

LED Visual Art

E155 Final Project

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Abstract

For our final project, we were interested in creating some razzle-dazzle visual art with an adorable display. So we chose the 4mm 32x32 RGB LED display. Our goal was to display a static image on the LED panel with moving pixels around the static image controlled by the tilt of the LIS3DH accelerometer using ATSAM4S4B microcontroller and Altera Cyclone IV FPGA. The microcontroller takes in data from the accelerometer as the user tilts it via SPI. The microcontroller is responsible for the animation logic and updating the location of the moving LEDs based on the accelerometer data. The new display frame is sent to the FPGA via SPI. The FPGA then uses this data to drive the LED matrix.

I. Introduction: Motivation, Block Diagram, Overview

The motivation of this project was to merge embedded systems with art. We aimed to incorporate our software, hardware knowledge to create aesthetically pleasant visual art.

The project consists of the ATSAM4S4B microcontroller and the Altera Cyclone IV FPGA. The microcontroller acts as the SPI master for two slaves: the FPGA and the LIS3DH accelerometer. The microcontroller is responsible for receiving data from the accelerometer via SPI and keeping track of the animation state. The microcontroller updates the status of a 32x32 character array which represents the LED matrix display. Then it sends all the rows of this matrix to the FPGA via SPI. The FPGA is responsible for storing the data it receives from the accelerometer into RAM and driving the LED matrix with the correct colors. Figure 1.1 shows the overall block diagram of our system.

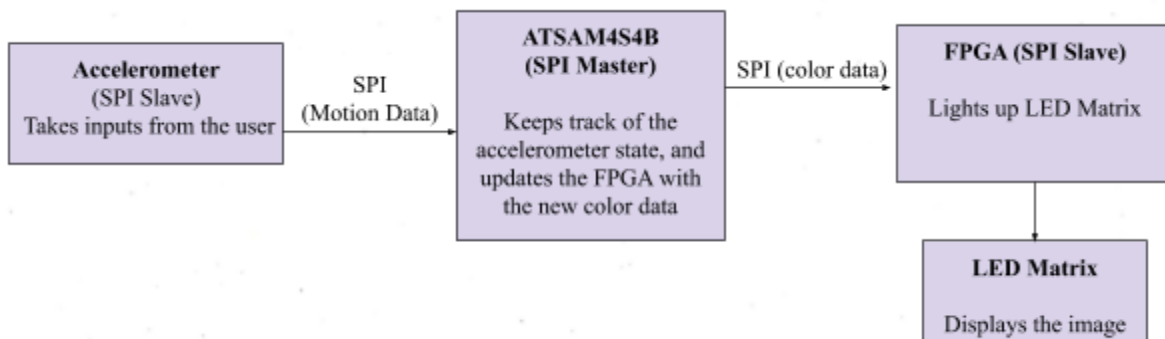


FIG 1.1: Overall Block Diagram of the Animation System

II. New Hardware

Our new piece of hardware is a 32x32 RGB LED Matrix Panel from Adafruit. This matrix consists of 1024 LEDs that are driven by the FPGA. The back of the matrix panel contains a PCB with two IDC connectors and it requires 5V input and 4A, although we found that the matrix will only need up to 2A since it does not light up all LEDs at once. The large power requirement entailed using an external source to power the device. The display also requires 13 digital pins; 7 of which are used for control signals, and 6 are used for bit data. The pin layout for those signals is shown in figure 2.1. It is important to note that the logic level for the FPGA pins are 3.3V. However, there are two 74HC245 octal bus transceiver chips that buffer all the inputs. This allowed us to connect directly to the FPGA 3.3V outputs even though this board is powered by +5V DC.

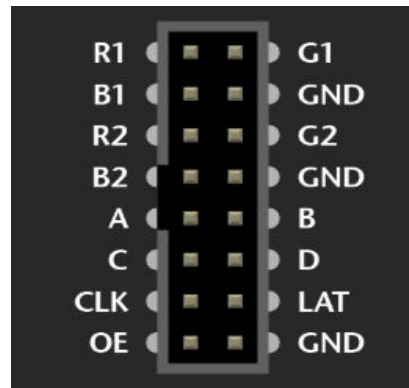


FIG 2.1: Pin layout of 32x32 LED Matrix

Adafruit does not provide any datasheets or timing diagrams for the matrix, which made it really difficult to understand how the matrix worked. In order to use the matrix, we needed to look up online tutorials and the datasheet for the shift registers on the PCB in the back of the matrix [3].

The matrix is divided into two halves, the top and bottom 16 rows. The rows are controlled with a 4-bit register called row, which corresponds to port A, B, C, and D on the matrix, where A is row[0]. The PCB on the matrix has few 74HC138 3-to-8 demultiplexers that use the inputs (A, B, C, and D) and select two of the 32 groups of pixels at a time. The two rows that are driven correspond to row and row+16. For example, to drive rows 1 and 16, row needs to be 0. This display multiplexed with a 1/16 duty cycle, which means that the row changes in response to the frequency at which the display is multiplexed.

For driving the matrix colors, both halves of the display consist of 32 shift registers for each bit. The colors for the top half are controlled by R1, G1, B1, and the colors for the bottom half are controlled by R2, G2, B2. Thus, there are 6 separate 32 shift registers in total. Those shift registers correspond to the columns of the matrix. So each clock cycle color data is shifted into the corresponding column and row on the matrix.

The matrix also has an active high LATCH signal and an active low OE signal (BLANK). We used a 6-bit counter to keep track of the current column, row, LATCH and BLANK signal. Those signals are further discussed in section IV.

