

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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I. Przetwornik A/C

- 1. Skopiuj projekt z poprzednich zajęć i nazwij go np. ZPSW_Lab08.
- 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 *PulIUp* i dodaj identyfikator SW:

000						e w	orkspace_LPC55	s69 - ZPSW_La	b08/source/7	PSW_Lab08	c - MCUXpre	sso IDE				
	🐚 📸 🗄 ZPSW_Lai	.08	🔺 🛕 💈 Updat	e Code 🔹 Functional I	roup BOARD_Init/	DCPins	۲ 🗾	🕒 i 🤣 😓 i 🖻	10×10 m 3	0 9.00	• 💁 💩 A	9• 1⊅1≜1•8	l · 🌣 🗢 🖕 - 🖓 - 🛃			ຸ : 🖬 🗶 🖷 🗤 🕴 🗘 📟
Pins 🕄	🛚 💀 Peripheral Signa	ls				• •	🔅 Package 😫 🧯	Expansion Heade	N				00000000	A Overview 33	Code Preview 🔝 Registers	
990]₩₩⊕⊕@	🗲 💈 😥 🔍 type filter t												> Configur	ation - General Info	
Pin 1 2 3 4 V 5 V 6 V 6 V 7 V 8 V 10 V 10 V 10 V 10 V 10 V 10 V 22 22 22 24	Pin spin Pin Signal Pin Sign	Latel distant centrul (Late) (Late) Centrul (Late) Centrul (Late) (Late) Centrul (Late) Centrul (Late) Centr	Iter Ardun CR49 (1997) 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 200	bit UHO BC Coc gPF 000 500	GPD GAL GPD PROVIDE GPD PROVI	USART USART USARTC USAR	tt de de d			JDH24 - T	TIMURIO DAG INTERNET SSARTO USA SSOPA 24	CONVETTORE CONVET		 Configure Processo Processo Boal Project Cor Boal Project Pr	ation - 1974b 6 - UPCBA 1 - UPCBA 2 - UPCBANNUNCH 2 -	ading functional executed on ex, and run-time pin configuration.
Routing	Details						Done	-						- Other to		
Pins Sig	gnals Q type filter	text												A Problems SS		в 🍸 🗝 🖬
# D	arinheral Signal	Arrow Pouted pip/rior	al Label		Identifier	Dire	ction GRIO initi	al state Mode	Invert	laboratoria	Open drain	DAC Mode		cype niter text		
15 A	DC0 CH, 0	<- [15] ADC_0	CN7[10]/CN3[5]/	CN5[6]/U4[6]/PIO0_1	n/a	Inp	it n/a	Inactive	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	n/a		Warping	CTIMER0.ctimer_match 3	Match output of the match 3 ch
16 A 17 <mark>G</mark>	DCO CH, 4 PIO PIOO, 8	<- [16] ADC_4	CN7[9]/CN3[6]/R CN7[8]/CN3[7]/R	13/U4[2]/PIOO_9/ISP_U 20/U4[5]/PIOO_8/ISP_U	D_TXD_DS_n/e 0_RXD_DS_SW	Inp Inp	ut nyla nt nyla	Inactive PullUp	Disabled Disabled	Enabled Enabled	Disabled Disabled	n/a n/a		G Warning	USARTO	Peripheral USARTO is not initial
ZPSW_Lab	08														U NXP LE	C804* (ZPSW_Lab08)

