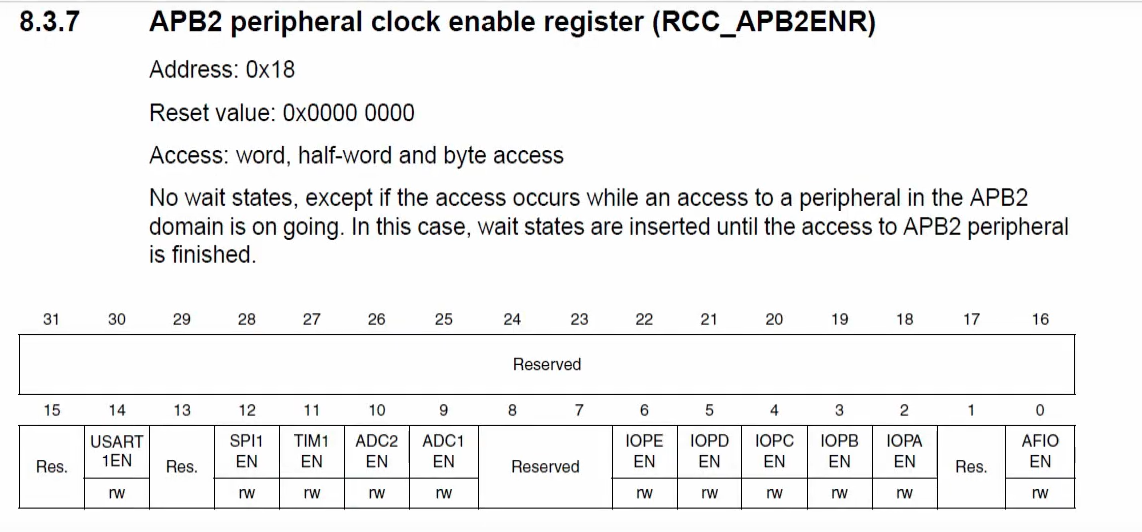
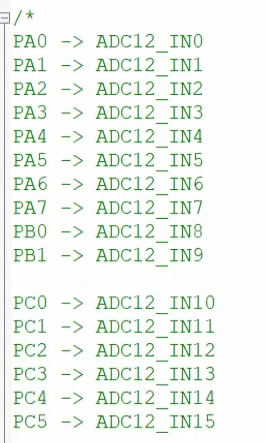
# ADC Basic setup + example

# Initialization:

## 1.Enable clock from APB2ENR, ADC1-> pin 9, ADC2->pin 10. AFIO at pin 0.



## 2. Total 16 channels: Find pin and channel number .



If pin is PA (Low 0-7), then pin number is equal channel number.

If pin is PB (0 and 1), then (pin number +8)= channel number.

If pin is PC ( 0 To 5), then (pin number + 10 ) = channel number.

## 3. ADC regular sequence register setup

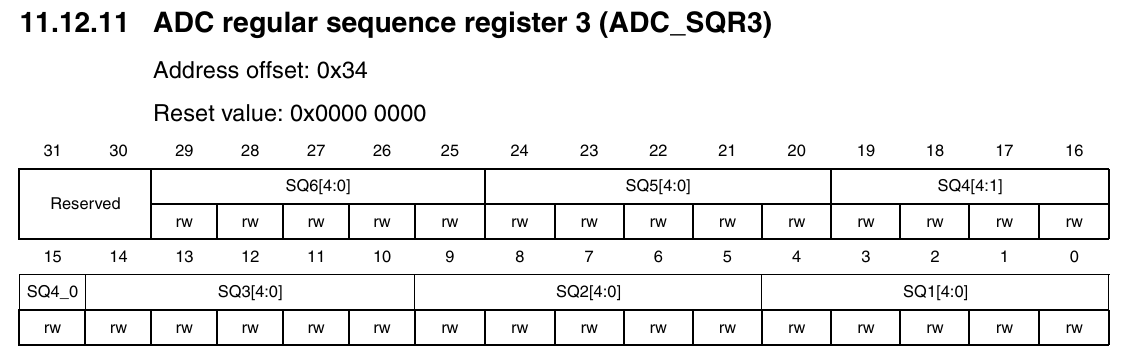
This this the register for scan sequence of the channels.

ADC->SQR1: sequence of 13 to 16

ADC->SQR2: sequence of 7 to 12

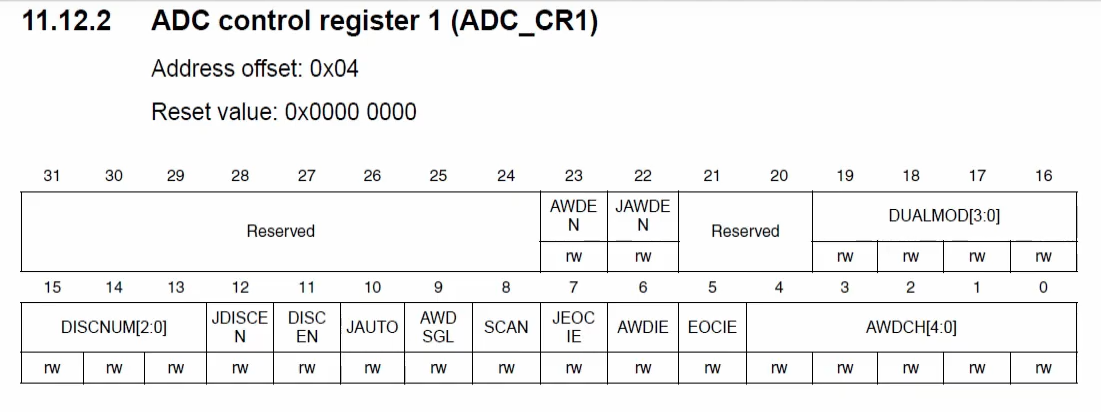
ADC->SQR3: sequence of 0 to 6.

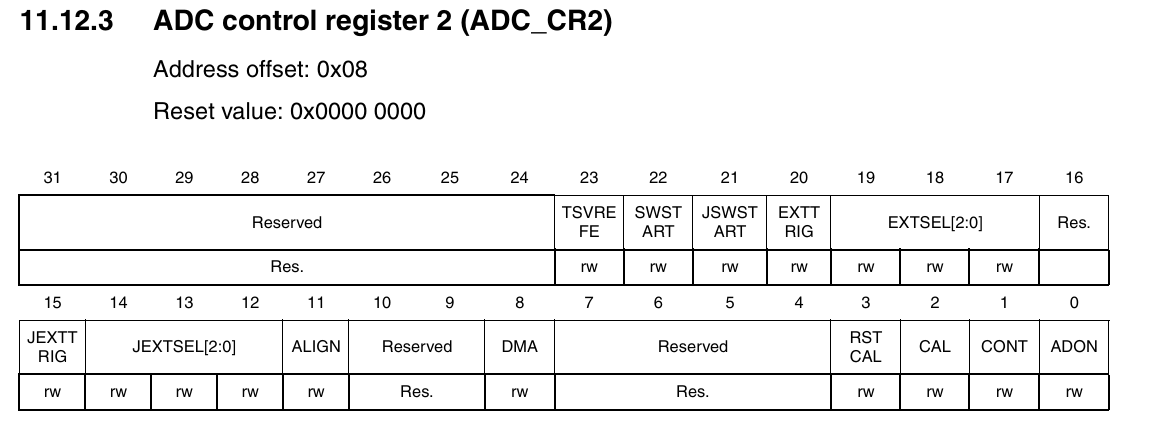
Example we can have a channel sequence like: ch0, ch5, ch1,ch6. These all channel will go to SQR3 from 0 to 3, each slot is 4 bit.



