

Interrupts On Firebird-V Robot

e-Yantra Team
Embedded Real-Time Systems Lab
Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay

IIT Bombay
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Agenda for Discussion

- 1 Interrupts
 - What is an Interrupt
 - Closed Loop Programming
- 2 Interrupt-Handling on Firebird
 - Sources of Interrupt
 - Position Encoder
 - Interrupt Calculation
 - External Interrupt Initialization
 - ISR
 - C-Code



What is an Interrupt



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- ✓ Any signal that causes break in continuity of some ongoing process



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- ✓ In microcontrollers interrupt signal halts the execution of main program and dedicates processor to another task
- ✓ While main program is running, if an interrupt occurs, execution of main program is stopped, and program counter goes to address of ISR
- ✓ Interrupt Service Routine: Program that needs to be executed when interrupt occurs
- ✓ After program inside ISR is executed completely, program counter returns back to point where main program was interrupted



Closed Loop Programming



Closed Loop Programming

- Systems that utilize feedback are called closed-loop control systems



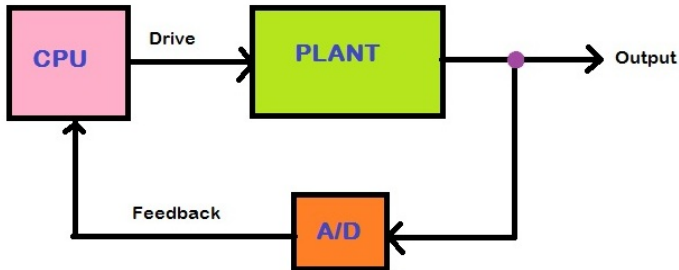
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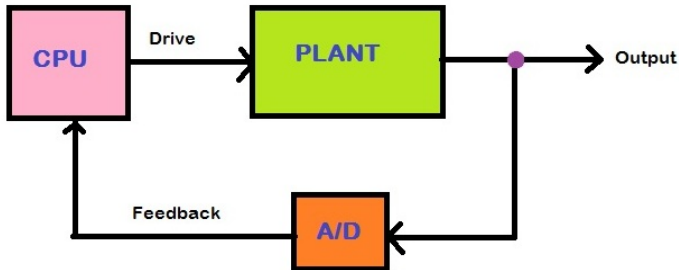
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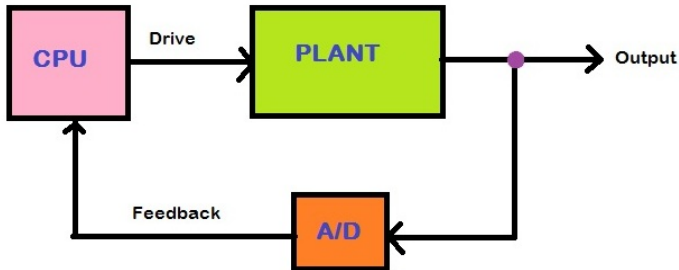


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Closed Loop Programming

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- The feedback is used to make decisions about changes to the control signal that drives the plant
- An open-loop control system doesn't have or doesn't use feedback



Sources of Interrupt on LC2148



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LPC2148 has **Twenty-One** Different sources for Interrupt generation



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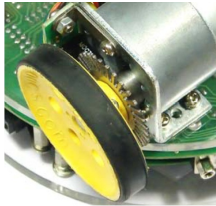
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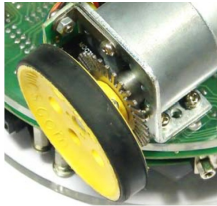
Position encoder



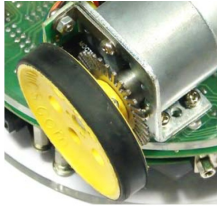
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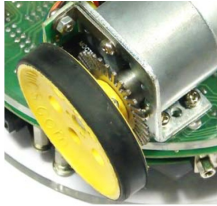
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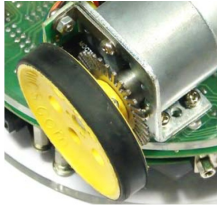
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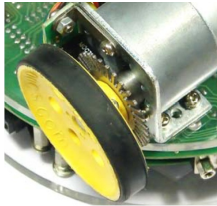
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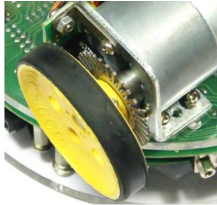
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- 4 Output of the encoder is connected to the interrupt pin of the microcontroller
- 5 Left encoder is connected to EINT3 and Right encoder is connected to EINT0



Some Mathematics...



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① Number of slots in disc = 30



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- 1 Number of slots in disc = 30
- 2 Number of Pulse/rotation = 30



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- 1 Number of slots in disc = 30
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- ① Number of slots in disc = 30
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- ③ Diameter of wheel = 52mm
- ④ Resolution of position encoder



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Some Mathematics...

