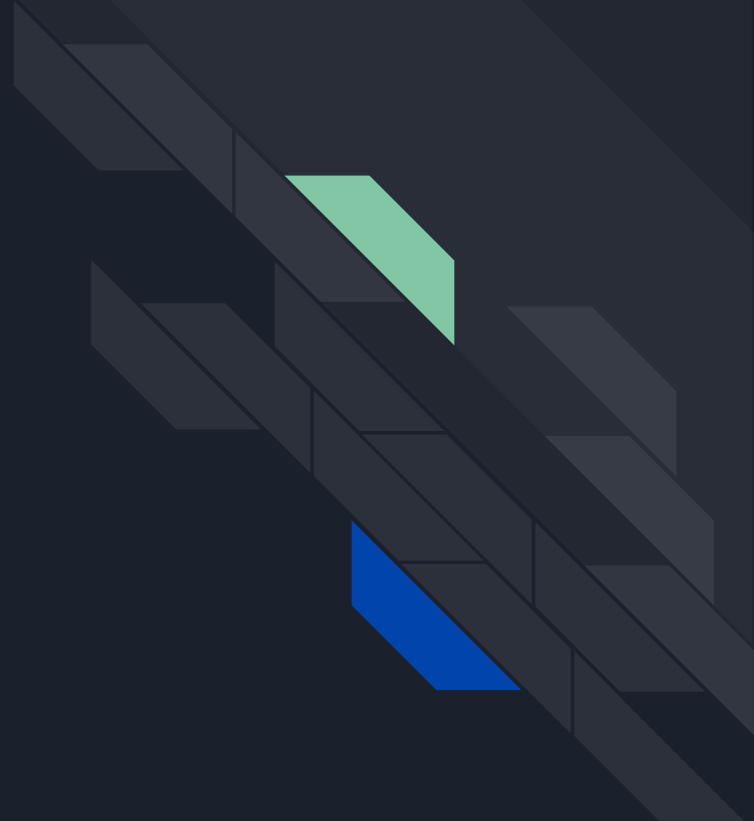
A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light greenish-blue. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

# Pedo-Watch: Elec 327 Final Project

By: Juan Garza, Son Nguyen, Oscar Reynozo

## **Design Problem:**

Low-power pedometer  
watch for fitness and  
health enthusiasts



# Design Concept:

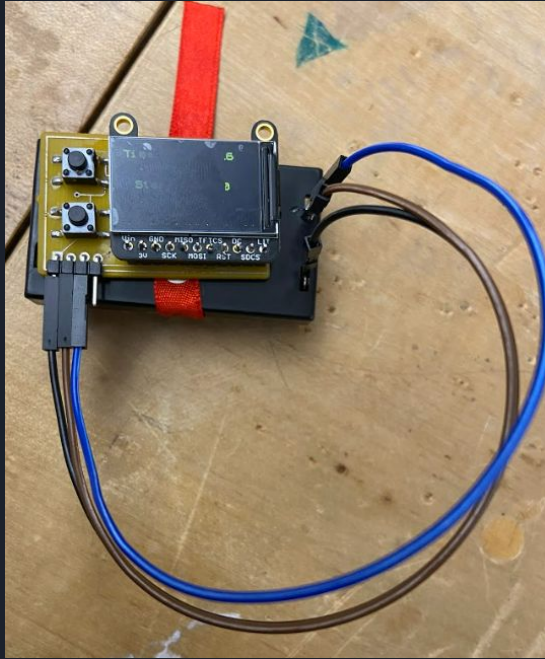
- Energy-efficient pedometer
- Displays time (military) and number of steps via color TFT screen
- Button functionality to set/reset time and step count



Source:

<https://www.verywellfit.com/realalt-3dtri-sport-walking-3d-pedometer-review-4782140>