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

C ADC 🕱		- 6										
12-bit ADC Controller	(ADC) [Peripheral drivers (Device specific)]											
Name ADC		Custom name										
Peripheral ADC												
General configuration												
 Basic ADC configuration 												
Clock mode	System clock - BOARD_BootClockFR018M: 15 MHz, BOARD_BootClockFR024M: 12 MHz, BOARD_BootClockFR030M: 15 MHz	T										
Clock source frequency	15 MHz (BOARD_BootClockFR018M)	•										
Clock divider number												
Low power mode	.ow power mode											
Configure threshold settings												
I nreshold values pair 0												
High value 0	value 0											
Threshold values pair 1												
Low value 0												
High value 0												
ADC conversion sequence A												
Set high priority for conversio	on sequence 🗸											
Hardware trigger	CTIMER0_MAT3	T										
Trigger polarity	A positive edge	T										
Synchronization bypassing												
Interrupt source	Entire sequence	¥										
ADC conversion sequence P												
Set high priority for conversion	on sequence											
Hardware trigger	Disabled	v										
Trigger polarity	A negative edge	T										
Synchronization bypassing												
Single step mode	Each conversion	T										
 Sampled channels 	+ ×											
# Custom name C	channel number Channel threshold pair Threshold interrupt mode Conversion sequence											
1 C	H, 4 » [16] CN7 Threshold pair 0 Interrupt disabled Sequence A											
Interrupt sources	Sequence A interrupt Sequence B interrupt											
Enable Sequence & interrunt												
Interrupt	ADC SEQA IROn	T										
Interrupt request	Enabled in initialization	T										
Enable priority initialization	۵											
Priority	0											
Interrupt handler name	ADC_ADC_SEQ_A_IRQHANDLER											
Handler template	Copy to clipboard											
Enable Sequence B interrupt												
Interrupt	ADC_SEQB_JRQn	v										
Interrupt request	Enabled in initialization	Ŧ										
Enable priority initialization												
Enable custom handler name	U											
Interrupt handler name												
Handler template												
Enable Threshold compare int	terrupt 🗌											
Interrupt	ADC_THCMP_IRQn	Ŧ										
Interrupt request	Enabled in initialization	Ŧ										
Priority	0											
Enable custom handler name												
Interrupt handler name												
Handler template												
Enable Overrun error interrup	ot											
Interrupt	ADC_OVR_IRQn	v										
Enable priority initialization	Enabled in Initialization	Y										
Priority	0											
Enable custom handler name												
Interrupt handler name	ADC_ADC_OVR_IRQHANDLER											
. and er template												

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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);
        couldst __acAdeBoundBotGtaret result;
    }
}

                                         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 ADO
                     /* Power on ADC. */
POWER_DisablePD(kPDRUNCFG_PD_ADC0);
/* Init board hardware. */
                     BOARD_InitBootPins();
BOARD_InitBootClocks();
BOARD_InitBootPeripherals();
#ifndef BOARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL
                    /* Init FSL debug console
B0ARD_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 przykładu.

II. Obsługa przycisku

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "board.h"
#include "pripherals.h"
#include "ifsl_dobug_console.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "ifsl_dobug_console.h"
#include "oled.h"
#include "lift_dowists = 0;
#include "oled.h"
#i
```

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/*									
* @brief	Application entry point.								
*/	Void)								
THE MATH									
#ifndef B	<pre>/* Power on ADC. */ POWER_DisablePD(<i>kPDRUNCFG_PD_ADC0</i>); /* Init board hardware. */ BOARD_InitBootPins(); BOARD_InitBootClocks(); BOARD_InitBootPeripherals(); OARD_INIT_DEBUG_CONSOLE_PERIPHERAL /* Init FSL debug console. */ BOARD_InitDebugConsole();</pre>								
#endit	<pre>/* Initialize OLED */ OLED_Init(I2C0_PERIPHERAL);</pre>								
	while(1) {								
	<pre>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(); } seture 0;</pre>								
}	return v ;								

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

III. Obsługa kursora

1. Zmodyfikuj kod projektu:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "board.h"
#include "peripherals.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 */
                 /* Get status flags */
if (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 = GPI0_PinRead(BOARD_INITADCPINS_SW_GPI0,
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) {</pre>
                                   a=0:
                  OLED_Draw_Line(a, y, b, y);
                  a=y-size;
                  b=y+size;
if(a<0) {</pre>
                                   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);
                    board hardware.
              Init
           BOARD_InitBootPins();
           BOARD_InitBootClocks();
BOARD_InitBootPeripherals()
#ifndef 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);
                       OLED_Refresh_Gram();
           }
           return 0 :
```

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

IV. Zadania

 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*, *sprint* itp. należy dodać stałą *PRINTF_ADVANCED_ENABLE* w ustawieniach preprocesora:

