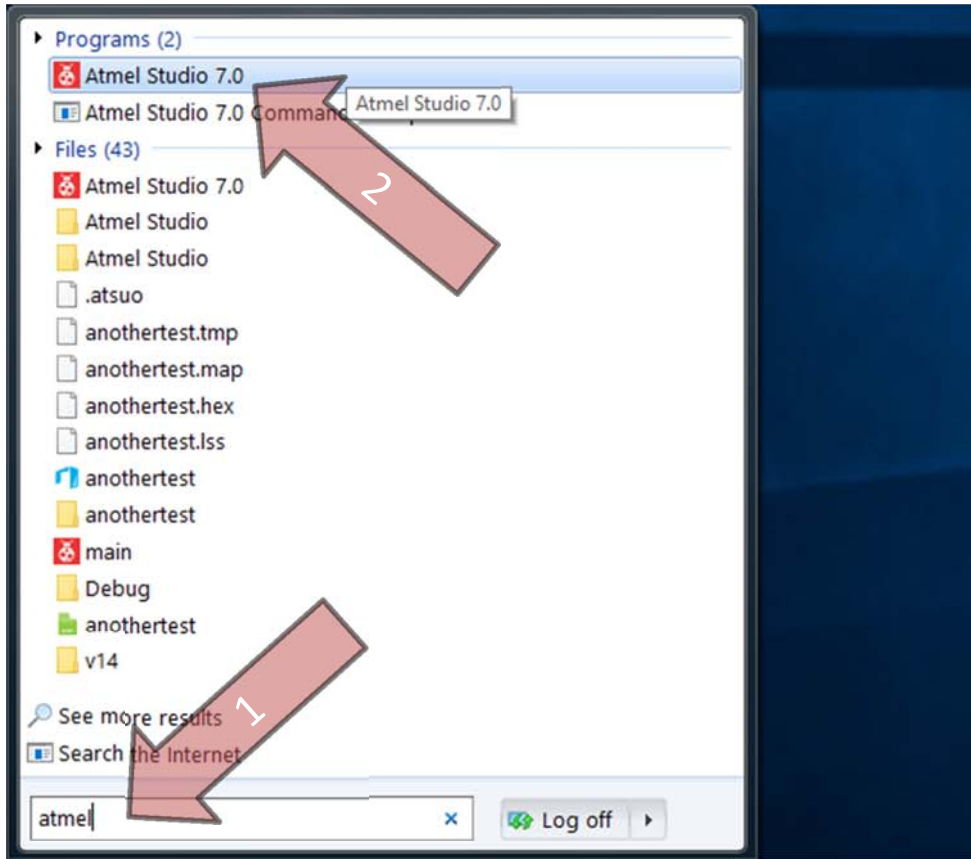
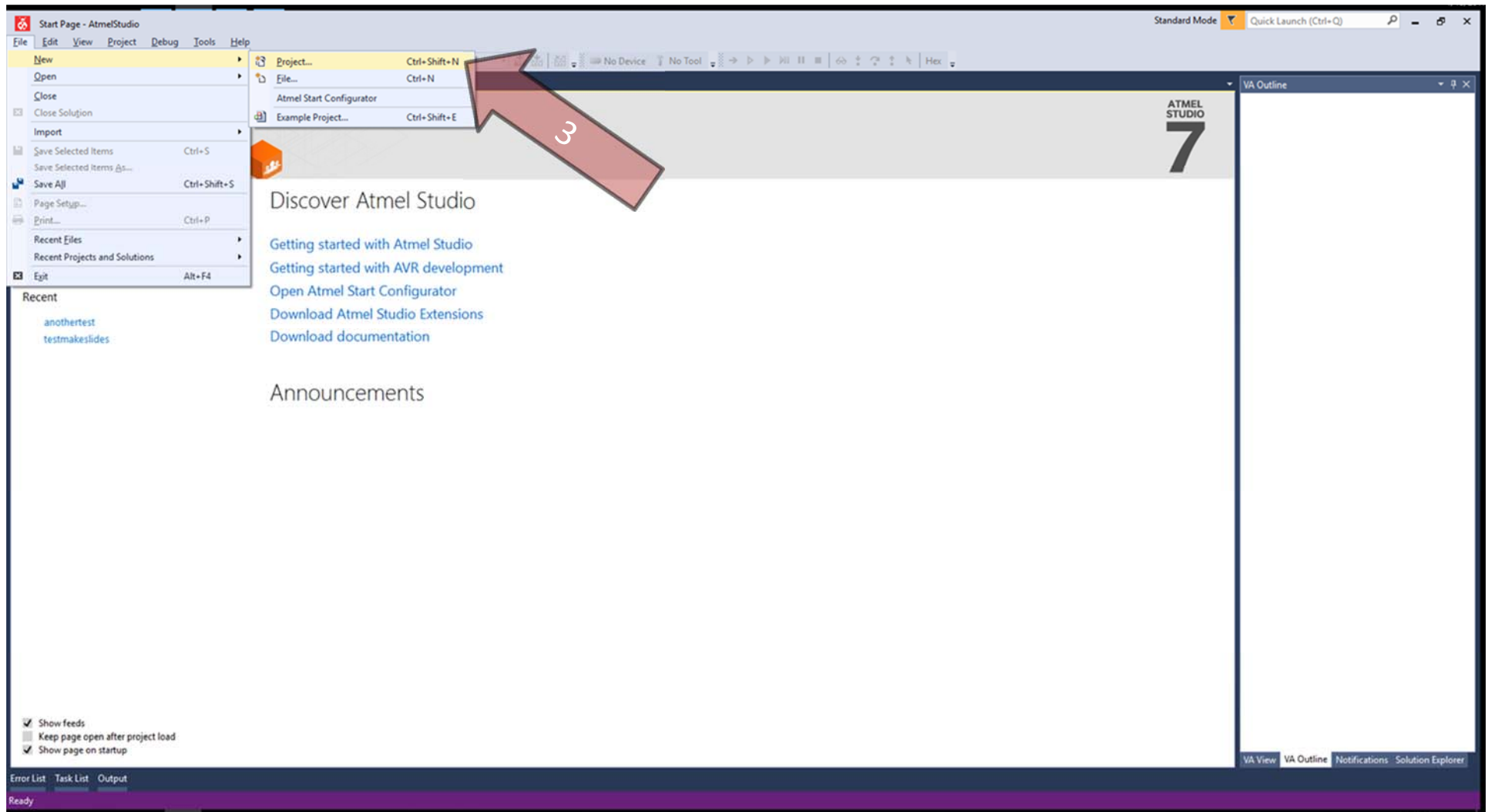


AVR Simulation Tutorial (v3.0)