III. Schematics

The schematic of our entire system is shown below:

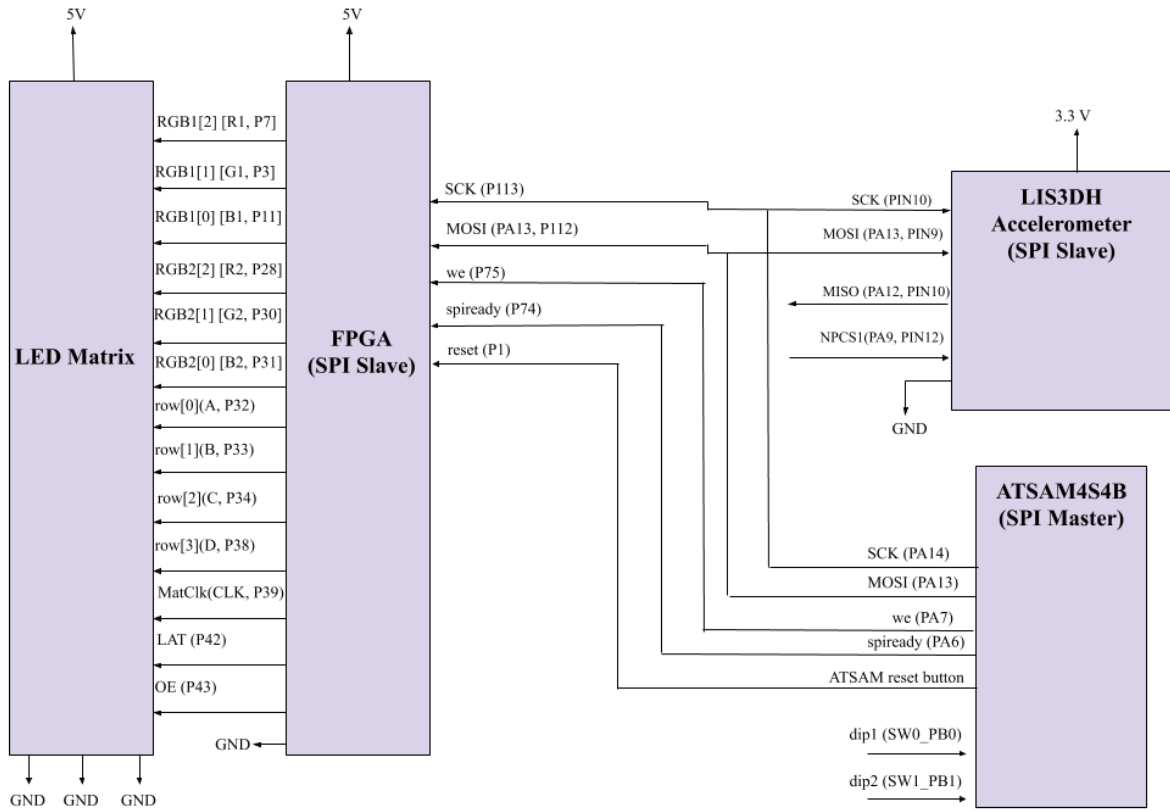


FIG 3.1: Schematic of the LED Visual Art

As stated above, the microcontroller and the FPGA are communicating through SPI. The microcontroller and the accelerometer are connected also via SPI. The LED matrix is driven by the FPGA. For clarity on the matrix signals names written next to the assigned names on the FPGA, refer to figure 2.1.

IV. FPGA Design

The SystemVerilog code is comprised of six primary modules: one module to control the LATCH and BLANK signals going to the matrix, one module to iterate over all addresses in memory, two RAM modules to read two rows to the matrix simultaneously, one module to drive the RGB colors for both halves of the matrix, and one module to receive the rows from ATSAM via SPI. The overall block diagram of the FPGA is shown in figure 4.1.

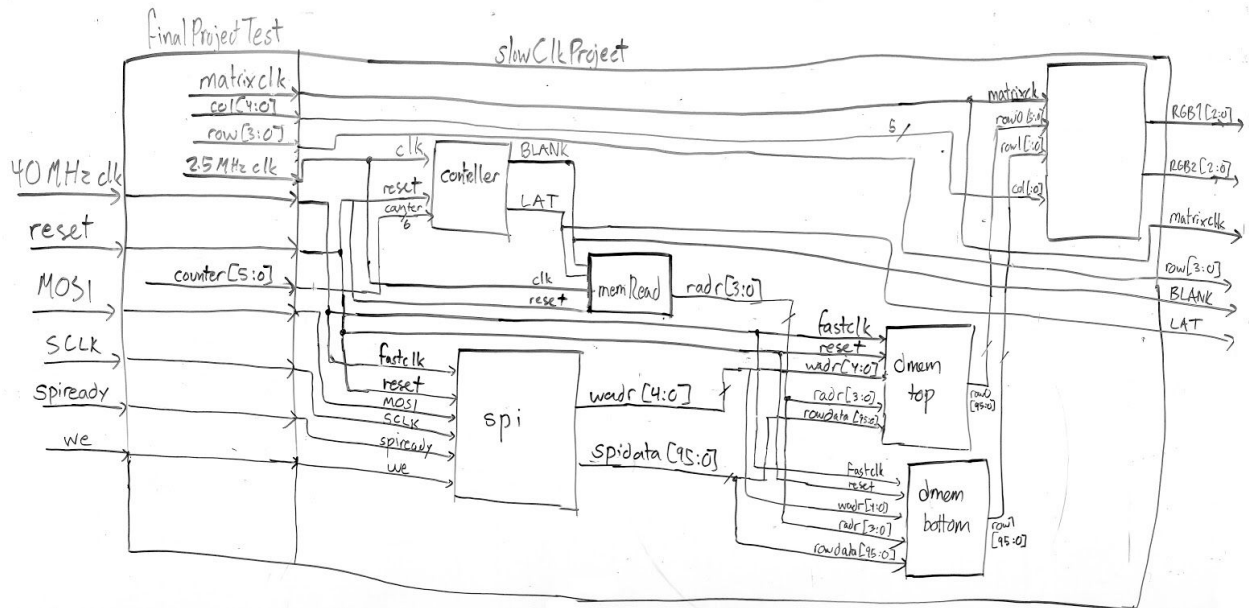


FIG 4.1: Overall FPGA Block Diagram

The “controller” module takes a 6-bit counter input and outputs the LATCH and BLANK signals going to the matrix. Because the matrix is made up of 32 shift registers for each bit of color, it was important to choose a clock that would only be clocking to shift the color data and it pauses during the LATCH and BLANK period. After shifting the 32 RGB colors, the LATCH signal is asserted for one cycle, then the BLANK signal is de-asserted for a fixed number of cycles. This arbitrary number of cycles determines the brightness of the pixels. Figure 4.2 shows the timing diagram for our LATCH and BLANK signals relative to the matrix clock.

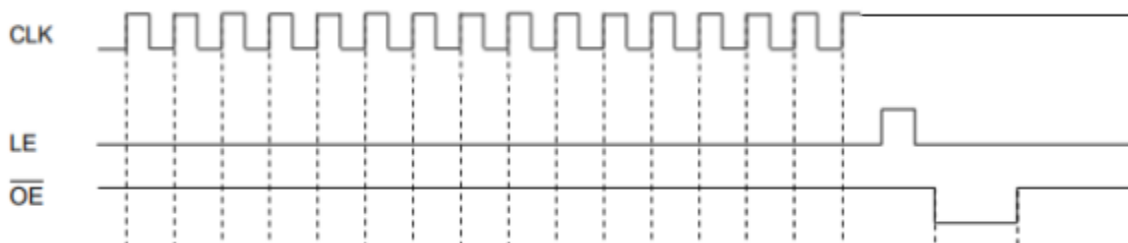


FIG 4.2: Timing Diagram for LATCH and BLANK

The “memRead” module takes the LATCH and BLANK as inputs and it outputs a 4-bit counter that is used as a reading address “radr”. The LATCH and BLANK are used as enable signals to allow a radr counter to increment. This counter then is used by both “dmemtop” and “dmembottom” modules.

Since we decided to store the static image in RAM, this decision added a level of complexity to our design. Since we are using all three bits for each pixel, then each row will be 96-bit long. The dmemtop and dmembottom modules take a writing-enable signal from SPI “we”, writing address from SPI “wadr”, 96-bit long data from SPI (row_data), and a reading address from memRead radr. Those two modules map into two distinct two-port 32x96 RAMs. The reason we had two RAM modules was to read two rows simultaneously. The first module reads all the rows for the top half of the matrix and the second module reads all the for the bottom half of the matrix. The dmemtop module uses radr to output row data in the top half of the matrix “row0” and dmembottom module uses radr+16 to output row data in the bottom half of the matrix “row1.”

The “driveColor” module takes a column counter “col”, color data for the current row stored in row0 and row1, and the matrixClk. This module is responsible for shifting out the RGB1 and RGB2 colors for both the top and the bottom halves of the matrix based on the color data in row0 and row1.

The “spi” module is a recieve-only module. It takes 108 bits in a sequence. Those bits consist of 96-bit row data, 5-bit write address and three unused bits. It also takes two signals coming from ATSAM: spiready acts as a chip enable for the transfer of 13 bytes, and we is a write-enable signal to indicate that the transfer of data has ended. Figure 4.3 shows waveforms for SPI signals.

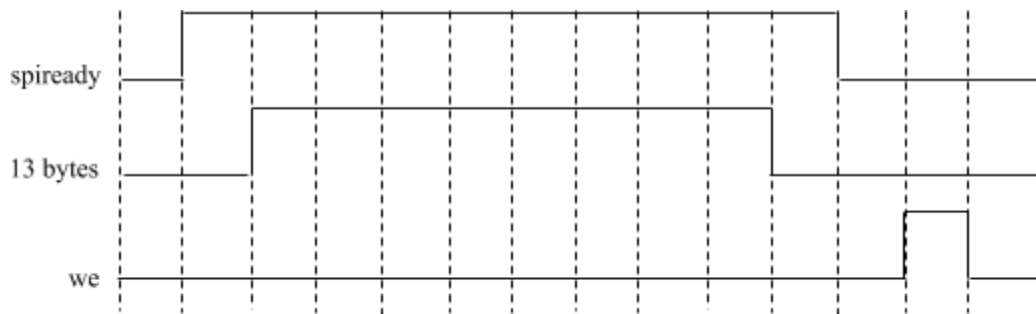


FIG 4.3: waveforms for SPI transfer

V. Microcontroller Design

Our system uses the microcontroller to communicate with the accelerometer as well as control the animation logic for our art. We represent the LED matrix as a 2D 32x32 char array on the ATSAM. As the user tilts the accelerometer, the matrix would change to present the current state of the animation. Once the array is updated, the ATSAM sends the data of the matrix to the FPGA via SPI.

Besides initializing SPI and the ATSAM peripherals for use, the first step is to load the array that holds the static image meant to be displayed on the LED matrix. A static image is selected using input from the dip switches. Each image is presented in the code by two 32x32 arrays. One array representing the actual static image being display and another array where the static pixels are represented instead by the character 'S'. This is to later determine which pixels are eligible to move.

Then the accelerometer needs to be set up for use following the guidelines from HMC E85 Lab 8 [1]. It was configured with the highest conversion rate and resolution [2]. The data from the accelerometer is 4 bytes long and is held in "x" and "y" to represent those axes. Based on the received raw acceleration data, we made some simplified velocity calculations for each axis, which then determine the distance and direction for the moving pixels.

Once the distance and direction are configured, the "animationLogic" takes care of all collision logic and updates the current status of the array. The displacements are held in "row_index" or "col_index" for the new x and y values respectively. There are three arrays used in this module: (1) the newArray, which holds the newest frame and includes 'S' values, (2) the currentArray which holds the previous frame sent to the FPGA and includes 'S' values, and (3) the sendArray which is the currentArray but with colors values in the place of 'S', and this last array is what is sent to the FPGA.

There are a number of checks to pass in order for the pixel to be allowed to move. For example, static and empty pixels do not move. The new location has to be within bounds, or in other words between 0 and 31. Otherwise, the pixel does not move. This means pixels will "stick" to the edge of the matrix as intended. The new spot must be empty ('E') for a pixel to occupy it, in both the currentArray (as that represents the old image) and newArray (if a pixel hasn't occupied that spot already). We then account for the cases if the row is in bounds and the column is not, and vice versa.

After the new matrix representation is produced in newArray, it gets loaded into currentArray. The newArray is also loaded into sendArray, but amended to replace the 'S' values with the actual colors so that the FPGA can properly drive the LED matrix.

After the currentArray has been updated, the function "spiLogic" sends the rows of currentArray to the FPGA. This process repeats to continually update the LED as the user tilts the accelerometer.

VI. Results

Our hard work paid off and the project was a success! We were even able to display art multiple images and the user can choose between those images. Looking back, the most difficult aspect of our project was getting the LED matrix properly working and setting up the RAM on the FPGA.

For the matrix, since there were no timing diagrams provided by Adafruit, it was a challenge to display anything on the LED, especially a specific pixel. We initially did not know that the OE pin on the matrix was an active low. We also thought that the LATCH signal should be asserted while the OE signal is de-asserted. This meant that we were always latching the data while displaying on the board which caused color bleeding and random colors being displayed in unexpected rows and columns. Once we realized that the OE is an active low signal (BLANK signal), we were able to output the correct colors in the correct rows, but not the correct columns. Since we thought the signal was actually active high, this led us to believe there was an issue with the hardware. We decided to connect it to an Arduino Uno and test the matrix with the code provided by Adafruit. The uploaded code compiled correctly and outputted that images as expected, which proved that the matrix hardware was working. We then decided to read the waveforms of the signals coming out of the Arduino on the oscilloscope to try to replicate the waveforms. However, that also was not very helpful because the way Adafruit implemented their signals were very different. Our last attempt was to find the datasheet for column shift registers on matrix PCB. Only after going over the chips' datasheets were we able to display a box of a specific color in the specified rows and columns.

The second major challenge we faced was designing RAM. Since we are using 3 bits to represent each color, that means that each row has 96 bits. By reading through that FPGA datasheet, we found that the maximum width for M9K is 36bits, so we tried to map each row on the matrix to three addresses on RAM. That design had success potential but it was a little complicated to implement. After discussing this issue with Professor Harris, we found out that we can write a wider RAM and it will map onto multiple M9Ks. Writing and reading 96 bits from RAM solved our issue very quickly. Therefore we ended up using two RAMs, one for the top half of the matrix and the other for the bottom half, and we were able to read two rows of data simultaneously. After those two major challenges, the other issues were minor in comparison and the team made a lot of progress very quickly. Overall, our team was very happy with the results of the project. Our project had a big window for creativity, which we took to our advantage. We implemented three different artistic images with moving pixels. Those images are shown in figure 6.1.

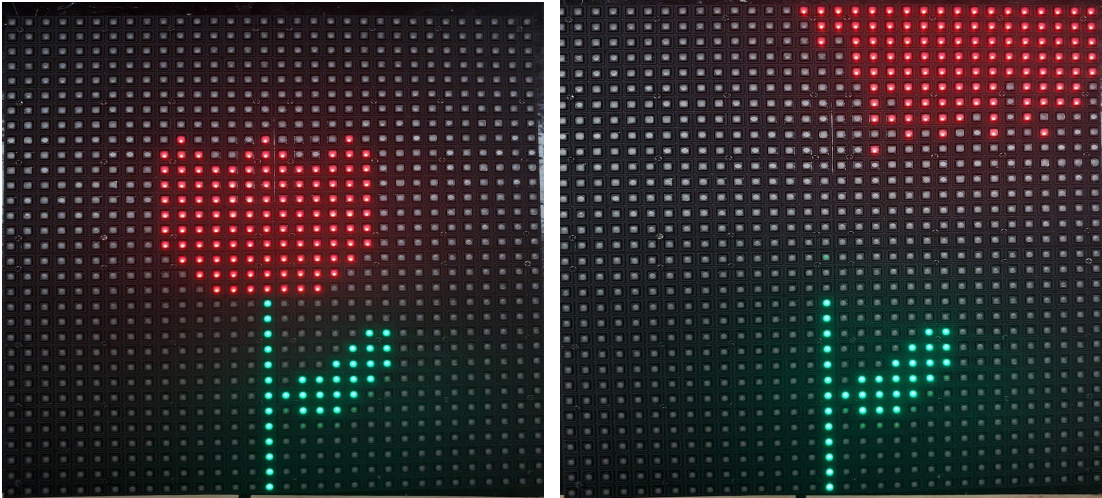


FIG 6.1a: static flower before (left) and after some tilting (right)

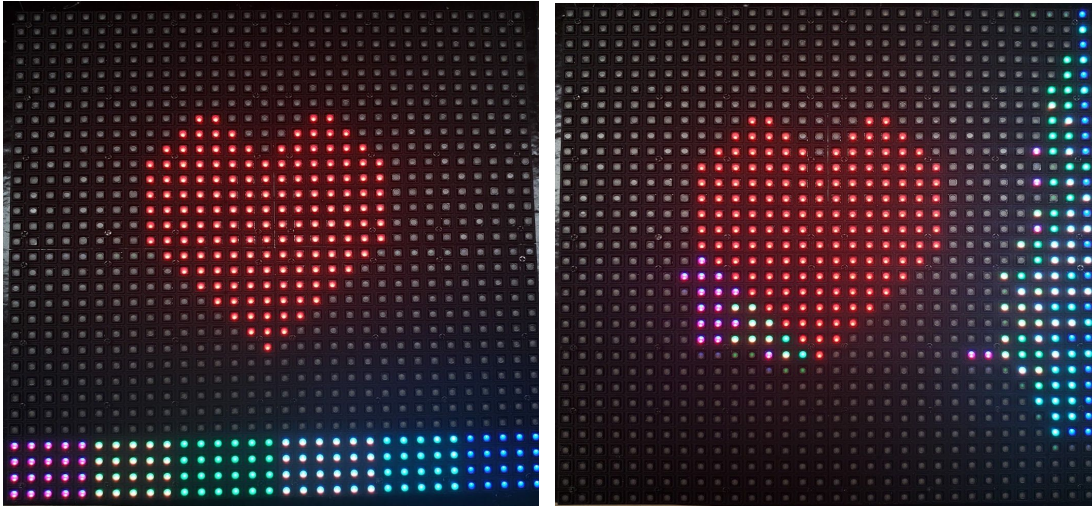


FIG 6.1b: static heart before (left) and after some tilting (right)

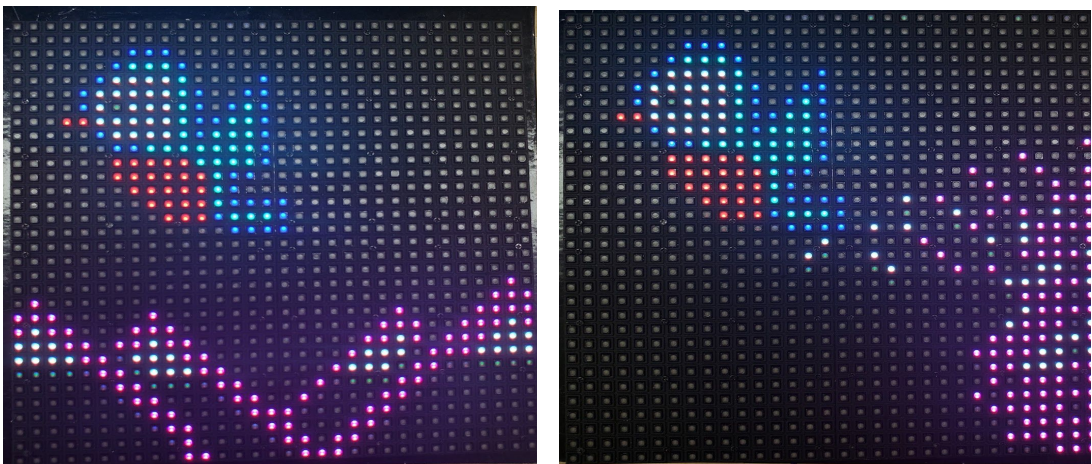


FIG 6.1c: static bird before (left) and after some tilting (right)

VII. References

- [1] Harris, David Money. "Lab 8: Digital Level"
<http://pages.hmc.edu/harris/class/e85/Lab8.pdf>
- [2] LIS3DH Accelerometer Datasheet. <http://pages.hmc.edu/harris/class/e85/LIS3DH.pdf>
- [3] Macroblock, "16-bit Constant Current LED Sink Driver," MBI5026 datasheet, 2004.

VIII. Bill of Materials

Part	Source	Product ID #	Price
32 by 32 RGB Board - 4mm pitch	Adafruit	607	\$49.95 + tax + shipping = \$64.86
GenBasic 40 Piece Female to Male Jumper Wires (8 Inch)	Amazon		\$4.99
LIS3DH Motion Sensor	HMC Digital Lab		\$0

