Ministry of Education and Research of the Republic of Moldova
Technical University of Moldova
Department of Software and Automation Engineering

REPORT

Laboratory work No. 3.1

Discipline: Embedded Systems

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Analysis of the Situation in the Field

1. Description of the Technologies Used and Application Context

This project implements a modular system for acquiring distance measurements from an ultrasonic sensor, processing the signals, and displaying the data on Serial terminal. The system uses FreeRTOS for task scheduling and STDIO for formatted output.

Hardware Components

- **Microcontroller**
- **Jumper Wires**
- **USB Power Supply**
- **Ultrasonic Sensor**

Software Components

- **PlatformIO with Visual Studio Code**: Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- **C++ for Embedded Systems**: Programming language used for implementation
- **STDIO Functions (printf)**: For system reporting and monitoring
- **Serial Monitor**: For displaying system status

2. System Architecture Explanation and Solution Justification

The application is organized into several modules:

- **Main Module**: Sets up the system, creates FreeRTOS tasks, and initializes modules
- **Ultrasonic Sensor Module**: Handles initialization and reading from the ultrasonic sensor
- **Signal Manager Module**: Processes sensor data and maintains system state
- **Serial I/O Module**: Configures STDIO for serial communication

Tasks:

- **Sensor Task**: Acquires distance readings every 100ms using vTaskDelayUntil()
- **Display Task**: Updates Serial output every 500ms as specified, with a 50ms offset from the sensor task using vTaskDelay()

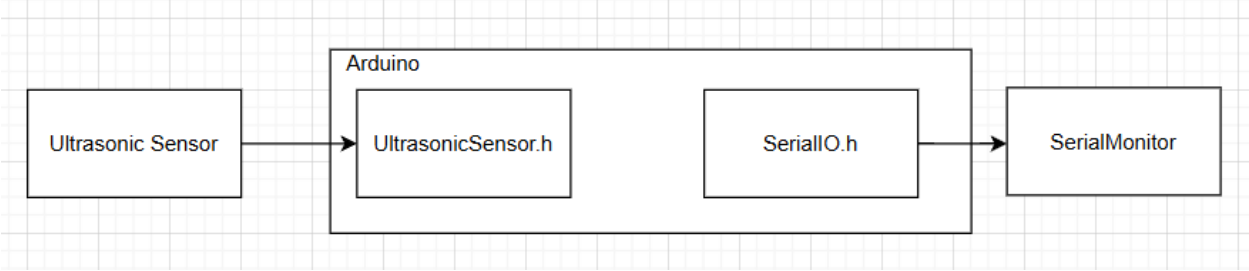
3. Case Study

An example of use would be the car industry, specifically the parktronics, which help with understanding the distance of the car from surrounding objects.

