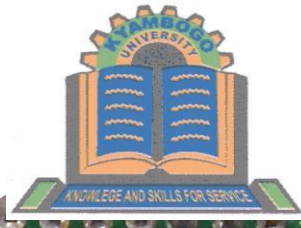


KYAMBOGO



UNIVERSITY

Tet la'ngech

Embedded Systems Technology

TETE 3102 MICROCONTROLLERS AND APPLICATIONS

Lecturer: Dickson Mugerwa (Ph.D.)

Prac session: Mr. Matovu Paul

Department of Electrical and Electronics
Engineering

Embedded Systems



ADC – Analog to Digital Converter

The analog-to-digital converters inside STM32 MCUs allow the microcontroller to accept analog values like a sensor output and convert the signal into the digital domain.

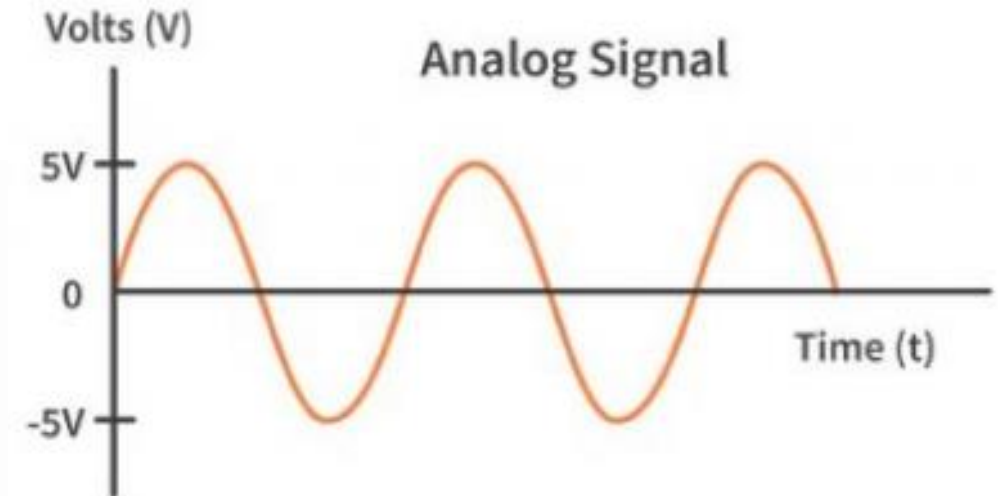
“Transforming Lives Through Advanced Embedded Systems Technology”



Analog vs Digital signals

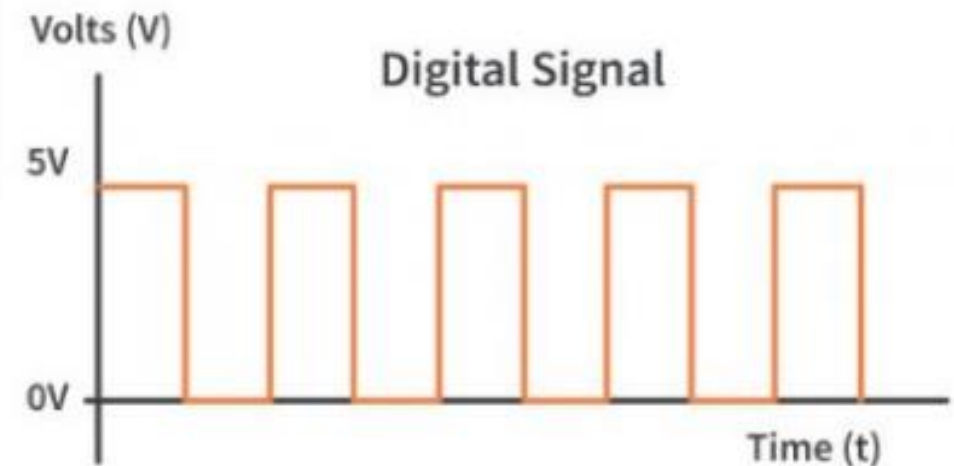
Analog Signals

- ❑ Continuous wave: keeps changing over time.
- ❑ Representation: sine waves; real-world quantities



Digital Signals

- ❑ Discrete: discrete in both value and time.
- ❑ Representation: binary numbers (0s and 1s); data representation in digital systems.



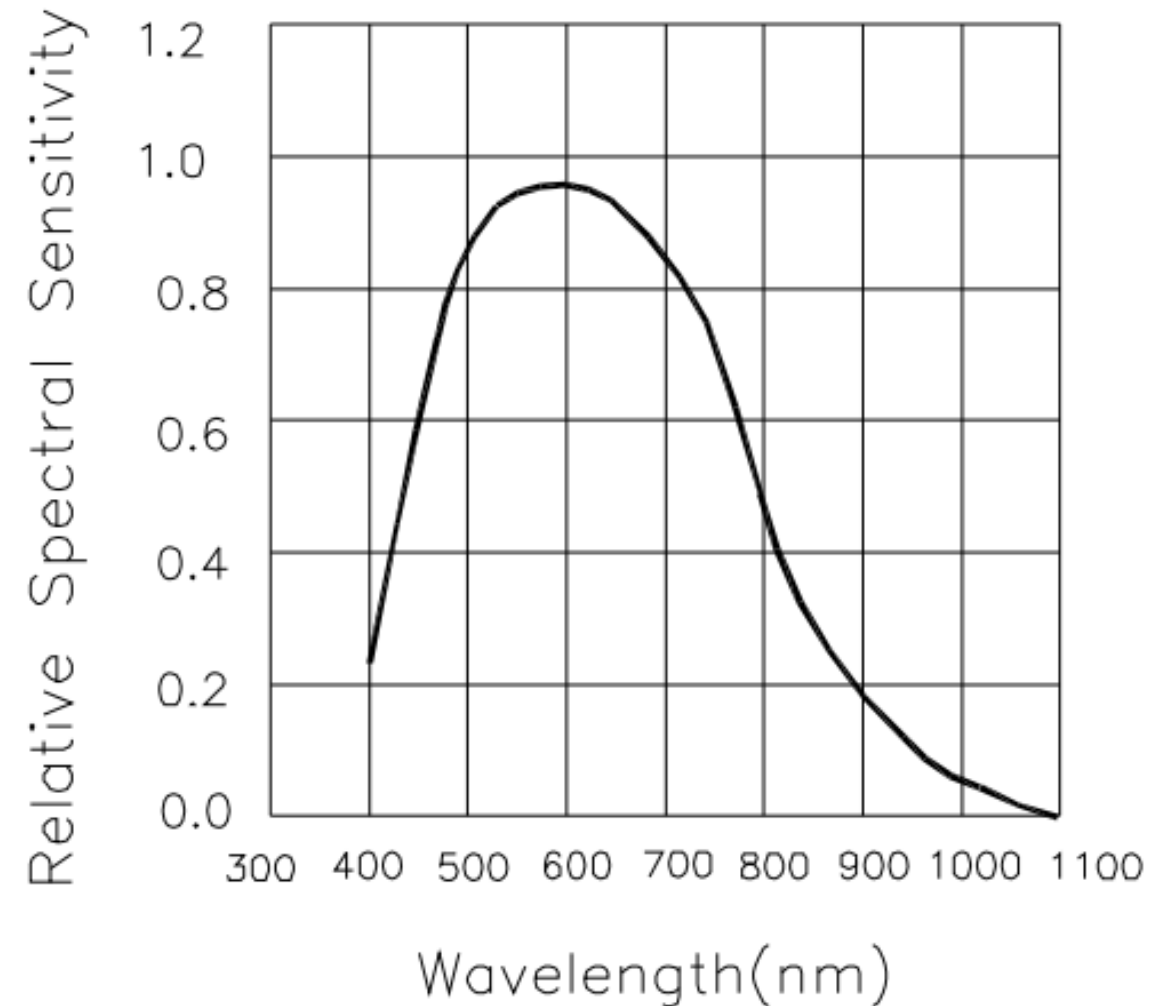


Light sensor

- ❑ Light sensor detects the amount of light energy

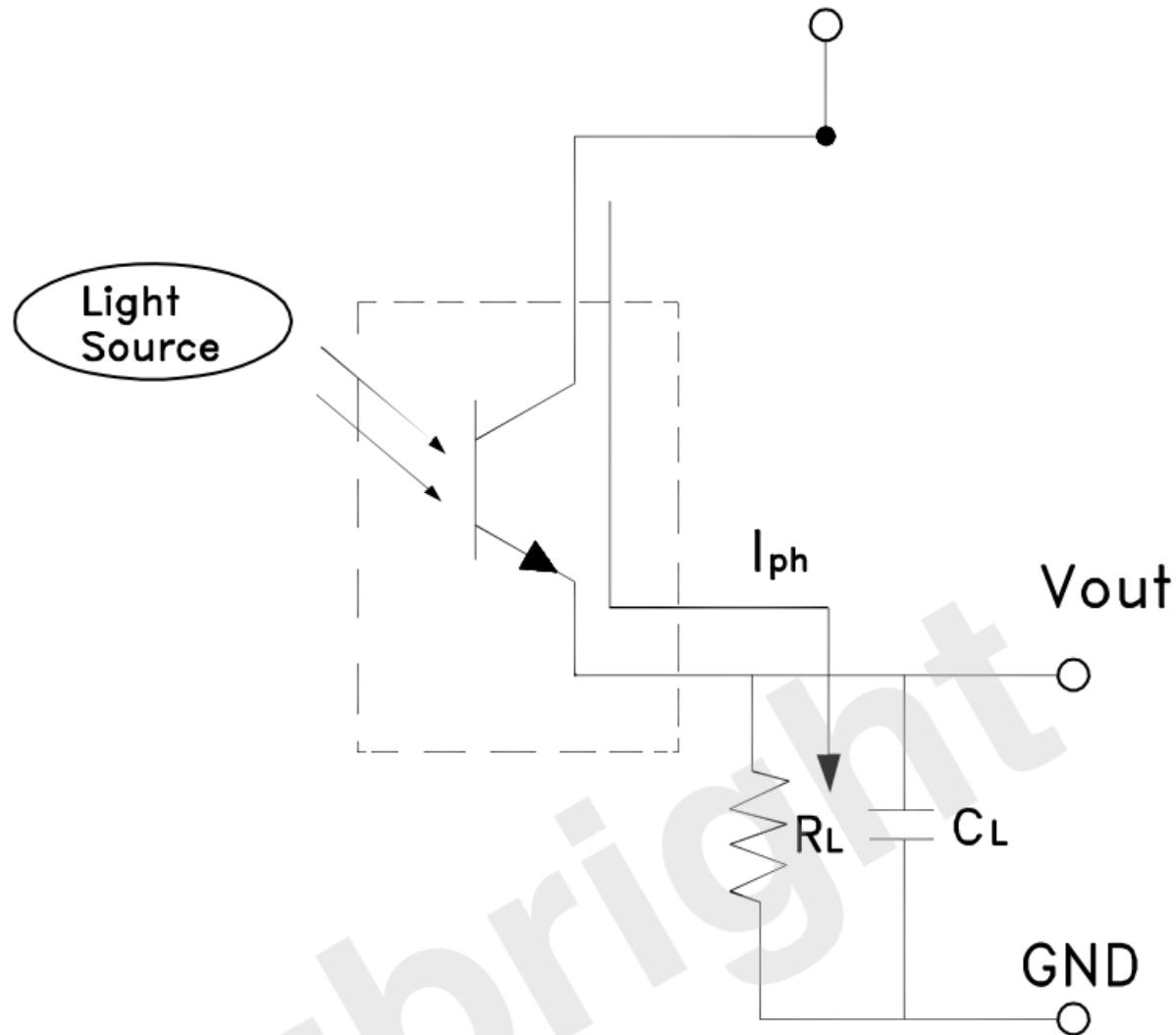
- ❑ Ambient light photo sensor on sipi

- ❑ Sensitive to the visible spectrum





Light sensor



- ☐ Photons of light converted into electrical signal (voltage)

