

# Pac-Man

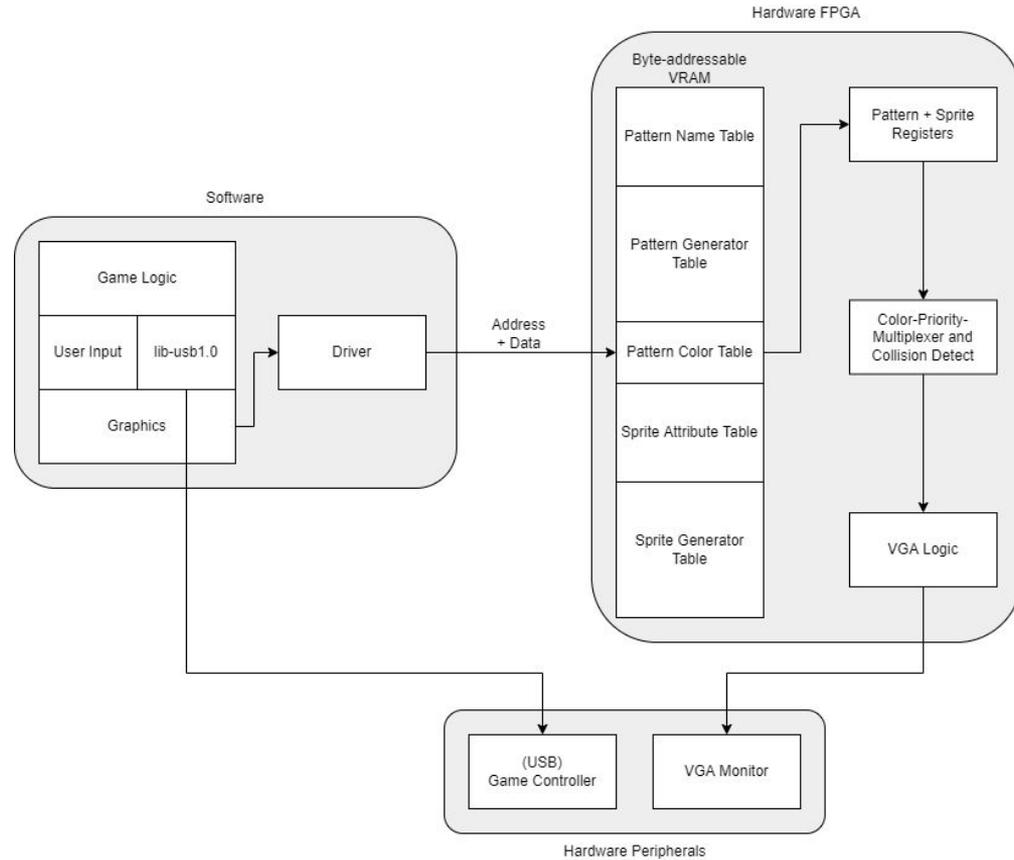
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# Background

- Popular game developed in the 1980s by Toru Iwatani
- Maze-based game: Eat food pellets for points and avoid contact with four ghosts
- Goal: Implement single level clone of Pac-Man



# System Architecture



# Hardware: Overview

- Sprite and tile graphics based off of the TMS9918 graphics processor
- Generalizable design: Support for arbitrary graphics/games depending on SW
- All tables byte addressable: 1 byte per row
- 4 bit color code with color LUT
- 8 x 8 pixel patterns, 16 x 16 pixel sprites
- Top-level priority multiplexer handles collision

# Hardware: Tiles

- Tiles used for maze wall, food pellets, and text
- Pattern Generator Table stores unique patterns
  - 32 rows/pattern, 2048 rows for 64 patterns
- Pattern Name Table stores base addresses of patterns for each tile
  - 5 LSBs of address dropped to fit in 1 byte
  - 4096 rows for 64 x 64 tiles

```
*****PATTERN GENERATOR TABLE*****
```

```
Row 0: |Pixel 1 | Pixel 2| (1st pixel row)
Row 1: |Pixel 3 | Pixel 4| (1st pixel row)
Row 2: |Pixel 5 | Pixel 6| (1st pixel row)
Row 3: |Pixel 7 | Pixel 8| (1st pixel row)
Row 4: |Pixel 1 | Pixel 2| (2nd pixel row)
Row 5: |Pixel 3 | Pixel 4| (2nd pixel row)
Row 6: |Pixel 5 | Pixel 6| (2nd pixel row)
Row 7: |Pixel 7 | Pixel 8| (2nd pixel row)
```

```
...
```

```
Row 32: |Pixel 1 | Pixel 2| (2nd pattern, 1st pixel row)
Row 33: |Pixel 3 | Pixel 4| (2nd pattern, 1st pixel row)
```

```
...
```

```
*****PATTERN NAME TABLE*****
```

```
Row 0: Address of 1st tile
Row 1: Address of 2nd tile
...
Row N: Address of Nth tile
```

# Hardware: Sprites

- Sprites used for Pac-Man and ghosts
- Sprite Generator Table stores unique sprites
  - 128 rows/sprite, 2048 rows total for 16 sprites
- Sprite Attribute Table stores addresses and location of each sprite to be displayed
  - 1 byte vertical position
  - 1 byte horizontal position
  - 1 byte sprite base address
  - 32 rows total for 8 simultaneous sprites

```
*****SPRITE GENERATOR TABLE*****
```

```
Row 0: |Pixel 1 | Pixel 2| (1st pixel row)
Row 1: |Pixel 3 | Pixel 4| (1st pixel row)
...
Row 7: |Pixel 15 | Pixel 16| (1st pixel row)
Row 8: |Pixel 1 | Pixel 2| (2nd pixel row)
Row 9: |Pixel 3 | Pixel 4| (2nd pixel row)
...
Row 15: |Pixel 15 | Pixel 16| (2nd pixel row)
...
Row 128: |Pixel 1 | Pixel 2| (2nd sprite, 1st pixel row)
Row 129: |Pixel 3 | Pixel 4| (2nd sprite, 1st pixel row)
...
```

```
*****SPRITE ATTRIBUTE TABLE*****
```

```
Row 0: Vertical Position (sprite 1)
Row 1: Horizontal Position (sprite 1)
Row 2: Sprite 1 Address in generator table
Row 3: Unused
Row 4: Vertical Position (sprite 2)
Row 5: Horizontal Position (sprite 2)
Row 6: Sprite 2 Address in generator table
Row 7: Unused
...
```

# Hardware: Display

- Pattern and sprite processing occurs during VGA horizontal sync
- Pattern has one FSM, each sprite has their own FSM
  - Sprite memory accesses are non-overlapping
- Sprite pixel rows loaded into shift register: use horizontal position as down counter
- Entire pattern row loaded into shift register
- Shift register output fed into color LUT to obtain 24 bit RGB value
- Sprites have priority over patterns

# HW/SW Interface

- 32 bit data packet from software:
  - Bits 0-1: Selects one of four tables
  - Bits 2-17: Address in selected table to write to
  - Bits 24-31: Data to write to table at specified address

# Driver: Kernel Module

- Transform from struct to 32-bit HW command
- 3-field struct:

```
u8 table;
```

```
u16 addr;
```

```
u8 data;
```

# Driver: User Space

- Helper functions:
  - void set\_sprite\_bitmap(int i, const uint8\_t \*pat)
  - void set\_sprite(sprite\_attr\_t attr)
  - void set\_pattern\_bitmap(int pati, const uint8\_t \*pat)
  - void set\_pattern\_at(uint8\_t r, uint8\_t c, uint8\_t name)





# Software: Game Loop

- 3 stages
  - STAGE\_MENU
  - STAGE\_IN\_GAME
  - STAGE\_END\_GAME
- usleep(1000)
- Timers to give varying rates

```
bool pacman_move_timer() {  
    static int counter = 0;  
    counter = (counter + 1) % 15;  
    return counter == 0;  
}
```

```
bool ghost_release_timer() {  
    game.release_timer = (game.release_timer + 1) % 2000;  
    return game.release_timer == 0;  
}
```

# Software: Pacman Movement

```
void set_pacman_dir(dir_t dir) {  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&game.mu);  
  
    if (is_perpendicular(game.pacman.dir0, dir)) {  
        game.pacman.dir1 = dir;  
    } else {  
        game.pacman.dir0 = dir;  
        game.pacman.dir1 = DIR_NONE;  
    }  
  
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&game.mu);  
}
```

# Software: Ghosts Movement

- Modes:
  - trapped: up & down in middle cell
  - release: 2-phase move to designated start point
  - random: at each point, pick a random direction (but never backward)
  - chase:
    - run BFS for each direction, record depths of finding pacman
    - pick the direction with lowest depth
  - scatter
    - run BFS for each direction, record depths of finding pacman
    - pick the direction with highest depth

Screenshot of finished game here



# Challenges, Lessons Learned

- Debugging hardware requires alternate workflows (e.g. ModelSim RTL simulation)
- Clocking and managing memory accesses
- Software/Hardware integration and troubleshooting
- Nice to have HW/SW interface early
- So many variables in game development...
  - Abstractions are important
  - Understand why OOP is popular among game devs now

Demo