


Funny Sound Board

E4840 Spring 2011 Final Project

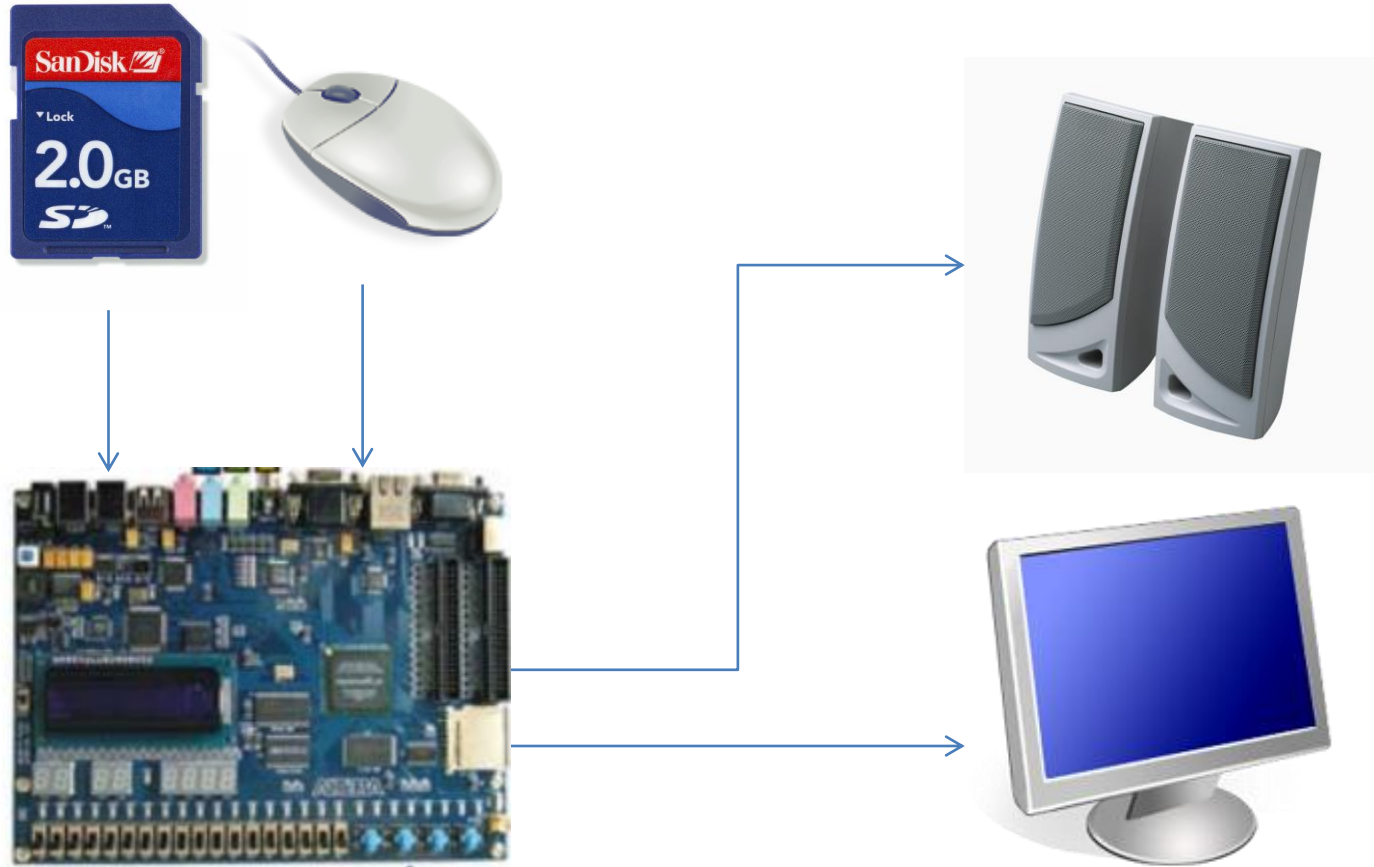
Dawie Liu & Lee Zhu

Goal was to make a project that generate laughs

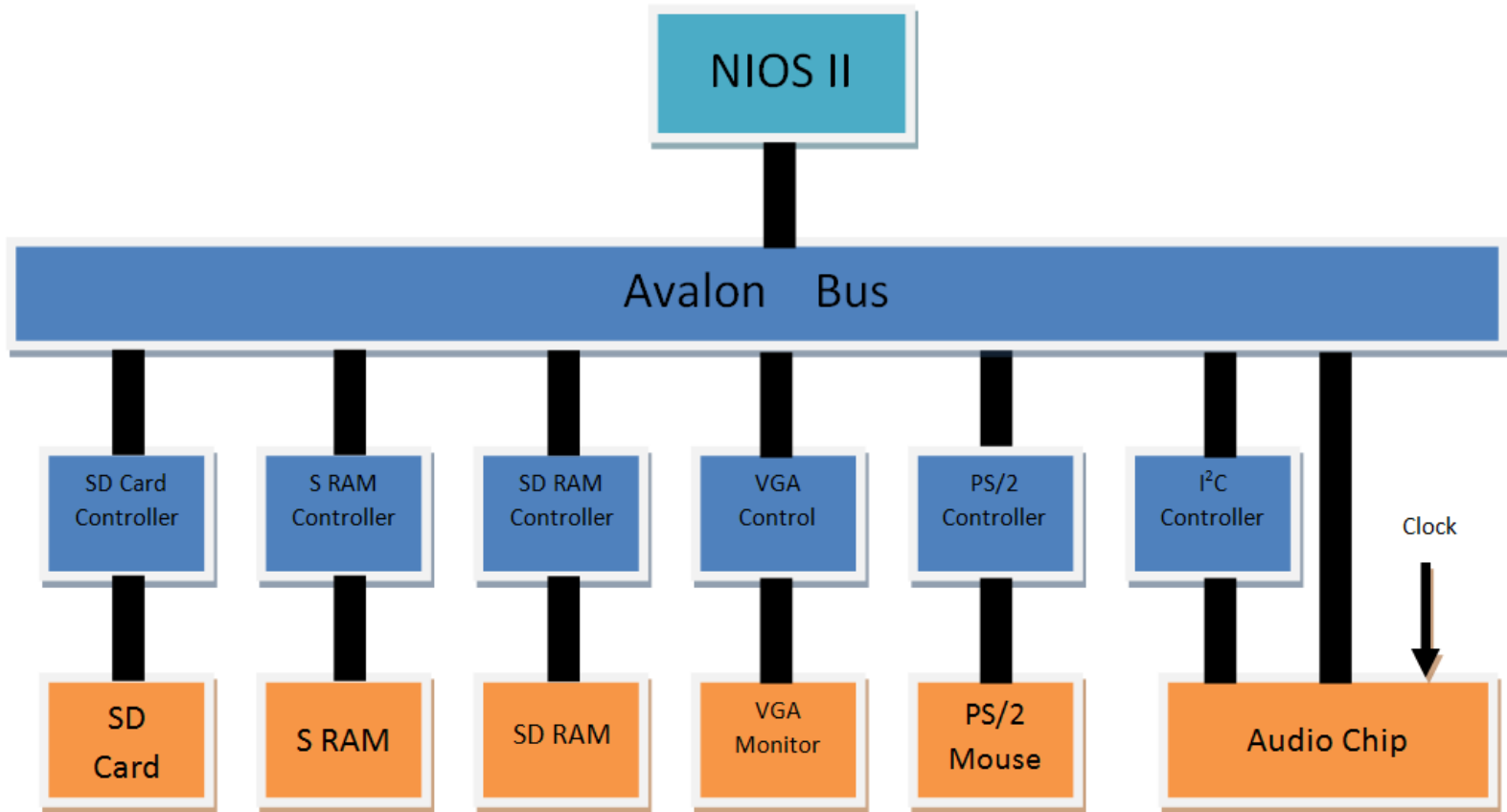
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eat my shorts!	
<input type="checkbox"/>	I didn't do it	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ay Caramba!	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is Seymour there? Last name Butz.	

- Click a button to play sound
- Put it at place where people wait

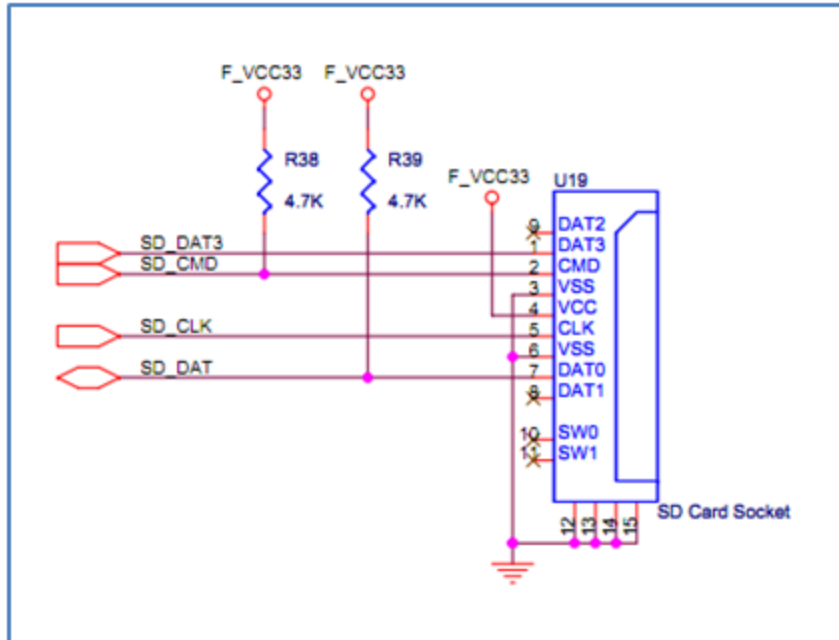
Use DE2 board to make this possible



Block diagram



SD card interface is through software



- Altera supplies example driver
- We were able to optimize it a bit
- Hardware implementation would be much faster

Files are stored on SD card just like on a hard drive

- FAT16 software is ported from external source¹
- We used a very simple file system
- Assume no fragmentation and read only



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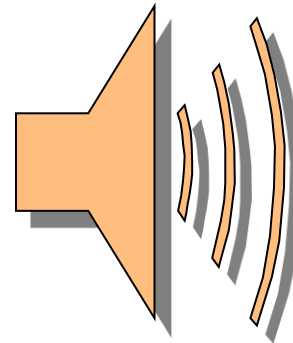


Mouse is also software driven

- Similar to keyboard from Lecture 3
- Need to translate mouse data points into smooth motion
- We used the bouncing ball method from lab3 to interface the mouse with the VGA controller

Audio is complicated on the DE2

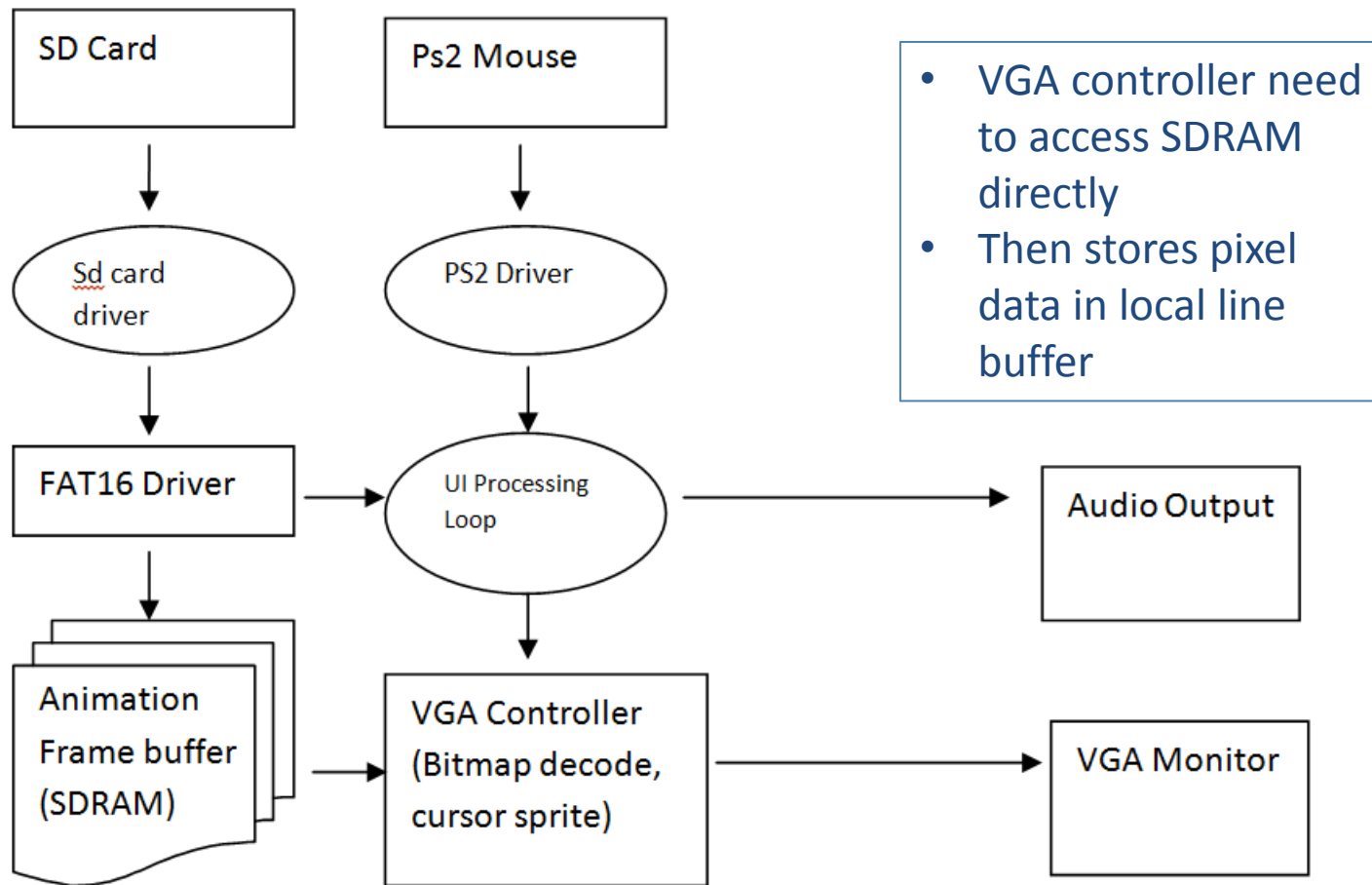
- Make sure I2C initialization is correct
- Set the correct clock frequency and modes.
- Complicated issue! Whole masters thesis have been spent on just this interface alone!



We wanted large pictures and video-like animation

- Need to display multiple high-resolution color frames
- $640 \times 480 \times 16 \text{ bits/pixel} \Rightarrow 600 \text{ KB/Frame}$
- Do not have enough memory on board
- Did not have resource to implement decompression (JPEG, MPEG, etc)

Solution is to use SDRAM as frame buffer



Add VGA component as Avalon Master

Use	Connections	Module Name	Description	Clock	Base	End	IRQ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		cpu	Nios II Processor				
		instruction_master	Avalon Master	clk			
		data_master	Avalon Master				
		jtag_debug_module	Avalon Slave				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sram	de2_sram_controller				
		avalon_slave_0	Avalon Slave		0x00880000	0x008ffffff	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sdram	SDRAM Controller				
		s1	Avalon Slave	clk	0x00000000	0x007ffffff	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		vga	de2_vga_raster				
		avalon_slave_0	Avalon Slave	clk	0x0090107c	0x00901083	
		avalon_master	Avalon Master				

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chipselect	avalon_slave_0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> write	avalon_slave_0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> address	avalon_slave_0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> writedata	avalon_slave_0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> avm_read_master_read	avalon_master
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> avm_read_master_address	avalon_master
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> avm_read_master_readdata	avalon_master
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> avm_read_master_waitrequest	avalon_master

