

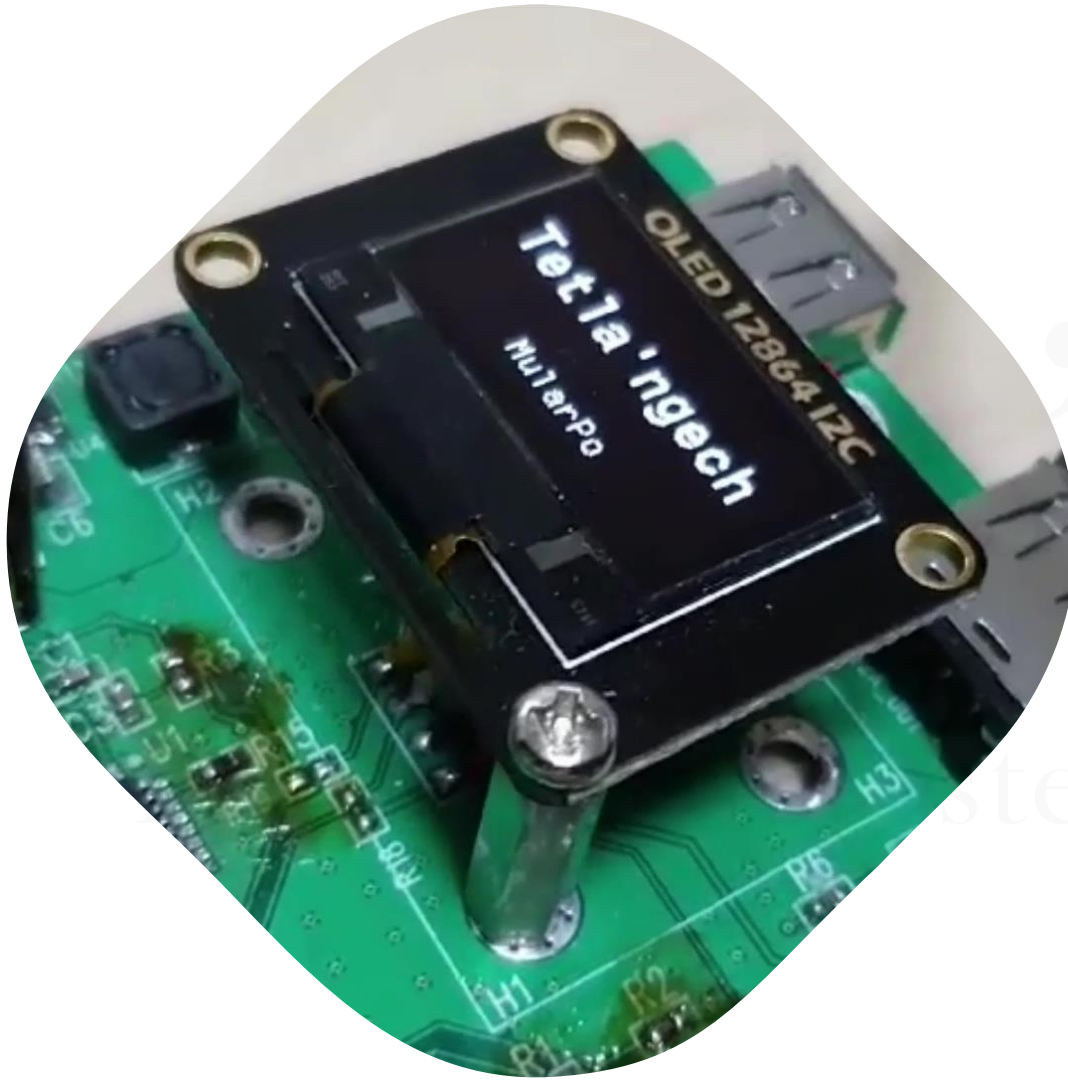
Tet la'ngech

Embedded Systems Technology

Lecturer: Dickson Mugerwa (Ph.D.)

