

ENGINE

Teaching online electronics, microcontrollers and programming in Higher Education

Programing of embedded systems

8. Joystick analogowy

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Declaration

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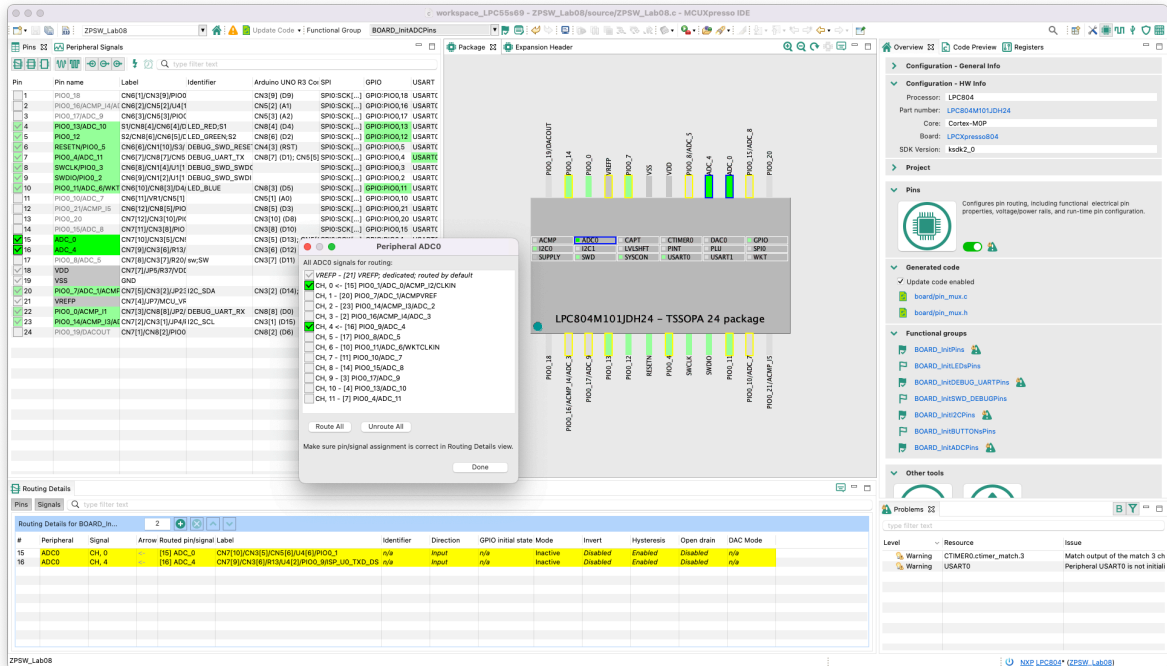
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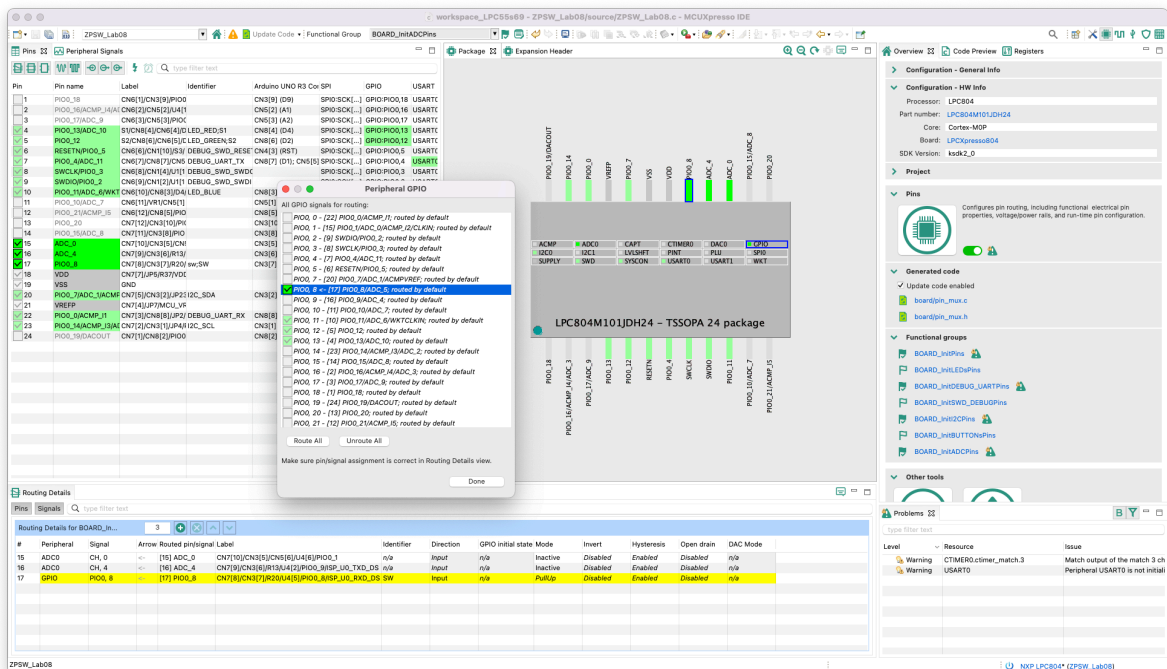
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I. Przetwornik A/C

