

# Lab 3: Theremin

ESE519/IPD519: Introduction to Embedded Systems  
University of Pennsylvania

Please fill out your name and link your Github repository below to begin. Be sure that your code on the repo is up-to-date before submission!

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**GitHub Repository:** <https://github.com/mowgleee/lab3-vmamtani>

1. For an 8 bit Timer, the maximum ticks count is  $0x11111111 = 255$  after which it will overflow. I have prescaled it by 256, which means the frequency of the timer is  $16\text{MHz}/256 = 0.0625\text{MHz}$  or  $62.5\text{ KHz}$ . If the transistor is being triggered at every overflow, the frequency will be  $62.5\text{KHz}/256 = 0.245\text{KHz} = 244\text{Hz}$ . So the pin D6 is toggling at  $245\text{ Hz}$ .
2. Yes I prescaled the timer clock by 256.
3.  $\text{Count} = ((f_{\text{clk}}/O)/(2*N*f_{\text{des}}))-1$   
 $= ((16\text{MHz})/(2*256*440))-1 = 70.022$  that is nearly 70.

```
//input output setup
DDRD |= (1<<DDD6); //OUTPUT PD6(OC0A)
//PORTD&=~(1<<PORTD6); //PD6 LOW
```

```
//Set Timer 0 to normal
TCCR0A&=~(1<<WGM00);
TCCR0A&=~(1<<WGM01);
TCCR0B&=~(1<<WGM02);
```

```
//prescale by 256
```

```
TCCR0B&=~(1<<CS00);
TCCR0B&=~(1<<CS01);
TCCR0B|= (1<<CS02);
```

```
//clear COMPA interrupt flag
TIFR0|= (1<<OCF0A);
```

```
OCR0A=20;
```

```
//enable COMPA interrupt
TIMSK0 |= (1<<OCIE0A);
```

```
sei(); //Enable global interrupts
```

```
}
```

```
ISR(TIMER0_COMPA_vect)
```

```
{
```

```
PORTD^=(1<<PORTD6);
```

```
TCNT0=0;
```

```
}
```

- 4.
5.  $\text{Count} = ((f_{\text{clk}}/O)/(2*N*f_{\text{des}}))-1$   
 $= ((16\text{MHz})/(2*256*440))-1 = 70.022$  that is nearly 70 for toggling.

```

void initialize()
{
    //Disable global interrupts
    cli();

    UART_init(BAUD_PRESCALER);

    //input output setup
    DDRD |= (1<<DDD6); //OUTPUT PD6(OC0A)
    //PORTD&=~(1<<PORTD6); //PD6 LOW

    //Set Timer 0 to CTC
    TCCR0A&=~(1<<WGM00);
    TCCR0A|=(1<<WGM01);
    TCCR0B&=~(1<<WGM02);

    //prescale by 256

    TCCR0B&=~(1<<CS00);
    TCCR0B&=~(1<<CS01);
    TCCR0B|=(1<<CS02);

    TCCR0A&=~(1<<COM0A1); //Toggle OC0A on compare match
    TCCR0A|=(1<<COM0A0);

    //clear COMPA interrupt flag
    TIFR0|=(1<<OCF0A);

    OCR0A=high_time;

    //enable COMPA interrupt
    TIMSK0 |= (1<<OCIE0A);

    sei(); //Enable global interrupts
}

```

- 6.
7. OCR0A should be 35. TOP value is 35 i.e. OCR0A value.

8.

```

void initialize()
{
    //Disable global interrupts
    cli();

    UART_init(BAUD_PRESCALER);

    //input output setup
    DDRD |= (1<<DDD6); //OUTPUT PD6(OC0A)
    //PORTD&=~(1<<PORTD6); //PD6 LOW

    //Set Timer 0 to Phase correct PWM
    TCCR0A |= (1<<WGM00);
    TCCR0A &= ~(1<<WGM01);
    TCCR0B |= (1<<WGM02);

    //prescale by 256

    TCCR0B &= ~(1<<CS00);
    TCCR0B &= ~(1<<CS01);
    TCCR0B |= (1<<CS02);

    TCCR0A &= ~(1<<COM0A1); //Toggle OC0A on compare match
    TCCR0A |= (1<<COM0A0);

    //clear COMPA interrupt flag
    TIFR0 |= (1<<OCF0A);

    OCR0A = high_time; //70

    //enable COMPA interrupt
    TIMSK0 |= (1<<OCIE0A);

    sei(); //Enable global interrupts
}

```

9. We need to supply a short 10uS pulse to the trigger input to start the ranging.

10. Trig (Trigger) pin is used to trigger the ultrasonic sound pulses.

The sensor sends 8 cyclic sonic bursts after this after which the Echo pin goes high. The pin goes low again when the reflected signal is received. The width of the pulse is proportional to the time it took for the transmitted signal to be detected.

