

Rocket Game

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The background of the slide is a dark, atmospheric illustration. The top half shows a night sky filled with numerous small, white stars of varying sizes. A prominent, bright crescent moon is positioned in the upper right corner. The bottom half of the image depicts a dark, undulating landscape, possibly representing hills or waves, rendered in shades of deep blue and black. The overall aesthetic is serene and celestial.

Introduction

Introduction to the development of the game

Challenges

Smooth Joystick Control

Implementing smooth joystick control for the rocket.

Real-Time Screen Updates

Ensuring real-time updates on the screen with minimal latency.

Intuitive User Interface

Designing an intuitive user interface on the TFT LCD.

Feedback Mechanisms Integration

Integrating feedback mechanisms like LEDs and a buzzer.

Reliable Communication Protocol

Establishing a reliable communication protocol between the MSP432 and the ESP32.

Real time screen update

In order to have a screen that updates quickly, we implemented the updateGrid() function. These are the most important parts of the function:

```
1  for (row = GRID_HEIGHT - 2; row > 0; row--) {
2      for (col = 0; col < GRID_WIDTH; col++) {
3          grid[row][col] = grid[row - 1][col];
4      }
5  }
```

Copies the squares of the previous row to the current row. So that the grid is updated.

```
1  for (row = 0; row < GRID_HEIGHT; row++) {
2      for (col = 0; col < GRID_WIDTH; col++) {
3          //Code here
4      }
5  }
```

Iterate each array element, then colour it black (free space), red (obstacle) or green (rocket)

```
1  int newCubeColumn = rand() % GRID_WIDTH;
2  for (col = 0; col < GRID_WIDTH; col++) {
3      if (col == newCubeColumn) {
4          grid[0][col] = 1; // red cube on first row
5      } else {
6          grid[0][col] = 0; // black cube
7      }
8  }
```

Initially it generates a random number in which to place the red square (obstacle) and assigns the value 1 (obstacle) or 0 (free) to each element of the array represented by the grid

Real time screen update

```
1  if (grid[row][col] == 0 || row == GRID_HEIGHT-1){
2      Graphics_setForegroundColor(&g_sContext, GRAPHICS_COLOR_BLACK);
3      Graphics_Rectangle rectangle = {col * 16, row * 16, col * 32, row * 32};
4      Graphics_fillRectangle(&g_sContext, &rectangle);
5  } else {
6      Graphics_setForegroundColor(&g_sContext, GRAPHICS_COLOR_RED);
7      Graphics_Rectangle rectangle = {0, 0, 16, 16};
8      Graphics_fillRectangle(&g_sContext, &rectangle);
9  }
10 if(grid[row][col] == 2){
11     Graphics_setForegroundColor(&g_sContext, GRAPHICS_COLOR_YELLOW);
12     Graphics_Rectangle rectangle = {rocketPos * 16, row * 16, rocketPos * 32, row * 32};
13     Graphics_fillRectangle(&g_sContext, &rectangle);
14 }
```

Grid Values:

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

If the current array element is 0 (free square) or it is the last row (GRID_HEIGHT - 1) which must be all black except the rocket square it will be coloured black, otherwise it will be coloured red. If, on the other hand, the value of the current array element is 2, the square will be coloured green (rocket).

Graphics_setForegroundColor(&g_sContext, GRAPHICS_COLOR_BLACK); //All graphic operations will use the specified colour (black)

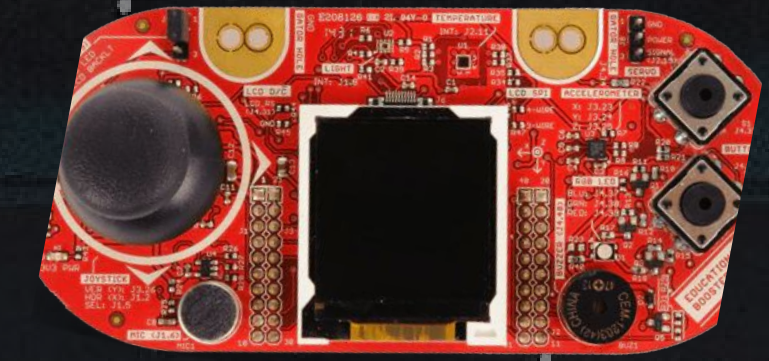
Graphics_Rectangle rectangle = {0, 0, 16, 16}; // Defines a rectangle with respective angle coordinates

Graphics_fillRectangle(&g_sContext, &rectangle); // Fills the square with the previously chosen colour

Hardware component

MSP432P401R BoosterPackMKII

Development board with high performance and low power MSP432P401R microcontroller.



