

http://maker.tn.edu.tw/modules/tad_book3/page.php?tbdsn=201

<https://sites.google.com/view/ravarduino/%E8%B6%85%E9%9F%B3%E6%B3%A2%E8%B7%9D%E9%9B%A2%E6%84%9F%E6%B8%AC%E5%99%A8>

- 右邊的那顆是發射器 (Transmitter) 標示為 **T**，會發出 40 kHz 的聲波，由於這個聲波的頻率超過人類可聽見的 20 kHz，因此被稱為超音波。左邊的那顆的是接收器 (Receiver) 標示為 **R**，可以接收超音波。它可以感測的距離為 **2cm 到 400cm**，感應角度為 **15 度**。HC-SR04 腳位由右至左分別是 **Vcc**、**Trig**、**Echo** 與 **Gnd**。
- Trig** 腳送進至少維持 **10 微秒以上的高位準訊號**，便能觸發模組中的超音波發射器送出 **8 個連續的 40KHz 超音波脈衝**，接收器收到反射波後便會在 **Echo** 腳輸出一個與量測距離成正比的高位準脈衝，此高位準脈衝上緣可以看成超音波開始發射時間；而下緣則是接收到反射波的時間，所以整個高位準脈衝的寬度就是超音波往返的總時間，要特別注意的地方是**被測物體最好大於 0.5 平方公尺**，而 **Trig 時間間隔最好大於 60ms**，避免 Trig 與 Echo 互相干擾。
- 超音波在空氣中傳播的速度為 $V_s = 331.5 + 0.607 t$ (t 為當時的溫度)，傳播速度會受到當時溫度的影響，而且溫度愈高，傳播速度就愈快。假設當時的溫度是 **28°C**， $V_s \approx 348.5$ m/s，超音波行走 1cm 反射回來的時間 T ，表示超音波行走 1cm 只需 **57.4 微秒**。單程時間約為 **28.7 微秒**。
- 使用 TM2 的 **Timer/Counter Mode** 或 **Capture Input Mode** (此模式可能需要用到 Timer2 的中斷功能!)，在送出 TRIG 信號後，啟動 Timer2 ($t2on=1$)，然後依序取得 TP2_0 ($pc3$) 在正緣與負緣準位轉換的時間，求得時間差 (以微秒為單位)，除以二再除以 28.7 就可得到物件與超音波模組的距離。

