

KEYWORDS:

AT90S1200, Flash Table, EEPROM Table, LPM, LDI

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Flash Tables for AVRs without the LPM Instruction

Introduction

This document describes an example of how to support look-up tables in an AT90S1200 (or on any other AVR) without using the LPM instruction.

The recommended solution is to put look-up tables in EEPROM. However, if the size of the EEPROM is inadequate, the program memory could be used in addition to this.

Code Example

The only instruction to move a byte from program memory to a register in the AT90S1200 is the LDI instruction. The LDI instruction will write new contents into a specified target register. Target registers are limited to the range R16 - R31.

When implementing Flash tables using the LDI instruction, a number of test and branch instruction are required. It is important to limit the number of “supporting” branch and test instructions since these will add to the total code size. A code-efficient way of storing bytes in Flash memory is to place many consecutive LDI instructions in the program memory. This will move a block of data into a data buffer in the register file. This buffer can then be indexed using the “LD Rd, Z” instruction. The achievable block size is depending on how many bytes that can be spared from the register file during this operation. In the example given below only four bytes from the register file are used for the data block/data buffer.

Parts of the look-up table are still be placed in the EEPROM. In the enclosed code example four bytes of the table is placed in EEPROM and eight bytes in Flash. This is done to illustrate the possibility to have a table that is “larger” than the EEPROM. When a specific table address is looked-up in the code example given, the look-up function determines whether to look-up the data in EEPROM or Flash automatically. In other words, the look-up table is a combination of EEPROM and Flash.

Code

```

;*****
;** File name: LDI_flash_table.asm
;** The AT90S1200 is not equipped with an 'lpm' instruction
;** This code implements a 12 byte look-up table using
;** the EEPROM to store 4 bytes, and 'ldi' instructions
;** for the remaining 8 bytes.
;*****
.include "1200def.inc"
.include "Const_table.asm"

.def    index      = r16      ;look up table address
.def    temp       = r17      ;general purpose temporary register

.equ   buffer_size  = 0x04      ;Number of bytes in register file buffer
.equ   buffer_start = 20        ;offset from r0 to first buffer register
.equ   table_size   = 12;      ;Total table size
.equ   e2_table_size= 4;      ;Size of the table located in eeprom

;*****
;** Lookup table definitions
.def    table_result = r20      ;return register, usually 'buffer0'
.def    buffer0      = r20      ;Register file buffers
.def    buffer1      = r21      ;NOTE 1: Registers R16-R31 ONLY!
.def    buffer2      = r22      ;NOTE 2: Registers must be consecutive
.def    buffer3      = r23

;*****
;** Interrupt Vector Table
.cseg
.org 0x00
rjmp  reset

;*****
;** Reset routine
; - Reset the lookup table address (index)
; - Set up port B as output for the result
reset:
    ldi    temp, 0xff
    out   DDRB, temp           ;Port B all outputs
    clr   index                ;Reset index (the lookup table address)
    clr   r31                  ;Reset ZH

    rjmp  main

;*****
;** Main loop
; - decrement lookup table address (index)
; - read lookup table

```

```

; - copy lookup table contents to PORT B output
main:
    mov    ZL, index           ;store lookup address in ZL
    rcall  lookup_table_read
    out    PORTB, table_result
    inc    index               ;increment the lookup table address
    cpi    index, table_size   ;If index out of table bounce
    brsh   end                 ; jump end
    rjmp   main                ;else repeat main loop

;***** *****
;** Table read
; - Table address read from ZL register (R30)
; - Return table contents in 'table_result' register
; - buffer size can be altered
lookup_table_read:
    cpi    ZL, e2_table_size   ;if table address points to flase
    brsh   lookup_table_flash1 ; jump flash lookup routines

lookup_table_eeread:
    sbic   EECR, EEWE         ;wait for EEPROM write to end
    rjmp   lookup_table_eeread ;repeat wait until EEPROM ready

    out    EEAR, ZL            ;write index to EEPROM address register
    sbi    EECR, EERE          ;issue EEPROM read command
    in     table_result, EEDR  ;read table contents to table_result register
    ret                           ;return to calling function

lookup_table_flash1:
    subi  ZL, e2_table_size+buffer_size
                                ;if index < e2_table_size + buffer_size
    brsh  lookup_table_flash2 ; jump to lookup_table_2
    ldi   buffer0, table04
    ldi   buffer1, table05
    ldi   buffer2, table06
    ldi   buffer3, table07
    rjmp  lookup_return_value ;jump to return value routine

lookup_table_flash2:
    subi  ZL, buffer_size      ;Prepare Z, no jump required
    ldi   buffer0, table08
    ldi   buffer1, table09
    ldi   buffer2, table0a
    ldi   buffer3, table0b

lookup_return_value:
    subi  ZL, -(buffer_size + buffer_start)
                                ;add buffer offset

```

```
ld      table_result, Z          ;read from buffer to 'table_result'
ret                ;return to calling function

end:
rjmp   end
```

And the included file "Const_table.asm" is as follows:

```
;*****  
;** file name: Const_table.asm  
;** This file contains the constant tables, of which  
;** 4 bytes are located in EEPROM and 8 bytes in flash  
;** memory

;**EEPROM memory    contents
.eseg
.org 0x00
table00: .db      0x00
table01: .db      0x01
table02: .db      0x02
table03: .db      0x03

.cseg
;**Flash memory    "contents"
.equ   table04 = 0x04
.equ   table05 = 0x05
.equ   table06 = 0x06
.equ   table07 = 0x07
.equ   table08 = 0x08
.equ   table09 = 0x09
.equ   table0a = 0x0a
.equ   table0b = 0x0b
.equ   table0c = 0x0c
```