Mechatronics Engineering

Interrupts

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Pointers and Addresses

• This artificial sequence shows how to declare a pointer and how to use & and *:

■ The declaration of x, y, and z are what we've seen all along. The declaration of the pointer ip,

```
int *ip;
```



Pointers and Function Arguments

Since C passes arguments to functions by value, there is no direct way for the called function to alter a variable in the calling function. For instance, a sorting routine might exchange two out-of-order arguments with a function called swap. It is not enough to write

- Because of call by value, Swap can't affect the arguments a and b in the routine that called it.
- The function above swaps *copies* of a and b.



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• The way to obtain the desired effect is for the calling program to pass *pointers* to the values to be changed:

```
swap(&a, &b);
```

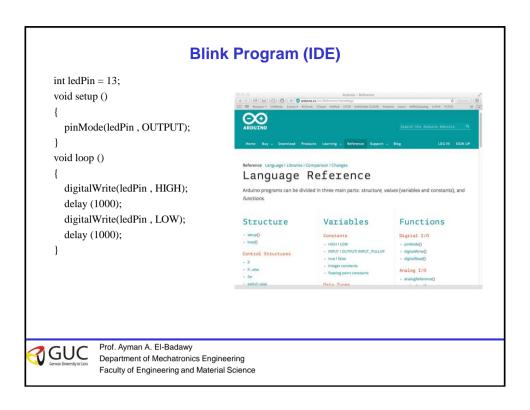
- Since the operator & produces the address of a variable, &a is a pointer to a.
- In swap itself, the parameters are declared as pointers, and the operands are accessed indirectly through them.

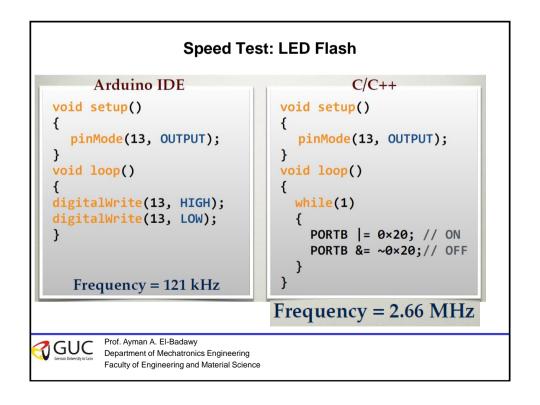
```
void swap(int *px, int *py) /* interchange *px and *py */
{
   int temp;
   temp = *px;
   *px = *py;
   *py = temp;
}

in caller:
b:
b:
b:
in swap:

px:
```







```
void MyDelay (unsigned long mSecondsApx );
   Blink Program (C)
                                int main()
                                     unsigned char *portDDRB ;
                                    portDDRB = (unsigned char *) 0x24;
                                     *portDDRB |= 0x20;
                                    While (1)
                                       unsigned char *portB ;
                                       portB = (unsigned char *) 0x25;
                                       *portB |= 0x20;
                                       MyDelay (1000);
                                       *portB &= 0xDF;
                                       MyDelay (1000);
                                    Return 0;
                                void MyDelay (unsigned long mSecondsApx )
                                    volatile unsigned long i;
                                    unsigned long endTime = 1000 * mSecondsApx ;
                                    for (i = 0; i < endTime; i++);
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```

```
Blink Program (C)
                                void MyDelay (unsigned long mSecondsApx );
                                void setup ()
                                 {
                                     unsigned char *portDDRB ;
                                     portDDRB = (unsigned char *) 0x24;
                                     *portDDRB \mid = 0x20;
                                void loop ()
                                     unsigned char *portB ;
                                     portB = (unsigned char *) 0x25;
                                     *portB |= 0x20;
                                     MyDelay (1000);
                                     *portB &= 0xDF;
                                     MyDelay (1000);
                                void MyDelay (unsigned long mSecondsApx )
                                     volatile unsigned long i;
                                     unsigned long endTime = 1000 * mSecondsApx
                                     for (i = 0; i < endTime; i++);
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```

Polling Vs. Interrupt

- Polling
 - >Ties down the CPU
- Interrupt
 - >Efficient CPU use
 - >Has priority
 - >Can be masked

```
main()
while (true)
                                          Do your common task
 if(PIND.2 == 0)
        //do something;
}
```

whenever PIND.2 is 0 then do something



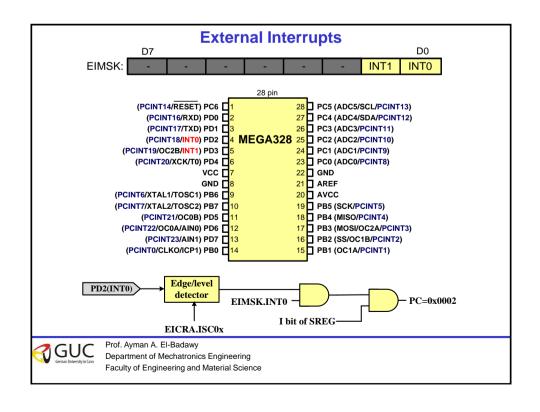
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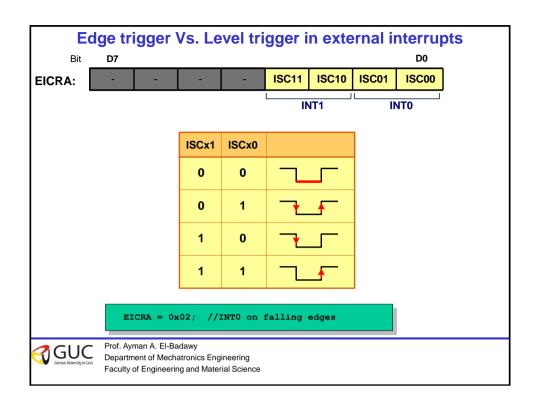
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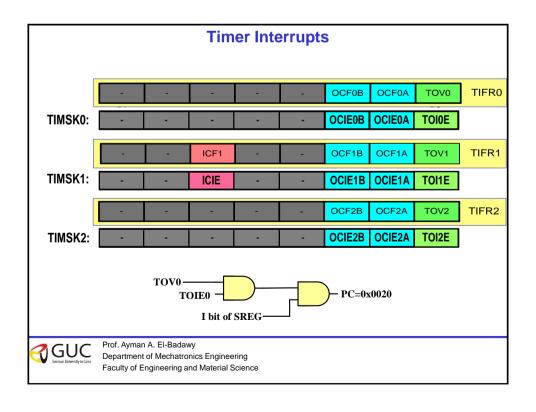
Interrupt vectors in ATmega328

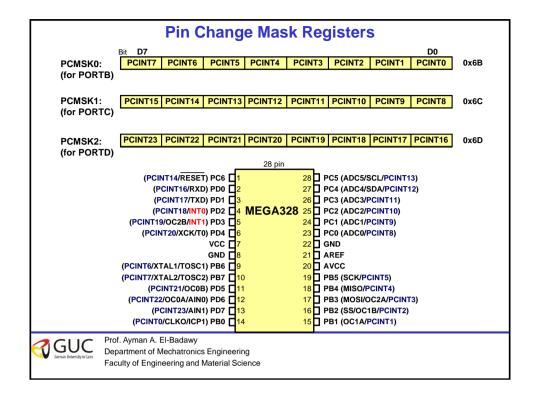
Interrupt	Address (hex)
Reset	0000
External Interrupt Request 0	0002
External Interrupt Request 1	0004
Pin Change Interrupt Request 0	0006
Pin Change Interrupt Request 1	0008
Pin Change Interrupt Request 2	000A
Watchdog Time-out Interrupt	000C
Timer/Counter2 Compare Match A	000E
Timer/Counter2 Compare Match B	0010
Timer/Counter2 Overflow	0012
Timer/Counter1 Capture Event	0014
Timer/Counter1 Compare Match A	0016
Timer/Counter1 Compare Match B	0018
Timer/Counter1 Overflow	001A
Timer/Counter0 Compare Match A	001C
of. Aym: partme	001E
aculty of Timer/Counter0 Overflow	0020
SPI Serial Transfer Complete	0022

