# **Obstacle avoidance car V1.0**



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# 1 – Description

#### 1.1 Project description

Based on Atmega32 controller we have a 4-wheels robot which aims to avoid any obstacles on its way using an ultrasonic sensor to detect the distance between car and obstacle and takes actions according to the calculated distance.

#### 1.2 Car components:

- 1. ATmega32 microcontroller
- 2. Four motors (M1, M2, M3, M4)
- 3. One button to change default direction of rotation (PBUTTON0)
- 4. Keypad button 1 to start
- 5. Keypad button 2 to stop
- 6. One Ultrasonic sensor connected as follows
  - 1. Vcc to 5V in the Board
  - 2. GND to the ground In the Board
  - 3. Trig to PB3 (Port B, Pin 3)
  - 4. Echo to PB2 (Port B, Pin 2)
- 7. LCD

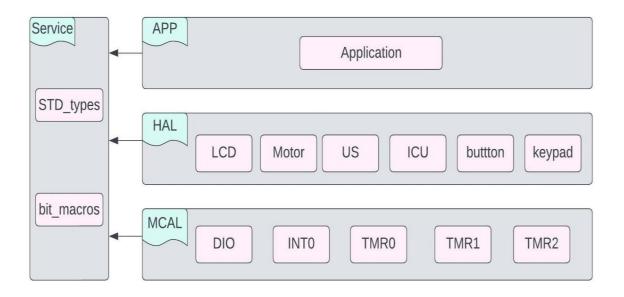
#### 1.3 Software requirements:

- 1. The car starts initially from 0 speed
- 2. The default rotation direction is to the right
- 3. Press (Keypad Btn 1), (Keypad Btn 2) to start or stop the robot respectively
- 4. After Pressing Start:
  - 1. The LCD will display a centered message in line 1 "Set Def. Rot."
  - 2. The LCD will display the selected option in line 2 "Right"

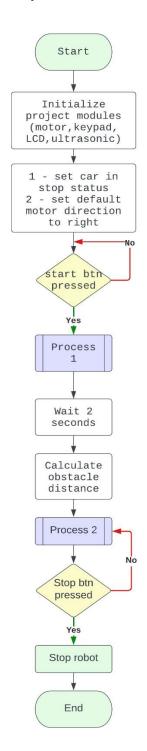
- 3. The robot will wait for 5 seconds to choose between Right and Left
  - 1. When PBUTTON0 is pressed once, the default rotation will be Left and the LCD line 2 will be updated
  - 2. When PBUTTON0 is pressed again, the default rotation will be Right and the LCD line 2 will be updated
  - 3. For each press the default rotation will changed and the LCD line 2 is updated
  - 4. After the 5 seconds the default value of rotation is set
- 4. The robot will move after 2 seconds from setting the default direction of rotation.
- 5. For No obstacles or object is far than 70 centimeters:
  - 1. The robot will move forward with 30% speed for 5 seconds
  - 2. After 5 seconds it will move with 50% speed as long as there was no object or objects are located at more than 70 centimeters distance
  - 3. The LCD will display the speed and moving direction in line 1: "Speed:00% Dir: F/B/R/S", F: forward, B: Backwards, R: Rotating, and S: Stopped
  - 4. The LCD will display Object distance in line 2 "Dist.: 000 Cm"
- 6. For Obstacles located between 30 and 70 centimeters
  - 1. The robot will decrease its speed to 30%
  - 2. LCD data is updated
- 7. For Obstacles located between 20 and 30 centimeters
  - 1. The robot will stop and rotate 90 degrees to right/left according to the chosen configuration.
  - 2. The LCD data is updated
- 8. For Obstacles located less than 20 centimeters
  - 1. The robot will stop, move backwards with 30% speed until distance is greater than 20 and less than 30
  - 2. The LCD data is updated
  - 3. Then preform point 8

