#### ECE271: Microcomputer Architecture and Applications — University of Maine

## Prelab for Lab #10: Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Week of 11 April 2022

# Part A – Textbook Readings / Videos

1. Read Textbook Chapter 20 to review Analog/Digital Conversion.

# Part B – Prelab assignment

In this lab we will set up the Analog Digital Converter (ADC) and use it to measure analog inputs from a potentiometer and from an infrared receiver.

#### 1. Setting up pin PA1 as an analog input (for ADC)

You will need to set the following fields. Record the values to mask/set. If no mask is needed you can leave it blank. You should use pre-defined names for the bits rather than raw hex values if at all possible.

<ul> <li>Set GPIOA-&gt;MODER for pir</li> </ul>	1 to be "analog" (0b11).
MASK MODER= <b>NA</b>	
VALUE MODER=	GPIO_MODER_MODERD

• Set the GPIOA->ASCR bit for pin 1. This hooks up the Analog pin to the ADC. MASK ASCR= <u>VA</u>

VALUE ASCR= <u>6PF6\_ ASCR. EN\_0</u>

### 2. Setting up the ADC

In this lab we will set up ADC1. We will be implementing the flowchart in Figure 20-12 in the textbook. Pa.498

## 3. Questions (See chapter 20.8 in the textbook)

You have the ADC set up with a 3V reference voltage and 12-bit resolution.  $\rightarrow 40^{9}6$ 

- 1. How many volts is each bit increment in the value read from the ADC equal to?
- 2. If you want to check if the input voltage is greater than 2V, what value from the ADC would you compare against?

1) 
$$\frac{3V}{4096} = 732 \,\mu V$$
 Per each bit increment  
2)  $\frac{2}{3} \times 4096 = 2730.667$  to binary  $\rightarrow 1010 \, 1010$ 

2) 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 × 4096 = 2730.667 to binary  $\rightarrow$  1010 1010 1010