

2015



Interfacing Potentiometer with Raspberry Pi using MCP3008



Author: Palani K

Introduction:

Raspberry Pi is a credit card sized computer that plugs into a computer monitor or TV, and uses standard keyboard and mouse. It's capable of doing everything you'd expect a desktop computer to do, from browsing the internet and playing high-definition video, to making spreadsheets, word-processing, and playing games. Here we are going to do interface with Potentiometer with Raspberry pi by using MCP 3008(ADC)IC.

Hardware Requirements:

1. Raspberry Pi board.
2. Tenet Power supply breakout board
3. Hookup wires.
4. MCP3008 IC (ADC).
5. Tenet Potentiometer breakout board.

MCP 3008 IC:

The MCP3008 10-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) combines high performance and low power consumption in a small package, making it ideal for embedded control applications. The MCP3008 features a successive approximation register (SAR) architecture and an industry-standard SPI serial interface. The MCP3008 features 200k samples/second, 8 input channels, low power consumption (5nA typical standby, 425µA typical active), and is available in 16-pin PDIP and SOIC packages. Applications for the MCP3008 include data acquisition, instrumentation and measurement, multi-channel data loggers, industrial PCs, motor control, robotics, industrial automation, smart sensors, portable instrumentation and home medical appliances.

Pin diagram:

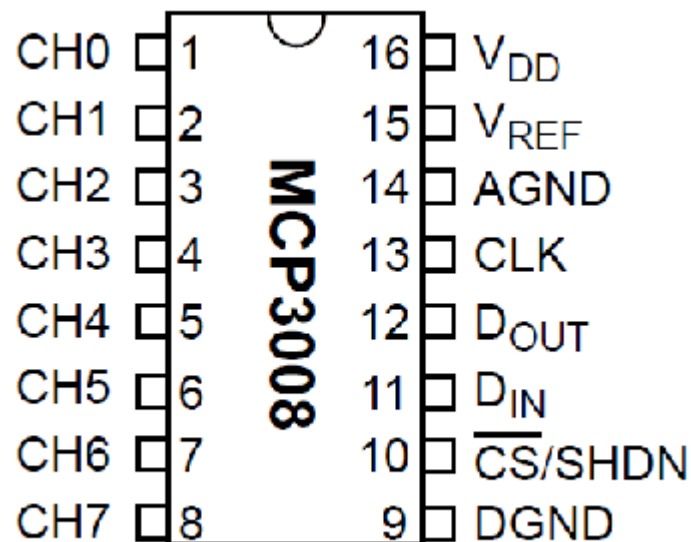


Figure 1

Tenet Potentiometer breakout board:

Adjustable potentiometer can open up many interesting user interfaces. Turn the pot and the resistance changes. Connect VCC to an outer pin, GND to the other, and the center pin will have a voltage that varies from 0 to VCC depending on the rotation of the pot. Hook the center pin to an MCP 3008 channel 0.



Figure 2

SPI Interface:

The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) bus was developed by Motorola to provide full-duplex synchronous serial communication between master and slave devices. The SPI bus is commonly used for communication with flash memory, sensors, real-time clocks (RTCs), analog-to-digital converters, and more.

As shown in Figure, standard SPI masters communicate with slaves using the serial clock (SCK), Master Out Slave In (MOSI), Master In Slave Out (MISO), and Slave Select (SS) lines. The SCK, MOSI, and MISO signals can be shared by slaves while each slave has a unique SS line.

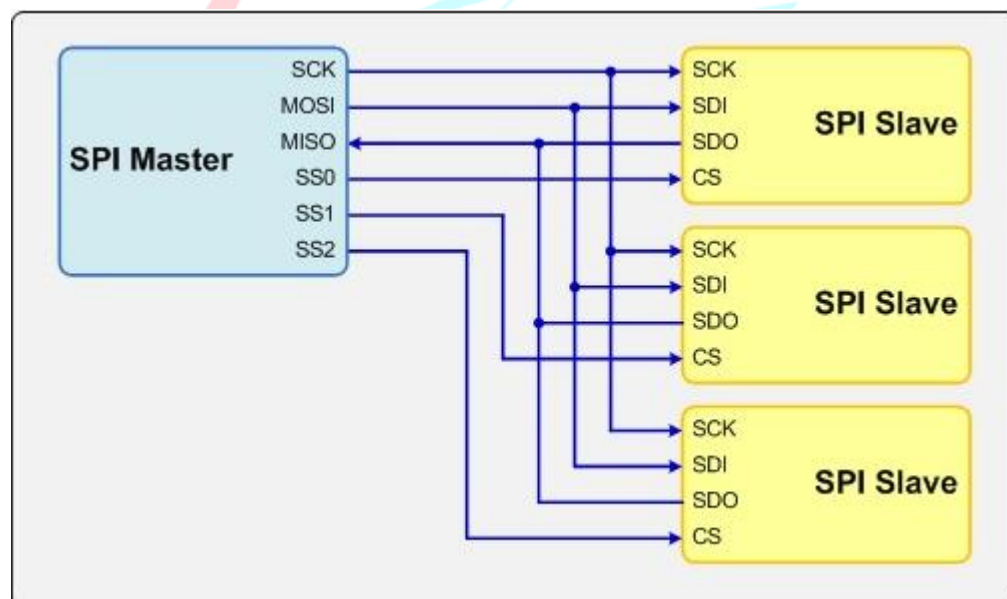


Figure 3

TENET
TECHNETRONICS

Step 4: Set the option to “Yes”.

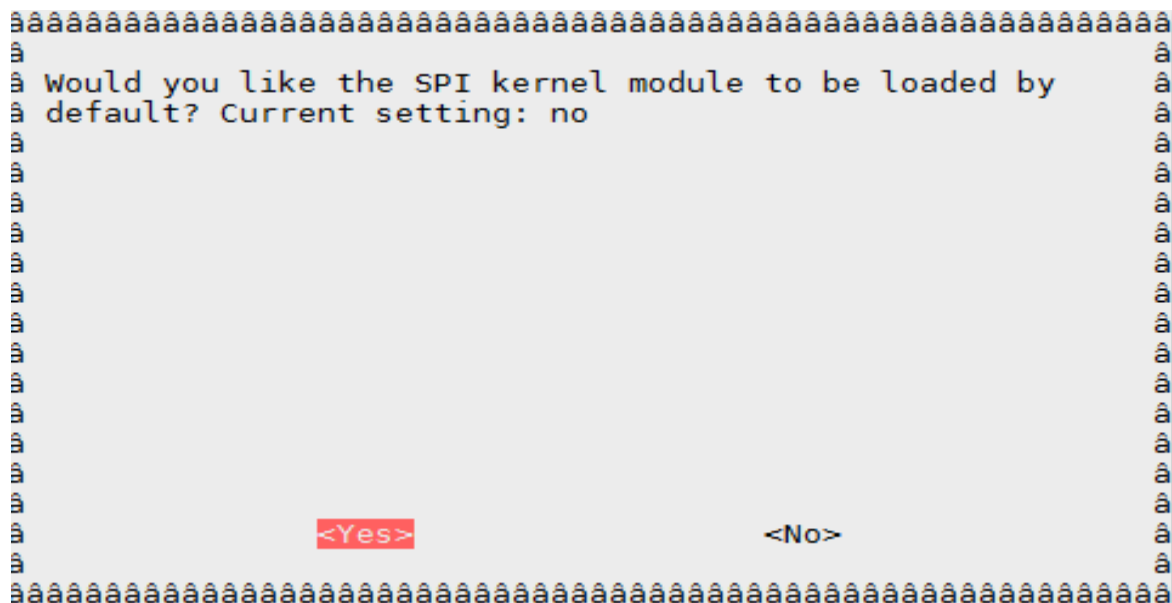


Figure 6

Step 5: Select “OK”.

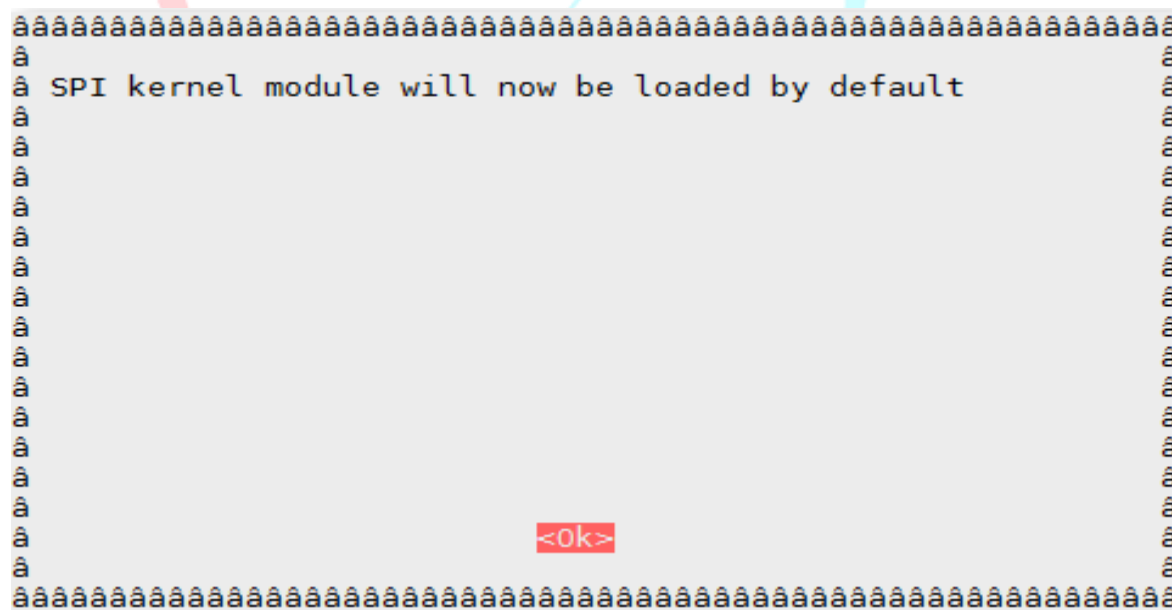


Figure 7

Step 6: Select “Finish”

```

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa= Raspberry Pi Software Configuration Tool (raspi-config) aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
à Setup Options
à
à   1 Expand Filesystem           Ensures that all of the SD card storage
à   2 Change User Password       Change password for the default user (p
à   3 Enable Boot to Desktop/Scratch Choose whether to boot into a desktop e
à   4 Internationalisation Options Set up language and regional settings t
à   5 Enable Camera              Enable this Pi to work with the Raspber
à   6 Add to Rastrack            Add this Pi to the online Raspberry Pi
à   7 Overclock                 Configure overclocking for your Pi
à   8 Advanced Options          Configure advanced settings
à   9 About raspi-config        Information about this configuration to
à
à                                     <Select>                                <Finish>
à
à

```

Figure 8

Step 7: Reboot for the changes to take effect .

Sudo reboot

- SPI is now enabled.

Step 8: In order to read data from the SPI bus in Python we can install a library called 'py-spidev'. To install it we first need to install 'python-dev' .

~~***Sudo apt-get install python2.7-dev***~~

Step 9: Then to finish we can download 'py-spidev' and compile it ready for use .

```
wget https://github.com/Gadgetoid/py-spidev/archive/master.zip
```

unzip master.zip

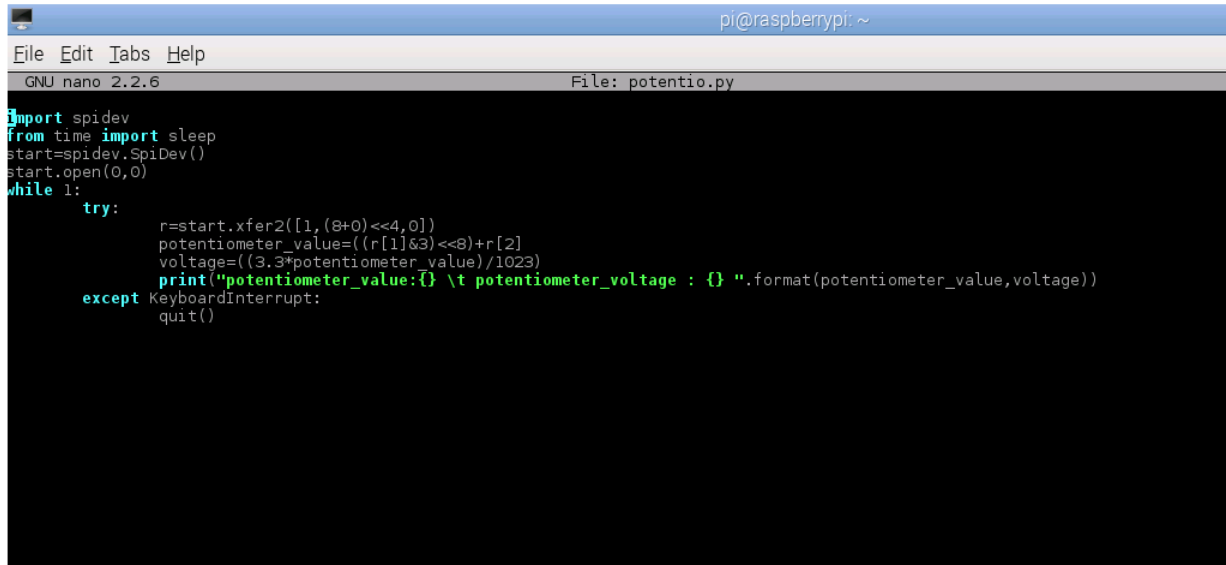
```
rm master.zip
```

```
cd py-spidev-master
```

```
sudo python setup.py install
```

