

# Homework 1 - Basic Nios Setup

Zackary McClamma<sup>\*†</sup>

September 23, 2019

## 1 Introduction

This homework assignment involved configuring the NIOS II processor in the QuartusPrime software, adding peripherals(7 Segment Display and Buttons), and creating software to manipulate the peripherals. It being the first homework assignment the main goals were to familiarize myself with the hardware/software development process and the IDE. I was able to successfully configure the processor and create software to accomplish the tasks outlined in the assignment which were to fist display 0-9 on one of the 7 segment displays and, second to poll the state of one of the buttons on the board. In this assignment I learned how to load the processor the the FPGA, how to add inputs/outputs to the system, and how to write and execute software on the board. The rest of this document includes a description of the system, a description of how the system operates, the results from running the system, and finally in the appendices the source code for the project.

## 2 System Description

The system consists of three interfaces (Button, 7 Segment Display, and USB Blaster) and the CPU. The USB blaster is used to upload all of the development done in Quartus (VHDL) and Eclipse (C code) to the FPGA. The FPGA uses the VHDL code to generate the processor, memory, and also connect all the peripherals defined in the VHDL code. The C code is loaded into memory where it is read by the processor and the code is executed. This process is defined in 1 below. In the figure the blue arrows indicate VHDL code, the red arrows indicate C code, and the green arrows indicate that both VHDL and C are being transmitted.

---

<sup>\*</sup>University of Dayton

<sup>†</sup>Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Dayton, 300 College Park, Dayton, OH 45469-0226, U.S.A. E-mail: mcclammaz1@udayton.edu

