Question 1(a) [3 marks]

State the features of ATmega32.

Answer:

Feature	Description
Architecture	8-bit RISC processor
Memory	32KB Flash, 2KB SRAM, 1KB EEPROM
I/O Ports	32 programmable I/O pins
Timers	3 timers (Timer0, Timer1, Timer2)
ADC	10-bit, 8-channel ADC
Communication	USART, SPI, I2C (TWI)

- **High Performance**: 16 MIPS at 16MHz
- **Low Power**: Multiple sleep modes
- **Operating Voltage**: 2.7V to 5.5V

Mnemonic: "ARM-TIC" (Architecture-RISC, Memory-32KB, Timers-3, I/O-32pins, Communication-3types)

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Explain criteria for choosing microcontroller.

Answer:

Criteria	Consideration
Performance	Speed, instruction set, architecture
Memory	RAM, ROM, EEPROM requirements
I/O Requirements	Number of pins, special functions
Power Consumption	Battery life, sleep modes
Cost	Unit price, development cost
Development Tools	Compiler, debugger availability

- **Application Requirements**: Real-time constraints, processing needs
- **Package Size**: Space limitations in final product
- **Peripheral Support**: ADC, timers, communication interfaces

Mnemonic: "PM-IPCD" (Performance, Memory, I/O, Power, Cost, Development)

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

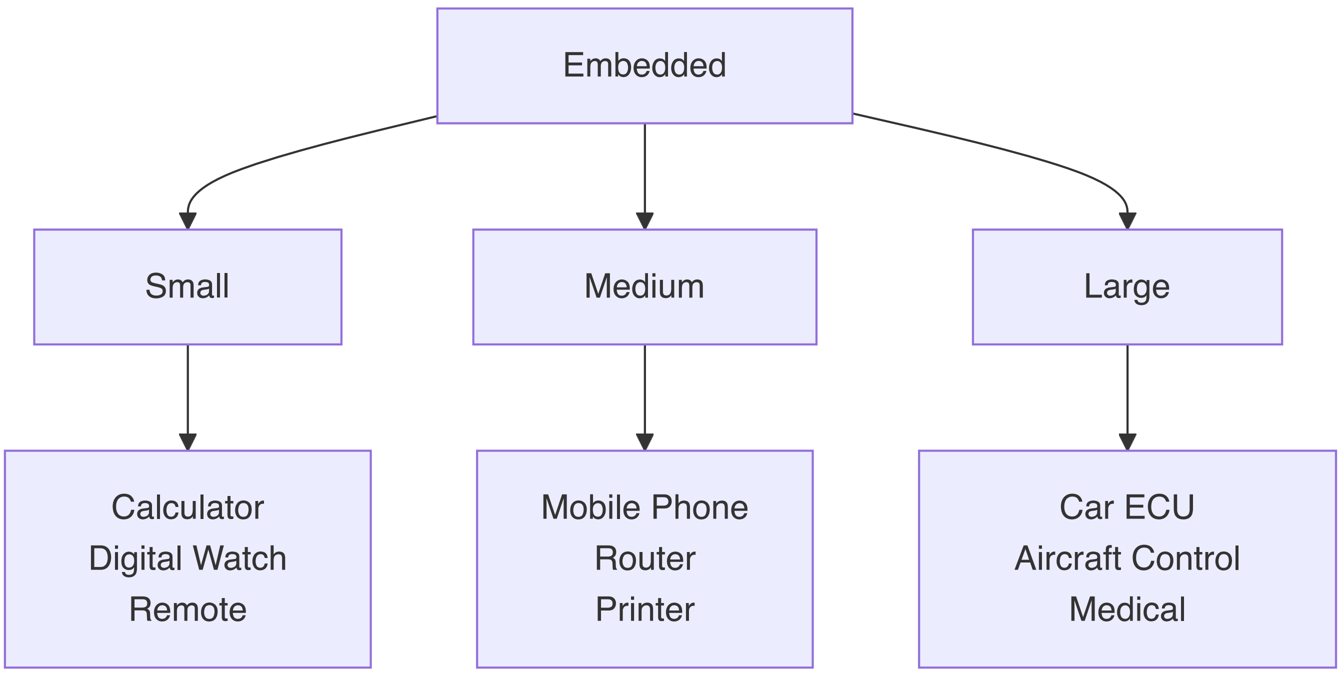
Define the Embedded System. List the Application of Small, Medium, Large Embedded System.

Answer:

Definition: Embedded system is a computer system with dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system, designed to perform specific tasks with real-time constraints.

Applications Table:

System Type	Memory Size	Applications
Small Scale	<64KB	Calculator, Digital watch, Toys
Medium Scale	64KB-1MB	Mobile phones, Routers, Printers
Large Scale	>1MB	Automobiles, Aircraft systems, Satellites



Characteristics:

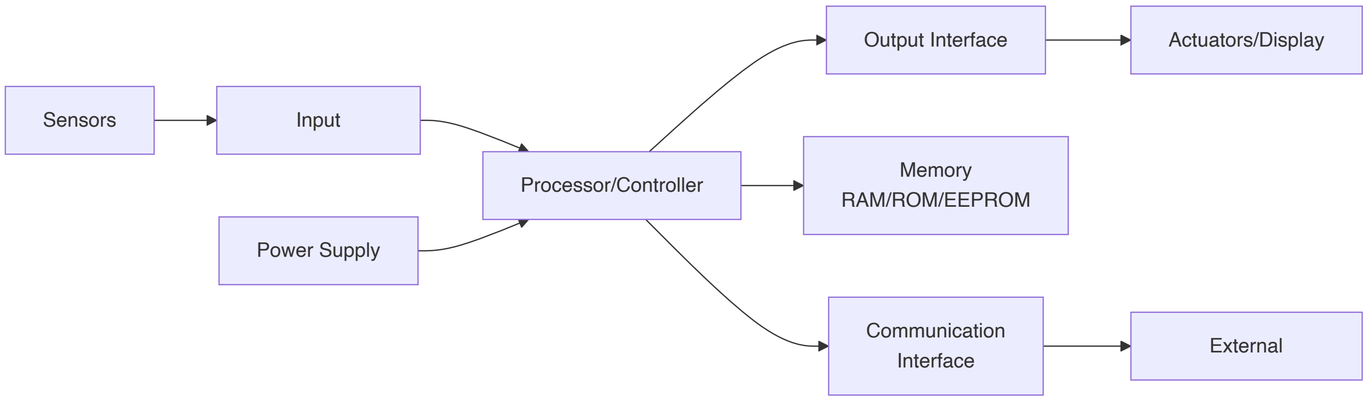
- **Real-time Operation**: Predictable response times
- **Resource Constraints**: Limited memory and processing power
- **Dedicated Functionality**: Single-purpose design

