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Section A:

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Assignment MBSD

Question 01:

Implement a breathing LED effect on the MSP430 using two hardware timers (Timer0 and Timer1). The LED should gradually increase in brightness (fade in), then decrease (fade out) repeatedly. Use Timer0 to alternate between LED ON and OFF states using variable durations, and Timer1 to gradually update the on/off durations to simulate a smooth breathing pattern. Configure the system using ACLK and low-power mode (LPM3). Provide options to apply this effect to one or two LED's. (CLO3) Use Timer0 (TA0) and Timer1 (TA1) and ACLK (32.768 KHz) for Low Power operation LPM3.

Answer:

CODE:

```
#include <msp430.h>

#define LED1  BIT0      // P1.0
#define LED2  BIT0      // P4.0 (optional second LED)

volatile unsigned int duty = 0; // Current ON-time (0...1000)
volatile int direction = 1;     // 1 = fading in, -1 = fading out

void setupGPIO(void) {
    // LEDs as outputs, start OFF
    P1DIR |= LED1; P1OUT &= ~LED1;
    P4DIR |= LED2; P4OUT &= ~LED2;
}

void setupTimer0(void) {
    TA0CCR0 = duty;           // initial ON-time
    TA0CCTL0 = CCIE;         // enable CCR0 interrupt
    TA0CTL = TASSEL_1 + MC_1 // ACLK, up-mode
```

```

        + TACLR;
    }

void setupTimer1(void) {
    TA1CCR0 = 512;          // ~15 ms ticks (32 768 Hz / 512)
    TA1CCTL0 = CCIE;        // enable CCR0 interrupt
    TA1CTL = TASSEL_1 + MC_1 // ACLK, up-mode
        + TACLR;
}

int main(void) {
    WDTCTL = WDTPW | WDTHOLD; // stop watchdog
    PM5CTL0 &= ~LOCKLPM5;     // activate GPIO

    setupGPIO();
    setupTimer0();
    setupTimer1();

    __bis_SR_register(LPM3_bits + GIE);
    // CPU sleeps in LPM3, wakes only for TA0/TA1 ISRs
    while (1);
}

// TA0 ISR: toggle LED with current duty cycle
#pragma vector = TIMER0_A0_VECTOR
__interrupt void Timer0_A0_ISR(void) {
    static unsigned char state = 0;
    if (state == 0) {
        // turn LEDs ON for “duty” ticks
        P1OUT |= LED1;
        P4OUT |= LED2;
        TA0CCR0 = duty;
    }
}

```

```

    } else {
        // turn LEDs OFF for “1000–duty” ticks
        P1OUT &= ~LED1;
        P4OUT &= ~LED2;
        TA0CCR0 = 1000 - duty;
    }
    state ^= 1;
}

```

```

// TA1 ISR: step the duty up/down
#pragma vector = TIMER1_A0_VECTOR
__interrupt void Timer1_A0_ISR(void) {
    duty += direction;
    if (duty >= 1000) {
        duty = 1000;
        direction = -1;
    } else if (duty == 0) {
        direction = 1;
    }
}

```

Question 01:

Write a code that turns on blinking when push button is pressed and released, turns off when push button is pressed and released again. (CLO 3)

Answer:

Code:

```

#include <msp430.h>

#define LED    BIT0    // P1.0
#define BUTTON BIT2    // P1.2

volatile unsigned char blinkOn = 0;

```

```

void setupGPIO(void) {
    // LED output, off
    P1DIR |= LED;
    P1OUT &= ~LED;

    // Button input with pull-up
    P1DIR &= ~BUTTON;
    P1REN |= BUTTON;
    P1OUT |= BUTTON;

    // Button interrupt on high-to-low (press)
    P1IE |= BUTTON;
    P1IES |= BUTTON;
    P1IFG &= ~BUTTON;
}

void setupTimer0(void) {
    TA0CCR0 = 16384;          // ~0.5 s (ACLK/2)
    TA0CCTL0 = CCIE;         // enable CCR0 interrupt
    TA0CTL = TASSEL_1 + MC_1 // ACLK, up-mode
            + TACLRL;
}

int main(void) {
    WDTCTL = WDTPW | WDTHOLD; // stop watchdog
    PM5CTL0 &= ~LOCKLPM5;     // enable GPIO

    setupGPIO();
    setupTimer0();
}

```

```

__enable_interrupt();

while (1) {
    __bis_SR_register(LPM3_bits + GIE);
    // Sleep until button ISR wakes CPU
    if (!blinkOn) {
        // Ensure LED is off when blinking disabled
        P1OUT &= ~LED;
    }
}

// TA0 ISR: toggle LED only if blinkOn == 1
#pragma vector = TIMER0_A0_VECTOR
__interrupt void Timer0_A0_ISR(void) {
    if (blinkOn) {
        P1OUT ^= LED;
    }
}

// Port1 ISR: toggle blinking state on each press
#pragma vector = PORT1_VECTOR
__interrupt void Port_1(void) {
    if (P1IFG & BUTTON) {
        blinkOn ^= 1;
        P1IFG &= ~BUTTON;        // clear flag
        __bic_SR_register_on_exit(LPM3_bits);
    }
}

```