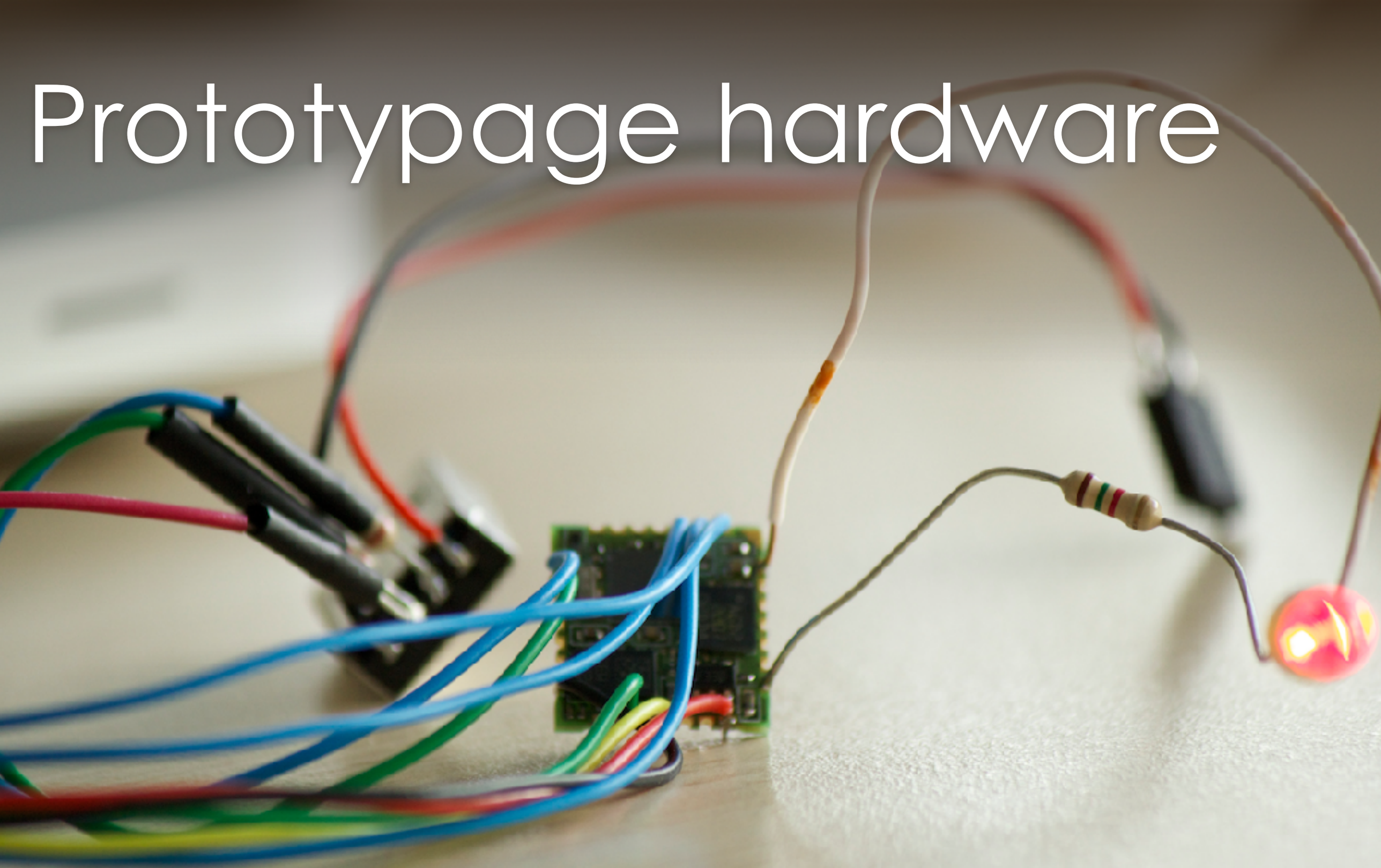
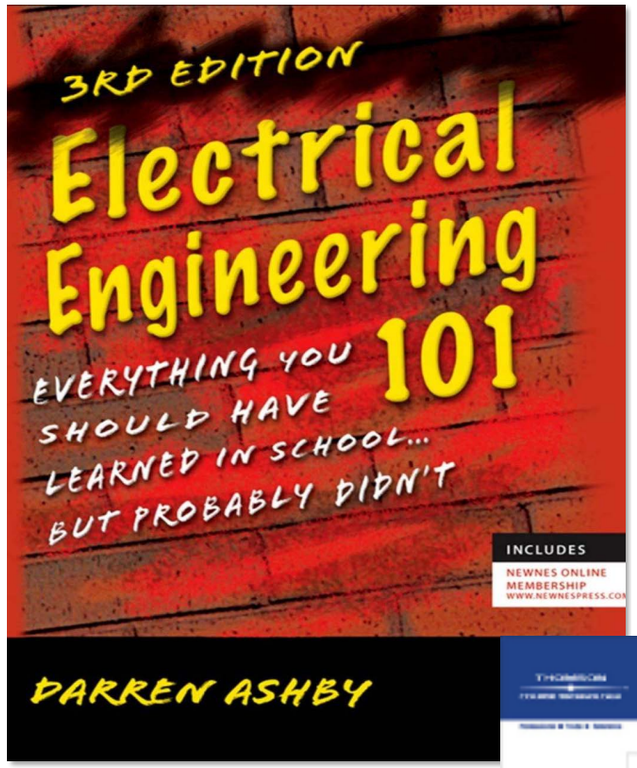
Prototypage hardware



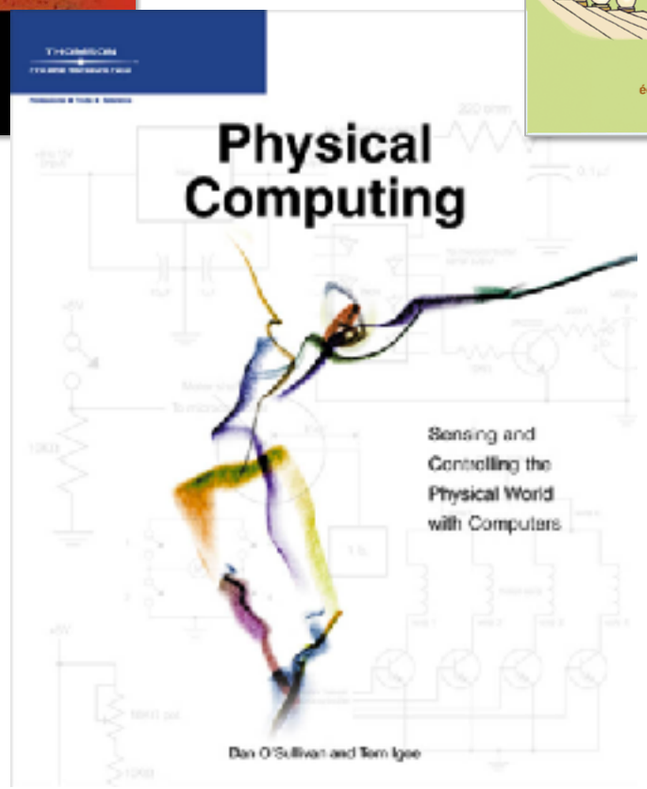
Thomas Pietrzak
Master 2 RVA

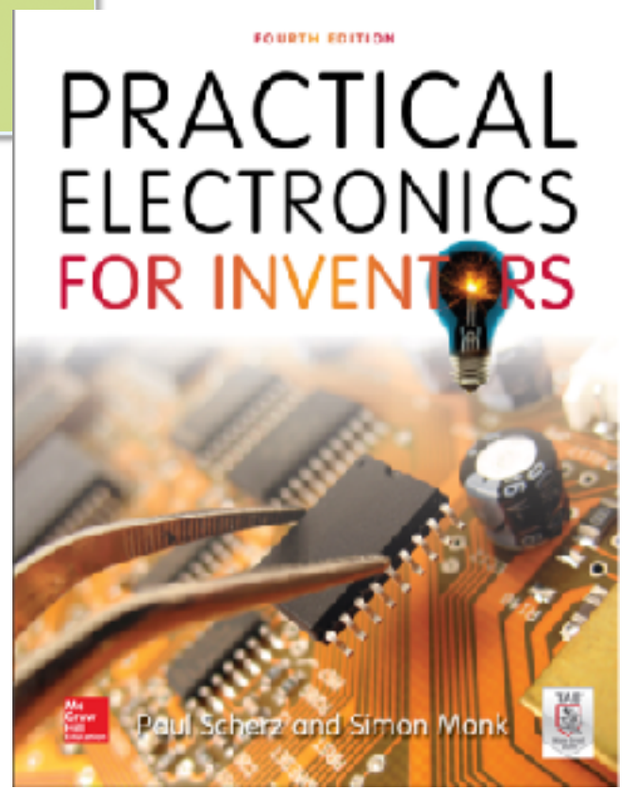
Université de Lille

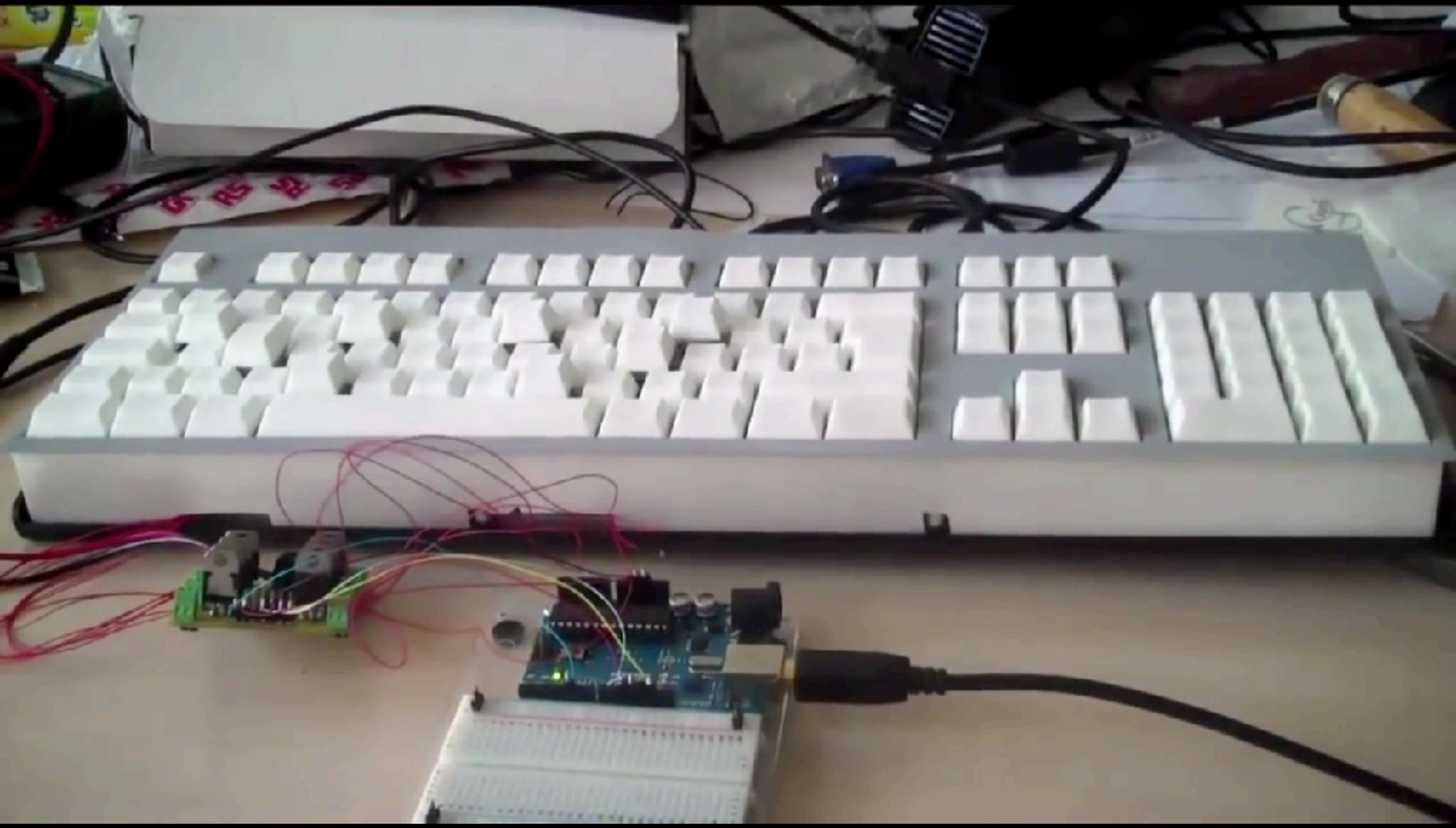
Lecture


3RD EDITION
Electrical Engineering 101
EVERYTHING YOU SHOULD HAVE LEARNED IN SCHOOL... BUT PROBABLY DIDN'T
INCLUDES
NEWNES ONLINE MEMBERSHIP
WWW.NEWNESPRESS.COM
DARREN ASHBY

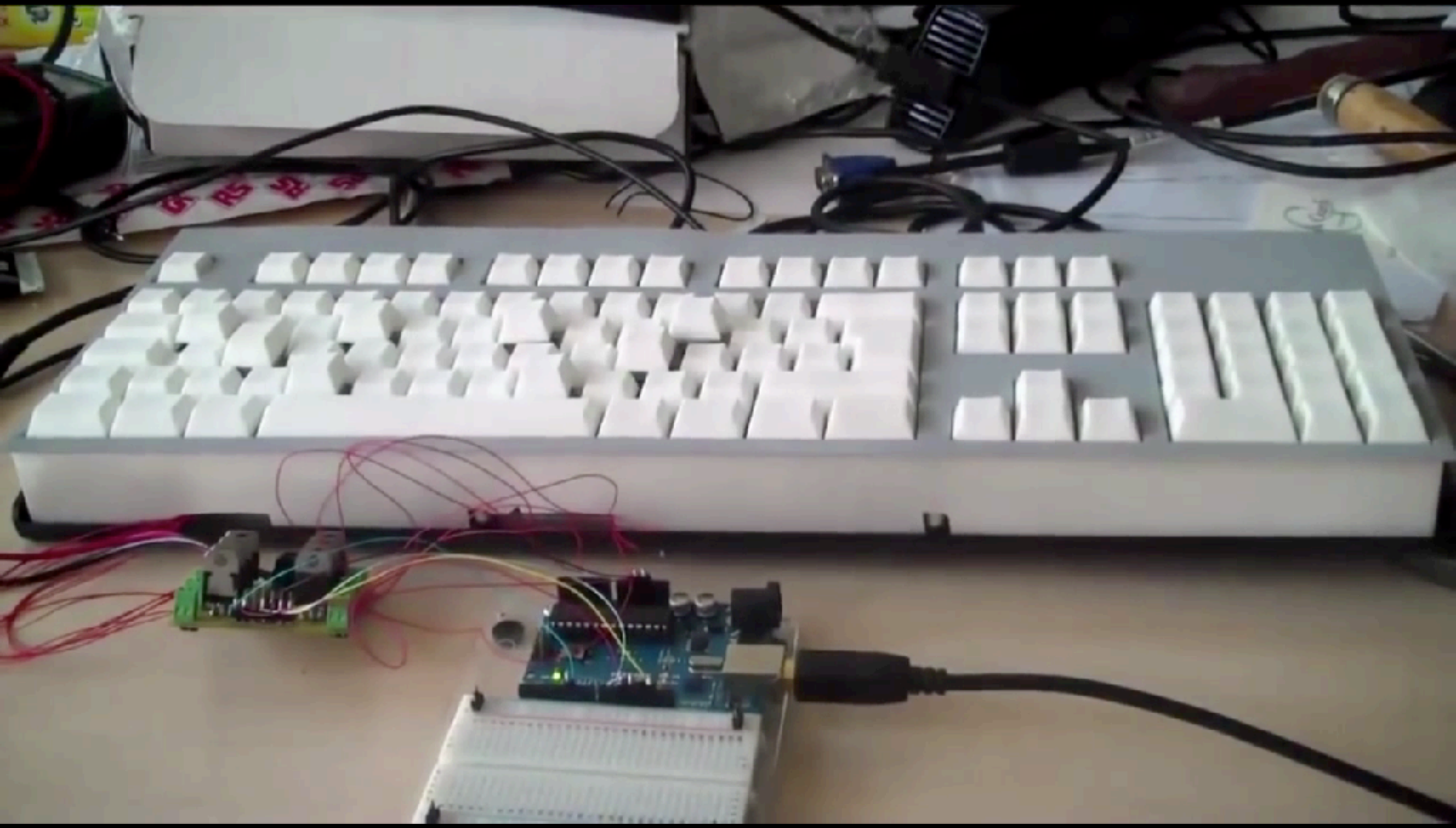

Jean-Pierre Petit
L'AMBRE ET LE VERRE
Histoire de l'électricité
Cette électricité est vraiment dénuée du moindre intérêt. Un amusement de salon, tout au plus. Ça n'a aucun avenir, si vous voulez mon avis.
édité par l'association Science et Culture pour tous


Physical Computing
Sensing and Controlling the Physical World with Computers
Dan O'Sullivan and Tom Igoe

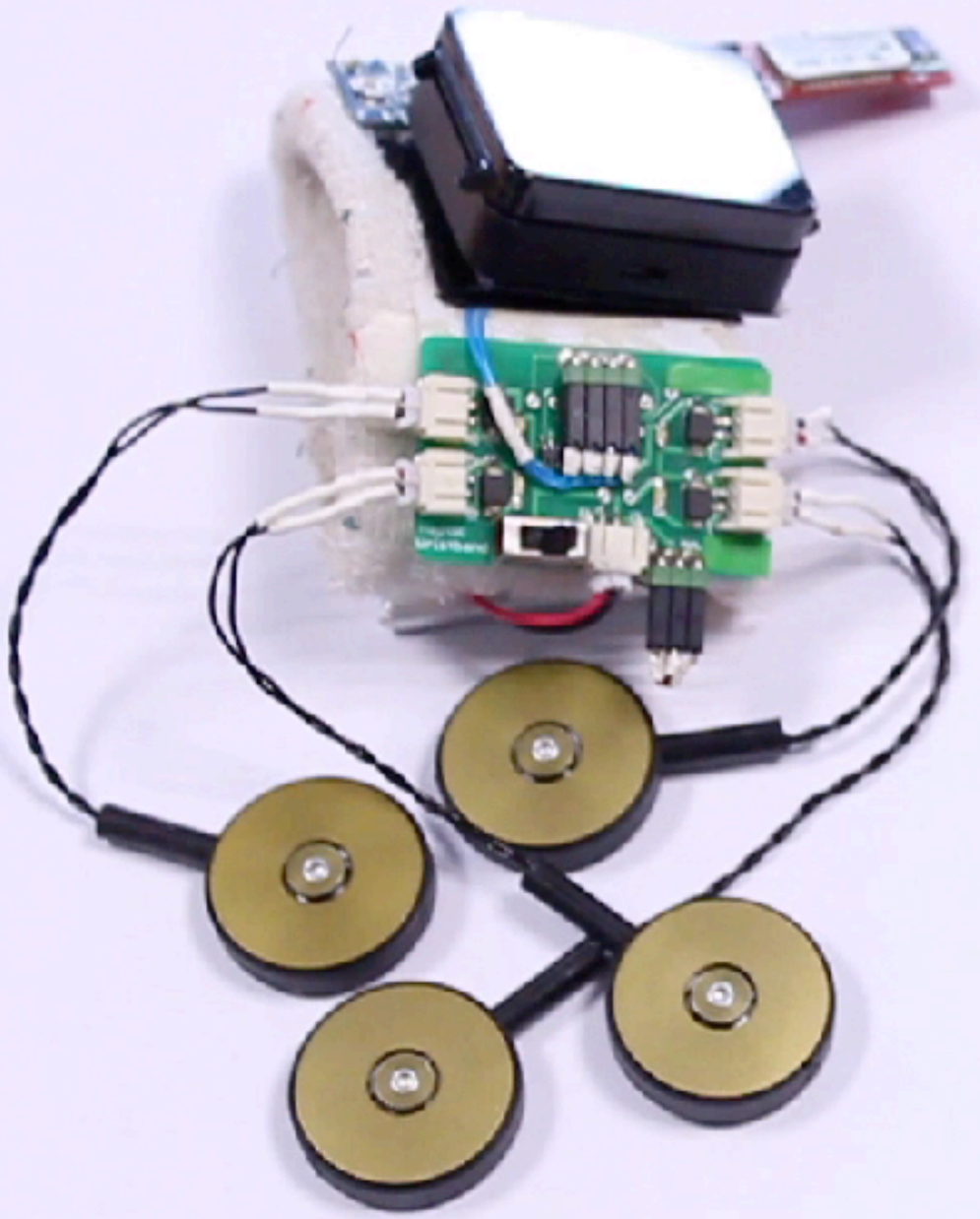

FOURTH EDITION
PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS FOR INVENTORS
Paul Scherz and Simon Monk



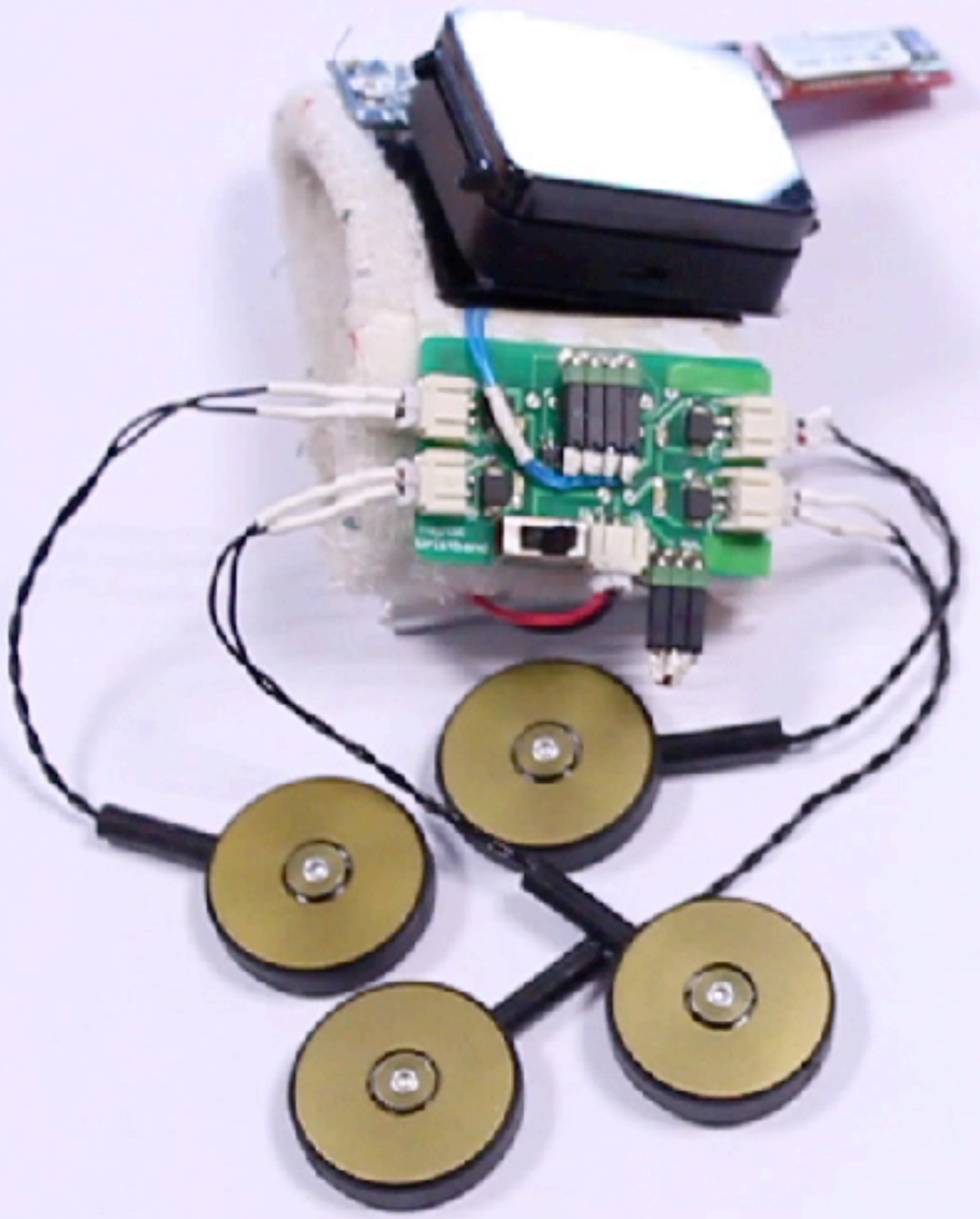
Métamorphe (Univ. Lille, UofT)



Métamorphe (Univ. Lille, UofT)



Direct Manipulation (Univ. Lille, UofT, Inria)



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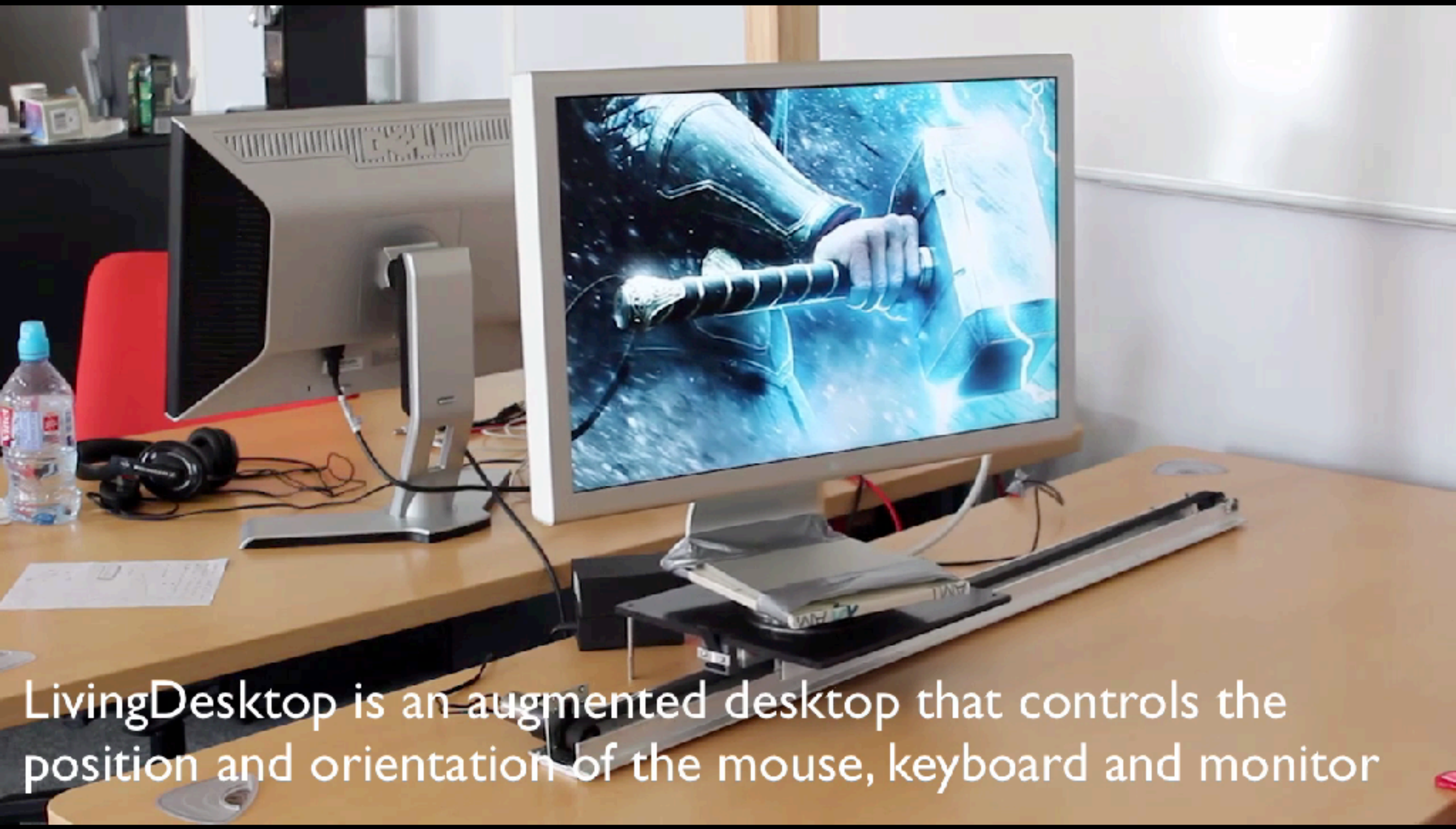
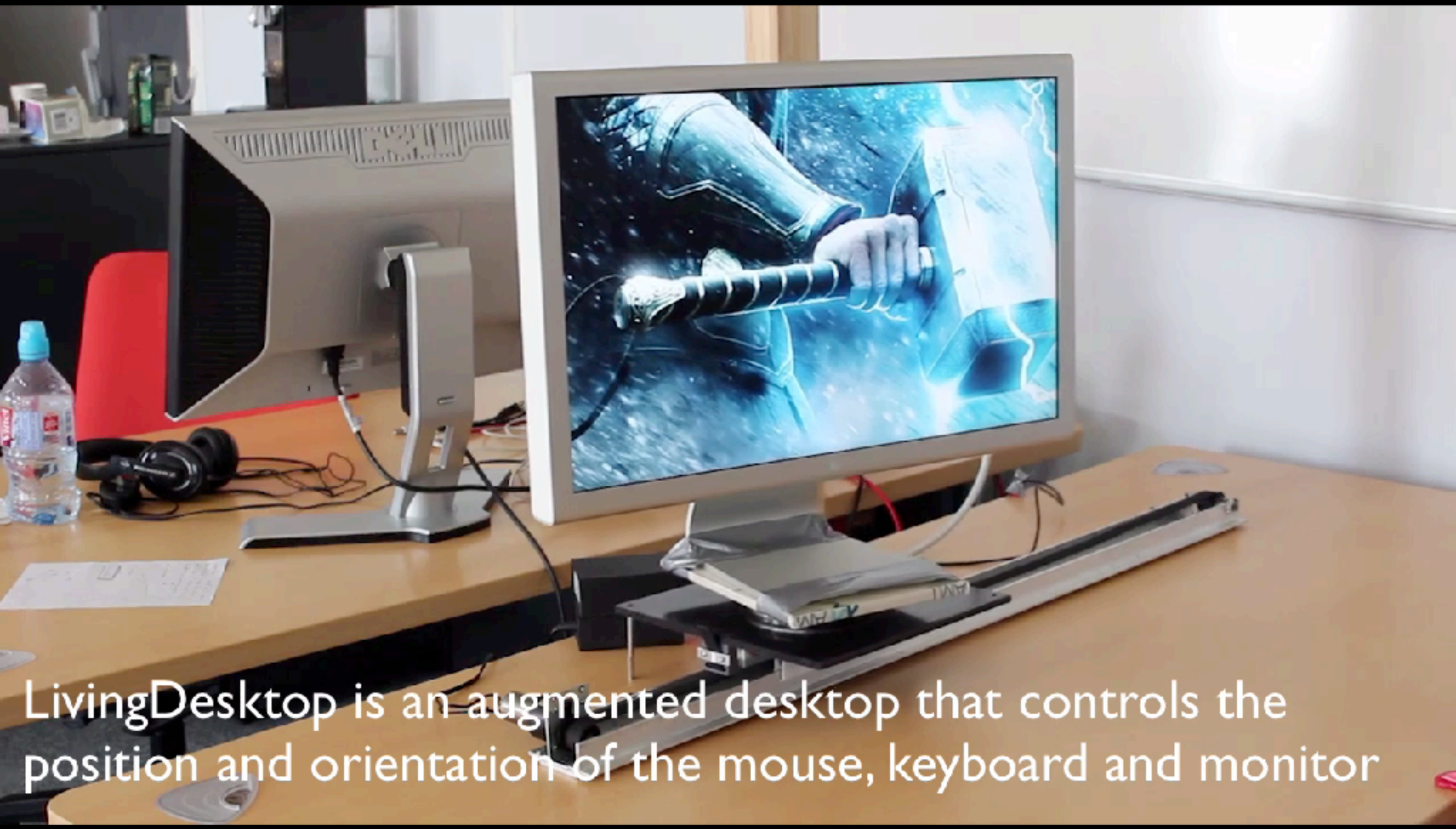


Living Desktop

(Télécom ParisTech, Inria, Univ. Lille)



Living Desktop

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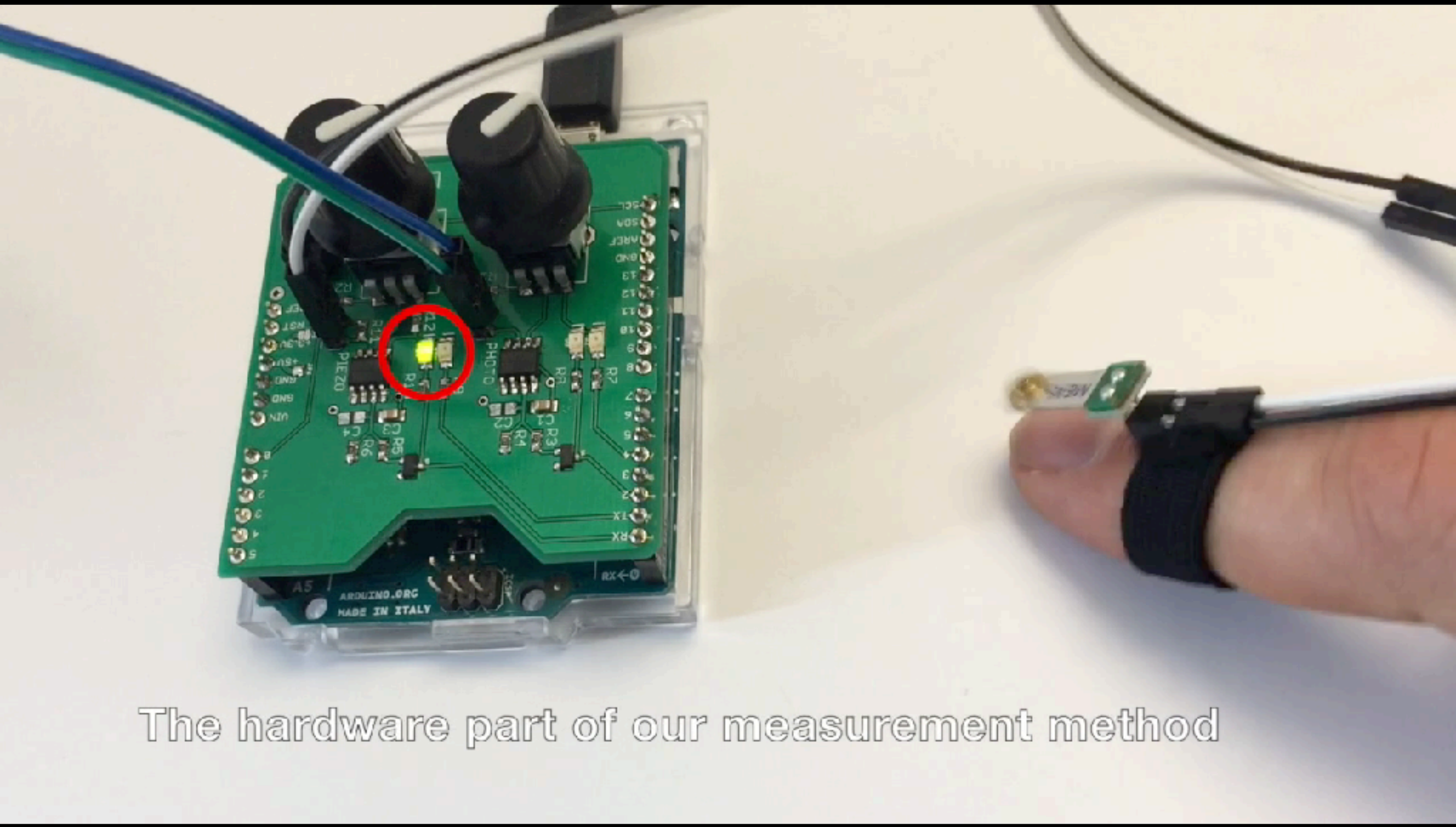
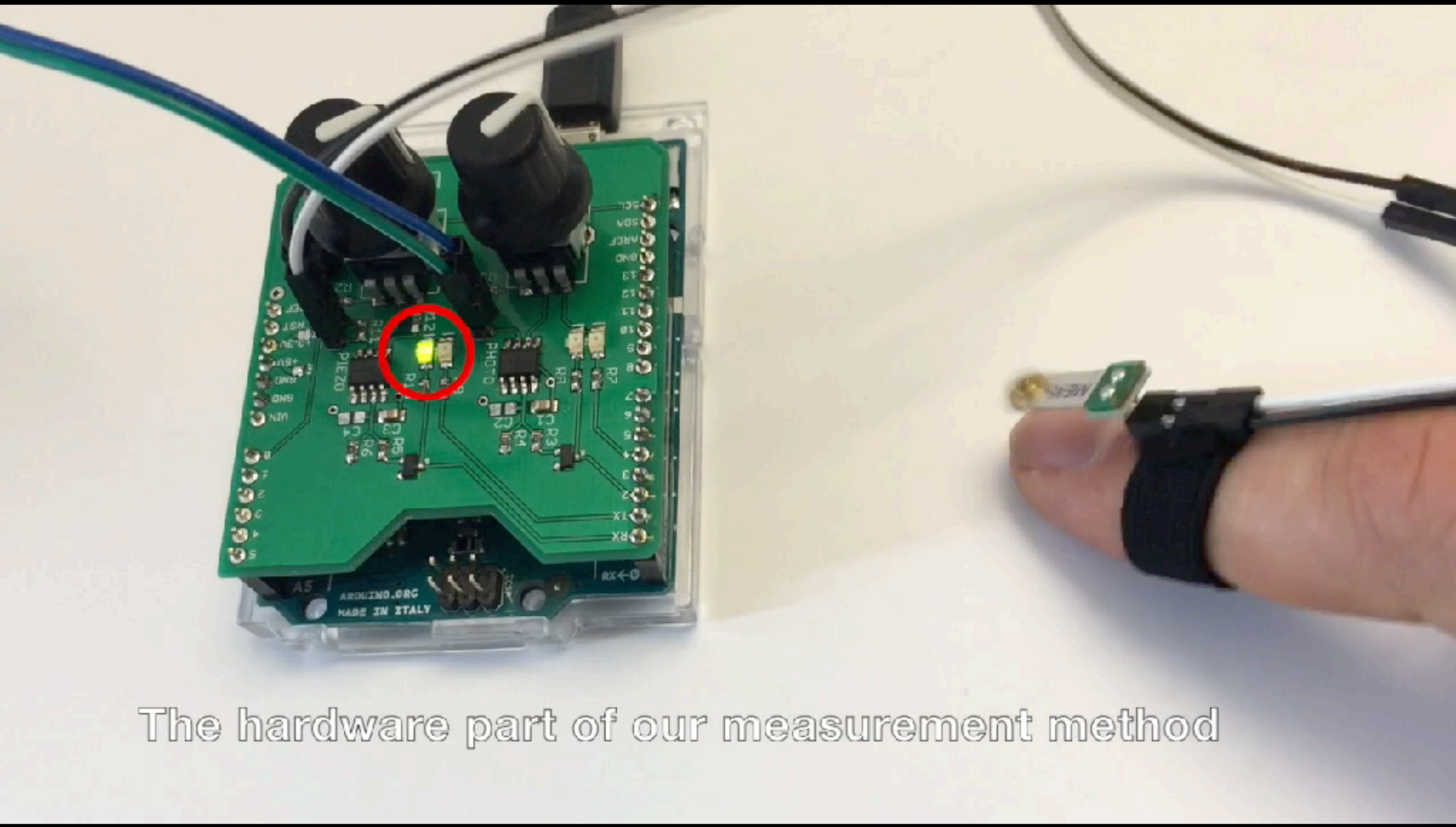
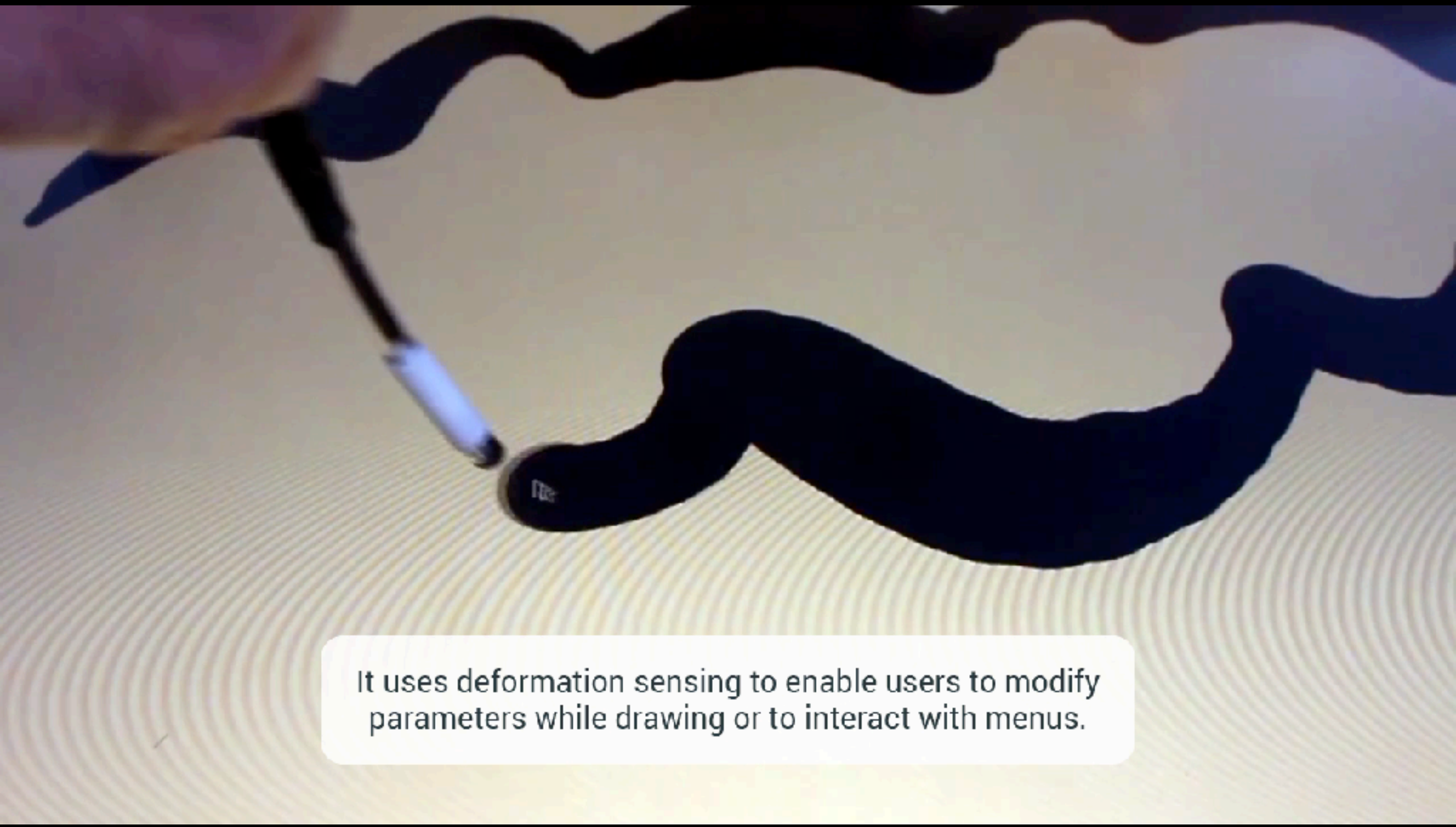


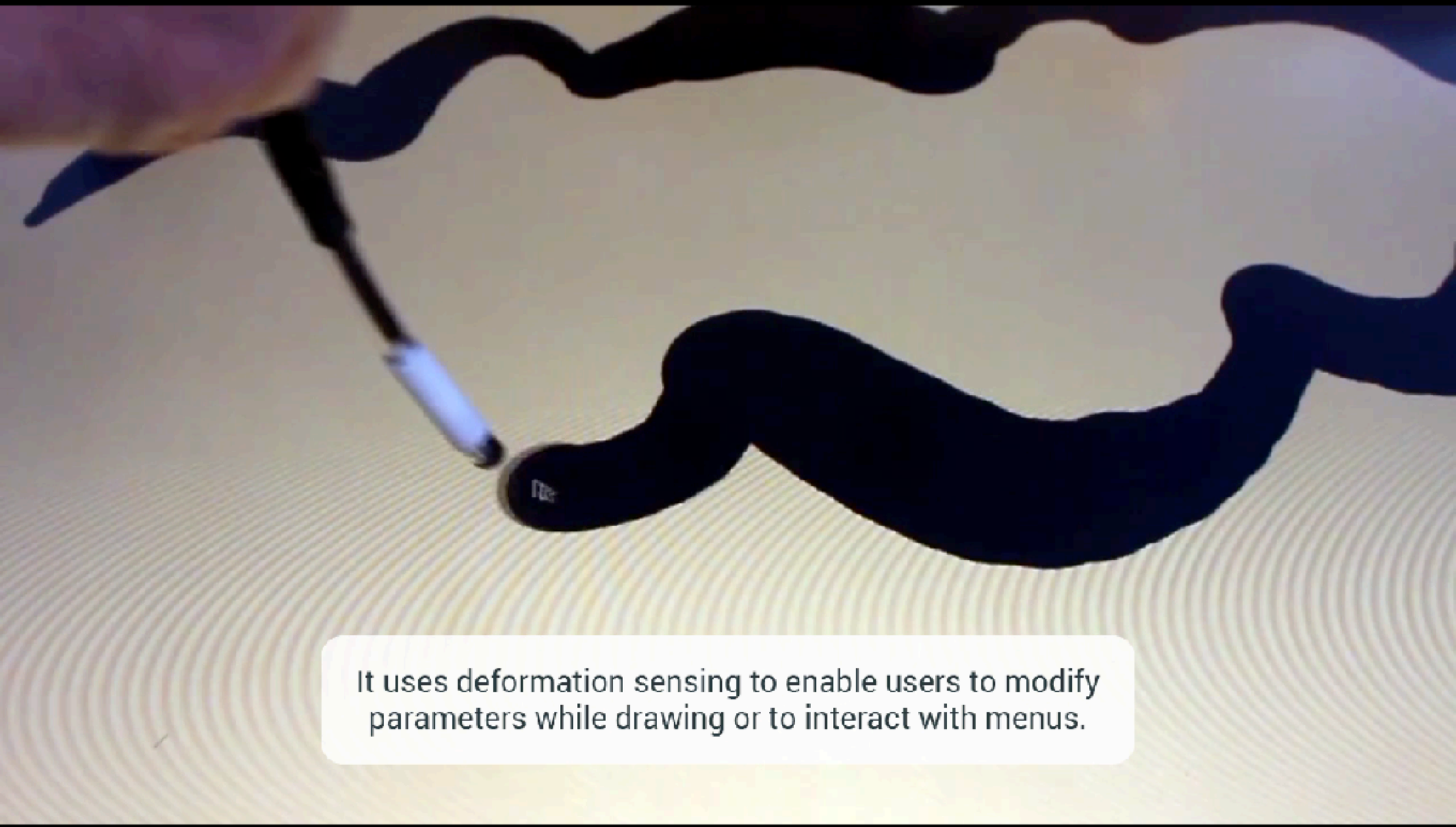
Lagmeter (Univ. Lille, Inria)



Lagmeter (Univ. Lille, Inria)



Flexstylus (Univ. Lille, UofT, Inria)



Flexstylus (Univ. Lille, UofT, Inria)

Conté:
Multimodal Input Inspired by an Artist's Crayon

Daniel Vogel[1,2] and Géry Casiez[1]

[1]LIFL & INRIA Lille
University of Lille, FRANCE

[2]Cheriton School of Computer Science
University of Waterloo, CANADA

Proceedings of UIST 2011

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Rappels sur l'électricité

Les charges

- Électron : charge négative -
- Protons : charge positive +
- Même type se repoussent
- Type différent s'attirent
- Se déplacent facilement dans les conducteurs
- Se déplacent difficilement dans les isolants


https://flic.kr/p/76mp3mN

Tension

- Unité : Volt (V)

- Accumulation d’électrons

Courant

- Unité : Ampère (A)

- Flux d’électrons

Puissance

- Unité : Watt (W)
- P = UI
- Plus on a de charges, plus on a de puissance
- Plus les chargent bougent plus on a de puissance

AC/DC

- AC : Alternating Current ⇒ courant alternatif
  - Le courant change de direction périodiquement
  - Facile à créer, mécaniquement par exemple
  - Prise de courant, etc.
- DC : Direct Current ⇒ courant continu
  - Le courant circule dans une seule direction
  - Le courant doit revenir à la source
  - Pile, batterie, etc.

R L C

Résistance

Résistance

- Unité : Ohm (Ω)
- Code couleurs

- Résistance interne : impédance
- Loi d'OHM : $U = RI \Rightarrow I = U/R$
  - Une grande résistance diminue le flux
  - Une petite résistance ne s'oppose pas au flux.

Circuit série

$R_t = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

$I_t = I_1 = I_2 = I_3$

$U_1 = R_1 I_1$

$U_2 = R_2 I_2$

$U_3 = R_3 I_3$

$\Rightarrow U_t = U_1 + U_2 + U_3$

Circuit parallèle

$1/R_t = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3$

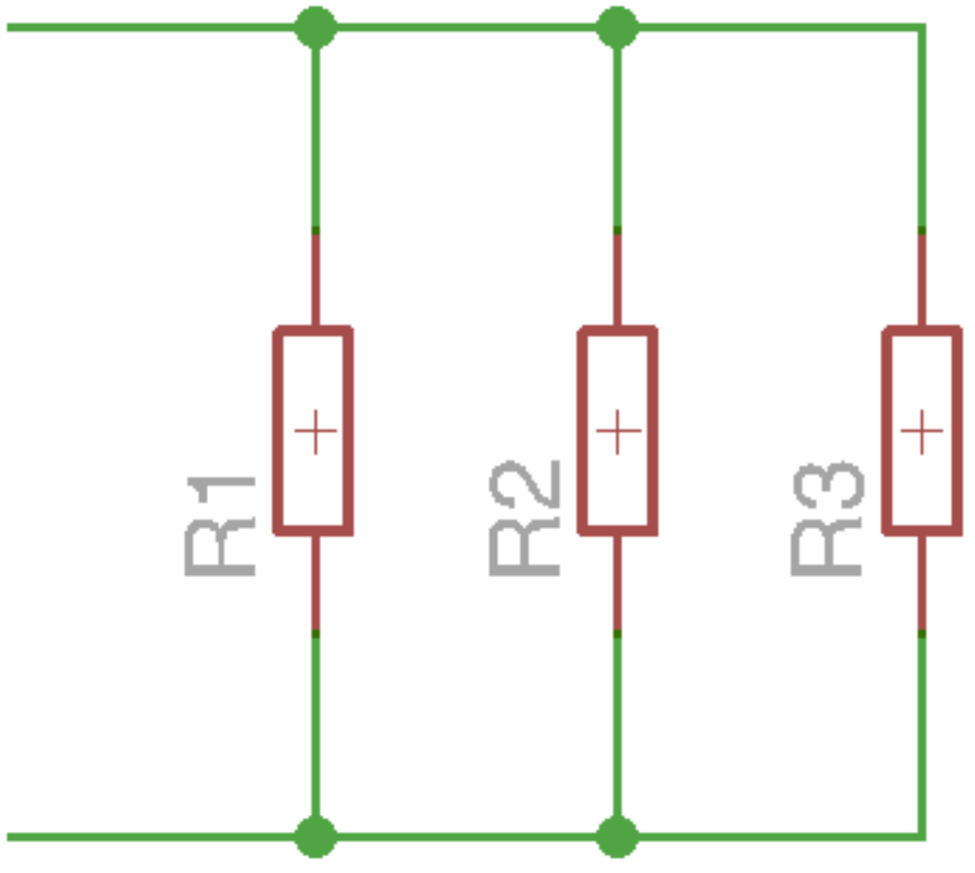
$U_t = U_1 = U_2 = U_3$

$I_1 = U_1/R_1$

$I_2 = U_2/R_2$

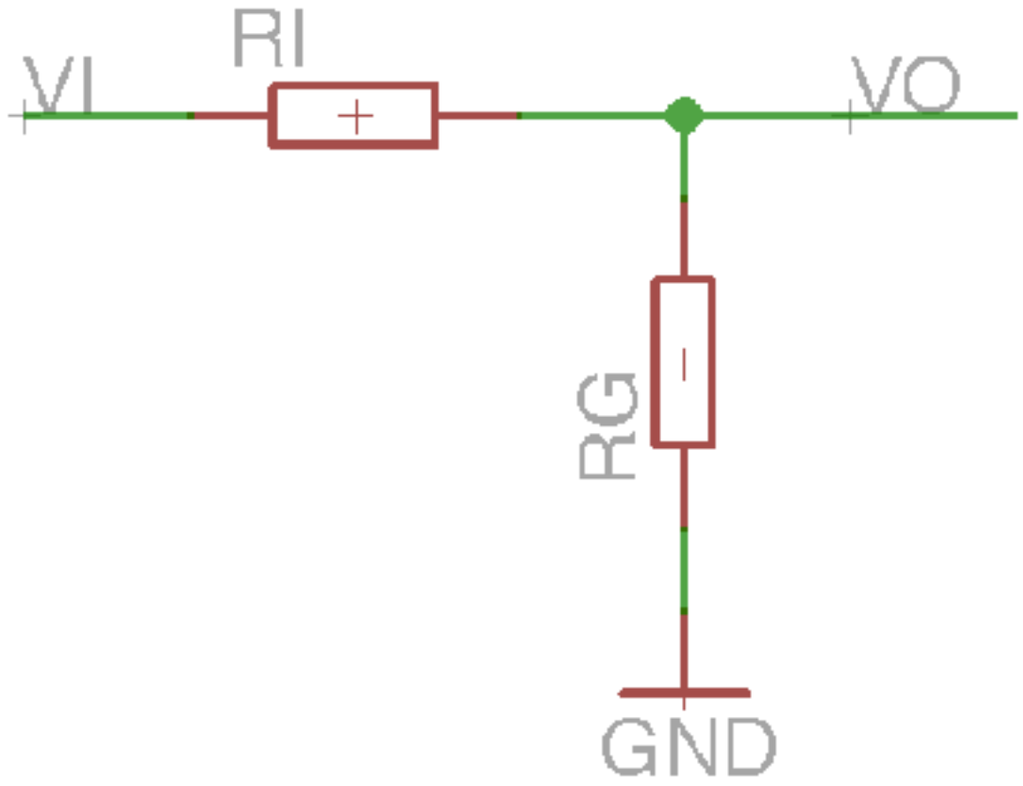
$I_3 = U_3/R_3$

$\Rightarrow I_t = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$



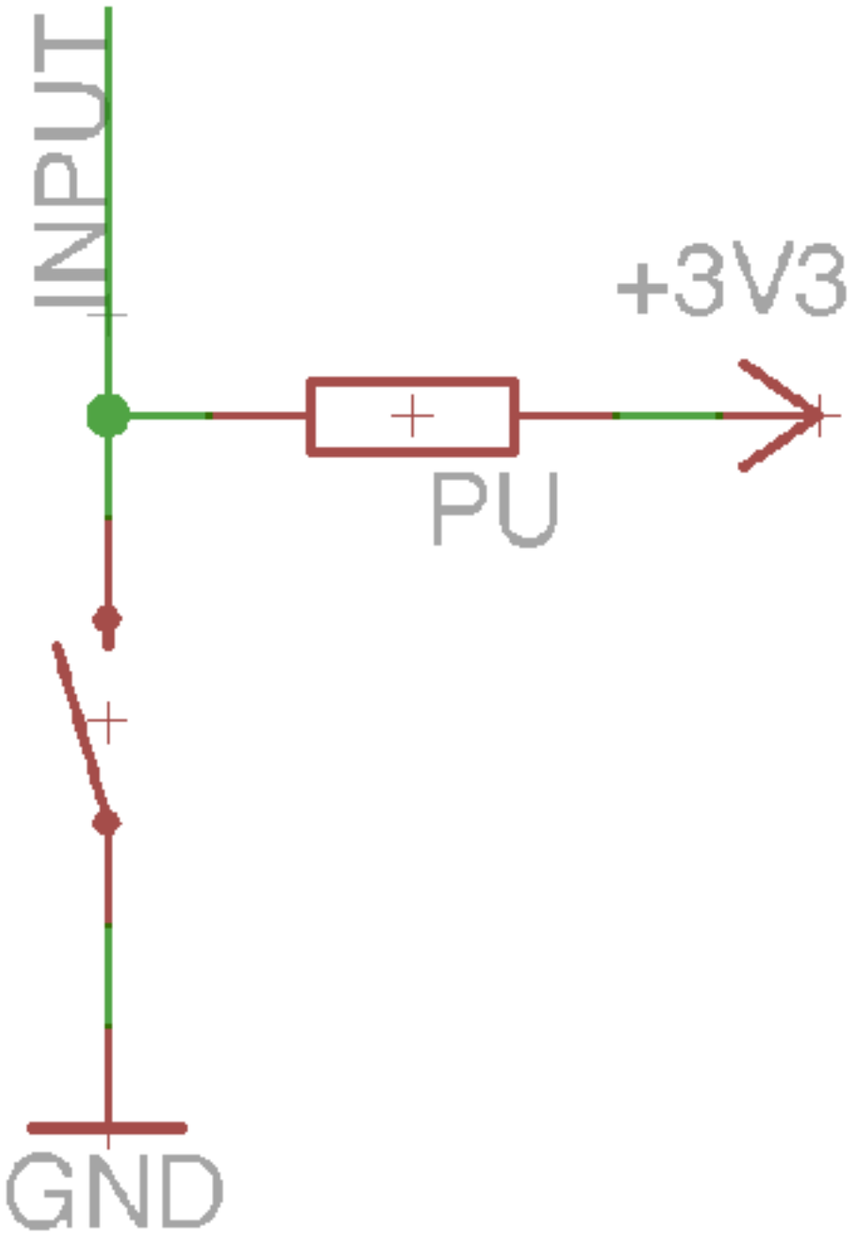
Diviseur de tension

$$V_o = V_i \frac{R_g}{R_g + R_i}$$



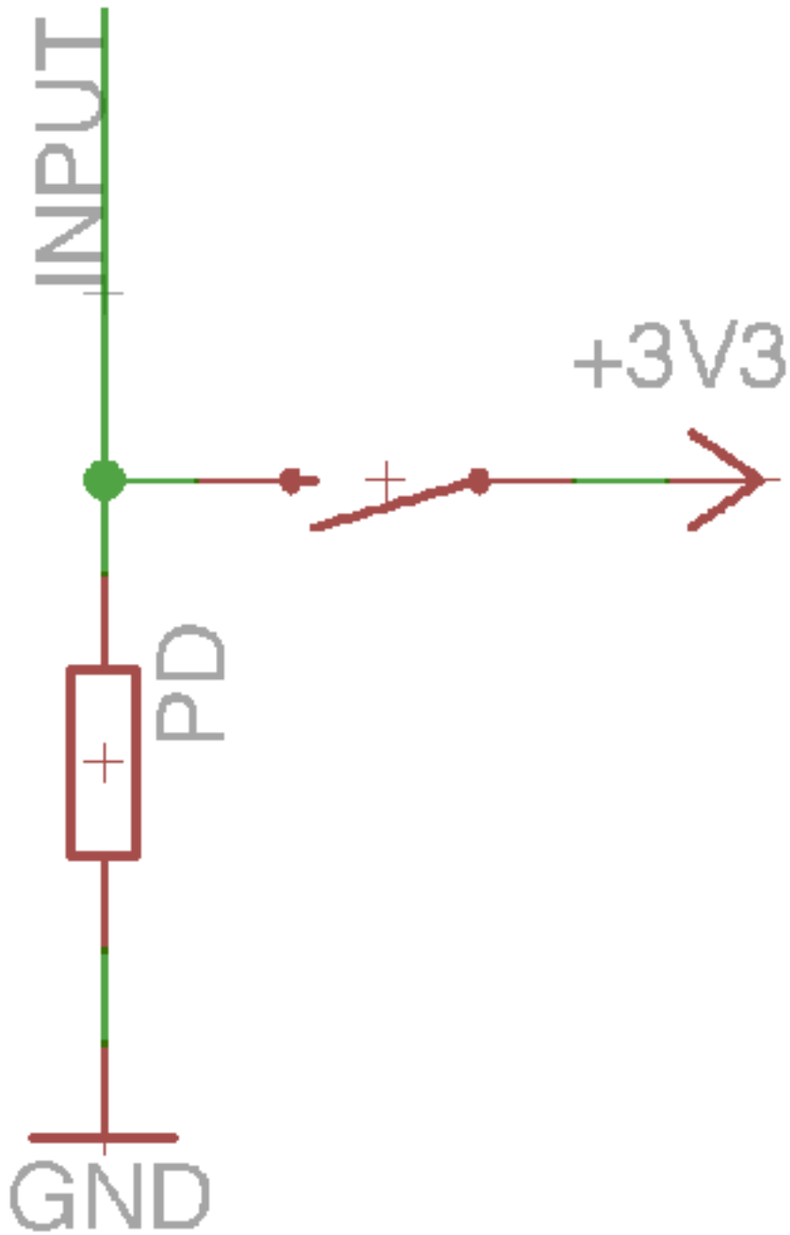
Pull-up

INPUT = HIGH par défaut



Pull-down

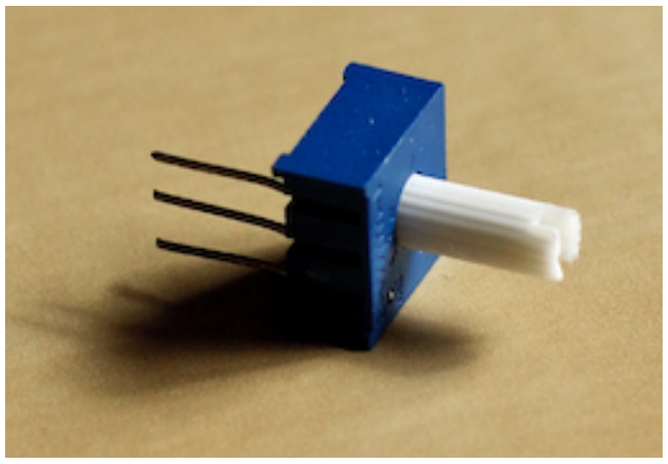
INPUT = LOW par défaut

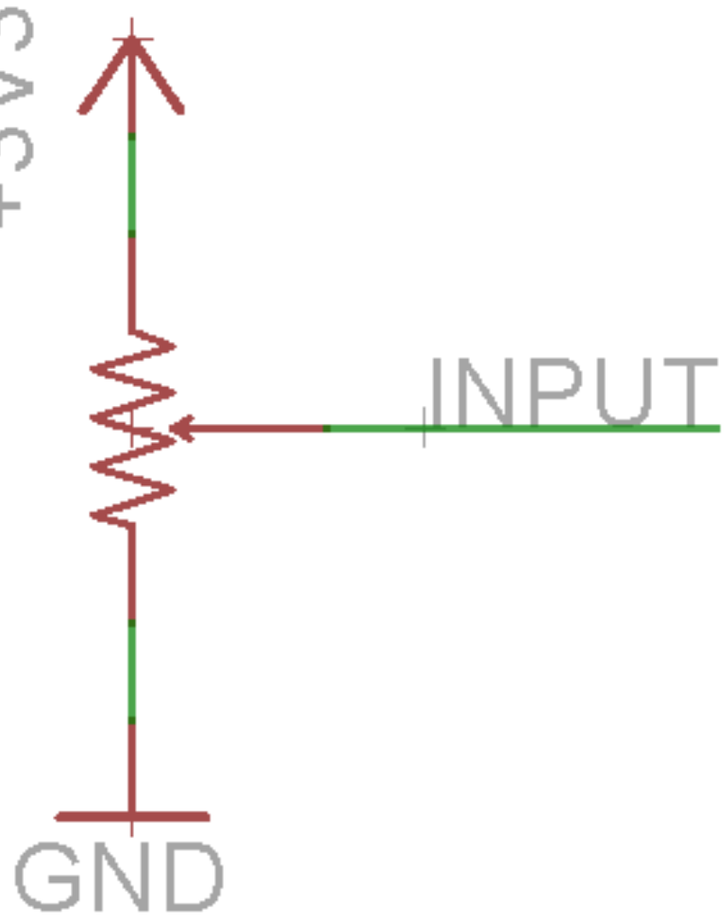


Potentiomètre

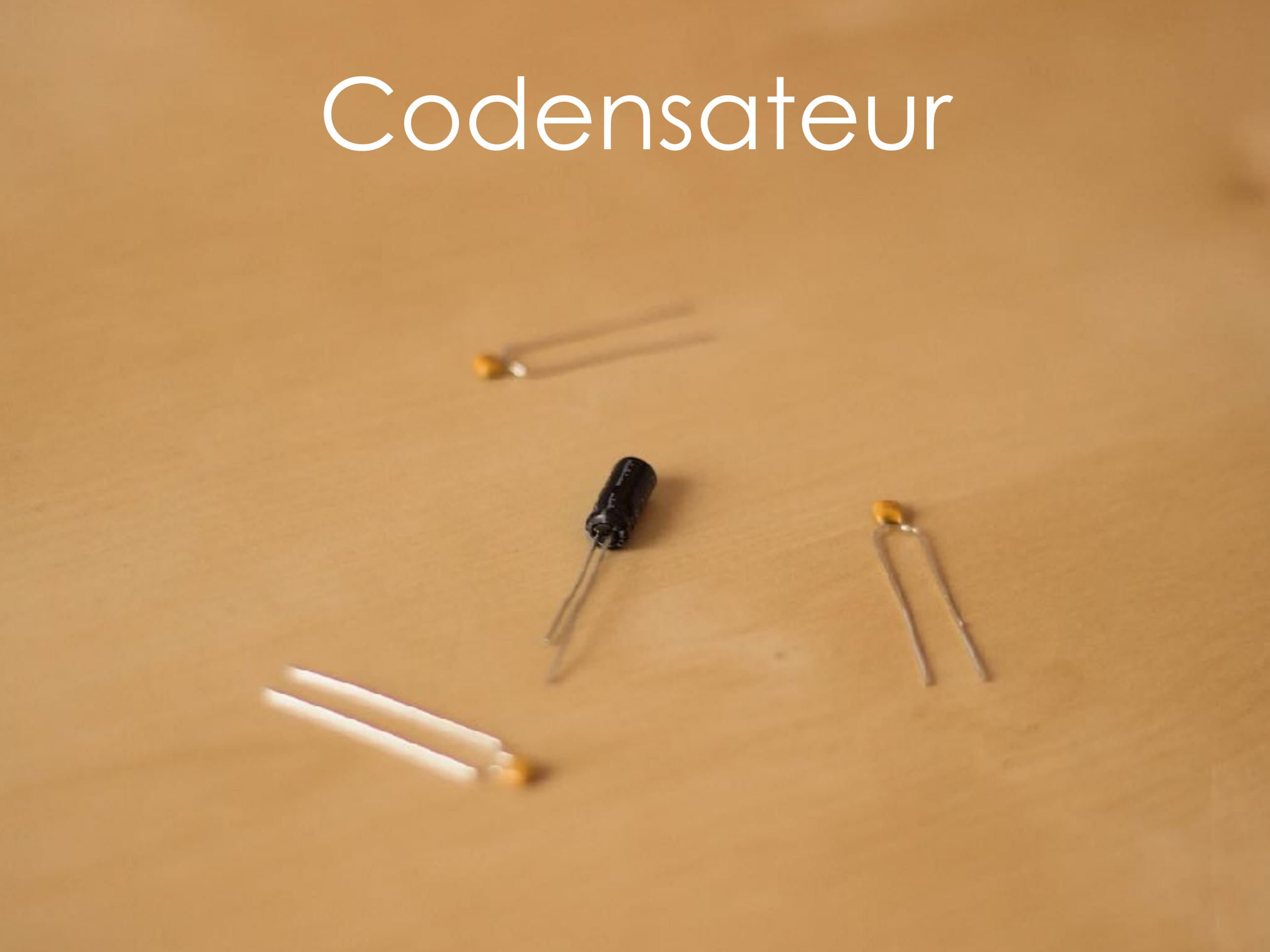
Résistance variable

Bouton pour ajuster la valeur

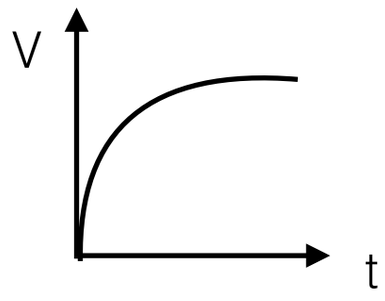




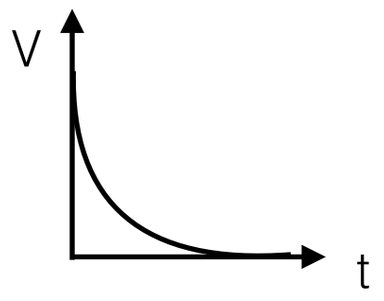
Codensateur



Condensateur



Charge



Décharge

$$capacitance = \frac{courant \times temps}{tension}$$

$$\frac{tension}{intensite} = \frac{temps}{capacitance}$$

$$impedence = \frac{temps}{capacitance}$$

$$impedance = \frac{1}{frequence \times capacitance}$$

équations simplifiées

- Impédance dépend de la fréquence du signal
  - Haute fréquences (ex : changements brusques) : basse impédance
  - Basse fréquence (ex : signal constant) : haute impédance

Circuits série

$I_t = I_1 = I_2 = I_3$

$U_t = U_1 + U_2 + U_3$

$$C = \frac{I \times t}{U}$$

$1/C_t = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3$

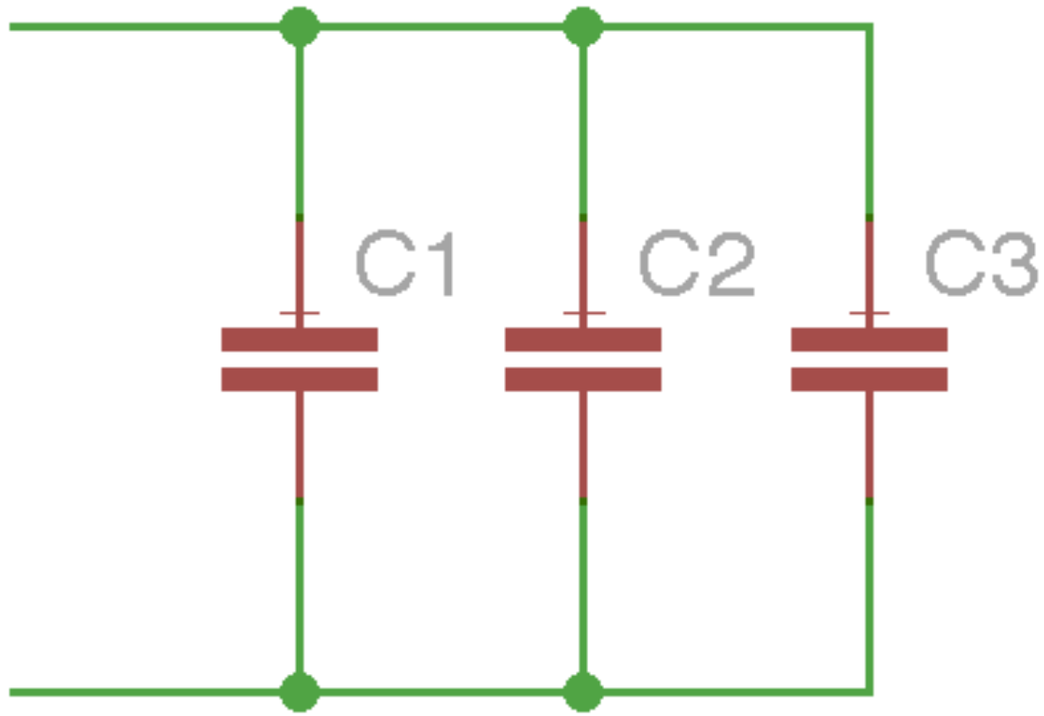
Circuits parallèle

$U_t = U_1 = U_2 = U_3$

$I_t = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

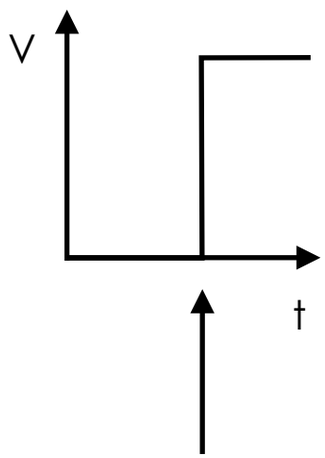
$$C = \frac{I \times t}{U}$$

$C_t = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$

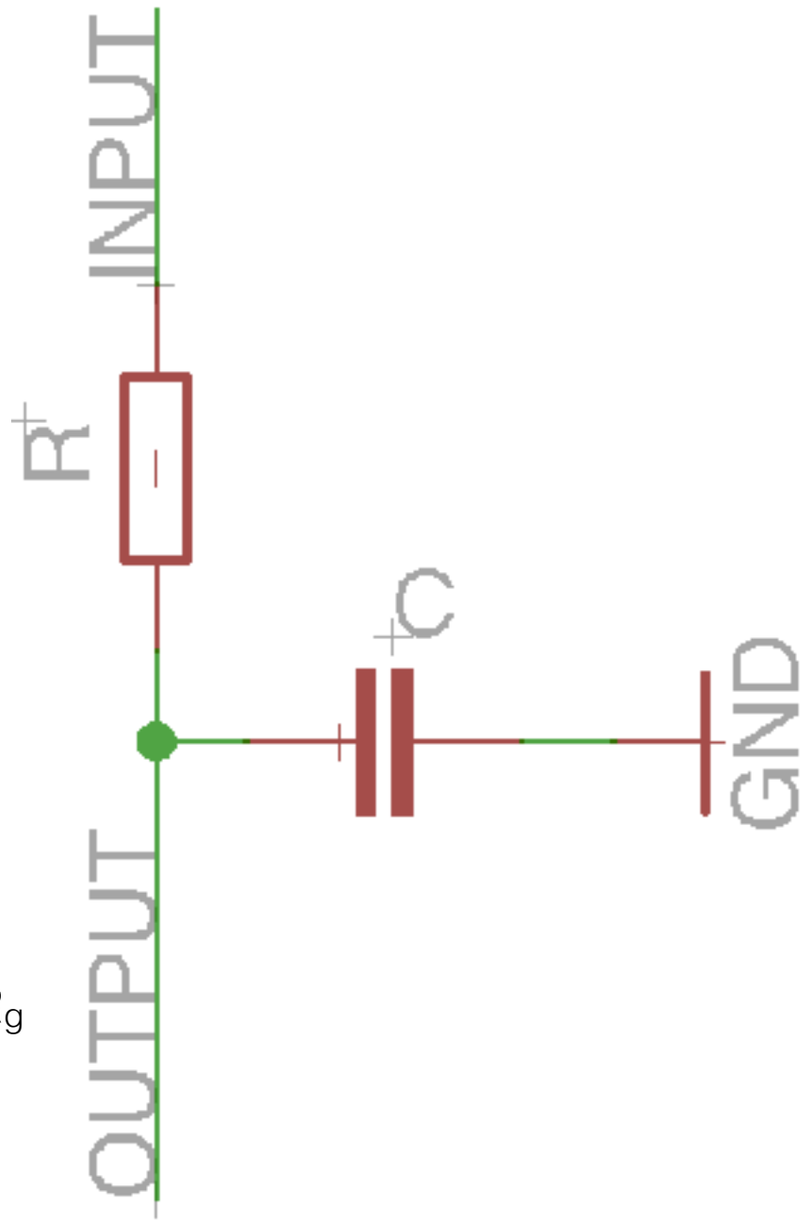


Filtre passe bas (RC)

Éviter de brusquer l'output



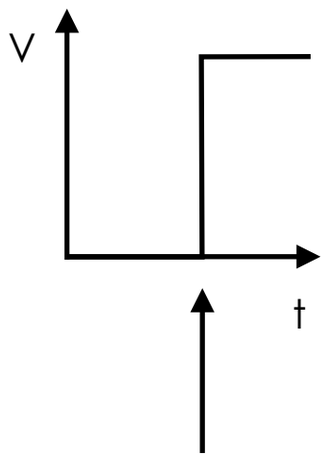
Haute fréquence
⇒ basse impédance



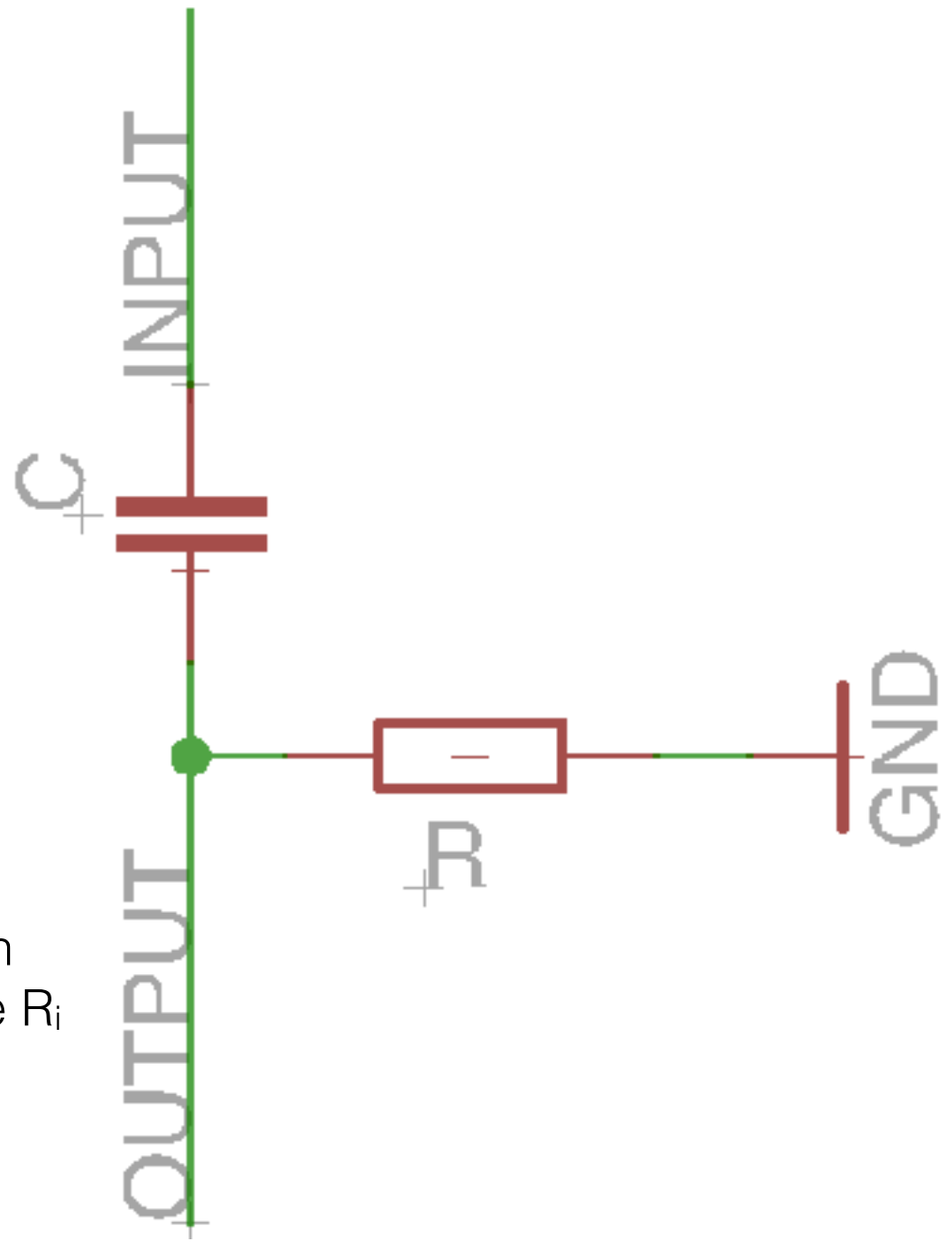
Diviseur de tension
Avec C à la place de R_g

$$V_o = V_i \frac{Z}{Z+R} \qquad Z = \frac{1}{fC} \qquad V_o = V_i \frac{1}{fC\left(\frac{1}{fC}+R\right)}$$

Filtre passe haut (RC)



Haute fréquence
⇒ basse impédance

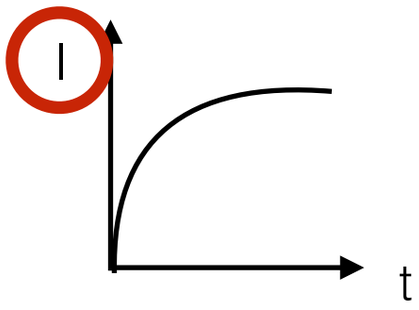


Diviseur de tension
Avec C à la place de R_i

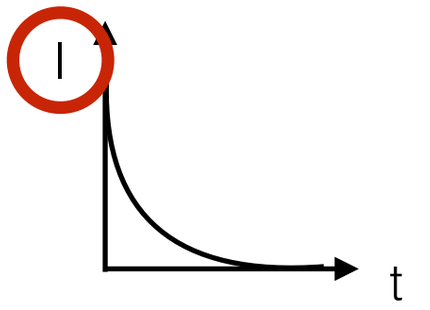
$$V_o = V_i \frac{R}{R + Z} \qquad Z = \frac{1}{fC} \qquad V_o = V_i \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{fC}}$$

Inducteur

Inducteur



Charge



Décharge

$$inductance = \frac{tension \times temps}{intensite}$$

$$inductance = impedence \times temps$$

$$impedence = \frac{inductance}{temps}$$

$$impedence = frequence \times inductance$$

- Impédance dépend de la fréquence du signal
  - Haute fréquences (ex : changements brusques) : haute impédance
  - Basse fréquence (ex : signal constant) : basse impédance

Circuits série

$I_t = I_1 = I_2 = I_3$

$U_t = U_1 + U_2 + U_3$

$$L = \frac{U \times t}{I}$$

$L_t = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$

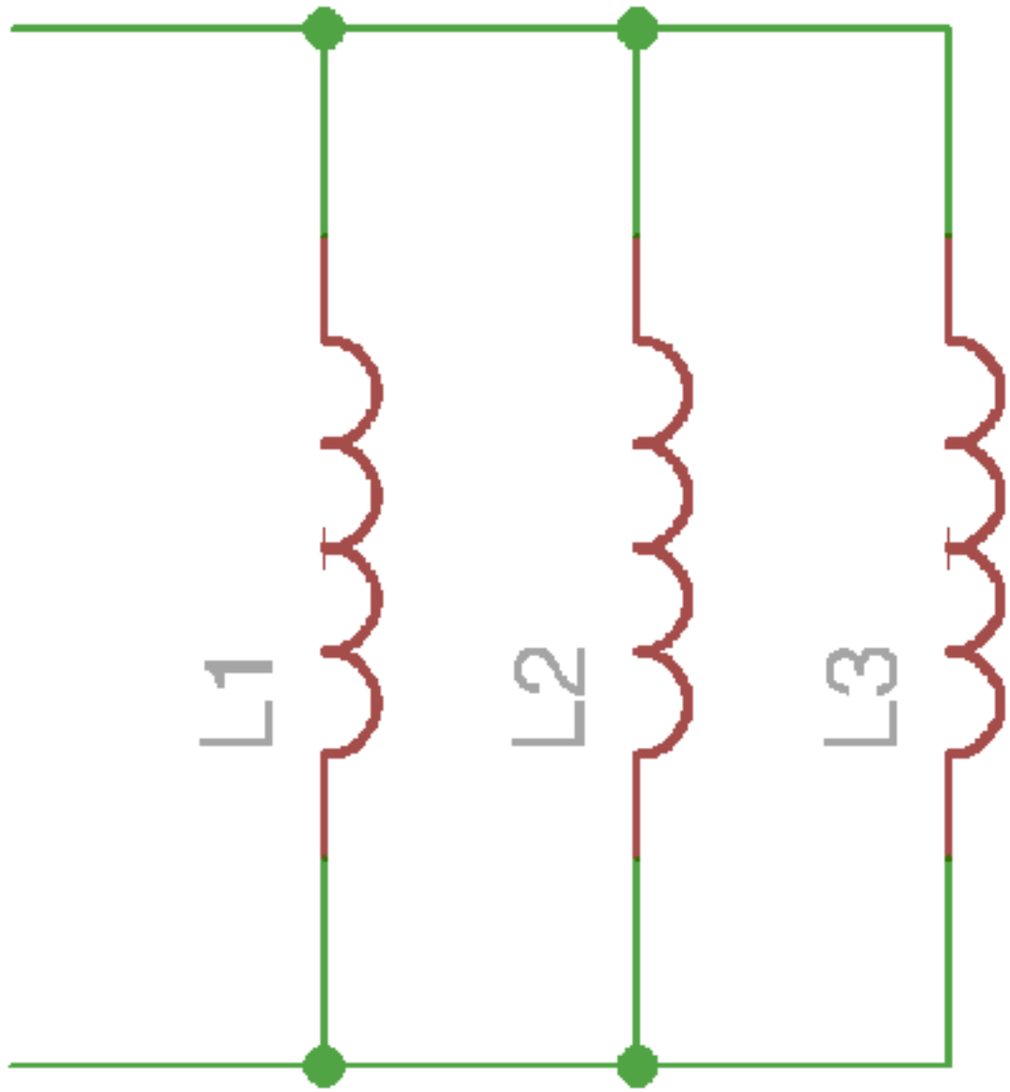
Circuits parallèle

$U_t = U_1 = U_2 = U_3$

$I_t = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

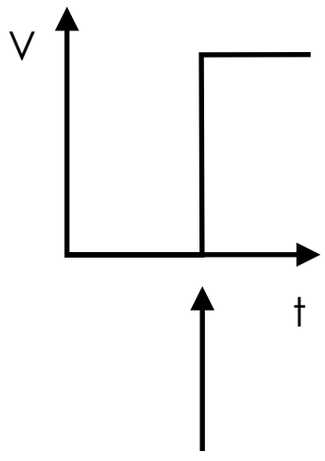
$$L = \frac{U \times t}{I}$$

$1/L_t = 1/L_1 + 1/L_2 + 1/L_3$

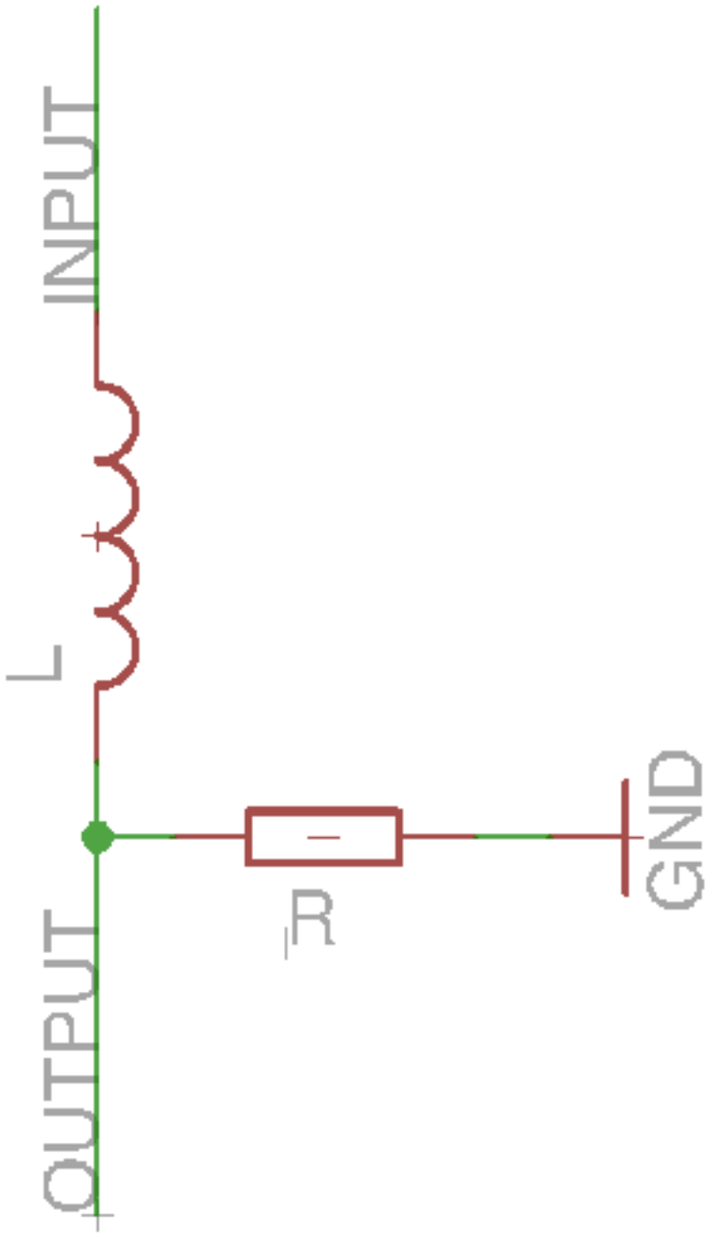


Filtre passe bas (RL)

Éviter de brusquer l'output



Haute fréquence
⇒ haute impédance

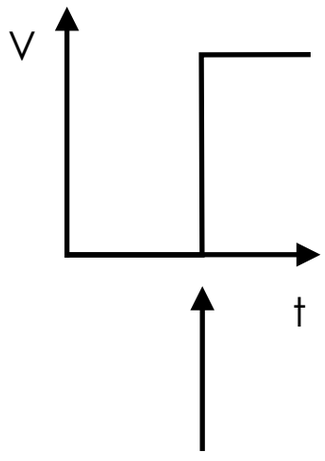


Diviseur de tension
Avec L à la place de R_i

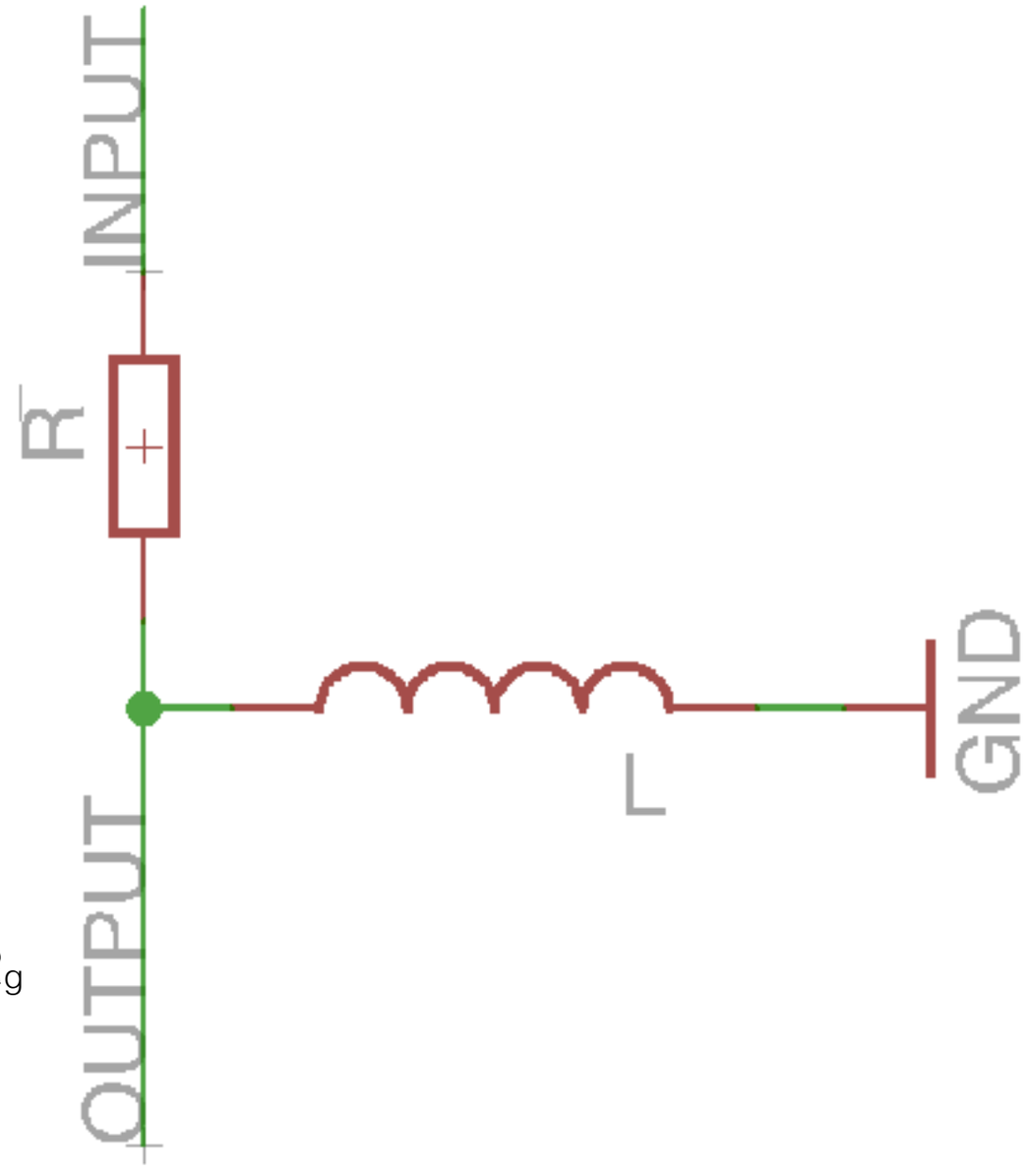
$$V_o = V_i \frac{R}{R + Z} \qquad Z = fL \qquad V_o = V_i \frac{R}{R + fL}$$

Filtre passe haut (RL)

Éviter de brusquer l'output



Haute fréquence
⇒ haute impédance



Diviseur de tension
Avec L à la place de R_g

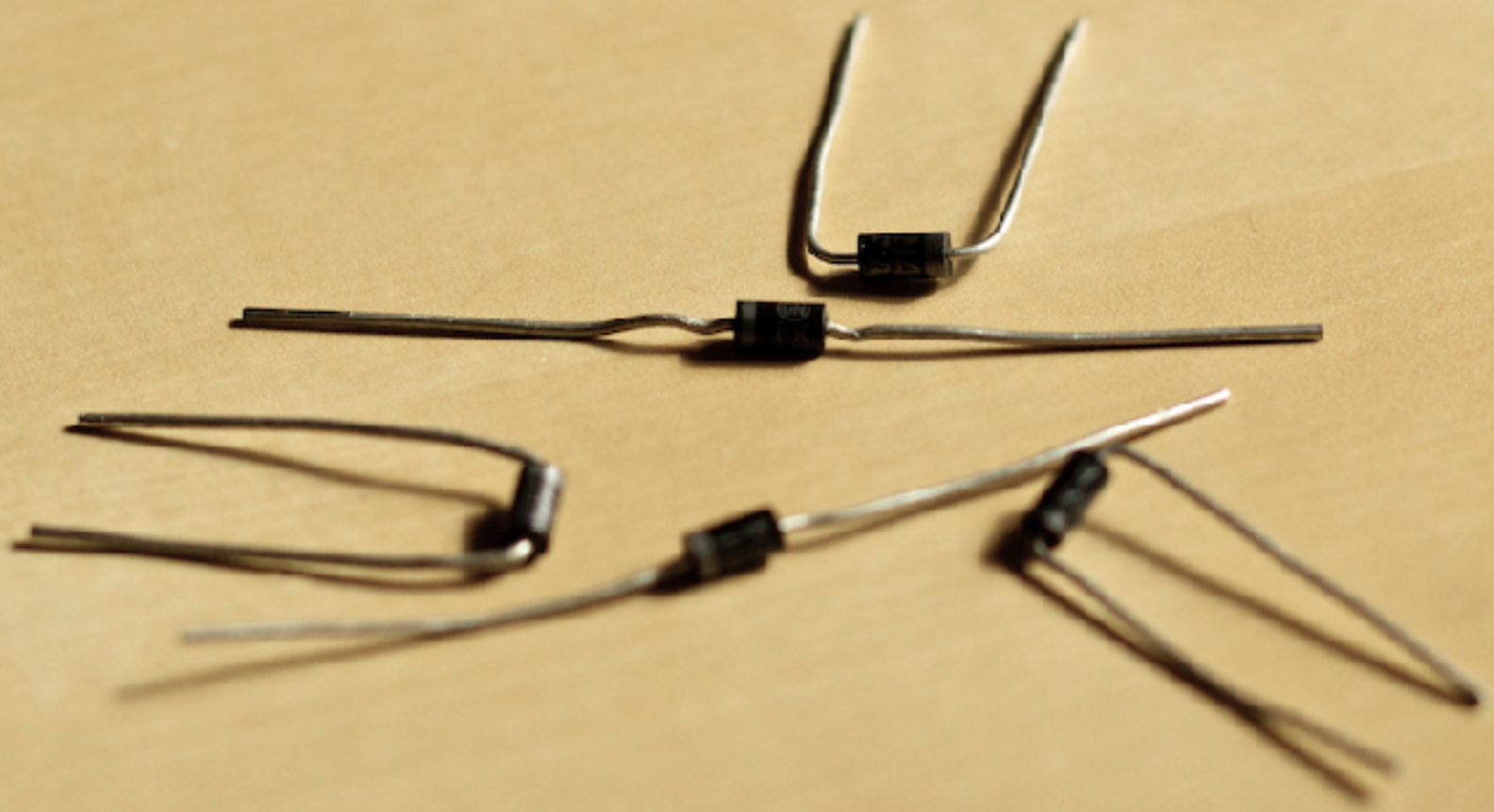
$$V_o = V_i \frac{Z}{Z + R} \qquad Z = fL \qquad V_o = V_i \frac{fL}{fL + R}$$

Semi-conducteurs

Semi-conducteurs

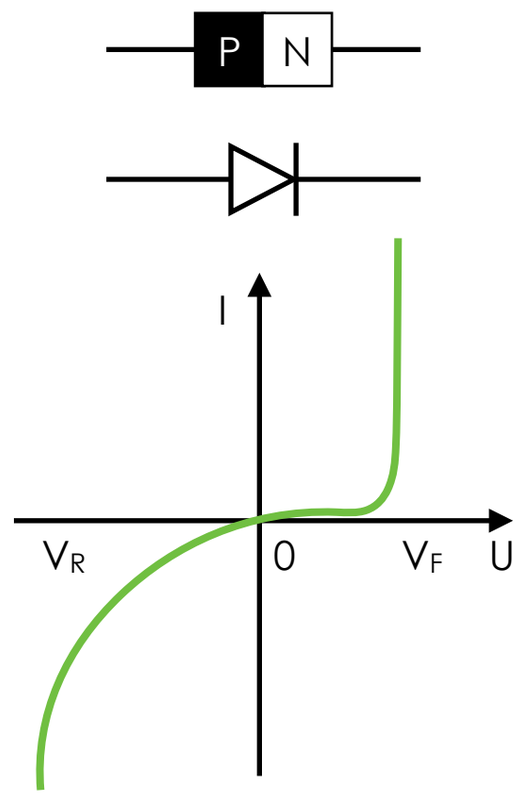
- À mi-chemin entre conducteur et isolant
- Quantité d'électrons modifiés par **dopage**
- Type N : excès d'électrons
- Type P : défaut d'électrons

Diode



Diode

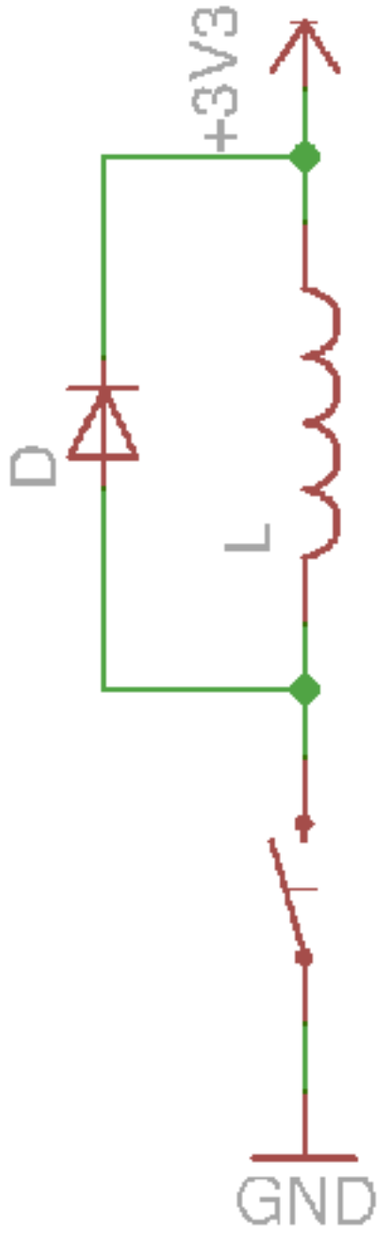
- Assemblage de deux semi-conducteurs
- Cathode : jonction N (excès d'électrons)
- Anode : jonction P (défaut d'électrons)
- Sens passant (P+/N-)
- Sens bloquant (N+/P-)
- Tension seuil V_F (Forward voltage)
- Tension au bornes V_R quand bloquée (Reverse voltage)



Diode de flyback

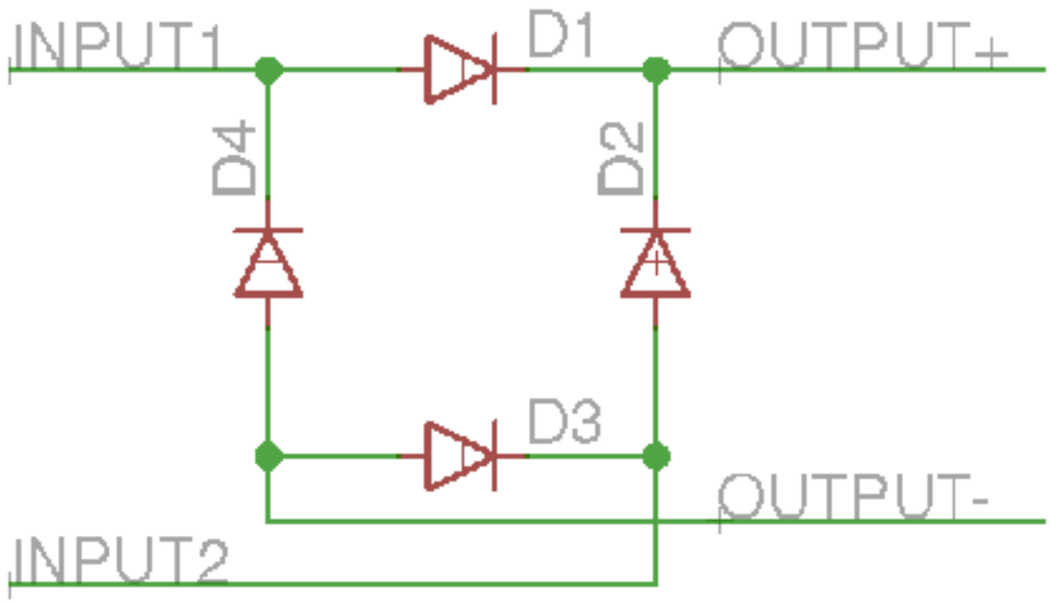
Éviter le courant induit lors des changements brusques

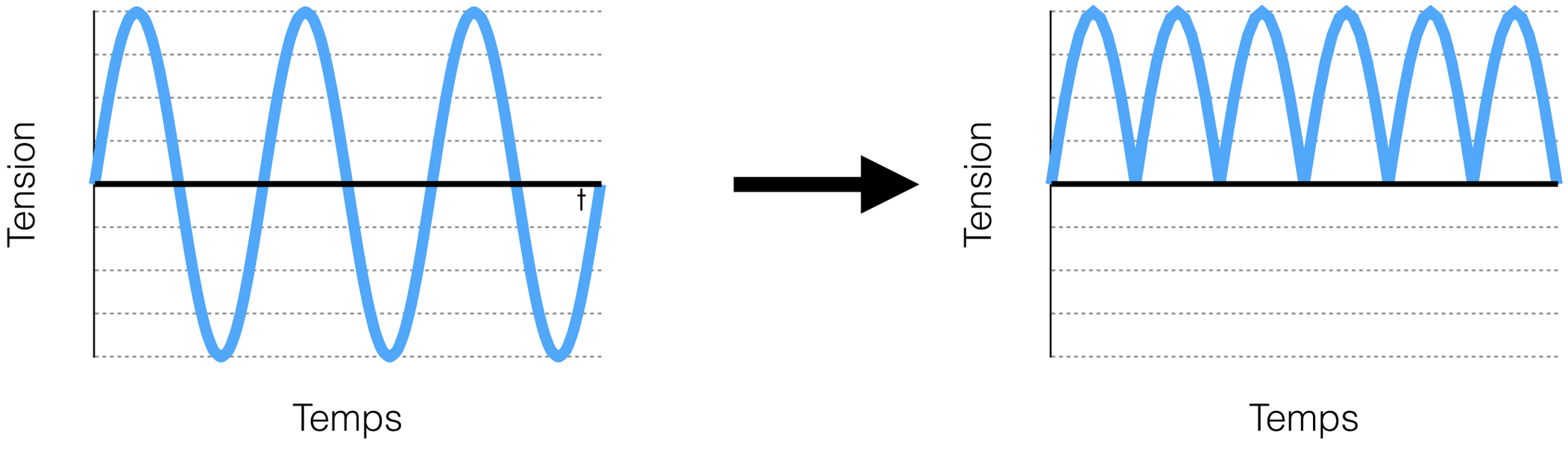
Utile sur des moteurs, vibreurs, etc.



Pont de diodes

Transformer AC en DC

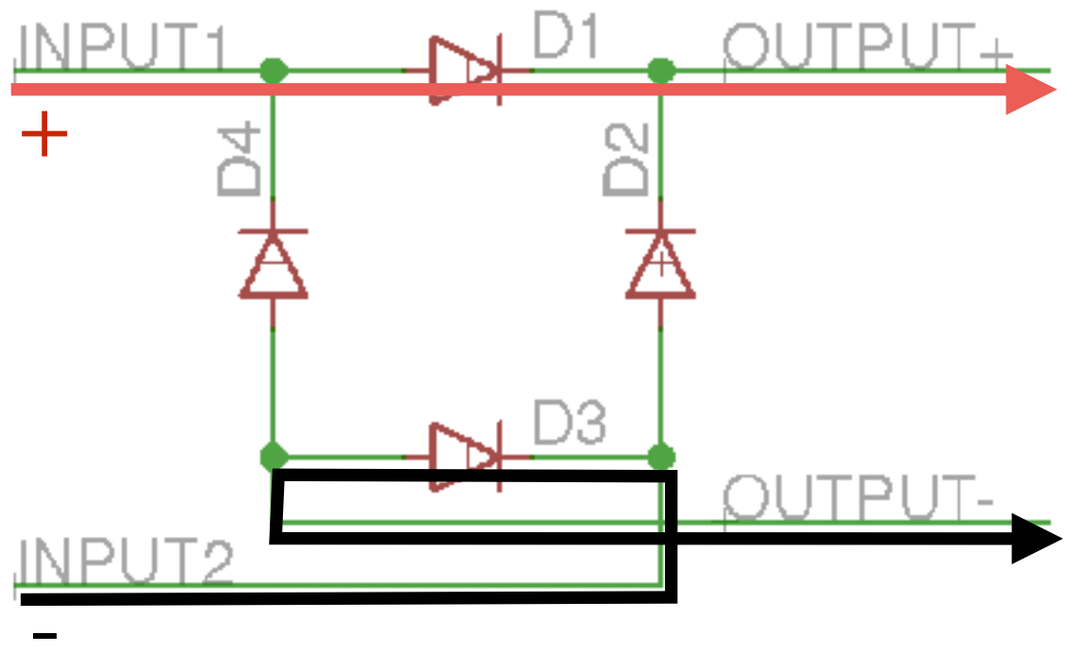


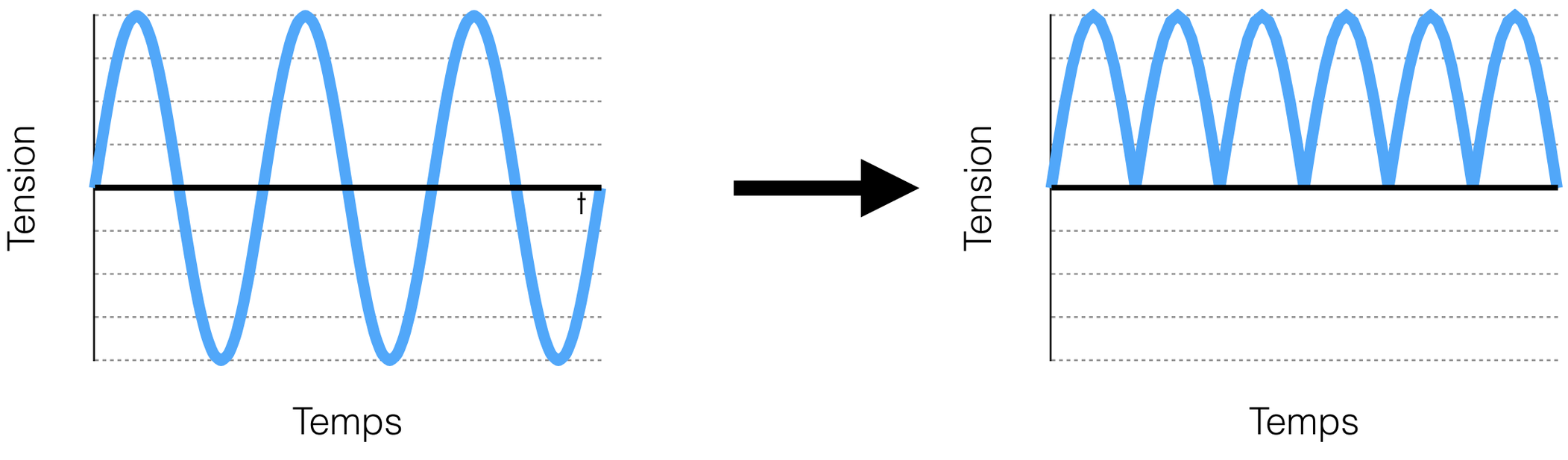


Pont de diodes

Transformer AC en DC

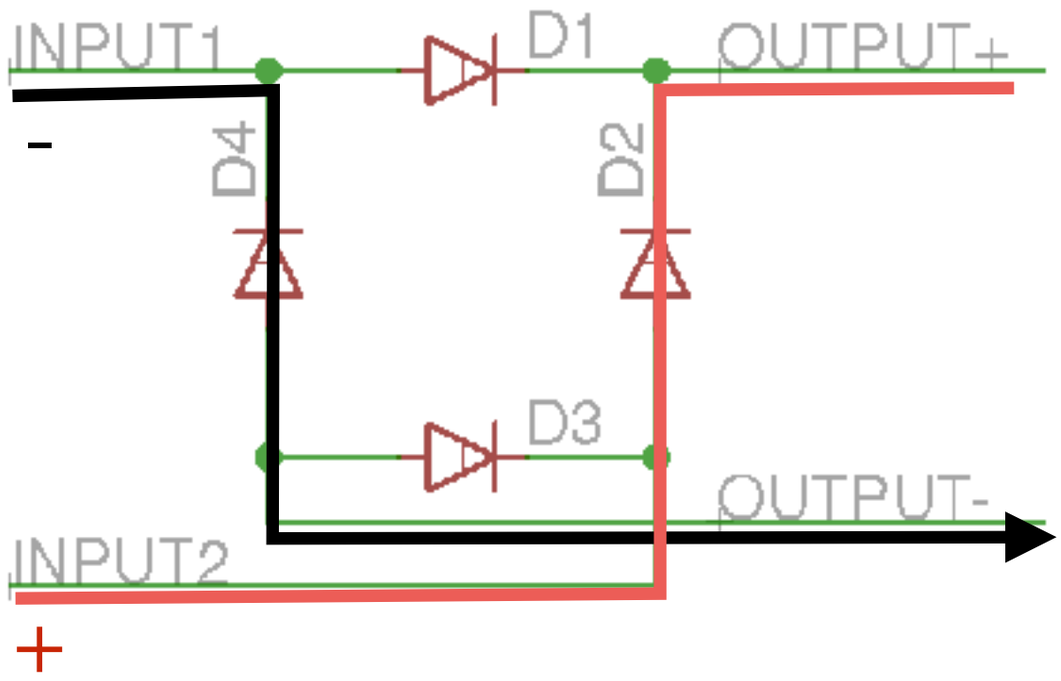
$I_1 + \Rightarrow D_1 \Rightarrow O_+$ $I_2 - \Rightarrow D_3 \Rightarrow O_-$



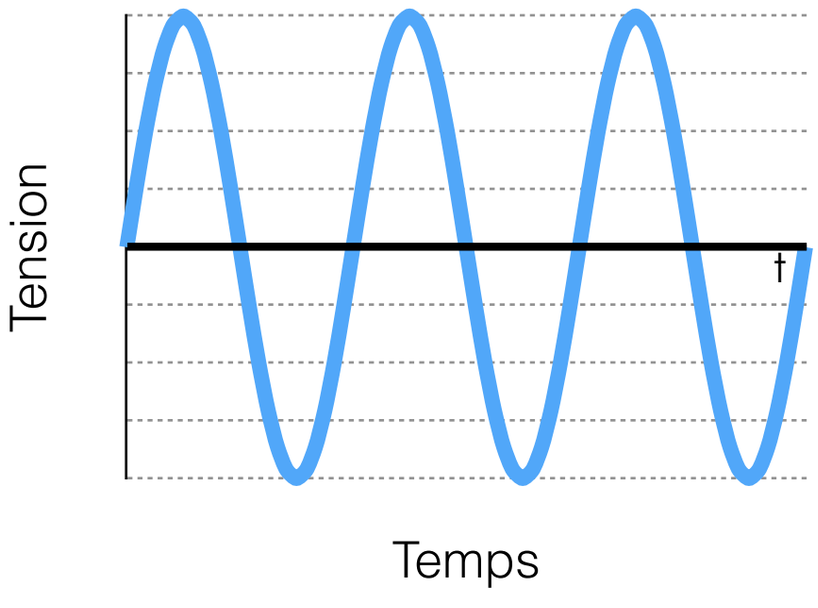


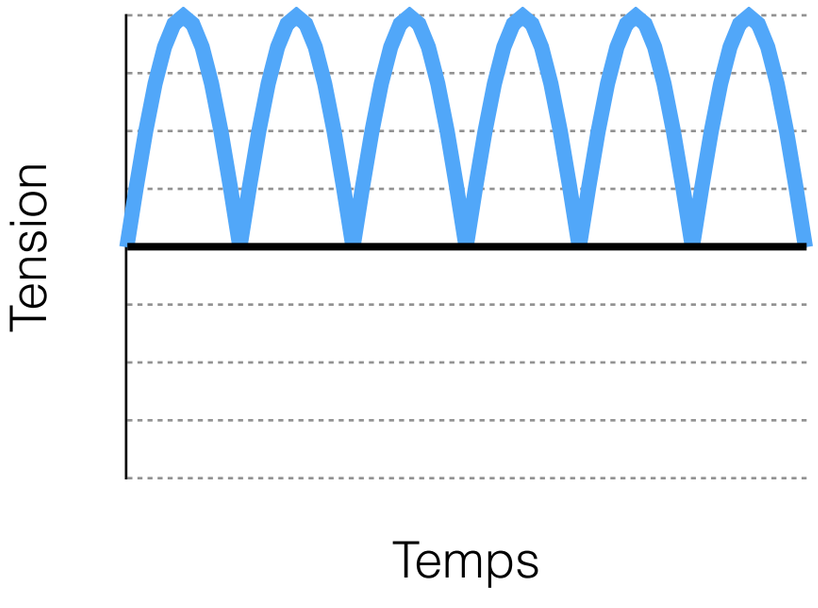
Pont de diodes

Transformer AC en DC



I_1 - ⇒ D_4 ⇒ O_- I_2+ ⇒ D_2 ⇒ O_+





1N4001 thru 1N4007

Vishay General Semiconductor

General Purpose Plastic Rectifier

DO-204AL (DO-41)

PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS	
Forward current (continu) $I_{F(AV)}$	1.0 A
Reverse voltage V_{RRM}	50 V to 1000 V
Forward current (pic répété) I_{FSM} (8.3 ms sine-wave)	30 A
Forward current (pic) I_{FSM} (square wave t_p = 1 ms)	45 A
Forward voltage V_F	1.1 V
Reverse current I_R	5.0 µA
T_J max.	150 °C

FEATURES

- Low forward voltage drop
- Low leakage current
- High forward surge capability
- Solder dip 275 °C max. 10 s, per JESD 22-B106
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC and in accordance to WEEE 2002/96/EC

Pb e3 RoHS COMPLIANT

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

For use in general purpose rectification of power supplies, inverters, converters and freewheeling diodes application.

Note

- These devices are not AEC-Q101 qualified.

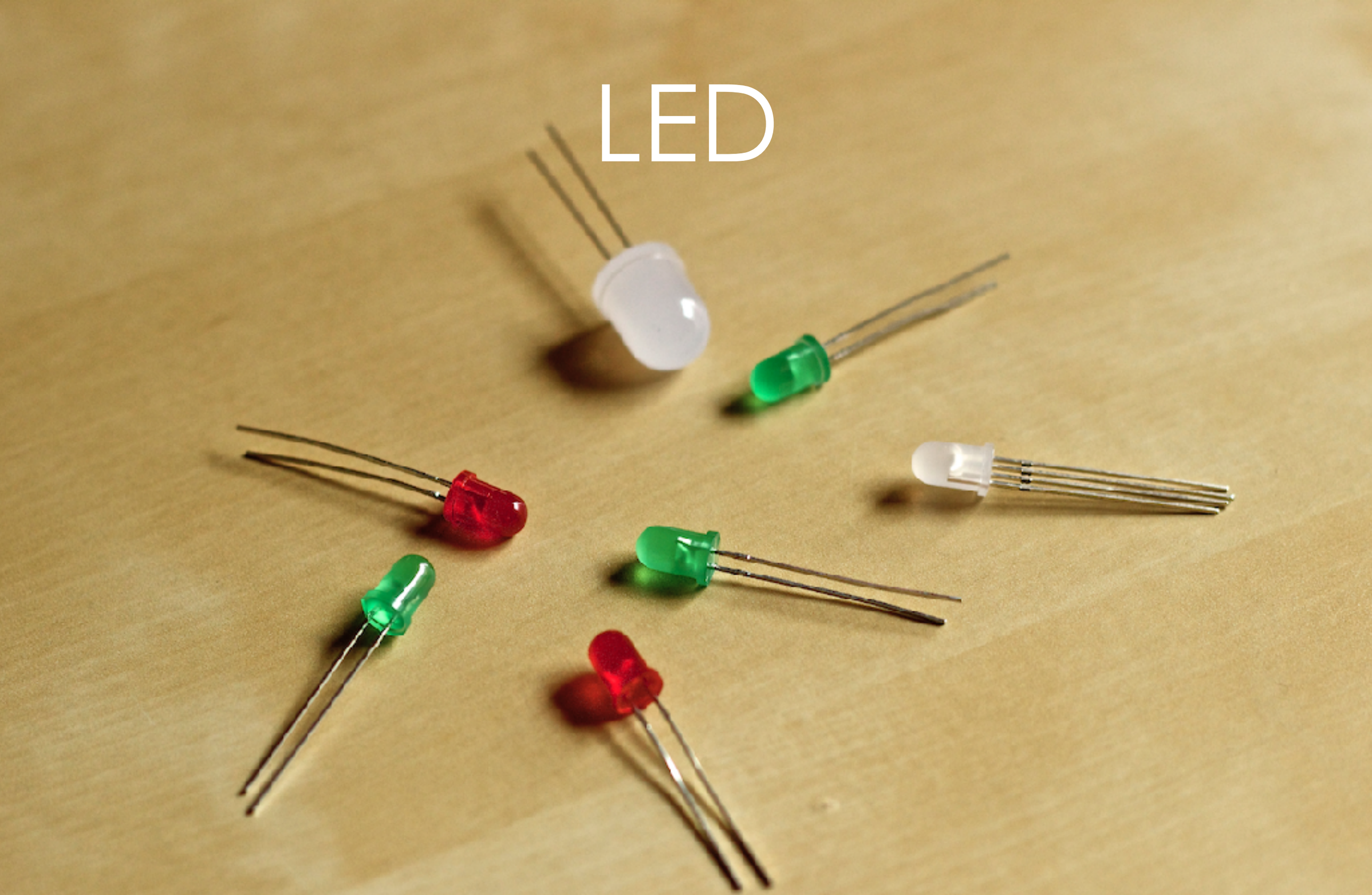
MECHANICAL DATA

Case: DO-204AL, molded epoxy body
Molding compound meets UL 94 V-0 flammability rating
Base P/N-E3 - RoHS compliant, commercial grade

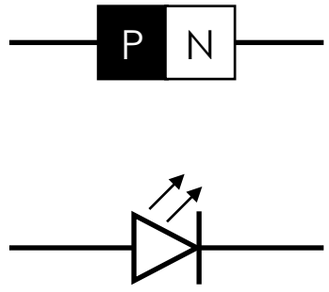
Terminals: Matte tin plated leads, solderable per J-STD-002 and JESD 22-B102
E3 suffix meets JESD 201 class 1A whisker test

Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end

LED

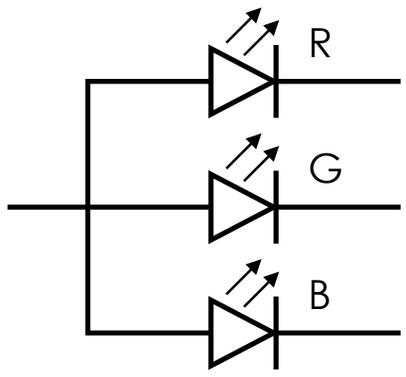


LED



- Diode qui émet de la lumière dans le sens passant

- Nombreuses couleurs disponibles



- Infra-rouge/Ultra-violet

- RGB

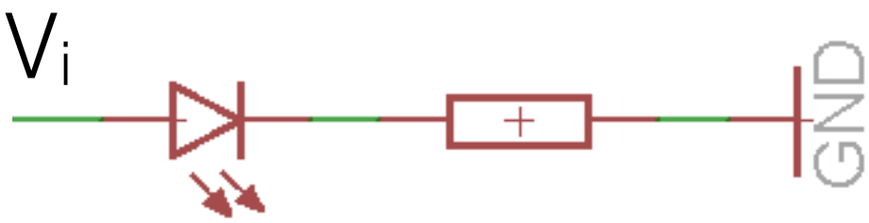
LED

$V_i = V_{LED} + V_R$

$V_i = V_{LED} + i_R \times R$

$V_i = V_{LED} + i_{LED} \times R$

$$R = \frac{V_i - V_{LED}}{i_{LED}}$$



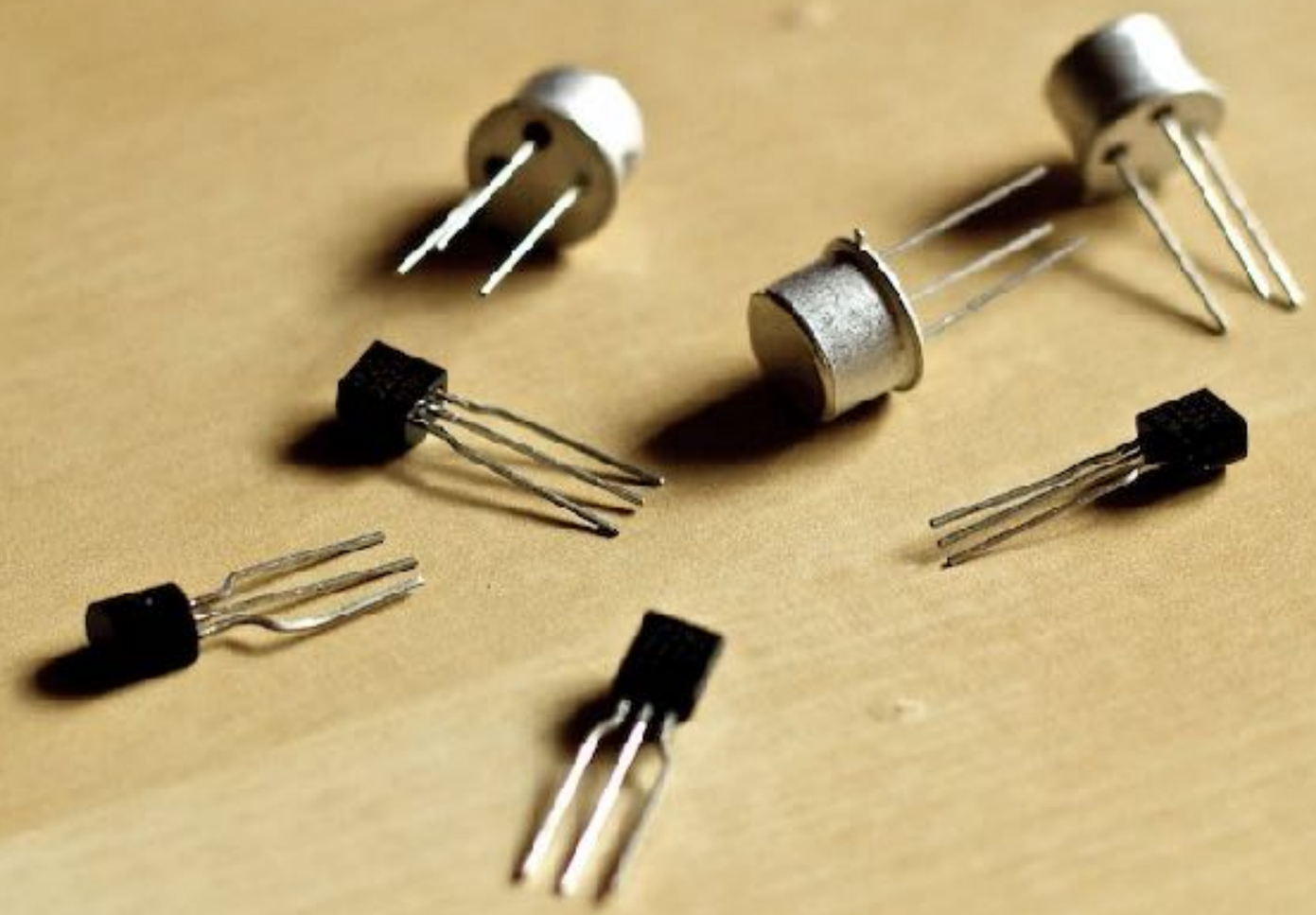
Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25°C$

Parameter	Value
Peak Forward Current[1,2]	300 mA
Average Forward Current[2]	20 mA
DC Current[3]	30 mA
Power Dissipation	87 mW
Reverse Voltage (I_R = 100 μA)	5 V
Transient Forward Current (10 μs Pulse)[4]	500 mA
LED Junction Temperature	110°C
Operating Temperature Range	-20 to +100°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +100°C

Electrical/Optical Characteristics at $T_A = 25°C$

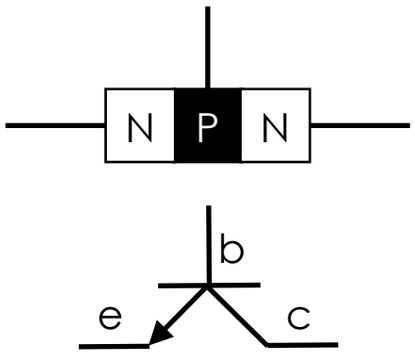
Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition
V_F	Forward Voltage		1.8	2.2	V	I_F = 20 mA
V_R	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	5.0	15.0		V	I_R = 100 μA
λ_p	Peak Wavelength		645		nm	Measurement at Peak
λ_d	Dominant Wavelength		637		nm	Note 1
$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$	Spectral Line Halfwidth		20		nm	
τ_S	Speed of Response		30		ns	Exponential Time Constant, e^{-t}/T_S
C	Capacitance		30		pF	V_F = 0, f = 1 MHz
$R\theta_{J\text{-}PIN}$	Thermal Resistance		260[3] 210[4] 290[5]		°C/W	Junction to Cathode Lead
η_V	Luminous Efficacy		80		lm/W	Note 2

Transistor



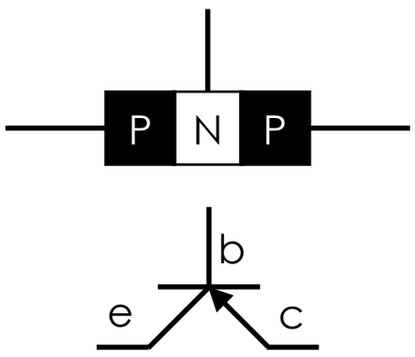
Transistor

- Assemblage de trois semi-conducteurs



- Activation : **courant** à la base

- **NPN** : base N, collecteur et émetteur P
  - Activé quand la base est plus positive que l'émetteur



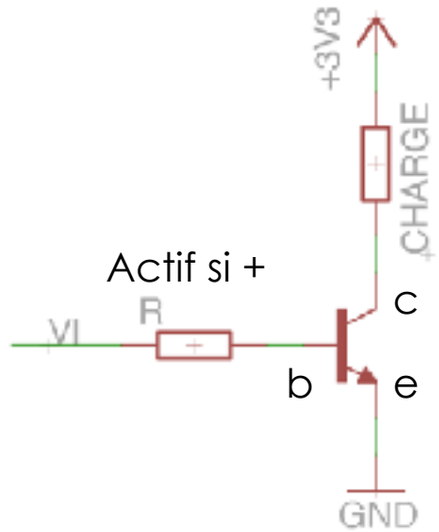
- **PNP** : base P, collecteur et émetteur N
  - Activé quand la base est plus négative que l'émetteur

FET

- Transistor à effet de champ
- Activation : **tension** à la base
  - \+ Pas besoin de courant pour activer la porte
  - \- Plus fragiles que les transistors
- Type N / Type P
  - Base ⇒ grille
  - Collecteur ⇒ source
  - Émetteur ⇒ drain

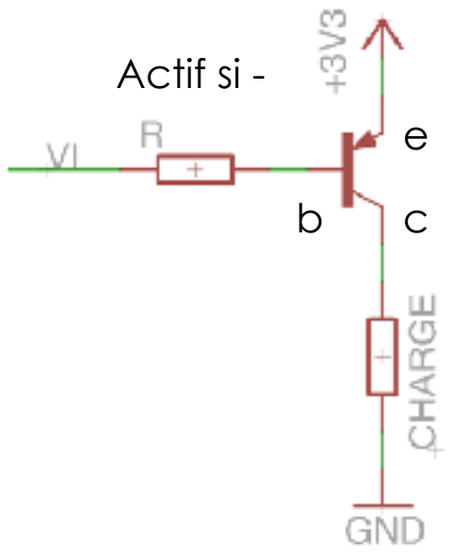
Applications

- Interrupteur programmable
  - Transistor en mode saturé
  - Contrôler un circuit de puissance avec un circuit logique

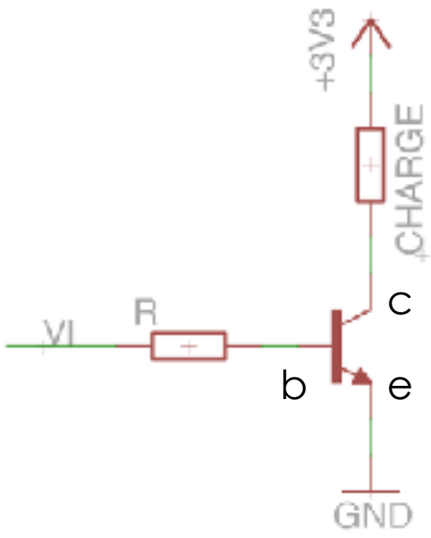


NPN

- Amplificateur linéaire
  - $i_C = i_b \times h_{FE}$
  - $R_b \approx V_i / (3 \times I_b)$



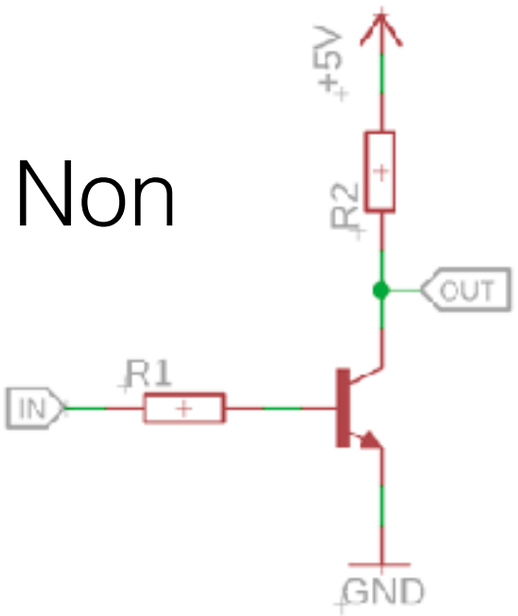
PNP



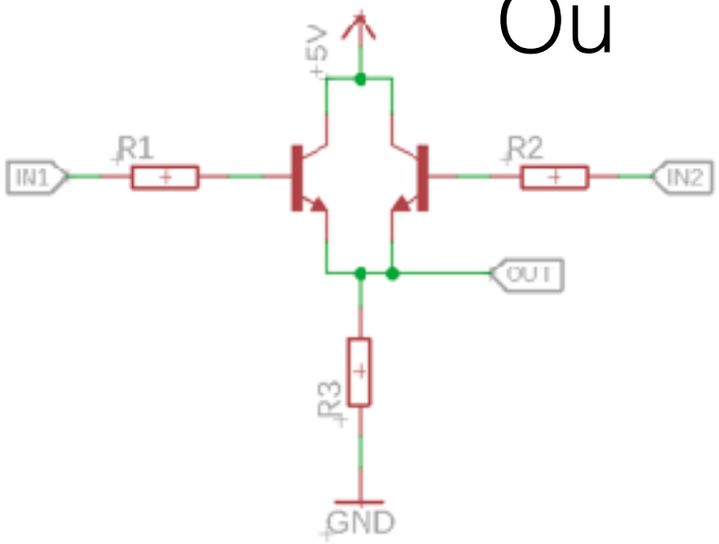
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
Off Characteristics					
$BV_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage[4]	I_C = 10 mA, I_B = 0	40		V
$BV_{(BR)CBO}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	I_C = 10 µA, I_E = 0	75		V
$BV_{(BR)EBO}$	Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	I_E = 10 µA, I_C = 0	6.0		V
I_{CEX}	Collector Cut-Off Current	V_{CE} = 60 V, $V_{EB(off)}$ = 3.0 V		10	nA
I_{CBO}	Collector Cut-Off Current	V_{CB} = 60 V, I_E = 0		0.01	µA
		V_{CB} = 60 V, I_E = 0, T_A = 125°C		10	
I_{EBO}	Emitter Cut-Off Current	V_{EB} = 3.0 V, I_C = 0		10	nA
I_{BL}	Base Cut-Off Current	V_{CE} = 60 V, $V_{EB(off)}$ = 3.0 V		20	nA
On Characteristics					
h_{FE}	DC Current Gain	I_C = 0.1 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V	35		
		I_C = 1.0 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V	50		
		I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V	75		
		I_C = 10 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V, T_A = -55°C	35		
		I_C = 150 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V[4]	100	300	
		I_C = 150 mA, V_{CE} = 1 V[4]	50		
		I_C = 500 mA, V_{CE} = 10 V[4]	40		
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage[4]	I_C = 150 mA, I_B = 15 mA		0.3	V
		I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 50 mA		1.0	
$V_{BE(sat)}$	Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage[4]	I_C = 150 mA, I_B = 15 mA	0.6	1.2	V
		I_C = 500 mA, I_B = 50 mA		2.0	

Portes logiques

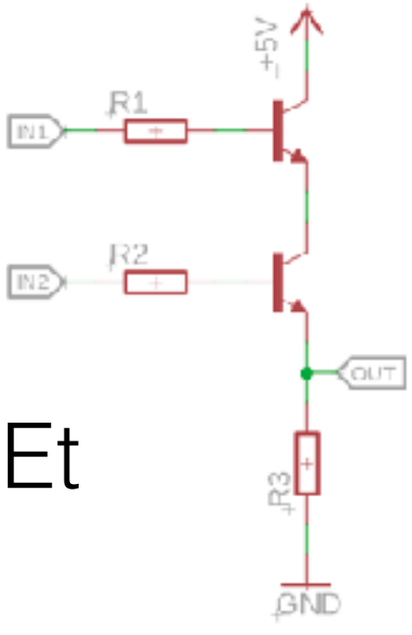
Non



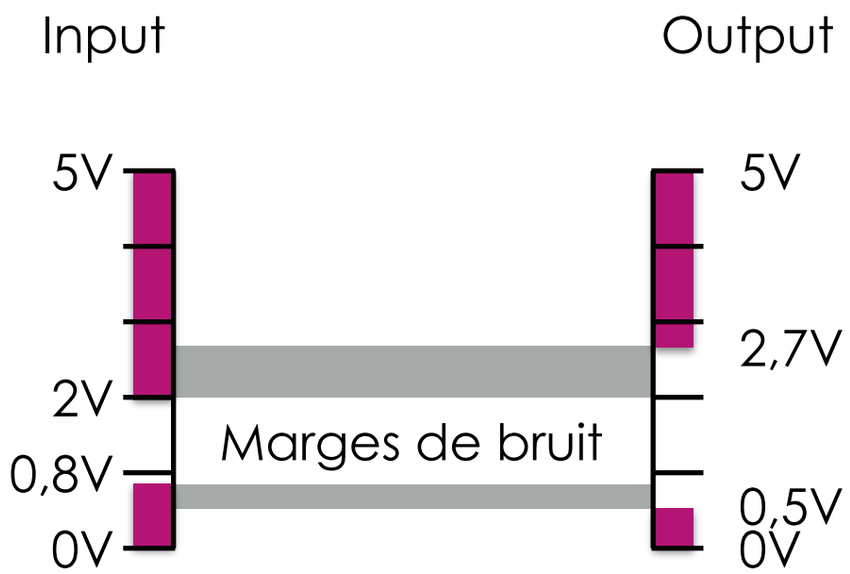
Ou



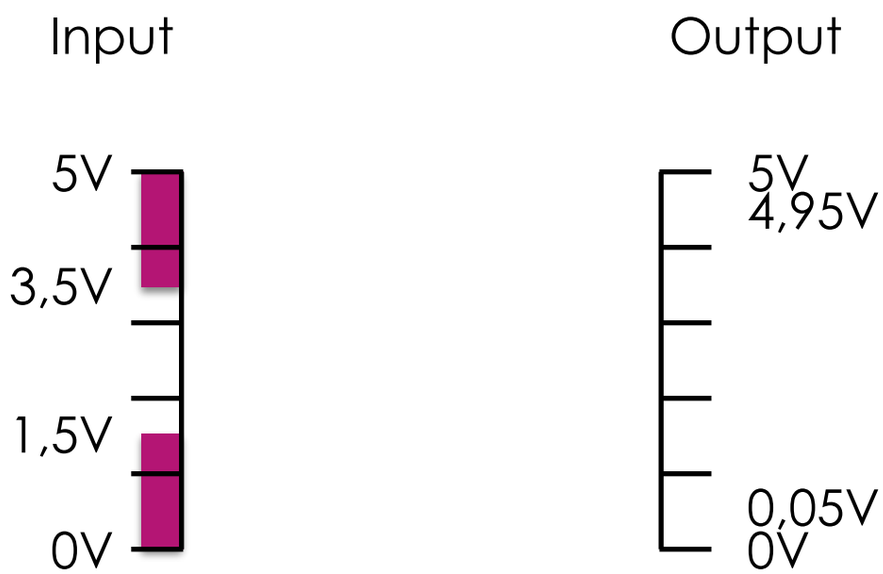
Et



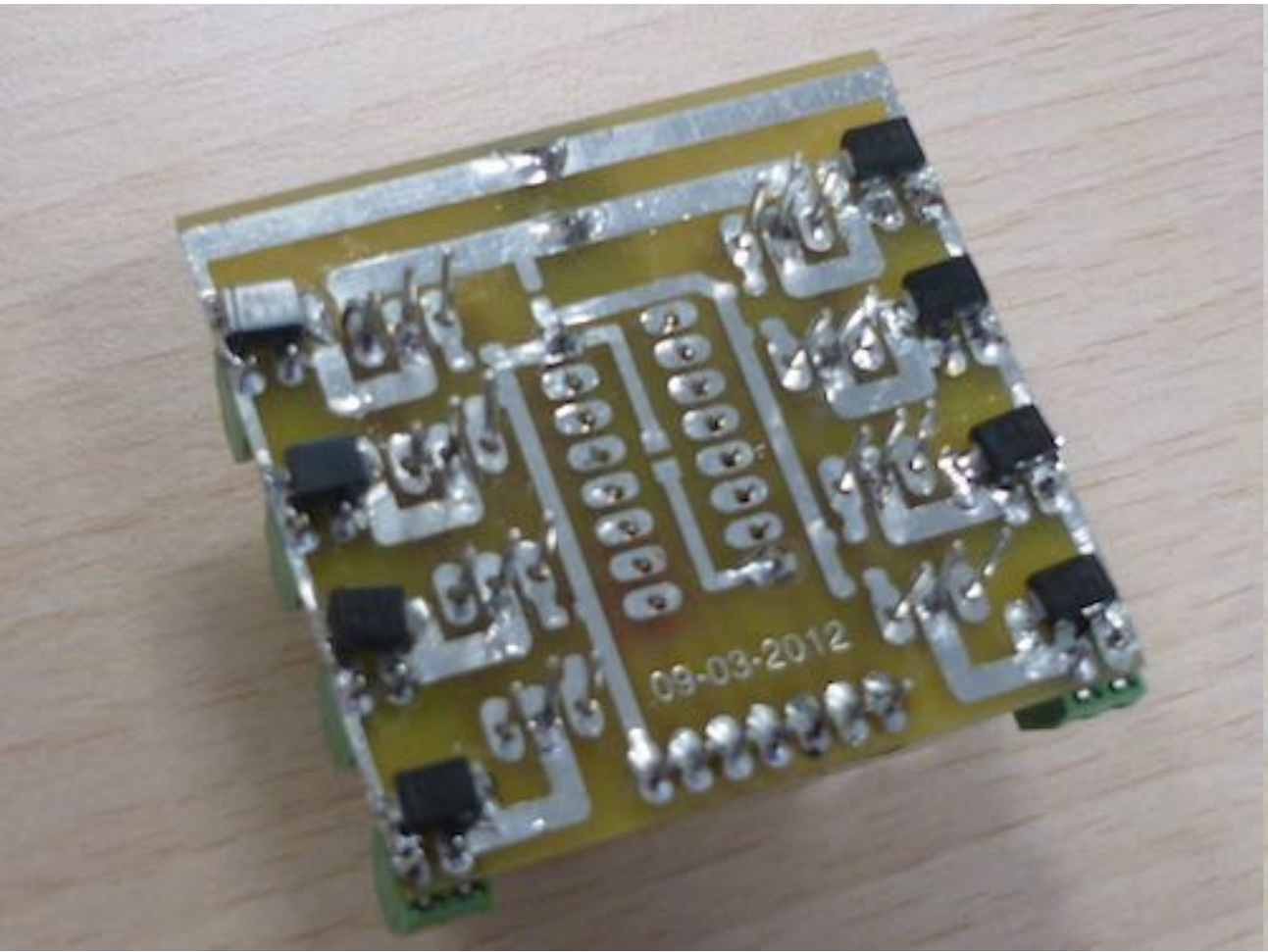
Norme TTL

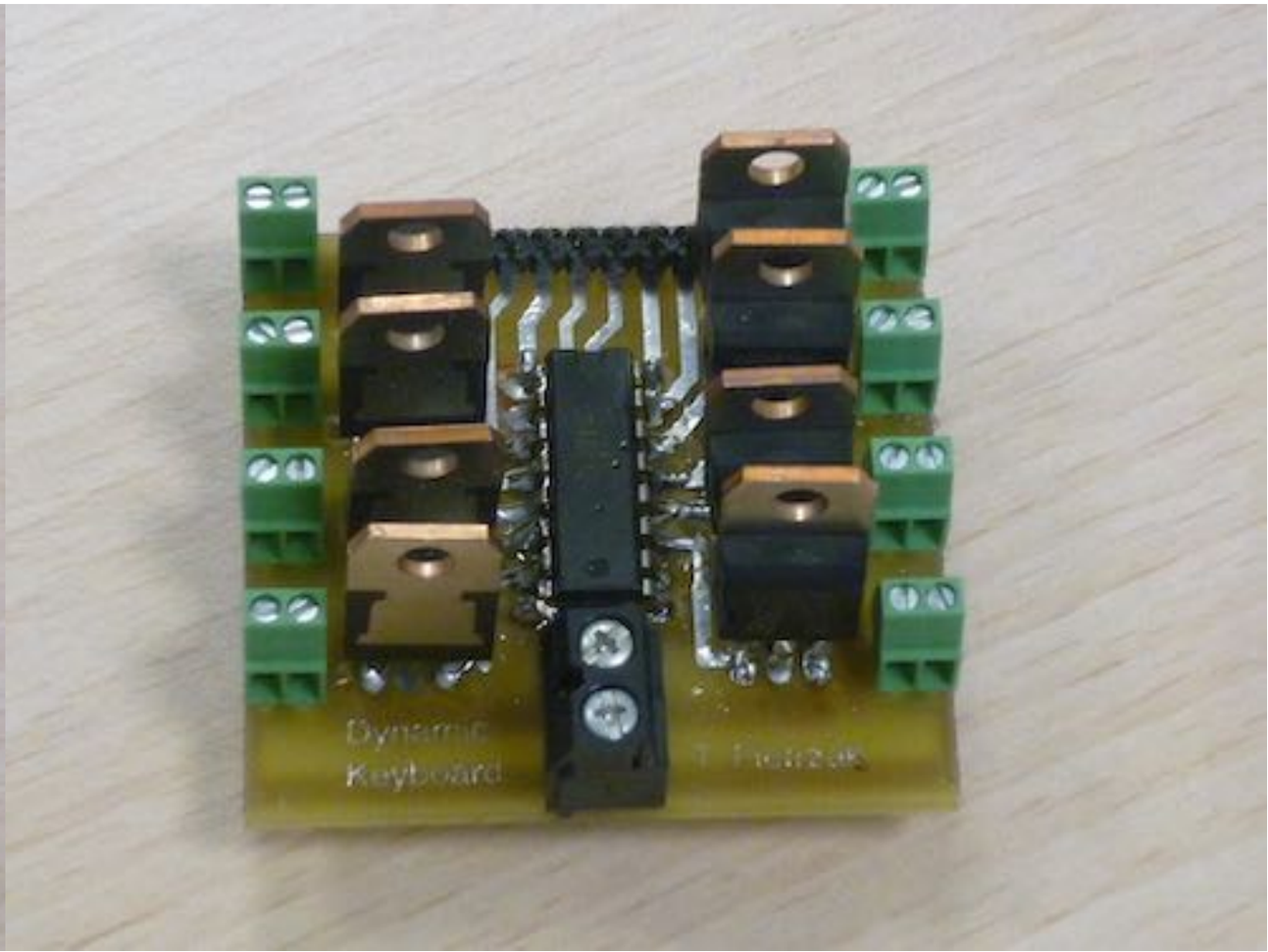


Norme CMOS



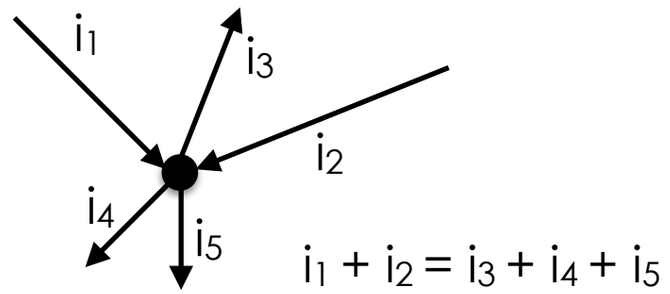
Résolution de circuit





Lois de Kirchhoff

Loi des nœuds

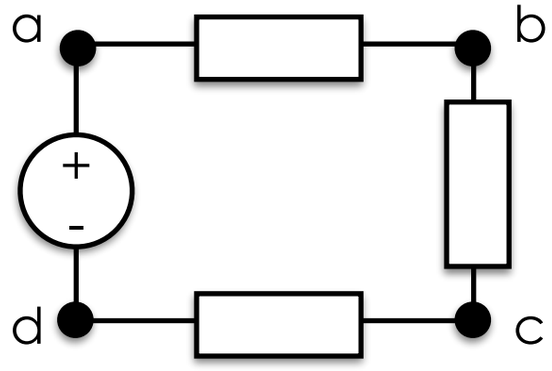


La somme des intensités des courants qui entrent par un nœud est égale à la somme des intensités des courants qui sortent du même nœud.

Loi des mailles

Dans une maille la somme algébrique des différences de potentiel est constamment nulle.

