ECE 312 Lab 5 Specification Sheet Farez Halim 1423780 Tamara Oldham 1440376 LAB H11

Analog Stopwatch

Description

The purpose of the **Analog Stopwatch** is to track the time passed after the press of a button. A piezo buzzer generates a 1kHz tone for 300ms at the start of each minute passed after the press of the button. The **Analog Stopwatch** has an error of ±1s/minute.

Operating Conditions

Operating voltage range of the device: 5V to 5.5V

Operating temperature: +20°C to +80°C Storage temperature: -65°C to +150°C Maximum DC Current per I/O pin: 30.0mA

Setup Instructions

To operate the device, connect VCC (Pin 7) to a voltage source that is within the operating voltage range, GND (Pin 8, 22) to ground. The motor driver should also be connected to a 12V supply. Refer to Figure 1 for the device's schematic.

Usage Instructions

Wind the hand to "12" for its starting position. Then, press the button to start the stopwatch. A subsequent press will stop the hand from ticking while it is running. An additional press while the stopwatch is paused will resume counting and reset the next buzzer event to one minute from the time it was pressed.

Testing

Tentative Goals:

- Track/display time elapsed through an analog representation after power is applied with an error of +/- 10s/hour.
- 'Seconds' hand will be controlled by a stepper motor in a clockwise direction.
- Stop/start the analog timer through the press of a button.
- Reset/set analog clock by hand.
- Notify user of each minute elapsed through a 1kHz tone that occurs for 300ms at the start of each full minute passed.

Achieved Goals:

- Track/display time elapsed through an analog representation after power is applied with an error of +/- 1s/minute.
- 'Seconds' hand is controlled by a stepper motor in a clockwise direction.
- Stop/start the analog timer through the press of a button.

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- Reset/set analog clock by hand.
- Notifies user of each minute elapsed through a 1kHz tone that occurs for 300ms at the start of each full minute passed.

The above achieved goals were verified through observation and testing in comparison to an accurate timer, however, compromises were met in order to meet these intended specifications. The stepper motor used was specified at 1.8 degrees per step, totaling to 200 steps per revolution. The number of seconds in a minute does not evenly fit into this total and therefore results in the analog stopwatch achieving accuracy and precision to the minute, within the specified error, but not to the second. A single step of the second hand equates to 0.3 seconds. Though the analog clock is able to be started and stopped through the press of a button, the first start of the 'seconds' hand after power is connected is delayed due to the time required to establish initial current flow in the motor.