# Final Product: Pedo-Watch





## Materials

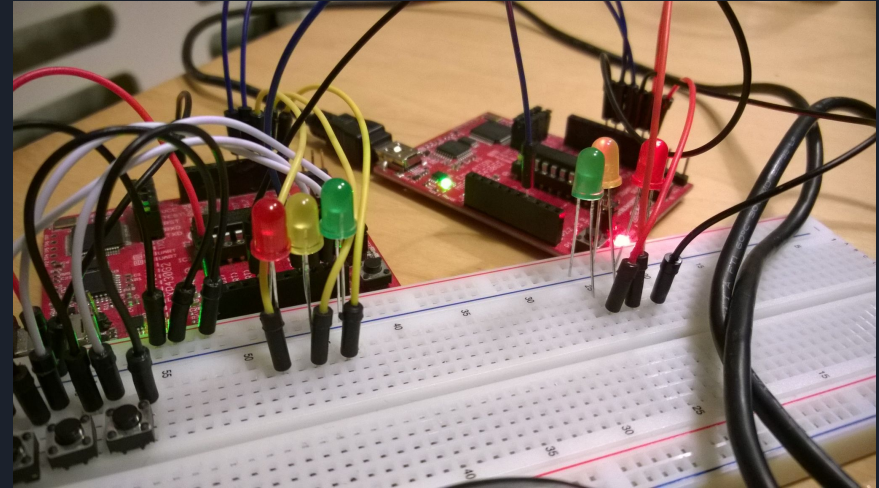
- Texas Instruments Launchpad
- 20-pin MSP430G2553
- Adafruit 1.14" 240 x 135 pixel screen
- KX126-1063 IC
- Two buttons
- Two 1k Ohm resistors
- 4.7k Ohm resistor
- 100k Ohm resistor
- Two 47 nF capacitors
- Two 0.1uF capacitors

# Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Configuration



# Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Configuration

- Serial communication interface chosen due to high clock speed needed for updating step count/time
- Master Device: MSP430G2553
- Slave Devices:
  - Pedometer
  - Screen

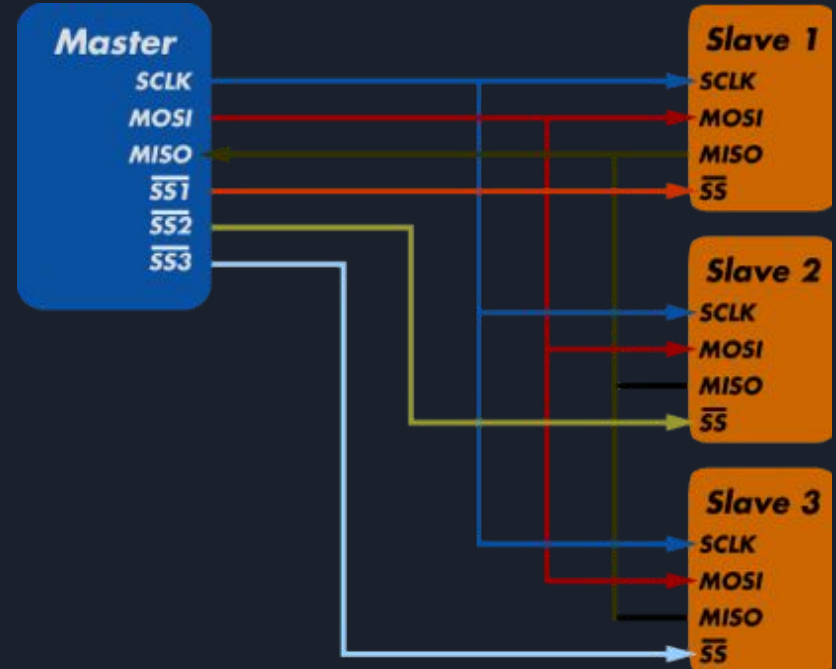


Source:

<https://www.tns-labs.org/msp430-spi-communication/>

# SPI Configuration (Continued)

- Chip Select (CS) pin determines slave device that the master device writes information to
- MISO (Master-in, Slave-out) and MOSI (Master-out, Slave-in) configurations determine direction of information transmission



Source:

<https://www.totalphase.com/blog/2020/07/what-is-spi-protocol-how-to-debug-spi-communication/>

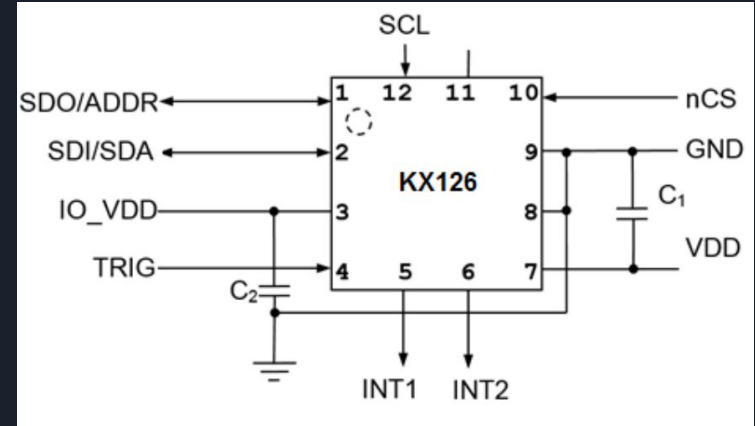


# KX126-1063 Pedometer Configuration & Implementation



# Pedometer Configuration

- Chip: KX126-1063 IC
- Clock Speed: 0.5 MHz
- Write: send two bytes - address and value for address
- Read - Send two bytes - address and dummy variable to provide clock
- Initial Software Reset
- Set pedometer configuration mode
  - Adjust step threshold control register

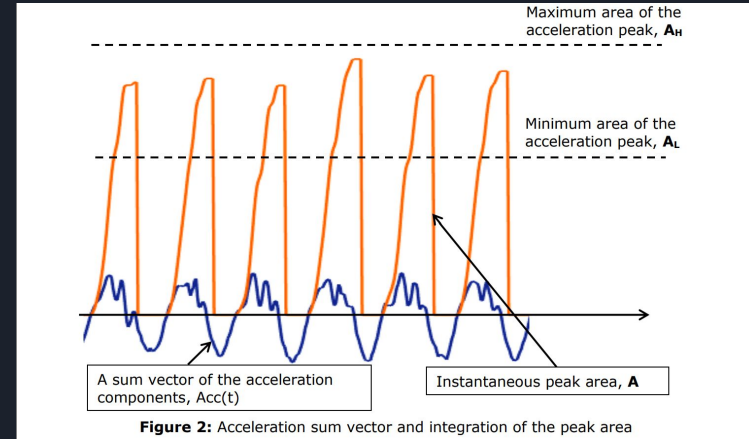


Source:

<https://download.mikroe.com/documents/datasheets/KX126-1063.pdf>

# Pedometer Implementation

- Two 8-bit displacement registers
- Interrupt Pin 2 – GPIO 2.2 - automatically adds steps
- Interrupt updates steps displayed after every 12 steps



Source:

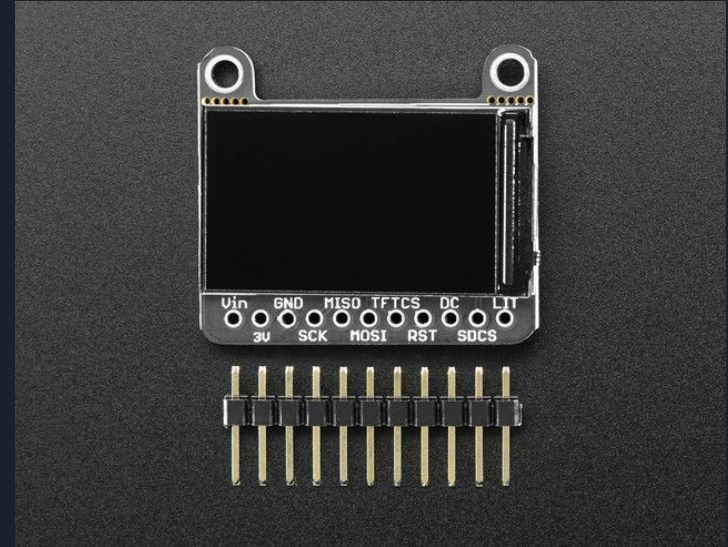
[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Displacement-velocity-and-acceleration-for-a-car-with-a-constant-velocity-profile-for\\_fig2\\_337140375](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Displacement-velocity-and-acceleration-for-a-car-with-a-constant-velocity-profile-for_fig2_337140375)