$U_{ab} + U_{bc} + U_{cd} + U_{da} = 0$



Méthode tension de nœuds

- Choisir une référence : la masse
- Donner un nom aux autres voltages de nœuds
- Résoudre les nœuds faciles en premier
- Écrire les lois de Kirchhoff pour chaque nœud
- Résoudre le système d'équations pour toutes les tensions de nœuds
- Résoudre les courants avec la loi d'Ohm

Exemple

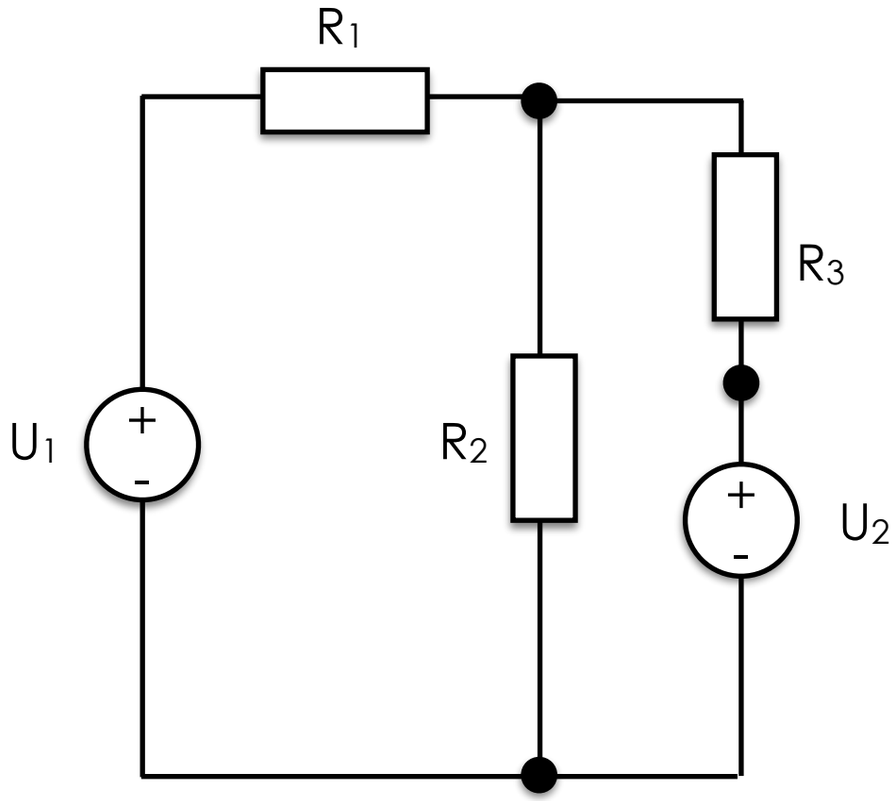
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

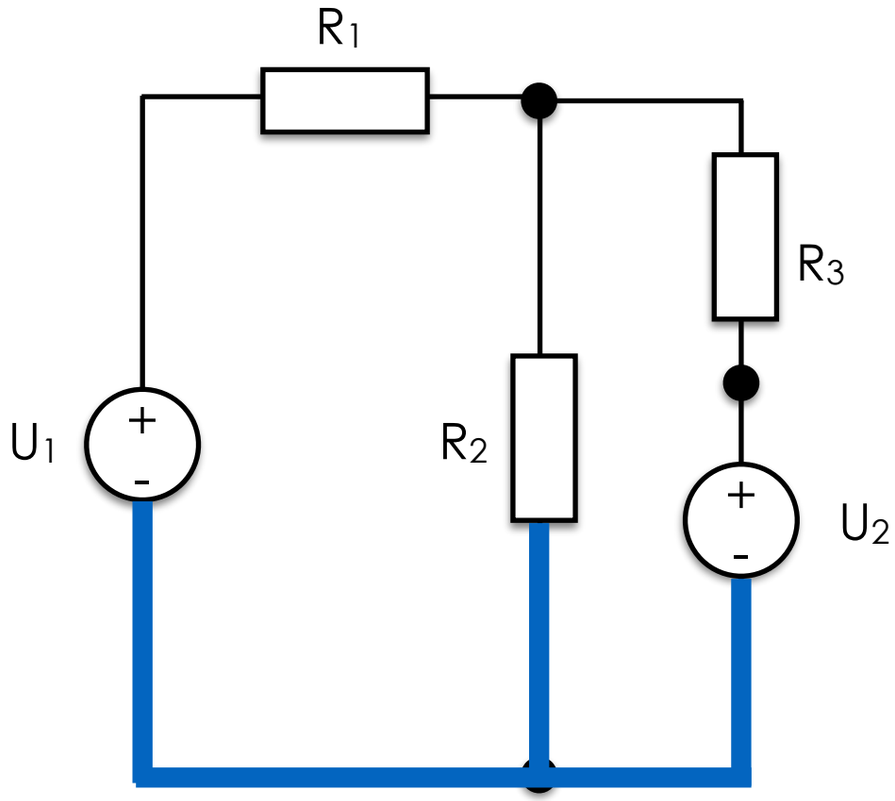
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

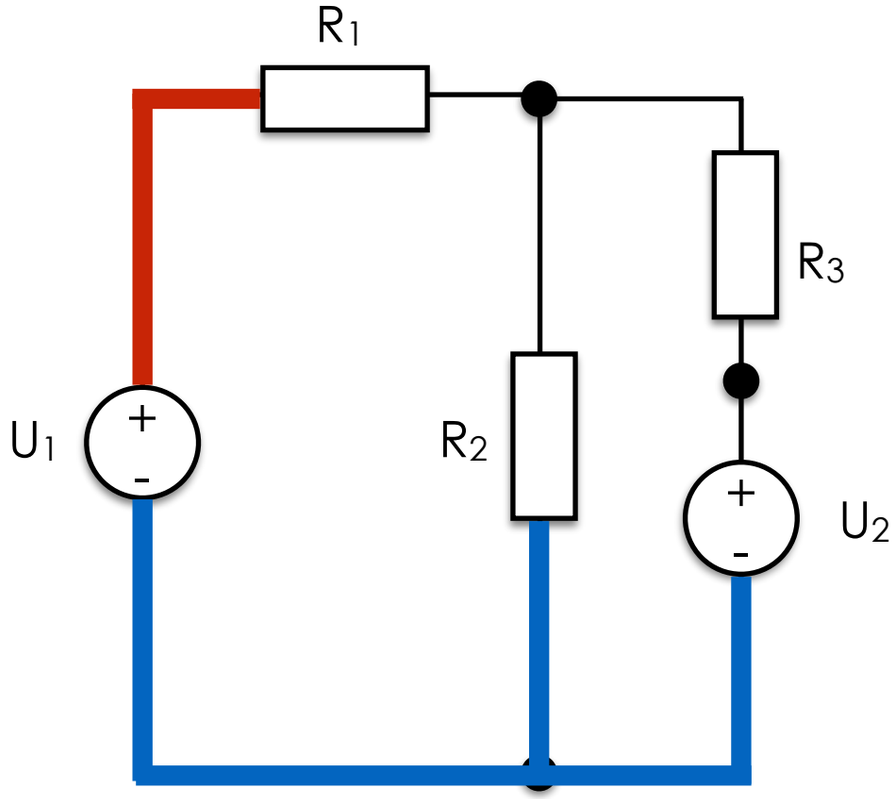
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

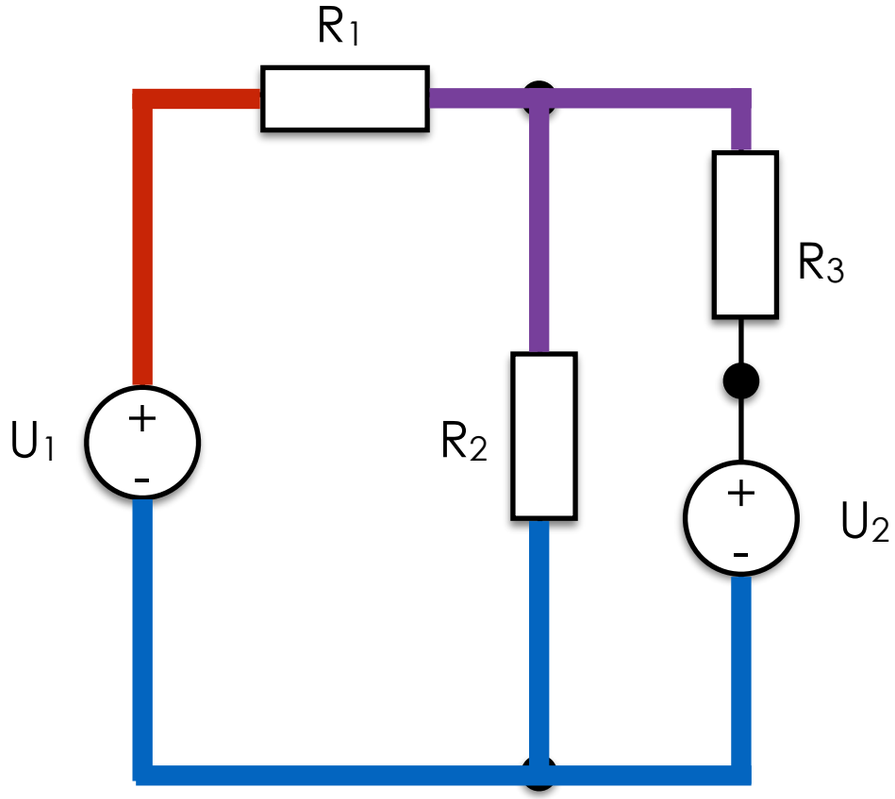
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

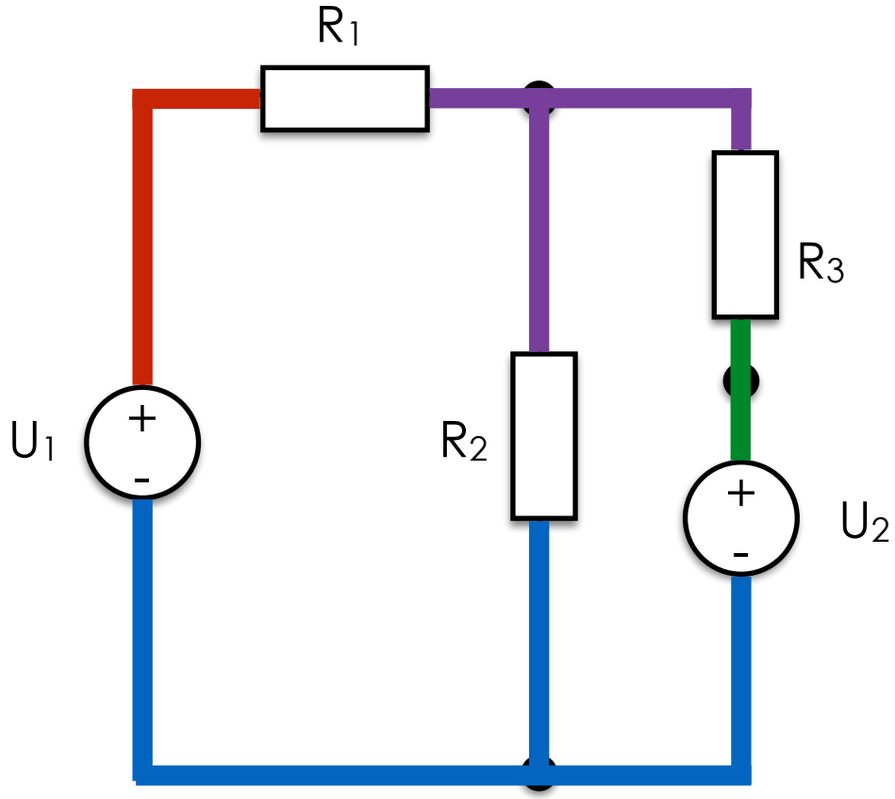
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

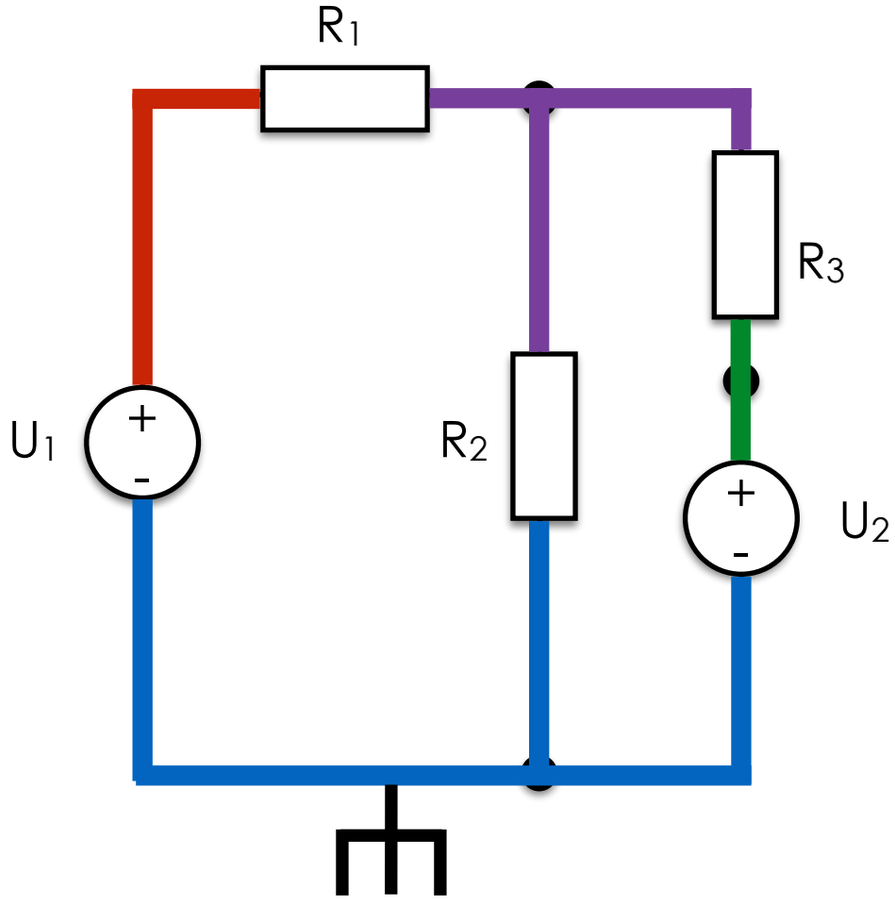
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

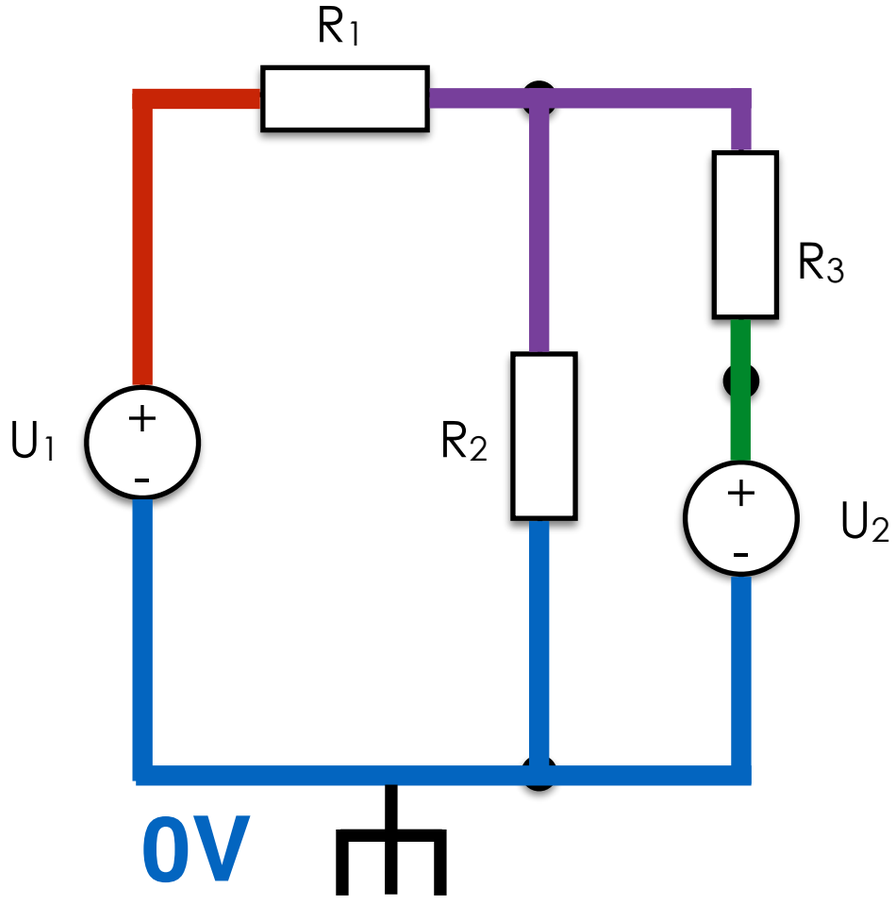
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

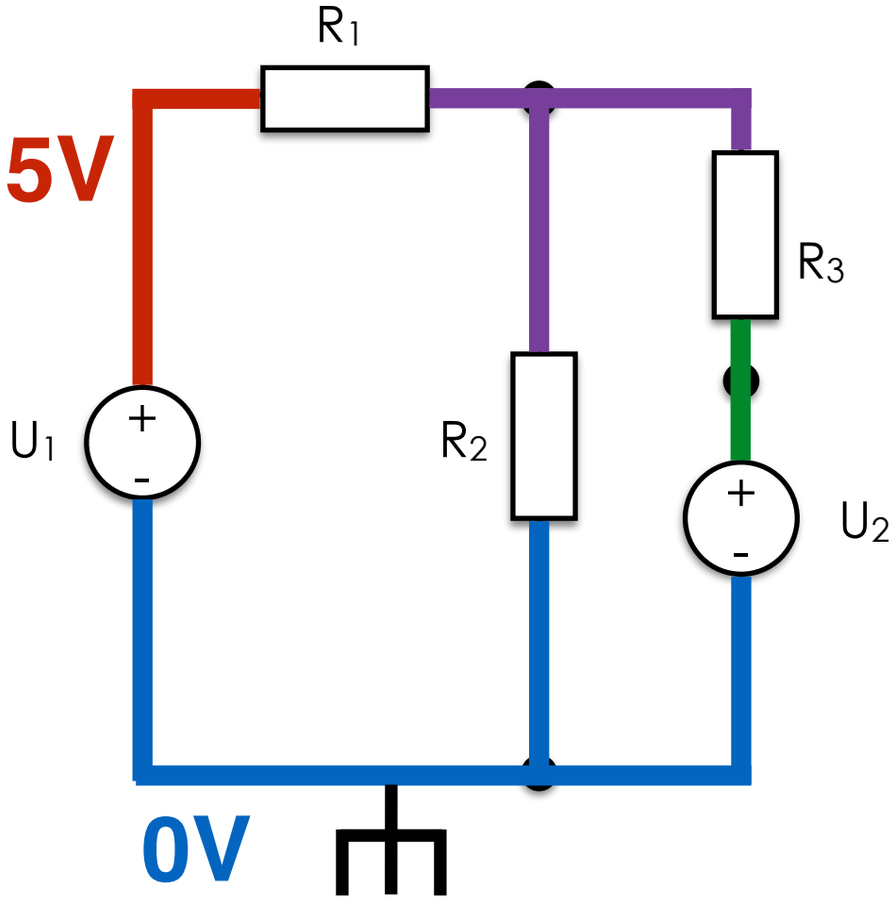
U_1 = 15V

U2 = 5V

R_1 = 15Ω

R_2 = 20Ω

R_3 = 60Ω



Exemple

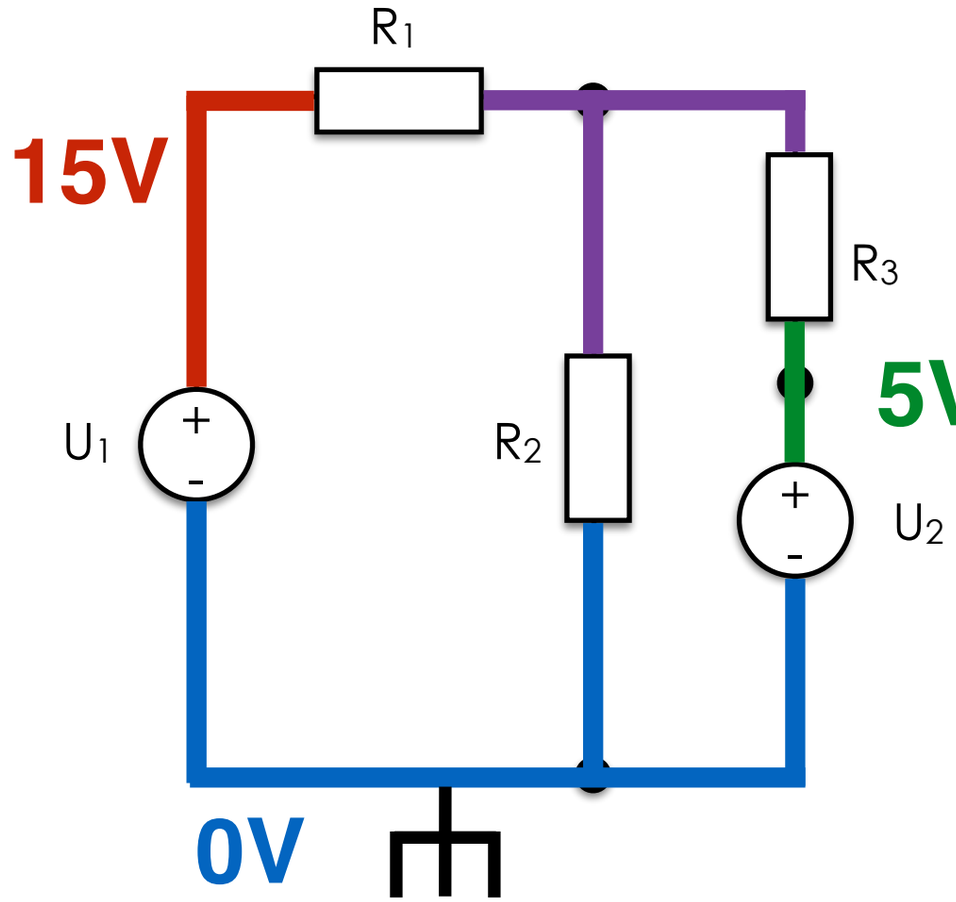
$U_1 = 15V$

$U2 = 5V$

$R_1 = 15\Omega$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$



Exemple

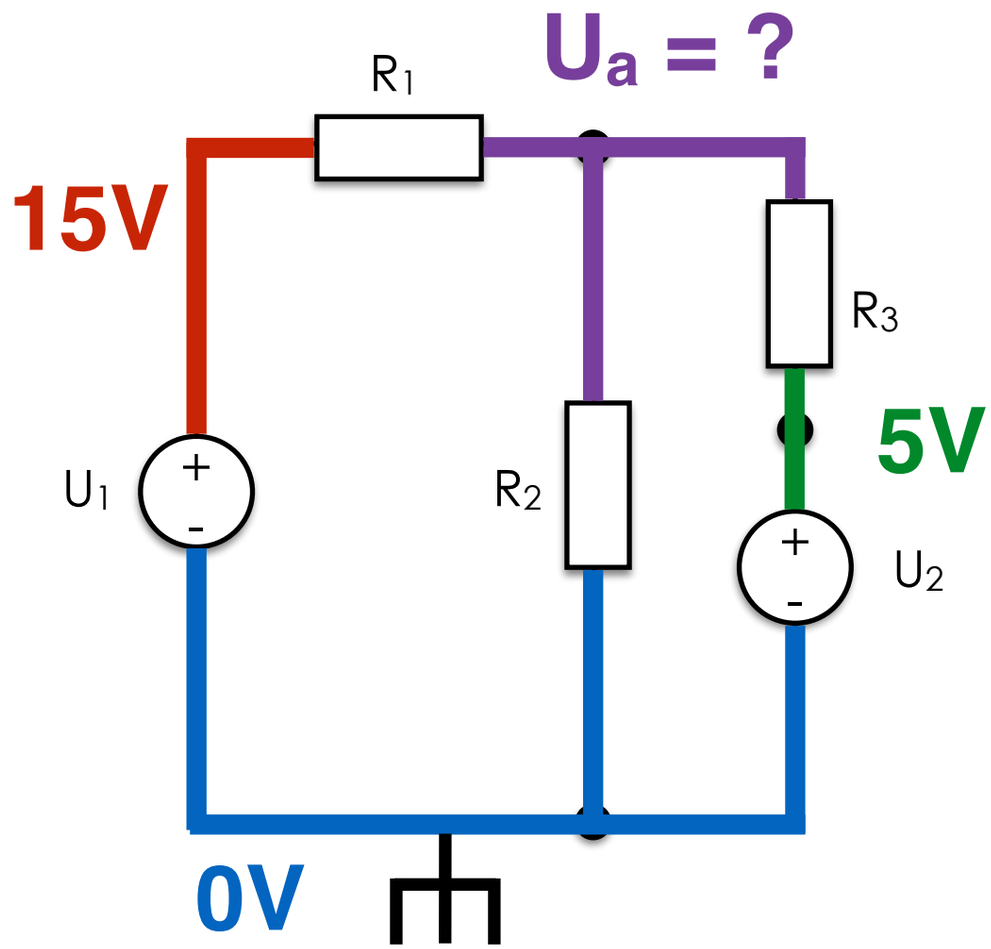
$U_1 = 15V$

$U2 = 5V$

$R_1 = 15\Omega$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$



Exemple

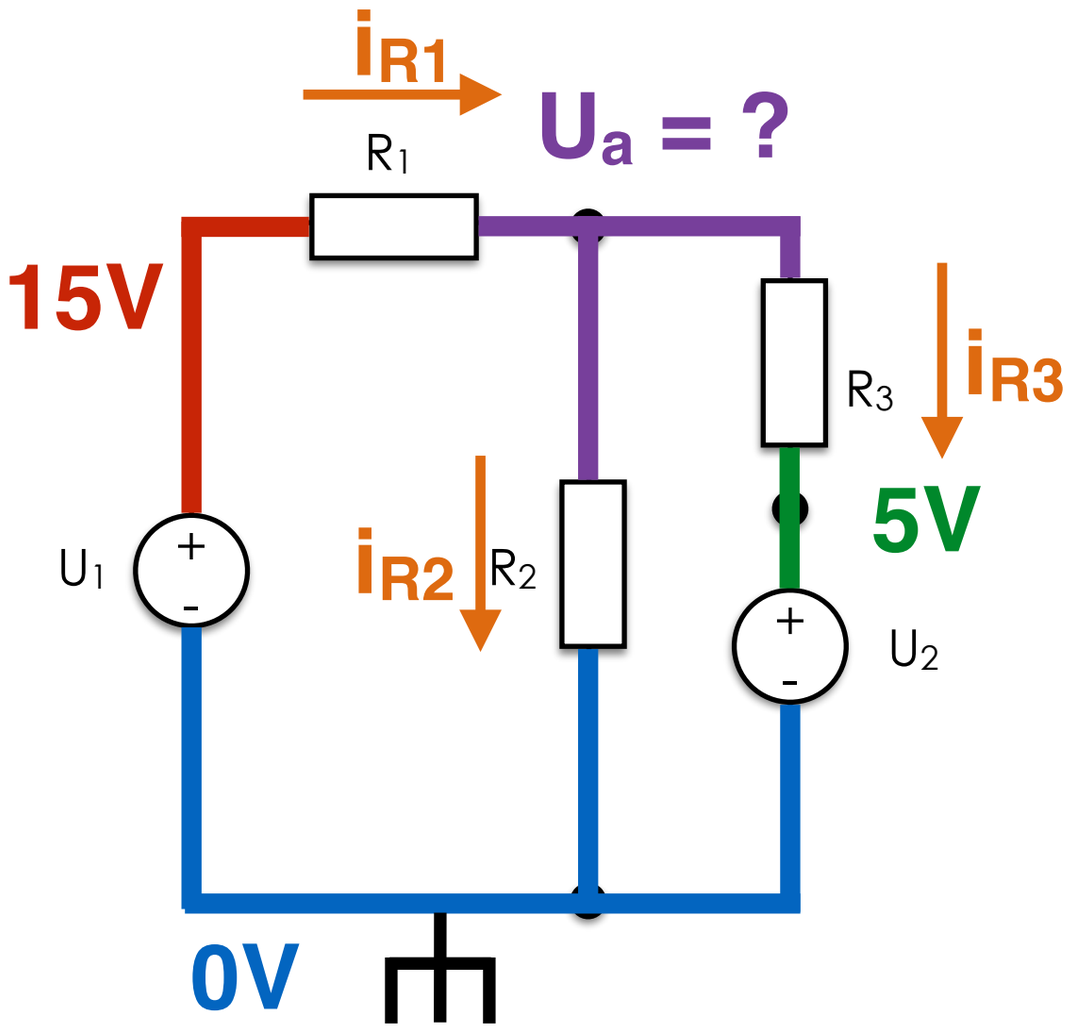
$U_1 = 15V$

$U2 = 5V$

$R_1 = 15\Omega$ $i_{R1} = (15 - U_a) / 15$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$ $i_{R2} = U_a / 20$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$ $i_{R3} = (U_a - 5) / 60$



Exemple

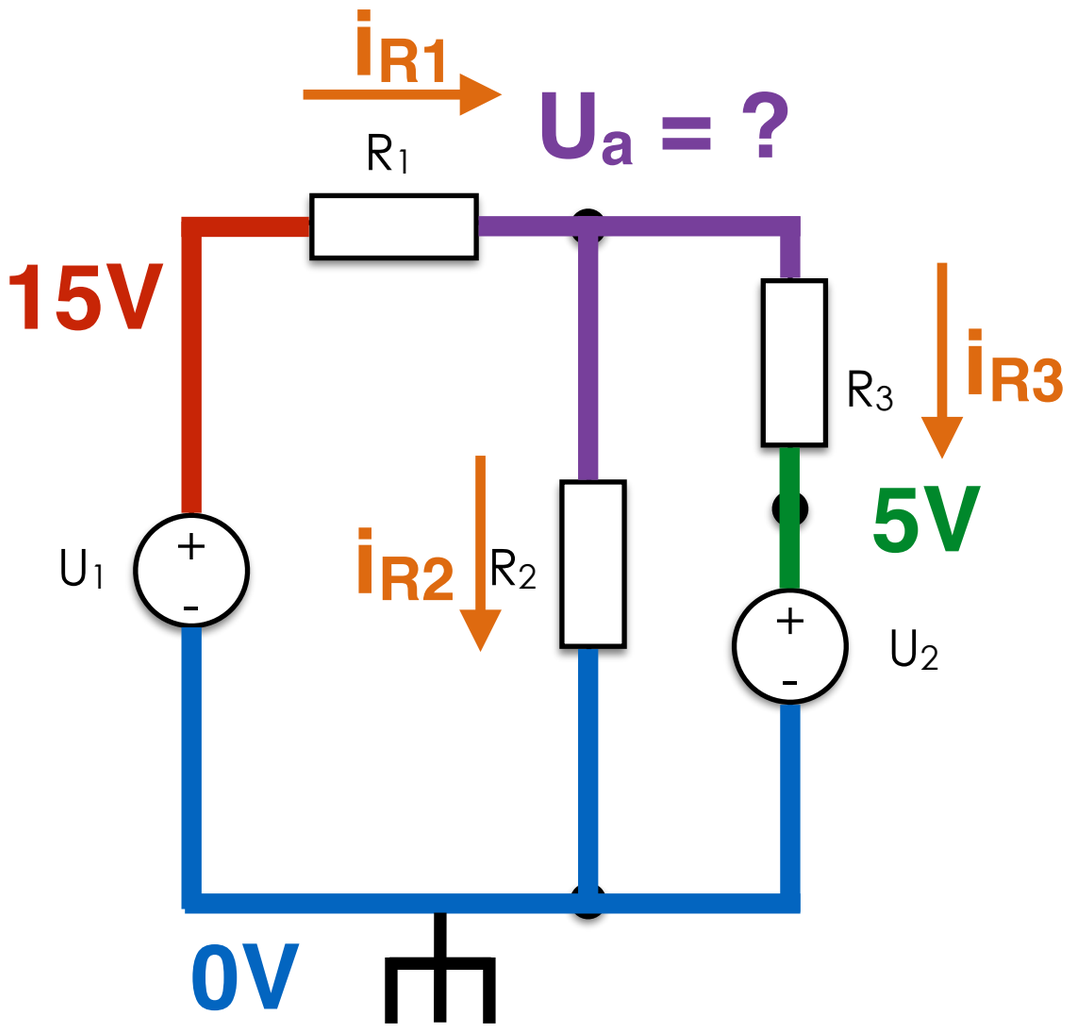
$U_1 = 15V$

$U2 = 5V$

$R_1 = 15\Omega$ $i_{R1} = (15 - U_a) / 15$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$ $i_{R2} = U_a / 20$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$ $i_{R3} = (U_a - 5) / 60$



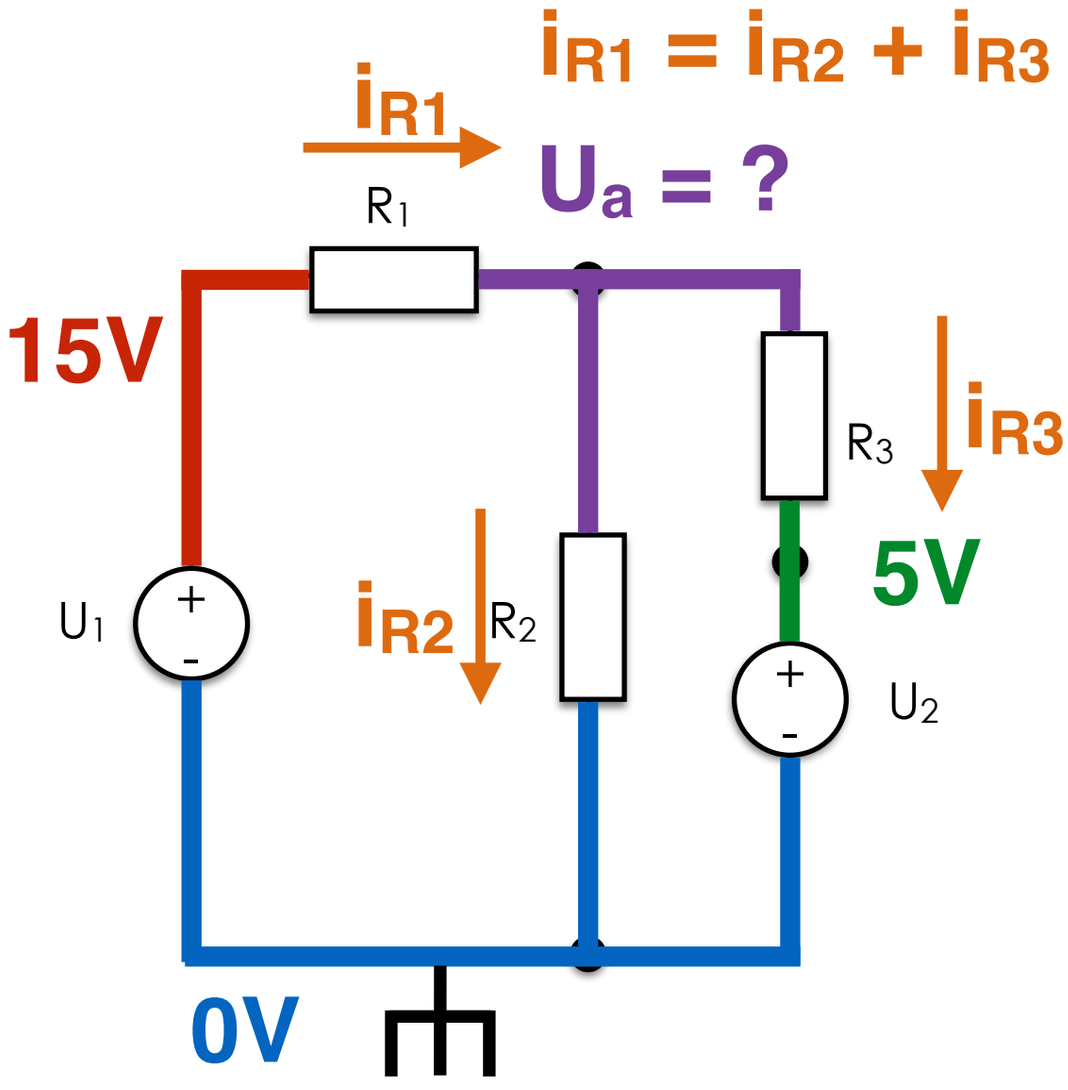
$(15 - U_a) / 15 = U_a / 20 + (U_a - 5) / 60$

$4 \times (15 - U_a) = 3\ U_a + U_a - 5$

$60 - 4\ U_a = 4\ U_a - 5$

$8\ U_a = 65$

Exemple



$U_1 = 15V$

$U2 = 5V$

$R_1 = 15\Omega$ $i_{R1} = (15 - U_a) / 15$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$ $i_{R2} = U_a / 20$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$ $i_{R3} = (U_a - 5) / 60$

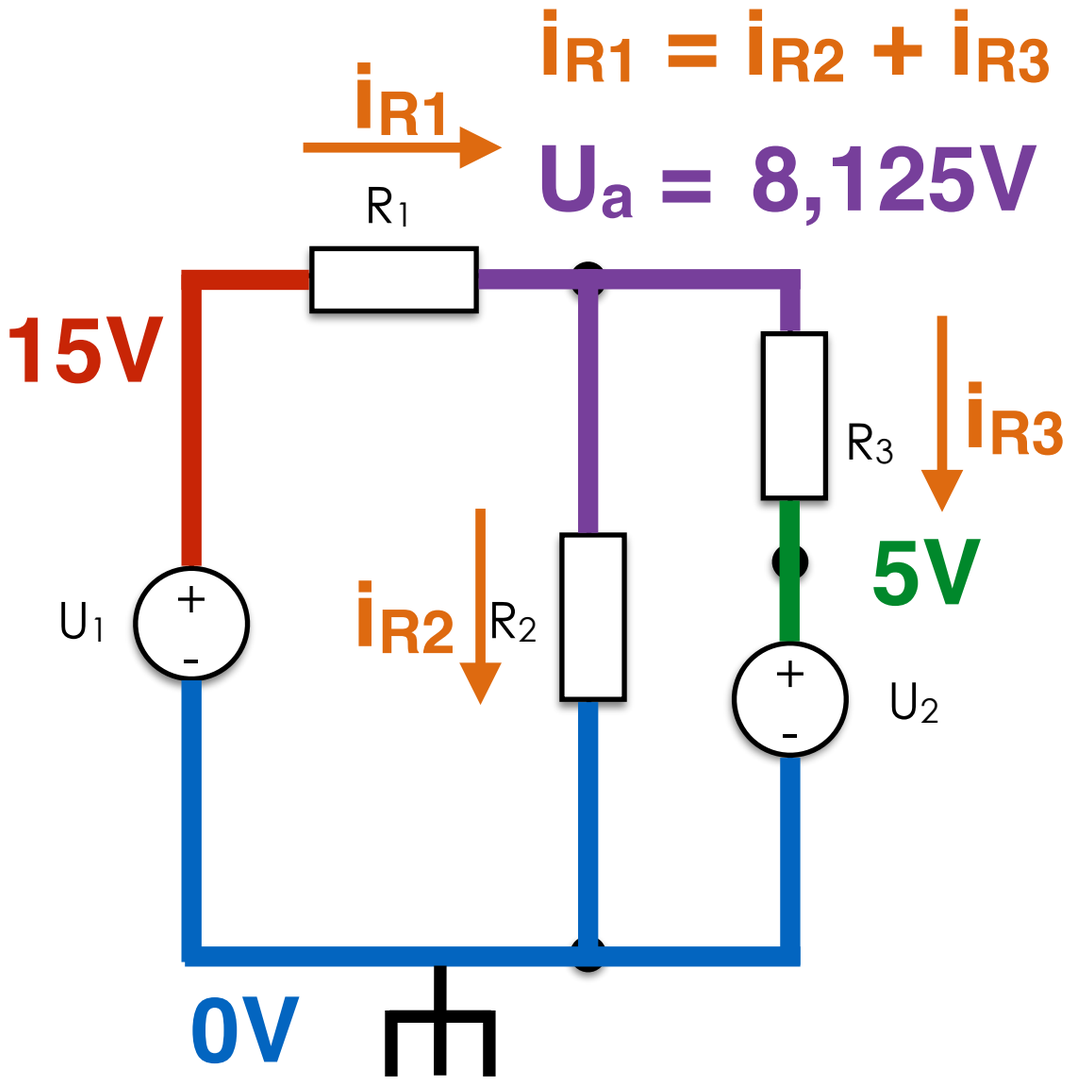
$(15 - U_a) / 15 = U_a / 20 + (U_a - 5) / 60$

$4 \times (15 - U_a) = 3\ U_a + U_a - 5$

$60 - 4\ U_a = 4\ U_a - 5$

$8\ U_a = 65$

Exemple



$U_1 = 15V$

U2 = 5V

$R_1 = 15\Omega$ $i_{R1} = (15 - U_a) / 15$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$ $i_{R2} = U_a / 20$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$ $i_{R3} = (U_a - 5) / 60$

$(15 - U_a) / 15 = U_a / 20 + (U_a - 5) / 60$

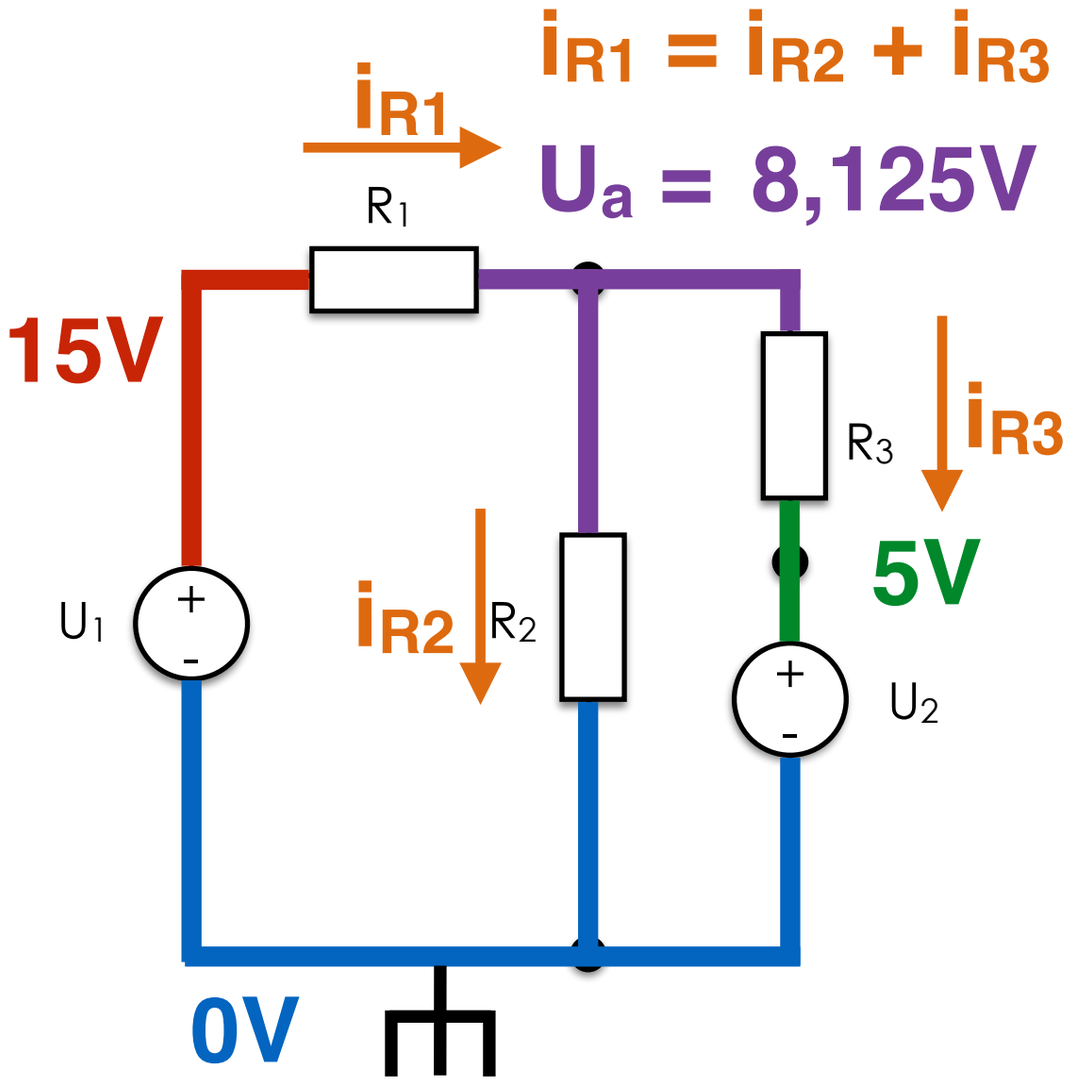
$4 \times (15 - U_a) = 3\ U_a + U_a - 5$

$60 - 4\ U_a = 4\ U_a - 5$

$8\ U_a = 65$

$U_a = 8,125V$

Exemple



$U_1 = 15V$

$U2 = 5V$

$R_1 = 15\Omega$ $i_{R1} = (15 - U_a) / 15 = 0,45A$

$R_2 = 20\Omega$ $i_{R2} = U_a / 20 = 0,40A$

$R_3 = 60\Omega$ $i_{R3} = (U_a - 5) / 60 = 0,05A$

$(15 - U_a) / 15 = U_a / 20 + (U_a - 5) / 60$

$4 \times (15 - U_a) = 3\ U_a + U_a - 5$

$60 - 4\ U_a = 4\ U_a - 5$

$8\ U_a = 65$

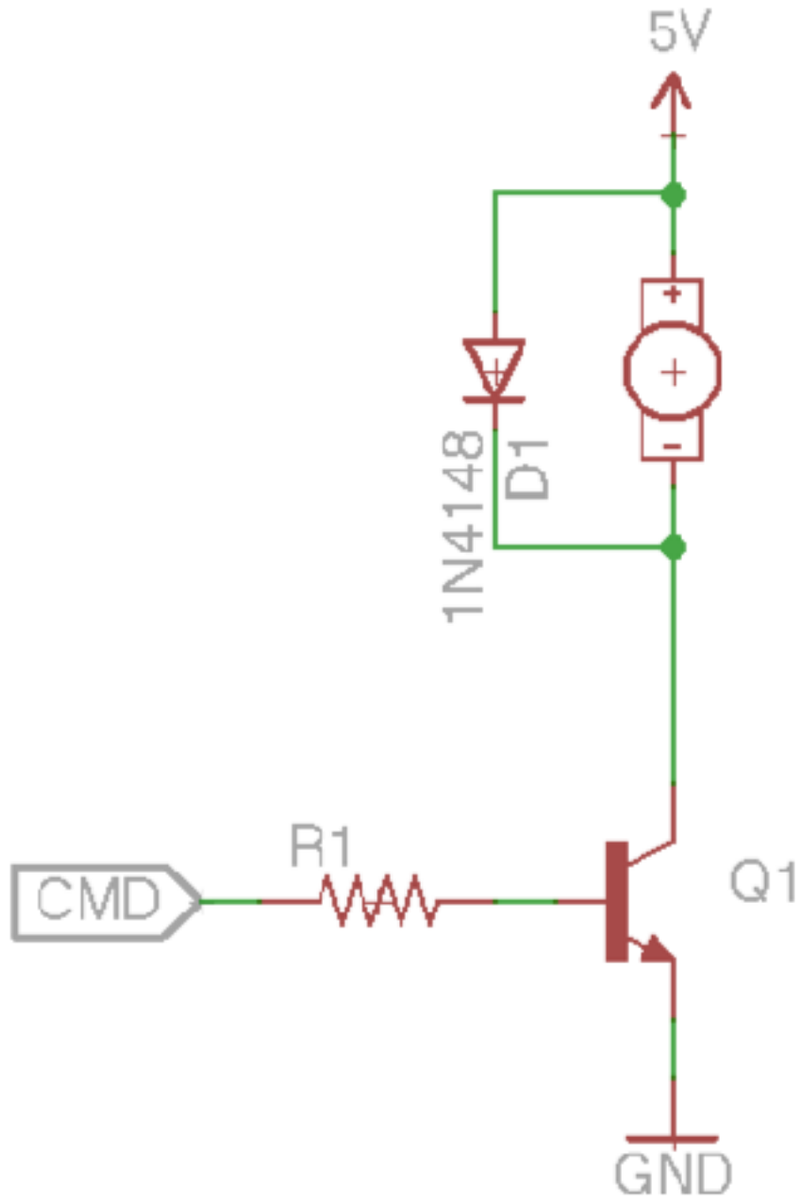
$U_a = 8,125V$

Porte H

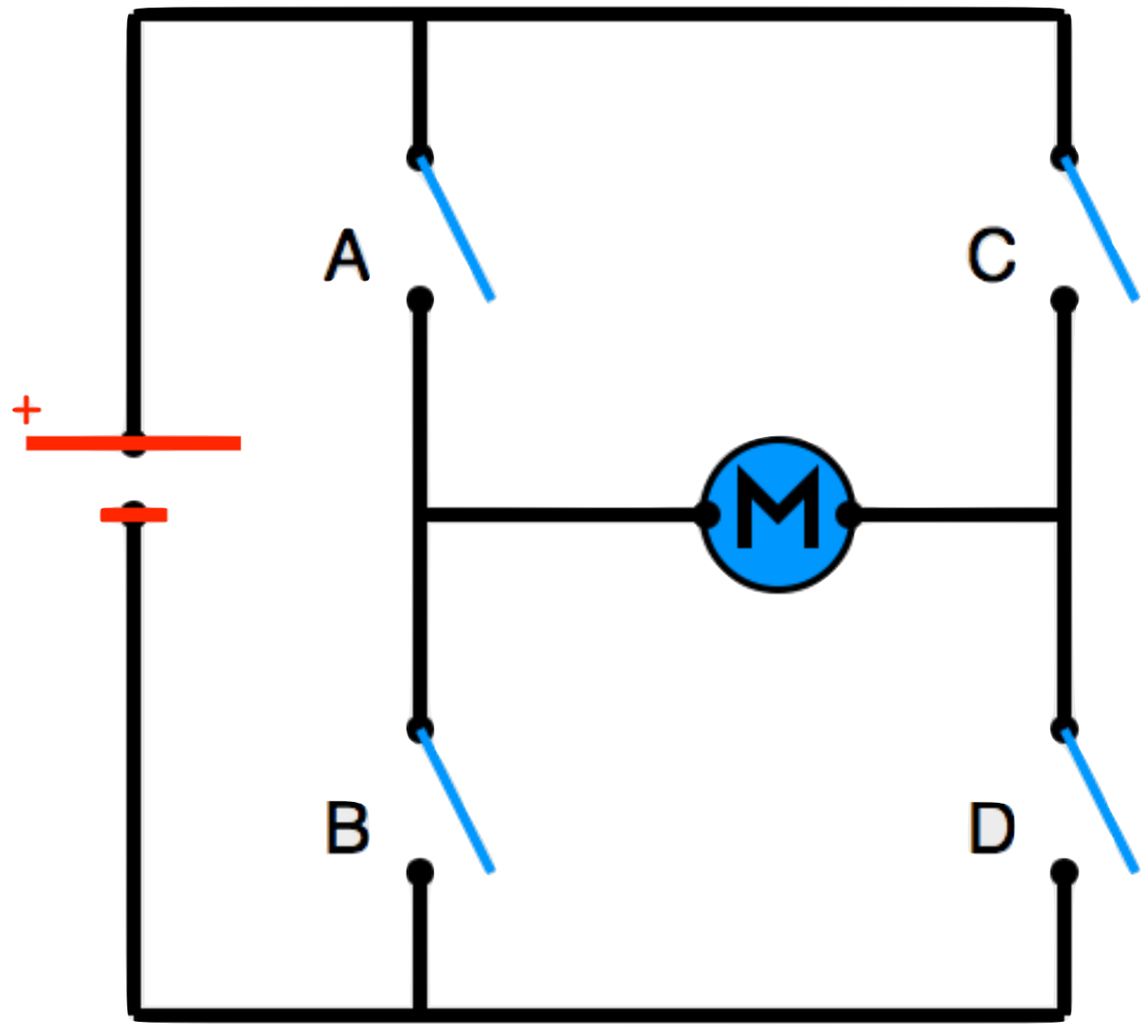
Commander un moteur

Simple

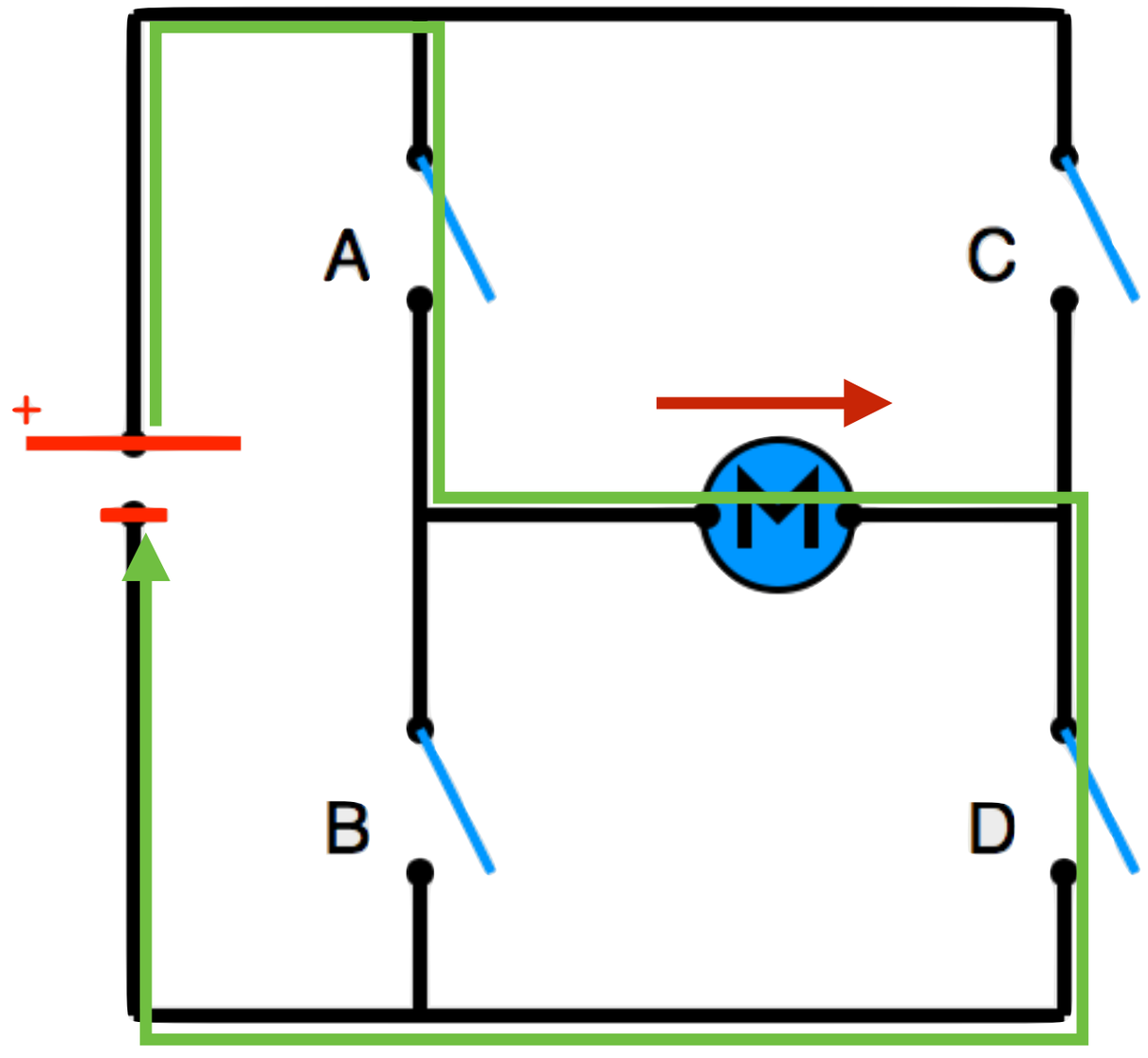
Un seul sens



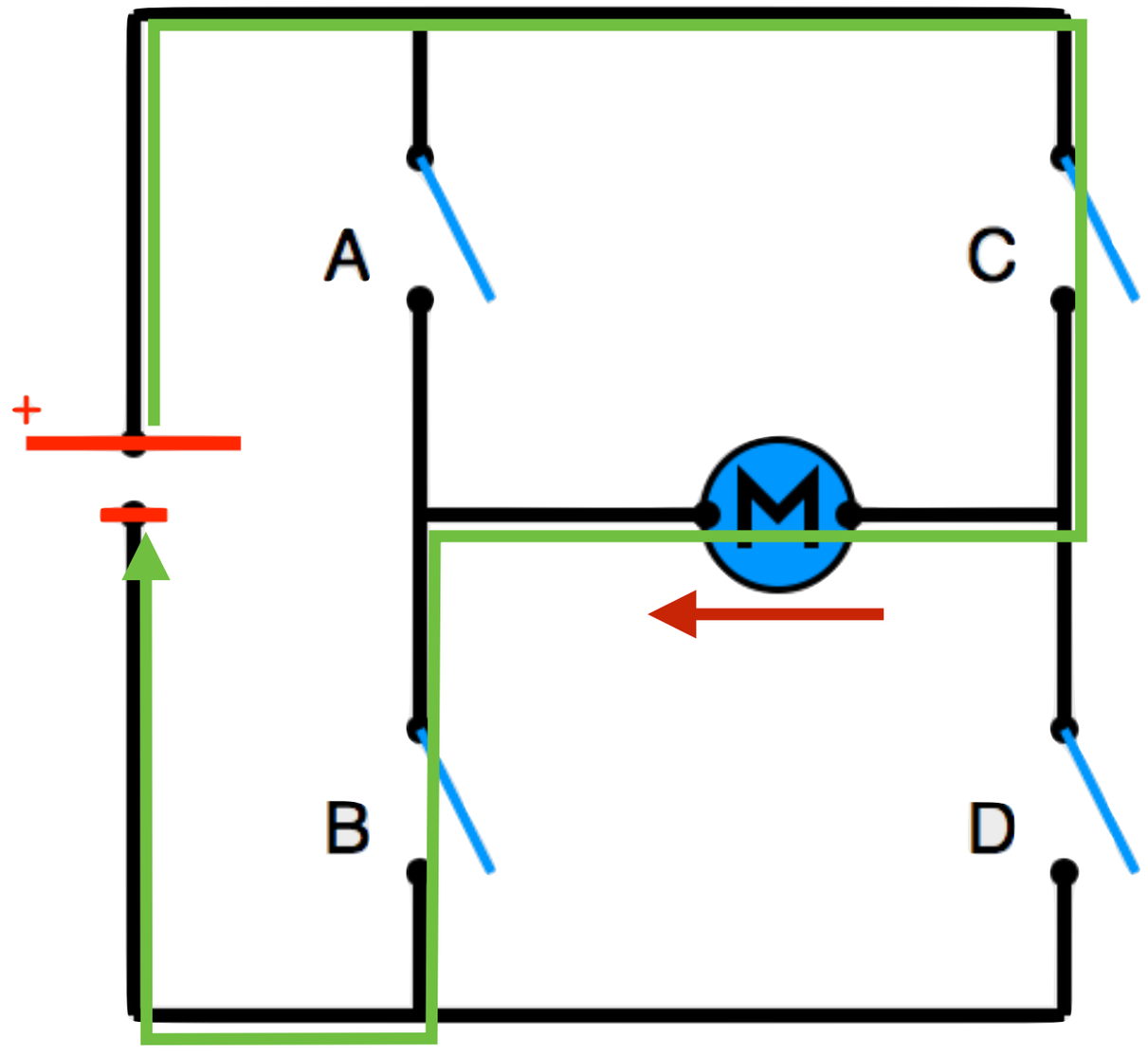
Porte en H



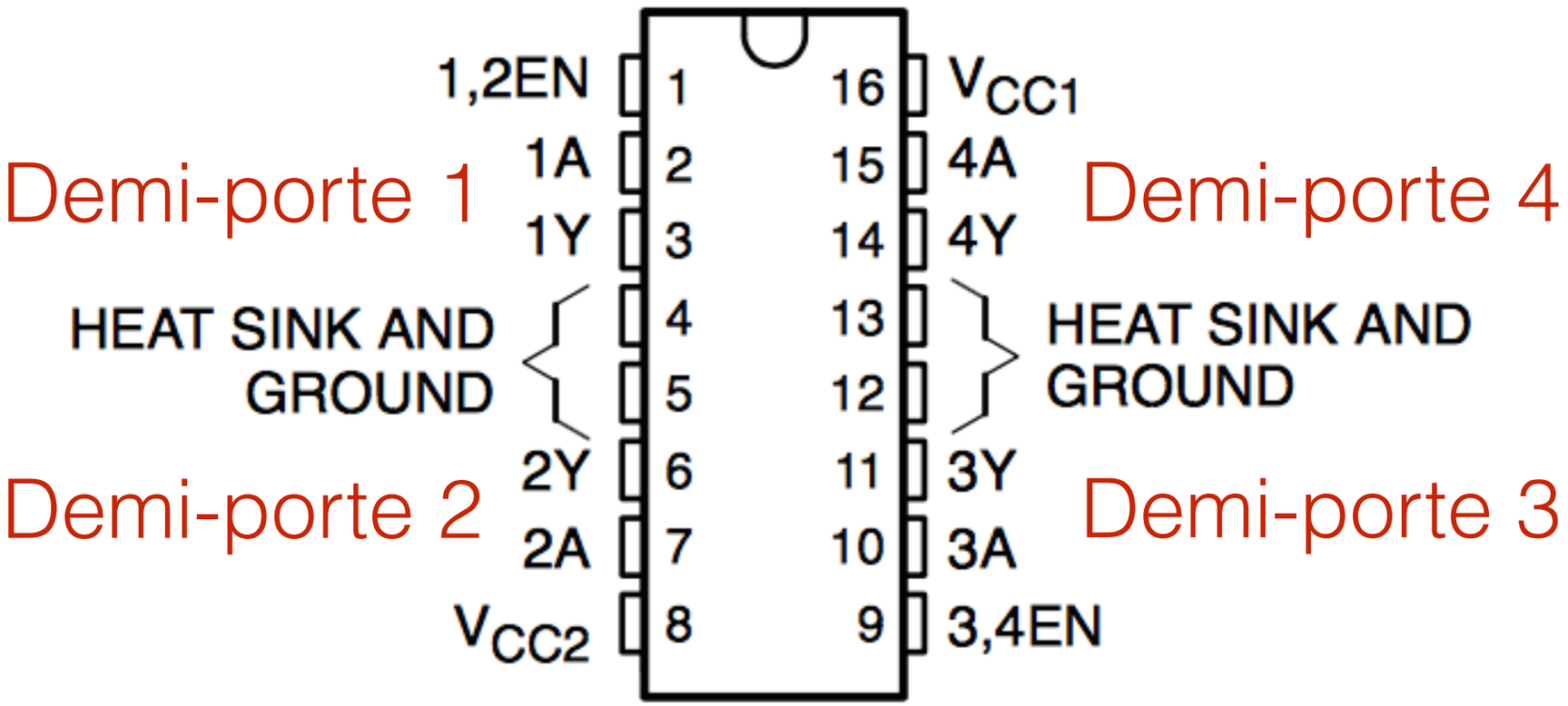
Porte en H



Porte en H



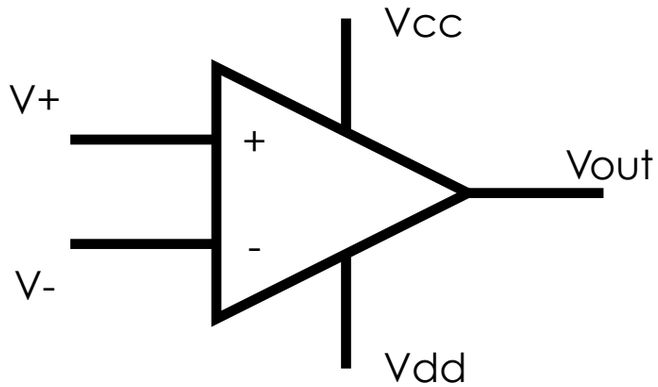
Porte en H



L293

Ampli op

Ampli op



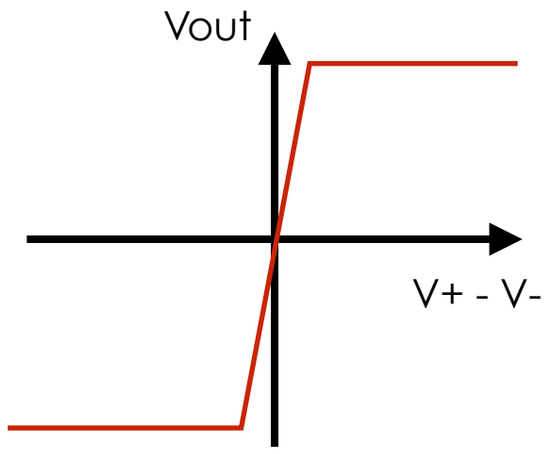
Couteau suisse de l'électronique

- Amplification
- Régulation de tension
- Comparateur
- ...

$$i_+ = i_- = 0$$

$$V_{out} = A(V_+ - V_-)$$

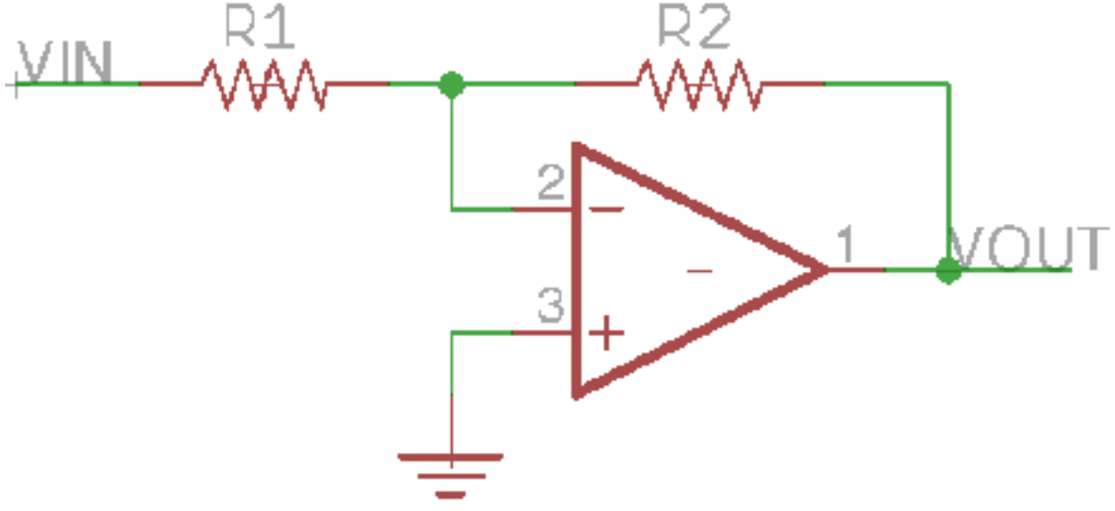
A très très grand



Ampli inverseur

Negative feedback

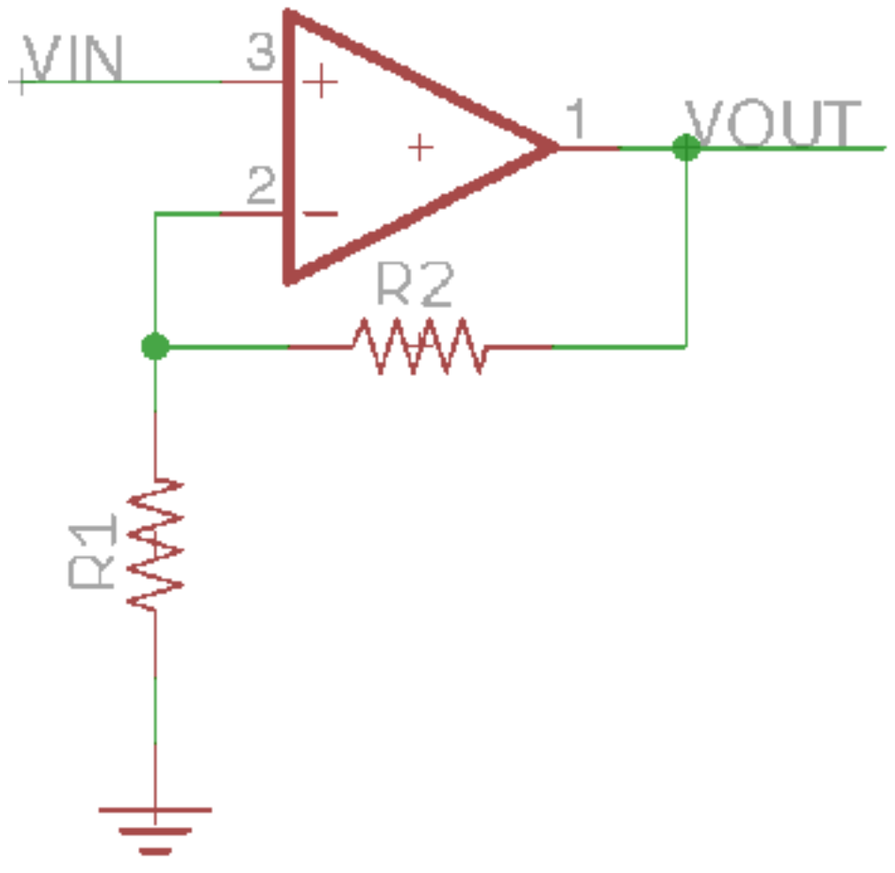
$$V_{out} = -V_{in}\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



Ampli non inverseur

Negative feedback

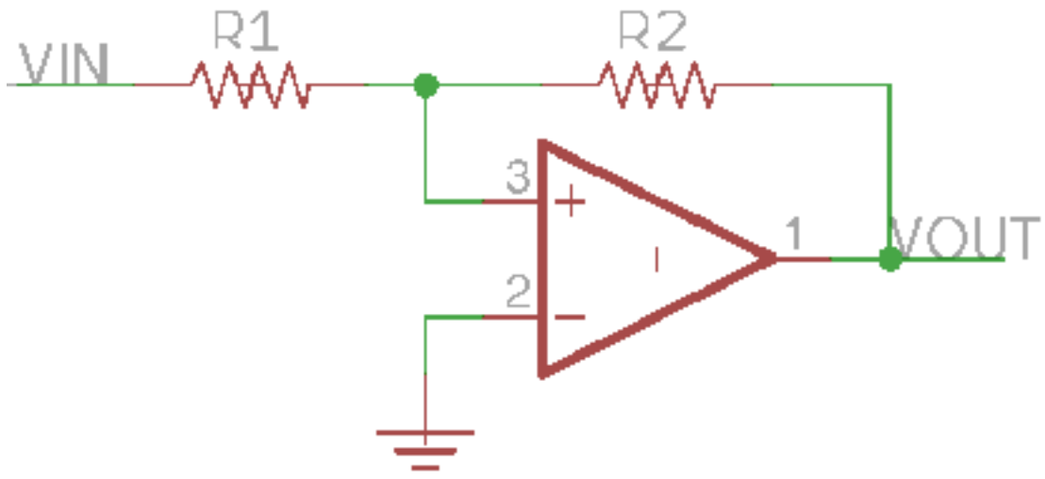
$$V_{out} = V_{in} \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$$

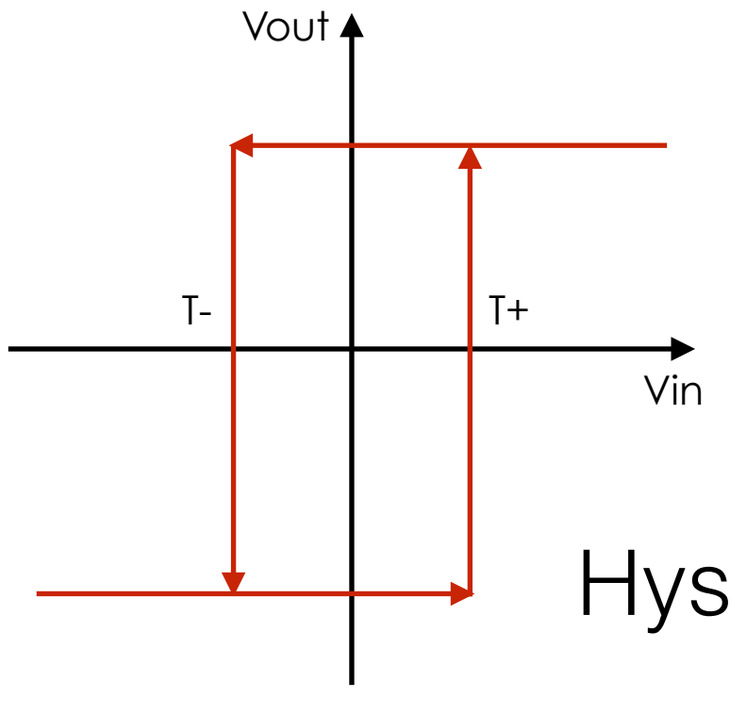


Trigger de Schmitt

$$V_{T+} = V_{cc}\frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$V_{T-} = -V_{cc}\frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

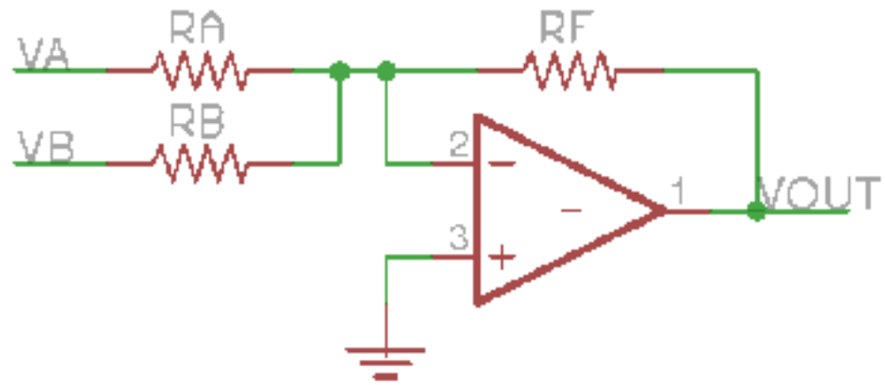




Hystérésis

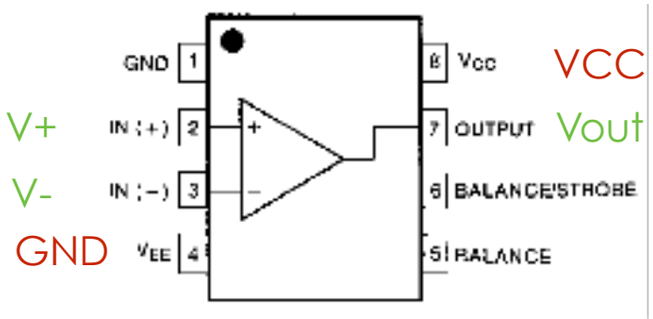
Trigger de Schmitt

$$V_{out} = -(\frac{R_f}{R_a}V_a + \frac{R_f}{R_b}V_b)$$

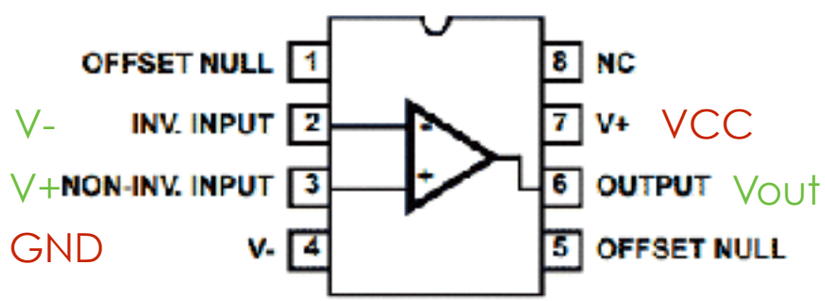


Ampli op

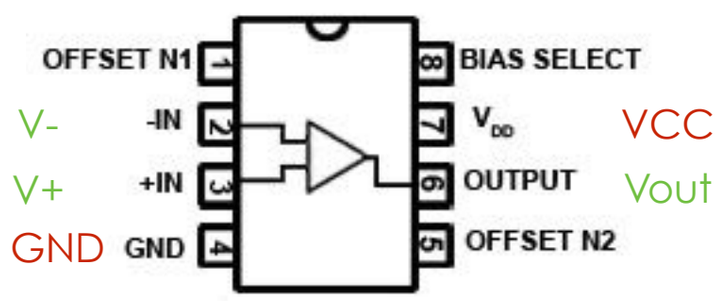
LM311



LM741

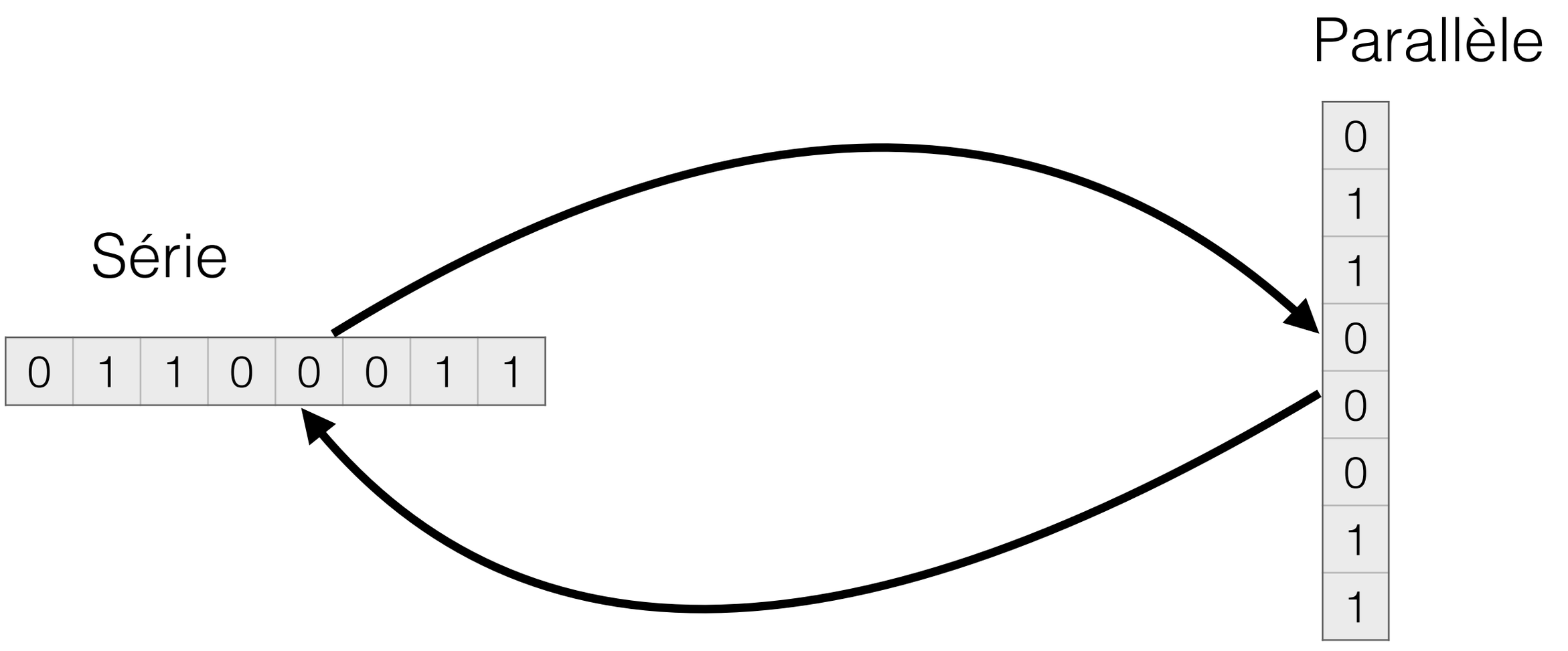


TLC271



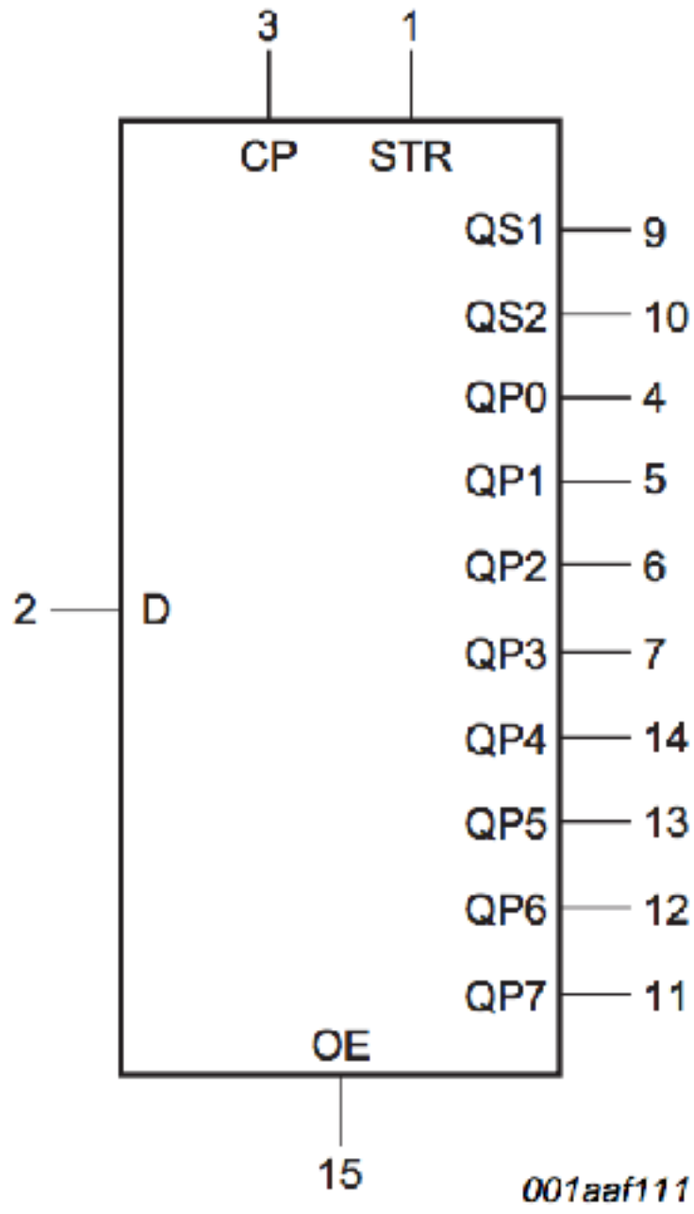
Registre à décalage

Série / parallèle



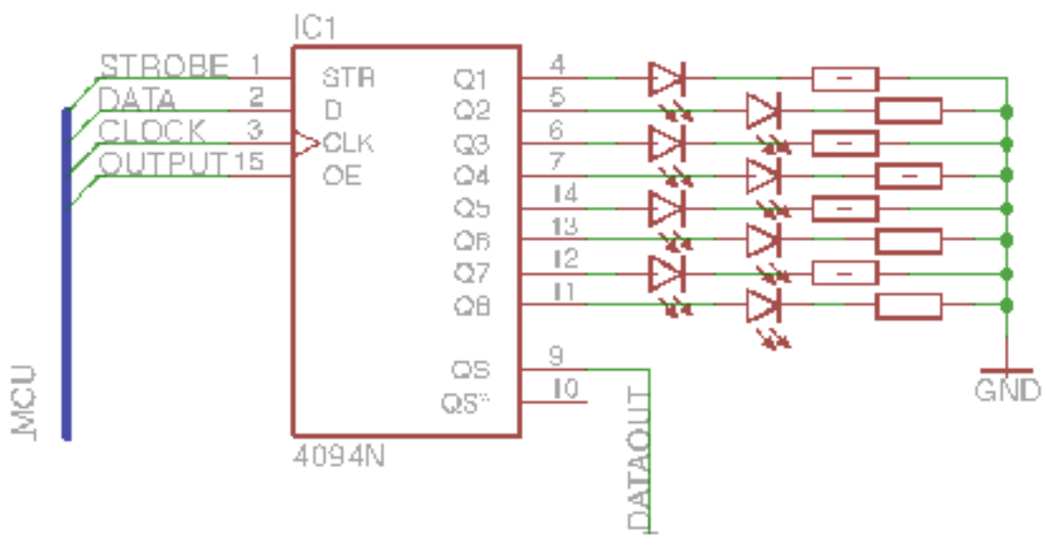
Registre à décalage

- CP : horloge
- D : données (en série)
- STR : enregistrement dans un registre
- OE : valeur du registre aux sorties parallèles
- QP0 - QP7 : sorties parallèles
- QS1, QS2 : sorties série
- + / - : alimentation



Registre à décalage

- Strobe, data, clock, output : du MCU
  - Data : MOSI (SPI)
- $Q_1 \Rightarrow Q_8$: sorties
- Q_S : ajouter des sorties
  - Remplacer data par Qs
  - Ajouter Strobe clock et output



Multiplexeur

8 entrées pour contrôler 16 sorties

Registres à décalage

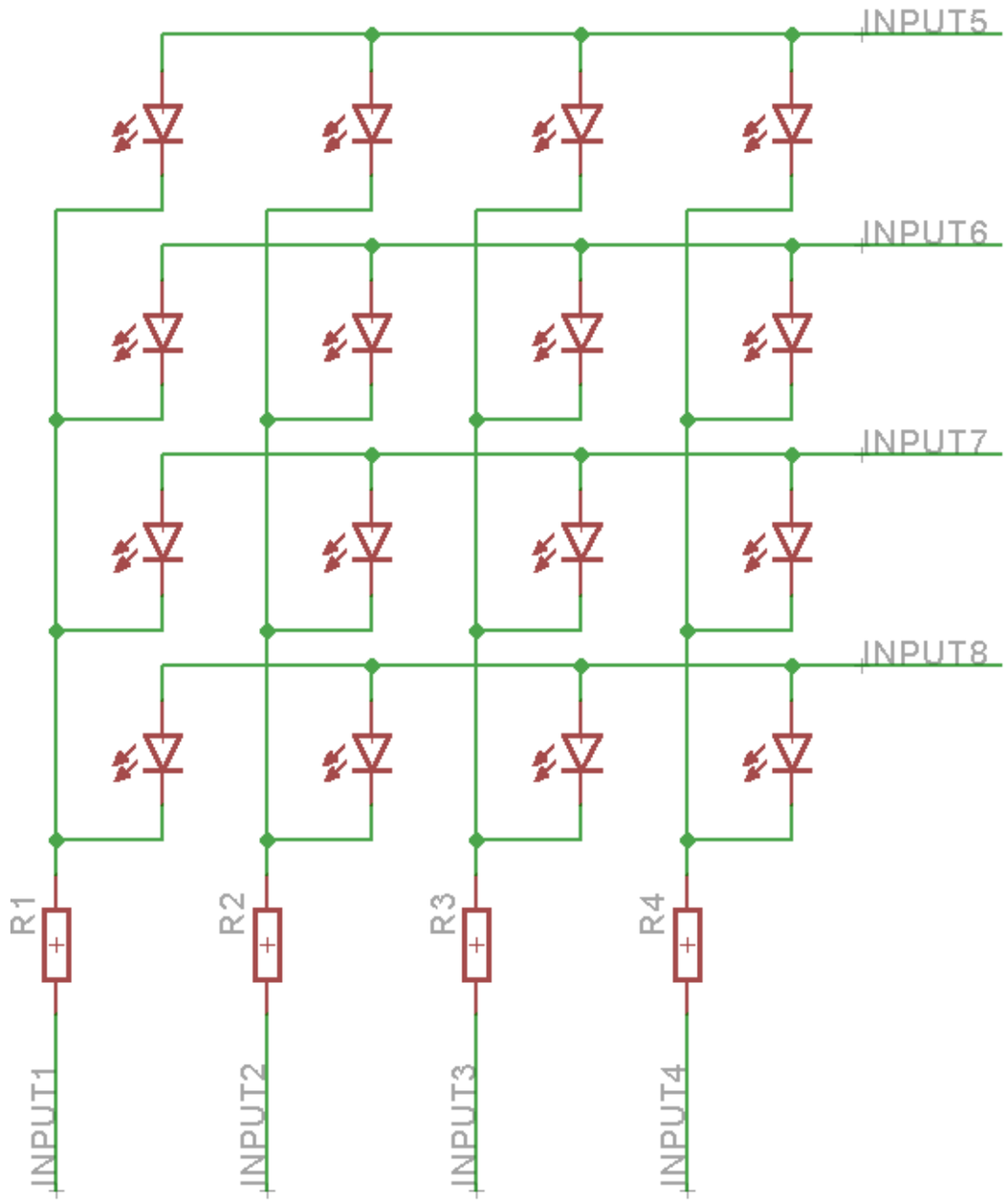
Choix de la led :

