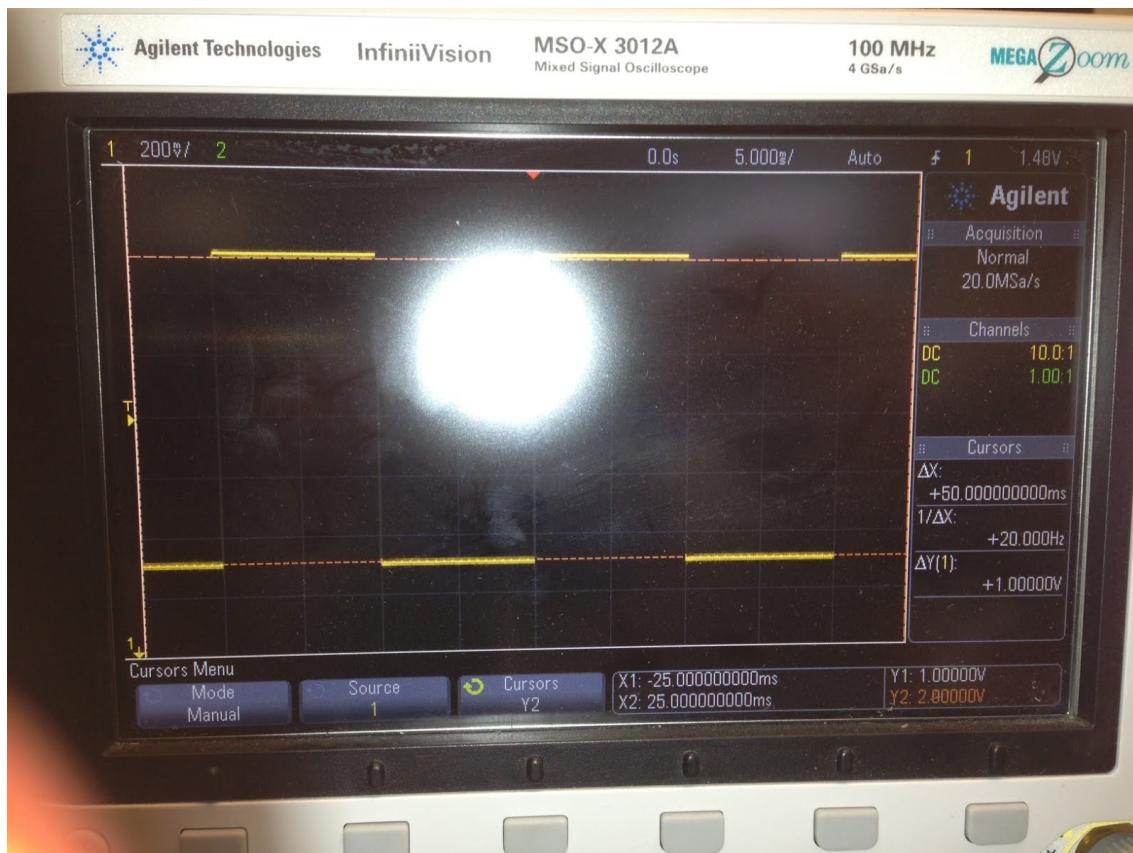
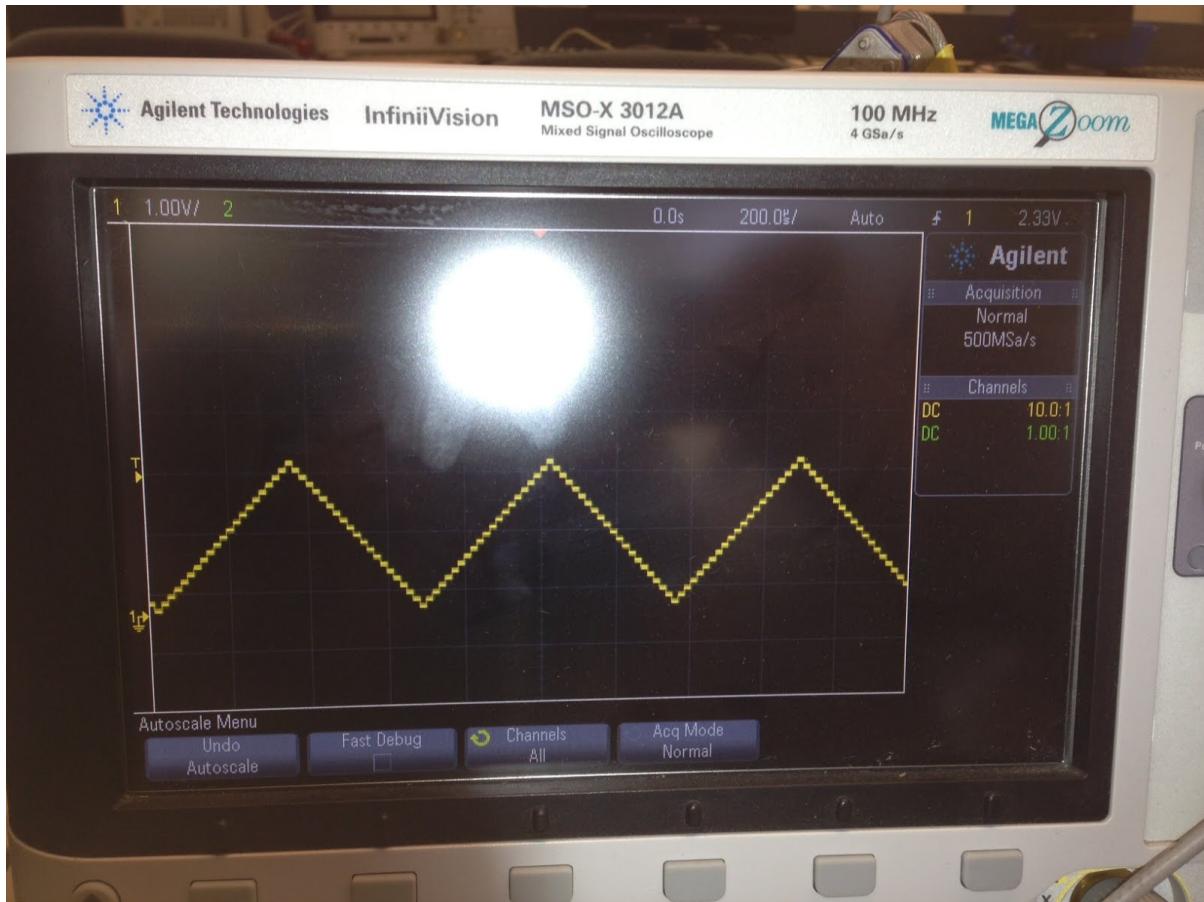