Prac Assistant: Mr. Matovu Paul

Embedded Systems INTERRUPTS



“Innovating for progress with embedded systems”

Interrupts- Read about

- **Define interrupts**
- **Interrupt types (five)**
- **Interrupt Vector Table**
- **Applications of interrupts**
- **Advantages and disadvantages of interrupts**

Assignment (deadline-15th- Oct-2025)

- Following the lecture on interrupts
 - Investigate advanced interrupt methods e.g. nested interrupts, interrupt latency optimization, or critical section management
 - Their impact on system performance.
 - Interrupts in RTOS: Study how interrupts integrate with real-time operating systems for task scheduling and synchronization.
 - What are some of the common issues and mitigation strategies
 - **Hint:** interrupt storms, race conditions

GPIO: Interrupt Functionality

External Interrupt – Temporarily halt the normal execution of the program to service an event.

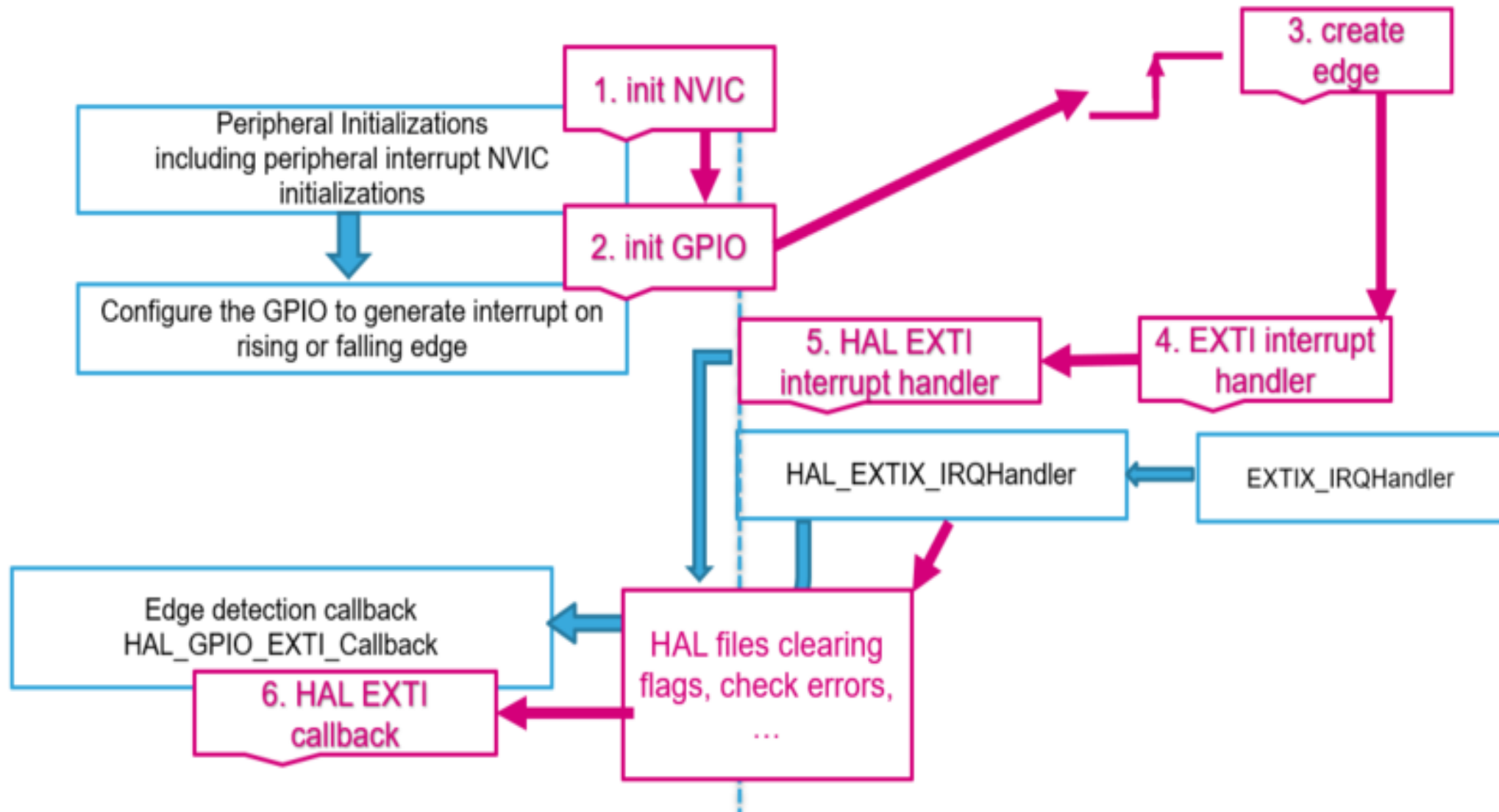
Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC) Should always be shorter

