

Mechatronics Engineering

CCP

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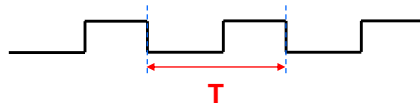
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Wave characteristics

- **Period**

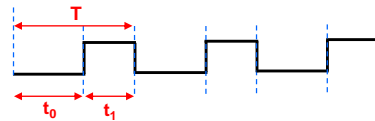
- Frequency

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$



- **Duty cycle**

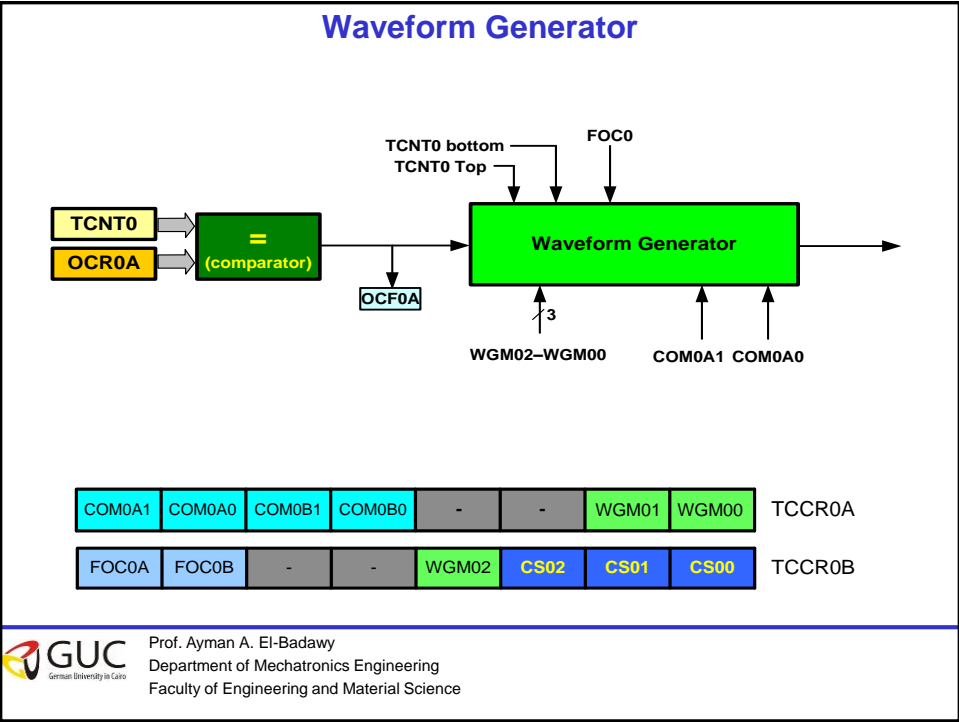
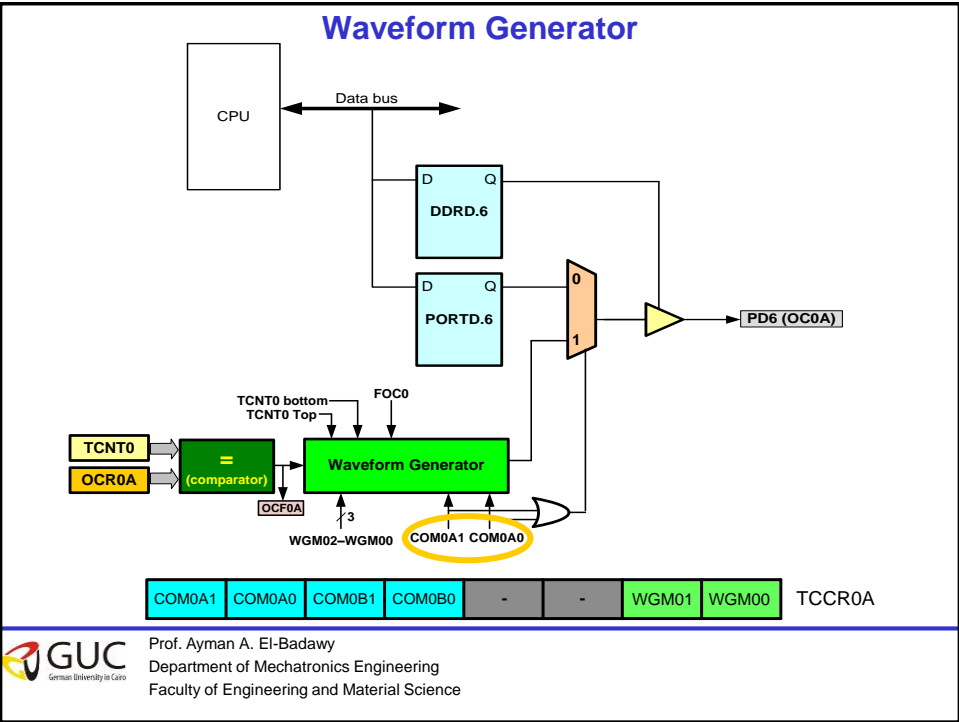
$$\text{duty cycle} = \frac{t_1}{T} \times 100 = \frac{t_1}{t_0 + t_1} \times 100$$



