CPE 403

# ADV EMB SYS DES

F 2019

TITLE: TIRTOS TIVAC Assignment

# GOAL:

- Create ADC task to run every 10<sup>th</sup> instance of HWI
- Create UART diplay task to run every 20<sup>th</sup> instance of HWI
- Create Switch/Read Task to run every 30<sup>th</sup> instance of HWI
- Repeat the process above every 30 ms

#### **DELIVERABLES:**

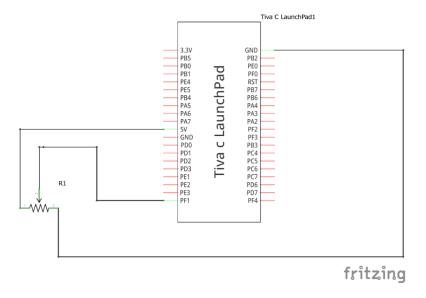
The project will show an LED that is affected by the PWM signal that takes the ADC value generated every 10<sup>th</sup> instance of the HWI. Also, a terminal will be shown that is connected to the same port as the TIVAC TM4C123GH6PM MCU to show the UART signals being transmitted/received. Every time SW0/SW1 is pressed, the duty cycle will change. Since the period of the PWM is very small, a logic analyzer will be shown which will convey when the switch is pressed to affect the PWM signal of the LED.

# **COMPONENTS:**

#### TIVAC TM4C123GH6PM MCU

- Logic Analyzer
- Jumper Wires
- Potentiometer

#### **SCHEMATICS:**



# IIMPLEMENTATION:

UART and GPIO will be initialized as well as the ADC. This is the major initializations made for the assignment. The code below will show these initializations.

CODE:

```
1 /*
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3
4
5
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    * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
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7
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28 // * WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR
29 // * OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE,
   // * EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
31 // */
32 //
33 ///*
34 // * ====== empty.c ======
35 // */
36 //
   ////-----
38 //// Prototypes
39 ////-----
40 //void hardware init(void);
41 //
42 //
```

```
43 //#include <stdbool.h>
44 //
45 ////-----
46 //// BIOS header files
47 ///-----
                                           //mandatory - have to include first, for BIOS types
48 //#include <xdc/std.h>
                                          //mandatory - if you call APIs like BIOS_start()
//needed for any Log_info() call
49 //#include <ti/sysbios/BIOS.h>
50 //#include <xdc/runtime/Log.h>
51 //#include <xdc/cfg/global.h> //header file for statically defined objects/handles
52 //
53 //
54 ///* XDCtools Header files */
55 //#include <xdc/runtime/System.h>
56 //
57 ///* BIOS Header files */
58 //#include <ti/sysbios/knl/Task.h>
59 //
60 ///* TI-RTOS Header files */
61 //#include <ti/drivers/GPIO.h>
62 //// #include <ti/drivers/I2C.h>
63 //// #include <ti/drivers/SDSPI.h>
64 //// #include <ti/drivers/SPI.h>
65 //#include <ti/drivers/UART.h>
66 // #include <ti/drivers/Watchdog.h>
67 // #include <ti/drivers/WiFi.h>
68 //
69 ///* Board Header file */
70 //#include "Board.h"
71 //
72 //#include "driverlib/adc.h"
73 //#include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
74 //#include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
75 //#include "driverlib/timer.h"
76 //#include "driverlib/interrupt.h"
77 //
78 //
79 //#define TASKSTACKSIZE 512
80 //
81 //Task_Struct task@Struct;
82 //Char task0Stack[TASKSTACKSIZE];
83 //
84 ///*
```

```
85 // * ====== heartBeatFxn ======
86 // * Toggle the Board_LEDO. The Task_sleep is determined by arg0 which
87 // * is configured for the heartBeat Task instance.
88 // */
89 //Void heartBeatFxn(UArg arg0, UArg arg1)
90 //{
91 // while (1) {
92 // Task_sleep((UInt)arg0);
           GPIO_toggle(Board_LED0);
94 // }
95 //}
96 //
97 ///*
    // * ====== main ======
99 // */
   //-----
102 // BIOS header files
103 //-----
104 #include <xdc/std.h>
                                        //mandatory - have to include first, for BIOS types
                                   //mandatory - if you call APIs like BIOS_start()
105 #include <ti/sysbios/BIOS.h>
106 #include <xdc/runtime/Log.h>
                                       //needed for any Log_info() call
107 #include <xdc/cfg/global.h>
                                        //header file for statically defined objects/handles
111 // TivaWare Header Files
112 //-----
113 #include <stdint.h>
114 #include <stdbool.h>
116 #include "inc/hw_types.h"
117 #include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
118 #include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
119 #include "driverlib/gpio.h"
120 #include "inc/hw_ints.h"
121 #include "driverlib/interrupt.h"
122 #include "driverlib/timer.h"
123 #include "driverlib/adc.h"
124 #include "utils/uartstdio.h"
125 #include "driverlib/uart.h"
126 #include "driverlib/pin_map.h"
```

```
127 #include "driverlib/pwm.h"
128
129
    //-----
130 // Prototypes
    //-----
132 void hardware_init(void);
133 void ledToggle(void);
134 void TIMER_ISR(void);
135 void TIMER2INT(void);
136 void ADCfun(void);
137 void SRfun(void);
138 void UARTfun(void);
139 void reverse(char[], int);
140 char* itoa(int,char*,int);
141
    void InitConsole(void);
142
    #define PWM_FREQUENCY 55
143
144
145 volatile int16_t i16ToggleCount;
146  uint32_t ui32ADC0Value[4];
147 volatile bool buttonPressed;
148 volatile uint32_t ui32Load;
149 volatile uint32_t ui32PWMClock;
150
    volatile uint32_t ui8Adjust = 83;
152 int main(void)
153 {
154  // Task_Params taskParams;
155
       //
       // /* Call board init functions */
157
       // Board_initGeneral();
158
       // //Board_initGPIO();
       // // Board_initI2C();
159
       // // Board_initSDSPI();
160
       // // Board_initSPI();
       // //Board_initUART();
163
       // // Board_initUSB(Board_USBDEVICE);
164
       // // Board_initWatchdog();
       // // Board_initWiFi();
165
       //
167
       // /* Construct heartBeat Task thread */
168  // Task_Params_init(&taskParams);
```

```
169
        // taskParams.arg0 = 1000;
170
        // taskParams.stackSize = TASKSTACKSIZE;
171
        // taskParams.stack = &task0Stack;
172
        //
             Task_construct(&task0Struct, (Task_FuncPtr)heartBeatFxn, &taskParams, NULL);
        //
173
174
        // /* Turn on user LED */
175
       // GPIO_write(Board_LED0, Board_LED_ON);
       buttonPressed = false;
176
        hardware_init();
178
       //
179
        //
             System_printf("Starting the example\nSystem provider is set to SysMin. "
                    "Halt the target to view any SysMin contents in ROV.\n");
        //
       // /* SysMin will only print to the console when you call flush or exit */
        // System_flush();
      /* Start BIOS */
184
      BIOS_start();
187 }
188
189 //-----
190 // hardware_init()
    //
192 // inits GPIO pins for toggling the LED
193 //-----
194    void hardware_init(void)
195 {
196 uint32_t ui32Period;
197
198
     i16ToggleCount = 0;
       // Board_initUART();
201
        //Set CPU Clock to 40MHz. 400MHz PLL/2 = 200 DIV 5 = 40MHz
        SysCtlClockSet(SYSCTL_SYSDIV_5|SYSCTL_USE_PLL|SYSCTL_XTAL_16MHZ|SYSCTL_OSC_MAIN);
204
        SysCt1PWMClockSet(SYSCTL_PWMDIV_64);
        SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_PWM1);
        SysCt1PeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOD);
        GPIOPinTypePWM(GPIO_PORTD_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0); //PD0 PWM pin
        GPIOPinConfigure(GPIO_PD0_M1PWM0);
```

```
// ADD Tiva-C GPIO setup - enables port, sets pins 1-3 (RGB) pins for output
        SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOF);
214
         GPIOPinTypeGPIOOutput(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1|GPIO_PIN_2|GPIO_PIN_3);
         GPIOPinTypeGPIOInput(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4|GPIO_PIN_0);
         GPIOPadConfigSet(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4|GPIO_PIN_0 , GPIO_STRENGTH_2MA, GPIO_PIN_TYPE_STD_WPU);
218
         ui32PWMClock = SysCtlClockGet() / 64;
         ui32Load = (ui32PWMClock / PWM_FREQUENCY) - 1;
        PWMGenConfigure(PWM1_BASE, PWM_GEN_0, PWM_GEN_MODE_DOWN);
         PWMGenPeriodSet(PWM1_BASE, PWM_GEN_0, ui32Load);
224
        PWMPulseWidthSet(PWM1_BASE, PWM_OUT_0, (ui32ADC0Value[0]/200 * ui32Load)/1000);
         PWMOutputState(PWM1_BASE, PWM_OUT_0_BIT, true);
        PWMGenEnable(PWM1_BASE, PWM_GEN_0);
        // Turn on the LED
         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1|GPIO_PIN_2|GPIO_PIN_3, 4);
        //initialize ADC
234
        SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_ADC0);
         ADCHardwareOversampleConfigure(ADC0_BASE, 64);
         ADCSequenceConfigure(ADC0_BASE, 1, ADC_TRIGGER_PROCESSOR, 0);
        ADCSequenceStepConfigure(ADC0_BASE, 1, 0, ADC_CTL_TS);
        ADCSequenceStepConfigure(ADC0_BASE, 1, 1, ADC_CTL_TS);
        ADCSequenceStepConfigure(ADC0_BASE, 1, 2, ADC_CTL_TS);
241
         ADCSequenceStepConfigure(ADC0_BASE, 1, 3, ADC_CTL_TS | ADC_CTL_IE | ADC_CTL_END);
        ADCSequenceEnable(ADC0_BASE, 1);
244
        // Timer 2 setup code
         SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_TIMER2);
                                                             // enable Timer 2 periph clks
        TimerConfigure(TIMER2_BASE, TIMER_CFG_PERIODIC);
                                                              // cfg Timer 2 mode - periodic
         ui32Period = (SysCtlClockGet() / 1000);
                                                                 // period = CPU clk div 1000 (1ms)
        TimerLoadSet(TIMER2_BASE, TIMER_A, ui32Period);
                                                               // set Timer 2 period
         TimerIntEnable(TIMER2_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);
                                                             // enables Timer 2 to interrupt CPU
```

```
254
         TimerEnable(TIMER2_BASE, TIMER_A);
                                                               // enable Timer 2
         InitConsole();
257
         UARTprintf("WORKING!");
258 }
262 void ADCfun(void){
       while(1){
264
             ADCIntClear(ADC0_BASE, 1);
             ADCProcessorTrigger(ADC0_BASE, 1);
            while (!ADCIntStatus(ADCO_BASE, 1, false)){}
270
            ADCSequenceDataGet(ADC0_BASE, 1, ui32ADC0Value);
            //ui32ADC0Value holds the ADC value...choose what to do with it...
271
272
            Semaphore_pend (ADCSem, BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);
273
             //Semaphore reset(ADCSem, 0);
274
             //Semaphore_pend (UARTSem, BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);
             //Semaphore_post(UARTSem);
277 }
278
279 void SRfun(void){
         while(1){