4. Design

1. Architectural Sketch and Component Interconnection

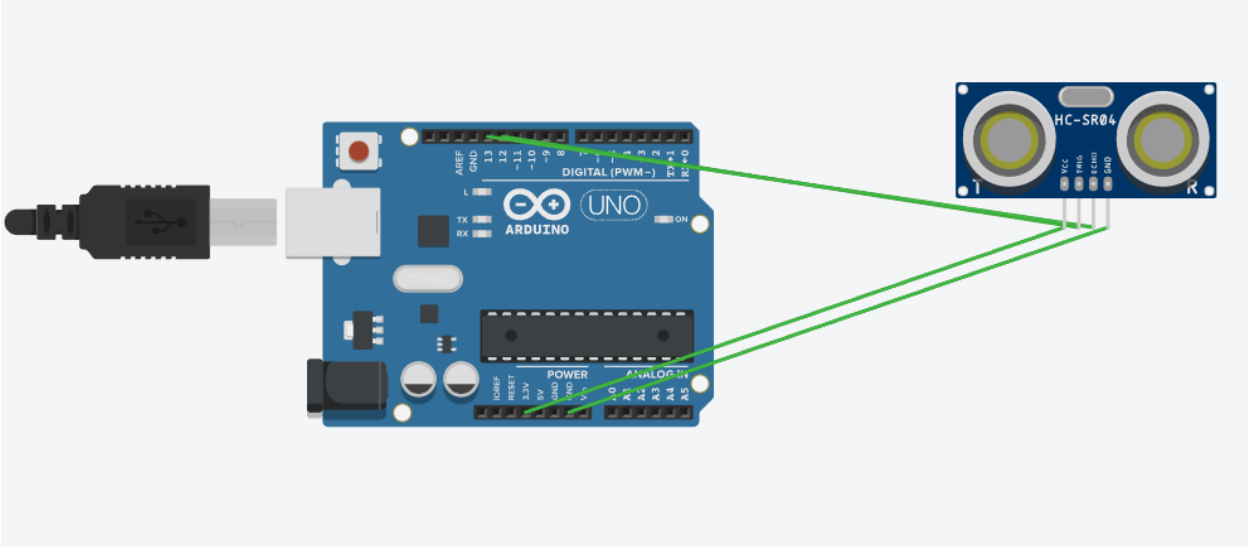
- Ultrasonic sensor connected to MCU
- Microcontroller executing sequential task scheduling
- Serial Monitor for system status output
- LCD for system status output



Component Description and Their Roles:

- **Microcontroller**: Core processing unit executing tasks
- **LCD**: Shows as output the distance registered by sensor
- **Ultrasonic Sensor**: Registers the distance to any object infront of it

The sketch shows how the components interact.



