**FM Tx/Rx**

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#brf) Design brief

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#dsn) Reference design

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#ckt) Circuits

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#fct) Facilities

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#cst) Construction

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#pbc) Pushbutton connections

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#lcn) LCD connections

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#pts) Parts list

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#rmp) Register map

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#fwr) Firmware

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#mpx) Development with MPLABX

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#mpl) Development with MPLAB

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#tbs) Troubleshooting

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#lks) Links to resources

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**Design brief**

Objective: To produce an FM radio receiver which should be -

* Tuneable approximately over the[UK broadcast band](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+FM_broadcasting_in_the_UK) (87.5 - 108 MHz).
* Able to give[stereo](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Stereo) (L & R channels) audio outputs.
* Capable of driving a normal set of 35 ohm impedance headphones.
* Powered by a (reasonably sized) battery.
* Portable (including an antenna).
* Constructed using components and facilities that are either in the labs or are readily obtainable at reasonable expense.

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**Reference design**

For about ten years after the introduction of the transistor into domestic radio receivers in the late 1950s, the circuit design of such radios followed that of the preceding era when thermionic valves were used in a standard pattern of

* RF '[front end](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+RF_front_end)' gain block.
* [Local oscillator](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Local_oscillator)
* [Mixer](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Frequency_mixer)
* [IF Filter](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Intermediate_frequency)
* [Foster-Seeley discriminator](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Foster-Seeley_discriminator)
* [Audio power amplifier](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Audio_amplifier)

A student might reasonably meet the specification with such a design. However, the required variable capacitors and 'IF transformers' are now expensive and hard to obtain.

The first use of integrated circuits was to implement the same[superheterodyne](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Superheterodyne_receiver) method. The old discriminator, however, was replaced by a[phase lock loop](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Phase_lock_loop). Tuning was achieved by a variable capacitance diode. A student trying to pursue a design using these ICs will discover that they are largely obsolete.

The next step in the evolution of the FM receiver was to implement the local oscillator using a digitally programmable[frequency synthesizer](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/wiki/,DanaInfo=.aeoBzmpowmmslL15v+Frequency_synthesizer). This mandated digital control of tuning and then also other functions such as volume control

Today, portability in radio receivers has become a primary requirement. They tend to be integrated within mobile phones and MP3 players as 'add-on' features. The Airoha chip exemplifies this philosophy, having very low battery drain (10 mA) and a very small package (4 mm square).

To assist groups having no clear idea how the objectives are to be achieved there exists a suggested reference design. This is

* Based on the[AR1010](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/attachments/,DanaInfo=.awxyCwtl0mvlppMq32+054_AR1010.pdf) receiver IC from[Airoa](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCenxvpjJn0zN8A+AR1000.htm).
* Controlled by a[PIC microcontroller](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCqniywlrt1Mq32+): PIC18LF6490. The LF version of this controller will function with supplies as low as 2.0 volts.
* Designed to allow the PIC and the AR1010 to communicate using the[I2C interface](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/acrobat_download2/literature/9398/,DanaInfo=.awxyCr2vGkxw+39340011.pdf) -
* Able to accept user input from pushbuton switches.
* Able to show frequency on a[Varitronix LCD display](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCzfxp10yyu-N90Qu76+?pid=2)
* Boosted to headphone power levels by a[TDA2822](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/datasheet/,DanaInfo=.awxyCysozwwsnLp21P-C+TDA2822.pdf).

**Circuits**

Fig. 8: AR1010 adaptor boardR1010 adaptor board.

The AR1010 uses a 24-lead QFN package. Until it becomes possible within FEPS to mount QFN packages on a PCB, a commercially made 'breakout board' with an AR1010 ready soldered is chosen. This has, unfortunately, a connection spacing of 2 mm that is inconvenient when 2.54 mm pitch prototype matrix board is used. To circumvent this problem, an adaptor board has been designed to convert the spacing. In addition a few components have been added to assist with integration into the rest of the radio.

ircuit diagram of regulator circuitA problem with the overall receiver design is that the LCD prefers a high drive voltage (e.g. 5V) to achieve best contrast. The AR1010, on the other hand, is happiest with with 3.3 volts. Although the data sheet mentions an absolute maximum Vdd of 5.5 volts, the bus interface is specified no higher than 3.6 volts. If the AR1010 is powered at 5 volts it will get hot, and may die. A 3.3 volt regulator is highly recommended. The[LE33CZ](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Electronic-Components/Integrated-Circuits/Voltage-Regulators-LDO/100mA-Very-low-drop-out-voltage-regulators/,DanaInfo=.awxyCvfvplxxwu0sOs54+34960) regulator IC is suitable, as is the discrete circuit shown in Fig. 3. 

ircuit diagram of I2C bus  
Figure 5 shows one arrangement of the I2C interconnections betwen the three main functional blocks. Using a five way connector the AR1010 can be commanded either from the USB to I2C converter or from the PIC, depending on which set of header pins is chosen. D3 and D4 prevent the 4.5 volt I2C signals from the PIC driving the AR1010 above its limit. Unfortunately, the PIC then sees signals only 73% of its Vdd. This should still be a valid logic '1'.

iagram showing connection of LCD module.The particular microcontroller chosen for the reference design, the PIC18LF6490, includes hardware support for liquid crystal displays. In fact, it can drive LCDs that are more sophisticated ('multiplexed') than the 3.5 digit x 7-segment Varitronix display.

About all you need for a working display is to connect the 'backplane' electrode to the COM0 drive from the PIC, and then connect the separate segment electrodes to a sub-set of the 32 SEGnn drives. On the prototype, the assigment of display segments to drive lines from the PIC proved awkward in software. It would be more convenient to map all seven segments plus the DP from one digit to one 8-bit register in the PIC, and to maintain the same mapping for the other digits also. Connect the LCDbias3 pin to Vdd. 

iagram showing audio amplifier stage.The audio amplifier / headphone driver stage is trivial. The only point to note is that the outputs from the AR1010 have DC bias which must be removed with coupling capacitors. The internal volume adjustment in the AR1010 has been found to be capable of adequate performance, and may be used in place of a dual potentiometer. 

iagram showing pushbutton switch input.Pushbutton switch input is quite trivial. It would be possible to save a couple of I/O pins by using a 3 x 3 switch matrix, but that's really more trouble than it's worth. Some of the ports may be configured to operate pull-up resistors internal to the PIC, but this was not attempted on the prototype. 

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**Facilities**

To assist development of the project, groups have access to -

* A PC with C language development tools:[Microsoft Visual C++](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/visualc/,DanaInfo=.amtfqDrojzx2zr6Nr43+), and the[MPLAB](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/stellent/,DanaInfo=.awxyCqniywlrt1Mq32+idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=1406&dDocName=en019469&part=SW007002) embedded microcontroller development tools with C18 compiler.
* A[USB to I2C converter](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/htm/,DanaInfo=.awxyCvthv1Howqp76440vAUy.XH-+usb_i2c_tech.htm).
* A[Pickit3](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/stellent/,DanaInfo=.awxyCqniywlrt1Mq32+idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=1406&dDocName=en538340). This useful device connects to a PC, via the USB interface, and then to the target microcontroller via a six-pin inline header connector. It functions both as a programmer, capable of transfering code generated by the PC to the microcontroller, and also as a debugger which can initiate, control and monitor the execution of that code as it runs on the target.
* A PIC18LF6490 microcontroller soldered to an adaptor board with 0.1 inch pitch pads making manual connection very easy.
* A demo board for PIC18F4XK20, driveable from the Pickit3.
* An FM signal generator and an 'off air' signal feed.
* The Technical Services Unit[PCB fabrication](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/PCB/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3+index.html) service.
* A plastic enclosure with TSU[EPS chassis rails](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/advice/protosys/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3+index.html) to keep everything tied together.
* A selection of frequently required tools and components; e.g. crimp pliers, resistors, transistors, sockets etc.

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**Construction**

Fig. 1: Component overlay for adaptor PC boardomponent overlay for adaptor PC board.

It is not expected that the circuit be 'fully engineered'. Instead, 'prototype' construction methods are acceptable. The PIC18LF6490 is available surface mounted on an adaptor for 0.1 inch pitch pin spacing. The adaptor board may be 'old style' (produced in-house) or bought in. Tracks on the latter will be similar to those shown at Fig. 1. This version has provision for a connection directly to the PICkit 3 debugger. 

onnections from microcontroller to debugger.   
Pin 6 of the debugger is not used. By default, however, it may be connected to port RB5 onthe PIC. Break the track if you wish to make use of RB5.

The AR1010 comes ready surface-mounted on a['breakout board'](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/commerce/,DanaInfo=.awxyCwugyso4yLp21+product_info.php?products_id=8770). Bizarrely, this uses 2 millimetre pitch pads. Groups choosing to mount this onto 0.1 inch pitch stripboard or 'breadboard' can still do so via**short** lengths of tinned copper wire. Groups in years past tended to perch the AR1010 three inches up in the air. The electrical performance of that arrangement was as wobbly as its mechanical.

The '[Electronics Prototype System](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/advice/protosys/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3+index.html)' may be used if groups wish to 'package' the circuit with its I/O sub-assemblies.

Groups may make use of the '[enamel wiring pen](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/advice/grotwire/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3+index.html)' method as a speedier or more flexible alternative to PCB production.

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**Pushbutton Connections**

The pushbutons are used in a conventional arrangement whereby PIC inputs are pulled up to Vcc via a 10k resistor and pulled down to Vss via a button whilst it is pushed. Debounce is done in the firmware.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Connections from PIC to Pushbutton switches | | | | |
| **PIC name** | **PIC pin** | **Pull-up pin** | **IDC pin** | **Button** |
| RB0 | 48 | 2 | 10 | Chan+ |
| RB5 | 43 | 3 | 7 | Chan- |
| RA0 | 24 | 4 | 12 | PreSet+ |
| RA1 | 23 | 5 | 5 | PreSet- |
| RG0 | 3 | 6 | 14 | Vol+ |
| RG1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | Vol- |
| RG2 | 5 | 8 | 16 | SegTest |
| RG3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | Error |
| Vss | 9 | - | 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 | Switch return |

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**LCD Connections**

Note on LCD function: The PIC is capable of driving more sophisticated displays with more segments than the simple 'seven-segment' variety available in the lab. For the latter type you should wire the PIC for a 'static' biasing arrangement.

The table below shows the originally chosen mapping between the PIC's segment driver pins and the LCD. This proved awkward to implement in firmware. You should consider a simpler scheme.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Connections from PIC to LCD | | | | |
| **PIC name** | **PIC pin** | **IDC pin** | **LCD  pin** | **Varitronix name** |
| RD0\_SEG0 | 58 | 35 | 21 | 3A |
| RD1\_SEG1 | 55 | 37 | 20 | 3B |
| RD2\_SEG2 | 54 | 39 | 19 | 3C |
| RD3\_SEG3 | 53 | 40 | 18 | 3D |
| RD4\_SEG4 | 52 | 38 | 17 | 3E |
| RD5\_SEG5 | 51 | 33 | 22 | 3F |
| RD6\_SEG6 | 50 | 31 | 23 | 3G |
| RD7\_SEG7 | 49 | 27 | 25 | 2A |
| RB1\_SEG8 | 47 | 29 | 24 | 2B |
| RB2\_SEG9 | 46 | 34 | 15 | 2C |
| RB3\_SEG10 | 45 | 32 | 14 | 2D |
| RB4\_SEG11 | 44 | 30 | 13 | 2E |
| RC5\_SEG12 | 36 | 25 | 26 | 2F |
| RC2\_SEG13 | 33 | 18 | 27 | 2G |
| RA4\_SEG14 | 28 | 17 | 30 | 1A |
| RA5\_SEG15 | 27 | 19 | 29 | 1B |
| RA2\_SEG16 | 22 | 26 | 11 | 1C |
| RA3\_SEG17 | 21 | 24 | 10 | 1D |
| RF0\_SEG18 | 18 | 22 | 09 | 1E |
| RF1\_SEG19 | 17 | 15 | 31 | 1F |
| RF2\_SEG20 | 16 | 13 | 32 | 1G |
| RF3\_SEG21 | 15 | 10 | 03 | K |
| RF4\_SEG22 | 14 | 36 | 16 | DP3 |
| RF4\_SEG23 | 13 | 01 | 38 | Z |
| COM0 | 63 | 28 | 12 | DP2 |
| COM0 | 63 | 21 | 08 | DP1 |
| COM0 | 63 | 20 | 28 | COL |
| COM0 | 63 | 02 | 39 | X |
| COM0 | 63 | 08 | 02 | Y |
| COM0 | 63 | 06 | 01 | COM |
| COM0 | 63 | 04 | 40 | COM |

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**Parts list**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Qty** | **Cost** | **Part desc** | **Distrib** | **Dst. No.** |
| 1 | 23.88 | Pickit3 Debugger | [Ocall](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.aoogfeqrGryz3sMorP.2+) | 1771323 |
| 1 | 16.56 | USB-I2C module | [Robot Electronics](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/htm/,DanaInfo=.awxyCvthv1Howqp76440vAUy.XH-+usb_i2c_tech.htm) | USB to I2C Interface |
| 1 | 3.48 | Microcontroller, PIC18LF6490 | Ocall | 1579638 |
| 1 | 5.98 | FM Receiver Module | [SparkFun](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCWugysO4yLp21+) | WRL-08770 |
| 1 | 0.47 | Headphones | Ocall | AV18777 |
| 1 | 0.89 | Audio amp | [RS Comp](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/web/,DanaInfo=.aulBuwDuutrxpLp21+) | 177-5216 |
| 1 | 3.21 | LCD display | Ocall | 1183144 |
| 1 | 7.99 | Box | [Maplin](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCqfvsqwJn0M8z+) | BZ77J |
| 1 | 3.00 | Chassis | [Smiths Metal](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCwro0pvo4myNr4QA3+) | - |
| 1 | 3.64 | Matrix board | Maplin | JU37S |
| 1 | 1.27 | USB lead | [Rapid](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCvfvplxxwu0sOs54+) | 19-8660 |
| 1 | 4.36 | Wrap wire | RS | 209-4827 |
| 1 | 0.05 | Antistatic bag | Rapid | 87-1426 |
| 1 | 4.00 | Telescopic antenna | Maplin | L28AF |
| 8 | 0.02 | Washer, M3 | Rapid | 33-4320 |
| 1 | 20.87 | VHF distribution amplifier | Ocall | 4255811 |

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**Register map**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Address** | **Alias** | **D15** | **D14** | **D13** | **D12** | **D11** | **D10** | **D9** | **D8** | **D7** | **D6** | **D5** | **D4** | **D3** | **D2** | **D1** | **D0** |
| 00H | R0 |  | | | | | | | | x0\_en |  | | | | | | ENABLE |
| 01H | R1 |  | | rds\_en |  | | | | | | rds\_int\_en | stc\_int\_en | deemp | mono | smute | hmute |  |
| 02H | R2 |  | | | | | | TUNE | CHAN<8:0> | | | | | | | | |
| 03H | R3 | SEEKUP | SEEK | SPACE | BAND<1:0> | | VOLUME<3:0> | | | | SEEKTH<6:0> | | | | | | |
| 04H | R4 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 05H | R5 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06H | R6 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 07H | R7 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 08H | R8 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 09H | R9 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0AH | R10 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | seek\_wrap |  | | |
| 0BH | R11 | hilo\_side |  | | | | | | | | | | | | hiloctrl\_b1 |  | hiloctrl\_b2 |
| 0CH | R12 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0DH | R13 |  | | | | | | | | | | GPIO3<1:0> | | GPIO2<1:0> | | GPIO1<1:0> | |
| 0EH | R14 | VOLUME2<3:0> | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0FH | R15 |  | | | | | | | | | | rds\_sta\_en | rds\_mecc<1:0> | |  | | rds\_ctrl |
| 10H | R16 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11H | R17 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12H | RSSI | RSSI<6:0> | | | | | | | IF\_CNT<8:0> | | | | | | | | |
| 13H | STATUS | READCHAN<8:0> | | | | | | | | | RDSR | STC | SF | ST |  | | |
| 14H | RBS | RBS1<1:0> | | RBS2<1:0> | | RBS3<1:0> | | RBS1<4:0> | |  | | | | | | | |
| 15H | RDS1 | RDS1<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16H | RDS2 | RDS2<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17H | RDS3 | RDS3<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18H | RDS4 | RDS4<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19H | RDS5 | rds\_dsc<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1AH | RDS6 | rds\_dfc<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1BH | DEVID | VERSION<3:0> | | | | MFID<3:0> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1CH | CHIPID | CHIPNO<15:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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**Firmware**

Firmware for the PIC18F6490 may be derived from the Visual C software supplied to run as a console mode application under Windows. The crucial section which initialises the AR1010 register set can be left largely intact. However, some modifications must be made to the code:

* The PIC needs several statements to initialise it ready for processing and I/O operations. For example -

#pragma config OSC = INTIO7

will set up the PIC to use an internal 8 MHz clock oscillator. 

* Input from stdin (the keyboard) is not available. Instead user input comes from the pushbutton set.
* Serial communications via the USB to I2C converter must be replaced by calls to the PIC's built-in I2C peripheral.
* Output to stdout(the monitor screen) is not available. User output is sent instead to the LCD display.
* A few differences between the compilers must be taken into consideration. Visual C treats literal numeric strings as signed ints (16 bits). The Microchip C18 compiler may treat the same strings as characters (8 bits). For example -

#define FMASKTUNE (1<<9)

will not work if ported to the PIC direct.

Partly complete firmware is available[here](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3+skeletal.zip) for MPLAB (updated 20100310), or [here](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3+skelX.zip) for MPLABX (updated 20140128) This requires routines to be added for reading the pushbuttons and writing to the LCD. It does not, at present, attempt to save power by putting the PIC to 'sleep' mode. There is no 'autorepeat' on button pushes. There is no station autotune. There is no readout of volume level.

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**Development with MPLABX IDE**

For 2013, the IDE is being switched from MPLAB to the newer MPLABX on all labs machines. If you must use the previous MPLAB then please[see below](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#mpl).

MPLABX and the XC8 C-compiler should be installed by lab staff prior to the project time. Unless you have previous experience of development under MPLABX then you may wish to build at least one of the sample programs for the PIC18F45K20 demo board supplied by Microchip. Known good hardware and firmware gives your first code its best chance of running straight away. The original MPLAB C source code needs minor changes to allow it to run under MPLABX :

**Processor selection**

Do not explicitly include a header file for the processor used, eg -

#include "p18f45k20.h"

The exact processor type is now set as an option in the compiler environment (File: Project Properties: Categories: Conf: Device: PIC18F45K20). 

**Compiler selection**

Include a header file for the compiler used, viz -

#include <xc.h>

Or do this in an included header -

#ifndef PWM\_H  
#define PWM\_H

#include <xc.h>

#endif

**Program sections**

Do not include block instructions to identify the psect -

#pragma code  
#pragma romdata Lesson3\_Table = 0x180

Neither should the psect be set by storage modifiers:

const**rom** unsigned char LED\_LookupTable[8] =  
    {0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x08, 0x10, 0x20, 0x40, 0x80};

The XC8 compiler is able to assign an appropriate psect automatically.

MPLABX project files are given for the updated versions of the C source code examples. See directory XC8Lessons. You should try building at least one project using File: New Project ...  
Follow the sequence of dialogs presented to specify Standalone Project, Advanced 8-bit MCUs, Device: PIC18F45K20, Compiler: XC8. Give your project a name and location on E:.

Once you have a new, empty project appearing under the Projects tab, find its Source Files section and add to that your \*.c source(s). You should not need to explicitly specify the locations of \*.h headers #included by your code. MPLABX should find them on its own.

Go to File: Project Properties and select Option Categories: Power. Check the box to Power target circuit from PICKit3 at 3.25 volts. Note: you are limited to a supply draw of 30 mA or less when using the PICKit3 to power your target board.

Connect the demo board to the PICKit3 either directly, or (preferably) using the 6-way lead, taking care to align pin 1 at each end. You can then try to Run: Run Main Project. If the project build succeeds then, in the Output window you should now see the message Device ID Revision = 00000018 or similar. This is confirmation that communication with the PIC has been established. It is unlikely that a Runwill succeed without that response.

It is advisable to turn the debugger power off before (dis)connecting the target board or the debugger. 

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**Development with MPLAB IDE**

MPLAB has been superseeded as the current Microchip IDE by MPLABX ([see above](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/labs/FM/,DanaInfo=.aiohrDjkG0312q.NpsQA3,SSO=U+index.html#mpx)).

If you have a ready made 'project file', e.g. pic2fm.mcp, then you may be able to use that with the particular version of MPLAB and directory structure of the PC you are now using. If not, then it is best to create a project from scratch, for which some configuration is required before successful code can be executed.

It's probably best to start with the PICKit3 disconnected. Start MPLAB using the desktop icon con for MPLAB application. Then choose menu Project : Project Wizard. Select PIC18F6490 from the drop-down list. con for the Next button the Active Toolsuite should be set to the mplabc18 toolsuite, Microchip C18 Toolsuite in the drop-down. It will reference a file such asC:\Program Files\Microchip\mplabc18\v3.40\mpasm\mpasmwin.exe or similar. If any component of mplabc18 cannot be found then it will be marked with a con for bad path. Fix each one by browsing to the corresponding file in the mplabc18 directory.

con for the Next button name your new project file in a suitable directory (perhaps somewhere within MyDocuments\...) where you have already placed a main.c source file (together with other source or header files only) which you con for the Add button to the project. You do not need to have a processor-specific header file (e.g. PIC18F6490.h) in your project directory; it will be obtained from the built-in library once the path for that is set up. Header files in the project directory should not need to be added explicitly. con for the Next button you now con for the Finish button with the Wizard.

If you cannot at this stage see separate windows titled Project and Output then Choose menu View : Project and Output

Choose menu Debugger : Select Tool : PICKit3

If the large button in the toolbar shows utton giving Release builds then change that to utton giving Debug builds .

Choose menu Debugger : Settings ... and select the ab for Power settings tab. Adjust the slider to 3.25 volts and check the heck box for power from PICKit box. con for the OK button Note: you are limited to a supply draw of 30 mA or less when using the PICKit3 to power your target board.

Choose menu Project : Build Options : Project Then hit the tab for Directories, and select Assemble/Compile/Link in the Project Directory. In the Show Directories for: drop down pick Include Search Path. Browse to C:\Program Files\Microchip\mplabc18\v3.40\h.  
Pick Library Search Path and browse to C:\Program Files\Microchip\mplabc18\v3.40\lib. con for the OK button

Now you can menu Project : Save Project, and then in the project directory you should see files pic2fm.mcp, pic2fm.mcw and pic2fm.mcs.

You should now be able to Project : Build All. After a successful compile and link you should see main.o, pic2fm.cof, pic2fm.hex and pic2fm.map. files in your project directory.

Connect your target board to the debugger using the six-way cable, taking care to align the connector correctly. Now connect the debugger onto the USB bus. In the Output window you should see a message appear PICKit3 Connected -utput window message.

If, in the toolbar, the Power button ower button in dimmed state is still 'grayed' then hit it whereupon it should turn green: ower button in powered state

In the Output window you should now see the Device ID Revision = 00000018 or similar. This message is confirmation that you have succeeded in establishing communication with the PIC. Hit the Program button he Program button to transfer code into your microcontroller chip. Then click the Run buttoncon for the Run command to begin code execution or debug.

It is advisable to turn the debugger power off before disconnecting the target board or the debugger. 

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**Troubleshooting**

These tips apply to the reference design. Customised designs may need different procedures. Don't assume that anything is correct;**measure it**, preferably using an oscilloscope with a high impedance probe.

* It shouldn't need saying but - check the power supply. Measure this at the header pins on the adapter board. Even if AVdd or AVss are not used they must also be connected to Vdd and Vss. respectively.
* Check the PIC internal clock oscillator. This should be 2.0 MHz measured at OSCO (pin 40).

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**Links**

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyChtipvImzy+p-34190202.html) Programming guide for the AR1000. Needs installed Flash player.

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/fmradio/,DanaInfo=.arutCgf+) Data sheet for the AR1000. Also example code.

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyCqniywlrt1Mq32+) Microchip Technology Inc

[**\***](https://remote.surrey.ac.uk/,DanaInfo=.awxyC2t002koKo10+watch?v=_B1_2AMKkxE) YouTube video introduction.

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