第16次實習課

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2024 Advanced Mixed-Operation System (AMOS) Lab.



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GPIO-LED

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P. W. LIN

Multicolor LED (P360 16.4.4)



The Tiva Launchpad board has a multi-colored LED that is controlled through three GPIO lines on Port F, one for red, one for green, and one for blue. The red LED is attached to line **PF1**, the green LED is attached to line **PF3**. Write a program to showcase all three colors by create a loop that selects one color at a time, cycling through all three (in the cycle of **red, green, blue**) by changing the value being written to the port. (Hint: Related base address 0x40000000 and offset 0x38 and **be sure to show the delay time between two lights and try to set the delay time to?)**

0b00000010 → 紅 → 0x02

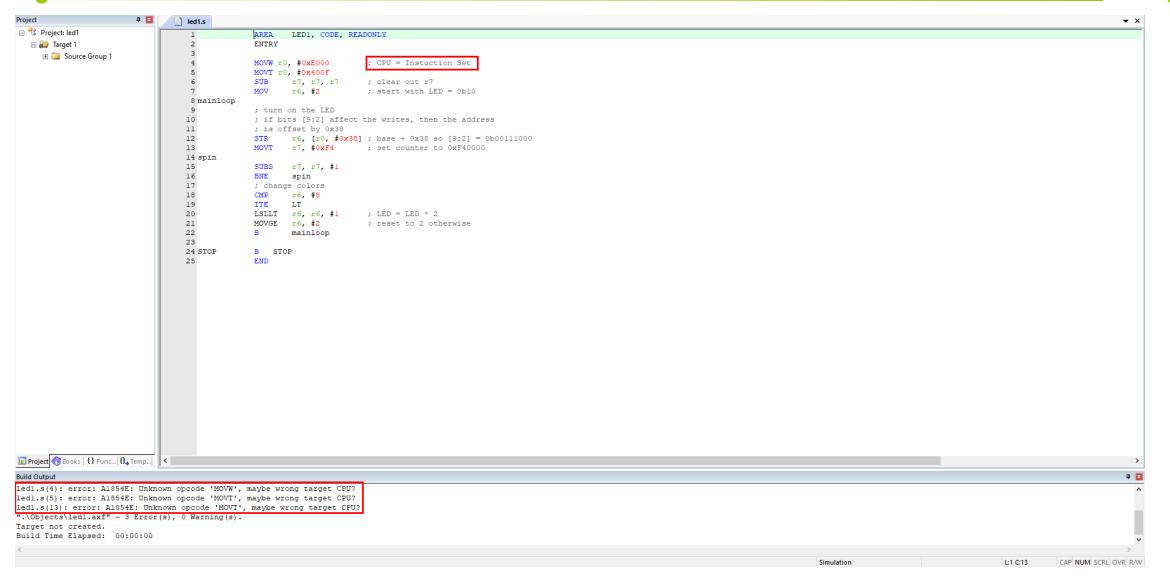
0b00000100 → 綠 → 0x04

0b00001000 → 藍 → 0x08



KEIL TOOL(MOVW · MOVT on LPC2104 → ERROR)

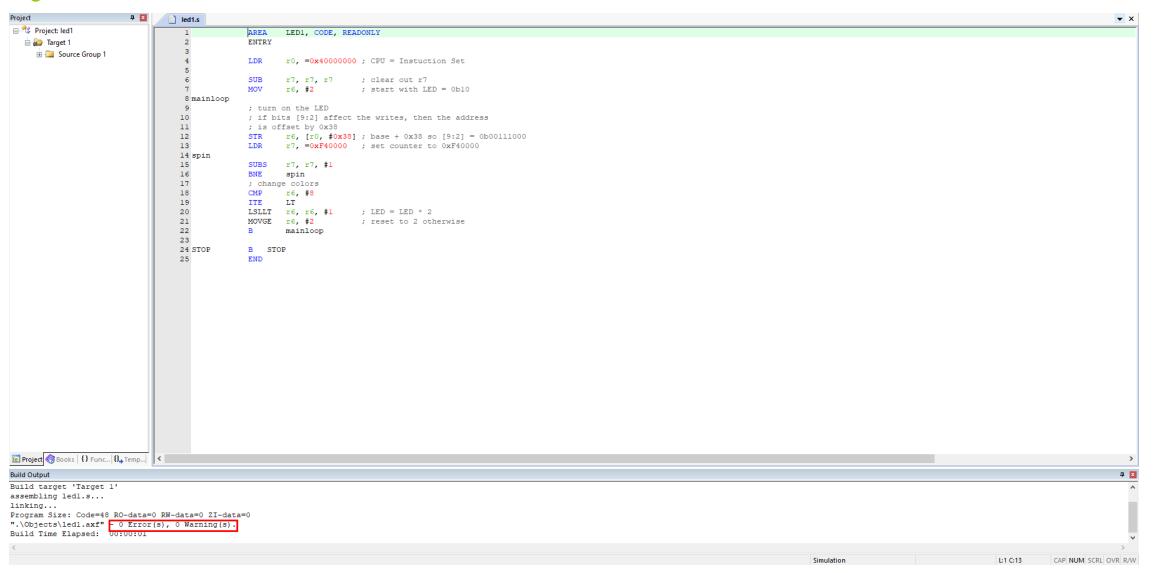






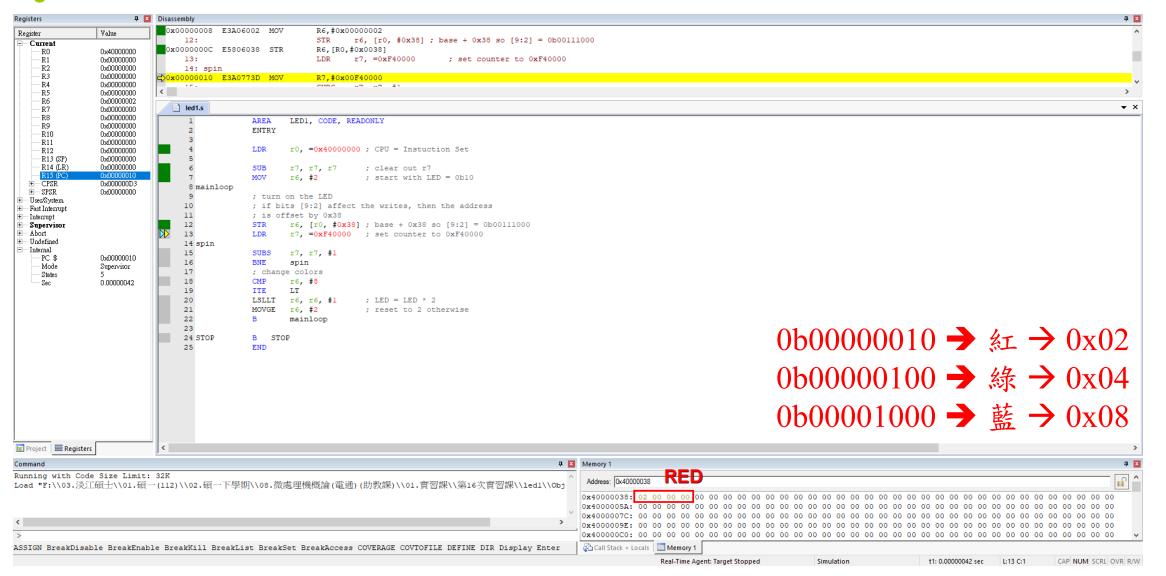
KEIL TOOL(改成LDR)







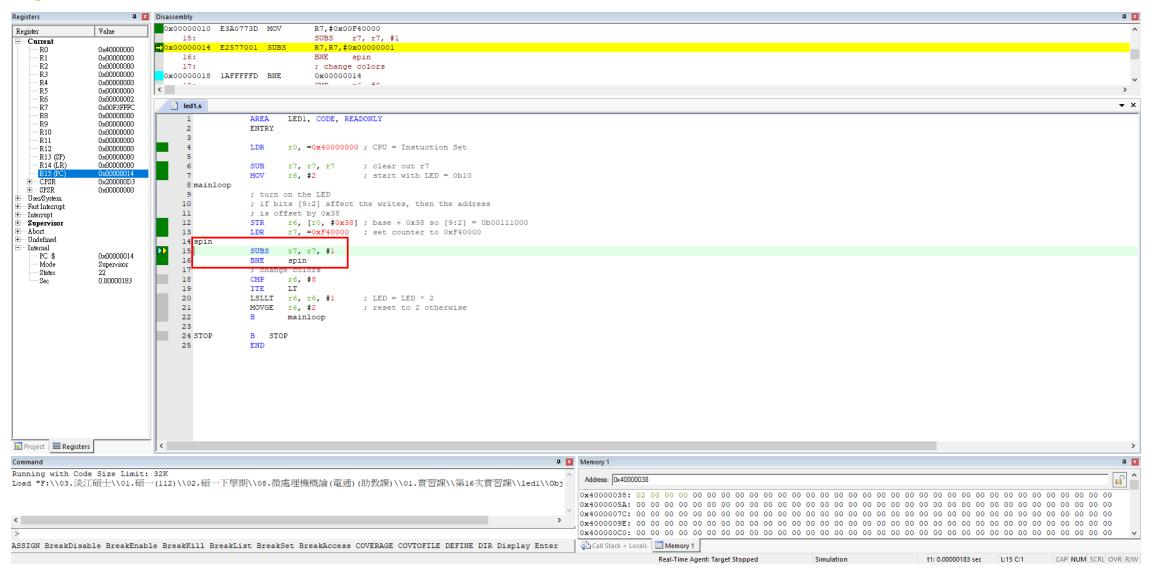






按F11問題→卡在spin

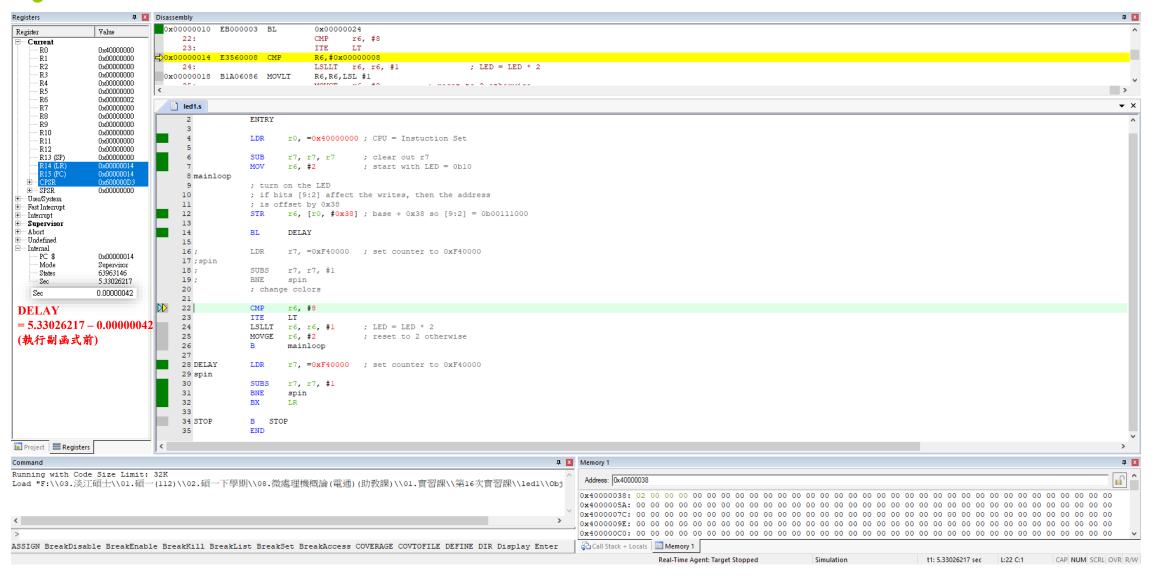






解決方法:設副函式,按F10

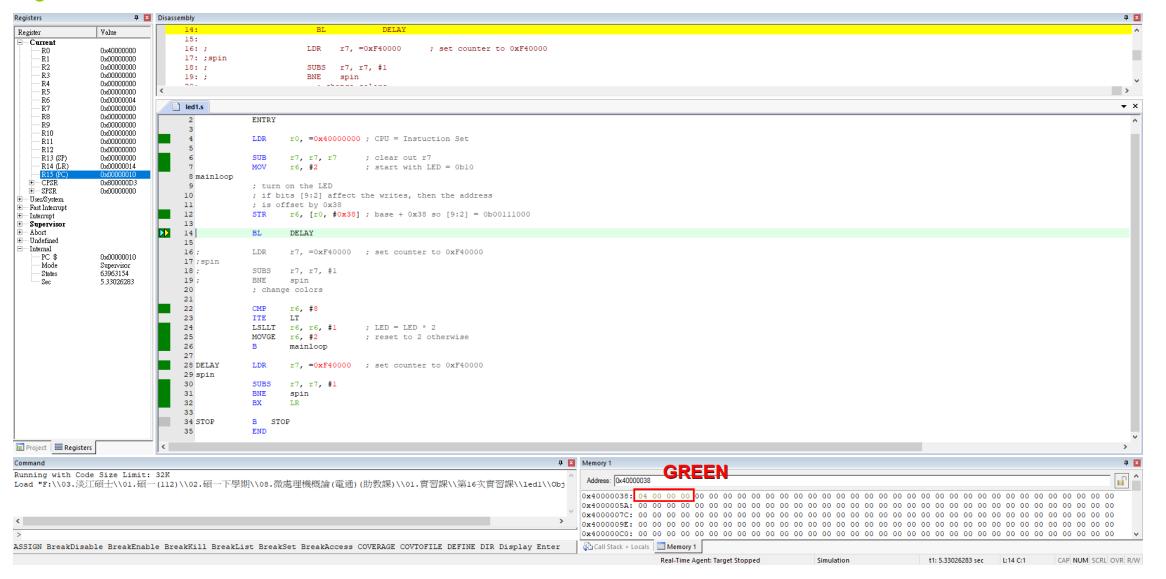






執行結果(GREEN)

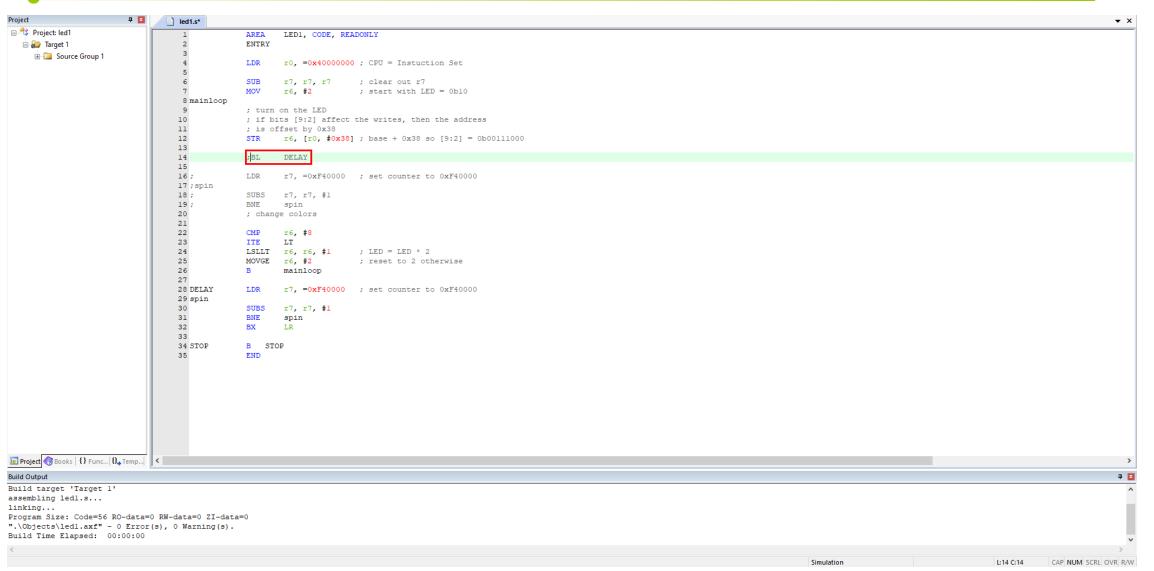






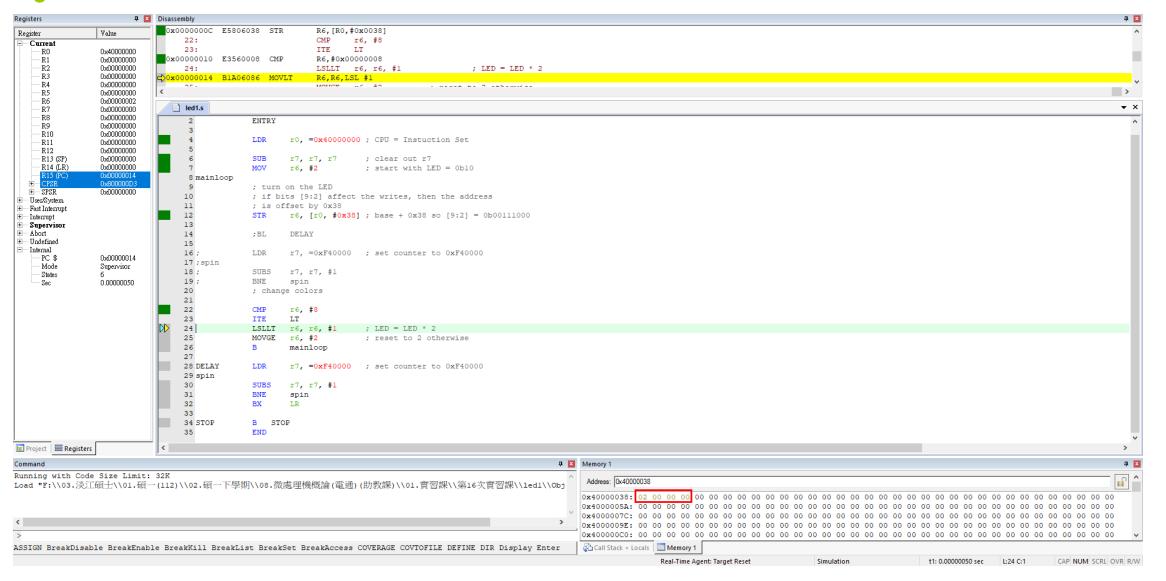
將BL DELAY註解







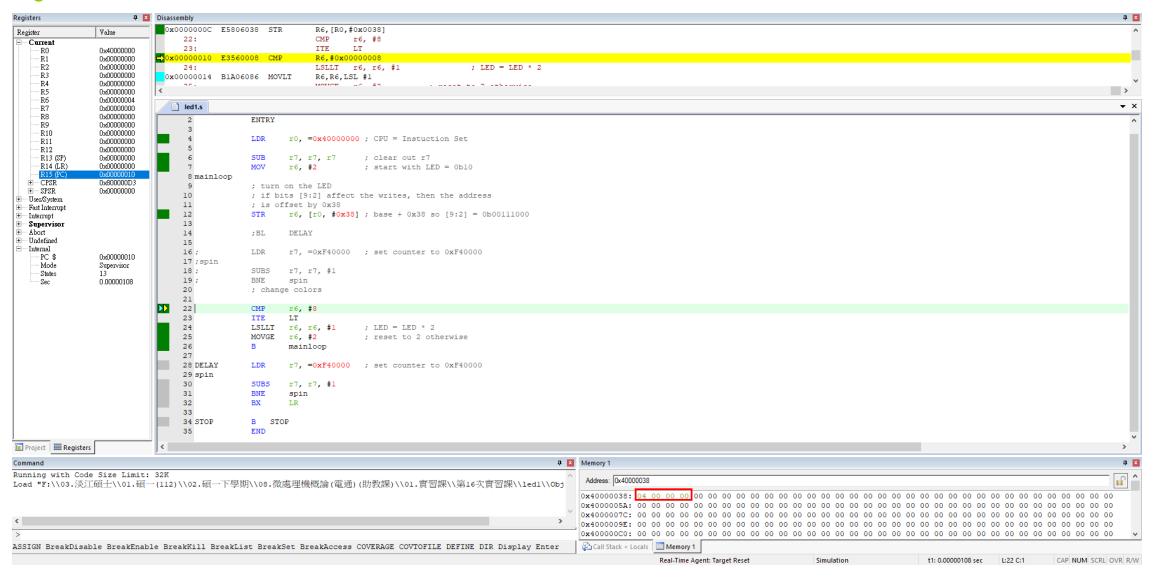






執行結果(GREEN)



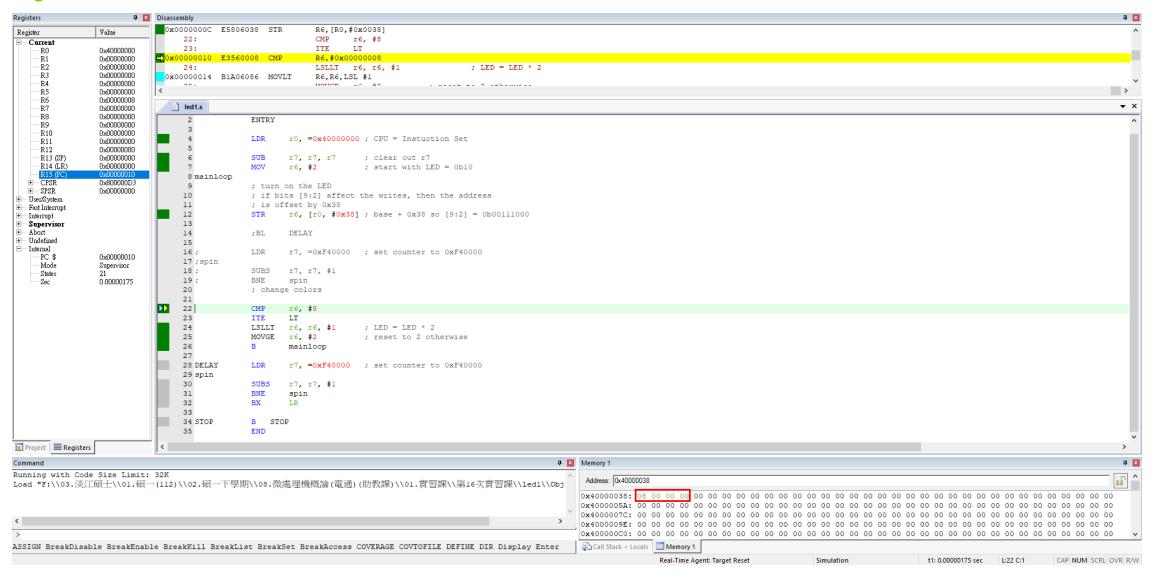




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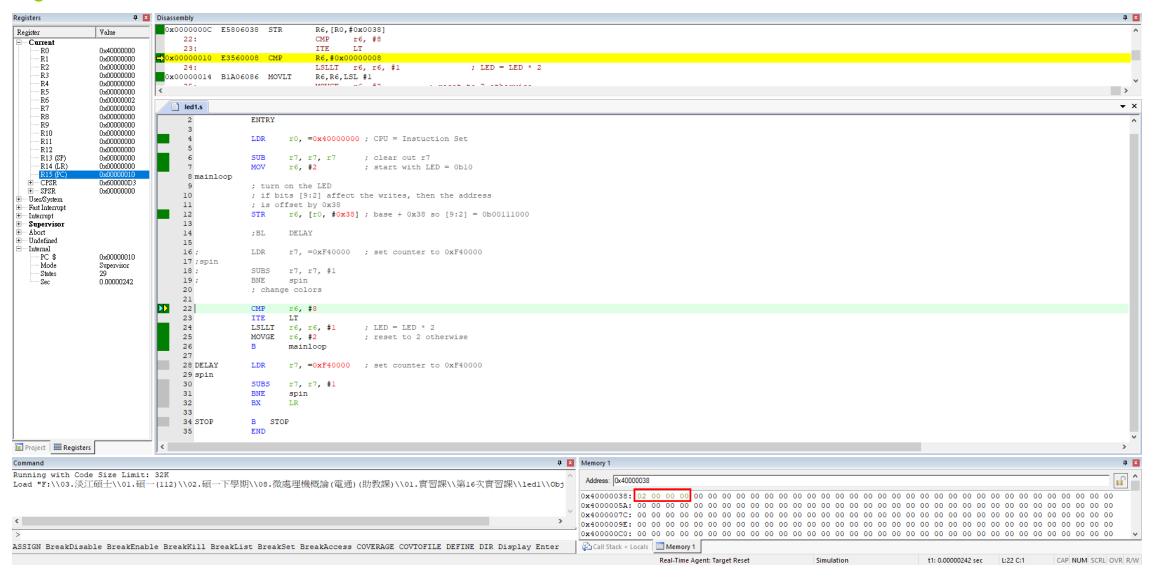
執行結果(BLUE)













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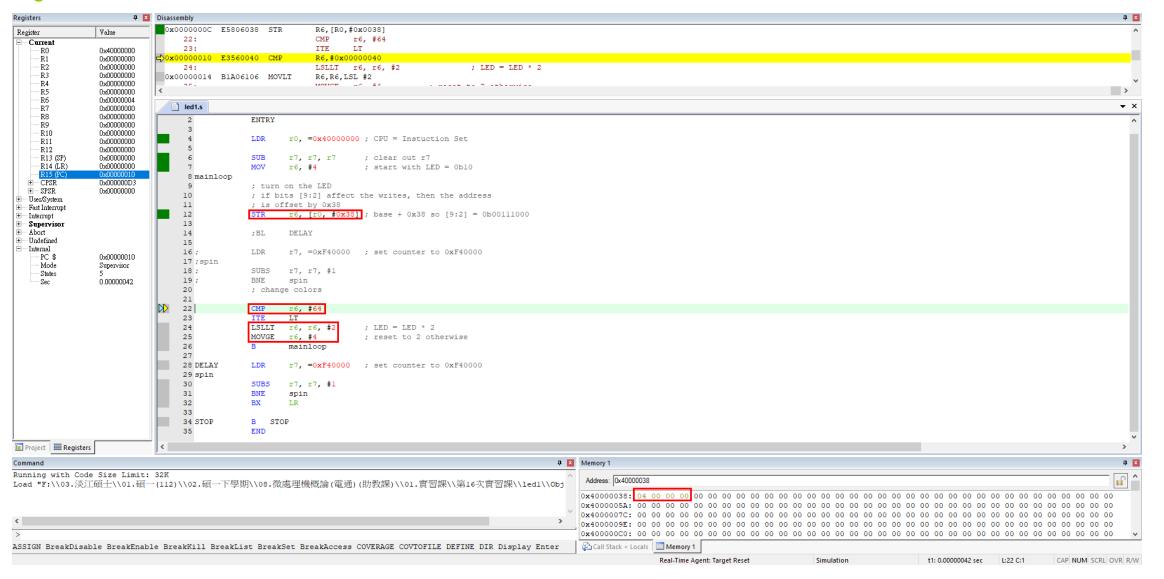
Multicolor LED (P360 16.4.4)(改PF)



The Tiva Launchpad board has a multi-colored LED that is controlled through three GPIO lines on Port F, one for red, one for green, and one for blue. The red LED is attached to line PF2, the green LED is attached to line **PF4**, and the blue LED is attached to line **PF6**. Write a program to showcase all three colors by create a loop that selects one color at a time, cycling through all three (in the cycle of red, green, blue) by changing the value being written to the port. (Hint: Related base address 0x40000000 and offset 0x38 and be sure to show the delay time between two lights and try to set the delay time to ?)





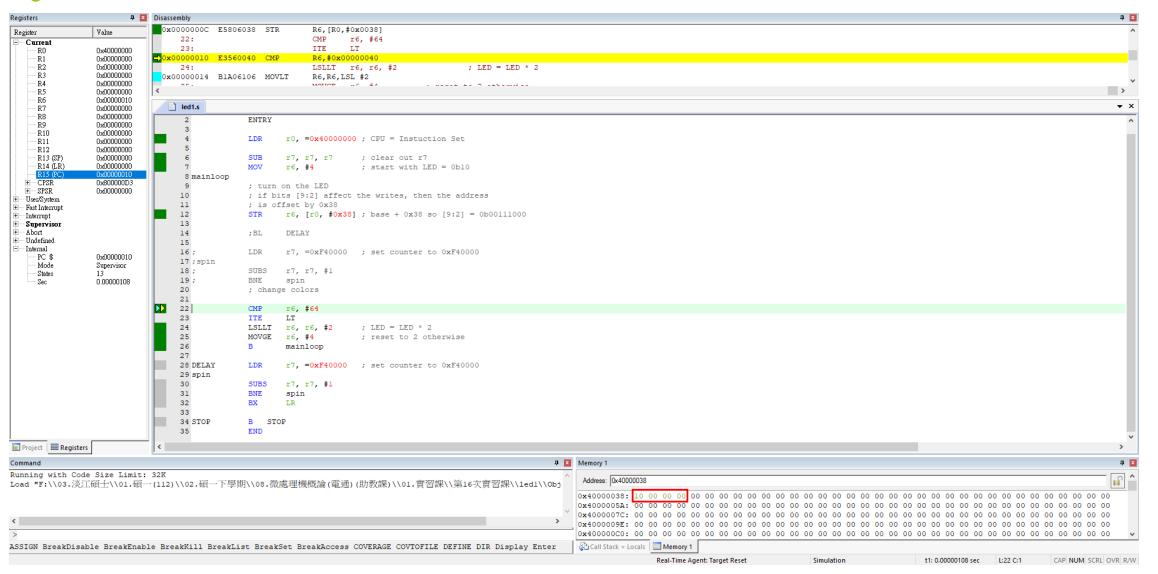




P. W. LIN

執行結果(GREEN)



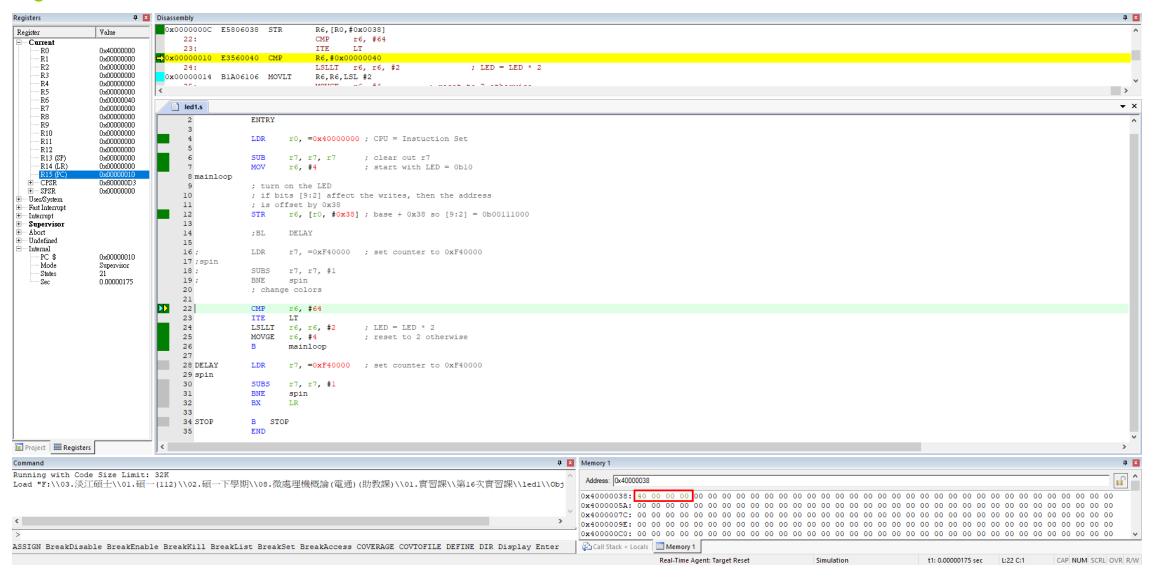




P. W. LIN

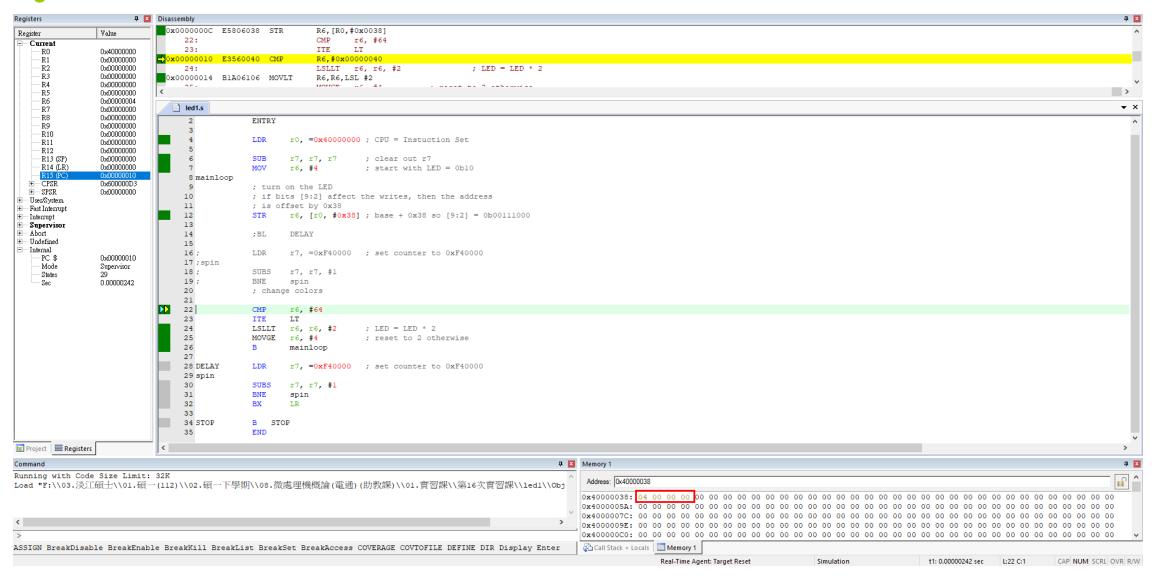
執行結果(BLUE)













Multicolor LED (P360 16.4.4)(改閃爍順序)

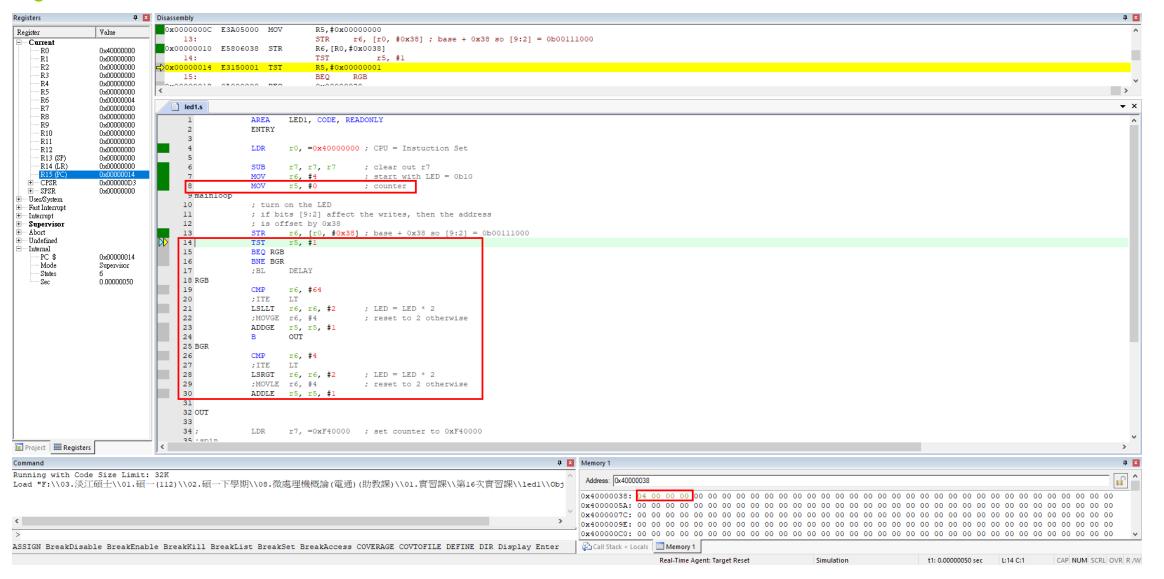


The Tiva Launchpad board has a multi-colored LED that is controlled through three GPIO lines on Port F, one for red, one for green, and one for blue. The red LED is attached to line PF2, the green LED is attached to line **PF4**, and the blue LED is attached to line **PF6**. Write a program to showcase all three colors by create a loop that selects one color at a time, cycling through all three (in the cycle of red, green, blue, blue, green, red) by changing the value being written to the port. (Hint: Related base address 0x40000000 and offset 0x38 and be sure to show the delay time between two lights and try to set the delay time to ?)



P. W. LIN

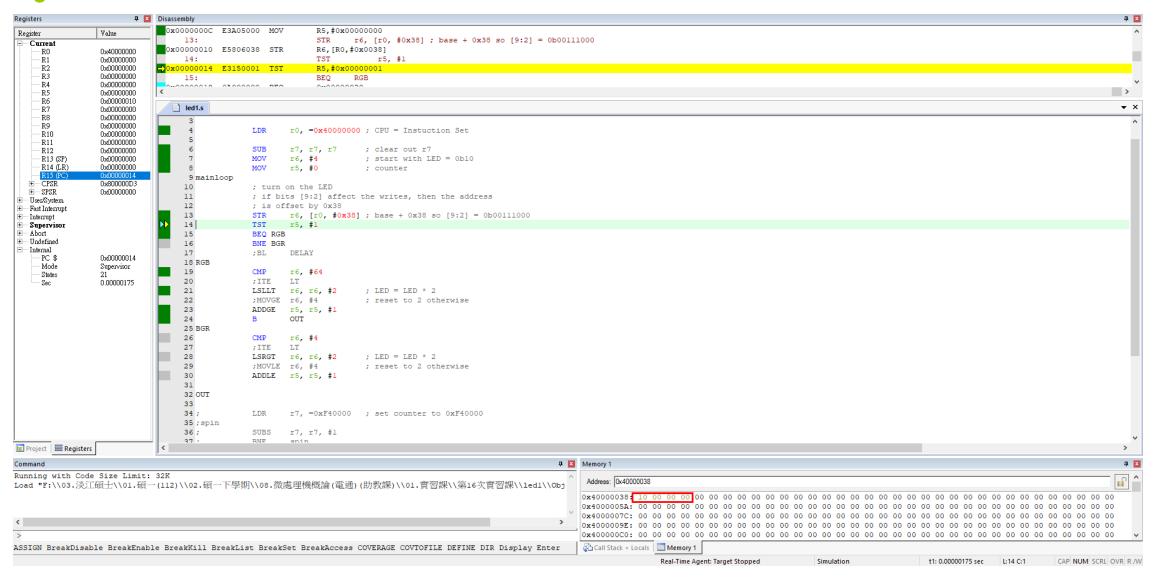






執行結果(GREEN)

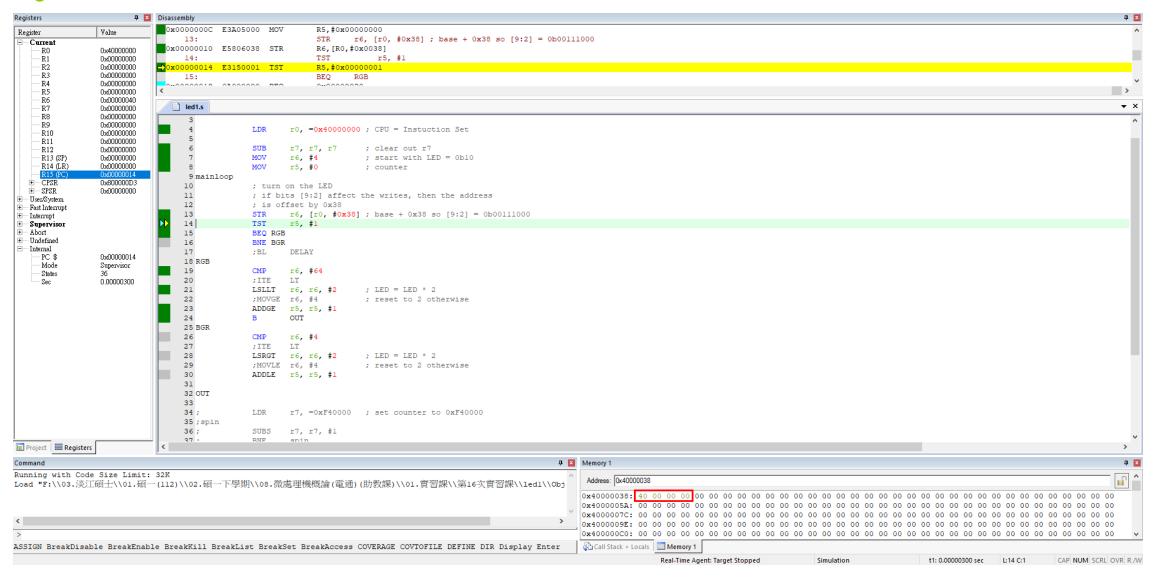






執行結果(BLUE)

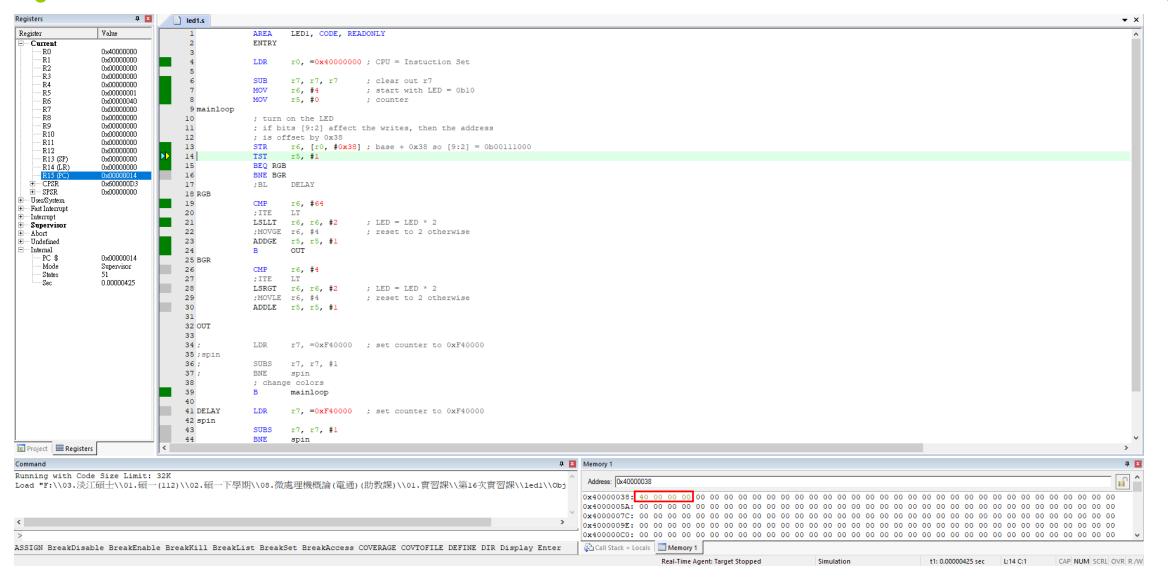






執行結果(BLUE)

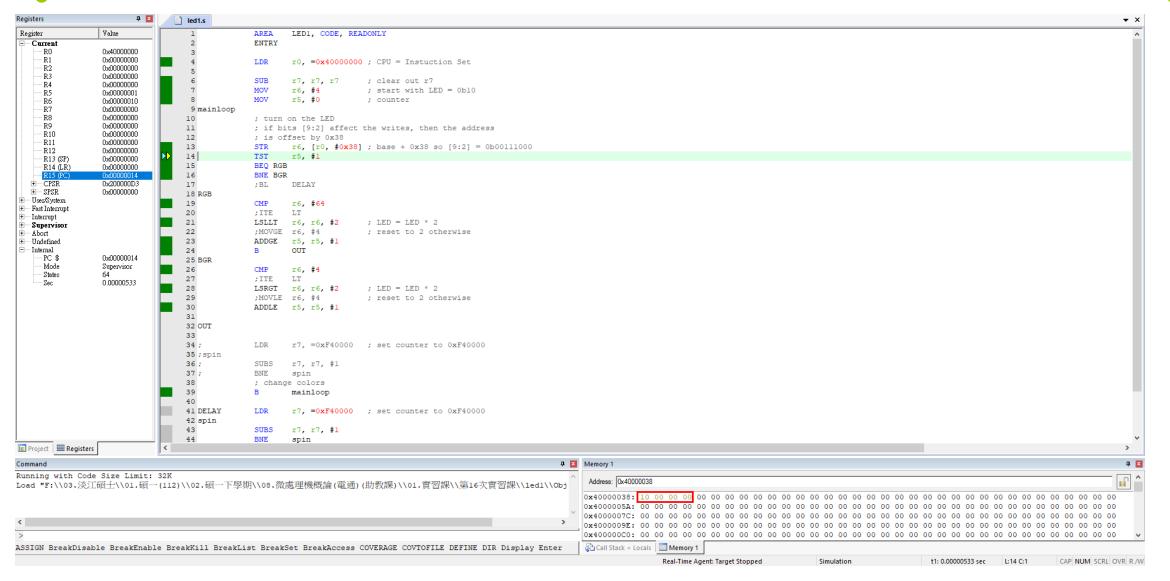






執行結果(GREEN)

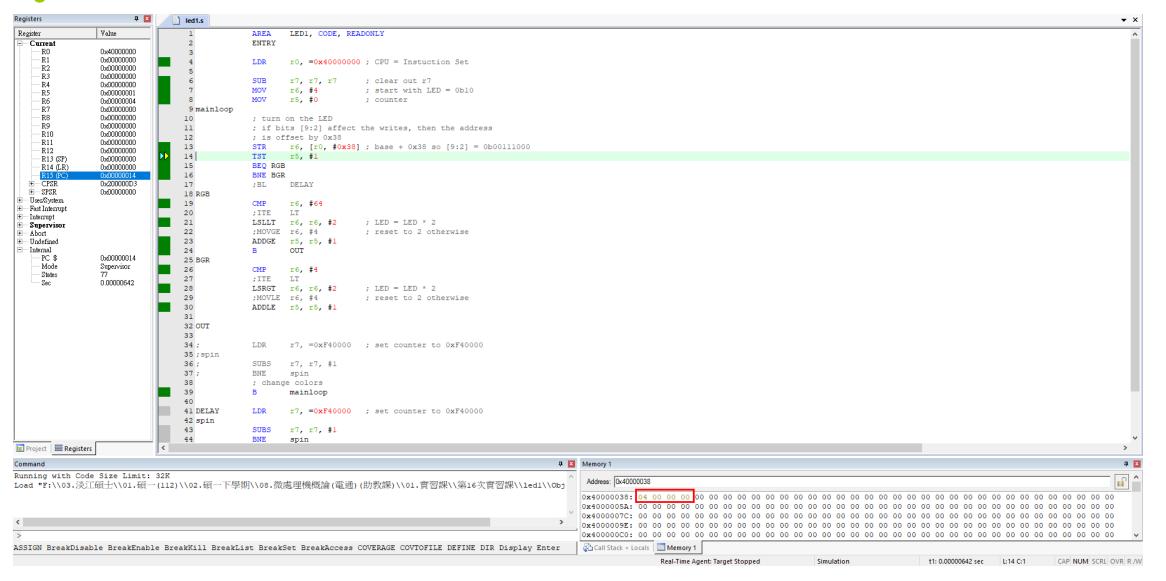








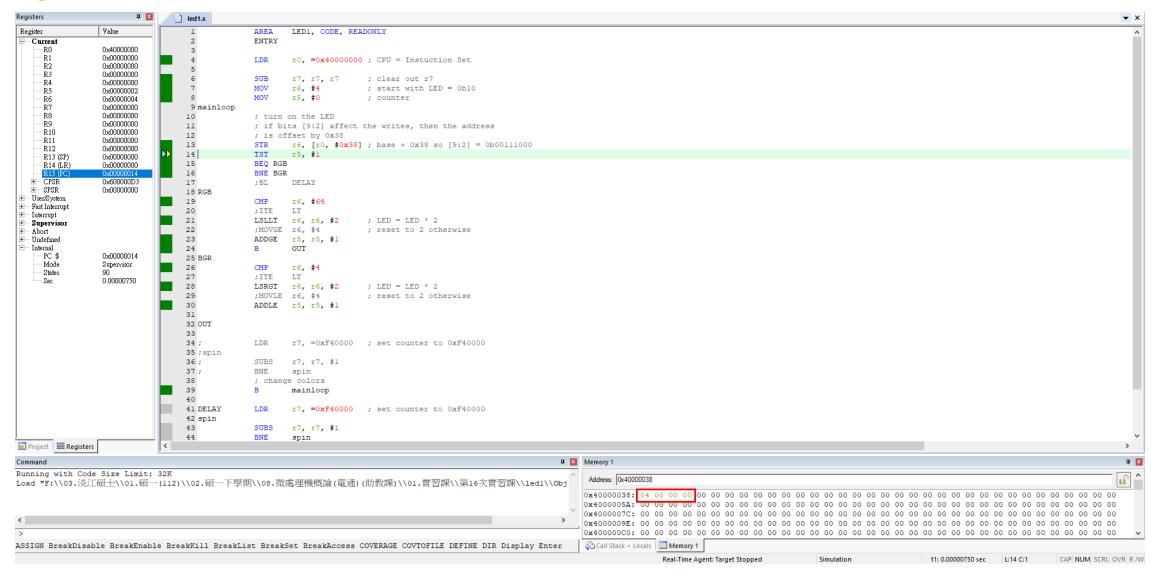
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2024 Tamkang University







Bit-Banded Memory

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P96 FIGURE 5.6



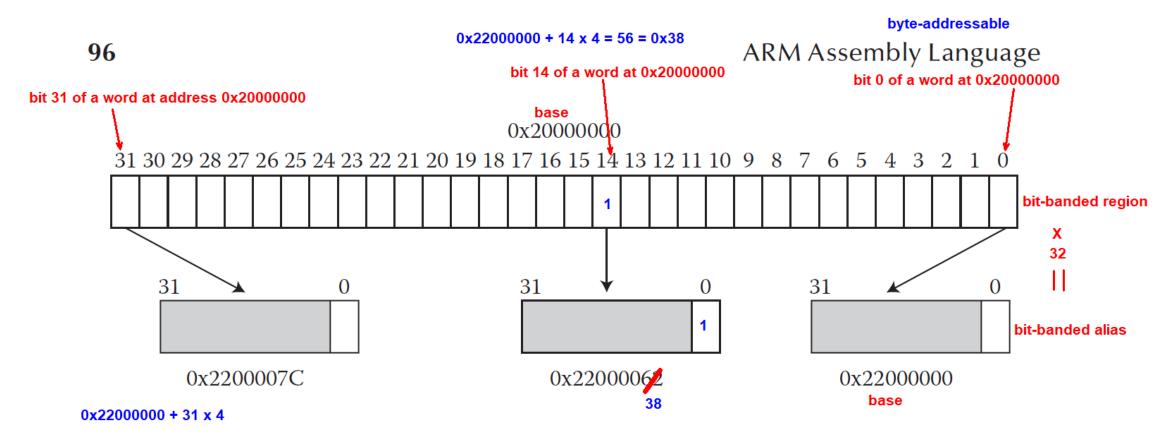


FIGURE 5.6 Mapping bit-banded regions.







the regions. Going back to the earlier <u>CAN</u> example, we could <u>set bit 7</u> using just a single store operation:

of a word at address 0x40040000

```
LDR r3, =0x4280001C MOV r4, \#1 set bit 7 of the CAN Control Register
```

The address 0x4280001C is derived from

bit-band alias = bit-band base + (byte offset
$$\times$$
 32) + (bit number \times 4)
= $0x42000000 + (0x40000 \times 0x20) + (7 \times 4)$
= $0x42000000 + 0x8000000 + 0x1C$

As another example, if bit 1 at address 0x40038000 (the ADC 0 peripheral) is to be modified, the bit-band alias is calculated as:

$$0x42000000 + (0x38000 \times 0x20) + (1 \times 4) = 0x42700004$$







What immediately becomes obvious is that you would need a considerable number of addresses to make a one-to-one mapping of addresses to individual bits. In fact, if you do the math, to have each bit in a 32KB section of memory given its own address, with each address falling on a word boundary, i.e., ending in either 0, 4, 8, or C, you would need

$$32,768 \text{ bytes} \times 8 \text{ bits/byte} \times 4 \text{ bytes/bit} = 1\text{MB}$$

The trade-off then becomes an issue of how much address space can be sacrificed to support this feature, but given that microcontrollers never use all 4GB of their address space, and that large swaths of the memory map currently go unused, this is possible. Perhaps in ten years, it might not be.



考題方向(1/2)



Assume

the address of a word in bit-banded region is given in R1 the bit number in the word to be accessed is given in R2

write a sequence of instructions to computes the address of bit-banded alias and puts it in R0

```
the regions. Going back to the earlier <u>CAN</u> example, we could set bit 7 using just a single store operation:

of a word at address 0x40040000
```

```
LDR r3, =0x4280001C 計算出 MOV r4, #1 set bit 7 of the CAN Control Register
```



考題方向(2/2)



```
the regions. Going back to the earlier CAN example, we could set bit 7 using just a single store operation:

of a word at address 0x40040000
```

```
LDR r3, =0x4280001C 計算出
MOV r4, #1 已知 ; set bit 7 of the CAN Control Register
```





Q&A





Thanks for your attention!!