Converting photocurrent to voltage

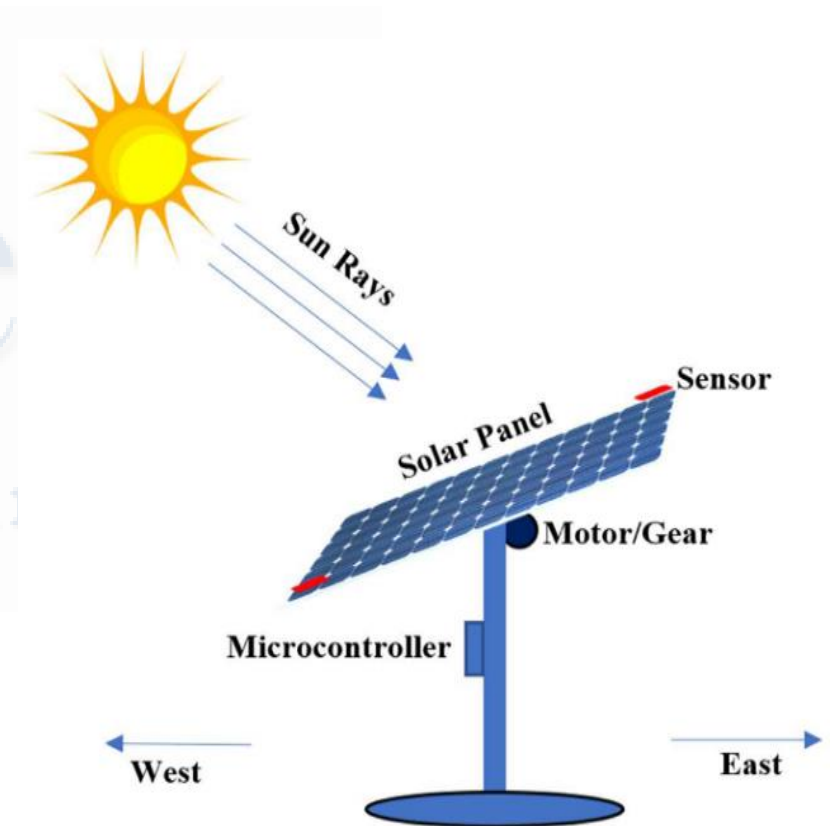
- ☐ Output voltage is product of photocurrent (I_{ph}) and loading resistor (R_L)

$$V_{out} = I_{ph} \times R_L$$



Light sensor: Real world applications

- ❑ Street lighting systems
- ❑ Note books (laptops)
- ❑ Solar tracking systems
- ❑ Video cameras
- ❑ Mobile phones
- ❑ Etc.





Analog-to-digital converter (ADC) in STM32

- ❑ ADC reads analog voltage from analog sensors

- ❑ Resolutions; 12-bit (0-4095), 10-bit (0-1023), 8-bit (0-255), 6-bit (0-63), etc.

- ❑ 12-bit maps analog voltages between 0 & 3.3 volts into integer values between 0 & 4095.

Analog voltage at known ADC value e.g 20

- ❑ 12 bit ADC = max value is 4095
- ❑ For voltage between 0-3.3 V, Max reference voltage is 3.3 V

$$4095 \text{ ADC value} = 3.3 \text{ V}$$

$$20 \text{ ADC value} = \left(\frac{(20 \times 3.3)}{4095} \right) \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Voltage}_{\text{ADC value}} = \left(\frac{\text{ADC value} \times \text{Max reference voltage}}{\text{Max ADC value}} \right) \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Voltage}_{\text{ADC value}} = \left(\frac{\text{ADC value}}{\text{Max ADC value}} \right) \times \text{Max reference voltage}$$

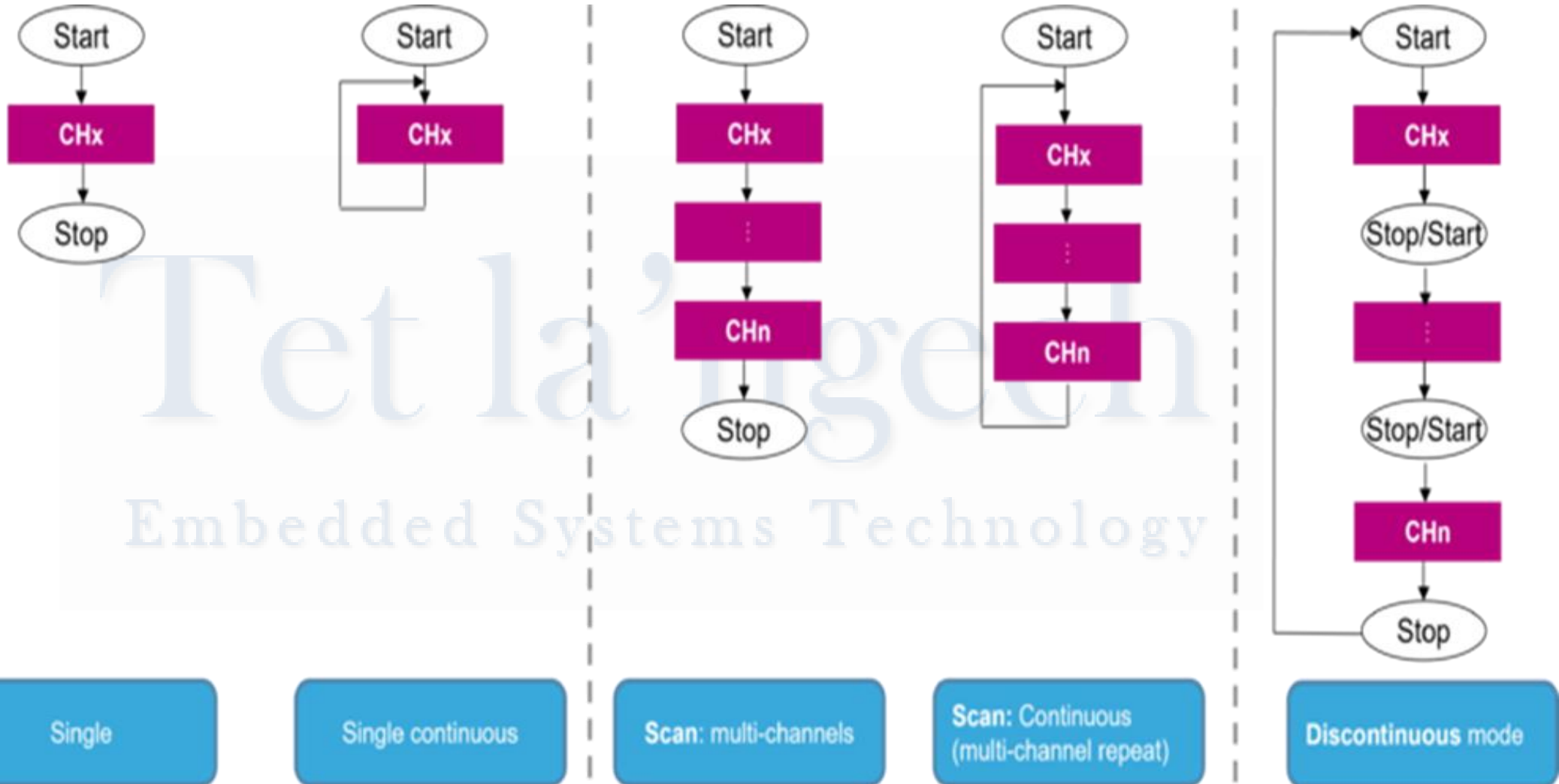


ADC Conversion Modes in STM32

- ☐ **Single conversion mode:** ADC does one conversion, then stops
- ☐ **Continuous conversion mode:** ADC starts a new conversion as soon as it finishes one
- ☐ **Discontinuous mode:** ADC converts only a single channel at each trigger signal from the list of pre-defined programmed input channels.
- ☐ **Scan mode:** Used to scan a group of analog channels



ADC Conversion Modes in STM32





Analog-to-digital converter (ADC) in STM32

ADC Conversion Time

- ❑ Depends on [Reference manual] of MCU

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

(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

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

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



Analog-to-digital converter (ADC) in STM32

ADC Conversion Time (STM32F411RE)

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

$$T_{\text{conv}} = \frac{\text{sampling time} + \text{cycles}}{\text{ADC Clock}}$$

[Reference manual]

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

- ❑ 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

Single channel

- ☐ Single conversion mode
- ☐ PollForConversion (Blocking mode)

Task:

- ☐ Read ADC values from light sensor
- ☐ Visualize light sensor ADC values using
a serial terminal e.g. Docklight

```
// start the adc
```

```
HAL_ADC_Start(&hadc1);
```

```
// poll for conversion
```

```
HAL_ADC_PollForConversion(&hadc1, 100);
```

```
// get the adc value
```

```
LightSensor_val = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);
```

```
// stop adc
```

```
HAL_ADC_Stop(&hadc1);
```



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

Get In Touch **With Us**



Contact **Us**

For more information and inquiries



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