

Arduino-AD9850-DDS

Der AD9850 ist ein DDS, der ein Sinussignal von 0-40MHz erzeugen kann.

In diesem Projekt wird er von einem Arduino Nano angesteuert.

Die Frequenzeinstellung sowie die Quartz-Kalibration erfolgt mit einem Drehencoder und einem I2C-Textdisplay (16x2). Die eingestellten Werte können im Arduino-EEPROM gespeichert werden.



Verdrahtung am Arduino		
Modul	Pin Name	Arduino Pin
I2C-Textdisplay	SDA	A4
	SCL	A5
DrehEncoder	CLK	D2
	DT	D3
(Button)	SW	D4 (mit 10kOhm zu VCC)
AD9850	W_CLK	D5
	FU_UD/FQ_UD	D6
	Data	D7
	Reset	D8

Benutzte Bibliotheken:

- Drehencoder: Encoder http://www.pjrc.com/teensy/td_libs_Encoder.html Copyright © 2011,2013 PJRC.COM, LLC - Paul Stoffregen paul@pjrc.com
- EEPROMex <http://thijs.elenbaas.net/2012/07/extended-eeprom-library-for-arduino/> Copyright © 2012 Thijs Elenbaas, GNU LGPL
- zum Teil integriert (muss nicht installiert werden, hier nur als Referenz) AD9850 <https://github.com/F4GOJ/AD9850> Created 23/08/2014, Christophe Caiveau f4goj@free.fr, Public Domain

Kurze Warnung vorab: ich bin kein Programmierer und es gibt die ein oder andere Stelle, die man noch verbessern könnte*. Auch wenn der Code gut funktioniert, bin ich für jeden Tip per Mail an danielwf@hackerspace-bremen.de dankbar - man lernt ja schließlich nie aus ;)



*Todo: Serielle Frequenzeingabe; DrehEncoder-Eingabe tlw. ungenau; EEPROM-Update wird immer geschrieben, wenn der Mode geändert wird → Nur schreiben, wenn sich der Wert im EEPROM auch wirklich geändert hat.

Das gesamte Projekt inkl. Libraries kann [hier als zip-Archiv](#) herunterladen werden.

Arduino-Sketch Arduino-AD9850-DDS.ino (Arduino 1.6.9, Stand 17.11.2016)

```
//  
// .-----  
-----.  
// |  
// Arduino-AD9850-DDS  
|  
// '|-----  
-----'  
// by Daniel Wendt-Fröhlich, DL2AB (danielwf@hackerspace-bremen.de,  
dl2ab@darc.de) for  
// "Hackerspace Bremen e.V." https://hackerspace-bremen.de / HSHB  
Amateur Radio Group http://hshb.de/afu  
// License CC-by-SA 3.0 - Nov 2016 - Bremen(GER) --  
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/  
// Frequency selectable with push button  
// rotary encoder incl. XTAL-calibration and saving  
values to EEPROM  
// Used Libraries:  
// Encoder http://www.pjrc.com/teensy/td_libs_Encoder.html Copyright (c)  
2011,2013 PJRC.COM, LLC - Paul Stoffregen <paul@pjrc.com>  
// EEPROMex  
http://thijs.elenbaas.net/2012/07/extended-eeprom-library-for-arduino/  
Copyright (c) 2012 Thijs Elenbaas, GNU LGPL  
// in parts AD9850 https://github.com/F4GOJ/AD9850 Created 23/08/2014,  
Christophe Caiveau f4goj@free.fr, Public Domain  
//  
// todo: set frequency via serial interface, better rotary encoder  
detection, EEPROM-Update only if values have really changed.  
// -----Connections-----  
-----
```

```
//           Display SDA: A4 (check/modify 'LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd' for your
// used I2C-LCD-Adapter, I2C-Adress, PinOut)
//           Display SCL: A5
//
//           Rotary CLK: D2 (check/modify encResolution for your rotary
encoder)
//           Rotary DT: D3
// Button/Rotary SW: D4 (with 10k-PullUp to VCC)
//
//           AD9850 W_CLK: D5
//           AD9850 FU_UD: D6
//           AD9850 Data: D7
//           AD9850 Reset: D8
//
//           .
//           .
//           .
//           |                                         Libraries
and Settings
|
//           .
//           .
//           .
//           .
// Frequencies used when no stored values are found (or are 0)
double ddsFreq = 14070000;                                         // DDS
Standard frequency
double calibFreq = 125000000;                                       // XTAL
Standard frequency
int ddsPhase = 0;                                                 //
Phase for DDS (not further used in this project, but need for DDS)

double frequency;                                                 //
working values for LCD and modification...
double newfrequency;                                              //
...will be set in setup
byte freqCursor = 0;
byte Mode = 0;                                                       // Mode
0=DDS 1=Calibrate

//           -----EEPROM for Double-
Values-----
#include <EEPROMex.h>                                               //
EEPROM-Libs for more simple Double-Handling,
http://thijs.elenbaas.net/2012/07/extended-eeprom-library-for-arduino/
#include <EEPROMVar.h>
const int eepadrDDS = 10;                                             //
Adresses in EEPROM
const int eepadrCAL = 20;
double eepRead = 0;                                                    // read
```

value from EEPROM

```
// -----Display-----  
-----  
#include <Wire.h>  
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h> // I2C-LCD-Library, included in Arduino-IDE  
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x3F, 2, 1, 0, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, POSITIVE); // Set the LCD I2C address, SainSmartLCD2004 0x3F, maybe try 0x38 or 0x20  
bool DisplayRefresh = 1;  
  
// -----Encoder-----  
-----  
#include <Encoder.h> // Encoder Library using interrupts, http://www.pjrc.com/teensy/td_libs_Encoder.html  
Encoder myEnc(2, 3); // Pins 2+3  
are usable for Interrupts on the Arduino Nano  
byte oldPosition = 0; // beginning position of rotary counter, must be 0  
byte encResolution = 4; // counted steps per rotary-step  
int pushButton = 4; // Button is connected to Pin 4  
unsigned long rotaryDebounce = millis() + 100; // removes wrong detected/counter movements  
unsigned long buttonDebounce = millis() + 300; // same for button (slows down ;)  
byte buttonHold = 0;  
  
int8_t rotaryDirection(); // returns Direction of rotary encoder with -1, 0 oder 1  
Direction of rotary encoder with -1, 0 oder 1  
byte i = 0; // default = no rotation  
byte newPosition = myEnc.read(); // reads position of encoder-lib  
if ( newPosition != oldPosition) { // if position has changed  
    if ( (newPosition % encResolution == 0) && (millis() >= rotaryDebounce) ) // calculate real steps according to rotary-resolution and debouncing  
        if (oldPosition > newPosition) i = -1; // return value  
        if (oldPosition < newPosition) i = 1;  
        rotaryDebounce = millis() + 100; // timer for debouncing  
    }  
    oldPosition = newPosition; // working value for calculating further rotations  
}
```

```
    return i;
}

// -----AD9850-----
-----



// values
and function from https://github.com/F4G0J/AD9850 -- lib cannot be used,
"DATA" is also in I2C-LCD-Lib
const int adPinWCLK = 5;
const int adPinFQUD = 6;
const int adPinDATA = 7;
const int adPinRESET = 8;
uint32_t adDeltaphase;                                // calculated value send to AD9850
uint8_t adPhase;

void adSetfreq(double f, uint8_t p) {                  // function
gets frequency and phase
    adDeltaphase = f * 4294967296.0 / calibFreq;        // calculation for value to send
    adPhase = p << 3;                                    // bitshift
for phase
    for (int i=0; i<4; i++, adDeltaphase>>=8) {      // shift out
the double (=4bytes) via DDS-pins
        shiftOut(adPinDATA, adPinWCLK, LSBFIRST, adDeltaphase & 0xFF);
    }
    shiftOut(adPinDATA, adPinWCLK, LSBFIRST, adPhase & 0xFF); // shift out
phase-value
    digitalWrite(adPinFQUD, HIGH); digitalWrite(adPinFQUD, LOW); // DDS sets
to sent value after FQUD is up
}

// -----
-----.
// |                               SETUP
| |
// |
-----.
-----'|



void setup() {

    pinMode(pushButton, INPUT);                         // set pushButton as
input

    Serial.begin(9600);                                // setup serial
```

connection

```
lcd.begin(16,2); // initialize the 16x2-
lcd, backlight is lit
lcd.backlight(); // switch backlight on
lcd.setCursor(3,0); lcd.print("Arduino-"); // set display-cursor x,y
and print text
lcd.setCursor(2,1); lcd.print("AD9850-DDS");
delay(2000);
```

```
lcd.noBacklight(); // switch backlight off,
no visible screen transistion, better short-term readability
lcd.clear(); // clear content on
display
lcd.setCursor(0,0); lcd.print("short: sel.Pos."); // Help-Message
lcd.setCursor(0,1); lcd.print("hold:save f/cal");
delay(300);
lcd.backlight();
delay(2000);
```

// -----

EEPROM Reading while Help-Message is still on the display-----

```
eepRead = EEPROM.readDouble(eepadrDDS); // read double from
eprom for DDS-frequency
if (eepRead > 0) ddsFreq = eepRead; // check if empty
(important for new installations) if not, overwrite with stored value
eepRead = EEPROM.readDouble(eepadrCAL); // same for Xtal...
if (eepRead > 0) calibFreq = eepRead;
frequency = ddsFreq; // set working values for
LCD and modification
newfrequency = frequency;
```

```
lcd.noBacklight();
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,0); lcd.print("DDS      _");
lcd.setCursor(0,1); lcd.print("Freq 00000000 Hz");
delay(300);
lcd.backlight();
```

