Lab 5 Memories and Index Registers

I. AVR ATmega2560 Memories

Program storage: Flash memory (.cseg directive)

Data storage: SRAM and EEPRROM (.dseg and .eseg directives)

The Configuration Summary of ATmega2560:¹

Table 2-1. Configuration Summary

Device	Flash	EEPROM	RAM	General Purpose I/O pins	16 bits resolution PWM channels	Serial USARTs	ADC Channels
ATmega2560	256KB	4KB	8KB	86	12	4	16

The diagram of the program flash memory¹:

Figure 8-1. Program Flash Memory Map

Address (HEX) 0 Application Flash Section Boot Flash Section 0x7FFF/0xFFFIF/0x1FFFF

What is the largest flash memory address of ATmega2560?

Based on Table 2-1, the memory size is 256KB -> 2¹⁸Bytes ->2¹⁷words, the largest word address is 0x1FFFF(17bits).

The diagram of the SRAM¹:

Memory Configuration A 0×0000 32 General Purpose 0x0000 Registers Internal memory 0x0020 64 I/O registers 0x0060 0x21FF Extended I/O 0x2200 Lower sector 0x0200 .DSEG SRW01 SRW00 SRL[2..0] External Memory Upper sector (0 - 60K x 8) Stack 0x21FF SRW11 SRW10 0xFFFF

Figure 9-1. External Memory with Sector Select

II. Index Registers

Data Direct Addressing:

We practiced the following instruction in the previous labs:

lds R0, msg sts msg, R0

In general, the instruction takes the form of "lds Rd, (k)", where the value of k is a 16-bit unsigned integer representing memory address of the SRAM (data memory). The content (1 byte) stored in memory address k is loaded to register Rd.

Data Indirect Addressing:

The AVR processor has three register pairs that can be used for data indirect addressing. The three register pairs (also called index registers) are:

X -> R27:R26 or XH:XL

Y -> R29:R28 or YH:YL

Z -> R31:R30 or ZH:ZL

The address to be accessed must be preloaded into either X, Y, or Z register. What do the following statements do?

LD Rd, X ST X, Rr LPM R23, Z+

Indirect addressing is especially suited for accessing arrays, tables, and Stack Pointer.

III. Download lab5.asm and finish the program.

A C-style string (C string) is stored in the program memory (flash memory). Write a short program to calculate the length of the string and copy the string from the program memory (flash) to the data memory (SRAM).

This lab is derived from Chapters 5 and 12 of the book (Some Assembly Required by Timothy S. Margush) and the datasheet of ATMEGA 2560 (See the course website: Resources -> avr_resiyrces -> Atmel_ATmega2560_datasheet.pdf, page 27)

1. The diagrams are copied and modified from the datasheet mentioned above.