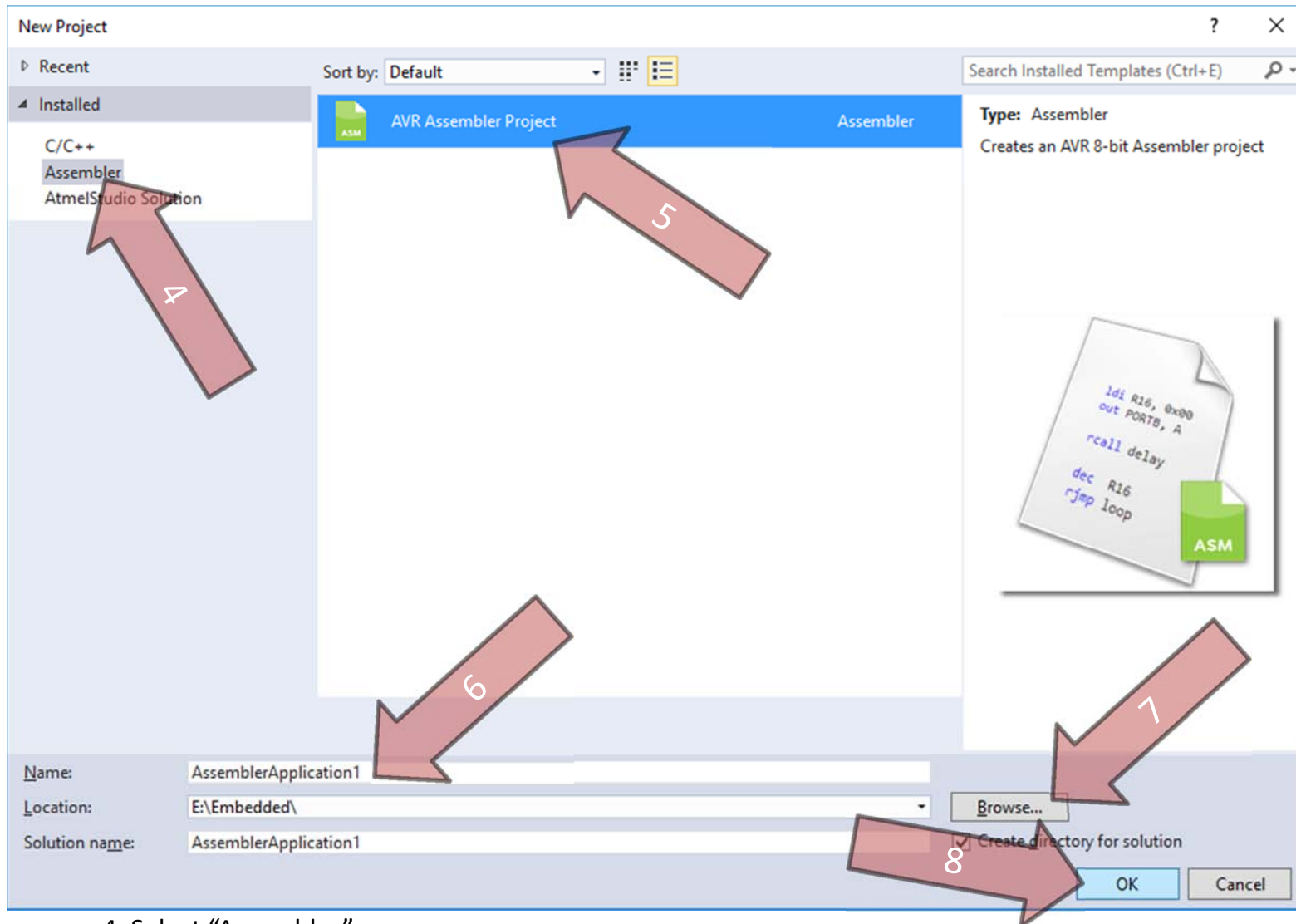




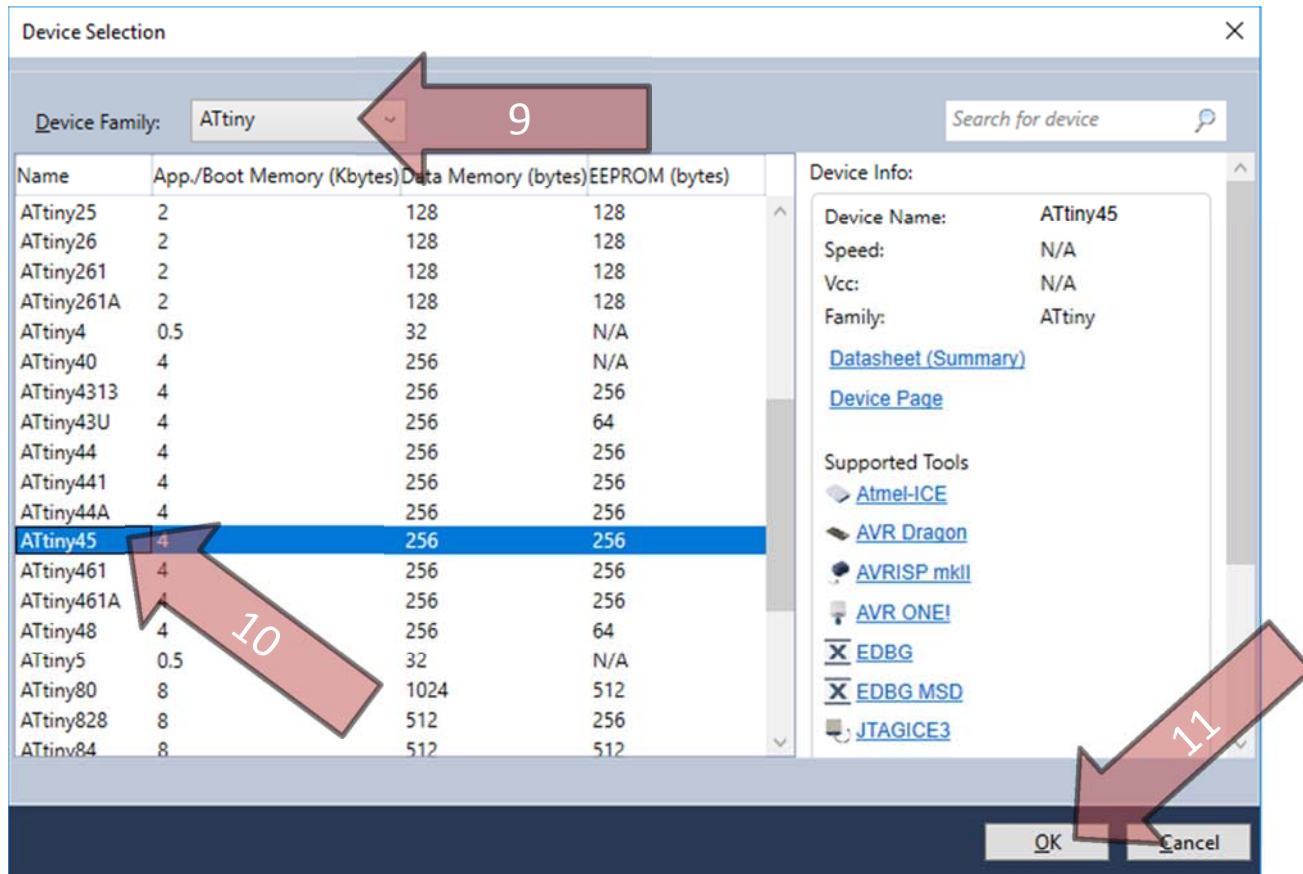
1. Search for Atmel in the start menu
2. Locate Atmel Studio 7.0 and open it



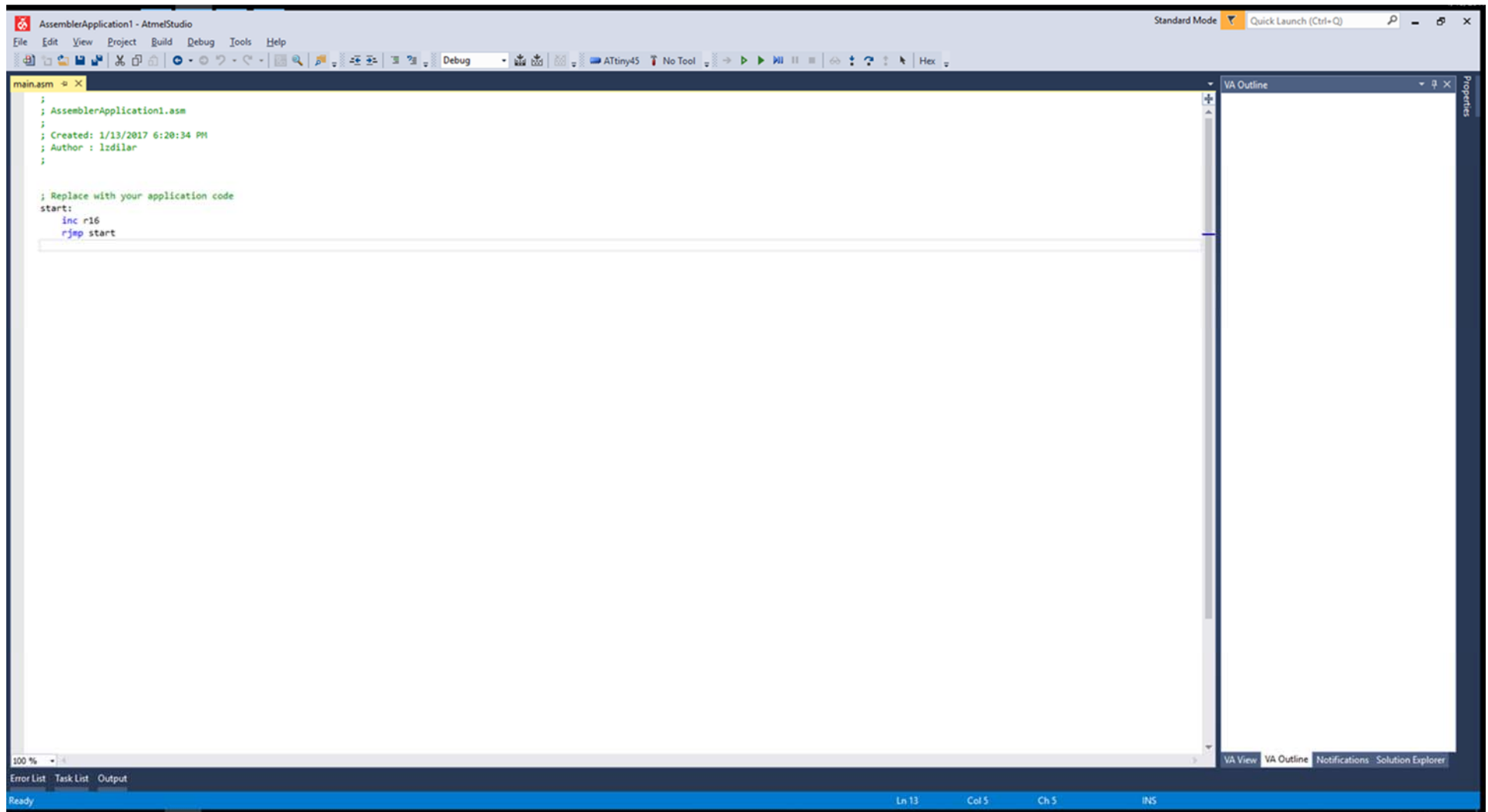
3. When the program opens, navigate to “File” -> “New” -> “Project...” and click it



4. Select "Assembler"
5. Select "AVR Assembler Project"
6. Name the Project
7. Select the save location
8. Click "OK"



9. Select "ATtiny" from the drop down
10. Select "ATtiny45" from the list
11. Click "OK"



The main.asm file should appear with some default code

user.engineering.uiowa.edu/~rbeichel/lectures/es_s17/lab1/index.html

Embedded Systems - ECE:3360

Spring 2017


main labs resources policies

Lab 1 Assignment

General
Objective: The objective of this lab is to assemble, test, and debug the ATtiny45 development board (Kit A) that you will use during the first few labs.
Dates: **January 17 – January 27.**
No pre-lab report required.
Check off due no later than **Friday, January 27** (see check off sign up sheet for details!)

Pre-Lab Activity

1. Notify us about your lab partner choice or of your desire to have us assign a lab partner for you; you can find a team sign up sheet in the ECE office (4016 SC).
Deadline: January 21.
2. Purchase the Kit A from the Engineering Electronics Shop (2018 SC). Only one kit is needed per lab team.
3. Optional: sign-up with our lab partner for an [introductory session](#) on PC Board assembly and intro to Atmel (AVR) Studio 6. The sign up sheet can be found in the ECE office (4016 SC). The time slots are: Thursday, Jan 19: 2:30P-4:00P and Friday, Jan 20: 3:00P-4:30P.
4. Take a look at this YouTube [video on electronic soldering](#).



Kit A

Resources
Starter assembly language program, [blinky_v2_lab01.txt](#)
Kit 1 hardware [documentation](#) and assembly [instructions](#).
Introduction to [building projects and programming](#) the ATtiny45 board.
Introduction to [program simulation in Atmel Studio](#).

Lab Activity

- During the formal lab session, students will build/assemble and test the development board. Students will familiarize themselves with the development tools, build a simple circuit, and download a small AVR assembly language program to their board.
- Following the formal lab, students must work on the following tasks.

12. Navigate to the class website for Lab 1
13. Click on the `blinky.txt`

```
Assembly language file for Lab 1 in 55:036 (Embedded Systems)
Spring 2014, The University of Iowa.

LEDs are connected via a 470 Ohm resistor from PB1, PB2 to Vcc

A. Kruger, R. Beichel

.include "to45def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0

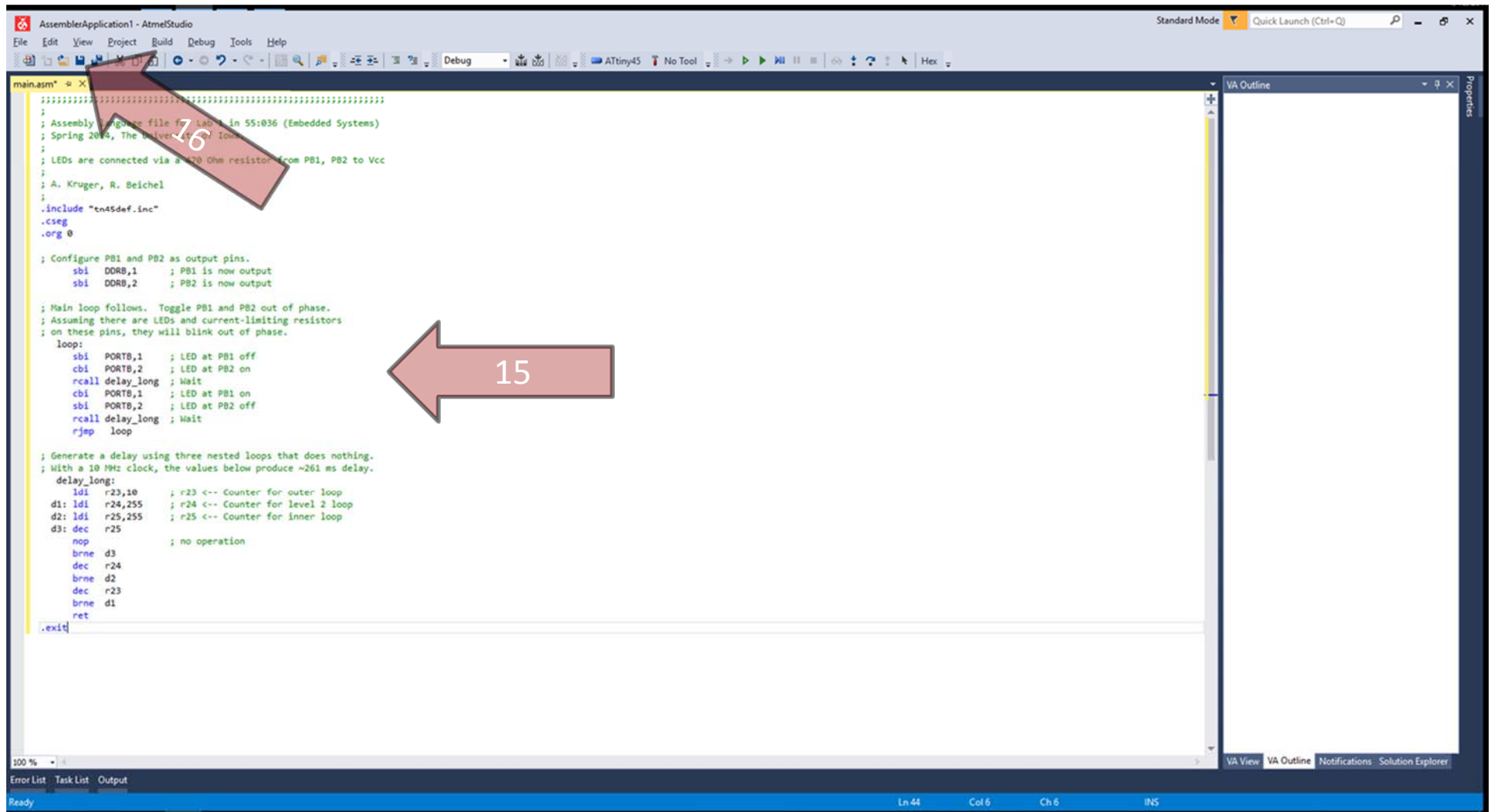
; Configure PB1 and PB2 as output pins.
sbi DDRB,1 ; PB1 is now output
sbi DDRB,2 ; PB2 is now output

; Main loop follows. Toggle PB1 and PB2 out of phase.
; Assuming there are LEDs and current-limiting resistors
; on these pins, they will blink out of phase.
loop:
sbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 off
cbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 on
rcall delay_long ; Wait
cbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 on
sbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 off
rcall delay_long ; Wait
rjmp loop

; Generate a delay using three nested loops that does nothing.
; With a 10 MHz clock, the values below produce ~261 ms delay.
delay_long:
ldi r23,10 ; r23 <-- Counter for outer loop
d1: ldi r24,255 ; r24 <-- Counter for level 2 loop
d2: ldi r25,255 ; r25 <-- Counter for inner loop
d3: dec r25
nop ; no operation
brne d3
dec r24
brne d2
dec r23
brne d1
ret
.exit
```