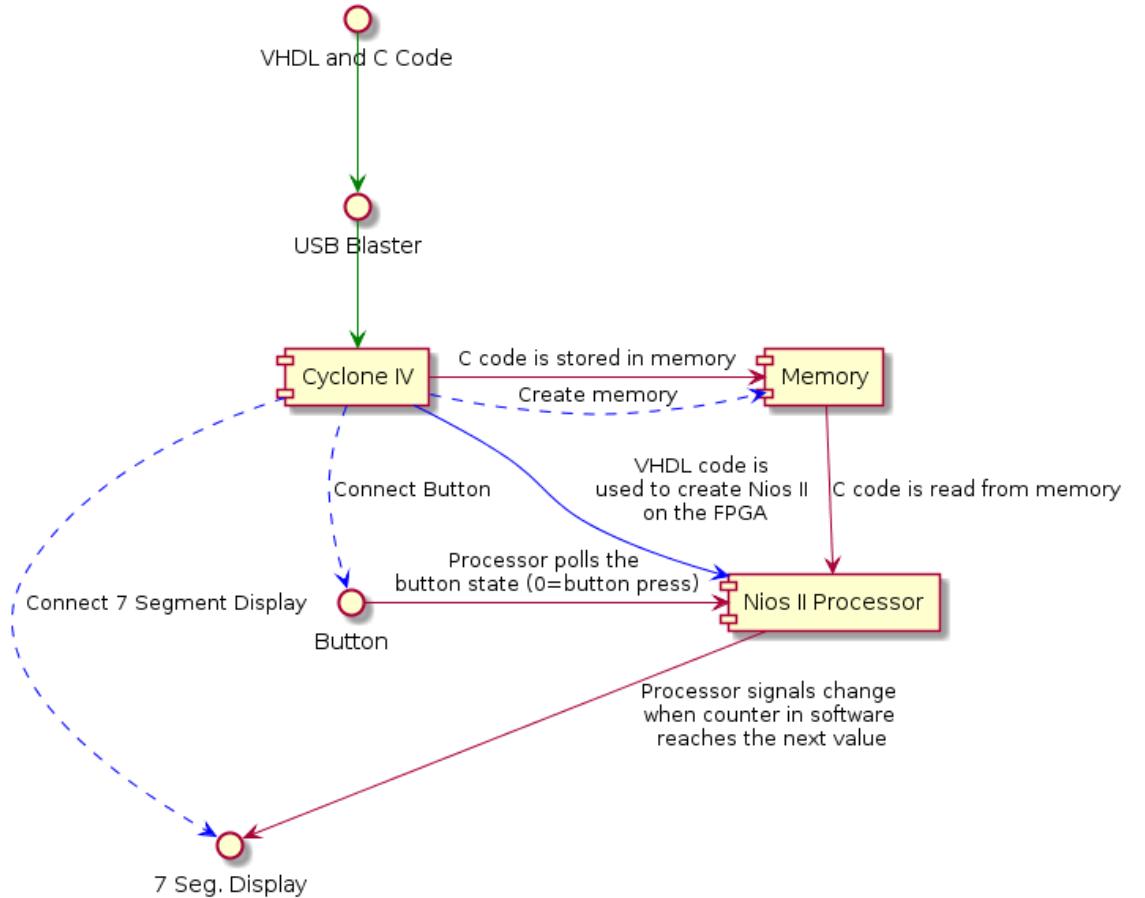


Figure (1) Embedded System Block Diagram

### 3 Theory of Operation

This system has one input (Button) and a set of outputs (7 Segment Display). The button uses a simple polling operation, the software runs in a loop and every iteration checks the status of the button. If the button has not been depressed "Button=1" is displayed in the console, if the button is depressed the console will display "Button=0", see Figure 3. In regards to the 7 segment display there are 7 individual LEDs within the display, each one has a corresponding memory address associated with it. If there is a 1 written to a given address the corresponding LED will be off, if a 0 is written to the address the corresponding LED is turned on. In the software there is an endless loop with a counter that counts from 0 to 9. Every time the counter is incremented the display changes to show the value the counter is at i.e. if the counter is at 3 the seven segment display will show '3'. This is achieved by writing 0 to the memory addresses that turn the segments in the display on, for example if the counter were to read 8 it would write a 0 to all of the addresses for the display. Refer to Figure ?? to see the result of running the seven segment display. It should also be noted

that there is approximately a 1sec. delay between display changes which is done by counting up to a large number in a for loop. The program will continuously poll the state of the button and display 0-9 on the counter until the program is terminated by the user.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 7 Segment Display



## 4.2 Button Polling



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Console". The title bar also includes "Tasks" and "Nios II Console". The main area of the window displays the text "JTAG UART Console /devices/10CL120(Y|Z)|EP3C120|.@1#USB-0/(link)/JTAG/(110:128 v1 #0)/jtaguart\_0". Below this, there is a continuous stream of text output: "Button = 1", "Button = 0", "Button = 1", "Button = 1", "Button = 0", "Button = 0", "Button = 0", "Button = 1", "Button = 1", "Button = 0", "Button = 0", "Button = 0", "Button = 1". This pattern repeats, indicating the state of a single button being polled.

Figure (3) Button Polling Results

## A VHDL Code

```
— ECE532 HW1
— File: homework1.vhd
— Author: Zackary McClamma
— Date: 23-Sep-2019
```

```
library ieee;
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

entity homework1 is
port
(
    i_clk      : in      std_logic;
```

```

    i_rst_n : in std_logic;
    gpio0 : out std_logic;
    gpio1 : out std_logic;
    gpio2 : out std_logic;
    gpio3 : out std_logic;
    gpio4 : out std_logic;
    gpio5 : out std_logic;
    gpio6 : out std_logic;
    i_button : in std_logic;
    o_led : out std_logic
);

end homework1;

architecture sch of homework1 is

component homework1_cpu is
port (
    clk_clk : in std_logic;
    reset_reset_n : in std_logic;
    gpio0_export : out std_logic;
    gpio1_export : out std_logic;
    gpio2_export : out std_logic;
    gpio3_export : out std_logic;
    gpio4_export : out std_logic;
    gpio5_export : out std_logic;
    gpio6_export : out std_logic;
    button_export : in std_logic;
    led_export : out std_logic
);
end component homework1_cpu;

signal w_led : std_logic;

begin

    o_led <= w_led;

    u0 : component homework1_cpu
        port map
    (
        clk_clk => i_clk,
        reset_reset_n => i_rst_n,
        gpio0_export => gpio0,
        gpio1_export => gpio1,
        gpio2_export => gpio2,
        gpio3_export => gpio3,
        gpio4_export => gpio4,
        gpio5_export => gpio5,
        gpio6_export => gpio6,

```

```

        button_export => i_button,
        led_export           => w_led
    );
}

end sch;

```

## B C Code

### B.1 Headers

```

/*
   — ECE 532 Homework 1
   — File: counter.h
   — Date: 23 SEP 2018
   — Author: Zackary McClamma

*/
#ifndef COUNTER_H_
#define COUNTER_H_

#endif /* COUNTER_H_ */

#define GPIO_0_BASE 0x30000
#define GPIO_1_BASE 0x40000
#define GPIO_2_BASE 0x50000
#define GPIO_3_BASE 0x60000
#define GPIO_4_BASE 0x70000
#define GPIO_5_BASE 0x80000
#define GPIO_6_BASE 0x90000
#define BUTTON_BASE 0xB0000
#define DELAY 500000

typedef struct gr{
    unsigned int data;
    unsigned int dir;
    unsigned int intmask;
    unsigned int edge;
    unsigned int outset;
    unsigned int outclear;
} gpio_regs;

void displayNumber(int number);
void delay(unsigned int n);
unsigned int get_button(void);

```

### B.2 Source

```

/*

```

```

— ECE 532 Homework 1
— File: main.c
— Date: 23 SEP 2018
— Author: Zackary McClamma

*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include "counter.h"

int main()
{
    printf("Hello from Nios II!\n");
    while (1)
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            displayNumber(i);
            printf("Button=%d\n", get_button());
            delay(DELAY);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

void displayNumber(int num)
{
    int *gpio0 = GPIO_0_BASE;
    int *gpio1 = GPIO_1_BASE;
    int *gpio2 = GPIO_2_BASE;
    int *gpio3 = GPIO_3_BASE;
    int *gpio4 = GPIO_4_BASE;
    int *gpio5 = GPIO_5_BASE;
    int *gpio6 = GPIO_6_BASE;

    *gpio0 = 0x01;
    *gpio1 = 0x01;
    *gpio2 = 0x01;
    *gpio3 = 0x01;
    *gpio4 = 0x01;
    *gpio5 = 0x01;
    *gpio6 = 0x01;

    switch(num)
    {
        case 0:
            *gpio0 = 0x00;
            *gpio1 = 0x00;

```

```

*gpio2 = 0x00;
*gpio3 = 0x00;
*gpio4 = 0x00;
*gpio5 = 0x00;
return;
case 1:
    *gpio1 = 0x00;
    *gpio2 = 0x00;
return;
case 2:
    *gpio0 = 0x00;
    *gpio1 = 0x00;
    *gpio3 = 0x00;
    *gpio4 = 0x00;
    *gpio6 = 0x00;
return;
case 3:
    *gpio0 = 0x00;
    *gpio1 = 0x00;
    *gpio2 = 0x00;
    *gpio3 = 0x00;
    *gpio6 = 0x00;
return;
case 4:
    *gpio1 = 0x00;
    *gpio2 = 0x00;
    *gpio5 = 0x00;
    *gpio6 = 0x00;
return;
case 5:
    *gpio0 = 0x00;
    *gpio2 = 0x00;
    *gpio3 = 0x00;
    *gpio5 = 0x00;
    *gpio6 = 0x00;
return;
case 6:
    *gpio0 = 0x00;
    *gpio2 = 0x00;
    *gpio3 = 0x00;
    *gpio4 = 0x00;
    *gpio5 = 0x00;
    *gpio6 = 0x00;
return;
case 7:
    *gpio0 = 0x00;
    *gpio1 = 0x00;
    *gpio2 = 0x00;
return;
case 8:

```

```

        *gpio0 = 0x00;
        *gpio1 = 0x00;
        *gpio2 = 0x00;
        *gpio3 = 0x00;
        *gpio4 = 0x00;
        *gpio5 = 0x00;
        *gpio6 = 0x00;
        return;
case 9:
        *gpio0 = 0x00;
        *gpio1 = 0x00;
        *gpio2 = 0x00;
        *gpio5 = 0x00;
        *gpio6 = 0x00;
        return;
    }
}

void delay (unsigned int n){
    for (unsigned int i=0; i<n; i++);
}

unsigned int get_button(void){
    gpio_regs *gr = BUTTON_BASE;

    return (gr->data);
}

```