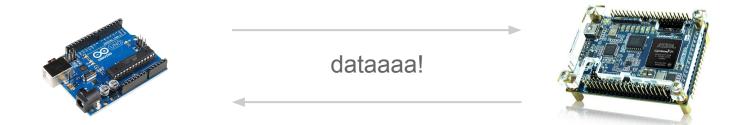
From Datasheets to Digital Logic

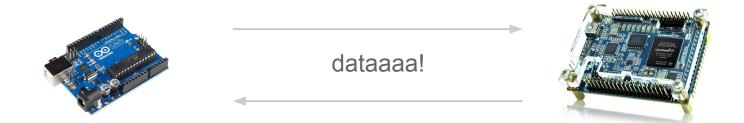
synthesizing an FPGA SPI slave "from the gates"

Joshua Vasquez March 26, 2015

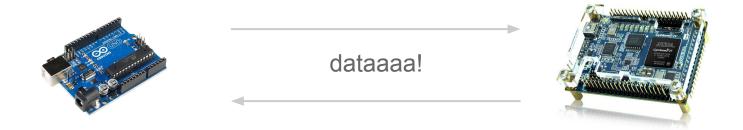
The Road Map

- Top-Level Goal
 - Motivation
- What is SPI?
 - SPI Topology
 - SPI Wiring
 - SPI Protocol*
- Defining a Protocol
 - Inspired by MEMs Sensors
- Example Reading Encoders
- Building up the SPI Communication Hardware
- Building up the Controller Hardware
- Wrap-up









	read encoders
Why?	 drive (lots) of hobby servos
	• turn the FPGA into a generic command-accepting
	slave
	• etc

SPI

• What is it?

SPI

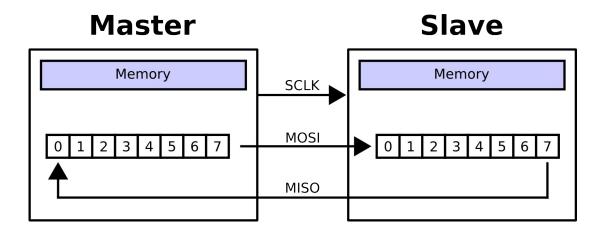
- What is it?
 - Method of synchronous serial communication

SPI

• What does it look like?

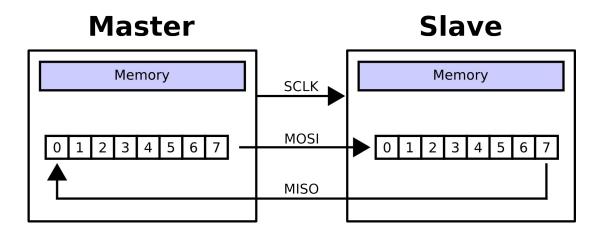
SPI Topology

• What does SPI look like?



SPI Topology

• What does SPI look like?



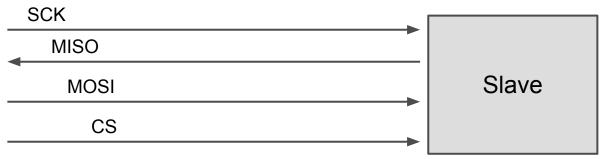
- Bidirectional data transfer synchronized with a clock.
- Frame (in this case) is 8-bits per transfer
- Multiple slaves supported

SPI Topology (contd)

Bidirectional Data Transfer

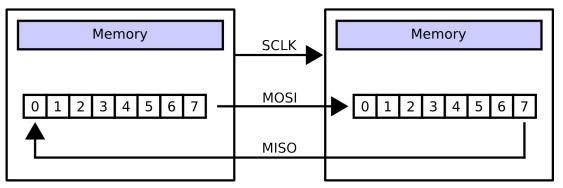
via MISO and MOSI





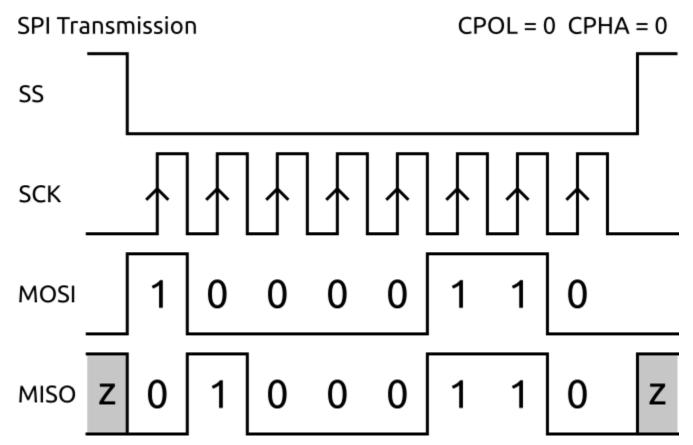






SPI Topology (contd)

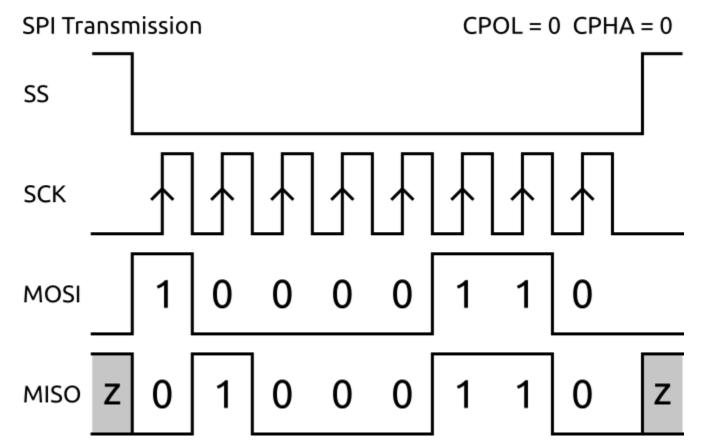
A Single 8-bit transfer



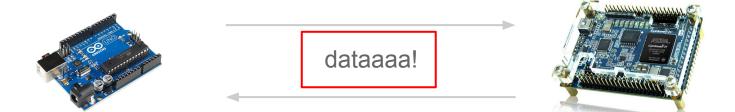
SPI Topology (contd)

NOTE: Protocol is undefined.

