CIS 450 Final Project

Audio Integration

Version 1.0

Sukeina Ammar, Souad Omar, Firas Abueida, and Heather Buzle

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1. System Architecture

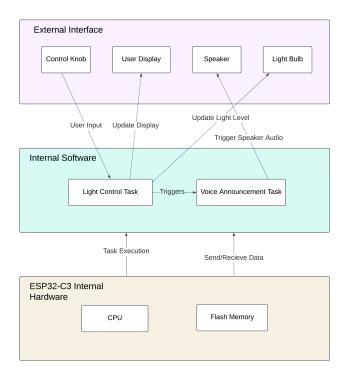
For this project, we used freeRTOS to implement a threading structure to allow the device to share resources and run tasks concurrently. We have four main aspects for our project architecture: the UI from the LCD screen, the Lighting control task, the voice announcement task, and the internal hardware of the ESP32-C3.

The User interface (UI) of this project is displayed on the LCD screen of the device and reacts based on the user's actions. The LCD display updates to show the current brightness level, ensuring that users receive immediate visual feedback as they adjust the knob.

The Lighting Control Task monitors the knob position to manage the LED brightness. This task runs in a loop, continuously reading the knob's position to determine the desired brightness level. Once the brightness level is updated, the new value is written to a shared variable. This task also signals the Voice Announcement Task using FreeRTOS's **xEventGroupSetBits** whenever a change in brightness occurs. This setup ensures that the Voice Announcement Task is promptly notified of any changes without delay.

The Voice Announcement Task, called by **xTaskCreate**, operates independently of the Lighting Control Task to provide real-time audio feedback. Upon receiving a signal using **xEventGroupWaitBits**, this task reads the current brightness level from the shared variable. It then constructs an announcement message and plays the corresponding audio via the connected speaker. This setup ensures that voice announcements are made immediately after any change in lighting.

Finally, the internal hardware of the ESP32-C3 is what allows us to have multiple tasks and functionalities. This microcontroller contains multiple features including knob panel, LEDs, and audio output components which allow it to do a variety of tasks. For this project, we focused on the LED, knob panel, and the audio output in order to have audio output. Overall, the design of both the software and hardware architecture allowed us to implement a concurrent control system, enabling the multitasking of audio and visual tasks.



2. Concurrency Control Explanation

Mutexes and semaphores are used to help make sure that when you are utilizing multiple threads, you don't have the threads completing their tasks at the same time. This helps prevent a race condition. Since they use a shared global memory you need to make sure that they can alternate between each thread. You would do this by using either mutexes or semaphores.

Mutexes help multiple threads complete their tasks not at the same time by using the lock and unlock functions. These functions are "lock()" and "unlock()". The important thing about mutexes is when one thread claims or calls the function lock(), then the other threads have to wait until the first thread calls unlock(). This is because only one thread can use the lock or unlock function at a time. They can't be used in multiple threads at the same time, even if they call it at the same time. The other threads have to wait until the first thread is done using those functions.

Semaphores help threads complete their task concurrently by using the functions wait(), and signal(). When a thread uses the wait() function, it decrements the integer, while the signal() function increments the integer. Semaphores can be used in multiple threads. It doesn't have to use both the wait() or signal() functions in one thread. One thread can call the wait() function and decrement, then a second thread can use the post() function to increment it. However, if the integer is already at 0, then, if one thread then calls for wait(), another thread would need to call post() to increment it to 1, so the other thread could then decrement back to 0.

In our project, we implemented mutexes and semaphores for the light configuration. When coding the light configuration part of the project, we made a mutex and then used "if statements" to make it equal to "NULL". However, if the light configuration failed, it would provide a statement saying "Failed to create light_config_mutex". The function xSemaphoreTake gives access to the mutex and then once its done completing the task, it then uses the function xSemaphoreGive. This function gives access to the other mutex variables for them to use. These functions, xEventGroupSetBits and xEventGroupWaitBits work in tandem with the semaphores functions.