## 

## ADC control register setup





Clear cr1 and cr1 to prevent unwanted configuration

ADC->CR1 =0

ADC->CR2=0;

**Continuous conversion: bit 1 (cont)**

If we want ADC to convert continuously, not stop after single continuous, need to set CONT = 1.

**//before ADON, cont and sqr value must be set**.

**Power on: bit 0 (ADON)**

Then enable ADC by setting bit 0 (ADON). But to start up, we need to powe up bit 0 twice. 1st one do power on, 2nd time start converting.

Example:

ADC->CR2 |= 1UL<<0;

Delay(100ms);

ADC->CR2 |= 1UL<<0;

So the final setup be like: Enabling ADC 1

|  |
| --- |
| // Using ADC1 and pin PA1. which is at channel 1;    RCC->APB2ENR |= RCC\_APB2ENR\_ADC1EN | RCC\_APB2ENR\_AFIOEN;  ADC1->CR2 = 0;  // 1st of all channel and count must be set to proper value, then ADON need to set twitch.  ADC1->SQR3 = 1;  ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_ADON | ADC\_CR2\_CONT;  delay(500);  ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_ADON;//enable adc and start continuous conversion |

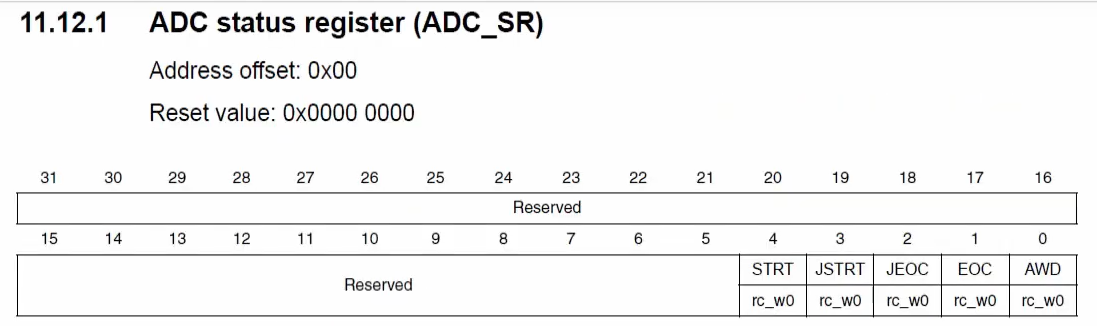
# GPIO pin config

The input pin need to set in analog input mode. Which is CNF =00, MODE = 00;

# ADC\_Check:

Checking ADC has completed conversion or not.

## ADC status register.



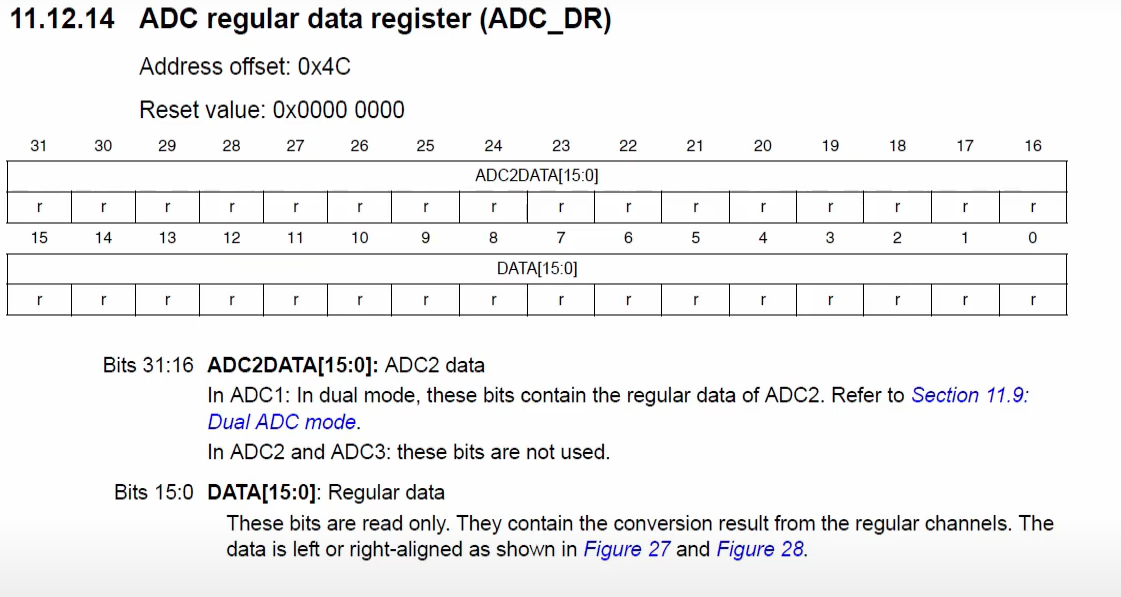
We need the bit 1 (EOC) which is end of conversion. If it is set, then last conversion is done and data is ready to scan.

