### **Low Level Speed Conversion Algorithm**

## Function Prototypes:

- 1. Initialize void function OLED\_initialize with no parameters.
- 2. Initialize void function send\_bit with the following parameters:
  - a. Pointer to GPIO\_TypeDef.
  - b. Unsigned 32 bit integer pin\_number.
  - c. Boolean variable bit state.
- 3. Initialize void function OLED\_sendByte with character data type argument.
- 4. Initialize void function OLED\_sendCharacter with character data type argument.
- 5. Initialize void function OLED sendCommand with character data type argument.
- 6. Initialize void function OLED\_commandMode with no parameters.
- 7. Initialize void function OLED setWrite with no parameters.
- 8. Initialize void function OLED characterMode with no parameters.
- 9. Initialize void function OLED enable with no parameters.
- 10. Initialize void function OLED\_sendString with pointer to char data type.
- 11. Initialize void function OLED sendInt with parameter integer to be displayed.
- 12. Initialize integer function calculate\_speed with parameters being unsigned 16 integer period, and double data type numerator.
- 13. Initialize integer function send\_speed with integer speed as its function argument.

#### Global Variable Declarations:

- 1. Unsigned 16 bit integer period, set to zero.
- 2. Integer revolution, set to zero.
- 3. Integer refresh rate, set to 4.

#### Callback Functions:

Note, the following function is called by HAL\_TIM\_IRQHandler() upon an input event.

#### HAL\_TIM\_IC\_CaptureCallback(Timer\_typedef \* htim)

- 1. If the event is from TIM1, do the following:
  - a. Increment revolution until refresh\_rate value is reached.
  - b. Reset the revolution to 1 if revolution is equal to refresh rate.
  - c. Set period equal to return value of
    - \_\_HAL\_TIM\_GET\_COMPARE(&htim,TIM\_CHANNEL\_1).
  - d. Reset counter back to zero with \_\_HAL\_TIM\_SET\_COUNTER(&htim,0);

#### main()

- Only including code I wrote. None of the code generated by cubeMX will be shown here.
- 1. Call OLED initialize.
- Call HAL TIM BASE Start(&htim2).
- 3. Call HAL TIM IC START IT(&htim1,TIM CHANNEL 1)
- 4. Set numerator to 2\*pi\*r\*720. Where r is the radius in centimeters.
- 5. Set integer speed, boolean zero flag, and 16 bit unsigned integer count track to zero.
- 6. In an infinite loop:
  - a. While we are in speed mode:

- i. Set count\_track equal to return value of \_\_HAL\_TIM\_GET\_COUNTER(&htim1).
- ii. If revolution is equal to refresh\_rate:
  - 1. Set speed to zero.
  - Set speed equal to return value of calculate\_speed(period,numerator).
  - 3. Set the period to zero.
  - 4. Set zero flag to one.
  - 5. Set revolution to zero.
- iii. Else, if count\_track is greater than threshold(TBD) and zero\_flag is equal to one, do the following:
  - 1. Set integer to display to zero.
  - 2. Call function send\_speed(to\_display).
  - 3. Set zero\_flag back to zero.
- b. End while loop.

### OLED\_initialize()

- 1. Call LCD sendCommand(0x1).
- 2. Call LCD\_sendCommand(0x38).
- 3. Call LCD\_sendCommand(0x0E).
- 4. Call LCD sendCommand(0x06).
- 5. Call LCD\_sendCommand(0x17).
- 6. Call LCD sendCommand(0x80).
- 7. Call LCD sendString("Speed").

#### send\_bit(GPIO\_typeDef \*port, uint32 pin\_number, bool bit\_state)

- 1. If bit\_state == 1:
  - a. Assign port -> BSRR the equivalent bitwise or with itself and pin\_number.
- 2. Else if bit\_state == 0:
  - a. Assign port -> BRR the equivalent bitwise or with itself and pin number.

#### **OLED** sendByte(char character)

- 1. Call send\_bit(D0\_Port,D0\_Pin, character & 1).
- 2. Call send\_bit(D1\_Port,D1\_Pin, character & 2).
- 3. Call send\_bit(D2\_Port,D2\_Pin, character & 4).
- 4. Call send\_bit(D3\_Port,D3\_Pin, character & 8).
- 5. Call send\_bit(D4\_Port,D4\_Pin, character & 16).
- 6. Call send\_bit(D5\_Port,D5\_Pin, character & 32).
- 7. Call send\_bit(D6\_Port,D6\_Pin, character & 64).
- 8. Call send\_bit(D7\_Port,D7\_Pin, character & 128).
- 9. Call HAL delay. Value passed in can be 1-10 (milliseconds).
- 10. Call send bit(EN Port,EN pin,0)

## OLED\_sendCharacter(char character)

- 1. Call OLED setWrite().
- 2. Call OLED\_characterMode().
- 3. Call OLED enable.
- 4. Call OLED sendByte(character).

#### **OLED\_sendCommand(char character)**

- 5. Call OLED\_setWrite().
- 6. Call OLED commandMode().
- 7. Call OLED\_enable.
- 8. Call OLED\_sendByte(character).

### OLED\_commandMode()

1. Call send\_bit(RS\_Port,RS\_Pin,0).

## OLED\_setWrite()

1. Call send\_bit(RW\_Port,RW\_Pin,0).

## OLED\_characterMode()

1. Call send bit(RS Port,RS Pin,1).

### OLED\_enable()

- 1. Call HAL Delay(). Value can be 5-10 (milliseconds).
- 2. Call send\_bit(EN\_Port,EN\_Pin,1).

#### OLED\_sendString(char \* string)

- 1. While we haven't reached the end of the string:
  - a. Call OLED\_sendCharacter(\*string++).

#### OLED sendInt(int to display)

- 1. Initialize char array of size 10 stringNumber.
- Call sprintf(stringNumber,integer value,to\_display).
- 3. Call LCD\_sendString(stringNumber).

#### send\_speed(int speed)

- 1. Call OLED sendCommand(0x1).
- 2. Call OLED sendCommand(0x80).
- 3. Call OLED sendString("Speed:").
- 4. Call OLED\_sendCommand(0xC0).
- 5. Call OLED\_sendInt(speed).
- 6. Return 1.

Andrew Capatina 11/26/2017 Version 2.0

# calculate\_speed(uint16 period, double numerator)

- 1. Set double speed to zero.
- 2. Set speed equal to numerator divided by period.
- 3. Typecast speed to an integer, add .5 for rounding. Set equal to speed.
- 4. Return speed.