Group:4 ECE Section-1

Frequency detector Using STM32.

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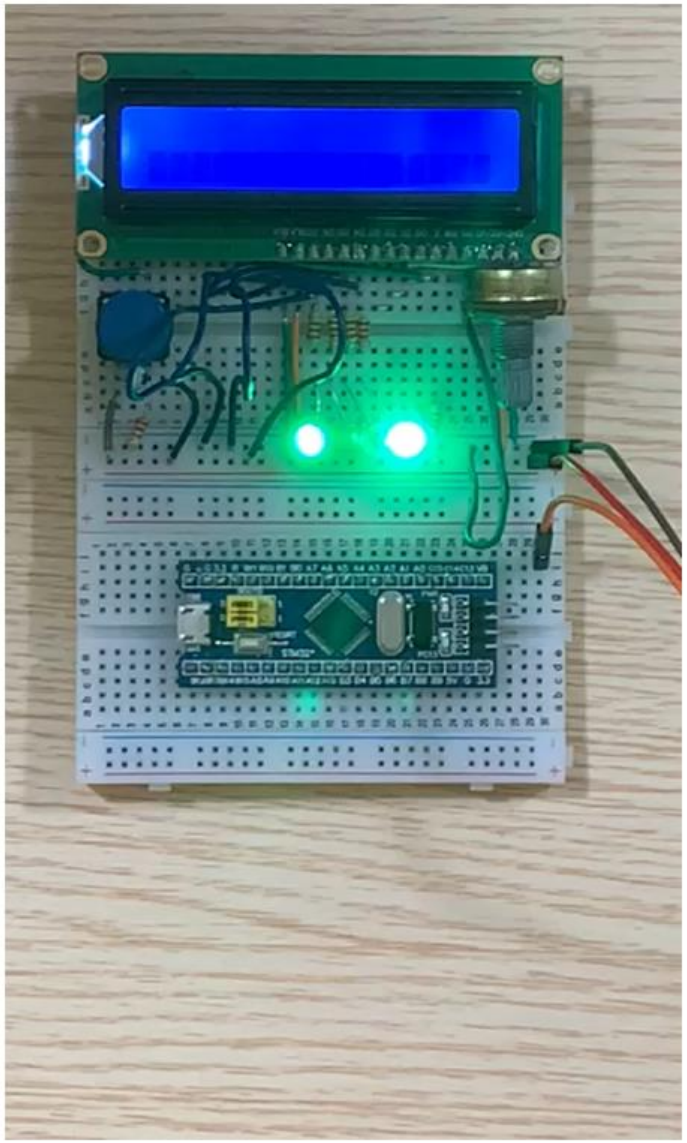
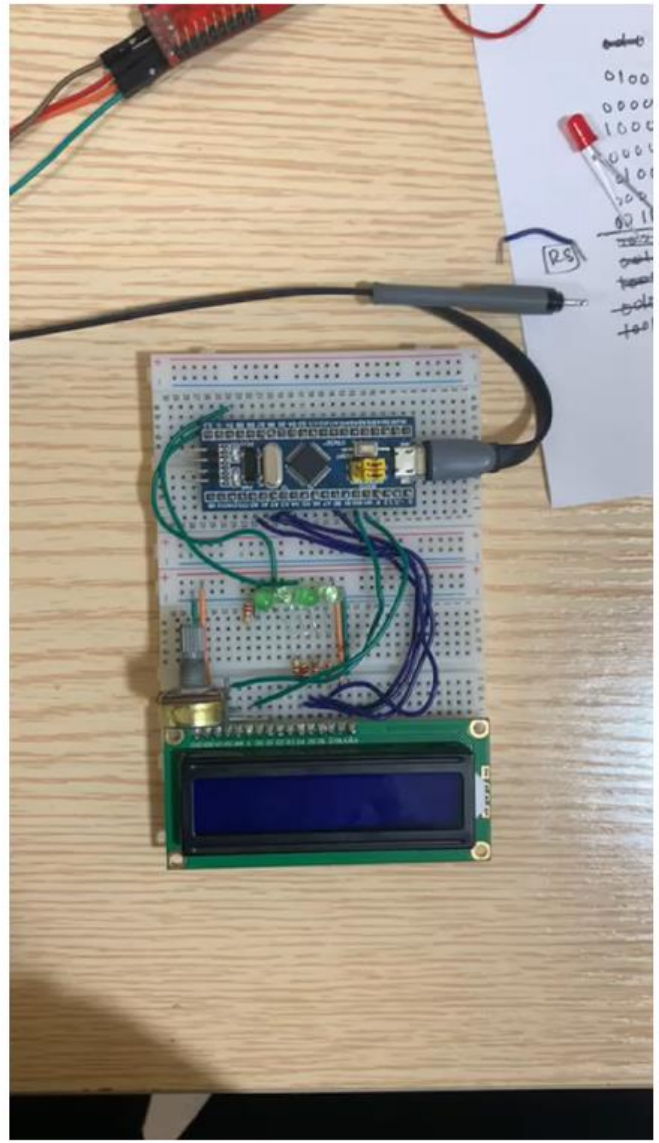
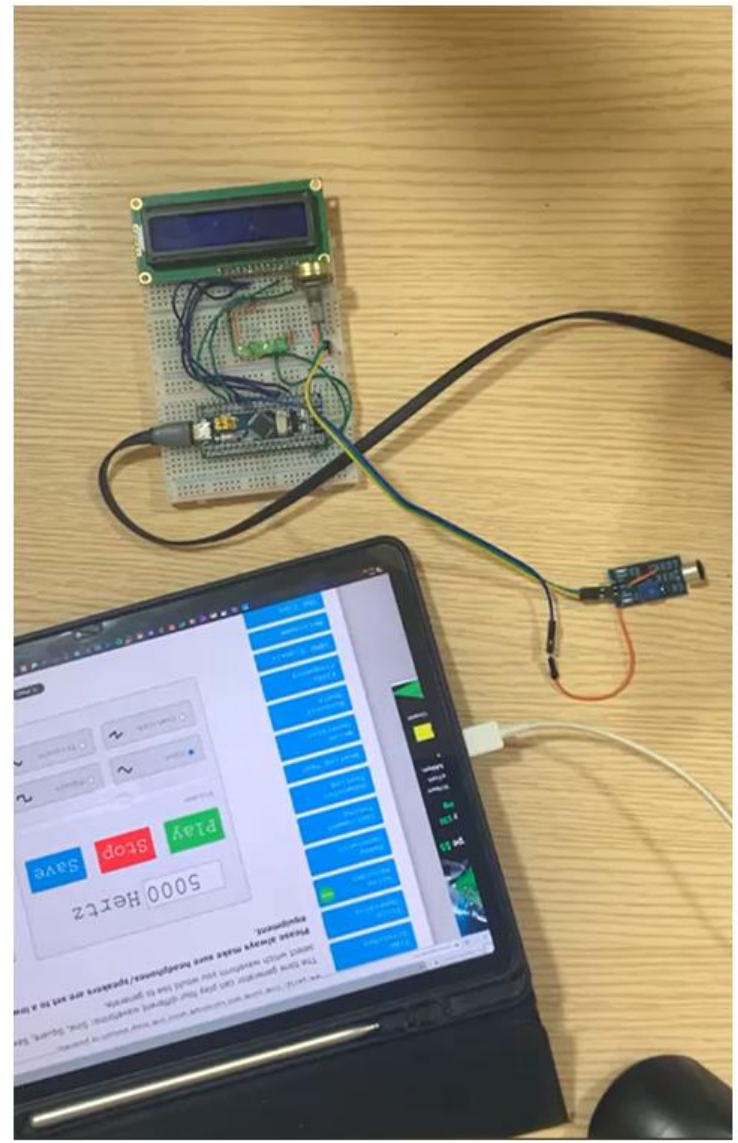
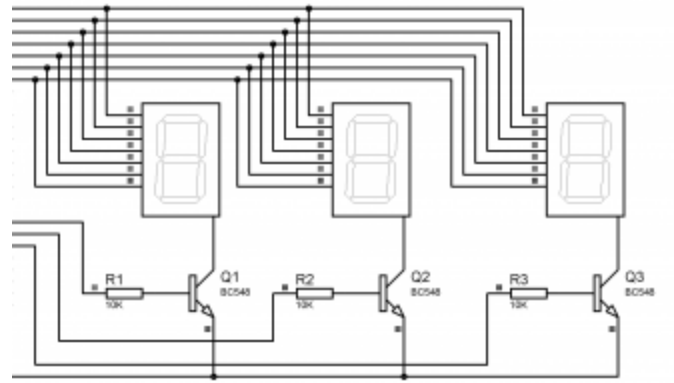
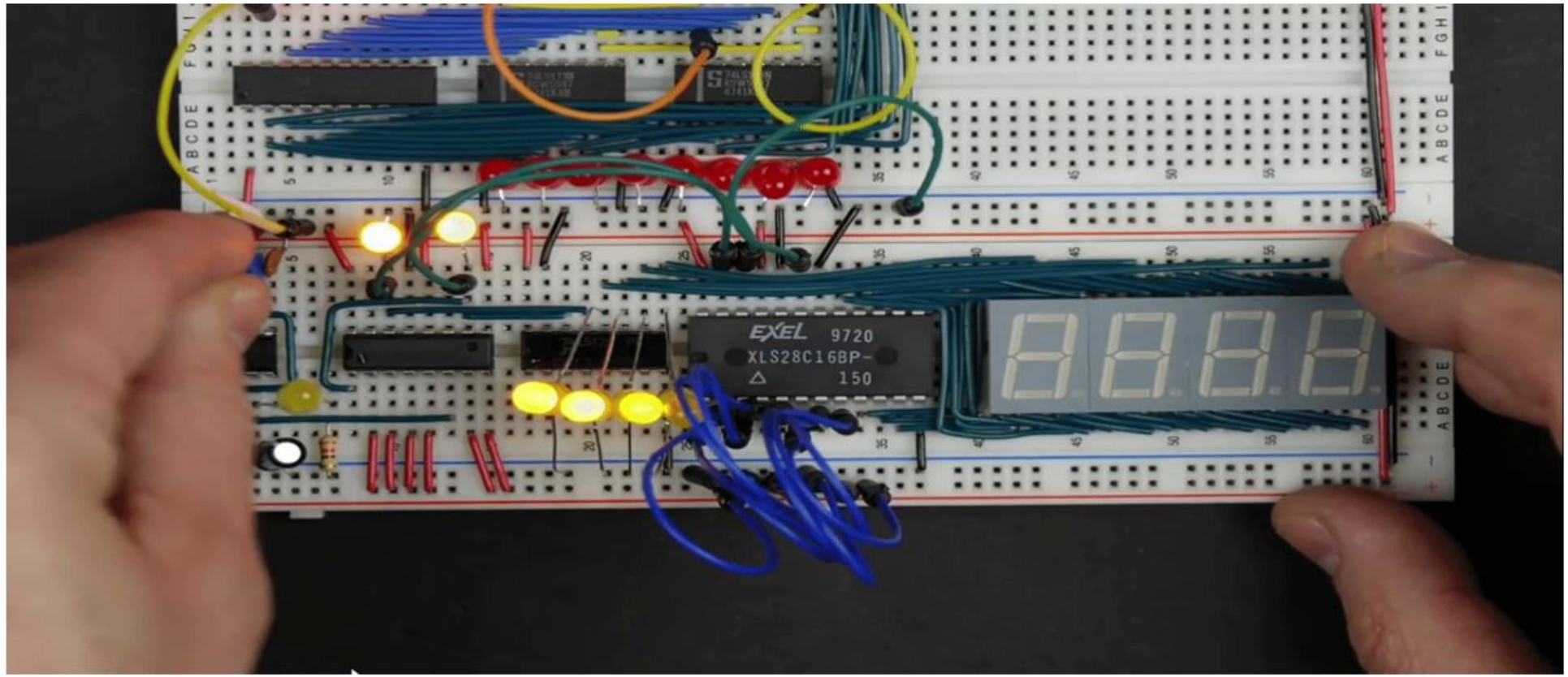
E-JUST




RS

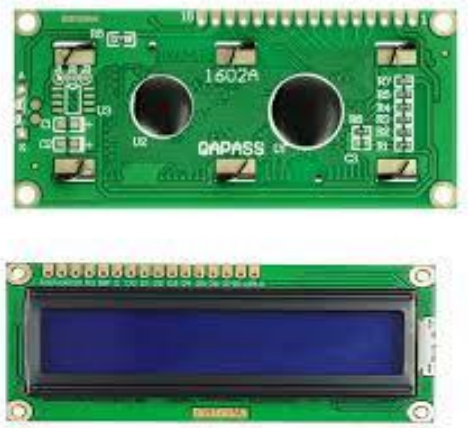

5000 Hertz
Play
Stop
Save


R1
10K
Q1
BC548
R2
10K
Q2
BC548
R3
10K
Q3
BC548


EXEL 9720
XLS28C16BP-
150

Pin No.	Symbol	Level	Description
1	V_{SS}	0V	Ground
2	V_{DD}	5.0V	Supply Voltage for logic
3	VO	(Variable)	Operating voltage for LCD
4	RS	H/L	H: DATA, L: Instruction code
5	R/W	H/L	H: Read(MPU→Module) L: Write(MPU→Module)
6	E	H,H→L	Chip enable signal
7	DB0	H/L	Data bus line
8	DB1	H/L	Data bus line
9	DB2	H/L	Data bus line
10	DB3	H/L	Data bus line
11	DB4	H/L	Data bus line
12	DB5	H/L	Data bus line
13	DB6	H/L	Data bus line
14	DB7	H/L	Data bus line
15	A	—	Supply power for LED +
16	R	—	Supply power for Red -
17	G		Supply power for Green -
18	B		Supply power for Blue -

1	VSS	Voltage Source (GND)
2	VDD	Voltage Drain (+???V)
3	V0	Contrast
4	RS	Register Select
5	RW	Read Write
6	E	Enable
7-10	D0-D3	Low-order bits
11-14	D4-D7	High-order bits
15	A	Backlight Anode (+)
16	K	Backlight Cathode (-)



11.9 Instruction Table

Instruction	Instruction code										Description	Execution time (fosc= 270 KHZ
	RS	R W	DB 7	DB 6	DB 5	DB 4	DB 3	DB 2	DB 1	DB 0		
Clear Display	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Write "20H" to DDRA and set DDRAM address to "00H" from AC	1.53ms
Return Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	Set DDRAM address to "00H" From AC and return cursor to Its original position if shifted. The contents of DDRAM are not changed.	1.53ms
Entry mode Set	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I/D	SH	Assign cursor moving direction And blinking of entire display	39us
Display ON/ OFF control	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	C	B	Set display (D), cursor (C), and Blinking of cursor (B) on/off Control bit.	
Cursor or Display shift	0	0	0	0	0	1	S/C	R/L	-	-	Set cursor moving and display Shift control bit, and the Direction, without changing of DDRAM data.	39us
Function set	0	0	0	0	1	DL	N	F	-	-	Set interface data length (DL: 8- Bit/4-bit), numbers of display Line (N: =2-line/1-line) and, Display font type (F: 5x11/5x8)	39us
Set CGRAM Address	0	0	0	1	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0	Set CGRAM address in address Counter.	39us
Set DDRAM Address	0	0	1	AC6	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0	Set DDRAM address in address Counter.	39us
Read busy Flag and Address	0	1	BF	AC6	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0	Whether during internal Operation or not can be known By reading BF. The contents of Address counter can also be read.	0us
Write data to Address	1	0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Write data into internal RAM (DDRAM/CGRAM).	43us
Read data From RAM	1	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Read data from internal RAM (DDRAM/CGRAM).	43us

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

00: 0000 001X Return Home

00: 0000 0I00 Display /cursor on

00: 000I 0000 (4-Bit Mode)

11.3Contents

1) Clear display

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Clear all the display data by writing “20H” (space code) to all DDRAM address, and set DDRAM address to “00H” into AC (address counter).

Return cursor to the original status, namely, bring the cursor to the left edge on the fist line of the display.

Make the entry mode increment (I/D=“High”).

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

2) Return home

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-

Return home is cursor return home instruction.

Set DDRAM address to “00H” into the address counter.
Return cursor to its original site and return display to its original status, if shifted.
Contents of DDRAM does not change.

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

00: 0000 001X Return Home

4) Display ON/OFF control

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	C	B

Control display/cursor/blink ON/OFF 1 bit register.

D: Display ON/OFF control bit

When D="High", entire display is turned on.
When D="Low", display is turned off, but display data remains in DDRAM.

C: cursor ON/OFF control bit

When D="High", cursor is turned on.
When D="Low", cursor is disappeared in current display, but I/D register preserves its data.

B: Cursor blink ON/OFF control bit

When B="High", cursor blink is on, which performs alternately between all the "High" data and display characters at the cursor position.
When B="Low", blink is off.

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

00: 0000 001X Return Home

00: 0000 0101 Display /cursor on

6) Function set

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	0	1	DL	N	F	-	-

DL: Interface data length control bit

When DL="High", it means 8-bit bus mode with MPU.
When DL="Low", it means 4-bit bus mode with MPU. Hence, DL is a signal to select 8-bit or 4-bit bus mode.
When 4-but bus mode, it needs to transfer 4-bit data twice.

N: Display line number control bit

When N="Low", 1-line display mode is set.
When N="High", 2-line display mode is set.

F: Display line number control bit

When F="Low", 5x8 dots format display mode is set.
When F="High", 5x11 dots format display mode.

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

00: 0000 001X Return Home

00: 0000 0I00 Display /cursor on

00: 000I 0000 (4-Bit Mode)

7) Set CGRAM address

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
0	0	0	1	AC5	AC4	AC3	AC2	AC1	AC0

Set CGRAM address to AC.
The instruction makes CGRAM data available from MPU.

11.6 CGRAM (Character Generator RAM)

CGRAM has up to 5 . 8 dot, 8 characters. By writing font data to CGRAM, user defined characters can be used.

