

Mechatronics Engineering

Lab 1

Introduction to Embedded Systems and Microchip Studio

Lab Teaching Assistants:

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Course Policies

- You have to attend the lab session only with your group.
- Validation reports will be submitted only during your lab session.
- It is not allowed to negotiate your grades with the your TA. So, check the office hours if you need any support or help before the deadline.
- Taking attendance and entering the lab will not be allowed 10 mins after the starting of Labs.
- You will be informed with any other policies based on your attitude during this semester.

Tutorial Contents

- Introduction to Embedded Systems
- Introduction to Micro Controllers
 - ATmega328P
- Introduction to Microchip Studio
- Lab 1 Validation

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- **Introduction to Embedded Systems**
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Introduction to Embedded Systems

- An embedded system is a computer system that has a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system. It is a combination of a computer processor, computer memory and input-output peripheral devices.
- An embedded system interacts with the environment and typically controls the physical operations of the machine that it is embedded within; thus, it often has real-time computing constraints.
- Some design issues of real-time embedded systems:
 - Selection of hardware and software.
 - Understanding the programming languages used and their real-time implications resulting from their translation into machine code.
 - Maximizing fault tolerance and reliability of performance.

Introduction to Embedded Systems

- Hardware usually used in embedded systems:
 - Microcontrollers (MCU)
 - Microprocessor (MPU)
 - Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)
 - Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC)
- Difference between a microcontroller and a microprocessor:
 - Microprocessor is an Integrated Circuit (IC) which has only the CPU inside them. It doesn't have RAM, ROM, and other peripheral on the chip.
 - Microcontroller has a CPU, in addition with a fixed amount of RAM, ROM and other peripherals all embedded on a single chip. It is like a mini computer on a single chip.
- Modern embedded systems are often based on microcontrollers.
- Microcontrollers examples: PIC, AVR, ARM, ... etc.
- We will use AVR microcontrollers in this course.

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- Introduction to Microchip Studio

ATmega328P (AVR Microcontroller)

- From the datasheet:

http://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/Atmel-7810-Automotive-Microcontrollers-ATmega328P_Datasheet.pdf

- High performance, low power AVR® 8-bit microcontroller
- Advanced RISC architecture
 - 131 powerful instructions – most single clock cycle execution
 - 32 × 8 general purpose working registers
- Peripheral features
 - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with separate prescaler and compare mode
 - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with separate prescaler, compare mode, and capture mode
 - Real time counter with separate oscillator
 - Six PWM channels
 - 8-channel 10-bit ADC in TQFP and QFN/MLF package
 - Temperature measurement
 - Programmable serial USART
 - Master/slave SPI serial interface
 - Byte-oriented 2-wire serial interface (Phillips I²C compatible)
 - Programmable watchdog timer with separate on-chip oscillator
 - On-chip analog comparator
 - Interrupt and wake-up on pin change
- I/O and packages
 - 23 programmable I/O lines
- Operating voltage:
 - 2.7V to 5.5V for ATmega328P

ATmega328P can be programmed using:



- Assembly Language
- Embedded C Language
- Arduino Framework

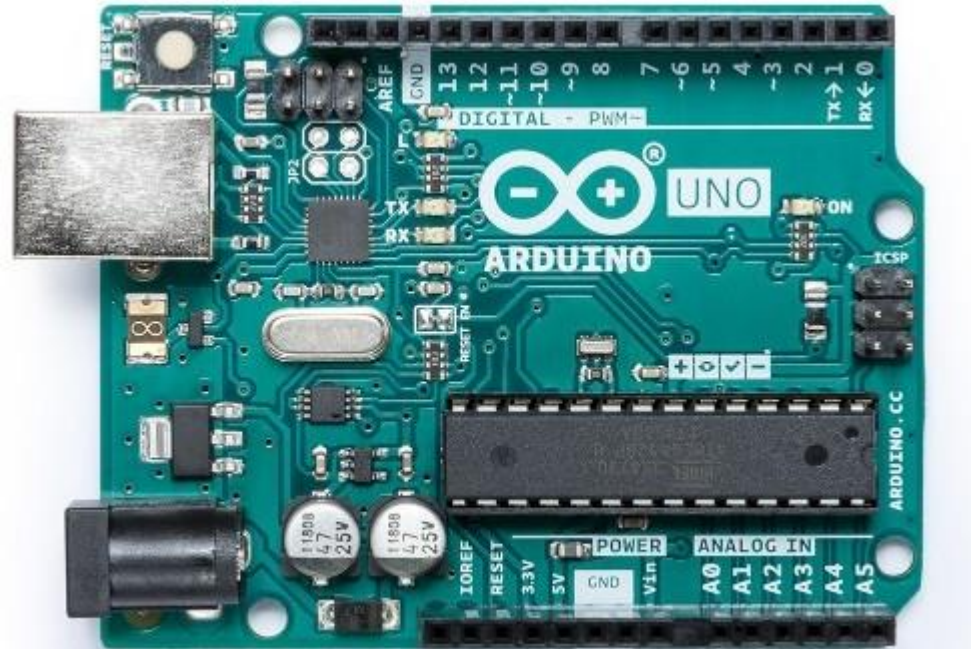


Closer to
machine level

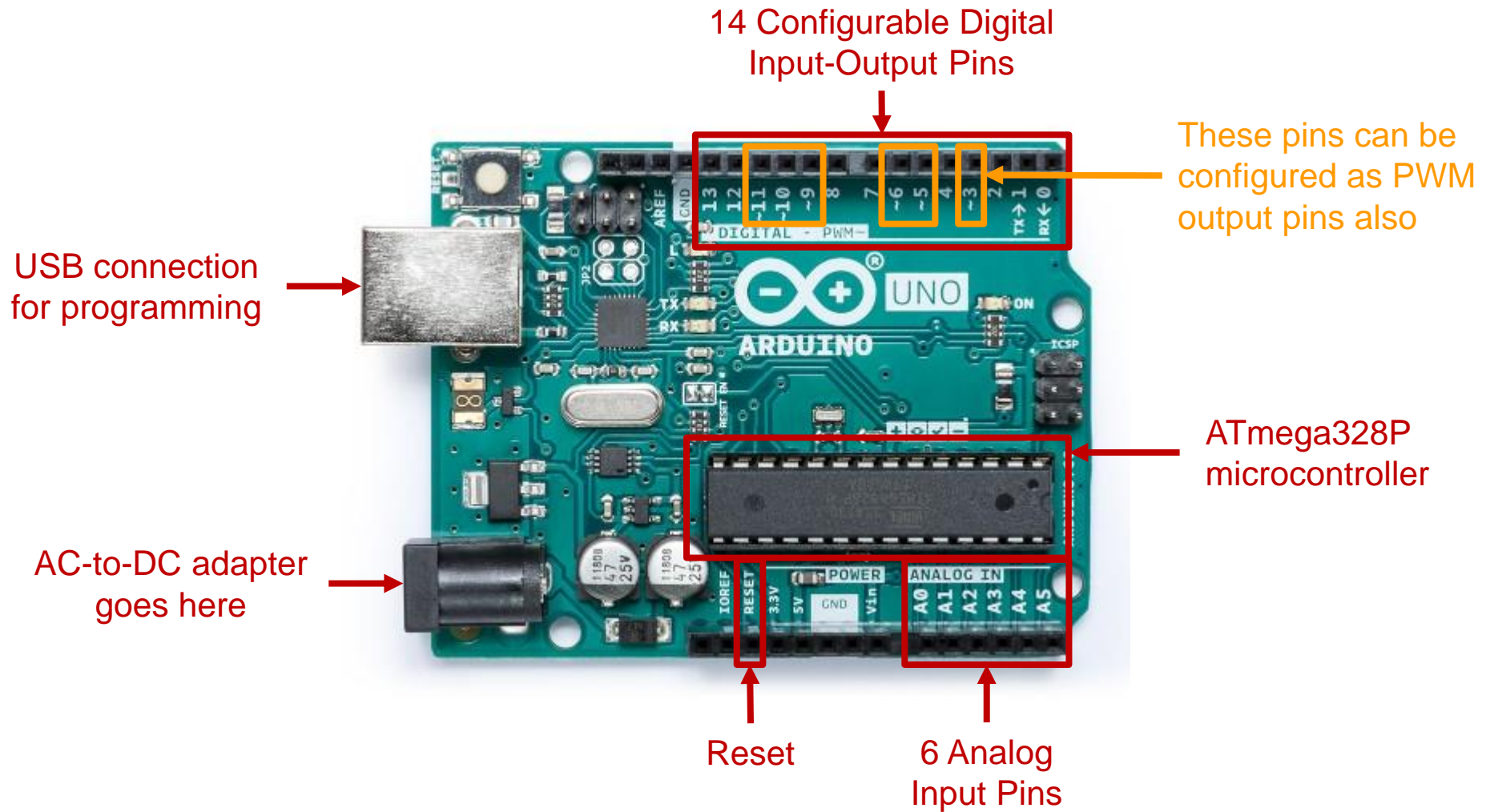
Higher level and
easier to program

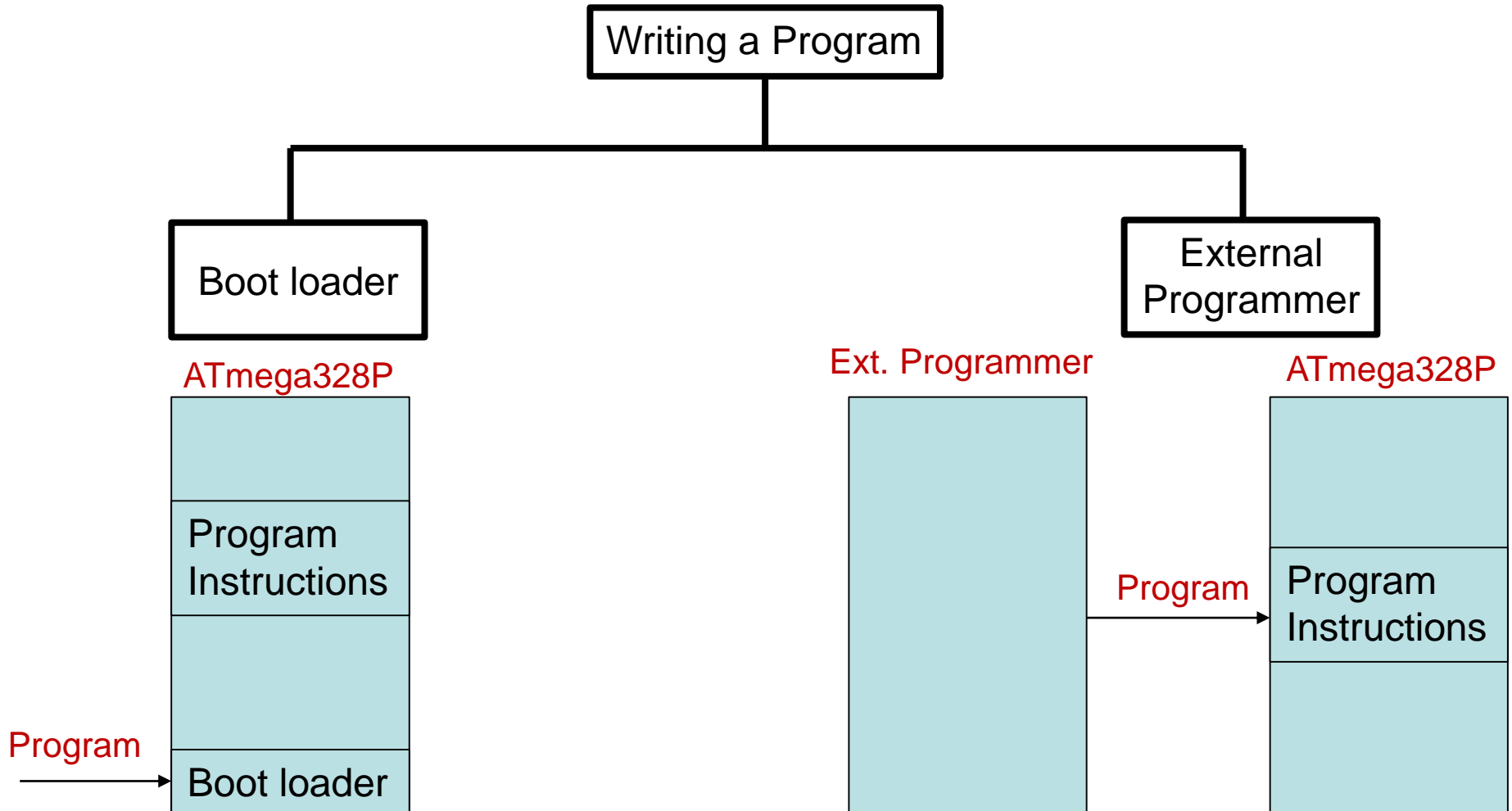
Example of using Atmega328P as a Microcontroller (Arduino)

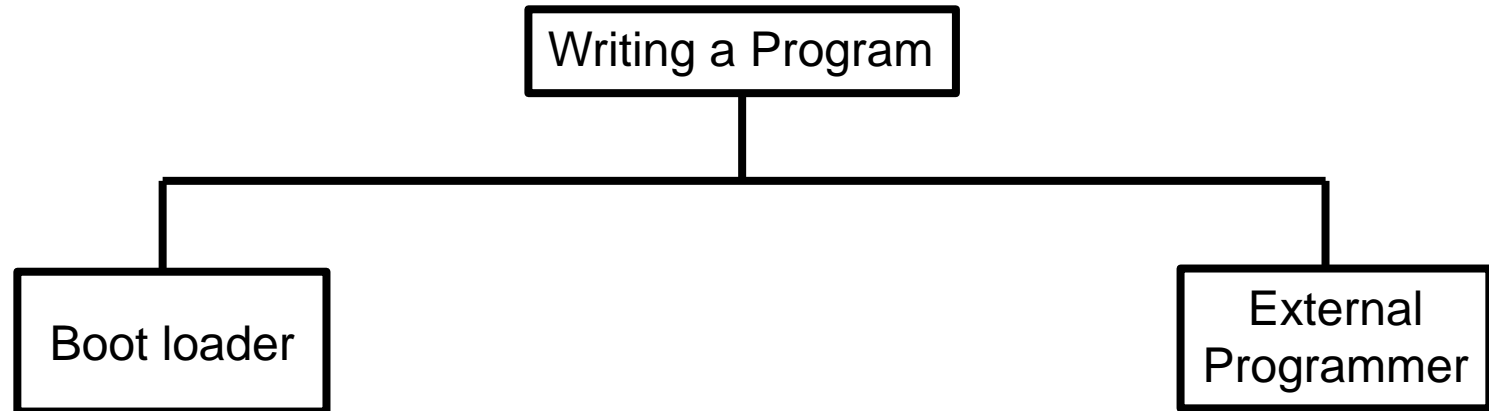
- Arduino is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P.
- It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz crystal, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header and a reset button.
- It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started.



Arduino Uno

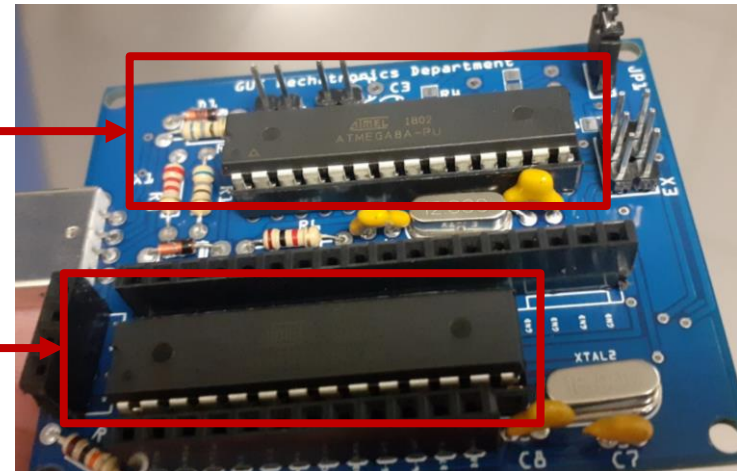






ATmega8A
(Ext. Programmer)

ATmega328P
microcontroller



Tutorial Contents

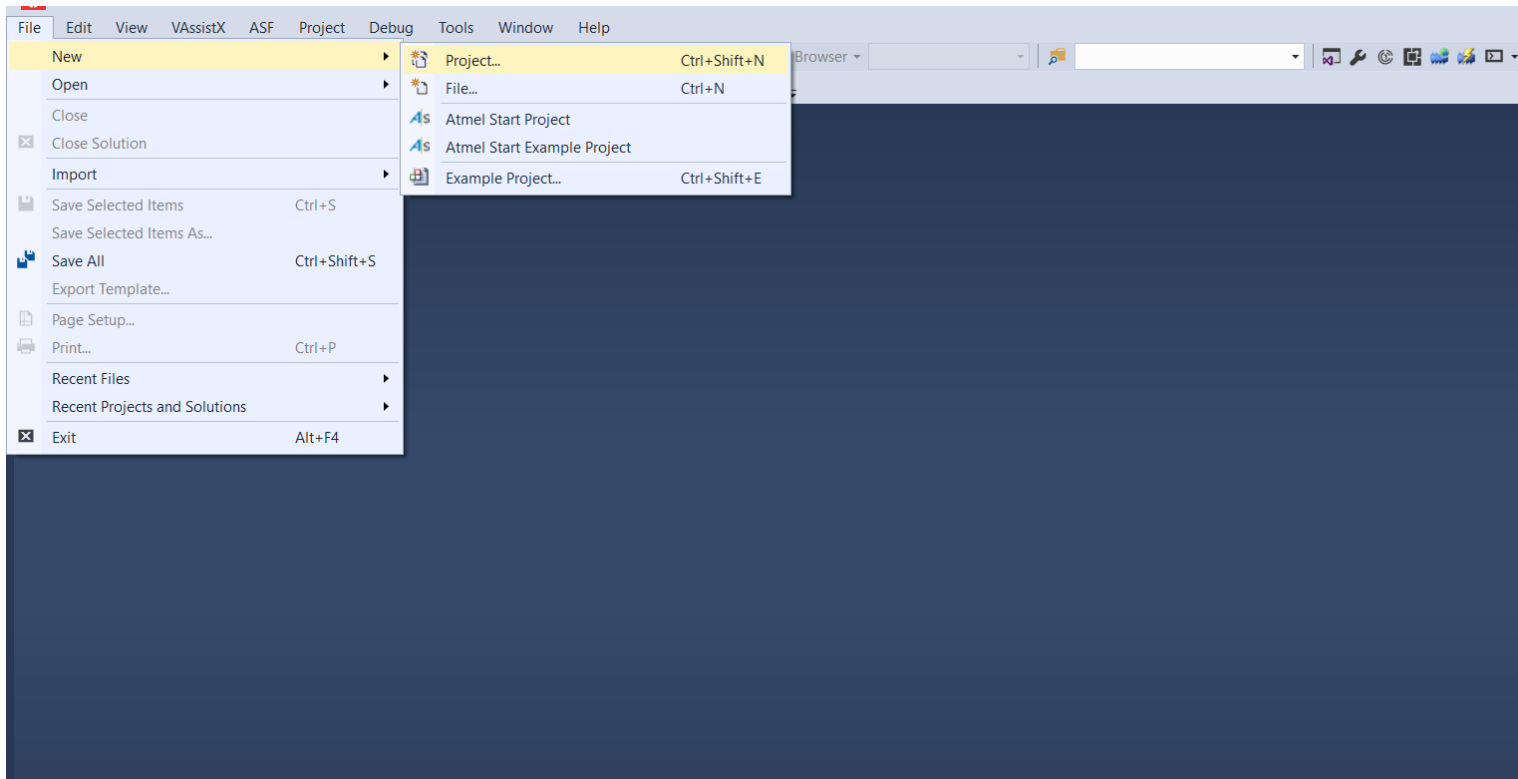
- Introduction to Embedded Systems
- Introduction to Micro Controllers
 - ATmega328P
- **Introduction to Microchip Studio**

Microchip Studio Installation

- Microchip studio is the integrated development platform (IDP) for developing and debugging all AVR® and SAM microcontroller applications.
- Microchip Studio Download Link:
<https://www.microchip.com/en-us/development-tools-tools-and-software/microchip-studio-for-avr-and-sam-devices>