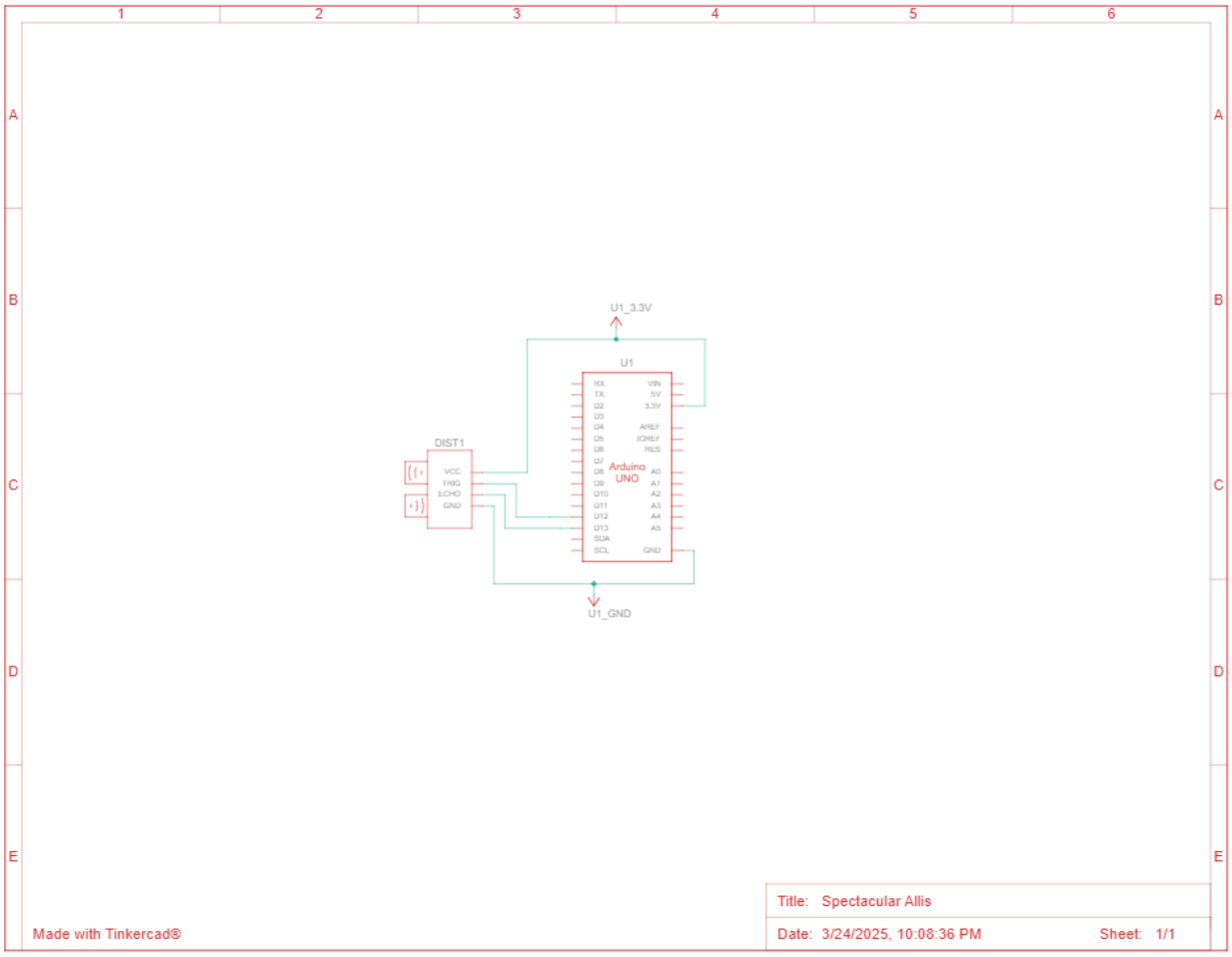


Figure 1, 2 Electrical schematic

This image shows an **Arduino Uno** connected to a ultrasonic sensor.

Here’s a breakdown of the components and their connections:

1. Microcontroller (Arduino Uno)

- The **Arduino Uno** is the main processing unit, providing power and controlling the circuit.

2. Ultrasonic Sensor

- The sensor is used to measure the distance to any object its pointed at
- The VCC pin is connected to 3.5V
- The TRIG pin is connected to pin 12
- The ECHO pin is connected to pin 13
- The GND is connected to any GND pin on the MCU

2. Schematic diagrams

To understand the system's behavior, a Flowchart and a Finite State Machine (FSM) are used.

Flowchart – Serial Command Processing

The FSM includes the following states:

1. Normal – default state when distance is above threshold
2. Alert – entered when distance below threshold

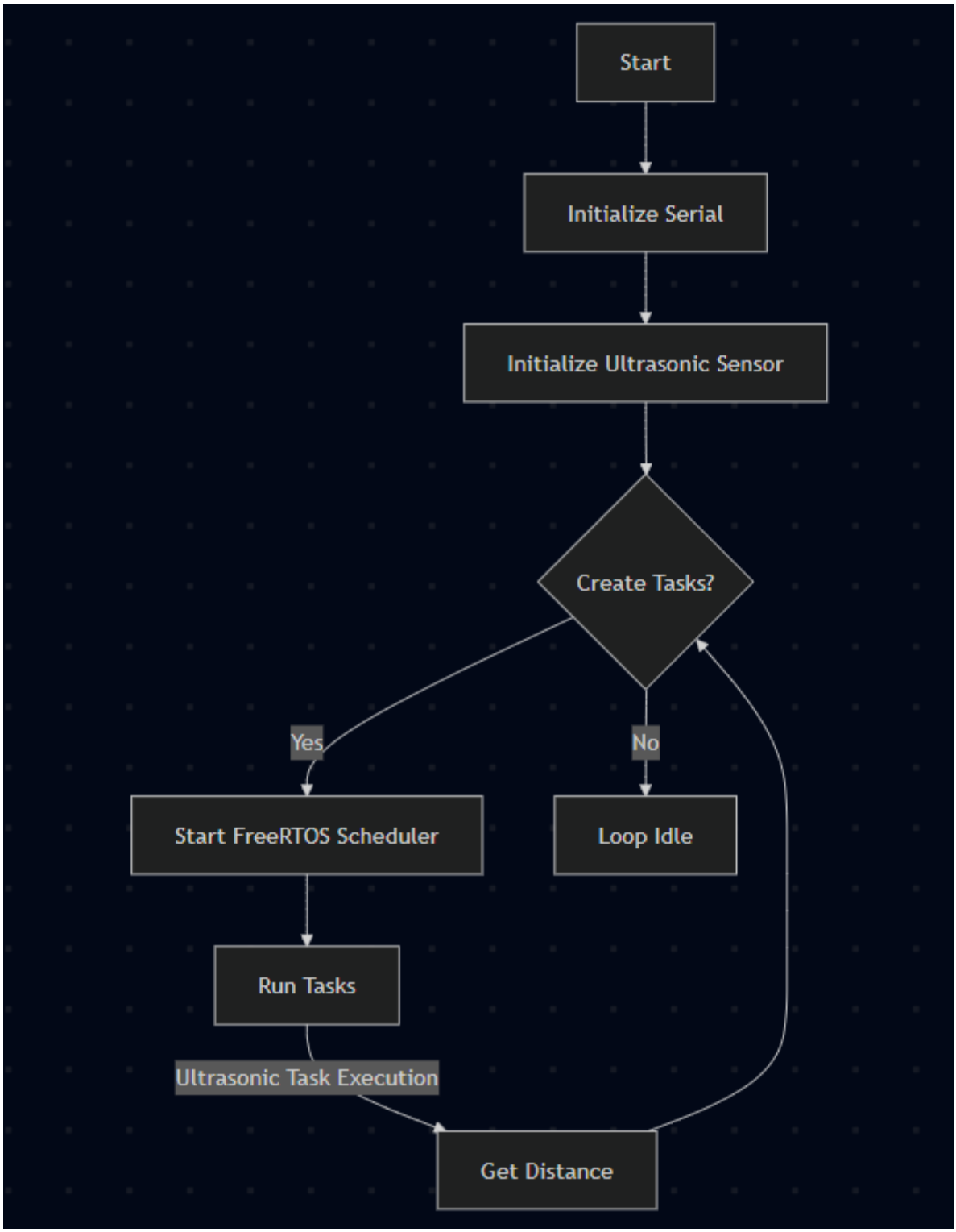