A Single 8-bit transfer



Defining a Protocol



Defining a Protocol



Protocol Inspiration:

 MEMs Sensor Interface

 All the same communication interface!



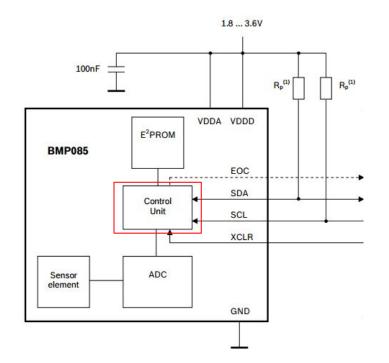






Protocol Inspiration: MEMs

- Reading and Writing to Registers inside of the Chip's Internal memory
 - READ: get data from the chip
 - WRITE: tweak settings on the chip

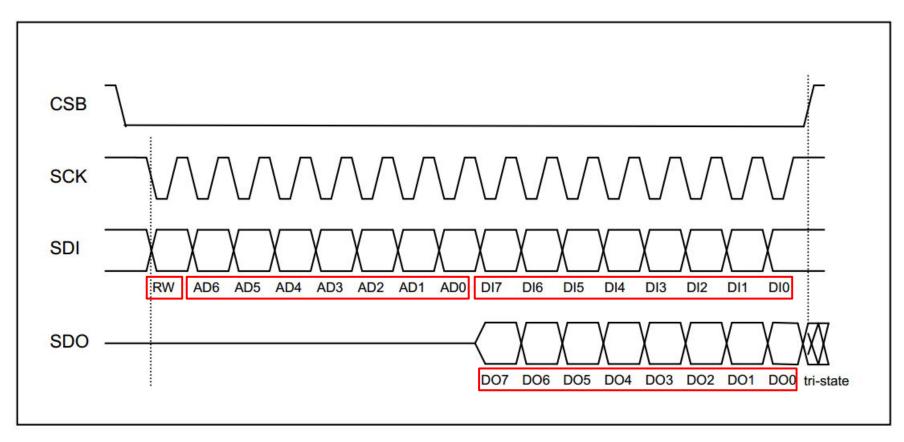


Example Chip: Pressure Sensor with i2c interface

Protocol Inspiration: MEMs

Read/Write Address

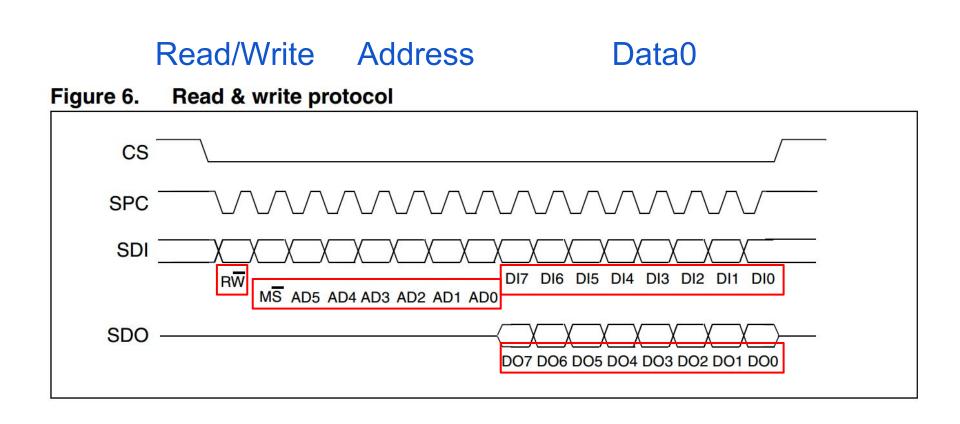
Data0, Data1,... DataN



Data0

Figure 17: 4-wire SPI sequence

Bosch MEMs Sensors



Invensense Sensors

Read/Write Address

SPI Address format

MSB							LSB
R/W	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	<mark>A1</mark>	A0

SPI Data format

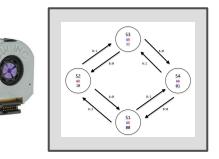
Data0

MSB						5	LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	DO

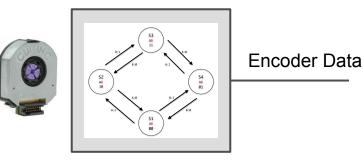
The Road Map

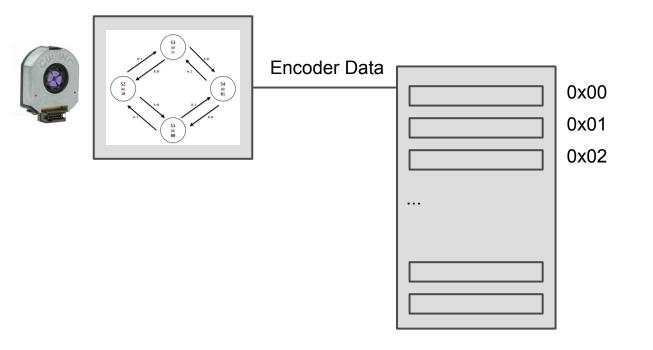
- Top-Level Goal
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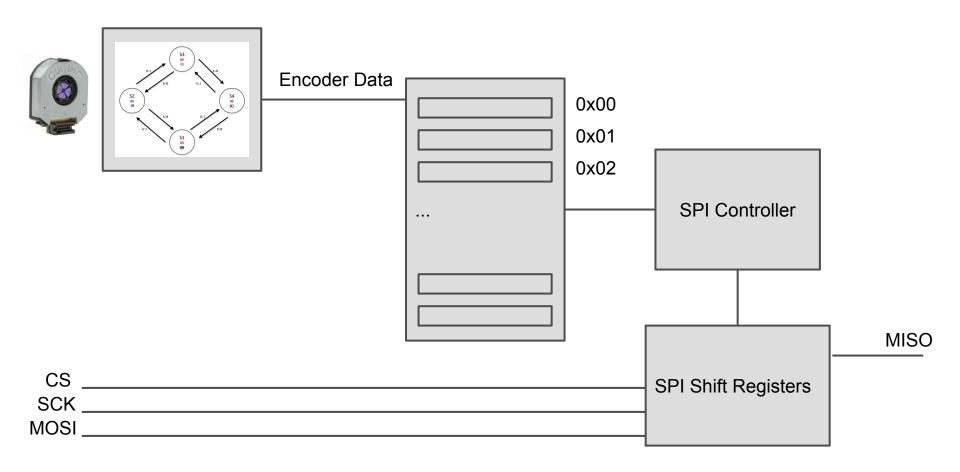




Rotary Encoder Example (Reading)

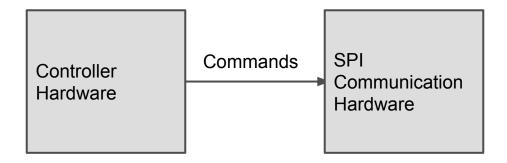






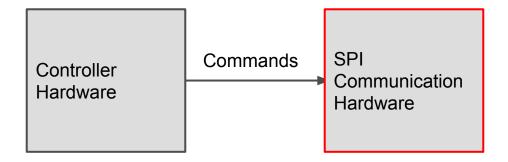
Building it up From Gates

Two Parts

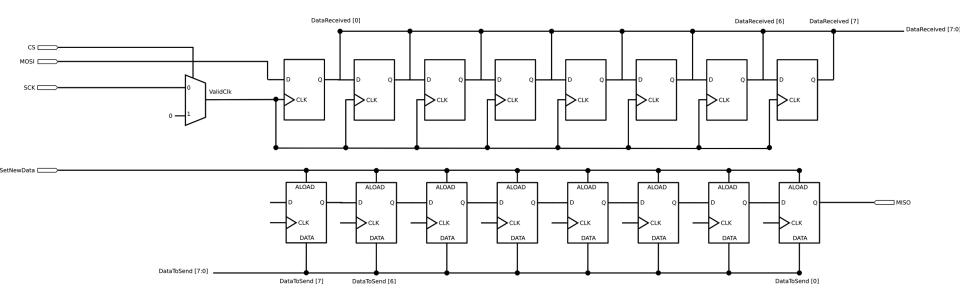


Building it up From Gates

Two Parts

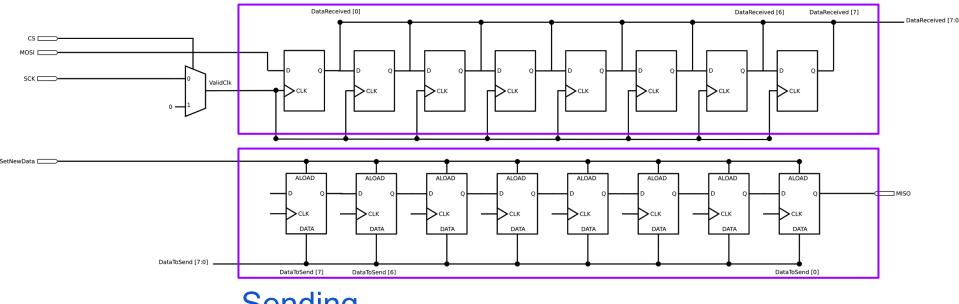


SPI Communication Hardware



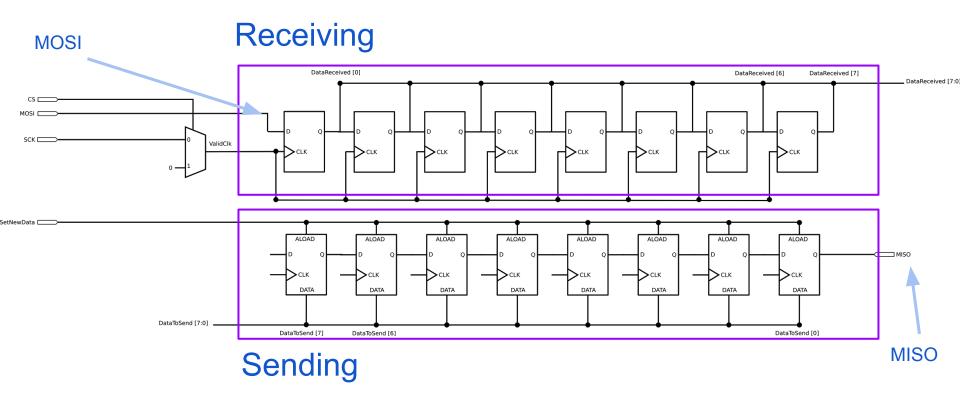
Two 8-bit Buffers

Receiving

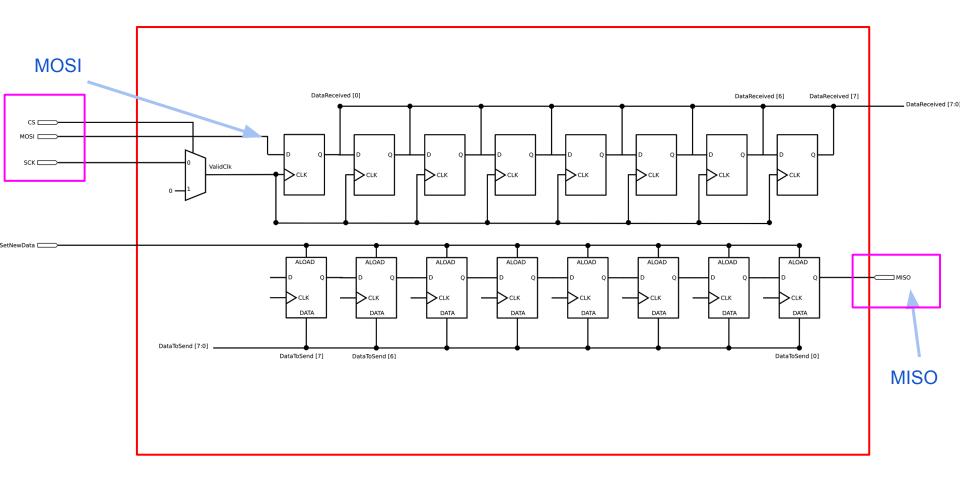


Sending

Two 8-bit Buffers

