ECE 375 Lab 1

Introduction to AVR Development Tools

Lab session: 015
Time: 12:00-13:50

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Programming partner: Lucas Plastid

TA Signature

1 Introduction

This is the first Lab in the ECE 375 series and it covers the setup and compilation of an AVR Assembly Program. The student will learn how how to use the sample Basic Bump Bot assembly file and send the binaries to the AVR Microcontroller board. For the second part of the lab the student will be expected to download and compile the included C sample program and from it learn how to configure the I/O ports of the ATmega32U4 Microcontroller. The student will then write their own C program and upload it to the Microcontroller to verify that it runs as expected. The provided programs have been attached in the source code section of this report.

2 Design

As for part 1 of this lab assignment, no design needs to be done as the program is supplied. For part 2 of this lab assignment the C program was created to mimic the operaitons of the bump bot assembly file. Firstly the student must understand how the Bump Bot code must operate and they gain this information from the slides provided as they must program the right LED's to illuminate. For our program we decided that we wanted everything to be as readable as possible, thus we created constants for each of the LED directional cues.

3 Assembely Overview

As for the Assmbeley program an overveiw can be seen below

3.1 Internal Register Definitions and Constants

Text goes here

3.2 Initialization Routine

Text goes here

3.3 Main Routine

Text goes here

3.4 Subroutines

3.4.1 Hit Right

This is just an example.

3.4.2 Hit Left

Replace with your owns.

4 C Program Overview

Each of the methods determined to operate the bump bot can be seen in the code section at the end of this report, their discriptions are here.

4.1 Internal Register Definitions and Constants

Text goes here

4.2 Initialization Routine

Text goes here

4.3 Main Routine

Text goes here

4.4 Subroutines

4.4.1 Hit Right

This is just an example.

4.4.2 Hit Left

Replace with your owns.

5 Testing

Text and Figures go here.