IX. Appendix: Code

```
1 // E155 Final Project
2 // Reem Alkhamis & Sabrina Griffith
3 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
4 #include <stdio.h>
5 #include <stdlib.h>
6 #include <stdbool.h>
7 #include "SAM4S4B/SAM4S4B.h"
8
9 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
10 // Accelerometer functions
11
12 void spiWrite(unsigned char address, unsigned char value){
13     spiSendReceive16(address<<8 | value);
14 }
15 unsigned char spiRead(unsigned char address){
16     return spiSendReceive16(address<<8 | (1 <<15));
17 }
18
19 // sets the x and y values optianed from the accelerometer to x and y positions
20 // on the board
21 int scale(int val) {
22     val=val/3000;
23     if (val>4){
24         return val=4;
25     }
26     else if (val<-4){
27         return val=-4;
28     }
29     else{
30         return val;
31     }
32 }
33
34
35 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
36 // given scale values from the accelerometer:
37 // the x and y are the pixel position on the pixel grid
38 // x coordinate (0 to WIDTH-1)
39 // y coordinate (0 to HEIGHT-1)
40 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
41 // global constants and variables:
42 #define MATRIX_WIDTH 32
43 #define MATRIX_HEIGHT 32
44 #define SPI_READY 6
45 # define write 7
46 # define ACCELEN 9
47 # define dip1 32
48 # define dip2 33
49
50
51
52
53 char currentArray[32][32];
54 char actualArray[32][32];
55 char staticArray[32][32];
56 char newArray[32][32];
57 char sendArray[32][32];
58 int row_index;
59 int col_index;
60 int v_x;
61 int v_y;
62 int ov_x;
63 int ov_y;
64
65
66
67
68
69
70 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
71 // different options for images
72 char staticbirdArray[32][32] = {
```



```

305 char colorToChar(char color) {
306     //rgb
307     if (color == 'K') return 0b000; // black
308     else if (color == 'B') return 0b001; // blue
309     else if (color == 'G') return 0b010; // green
310     else if (color == 'C') return 0b011; // cyan
311     else if (color == 'R') return 0b100; // red
312     else if (color == 'P') return 0b101; // purple
313     else if (color == 'Y') return 0b110; // yellow
314     else if (color == 'W') return 0b111; // white
315     else return 0b0000;
316
317 };
318
319
320
321 // This function assigns arrays to each other.
322 void assignArray(char giveArray[32][32], char receiveArray[32][32]) {
323
324     for (int i = 0; i < MATRIX_HEIGHT; i++) {
325         for (int j = 0; j < MATRIX_WIDTH; j++) {
326             receiveArray[i][j] = giveArray[i][j];
327         }
328     }
329 }
330
331
332
333 // This function clears the old array so that new iteration based on animation logic can be loaded.
334 void clear() {
335
336     for (int i = 0; i < MATRIX_HEIGHT; i++) {
337         for (int j = 0; j < MATRIX_WIDTH; j++) {
338             if (staticArray[i][j] == 'S'){
339                 newArray[i][j] = 'S';
340             } else {
341                 newArray[i][j] = 'E';
342             }
343         }
344     }
345 }
346
347 // This function bounds a value to be between 0 and 31, or in other words the row and column slots
348 // available on the LED matrix.
349 int bound (int val){
350     if (val<0)
351         return 0;
352     else if (val>31)
353         return 31;
354     else
355         return val;
356 }
357
358 // might need to make this take two arguments
359 bool inBound(int val) {
360     bound(val);
361     return (val >= 0 && val < 32);
362 }
363
364
365 // This function controls the animation logic to move pixels on the LED matrix based on data from the
366 // accelerometer, obtained through SPI.
367 void animationLogic() {
368     int index_i = row_index;
369     int index_j = col_index;
370
371     clear();
372     for (int i = 0 ; i < MATRIX_HEIGHT; i++) {
373         for (int j = 0; j<MATRIX_WIDTH; j++) {
374             int bool_i = inBound(i+index_i);
375             int bool_j = inBound(j+index_j);

```

```

375         // If the image is in a "static" spot, it shouldn't move.
376         if (currentArray[i][j] == 'S') {
377             newArray[i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
378
379             // If the next pixel is "static", and the current spot holds some color,
380             // keep the static spot as is and hold the current color in its current position.
381         } else if (currentArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] == 'S' && currentArray[i][j] != 'E') {
382             newArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] = 'S';
383             newArray[i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
384         }
385         // If the current pixel is colored, not empty, and not static, then enter the if statements
to check bounds.
386         else if (currentArray[i][j] != 'K' && currentArray[i][j] != 'S' && currentArray[i][j] != 'E'){
387             // Checks if row of next pixel is in bound
388             if (bool_i) { // Row is in bound
389                 // Column is in bound
390                 if (bool_j) {
391                     if (currentArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] == 'E' && newArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] ==
'E') {
392                         newArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] = currentArray[i][j];
393                     }
394                     // Column is in bound but the spot is not empty
395                     else if (currentArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] != 'E' || newArray[i+index_i][j+index_j]
!= 'E') {
396                         newArray[i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
397                         // Column is out of bound
398                     }
399                 } // Row is in bound, but column is out of bound, spot is empty
400             } else if (currentArray[i+index_i][j] == 'E' && newArray[i+index_i][j] == 'E') {
401                 newArray[i+index_i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
402                 // Row is in bound, but column is out of bound, spot is not empty
403             } else if (currentArray[i+index_i][j] != 'E' || newArray[i+index_i][j] != 'E') {
404                 newArray[i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
405             }
406         }
407         // Row is out of bound, but column is in bound.
408         else if (bool_j){
409             // Next spot is empty.
410             if (currentArray[i][j+index_j] == 'E' && newArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] == 'E') {
411                 newArray[i][j+index_j] = currentArray[i][j];
412                 // Next spot is not empty.
413             } else if (currentArray[i][j+index_j] != 'E' || newArray[i+index_i][j+index_j] != 'E'
) {
414                 newArray[i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
415             }
416         }
417         //If none of above applies, hold position.
418         else{
419             newArray[i][j] = currentArray[i][j];
420         }
421     }
422 }
423 }
424 }
425
426 // Assigning the new array to current array, taking into consideraion static pixels.
427
428 for (int i = 0; i < MATRIX_HEIGHT; i++) {
429     for (int j = 0; j < MATRIX_WIDTH; j++) {
430         currentArray[i][j] = newArray[i][j];
431         if (newArray[i][j] == 'S'){
432             sendArray[i][j] = actualArray[i][j];
433         } else {
434             sendArray[i][j] = newArray[i][j];
435         }
436     }
437 }
438 }
439
440
441 }
442

