Volume 2, Issue 12, December-2015, pp. 891-897 ISSN (O): 2349-7084

International Journal of Computer Engineering In Research Trends

Available online at: www.ijcert.org

Distance and Speed Calculation of Planes & Automobiles

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Abstract:- The main purpose of this project on board dat aquisiton for vehicles uisng Advanced risc machine controller, now a days the data aquisiton especially plays an important role vehicles an military applications to monitor and control the activiteis .Here in this project we are including ultrasonic sensor which can detect and measure the distance of the vehicles,give to the controller so based on that we can estimate the and secure or protect the required things,if any object comes near to our vhicle it will detect gives an indication, while moving that time any object hit us it automaticlly stops the vehicle, here the vibration sensor detect the vibration and sends data to the Arm controller then Arm perfoms specfic functins and automatically stops the vehicle .Here we have one liquid crystal display it will displays everthing like obstacle distance ranges ,pressure etc

Componet—parts; pressure sensor, ultrasonic sensor, temperature sensor, Arm board..

———————— ◆ ————————

Introduction

An embedded system is an application it consist at least one programmable computer that is micro processor either Microcontroller or Digital signal processor a which is performs a specific function ,with out human intervention .In this embedded system we have combination of both software and hardware , in this we have hidden software it is not visible But performs function, when we see embedded devices they are washing machine, micro oven and home automation ,lift etc are embedded applications examples ,here we see the only hard ware components only, the software is hidden in the controller.

These embedded reflects many application in our daily life, What is the criteria choosing of embedded application these are working with the less power consumption , save the lot of time and make the human works very smaller this is the reason choosing of embedded systems .We are using controller and processor this can be implementing efficiently and we can easily modified according market requirement. The very simplest embedded systems are have the ability to performing only a single function or set of functions .In our daily life we are mostly using embedded applications these are playing a key role ,the processor and controllers are designed in a such way that application software for a particular purpose.

Arm processor overview

It is extensively used in Advanced Robotic Applications. ARM stands for Advanced Reduce Instruction Set Computer Machines.

It is a 32 bit processor core, used for high end application

History and Development:

ARM was developed at Acron Computers ltd of Cambridge, in England during 1983 and 1985.

RISC concept was begin in 1980 at Stanford and Berkley.

Advance Risc Machine ltd was found in 1990.

ARM cores are licensed to partners so as to develop and fabricate new microcontrollers around same processor cores.The Arm it has 2.8 kB to 40 kB of on-chip static RAM and 32 kB to 512 kB of on-chip streak memory. 128-piece wide interface/quickening agent empowers fast 60 MHz operation. 3.In-System Programming/In-Application Programming (ISP/IAP)by means of on-chip boot loader programming. Single blaze area or full chip delete in 400 ms and programming of 256 bytes in 1 ms.

Power Supply

- In this project we gives the power supply +5v to -5v. when we give the power supply if it Ac supply it can be step down 12V/50Hz using of transformer , after that the bridge rectifier it can be used to convert Ac voltage into dc voltage ,here we are using two capacitor filters remove unwanted Ac pulses. Here the filters blocks Ac current and allows only dc current . After that the power goes to the voltage regulator Lm7805 , it gives the only five voltage to the controller why because the controller working with 5v dc only, If we use the dc supply no need of transformer.

Description

A transformer is an instrument that changes electrical energy from one path to another path means one circuit to another circuit through the inductively coupled conductors. The varying of current in the primary coil it creates the magnetic flux in the transformer. The varying induces generate electromotive force in the secondary coil. This is effect is called mutual induction.