Case	Expected	Actual meet expected

6 Additional Questions

1. The text of the question

   The text of the answer

2. The text of the question

   (a) Text of the first part of the answer

   (b) Text of the second part of the answer

7 Difficulties

Text goes here

8 Conclusion

Text goes here

9 Source Code

Listing 1: Assembely Bump Bot Script

```
1  ;
2  ; Lab1_Sourcecode.asm
3  ;
4  ; Created: 1/13/2023 12:15:20 PM
5  ; Author : Astrid Delestine and Lucas Plaisted!
6  ;
7
8  ;***************************************************************
9  ;*
10 ;*   BasicBumpBot.asm     -    V3.0
11 ;*
12 ;*   This program contains the neccessary code to enable the
13 ;*   the TekBot to behave in the traditional BumpBot fashion.
14 ;*       It is written to work with the latest TekBots platform.
15 ;*   If you have an earlier version you may need to modify
16 ;*   your code appropriately.
17 ;*
18 ;*   The behavior is very simple.  Get the TekBot moving
19 ;*   forward and poll for whisker inputs.  If the right
20 ;*   whisker is activated, the TekBot backs up for a second,
21 ;*   turns left for a second, and then moves forward again.
22 ;*   If the left whisker is activated, the TekBot backs up
23 ;*   for a second, turns right for a second, and then
24 ;*   continues forward.
25 ;*
26 ;***************************************************************
27 ;*
28 ;*    Author: David Zier, Mohammed Sinky, and Dongjun Lee
29 ;*                              (modification August 10, 2022)
30 ;*      Date: August 10, 2022
31 ;*   Company: TekBots(TM), Oregon State University - EECS
32 ;*   Version: 3.0
33 ;*
```

```
34 ;***********************************************************
35 ;*   Rev Date     Name         Description
36 ;*-----------------------------------------------------------
37 ;*   -    3/29/02 Zier         Initial Creation of Version 1.0
38 ;*   -    1/08/09 Sinky        Version 2.0 modifictions
39 ;*   -    8/10/22 Dongjun The chip transition from Atmega128 to Atmega32U4
40 ;***********************************************************
41
42 .include "m32U4def.inc"              ; Include definition file
43
44 ;***********************************************************
45 ;* Variable and Constant Declarations
46 ;***********************************************************
47 .def    mpr = r16                ; Multi-Purpose Register
48 .def    waitcnt = r17              ; Wait Loop Counter
49 .def    ilcnt = r18              ; Inner Loop Counter
50 .def    olcnt = r19              ; Outer Loop Counter
51
52 .equ    WTime = 100              ; Time to wait in wait loop
53
54 .equ    WskrR = 4                ; Right Whisker Input Bit
55 .equ    WskrL = 5                ; Left Whisker Input Bit
56 .equ    EngEnR = 5               ; Right Engine Enable Bit
57 .equ    EngEnL = 6               ; Left Engine Enable Bit
58 .equ    EngDirR = 4              ; Right Engine Direction Bit
59 .equ    EngDirL = 7              ; Left Engine Direction Bit
60
61 ;/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
62 ;These macros are the values to make the TekBot Move.
63 ;/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
64
65 .equ    MovFwd = (1<<EngDirR|1<<EngDirL)     ; Move Forward Command
66 .equ    MovBck = $00                 ; Move Backward Command
67 .equ    TurnR = (1<<EngDirL)             ; Turn Right Command
68 .equ    TurnL = (1<<EngDirR)             ; Turn Left Command
69 .equ    Halt = (1<<EngEnR|1<<EngEnL)         ; Halt Command
70
71 ;=============================================================
72 ; NOTE: Let me explain what the macros above are doing.
73 ; Every macro is executing in the pre-compiler stage before
74 ; the rest of the code is compiled.  The macros used are
75 ; left shift bits (<<) and logical or (|).  Here is how it
76 ; works:
77 ;   Step 1.  .equ   MovFwd = (1<<EngDirR|1<<EngDirL)
78 ;   Step 2.     substitute constants
79 ;            .equ   MovFwd = (1<<4|1<<7)
```

```
;   Step 3.      calculate shifts
;              .equ    MovFwd = (b00010000|b10000000)
;   Step 4.      calculate logical or
;              .equ    MovFwd = b10010000
; Thus MovFwd has a constant value of b10010000 or $90 and any
; instance of MovFwd within the code will be replaced with $90
; before the code is compiled.  So why did I do it this way
; instead of explicitly specifying MovFwd = $90?  Because, if
; I wanted to put the Left and Right Direction Bits on different
; pin allocations, all I have to do is change thier individual
; constants, instead of recalculating the new command and
; everything else just falls in place.
;===========================================================

;***********************************************************
;* Beginning of code segment
;***********************************************************
.cseg

;-----------------------------------------------------------
; Interrupt Vectors
;-----------------------------------------------------------
.org    $0000                   ; Reset and Power On Interrupt
        rjmp    INIT            ; Jump to program initialization

.org    $0056                   ; End of Interrupt Vectors
;-----------------------------------------------------------
; Program Initialization
;-----------------------------------------------------------
INIT:
    ; Initialize the Stack Pointer (VERY IMPORTANT!!!!)
        ldi     mpr, low(RAMEND)
        out     SPL, mpr        ; Load SPL with low byte of RAMEND
        ldi     mpr, high(RAMEND)
        out     SPH, mpr        ; Load SPH with high byte of RAMEND

    ; Initialize Port B for output
        ldi     mpr, $FF        ; Set Port B Data Direction Register
        out     DDRB, mpr       ; for output
        ldi     mpr, $00        ; Initialize Port B Data Register
        out     PORTB, mpr      ; so all Port B outputs are low

