

Project 1  
Pressure Controller Report

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# Introduction

## Project Description

A pressure controller informs the crew of a cabin with an alarm when the pressure exceeds 20 bars in the cabin

## System Architecting/Design Sequence

System Architecting and design follow this sequence:

1. Case Study and Method
2. Requirements
3. Space Exploration/partitioning
4. System Analysis
5. System Design

## Case Study and Method

### Software Life Cycle model used

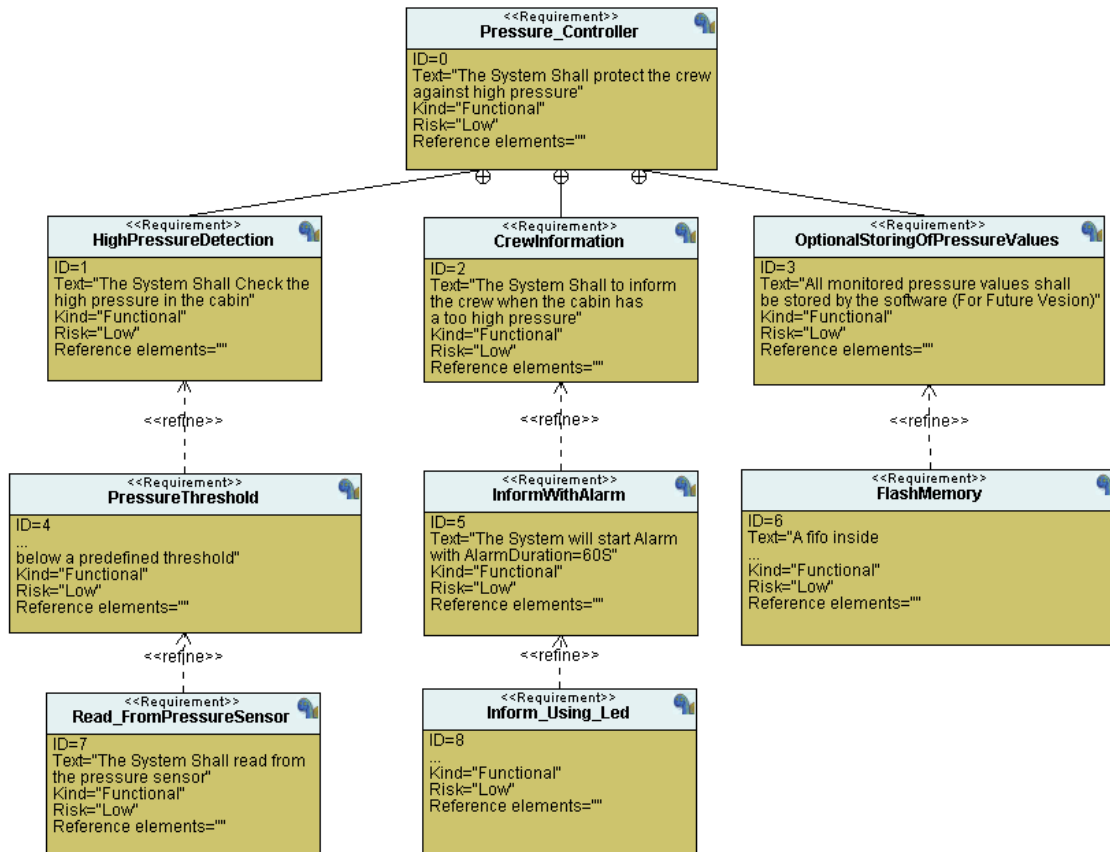
The software life cycle model will be used is V model