Mnemonic: "SML-CMP" (Small-Calculator/Medium-Mobile/Large-Lifesupport)

Question 1(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw and explain general block diagram of embedded system.

Answer:



Block Functions:

Block	Function
Processor	Central processing unit (CPU/MCU)
Input Interface	Sensor data acquisition, user input
Output Interface	Actuator control, display output
Memory	Program storage, data storage
Communication	External system connectivity

- **Input Processing**: ADC, digital input conditioning
- **Output Control**: PWM, relay drivers, LED displays
- **Power Management**: Voltage regulation, power optimization

Mnemonic: "PIOMCP" (Processor, Input, Output, Memory, Communication, Power)

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Write a Full form of EEPROM and explain EEPROM registers.

Answer:

Full Form: Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory

EEPROM Registers:

Register	Function
EEAR	EEPROM Address Register
EEDR	EEPROM Data Register
EECR	EEPROM Control Register

- **EEAR**: Holds 10-bit address (0-1023) for EEPROM access
- **EEDR**: Data register for read/write operations
- **EECR**: Control bits - EERE (Read Enable), EEWE (Write Enable)

Mnemonic: "AAD-CRE" (Address-EEAR, Data-EEDR, Control-EECR)

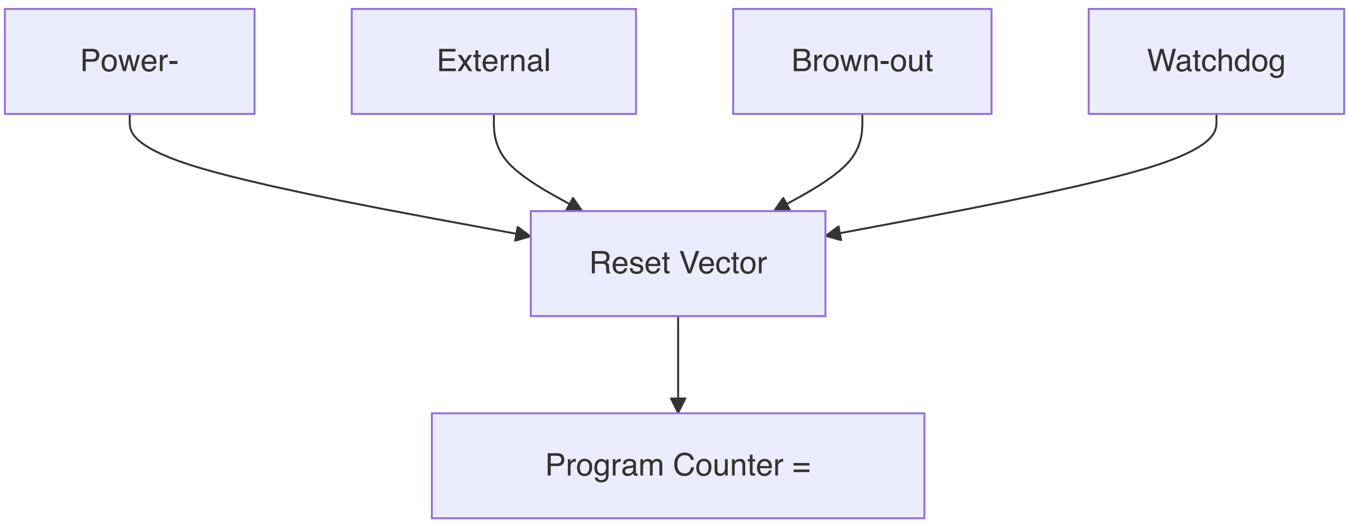
Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Explain reset circuits for ATmega32

Answer:

Reset Sources Table:

Reset Type	Trigger Condition
Power-on Reset	VCC rises above threshold
External Reset	RESET pin pulled low
Brown-out Reset	VCC falls below threshold
Watchdog Reset	Watchdog timer overflow



- **Reset Duration**: Minimum 2 clock cycles
- **Reset Vector**: Program execution starts from address 0x0000

- **Hardware Connection**: External reset requires pull-up resistor

Mnemonic: "PEBW" (Power-on, External, Brown-out, Watchdog)

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

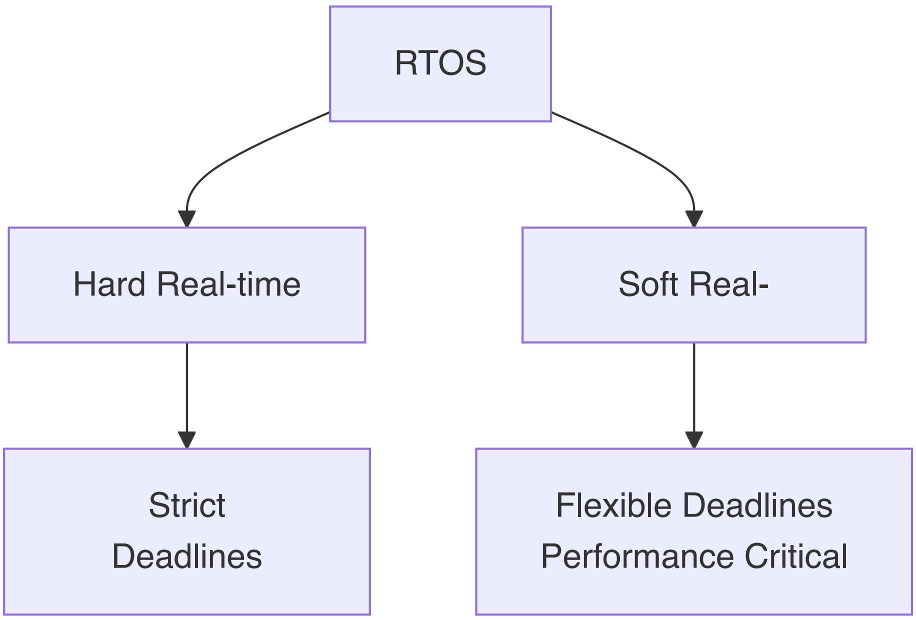
Define Real Time Operating System and explain its characteristics.

