

ET3014 E&TC DEPARTMENT EMBEDDED SYSTEM LAB



GECA

In pursuit of Technical Excellence

(An Autonomous Institute of Government of Maharashtra)

Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad

शासकीय अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद



Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

ET3014: Lab Embedded Systems

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Batch : T1

Experiment 1: Introduction to IDE software and universal programmer to program microcontrollers.

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EXPERIMENT NO. 1

Aim: Introduction to IDE software and universal programmer to program microcontrollers.

Apparatus: Keil μ vision 5

Theory:

Getting started with ARM LPC2148 using Keil uVision IDE

There are various development environments available in the market for ARM processors. Some of these are mentioned below:

- Cross Works for Arm
- Keil μ Vision
- IAR Embedded Workbench

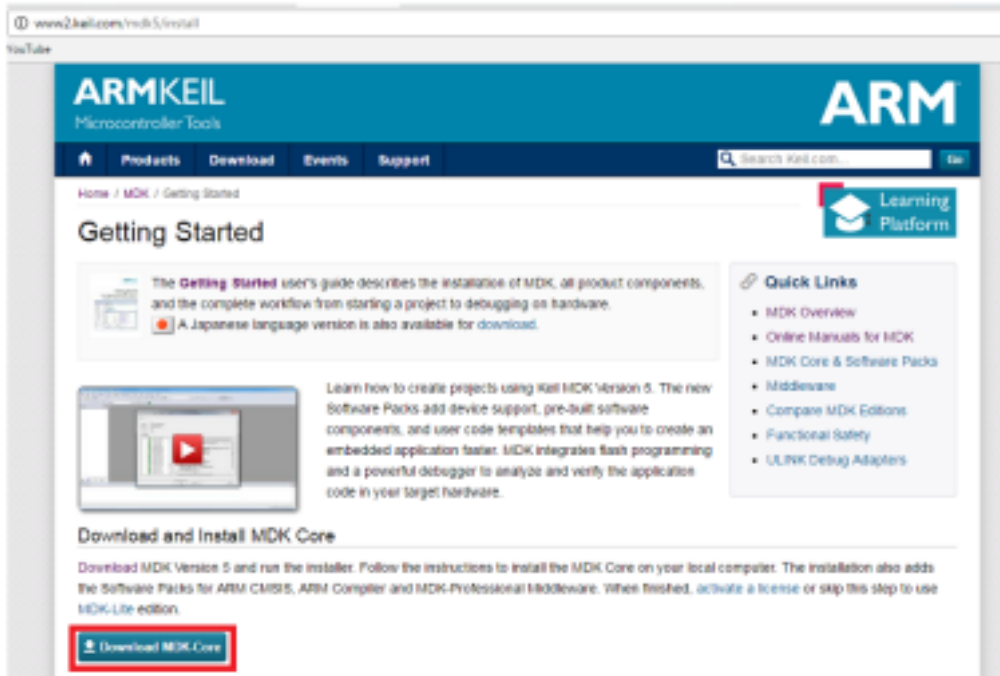
We will see how to install and setup the μ Vision IDE by Keil.

We will see the steps that need to be followed for installing this software correctly. When this is done, we will setup the environment for LPC2148 and write a basic code for LED blinking.

Downloading and installation

Follow the steps given below:

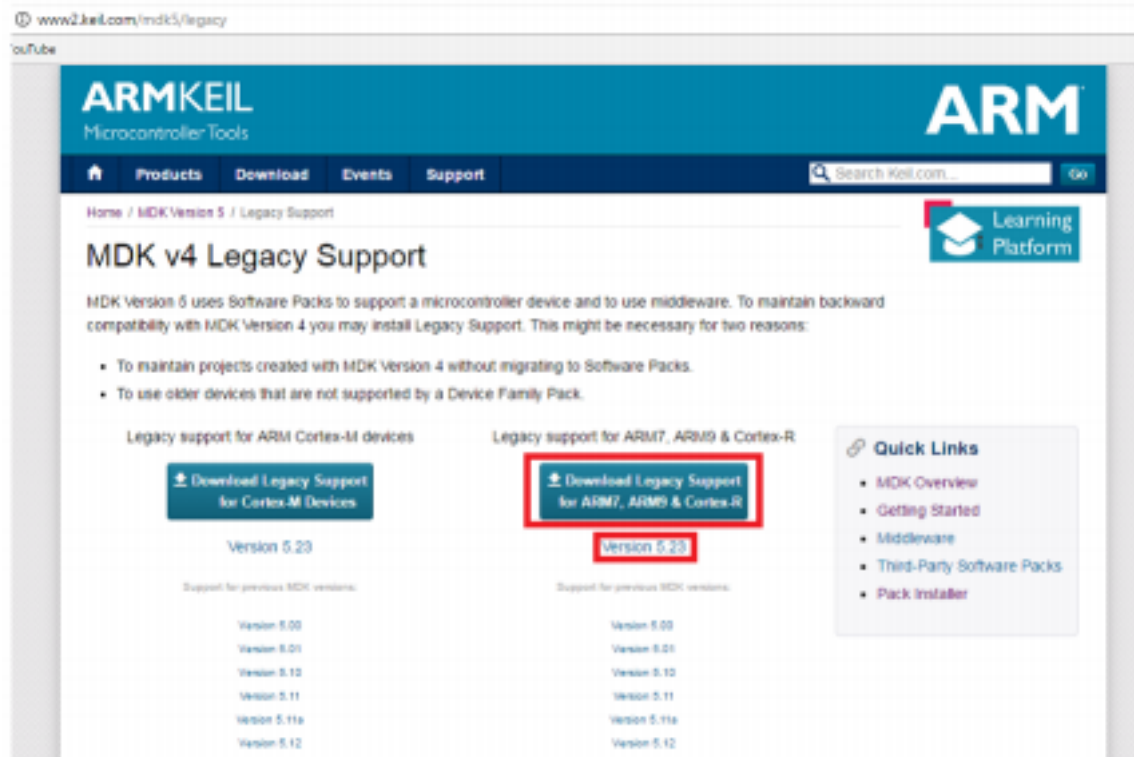
1. Download the MDK-lite (Microcontroller Development Kit) by Keil from their website. Here is the link to the page from where you can download this
: <http://www2.keil.com/mdk5/install> Click on **Download MDK-Core**.



Install the software by following the simple instructions provided during installation process.

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2. The new version μ Vision5 does not support many of the devices that were supported in the older versions yet. LPC2148 is one of the devices that are not supported. Hence, we need to add this device after successfully installing μ Vision5. To do this, go to the following link and download the executable file for Legacy Support for ARM7, ARM9, and Cortex-R: <http://www2.keil.com/mdk5/legacy>
Download the Legacy support for the version of MDK downloaded and installed.



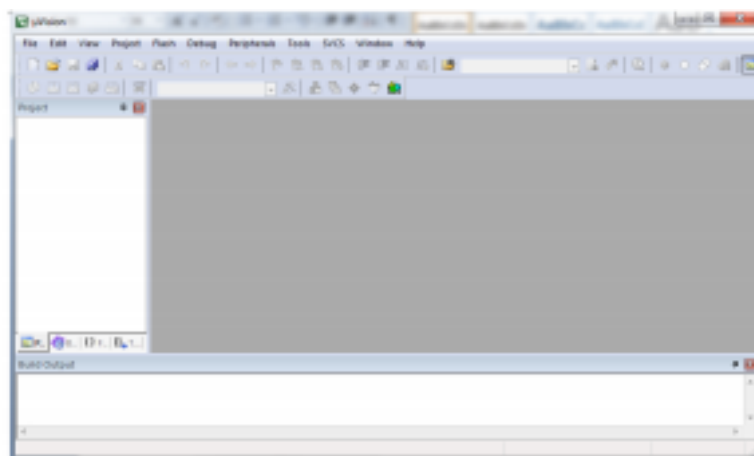
Install the executable file that will be downloaded. Follow the simple instructions provided during the installation process.

When the above described steps are completed, we will have the IDE installed and ready to use with support for the device we intend to use, i.e. LPC2148.

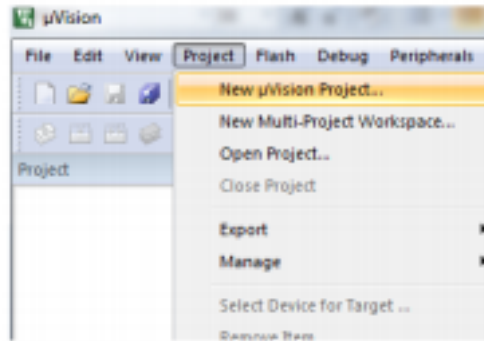
Using μ Vision IDE

We will create a simple LED blinking project. Following are steps which show how to create and build project using the Keil μ Vision IDE:

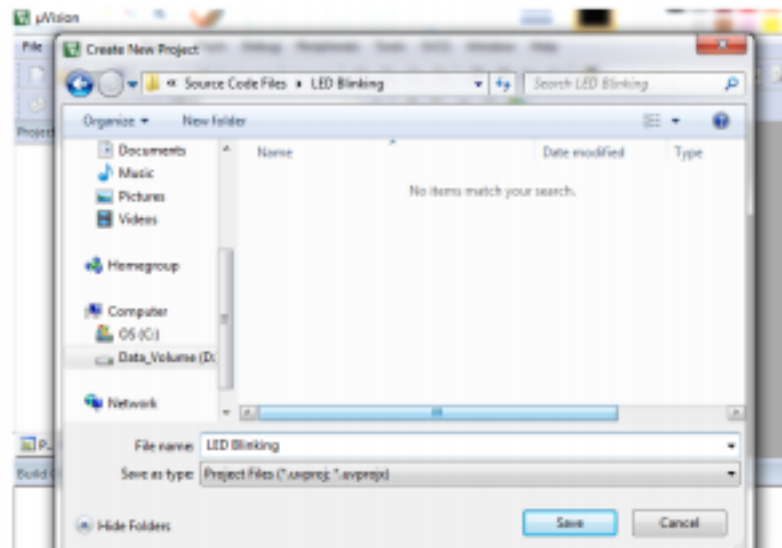
1. Open Keil μ Vision from the icon created on your desktop.



