

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY

COMPUTER SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT

EMBEDDED SYSTEMS LAB.
REPORT III

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APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM

Three LEDs are lightened up with given order for 0.1 seconds each.

SWITCH IS NOT PRESSED: GREEN, YELLOW, RED, ...

SWITCH IS PRESSED: RED, YELLOW, GREEN, ...

STEP1: EQUIPMENT



LEDS: Three 1.8V 2mA LEDs

 $R = (V_{OH} - V_d)/I_d$ = (3.0 - 1.8)/0.002 $= 600\Omega$



SWITCH: One B3F Tactile Switch

Switch is pressed: -0.1 m Ω Switch is not pressed: +100 m Ω



RESISTORS: Three

470Ω resistors



RESISTORS: One $10k\Omega$ resistor

Using 470Ω resistors:

 $470\Omega = (3.0 - 1.8)/I_d$ $I_d = 0.0026$ Brighter light from LEDs is expected.

STEP1: I/O

One input for the switch and three outputs for the LEDs are decided.

INPUTS: PA5

OUTPUTS: PA4, PA6, PA7

PORTR initialization is done:

ON OFF

PA4: 0x10 PA4: 0x00 PA6: 0x40 PA6: 0x00 PA7: 0x80 PA7: 0x00 Loops are measured using SysTick Timer.

SYSTICK TIMER initialization is done:

```
#define NVIC ST CTRL R
                           (*((volatile unsigned long *)0xE000E010))
#define NVIC ST RELOAD R
                            (*((volatile unsigned long *)0xE000E014))
#define NVIC_ST_CURRENT_R (*((volatile unsigned long *)0xE000E018))
void SysTick Init(void) {
  NVIC ST CTRL R = 0;
                                    // disable SysTick during setup
                                // enable SysTick with core clock
  NVIC ST CTRL R = 0 \times 0000000005;
SYSTICK_WAIT and SYSTICK_WAITIOMS functions are created.
// The delay parameter is in units of the 80 MHz core clock. (12.5 ns)
void SysTick Wait (unsigned long delay) {
  NVIC ST RELOAD R = delay-1;
                                         // number of counts to wait
  NVIC ST CURRENT R = 0;
                                         // any value written to CURRENT clears
  while((NVIC ST CTRL R&0x00010000) == 0) { // wait for count flag
}
// 800000*12.5ns equals 10ms
void SysTick Waitl0ms(unsigned long delay) {
  unsigned long i;
  for(i=0; i<delay; i++){</pre>
    SysTick_Wait(800000); // wait 10ms
```

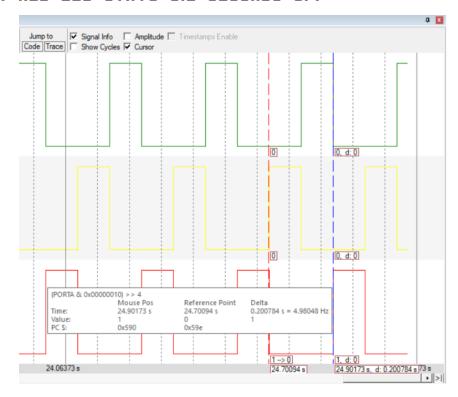
LEDs are lightened up 0.1 second each, SysTick_Wait10ms(10) function calls are performed.

STEP3: PROGRAM

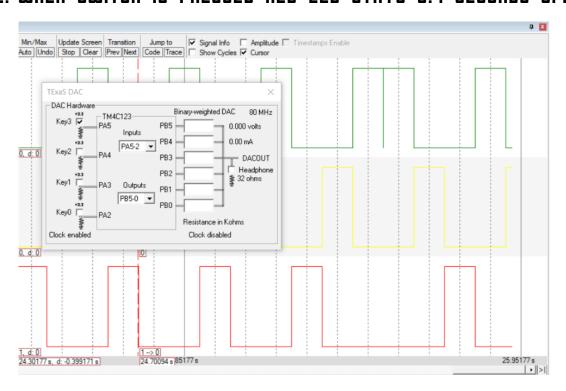
External circuit of the switch is implemented as negative logic and LEDs are as positive logic. When switch is not pressed, 1 is read from the **PA5** pin.

```
int main(void) {
    SysTick_Init();
    PORTA_Init_4567();
    while(1) {
        while(PA540x20) { // SWITCH IS NOT PRESSED
            PA7 = 0x80; SysTick_Waitl0ms(10); PA7 = 0x00; // GREEN
            PA6 = 0x40; SysTick_Waitl0ms(10); PA6 = 0x00; // YELLOW
            PA4 = 0x10; SysTick_Waitl0ms(10); PA4 = 0x00; // RED
        }
        while(!(PA540x20)) { // SWITCH IS PRESSED
            PA4 = 0x10; SysTick_Waitl0ms(10); PA4 = 0x00; // RED
            PA6 = 0x40; SysTick_Waitl0ms(10); PA6 = 0x00; // YELLOW
            PA7 = 0x80; SysTick_Waitl0ms(10); PA7 = 0x00; // GREEN
        }
    }
}
```