Answer:

Definition: Real Time Operating System (RTOS) is an operating system designed to handle real-time applications with strict timing constraints and predictable response times.

Characteristics Table:

Characteristic	Description
Deterministic	Predictable execution times
Preemptive	Higher priority tasks interrupt lower ones
Multitasking	Multiple tasks execution
Fast Response	Minimal interrupt latency
Priority-based	Task scheduling based on priority
Resource Management	Efficient memory and CPU usage



- **Task Scheduling**: Round-robin, priority-based algorithms
- **Inter-task Communication**: Semaphores, message queues
- **Memory Management**: Static allocation for predictability

Mnemonic: "DPM-FPR" (Deterministic, Preemptive, Multitasking, Fast, Priority, Resource)

Question 2(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain AVR family.

Answer:

AVR Family Classification:

AVR Type	Features
ATtiny	8-32 pins, basic features
ATmega	28-100 pins, full features
ATxmega	Advanced features, DMA

- **Architecture**: 8-bit RISC, Harvard architecture
- **Instruction Set**: 130+ instructions, single cycle execution
- **Memory**: Flash program memory, SRAM, EEPROM

Mnemonic: "TAX" (Tiny-basic, mega-full, Xmega-advanced)

Question 2(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain the use of fuse bits for selection of ATmega32 clock sources.

Answer:

Clock Source Selection:

Fuse Bits	Clock Source
CKSEL3:0	Clock source selection
SUT1:0	Start-up time selection

Clock Options Table:

CKSEL Value	Clock Source	Frequency
0001	External Crystal	1-8 MHz
0010	External Crystal	8+ MHz
0100	Internal RC	8 MHz
0000	External Clock	User defined

- **Crystal Selection**: Requires external crystal and capacitors
- **RC Oscillator**: Built-in, less accurate but convenient
- **Start-up Time**: Allows crystal stabilization

Mnemonic: "CRIS" (Crystal, RC, Internal, Start-up)

Question 2(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw ATmega32 pin configuration and explain function of MISO, MOSI, SCK & AREF Pin.

Answer:

```
         +----------+
     PB0 |1       40| PA0
     PB1 |2       39| PA1
     PB2 |3       38| PA2
     PB3 |4       37| PA3
     PB4 |5       36| PA4
 MOSI PB5|6       35| PA5
 MISO PB6|7       34| PA6
  SCK PB7|8       33| PA7
    RESET|9       32| AREF
     VCC |10      31| GND
     GND |11      30| AVCC
    XTAL2|12      29| PC7
    XTAL1|13      28| PC6
         +----------+
```

Pin Functions Table:

Pin	Function	Description
MOSI	Master Out Slave In	SPI data output from master
MISO	Master In Slave Out	SPI data input to master
SCK	Serial Clock	SPI clock signal
AREF	Analog Reference	ADC reference voltage

- **SPI Communication**: MOSI, MISO, SCK work together for serial data transfer
- **ADC Reference**: AREF provides stable voltage reference for ADC conversion
- **Pin Multiplexing**: These pins have alternate functions as GPIO

Mnemonic: "MMS-A" (MOSI-out, MISO-in, SCK-clock, AREF-reference)

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Explain Role of DDR I/O Register

Answer:

DDR (Data Direction Register) Functions:

Bit Value	Pin Configuration
0	Input pin
1	Output pin

- **Port Control**: Each port has corresponding DDR (DDRA, DDRB, DDRC, DDRD)
- **Bit-wise Control**: Individual pin direction control
- **Default State**: All pins input (DDR = 0x00) after reset

Code Example:

```
DDRA = 0xFF;  // All Port A pins as output
DDRB = 0x0F;  // PB0-PB3 output, PB4-PB7 input
```

Mnemonic: "DDR-IO" (Data Direction Register controls Input/Output)

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Write an AVR C program to get a byte of data from Port B, and then send it to Port C.

Answer:

```
#include <avr/io.h>

int main(void)
{
    unsigned char data;

    // Configure Port B as input
    DDRB = 0x00;

    // Configure Port C as output
    DDRC = 0xFF;

    while(1)
    {
        // Read data from Port B
        data = PINB;

        // Send data to Port C
        PORTC = data;
    }
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Program Explanation:

- **DDRB = 0x00**: Sets all Port B pins as input
- **DDRC = 0xFF**: Sets all Port C pins as output
- **PINB**: Reads current state of Port B pins
- **PORTC**: Writes data to Port C output pins

Mnemonic: "RSTO" (Read-PINB, Set-DDR, Transfer-data, Output-PORTC)

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

A door sensor is connected to the port B pin 1, and an LED is connected to port C pin7. Write an AVR C program to monitor the door sensor and, when it opens, turn on the LED.

Answer:

```
#include <avr/io.h>

int main(void)
{
    // Configure PB1 as input (door sensor)
    DDRB &= ~(1<<1);  // Clear bit 1

    // Configure PC7 as output (LED)
    DDRC |= (1<<7);   // Set bit 7

    // Enable pull-up for PB1
    PORTB |= (1<<1);

    while(1)
    {
        // Check door sensor status
        if(PINB & (1<<1))
        {
            // Door closed - turn off LED
            PORTC &= ~(1<<7);
        }
        else
        {
            // Door open - turn on LED
            PORTC |= (1<<7);
        }
    }

    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Hardware Connection:

- **Door Sensor**: Connected between PB1 and GND
- **LED**: Connected to PC7 through current limiting resistor
- **Pull-up**: Internal pull-up enabled for PB1

Program Logic:

- **Sensor Closed**: PB1 = HIGH, LED OFF
- **Sensor Open**: PB1 = LOW, LED ON

Mnemonic: "DCOL" (Door-sensor, Configure-pins, Open-check, LED-control)

Question 3(a) OR [3 marks]

Discuss Data Types in AVR C programming.

