

Prototyping Physical User Interfaces

Short Course @



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Brief Course Outline

- Breaking Interface Conventions?
- Exercise – creating a cooperative multi user game
- Nature and Value of Physical Prototyping
- Break
- Smart-its basics
- Smart-its enhanced light
- Lunch break
- Students project (afternoon) Smart-its enhanced light
- Smart-its enhanced light – results
- Building Smart-its hardware
- Break
- Developing Smart-its Software
- Smart-its Examples
- Wrap-Up

Context Acquisition Library Structure

Category	Sub Categories	Implementation
Architectural Frameworks	• Attached sensing architecture. • Wireless single consumer architecture. • General wireless sensing architecture	System architectures
Hardware Library	• Processing cores and memory units. • Sensor blocks • Communication blocks • Power supply blocks.	EAGLE CAD files
Software Library	• Program Templates	Program skeletons in C and function in PIC-C
	• Sensor drivers • Communication drivers • Timer	Drivers implemented in functions (PIC-C)
Perception Library	• Statistical functions • Time domain analysis	Function in PIC-C
Backend Library	• Serial line access • Network access	Variety of skeletons and functions/classes in Java, C/C++, and Visual Basic for Linux and Win32.

Software development basics

- Write a program → C-file
- Compile it for the MCU → Hex-file
- Write the executable (Hex-file) into the MCU
- Start the MCU
- Tools to start with
 - CCS PIC-Compiler
 - PIC-Start Plus
- General Intro to PIC programming at <http://triton.cc.gatech.edu/ubicomp/394>



Software Basics

Templates

- Base station (e.g. `receiv2-18f.c`)
- Sensor node (e.g. `sensor_s-18f.c`)

Drivers

- For modules or add-ons
- Implement access to sensors/actuators

Backend

- Basically reading from serial line
- Examples in java, C/C++, and Visual Basic
- For Linux and Win

Compiler CCS

- You have to know the compiler – can be tricky :)
- See www.ccsinfo.com for the newsgroups
- Programming is often dirty (e.g. global variables, ...)

Compiler for MCU

Compiler CCS

- You have to know the compiler – can be tricky :)
- See www.ccsinfo.com for the newsgroups
- Programming is often dirty (e.g. global variables, ...)

No in-circuit programming

- Change configuration (by physically moving processor and FRAM)
- Debugging is easier

A very Simple Program

```
#include <16F876.H>
#include <STDLIB.H>
#fuses HS, NOWDT, NOBROWNOUT, NOPROTECT, NOLVP

#use delay(clock=2000000)

#use rs232(baud=115200, xmit=PIN_C2, rcv=PIN_C3)

main() {
    int x;

    x=0;

    while (1) {
        output_high(PIN_B1);
        delay_ms(200);
        output_low(PIN_B1);
        printf("counter: %i\n", x);
        x=x+1;
    }
}
```

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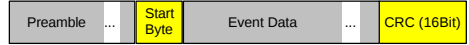
Software - Files

core18F252.c

- Defines according to schematic,
- I2C initialization
- function to control LED

bim2rf3.c

- Simple RF protocol implementation, e.g.
- void reset_rf_buffer() // clear buffer, use before printf
- void to_rf_buffer(char c) // as first argument in printf
- void RF_print() // print the buffer over RF



fr24c64.c

- functions to use the FRAM chip
- Read and write to memory

18F252.h

- Standard h-file for the PIC used in the core board
- Provided with the compiler

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Lets have a look at some files...

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Debugging

A Pain...

- Can be hardware, communication, system software, or application software

Had influence on design choices...

- Change configuration
(by physically moving processor and FRAM)
- Debugging is easier that way!

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