

Digital Clock Implementation with Arduino

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1 Introduction

This report describes the design, implementation, and analysis of a digital clock using an *Arduino Uno* microcontroller, *7-segment displays*, and *multiplexing techniques*. The project employs AVR-GCC programming for efficient control and accurate timekeeping.

2 Objectives

The primary objectives of this project are:

- To create a digital clock capable of displaying hours, minutes, and seconds.
- To use *multiplexing* techniques for reducing the number of required microcontroller pins.
- To implement precise time management using *Timer1 interrupts*.
- To demonstrate AVR-GCC direct register manipulation for efficient hardware control.

3 Materials Required

- *Arduino Uno* board (ATmega328P)
- Six *7-segment displays*
- *7447 BCD-to-7-segment decoders*
- *180Ω resistors* (current limiting resistors)
- *Push buttons* (for time adjustments)
- Breadboard and jumper wires
- Power supply or USB connection for the Arduino

4 Circuit Description

The clock uses six 7-segment displays to represent *HH:MM:SS*. The digits are arranged as follows:

HH:MM:SS = Hour Tens + Hour Units + Minute Tens + Minute Units + Second Tens + Second Units

4.1 Wiring Configuration

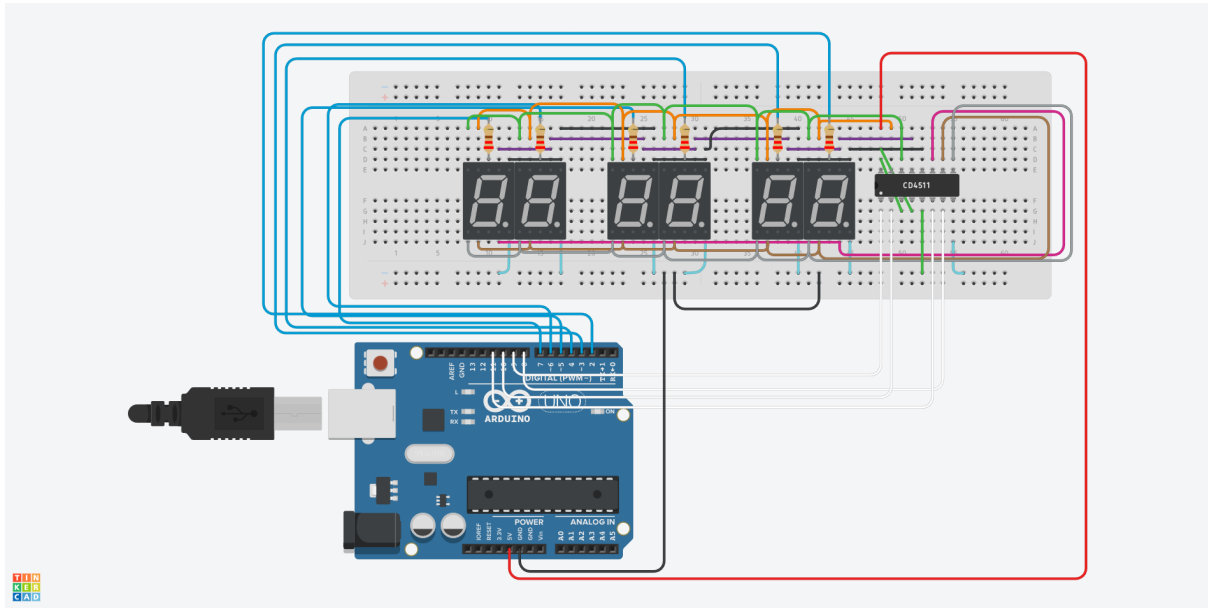


Figure 1: Digital Clock Circuit using Arduino and 7-segment displays

4.2 Pin Diagrams

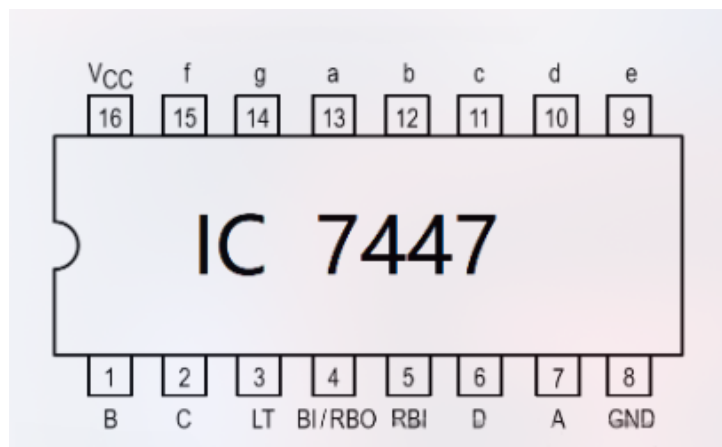


Figure 2: 7447 BCD-to-7-segment Decoder Pinout

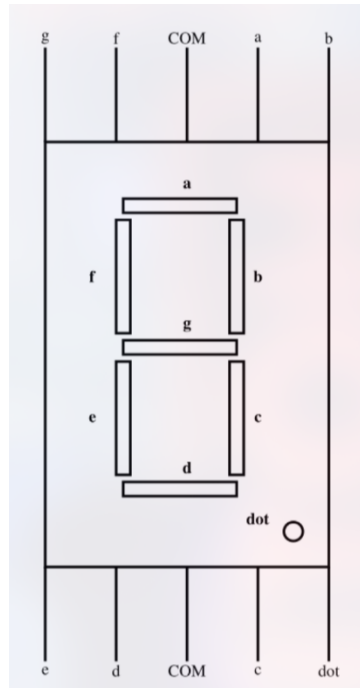


Figure 3: 7-segment Display Pinout

4.3 Connections

4.3.1 7447 Decoder to Arduino Connections

- D2 → A (LSB) on 7447
- D3 → B on 7447
- D4 → C on 7447
- D5 → D (MSB) on 7447
- GND → GND (Common ground)

4.3.2 7447 to 7-segment Display Connections

- 7447 Pin 9 → Segment E
- 7447 Pin 10 → Segment D
- 7447 Pin 11 → Segment C
- 7447 Pin 12 → Segment B
- 7447 Pin 13 → Segment A
- 7447 Pin 14 → Segment G
- 7447 Pin 15 → Segment F

4.3.3 7-segment Display to Arduino Connections

- A0 → Display 1 Common Anode
- A1 → Display 2 Common Anode
- A2 → Display 3 Common Anode
- A3 → Display 4 Common Anode
- A4 → Display 5 Common Anode
- A5 → Display 6 Common Anode

5 Working Principle

The clock uses *multiplexing* to drive multiple 7-segment displays while reducing the required number of pins. The Arduino cycles through each display quickly (approximately every 2ms), creating the illusion of simultaneous illumination.

5.1 Timing and Multiplexing

The *Timer1 interrupt* triggers every second to update the clock values. The display refresh rate is approximately:

$$\text{Refresh rate} = \frac{1}{12\text{ms}} \approx 83\text{Hz}$$

6 Challenges and Solutions

- Flickering: Increasing the refresh rate resolved flickering issues.
- Time accuracy: Timer1 was configured with a prescaler of 1024 to ensure accurate 1-second time-keeping.
- Pin limitations: Multiplexing allowed the use of fewer pins by controlling each digit sequentially.

7 Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates the implementation of a digital clock using *AVR-GCC* programming on an *Arduino Uno*. The use of multiplexing reduces the required number of pins, while Timer1 interrupts ensure accurate timekeeping. The clock displays *hours, minutes, and seconds* using six 7-segment displays and a 7447 BCD-to-7-segment decoder.

8 Source Code and Documentation

The complete source code and documentation are available on GitHub:

<https://github.com/AbhimanyuKoushik/Digital-Clock-Arduino>