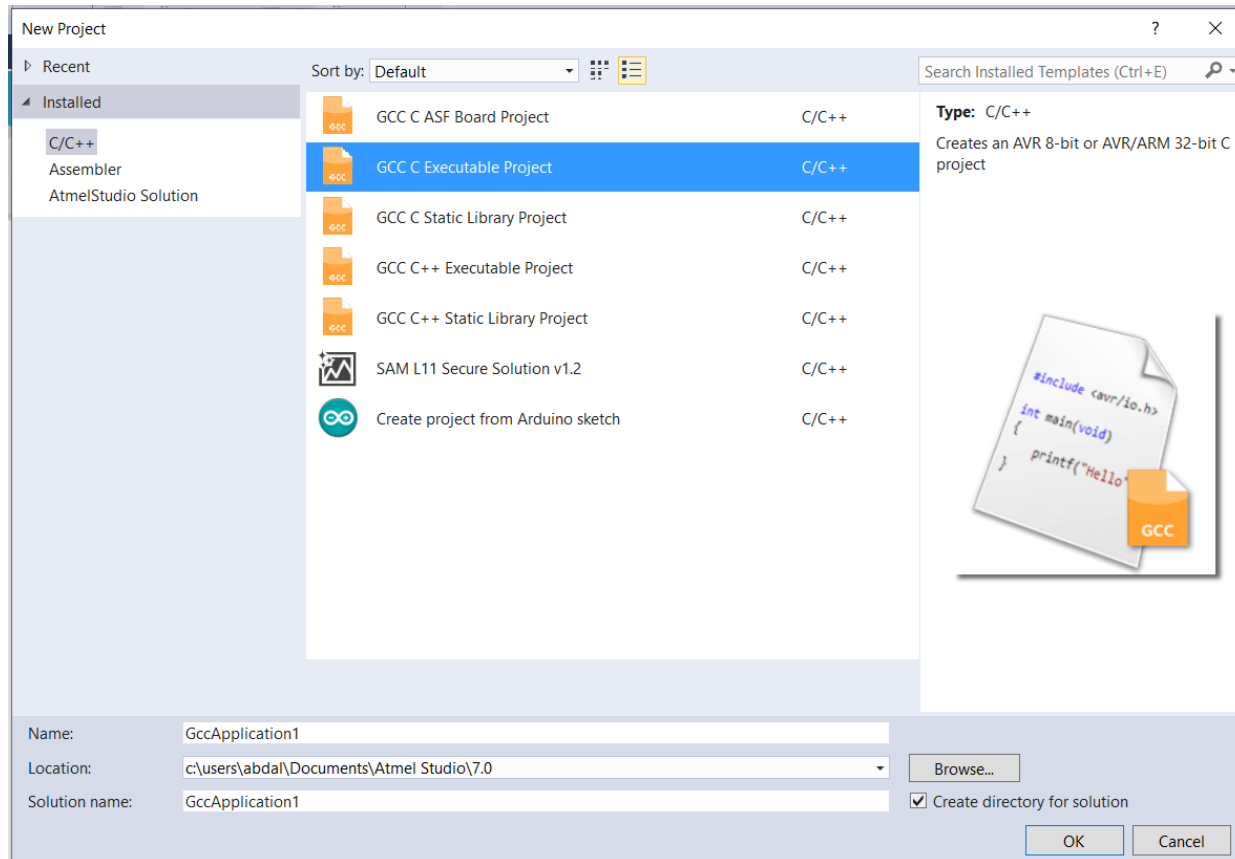
Creating a New Project in Microchip Studio

- To create a new project, click on **File>New>Project**



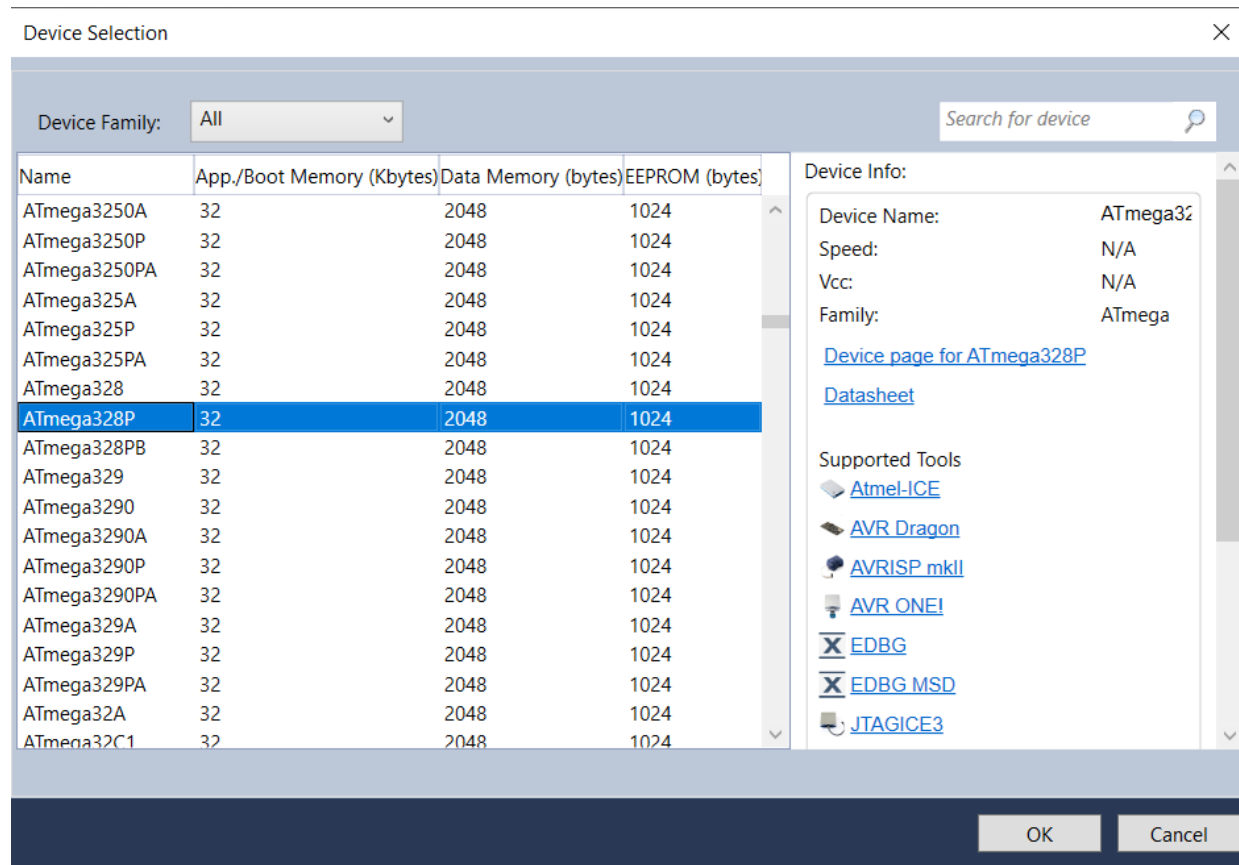
Creating a New Project in Atmel Studio 7