14

14. Copy all of the code



AssemblerApplication1 - AtmelStudio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Tools Help

Debug ATtiny45 No Tool

main.asm

```

;=====
; Assembly language file for Lab 1 in 55:036 (Embedded Systems)
; Spring 2014, The University of Iowa
;
; LEDs are connected via a 470 Ohm resistor from PB1, PB2 to Vcc
;
; A. Kruger, R. Beichel
;
.include "tn45def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0

; Configure PB1 and PB2 as output pins.
sbi DDRB,1 ; PB1 is now output
sbi DDRB,2 ; PB2 is now output

; Main loop follows. Toggle PB1 and PB2 out of phase.
; Assuming there are LEDs and current-limiting resistors
; on these pins, they will blink out of phase.
loop:
sbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 off
cbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 on
rcall delay_long ; Wait
cbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 on
sbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 off
rcall delay_long ; Wait
rjmp loop

; Generate a delay using three nested loops that does nothing.
; With a 10 MHz clock, the values below produce ~261 ms delay.
delay_long:
ldi r23,10 ; r23 <-- Counter for outer loop
d1: ldi r24,255 ; r24 <-- Counter for level 2 loop
d2: ldi r25,255 ; r25 <-- Counter for inner loop
d3: dec r25
nop ; no operation
brne d3
dec r24
brne d2
dec r23
brne d1
ret
.exit

```

VA Outline

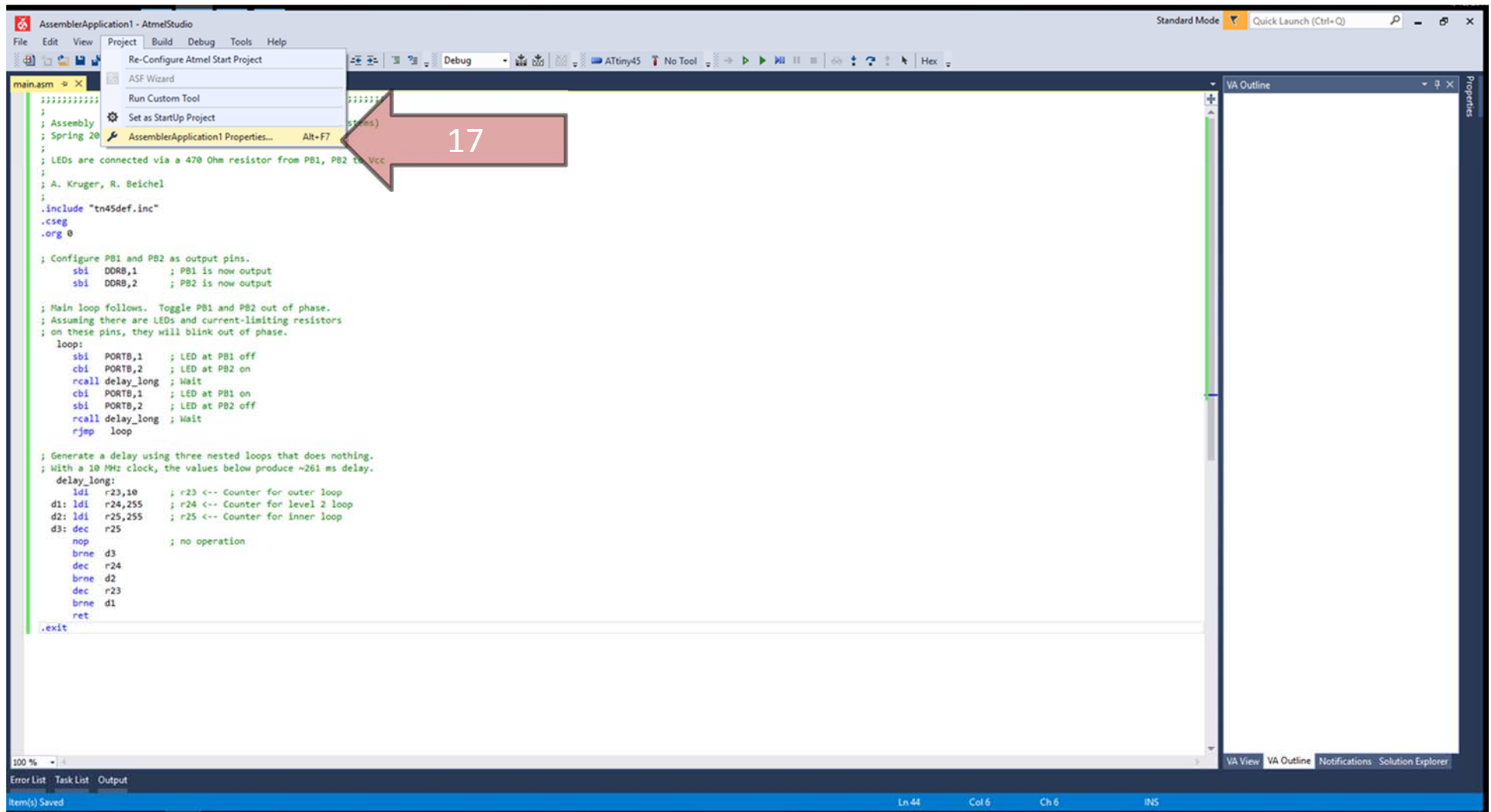
100 %

Error List Task List Output

Ready Ln 44 Col 6 Ch 6 INS

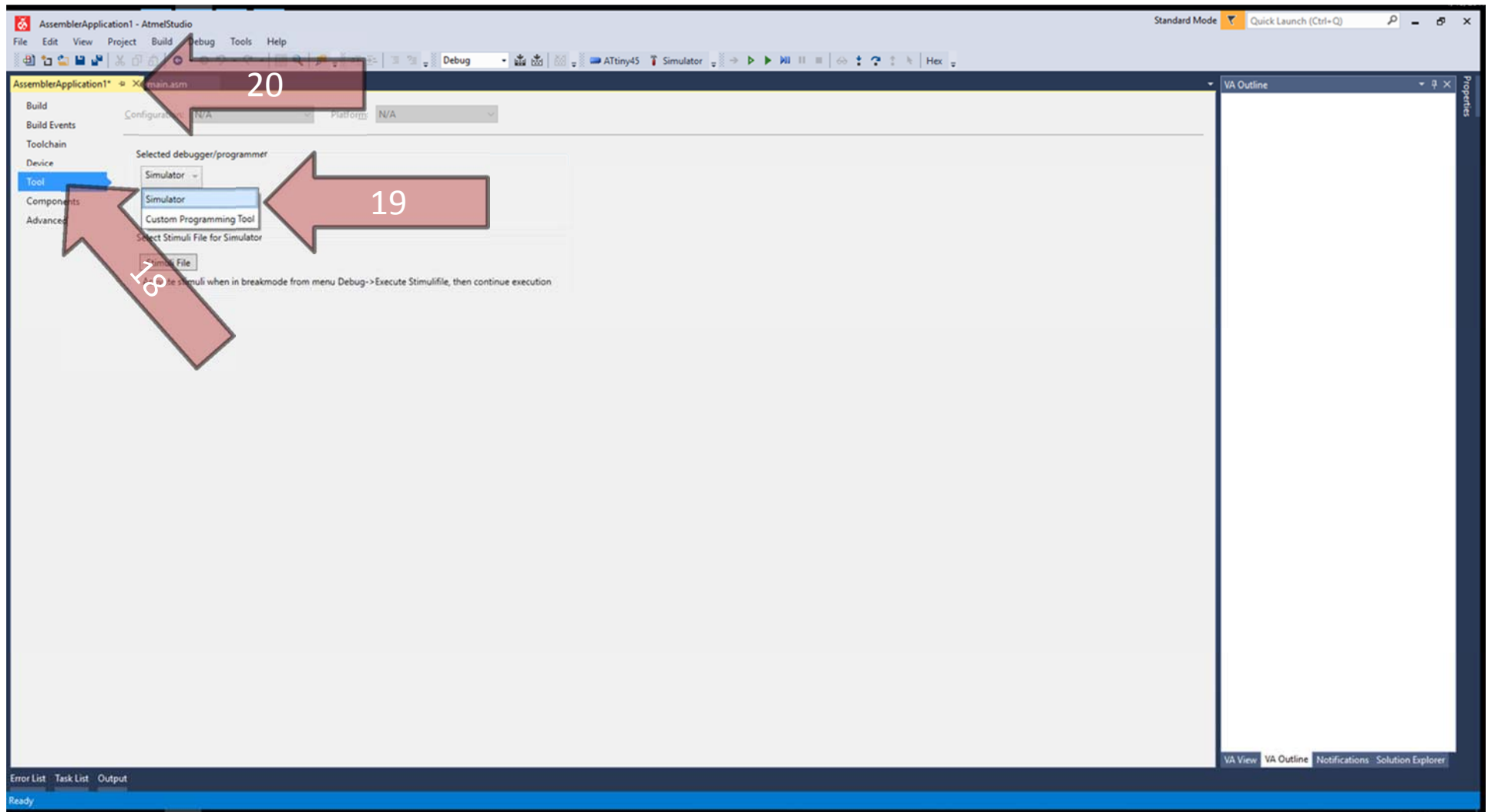
15. Paste the code into main.asm

16. Save main.asm



Note: Steps 17 to 20 only need to be done the first time you debug

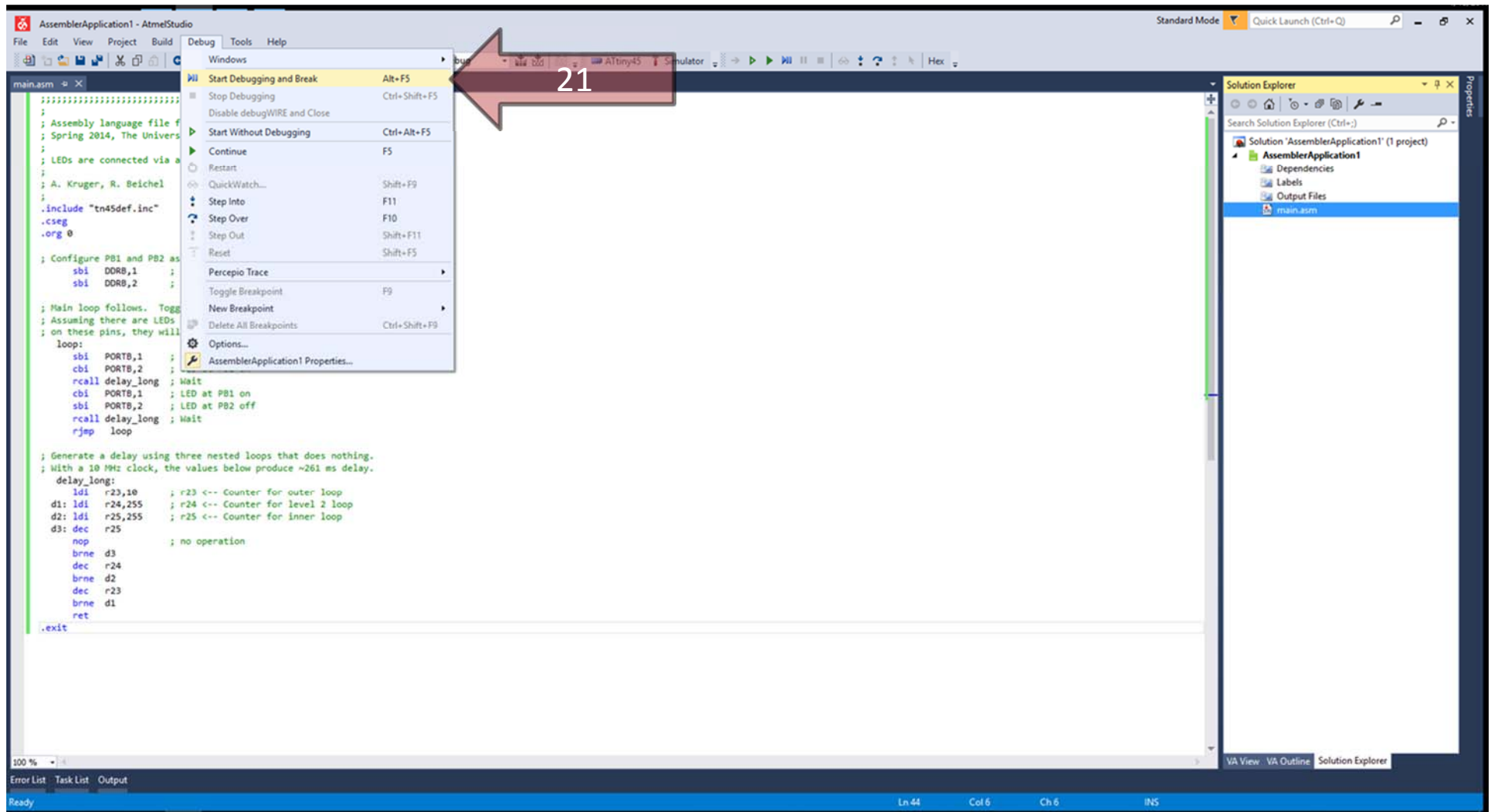
17. Navigate to “Project” -> “<ProjectName> Properties...” and click it



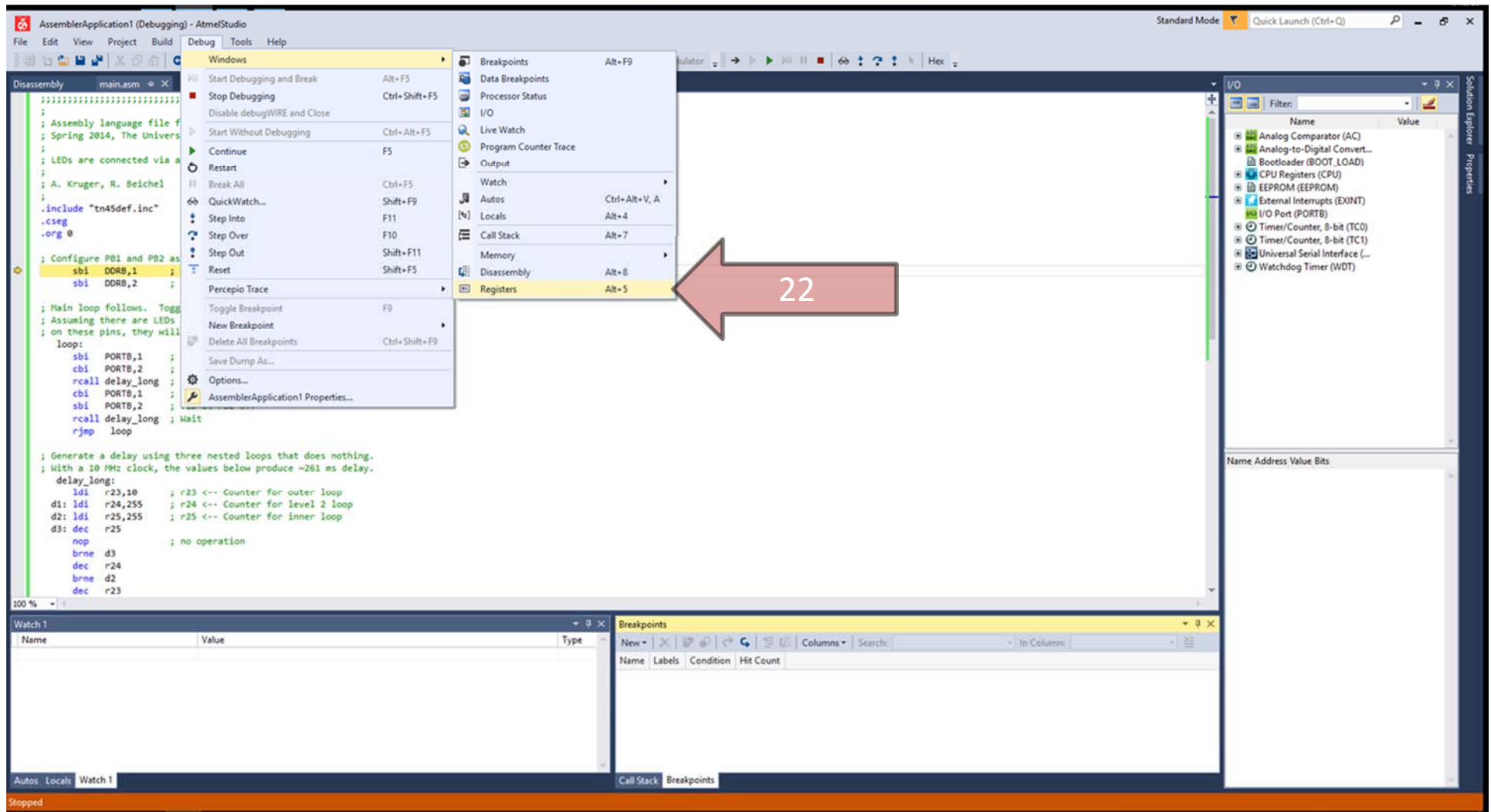
18. Select “Tool”

19. Select “Simulator” from the drop down

20. Close the window



21. Navigate to
“Debug” -> “Start Debugging and Break” and click it



22. Navigate to
 “Debug” -> “Windows” -> “Registers” and click it to show the register values

AssemblerApplication1 (Debugging) - AtmelStudio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Tools Help

Debug - ATtiny45 Simulator

Registers

R00 = 0x00 R01 = 0x00 R02 = 0x00 R03 = 0x00 R04 = 0x00 R05 = 0x00 R06 = 0x00 R07 = 0x00 R08 = 0x00 R09 = 0x00 R10 = 0x00 R11 = 0x00 R12 = 0x00 R13 = 0x00 R14 = 0x00 R15 = 0x00 R16 = 0x00 R17 = 0x00 R18 = 0x00 R19 = 0x00 R20 = 0x00 R21 = 0x00 R22 = 0x00 R23 = 0x00 R24 = 0x00 R25 = 0x00 R26 = 0x00 R27 = 0x00 R28 = 0x00 R29 = 0x00 R30 = 0x00 R31 = 0x00

Source Code:

```
; Main loop follows. Toggle PB1 and PB2 out of phase.
; Assuming there are LEDs and current-limiting resistors
; on these pins, they will blink out of phase.
loop:
    sbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 off
    cbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 on
    rcall delay_long ; Wait
    cbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 on
    sbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 off
    rcall delay_long ; Wait
    rjmp loop

; Generate a delay using three nested loops that does nothing.
; With a 10 MHz clock, the values below produce ~261 ms delay.
delay_long:
    ldi r23,10 ; r23 <- Counter for outer loop
d1: ldi r24,255 ; r24 <- Counter for level 2 loop
d2: ldi r25,255 ; r25 <- Counter for inner loop
d3: dec r25
    ; no operation
    brne d3
    dec r24
    brne d1
    dec r23
    brne d2
```