- Use SOPC
- Implement state machine to read memory

Pitfalls to avoid – bus width issues

Dynamic Bus Sizing Master-to-Slave Address Mapping

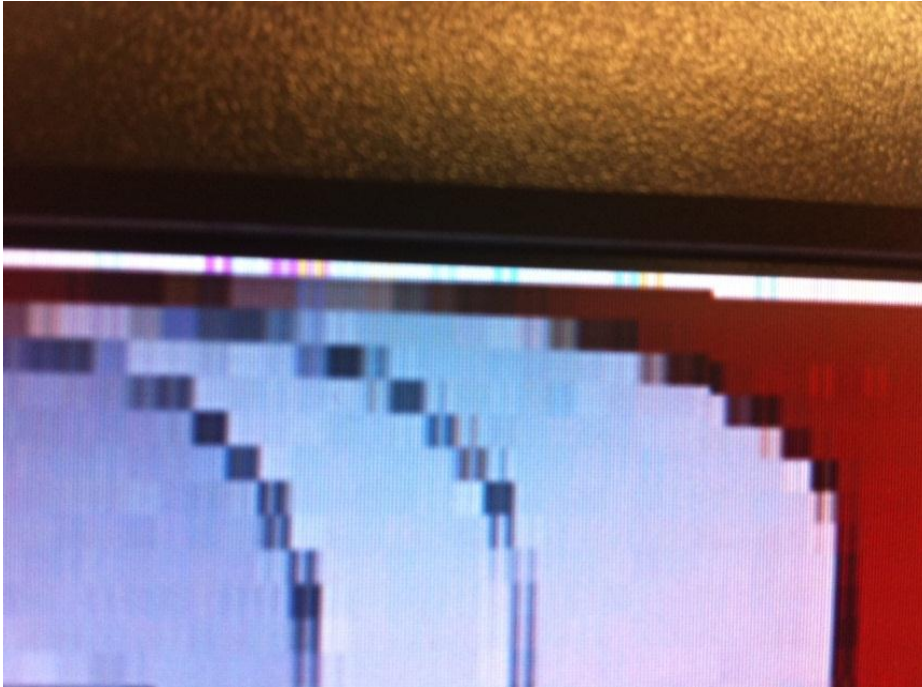
Master Byte Address ⁽¹⁾	32-Bit Master Data		
	When Accessing an 8-Bit Slave Port	When Accessing a 16-Bit Slave Port	When Accessing a 64-Bit Slave Port
0x00	OFFSET [3] _{7..0} :OFFSET [2] _{7..0} : OFFSET [1] _{7..0} :OFFSET [0] _{7..0}	OFFSET [1] _{15..0} :OFFSET [0] _{15..0} ⁽²⁾	OFFSET [0] _{31..0}
0x04	OFFSET [7] _{7..0} :OFFSET [6] _{7..0} : OFFSET [5] _{7..0} :OFFSET [4] _{7..0}	OFFSET [3] _{15..0} :OFFSET [2] _{15..0}	OFFSET [0] _{63..32}
0x08	OFFSET [11] _{7..0} :OFFSET [10] _{7..0} : OFFSET [9] _{7..0} :OFFSET [8] _{7..0}	OFFSET [5] _{15..0} :OFFSET [4] _{15..0}	OFFSET [1] _{31..0}
0x0C	OFFSET [15] _{7..0} :OFFSET [14] _{7..0} : OFFSET [13] _{7..0} :OFFSET [12] _{7..0}	OFFSET [7] _{15..0} :OFFSET [6] _{15..0}	OFFSET [1] _{63..32}
...	

Notes to Table 3-3:

- (1) Although the master is issuing byte addresses, it is accessing full 32-bit words.
- (2) For all slave entries, [*n*]_{...} is the word offset and the subscript values are the bits in the word.

- Make sure words are aligned to ensure bug-free
- Use DWORD read/write to avoid waste

Performance of VGA is bad due to SDRAM latency



- SDRAM in random access mode can only supply ~100 pixels per line in real time
- Pixilation and raster line skipping as a result
- Effectively operating at reduced resolution

Need to operate in pipeline or burst mode! => More complicated state machine

Audio playback was noisy and slightly slow

- Maybe due to setup of codec chip and audio core
- Could be from our source files which were up-sampled to 48KHz
- We sent data to codec directly from SD card, perhaps buffering could improve performance

Thanks to Dr. Edwards for an enlightening semester of class!