if (ADC1->SR & 1UL<<1){

Read ( converted data);}

# Reading converted data (0 to 2^12)

## ADC regular Data register ADC->DR:



Data = ADC1->DR;

Converting the range (0 to 2^12) to (0 to 1000) to get better visual.

Value 2^12 (0xfff) is equal to 1000

Value 1 is equal to 1000/(2^12)

Value x is equal to (x\*1000)/(2^12);

Result = (data\*1000)/0xfff;

Code:

|  |
| --- |
| //pa1 as analog input  #include<stdint.h>  #include<stm32f10x.h>  void En\_clock(void);  void gpio\_setup(void);  void delay\_ms(void);  void delay(uint32\_t count);  void systick\_config(void);  uint8\_t debounce(uint8\_t last);  void ADC\_config(void);  int main(void){  uint8\_t lastb = 0, currentb=0;  En\_clock();  gpio\_setup();  systick\_config();  ADC\_config();    uint16\_t analog\_data = 0;  while(1){  currentb = debounce(lastb);    //If conversion is done, read the data  if(ADC1->SR & ADC\_SR\_EOC){  analog\_data = ADC1->DR;  analog\_data = analog\_data\*1000/0xfff;  delay(2000);  }  //checking loop main function is running  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR3;  delay(20);  GPIOA->ODR &= ~GPIO\_ODR\_ODR3;  delay(20);    }    return 0;  }  void En\_clock(void){  RCC->APB2ENR |= RCC\_APB2ENR\_AFIOEN | RCC\_APB2ENR\_IOPAEN;  }  void gpio\_setup(void){  //PA) as push button  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF0 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE0);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE0;    // PA1 as analog in put cnf=00, mode =00;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF1 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE1);  GPIOA->CRL |= 0UL;    //PA5 as led output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF5 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE5);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE5;    //PA2 as push-pull output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF2 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE2);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE2;  //PA3 as push-pull output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF3 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE3);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE3;    //PA6 as push-pull output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF6 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE6);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE6;  }  void systick\_config(void){  SysTick->LOAD = 72000-1;  SysTick->VAL = 0;  SysTick->CTRL = SysTick\_CTRL\_CLKSOURCE | SysTick\_CTRL\_ENABLE;  }  void delay\_ms(void){  while(! ( SysTick->CTRL & SysTick\_CTRL\_COUNTFLAG));  }  void delay(uint32\_t count){  while(count--){  delay\_ms();  }}  uint8\_t debounce(uint8\_t last){  uint8\_t current = (GPIOA->IDR & GPIO\_IDR\_IDR0)? 1 : 0;    if ( last!= current){  delay(5);  current = (GPIOA->IDR & GPIO\_IDR\_IDR0)? 1 : 0;  }  return current;  }  void ADC\_config(void){  // Using ADC1 and pin PA1. which is at channel 1;    RCC->APB2ENR |= RCC\_APB2ENR\_ADC1EN | RCC\_APB2ENR\_AFIOEN;  ADC1->CR2 = 0;  ADC1->SQR3 = 1;  ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_ADON | ADC\_CR2\_CONT;//ADC power on  delay(500);  ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_ADON;//enable adc and start continuous conversion    //delay(10);  //ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_SWSTART;  } |