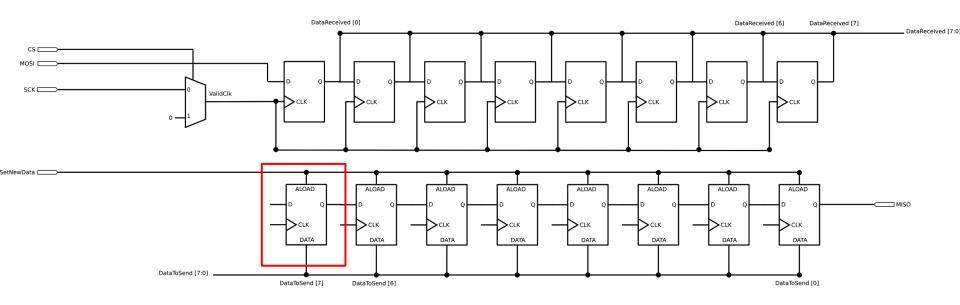


Two 8-bit Buffers



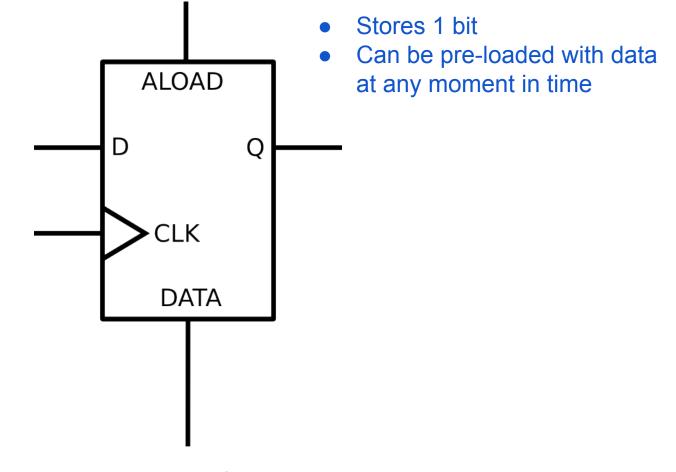
Note internal vs external logic

Diving into the details

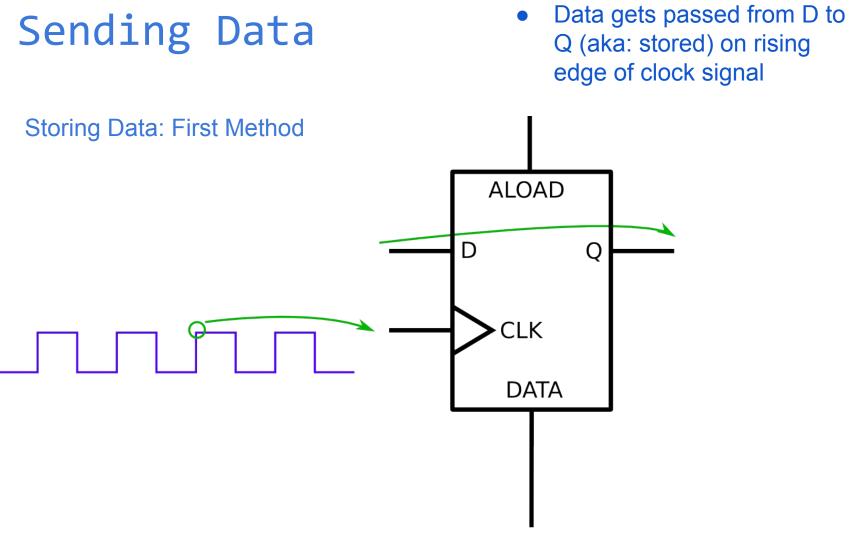


Sending Data

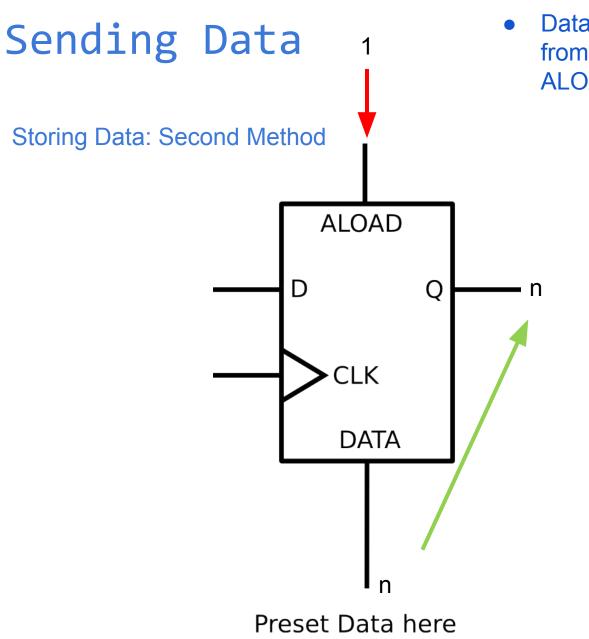
D-Flip Flop with Asynchronous Load



Preset Data here

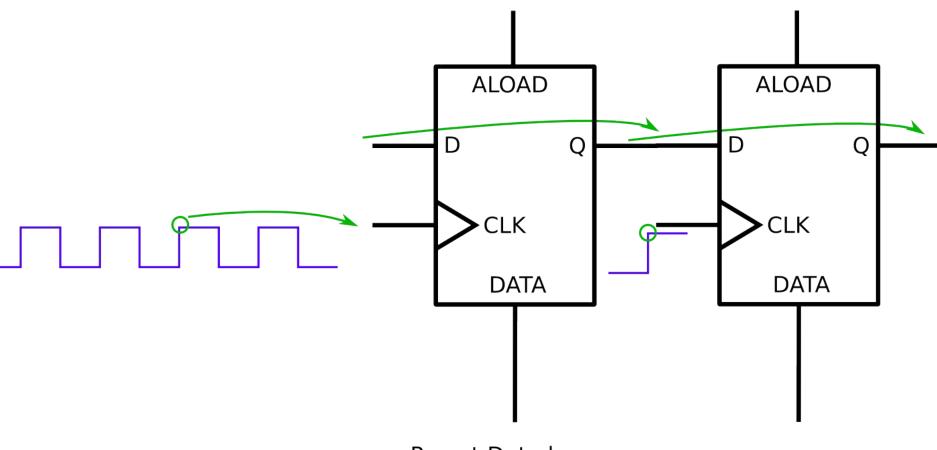


Preset Data here



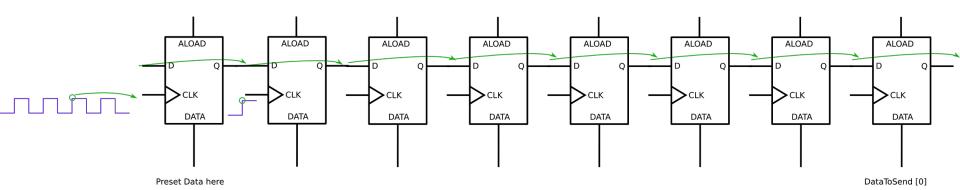
 Data gets loaded (stored) from DATA to Q when ALOAD is asserted





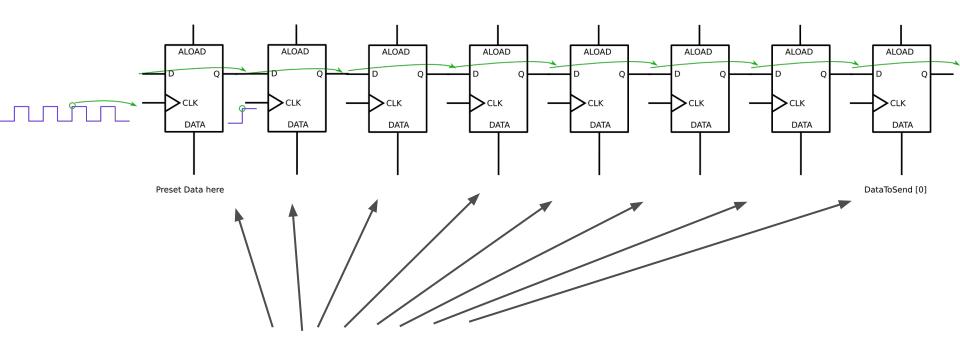
Preset Data here

Sending Data



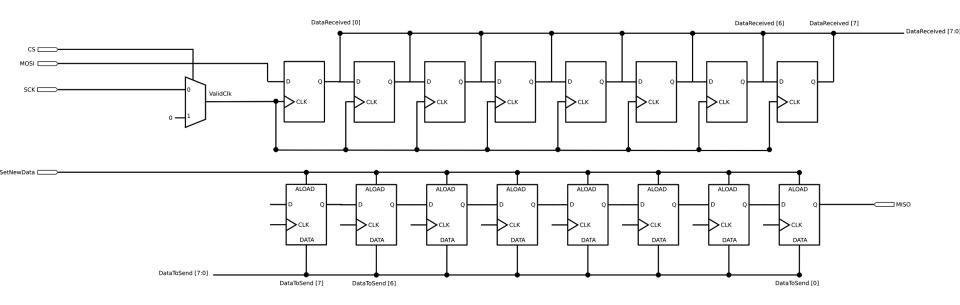
8-bit Shift Register!

Sending Data

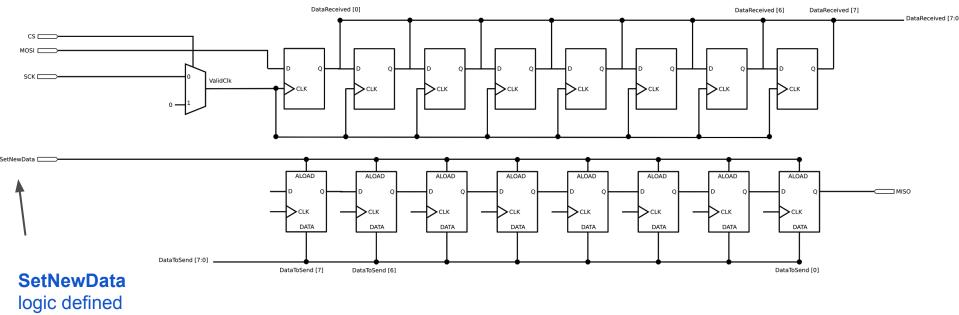


"Load a byte in parallel" with the ALOAD signal to be clocked out serially!

Sending and Receiving



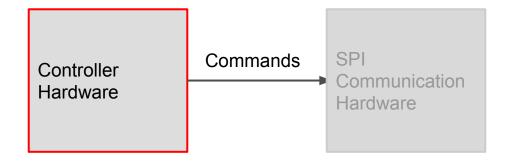
Sending and Receiving



in controller

Building it up From Gates

Part Two: the Controller



Controller

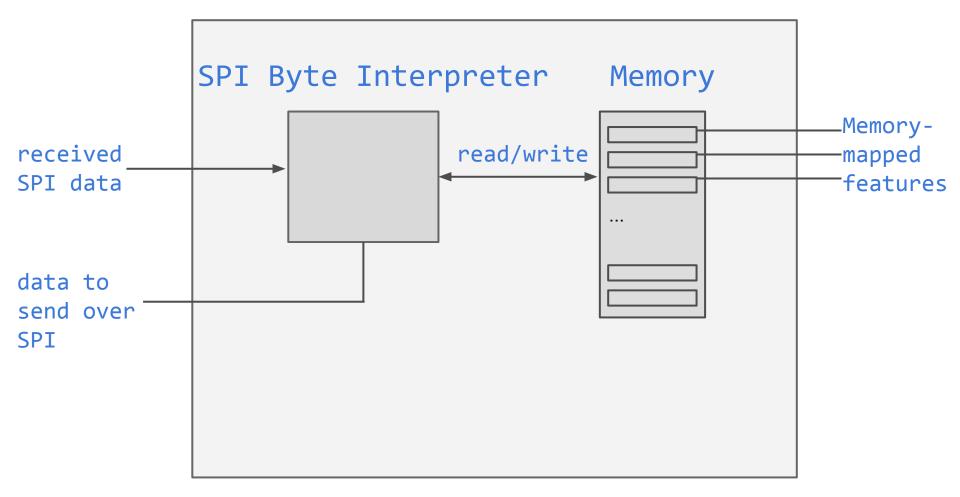
Organizes sent/received data

Allows us to read/write to/from register in internal memory.

Memory Addresses are mapped to store data for controlling/reading external features.