    ; Initialize Port D for input
        ldi     mpr, $00        ; Set Port D Data Direction Register
        out     DDRD, mpr       ; for input
        ldi     mpr, $FF        ; Initialize Port D Data Register
```

```
126         out     PORTD, mpr      ; so all Port D inputs are Tri-State
127
128         ; Initialize TekBot Forward Movement
129         ldi     mpr, MovFwd     ; Load Move Forward Command
130         out     PORTB, mpr      ; Send command to motors
131
132 ;-----------------------------------------------------------
133 ; Main Program
134 ;-----------------------------------------------------------
135 MAIN:
136         in      mpr, PIND       ; Get whisker input from Port D
137         andi    mpr, (1<<WskrR|1<<WskrL)
138         cpi     mpr, (1<<WskrL) ; Check for Right Whisker input
139                                 ;(Recall Active Low)
140         brne    NEXT            ; Continue with next check
141         rcall   HitRight        ; Call the subroutine HitRight
142         rjmp    MAIN            ; Continue with program
143 NEXT:   cpi     mpr, (1<<WskrR) ; Check for Left Whisker input
144                                 ;(Recall Active Low)
145         brne    MAIN            ; No Whisker input, continue program
146         rcall   HitLeft         ; Call subroutine HitLeft
147         rjmp    MAIN            ; Continue through main
148
149 ;*****************************************************************
150 ;* Subroutines and Functions
151 ;*****************************************************************
152
153 ;-----------------------------------------------------------
154 ; Sub:  HitRight
155 ; Desc: Handles functionality of the TekBot when the right whisker
156 ;       is triggered.
157 ;-----------------------------------------------------------
158 HitRight:
159         push    mpr         ; Save mpr register
160         push    waitcnt         ; Save wait register
161         in      mpr, SREG   ; Save program state
162         push    mpr         ;
163
164         ; Move Backwards for a second
165         ldi     mpr, MovBck ; Load Move Backward command
166         out     PORTB, mpr  ; Send command to port
167         ldi     waitcnt, (WTime<<1) ; Shifted bit back by 1,
168                                     ; making the wait time two seconds
169         rcall   Wait            ; Call wait function
170
171         ; Turn left for a second
```

```
172         ldi     mpr, TurnL  ; Load Turn Left Command
173         out     PORTB, mpr  ; Send command to port
174         ldi     waitcnt, WTime  ; Wait for 1 second
175         rcall   Wait            ; Call wait function
176
177         ; Move Forward again
178         ldi     mpr, MovFwd ; Load Move Forward command
179         out     PORTB, mpr  ; Send command to port
180
181         pop     mpr     ; Restore program state
182         out     SREG, mpr   ;
183         pop     waitcnt     ; Restore wait register
184         pop     mpr     ; Restore mpr
185         ret             ; Return from subroutine
186
187 ;-----------------------------------------------------------
188 ; Sub:  HitLeft
189 ; Desc: Handles functionality of the TekBot when the left whisker
190 ;       is triggered.
191 ;-----------------------------------------------------------
192 HitLeft:
193         push    mpr         ; Save mpr register
194         push    waitcnt         ; Save wait register
195         in      mpr, SREG   ; Save program state
196         push    mpr         ;
197
198         ; Move Backwards for a second
199         ldi     mpr, MovBck ; Load Move Backward command
200         out     PORTB, mpr  ; Send command to port
201         ldi     waitcnt, (WTime<<1) ; Wait for 1 second
202         rcall   Wait            ; Call wait function
203
204         ; Turn right for a second
205         ldi     mpr, TurnR  ; Load Turn Left Command
206         out     PORTB, mpr  ; Send command to port
207         ldi     waitcnt, WTime  ; Wait for 1 second
208         rcall   Wait            ; Call wait function
209
210         ; Move Forward again
211         ldi     mpr, MovFwd ; Load Move Forward command
212         out     PORTB, mpr  ; Send command to port
213
214         pop     mpr     ; Restore program state
215         out     SREG, mpr   ;
216         pop     waitcnt     ; Restore wait register
217         pop     mpr     ; Restore mpr
```

```
218         ret                 ; Return from subroutine
219
220 ;-----------------------------------------------------------------------
221 ; Sub:   Wait
222 ; Desc: A wait loop that is 16 + 159975*waitcnt cycles or roughly
223 ;       waitcnt*10ms.  Just initialize wait for the specific amount
224 ;       of time in 10ms intervals. Here is the general eqaution
225 ;       for the number of clock cycles in the wait loop:
226 ;           (((((3*ilcnt)-1+4)*olcnt)-1+4)*waitcnt)-1+16
227 ;-----------------------------------------------------------------------
228 Wait:
229         push    waitcnt             ; Save wait register
230         push    ilcnt               ; Save ilcnt register
231         push    olcnt               ; Save olcnt register
232
233 Loop:   ldi     olcnt, 224          ; load olcnt register
234 OLoop:  ldi     ilcnt, 237          ; load ilcnt register
235 ILoop:  dec     ilcnt               ; decrement ilcnt
236         brne    ILoop               ; Continue Inner Loop
237         dec     olcnt           ; decrement olcnt
238         brne    OLoop               ; Continue Outer Loop
239         dec     waitcnt         ; Decrement wait
240         brne    Loop                ; Continue Wait loop
241
242         pop     olcnt           ; Restore olcnt register
243         pop     ilcnt           ; Restore ilcnt register
244         pop     waitcnt         ; Restore wait register
245         ret                 ; Return from subroutine
```