Answer:

AVR C Data Types Table:

Data Type	Size	Range
char	8-bit	-128 to 127
unsigned char	8-bit	0 to 255
int	16-bit	-32768 to 32767
unsigned int	16-bit	0 to 65535
long	32-bit	-2^{31} to $2^{31}-1$
float	32-bit	IEEE 754 format

- **Memory Efficiency**: Use smallest appropriate data type
- **Unsigned Types**: For positive values only, doubles range
- **Bit Fields**: Can define specific bit-width variables

Mnemonic: "CIL-FUB" (Char-8bit, Int-16bit, Long-32bit, Float-32bit, Unsigned-positive, Bit-specific)

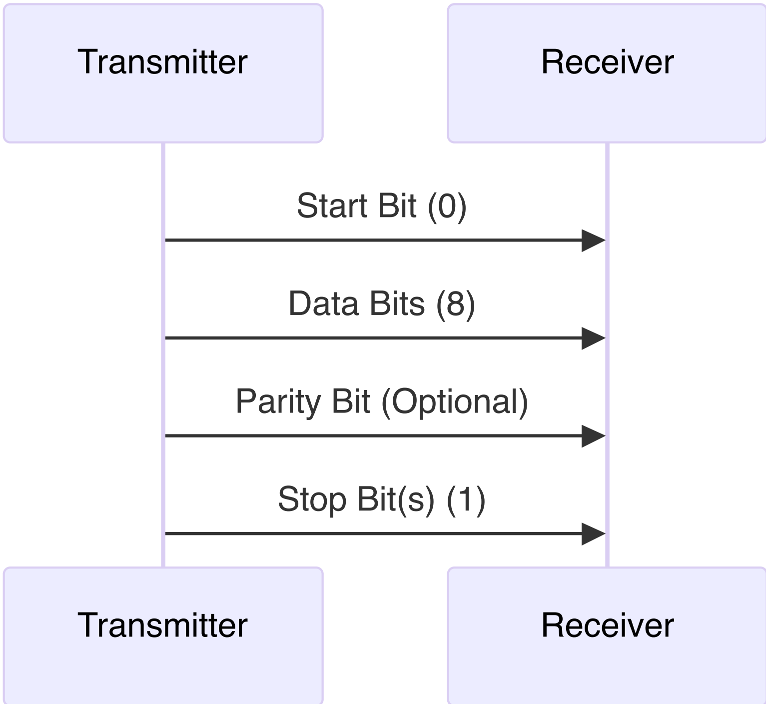
Question 3(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain Serial Communication Protocol.

Answer:

Serial Communication Parameters:

Parameter	Description
Baud Rate	Data transmission speed (bits/second)
Data Bits	Number of data bits (5-9)
Parity	Error checking (None, Even, Odd)
Stop Bits	End of frame marker (1 or 2)



- **Asynchronous**: No clock signal, uses start/stop bits
- **RS232 Standard**: ±12V levels, converted to TTL levels
- **Common Baud Rates**: 9600, 19200, 38400, 115200

Mnemonic: "BDPS" (Baud-rate, Data-bits, Parity-check, Stop-bits)

Question 3(c) OR [7 marks]

Write an AVR C program to read pins 1 and 0 of Port B and issue an ASCII character to Port D according to the following table:

Answer:

```
#include <avr/io.h>

int main(void)
{
```

```
    unsigned char input;

    // Configure PB1 and PB0 as input
    DDRB &= ~((1<<1)|(1<<0));

    // Configure Port D as output
    DDRD = 0xFF;

    // Enable pull-ups for PB1 and PB0
    PORTB |= (1<<1)|(1<<0);

    while(1)
    {
        // Read PB1 and PB0
        input = PINB & 0x03;  // Mask other bits

        switch(input)
        {
            case 0x00:  // Pin1=0, Pin0=0
                PORTD = '0';  // ASCII '0' = 0x30
                break;

            case 0x01:  // Pin1=0, Pin0=1
                PORTD = '1';  // ASCII '1' = 0x31
                break;

            case 0x02:  // Pin1=1, Pin0=0
                PORTD = '2';  // ASCII '2' = 0x32
                break;

            case 0x03:  // Pin1=1, Pin0=1
                PORTD = '3';  // ASCII '3' = 0x33
                break;
        }
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Truth Table Implementation:

Pin1	Pin0	Input Value	ASCII Output
0	0	0x00	'0' (0x30)
0	1	0x01	'1' (0x31)
1	0	0x02	'2' (0x32)
1	1	0x03	'3' (0x33)

Mnemonic: "MATS" (Mask-inputs, ASCII-conversion, Truth-table, Switch-case)

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Draw interfacing diagram of relay and relay driver ULN2803 with ATmega32

Answer:

```
ATmega32          ULN2803         Relay

PC0 ------>|1    18|-----------> +12V
PC1 ------>|2    17|
PC2 ------>|3    16|
PC3 ------>|4    15|
PC4 ------>|5    14|
PC5 ------>|6    13|
PC6 ------>|7    12|
PC7 ------>|8    11|
           |9    10|-----------> GND
           ULN2803

    COM1 of Relay connected to +12V
    NO1 of Relay connected to Load
    GND common for all
```

Component Functions:

- **ULN2803**: Darlington transistor array, current amplification
- **Protection Diodes**: Built-in flyback diodes for inductive loads
- **Relay Coil**: Requires 12V, controlled by ULN2803 output

Mnemonic: "UPC" (ULN-driver, Port-control, Current-amplify)

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Write steps of programming the A/D converter using polling method

Answer:

ADC Programming Steps:

Step	Action
1	Configure ADMUX register (reference, channel)
2	Configure ADCSRA register (enable, prescaler)
3	Start conversion (set ADSC bit)
4	Wait for conversion complete (poll ADIF flag)
5	Read result from ADCL and ADCH

Code Implementation:

```
// Step 1: Configure ADMUX
ADMUX = (1<<REFS0);  // AVCC reference, channel 0

// Step 2: Enable ADC with prescaler
ADCSRA = (1<<ADEN)|(1<<ADPS2)|(1<<ADPS1)|(1<<ADPS0);

// Step 3: Start conversion
ADCSRA |= (1<<ADSC);

// Step 4: Wait for completion
while(!(ADCSRA & (1<<ADIF)));

// Step 5: Read result
result = ADC;  // Combined ADCL and ADCH
```

Mnemonic: "CCSWR" (Configure-ADMUX, Configure-ADCSRA, Start-conversion, Wait-complete, Read-result)

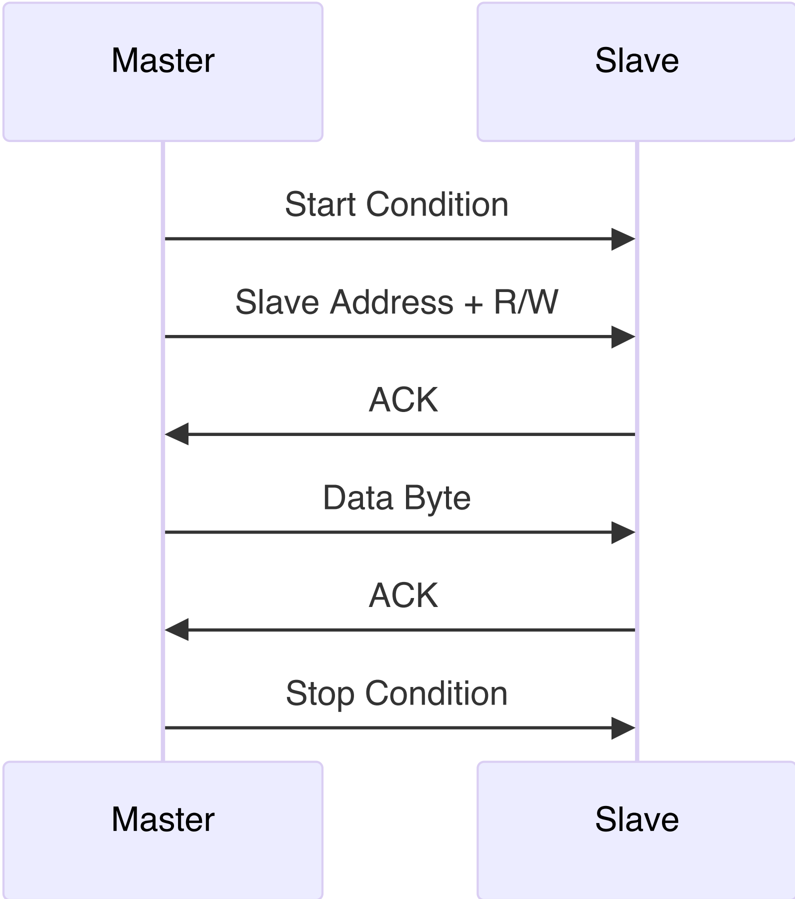
Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain I2C-Two Wire Serial Interface (TWI) Protocol in detail.

Answer:

I2C Protocol Features:

Feature	Description
Two Wires	SDA (Data) and SCL (Clock)
Multi-master	Multiple masters can control bus
Addressing	7-bit or 10-bit device addresses
Bidirectional	Data flows both directions



I2C Frame Structure:

- **Start Condition**: SDA goes low while SCL is high
- **Address Frame**: 7-bit address + R/W bit
- **Data Frame**: 8-bit data + ACK/NACK
- **Stop Condition**: SDA goes high while SCL is high

TWI Registers in ATmega32:

Register	Function
TWCR	Control and status
TWDR	Data register
TWAR	Address register
TWSR	Status register

- **Clock Stretching**: Slave can hold SCL low to slow down master
- **Arbitration**: Prevents collisions in multi-master systems
- **Pull-up Resistors**: Required on both SDA and SCL lines (4.7kΩ typical)

Mnemonic: "SAD-CSA" (Start-Address-Data, Control-Status-Address)

Question 4(a) OR [3 marks]

Explain any one PWM mode for controlling speed of DC motor by using 8-bit timer

Answer:

Fast PWM Mode (Mode 3):

Parameter	Value
WGM bits	WGM01=1, WGM00=1
TOP value	0xFF (255)
Resolution	8-bit
Frequency	fclk/(256×prescaler)

PWM Configuration:

```
// Configure Timer0 for Fast PWM
TCCR0 = (1<<WGM01)|(1<<WGM00)|(1<<COM01)|(1<<CS01);

// Set duty cycle (0-255)
OCR0 = 128;  // 50% duty cycle
```

OCR0 Value → Timer0 → PWM → Motor Driver → DC

- **Duty Cycle Control**: OCR0 value determines motor speed
- **Non-inverting Mode**: High pulse width = OCR0/255
- **Motor Control**: Higher duty cycle = higher speed

Mnemonic: "FTO" (Fast-PWM, Timer0, OCR0-control)

Question 4(b) OR [4 marks]

Write steps for reading data from an SPI device

Answer:

SPI Read Steps:

Step	Action
1	Configure SPI control register (SPCR)
2	Set SS pin low to select slave
3	Write dummy data to SPDR
4	Wait for transmission complete (SPIF flag)
5	Read received data from SPDR
6	Set SS pin high to deselect slave

Code Implementation:

```
// Step 1: Configure SPI as master
SPCR = (1<<SPE)|(1<<MSTR)|(1<<SPR0);

