## **EE242-MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEMS**

# Project Report Implemention of Alarm Clock by Using Stm32F103

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## 1 .PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The aim of this project is to make an alarm clock with a stm32f407vg microprocessor. The stm32f407vg software language is C. An LCD screen is used to display the time. The buttons are used to adjust the time. Buzzer is used to make a sound when the time comes.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Harware System

In this project, stm32f407vg microprocessor, 16x2 LCD Display, buzzer and button are used.

## 2.1.1 STM32F103 Microprocessor

The STM32F103xx medium-density performance line family incorporates the high-performance ARM®Cortex®-M3 32-bit RISC core operating at a 72 MHz frequency, high-speed embedded memories (Flash memory up to 128 Kbytes and SRAM up to 20 Kbytes), and an extensive range of enhanced I/Os and peripherals connected to two APB buses. All devices offer two 12-bit ADCs, three general purpose 16-bit timers plus one PWM timer, as well as standard and advanced communication interfaces: up to two I<sup>2</sup>Cs and SPIs, three USARTs, an USB and a CAN.



**Figure 2. 1:** STM32F103

#### 2.1.2 16x2 LCD Screen

It has white writing color on a blue background. It works with 5V. It does not need any other power source. Compatible with development boards. There are 16 pins on it. The number of pins can be reduced by using a converter. This project is also used to show the time and the alarm.

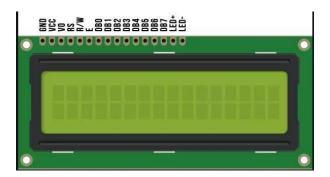


Figure 2. 2: 16x2 LCD Screen

## **2.1.3 Buzzer**

Buzzer; It is a type of auditory warning device that works based on mechanical, electromechanical or piezoelectric principles. Buzzers, which have a lot of usage areas, generally work with the piezoelectric principle. Buzzers can be used in functions such as alarm, timer, confirmation response alert, depending on their area of use. As a matter of fact, as mentioned in the definition, buzzers are types of auditory warning devices. They have types such as illuminated buzzer, non-light buzzer, passive buzzer and active buzzer. Buzzer devices have two legs in total. One of the legs is (+) and the other is (-) leg. Therefore, attention should be paid to the legs of the buzzer when connecting the buzzer. Buzzers usually have (+) or (-) indicators on the legs to help you distinguish their legs. In this project, buzzer was used to wake up.



Figure 2.3: Buzzer

## **2.1.4 Button**

It is available with 4 legs or 2 legs. It is powered by 5V. It allows us to keep it constant while push up and pull down logic is at 0. In this project, the hour, minute, second changes as the button is pressed. That's why 3 were used.



Figure 2. 4: Button

## 2.1.5 Potansiyometre



## 2.2 *Code*

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main.