# TFT Screen Implementation



# TFT Screen Configuration

- Chip: ST7789VW
- Clock Speed: 8 MHz
- Initialize software reset
- Configure master, phase, and asynchronous modes to enable SPI
- CASET/RASET commands specify row/column for pixel drawn

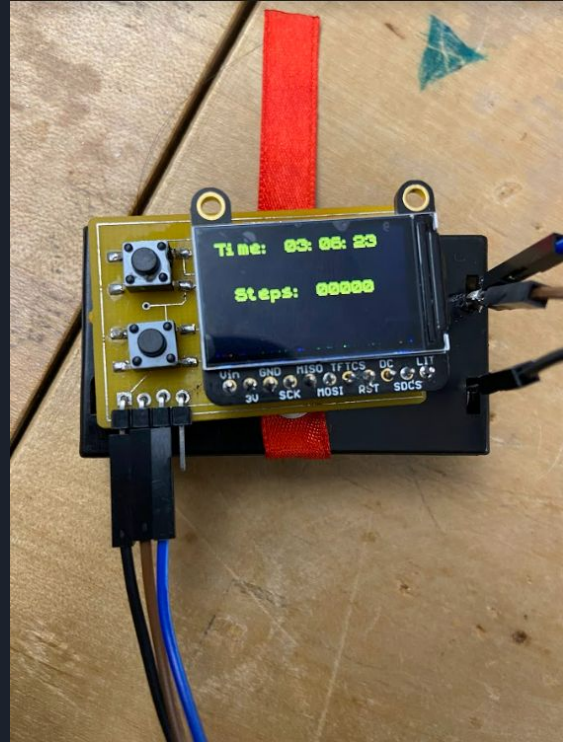


Source:

<https://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-1-14-240x135-color-tft-breakout/pinouts>

# TFT Screen Implementation

- Write byte to transmission buffer UCB0TXIFG
  - Draw pixel with color specified by byte
- Iterate drawing color pixels to draw text including step counter and time

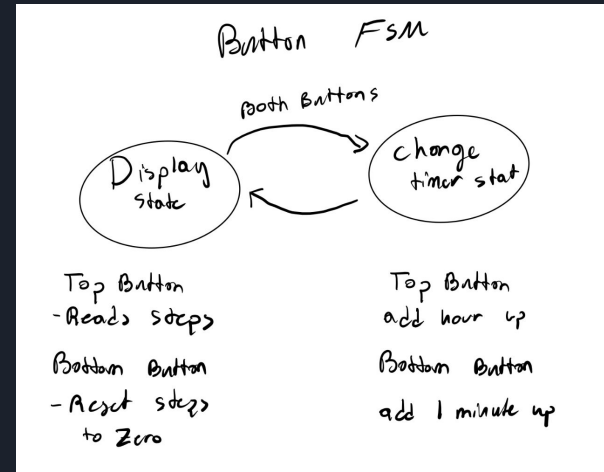
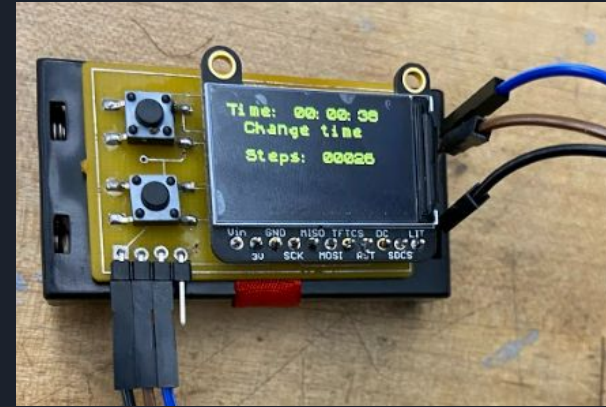


# Button Implementation



# Button Implementation

- Have a FSM for button function
  - Having two buttons, top and bottom button
- State 1: Displaying
  - Top button reads steps
  - Bottom button reset steps to 0
  - Press both to change state to change time
- State 2: Change Time
  - Top button changes hours
  - Bottom button changes minutes
  - Press both to change state to displaying





# PCB Design

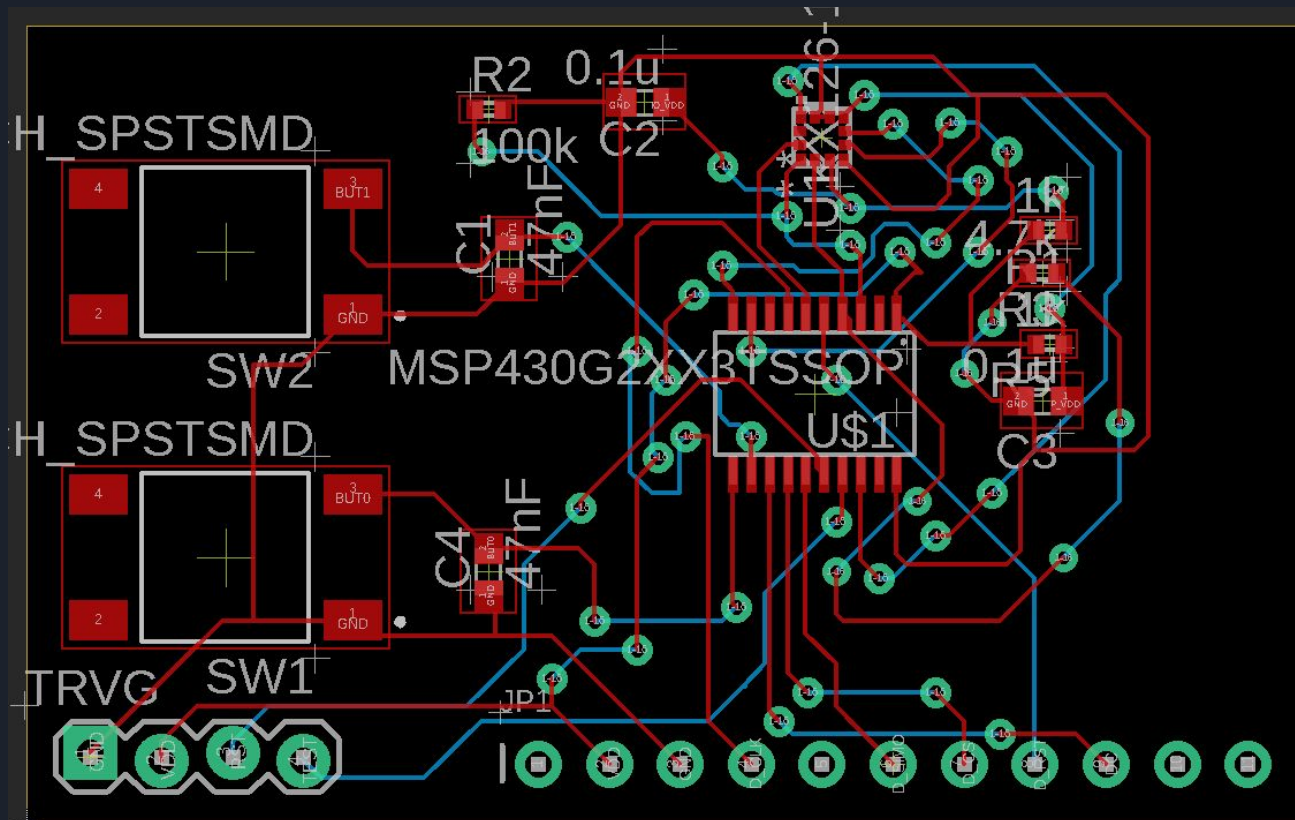




# PCB Layout

- Other components:
  - 4 pins connecting Launchpad
  - Resistors/capacitors for pedometer and button connections
- Only DVCC/DVSS pins shared
- Vacant pins: P1.0, P2.0, P2.6
- Remaining pins allocated to certain purpose for a specific component