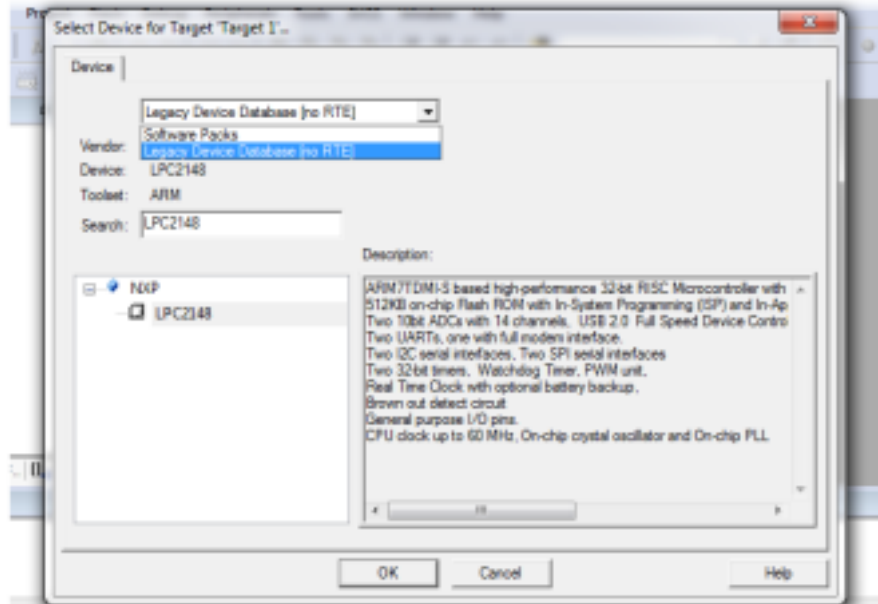
2. Go to the **Project** tab. Select **New μ Vision Project ...** from that menu.



3. **Create New Project** window will pop up. Select the folder where you want to create project and give a suitable name to the project. Then click on **Save**.



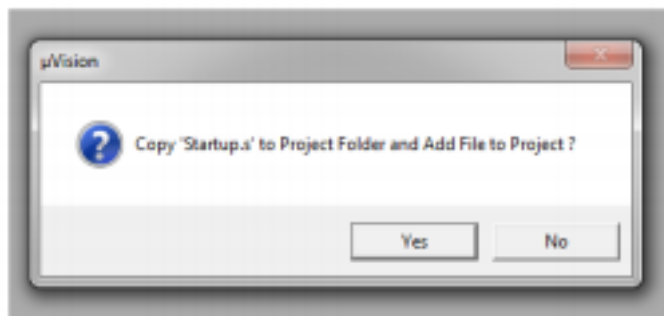
4. **Select Device for Target: 'Target1'...** window will pop up next. It has a select window to choose between Software Packs or Legacy Device Database. As LPC2148 is in Legacy Device Database, choose Legacy Device Database.



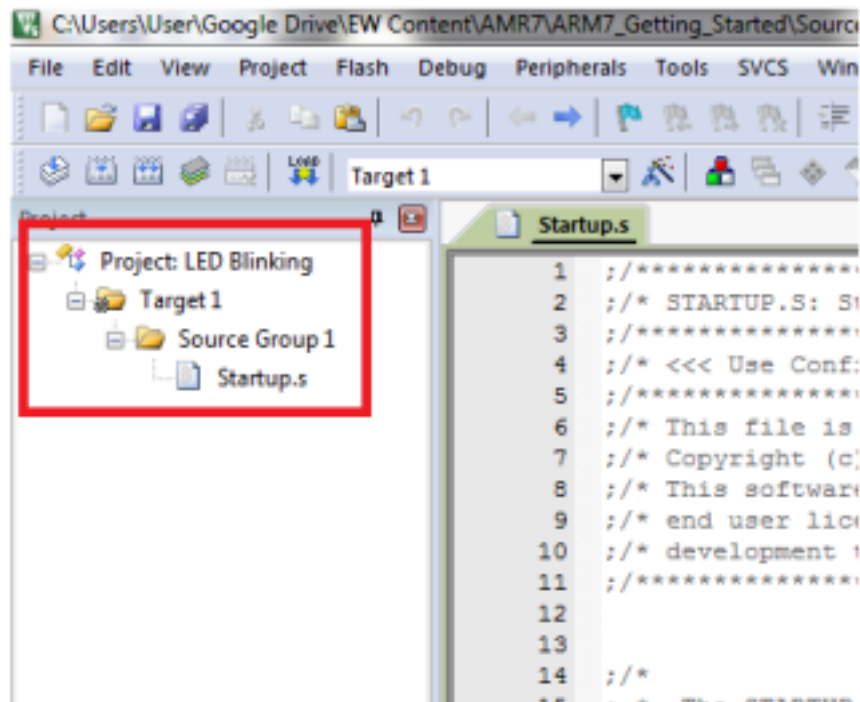
Type in LPC2148 in search and select the device under NXP with the name LPC2148 and click on OK.

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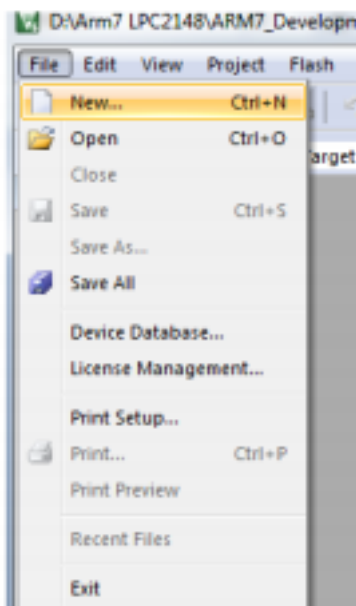
5. A window will pop up asking whether to copy Startup.s to project folder and add file to project. Click on **Yes**.



6. The project name and its folders can be seen on the left side in the project window after the previous step is completed as shown below.

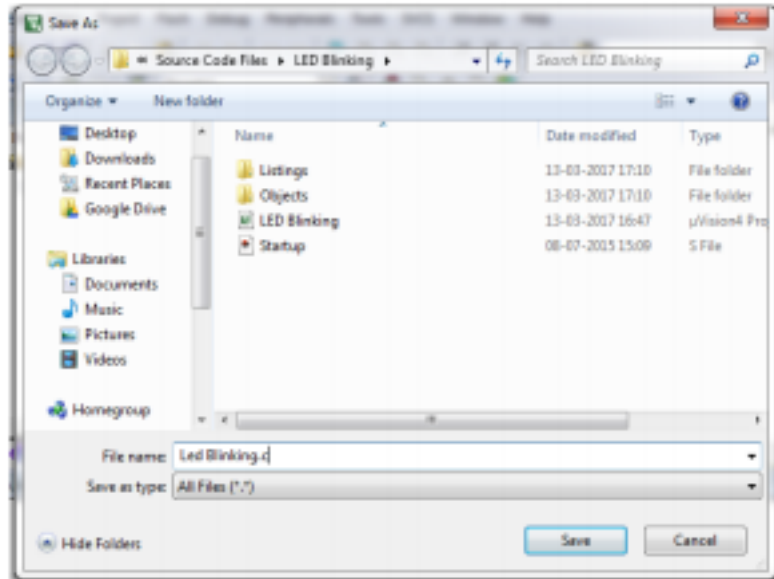


7. Now go to File tab and add **New** file from the menu.



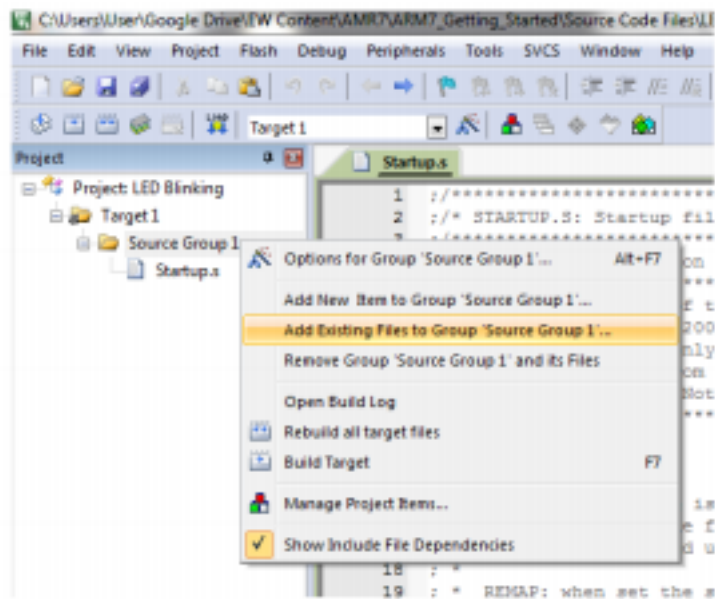
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8. Save the file from the previous step with a specific name. Add .c extension to the

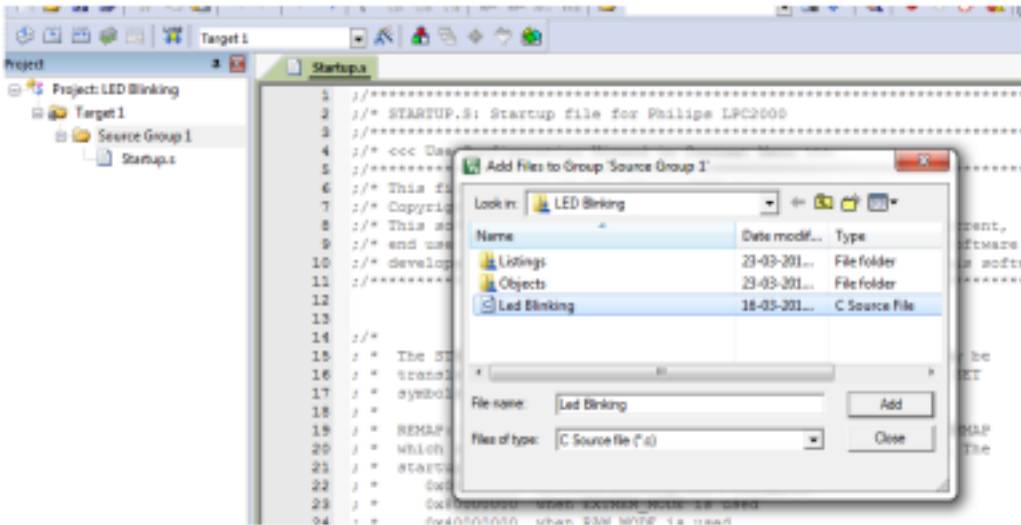


file name.

