Lab 8 grading sheet 1) Name Last	First	EID	Circle professor AC, JV, RY
2) Name Last	First	EID	AC, JV, RY
Use same spelling as listed on Car	<i>was</i>		
1. All source files that you ha	ve changed or added (like A	DC.c and Lab8.c) shou	ld be committed to Git.
 2. Deliverables 20%: 0) This sheet Combine the following component checkout time. Have this file open 1) Circuit diagram showing th 2) Time measurements and a p 3) Calibration data, like the final 4) Final version of distance m 5) A photo or screenshot verifies 6) Accuracy data and accuracy 	on the computer during der e position sensor and LCD, bhoto showing the ADC/LC rst three columns of Table 8 eter with SysTick, ADC, co ying the sampling rate is 60	nonstration. hand-drawn or PCB Ar CD execution time profile 3.1 (part d) onvert, and main (parts c) Hz, like Figure 8.8 part	e (part d) , e, f, g and h)
3. Performance 35% : Does it handle correctly all How pretty is the software?			
	d 5%: ning, Variables have units i Consistent use of braces, C		2)

5. Demonstration 40% (TAs will ask similar, but not exactly identical questions):

You will show the TA your program operation on the actual TM4C123 board. The TA may look at your data and expect you to understand how the data was collected and how the ADC and interrupts work. You should be able to explain how the potentiometer converts distance into resistance, and how the circuit converts resistance into voltage. Also be prepared to explain how your software works and to discuss other ways the problem could have been solved. What will you change in your program if the potentiometer were to be connected to a different ADC pin? How would this system be different if the units of measurement were inches instead of cm? What's your sampling rate? What do you mean by sampling rate? What is the ADC range, resolution and precision? How do you initialize SysTick interrupt? How can you change your sampling rate? Be prepared to prove what the sampling rate is using a calculator and the manual. Explain how, when an interrupt occurs, control reaches the interrupt service routine. Why is it extremely poor style to output the converted data to the LCD inside the SysTick ISR? Where is the interrupt vector located? What are the differences between an interrupt and a subroutine? What will happen if you increase your sampling rate a lot? At what point do you think your program will crash? What is the Nyquist Theorem? How does it apply to this lab?

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There will be a 10 points penalty if you do not use your LCD code from the previous lab.

Total: