Complete the “yellow” tabs and delate the phrases in italics.  
You can duplicate the table “Project”, if more than one project are due for the homework.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Team name: | *Put your Team name (e.g. A1)* | | |
| Homework number: | *Put the homework number* | | |
| Due date: | *Put the due date* | | |
|  |  |  |  |
| Contribution | NO | Partial | Full |
| 1 *Giorgio Donato Carlo* |  |  | *x* |
| 2 *Lenzi Francesco* |  |  | *x* |
| 3 *Lodari Gianmarco* |  |  | *x* |
| 4 *Lanzini Alessio* |  |  | *x* |
| 5 *Chiapparo Lenn* |  |  | *x* |
| Notes:  *Complete in necessary* | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project name | ADC triggered by timer | | |
| Not done | Partially done  (major problems) | Partially done  (minor problems) | Successfully completed |
|  |  |  | *x* |
| Explanation: We configured the ADC in interrupt mode like it is explained in the laboratory slides. After that, we set the timer in order to trigger an interrupt with a frequency of 1 Hz (PR = 42000-1 and ARR=2000-1). Then, we generated the code and found the callback functions of the ADC and the TIMER and set them as follow:  In the Callback function of the timer we start the ADC.  In the Callback function of the ADC we set a flag variable, used in the main as a condition print the acquired value in a string.  Through the UART we send the value to the serial port of the PC. | | | |
| Professor comments:  In your project you used the TIM as an interrupt and not as a trigger for the ADC.  Using the TIM as a trigger for the ADC make the two peripherals to communicate each other without the intervention of the core. | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project name | ADC triggered by timer to LCD | | |
| Not done | Partially done  (major problems) | Partially done  (minor problems) | Successfully completed |
|  |  |  | *x* |
| Explanation: We have done the same steps of the previous projects but we also set up the LCD, adding its library and setting the output pins from the .ioc interface. Therefore, we printed the value through the lcd\_println function provided in the LCD library. We also used the lcd\_drawBar function to display the bar on the LCD screen and passed it the conversion value by multiplying it by an appropriate factor to cover the FSR(FSR\_bar/FSR\_ADC). | | | |
| Professor comments:  OK! | | | |