```

```

443
444 // This function sends the new RGB data for each row of the LED matrix through SPI to the FPGA.
445 void spiLogic() {
446     for (uint16_t i = 0; i < MATRIX_HEIGHT; i++) {
447         pioDigitalWrite(SPI_READY, PIO_HIGH);
448         pioDigitalWrite(write, PIO_LOW);
449         spiSendReceive(i);
450         for (int k = 0; k < 8; k++) {
451             int index = k*4;
452             uint16_t rowdata = colorToChar(sendArray[i][index]) << 9 |
colorToChar(sendArray[i][index+1]) << 6 |
453             colorToChar(sendArray[i][index+2]) << 3 |
colorToChar(sendArray[i][index+3]);
454             spiSendReceive(rowdata);
455         }
456         pioDigitalWrite(SPI_READY, PIO_LOW);
457         pioDigitalWrite(write, PIO_HIGH);
458         tcDelayMicroseconds(1000);
459         pioDigitalWrite(write, PIO_LOW);
460     }
461 }
462 }
463
464 // This function takes in data from the accelerometer to get "velocities" to use to control the
animation.
465 void speed(volatile short disx, volatile short disy) {
466     ov_x = v_x;
467     ov_y = v_y;
468     v_x = -disx;
469     v_y = -disy;
470 }
471 }
472
473 // This function determines how much each pixel should increment in the x direction, or in other words
the displacement.
474 void dispX(volatile short v_x, volatile short ov_x ) {
475     row_index = (v_x+ov_x)/2;
476 }
477 }
478
479 // This function determines how much each pixel should increment in the y direction, or in other words
the displacement.
480 void dispY(volatile short v_y, volatile short ov_y ) {
481     col_index = (v_y+ov_y)/2;
482 }
483 }
484 }
485
486 // Main
487 int main(void) {
488     volatile unsigned char debug;
489     volatile short disx, disy;
490     volatile short x,y, a, b, c, d;
491
492     pioPinMode(ACCELEN, PIO_OUTPUT);
493     pioPinMode(write, PIO_OUTPUT);
494     pioPinMode(SPI_READY, PIO_OUTPUT);
495     pioPinMode(dip1, PIO_INPUT);
496     pioPinMode(dip2, PIO_INPUT);
497
498     samInit();
499     pioInit();
500     // the phase for the SPI clock is 1 and the polarity is 0
501     spiInit(MCK_FREQ/244000, 0, 1);
502     tcDelayInit();
503
504
505     // This determines which image to display based on the DIP switch. The default is the heart image.
506     if (pioDigitalRead(dip1)){
507         assignArray(staticbirdArray, staticArray);
508         assignArray(birdArray, actualArray);
509     }

```

```

510     else if (pioDigitalRead(dip2)){
511         assignArray(staticflowerArray, staticArray);
512         assignArray(flowerArray, actualArray);
513     }
514     else{
515         assignArray(staticheartArray, staticArray);
516         assignArray(heartArray, actualArray);
517     }
518     // Load the chosen image that will be iterated on later with animation logic.
519     assignArray(staticArray, currentArray);
520
521     // The following code initializes the accelerometer.
522     pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
523     spiWrite(0x20, 0x77); // highest conversion rate
524     pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
525     pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
526     spiWrite(0x23, 0x88); // block update and high resolution
527     pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
528
529     //Read from WHO_AM_I register, should be 0x33.
530     pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
531     debug = spiRead(0x0F);
532     pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
533
534     // Enter the while loop to begin iterating.
535     while(1){
536         // The following commands read tilt information from the accelerometer.
537         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
538         a = spiRead(0x28);
539         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
540         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
541
542         b= spiRead(0x29);
543         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
544         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
545
546         c= spiRead(0x2A);
547         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
548         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 0);
549
550         d= spiRead(0x2B);
551         pioDigitalWrite(ACCELEN, 1);
552
553
554         x = a | (b <<8);
555         y = c | (d <<8);
556
557
558         // disx and disy represent scaled versions of the x and y values, as and and y could range from
559         // -16000 to 16000.
560         disx = scale(x);
561         disy = scale(y);
562
563         // Need to set number of bits to send over SPI to 12 to send data to the FPGA using SPI.
564         SPI->SPI_CSR0.BITS = 4;
565         // Calculate velocities.
566         speed(disx, disy);
567         // Use those velocities to calculate displacement.
568         dispX(v_x, ov_x);
569         dispY(v_y, ov_y);
570         // Use those displacements to drive animation.
571         animationLogic();
572         // Send new, iterated matrix to FPGA to drive into LED matrix.
573         spiLogic();
574         // Set number of bits to send over SPI back to the default of 16 bits in order to communicate
575         // using SPI with the accelerometer.
576         SPI->SPI_CSR0.BITS = 0;
577
578     }
579

```



```

1 // E155 final project
2 // Reem Alkhamis & Sabrine Griffith
3 module finalProjectTest(input logic clk,
4     input logic reset, // active low reset
5     input logic mosi, // slave input
6     input logic sclk, // serial clock
7     input logic we, spiready, // write enable and chip enable
8
9     output logic [2:0] RGB1, RGB2, // to the matrix
10    output logic BLANK, // OE: output enable (blanking signal, erases the
board)
11    output logic LAT, // LAT: takes data from shift reg to the output
register
12    output logic [3:0] row,
13    output logic matrixclk);
14
15    logic [3:0] slowClk1;
16
17    always_ff@(posedge clk, negedge reset)
18    if (!reset) slowClk1 <= 0;
19    else
20    slowClk1 <= slowClk1 + 1'b1;
21
22
23
24    slowClkProject project(clk, slowClk1[3], reset, we, spiready, mosi, sclk, RGB1, RGB2, BLANK
, LAT, row, matrixclk);
25
26 endmodule
27
28
29 module slowClkProject(input logic fastClk,
30     input logic clk,
31     input logic reset,
32     input logic we, spiready,
33     input logic mosi,
34     input logic sclk,
35     output logic [2:0] RGB1, RGB2,
36     output logic BLANK,
37     output logic LAT,
38     output logic [3:0] row,
39     output logic matrixclk);
40
41
42
43
44 // pin assignments
45 // RGB1[2:0]: (RED) R1=RGB1[2], (GREEN) G1=RGB1[1], (BLUE) B1=RGB1[0]
46 // Rows 31:16
47 // RGB2[2:0]: (RED) R2=RGB2[2], (GREEN) G2=RGB2[1], (BLUE) B1=2=RGB2[0]
48 // row[3:0]: D = row[3], C=row[2], B=row[1], A=row[0]
49 // LAT -> PIN_42
50 // OE -> PIN_43
51 // D -> PIN_38
52 // C -> PIN_34
53 // B -> PIN_33
54 // A -> PIN_32
55 // reset -> PIN_1
56 // R1 -> PIN_7
57 // B1 -> PIN_11
58 // G1 -> PIN_10 // changed to PIN_3
59 // R2 -> PIN_28
60 // B2 -> PIN_31
61 // G2 -> PIN_30
62 // MarixClk -> PIN_39
63 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
64    logic [5:0] counter;
65    logic [95:0] row0, row1;
66    logic [95:0] spidata;
67    logic [4:0] col;
68    logic [3:0] radr;
69    logic [4:0] wadr;
70    logic hold;
71
72
73    always_ff@(posedge clk, negedge reset)