// Step 2: Select slave
PORTB &= ~(1<<SS);

// Step 3: Send dummy byte
SPDR = 0xFF;

// Step 4: Wait for complete
while(!(SPSR & (1<<SPIF)));

// Step 5: Read data
data = SPDR;

// Step 6: Deselect slave
PORTB |= (1<<SS);
```

SPI Timing:

- **Clock Polarity**: CPOL bit determines idle state
- **Clock Phase**: CPHA bit determines sampling edge
- **Data Order**: MSB first (default) or LSB first

Mnemonic: "CSWWRD" (Configure, Select, Write-dummy, Wait, Read-data, Deselect)

Question 4(c) OR [7 marks]

Draw and explain interfacing diagram of LM35 with ATmega32.

Answer:

```
LM35 Temperature Sensor

+5V -----> VCC (Pin 1)
           |
ATmega32   |    LM35
PA0 <----- OUTPUT (Pin 2)
           |
GND -----> GND (Pin 3)

Optional: 0.1μF capacitor between
VCC and GND for noise filtering
```

LM35 Specifications:

Parameter	Value
Output	10mV/°C
Range	0°C to 100°C
Supply	4V to 30V
Accuracy	±0.5°C

ADC Code for Temperature Reading:

```c
#include <avr/io.h>

unsigned int readTemperature(void)
{
    unsigned int adcValue, temperature;

    // Configure ADC
    ADMUX = (1<<REFS0);  // AVCC reference, PA0
    ADCSRA = (1<<ADEN)|(1<<ADPS2)|(1<<ADPS1)|(1<<ADPS0);

    // Start conversion
    ADCSRA |= (1<<ADSC);

    // Wait for completion
    while(!(ADCSRA & (1<<ADIF)));

    // Read ADC value
    adcValue = ADC;

    // Convert to temperature
    // ADC = (Vin × 1024) / Vref
    // Vin = (10mV/°C) × Temp
    temperature = (adcValue * 500) / 1024;

    return temperature;
```

```
}
```

Temperature Calculation:

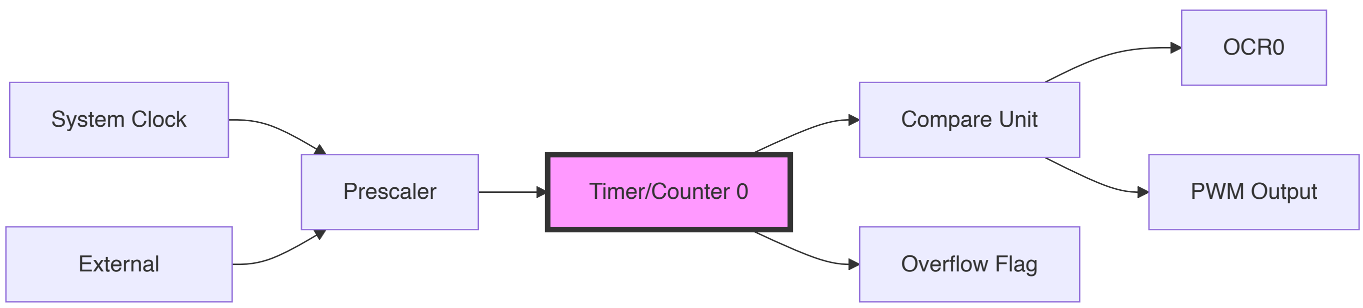
- **ADC Resolution**: 10-bit (0-1023)
- **Reference Voltage**: 5V
- **LM35 Output**: 10mV/°C
- **Formula**: Temp = (ADC × 5000mV) / (1024 × 10mV/°C)

Mnemonic: "VARC" (Voltage-output, ADC-conversion, Reference-5V, Calculation-formula)

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Draw Timer 0 Working Block diagram.

Answer:



Timer0 Components:

Component	Function
Prescaler	Clock division (1,8,64,256,1024)
Counter	8-bit up counter (0-255)
Compare Unit	Compares counter with OCR0
Overflow	Sets flag when counter overflows

- **Clock Sources**: Internal clock or external pin
- **Modes**: Normal, CTC, Fast PWM, Phase Correct PWM
- **Interrupt**: Timer overflow and compare match

Mnemonic: "PCCO" (Prescaler, Counter, Compare, Overflow)

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Draw Interfacing of MAX7221 to ATmega32.

Answer:

```
ATmega32                    MAX7221

PB5(MOSI) -----------> DIN (Pin 1)
PB7(SCK)  -----------> CLK (Pin 13)
PB4(SS)   -----------> CS  (Pin 12)

                       V+ (Pin 19) <--- +5V
                       GND(Pin 4,9) <--- GND

         7-Segment Display Connections:
         SEG A-G, DP connected to Pins 14-17, 20-23
         DIG 0-7 connected to Pins 2-3, 5-8, 10-11
```

MAX7221 Features:

Feature	Description
Display Driver	8-digit 7-segment LED driver
SPI Interface	Serial data input
Current Control	Adjustable segment current
Shutdown Mode	Power saving feature

Initialization Code:

```c
void MAX7221_init(void)
{
    // Configure SPI pins
    DDRB |= (1<<PB5)|(1<<PB7)|(1<<PB4);  // MOSI, SCK, SS as output

    // Initialize SPI
    SPCR = (1<<SPE)|(1<<MSTR)|(1<<SPR0);

    // Wake up MAX7221
    MAX7221_write(0x0C, 0x01);  // Shutdown register

    // Set decode mode
    MAX7221_write(0x09, 0xFF);  // BCD decode for all digits

    // Set intensity
    MAX7221_write(0x0A, 0x08);  // Medium brightness

    // Set scan limit
    MAX7221_write(0x0B, 0x07);  // Display all 8 digits
}
```

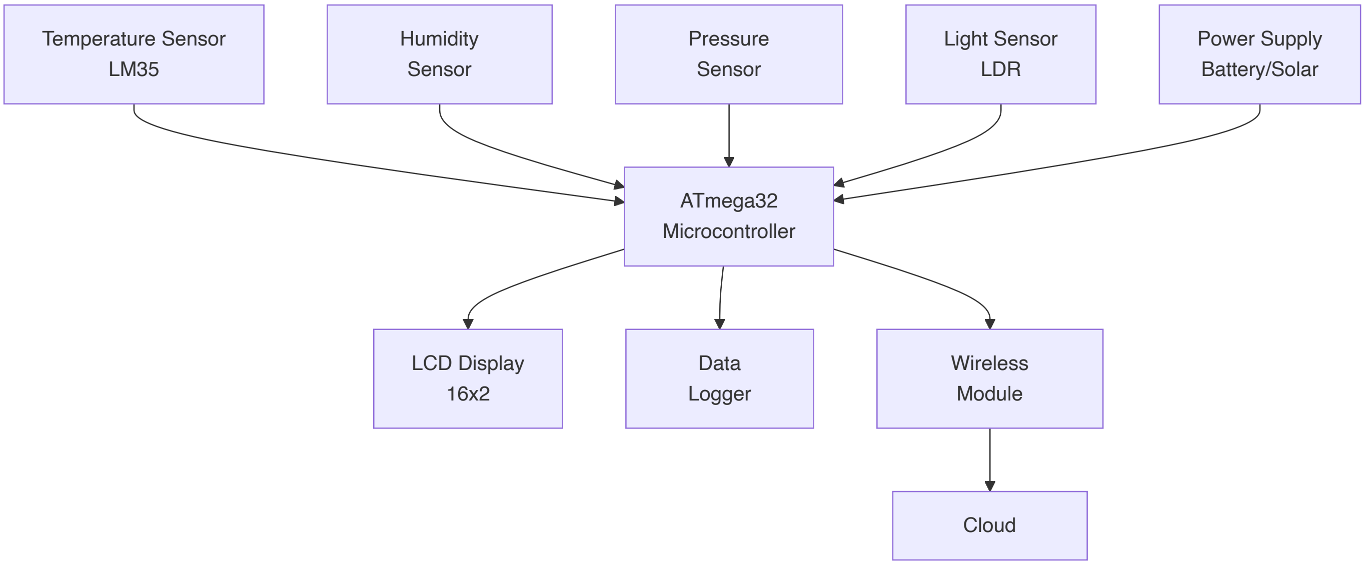
Mnemonic: "SCD-ISS" (SPI-interface, Current-control, Decode-mode, Initialize-setup, Scan-limit)

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Explain Weather Monitoring System.

Answer:

System Block Diagram:



System Components:

Component	Function	Interface
LM35	Temperature measurement	ADC
DHT11	Humidity & temperature	Digital I/O
BMP180	Atmospheric pressure	I2C
LCD	Local display	Parallel
ESP8266	WiFi connectivity	UART
EEPROM	Data storage	I2C

Features and Applications:

- **Real-time Monitoring**: Continuous sensor data collection
- **Data Logging**: Historical data storage in EEPROM
- **Remote Access**: WiFi connectivity for cloud upload
- **Power Management**: Battery backup with solar charging
- **Alert System**: Threshold-based warnings

- **Agricultural Use**: Crop monitoring, irrigation control
- **Home Automation**: HVAC control, energy management

Software Functions:

- **Sensor Reading**: ADC conversion, I2C communication
- **Data Processing**: Calibration, filtering, averaging
- **Display Update**: LCD formatting, user interface
- **Communication**: WiFi data transmission, protocol handling
- **Storage Management**: EEPROM read/write, data compression

Mnemonic: "SMART-W" (Sensors, Monitoring, Alert, Remote, Temperature, Weather)

Question 5(a) OR [3 marks]

Draw and explain Timer/Counter Control Register 0(TCCR0)

Answer:

TCCR0 Register Bit Structure:

```
Bit:    7     6     5     4     3     2     1    0
      +----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TCCR0 |FOC0|WGM00|COM01|COM00|WGM01| CS02| CS01| CS00|
      +----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Bit Functions Table:

Bit	Name	Function
FOC0	Force Output Compare	Force compare match
WGM01:00	Waveform Generation	Timer mode selection
COM01:00	Compare Output Mode	Output pin behavior
CS02:00	Clock Select	Prescaler selection

Clock Select Options:

CS02:00	Clock Source
000	No clock (stopped)
001	clk/1 (no prescaling)
010	clk/8
011	clk/64
100	clk/256
101	clk/1024
110	External clock on T0 (falling)
111	External clock on T0 (rising)

Waveform Generation Modes:

WGM01:00	Mode	Description
00	Normal	Count up to 0xFF
01	PWM, Phase Correct	Count up/down
10	CTC	Clear Timer on Compare
11	Fast PWM	Count up to 0xFF

Mnemonic: "FWC-CS" (Force, Waveform, Compare, Clock-Select)

Question 5(b) OR [4 marks]

Explain the function of motor driver L293D.

Answer:

L293D Motor Driver Features:

Feature	Specification
Channels	Dual H-bridge, 2 motors
Supply Voltage	4.5V to 36V
Output Current	600mA per channel
Logic Voltage	5V TTL compatible
Protection	Thermal shutdown

Pin Configuration:

```
        L293D
    +---------+
EN1 |1      16| VCC1 (+5V)
IN1 |2      15| IN4
OUT1|3      14| OUT4
GND |4      13| GND
GND |5      12| GND
OUT2|6      11| OUT3
IN2 |7      10| IN3
VCC2|8       9| EN2
    +---------+
```

H-Bridge Operation:

IN1	IN2	Motor Action
0	0	Stop (brake)
0	1	Rotate CCW
1	0	Rotate CW
1	1	Stop (brake)

Control Functions:

- **Direction Control**: IN1, IN2 determine rotation direction
- **Speed Control**: PWM on Enable pins (EN1, EN2)
- **Dual Supply**: VCC1 for logic, VCC2 for motor power
- **Enable Control**: EN pins enable/disable motor operation

Applications:

- **Robotics**: Differential drive robots
- **Automation**: Conveyor belt control
- **RC Vehicles**: Motor speed and direction control

