

PART 2

HARDWARE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TOPIC: Electronic Voting Machine Using AVR Microcontroller AtMega32

DESCRIPTION - Create a digital voting system where users can cast votes for four candidates (A, B, C, and D) using push buttons and displaying the vote counts on a 16x2 LCD.

HARDWARE REQUIRED:

- AVR Microcontroller AtMega32
- 16x2 LCD
- Power Supply
- Resistors of 10K ohm
- Capacitor of 100nF
- Buttons
- ISP Programmer

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION:

- **AtMega32:** Acts as the brain of the system. It processes button inputs, updates vote counts, and controls the LCD.
- **16x2 LCD:** Displays vote counts for the candidates in real-time.
- **Resistors:** Pull Up resistors, Ensure the input pins of the microcontroller are not left in a floating state when buttons are not pressed.
- **Buttons:** One button for each candidate to cast votes. One additional RESET button used to reset the candidates votes to zero.

SOFTWARE USED:

- Microchip Studio
- Proteus Professional

CODE:

```
#include <avr/io.h>
```

```
#include <util/delay.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#define F_CPU 1000000UL
```

```
#define E 5
```

```
#define RS 6
```

```
void send_a_command(unsigned char command);
```

```
void send_a_character(unsigned char character);
```

```
void send_a_string(const char *str);
```

```
void display_count(int count, char *buffer, char lcd_position);
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    DDRA = 0xFF;
```

```
    DDRD = 0xFF;
```

```
    DDRB = 0x00;
```

```
    PORTB = 0xFF;
```

```
    _delay_ms(50);
```

```
    unsigned char COUNTA = 0;
```

```
    unsigned char COUNTB = 0;
```

```
    unsigned char COUNTC = 0;
```

```
    unsigned char COUNTD = 0;
```

```
    char SHOWA [3];
```

```
char SHOWB [3];
```

```
char SHOWC [3];
```

```
char SHOWD [3];
```

```
send_a_command(0x01);
```

```
_delay_ms(50);
```

```
send_a_command(0x38);
```

```
_delay_ms(50);
```

```
send_a_command(0x0F);
```

```
while (1)
```

```
{
```

```
    lcd_set_cursor(0, 0);
```

```
    send_a_string("A=");
```

```
    display_count(COUNTA, SHOWA, 0x80);
```

```
    lcd_set_cursor(0, 8);
```

```
    send_a_string("B=");
```

```
    display_count(COUNTB, SHOWB, 0x80 + 8);
```

```
    lcd_set_cursor(1, 0);
```

```
    send_a_string("C=");
```

```
    display_count(COUNTC, SHOWC, 0xC0);
```

```
    lcd_set_cursor(1, 8);
```

```
    send_a_string("D=");
```

```
    display_count(COUNTD, SHOWD, 0xC0 + 8);
```

```
if (bit_is_clear(PINB, 0))
{
    COUNTA++;
    _delay_ms(300);
    while (bit_is_clear(PINB, 0));
}
if (bit_is_clear(PINB, 1))
{
    COUNTB++;
    _delay_ms(300);
    while (bit_is_clear(PINB, 1));
}
if (bit_is_clear(PINB, 2))
{
    COUNTC++;
    _delay_ms(300);
    while (bit_is_clear(PINB, 2));
}
if (bit_is_clear(PINB, 3))
{
    COUNTD++;
    _delay_ms(300);
    while (bit_is_clear(PINB, 3));
}
if (bit_is_clear(PINB, 4))
{
```

```

        COUNTA = COUNTB = COUNTC = COUNTD = 0;
        _delay_ms(300);
        while (bit_is_clear(PINB, 4));
    }
}

void send_a_command(unsigned char command)
{
    PORTA = command;
    PORTD &= ~(1 << RS);
    PORTD |= (1 << E);
    _delay_ms(1);
    PORTD &= ~(1 << E);
    PORTA = 0;
}

void send_a_character(unsigned char character)
{
    PORTA = character;
    PORTD |= (1 << RS);
    PORTD |= (1 << E);
    _delay_ms(1);
    PORTD &= ~(1 << E);
    PORTA = 0;
}

void send_a_string(const char *str)
{
    while (*str != '\0')

```

```

{
    send_a_character(*str);
    str++;
}
}

void lcd_set_cursor(char row, char col)
{
    char address;
    if (row == 0)
        address = 0x80 + col;
    else
        address = 0xC0 + col;
    send_a_command(address);
}

void display_count(int count, char *buffer, char lcd_position)
{
    if (count > 99) count = 99;
    itoa(count, buffer, 10);
    if (count < 10) {
        send_a_string("0");
    }
    send_a_string(buffer);
}

```

AVR OUTPUTS:

The screenshot shows the AVR Studio IDE with the I/O View window open. The 'I/O Port (PORTA)' register is selected and highlighted in blue. Below the list, a table shows the details for PORTA:

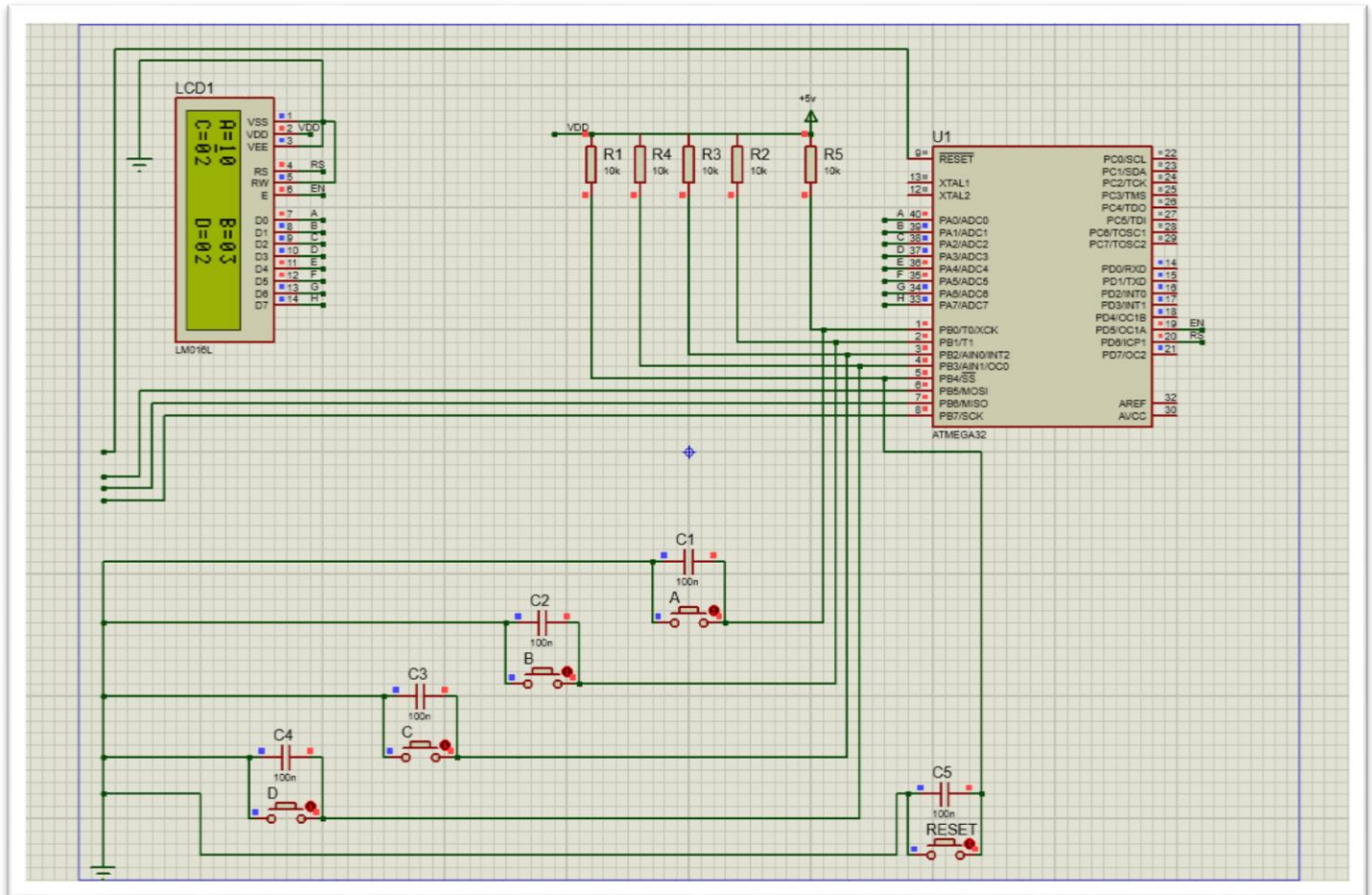
Name	Address	Value	Bits
PORTA	0x3B	0x00	8 empty boxes

The screenshot shows the AVR Studio IDE with the I/O View window open. The 'I/O Port (PORTB)' is selected and highlighted in blue. Below the list, a detailed view shows the I/O Port (PORTB) configuration with its Name, Address (0x38), Value (0xFF), and a bit pattern of 8 active bits (all blue squares).

Name	Address	Value	Bits
I/O PINB	0x36	0x00	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
I/O DDRB	0x37	0x00	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
I/O PORTB	0x38	0xFF	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

[illegible]

CIRCUIT AND PROTEUS SIMULATION



Description on different types of hardware that can be used in your project other than what you have used.

Microcontroller: ATmega328P (Arduino Uno): Offers an easier-to-use platform with built-in bootloader support. Can simplify programming via the Arduino IDE.

Display Alternative:

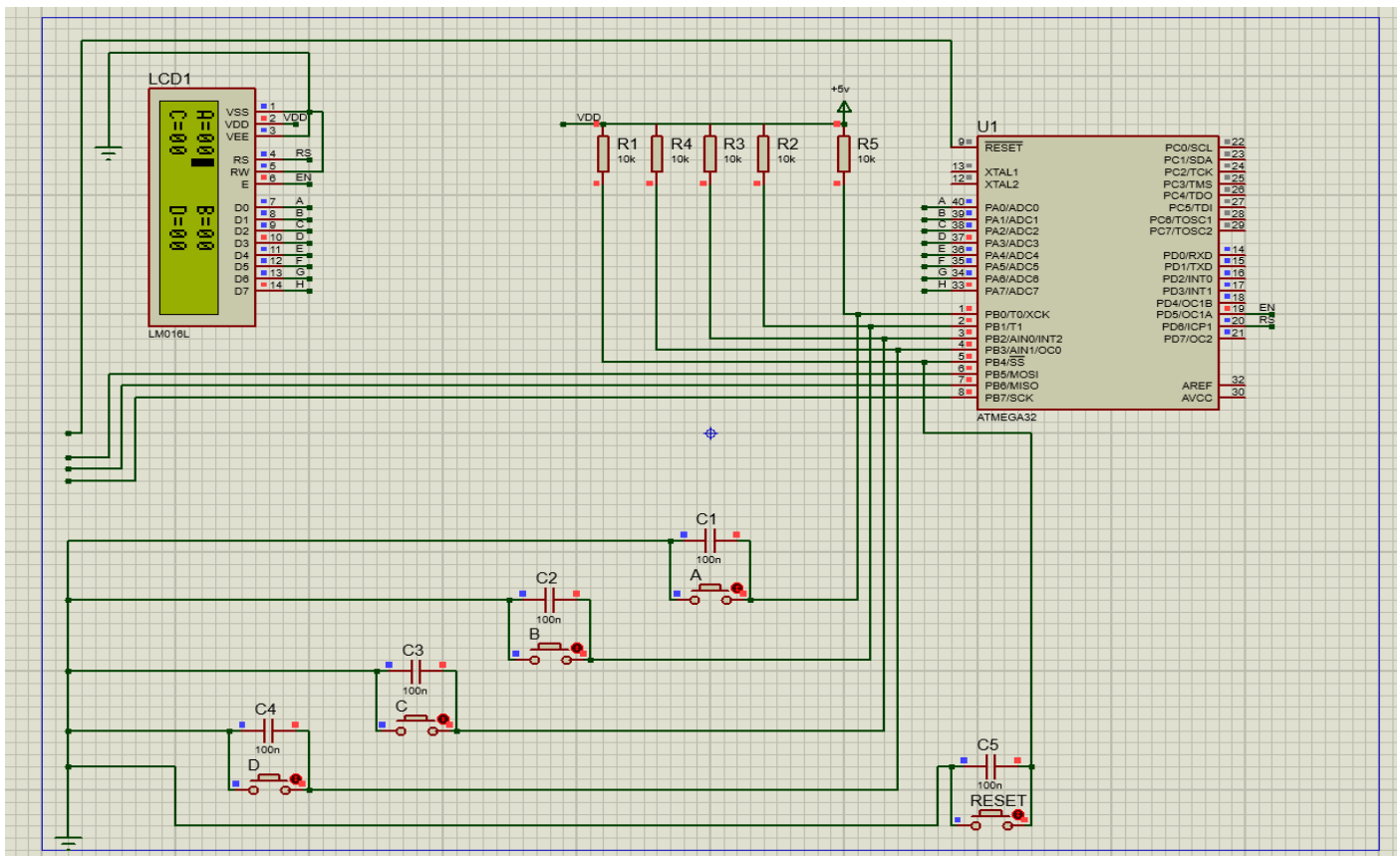
- 7 Segment Displays
- Oled Display

Input Device Alternatives:

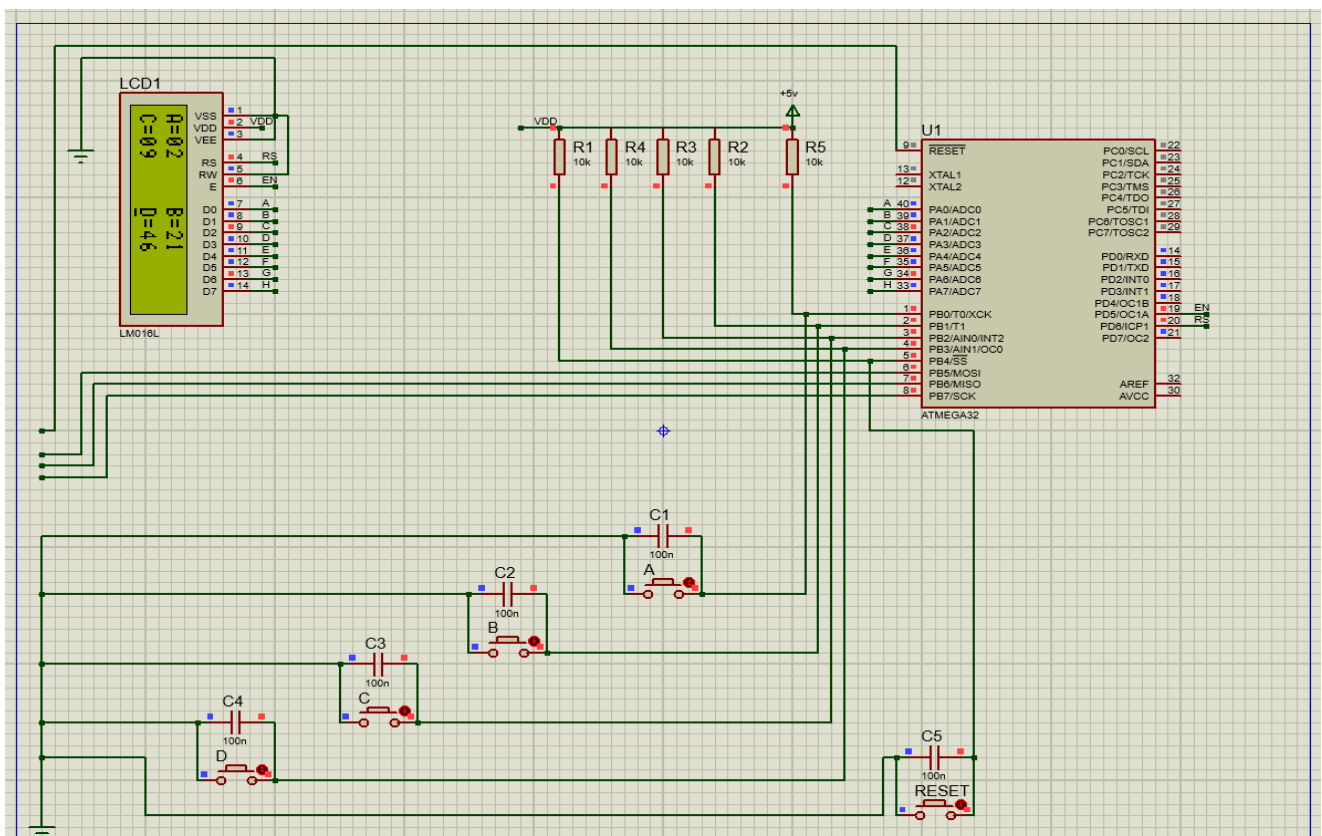
- Touch Buttons
- Keyboard for a greater number of Candidates

WORKING OF VOTING MACHINE:

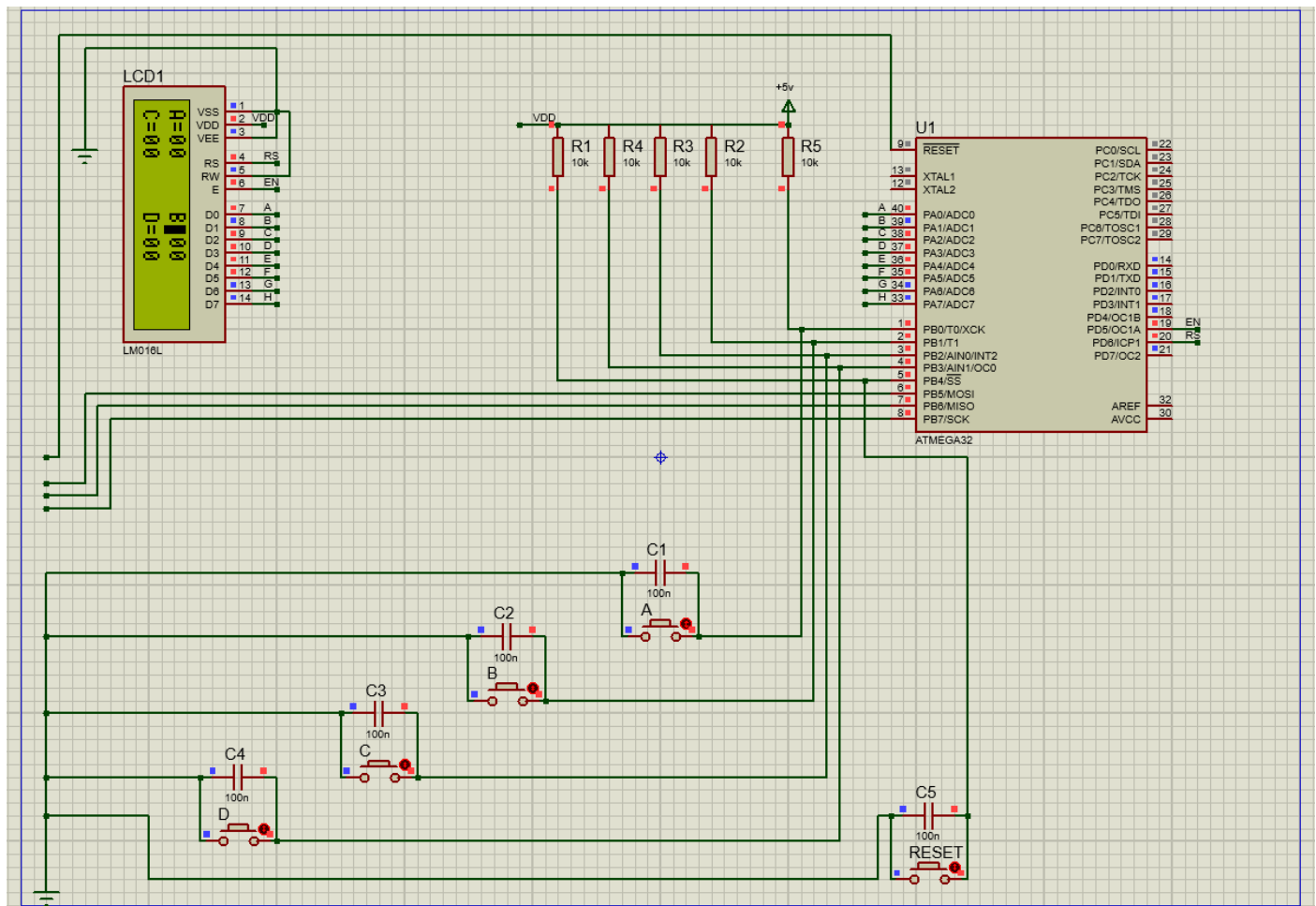
1. Running of Simulation



2. Voting for different Candidates



3. Resetting the votes to ZERO. Using the RESET button



SOME VIVA BASED QUESTIONS

1. What are the functions of PORTA, PORTB, and PORTD in this project?

- **PORTA:** Used to send data and commands to the LCD. It serves as the data bus for communication between the microcontroller and the LCD.
- **PORTB:** Configured as input for reading the state of the buttons. Internal pull-up resistors are enabled to prevent floating inputs.
- **PORTD:** Used for control signals (RS and E) to the LCD.

2. What happens when a pin of PORTB is set low?

When a pin of PORTB is set low, it means that the corresponding button connected to that pin has been pressed. Since internal pull-up resistors are enabled, the pin is normally high. Pressing the button creates a low signal by connecting the pin to ground. This state is detected using the `bit_is_clear()` macro.

3. What are the commands 0x01, 0x38, and 0x0F used for?

- **0x01:** Clears the LCD display and moves the cursor to the home position (top-left corner).
- **0x38:** Configures the LCD for 8-bit mode and two-line display with a 5x8 dot matrix character font.
- **0x0F:** Turns on the LCD display, enables the cursor, and sets the cursor to blinking mode.

4. What is the purpose of the itoa function in this project?

The ITOA function is used to convert an integer value (the vote count) into a string. This is necessary because the LCD can only display characters, not numerical data directly. By converting the vote count to a string, it can be sent to the LCD for display.

