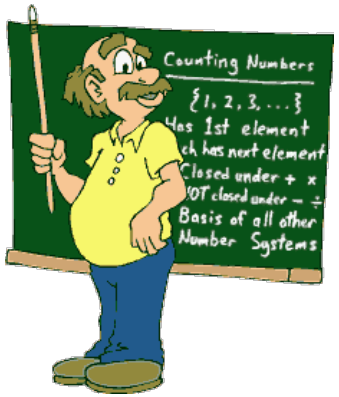
AARHUS
UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

MSYS

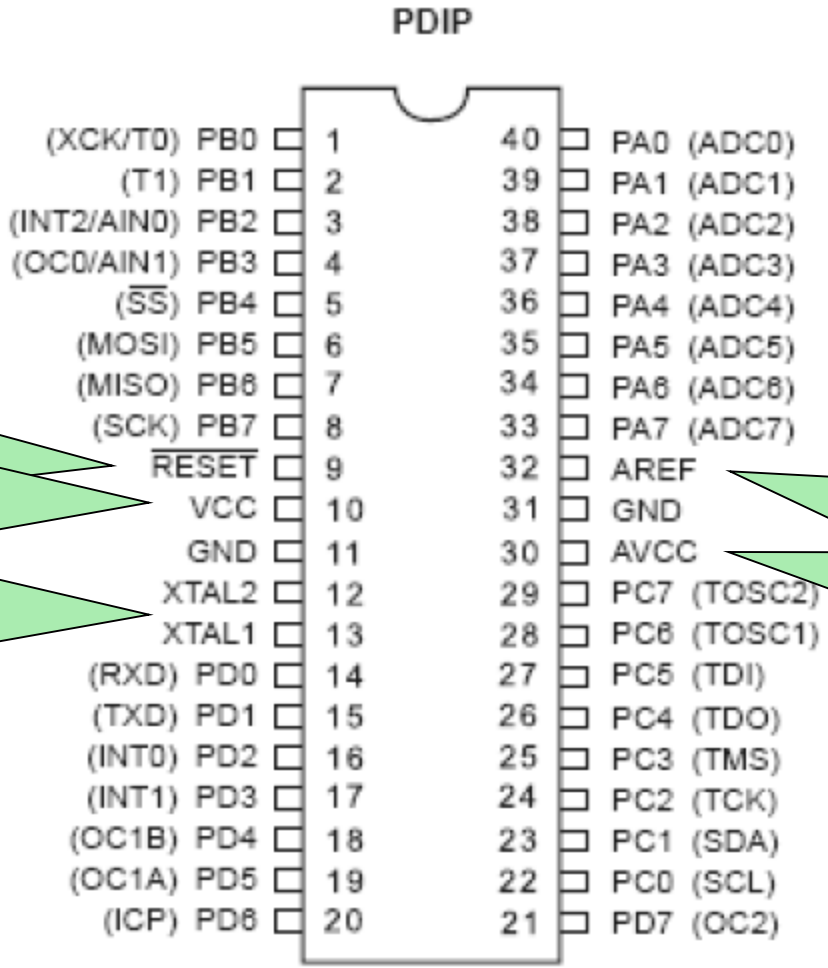
Microcontroller Systems

Lektion 11
AVR hardware konfiguration



Version: 2-10-2017, Henning Hargaard

Mega32 pins



Provides supply

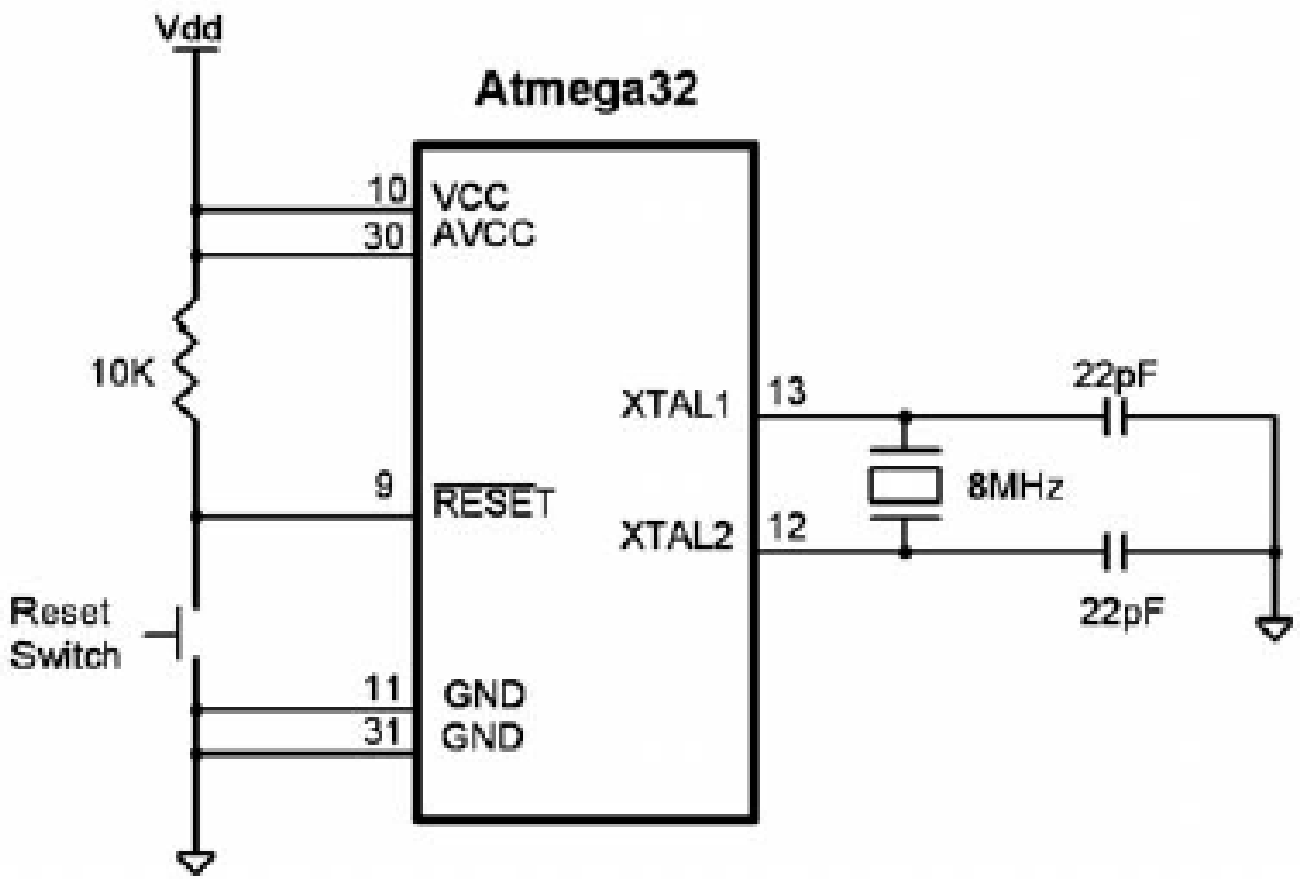
These pins are used to connect external crystal or RC oscillator

