

# **EMBEDDED**

## **DR.EYAD JAFAR**

### **BY:REEM MUIN**

**POWERUNIT**

# What is an Embedded System?

مهمة محددة وجدت task مخصوصاً

- **An embedded system** is a computer system that is

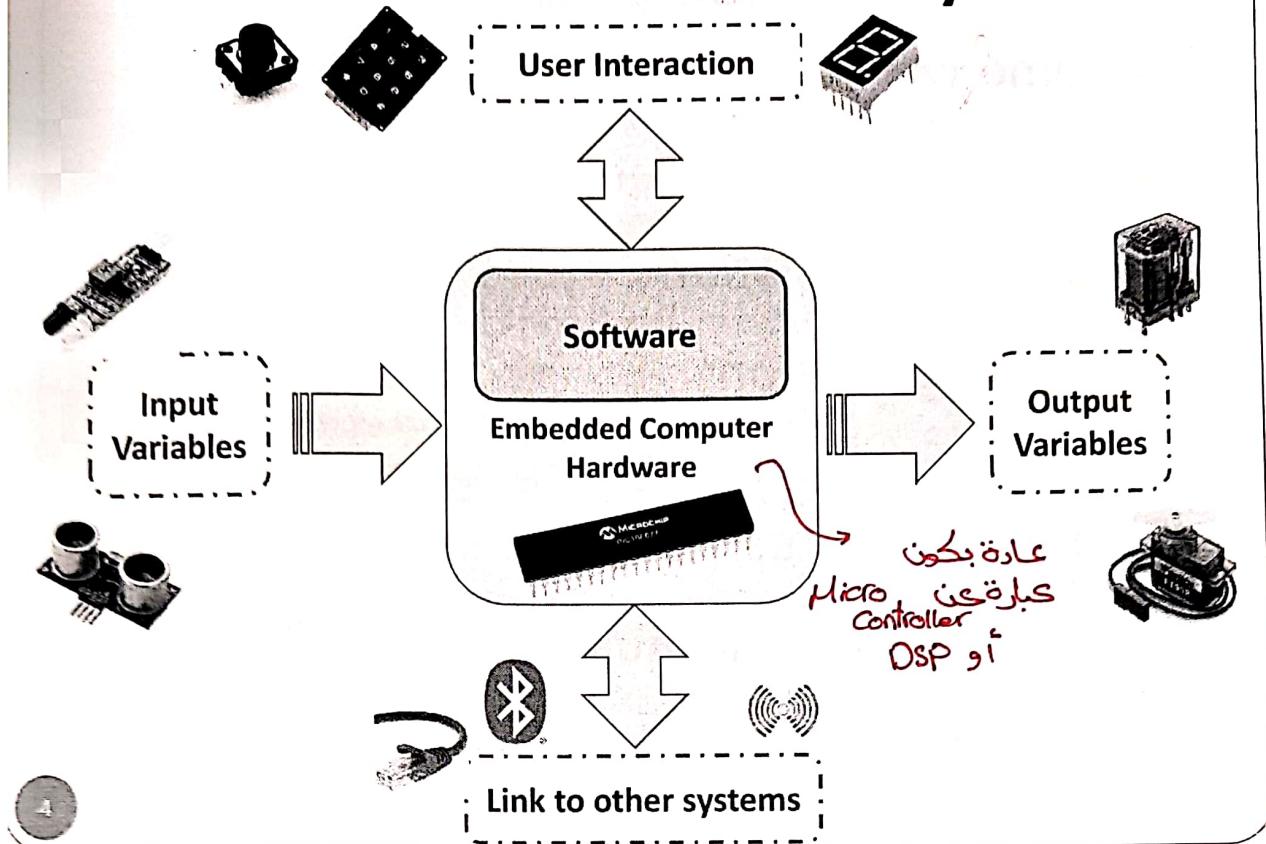
- designed to perform one or a few dedicated functions often with real-time computing constraints
- *embedded as part of a complete device* often including hardware and mechanical parts.

ما هو Embedded

- By contrast, a general-purpose computer, such as a personal computer, is designed to be flexible and to meet a wide range of end-user needs.



# The Essence of Embedded Systems



# The Essence of Embedded Systems

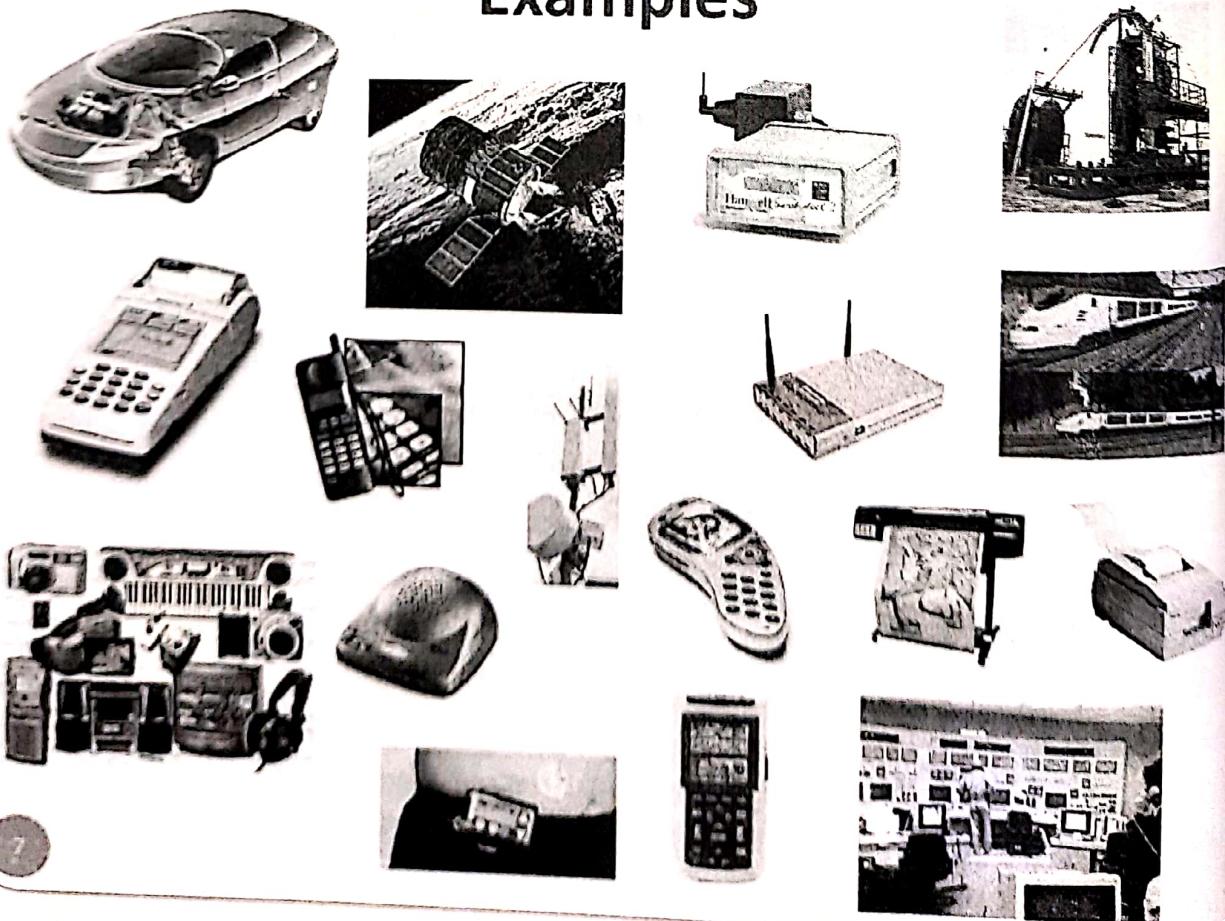
- Characteristics : تشارك في خصائص
  - Software driven
  - Reliable
  - Real-time control system → تشتغل بالوقت الحقيقي
  - Microcontroller or DSP based → hardware II
  - Autonomous / human interactive / network interactive  
متحد بتدخله مع المبرمج زمي الروبوت
  - Operate on diverse input variables and in diverse environments

## Examples

- Automotive
- Avionics/Aerospace/Defence
- Industrial Automation
- Telecommunications
- Consumer Electronics & Intelligent Homes & Retail (Thin Clients/POS)
- Scientific & Medical Equipment
- Computer peripherals

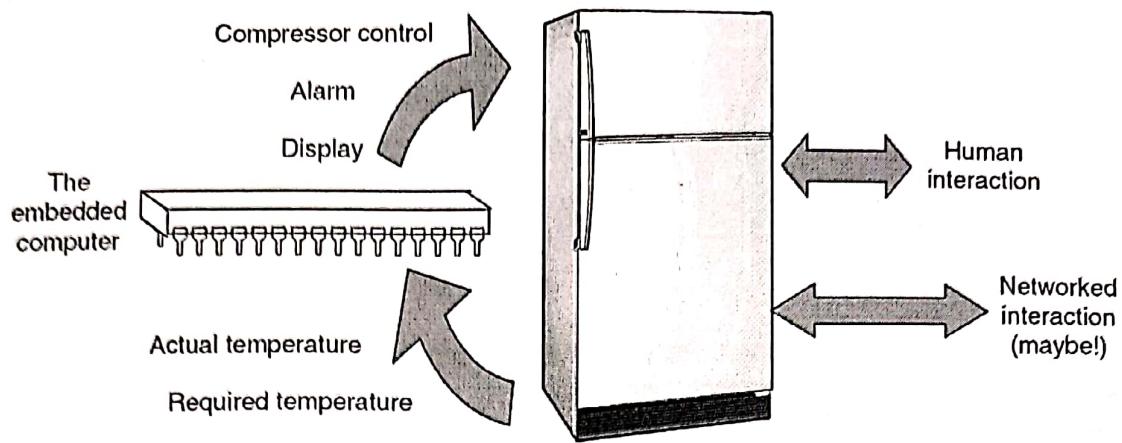
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## Examples



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# Examples



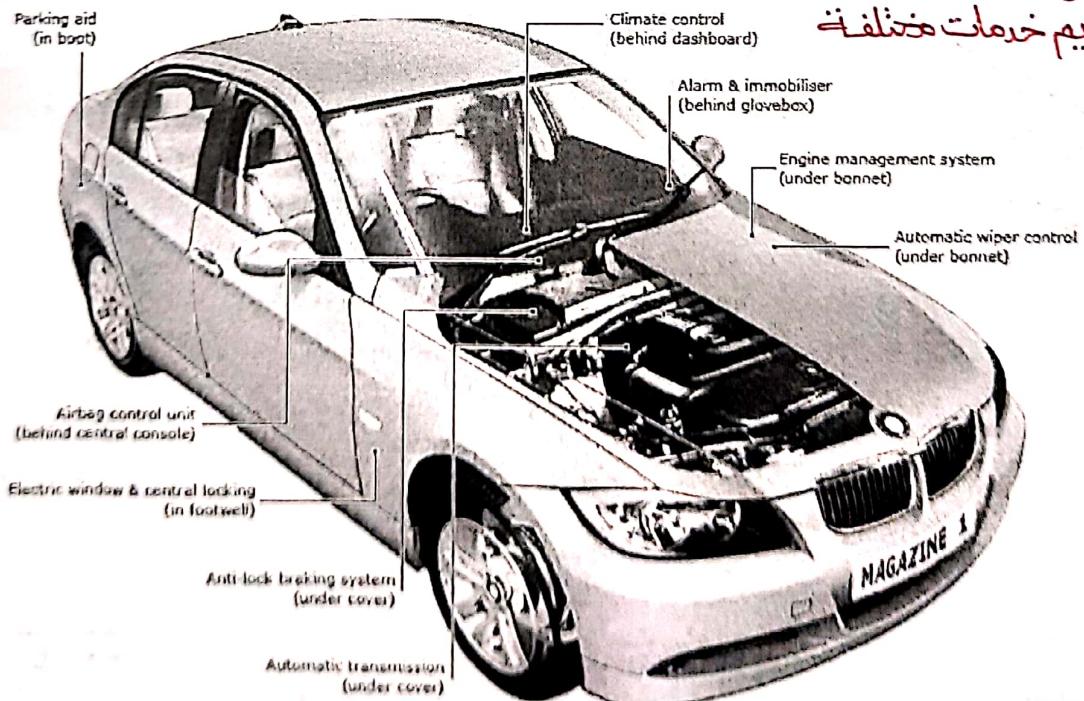
- The refrigerator is required to maintain low temperature by reading the current value and controlling the compressor accordingly

عملية التحكم في درجة الحرارة تكون حسب المستخدم عن طريق

Embedded system

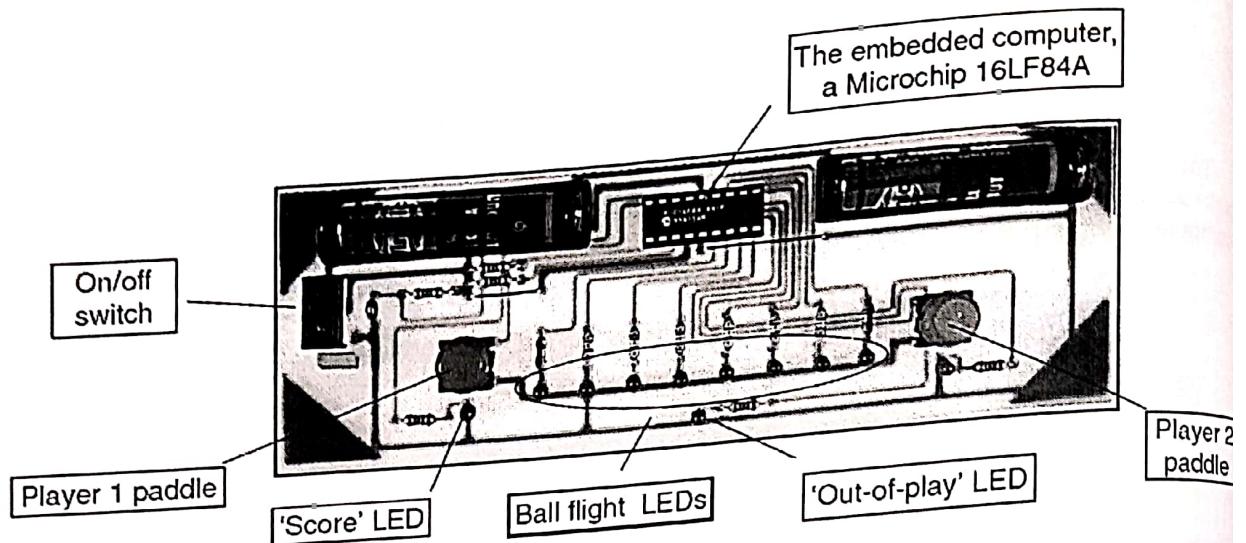
# Examples

كمبيوتر داخل السيارة متصل  
بأكثر هذه الأجهزة  
لتقييم خدمات مختلفة



- Different sensors in the car door produce signals that are of great importance when integrated with the rest of the car functionality

# Examples

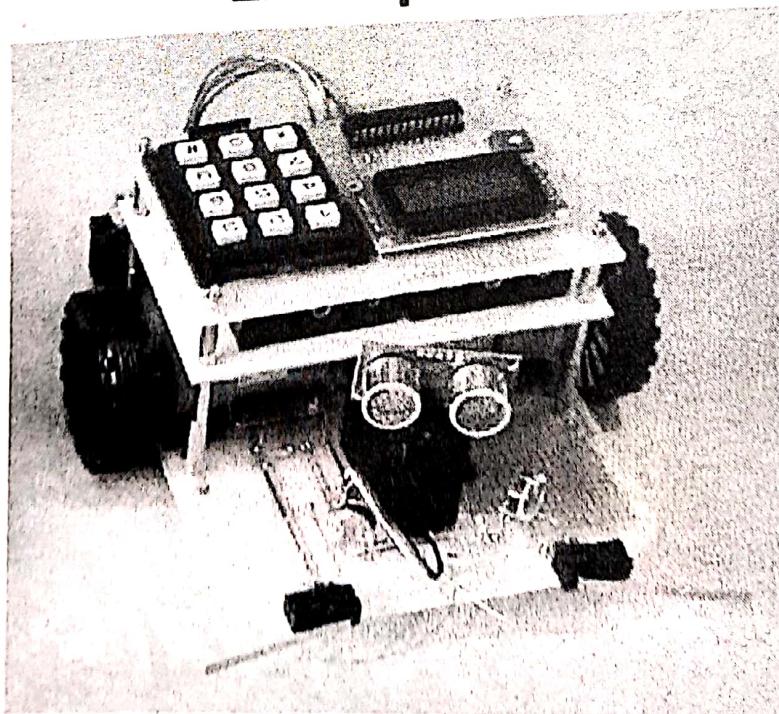


- The Electronic 'ping-pong'  
لعبة تنس الطاولة

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# Examples

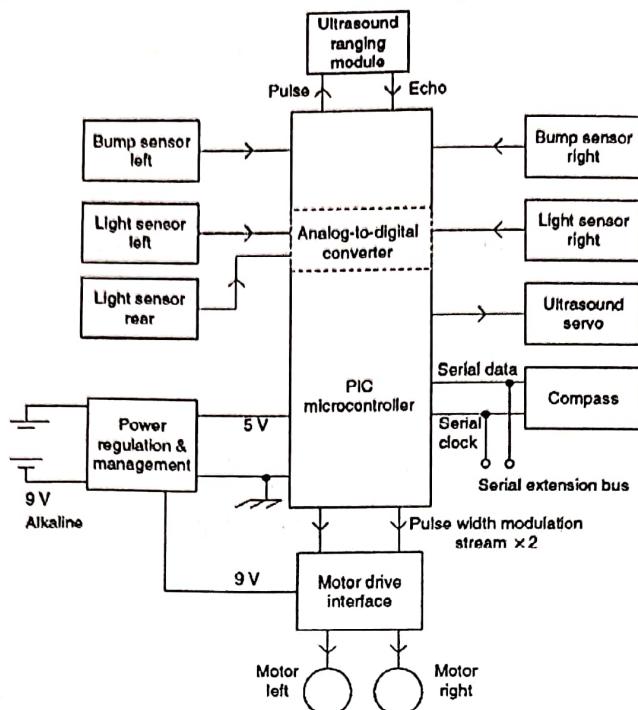
دروت بستو  
و بشوف لو حير خط  
باشتو وحيد



- The Derbot Autonomous Guided Vehicle
- More sensors and powerful microcontroller

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# Examples

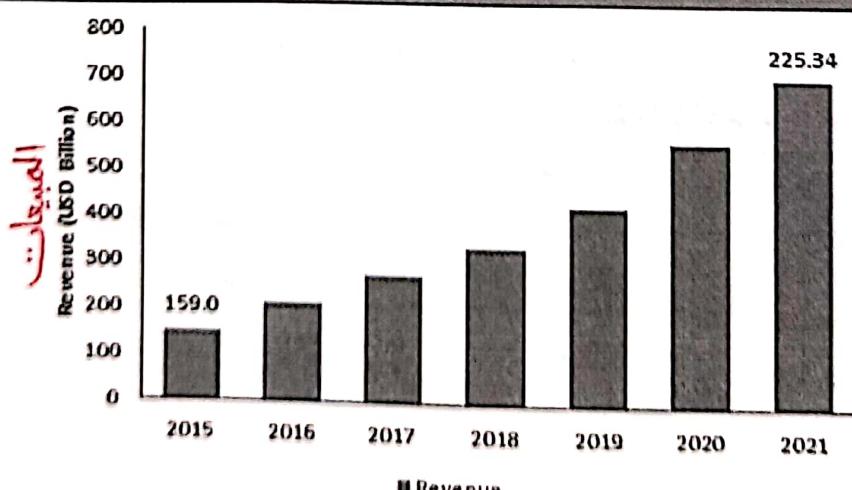


- The Derbot Autonomous Guided Vehicle

## Embedded Systems Market

موجودة في كل المجالات ↳

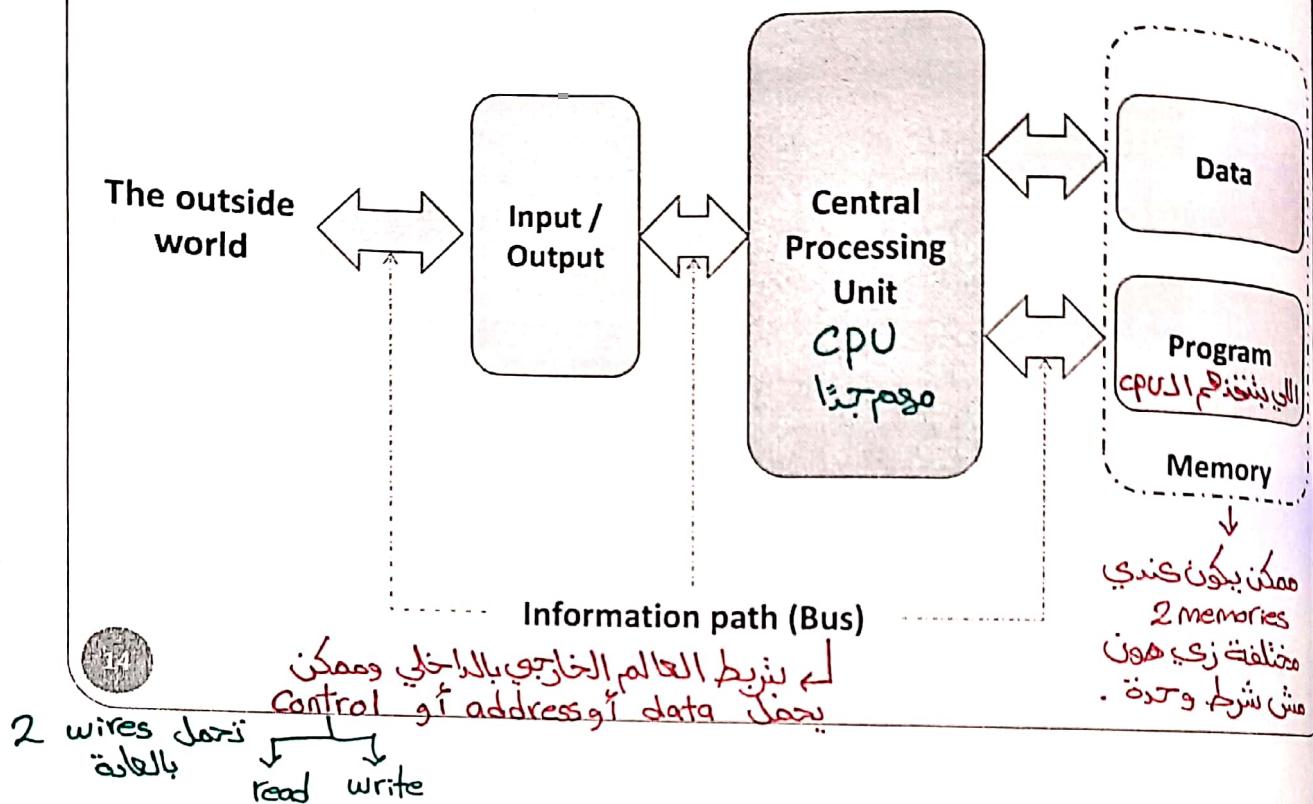
Global Embedded System Market Revenue, 2015- 2021 (USD Billion)



Source: Zion Research Analysis 2016

# Some Computer Essentials

## • Elements of a Computer



# Some Computer Essentials

## ( Memory Organization )

## هي الطريقة الشائعة

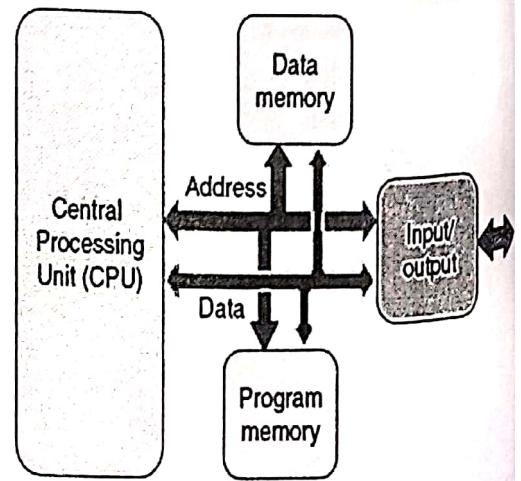
- ## ① The Von Neumann Architecture

- One address bus and one data bus → **بنشارةوا كلهم بنفس**  
**bus**
  - I/O may be also connected to these busses
  - Simple and logical

- architecture, however / رخيصة  
all ↗ Same memory width ↗

- Same memory width ①
  - for instruction and data ?!
  - Shared busses ?! ②

- Shared busses ?!



مشكلة هي التي يده يستخدم الا Bus  
وبلغ فيه مشغول لازم يتسلى فجيبين  
ازدحام Bus contention و جبسو في Delay

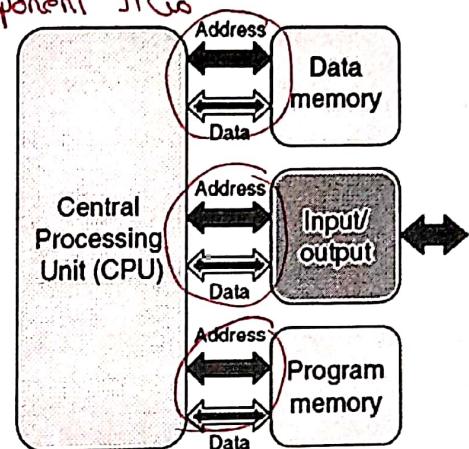
# Some Computer Essentials

## Memory Organization

### ② The Harvard Architecture

- Separate address and data bus for program memory and data memory *يستخدم مجموعتين من البوابات منفصلتين*
- More flexibility;  
• Different memory width  
• Simultaneous access of data and program memories
- Complex ?!

*مشكلاته غالباً ومحض لكن يخفف من البوابات المقسمة*



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*Microcontrollers* الـ microcontroller يعني الجمع بين الميكروكونترولر والطريقتين.

# Some Computer Essentials

## Instruction Sets

- Every CPU has a set of instructions that it can recognize and execute
- There are different approaches in designing instructions for the CPU in attempt to speed up program execution

### • CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computers) → *حاول تخطي أكيريد ونوع من البوابات*

*Ex: Intel  
AMD*

- Many instructions and addressing modes
- Instructions have different levels of complexity (different size and execution time)
- Relatively slow *بطيء نسبياً*
- Shorter programs → *لأنه في指令更少*

*(الهدف سهولة البرمجة المستخدم)*

### • RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computers) → *أقل و أبسط دوافع من instruction بحجم محدد من أجل تقليل الكلفة.*

*Ex: MIPS/RISCV*

- Few instructions and addressing modes
- Simple instructions of fixed size
- Relatively fast *سرع نسبياً*
- Longer programs

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# Some Computer Essentials

## • Memory Types

### ① • Volatile → متاطير

مجرد ما  
أطفي ادر  
Power  
بنروح ادا  
data

- Holds its contents as long as power is ON RAM
- Used as temporary storage to hold data
- Easy to write
- RAM

Embedded في ال Program  
Non-Volatile ذاكرة  
Memory

### ② • Non-volatile → غير متلاشي

لما أطفي  
النظام  
بخل موجودة  
data

- Retains its values on power out
- More difficult to write in terms of time and power
- In embedded systems, it is usually used to store programs
- ROM / FLASH / EEPROM

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Microprocessors هي ميكروبروسيساتر بسيط (أبسح)  
يغسل استخدامها في تهيئة وبناء ال Embedded

## Microprocessors and Microcontrollers

### • First microprocessors in the 1970s

- The computer CPU on a single chip
- Initially, memory and I/O interfacing outside the CPU
- As technology evolved, the microprocessor became more self-contained, powerful, and faster

خاصة في حفادة  
transistor

### • A special category of microprocessors emerged

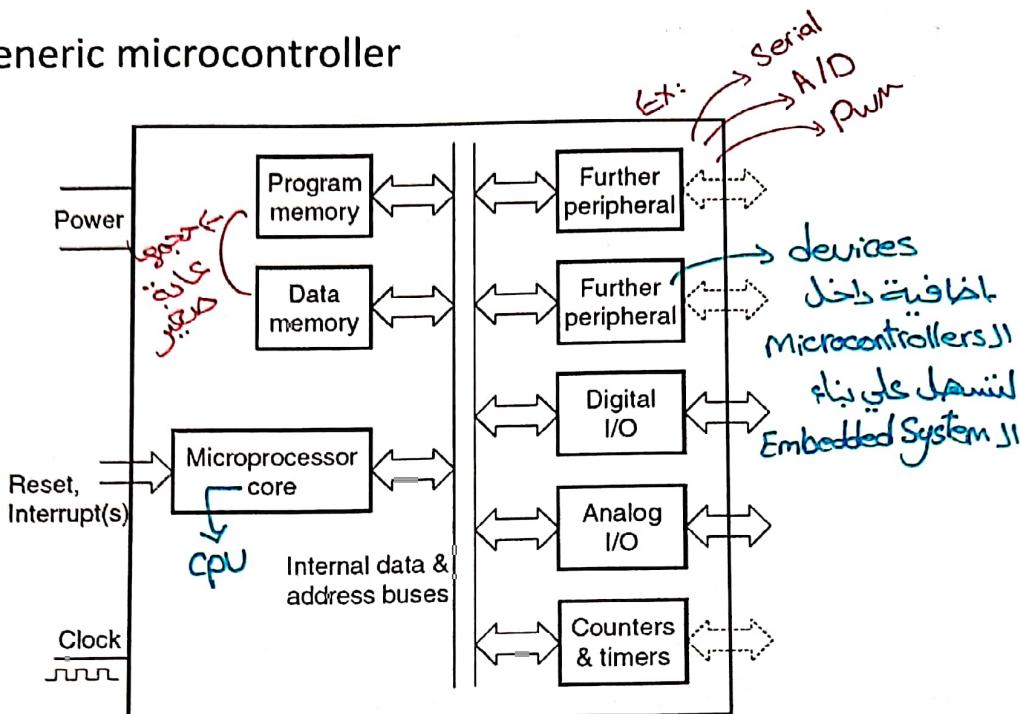
- Microcontrollers
- Intended for control purposes
- No high computational power, huge memories, or high speed is required
- Has excellent I/O capabilities → input/output
- Small, low cost, and self contained

يحتوى على دارات  
additional compatibility

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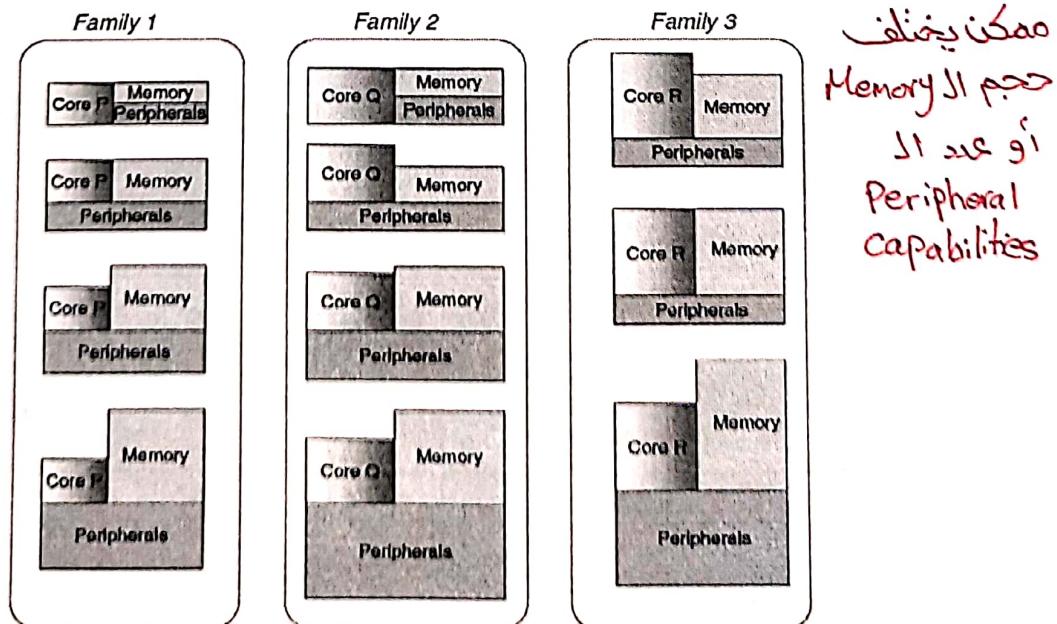
# Microprocessors and Microcontrollers

- A generic microcontroller



# Microprocessors and Microcontrollers

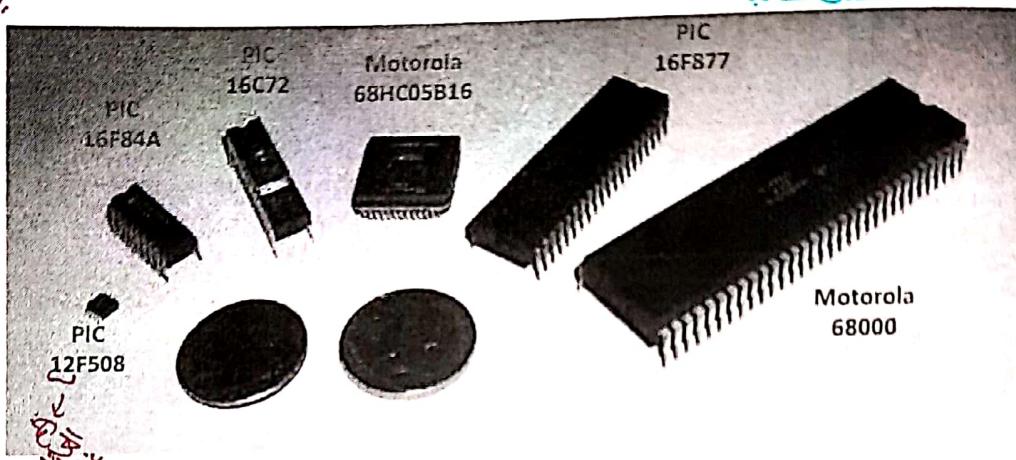
- Microcontroller Families
  - Different families with each family built around the same core → CPU **نفسها**
  - Family members differ in *memory size and peripheral capabilities*



# Microprocessors and Microcontrollers

- Microcontroller Packaging
    - Plastic packaging
    - Pins for I/O, clock, communication, and Power.
    - The number of pins usually determines the size of the chip
- لهم حفظكم الله قادر على Pins مختلقاً حجمه حسب عدد Pins

Circuit Interface  
جهاز التحكم  
الذكي  
وهي العالى المدى



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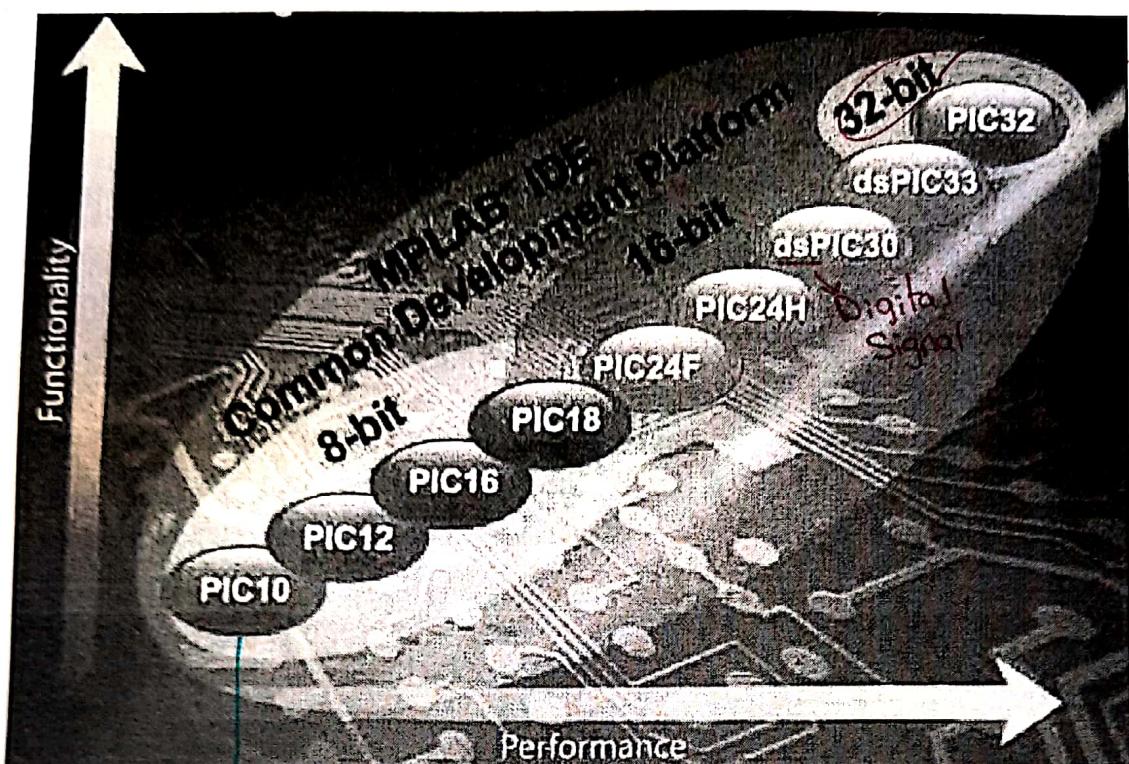
## Microchip and the PIC Microcontrollers

- Peripheral Interface Controller (PIC) was originally a design by General Instruments intended for simple control applications
- In the late 1970s, GI introduced PIC® 1650 and 1655
  - Standalone design
  - RISC with 30 instructions
  - Single working register (accumulator)
  - Many attractive features
- PIC was sold to Microchip

Self Contain



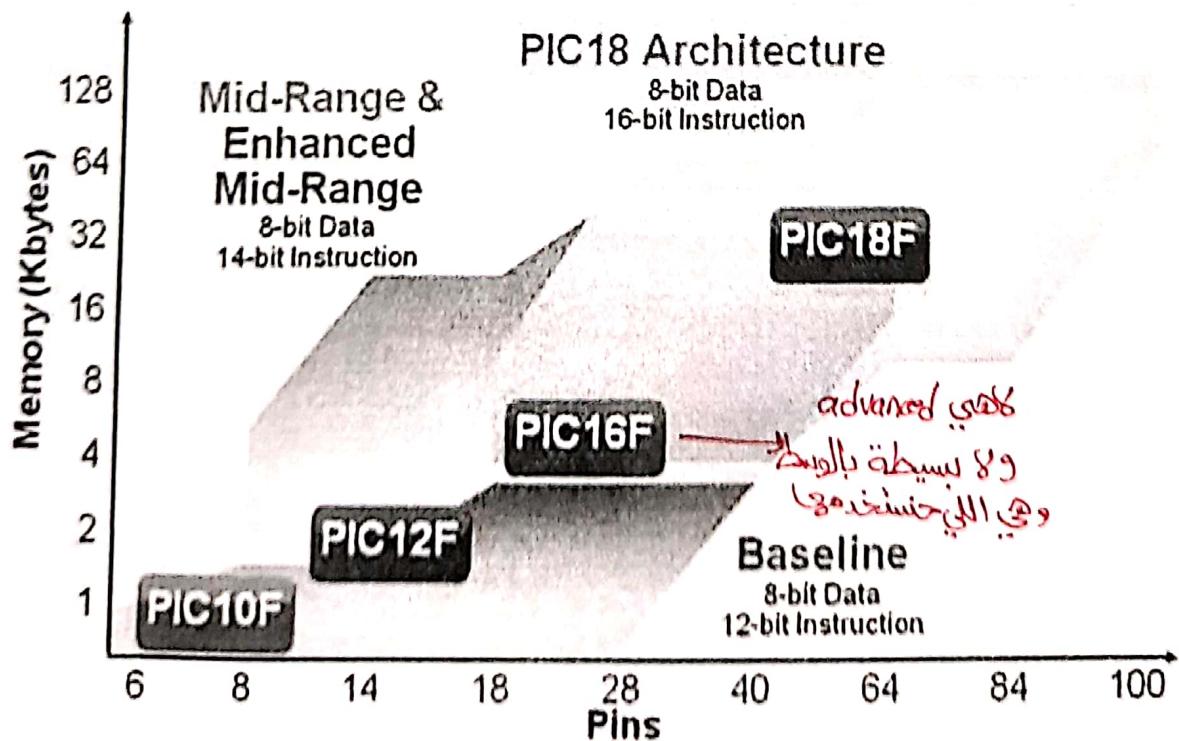
# **Microchip and the PIC Microcontrollers**



→ حجم الـ data الـ CPU المعمول معها ( data width ) لا بد لي أن جمّع قيمين لازم حجم الرقم يكون 32 bit وهكذا.

كل وحدة معلقة من عائلة Microcontrollers التي يحتويها Microprocessor.

# Microchip and the PIC Microcontrollers



# Microchip and the PIC Microcontrollers

- PIC Families

PIC Family	Stack Size (words)	Instruction Word Size	No. of Instructions	Interrupt Vectors
12CX/12FX	2	12- or 14-bit	33	None
16C5X/16F5X	2	12-bit	33	None
16CX/16FX	8	14-bit	35	1
17CX	16	16-bit	58	4
18CX/18FX	32	16-bit	75	2

موديلات  
التي تأتي  
معها  
الـ 16F

- Example: the 16C84 was the first of its kind built using CMOS technology. It was later reissued as 16F84A incorporating flash memory and other technological features

الحروف تعني عن مميزات في هذا النوع

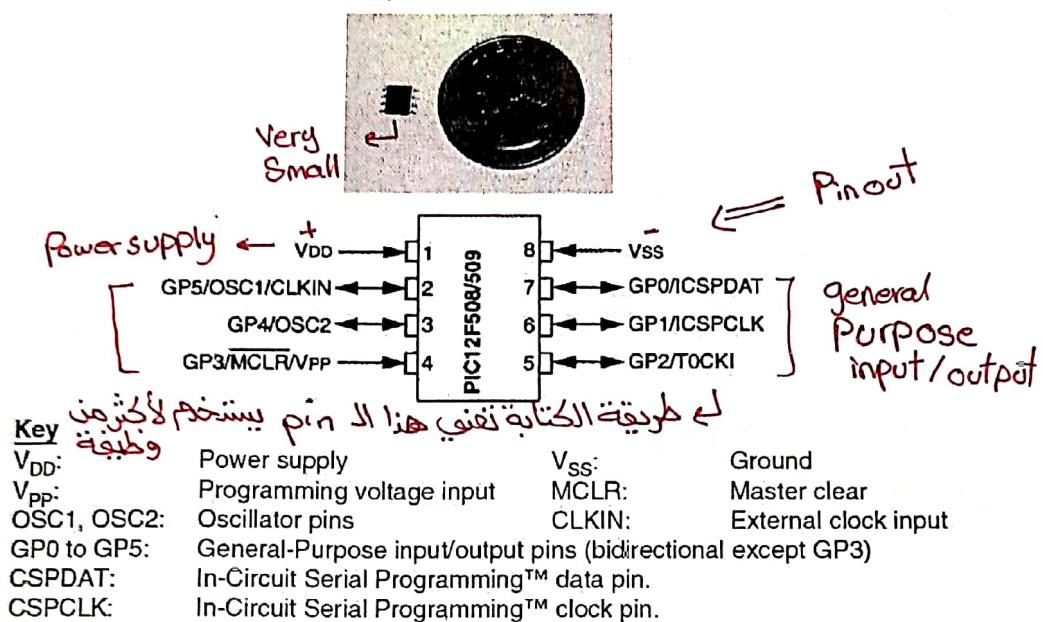
# Microchip and the PIC Microcontrollers

- PIC Characteristics

- Low-cost
- Self-contained
- 8-bit
- Harvard architecture
- RISC → قليل عدد inst
- Pipelined
- Single accumulator (the working or W register)
- Fixed reset and interrupt vectors

## The PIC 12 Series

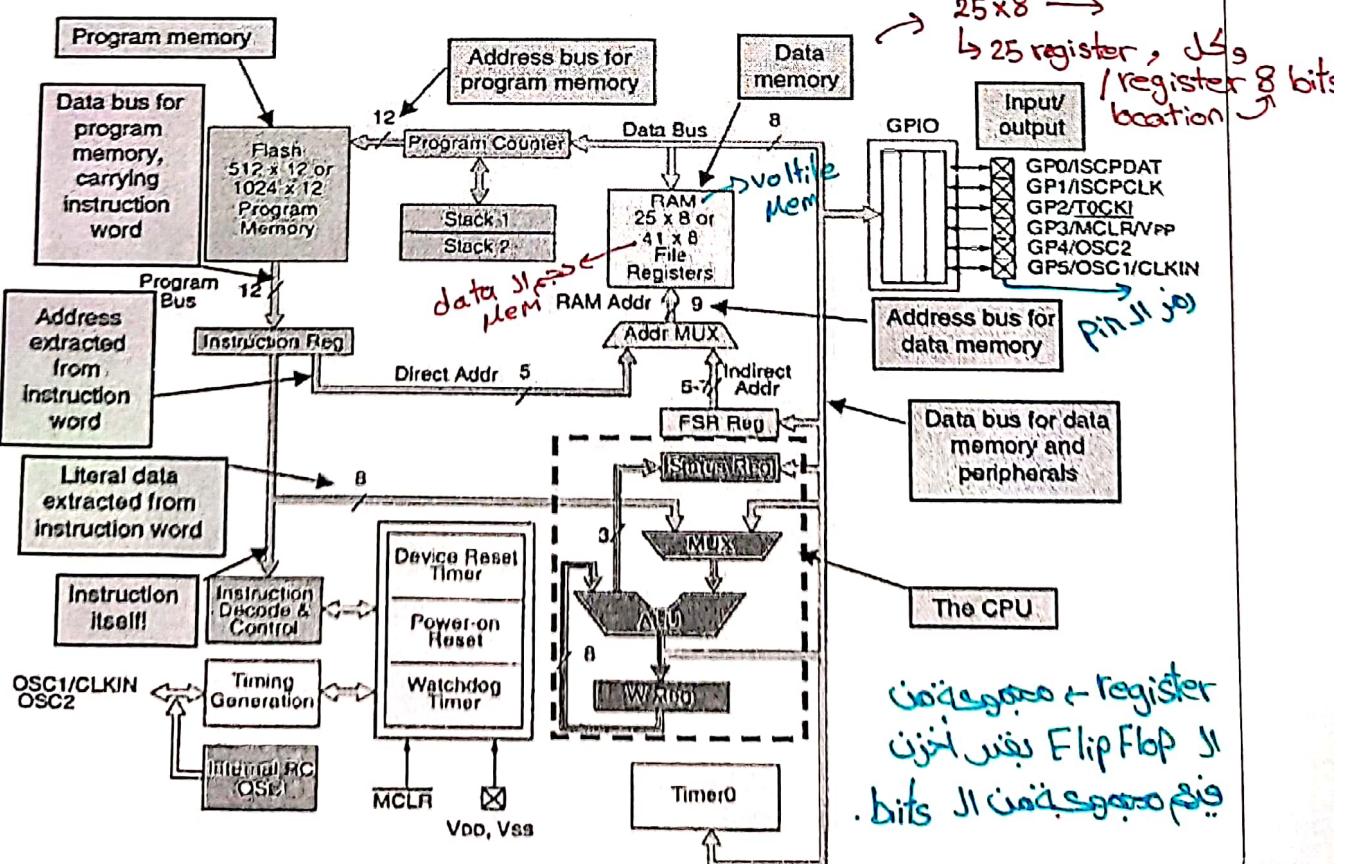
- PIC 12F508/509 → **أصغر وأبسط**  
Pic microcontrollers
- The smallest and simplest PIC



طريقة التوحيد بين ال Von Neumann و Harvard

. ولكن مبدأ هو Harvard

## The PIC 12 Series Architecture



# Summary

- An embedded system has one or more computers embedded within it that perform control operations
- A microcontroller is at the heart of embedded systems. It is basically a microprocessor with extended I/O capabilities
- Microchip is one of the popular vendors for a large variety of microcontrollers with different features

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## Introducing the PIC 16 Series and the 16F84A

Chapter 2  
Sections 1-8

Dr. Iyad Jafar

# Outline

- Overview of the PIC 16 Series
- An Architecture Overview of the 16F84A
- The 16F84A Memory Organization
- Memory Addressing
- Some Issues of Timing
- Power-up and Reset
- The 16F84A On-chip Reset Circuit

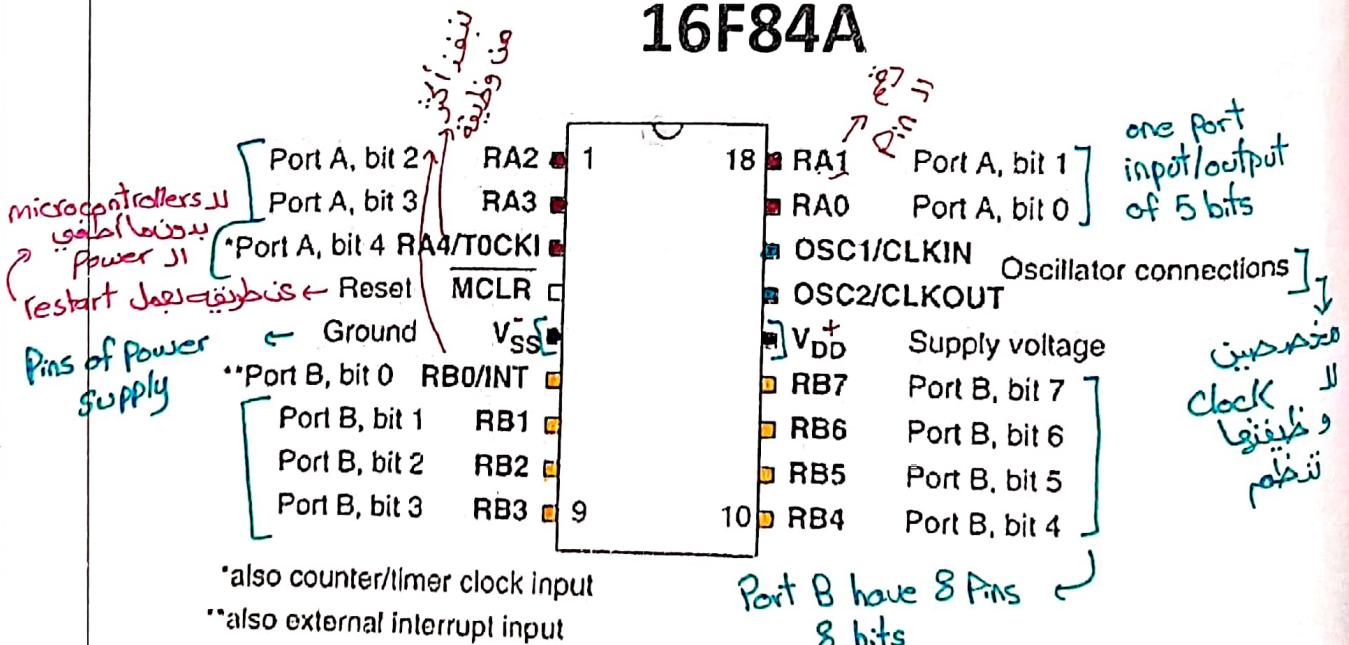
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## Overview of the PIC 16 Series

- The PIC 16 series is classified as a mid range microcontroller  
*Advanced 8-bit Microcontroller*
- The series has different members all built around the same core and instruction set, but with different memory, I/O features, and package size

Some members of the PIC 16 Series family				
Device number	No. of pins*	Clock speed	Memory (K = Kbytes, i.e. 1024 bytes)	Peripherals/special features
16F84A	18	DC to 20 MHz	1K program memory, 68 bytes RAM, 64 bytes EEPROM	1 8-bit timer 1 5-bit parallel port 1 8-bit parallel port
16LF84A	As above	As above	As above	As above, with extended supply voltage range
16F84A-04	As above	DC to 4 MHz	As above	As above
16F873A	28	DC to 20 MHz	4K program memory 192 bytes RAM, 128 bytes EEPROM	3 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM modules, 2 serial communication modules, 5 10-bit ADC channels, 2 analog comparators
16F874A	40	DC to 20 MHz	4K program memory 192 bytes RAM, 128 bytes EEPROM	5 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM modules, 2 serial communication modules, 8 10-bit ADC channels, 2 analog comparators
16F876A	28	DC to 20 MHz	8K program memory 368 bytes RAM, 256 bytes EEPROM	3 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM modules, 2 serial communication modules, 5 10-bit ADC channels, 2 analog comparators
16F877A	40	DC to 20 MHz	8K program memory 368 bytes RAM, 256 bytes EEPROM	5 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM modules, 2 serial communication modules, 8 10-bit ADC channels, 2 analog comparators

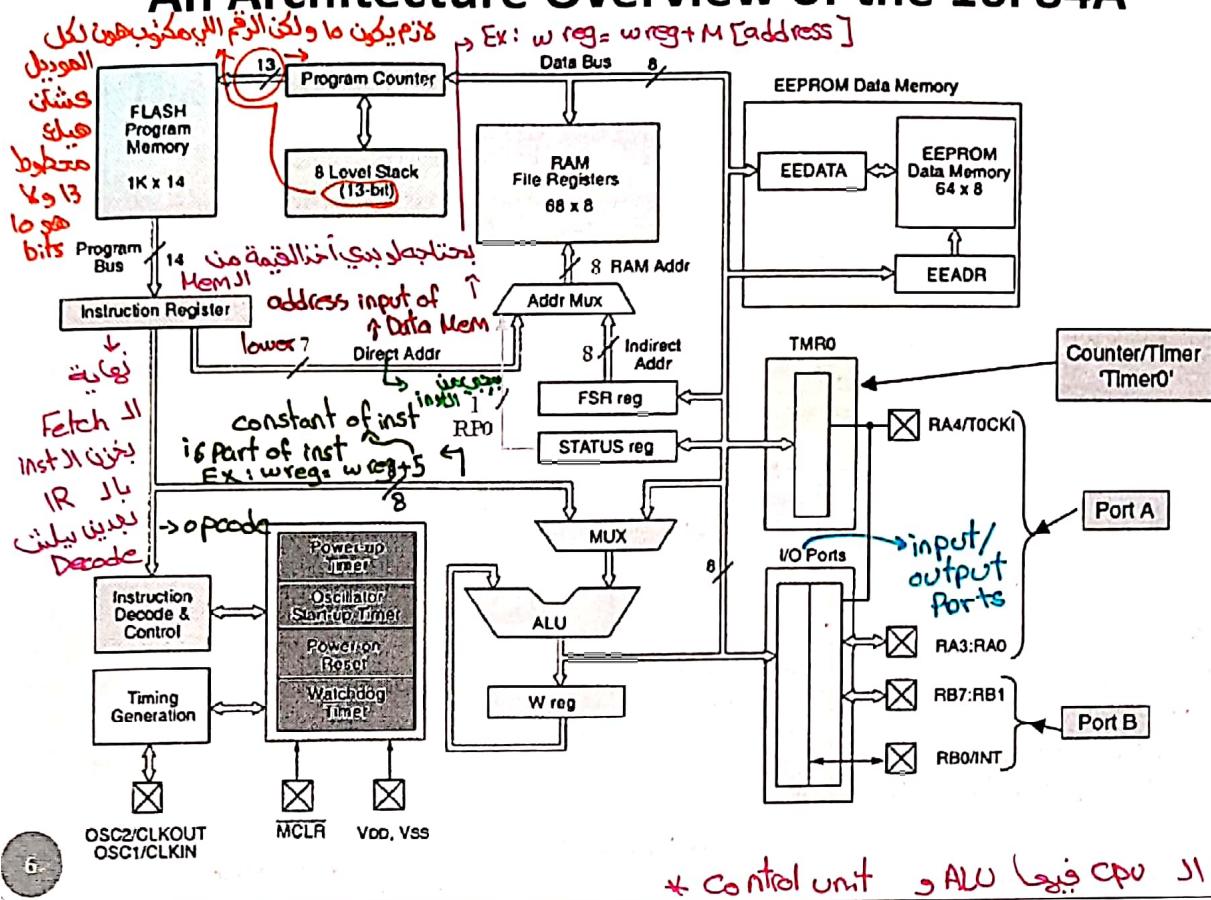
# An Architecture Overview of the 16F84A



- 18 Pins / DC to 20MHz / 16<sup>2</sup> x 14 program Memory/ 68 Bytes of RAM / 64 Bytes of EEPROM / 1 8-bit Timer / 1 5-bit Parallel Port / 1 8-bit Parallel Port

لازم نشوف شكلها من جوا عشان نعرف كيف يبرمجها

## An Architecture Overview of the 16F84A



\* control unit  $\rightarrow$  ALU فيجا CPU \*

$\rightarrow$  Arithmetic and logic unit

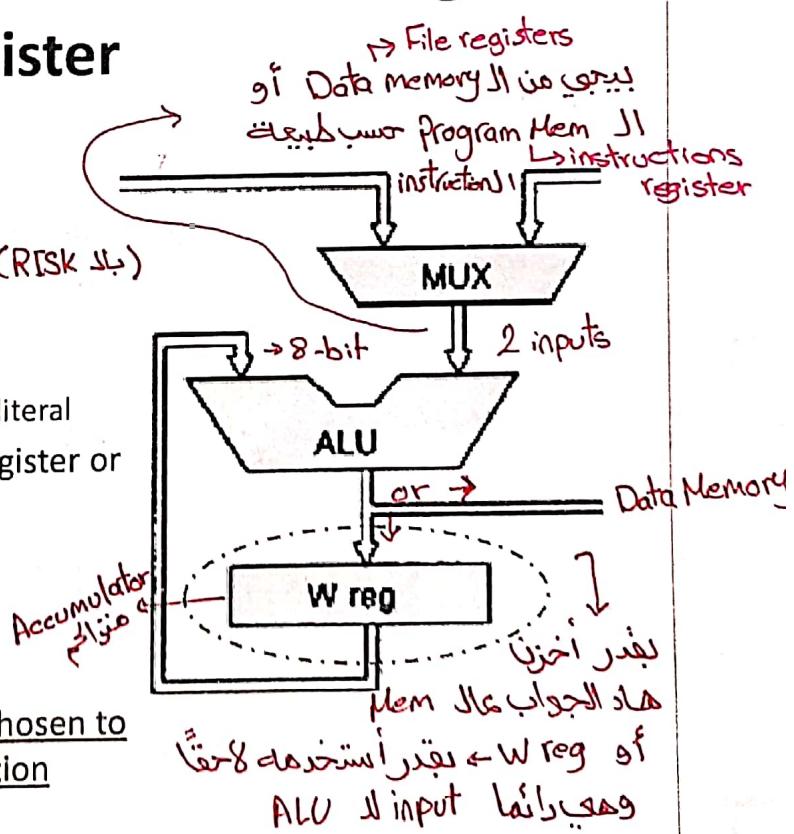
## The PIC 16F84A ALU and Working Register

### • Arithmetic & Logic Unit

- 8-bit ALU
- Supports 35 simple instructions (RISK)
- Input operands are
  - The working register
  - Content of some file register or a literal
- The result is stored in Working register or in a File register

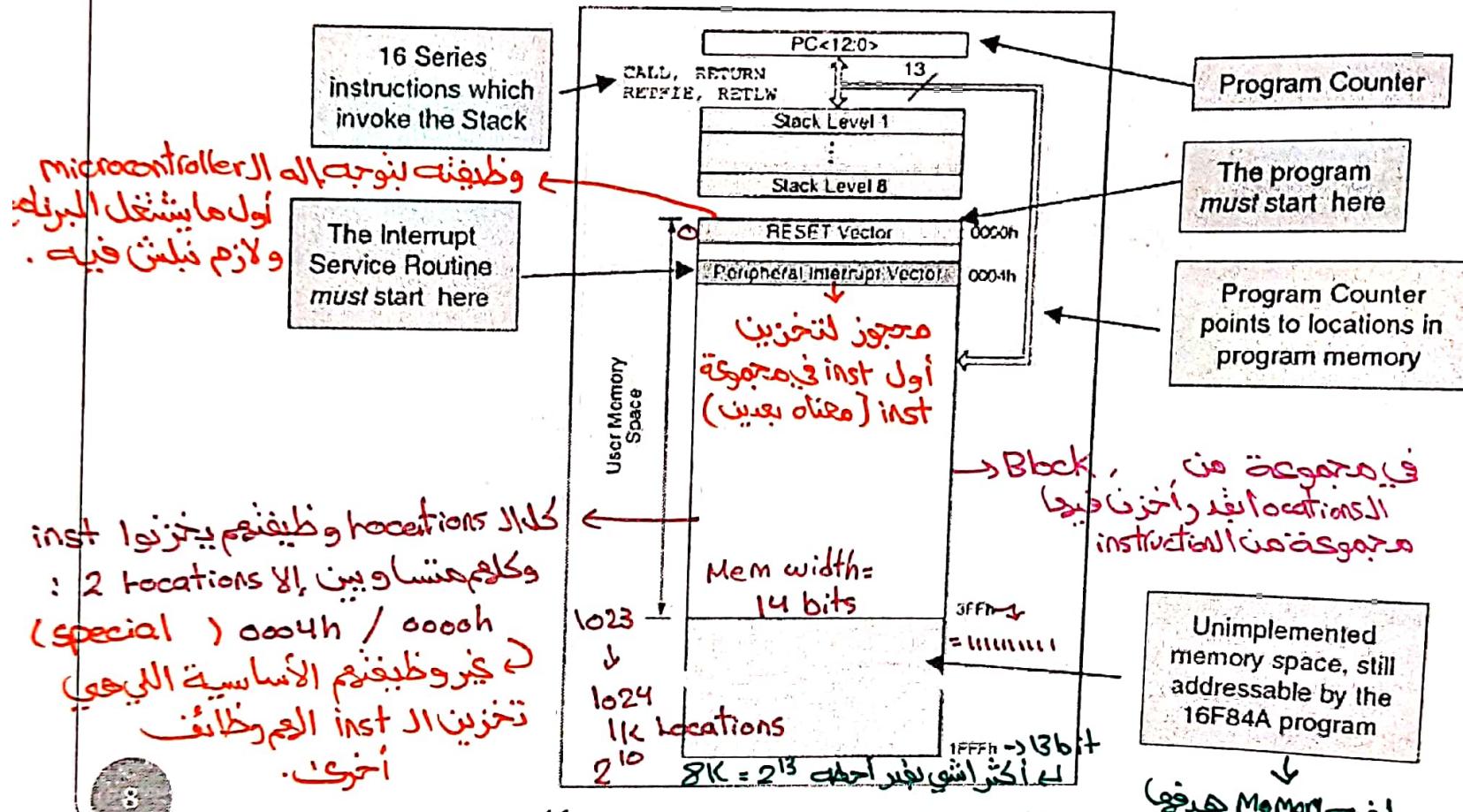
### • The Working Register

- Inside the CPU
- For many instructions, it can be chosen to hold the result of the last instruction executed by the CPU



# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

- Program Memory and Related Units

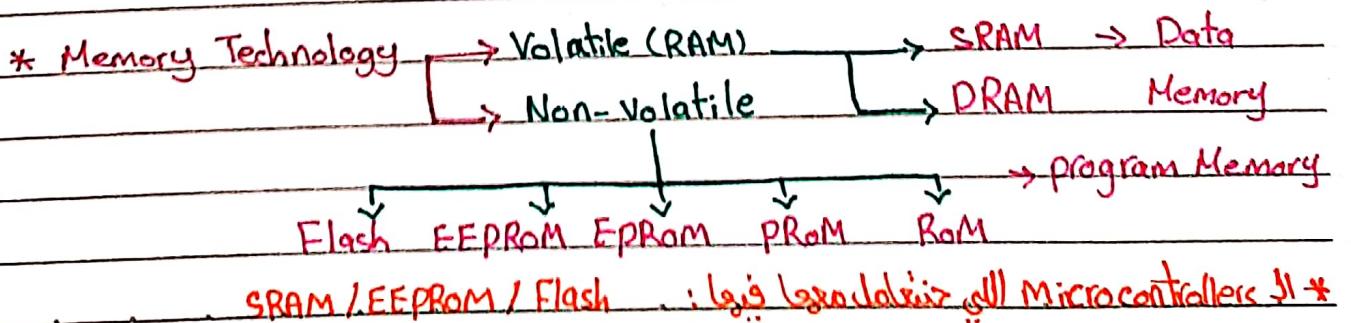
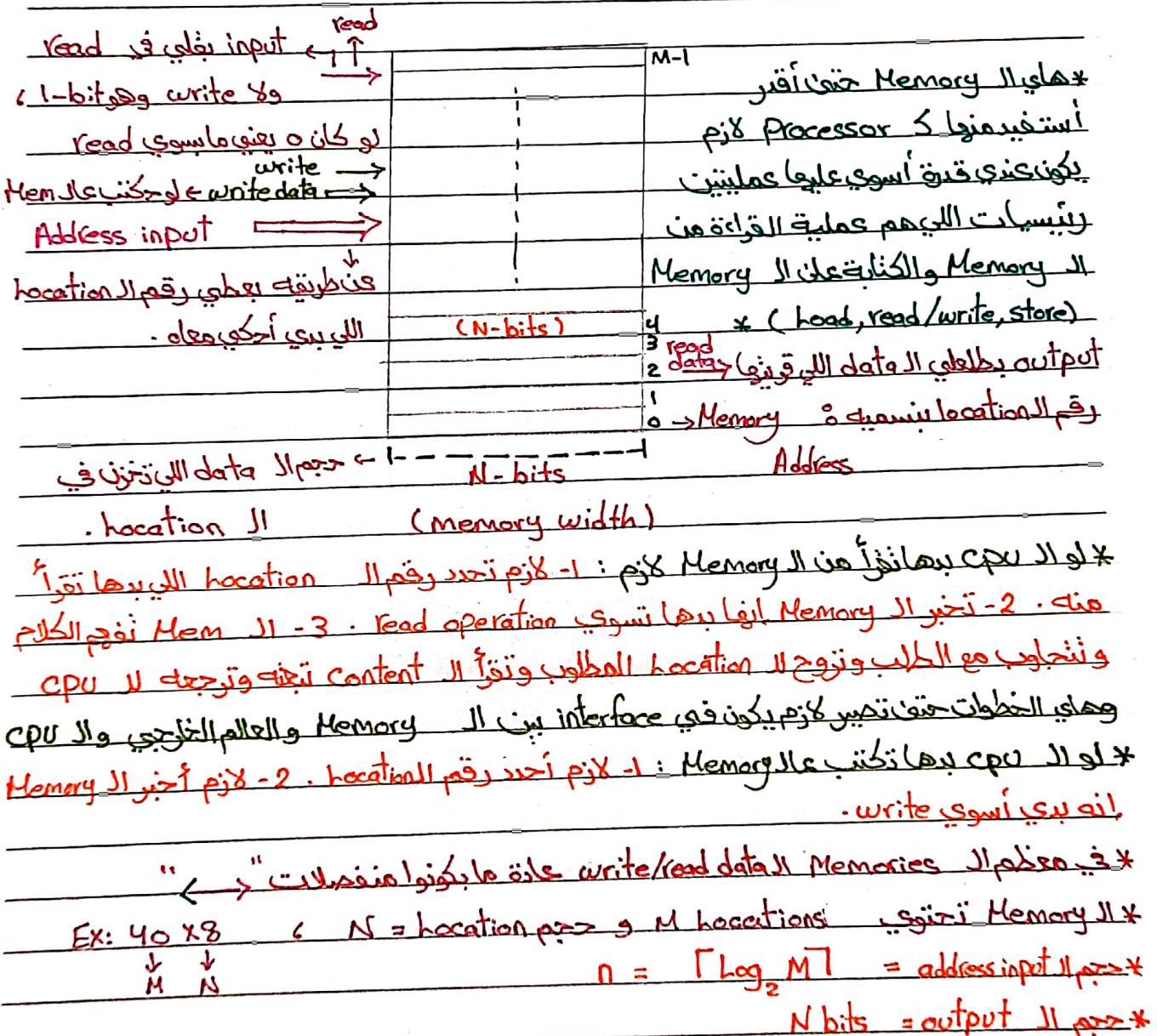


## Chapter 2:

### Slide 8 :

Memory = locations فيجا مجموعه من الـ Array كأنها

. bits بفر يخزن مجموعه من الـ locations وكل واحد من هذه الـ



# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

## • Program Memory

location }  $1K \times 14$  Bits

- Address range  $0000H - 03FFH$
- Flash (nonvolatile)  $\rightarrow$  عالية / سريعة  $\rightarrow$  أكثر من هيكل يمكن تفلي  $\rightarrow$  ببساطة محفوظ من لا errors
- 10000 erase/write cycles  $\rightarrow$  without any errors
- Location  $0000H$  is reserved for the reset vector
- Location  $0004H$  is reserved for the Interrupt Vector

## • Program Counter $\rightarrow$ reg / IP (Instruction Pointer)

- Holds the address of the instruction to be executed (next instruction)

## Stack $\rightarrow$ Small memory $\rightarrow$ addresses يخزن الـ Value في PC بسلط $\rightarrow$ يخزن مؤقت، مرتبطة في الـ PC مؤقت

- 8 levels (each is 13 bits)
- SRAM (volatile)
- Used to store/load the return address with instruction like CALL, RETURN, RETFIE, and RETLW (interrupts and subroutines)

## • Instruction Register

- Holds the instruction being executed  $\rightarrow$  يخزن الـ inst الذي قاعد بتنفيذها الآلن.

سريعة

غالباً

Volatile  
كشان أو طقة

الـ System يوجّل

من البداية حتى  
يكمّل حزد  
ما وقف.

Volatile/  
SRAM

Volatile

غالباً  
SRAM

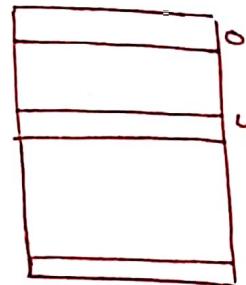
# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

## • نکوت The Configuration Word

- A special part of the program memory . **Microcontroller**
  - Allows the user to configure different features of the microcontroller at the time of program download and is not accessible within the program or while it is running **ما يقدر أتّهوا أو أتّهها أو أعملها** **أثناء تشغيل**  $\rightarrow$

إذا بقي أيزن الـ Value الموجودة في الـ configuration word فلنرجع لها كميموتن وأنزل الكود من المسار controller الشاشة.

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| bit 13-4 | CP: Code Protection bit<br>1 = Code protection disabled<br>0 = All program memory is code protected   |
| bit 3    | PWRTE: Power-up Timer Enable bit<br>1 = Power-up Timer is disabled<br>0 = Power-up Timer is enabled   |
| bit 2    | WDTE: Watchdog Timer Enable bit<br>1 = WDT enabled<br>0 = WDT disabled  |
| bit 1-0  | FOSC1:FOSC0: Oscillator Selection bits<br>11 = RC oscillator ] <span style="color:red">→ RC Circuits</span><br>10 = HS oscillator<br>01 = XT oscillator ] <span style="color:red">crystals</span><br>00 = LP oscillator |



های الی بستوپنها و اکن فی بعد آخرا هم location

الـ userـ هوـ locationsـ idـ FFFFـ ولكنـ أناـ كـ

# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

## ( File Registers / RAM / Data Memory ) ↴

# Data Memory and Special Function

## *Registers (SFRs)*

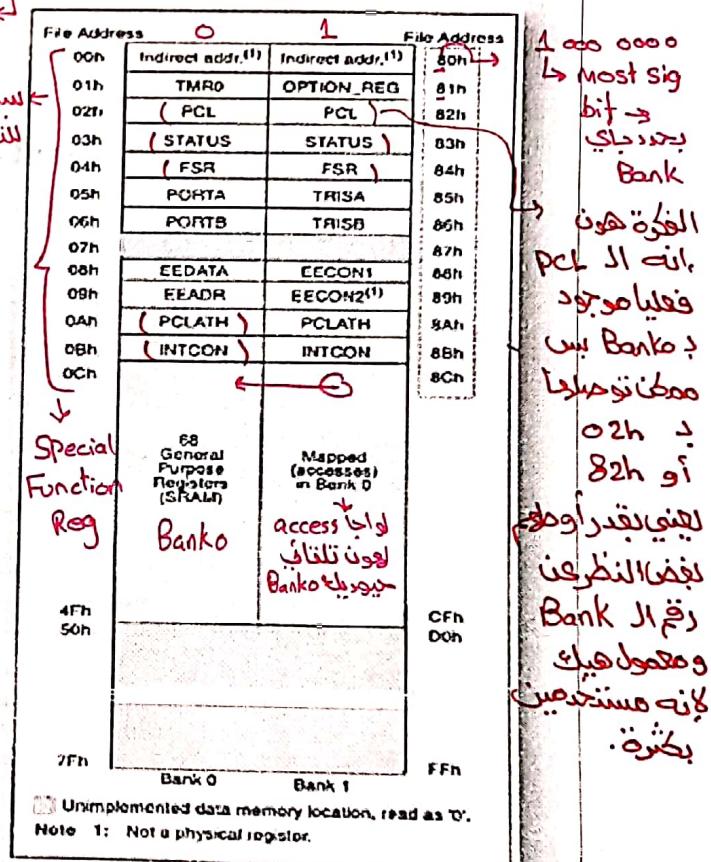
- SRAM (*volatile*)
  - Banked addressing → مسروحة بالدفتر

- ***Special Function Registers SFRs***

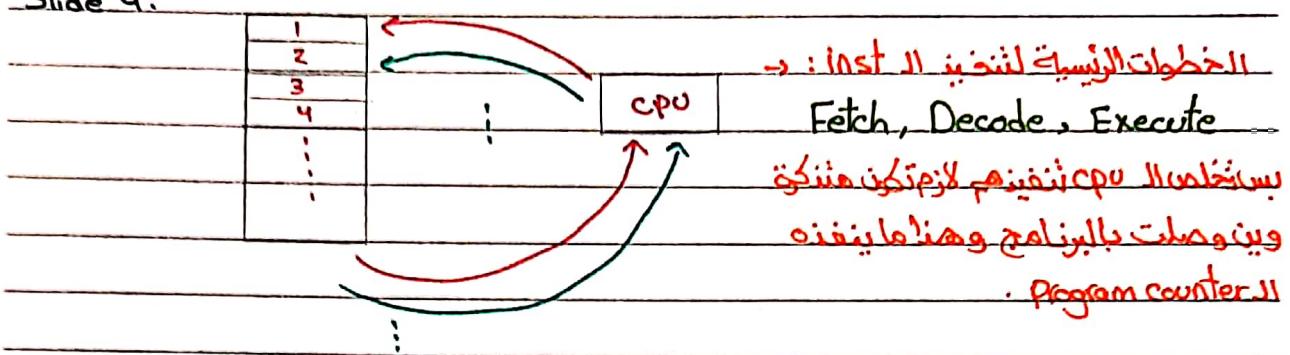
- Locations 01H-OBH in bank 0 and 81H-8BH in bank 1
  - Used to communicate with I/O and control the microcontroller operation
  - Some of them hold I/O data

- *General Purpose Registers*

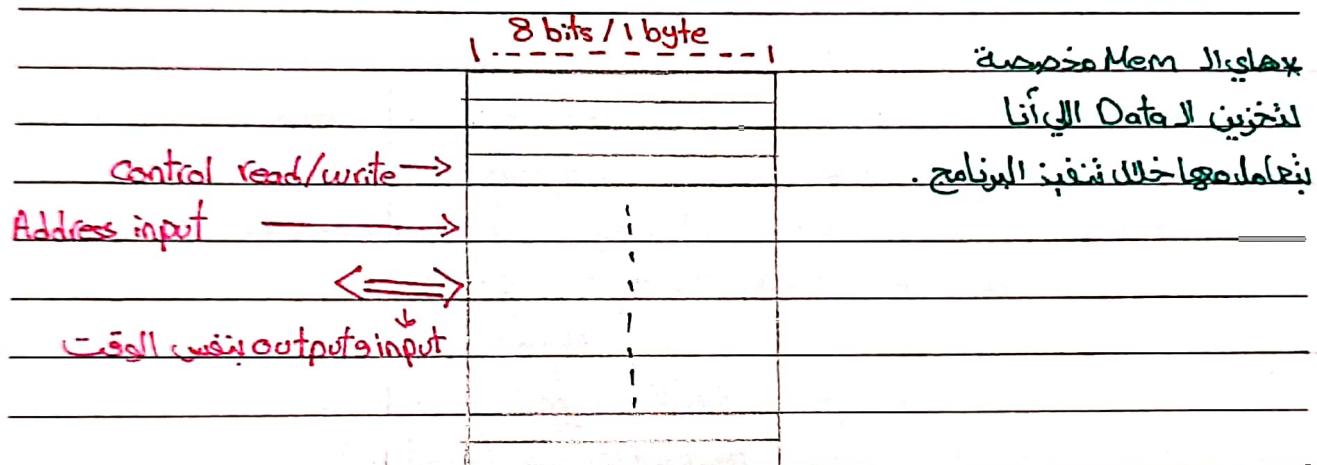
- Addresses 0CH – 4FH (68 Bytes)
  - Used for storing general data



Slide 9:



Slide 11: Data Memory / File Registers / RAM.

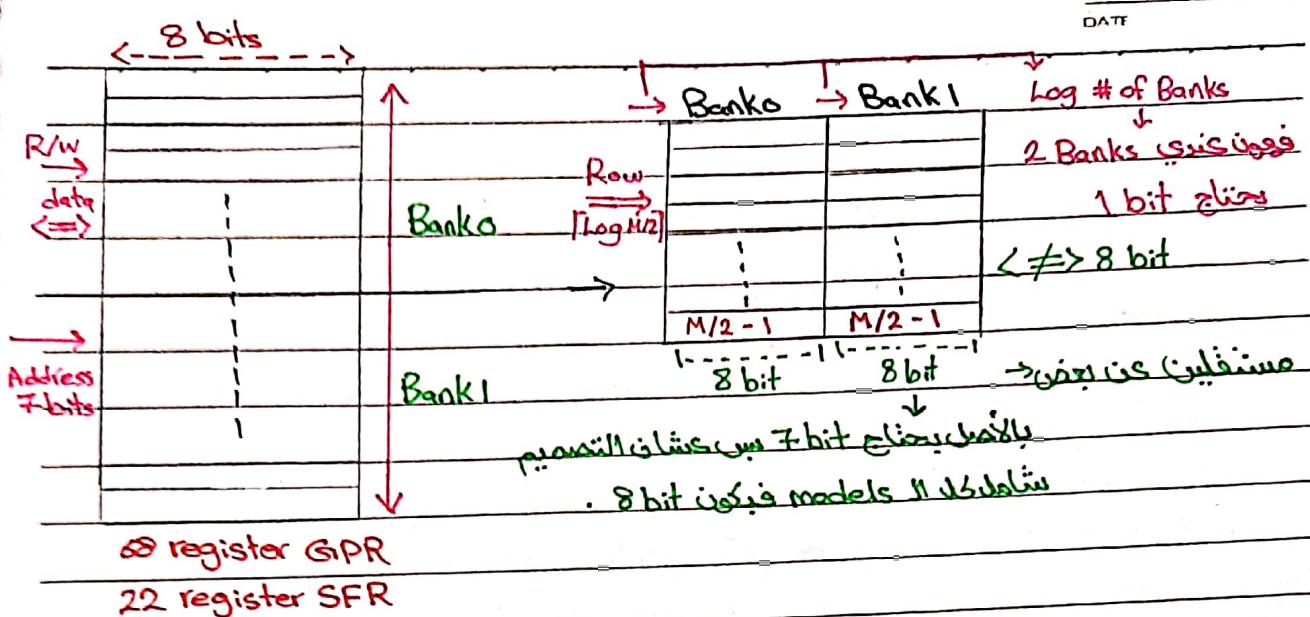


68 Registers/Location →

هو بالأصل أكثر من 68 ولكن هذا الرقم يسمى (general purpose Register) GPR. أنا user أقرر أستخدامهم لخزن شوما بري وفيبي SFR 22 Register آخرين يسموا Value (Special Function Registers) يقرر أتعامل معهم وأقراً ولكن عليهم بعض الـ Microcontroller في الميكروكونترولر. إذا الإجمالي 90 registers تقريباً.

( $2^7$ ).  $2^{10} = 1024$  Address input فـ 1024 registers بما أنهم 7 bits ::

$$\text{Address input} = 7 \text{ bits}$$



\* الـ PIC16 ينسخدم طريقة شبيهة مختلفة لترتيب الـ locations في الـ Data Memory

\* الطريقة هي تقسم locations الموجدة إلى مجموعات وهذه المجموعات يتم ترتيبها بطريقة 2D وكما في المجموعة تسمى Bank تحتوي على locations التي كانت.

\* بعدها الـ Address يصبح مختلفاً تاليًا فيجب إدخال رقم الـ row ورقم الـ column.

→ 2D الـ bits اللي احتاجهم في الـ 10 هم نفس الـ 11 bits اللي احتاجتهم في الـ 11

\* one Bank  $\Rightarrow \# \text{bits} = \log_2 M$

\* Two Banks  $\Rightarrow \# \text{bits} = \log_2 M / \text{Banks} + \log_2 \text{Banks}$

\* المفهوم تفصيلاً بهذا الشكل هو: العلاقة بين مليم الـ instructions

• instructions حجم الـ Instruction ثابت، إذا كانت في الـ PIC Microcontrollers

جزء من الـ instructions ينطوي على الـ Memory Address 5 Address

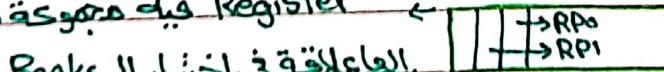
lower 7 bits يخزن رقم الـ address

\* ولكن لأن الـ Memory الكامل الحالاته ولعلم جمل الـ memory المستخدم من الـ instruction

7 bits Address field يتحققوا الـ Banks بحيث يثبتت الـ Address على

وتخزين جزء من الـ address في الـ instruction وما تبقى من الـ address يخزن في مكان

آخر الـ User ينطوي فيه Register في مجموعه من الـ bits



↓ يخزن رقم الـ address

# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

## Special Function Registers (SFRs)

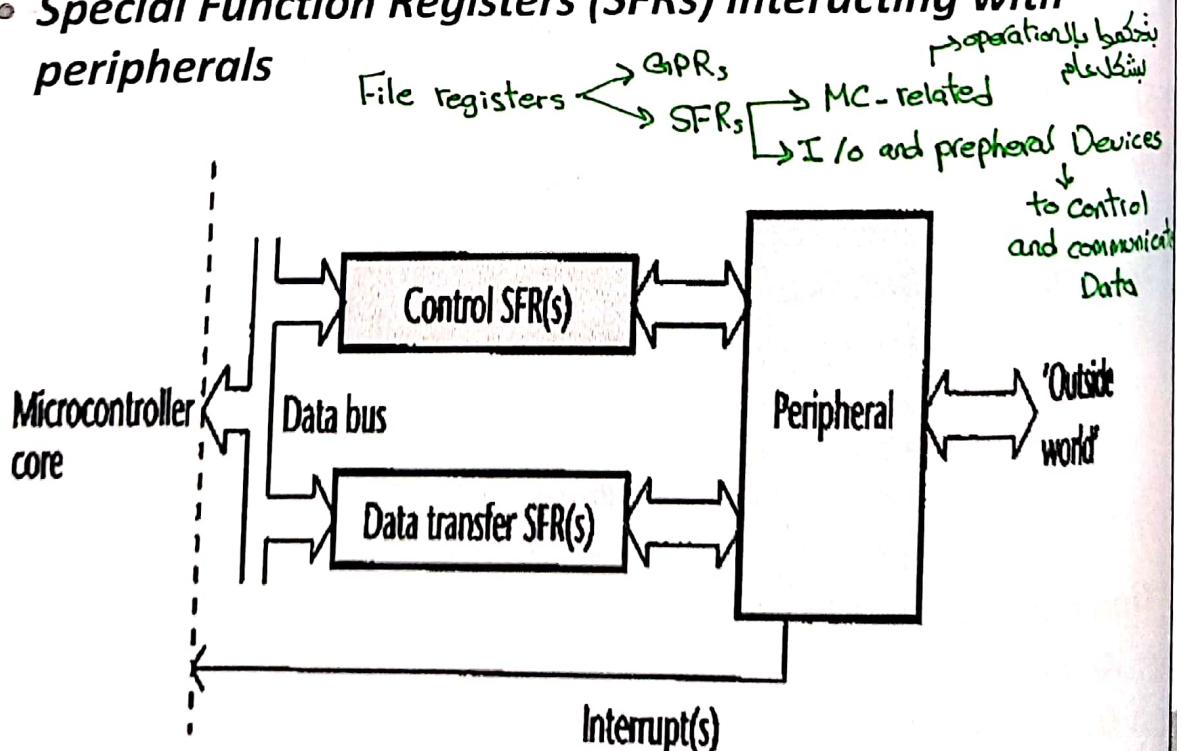
Address	Bank 0	Bank 1	Address
00h	INDF	←	80h
01h	TMRO	OPTION_REG	81h
02h	PCL	←	82h
03h	STATUS	←	83h
04h	FSR	←	84h
05h	PORTA	TRISA	85h
06h	PORTB	TRISB	86h
07h	Unimplemented	←	87h
08h	EEDATA	EECON1	88h
09h	EEADR	EECON2	89h
0Ah	POLATH	←	8Ah
0Bh	INTCON	←	8Bh
0Ch - 4Fh	GPR	←	8C h - CFh

INDF : Data memory contents by Indirect addressing  
 TMRO : Timer counter  
 PCL : Low order 8 bits of program counter  
 STATUS : Flag of calculation result  
 FSR : Indirect data memory address pointer  
 PORTA : PORTA DATA I/O  
 PORTB : PORTB DATA I/O  
 EEDATA : Data for EEPROM  
 EEADR : Address for EEPROM  
 PCLATH : Write buffer for upper 5 bits of the program counter  
 INTCON : Interruption control  
 OPTIN\_REG : Mode set  
 TRISA : Mode set for PORTA  
 TRISB : Mode set for PORTB  
 EECON1 : Control Register for EEPROM  
 EECON2 : Write protection Register for EEPROM

12

## The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

- Special Function Registers (SFRs) interacting with peripherals



13

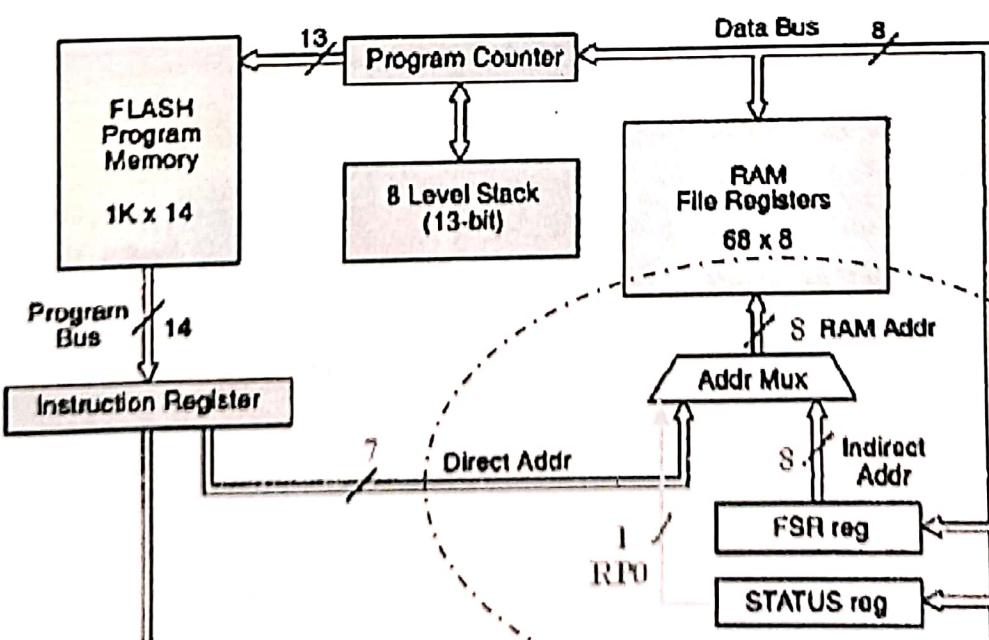
# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

- **Data Memory Addressing**

- For PIC 16F84A, the address of any memory location (File Register) is 8 bits
  - One bit is used to select the bank
  - Seven bits to select a location in the bank
- Bank selection is done through using bits 5 and 6 of the STATUS registers (RP0 and RP1)
- For the 16F84A, only RP0 is needed since we have two banks
- In general, two forms to address the RAM (File Registers)
  - Direct addressing – the 7-bit address is part of the instruction
  - Indirect addressing
    - the 7-bit address is loaded in lower 7 bits of the *File Select Register (FSR, 04H)*
    - Bank selection is done using the most significant bit of FSR and the IRP bit in the STATUS register

# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

- **Data Memory Addressing**



Microcontroller هي ميكروكونترولر مدمج في ميكروكونترولر Microcontrollers It has register bank موجود بالاً وله برسماً جواً فإنه من وجة نظر الـ address (address) جزء من

# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

- The STATUS Register (03H, 83H)

Bank Selection bit		R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-1	R-1	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x					
bit 7-6		IRP	RP1K	(RPO)	TO	PD	Z	DC	C					
bit 5		bit 7 → indirect	→ Direct addressing	Unimplemented: Maintain as '0'	Pic 169A, ما يحتاج في									
bit 4		RP0: Register Bank Select bits (used for direct addressing) 01 = Bank 1 (80h - FFh) 00 = Bank 0 (00h - 7Fh)												
bit 3		TO: Time-out bit 1 = After power-up, CLRWDT instruction, or SLEEP instruction 0 = A WDT time-out occurred												
bit 2		PD: Power-down bit 1 = After power-up or by the CLRWDT instruction 0 = By execution of the SLEEP instruction												
bit 1		Z: Zero bit → آخرية كانت نبيتها ٥ 1 = The result of an arithmetic or logic operation is zero 0 = The result of an arithmetic or logic operation is not zero												
bit 0		DC: Digit carry/borrow bit (ADDWF, ADDLW, SUBIW, SUBWF instructions) (for borrow, the polarity is reversed) 1 = A carry-out from the 4th low order bit of the result occurred 0 = No carry-out from the 4th low order bit of the result												
		C: Carry/borrow bit (ADDWF, ADDLW, SUBIW, SUBWF instructions) (for borrow, the polarity is reversed) 1 = A carry-out from the Most Significant bit of the result occurred 0 = No carry-out from the Most Significant bit of the result occurred												
<p>Note: A subtraction is executed by adding the two's complement of the second operand.  For rotate (RRF, RLF) instructions, this bit is loaded with either the high or low order bit of the source register.</p>														

# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

## • Data Related

### • EEPROM Data Memory

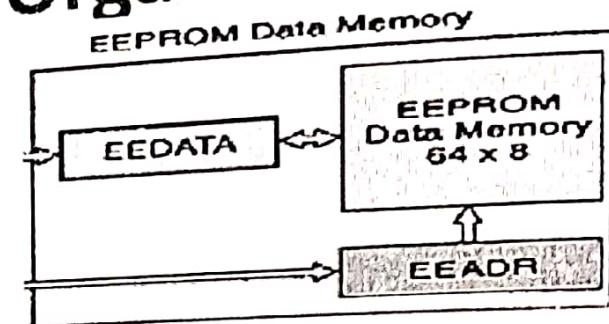
القراءة والكتابة  
منها بطريقة  
لا يستخدمها لتخزين  
ما يدخل اليه  
ما يدي تردد  
مانطقياً أو  
Power

- 64 bytes Non-volatile
- 10 000 000 erase/write cycles
- Used to store data that is likely to be needed for long term
- Operation is controlled through EEDATA (08H), EEADR (09H), EECON1 (88H), and EECON2 (89H) SFRs → 4 Registers → ( وسیط )  
        ↳ بفتح وسیط مشاری  
        SRAM
- To read a location
  - store the address in EEADR and set the RD bit in EECON1  
            ↳ Read bit
  - data is copied to EEDATA register

### • To write to a location

- data and address are placed in EEDATA and EEADR, respectively
- enable writing by setting the WREN bit in EECON1 SFR  
        ↳ write Enable bit
- store 55H then AAH in EECON2
- commit writing by enabling the WR bit EECON1
- Once the write is done, the EEIF flag is set in EECON1.

ولично يجي هل خلصت عليه الكتابة أو لا



# The PIC 16F84A Memory Organization

- **The EECON1 Register (88H)**

	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-x	R/W-0	R/S-0	R/S-0
bit 7	—	—	—	EEIF	WRERR	WREN	WR	RD

بقرأجل set و بقى ٥ لما تخلص  
عليه الكتابة.

bit 7-5 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 4 **EEIF: EEPROM Write Operation Interrupt Flag bit**  
1 = The write operation completed (must be cleared in software)  
0 = The write operation is not complete or has not been started

bit 3 **WRERR: EEPROM Error Flag bit**  
1 = A write operation is prematurely terminated (any MCLR Reset or any WDT Reset during normal operation)  
0 = The write operation completed

bit 2 **WREN: EEPROM Write Enable bit**  
1 = Allows write cycles  
0 = Inhibits write to the EEPROM

bit 1 **WR: Write Control bit**  
1 = Initiates a write cycle. The bit is cleared by hardware once write is complete. The WR bit can only be set (not cleared) in software.  
0 = Write cycle to the EEPROM is complete

bit 0 **RD: Read Control bit**  
1 = Initiates an EEPROM read RD is cleared in hardware. The RD bit can only be set (not cleared) in software.  
0 = Does not initiate an EEPROM read

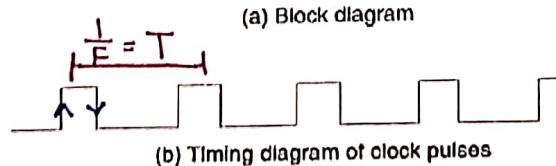
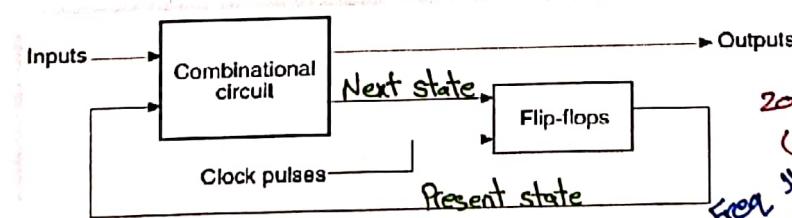
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## Some Issues of Timing

- **The Clock** → دوام

- ↳ • The microcontroller is made up of combinational and sequential logic.  
Synch-- Thus, it requires a clock !

- Clock – a continuously running fixed frequency logic square wave
- Timers, counters, serial communication functions are also dependent on the clock
- Operating frequency has direct impact on power consumption → components
- Every microcontroller has a range for its clock



ميكرو ذاكرة و flip-flop register

Freq اول في الـ

الـ 5 MHz = PIC

لـ Freq microcontroller

20/4 = 5 ← 20 MHz (يـ 5 Freq اـ 20)

$$F = \frac{F_{osc}}{4} \Rightarrow T_{cy} = \frac{4}{F_{osc}}$$

instruction cycle  
Period inst

19

# Some Issues of Timing

- Instruction Cycle  $\rightarrow$  بنتقذ خلايا CPU ١٤  
 $F_{osc}/4 = F_{instructions}$
  - The main clock is divided by a fixed value (4 in the 16 series) into a lower-frequency signal
  - The cycle time of this signal is called the *instruction cycle*
  - The primary unit of time in the action of processor
- $T_{cy} = \frac{1}{F_{inst}} = \frac{4}{F_{osc}}$

Clock frequency	Instruction cycle	
	Frequency	Period
20 MHz	$\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ 5 MHz	$\rightarrow$ 200 ns
4 MHz	$\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ 1 MHz	$\rightarrow$ 1 $\mu$ s
1 MHz	$\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ 250 kHz	$\rightarrow$ 4 $\mu$ s
32.768 kHz	$\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ 8.192 kHz	$\rightarrow$ 122.07 $\mu$ s

المقلوب

20

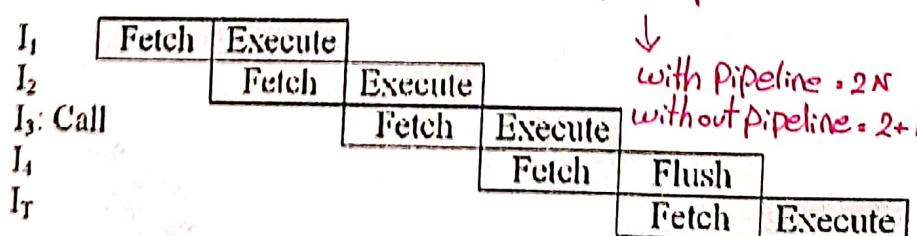
# Some Issues of Timing

## • Pipelining (زيادة عدد inst المالي بالخالص في وحدة الزمن)

- Every instruction in the computer has to be fetched from memory and then executed. These steps are usually performed one after another
- The CPU can be designed to fetch the next instruction while executing the current instruction. This improves performance significantly!
- This is called *Pipelining*
- All PIC microcontrollers implement pipelining (RISC+Harvard make it easy)

Speedup = 2

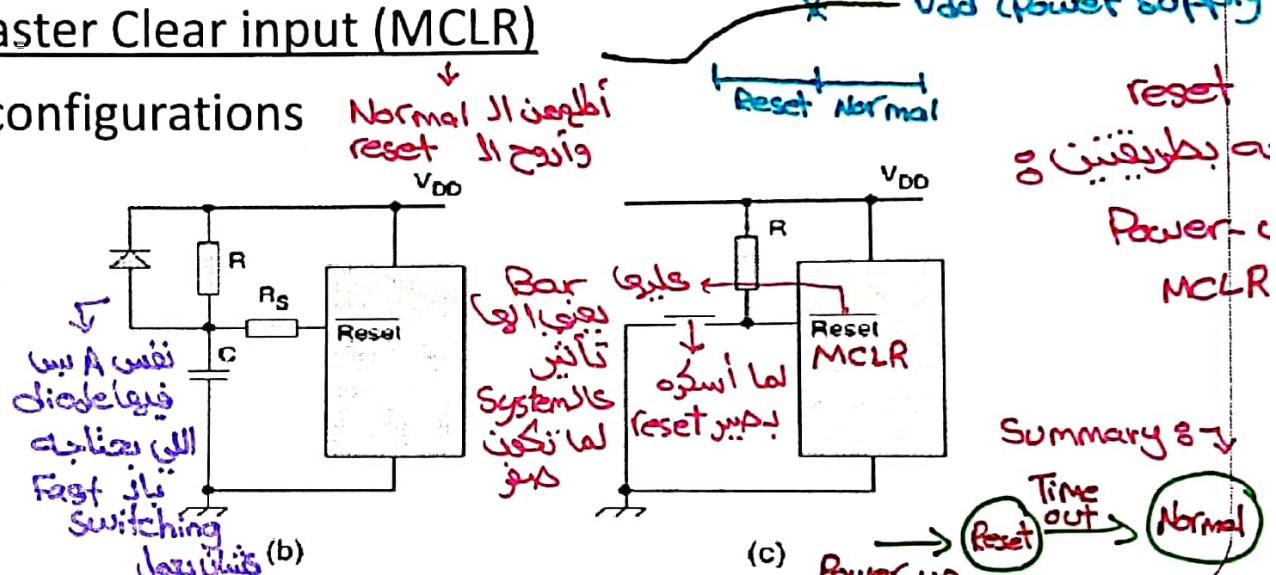
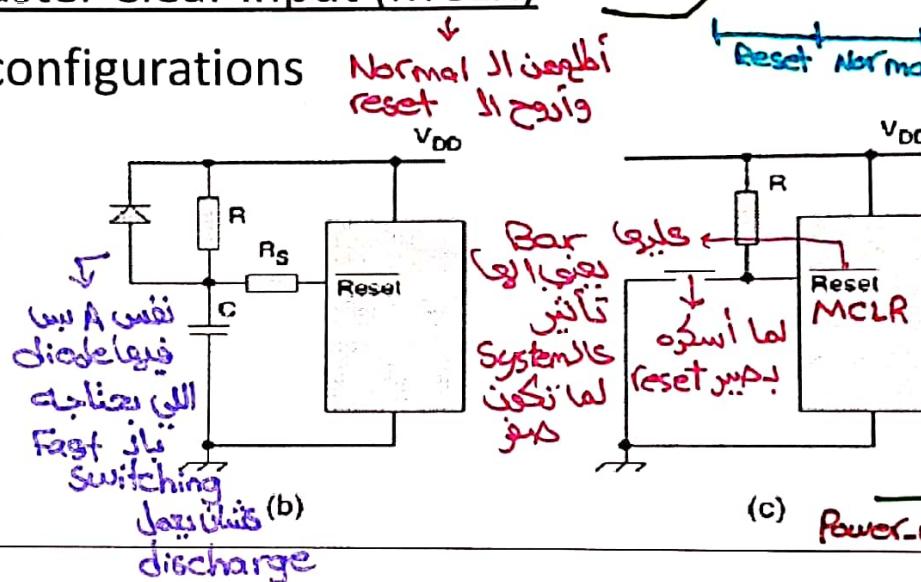
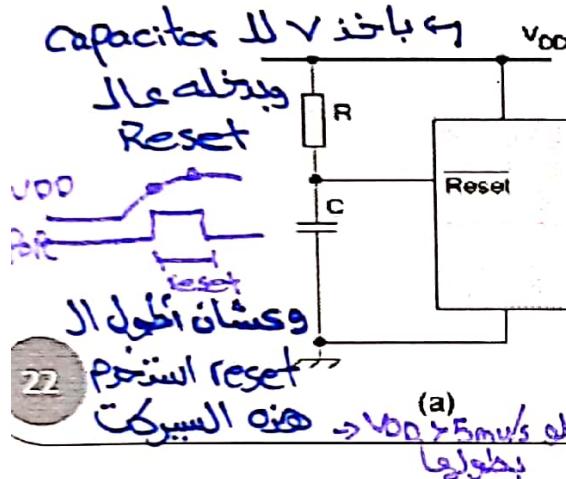
$\downarrow$   
with Pipeline =  $2N$   
without Pipeline =  $2+N-1$



Time

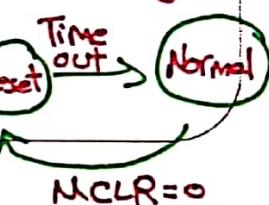
# Power-up and Reset

- On power-up, the microcontroller must start to execute the program stored in the program memory from its beginning (address 0000H)
  - \* Reset state and Normal state : *الحالتين Microcontroller*
- A specialized circuit inside the microcontroller detects this and is responsible for putting the microcontroller in the **reset state**:
  - the program counter is set to zero  $PC = 0000 \rightarrow$  موجود هون
  - the SFRs are set such that the peripherals are in safe and disabled
- Another way to put the microcontroller in the reset state is to apply logic zero to the Master Clear input (MCLR)
- Some reset circuit configurations



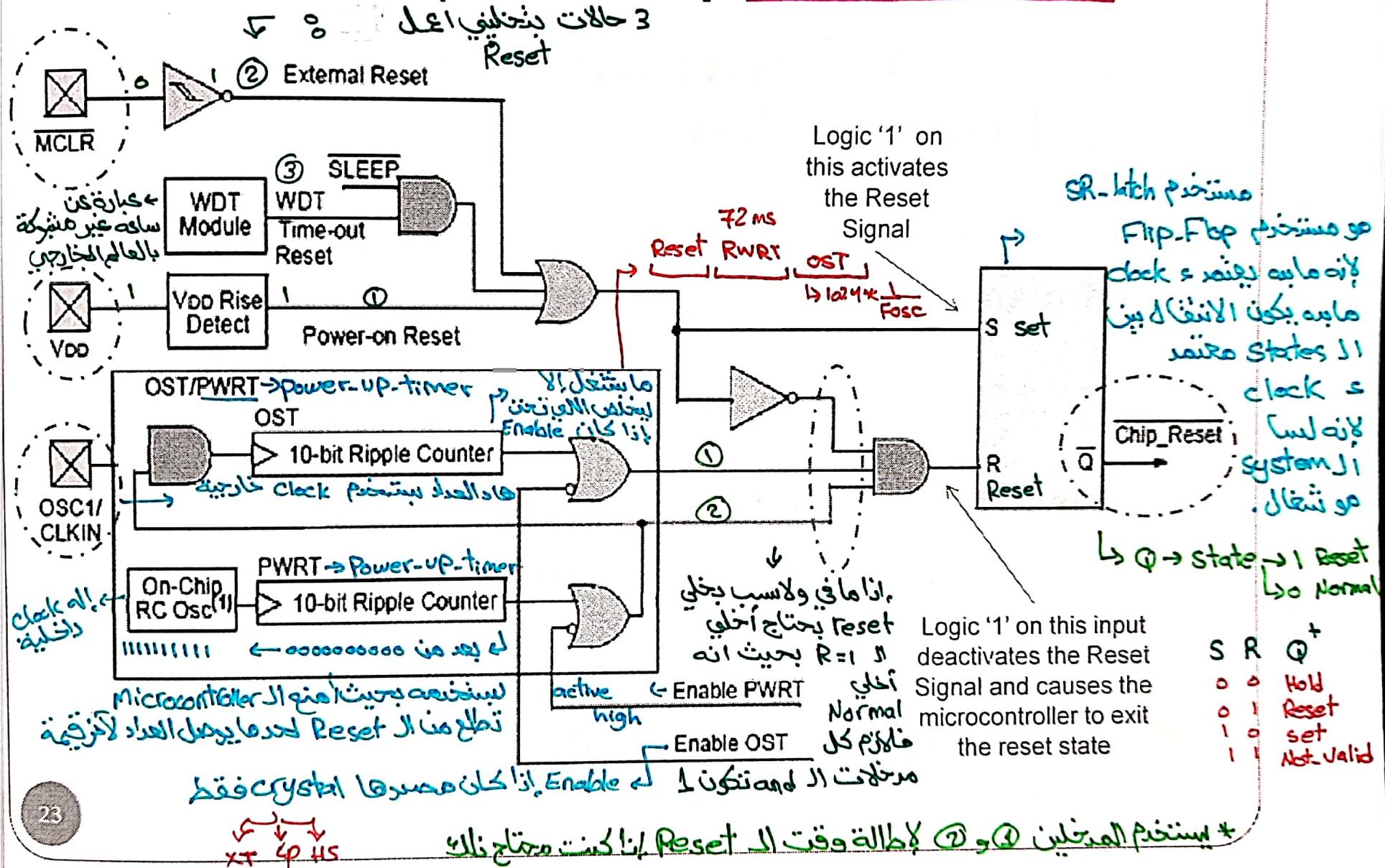
Power-up

Scanned with CamScanner



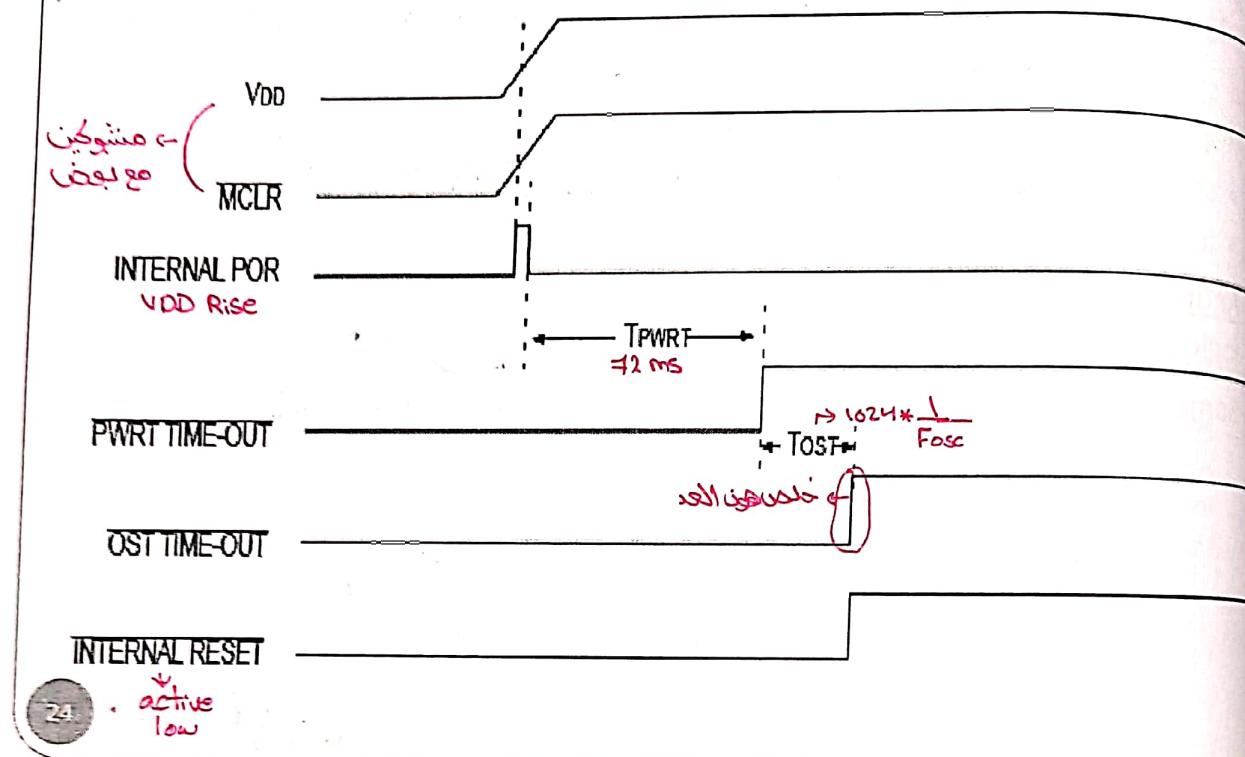
**state** \* microcontrolled \* متحكم بالعمرنة هي بآي  
storage خلزمني  $\rightarrow$  Microcontroller the one who controls the system  
 $\rightarrow$  Reset  $\leftarrow$  Normal  $\rightarrow$  States of the system  
MCLR =

# The 16F84A on-Chip Reset Circuit



# The 16F84A on-Chip Reset Circuit

Example on reset timing when MCLR is connected to VDD



## Summary

- The PIC 16F84A series is a diverse and cost effective family of microcontrollers
- The PIC 16F84A is pipelined RISC processor with Harvard architecture
- The PIC 16F84A has three different memory types
- An important memory area is the Special Function Register area which act as link between the CPU and peripherals
- Reset operation must be understood for proper operation of the microcontroller

## Slide 19 ٩

\* الفائدة من زيادة الـ Frequency هي إني أقل الـ Time بين الـ Edges وبالتالي يقدر أداء أكثر من طرق خلال الـ Time وبذلك يتحسين المدى .

\* السبب في وجود Maximum Frequency

1- لأنها تستهلك نفس الطاقة في فترة زمنية أقل فالـ Power ينخفض عملياً وينتج عن الطاقة من كثافة الحرارة أذ نزيد الـ Maximum Frequency وبالتالي يمكن تجربة النظام .

2- أنا أعطيت الـ combinational circuits الوقت الكافي لتقديم بعملياتوا وتقطع الـ output والـ Next state فلو زدت الـ Frequency يقل الـ Period time وبالتالي النتيجة التي حصل عليها خطأ لأنها أطيءت الـ combinational circuit الوقت الكافي لتعطيني النتيجة فما بدرين أعلى الـ Freq كثير لأن في delay لازم ألا يجيء .

## Slide 21 ١٠

\* الخطوات الرئيسية لتنفيذ أي Instruction

Inst 1 F D E → 3 cycles per inst

Inst 2 F D E

Inst 3 F D E

\* عدد الـ cycles الكلي الذي يحتاجه = ( more time : 9 Msec ) . 9 cycles

\* اجدى حل في مايسما بالـ pipelining وهو تنفيذ أكثر من موجة مختلفة بنفس الوقت .

Inst 1 F D E → 3 cycles per inst

Inst 2 F D F

Inst 3 F D E ( 3 + N - 1 ) cycles

( less time : 5 Msec ) . 5 cycles = \* هيك حل عدد الـ cycles الكلي ↑

\* Performance = Time to Execute the Instruction الـ

. ( overlapping ) نتيجة الـ

\* Speedup =  $\frac{3N}{3+N-1}$  → ( قدرة الأول أبطأ من الثاني )

ما يدخل الى CPU يكون computers مبرمجاً باللغة البرمجية او Prog Mem او harddisk فعالة تكون مختلفة عن Prog Mem وملائمة لـ microcontrollers حتى تتمكن من تنفيذ البرنامج.

## Introduction

لـ أي CPU ولديها القدرة على تنفيذ مجموعة من instructions محددة.

- Every computer can recognize and execute a group of instructions called the *Instruction Set*
  - These instructions are represented in binary (*machine code*)  
لـ لغة تفهمها CPU
  - A program is a sequence of instructions drawn from the instruction set and combined to perform specific operation
  - To run the program:
    - It is loaded in binary format in the system memory
- FDE ← • The computer steps through every instruction and execute it
- Execution continues unless something stops it like the end of program or an interrupt  
مثل انه يخلص البرنامج  
أو تحدث عملية مقلقة (interrupt)

3

## How to Write Programs

- Machine code
  - Uses the binary equivalent of the instructions  
معكين أخطأ فيها
  - Slow, tedious, and error-prone →  
بسولة  
متعب  
 $Ex: w = w + 13 \rightarrow 00\ 0111\ 0001\ 0101$   
يغير حرف هيك
- Assembly
  - Each instruction is given a mnemonic.  
نمط معين  
من الحروف
  - A program called Assembler converts to machine code
  - Rather slow and inefficient for large and complex programs  
 $addw\ NUM,\ w$

Processor  
اللة  
خاصة  
المبرأة

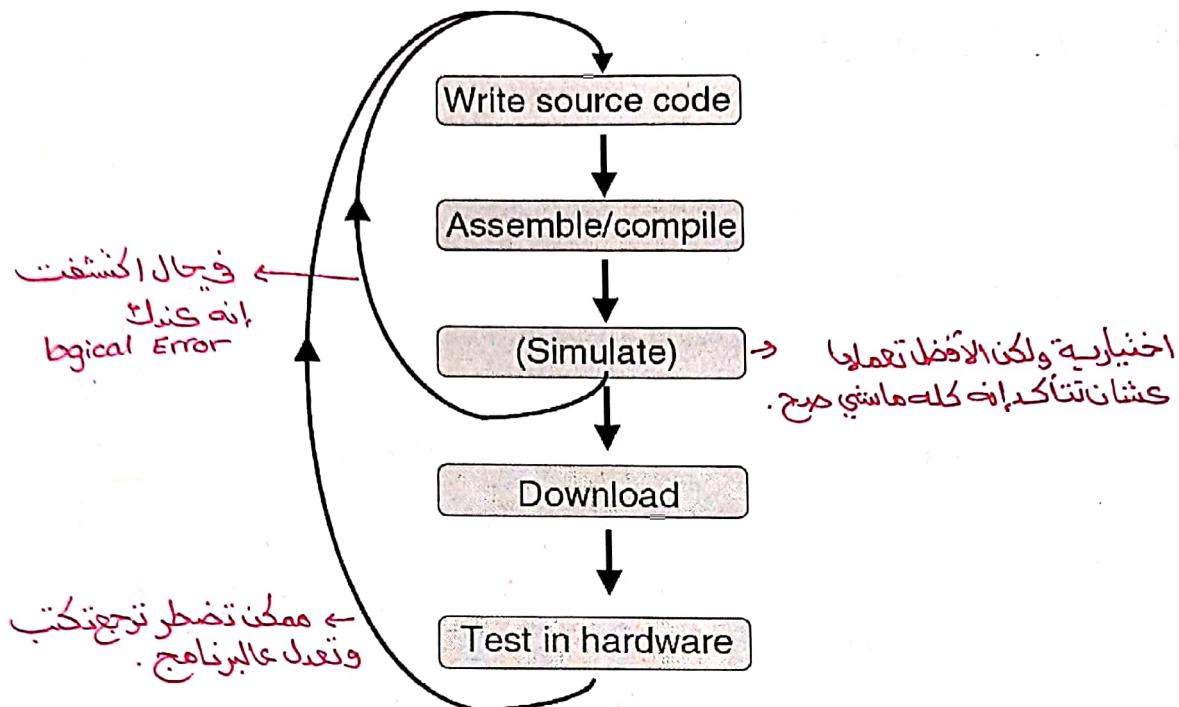
### High-level language

- Use English-like commands to program
- A program called Compiler converts to machine code
- Easy !! The program could be inefficient !  
 $for (i=0; i<10; i++) sum += a[i];$

Assembly  
والغة  
Machine  
code

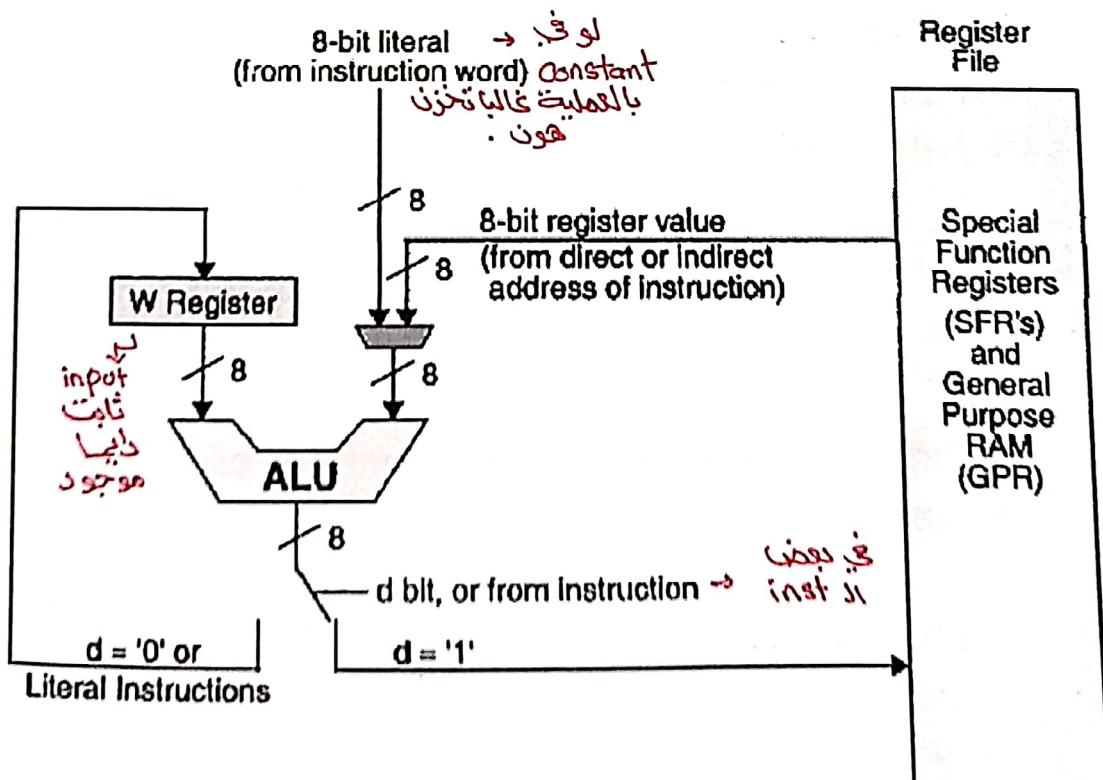
4

# Program Development Process



# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

- The PIC 16 Series ALU



# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

- 35 instructions represented using 14 bits!!! داتا
  - The binary code of the instruction itself is called the *Opcode*
  - Most of these instruction operate/use on values called *Operands (ranging from no operands to two)*
  - Three categories of instructions  $\rightarrow$  بناء على حجم الـ operand ونوعه

بشبثوا حجم  
الـ inst  
الـ CPU  
تعرف كم حجم  
الـ inst لها  
تقريره وما  
يكون صعب

- First operand** ال معروف او W **Second operand** هنا ال ادخل FR يليخذه كل الاو بغير عال bit جا FR بس

  - Byte-oriented file register operations → FR
  - Bit-oriented file register operations → FR
  - Literal and control operations

48-bit

  - Type of operations
    - Arithmetic
    - Logic
    - Data movement
    - Control
    - Miscellaneous

The diagram shows a horizontal line representing a 48-bit register. A vertical line labeled '14 bits' indicates a subset of the register. Below this line is a box containing five diagonal lines, with an asterisk (\*) to its left. An arrow points from the word 'opcode' to this box.

كل ما يتبقى من bits هى operands فى سيارة

جزء من مدخلات التحكم نوع او inst (opcode)

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

- **Introduction to PIC 16 ISA**
  - Types of operands
    - A 7-bit address for a memory location in RAM (Register File) denoted by **f**
    - A 3-bit to specify a bit location within an 8-bit data denoted by **b**
    - A 1-bit to determine the destination of the result denoted by **d**
    - A 8-bit number for literal data or 11-bit number for literal address denoted by **k**

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## • Examples

- **clrw**

- Clears the working register W

- **clrf f**

- Clears the memory location specified by the 7-bit address f

- **addwf f, d**

- Adds the contents of the working register W to the memory location with 7-bit address in f. the result is saved in W if  $d=0$ , or in f if  $d=1$

- **bcf f, b**

- Clears the bit in position specified by b in memory location specified by 7-bit address f

- **addlw k**

- Adds the content of W to the 8-bit value specified by k. The result is stored back in W

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Byte-oriented File Register Operations

- Format: **op f, d**

- **op**: operation

- **f**: address of file or register

- **d**: destination (0: working register, 1: file register)

- Example:

addwf PORTA, 0

Example: addwf 0x30,0

Adds the contents of the working register and register PORTA then puts the result in the working register.

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Bit-oriented File Register Operations

- Format: **op f, b**
  - op: operation
  - f: address of file or register
  - b: bit number, 0 through 7

- Example:

bsf STATUS, 5

Example: bsf 0x0A,5

Sets to 1 Bit 5 of register STATUS.

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# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Literal and Control Operations

- Format: **op k**
  - op: operation
  - k: literal, an 8-bit if data or 11-bit if address

- Examples:

addlw 5

Adds to the working register the value 5.

call 9

Calls the subroutine at address 9.

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# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Arithmetic Instructions

قد يختلف النتائج حسب  
الInstruction من هذه الأدوات

Mnemonic	Operands	Description	Cycles	Status Affected
ADDWF	f, d	Add W and f	1	C,DC,Z
COMF	f, d	Complement f	1	Z
DECF	f, d	Decrement f	1	Z
INCF	f, d	Increment f	1	Z
SUBWF	f, d	Subtract W from f	1	C,DC,Z
ADDLW	k	Add literal and W	1	C,DC,Z
SUBLW	k	Subtract W from literal	1	C,DC,Z
		d = 0 , result is stored in W d = 1 , result is stored in F	↓ FD E FD E	فقط كارڈ تحتاج cycle لا يعني!
		EX: 0x01 -0x03 ↓ C=0 we have Borrow	/ 0x03 - 0x01 ↓ C=1 we don't have Borrow	

## The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

### Logic Instructions

Ex:  
XORWF f,1 ] → XNOR operation  
COMF f,1 ]

Mnemonic	Operands	Description	Cycles	Status Affected
ANDWF	f, d	AND W with f	1	Z
IORWF	f, d	Inclusive OR W with f	1	Z
XORWF	f, d	Exclusive OR W with f	1	Z
ANDLW	k	AND literal with W	1	Z
IORLW	k	Inclusive OR literal with W	1	Z
XORLW	k	Exclusive OR literal with W	1	Z
+ COMF →		دورة لـ <i>comf</i>		
		d = 0 , result is stored in W d = 1 , result is stored in F		

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Data Movement Instructions

Data instruction لـ الـ microcontrollers .



Mnemonic	Operands	Description	Cycles	Status Affected
MOVF	f, d	Move f	1	
MOVWF	f	Move W to f	1	Z
SWAPF	f, d	Swap nibbles in f	1	
MOVLW	k	Move literal to W	1	
		Ex: MOVLW 0 → W <span style="color: red;">ناتج</span> 0 MOVLW F → W <span style="color: red;">ناتج</span> F		* MOVF, MOVWF, MOVLW: فطليها ما يغير الـ data باتخذ ناتجها منها.
		d = 0 , result is stored in W d = 1 , result is stored in F		

## The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

تنظم في مسار البرنامج instruction

## Control Instructions

Mnemonic	Operands	Description	Cycles	Status Affected
DECFSZ	f, d	Decrement f, Skip if 0	1 (2)	
INCFSZ	f, d	Increment f, Skip if 0	1 (2)	
BTFSC	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Clear	1 (2)	conditional
BTFSS	f, b	Bit Test f, Skip if Set	1 (2)	
CALL	k	Call subroutine	1 (2)	
GOTO	k	Go to address	2	
RETFIE	-	Return from interrupt	2	
RETLW	k	Return with literal in W	2	
RETURN	-	Return from Subroutine	2	

d = 0 , result is stored in W , d = 1 , result is stored in F

مهمة  
ستترجم  
الشفل بين  
أجزاء الكو



# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

ما الها تهنيف  
محمد

## Miscellaneous Instructions

Mnemonic	Operands	Description	Cycles	Status Affected
CLRF	f	Clear f	1	Z
CLRW	-	Clear W	1	Z
NOP	-	No Operation	1	
RLF	f, d	Rotate Left f through Carry	1	C ] پیغیر تا خود محفویات Some File Register
RRF	f, d	Rotate Right f through Carry	1	C وتسویلوا Rotation by 1'bit
BCF	f, b	Bit Clear f	1	اما یعنی او نشان و عملیة
BSF	f, b	Bit Set f	1	اد Rotation بتخیل هن خال ال Carry
CLRWDT	-	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	TO', PD'
SLEEP	-	Go into standby mode	1	TO', PD'

d = 0 , result is stored in W , d = 1 , result is stored in F

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Examples

Instruction	Operation	Flags Affected
bcf 0x31, 3	clear bit 3 in location 0x31	None
bsf 0x04, 0	set bit 0 location 0x04	None
bsf STATUS, 5	set bit 5 in STATUS register to select bank 1 in memory	None
bcf STATUS, C	clear the carry bit in the status register	None
addlw 4	Adds 4 to working register W and store the result in back in W	C, DC, Z
addwf 0x0C, 1	Add the content of location 0x0C to W and store the result in 0CH (d =1)	C, DC, Z
sublw 10	Subtract W from 10 and put the result in W	C, DC, Z
subwf 0x3C, 0	Subtract W from contents of location 0x3C and store the result in W	C, DC, Z

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Examples

Instruction	Operation	Flags Affected
incf 0x06, 0	Increment location 0x06 by 1 and store result in W	Z
decf TEMP, 1	Decrement location TEMP by 1 and store in TEMP	Z
comf f 0x10, 1	Complement the value in location 10H and store in 0x10	Z
andlw B'11110110'	AND literal value 11110110 with W and store result in W	Z
andwf 0x33, 1	AND location 0x33 with W and store result in 0x33	Z
iorlw B'00001111'	Inclusive-or W with 00001111	Z
iorwf X1, 0	Inclusive-or W with location X1 and store result in W	Z
xorlw B'01010101'	Exclusive-or W with 01010101	Z
xorwf 0x2A, 0	Exclusive-or W with location 0x2A and store result in W	Z

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# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set

## Examples

Instruction	Operation	Flags Affected
clrW	Clear W	Z
clrf 0x01	Clear location 0x01	Z
movlw 18	Move literal value 18 into W	NONE
movwf 0x40	Move contents of W to location 0x40	NONE
movf 0x21, 0	Move contents of location 0x21 to W	Z
movf 0x21, 0x33	Incorrect syntax	--
movwf 0x1B, 1	Incorrect syntax	--
swapf T1, 1	Swap 4-bit nibbles of location T1	NONE
swapf DATA, 0	Move DATA to W, swap nibbles, no change on DATA	NONE
rlf TEMP, 1	Rotate contents of location TEMP to left by one bit position through the C flag	C
rlf 0x25, 0	Copy contents of 0x25 to W and rotate to left by one bit position through the C flag	C

19

## Chapter 4

Slide 7 is Byte-oriented → 0: working reg

Format: op f, d → destination → 1: File reg

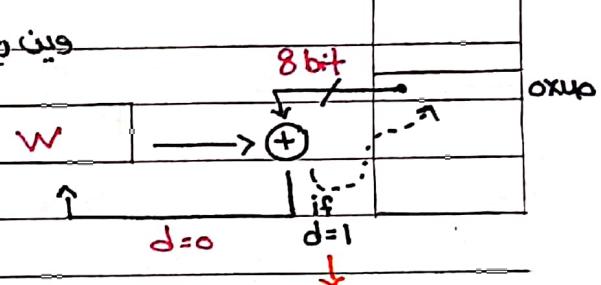
type d → Address of file register

Ex: ADDWF  $\overset{f}{\text{0x40}}$ ,  $\overset{d}{0}$

working reg  $\downarrow$  بتجمع  $\downarrow$  اخترت  $\downarrow$  وين يخزنها

File reg مع  $\overset{d}{0}$  working reg

التي بالـ RAM



*	opcode	d	f	
	6-bits	1	7-bits	

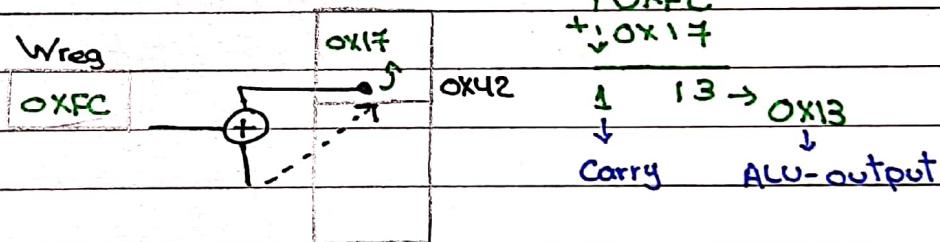
تخزن فقط في نفس الـ address

ما يقدر أخزنها بـ 16-bit دلالة one instruction لـ 14-bits لا بدحتاج أكتر من

Ex: ADDWF 0x42, 1 Assume: Wreg = 0xfc / M[0x42] = 0x17

Wreg = ?? and M[0x42] = ??

Sol.



$\Rightarrow M[0x42] = 0x13 / Wreg = 0xfc / C=1 \rightarrow$  status reg في اللي موجود

$/ Z=0 / DC=1 \rightarrow$  half-carry بسبب اد نافاير جيتتحول الواحد الى شان الـ

$\hookrightarrow 0 \neq$  ALU-output لـ 0x13

\* C=1

DC=1  
Z=0

status register  
نافاير بـ نجحتوا.

F d

EX: INCF 0x31, 0

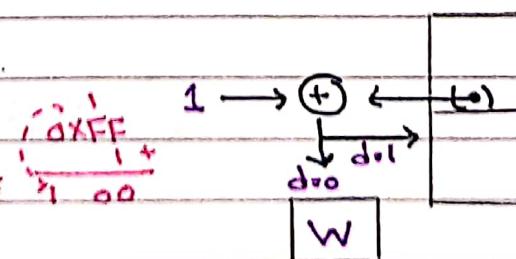
increment som FR

and add it +1

Assume: M[0x31] = 0xFF

New : M = 0x00

M[0x31] = 0xFF



C = No change

Z = 1

DC = No change

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 <sup>DATE</sup>

## \* Bit-oriented ER

\* Format:  $\text{op}_{\downarrow} \text{F, b} \rightarrow \text{bit number: 0-7}$   
operation address

Ex: BCF      F, b

bit ↓ ↓ ↓  
bit clear FR ↓ bit position (3-bit)  
(o) 7-bit

opcode	b	f
4	3	7

\* فريم المخزون يكون دائماً عال FR ما يعني غير

أحزنون عالاً Wreg

Ex: BSF F,b

Set(1)

Ex: BCF 0x03,0x5 Knowing that: M[0x03] = 0xF5

$\hookrightarrow 1111\ 0101 \Rightarrow 1101\ 0101 \Rightarrow M[0x03] = 0xD5$

bit 5  $\overset{\uparrow}{\rightarrow} 0$  \* C }  
 Z } Not affected  
 DC }

\* Note :  $0x03 \rightarrow$  what is the Bank of this Location ?

goooo call

↳ most sig → Bank II Jia

(f+RPO  $\Rightarrow$  Address) Bank ॥ فیضان RPO ॥ & Status reg ॥ فلزم آنکھوں

\* Note : BCF 0x03,0x5 →

↓ ↑ ↓  
Clear Status reg bit5:RPO

(Switch Bank o)

, BSF 0x03, 0x

↓ set (switch Rank 1)

\* BSF status, RPO  $\rightarrow$  ~~final~~ ~~initial~~

\*Note: if we have 4 Banks: RPL RPO Ex: we go to Bank2 (10)<sub>2</sub>  
bit: 6 bit: 5 RPi RPO

BCF 0x03, 0x5

BSF 0x03, 0x6

\* Literal and Controls operation 8

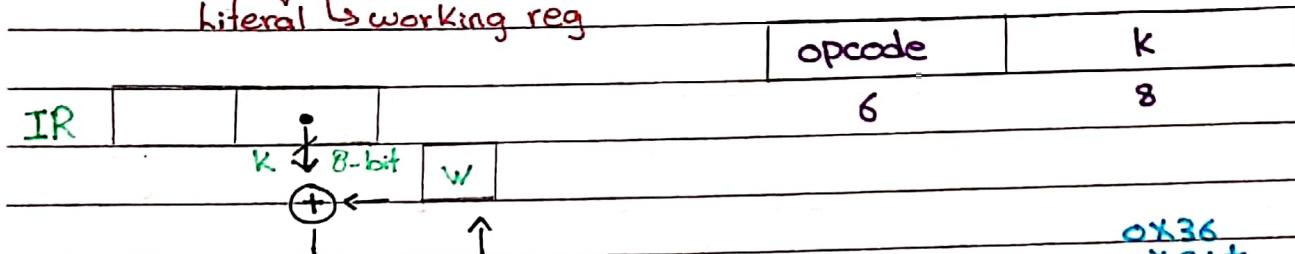
↳ constant

\* Format: op K

operation ↳ literal, an 8-bit if data or 11-bit if address

\* Ex: ADDLW K → working reg الجواب يخزن في الـ working reg

literal ↳ working reg



Ex: ADDLW 0x36, knowing W = 0xc1 ⇒ new W = 0xf7

\* C = 0

Z = 0

DC = 0

0x36  
0xc1 +

0xf7

Ex: IORLW 0x3D, knowing W = 0x7F ⇒ new W = 0x7F

OR ↴ ↴ ↴  
8-bit 8-bit 8-bit

0x3D → 0011 1101

\* C = Not affected

0x7F → 0111 1111

I = 0

0111 1111

DC = Not affected

Ex: Calculate the 2's complement of M[0x40] :

COMF 0x40, I

INC F 0x40, I

Ex: NOR operation:

IORWF 0x11, I

COMF 0x11, I

Ex: MOVF f, I Z → شو قيمة f → Z يغير في مساحة f

\* Note: Z will be equal to f's value 8

MOV LW 0 → Z = 1

ADDWF f, 0 if 00

MOV LW 0xFF

ANDWF f, 0 if 00 → Z = 1

→ Z = 0

Slide 15 : if I want to move from f1 to f2 :  
what can I do ?

f1 ↗  
f2 ↙

MOVF f1,0

MOVWF f2

# The PIC 16 Series Instruction Set Encoding

program memory 11 \*  
ما ينقسم بداخله  
كذلك 14-bits وفي مرحلة  
الـ decod يتم تخزين  
register والـ register  
زي ما موضح.

EX 8 BCF 0x0C, 6  
4 3 7  
0100 110 1011100  
0x0C → 11011100  
⇒ (01001101011100)<sub>2</sub>  
⇒ 0x135C

11 CPU يغير حجم  
11 code من طريق  
الـ Most sig الذي  
بالجدول الذي يوضح الـ  
opcode

Byte-oriented file register operations			
13	8	7	0
OPCODE	d	I (FILE #)	
	d = 0 for destination W d = 1 for destination f f = 7-bit file register address		
Bit-oriented file register operations			
13	10	9	8
OPCODE	b (BIT #)	f (FILE #)	
	b = 3-bit bit address f = 7-bit file register address		
Literal and control operations			
General			
13	8	7	0
OPCODE		k (literal)	
		k = 8-bit immediate value	
CALL and GOTO Instructions only			
13	11	10	0
OPCODE		k (literal) Constant	
		k = 11-bit immediate value	

ما يقرن أحد بباقي الأماكن  
أشرف الأماكن

جوب عليه لاته بيأخذ  
7-bit only

\* أول شيء يدري نوع  
الـ ADDWF : OP  
 تكون هي كذا : [opcode] [f] [I] [d]  
 7 6 5 4

\* لجيئين به يهير يعنيهم ، في شغلات  
يقدر سويها باشة وشنغلات لا :

opcode d f  
000111 1 000000  
الي حرم الـ CPU لازم يكون أدخل  
inst (لكل binary code موجودة  
⇒ 000111000010 → 0x0785

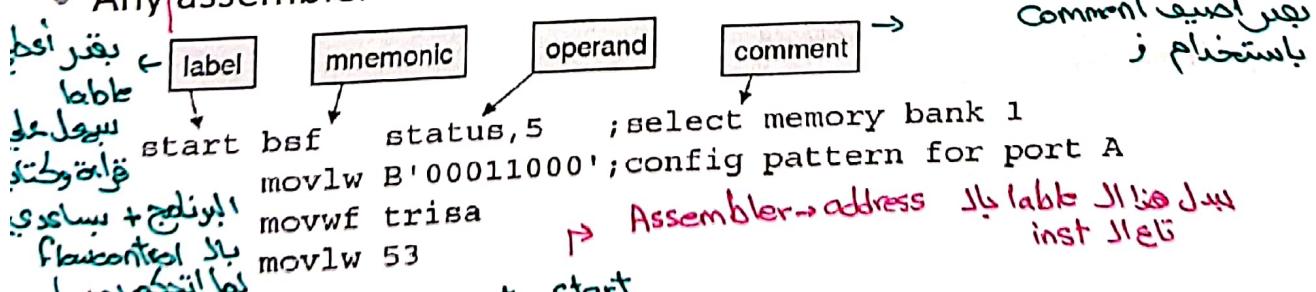
Check Appendix A  
for oopcode binary  
codes

البرنامج اللي يحول كل inst بالـ code تابي إلى binary  
عليه اختلافات يتصل على كم برمج

## Assembler Details

يستخدم أرقام /حروف/ - ولازم تبليش من أقصى اليسار

- Any Assembler line may have up to four different elements



- We can specify values in different bases in assembler programs

Radix	Example
Decimal	D'255'
Hexadecimal	H'8d' or 0x8d
Octal	O'574'
Binary	B'01011100'
ASCII	'G' or A'G'

\* لو ما خلينا الـ  
Assembler deafolt  
بس اخواه الـ  
الـ .ini

# Assembler Details

الموجبات لـ Assembler *هيكلة عن كلمات بتعبر عن*

- **Assembler directives** → *يسمى محبين خلال عملية تحويل البرنامج.*
  - These are assembler-specific commands to aid the processing of assembly programs

Assembler directive	Summary of action
<i>org</i> <i>عالي الأقل يجيء في العنوانية</i>	Set program origin
<i>equ</i> <i>يكتب بـ (البرنامج يعلم ما يكتب أرقام)</i>	Define an assembly constant; this allows us to assign a value to a label Ex: BCF 0x03,0 BCF STATUS,C Status equ 0x03 Status equ 0
<i>cblock and endc</i> <i>نحوتة معملة التحويل علىة تفقد البرنامج</i>	Define a block of variables
<i>end</i> <i>آخر الأقل ورقة تكون</i>	End program block
<i>#include</i> <i>ويكتب كل الأسفل</i>	Include additional source file Ex: #include "P16F84.inc" <i>وكلغة هذا السطر هي الـ assembler</i> <i>لما ينزل هنا 11 address 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000</i> <i>والتي يبعدها 0000 والباقي يبعدها 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000</i> <i>ويشير إلى نقطة المرجع</i>
<i>Ex: Status equ 0x03 C equ 0</i> <i>يحيى في المثلث</i>	File
<i># include P16F84.inc</i>	Heading Hardware allocation Software summary Memory allocation
	REFERENCE INFORMATION
	INFORMATION FOR ASSEMBLER

## Program Structure

## Slide 17: RLF / RRF

Ex: RLF C-01011100

\* 8-bit هو محدود داخل الـ PIC16 Series FR .  
\* لأن Carry لـ 8-bit في 8-bit مش 9-bit لـ rotation \* أنا بسو

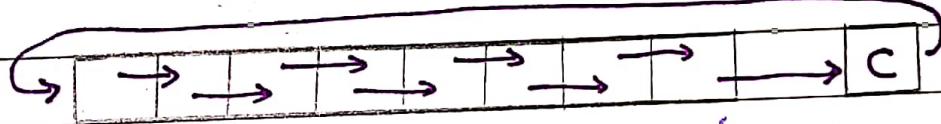
\* Note:



فالعنوان ما يكون إلا 8-bitBinary Number يعني إن ثبت الرقم باشين  
وتحتاج إلى إضافة bit 9th لـ shift op .  
C=0 هي القيمة المنشورة .  
→ 2 shift op .  
\* 8-bit و 9-bit في 8-bit لـ rotation .

Ex: BCF 0x03,0 → 0=bit 34 للـ status RF .  
RLF f,1 . Clear carry

Ex: RRF f,d



\* Shift Right .

\* 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 → x Shift Right operation logical

Ex: BCF 0x03,0

RRF f,1

→ Signed bit goes to C

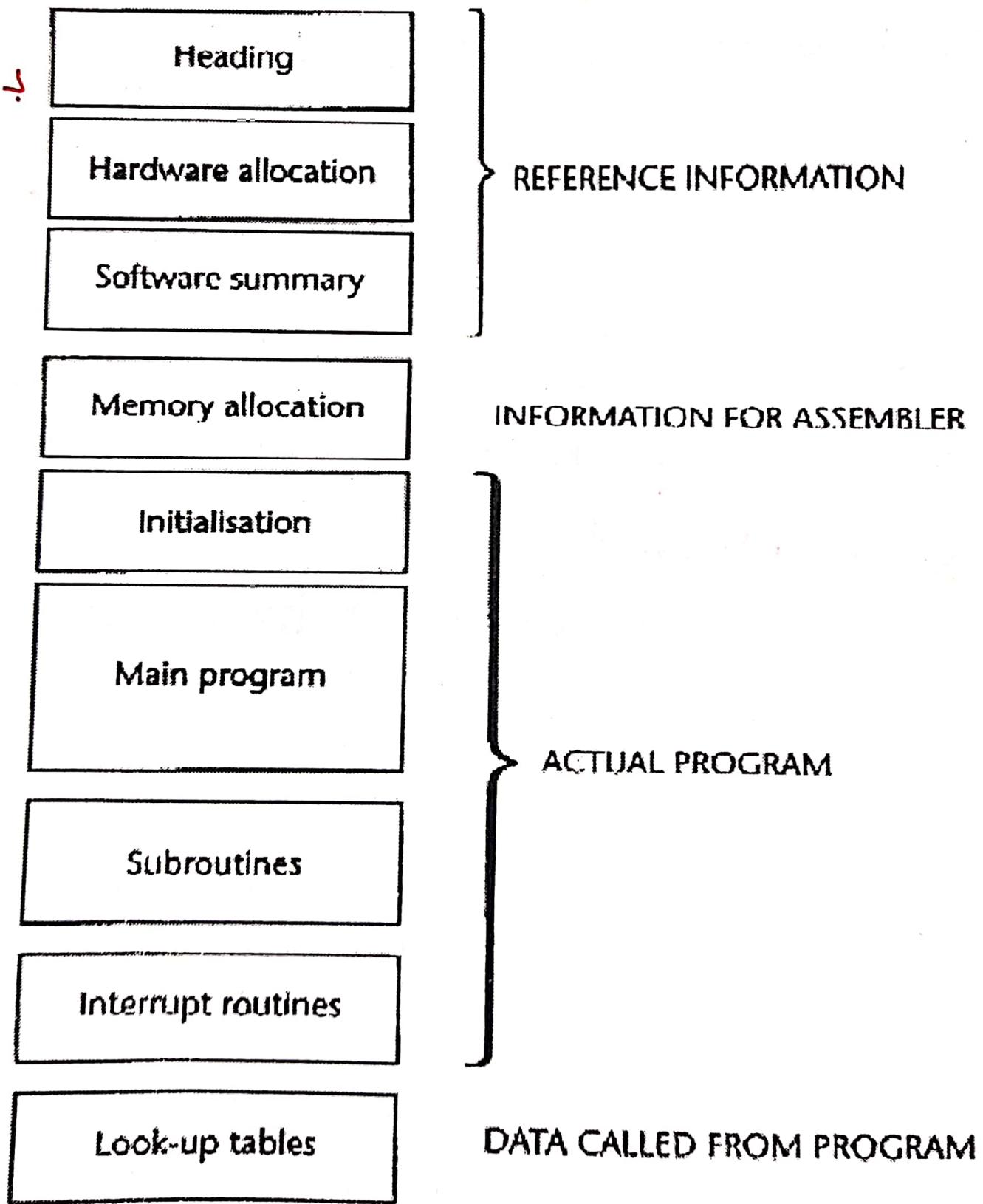
\* 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 → x  
(بالarithmatic) Shift right arithmetic

1, logical inst 11 11

فالمخرج أحدها يساوي الرقم الآخر أو كذا

يعني أنها . والـ 0 يعني عجيب

# Program Structure



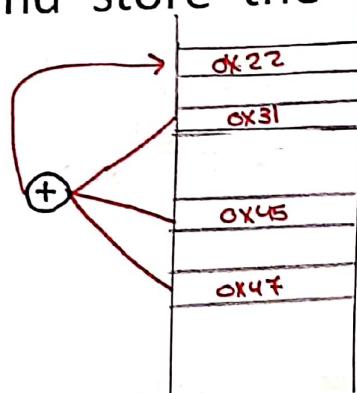
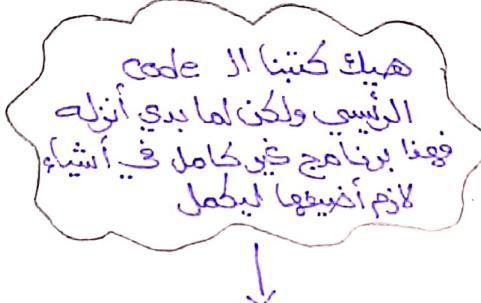
# Sample Program 1

- Write a program to add the numbers stored in locations 31H, 45H, and 47H and store the result in location 22H

①  
 MOVF 0x31,0  
 ADDWF 0x45,0  
 ADDWF 0x47,0  
 MOVWF 0x22

this is better than the  
Second:

② CLRW  
 ADDWF 0x31,0  
 ADDWF 0x45,0  
 ADDWF 0x47,0  
 MOVWF 0x22



ADDWF → هي  
الحل ولكن ما يتجمع  
FR مع FR  
بتجمع W مع FR

# Sample Program 1

```
; **** EQUATES *****
STATUS equ 0x03 ; define SFRs
RP0 equ 5
; **** VECTORS *****
; حاليا يقدر أستخفي
; كلام لا يهادىء
; بع من الأوقات
; أحطوا بالبداية
        org 0x0000 ; reset vector
        goto START
        org 0x0004 ; interrupt vector
        goto INVEC
; **** MAIN PROGRAM *****
START      bcf STATUS, RP0 ; select bank 0
            movf 0x31, 0 ; put first number in W
            addwf 0x45, 0 ; add second number
            addwf 0x47, 0 ; add third number
            movwf 0x22 ; save result in 0x22
            goto DONE ; endless loop
DONE       Bank1
            goto DONE ; endless loop
            end → Assembler
```

ممكن أستخفي كنم →  
او استسيكت  
#include "m6849.inc"

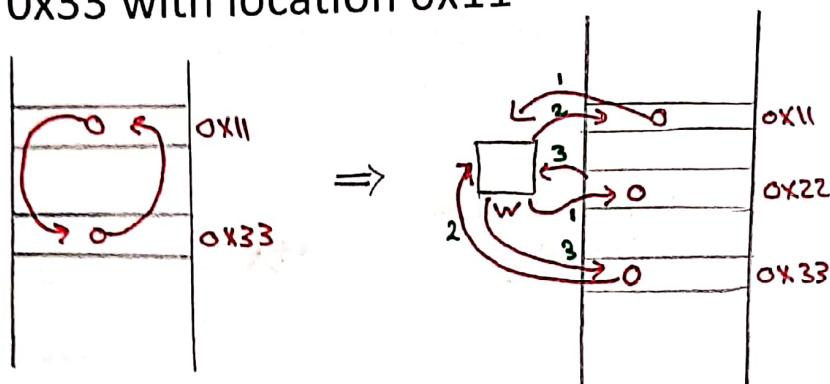
يشارك المبرمج وما أنتزه عليه  
فلا يزعجنا  
فيما نحن ننسوا  
فلنون نحط شيء  
يوقف لتنفيذ البرنامج ↑

يشارك أني البرنامج →  
بالـ CPU

0	goto start
1	
2	
3	
4	goto INVEC
5	bcf
6	MOVF
7	
8	
9	
	:

# Sample Program 2

- Write a program to swap the contents of location 0x33 with location 0x11



\*SWAP → مابين بيت

إثنين ينبع بيت

FR ذي

go least

most 4-bit

11

11

27

# Sample Program 2

```
; ***** EQUATES *****
STATUS      equ    0x03          ; define SFRs
RP0         equ    5
; ***** VECTORS *****
w equ 0           org   0x0000      ; reset vector
F equ 1           goto  START
+               org   0x0004
لديني       goto  INVEC        ; interrupt vector
أسفل
; ***** MAIN PROGRAM *****
START        bcf   STATUS , RP0    ; select bank 0
واحد          movf  0x33 , 0     ; put first number in W
أكب           movwf 0x22        ; store the 1st number temporarily
أو              movf  0x11 , 0     ; get 2nd number
للدالة       movwf 0x33        ; store 2nd in place of 1st
على           movf  0x22 , 0     ; get 1st number from 0x22
سو             movwf 0x11        ; store 1st in place of 2nd
DONE         goto  DONE        ; endless loop
end
```

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# Summary

- The PIC 16F84A has 35 instructions to perform different computational and control operations
- Programs can be written using different levels of abstraction
- Using assemblers simplifies the program development process

There exist many IDE to aid writing programs and simulate their behavior before putting them into hardware

مكشاف \* ملحوظة: تجربة وتجربة وتجربة وتجربة

## Building Assembler Programs

### Chapter 5 Sections 1-6

Dr. Iyad Jafar

## Outline

- Building Structured Programs
  - Conditional Branching
  - Subroutines
  - Generating Time Delays (Software approach)
    - Dealing with Data (Lookup tables)  
(Indirect addressing)
  - Example Programs

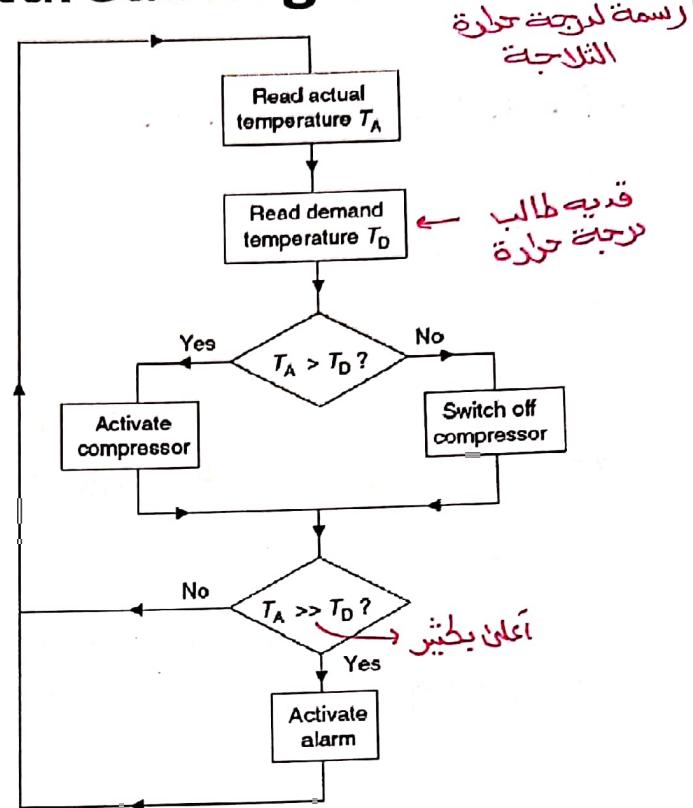
# Building Structured Programs

- Writing programs is not an easy task; especially with large and complex programs
  - It is essential to put down a design for the program before writing the first line of code
  - This involves documenting the programs flow رسومات,  
charts and state diagrams, Meaningful comments,  
Pseudo code.  
↓  
كباره في المنشآت بين  
وهي تكتبه لغير شو  
↓  
الشفلات بين  
State او  
↓  
كلام

# Building Structured Programs

- Flowcharts

- Rectangle for process
- Diamond for decision

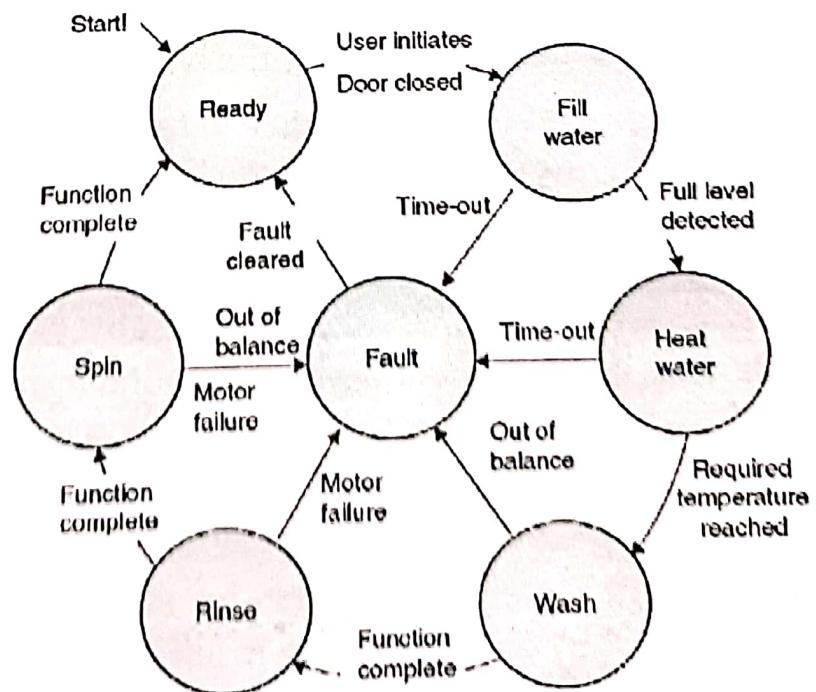


# Building Structured Programs

رسالة للغسالة

- State Diagrams

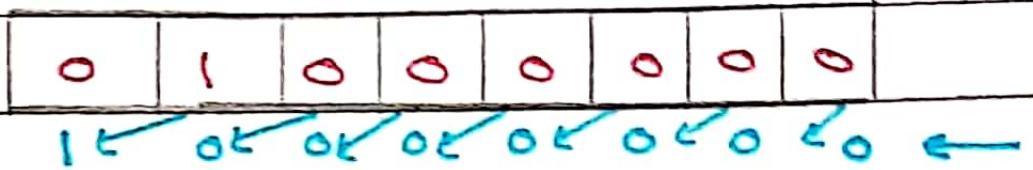
- Circle for state
- Arrow for state transition labeled with condition(s) that causes the transition



\* Note for Shift left : (Signed number)

أجريت على الرقم كان موجب

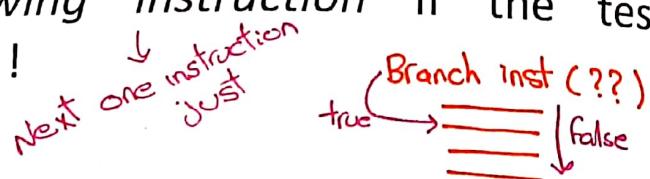
overflow معاشر والمشكلة هي



كان 127 + فشار 8-bit 128 - 128 مابينه لا ينضم في ذكر شيء

# Conditional Branching

- Microprocessors and microcontroller should be able to make **decisions**
- This enables them to behave according to the state of logical variables
- The PIC 16 series is not an exception ! They have **four conditional skip** instructions
- These instructions *test for a certain condition and skip the following instruction* if the tested condition is true !



6

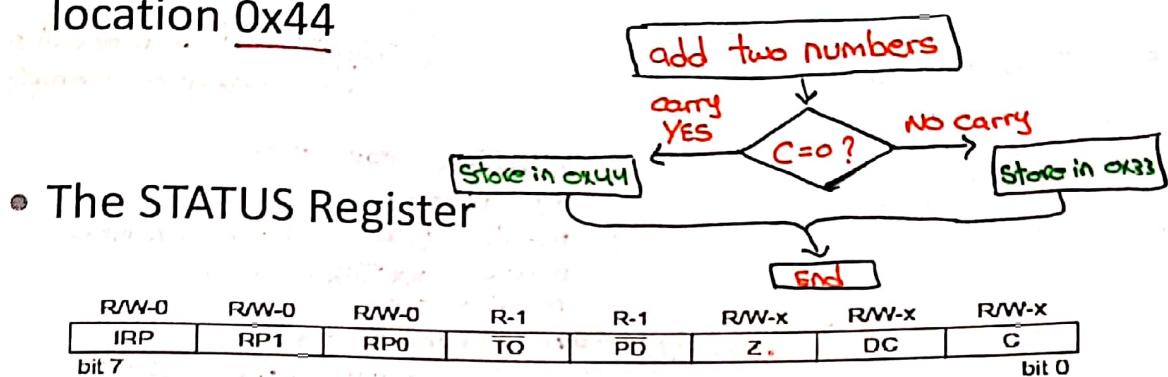
# Conditional Branching

Instruction	Operation	Example
btfsc f, b	Test bit at position b in register f. skip next instruction if the bit is clear '0'	btfsc STATUS, 5
btfss f, b ↓ set('1')	Test bit at position b in register f. skip next instruction if the bit is set '1'	btfss 0x21, 1

Instruction	Operation	Example
decfsz f, d	Decrement the contents of register f by 1 and place the result in W if d = 0 or in f if d = 1. Skip next instruction if the decremented result is zero	decfsz 0x44, 0
incfsz f, d	Increment the contents of register f by 1 and place the result in W if d = 0 or in f if d = 1. Skip next instruction if the incremented result is zero	incfsz 0xd1, 1

# Conditional Branching

- **Example1:** a program to add two numbers that are stored in locations 0x11 and 0x22. If the addition results in no  $C \geq 0$ , the result is stored in location 0x33. otherwise, the result is stored in location 0x44



- The STATUS Register

## Conditional Branching

### Example 1

```
STATUS    equ   0x03      ; define SFRs → or #include pic16F84A.inc
          org   0x0000    ; reset vector
          goto START
          org   0x0006 → skip for address 4 because the interrupt
START     b6   movf 0x11 ,0      ; get first number to W
          b7   addwf 0x22 ,0    ; add second number
          btfsC STATUS ,0      ; check if carry is clear
          b7   (goto C_SET)    ; go to label C_Set if C==1
          c=0  movwf 0x33      ; store result in 0x33
          b7   goto DONE        ; endless loop
          C_SET  movwf 0x44      ; C=0 if C==1
          b7   goto DONE
          end
```

Handwritten annotations in red and green:

- Red annotations:
  - at address 4: بتفس لبيانات الـ address 4 لا يغيرها البرنامج
  - at C\_Set: C=0 if C==1
- Green annotations:
  - at C\_Set: C\_Set إذا كان C==1
  - at C\_Set: C\_Set إذا كان C==1

# Conditional Branching

- Example 2: Write a program that multiplies the content of location 0x30 by 10.

```
* mouf 0x30,0
addwf 0x30,0
addwf 0x30,0
```

loop counter  
for(i=0; i<10; i++) {  
 x = x+1  
}

}

$x \times 10$  مرات لعمد ما يغير

ولكن هذا الموضع  
ومنطقى

```
moulw D'q
mouwf COUNTER
mouf 0x30,w
LI addwf 0x30,w
incfsz COUNTER,F
goto LI
mouwf 0x30
```

+9 0000 1001  
-9 1111 0111

لوكت حبنا  
inc  
dec  
loop  
-9 = Counter

16

256-9 < 247 بوزن

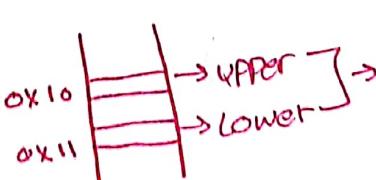
أفضل اشي بلقة  
↓ decrement↓ +  
بعد من 9 إلى 0 assembly

```
COUNTER equ 0x20
org 0x0000
moulw D'q' → Decimal number
mouwf COUNTER → 0x20
mouf 0x30,0
repeat addwf 0x30,0
decsz COUNTER, 1 → مازلت فايلها  
ما يخزن فالـ f
goto repeat → 0 = بخزن فالـ f
mouwf 0x30
DONE goto DONE
```

# Conditional Branching

- Example 3: The upper and lower bytes of a 16-bit counter are stored in locations COUNTH and COUNTL, respectively. Write a program to decrement the counter until it is zero. Decrementing the counter is allowed if the counter is initially non zero.

يأخذ الـ lower ويدخل أطريق فيه  
لحد ما يوصله له لـ upper يطرح من الأعلى  
والـ lower واحد ويخرج أكمل لحد ما يغيره  
الذين صدر.



يسان  
هيروا  
16 Bits

# Conditional Branching

## Example 2

COUNTL *low*  
COUNTH *high*

```
equ    0x10      ; lower byte of counter in 0x10
equ    0x11      ; upper byte of counter in 0x11
#include "P16F84A.INC"
org    0x0000
movf   COUNTL , F ; check if the both locations are zeros
btfs  STATUS  Z  ; if so, then finish
goto  DEC_COUNTL ; if COUNTL is not zero, decrement it
movf   COUNTH , F ; if it is zero check COUNTH
btfs  STATUS  Z  ;
goto  DONE        ; if both are zeros, then DONE
decf   COUNTH, F
decf   COUNTL,F
goto  START
DONE
goto  DONE        ; program gets here if both are zeros
end
```

DEC\_COUNTL → *10 00 80* *01 11 70*

## Chapter 5

### Slide 6: Conditional Branching :

Ex :

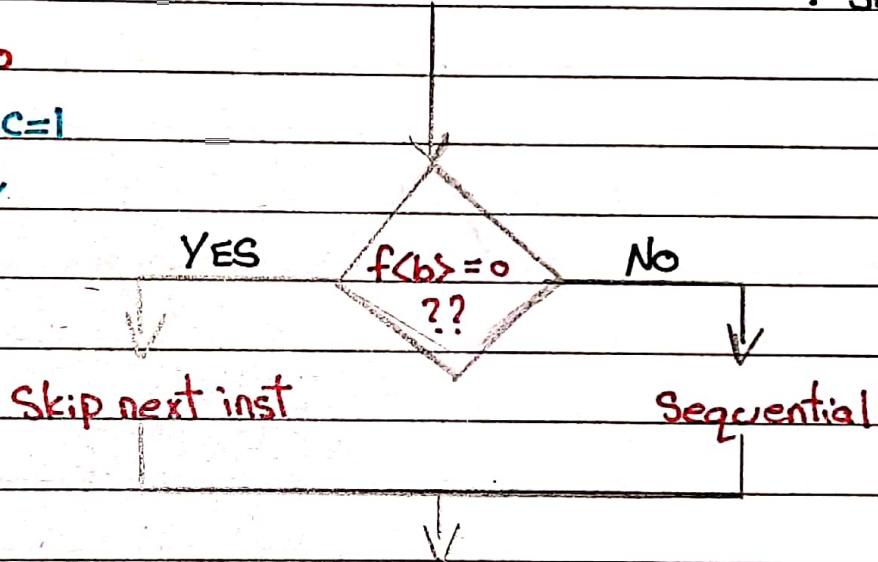
- if ( $x > y$ ) {  
...  
}  
} كنا نستخدم هذا دائمًا في لغة  $\rightarrow$   
البروجة إن كان نريدتحقق من شيء  
فلو كانت جملة  $f$  صحيحة أرتعن ما رأينا  
ولإن لم تكن أرتفع ما رأينا.  
Ex: if, for, while, switch

Slide 7 :

\* btfsc inst بزوج  $\downarrow$  مبينة بنشوف bit هينه  $\rightarrow$  if clear(0)  $\rightarrow$  if clear(0)  
 $\downarrow$  bit test  $\downarrow$  file  $\downarrow$  skip فيه إذا كان صفر أو لا ، لو كان صفر بنسوي skip لو لا skip ملسوبي

Ex: btfsc 0x03,0

$c=0$   $\downarrow$   $|c=1$   $\downarrow$



\* نفس المبدأ ولكن بفتح حرف الـ  $a$  أو  $\lambda$ .

\* Slide 7 & 8

\*  $\text{decfsz}$   $\rightarrow$  skip if zero  
 $\downarrow$   
decrement file reg

FR إذا نتيجة طرح 1 من ال  
كلين تساوي صفر رج يمل  
 Skip و لو لا مارج يمل next inst

\*  $\text{incfsz}$   $\rightarrow$  skip if zero  
 $\downarrow$   
increment file reg

FR إذا نتيجة جمع 1 من ال  
كلين تساوي صفر رج يمل  
 Skip و لو لا مارج يمل next inst

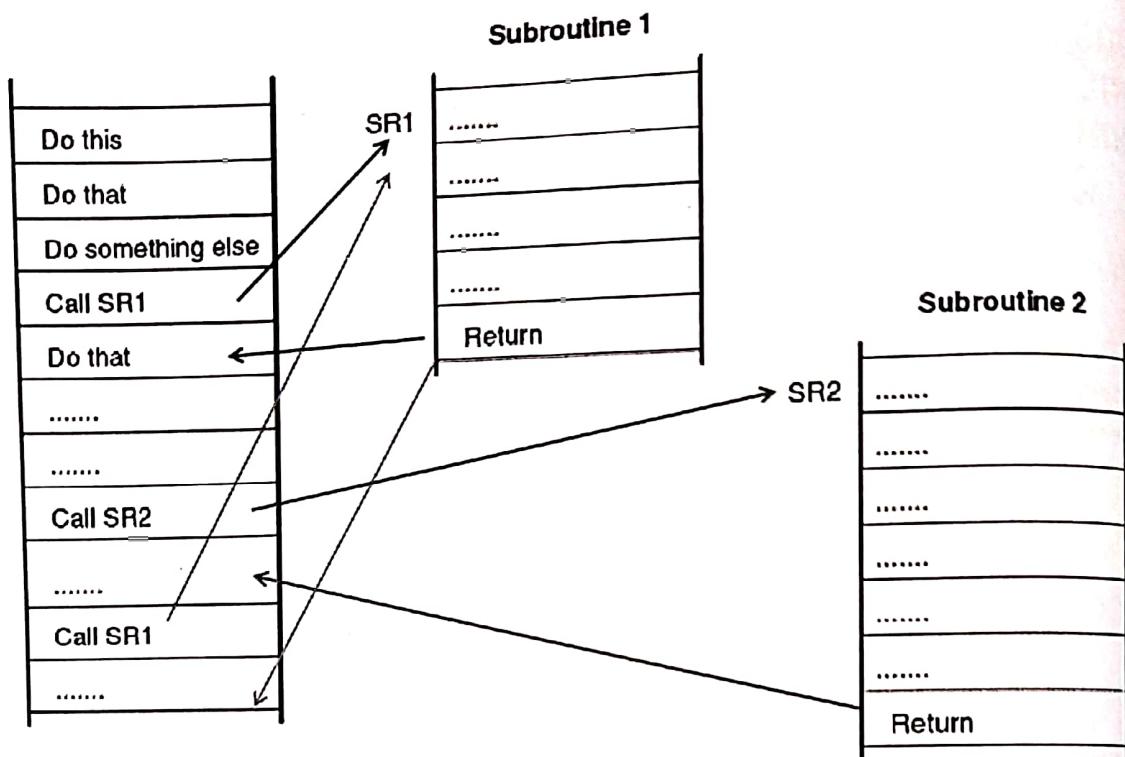
\*  $\text{incfsz}$  ال value المكتوب أسوىها ل معينة وتطلع هيف يأذنوا تكين  
 تكون قيمة سالبة لها أزيد من 1، معين من الممكن توصل صفر  
 Carry  $\rightarrow$  0000 0000 لج ديمبر  $\leftarrow$  1111 1111 ②  
 يدخل وماجي تخزن.

# Subroutines

→ Functions نسخه مفهومی  
methods افراد

- In many cases, we need to use a block of code in a program in different places
- Instead of writing the code wherever it is needed, we can use *subroutines/functions/procedures*
  - Block of code saved in memory and can be called/used from anywhere in the program → دینلیہ قدھابدھ
  - When a subroutine is called, execution moves to place where the subroutine is stored
  - Once the subroutine is executed, execution resumes from where it was before calling the subroutine

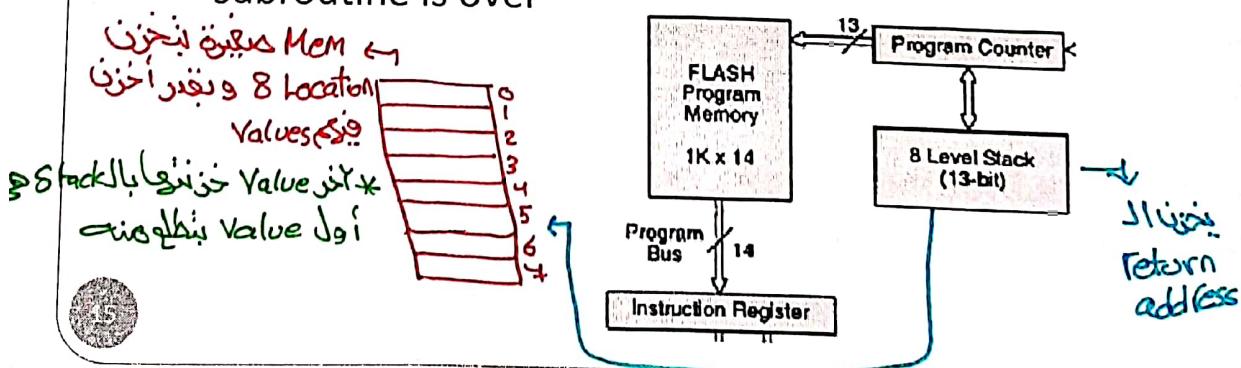
# Subroutines



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# Subroutines

- The program counter holds the address of the instruction to be executed
- In order to call a subroutine, the program counter has to be loaded with the address of the subroutine
- Before that, the current value of the PC is saved in stack to assure that the main program can continue execution from the following instruction once the execution of the subroutine is over



# Subroutines

- In PIC, to invoke a subroutine we use the **CALL** instruction followed by the address of the subroutine
- The address is usually specified by a symbolic label in the program بنأشعار inst اسولها كتب في . Subroutines
- To exit a subroutine and return to the main program, we use the **RETURN** or **RETLW** instructions حشو شو خاذتها للأمام

## Subroutines

$$\begin{aligned} * 4 \times 3 &= 4+4+4 \text{ or } \\ &3+3+3+3 \end{aligned}$$

- **Example 4:** Write a program that uses a subroutine to multiply the contents of locations 0x30 and 0x31 and then return the result in the working register.

MULT CLRW → code of subroutines  
L1 ADDWF 0x30,w  
DEC FSZ 0x31,F  
Goto L1  
Return

ممكن بروالها  
أعمل  
DEC 0x31,F →  
MOVF 0x30,w  
ولكن زي  
أولاً أصول  
زي مثال  
القيمة 10x  
تتغير  
تقريباً

## Subroutines - Example

STATUS	equ	0x03	; define SFRs
	org	0x0000	; reset vector
	goto	START	
	org	0x0005	
START	.....		
	movlw	0x15	; pass the first number
	movwf	0x30	; pass the second number
	movlw	0x09	
	movwf	0x31	
	call	multiply	; call the subroutine
	.....		
	movlw	0x05	; pass the first number
	movwf	0x30	; pass the second number
	movlw	0x04	
	movwf	0x31	
	call	multiply	; call the subroutine
	.....		
DONE	golo	DONE	; endless loop

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## Example - Continued

multiply	clrw	
Repeat	addwf 0x30, 0 ; repeated addition	
test	decfsz 0x31, 1 ; counter	
	goto repeat	
	return	بعد الـ addwf if لو كان M[0x30] = 0 ما يهمل شي ولو كان M[0x31] = 0 برهنه ما يهمل اشي
	end	

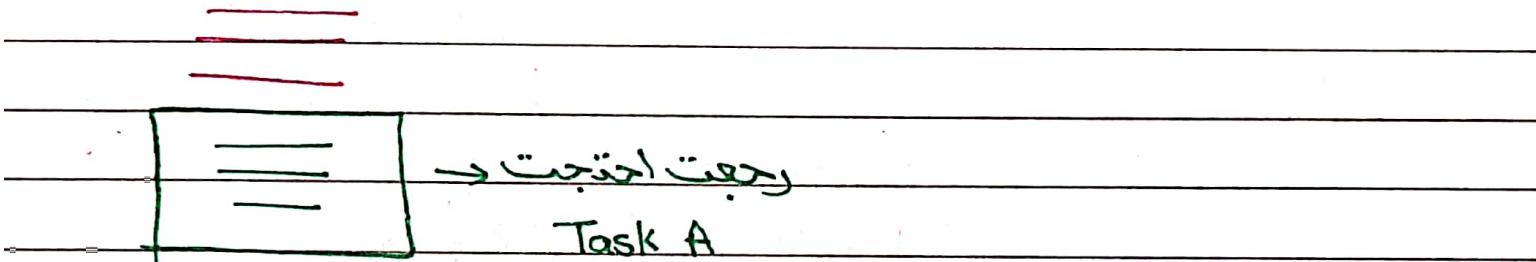
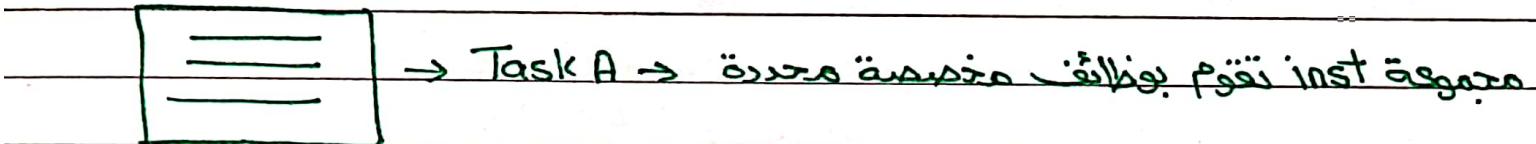
\* what if one of the numbers is zero?  
 \*  $M[0x30] = 0 \leftarrow$  على ويطلاق النتيجة  
 مع بس بخبيه وقت

\*  $M[0x31] = 0 \leftarrow$  لو كان الـ counter لما يوصل  
 لل dec جيحيه بالمايس  
 فيرجع 256 حبة ووزا لاما غلط

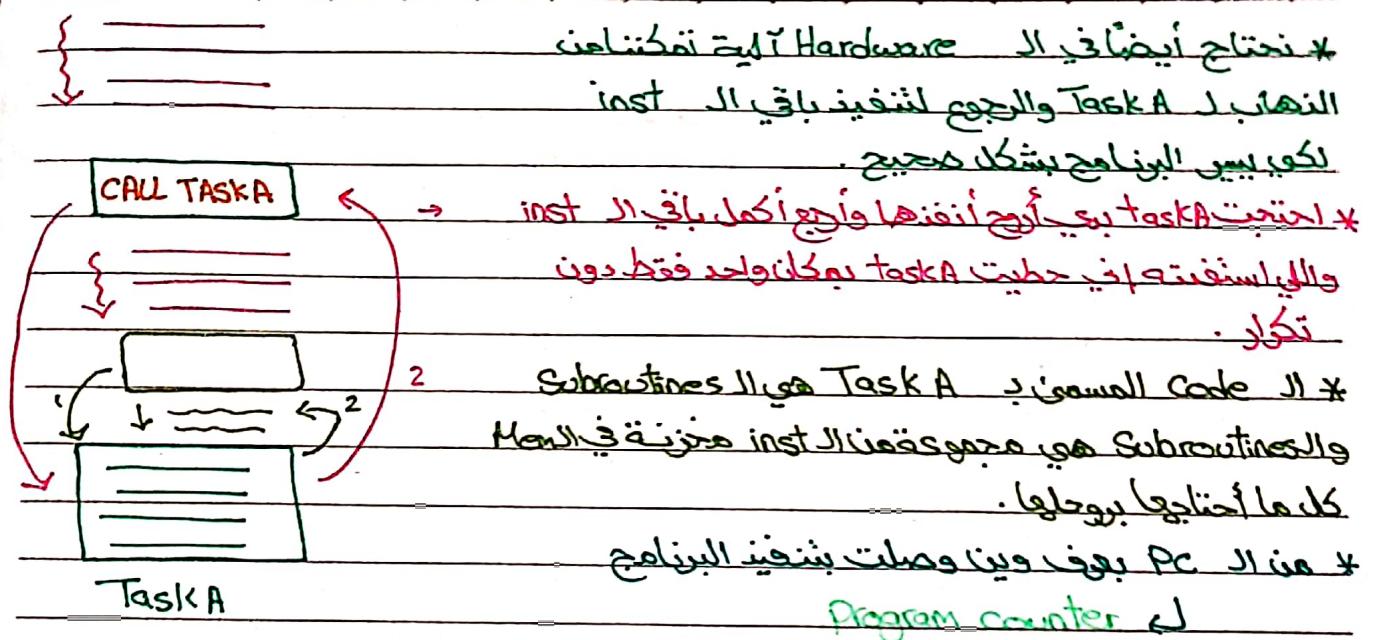
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## \* Slide 13 8 The concept of Subroutines :

→ instructions → تفاصيل إجراءات ومتقدمة



\* راجز لاحظ انه يعني كثير تكون يعني Task A هي ستحزم بجهاز ما أكثر صناعة وهذا الكلام غير منطقي لأن يستعمل Mem كثير .  
الحل هو نخلص Task A يمكن معين بـ inst Mem وأديمه كل ما احتاجه .



\* لـازـمـ أـخـيـرـ الـ PCـ إـذـاـ كـنـتـ بـيـ أـشـقـلـ بـيـنـ الـ Subroutinesـ .

\* الـ CALLـ هـيـ الـ instـ الـيـتـتـابـيـ الـ Subroutinesـ ؛ فـيـ بـنـاخـذـ الـ addressـ الـ Subroutinesـ بـيـ أـرـجـعـ .

\* الـ instـ الـ Subroutinesـ وـتـخـزـنـهـاـ فـيـ الـ PCـ وـبـنـ أـخـافـ الـ subroutinesـ بـيـ أـرـجـعـ .

\* الـ instـ الـ Return addressـ وـهـيـ ( return )ـ . بـنـ رـجـعـيـ الـ مكانـ الـيـلـامـ أـكـمـلـ فـيـ بـيـنـ فـيـ الـ PCـ .

\* الـ Return addressـ لـماـ خـسـتـ لـماـ اـمـاـمـتـ CALLـ وـهـنـاكـ أـقـدـرـ أـرـجـعـ لـازـمـ أـكـونـ مـحـافـظـةـ .

\* الـ Return addressـ بـمـكـانـ يـشـانـ أـقـرـ أـرـجـعـ عـلـيـ الـ PCـ وـ الـ PCـ هـوـ Stackـ .

\* CALL → ① Stores Return address in stack .

    L ② Load PC with Subroutines address .

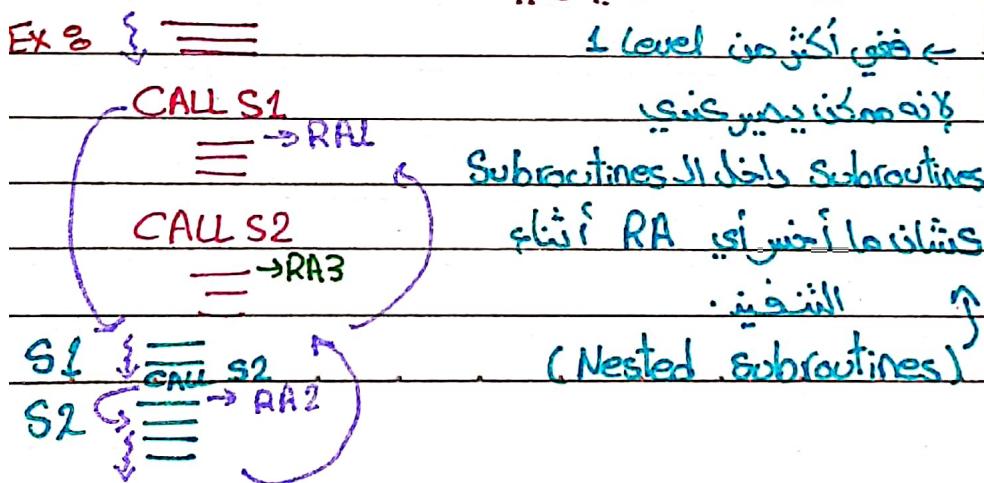
\* Return → loads the return address into the PC .

\* الفـائـدةـ مـنـ استـخـدامـ الـ Subroutinesـ ؟ التـفـيلـ مـنـ التـكرـارـ وـإـداـةـ لـاستـخـدامـ الـ Codeـ .

أـكـثـرـ هـنـوـهـ وـهـوـ ماـ يـسـهـمـ . Modularityـ . وـالـ Code Reuseـ . والتـيـ تـغـيـيـرـ .

تقـسيـمـ الـ بـرـاـمـجـ أـكـثـرـ مـنـ Subroutinesـ . والـ فـائـدةـ هـيـ أـنـ يـسـوـلـ عـلـيـ الـ Codeـ وـتـوزـيعـ الـ مـوـادـ .

Slide 15 : 8 locations Stack يـحـويـ



• فقط 8 Level Stack !! \*

\* EX8 Main  $\xrightarrow{0} S_1 \xrightarrow{1} S_1 \xrightarrow{2} S_2 \xrightarrow{3} S_3 \xrightarrow{4} S_4 \xrightarrow{5} S_5 \xleftarrow{6} S_6 \xleftarrow{7} S_7$   
فوج يرجع يلش على  $S_8 \leftarrow$   
هذا يعني بس لما نرجع أرجع حجج المثلث من  $S_1$  إلى  $S_8$  لخواص

. RA old value !!

• 8 levels Nested calls إنما ما يسعه

. CH6 interrupts يفتح ذلك في Stack !! \*

Slide 16 Example 8 \* Subroutines قبل main يكتب !! \* بـ

Main  $0x0000$   
\_\_\_\_\_  
1  
2  
3

CALL DELAY  $\xrightarrow{4}$  Machine code of this inst

5  $\downarrow$  address 11 bits  
ok  $001\ 1111\ 0000$   
DELAY go to ok

0x01F0 بـ opcode  $\rightarrow$  Sheet 11

\* when the CALL inst is executed, what  
we stored in stack? Return Address

$\Rightarrow 0x0005$

END

Return hripx \*

Return : Subroutines si hripx

# Generating Time Delays

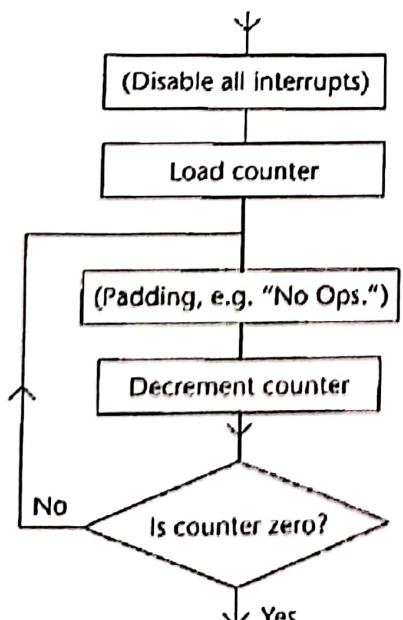
نحتاج في كثير من الحالات

- In many applications, it is required to delay the execution of some block of code; i.e. a time delay!
- In most microcontrollers this can be done by
  - Software → *inst نفخة معاً*
  - Hardware (Timers) → *CH6 بـ*
- To generate time delay using software, let the microcontroller execute non useful instructions for certain number of times!
- If we know the clock frequency and the cycles to execute each instruction we can generate different delays

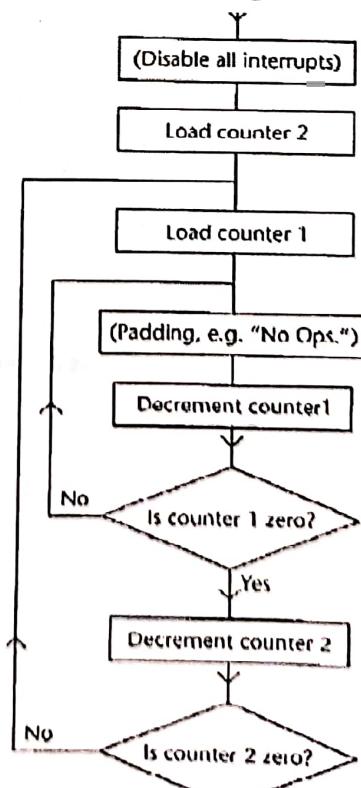
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Delay} &= \# \text{cycles} \times \text{clock cycle time} \\ &= \# \text{cycles} \times 4 / F_{osc} \end{aligned}$$

## Generating Time Delays

- Structure of Delay Loops



One loop for small delays



Nested loops for large delays

# Generating Time Delays

- **Example 5:** Determine the time required to execute the following code. Assume the clock frequency is 800KHz.

22

del	1 movlw 1 movwf 1   1 nop 1   1 nop 2   1 decfsz 0   2 goto	D'200' ; initialize counter COUNTER ; main loop for delay
		COUNTER, F لما نفذت اى بقى استخدها ، اكتر من مكان del      del      generate multiple يعني لو بدبي وأيضاً في بنايه ما مرات وخلف $\Rightarrow$ 50 Mhz

Subroutines ↗ لو تريحون ↗ return

- What if this code to be used as a subroutine??!!

$$\text{Time} = (\underbrace{1+1}_{200-1} + \underbrace{199(5)}_{\text{loop body}} + 4) * \frac{4}{800 * 10^3} = 5.005 \text{ msec}$$

call ↗ return ↗ CALL DELAY ↗ CALL DELAY

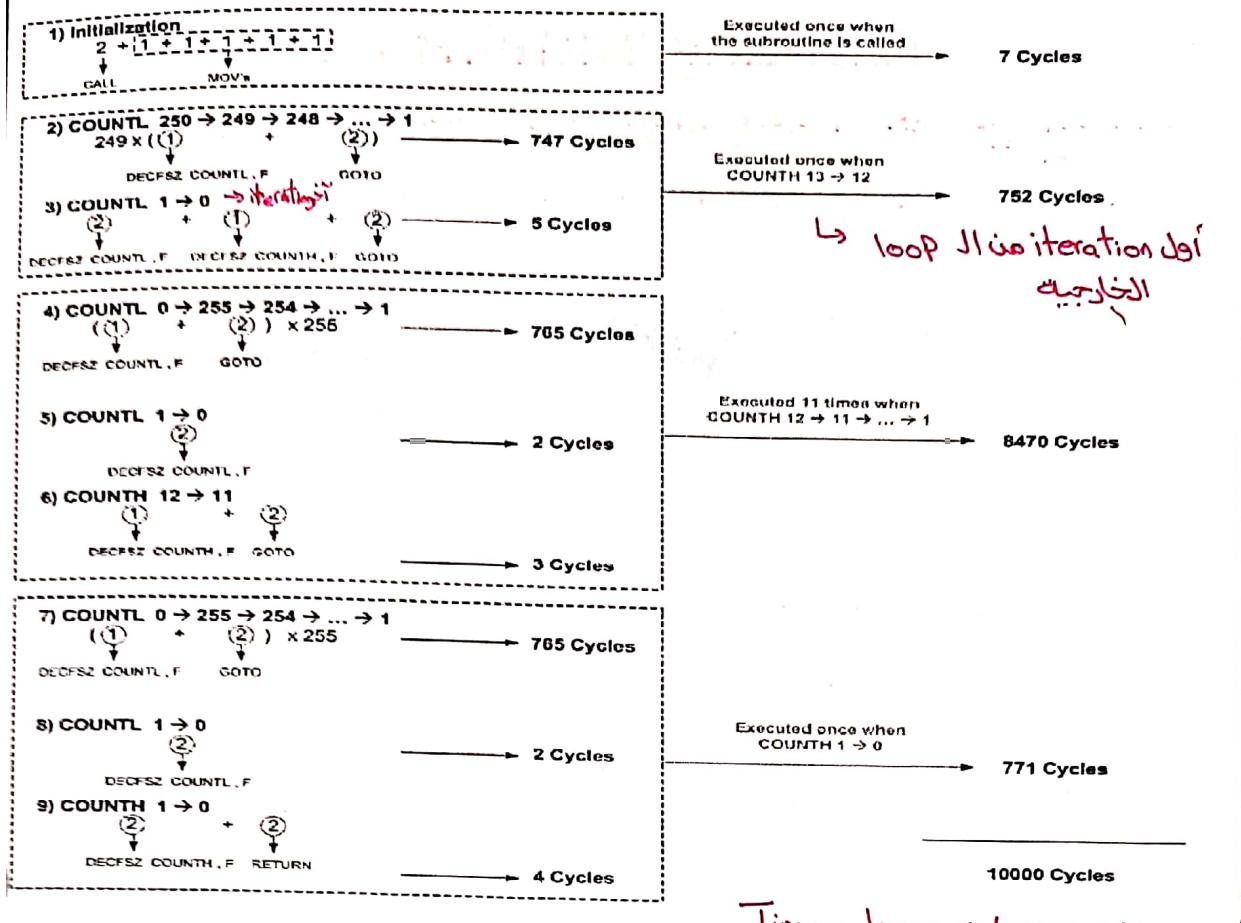
# Generating Time Delays

- **Example 6:** Analyze the following subroutine and show how it can be used to generate a delay of 10 ms exactly including the call instruction. Assume 4 MHz clock frequency

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TenMs	nop	; beginning of subroutine
	movlw D'13'	
	movwf COUNTH $\rightarrow$ outer loop	
	movlw D'250'	
	movwf COUNTL $\rightarrow$ inner loop	
Ten1	decfsz COUNTL, F	
	goto Ten1	; inner loop
	decfsz COUNTH, F	
	goto Ten1	; outer loop
	return	

عم ترجعون  
يعني لكم تنتد  
من 0  $\rightarrow$  255  
255  $\rightarrow$  0  
0  $\rightarrow$  255  $\rightarrow$  ...  $\rightarrow$  0



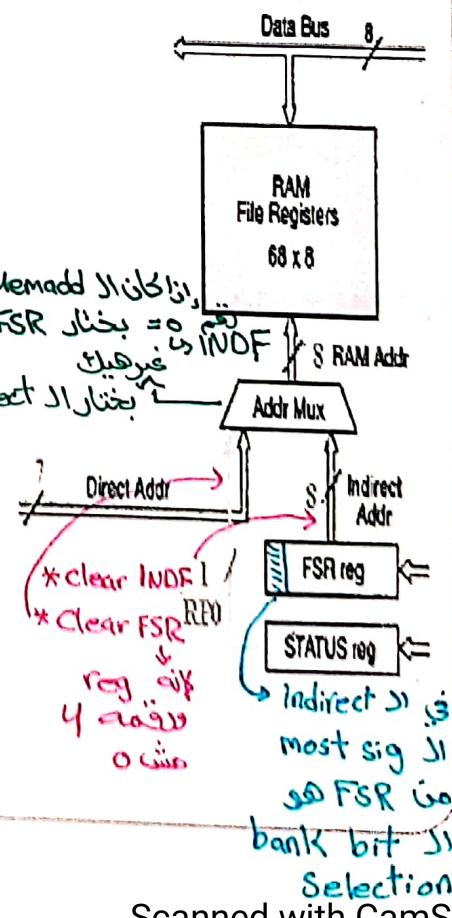
$$\text{Time} = 10000 * 1 \mu\text{sec} = 10 \text{ms}$$

\*  $\text{MOVWF } 0x40 \rightarrow$  100 0000  $\rightarrow$  Direct addressing  $\rightarrow$  address  $\rightarrow$  inst

## Working with Data

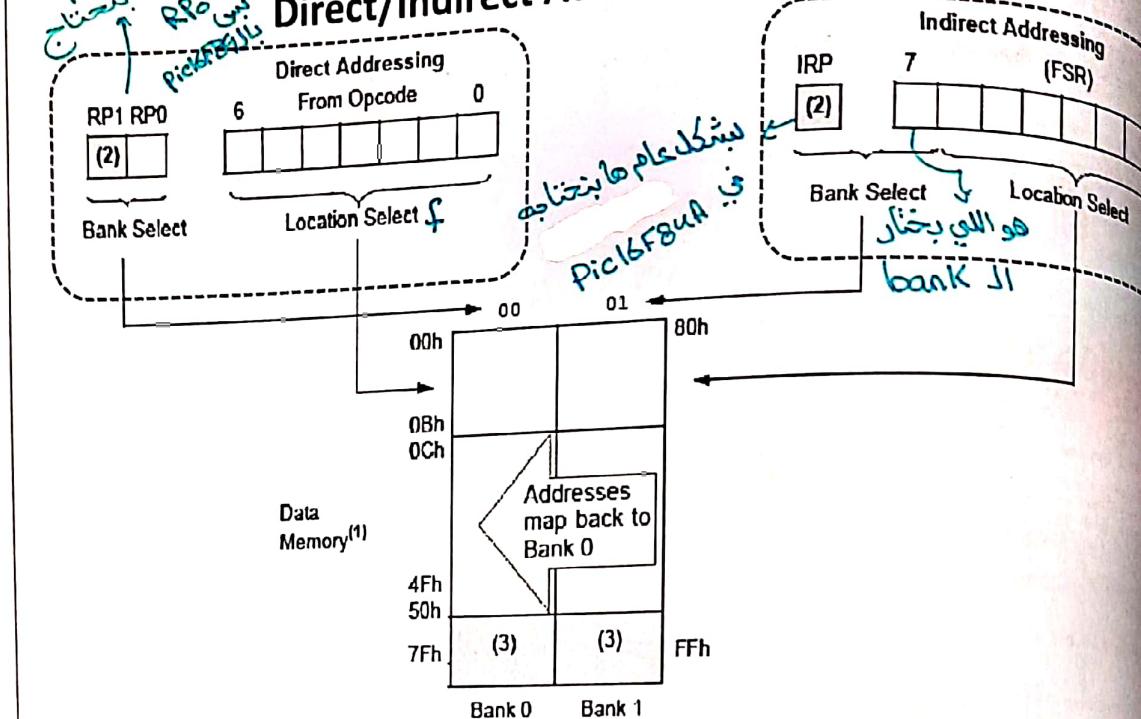
**Indirect Addressing**  $\rightarrow$  How the CPU addresses the Data Mem or FR

- Direct addressing is capable of accessing single bytes of data
- Working with list of values using direct addressing is inconvenient since the address is part of the instruction
- Instead, we can use indirect addressing where
  - The File Select Register FSR register acts as a pointer to data location.
  - The FSR can be incremented or decremented to change the address
- The value stored in FSR is used to address the memory whenever the INDF (0x00) register is accessed in an instruction
- This forces the CPU to use the FSR register to address memory



# Working with Data

## Direct/Indirect Addressing in 16F84A



Note 1: For memory map detail, see Figure 2-2.

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- 2: Maintain as clear for upward compatibility with future products.
- 3: Not implemented.

# Working with Data

- Example 7: A program to add the values found locations 0x10 through 0x1F and stores the result in 0x20

```

STATUS      equ    0x03          ; define SFRs
UPR        equ    0x04
FSR         equ    0x00
INDF       equ    0x20
RESULT     equ    D'15' → D'16'
N           equ    0x21
COUNTER    equ    0x0000
                org   START          ; reset vector
                goto START
                org   0x0005
                movlw N
                movwf COUNTER          ; initialize counter
                org   0x10,W           ; get 1st number in W
                movwf INDF             ; add using indirect addressing
                addwf INDF,W           ; point to next location
                incf FSR,F              ; decrement counter
                decfsz COUNTER,F
                loop
                RESULT = F
                movwf RESULT            ; store result
                DONE = F
                goto DONE
                end

```

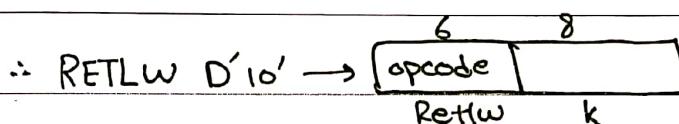
Handwritten notes and annotations:

- UPR: علوی
- FSR: فرستار
- INDF: ایندف
- RESULT: نتیجه
- N: ناچار
- COUNTER: کوئنٹر
- interrupt: انتریپر
- LOOP: لوب
- DONE: دانے
- addwf 0x10, w: اضافه کرنا
- clr w: ویران کرنا
- or: اور
- movlw 0: اسے 0 کرنا
- FSR, F: فرستار کو فرستار کرنا
- COUNTER, F: کوئنٹر کو کوئنٹر کرنا
- loop: ایک دفعہ کرنے کا حل
- RESULT = F: نتیجے کو F کا نام دینا
- DONE = F: دانے کو F کا نام دینا
- end: ایڈم
- Notes: بینا لعل کار کا یہیں یاد کرنا 16F84 کا ہے (16F84A کا تالی) → یہیں کار کا یہیں یاد کرنا 16F84 کا ہے (16F84A کا تالی)

# Working with Data

## Look-up Tables data look-up tables call

- A look-up table is a block of data held in the program memory that the program accesses and uses
- The **movlw** instruction allows us to embed one byte within the instruction and use ! How about a look-up table ?
- In PIC, look-up tables are defined as a subroutine inside which is a group of **retlw** instructions
- The **retlw** instruction is similar to the return instruction; however, it has one operand which is an 8-bit literal that is placed in **W** after the subroutine returns
- In order to choose one of the **retlw** instructions in the look-up table, the program counter is modified to point to the desired instruction by changing the value in the **PCL** register (**0x02**)
- The **PCL** register holds the lower 8 bits of the program counter



# Working with Data

- Example 8: A subroutine to implement a look-up table for the squares of numbers 0 through 5. To compute the square, place the number is stored in **W** before calling the subroutine **SQR\_TABLE**.

```
SQR_TABLE    addwf  PCL , 1 ; modify the PCL to point the
                           ; required instruction
        retlw  D'0'   ; square value of 0
        retlw  D'1'   ; square value of 1
        retlw  D'4'   ; square value of 2
        retlw  D'9'   ; square value of 3
        retlw  D'16'  ; square value of 4
        retlw  D'25'  ; square value of 5
```

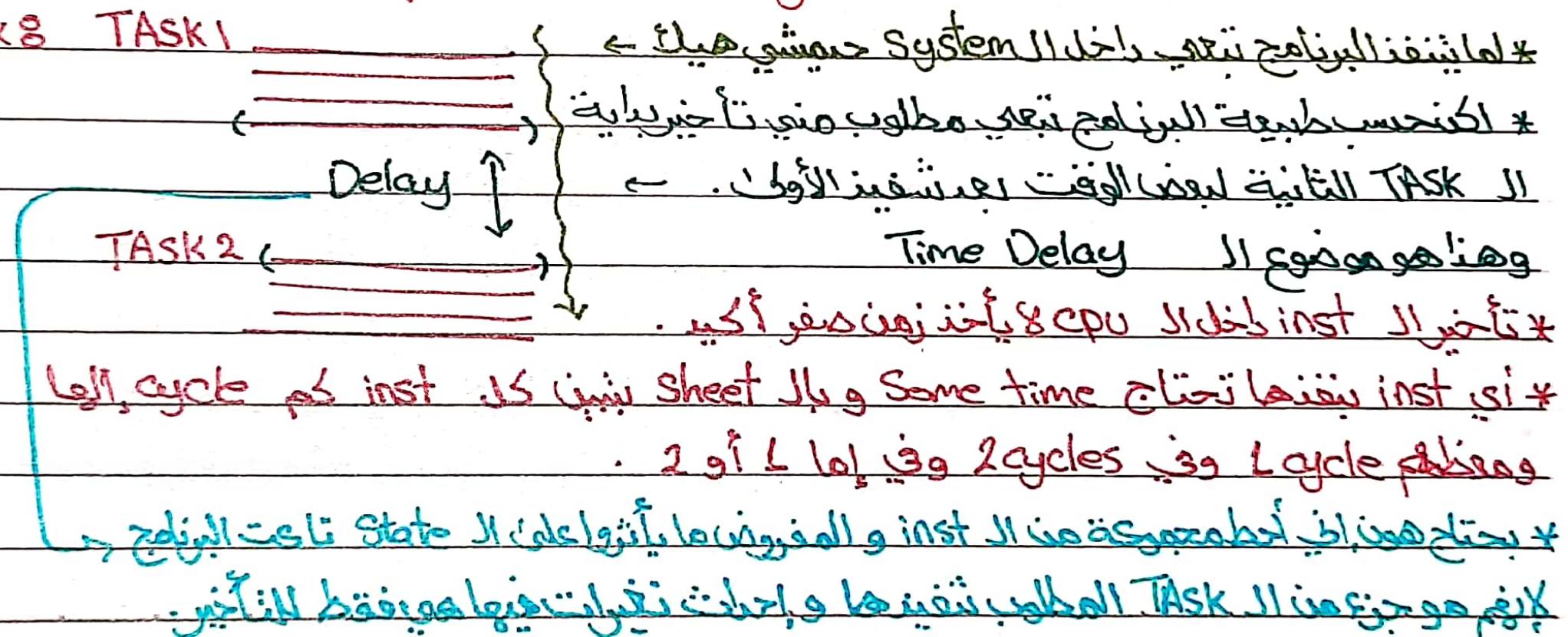
; Remember that the PC always points to the instruction to be executed

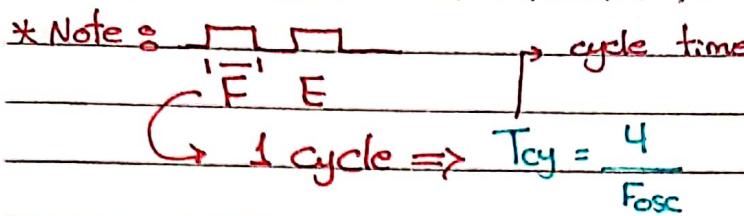
# Summary

- Building complex programs requires putting down its requirements and design
- Programs tends to execute instructions sequentially unless branching or subroutines are used
- A subroutine is piece of code that can be called from anywhere inside the program
- A simple way to generate time delays is to use delay loops

## Slide 20 ٩ Concept of time delay.

Ex ٨ TASK ١





\* inst to generating time delays :

\* Nop → ideal 1 cycle بداخله 1 وما يتأثر عال WR أو FR ففي 1 cycle → if  $F_{osc} = 4 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow T_{cy} = 1 \text{ usec}$

\* فوضاً بعدها آخر بالخلف مقدار 5 usec  $\rightarrow$  Time = #cycles \*  $T_{cy} = \# \text{ Nop} * 1 \text{ usec}$   $\rightarrow \# \text{ Nop inst} = 5 \text{ Nop inst}$

\* حتى خروجي، يعني Nop ولكن هنا حالياً يستخدموا

\* فوضاً بعدها delay = 500 usec عافرها ضد  $F_{osc} = 4 \text{ MHz}$

$\rightarrow \# \text{ Nop} = 500 \text{ inst}$  وهذا الكلام منطقى  $\rightarrow$  وهذا الكلام منطقى

ونحن فالحل أتحمل loop أو إيجي استخدم غير الـ Nop ولكن أنتمنى أنه اللي استخدم ما يأثير على البرنامج

$\Rightarrow$  Loops : TASK 1

1 cycle  $\xrightarrow{\text{sequential}} \xrightarrow{\text{False}}$  بداخله

لوكمات delay

moulw N  $\rightarrow$  1 cycle

mouwf Counter  $\rightarrow$  1 cycle

هبول لازم أعلم أول وهم delay counter, F  $\rightarrow$  1 cycles

goto delay  $\rightarrow$  2 cycles Some FR  $\rightarrow$  initialization

2 cycles بداخله TASK 2

لو كانت = 0

N-1 وبدي أرسو عليه counter

لوكمات decrement هون ما في

وكلات skip الشغل ليروا دائمًا

. Nop في code بعد مكمل Nop

$\rightarrow$  Time = #cycles \*  $T_{cy}$

#cycles = overhead cycles + # iterations \* cycles per iterations

$\hookrightarrow$  الباقي بين تكرار

1 cycle  $\rightarrow$  1 cycle

moulw N

بحاجة لأربع اسوي

mouwf counter

تكرارات

\* أي inst يغير مسار البرنامج بداخله 2 cycles ولو ما يتغير مسار البرنامج بداخله 1 cycle

\* بعددين آخر تكرار deefsz تكون تكرار 2 cycles خذوا صارت True ولا goto وضرف آخر

deefsz, goto

. iteration

$$\# \text{cycles} = \underbrace{1+1}_{\text{overhead}} + (1+2)(N-1) + 1 * (2+0)$$

overhead

iterations  
ما لا آخر  
وحدة

بر جر  
iteration

$$500 \times 10^{-6} = [2 + (N-1)(3) + 2] \times 10^{-6} \Rightarrow N = 166.333 \quad \text{so } N \text{ is 167.333}$$

↓                            ↓                            ↓

Delay = 5 Msec              Tcy = 1 Msec

عدد المرات التي حذفنا فيها loop الـ  $\downarrow$  يـا  $\downarrow$  إما ١٦٥ أو ١٦٧

delay > 500 Msec / delay < 500 Msec

$$\Rightarrow \text{Note 8} \quad \text{Delay} = 1000 \text{ Msec} \quad ] \quad \text{في المثل السابق} \\ F_{osc} = 4 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow T_{cy} = 1 \text{ Msec} \quad ]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 \text{ } \mu\text{sec} = 2 + (N-1) * 3 + 2 \Rightarrow N = \underline{\underline{333}}$$

حختن ها قدیمی Counter آوازها ای باش .

\* أكبير Value يعبر أحدهما في 8 bit هي 255 فما يقدر أمثل 333  $\downarrow$

\* Time = # cycles \* Tcy  $\rightarrow$  if i want to increase the time:

١) loop  $\rightarrow$  جهازيه اعبي زيني  
loop N  $\downarrow$  cycles  $\rightarrow$  cycles II أذير اعبي زيني

loop of counter  $\downarrow$  ①  $\downarrow$  ②  
delay Nop  $\xrightarrow{\text{جهازيه}} \downarrow \rightarrow$  iteration Put Nop inside Nested Loops  
Nop  $\downarrow$  the loop  
decsz counter, F12  $\rightarrow$  loop مكتل  
goto delay 2 0 فادنيت  
N-1 1

$\Rightarrow \text{Time} = \# \text{ cycles} * T_{cy} / \# \text{cycles} = \text{overhead} + \# \text{iteration} * \text{cycles} / \text{iteration}$

$$\# \text{cycles} = 1 + 1 + (N-1)(1+1+1+2) + 1(1+1+2+\dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 + 15^6 = (6 + (N-1)(5)) \downarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} N = 199.8 \rightarrow 199 \\ \text{بقدر آخر نعم} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{وهذه القيمة} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{by 200}} \end{array}$$

أي عزم أفضل لجذب عالبرنامح وعمرات بحتاج أجيبي رقم  
بالرجل بدون فوامل وبجيبيه عن طريق ثقبي أو احتفاف  
عاليه .

② Nested loops : Ex 8  $F_{osc} = 8 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow T_{cy} = 0.5 \text{ msec}$

```

moulw D'20'      L
mouwf count_outer L
LX moulw D'30' L
mouwf count_inner 1
LL decfsz Count_inner loop → 1 or 2
    goto LL           2   0
decfsz Count_outer L 2
    goto LX           2   0

```

$$L + L + [(1+1+ (1+2)*29 + (2+0+1+2)*1)] + [1+1+(1+2)*29 + 2+0 + 2+0]$$

هذا الكلام يتكرر 19 مرة تكرر آنفه

$$= 1881 \text{ cycles} \Rightarrow \text{Time} = 1881 * 0.5 * 10^{-6} = 940.5 \text{ msec}$$

لقيمة من 1000 ← يقىء أصل وأنجب أو بـ 1.8 ميل

\* مفهوم loop بـ 1 or 2 iterations هو نفاذ اكل الـ cycles

إنه بصير فيها القراء إذا الـ loop حتماً skip أو لا.

\* Note :  $\rightarrow \#cycles = (1+2) * N$  → بالتقريب

L decfsz X,F 1  $\rightarrow \#cycles = (1+2)(N-1)+(2+0+1)$   
goto L 2 بالزوج  
Nop

لو حطيت Nop هون جيبي داها يا 1+2+1 فيبني نفس الحسبة وهذا برضه كذلك وانت بنكتب الكود كيغتتكتبه لتسهل علىك الحسبة



### \* Slide 25 8

#### Addressing :

كيف أشكلا address location التي يبي أرجع معه بار picks من موجة نظرا data Memory

#### Direct Addressing :

اللي كنا نستخدمه عند الباردة هي inst بتحكي عن ad data Memory في pic16 micro فعليا بنحط address اللي بها تحييده داخل inst نفسه والresult لو تخزن جال inst يكون ثابت ما بقى أغيره.

#### Indirect Addressing :

هي اللي وظيفتها تحابي المشكاة لو بي أتغير أو أبدل address عال.

\* Mowf INDF → معناها انه cpu تروح على register FSR واستخدمي محتوياته inst 11.11 لـ mowf address 5 في المكان الذي في FSR فيه 0x20 فهيا بـ inst . Mowf 0x20

\* Mowf FSR → direct في FSR calls WR لـ mowf بـ inst 11.11 .  
أو من الممكن أن يكون address 0x04 في FSR لـ address address 15 .  
يكون الحالات الوحيدة اللي بنفعهم الـ direct address . 0x00

### Slide 27 8

movf 0x10,w

addwf 0x11,w هون لو فكرنا بطريقة

addwf 0x12,w سطحية ولكن هي بإخ حزن

addwf 0x13,w ( add inst 15 )

: فالحل يكون بـ loop

addwf 0x1E,w indirect

mowf 0x20

### Slide 28 8

نخيل أنه بـ زانكت بـ برنامج لـ pic microcontroller وهذا البرنامج بـ سويف شغالات كثيس ومن المستغلات اللي بـ تحتلها هذا البرنامج حتى يتقد في أماكن متعددة أو في مكان واحد يحتاج بـ نفس بـ حامل ذنب رقم معين في 5 8

2x5



بحتاج اني أخرج أرقام معينة في الرقم 5

3x5

1x5



\* إذا أجبت، انه الأرقام اللي حضرتها 5 معروفة وبـ range بقى أستخدم

<u>Ex 8</u>	o	o
	1	5
(2)	10	
3		15
(4)	20	
5		25

٢) ١٥ → Subroutine أخزن رقم ٥ أحادي  
٣ ١٥ حوطها loop وتسوي العملية وتوجه إلى الجواب . وأنا بعرف  
٤) ٢٥ الأرقام التي ندي فليه ما أتسوي table range ←  
٥ ٢٥ ولو احتجت ناتج خوب رقم هنهم في ٥ بكل سهولة بمح  
رقم السطر بالجدول . ( حجم الـ table معروف ثدي )  
وهذا ما يسمى في input value من mapping look up table : يعني  
\* بدي أخزن الـ table ثم أعدل table لا access

- أفضلية إدخال المدخلات في الـ Memory في table II
  - يحتاج أحذية one column بحسبها

<p>* هنا الالام الطريق لمحانت الـ table <b>خزن</b> <b>اكس</b></p> <p>لـ بـحـرـت بـ حـسـنـ المـوـنـجـ عـبـ، وـهـاـيـ الطـرـيـقـةـ</p> <p>ما يـشـرـحـ وـيـتـدـلـلـ لـاهـ جـمـ الـمـوـدـعـ</p> <p>كـفـاـيـةـ خـزـنـ كـلـهـاـ . الطـرـيـقـةـ فـيـ الـمـفـهـمـ الـغـالـيـةـ</p>	<p>column ← خزنت</p> <p>output   </p> <p>بيان خزن</p> <p>Table   </p> <p>Storing ←</p>	<p>Movlw 0 ← FSR</p> <p>Movwf ox10 →</p> <p>Movlw D'5'</p> <p>Movwf ox11 →</p> <p>Movlw D'10'</p> <p>Movwf ox12 →<sup>+2</sup></p> <p>Movlw D'15'</p> <p>Movwf ox13 →<sup>+3</sup></p> <p>Movlw D'20' →<sup>+4</sup></p> <p>Movwf ox14 →<sup>+5</sup></p> <p>Movlw D'25' →<sup>+6</sup></p> <p>Movwf ox15 →</p>
	<p>accessing (5 inst)</p> <p>↑</p>	<p>(12 inst)</p>
Movlw ox10		
Movwf FSR		
Mouf ox30,w		
Addwf FSR,F		
FSR ← Mouf INDF,w		

8 table 11 access Jafri et al.

- لقد حظي بطيء يستخدم هذا الـ **table** حتى تتحقق ناتج حسب الرقم المحدد في **inaction** ← **inaction** في 5 . فعلي ما يحوى الرقم اللي بي **0x30** لسا .

\* الـ Subroutines في الميكروكونترولر مختلف lookup table ولكن مختلف  
عن الآخرين ، مكتوب بطريقة سهلة واديأسو يليه access بعده بطريقة سهلة .  
special return inst من مجموعة من look up table في الـ Subroutines \*

\* retlw → PC يأخذ address stack value من table  
ويتخطى بخطوة address stack value من table ويتخطى return instruction execute  
working register value main program value بنحو نفس الوقت يخزن في  
الـ value .

MULT5

	→ RETLW D'0'	→ look up table
( Storing )	→ RETLW D'5'	Subroutine entry from table
	→ RETLW D'10'	in retlw instruction
	→ RETLW D'15'	in table
	→ RETLW D'20'	for subroutine
	→ RETLW D'25'	input value

- تخزنوا على شكل inst Mem في الـ inst Mem

- بسيوي access Table في الـ access .

← بدي تجرب حامل ثوب 3*5 والي هي 15 تخزن في WR	Movlw D'3'
Value ← Movf 0x30,w ( Access = 2 )	CALL MULT5

- كيف بدي بس أدخل على subroutine لازم لأعمل الـ ? لازم أغير من مسار البرنامج عند

- تنفيذ subroutine . والي يتحكم لمسار البرنامج هو الـ PC .

MULT5	( addwf PCL, F )	value of PC
PC →	RETLW D'0'	PC = PC + w
↓ 1 →	RETLW D'5'	* addwf PC, F →
↓ 2 →	RETLW D'10'	inst Mem → data Mem
↓ 3 →	RETLW D'15'	* PC → lower 8 bits of program counter :
↓ 4 →	RETLW D'20'	( Storing = 7 )
↓ 5 →	RETLW D'25'	17 قبلاً

- من الحالة اللي بيلش خرفا بيعا يلا  $(\text{moulw } D'3) = \text{inst}$  للحالة اللي برجع خرفا  
يواحد المسيناريوكم cycle بحتاج؟  $\Rightarrow$

- أي inst بينغير مسلسل البرنامج بتلخ 2 وأي inst ماينغير مسلسل inst لتأخذ 1  
 $\Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 7 \text{ cycles}$

$\text{Moulw } D'3 \downarrow \rightarrow \text{RETlw } D'15$   
 $\text{CALL MULS addwf PCL,F} \downarrow$

فعلياً أخذت 2 cycles لإزعا بتغيير PC

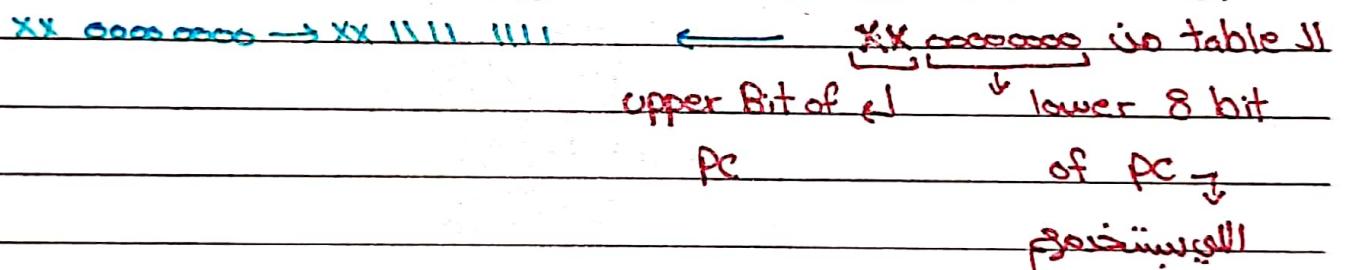
\* أي inst بنغير أو بتكتب علا 2 cycles PC بتأخذ 2 cycles حتى لو ماينغير مسلسل  
البرنامج . (ممات جداً)

\* بدل تسته لما تكتب ؟ addwf PCL,F

لهاي لازم تكون F لإن بيدي أثير ال PC لو كتبت 7 ملاح

• PC يدخل كأول الـ

\* أكبر table يقدر أخزنها في الـ Program Mem حجمها 256 باجي بيلش تخزين



\* لا look up table هتش ذريي دايمما يكون mapping لعلاقات ورياضية

مادي يمكن يكون هياء و 0 → S و 1 → X

3 → !

:

# Working with Time Interrupts, Counters, and Timers

## Chapter 6

Dr. Iyad Jafar

# Outline

- Introduction
- Interrupts
- Timer/Counter → Timer & module
- Watchdog Timer
- Sleep Mode
- Summary

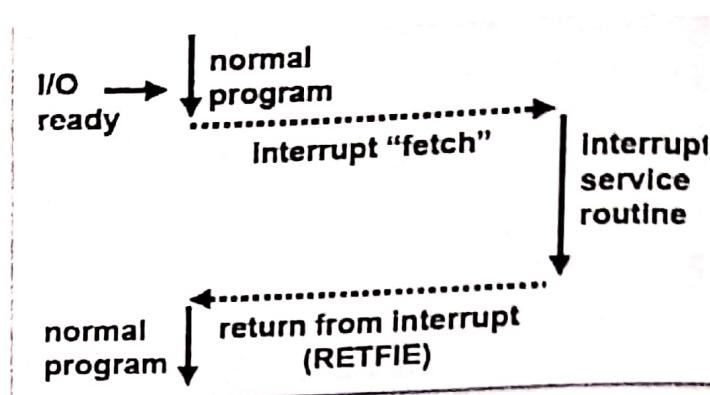
Code يستخدم polling من اما ما يفرق بينه او Time أو مابين يكتبوا interrupts او الاستعلامات

## Introduction

- Microcontroller should be able to deal with time
  - Respond in a timely manner to external events
    - Measure time between events
    - Generate time-based activity → duration of some activity
- For this purpose, microcontrollers are usually provided with timers and support interrupts

# Interrupts

- An interrupt is an event that causes the microcontroller to halt the normal flow of the program and execute another program called the interrupt service routine (ISR)



- Interrupts can be thought of as *hardware-initiated subroutine calls*
- Usually, interrupts are generated by I/O devices such as timers or external devices

## Interrupts vs. Polling

### Advantages

- Immediate response to I/O service request
- Normal execution continues until it is known that I/O service is needed

ما يتحقق وقت ولانا سبأ

### Disadvantages

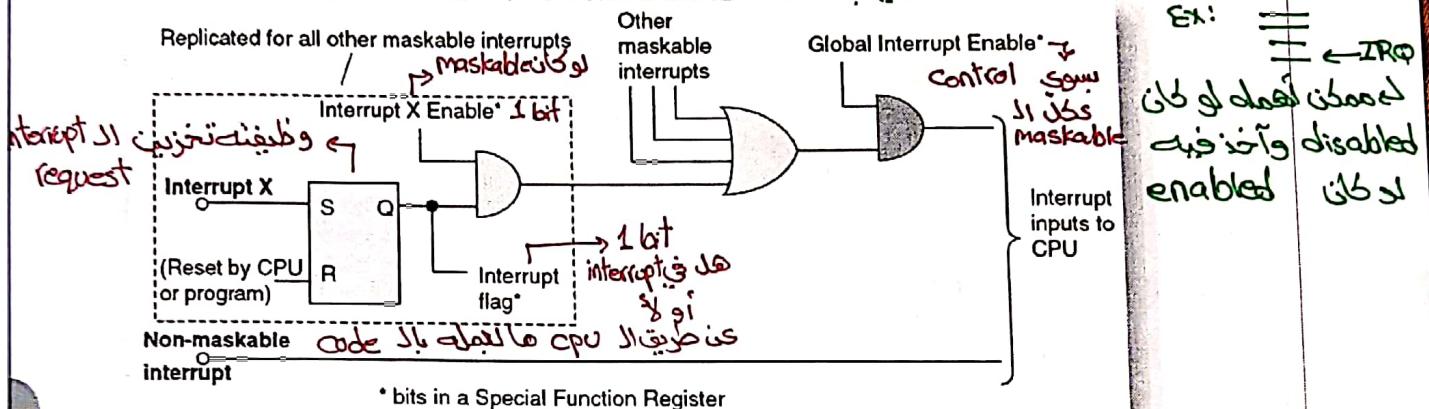
- Coding complexity for interrupt service routines
- Extra hardware needed
- Processor's interrupt system I/O device must generate an interrupt request

additional hardware

# General Hardware Structure for Interrupts

- Interrupt sources can be *external and internal*
- Two types of interrupts : *maskable and non-maskable*
  - Maskable can be enabled/disabled by setting/clearing some bits → programer يقرر أحد ملحقات الـ CPU لـ maskable interrupt
  - Non-maskable interrupts can not be disabled and they always interrupt the CPU ما يفعله في المبرمج always interrupt the CPU
- Usually, each interrupt has a flag (a bit) that is set whenever the interrupt occurs

\* maskable interrupt ينبع من المبرمج



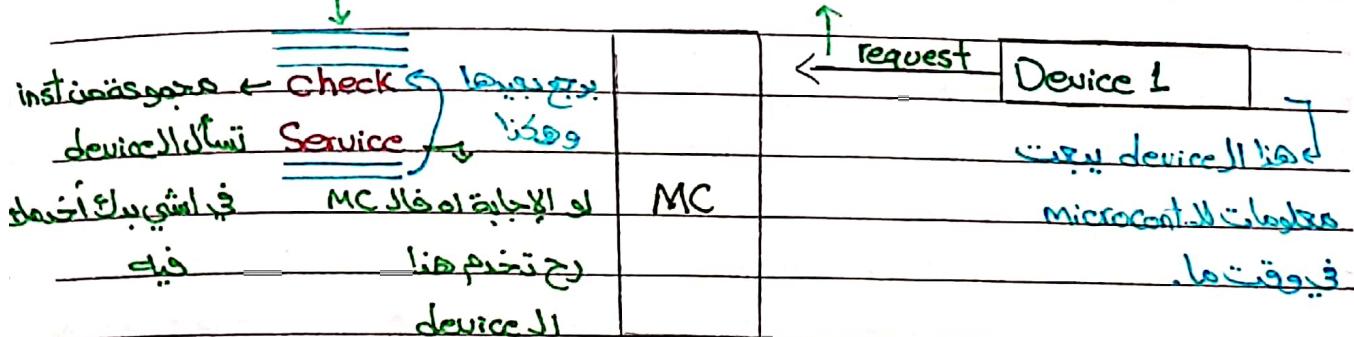
لـ شكل مبسط لا يجده

## The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

- Sources of interrupts
  - *External interrupt INT*
    - The only external interrupt input
    - The input is multiplexed with RB0 pin of port B
    - It is edge triggered
  - *Timer overflow interrupt*
    - It is an internal interrupt that occurs when the 8-bit timer overflows
  - *Port B on change interrupt*
    - An interrupt occurs when a change is detected on any of the upper 4 bits of port B
  - *EEPROM write complete interrupt*
    - Internal interrupt that occurs when EEPROM finishes writing

Slide 3

ال MC لها توصياتها في الإشارة من device إلى MC حيث تشير معاً أن ما يبرمج

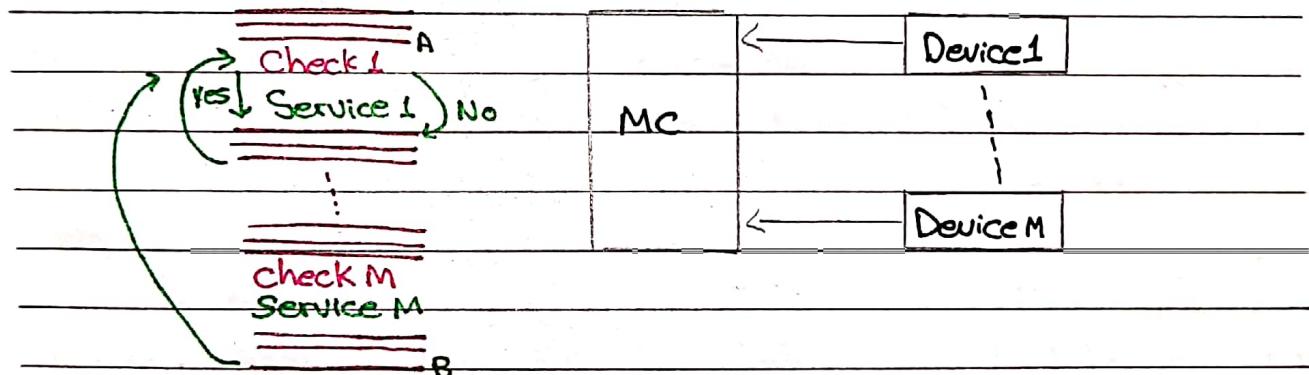


علاقة microcontroller بتكون موجودة في Embedded system ما Microcontroller يستخدم inst أو latch و check كل فترة component في another. وظيفة another هو control الأجهزة وتحكم فيها.

\* الـ microcontroller ما ينزعق متى ما Device يحتاج الخدمة عنها فعندها هيكل كل فترة زئبقي لازم تدخل تسأله هل تحتاج الخدمة أو لا بشكل متكرر.

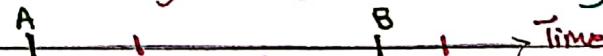
\* هذه الطريقة في تخطاب الـ MC هو الـ polling و Devices هو الـ responses.

\* لو كان يعني أكثر من Device بوسيط نفس المبدأ.



\* Polling & Simple and logical ( بسيطة ومحظوظة )

\* MC من الـ Delayed Response \* & Polling



عملية يقدر يشوفه إلا بنهاية الخط الزهري حفظ

في delay كثير كبير يمكن يخسرني الـ request وكل

ما زاد عدد الـ devices بزيادة الوقت أكثر وأكثر لـ مراقب

متلخ خدمة هنا الـ wastes MC time \*

\* يمكن هاي الطريقة لا Interfacing ستستخدمها في بعض المركبات لو كانت هاي المشاكل تائدة

مهمة غير ناجحة... البديل لا polling هو الـ interrupts

## Slide 49

\* البديل الذي يمكن استخدامه لحل مشكلات الـ Polling هو الـ interrupt

\* Ex: نفترض الدكتور في المحاضرة يشرح، كيف يمكننا بأخذ أسلحة من الطلاب؟

① كل خمس دقائق يوقف الشرح ويلف على الطلاب واحد واحد ويسألهم لوئنهم سؤال

وهذا مهنيعة الوقت (Polling)

② بينما الشرح خلال المحاضرة والتي يكتبه سؤالاً يدويه وسأله، يقطّعه الدكتور

(interrupts) الدكتور يتّجاذب له بحبيث إلأنه سؤال عن فقرة الدكتور يشرح عن فقرة معينة

وما به يوّفقه بالكم شرحه يعني بجاوب سؤالك ويرجع بكم الشرح. وهيلاء ما ياخذ بوقت

وتتم الإجابة في أقرب وقت ممكن.

### \* interrupts 8



\* مابيني وقتك وتأسألك ما ليقاشهها  
فال MC إذا وصلت لها المقالحة

فإن inst3 مثلًا فبتكم  
تنفيتها وبردينه بتحلوب  
الـ interrupt request  
والـ MC request

ويفعل الخدمة بأسرع وقت ممكن.  
\* التأخير اللي يمكنه يغير لحد ما شف الخدمة

بسريع وقليل جدًا مقابلة بالـ Polling

\* الـ hardware interrupt circuit (hardware sources) ونديته يراقب الـ MC

وعـ MC وإذا كان في request مني يقاشهـ MC ويوقف تنفيـ الـ prog

الموجود فيـ MC ويعمل إلـ انتوجـيـهـ الـ code تـاعـ الـ Service routine

### \* interrupts 8 ① Save MC Time

② Provides immediate response → مشعـنـ واـينـ زـونـ قـليلـ

\* Disadvantages of interrupts: ① complex/additional hardware

② additional coding complexity

\* تفرقـ بينـ الـ Subroutineـ الـ eventـ الـ hardwareـ اللي يغيرـ مسارـ البرنامجـ هو

ولكنـ كلـ هـماـ يغيرـ مسارـ البرنامجـ

\* أنا الليـ بـكتبـ الـ codeـ وبـستـةـ

\* main

Stacke Ret. add

PCe ISR

ISR

(RETFIE)

Special inst

Return

وينتسبوي عملية إما فايت  
جنسنوف فالقدام .

Slide 6 %

maskable  
افترخنا هو  
maskable

non maskable

لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ  
interrupt || request  
وأخزن ال R

كتشان بونه لو كان ال Req قليل

وما يقدر يشوفه ال CPU فالذى

يكون مخزن :  
Time

IRQ

لو كان عندي طيبين دينس الوقت

جتنزف لقائم معن تتفزه أول.

الـ CPU تعرف إنها وصلت بعد ما تخلصت من current instruction

كيف يمكنني تغير مسار البرنامج المكان اللي فيه  
الـ ISR بالنسبة لل PIC1684A ؟

المعروف تروح الـ PC وتحط فيها الـ address  
PCe Ret add from Stack

كيف أرجع المكان اللي وقفت فيه ؟ لازم في  
الـ PC أحط الـ return address والـ PC يكون  
بكون خطيبة في الـ Stack

Interrupt enable bit

يعود لما يكون الـ code طبيع

بفتر تعدل كلـ disable Sources

global interrupt

Enable

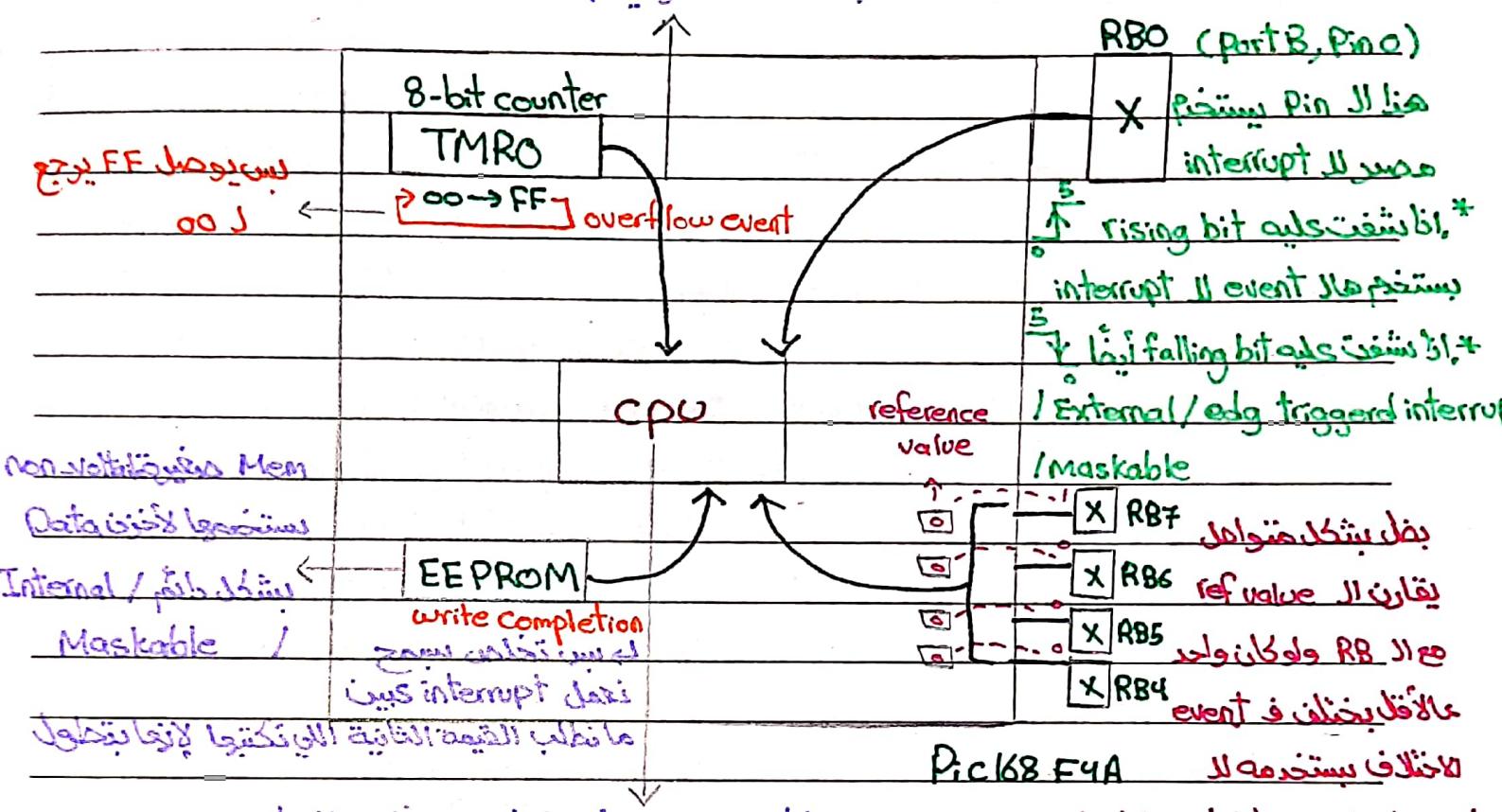
CPU

interrupt

لـ R ما يدور أحدهما وزفي ما هم لنا  
وأنا اللي يعمل clear الخدمة ولـ الـ CPU  
هي اللي يبني الـ Reset فنأخذ هنا  
وبوعلها لـ R

وأخزن لها لـ R

## Slide 7.8 CPU Mc interrupt وظائفه / internal / Maskable



inst 11 يتيح إلغاء المكونات

أو إغلاق أو إغلاق أي مدخل

Maskable / External / interrupt

فـ ٤ مدخلات في الـ PIC16F4A

( internal / Maskable ) Timer overflow interrupt ①

( internal / Maskable ) EEPROM write complete interrupt ②

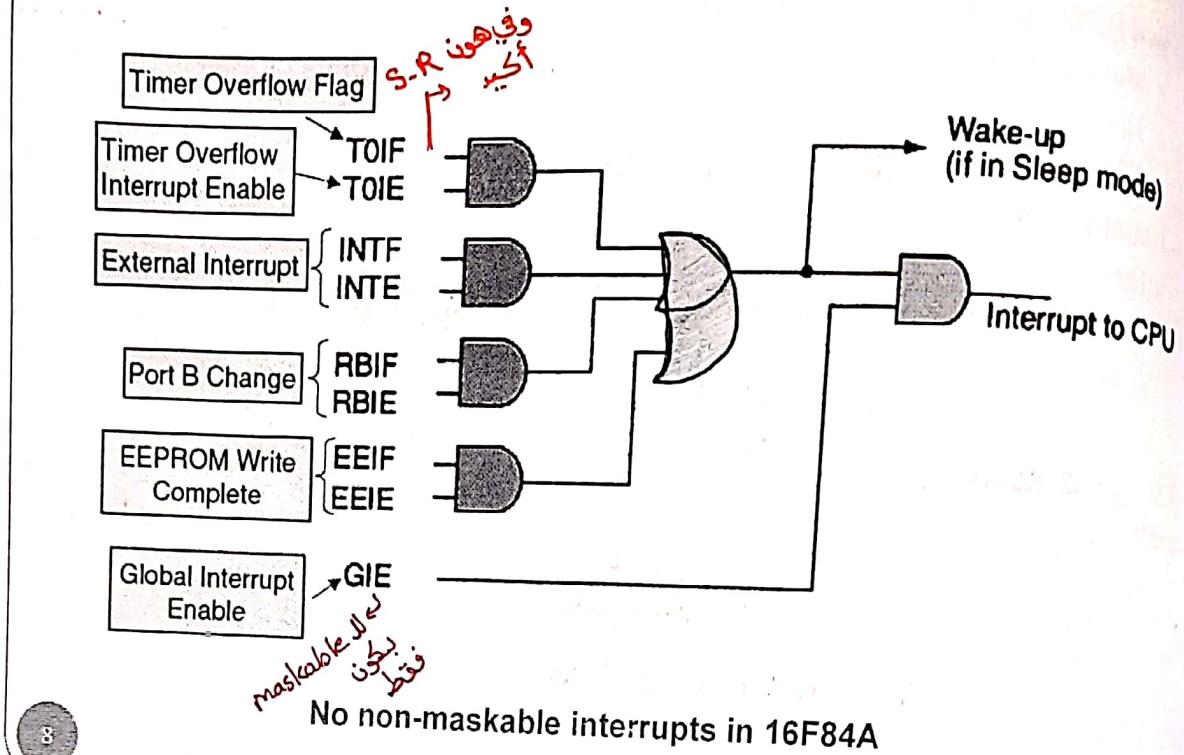
( External / Maskable ) External interrupt ③

( External / Maskable ) Port B on change interrupt ④

• Maskable من PIC16F4A في الـ interrupt source ١١ لـ \*

# The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

## Interrupt Hardware Structure



: register لـ flag موجود بالـ EEIF

EIF موجود بالـ GIECON2  
 ↳ R/W-0

/ interrupt flag ↳

لـ أخطيء  
زن أول  
ما يلش

↑  
1, don't care  
↑ 0/1

SFR

## The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

### The INTCON Register → Programmed

INTCON REGISTER (ADDRESS 0Bh, 8Bh)

	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-x
bit 7	GIE	EEIE	TOIE	INTE	RBIE	TOIF	INTF	RBIF
bit 6	GIE: Global Interrupt Enable bit 1 = Enables all unmasked interrupts 0 = Disables all interrupts							
bit 5	EEIE: EE Write Complete Interrupt Enable bit 1 = Enables the EE Write Complete interrupts 0 = Disables the EE Write Complete Interrupt							
bit 4	TOIE: TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Enable bit 1 = Enables the TMR0 interrupt 0 = Disables the TMR0 interrupt							
bit 3	INTE: RB0/INT External Interrupt Enable bit 1 = Enables the RB0/INT external interrupt 0 = Disables the RB0/INT external interrupt							
bit 2	RBIE: RB Port Change Interrupt Enable bit 1 = Enables the RB port change interrupt 0 = Disables the RB port change interrupt							
bit 1	TOIF: TMR0 Overflow Interrupt Flag bit 1 = TMR0 register has overflowed (must be cleared in software) 0 = TMR0 register did not overflow							
bit 0	INTF: RB0/INT External Interrupt Flag bit 1 = The RB0/INT external interrupt occurred (must be cleared in software) 0 = The RB0/INT external interrupt did not occur							
9	RBIF: RB Port Change Interrupt Flag bit 1 = At least one of the RB7:RB4 pins changed state (must be cleared in software) 0 = None of the RB7:RB4 pins have changed state							

وفي أكثر interrupt من ذلك هو  
\* BSF INTCON, TOIE  
\* BSF INTCON, INTE  
\* مثلك هو enable  
\* BSF INTCON, RBIE  
\* بالبداية نفس الشي عاليه

(نفس الشي عاليه)  
enable

\* BSF INTCON, GIE

(نفس الشي عاليه)

enable

(نفس الشي عاليه)

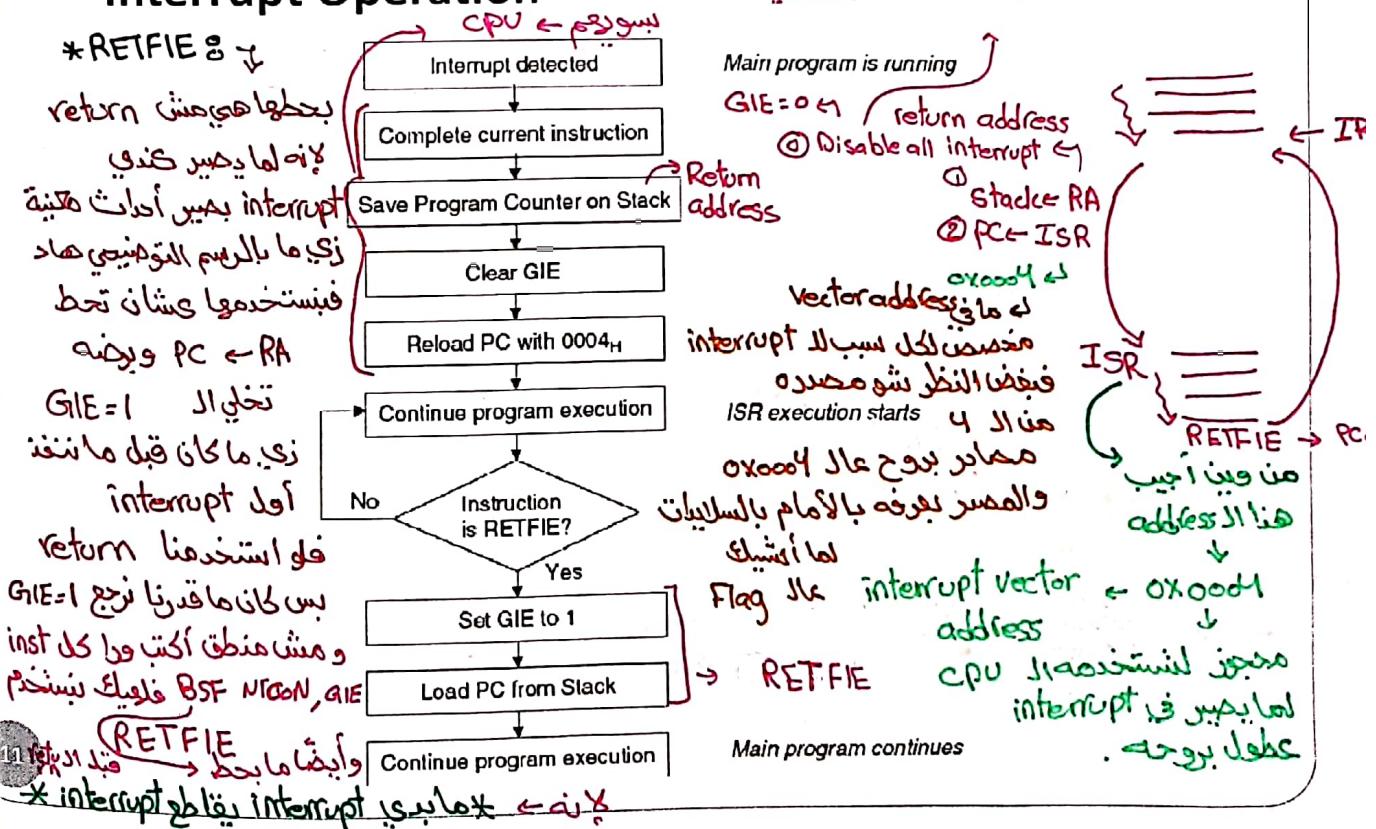
# The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

- The Option Register (81H) – interrupt related bit

- | bit 7     | <b>RBU:</b> PORTB Pull-up Enable bit<br>1 = PORTB pull-ups are disabled<br>0 = PORTB pull-ups are enabled by individual port latch values   |  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
|-----------|---|--|-----------|----------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-----|---------|--------|-----|---------|---------|
| bit 6     | <b>INTEDG:</b> Interrupt Edge Select bit<br>1 = Interrupt on rising edge of RB0/INT pin<br>0 = Interrupt on falling edge of RB0/INT pin   | مُعَلَّقَةً بالـ interrupt   |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| bit 5     | <b>T0CS:</b> TMR0 Clock Source Select bit<br>1 = Transition on RA4/T0CKI pin<br>0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)   |  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| bit 4     | <b>T0SE:</b> TMR0 Source Edge Select bit<br>1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on RA4/T0CKI pin<br>0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on RA4/T0CKI pin  |  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| bit 3     | <b>PSA:</b> Prescaler Assignment bit<br>1 = Prescaler is assigned to the WDT<br>0 = Prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module  |  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| bit 2-0   | <b>PS2:PS0:</b> Prescaler Rate Select bits<br><br>Bit Value    TMR0 Rate    WDT Rate  | Select the transition type on input RB0/INT that will cause an interrupt |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
|           | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit Value</th> <th>TMR0 Rate</th> <th>WDT Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>000</td><td>1 : 2</td><td>1 : 1</td></tr> <tr><td>001</td><td>1 : 4</td><td>1 : 2</td></tr> <tr><td>010</td><td>1 : 8</td><td>1 : 4</td></tr> <tr><td>011</td><td>1 : 16</td><td>1 : 8</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>1 : 32</td><td>1 : 16</td></tr> <tr><td>101</td><td>1 : 64</td><td>1 : 32</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>1 : 128</td><td>1 : 64</td></tr> <tr><td>111</td><td>1 : 250</td><td>1 : 128</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>مُشَكِّلَاتُ أَنْتَ كَذَّابٌ</p> <p>BSF status, RB0 INT</p> <p>BCF option-R, INTEDG</p> <p>Falling edge or rising</p> <p>rising ← 1 all default 1g</p> <p>بِخَلِيفِي أَشْوَفْ وَأَحْدَدْ</p> <p>هَلْ لِلـ interrupt بِكُونَ عَالِهْ</p> | Bit Value  | TMR0 Rate | WDT Rate | 000 | 1 : 2 | 1 : 1 | 001 | 1 : 4 | 1 : 2 | 010 | 1 : 8 | 1 : 4 | 011 | 1 : 16 | 1 : 8 | 100 | 1 : 32 | 1 : 16 | 101 | 1 : 64 | 1 : 32 | 110 | 1 : 128 | 1 : 64 | 111 | 1 : 250 | 1 : 128 |
| Bit Value | TMR0 Rate   | WDT Rate   |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 000       | 1 : 2   | 1 : 1  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 001       | 1 : 4   | 1 : 2  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 010       | 1 : 8   | 1 : 4  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 011       | 1 : 16  | 1 : 8  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 100       | 1 : 32  | 1 : 16   |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 101       | 1 : 64  | 1 : 32   |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 110       | 1 : 128   | 1 : 64   |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |
| 111       | 1 : 250   | 1 : 128  |           |          |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |        |       |     |        |        |     |        |        |     |         |        |     |         |         |

# جستجو و پیدا کردن The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

- **Interrupt Operation**



# The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

- How to use interrupts ?

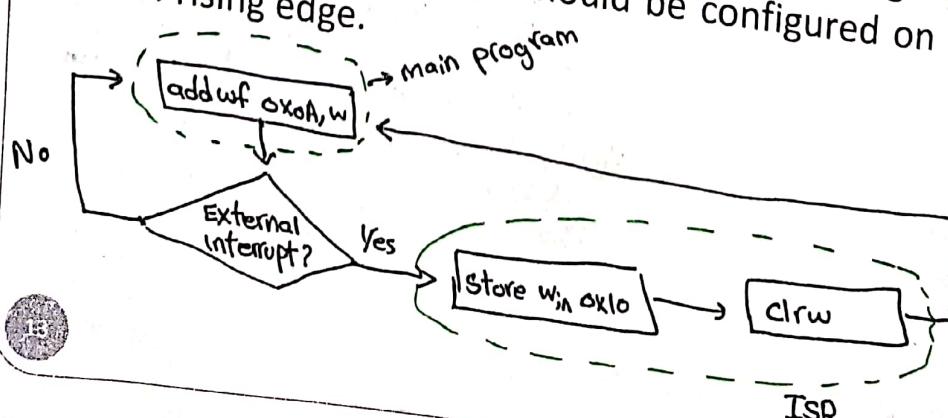
1. Start the interrupt service routine at 0x0004
2. Clear the flag of the used interrupt in the INTCON register (if it is not cleared on reset, e.g. RBIF)  
Bcf INTCON, RBIF ← بشرط عدم X فتحات قيادة
3. Enable the corresponding interrupt by setting its bit in INTCON register
4. Enable global interrupts by setting the GIE bit
- 5.a. clear The interrupt Flag
- 5.b. End the interrupt subroutine with RETFIE instruction to resume program execution

\* 2/3/4 → Main programm تكتب باللغة ← ev: bcf INTCON, INTF ← ISR  
\* IF (interrupt Flag) are not cleared by the retfie .  
مش مفهوم كأن باللغة ولا باللغة (clear) RETFIE IF=1  
لما يجيء ايند بحد تفسير interruptions وينتهي infinit loop

## The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

- Example 1

Write a PIC16F84 program that continuously adds the content of memory location 0x0A until an external interrupt is observed on RBO. In this case the result is stored in location 0x10 and the working register is cleared. The interrupt should be configured on the arrival of rising edge.



# The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

```

#include p16F84A.inc ; include the definition file for 16F84A
org 0x0000 ; reset vector
goto START
org 0x0004 ; define the ISR
goto ISR
org 0x0006 ; لف شلت هاي حومشطة جيبلعش
; Program starts here من 5 بدلاً من 6
; select bank 1 ما الها داعي لنه by default
bsf STATUS , RP0 ; بفتح مودعه Bank 1
bsf OPTION_REG , INTEDG ; select to interrupt on rising edge
bsf INTCON , INTE ; enable external interrupt on RB0/INT
bsf INTCON , GIE ; enable global interrupts
bcf STATUS , RP0 ; select bank 0
0x00 لو هن صار الـ intedg
0x0A, W بس يخذه بروح
ADD ADD ; clear W
; add the contents of 0x0A to W
; keep adding until an interrupt occurs
; location of ISR لف شخنا في عال RB0 بخلص لا int الملي بابيه وبجي بقى
0x00BC ; on interrupt store the accumulated result
0x10 int ; clear working register
clrw
bcf INTCON , INTF ; clear the interrupt flag
retfie
end

```

**Handwritten Notes:**

- الآن حريه الكتابة ولن هيكل أرب
- \* clearflag % bcf INTCON, INTF مافي داعي أحطها إنه INTF
- ADD by default هيوي اختاري زيجابيك وعملت تشنلوا
- ISR org movwf int 0x10 وآخذه بروح هون
- bcf INTCON, INTF

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main =

## Context Saving

④ ← كان متغير قيمه معينة  
وهي ردية فلو صار interrupt احتمال كبير  
يتغير W فكيف أحافظ على قيمة W  
أثنان تغيير لا interrupt

- What if the main program is to preserve the W register and the interrupt service routine uses it?
  - Save it temporarily in memory at the beginning of the ISR
    - MOVWF TEMP ; push بكتبة ابتدائية لا ISR
    - Restore the value at the end of ISR قبل ما ارجع (RETFIE)
    - MOVF TEMP, W ; pop \*

\* ممكن استخدم هاي الشغله في لا ايضنا Subroutine

- What if we want to preserve some memory location such as the STATUS register on interrupt?
  - Save it temporarily in memory at the beginning of the ISR
    - SWAPF STATUS,0 ; push
    - MOVWF TEMP

• Restore the value at the end of ISR
 

- SWAP TEMP, 0 ; pop
- MOVWF STATUS

ما يستخدم MOVF مشان ما تغير عال Flag على Status

\* كونبي أحافظ عال W والـ Status نفس الوقت . جرب اجل code

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## \* غالباً كل مصطلح مصادر الـ interrupt يندرج تحت code المصادر ، كيف أعرف مصدر الـ interrupt لو كان كثيف أكثر من مصدر ؟ في بداية الـ ISR يحتاج أسلوب (check interrupt source) Flag للـ check ذاتي

# The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

# The 16F84A Interrupt Structure

## Multiple Interrupts

- Note that there is only one interrupt vector for all types of interrupts
  - In other words, regardless of the interrupt type, the microcontroller will start executing from location 0x0004 on any interrupt
  - How to determine the source of interrupt ?
  - Check the interrupt flag bits in the INTCON register at the beginning of the interrupt service routine to determine what is the source of the interrupt !

لو کان قیمتہ ھر فر جی عمل چیز اس لو قیمتہ ۱ →

If Source = INT..