// -----

Initialize the AD9850-DDS -----

```
pinMode(adPinWCLK, OUTPUT); // set output-pins
pinMode(adPinFQUD, OUTPUT);
pinMode(adPinDATA, OUTPUT);
pinMode(adPinRESET, OUTPUT);
digitalWrite(adPinRESET, HIGH); digitalWrite(adPinRESET, LOW); // init
the DDS
digitalWrite(adPinWCLK, HIGH); digitalWrite(adPinWCLK, LOW);
digitalWrite(adPinFQUD, HIGH); digitalWrite(adPinFQUD, LOW);
```

```
adSetfreq(ddsFreq, ddsPhase); // send values to AD9850

}

// -----
-----.
// | LOOP
// -----
-----'

void loop() {

    int8_t rotaryValue = rotaryDirection(); // value for last encoder rotation (-1,0,+1)

    // -----Button-----
    if (digitalRead(pushButton)) buttonHold = 0;
    // set Button-Hold-Counter to 0, if button is released
    if (buttonHold >= 10) {
        // if Button-Hold-Counter is 6, set Mode to 1 (Calibration)
        EEPROM.writeDouble(eepadrDDS, ddsFreq);
        // Writes values to EEPROM
        EEPROM.writeDouble(eepadrCAL, calibFreq);
        Mode++;
        // set next Mode
        if (Mode == 2) Mode = 0;
        // There are only modes 0 + 1
        buttonHold = 0;
        // reset counter for button hold
        lcd.clear();
        DisplayRefresh = 1;
        // force rewriting of lcd after mode changed
        if (Mode == 0) frequency = ddsFreq;
        // set the working frequency related to the mode
        if (Mode == 1) frequency = calibFreq;
    }

    if ( (!digitalRead(pushButton)) && (millis() >= buttonDebounce) ) {
        // if button is pressed, debounce-timer (and timer für ButtonHold-Counter)
        freqCursor++;
        // set the cursor to next position
        if (freqCursor == 8) freqCursor = 0;
        // reset cursor if it is bigger than 8
        DisplayRefresh = 1;
        // force rewriting of lcd after something changed
        // lcd.setCursor((12-freqCursor),0); lcd.print("_");
    }
}
```

```
// Cursor-Position on Display
    buttonDebounce = millis() + 300;
// Debounce-Timer
    buttonHold++;
// Button-Hold-counter
}

// -----rotary encoder-----
if (freqCursor == 0) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue);
// calculates the frequency using Cursor-Position and rotary-encoder
if (freqCursor == 1) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 10);
// the simple way works...
if (freqCursor == 2) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 100);
if (freqCursor == 3) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 1000);
if (freqCursor == 4) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 10000);
if (freqCursor == 5) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 100000);
if (freqCursor == 6) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 1000000);
if (freqCursor == 7) newfrequency = frequency + (rotaryValue * 10000000);
if (newfrequency <= 0) newfrequency = 0;
if (Mode == 0) {
    if (newfrequency <= 0) newfrequency = 0;
// frequency 0-40M with Mode 0
    if (newfrequency >= 40000000) newfrequency = 40000000;
}

// Print frequency
// -----Display Frequency-----
if ( (newfrequency != frequency) || DisplayRefresh ) {
// Only changes the display after frequency-adjustment or DisplayRefresh-Bit
    DisplayRefresh = 0;
    frequency = newfrequency;
// changes the real frequency
    byte freqSize = 0;
// calculates the display size of the frequency
    double freqDec = 10;
    while (freqDec <= frequency) {
        freqSize++;
        freqDec = freqDec * 10;
    }
    if (Mode == 0) { lcd.setCursor(0,0); lcd.print("DDS"); }
// 1st line on lcd...
    if (Mode == 1) { lcd.setCursor(0,0); lcd.print("Cal"); }
//     ...related to mode
    lcd.setCursor((12-freqCursor),0); lcd.print("_");
// Cursor-Position on Display
    if (Mode == 0) { lcd.setCursor(0,1); lcd.print("Freq 00000000 Hz"); }
```

```
// 2nd line on lcd...
    if (Mode == 1) { lcd.setCursor(0,1); lcd.print("Xtl 00000000 Hz"); }
//           ...related to mode
    lcd.setCursor( (12-freqSize) ,1);
// set cursor with calculated display size of frequency
    lcd.print(freq,0);
// print the frequency
    Serial.println(freq,0);
// serial output of the frequency
    if (Mode == 0) ddsFreq = freq;
    if (Mode == 1) calibFreq = freq;
    adSetfreq(ddsFreq, ddsPhase);
// send values to AD9850
}

}
```

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