NKNU_EE_MMSOC_RLWang

NKNU_Electronic_Eng_MMSOC_Lab



```
// Interconnect lines on the Practice Board :
// (1) LEDs --> MCU : PC6,PC7-->PC6,PC7
// (2) Ultrasonic --> MCU : TRIG --> PF0, ECHO --> PC3
// (3) 7-segment-LEDs 4 digit display --> MCU : PD-->PD, PE-->PE
//
#include "HT66F50.h"

#define Led7_com _pe // pd 埠
#define Led7_seg _pd // pe 埠

const unsigned char led7com[4] = { 0x08, 0x04, 0x02, 0x01 };
const unsigned char led7seg[11] = { 0x3f, 0x06, 0x5b, 0x4f, 0x66,
                                     0x6d, 0x7d, 0x07, 0x7f, 0x67, 0x00 };

unsigned char dig_bcd[4];
unsigned int echo_pos, echo_neg, duration;
void delay (unsigned int n) //(2+(4+1+2)*4+1+1+2)*n+1=34n+1
{
    unsigned int idy1, idy2 ;

    for(idy1 = 0; idy1 < n ; idy1++) //
    {
        //GCC_NOP();
        //GCC_NOP();
        for(idy2=0; idy2<4 ; idy2++)
        {
            GCC_NOP();
            GCC_NOP();
            GCC_NOP();
            GCC_NOP(); //
        }
    }
}
```

```
void delay_us (unsigned int n) //2+(1+1+2)*n+1=4n+3
{
    unsigned int idy1;

    for(idy1 = 0; idy1 < n ; idy1++) //
    {
        GCC_NOP();
    }
}

// transform an unsigned integer into 4 bytes (one byte for one digit)
void distance_to_4byte (unsigned int dist)
{
    unsigned int val1, val2;
    dig_bcd[3]=dist/1000;
    val1=(dist%1000);
    dig_bcd[2]=val1/100;
    val2=(val1%100);
    dig_bcd[1]=val2/10;
    dig_bcd[0]=val2%10;
    if (dist<1000){
        dig_bcd[3]=10;
        if (dist<100){
            dig_bcd[2]=10;
            if (dist<10){
                dig_bcd[1]=10;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

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```
void main(void) // 主函式
{
    unsigned char t2d_hi_pos,t2d_lo_pos,t2d_hi_neg,t2d_lo_neg;
    unsigned int distance;
    unsigned char dig_pos;
    unsigned char meas_delay;
    // [7:5]=100->fH/16,101->fH/8,110->fH/4, 000,001->fL; [4]:fsten; [3]:LTO;
    // [2]:HTO; [1]:IDLEN, 0:SLEEP; [0]=1->fH, 0->fH/? or fL
    smod=0b10000001; // 使用高頻時脈信號作為MPU的系統時脈。在Configuration
    // smod=0b00000000; Options視窗設定HIRC@8MHz為高頻時脈源。
    // wdtc=0b01111010; //[3:0]=1010:default-->disable WDT timer
    _pdc = 0; // 設定 PD 埠為輸出; seven-segment LEDs
    _pec = 0; // 設定 PE 埠為輸出; PE[3:0]=com port
    Led7_com = led7com[0]; // initial common port
    Led7_seg = led7seg[0]; // initial LED port
    //Time2:
    // PC3/PINT/TP2_0/C1-; PC4/[INT0]/[PINT]/TCK3/TP2_1
    _c1sel=0; //set PC3/C1- as I/O after assigning _c1sel=0
    _pcc3=1; // 設定 PC3 埠為輸入, Work as ECHO signal of Ultrasonic Module
    _pcc4=0; // 設定 PC4 埠為輸出
    //fclk_tm2=ftbc (LXT:32.768kHz, LIRC:32kHz)
    //ultrasonic speed = 348 m/sec
    //Measured Distance = 348*(echo count value)/32000
    //Measured Distance = 348*(echo count value)/32000
    // _tm2c0=0b01000000; //[6:4]=000:fsys/4; 001:fsys; 010:fH/16; 011:fH/64; 100:ftbc,
    // [7]=T2PAU; [6:4]=TnCK2~TnCK0; [3]=T2ON; [2:0] unused
    // _tm2c1 register setting
    // [7:6]=T2M1,T2M0; [5:4]=T2IO1,T2IO0; [3]=T2OC; [2]=T2POL; [1]=T2DPX; [0]=T2CCLR
    // [7:6]=11:Timer/Counter, [5:4]=unused, [3:0] not used
    //In the Timer/Counter Mode, the TM output pin control must be disabled.
    // TM output pin control register: T2CP1(PC4),T2CP0(PC3)
    //fclk_tm2=8Mhz/16=0.5MHz --> 2us; counting value = 20 --> 40us
    _tm2c0=0b00100000; //[6:4]=000:fsys/4; 001:fsys; 010:fH/16; 011:fH/64; 100:ftbc
    _tm2c1=0b11110001; // [7:6]=11:Timer/Counter,
```

```
_t2cp0=0; //t2cp0:pc3, t2cp1:pc4
_t2cp1=0; //t2cp0:pc3, t2cp1:pc4
_t2on=0;
_pfc0 = 0; //Trigger Ultrasonic, 1:輸入, 0:輸出
_pcc7 = 0;
_pcc6 = 0;
//TRIG-->PF0, ECHO-->PC3
while(1)
{
    //Trigger Ultrasonic 0->1->0
    _pf0=0; //送出至少10us脈波寬的TRIG信號
    delay_us(5); //給超音波感測模組
    _pf0=1;
    delay_us(20);
    _pf0=0;
    _t2on=1; //啟動Timer2的計時/計數功能
    //wait for the positive edge of the echoed pulse
    while(_pc3==0) //等待從超音波感測模組的ECHO
    { //回傳的高準位脈波之正緣
        _pc7=1;
    }
    t2d_hi_pos=_tm2dh; //讀取ECHO正脈波正緣時的
    t2d_lo_pos=_tm2dl; //TM2計數值
    //echo_pos=t2d_hi_pos*256+t2d_lo_pos;
    //wait for the negative edge of the echoed pulse
    while(_pc3==1) //等待從超音波感測模組的ECHO
    { //回傳的高準位脈波之負緣
        _pc6=1;
    }
    t2d_hi_neg=_tm2dh; //讀取ECHO正脈波負緣時的
    t2d_lo_neg=_tm2dl; //TM2計數值
    echo_pos=t2d_hi_pos*256+t2d_lo_pos;
    echo_neg=t2d_hi_neg*256+t2d_lo_neg;
    duration=echo_neg-echo_pos; //計算ECHO脈波寬時間
```



```
//wait for the response of the ultrasonic module
//delay(300);
delay(10);
//
_t2on=0;
distance=duration/29; //0.0348*echo=echo/29-->0~2281cm
distance_to_4byte(distance);
```

fsys=fH=8MHz, TM2的時脈源為fH/16=0.5MHz。
TM2每計數增1, 代表時間增加1/0.5MHz=2μs。
間距(cm)=音速×(ECHO脈波寬的TM2計數差值×2μs)/2
=音速×(ECHO脈波寬的TM2計數差值)
=0.0348cm/μs×(ECHO脈波寬的TM2計數差值)
≈(ECHO脈波寬的TM2計數差值)/29

//Sweeping 7-seg 4 digit display within (1/16) second to satisfy the phenomenon of the persistence of vision

for(meas_delay=0; meas_delay<50; meas_delay++)

```
{
    for(dig_pos = 0; dig_pos < 4; dig_pos++)
```

meas_delay for-loop是讓七段顯示器的掃描總時間與整個while(1){ }迴圈的總時間相比, 具有夠大的百分比, 以確保七段顯示器的亮度夠亮, 並確保有滿足視覺暫留的條件。

```
{
    Led7_com = 0x00; // 8x8 LED X-axis (PD) OFF
    // delay(1);
    Led7_seg = led7seg[dig_bcd[dig_pos]]; // 8x8 LED Y-axis (PE) ON
    Led7_com = led7com[dig_pos]; // 8x8 LED X-axis (PD) OFF
    if (dig_pos<3)
        delay(20); //adjust the brightness of LEDs of the 7-segment display
    }
```

音速=331.5+0.607×t (m/s)

t=28°C,

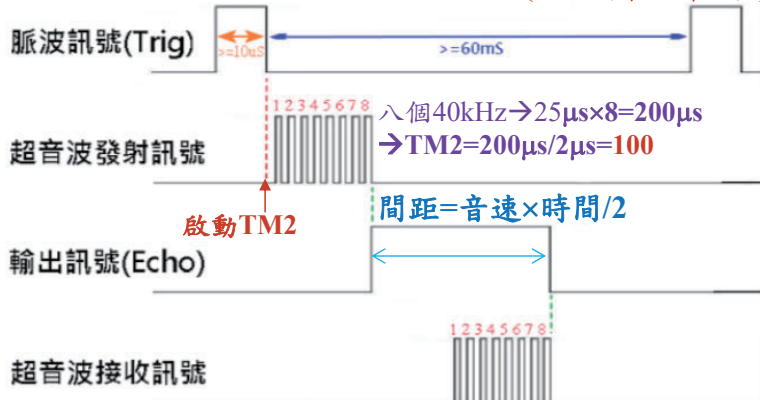
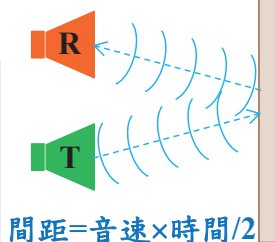
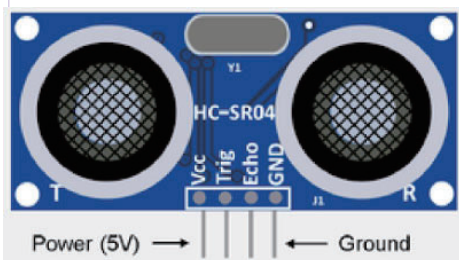
音速=331.5+0.607×28≈348 (m/s)

=348×100/10⁶=0.0348 (cm/μs)

規格書標示的可測最大距離=400cm

脈波寬的TM2計數之最大差值≈400×29=11600

11600+100=11700<<2¹⁶-1=65535(TM2的最大計數值)



Holtek – Calculation of Delay Time



對CPU系統內建的高頻時脈源HIRC(12MHz)除頻，產生音樂的音頻，驅動蜂鳴器以發出音樂。TM2(16位元)利用compare match的toggle out模式，每次計數達到(match)條件就切換準位，也就是，從零開始計數達到條件就是半周期，最低的輸出頻率為 $12\text{MHz}/65536/2=91.553\text{Hz}$ 。 $\text{tone frequency}=12\text{MHz}/(\text{tm2ah}, \text{tm2al})/2$

頻率，單位為赫茲 Hz (括號內為半音距離，"0"為中央C)

八度→ 音名↓	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	16.352 (-48)	32.703 (-36)	65.406 (-24)	130.81 (-12)	261.63 (0)	523.25 (+12)	1046.5 (+24)	2093.0 (+36)	4186.0 (+48)	8372.0 (+60)
C#/D \flat	17.324 (-47)	34.648 (-35)	69.296 (-23)	138.59 (-11)	277.18 (+1)	554.37 (+13)	1108.7 (+25)	2217.5 (+37)	4434.9 (+49)	8869.8 (+61)
D	18.354 (-46)	36.708 (-34)	73.416 (-22)	146.83 (-10)	293.66 (+2)	587.33 (+14)	1174.7 (+26)	2349.3 (+38)	4698.6 (+50)	9397.3 (+62)
D#/E \flat	19.445 (-45)	38.891 (-33)	77.782 (-21)	155.56 (-9)	311.13 (+3)	622.25 (+15)	1244.5 (+27)	2489.0 (+39)	4978.0 (+51)	9956.1 (+63)
E	20.602 (-44)	41.203 (-32)	82.407 (-20)	164.81 (-8)	329.63 (+4)	659.26 (+16)	1318.5 (+28)	2637.0 (+40)	5274.0 (+52)	10548 (+64)
F	21.827 (-43)	43.654 (-31)	87.307 (-19)	174.61 (-7)	349.23 (+5)	698.46 (+17)	1396.9 (+29)	2793.8 (+41)	5587.7 (+53)	11175 (+65)
F#/G \flat	23.125 (-42)	46.249 (-30)	92.499 (-18)	185.00 (-6)	369.99 (+6)	739.99 (+18)	1480.0 (+30)	2960.0 (+42)	5919.9 (+54)	11840 (+66)
G	24.500 (-41)	48.999 (-29)	97.999 (-17)	196.00 (-5)	392.00 (+7)	783.99 (+19)	1568.0 (+31)	3136.0 (+43)	6271.9 (+55)	12544 (+67)
G#/A \flat	25.957 (-40)	51.913 (-28)	103.83 (-16)	207.65 (-4)	415.30 (+8)	830.61 (+20)	1661.2 (+32)	3322.4 (+44)	6644.9 (+56)	13290 (+68)
A	27.500 (-39)	55.000 (-27)	110.00 (-15)	220.00 (-3)	440.00 (+9)	880.00 (+21)	1760.0 (+33)	3520.0 (+45)	7040.0 (+57)	14080 (+69)
A#/B \flat	29.135 (-38)	58.270 (-26)	116.54 (-14)	233.08 (-2)	466.16 (+10)	932.33 (+22)	1864.7 (+34)	3729.3 (+46)	7458.6 (+58)	14917 (+70)
B	30.868 (-37)	61.735 (-25)	123.47 (-13)	246.94 (-1)	493.88 (+11)	987.77 (+23)	1975.5 (+35)	3951.1 (+47)	7902.1 (+59)	15804 (+71)