If Source = 00000

If source = p8chf...  
like بعمل الأربع  
middle check  
مقدار

**جیونچیه interrupt** عادی  
Interrupt\_SR      btfsc intcon,0 ;test RBIF  
T...                goto portb\_int ;Port B Change routine  
chf...              btfsc intcon,1 ;test INTF  
                    goto ext\_int ;external interrupt routine  
                    btfsc intcon,2 ;test TOIF  
                    goto timer\_int ;timer overflow routine  
                    btfsc eecon1,4 ;test EEPROM write complete flag  
                    goto eeprom\_int ;EEPROM write complete routine

• Maskable  $\Rightarrow$  PIC16F4A في الـ interrupt Source 116\*

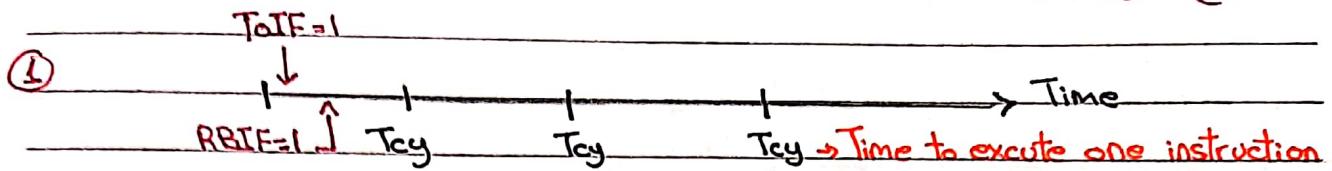
### Slide 16 8 ISR btfsc INTCON, RBIF

goto Portbchange  $\rightarrow$  interrupt لـ this code لـ table تكون

لوحة محسنة	btfsc INTCON, INT (Portbchange == ... و هنا -)
check day متلاً بعدم لوحة مفات	goto ext RETFIE )
لوحة بس بـ 3 مفاتيح	btfsc INTCON, T0IF (EEPROM == $\rightarrow$ بـ 3 مفاتيح
نفاثي تـكون الثانية	goto Timero RETFIE ) check
... و هنا -	btfsc EECON1, EIF $\rightarrow$ بالعامة ما يحتاج أكتب له هنا ولا وارد من الـ 3 مفاتيح اللي قبله هو سبب الـ interrupt . فـ أكيد هو السبب تكون .

Slide 16.8

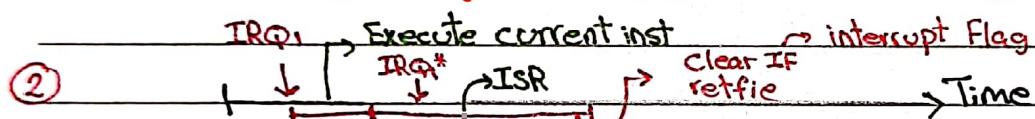
\* شرح فكريت في الـ interrupt



\* نتخيل هنا الـ Time والبرنامنج لابغي قلادة بيتنفذ وفي الحالة اللي مؤشر عليهما باللون الوردي هارفي يعني من interrupt request هن inst Type T0IF هن interrupt request وبنفس الـ inst هن request هن RBIF = 1 ، فاما الـ CPU تخلص الـ inst اللي حصل عليهما الـ interrupt requests وتحتنيه انه في 2 interrupt requests فمن بهما تخدم بالأول؟ ما ينتصر يعني ياخدهم بالترتيب لإنها الـ CPU ماينتها Time stamp لازمها check الـ code في المعرفة اجا أول . فعلياً أنا اللي بحددهم بيتفق أو لا check الـ code . interrupt check الـ time السابقة ، فهو عالم ترتيب الـ code تفع الـ interrupt check الـ time .

\* بحال الـ LS code بنشيئه عليه هو RBIF دوندج بيتفق هو أول مع إيه اجا بعد الـ T0IF .

\* الـ order of Service (priority) هو بعدد الـ check code



\* نتخيل انه انا بنسخدم فقط مصدر واحد من مصادر الـ interrupt request ، نتخيل حل يعني كما مؤشر عليهما الـ IRQ request number رقم واحد : فال CPU حتى كل الـ current inst ويعين تنفذ الـ ISR وترجع وهذا بالطبع الطبيعي او افترضنا انه IRQ بعف الناظر سو نوع واحد طلب الخدمة بشكل متكرر وسريع شوبح يحير؟ المشكلة انه نفس المصدر بعد request 2 والتابع الزمني بينهم قليل بالنسبة الوقت اللي يحتاجه لتنفيذ الـ ISR ونوع الـ IRQ .

\* فكيف اتعامل مع هذا الموضوع ؟ راح احوال احفة . هنا هي المشكلة قد ما يقدر عن طريق ، انه الـ Clear IF بدهما اصحابها بتفاية ISR code بخطوها باذراوية عنديه ، يقدر تشوف الـ IRQ . فلو انا عاشر ، انه الـ interrupt تابعه هيدا . بطلب بشكل متكرر .

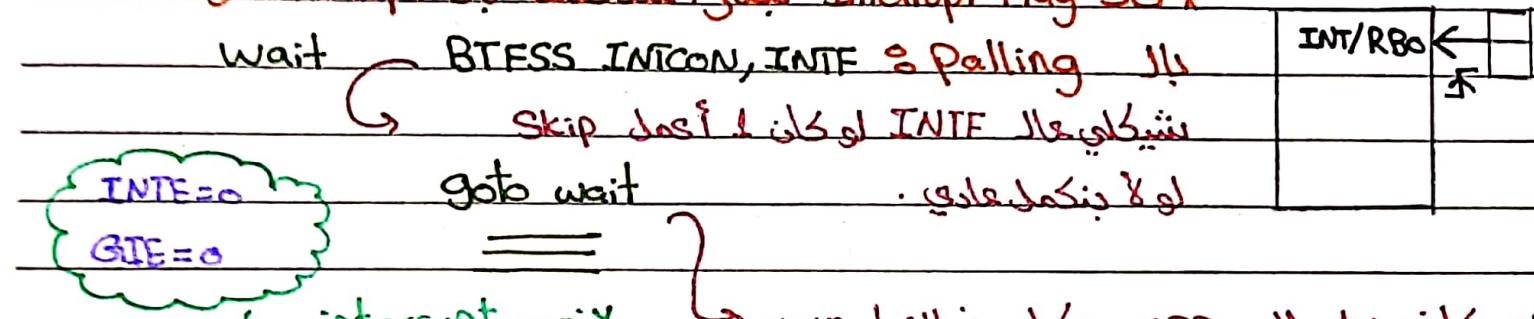
\* ممكن كمان اذي احوال اكتب 2 request بينهم أقل من الزمن اللي بين الـ request . بقدر الشوف الـ IRQ لا نحكون خاتمة خدمة الـ request الاول ، فبكتب دس بالـ ISR اللي يحتاجه . فلامن أعرف المسأله الزمني بينهم هشان بناء عليه بعدد هل عادي ولا أحد المشكلة .

① idea 1 → multiple request different Sources .

② idea 2 → multiple request from the same Sources .

- \* الـ interrupt هو الطريقة الأخرى البديلة لأحرف إذا حد به يستفيد من الـ CPU.
  - \* الطريقة التي كانت هي الـ Polling.
  - \* لو حكى ت مابي استخدم الـ interrupt بدلاً من الـ Polling فكيف أكتبوا بالـ code؟
  - \* حتى طريق الـ INTF أيدتها ونفس الكلام ينطبق على كل الـ Interrupt Sources.
- ↓

\* فالـ interrupt يقرر استخدموه بالـ Interrupt Flag وكذلك



زي كأنهاد الـ app بحكي على هنالك استئنف

جين ما يحبر في كذلك على rising edge من Port B قبل ما تكمل باقي البرنامج

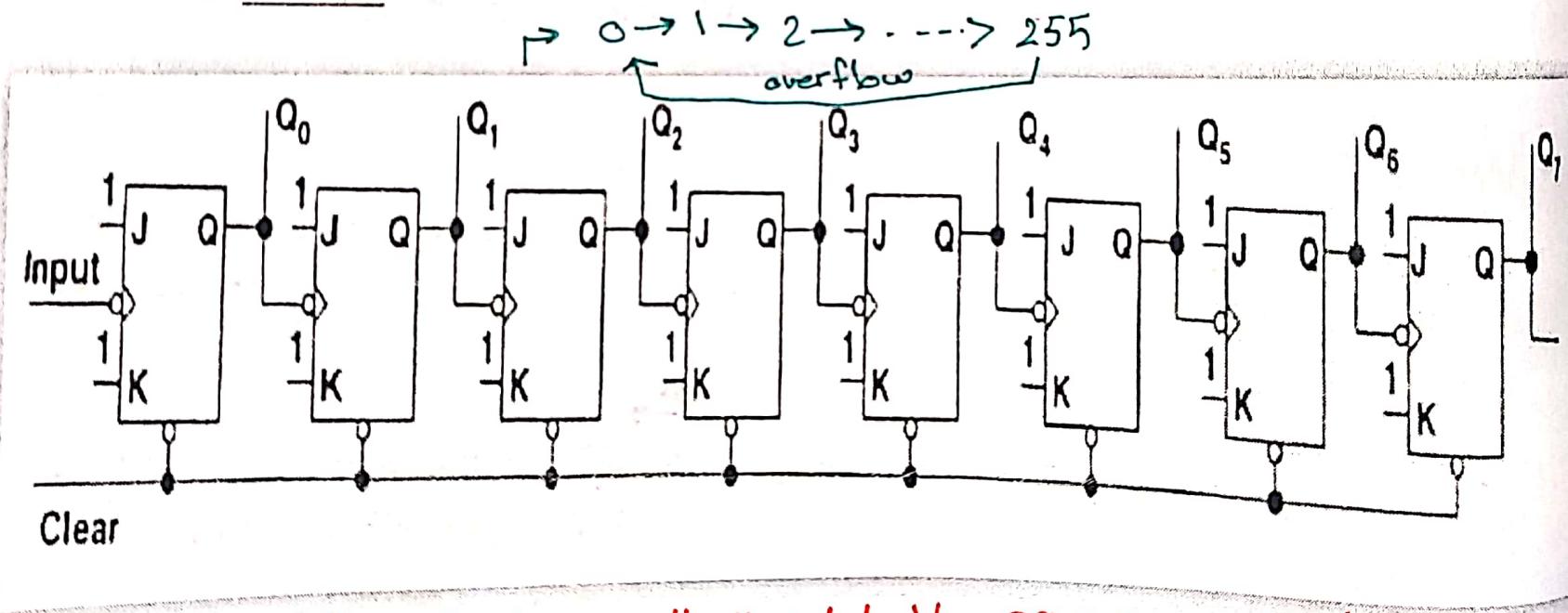
\* الـ Polling يستقف لحد ما يلقي القيمة اللي بيده ياهها بس يلقيها بكمد.

مكثف يدخل من بعد الـ Timer 3

Counter الـ 8 بتات

## Counters and Timers

- Digital counters can be built with flip-flops. They can count up or down, reset, or loaded with initial value
- When the most significant bit changes from 1 to 0 , this indicates an overflow. This signal can be used to interrupt the microcontroller
- If the counter operates using a clock with known frequency we can use it as a timer



bit كل لوكال الي بعده (يعني مختلفات هي بعده) ↗

الـ Sync input ياخذ كاه زي الي لخاذ دايم

# Counters and Timers

- Timer applications

(a) Measure the time between two events

(b) Measure the time between two pulses

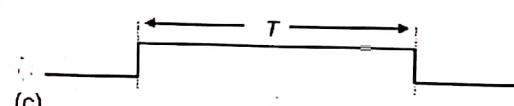
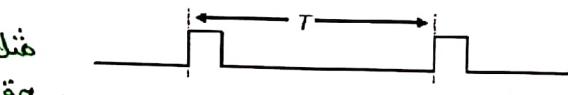
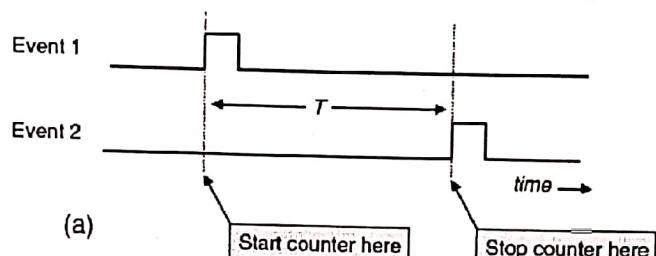
(c) Measure a pulse duration

مثلاً لو فحصنا على كمسة  $\rightarrow$   
وقت معين يهدى شكلة مجنحة مثلاً لو فحص  
ثانية ينزل هنالو ثانية تجيئ خوبين وهكذا.

Use polling or interrupts

\* بعدي يكون لدى قدرة انت الـ microcontrolled Time  
تقدير تتعامل مع الـ Time طريقة احاطه بارديور خاص

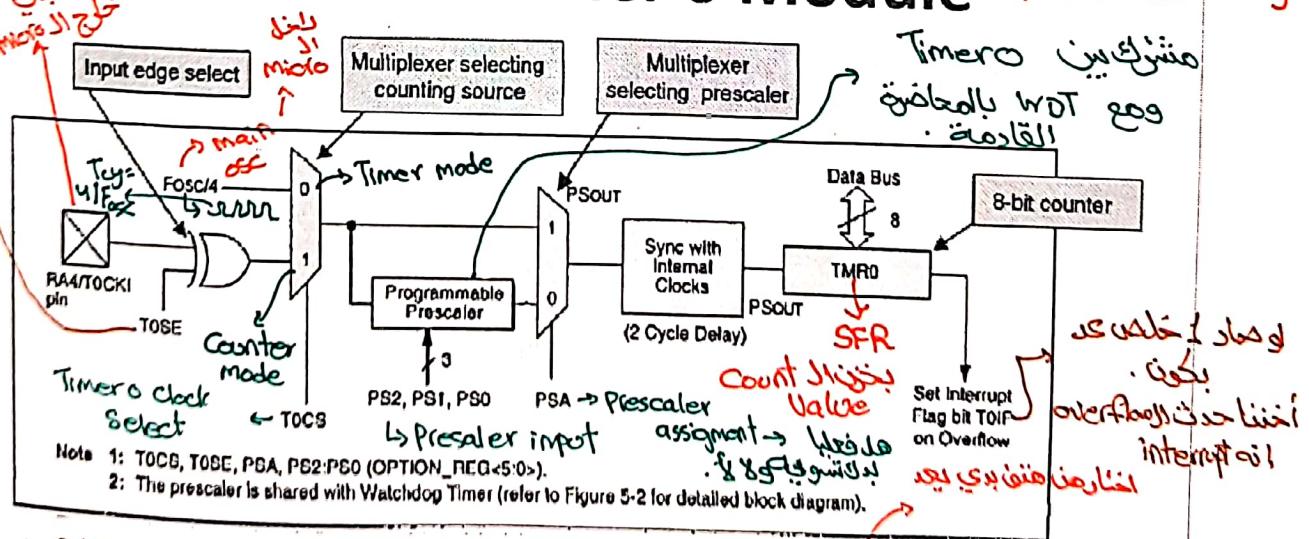
يلقى بعد الـ Time



input  $\rightarrow$  RAM/Tockl او استخدت

$\rightarrow$  (Timer 0 Source Edge) falling او rising increment هل بذلك يصبر عالاً

## The 16F84A Timer 0 Module



- 8-bit counter, memory address 0x01 (readable / writable)
- Configurable counter using the OPTION register (0x81)
- Two sources for the timer clock : instruction cycle clock (Fosc/4) or RA4/TOCKI
- The programmable prescaler is shared with the Watchdog Timer WDT
- The value of frequency division is determined by PS2, PS1, and PS0 bits in the OPTION register

\* اي ايشي بيعي اتحكم فيه يكون عن طريق SFR

لما أو أتحلى معاه

hardware

# The 16F84A Timer 0 Module

- The Option Register – Timer related bits

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
RBPU	INTEDG	T0CS	TOSE	PSA	PS2	PS1	PS0
bit 7							bit 0

bit 7 **RBPU:** PORTB Pull-up Enable bit  
1 = PORTB pull-ups are disabled  
0 = PORTB pull-ups are enabled by individual port latch values

bit 6 **INTEDG:** Interrupt Edge Select bit  
1 = Interrupt on rising edge of RB0/INT pin  
0 = Interrupt on falling edge of RB0/INT pin

bit 5 **T0CS:** TMR0 Clock Source Select bit  
1 = Transition on RA4/T0CKI pin  
0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)

bit 4 **TOSE:** TMR0 Source Edge Select bit  
1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on RA4/T0CKI pin  
0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on RA4/T0CKI pin

bit 3 **PSA:** Prescaler Assignment bit  
1 = Prescaler is assigned to the WDT  
0 = Prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module

bit 2-0 **PS2:PS0:** Prescaler Rate Select bits

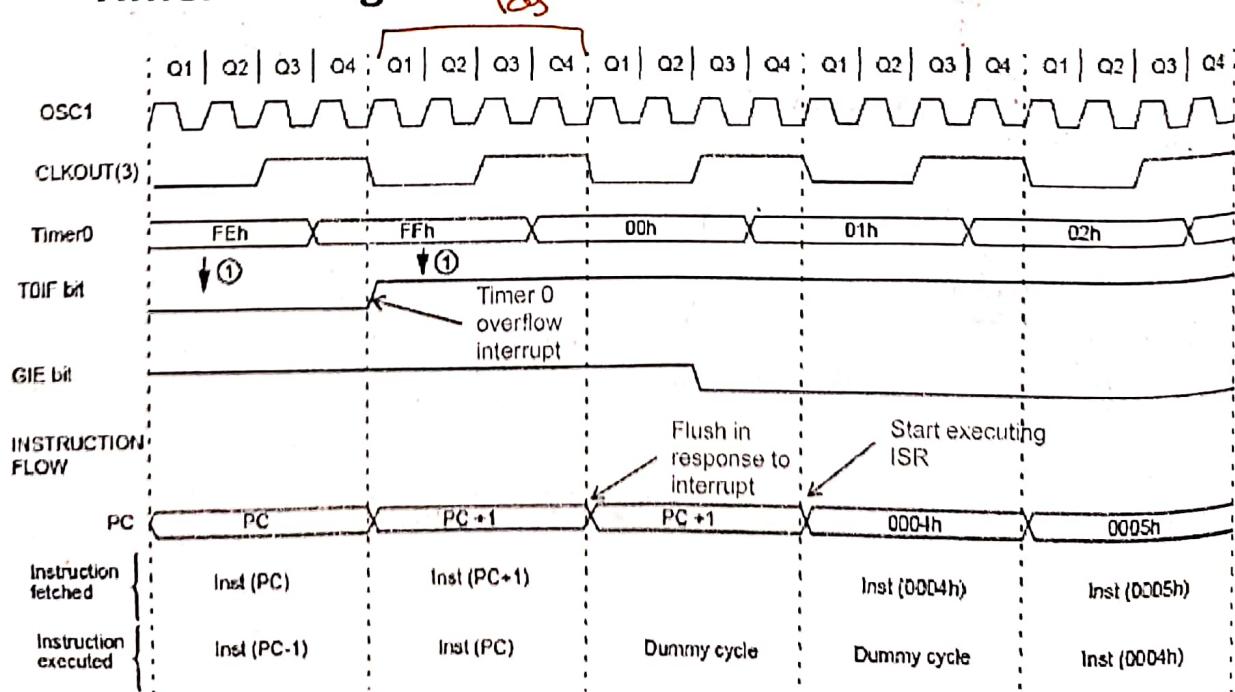
Bit Value	TMR0 Rate	WDT Rate
000	1:2	1:1
001	1:4	1:2
010	1:8	1:4
011	1:16	1:8
100	1:32	1:16
101	1:64	1:32
110	1:128	1:64
111	1:256	1:128

يعني لما تشغيل البرنامج تلقائي counter يعني بكون Timer هو micro

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# The 16F84A Timer 0 Module

- Timer Timing



Note 1: Interrupt flag bit TOIF is sampled here (every Q1).

2: Interrupt latency = 4TCY where TCY = instruction cycle time.

3: CLKOUT is available only in RC oscillator mode.

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# Watchdog Timer

- Special timer internal to the microcontroller that is continually counting up.  $\rightarrow$  دائمًا يزداد
- If enabled and it overflows, the microcontroller is reset
- Can be used to reset the Microcontroller if a program fails or gets stuck
- Properties
  - The WDT timer is enabled/disabled by the WDTE bit in the configuration word
  - It has its own internal RC oscillator  $\rightarrow$   $F_{osc} \times$
  - The nominal time-out period is 18 ms  $\rightarrow$  Time دوّن
  - It can be extended through the prescaler bits in the OPTION register (up to  $128 \times 18\text{ ms} = 2.3\text{ sec}$ )  $\rightarrow$  Circuit is overflowed بعدها ي Overflow كل تأخير أقل
  - The WDT timer can be cleared by software using the CLRWDT instruction
- How does the watchdog timer know if the program is stuck ???!!! It does not!  $\rightarrow$  أبداً لا يتحقق

## Sleep Mode

current موجة لا يس بدي أحافظ على لما تكوني من بطاقة

State • An important way to save power!

- The microcontroller can be put in sleep mode by using the SLEEP instruction
- Once in sleep mode, the microcontroller operation is almost suspended
  - (The oscillator is switched off)
  - The WDT is cleared. If the WDT is enabled, it continues running
  - Program execution is suspended
  - All ports retain their current settings
  - PD and TO bits are cleared and set respectively
    - Power consumption falls to a negligible amount
- To exit the sleep mode  $\rightarrow$  T0INT, INT, EEPROM, PB
  - Interrupt occurs (even if GIE = 0)
  - WDT wake-up
  - External reset the MCLR pin

Program continues execution from PC+1  
MC is reset !

موجة ملحوظة من micro Sleep

# **Summary**

- Microcontrollers can deal with time by using timers and interrupts
- Interrupts saves the microcontrollers computational power as they require its attention when they occur only
- Most interrupts are configurable
- Hardware timer can be used as a counter or a timer and it is very useful in measuring time

## **Parallel Ports, Power Supply, and the Clock Oscillator**

### **Chapter 3**

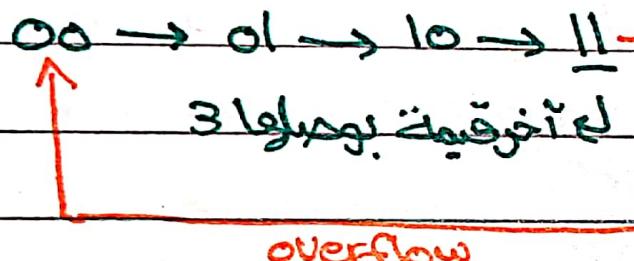
**Dr. Iyad Jafar**

\* الـ falling بستف أحد ما يلاقي القيمة اللي بده ياهما بس يلاقيها بكمد.

Slide 17 %

مقدمة عن تطبيقات Sequential logic Circuit الـ Counter \*  
Counter Rising edge سوا Counter It's called مبنية على Flip-Flop  
Count value J Count value ينطلق Falling edge

EX 8 2-bit counter / modulo-3 counter :



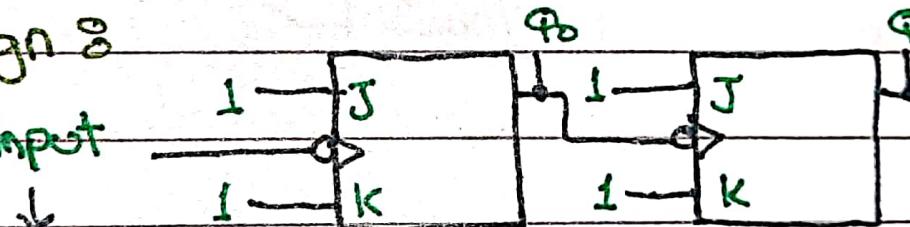
آخر قيمة بمدخلاتي 3 ↗

falling edge كل ما هار كندي \*  
على  $Q_1$  لا  $Q_0$  مدخل

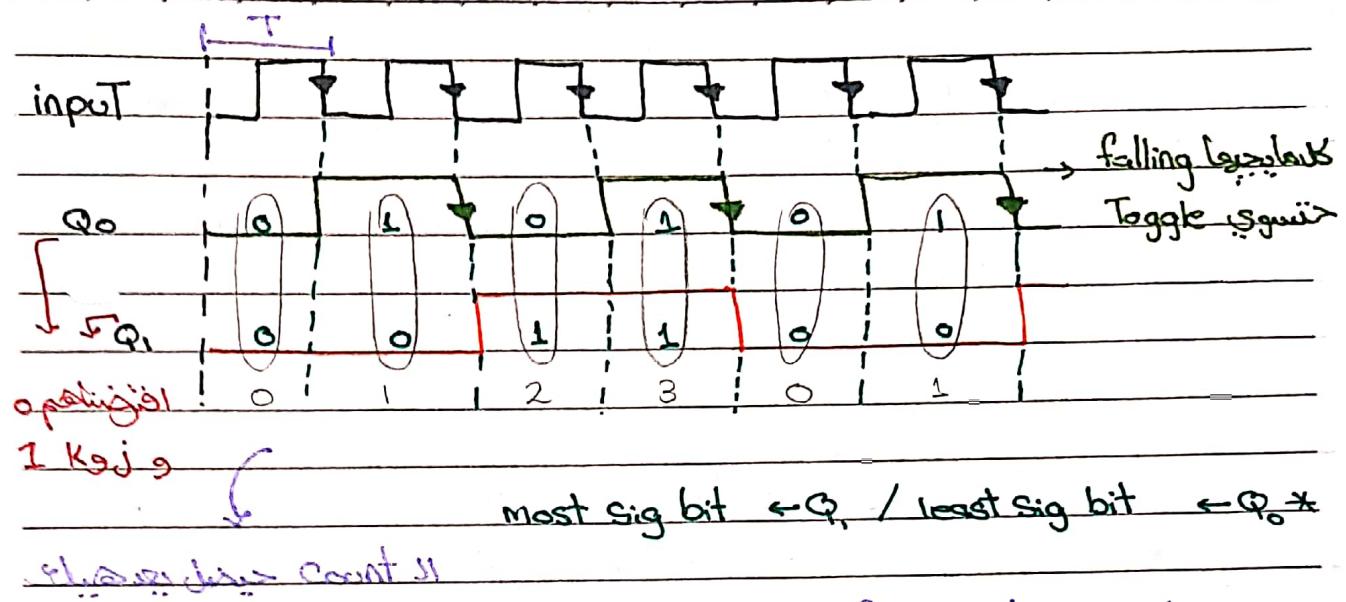
مكان يتغير

Design 8

بغير اتحكم فيه input



$$\text{input} \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{J} = \text{K} = 1}_{\text{falling}} \rightarrow Q_0(t+1) = \overline{Q_0(t)} \text{ Toggle}$$



\* عدم ايجاد falling edge في المدخل

\* او كانت T موجة قصيرة فـ Time لـ edges تختلف

\* او دخلت circuit موجة مستمرة فـ falling edge لـ input لا يتحقق

Time

\* Time = #increments \* T

\* n-bit counter  $\rightarrow$  Time<sub>max</sub> =  $2^n \times T$

مقدمة بشكل موجة زرقاء ثالثاً فرق

\* هل بالضرورة دائرة input الى الموجة دائرة circuit الى المدخل لها؟

لا Timer هو حالة خاصة من Counter و لو ما كان الـ Counter خاليا

حيث كلية events

Periodic squarewave  $\rightarrow$  Counter  $\rightarrow$  Timer بـ edges / events

نقطة زمانية متسلسلة (Timer/counter)

دخلت edges  $\rightarrow$  Counter  $\rightarrow$  falling edge فـ

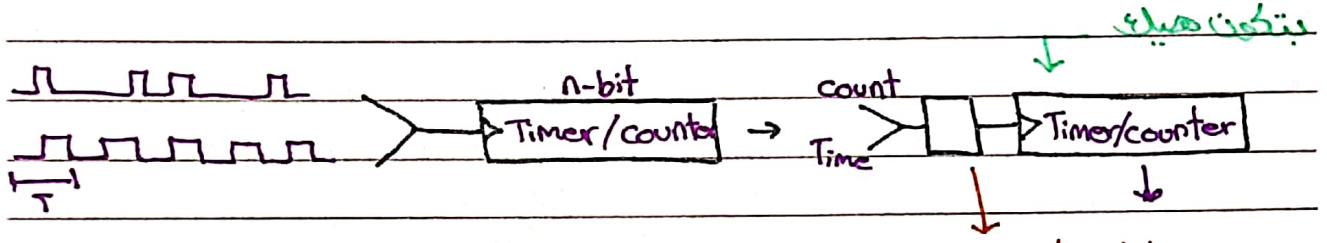
فـ counter هو

\* او كان Counter او Timer ولكن الاختلاف يكون في

edges بعد الـ Counter او Timer

\* To increase  $T_{max} = 2^n * T$  (n-bit counter) :

- increase  $T \rightarrow T \uparrow F \downarrow \rightarrow$  فيزيد ثابتة و ت زائدة فعلى في طريقة أكبر فيزا ال  $T_{max}$  ؟  
 المعلقة بـ  $F_{osc}$  فغالباً بذلك  
 ثابتة لأن غالباً جائزة من ال  $F_{osc}$  فعليها ما يقدر بـ  $n$  لقطم حشوف في counters لذا ملبيات ال flexibility  
 PIC16F84A الـ Timers IIg



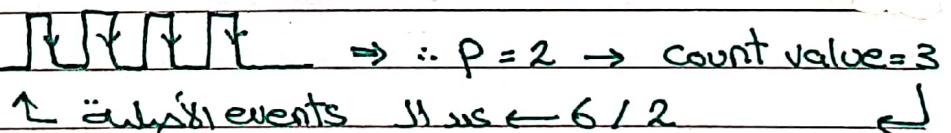
جسيمة وبطأله (Prescaling hardware component) وهو عبارة عن معلقة بـ  $F_{osc}$  (Timer) || Frequency divider  $\rightarrow$  F فزيده  $T$ . وعادةً بذلك تقدر تنضم بالقيمة التي تقسوا حسب الأرقام التي أتيت بها  $\downarrow$  new  $T$  أكثرو من الأصلية .

$$\rightarrow T_{max} = \# \text{increments} * T * P$$

$2^n$  ↓ ثابتة  $\downarrow$  إلى أدنى

$$* Time (بتكلعam) = \# \text{increments} * T * P$$

\* بالنسبة للـ events فعلى الـ prescaling hardware counter وبحده يتضمن عدد



Slide 23 :

Note 8 writing to TMRO register clears the prescaler. Thus, we should always write to TMRO before specifying the prescaler

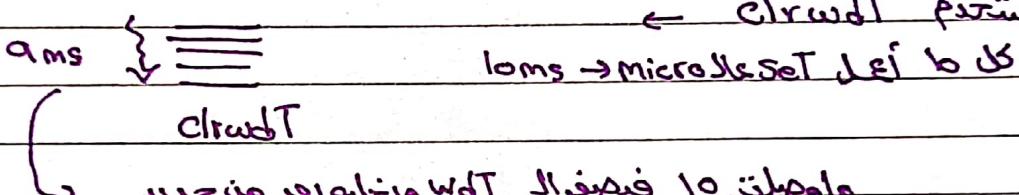
ملاحظة العلاقة باستخدام الـ TMRO و option reg ، إننعم استخدم الـ TMRO و option reg مثل هنر يذكر تأكيد أنه تكتب  $\rightarrow$  قبل تعيين الـ prescaler الـ Value حيث كلما تكتب  $\rightarrow$  TMRO بغير prescaler الـ Clear فإنه الـ prescaler هوهم يعني غلط بين الحسيني زوي ما باع .

## Slide 24 ٨

شو يستفيد من ال Embedded sys و Watchdog Timer وكيف يقيس درجة الحرارة والضغط اليه موجوين داخل الأرض وحزنا حفرة ورئيال sys تحت وبعثتنا اشارات wireless هنا ال sys بدرجة الحرارة والضغط، بسبب ما ال sys علق فكيف بدبرأجح أشغاله؟ يابسبع الدايم واعمال reset نفصل ال power أو يبوي watchdog Timer ال Enable كل فترة زمنية مهينة.

\* هل بالضرورة يكون مشكلاً لما يوصل ال WDT overflow؟ لا، مش بالضرورة بعد كل فترة يعمل فيها reset، إن تكون هناك مشكلات، فلزم أفهم ال WDT إنه أنا شغال وأهوي قام حتى لو سوت timeout ما تعملي أشي ولا تقم

\* لازم استخدم clrwdt ←



ما وصلت 10 فيديفرا ال WDT وبخليه بعد من جديد

\* لازم أعرف قيمة ال Time اللي يحتاج لدقق جزو من ال code وكل ما وجدت انه هنا ال Time overflow قريباً من ال WDT

## Slide 25 ٩

\* ال WDT إذا كان overflow enable على خيالة micro، إذا كان overflow enable على Sleep Mode حتى لما تدخل ال WDT في حالة micro، في حالة micro إذا كان ال WDT شغال بخله شغال يعني ال C/C++ تبعته شحادة الحالات، يعني الحالة إذا كان ال WDT شغال بواسطه overflow وال sleep mode micro يبسو reset حسيبي - wake up

# Outline

- Why Do We Need Parallel Ports?
- Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports
- Interfacing to Parallel Ports
- The PIC 16F84A Parallel Ports
- The Power Supply
- The Clock Oscillator



\* حركة عدال \*

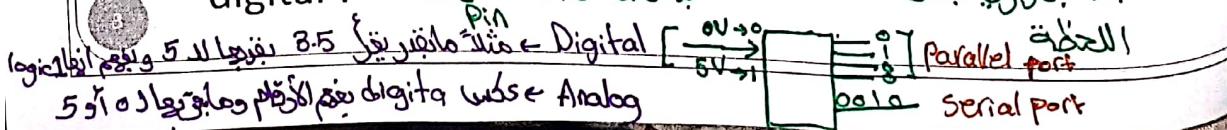
## Why Do We Need Parallel Ports?

لازم تلخن مني وتعطيني (Data)

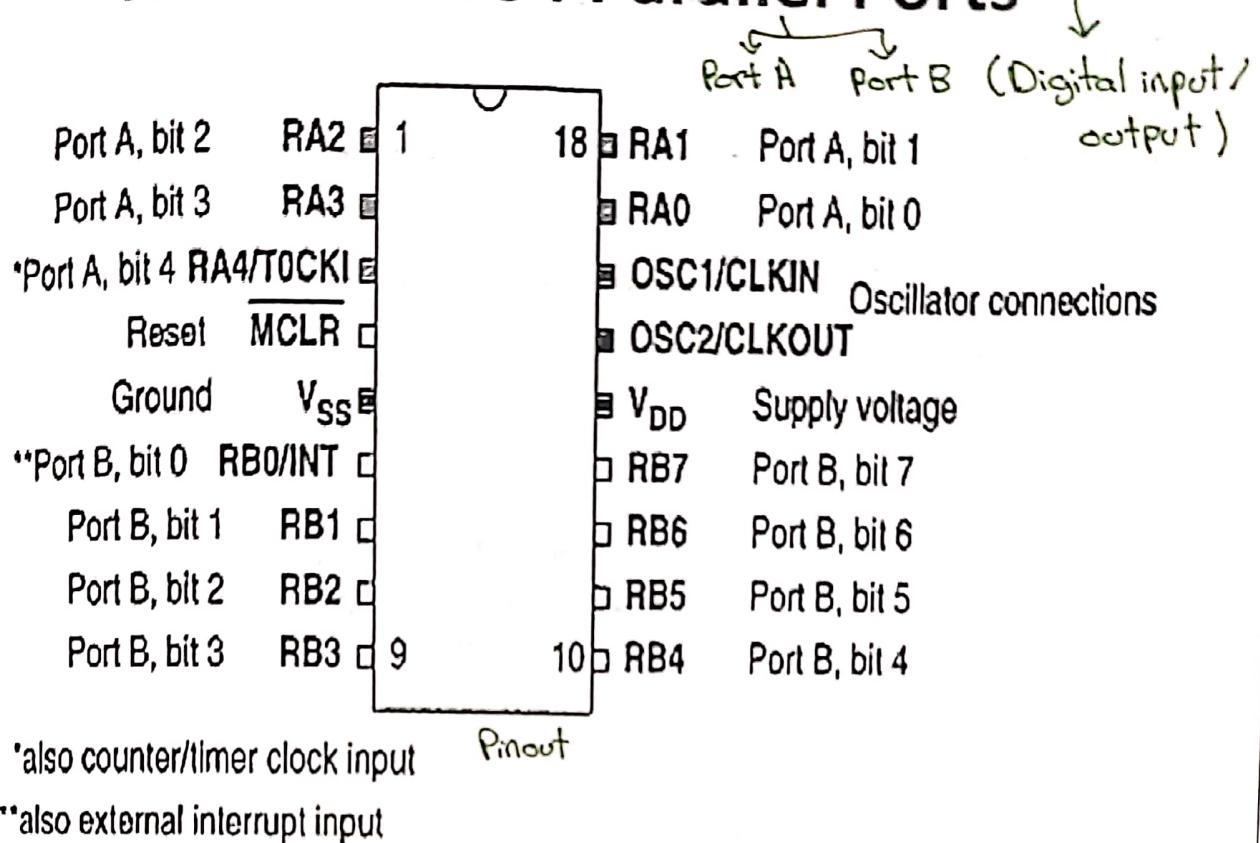
- Almost any microcontroller needs to transfer digital data from/to external devices and for different purposes → لأهداف مختلفة
- Direct user interface – switches, LEDs, keypads, displays
- Input measurement - from sensors, possibly through ADC
- Output control information – control motors and actuators
- Bulk data transfer – to other systems/subsystems

← نقل المعلومات

- Transfer could be serial or parallel ! Analog or digital ! one 8 I/O بدلalla 8 Pin



# The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports



## The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports

**PORT A**      input 5 اخراجات      بقراصنة outputs

- 5-bit general-purpose bidirectional digital port

RA0 → RA4      \* انته تعدد ال Bank

ماسنجل مثان سخان يعيش حس

EX 8      \* movlw 0xA      write/  
 \* movwf PORTA      output  
 \* movf PORTA,w ] input/  
 read

- Related registers

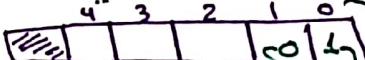
- Data from/to this port is stored in **PORTA** register (0x05)

Port مثلاً Pin هش لا

- Pins can be configured for input or output by setting or clearing corresponding bits in the **TRISA** register (0x85)

بقدر تعدد بال Pin هنن ال output pins ومين ال input pins جسب ما بدك عادي

TRISA



Pins 51  
 4 3 2 1 0

- Pin RA4 is multiplexed and can be used as the clock for the TIMER0 module

مغناها بدی ایاها  
 مغناها بدی ایاها  
 input output



# The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports

## PORT B

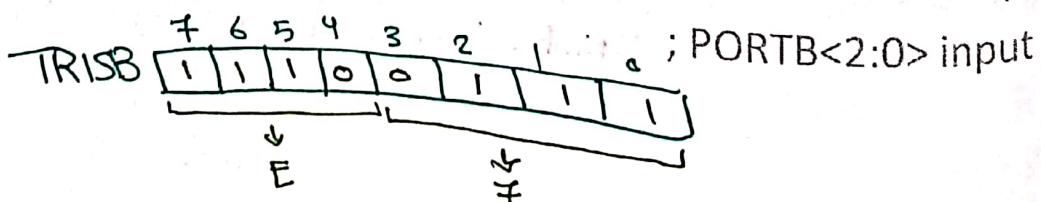
- $\rightarrow RB0 \rightarrow RB7$
- 8-bit general-purpose bidirectional digital port
- Related registers Data register ↗
  - Data from/to this port is stored in PORTB register (0x06)
  - Pins can be configured for input or output by setting or clearing, corresponding bits in the TRISB register (0x86), respectively
- Other features
  - Pin RB0 is multiplexed with the external interrupt INT and has Schmitt trigger interface
  - Pins RB4 – RB7 have a useful 'interrupt on change' facility

Direction reg ۱۱  
يُعيّنPin عبارة عن  
output & input

# The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports

- Example 1 – configuring port B such that pins 0 to 2 are inputs, pins 3 to 4 outputs, and pins 5 to 7 are inputs

لهم يعنی أنا أين موجود فقط  
reg اخوازها لام  
bsf Bank1 STATUS , RPO ; select bank1  
movlw 0xE7  
movwf TRISB ; PORTB<7:5> input,  
; PORTB<4:3> output



# The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports

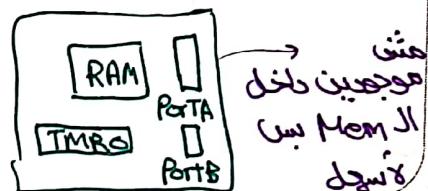
بعضی کا امکان TRISB

- Example 2 – configuring PORTB as output and output value 0xAA

bsf	STATUS, RPO	; select bank1
clrf	TRISB	; PORTB is output
movlw	0xAA	
bcf	STATUS, RPO	; select bank0 → Port B Reg
movwf	PORTB	; output data

- Example 3 – configuring PORTA as input, read it and store the value in 0x0D

bsf	STATUS, RPO	; select bank1
movlw	0xFF	→ PORTA as 2^5 = 32 میں بھن اول
movwf	TRISA	; PORTA is input
bcf	STATUS, RPO	; select bank0
movf	PORTA, W	; read data
movwf	0x0D	; save data



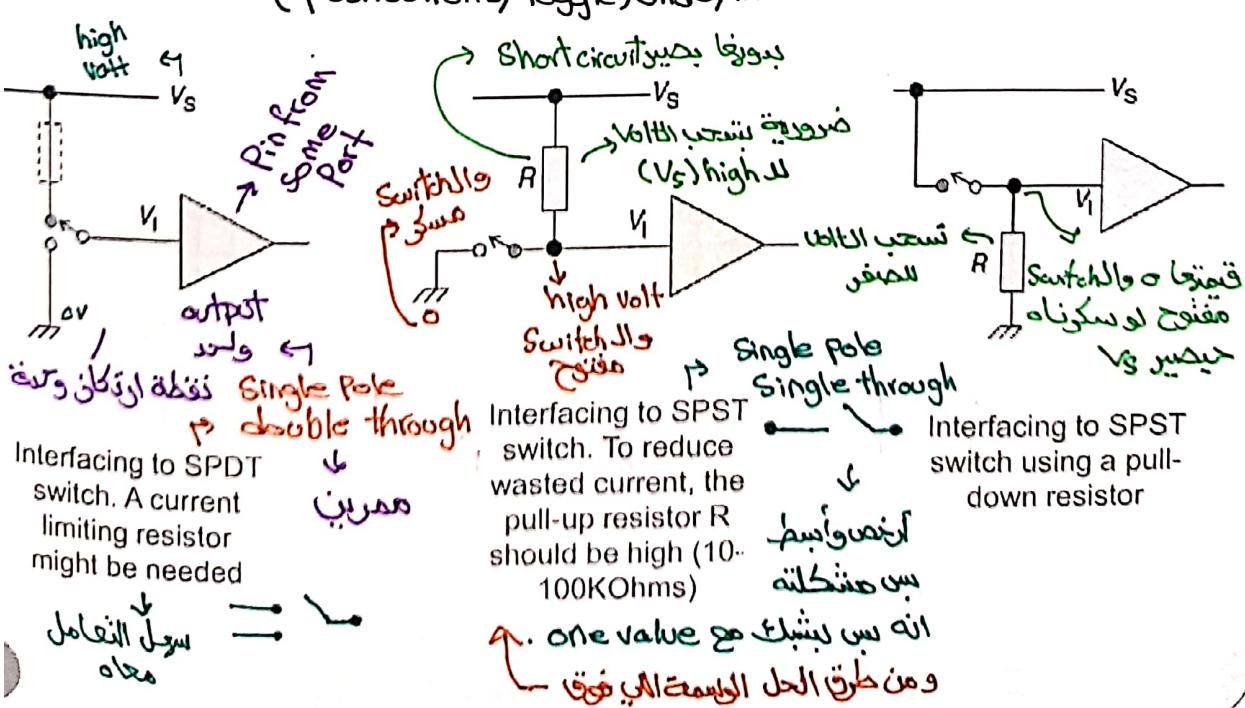
التعامل معهم أخذ مساحة address space (addressing) و لتقابل ذلك في address space (addressing)

## Interfacing to Parallel Ports

break make بسکر نفتح

لجزی کیسلت المیز Switches (input devices)  
(pushbuttons, toggle, slide, thumbwheel)

لبطی ال مکالمات.



Ex:

# Interfacing to Parallel Ports

## Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)



شکحة لاستقیم  
التي ينطوي على القيم

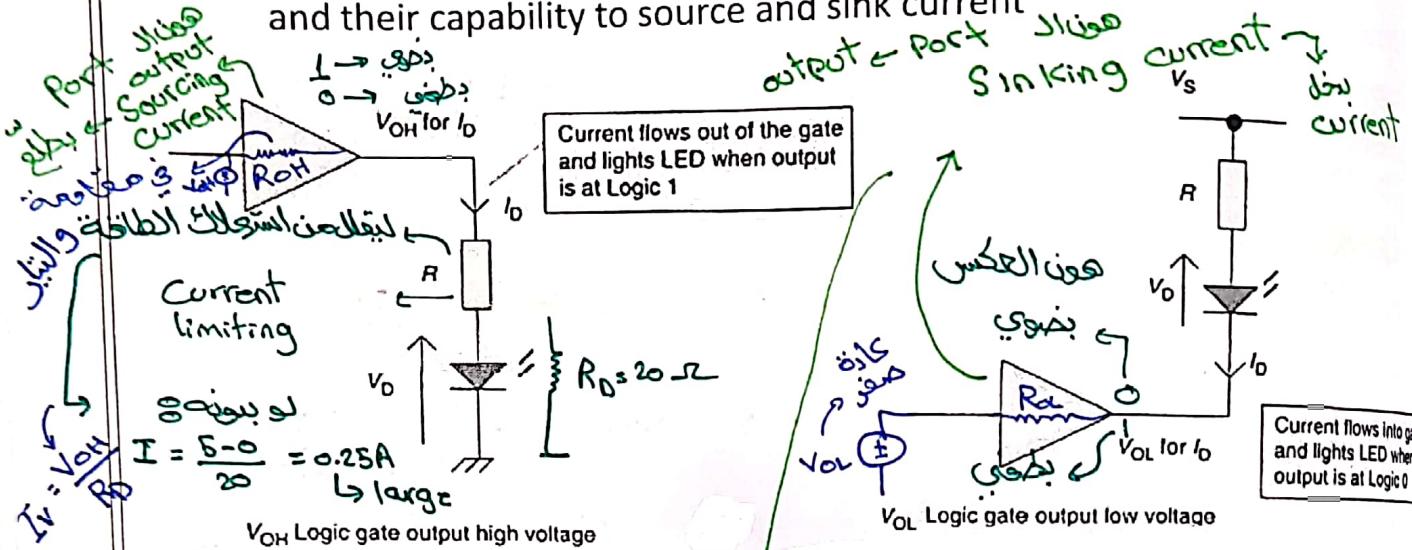
values

التي ينطوي على القيم

values

Port مدخل  
Port مخرج

- LEDs can be driven from a logic output as long as the current requirements are met. Interfacing of LEDs depending on the logic type and their capability to source and sink current.



$$\text{For current source: } V_{OH} = R/I_D + V_D$$

$$R = \frac{V_{OH} - V_D}{I_D}$$

مدخل و مخرج I/O  
Ba تجاه current

$$R = \frac{V_{OH} - I_D R_{on} - V_D}{I_D}$$

$$\text{For current sink: } V_S = V_{OL} + R/I_D + V_D$$

$$R = \frac{V_S - V_D - V_{OL}}{I_D}$$

$V_D < V_S \rightarrow$  cut-off

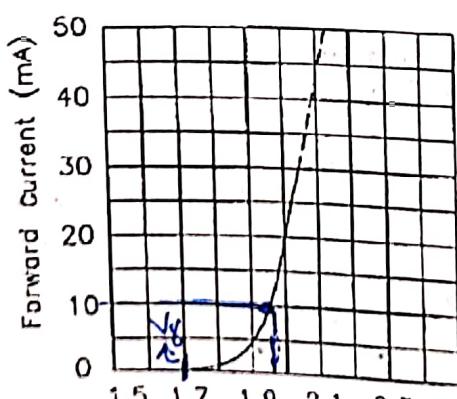
$V_D \geq V_S \rightarrow$  conduct

يحيى

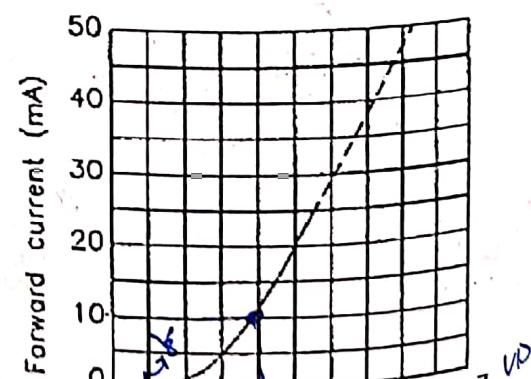
# Interfacing to Parallel Ports

## Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

- A special type of diodes made of semiconductor material that can emit light when forward biased



Type number: L-441D  
Wavelength = 627 nm  
15mcd typ. @ 10 mA

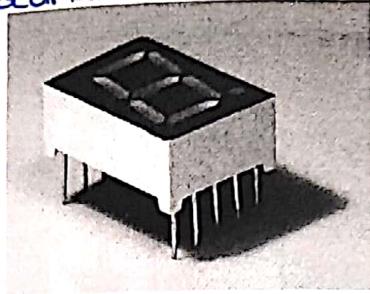


Type number: L-44GD  
Wavelength = 565 nm  
12mcd typ. @ 10 mA

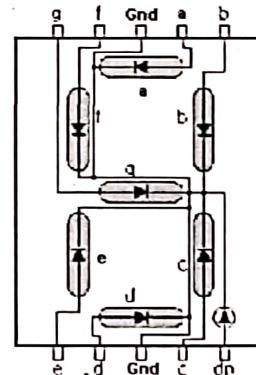
# Interfacing to Parallel Ports

## 7-Segment Display

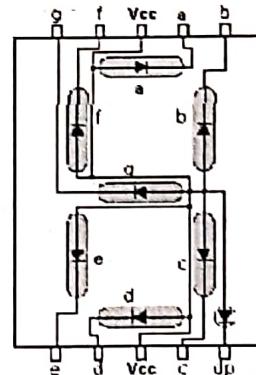
diode لامپیا عبارت از کل وحدة مجهولة  
وعلت تكون ۰ ۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹



Common Cathode



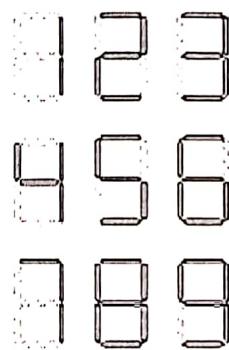
Common Anode



مشوكي من  
input  
a,b,c,d,e  
·f,g

سلك  
common  
cathode

کلمه مثبت کیا علیہ



Digit Shown	Illuminated Segment (1 = illumination)						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

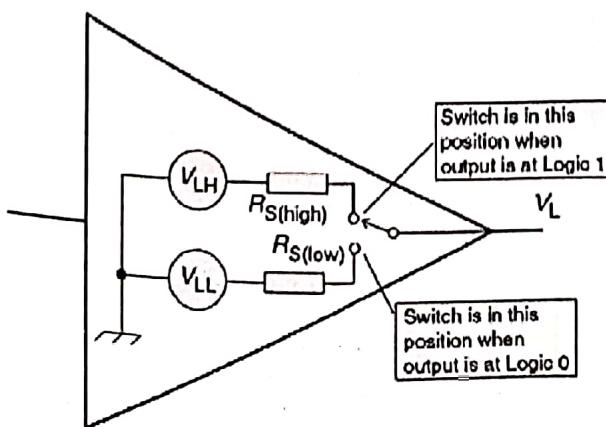
ادکان common anod

اذا بيأسد اي ورقة  
ازم الا ول المي  
input  
يكون اولى من المي  
دونبار Gnd

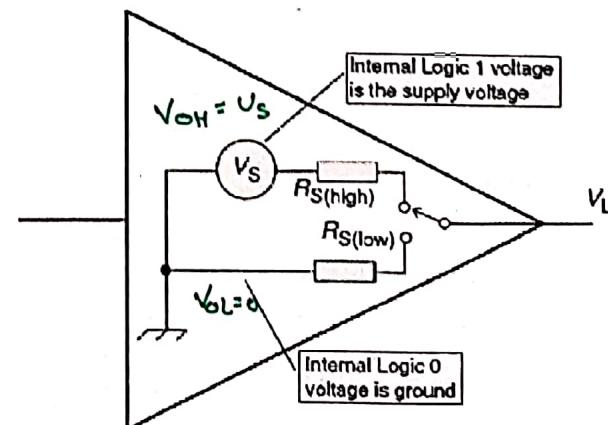
# Interfacing to Parallel Ports

## Port Electrical Characteristics

- Logic gates are designed to interface easily with each other, especially when connecting gates from the same family
- The concern arises when connecting logic gates to non-logic devices such as switches and LEDs



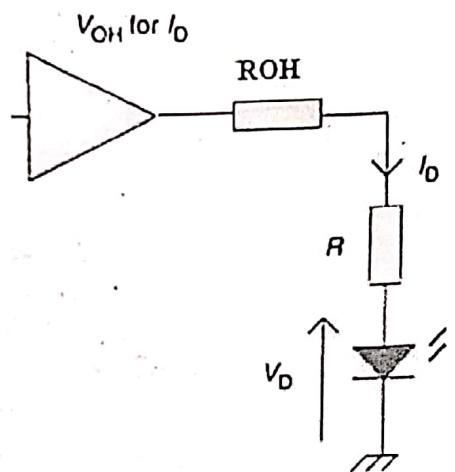
Generalized model



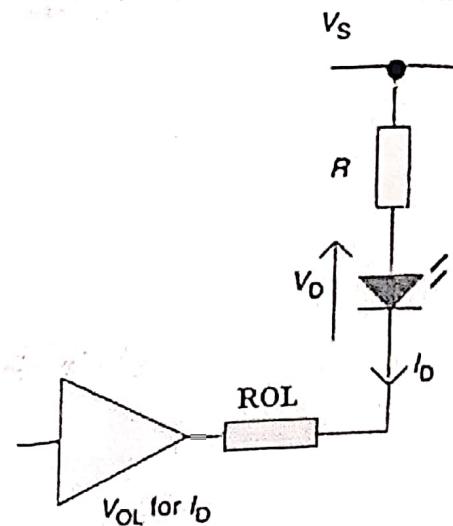
CMOS model

# Interfacing to Parallel Ports

## Light Emitting Diodes (LED)



$V_{OH}$  Logic gate output high voltage



$V_{OL}$  Logic gate output low voltage

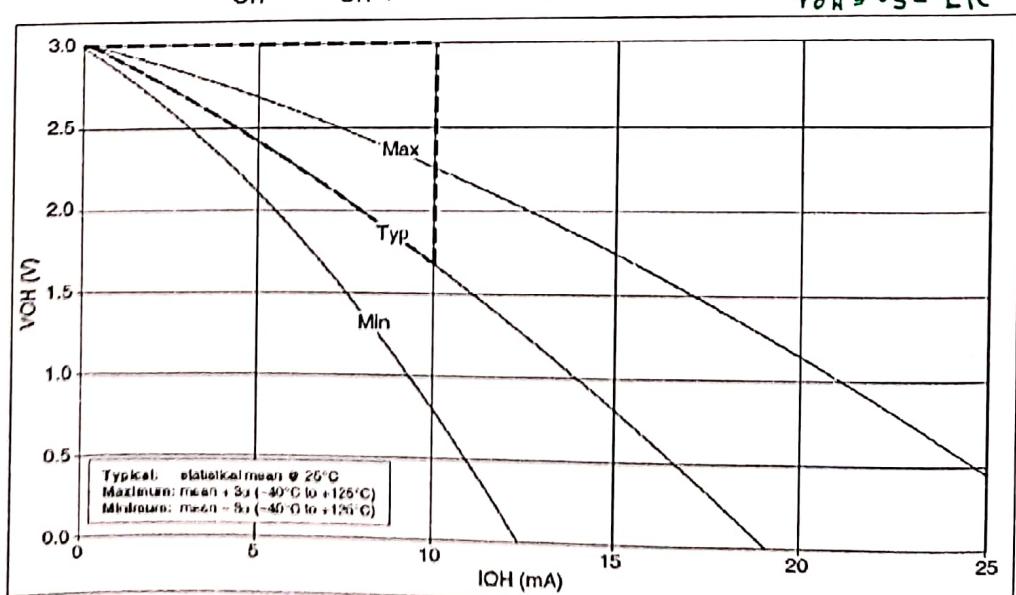
Computation of limiting resistors when internal resistance of the port pin is considered

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## The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports

### Port Output Characteristics

$V_{OH}$  vs.  $I_{OH}$  ( $VDD = 3V$ ,  $-40$  to  $125^\circ C$ )



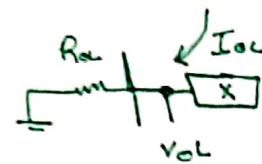
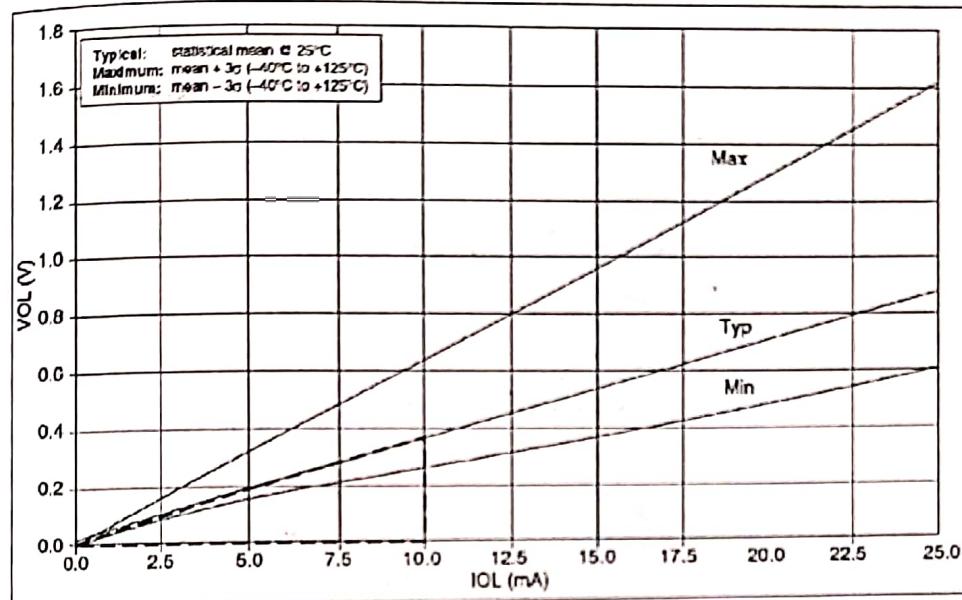
$$R_{OH} = 130 \Omega$$

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# The PIC 16F84 Parallel Ports

## Port Output Characteristics

$V_{OL}$  vs.  $I_{OL}$  ( $VDD = 3V$ , -40 to 125°C)



$$V_{OL} = IR$$

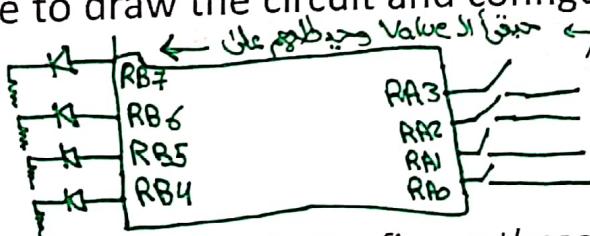
العلاقة

$V_{OL}$  ↗  
 قدره كثيف  
 ممكن يدور  
 ينضاف  $V_{OH}$   
 مبني  
 المتراء

$$R_{OL} = 36 \Omega$$

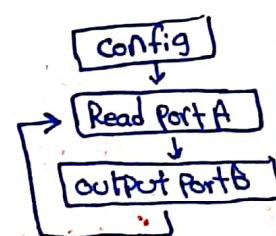
## Example 3.1

- Example – Write a program that continuously reads an input value from 4 switches connected to PORTA (RA3-RA0) and display the value on 4 LEDs connected to PORTB (RB7-RB4). Make sure to draw the circuit and configure the ports properly.



- Requirements:

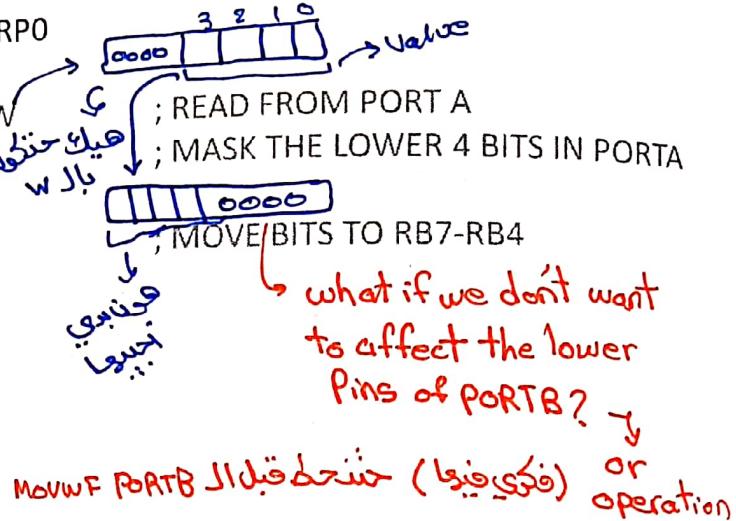
- Connect four switches to RA3-RA0. Configure these pins as input.
- Connect four LEDs to RB7-RB4. Configure these pins as outputs.



