
ECE 375 LAB 6

External Interrupts

Lab Time: Wednesday 10-12

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the lab is to introduce the external interrupt and ask to set it up and learn how external interrupt work with the BumpBot. The lab also make you display the LCD Driver to convert binary number into ASCII value. The key point of the lab is to get familiar with the interrupt and know how to set other interrupt to not be queue up.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The program overall will run the BumpBot to move forward continuously in a loop in the MAIN function. When a trigger is hit, the program stop what it is doing and jump into the interrupt address that the trigger hit and perform it. Once it done, it leave the interrupt and go back to MAIN to resume what it was doing before.

INITIALIZATION ROUTINE

The initialization routine provides a one-time initialization of the stack pointer to set up where to point in the program and it initialize the interrupt mask register and set up PORTB and PORTD as input and output. Beside that, the INIT will initialize the screen of the LCD for it to display.

MAIN ROUTINE

The Main routine executes a simple statement of moving the BumpBot forward continuously forever and ever until a trigger is hit.

HITRIGHT ROUTINE

The HitRight routine will move the BumpBot backward and turn left and resume moving forward. There is also counter that increment the number of times the right trigger is hit and keep track of it.

HITLEFT ROUTINE

The HitLeft routine will move the BumpBot backward and turn right and resume moving forward. There is also counter that increment the number of times the left trigger is hit and keep track of it.

CLRRIGHT ROUTINE

The ClrRight routine will reset a counter to 0 and move it into the Bin2ASCII to convert and send it to the LCD. This is for the right trigger counter.

CLRLEFT ROUTINE

The ClrLeft routine will reset a counter to 0 and move it into the Bin2ASCII to convert and send it to the LCD. This is for the left trigger counter.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1) *As this lab, Lab 1, and Lab 2 have demonstrated, there are always multiple ways to accomplish the same task when programming (this is especially true for assembly programming). As an engineer, you will need to be able to justify your design choices. You have now seen the BumpBot behavior implemented using two different programming languages (AVR assembly and C), and also using two different methods of receiving external input (polling and interrupts). Explain the benefits and costs of each of these approaches. Some important areas of interest include, but are not limited to: efficiency, speed, cost of context switching, programming time, understandability, etc.*

Answer: While one of them is a low-language and the other is a high-language, both still do achieve the same result when writing the code for the BumpBot. One level of using assembler is you know the content going into which register while the other one is doing it behind the scene work and you can't control which value and data going into which content. For understandability, learning from assembly would be beneficial as you as the coder understand what going on in your code when you are debugging it while C will optimize it so it hard to understand your code doing the work behind it.

2) *Instead of using the Wait function that was provided in BasicBumpBot.asm, is it possible to use a timer/counter interrupt to perform the one-second delays that are a part of the BumpBot behavior, while still using external interrupts for the bumpers? Give a reasonable argument either way, and be sure to mention if interrupt priority had any effect on your answer.*

Answer: Using timer/counter for the wait function might be tricky for the BumpBot. As interrupt can handle one interrupt at a time before moving on to the next one. If the wait function was an interrupt and we call the Hit Right interrupt first, the HitRight will perform first then the timer/counter will be next in the queue. That means that base on the priority, the program can't jump to timer/counter for wait while it is performing the other interrupt. So in this case, the answer is no.

CONCLUSION

For Lab #6, the lab helps us to determine how to use and set up the interrupt and how the whole behind the scenes is work. The lab looks at the side from falling edge cases as it is an active low before triggering the input to make it as falling edge. The problem that came up during the program is knowing how to clear the queue interrupt, but the problem is solve when the EIFR is load in when the button is pushed to help clear out queue. But overall, the program performs well and handle the interrupt as expected.

SOURCE CODE

Provide a copy of the source code. Here you should use a mono-spaced font and can go down to 8-pt in order to make it fit. Sometimes the conversion from standard ASCII to a word document may mess up the formatting. Make sure to reformat the code so it looks nice and is readable.


```

        rcall    ClrRight                ; Call ClrRight
interrupt
        reti                                ; Return
from interrupt

.org    $0008
        rcall    ClrLeft                ; Call ClrLeft
interrupt
        reti                                ; Return
from interrupt

; This is just an example:
; .org    $002E                ; Analog Comparator IV
;         rcall    HandleAC            ; Call function to handle interrupt
;         reti                                ; Return from interrupt

.org    $0046                ; End of
Interrupt Vectors

;*****
;*      Program Initialization
;*      *****
INIT:                                ; The
initialization routine
        ldi            mpr, low(RAMEND)        ; Initialize Stack
Pointer
        out            SPL, mpr
        ldi            mpr, high(RAMEND)
        out            SPH, mpr

        rcall    LCDInit                ; Initialize the
LCD Screen

        ldi            mpr, (1<<7)|(1<<6)|(1<<5)|(1<<4) ; Initialize Port B for output
        out            DDRB, mpr

        ldi            mpr, (0<<3)|(0<<2)|(0<<1)|(0<<0) ; Initialize Port D for input
        out            DDRD, mpr

; Initialize screen to display the First line
        ldi            XL, low(LCDLn1Addr)        ; Load in the
data memory into X
        ldi            XH, high(LCDLn1Addr)

        ldi            mpr, 0                ; Set
mpr to hold value of 0
        rcall    Bin2ASCII

; Initialize screen to display the Second line
        ldi            XL, low(LCDLn2Addr)        ; Load in the
data memory into X
        ldi            XH, high(LCDLn2Addr)

        ldi            mpr, 0                ; Set
mpr to hold value of 0
        rcall    Bin2ASCII

; Initialize external interrupts
        ldi            mpr, 0b10101010        ; Set the
Interrupt Sense Control to falling edge
        sts            EICRA, mpr

        ldi            mpr, 0b00001111        ; Configure the
External Interrupt Mask
        out            EIMSK, mpr

; Turn on interrupts
        sei                                ; NOTE: This must be the last thing to do in the INIT function

```

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;*****
;*      Main Program
;*****
MAIN:                                     ; The
Main program

        ; TODO: ???
        rcall    LCDWrite
        ldi      mpr, 0b01100000        ; Set value to
move forward
        out      PORTB, mpr

        rjmp     MAIN                  ; Create an
infinite while loop to signify the

        ; end of the program.

;*****
;*      Functions and Subroutines
;*****

;-----
;      You will probably want several functions, one to handle the
;      left whisker interrupt, one to handle the right whisker
;      interrupt, and maybe a wait function
;-----
; Below is the code for LEFT, RIGHT, and WAIT FUNCTIONS
;      -----

;-----
; Func: Waiting
; Desc: This function help the BumpBot to wait going through
;       a loop of 16 + 159975*waitcnt cycles.
;-----
Waiting:
        push     waitcnt                ; Push registers
on the stack

OLOOP:
        ldi      olcnt, 224              ; Load
middle-loop with 224

MLOOP:
        ldi      ilcnt, 237              ; Load
the inner-loop with 237

ILOOP:
        dec      ilcnt                    ;
Decrement the inner-loop
        brne     ILOOP                    ; Continue to
loop inside inner-loop if not reach
        dec      olcnt                    ;
Decrement the middle-loop
        brne     MLOOP                    ; Continue to
loop inside middle-loop if not reach
        dec      waitcnt                  ;
Decrement outer-loop
        brne     OLOOP                    ; Continue to
loop inside outer-loop if not reach

        pop      waitcnt                  ; Pop &
restore registers off of stac
        ret
        ; Return the subroutine

