# Intro to embedded systems and drivers as selected subject

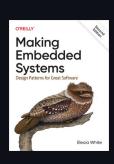
DHT22 Temp/humidity and LCD1602 display on Pi Pico W microcontroller

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For: IFT-769 (Theoritical concepts CS)

## Project overview (1/2) - Read 'Making Embedded Systems' by Elecia White

Making Embedded Systems 2nd edition by Elecia White



#### **Book overview:**

- Introduction to embedded systems architecture and design
- How to work with various **I/O** devices (sensor, display, etc.)
- Learn how to optimize and debug within resource constraints
- Advanced topics like RTOS, networking, security, etc.

White, Elecia. Making Embedded Systems. 2nd ed., O'Reilly Media.

## **Project overview (2/2) -** Apply the concepts from 1<sup>st</sup> half of reference book

Make a **Temperature** and **humidity** station with DHT22 sensor and LCD1602 display on Raspberry Pi Pico W microconstroller.

- **Design** a simple embedded system with a microcontroller.
- **Learn** to work with I/O on a microcontroller.
- **▶** Write custom C drivers for each peripheral.

#### (Optional goal)

Take advantage of the Pico W microcropressor's strip and write a custom web server in C to display the data on a web page.

Project overview (3/3) - Present and apply relevant concepts from the main reference

**Relevant concepts** (from the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the book):

- Create **system diagram** and **flowchart** for the project (ch. 2)
- Choosing and understanding hardware (ch.3)
- **I/O** and **interrupts** (ch. 4-5)
- Drivers and **communication protocols** (ch. 7)
- Flow of activity and hollistic system view (ch.6 and 8)



- 1. **Understand** the basics of embedded systems and drivers.
- 2. **Learn** to work with I/O devices on a microcontroller.
- 3. Write custom C drivers for each peripheral.
- 4. **Apply** the concepts from the reference book to the project.
- 5. **Present** and **apply** relevant concepts from the main reference.

### Project timeline - (1/2)

#### **Theoritical concepts**

Read a chapter of the book every week

#### **Applied Project**

- Write **System diagram** and **flowchart** for the project
- Choosing and understanding hardware
- Setup development environment and toolchain
- Start **writing** the DHT22 driver



#### Project timeline - End-of-term objectives

#### **Theoritical concepts**

Continue reading the book past the applied objectives.

#### **Applied project**

- **Finish** the DHT22 driver
- Write the LCD1602 driver
- Integrate the drivers and test the system
- (OPTIONAL) Write a web server to display the data



### What are embedded systems?

- **Dedicated** computing devices that are part of a larger system. They are designed to perform a specific task or set of tasks.
- Often **resource-constrained** (sometimes < 1Kb of RAM and CPU < 1MHz).
- Need to be **reliable** and operate in **real-time**.
- Some might have **no OS** or a **real-time OS**.

#### **Examples**

IoT devices (smart 📺 🎱), game controllers 🎮, medical devices 🚑 etc.

## Typical hardware components

#### Microcontroller (CPU, RAM, ROM, I/O)

The **brain** of the system. It executes the program and interacts with the peripherals.

#### Peripherals (I/O devices)

Input and output devices that interact with the environment. Sensors, displays, motors, etc.

#### **Power supply**

Provides power to the system. Can be a battery, USB, etc.

#### **Communication interfaces**

Ways to communicate with the system. Serial, I2C, SPI, etc.



### Hardware and software design and integration

#### **Ideal Workflow:**

- 1. *Hardware:* SysDesign/Schematics -> Printed Circuit Board (PCB) -> Assembly -> Board bring-up
- 2. *Software:* Read datasheets -> Write drivers -> Write application code
- 3. *Integration:* Test and debug -> Optimize -> Repeat
- 4. *Deployment:* Production -> Maintenance

Both software and hardware/electrical engineers need to work together to design and integrate the system.

### Weather station project hardware design (1/2)

**Weather station** that displays **temperature and humidity** on an **LCD screen** (custom drivers) on a **Raspberry Pi Pico W** microcontroller.

#### **Components:**

- **DHT22 sensor**: Tempeature and humidity sensor with proprietary protocol (DHT22)
- LCD1602 display: Small 2.5" LCD display with I2C communication interface
- Raspberry Pi Pico W microcontroller: Microcontroller with RP2040 chip and WiFi capabilities
- Breadboard, jumper wires, resistors, etc.

Adafruit. "DHT22 Temperature-Humidity Sensor." Adafruit Learning System, 2021.

LCD1602 Display. "LCD1602 Display." RoHS, 2021.

Weather station project hardware design (2/2)



Software architecture - Overview

### Tivers and communication protocols

#### **Drivers**

- Software that allows the microcontroller to interact with peripherals.
- They abstract the hardware and provide a simple interface for the application code.

#### **Communication protocols**

- A set of rules that define how devices communicate with each other.
- Examples: I2C, SPI, UART, etc.



### I/O and interrupts

#### Input/Output (I/O)

- **Input**: Reading data from the environment (sensors, switches, etc.)
- **Output**: Sending data to the environment (displays, motors, etc.)

#### **Interrupts**

- A way for the microcontroller to respond to events in real-time.
- The microcontroller can stop what it's doing and handle the interrupt.

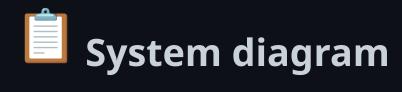
#### Model view controller in embedded systems

Often, embedded systems are designed using the **Model-View-Controller** (MVC) pattern. This pattern separates the system into three main components:

- Model: The data and logic of the system.
- View: The user interface.
- **Controller**: The logic that connects the model and the view. It processes user input and updates the model and view accordingly.

White, Elecia. Making Embedded Systems. 2nd ed., O'Reilly Media.





TODO ADD STATIC FILE