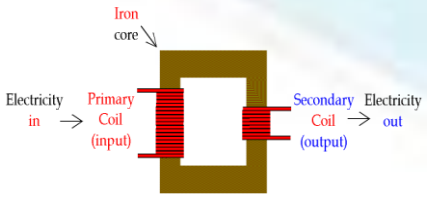


Figure: Transformer Symbol

Liquid crystal display

Liquid **C**rystal **D**isplay. LCD display over comes the drawback of LEDs because of the following reasons:

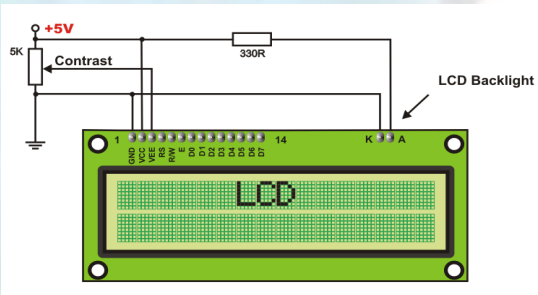
1. LCD has the ability to display numbers, characters and graphics. This is in contrast to LEDs, which are limited to numbers and a few characters.
2. LED must be refreshed by the CPU to keep displaying the data. There is no need of refreshing for LCD.
3. Using programming LCD can display characters and graphics.
4. LCD used for writing different messages.

Pins Functions:

There are total 16 pins to the LCD. These pins used for connection to the microcontroller. Out of 16 pins, 8 pins are used for transferring data from controller to the display. Remaining 8 pins are used s control pins. Their function is described in the table below:

LCD screen:

Contrast on screen depends on the power supply voltage. LCD screen having two lines, each consist of 16 characters. LCD uses 5x7dot matrix to display the character. Some of displays have built in backlight.



LCD Basic Commands

LCD having eight data lines (i.e. D0-D7), used to transfer data as well as command. When

1. RS=1 controller sends the commands to the LCD using D0-D7 lines.
2. RS=0 controller sends the data to LCD using D0-D7 lines
3. WR= when WR=0 it out the data on display.

When WR=1 it in the data. But in LCD we use WR=0, because we only out the data i.e. display the data on LCD

LCD Connection:

LCD can be used as 4 bit LCD or 8 bit LCD. If 8 data lines are used for connection to the microcontroller then it is 8 bit LCD. If 4 data lines are used for connection to the microcontroller then it is 4 bit LCD. We can use any one of them. It has control pins:

1. EN: To enable data to LCD.

2. RS: To send the data or commands to LCD

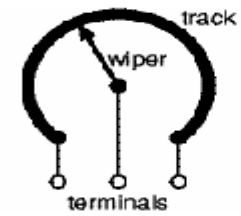
3. WR: To write the data on display.

LCD Initialization

When the power is turned on, LCD will automatically blank or cleared. After some delay, display is ready. The operating modes are set by default. As follow:

Contrast control:

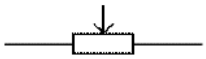
We can adjust the contrast by using preset. The contrast can be adjusted for clear view of the characters. Preset is used to vary the voltage & it act as variable voltage device.



Variable resistor

POTENTIOMETER:

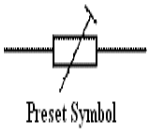
Potentiometer having three terminals, by Using this arrangement it can vary the voltage. Variable resistors used as potentiometers. So by varying the voltage we can adjust the contrast of LCD.


Potentiometer Symbol

Presets:

Preset can be used to set the frequency of an alarm tone, sensitivity of a light-sensitive circuit. It is mounted on board directly so can adjust when circuit is built. The cost of preset is very low as compare to standard variable resistors. In most of projects we replace standard variable resistor by preset because of cost of preset.

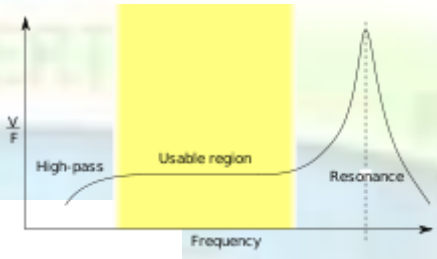
A Single preset or combination of presets can be used in projects. Multi turn presets are used where very precise adjustments must be made.


Preset Symbol

Vibration sensor

In the piezoelectric transducer can takes high voltage of DC output and modeled as a proportional voltage source. And in the filter network , and voltage can directly proportional to the applied force or pressure .