5. Why is a debounce delay used in the project?

- When a button is pressed or released, mechanical contacts can cause multiple rapid transitions (bouncing) before settling into a stable state. This can lead to erroneous multiple detections of a single button press. The debounce delay ensures that the button is stable before the program processes the input, preventing such false triggers.

6. How do you position the cursor on a specific row and column of the LCD?

To position the cursor on a specific row and column of the LCD, the `lcd_set_cursor` function calculates the correct address based on the row and column values.

- For the first row, the address is $0x80 + \text{col}$.
- For the second row, the address is $0xC0 + \text{col}$.
- The calculated address is sent to the LCD as a command using the `send_a_command` function. For example:
- `lcd_set_cursor(0, 4)` moves the cursor to the first row, 5th column.
- `lcd_set_cursor(1, 9)` moves it to the second row, 10th column.

Installation of AVR Studio and Proteus Simulation

STEP TO SETUP MICROCHIP STUDIO

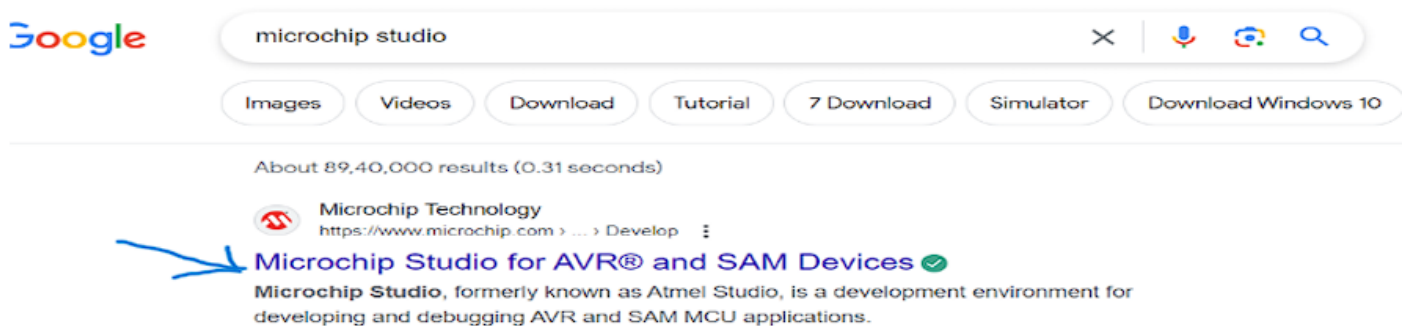
STEP 1.

Search Microchip studio on Google



STEP 2.

Click on the First Link as shown



STEP 3.

Click on the download tab.

Microchip Studio for AVR[®] and SAM Devices

Please note that Microchip Studio is not recommended for new designs and does not support some newer Microchip products. For the latest features and support, please use **MPLAB[®] X IDE**.

Microchip Studio is an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for developing and debugging AVR[®] and SAM microcontroller applications. It merges all of the great features and functionality of Atmel Studio into Microchip's well-supported portfolio of development tools to give you a seamless and easy-to-use environment for writing, building and debugging your applications written in C/C++ or assembly code. Microchip Studio can also import your Arduino[®] sketches as C++ projects to provide you with a simple transition path from makerspace to marketplace.

You can use Microchip Studio with the debuggers, programmers and development kits that support AVR and SAM devices. Extend your development environment with Microchip Gallery, an online app store for Microchip Studio plug-ins developed by Microchip as well as third-party tool and embedded software vendors.

Even though it comes with a new name and look, you will still be able to use any existing documentation and videos about Atmel Studio to learn how to use Microchip Studio.

Please refer to this link for information about our security advisories.

[Download Microchip Studio](#)



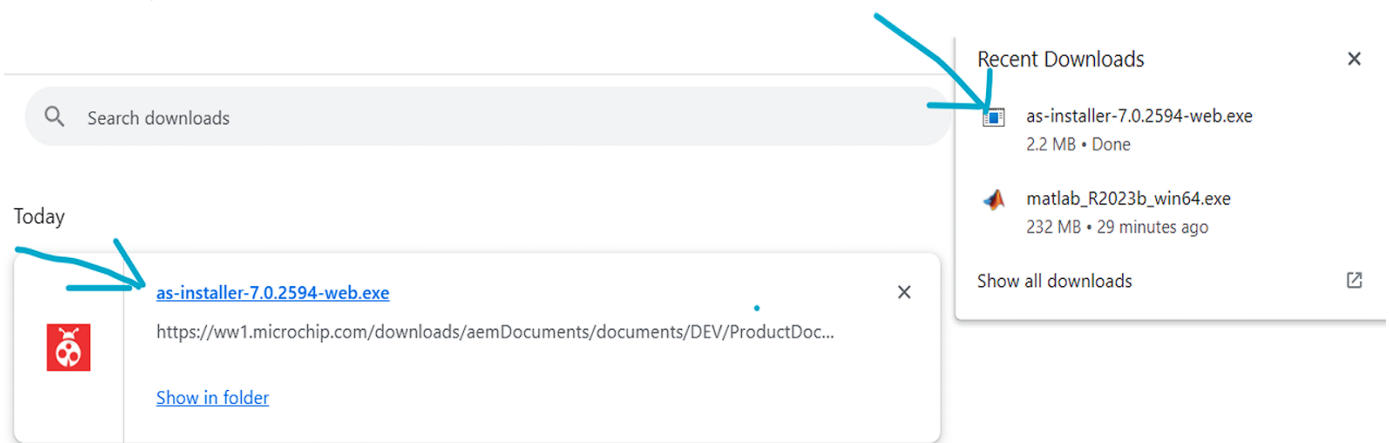
And now again click on the download tab.

Download Microchip Studio

Title	Version Number	Date	
Microchip Studio for AVR and SAM Devices- Offline Installer	C964AD7F...3BC2 7.0.2594	20 Jun 2022	Download
Microchip Studio for AVR and SAM Devices- Web Installer	7.0.2594	20 Jun 2022	Download

STEP 4.

Software will be downloaded



STEP 5. NOW INSTALL THE SOFTWARE INTO YOUR PC.

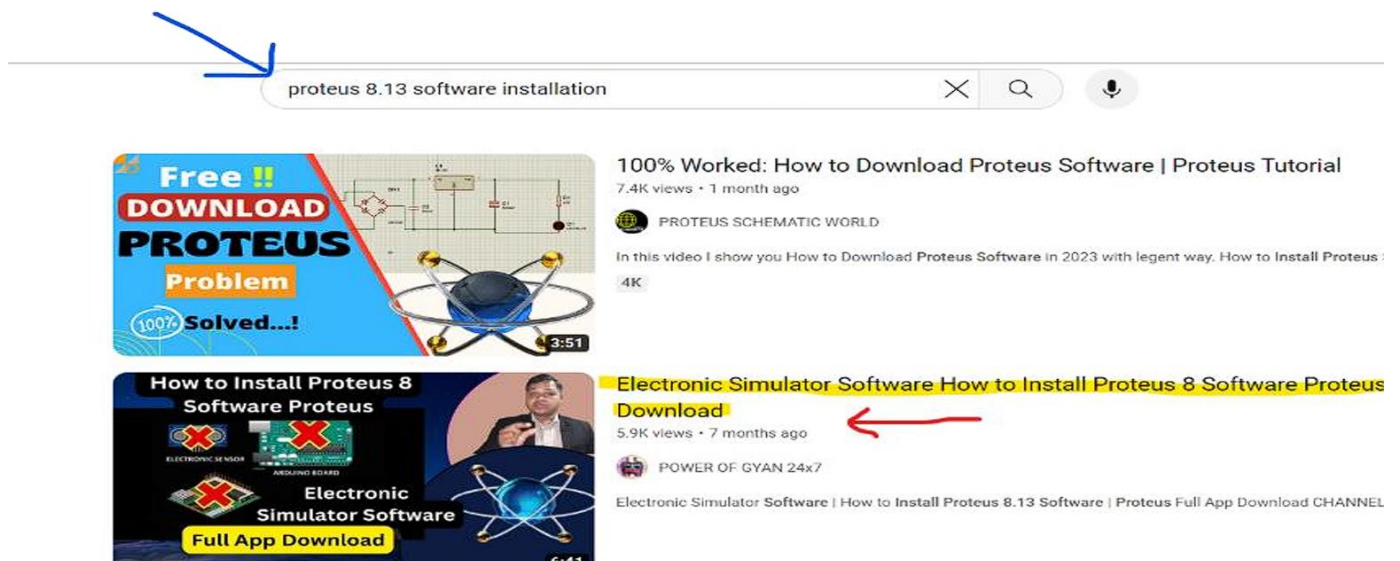
- Verify the hardware and software requirements from the "System Requirements" section
- Make sure your user have local administrator privileges
- Save all your work before starting. The installation might prompt you to restart, if required.

- Disconnect all Atmel USB/Serial hardware devices
- Double click the installer executable file and follow the installation wizard
- Once finished, the installer displays an option to Start Atmel Studio after completion. If you choose to open, then note that Atmel Studio will launch with administrative privileges, since the installer was either launched as administrator or with elevated privileges.

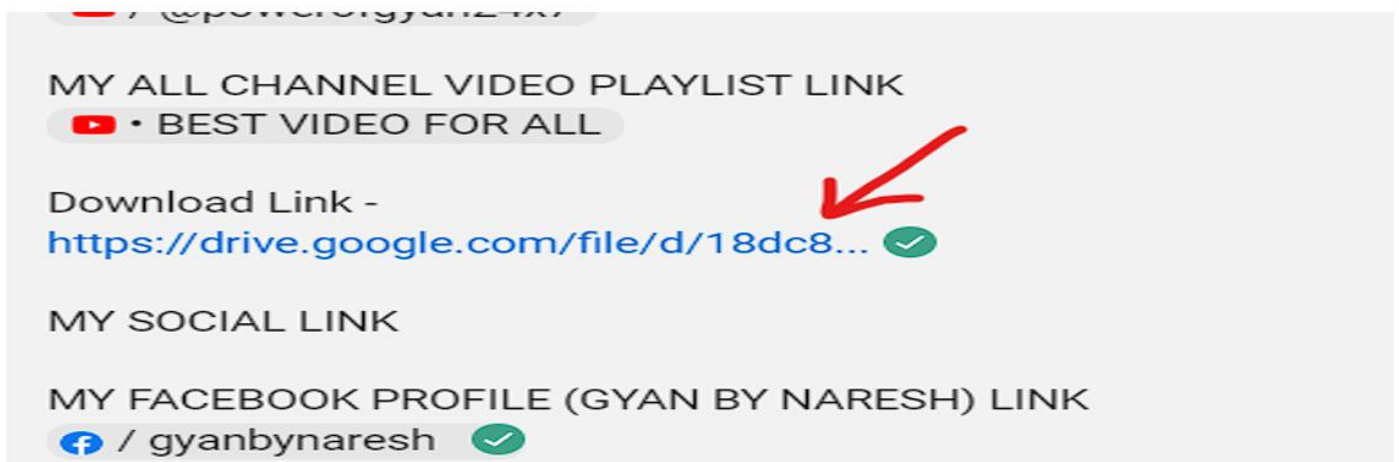
INSTALLING PROTEUS 8.13 PROFESSIONAL

The link for the above software is given below. just open the drive through the link, download and then install proteus on your pc. the screenshot for the same are attached below:

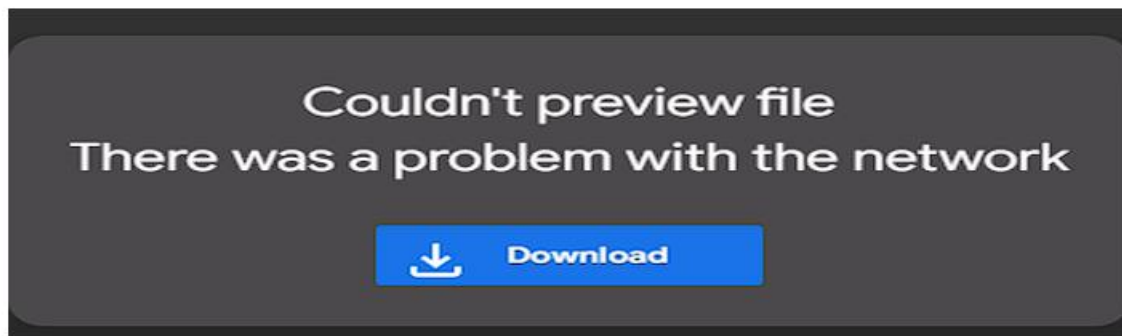
- 1.) Search “proteus 8.13 software installation on youtube.”
- 2.) Open the shown video and open the drive link in its description, and follow the steps



Open the description



Click on the drive link



Google Drive can't scan this file for viruses.

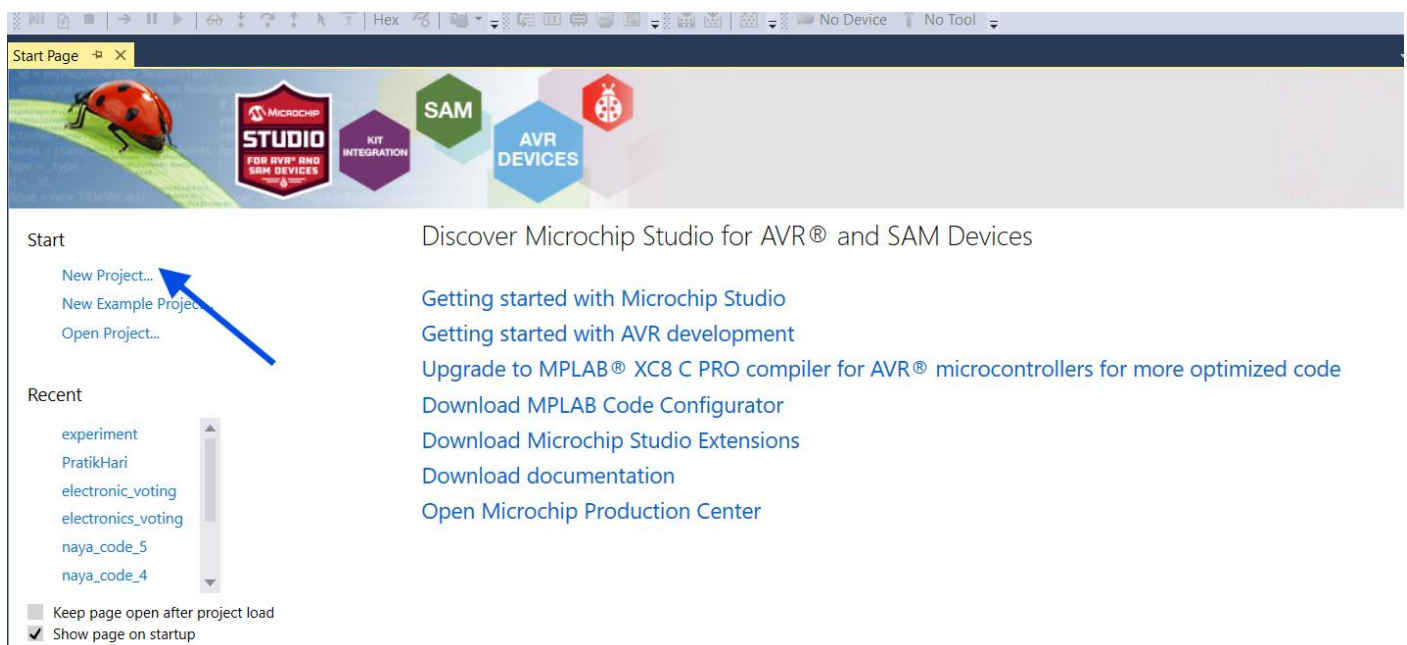
Proteus 8.13 SP0 Pro.zip (446M) is too large for Google to scan for viruses.
Would you still like to download this file?

Download anyway

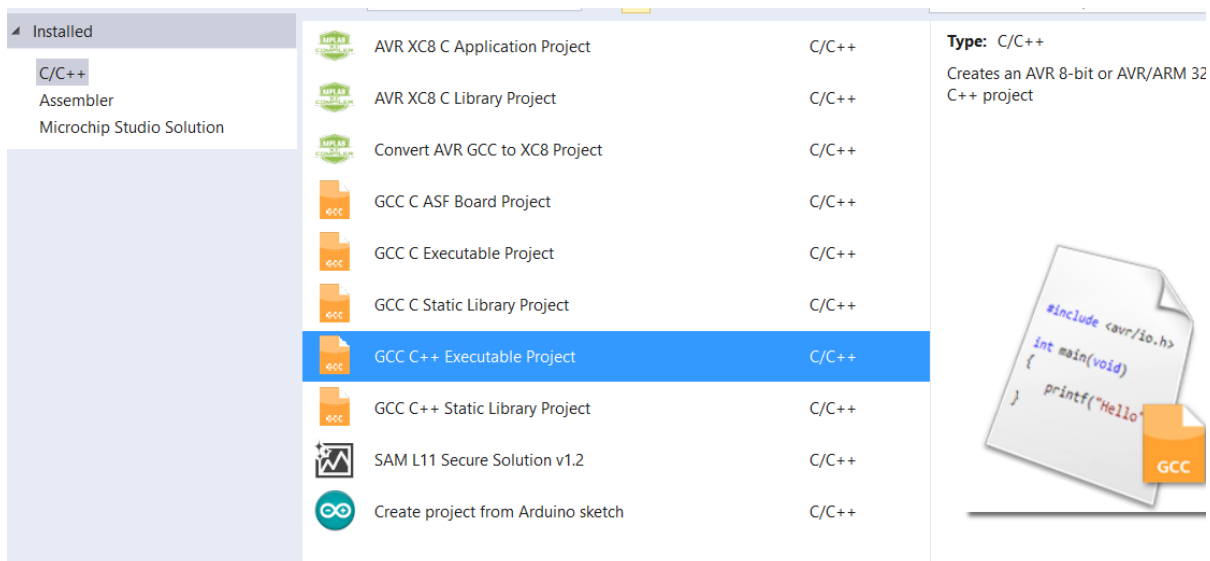
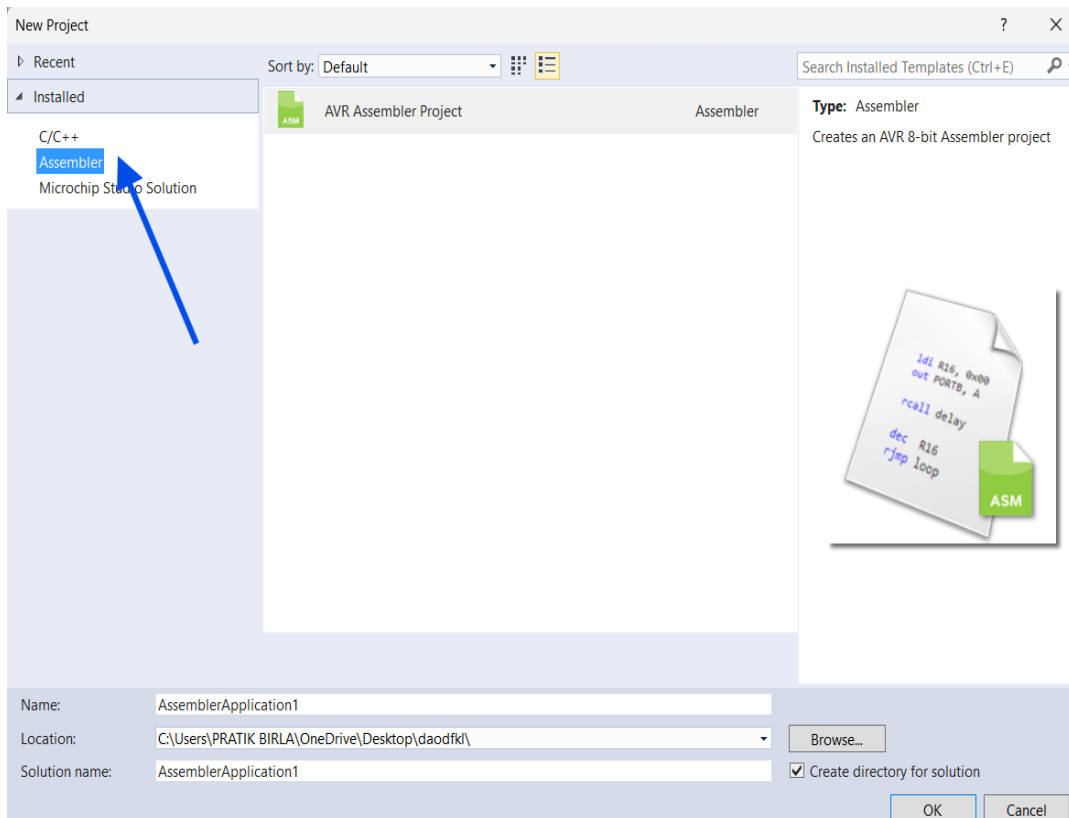
And download it...