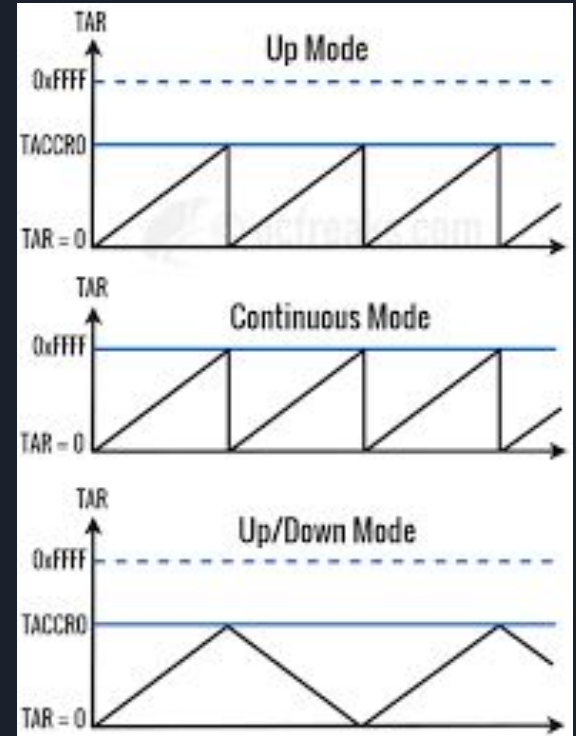
PCB Eagle Board

# Low-Power Implementation



# Low-Power Implementation

- Use interrupts for delaying tasks
  - delay() function uses CCR0 interrupt to put MSP430 to sleep awaiting an input time
  - Active low button interrupt updates step count displayed after each 12 steps



Source:

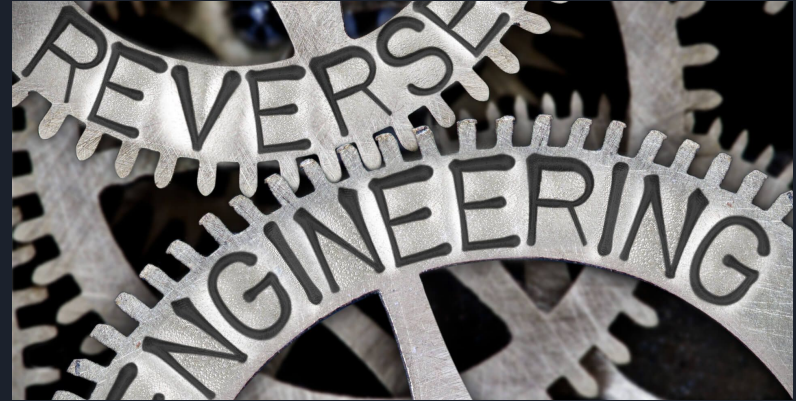
<http://www.ocfreaks.com/msp430-timer-programming-tutorial/>

# Challenges



# Challenges

- Initial difficulties interfacing with pedometer and screen
  - “Reverse engineer” commands via running sample code and probe with oscilloscope
  - Correct timing with writing to transmission buffer



Source:  
<https://searchengineland.com/reverse-engineer-online-advertising-strategy-288994>



# Takeaways





## Takeaways

- Heavily-utilize interrupts when prioritizing low-power consumption
- Datasheets and “Reverse engineering” devices are very effective for understanding devices’ functionality
  - Run sample code and probe to find necessary commands