# Example 3.1

```
#include "P16F84A.INC"
TEMP EQU 0X20
ORG 0X0000
; ----- MAIN PROGRAM -----
MAIN BSF STATUS,RPO ; SELECT BANK 1
    MOVLW B'00001111'
    MOVWF TRISA ; CONFIGURE RA3-RA0 AS INPUT
    MOVLW B'00000000'
    MOVWF TRISB ; CONFIGURE RB7-RB4 AS OUTPUT
    BCF STATUS, RPO
REPEAT MOVF PORTA, W ; READ FROM PORT A
    ANDLW 0XF0 ; MASK THE LOWER 4 BITS IN PORTA
    MOVWF TEMP
    SWAPF TEMP, F
    MOVWF PORTB ; MOVEBITS TO RB7-RB4
    GOTO REPEAT
END
```

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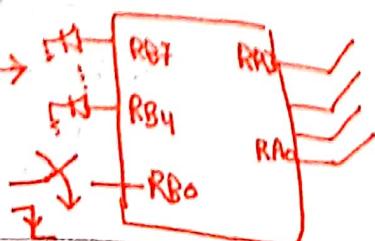
# Example 3.2

- Example – Modify the program and the circuit in Example 3.1 such that the switches are read and displayed when an external interrupt occurs (falling edge) only.

falling edge *و سعره غير ملحوظ*

- Requirements: *ل هنا المطالبات بعملية القراءة من خلال إدخال المفتاحات*

- Connect four switches to RA3-RA0. Configure these pins as input.
- Connect four LEDs to RB7-RB4. Configure these pins as outputs.
- Connect a switch to RB0 and configure it as input



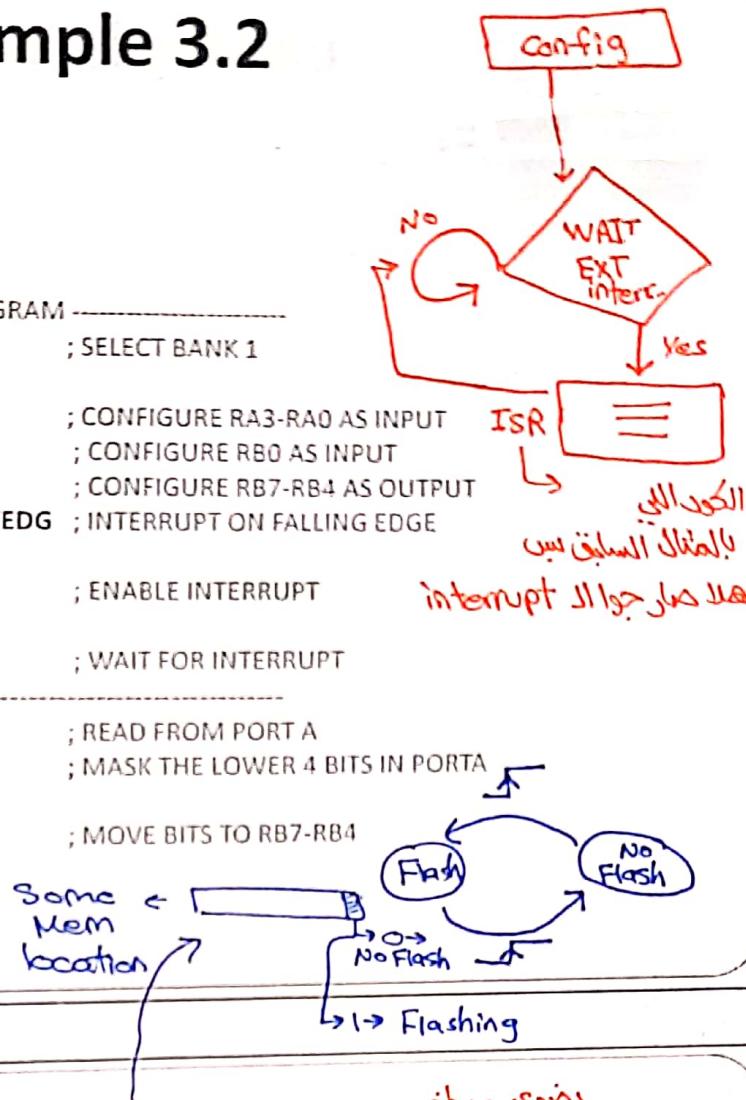
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## Example 3.2

```

#include "P16F84A.INC"
TEMP EQU 0X20
ORG 0X0000
GOTO MAIN
ORG 0X0004
GOTO ISR
; ----- MAIN PROGRAM -----
MAIN BSF STATUS,RPO ; SELECT BANK 1
MOVWF B'00001111'
MOVWF TRISA ; CONFIGURE RA3-RA0 AS INPUT
MOVWF B'00000001' ; CONFIGURE RB0 AS INPUT
MOVWF TRISB ; CONFIGURE RB7-RB4 AS OUTPUT
BCF OPTION_REG, INTEDG ; INTERRUPT ON FALLING EDGE
BCF STATUS, RP0
BSF INTCON, INTE ; ENABLE INTERRUPT
BSF INTCON, GIE
WAIT GOTO WAIT ; WAIT FOR INTERRUPT
; ----- ISR -----
ISR MOVF PORTA, W ; READ FROM PORT A
ANDLW 0XF0 ; MASK THE LOWER 4 BITS IN PORTA
MOVWF TEMP
SWAPF TEMP, F ; MOVE BITS TO RB7-RB4
MOVWF PORTB
BCF INTCON, INTF
RETIE
END

```



Flash بالدبر

Main

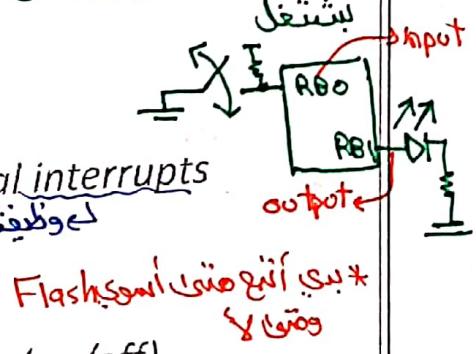
## Example 3.3

بعضوي وبطفي  
بتلعه هجين

- Example – Write a program to control the flashing of a LED that is connected to RB1 using a pushbutton that is connected to RB0. The LED starts flashing upon the arrival of the first rising edge on RB0. Afterwards, successive edges toggle the state of flashing (On, off, on, ...). When the LED is flashing, this implies that it is 0.5 second ON and 0.5 second OFF. Assume 4MHz clock.

### Requirements:

- Configure RB0 as input and RB1 as output
- Enable external interrupt (INTE) and global interrupts (GIE)
- Write a 0.5 second delay routine
- Keep track of the current status of flashing (on/off)



بي أنتو هنعمل أشي

ووسن

Flash on

off

### Example 3.3

```

#include "P16F84A.INC" ; STORE THE STATE OF FLASHING
FLASH EQU 0X20 ; COUNTER FOR DELAY LOOP
COUNT1 EQU 0X21 ; COUNTER FOR DELAY LOOP
COUNT2 EQU 0X22
ORG 0X0000
GOTO START
ORG 0X0004
GOTO ISR

;----- MAIN PROGRAM -----;
START CLR FLASH ; CLEAR FLASHING STATUS
BSF STATUS,RPO ; SELECT BANK 1
MOVLW B'00000001' ; CONFIGURE RB0 AS INPUT AND RB1 AS OUTPUT
MOVWF TRISB
BSF OPTION_REG, INTEDG ; SELECT RISING EDGE FOR EXTERNAL INTERRUPT
BSF INTCON, INTE ; ENABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPT
BSF INTCON, GIE ; ENABLE GLOBAL INTERRUPT
BCF STATUS,RPO ; SELECT BANK 0
CLRF PORTB ; CLEAR PORTB; TURN OFF LED
BTFS SFR, 0 ; IF BIT 0 OF FLASH IS CLEAR THEN NO FLASHING
GOTO WAIT ; WAIT UNTIL BIT 0 IS SET
MOVLW B'00000010' ; COMPLEMENT RB1 TO FLASH
XORWF PORTB, 1
CALL DEL_p5sec
GOTO WAIT

BSF PortB, 1 ; بحال هیچیغه
call Delay
BCF PortB, 1 ; بحال هیچیغه
call Delay
goto wait ; بحال هیچیغه

;---- Flash ----;
comp tement ; بحال هیچیغه
no flash ; بحال هیچیغه
Flash ; بحال هیچیغه
;---- W----;
W → 0000 0010
;---- PB----;
PB → X X X X  X X ? X
X X X X X X ? X
;---- Result ----;
Result → X X X X X X ? X
;---- Logic ----;
A ⊕ 0 = A
A ⊕ 1 = A → ؟

```

### Example 3.3

```

----- INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE -----
ISR      MOVLW 0x01
         XORWF FLASH, F           ; COMPLEMENT THE STATUS
         BCF    INTCON, INTF     ; CLEAR THE INTF FLAG
         RETFIE

; ----- DELAY ROUTINE -----
; DEL_p5sec
         MOVLW D'0'
         MOVWF COUNT1
         MOVLW D'244'
         MOVWF COUNT2
LOOP    NOP
         NOP
         NOP
         NOP
         NOP
         DECFSZ COUNT1, F
         GOTO  LOOP
         DECFSZ COUNT2, F
         GOTO  LOOP
         RETURN          ; delay 0.500207 seconds

END

```

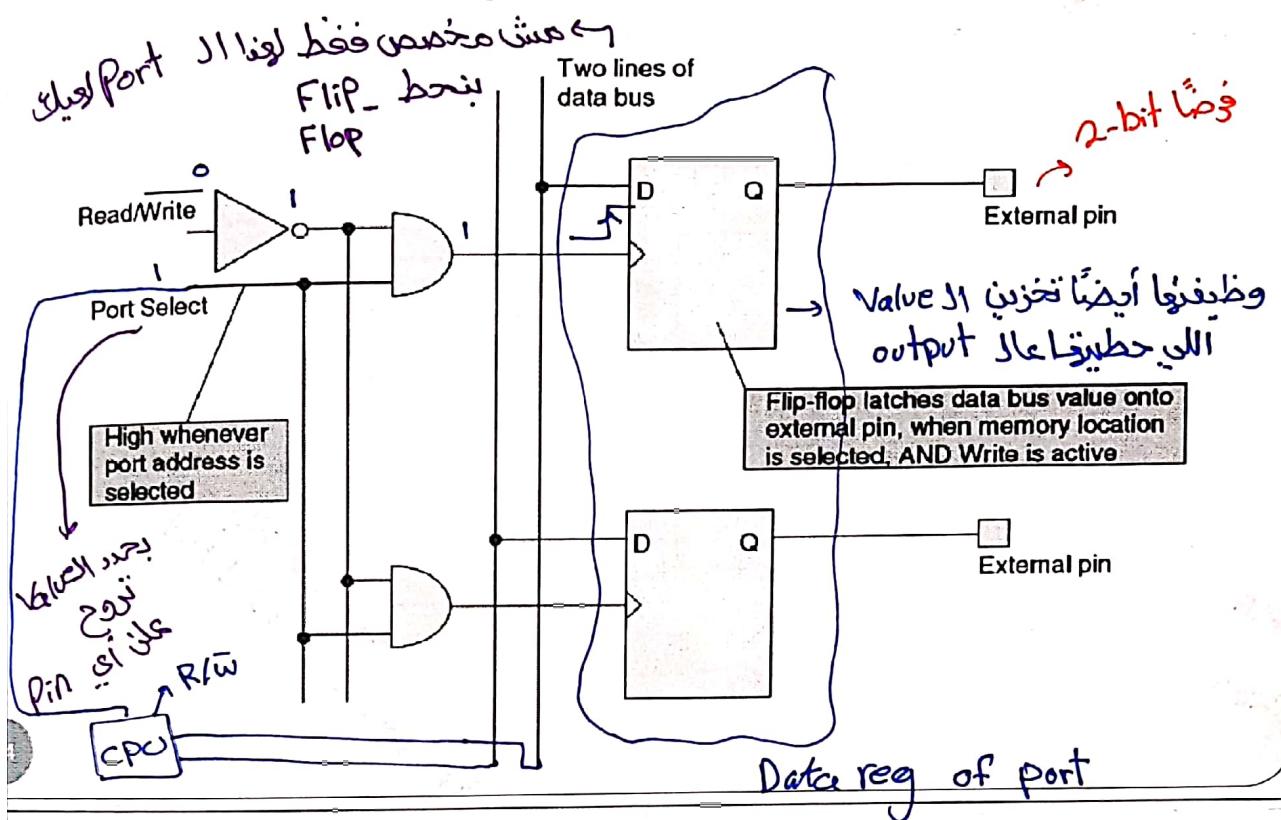
*w 0000 001* ← *Flash xxxx xxx?*

*xxxx xx?*

exercises interrupt the exercise 5  
• Falling ياد

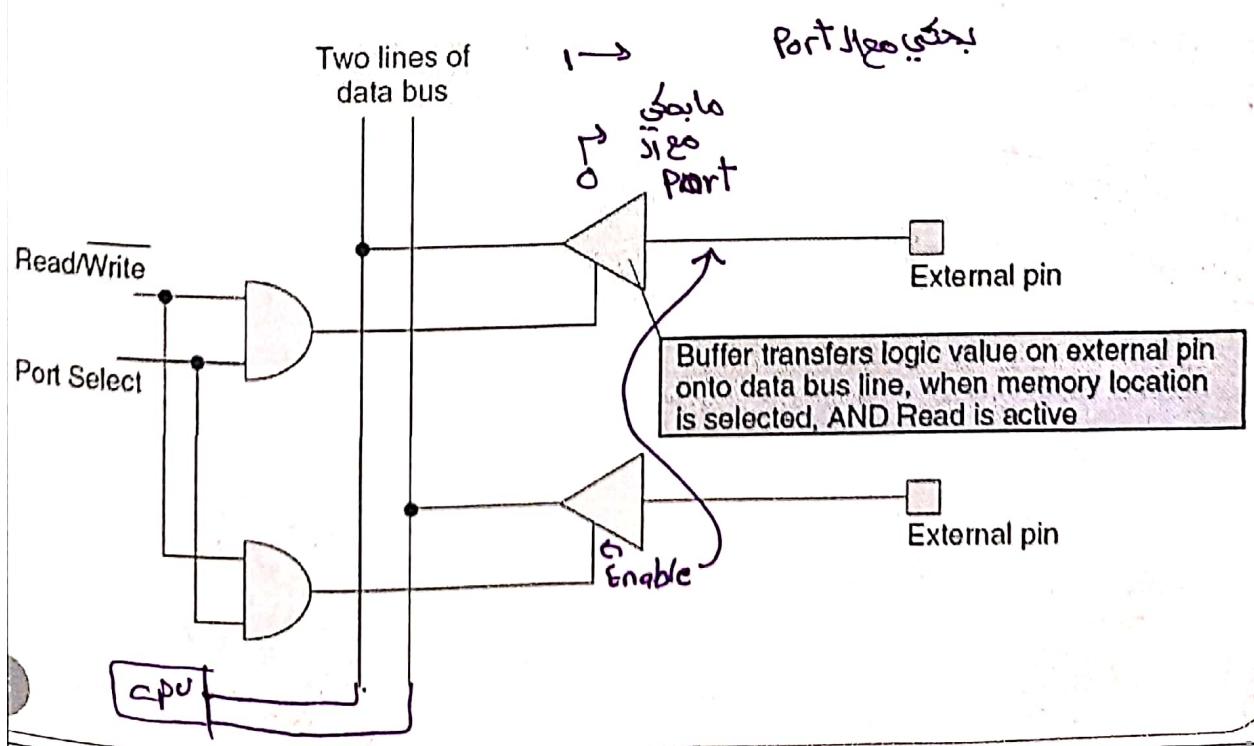
# Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

## Output Parallel Port



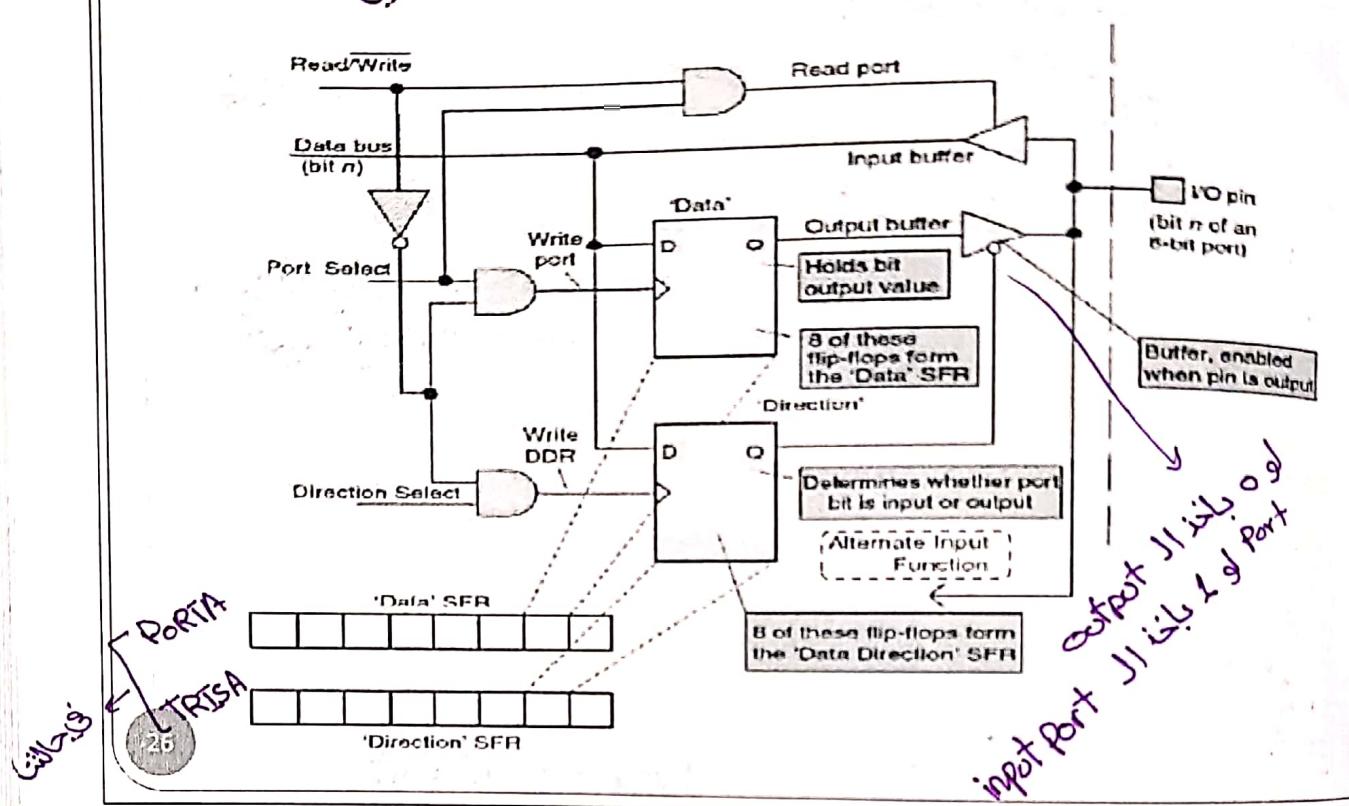
## Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

### Input Parallel Port

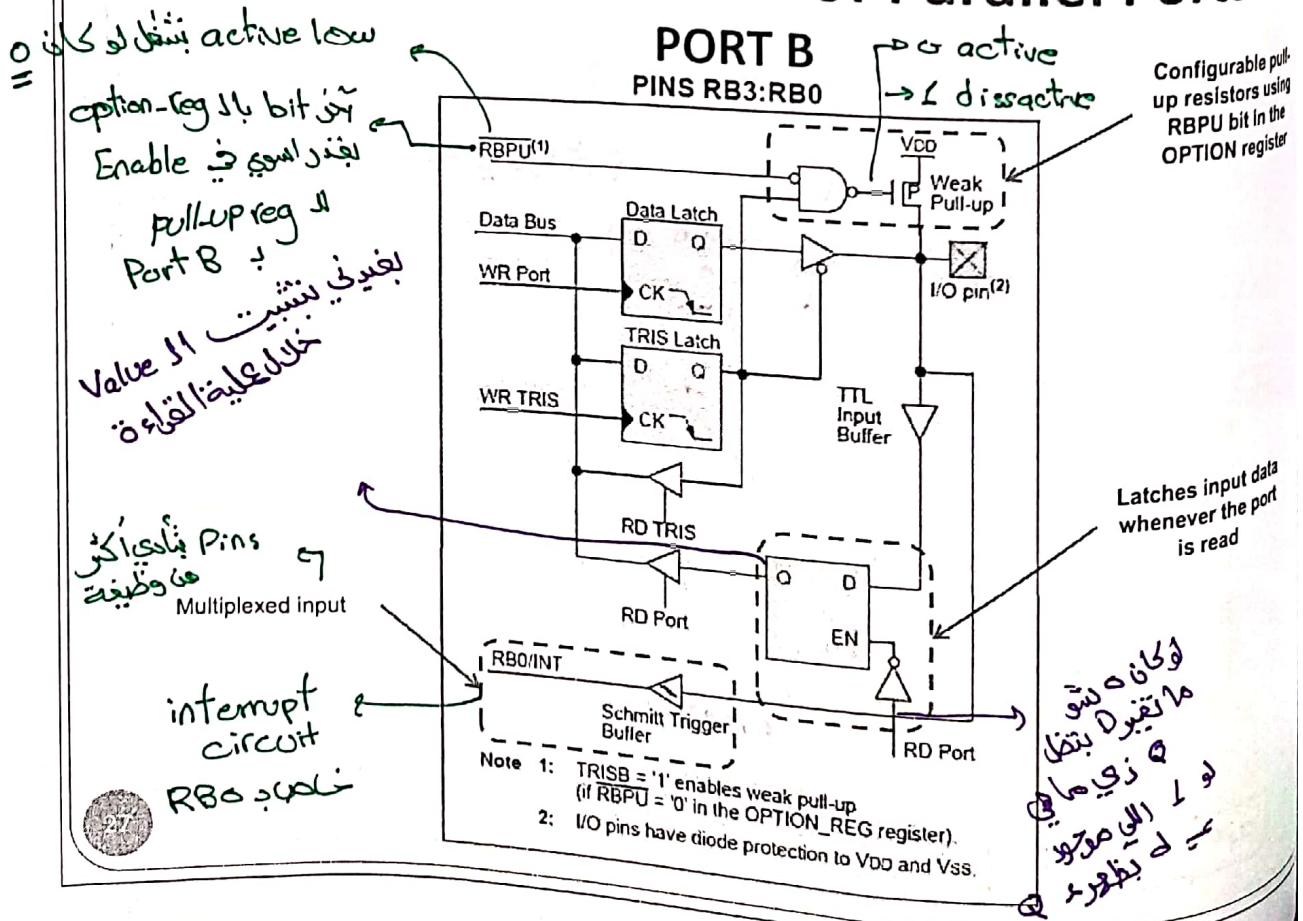


# Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

## Bidirectional Parallel Port



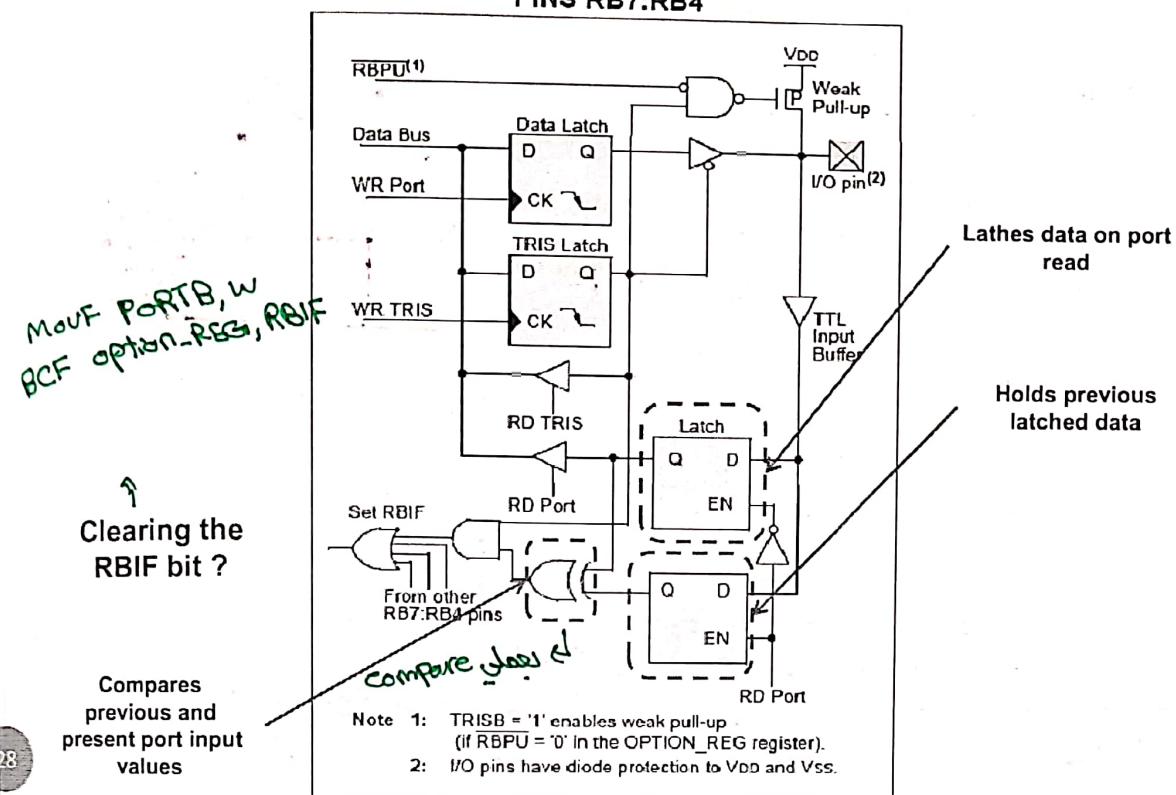
## Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports



# Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

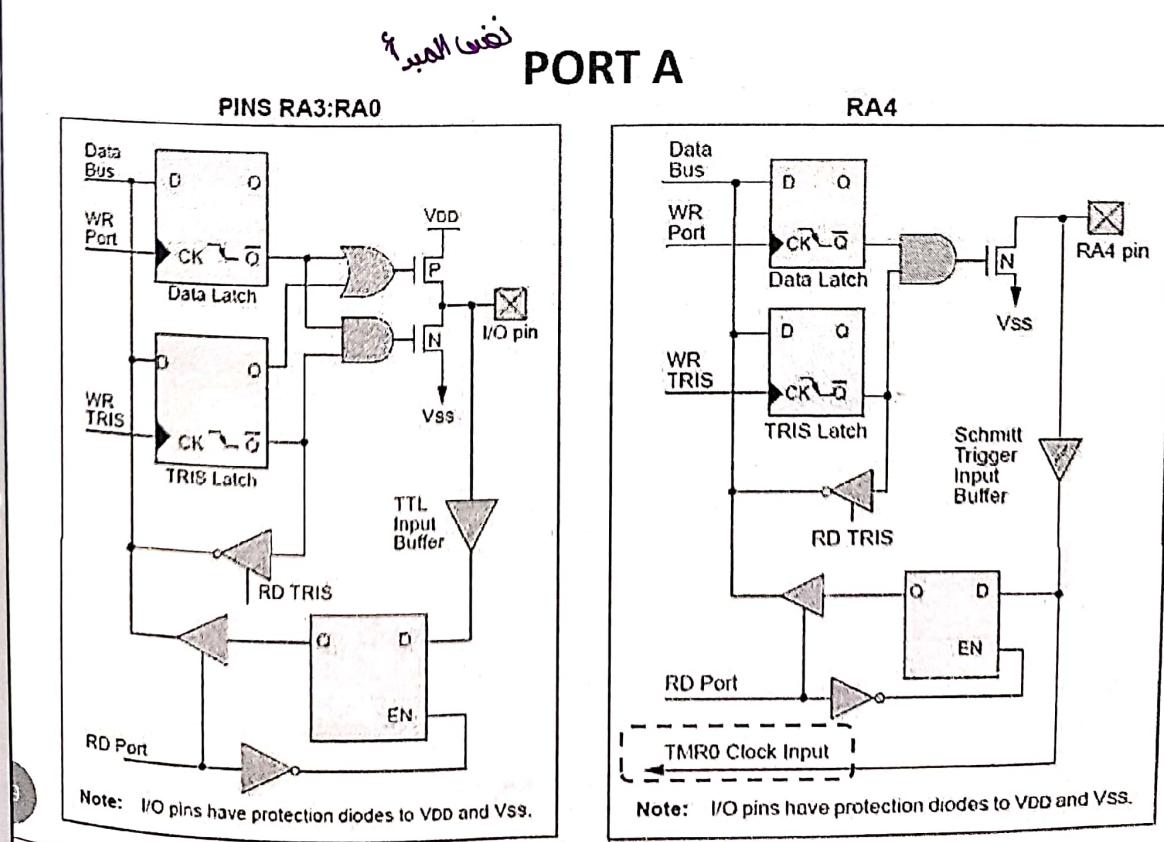
## PORT B

PINS RB7:RB4



# Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

## PORT A

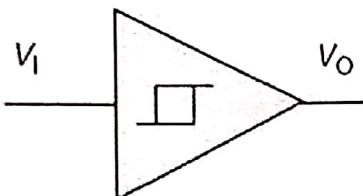
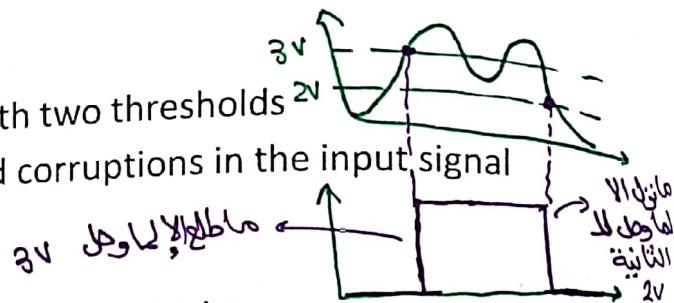


# Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

## Electrical Characteristics

- Schmitt Trigger Input

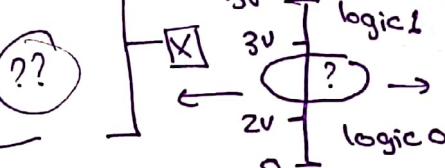
- A special type of gate with two thresholds
- Remove fluctuations and corruptions in the input signal



Positive-going threshold

Negative-going threshold

$V_O$



Digital System ١٨٣٥

٣٩

الخطوة

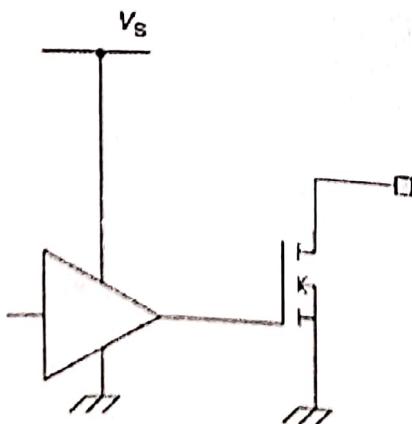
??

## Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

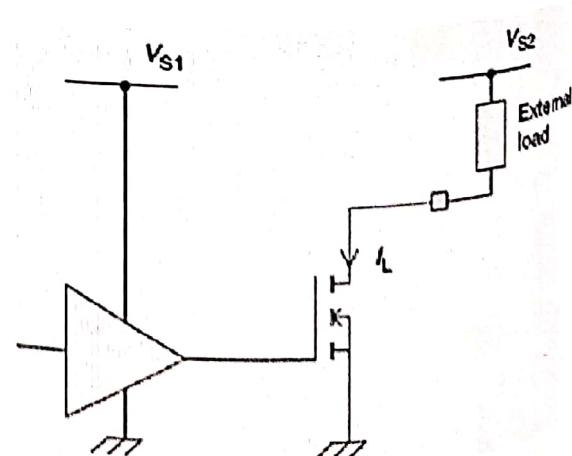
### Electrical Characteristics

- Open Drain Output

- Flexible style of output that can be adapted as a standard logic output or a direct drive for small loads



Open Drain Output



Open Drain Output Driving A Small Load

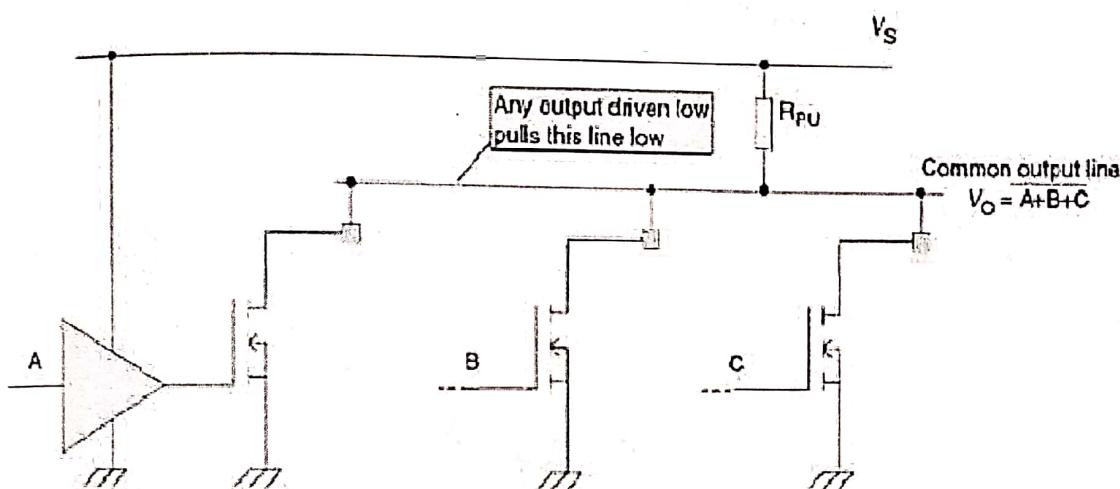
٤٠

# Hardware Realization of Parallel Ports

## Electrical Characteristics

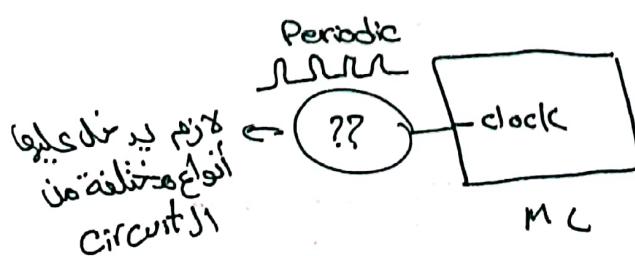
- Open Drain Output

- Can be used as a wired-OR



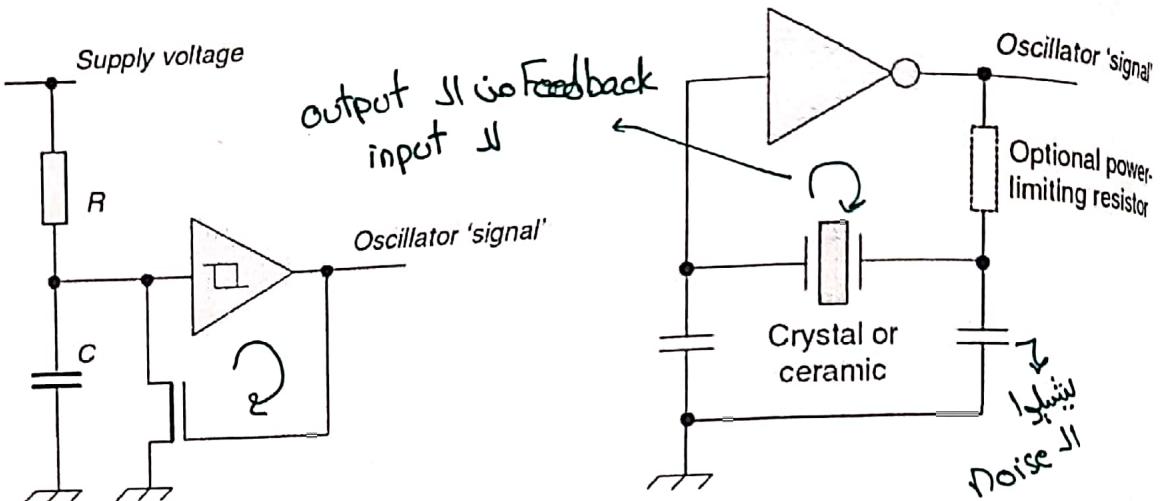
## The Oscillator

- The choice of clock determines the operating characteristics for the microcontroller
- Faster clock gives faster execution, but more power consumption
- Accurate and stable operation of the microcontroller requires accurate and stable clock



# The Oscillator

## Oscillator types



Resistor-capacitor (RC).

- low cost
- not precise

لـ مشارقـت

البـيل

- Crystal or ceramic
- expensive
  - stable and precise
  - mechanically fragile

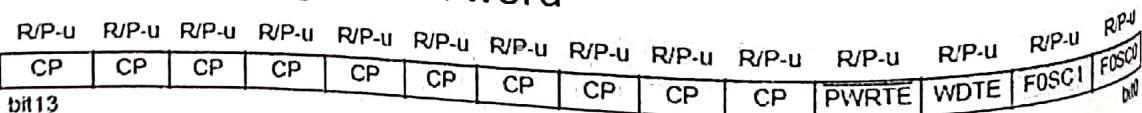
ـ مـ مـ مـ تـ خـ بـ لـ وـ قـ عـ

ـ آـ الـ كـرـيـسـتـاـلـةـ خـرـبـتـ بـخـلـونـ

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## The PIC 16F84A Oscillator

- The 16F84A can be configured to operate in four different oscillator modes using the FOSC1 and FOSCO in the configuration word



**FOSC1    FOSCO**

Mode

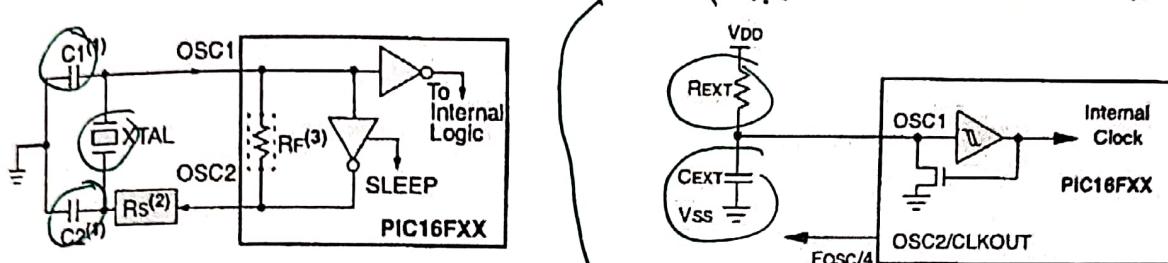
0	0	LP oscillator – intended for low frequency (<200 KHz) crystal application to reduce power consumption
0	1	XT oscillator – standard crystal configuration (1-4 MHz)
1	0	HS oscillator – high speed (>= 4MHz)
1	1	RC oscillator - requires external resistor and capacitor

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# The PIC 16F84A Oscillator

- The 16F84A has two oscillator pins ; OSC1 and OSC2.

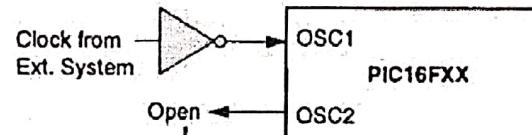
التي هم في الأختير بتحبيث المباقي موجعي ومجاهزية



XT configuration

RC configuration

Clock → دخلت  
جهة ما استخدمت  
ولا يسركت  
هذا الى  
حق



التحبيث  
وظيفتها تخبرك أي  
التي تحكم كل فيما  
شكل RC و XT وهكذا

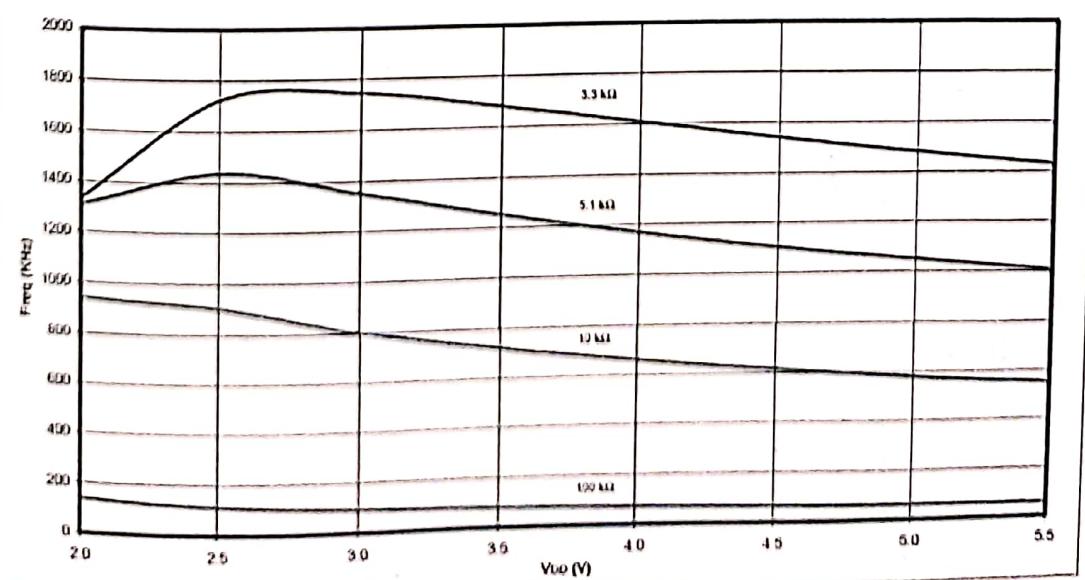
هناك أنواعها انه ال clock خارجية

MC

## The PIC 16F84A Oscillator

- RC oscillator frequency dependence on power supply

AVERAGE FOSC vs. VDD FOR R (RC MODE, C = 100 pF, 25°C)

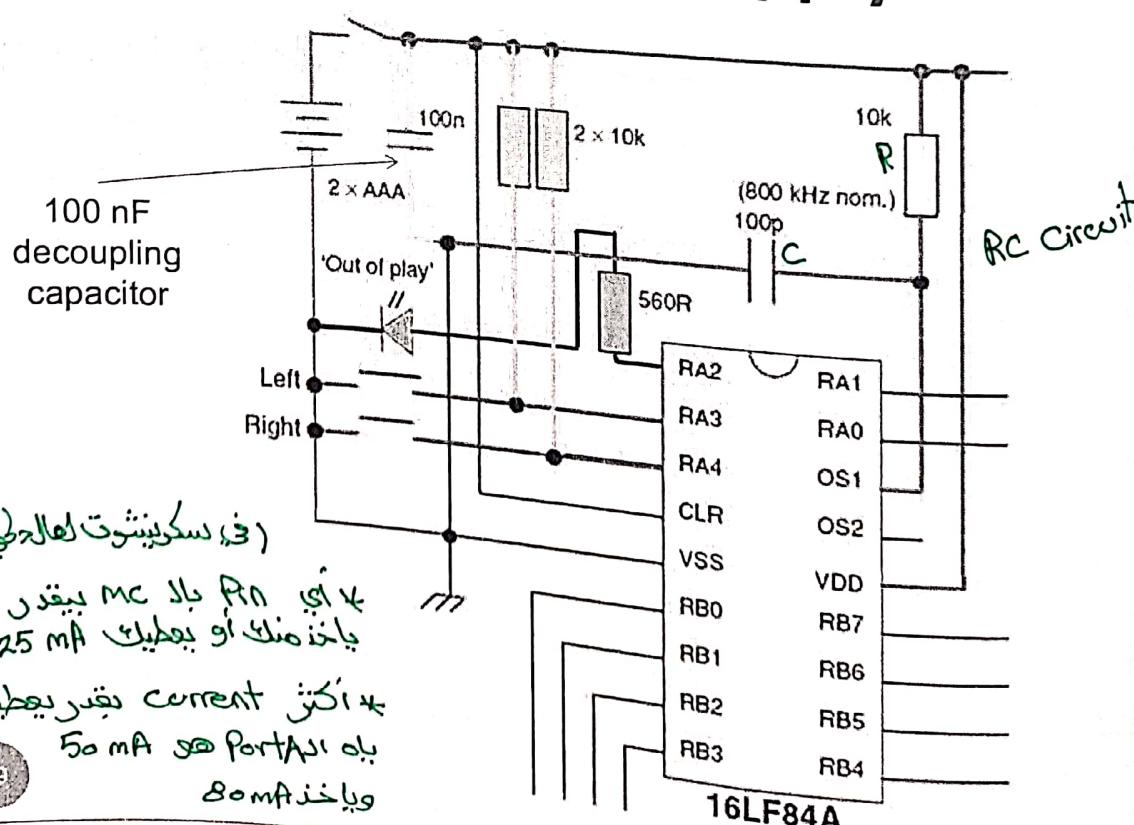


# The Power Supply

PIC16F84A-04 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended) PIC16F84A-20 (Commercial, Industrial, Extended)			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)				
			Operating temperature				
D001	VDD	Supply Voltage	—	—	5.5	V	0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C (commercial)
			16LF84A	2.0	—	V	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (industrial)
			16F84A	4.0	—	V	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C (extended)
D002	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage (Note 1)	1.5	—	—	V	Device in SLEEP mode
D003	VPOR	VDD Start Voltage to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	—	Vss	—	V	See section on Power-on Reset for details
D004	SVDD	VDD Rise Rate to ensure internal Power-on Reset signal	0.05	—	—	V/ms	
D010	IDD	Supply Current (Note 2)					
		16LF84A	—	1	4	mA	RC and XT osc configuration (Note 4) Fosc = 2.0 MHz, VDD = 5.5V
		16F84A	—	1.8	4.5	mA	RC and XT osc configuration (Note 4) Fosc = 4.0 MHz, VDD = 5.5V
		—	—	3	10	mA	RC and XT osc configuration (Note 4) Fosc = 4.0 MHz, VDD = 5.5V
		—	—	10	20	mA	(During FLASH programming) HS osc configuration (PIC16F84A-20) Fosc = 20 MHz, VDD = 5.5V
D013		16LF84A	—	15	45	μA	LP osc configuration Fosc = 32 kHz, VDD = 2.0V, WDT disabled
D014		—	—	—	—	—	

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# The Power Supply



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# Summary

- Parallel ports allow the exchange of data between the outside world and the CPU
- It is essential to understand the electrical characteristics and internal circuitry of ports
- All microcontrollers need a clock. The clock speed determine the power consumption
- Active elements of the oscillator are usually built inside the microcontroller and the designer selects the type and configure it
- It is a must to understand the power requirements of the microcontroller

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← نقلهم واحد ووا الثاني هش مع بعض

## Starting with Serial

Chapter 10  
Sections 1,2,9,10

Dr. Iyad Jafar

# Outline

- Introduction
- Synchronous Serial Communication
- Asynchronous Serial Communication
- Physical Limitations
- Overview of PIC 16 Series
- The 16F87xA USART
- Summary

2

## Introduction

هذا باب

- Microcontrollers need to move data to and from external devices
- In general, two approaches

### • Parallel

- Data word bits are transferred at the same time
- A wire is dedicated for each bit

- Simple and fast but expensive
- Short distances

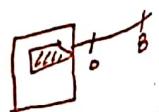


### • Serial

- Bits are transferred one after another over the same link/wire/channel
- Requires complex hardware to transmit and receive
- Slow but cheap
- Short and long distances

كل ما في الطول يعني  
في نقصان

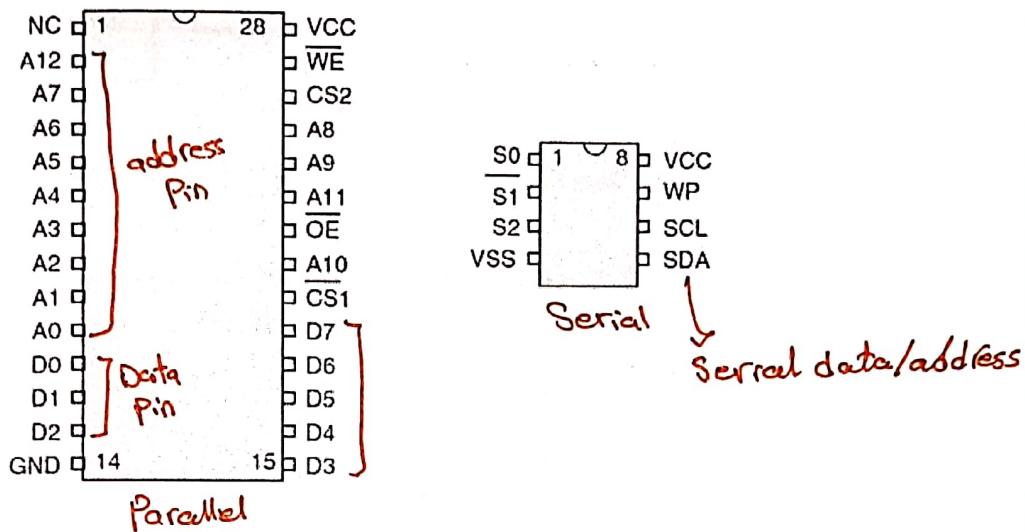
سبب انه  
عشان التداخل بين الأسلاك المفتوحة يعني كل  
ما خطوط



3

# Introduction

- Two memories of the same size. However, one uses parallel transfer while the other uses serial



4

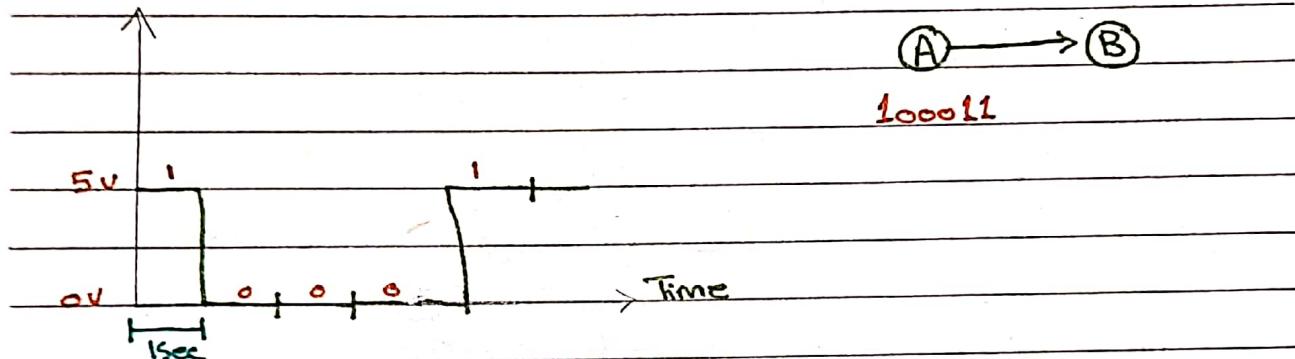
## Serial Communication

- Bits are transferred one after another on the same wire !!!
- Challenges
  - How to distinguish the start and end of the bit ?
  - How to determine the start and end of a word ?
    - bits مجموعه
- Two approaches *طريقتين*
  - Synchronous serial communication
    - A separate clock signal is sent in parallel with the data
    - Each clock cycle represents one bit duration
  - Asynchronous serial communication
    - No clock signal !
    - Timing is derived from the data itself

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## Slide 5 :

بعض أسماء data التي تم تنشئ من System A إلى System B بالنسبة للزمن :

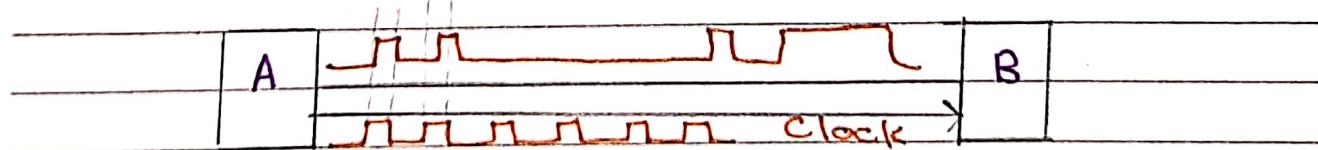


\* الـ B كيف يعرف انه مثل الـ 0v أو الـ 5v الى وصلته قبلة فيSingle bit .  
ولا أكثر من bit . مثلً لو وصله 5v كيف يعرف ها يالـ 5 كيلو عن 1 بس ولا 11 ولا أكثر ؟ لأن A و B يكونوا مختلفين في duration . مثلً الـ Time عن A إلى B بياخذ 1 sec ، فمن اللحظة اللي بعده يخوا A يكون عند A و B ساعة بحيث انه A كل 1 sec يتطلع 1 bit و B كل 1 sec يقى 1 bit .

\* من التحديات الأخرى، يعني أنت بقادرة وزعالية الـ word (group of bits) اللي يختلف من A إلى B .  
حيكون مختلف A مع B على حجم الـ word . ويجكون عند B word (counter) يبيّن كم bits استلام وهذا الـ Counter بكون بناء على الـ duration of bit . وعلى الـ word size .

## \* Two approaches of Timing :

1- Synchronous :  
لما كان A به يبعث data بسرعة محددة من الـ B .  
فيمكن يبعث الـ clock هو الـ data in parallel .

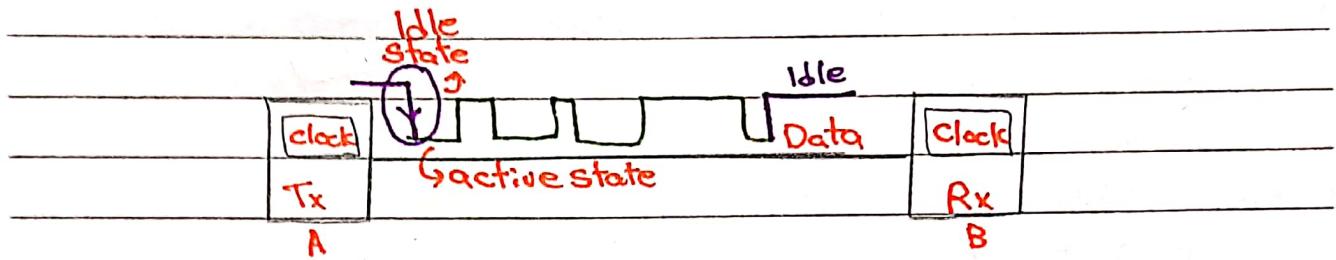


بعيس واحد يجعل على الـ Sampling والانتظار  
يبحث على الـ Value اللي علش الأوطى .

\* مش شكل الـ Clock حد من A, B يعني اعملي تكون خارجية وتنبغيت لـ A .  
\* الـ clock بتجي تزامناً مع الـ Data .

\* مشكلة مشارب بي 2 wires و 2 pins .  
بس الأسلك او كانت طوليات قصيرة ( short distance ) فبرجع يستخدم اسلك قصيرة .

2- Asynchronous : clock data بشكل متزامن مع الـ



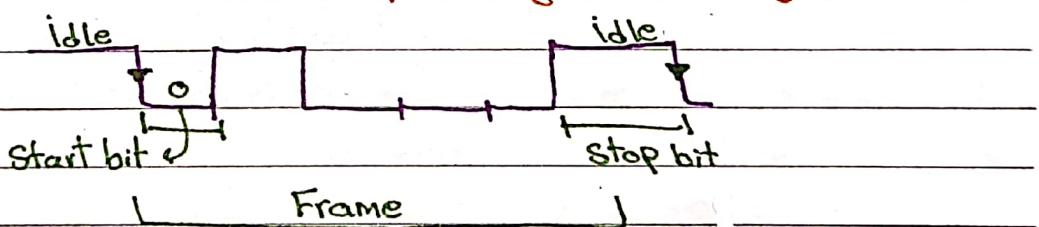
\* حفظنا إندخل A في Clock A وإندخل B في Clock B والشريحة الرئيسي إنه أو قيادة جرأتها . فالسايتين يجدها بنفس السرعة . بس هاد الحال مو كافي ، لأنم نعد ب نفس اللحظة ، مشكلتنا في باديء العد هو سلسلة Data بالطبيعة لما عليهون في Data يبعتها بكون 1 أول ما يهرب في Data بغيره ، هي اللحظة الزمنية المغش كل يوم A حيث تخل فيها الساعة تأتيه وبنفس الوقت بسوى Bus Triggered ويشغل الساعة تبعته فجأة يلاشروا سوا .

\* يكون في 5 بعد ال Idle أيها يكون اسمه Start bit وعندهون بنتشغلا الساعة .

\* لما يخلي A عملية ال Transmission لازم يرجع السلك لحالته ال Idle وتنصف

Stop bit بطوفي كدها الساعة .

\* الـ Start/stop bit هو الـ Data عنوان الـ Frame



\* أفهم هنا الـ Synch ولكن هناك شرط لتشاهدي

Synch of 8 bits  $\rightarrow$  8 sec / word

asynch of 8 bits  $\rightarrow$  10 sec / word

↓ 1 sec for start bit

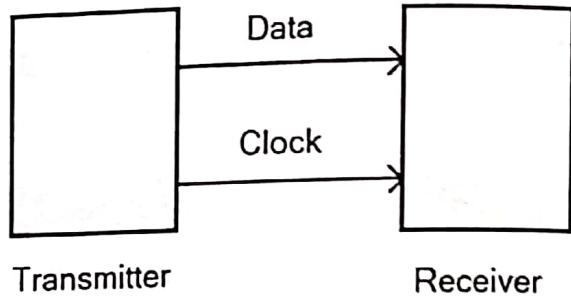
↓ 1 sec for stop bit

\* على اليم من ذلك بحد مشتاك الـ

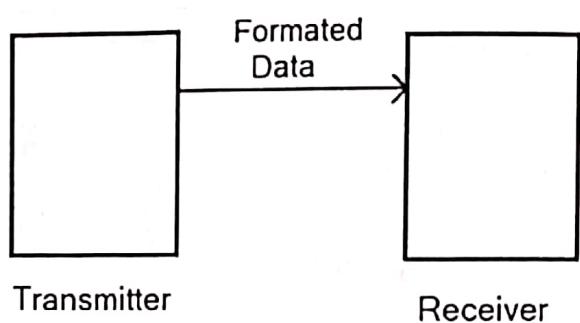
. asynch \*

# Serial Communication

Synchronous



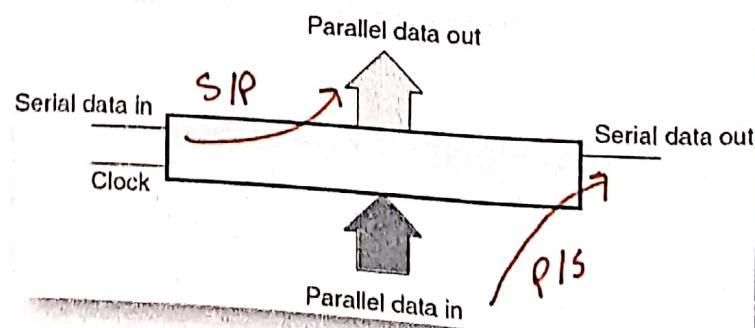
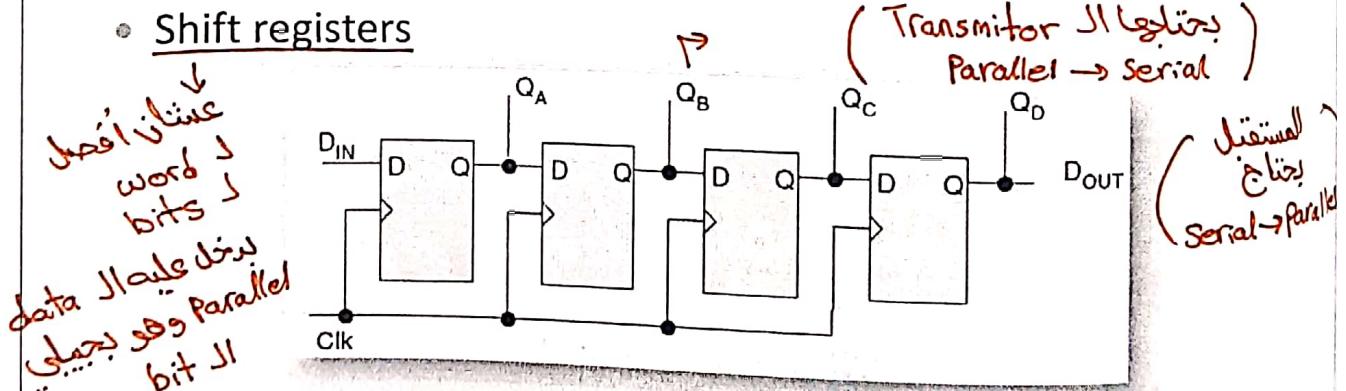
Asynchronous



6

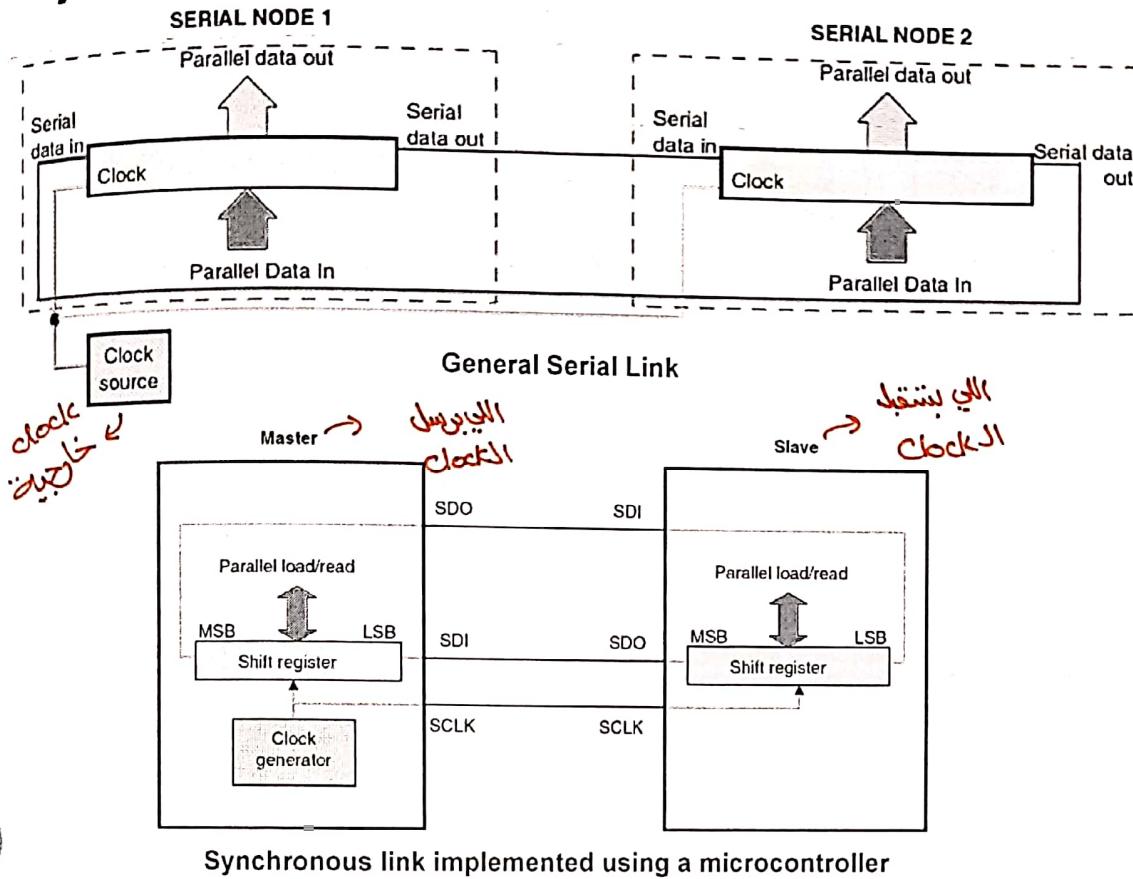
## Serial Communication

- Data inside the memory and microprocessor is formatted in parallel. How to transmit it serially?
- Shift registers



7

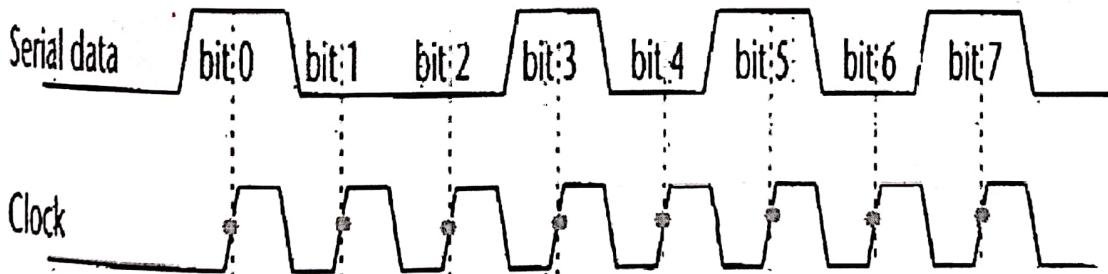
# Synchronous Serial Communication



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Synchronous link implemented using a microcontroller

# Synchronous Serial Communication



## Advantages

- Simple hardware
- Efficient
- High speed

## Disadvantages

- Extra line for the clock
- The bandwidth needed for the clock is twice the data bandwidth
- Data and clock may lose synchronization over long distance

Time delay وتأخر للبيانات أدى إلى Time delay leads to data loss

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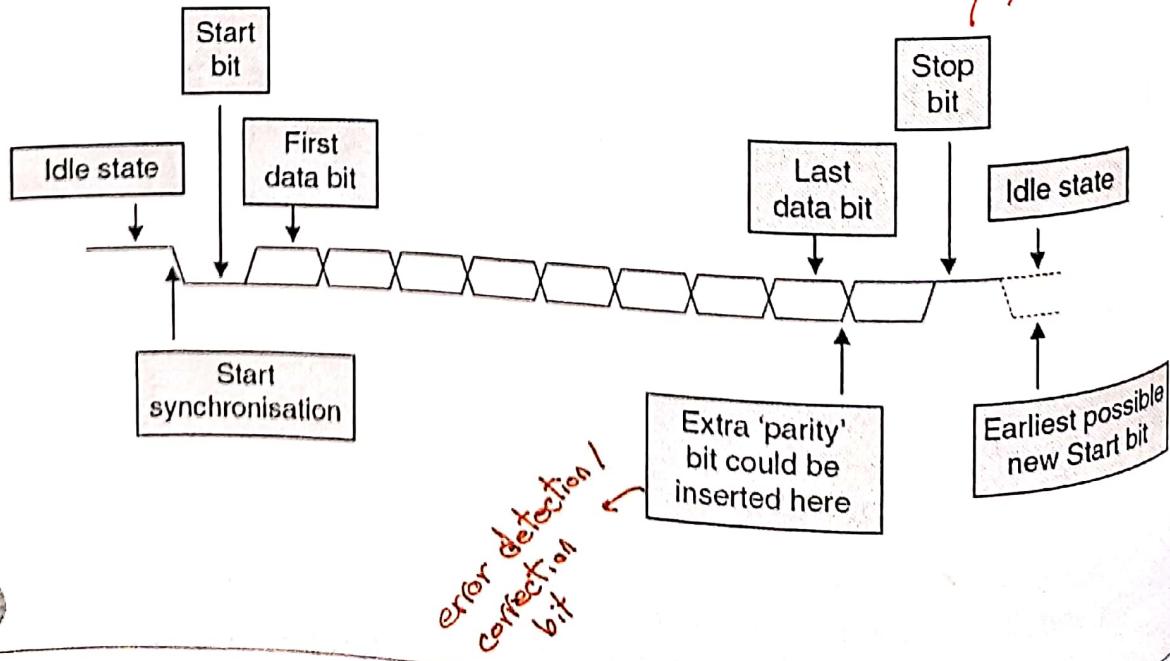
# Asynchronous Serial Communication

- No clock signal !
- The transmitter and receiver should operate a clock at the same rate
- To synchronize the clocks of the transmitter and receiver, data is framed with a start and stop bits

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## Asynchronous Serial Communication

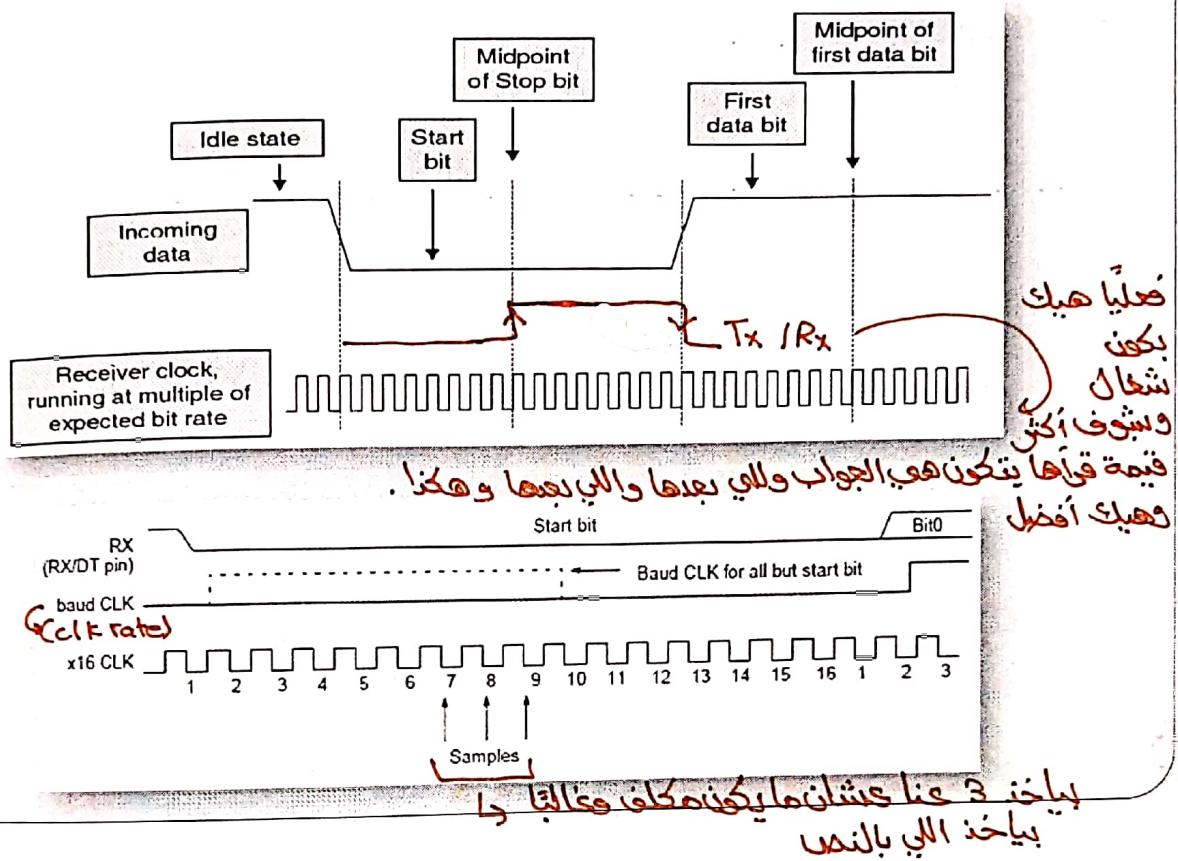
- Framing



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# Asynchronous Serial Communication

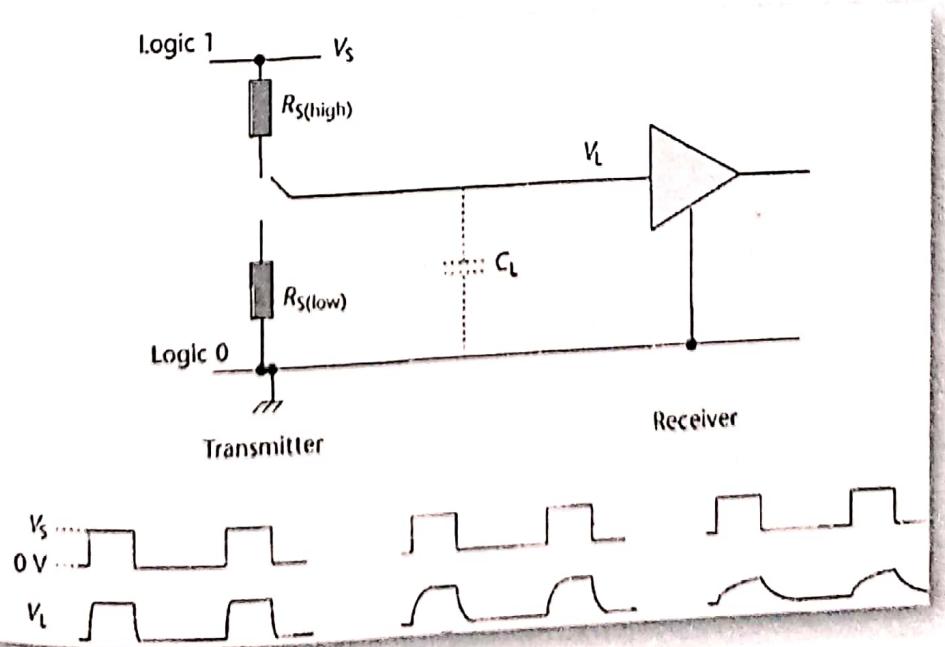
- Synchronization



## Physical Limitations (اقرئ يوم)

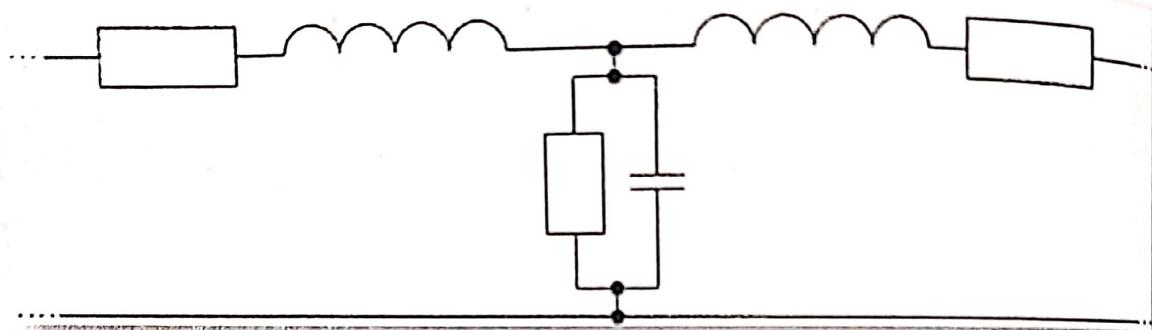
السائل الذي يمكن تواجده

- Time Constant effect



# Physical Limitations

- Transmission Line Effects
  - Characteristic impedance and reflections
  - Lines should be terminated properly



## Physical Limitations

← تجنب مقاطعة على السلك تبعي زي مثل ينفع راديو

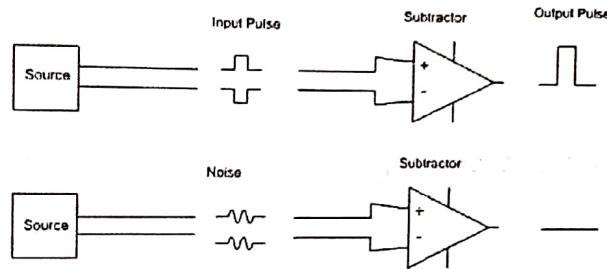
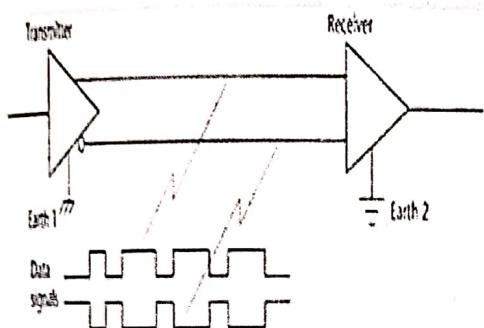
### • Electromagnetic Interference

- Generated due to high voltage rates of change.
- How to minimize:
  - At source:
    - reduce voltage rate of change.
  - In communication link:
    - large separation from source of interference.
    - Increase data voltage.
    - Screening
    - Use optical links
  - At receiver:
    - Use filtering techniques

# Physical Limitations

## Ground Differentials

- With longer wires, ground potential at one point might not be the same at another point.
- Solutions:
  - Differential transmission.
  - Electrical isolation
  - Use optical communication links



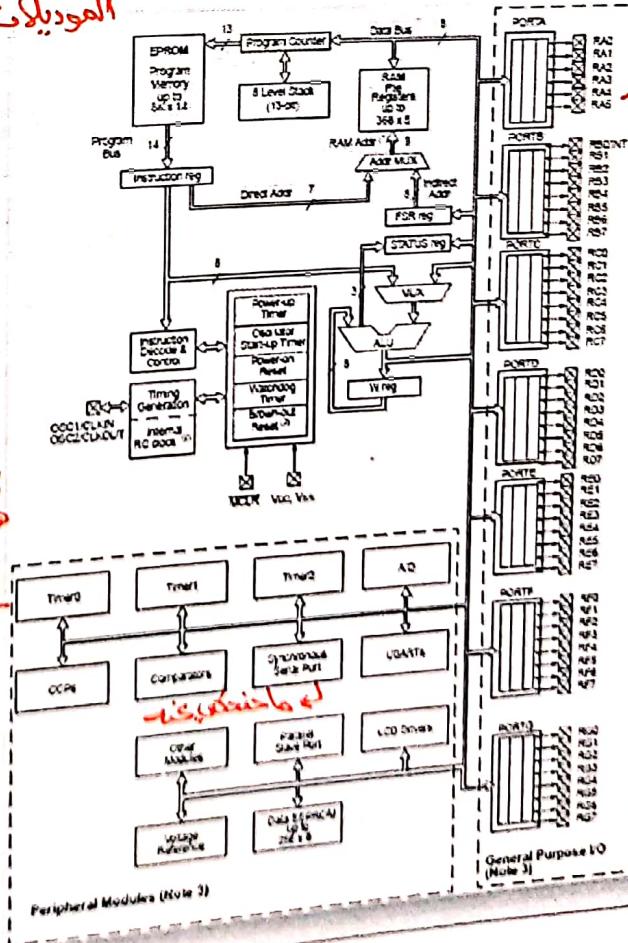
15

و مع انه يستغرق قبل 5 bits عادي في كيتر انماح وأفاد لا انتقالات الموديلات

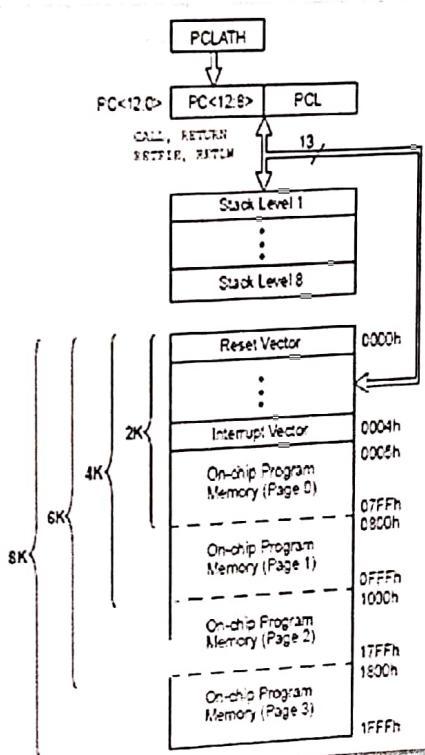
## Overview of the PIC

### 16 Series

- We have already seen the PIC 16F84A
- Other members in the series have more features:
  - Additional I/O ports
  - More HW timers
  - A/D converters
  - LCD Drivers
  - USARTs → Asynch
  - Synchronous Serial
  - Comparators
  - ...



# Overview of the PIC 16 Series



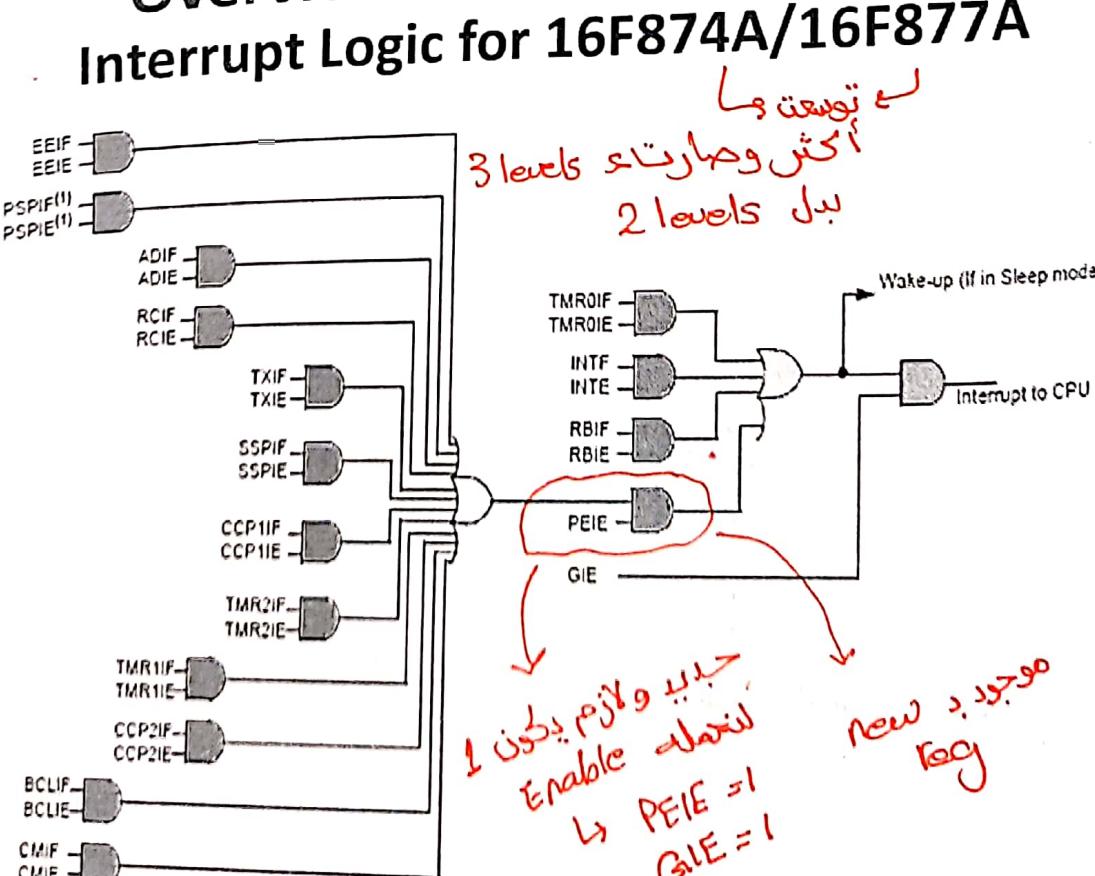
File Address	INDF	INDF	INDF	INDF
00h	OPTION REG	OPTION REG	OPTION REG	OPTION REG
01h	PCL	PCL	PCL	PCL
02h	STATUS	STATUS	STATUS	STATUS
03h	FSR	FSR	FSR	FSR
04h	PORTA	TRISA	PORTB	TRISB
05h	PORTB	TRISB	PORTF	TRISF
06h	PORTC	TRISC	PORTG	TRISG
07h	PORTD	TRISD		
08h	PORTE	TRISE		
09h	PCLATH	INTCON	PCLATH	INTCON
0Ah	INTCON	PIE1	10h	10h
0Bh	PIR1	PIE2	11h	10h
0Ch	PIR2	PCON	12h	10h
0Dh	TMR1L	OSCCAL	13h	10h
0Eh	TMR1H	PE	14h	10h
0Fh	T1CON	IE	15h	10h
10h	TMR2	PR2	16h	10h
11h	T2CON	SPPADD	17h	10h
12h	SSPBUF	SSPATAT	18h	10h
13h	SSPCON		19h	10h
14h	CCPR1L		20h	10h
15h	CCPR1H		21h	10h
16h	CCP1ICON		22h	10h
17h	RCSTA		23h	10h
18h	TXREG		24h	10h
19h	RCREG		25h	10h
1Ah	CCPR2L		26h	10h
1Bh	CCPR2H		27h	10h
1Ch	CCP2ICON		28h	10h
1Dh	ADRES		29h	10h
1Eh	ADRES		2Ah	10h
1Fh	ADCOND		2Bh	10h
20h			2Ch	10h
			2Dh	10h
			2Eh	10h
			2Fh	10h
			30h	10h
			31h	10h
			32h	10h
			33h	10h
			34h	10h
			35h	10h
			36h	10h
			37h	10h
			38h	10h
			39h	10h
			3Ah	10h
			3Bh	10h
			3Ch	10h
			3Dh	10h
			3Eh	10h
			3Fh	10h
			40h	10h
			41h	10h
			42h	10h
			43h	10h
			44h	10h
			45h	10h
			46h	10h
			47h	10h
			48h	10h
			49h	10h
			4Ah	10h
			4Bh	10h
			4Ch	10h
			4Dh	10h
			4Eh	10h
			4Fh	10h
			50h	10h
			51h	10h
			52h	10h
			53h	10h
			54h	10h
			55h	10h
			56h	10h
			57h	10h
			58h	10h
			59h	10h
			5Ah	10h
			5Bh	10h
			5Ch	10h
			5Dh	10h
			5Eh	10h
			5Fh	10h
			60h	10h
			61h	10h
			62h	10h
			63h	10h
			64h	10h
			65h	10h
			66h	10h
			67h	10h
			68h	10h
			69h	10h
			6Ah	10h
			6Bh	10h
			6Ch	10h
			6Dh	10h
			6Eh	10h
			6Fh	10h
			70h	10h
			71h	10h
			72h	10h
			73h	10h
			74h	10h
			75h	10h
			76h	10h
			77h	10h
			78h	10h
			79h	10h
			7Ah	10h
			7Bh	10h
			7Ch	10h
			7Dh	10h
			7Eh	10h
			7Fh	10h
			80h	10h
			81h	10h
			82h	10h
			83h	10h
			84h	10h
			85h	10h
			86h	10h
			87h	10h
			88h	10h
			89h	10h
			8Ah	10h
			8Bh	10h
			8Ch	10h
			8Dh	10h
			8Eh	10h
			8Fh	10h
			90h	10h
			91h	10h
			92h	10h
			93h	10h
			94h	10h
			95h	10h
			96h	10h
			97h	10h
			98h	10h
			99h	10h
			9Ah	10h
			9Bh	10h
			9Ch	10h
			9Dh	10h
			9Eh	10h
			9Fh	10h
			A0h	10h
			A1h	10h
			A2h	10h
			A3h	10h
			A4h	10h
			A5h	10h
			A6h	10h
			A7h	10h
			A8h	10h
			A9h	10h
			AAh	10h
			A Bh	10h
			ACh	10h
			A Dh	10h
			A Eh	10h
			A Fh	10h
			B0h	10h
			B1h	10h
			B2h	10h
			B3h	10h
			B4h	10h
			B5h	10h
			B6h	10h
			B7h	10h
			B8h	10h
			B9h	10h
			BAh	10h
			B Bh	10h
			B Ch	10h
			B Dh	10h
			B Eh	10h
			B Fh	10h
			C0h	10h
			C1h	10h
			C2h	10h
			C3h	10h
			C4h	10h
			C5h	10h
			C6h	10h
			C7h	10h
			C8h	10h
			C9h	10h
			CAh	10h
			CBh	10h
			CCh	10h
			CDh	10h
			CEh	10h
			CFh	10h
			D0h	10h
			D1h	10h
			D2h	10h
			D3h	10h
			D4h	10h
			D5h	10h
			D6h	10h
			D7h	10h
			D8h	10h
			D9h	10h
			DAh	10h
			DBh	10h
			DCh	10h
			DDh	10h
			DEh	10h
			DFh	10h
			E0h	10h
			E1h	10h
			E2h	10h
			E3h	10h
			E4h	10h
			E5h	10h
			E6h	10h
			E7h	10h
			E8h	10h
			E9h	10h
			EAh	10h
			EBh	10h
			ECh	10h
			EDh	10h
			EEh	10h
			EFh	10h
			F0h	10h
			F1h	10h
			F2h	10h
			F3h	10h
			F4h	10h
			F5h	10h
			F6h	10h
			F7h	10h
			F8h	10h
			F9h	10h
			FAh	10h
			FBh	10h
			FCh	10h
			FDh	10h
			FEh	10h
			FFh	10h

كل من ينجز ويكتبه حسب الموديل

لهم يكتب

جاء بنا

كما يكتب



جديد و لا يكتبه كل من ينجز

ويكتبه كل من ينجز

# Overview of the PIC 16 Series

Device	Pins	Features
16F873A	28	3 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM, <b>2 serial, → USART + Synch</b> <i>الى شفناها بالرسالة</i>
16F876A		5 10-bit ADC, 2 comparators
16F874A	40	5 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM,
16F877A		<b>2 serial, → USART + synch</b> <i>الى شفناها بالرسالة</i> 8 10-bit ADC, 2 comparators

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## The 16F87xA USART

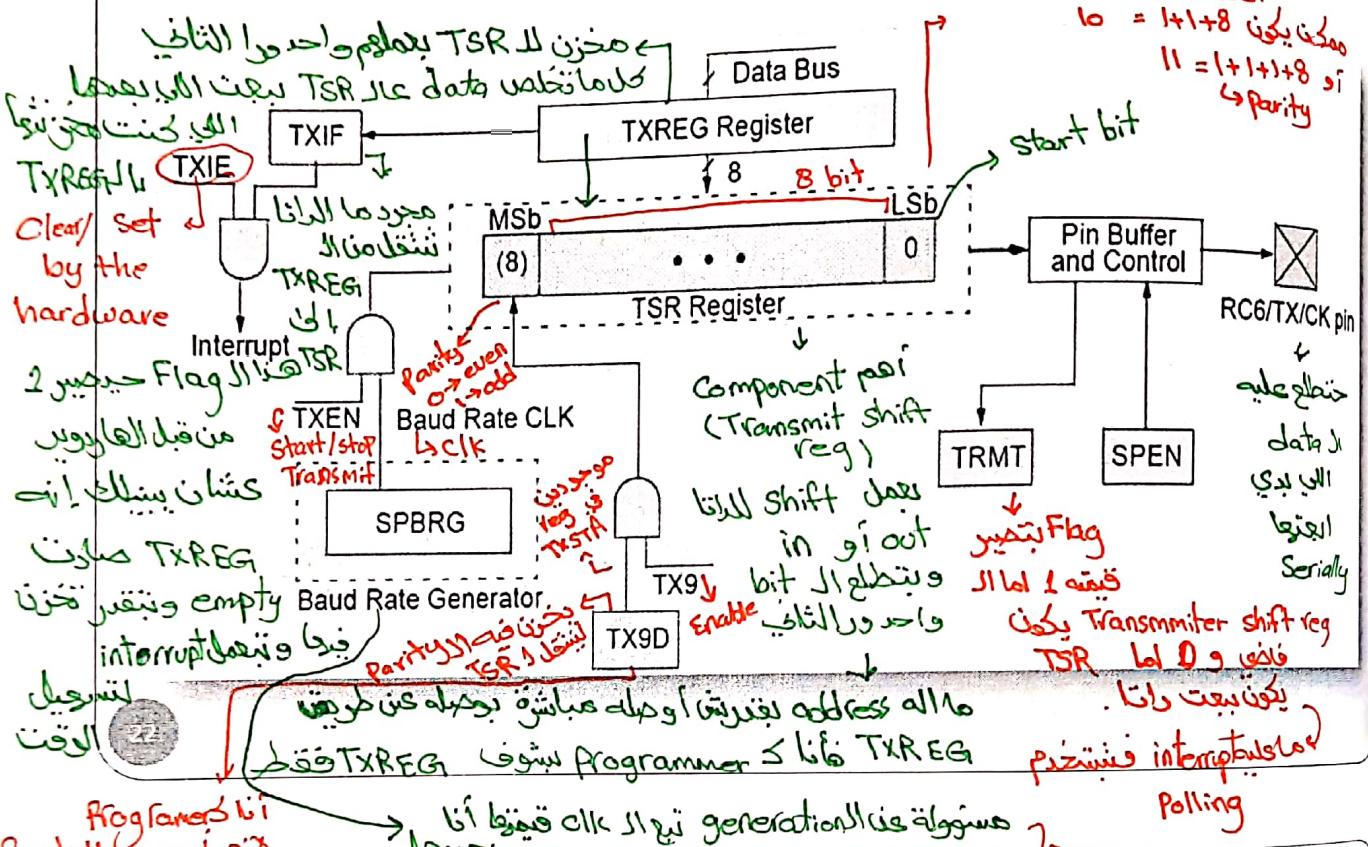
- The 16F87XA family has a Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (USART)
  - Configurable *بقدر أحده* *شوطبيه على* *Transmitter/ receiver أو الاتين سوا* *يشغلوا*
  - Half duplex synchronous master or slave *استقبل بس أو أرسل س* *يشغلوا*
  - Full-duplex asynchronous transmitter and receiver *استقبل دارسل بنفس الوقت* *يشغلوا*
- The USART shares pins with PORTC
  - pin 7 being the receive line *RC7/RX* *8 bit port*
  - pin 6 being the transmit line *RC6/Tx*
- Operation involves the following registers *الى يحتاجها بالعامل*
  - TXSTA (0x98) TXREG (0x19) RCSTA (0x18)
  - RCREG (0x1A) SPBRG (0x99) PIE1 (0x8C)
  - PIR1 (0x0C) INTCON (0x0B, 0x8B, 0x10B, 0x18B)
  - TRISC (0x87)

المستقبل  
باتجاه واحد  
أو أرسل  
باتجاه  
واحد  
مشابها

# The 16F87xA USART

general Serial port purposes  $\rightarrow$  Pin 11 (Pin 11)  $\rightarrow$  SPEN  
Pin  $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  RC6/TX/CX  $\downarrow$  Serial

## • Asynchronous USART Transmitter Block Diagram



## The 16F87xA USART

## Asynchronous USART Transmitter Operation Notes

# The 16F87xA USART

## TXSTA (98H)

R/W-0 bit 7 CSRC	R/W-0 bit 7 TX9	R/W-0 bit 7 TXEN	R/W-0 bit 6 SYNC	U-0 bit 5 —	R/W-0 bit 4 BRGH	R-1 bit 3 TRMT	R/W-0 bit 2 TX9D
------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------	------------------------	----------------------	------------------------

مهم

**CSRC:** Clock Source Select bit  
Asynchronous mode:  
 Don't care.

Synchronous mode:  
 1 = Master mode (clock generated internally from BRG)  
 0 = Slave mode (clock from external source)

**TX9:** 9-bit Transmit Enable bit  
 1 = Selects 9-bit transmission  
 0 = Selects 8-bit transmission

**TXEN:** Transmit Enable bit  
 1 = Transmit enabled  
 0 = Transmit disabled  
**Note:** SREN/CREN overrides TXEN in Sync mode.

**SYNC:** USART Mode Select bit → by default  
 1 = Synchronous mode  
 0 = Asynchronous mode

**Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

**BRGH:** High Baud Rate Select bit  
Asynchronous mode:  
 1 = High speed  
 0 = Low speed

Synchronous mode:  
 Unused in this mode.

**TRMT:** Transmit Shift Register Status bit  
 1 = TSR empty  
 0 = TSR full

**TX9D:** 9th bit of Transmit Data, can be Parity bit

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# The 16F87xA USART

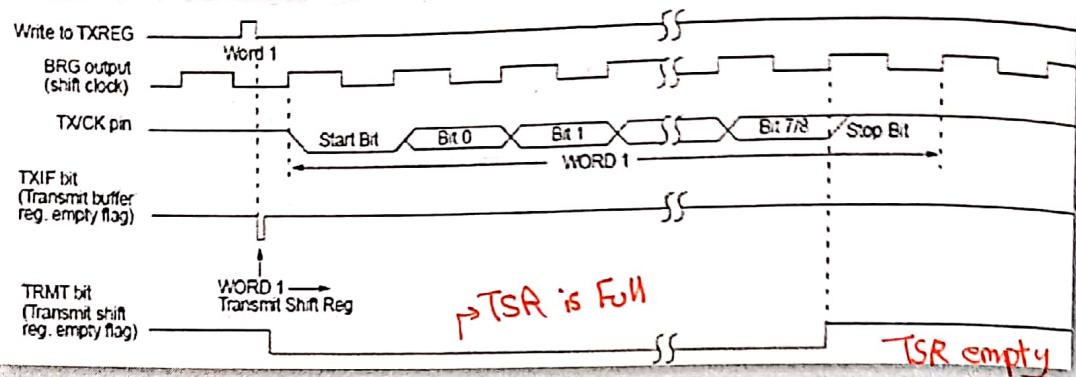
## • Steps for Using the asynchronous transmitter

1. Clear TRISC<6> bit to configure RC6 as output
2. Set the SPBRG (0x99) register and BRGH (TXSTA<2>) bit to choose the appropriate baud rate (more on this later) → clk rate تحديد قيمة
3. Enable asynchronous serial port by clearing the SYNC (TXSTA<4>) → by default is cleared bit and setting the SPEN bit (RCTSA<7>) → To enable serial port
4. If interrupts are desired, set the TXIE (PIE1<4>), GIE (INTCON<7>), and PEIE (INTCON<6>) bits → if want use interrupt
5. If 9-bit transmission is desired, set the TX9 (TXSTA<6>) bit → لوبجي لابي a bit
6. Enable transmission by setting the TXEN (TXSTA<5>), which will set the TXIF (PIR1<4>) bit → To indicate Tx Reg is empty
7. If 9-bit transmission is selected, then the ninth bit should be loaded in TX9D (TXSTA<0>) → لوبجي المعن الا بت parity bit → مهم الترتيب
8. Load data in TXREG (0x19) to start the transmission

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# The 16F87xA USART

#### • Timing of asynchronous transmission



## Registers involved in asynchronous transmission

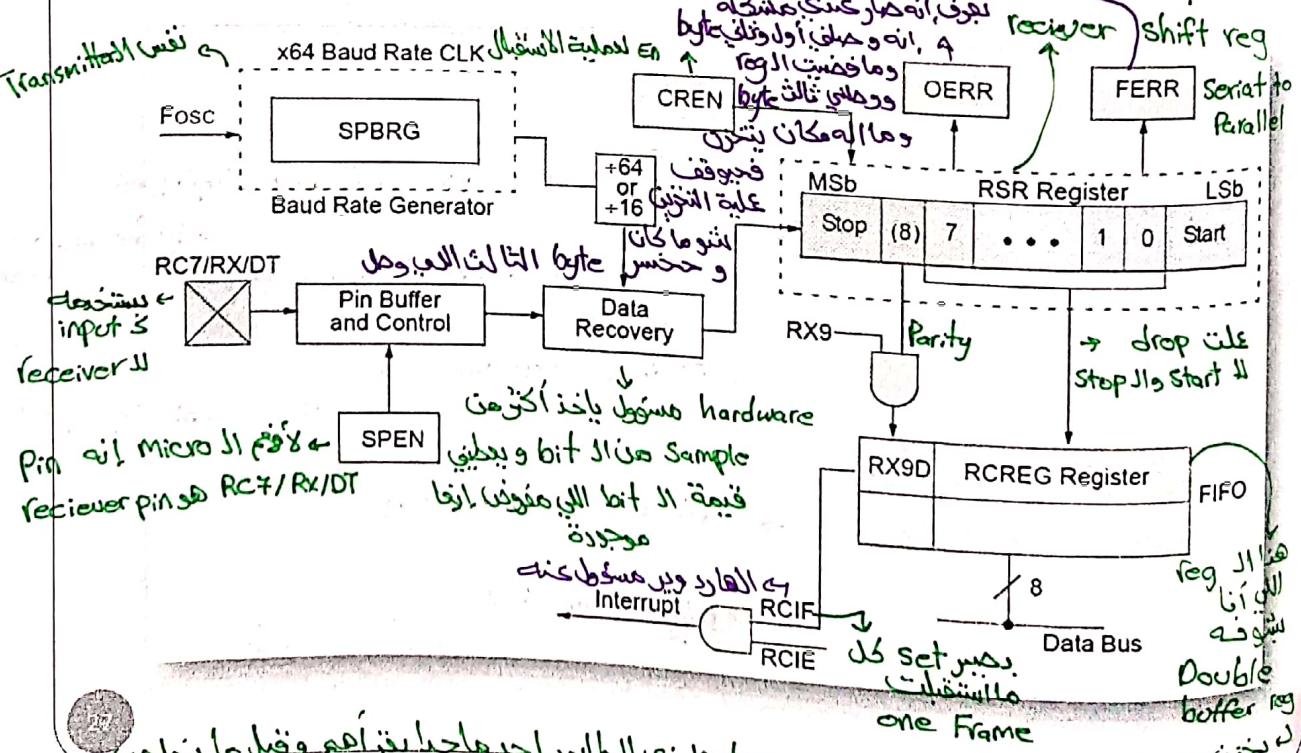
Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh	INTCON	GIE	-PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INTF	ROI <sub>F</sub>	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSPIF <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
18h	RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	—	FERR	OERR	RX9D	0000 -00x	0000 -00x
19h	TXREG	USART Transmit Register							0000 0000	0000 0000	
8Ch	PIE1	PSPIE <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
98h	TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	—	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	0000 -010	0000 -010
99h	SPBRG	Baud Rate Generator Register							000C 0000	0000 0000	

البلفونه أينما ↓  
not shared

لو كنت يستقبل bits والا stop bit كل دليل لـ فوالي الحالة اسمها framing errors

# The 16F87xA USART

- Asynchronous Receiver



نایفینه مقسوم فیجزیتا ل bytes استقما ل bytes دکنی فخریه ( First in First out (FIFO) )

# The 16F87xA USART

## Asynchronous USART Receiver Operation Notes

- Data is received LSB first on RC7 pin
- Reception is enabled by the CREN bit
- At the heart of the block is the RSR register. Once a stop bit is detected, data is transferred to RCREG register, if it is empty, and the RCIF flag is set. (RCIF is cleared by hardware and it is read-only). On-receive interrupt can be enabled by RCIE bit
- The RCREG is FIFO double buffered register
  - Can be used to receive bytes while reception continues in RSR
  - It can be read twice to read the received two bytes
  - If a stop bit is detected in RSR and the RCREG is still full, an overrun error occurs and it is indicated in OERR bit (The word is RSR is lost)
  - If OERR bit is set, shifting stops in RSR and transfers to the RCREG is inhibited !
  - To clear the overrun error, clear the CREN bit.
- If the stop bit is received as clear in RSR a framing error occurs and it is indicated by the FERR bit.
- The 9<sup>th</sup> bit of data RX9D and FERR are also double buffered. It is essential to read the RCSTA register before the RCREG to avoid losing the corresponding values of RX9D and FERR

البيانات الـ 9 بتات <sup>Parity bit</sup> هي المهمة

## The 16F87xA USART

### RCSTA (18H)

R/W-0 bit 7	R/W-0 SPEN	R/W-0 RX9	R/W-0 SREN	R/W-0 CREN	U-0 —	R-0 FERR	R-0 OERR	R-0 RX9D bit 0
bit 7	<b>SPEN:</b> Serial Port Enable bit 1 = Serial port enabled (Configures RX/DT and TX/CK pins as serial port pins) 0 = Serial port disabled							
bit 6		<b>RX9:</b> 9-bit Receive Enable bit 1 = Selects 9-bit reception 0 = Selects 8-bit reception						
bit 5			<b>SREN:</b> Single Receive Enable bit <u>Asynchronous mode</u> Don't care					
			<u>Synchronous mode - master</u> 1 = Enables single receive 0 = Disables single receive This bit is cleared after reception is complete.					
bit 4				<b>CREN:</b> Continuous Receive Enable bit <u>Asynchronous mode</u> 1 = Enables continuous receive 0 = Disables continuous receive				
bit 3					<b>Synchronous mode</b> 1 = Enables continuous receive until enable bit CREN is cleared (CREN overrides SREN) 0 = Disables continuous receive			
bit 2						<b>Unimplemented:</b> Read as '0'		
bit 1							<b>FERR:</b> Framing Error bit 1 = Framing error (Can be updated by reading RCREG register and receive next valid byte) 0 = No framing error	
bit 0								<b>OERR:</b> Overrun Error bit 1 = Overrun error (Can be cleared by clearing bit CREN) 0 = No overrun error
								<b>RX9D:</b> 9th bit of received data, can be parity bit

# The 16F87xA USART

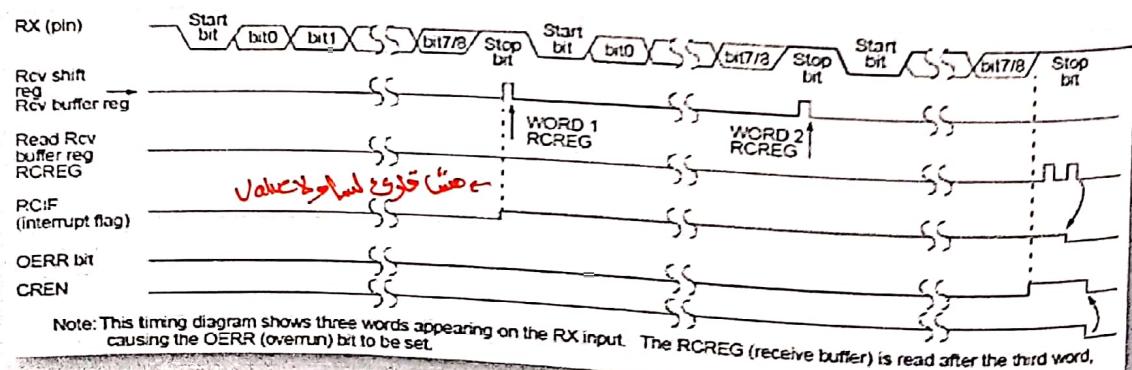
- Steps for Using the asynchronous receiver

- Set the SPBRG (0x99) register and BRGH (TXSTA<2>) bit to choose the appropriate baud rate
- Enable asynchronous serial port by clearing the SYNC (TXSTA<4>) bit and setting the SPEN bit (RCTSA<7>)
- If interrupts are desired, set the RCIE (PIE1<5>), GIE (INTCON<7>), and PEIE (INTCON<6>) bits
- If 9-bit reception is desired, set the RX9 (RCSTA<6>) bit
- Enable the reception by setting bit CREN (RCSTA<4>)
- The RCIF (PIR1<5>) will be set when reception of one word is complete and an interrupt will be generated if RCIE is set
- Read the RCSTA (0x18) to get the 9<sup>th</sup> bit and determine if any error occurred (OERR, FERR)
- Read the 8-bit received data by reading RCREG (0x1A)
- If any error occurred, clear the error by clearing the CREN

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# The 16F87xA USART

- Timing of asynchronous reception



- Registers involved in asynchronous reception

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
06h, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMROIE	INTE	RBIE	TMROIF	INTF	ROIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSP1F <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
18h	RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	—	—	—	—	0000 0000	0000 0000
1Ah	RCREG	USART Receive Register	—	—	—	—	FERR	OERR	RX9D	0000 -00x	0000 -00x
8Ch	PIE1	PSP1F <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
98h	TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	—	—	—	—	0000 0000	0000 0000
99h	SPBRG	Baud Rate Generator Register	—	—	—	—	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	0000 -010	0000 -010
										0000 0000	0000 0000

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# The 16F87xA USART

## The BAUD Rate Generator

- The BAUD rate for USART is controlled by the value in the SPREG (99H), the SYNC and the BRGH bits in the TXSTA (19H)

SYNC	BRGH = 0	BRGH = 1
0 (asynchronous)	$\frac{F_{osc}}{64(SPBRG + 1)}$	$\frac{F_{osc}}{16(SPBRG + 1)}$
1 (synchronous)	$\frac{F_{osc}}{4(SPBRG + 1)}$	

ملاحظات حول المعايير:

- لـ 8 bit بـ 8 bit
- لـ ما وسعت بـ تجرب بالمعايرة
- الثانية وهكذا
- بالنسبة للمعايرة
- الثانية

Baud rate generate high

## Example 1

A program to transmit 3 bytes stored in locations 0x40, 0x41, and 0x42 serially with no parity at a rate of 9.6 Kbps. Assume PIC 16F877A with oscillator frequency of 20 MHz

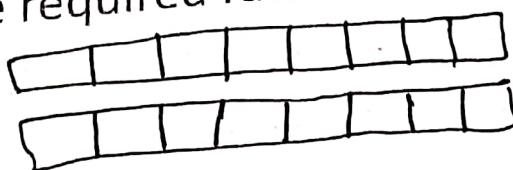
أرجو بالمعالين أو أرجع للـ Table

اخذنا SPBRG=15  
BRGH = 0

### Requirements

- setup the serial port for transmission
- choose the appropriate value of SPBRG and BRGH to produce the required rate

\* we use : TXSTA  
RCSTA



## Example

```

; بقدر اشتله ما مستخرج
; interrupt
ISR      [include p16F877A.inc
            org    0x0000           ; reset vector
            goto   START
            org    0x0004           ; define the ISR
            goto   ISR
            org    0x0006           ; Program starts here
START    bsf    STATUS , RP0
            bcf    STATUS , RP1   ; select bank 1
            bcf    TRISC, 6       ; set RC6 as output
            movlw  D'31'
            movwf  SPBRG          ; set the SPBRG value
            bsf    TXSTA, TXEN
            bcf    STATUS, RP0     ; select bank0
            bsf    RCSTA, SPEN    ; enable serial transmission
            movlw  0x40
            mowf  FSR              ; FSR has the address of the first element

```

لهم اخراج المخطأ ما يحيط به  
كما في داتا.

Transmitter

\* لو كنت حملت ماء -  
Example

TX	movf	INDF, W	; read byte to transmit	] جواز
	movwf	TXREG	; store in the transmission register	
	incf	FSR, F	; increment FSR to point to next address	
WAIT	btfs	PIR1, TXIF	; check if the TXREG is empty → polling	] اینتر
	goto	WAIT		
	movf	FSR,W		
	sublw	0x43		
	btfs	STATUS, Z	; check if all values were transmitted	
	goto	TX		
DONE	goto	DONE		
	end			

- config . دلایل
- loop goes loop
- ISR ==

# Summary

- Serial communication transmits bits one after another in two modes: synchronous and asynchronous
- Stable and accurate clocking plays an important role in serial communication
- It is cheaper to use serial communication over long distances
- Some members of the 16 series are equipped with synchronous and asynchronous communication ports
- These ports can be configured to operate in different modes and rates

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Analog to Digital Conversion

## Data Acquisition and Manipulation

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### Chapter 11 Sections 1 - 3

Dr. Iyad Jafar

# Outline

- Analog and Digital Quantities
- The Analog to Digital Converter هاربور
- Features of Analog to Digital Converter
- The Data Acquisition System الحصول على من نظم معين مثل الجرارة أو الرطوبة وهذا → Data
- The 16F873 ADC
- Summary

2

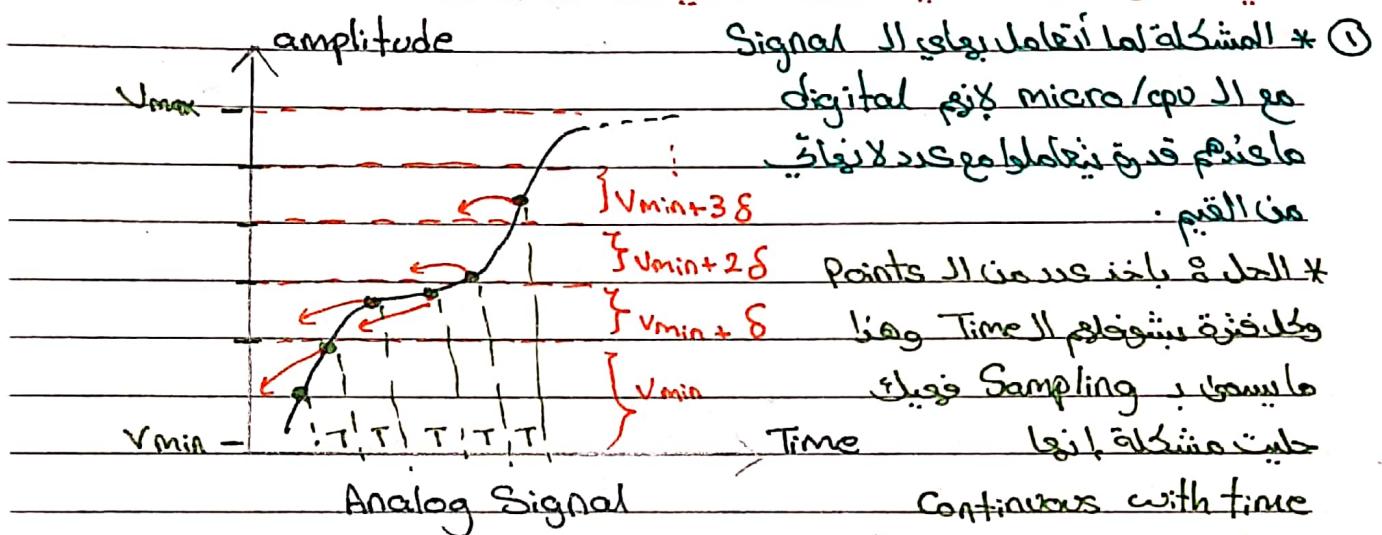
\* كل الـ Data الذي كنا ندخلها فعل كانت digital يعني ينادي ١/٠ فقط  
\* الـ digital للتحصيلى الفيزائية .

## Analog and Digital Quantities

- التحويل للظاهر الفيزائية لغة تفهمها الـ micro و هي حبينا أول مشكلة
- Analog
- Most signals that are produced by transducers are analog; continuously variable in time and can take infinite range of values
  - Digital signals are *discrete representation* for the analog signals *in time and value*
  - Digital signals perform better and are easier to work with
  - Analog signals have to be converted into digital form in order to be processed by the microcontroller
  - The device that performs this conversion is called Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)  
*(يمكن يكون طبلة او خارطة اجهزة)*
- Value  
Binnary  
كثافة  
كتل  
ذري
- \* المنشطة الثانية التي أقر أدول الـ digital بقدر يعزموا
- . micro

### Slide 38

- Analog quantities physical quantities هم كل ما يحيطناه في الواقع
- وهم قيمه متحركة من  $V_{min}$  إلى  $V_{max}$



- المسألة الثانية إن ال Value الواحدة بتاخذ عدد لا نهائي من ال Values في نقطتها
- عدد لا نهائي من ال digits حتى أتملاهم وال device ما يغير يعمل هيك
- الحل في نفس ما عملنا عليه Time axes خبط ع بخط Value axes

للقيم التي بيأشوها (  $V_{min} \rightarrow V_{max}$  )  
بعيننا خلالها ال Range باخذ نقاطاً محددة فهو يحددت عدد ال values التي ينتمل  
هيوا و التقى اللي يحدده نتائج حلي المسألة وجود ال error ولكن وبحاول أتعامل معه  
ولقلله

- التي عملناه هو اسلوب Quantization ( Quantization ) تحويل ال values الى discrete values

- ثالث عملية بعد ال Sampling وهي ال Encoding هي ال Quantization
- e.g.:  $V_{min} \rightarrow 00$  ← binary أتملاهم بال binary axes
- $V_{min} + 8 \rightarrow 01$

\* Note:

$V_{max}$

\* وجود فجوة  $V_{min}$  و  $V_{max}$  في المدخل  
 $Input range = V_{max} - V_{min}$

$V_{min}$

$Q_e$   
max [j]

[j] → [j+1]

Value الأقل

\* نقطة أقرب بديولاً  
وهذا يسمى error (quantization error) ( $Q_e$ )

$\delta$

( $V_{ref}^{(-)}$ ) يساوي  $V_{min}$  و ( $V_{ref}^{(+)}$ ) يساوي  $V_{max}$

\*  $\delta$  هي مقدار الخطوة الذي يمشوا كي تنتقل من level 1 level 2 بنقر ربع ساعده  
وإذا أجريت كم عدد bits المتوفرتين (n)، وعدد bits  
فهنا يحدد عدد الـ Range

$$Step\ size(\delta) = Input\ range / 2^{n \rightarrow bits}$$

$$range = 2^{\text{number of bits}}$$

التي يقدر أنها لها بالضبط

\* كلما زاد عدد الـ bits زاد عدد الـ levels فزيادة الـ resolution  
↳ Value change في تغيير الـ ADC قدرة الـ

\*  $Q_e$  هو قيمة متغيرة ولكن المقصود هو maximum التي هي أكبر خطوة الـ levels التي غوت وتنزل  
الـ levels التي تحدد (حدد بالرسالة) وهذا يعني هو الـ resolution  
•  $Max\ Q_e = resolution$  :

# Analog and Digital Quantities

(مقارنة)

Property	Analog	Digital
Representation	Continuous voltage or current	Binary Number
Precision	Infinite range of values	Only fixed number of digits combination are available
Resistance to Degradation	Suffers from drift, attenuation, distortion, interference. Recovery is hard	Tolerant to most forms of signal degradation. Error checking can be included for complete recovery
Processing	Processing using op amps and other sophisticated circuits. Limited, complex, and suffers from distortion	Powerful computer-based techniques
Storage	Analog storage for any length of time is almost impossible	All semiconductor memory techniques are digital

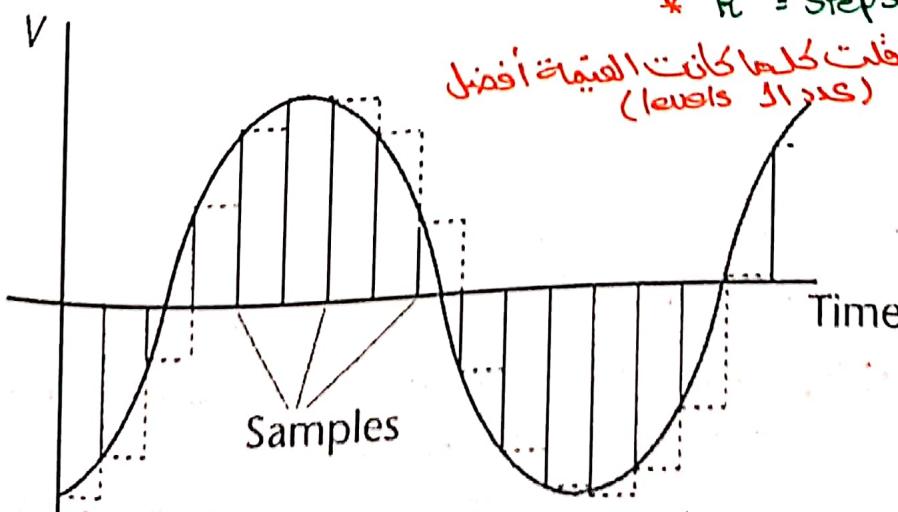
مقاوم  
 للتشویش  
 وبشكل أسرع  
 وأفضل

يخزن بقدرة أكبر  
 من نوع

كل ما هو ممكناً لاDigital ولا أقل

## The Analog to Digital Converter

- Conversion to digital form requires two steps
  - Sampling
  - Quantization



$$n = \log_2 \# \text{ levels}$$

$$R = \text{StepSize} = \frac{V_{\max} - V_{\min}}{2^n}$$

نسبة انتقال  
 في قسم العزم  
 range

volt/  
 level  
 القيمة

## **Features of Analog to Digital Converter**

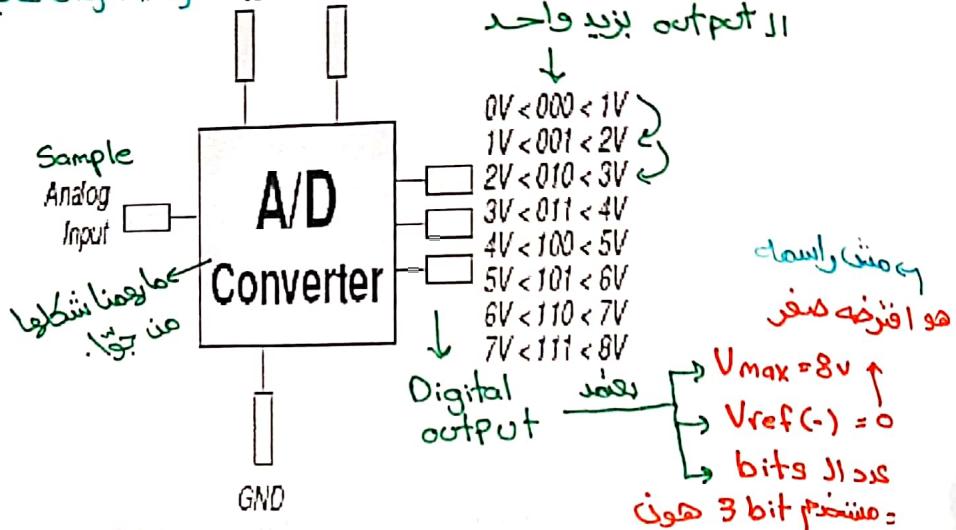
**Features of Analog**  $\leftarrow$  input samples کل مالا یعنی نزدیک قدر ۱۱ Vatt  $\rightarrow R = \frac{8-0}{2^3} = 1 \text{ V/level}$

**digital output**  $\downarrow$  Characteristics  $\hookrightarrow$  LSB change

## • حیزید معمرا • Conversion Characteristics

- The ADC accepts a voltage that is infinitely variable and converts it to one of a fixed number of output values

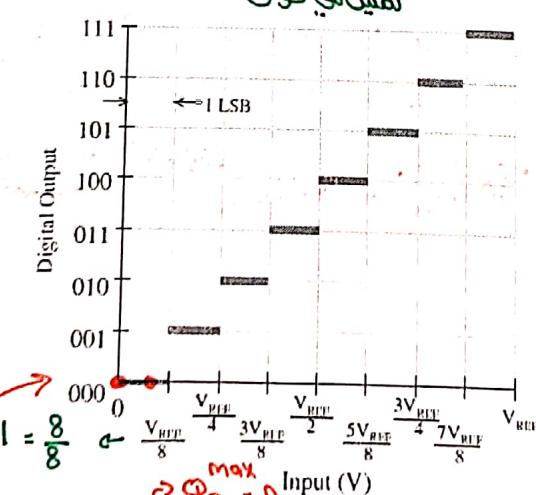
لابد من اكتب كود افتم الـ digital sys اذا شفت ٥٠٠٠٥ معناتها ٥٠ وعندما لا ينفع



# Features of Analog to Digital Converter

## • Conversion Characteristics

## Quantization Error



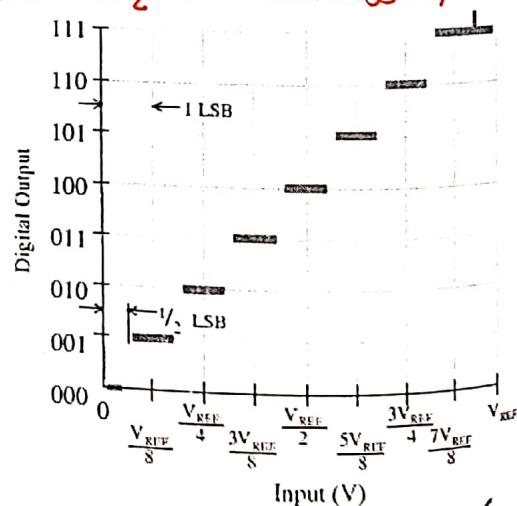
$$I = \frac{8}{8}$$

1 LSB  $\overline{1111111}$

The Magnitude of the Error Ranges from Zero

~~Actual converted Qe~~

$$Q_E = 0.7V - 0V = 0.7V$$



$$|Q_e^{\text{Max}}| = \frac{1}{2} R$$

avg  $Q_e = 0$  تقريباً

فہیل، افضل

# Features of Analog to Digital Converter

- Reference voltages  $[V_{min}, V_{max}]$ 
  - Determine the acceptable range of input analog voltage
  - Out of range input values are clipped  $\rightarrow$  حشوهها يا  $V_{min}$  يا  $V_{max}$
  - Unipolar or bipolar  $\rightarrow$  ممكن يكون ايجابي او سالب  $\rightarrow V_{min} \leq V_r \leq V_{max}$
  - Should be stable and accurate for proper operation
  - Input range  $V_r = V_{max} - V_{min}$  محدود

## • Resolution

- The amount by which the input voltage has to change to go from one output value to another

- The more the output bits the more the output steps and finer is the conversion

$$\text{Resolution} = V_r / 2^n \rightarrow \text{عدد المستويات}$$

$$\text{Quantization error } Q = \text{resolution} / 2 \rightarrow Q = \frac{\text{ممكن}}{2} \text{Resolution}$$

حسب المترى الذي يستخدم

# Features of Analog to Digital Converter

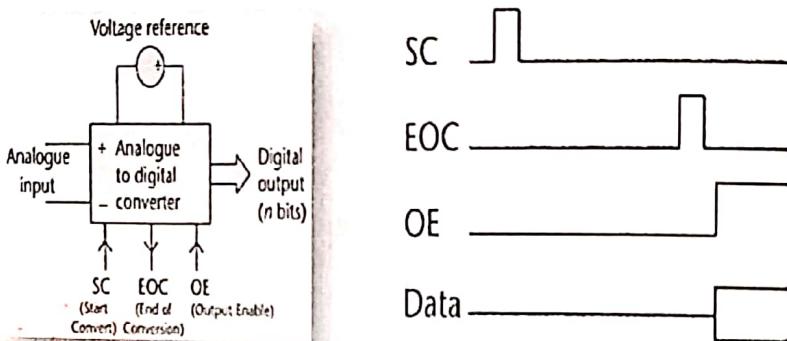
## • Conversion Characteristic

Quantization error as a function of ADC bits

$n$	No. of quantisation levels $2^n$	Max. quantisation error as % of range	Quantisation error for range of 5 V $V_r = 5V$	$Q_e = \frac{5}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{5}{2^n}$
3	8	6.25	$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} * 100\%$ 312.50 mV	$Q_e = \frac{5}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{5}{2^4} = \frac{5}{16}$
4	16	3.13	$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} * 100\%$ 156.25 mV	
5	32	1.56	$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} * 100\%$ 78.13 mV	
6	64	0.781	$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} * 100\%$ 39.06 mV	
8	256	0.195	9.77 mV	
10	1 024	0.0488	2.44 mV	
12	4 096	0.0122	0.61 mV	
16	65 536	0.00076	38.1 $\mu$ V	

# Features of Analog to Digital Converter

- Conversion Speed → قييم سريع في عملية التحويل
  - Time for the ADC to do the conversion
  - Slow ADCs are used with low frequency signals
  - High accuracy ADCs take longer to complete conversion
- Digital Interface
  - Made up of control signals and data outputs
  - Data outputs – serial or parallel



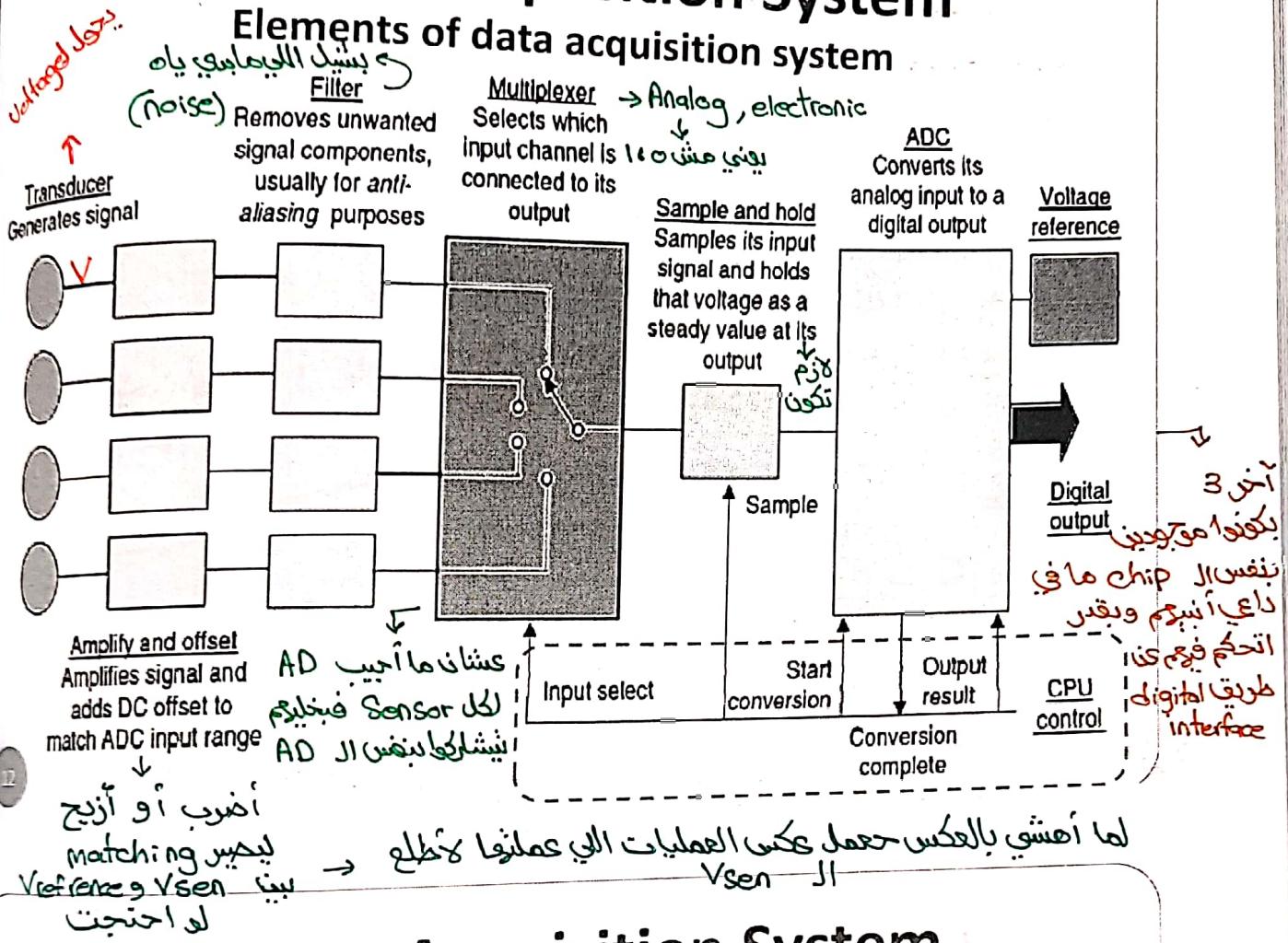
ل ظهرت الـ data مبنـ data enable

## The Analog to Digital Converter

### ADC Types

- Dual Ramp ADC
  - Slow but with high accuracy
- Flash Converter ADC
  - Fast but less accuracy
  - Used with high speed signals such as video and radar
- Successive Approximation ADC
  - Medium speed and accuracy
  - Used in general-purpose industrial applications
  - Commonly found in embedded systems

# The Data Acquisition System

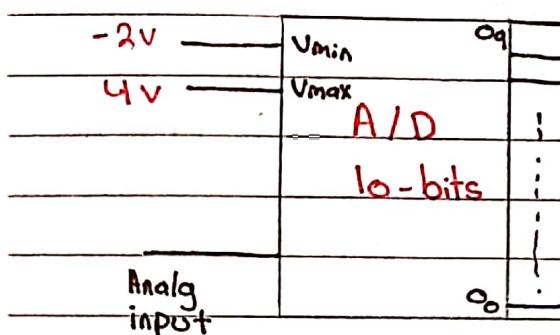


# The Data Acquisition System

## Elements of data acquisition system

- **Amplification**
    - Most sensors produce low voltages
    - Need to amplify to exploit the input range of the ADC
    - Voltage level shifting might be needed for bipolar signals
  - **Filtering**
    - Pick the actual signal and restrict its frequency content to the sampling rate of the ADC to avoid aliasing
    - Remove unwanted signals
  - **Analog multiplexer**
    - Used when working with multiple inputs instead of using multiple ADCs
    - Semiconductor switches

## Slide 11 Example



a) if the digital output is  $(00\ 00\ 01\ 11\ 10)_2$ , then what is the analog value?

$$\text{Sol. } (00\ 00\ 01\ 11\ 10)_2 = (30)_{10}$$

مسافة  $V_{min}$  بين الأعلى والأسفل

الإشارات اليائية 30

analog value فوقي ما يمثل الـ Sample

$\hookrightarrow \text{analog} = V_{min} + \text{digital output} * \text{Resolution}$

$$= -2V + 30 * \frac{4 - (-2)}{2^{10}}$$

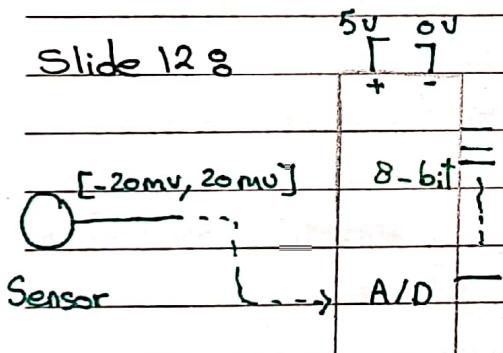
$$= -2V + 30 * 5.86 * 10^{-3}$$

$$= -1.824V$$

b) if the analog input is 3.5 V, then what is the digital output?

$$\text{Sol. } 3.5 = -2V + \text{digital output} (\# \text{of steps}) * 5.86 * 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{digital output} = \lfloor (939.5)_{10} \rfloor = (939)_{10} = (1110101011)_2$$



$$R = \frac{5 - 0}{2^8} \approx 20mV \quad \text{أيضاً} \rightarrow \text{Digital output values}$$

مشكلة : ref voltages و resolution

\* أي Value أقل من 0 ماحشوفها خلاصشوف أي شيء

\* فحصار Sensor يكون من [ 0, 20mV ] فحصار الـ output يكون من 0 لـ 20mV

الـ reference voltages تكون من Sensor إلى إيجابي وإلـا من سالب

\* الأفضل لهـا Sensor يكون من إيجابي إلى سالب

reference voltages تكون من إيجابي إلى سالب

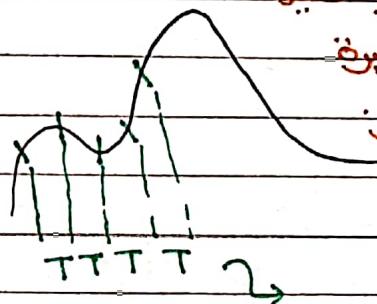
الـ reference voltages تكون من إيجابي إلى سالب

الـ reference voltages تكون من إيجابي إلى سالب

## Slide 12 :

\* سبب آخر الحاجة إلى Filter في أنك يشيل الـ noise

Sampling



يبي تحتاج أقلدالـ T لو في كثير تغيرات ..