cd ..

Coding:



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: potentiometer.py  
  
import spidev  
from time import sleep  
start=spidev.SpiDev()  
start.open(0,0)  
while 1:  
    try:  
        r=start.xfer2([1,(8+0)<<4,0])  
        potentiometer_value=((r[1]&3)<<8)+r[2]  
        voltage=((3.3*potentiometer_value)/1023)  
        print("potentiometer_value:{} \t potentiometer_voltage : {}".format(potentiometer_value,voltage))  
    except KeyboardInterrupt:  
        quit()
```

Figure 9

Import spidev //Importing spidev to access SPI

From time import sleep //import sleep for giving delay

Start=spidev.SpiDev() //creating object with name start

Start.open(0,0) //(BUS,channel) since one channel and Bus

While 1:

try: //creating function

r=start.xfer2([1,(8+0)<<4,0]) //enabling SPI and 3 bytes of data stored in r

potentiometer_value=((r[1]&3)<<8)+r[2] //Retrieving last 10 bit

voltage=((3.3*potentiometer_value)/1023) //Converting to Voltage

print("potentiometer_value:{}\tpotentiometer_voltage :
{}").format(potentiometer_value,voltage) //printing values

except KeyboardInterrupt: //when CTRL+C is pressed terminate it

GPIO.cleanup()

quit()

Circuit diagram:

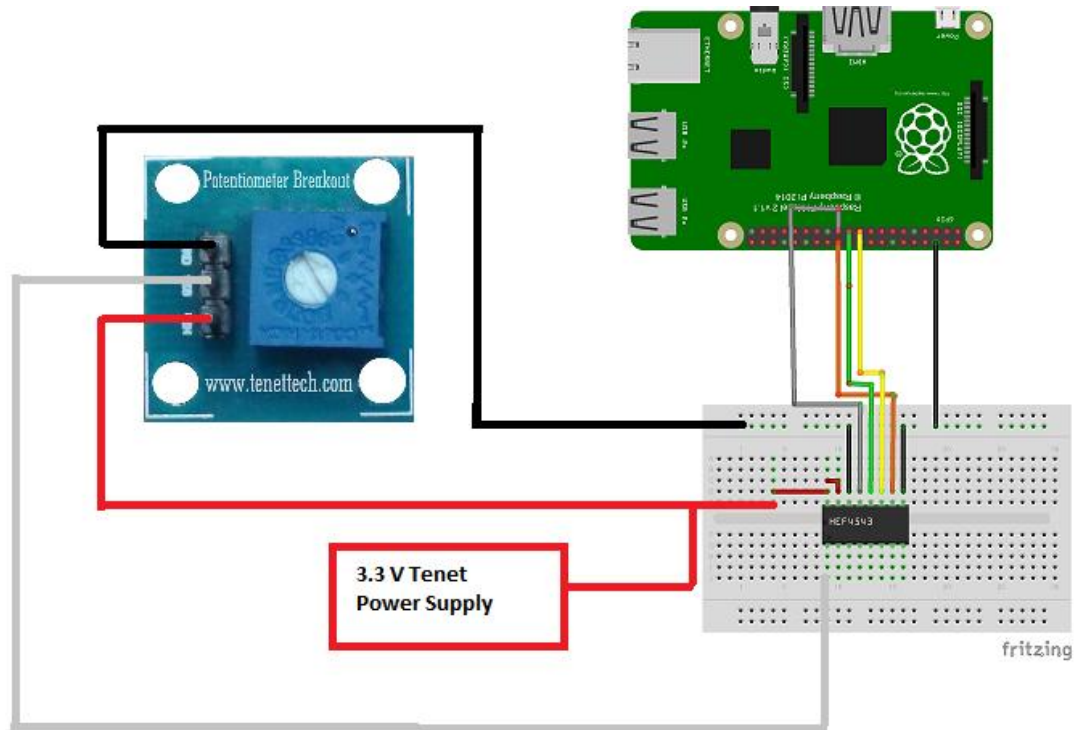
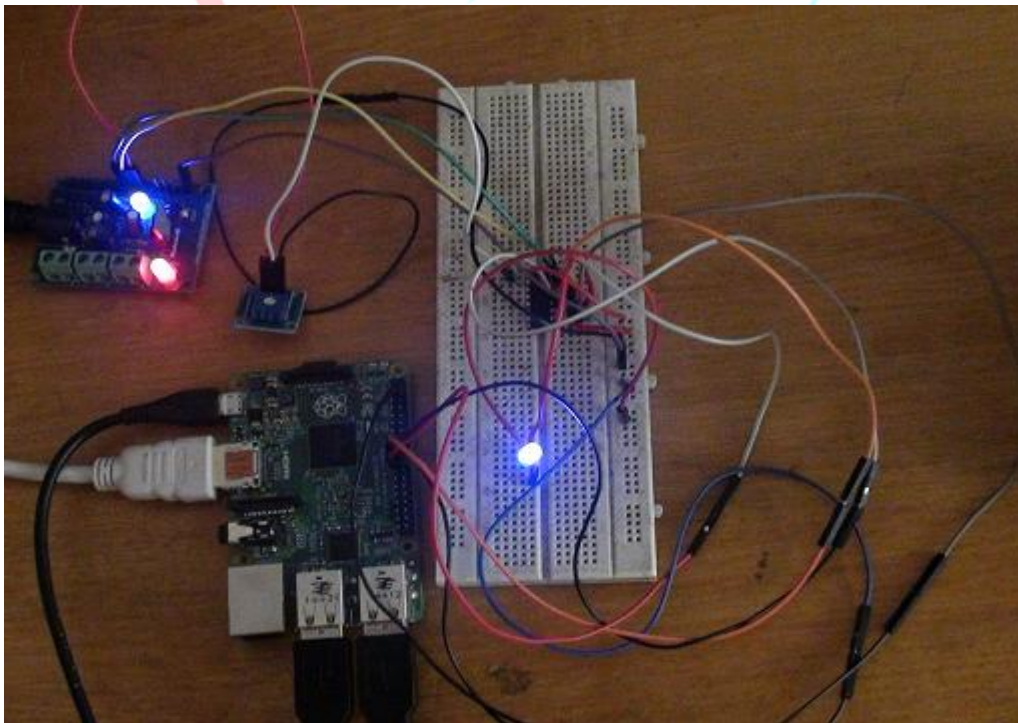


Figure10

Output:



Output on the screen:

```
Cpi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo python potentio.py
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:1020 potentiometer_voltage : 3.29032258065
potentiometer_value:1016 potentiometer_voltage : 3.27741935484
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:1023 potentiometer_voltage : 3.3
potentiometer_value:963 potentiometer_voltage : 3.1064516129
potentiometer_value:872 potentiometer_voltage : 2.81290322581
potentiometer_value:872 potentiometer_voltage : 2.81290322581
potentiometer_value:873 potentiometer_voltage : 2.81612903226
potentiometer_value:868 potentiometer_voltage : 2.8
potentiometer_value:868 potentiometer_voltage : 2.8
potentiometer_value:867 potentiometer_voltage : 2.79677419355
potentiometer_value:870 potentiometer_voltage : 2.8064516129
potentiometer_value:755 potentiometer_voltage : 2.43548387097
potentiometer_value:762 potentiometer_voltage : 2.45806451613
potentiometer_value:733 potentiometer_voltage : 2.36451612903
potentiometer_value:736 potentiometer_voltage : 2.37419354839
potentiometer_value:736 potentiometer_voltage : 2.37419354839
potentiometer_value:735 potentiometer_voltage : 2.37096774194
```

Figure 12

For product link:

1. <http://tenettech.com/product/7021/raspberry-pi-2-model-b-basic-kit-tt-sp-19022015>
2. <http://www.tenettech.com/product/6068/power-supply-breakout-board>.
3. <http://www.tenettech.com/product/2985/mcp3008-8-channel-10-bit-adc-with-spi-interface>
4. <http://www.tenettech.com/product/5094/breadboard-trim-potentiometer>

For more information please visit: www.tenettech.com

For technical query please send an e-mail: info@tenettech.com