

A7 - Analog to Digital Converter

Sample Time Measurements

Sample Time	Max Voltage (V)	Min Voltage (V)	Average Voltage (V)
2.5 clocks	1.50	1.49	1.49
47.5 clocks	1.50	1.49	1.50
640.5 clocks	1.50	1.50	1.50

C Code

main.c

```
-----  
  
#include "main.h"  
#include "ADC.h"  
#include "UART.h"  
  
// value used to store ADC input  
volatile uint16_t ADC_sample;  
// flag set when new ADC value is converted  
uint8_t ADC_flag = 0;  
  
void SystemClock_Config(void);  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    HAL_Init();  
    // 80MHz clock  
    SystemClock_Config();  
    __enable_irq();  
    USART_init();  
    ADC_init();  
  
    // display UART interface  
    USART_print("Max: 0.00V");  
    USART_ESC_code("[2;0H"); // move cursor to beginning of second line  
    USART_print("Min: 0.00V");  
    USART_ESC_code("[3;0H"); // move cursor to beginning of third line  
    USART_print("Avg: 0.00V");  
  
    // initialize array to hold 20 ADC samples  
    uint16_t ADC_samples[20];  
    // variable holds current ADC sample count  
    uint8_t count = 0;  
  
    uint16_t max_sample;  
    uint16_t min_sample;
```

```
uint16_t avg_sample;

while (1)
{
    // handles ADC sample
    if (ADC_flag) {
        // save current ADC sample to array of samples
        ADC_samples[count] = ADC_sample;
        // increment sample counter
        count++;
        // calculates min, max, avg ADC sample values
        // after 20 samples have been collected
        if (count == 20) {
            count = 0;
            uint32_t total = 0;
            max_sample = ADC_samples[0];
            min_sample = ADC_samples[0];
            // calculate min, max, avg sample values
            for (uint8_t i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
                // find max sample value
                if (ADC_samples[i] > max_sample)
                    max_sample = ADC_samples[i];
                // find min sample value
                if (ADC_samples[i] < min_sample)
                    min_sample = ADC_samples[i];
                // add up all samples to average later
                total += ADC_samples[i];
            }
            // calculate average sample value
            avg_sample = total/20;

            // convert digital values to millivolts
            uint16_t max_volts = ADC_volt_conv(max_sample);
            uint16_t min_volts = ADC_volt_conv(min_sample);
            uint16_t avg_volts = ADC_volt_conv(avg_sample);
            // temp char
            char character = 0;

            // print max value
            USART_ESC_code("[1;6H"); // move cursor to max value location
            // calculate volts character
            // adding '0' converts to ASCII digit
            character = ((max_volts & 0xF000) >> 12) + '0';
            // print volts
            USART_print_char(character);
            USART_ESC_code("[1C"); // move cursor right 1 space
            // calculate 100 millivolts character
            character = ((max_volts & 0x0F00) >> 8) + '0';
            // print 100 millivolts
            USART_print_char(character);
            // calculate 10 millivolts character
            character = ((max_volts & 0x00F0) >> 4) + '0';
            // print 10 millivolts
            USART_print_char(character);
        }
    }
}
```

```
        // print min value
        USART_ESC_code("[2;6H"); // move cursor to max value location
        // calculate volts character
        // adding '0' converts to ASCII digit
        character = ((min_volts & 0xF000) >> 12) + '0';
        // print volts
        USART_print_char(character);
        USART_ESC_code("[1C"); // move cursor right 1 space
        // calculate 100 millivolts character
        character = ((min_volts & 0x0F00) >> 8) + '0';
        // print 100 millivolts
        USART_print_char(character);
        // calculate 10 millivolts character
        character = ((min_volts & 0x00F0) >> 4) + '0';
        // print 10 millivolts
        USART_print_char(character);

        // print avg value
        USART_ESC_code("[3;6H"); // move cursor to max value location
        // calculate volts character
        // adding '0' converts to ASCII digit
        character = ((avg_volts & 0xF000) >> 12) + '0';
        // print volts
        USART_print_char(character);
        USART_ESC_code("[1C"); // move cursor right 1 space
        // calculate 100 millivolts character
        character = ((avg_volts & 0x0F00) >> 8) + '0';
        // print 100 millivolts
        USART_print_char(character);
        // calculate 10 millivolts character
        character = ((avg_volts & 0x00F0) >> 4) + '0';
        // print 10 millivolts
        USART_print_char(character);
    }
    // clear ADC flag
    ADC_flag = 0;
    // begin another conversion
    ADC1->CR |= (ADC_CR_ADSTART);
}

}

}

void ADC1_2_IRQHandler (void) {
    if (ADC1->ISR & ADC_ISR_EOC) {
        // save ADC data register value
        ADC_sample = ADC1->DR;
        // set global ADC flag
        ADC_flag = 1;
    }
}
```

ADC.h

```
#ifndef INC_ADC_H_
#define INC_ADC_H_

// 0b000 = 2.5 ADC clock cycles
// 0b100 = 47.5 ADC clock cycles
// 0b111 = 640.5 ADC clock cycles
#define SMP_val 0b000

void ADC_init(void);
uint16_t ADC_volt_conv(uint16_t dig_val);

#endif /* INC_ADC_H_ */
```

ADC.c

```
#include "main.h"
#include "ADC.h"
#include <stdint.h>

void ADC_init(void) {
    // PA0 -> ADC1_INP5

    // enable ADC registers
    RCC->AHB2ENR |= (RCC_AHB2ENR_ADCEN);

    // ADC CLOCK CONFIGURATION *****
    // change ckmode to run off HCLK/1
    ADC123_COMMON->CCR &= ~(ADC_CCR_CKMODE);
    ADC123_COMMON->CCR |= (0b01 << ADC_CCR_CKMODE_Pos);
    // END ADC CLOCK CONFIGURATION *****

    // POWER CONFIGURATION *****
    // disable ADC deep power down mode
    ADC1->CR &= ~(ADC_CR_DEEPPWD);
    // enable ADC voltage regulator
    ADC1->CR |= (ADC_CR_ADVREGEN);
    // wait at least 20us for vreg start time
    // delay calculated for f_clk = 80MHz
    for (uint16_t i = 0; i < 1600; i++);
    // END POWER CONFIGURATION *****

    // INPUT MODE CONFIGURATION *****
    // single-ended mode for PA0 connected to ADC1_INP5
    ADC1->DIFSEL &= ~(ADC_DIFSEL_DIFSEL_5);
    // END INPUT MODE CONFIGURATION *****

    // CALIBRATION *****
    // ensure ADC is disabled
    ADC1->CR &= ~(ADC_CR_ADEN);
    // single-ended mode calibration
    ADC1->CR &= ~(ADC_CR_ADCALDIF);
    // begin calibration
```

```
ADC1->CR |= (ADC_CR_ADCAL);
// wait for calibration to complete (ADCAL = 0)
while (ADC1->CR & ADC_CR_ADCAL);
// wait at least four clock cycles
for (uint8_t i = 0; i < 4; i++);
// END CALIBRATION *****

// ENABLE ADC *****
// clear ADRDY flag (write 1 to clear)
ADC1->ISR |= (ADC_ISR_ADRDY);
// set ADC enable bit
ADC1->CR |= (ADC_CR_ADEN);
// wait for ADRDY bit to be set
while (!(ADC1->ISR & ADC_ISR_ADRDY));
// clear ADRDY bit by writing a 1
ADC1->ISR |= (ADC_ISR_ADRDY);
// END ENABLE ADC *****

// SAMPLE TIME CONFIGURATION *****
// sample time for INP5 set to SMP_VAL
ADC1->SMPR1 &= ~(ADC_SMPR1_SMP5);
ADC1->SMPR1 |= (SMP_val << ADC_SMPR1_SMP5_Pos);
// END SAMPLE TIME CONFIGURATION *****

// SEQUENCE CONFIGURATION *****
// put channel 5 in sequence 1, set length to 1
ADC1->SQR1 = (ADC1->SQR1 & ~(ADC_SQR1_SQ1 | ADC_SQR1_L)) |
              (5 << ADC_SQR1_SQ1_Pos);
// END SEQUENCE CONFIGURATION *****

// INTERRUPT CONFIGURATION *****
// enable interrupts at end of conversion
ADC1->IER |= (ADC_IER_EOC);
ADC1->ISR &= ~(ADC_ISR_EOC);
// enable ADC1_2 interrupts
NVIC->ISER[0] = (1 << (ADC1_2_IRQn & 0x1F));
// END INTERRUPT CONFIGURATION *****

// GPIO CONFIGURATION *****
// enable GPIOA registers
RCC->AHB2ENR |= (RCC_AHB2ENR_GPIOAEN);
// PA5 analog mode
GPIOA->MODER |= (GPIO_MODER_MODE0);
// connect PA5 to ADC INP1 port
GPIOA->ASCR |= (GPIO_ASCR_ASC0);
// END GPIO CONFIGURATION *****

// begin conversion
ADC1->CR |= (ADC_CR_ADSTART);
}

// takes digital value from 0-4095 as input
// and outputs hex representation of millivolt value
// ex. 3300 is represented as 0x3300
// this allows for easy bit shifting later on
```

```
// when output is sent over UART
uint16_t ADC_volt_conv(uint16_t dig_val) {
    // conversion equation derived from calibration data
    uint32_t uv_dec = 812 * dig_val + 1410;
    // converts uV decimal to mV decimal
    uint16_t mv_dec = uv_dec / 1000;
    // hex representation of decimal mV
    uint16_t mv_hex = 0;
    // store first digit of decimal value in hex value
    mv_hex = mv_dec % 10;
    // remove first digit of decimal value
    mv_dec /= 10;
    mv_hex += (mv_dec % 10) << 4;
    mv_dec /= 10;
    mv_hex += (mv_dec % 10) << 8;
    mv_dec /= 10;
    mv_hex += (mv_dec % 10) << 12;
    return mv_hex;
}
```