Jason Dreisbach  
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## DAC Tutorial





The most efficient way to produce a sin wave on a microcontroller would be to create a lookup table with the values of the sine function already computed in it. Then it would be possible to simply advance through the array and send the canned value to the DAC.

```

// Tutorial (DAC)
// Jason Dreisbach
// Jason Descenzo

#define MOSI 3           // PB pin 3
#define SCK  5           // PB pin 5
#define SS   2           // PB pin 2

#include <avr/io.h>
#include <util/delay.h>

void Initialize_SPI_Master(void);
void Transmit_SPI_Master(int Data);

int main(void)
{
    DDRB = 1<<MOSI | 1<<SCK | 1<<SS; // make MOSI, SCK and SS outputs
    Initialize_SPI_Master();
    int count = 0;
    int step = 100;
}

```

```

for(;;) {
    if (count > 2000) {
        step = -100;
    }
    else if (count < 200) {
        step = 100;
    }

    Transmit_SPI_Master(count & 0xFFFF); //0xAAA / 0xFFFF = 2739 / 4096 = ~ 2.2V
    _delay_us(10);
    count += step;

} // end while
return 0;
} // end main

void Initialize_SPI_Master(void)
{
    SPCR = (0<<SPIE) | //No interrupts
           (1<<SPE) | //SPI enabled
           (0<<DORD) | //shifted out LSB
           (1<<MSTR) | //master
           (1<<CPOL) | //rising leading edge
           (1<<CPHA) | //sample leading edge
           (0<<SPR1) | (0<<SPR0); //clock speed
    SPSR = (0<<SPIF) | //SPI interrupt flag
           (0<<WCOL) | //Write collision flag
           (0<<SPI2X); //Doubles SPI clock
    PORTB = 1 << SS; //make sure SS is high
}

void Transmit_SPI_Master(int Data)
{
    PORTB = 0 << SS; // assert the slave select
    SPDR = ((Data >> 8) & 0xF) | 0x70; // Start transmission, send high byte first
    while (!(SPSR & (1<<SPIF))); // Wait for transmission complete
    SPDR = 0xFF & Data; // send low byte next
    while (!(SPSR & (1<<SPIF))); // Wait for transmission complete
    PORTB = 1 << SS; // de-assert slave select
}

```