Potmeter

Aim: To read potentiometer voltage via ADC and display the result in millivolts on a seven-segment display.

Theory:

A potentiometer is a variable resistor used to adjust voltage by changing resistance through a sliding contact (wiper). It acts as a voltage divider, providing a variable output based on wiper position. Commonly used in volume controls or fine-tuning circuits, it limits current to protect components from excess flow.

- **ADC Setup**: The code initializes the ADC to read an analog signal from AIN0, using GPIO pins for alternate functions.
- **Data Processing**: After ADC conversion, the result is split into individual digits (num1, num2, num3, num4) to be displayed on the SSD.
- **SSD Display**: The function shift_out1() manages shifting data bits to the SSD to show the calculated millivolt value.
- **Timing**: A delay function provides a 1-second pause to allow clear visualization of the displayed result.

Code:

```
/* potmeter  10k resistor at max , current flowing through resistor is 0.4095ma current flows. value displayed on ssd id in mv */


#include "inc\tm4c123gh6pm.h"
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdint.h>
void delayMs(int n)
    {
    int i,j;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    for(j=0;j<4180;j++)
    {}
```

```
}
void shift_out1(unsigned char str );
volatile int num1,num2,num3,num4;

int main(void)
{
   volatile  int result;
            unsigned char a[16] =
{0xFC,0x60,0xDA,0xF2,0x66,0xB6,0xBE,0xE0,0xFE,0xF6,0xEE,0x3E,0x9C,0x7A,0x9E,0x8E};

   /* enable clocks */
   SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R |= 0x08;   /* enable clock to GPIOE (AIN0 is on PE3) */
   SYSCTL_RCGCADC_R |= 1;      /* enable clock to ADC0 */
   SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R |= 0x10;
   GPIO_PORTE_DIR_R |= 0x1F;
   GPIO_PORTE_DEN_R |= 0x1F;
   /* initialize PE3 for AIN0 input  */
   GPIO_PORTD_AFSEL_R |= 8;      /* enable alternate function */
   GPIO_PORTD_DEN_R &= ~8;       /* disable digital function */
   GPIO_PORTD_AMSEL_R |= 8;      /* enable analog function */

  //unsigned int i;
   /* initialize ADC0 */
  ADC0_ACTSS_R &= ~1;       /* disable SS3 during configuration */
  ADC0_EMUX_R &= ~0x000F;    /* software trigger conversion */
  ADC0_SSMUX0_R &= ~0xFFFFFFFF;
            ADC0_SSMUX0_R |= 0x04;       /* get input from channel 0 */
   ADC0_SSCTL0_R |= 0x06;       /* take one sample at a time, set flag at 1st sample */
  ADC0_ACTSS_R |= 0x01;         /* enable ADC0 sequencer 3 */

   while(1)
   {
```

```
    ADC0_PSSI_R |= 1;       /* start a conversion sequence 3 */
    while((ADC0_RIS_R & 1) == 0);   /* wait for conversion complete */
    result = ADC0_SSFIFO0_R; /* read conversion result */
    ADC0_ISC_R = 1;         /* clear completion flag */


  num1 = result%10;//copies data from the specified location
                    result = result/10;
          num2 = result%10;
     result = result/10;
          num3 = result%10;
                    result = result/10;
    num4 = result%10;
                              shift_out1(a[num1]);
                              shift_out1(a[num2]);
                              shift_out1(a[num3]);
                              shift_out1(a[num4]);
                              shift_out1(0x00);
          delayMs(1000);
                    }
          }



void shift_out1(unsigned char str)
{
unsigned char j=0,check;

          for(j=0;j<=7;j++)
          {
                    GPIO_PORTE_DATA_R = 0x00;      //PE3 pin(sclk) is low (0000 0000)
                    check = (str &(1<<j));
```

```
                if(check)
                        GPIO_PORTE_DATA_R =  0x04;      //PE2 pin(sdat) is high (0000 0100)

else
                                        GPIO_PORTE_DATA_R |=  0x00;
        GPIO_PORTE_DATA_R |=  0x08;  //PE3 pin(sclk) is high (0000 1000)
                        GPIO_PORTE_DATA_R |=  0x10;
}
}
```

Result: