

# **EECE.3170: Microprocessor Systems Design I**

Fall 2016

## Lecture 31: Key Questions

December 2, 2016

1. (Review) Explain how interrupts can be set up and managed in the PIC microcontrollers.

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2. (Review) Explain the operation of the programs used to rotate the LEDs using interrupts (interrupt.asm and interrupt.c).

3. Explain how the analog to digital converter module is configured in PIC microcontrollers.



```

; *****
; Lesson 4 - "Analog to Digital"
;
; This shows how to read the A2D converter and display the
; High order parts on the 4 bit LED display.
; The pot on the Low Pin Count Demo board varies the voltage
; coming in on in A0.
;
; The A2D is referenced to the same Vdd as the device, which
; is nominally is 5V. The A2D returns the ratio of the voltage
; on Pin RA0 to 5V. The A2D has a resolution of 10 bits, with 1024
; representing 5V and 0 representing 0V.
;
;
; The top four MSbs of the ADC are mirrored onto the LEDs. Rotate the potentiometer
; to change the display.
;
;
; PIC: 16F1829
; Assembler: MPASM v5.43
; IDE: MPLABX v1.10
;
; Board: PICKit 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
; Date: 6.1.2012
;
; *****
; * See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
; *****

#include <p16F1829.inc>
    __CONFIG __CONFIG1, (_FOSC_INTOSC & _WDTE_OFF & _PWRTE_OFF & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF & _CPD_OFF &
    _BOREN_ON & _CLKOUTEN_OFF & _IESO_OFF & _FCMEN_OFF);
    __CONFIG __CONFIG2, (_WRT_OFF & _PLLEN_OFF & _STVREN_OFF & _LVP_OFF);

errorlevel -302                ;supress the 'not in bank0' warning

; -----LATC-----
; Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
; LED:   -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
; -----

ORG 0                            ;start of code at address 0x0000
Start:

    banksel    OSCCON              ;Setup main init
    movlw     b'00111000'          ;bank1
    movwf     OSCCON              ;set cpu clock speed
    movwf     OSCCON              ;move contents of the working register into OSCCON

    ;Configure the ADC/Potentimotor
    ;already in bank1
    bsf      TRISA, 4              ;Potentimotor is connected to RA4...set as input
    movlw   b'00001101'          ;select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module (carefull, this is
is actually AN3)
    movwf   ADCON0
    movlw   b'00010000'          ;left justified - Fosc/8 speed - vref is Vdd
    movwf   ADCON1
    banksel ANSELA                ;bank3
    bsf     ANSELA, 4            ;analog for ADC

    ;Configure the LEDs
    banksel TRISC                  ;bank1
    clrf   TRISC                  ;make all of PORTC an output
    banksel LATC                  ;select the bank where LATC is
    movlw  b'00001000'          ;start the rotation by setting DS1 ON
    movwf  LATC                  ;write contents of the working register to the latch

```

MainLoop:

```
                                ;Start the ADC
nop                               ;required ADC delay of 8uS => (1/(Fosc/4)) = (1/(500KHz/4)) = 8uS
banksel   ADCON0
bsf       ADCON0, GO             ;start the ADC
btfsc    ADCON0, GO             ;this bit will be cleared when the conversion is complete
goto     $-1                     ;keep checking the above line until GO bit is clear

                                ;Grab Results and write to the LEDs
swapf    ADRESH, w              ;Get the top 4 MSbs (remember that the ADC result is LEFT justified)
!)
banksel   LATC
movwf    LATC                   ;move into the LEDs
bra      MainLoop

end                               ;end code
```

```

/**
*****
* Lesson 4 - "Analog to Digital"
*
* This shows how to read the A2D converter and display the
* High order parts on the 4 bit LED display.
* The pot on the Low Pin Count Demo board varies the voltage
* coming in on in A0.
*
* The A2D is referenced to the same Vdd as the device, which
* is nominally is 5V. The A2D returns the ratio of the voltage
* on Pin RA0 to 5V. The A2D has a resolution of 10 bits, with 1023
* representing 5V and 0 representing 0V.
*
*
* The top four MSbs of the ADC are mirrored onto the LEDs. Rotate the potentiometer
* to change the display.
*
* PIC: 16F1829
* Compiler: XC8 v1.00
* IDE: MPLABX v1.10
*
* Board: PICkit 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
* Date: 6.1.2012
*
* *****
* See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
* *****
*/

#include <htc.h>                                //PIC hardware mapping
#define _XTAL_FREQ 500000                       //Used by the XC8 delay_ms(x) macro

//config bits that are part-specific for the PIC16F1829
__CONFIG(FOSC_INTOSC & WDTE_OFF & PWRTE_OFF & MCLRE_OFF & CP_OFF & CPD_OFF & BOREN_ON & CLKOUTEN_OFF &
  IESO_OFF & FCMEN_OFF);
__CONFIG(WRT_OFF & PLLEN_OFF & STVREN_OFF & LVP_OFF);

/* -----LATC-----
* Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
* LED:   -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
* -----
*/

void main(void) {
    OSCCON = 0b00111000;                        //500KHz clock speed
    TRISC = 0;                                  //all LED pins are outputs

    TRISAbits.TRISA4 = 1;                       //setup ADC
    ANSELAbits.ANSA4 = 1;                       //Potentiometer is connected to RA4...set as input
    ADCON0 = 0b0001101;                         //analog
    (AN3)                                        //select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module
    ADCON1 = 0b0001000;                         //left justified - FOSC/8 speed - Vref is Vdd

    while (1) {
        __delay_us(5);                          //wait for ADC charging cap to settle
        GO = 1;
        while (GO) continue;                   //wait for conversion to be finished
        LATC = (ADRESH >> 4);                  //grab the top 4 MSbs
    }
}

```

```

; *****
; Lesson 5 - "Variable Speed Rotate"
;
; This lesson combines all of the previous lessons to produce a variable speed rotating
; LED display that is proportional to the ADC value. The ADC value and LED rotate
; speed are inversely proportional to each other.
;
; Rotate the POT counterclockwise to see the LEDs shift faster.
;
;
; PIC: 16F1829
; Assembler: MPASM v5.43
; IDE: MPLABX v1.10
;
; Board: PICKIT 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
; Date: 6.1.2012
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; *****
; * See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
; *****

#include <p16F1829.inc>
    __CONFIG __CONFIG1, (_FOSC_INTOSC & _WDTE_OFF & _PWRTE_OFF & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF & _CPD_OFF &
    _BOREN_ON & _CLKOUTEN_OFF & _IESO_OFF & _FCMEN_OFF);
    __CONFIG __CONFIG2, (_WRT_OFF & _PLLEN_OFF & _STVREN_OFF & _LVP_OFF);

    errorlevel -302                ;supress the 'not in bank0' warning
    cblock 0x70                    ;shared memory location that is accessible from all banks
Delay1                             ;Define two file registers for the delay loop in shared memory
Delay2
    endc

; -----LATC-----
; Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
; LED:   -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
; -----

    ORG 0                          ;start of code
Start:

    banksel    OSCCON               ;Setup main init
    movlw     b'00111000'           ;bank1
    movwf     OSCCON               ;set cpu clock speed
    movwf     OSCCON               ;move contents of the working register into OSCCON

    ;Configure the ADC/Potentimotor
    ;already in bank1
    bsf      TRISA, 4               ;Potentimotor is connected to RA4...set as input
    movlw   b'0001101'             ;select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module (carefull, this
is actually AN3)
    movwf   ADCON0
    movlw   b'0001000'             ;left justified - Fosc/8 speed - vref is Vdd
    movwf   ADCON1
    banksel ANSELA                 ;bank3
    bsf     ANSELA, 4               ;analog for ADC

;Configure the LEDs
    banksel TRISC                 ;bank1
    clrf    TRISC                 ;make all of PORTC an output
    banksel LATC                 ;bank2
    movlw   b'0001000'             ;start the rotation by setting DS4 ON
    movwf   LATC                 ;write contents of the working register to the latch
MainLoop:
    call    A2d                   ;get the ADC result
    ;top 8 MSBs are now in the working register (Wreg)
    movwf   Delay2               ;move ADC result into the outer delay loop

```

```

    call      CheckIfZero      ;if ADC result is zero, load in a value of '1' or else the delay
loop will decrement starting at 255
    call      DelayLoop        ;delay the next LED from turning ON
    call      Rotate           ;rotate the LEDs

    bra      MainLoop         ;do this forever

CheckIfZero:
    movlw    d'0'             ;load wreg with '0'
    xorwf    Delay2, w        ;XOR wreg with the ADC result and save in wreg
    btfss    STATUS, Z        ;if the ADC result is NOT '0', then simply return to MainLoop
    return   ;return to MainLoop
    movlw    d'1'             ;ADC result IS '0'. Load delay routine with a '1' to avoid
decrementing a rollover value of 255
    movwf    Delay2           ;move it into the delay location in shared memory (RAM)
    return   ;return to MainLoop

A2d:
    ;Start the ADC
    nop
    banksel  ADCON0           ;required ADC delay of 8uS => (1/(Fosc/4)) = (1/(500KHz/4)) = 8uS
    bsf      ADCON0, GO       ;start the ADC
    btfsc    ADCON0, GO       ;this bit will be cleared when the conversion is complete
    goto     $-1              ;keep checking the above line until GO bit is clear
    movf     ADRESH, w        ;Get the top 8 MSbs (remember that the ADC result is LEFT justified
    !)

    return

DelayLoop:
    ;Delay amount is determined by the value of the ADC
    decfsz   Delay1,f         ;will always be decrementing 255 here
    goto     DelayLoop        ;The Inner loop takes 3 instructions per loop * 255 loops (required
    delay)
    decfsz   Delay2,f         ;The outer loop takes and additional 3 instructions per lap * X
    loops (X = top 8 MSbs from ADC conversion)
    goto     DelayLoop

    return

Rotate:
    banksel  LATC              ;change to Bank2
    lsrwf    LATC              ;logical shift right
    btfsc    STATUS,C         ;did the bit rotate into the carry?
    bsf      LATC,3           ;yes, put it into bit 3.

    return

end                            ;end code

```

```

/**
*****
* Lesson 5 - "Variable Speed Rotate"
*
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* speed are inversely proportional to each other.
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#define _XTAL_FREQ 500000 //Used by the XC8 delay_ms(x) macro

//config bits that are part-specific for the PIC16F1829
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IESO_OFF & FCMEN_OFF);
__CONFIG(WRT_OFF & PLLEN_OFF & STVREN_OFF & LVP_OFF);

/* -----LATC-----
* Bit#: -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
* LED: -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
* -----
*/

unsigned char adc(void); //prototype

void main(void) {
    unsigned char delay;

    OSCCON = 0b00111000; //500KHz clock speed
    TRISC = 0; //all LED pins are outputs
    LATC = 0;
    LATCbits.LATC3 = 1; //start sequence with DS4 lit

    TRISAbits.TRISA4 = 1; //setup ADC
    ANSELAbits.ANSA4 = 1; //Potentiator is connected to RA4...set as input
    ADCON0 = 0b0001101; //analog
    (AN3) //select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module
    ADCON1 = 0b00010000; //left justified - FOSC/8 speed - Vref is Vdd

    while (1) {
        delay = adc(); //grab the top 8 MSbs
        __delay_ms(5); //delay for AT LEAST 5ms
        while (delay-- != 0)
            __delay_ms(2); //decrement the 8 MSbs of the ADC and delay 2ms for
        each
        LATC >> = 1; //shift to the right by 1 to light up the next LED
        if(STATUSbits.C) //when the last LED is lit, restart the pattern
            LATCbits.LATC3 = 1;
    }
}

```

```
unsigned char adc(void) {
    __delay_us(5);           //wait for ADC charging cap to settle
    GO = 1;                 //wait for conversion to be finished
    while (GO) continue;
    return ADRESH;         //grab the top 8 MSbs
}
```