

# **16.317: Microprocessor Systems Design I**

Spring 2015

## Lecture 29: Key Questions

April 15, 2015

1. (Review) Explain how interrupts can be set up and managed in the PIC microcontrollers.

2. (Review) Explain the operation of the programs used to rotate the LEDs using interrupts (interrupt.asm and interrupt.c).

3. Explain how the analog to digital converter module is configured in PIC microcontrollers.

- 4

```

; *****
; Lesson 4 - "Analog to Digital"
;
; This shows how to read the A2D converter and display the
; High order parts on the 4 bit LED display.
; The pot on the Low Pin Count Demo board varies the voltage
; coming in on in A0.
;
; The A2D is referenced to the same Vdd as the device, which
; is nominally is 5V. The A2D returns the ratio of the voltage
; on Pin RA0 to 5V. The A2D has a resolution of 10 bits, with 1024
; representing 5V and 0 representing 0V.
;
;
; The top four MSBs of the ADC are mirrored onto the LEDs. Rotate the potentiometer
; to change the display.
;
;
; PIC: 16F1829
; Assembler: MPASM v5.43
; IDE: MPLABX v1.10
;
; Board: PICKit 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
; Date: 6.1.2012
;
; *****
; * See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
; *****

#include <p16F1829.inc>
    __CONFIG __CONFIG1, (_FOSC_INTOSC & _WDTE_OFF & _PWRTE_OFF & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF & _CPD_OFF &
    _BOREN_ON & _CLKOUTEN_OFF & _IESO_OFF & _FCMEN_OFF);
    __CONFIG __CONFIG2, (_WRT_OFF & _PLLEN_OFF & _STVREN_OFF & _LVP_OFF);

    errorlevel -302                ;supress the 'not in bank0' warning

; -----LATCH-----
; Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
; LED:   -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
; -----

    ORG 0                        ;start of code at address 0x0000
Start:

    bankSEL    OSCCON            ;Setup main init
    movlw      b'00111000'      ;bank1
    movwf      OSCCON           ;set cpu clock speed
                                ;move contents of the working register into OSCCON

                                ;Configure the ADC/Potentimotor
                                ;already in bank1
    bsf         TRISA, 4         ;Potentimotor is connected to RA4....set as input
    movlw       b'00001101'      ;select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module (carefull, this is actually AN3)
    movwf      ADCON0
    movlw       b'00010000'      ;left justified - Fosc/8 speed - vref is Vdd
    movwf      ADCON1
    bankSEL    ANSELA            ;bank3
    bsf         ANSELA, 4        ;analog for ADC

                                ;Configure the LEDs
    bankSEL    TRISC             ;bank1
    clrf       TRISC            ;make all of PORTC an output
    bankSEL    LATCH             ;select the bank where LATCH is
    movlw      b'00001000'      ;start the rotation by setting DS1 ON
    movwf      LATCH            ;write contents of the working register to the latch

```

MainLoop:

```
                                ;Start the ADC
nop                            ;required ADC delay of 8uS => (1/(Fosc/4)) = (1/(500KHz/4)) = 8uS
banksel                        ADCON0
bsf                            ADCON0, GO      ;start the ADC
btfsc                          ADCON0, GO      ;this bit will be cleared when the conversion is complete
goto                           $-1             ;keep checking the above line until GO bit is clear

                                ;Grab Results and write to the LEDs
swapf                          ADRESH, w       ;Get the top 4 MSbs (remember that the ADC result is LEFT justified)
!)
banksel                        LATC
movwf                          LATC             ;move into the LEDs
bra                            MainLoop

end                             ;end code
```

```

/**
*****
* Lesson 4 - "Analog to Digital"
*
* This shows how to read the A2D converter and display the
* High order parts on the 4 bit LED display.
* The pot on the Low Pin Count Demo board varies the voltage
* coming in on in A0.
*
* The A2D is referenced to the same Vdd as the device, which
* is nominally is 5V. The A2D returns the ratio of the voltage
* on Pin RA0 to 5V. The A2D has a resolution of 10 bits, with 1023
* representing 5V and 0 representing 0V.
*
*
* The top four MSbs of the ADC are mirrored onto the LEDs. Rotate the potentiometer
* to change the display.
*
* PIC: 16F1829
* Compiler: XC8 v1.00
* IDE: MPLABX v1.10
*
* Board: PICKit 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
* Date: 6.1.2012
*
*****
* See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
*****
*/

#include <htc.h>                                //PIC hardware mapping
#define _XTAL_FREQ 500000                      //Used by the XC8 delay_ms(x) macro

//config bits that are part-specific for the PIC16F1829
__CONFIG(FOSC_INTOSC & WDTE_OFF & PWRTE_OFF & MCLRE_OFF & CP_OFF & CPD_OFF & BOREN_ON & CLKOUTEN_OFF &
  IESO_OFF & FCMEN_OFF);
__CONFIG(WRT_OFF & PLLEN_OFF & STVREN_OFF & LVP_OFF);

/* -----LATC-----
* Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
* LED:    -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
* -----
*/

void main(void) {
    OSCCON = 0b00111000;                        //500KHz clock speed
    TRISC = 0;                                  //all LED pins are outputs

    TRISAbits.TRISA4 = 1;                       //setup ADC
    ANSELAbits.ANSA4 = 1;                       //Potentiometer is connected to RA4...set as input
    ADCON0 = 0b00001101;                         //analog
    (AN3)                                         //select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module
    ADCON1 = 0b00010000;                         //left justified - FOSC/8 speed - Vref is Vdd

    while (1) {
        __delay_us(5);                          //wait for ADC charging cap to settle
        GO = 1;
        while (GO) continue;                    //wait for conversion to be finished
        LATC = (ADRESH >> 4);                   //grab the top 4 MSbs
    }
}

```

```

; *****
; Lesson 5 - "Variable Speed Rotate"
;
; This lesson combines all of the previous lessons to produce a variable speed rotating
; LED display that is proportional to the ADC value. The ADC value and LED rotate
; speed are inversely proportional to each other.
;
; Rotate the POT counterclockwise to see the LEDs shift faster.
;
;
; PIC: 16F1829
; Assembler: MPASM v5.43
; IDE: MPLABX v1.10
;
; Board: PICKit 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
; Date: 6.1.2012
;
; *****
; * See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
; *****

#include <p16F1829.inc>
    __CONFIG __CONFIG1, (_FOSC_INTOSC & _WDTE_OFF & _PWRTE_OFF & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF & _CPD_OFF &
    _BOREN_ON & _CLKOUTEN_OFF & _IESO_OFF & _FCMEN_OFF);
    __CONFIG __CONFIG2, (_WRT_OFF & _PLLEN_OFF & _STVREN_OFF & _LVP_OFF);

    errorlevel -302                                ;supress the 'not in bank0' warning
    cblock 0x70                                     ;shared memory location that is accessible from all banks
Delay1                                             ;Define two file registers for the delay loop in shared memory
Delay2
    endc

; -----LATC-----
; Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
; LED:   -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
; -----

    ORG 0                                           ;start of code
Start:

    banksel    OSCCON                               ;Setup main init
    movlw      b'00111000'                         ;bank1
    movwf      OSCCON                             ;set cpu clock speed
                                                    ;move contents of the working register into OSCCON

                                                    ;Configure the ADC/Potentimotor
                                                    ;already in bank1
    bsf        TRISA, 4                             ;Potentimotor is connected to RA4....set as input
    movlw      b'0001101'                          ;select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module (carefull, this
is actually AN3)
    movwf      ADCON0
    movlw      b'0001000'                          ;left justified - Fosc/8 speed - vref is Vdd
    movwf      ADCON1
    banksel    ANSELA                               ;bank3
    bsf        ANSELA, 4                           ;analog for ADC

;Configure the LEDs
    banksel    TRISC                               ;bank1
    clrf       TRISC                               ;make all of PORTC an output
    banksel    LATC                               ;bank2
    movlw      b'0001000'                         ;start the rotation by setting DS4 ON
    movwf      LATC                               ;write contents of the working register to the latch
MainLoop:
    call       A2d                                 ;get the ADC result
                                                    ;top 8 MSbs are now in the working register (Wreg)
    movwf      Delay2                             ;move ADC result into the outer delay loop

```



```

    call    CheckIfZero      ;if ADC result is zero, load in a value of '1' or else the delay
loop will decrement starting at 255
    call    DelayLoop        ;delay the next LED from turning ON
    call    Rotate           ;rotate the LEDs

    bra     MainLoop         ;do this forever

```

```

CheckIfZero:
    movlw   d'0'             ;load wreg with '0'
    xorwf   Delay2, w        ;XOR wreg with the ADC result and save in wreg
    btfss   STATUS, Z        ;if the ADC result is NOT '0', then simply return to MainLoop
    return  ;return to MainLoop
    movlw   d'1'             ;ADC result IS '0'. Load delay routine with a '1' to avoid
decrementing a rollover value of 255
    movwf   Delay2           ;move it into the delay location in shared memory (RAM)
    return  ;return to MainLoop

```

```

A2d:
    ;Start the ADC
    nop
    banksel ADCON0           ;required ADC delay of 8uS => (1/(Fosc/4)) = (1/(500KHz/4)) = 8uS
    bsf     ADCON0, GO       ;start the ADC
    btfsc   ADCON0, GO       ;this bit will be cleared when the conversion is complete
    goto    $-1              ;keep checking the above line until GO bit is clear
    movf    ADRESH, w        ;Get the top 8 MSbs (remember that the ADC result is LEFT justified)
    !)

    return

```

```

DelayLoop:
    ;Delay amount is determined by the value of the ADC
    decfsz  Delay1, f        ;will always be decrementing 255 here
    goto    DelayLoop        ;The Inner loop takes 3 instructions per loop * 255 loops (required)
    delay)
    decfsz  Delay2, f        ;The outer loop takes and additional 3 instructions per lap * X
    loops (X = top 8 MSbs from ADC conversion)
    goto    DelayLoop

    return

```

```

Rotate:
    banksel LATC             ;change to Bank2
    lsr     LATC             ;logical shift right
    btfsc   STATUS, C        ;did the bit rotate into the carry?
    bsf     LATC, 3          ;yes, put it into bit 3.

    return

end                          ;end code

```

```

/**
*****
* Lesson 5 - "Variable Speed Rotate"
*
* This lesson combines all of the previous lessons to produce a variable speed rotating
* LED display that is proportional to the ADC value. The ADC value and LED rotate
* speed are inversely proportional to each other.
*
* Rotate the POT counterclockwise to see the LEDs shift faster.
*
* PIC: 16F1829
* Compiler: XC8 v1.00
* IDE: MPLABX v1.10
*
* Board: PICkit 3 Low Pin Count Demo Board
* Date: 6.1.2012
*
*****
* See Low Pin Count Demo Board User's Guide for Lesson Information*
*****
*/

#include <htc.h>                                     //PIC hardware mapping
#define _XTAL_FREQ 500000                          //Used by the XC8 delay_ms(x) macro

//config bits that are part-specific for the PIC16F1829
__CONFIG(FOSC_INTOSC & WDTE_OFF & PWRTE_OFF & MCLRE_OFF & CP_OFF & CPD_OFF & BOREN_ON & CLKOUTEN_OFF &
IESO_OFF & FCMEN_OFF);
__CONFIG(WRT_OFF & PLLEN_OFF & STVREN_OFF & LVP_OFF);

/* -----LATC-----
* Bit#:  -7---6---5---4---3---2---1---0---
* LED:    -----|DS4|DS3|DS2|DS1|-
* -----
*/

unsigned char adc(void);                             //prototype

void main(void) {
    unsigned char delay;

    OSCCON = 0b00111000;                            //500KHz clock speed
    TRISC = 0;                                       //all LED pins are outputs
    LATC = 0;
    LATCbits.LATC3 = 1;                             //start sequence with DS4 lit

    TRISAbits.TRISA4 = 1;                           //setup ADC
    ANSELAbits.ANSA4 = 1;                           //Potentiometer is connected to RA4...set as input
    ADCON0 = 0b00001101;                             //analog
    (AN3)                                           //select RA4 as source of ADC and enable the module
    ADCON1 = 0b00010000;                             //left justified - FOSC/8 speed - Vref is Vdd

    while (1) {
        delay = adc();                               //grab the top 8 MSbs
        __delay_ms(5);                               //delay for AT LEAST 5ms
        while (delay-- != 0)
            __delay_ms(2);                           //decrement the 8 MSbs of the ADC and delay 2ms for
        each
        LATC >> = 1;                                  //shift to the right by 1 to light up the next LED
        if (STATUSbits.C)                             //when the last LED is lit, restart the pattern
            LATCbits.LATC3 = 1;
    }
}

```

```
unsigned char adc(void) {  
    __delay_us(5);           //wait for ADC charging cap to settle  
    GO = 1;                  //wait for conversion to be finished  
    while (GO) continue;  
  
    return ADRESH;           //grab the top 8 MSbs  
}
```