- Choose **GCC C Executable Project**



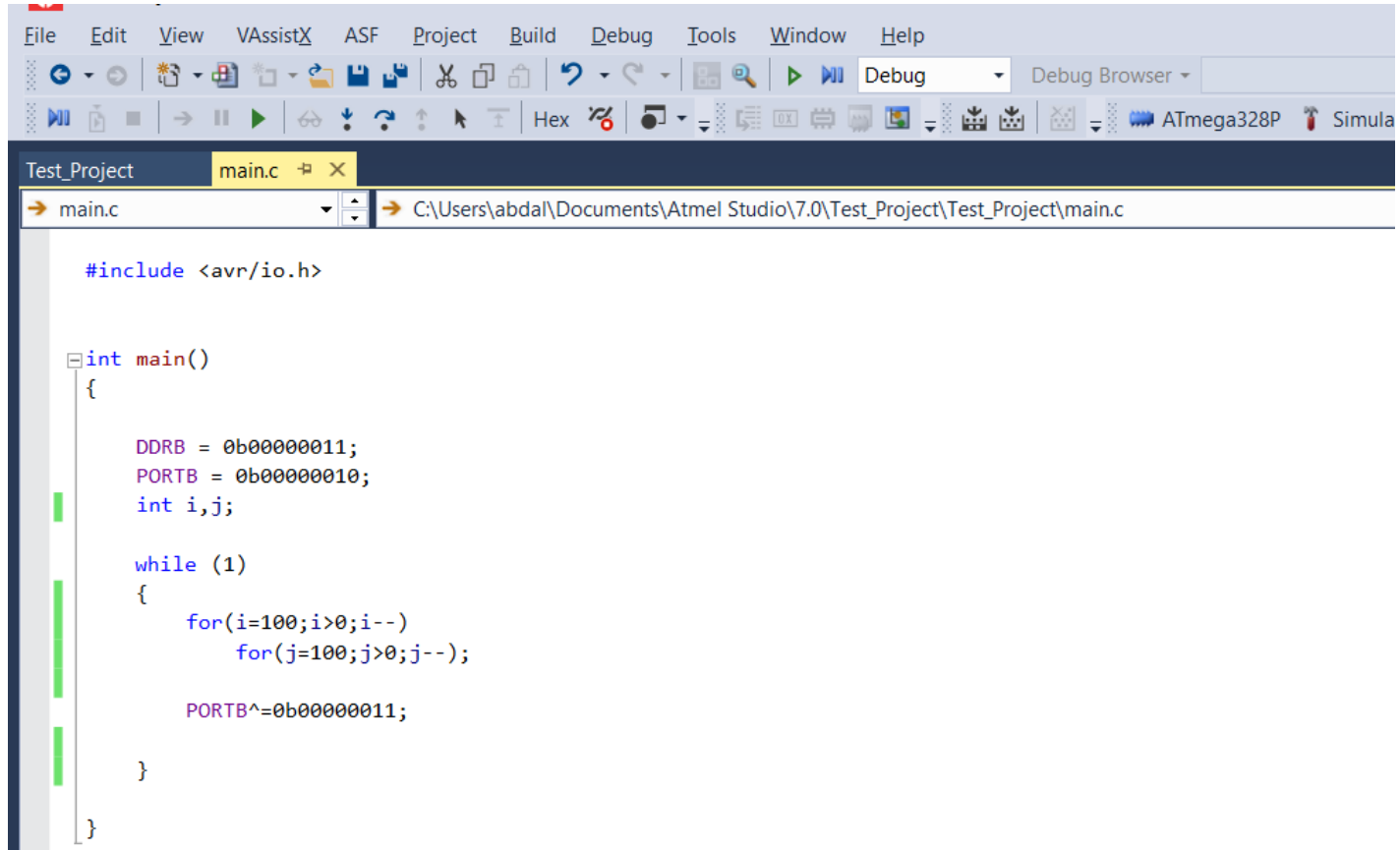
Creating a New Project in Atmel Studio 7

- Select **ATmega328P** from the list of devices:



Build Project

- Write your code in main.c



```
#include <avr/io.h>

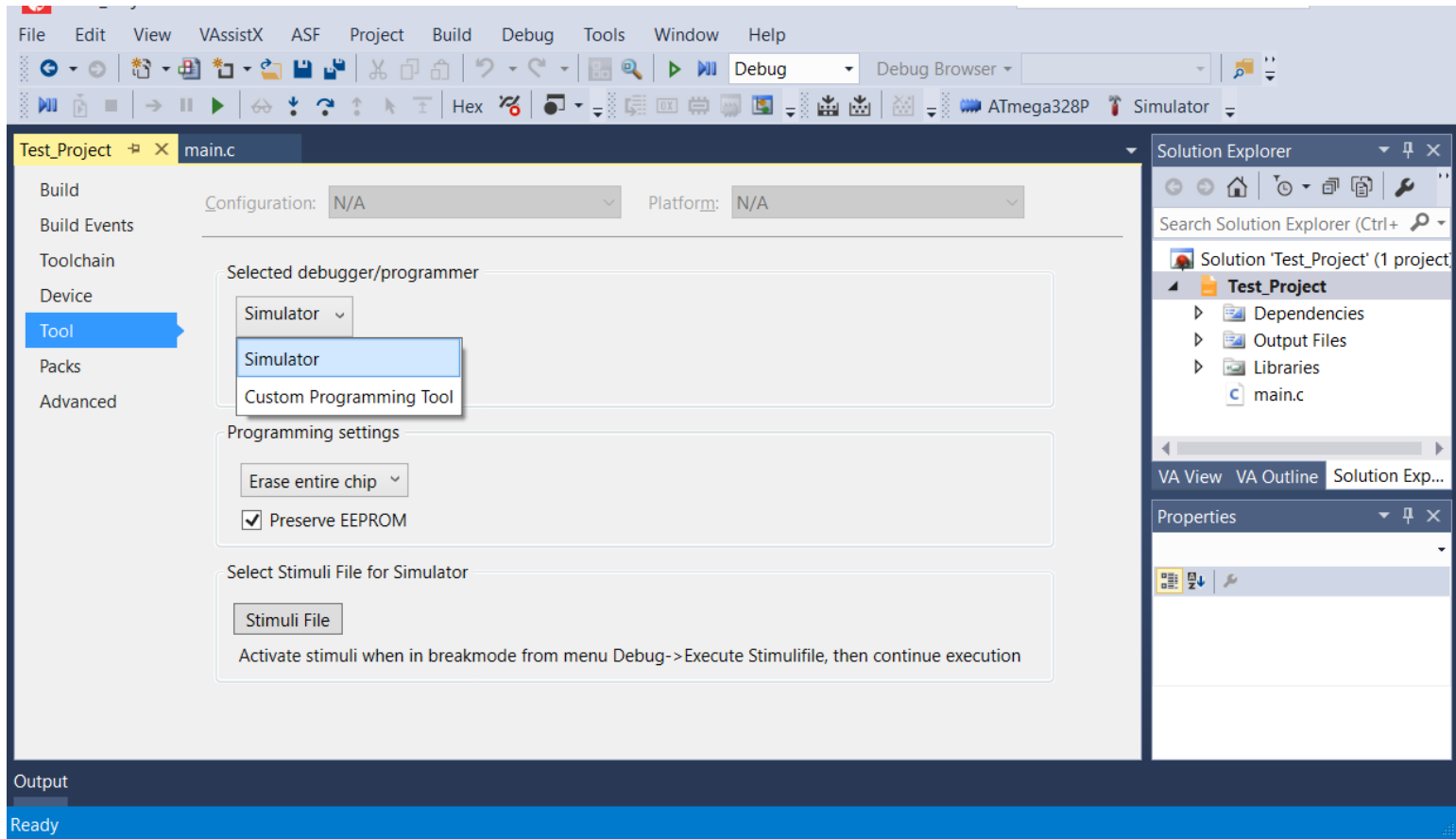
int main()
{
    DDRB = 0b00000011;
    PORTB = 0b00000010;
    int i,j;

    while (1)
    {
        for(i=100;i>0;i--)
            for(j=100;j>0;j--);

        PORTB^=0b00000011;
    }
}
```

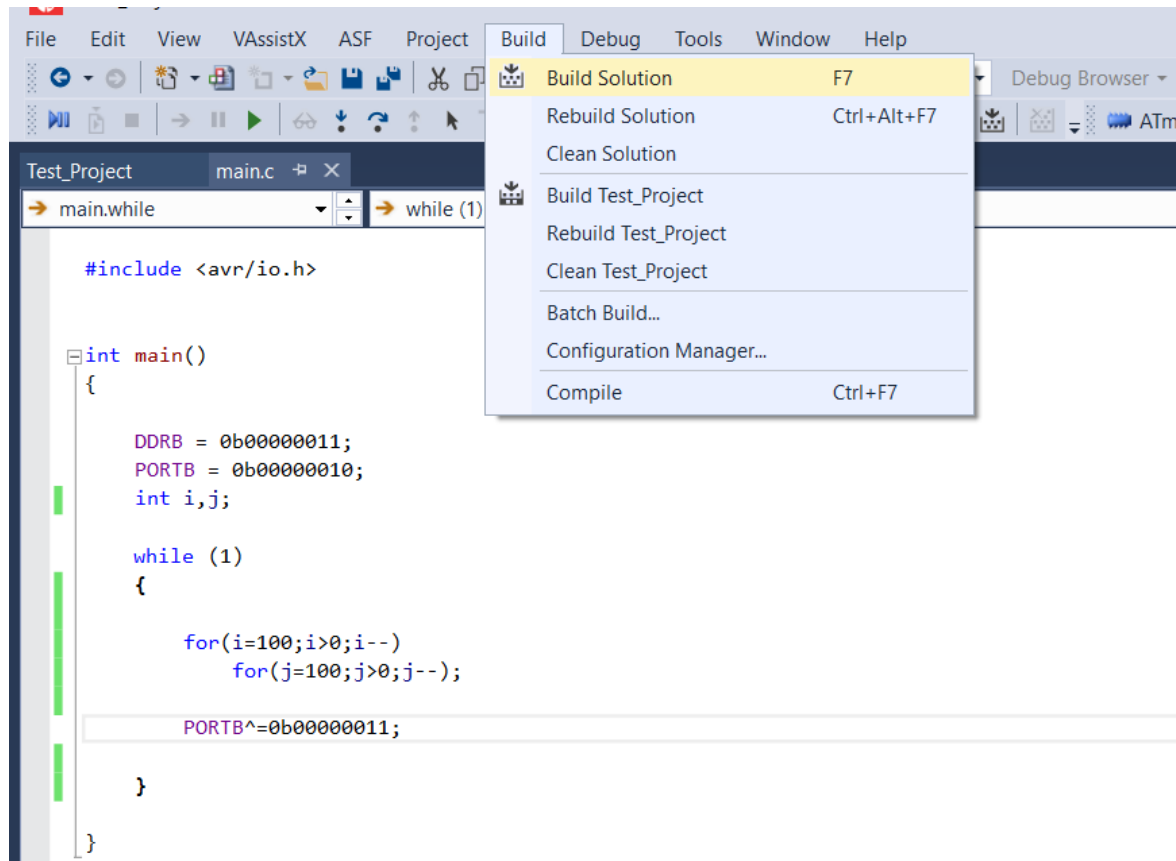
Select Debug Tool

- Click on **Project** > [Project name] Properties
- From **Tool** tab , Select **debugger/programmer** to be **Simulator**



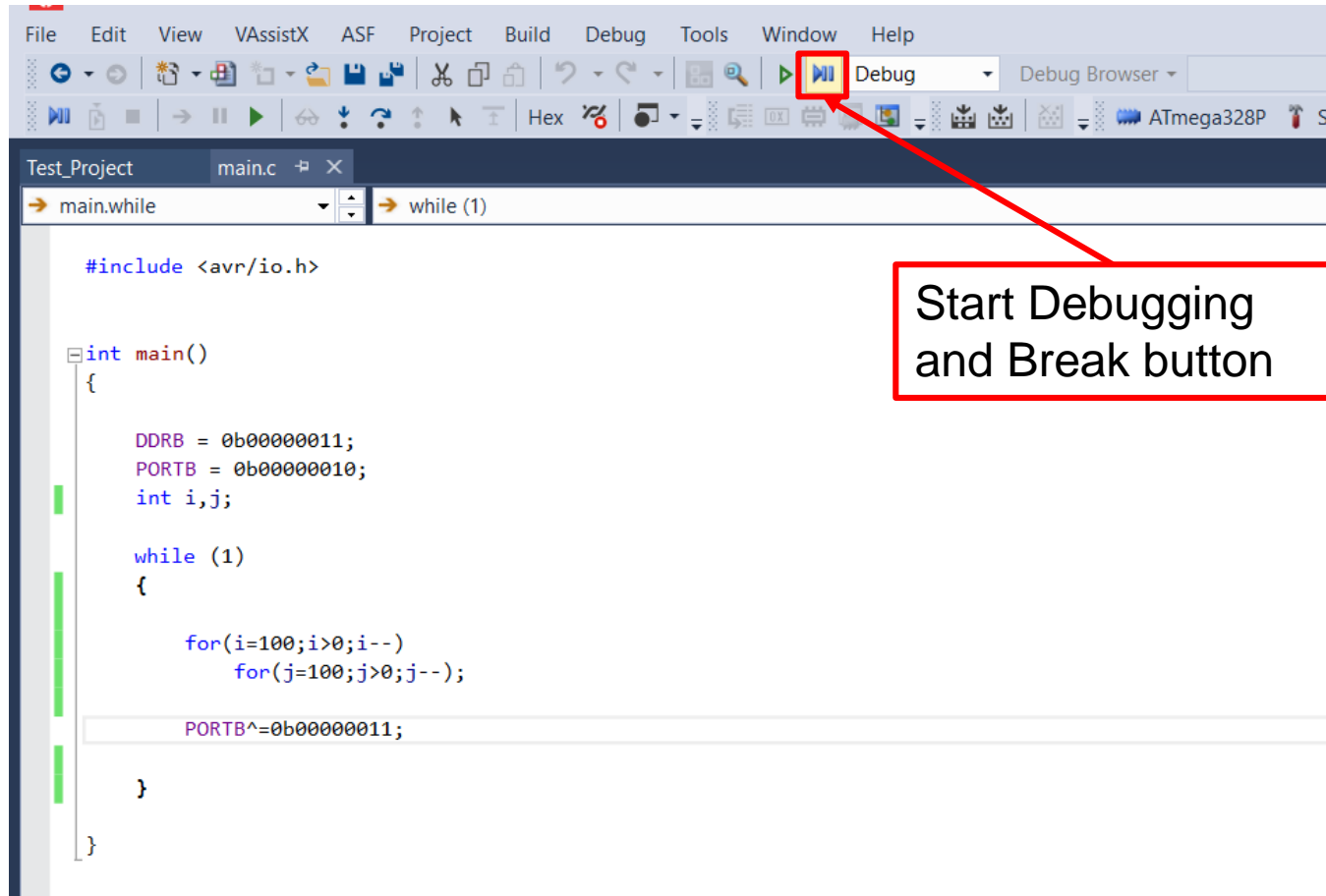
Build Project

- Click on **Build> Build Solution**



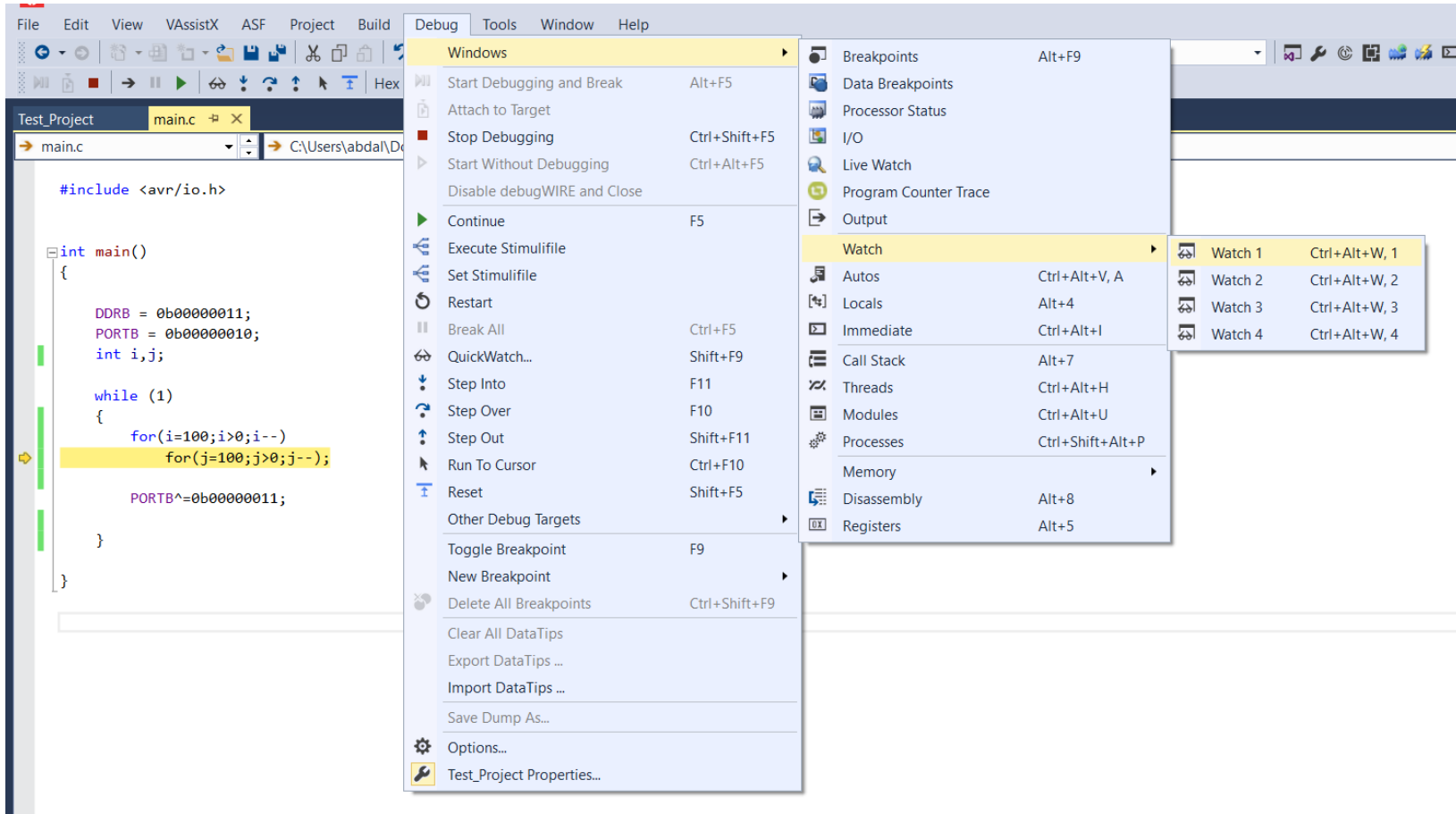
Debug Project

- Click on **Start Debugging and Break** button







Debug Project

- To watch how variables change during the debugging session, click on **Debug>Windows>Watch>Watch 1**



Debug Project

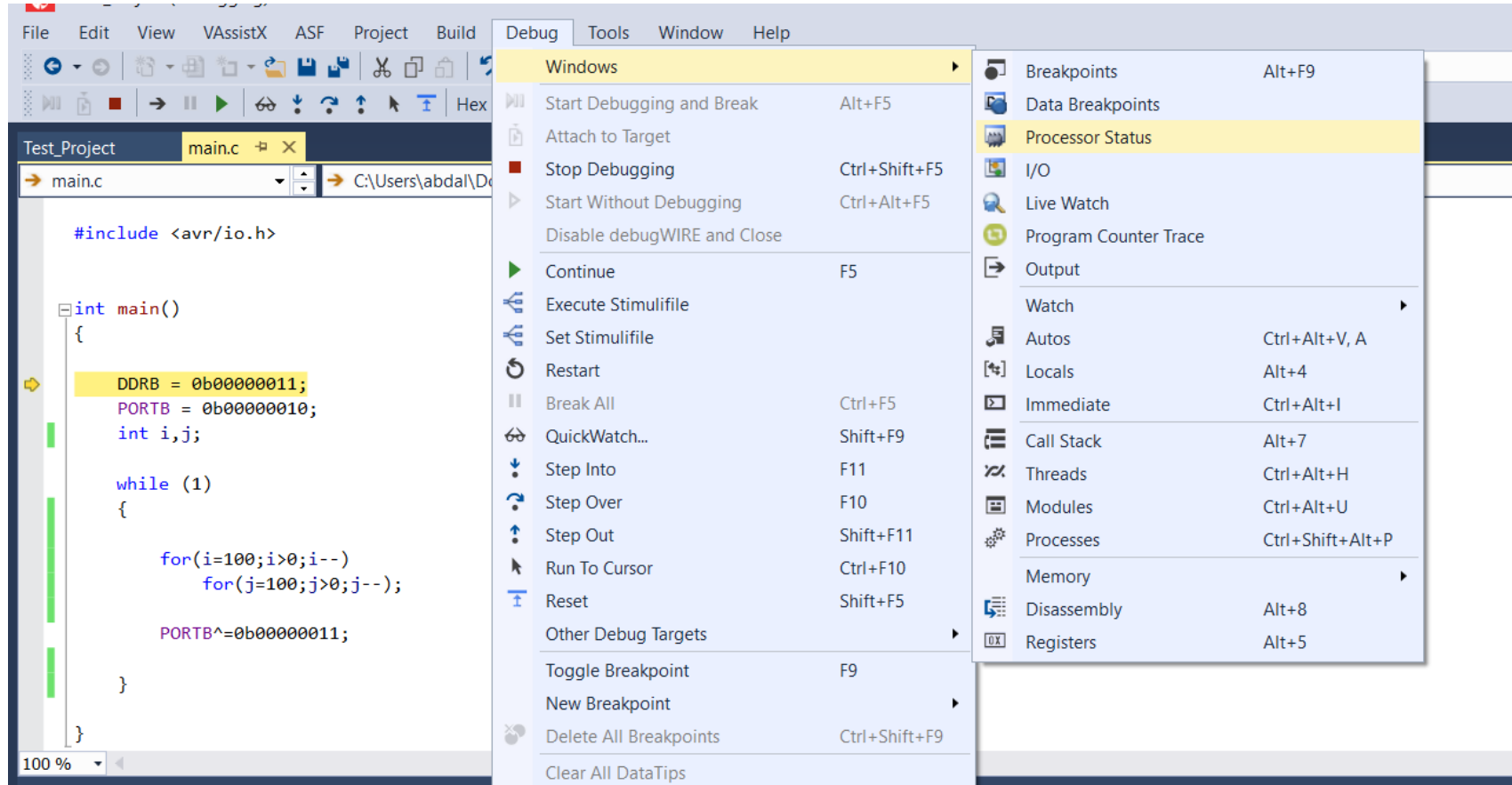
- In the watch window, type the name of the variable you want to watch during debugging then press enter to add it to the list.
- In this example the variables of interest are: **PORTB**, **DDRB**, **i** and **j**

Watch 1		
Name	Value	Type
 PORTB	0	int{data}@0x0025
 DDRB	0	int{data}@0x0024
 i	Optimized away	Error
 j	Optimized away	Error

Autos
Locals
Watch 1

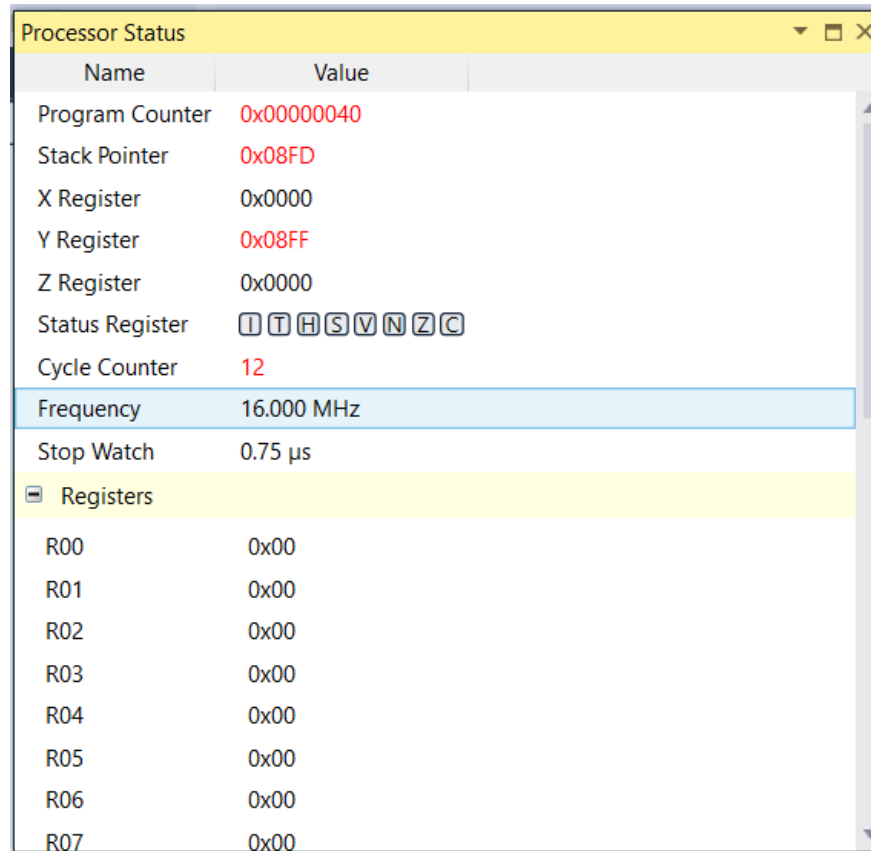
Debug Project

- Click on **Debug>Windows>Processor Status**



Debug Project

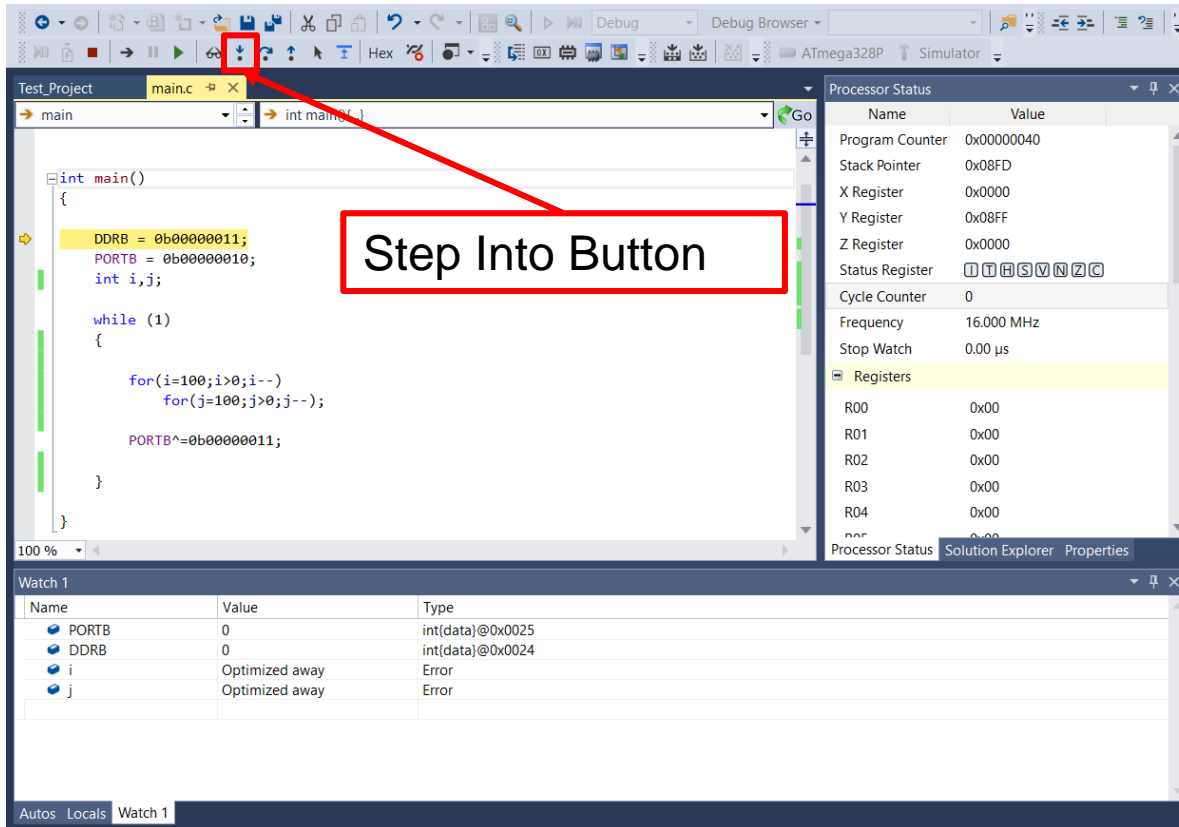
- Set processor clock frequency. In this case it is 16 MHz
- The **Cycle Counter** is the number of instruction cycles elapsed since the start of the simulation and the **Stop Watch** shows the time elapsed since the start of the simulation.



Name	Value
Program Counter	0x00000040
Stack Pointer	0x08FD
X Register	0x0000
Y Register	0x08FF
Z Register	0x0000
Status Register	I T H S V N Z C
Cycle Counter	12
Frequency	16.000 MHz
Stop Watch	0.75 μ s
Registers	
R00	0x00
R01	0x00
R02	0x00
R03	0x00
R04	0x00
R05	0x00
R06	0x00
R07	0x00

Debug Project

- Click on **Step Into** button to execute a single step in the simulation
- Watch how variables change as the program executes
- To execute the code until it reaches a certain line right click on the line and click on **Run to Cursor**



To be prepared for the next week lab :

- Purchase the components shown in the components list pdf on the CMS
- Solder the components to build the AVR embedded
- Download the following softwares:
 - Zadig: from <https://zadig.akeo.ie/>, tested version is v2.5
 - Avrdude: from <http://download.savannah.gnu.org/releases/avrdude/>.
Tested version is v6.3
- Bring your laptop !!!