Microcontrollers (2019 Course) PIC Programs T.E. (E&TC)

PIC Programs

```
WAP for interfacing button, LED, relay and buzzer as follows - On pressing button1 relay and buzzer is turned ON and LED's start chasing from left to right; When button 2 is pressed relay and buzzer is turned OFF and LED's start chasing from left to right. (Group B: 6)

Interfacing of LCD to PIC 18FXXXX. (Group B: 7)

Generate square wave using timer with interrupt. (Group B: 9)

Interfacing serial port with PC both side communication. (Group C: 11)

Generation of PWM signal for DC Motor control. (Group C: 13)
```

```
* Expt - 4 WAP for interfacing button, LED, relay and buzzer as follows -
Description: This file contains Interface With Relay, Buzzer, Switch, Led's.
A. when button 1 is pressed relay and buzzer is turned ON and LED's start chasing from left to
right B, when button 2 is pressed relay and buzzer is turned OFF and Led start chasing from right
to left *****************
#include <p18f4520.h>
#include <delays.h>
#pragma config OSC = HS // High-speed oscillator
#pragma config WDT = OFF //Watchdog Timer disabled
#pragma config LVP = OFF // Low-voltage Programming disabled
#pragma config PBADEN = OFF
#define BUZZER PORTAbits.RA3 //Buzzer connected to PORTA 3rd PIN
#define SWITCH0 PORTBbits.RB0 //Switch0 connected to PORTB 0th PIN
#define SWITCH1 PORTBbits.RB1 //Switch1 connected to PORTB 1st PIN
void main(void)
       TRISA = 0x00; // RA3,OutPut Direction
       TRISB = 0xff; // RB0,B1 Input Direction
       TRISD = 0x00; // [RD0-3=LED's][RD4,5=Relay1,2]OutPut Direction
       PORTD = 0xff; // [RD0-3=LED's][RD4,5=Relay1,2] Initialise as 0xff
       BUZZER = 0x00;
while(1)
if(SWITCH0==0) // Condition for 1st switch {
while(1)
```

```
BUZZER =1; // Buzzer On
       PORTD = 0x37; //(Relay1&2 = 1)&(LED's sequence L-to-R = 0111=7) Delay10KTCYx(100); //
       400mSDelay
       PORTD = 0x3B; // (LED's sequence Left to Right=1011=B) Delay10KTCYx(100);
       PORTD = 0x3D;
       Delay10KTCYx(100);
       PORTD = 0x3E;
       Delay10KTCYx(100);
       if(SWITCH1==0) // check if 2nd switch is pressed
 }
else if(SWITCH1==0) // Condition for 2nd switch {
       while(1)
       BUZZER =0; // Buzzer Off
       PORTD = 0xcE; //(Relay1&2 = 0)&(LED's seq R-to Left=1110=E) Delay10KTCYx(100);
       PORTD = 0xcD; // LED's sequence Right to Left=1101=D Delay10KTCYx(100);
       PORTD = 0xcB;
       Delay10KTCYx(100);
       PORTD = 0xc7;
       Delay10KTCYx(100);
              if(SWITCH0==0) // check if 1st switch is pressed
             break;
       }
}
* Expt – 5 LCD connections:
RC0 RC1 RE2 RE1 RE0 RC2 RS EN D7 D6 D5 D4 4 bit interface is used.
Expt – 5 LCD connections:
RC0 RC1 RE2 RE1 RE0 RC2
RS EN D7 D6 D5 D4
4 bit interface is used.
#include <p18f4520.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <delays.h>
#include "LCD.h"
#pragma config OSC = HS // High-speed oscillator
#pragma config WDT = OFF // Watchdog Timer disabled
#pragma config LVP = OFF // Low-voltage Programming disabled
Delay10KTCYx(1)4mS
Delay10KTCYx(2)8mS
*/
#define rs LATCbits.LATC0
```

```
#define en LATCbits.LATC1
unsigned char arr1[] = "Hello World";
unsigned char arr2[] = "Microcontroller";
void MyDelay(unsigned int Count)
while(Count)
Count--;
void lcdcmd1(unsigned char command)
LATCbits.LATC2 = (command) & 0x1; //RC2=1
LATEbits.LATE0 = (command >> 1) & 0x1; //RE0=1
LATEbits.LATE1 = (command >> 2) \& 0x1; //RE1=0
LATEbits.LATE2 = (command >> 3) \& 0x1; //RE2=0
en=0;
rs=0;
Delay10KTCYx(1);
en=1;