Figure 3 System

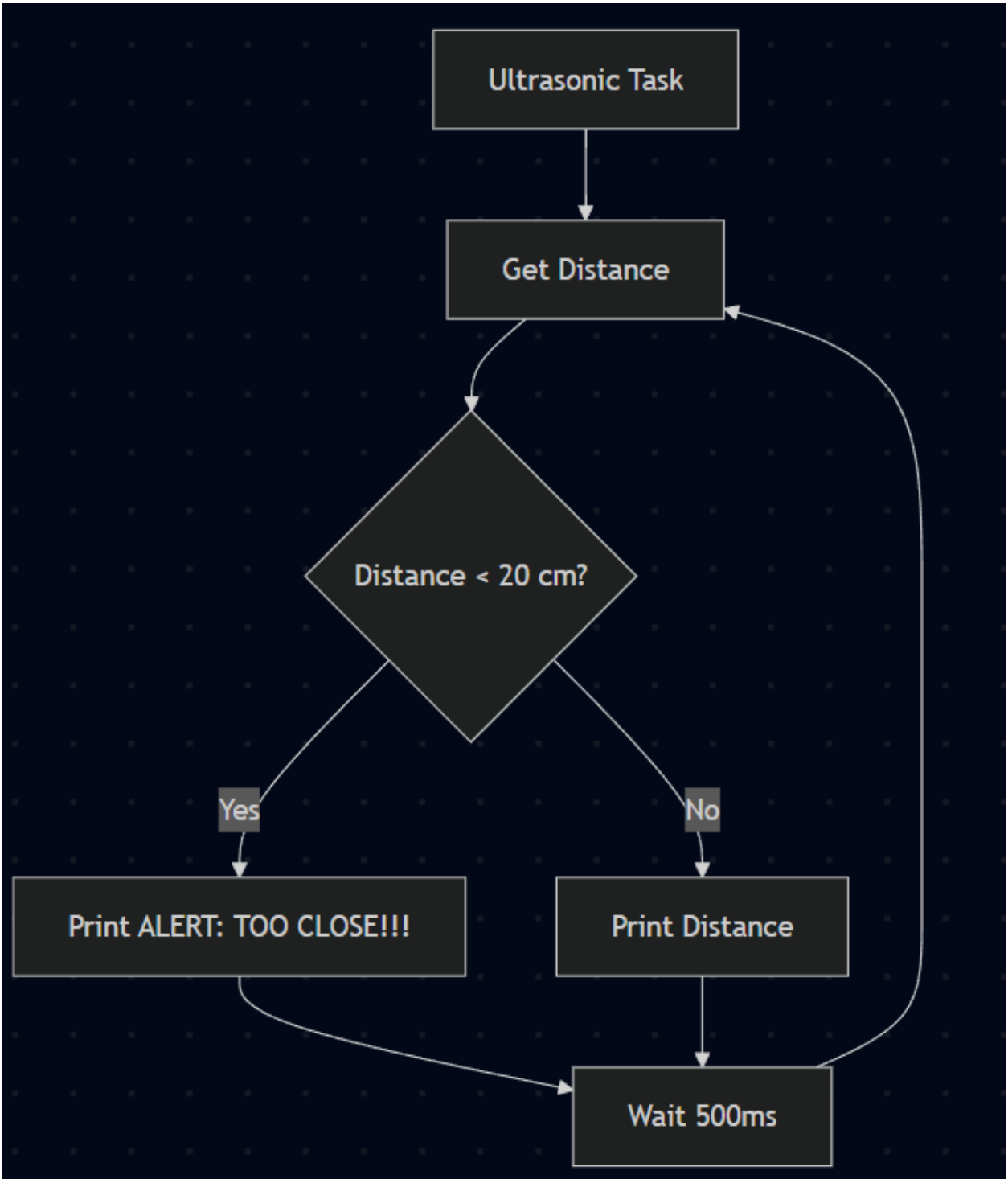


Figure 4 Ultrasonic task

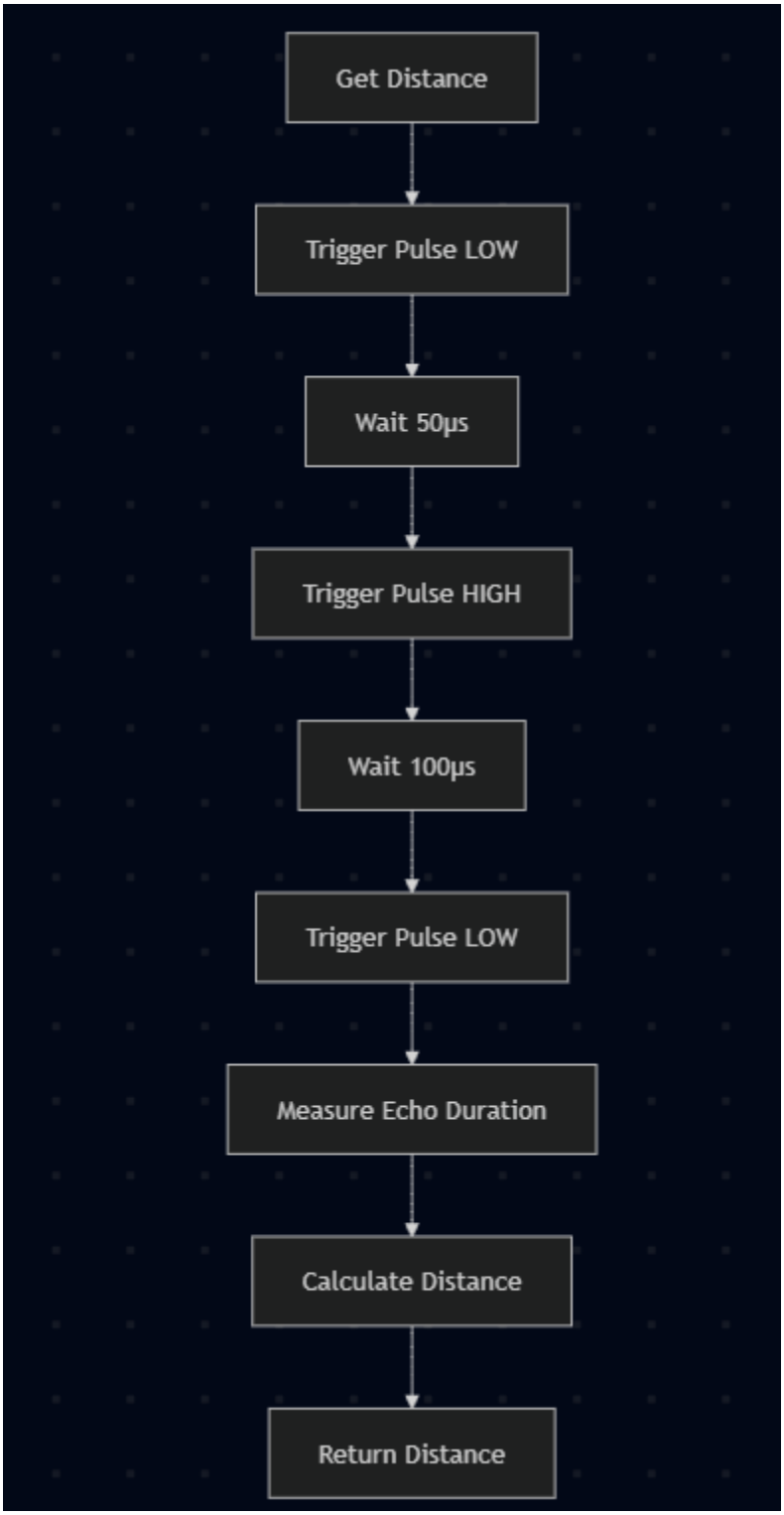


Figure 5 Distance measurment

