LAB 5

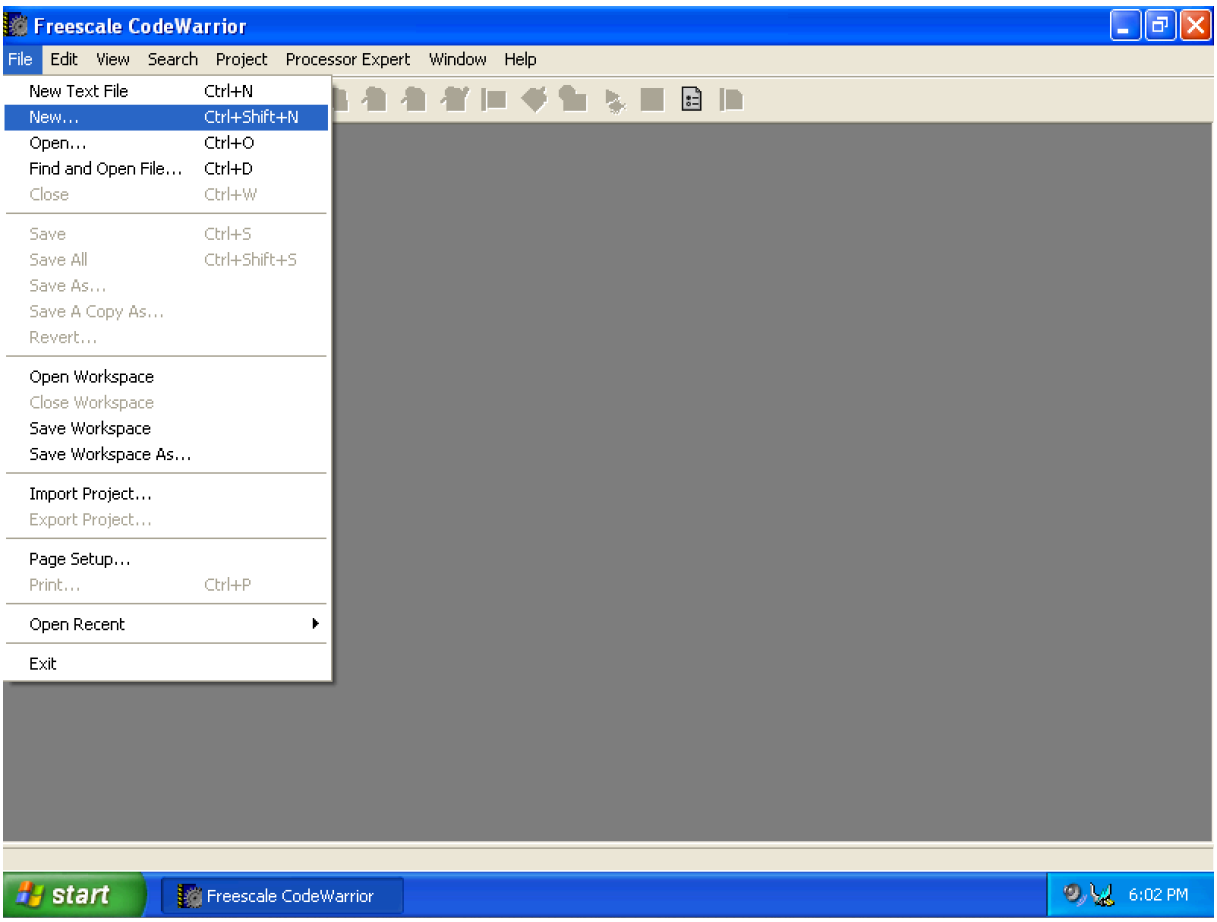
INTRODUCTION TO CSM12C32 KIT

1. INTRODUCTION

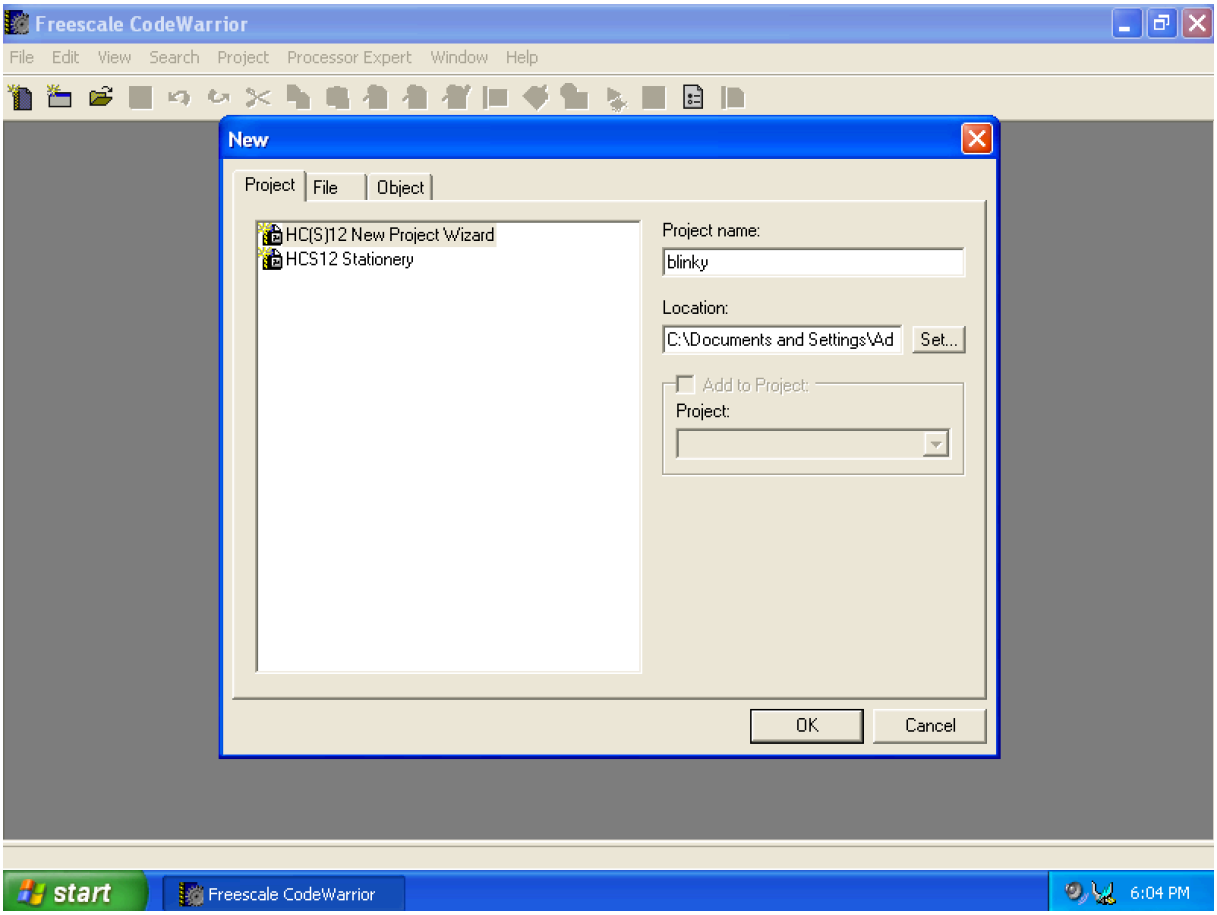
This lab gives information about usage of CSM12C32 Kit. Read the following chapter to create assembly and C project using CodeWarrior. Also read HCS12 instructions document that is on the Ninova Find differences between HCS12 and MC6802. Is HCS12 backward compatible? All documents related to CSM32C32 are on the Ninova.

2. Assembly and C Project Creation

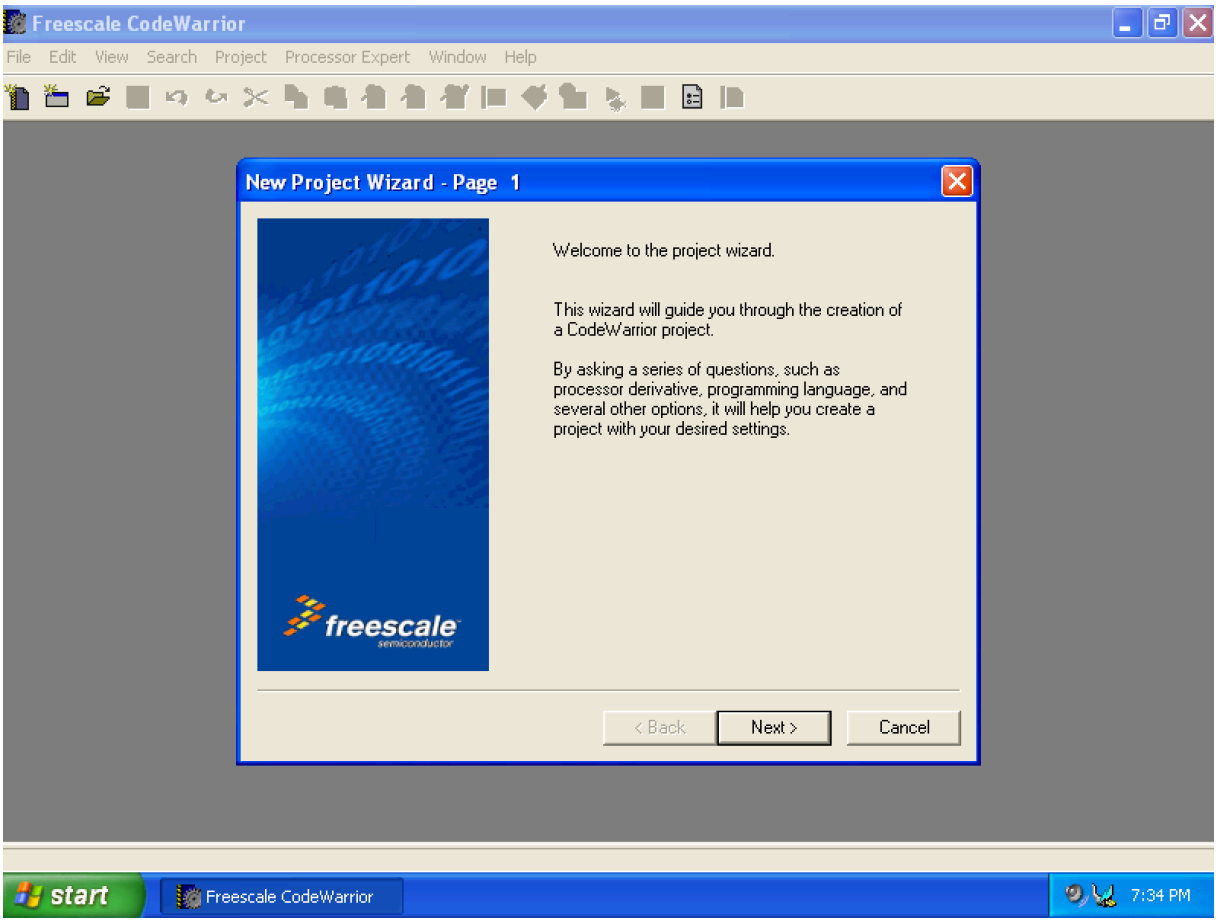
Step1: File->New



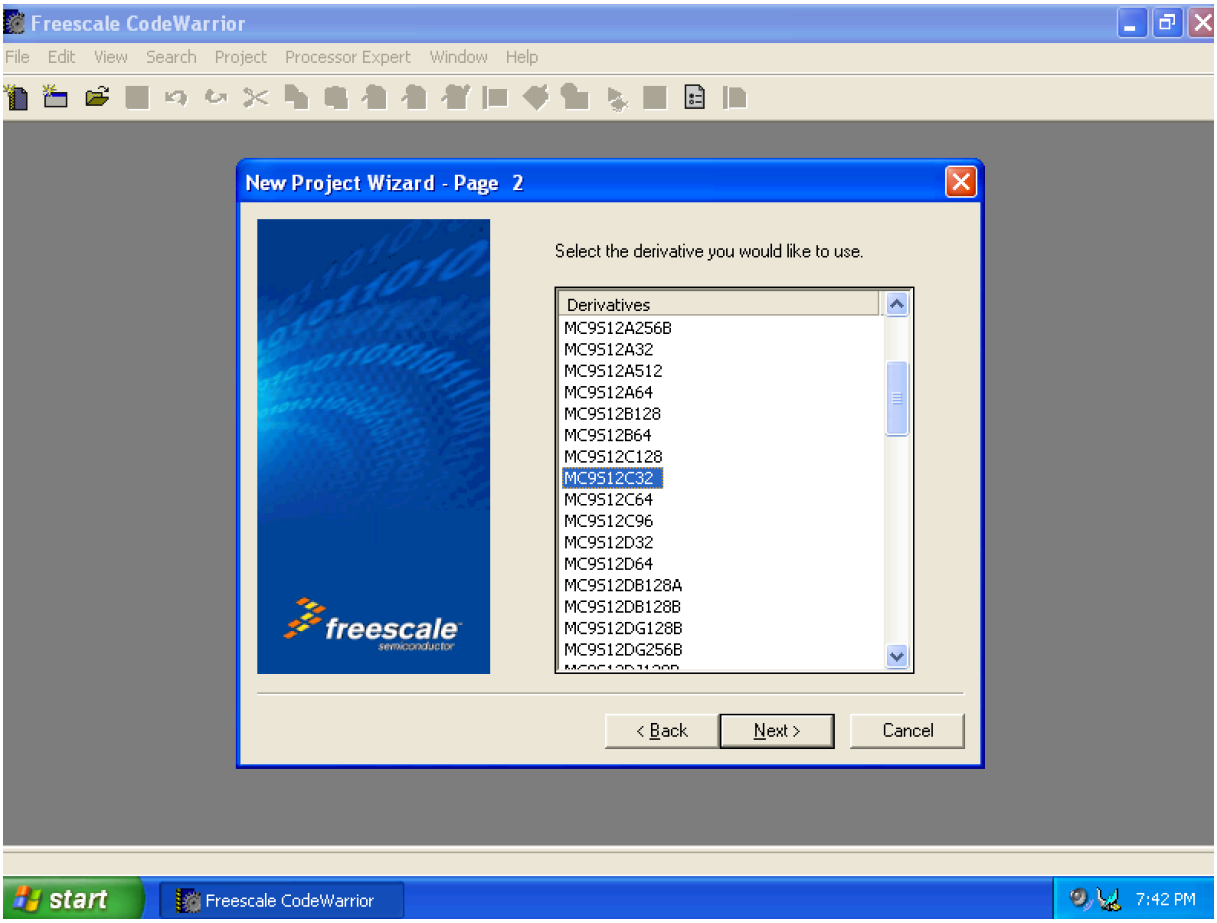
Step2: Write project name and choose project location, then click OK.



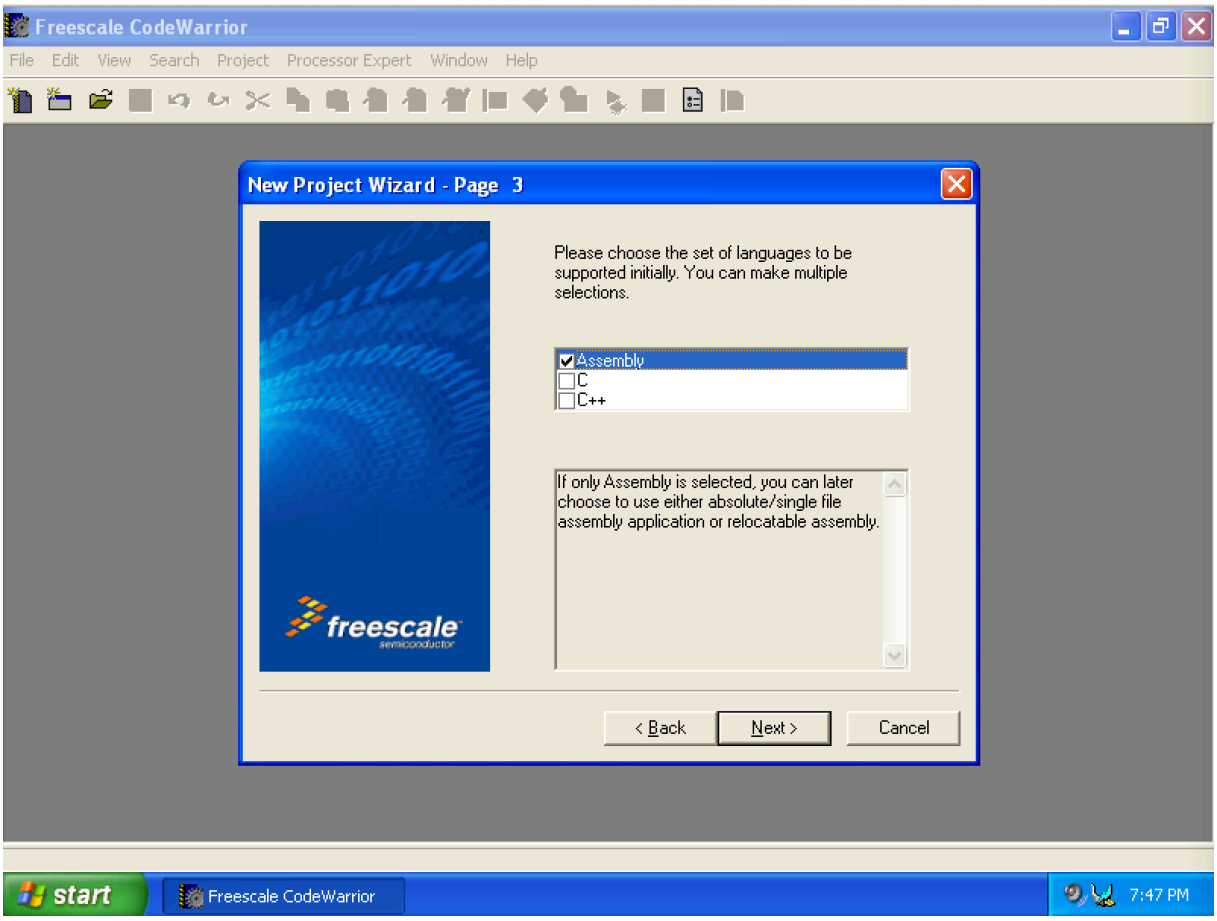
Step3: Click Next.



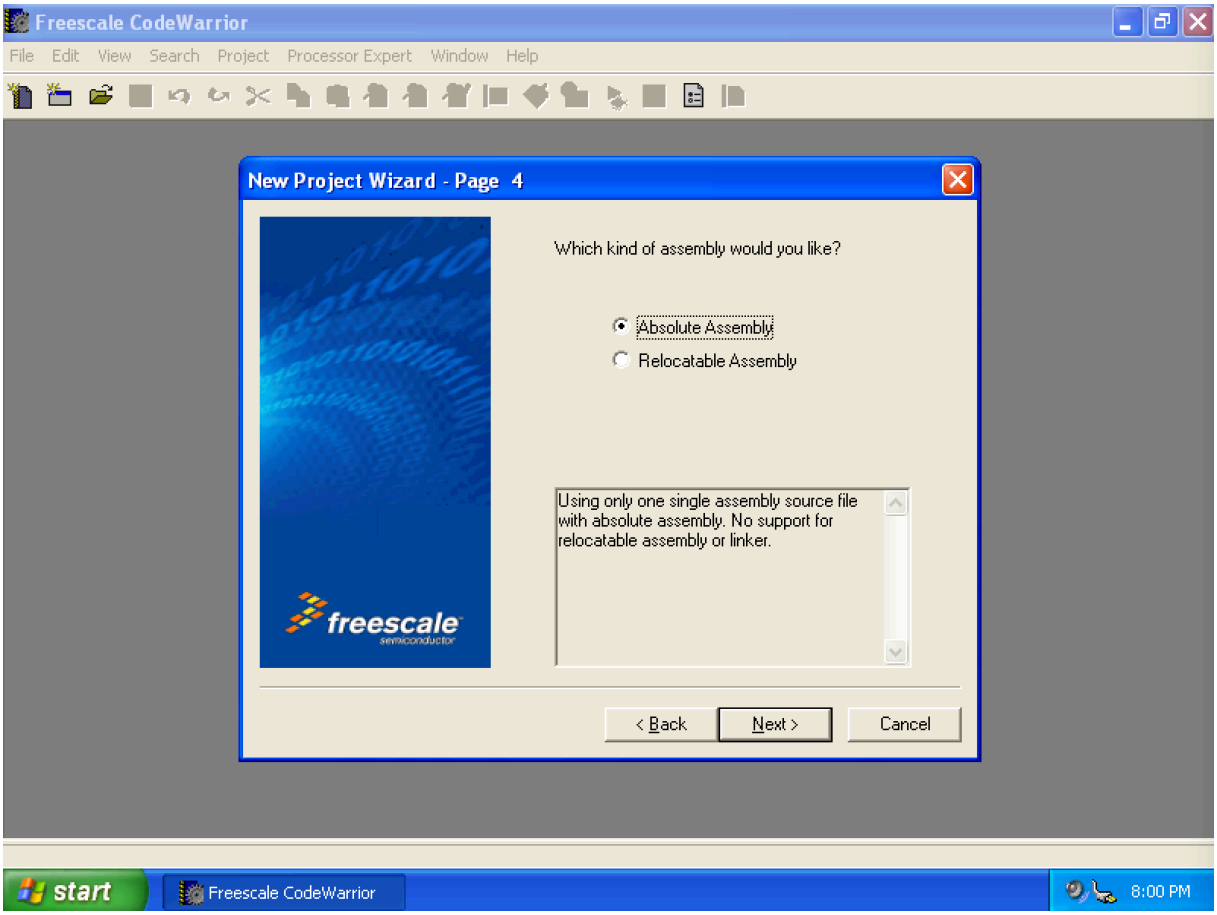
Step4: Select MC9S12C32, and then click Next.



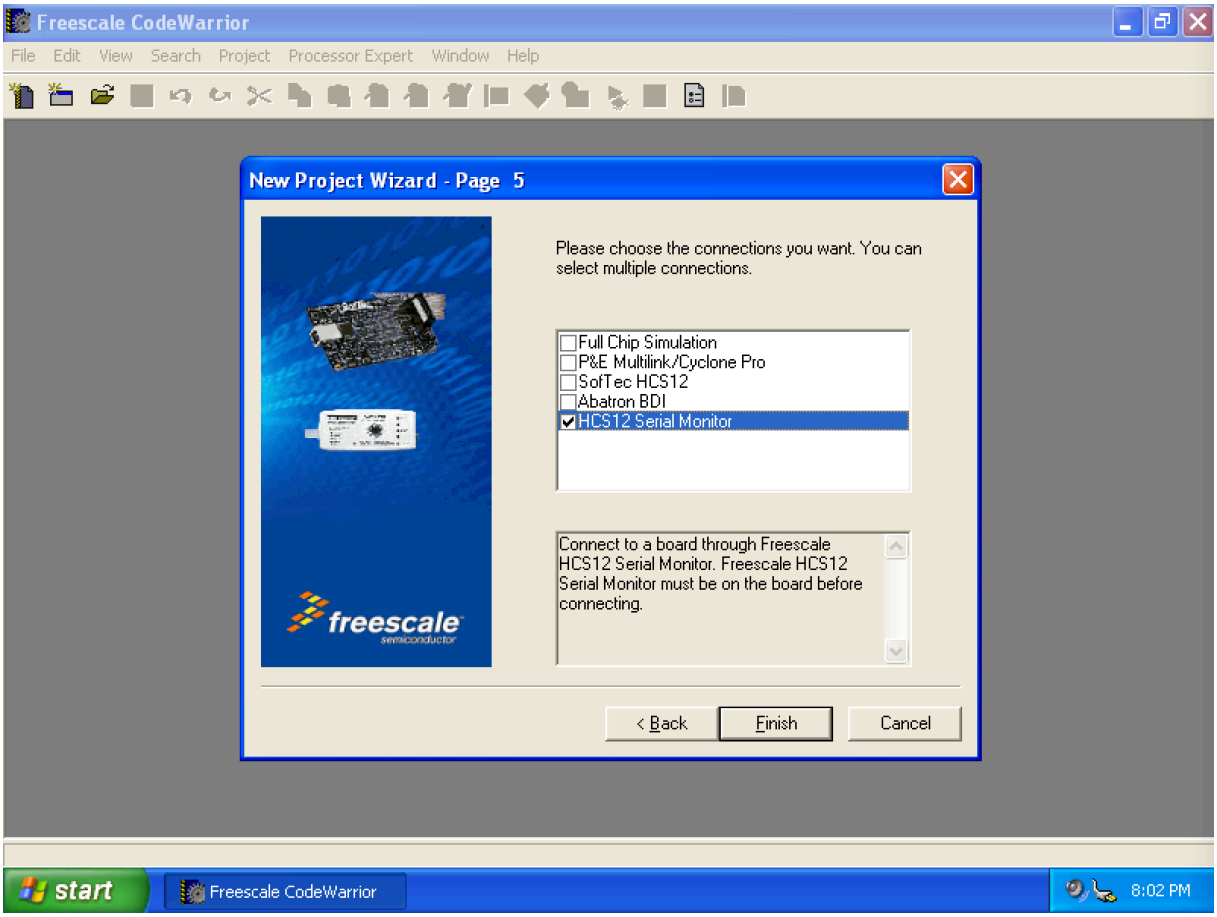
Step5: Select Assembly option, then click Next



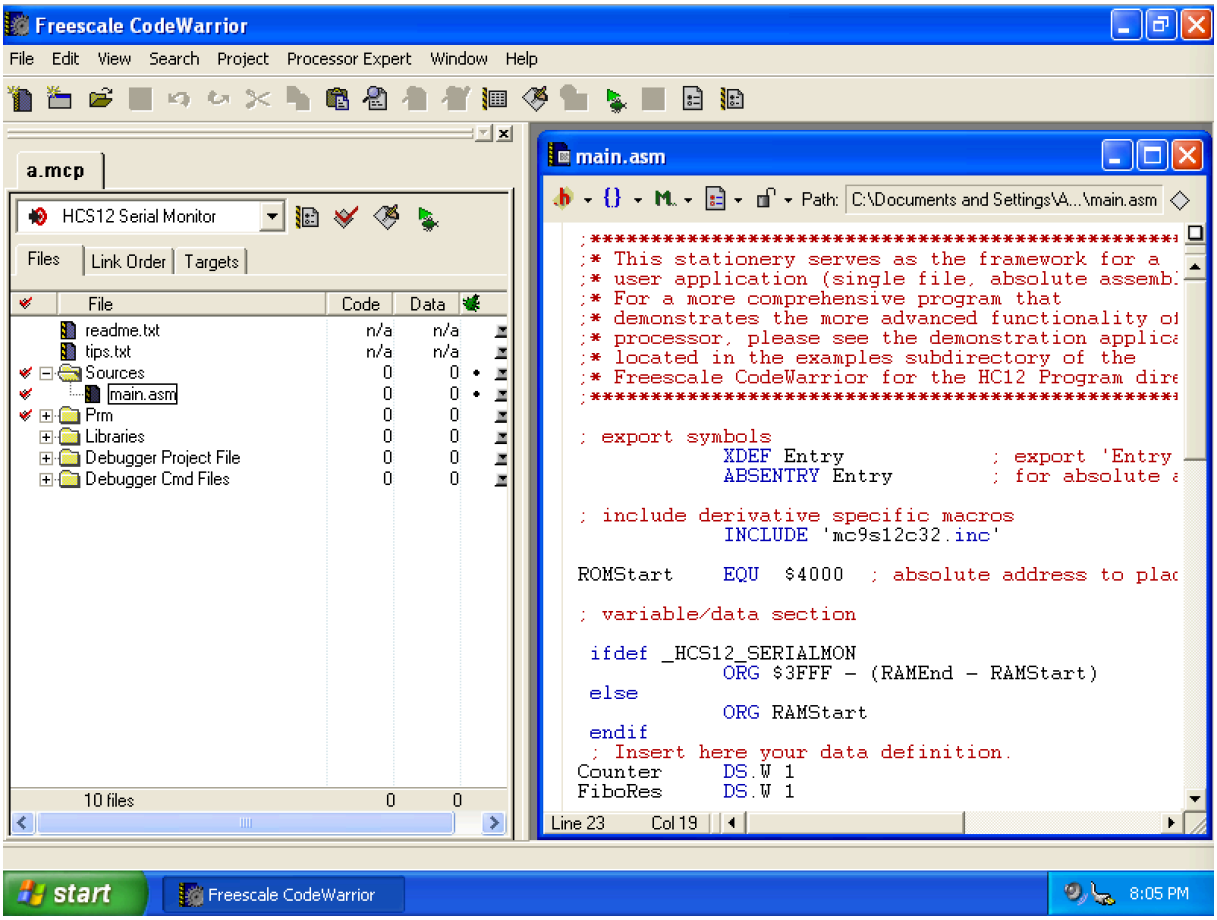
Step6: Select Absolute Assembly option, then click Next



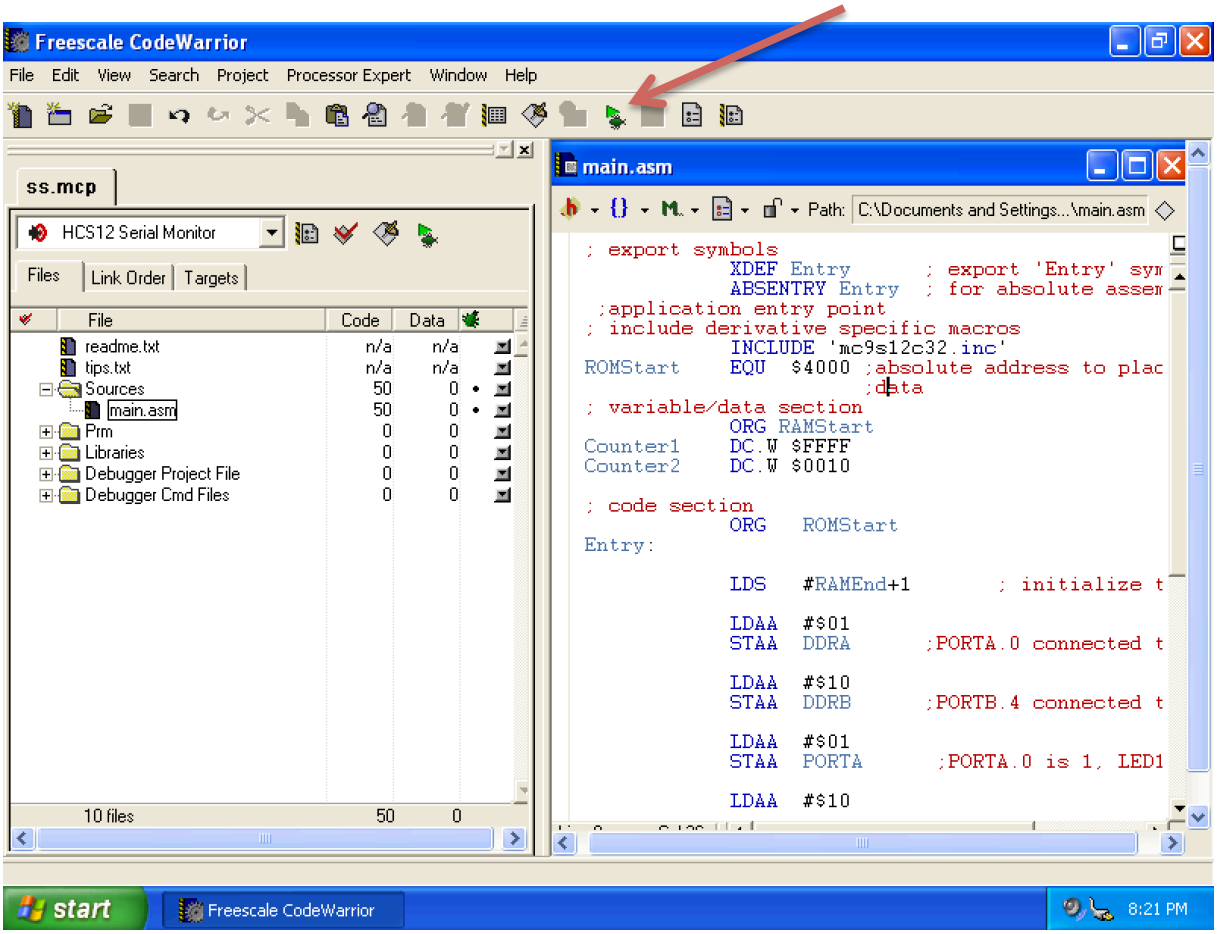
Step7: Select HCS12 Serial Monitor, then click Finish.



Step8: Select main.asm under the Sources section. Example code calculates Fibonacci numbers. You can write your assembly codes starting from *Entry* label.

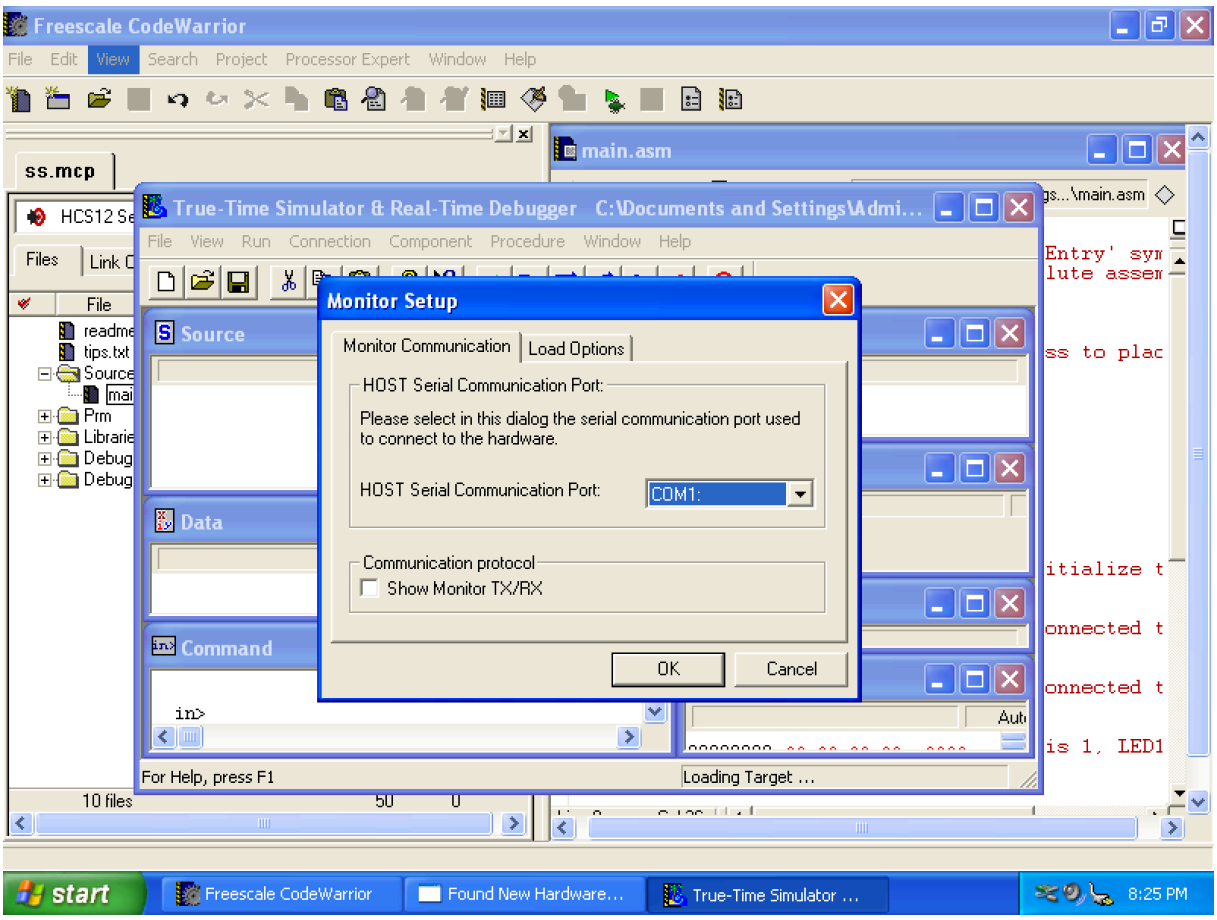


Step9: Clear *main.asm* file, paste the assembly code on the next page. Then click Debug.

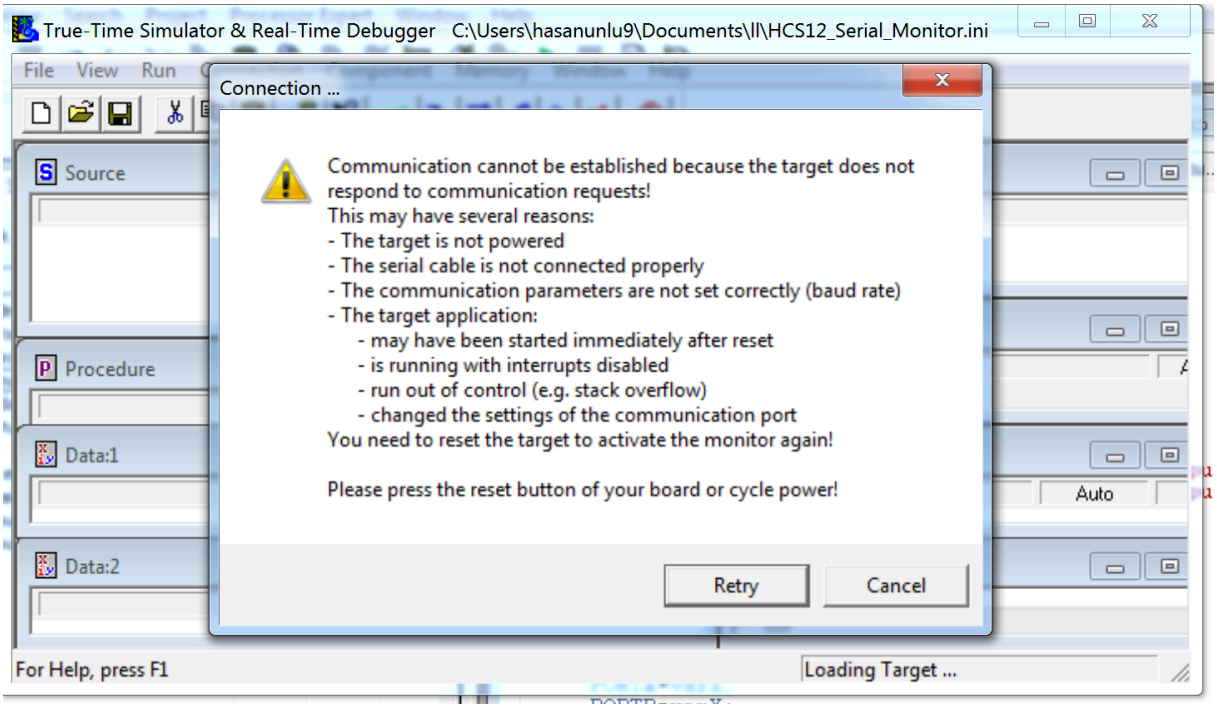


```
; export symbols
            XDEF Entry      ; export 'Entry' symbol
            ABSENTRY Entry  ; for absolute assembly: mark this as
                            ;application entry point
; include derivative specific macros
            INCLUDE 'mc9s12c32.inc'
ROMStart    EQU  $4000 ;absolute address to place my code/constant
                       ;data
; variable/data section
            ORG RAMStart
Counter1    DC.W $FFFF
Counter2    DC.W $0010

; code section
            ORG   ROMStart
Entry:

            LDS   #RAMEnd+1       ; initialize the stack pointer

            LDAA  #$01
            STAA  DDRA      ;PORTA.0 connected to LED1 is output

            LDAA  #$10
            STAA  DDRB      ;PORTB.4 connected to LED2 is output

            LDAA  #$01
            STAA  PORTA      ;PORTA.0 is 1, LED1 is off

            LDAA  #$10
            STAA  PORTB      ;PORTB.4 is 1, LED2 is off


loop:       COMA
            STAA PORTA
            STAA PORTB

            JSR delayS
            BRA loop


delayS:       LDY   Counter2
delaySloop:   JSR   delayMs
              DEY
              BNE   delaySloop
              RTS

delayMs:      LDX   Counter1
delayMsloop:  DEX
              BNE   delayMsloop
              RTS
```

Step10: Select correct COM port (You can use Device Manager to select correct COM port). Then click OK.



Step11: If you see the following error, press reset button of the CSM12C32. Then, immediately click Retry. Your program is downloaded to microcontroller.



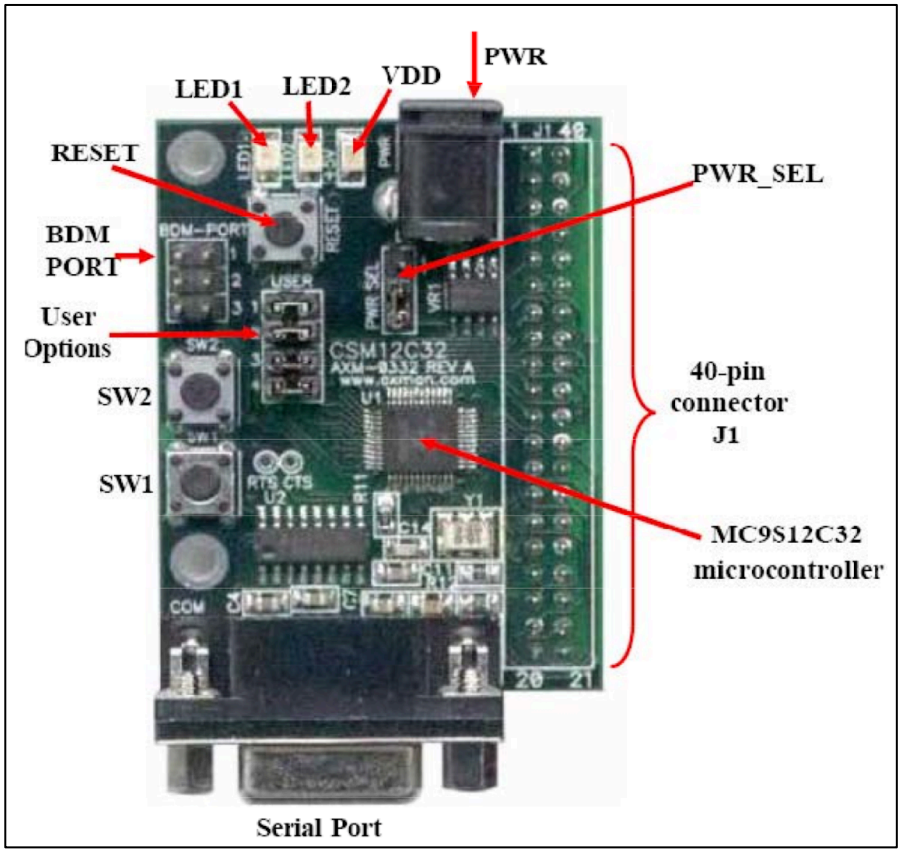
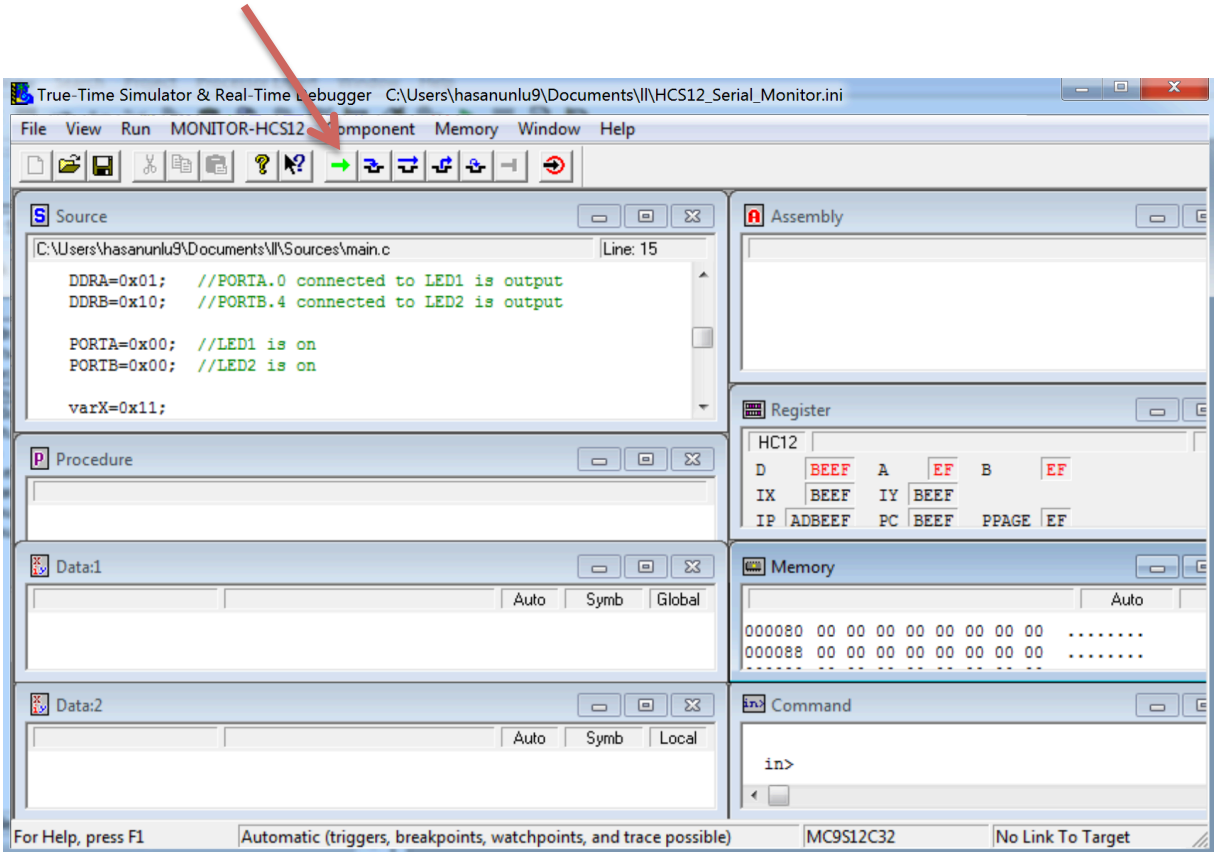


Figure 1. CSM12C32

Step12: Click green arrow to run your code.



Observe Led1 and Led2.

3. EXPERIMENT

Run the following C code on CSM12C32. In Step5, change programing language option. Then, click next until finish except Step7. Connection type should be selected HCS12 Serial Monitor in Step7. Debug and run are same as assembly project. You can download separately assembly and C code from the Ninova.

```
#include <hidef.h>      /* common defines and macros */
#include <mc9s12c32.h>     /* derivative information */
#pragma LINK_INFO DERIVATIVE "mc9s12c32"

byte varX;

void delayS(){
 word i,j;
 for(i=0; i<0x0010; i++)
  for(j=0; j<0xFFFF; j++){}

}

void main(void) {
  DDRA=0x01;   //PORTA.0 connected to LED1 is output
  DDRB=0x10;   //PORTB.4 connected to LED2 is output

  PORTA=0x00;  //LED1 is on
  PORTB=0x00;  //LED2 is on

  varX=0x11;

  for(;;) {

    PORTA=varX;
    PORTB=varX;
    varX=~varX;
    delayS();
  }


}
```

In the report, explain both assembly and C codes and add your observation of Led1 and Led2.