as /* USER CODE END FFF */

as /* Private user code

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code

by /* USER CODE END O */

by

code

                                      int second = 0, minute = 0, hour = 0, ahour = 0, amin = 0;
                                     /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
HAL_Init();
         /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
HAL_Init();
                                      /* USER CODE BEGIN Init */
                                      /* USER CODE END Init */
                                   /* Configure the system clock */
SystemClock_Config();
                                      /* USER CODE BEGIN SysInit */
                                      /* USER CODE END SysInit */
                                      /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
MX.GPIO.Init();
MX.FRC_Init();
MX.FRL_Init();
MX.FRL_Init();
/* USER CODE BEINN 2 */
led_init(_LCD_4BIT, _LCD_FONT_SX8, _LCD_2LINE);
                                       HAL_RTC_GetTime(&hrtc,&RTC_Time,RTC_FORMAT_BIN);
                                       /*
if (HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOB,button_Pin) == 1 && HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOB,buttoni_Pin) == 1)
                                                            sprintf(ilksatir,"Guncel Alarm" );
lcd.print(i,1,ilksatir);
sprintf(iksatir),
sprintf(iksatir),
lcd.print(2,1,ikisatir);
lcd.print(2,1,ikisatir);
lkd.pelay(S0000);
           /* USER CODE END 2 */
                                      /* Infinite loop */
/* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
                                      while (1) (
/* USER CODE END WHILE */
                                           /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
                                           HAL_RTC_GetTime(&hrtc,&RTC_Time,RTC_FORMAT_BIN);
HAL_RTC_GetDate(&hrtc,&RTC_Date,RTC_FORMAT_BIN);
                                           currentHour=RTC_Time.Hours;
currentMin=RTC_Time.Minutes;
if(isChanged)(
screenHour=currentHour;
screenHin=currentMin;)
                                             Hour = RTC_Time.Hours + hour2;
Hin = RTC_Time.Minutes + min2;
Sec = RTC_Time.Seconds;
                                            Date = RTC_Date.Date;
Month = RTC_Date.Month;
Year = RTC_Date.Year;
                                                sprintf(ilksatir,"Mustafa &ksoy" );
sprintf(ikisatir,"%02d:%02d:%02d", currentHour, currentMin, Sec);
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GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct = (0);
                                                                /* GPIO PORTS Clock Enable */
HAL_RCC_GPIOC_CLK_ENABLE();
HAL_RCC_GPIOD_CLK_ENABLE();
HAL_RCC_GPIOB_CLK_ENABLE();
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                                                                   /*Configure GPIO pin Output Level */
HAL_GPIO_WritePin(buzzer_GPIO_Port, buzzer_Pin, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
                                                                /*Configure GPIO pins: LCD_EN_Pin LCD_ES_Pin LCD_D4_Pin LCD_D5_Pin LCD_D5_Pin
                                                                   /*Configure GPIO pin : button Pin */
GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = button_Pin;
GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_NODE_INPUT;
GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_PULLDOWN;
HAL_GPIO_Init(button_GPIO_Fort, &GPIO_InitStruct);
                                                                   /*Configure GPIO pins : button1_Pin button2_Pin button3_Pin */
GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = button1_Pin|button2_Pin|button3_Pin;
GPIO_InitStruct.Bude = GPIO_ROOT_INPTT;
GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_ROOT_INPTT;
GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_ROOT_INTTT;
BLG_GPIO_InitGPIOS_GPIO_InitStruct;
                                                                      /*Configure GPIO pin : buzzer_Pin */
| Avonfigure GPIO pin: burser Pin */
| GPIO_InstStruct.Fin * burser Pin */
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| Fin */
| Fin * burser Pin */
| Fin */

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660 * 8 retval None
77
70 defror Handler/med.
```

```
## Spring This function is executed in case of error occurrence.

## itertval None

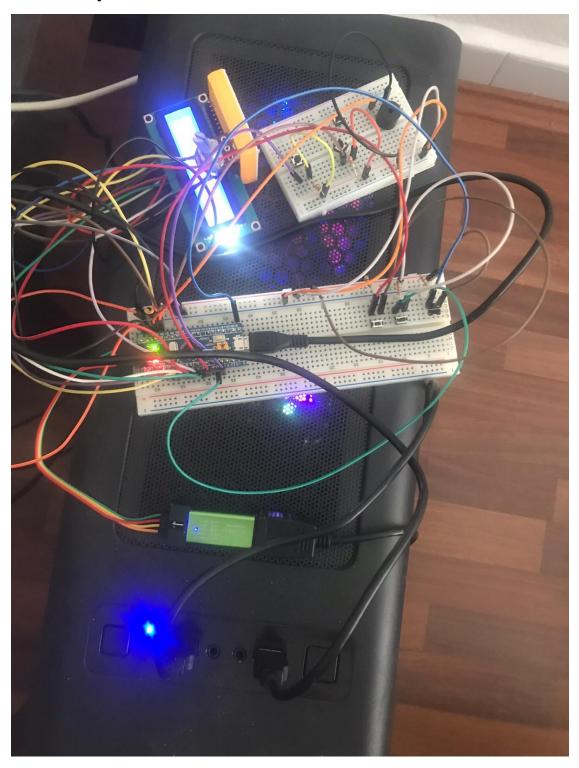
## itertval None

## itertval None

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## it
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## 2.3 Total System



Project link : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rWvaX9QZEO4&list=LL&in dex=1