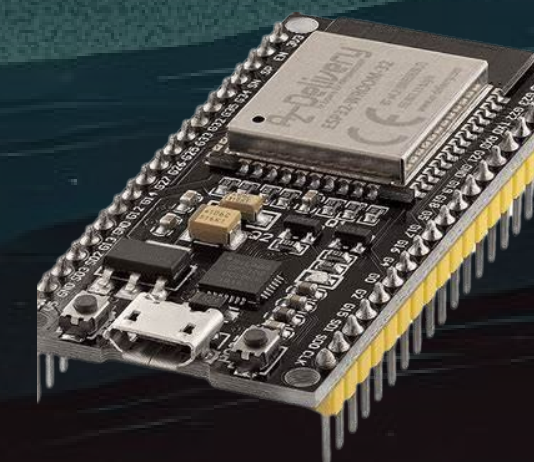
MSP432P401R Launchpad

Expansion module with joystick, buttons, accelerometer, and color LCD.



ESP32

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth-enabled microcontroller for IoT projects.

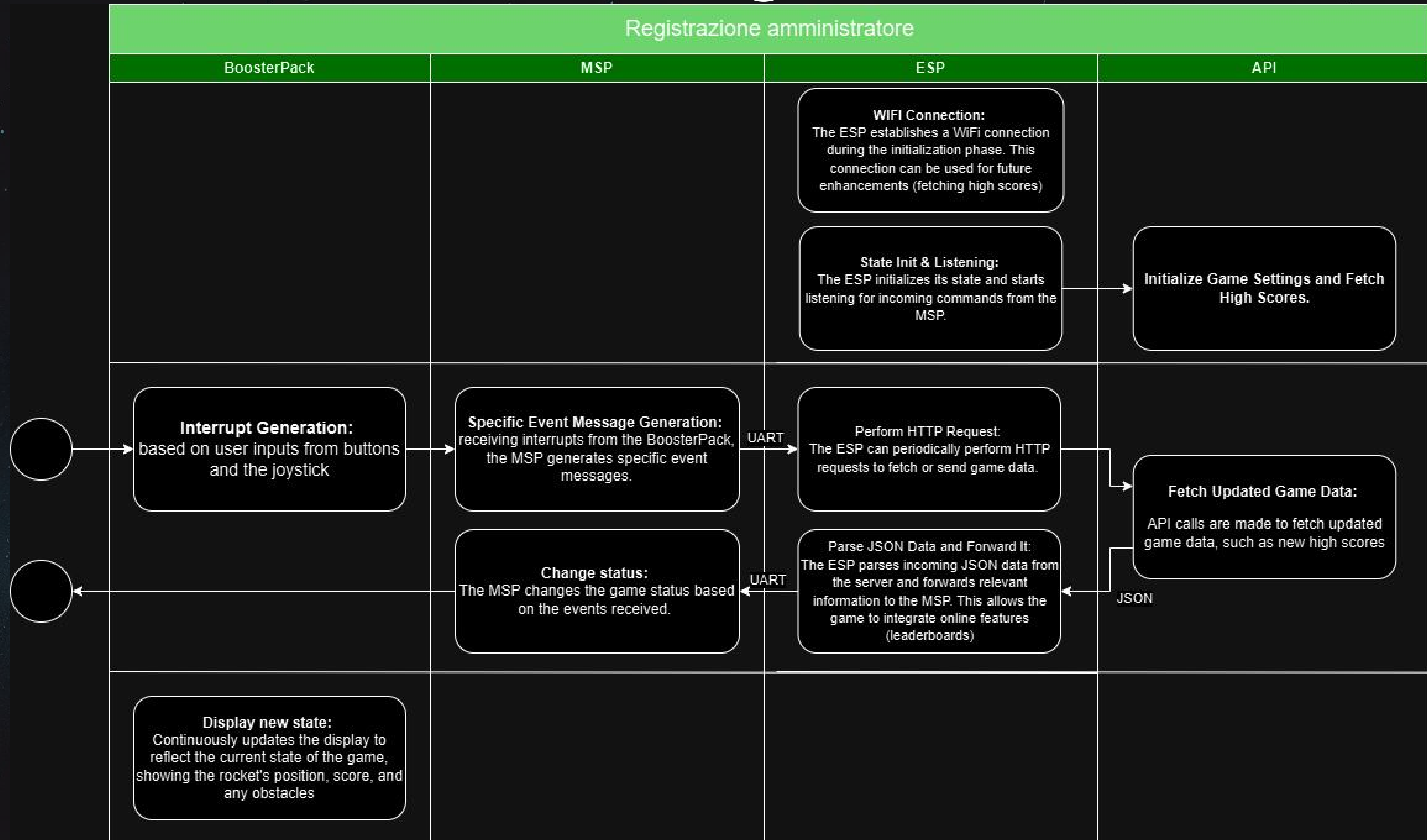




Development

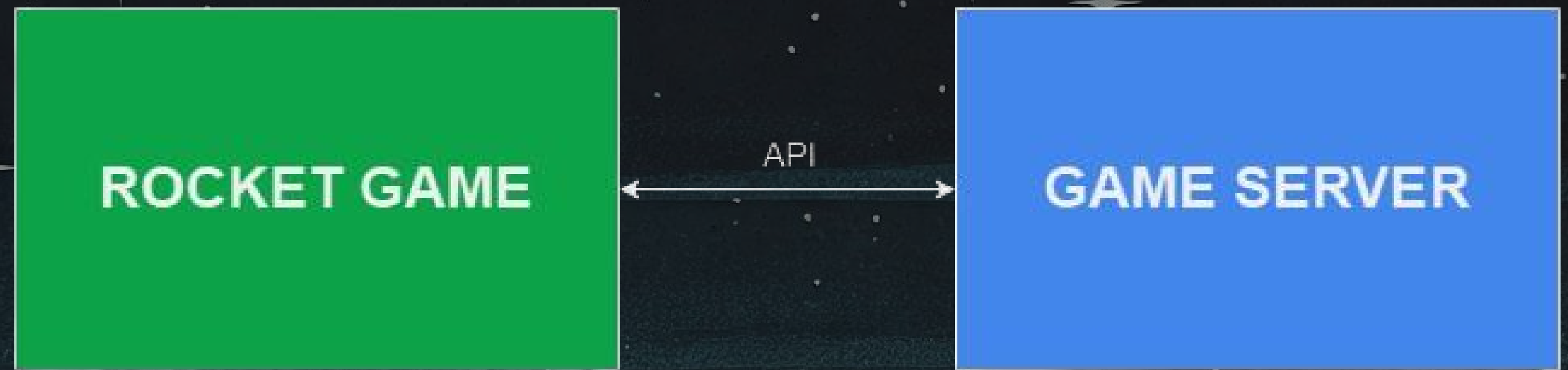
Let's talk about the development

Working Flow



Rocket game API

- Game Server Dev
- Fetching High Scores
- HTTP to use the APIs
- Parsing JSON Responses



Interrupts used

Button pressure management

```
1 void PORT5_IRQHandler() {
2     uint_fast16_t status = GPIO_getEnabledInterruptStatus(GPIO_PORT_P5);
3     GPIO_clearInterruptFlag(GPIO_PORT_P5, status);
4
5     if (status & GPIO_PIN1) {
6         token_button_pressed = true;
7     }
8 }
```

Handles interrupts for GPIO port 5 of the MSP432, used to detect the pressing of physical buttons connected to the microcontroller. Port and pins used: Port 5, Pin 1.