1. Skopiuj projekt z poprzednich zajęć i nazwij go np. ZPSW_Lab08.
2. Przejdź do *Config Tool* -> *Pins* i otwórz preset *BOARD_InitADCPins*. Kliknij w blok *ADC* i do istniejącego sygnału *ADC0* (wyprowadzenie *PIO0_1*), analogicznie dodaj sygnał *ADC4* (wyprowadzenie *PIO0_9*):



3. Dodaj wyprowadzenie *PIO0_8* jako wejściowe z *PullUp* i dodaj identyfikator SW:



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- Przejdź do ustawień przetwornika ADC i zmień jego konfigurację przez dodanie dodatkowego kanału (CH 4):

The screenshot shows the configuration window for a 12-bit ADC Controller (ADC) in STM32CubeMX. The interface is divided into several sections:

- General configuration:** Name: ADC, Peripheral: ADC.
- Basic ADC configuration:** Clock mode: System clock - BOARD_BootClockFRO18M: 15 MHz, BOARD_BootClockFRO24M: 12 MHz, BOARD_BootClockFRO30M: 15 MHz; Clock source frequency: 15 MHz (BOARD_BootClockFRO18M); Clock divider number: 0; Low power mode: .
- Configure threshold settings:** Threshold values pair 0 and 1, both with Low value: 0 and High value: 0.
- ADC conversion sequence A:** Enabled. Set high priority for conversion sequence: . Hardware trigger: CTIMER0_MAT3; Trigger polarity: A positive edge; Synchronization bypassing: ; Single step mode: ; Interrupt source: Entire sequence.
- ADC conversion sequence B:** Disabled. Set high priority for conversion sequence: . Hardware trigger: Disabled; Trigger polarity: A negative edge; Synchronization bypassing: ; Single step mode: ; Interrupt source: Each conversion.
- Sampled channels:** A table with 2 columns: # and Custom name. Channel 0 is CH, 0 » [15] CN7 Threshold pair 0. Channel 1 is CH, 4 » [16] CN7 Threshold pair 0.
- Interrupt sources:** Sequence A interrupt: ; Sequence B interrupt: ; Overrun interrupt: .
- Enable Sequence A interrupt:** Enabled. Interrupt: ADC_SEQA_IRQn; Interrupt request: Enabled in initialization; Enable priority initialization: ; Priority: 0; Enable custom handler name: ; Interrupt handler name: ADC_ADC_SEQ_A_IRQHANDLER; Handler template: Copy to clipboard.
- Enable Sequence B interrupt:** Disabled. Interrupt: ADC_SEQB_IRQn; Interrupt request: Enabled in initialization; Enable priority initialization: ; Priority: 0; Enable custom handler name: ; Interrupt handler name: ADC_ADC_SEQ_B_IRQHANDLER; Handler template: Copy to clipboard.
- Enable Threshold compare interrupt:** Disabled. Interrupt: ADC_THCMP_IRQn; Interrupt request: Enabled in initialization; Enable priority initialization: ; Priority: 0; Enable custom handler name: ; Interrupt handler name: ADC_ADC_THCMP_IRQHANDLER; Handler template: Copy to clipboard.
- Enable Overrun error interrupt:** Disabled. Interrupt: ADC_OVR_IRQn; Interrupt request: Enabled in initialization; Enable priority initialization: ; Priority: 0; Enable custom handler name: ; Interrupt handler name: ADC_ADC_OVR_IRQHANDLER; Handler template: Copy to clipboard.