STARTING OF MICROCHIP STUDIO

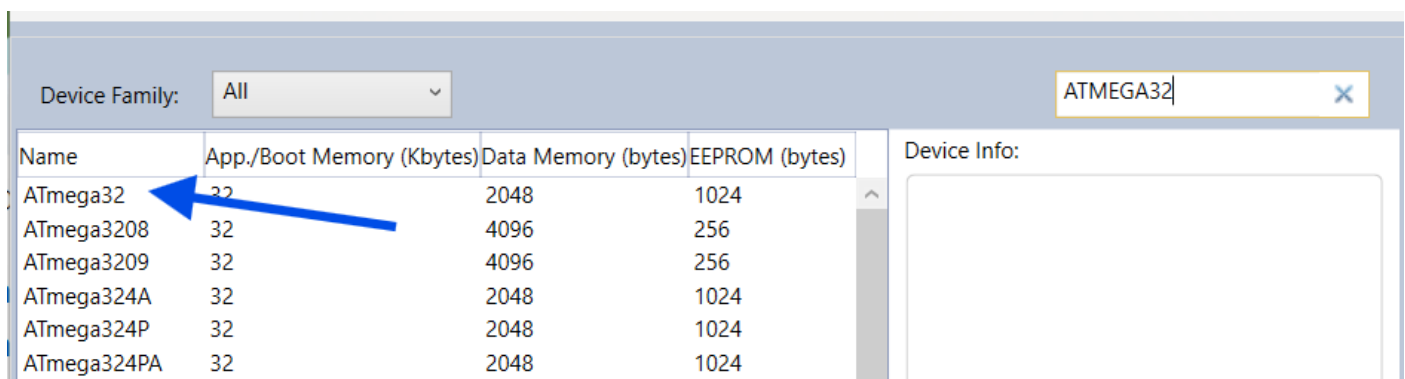
- Click on the new Project



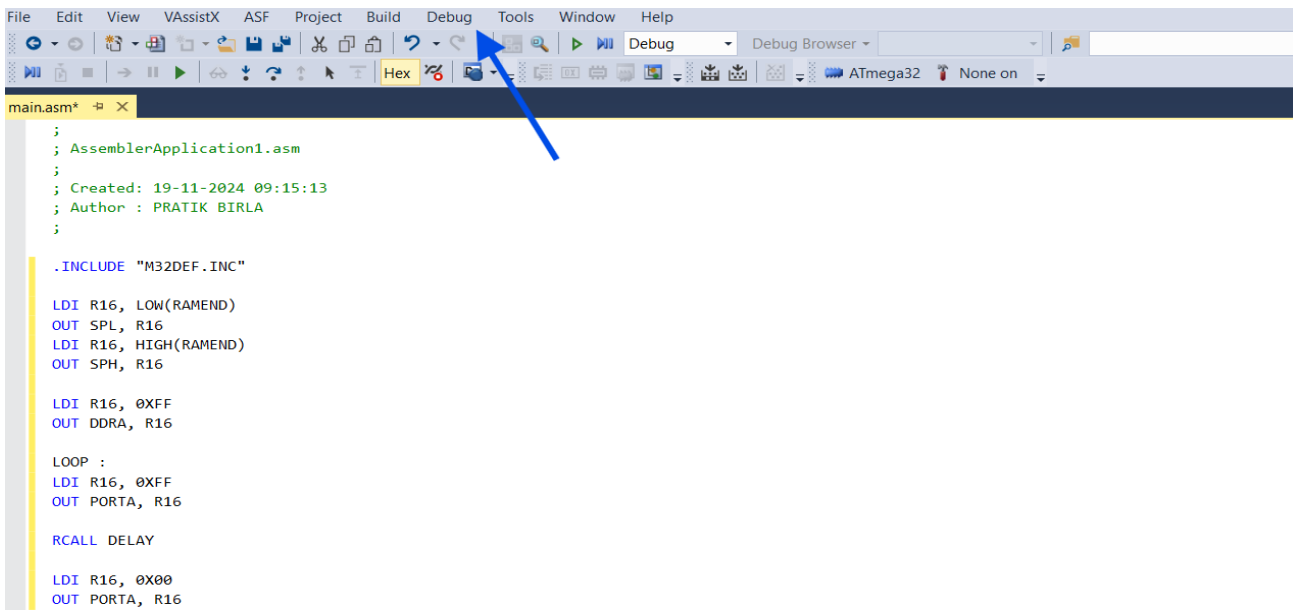
- Select the
“ASSEMBLER” for the code in Assembly language
if the code in C/C++ select the above option
- And Enter the project name



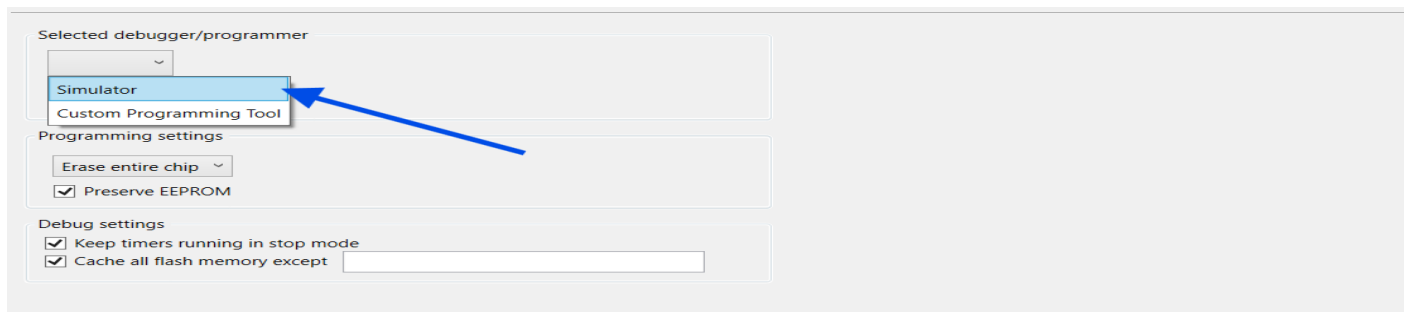
- Now Choose the Microcontroller



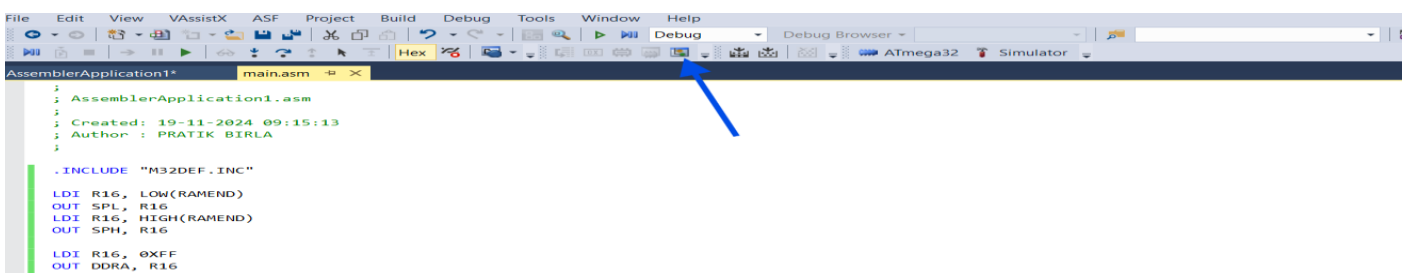
- Delete the given program and starting coding your program(fig.6 a&b)

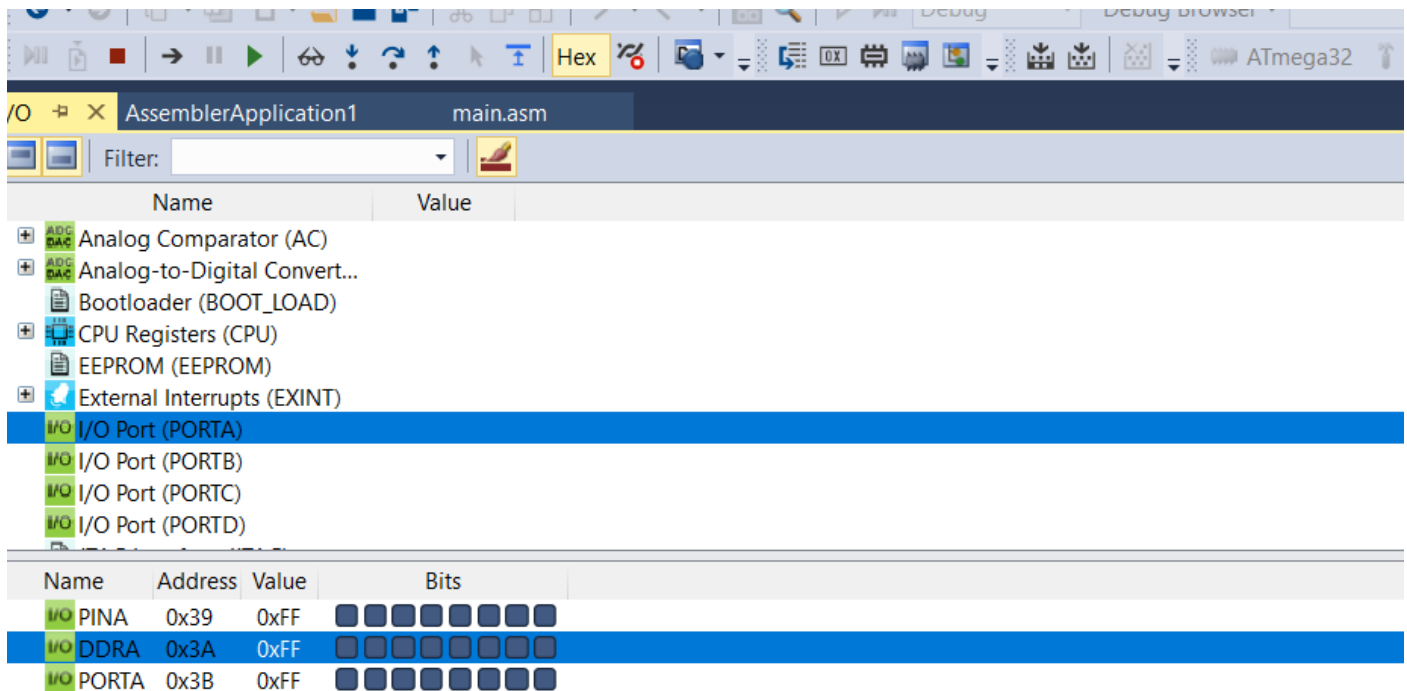


- After coding the entire program,click on debug on the menu barand select continue or press f5 key window 2 will appear for the first time.now click ok and select assembler,and open the main.asm file.and again press f5 key.(if there are no errors the code will be deugged and following window will appear else errors window will be shown).
- Click on continue when the pop-up box appear and select the simulator

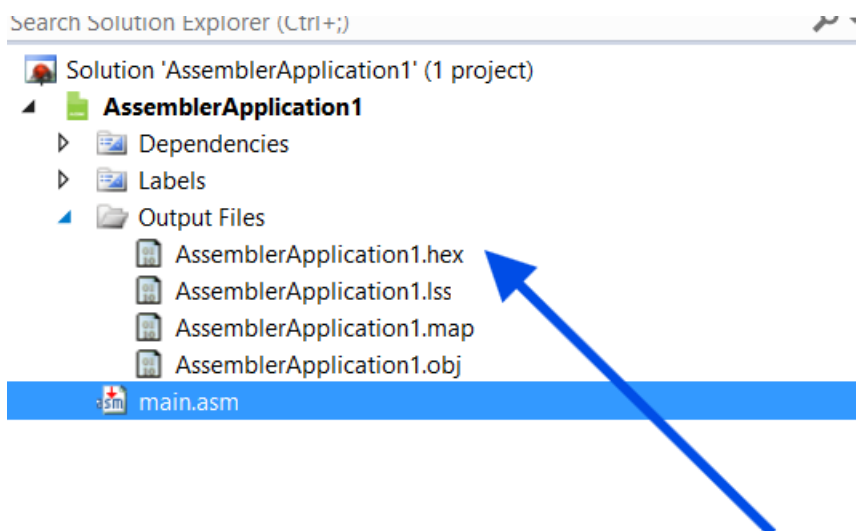


- Eliminate the error and debugg again.
- Now the program is sucessfully debugged.search for i/o port (4th point) on tool bar menu to read the status of different ports.(shown below).