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

00: 0000 001X Return Home

00: 0000 0I00 Display /cursor on

00: 000I 0000 (4-Bit Mode)

Character Code (DDRAM Data)									CGRAM Address						Character Patterns (CGRAM Data)							
b8	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
						0	0	0				0	0	1				0	0	1	0	0
						0	0	0				0	1	0				0	0	1	0	0
						0	0	0				0	1	1				0	0	1	0	0
						0	0	0				1	0	0				0	0	1	0	0
						0	0	0				1	0	1				0	0	1	0	0
						0	0	0				1	1	0				0	0	1	0	0
						0	0	0				1	1	1				0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0
						0	0	1				0	0	1				1	0	0	0	1
						0	0	1				0	1	0				1	0	0	0	1
						0	0	1				0	1	1				1	1	1	1	0
						0	0	1				1	0	0				1	0	1	0	0
						0	0	1				1	0	1				1	0	0	1	0
						0	0	1				1	1	0				1	0	0	0	1
						0	0	1				1	1	1				0	0	0	0	0

10) Write data to RAM

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
1	0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

Write binary 8-bit data to DDRAM/CGRAM.
The selection of RAM from DDRAM, and CGRAM, is set by the previous address set instruction (DDRAM address set, CGRAM address set).
RAM set instruction can also determine the AC direction to RAM.
After write operation. The address is automatically increased/decreased by 1, according to the entry mode.

11) Read data from RAM

RS	R/W	DB7	DB6	DB5	DB4	DB3	DB2	DB1	DB0
1	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

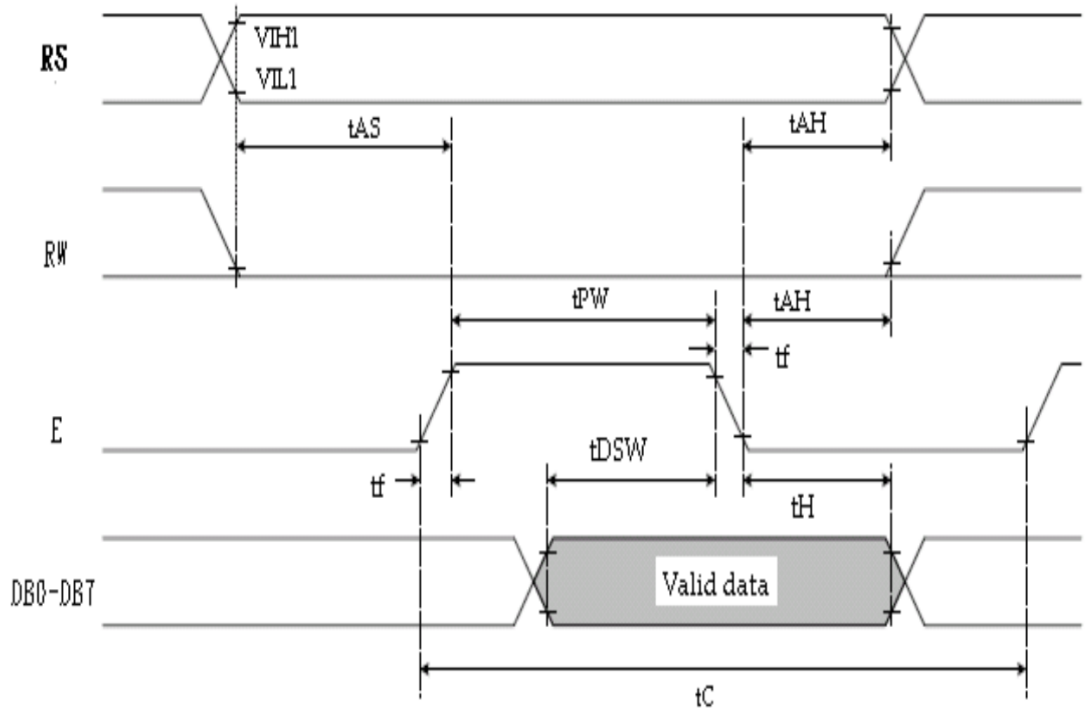
Read binary 8-bit data from DDRAM/CGRAM.