- ① Number of slots in disc = 30
- ② Number of Pulse/rotation = 30
- ③ Diameter of wheel = 52mm
- ④ Resolution of position encoder
$$= (\pi * d) / 30 = 5.44$$
- ⑤ Pulse count
$$= \text{distance} / 5.44$$



Initialization

To setup Interrupts for right and left position encoders, few registers are required to initialize:



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EXTMODE- External Interrupt Mode Register

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| Bit | Symbol | Description | Bit Value |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 7 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 6 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 5 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 4 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 3 | EXTMODE3 | To select EINT3 as edge or level sensitive | 1 |
| 2 | EXTMODE2 | To select EINT2 as edge or level sensitive | 0 |
| 1 | EXTMODE1 | To select EINT1 as edge or level sensitive | 0 |
| 0 | EXTMODE0 | To select EINT0 as edge or level sensitive | 1 |



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| 2 | EXTMODE2 | To select EINT2 as edge or level sensitive | 0 |
| 1 | EXTMODE1 | To select EINT1 as edge or level sensitive | 0 |
| 0 | EXTMODE0 | To select EINT0 as edge or level sensitive | 1 |

EICRA=0x00



EXTPOLAR- External Interrupt Polarity Register

- This register is Used to control which level(high or low) or edge(rising or falling) on each pin will cause an interrupt



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| 7 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 6 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 5 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 4 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 3 | EXTPOLAR3 | EINT3 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |
| 2 | EXTPOLAR2 | EINT2 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |
| 1 | EXTPOLAR1 | EINT1 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |
| 0 | EXTPOLAR0 | EINT0 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |



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| 3 | EXTPOLAR3 | EINT3 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |
| 2 | EXTPOLAR2 | EINT2 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |
| 1 | EXTPOLAR1 | EINT1 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |
| 0 | EXTPOLAR0 | EINT0 as falling edge sensitive | 0 |

EXTPOLAR = 0x00 ;



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- When Interrupt occurs, corresponding bit of this register becomes high. To clear it, write 1 to that bit.



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| 7 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 6 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 5 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 4 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 3 | EINT3 | indicate EINT3 interrupt occurrence | 1 |
| 2 | EINT2 | indicate EINT2 interrupt occurrence | 0 |
| 1 | EINT1 | indicate EINT1 interrupt occurrence | 0 |
| 0 | EINT0 | indicate EINT0 interrupt occurrence | 1 |



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| Bit | Symbol | Description | Bit Value |
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| 7 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 6 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 5 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 4 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 3 | EINT3 | indicate EINT3 interrupt occurrence | 1 |
| 2 | EINT2 | indicate EINT2 interrupt occurrence | 0 |
| 1 | EINT1 | indicate EINT1 interrupt occurrence | 0 |
| 0 | EINT0 | indicate EINT0 interrupt occurrence | 1 |

EXTINT = 0x09 ;



VICIntSelect- Interrupt Select Register

- This register classifies each of the 32 interrupt requests as contributing to FIQ or IRQ. Writing 1 to any bit contributes to FIQ and writing 0 contributes to IRQ.



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| Bit | 31-23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Symbol | - | USB | AD1 | BOD | I2C1 | ED0 | EINT3 | EINT2 | EINT1 |

| Bit | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
|--------|-------|-----|-----|----------|------|------|------|-------|
| Symbol | EINT0 | RTC | PLL | SPI1/SSP | SPI0 | I2C0 | PWM0 | UART1 |

| Bit | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---|-----|
| Symbol | UART0 | TIMER1 | TIMER0 | ARMCore1 | ARMCore0 | - | WDT |

VICIntSelect = 0x00000000 ;



VICIntEnable- Interrupt Enable Register

- This register classifies each of the 32 interrupt requests as contributing to FIQ or IRQ. Writing 1 to any bit enables the corresponding interrupt.



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|--------|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---|-----|
| Symbol | UART0 | TIMER1 | TIMER0 | ARMCore1 | ARMCore0 | - | WDT |

VICIntEnable = 0x00024000 ;



VICVectCntl- Vector Control Registers0-15

- There are total 16 vector control registers. Each of these registers controls one of the 16 vectored IRQ slots. VICVectCntl0 has the highest priority and VICVectCntl15 the lowest.



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| Bit | Symbol | Description | Bit Value |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 31-6 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 5 | IRQslot_en | When 1, this vectored IRQ slot is enabled | 1 |
| 4-0 | int_request/ sw_int_assig | The number of the interrupt request assigned to this slot | Interrupt number |



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| Bit | Symbol | Description | Bit Value |
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| 31-6 | - | Reserved | 0 |
| 5 | IRQslot_en | When 1, this vectored IRQ slot is enabled | 1 |
| 4-0 | int_request/ sw_int_assig | The number of the interrupt request assigned to this slot | Interrupt number |

$$\text{VICVectCntl}x = 0x20 | \text{Interrupt number}$$



VICVectAddr- Vector Address Registers0-15

- These registers hold the addresses of the Interrupt Service routines (ISRs) for the 16 vectored IRQ slots.



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For Example:



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For Example:

To set EINT3(left encoder) at highest priority and EINT0(right encoder) at lower priority, combination of both VICVectCntl and VICVectAddr registers are used as follows -

```
VICVectCntl0 = 0x20|17;  
VICVectAddr0 = (int)IRQ_Eint3;  
VICVectCntl1 = 0x20|14;  
VICVectAddr1 = (int)IRQ_Eint0;
```



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Where n = External Interrupt Number (For LPC2148: n=0-4)



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Left and Right Encoder Port Initialization



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PINSEL1 = 0x20000001; //Enabling P0.16 as EINT0 and P0.30 as EINT3
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```
EXTMODE = 0x09; // EINT3 and EINT0 is edge sensitive  
EXTPOLAR = 0x00; // EINT3 and EINT0 in triggered on falling edge  
VICIntSelect = 0x00000000; // Setting EINT2 and EINT0 as IRQ(Vectored)  
EXTINT = 0x09; //Setting EINT2 & EINT0 interrupt flag  
VICIntEnable = (1<<17) | (1<<14); // Enable EINT3 & EINT0 flags
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Thank You!

Post your queries on: <http://qa.e-yantra.org/>

