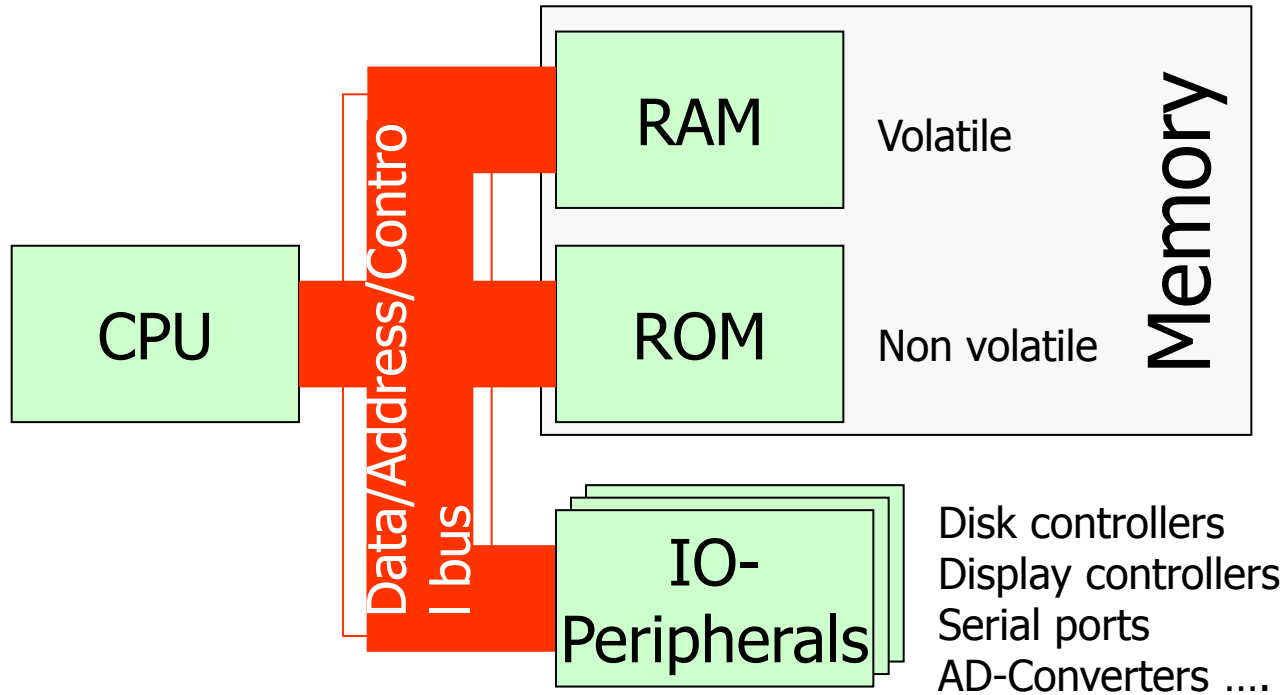


# Introduction to Micro Controllers

# Main topics

- A overview over processors in general (6800)
- A look at an AVR processor

# The basic parts of the computer



# Microcontrollers

- Complete computers with build in memory, IO-peripherals , serial channels, analogue IO etc.
- Microcontrollers for prototypes
  - With external EPROM
  - With build in EPROM
  - With build in PROM
- Microcontrollers for production
  - Manufactured with pre-programmed ROM

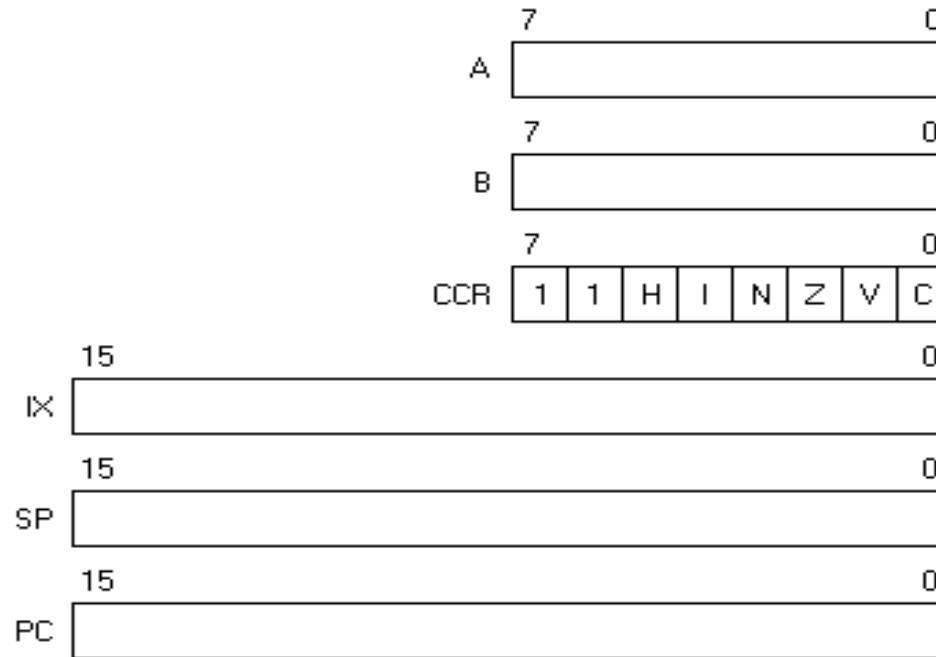
# Busses

- Address bus
  - Point out memory or IO-location to manipulate with
  - Can be multiplexed
  - 4-many bits
- Data bus
  - Contains data (nipple, byte, word ..) to store or retrieve from memory or IO
- Control bus
  - R/W, interrupt, chip select, reset ...

# CPU Registers

- Program counter
  - Keeps track of instructions
- Accumulators
  - All calculations is performed in the accumulators
- General registers
  - Used to load and store data
  - Indexing addresses
- Status/condition registers
  - Zero, carry, over flow, interrupt etc.

# MC6800 register set



# MC6800 Condition Code Register

## The Condition Code Register

The CCR register holds all the system flags. Most flags reflect the status of the machine after mathematical instructions.

The CCR contains 6 system flags:

H Half Carry flag

I Interrupt mask flag

N Negative sign flag

Z Zero flag

V Overflow flag

C Carry Flag



| Operation | Mnem. | Immed.             | Direct             | Index              | Extend             | Inher.             | Operation | CC Reg |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
|           |       | OP <sub>1</sub> ~# | OP <sub>2</sub> ~# | OP <sub>3</sub> ~# | OP <sub>4</sub> ~# | OP <sub>5</sub> ~# |           | HINZVC |

|                      |      |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |
|----------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Add                  | ADDA | 8B-2-2 | 9B-3-2 | AB-5-2 | BB-4-3 | ..     | A=A+M   | T•TTTT |
|                      | ADDB | CB-2-2 | DB-3-2 | EB-5-2 | FB-4-3 | ..     | B=B+M   | T•TTTT |
| Add Accumulators     | ABA  | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 1B-2-1 | A=A+B   | T•TTTT |
| Add with Carry       | ADCA | 89-2-2 | 99-3-2 | A9-5-2 | B9-4-3 | ..     | A=A+M+C | T•TTTT |
|                      | ADCB | C9-2-2 | D9-3-2 | E9-5-2 | F9-4-3 | ..     | B=B+M+C | T•TTTT |
| And                  | ANDA | 84-2-2 | 94-3-2 | A4-5-2 | B4-4-3 | ..     | A=A&M   | ••TTR• |
|                      | ANDB | C4-2-2 | D4-3-2 | E4-5-2 | F4-4-3 | ..     | B=B&M   | ••TTR• |
| Bit Test             | BITA | 85-2-2 | 95-3-2 | A5-5-2 | B5-4-3 | ..     | A&M     | ••TTR• |
|                      | BITB | C5-2-2 | D5-3-2 | E5-5-2 | F5-4-3 | ..     | B&M     | ••TTR• |
| Clear                | CLR  | ..     | ..     | 6F-7-2 | 7F-6-3 | ..     | M=00    | ••RSRR |
|                      | CLRA | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 4F-2-1 | A=00    | ••RSRR |
|                      | CLRB | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 5F-2-1 | B=00    | ••RSRR |
| Compare              | CMPA | 81-2-2 | 91-3-2 | A1-5-2 | B1-4-3 | ..     | A-M     | ••TTTT |
|                      | CMPB | C1-2-2 | D1-3-2 | E1-5-2 | F1-4-3 | ..     | B-M     | ••TTTT |
| Compare Accumulators | CBA  | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 11-2-1 | A-B     | ••TTTT |
| Complement 1's       | COM  | ..     | ..     | 63-7-2 | 73-6-3 | ..     | M=-M    | ••TTRS |
|                      | COMA | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 43-2-1 | A=-A    | ••TTRS |
|                      | COMB | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 53-2-1 | B=-B    | ••TTRS |
| Complement 2's       | NEG  | ..     | ..     | 60-7-2 | 70-6-3 | ..     | M=00-M  | ••TT12 |
|                      | NEGA | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 40-2-1 | A=00-A  | ••TT12 |
|                      | NEGB | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 50-2-1 | B=00-B  | ••TT12 |
| Decimal Adjust       | DAA  | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 19-2-1 | *       | ••TTT3 |
| Decrement            | DEC  | ..     | ..     | 6A-7-2 | 7A-6-3 | ..     | M=M-1   | ••TT4• |
|                      | DECA | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 4A-2-1 | A=A-1   | ••TT4• |
|                      | DECB | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 5A-2-1 | B=B-1   | ••TT4• |
| Exclusive OR         | EORA | 88-2-2 | 98-3-2 | A8-5-2 | B8-4-3 | ..     | A=A(+)M | ••TTR• |
|                      | EORB | C8-2-2 | D8-3-2 | E8-5-2 | F8-4-3 | ..     | B=B(+)M | ••TTR• |
| Increment            | INC  | ..     | ..     | 6C-7-2 | 7C-6-3 | ..     | M=M+1   | ••TT5• |
|                      | INCA | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 4C-2-1 | A=A+1   | ••TT5• |
|                      | INCB | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     | 5C-2-1 | B=B+1   | ••TT5• |
| Load Accumulator     | LDAA | 86-2-2 | 96-3-2 | A6-5-2 | B6-4-3 | ..     | A=M     | ••TTR• |
|                      | LDAB | C6-2-2 | D6-3-2 | E6-5-2 | F6-4-3 | ..     | B=M     | ••TTR• |

# Addressing modes

- Inherent (Register manipulation)
- Immediate/literal (literal number as operand)
- Direct (memory access by short address)
- Extended (memory access by full address)
- Indexed (Register points to memory)
- Relative (Adds or subtracts a value to Program Counter) typical branches

# Stacks

- User stacks
- Processor stacks

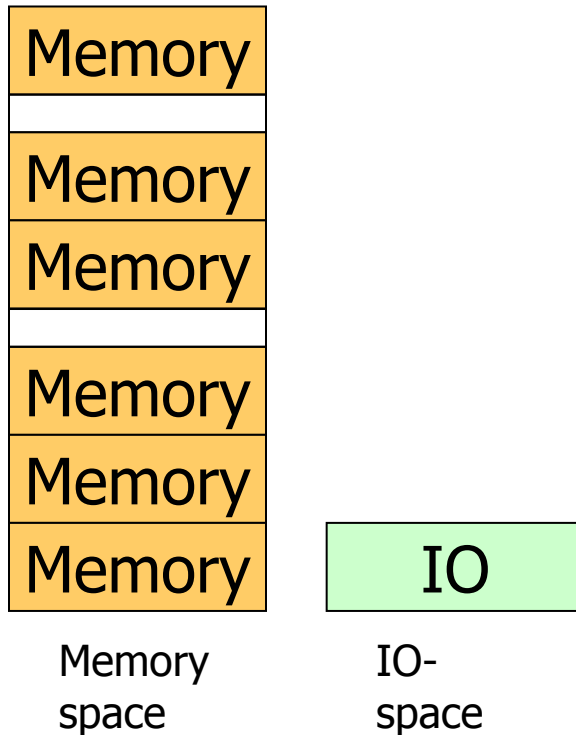
# Memory

## Linear or mapped address room

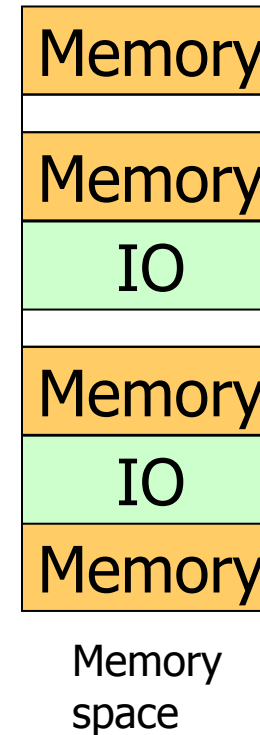
- Linear:
  - The processor can directly address all memory
  - Means many address pins on the processor
- Mapped:
  - The memory is divided into blocks
  - The processor selects which blocks should be available
  - When a block is selected it works like linear memory
  - Allows real big amount of memory

# IO and Memory

## Port mapped IO



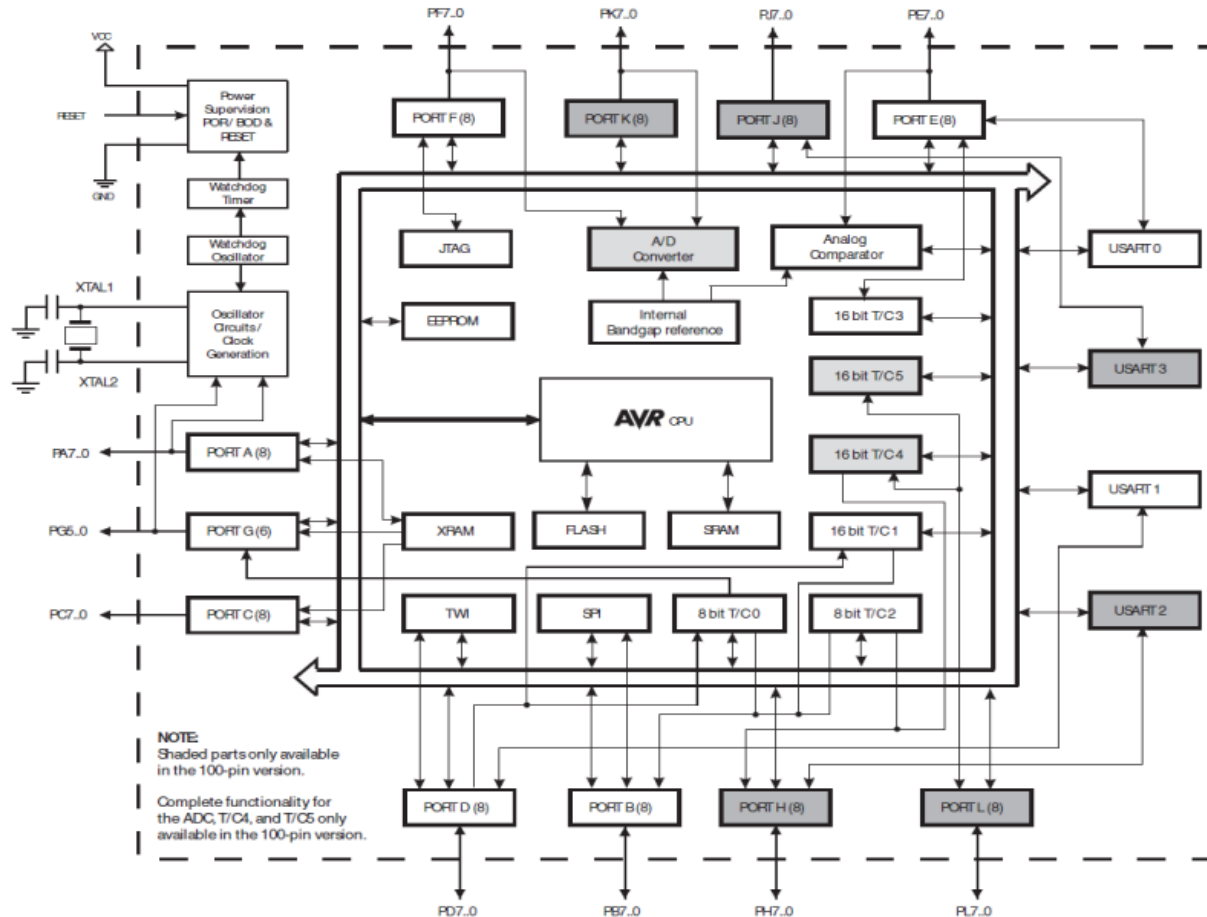
## Memory mapped IO



# AVR



## 8-bit Microcontrollers (ATmega1280)





## 8-bit Microcontrollers (ATMega1280)

- **High Performance, Low Power Atmel® AVR® 8-Bit Microcontroller**
- **Advanced RISC Architecture**
  - **135 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution**
  - **32 × 8 General Purpose Working Registers**
  - **Fully Static Operation**
  - **Up to 16 MIPS Throughput at 16MHz**
- **High Endurance Non-volatile Memory Segments**
  - **64K/128K/256KBytes of In-System Self-Programmable Flash**
  - **4Kbytes EEPROM–8Kbytes Internal SRAM**
  - **Write/Erase Cycles:10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM**
  - **Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/ 100 years at 25°C**
  - **Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits**
    - **In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program**
    - **True Read-While-Write Operation**
  - **Programming Lock for Software Security**
    - **Endurance: Up to 64Kbytes Optional External Memory Space**



## 8-bit Microcontrollers (ATMega1280)

- **JTAG (IEEE std. 1149.1 compliant) Interface**
  - Extensive On-chip Debug Support
  - Programming of Flash, EEPROM, Fuses, and Lock Bits through the JTAG Interface
- **Peripheral Features**
  - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
  - Four 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare- and Capture Mode
  - Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator
  - Four 8-bit PWM Channels
  - Twelve PWM Channels with Programmable Resolution from 2 to 16 Bits
  - Output Compare Modulator
  - 16-channel, 10-bit ADC
  - Four Programmable Serial USART
  - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
  - Byte Oriented 2-wire Serial Interface
  - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
  - On-chip Analog Comparator
  - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change

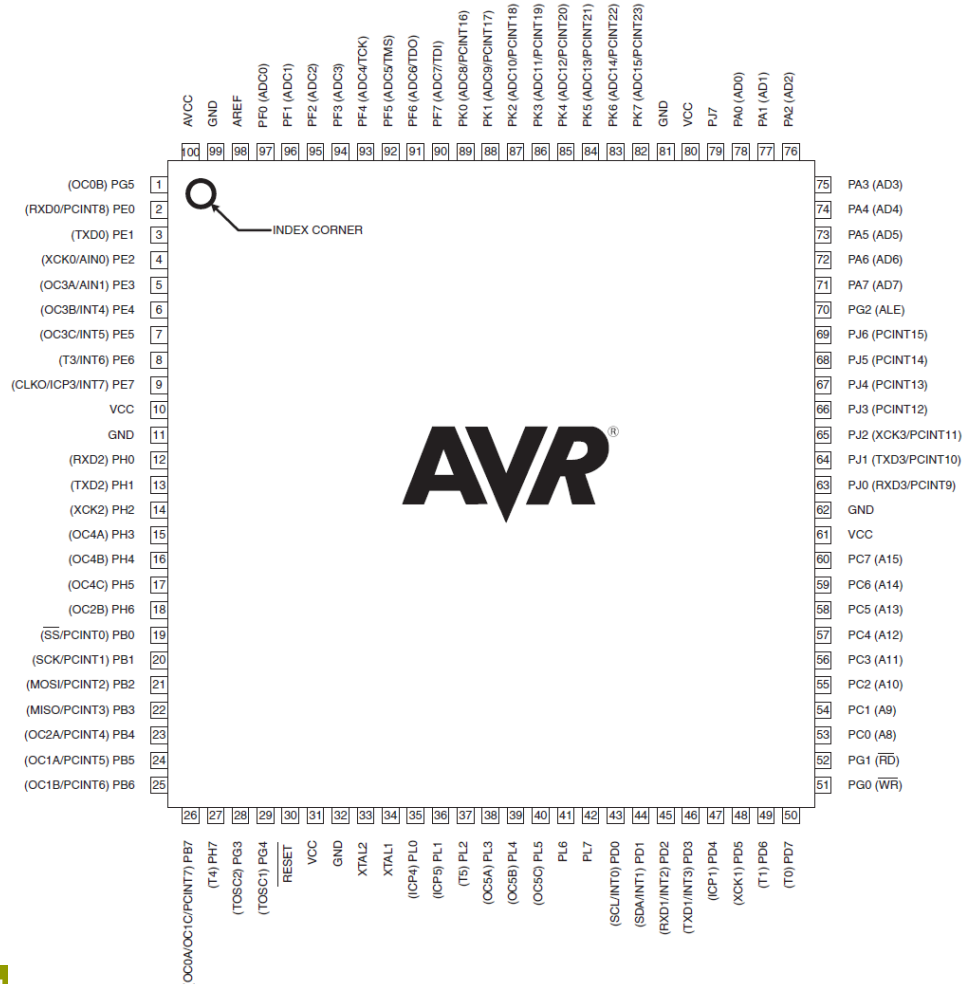




## 8-bit Microcontrollers (ATMega1280)

- **Special Microcontroller Features**
  - **Power-on Reset and Programmable Brown-out Detection**
  - **External and Internal Interrupt Sources**
  - **Six Sleep Modes: Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-save, Power-down, Standby and Extended Standby**
- **I/O and Packages**
  - **86 Programmable I/O**
  - **100-lead TQFP, 100-ball CBGA**
- **Ultra-Low Power Consumption**
  - **Active Mode: 1MHz, 1.8V: 500 $\mu$ A**
  - **Power-down Mode: 0.1 $\mu$ A at 1.8V**
- **Speed Grade:**
  - **0 - 4MHz @ 1.8V - 5.5V, 0 - 8MHz @ 2.7V - 5.5V**
  - **0 - 8MHz @ 2.7V - 5.5V, 0 - 16MHz @ 4.5V - 5.5V**

# 8-bit Microcontrollers (ATMega1280)



# AVR Info

- <http://atmel.com/products/AVR/>
- Download the full datasheet for ATmega1280:  
<http://www.atmel.com/devices/atmega1280.aspx?tab=documents>

# Test AVR tool-chain

- With AVR-Studio 5