Reference voltage

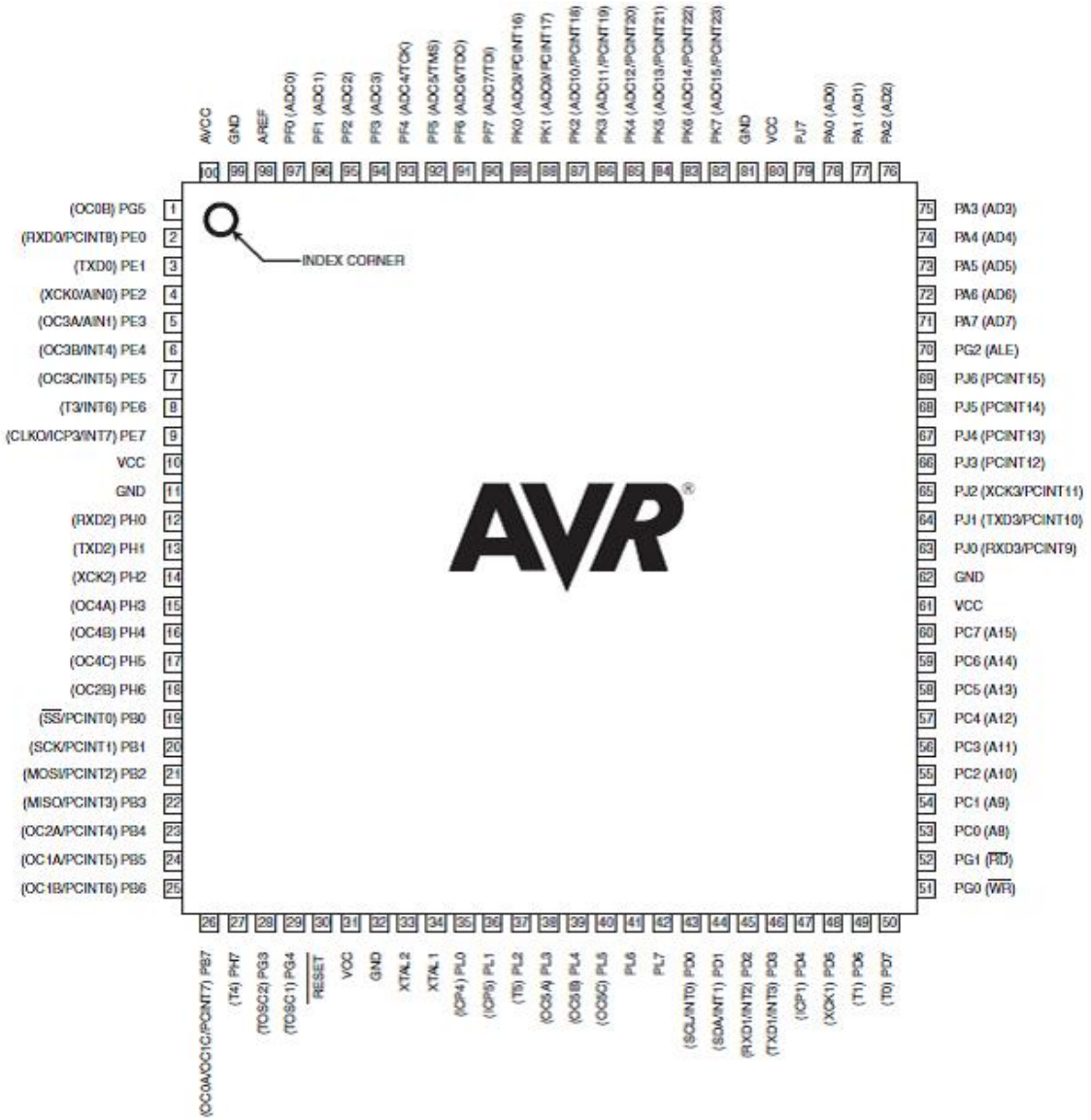
Supply voltage for ADC and portA. Connect it to VCC

AARHUS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

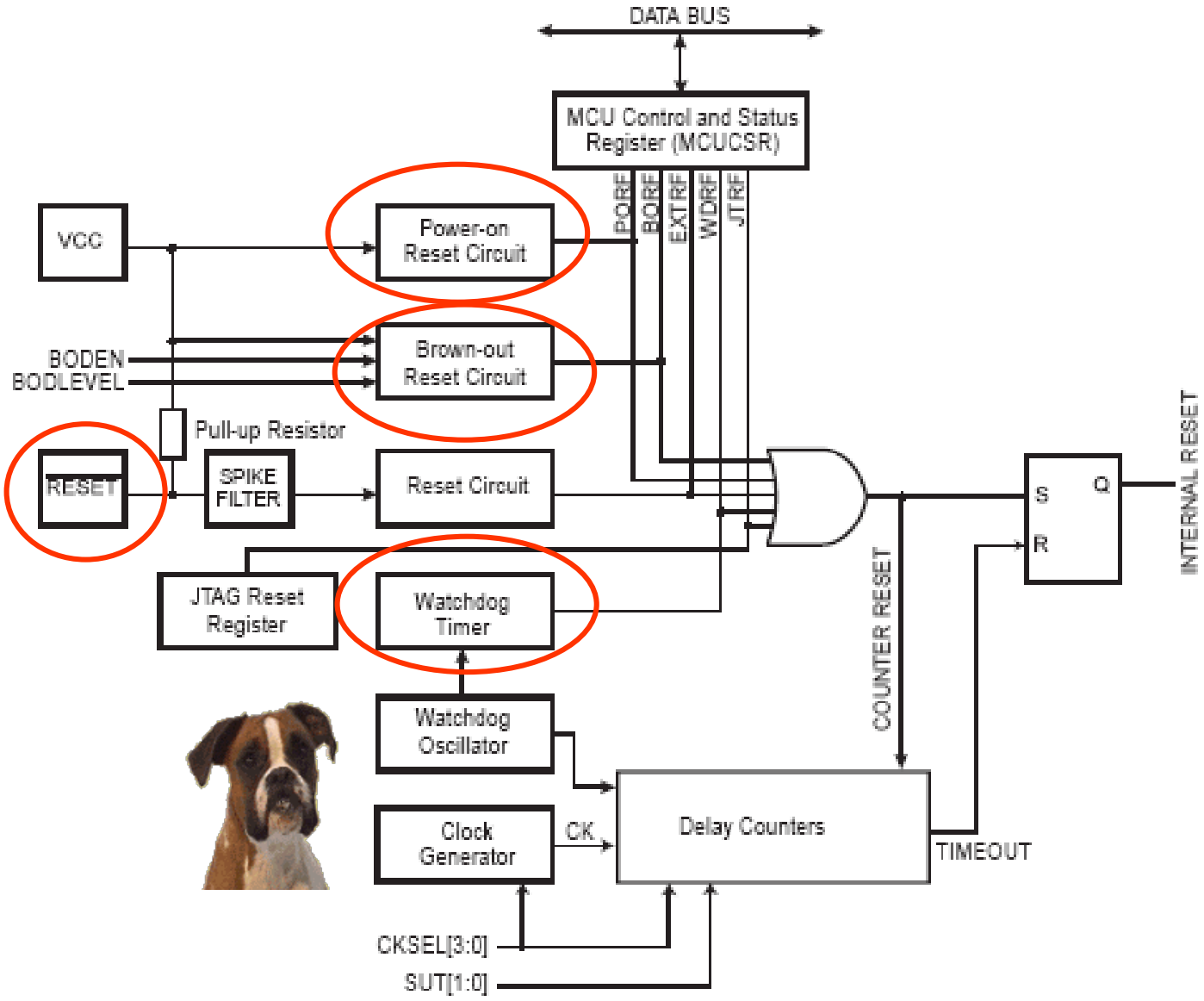
Simpel HW konfiguration



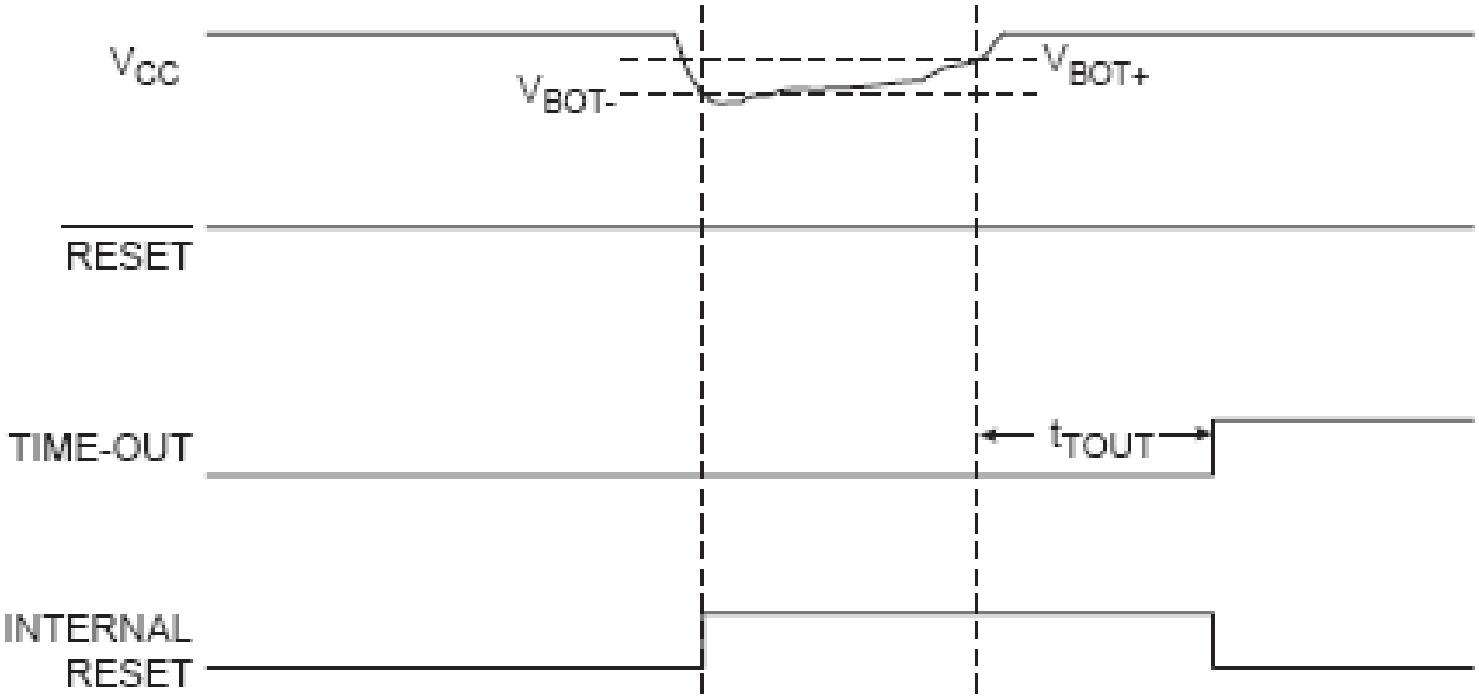
Mega2560 pins



RESET logik

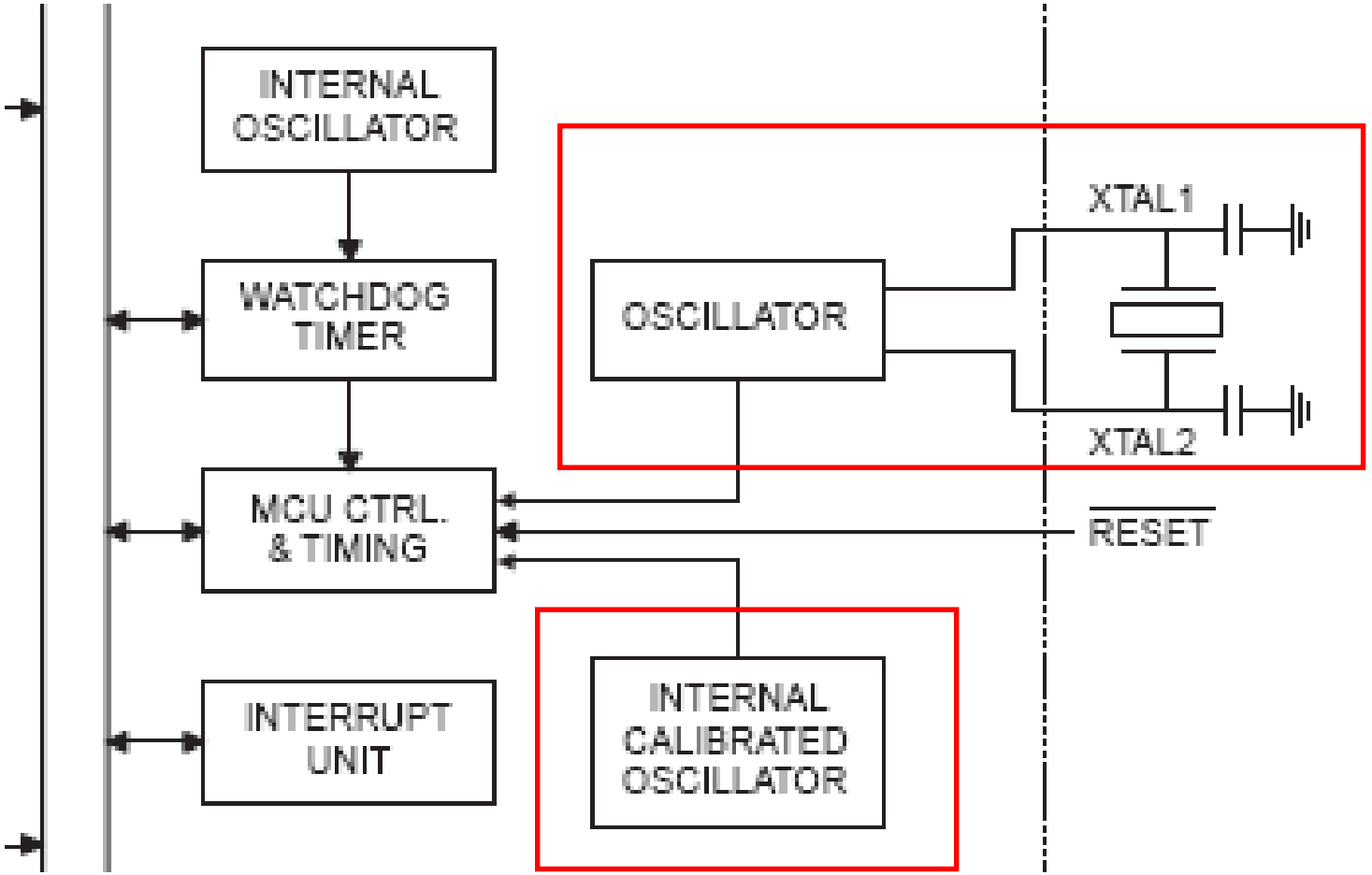


Brown Out RESET

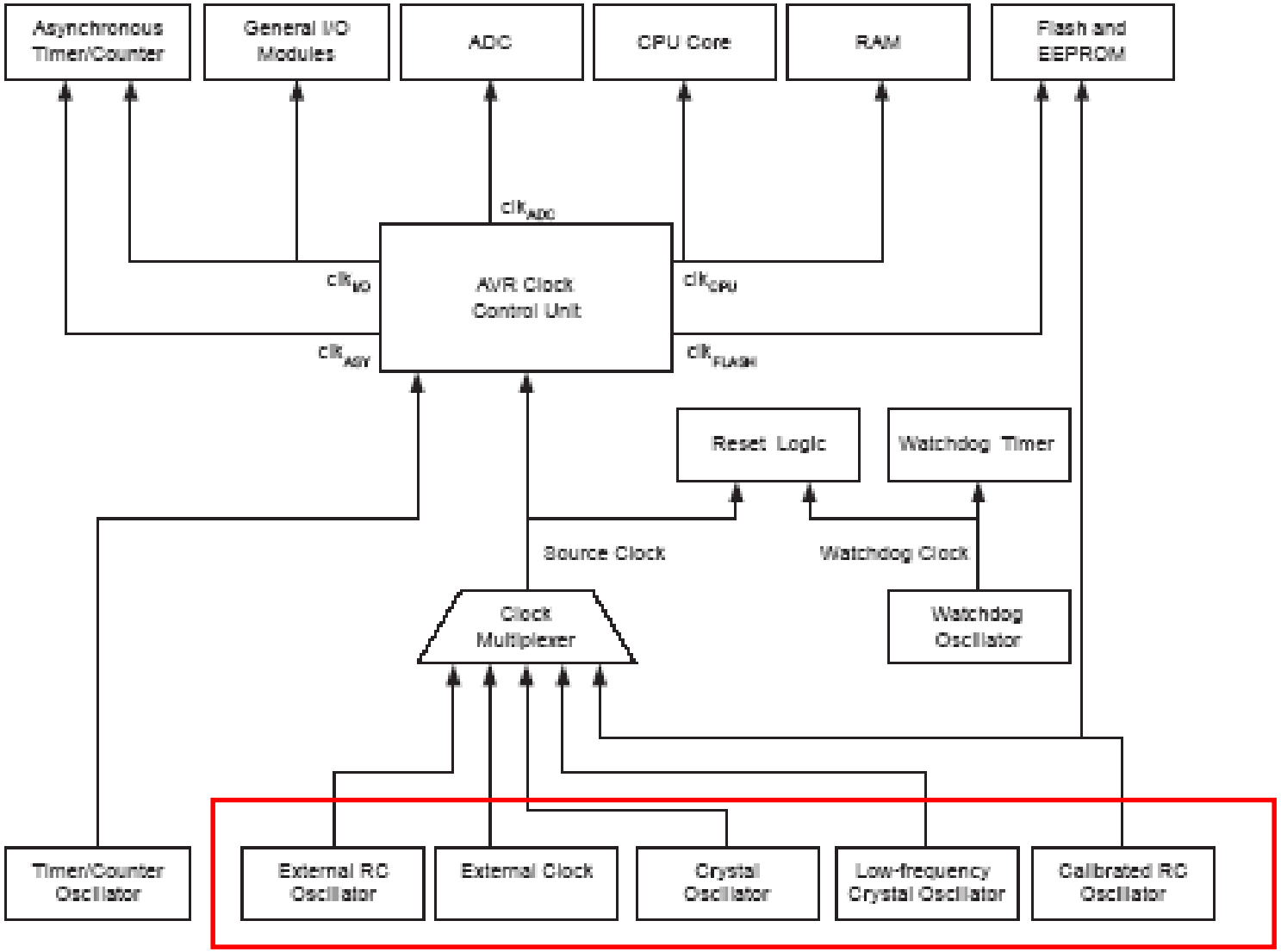


OBS:
Brown out RESET kun aktiv, hvis enabled af programmøren

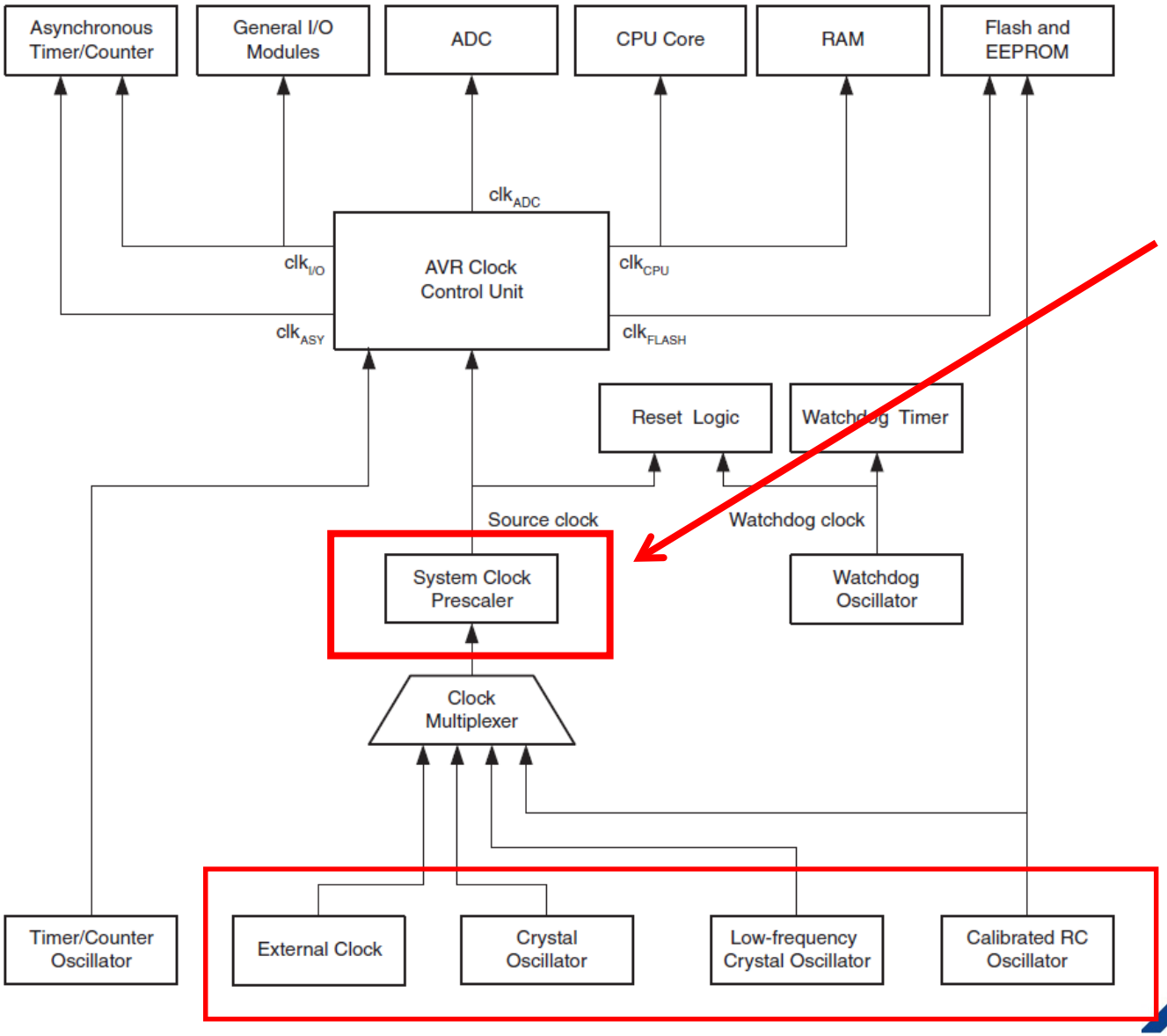
Clock options



Mega32: Intern clock distribution



Mega2560: Intern clock distribution



”System clock prescaler” Findes ikke i Mega32

CLKPR = System Clock Prescale Register

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
CLKPCE	–	–	–	CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	CLKPR
R/W	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
0	0	0	0	See Bit Description				

CLKPS3	CLKPS2	CLKPS1	CLKPS0	Clock Division Factor
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	2
0	0	1	0	4
0	0	1	1	8
0	1	0	0	16
0	1	0	1	32
0	1	1	0	64
0	1	1	1	128
1	0	0	0	256

Metode (sæt prescaler til 32):

```
CLKPR = 0b10000000;  //Skal være først
CLKPR = 0b00000101;  //Straks derefter
```

Clock ”fuses”