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5. Przejdź do głównego pliku projektu i zmodyfikuj kod jak poniżej:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"
#include "fsl_power.h"
#include "oled.h"

static adc_result_info_t gAdcResultInfoStruct;
adc_result_info_t *volatile gAdcResultInfoPtr = &gAdcResultInfoStruct;

char sbuff[32];

volatile uint16_t gAxisX = 0;
volatile uint16_t gAxisY = 0;

/* ADC_SEQA_IRQn interrupt handler */
void ADC_ADC_SEQ_A_IRQHANDLER(void) {
    /* Get status flags */
    if (kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag == (kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag & ADC_GetStatusFlags(ADC_PERIPHERAL))) {
        /* Place your interrupt code here */
        ADC_GetChannelConversionResult(ADC_PERIPHERAL, 0, gAdcResultInfoPtr);
        gAxisY = gAdcResultInfoStruct.result;

        ADC_GetChannelConversionResult(ADC_PERIPHERAL, 4, gAdcResultInfoPtr);
        gAxisX = gAdcResultInfoStruct.result;

        /* Clear status flags */
        ADC_ClearStatusFlags(ADC_PERIPHERAL, kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag);
    }
}

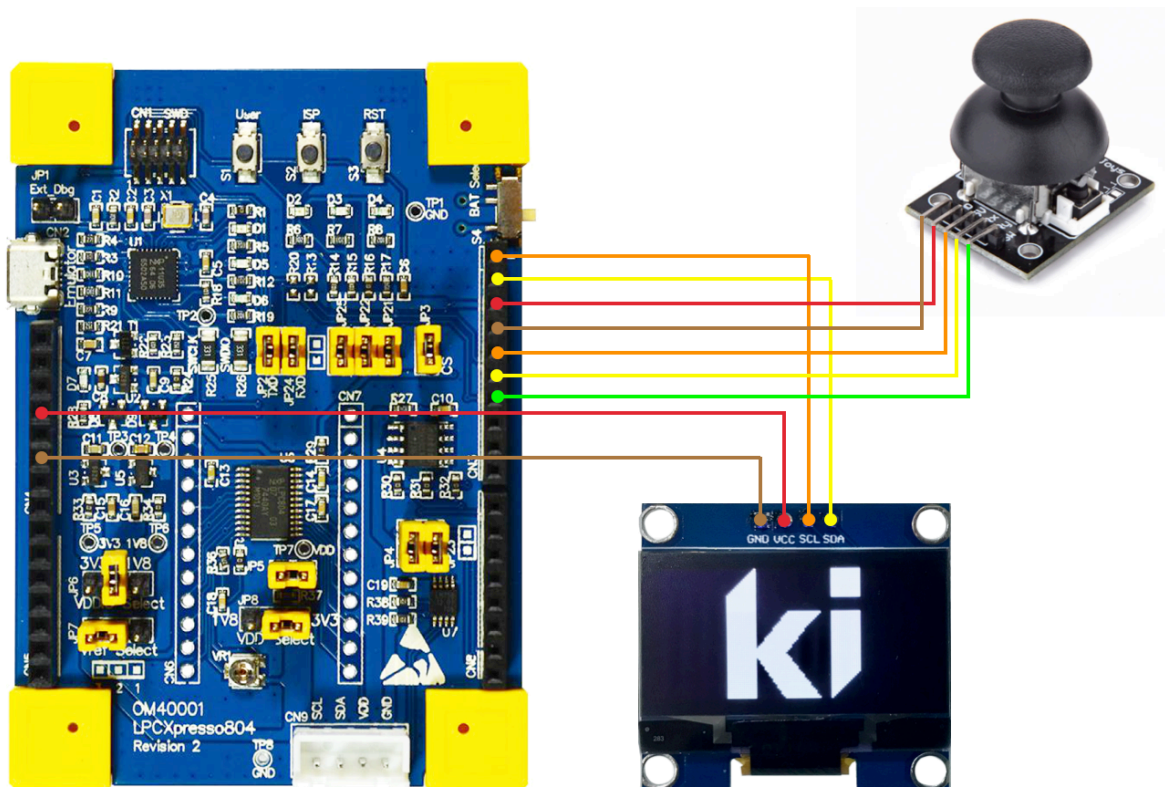
/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    /* Power on ADC. */
    POWER_DisablePD(kPDRUNCFG_PD_ADC0);
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif
    /* Initialize OLED */
    OLED_Init(I2C0_PERIPHERAL);

    while(1) {
        OLED_Clear_Screen(0);
        sprintf(sbuff, "X: %5d", gAxisX);
        OLED_Puts(0, 0, sbuff);
        sprintf(sbuff, "Y: %5d", gAxisY);
        OLED_Puts(0, 1, sbuff);
        OLED_Refresh_Gram();
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

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6. Podłącz wyświetlacz oraz joystick do płytki według poniższego schematu:



7. Zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie przykładowego programu.

II. Obsługa przycisku

1. Zmodyfikuj kod projektu przez dodanie obsługi przycisku w osi Z:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"
#include "fsl_power.h"
#include "oled.h"

static adc_result_info_t gAdcResultInfoStruct;
adc_result_info_t *volatile gAdcResultInfoPtr = &gAdcResultInfoStruct;
char sbuff[32];
volatile uint16_t gAxisX = 0;
volatile uint16_t gAxisY = 0;
volatile bool gAxisZ = 0;

/* ADC_SEQA_IRQn interrupt handler */
void ADC_ADC_SEQ_A_IRQHANDLER(void) {
    /* Get status flags */
    if (kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag == (kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag & ADC_GetStatusFlags(ADC_PERIPHERAL))) {
        /* Place your interrupt code here */
        ADC_GetChannelConversionResult(ADC_PERIPHERAL, 0, gAdcResultInfoPtr);
        gAxisY = gAdcResultInfoStruct.result;

        ADC_GetChannelConversionResult(ADC_PERIPHERAL, 4, gAdcResultInfoPtr);
        gAxisX = gAdcResultInfoStruct.result;

        gAxisZ = GPIO_PinRead(BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_GPIO,
                              BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_PORT,
                              BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_PIN);

        /* Clear status flags */
        ADC_ClearStatusFlags(ADC_PERIPHERAL, kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag);
    }
}
```

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```
/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {

    /* Power on ADC. */
    POWER_DisablePD(kPDRUNCFG_PD_ADC0);
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    /* Initialize OLED */
    OLED_Init(I2C0_PERIPHERAL);

    while(1) {

        OLED_Clear_Screen(0);
        sprintf(sbuff, "X: %5d", gAxisX);
        OLED_Puts(0, 0, sbuff);
        sprintf(sbuff, "Y: %5d", gAxisY);
        OLED_Puts(0, 1, sbuff);
        sprintf(sbuff, "Z: %5d", gAxisZ);
        OLED_Puts(0, 2, sbuff);
        OLED_Refresh_Gram();
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

2. Zbuduj projekt w trybie *Release*, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie przykładowo.

III. Obsługa kursora

1. Zmodyfikuj kod projektu:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"
#include "clock_config.h"
#include "LPC804.h"
#include "fsl_debug_console.h"
#include "fsl_power.h"
#include "oled.h"

static adc_result_info_t gAdcResultInfoStruct;
adc_result_info_t *volatile gAdcResultInfoPtr = &gAdcResultInfoStruct;
char sbuff[32];
volatile uint16_t gAxisX = 0;
volatile uint16_t gAxisY = 0;
volatile bool gAxisZ = 0;

/* ADC_SEQA_IRQn interrupt handler */
void ADC_ADC_SEQ_A_IRQHANDLER(void) {
    /* Get status flags */
    if (kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag == (kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag & ADC_GetStatusFlags(ADC_PERIPHERAL))) {
        /* Place your interrupt code here */
        ADC_GetChannelConversionResult(ADC_PERIPHERAL, 0, gAdcResultInfoPtr);
        gAxisY = gAdcResultInfoStruct.result;

        ADC_GetChannelConversionResult(ADC_PERIPHERAL, 4, gAdcResultInfoPtr);
        gAxisX = gAdcResultInfoStruct.result;

        gAxisZ = GPIO_PinRead(BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_GPIO,
                              BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_PORT,
                              BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_PIN);

        /* Clear status flags */
        ADC_ClearStatusFlags(ADC_PERIPHERAL, kADC_ConvSeqAInterruptFlag);
    }
}

void setCursor(uint8_t x, uint8_t y, uint8_t size) {

    int8_t a, b;

    a=x-size;
    b=x+size;
    if(a<0) {
        a=0;
    }
    OLED_Draw_Line(a, y, b, y);
    a=y-size;
    b=y+size;
    if(a<0) {
        a=0;
    }
}
```