11. 375 cm(maximum obstacle free distance in room)
12. 2 cm
13. For pre-scalar 64 in phase correct PWM and compare with OCR0B,

Note	C6	D6	E6	F6	G6	A6	B6	C7
Freq (Hz)	1046	1174	1318	1397	1568	1760	1975	2093
OCR0A	118	105	94	88	79	70	62	59

14. Taking minimum distance as 5cm and max distance as 100 cm for theremin to keep it practical:  

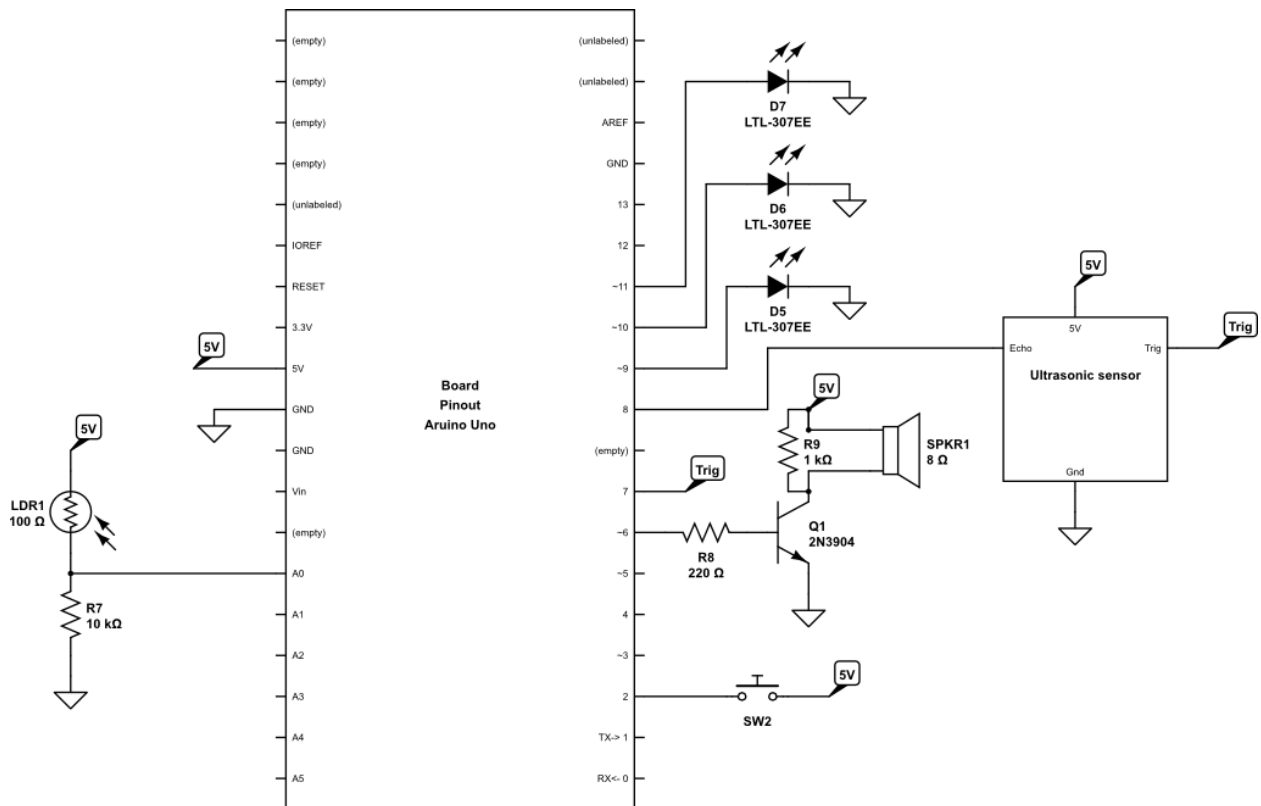
$$\text{OCR0A} = \text{SENSOR\_VALUE}(\text{in cm}) * 0.62 + 56$$
 As slope= $(y_2 - y_1 / x_2 - x_1) = (118 - 59 / 100 - 5) = 0.62$ ; intercept can be calculated by taking any single point and substituting it.  
 If we take max distance as 375 cm and minimum distance at 2cm,  

$$\text{OCR0A} = \text{SENSOR\_VALUE}(\text{in cm}) * 0.158177 + 59$$
 As slope= $(y_2 - y_1 / x_2 - x_1) = (118 - 59 / 375 - 2) = 0.158177$ ; intercept can be calculated by taking any single point and substituting it.
15. Max value: 1015; Min value: 4

16.

ADC Ranges	Duty Cycle
4-100	5%
101-200	10%
201-300	15%
301-400	20%
401-500	25%
501-600	30%
601-700	35%

701-800	40%
801-900	45%
901-1024	50%



17.

18. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EEAg-toz52m5VXB0F4SylwrM48wd4Crp/view?usp=sharing>

19. A base resistor limits the current flowing into the base of the transistor to prevent it from being damaged.

20. BJT can switch faster than MOSFET due to the less capacitance at the control pin which is why we use it here for this relatively high frequency switching.

21. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1l1FBLpleiFtxXAI5P0Dz3SWQVsk-AwZj/view?usp=sharing>

I have used 3 LEDs to denote the 8 modes in the discrete mode of the circuit/program.

22.