- Accessing hex file of the program.
- a) first stop debugging(ctrl+shift+f5) and click main.asm file(fig.7)
- b) click on the output files in the solution explorer and select.
- Hex file copy the path of the file. (the path will be used to load/burn the hex file on the avr chip)

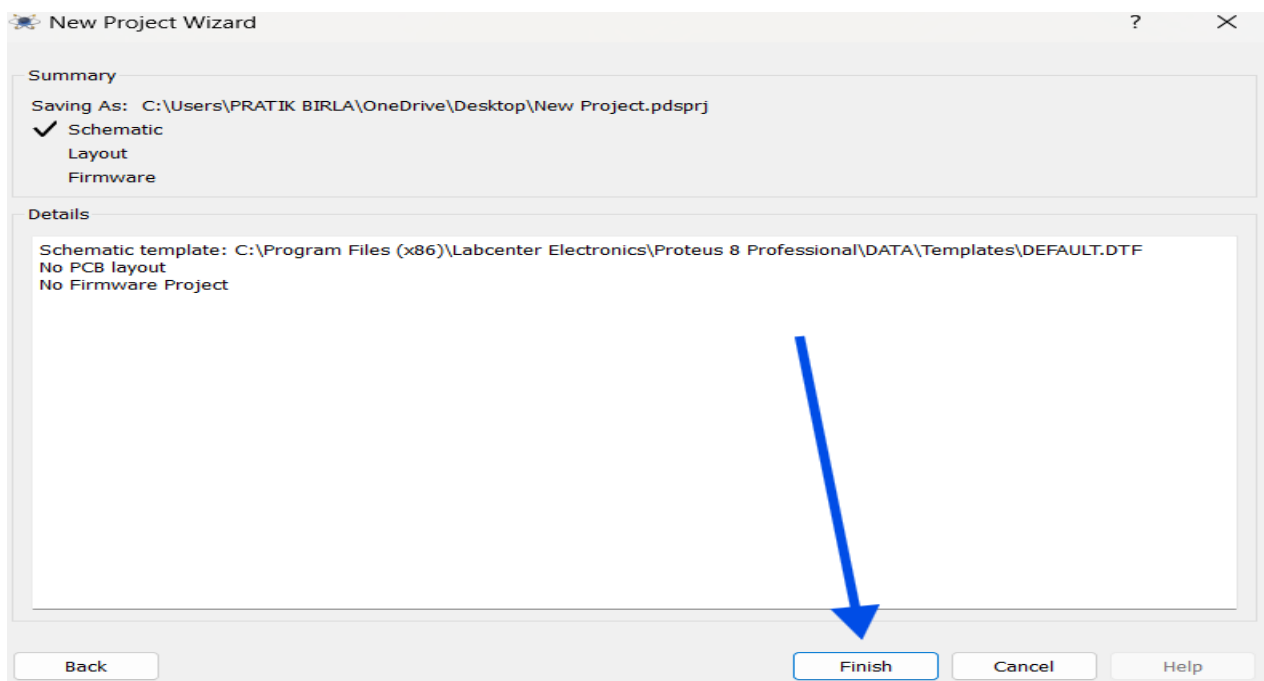
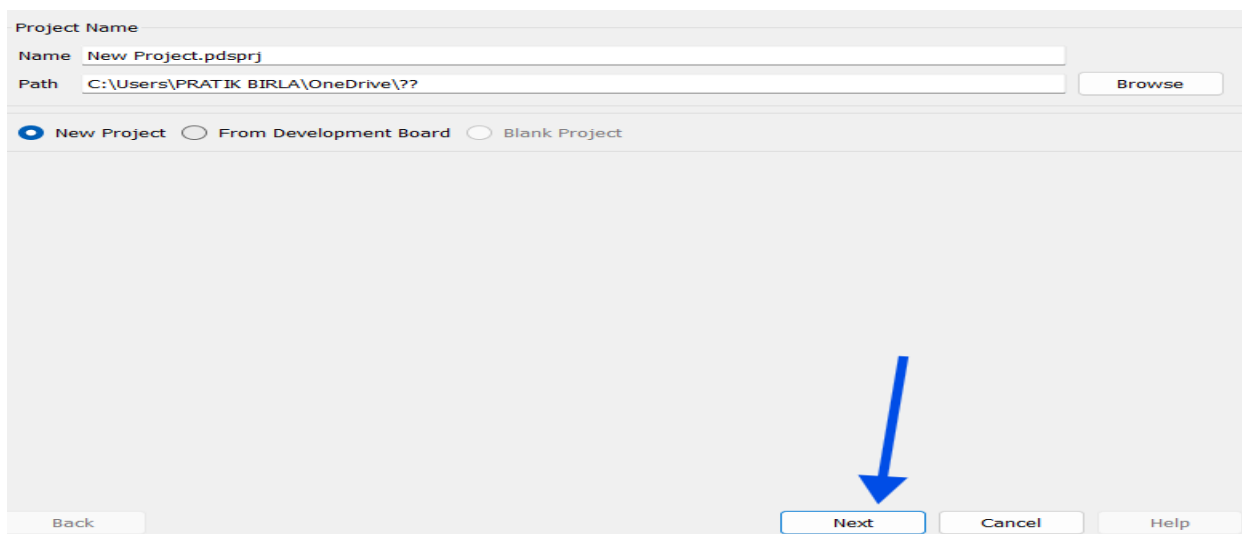


NOTE:

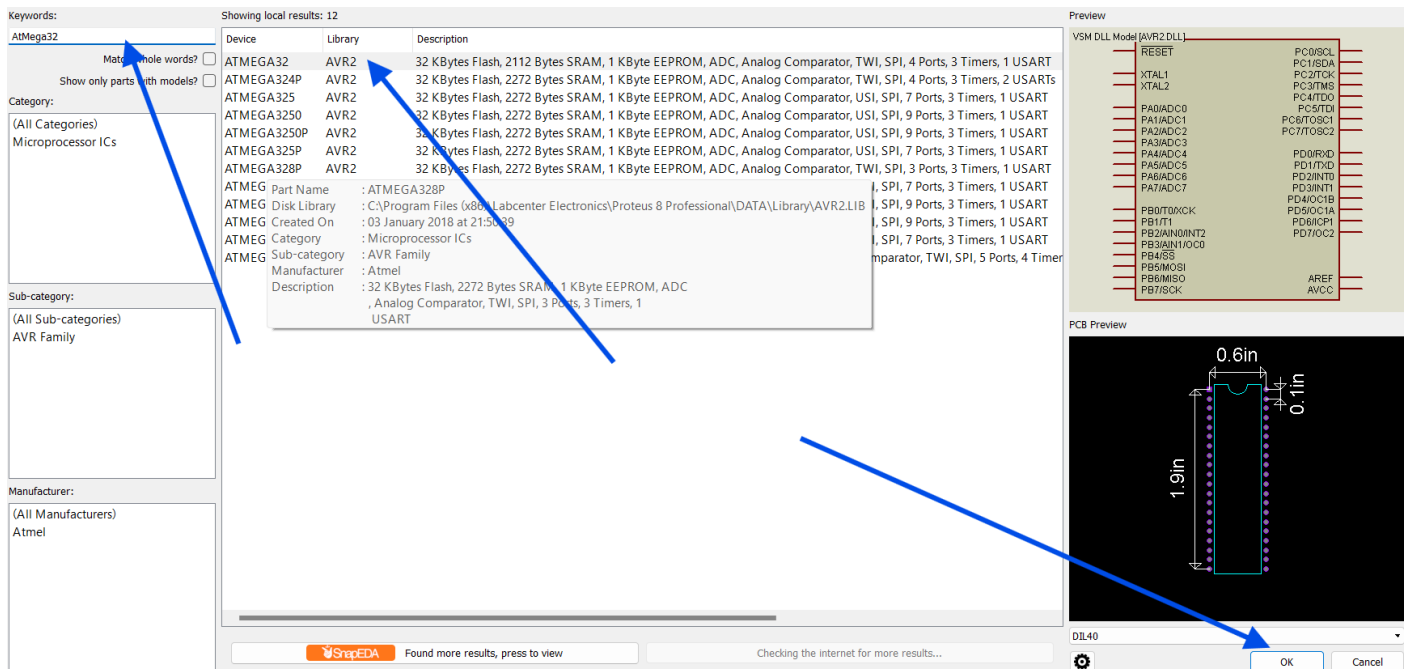
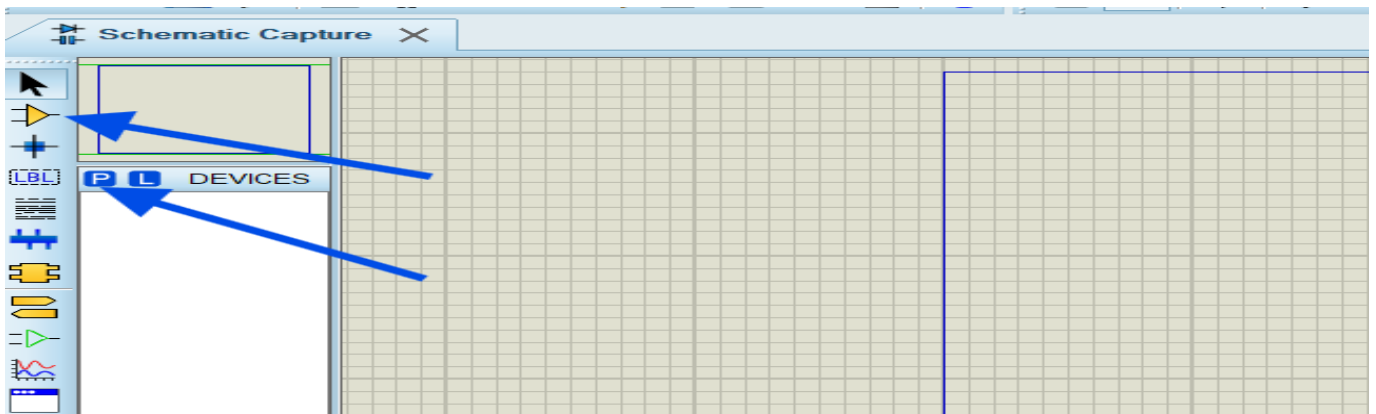
THE ABOVE CODE AND DEBUGGING IS SHOWN FOR ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAM. FOR C/C++ THE PROCESS IS NEARLY SAME.