- **Amplitude**



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Assuming XTAL = 16 MHz, make a pulse with
duty cycle = 50% and frequency = 1MHz

$$F_{OC0} = \frac{f_{clk}}{2N(OCR0x+1)} \Rightarrow 1\text{MHz} = \frac{16\text{MHz}}{2N(OCR0x+1)} \Rightarrow N(OCR0x+1) = \frac{16\text{MHz}}{2\text{MHz}}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(OCR0+1) = 8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N = 1 \text{ and } OCR0 = 7 \\ N = 8 \text{ and } OCR0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

OCR0A = 7;

TCCR0A = (1<<COM0A0) | (1<<WGM01); //toggle, CTC

TCCR0B = 0x01; //prescaler = 1

OCR0A = 0;

TCCR0A = (1<<COM0A0) | (1<<WGM01); //toggle, CTC

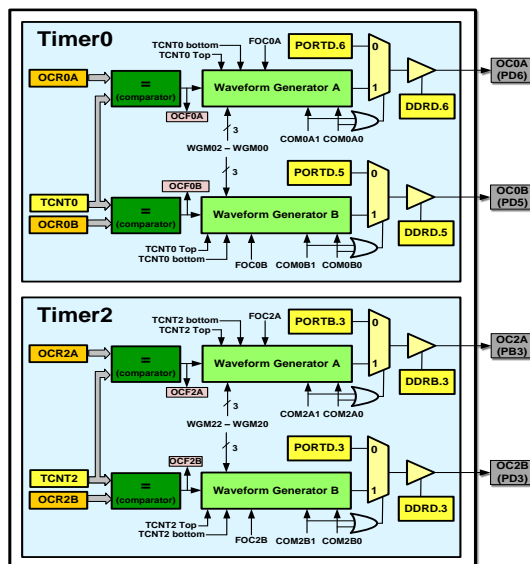
TCCR0B = 0x02; //prescaler = 8



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Wave generating in Timer2

- Like Timer0



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The difference between Timer0 and Timer2

- Timer0
- Timer2

COM0A1

COM0A0

COM0B1

COM0B0

-

-

WGM01

WGM00

TCCR0A

FOC0A

FOC0B

-

-

WGM02

CS02

CS01

CS00

TCCR0B

COM2A1

COM2A0

COM2B1

COM2B0

-

-

WGM21

WGM20

TCCR2A

FOC2A

FOC2B

-

-

WGM22

CS22

CS21

CS20

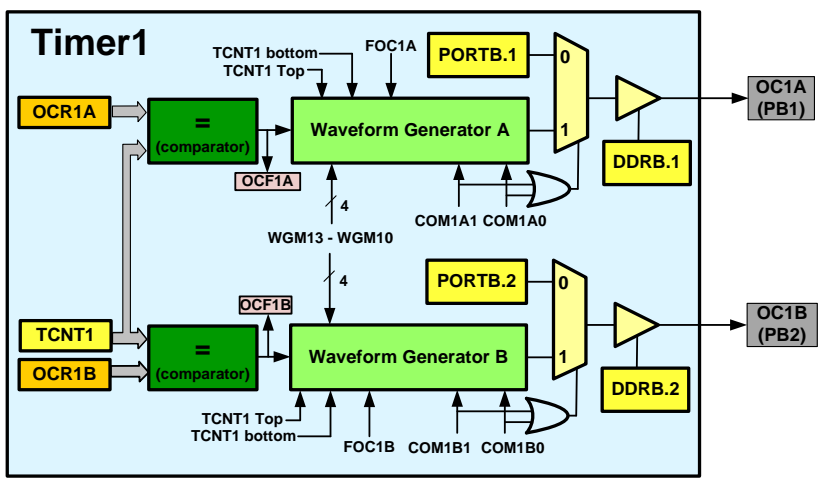
TCCR2B

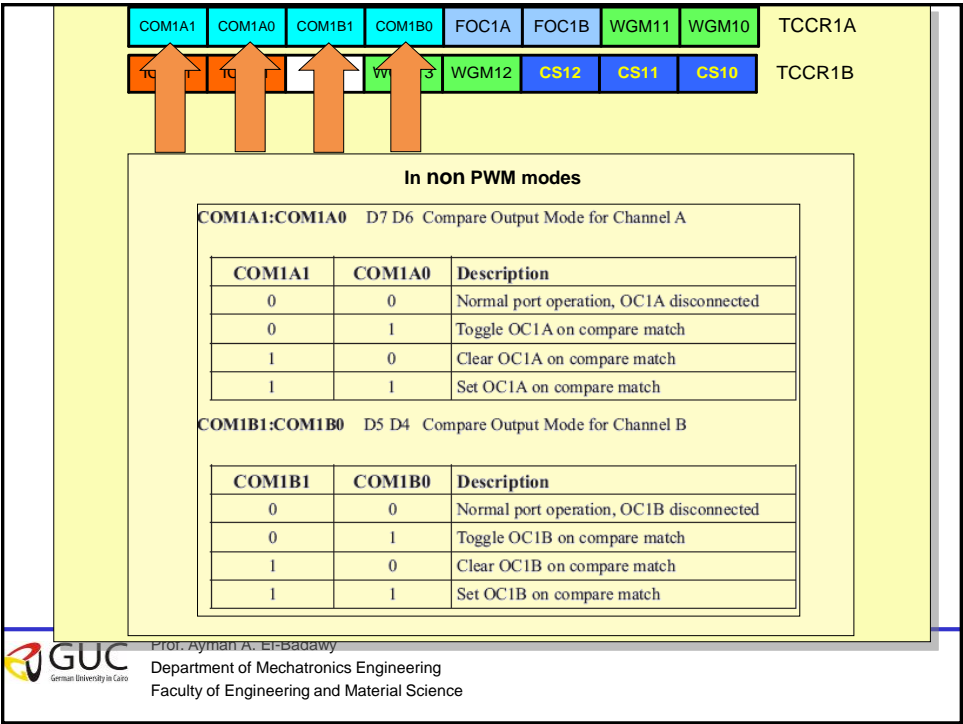
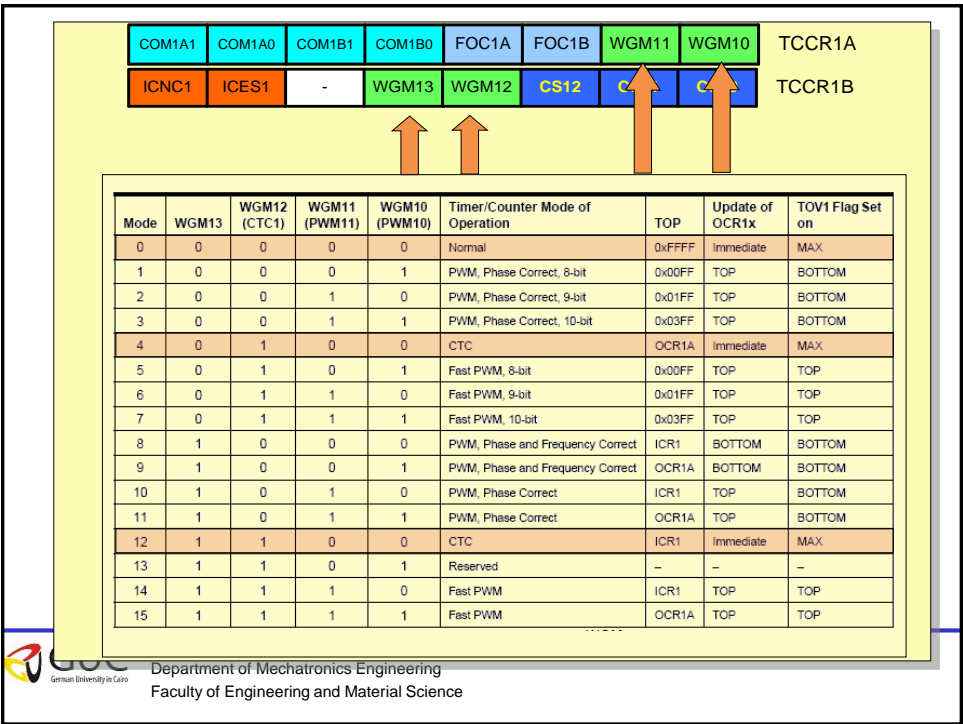
CS02	CS01	CS00	Comment
0	0	0	Timer/Counter stopped
0	0	1	clk (No Prescaling)
0	1	0	clk / 8
0	1	1	clk / 64
1	0	0	clk / 256
1	0	1	clk / 1024
1	1	0	External clock (falling edge)
1	1	1	External clock (rising edge)

CS22	CS21	CS20	Comment
0	0	0	Timer/Counter stopped
0	0	1	clk (No Prescaling)
0	1	0	clk / 8
0	1	1	clk / 32
1	0	0	clk / 64
1	0	1	clk / 128
1	1	0	clk / 256
1	1	1	clk / 1024

