

EE2016 : Microprocessor Theory and Lab

Lab Experiment # 4

INTERRUPTS IN ATMEL AVR ATMEGA THROUGH ASSEMBLY
PROGRAMMING

Batch 35

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Aim

Using Atmel AVR assembly language programming, implement interrupts and DIP switches control in Atmel Atmega microprocessor. Aims of this experiment are:

- (i) Generate an external (logical) hardware interrupt using an emulation of a push button switch.
- (ii) Write an ISR to switch ON an LED for a few seconds (10 secs) and then switch OFF. (The lighting of the LED could be verified by monitoring the signal to switch it ON).
- (iii) If there is time, you could try this also: Use the 16-bit timer to make an LED blink with a duration of 1 second. Also, one needs to implement all of the above using C-interface.

Equipment Required

Since this is an emulation-based experiment, we need only a PC with the following software: Atmel studio simulation software.

The list of equipment, software, components required are:

1. Atmel Atmega8 Microcontroller chip
2. Bread board with hardware components
3. A PC with Microchip Studio simulation software loaded
4. Data / power cables

Code for INT 0 with ASM

```
#include "m8def.inc"
.org 0;
rjmp reset;
.org 0x0001;
rjmp int0_ISR;
.org 0x0100;
reset:
    LDI R16,0x70;
    OUT SPL,R16;
    LDI R16,0x00;
    OUT SPH,R16;
    LDI R16,0x01;
    OUT DDRB,R16;
    LDI R16,0x00;
    OUT DDRD,R16;
    IN R16, MCUCR; // Load MCUCR register
    ORI R16, 0x02; //
    OUT MCUCR, R16;
    IN R16, GICR; //Load GICR register
    ORI R16, 0x40;
    OUT GICR, R16;
    LDI R16, 0x00;
    OUT PORTB, R16;
    SEI
ind_loop:
    RJMP ind_loop;
int0_ISR:
    IN R16, SREG;
    PUSH R16;
    LDI R16, 0x0A;
    MOV R0, R16;
c1: LDI R16, 0x01; //
    OUT PORTB, R16
    LDI R16, 0xFF
a1: LDI R17, 0xFF
a2: DEC R17
    BRNE a2
    DEC R16
    BRNE a1
    LDI R16, 0x00
    OUT PORTB, R16
    LDI R16, 0xFF
b1: LDI R17, 0xFF
b2: DEC R17
    BRNE b2
    DEC R16
    BRNE b1
    DEC R0
    BRNE c1
    POP R16
    OUT SREG, R16
    RETI
```

Code for INT 0 with C

```
//C program for INT0
#define F_CPU 1000000
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <util/delay.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
ISR (INT0_vect)
{
    // Write your ISR here to blink the LED 10 times
    // with ON and OFF interval of 1 second each
    for(int i=0; i<10; i=i+1)
    {
        //PB0 is set to 1 for 1 sec.
        PORTB = 0x01;
        _delay_ms(1000);
        //PB0 is set to 0 for 1 sec.
        PORTB = 0x00;
        _delay_ms(1000);
    }
}
int main (void)
{
    //port i/o declarations
    DDRD = 0x00;
    DDRB = 0x01;
    MCUCR = 0x02; //check
    GICR = 0x40;
    PORTB = 0x00;
    //set interrupt flag of SREG
    sei();
    while (1)
    {
        //To keep the program running forever.
    }
}
```

Code for INT 1 with ASM

```
//ASM program to implement external input INT1 in AVR
//switch to PD3
//LED to PB0
.nolist
.include "m8def.inc"
.list
.org 0
rjmp reset ; on reset, program starts here
.org 0x0002 ; Interrupt vector address for INT1. Put your ISR
here or jump
rjmp INT1_ISR ; to the ISR
.org 0x0100
reset:
    ldi R16,0x70 ; Setup the stack pointer to point to address
0x0070
    out spl,R16
```

```

ldi R16,0x00
out sph,R16
ldi R16,0x02 ;make PB0 output
out DDRB,R16
ldi R16,0x00 ; make PORTD as input
out DDRD, R16
ldi R16,0x08 ; use pull up resistor for PD3
out PORTD,R16
in R16,MCUCR
ori R16,0x08 ; set INT1 to falling edge sensitive
out MCUCR,R16 ; use OR so that other bits are not
affected
in R16,GICR
ori R16, 0x80 ; enable INT1 interrupt
out GICR,R16
ldi R16,0x00 ; Turn off LED
out PORTB,R16
sei ; enable interrupts
indefiniteloop: rjmp indefiniteloop
INT1_ISR: ; INT1 Interrupt handler or ISR
in R16,SREG ; save status register
push R16
ldi R16,0x0a ; blink LED 10 times
mov R0,R16
c1: ldi R16,0x01 ;Turn ON LED
out PORTB,R16
LDI R16,0xFF ;delay
a1: LDI R17,0xFF
a2: DEC R17
BRNE a2
DEC R16
BRNE a1
ldi R16,0x00 ; Turn OFF LED
out PORTB,R16
LDI R16,0xFF ;delay
b1: LDI R17,0xFF
b2: DEC R17
BRNE b2
DEC R16
BRNE b1
DEC R0
BRNE c1 ; check if LED has blinked 10 times
pop R16 ; retrieve status register
out SREG, R16
RETI ; go back to main program

```

Code for INT 1 with C

```

#define F_CPU 1000000
#include <avr/io.h>

```

```

#include <util/delay.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
ISR (INT1_vect)
{
// Write your ISR here to blink the LED 10 times
// with ON and OFF interval of 1 second each
for(int i=0; i<10; i=i+1)
{
//PB0 is set to 1 for 1 sec.
PORTB = 0x01;
_delay_ms(1000);
//PB0 is set to 0 for 1 sec.
PORTB = 0x00;
_delay_ms(1000);
}
}
int main (void)
{
//port i/o declarations
DDRD = 0x00;
DDRB = 0x01;
MCUCR = 0x02;
GICR = 0x80;
PORTB = 0x00;
//set interrupt flag of SREG
sei();
while (1)
{
//To keep the program running forever.
}
}

```

Explanation

For INT 0

- The INT0 interrupt detects different levels and level changes on the INT0 input, which refers to pin 4 in an ATmega8
- If the respective interrupt is enabled ,the interrupt branches to the INT0 vector. The bits ISC01 and ISC00 permits the selection of states or changes which trigger this interrupt.
- The primary objective is to detect if the counter is at zero. If it does, then the T flag is checked. If set, a new cycle starts and the counter is set to six.
- If the cycle counter is not zero, the bTo flag is checked (it is set by the CTC ISR when a time-out occurs). If this is set, the next stage is handled. The flow returns to the sleep instruction in any case.

For INT 1

- Interrupt 1 is in pin5 of ATmega 8 IC and the rest of the circuit is similar in connection.
- Interrupt vector address for INT1. Put your ISR here or jump to the ISR.
- Setup the stack pointer to point to address 0x0070, make PB0 output, make PORTD as input, use pull up resistor for PD3.
- Set INT1 to falling edge sensitive use OR in order to ensure that other bits are not affected enable INT1.
- INT1 Interrupt handler or ISR, save status register and blink LED 10 times. Interrupt.

Learning Outcomes

- Learning how to burn code into the hardware
- Getting used to code in assembly language and then use Burn o mat to implement the code
- By using int 0 and 1 with 50% duty cycle we learnt to blink the LED using ASM and C language

Outputs

Please refer to these videos for the outputs of the experiment

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vQTKNX8ZBGJwZ5Rve1dPHi1AAzE0LcQ?usp=s>
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