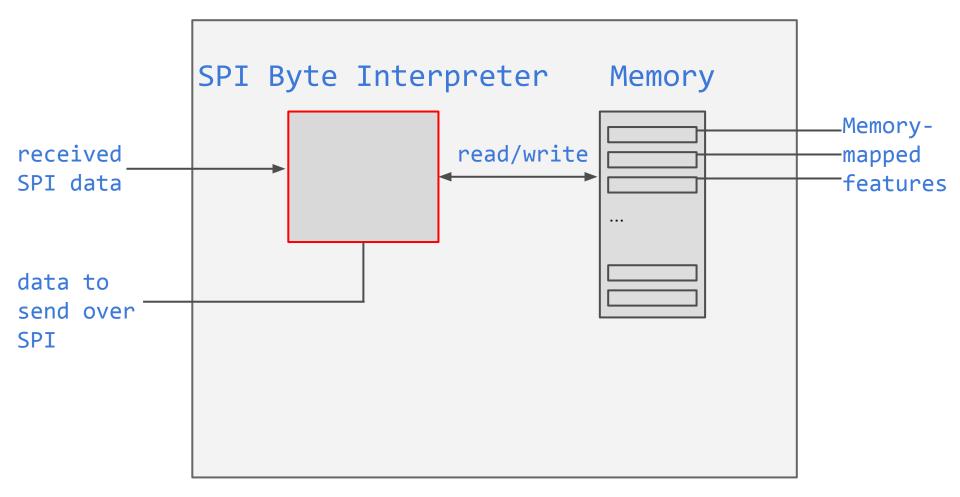
Controller

Organizes sent/received data



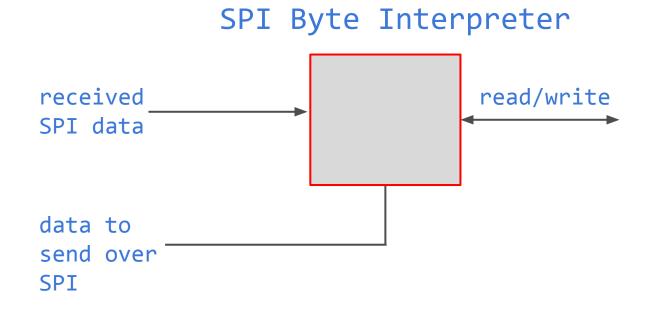
Controller

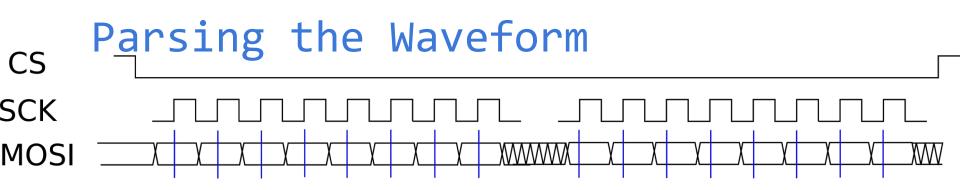
Organizes sent/received data

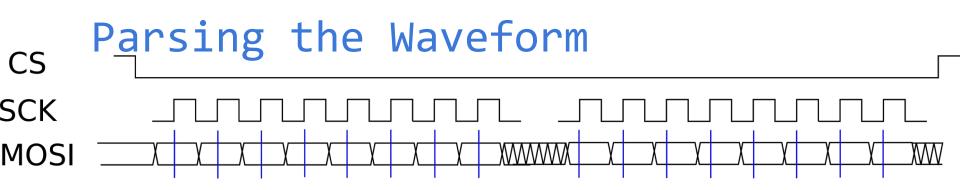


SPI Byte Interpreter

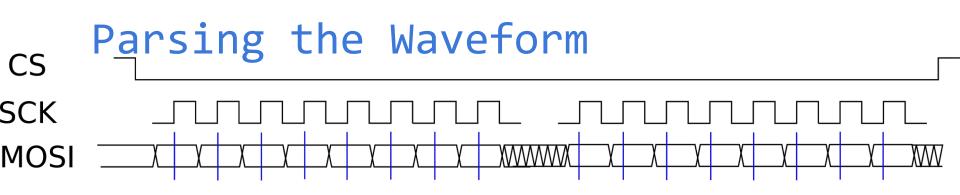
- Identifies start of SPI transfer
- Identifies read or write command
- Fetches data (if read)
- sets data (if write)