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E9%9F%B3%E9%AB%98>

Holtek – Calculation of Delay Time



八度→ 音名↓	Tone (Hz)	value to count	High_byte	Low_byte	Tone (Hz)	value to count	High_byte	Low_byte	Tone (Hz)	value to count	High_byte	Low_byte
	3	12MHz/tone/2	value/256	mod(,256)	4	12MHz/tone/2	value/256	mod(,256)	5	12MHz/tone/2	value/256	mod(,256)
C	130.81	45868	179	44	261.63	22933	89	149	523.25	11467	44	203
C#/D \flat	138.59	43293	169	29	277.18	21647	84	143	554.37	10823	42	71
D	146.83	40864	159	160	293.66	20432	79	208	587.33	10216	39	232
D#/E \flat	155.5	38585	150	185	311.13	19285	75	85	622.25	9642	37	170
E	164.81	36406	142	54	329.63	18202	71	26	659.26	9101	35	141
F	174.61	34362	134	58	349.23	17181	67	29	698.46	8590	33	142
F#/G \flat	185	32432	126	176	369.99	16217	63	89	739.99	8108	31	172
G	196	30612	119	148	392	15306	59	202	783.99	7653	29	229
G#/A \flat	207.65	28895	112	223	415.3	14447	56	111	830.61	7224	28	56
A	220	27273	106	137	440	13636	53	68	880	6818	26	162
A#/B \flat	233.08	25742	100	142	466.16	12871	50	71	932.33	6435	25	35
B	246.94	24297	94	233	493.88	12149	47	117	987.77	6074	23	186

```
//
const unsigned char tone_HB[9] = {0, 89, 79, 71, 67, 59, 53, 47, 44};
const unsigned char tone_LB[9] = {0, 149, 208, 26, 29, 202, 68, 117, 203};
// music_tone[] : 陣列內是簡譜, music_beat[] 是對應簡譜每個音的節拍長度(如4:全音符, 3:3/4音符, 2:1/2音符)
const unsigned char music_tone[24] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0, 0, 5, 3, 3, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5};
const unsigned char music_beat[24] = {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4};
for (i=0; i<=music_length-1; i++) // music_length=24
{
    tm2al=tone_LB[music_tone[i]]; //tone frequency=12MHz/(tm2ah, tm2al)/2
    tm2ah=tone_HB[music_tone[i]]; //((tm2ah, tm2al)=12MHz/(tone frequency)/2
    t2on=1;
    delay_m(music_beat[i]*4); //((music_beat[i]*4+1)*0.0123s; music_beat[i]=4-->0.2091s
    //delay_m(music_beat[i]*20); //((music_beat[i]*20+1)*0.0123s; music_beat[i]=4-->1s

    t2on=0;
    delay_m(1);
}
```


Holtek – C to Assembly Code

```
#include "HT66F50.h"
#define LedPortx_pd // pd 埠
#define LedPorty_pe // pe 埠
void delay (unsigned char n)
{
    unsigned char idy1, idy2, idy3;
    for(idy1 = 0; idy1 < n; idy1++) //
```

Assembly code

```
MOV A, [m]    Move Data Memory to ACC
MOV [m], A    Move ACC to Data Memory
MOV A, x      Move immediate data to ACC
SUB A, [m]    Subtract Data Memory from ACC
SDZ [m]       Skip if decrement Data Memory is zero
SNZ [m].i     Skip if bit i of Data Memory is not 0
```

GCC_NOP();

for(idy2=0; idy2<200; idy2++)

{

GCC_NOP();

for(idy3=0; idy3<200; idy3++)

{

GCC_NOP();

}

}

}

void main(void)

{

_smod=0b11000000;

_pdc = 0;

LedPortx = 0x00;

_pec=0;

LedPorty = 0x00;

while(1)

{

LedPortx = 0x01;

LedPorty = 0xff;

delay(10);

LedPortx = 0x02;

LedPorty = 0x7e;

delay(10);

LedPortx = 0x04;

}

Increase idy1 and check whether idy1 equals to n

0000	2801	JMP 1H
0001	2816	JMP 16H
0002	4083	MOV [83H],A
0003	5F00	CLR [80H]
0004	2811	JMP 11H
0005	0000	NOP
0006	0FC8	MOV A,0c8H
0007	4081	MOV [81H],A
0008	0000	NOP
0009	0FC8	MOV A,0c8H
000A	4082	MOV [82H],A
000B	0000	NOP
000C	5782	SDZ [82H]
000D	280B	JMP 0bH
000E	5781	SDZ [81H]
000F	2808	JMP 8H
0010	5480	INC [80H]
0011	4700	MOV A,[80H]
0012	4203	SUB A,[83H]
0013	390A	SNZ Z <---(Z flag status)
0014	2805	JMP 5H
0015	0003	RET
0016	0FC0	MOV A,0c0H
0017	008B	MOV SMOD,A
0018	1F24	CLR PDC
0019	1F23	CLR PD
001A	1F27	CLR PEC
001B	1F26	CLR PE
001C	0F01	MOV A,1H
001D	00A3	MOV PD,A
001E	1FA6	SET PE
001F	0F0A	MOV A,0aH
0020	2002	CALL 2H
0021	0F02	MOV A,2H
0022	00A3	MOV PD,A

Holtek – Calculation of Delay Time

```
// machine period = 4/12E6; jump: 2 machine period
// 3 GCC_NOP() in the 2nd for-loop:
// {2_move+[2_move+(3_nop+1_minus1+1_jump)*30+1_minus1+1_jump]*n}*4/12E6
// = {2+[2+(3+1+2)*30+1+2]*n}*4/12E6 = (2+185n)*4/12E6 = (740n+8)/12E6
// 4 GCC_NOP() in the 2nd for-loop:
// {2_move+[2_move+(4_nop+1_minus1+1_jump)*30+1_minus1+1_jump]*n}*4/12E6
// = {2+[2+(4+1+2)*30+1+2]*n}*4/12E6 = (2+215n)*4/12E6 = (860n+8)/12E6
// 5 GCC_NOP() in the 2nd for-loop:
// {2_move+[2_move+(5_nop+1_minus1+1_jump)*30+1_minus1+1_jump]*n}*4/12E6
// = {2+[2+(5+1+2)*30+1+2]*n}*4/12E6 = (2+245n)*4/12E6 = (980n+8)/12E6
void delay (unsigned int n)
{
    unsigned int idy1, idy2 ;
    for(idy1 = 0; idy1 < n; idy1++) //
```

unsigned int idy1, idy2 ;

for(idy1 = 0; idy1 < n; idy1++) //

{

//GCC_NOP();

//GCC_NOP();

for(idy2=0; idy2<30; idy2++)

{

GCC_NOP();

GCC_NOP();

GCC_NOP();

//GCC_NOP(); //

//GCC_NOP(); //

}

}

}

// machine period = 4/12E6

// [2_move+(2_move+185*250+1_minus1+1_jump)*n+1_minus1+1_jump]*4/12E6

// = [2+(2+185*250+1+2)*n]*4/12E6 = [2+46255n]*4/12E6 --> 0.0154*n s

// [2+(2+185*200+1+2)*n]*4/12E6 = [37005n+5]*4/12E6 --> 0.0123*n s

// [2+(2+245*200+1+2)*n]*4/12E6 = [42804n+5]*4/12E6 --> 0.0163*n s

// [2+(2+245*250+1+2)*n]*4/12E6 = [53504n+4]*4/12E6 --> 0.0204*n s

void delay_m (unsigned int n)

{

unsigned int i ;

for (i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

delay(200);

}

}

[2_move+(2_move+185*200+1_minus1+1_jump)*n]*4/12E6

4_inc_mov_sub_snz

If 1 beat = quarter note (1/4 音符), 1 whole note = 4 beats
Time that 1 whole note lasts for is as follows

delay_m(music_beat[i]*4);

(4*4+1)*0.0588s=1s;

(4*4+1)*0.0154s=0.2618s;

(4*4+1)*0.0123s=0.2091s;

(4*4+1)*0.0163s=0.2771s

delay_m(music_beat[i]*20);

(4*20+1)*0.0123s=1s;

(4*20+1)*0.0154s=1.2474s;

(4*20+1)*0.0123s=1s;

(4*20+1)*0.0163s=1.3203s

Adjust time for a beat



Mnemonic	Description	Cycles	Flag Affected
Arithmetic			
ADD A,[m]	Add Data Memory to ACC	1	Z, C, AC, OV
ADDM A,[m]	Add ACC to Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z, C, AC, OV
ADD A,x	Add immediate data to ACC	1	Z, C, AC, OV
ADC A,[m]	Add Data Memory to ACC with Carry	1	Z, C, AC, OV
ADCM A,[m]	Add ACC to Data memory with Carry	1 ^{Note}	Z, C, AC, OV
SUB A,x	Subtract immediate data from the ACC	1	Z, C, AC, OV
SUB A,[m]	Subtract Data Memory from ACC	1	Z, C, AC, OV
SUBM A,[m]	Subtract Data Memory from ACC with result in Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z, C, AC, OV
SBC A,[m]	Subtract Data Memory from ACC with Carry	1	Z, C, AC, OV
SBCM A,[m]	Subtract Data Memory from ACC with Carry, result in Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z, C, AC, OV
DAA [m]	Decimal adjust ACC for Addition with result in Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	C
Logic Operation			
AND A,[m]	Logical AND Data Memory to ACC	1	Z
OR A,[m]	Logical OR Data Memory to ACC	1	Z
XOR A,[m]	Logical XOR Data Memory to ACC	1	Z
ANDM A,[m]	Logical AND ACC to Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z
ORM A,[m]	Logical OR ACC to Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z
XORM A,[m]	Logical XOR ACC to Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z
AND A,x	Logical AND immediate Data to ACC	1	Z
OR A,x	Logical OR immediate Data to ACC	1	Z
XOR A,x	Logical XOR immediate Data to ACC	1	Z
CPL [m]	Complement Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z
CPLA [m]	Complement Data Memory with result in ACC	1	Z
Increment & Decrement			
INCA [m]	Increment Data Memory with result in ACC	1	Z
INC [m]	Increment Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z
DECA [m]	Decrement Data Memory with result in ACC	1	Z
DEC [m]	Decrement Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	Z
Rotate			
RRA [m]	Rotate Data Memory right with result in ACC	1	None
RR [m]	Rotate Data Memory right	1 ^{Note}	None
RRCA [m]	Rotate Data Memory right through Carry with result in ACC	1	C
RRC [m]	Rotate Data Memory right through Carry	1 ^{Note}	C
RLA [m]	Rotate Data Memory left with result in ACC	1	None
RL [m]	Rotate Data Memory left	1 ^{Note}	None
RLCA [m]	Rotate Data Memory left through Carry with result in ACC	1	C
RLC [m]	Rotate Data Memory left through Carry	1 ^{Note}	C

Note:

1. For skip instructions, if the result of the comparison involves a skip then two cycles are required, if no skip takes place only one cycle is required.
2. Any instruction which changes the contents of the PCL will also require 2 cycles for execution.
3. For the “CLR WDT1” and “CLR WDT2” instructions the TO and PDF flags may be affected by the execution status. The TO and PDF flags are cleared after both “CLR WDT1” and “CLR WDT2” instructions are consecutively executed. Otherwise the TO and PDF flags remain unchanged



Mnemonic	Description	Cycles	Flag Affected
Data Move			
MOV A,[m]	Move Data Memory to ACC	1	None
MOV [m],A	Move ACC to Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	None
MOV A,x	Move immediate data to ACC	1	None
Bit Operation			
CLR [m].i	Clear bit of Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	None
SET [m].i	Set bit of Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	None
Branch			
JMP addr	Jump unconditionally	2	None
SZ [m]	Skip if Data Memory is zero	1 ^{Note}	None
SZA [m]	Skip if Data Memory is zero with data movement to ACC	1 ^{Note}	None
SZ [m].i	Skip if bit i of Data Memory is zero	1 ^{Note}	None
SNZ [m].i	Skip if bit i of Data Memory is not zero	1 ^{Note}	None
SIZ [m]	Skip if increment Data Memory is zero	1 ^{Note}	None
SDZ [m]	Skip if decrement Data Memory is zero	1 ^{Note}	None
SIZA [m]	Skip if increment Data Memory is zero with result in ACC	1 ^{Note}	None
SDZA [m]	Skip if decrement Data Memory is zero with result in ACC	1 ^{Note}	None
CALL addr	Subroutine call	2	None
RET	Return from subroutine	2	None
RET A,x	Return from subroutine and load immediate data to ACC	2	None
RETI	Return from interrupt	2	None
Table Read			
TABRD [m]	Read table to TBLH and Data Memory	2 ^{Note}	None
TABRDL [m]	Read table (last page) to TBLH and Data Memory	2 ^{Note}	None
Miscellaneous			
NOP	No operation	1	None
CLR [m]	Clear Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	None
SET [m]	Set Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	None
CLR WDT	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	TO, PDF
CLR WDT1	Pre-clear Watchdog Timer	1	TO, PDF
CLR WDT2	Pre-clear Watchdog Timer	1	TO, PDF
SWAP [m]	Swap nibbles of Data Memory	1 ^{Note}	None
SWAPA [m]	Swap nibbles of Data Memory with result in ACC	1	None
HALT	Enter power down mode	1	TO, PDF

Note:

1. For skip instructions, if the result of the comparison involves a skip then two cycles are required, if no skip takes place only one cycle is required.
2. Any instruction which changes the contents of the PCL will also require 2 cycles for execution.
3. For the “CLR WDT1” and “CLR WDT2” instructions the TO and PDF flags may be affected by the execution status. The TO and PDF flags are cleared after both “CLR WDT1” and “CLR WDT2” instructions are consecutively executed. Otherwise the TO and PDF flags remain unchanged



▶ 此次的”音樂”範例，是使用Timer Module 2(16 bit)的compare match output功能來對系統內建的高頻時脈源HIRC(12MHz)除頻，產生音樂的音頻，透過變數陣列之查表方式，建立各音頻的除頻所需之計數值。另外使用delay_m(n)函數，來建立音拍的時間，這也是透過變數陣列之查表方式，建立各音拍延遲時間之引數n的值。Time module與CPU程式運作是兩個不同硬體，Time module的功能由CPU內的特殊功能暫存器設定。在Time module持續以compare match output模式產生所要頻率的時脈，驅動蜂鳴器發出聲音時，CPU程式正在執行delay_m()函式，兩者同時運作來發出所要的音頻，並維持所需音拍的時間。透過for-loop依序發出各音拍時間的音頻，以驅動蜂鳴器來播放出所要的音樂。

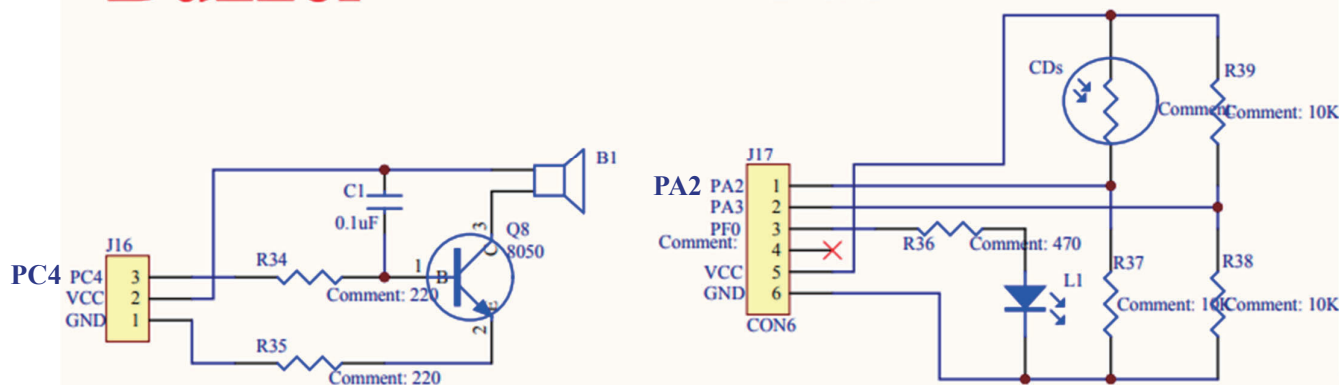
▶ 以光敏電阻來切換兩首音樂的播放，強光與弱光時，分別播放不同首音樂。目前程式的功能是光強度明顯變化成另一種光強度(暗或亮)時，要等原來正在播放的音樂播放完畢，才會切換至對應光強度的音樂。

作業要求的規格:

- 1.請自行將其中一首音樂換成你自己選擇的音樂，
- 2.並修改程式，讓光強度明顯變化時，不用等到整首播放完畢才能切換，而是對應光強度，立即切換音樂。

Buzzer

Cds



Holtek – Exercise Lab05 / (HC-SR04) Timer/Counter Mode



▶ 此次的”超音波測距”範例，是使用Timer Module 2(16 bit)的Timer/Couter功能來偵測HC-SR04超音波模組的ECHO接腳回傳的脈波寬度，採用晶片內建的HIRC高頻時脈產生電路輸出的8MHz時脈，設定為除4的頻率做為TM2的計數時脈(也就是，計數值每增加1，表示時間經過了2us)。在由MPU透過PF0接腳送出脈波寬度大於10us的觸發信號後，啟動TM2開始計數，然後分別在ECHO正緣信號變化時及ECHO負緣信號變化時，取得TM2的計數值，在取得ECHO負緣信號變化時的計數值之後，將兩計數值相減，將差值除以2再乘以2us，就可得到物件與超音波模組間單趟的傳輸時間，將傳輸時間乘上音波速度，即可得到物件與超音波模組間的距離。將TM2關閉以便將計數器歸零。最後將此距離數值用四位元七段顯示器顯示出來。依此方式透過while(1)的無窮迴圈，持續偵測物件與超音波模組的間距。

作業要求的規格:

- 1.加入三色LED模組，以PA5、PA6、PA7分別控制紅、藍、綠的LED接腳，(1)當間距≤10cm，紅燈亮，(2)當間距>10cm且≤25cm，藍燈亮，(3)當間距>25cm，綠燈亮