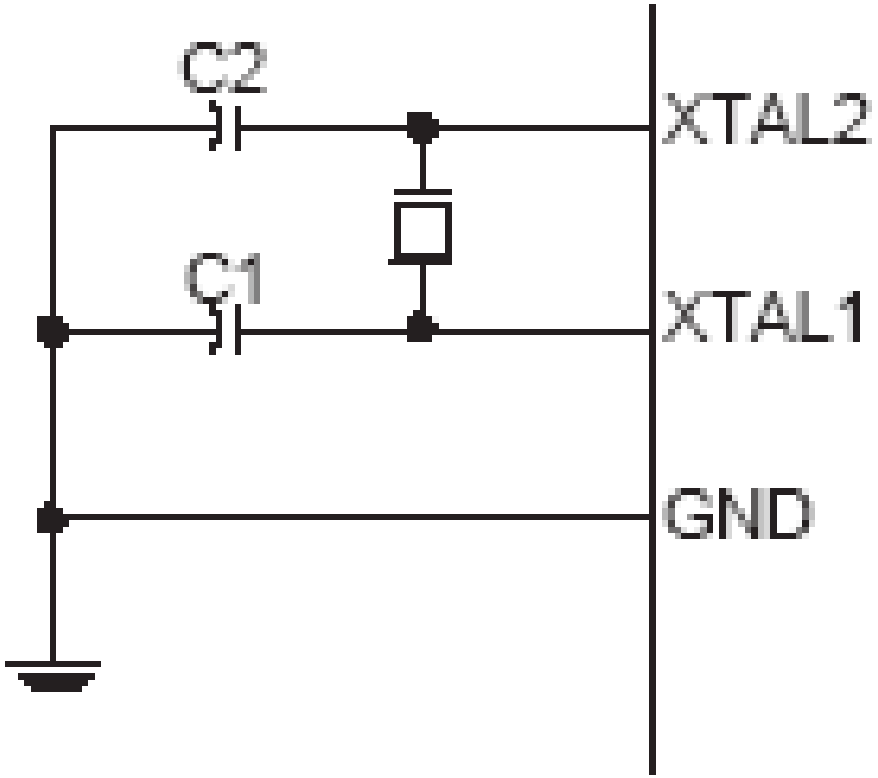
Table 2. Device Clocking Options Select(1)

Device Clocking Option	CKSEL3..0
External Crystal/Ceramic Resonator	1111 - 1010
External Low-frequency Crystal	1001
External RC Oscillator	1000 - 0101
Calibrated Internal RC Oscillator	0100 - 0001
External Clock	0000

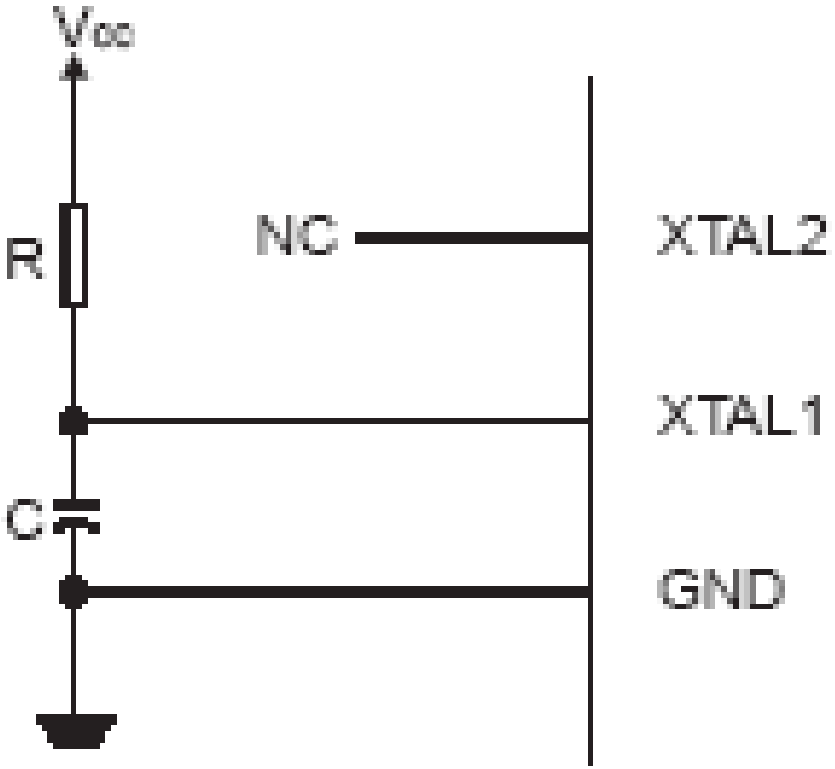
Note: 1. For all fuses “1” means unprogrammed while “0” means programmed.

- Valg af clock source sker med et programmeringsværktøj (f.eks. ”AVRdude”).
- Vores ”Arduino Mega2560” board er sat op til at anvende et eksternt krystal - men det kan vi ændre (anbefales ikke).

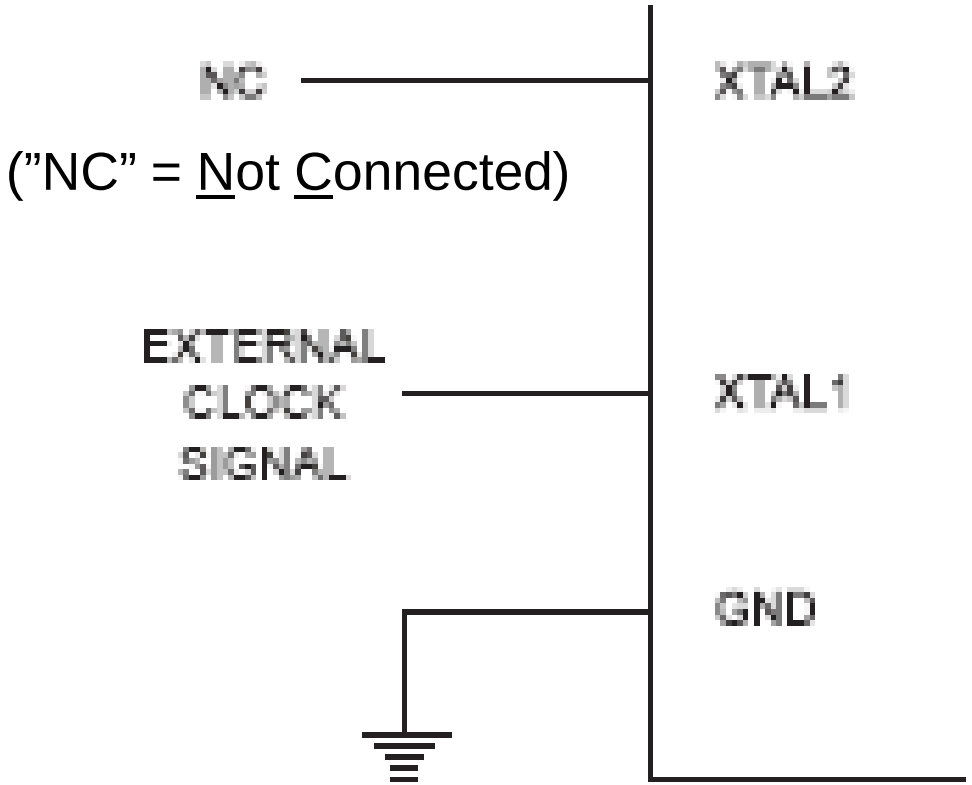
Hvis krystal oscillator vælges:



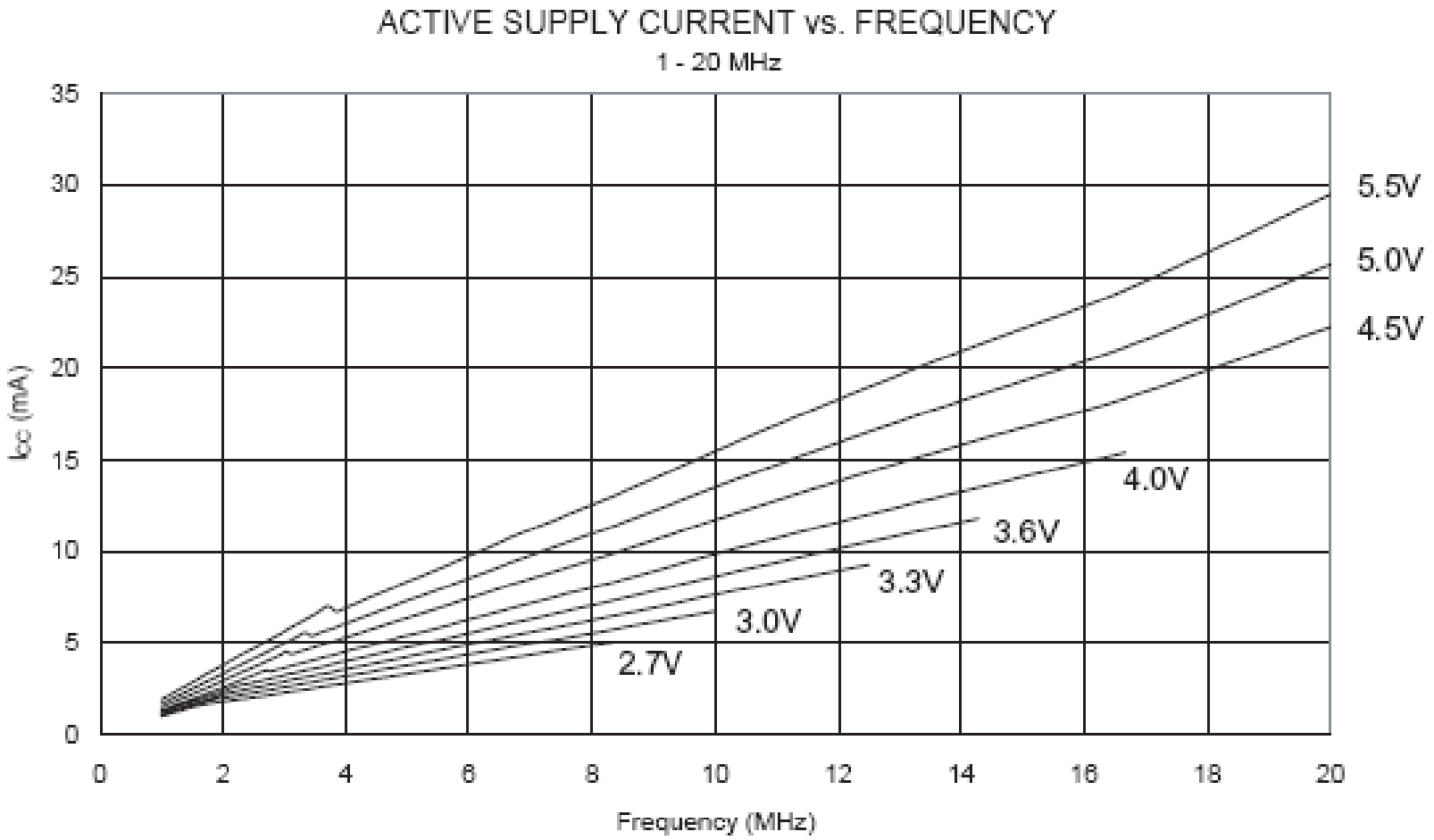
Hvis ekstern RC-oscillator vælges:



Hvis ekstern clocksignal vælges:



Strømforbrug vs. frekvens



Test (”socrative.com”: Room = MSYS)

- Vi har valgt clock fuses til ”external crystal” og anvender et krystal på 1 MHz.
  Hvad bliver CPU clockfrekvensen efter :
  CLKPR = 0b10000000;
  CLKPR = 0b00001000;

A: 1 MHz

B: 3,9 kHz

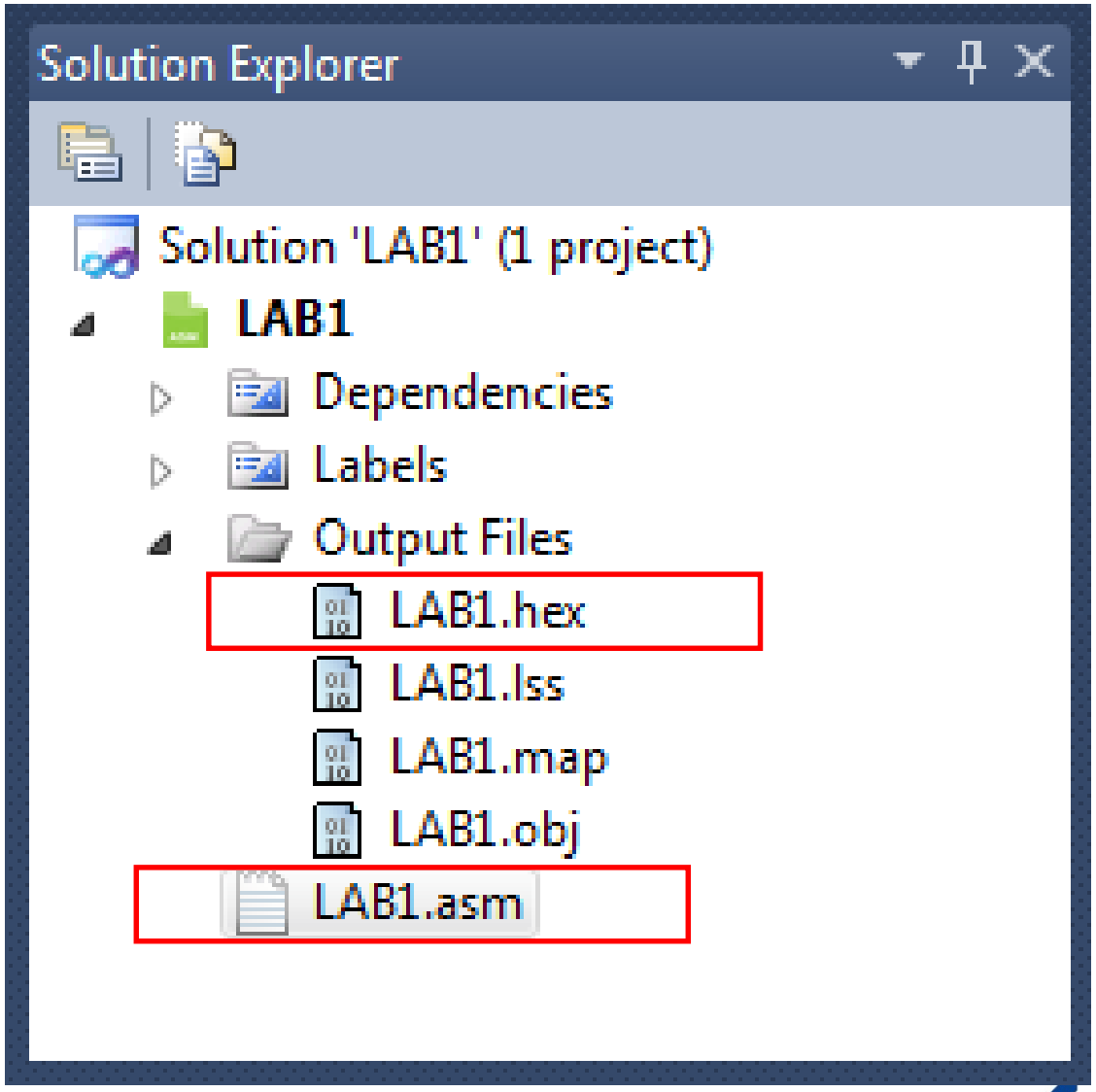
C: 62,5 kHz

D: 256 kHz

Uddrag af en .hex - fil

```
:0C0000000C942B000C94000000C940000E9
:10000C000C94000000C94000000C94000000C94000064
:10001C000C94000000C94000000C94DA000C94000007A
:10002C000C941B010C94000000C94000000C94000028
:10003C000C94000000C94000000C94000000C94000034
:10004C000C94000000C940000000000F894EE27ECBB1C
:10005C00F1E0FBBFEBBFE5BFF8E1F1BDE1BD8DE029
:10006C00A2E0BB27ED938A95E9F780E094E0A0E647
:10007C00ED930197E9F7E4E5F0E085919591009710
:10008C0061F0A591B59105901590BF01F001059017
:10009C000D920197E1F7FB01F0CFEFE5EDBFE4E046
:1000AC00EEBFC0E6D1E00C943F01E5E0E3BF08955C
:1000BC00E0E0EFBDE9E0EEBD8D9A0895E881E3360E
:1000CC0051F421FE03C0E8EFF9E102C0E2E8FBE1E4
:1000DC00FBBDEABD45C0E43651F421FE03C0E4E2A9
:1000EC00F7E102C0E3E8F8E1FBBDEABD39C0E53653
:1000FC0019F4E6EDF5E132C0E63651F421FE03C009
:10010C00E5E7F3E102C0EDE9F4E1FBBDEABD28C08F
:10011C00E73651F421FE03C0E5E5F1E102C0EDE55F
```