Turing on light if its dark,

A1 is analog input with photo registor…

A2, 3, 5 are output depending on registor value.

|  |
| --- |
| #include<stdint.h>  #include<stm32f10x.h>  void En\_clock(void);  void gpio\_setup(void);  void delay\_ms(void);  void delay(uint32\_t count);  void systick\_config(void);  uint8\_t debounce(uint8\_t last);  void ADC\_config(void);  int main(void){  uint8\_t lastb = 0, currentb=0;  En\_clock();  gpio\_setup();  systick\_config();  ADC\_config();    uint16\_t analog\_data = 0;    uint16\_t max\_val = 0x0C00;  uint16\_t min\_val = 0x0700;  while(1){      //If conversion is done, read the data  if(ADC1->SR & ADC\_SR\_EOC){  analog\_data = ADC1->DR;  //analog\_data = analog\_data;  }  // Turn on 2 led if its dark, 1 if natural, off if bright    if( analog\_data>max\_val){  //turn on A2 and A3, A5  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR2;  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR3;  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR5;  }  else if ( analog\_data<min\_val){  //Turn on A2. but A3, and A5 turn off  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR2;  GPIOA->ODR &= ~GPIO\_ODR\_ODR3;  GPIOA->ODR &= ~GPIO\_ODR\_ODR5;    }  else {    GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR2;  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR3;  GPIOA->ODR &= ~GPIO\_ODR\_ODR5;    }      //checking loop main function is running  GPIOA->ODR |= GPIO\_ODR\_ODR6;  delay(20);  GPIOA->ODR &= ~GPIO\_ODR\_ODR6;  delay(20);    }    return 0;  }  void En\_clock(void){  RCC->APB2ENR |= RCC\_APB2ENR\_AFIOEN | RCC\_APB2ENR\_IOPAEN;  }  void gpio\_setup(void){  //PA) as push button  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF0 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE0);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE0;    // PA1 as analog in put cnf=00, mode =00;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF1 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE1);  GPIOA->CRL |= 0UL;    //PA5 as led output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF5 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE5);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE5;    //PA2 as push-pull output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF2 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE2);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE2;  //PA3 as push-pull output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF3 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE3);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE3;    //PA6 as push-pull output cnf =00, mode = 11;  GPIOA->CRL &= ~(GPIO\_CRL\_CNF6 | GPIO\_CRL\_MODE6);  GPIOA->CRL |= GPIO\_CRL\_MODE6;  }  void systick\_config(void){  SysTick->LOAD = 72000-1;  SysTick->VAL = 0;  SysTick->CTRL = SysTick\_CTRL\_CLKSOURCE | SysTick\_CTRL\_ENABLE;  }  void delay\_ms(void){  while(! ( SysTick->CTRL & SysTick\_CTRL\_COUNTFLAG));  }  void delay(uint32\_t count){  while(count--){  delay\_ms();  }}  uint8\_t debounce(uint8\_t last){  uint8\_t current = (GPIOA->IDR & GPIO\_IDR\_IDR0)? 1 : 0;    if ( last!= current){  delay(5);  current = (GPIOA->IDR & GPIO\_IDR\_IDR0)? 1 : 0;  }  return current;  }  void ADC\_config(void){  // Using ADC1 and pin PA1. which is at channel 1;    RCC->APB2ENR |= RCC\_APB2ENR\_ADC1EN | RCC\_APB2ENR\_AFIOEN;  ADC1->CR2 = 0;  ADC1->SQR3 = 1;  ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_ADON | ADC\_CR2\_CONT;//ADC power on  delay(500);  ADC1->CR2 |= ADC\_CR2\_ADON;//enable adc and start continuous conversion  } |