

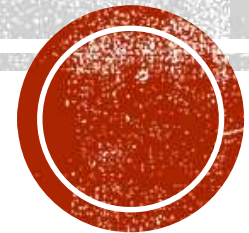


EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

CMPE-453

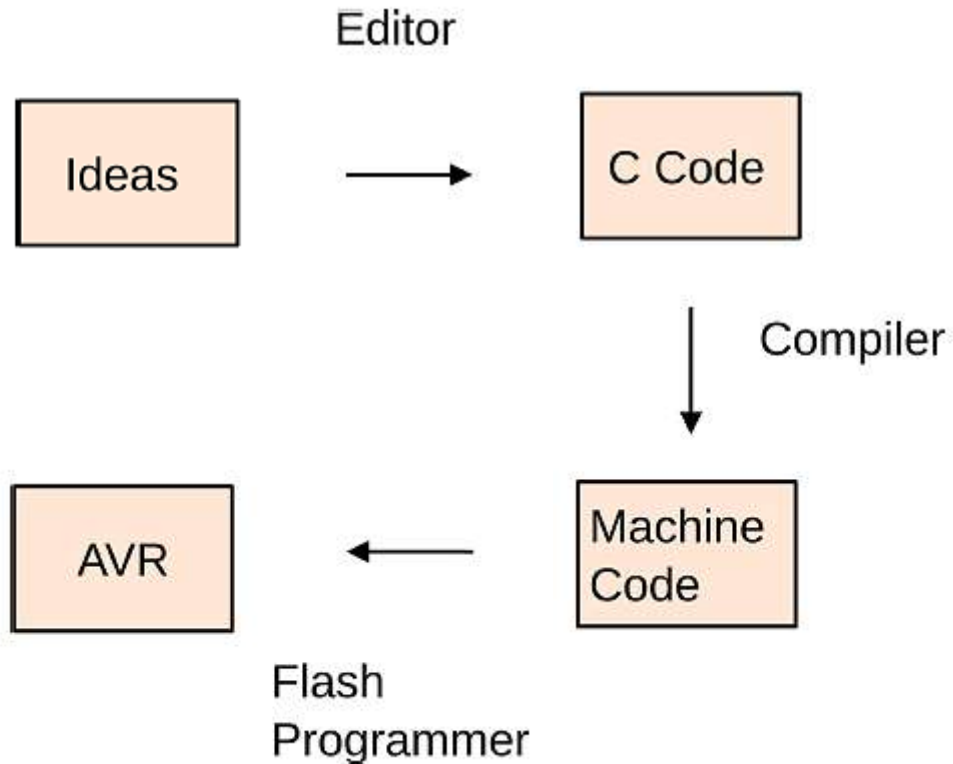
Department of Computer Engineering

Programming AVR Microcontroller



PROGRAMMING AVR MICROCONTROLLER

Tool-Chain



- Arduino IDE and board combines all these steps into one.
- Write the C code in Arduino IDE
- Compile it.
- If no errors, upload the machine code to AVR microcontroller.



WHY TO CODE THE AVR IN C-LANGUAGE

- Easier and less time consuming to write in C than Assembly
- C is easier to modify and update
- Available state-of-the-art libraries
- Portable

But, what about the HEX Files ?



FROM HEX TO MACHINE CODE

inside of an hex file

```
1 : 10000000C9434000C9446000C9446000C9446006A
2 : 100010000C9446000C9446000C9446000C94460048
3 : 100020000C9446000C9446000C9446000C94460038
4 : 100030000C9446000C9446000C9446000C94460028
5 : 100040000C945B000C9446000C9446000C94460003
6 : 100050000C9446000C9446000C9446000C94460008
7 : 100060000C9446000C94460011241FBECFEFD8E03C
8 : 100070000DEBFCDBF21E0A0E0B1E001C01D92A930FC
9 : 10008000B207E1F70E944E000C94E0000C940000CF
10 : 1000900080E284B9089580E285B908950E94A500A0
11 : 1000A0000E944800C0E0D0E00E944B002097E1F39E
12 : 1000B0000E940000F9CF1F920F920FB60F921124E9
13 : 1000C0002F933F938F939F93AF93BF9380910101A1
```

```
1ca:  cf 92      push    r12
1cc:  df 92      push    r13
1ce:  ef 92      push    r14
1d0:  ff 92      push    r15
1d2:  cf 93      push    r28
1d4:  df 93      push    r29
1d6:  6b 01      movw    r12, r22
1d8:  7c 01      movw    r14, r24
```

avr-objdump

- :107E000011E0A0E0B1E0E0E1F0E802C005900D92E1
- :[10] [7E00] [00] 11E0A0E0B1E0E0E1F0E802C005900D92 [E1]
- “:” indicates the start of the record
- [10] → 0x10 indicating the number of bytes for the record.
- [7E00] or 0x7E00 → Starting address
- [00] → data (type).
- [E1] is the checksum
- The string in the middle → the actual data that gets programmed into the flash memory...
 - 0x7E00 = 0x11
 - 0x7E01 = 0xE0
 - 0x7E02 = 0xA0
 - 0x7E03 = 0xE0
 - ...
 - ...
- Atmega328p: address range 0x0000-0x3FFF
- 0x7E00/2 = 0x3F00
- AVR is ‘little endian’ architecture. Instruction width is 16-bits
 - 3F00 = 0xE011
 - 3F01 = 0xE0A0

inc r22

0x9563

1001010101100011



RECALL !