STARTING PROTEUS SIMULATION

- Open the software
- Click on new Project



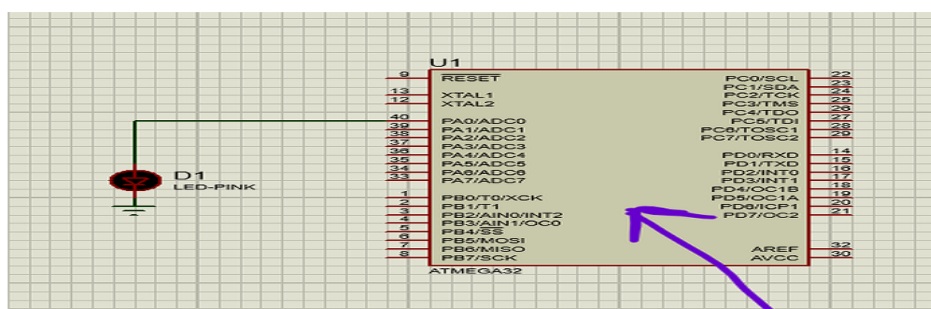
- Click on the “p” button shown in the figure and search “atmega32” on the keyboard. Select the device by double clicking or selecting “ok” as shown. (you can use more than one component just search by name)



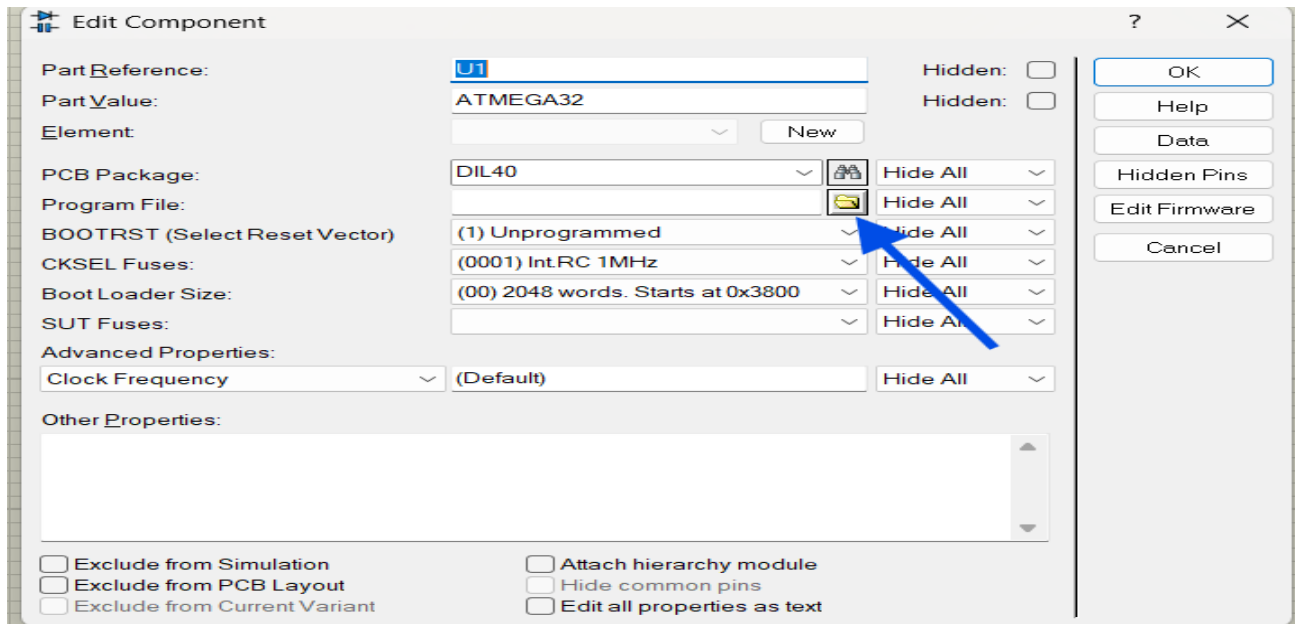
You can get the ground and other imp. components here.



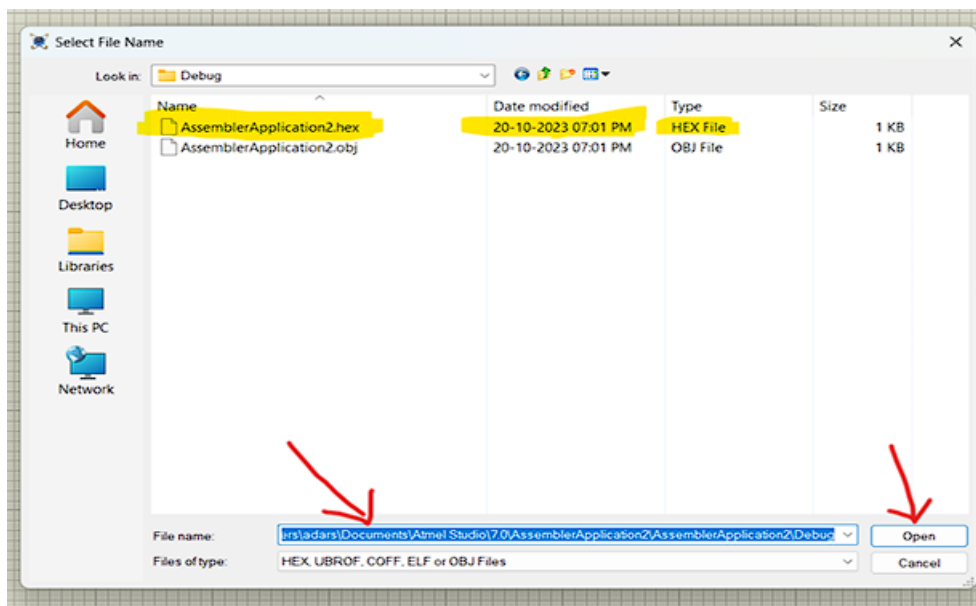
- Complete the circuit as shown and then double click the controller unit to load the hex file created from microchip studio



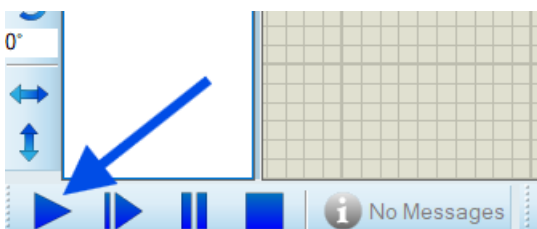
- Click on the “program file” option also you can change the crystal freq. Using “cksel fuses” option. (do not change other functions).



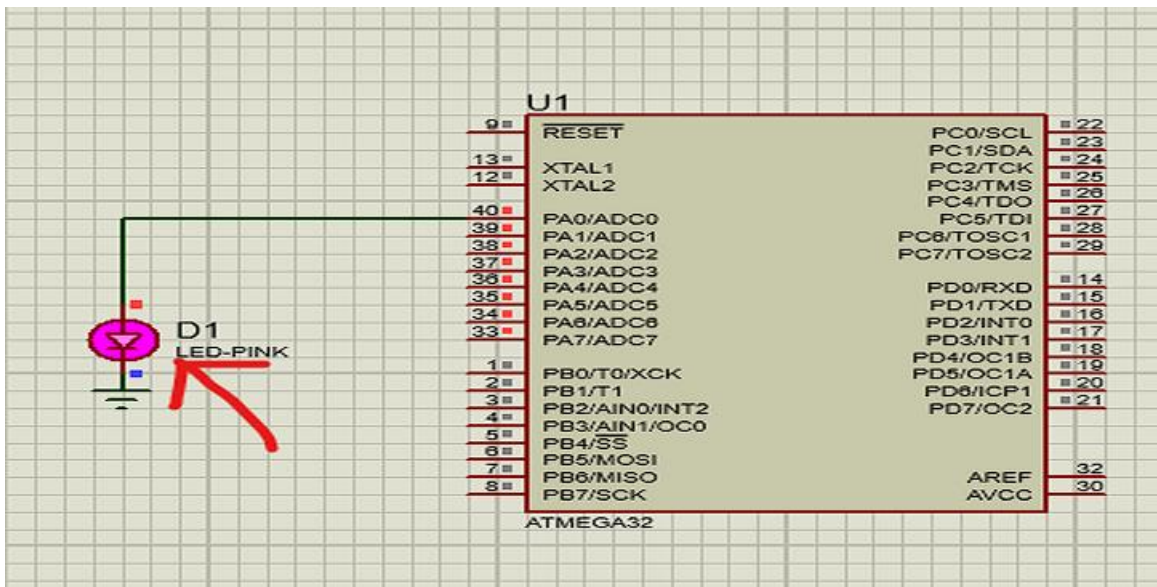
- Paste the path of HEX file or select manual



- You can Run the simulation from left bottom corner of the window

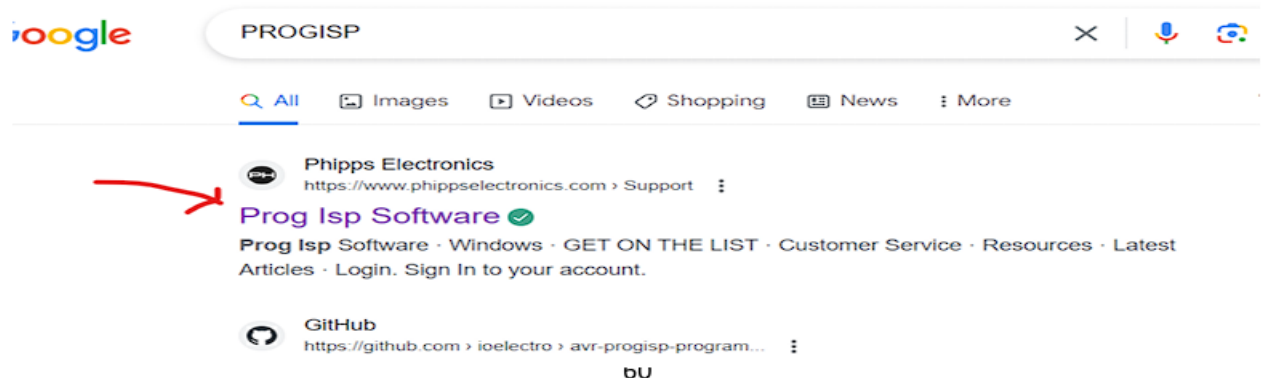
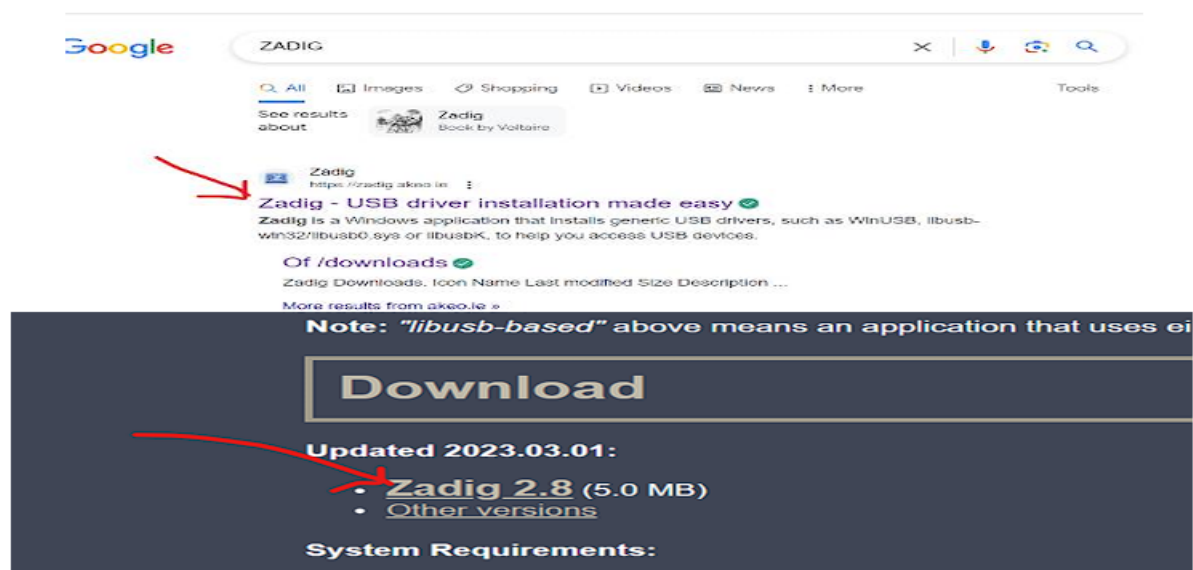


- The program will start burning into you proteus software as shown below.