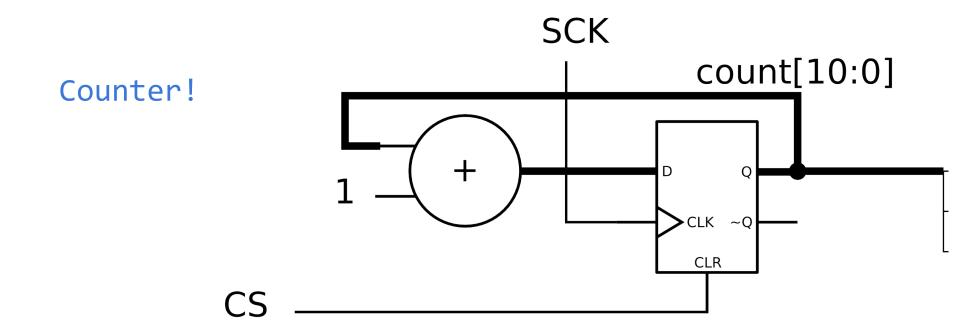


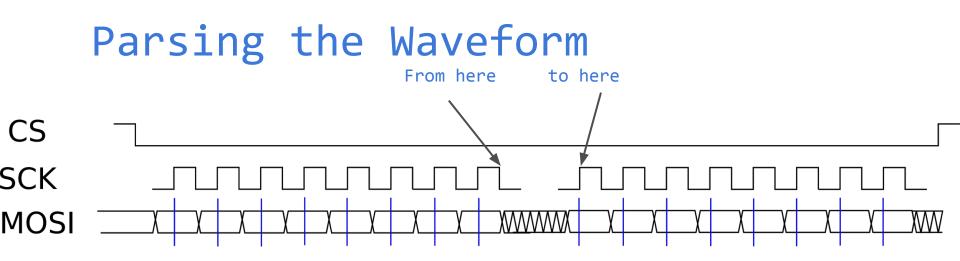




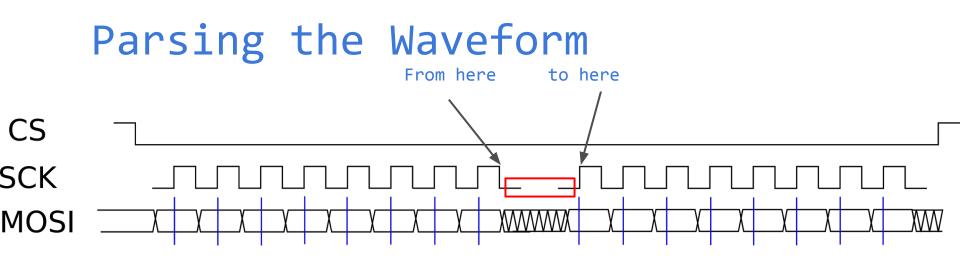
First Step: count bits



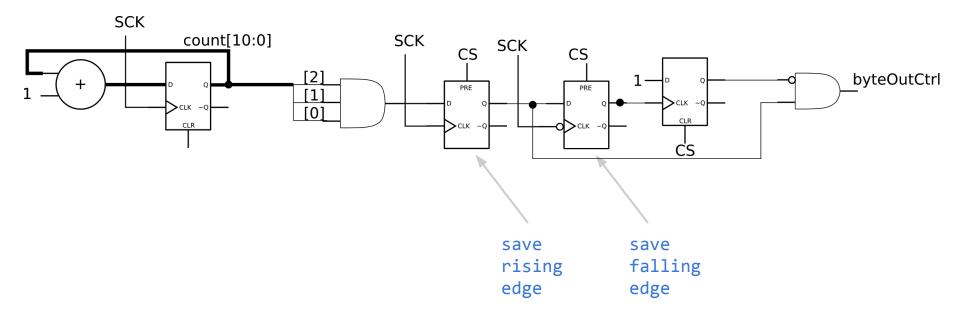


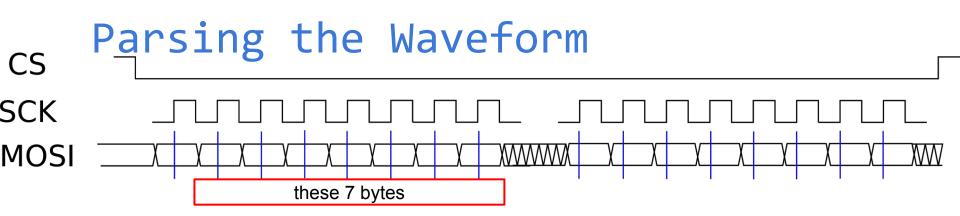


Next Step: identify when 1st byte has arrived. i.e: count to 8 and catch clock falling edge.

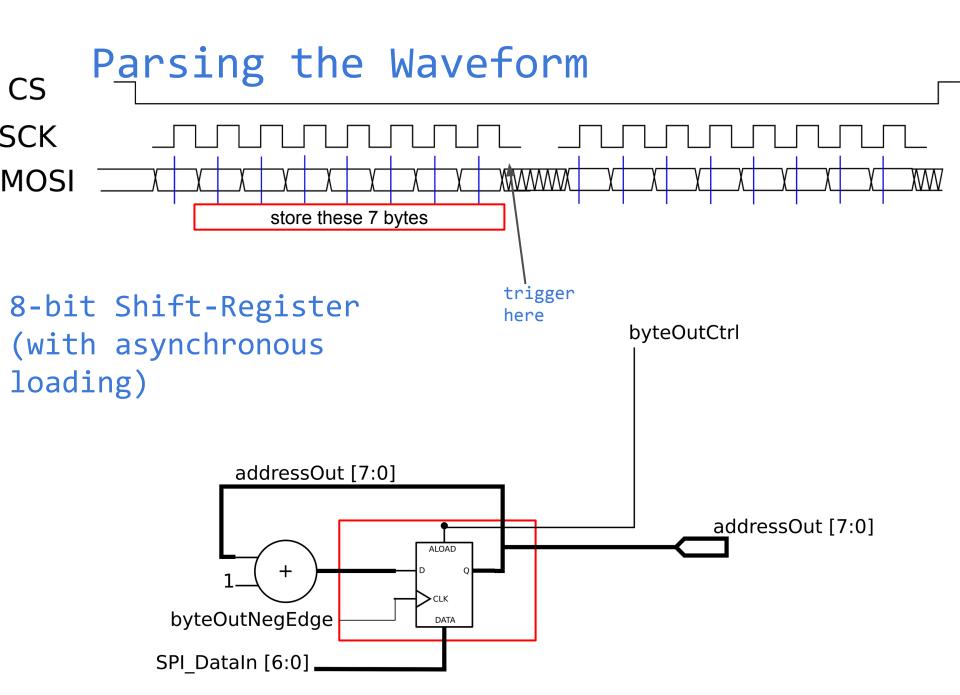


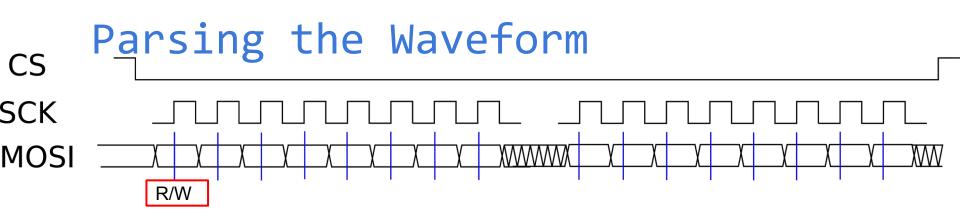
three flip flops and the counter!



