

Elmer 160

Converting Elmer160 Code for the PIC16F628A



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Abstract

The Elmer 160 course was written for the PIC16F84A microcontroller. A "PIC-EL" worked with the course using the same part. Later versions of the PIC-EL used the PIC16F628A. While similar, the part is different. This document describes some of the differences students will encounter.

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1. Introduction

The original Elmer 160 course was written around the **PIC16F84A** microcontroller. Even at the time this was a somewhat controversial decision. The **PIC16F84A** is a relatively expensive part, and is the least capable of the 14-bit core PICs. However, this lack of capability leads to greater simplicity; something very worthwhile when learning a new subject.

The American QRP Club kitted a device called the **PIC-EL**, designed by AA0ZZ and others, to go along with the course. Eventually, the supply of kits ran out, but demand for the kit remained high.

Craig Johnson, AA0ZZ, negotiated with Kanga U.S. to distribute an updated version of the **PIC-EL**. Having a commercial supplier meant that there could be an almost unlimited supply for future students. The new, **PIC-EL II** however, used the **PIC16F628A** instead of the simpler **PIC16F84A**.

There are a number of reasons to select the newer part:

- It is considerably cheaper
- It has twice the memory of the older part
- It has additional, useful peripherals
- It was not clear how much longer the **PIC16F84A** would be available

Later still the **PIC-EL III** was introduced, incorporating a USB programmer, but retaining the **PIC16F628A**. Since few modern computers have the serial port required of the earlier devices, the **PIC-EL III** is the tool of choice for new students. However, the lessons are written around the **PIC16F84A**.

Since the **PIC16F628A** is significantly more complex than the **PIC16F84A**, new students are encouraged to obtain a **PIC16F84A** (which can be used in the newer boards) to follow the lessons. Code for using other PICs is introduced later on in the lessons, so at that point it makes sense to use the **PIC16F628A**. Indeed, there are quite a number of PICs that may be used in the **PIC-EL**, and for new designs, almost anything makes more sense than the **PIC16F84A**. However, the **PIC16F84A** is far simpler, so it is recommended for beginners.

Although the **PIC16F84A** is significantly more expensive than the **PIC16F628A**, it is still fairly inexpensive. But it isn't something the student can pick up at the local hardware store, and as a result, shipping often costs several times the cost of the part. As a consequence, many students choose to continue with the **PIC16F628A** in spite of the problems.

Fortunately, most code is transportable between the various PICs within a family. There are only a handful of changes necessary in the examples in the course. This is a bit misleading since the user may be blindsided to some issues in his own code if attempted before getting to the parts of the course that explain the differences.

The basic changes required are:

- There are obvious changes such as the processor name and the name of the processor include file.
- There are additional configuration fuses.
- For the absolute code examples early in the lessons, the general purpose registers start at a different address.

- In the **PIC16F628A** the general purpose registers are banked. In the **PIC16F84A**, they are not. This could lead to the student discovering that his variables have suddenly disappeared for no apparent reason. Without a debugger, this could be very hard to diagnose.
- Some special function registers appear in different banks in the two processors. This largely affects the interrupts and the EEPROM, so the student is unlikely to encounter this issue early on.
- The **PIC16F628A** includes a comparator which is enabled by default. If the student wishes to use the comparator pins for ordinary I/O, the comparator must be turned off.

2. Obvious Changes

There are a number of obvious issues to deal with. First, perhaps most obvious, select the **PIC16F628A** as the processor type in **MPLAB**. Choose **Select Device ...** from the **Configure** menu, scroll down to the correct device.

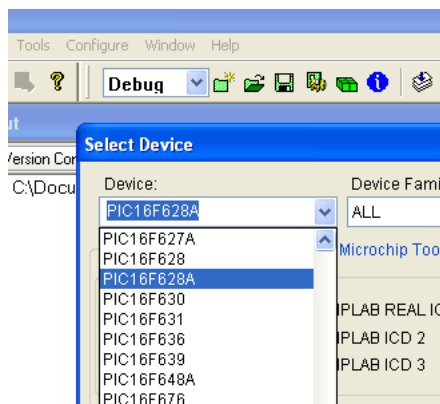


Figure 1. Selecting the processor in MPLAB

Next, change the processor line in the source file:

```
processor    pic16f628a
```

Thirdly, change the name of the processor include file:

```
include      "P16F628A.INC"
```



Case Matters

Maybe not now, but perhaps later

In **MPLAB 8** and earlier, the case of the include file doesn't matter. In most cases, the examples show the file name in lower case, because a number of students use **gpasm** which expects lower case file names. However, the more recent **MPLAB-X** expects upper case names. Since **gpasm** complains about an upper

case name, but still finds it, while **MPLAB-X** simply fails, it is probably preferable to use upper case names for the include file.

3. Configuration Fuses

The newer processor, with new features, of course includes additional configuration fuses. Some of those fuses turn out to be important. In the **PIC16F84A** the configuration fuse setting almost always looked like:

```
__config    _XT_OSC & _WDT_OFF & _PWRTE_ON
```

These particular settings are still generally used for the **PIC16F628A**. They mean:

- **_XT_OSC** - Use a crystal between 4 and 10 MHz.
- **_WDT_OFF** - Don't use the watchdog timer. The watchdog timer creates an interrupt at a specific interval so if code hangs we could program a recovery. Since we don't have the code to handle this, we don't want an interrupt occurring every few minutes.
- **_PWRTE_ON** - Turn on the power up timer. This one isn't terribly important in most cases. it simply inserts a small delay before the program starts so that any circuitry that may need a little time to stabilize before processing can do so.

However, the **PIC16F628A** has a few other settings, some important, some not so much.

- **_LVP_OFF** - This one is quite important since normally it should be OFF but the default is ON. If this bit is set to **_LVP_ON** (or omitted), then should pin 10 become high, the processor will enter programming mode. On earlier (and later) PICs, a high voltage on **MCLR** was required to enter programming mode. On a few PICs introduced around the same time as the **PIC16F628A**, this fuse allows in the field programming with only a single power supply. However, unless the circuitry takes this into account and ensures the programming pin cannot become high at the wrong time, an improper setting can cause surprising operation.
- **_MCLR_ON** - If set OFF, this allows **MCLR** to be used as an input instead of processor reset. Since the **PIC-EL** is not wired this way, in most cases the student will want it ON. This fuse defaults "correctly".
- **_BOREN_OFF** - This fuse controls a reset on brown out (low voltage). This allows for special action to be taken in the milliseconds before loss of power. In most cases of interest to students, this setting doesn't matter.
- **_CP_OFF, _CPD_OFF** - These settings control code protection. If set on, the program memory or EEPROM cannot be read by a programmer, meaning that programming cannot be verified. Typically these should both be OFF, which is the default.

So, in most cases for the **PIC-EL**, the settings should be:

```
__config    _XT_OSC & _WDT_OFF & _PWRTE_ON & _LVP_OFF & _BOREN_OFF
```

4. General Purpose Register Address

The **PIC16F84A** has 18 Special Function Registers (**SFRs**) with addresses from 0x00 to 0x0b in two banks. The **PIC16F628A** has 33 Special Function Registers with addresses from 0x00 to 0x1f. In the **PIC16F84A** the General Purpose Registers (**GPRs**) start at 0x0c. Since that space is taken on the **PIC16F628A** by SFRs, the GPRs don't start until 0x20.

When writing absolute code, (Lessons 15 and earlier) the assembler cannot "allocate" GPR memory. It is up to the programmer to keep track of memory use. In most cases this is done by assigning specific addresses for storage of each variable. For example, In lesson 4 there is code like:

```
; Variable Storage

Spot1    equ        H'30'    ; First program variable
Spot2    equ        H'31'    ; Second program variable
```

To convert a program from the **PIC16F84A** to the **PIC16F628A** it is necessary to modify each of those equivalences to ensure they are in the GPR region of memory for the target processor.

If the student is unfamiliar with the program being ported, this can be problematic as there are many other uses of the **equ** statement, and the developer must understand each use to decide the correct action. This operation can be highly error prone.

The assembler provides a **cblock** directive which creates sequential **equ** statements. This allows GPRs to be "allocated" in a single place, with a single starting address. Most of the PIC Elmer code uses this method, because it makes it far easier to port programs to other processors. The programmer need only ensure that the range of the single block is within the GPR range of the target processor.

Further, most of the PIC Elmer examples use few memory locations, and **cblock** addresses were selected that fall in the range of all the PICs. (All the 14 bit core parts except the **PIC16F84A** share the 0x20 to 0x7f GPR range of the **PIC16F628A**.)

So if the student should encounter something like:

```
        cblock        H'0c'
                Buttons        ; Storage for inputs
                LEDs           ; Storage for outputs
        endc
```

it will be necessary to change the **H'0c'** to some higher value, at least **H'20'**, assuming the student is confident that the symbols point to GPR locations and don't have some other use.

Of course, none of this matters in relocatable programs.

5. Special Function Registers

The **PIC16F628A** has thirty-three Special Function Registers in four banks. Six of these are echoed in all banks; the same six as in the **PIC16F84A**.

However, those registers that are not in all the banks are not always in the same banks as the **PIC16F84A**. Fortunately, the most commonly used registers are. **PORTA**, **TRISA**, **PORTB** and **TRISB** are all found in their familiar locations.



Warning

Here there be dragons

Unfortunately, even this isn't as simple as it sounds. The **TRIS** registers are in bank 1, as in the 84. But, the student is likely to put most of his data in bank 0. On the 84, data in bank 0 also appears in bank 1, but that isn't the case in the **PIC16F628A**. The data in bank 1 is different data than in bank 0. Typically the programmer only sets the **TRIS** registers once in the program, and usually immediately switches back to bank 0. In most cases, there is no need for the data at the time the **TRIS** registers are set up.

However, there are cases where they student may well want to modify the **TRIS** registers during the execution of the program. In those cases, the student must take care to recognize that data in bank 0 is not available at the same time as the **TRIS** register is visible.

Things get more interesting with the EEPROM. In the **PIC16F84A**, the **EEDATA** and **EEADR** registers are in bank 0, while the **EECON1** and **EECON2** registers are in bank 1. This works out reasonably well as the programmer generally needs access to data when dealing with **EEDATA** and **EEADR**, but not the others. On the **PIC16F628A**, however, all these registers are in bank 1. This not only means that the **bankse1** directives need to be moved around when converting code, the student must be alert to where the settings are as data is manipulated.

Consider the following code for the **PIC16F84A**:

```

Loop
    movf      Location, W      ; Location in EEPROM
    movwf     EEADR            ; Set the EEPROM address
    bankse1   EECON1           ; Select bank for EECON1
    bsf       EECON1, RD       ; Initiate read
    bankse1   EEDATA           ; Back to bank 0
    movf      EEDATA, W        ; Pick up the data
    movwf     Target           ; and store it off
    incf      Location, F      ; Point to next EEPROM loc
    decfsz    Index, F         ; Count down
    goto      Loop            ; Go do next location

```

The corresponding code for the **PIC16F628A** has a number of differences, both in the location and targets of the **bankse1** directives:

```

Loop
    movf      Location, W      ; Location in EEPROM
    bankse1   EEADR            ; Select bank for EE regs
    movwf     EEADR            ; Set the EEPROM address
    bsf       EECON1, RD       ; Initiate read
    movf      EEDATA, W        ; Pick up the data
    bankse1   Target           ; Back to bank 0
    movwf     Target           ; and store it off
    incf      Location, F      ; Point to next EEPROM loc
    decfsz    Index, F         ; Count down
    goto      Loop            ; Go do next location

```


6. Comparator

On the **PIC16F84A**, all the pins at power up are configured as digital inputs. A couple of pins have special functions that may be enabled, but on power up, all pins are digital inputs. Students, therefore, are often surprised to see that is not the case on the **PIC16F628A**. **RA0** through **RA3** are configured for analog at power up.

These pins serve as comparator inputs on the 628, and cannot be used as ordinary digital I/O until the comparator is disabled. At first glance, doing this is fairly simple:

```
movlw    H'07'  
movwf    CMCON
```

Indeed, when used in the PIC-EL, this is typically all that is required for most applications.

However, especially for your own applications, there is a dark side.



Warning

It is possible to damage the PIC in software

PICs are extremely robust devices and can take a startling amount of abuse, but in this area of analog inputs, there is a significant risk of damaging the part.

On any PIC input which may accept an analog voltage, the pin defaults to analog rather than digital. This is because an analog pin set to be a digital input and left unconnected may cause significant current to flow inside the part. This current is capable of destroying the PIC. This can also occur if the pin is set to digital and held at an intermediate voltage; i.e. neither fully true or fully false.

This is not an issue on the PIC-EL because these pins are all pulled up. They will remain at the supply voltage unless pulled down by a switch or the encoder. But in any case, they cannot be left at an intermediate state on the PIC-EL.

However, for other designs, the student must either ensure that the pin cannot face a high impedance, or not allow the pin to be in its digital input configuration. Setting the pin to be a digital output is an acceptable strategy, as is leaving the comparator enabled.

7. Staying Flexible

While the PIC-EL includes a **PIC16F628A**, there are many other 18 pin PICs the student may wish to try, and for projects on purpose-build boards, there is no reason to be limited to 18-pin parts. All of the **PIC16** parts are very similar, and with a little care, code can be shared between them.

The following are some 18 pin PICs that the student may wish to try for different purposes:

- **PIC16F627**, **PIC16F627A**, **PIC16F628**, **PIC16F628A**, **PIC16F648A** - These parts are all virtually identical except for memory size. The "A" parts program faster, but for the hobbyist, that is of little consequence. The student may select between these parts based on price and a project's memory requirements.

- **PIC16F716** - This part includes analog inputs and PWM outputs and is the least expensive 18 pin mid-range part. However, it lacks EEPROM.
- **PIC16F87, PIC16F88** - these parts are the top of the heap for mid-range 18 pin parts. They include lots of memory, a synchronous serial port for SPI and I2C, an 8MHz internal oscillator and specialized low power features. The difference between the two is that the 88 includes analog inputs while the 87 does not.
- **PIC16F818, PIC16F819** - These are somewhat middle of the road parts, including analog inputs and EEPROM, but less expensive than the 87/88.

