

Zephyr ADC & PWM Lab

BME554L - Fall 2025 - Palmeri

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Fork and Clone the Repository

- Fork this repository to your own GitLab account.
- Add Dr. Palmeri (mlp6) as a **Maintainer** to your GitLab repository. He will add TAs, graders and projects labels to your repository once this has been done.

Git Best Practices

- Use best practices for version control (branching, commit messages, etc.).
- Do all development on a dedicated branch that is merged into **main** once it is functional.
- Commits should be very specific to the changes/additions you are making to your code. This will help you and others understand what you did and why you did it.
- On a given development branch, try to implement one small piece of functionality at a time, commit it, and then move on to the next piece of functionality.

! Important

You do not want one, monolithic git commit right before you submit your project.

Firmware Expectations

- All firmware should be written using the **State Machine Framework**.
- Choose your states for each part as a firmware engineer would, using what you have learned so far this semester.
- Timers, work queues, callbacks, and interrupts should be used as appropriate.
- All good coding practices developed this semester should be followed.
- Use logging to display state information and other relevant information, warnings, and errors. Debugging log messages can remain in the code, but the logging level should be submitted at the INF level.
- Include a state diagram in your repository (**state_diagram.png**) using UML (**state_diagram.puml**) or some equivalent.

Part I: ADC Sampling

Firmware Functional Specifications

- Do all development and testing for Part I on a development branch called **part1**.
- LED and BUTTON number references below are based on Devicetree labels (not the annotation on the DK board itself).
- There should be a heartbeat LED (**LED0**) that blinks at 1 Hz with a 25% duty cycle at all times when the firmware is running.
- When **BUTTON0** is pressed:
 - Make a measurement using the **AIN0** channel of the ADC.
 - * Use the **ADC_REF_INTERNAL** reference voltage.

- * Linearly map 0-3.0 V measured on the `AIN0` input to an `LED1` blink rate of 1-5 Hz (e.g., 0 V -> 1 Hz; 3.0 V -> 5 Hz) with a duty cycle of 10%.
- * `LED1` should remaining blinking for 5 seconds after the button has been pressed.

Testing

For the following testing, you can use a power supply to provide known voltage input to `AIN0`.

- Quantify how linear the relationship is between the voltage applied to `AIN0` and the `LED1` blinking frequency.
 - Not sure how to quantify linearity? Consider plotting the data and presenting the R^2 of a linear regression fit.
 - Remember that single data points for any single input voltage pair is not adequate; multiple measurements should be made and error bars presented on all plots.
- Quantify the accuract of the `LED1` 10% duty cycle for each frequency that you measure.
- Quantify the accuracy of `LED1` 5 sec ontime duration.
- Present all of these data, your analysis and your interpretation in a `technical_report.ipynb` Jupyter notebook.

Commit-n-Merge Part I

- Merge your completed `part1` branch into your `main` branch using a Merge Request on Gitlab.
- Create an annotated tag of your `main` branch with all part of this lab merged in called `part1`.
- Create an Issue for Dr. Palmeri to review Part I, assigning it the `Review` label.

Part II: Buffered Differential ADC Sampling

Firmware Functional Specifications

You will keep all of the functionality of Part I, and in a new development branch called `part2`, add the following functionality to your firmware:

- When you press `BUTTON1` , add an additional differential ADC measurement using `AIN1` and `AIN2`.
- Choose the reference voltage, gain, bit depth and acquisition time to adequately sample at least 20 cycles of a 10 Hz sinusoidal signal ($V_{pp} = 2$ V).

- Implement the `extra_sampling` buffering of the ADC for this differential sinusoidal signal measurement so that all of the data are stored in an array in a single `adc_read()` call (i.e., you are not using a kernel call for every sample).
- Disable the `BUTTON1` while your device is reading `AIN1` and `AIN2` and performing calculations below.
- Write a **library** called `calc_cycles` that calculates the number of sampled sinusoidal cycles in the buffered ADC samples.
 - This can be rounded to the nearest integer, depending on your algorithm.
 - Have this calculated number of cycles displayed using `LOG_INF()` in the console.
- Write log messages to your serial terminal that:
 - Display a HEX array of the buffered ADC samples.
 - :warning: Be careful for the log message memory consumption! Remember that the data will be saved using [two's complement](#).
- Update your state diagram for this new functionality.