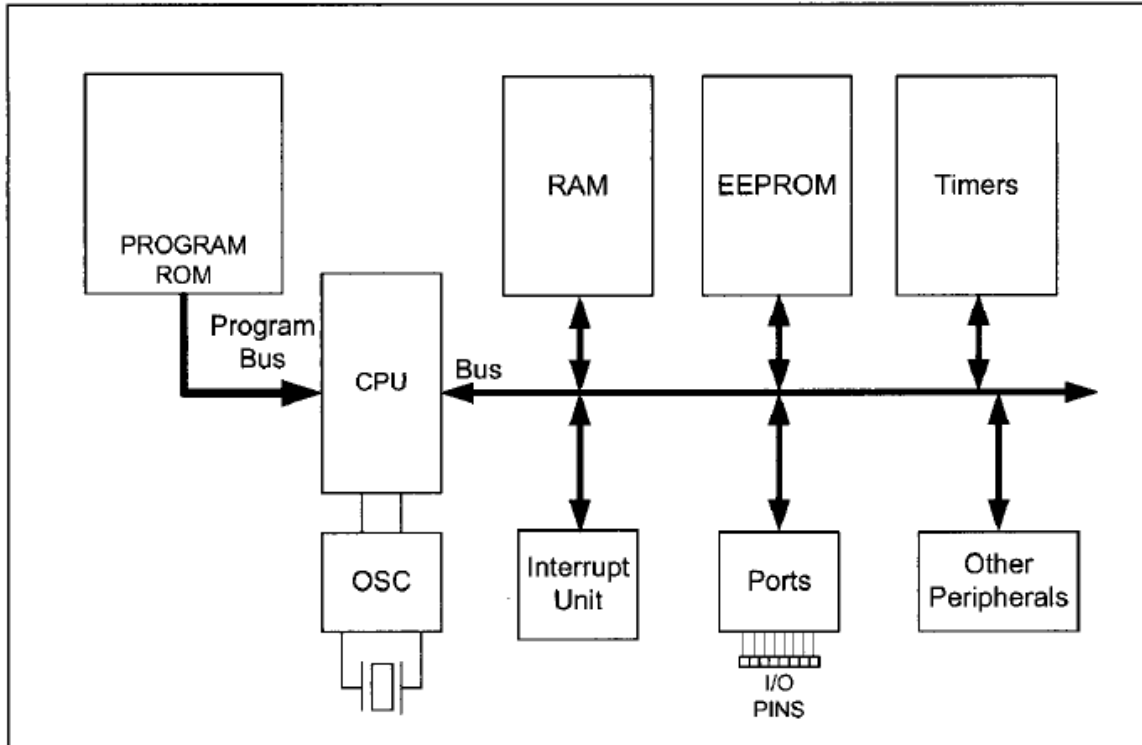


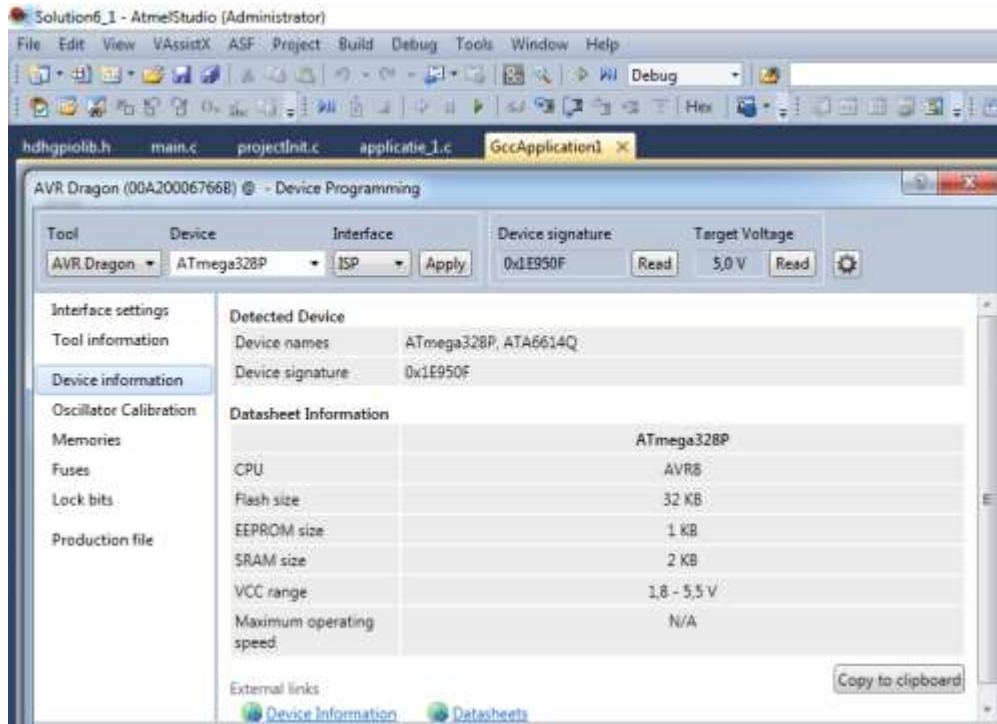
Figure 1-2. Simplified View of an AVR Microcontroller