00: 0000 0001 Clear Display

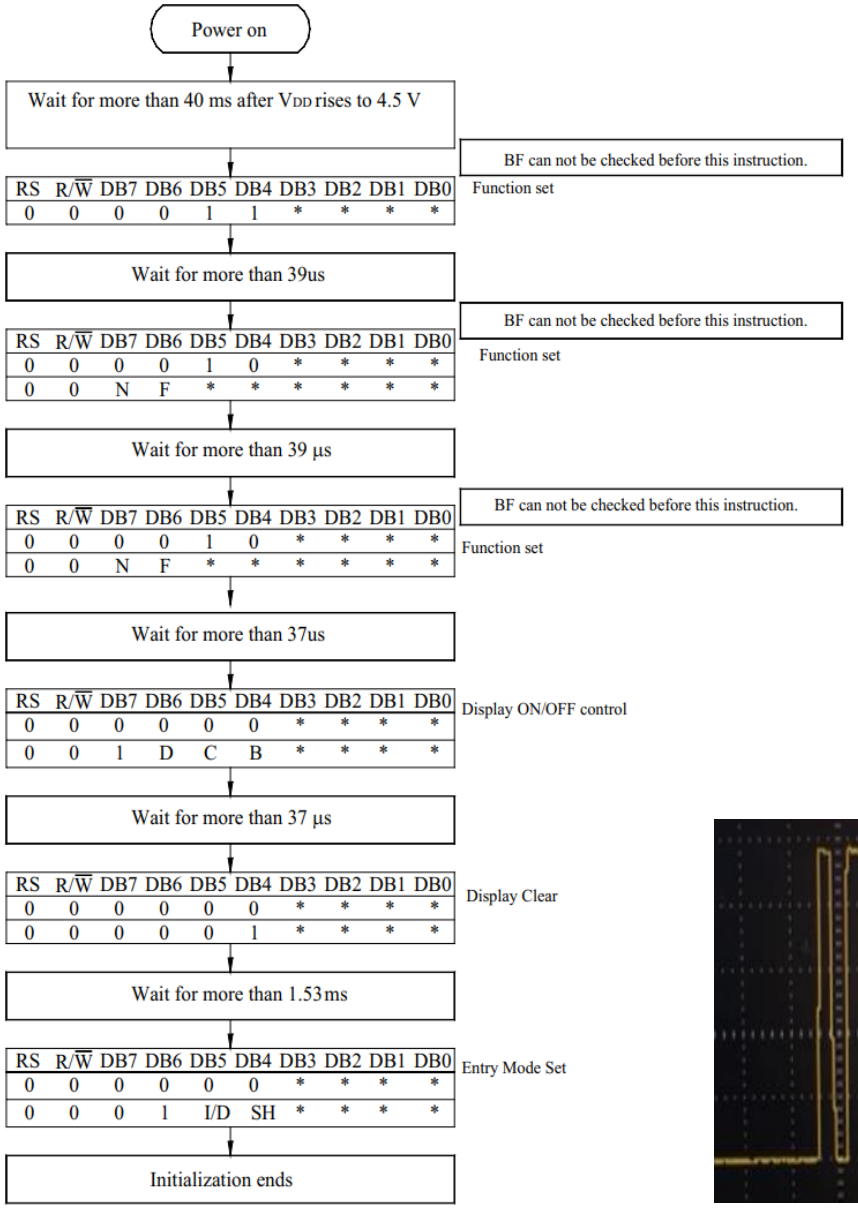
00: 0000 001X Return Home

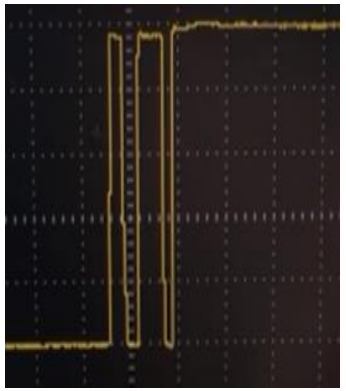
00: 0000 0100 Display /cursor on

10: xxxx xxxx Display char



Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Enable cycle time	T_C	1200	–	–	ns
Enable pulse width	T_{PW}	140	–	–	ns
Enable rise/fall time	T_R,T_F	–	–	25	ns
Address set-up time (RS, R/W to E)	t_{AS}	0	–	–	ns
Address hold time	t_{AH}	10	–	–	ns
Data set-up time	t_{DSW}	40	–	–	ns
Data hold time	t_H	10	–	–	ns





4-Bit Ineterface

Instructions I will use:
RS+RW: Data

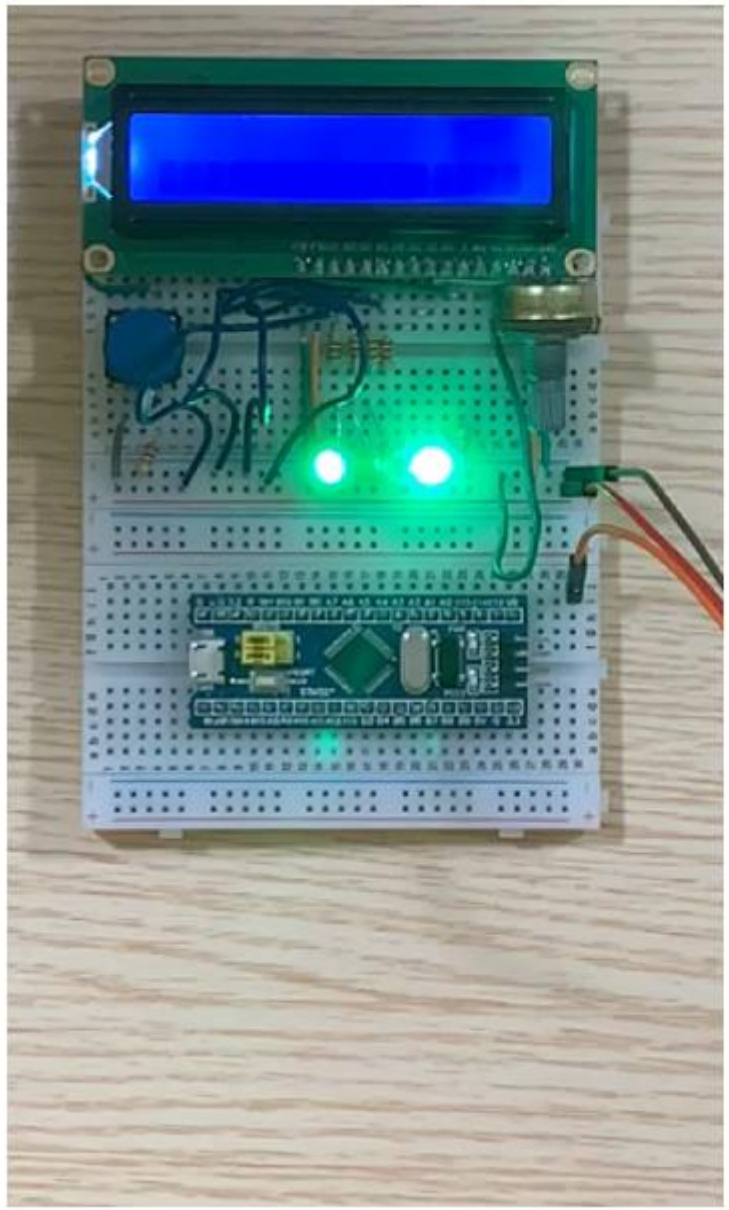
00: 0010 0000 (4-bit mode, 1 line)
00: 0000 0001 (Clear display)
00: 0000 0010 (Return home)
00: 0000 1100 (Display on, no cursor)
10: xxxx xxxx (Write data to screen)