Testing

- Input a 10 Hz sinusoidal signal with a 2 V V_{pp} into the differential `AIN1` and `AIN2` inputs.
- Create a plot of your input signal and the buffered ADC samples (using the HEX array output).
 - The HEX data array from the terminal can be copied and pasted into a text file in your git repository to read into your Jupyter notebook for analysis.
 - Example code to decode your HEX data is included in the Jupyter notebook.
 - Discuss any differences between the input signal and your sampled signal.
- Compare your calculated number of cycles in the sampling period to the nominal value. Discuss any differences between your calculated number of cycles and the expected number of cycles.
- Add this analysis to [testing/technical_report.ipynb](#).

Commit-n-Merge Part II

- Merge your completed `part2` branch into your `main` branch using a Merge Request on Gitlab.
- Create an annotated tag of your `main` branch with all part of this lab merged in called `part2`.
- Create an Issue for Dr. Palmeri to review Part II, assigning it the `Review` label.

Part III: Steady-State PWM Output

Using all of the the functionality of Parts I & II, in a new development branch called `part3`, add the following functionality to your firmware:

Firmware Functional Specifications

- Using the Part I functionality to read a DC voltage on `AIN0`, map this read DC voltage to scale the maximum brightness of `LED2` using a PWM output.
 - For example:
 - * If `AIN0` = 0 V, then `LED2` should be off (0% duty cycle).
 - * If `AIN0` = 1.5 V, then `LED2` should be at 50% brightness (50% duty cycle).
 - * If `AIN0` = 3 V, then `LED2` should be at maximum brightness (100% duty cycle).
- Update your state diagram to include the new functionality.

Testing

- Quantify the linearity of the maximum brightness of `LED2` as a function of `AIN0` voltage ranging from 0-3 V.
- Present your data and analysis in the technical report Jupyter notebook.

Commit-n-Merge Part III

- Merge your completed `part3` branch into your `main` branch using a Merge Request on Gitlab.
- Create an annotated tag of your `main` branch with all part of this lab merged in called `part3`.
- Create an Issue for Dr. Palmeri to review Part III, assigning it the `Review` label.

Part IV: Sinusoidal Modulation of PWM Output

Using all of the the functionality of Parts I - III, in a new development branch called `part4`, add the following functionality to your firmware:

Firmware Functional Specifications

- Modulate the brightness of LED3 to match the read sinusoidal voltage on AIN1 and AIN2 after pressing BUTTON2, as implemented and testing in Part II, **with as little latency (phase distortion) between the input and output signals.**
- The blocking nature of the buffered acquisition scheme of Part II will not be amenable to realtime modulation of the PWM output.
 - Consider if the **async / callback ADC sampling approach is appropriate for this task**, or
 - Consider a non-buffered ADC sampling approach that uses a timer to sample the ADC at a fixed rate.
- Set the minimum and maximum sinusoidal brightnesses to be PWM duty cycles of 0 and 100%, respectively.
- Update your state diagram to include the new functionality.

Testing

- Using the oscilloscope, measure your input sinusoidal signal on AIN1 and AIN2 and the output PWM signal on LED3 at the same time.
- Save this acquired oscilloscope data to a CSV file using a USB memory stick.
- In your Jupyter notebook, plot the input and output signals.
- Calculate the frequency of your PWM signal and the phase difference between the PWM sinusoid and your input signal.
- Present your data and analysis in your Jupyter notebook.
- Discuss the latency of your system and how you could improve it in the future.

Commit-n-Merge Part IV

- Merge your completed **part4** branch into your **main** branch using a Merge Request on Gitlab.
- Create an annotated tag of your **main** branch with all part of this lab merged in called **part4**.
- Create an Issue for Dr. Palmeri to review Part IV, assigning it the **Review** label.

How to Ask for Help

1. If you have a general / non-coding question, you should ask your TAs / Dr. Palmeri on Ed to allow any of them to respond in a timely manner.
2. Push your code to your GitLab repository, ideally with your active development on a non-main branch.

3. Create an [Issue](#) in your repository.
 - Add as much detail as possible as to your problem, and add links to specific lines / section of code when possible.
 - Assign the label “Bug” or “Question”, as appropriate.
 - Be sure to specify what branch you are working on.
 - Assign the Issue to one of the TAs.
 - If your TA cannot solve your Issue, they can escalate the Issue to Dr. Palmeri.
4. You will get a response to your Issue, and maybe a new branch of code will be pushed to help you with some example syntax that you can use `git diff` to visualize.