- Databus : 8-bit wide
- Program/instruction bus : 16-bits wide
- ALU : processes 8-bits data

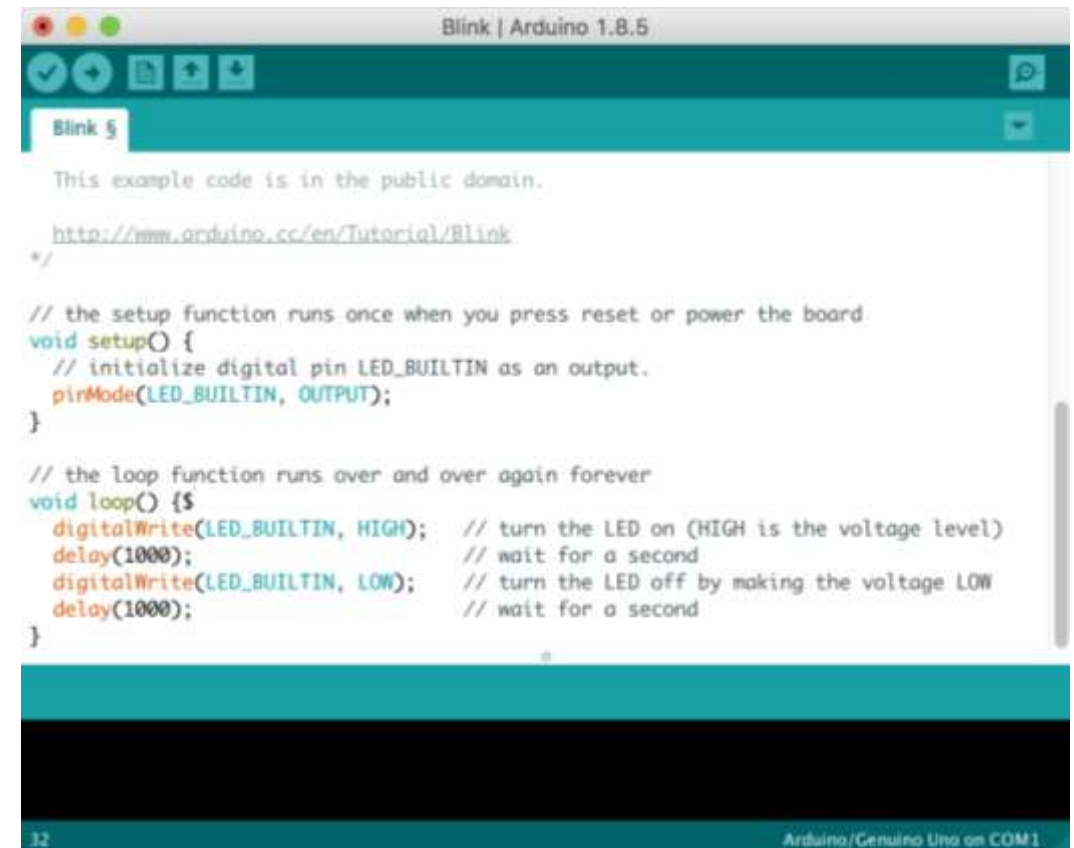


WHICH COMPILER ?

- Atmel Studio

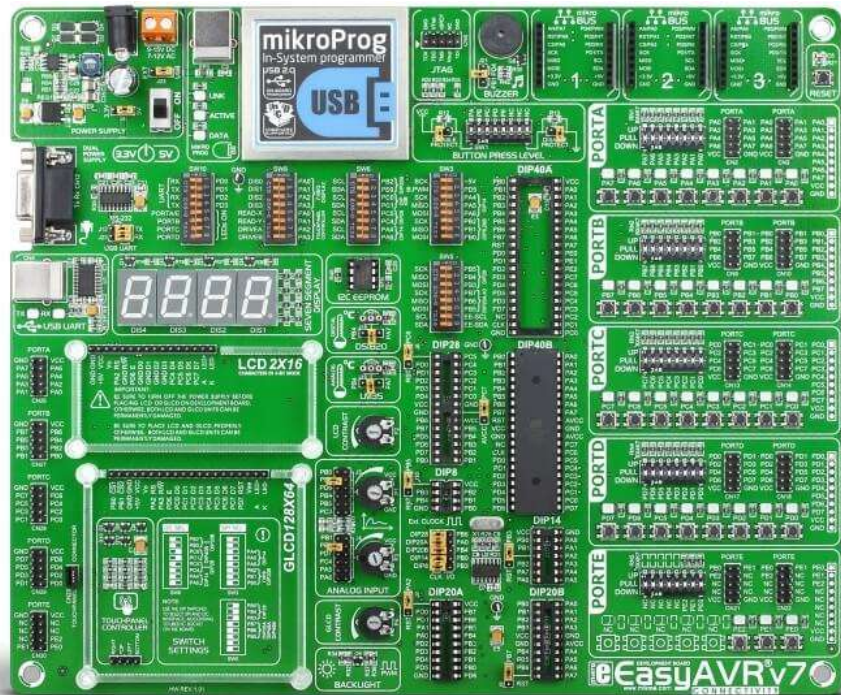


- Arduino IDE



WHICH BOARD ?

The EasyAVR v7



Arduino Uno



WE WILL USE



```
Blink | Arduino 1.8.5

Blink §

This example code is in the public domain.

http://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/Blink
*/

// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
  // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}

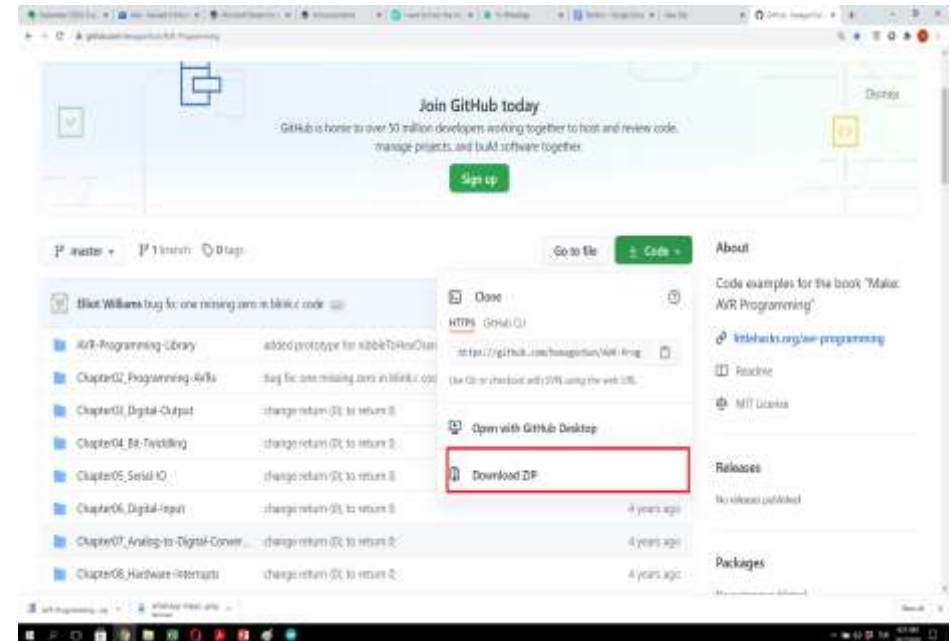
// the loop function runs over and over again forever
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000); // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000); // wait for a second
}

Arduino/Genuino Uno on COM1
```



HOW TO WRITE C CODE ON ARDUINO IDE

- C library for AVR microcontroller.
 - Go to <https://github.com/hexagon5un/AVR-Programming>
 - Download the code.
 - Unzip the downloaded folder and copy «AVR-Programming-Library» folder to
 - «Documents\Arduino\libraries» on Windows.

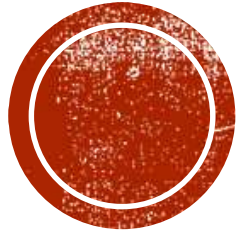


HOW TO WRITE C CODE ON ARDUINO IDE

- Replace portpins.h file in Arduino include folder with the newest version.
 - Copy the «portpins.h» file from downloaded «AVR-Programming-library»
 - Overwrite the already existing portpins.h file setup during installation of Arduino. In my machine, the location of this already existing file is «C:\Program Files (x86)\Arduino\hardware\tools\avr\avr\include\avr»

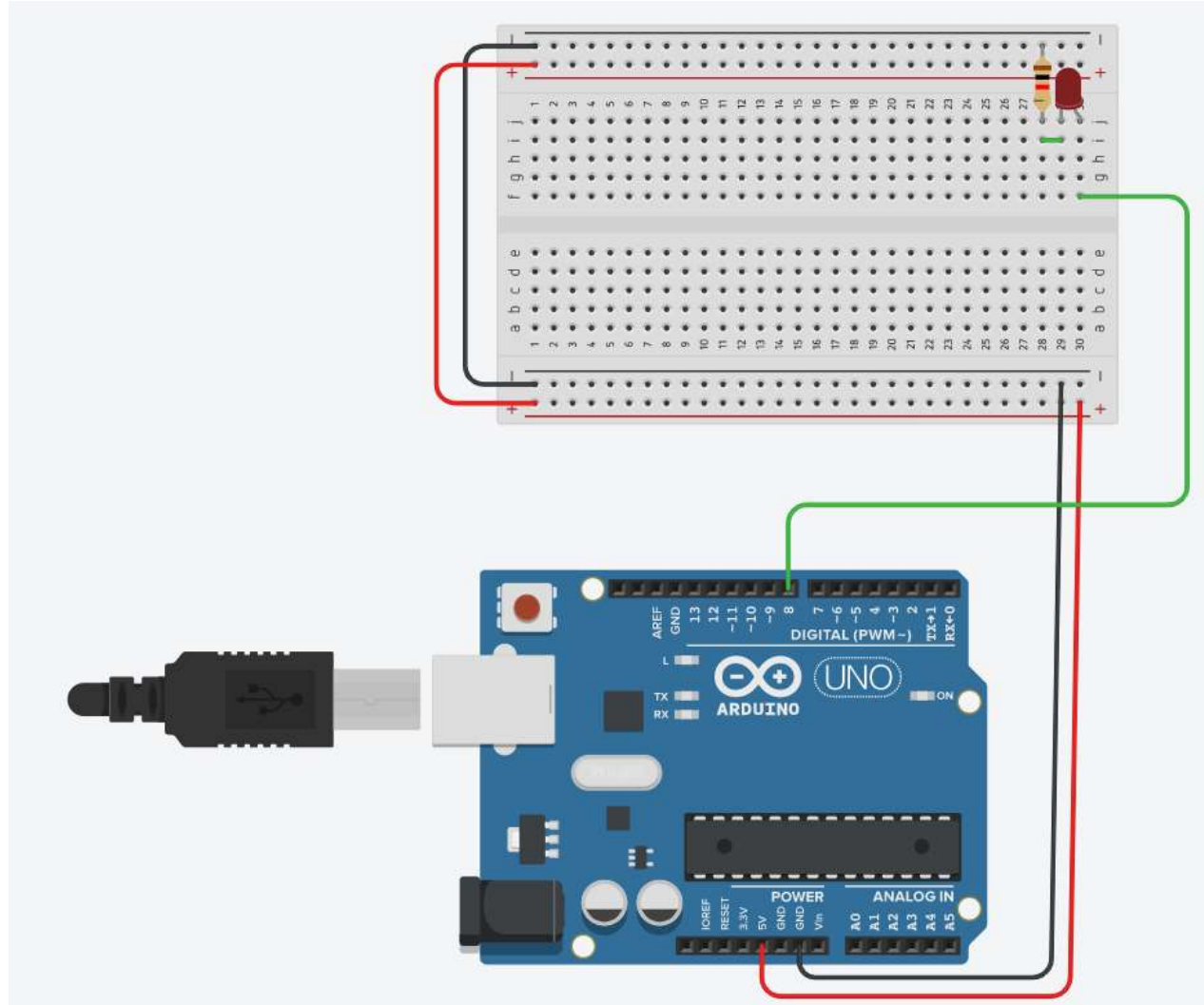


DEMO: C-PROGRAMMING ON ARDUINO IDE



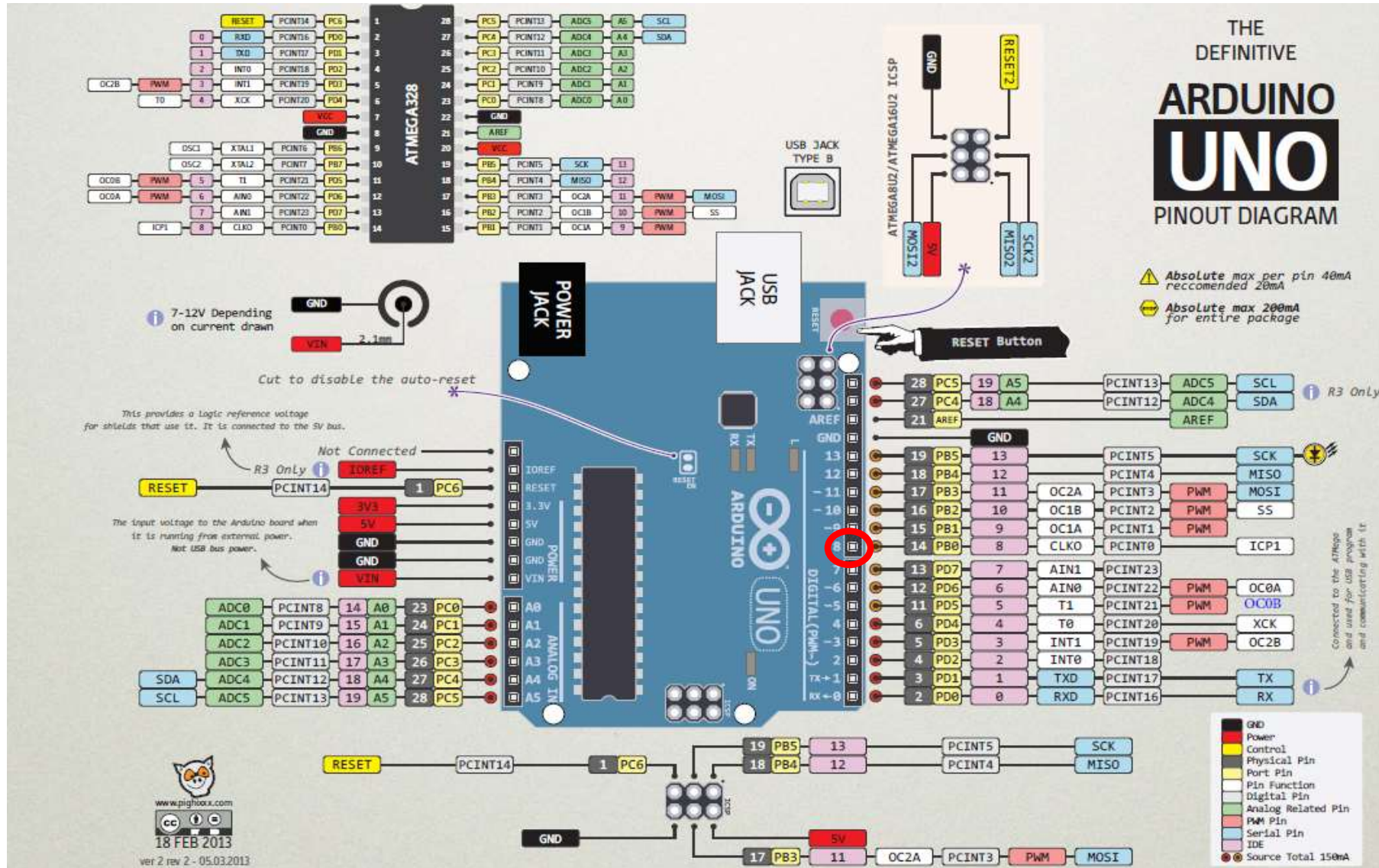
«BLINKER»

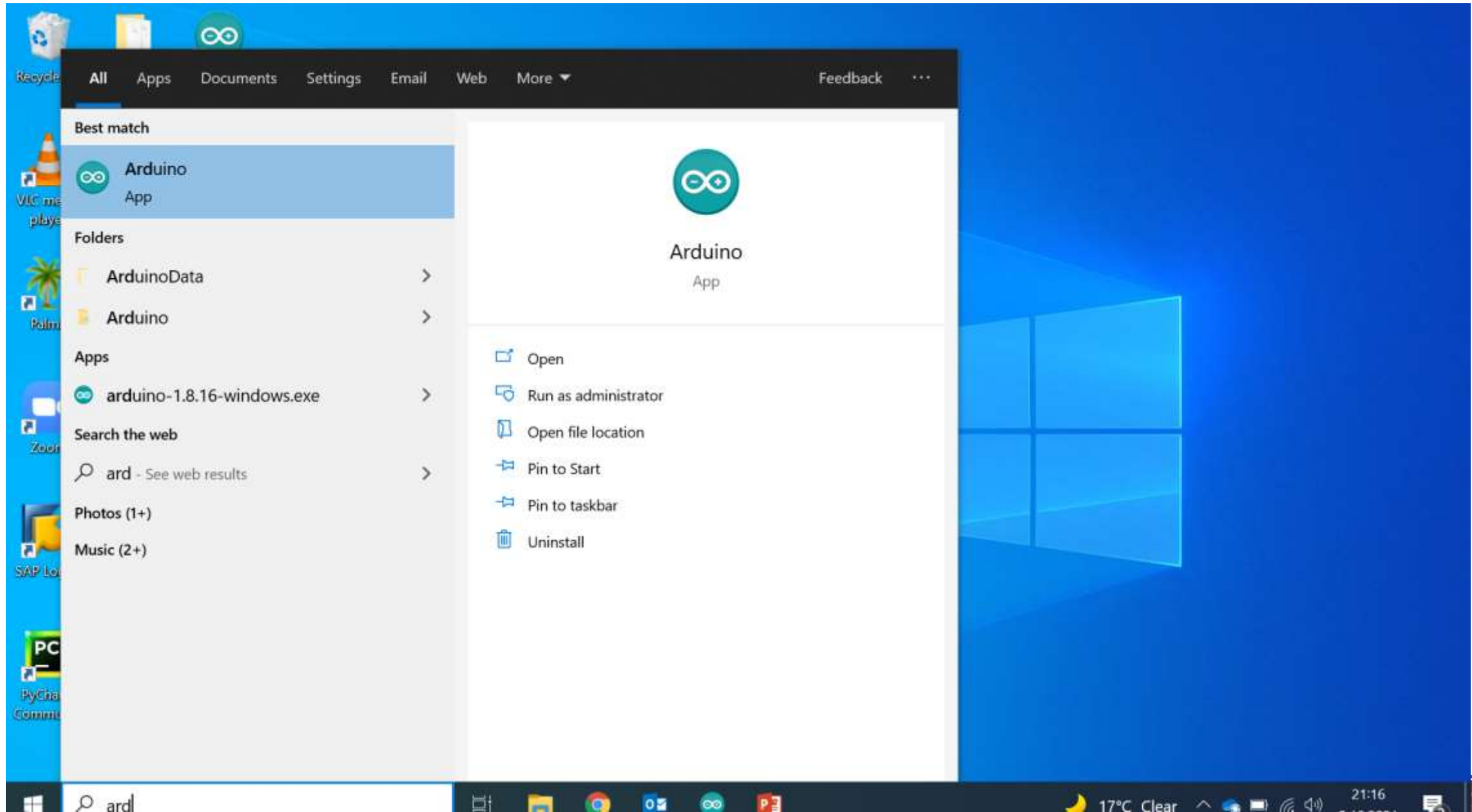
Make connections



Before writing code, always check the pin mapping between Arduino board and AVR microcontroller.

Digital pin 8 of Arduino is pin 0 of PortB on the microcontroller.