1. RED LED STRYS 0.2 SECONDS OFF

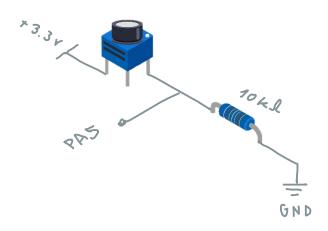


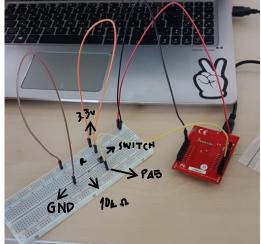
2. WHEN SWITCH IS PRESSED RED LED STRYS 0.4 SECONDS OFF



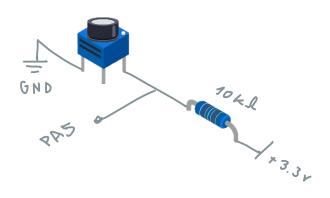
STEP5: SWITCHES

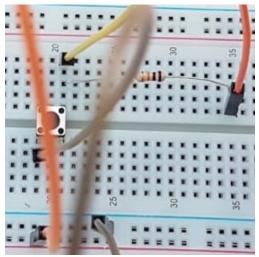
1. BUILD POSITIVE LOGIC SWITCH





2. BUILD REGATIVE LOGIC SWITCH

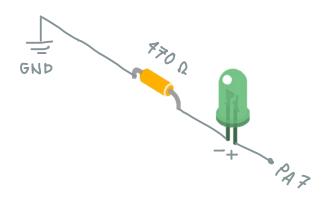


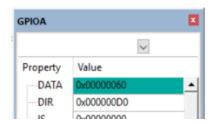


STEP6: LEDS

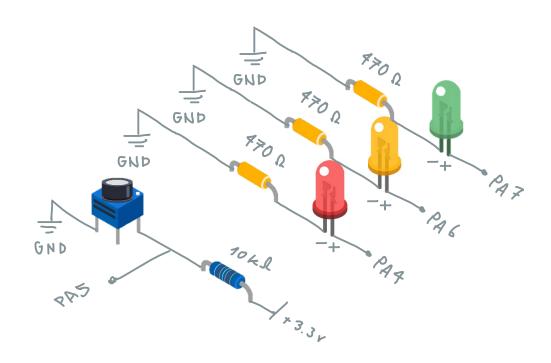
1. BUILD POSITIVE LOGIC LEDS

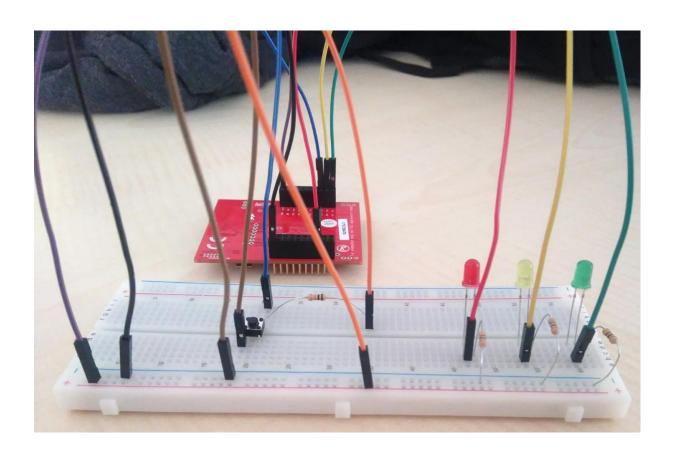
While switch is not pressed (PA5 is 1) and yellow LED (PA6) is lightened up GPIOA DATA register is read 0x00000060.





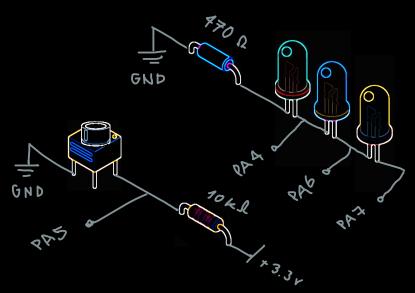
STEP7: CIRCUIT DESIGN

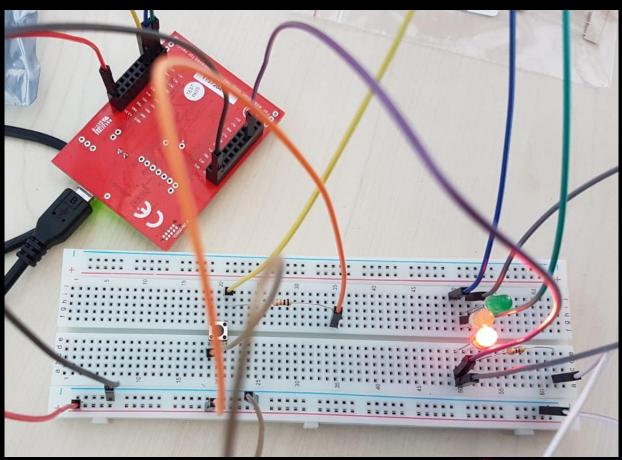




BONUS EXPERIMENT







BUT IT WORKED!...?