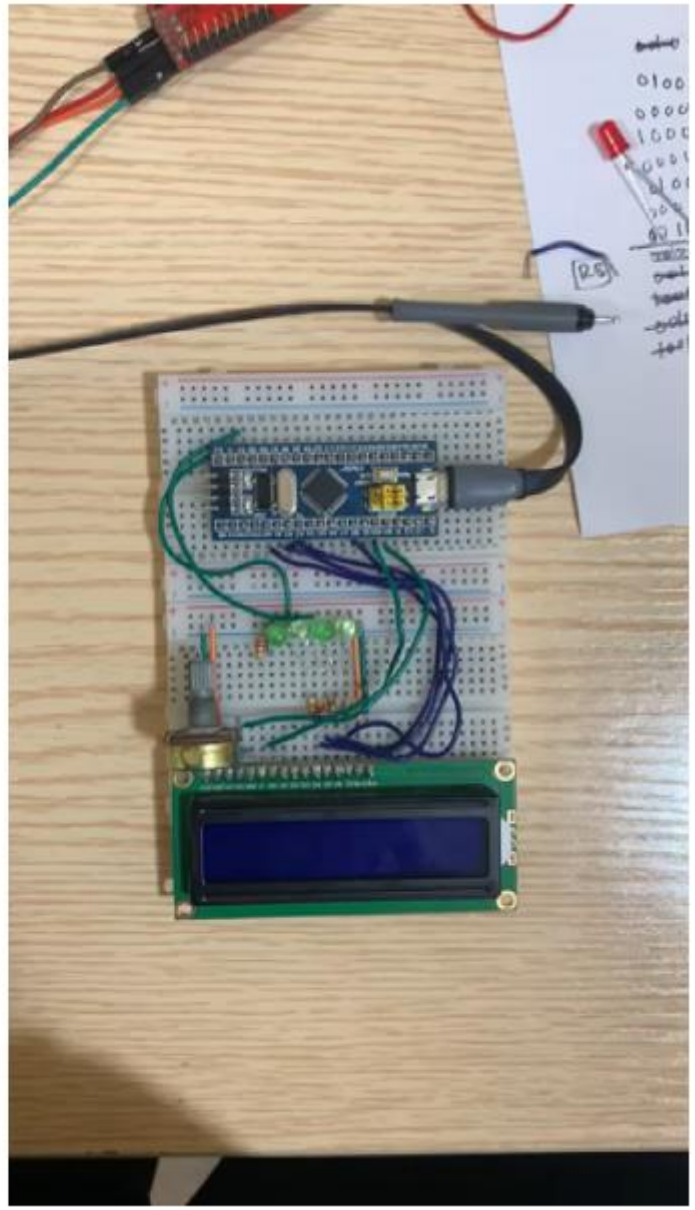
Instructions I will use:
RS+RW: Data

0010 0000 (4-bit mode, 1 line)
0000
0001 (Clear display)
0000
0010 (Return home)
0000
1100 (Display on, no cursor)
xxxx
xxxx (Write data to screen)

ASCII Code: Character to Binary

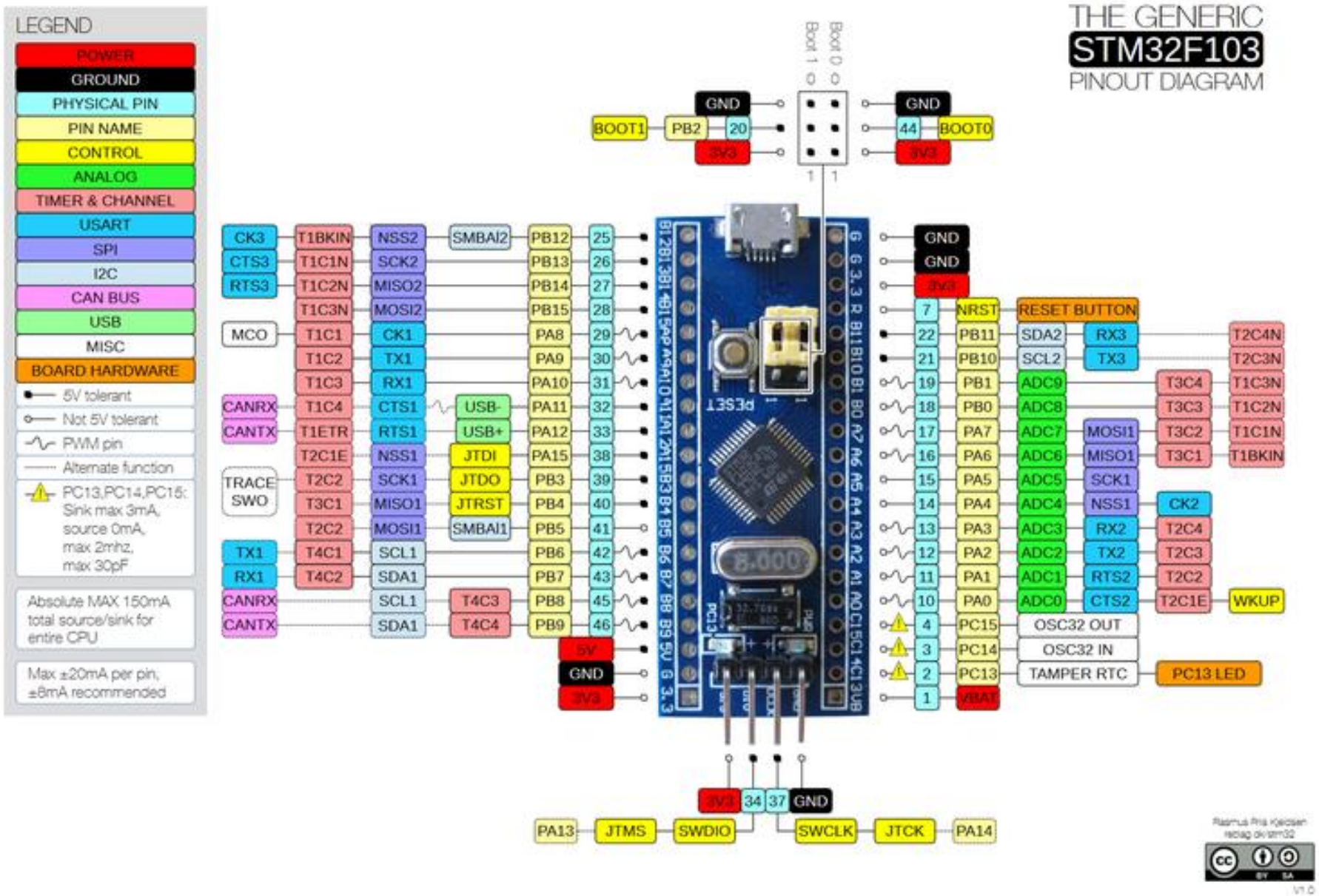
0	0011 0000	O	0100 1111	m	0110 1101
1	0011 0001	P	0101 0000	n	0110 1110
2	0011 0010	Q	0101 0001	o	0110 1111
3	0011 0011	R	0101 0010	p	0111 0000
4	0011 0100	S	0101 0011	q	0111 0001
5	0011 0101	T	0101 0100	r	0111 0010
6	0011 0110	U	0101 0101	s	0111 0011
7	0011 0111	V	0101 0110	t	0111 0100
8	0011 1000	W	0101 0111	u	0111 0101
9	0011 1001	X	0101 1000	v	0111 0110
A	0100 0001	Y	0101 1001	w	0111 0111
B	0100 0010	Z	0101 1010	x	0111 1000
C	0100 0011	a	0110 0001	y	0111 1001
D	0100 0100	b	0110 0010	z	0111 1010
E	0100 0101	c	0110 0011	.	0010 1110
F	0100 0110	d	0110 0100	,	0010 0111
G	0100 0111	e	0110 0101	:	0011 1010
H	0100 1000	f	0110 0110	;	0011 1011
I	0100 1001	g	0110 0111	?	0011 1111
J	0100 1010	h	0110 1000	!	0010 0001
K	0100 1011	I	0110 1001	'	0010 1100
L	0100 1100	j	0110 1010	"	0010 0010
M	0100 1101	k	0110 1011	(	0010 1000
N	0100 1110	l	0110 1100	)	0010 1001
				space	0010 0000

