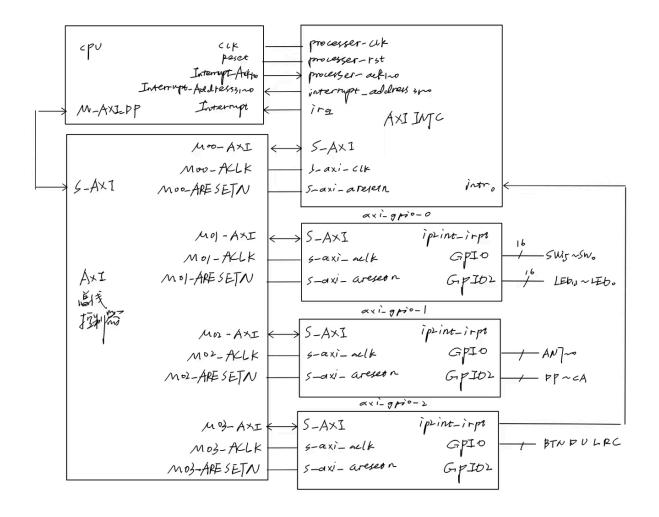
MicroBlaze_GPIO_MIMO

班级: 提高2301班

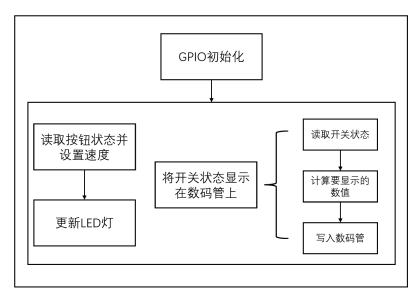
姓名: 张禹阳

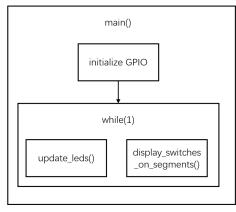
学号: U202314270

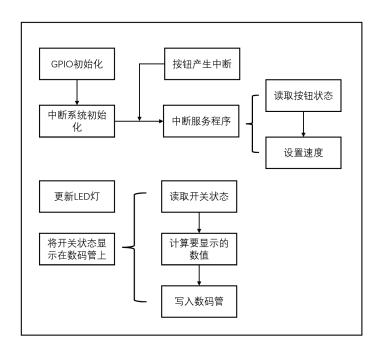
接口电路设计

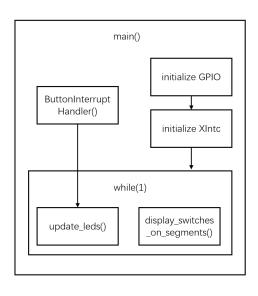


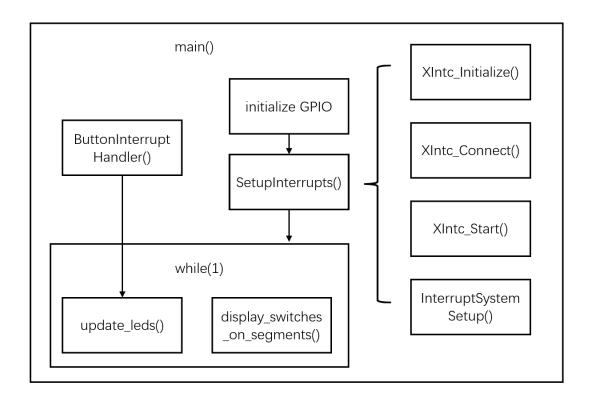
程序设计











program_control.c

```
#include "xgpio.h"
#include "xparameters.h"
#include "xil_printf.h"
#define LED_CHANNEL 1
#define SWITCH_CHANNEL 2
#define BUTTON_CHANNEL 3
#define SEGMENT_CHANNEL 4
XGpio Gpio;
void delay(int delay_ms)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < delay_ms * 1000; i++);</pre>
}
void update_leds(int speed)
{
    static int led_state = 0x01;
    XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&Gpio, LED_CHANNEL, led_state);
    led_state = (led_state << 1) ((led_state >> 15) 8 0x1);
    delay(speed);
}
```

```
void display_switches_on_segments()
{
    u16 switch_state = XGpio_DiscreteRead(&Gpio, SWITCH_CHANNEL);
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        u8 digit = (switch_state >> (i*4)) 8 0xF;
        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&Gpio, SEGMENT_CHANNEL, digit);
        delay(2);
}
int main()
{
    int speed = 100;
    XGpio_Initialize(&Gpio, XPAR_AXI_GPIO_0_DEVICE_ID);
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, LED_CHANNEL, 0x0);
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, SWITCH_CHANNEL, 0xFFFF);
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, BUTTON_CHANNEL, 0xFFFF);
    XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, SEGMENT_CHANNEL, 0x0);
   while(1)
    {
        int buttons = XGpio_DiscreteRead(8Gpio, BUTTON_CHANNEL);
        if (buttons \theta 0x01) speed += 10;
        if (buttons 8 0x02) speed -= 10;
        if (speed < 10) speed = 10;</pre>
        update_leds(speed);
        display_switches_on_segments();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

interrupt_handler.c