## Requirements

### Customer Requirements

Create a Pressure Controller and it should contain all necessary diagrams

## Requirement Diagram



## Space Exploration/partitioning

### Microcontroller

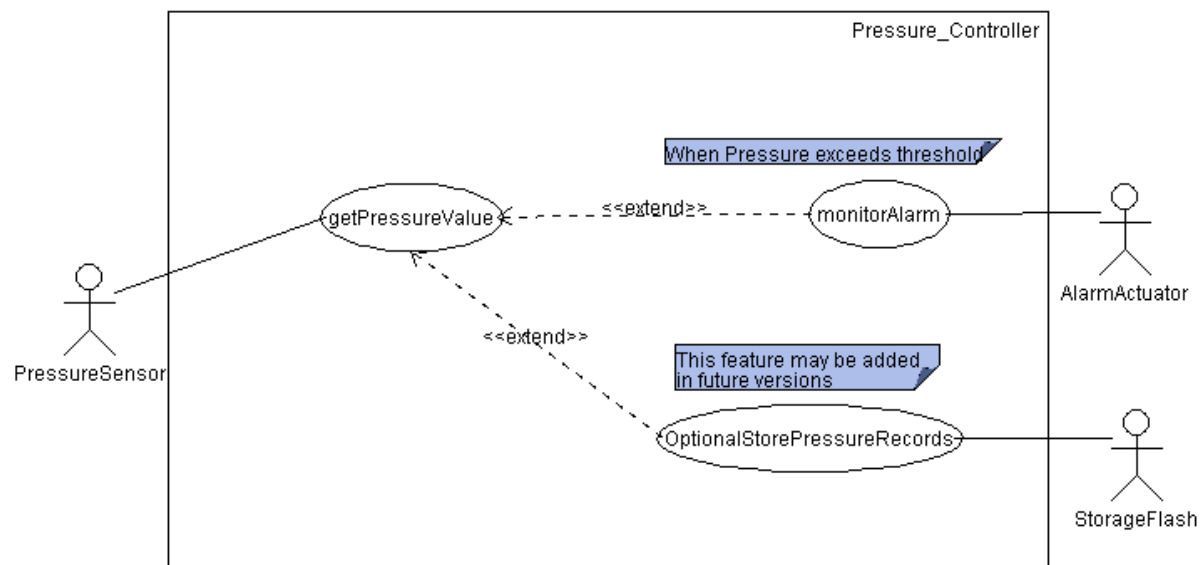
The microcontroller that will be used at this project is stm32

#### Reason:

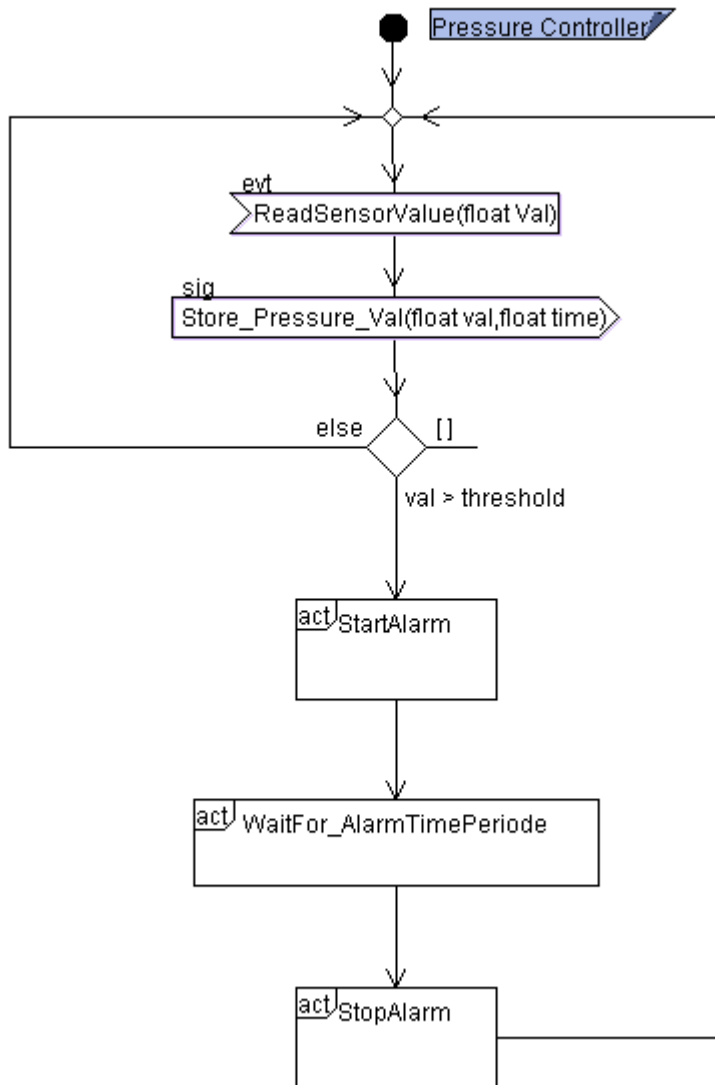
In a pressure controller project using STM32, the exploration and partitioning of tasks is crucial for ensuring that the system operates efficiently and effectively. This involves breaking down the project into manageable components or modules, each responsible for specific functions. Below is a structured approach to project exploration and partitioning, focusing on the key tasks and subsystems involved.

# System Analysis

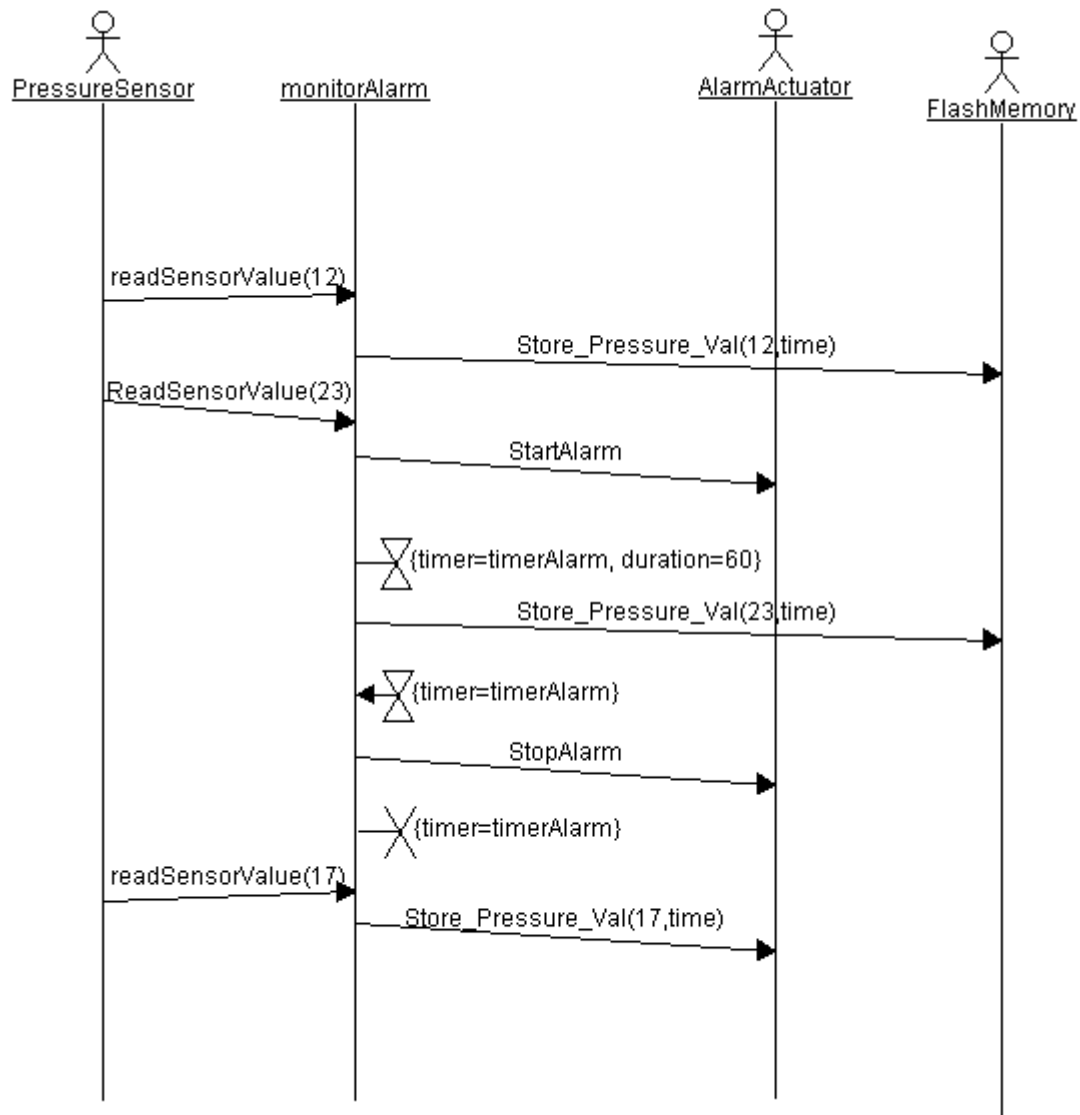
## Use case Diagram



## Activity Diagram

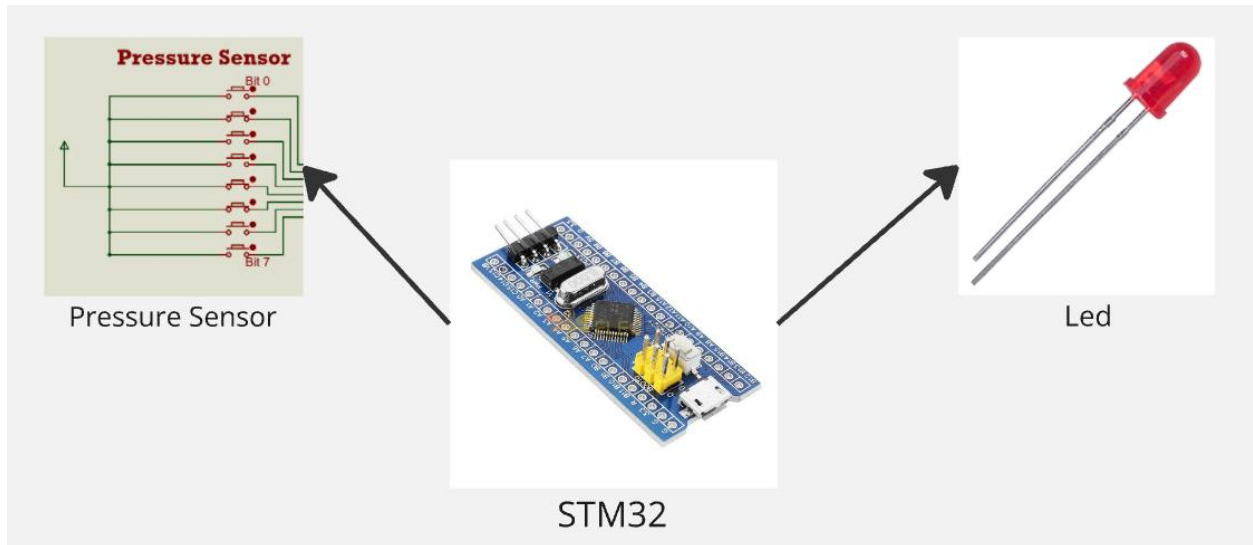