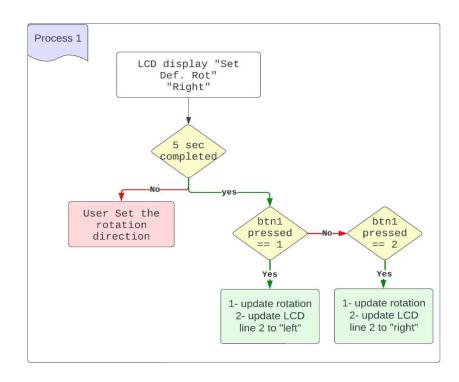
- 9. Obstacles surrounding the robot (Bonus)
  - 1. If the robot rotated for 360 degrees without finding any distance greater than 20 it will stop  $\,$
  - 2. LCD data will be updated.
  - 3. The robot will frequently (each 3 seconds) check if any of the obstacles was removed or not and move in the direction of the furthest object

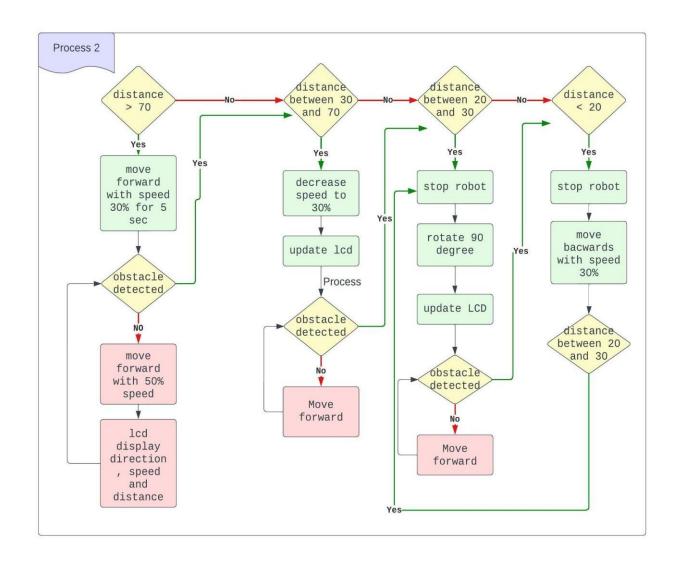
# 2 – Layered architecture



# 3- System flow chart







#### 4- Module APIs

#### 4.1 MCAL APIs

#### **4.1.1 DIO APIS**

```
/* INPUT : PORT , PINID , DIRECTION
/* RETURNS : PinDirection_t
PinDirection_t DIO_setpindir(uint8_t u8_a_portid , uint8_t u8_a_pinid , uint8_t u8_a_pindir);
/* DESCRIBTION : FUNCTION TO SET THE DIRECTION OF SPECIFIC PORT */
/* RETURNS ; PinDirection_t
PinDirection_t DIO_setportdir(uint8_t u8_a_portid , uint8_t u8_a_portdir);
/* DESCRIBTION : FUNCTION TO SET THE VALUE OF SPECIFIC PIN */
/* RETURNS ; PinValue_t
PinValue_t DIO_setpinvalue(uint8_t u8_a_portid , uint8_t u8_a_pinid , uint8_t u8_a_pinval);
/* DESCRIBTION : FUNCTION TO SET THE VALUE OF SPECIFIC PORT
/* RETURNS : PinValue_t
PinValue_t DIO_setportvalue(uint8_t u8_a_portid , uint8_t u8_a_portval);
/* INPUT : PORTID , PINID , POINTER TO SET THE VALUE IN IT
/* RETURNS : PinRead t
PinRead_t DIO_readpin(uint8_t u8_a_portid , uint8_t u8_a_pinid , uint8_t* u8_a_val);
/* INPUT : PORTID , PINID
/* RETURNS : PinRead t
PinRead_t DIO_togglepin(uint8_t u8_a_portid , uint8_t u8_a_pinid );
```