HOW TO BURN HEX FILE ON HARDWARE ATMEGA32

- 1.) DOWNLOAD DRIVER INSTALLER NAMED “ZADIG” AND FILE BURNER “PROGISP”.



← Back You are here: Main > Drivers & Software > Prog Isp Software

Prog Isp Software

WINDOWS

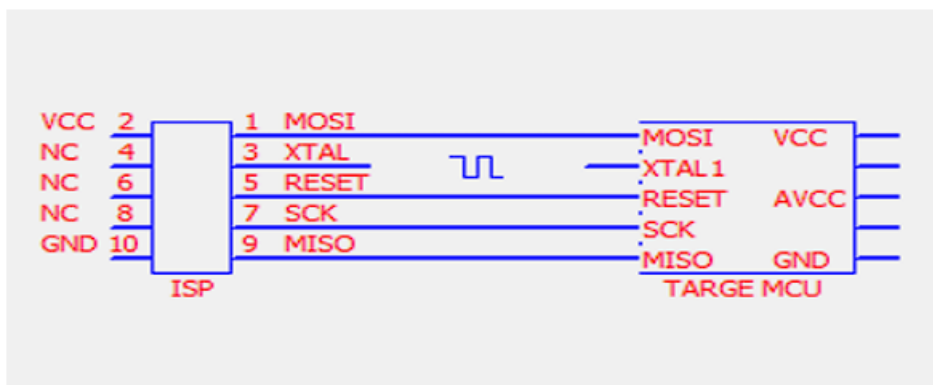
[Click Here to Download Prog ISP Software for Windows](#)

*Please note, this is not an actively updated link and is here for historical purposes

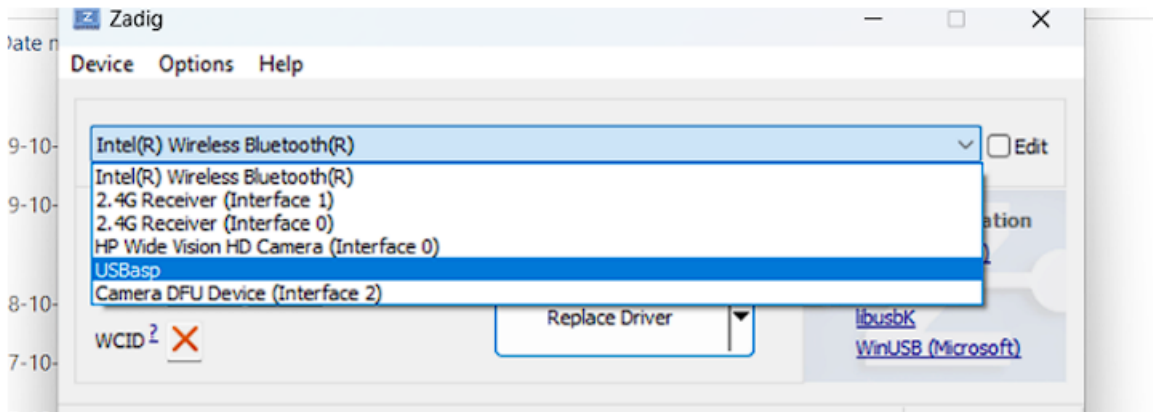
2.) THE PROGISP WILL BE IN ZIPFILE SO EXTRACT THR FILES AND YOU WILL FIND PROGISP NAMED APPLICATION.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
chn	26-10-2009 01:13 PM	File folder	
eng	26-10-2009 01:13 PM	File folder	
win-driver	03-08-2009 08:50 PM	File folder	
config	16-03-2010 08:42 AM	Microsoft Edge HT...	87 KB
GIVEIO.SYS	16-07-2004 10:52 AM	System file	3 KB
→ progisp	15-03-2010 09:06 AM	Application	577 KB
progisp	29-10-2023 12:59 PM	Configuration setti...	1 KB
Progisp使用说明书	20-06-2009 03:44 PM	Microsoft Edge PD...	977 KB
readme	16-01-2010 10:50 PM	Text Document	6 KB
zf-007脱机2	19-12-2009 10:41 PM	Microsoft Word 97...	151 KB
zf-009	19-12-2009 10:31 PM	Microsoft Word 97...	239 KB
zf-009简	19-12-2009 10:33 PM	Microsoft Word 97...	112 KB
ZF-0082	19-12-2009 10:49 PM	Microsoft Word 97...	136 KB
对于ISP编程进入不了编程模式的总结	05-04-2009 01:49 PM	Microsoft Edge PD...	98 KB

3.) NOW CONNECT THE USBASP(DRIVER/BURNER) TO THE ATMEGA32 WITH PROPER PIN CONNECTIONS ,VCC AND GND.(ONLY CONNECT MOSI((PB5),MISO(PB6),SCK(PB7),RST,VCC &GND)

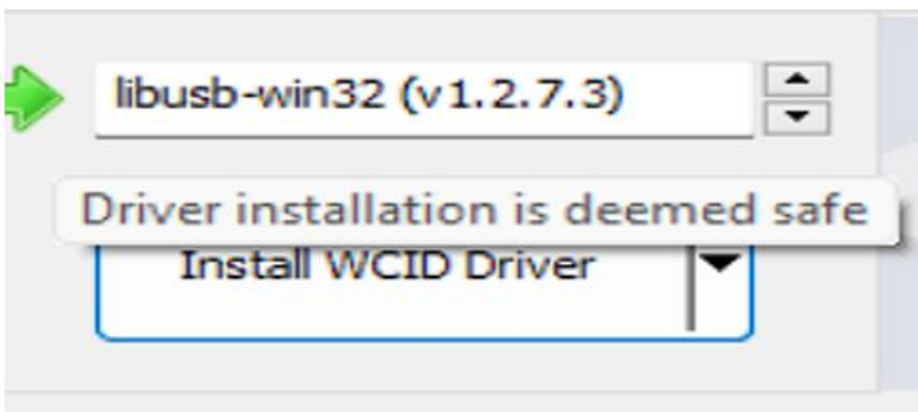
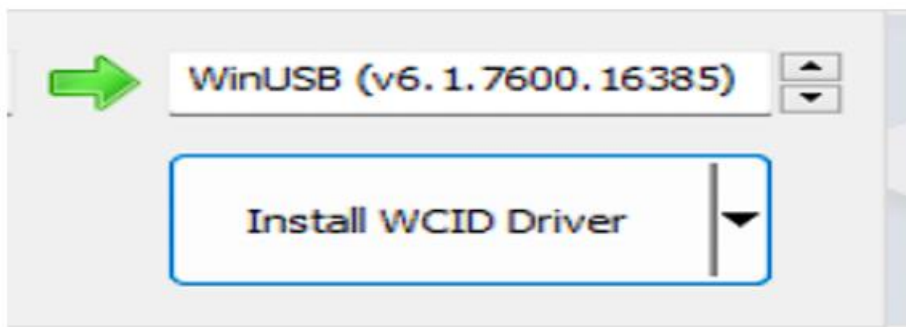


4.) NOW INSERT THE USBASP TO THE PC AND OPEN ZADIG,

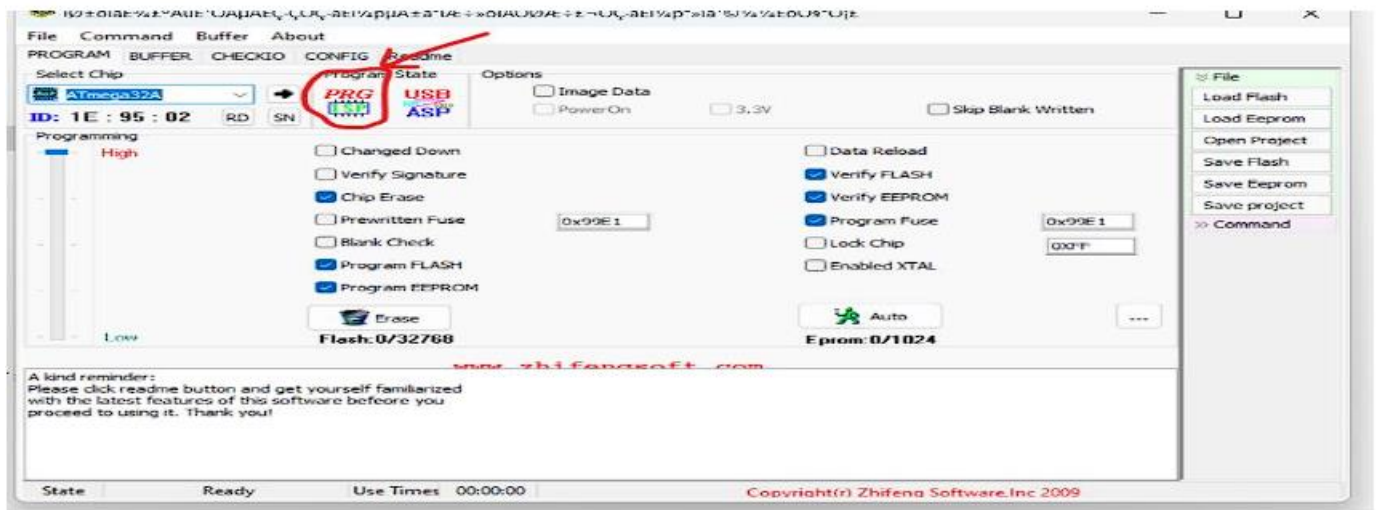


5.) SELECT OPTIONS ->LIST ALL DEVICES->SELECT USBASP FROM THOSE DEVICES.

6.) NOW FIRST INSTALL “WinUSB (v6.1.7600.16385)” DRIVER TO THE PC THEN INSTALL” libusb-win32 (v1.2.7.3)” DRIVER TO THE PC.



7.) NOW OPEN PROGISP AND SELECT THE REQUIRED CHIP.(NOTE THAT PRG-ISP MUST GLOW WHICH INDICATES THAT THE CHIP IS CONNECTED TO PC to BURN hex files).



8.) WHEN PRG-ISP GLOWS YOU CAN CLICK ON “ERASE” TO ERASE THE CHIP,AND CLICK LOAD FLASH TO ADD THE HEX FILE ,THEN CLICK “AUTO” TO FINALLY LOAD THE HEX FILE TO THE CHIP(ATMEGA32).

- SOME EXTRA ERRORS: ”CHIP ERROR”-USE JUMPER(JP3) ON USBASP.

9.) YOU WILL SE “CHIP ERASED SUCCESSFULLY” ON THE MESSAGE TABLE BELOW THE INTERFACE.

NOTE: DO NOT CHANGE or WRITE ANY FUSE BITS ON THE CHIP AND PROGISP SOFTWARE. 10.)MAKE THE REQUIRED HARDWARE CIRCUIT ON THE PCB OR BREADBOARD AND LOAD/BURN THE HEX FILE AND RUN THE PROGRAM.