

INFOSHEET for ADC Configuration, Reading

Digital/Analog/Reference settings of the i/o pins.

A: Analog, D:Digital.

Microcontroller Pins										ADCON1[3..0]
RA0	RA1	RA2	RA3	RA5	RE0	RE1	RE2	Vdd	Vss	PCFG
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D			011x
A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	V _{R+}	V _{R-}	1110
A	A	D	A	D	D	D	D	V _{R+}	V _{R-}	0100
A	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	V _{R+}	V _{R-}	0010
A	A	A	A	A	A	D	D	V _{R+}	V _{R-}	1001
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	V _{R+}	V _{R-}	0000
A	A	D	V _{R+}	D	D	D	D		V _{R-}	0101
A	A	A	V _{R+}	A	D	D	D		V _{R-}	0011
A	A	A	V _{R+}	A	A	D	D		V _{R-}	1010
A	A	A	V _{R+}	A	A	A	A		V _{R-}	0001
A	D	V _{R-}	V _{R+}	D	D	D	D			1111
A	A	V _{R-}	V _{R+}	D	D	D	D			1101
A	A	V _{R-}	V _{R+}	A	D	D	D			1100
A	A	V _{R-}	V _{R+}	A	A	D	D			1011
A	A	V _{R-}	V _{R+}	A	A	A	A			1000

ADC related configuration registers.

SFR	bit	
ADCON0	7,6	ADCS1, ADCS0 (11 for ADC-RC clock)
	5,4,3	0,,,7 selects RA0,RA1,RA2,RA3,RA5,RE0,RE1,RE2
	2	GO_DONE : Set to begin conversion.
	1	don't care
	0	ADON : 1=ADC is powered up
ADCON1	7	ADFM: ADC result format 0: MSB justified, ADRESH:ADRESL = xxxxxxxx xx000000 1: LSB justified, ADRESH:ADRESL = 000000xx xxxxxxxx
	6	ADCS2 , (0 for ADC-RC clock).
	5,4	don't care
	3,2,1,0	PCFG: Port configuration bits
ADRESH	7,,,,0	8-bit ADC result register.
ADRES	15,,,,,0	16-bit ADC result register.

ADC Frequency Setting

Use always internal ADC-RC-clock by setting
(ADCS1, ADCS0)=(1,1); ADCS2=0.

Q1. Consider a PIC18F452 system with four analog input voltages **U0**, **U1**, **U2** and **U3**, and a digital input signal **D** from **RA4**. Voltages **U0** and **U1** are in the range of (0... 2V), and **U2**, **U3** are in the range (0...5V).

The system shall provide an 8-bit output **B** from **PORTB** according to the described FSM chart. The hardware of the system is already connected to satisfy the followings:

RA0 is input for (Analog) **U0**, **RA1** is input for (Analog) **U1**, **RA2** is input for (Analog) **U2**, **RA3** is input for (Vref) **2V**, **RA4** outputs Blinkalive LED, **RA5** is input for (Analog) **U3**, **PORTB** outputs **B**.

Part-I

- Find the ADC port config.

code to read u0 and u1 [PCFG01 =]

- Find the ADC port config.

code to read u2 and u3 [**PCFG23** =]

- Find **ADCON1** register for 8-bit

conversion of u0 and u1.

- Find **ADCON0** register for

conversion of u0.

- Find **ADCON1** register for 10-bit

conversion of u2 and u3.

- Find **ADCON0** register for

conversion of u3.

- Find the digital readings **Nu0** for **u0=1.2V** and **Nu3** for **u=1,2V**.

[Nu0=] [Nu3=]

-You can code the voltage conditions to integers $\{q, r\}$

(i.e., $q=0$ if $NU0+NU2<NU1$; $q=1$ if $NU0+NU2 \geq NU1$;

and $r=0$ if $NU0+NU2<NU3$; $r=1$ if $NU0+NU2\geq NU3$);

and code the states by $\mathbf{s}=\{0, 1, 2\}$.

Complete coefficients to construct the

index for state address table $ix = \dots * S + \dots * q + \dots * r + D.$

Complete the missing part of the state transition table

according to the FSM diagram. (Easiest method is first

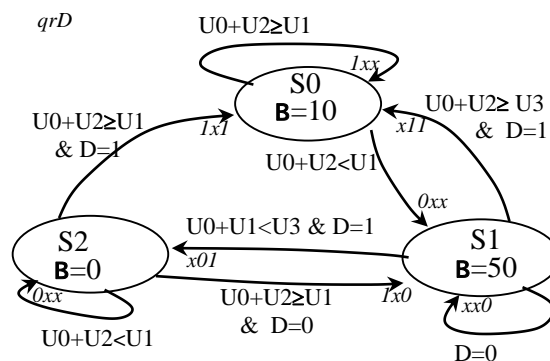
note down the **q,r,D** values on each FSM arrow.

Then transfer them to the table.)

- Complete the following next-state and output arrays for index **ix**.

```
const char NST[] = (... , ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ... ,  
                    ... , ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., ...  
);
```

```
const char BOT[] = ( ..., ..., ... );
```



Next State Table				
S	q	r	D	NS
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1
2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	1	2
2	0	1	0	2
2	0	1	1	2
2	1	0	0	1
2	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	0	1
2	1	1	1	0

Output Table	
S	B
0
1
2

Part-II

- Write a CC8E program applying the following steps

- (a) declare global variables char **NU0**, **NU1**, **D**, **q**, **r**, **s**, **ix**, **B**. and uns16 **NU2**, **NU3**.
- (b) declare global constant char arrays for state transition table **NST[]** and output table **BOT[]**;

In the main procedure

- (c) initialize ports for input-output as required by the problem statement.
- (d) initialize **ADCON1** and **ADCON0** for reading 8-bit analog voltage from **RA0**;
- (e) initialize the state **s=0**; and **ix=0**;
- (f) start the main-loop;
- (g) Convert input voltage (**U0** at **RA0**) to digital and store it into char **NU0**;
- (h) Convert input voltage (**U1** at **RA1**) to digital and store it into char **NU1**;
- (i) Convert input voltage (**U2** at **RA2**) to digital and store it into uns16 **NU2**;
- (j) Convert input voltage (**U3** at **RA5**) to digital and store it into uns16 **NU3**;
- (k) Calculate **q** and **r** using **NU0**, **NU1**, **NU2**, **NU3**,
- (l) Calculate **ix** consistent to **NST[]** and **BOT[]**
- (m) read state **s** from the next state table;
- (n) read FSM output **B** from the output table;
- (o) send **B** to **PORTB**;
- (p) repeat main-loop forever;
- (q) close the main procedure.

Part-III

- Write ADC related codes using macro definitions that packs the ADC conversion using settings of **ADCON1** and **ADCON0** and the result as parameters, i.e., **ADCstart(A0, A1)**.
- Write the FSM related coding into procedure void **fsm(void){...}**.