```
#include "xgpio.h"
#include "xintc.h"
#include "xparameters.h"

#define LED_CHANNEL 1
#define SWITCH_CHANNEL 2
#define BUTTON_CHANNEL 3
#define SEGMENT_CHANNEL 4

XGpio Gpio;
```

```
XIntc Intc;
volatile int speed = 100;
void update_leds(int speed)
{
   static int led_state = 0x01;
   XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&Gpio, LED_CHANNEL, led_state);
    led_state = (led_state << 1) ((led_state >> 15) 8 0x1);
   delay(speed);
}
void display_switches_on_segments()
   u16 switch_state = XGpio_DiscreteRead(&Gpio, SWITCH_CHANNEL);
   for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
   {
        u8 digit = (switch_state >> (i*4)) 8 0xF;
        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(8Gpio, SEGMENT_CHANNEL, digit);
        delay(2);
   }
}
void ButtonInterruptHandler(void *CallbackRef)
{
   int buttons = XGpio_DiscreteRead(8Gpio, BUTTON_CHANNEL);
   if (buttons 8 0x01) speed += 10;
   if (buttons 8 0x02) speed -= 10;
   if (speed < 10) speed = 10;</pre>
   XGpio_InterruptClear(&Gpio, 0xFFFFFFFF);
}
int main()
{
   XGpio_Initialize(&Gpio, XPAR_AXI_GPIO_0_DEVICE_ID);
   XIntc_Initialize(&Intc, XPAR_INTC_0_DEVICE_ID);
   XGpio_SelectDataDirection(8Gpio, LED_CHANNEL, 0x0);
   XGpio_SelectDataDirection(&Gpio, BUTTON_CHANNEL, 0xFFFF);
   XGpio_InterruptEnable(&Gpio, 0xFFFFFFFF);
   XGpio_InterruptGlobalEnable(&Gpio);
   XIntc_Connect(&Intc, XPAR_INTC_0_GPIO_0_VEC_ID, ButtonInterruptHandler,
8Gpio);
   XIntc_Start(&Intc, XIN_REAL_MODE);
   while (1)
```

```
update_leds(speed);
    display_switches_on_segments();
}

return 0;
}
```

fast_interrupt.c

```
#include "xgpio.h"
#include "xparameters.h"
#include "xintc.h"
#include "xil_exception.h"
#define LED_CHANNEL 1
#define SWITCH_CHANNEL 2
#define BUTTON_CHANNEL 3
#define SEGMENT_CHANNEL 4
XGpio Gpio;
XIntc Intc;
volatile int speed = 100;
volatile int interrupt_flag = 0;
void delay(int delay_ms) {
   for (volatile int i = 0; i < delay_ms * 1000; i++);</pre>
}
void update_leds(int speed) {
    static int led_state = 0x01;
    XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&Gpio, LED_CHANNEL, led_state);
    led_state = (led_state << 1) | ((led_state >> 15) & 0x1);
   delay(speed);
}
void display_switches_on_segments()
{
    u16 switch_state = XGpio_DiscreteRead(&Gpio, SWITCH_CHANNEL);
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        u8 digit = (switch_state >> (i*4)) 8 0xF;
        XGpio_DiscreteWrite(&Gpio, SEGMENT_CHANNEL, digit);
        delay(2);
}
void ButtonInterruptHandler(void *CallbackRef) {
```