Game Logic Update

```
1 void TA1_0_IRQHandler(void) {
2     Timer_A_clearCaptureCompareInterrupt(TIMER_A1_BASE, TIMER_A_CAPTURECOMPARE_REGISTER_0);
3     if (playing) {
4         updateGrid();
5     }
6     if (consumeToken()) {
7         token_button_pressed = false;
8         if (currentMenuState == MENU_WELCOME) {
9             currentMenuState = GAME;
10            playing = true;
11        }
12        if (currentMenuState == GAME_OVER) {
13            restartGame();
14        }
15    }
16 }
```

Handler for Timer A. It is called when the timer reaches a specific value (every second and a half), indicating that it is time to update the game logic.

Interrupts used

UART Reception and Data Processing

```
1 void EUSCIA2_IRQHandler(void) {
2     uint32_t status = UART_getEnabledInterruptStatus(EUSCI_A2_BASE);
3
4     if (status & EUSCI_A_UART_RECEIVE_INTERRUPT_FLAG) {
5         char RXData = UART_receiveData(EUSCI_A2_BASE);
6
7         if (RXData == '^') {
8             // Estrai punteggi globali
9         } else if (receivedTextIndex < MAX_RECEIVED_TEXT_SIZE - 1) {
10             receivedText[receivedTextIndex++] = RXData;
11         } else {
12             receivedTextIndex = 0;
13             memset(receivedText, 0, MAX_RECEIVED_TEXT_SIZE);
14         }
15
16         Interrupt_disableSleepOnIsrExit();
17     }
18 }
```

Handles UART interruptions for receiving data. Processes the received data to extract global scores and update the display with these scores.

Rocket Position Update via Joystick

```
1 void ADC14_IRQHandler(void) {
2     uint64_t status = ADC14_getEnabledInterruptStatus();
3     ADC14_clearInterruptFlag(status);
4
5     if (status & ADC_INT1 && adcHandlerEnabled) {
6         joystickBufferX = ADC14_getResult(ADC_MEM1);
7
8         if (joystickBufferX > 14000 && rocketPos < 7) {
9             grid[7][rocketPos] = 0;
10            rocketPos++;
11        }
12
13        if (joystickBufferX < 2000 && rocketPos > 0) {
14            grid[7][rocketPos] = 0;
15            rocketPos--;
16        }
17
18        adcHandlerEnabled = false;
19    }
20 }
```

Handles interrupts from the microcontroller's ADC module. It reads the value of the joystick and updates the position of the rocket in the game grid according to the joystick movements.

ESP Development

Connection

Connecting to WiFi.