Best Practices:

- Keep Interrupt Service Routines (ISRs) short.
- Avoid complex operations inside ISRs.
- Use callback functions for handling logic.

```
void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin)  
  
{  
  
    // User code here  
  
}
```

GPIO: Interrupt Functionality



GPIO: Interrupt Functionality

External Interrupt – Rising, Falling, Rising or Falling

- ☐ Rising – Rise in Voltage

- ☐ Falling – Fall in Voltage

- ☐ Rising or Falling – Rise or Fall in Voltage

```
void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin)
```

```
void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(Pin Number)
```

Sample application:

- ☐ Programming almost all sensors,

- ☐ Using sipi tactile switches to perform a certain task e.g. blink
an BLUE_LED



Hands-On

Analog-to-digital converter (ADC) in STM32

ADC Conversion Time

- ❑ Depends on [Reference manual] of MCU

(STM32F411RE)

- ❑ ADC samples voltage
- ❑ Cycles depends on ADC resolution
- ❑ ADC clock, ADCCLK derived from APB2
- ❑ Use prescaler to further control ADC clock
- ❑ Temperature sensor internally connected to ADC1
- ❑ For STM32F411RE, internal temp sensor requires

a minimum of 10 μ s to work; $T_{\text{conv}} \geq 10 \mu\text{s}$.

$$T_{\text{conv}} = \frac{\text{sampling time} + \text{cycles}}{\text{ADC Clock}} \quad [\text{Reference manual}]$$

Resolution	Normal conversion mode	Fast conversion mode
12 bit	12 cycles	15 cycles
10 bit	10 cycles	13 cycles
8 bit	8 cycles	11 cycles
6 bit	6 cycles	9 cycles

Analog-to-digital converter (ADC) in STM32

ADC Conversion Time (STM32F411RE)

- ❑ 12-bit ADC resolution (15 cycles – fast mode)

$$T_{\text{conv}} = \frac{\text{sampling time} + \text{cycles}}{\text{ADC Clock}} \quad [\text{Reference manual}]$$

- ❑ $T_{\text{conv}} \geq 10 \mu\text{s}$ eg $12 \mu\text{s}$.

- ❑ Adjust sampling time, ADC clock values to obtain the target of T_{conv}

$$\text{sampling time} = (T_{\text{conv}} \times \text{ADC Clock}) - \text{cycles}$$

- ❑ APB2 at 84MHz

$$\text{sampling time} = (12 \times 10.5) - 15$$

$$\text{ADC clock} = \frac{84}{8} = 10.5 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{sampling time} = 111 \text{ cycles}$$

- ❑ Prescaler of 8

Programming Light sensor

Task:

Single channel

- ☐ Continuous conversion mode
- ☐ Interrupts

- ☐ Read ADC values from light sensor
- ☐ Visualize light sensor ADC values using a serial terminal
- ☐ Low light intensity: turn on blue LED
- ☐ High light intensity: turn on red LED

```
//Start ADC with interrupt  
HAL_ADC_Start_IT (&hadc1);
```

```
/* INTERRUPT callback function */  
void HAL_ADC_ConvCpltCallback(ADC_HandleTypeDef* hadc)  
{  
    //get the adc value  
    LightSensor_val = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);  
}
```

Contact Us

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For more information and inquiries



Plot 1828 Block 210
Kyebando Central, Kampala-Uganda



tetlangech@gmail.com



www.tetlangech.com



@tetlangech