The enhanced mid-range parts (**PIC16F1xxx** - 4 digits) are more capable, but programming is slightly different. For the hobbyist, it is probably preferable to move to the **PIC18F** family, which offers more capability with a similar difference in programming. Students proficient in C may find the 16 bit parts (**PIC24F, PIC24H, PIC24E, dsPIC30F, dsPIC33F, dsPIC33E**), an even better choice. They are slightly more expensive, quite different, but far easier to use. The **PIC32** parts are even more powerful, but also more different. At hobbyist quantities, the price difference, even for the 32 bit parts, is barely noticeable.

Since differences in memory layout are handled more or less automatically by the linker, the student should move to relocatable code as quickly as possible (Lessons 16 and above). In addition, this offers the capability to take tested code and put it in a library for later use. This can greatly speed future development.

The student should consider using separate files for selecting the processor include file and configuration fuses. In the later lessons, the include files **Processor.inc** and **Configuration.inc** select the processor include file and the "normal" configuration settings based on a processor symbol passed in from MPLAB.

Many of the differences between PICs are shared by a number of families. The **Processor.inc** file sets a symbol that can be tested for these various groups of processors. For example, the symbol **PROC** is set to 627 for the 627, 627A, 628, 628A and 648A, all of which share similar behavior. The programmer may then conditionalize code based on the family. For example:

```
IF ( PROC == 627 )
    movlw    H'07'
    movwf    CMCON
ENDIF
```

would permit the code to be used on the 84A as well as the 628 and its sister parts

The code in Lesson 21 has been tested extensively on all of the above processors, and demonstrates techniques for writing code that can be shared across the various PIC parts.

Code tends to have a life of its own, and code you write today will very likely be copied at some time in the future for some other project. If care is taken initially to allow the code to be flexible, this future re-use will be far less frustrating.

8. Conclusions

New students just learning microcontrollers would be well advised to replace the **PIC16F628A** on their PIC-EL with a **PIC16F84AA**. Doing so will make following the lessons far simpler.

Students with some programming familiarity can still follow the course using the **PIC16F628A** by following a few simple steps, outlined in this document.

Some of the more challenging issues in moving between different PICs are eased when relocatable programming (introduced in Lesson 16) is used.

While many of the traps in changing processors are not apparent in the Elmer 160 lessons, the student will find that on new designs and circuits, issues may arise. The later lessons, especially Lesson 21, address some of these issues.

A. Revision History

Revision 0.3 **Mon Dec 10 2012**

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Add section on flexibility

Revision 0.2 **Sun Dec 9 2012**

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Correct typos

Enhance banking discussion

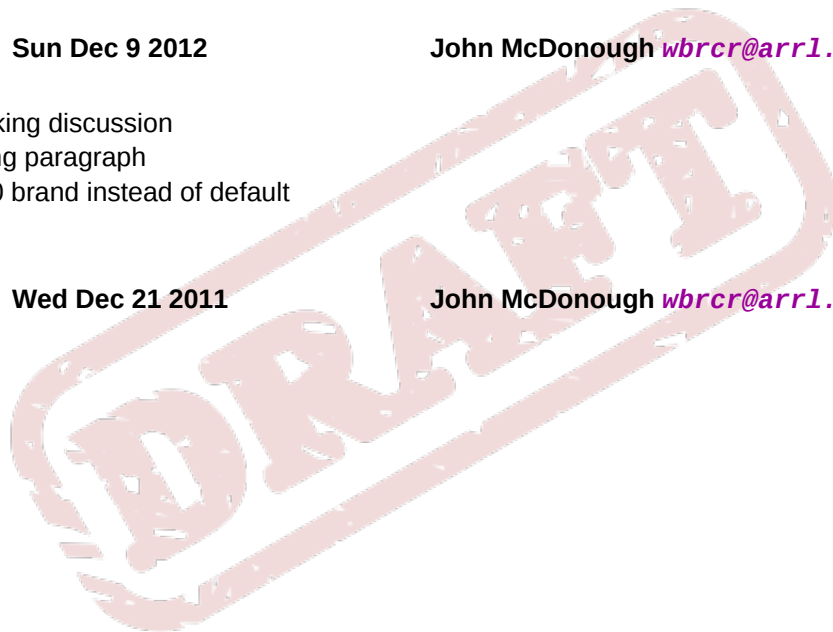
Add concluding paragraph

Use Elmer160 brand instead of default

Revision 0.1 **Wed Dec 21 2011**

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Initial draft



DRAFT