## Sequence Diagram

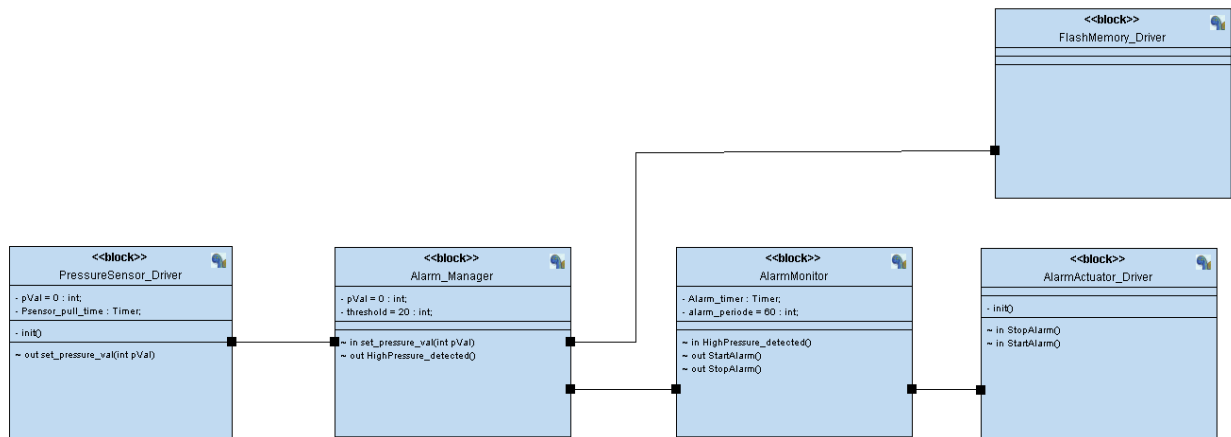


# System Design

## Hardware Components



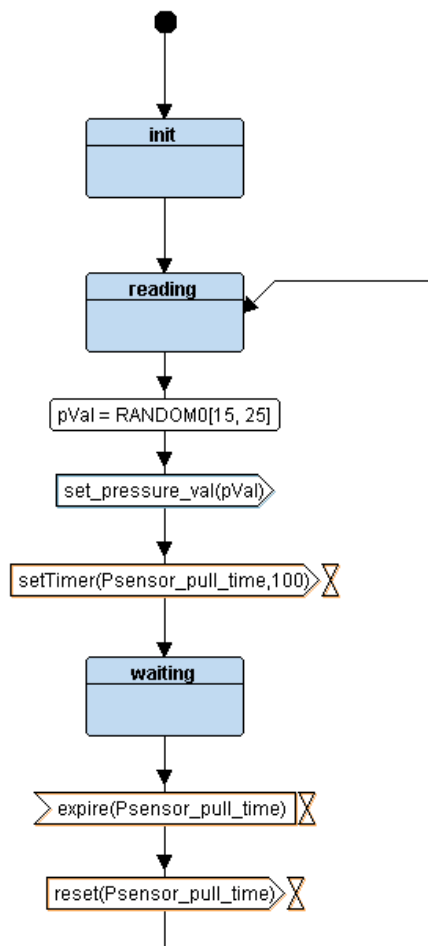
## Block Diagram



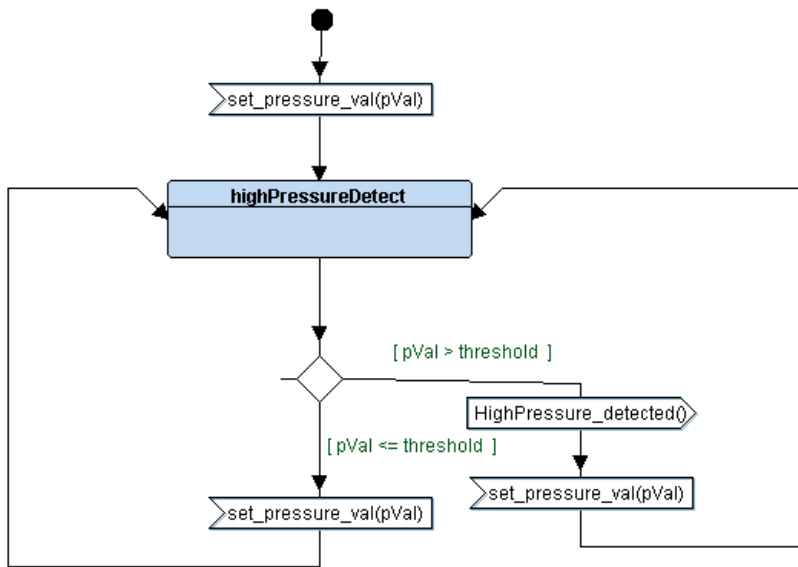


## State Machines for Every diagram

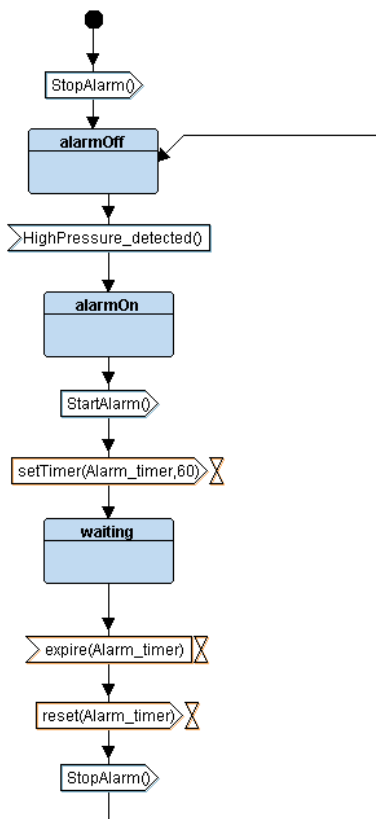
### State Machine for Pressure Sensor Driver



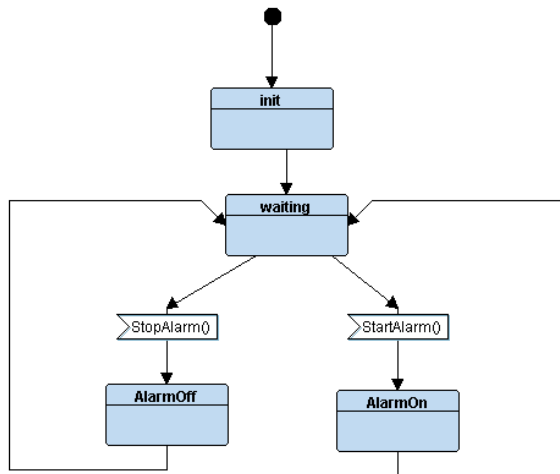
## State Machine for Alarm Manager



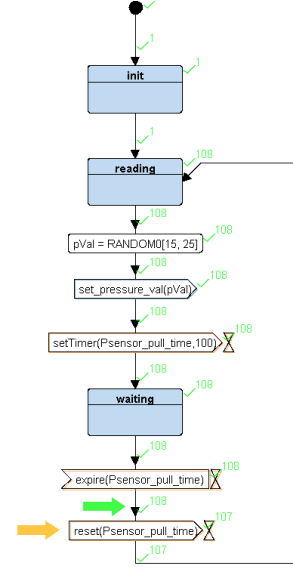
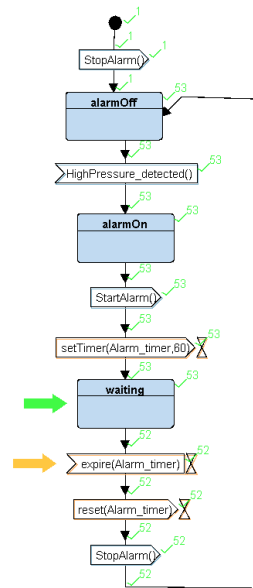
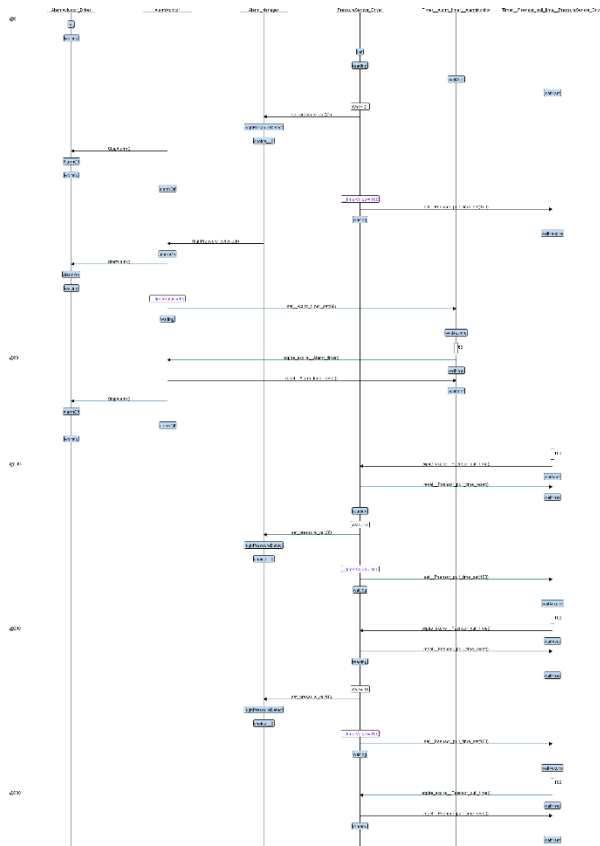
## State Machine for Alarm Monitor



## State Machine for Alarm Actuator Driver



# System Testing



## Implementation

### Code

```
17  int main (){
18      GPIO_INITIALIZATION();
19      Set_Alarm_actuator(i: 1);
20      while (1)
21      {
22          PSD_state();
23          AMA_state();
24          AMO_state();
25          AAD_state();
26      }
27
28 }
```

### Map File Sections

```
1
2  Allocating common symbols
3  Common symbol      size      file
4
5  PSD_SensorValue    0x4      PressureSensor_Driver.o
6
7  Memory Configuration
8
9  Name      Origin      Length      Attributes
10 flash      0x0000000008000000  0x000000000020000  xr
11 sram        0x0000000002000000  0x000000000005000  xrw
12 *default*   0x0000000000000000  0xfffffffffffffff
13
```

