Introduction to :::: Interrupts

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Outlines

- Introduction
- Polling
- Interrupt Service Routine (ISR)
- Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)
- Interrupt Cycle
- Interrupt latency and response

Introduction

- An interrupt is a signal that is generated by hardware or software when a process or an event needs immediate attention.
- Sources of Interrupts:
 - Hardware:
 - · It is an **electronic signal** sent from an **external device**, or from an **internal peripheral** (Timer, ADC,).
 - Types:
 - Maskable: These interrupts can be enabled or disabled by software.
 - Non-Maskable: These interrupts can not be disabled.
 - Software:
 - · It is caused either by an **exceptional condition** or a **special instruction** in the instruction set.
 - Types:
 - Exceptions.

Polling

- It refers to actively sampling the status of an external device by a program as a synchronous activity.
- Polling rate: It is the number of samples per second.
- Example:
 - Keyboard polling rate 125Hz.
 - This means that the keyboard is being scanned 125 times per second.

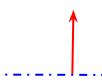












Interrupt Service Routine (ISR)

- It is a function that takes void and returns void.
- It must contain small logic.
- It is not called by the software.
- It mustn't be optimized by the compiler.

Interrupt Service Routine (ISR)

To implement the interrupt library.

```
/* Vectors in interrupts.h*/

/* External Interrupt Request 0 */
#define EXT_INT_0 __vector_1
/* External Interrupt Request 1 */
#define EXT_INT_1 __vector_2
/* External Interrupt Request 2 */
#define EXT_INT_2 __vector_3
/* Macro defines the ISR */
#define ISR(INT_VECT)void INT_VECT(void) __attribute__ ((signal,used));\
void INT_VECT(void)
```

```
/* dio.c*/
/* functions */

/* Implement ISR for external
interrupt 0 */
ISR(EXT_INT_0)
{
         /* Write the ISR here */
}
```

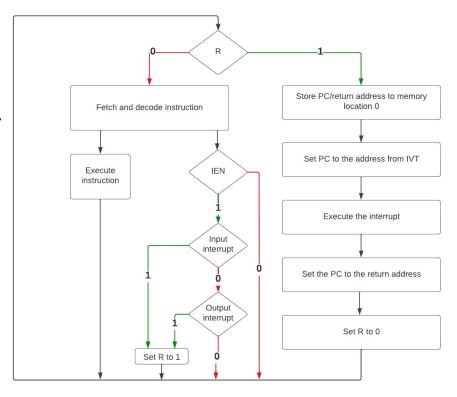
Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)

- It stores the addresses of ISR, if implemented.
- It is stored in the lowest address into the Flash memory.
- Linker Script or startup code.

Vector No.	Program Address ⁽²⁾	Source	Interrupt Definition
1	\$000 ⁽¹⁾	RESET	External Pin, Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset, Watchdog Reset, and JTAG AVR Reset
2	\$002	INT0	External Interrupt Request 0
3	\$004	INT1	External Interrupt Request 1
4	\$006	INT2	External Interrupt Request 2
5	\$008	TIMER2 COMP	Timer/Counter2 Compare Match
6	\$00A	TIMER2 OVF	Timer/Counter2 Overflow
7	\$00C	TIMER1 CAPT	Timer/Counter1 Capture Event
8	\$00E	TIMER1 COMPA	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match A
9	\$010	TIMER1 COMPB	Timer/Counter1 Compare Match B
10	\$012	TIMER1 OVF	Timer/Counter1 Overflow
11	\$014	TIMER0 COMP	Timer/Counter0 Compare Match
12	\$016	TIMER0 OVF	Timer/Counter0 Overflow
13	\$018	SPI, STC	Serial Transfer Complete
14	\$01A	USART, RXC	USART, Rx Complete
15	\$01C	USART, UDRE	USART Data Register Empty
16	\$01E	USART, TXC	USART, Tx Complete
17	\$020	ADC	ADC Conversion Complete
18	\$022	EE_RDY	EEPROM Ready
19	\$024	ANA_COMP	Analog Comparator
20	\$026	TWI	Two-wire Serial Interface
21	\$028	SPM_RDY	Store Program Memory Ready

Interrupt Cycle

- R: is a flag refers to interrupt event.
- **IEN**: Global Interrupt Enabled.



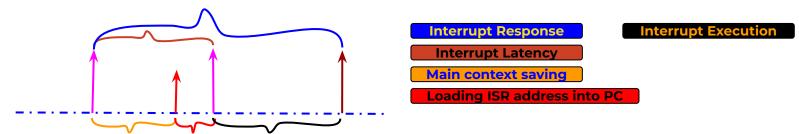
Interrupt latency and response

Interrupt latency:

It refers to the delay from the start of the interrupt request to the start of the interrupt execution.

Interrupt response:

 It refers to the time taken from the start of the interrupt request to the end of the interrupt execution.



Summary

- Now you are familiar with interrupts, its sources and types
- Remember to build your interrupts.h file so you can use the interrupts
- Remember that ISR is a function that has no input and no output and can't be called in your code