Ligne HIGH, colonne LOW

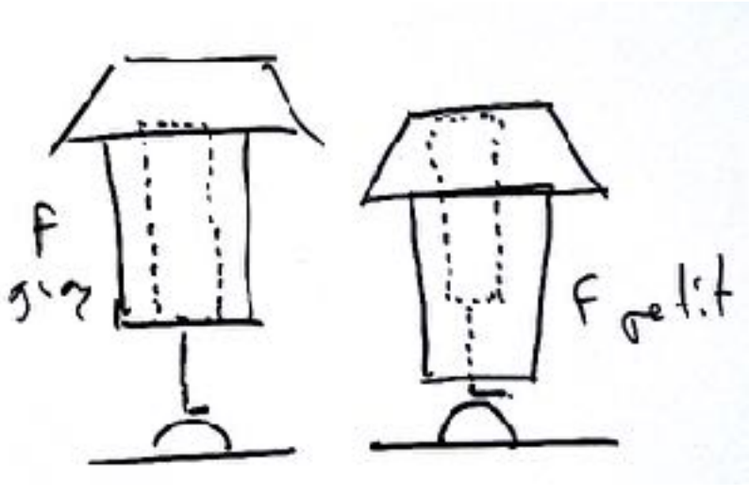
Autres lignes LOW, autres colonnes HIGH

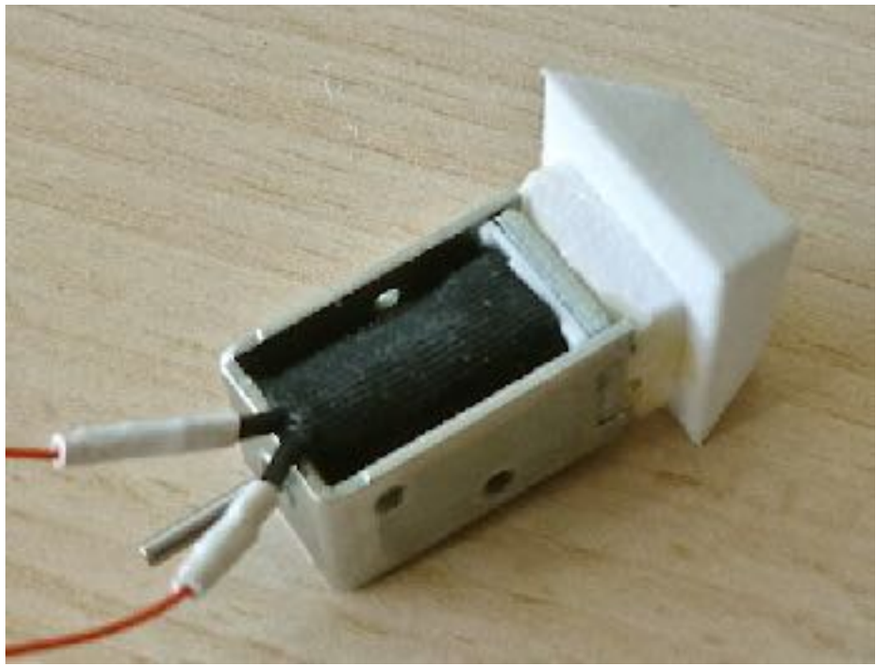
Plusieurs LEDs

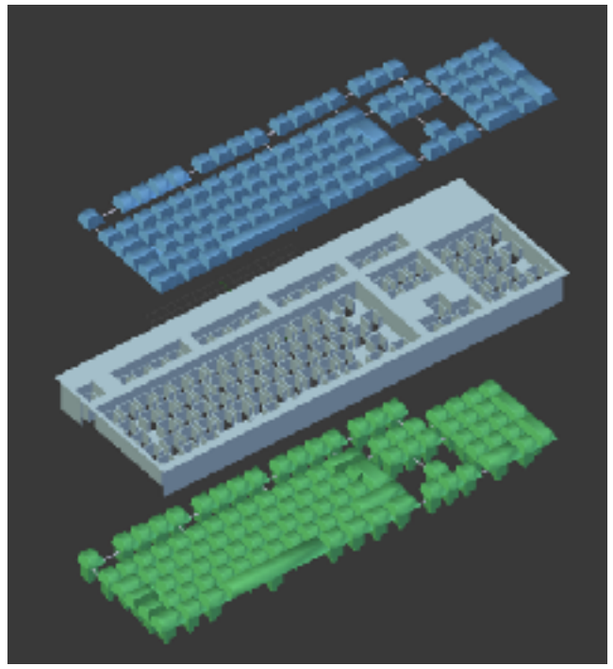
Persistance rétinienne

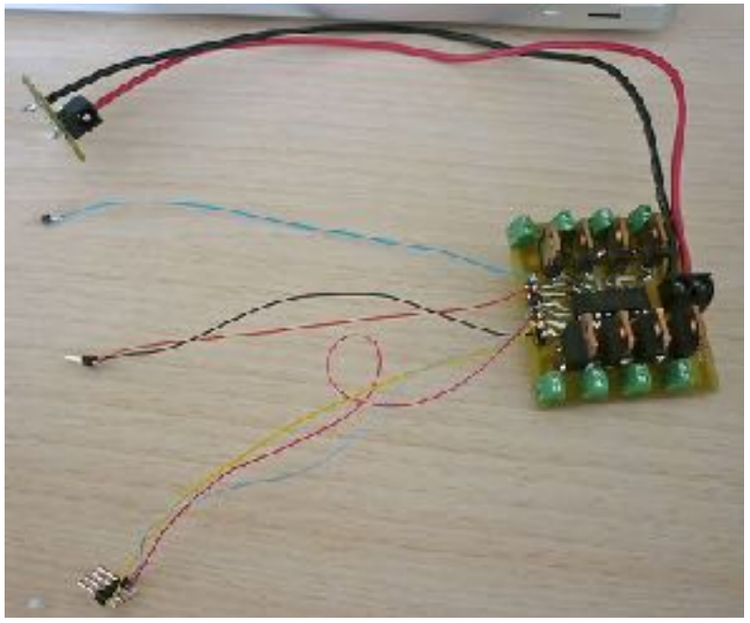


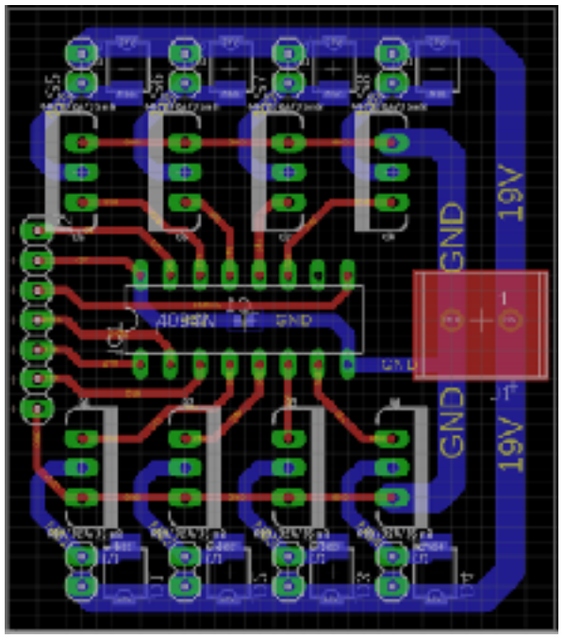
Métamorphe

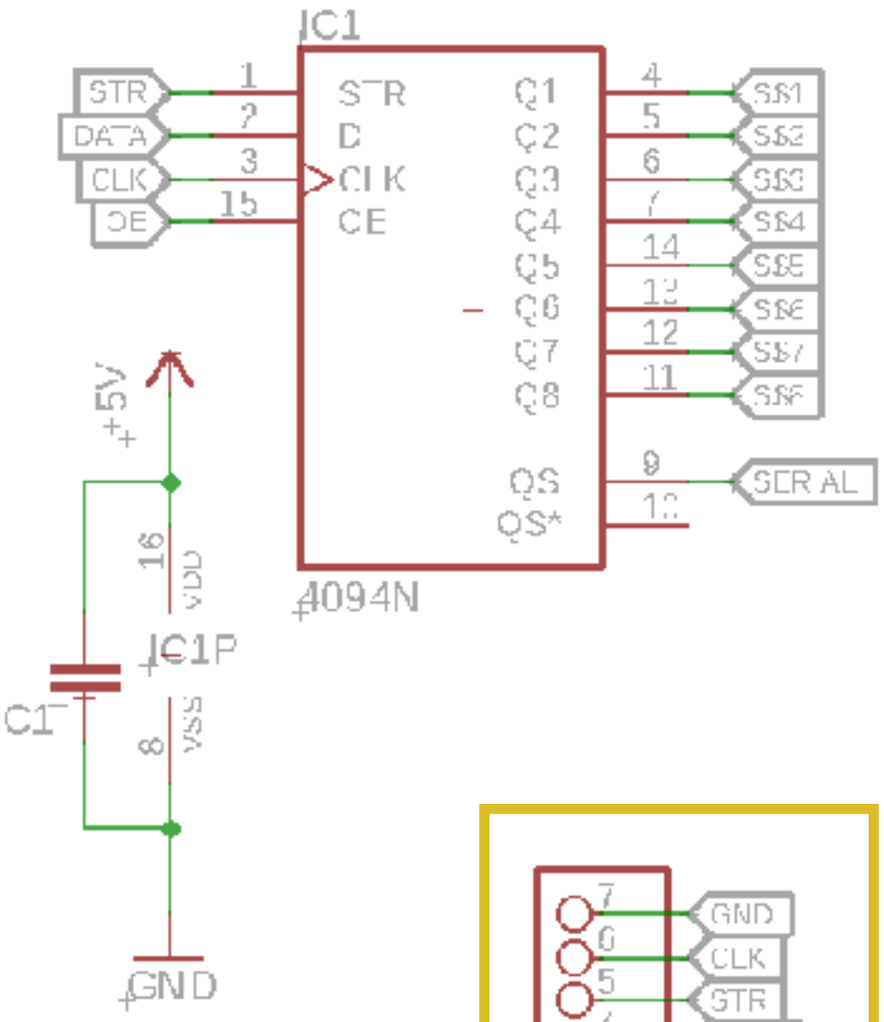

F
F petit

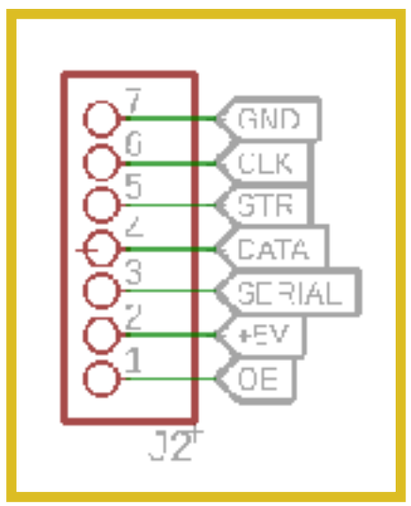






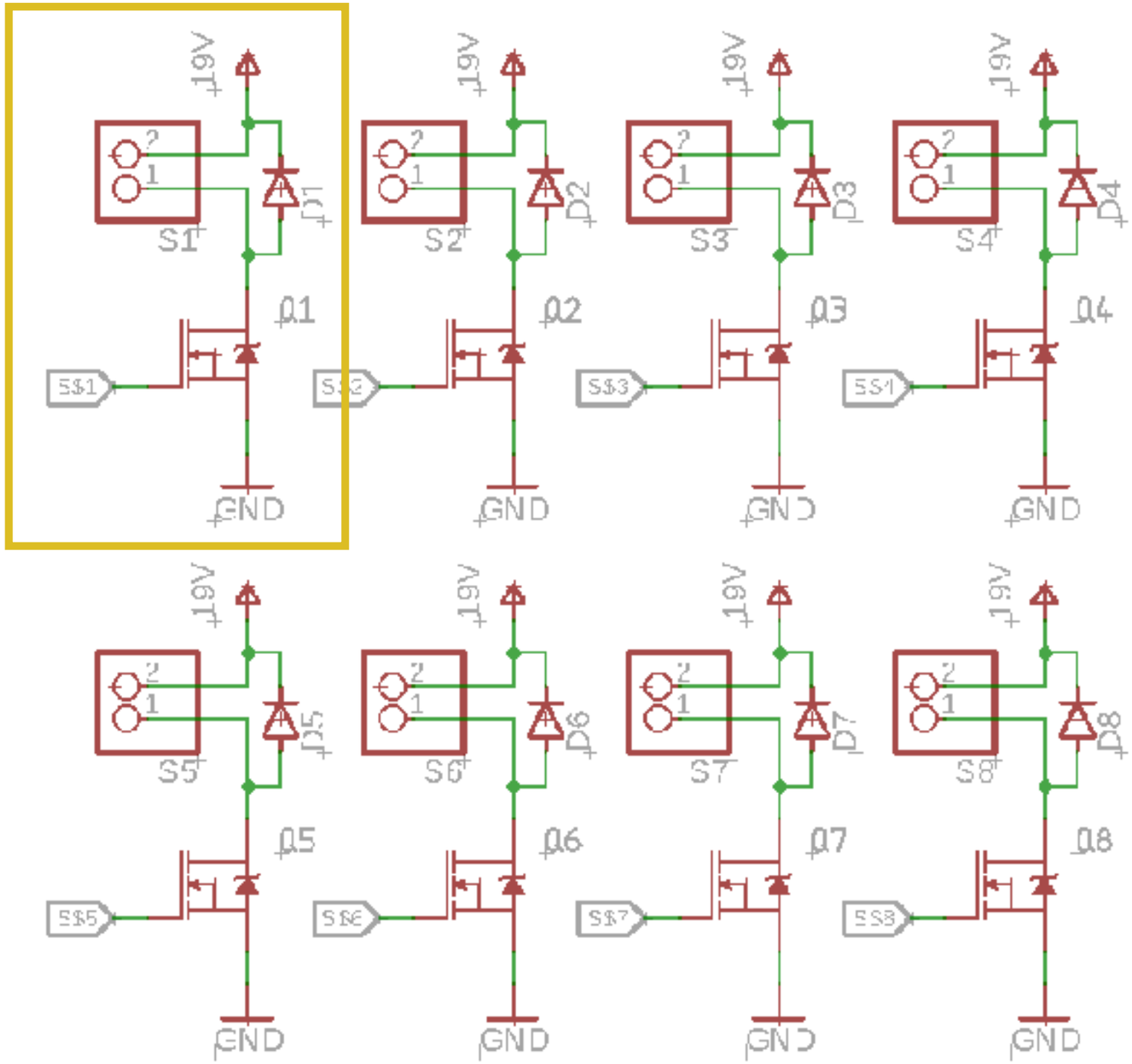

GND
19V
GND
19V

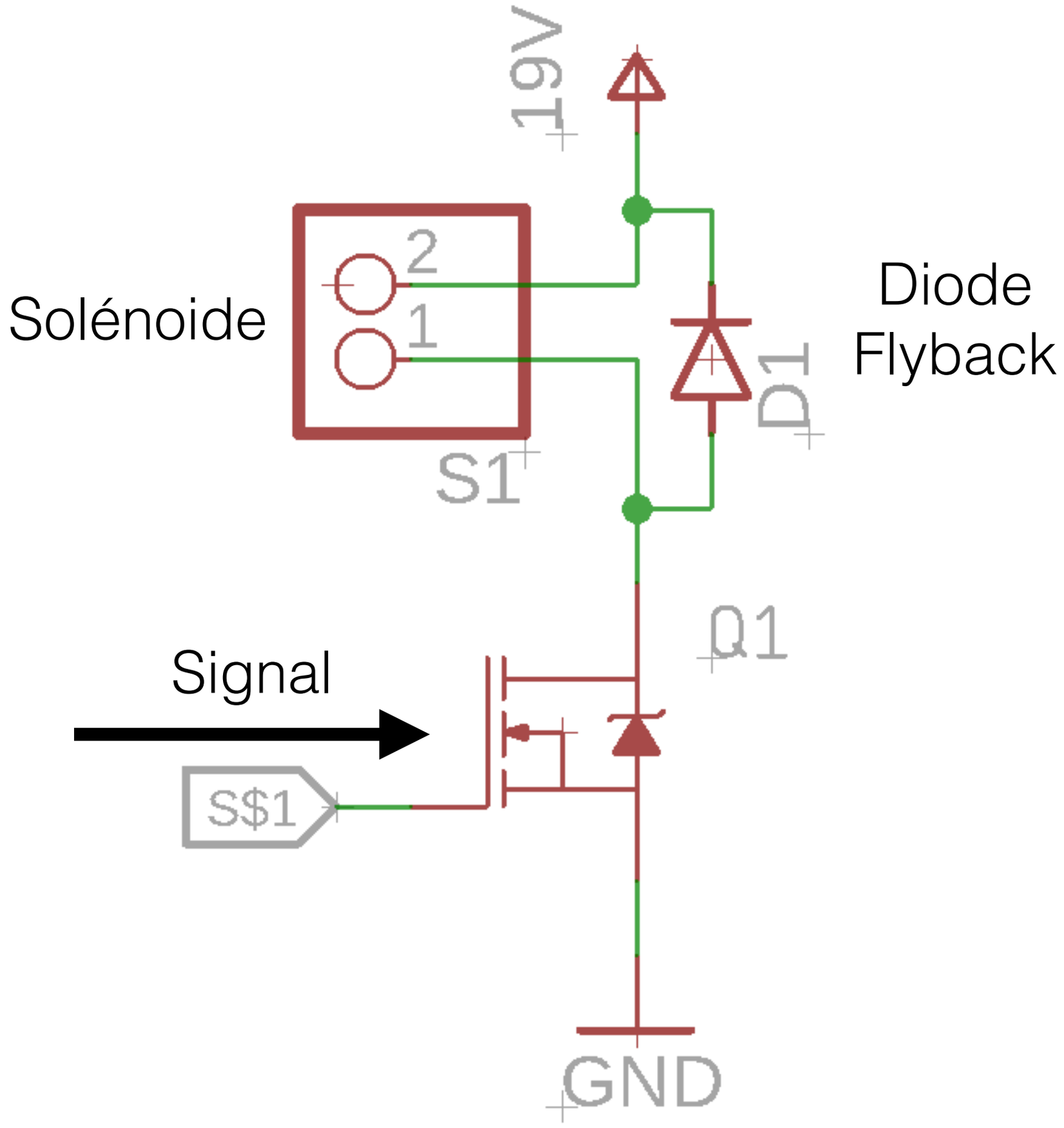




Vers microcontroleur

Vers alimentation



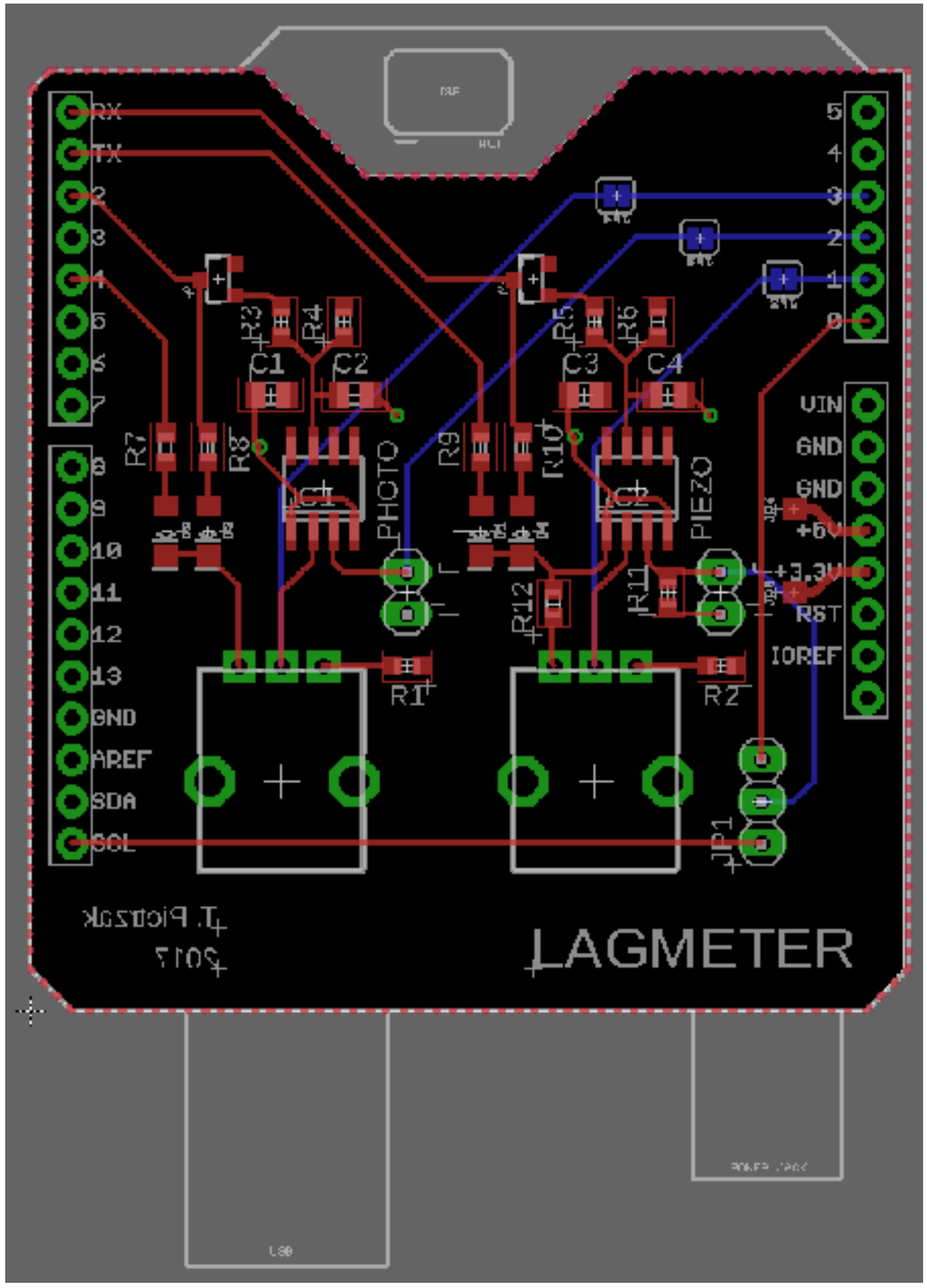

19V
2
1
Solénoide
S1
D1
Diode
Flyback
Signal
Q1
S$1
GND

Lagmeter

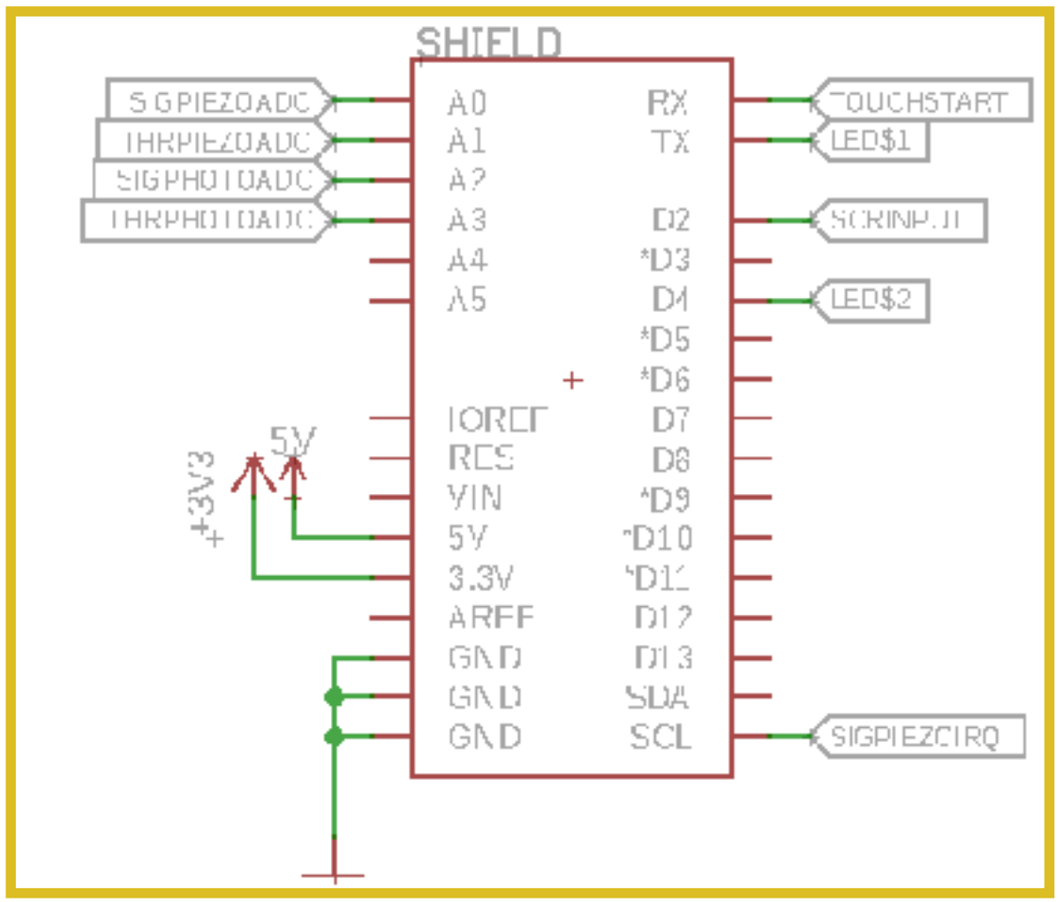
Capteur
piezoélectrique

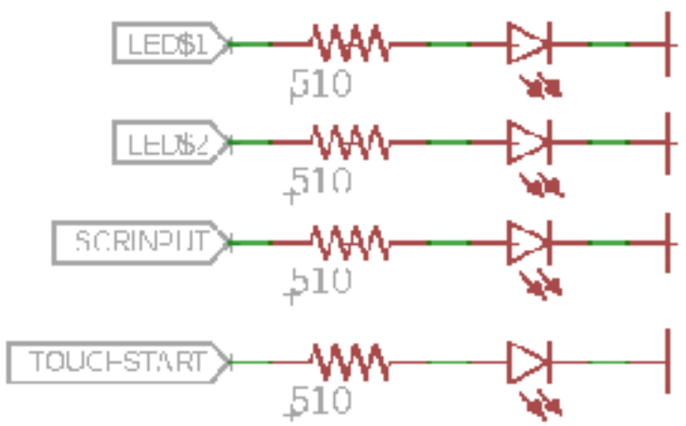
Photodiode


LEONARDO
ARDUINO

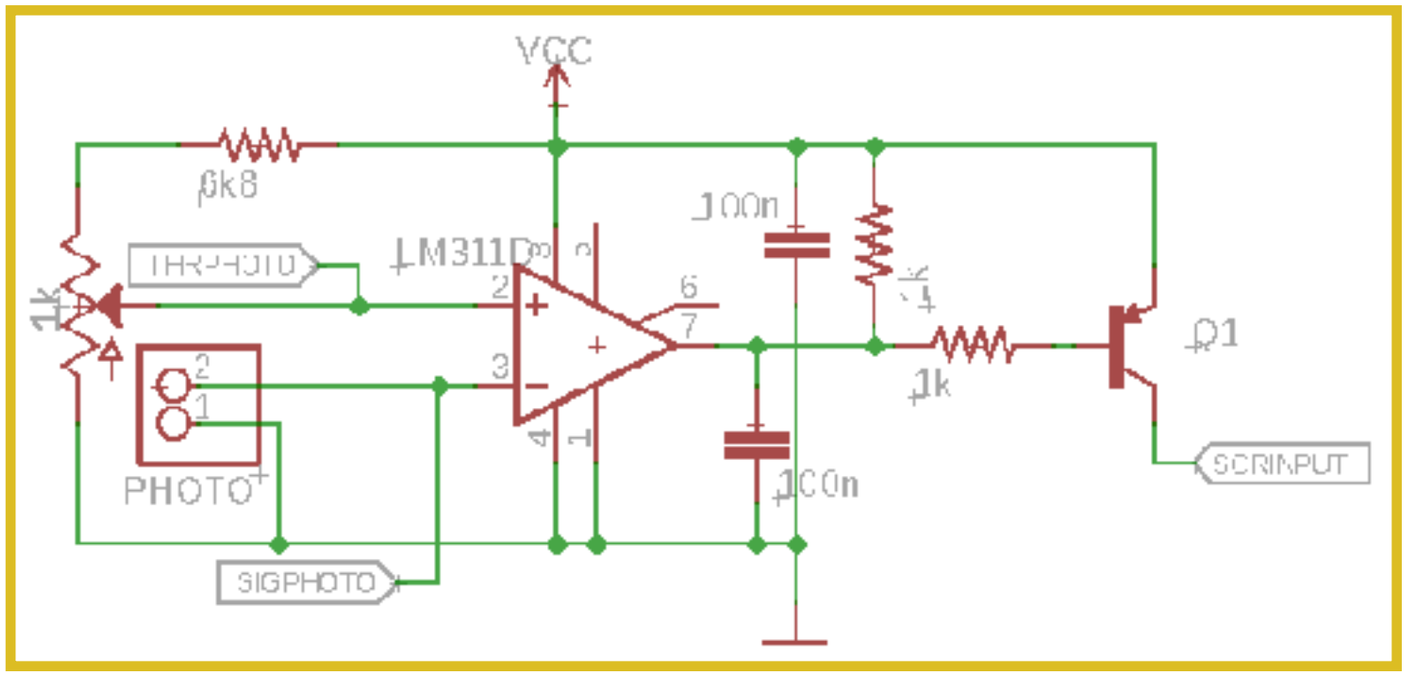

RX
TX
GND
AREF
SDA
SCL
VIN
5V
3V3
RST
IOREF
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
R6
R7
R8
R9
R10
R11
R12
C1
C2
C3
C4
PHOTO
PIEZO
JP1
LAGMETER

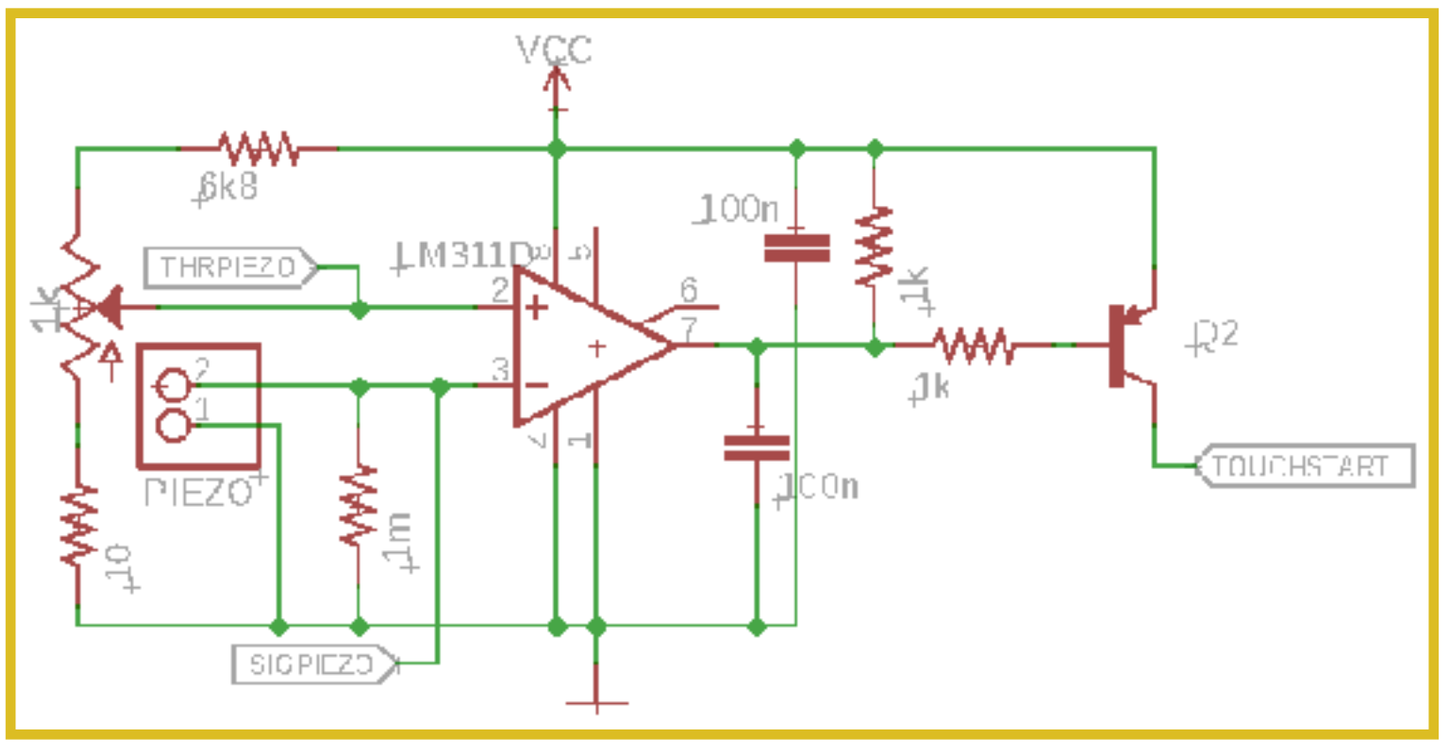
Pins shield



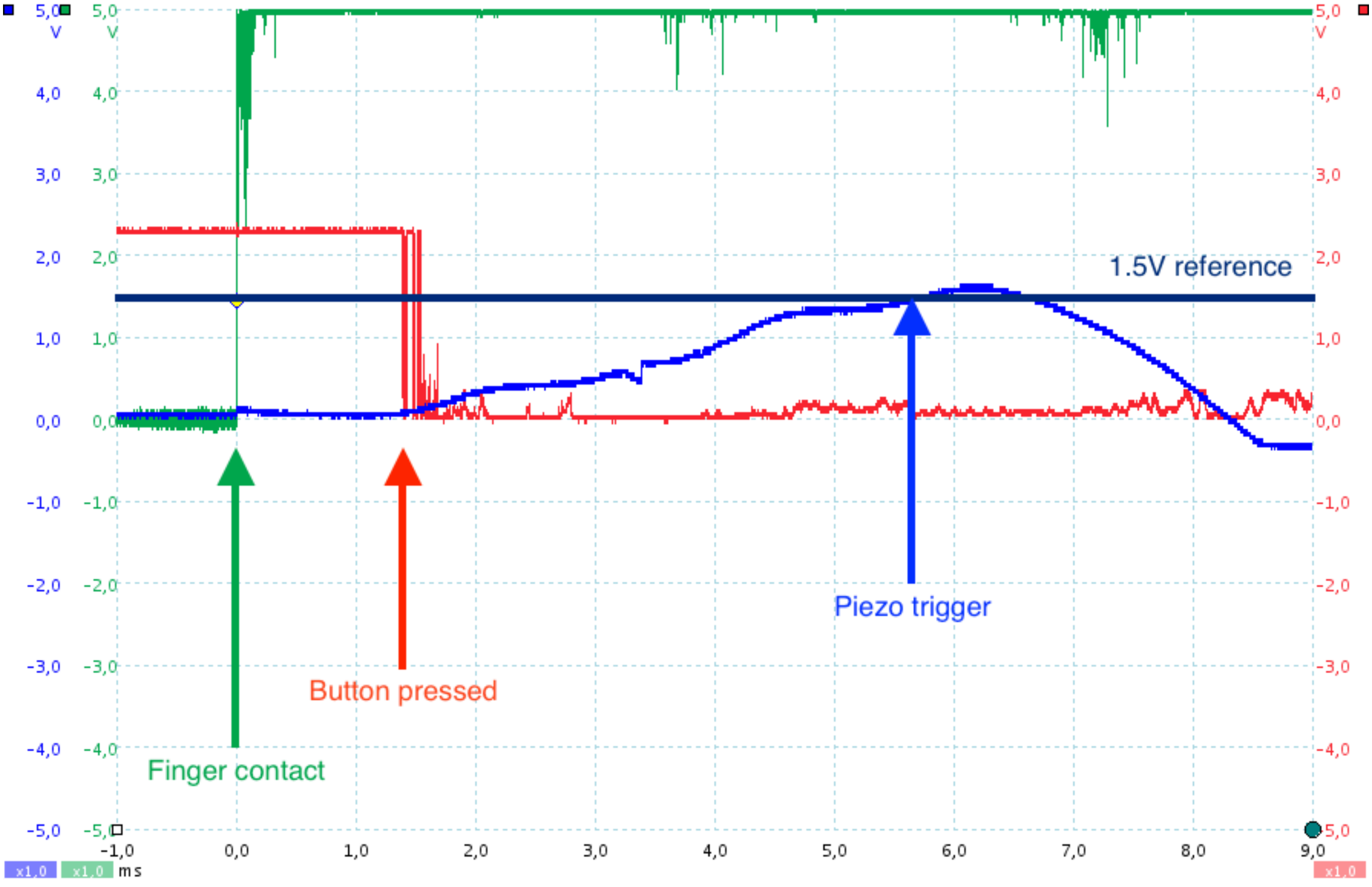


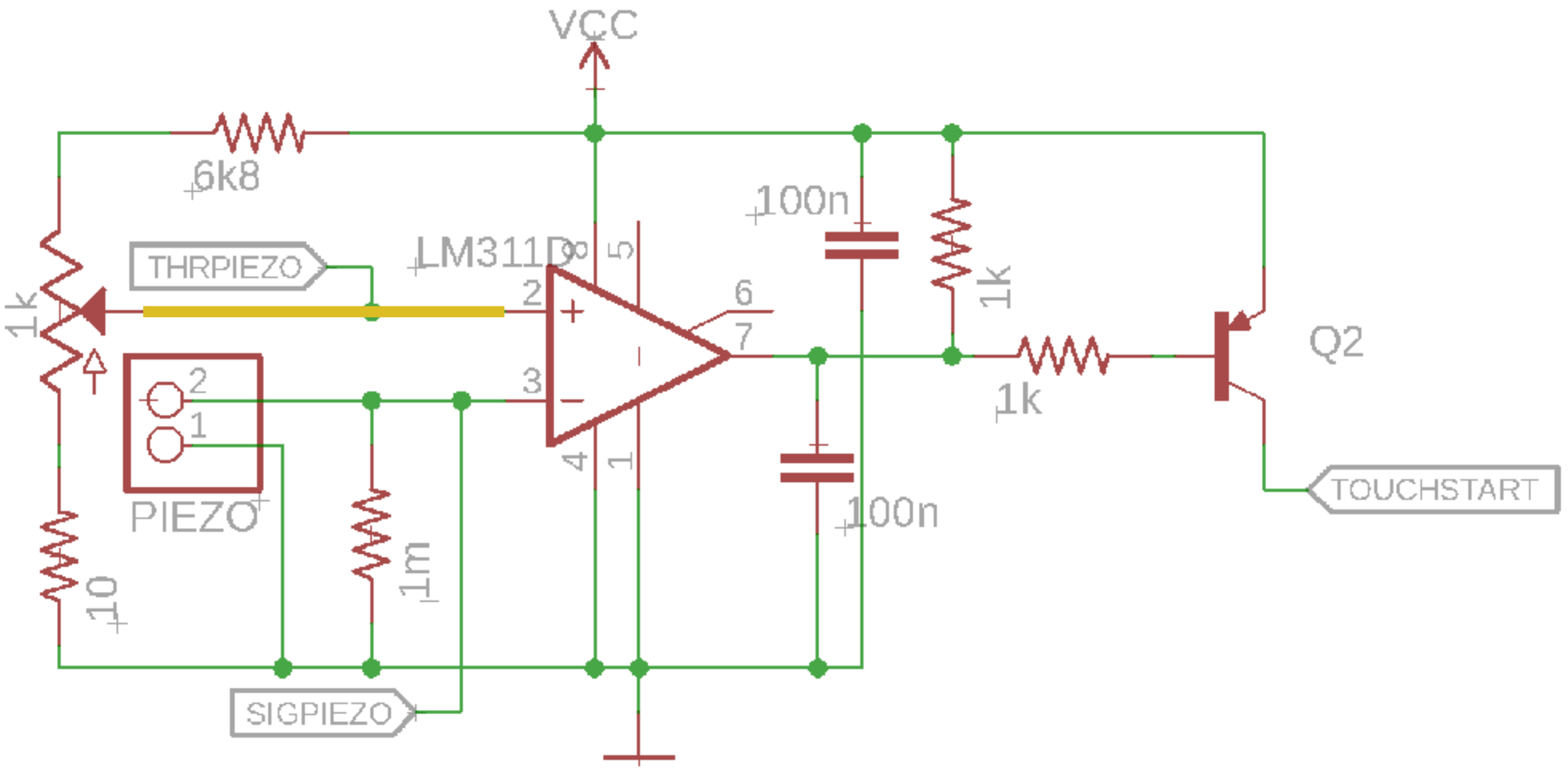
Détection de lumière





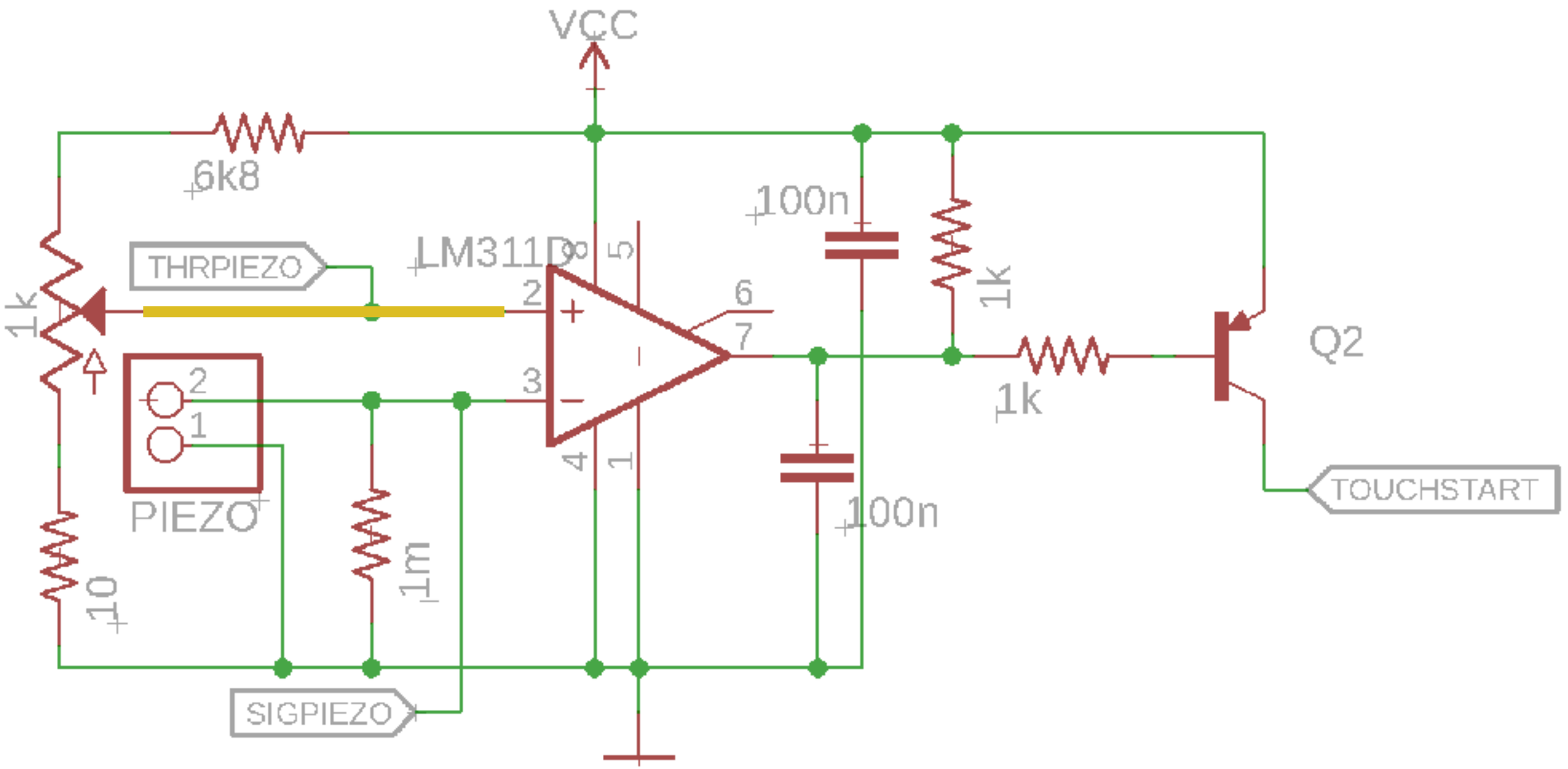
Détection de vibration


5,0 V
5,0 V
5,0 V
4,0
3,0
2,0
1,0
0,0
-1,0
-2,0
-3,0
-4,0
-5,0
1.5V reference
Piezo trigger
Button pressed
Finger contact
-1,0
0,0
1,0
2,0
3,0
4,0
5,0
6,0
7,0
8,0
9,0
x1,0
x1,0
ms
x1,0



Vcc = 5V

THRPIEZO = ?



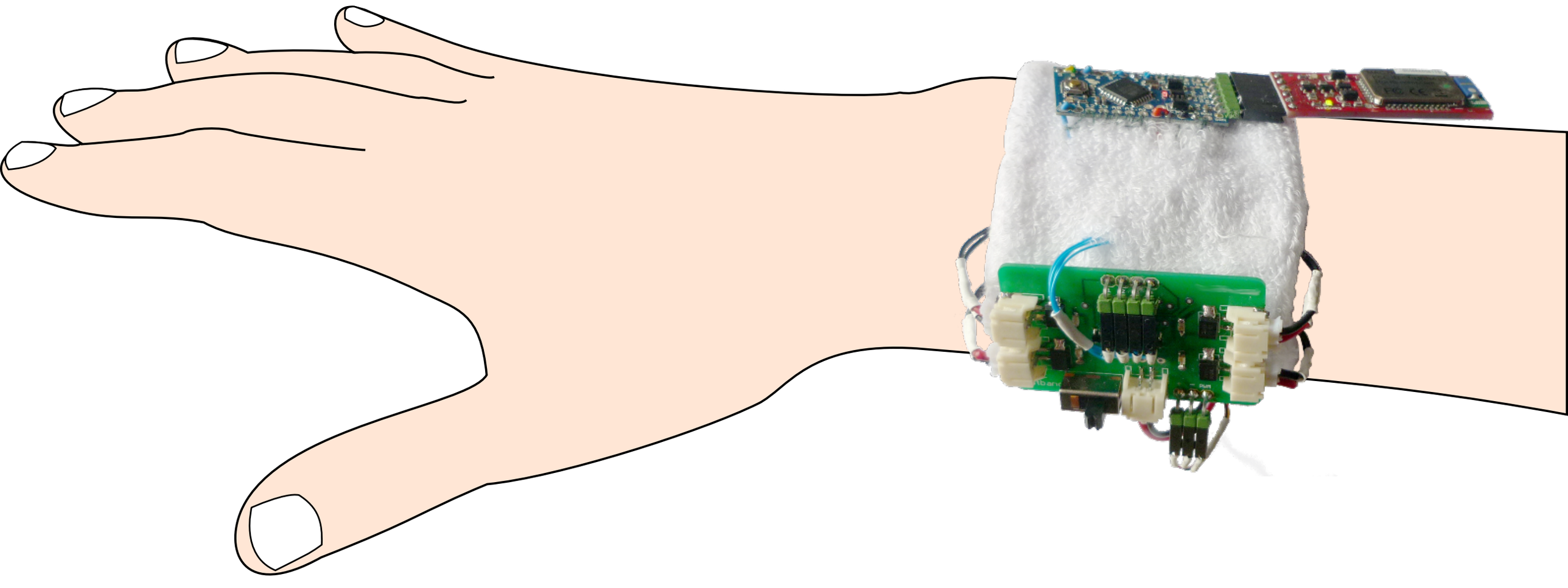
Vcc = 5V

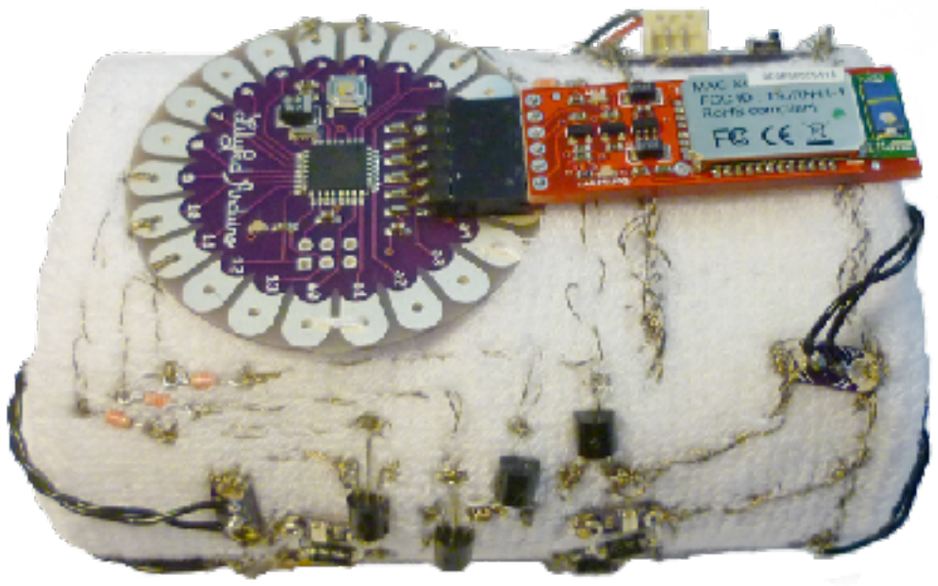
THRPIEZO = ?

