

Batch: A2 Roll No.: 16010322014
Experiment / assignment / tutorial No. 04
Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD
Signature of the Staff In-charge with date

TITLE: To perform resource synchronization using semaphores

AIM: Write a FreeRTOS based program to receive message using semaphores & UART0 of LPC 2148

1. **OUTCOME:** Implement Open Source RTOS for resource sharing using inter task communication

Components Required: -

Hardware:

- LPC2148 Microcontroller Board
- UART0 interface for serial communication
- Serial communication cable (e.g., USB to UART converter)
- PC or terminal software (e.g., PuTTY, Tera Term) for UART communication

Software:

- Keil µVision IDE ARM Compiler
- FreeRTOS kernel source files

Procedure :-

Step 1: Setup the Project

- Create a new project for LPC2148 in your IDE.
- Add startup files and system initialization code.
- Add FreeRTOS source files to the project.
- Configure clock and initialize UART0 peripheral.

Step 2: Initialize UART0

- Configure UART0 for desired baud rate, data bits, parity, stop bits.
- Enable UART0 receive interrupt if needed.

Step 3: Create Semaphore

- Define and create a binary semaphore using xSemaphoreCreateBinary().
- The semaphore will be used to signal that UART data is available.

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Step 4: Create Tasks

- **UART Receiver Task:** Waits on the semaphore to receive notification that UART data is ready, then reads data from UART.
- **Other Task (optional):** Could signal the semaphore or process received data.

Step 5: UART Interrupt Handler

- In the UART0 ISR, when data is received, give (release) the semaphore using `xSemaphoreGiveFromISR()` to unblock the UART Receiver Task.

Step 6: Task Function Logic

- UART Receiver Task blocks on the semaphore using `xSemaphoreTake()`.
- When semaphore is taken (UART data ready), read the UART data and process it.

Step 7: Start Scheduler

- Call `vTaskStartScheduler()` to start FreeRTOS.

