

# Εργαστήριο Μικροϋπολογιστών

## 8<sup>η</sup> Άσκηση

Ομάδα: Δ12

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### Άσκηση 1

Ο κώδικας της άσκησης φαίνεται παρακάτω:

```
.include "m16def.inc"
.def reg = r21
.def myr24 = r19
.def myr25 = r18
.def temp = r17

main:
    ldi reg, low(RAMEND)
    out SPL, reg
    ldi reg, high(RAMEND)
    out SPH, reg
    ser reg
    out DDRA, reg      ;PortA as output
    rcall my_routine
    jmp main

wait_msec:
    push r24
    push r25
    ldi r24, low(998)
    ldi r25, high(998)
    rcall wait_usec
    pop r25
    pop r24
    sbiw r24, 1
    brne wait_msec
    ret

wait_usec:
    sbiw r24, 1
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    brne wait_usec
```

ret

one\_wire\_reset:

```
sbi DDRA ,PA4 ; PA4 configured for output
cbi PORTA ,PA4 ; 480 ?sec reset pulse
ldi r24 ,low(480)
ldi r25 ,high(480)
rcall wait_usec
cbi DDRA ,PA4 ; PA4 configured for input
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,100 ; wait 100 ?sec for devices
ldi r25 ,0 ; to transmit the presence pulse
rcall wait_usec
in r24 ,PINA ; sample the line
push r24
ldi r24 ,low(380) ; wait for 380 ?sec
ldi r25 ,high(380)
rcall wait_usec
pop r25 ; return 0 if no device was
clr r24 ; detected or 1 else
sbrs r25 ,PA4
ldi r24 ,0x01
ret
```

one\_wire\_receive\_bit:

```
sbi DDRA ,PA4
cbi PORTA ,PA4 ; generate time slot
ldi r24 ,0x02
ldi r25 ,0x00
rcall wait_usec
cbi DDRA ,PA4 ; release the line
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,10 ; wait 10 ms
ldi r25 ,0
rcall wait_usec
clr r24 ; sample the line
sbic PINA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,1
push r24
ldi r24 ,49 ; delay 49 ?s to meet the standards
ldi r25 ,0 ; for a minimum of 60 ?sec time slot
rcall wait_usec ; and a minimum of 1 ?sec recovery time
pop r24
ret
```

one\_wire\_transmit\_bit:

```
push r24 ; save r24
sbi DDRA ,PA4
cbi PORTA ,PA4 ; generate time slot
ldi r24 ,0x02
ldi r25 ,0x00
```

```

rcall wait_usec
pop r24 ; output bit
sbrc r24 ,0
sbi PORTA ,PA4
sbrs r24 ,0
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,58 ; wait 58 ?sec for the
ldi r25 ,0 ; device to sample the line
rcall wait_usec
cbi DDRA ,PA4 ; recovery time
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,0x01
ldi r25 ,0x00
rcall wait_usec
ret

```

one\_wire\_receive\_byte:

```

ldi r27 ,8
clr r26
loop_:
rcall one_wire_receive_bit
lsr r26
sbrc r24 ,0
ldi r24 ,0x80
or r26 ,r24
dec r27
brne loop_
mov r24 ,r26
ret

```

one\_wire\_transmit\_byte:

```

mov r26 ,r24
ldi r27 ,8
_one_more_:
clr r24
sbrc r26 ,0
ldi r24 ,0x01
rcall one_wire_transmit_bit
lsr r26
dec r27
brne _one_more_
ret

```

my\_routine:

```

rcall one_wire_reset
cpi r24,0x01
brne not_connected
ldi r24,0xcc
rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
ldi r24,0x44

```

```

    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
not_ready:
    rcall one_wire_receive_bit
    sbrs r24,0
    rjmp not_ready
wake_up:
    rcall one_wire_reset
    cpi r24,0x01
    brne not_connected
    ldi r24,0xcc
    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
    ldi r24,0xbe
    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
    rcall one_wire_receive_byte
    mov myr24,r24
    rcall one_wire_receive_byte
    mov myr25,r24
    cpi myr25,0xff
    brne cont2
    dec myr24 ;2's->1's complement

cont2:
    rjmp show_temperature
not_connected:
    ldi myr25,0x80
    clr myr24
show_temperature:
    mov temp,myr24
    lsr temp
    out PORTA,temp
    ldi r24, LOW(1000)
    ldi r25, HIGH(1000)
    rcall wait_msec    ;Wait for 1s
    ret

```

### Σχόλια:

- Το πρόγραμμά μας περιλαμβάνει ένα μικρό κυρίως μέρος που κάνει τις απαραίτητες αρχικοποιήσεις κι έπειτα παραχωρεί τον έλεγχο στη ρουτίνα my\_routine που θα εκτελέσει τα ζητούμενα της εκφώνησης.
- Επειδή η απεικόνιση γίνεται σε συμπλήρωμα ως προς 1, ελέγχω αν το most significant byte είναι 0xff που υποδηλώνει αρνητικό αριθμό και αν είναι αφαιρώ 1 για να μετατρέψω την αναπαράσταση σε μορφή συμπληρώματος ως προς 2 σε συμπλήρωμα ως προς 1.

## Άσκηση 2

Ο κώδικας της άσκησης φαίνεται παρακάτω:

```
.include "m16def.inc"
.def hundreds = r20
.def tens = r21
.def units = r22
.def reg = r16
.def myr25 =r17
.def myr24 =r18
.def temp =r19

.org 0x00
rjmp reset

.DSEG
_tmp_: .byte 2

.CSEG

reset:
    ldi reg, low(RAMEND)
    out SPL, reg
    ldi reg, high(RAMEND)
    out SPH, reg
    ldi r24, 0xfc ;11111100, PD7-2 output
    out DDRD, r24
    ldi r24, (1 << PC7) | (1 << PC6) | (1 << PC5) | (1 << PC4)
    out DDRC, r24
    ldi r26, low(_tmp_) ;r26-r27 -> X
    ldi r27, high(_tmp_)
    clr reg
    st X+, reg
    st X, reg
    ser reg
    out DDRA, reg ;PortA as output
    rcall lcd_init

main:
    rcall my_routine
    cpi myr25, 0x80
    breq no_device
    jmp calc_and_show

no_device:
    ldi r24, 10 ;Initialise for 0.01s delay
    rcall scan_keypad_rising_edge
    rcall keypad_to_hex
```

```

    cpi r24,0xff ; no key read
    breq no_device
    mov myr25,r24
    CLC
    rol myr25
    rol myr25
    rol myr25
    rol myr25

```

read2nd:

```

    ldi r24, 10 ;Initialise for 0.01s delay
    rcall scan_keypad_rising_edge
    rcall keypad_to_hex
    cpi r24, 0xff ; no key read
    breq read2nd
    or myr25,r24

```

read3rd:

```

    ldi r24, 10 ;Initialise for 0.01s delay
    rcall scan_keypad_rising_edge
    rcall keypad_to_hex
    cpi r24, 0xff ; no key read
    breq read3rd
    mov myr24,r24
    CLC
    rol myr24
    rol myr24
    rol myr24
    rol myr24

```

read4th:

```

    ldi r24, 10 ;Initialise for 0.01s delay
    rcall scan_keypad_rising_edge
    rcall keypad_to_hex
    cpi r24, 0xff ; no key read
    breq read4th
    or myr24,r24
    cpi myr25,0xff
    brne calc_and_show
    dec myr24 ;2's->1's complement

```

calc\_and\_show:

```

    rcall lcd_init
    cpi myr25,0x80
    brne continue

```

```

    rcall display_no_device ;If no device detected
    ldi r24, LOW(1000)

```

```
ldi r25, HIGH(1000)
rcall wait_msec    ;Wait for 1s
rjmp main
```

continue:

```
clr reg ;flag=0
ldi temp, 0xff
cp myr25, temp
breq negative
```

```
ldi r24, '+'    ;If temperature is over 0
rcall lcd_data
rjmp next
```

negative: ;If temperature is under 0

```
ldi r24, '-'
rcall lcd_data
com myr24
```

next:

```
mov temp, myr24
andi temp, 0x01
cpi temp, 0x00
breq hex_to_bcd
ldi reg, 0xff    ;If r24 is odd-> flag = 1
```

hex\_to\_bcd:

```
clr units
clr tens
clr hundreds
lsr myr24        ;Divide by 2 to convert to Celsius degrees
```

loop1:

```
subi myr24, 0x64
brcs case1
inc hundreds
rjmp loop1
```

case1:

```
ldi temp, 0x64
add myr24, temp
```

loop2:

```
subi myr24, 0x0A
brcs case2
inc tens
rjmp loop2
```

case2:

```
ldi temp, 0x0A
add myr24, temp
mov units, myr24
```

```

rcall print_temperature
    ldi r24,0xb2
rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'C'
rcall lcd_data ;print oC
    ldi r24, LOW(1000)
ldi r25, HIGH(1000)
rcall wait_msec    ;Wait for 1s
rjmp main

```

```

print_temperature:
    cpi hundreds, 0x00
    breq check_tens
    ldi temp, 0x30
    add hundreds, temp
    mov r24, hundreds
    rcall lcd_data

```

```

check_tens:
    cpi tens, 0x00
    brne print_tens
    cpi hundreds, 0x00
    breq print_units

```

```

print_tens:
    ldi temp, 0x30
    add tens, temp
    mov r24, tens
    rcall lcd_data

```

```

print_units:
    ldi temp, 0x30
    add units, temp
    mov r24, units
    rcall lcd_data

```

```

    cpi reg, 0x00
    breq leave
    ldi r24, '.'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, '5'
    rcall lcd_data

```

```

leave:
    ret

```



```

display_no_device:    ;Display "NO Device"
    ldi r24, 'N'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'O'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, ' '
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'D'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'e'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'v'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'i'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'c'
    rcall lcd_data
    ldi r24, 'e'
    rcall lcd_data
    ret

```

```

my_routine:
    rcall one_wire_reset
    cpi r24,0x01
    brne not_connected
    ldi r24,0xcc
    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
    ldi r24,0x44
    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
not_ready:
    rcall one_wire_receive_bit
    sbrs r24,0
    rjmp not_ready
wake_up:
    rcall one_wire_reset
    cpi r24,0x01
    brne not_connected
    ldi r24,0xcc
    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
    ldi r24,0xbe
    rcall one_wire_transmit_byte
    rcall one_wire_receive_byte
    mov myr24,r24
    rcall one_wire_receive_byte
    mov myr25,r24

```

```
    cpi myr25,0xff
    brne cont2
    dec myr24 ;2's->1's complement
```

cont2:

```
    rjmp show_temperature
```

not\_connected:

```
    ldi myr25,0x80
```

```
    clr myr24
```

show\_temperature:

```
    mov temp,myr24
```

```
    lsr temp
```

```
    out PORTA,temp
```

```
    ldi r24, LOW(1000)
```

```
    ldi r25, HIGH(1000)
```

```
    rcall wait_msec    ;Wait for 1s
```

```
    ret
```

wait\_msec:

```
    push r24
```

```
    push r25
```

```
    ldi r24 , low(998)
```

```
    ldi r25 , high(998)
```

```
    rcall wait_usec
```

```
    pop r25
```

```
    pop r24
```

```
    sbiw r24 , 1
```

```
    brne wait_msec
```

```
    ret
```

wait\_usec:

```
    sbiw r24 ,1
```

```
    nop
```

```
    nop
```

```
    nop
```

```
    nop
```

```
    brne wait_usec
```

```
    ret
```

one\_wire\_reset:

```
    sbi DDRA ,PA4 ; PA4 configured for output
```

```
    cbi PORTA ,PA4 ; 480 ?sec reset pulse
```

```
    ldi r24 ,low(480)
```

```
    ldi r25 ,high(480)
```

```
    rcall wait_usec
```

```
    cbi DDRA ,PA4 ; PA4 configured for input
```

```
    cbi PORTA ,PA4
```

```
    ldi r24 ,100 ; wait 100 ?sec for devices
```

```

ldi r25 ,0 ; to transmit the presence pulse
rcall wait_usec
in r24 ,PINA ; sample the line
push r24
ldi r24 ,low(380) ; wait for 380 ?sec
ldi r25 ,high(380)
rcall wait_usec
pop r25 ; return 0 if no device was
clr r24 ; detected or 1 else
sbrs r25 ,PA4
ldi r24 ,0x01
ret

```

one\_wire\_receive\_bit:

```

sbi DDRA ,PA4
cbi PORTA ,PA4 ; generate time slot
ldi r24 ,0x02
ldi r25 ,0x00
rcall wait_usec
cbi DDRA ,PA4 ; release the line
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,10 ; wait 10 ?s
ldi r25 ,0
rcall wait_usec
clr r24 ; sample the line
sbic PINA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,1
push r24
ldi r24 ,49 ; delay 49 ?s to meet the standards
ldi r25 ,0 ; for a minimum of 60 ?sec time slot
rcall wait_usec ; and a minimum of 1 ?sec recovery time
pop r24
ret

```

one\_wire\_transmit\_bit:

```

push r24 ; save r24
sbi DDRA ,PA4
cbi PORTA ,PA4 ; generate time slot
ldi r24 ,0x02
ldi r25 ,0x00
rcall wait_usec
pop r24 ; output bit
sbrc r24 ,0
sbi PORTA ,PA4
sbrs r24 ,0
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,58 ; wait 58 ?sec for the
ldi r25 ,0 ; device to sample the line

```

```
rcall wait_usec
cbi DDRA ,PA4 ; recovery time
cbi PORTA ,PA4
ldi r24 ,0x01
ldi r25 ,0x00
rcall wait_usec
ret
```

```
one_wire_receive_byte:
    ldi r27 ,8
    clr r26
loop_:
    rcall one_wire_receive_bit
    lsr r26
    sbrc r24 ,0
    ldi r24 ,0x80
    or r26 ,r24
    dec r27
    brne loop_
    mov r24 ,r26
    ret
```

```
one_wire_transmit_byte:
    mov r26 ,r24
    ldi r27 ,8
    _one_more_:
    clr r24
    sbrc r26 ,0
    ldi r24 ,0x01
    rcall one_wire_transmit_bit
    lsr r26
    dec r27
    brne _one_more_
    ret
```

```
write_2_nibbles:
    push r24
    in r25 ,PIND
    andi r25 ,0x0f
    andi r24 ,0xf0
    add r24 ,r25
    out PORTD ,r24
    sbi PORTD ,PD3
    cbi PORTD ,PD3
    pop r24
    swap r24
    andi r24 ,0xf0
    add r24 ,r25
```

```
out PORTD ,r24
sbi PORTD ,PD3
cbi PORTD ,PD3
ret
```

```
lcd_data:
    sbi PORTD ,PD2
    rcall write_2_nibbles
    ldi r24 ,43
    ldi r25 ,0
    rcall wait_usec
    ret
```

```
lcd_command:
    cbi PORTD ,PD2
    rcall write_2_nibbles
    ldi r24 ,39
    ldi r25 ,0
    rcall wait_usec
    ret
```

```
lcd_init:
    ldi r24 ,40
    ldi r25 ,0
    rcall wait_msec
    ldi r24 ,0x30
    out PORTD ,r24
    sbi PORTD ,PD3
    cbi PORTD ,PD3
    ldi r24 ,39
    ldi r25 ,0
    rcall wait_usec
    ldi r24 ,0x30
    out PORTD ,r24
    sbi PORTD ,PD3
    cbi PORTD ,PD3
    ldi r24 ,39
    ldi r25 ,0
    rcall wait_usec
    ldi r24 ,0x20
    out PORTD ,r24
    sbi PORTD ,PD3
    cbi PORTD ,PD3
    ldi r24 ,39
    ldi r25 ,0
    rcall wait_usec
    ldi r24 ,0x28
    rcall lcd_command
```

```
ldi r24 ,0x0c
rcall lcd_command
ldi r24 ,0x01
rcall lcd_command
ldi r24 ,low(1530)
ldi r25 ,high(1530)
rcall wait_usec
ldi r24 ,0x06
rcall lcd_command
ret
```

```
scan_row:
    ldi r25,0x08
    back:
    lsl r25
    dec r24
    brne back
    out PORTC, r25
    nop
    nop
    in r24, PINC
    andi r24, 0x0f
    ret
```

```
scan_keypad:
    ldi r24,0x01
    rcall scan_row
    swap r24
    mov r27,r24
    ldi r24,0x02
    rcall scan_row
    add r27,r24
    ldi r24,0x03
    rcall scan_row
    swap r24
    mov r26,r24
    ldi r24,0x04
    rcall scan_row
    add r26,r24
    movw r24,r26
    ret
```

```
scan_keypad_rising_edge:
    mov r22, r24
    rcall scan_keypad
    push r24
    push r25
    mov r24, r22
```

```

clr r25
rcall wait_msec
rcall scan_keypad
pop r23
pop r22
and r24,r22
and r25,r23
ldi r26,low(_tmp_) ;r26-r27 -> X
ldi r27,high(_tmp_)
ld r23,X+
ld r22,X
st X,r24
st -X,r25
com r23
com r22
and r24,r22
and r25,r23
ret

```

keypad\_to\_hex:

```

movw r26 ,r24
ldi r24 ,0x0e
sbrc r26 ,0
ret
ldi r24 ,0x00
sbrc r26 ,1
ret
ldi r24 ,0x0f
sbrc r26 ,2
ret
ldi r24 ,0x0d
sbrc r26 ,3
ret
ldi r24 ,0x07
sbrc r26 ,4
ret
ldi r24 ,0x08
sbrc r26 ,5
ret
ldi r24 ,0x09
sbrc r26 ,6
ret
ldi r24 ,0x0c
sbrc r26 ,7
ret
ldi r24 ,0x04
sbrc r27 ,0

```

```

ret
ldi r24 ,0x05
sbrc r27 ,1
ret
ldi r24 ,0x06
sbrc r27 ,2
ret
ldi r24 ,0x0b
sbrc r27 ,3
ret
ldi r24 ,0x01
sbrc r27 ,4
ret
ldi r24 ,0x02
sbrc r27 ,5
ret
ldi r24 ,0x03
sbrc r27 ,6
ret
ldi r24 ,0x0a
sbrc r27 ,7
ret
ldi r24,0xff
ret

```

### Σχόλια:

- Το πρόγραμμά μας αν είναι συνδεδεμένο με θερμόμετρο εμφανίζει τη θερμοκρασία που αυτό δείχνει. Σε αντίθετη περίπτωση δέχεται τη θερμοκρασία από το πληκτρολόγιο.
- Έχουμε μετατρέψει την keypad\_to\_ascii σε keypad\_to\_hex που μας επιστρέφει κατευθείαν τις δεκαεξαδικές τιμές που αντιστοιχούν στα πλήκτρα που πατήθηκαν ή το 0xff αν δεν έχει πατηθεί κάτι ακόμα. Αυτές οι τιμές τοποθετούνται στη συνέχεια, με ολίσθηση ή μη, στο αντίστοιχο byte των myr25-myr24.
- Αν πρόκειται για τον αριθμό '8000' τυπώνουμε το μήνυμα 'NO Device' κι επανερχόμαστε στην αρχή.
- Στο κομμάτι του υπολογισμού, ελέγχουμε πρώτα αν πρόκειται για αρνητικό αριθμό, εμφανίζουμε το '-' και στη συνέχεια παίρνουμε το συμπλήρωμα του αριθμού για να το εμφανίσουμε.
- Ελέγχουμε, ακόμη, αν το τελευταίο bit είναι 1 και στην περίπτωση που είναι ενεργοποιούμε ένα flag που μας υποδεικνύει να τυπώσουμε αργότερα και το .5.
- Τέλος, εκτελούμε με λογική δεξιά ολίσθηση το /2 και αμέσως εμφανίζουμε το αποτέλεσμα με τον κλασικό τρόπο μετατροπής του αριθμού από hex σε bcd κι επανερχόμαστε στην αρχή.