UART.h

```
#ifndef INC_UART_H_
#define INC_UART_H_

#define TX_pin GPIO_PIN_2
#define RX_pin GPIO_PIN_3

#define BAUD_115200 694

#define CHAR_ESC 0x1B

void USART_init(void);
void USART_print(char string[]);
void USART_print_char(uint8_t frame);
void USART_ESC_code(char string[]);

#endif /* INC_UART_H_ */
```

UART.c

```
#include "main.h"
#include "UART.h"
#include <stdint.h>

void USART_init(void) {
    // TX -> PA2
    // RX -> PA3

    // enable USART2 interrupts
    NVIC->ISER[1] = (1 << (USART2_IRQn & 0x1F));
    // enable GPIOA
    RCC->AHB2ENR |= (RCC_AHB2ENR_GPIOAEN);
    // enable USART2 registers
    RCC->APB1ENR1 |= (RCC_APB1ENR1_USART2EN);
    // initialize PA2 as TX, PA3 as RX
    GPIOA->MODER &= ~(GPIO_MODER_MODE2 | GPIO_MODER_MODE3);
    GPIOA->MODER |= (GPIO_MODER_MODE2_1 |
        GPIO_MODER_MODE3_1); // alternate function mode
    GPIOA->PUPDR &= ~(GPIO_PUPDR_PUPD2); // no pull-up/pull-down on TX
    GPIOA->PUPDR |= (GPIO_PUPDR_PUPD3_1); // pull-up on RX
    GPIOA->OTYPER &= ~(GPIO_OTYPER_OT2 | GPIO_OTYPER_OT3); // push-pull
    GPIOA->OSPEEDR |= (GPIO_OSPEEDR_OSPEED2 |
        GPIO_OSPEEDR_OSPEED3); // high speed
    GPIOA->AFR[0] |= ((0x7 << GPIO_AFR_L_AFSEL2_Pos) |
        (0x7 << GPIO_AFR_L_AFSEL3_Pos)); // AF7 = USART2

    // frame size 9 to include stop bit
    //USART2->CR1 |= (USART_CR1_M0);
    // oversampling by 16
    //USART2->CR1 &= ~(USART_CR1_OVER8);
    // baud rate = 115.2 kbps
    USART2->BRR = (BAUD_115200);
    // enable USART2
```

```
USART2->CR1 |= (USART_CR1_UE);
// enable TX and RX
USART2->CR1 |= (USART_CR1_TE | USART_CR1_RE);
// enable TX empty interrupt
// so the program knows when to send the next byte
//USART2->CR1 |= (USART_CR1_TXEIE);
// enable RX empty interrupt
// so the program knows when to receive the next byte
//USART2->CR1 |= (USART_CR1_RXNEIE);
USART_ESC_code("[2J"); // clear entire screen
USART_ESC_code("[H"); // cursor top left
}

void USART_print(char string[]) {
    uint8_t i = 0;
    // send characters in string until null char is reached
    while (string[i] != '\0') {
        USART_print_char(string[i]);
        i++;
    }
}

void USART_ESC_code(char string[]) {
    USART_print_char(CHAR_ESC);
    uint8_t i = 0;
    // send characters in string until null char is reached
    while (string[i] != '\0') {
        USART_print_char(string[i]);
        i++;
    }
}

void USART_print_char(uint8_t frame) {
    // wait for TXE register to be set
    // indicating TDR is ready to queue frame
    while ((USART2->ISR & USART_ISR_TXE)==0);
    //GPIOA->BRR |= (TX_pin);
    // load TDR register with frame to be sent
    USART2->TDR = (frame);
}
```