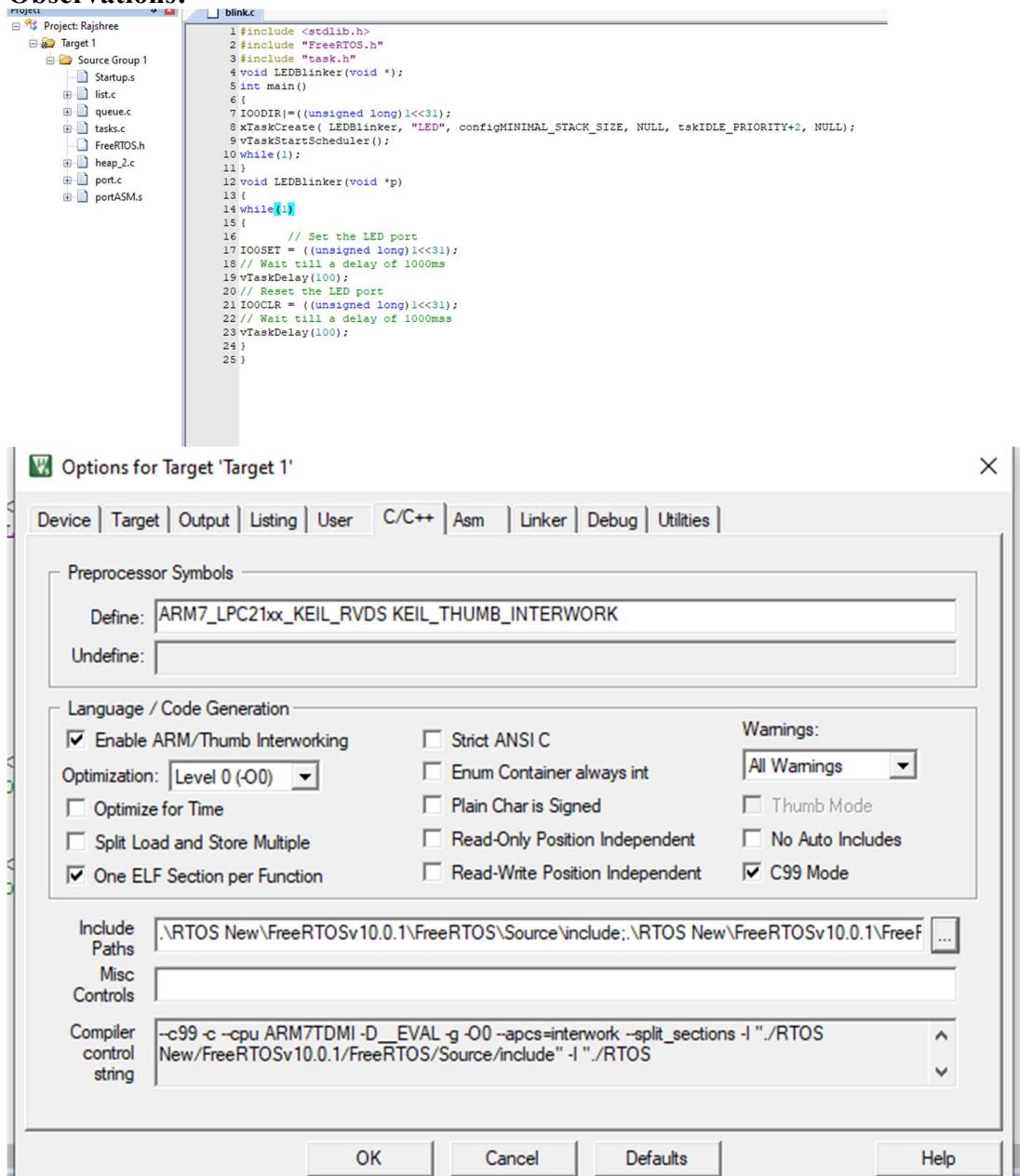
Step 8: Debug and Test

- Connect UART0 to PC terminal software.
- Build and flash the program.
- Send data from terminal, observe task receiving data upon semaphore signaling.

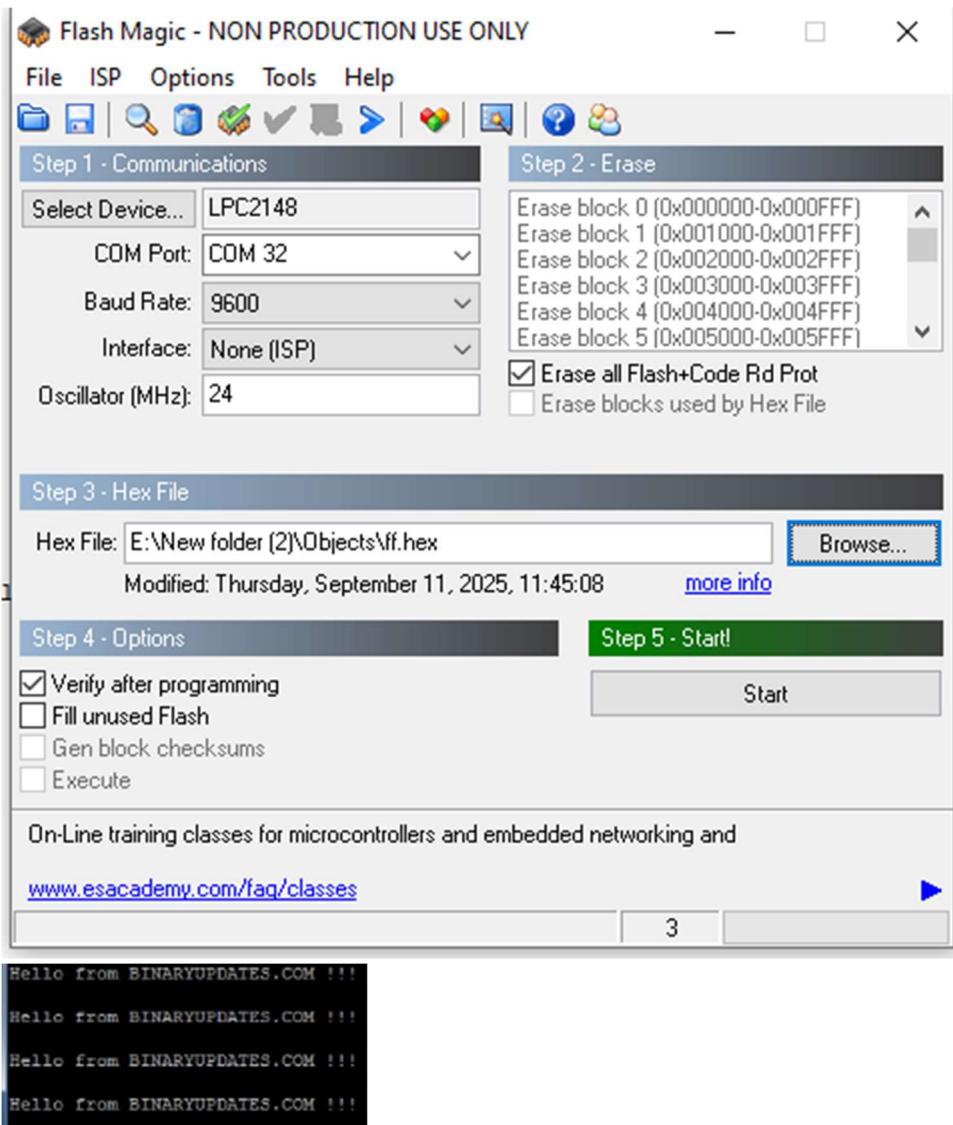
Mention and Describe the FreeRTOS APIs related to Semaphore

<code>xSemaphoreCreateBinary()</code>	Creates a binary semaphore (initially empty).
<code>xSemaphoreGive()</code>	Releases (gives) a semaphore from a task context, unblocking any task waiting on it.
<code>xSemaphoreGiveFromISR()</code>	Releases a semaphore from an ISR context (interrupt service routine).
<code>xSemaphoreTake()</code>	Attempts to take (acquire) a semaphore, optionally blocking if not available.
<code>vSemaphoreDelete()</code>	Deletes a semaphore and frees resources.
<code>xSemaphoreCreateMutex()</code>	Creates a mutex semaphore for mutual exclusion (not strictly binary).

Observations: -



The screenshot shows the Keil MDK-ARM IDE interface. At the top, there's a project tree for 'Project: Rajshree' containing files like 'Startup.s', 'list.c', 'queue.c', 'tasks.c', 'FreeRTOS.h', 'heap_2.c', 'port.c', and 'portASM.s'. Below the project tree is a code editor window showing a C file named 'blink.c' with FreeRTOS code. To the right of the code editor is the 'Options for Target 'Target 1'' dialog box. The 'C/C++' tab is active in this dialog. Inside, under 'Preprocessor Symbols', there's a 'Define:' field set to 'ARM7_LPC21xx KEIL_RVDS KEIL_THUMB_INTERWORK'. Under 'Language / Code Generation', several checkboxes are checked: 'Enable ARM/Thumb Interworking', 'Optimization: Level 0 (-O0)', and 'One ELF Section per Function'. Other options like 'Strict ANSI C' and 'C99 Mode' are also present. The 'Include Paths' section lists '.\RTOS New\FreeRTOSv10.0.1\FreeRTOS\Source\include;.\RTOS New\FreeRTOSv10.0.1\FreeRTOS\Source'. The 'Compiler control string' field contains the command: '-c99 -c -cpu ARM7TDMI -D _EVAL -g -O0 -apcs=interwork --split_sections -I ".\RTOS New\FreeRTOSv10.0.1\FreeRTOS\Source\include" -I ".\RTOS New\FreeRTOSv10.0.1\FreeRTOS\Source".



Conclusion:

Using FreeRTOS semaphores with UART0 on the LPC2148 enables effective resource synchronization and safe message handling. This demonstrates practical inter-task communication for efficient resource sharing in embedded systems.

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