Delay10KTCYx(1);
en=0:
Delay10KTCYx(1);
void lcdcmd(unsigned char value)
example value command =0x38 =>
Require to send command lik this Way:
highernibble = 0 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 0
Microcontrollers (2019 Course) T.E. (E&TC)
D7 D6 D5 D4 | D3 D2 D1 D0
RE2 RE1 RE0 RC2
lowernibble = 1 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0
D7 D6 D5 D4 | D3 D2 D1 D0
here D0-D3 is not used because of 4-Bit DATA LINES
So we have to send data(0x3 & 0x8) on D4-D7 Data lines two times
char lowernibble=0,highernibble=0;
//Exmaple Value =0x38
lowernibble = value & 0x0f; //lowernibble = 0x08
highernibble = value & 0xf0; //highernibble = 0x30
highernibble = (highernibble >>4) & 0x0f; //highernibble = 0x03
```

```
lcdcmd1(highernibble);
lcdcmd1(lowernibble);
Delay10KTCYx(2);
void lcddata1(unsigned char data)
//data = 0x38 = > 0x03,0x08 nibble
LATCbits.LATC2 = (data) & 0x1; //RC2=1
LATEbits.LATE0 = (data >> 1) & 0x1; //RE0=1
LATEbits.LATE1 = (data >> 2) \& 0x1; //RE1=0
LATEbits.LATE2 = (data >> 3) & 0x1; //RE2=0
rs=1:
Delay10KTCYx(1);
en=0:
Delay10KTCYx(1);
en=1;
Delay10KTCYx(1);
en=0:
Delay10KTCYx(1);
void lcddata(unsigned char value)
exmple value command =0x38 =>
Require to send command lik this Way:
highernibble = 0 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 0
D7 D6 D5 D4 | D3 D2 D1 D0
RE2 RE1 RE0 RC2
lowernibble = 1 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0
D7 D6 D5 D4 | D3 D2 D1 D0
here D0-D3 is not used because of 4-Bit DATA LINES
So we have to send data(0x3 & 0x8) on D4-D7 Data lines two times
*/
char lowernibble=0,highernibble=0;
//Exmaple Value =0x38
lowernibble = value & 0x0f: //lowernibble = 0x08
highernibble = value & 0xf0; //highernibble = 0x30
highernibble = (highernibble >>4) & 0x0f; //highernibble = 0x03
Icddata1(highernibble);
lcddata1(lowernibble);
Delay10KTCYx(2);
void lcdinit()
//Configure OutPut Pin
TRISEbits.RE0 = 0; //OUTPUT DIR OF RE0
TRISEbits.RE1 = 0; //OUTPUT DIR OF RE1
TRISEbits.RE2 = 0; //OUTPUT DIR OF RE2
```

```
TRISCbits.RC0 = 0; //OUTPUT DIR OF RC0
TRISCbits.RC1 = 0; //OUTPUT DIR OF RC1
TRISCbits.RC2 = 0; //OUTPUT DIR OF RC2
//Make Output Value =0 to all Pins
PORTEbits.RE0 = 0:
PORTEbits.RE1 = 0;
PORTEbits.RE2 = 0;
PORTCbits.RC0 = 0;
PORTCbits.RC1 = 0:
PORTCbits.RC1 = 0;
Delay10KTCYx(1);
lcdcmd(0x03);
Delay10KTCYx(1);
lcdcmd(0x03);
Delay10KTCYx(2);
lcdcmd(0x03);
Delay10KTCYx(2);
lcdcmd(0x02);
Delay10KTCYx(2);
lcdcmd(0x28);
lcdcmd(0x08);
lcdcmd(0x0c);
lcdcmd(0x06);
void DisplayRow (int row, char *str)
pass pointer to 16 character string
displayes the message on line1 or line2 of LCD, depending on
whether row is 1 or 2.
*/
int k;
//Either Line 1 select or select Line 2
if (row == 1)
lcdcmd(0x80);
if(row == 2)
lcdcmd(0xc0);
//After Selection of LCD Line send Data from 0 to 15 Char
for(k = 0; k < 16; k ++)
if (str[k])
lcddata(str[k]);
else
break;
```

```
Microcontrollers (2019 Course)
                                                                        T.E. (E&TC)
while(k < 16)
lcddata(' ') ;
k ++;
void main (void)
TRISB = 0XFF; // INPUT FROM KEYs
TRISD = 0x00; // OUTPUT(LEDs)
PORTD = 0x00;
TRISD = 0x00:
PORTD = 0x00;
MyDelay(100);
lcdinit();
PORTD = 0x00;
while(1)
DisplayRow (1,arr1);
DisplayRow (2,arr2);
* Description: Header files containing 16x2 character lcd display functions.
*/ #ifndef LCD H
#define LCD_H
extern void lcddata(unsigned char value);
extern void lcddata(unsigned char value);
extern void lcdinit();
extern void DisplayRow (int row, char *str);
#endif //LCD_H
```

* Expt - 6 Generate square wave using timer with interrupt.

/ /

Cal = for 20MHz oscillator and 256 prescalar, the effective instruction execution speed is $(4*256)/20\times10^6$ which will give you 51.2uS (micro second) per instruction.

```
So for 1 second 19625(it is 1/51.2uS).
Since we know interrupt happens only when the timer buffer overflows,
for a 16 bit timer the preset value to achieve 1 second for overflow will be 65535 - 19625(0x4c4b) = 0xb3b4.
#include <p18f4520.h>
#include <delays.h>
#pragma config OSC = HS // High-speed oscillator
#pragma config WDT = OFF // Watchdog Timer disabled
#pragma config LVP = OFF // Low-voltage Programming disabled
#pragma config PBADEN = OFF
#define BUZZER PORTAbits.RA3 //Buzzer connected to PORTA 3rd PIN
unsigned char TimerOnflag=0, Num=0;
void Timer0Init()
        TOCON = 0x87; ; // Prescaler of 256, Timer Prescaler assigned, Increment on low to high transition,
                         //16 BIT MODE, Turns timer on
        TMR0H = 0xB3;
        TMR0L = 0xB4;
        // Interrupt Setup
        RCONbits.IPEN = 1; // Interrupt priority enabled
        INTCON = 0xE0; // Enables Global Interrupts, Peripheral Interrupts, Enables overflow Interrupt, Sets
                          //overflow bit to zero
        INTCON2bits.TMR0IP = 1; // Timer 0 Interrupt is high priority
}
void TMRISR (void);
#pragma code InterruptVectorHigh=0x08
void InterruptVectorHigh (void)
        _asm
        goto TMRISR
        endasm
#pragma code
#pragma interrupt TMRISR
void TMRISR (void)
                        //Timer ISR
        if(INTCONbits.TMR0IF == 1)
                INTCONbits.TMR0IF=0; //Clear Interrupt Flag to prevent reinitialisation of ISR
                TMR0H = 0xB3;
                TMR0L = 0xB4;
                if(TimerOnflag)
```

```
PORTD = 0x00;
                    TimerOnflag=0;
                    BUZZER = 0;
                    Delay10KTCYx(700);
             else
                    PORTD = 0xff;
                    TimerOnflag=1;
                    BUZZER = 0;
                    Delay10KTCYx(700);
       }
void main (void)
      TimerOInit();
      TimerOnflag=0;
      TRISD = 0x00; //Port configured as Output
      PORTD = 0x00; //PORTD = 0x00
      while(1)
         BUZZER = 1;
}
* Expt 7: Interfacing serial port with PC both side communication.
Description: This program sends & receives data on serial port
*/ #include <p18f4520.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <delays.h>
#pragma config OSC = HS // High-speed oscillator
#pragma config WDT = OFF // Watchdog Timer disabled
#pragma config LVP = OFF // Low-voltage Programming disabled
void InitUSART()
      TRISCbits.TRISC6 = 1; //make Tx Pin of UART
      TRISCbits.TRISC7 = 1; //make Rx Pin of UART
       SPBRG = 31; //9600 baud @ 20MHz(HS MODE)
      TXSTA = 0x20; //Transmitter Enable
      RCSTAbits.SPEN =1; //Serial Port Enble
       RCSTAbits.CREN =1; //Continues Receive Enable bit
}
```

}

