



Control & Automation Engineering Department

KON309E Microcontroller Systems

Experiment-7

(Lab-7)

Name of the project	Sensing the temperature and sending the data to PC via UART.
Prepared by:	Mehmet Ali ARSLAN 040170402 Control and Automation Engineering

- First of all the defined pins as follows:

Potentiometer → A0 pin

Red led → A6 pin

UART TX for stm32 → A9 pin

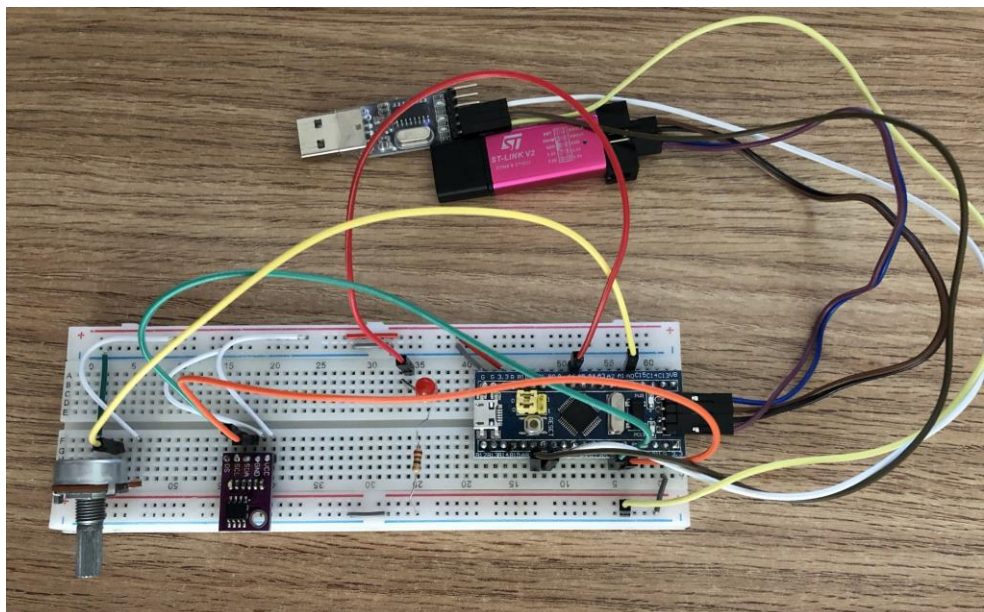
UART RX for stm32 → A10 pin

Temp. Sensor's SCL → B6 pin

Temp. Sensor's SDA → B7 pin

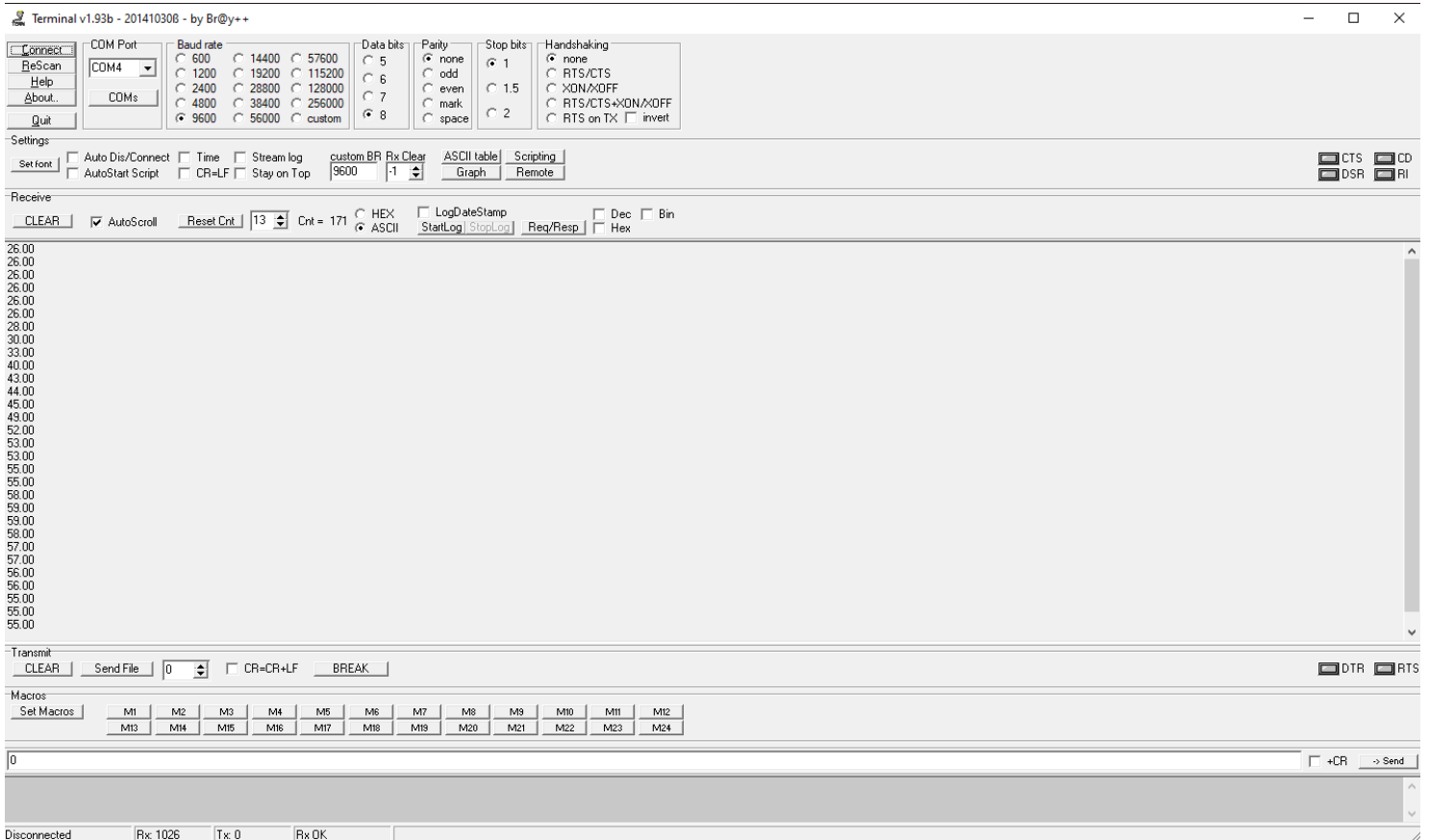
- I used TIM2 for sending temperature data to PC with the interval of 1 seconds. Tim period is 49999 and tim prescaler is 1439. So $72M / 1440 * 50K = 1Hz = 1 \text{ second period}$.
- I have configured the USART and I2C as needed. USART's baud rate is 9600.
- For sending data to pc, in timer interrupt my sendtime value is changing every 1 seconds. In while, if `sendtime==true` → `sprintf(data,"%0.2f\r",Temperature); UART_Transmit(data); sendtime=false;` so i can send the temperature data to PC.
- I am recieving data from PC in my while loop.
- I am getting the potValue from potentiometer via ADC and my TempThreshold is `potValue/81.7` so when the potentiometer is max, TempThreshold value is 50.
- I have I2C algorithm for reading data from temprature sensor in while loop.
- I have Temp_val for processing the data and i use shifting for assuming the data to Temp_val. Then I divided the Temp_val by 256 to getting the temperature value.
- Finally our algorithm is when the temperature is above the threshold AND the sent data is '1', led is on. When the temperature is below the threshold OR the sent data is '0', led is off. **Other explanations are with the code as a comment.**

PHOTO OF MY CIRCUIT:



LINK FOR YOUTUBE VIDEO: <https://youtu.be/Yn-0y3qI5jk>

Terminal screenshot (Not the video captured one):



MAIN CODE :

```
main.c
1  #include "stm32f10x.h"
2  #include "delay.h"
3  #include <stdbool.h>
4  #include <stdio.h>
5
6  void UART_Transmit(char *string){ //Our data processing function for sending to PC.
7      while(*string)
8      {
9          while (USART_GetFlagStatus(USART1, USART_FLAG_TC) == RESET);
10         USART_SendData(USART1,*string++);
11     }
12 }
13
14 GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure; // Peripheral libraries
15 EXTI_InitTypeDef EXTI_InitStructure; //External interrupt library
16 NVIC_InitTypeDef NVIC_InitStructure; //NVIC Library
17 TIM_TimeBaseInitTypeDef TIM_TimeBaseStructure; //Timer library
18 TIM_OCInitTypeDef TIM_OCInitStructure; //Oc library
19 ADC_InitTypeDef ADC_InitStructure; //ADC library
20 USART_InitTypeDef USART_InitStructure; //USART Library
21 I2C_InitTypeDef I2C_InitStructure; //I2C Library
22
23 void GPIO_config(void);
24 void ADC_config(void);
25 void TIM2_config(void);
26 void NvicConfig(void);
27 void USART_config(void);
28 void I2C_config(void);
29
30
31 uint32_t potValue; //Our potentiometer value.
32
33 static int Sent_data; //The data sent from PC to stm32.
34
35 static float Temperature; //Temperature value
36
37 static int TempThreshold; //Threshold value of temperature.
38
39 bool sendtime = false; //Sending time value
40
41 char data[20]; // The value generated for processing the sending temp. data.
42
43 char dataBuffer[20]; //This value is for getting the temperature value from the sensor.
```

```

45 void TIM2_IRQHandler(void){ //TIMER Function for sending data to pc as period of 1 seconds.
46
47     if((TIM_GetITStatus(TIM2, TIM_IT_Update) == SET) ){ // 1 Hz = 1 seconds of period.
48
49         sendtime=!sendtime; //this variable changes every 1 second.
50
51         TIM_ClearITPendingBit(TIM2, TIM_IT_Update); //we need to clear line pending bit manually
52     }
53 }
54
55 int main(void) {
56
57     RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_GPIOA, ENABLE); //A port clock enabled
58     RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_GPIOB, ENABLE); //B port clock enabled
59     RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_AFIO, ENABLE); //AFIO clock enabled
60     RCC_APB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB1Periph_TIM2, ENABLE); // Timer clock enabled for send data
61     RCC_ADCCLKConfig(RCC_PCLK2_Div6); // Setting Adc clock
62     RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_ADC1, ENABLE); // ADC clock
63     RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_USART1, ENABLE); // USART CLOCK enabled
64     RCC_APB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB1Periph_I2C1, ENABLE); //I2C Clock enabled
65
66     delayInit(); //delay initialize
67
68     GPIO_config(); //Init. of configurations.
69     ADC_config();
70     NvicConfig();
71     TIM2_config();
72     USART_config();
73     I2C_config();
74
75     while(1)
76     {
77         // Wait if busy
78         while (I2C_GetFlagStatus(I2C1, I2C_FLAG_BUSY));
79
80         // Generate START condition
81         I2C_GenerateSTART(I2C1, ENABLE);
82         while (!I2C_GetFlagStatus(I2C1, I2C_FLAG_SB));
83
84         // Send device address for read
85         I2C_Send7bitAddress(I2C1, 0x90, I2C_Direction_Receiver);
86         while (!I2C_CheckEvent(I2C1, I2C_EVENT_MASTER_RECEIVER_MODE_SELECTED));
87
88         // Read the first data
89         while (!I2C_CheckEvent(I2C1, I2C_EVENT_MASTER_BYTE_RECEIVED));
90         dataBuffer[0] = I2C_ReceiveData(I2C1);
91
92         // Disable ACK and generate stop condition
93         I2C_AcknowledgeConfig(I2C1, DISABLE);
94         I2C_GenerateSTOP(I2C1, ENABLE);
95
96         // Read the second data
97         while (!I2C_CheckEvent(I2C1, I2C_EVENT_MASTER_BYTE_RECEIVED));
98         dataBuffer[1] = I2C_ReceiveData(I2C1);
99
100         // Disable ACK and generate stop condition
101         I2C_AcknowledgeConfig(I2C1, DISABLE);
102         I2C_GenerateSTOP(I2C1, ENABLE);
103
104
105         potValue = ADC_GetConversionValue(ADC1); // getting the value from our potentiometer. Max pot. value is 4085, i checked from value viewer of stmstudio.
106         TempThreshold = potValue/81.7; // Calibrated for when potentiometer is max, its value is 50. I checked from value viewer of stmstudio.
107
108
109         int16_t Temp_val = (dataBuffer[0] << 8) | dataBuffer[1]; // Calculate temperature value in Celcius
110         Temperature = Temp_val / 256; //Dividing by 256 to get the celcius temperature value
111
112
113         Sent_data = USART_ReceiveData(USART1); //Data sent from PC terminal
114         //If a '1' is sent from the computer to the microcontroller via UART AND the temperature is above the threshold, the LED will be ON.
115         if(Temperature > TempThreshold && Sent_data=='1'){
116             GPIO_SetBits(GPIOA,GPIO_Pin_6);
117         }
118         //If a '0' is sent from the computer to the microcontroller via UART OR the temperature is below the threshold, the LED will be OFF.
119         if(Temperature < TempThreshold | Sent_data=='0'){
120             GPIO_ResetBits(GPIOA,GPIO_Pin_6);
121         }
122         //This is for sending data to PC algorithm. sendtime=true for interval of 1 seconds but we need to assume it false at the end of the process.
123         if(sendtime==true){
124             sprintf(data,"%0.2f\r",Temperature);
125             USART_Transmit(data);
126             sendtime=false;
127         }
128
129     } //Closing while
130 } //Closing main
131
132 void GPIO_config(void) //GPIO configuration
133 {
134     // Configure analog input
135     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_0; // Configuring pin A0 for analog input (potentiometer).
136     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AIN;
137     GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStructure);
138
139     // configure leds' output
140     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_6; //Red Led's pin
141     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_2MHz; //clock Speed
142     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_Out_PP; // Alternate Function Push-pull mode
143     GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStructure); //A port
144
145     // Configure UART TX - (UART module's RX should be connected to this pin)
146     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_9;
147     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_50MHz;
148     GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AF_PP;
149     GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStructure);
150

```

```

152 // Configure UART RX - (UART module's TX should be connected to this pin)
153 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_10;
154 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_IN_FLOATING;
155 GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStructure);
156
157 // Configure pins (SCL, SDA)
158 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Pin = GPIO_Pin_6 | GPIO_Pin_7; //Our pins for recieve data from temperature sensor.
159 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_50MHz;
160 GPIO_InitStructure.GPIO_Mode = GPIO_Mode_AF_OD; // AF open drain
161 GPIO_Init(GPIOB, &GPIO_InitStructure);
162
163 }
164 void NvicConfig(void) //NVIC Configuration
165 {
166     NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannel = TIM2_IRQn; //Choosing timer2 for NVIC
167     NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd = ENABLE;
168     NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x00;
169     NVIC_InitStructure.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority = 0x00;
170     NVIC_Init(&NVIC_InitStructure);
171 }
172
173 void ADC_config(void) // ADC configuration
174 {
175     ADC_InitStructure.ADC_ContinuousConvMode = ENABLE; //For continious conversation of pot.Value.
176     ADC_InitStructure.ADC_Mode = ADC_Mode_Independent;
177     ADC_InitStructure.ADC_ExternalTrigConv = ADC_ExternalTrigConv_None;
178     ADC_InitStructure.ADC_DataAlign = ADC_DataAlign_Right;
179     ADC_InitStructure.ADC_NbrOfChannel = 1;
180     ADC_Init(ADC1, &ADC_InitStructure);
181
182     ADC_RegularChannelConfig(ADC1, ADC_Channel_0, 1, ADC_SampleTime_7Cycles5);
183     ADC_Cmd(ADC1, ENABLE);
184
185     ADC_ResetCalibration(ADC1);
186     while(ADC_GetResetCalibrationStatus(ADC1));
187     ADC_StartCalibration(ADC1);
188     while(ADC_GetCalibrationStatus(ADC1));
189     // Start the conversion
190     ADC_SoftwareStartConvCmd(ADC1, ENABLE);
191 }
192
193 void TIM2_config(void) // TIMER configuration for TIM2
194 {
195     TIM_TimeBaseStructure.TIM_Period = 49999;
196     TIM_TimeBaseStructure.TIM_Prescaler = 1439; // 72M /1440*50K = 1Hz = 1 second period.
197     TIM_TimeBaseStructure.TIM_ClockDivision = 0;
198     TIM_TimeBaseStructure.TIM_CounterMode = TIM_CounterMode_Up;
199     TIM_TimeBaseInit(TIM2, &TIM_TimeBaseStructure);
200
201     TIM_ITConfig(TIM2, TIM_IT_Update, ENABLE);
202     TIM_Cmd(TIM2, ENABLE); //Enabling the timer
203 }
204
205 void USART_config(void) // USART configuration
206 {
207     // USART settings
208     USART_InitStructure.USART_BaudRate = 9600; //Our Baud rate.
209     USART_InitStructure.USART_WordLength = USART_WordLength_8b;
210     USART_InitStructure.USART_StopBits = USART_StopBits_1;
211     USART_InitStructure.USART_Parity = USART_Parity_No;
212     USART_InitStructure.USART_HardwareFlowControl = USART_HardwareFlowControl_None;
213     USART_InitStructure.USART_Mode = USART_Mode_Tx | USART_Mode_Rx; //We use both of them TX and RX
214     USART_Init(USART1, &USART_InitStructure);
215     USART_Cmd(USART1, ENABLE);
216 }
217
218 void I2C_config(void) // I2C configuration for temperature sensor
219 {
220     I2C_InitStructure.I2C_Mode = I2C_Mode_I2C;
221     I2C_InitStructure.I2C_DutyCycle = I2C_DutyCycle_2;
222     I2C_InitStructure.I2C_OwnAddress1 = 0x00;
223     I2C_InitStructure.I2C_Ack = I2C_Ack_Enable;
224     I2C_InitStructure.I2C_AcknowledgedAddress = I2C_AcknowledgedAddress_7bit;
225     I2C_InitStructure.I2C_ClockSpeed = 100000;
226     I2C_Init(I2C1, &I2C_InitStructure);
227     I2C_Cmd(I2C1, ENABLE);
228 }
229

```

THE END OF THE REPORT. THANK YOU.