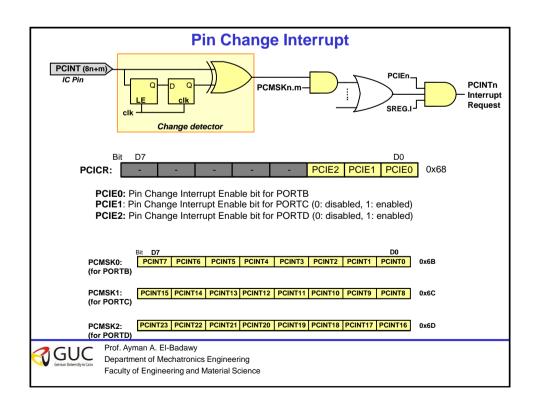
Interrupt	Vector Name in WinAVR
External Interrupt request 0	INT0_vect
External Interrupt request 1	INT1_vect
External Interrupt request 2	INT2_vect
Time/Counter2 Compare Match	TIMER2_COMP_vect
Time/Counter2 Overflow	TIMER2_OVF_vect
Time/Counter1 Capture Event	TIMER1_CAPT_vect
Time/Counter1 Compare Match A	TIMER1_COMPA_vect
Time/Counter1 Compare Match B	TIMER1_COMPB_vect
Time/Counter1 Overflow	TIMER1_OVF_vect
Time/Counter0 Compare Match	TIMER0_COMP_vect
Time/Counter0 Overflow	TIMER0_OVF_vect
SPI Transfer complete	SPI_STC_vect
USART, Receive complete	USART0 RX vect
USART, Data Register Empty	USART0_UDRE_vect
USART, Transmit Complete	USART0_TX_vect
ADC Conversion complete	ADC_vect
EEPROM ready	EE_RDY_vect
Analog Comparator	ANALOG_COMP_vect
Two-wire Serial Interface	TWI_vect
Store Program Memory Ready	SPM_RDY_vect
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nterrupt	Address (hex)	
Reset	0000	
external Interrupt Request 0	0002	Highest priority
external Interrupt Request 1	0004	
Pin Change Interrupt Request 0	0006	
Pin Change Interrupt Request 1	0008	
Pin Change Interrupt Request 2	000A	
Natchdog Time-out Interrupt	000C	4 4
Timer/Counter2 Compare Match A	000E	
Timer/Counter2 Compare Match B	0010	
Timer/Counter2 Overflow	0012	
Timer/Counter1 Capture Event	0014	
Timer/Counter1 Compare Match A	0016	
Timer/Counter1 Compare Match B	0018	
Timer/Counter1 Overflow	001A	
Timer/Counter0 Compare Match A	001C	
Timer/Counter0 Compare Match B	001E	
Timer/Counter0 Overflow	0020	
SPI Serial Transfer Complete	0022	
JSART Rx Complete	0024	V
JSART Data Register Empty	0026	Lowest
JSART Tx Complete	0028	priority
ADC Conversion Complete	002A	
EPROM ready	002C	
Analog Comparator	002E	

Interrupt inside an interrupt

- The I flag is cleared when the AVR begins to execute an ISR. So, interrupts are disabled.
- The I flag is set when RETI is executed.



C programming

 Using Timer0 generate a square wave on pin PORTB.5, while at the same time transferring data from PORTC to PORTD.

```
#include "avr/io.h"
#include "avr/interrupt.h"
int main ()
    DDRB |= (1<<5);
                        //DDRB.5 = output
    TCNT0 = -32;
                        //timer value for 2 µs
    TCCR0A = 0x00;
    TCCR0B = 0x01;
                                //Normal mode, int clk, no prescaler
    TIMSK0 = (1 << TOIE0);
                                //enable Timer0 overflow interrupt
                                //enable interrupts
    sei ();
                                                       sei ();
                                                                    //set I
    DDRC = 0 \times 00;
                                //make PORTC input
                                                                    //clear
                                                       cli ();
    DDRD = 0xFF;
                                //make PORTD output
    while (1)
                        //wait here
        PORTD = PINC;
ISR (TIMERO OVF vect) //ISR for TimerO overflow
    TCNT0 = -32;
    PORTB ^= 0x20;
                        //toggle PORTB.5
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```



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C programming Example 2

 Using Timer1 and CTC mode write a program that toggles pin PORTB.5 every second, while at the same time transferring data from PORTC to PORTD. Assume XTAL = 16 MHz.

```
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
int main () {
       DDRB |= (1<<5);
                              //make DDRB.5 output
       OCR1A = 15624;
       TCCR1A = 0x00; //CTC mode, internal clk, prescaler=1024
       TCCR1B = 0x0D;
       TIMSK1 = (1<<OCIE1A); //enable Timer1 compare match A int.</pre>
       sei ();
                              //enable interrupts
       DDRC = 0x00;
                              //make PORTC input
                               //make PORTD output
       DDRD = 0xFF;
                              //wait here
       while (1)
               PORTD = PINC;
ISR (TIMER1_COMPA_vect) {
                              //ISR for Timer1 compare match A
       PORTB ^= (1<<5);
                               //toggle PORTB.5
```



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C programming Example 3

• Assume that the INT0 pin is connected to a switch that is normally high. Write a program that toggles PORTB.5, whenever INT0 pin goes low.

```
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
int main ()
       DDRB = 1 << 5;
                              //PB5 as an output
       PORTD = 1 << 2;
                              //pull-up activated
       EICRA = 0x2;
                              //make INTO falling edge triggered
       EIMSK = (1 << INTO);
                              //enable external interrupt 0
                              //enable interrupts
       sei ();
       while (1);
                                      //wait here
ISR (INTO_vect)
                                      //ISR for external interrupt 0
       PORTB ^= (1<<5);
                                      //toggle PORTB.5
```