Timer1

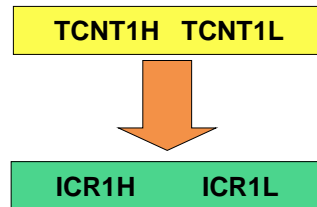
- Timer1 has two waveform generators





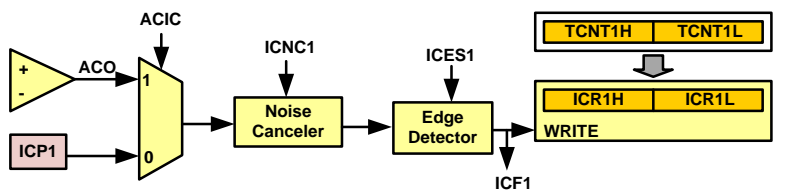
Capturing

- Usages
 - Measuring duty cycle
 - Measuring period



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Capturing

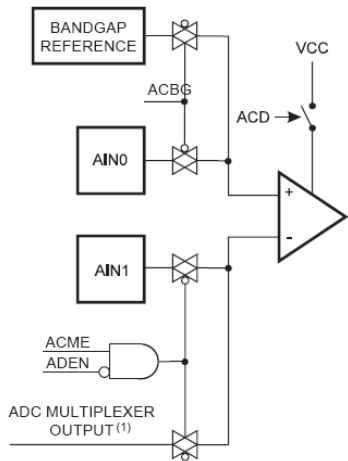


28 pin			
(PCINT14/RESET) PC6	1	28	PC5 (ADC5/SCL/PCINT13)
(PCINT16/RXD) PD0	2	27	PC4 (ADC4/SDA/PCINT12)
(PCINT17/TXD) PD1	3	26	PC3 (ADC3/PCINT11)
(PCINT18/INT0) PD2	4	25	PC2 (ADC2/PCINT10)
(PCINT19/OC2B/INT1) PD3	5	24	PC1 (ADC1/PCINT9)
(PCINT20/XCK/T0) PD4	6	23	PC0 (ADC0/PCINT8)
VCC	7	22	GND
GND	8	21	AREF
(PCINT6/XTAL1/TOSC1) PB6	9	20	AVCC
(PCINT7/XTAL2/TOSC2) PB7	10	19	PB5 (SCK/PCINT5)
(PCINT21/OC0B) PD5	11	18	PB4 (MISO/PCINT4)
(PCINT22/OC0A/AIN0) PD6	12	17	PB3 (MOSI/OC2A/PCINT3)
(PCINT23/AIN1) PD7	13	16	PB2 (SS/OC1B/PCINT2)
(PCINT0/CLKO/ICP1) PB0	14	15	PB1 (OC1A/PCINT1)



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Comparator

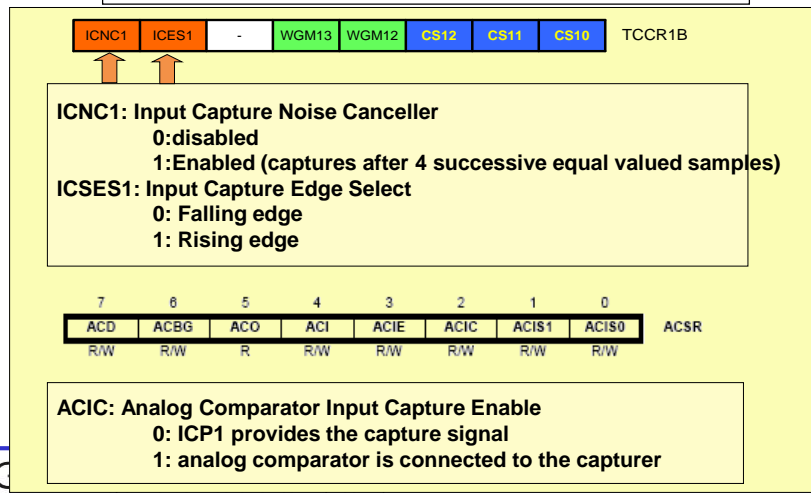
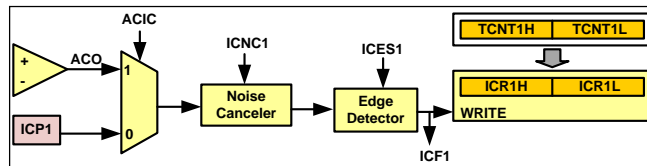


		28 pin	
(PCINT14/RESET) PC6	1	28	PC5 (ADC5/SCL/PCINT13)
(PCINT16/RXD) PD0	2	27	PC4 (ADC4/SDA/PCINT12)
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(PCINT18/INT0) PD2	4	25	PC2 (ADC2/PCINT10)
(PCINT19/OC2B/INT1) PD3	5	24	PC1 (ADC1/PCINT9)
(PCINT20/XCK/T0) PD4	6	23	PC0 (ADC0/PCINT8)
	7	22	GND
	8	21	AREF
(PCINT6/XTAL1/TOSC1) PB6	9	20	AVCC
(PCINT7/XTAL2/TOSC2) PB7	10	19	PB5 (SCK/PCINT5)
(PCINT21/OC0B) PD5	11	18	PB4 (MISO/PCINT4)
(PCINT22/OC0A/AIN0) PD6	12	17	PB3 (MOSI/OC2A/PCINT3)
(PCINT23/AIN1) PD7	13	16	PB2 (SS/OC1B/PCINT2)
(PCINT0/CLKO/ICP1) PB0	14	15	PB1 (OC1A/PCINT1)

Copied from ATmega328 datasheet page 239

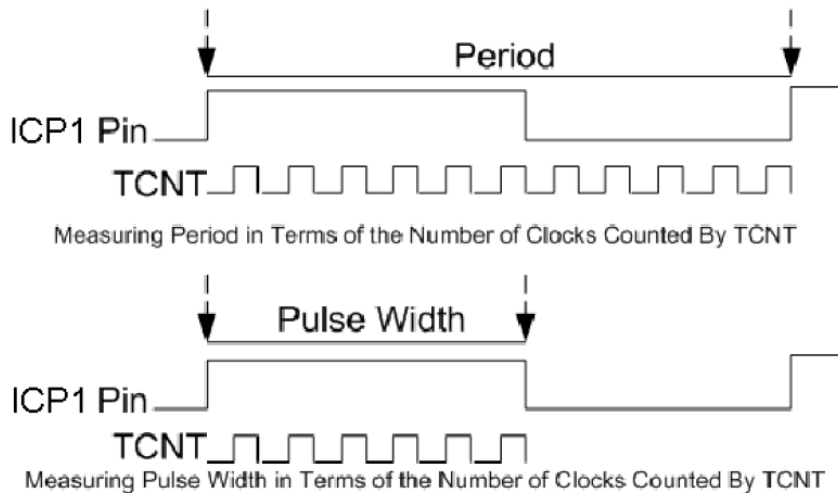


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Measuring duty cycle and period



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Example: Measuring the frequency of a wave which is between 1 μ s and 250 μ s.

```
#include <avr/io.h>

int main ( )
{
    unsigned char t1;

    DDRD = 0xFF; //Port D as output
    PORTB |= (1<<0);

    TCCR1A = 0; //Timer Mode = Normal
    TCCR1B = 0x42; //rising edge, prescaler = 8, no noise canc.

    while ((TIFR1 & (1<<ICF1)) == 0);

    t1 = ICR1L;
    TIFR1 = (1<<ICF1); //clear ICF1 flag
    TCCR1B = 0x02; //falling edge

    while ((TIFR1 & (1<<ICF1)) == 0);

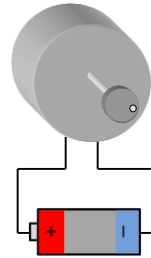
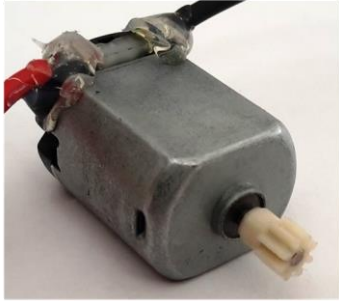
    PORTD = ICR1L - t1; //pulse width = falling - rising
    TIFR1 = (1<<ICF1); //clear ICF1 flag

    while (1); //wait forever
    return 0;
}
```



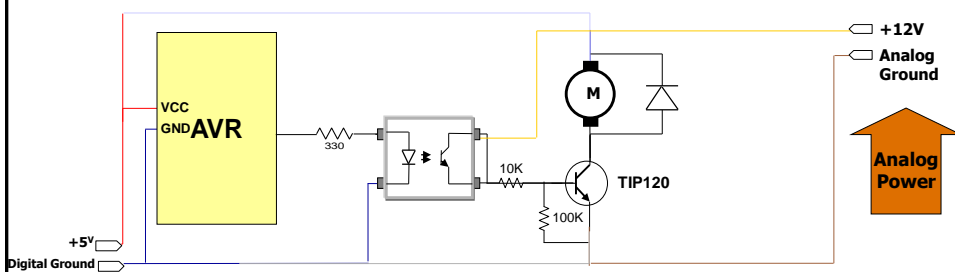
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DC motor



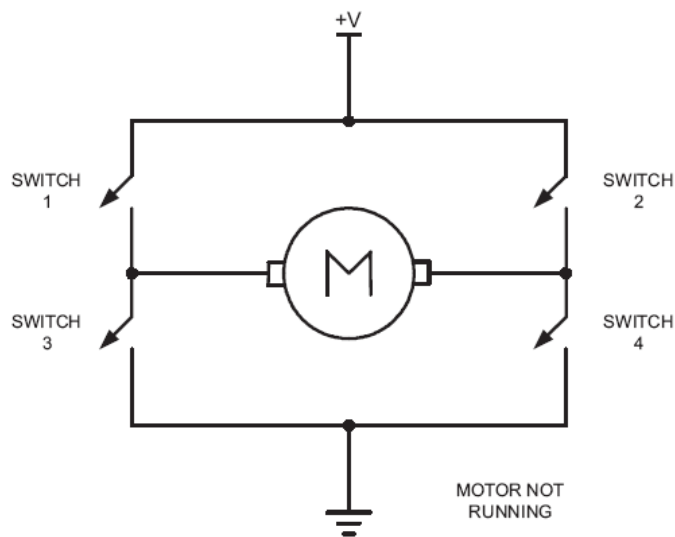
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Unidirectional control