#### 4.1.2 Timer OAPIs

```
typedef enum { VALID_INIT , NOT_VALID_INIT} TMR0_init_error;
/** FUNCTION TO INITIALIZE TMR0 WITH SOME CONFIGURATIONS
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : TMR0 init
TMR0_init_error TMR0_init(void);
typedef enum {VALID_START , NOT_VALID_START } TMR0_start_error;
/** FUNCTION TO LET TIMER 0 START WORK BY ASSIGN PRESCALLER OR CLOCK SOURCE
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : TMR0_start
TMR0_start_error TMR0_start(void);
typedef enum {VALID_STOP , NOT_VALID_STOP } TMR0_stop_error;
/** FUNCTION TO STOP TIMER 0
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : TMR0_stop
TMR0_stop_error TMR0_stop(void);
typedef enum {VALID_DELAY , NOT_VALID_DELAY } TMR0_delay_error ;
/** FUNCTION TO SET DELAY USING TIMER 0
/** ARGUMENTS : TAKES DELAY IN ms
/** RETURNS : TMR0_delay
TMRO_delay_error TMRO_delayms(uint32_t u32_a_delayms);
```

#### 4.1.3 Timer1 APIs

```
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
TMR1_status TMR1_init(void);
/** FUNCTION TO START TMR1 (ASSIGN THE PRESCALLER CONFIGURATION)
/** RETURN : RETURNS THE ERROR STATUS OF START
TMR1_start_status TMR1_start(void);
/** FUNCTION TO STOP TMR1
                                                               **/
TMR1_stop_status TMR1_stop(void);
/** FUNCTION TO GET THE VALUE OF TIMER 1 COUNTING REGISTER
void TMR1_getvalue(uint16t * u16_a_value);
/** ARGUMENTS : TAKES DELAY IN ms
/** RETURNS : TMR0_delay
void TMR1_setcounterval(uint16t u16_a_tmrval);
/** FUNCTION TO CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF NEEDED OVERFLOWS
/** ARGUMENTS : DELAY IN MS
uint32_t TMR1_getovs(uint32_t u32_a_delay);
```

#### 4.1.4 Timer2 APIs

```
/** FUNCTION TO INITIALIZE TMR0 WITH SOME CONFIGURATIONS
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : TMR0_init
TMR2_init_error TMR2_init(void);
/** FUNCTION TO LET TIMER 0 START WORK BY ASSIGN PRESCALLER OR CLOCK SOURCE
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : TMR0_start
TMR2_start_error TMR2_start(void);
/** FUNCTION TO STOP TIMER 0
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : TMR0_stop
TMR2_stop_error TMR2_stop(void);
/** FUNCTION TO CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF OVERFLOWS FOR DELAY IN MS
/** ARGUMENTS : DELAY IN MS
/** RETURN : RETURNS THE NUMBER OF OVS
uint32_t TMR2_getovs(uint16t u16_a_delay);
```

#### 4.1.5 Interrupt APIs

```
/** FUNCTION TO SET THE GLOBAL INTERRUPT ENABLE FLAG */
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : VOID
void SET_GLOBALINTERRUPT(void);
/** FUNCTION TO INITIALIZE INTO
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : VOID
void INTO_init(void);
/** FUNCTION TO INITIALIZE INT1
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : VOID
void INT1_init(void);
/** FUNCTION TO INITIALIZE INT2
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : VOID
void INT2_init(void);
```

#### 4.2 HAL APIS

#### **4.2.1 LCD APIs**

```
/** FUNCTION TO INITIALIZE LCD
/** ARGUMENTS : VOID
/** RETURNS : ERROR STATUS
LCD_status LCD_init(void);
/** FUNCTION TO SEND COMMAND TO LCD
/** ARGUMENTS : COMMAND
/** RETURNS : ERROR STATUS
LCD_status LCD_sendcmd(uint8_t u8_a_cmd);
/** FUNCTION TO DISPLAY CHARACTER ON LCD
/** ARGUMENTS : CHARACTER
/** RETURNS : ERROR STATUS
LCD_status LCD_writechar(uint8_t u8_a_chr);
/** FUNCTION TO DISPLAY STRING ON LCD
/** ARGUMENTS : CHARACTER
/** RETURNS : ERROR STATUS
LCD_status LCD_writestr(uint8_t* u8_s_str);
/** FUNCTION TO JUMP TO SPECIFIC POSITION ON LCD */
/** ARGUMENTS : ROW , COLUMN (POSITION)
/** RETURNS : ERROR STATUS
LCD_status LCD_goto(uint8_t u8_a_row , uint8_t u8_a_column);
```

# 4.2.2 Keypad APIs

#### 4.2.3 Button APIs

#### 4.2.4 Motor APIs

```
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
typedef enum { VALID_MOTOR_INIT , NOTVALID_MOTOR_INIT } MOTOR_init_status;
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_init(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_rotateclkdir(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
/** FUNCTION TO ROTATE MOTOR ANTI CLOCK DIRECTION
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_rotateanticlkdir(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
/** FUNCTION TO STOP THE MOTOR
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
/** RETURN : MOTOR INIT ERROR STATUS
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_turnoff(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
/** RETURN : MOTOR INIT ERROR STATUS
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_turnon(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
```

```
/** FUNCTION TO SET THE MOTOR DUTY CYCLE
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
/** RETURN : MOTOR INIT ERROR STATUS
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_applyspeed(uint8_t u8_a_motorid , uint8_t u8_a_speed);
/** FUNCTION TO ROTATE MOTOR 90 DEGREE TO RIGHT
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
/** RETURN : MOTOR INIT ERROR STATUS
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_rotate90right(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
/** FUNCTION TO ROTATE MOTOR 90 DEGREE TO LEFT
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
/** RETURN : MOTOR INIT ERROR STATUS
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_rotate90left(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
/** FUNCTION TO STOP THE MOTOR
/** ARGUMENTS : MOTOR ID
/** RETURN : MOTOR INIT ERROR STATUS
MOTOR_init_status MOTOR_stop(uint8_t u8_a_motorid);
```

#### 4.2.5 Ultrasonic APIs

#### **4.2.6 ICU APIs**

# 5-Drivers Description5.1 DIO Driver

Configuration: Consist of 4 API's

Location: MCAL

Function: used to set pin direction (input or output), pin value (high or low) or

read a value from a pin or toggle a pin

#### 5.2 Timer Driver

Configuration: Consist of 5 API's

Location: MCAL

Function: used to set a time delay

### 5.3 Interrupt Driver

Configuration: Consist of 4 API's

Location: MCAL

Function: used to initialize external interrupts

# 5.4 Keypad Driver

Configuration: Consist of 2 API's

Location: HAL

Function: used to initialize the keypad, get pressed key

## 5.5 LCD Driver

Configuration: Consist of 14 API's

Location: HAL

Function: used to initialize the LCD, send command to LCD & display character or string to LCD & jump to specific position on LCD & to clear the LCD & to wright

integer or float number on the LCD

#### 5.5 Button Driver

Configuration: Consist of 2 API's

Location: HAL

Function: used to initialize a button to specific port and check if this bitton is

pressed or not (return button status)

#### 5.6 Motor Driver

Configuration: Consist of 9 API's

Location: HAL

Function: used to initialize motor pins (Enable, input and output pins) and to

control the motor like its rotation direction and stop motor or turn on)

#### 5.7 Ultrasonic Driver

Configuration: Consist of 2 API's

Location: HAL

Function: used to initialize the ultrasonic sensor trigger pin and another function

to send trigger through this pin to the ultrasonic sensor

#### 5.8 ICU Driver

Configuration: Consist of 5 API's

Location: HAL

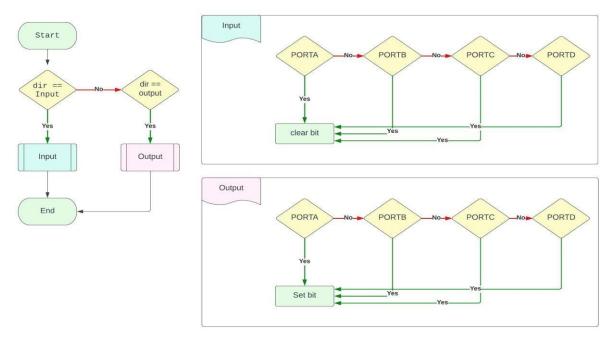
Function: used to initialize ICU (software module) based on timer 1 and an

external interrupt pin (configured by user) and contain functions to get the value of timer counting register when an external event happens on the EXTINT pin

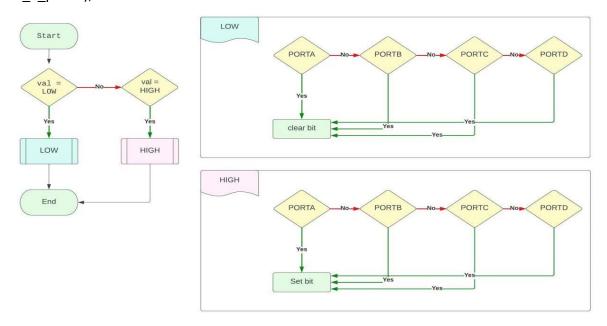
# 6 Low level design

## 6.1 DIO APIs Flow charts

6.1.1 PinDirection\_t DIO\_setpindir (uint8\_t u8\_a\_portid, uint8\_t u8\_a\_pinid, uint8\_t u8\_a\_pindir);

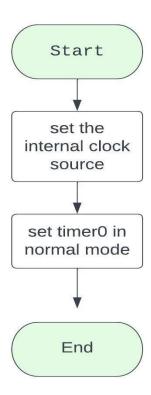


6.1.2 PinValue\_t DIO\_setpinvalue (uint8\_t u8\_a\_portid, uint8\_t u8\_a\_pinid, uint8\_t u8\_a\_pinval);

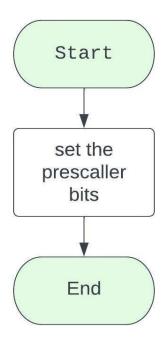


## 6.2 Timer0 APIs flowchart

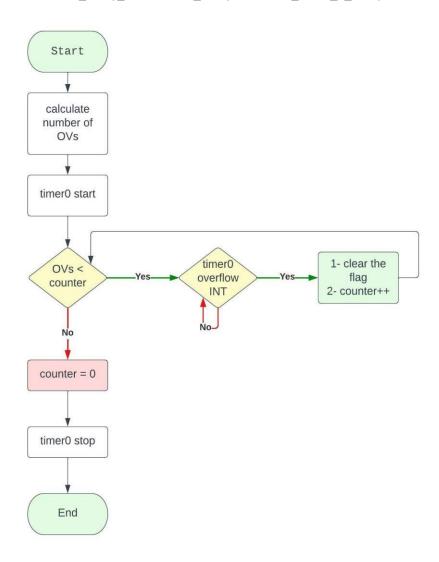
## 6.2.1 TMR0\_init\_error TMR0\_init(void);



# 6.2.2 TMR0\_start\_error TMR0\_start(void);

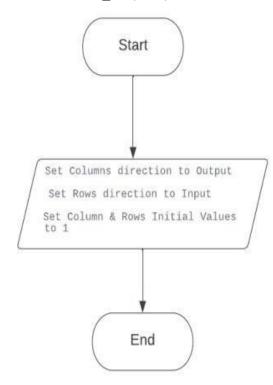


## 6.2.3 TMR0\_delay\_error TMR0\_delayms(uint32\_t u32\_a\_delayms);

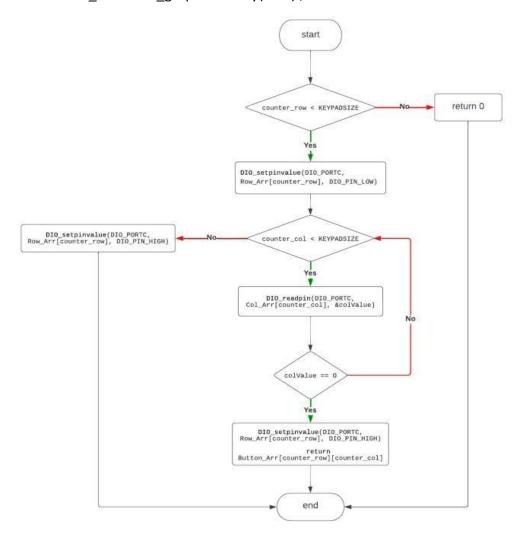


# 6.3 Keypad APIs flowchart

## 6.3.1 void KEYPAD\_init(void);



## 6.3.2 uint8\_t KEYPAD\_getpressedkey(void);



# 6.4 Interrupt APIs flowchart

# 6.4.1 void INTO\_init(void);