;-----
; Func: HitRight

```

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; Desc: This function help the BumpBot to turn left if the
;       Right whisker is hit and pull up the interrupt.
;-----
HitRight:

COUNTR:
    ldi            XL, low(LCDLn1Addr)                ; Load in the
data memory into X
    ldi            XH, high(LCDLn1Addr)
    ldi            mpr, 0
    inc            rcnt                                ;
Increment rcnt
    add            mpr, rcnt                            ; Load
the value from rcnt into mpr
    rcall          Bin2ASCII                            ; Convert number
to ASCII
    rcall          LCDWrite                            ; Write the number onto
the screen

MOVERA:
    ldi            mpr, 0b00000000                    ; Move BumpBot
backward
    out            PORTB, mpr
    ldi            waitcnt, Time                      ; Load the value
of wait time for 1 second
    rcall          Waiting
    ldi            mpr, 0b00100000                    ; The BumpBot
now turn left
    out            PORTB, mpr
    ldi            waitcnt, Time                      ; Load 1 second
    rcall          Waiting
    ldi            mpr, 0b00001111                    ; Clear any
queue interrupt
    out            EIFR, mpr                          ; Store
clear values into EIFR
    ret
    ; Return the subroutine

;-----
; Func: HitLeft
; Desc: This function help the BumpBot to turn right if the
;       Left whisker is hit and pull up the interrupt.
;-----
HitLeft:

COUNTL:
    ldi            XL, low(LCDLn2Addr)                ; Load in the
data memory into X
    ldi            XH, high(LCDLn2Addr)
    ldi            mpr, 0
    inc            lcnt                                ;
Increment lcnt
    add            mpr, lcnt                            ; Load
the value from lcnt into mpr
    rcall          Bin2ASCII                            ; Convert number
to ASCII
    rcall          LCDWrite                            ; Write the number onto
the screen

```

```

MOVERB:
backward      ldi          mpr, 0b00000000          ; Move BumpBot
              out          PORTB, mpr
              ldi          waitcnt, Time            ; Load the value
of wait time for 1 second
              rcall       Waiting
              ldi          mpr, 0b01000000          ; The BumpBot
now turn right out          PORTB, mpr
              ldi          waitcnt, Time            ; Load 1 second
              rcall       Waiting
              ldi          mpr, 0b00001111          ; Clear any
queue interrupt out          EIFR, mpr              ; Store
clear values into EIFR
              ret
              ; Return the subroutine

;-----
; Func: ClrRight
; Desc: This function help to clear the LCD screen and
;       reset the counter.
;-----
ClrRight:
              ldi          XL, low(LCDLn1Addr)      ; Load in the
data memory into X
              ldi          XH, high(LCDLn1Addr)
              ldi          mpr, 0
              clr          rcnt                    ; Clear
register to set it to 0
              add          mpr, rcnt                ; Load
the value from lcnt into mpr
              rcall       Bin2ASCII                 ; Convert number
to ASCII
              rcall       LCDWrite                  ; Write the number onto
the screen
              ldi          mpr, 0b00001111          ; Clear any
queue interrupt out          EIFR, mpr              ; Store
clear values into EIFR
              ret
              ; Return the subroutine

;-----
; Func: ClrLeft
; Desc: This function help to clear the LCD screen and
;       reset the counter.
;-----
ClrLeft:
              ldi          XL, low(LCDLn2Addr)      ; Load in the
data memory into X
              ldi          XH, high(LCDLn2Addr)
              ldi          mpr, 0
              clr          lcnt                    ; Clear
register to set it to 0

```



```

        add            mpr, lcnt                        ; Load
the value from lcnt into mpr
        rcall         Bin2ASCII                        ; Convert number
to ASCII
        rcall         LCDWrite                        ; Write the number onto
the screen

        ldi           mpr, 0b00001111                ; Clear any
queue interrupt
        out            EIFR, mpr                      ; Store
clear values into EIFR

        ret
        ; Return the subroutine

;-----
; Func: Template function header
; Desc: Cut and paste this and fill in the info at the
;       beginning of your functions
;-----
FUNC:                                     ; Begin a function with a label

        ; Save variable by pushing them to the stack

        ; Execute the function here

        ; Restore variable by popping them from the stack in reverse order

        ret                                           ; End a function with RET

;*****
;*      Stored Program Data
;*
;*****

;*****
;*      Additional Program Includes
;*
;*****
.include "LCDDriver.asm"                        ; Include the LCD Driver

```