9. Add this file to Source Group folder in the project window by right clicking on Source Group1 folder and selecting **Add Existing Files to Group 'Source**

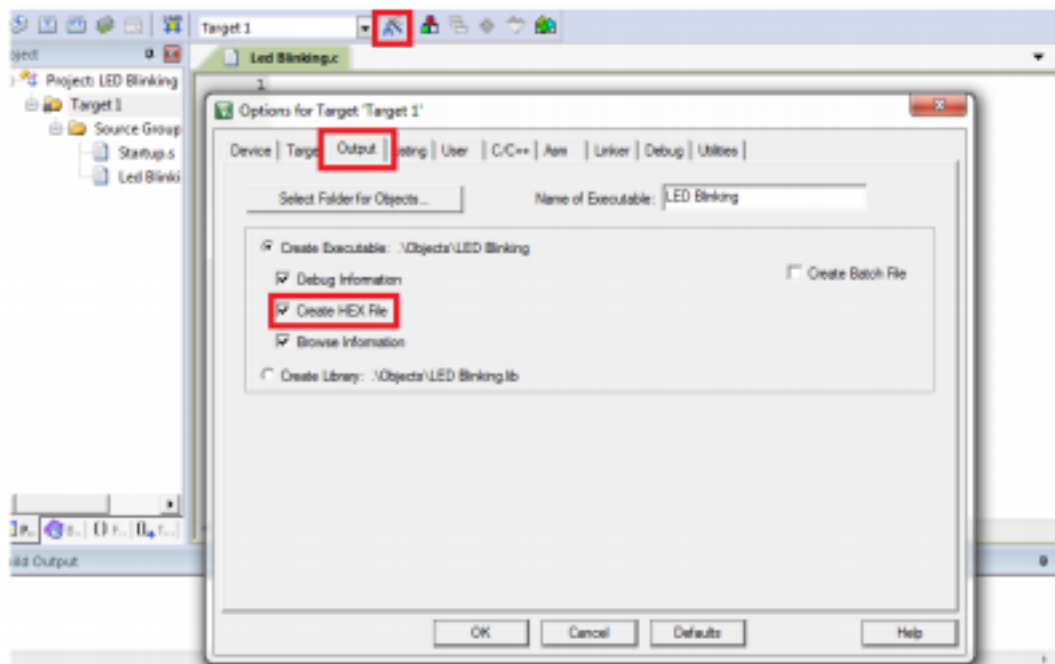


Group1'...

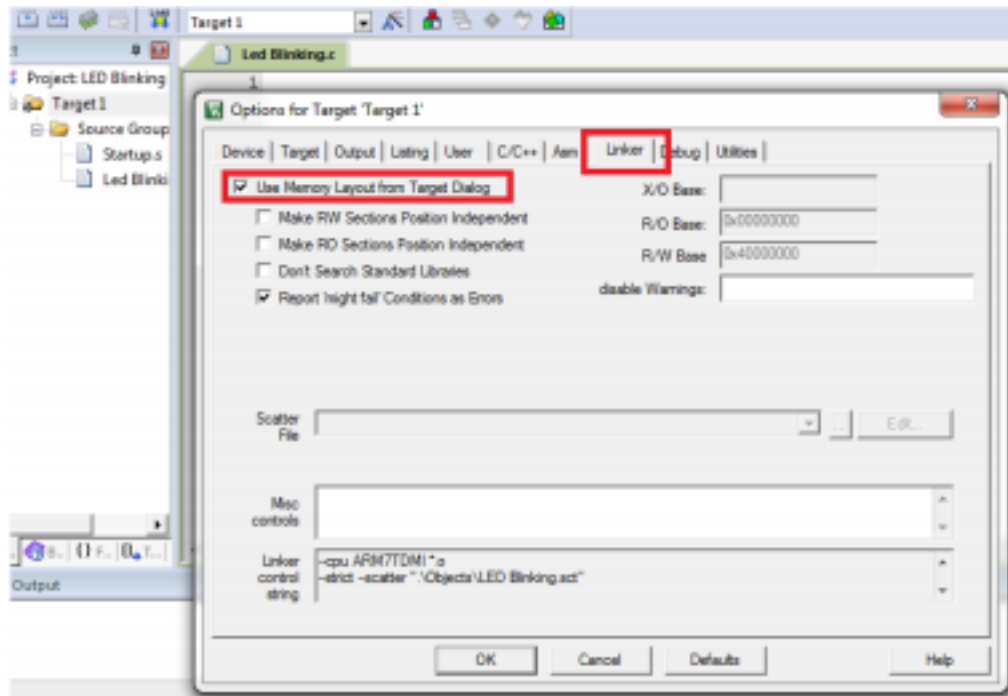


Select the previously saved file from the window that pops up and add it to the Source Group1. In our case, LED Blinking.c

10. Now click on the **Options for Target 'Target1'...** symbol shown in red box in the image below or press **Alt+F7** or right click on Target1 and click on **Options for Target 'Target1'...** Options for target window will open. Go to the **Output** tab in that window. Tick '✓' **Create HEX File** option. We need to produce HEX file to burn it into the microcontroller.