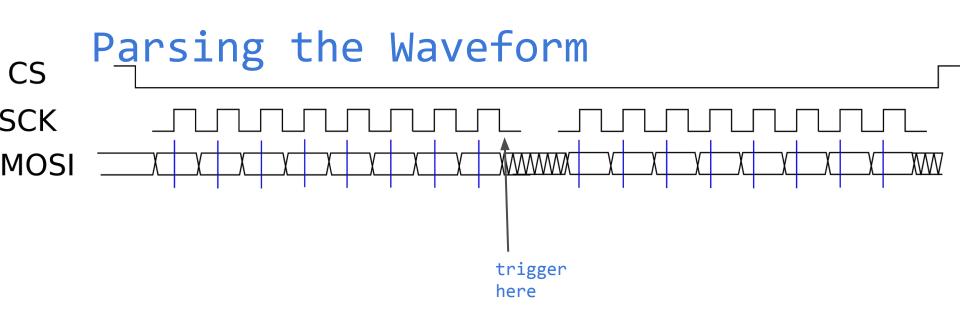


Next Step: Store the starting address

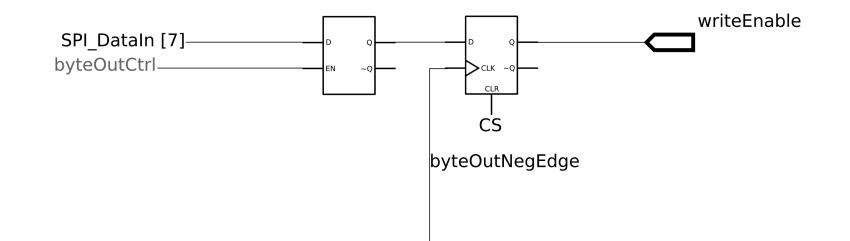


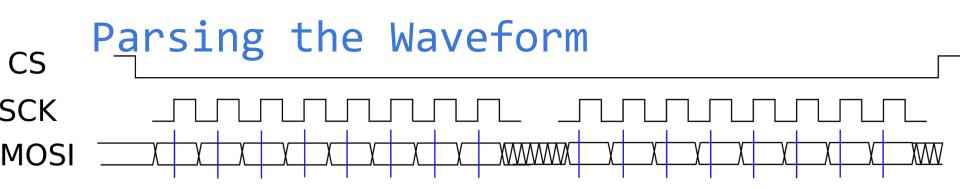


Next Step: identify read or write

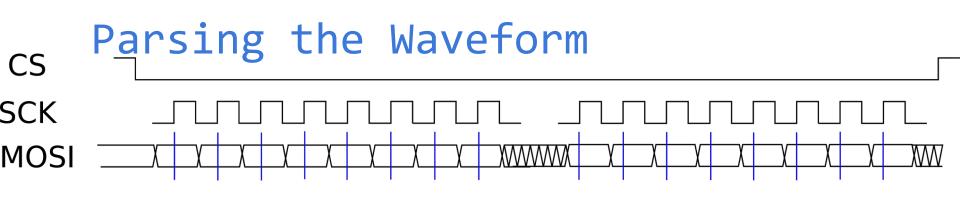


Save MSbit from 1st byte transferred.

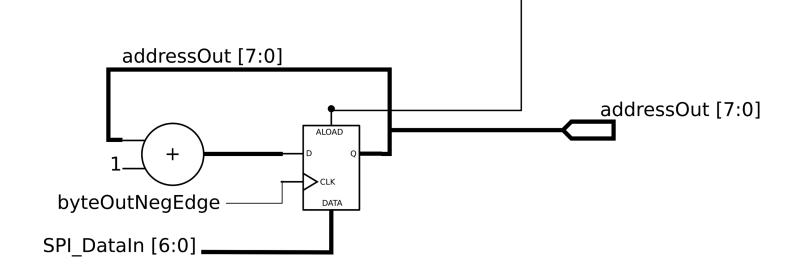




Next Step: increment the address after each byte.

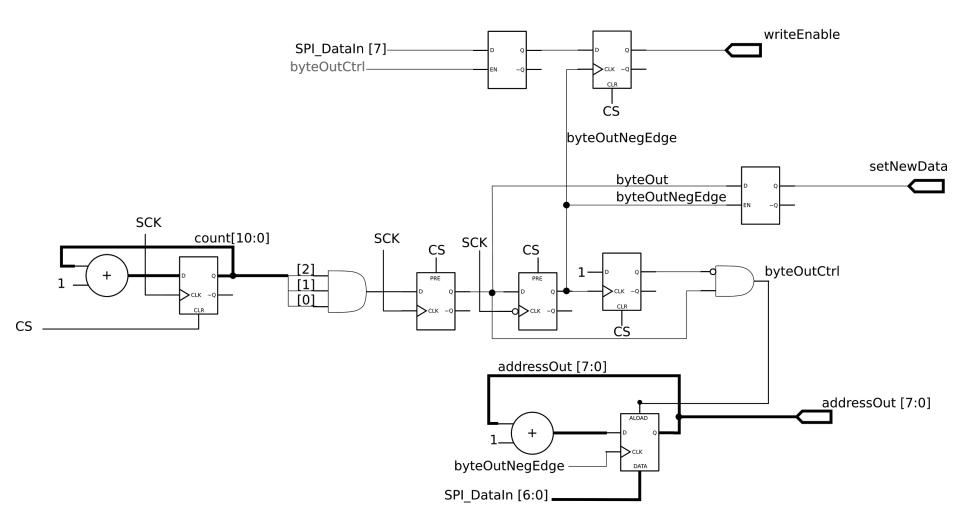


Another counter! (count up once per byte using bit-counter) bit-counter



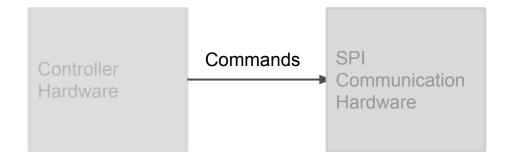
Parsing the Waveform

SPI Controller Complete

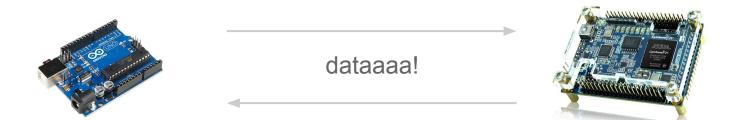


Building it up From Gates

Both Parts Complete!



Wrap-up



Wrap-up



Questions?

- Reading Example
 - <u>https://github.com/Poofjunior/HardwareModules/tree/master/SPI_EncoderReader</u>
- Writing Example
 - o <u>https://github.com/Poofjunior/HardwareModules/tree/master/ServoExtender</u>