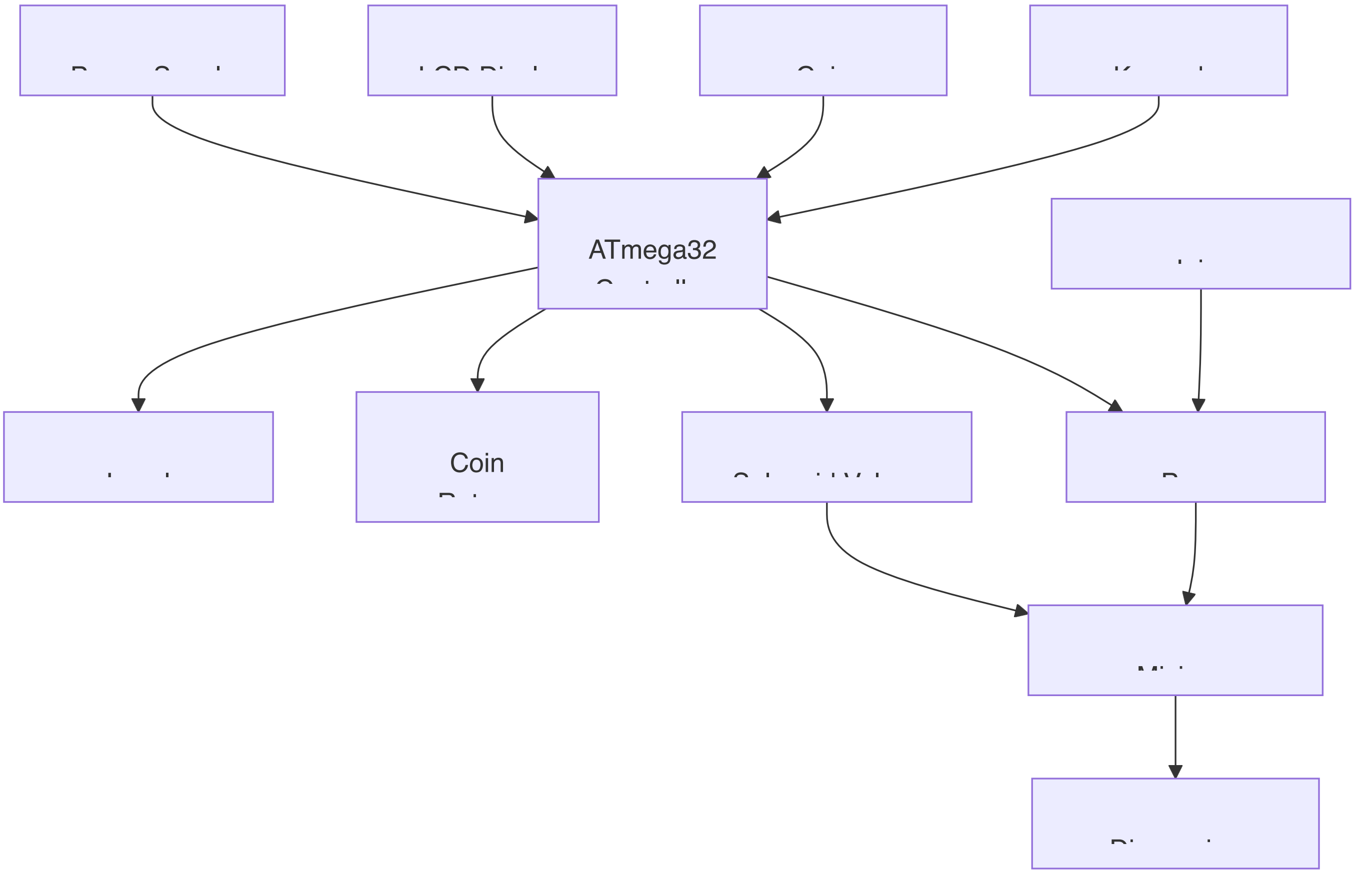
Mnemonic: "DHIE" (Dual-channel, H-bridge, Input-control, Enable-PWM)

Question 5(c) OR [7 marks]

Explain Automatic Juice vending machine.

Answer:

System Block Diagram:



System Components:

Component	Function	Interface
Keypad	Juice selection	Digital I/O
Coin Sensor	Payment detection	Interrupt
LCD Display	User interface	Parallel
Pump Motors	Juice pumping	PWM control
Solenoid Valves	Flow control	Digital output
Level Sensors	Container monitoring	ADC/Digital

Operation Sequence:

1. **Display Menu**: Show available juices and prices
2. **User Selection**: Customer selects juice type via keypad
3. **Payment Process**: Coin insertion and validation
4. **Level Check**: Verify ingredient availability
5. **Dispensing**: Activate pumps and valves in sequence
6. **Mixing**: Control mixing ratios and time

7. **Completion**: Display completion message and return change

Control Algorithm:

```
void dispensJuice(uint8_t selection, uint16_t amount)
{
    // Check ingredient levels
    if(checkLevels(selection))
    {
        // Calculate mixing ratios
        calculateRatio(selection);

        // Start dispensing sequence
        activatePump(selection, amount);

        // Control mixing time
        startTimer(MIXING_TIME);

        // Complete transaction
        displayMessage("Enjoy your juice!");
    }
    else
    {
        displayMessage("Ingredient not available");
        returnCoins();
    }
}
```

Features:

- **Multiple Flavors**: Different juice combinations
- **Payment System**: Coin acceptance and change return
- **Inventory Management**: Level monitoring and alerts
- **User Interface**: Menu display and selection
- **Safety Features**: Overflow protection, emergency stop
- **Maintenance Mode**: Service and cleaning cycles

Applications:

- **Commercial**: Shopping malls, offices, schools
- **Industrial**: Factory cafeterias, hospitals
- **Public Places**: Airports, train stations

Mnemonic: "JUMPS" (Juice-selection, User-interface, Mixing-control, Payment-system, Sensors-monitoring)