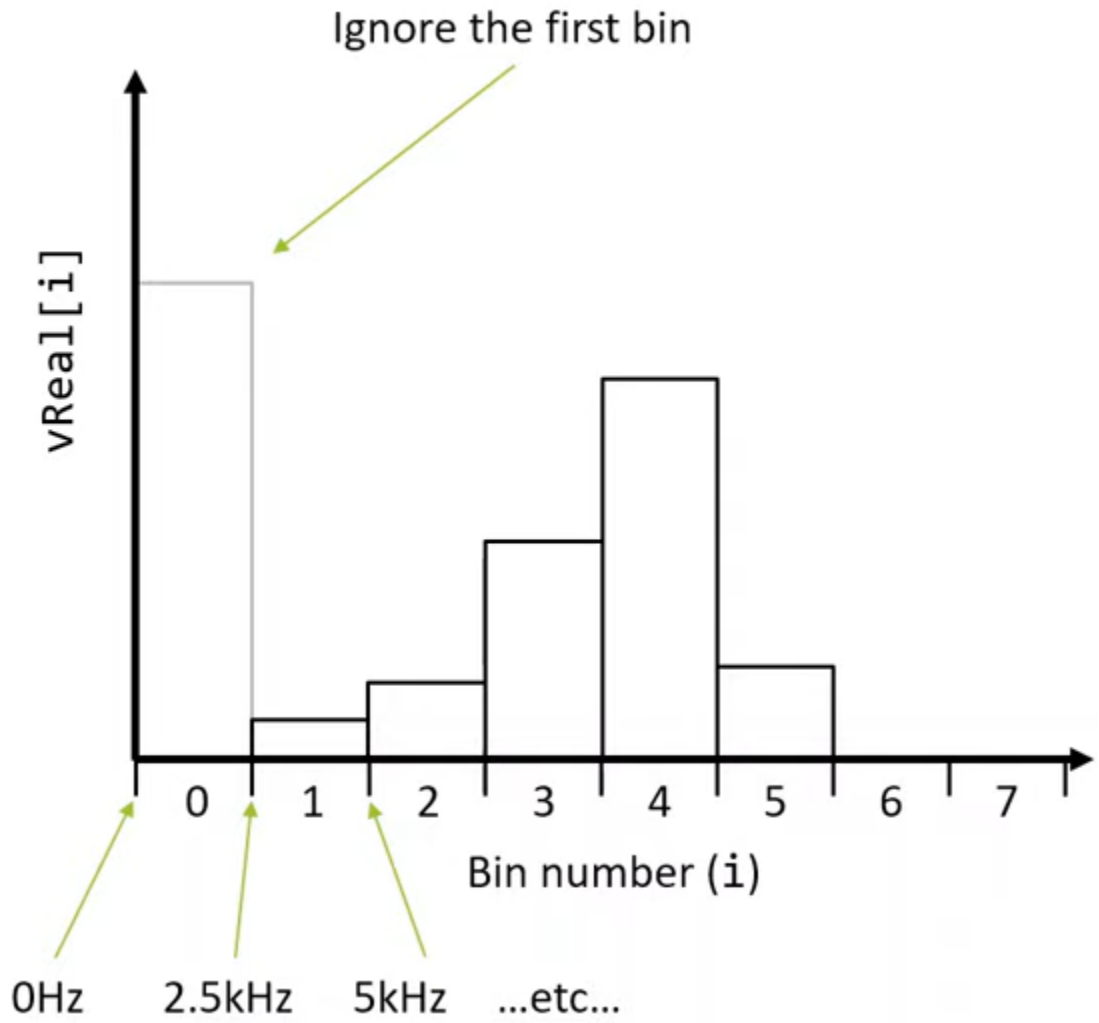


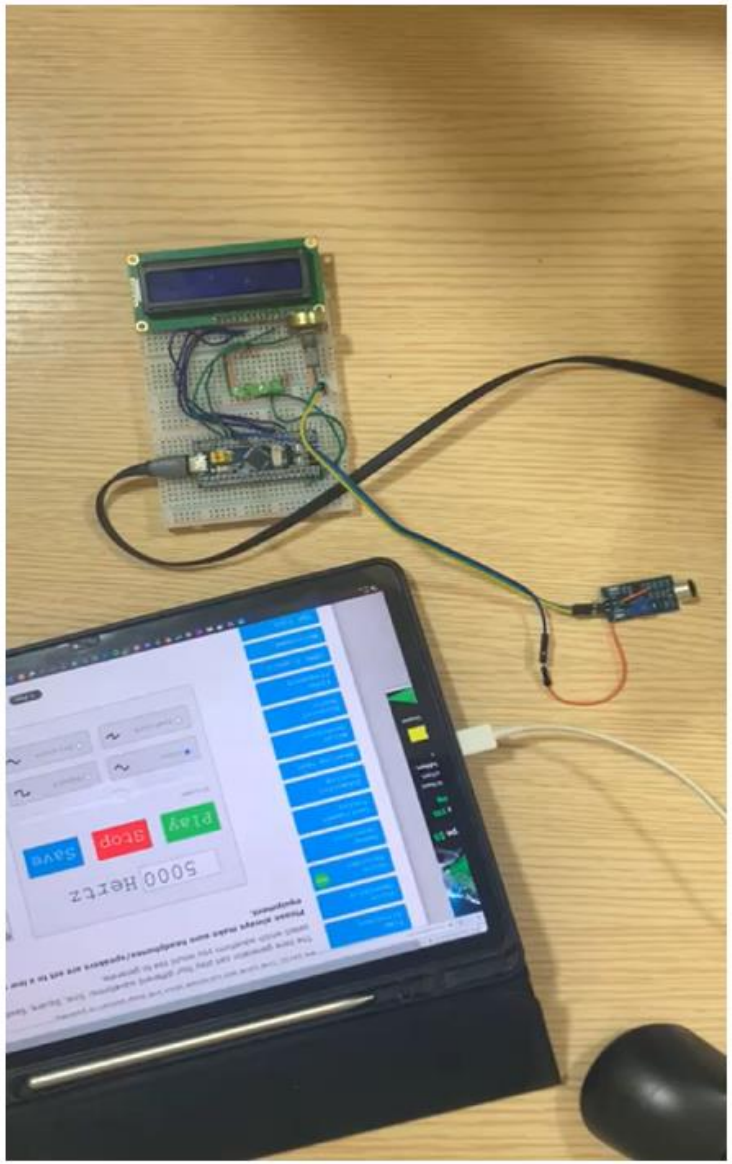


```
void writeHexBits(byte hexValue, bool high) {
  byte lastFourBits = (hexValue >> 4) & 0x0F; // Get the first 4 bits of the hex value
  byte firstFourBits = hexValue & 0x0F; // Get the last 4 bits of the hex value
  digitalWrite(RS, LOW);
  digitalWrite(EN, LOW);

  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    digitalWrite(pinMap[i], (firstFourBits >> i) & 0x01); // Write the first 4 bits to pins 0 to 3
  }
  delay(50);
  digitalWrite(EN, HIGH); delay(50); digitalWrite(EN, LOW);
  delay(100);
  if (high) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
      digitalWrite(pinMap[i], (lastFourBits >> i) & 0x01); // Write the last 4 bits to pins 0 to
    }
    delay(50);
    digitalWrite(EN, HIGH); delay(50); digitalWrite(EN, LOW);
    delay(100); // Wait for 1 second
  }
```

```
void writeCharBits(char c) {
  digitalWrite(RS, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(EN, LOW);
  byte firstFourBits = (c >> 4) & 0x0F; // Get the first 4 bits of the ASCII character
  byte lastFourBits = c & 0x0F; // Get the last 4 bits of the ASCII character

  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    digitalWrite(pinMap[i], (firstFourBits >> i) & 0x01); // Write the first 4 bits to pins 0 to 3
  }
  delay(50); // Wait for 0.1 second
  digitalWrite(EN, HIGH); delay(50); digitalWrite(EN, LOW);
  delay(100);
  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    digitalWrite(pinMap[i], (lastFourBits >> i) & 0x01); // Write the last 4 bits to pins 0 to 3
  }