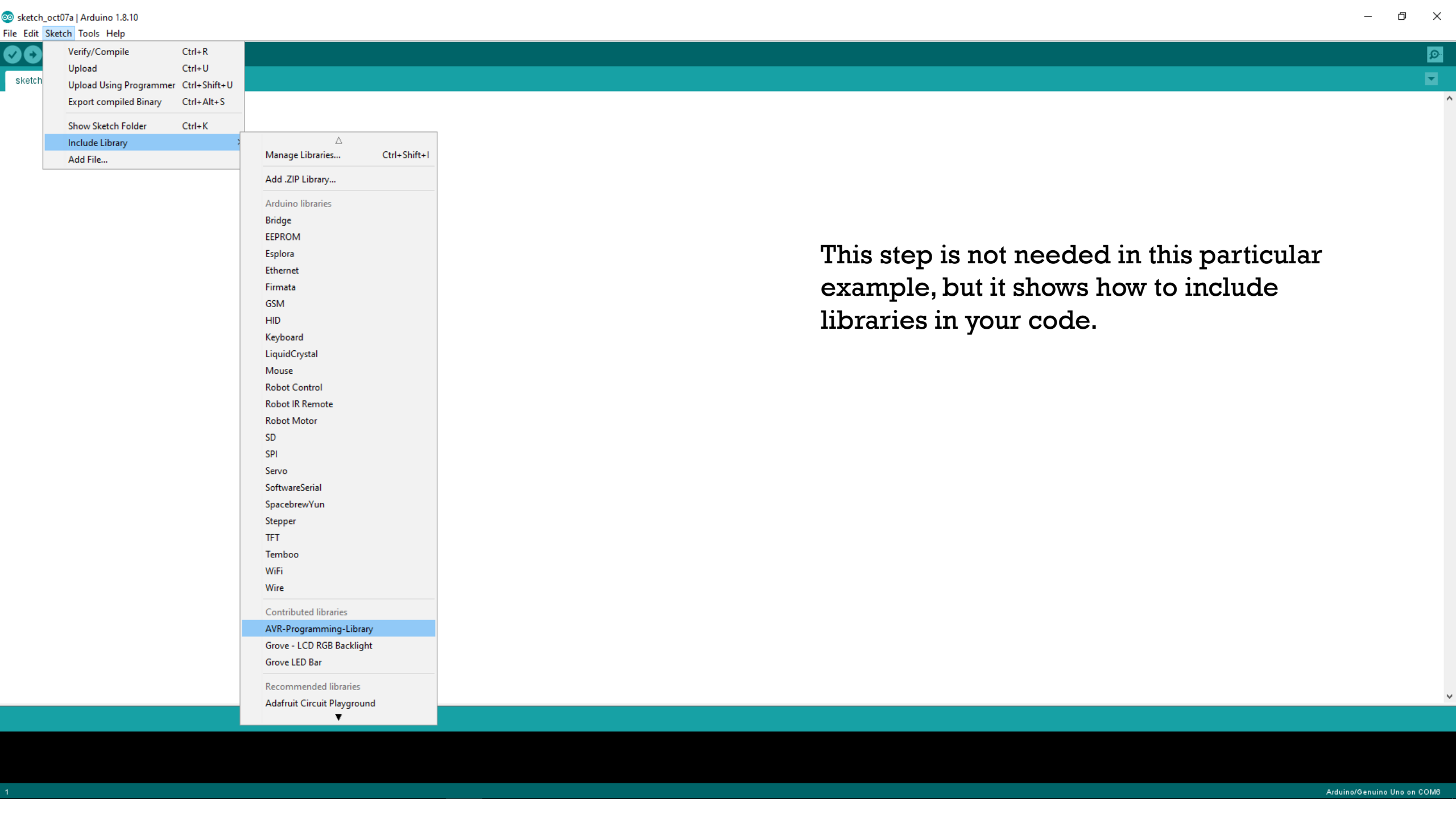






sketch_oct07a

```
void setup() {  
  // put your setup code here, to run once:  
  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:  
  
}
```



This step is not needed in this particular example, but it shows how to include libraries in your code.

PASTE FOLLOWING CODE TO EMPTY FILE

```
/* Blinker Demo */
// ----- Preamble ----- //
#include <avr/io.h>           /* Defines pins, ports, etc */
#include <util/delay.h>       /* Functions to waste time */
int main(void) {
// ----- Inits ----- //
DDRB |= 0b00000001;         /* Data Direction Register B: writing a one to the bit enables output. */
// ----- Event loop ----- //
while (1) {
    PORTB = 0b00000001;      /* Turn on only pin 0 of PORTB */
    _delay_ms(1000);          /* wait */
    PORTB = 0b00000000;      /* Turn off all pins on PORT B */
    _delay_ms(1000);          /* wait */
}                             /* End event loop */
return 0;                    /* This line is never reached */
}
```





sketch_oct07a \$

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                               writing a one to the bit
                               enables output. */

    // ----- Event loop ----- //
    while (1) {

        PORTB = 0b00000001;   /* Turn on first LED bit/pin in PORTB */
        _delay_ms(1000);      /* wait */

        PORTB = 0b00000000;   /* Turn off all B pins, including LED */
        _delay_ms(1000);      /* wait */

    }                          /* End event loop */
    return 0;                 /* This line is never reached */
}
```


- Save file with name of «DemoExample», lets say, on Desktop.
- A folder with name of «DemoExample» will be created containing the arduino file named «DemoExample»





demoExample

```
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        _delay_ms(1000);      /* wait */