3. User Guide

To use the lighting control panel, or LCP for short, follow these steps:

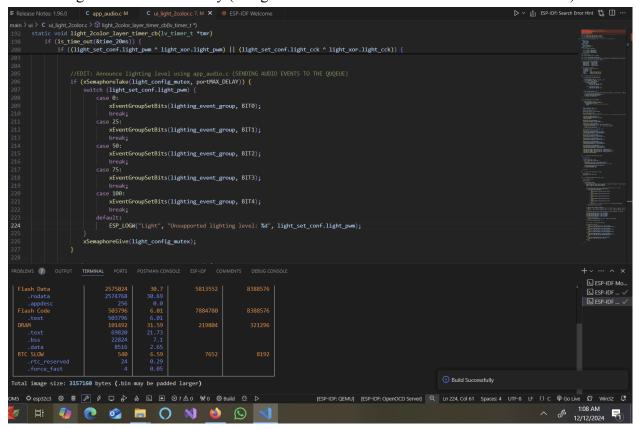
- 1) Plug the ESP32-C3 into the computer using a USB-C port.
- 2) If you haven't already done so, build & flash the knob-example code into the device using the terminal
- 3) Wait for the device to boot, and then twist the knob to the right to select the LCP/ lighting panel.
- 4) Assuming that the USBC port is on the right, twist the knob to the left to increase brightness, and twist the knob to the right to decrease brightness. You will hear an audio announcement when adjusting accordingly.
- 5) Press the knob to change the color/warmth of the light.

4. **Bonus Feature Implementation**

Our bonus feature includes our ESP32 program that demonstrates how to use FreeRTOS and the LVGL library to display a long sentence on the screen by splitting it into smaller, screen-friendly parts. The message is divided into an array of short strings, such as "Hello CIS 450," and "this is our ESP32," which are displayed sequentially, with each part shown for 3 seconds. The LVGL library manages the graphical display, while FreeRTOS handles multitasking, allowing the message to update without blocking other system functions. A FreeRTOS task (announcement_task) is created to iterate through the message parts, updating the on-screen label using the update_announcement_label() function and introducing delays between updates with vTaskDelay(). This non-blocking delay allows the FreeRTOS scheduler to handle other tasks concurrently. The program also initializes non-volatile storage (NVS) and audio playback, setting the stage for further enhancements like adding voice announcements. This approach highlights the efficiency of FreeRTOS in managing sequential updates for dynamic content on an ESP32.

5. Proof of Compiliation

Program built successfully (using ESP-IDF VS code extension to build/run/flash)



6. Code Screenshots

App_audio.h

```
9 #include "esp_err.h"
10 #include "freertos/freeRTOS.h"
11 #include "freertos/semphr.h"
12 #include "freertos/event_groups.h"
           SOUND_TYPE_KNOB,
           SOUND_TYPE_SNORE,
           SOUND_TYPE_WASH_END_CN
           SOUND_TYPE_WASH_END_EN,
          SOUND_TYPE_FACTORY,
           SOUND_TYPE_LIGHT_OFF,
           SOUND_TYPE_LIGHT_LEVEL_25,
           SOUND_TYPE_LIGHT_LEVEL_50, SOUND_TYPE_LIGHT_LEVEL_75,
           SOUND_TYPE_LIGHT_LEVEL_100,
      )PDM_SOUND_TYPE;
      esp_err_t audio_force_quite(bool ret);
      esp_err_t audio_handle_info(PDM_SOUND_TYPE voice);
      esp_err_t audio_play_start();
      extern EventGroupHandle_t lighting_event_group;
      extern SemaphoreHandle_t light_config_mutex;
```