```

```

74         if (!reset) begin
75             counter<=0;
76             col<=0;
77             hold <=1;
78         end
79         else if (counter == 60 || hold==1)
80             begin
81                 col <= 0;
82                 counter <=0;
83                 hold<=0;
84             end
85         else if (counter>=31 && counter<60) begin
86             col <=col;
87             counter <= counter+ 1'b1;
88         end
89
90         else if (hold==0) begin
91             counter <= counter + 1'b1;
92             col <= col+1'b1;
93
94         end
95
96
97     ////////////
98     always_ff@(posedge clk, negedge reset)
99         if (!reset) begin
100             row<=0;
101         end
102         else begin
103             if (counter==60 )
104                 row <= row + 1'b1;
105         end
106
107
108     controller controller(clk, reset, counter, BLANK, LAT);
109     memRead memRead(clk, reset, LAT, BLANK, radr);
110     // We are using two RAMs in order to display two rows simultaneously.
111     dmemtop dmemt(fastClk, reset, we, wadr, radr, spidata, row0);
112     dmembottom dmemb(fastClk, reset, we, wadr, radr, spidata, row1);
113
114     driveColor color(matrixclk, row0, row1, col, RGB1, RGB2);
115     spi spi(fastClk, sclk, reset, we, spiready, mosi, wadr, spidata);
116
117
118
119
120     always_comb
121         if (counter <32)
122             matrixclk = clk;
123         else if (counter==60)
124             matrixclk=0;
125         else
126             matrixclk =1;
127
128     endmodule
129
130     module controller(input logic clk, reset, // 2.5MHz
131                     input logic [5:0] counter,
132                     output logic BLANK,
133                     output logic LAT);
134
135
136     always_ff@(posedge clk)
137         begin
138
139             if (counter==32) begin
140                 LAT <= 1;
141                 BLANK<=1; end
142             else if (counter==33) begin
143                 LAT <= 0;
144                 BLANK<=0;
145             end
146             else if (counter>=34 && counter <=59) begin
147                 LAT <= 0;
148                 BLANK<=0;
149             end

```

```

150
151     else begin
152         BLANK <= 1;
153         LAT <=0; end
154     end
155
156 endmodule
157
158
159 module driveColor(input logic matrixclk,
160                 input logic [95:0] row0, row1, // read data from RAM
161                 input logic [4:0] col,
162                 output logic [2:0] RGB1, RGB2);
163
164     always_ff@(negedge matrixclk) begin
165         RGB1[0] <= row0[3*col];
166         RGB1[1] <= row0[3*col+1];
167         RGB1[2] <= row0[3*col+2];
168
169         RGB2[0] <= row1[3*col];
170         RGB2[1] <= row1[3*col+1];
171         RGB2[2] <= row1[3*col+2];
172     end
173
174
175 endmodule
176
177 // we are sending through spi 108 bits every time
178 // 96 bits of data, 5 bits of address and 7 unused bit
179 // initilizing memory with the static image in a text file
180
181
182 module memRead(input logic clk,
183              input logic reset,
184              input logic LAT,
185              input logic BLANK,
186              output logic [3:0] radr);
187
188     always_ff@(posedge clk, negedge reset) begin // 2.5MHz clk
189         if (!reset)
190             radr<=0;
191
192         else if (LAT && BLANK)
193             radr <= radr+1;
194
195
196     end
197
198 endmodule
199
200
201
202 module spi(input logic fastclk, sclk, reset,
203          input logic we, spiready,
204          input logic mosi,
205          output logic [4:0] wadr,
206          output logic [95:0] spidata);
207
208     logic [107:0] q;
209
210     always_ff@(posedge sclk, negedge reset) begin
211         if (!reset) q <=0;
212         else if (spiready)
213             q <= {q[106:0], mosi};
214     end
215
216     always_ff@(posedge fastclk) begin // writing on the 40MHz clk
217         if (we) begin
218             wadr<= q[100:96]; // unused 7 bits
219             spidata <= q[95:0];
220         end
221     end
222
223 endmodule
224
225

```

```
226
227 module dmemtop(input logic fastclk, reset, // 40MHz clk
228               input logic we, // write enable
229               input logic [4:0] wadr, // write address
230               input logic [3:0] radr, // read address
231               input logic [95:0] row_data, // write data
232               output logic [95:0] row0); // read data
233
234
235 logic [95:0] RAM[31:0];
236 initial
237     $readmemb("heart.dat",RAM);
238
239 always_ff@(posedge fastclk)
240     row0 <= RAM[radr];
241
242
243
244 always_ff@(posedge fastclk)
245     if (we)
246         RAM[wadr] <= row_data;
247
248 endmodule
249
250 module dmembottom(input logic fastclk, reset, // 40MHz clk
251                 input logic we, // write enable
252                 input logic [4:0] wadr, // write address
253                 input logic [3:0] radr, // read address
254                 input logic [95:0] row_data, // write data
255                 output logic [95:0] row1); // read data
256
257
258 logic [95:0] RAM[31:0];
259 initial
260     $readmemb("heart.dat",RAM);
261
262 always_ff@(posedge fastclk)
263     row1 <= RAM[radr+16];
264
265
266
267 always_ff@(posedge fastclk)
268     if (we)
269         RAM[wadr] <= row_data;
270
271 endmodule
```