

ECE 3301  
Introduction to Microcontrollers

Assignment 4

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- 1 (30) Use MPLAB to write an assembly program to multiply two numbers (11111001) and (11111001). Then save the product in file registers 0x50 and 0x51. Return a snapshot of your code, the SFR memory view showing the register used to store the multiplication, the file register view showing the product value.

```

1  INCLUDE <P18F4620.INC>
2  UP      EQU      0x51      ; to store PRODH
3  LO      EQU      0x50      ; to store PRODL
4                          ; little endian convention
5  ORG 0x100
6
7  MOVLW   0xF9              ; 1111 1001 = 249 multiplicand
8  MULLW   0xF9              ; 1111 1001 = 249 multiplier
9  MOVFF   PRODH, UP         ; 249*249 = 62001 = 1111 0010 0011 0001
10 MOVFF   PRODL, LO         ;
11                          ; store to address | 0x51 | 0x50 |
12                          ; value | 0xF2 | 0x31 |
13  NOP
14  END

```

Address	Name	Hex	Decimal	Binary	Char
FF3	PROD	0xF231	62001	11110010 00110001	'01'
FF4	PRODH	0xF2	242	11110010	'0'
FF3	PRODL	0x31	49	00110001	'1'

Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
040	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
050	31	F2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Figure 1: A snapshot of assembly code to multiply the two numbers and the SFR memory and file register view of the microcontroller after multiplication

- 2 (20) Use a table to show the differences between the program memory and data memory sizes, no of bits PC used to address the PM, max number of instructions, and FSR size, for the PIC18F family and the PIC18F4321 microcontroller.

	PIC18F Family	PIC18F4321
Program Memory size	$2^{21} \times 8 \text{ bits} = \text{Up to 2 MBytes}$	8 KBytes
Data Memory size	$2^{12} \times 8 \text{ bits} = \text{Up to 4 KBytes}$	512 Bytes
# of bits used to address PM	Up to 21 Bits	13 Bits
max number of instructions	$\frac{2 \text{ MBytes memory}}{2 \text{ Bytes instruction}} = 2^{20} = \text{Up to 1048576}$	$\frac{8 \text{ KBytes memory}}{2 \text{ Bytes instruction}} = 4096$
FSR size	three 16-bit registers (FSR0, FSR1, FSR2) divided into 6 8-bit registers: FSR0H, FSR0L, FSR1H, FSR1L, FSR2H, FSR2L	

**3 (20) Show the Configuration of the PIC18F4321 to operate on 2MHZ using a stable internal oscillator, enter the idle mode when it sleeps, no primary oscillator. Write the configuration value using both C and assembly language.**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	x
IDLEN	IRCF2	IRCF1	IRCF0	OSTS	IOFS	SCS1	SCS0

According to page 31 of [the PIC18F4321 Datasheet](#):

IDLEN = 1 : Device enters an Idle mode when a SLEEP instruction is executed

IRCF2:IRCF0 = 101 : 2 MHz

OSTS = 0: Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) time-out is running; primary oscillator is not ready

IOFS = 1: INTOSC frequency is stable

SCS1:SCS0 = 1x: Internal oscillator block

Therefore, we can apply the above mentioned configuration by moving 0xD6 or 0xD7 to OSCCON.

Assembly:

```
MOVLW 0xD6
```

```
MOVWF OSCCON
```

C:

```
OSCCON = 0xD7
```

**4 (15) How many functions are multiplexed on PIC18F4321 Pin 33 (PDIP package). Explain what each of these functions is used for?**

According to page 18 of [the PIC18F4321 Datasheet](#):

Four functions are multiplexed on PIC18F4321 Pin 33 (PDIP package):

RB0: Digital I/O

INT0: External interrupt 0

FLT0: PWM Fault input for Enhanced CCP1

AN12: Analog input 12

**5 (15) Use the PIC18 instruction set pdf file on blackboard to find the machine code of the POP and the PUSH instructions, what is the size of the instruction? Also find the ASCII code of both instructions**

According to the PIC18 instruction set pdf file on blackboard:

Machine code of POP:

0000 0000 0000 0110 in binary, or 0x0006

Machine code of PUSH:

0000 0000 0000 0101 in binary, or 0x0005

The size of both instructions are 16 bits.

According to [the Wikipedia page of ASCII](#), assuming all capital letter:

ASCII of POP:

0x504F50, or 0101 0000 0100 1111 0101 0000 in binary

ASCII of PUSH:

0x50555348, or 0101 0000 0101 0101 0101 0011 0100 1000 in binary