App Audio.c

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          Iv_obj_align(label_pwm_set, LV_ALIGN_CENTER, 0, 65);
          img_light_pwm_0 = lv_img_create(page);
          lv_img_set_src(img_light_pwm_0, &light_close_status);
          lv_obj_add_flag(img_light_pwm_0, LV_OBJ_FLAG_HIDDEN);
          lv_obj_align(img_light_pwm_0, LV_ALIGN_TOP_MID, 0, 0);
          img_light_pwm_25 = lv_img_create(page);
          lv_img_set_src(img_light_pwm_25, &light_warm_25);
          lv_obj_align(img_light_pwm_25, LV_ALIGN_TOP_MID, 0, 0);
         img_light_pwm_50 = lv_img_create(page);
lv_img_set_src(img_light_pwm_50, &light_warm_50);
         lv_obj_align(img_light_pwm_50, LV_ALIGN_TOP_MID, 0, 0);
          img_light_pwm_75 = lv_img_create(page);
         lv_img_set_src(img_light_pwm_75, &light_warm_75);
          lv_obj_add_flag(img_light_pwm_75, LV_08J_FLAG_HIDDEN);
         lv_obj_align(img_light_pwm_75, LV_ALIGN_TOP_MID, 0, 0);
         img_light_pwm_100 = lv_img_create(page);
         lv_img_set_src(img_light_pwm_100, &light_warm_100);
          lv_obj_add_flag(img_light_pwm_100, LV_OBJ_FLAG_HIDDEN);
          lv_obj_align(img_light_pwm_100, LV_ALIGN_TOP_MID, 0, 0);
         lv_obj_add_event_cb(page, light_2color_event_cb, LV_EVENT_FOCUSED, NULL);
          lv_obj_add_event_cb(page, light_2color_event_cb, LV_EVENT_KEY, NULL);
          lv_obj_add_event_cb(page, light_2color_event_cb, LV_EVENT_LONG_PRESSED, NULL);
          lv_obj_add_event_cb(page, light_2color_event_cb, LV_EVENT_CLICKED, NULL);
          ui_add_obj_to_encoder_group(page);
     static bool light_2color_layer_enter_cb(void *layer)
          bool ret = false;
          lv_layer_t *create_layer = layer;
          if (NULL == create_layer->lv_obj_layer) {
             create_layer->lv_obj_layer = lv_obj_create(lv_scr_act());
              lv_obj_remove_style_all(create_layer->lv_obj_layer);
            lv_obj_set_size(create_layer->lv_obj_layer, LV_HOR_RES, LV_VER_RES);
             ui_light_2color_init(create_layer->lv_obj_layer);
              set_time_out(&time_20ms, 20);
              set_time_out(&time_500ms, 200);
          return ret;
      static bool light_2color_layer_exit_cb(void *layer)
          bsp_led_rgb_set(0x00, 0x00, 0x00);
      static void light_2color_layer_timer_cb(lv_timer_t *tmr)
          uint32_t RGB_color = 0xFF;
```

```
if (is_time_out(&time_20ms))
    if ((light_set_conf.light_pen * light_set_light_pen) || (light_set_conf.light_cck * light_set_light_eck)) {
    light_set.light_pen * light_set_conf.light_pen;
    light_set.light_cck * light_set_conf.light_cck;
          if (xienaphoreTake(light_config nutes, portMAX DELAY)) {
    nuitch (light_net_conf.light_nem) {
                      # 0:
#EventGroupSetBits(lighting_event_group, BIT0);
                       xEventGroupSetBits(lighting_event_group, BIT3);
                       sEventGroupSetSits(lighting_event_group, SIT3);
                      horeGive(light_config_nutex);
         if (LIMF_COS_COSL == light_nor.light_coh) {
    NGL_color = (doff * light_nor.light_nor / 100) << 16 | (doff * light_nor.light_nor / 100) << 0;</pre>
         bsp_led_rgb_set((M68_color >> 16) & 0xff, (M68_color >> 8) & 0xff, (M68_color >> 0) & 0xff);
         lv_obj_add_flag(lag_light_pus_180, LV_001_fLAG_HIDGEN)
lv_obj_add_flag(lag_light_pus_25, LV_001_fLAG_HIDGEN);
lv_obj_add_flag(lag_light_pus_50, LV_001_fLAG_HIDGEN);
lv_obj_add_flag(lag_light_pus_25, LV_001_fLAG_HIDGEN);
lv_obj_add_flag(lag_light_pus_25, LV_001_fLAG_HIDGEN);
         if (light_set_conf.light_men) {
    lv_label_set_text_fet(label_mem_set, "MMX", light_set_conf.light_mem);
             " No.05_clear_flag(ing_light_nem_100, LV_003_fla6_c00000);
lv_ing_set_src(ing_light_nem_100, light_inage.ing_nem_100[cck_net]);
                             lv_obj_clear_flag(img_light_pwm_25, LV_OBJ_FLAG_HIDDEN);
                             lv_img_set_src(img_light_pwm_25, light_image.img_pwm_25[cck_set]);
                             lv_img_set_src(img_light_bg, light_image.img_bg[cck_set]);
                      case 0:
                             lv_obj_clear_flag(img_light_pwm_0, LV_OBJ_FLAG_HIDDEN);
                             lv_img_set_src(img_light_bg, &light_close_bg);
```

Bonus Feature Located in App main.c:

7. Github Link

https://github.com/susu0mar/CIS450-Lighting-Audio Integration-Final.git

8. Video Link

Demo starts at around 4 minute mark in the video!

https://youtu.be/6VCtub6oggU