In the options for target window, go to the **Linker** tab. Select the **Use Memory Layout from Target Dialogue** option.



Then click on OK.

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11. Now write the code for LED Blinking.

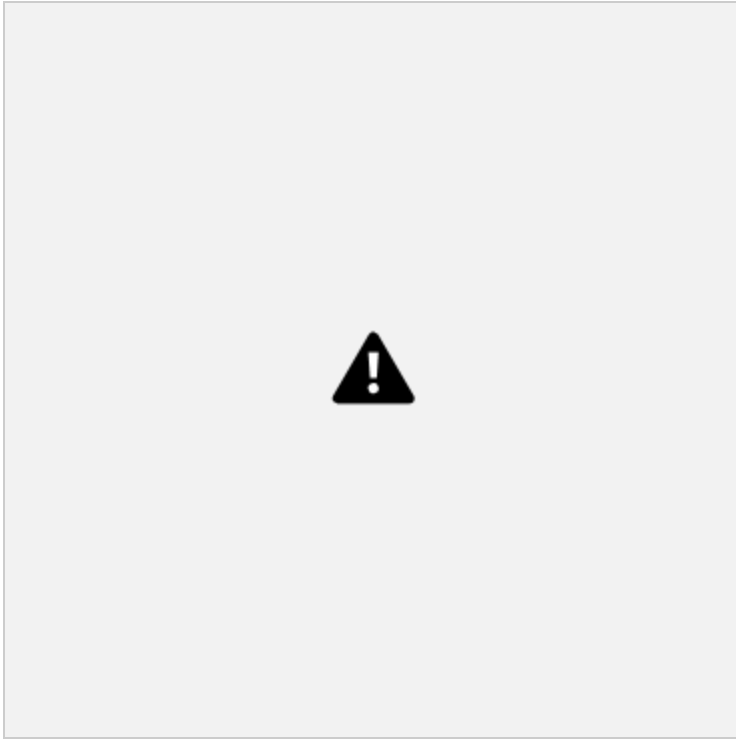
```
#include <lpc214x.h>
#include <stdint.h>

Void delay_ms(uint16_t j) /* Function for delay in milliseconds */
{
    uint16_t x,i;
    for(i=0;i<j;i++)
    {
        for(x=0; x<6000; x++); /* loop to generate 1 millisecond delay with 12MHz Fosc. */
    }
}

int main(void)
{
    IO0DIR = 0x000000FF; /* Set P0.0 to P0.7 bits as output bits by writing 1 in IO0DIR register
corresponding to those bits. */
    while(1)
    {
        IO0PIN = IO0PIN | 0x000000FF; /* Make P0.0 to P0.7 HIGH while keeping other bits
unchanged. */
        delay_ms(300);
        IO0PIN = IO0PIN & 0xFFFFF00; /* Make P0.0 to P0.7 LOW while keeing other bits
```

```
unchanged. */  
delay_ms(300);  
}  
}
```

12. Once the code is written, **Build** the code by clicking on the button shown in red in the image below. You can also build the project from the **Build Target** option in the Project tab or by pressing **F7** on the keyboard.



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You can see **creating hex file ...** in the Build Output window as shown in the image.

13. Once the project is built, a **hex file** is created in the **Objects** folder inside the folder of your project. Use **Flash Magic** software to burn this hex file in your microcontroller.

Output:

File Edit View Project Flash Debug Peripherals Tools SVCS Window Help

Registers

Register	Val...
R0	0x4
R1	0x4
R2	0x4
R3	0x4
R4	0x0
R5	0x4
R6	0x0
R7	0x0
R8	0x0
R9	0x0
R10	0x0
R11	0x0
R12	0x0
R13 (SP)	0x4
R14 (LR)	0x0
R15 (PC)	0x0
CPSR	0x6
SPSR	0x0

Disassembly

```
13: IODIR = 0x000000FF; /* Set P0.0 to P0.7 bits as output bits by writing 1 in IODIR register
14: corresponding to those bits. */
0x0000024C E3A000FF MOV R0,#0x000000FF
0x00000250 E59F1044 LDR R1,[PC,#0x0044]
```

General Purpose Input/Output 0 (GPIO 0) - Slow Interface

GPIO0	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
IODIR	0x000000FF							
IOSET	0x82FFFF00							
IOCLR	0x00000000							
IOPIN	0x82FFFF00							
Pins	0xF2FFFF00							

with 12MHz Fosc. */

```
11 int main(void)
12 {
13 IODIR = 0x000000FF; /* Set P0.0 to P0.7 bits as output bits by writing 1 in IODIR register
14 corresponding to those bits. */
15 while (1)
16 {
17 IOPIN = IOPIN | 0x000000FF; /* Make P0.0 to P0.7 HIGH while keeping other bits
18 unchanged. */
19
20 delay_ms(300);
21 IOPIN = IOPIN & 0xFFFFF00; /* Make P0.0 to P0.7 LOW while keeping other bits
22 unchanged. */
23
24 delay_ms(300);
25 }
26 }
27 }
```

Command

*** Currently used: 840 Bytes (2%)

Call Stack + Locals

Name	Location/Value	Type
main	0x0000024C	int f0

Call Stack + Locals Memory 1

Real-Time Agent: Not in target Simulation t1: 12.79366882 sec L13 C:1 CAP NUM SCRL OVR R/W

File Edit View Project Flash Debug Peripherals Tools SVCS Window Help

Registers

Register	Val...
R0	0x4
R1	0x4
R2	0x4
R3	0x4
R4	0x0
R5	0x4
R6	0x0
R7	0x0
R8	0x0
R9	0x0
R10	0x0
R11	0x0
R12	0x0
R13 (SP)	0x4
R14 (LR)	0x0
R15 (PC)	0x0
CPSR	0x6
SPSR	0x0

Disassembly

```
13: IODIR = 0x000000FF; /* Set P0.0 to P0.7 bits as output bits by writing 1 in IODIR register
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0x00000024C E3A000FF MOV R0,#0x000000FF
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GPIO0	31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
IODIR	0x000000FF							
IOSET	0x82FFFFFF							
IOCLR	0x00000000							
IOPIN	0x82FFFFFF							
Pins	0x2FFFFFFF							

with 12MHz Fosc. */

```
11 int main(void)
12 {
13 IODIR = 0x000000FF; /* Set P0.0 to P0.7 bits as output bits by writing 1 in IODIR register
14 corresponding to those bits. */
15 while (1)
16 {
17 IOPIN = IOPIN | 0x000000FF; /* Make P0.0 to P0.7 HIGH while keeping other bits
18 other
19 unchanged. */
20
21 delay_ms(300);
22 IOPIN = IOPIN & 0xFFFFF00; /* Make P0.0 to P0.7 LOW while keeping other bits
23
24 unchanged. */
25
26 delay_ms(300);
27 }
28 }
```

Command

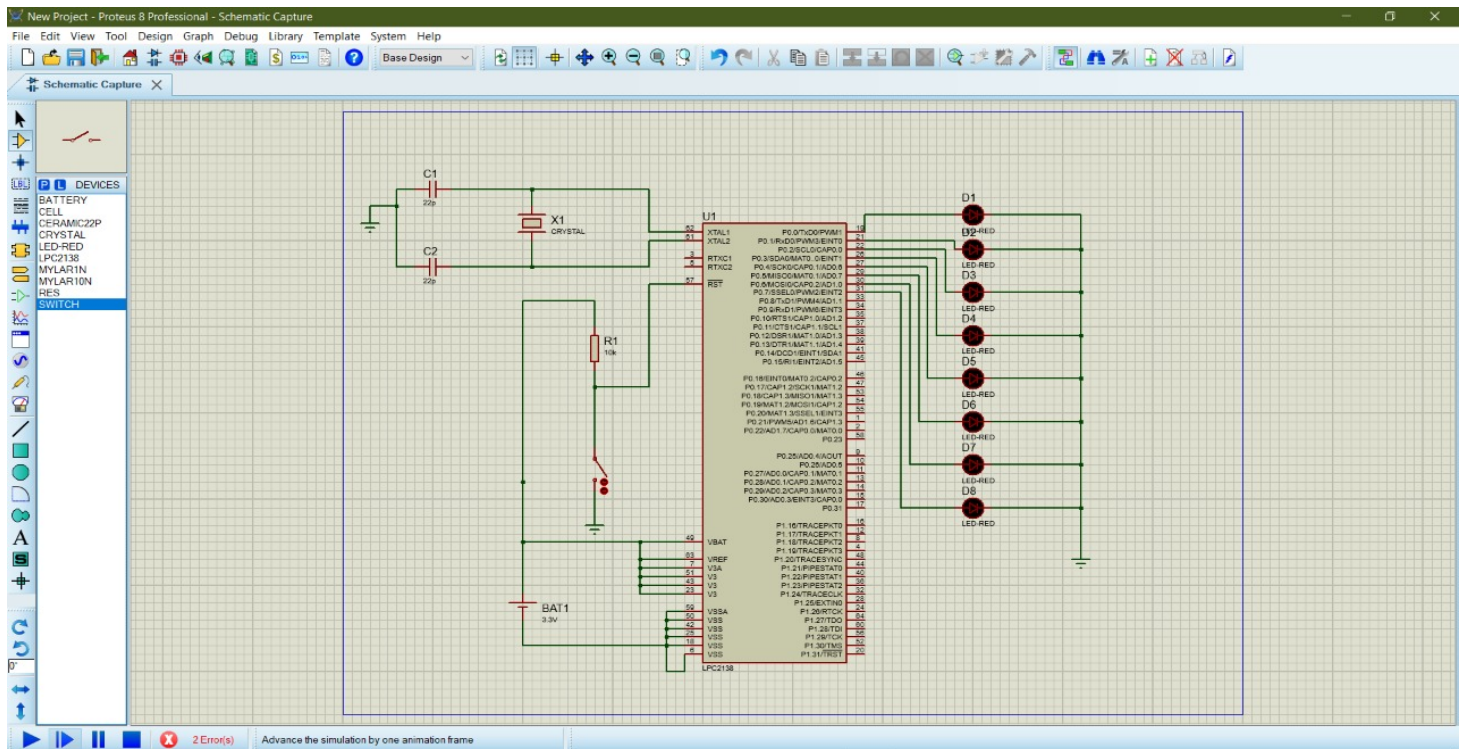
*** Currently used: 840 Bytes (2%)

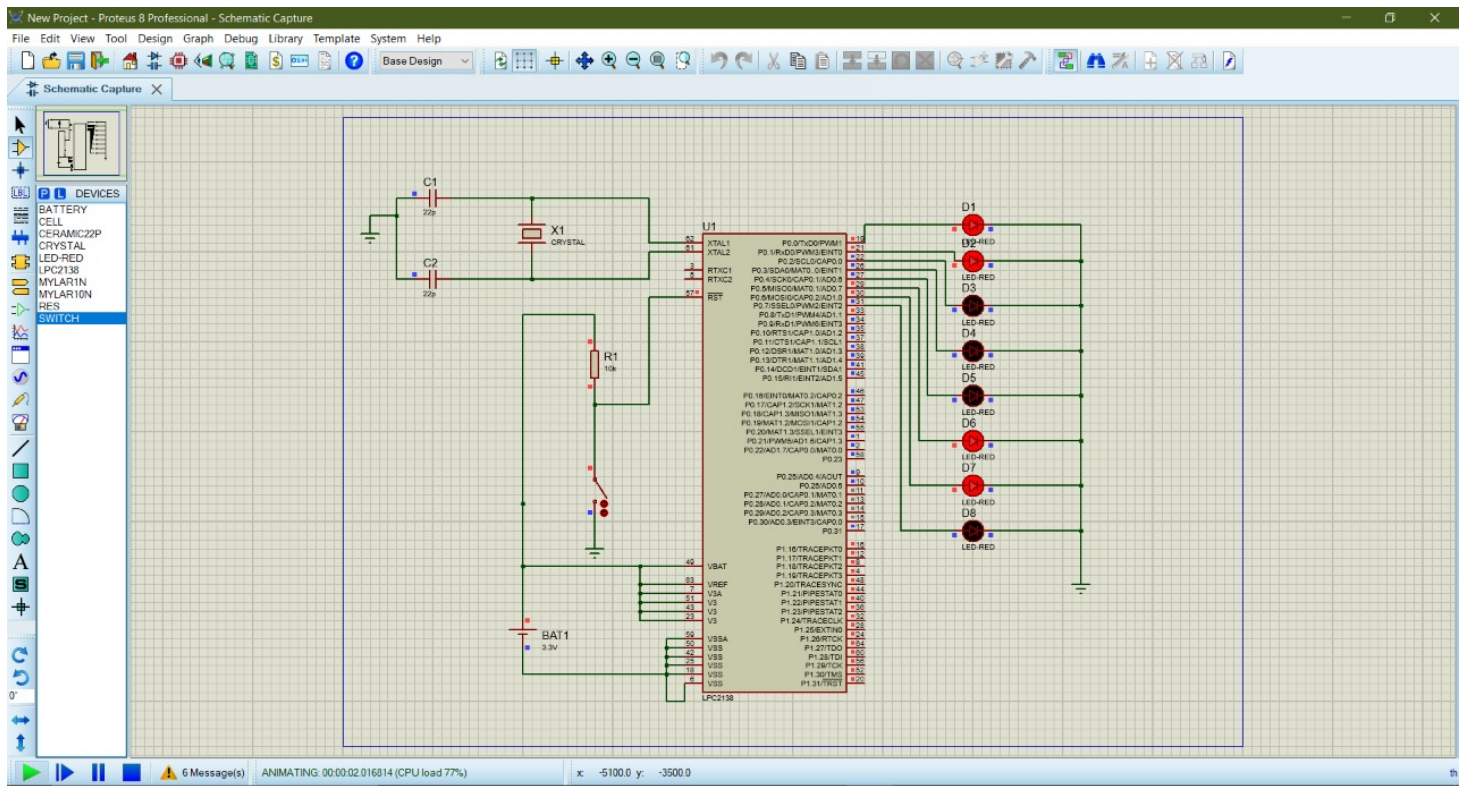
Call Stack + Locals

Name	Location/Value	Type
main	0x0000024C	int f()

Call Stack + Locals Memory 1

Real-Time Agent: Not in target Simulation T1: 25.45091883 sec L:13 C:1 CAP: NUM: SCRL: OVR: R/W





Conclusion: Hence we have performed the LED blinking program using Keil Software and Proteus simulation