  delay(50);
  digitalWrite(EN, HIGH); delay(50); digitalWrite(EN, LOW);
  delay(100);
  digitalWrite(RS, LOW);
}
```


LEGEND
POWER
GROUND
PHYSICAL PIN
PIN NAME
CONTROL
ANALOG
TIMER & CHANNEL
USART
SPI
I2C
CAN BUS
USB
MISC
BOARD HARDWARE
5V tolerant
Not 5V tolerant
PWM pin
Alternate function
PC13,PC14,PC15: Sink max 3mA, source 0mA, max 2mhz, max 30pF
Absolute MAX 150mA total source/sink for entire CPU
Max ±20mA per pin, ±8mA recommended
THE GENERIC
STM32F103
PINOUT DIAGRAM
Boot 1
Boot 0
GND
BOOT1
PB2
20
3V3
GND
44
BOOT0
3V3
CK3
CTS3
RTS3
MCO
CANRX
CANTX
TRACE SWO
TX1
RX1
CANRX
CANTX
T1BKIN
T1C1N
T1C2N
T1C3N
T1C1
T1C2
T1C3
T1C4
T1ETR
T2C1E
T2C2
T3C1
T2C2
T4C1
T4C2
NSS2
SCK2
MISO2
MOSI2
CK1
TX1
RX1
CTS1
RTS1
NSS1
SCK1
MISO1
MOSI1
SCL1
SDA1
SCL1
SDA1
SMBAI2
USB-
USB+
JTDI
JTDO
JTRST
SMBAI1
T4C3
T4C4
PB12
PB13
PB14
PB15
PA8
PA9
PA10
PA11
PA12
PA15
PB3
PB4
PB5
PB6
PB7
PB8
PB9
5V
GND
3V3
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
38
39
40
41
42
43
45
46
GND
GND
3V3
7
22
21
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
4
3
2
1
NRST
PB11
PB10
PB1
PB0
PA7
PA6
PA5
PA4
PA3
PA2
PA1
PA0
PC15
PC14
PC13
VBAT
RESET BUTTON
SDA2
SCL2
ADC9
ADC8
ADC7
ADC6
ADC5
ADC4
ADC3
ADC2
ADC1
ADC0
OSC32 OUT
OSC32 IN
TAMPER RTC
RX3
TX3
MOSI1
MISO1
SCK1
NSS1
RX2
TX2
RTS2
CTS2
T3C4
T3C3
T3C2
T3C1
CK2
T2C4
T2C3
T2C2
T2C1E
PC13 LED
T2C4N
T2C3N
T1C3N
T1C2N
T1C1N
T1BKIN
WKUP
3V3
34
37
GND
PA13
JTMS
SWDIO
SWCLK
JTCK
PA14
V1.0


Ignore the first bin
vReal[i]
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Bin number (i)
0Hz
2.5kHz
5kHz
...etc...


play
stop
save
5000 Hertz


VCC
GND
OUT
FC-04