Watch 1

Name	Value	Type
------	-------	------

Breakpoints

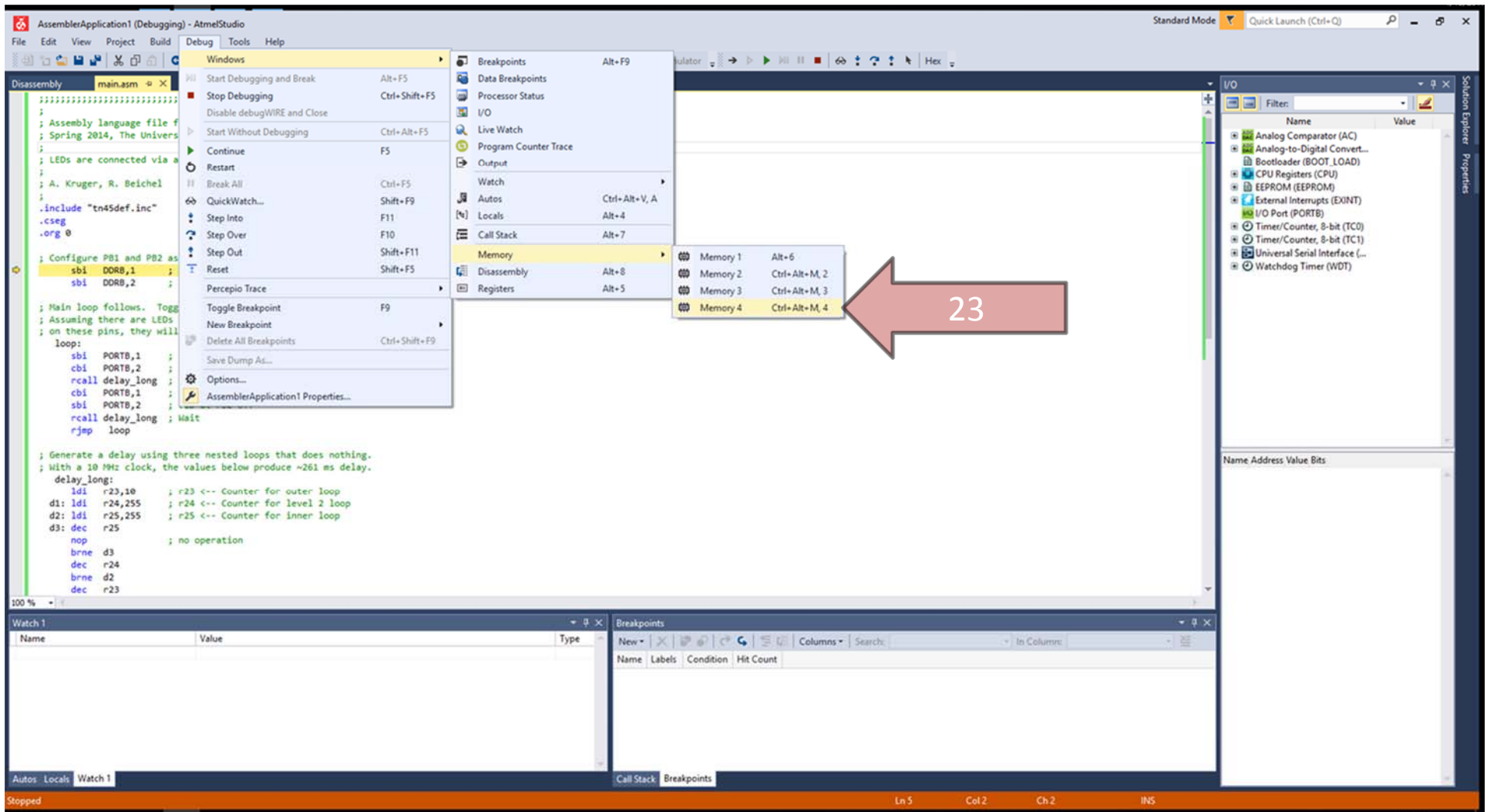
Name	Labels	Condition	Hit Count
------	--------	-----------	-----------

Autos Locals Watch 1

Stopped

Ln 5 Col 2 Ch 2 INS

The list of registers and their values



23. Navigate to
 “Debug” -> “Windows” -> “Memory” -> “Memory 4” and click it to
 show the memory values

AssemblerApplication1 (Debugging) - AtmelStudio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Tools Help

Debug - ATtiny45 Simulator

Disassembly main.asm

```

;=====
;
; Assembly language file for Lab 1 in 55:036 (Embedded Systems)
; Spring 2014, The University of Iowa.
;
; LEDs are connected via a 470 Ohm resistor from PB1, PB2 to Vcc
;
; A. Kruger, R. Beichel
;
.include "tn45def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0

; Configure PB1 and PB2 as output pins.
sbi DDRB,1 ; PB1 is now output
sbi DDRB,2 ; PB2 is now output

; Main loop follows. Toggle PB1 and PB2 out of phase.
; Assuming there are LEDs and current-limiting resistors
; on these pins, they will blink out of phase.
loop:
sbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 off
cbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 on
rcall delay_long ; Wait
cbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 on
sbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 off
rcall delay_long ; Wait
rjmp loop

; Generate a delay using three nested loops that does nothing.
; With a 10 MHz clock, the values below produce ~261 ms delay.
delay_long:
ldi r23,10 ; r23 <-- Counter for outer loop
d1: ldi r24,255 ; r24 <-- Counter for level 2 loop
d2: ldi r25,255 ; r25 <-- Counter for inner loop
d3: dec r25
nop ; no operation
brne d3
dec r24
brne d2
dec r23

```

100 %

Watch 1

Name	Value	Type
------	-------	------

Memory 4

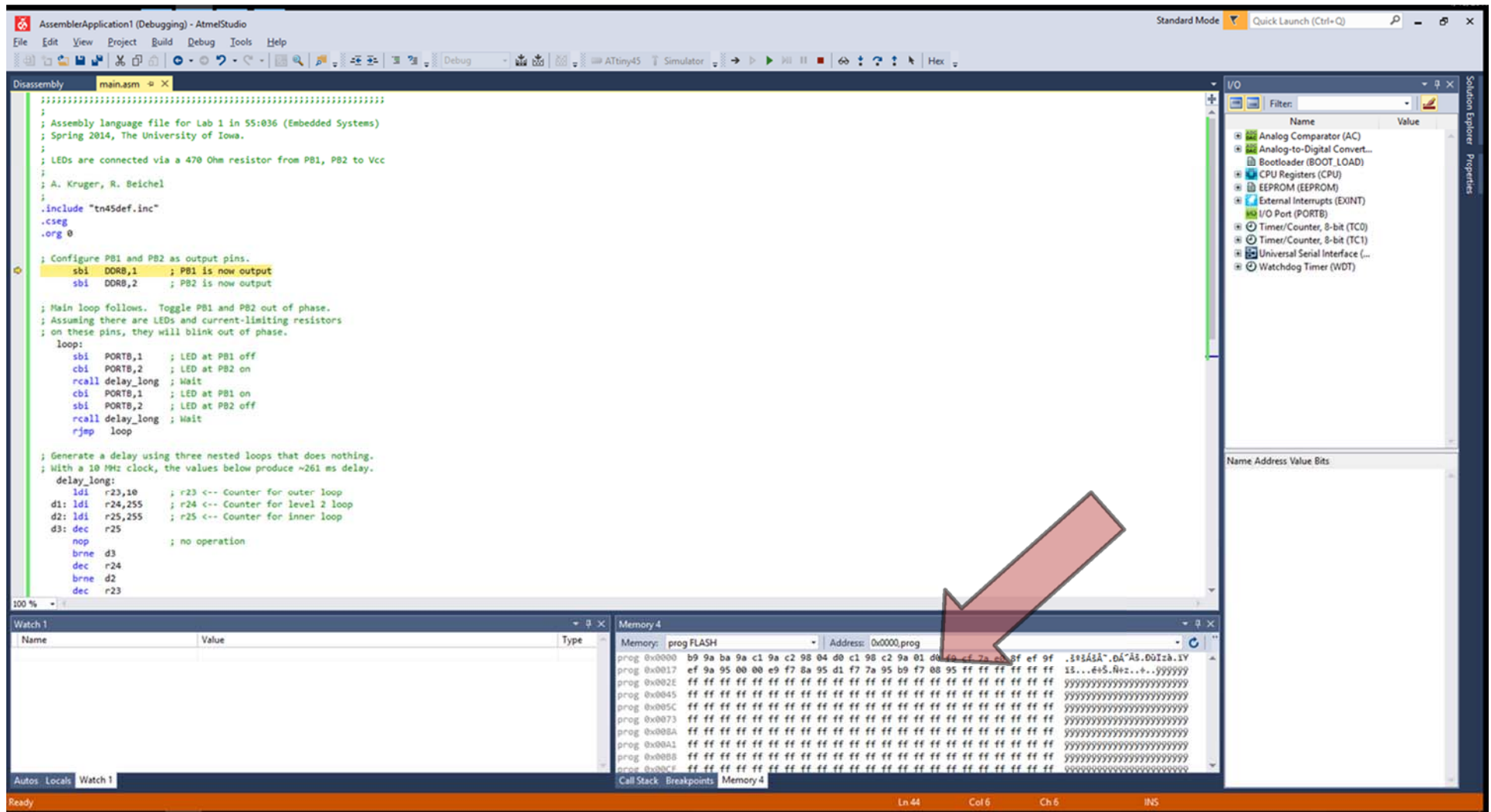
Memory	prog FLASH	Address: 0x0000,prog
prog 0x0000	b9 9a ba 9a c1 9a c2 98 04 d0 c1 98 c2 9a 01 d0 d0 ef 7a 2a ef 9f	.i1A1A".0A"AS.00I2A.IV
prog 0x0017	ef 9a 95 00 00 e9 f7 8a 95 d1 f7 7a 95 b9 f7 08 95 ff ff ff ff	1S...e+S.Nez..+..yyyyyy
prog 0x002E	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x0045	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x005C	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x0073	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x008A	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x00A1	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x00B8	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
prog 0x00CE	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Call Stack Breakpoints Memory 4

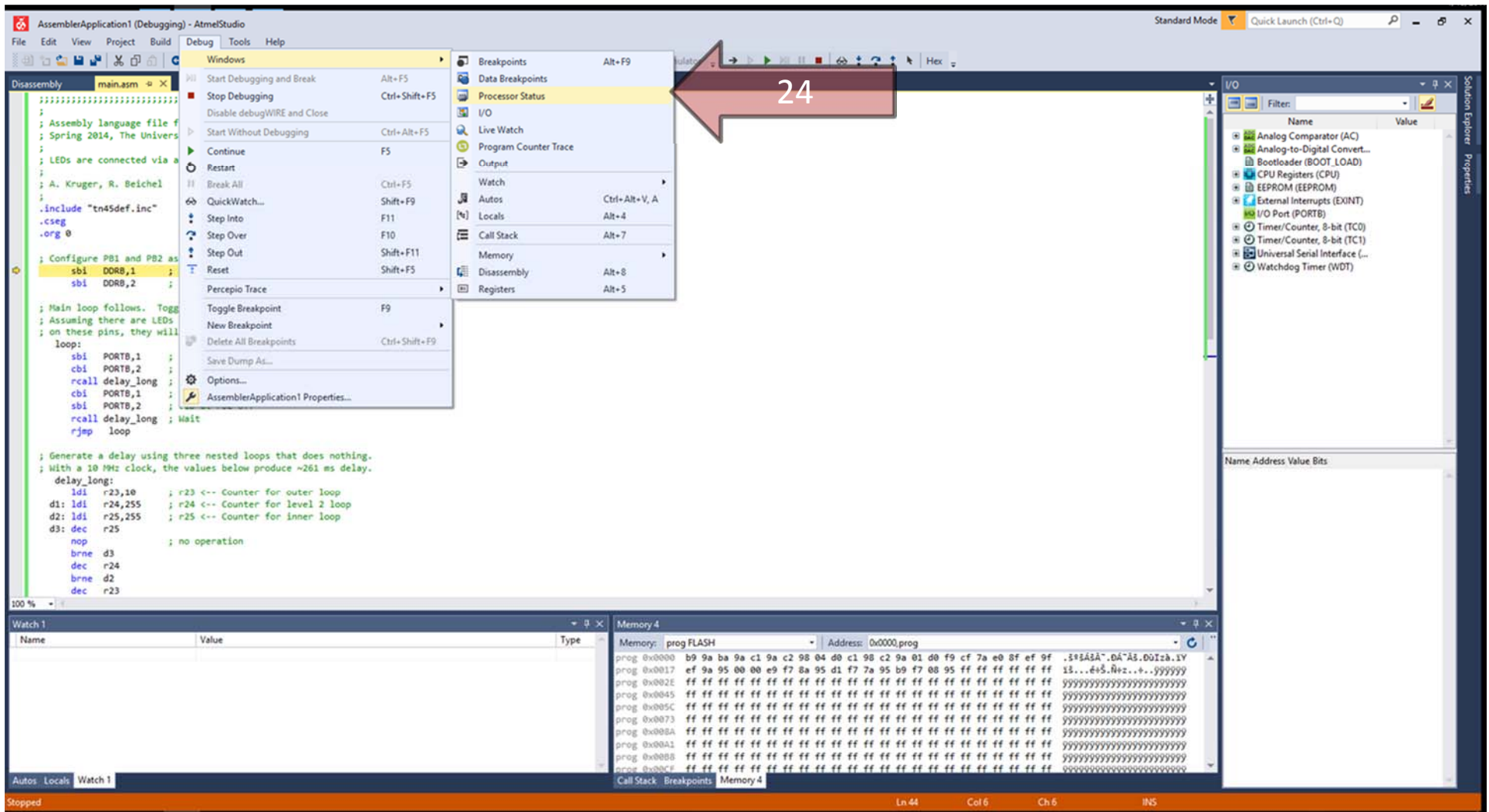
Autos Locals Watch 1

Ready

Ln 44 Col 6 Ch 6 INS



The memory locations and their values



24. Navigate to “Debug” -> “Windows” -> “Processor Status” and click it to show the values of the stack pointer, status register, cycle counter, and more

AssemblerApplication1 (Debugging) - AtmelStudio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Tools Help

Standard Mode Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)

Debug - ATtiny45 Simulator

Processor Status

Name	Value
Program Counter	0x0000
Stack Pointer	0x015F
X Register	0x0000
Y Register	0x0000
Z Register	0x0000
Status Register	0x0000
Cycle Counter	0
Frequency	1.000 M
Stop Watch	0.00 µs

Registers

R00	0x00
R01	0x00
R02	0x00
R03	0x00
R04	0x00
R05	0x00
R06	0x00
R07	0x00
R08	0x00
R09	0x00
R10	0x00
R11	0x00
R12	0x00
R13	0x00
R14	0x00
R15	0x00
R16	0x00
R17	0x00
R18	0x00
R19	0x00
R20	0x00

Disassembly: main.asm

```
;; Assembly language file for Lab 1 in 55:036 (Embedded Systems)
;; Spring 2014, The University of Iowa.
;; LEDs are connected via a 470 Ohm resistor from PB1, PB2 to Vcc
;; A. Kruger, R. Beichel
#include "tn45def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0

; Configure PB1 and PB2 as output pins.
sbi DDRB,1 ; PB1 is now output
sbi DDRB,2 ; PB2 is now output

; Main loop follows. Toggle PB1 and PB2 out of phase.
; Assuming there are LEDs and current-limiting resistors
; on these pins, they will blink out of phase.
loop:
sbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 off
cbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 on
rcall delay_long ; Wait
cbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 on
sbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 off
rcall delay_long ; Wait
rjmp loop

; Generate a delay using three nested loops that does nothing.
; With a 10 MHz clock, the values below produce ~261 ms delay.
delay_long:
ldi r23,10 ; r23 <-- Counter for outer loop
d1: ldi r24,255 ; r24 <-- Counter for level 2 loop
d2: ldi r25,255 ; r25 <-- Counter for inner loop
d3: dec r25
nop ; no operation
brne d3
dec r24
brne d2
dec r23
```

I/O

Name	Value
Analog Comparator (AC)	
Analog-to-Digital Convert...	
Bootloader (BOOT_LOAD)	
CPU Registers (CPU)	
EEPROM (EEPROM)	
External Interrupts (EXINT)	
I/O Port (PORTB)	
Timer/Counter, 8-bit (TC0)	
Timer/Counter, 8-bit (TC1)	
Universal Serial Interface (...)	
Watchdog Timer (WDT)	

Watch 1

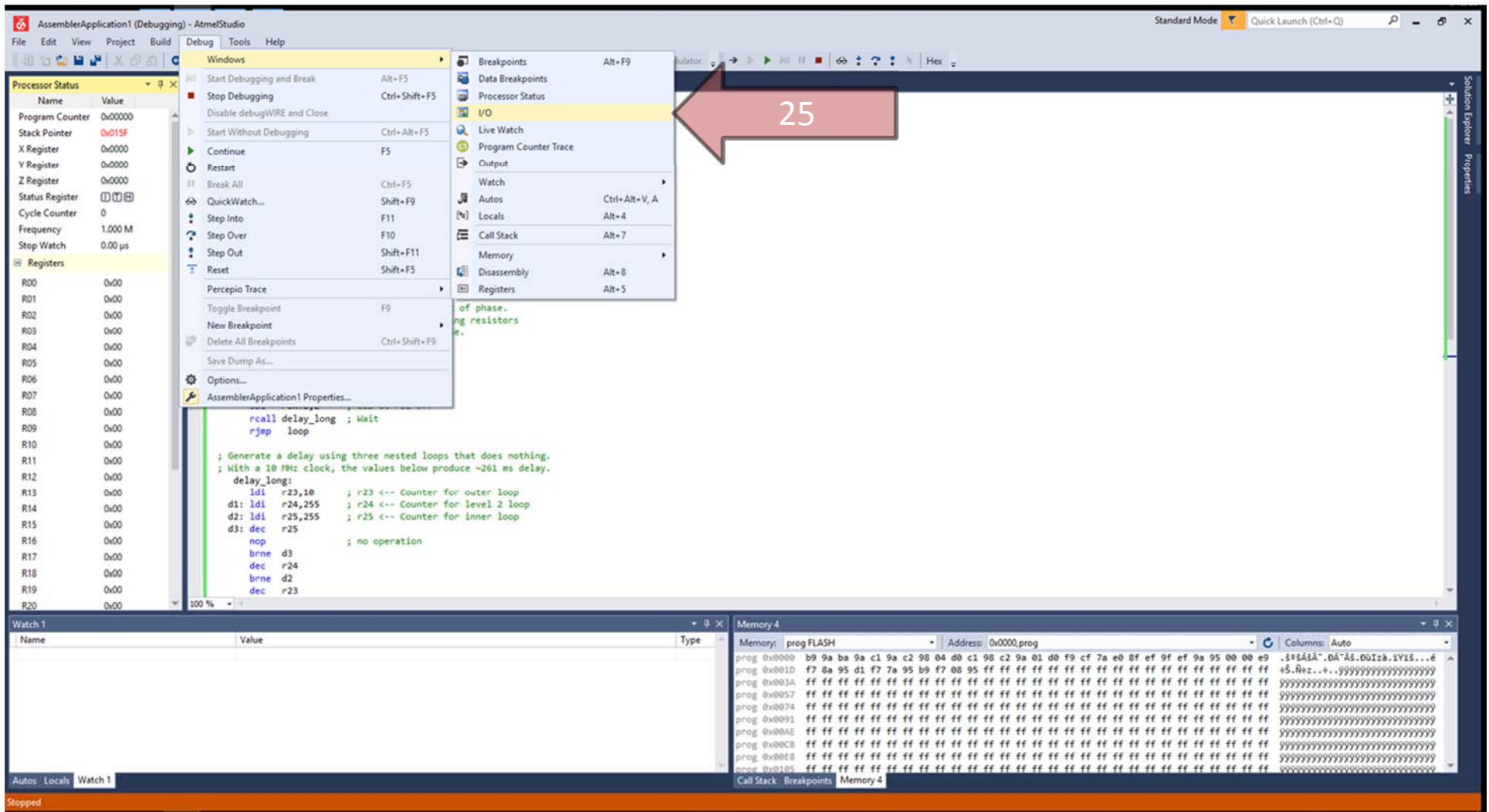
Name	Value	Type
------	-------	------

Memory 4

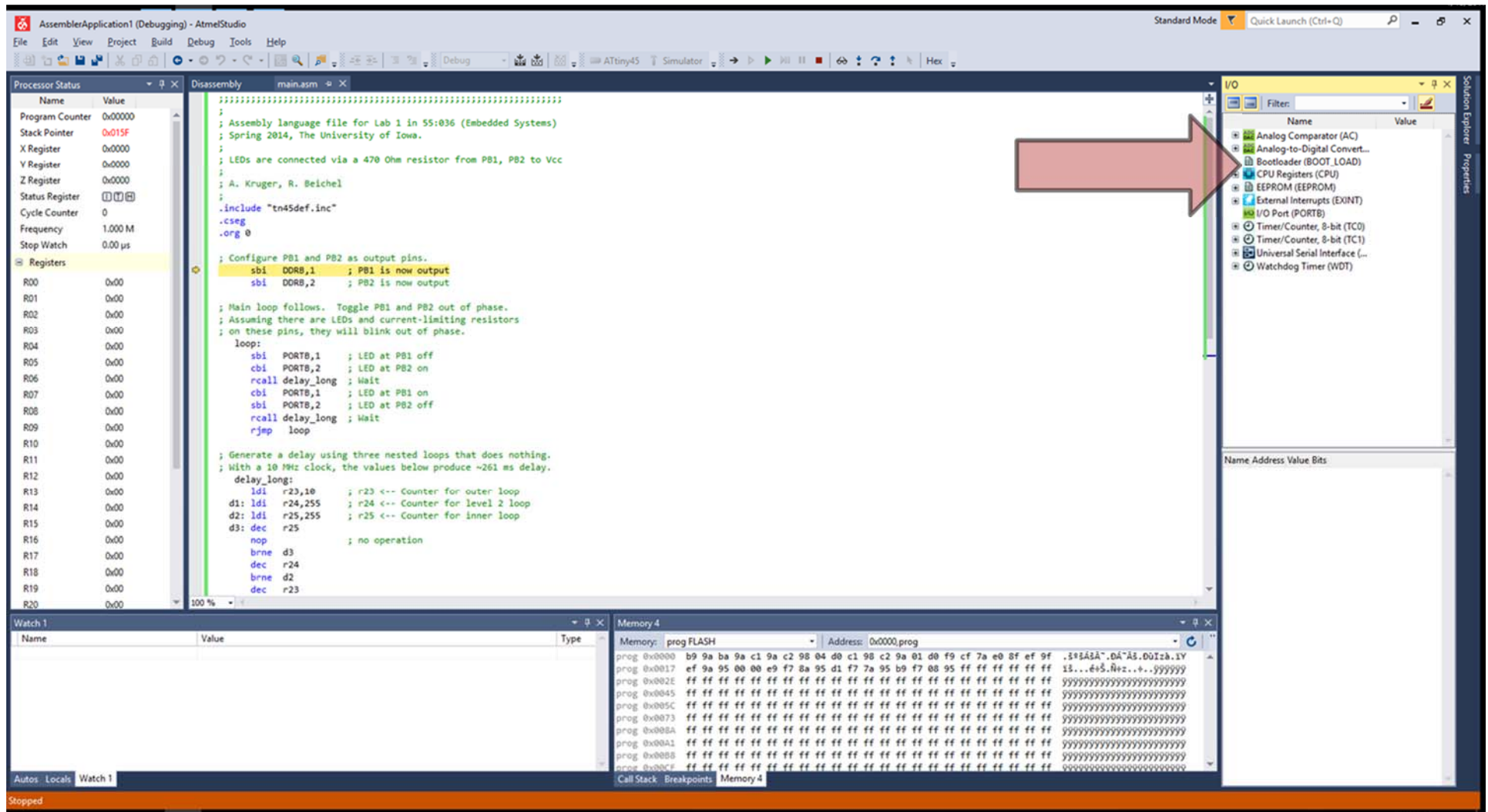
Address	Value
0x0000	b9 9a ba 9a c1 9a c2 98 04 d0 c1 98 c2 9a 01 d0 f9 cf 7a e0 8f ef 9f
0x0017	ef 9a 95 00 00 e9 f7 8a 95 d1 f7 7a 95 b9 f7 08 95 ff ff ff ff ff
0x002E	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x0045	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x005C	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x0073	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x008A	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x00A1	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x00B8	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x00CE	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff

Ready

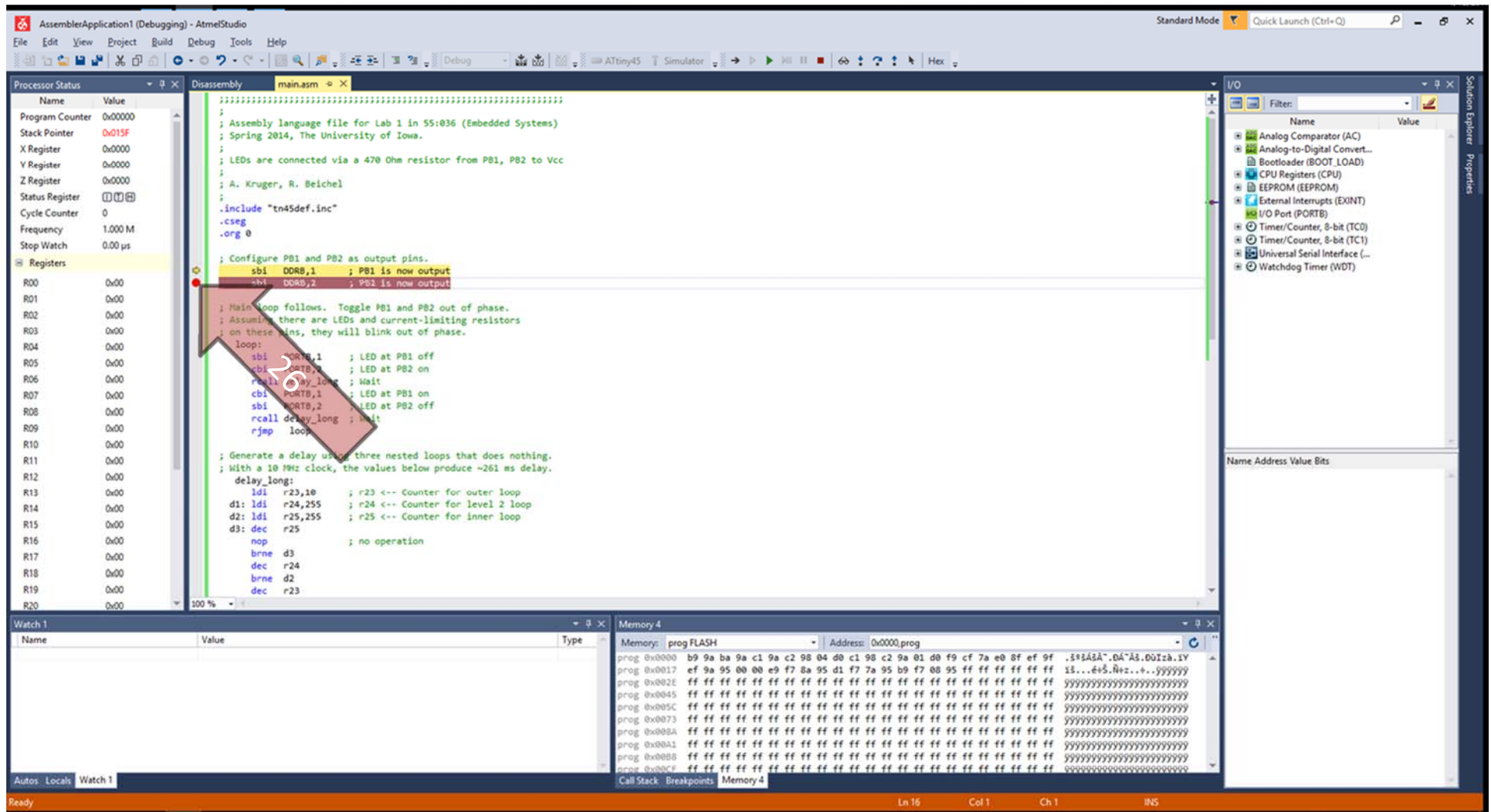
The processor status



25. Navigate to “Debug” -> “Windows” -> “I/O” and click it to simulate I/O



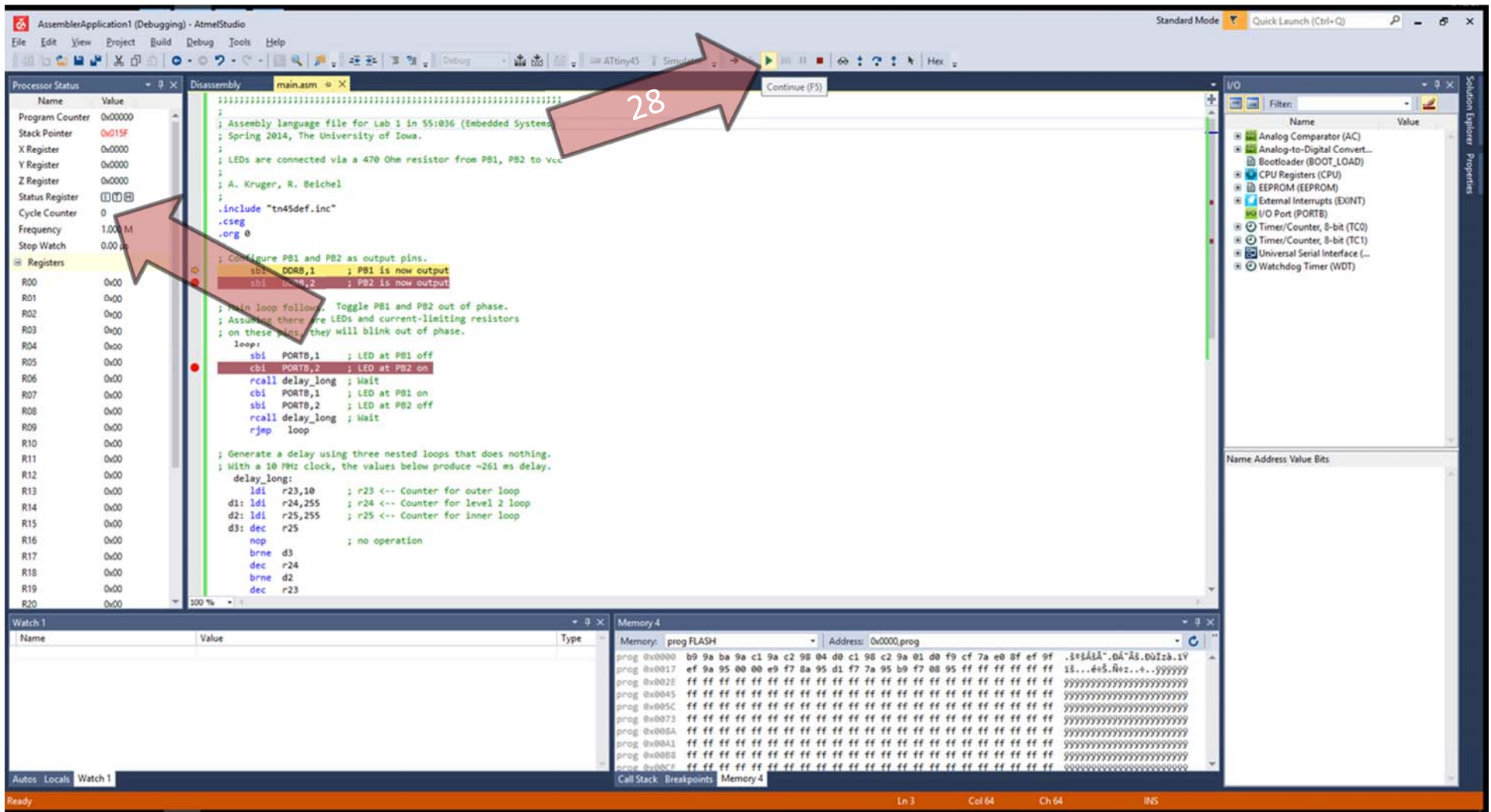
The I/O panel which allows you to simulate I/O like button presses while debugging



Breakpoints are extremely useful for debugging

26. Set a breakpoint by clicking in the column to the left of the instruction you want to stop before (where the red dot is in the image above)





Notice that the “Cycle Counter” shows zero

28. Click “Continue” to run the program until it reaches the next breakpoint

AssemblerApplication1 (Debugging) - AtmelStudio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Tools Help

Processor Status

Name	Value
Program Counter	0x0000
Stack Pointer	0x015F
X Register	0x0000
Y Register	0x0000
Z Register	0x0000
Status Register	0x0000
Cycle Counter	1
Frequency	1.000 M
Stop Watch	1.00 µs

Registers

R00	0x00
R01	0x00
R02	0x00
R03	0x00
R04	0x00
R05	0x00
R06	0x00
R07	0x00
R08	0x00
R09	0x00
R10	0x00
R11	0x00
R12	0x00
R13	0x00
R14	0x00
R15	0x00
R16	0x00
R17	0x00
R18	0x00
R19	0x00
R20	0x00

Disassembly

```
main.asm
; Assembly language file for Lab 1 in 55:036 (Embedded Systems)
; Spring 2014, The University of Iowa.
; LEDs are connected via a 470 Ohm resistor from PB1, PB2 to VCC
; A. Kruger, R. Beichel
;
.include "tn45def.inc"
.cseg
.org 0

; Configure PB1 and PB2 as output pins.
sbi DDRB,1 ; PB1 is now output
sbi DDRB,2 ; PB2 is now output

; Main loop follows. Toggle PB1 and PB2 out of phase.
; Assuming there are LEDs and current-limiting resistors
; on these pins, they will blink out of phase.
loop:
sbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 off
cbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 on
rcall delay_long ; Wait
cbi PORTB,1 ; LED at PB1 on
sbi PORTB,2 ; LED at PB2 off
rcall delay_long ; Wait
rjmp loop

; Generate a delay using three nested loops that does nothing.
; With a 10 MHz clock, the values below produce ~261 ms delay.
delay_long:
ldi r23,10 ; r23 <-- Counter for outer loop
d1: ldi r24,255 ; r24 <-- Counter for level 2 loop
d2: ldi r25,255 ; r25 <-- Counter for inner loop
d3: dec r25
nop ; no operation
brne d3
dec r24
brne d2
dec r23

Watch 1
```

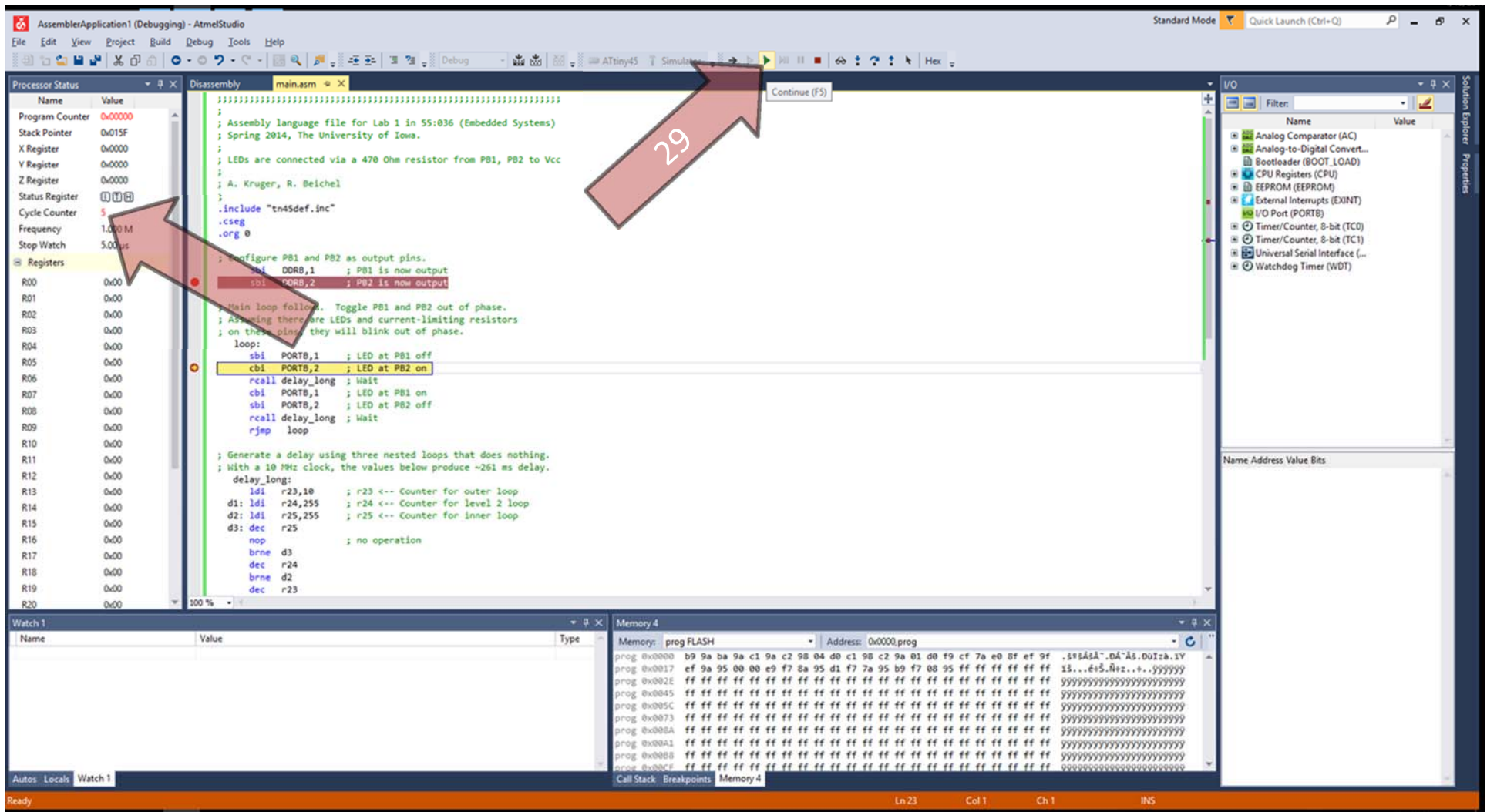
Name	Value	Type
------	-------	------

Memory 4

Address	Value
0x0000	b9 9a ba 9a c1 9a c2 98 04 d0 c1 98 c2 9a 01 d0 f9 cf 7a e0 8f ef 9f
0x0017	ef 9a 95 00 00 e9 f7 8a 95 d1 f7 7a 95 b9 f7 08 95 ff ff ff ff ff
0x002E	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x0045	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x005C	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x0073	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x008A	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x00A1	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x00B8	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff
0x00CF	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff

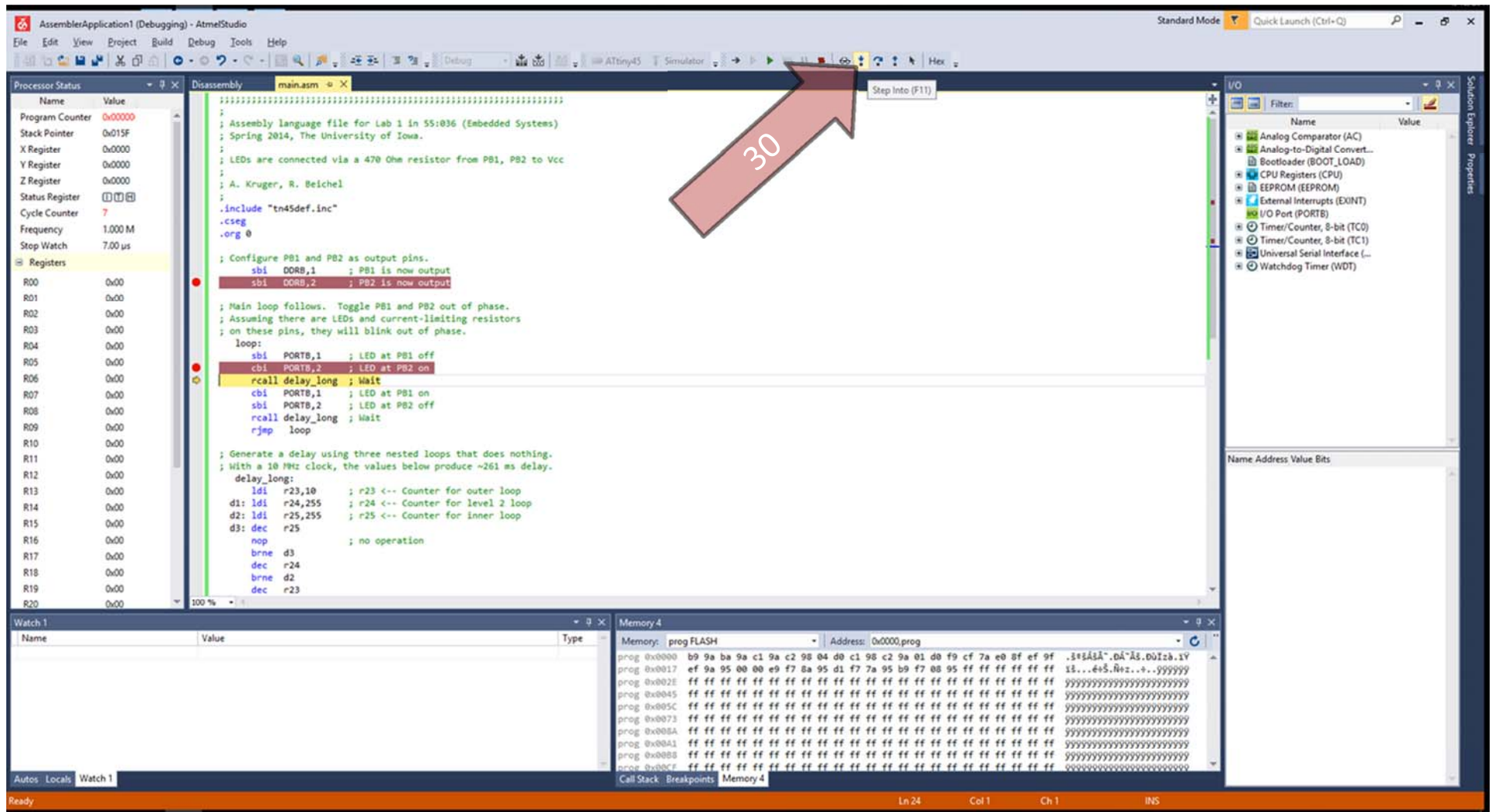
Ready

Notice that the highlighted instruction is the first one that was marked with a breakpoint and that the “Cycle Counter” has been incremented by 1

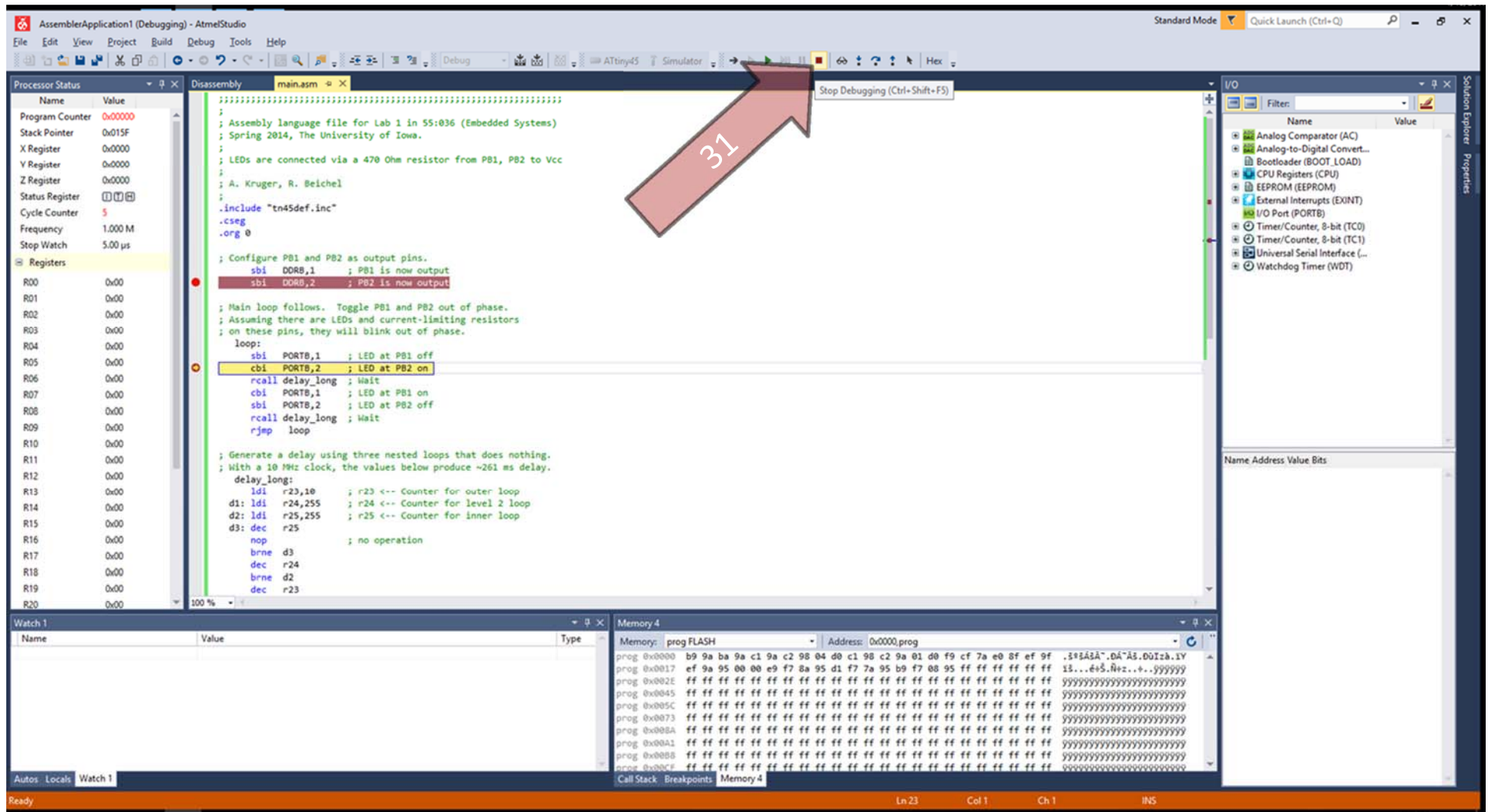


29. Click “Continue” again to navigate to the next breakpoint

Notice that the “Cycle Counter” now shows 5



30. Click “Step Into” to execute the line of code the debugger is currently on and stop at the next one



31. Stop the debugger by clicking “Stop Debugging”