LAB1 (assembly projekt)



LAB1.asm

LAB1.asm

```
;********** MSYS, LAB1 **********
;******* Henning Hargaard *******
;*******  14.august 2015  *******
;********************************

;********** INITIERING **********
   LDI  R16,HIGH(RAMEND) ;Initialize Stack Pointer
   OUT  SPH,R16
   LDI  R16,LOW(RAMEND)
   OUT  SPL,R16
   SER  R16              ;PORTB = Outputs
   OUT  DDRB,R16

;********** PROGRAM-LOOP ********
   CLR  R16
LOOP:
   LDI  R17,9            ;R17 = 9
   ADD  R16,R17          ;R16 = R16 + R17
   CALL DISP_AND_DELAY   ;Display R16
   JMP  LOOP             ;Jump to "LOOP"
```

LAB1.hex

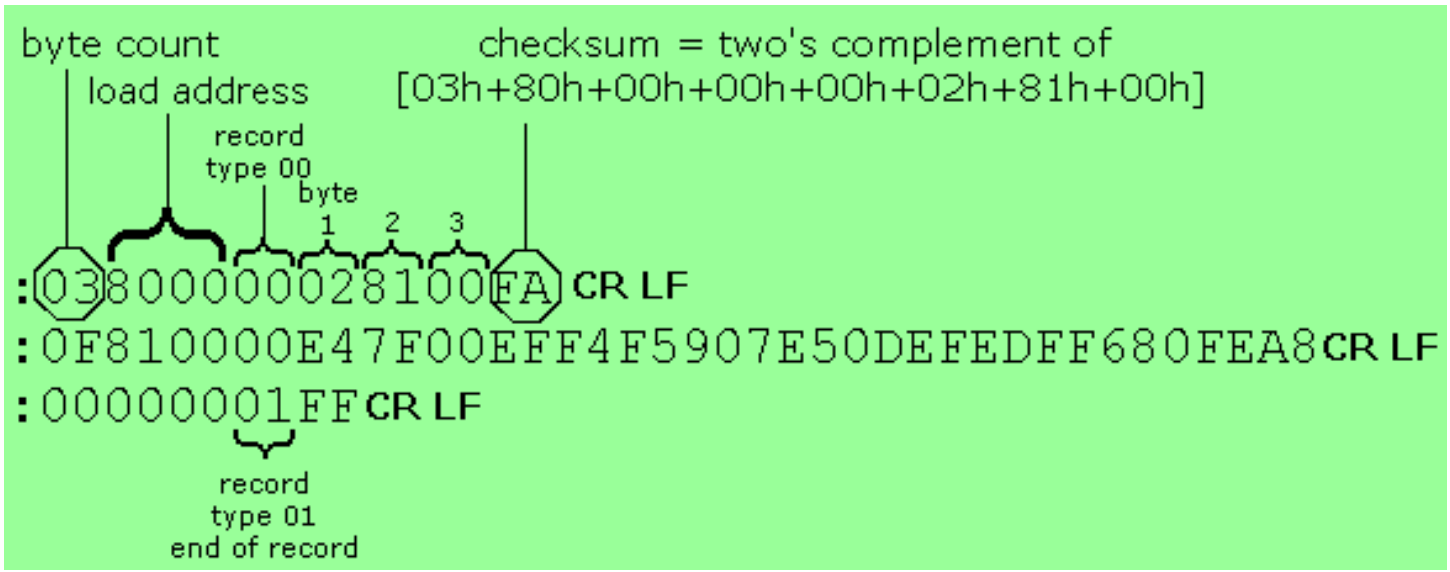
LAB1.hex LAB1.asm

```
:020000020000FC
:1000000008E00EBF0FE50DBF0FEF07BB0DE00E942C
:10010000E0019E0010F0E940E00F8CF102F10956E
:1002000018BB112722273AE01A95F1F72A95E1F734
:060030003A95D1F7089596
:00000001FF
```

Intel 8 Hex format

```
:10010000214601360121470136007EFE09D2190140
:100110002146017EB7C20001FF5F16002148011988
:10012000194E79234623965778239EDA3F01B2CAA7
:100130003F0156702B5E712B722B732146013421C7
:00000001FF
```

- Start code
- Byte count
- Address
- Record type
- Data
- Checksum



AARHUS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

LAB1.hex

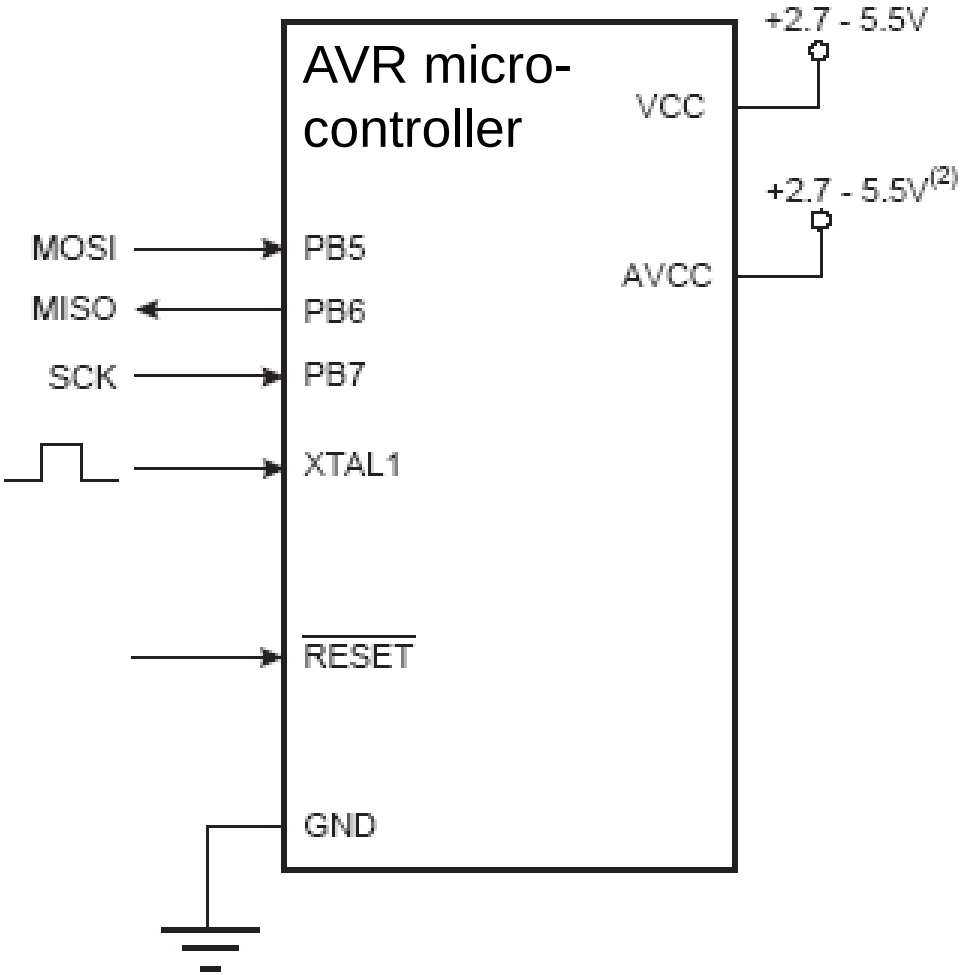
LAB1.hex | LAB1.asm

```
:020000020000FC
:1000000008E00EBF0FE50DBF0FEF07BB0DE00E942C
:10010000E0019E0010F0E940E00F8CF102F10956E
:1002000018BB112722273AE01A95F1F72A95E1F734
:060030003A95D1F7089596
:00000001FF
```