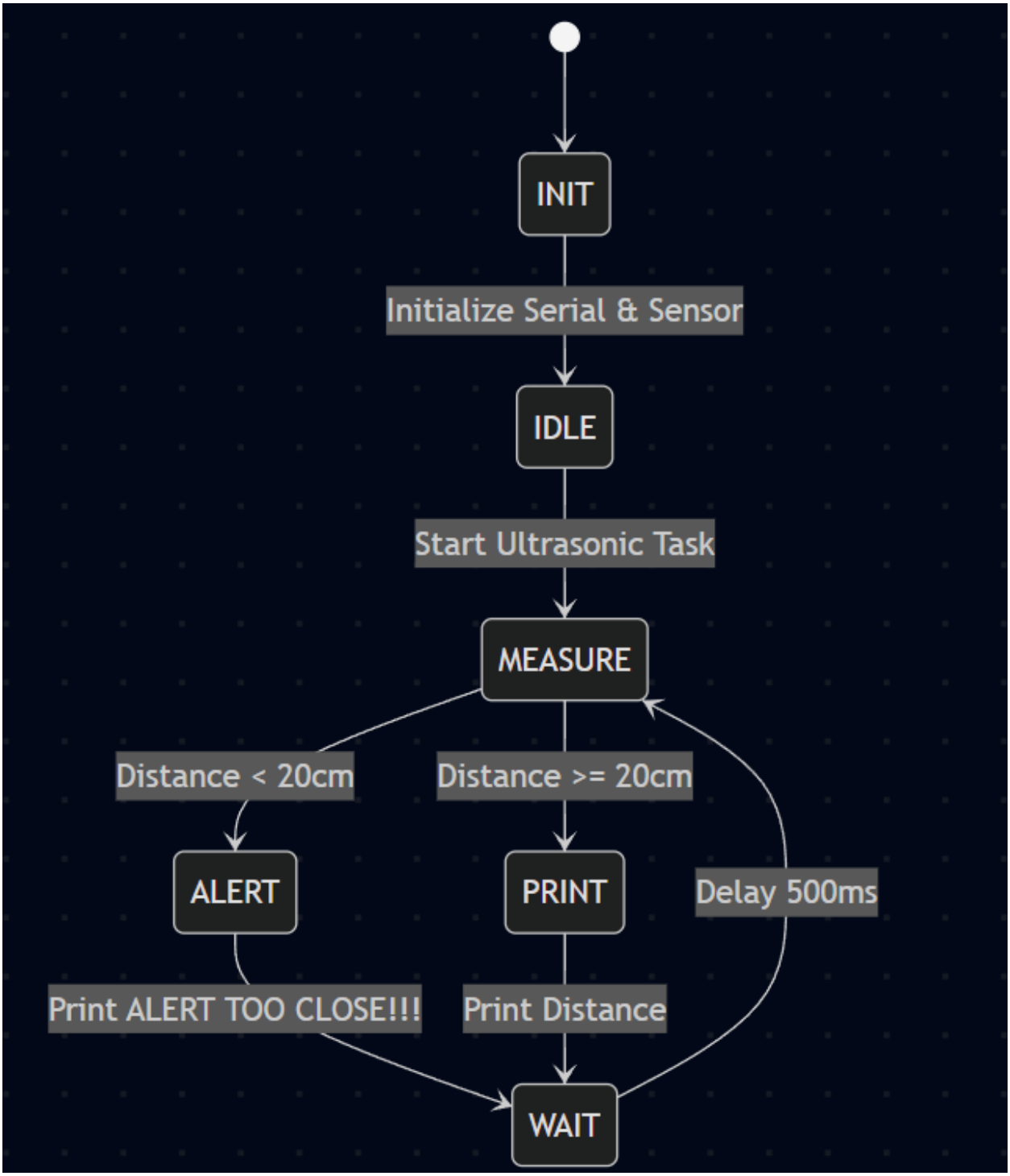


Figure 6 FSM diagram

3. Modular implementation

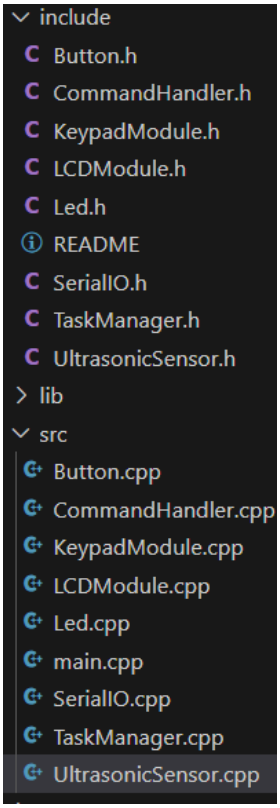


Figure 7 Project organization

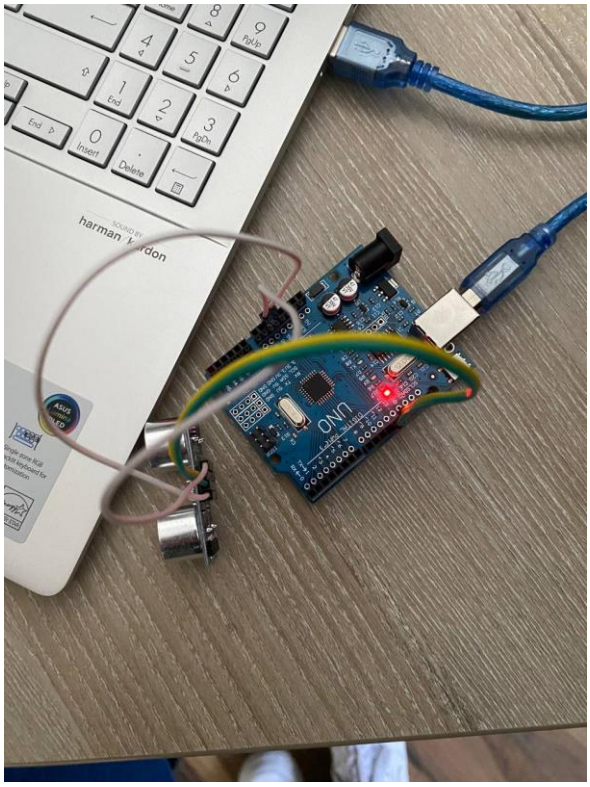
In the SerialIO.h we have the following methods for reading and writing the text:

1. serial_putc(char c, FILE *stream) – it uses Serial.write to write the text
2. serial_getc(FILE *stream) – it uses Serial.read serial is not available
3. printDistance(float distance) – it prints the distance registered by sensor

In the UltrasonicSensor.h we have the following methods:

1. ultrasonicInit() – for initialization
2. getDistance() – to read the distance from the object the sensor is pointed at

Results



Conclusions

In this laboratory exercise, we successfully implemented an ultrasonic sensor system using FreeRTOS to measure distances in real-time. The system was designed to continuously monitor the distance measured by the sensor, with the ability to trigger alerts when the distance falls below a predefined threshold (20 cm).

This lab helped in understanding the application of real-time operating systems in embedded systems and reinforced key concepts such as multitasking, sensor integration, and conditional logic in a system design. The project successfully demonstrated the efficiency of using FreeRTOS in resource-constrained environments like Arduino boards.

Bibliography

1. Official Arduino Documentation
    - Arduino Reference – Serial Communication https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en/#communication

- Arduino Mega 1280 Pinout & Datasheet https://docs.arduino.cc/hardware/mega-1280

2. PlatformIO Official Documentation
   - PlatformIO for Arduino Development https://docs.platformio.org/en/latest/platforms/atmelavr.html
3. TUM Courses
   - Introducere în Sistemele Embedded și Programarea Microcontrolerelor
   - Principiile comunicației seriale și utilizarea interfeței UART
4. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mq9aQYGayB3Bn766FlOnAlqN_RGh9hlB/view?usp=sharing

Appendix

1. **GitHub**: https://github.com/Kipitokisk/SI_Lab

```
#include <Arduino.h>
#include "Arduino_FreeRTOS.h"
#include "task.h"
#include "UltrasonicSensor.h"
#include "SerialIO.h"

void ultrasonicTask(void *pvParameters) {
  TickType_t xLastWakeTime = xTaskGetTickCount();
  for (;;) {
    float distance = getDistance();
    printDistance(distance);
    if (distance < 20.0) {
      printf("ALERT: TOO CLOSE!!!\n");
    }
    vTaskDelayUntil(&xLastWakeTime, pdMS_TO_TICKS(500));
  }
}


void setup() {
    serialInit();
    ultrasonicInit();
    xTaskCreate(ultrasonicTask, "Ultrasonic", 128, NULL, 1, NULL);
}
```

```
void loop() {
}
```

```
#include "UltrasonicSensor.h"

void ultrasonicInit() {
    pinMode(TRIG_PIN, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(ECHO_PIN, INPUT);
}

float getDistance() {
    digitalWrite(TRIG_PIN, LOW);
    delayMicroseconds(50);
    digitalWrite(TRIG_PIN, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds(100);
    digitalWrite(TRIG_PIN, LOW);

    long duration = pulseIn(ECHO_PIN, HIGH);
    return duration * 0.034 / 2;
}
```

```
#include "SerialIO.h"

int serial_putchar(char c, FILE* f) {
    Serial.write(c);
    return c;
}

int serial_getchar(FILE* f) {
    while (!Serial.available());
    return Serial.read();
}

FILE serial_stdout;

void serialInit() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
    while (!Serial);

    fdev_setup_stream(&serial_stdout, serial_putchar, serial_getchar,
_FDEV_SETUP_WRITE);
```

```
    stdout = &serial_stdout;
    stdin = &serial_stdout;
}

void printDistance(float distance) {
    char buffer[10];
    dtostrf(distance, 5, 2, buffer);
    printf("Distance: %s cm\n", buffer);
}
```