    }                          /* End event loop */
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}
```

Done compiling.

Sketch uses 178 bytes (0%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 0 bytes (0%) of dynamic memory, leaving 2048 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.

demoExample | Arduino 1.8.10

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

demoExample

// ----- Pr
#include <avr
#include <uti

int main(void

// -----
DDRB |= 0b0

// ----- Event loop ----- //
while (1) {

PORTB = 0b00000001; /* Turn on first LED bit/p
_delay_ms(1000);

PORTB = 0b00000000; /* Turn off all B pins, in
_delay_ms(1000);

} /* End
return 0; /* This line is neve
}

inker Demo */

ports, etc */
waste time */

Auto FormatCtrl+T

Archive Sketch

Fix Encoding & Reload

Manage Libraries...Ctrl+Shift+I

Serial MonitorCtrl+Shift+M

Serial PlotterCtrl+Shift+L

WiFi101 / WiFinINA Firmware Updater

Board: "Arduino/Genuino Uno"Boards Manager...

Port

Get Board Info

Programmer: "AVRISP mkII"

Burn Bootloader

Arduino AVR Boards

Arduino Yún

• Arduino/Genuino Uno

Arduino Duemilanove or Diecimila

Arduino Nano

Arduino/Genuino Mega or Mega 2560

Arduino Mega ADK

Arduino Leonardo

Arduino Leonardo ETH

Arduino/Genuino Micro

Arduino Esplora

Arduino Mini

Arduino Ethernet

Arduino Fio

Arduino BT

LilyPad Arduino USB

LilyPad Arduino

Arduino Pro or Pro Mini

Arduino NG or older

Arduino Robot Control

Arduino Robot Motor

Arduino Gemma

Adafruit Circuit Playground

Arduino Yún Mini

Arduino Industrial 101

Linino One

Arduino Uno WiFi

Arduino i686 Boards

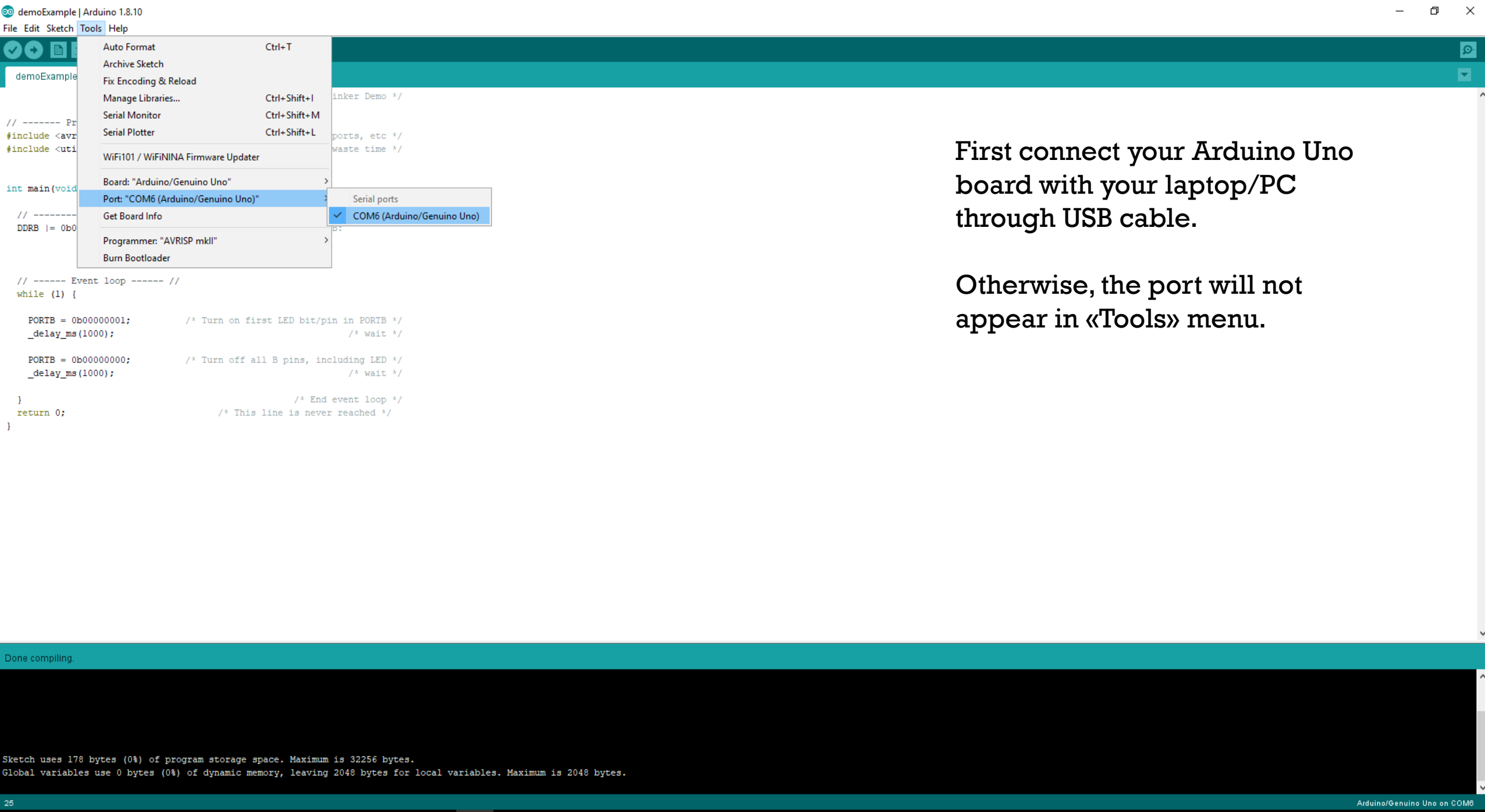
Intel® Edison

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1

Arduino/Genuino Uno on COM8



First connect your Arduino Uno board with your laptop/PC through USB cable.

Otherwise, the port will not appear in «Tools» menu.



demoExample

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