Score tracking

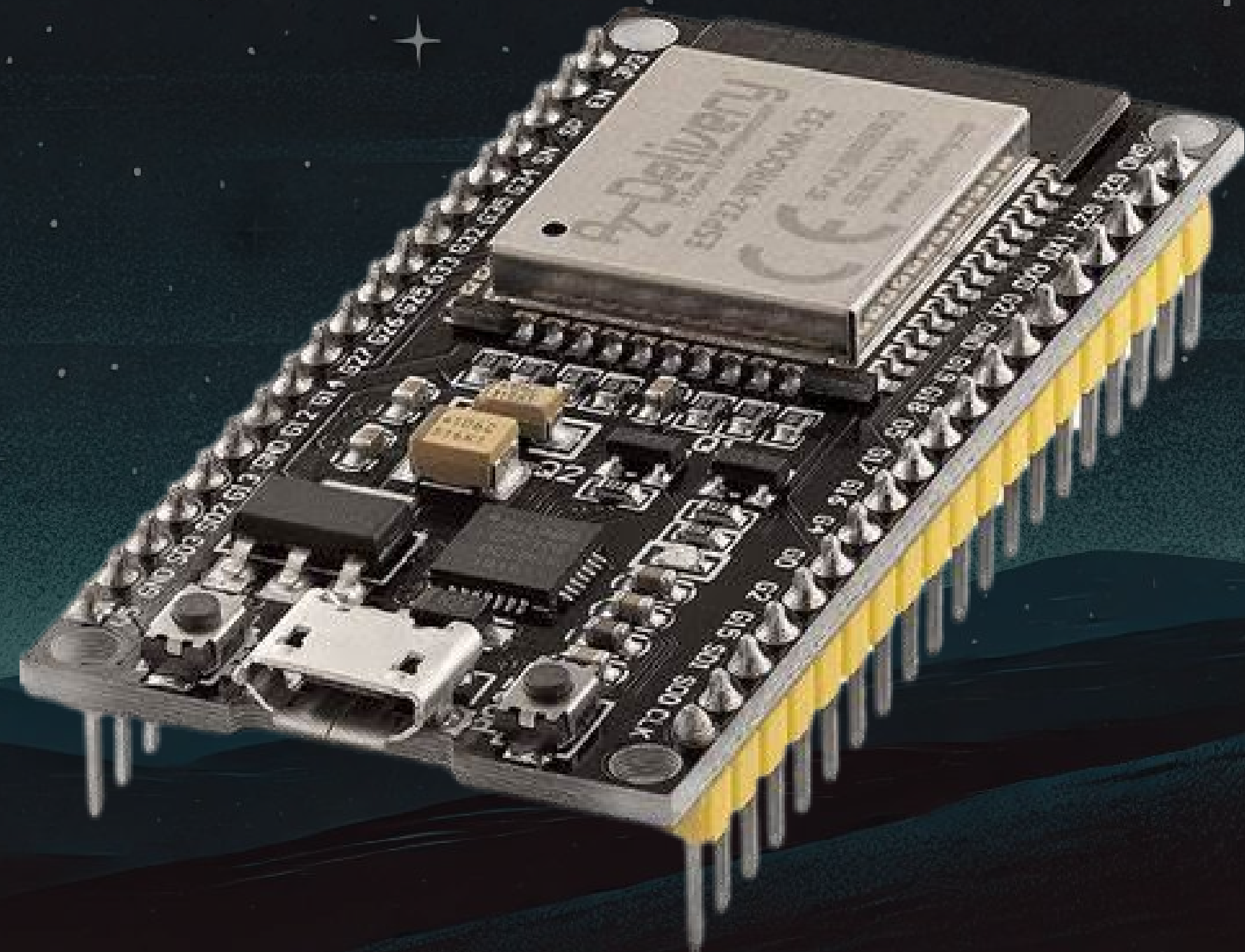
Making HTTP requests for potential score tracking.

JSON responses

Parsing and filtering JSON responses.

Sending data

Sending data through UART to MSP.



MSP & Boosterpack Development

ADC Interrupts

Setting up interrupts with ADC.

Joystick

Implementing joystick control.

buttons

Handling user push buttons.

LCD Color

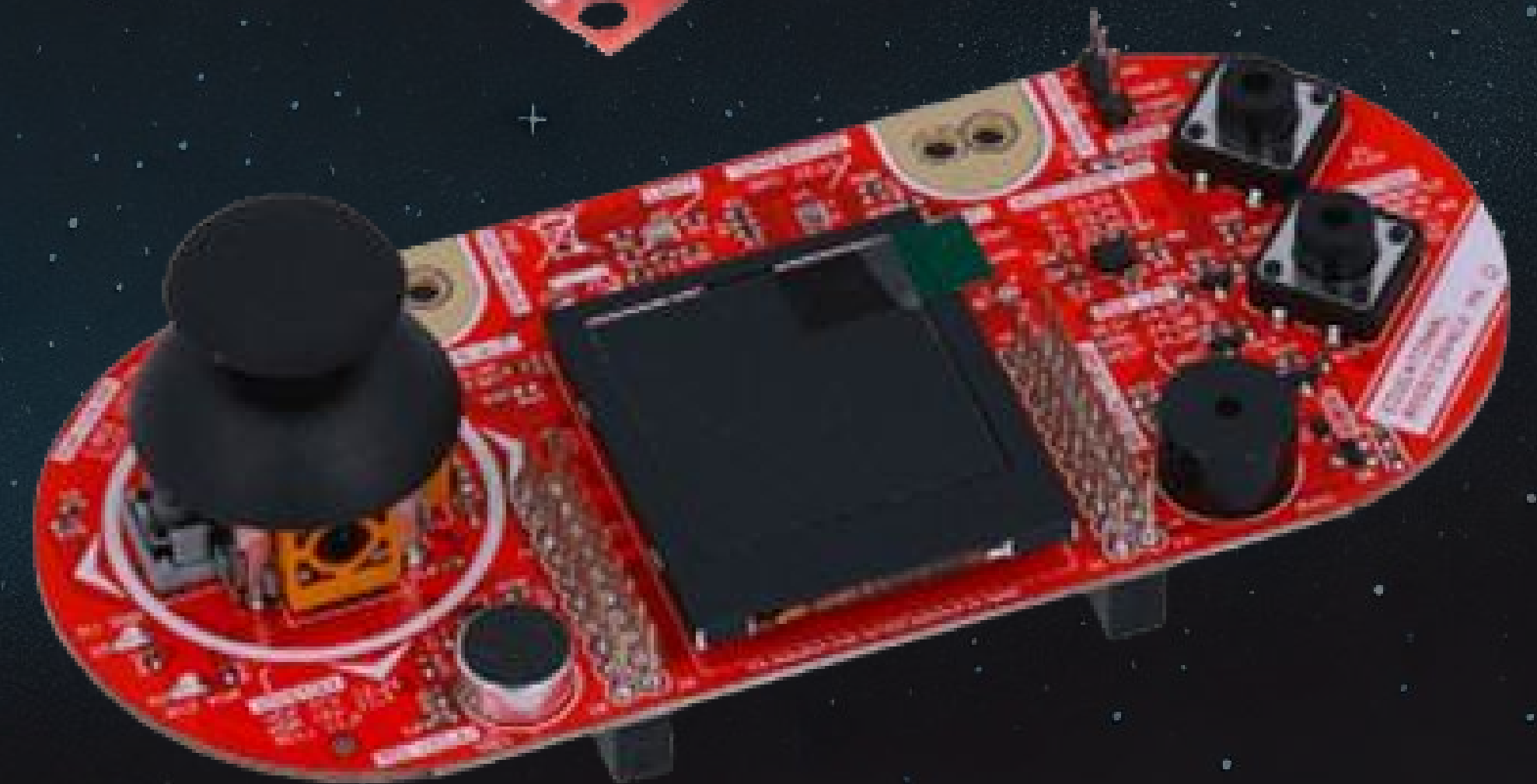
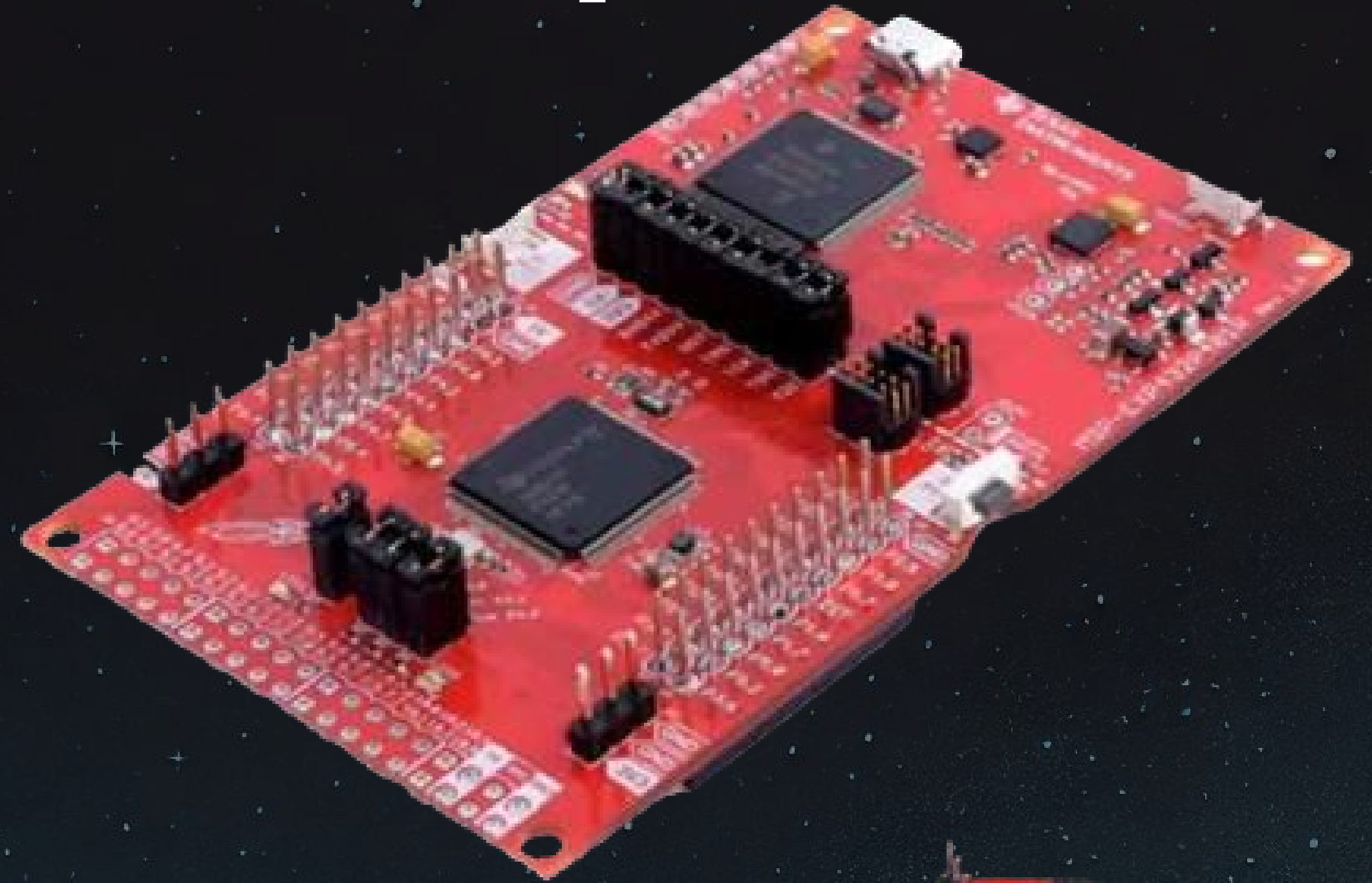
Managing the color TFT LCD.

UI Design

Designing UI on the LCD screen.

ESP Integration

Integrating responses from ESP.





Functionality Testing

Wi-fi Test & UART Test

```
1  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
2  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
3      delay(1000);
4      Serial.println("Connecting to Wi-Fi...");
5  }
6  Serial.println("Connected");
```

This test is essential to verify that the device can successfully connect to a Wi-Fi network. It ensures that the device is ready to communicate with other devices or servers via the network.

```
1  void setup() {
2      Serial.begin(baud_rate);
3      Serial2.begin(baud_rate, SERIAL_8N1, RX, TX);
4  }
5
6  if (Serial2.available() > 0) {
7      String command = Serial2.readStringUntil('\n');
8      Serial.println("Received command: " + command);
9  }
```

This test verifies the device's ability to communicate via the UART. It ensures that data can be correctly received by another device and displayed for debugging.



Features

The features of the game

Actions in the game

Joystick

Left/Right Movement:

- Function: Moves the rocket left or right to avoid obstacles.

Buzzer

- Function: Provides auditory feedback during important events, such as the start of the game, game over, or obstacle avoidance.

Button S1

- Function: Starts the game from the welcome menu or restarts the game after a Game Over and pause the game

Leds

Red LED:

- Function: Indicates Game Over.

Green LED:

- Function: Indicates that the game is running and the system is ready.



Qr-code with the video



Future features

- **Improve graphics:** Implement advanced textures and smooth animations to improve the visual appearance of the game.
- **Use accelerometer to move the rocket:** Use the device's accelerometer to control the rocket's movements, providing a more intuitive and immersive gaming experience.
- **Receive more information through ESP with other controls:** Integrate ESP modules to receive external data, allowing new features and advanced controls to be added.