$$5\frac{10}{10+1000+6800} \leq THRPIEZO \leq 5\frac{1010}{10+1000+6800}$$

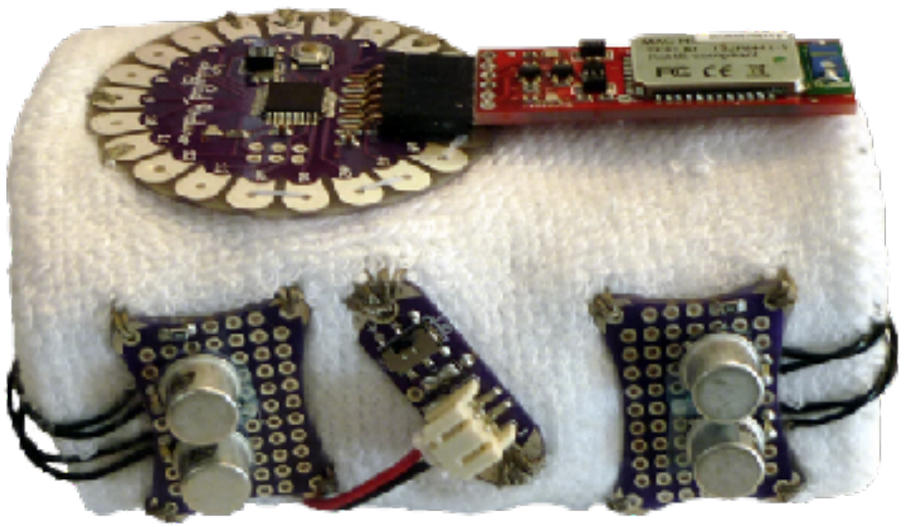
$$6mV \leq THRPIEZO \leq 646mV$$

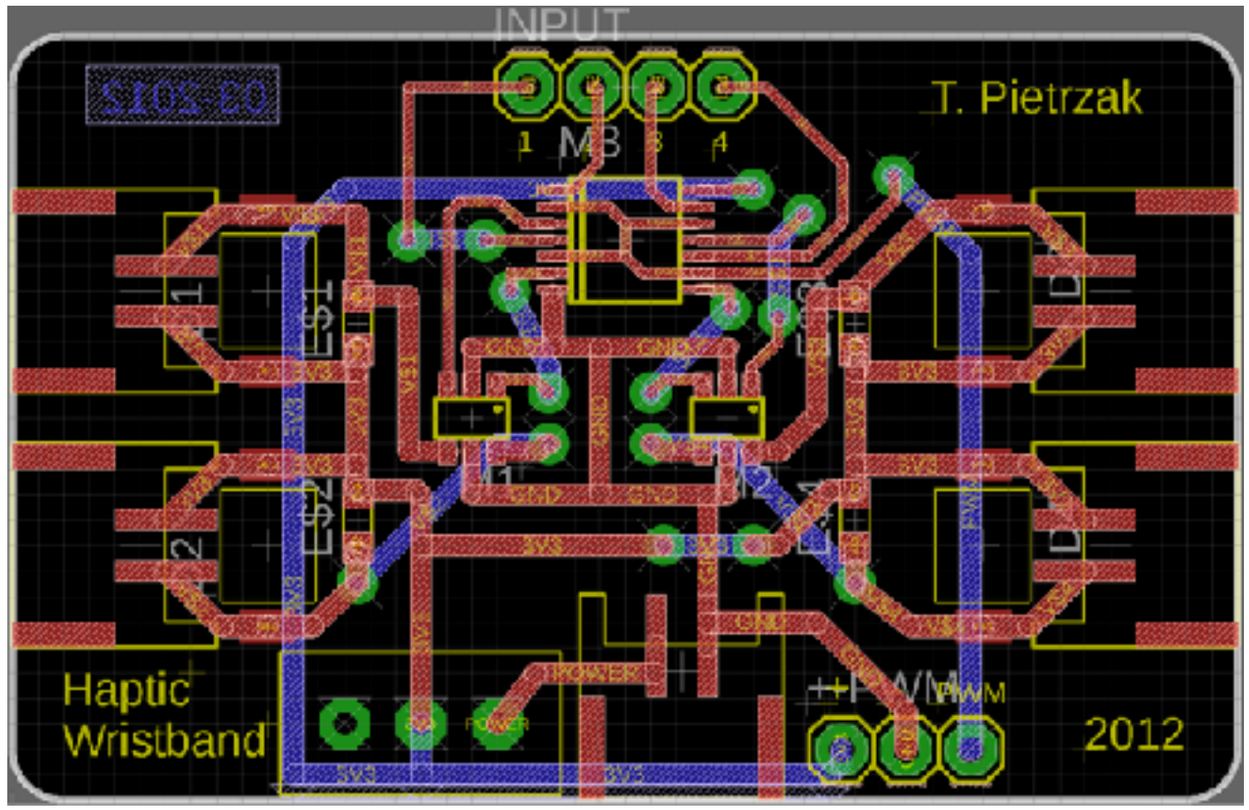
Bracelet tactile



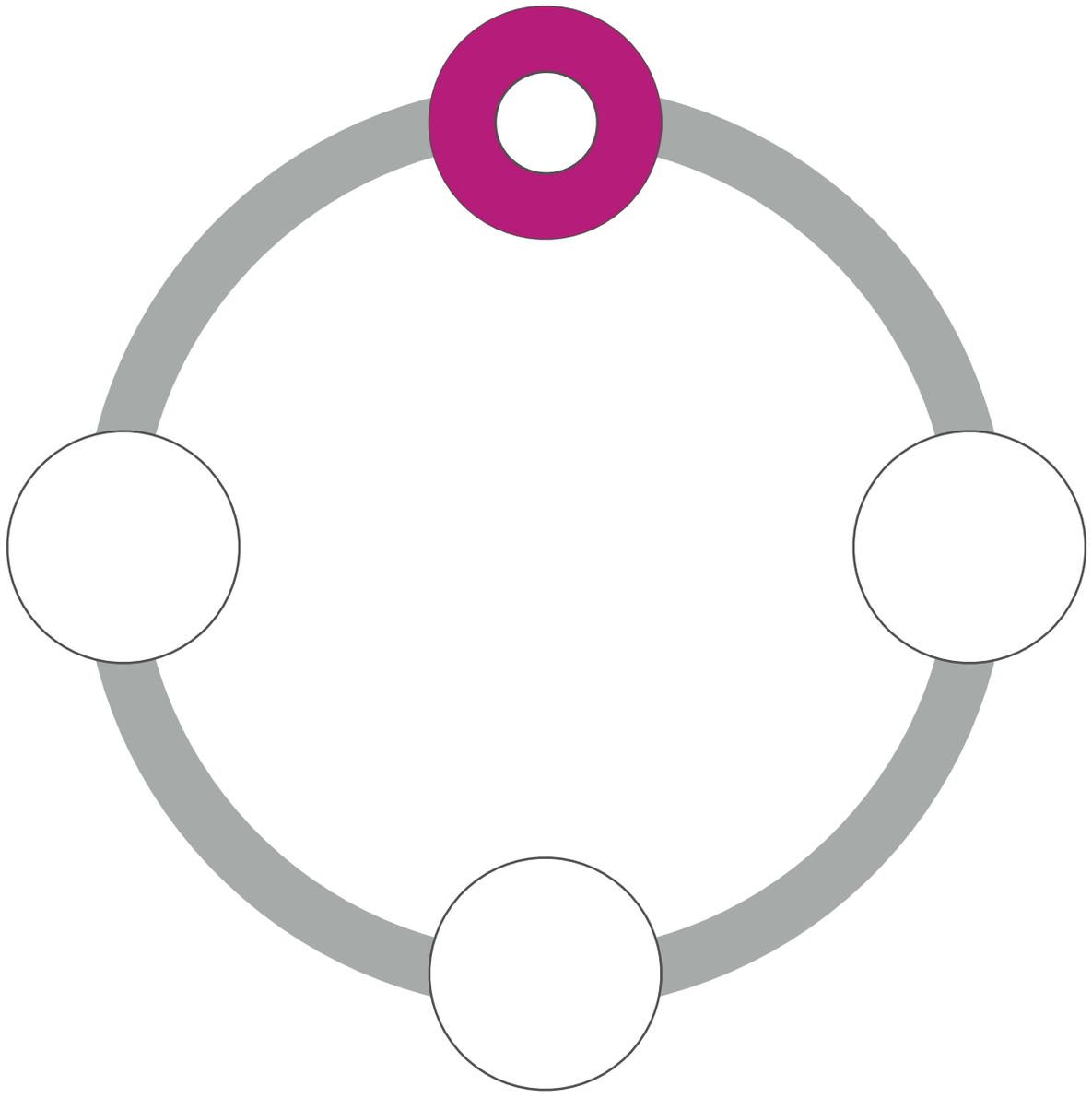



T. Pietrzak

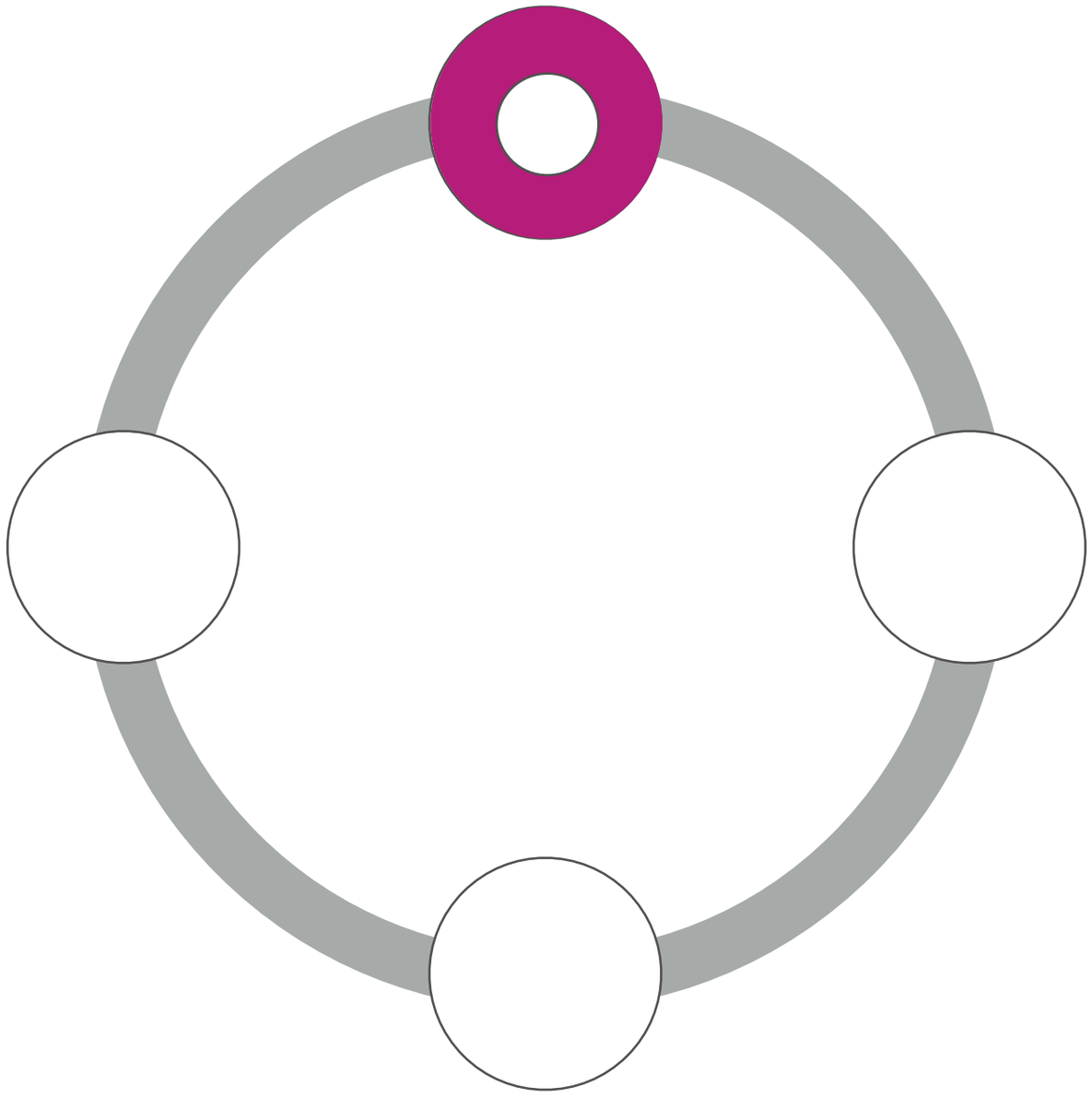



INPUT
SIOS-E0
1 MB 3 4
T. Pietrzak
Haptic
Wristband
2012

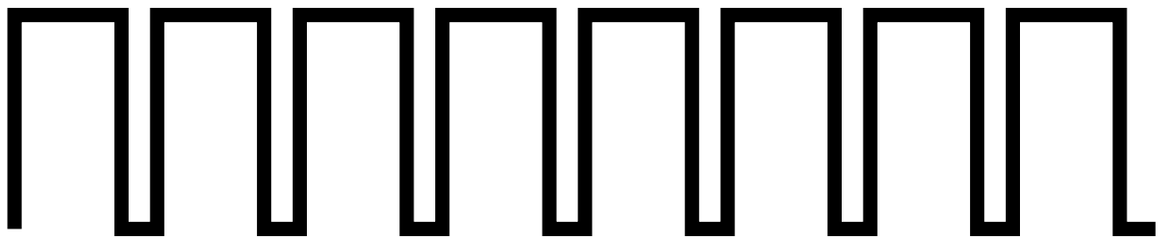
Vibrations fantômes



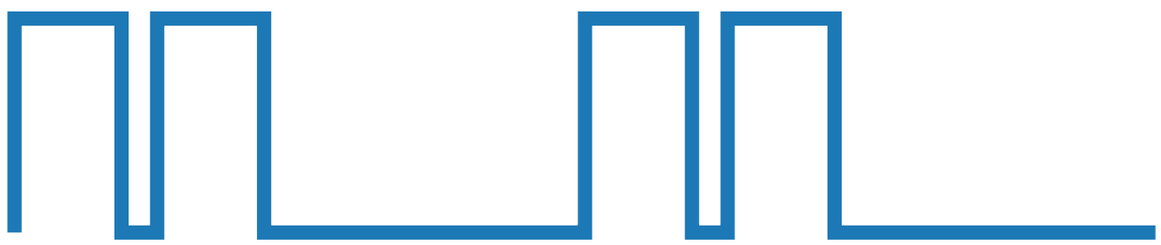
Vibrations fantômes



PWM

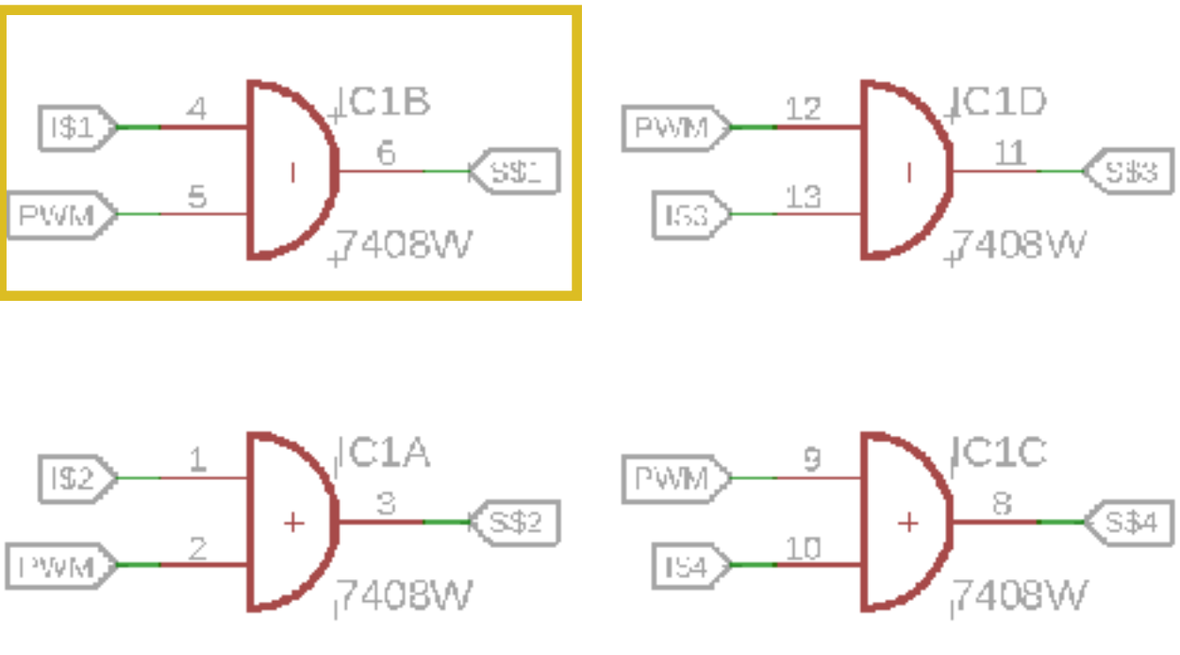


Entrée

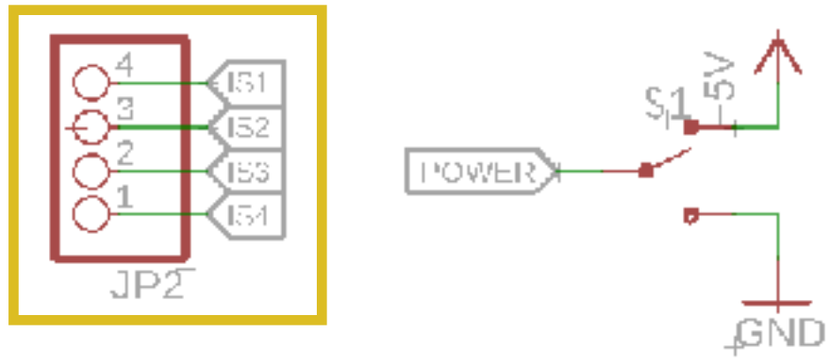


Signal

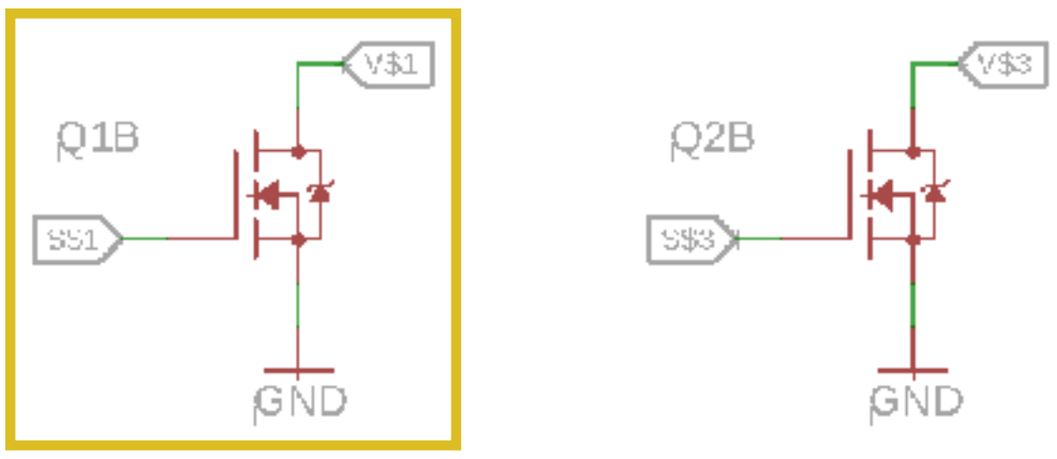
Modulation



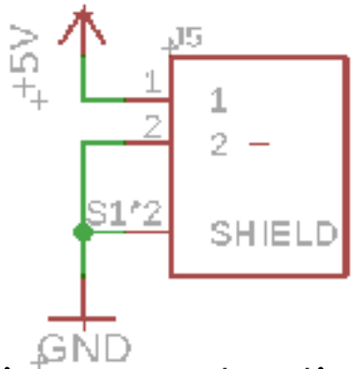
Inputs

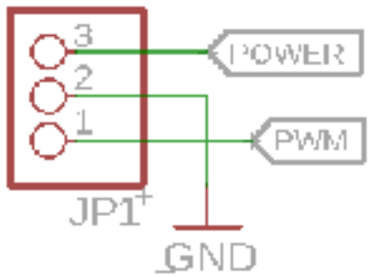


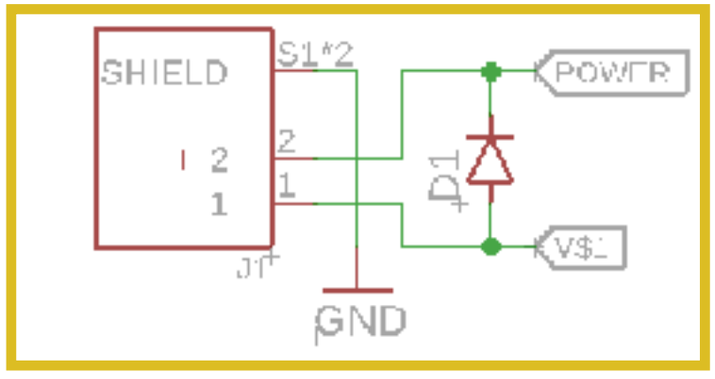
Amplification

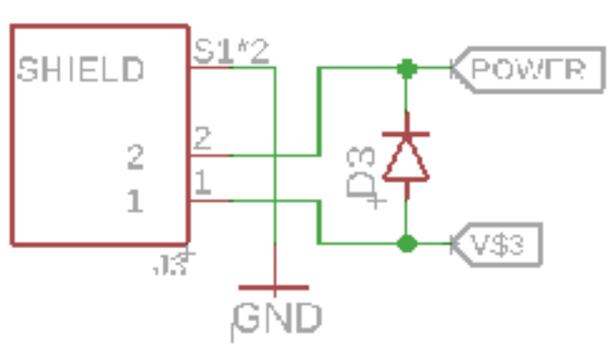


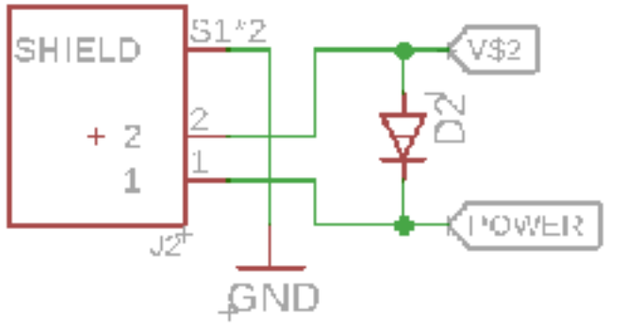
Connexion + protection

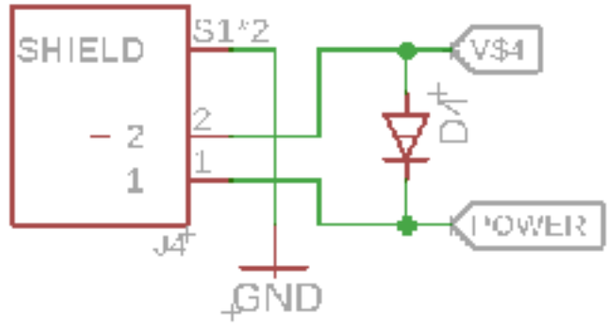




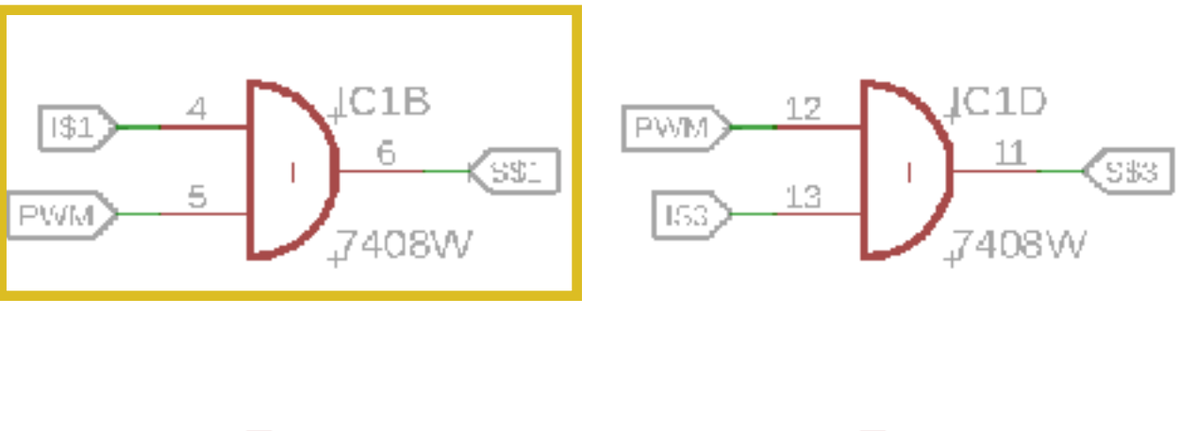




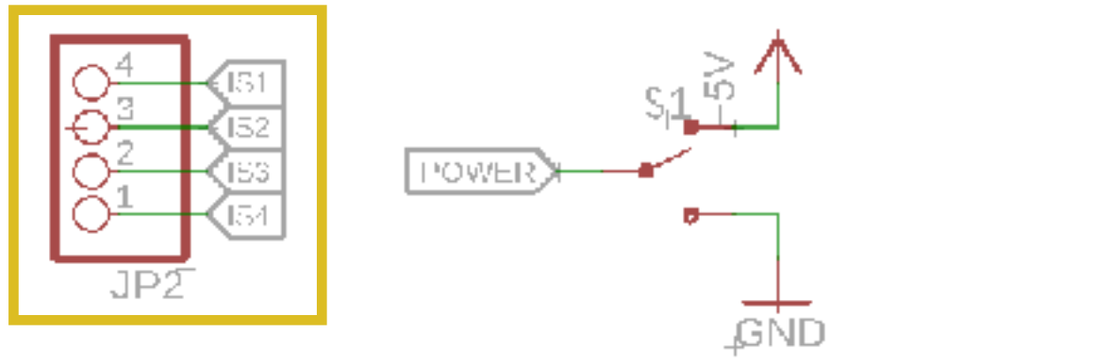




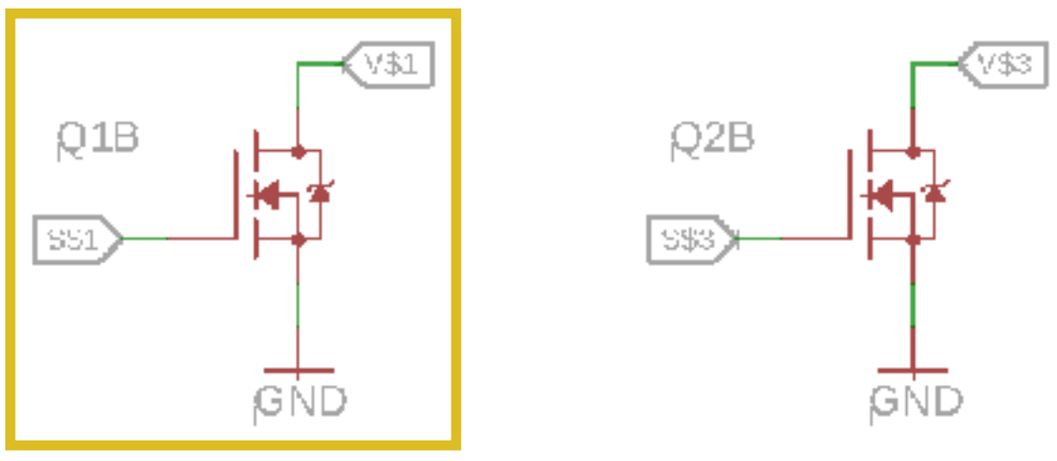
Modulation



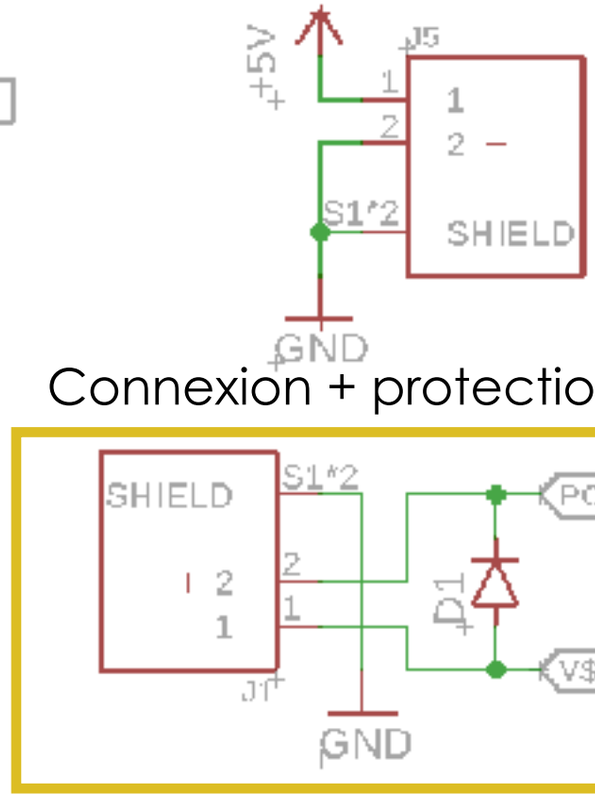
Inputs

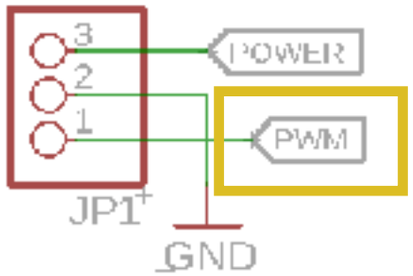


Amplification

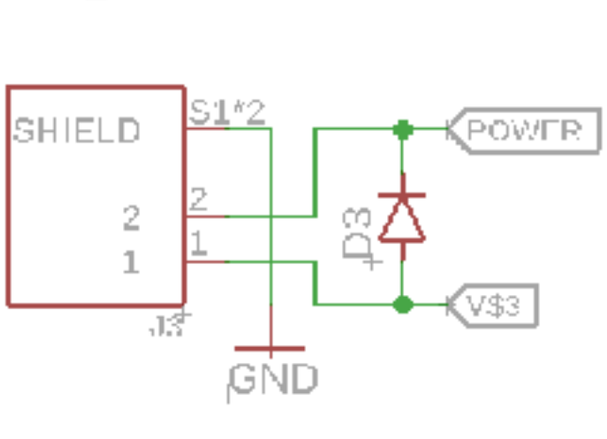


Connexion + protection

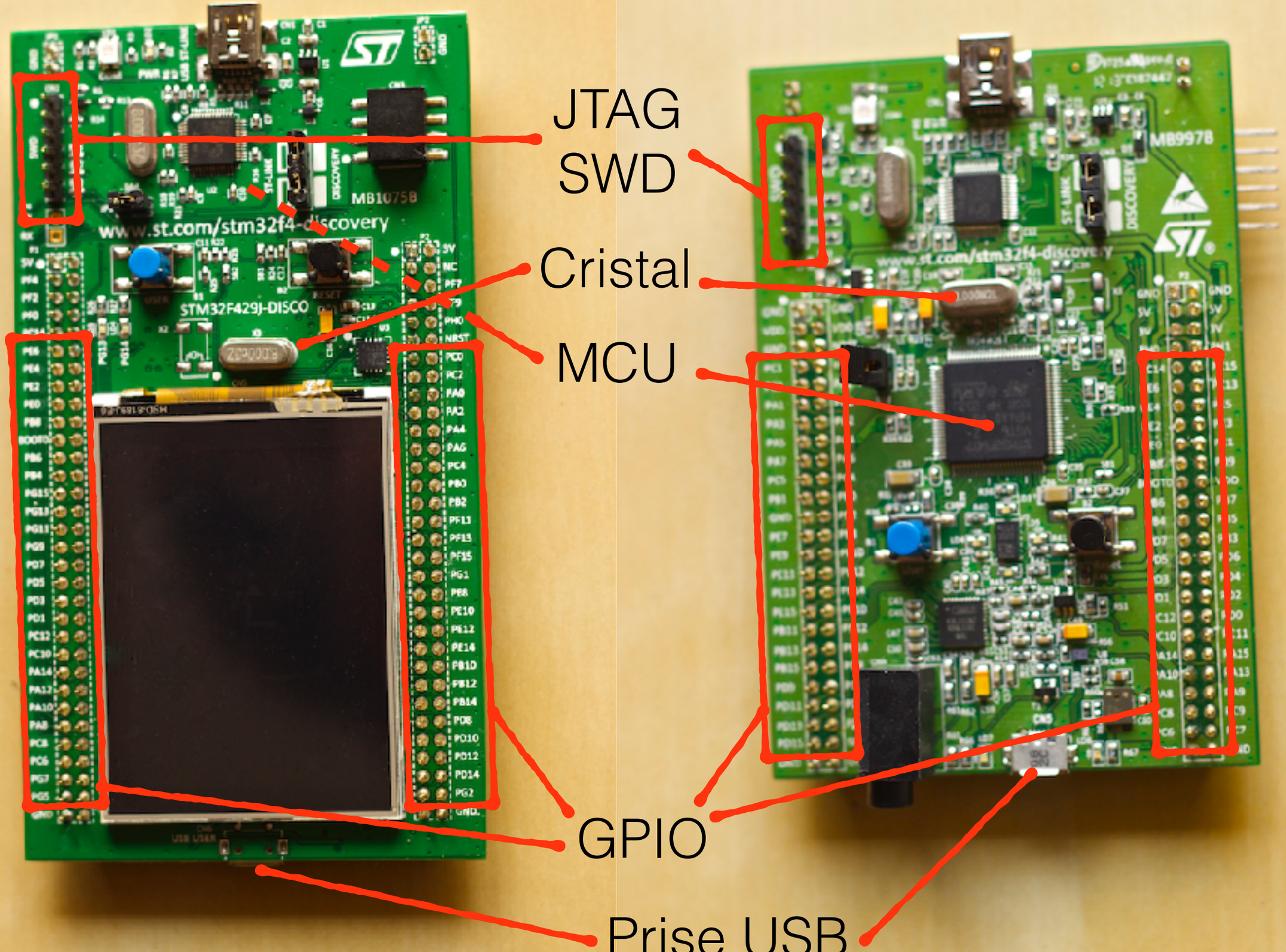




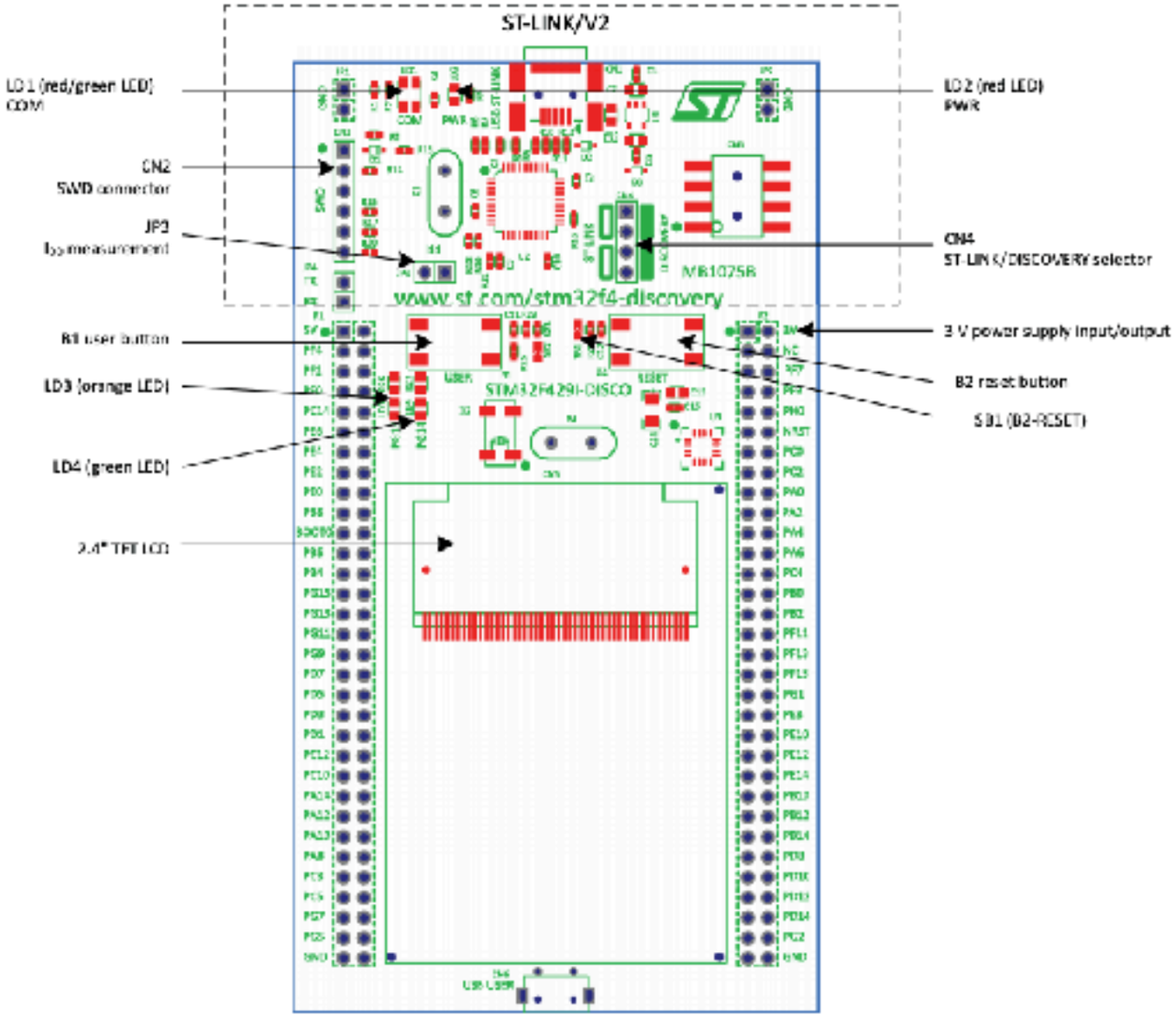
PWM

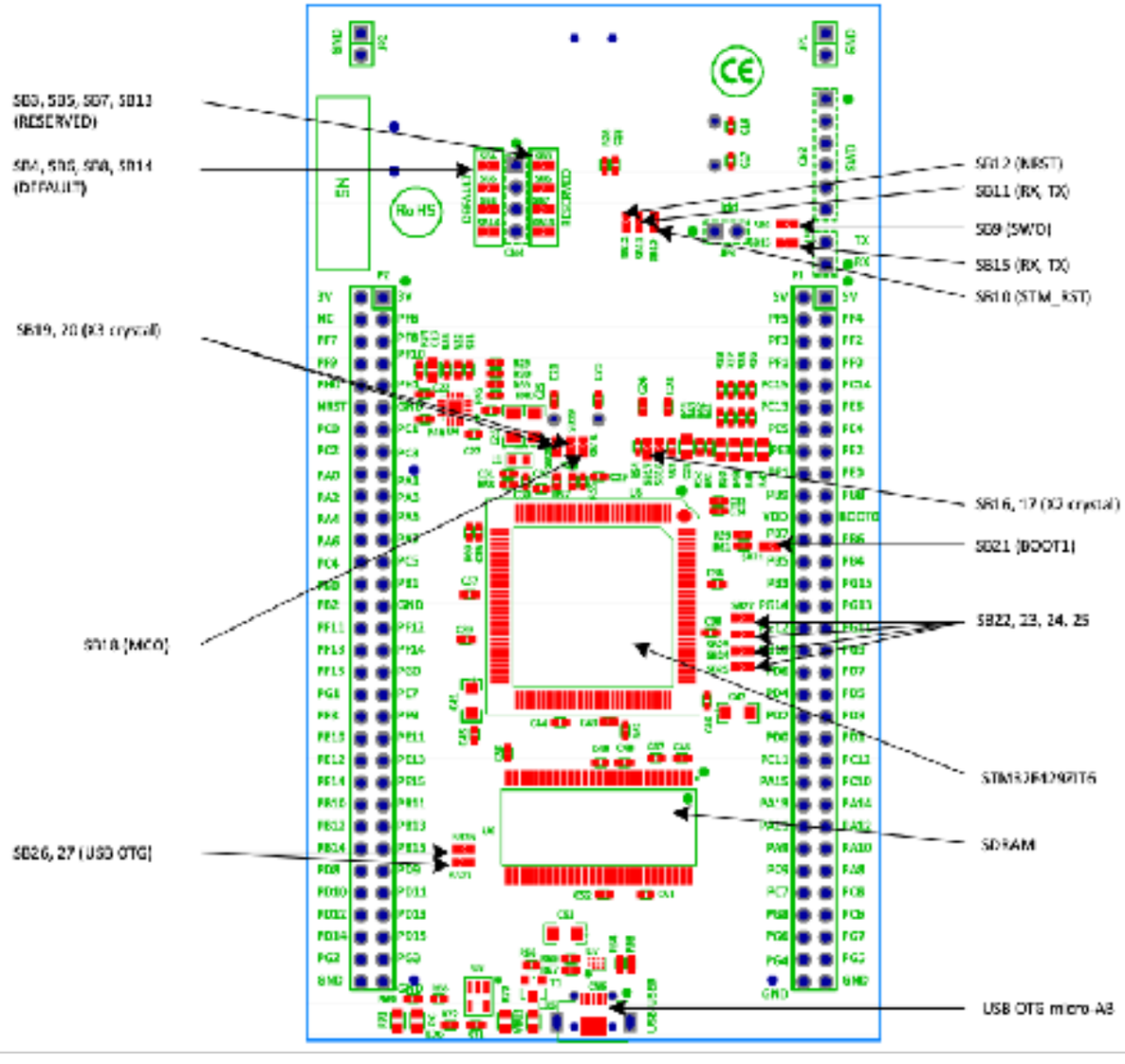


Microcontrôleurs

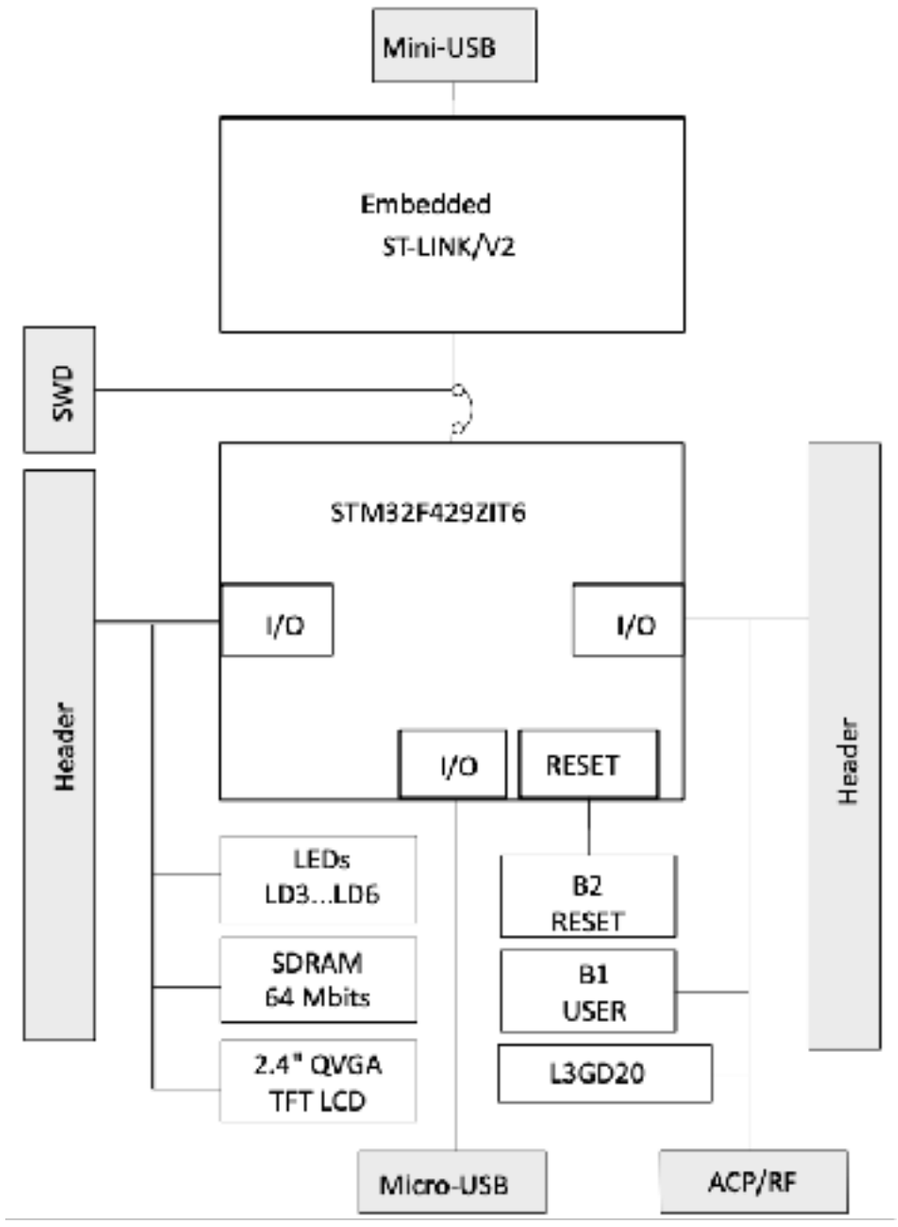

JTAG
SWD
Cristal
MCU
GPIO
Prise USB
STM32F429J-DISCO
www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery
MB1075B
MB9978

Carte STM32f429 discovery





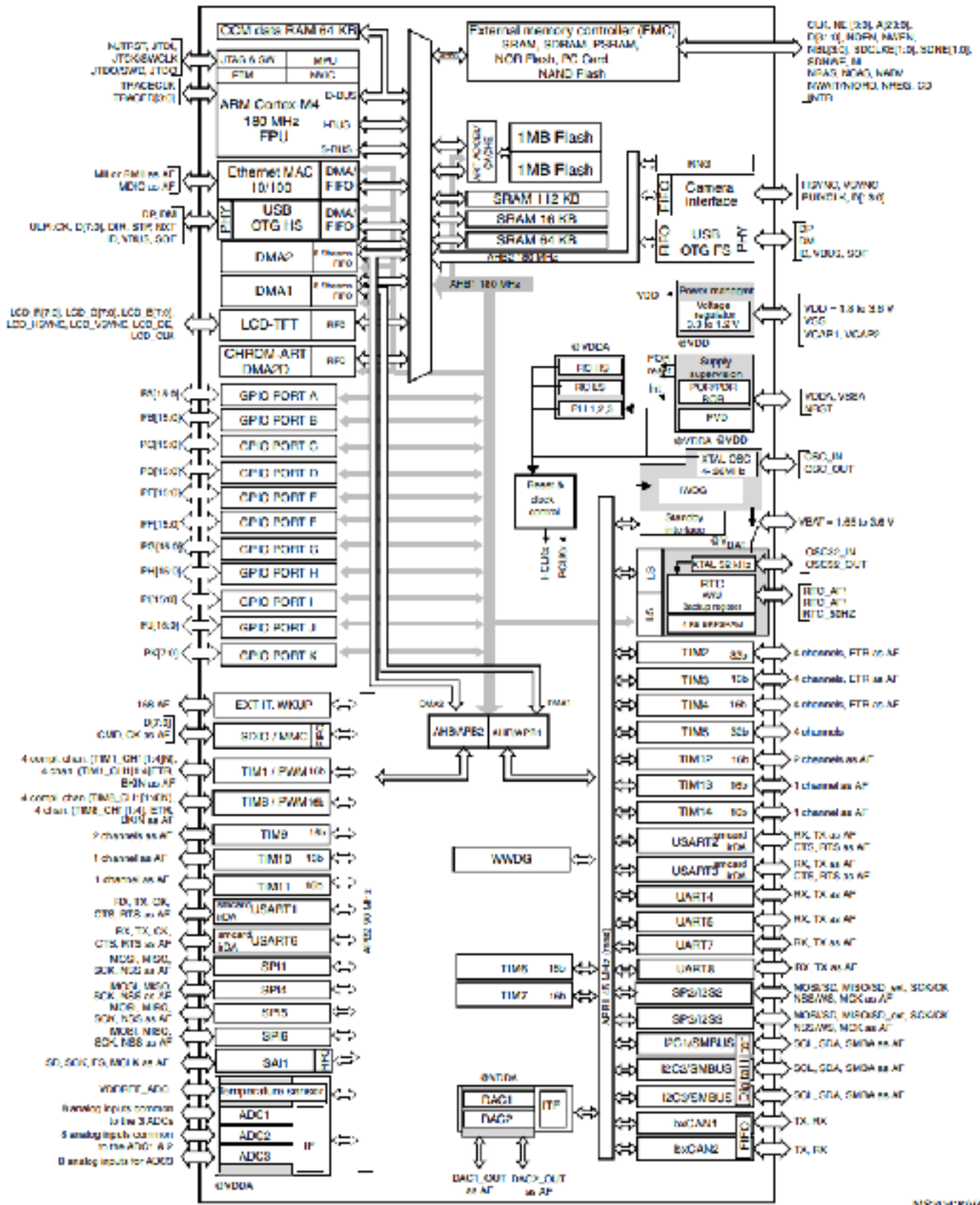
Carte STM32f429 discovery



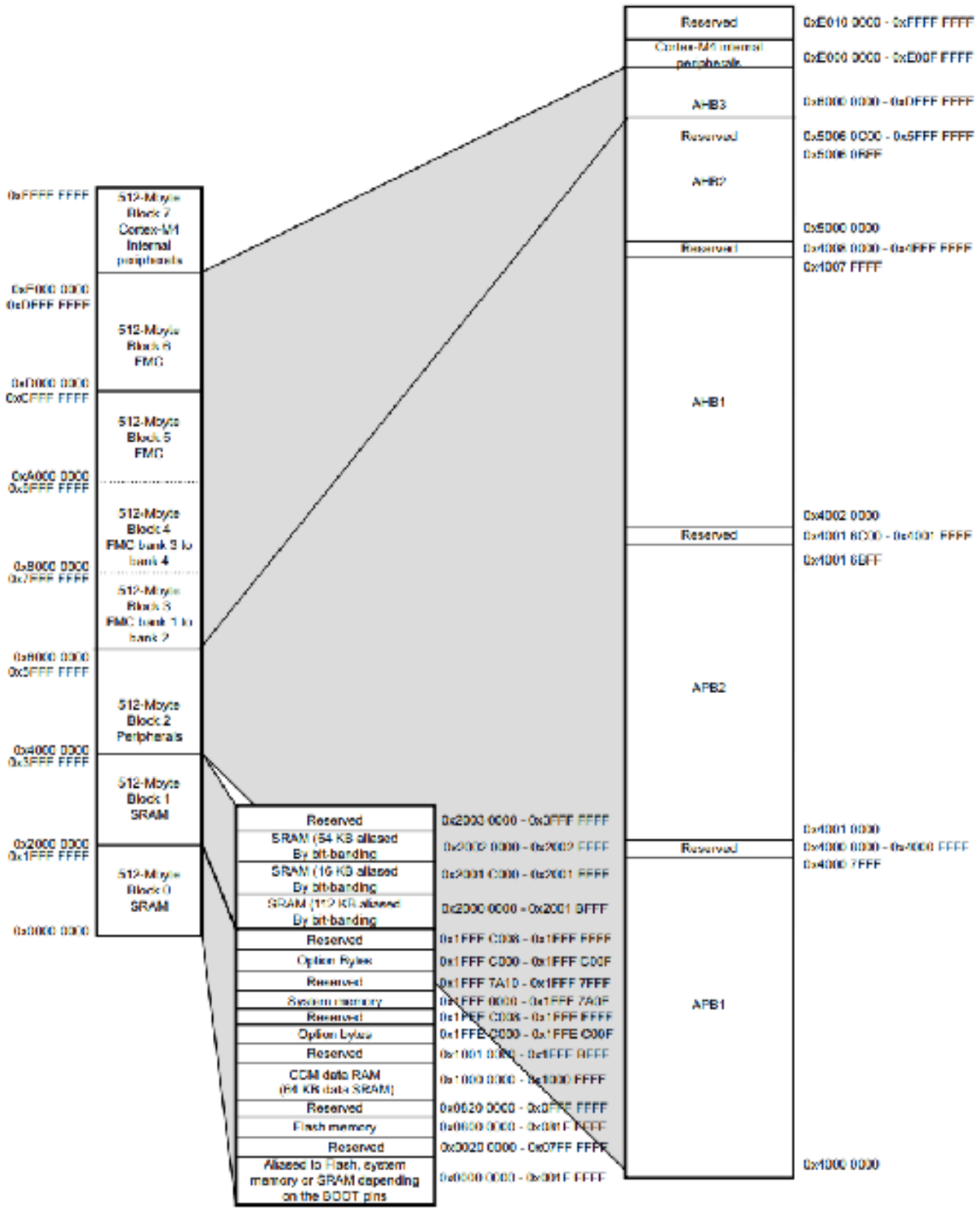
Pins

- VCC, VDD, V+ : alimentation (+)
- VEE, VSS, V-, GND : alimentation (-) ou masse
- BOOT0 : sélection de zone de démarrage
- RESET/NRESET : reset du circuit
- PXN (X = lettre, N = chiffre) : GPIO

Clocks


CCM data RAM 64 KB
External memory controller (FMC)
SRAM, SDRAM, PSRAM,
NOR Flash, PC Card
NAND Flash
ARM Cortex M4
180 MHz
FPU
Ethernet MAC
10/100
USB
OTG HS
DMA2
DMA1
LCD-TFT
CHROM ART
DMA2D
GPIO PORT A
GPIO PORT B
GPIO PORT C
GPIO PORT D
GPIO PORT E
GPIO PORT F
GPIO PORT G
GPIO PORT H
GPIO PORT I
GPIO PORT J
GPIO PORT K
1MB Flash
1MB Flash
SRAM 112 KB
SRAM 16 KB
SRAM 64 KB
Camera
interface
USB
OTG FS
AHB: 180 MHz
EXT IT. WKUP
SDIO / MMC
TIM1 / PWM16b
TIM8 / PWM16b
TIM9 16b
TIM10 16b
TIM11 16b
USART1
USART6
SPI1
SPI4
SPI5
SPI6
SAI1
WWDG
TIM5 32b
TIM7 16b
ADC1
ADC2
ADC3
DAC1
DAC2
ITF
AHB/APB2
AHB/APB1
TIM2 32b
TIM3 16b
TIM4 16b
TIM5 32b
TIM12 16b
TIM13 16b
TIM14 16b
USART2
USART3
UART4
UART5
UART7
UART8
SPI2/I2S2
SPI3/I2S3
I2C1/SMBUS
I2C2/SMBUS
I2C3/SMBUS
bxCAN1
bxCAN2
RTC
IWDG
Voltage regulator
Supply supervision
PVD
XTAL OSC
XTAL 32 kHz
VDD
VSS
VBAT = 1.65 to 3.6 V

Memory map


0xFFFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 7 Cortex-M1 Internal peripherals
0xF000 0000
0xDFFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 6 FMC
0xD000 0000
0xCFFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 5 FMC
0xA000 0000
0x9FFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 4 FMC bank 3 to bank 4
0x8000 0000
0x7FFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 3 FMC bank 1 to bank 2
0x6000 0000
0x5FFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 2 Peripherals
0x4000 0000
0x3FFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 1 SRAM
0x2000 0000
0x1FFF FFFF
512-Mbyte Block 0 SRAM
0x0000 0000
Reserved
0xE010 0000 - 0xFFFF FFFF
Cortex-M1 internal peripherals
0xE000 0000 - 0xE00F FFFF
AHB3
0xA000 0000 - 0xAFFF FFFF
Reserved
0x5006 0C00 - 0x5FFF FFFF
0x5006 0BFF
AHB2
0x5000 0000
Reserved
0x4008 0000 - 0x4FFF FFFF
0x4007 FFFF
AHB1
0x4002 0000
Reserved
0x4001 6C00 - 0x4001 FFFF
0x4001 6BFF
APB2
0x4001 0000
Reserved
0x4000 0000 - 0x4000 FFFF
0x4000 7FFF
APB1
0x1000 0000
0x2000 0000 - 0x3FFF FFFF
SRAM (64 KB aliased By bit-banding
0x2002 0000 - 0x2002 FFFF
SRAM (16 KB aliased By bit-banding
0x2001 C000 - 0x2001 FFFF
SRAM (112 KB aliased By bit-banding
0x2000 0000 - 0x2001 BFFF
Reserved
0x1FFF C038 - 0x1FFF FFFF
Option Bytes
0x1FFF C000 - 0x1FFF C00F
Reserved
0x1FFF 7A10 - 0x1FFF 7FFF
System memory
0x1FFF 0000 - 0x1FFF 7A0F
Reserved
0x1FFF C038 - 0x1FFF FFFF
Option Bytes
0x1FFF C000 - 0x1FFF C00F
Reserved
0x1001 0000 - 0x1FFF FFFF
CCM data RAM (64 KB data SRAM)
0x1000 0000 - 0x1000 FFFF
Reserved
0x0020 0000 - 0x0FFF FFFF
Flash memory
0x0000 0000 - 0x001F FFFF
Reserved
0x0020 C000 - 0x07FF FFFF
Aliased to Flash, system memory or SRAM depending on the BOOT pins
0x0000 0000 - 0x001F FFFF

Pins

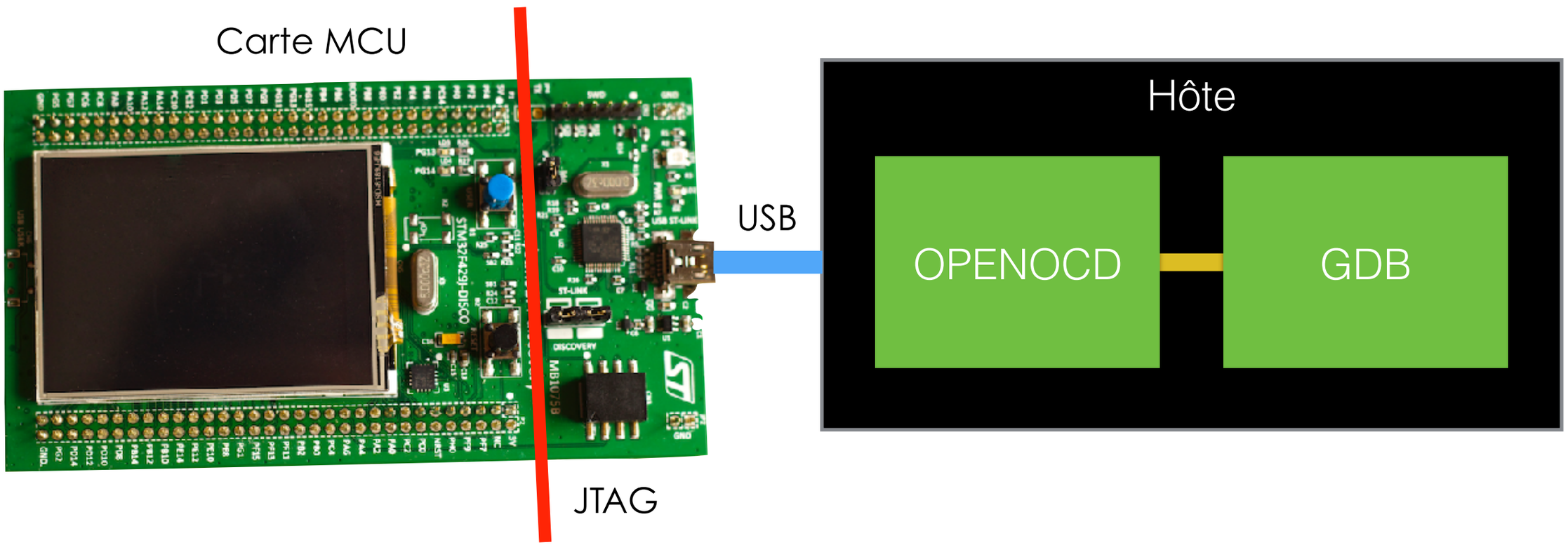
Table 10. STM32F427xx and STM32F429xx pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number								Pin name (function after reset)[(1)]	Pin type	I / O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA169	UFBGA176	LQFP176	WLCSP143	LQFP208	TFBGA216						
-	10	F2	E2	16	F11	16	D2	PF0	I/O	FT		I2C2_SDA, FMC_A0, EVENTOUT	
-	11	F3	H3	17	E9	17	E2	PF1	I/O	FT		I2C2_SCL, FMC_A1, EVENTOUT	
-	12	G5	H2	18	F10	18	G2	PF2	I/O	FT		I2C2_SMBA, FMC_A2, EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	F3	PI12	I/O	FT		LCD_HSYNC, EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	G3	PI13	I/O	FT		LCD_VSYNC, EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	H3	PI14	I/O	FT		LCD_CLK, EVENTOUT	
-	13	G4	J2	19	G11	22	H2	PF3	I/O	FT	(5)	FMC_A3, EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN9
-	14	G3	J3	20	F9	23	J2	PF4	I/O	FT	(5)	FMC_A4, EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN14
-	15	H3	K3	21	F8	24	K3	PF5	I/O	FT	(5)	FMC_A5, EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN15
10	16	G7	G2	22	H7	25	H6	V_{SS}	S				
11	17	G8	G3	23	-	26	H5	V_{DD}	S				
-	18	NC (2)	K2	24	G10	27	K2	PF6	I/O	FT	(5)	TIM10_CH1, SPI5_NSS, SAI1_SD_B, UART7_Rx, FMC_NIORD, EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN4

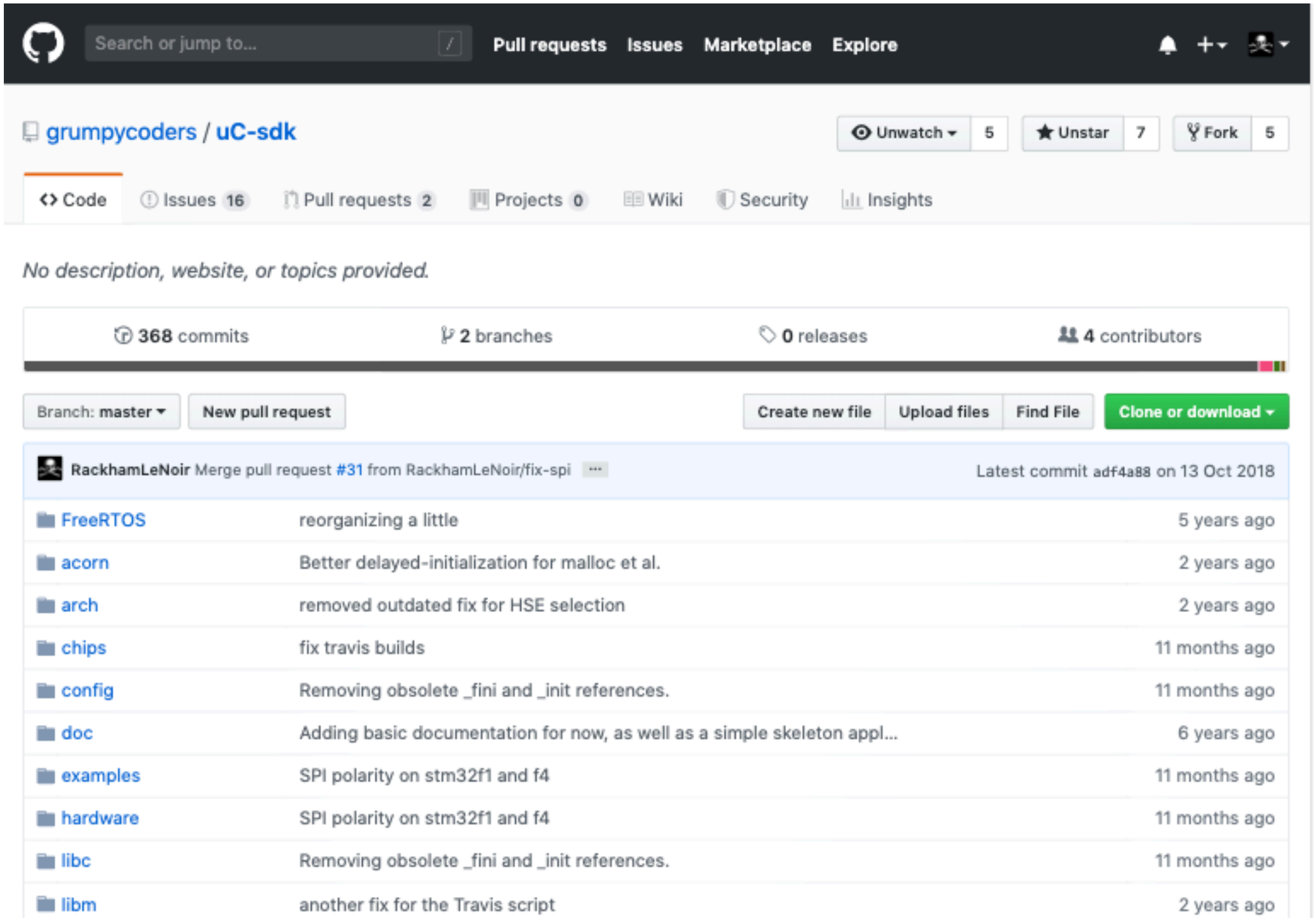
JTAG/SWD

- Programmation
- Débuggage pas à pas

Débuggage



uC-SDK

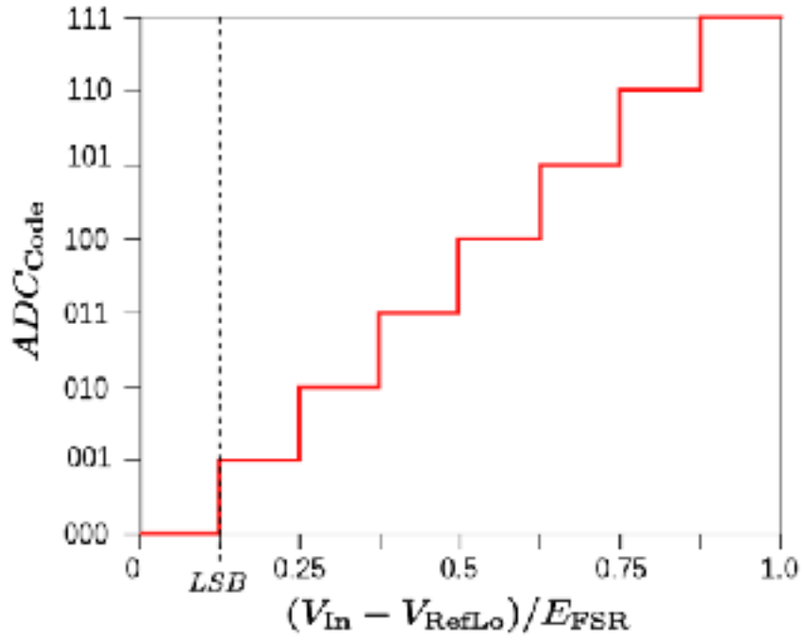

Search or jump to...
Pull requests
Issues
Marketplace
Explore
grumpycoders / uC-sdk
Unwatch 5
Unstar 7
Fork 5
Code
Issues 16
Pull requests 2
Projects 0
Wiki
Security
Insights
No description, website, or topics provided.
368 commits
2 branches
0 releases
4 contributors
Branch: master
New pull request
Create new file
Upload files
Find File
Clone or download
RackhamLeNoir Merge pull request #31 from RackhamLeNoir/fix-spi
Latest commit adf4a88 on 13 Oct 2018
FreeRTOS reorganizing a little 5 years ago
acorn Better delayed-initialization for malloc et al. 2 years ago
arch removed outdated fix for HSE selection 2 years ago
chips fix travis builds 11 months ago
config Removing obsolete _fini and _init references. 11 months ago
doc Adding basic documentation for now, as well as a simple skeleton appl... 6 years ago
examples SPI polarity on stm32f1 and f4 11 months ago
hardware SPI polarity on stm32f1 and f4 11 months ago
libc Removing obsolete _fini and _init references. 11 months ago
libm another fix for the Travis script 2 years ago

uC-SDK

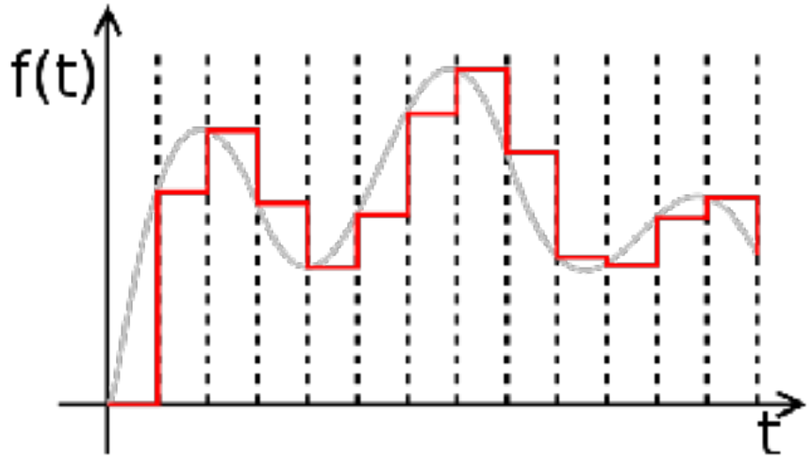
- FreeRTOS
  - threads
  - mutex
  - timers software
- Interface hardware
  - ADC, DAC, GPIO, I2C, SPI, timers hardware, UART
- Implémentations
  - LPC17xx, STM32f10x, stm32f4xx
- libm

GPIO

- General purpose Input Output
- **Digital** : bit en *Input* ou *Output*
- **Analogique** :
  - Input : ADC
  - Output : DAC



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog-to-digital_converter



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital-to-analog_converter

Ports et registres

- Data
  - Input
  - Output
- Configuration
  - Mode
  - Output type
  - Output speed
  - Pull up/pull down
  - Write
  - Lock
  - Alternate function

Bus AHB1

0x4002 2800 - 0x4002 2BFF	GPIOK
0x4002 2400 - 0x4002 27FF	GPIOJ
0x4002 2000 - 0x4002 23FF	GPIOI
0x4002 1C00 - 0x4002 1FFF	GPIOH
0x4002 1800 - 0x4002 1BFF	GPIOG
0x4002 1400 - 0x4002 17FF	GPIOF
0x4002 1000 - 0x4002 13FF	GPIOE
0X4002 0C00 - 0x4002 0FFF	GPIOD
0x4002 0800 - 0x4002 0BFF	GPIOC
0x4002 0400 - 0x4002 07FF	GPIOB
0x4002 0000 - 0x4002 03FF	GPIOA

Configuration

```c
typedef struct {
    uint8_t port;
    uint8_t pin;
} pin_t;

typedef enum {
    pin_dir_read = 0,
    pin_dir_write = 1,
} pin_dir_t;

typedef enum {
    pull_none = 0,
    pull_up = 1,
    pull_down = 2,
} pull_t;

typedef enum {
    gpio_port_a,
    gpio_port_b,
    gpio_port_c,
    gpio_port_d,
    gpio_port_e,
    gpio_port_f,
    gpio_port_g,
    gpio_port_h,
    gpio_port_i,
    gpio_port_j,
} gpio_port_t;
```

```c
void gpio_config(pin_t pin, pin_dir_t dir, pull_t pull) {

    RCC_AHB1PeriphClockCmd(1 << pin.port, ENABLE);

    GPIO_InitTypeDef def;
    def.GPIO_Pin = 1 << pin.pin;
    def.GPIO_Mode = dir;
    def.GPIO_Speed = GPIO_Speed_100MHz;

    if (dir)
        def.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_PP; //output : Push Pull
    else
        def.GPIO_OType = GPIO_OType_OD; //input : Open Drain

    def.GPIO_PuPd = pull;

    GPIO_Init(stm32f4xx_gpio_ports[pin.port], &def);
}
```

Activer le port

Configurer le pin

Initialiser le pin

```c
static __inline__ pin_t make_pin(gpio_port_t port, uint8_t pin) { pin_t p = { port, pin }; return p; }
#define PIN_NULL { .port = 0xff, .pin = 0xff }
static __inline__ bool valid_pin(pin_t pin) { return pin.port < 0xff || pin.pin < 0xff; }
```

Utilisation

```
void gpio_set(pin_t pin, int enabled) {
    if (enabled)
        GPIO_SetBits(stm32f4xx_gpio_ports[pin.port], 1 << pin.pin);
    else
        GPIO_ResetBits(stm32f4xx_gpio_ports[pin.port], 1 << pin.pin);
}
```

Exemple

```c
#include <gpio.h>

int main() {
    //Initialize the pin_t structure with the pin port and number
    //On this board there is a LED on PG13
    pin_t pin = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);

    //configure the pin for output.
    gpio_config(pin, pin_dir_write, pull_down);

    //set the pin to HIGH
    gpio_set(pin, 1);

   return 0;
}
```

Interruptions

```c
void gpio_irq_init(pin_t pin, void (*cb)(), irq_trigger_t tt)
{
    RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_SYSCFG, ENABLE);

    SYSCFG_EXTILineConfig(pin.port, pin.pin);

    EXTI_InitTypeDef exti;
    exti.EXTI_Line = 1 << pin.pin;
    exti.EXTI_LineCmd = ENABLE;
    exti.EXTI_Mode = EXTI_Mode_Interrupt;
    switch(tt)
    {
        case rising:
            exti.EXTI_Trigger = EXTI_Trigger_Rising;
            break;
        case falling:
            exti.EXTI_Trigger = EXTI_Trigger_Falling;
            break;
        case change:
            exti.EXTI_Trigger = EXTI_Trigger_Rising_Falling;
            break;
    }
    EXTI_Init(&exti);

    NVIC_InitTypeDef nvic;
    nvic.NVIC_IRQChannel = gpio_irq_channels[pin.pin];
    nvic.NVIC_IRQChannelPreemptionPriority = 0x01;
    nvic.NVIC_IRQChannelSubPriority = 0x01;
    nvic.NVIC_IRQChannelCmd = ENABLE;
    NVIC_Init(&nvic);

    EXTI_ClearITPendingBit(1 << pin.pin);

    exti_irq_callback[pin.pin] = cb;
}
```

Configurer la ligne

Attention : un seul interrupt par ligne

Configurer le channel

```c
typedef enum
{
    rising = 0,
    falling = 1,
    change = 2,
} irq_trigger_t;
```

Exemple 2

```c
#include <gpio.h>
#include <stdio.h>

static volatile int status = 0;

void toggleled(){
    status ^= 1;
}

int main() {
    //declare the pin structures for the led and the button
    pin_t led, button;

    //Initialize the pin_t structure with the pin port and number
    //On this board there is a button on PA0
    button = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 0);

    //configure the pin for input.
    gpio_config(button, pin_dir_read, pull_down);

    //attach the callback to the rising trigger on this pin
    gpio_irq_init(button, toggleled, rising);

    //Initialize the pin_t structure with the pin port and number
    //On this board there is a LED on PG13
    led = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);

    //Configure the pin for output.
    gpio_config(led, pin_dir_write, pull_down);

    //Loop
    while (1)
        gpio_set(led, status);

    return 0;
}
```

Timers

- Compteurs sous forme de registre
  - Fréquence (fixe)
  - Pre-scale
  - Taille de registre : propre à chaque timer
- Usages :
  - PWM : générer un signal sur un pin
  - Output compare : programmer des actions

Timers

Table 6. Timer feature comparison

Timer type	Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Capture/ compare channels	Complementary output	Max interface clock (MHz)	Max timer clock (MHz) (1)
Advanced -control	TIM1, TIM8	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	Yes	90	180
General purpose	TIM2, TIM5	32-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No	45	90/180
	TIM3, TIM4	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No	45	90/180
	TIM9	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2	No	90	180
	TIM10, TIM11	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1	No	90	180
	TIM12	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2	No	45	90/180
	TIM13, TIM14	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1	No	45	90/180
Basic	TIM6, TIM7	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	0	No	45	90/180

1. The maximum timer clock is either 90 or 180 MHz depending on TIMPRE bit configuration in the RCC_DCKCFGR register.

Timers

$$F = \frac{F_T}{\text{prescale} \times (\text{count} + 1)}$$

- Chaque signal de clock incrémente le compteur de prescale
- Si le compte est atteint, retour à 0 et incrémentation du count
- Si le compte est atteint, retour à 0, interruptions, etc.

Prescale = 2, count = 4

Clock	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Prescale	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Count	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	2	3

Timers

$$F = \frac{F_T}{\text{prescale} \times (\text{count} + 1)}$$

Exemple

F_T = 180MHz

Taille de registre 16 bits :

count max : 65535

prescale max : 65535

On veut 10Hz

Timers

$$F = \frac{F_T}{\text{prescale} \times (\text{count} + 1)}$$

Exemple

F_T = 180MHz

Taille de registre 16 bits :

count max : 65535

prescale max : 65535

On veut 10Hz

$$prescale \geq \frac{180.10^6}{10 \times 2^{16}}$$

$$prescale \simeq 300$$

$$count = \frac{180.10^6}{300 \times 10} - 1$$

$$count = 59999$$

Timers

$$F = \frac{F_T}{\text{prescale} \times (\text{count} + 1)}$$

Exemple

F_T = 180MHz

Taille de registre 16 bits :

count max : 65535

prescale max : 65535

On veut 10Hz

$$prescale \geq \frac{180.10^6}{10 \times 2^{16}}$$

$$prescale \simeq 300$$

$$count = \frac{180.10^6}{300 \times 10} - 1$$

$$count = 59999$$

prescale = 300, count = 59999

ou

prescale = 600, count = 29999

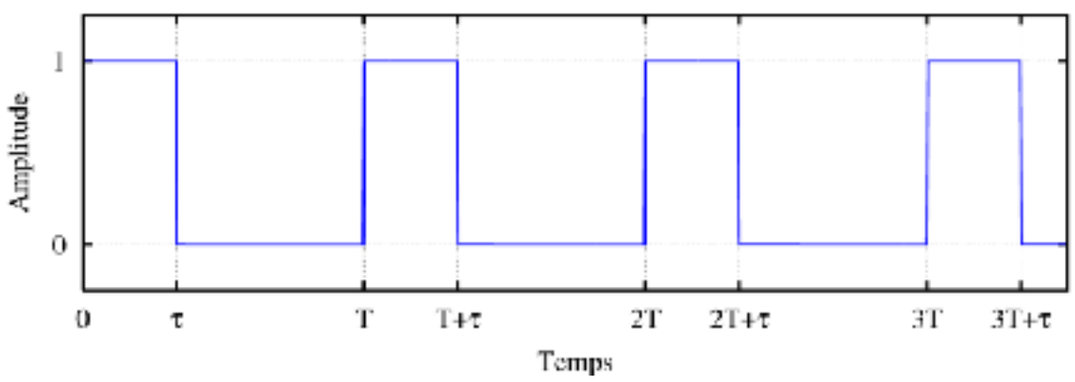
ou

prescale = 1200, count = 14999

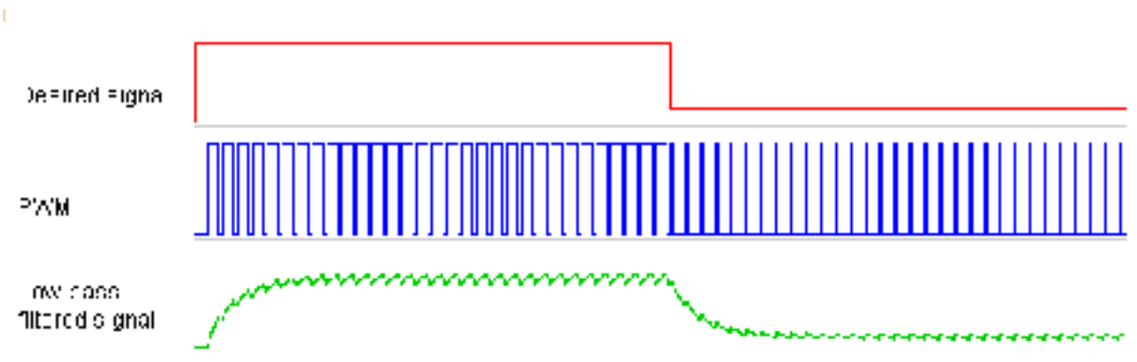
...

PWM

- Pulse-Width Modulation (Modulation de Largeur d'Impulsion)
- Rapport cyclique : ON / (ON + OFF)
- DAC en ajoutant un filtre passe-bas
  - un haut parleur a une impédance suffisante pour se passer de filtre passe-bas



http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapport_cyclique



Fast PWM

OCRnA/OCRnB

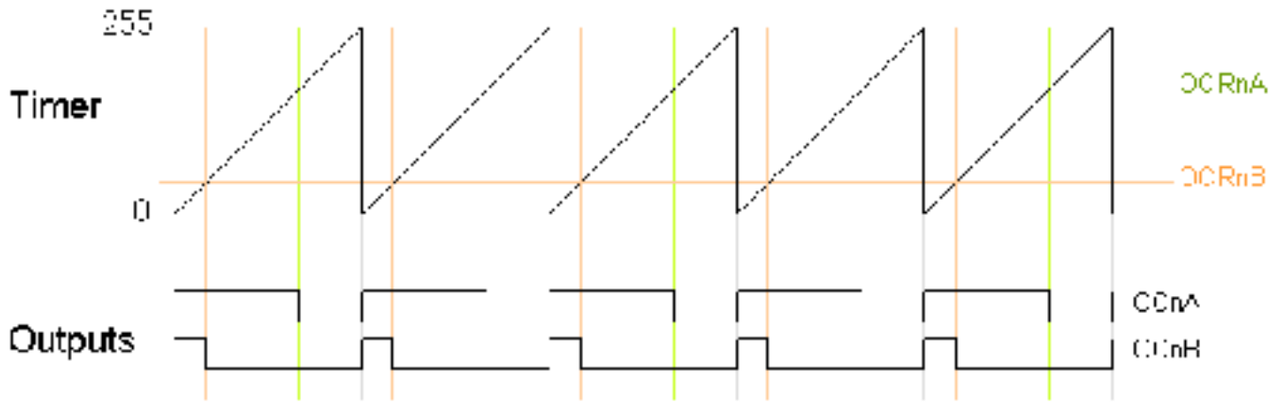
registres de comparaison

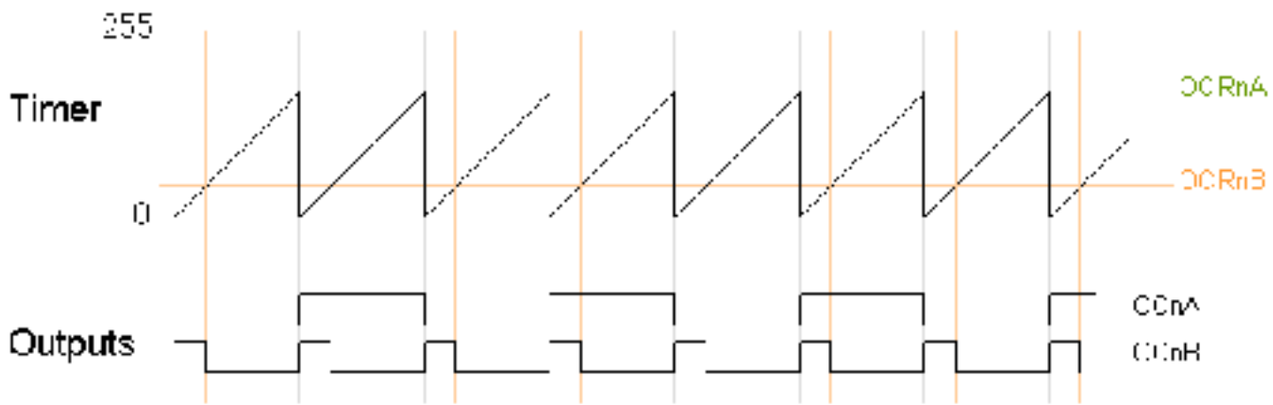
OCnA/OCnB

sorties

Rapide

La phase varie



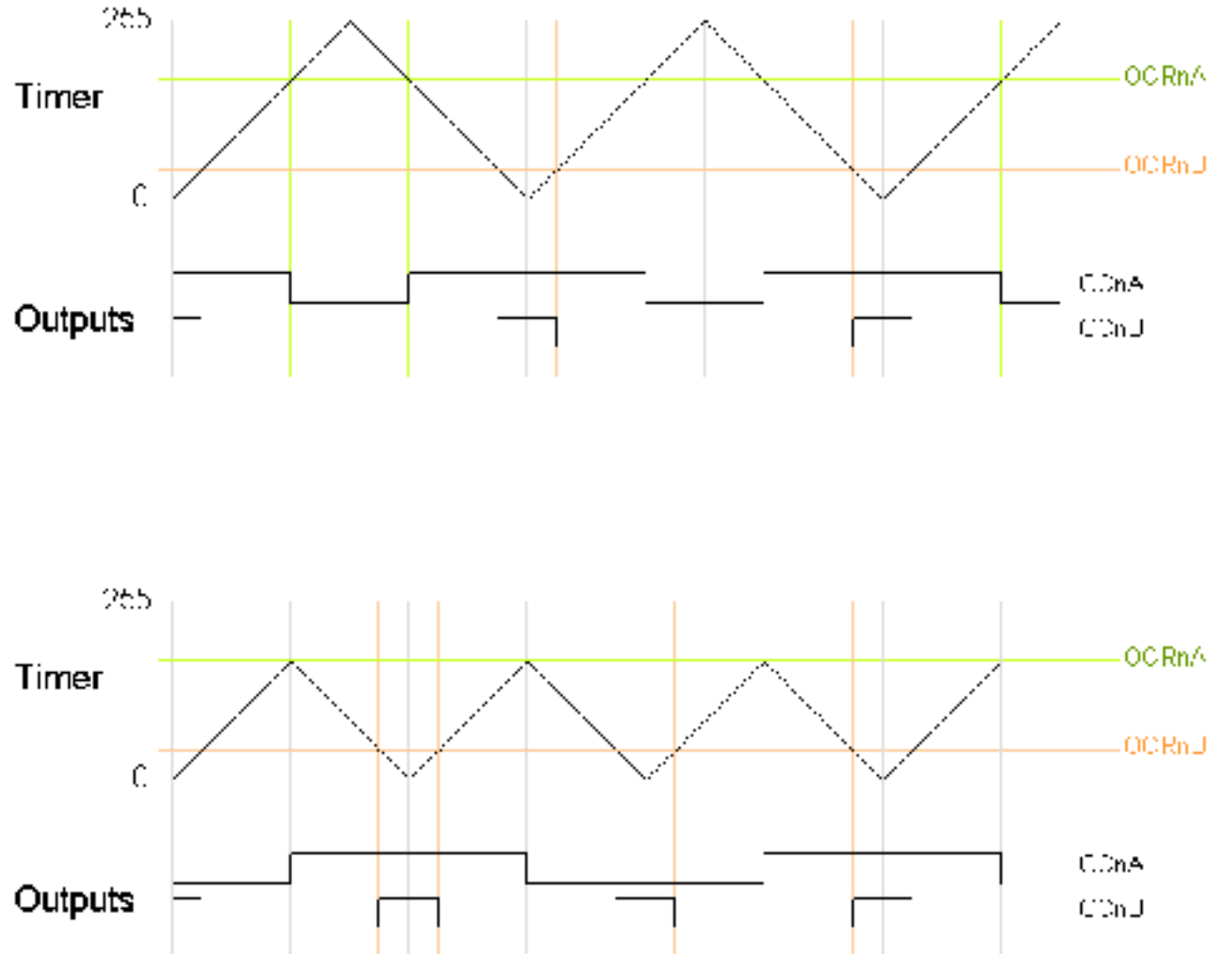


Toggle OCnA on Compare Match

Phase correct PWM

Plus lent

La période est fixe



Configuration

```
typedef struct {
    timer_t timer;
    uint8_t channel;
} timer_channel_t;
```

```
typedef enum {
    timer_0,
    timer_1,
    timer_2,
    timer_3,
    timer_4,
    timer_5,
    timer_6,
    timer_7,
    timer_8,
    timer_9,
    timer_10,
    timer_11,
    timer_12,
    timer_13,
    timer_14,
    timer_15,
    timer_16,
    timer_17
} timer_t;
```

```
void timer_config(timer_t timer, uint16_t prescale, uint32_t period)
{
    TIM_TypeDef *id = timers[timer];
    if (timer < timer_1 || timer > timer_14)
        return;
    //only TIM2 and TIM5 are 32 bits
    if (timer != 2 && timer != 5 && period > 0xffff)
        return;
    //clock the timer
    switch(timer)
    {
        case timer_1:
            RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_TIM1, ENABLE);
            break;
        case timer_2:
            RCC_APB1PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB1Periph_TIM2, ENABLE);
            break;
        …
        default:
            return;
    }

    TIM_TimeBaseInitTypeDef def;
    def.TIM_Prescaler = prescale;
    def.TIM_CounterMode = TIM_CounterMode_Up;
    def.TIM_Period = period;
    def.TIM_ClockDivision = TIM_CKD_DIV1;
    def.TIM_RepetitionCounter = 0;          //TIM1 and TIM8 only
    TIM_TimeBaseInit(id, &def);
    TIM_Cmd(id, ENABLE);
}
```

Activer le port

Configurer le timer

Initialiser le timer
Activer le timer

Initialiser un channel

```
void timer_pwmchannel_init(timer_channel_t timer_port, pin_t pin, uint32_t pulse)
{
    timer_t timer = timer_port.timer;
    uint8_t channel = timer_port.channel;

    TIM_TypeDef *id = timers[timer];

 if (timer < 1 || timer > 14 || timer == 6 ||
     timer == 7 || channel < 1 || channel > 4)
     return;

 //only TIM2 and TIM5 are 32 bits
 if (timer != 2 && timer != 5 && pulse > 0xffff)
     return;

if (timer == 1 || timer == 2)
    gpio_config_alternate(pin, pin_dir_write, pull_none, 1);
else if (timer >= 3 && timer <= 5)
    gpio_config_alternate(pin, pin_dir_write, pull_none, 2);
else if (timer >= 8 && timer <= 11)
    gpio_config_alternate(pin, pin_dir_write, pull_none, 3);
else if (timer >= 9 && timer <= 14)
    gpio_config_alternate(pin, pin_dir_write, pull_none, 9);
```

```
TIM_OCInitTypeDef def;
def.TIM_OCMode = TIM_OCMode_PWM1;
def.TIM_OutputState = TIM_OutputState_Enable;
def.TIM_OutputNState = TIM_OutputState_Enable; //Only TIM1 and TIM8
def.TIM_Pulse = pulse;
def.TIM_OCPolarity = TIM_OCPolarity_High;
def.TIM_OCNPolarity = TIM_OCPolarity_High;     //Only TIM1 and TIM8
def.TIM_OCIdleState = TIM_OCPolarity_High;
def.TIM_OCNIdleState = TIM_OCPolarity_High;    //Only TIM1 and TIM8
switch(channel)
{
    case 1:
        TIM_OC1Init(id, &def);
        TIM_OC1PreloadConfig(id, TIM_OCPreload_Enable);
        break;
    case 2:
        TIM_OC2Init(id, &def);
        TIM_OC2PreloadConfig(id, TIM_OCPreload_Enable);
        break;
    case 3:
        TIM_OC3Init(id, &def);
        TIM_OC3PreloadConfig(id, TIM_OCPreload_Enable);
        break;
    case 4:
        TIM_OC4Init(id, &def);
        TIM_OC4PreloadConfig(id, TIM_OCPreload_Enable);
        break;
    default:
        return;
    }
}
```

Utilisation

```
void timer_enable(timer_t timer)
{
    TIM_Cmd(timers[timer], ENABLE);
}

void timer_disable(timer_t timer)
{
    TIM_Cmd(timers[timer], DISABLE);
}

uint32_t timer_get_count(timer_t timer)
{
    return TIM_GetCounter(timers[timer]);
}

void timer_set_count(timer_t timer, uint32_t value)
{
    TIM_SetCounter(timers[timer], value);
}
```

Exemple

```c
#include <timer.h>

int main() {
    //Initialize the pin_t structure with the pin port and number
    //Pin PB0 is connected to Timer 3 channel 3.
    //Plug an LED on this pin
    pin_t pin = make_pin(gpio_port_b, 0);

    //Initialize Timer 3, channel 3
    timer_channel_t timer = { .timer = timer_3, .channel = 3 };

    //180000000/(18000 * 10000) = 1Hz
    timer_config(timer_3, 18000, 10000);

    //Creates a PWM signal on the pin, duty cycle 8/10
    timer_pwmchannel_init(timer, pin, 8000);

    while(1){}

    return 0;
}
```

Interruption

```
typedef enum {
    event_update,
    event_commutation,
    event_trigger,
    event_break,
    event_output_capture,
}irq_timer_event_t;
```

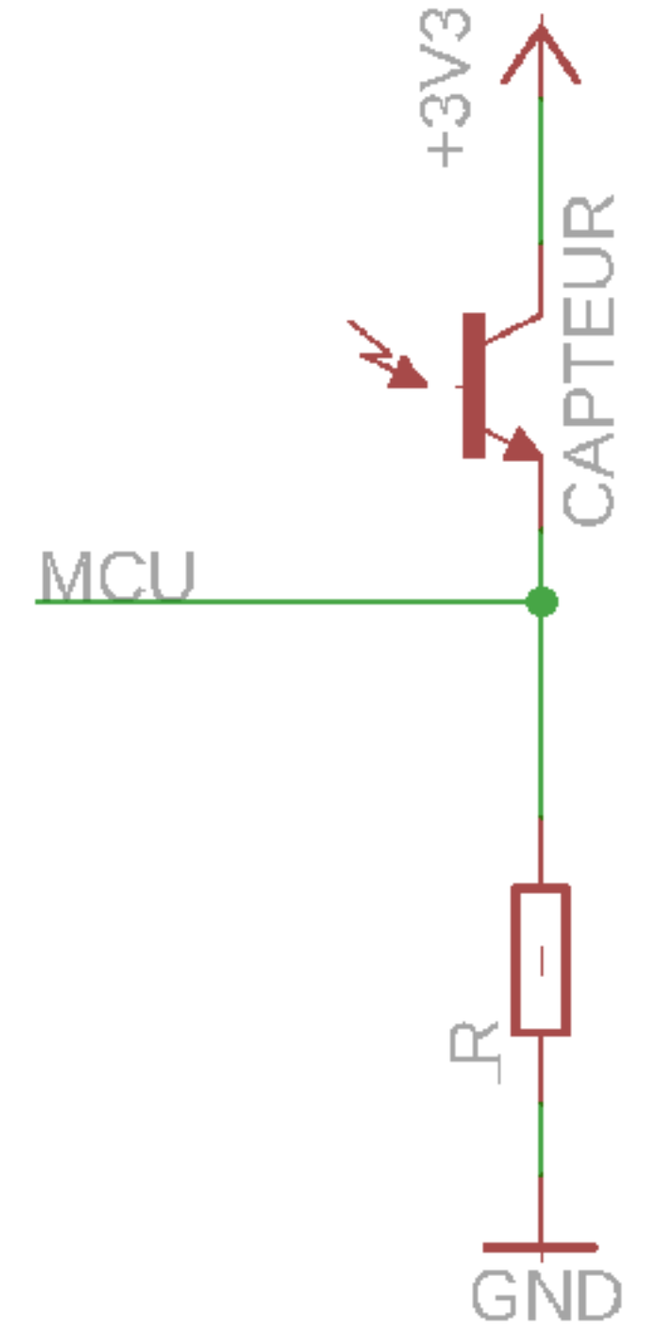
```
void timer_irq_init(timer_channel_t timer_port, irq_timer_event_t event, void (*cb)());

void timer_irq_deinit(timer_t timer, irq_timer_event_t event);
```

Exemple

```
#include <timer.h>

static uint8_t toggle = 0;

void update() {
    toggle ^= 1;
}

int main() {
    //Initialize the pin_t structure with the pin port and number
    //On this board there is a LED on PG13
    pin_t pin = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);

    //configure the pin for output.
    gpio_config(pin, pin_dir_write, pull_down);

    //Initialize Timer 1, channel 1
    timer_channel_t timer = { .timer = timer_1, .channel = 1 };

    //180000000/(18000 * 10000) = 1Hz
    timer_config(timer_1, 18000, 10000);

    //Call the update callback at each timer  update event
    timer_irq_init(timer, event_update, update);

    while(1)
        gpio_set(pin, toggle);

    return 0;
}
```

ADC

- Convertisseur analogique → numérique
- Capteurs simples
  - Micro
  - Potentiomètre
  - Joystick
  - Photorésistance
  - …



Configuration

```c
typedef enum {
    adc_0,
    adc_1,
    adc_2,
    adc_3,
} adc_t;
```

```c
void adc_config_single(adc_t adc, uint8_t channel, pin_t pin)
{
    if (adc < adc_1 || adc > adc_3 || channel > 18)
        return;

    gpio_config_analog(pin, pin_dir_read, pull_none);

    RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_ADC1 << (adc - 1), ENABLE);

    ADC_InitTypeDef def;
    ADC_StructInit(&def);
    def.ADC_DataAlign = ADC_DataAlign_Right;
    def.ADC_Resolution = ADC_Resolution_12b;
    def.ADC_ContinuousConvMode = DISABLE;
    def.ADC_ExternalTrigConv = 0;
    def.ADC_ExternalTrigConvEdge = ADC_ExternalTrigConvEdge_None;
    def.ADC_NbrOfConversion = 1;
    def.ADC_ScanConvMode = ENABLE;
    ADC_Init(adclist[adc - 1], &def);

    ADC_RegularChannelConfig(adclist[adc - 1], channel, 1, ADC_SampleTime_144Cycles);

    ADC_Cmd(adclist[adc - 1],ENABLE);
}
```

Activer le port

Configurer l'ADC

Initialiser l'ADC

Activer l'ADC

Utilisation

```
uint16_t adc_get(adc_t adc)
{
    if (adc < adc_1 || adc > adc_3)
        return 0;

    ADC_SoftwareStartConv(adclist[adc - 1]);
    while(!ADC_GetFlagStatus(adclist[adc - 1], ADC_FLAG_EOC)){}
    uint16_t res = ADC_GetConversionValue(adclist[adc - 1]);
    ADC_ClearFlag(adclist[adc - 1], ADC_FLAG_EOC);

    return res;
}
```

Exemple

```c
#include <gpio.h>
#include <adc.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    //declare the pin structures for the sensor
    //We plug our first sensor on PA0
    pin_t sensor1 = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 0);
    //and the second sensor on PA1
    pin_t sensor2 = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 1);

    //configure the ADC
    //PA0 is connected to ADC 1, 2 or 3, channel 0
    //We use ADC 1
    adc_config_single(adc_1, 0, sensor1);
    //PA1 is connected to ADC 1, 2 or 3, channel 1
    //We use ADC 2
    adc_config_single(adc_2, 1, sensor2);

    //Loop
    while (1)
        printf("x=%4d y=%4d\n", adc_get(adc_1), adc_get(adc_2));

    return 0;
}
```

Configuration avec DMA

Pointeur vers destination

```
void adc_config_continuous(adc_t adc, uint8_t *channel, pin_t *pin, uint16_t *dest, uint8_t nb);
```

Exemple

```c
#include <gpio.h>
#include <adc.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    //declare the pin structures for the sensor
    pin_t sensors[2];
    //We plug our first sensor on PA0
    sensors[0] = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 0);
    //and the second sensor on PA1
    sensors[1] = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 1);

    //declare an array where the DMA will put the values
    uint16_t values[] = {0, 0};

    //configure the ADC
    //PA0 is connected to ADC 1, 2 or 3, channel 0
    //PA1 is connected to ADC 1, 2 or 3, channel 1
    //We use ADC 1, with channels 0 and 1
    uint8_t channels[] = {0, 1};
    adc_config_continuous(adc_1, channels, sensors, values, 2);

    //Loop
    while (1)
        printf("x=%4d y=%4d\n", values[0], values[1]);

    return 0;
}
```

Bus

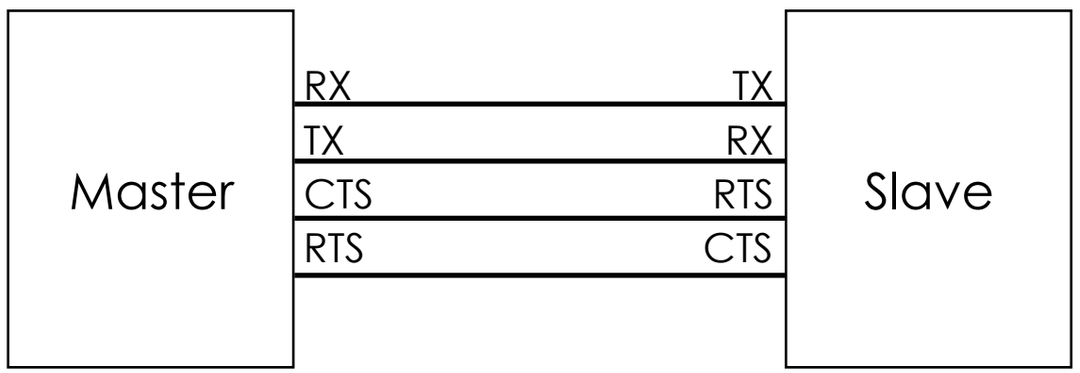
- Communication entre MCU
- Communication avec un PC
- Sérialisation / parallélisation

UART/USART

Universal (Synchronous/)Asynchronous Receiver Transceiver

Protocole RS 232 (port série PC)

- RX : réception
- TX : transmission
- RTS : prêt à écouter
- CTS : prêt à envoyer



RTS/CTS optionnels

Le maître et l'esclave doivent être configurées de la même façon

Configuration

```c
typedef struct {
    pin_t rx;
    pin_t tx;
    uart_t uart;
} uart_port_t;
```

```c
typedef enum {
    uart_port_0,
    uart_port_1,
    uart_port_2,
    uart_port_3,
    uart_port_4,
    uart_port_5,
    uart_port_6,
    uart_port_7,
    uart_port_8,
} uart_t;
```

```c
void uart_config(uart_port_t uart_port, uint32_t baudrate)
{
    if (uart_port.uart > 6)
        return;
    uart_t uart = uart_port.uart;
    pin_t rx = uart_port.rx;
    pin_t tx = uart_port.tx;

    USART_TypeDef * id = uarts[uart];

    switch (uart) {
    case uart_port_1:
        RCC_APB2PeriphClockCmd(RCC_APB2Periph_USART1, ENABLE);
        break;
    …
    default:
        return;
    }

    if (uart_port.uart <= 3){
        gpio_config_alternate(rx, pin_dir_write, pull_up, 7);
        gpio_config_alternate(tx, pin_dir_write, pull_up, 7);
    }
    else{
        gpio_config_alternate(rx, pin_dir_write, pull_up, 8);
        gpio_config_alternate(tx, pin_dir_write, pull_up, 8);
    }

    USART_InitTypeDef uartdef;
    uartdef.USART_BaudRate = baudrate;
    uartdef.USART_WordLength = USART_WordLength_8b;
    uartdef.USART_StopBits = USART_StopBits_1;
    uartdef.USART_Parity = USART_Parity_No;
    uartdef.USART_HardwareFlowControl = USART_HardwareFlowControl_None;
    uartdef.USART_Mode = USART_Mode_Tx | USART_Mode_Rx;
    USART_Init(id, &uartdef);
    USART_Cmd(id, ENABLE);
}
```

Activer le port

Configurer les pins

Configurer l'UART

Initialiser l'UART
Activer l'UART

Utilisation

```
void uart_send_char(uart_t uart, uint8_t c)
{
    USART_TypeDef * id = uarts[uart];

    while (USART_GetFlagStatus(id, USART_FLAG_TXE) == RESET);
    USART_SendData(id, c);
}

uint8_t uart_receive_char(uart_t uart)
{
    USART_TypeDef * id = uarts[uart];

    while (USART_GetFlagStatus(id, USART_FLAG_RXNE) == RESET);
    return (uint8_t) USART_ReceiveData(id);
}
```

Exemple

```c
#include <uart.h>

void BoardConsoleInit() {
    pin_t rx = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 9);
    pin_t tx = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 10);

    uart_port_t uart = { .uart = uart_port_1, .rx = rx, .tx = tx };
    uart_config(uart, 115200);
}

void BoardConsolePutc(int c) {
    if (c == '\r') return;
    if (c == '\n') c = '\r';

    uart_send_char(uart_port_1, c);

    if (c == '\r') {
        c = '\n';
        uart_send_char(uart_port_1, c);
    }
}
```

Cf arch/arm/stm32f4xx/stm32f429discovery/BoardConsole.c

SPI

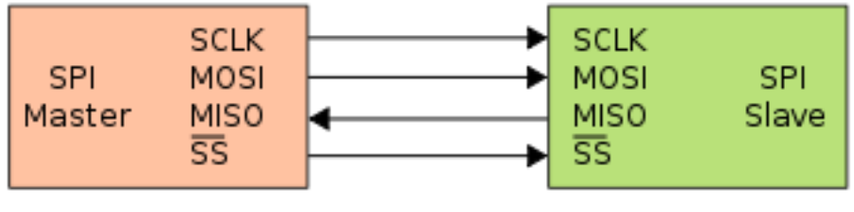
Serial Peripheral Interface

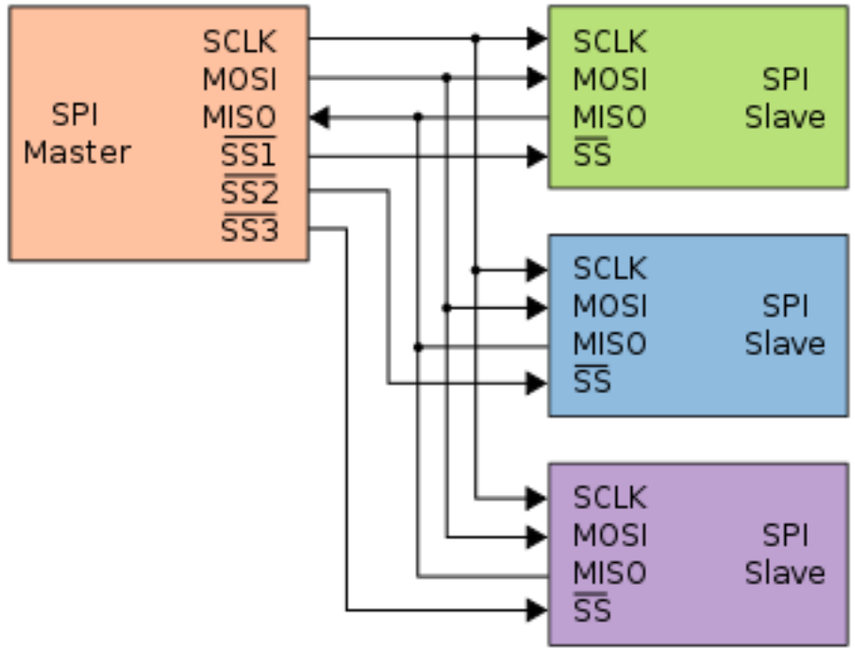
- SS/CS : slave select
- SCK : horloge
- MISO/SDO : master in slave out
- MOSI/SDI : master out slave in

Rapide

Bi-directionnel

Petites distances





https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_Peripheral_Interface

Configuration

```
typedef struct {
    pin_t sclk;
    pin_t mosi;
    pin_t miso;
    pin_t ss;
    ssp_mode_t mode;
    ssp_polarity_t polarity;
    ssp_t ssp;
} ssp_port_t;
```

```
typedef enum {
    ssp_0,
    ssp_1,
    ssp_2,
    ssp_3,
    ssp_4,
    ssp_5,
    ssp_6,
} ssp_t;
```

```
typedef enum {
    ssp_slave,
    ssp_master,
} ssp_mode_t;
```

```
typedef enum {
    ssp_polarity_mode_0, // CPOL=0; CPHA=0
    ssp_polarity_mode_1, // CPOL=0; CPHA=1
    ssp_polarity_mode_2, // CPOL=1; CPHA=0
    ssp_polarity_mode_3, // CPOL=1; CPHA=1
} ssp_polarity_t;
```

```
void ssp_config(ssp_port_t ssp_port, uint32_t clock);
```

Utilisation

```
uint8_t ssp_readwrite(ssp_t ssp, uint8_t value) {
    SPI_TypeDef * id = spis[ssp];

    while (SPI_I2S_GetFlagStatus(id, SPI_I2S_FLAG_TXE) == RESET);
    SPI_I2S_SendData(id, value);
    while (SPI_I2S_GetFlagStatus(id, SPI_I2S_FLAG_RXNE) == RESET);
    return SPI_I2S_ReceiveData(id);
}

static __inline__ void ssp_write(ssp_t ssp, uint8_t value) { (void) ssp_readwrite(ssp, value); }
static __inline__ uint8_t ssp_read(ssp_t ssp) { return ssp_readwrite(ssp, 0xff); }
```

Exemple master

```
#include <gpio.h>
#include <ssp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

pin_t led1, led2;
uint8_t rled = 0, tled = 0;

void buttonpress(){
    //master write
    ssp_write(ssp_4, 0x42);
    //toggle the transmit LED
    tled ^= 1;
    gpio_set(led1, tled);

    //master read
    volatile uint8_t r = ssp_read(ssp_4);
    printf("received %x\n", r);
    //toggle the receive LED
    rled ^= 1;
    gpio_set(led2, rled);
}
```

```
int main(){
    //LEDs on PG13 and PG14
    led1 = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);
    led2 = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 14);
    gpio_config(led1, pin_dir_write, pull_down);
    gpio_config(led2, pin_dir_write, pull_down);

    //SPI4
    pin_t sclk = make_pin(gpio_port_e, 2);
    pin_t miso = make_pin(gpio_port_e, 5);
    pin_t mosi = make_pin(gpio_port_e, 6);

    ssp_port_t master = {
        .ssp = ssp_4,
        .sclk = sclk,
        .mosi = mosi,
        .miso = miso,
        .ss = PIN_NULL,
        .mode = ssp_master,
        .polarity = ssp_polarity_mode_0
    };
    ssp_config(master, 8000000);

    //user button on PA0
    pin_t button = make_pin(gpio_port_a, 0);
    gpio_config(button, pin_dir_read, pull_down);
    gpio_irq_init(button, buttonpress, rising);

    while(1);

    return 0;

}
```

Slave : IRQ

```
typedef enum {
    event_read,
    event_write,
}irq_ssp_event_t;
```

```
void ssp_irq_init(ssp_t ssp, irq_ssp_event_t event, void (*cb)());
void ssp_slave_start_read(ssp_t ssp);
void ssp_slave_stop_read(ssp_t ssp);
void ssp_slave_start_write(ssp_t ssp);
void ssp_slave_stop_write(ssp_t ssp);
```

Exemple slave

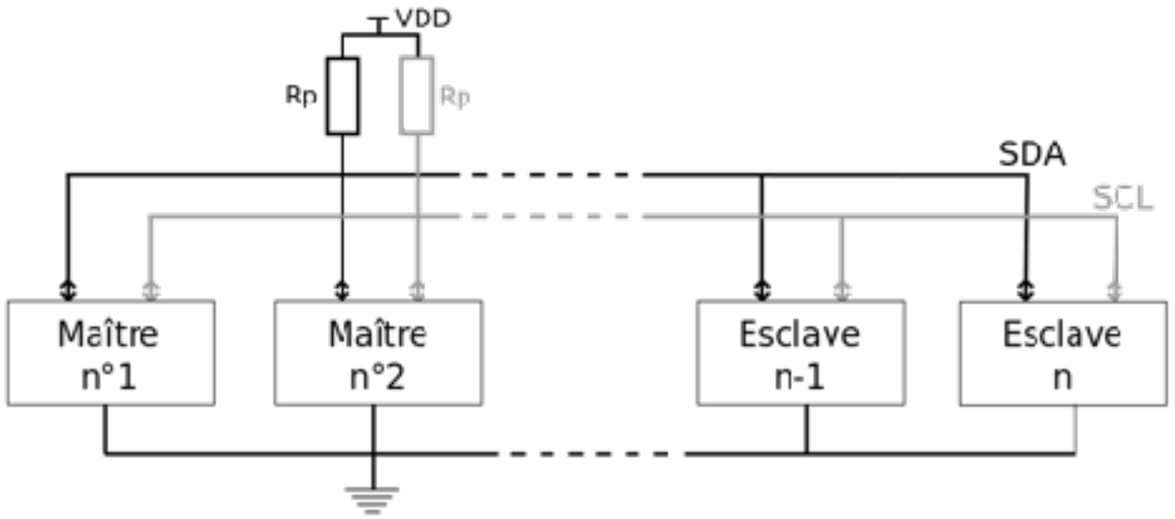
```
#include <gpio.h>
#include <ssp.h>
#include <stdio.h>

pin_t led1, led2;
uint8_t rled = 0, tled = 0;

void slavereceived(){
    volatile uint8_t r = ssp_read(ssp_4);
    printf("received %x\n", r);
    //toggle the receive LED
    rled ^= 1;
    gpio_set(led2, rled);

    ssp_slave_stop_read(ssp_4);
    //slave write
    ssp_slave_start_write(ssp_4);
}

void slavesent(){
    ssp_write(ssp_4, 0x28);
    //toggle the transmit LED
    tled ^= 1;
    gpio_set(led1, tled);

    ssp_slave_stop_write(ssp_4);
    //slave read
    ssp_slave_start_read(ssp_4);
}
```

```
int main(){
    //LEDs on PG13 and PG14
    led1 = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);
    led2 = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 14);

    gpio_config(led1, pin_dir_write, pull_down);
    gpio_config(led2, pin_dir_write, pull_down);

    //SPI4
    pin_t sclk = make_pin(gpio_port_e, 2);
    pin_t miso = make_pin(gpio_port_e, 5);
    pin_t mosi = make_pin(gpio_port_e, 6);

    ssp_port_t slave = {
        .ssp = ssp_4,
        .sclk = sclk,
        .mosi = mosi,
        .miso = miso,
        .ss = PIN_NULL,
        .mode = ssp_master,
        .polarity = ssp_polarity_mode_0
    };
    ssp_config(slave, 8000000);

    //SSP slave callbacks
    ssp_irq_init(ssp_4, event_read, slavereceived);
    ssp_irq_init(ssp_4, event_write, slavesent);

    //slave read
    ssp_slave_start_read(ssp_4);

    while(1);

    return 0;

}
```

I2C

Inter Integrated Circuit

- SDA : données
- SCL : horloge



http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/I2C

Masse commune

Plus lent que SPI

Peu de fils

Jusqu'à 256 périphérique par bus

Configuration

```c
typedef struct {
    pin_t scl;
    pin_t sda;
    i2c_t i2c;
} i2c_port_t;
```

```c
typedef enum {
    i2c_0,
    i2c_1,
    i2c_2,
    i2c_3,
} i2c_t;
```

```c
void i2c_config(i2c_port_t i2c_port, uint32_t speed)
{
    i2c_t i2c = i2c_port.i2c;
    pin_t scl = i2c_port.scl;
    pin_t sda = i2c_port.sda;

    I2C_TypeDef *id = i2cs[i2c];

    RCC->APB1ENR |= RCC_APB1Periph_I2C1 << (i2c - 1);

    gpio_config_alternate(sda, pin_dir_read, pull_down, 4);
    gpio_config_alternate(scl, pin_dir_read, pull_down, 4);

    //Init I2C
    I2C_InitTypeDef i2cdef;
    i2cdef.I2C_Mode = I2C_Mode_I2C;
    i2cdef.I2C_DutyCycle = I2C_DutyCycle_2;
    i2cdef.I2C_OwnAddress1 = 0x00;
    i2cdef.I2C_Ack = I2C_Ack_Enable;
    i2cdef.I2C_AcknowledgedAddress = I2C_AcknowledgedAddress_7bit;
    i2cdef.I2C_ClockSpeed = speed;

    I2C_Init(id, &i2cdef);
    I2C_Cmd(id, ENABLE);
}
```

Activer le port

Configurer les pins

Configurer l'I2C

Initialiser l'I2C

Activer l'I2C

Utilisation typique

```
void i2c_read_register(i2c_t i2c, uint8_t device, uint8_t reg, uint8_t *buffer, uint8_t nb) {
    if(nb > 1)
        reg |= 0x80;
    i2c_wait(i2c);
    i2c_start_write(i2c, device);
    i2c_write(i2c, &reg, 1);
    i2c_start_read(i2c, device);
    i2c_read(i2c, buffer, nb);
    i2c_stop(i2c);
}

void i2c_write_register(i2c_t i2c, uint8_t device, uint8_t reg, uint8_t *buffer, uint8_t nb) {
    if(nb > 1)
        reg |= 0x80;
    i2c_start_write(i2c, device);
    i2c_write(i2c, &reg, 1);
    i2c_write(i2c, buffer, nb);
    i2c_stop(i2c);
}
```

Cf lsm303dlhc dans chips/

USB

Universal Serial Bus

- VCC
- GND
- D+
- D-

Classes

Mass storage

Media Transfer Protocol

Human Interface Devices (HID) : claviers, souris, joysticks, etc.

Virtual com port

…

Gyroscope

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <l3gd20.h>

pin_t led_w, led_e;
l3gd20_t l3gd20;
ssp_port_t ssp;

void init() {
    led_w = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);
    led_e = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 14);

    gpio_config(led_w, pin_dir_write, pull_up);
    gpio_config(led_e, pin_dir_write, pull_up);
    gpio_set(led_w, 0);
    gpio_set(led_e, 0);


    pin_t sclk = { .port = gpio_port_f, .pin = 7 };
    pin_t mosi = { .port = gpio_port_f, .pin = 9 };
    pin_t miso = { .port = gpio_port_f, .pin = 8 };
    pin_t cs   = { .port = gpio_port_c, .pin = 1 };

    ssp = {
        .ssp = ssp_5,
        .sclk = sclk,
        .mosi = mosi,
        .miso = miso,
        .mode = ssp_master,
        .polarity = ssp_polarity_mode_0 };

    if (!l3gd20_init_ssp(&l3gd20, ssp, cs))
    {
        printf("Cannot initialize gyroscope");
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```c
int main() {
    init();

    float axis[3];
    int e = 0, w = 0;
    while (1) {
        l3gd20_read(&l3gd20, axis);

        if (axis[1] >= 3000.0f) {
            e = 1;
            w = 0;
        } else if (axis[1] <= -3000.0f) {
            e = 0;
            w = 1;
        } else if (axis[1] >= -2000.0f && axis[1] <= 2000.0f) {
            e = 0;
            w = 0;
        }

        gpio_set(led_e, e);
        gpio_set(led_w, w);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

FreeRTOS

- Threads (Tasks)
- Timers software
- Sémaphores
- …

FreeRTOS - threads

```c
#include <malloc.h>
#include <FreeRTOS.h>
#include <task.h>

#include <gpio.h>

void callback(void *parameter) {
    uint8_t status = 0;
    //Cast the parameter back to its origin type
    pin_t *pin = (pin_t *)parameter;
    while(1) {
        status ^= 1;
        gpio_set(*pin, status);
        //sleep
        vTaskDelay(1000);
    }
}
```

```c
int main() {
    //Initialize the pin_t structure with the pin port and number
    //On this board there is a LED on PG13
    pin_t *pin = malloc(sizeof(pin_t));
    *pin = make_pin(gpio_port_g, 13);

    //configure the pin for output.
    gpio_config(*pin, pin_dir_write, pull_down);

    //Create the task
    xTaskCreate(callback,           //callback function
        (const signed char *)NULL,  //task name
        configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE,   //stack size
        (void *)pin,                //parameter (cast it to void *)
        tskIDLE_PRIORITY,
        NULL);

    //Run the tasks
    vTaskStartScheduler();

    return 0;
}
```