             if(GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4|GPIO_PIN_0)==0x00)
             {
                 buttonPressed = true;
                 PWMPulseWidthSet(PWM1_BASE, PWM_OUT_0, (ui32ADC0Value[0]));
             //Semaphore_reset(SRSem, 0);
             //Semaphore_pend (SRSem, BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);
288
             Semaphore_pend (SRSem, BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);
290
         }
292 }
294 void UARTfun(void){
```

```
295
       while(1){
         UARTprintf("ADC Value[0]: %d\n", ui32ADC0Value[0]);
          UARTprintf("ADC Value[1]: %d\n", ui32ADC0Value[1]);
          UARTprintf("ADC Value[2]: %d\n", ui32ADC0Value[2]);
            UARTprintf("ADC Value[3]: %d\n", ui32ADC0Value[3]);
           Semaphore_pend (UARTSem, BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);
304
            //Semaphore_reset(UARTSem, 0);
            //Semaphore_pend (SRSem, BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);
         }
307 }
309 void TIMER2INT(void){
310
       TimerIntClear(TIMER2_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT); // must clear timer flag FROM timer
       i16ToggleCount = i16ToggleCount + 1; //increment every time HWI occurs
       // System_printf("Timer 2 interrupt occurred\n");
       // System_flush();
314
       if (i16ToggleCount == 10){
           //count = Semaphore_getCount(ADCSem);
            Semaphore post (ADCSem);
318
       }
320
        else if (i16ToggleCount == 20){
         Semaphore_post (UARTSem);
324
       else if (i16ToggleCount == 30){
         Semaphore_post (SRSem);
           i16ToggleCount = 0;
         //Semaphore_post(ADCSem);
330 }
332 void TIMER_ISR(void){
       TimerIntClear(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT); // must clear timer flag FROM timer
       if (!buttonPressed){
334
            if(GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2))
                 GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1|GPIO_PIN_2|GPIO_PIN_3, 0);
```

```
338
              else
             {
 341
                 GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2, 4);
              }
          }
        else {
             if(GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTD_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0))
 347
             {
                 GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1|GPIO_PIN_2|GPIO_PIN_3, 0);
 348
             }
             else
 350
 351
            {
                 GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2, 4);
              }
 354
 355 }
 356
 357 void reverse(char str[], int len){
 358 int start, end;
 359
        char temp;
        for (start=0, end=len-1; start < end; start++, end--){
            temp = *(str+start);
            *(str+start) = *(str+end);
             *(str+end) = temp;
 364
          }
 365 }
 367 char* itoa( int num, char* str, int base){
 368
        int i = 0;
          bool isNegative = false;
 370
        if (num==0){
            str[i] = '0';
            str[i+1] = '\0';
 374
             return str;
          }
         if (num < 0 && base == 10) {
 378
            isNegative = true;
 379
             num = -num;
          }
```

```
382
        while (num!=0){
            int rem = num % base;
384
             str[i++] = (rem > 9) ? (rem - 10) + 'A' : rem + '0';
             num = num/base;
      if (isNegative){
             str[i++] = '-';
390
         }
        str[i] = '\0';
         reverse(str,i);
394
         return str;
395 }
397 void InitConsole(void){
398
        //Enable GPIO port A which is used for UARTO pins
         SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOA);
400
         //Configure the pin muxing for UART 0 functions on port A0 and A1
401
         //This step is not necessary if your part does not support pin muxing
         //TODO: change this to select the port/pin you are using.
402
         GPIOPinConfigure(GPIO_PA0_U0RX);
403
404
        GPIOPinConfigure(GPIO_PA1_U0TX);
         //ENable UARTO so that we can configure the clock.
405
406
         SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_UART0);
407
         //Use the internal 16MHz oscillator as the UART clock source.
408
         UARTClockSourceSet(UART0_BASE, UART_CLOCK_PIOSC);
         //Select the alternate (UART) function for these pins.
409
410
         GPIOPinTypeUART(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0 | GPIO_PIN_1);
         //Initialize the UART for console I/O.
411
         UARTStdioConfig(0,115200,16000000);
412
413 }
```



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