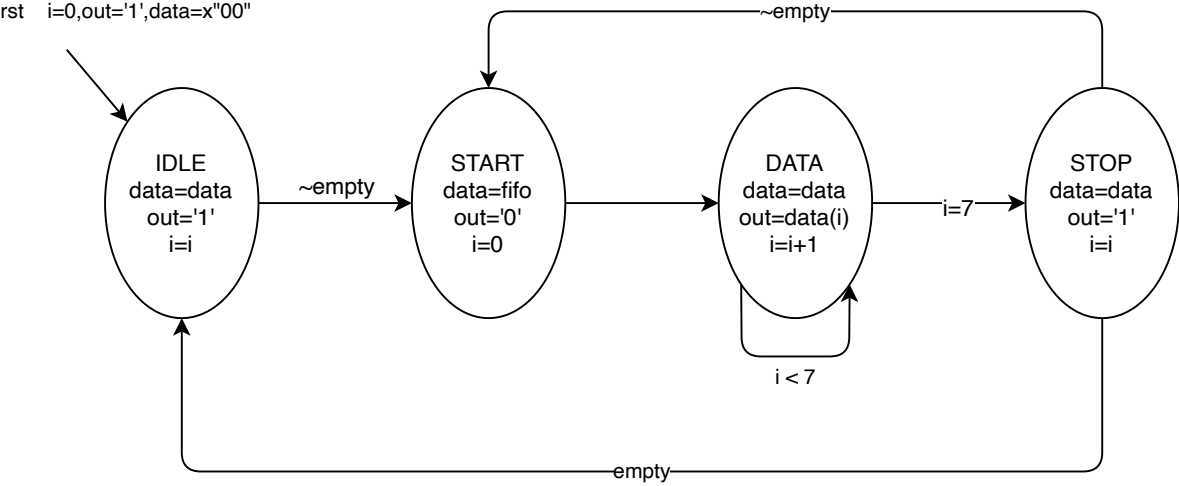




A FSM to operate the Digilent Inc. PMOD CLS LCD display communication via the single slave SPI-machine FSM of this document.

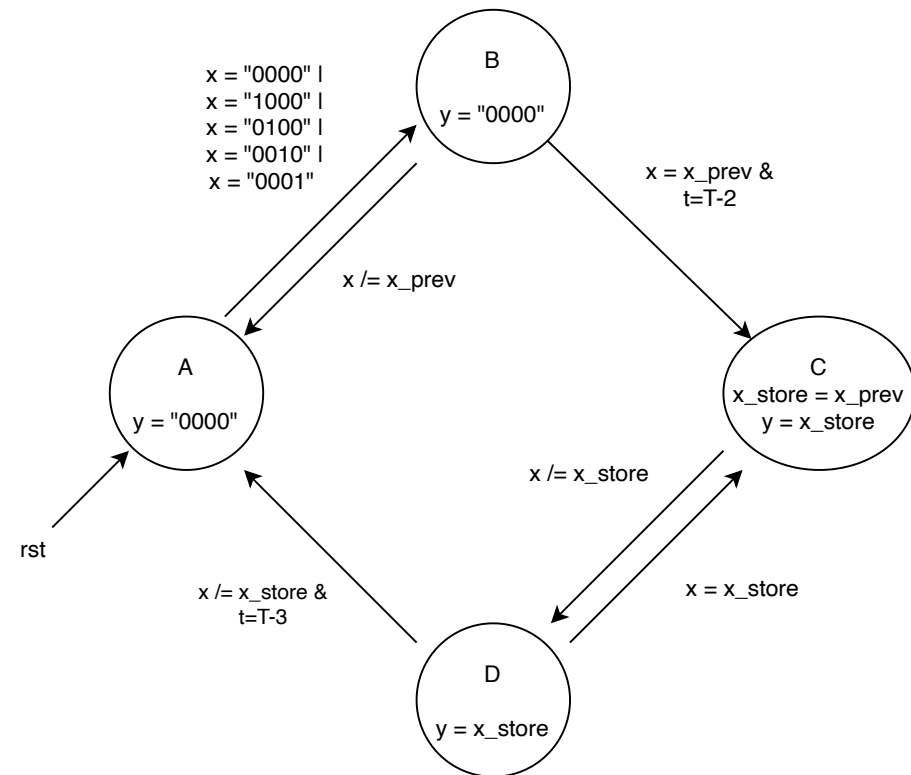
This diagram is incomplete and does not show boot-time delay. Also, some state-bypass preventions and iterations may not be shown.

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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.

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Full 4-button combined debouncer.

$x$  is defined as a four-bit value.

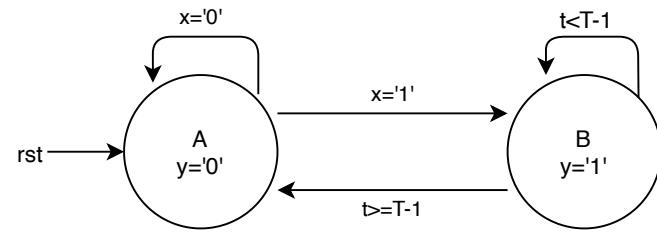
$x\_prev$  is defined as a four-bit value that holds the previous clock cycle value of  $x$ .

$x\_store$  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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Moore FSM for a synchronous pulse stretcher of signal X that lasts for a duration less than T, with Y lasting exactly T cycles.

Textbook Figure 8.28. quoted from:

*Finite State Machines in Hardware: Theory and Design (with VHDL and SystemVerilog)*  
 by Volnei A. Pedroni,  
 reprinted courtesy of The MIT Press