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```
    OLED_Draw_Line(x, a, x, b);
}

/*
 * @brief Application entry point.
 */
int main(void) {
    uint8_t cx, cy;

    /* Power on ADC. */
    POWER_DisablePD(kPDRUNCFG_PD_ADC0);
    /* Init board hardware. */
    BOARD_InitBootPins();
    BOARD_InitBootClocks();
    BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifdef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
    /* Init FSL debug console. */
    BOARD_InitDebugConsole();
#endif

    /* Initialize OLED */
    OLED_Init(I2C0_PERIPHERAL);

    while(1) {
        cx = gAxisX/32; // width: 128
        cy = 63-gAxisY/64; // height: 64

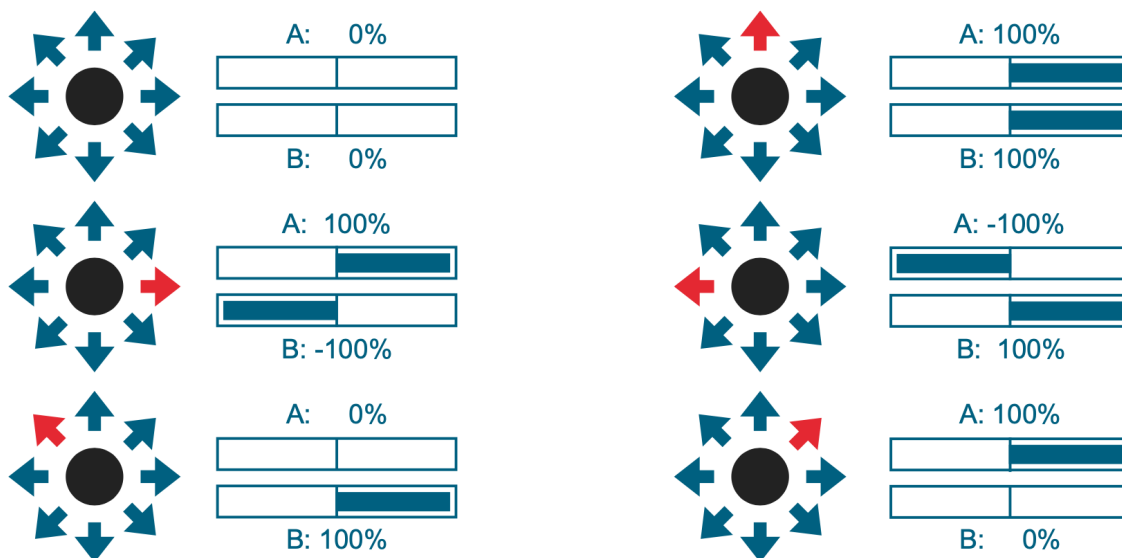
        OLED_Clear_Screen(0);
        sprintf(sbuff, "X:%3d Y:%2d Z:%d", cx, cy, gAxisZ);
        OLED_Puts(0, 0, sbuff);

        setCursor(cx, cy, 5);
        if(!gAxisZ) {
            OLED_Draw_Circle(cx, cy, 8);
        }
        OLED_Refresh_Gram();
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

2. Zbuduj projekt w trybie *Release*, zaprogramuj układ i sprawdź działanie przykładu.

IV. Zadania

1. Napisz funkcję *PowerControl* umożliwiającą generowanie sygnałów sterujących dla 2 silników pojazdu gąsienicowego w zależności od położenia joysticka. Funkcja powinna prezentować obliczone sterowanie w postaci dwóch pasków postępu lub wskaźników wychyłowych (jak na poprzednich zajęciach) oraz wyświetlać wartości mocy w procentach. Przykładowe ustawienia joysticka:



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W celu wyświetlenia ujemnych wartości, zmiennych całkowitych funkcjami *printf*, *sprintf* itp. należy dodać stałą `PRINTF_ADVANCED_ENABLE` w ustawieniach preprocesora:

