

Assignment No 2

Submitted by:

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Course: Embedded System Design

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Q.1. Displaying BITS ID, Voltage Difference, and Date on LCD Using LPC2378 Kit

1. Introduction

The objective of this assignment is to design and implement a C program that displays the BITS ID(2024HT01011), voltage difference between the terminals of a potentiometer, and the date in DD/M format on an LCD display connected to the LPC2378 kit. The potentiometer is connected to the AD0.0 pin (P0.23) of the LPC2378.

2. Hardware and Software Setup

Components Used:

- LPC2378 kit
- Potentiometer
- LCD display

Connections:

- Potentiometer to AD0.0 pin (P0.23)
- LCD connections:
 - DB4: P1.24
 - DB5: P1.25
 - DB6: P1.26
 - DB7: P1.27
 - RS: P1.28
 - RW: P1.29
 - E: P1.31

Software Tools:

- Keil uVision4/5 for code development and debugging.

3. Code Explanation

Overview: The program initializes the ADC and LCD, reads the ADC values from the potentiometer, converts these values to voltage, and displays the BITS ID, voltage value, and date on the LCD.

Key Sections:

- **Initialization of ADC and LCD:**
 - ADC is configured to read values from the potentiometer connected to AD 0.0.
 - LCD is initialized to display text.
- **Reading and Converting ADC Values:**
 - The ADC value is read and converted to a voltage.
- **Displaying Values on the LCD:**
 - The BITS ID, voltage value, and date are formatted as strings and displayed on the LCD.

Challenges and Solutions:

- **Challenge:** Synchronizing ADC readings with LCD updates.
- **Solution:** Introduced delays to ensure proper timing.

4. Debugging and Testing

Entering Debug Mode:

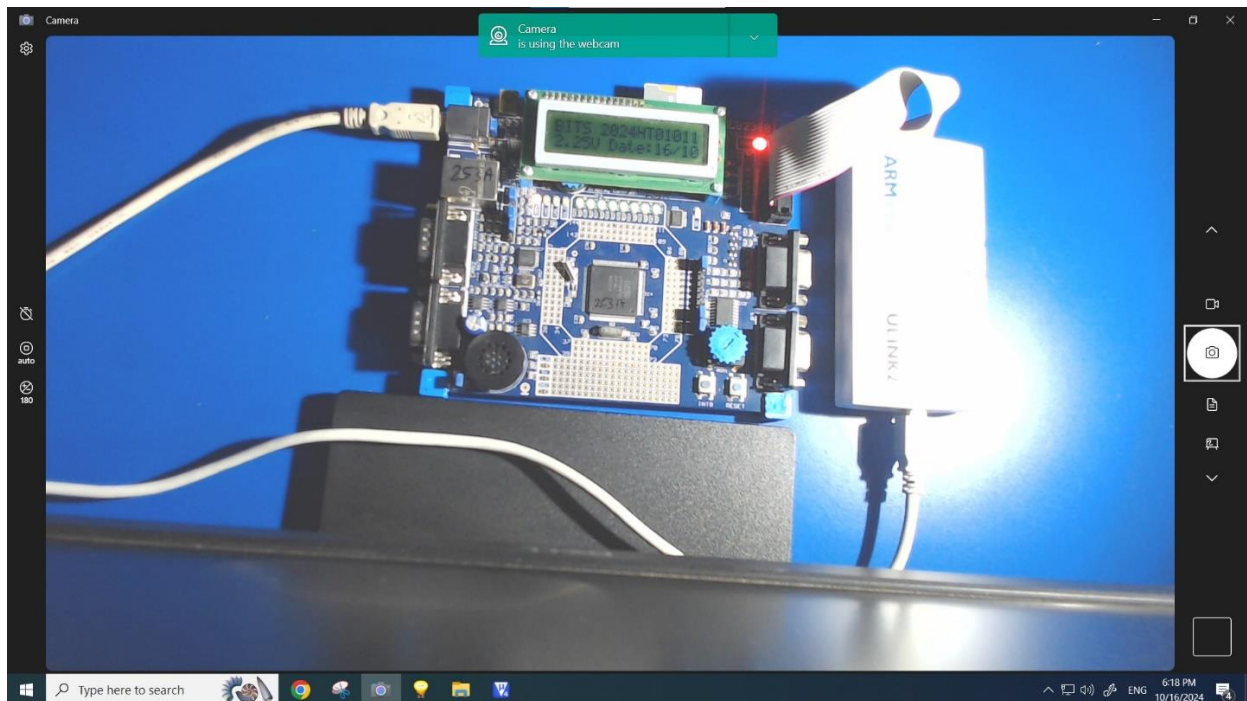
- In Keil, go to **Project > Options for Target > Debug** and select the appropriate debugger.
- Click the **Debug** button or press Ctrl + F5 to enter debug mode.

Verifying Values:

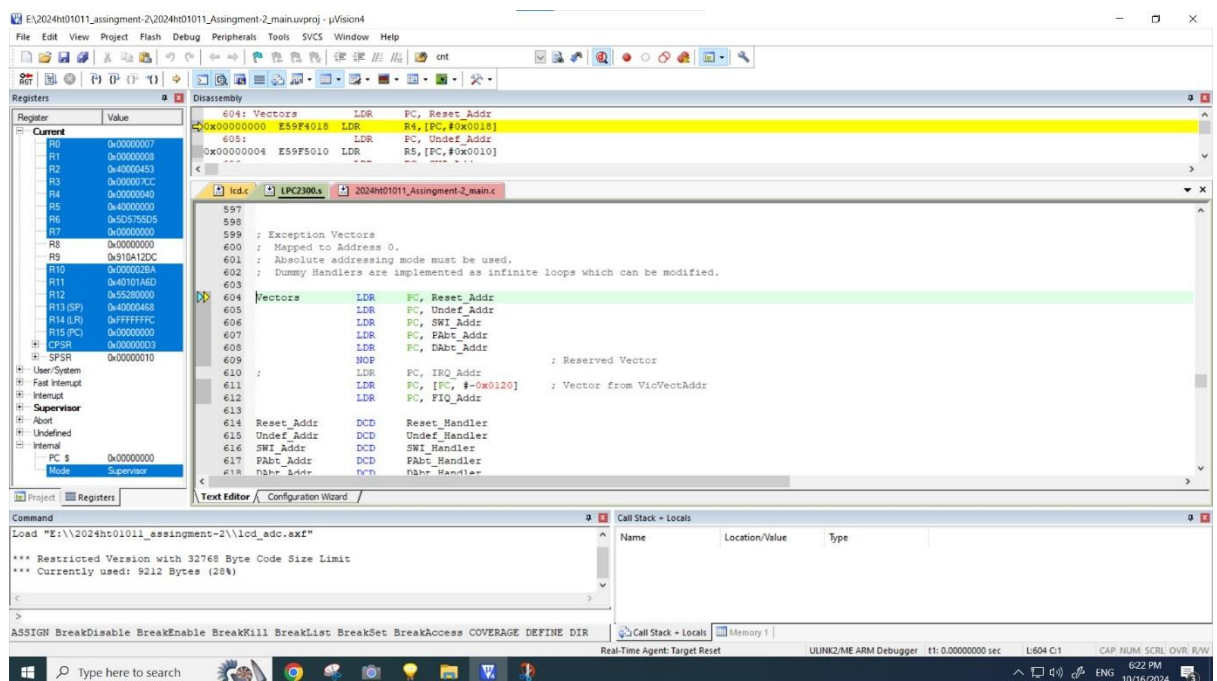
- Use the **Watch** and **Memory** windows to monitor ADC values and variables in real-time.
- Set breakpoints to pause execution and inspect variables at specific points in the code.

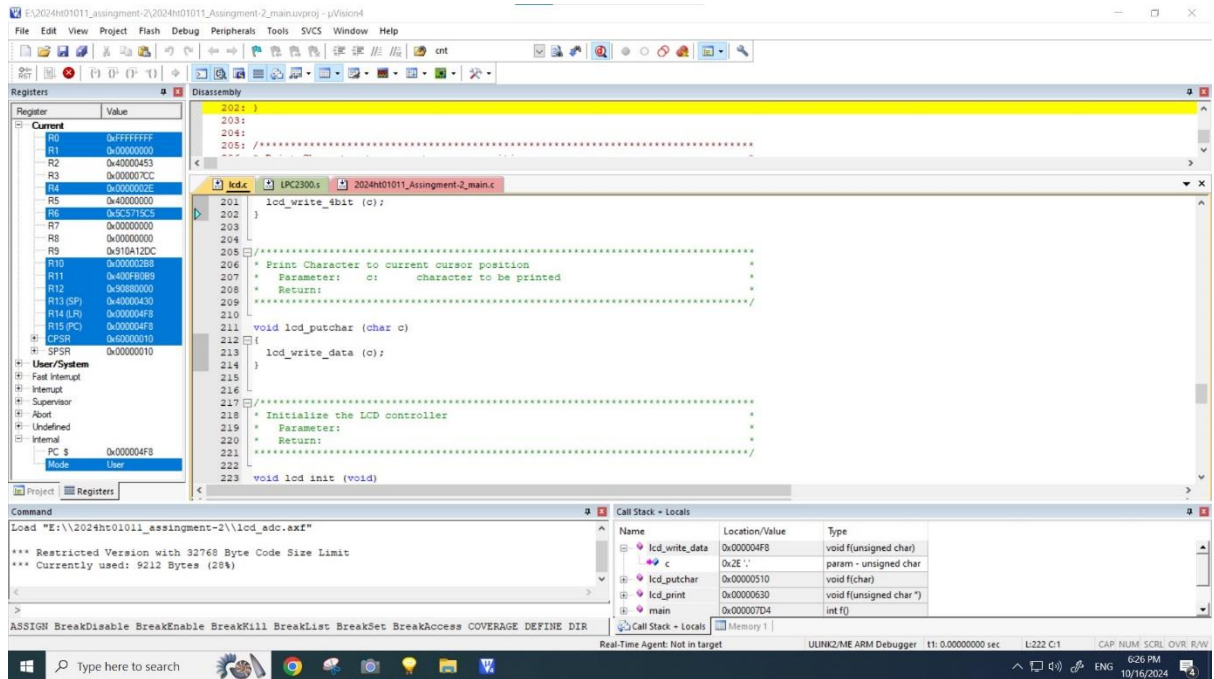
5. Screenshots

- **LCD Output:** LCD displaying the BITS ID, voltage value, and date.



- **Keil IDE in Debug Mode:**





6. Conclusion

Summary:

- Successfully implemented a C program to display BITS ID, voltage value, and date on the LCD using the LPC2378 kit.
- Debugged and tested the program using Keil uVision.

Learnings:

- Gained experience in configuring and utilizing ADC and LCD modules in embedded systems.
- Learned the importance of precise timing and synchronization in hardware interfacing.

Future Improvements:

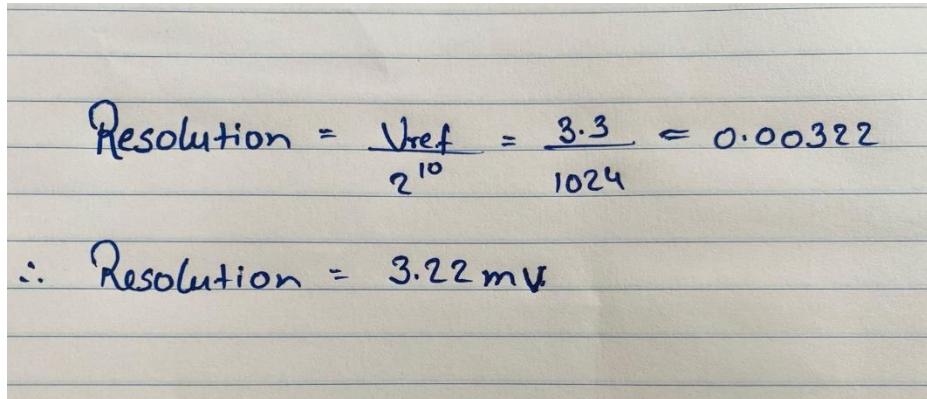
- Automating the date update process.
- Improving the accuracy of voltage readings.

Q.2. Answer the following questions related to LPC2378

a) What is the smallest change in input voltage that the ADC can detect?

(+Vref = 3.3 V)

The LPC2378's ADC is a 10bit ADC, which means it can distinguish $2^{10}=1024$ different levels. Given a reference voltage (Vref) of 3.3V:



The image shows a handwritten calculation on lined paper. The first line is:
$$\text{Resolution} = \frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{2^{10}} = \frac{3.3}{1024} = 0.00322$$
 The second line is:
$$\therefore \text{Resolution} = 3.22 \text{ mV}$$

So, the smallest change in input voltage the ADC can detect is approximately **0.00322V** or **3.22mV**.

b) What is the maximum clock frequency needed by ADC of LPC2378?

The ADC in the LPC2378 requires a clock frequency between 4.5MHz and 30MHz to function correctly. However, it is recommended to use a clock frequency of 4MHz to achieve the best accuracy.

C) Give the steps to program timer for 2 second delay generation with calculation. Assume CCLK=48MHz.

Given:

- CCLK = 48MHz
- We need a 2-second delay.

The timer on the LPC2378 uses a prescaler to divide the input clock (CCLK). To get a 1second delay, we need the timer counter to count up to a value where the elapsed time equals 1 second.

1. Determine the Prescaler Value:

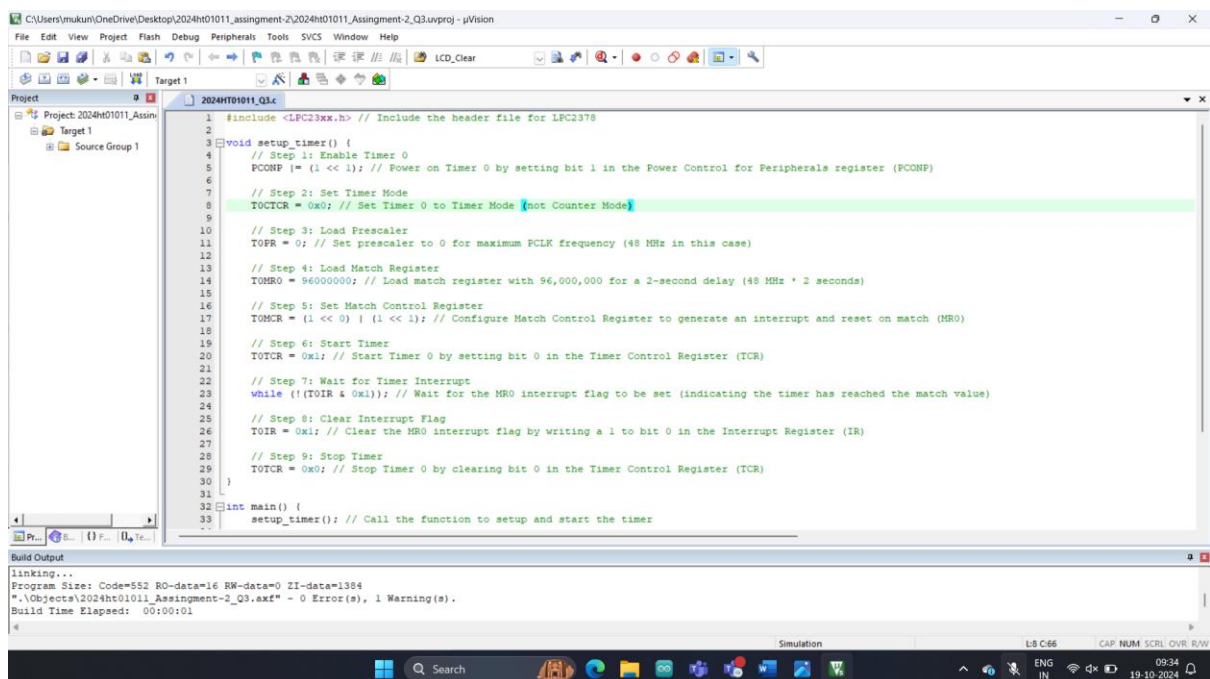
- Timer clock (PCLK) can be derived by dividing the CCLK by the prescaler.
- Assuming the prescaler is set to 1 (no division), PCLK = CCLK = 48MHz.

2. Calculate the Timer Count Value:

- **Timer Count = PCLK × Delay Time**
- **For a 1-second delay: Timer Count = 48,000,000 ticks**
- **For a 2-second delay: Timer Count = 48,000,000 × 2 = 96,000,000 ticks**

Steps to Program:

1. Enable Timer
2. Set Timer Mode
3. Load Prescaler
4. Load Match Register
5. Set Match Control Register
6. Start Timer
7. Wait for Timer Interrupt
8. Clear Interrupt Flag
9. Stop Timer



The screenshot displays the µVision IDE interface. The main window shows a C program for configuring and using a timer on an LPC2378 microcontroller. The code follows the steps listed in the previous section. The build output window at the bottom shows the linking process, indicating a successful build with no errors and one warning.

```
1 #include <LPC23xx.h> // Include the header file for LPC2378
2
3 void setup_timer() {
4     // Step 1: Enable Timer 0
5     PCONP |= (1 << 1); // Power on Timer 0 by setting bit 1 in the Power Control for Peripherals register (PCONP)
6
7     // Step 2: Set Timer Mode
8     TCTCR = 0x0; // Set Timer 0 to Timer Mode (not Counter Mode)
9
10    // Step 3: Load Prescaler
11    TUPR = 0; // Set prescaler to 0 for maximum PCLK frequency (48 MHz in this case)
12
13    // Step 4: Load Match Register
14    TMR0 = 96000000; // Load match register with 96,000,000 for a 2-second delay (48 MHz * 2 seconds)
15
16    // Step 5: Set Match Control Register
17    TCMCR = (1 << 0) | (1 << 1); // Configure Match Control Register to generate an interrupt and reset on match (MR0)
18
19    // Step 6: Start Timer
20    TCTCR = 0x1; // Start Timer 0 by setting bit 0 in the Timer Control Register (TCR)
21
22    // Step 7: Wait for Timer Interrupt
23    while (!(TMR & 0x1)); // Wait for the MR0 interrupt flag to be set (indicating the timer has reached the match value)
24
25    // Step 8: Clear Interrupt Flag
26    TMR = 0x1; // Clear the MR0 interrupt flag by writing a 1 to bit 0 in the Interrupt Register (IR)
27
28    // Step 9: Stop Timer
29    TCTCR = 0x0; // Stop Timer 0 by clearing bit 0 in the Timer Control Register (TCR)
30
31 }
32
33 int main() {
34     setup_timer(); // Call the function to setup and start the timer
35 }
```

Build Output

```
linking...
Program Size: Code=552 RO-data=16 RW-data=0 ZI-data=1384
".\Objects\2024ht01011_Assignment-2_Q3.axf" - 0 Error(s), 1 Warning(s).
Build Time Elapsed: 00:00:01
```