```
int buttons = XGpio_DiscreteRead(&Gpio, BUTTON_CHANNEL);
   if (buttons 8 0x01) speed += 10;
   if (buttons 8 0x02) speed -= 10;
   if (speed < 10) speed = 10;</pre>
   XGpio_InterruptClear(&Gpio, 0xFFFFFFFF);
   interrupt_flag = 1;
}
int InterruptSystemSetup(XIntc *IntcInstancePtr) {
   Xil_ExceptionRegisterHandler(XIL_EXCEPTION_ID_INT,
                                 (Xil_ExceptionHandler)XIntc_InterruptHandler,
                                 IntcInstancePtr);
   Xil_ExceptionEnable();
   return XST_SUCCESS;
}
int SetupInterrupts() {
   int Status;
   Status = XIntc_Initialize(&Intc, XPAR_INTC_0_DEVICE_ID);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) return XST_FAILURE;
   Status = XIntc_Connect(&Intc, XPAR_INTC_0_GPIO_0_VEC_ID,
                           (XInterruptHandler)ButtonInterruptHandler, &Gpio);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) return XST_FAILURE;
   Status = XIntc_Start(&Intc, XIN_REAL_MODE);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) return XST_FAILURE;
   XGpio_InterruptEnable(&Gpio, 0xFFFFFFFF);
   XGpio_InterruptGlobalEnable(&Gpio);
   InterruptSystemSetup(&Intc);
   return XST_SUCCESS;
}
int main() {
   int Status;
   Status = XGpio_Initialize(&Gpio, XPAR_AXI_GPIO_0_DEVICE_ID);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) return XST_FAILURE;
   XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, LED_CHANNEL, 0x0);
   XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, SWITCH_CHANNEL, 0xFFFF);
   XGpio_SetDataDirection(&Gpio, BUTTON_CHANNEL, 0xFFFF);
   Status = SetupInterrupts();
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) return XST_FAILURE;
```

```
while (1) {
    if (interrupt_flag) {
        xil_printf("Speed updated: %d ms\n", speed);
        interrupt_flag = 0;
    }

    update_leds(speed);
    display_switches_on_segments();
}

return 0;
}
```

三种控制方式分析

1. 程序控制方式

程序控制方式通过主循环轮询外设状态,执行控制逻辑。所有任务均在主循环中完成

优点

• 实现简单:无需中断机制,代码逻辑清晰,易于调试和移植

• 硬件要求低:不需要中断控制器支持,适用于简单的硬件架构

缺点

• 实时性差: 主循环的执行时间较长, 外设数据更新和按键响应存在延迟

• CPU 资源不足:主循环占用大量 CPU 时间,无法高效处理其他任务

可能出现的实验现象及原因

- 1. LED 走马灯响应延迟或卡顿
 - 原因:主循环中包含多个任务(如检查按键、更新 LED、刷新数码管),每个任务所需时间累积,导致 LED 更新不及时
- 2. 按键按下后反应迟缓
 - 原因:主循环只有轮询到按键时才会处理,无法实时响应按键操作

改进措施

- 优化主循环
 - 使用任务分时调度机制,将 LED 更新、按键检测、数码管显示的任务分散到不同的时间片中,减轻主循环的负担
- 引入中断机制

• 对于按键操作,可引入中断来代替轮询,减少主循环的任务量,提高响应速度

2. 普通中断方式

普通中断方式通过中断处理按键事件,主循环仅负责外设的更新逻辑

优点

• 实时性较好:按键事件由中断触发处理,响应速度快

• 主循环压力减轻: 主循环不再轮询按键状态,可以专注于外设更新

缺点

中断延迟:中断服务程序(ISR)运行时间较长,可能影响后续中断的处理

• 复杂性增加:需要配置中断控制器和优先级,调试较困难

可能出现的实验现象及原因

1. LED 更新速度异常

• 原因:中断服务程序执行时间过长,导致主循环中的 LED 更新被延迟

2. 按键长时间无响应

• 原因:中断优先级设置不当,低优先级的按键中断被高优先级任务占用时间

改讲措施

- 缩短 ISR 执行时间:
 - 在 ISR 中仅完成必要的操作(如设置标志位),将复杂的逻辑移到主循环中完成
- 优化中断优先级:
 - 为重要的外设(如按键)分配更高的中断优先级,避免被次要任务阻塞

3. 快速中断方式

快速中断方式将中断处理逻辑简化为直接操作标志位,尽量减少中断处理时间,主循环完成主要的任务

优点

• 实时性最佳:中断服务程序非常短,响应速度快

• 系统稳定性高:由于 ISR 执行时间短,不容易阻塞其他任务

• 高效利用 CPU: 主循环处理大部分逻辑, 避免了中断的复杂性

缺点

• 不适合复杂中断逻辑: 快速中断机制无法处理需要精确时间控制的复杂任务

• 需要硬件支持: 对中断控制器的响应速度和优先级管理提出较高要求

可能出现的实验现象及原因

- 1. 数码管刷新闪烁
 - 原因:主循环中任务较多(如 LED 更新、按键处理),导致数码管刷新频率下降
- 2. 任务间冲突
 - 原因: 主循环中任务执行时间过长, 无法及时处理中断标志位

改进措施

- 增加硬件支持:
 - 配置硬件计时器,用于定时刷新数码管或更新 LED,减少主循环的任务
- 优化中断处理:
 - 结合普通中断方式,将部分复杂的逻辑从主循环中分离出来