

AVR - HW6

임베디드스쿨1기 Lv1과정 2020. 10. 23 박하늘

1. [Review] Timer/Counter External Interrupt

1) 외부 신호(T0)만 사용하여 카운팅 하는 예제

```
#define F_CPU 16000000UL
 #include <avr/io.h>
 #include <avr/delay.h>
 #include <avr/interrupt.h>
 #include <stdlib.h>
 #include <stdio.h>
 #define sbi(PORTX, BitX) (PORTX |= (1 << BitX))
#define cbi(PORTX, BitX) (PORTX &= ~(1 << BitX))
void EXT falling timer Init(void);
int main(void)
    EXT_falling_timer_Init();
    while (1)
         if(TCNT0 > 5)
            PORTB = 0xff;
_void EXT_falling_timer_Init(void)
    cbi(SREG, 7);
    TCCR0A = 0; //카운터 초기화
    TCCR0B = 0; //카운터 초기화
    PORTB = 0x00;
    PORTD = 0x10;
    DDRB = 0xff;
    DDRD = 0x10;
    TCCR0B = (1 << CS02) | (1 << CS01); //EXTERNAL FALLING
    sbi(SREG,7);
```

- 1. 버튼을 누르면 TCNT0 카운트 올라간다.
- 2. 스위치(4번): PD4 를 입력으로 사용 출력 (13번): PB를 모두 출력으로 사용
- 3. 레지스터 설정
 - falling edge로 설정

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x25 (0x45)	FOC0A	FOC0B	-	_	WGM02	CS02	CS01	CS00	TCCR0B
Read/Write	W	W	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	•
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CS02	CS01	CS00	Description
0	0	0	No clock source (Timer/Counter stopped)
0	0	1	clk _{I/O} /(no prescaling)
0	1	0	clk _{I/O} /8 (from prescaler)
0	1	1	clk _{I/O} /64 (from prescaler)
1	0	0	clk _{I/O} /256 (from prescaler)
1	0	1	clk _{I/O} /1024 (from prescaler)
1	1	0	External clock source on T0 pin. Clock on falling edge.
1	1	1	External clock source on T0 pin. Clock on rising edge.



1. [Review] Timer/Counter Overflow Code

2) 내부 클럭 그대로 사용하여 Timer overflow감지

```
Winclude <avr/io.h>
#include <avr/delay.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
Winclude <stdlib.h>
Winclude <stdio.h>
#define sbi(PORTX, BitX) (PORTX |= (1 << BitX))
#define cbi(PORTX, BitX) (PORTX &= ~(1 << BitX))
unsigned char counter = 0;
void overflow timer init(void);
SIGNAL(TIMERO_OVF_vect)
    if(counter == 125)
        PORTB = 0xff;
        counter = 0;
    else{
        PORTB = 0x00;
        counter++;
∃int main(void)
    overflow_timer_init();
    while(1)
∃void overflow_timer_init(void)
     cbi(SREG, 7);
    TCCR0A = 0; //카운터 초기화
    TCCR0B = 0; //카운터 초기화
    PORTB = 0x00;
     DDRB = 0xff;
    TCCROB = (1 << CSO2) | (1 << CSOO); //EXTERNAL FALLING
    TCNT0 = 131; //1/clkt = 64us, 64us *125 = 8ms
    sbi(TIMSK0, TOIE0);
     sbi(SREG,7);
```

1. 8bit register 이므로 256까지 표현 가능

분주: 16M/1024 = 15625 1/15625 = 64us 64us * 125 = 8msec

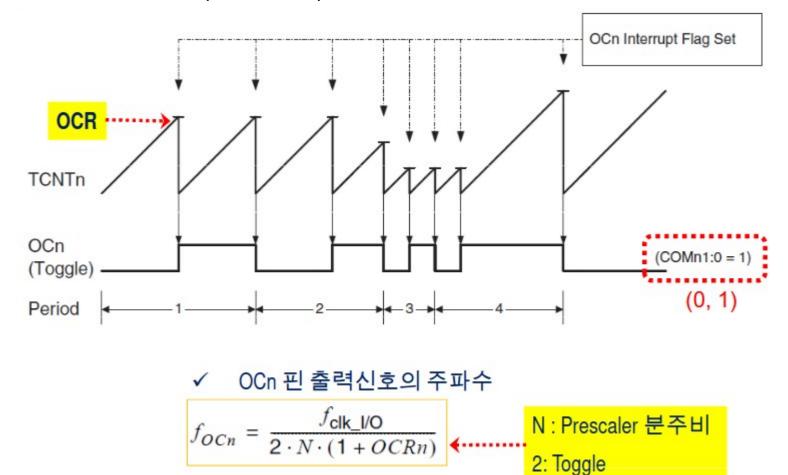
- 2. TCNT0 = 131 ; //131에서 시작, 131~256(125)
- 3. 8msec마다 Interrupt동작 8*125 = 1000msec //1초마다 인터럽트 걸림, LED주기 2초

CS02	CS01	CS00	Description	
0	0	0	No clock source (Timer/Counter stopped)	
0	0	1	clk _{I/O} /(no prescaling)	
0	1	0	clk _{I/O} /8 (from prescaler)	
0	1	1	clk _{I/O} /64 (from prescaler)	
1	0	0	clk _{I/O} /256 (from prescaler)	
1	0	1	clk _{I/O} /1024 (from prescaler)	
1	1	0	External clock source on T0 pin. Clock on falling edge.	
1	1	1	External clock source on T0 pin. Clock on rising edge.	



2-1. Timer/Interrupt - CTC Mode

- Clear Timer on Compare Match
 - BOTTOM 에서 설정된 OCR(MAX가 아님) 값과 같아지면 0으로 클리어되며 인터럽트 발생



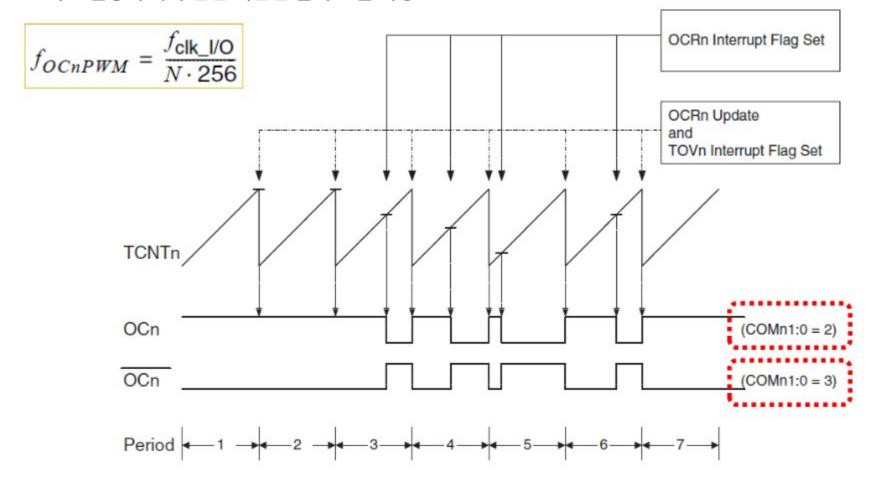
→ TCNT의 counting개수를 조절하면 주기가 바뀜. 즉, 주기를 이용해서 duty 제어



2-2. Timer/Interrupt - fast PWM Mode

■ Fast PWM Mode

- BOTTOM → MAX로 단순 증가하다 OCR값과 비교해 같아지면 OC=0으로 클리어
- COM 비트 설정에 따라 반전 비반전 출력 토글 가능

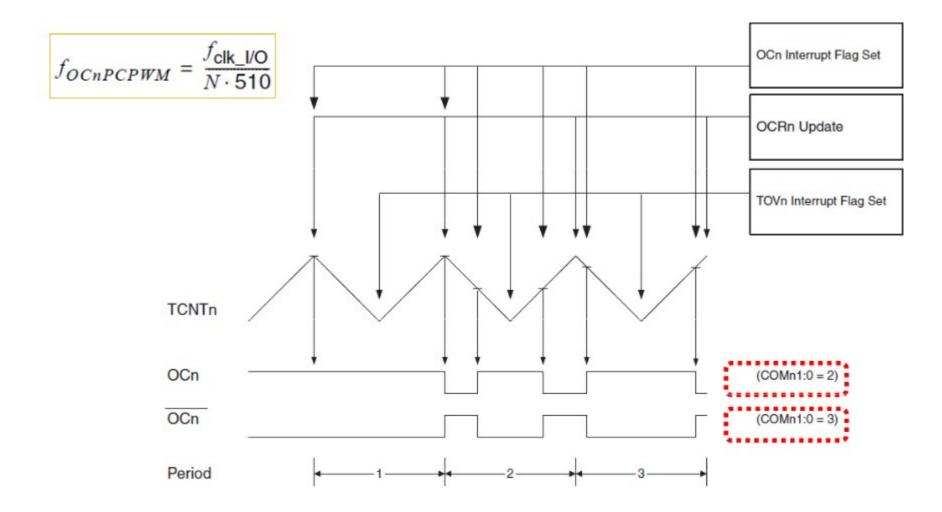


→ 주기가 일정하면서 duty를 제어할때 사용



2-3. Timer/Interrupt - Phase Correct-PWM Mode

■ PC PWM Mode



→ 원신호의 주기는 일정하지만, 출력되는 주기는 제어됨 (Phase 제어)



3. PWM Duty Printf Code

```
#define F_CPU 16000000UL
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <avr/delay.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define sbi(PORTX, BitX) (PORTX |= (1 << BitX))
#define cbi(PORTX, BitX) (PORTX &= ~(1 << BitX))
unsigned char counter = 0;
void overflow_timer_init(void);
#define UART_BUFLEN 10
static int USART_TX_vect(char, FILE*);
static int usartTxChar(char, FILE*);
void UART_INIT(void)
    sbi(UCSR0A, U2X0);
                           //U2X0 = 1 -> Baudrate 9600 = 207
    UBRR0H = 0x00;
    UBRRØL = 207;
    UCSROC =0X06;
    sbi(UCSR0B , RXEN0);
    sbi(UCSR0B, TXEN0);
unsigned char UART_tranmit(unsigned char data)
   while(!(UCSR0A & (1<<UDRE0)));
   UDR0 = data;
                                           //*string 문자열의 시작주소
void UART_string_transmit(char *string)
                                           //문자열 맨 마지막 문자("\0") 확인
    while(*string != '\0')
       UART_tranmit( *string);
       string++;
void UART_PRINT(char *name, long val )
                                               //배열 초기화
    char debug_buffer[UART_BUFLEN] = {'\0'};
   UART string transmit(name);
    UART_string_transmit(" = ");
                                               //itoa함수: int데이터를 문자열로 변환시켜주는 함수
    itoa((val), debug_buffer, UART_BUFLEN);
    UART_string_transmit(debug_buffer);
    UART_string_transmit("\n");
```

```
SIGNAL(TIMERØ OVF vect)
    if(counter == 125)
        PORTB = 0xff;
        counter = 0;
    else{
        PORTB = 0 \times 00;
       counter++;
int main(void)
   overflow_timer_init();
    while(1)
            printf("ocr: %d\r\n",counter);
            _delay_ms(1000);
    return 0;
void overflow_timer_init(void)
   cbi(SREG, 7);
    TCCR0A = 0; //카운터 초기화
    TCCR0B = 0; //카운터 초기화
    PORTB = 0x00:
    DDRB = 0xff;
    TCCR0B = (1 << CS02) | (1 << CS00); //EXTERNAL FALLING
    TCNT0 = 131; //1/clkt = 64us, 64us *125 = 8ms
    sbi(TIMSK0, TOIE0);
    sbi(SREG,7);
```



감사합니다.