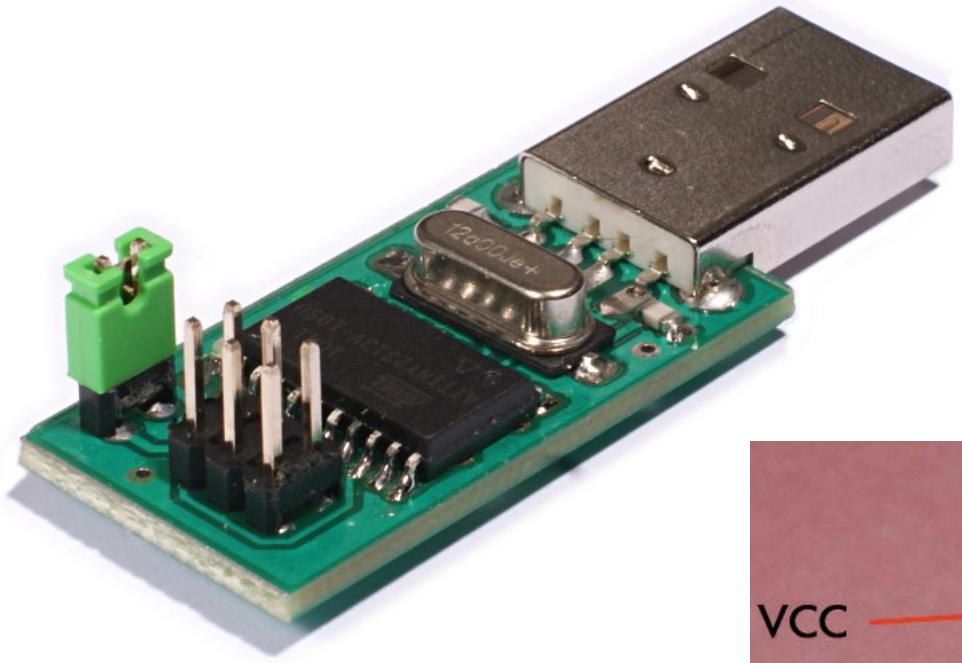
AVR programmerings-metoder

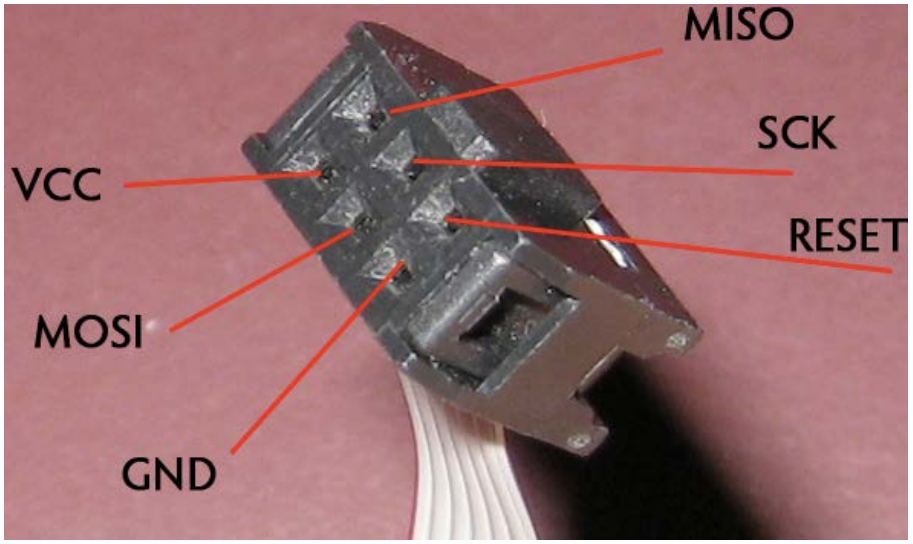
- Parallel programming (anvendes sjældent).
- ISP = In System Programming (anvendes meget ofte).
  - SPI
  - JTAG (kræver ekstra – ret dyrt – udstyr).
- Bootloading (speciel teknik, der kræver specialprogram på microcontrolleren).
  "Arduino Mega2560" boardet har en bootloader, der er programmeret fra fabrikken.

ISP seriel programmering



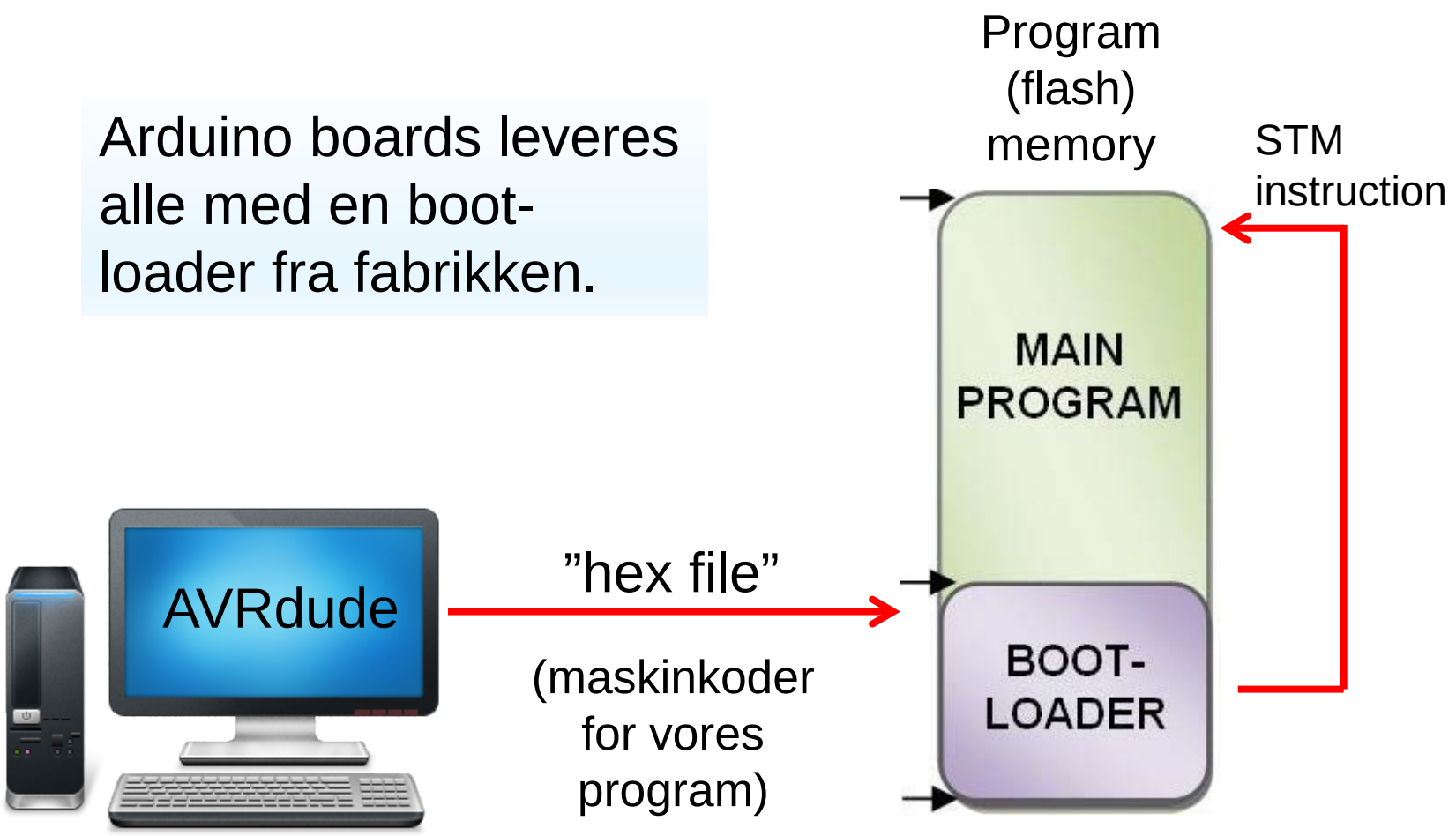
ISP programmer





Boot loading

Arduino boards leveres alle med en boot-loader fra fabrikken.



Slut på lektion 11