## Debugging

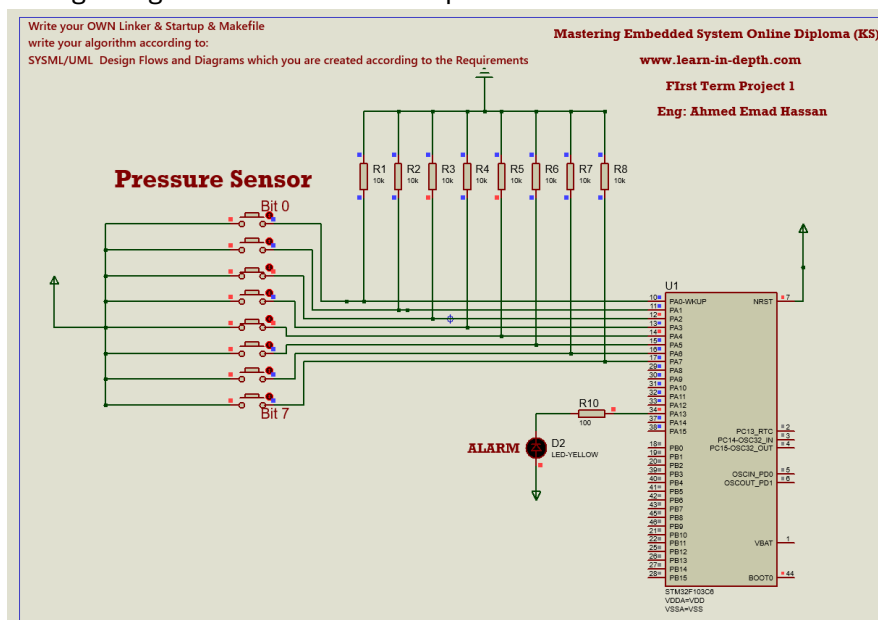
```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - automation
main.c
13 // int getPressureVal();
14 // void Set_Alarm_actuator(int i);
15 // void GPIO_INITIALIZATION(); Done
16
17 int main (){
18     GPIO_INITIALIZATION();
19     while (1)
20     {
21         PSD_state();
22         AMA_state();
23         AMO_state();
24         AAD_state();
25     }
26
27 }
```

native Thread 20800.0x22ac (src) In: main L22 PC: 0x7ff625561a19  
6: AAD\_AlarmState = 1  
Continuing.

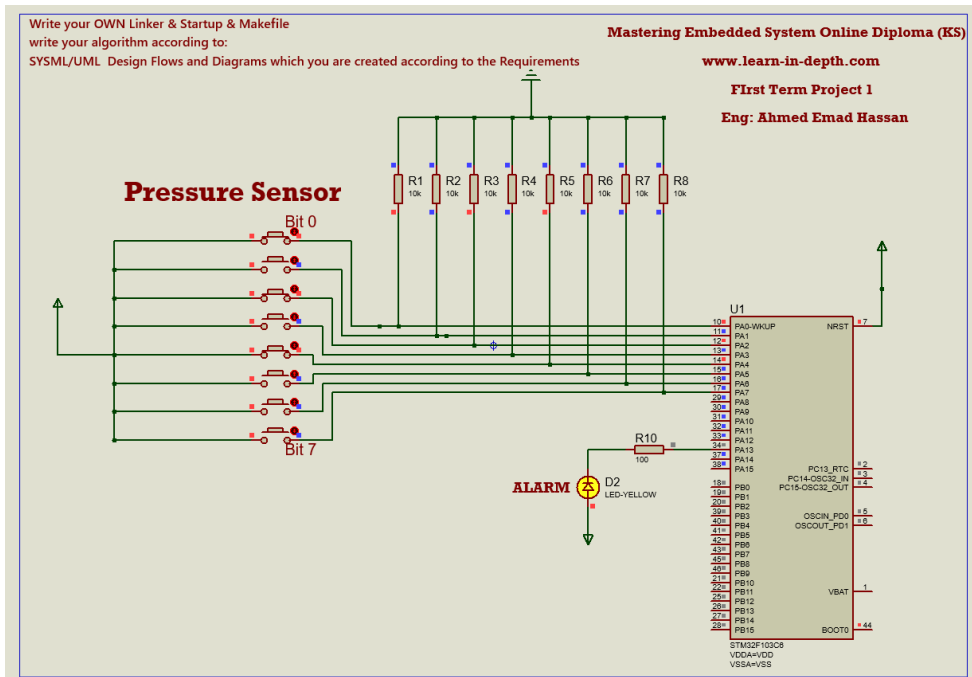
Thread 1 hit Breakpoint 2, main () at main.c:22  
1: PSD\_SensorValue = 25  
2: AMA\_SensorValue = 25  
3: AMO\_isHighPressureDetected = 1  
4: isAlarmStart = 0  
5: isAlarmStop = 0  
6: AAD\_AlarmState = 1  
(gdb) \_

## Simulation Results

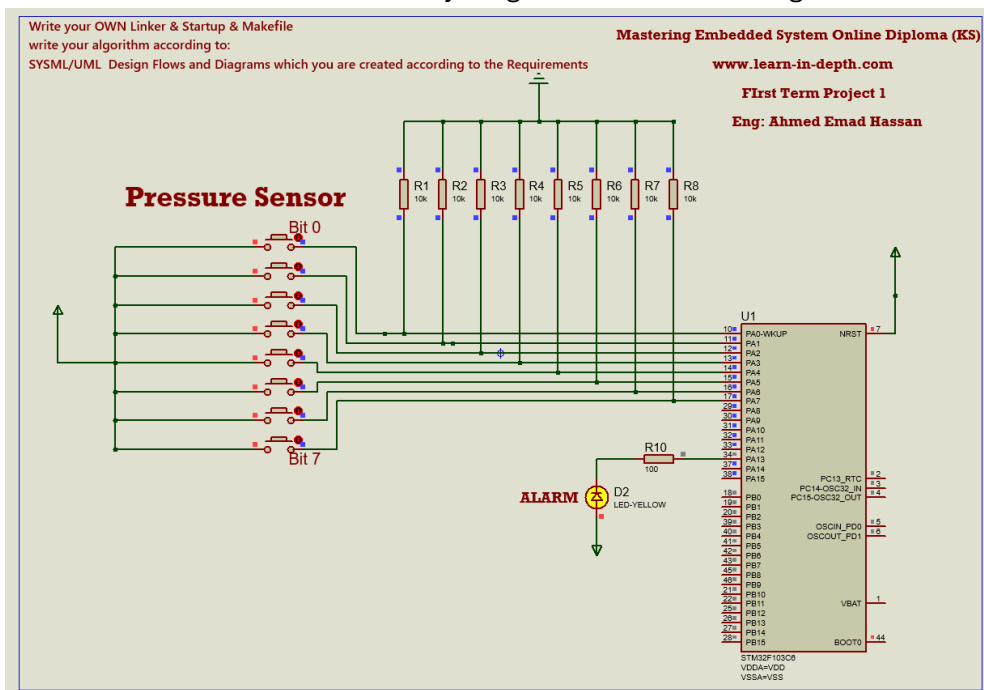
1. At beginning Sensor Reads normal pressure



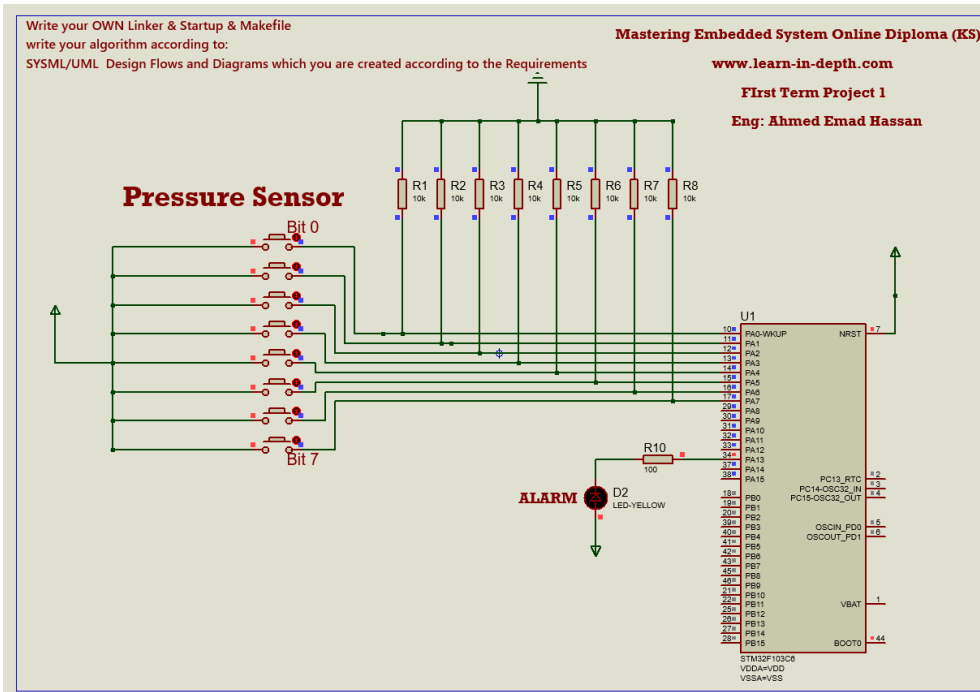
2. When Sensor reads value above threshold the alarm starts for 60 seconds



3. When the sensor doesn't detect anything the alarm still working



- When the 60 seconds passed the alarm stops if the pressure is normal



- When the pressure still high the alarm will renew 60 seconds