Here this mainly using for the purpose of detecting the vibration in the of any module or body which can detected.



Frequency response for the piezo electric

Here in this model it includes the electromagnetic and mechanical construction of the and the other non idealities. Here the inductance due to the sensor and inertia lm here is inversely proportional to the mechanical energy, resulting from the inertial size are connected is taken capacitance of the transducer, resulting from the an inertial mass .If the sensor is connected to the load resistance of the transducer .

ultra sonic sensor

Ultra sonic sensor is a device which measure physical quantities such as obstacle detection and distance measurement which can read by the observer and any instrument. Here the obstacles detection is find out releasing radiations The sensor provides precise distance measurements from 2cm to 4 meters with very high accuracy. The sensor transmit an ultrasonic wave and produces an output pulse that corresponds to the time required for the burst echo to return to the sensor. By determine the echo pulse width, the distance to target can easily be calculated.computes the rate from the relative separations to particulates noticeable all around or water. To gauge the measure of fluid in a tank, the sensor measures the separation to the surface of the liquid. Further applications include: humidifiers, sonar, medicinal ultrasonography, robber alerts and non-damaging testing. Frameworks normally utilize a transducer which creates sound waves in the ultrasonic reach, above 18,000 hertz, by transforming electrical vitality into sound, then after accepting the

reverberation transform the sound waves into electrical vitality which can be measu Voltage, the yield voltage from the rectifier is encouraged to a The innovation is restricted by the states of surfaces and the thickness or consistency of the material. For instance froth on the surface of a liquid in a tank could mutilate a perusing

A ultrasonic transducer is a gadget that changes over vitality into ultrasound, or sound waves over the typical scope of human hearing. While actually a canine shriek is a ultrasonic transducer that changes over mechanical vitality as gaseous tension into ultrasonic sound waves, the term is more adept to be utilized to allude to piezoelectric transducers that change over electrical vitality into sound. Piezoelectric precious stones have the property of changing size when a voltage is connected, in this way applying a rotating current(AC) crosswise over them causes them to sway at high frequencies, accordingly creating high recurrence sound waves.

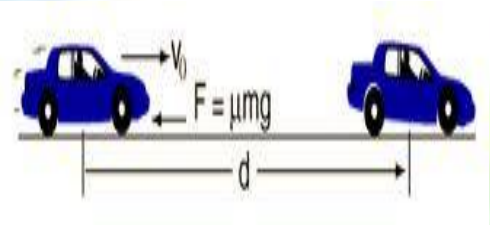
The area at which a transducer centers the sound can be dictated by the dynamic transducer territory and shape, the ultrasound recurrence, and the sound speed of the engendering medium. The case demonstrates the sound fields of an unfocused and a centering ultrasonic transducer in water. Since piezoelectric precious stones produce a voltage when power is connected to them, the same gem can be utilized as a ultrasonic locator. A few frameworks use separate transmitter and beneficiary segments while others join both in a solitary piezoelectric handset. Non-piezoelectric standards are likewise utilized as a part of development of ultrasound transmitters. Magnetostrictive materials somewhat change size when presented to an attractive field; such materials can be utilized to make transducers. A capacitor receiver utilizes a dainty plate which moves in light of ultrasound waves; changes in the elecric field around the plate change over sound signs to electric streams, which can be opened up.

Detection and distance

Ultrasonic sensors are utilized for impediment location and figuring of its versatile separation from the outwardly debilitated individual. Ultrasonic sensors are utilized as a part of pair as handsets. One gadget which discharges sound waves is called as transmitter and other who gets reverberation is known as recipient. These sensors chip away at a rule like radar or sonar which distinguishes the item with the assistance of echoes from sound waves. A calculation is executed in C-dialect on

microcontroller. The time interim between sending the sign and accepting the reverberation is computed to decide the separation to an item. As these sensors use sound waves as opposed to

light for article location, so can be easily utilized as a part of surrounding open air application. Five ultrasonic sensor sets are utilized as a part of this framework.



Info Requirement

Working Voltage: 5V(DC)

Working Current: 15mA

Info trigger sign: 10us motivation TTL

Yield Signals:

Reverberation signal: PWM sign. Time required for sound

Sign to travel twice in the middle of source and snag.

Extent: 5 meters.

B. Separation estimation:

For separation estimation taking after mathematical statement is utilized:

D= [(EPWHT) * (SV)/2] … (1)

Where,

D = Distance in cm

SV = Sound speed in cm/s

Before finishing up the snag separation from the subject, rehashed data examining and averaging is performed. As encompassing light conditions don't

influence ultrasonic sensors, item recognition and separation computation can be performed precisely.

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

1. Split Phase:

The split stage engine is for the most part utilized for "medium beginning" applications. It has begin and run windings, both are empowered when the engine is begun. At the point when the engine comes to around 75% of its appraised full load speed, the beginning winding is separated by a programmed switch.

Utilizations: This engine is utilized where stops and begins are to some degreesuccessive. Basic utilizations of split stage engines include: fans, blowers, office machines and instruments, for example, little saws or bore presses where the heap is connected after the engine has acquired its working rate.

2. Capacitor Start:

This engine has a capacitor in arrangement with a beginning winding and gives more than twofold the beginning torque with 33% less beginning current than the split stage engine. As a result of this enhanced beginning capacity, the capacitor begin engine is utilized for burdens which are difficult to begin. It has great effectiveness and requires beginning streams of around five times full load current. The capacitor and beginning windings are disengaged from the circuit by a programmed switch when the engine comes to around 75% of its appraised full load speed.

Utilizations: Common uses include: compressors, pumps, machine instruments, ventilation systems, transports, blowers, fans and other difficult to begin applications.

4. Drive and RPM:

a) Horsepower:

Electric engines are evaluated by drive, the home shop will likely use engines from 1/4 HP for little instruments and up to 5 HP on air compressors. Not all engines are appraised the same, some are evaluated under burden, others as top strength and thus we have 5 HP compressors with gigantic engines and 5 Hpshopvacs with modest little engines. Lamentably every one of the 5 HP compressor engines are not rise to in real power either, to judge the genuine drive the most straightforward path is to take a gander at the amperage of the engine. Electric engines are not productive; most have a rating of around half because of variables, for example, warmth and grating and some may be as high as 70%. This graph will give a fundamental thought of the genuine strength rating contrasted with the ampere rating. Engines with a higher effectiveness rating will draw less amps.

About keil software

KEIL is a software which is used to create the code and that is based on the C programming . Here mainly the purpose of KEIL software is to create a .c file and also for the creation of the hex file , by the use of .c file is the source code which can be used for the main code. And coming to the Hex file it is mainly used for the dumping into the hardware. And run the compiler on each C source file,and also specifying the list of controllers . Here one more thing is that for the selection of the controller also it is mainly using this KEIL software. It can run the library manager or linker. Hex file is main source for the hardware because it is download to the target h/w and debugging. It is used to creat a source file to create the .c file. Mainly the compiling is going in the KEIL software they are translate ,burn and Reburn these three main compilling button which can be used to compile the program.

Project

To build a single application a project is list of all source files required. Here KEIL centers on projects ,all the tools in the KEIL are used to support how to apply the tool depends on the selected program. For every project contains the set source files and instructions, and they exactly the binary code for the application required. The degree flexibility required from specific manner. For loading the project file to the KEIL which the source files are required. Therefore they are stored in a project file. Whenever we are going to write the program we need to do are repeat the same steps ,because by using this only all the programs that they are running. Repeat to all the programs

Debugger and simulator

Debugger and simulator can work both the very detailed execution of a micro controller with external

signals. It can used to execute for the prescribed time of a assembly instruction ,or by using the single line C code source code .these are all used for the entire application and to perform the task that can be used for the particular task .

. Lines of C code and executions it may be stepped through in single instruction or c line at single time .the memory areas are viewed with some ability along to find specific variables. In present the register may be viewed allowing detailed for what microcontroller is doing at any point in single time .

Mainly in this KEIL 8051 developing tools and they are listed for the program to compile in the source code. And by arranging the code files in a programmed way. To create Hex file and for the debugging the target program, micro µVision2 is for the OS that can be used to get the keil4 and also keil3 like this we are having the different version but coming to the 8051 the keil that we are using is the KEIL4 and is called micro vision .here in this we are editing programming project management .

- Here in this C51 KEIL ANSI creates and relocate object module from c source code.
- And coming to the A51 macro version, object modules are taken from the 8051 assembler source code .
- And BL51 locater and linker,they are created by the compiler and final absolute module will be assembled.

What is the new in micro vision?

It is used for the text compiler templates ,fast navigation function and coloring of syntax with high lighting compared to micro3 micro2 is compatible.

What is the micro vision 3?

It is an IDE that which can be used help us write. And compile debug the embedded program.

- Project manager
- Making facility
- Configuration of tool
- Editable
- And debugger
- For analog and digital systems measure

Creating the steps of (micro) *µvision*

1. Open the keil icon
2. Go to top tool kit in that go to project
3. Click on the project with right click then we can see the open new project option
4. Select a folder for saving the project in that with name of the project.
5. Later go to select the controller
6. Go for Atmel in that we can see
7. Particular controller
8. The later select new file for writing the code
9. After completion of the program save it
10. Then we can see a new window which is used save the in to the .C file
11. Whatever the name u have given before creating folder with the program or project
12. Same with that name only we need to add the .c file
13. Coming to the target take a click beside it.
14. Coming to source group and double click on that
15. Add the .c file and translate and check the errors
16. In this way we can compile

Debugging

- Go to debug option which is above
- Start /stop option we can see debug session
- Click on the start button in single press or click ,so it will goes to debugging mode and starts
- The ouput windows execute to the main c function .

Debug your program click go through and so on …

Creation of project

The micro vision is standard window application starting with click on the icon and the it can started New project window. Same as above steps.,

Building Projects and Creating a HEX Files:

You may translate all source files and line the application When you build an application with syntax errors, µVision2 will display errors.

Creation hex file

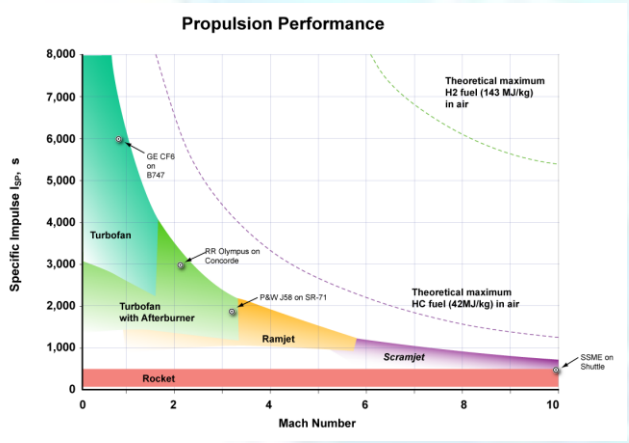
After completion of the compiling the program or executing the code without any errors then we need to for the hex file creation.

So to create hex file we to go to the target button which is at the left side of the window. When we click on to that button we can see target button again so need to click on that window we will get the new window

In this window go to the frequency setting and later goto the output window at the top. So by using this we can now click on the hex file button which shows below window and later go to the save options. this is how we can create the hex file.

Future scope

Day to day the scope of data aquisition in embedded system is rapidly increasing for monitoring & controlling either vehicle controll or industry devices So data acquisition & control devices are best solution for unmanned devices in a multisite job operation. An acquisition unit design to collect data in their simplest form.



CONCLUSION

The task "On Board Data Aquisition For Vehicles" been effectively composed and tried. Incorporating elements of all the equipment parts utilized have created it. Vicinity of each module has been contemplated out and put deliberately in this way adding to the best working of the unit. Besides, utilizing very propelled IC's and with the assistance of developing innovation the task has been effectively actualized.

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