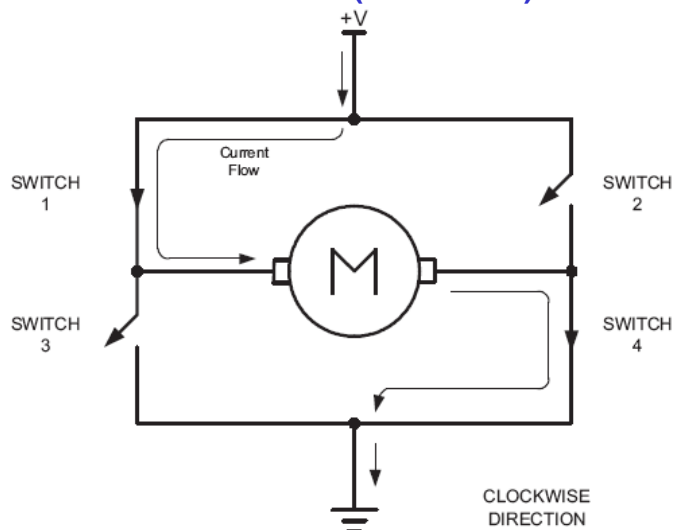
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Bidirectional control



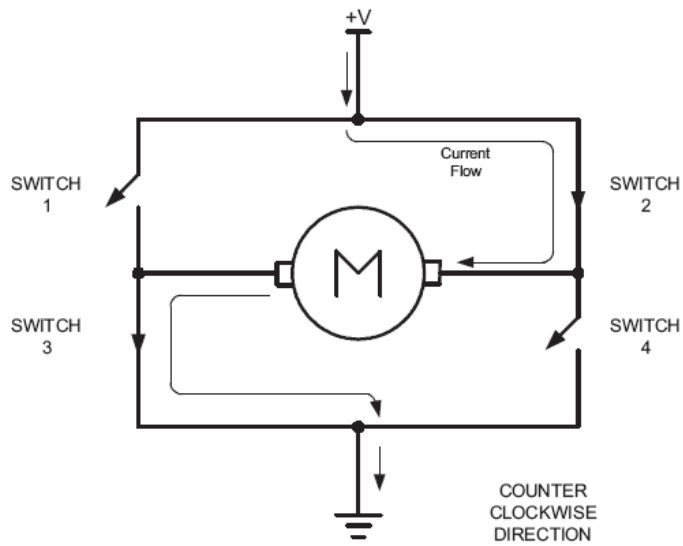
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Bidirectional (clock wise)



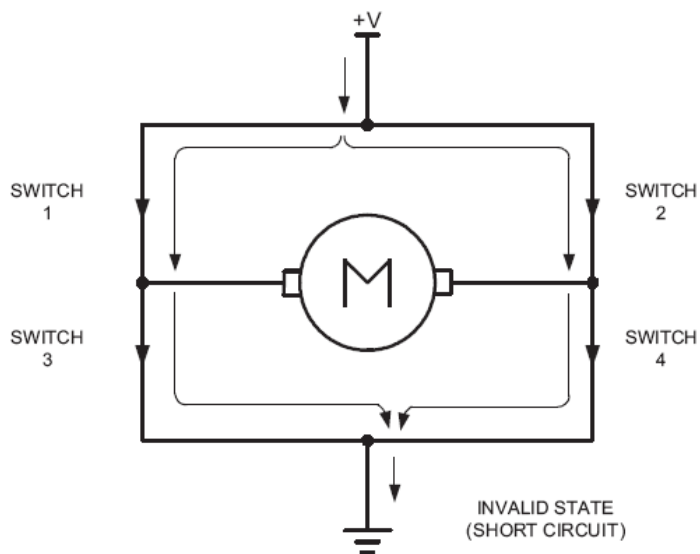
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Bidirectional (counter clockwise)



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Bidirectional



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L298

Pinout diagram and physical component of the L298N motor driver.

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Using L298N

The AVR microcontroller is connected to the L298N motor driver. The AVR's PB0, PB1, and PB2 pins are connected to the L298N's Input1, Input2, and Enable pins via 330 ohm resistors. The L298N's Vss is connected to +5V and its GND is connected to ground. The L298N's Output1 and Output2 are connected to a motor through a bridge rectifier (D1, D2, D3, D4). The motor is also connected to +5V and ground.

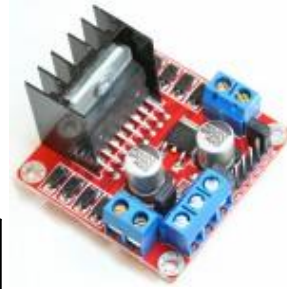
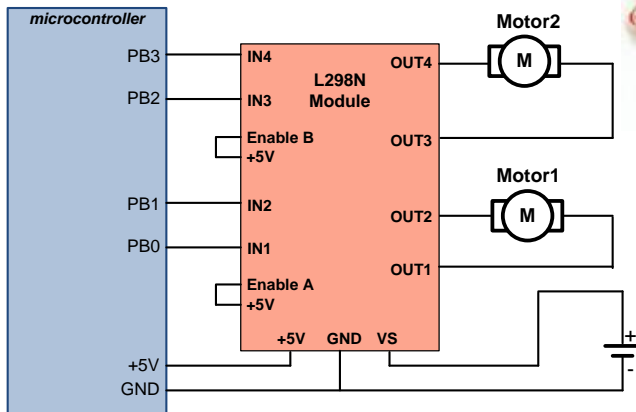
The optoisolator provides additional protection of the AVR

Use a separate power supply for the motor and L298N than for the AVR

D1, D2, D3, D4 are 1N4004

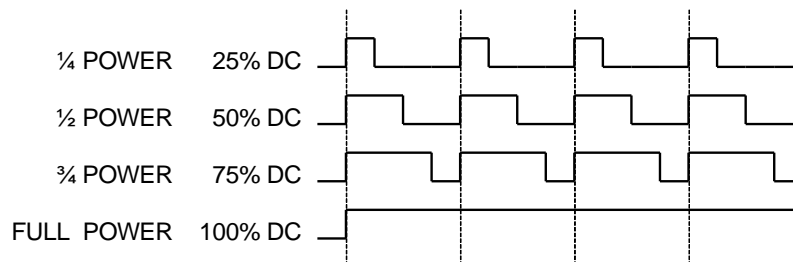
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L298 module



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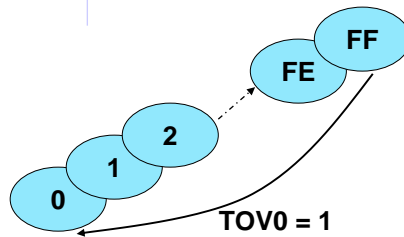
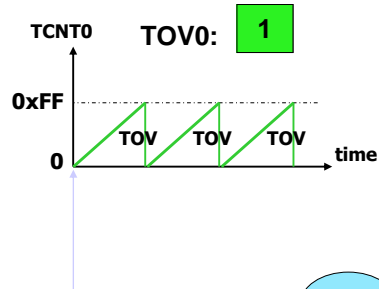
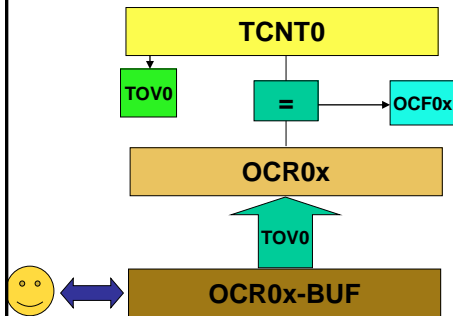
PWM and Duty Cycle



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Fast PWM mode

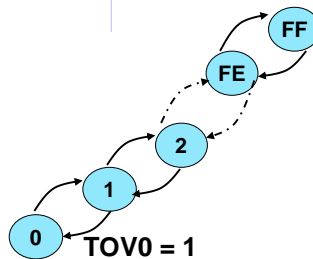
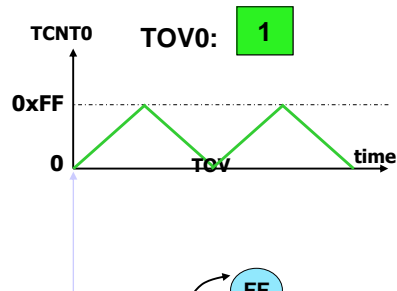
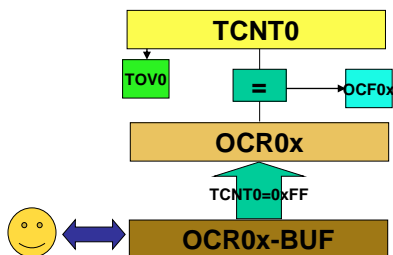
- Similar to Normal mode but OCR0x are buffered.



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Phase Correct PWM mode

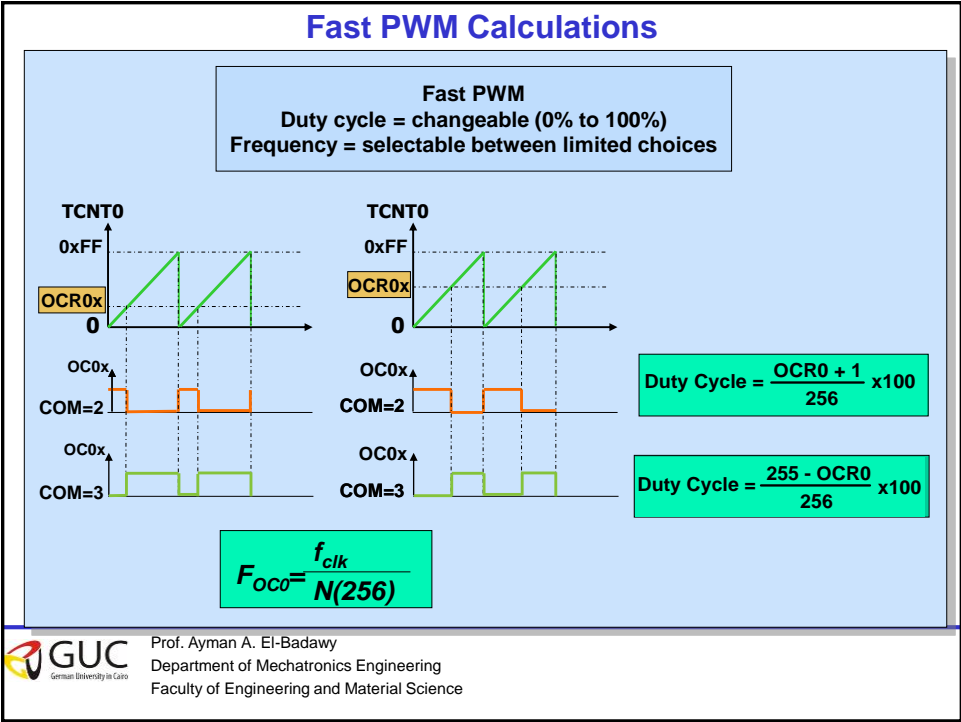
- Goes up and down like a yo-yo
- When TCNT becomes zero, the TOV0 flag sets.



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FOC0A	FOC0B	-	-	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	TCCR0B
COM0A1	COM0A0	COM0B1	COM0B0	-	-	WGM01	WGM00	TCCR0A

Compare Output Mode (COM)		
CTC or Normal (Non PWM)	COM0x1	COM0x0
	0	0
	0	1
	1	0
	1	1
Fast PWM	COM0x1	COM0x0
	0	0
	0	1
	1	0
	1	1
Phase Correct PWM	COM0x1	COM0x0
	0	0
	0	1
	1	0
	1	1



Assuming XTAL = 16 MHz, make the following pulse duty cycle = 75% and frequency = 62.500KHz

$$F_{OC0} = \frac{f_{clk}}{N(256)} \Rightarrow 62.500KHz = \frac{16MHz}{N(256)} \Rightarrow N = \frac{16MHz}{62.500K * 256} = 1$$

$$75/100 = (OCR0x+1)/256 \Rightarrow OCR0x+1 = 192 \Rightarrow OCR0x = 191$$

```
DDRD |= (1<<6); //PD6 as output
OCR0A = 191;
TCCR0A = (1<<COM0A1) | (1<<WGM01) | (1<<WGM00);
TCCR0B = 0x01; //N = 1 (no prescaler)
```



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FOC0A	FOC0B	-	-	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	TCCR0B
COM0A1	COM0A0	COM0B1	COM0B0	-	-	WGM01	WGM00	TCCR0A

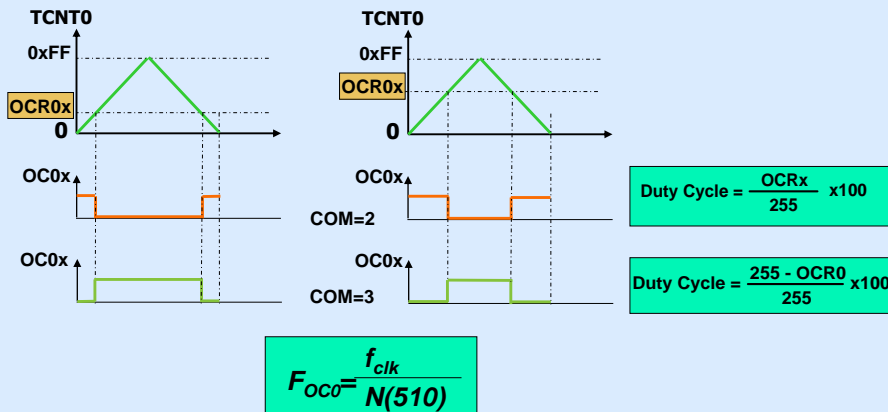
Compare Output Mode (COM)

CTC or Normal (Non PWM)	COM0x1	COM0x0	Description
	0	0	Normal port operation, OC0 disconnected
	0	1	Toggle OC0 on compare match
	1	0	Clear OC0 on compare match
	1	1	Set OC0 on compare match
Fast PWM	COM0x1	COM0x0	Description
	0	0	Normal port operation, OC0 disconnected
	0	1	Reserved
	1	0	Clear OC0 on compare match, set OC0 at TOP.
	1	1	Set OC0 on compare match, clear OC0 at TOP.
Phase Correct PWM	COM0x1	COM0x0	Description
	0	0	Normal port operation, OC0 disconnected
	0	1	Reserved
	1	0	Clear OC0 on compare match when up-counting. Set OC0 on compare match when down-counting.
	1	1	Set OC0 on compare match when up-counting. Clear OC0 on compare match when down-counting.

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Phase Correct PWM Calculations

Phase Correct PWM
Duty cycle = changeable (0% to 100%)
Frequency = selectable between limited choices



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Assuming XTAL = 16 MHz, make the following wave:
duty cycle = 75% and frequency = 31.372KHz

$$F_{\text{OCO}} = \frac{f_{\text{clk}}}{N(510)} \Rightarrow 31.372\text{KHz} = \frac{16\text{MHz}}{N(510)} \Rightarrow N = \frac{16\text{MHz}}{31.372\text{K} \times 510} = 1$$

$$75/100 = \text{OCR}0x / 255 \Rightarrow \text{OCR}0x = 191$$

```
DDRD |= (1<<6); //PD6 as output
OCR0A = 191;
TCCR0A = (1<<COM0A1) | (1<<WGM00);
TCCR0B = 0x01; //N = 1 (no prescaler)
```



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