يعني زمان الـ T بين كل Sample والثانية قليل  
كتشان يلم كل التغيرات . وتكون كبيرة  
لو كانت الوسعة هاي فيها تغيرات كثير

كل دقيه تأخذ Sample ؟

فلما بدي أخذ الـ Sample لازم أخذ بعدين الاختبار الـ Signal قيم سريعة

\* كل الـ AD لهم سرعة معينة فلو أعطيته Samples من سرعة المachine  
يبطل يلحق على خلزام أعطيه  $T_{sample}$  أكبر من الـ  $T_{conversion}$

$T \geq T_{minimun\ value}$  ( Sampling period ( $T$ )  $\geq$  conversion )

معندها ما يقدر الحق عـ signals بحق عـ signals بحقه ، تعيينة بـ signals

معينة فـ filter وظيفته الثانية يحد السرعة تبعـ الـ Signal حتى

أقرب أنسوي  $AD$  لـ matching conversion Time of  $AD$  لـ matching

\* الـ Filter يشيل كل الـ values اللي أكبر من  $F_{max}$  معينة ما يقدر إيه اتعلمل  
ملاعاً في تمثيل الـ Signal أبطأ

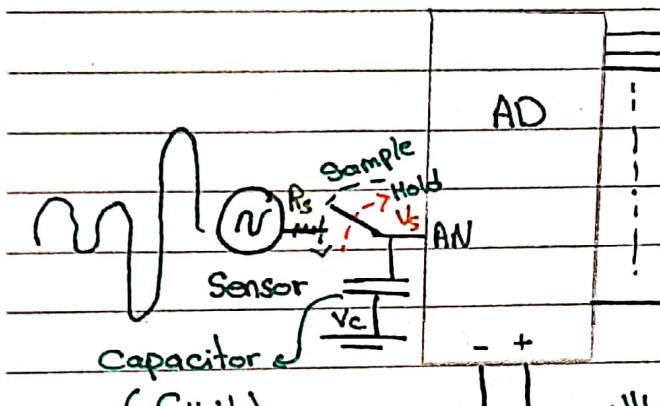
\* Sampling Theory :

$$T_s = \frac{1}{F_s} \rightarrow F_s \geq 2 F_{max} \quad \text{أكبر Signal Frequency اللي}\ \curvearrowleft\ \text{Band - limit}\ \text{يتعامل ملاعاً .}$$

## Slide 12 8 Sample and hold.

\* كيف يمكن أنسوي Sampling

لأنه تكون مفتوحة كي يحيى Sampling - وأفتح فجأة عن احتجاج زمنية وأشوف كم قيمة ال Signal بعد ما أرجعونها وأخذ القيمة اللي شفناها وآتيتها لـ AD converter



- بخط Switch كما هو موضح بالرسالة

وطوله هو مفتوح ما يتوقف أنتي باللحذنة اللي

بدي أنطلع وأخذ العالمة input sample لفترة زمنية بسيطة جداً مقابلاً لها حسفي أنسوي إللي لا تجيء في نقطتين مواداته - لما أفتح الـ Switch قيمة Vs اللي قيمتها جبطة أشوفوها - لو فعل Vs موجود خلز من أغلب أشوفه لحد فتره زمنية معينة اللي هي  $T_{conv}$  . فكيف يمكن بعد ما أفتح هنا الـ Switch أني أحافظ على قيمة Vs (أخزنها) + كيف يمكن أخزن Analog voltage (أخط Capacitor وأشبكة عالمية ground) ب بحيث لما أنسوك الـ Switch ليش بغير كلية Voltage واطلها أفتحها يكون الم العلاقة بال input voltage .

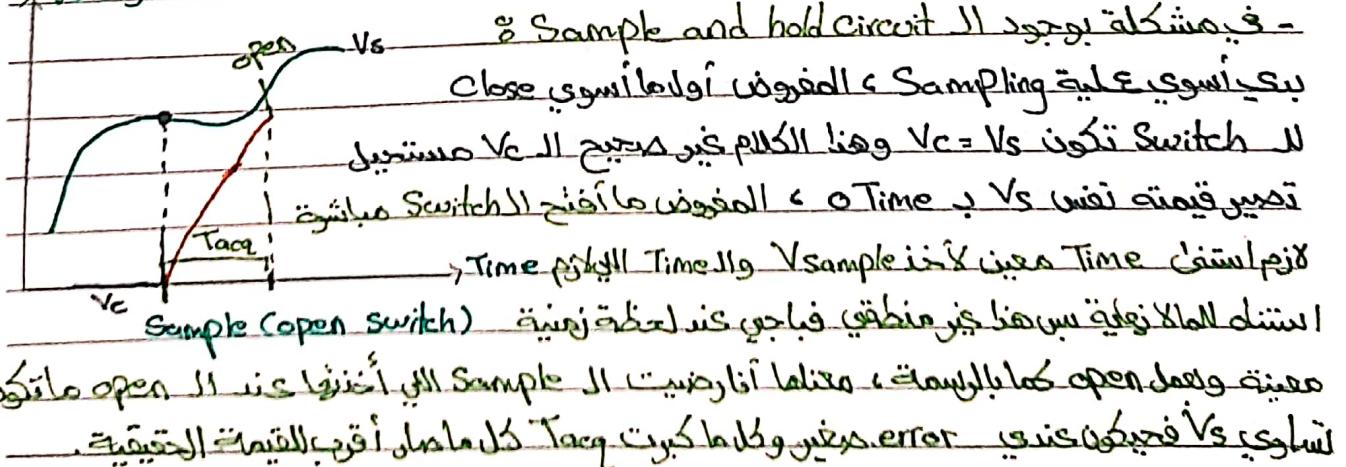
هي Circuit ما يبنيها بس أنا بتحكم فيها و يستخدمها user S

- electronic Switch يكون زي ما يسمى وهو Mecanical Switch II- مستبدل بوجود الـ Sample and hold circuit .

Sample and hold circuit أو Encoding و Quantisation AD -

Sampling II

Voltage sensor



- كييف أحسب  $\text{Time constant}$   $\tau_{\text{acq}}$  ؟ يعني أعرف الـ Time constant فنحتاج  
الـ Sensor يكون المقاومة  $R_s$  فلازم أشوف المقاومة Capacitor الوجه اللي موجود يعني  
عنده شايف مقاومة حتى أعرف الـ Time const ومجددا على فنه يقدر أحسب كم لازم  
للسنة حتى يكون يعني  $\text{error}$  بمقدار معين.

$$\text{Ex} \quad V_c = 0.9 V_s \rightarrow 10\% \text{ error} \rightarrow V_s - V_c = 0.1$$

يعني يعني لما افتح الـ Switch تكون قيمة  $V_c$  تتساوي  $0.9 V_s$  دا

- من الملاحظة اللي بيسكو فيها Switch اللي يفتح فينما الـ Switch كم لازم استغرق  
يعني كم الـ  $\text{eq/Sampling Time}$

$$* V_c = V_s (1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

$$0.9 V_s = V_s (1 - e^{-t/RC}) \Rightarrow T_{\text{acq}} = 2.3 RC \text{ Hold}$$

لـ هو العبر حول

ويمكن تكون بس  $\frac{1}{2}$

$S$  حسب معطيات السؤال.

- عملية الـ Conv بتغير بعد الـ Sample وخلالها ما يقدر أعمل كمان  
لازعم يعني الـ Capacitor واحد وهذا.

\* من عملية التحويل من Analog to digital صار في عناصر محددة لا  $\text{acq error}$  ②  $\text{Q error}$  ①



\* فعندكم أن نفل من الـ Total error

حتى ليه ما يفهم عملية الـ Sampling بحيث

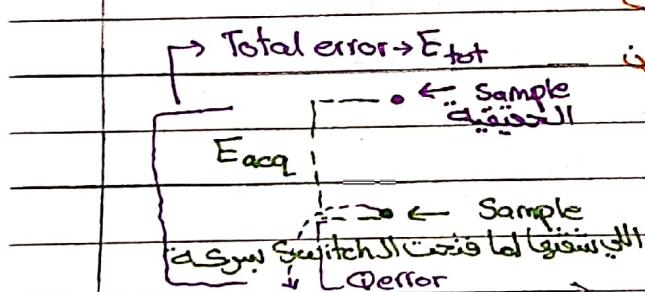
بنها Sampling Time يكون كافي بحيث يكون

$E_{\text{acq}} \leq \text{max } Q_{\text{error}}$

يعني هنلا يكون حرية إنه الـ Sample

بعد الـ  $E_{\text{acq}}$  تكون في نفس الـ level

الي كانت فيه الـ Sample الحقيقة وهي



يسيطر أشوف الـ  $E_{\text{acq}}$  وهذا يتطلب إطيء أخلي الـ Switch

$$V_s - V_c = Q_{\text{error}}^{\text{max}} \Rightarrow V_s - V_c \leq Q_{\text{error max}} \quad \leftarrow \text{مسك لفترة هي متناسبة}$$

$$* V_s - V_c = Q_e^{\text{max}} \rightarrow V_s - V_c = \frac{V_r}{2^{n+1}} \rightarrow V_r - V_c = \frac{V_r}{2^{n+1}} \rightarrow V_c = \frac{V_s + Q_{\text{error}}(2^{n+1}-1)}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\downarrow \text{لـ كونه لا يجتاز قيمته المaximum value min value}$$

هاد العدالة بتعطيني العلاقة اللي لازم تكون بين

$$E_{\text{acq}} \leq \frac{\text{max }}{V_s} Q_{\text{error}} \quad \text{و } V_s \text{ خالد تكون}$$

Ex: 10-bit ADC

$$V_C = V_s \frac{(2^n - 1)}{2^n} = 0.9995 V_s \rightarrow \text{لزム هيك يكون}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C = V_s \left( 1 - e^{-t/RC} \right) \rightarrow 0.9995 V_s = V_s \left( 1 - e^{-t/RC} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\text{req}} = 7.6 RC$$

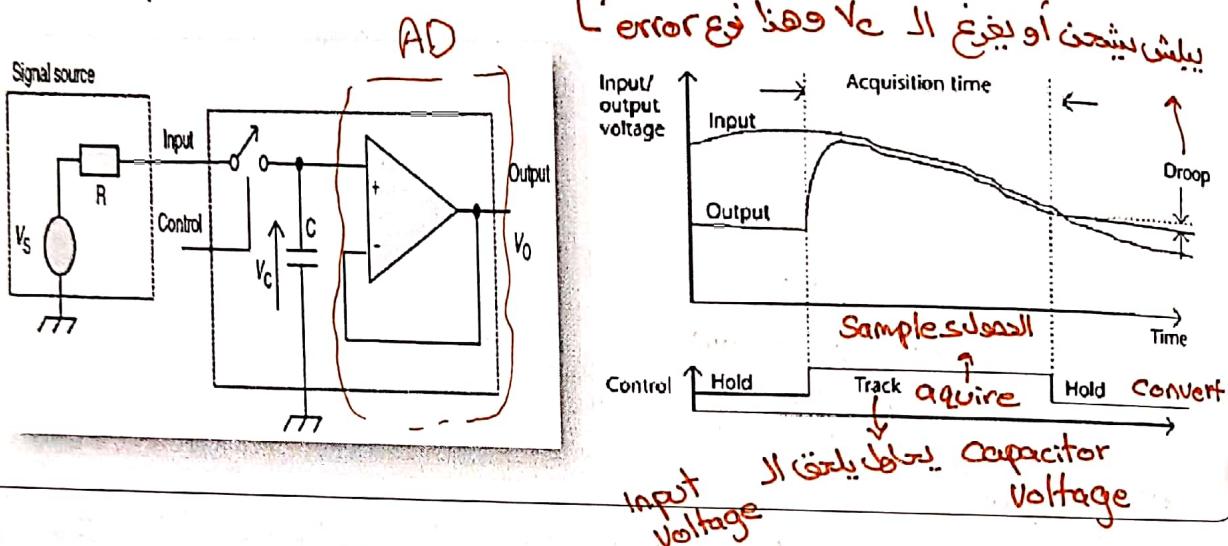
ف : بعد ما يخلص ال Conv ويبلاش عملية ال Tacq بفتح ال Switch ويباخد Time = Tacq + Tconv . ثانٍ .

# The Data Acquisition System

## Elements of data acquisition system

- Sample and Hold

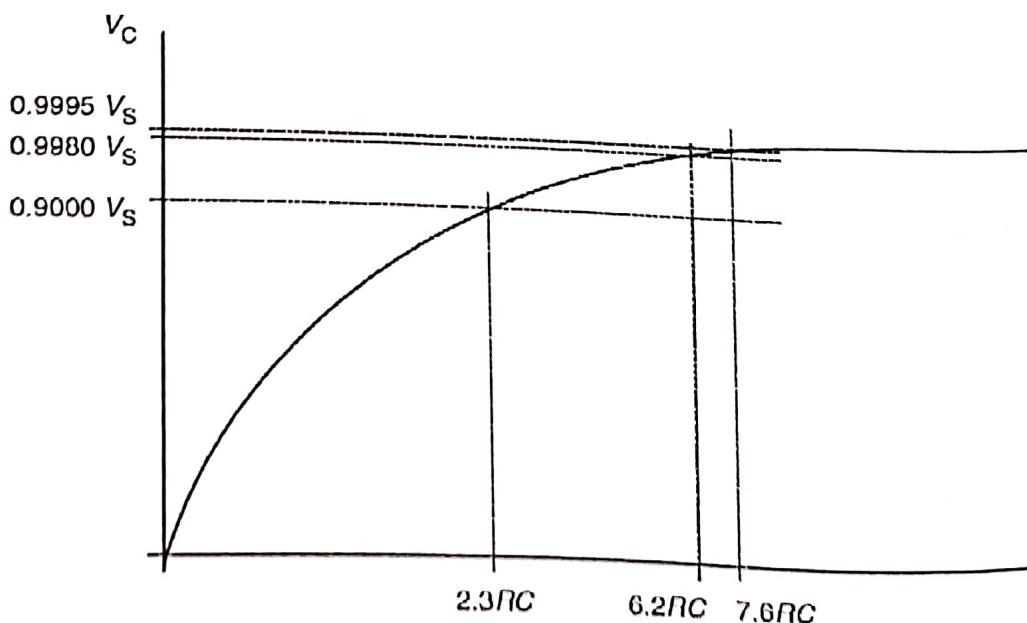
- ADCs are unable to convert accurately a changing signal
- We need to capture the sample value and hold it for the duration of the conversion process
- Acquisition time !



# The Data Acquisition System

## Elements of data acquisition system

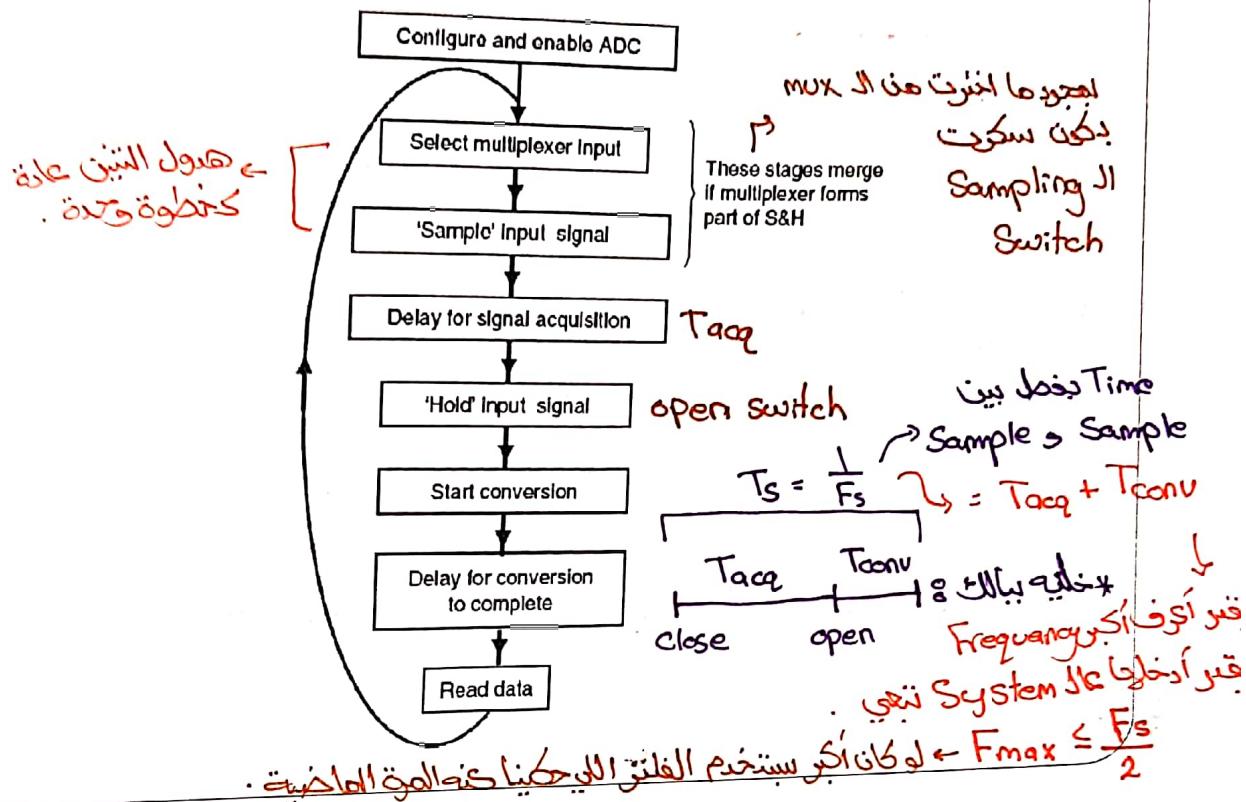
- Sample and Hold



Acquisition time increase as we increase the resolution of the ADC

# The Data Acquisition System

## Typical Timing Requirements for Analog to Digital Conversion



## Data Acquisition in Microcontroller Environment

- Embedded systems need ADCs ; usually they are integrated within the MC as 8 or 10 bit ADCs
 

لم يمكن تكوين هذه المعايرة داخل الـ MC أو خارج الـ MC مثل الـ PIC16F84 .
- Integration is not easy !
  - Proper operation of ADCs demands clean power supply and ground and freedom of interference → ممكن تتأثر دقة عمل ADC !!
  - This is not easily available in digital devices
- Compromise accuracy of integrated ADCs !
 

↓

أعلى

مع وجود الـ noise

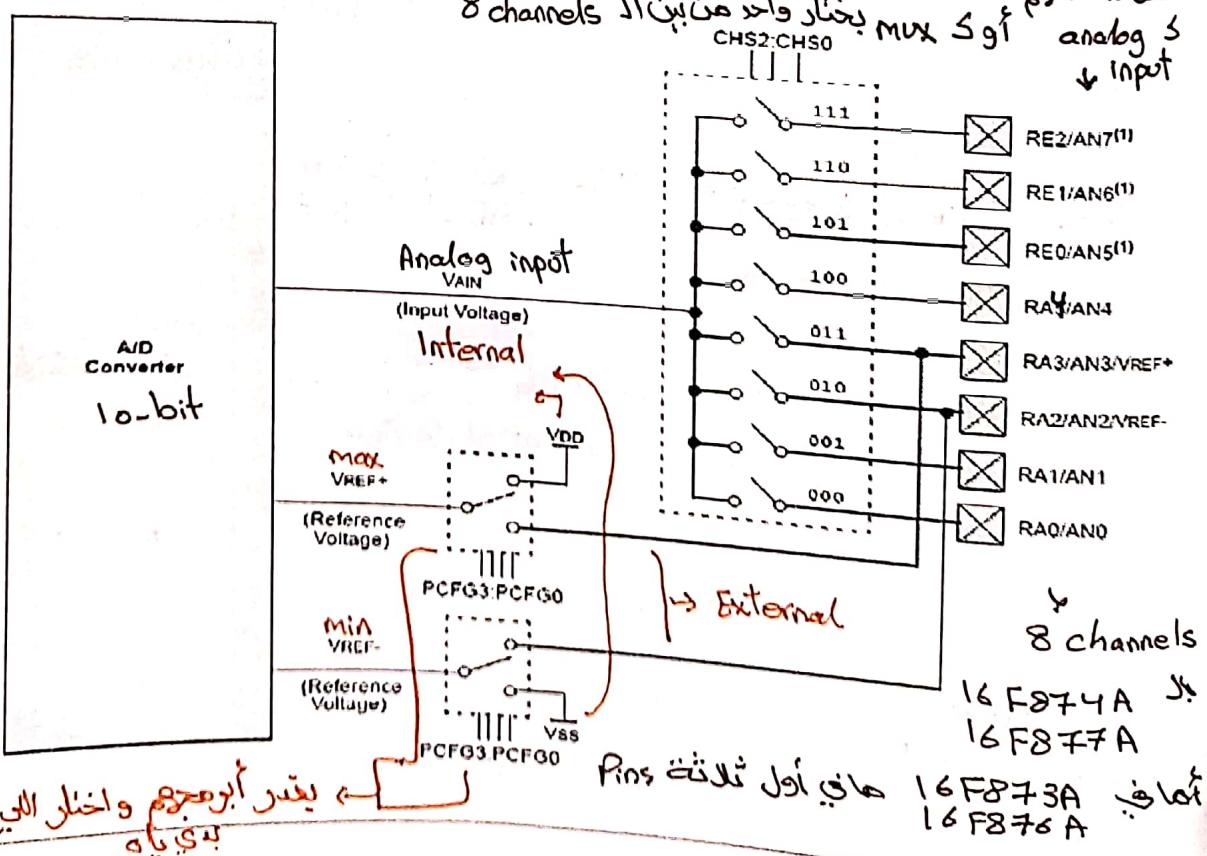
# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

Device	Pins	Features
16F873A	28	3 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers,
16F876A		2 capture/compare/PWM, 2 serial,
		multiplexing does يعني 5 channels يعني $\leftarrow$ 5 10-bit ADC, $\rightarrow$ 1 ADC 5 different input بين
(5-to-1) 16F874A	40	2 comparators
16F877A		5 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM, 2 serial,
"(8-to-1) mix"		8 channels يعني $\leftarrow$ 8 10-bit ADC, $\rightarrow$ 1 ADC 2 comparators

18

## The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

هذا يستخدم 8 بختار واحد من بين الـ MUX 5 أو analog 3  
CHS2:CHS0      ↓ Input



19

يقدر أبعادهم وأختار اللي  
بنجي بنجي

16F873A      16F874A      16F876A  
16F877A      16F877A      16F876A

# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Related Registers (SFRs)

- Operation is controlled by two SFRs

- ADCON0 0x1F
- ADCON1 0x9F

يُنطَبِّقُ بِهِ وَيُسْوِي إِلَى config

- Conversion result (10-bit) is placed in two SFRs

- ADRESL 0x9E

يُشَانُ أَخْرَى 2 reg 10-bits

- ADRESH 0x1E

كَوْتَنْجَةٌ كَاهَةٌ سَبَبَ بالأَمْلَامِ هَنْجَمِيلَنْ لِ 2 reg 8 bits

- ADC interrupt enable and flag are available in 16-bit

ADIE  $\leftarrow$  PIE1 0x8C      [ conversion ]  
هَلْخَلَتْ حَلْخَلَتْ

بِسْ 10-bit خَفَقَدَ لَخَنَانَ

ADIF  $\leftarrow$  PIR1 0x0C      [ interrupt ]  
وَلَا مَحْلَصَتْ لَخَلَصَتْ اعْلَى

بِالنَّخَنِينَ أَيِّ reg

- Related registers

إِلَيْهِ حِلَّاخَذَ الـ bits

الْأَقْلَلَ

- TRISA 0x85      [ أَضْفَافَ الـ 10-bit تَعَالَمَ مَعَ ]

- TRISE 0x89 (in 40-pin devices)      [ INTCON  
GIE  
PE1E ]

- Direction registers

↓  
16F874A  
16F877A



or



# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Controlling the ADC

### (1) Switching on

- The ADC is switched on/off by setting/clearing ADON bit  
(ADCON0<0>)  $\rightarrow$  by default = 0
- It is preferred to turn the ADC off when it is not needed as it offers some power saving  $\rightarrow$  لهُ مُحْتَاجَهُ يَغْلِبُ تَطْفِيهُ لِحَدِّ ما يَكُونُ بِلَكَ يَاهُ بِتَنْهُويَهُ .

### (2) Setting Conversion Speed $\rightarrow$

فُرْقَهُ نَسْبَتَهُ

- Operation of the ADC is governed by a clock with period  $T_{AD}$

$\frac{1}{F_{osc}}$

- For correct conversions,  $T_{AD}$  must be 1.6 us at least

- The ADC clock can be selected by software ( $2T_{osc}$ ,  $4T_{osc}$ ,  $8T_{osc}$ ,  $16T_{osc}$ ,  $32T_{osc}$ ,  $64T_{osc}$ , or internal RC 2-4 us)

كَلِّ مَا حَكُولَتْعَا كَلِّ  
مَاحِبِّبَ الْعَيْنَةِ

- Selection of ADC clock source is through ADCS2 (ADCON1<6>), ADCS1:ADCS0 (ADCON0<7:6>)

bit 6

- If the system clock is fast (>500KHz), use it to derive the ADC clock. Otherwise, use the internal RC.

يَشْكُلُ أَقْلَلَ

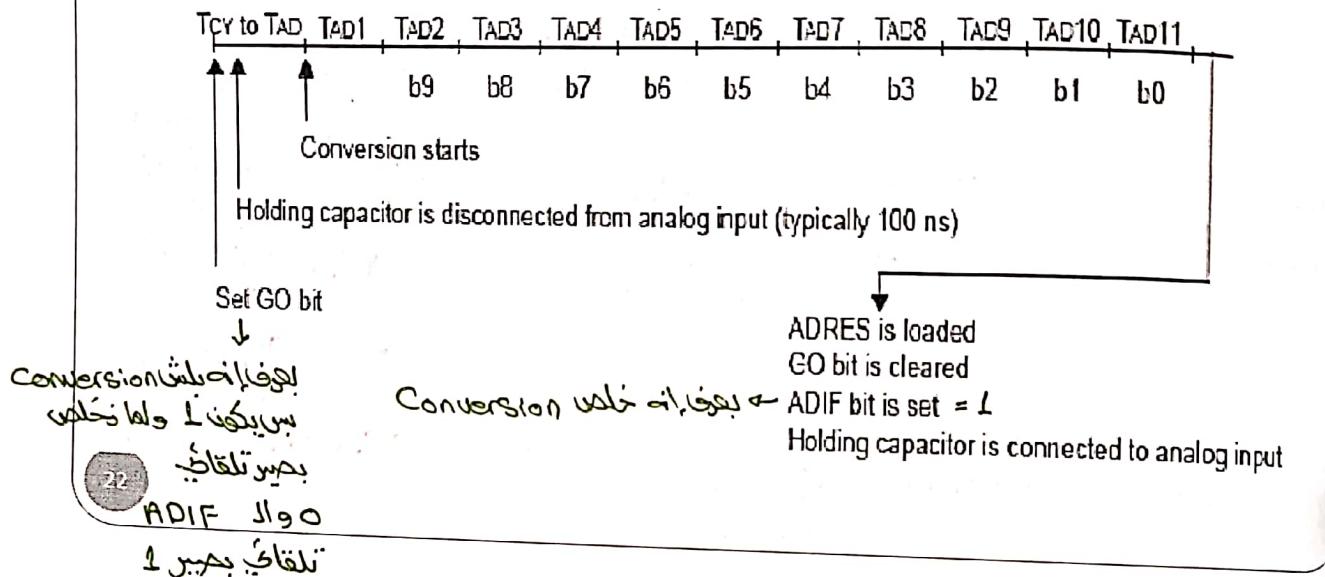
# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Controlling the ADC

## *Setting Conversion Speed*

$$\rightarrow T_{\text{conv}} = 12 T_{\text{AD}}$$

- A full 10-bit conversion requires 12  $T_{AD}$



# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Controlling the ADC

و أفضل أحبيكم من بربة لا قليل  
 أي تشويش حقيقة الـ  
 ence Power supply

### (3) Configuring Inputs and Voltage Reference

- The ADCON1 and TRIS registers control the operation of the A/D port pins
  - Inputs AN7 to AN0 can be configured as analog inputs or digital inputs.
  - AN3 (RA3) and AN2 (RA2) can be used as the inputs for the external reference voltages separately
  - Configuration is made through PCFG3:PCFG0 (ADCON1<3:0>)

#### **(4) Channel Selection**

- We can select one out of five (or eight channels) as the analog input using the bits CHS2:CHS0 (ADCON0<5:3>)
  - Selection of the input channel closes the sampling switch

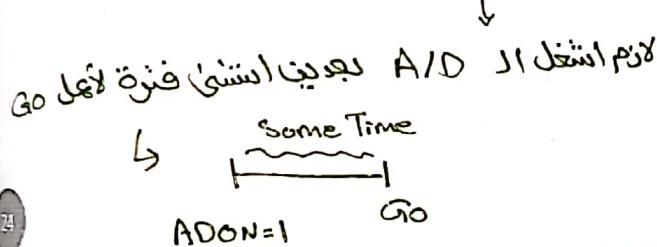
data aqu ... كلي سعر الـ Switch selection ) ملخص (

# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Controlling the ADC

### (5) Starting Conversion and Flagging its End

- Conversion can be started by setting the GO/DONE' (ADCON0<2>) bit. This opens the sampling switch.
- Once the conversion is complete, this bit is cleared to indicate the end of conversion  
*by hardware*
- The GO/DONE' bit should not be set using the same instruction that turns on the A/D.

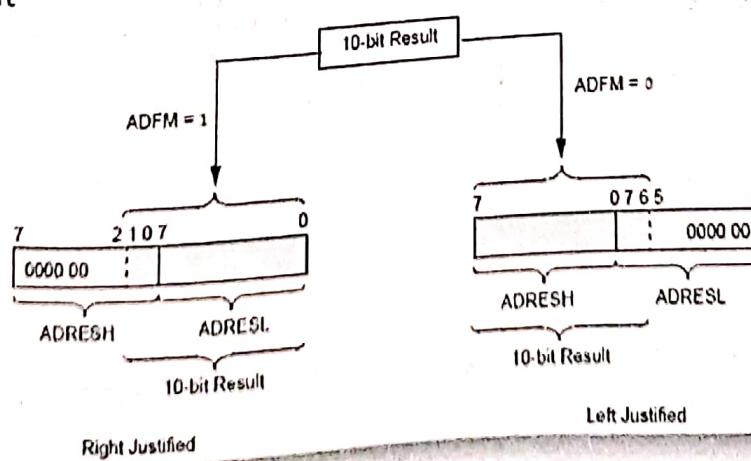


## The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

### Controlling the ADC

### (6) Formatting the result

- The ADC result is 10-bit data that is placed in ADRESH and ADCRESL (0x 1E and 0x9E respectively)
- The result can be left justified or right justified
- Selection of desired format is through the ADFM (ADCON1<7>) bit



# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## ADCON0 Register 0x1F



bit 7-6 ADCS1:ADCS0: A/D Conversion Clock Select bits (ADCON0 bits in bold)

ADCON1 <ADCS2>	ADCON0 <ADCS1:ADCS0>	Clock Conversion
0	00	Fosc/2
0	01	Fosc/8
0	10	Fosc/32
0	11	FRC (clock derived from the internal A/D RC oscillator)
1	00	Fosc/4
1	01	Fosc/16
1	10	Fosc/64
1	11	FRC (clock derived from the internal A/D RC oscillator)

bit 5-3 CHS2:CHS0: Analog Channel Select bits

000 = Channel 0 (AN0)	RA0
001 = Channel 1 (AN1)	RA1
010 = Channel 2 (AN2)	
011 = Channel 3 (AN3)	
100 = Channel 4 (AN4)	
101 = Channel 5 (AN5)	
110 = Channel 6 (AN6)	
111 = Channel 7 (AN7)	RE2

bit 2 GO/DONE: A/D Conversion Status bit

When ADON = 1:

1 = A/D conversion in progress (setting this bit starts the A/D conversion which is automatically cleared by hardware when the A/D conversion is complete)

0 = A/D conversion not in progress

bit 1 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 0 ADON: A/D On bit

1 = A/D converter module is powered up

0 = A/D converter module is shut-off and consumes no operating current

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# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## ADCON1 Register 0x9F

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
bit 7	by default left	ADFM	ADCS2	—	—	PCFG3	PCFG2
bit 7	by default left	ADFM: A/D Result Format Select bit		—	—	PCFG1	PCFG0
bit 6	bit 5-4	ADCS2: A/D Conversion Clock Select bit (ADCON1 bits in shaded area and in bold)		bit 0			
bit 6	Unimplemented: Read as '0'						
bit 3-0	PCFG3:PCFG0: A/D Port Configuration Control bits						

bit 7 ADFM: A/D Result Format Select bit

1 = Right justified. Six (6) Most Significant bits of ADRESH are read as '0'.

0 = Left justified. Six (6) Least Significant bits of ADRESL are read as '0'.

bit 6 ADCS2: A/D Conversion Clock Select bit (ADCON1 bits in shaded area and in bold)

bit 5-4 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 3-0 PCFG3:PCFG0: A/D Port Configuration Control bits

PCFG <3:0>	REZ AN7	REI AN6	REF AN5	RAT AN4	AN3 AN3	AN2 AN2	AN1 AN1	RA0 ANO	VREF+ VDD	VREF- VSS	C/R
0000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	VDD	VSS	8/0
0001	A	A	A	A	VREF+	A	A	A	AN3	VSS	7/1
0010	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	VDD	VSS	5/0
0011	D	D	D	A	VREF+	A	A	A	AN3	VSS	4/1
0100	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	AN3	VSS	3/0
0101	D	D	D	D	VREF+	D	A	A	VDD	VSS	2/1
0110	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	AN3	VSS	2/1
1000	A	A	A	A	VREF+	VREF-	A	A	—	—	0/0
1001	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	AN3	AN2	6/2
1010	D	D	A	A	VREF+	A	A	A	VDD	VSS	6/0
1011	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	AN3	VSS	5/1
1100	D	D	D	A	VREF+	VREF-	A	A	AN3	AN2	4/2
1101	D	D	D	D	VREF+	VREF-	A	A	AN3	AN2	3/2
1110	D	D	D	D	VREF+	VREF-	A	A	AN3	AN2	2/2
1111	D	D	D	D	VREF+	VREF-	D	A	VDD	VSS	1/0

A = Analog input D = Digital I/O

C/R = # of analog input channels/# of A/D voltage references

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# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Related Registers

(( ملحوظ ))

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on POR, BOR	Value on MCLR, WDT
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMROIE	INTE	RBIE	TMROIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSPIE <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
8Ch	PIE1	PSPIE <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
1Eh	ADRESH	A/D Result Register High Byte								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
9Eh	ADRESL	A/D Result Register Low Byte								xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu
1Fh	ADCON0	ADCS1	ADCS0	CHS2	CHS1	CHS0	GO/DONE	—	ADON	0000 00-0	0000 00-0
9Fh	ADCON1	ADFM	ADCS2	—	—	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	00-- 0000	00-- 0000
85h	TRISA	—	—	PORTA Data Direction Register						--11 1111	--11 1111
05h	PORTA	—	—	PORTA Data Latch when written: PORTA pins when read						--0x 0000	--0u 0000
08h <sup>(1)</sup>	TRISE	IBF	OBF	IBOV	PSPMODE	—	PORTE Data Direction bits			0000 -111	0000 -111
09h <sup>(1)</sup>	PORTE	—	—	—	—	—	RE2	RE1	RE0	---- -xxx	---- -uuu

## The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

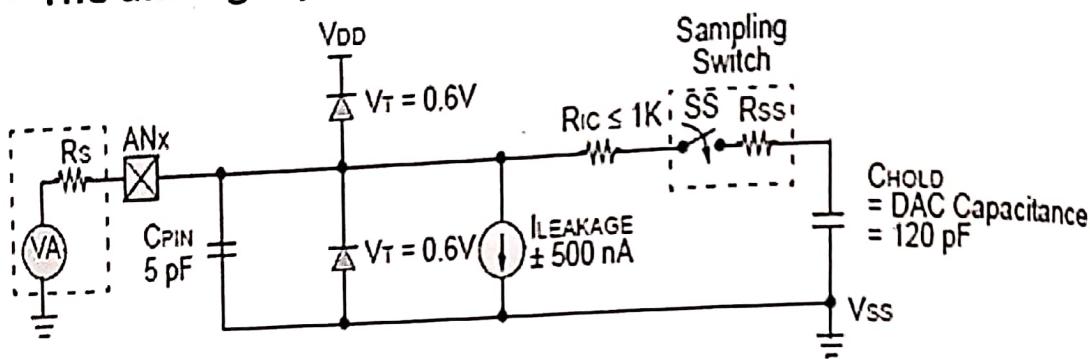
خطوات الـ code

### • Steps for using the A/D module

1. Configure the A/D module
  - a. Select analog pins/voltage reference and digital I/O (ADCON1)
  - b. Select the A/D channel (ADCON0) *CHS bits*
  - c. Select the conversion clock (ADCON0) *ADCS bits*
  - d. Turn the A/D module on (ADCON0) *ADON*
2. Configure interrupts (if desired)
  1. Clear ADIF (PIR1<6>) and set ADIE (PIE1<6>)
  2. Set PEIE (INTCON<6>) then set GIE (INTCON<7>)
3. Wait the required acquisition time → *بعدن سويت الحسبة قبل polling*
4. Start conversion by setting the GO/DONE' bit *أو مستحسن interruption* → *الـ interrupt* *أو ADIF* *أو* *الـ conversion begins*
5. Wait for conversion complete
6. Read the A/D result register pair ADRESH:ADRESL

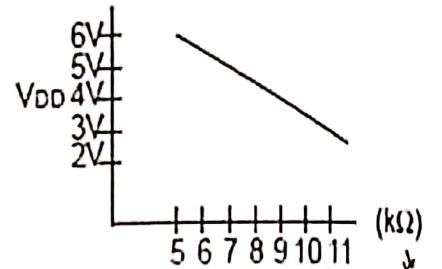
# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

- The analog input model



Legend:

- $C_{PIN}$  = input capacitance
- $V_T$  = threshold voltage
- LEAKAGE = leakage current at the pin due to various junctions
- $R_{IC}$  = interconnect resistance
- SS = sampling switch
- $C_{HOLD}$  = sample/hold capacitance (from DAC)



مجزأة لازم أخذها بين الأيتبل  
يتنبأ قبل

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## The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

- Calculating conversion speed (Qerror is  $\frac{1}{2}$  LSB)

$$\text{A/D Total Time} = \text{Acquisition Time} + \text{A/D Conversion time}$$

$$= T_{ACQ} + 12 * T_{AD}$$

$$T_{ACQ} = \text{Amplifier settling time} + \text{Hold capacitor charging time} \rightarrow R_{eq} C_{Hold}$$

مكثف يتآثر بدرجة الحرارة

$$T_{ACQ} = T_{AMP} + T_{HOLD} + T_{COFF}$$

$$T_{HOLD} = -(R_{IC} + R_{SS} + R_s) * C_{HOLD} * \ln(1/2^{n+1})$$

$$= -(R_{IC} + R_{SS} + R_s) * 120 \text{ pF} * \ln(1/2048)$$

$$= 7.6 * R * C \text{ us}$$

$$\text{A/D Total Time} = 2 \mu\text{s} + 7.6RC + (\text{Temperature} - 25^\circ\text{C})(0.05 \mu\text{s}/^\circ\text{C}) + 12 T_{AD}$$

# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

## Calculating conversion speed example

$$R_{SS} = 7k\Omega \quad (V_{DD} = 5V), \quad R_{IC} = 1k\Omega, \quad R_S = 0, \quad \text{Temp} = 35^\circ C, \quad T_{AD} = 1.6 \mu s$$

assuming:

- \*  $A_c \leq Q_c$
- \* 10-bit

$$\begin{aligned} t_{ac} &= 2 \mu s \\ &+ 7.6(7k\Omega + 1k\Omega + 0)(120pF) \\ &+ (35 - 25)(0.05 \mu s/\text{C}) \\ &= 2 + 7.3 + 0.5 = 9.8 \mu s \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total time} = t_{ac} + 12T_{AD} = 9.8 + 19.2 \mu s = 29 \mu s = T_s$$

$$\text{Maximum sampling rate} \approx 34.5 \text{ KHz} = \frac{1}{29 \mu s} = F_s$$

$\downarrow$   
1 sample / sec

# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

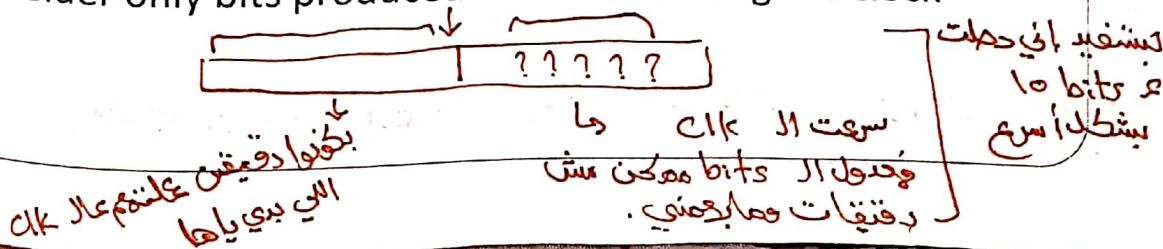
## Repeated Conversions

مما يلي Sample و باشرخ تأخذ الثانية  
و تطلب حديقة Conversion

- When a conversion is complete, the converter waits a period of  $2*TAD$  before it is available to start a new conversion
- This time has to be added to the conversion time !

## Trading off conversion speed and resolution

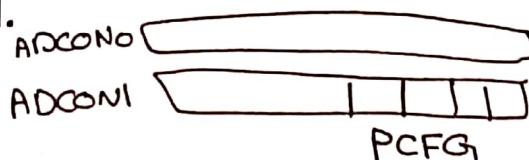
- If resolution is not an issue, then we can start the conversion with correct clock then we switch it to higher clock
- Consider only bits produced before switching the clock



# The PIC 16F87xA ADC Module

- Example: use the ADC in PIC 16F877A to obtain one sample of an analog signal that is connected RA0  $\leftarrow$  ANO. Assume the ADC clock to be Fosc/8 and reference voltage to be internal. The PIC is operating with Fosc = 4 MHz, VDD = 5 v, and temperature 25 C. The result should be right justified.

Setup:



- 1) set RA0 as analog input
- 2) select the clock  $8T_{Fosc}$
- 3) generate appropriate delays ( $T_{acq} = 2 + 7.6 * (1K + 7K) * 120 \text{ pF} = 9.3 \text{ us} \approx 10 \text{ us}$ )

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جرب اكتب الكود باستخراج Polling واسعى TIMRO

## Example

```
#include p16F877A.inc ; include the definition file for 16F77A
org 0x0000 ; reset vector
goto START
org 0x0004 ; define the ISR
ISR
    goto ISR
    org 0x0006 ; Program starts here
    bsf STATUS, RP0 ; select bank 1
    movlw B'00000001'
    movwf TRISA
    movlw B'10001110' ; set RA0 as input
    ↳ ACS 2           ; select RA0 as analog input, result right
    movwf ADCON1       ; justified, and internal reference voltage
    bcf STATUS, RP0
    movlw B'01000001' ; select bank 0
    movwf ADCON0       ; turn on ADC, clock Fosc/8, select
                        ; channel 0
                        ; Close the مفتاح مدخل من Switch II.
```

## Example

↳ ucoz.net

## Summary

- Most signals produced by transducers are analog in nature, while all processing done by a microcontroller is digital.
  - Analog signals can be converted to digital form using an analog-to-digital converter (ADC).
  - The 16F873A has a 10-bit configurable ADC module
  - Data values, once acquired, are likely to need further processing, including offsetting, scaling and code conversion.

# The Human and Physical Interface

Chapter 8  
Sections 1 - 9

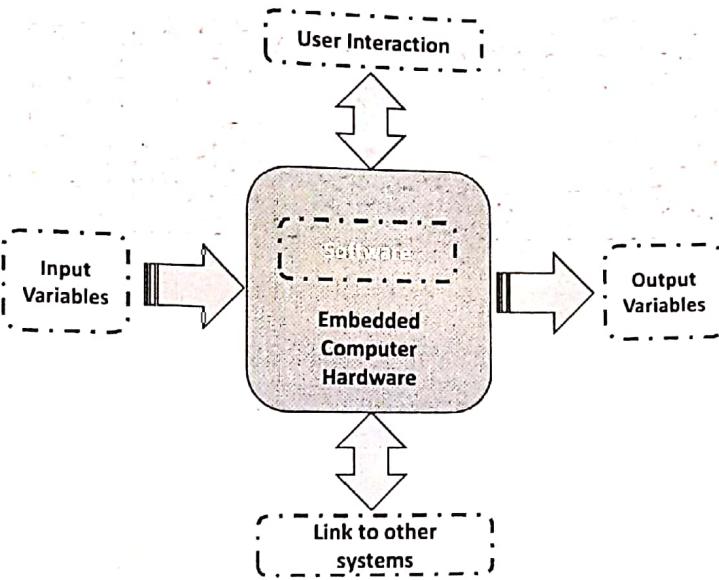
Dr. Iyad Jafar

## Outline

- Introduction
- From Switches to Keypads
- LED Displays
- Simple Sensors
- Actuators
- Summary

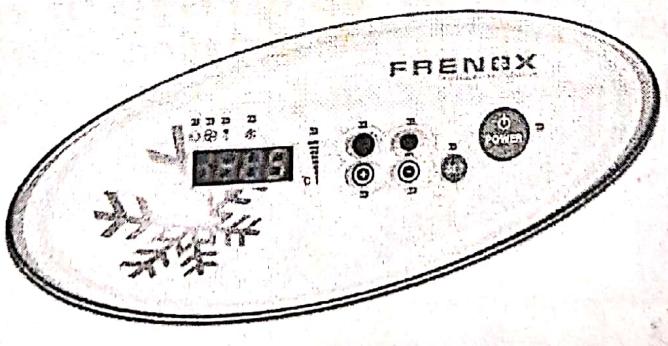
# Introduction

- Humans need to interface with embedded systems ; input data and see response
- Input devices: switches, pushbuttons, keypads, sensors
- Output devices: LEDs, seven-segment displays, liquid crystal displays, motors, actuators



# Introduction

## Examples



Fridge Control Panel



Photocopier Control Panel

# Introduction

- Examples

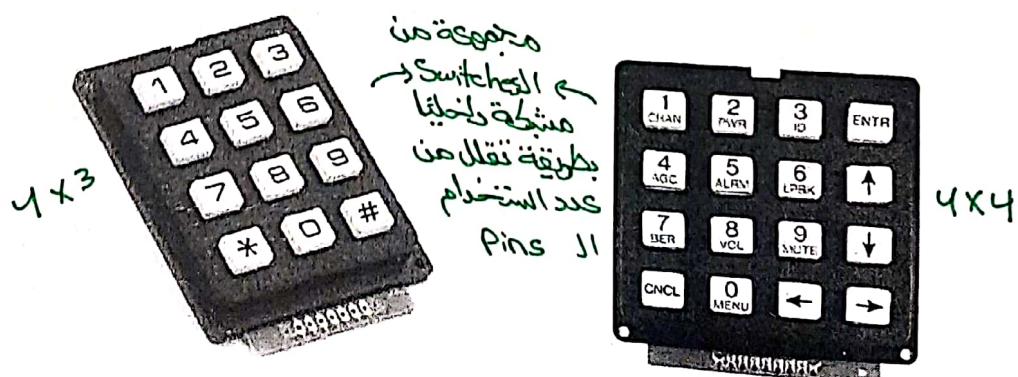


Car Dashboard

5  
ما من مكونات MC 16 pins و جوانت keypads لـ input component

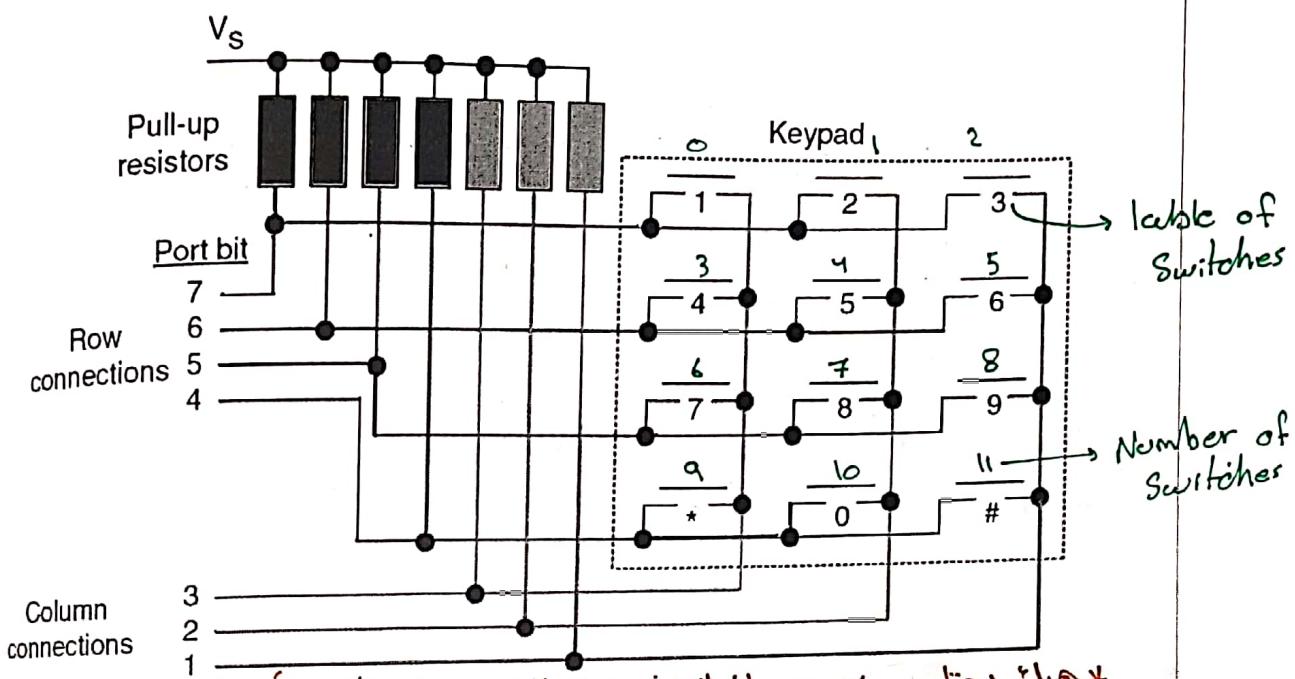
## Moving From Switches to Keypads

- Switches are good for conveying information of digital nature
- They can be used in multiples; each connected to one port pin
- In complex systems, it might not be feasible to keep adding switches ?!
- Use keypads !
  - Can be used to convey alphanumeric values
  - A group of switches arranged in matrix form



# Moving From Switches to Keypads

# Internal Structure of Keypad



\* هيك يحتاج 7 pins ← 4 لاصيف و 3 للعمود بدل ما كنت أحتاج 15 pins

\* لغرض الـ Switch اللي انكس بـ اي فور قم السطر والعمود فمرة بخلو او سوا

وأولاً input 5 pins الذي يحتوي على 5 pins مطبقة على pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5، والباقي 1 pin مطبقة على pins 0، فالعكس صحيح لو تم الدفع بالبيانات من pins 0 إلى pins 5، فيتم تغيير المدخلات على pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5، مما يعني أن المدخلات تم تغييرها.

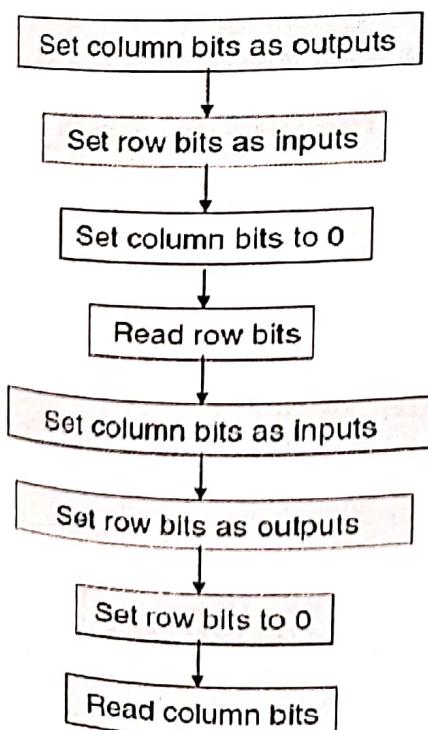
# Moving From Switches to Keypads

## How to Determine the Pressed Key

کیوں مستخدم لائے

بحتاج

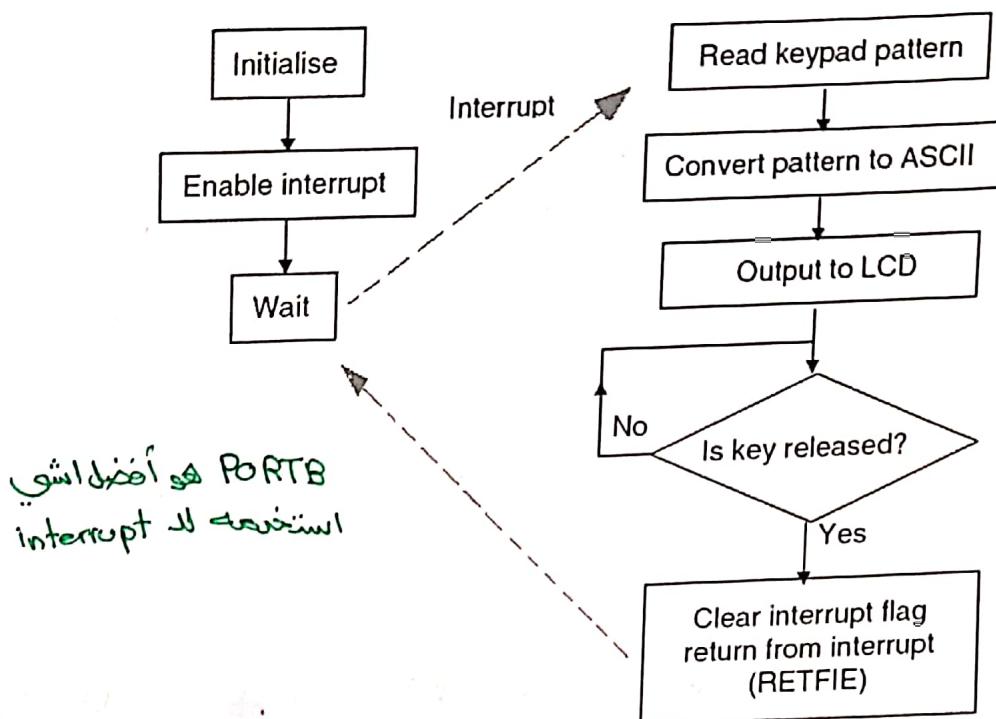
$\text{PORTB} \rightarrow \text{RB7} \rightarrow \text{RBO}$  7 bits



Key	Value Read
1	0111,011X
2	0111 101X
3	0111 110X
4	1011 011X
5	1011 101X
6	1011 110X
7	1101 011X
8	1101 101X
9	1101 110X
*	1110 011X
0	1110 101X
#	1110 110X

# Moving From Switches to Keypads

## Using Keypad in a Microcontroller



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# Moving From Switches to Keypads

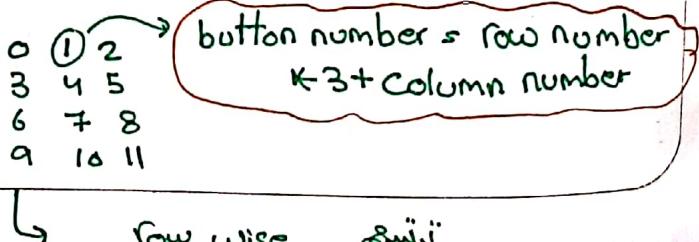
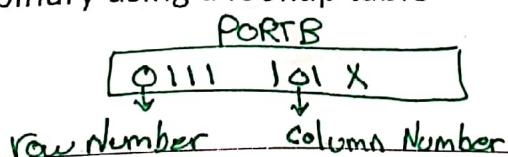


## Example 1

A program to read an input from a 4x3 keypad and display the equivalent decimal number on 4 LEDs. If the pressed key is not a number, then all LEDs are turned on.

# ٤٩ \* کان متن

- The keypad will be connected to MC as follows
  - Rows 0 to 3 connected to RB7 to RB4, respectively.
  - Columns 0 to 2 connected to RB3 to RB1, respectively.
- Use **PORTB on-change** interrupt
- Connect the LEDs to RA0-RA3
- Based on the pressed key, convert the row and column values to binary using a lookup table



# Keypad Interfacing Example

```

#include P16F84A.INC
ROW_INDEX EQU 0X20
COL_INDEX EQU 0X21
ORG 0X0000
GOTO START
ORG 0X0004
GOTO ISR
BSF STATUS, RPO
MOVLW B'11110000'
MOVWF TRISB ; SET RB1-RB3 AS OUTPUT AND
; RB4-RB7 AS INPUT
MOVLW B'00000000'
MOVWF TRISA ; SET RA0-RA3 AS OUTPUT
BCF STATUS, RPO
CLRF PORTB ; INITIALIZE PORTB TO ZERO
MOVF PORTB,W ; CLEAR RBIF FLAG
BCF INTCON, RBIF
BSF INTCON, RBIE
BSF INTCON, GIE ; ENABLE PORT b CHANGE INTERRUPT
GOTO LOOP ; WAIT FOR PRESSED KEY

```

column  
rows

---

# Keypad Interfacing Example

```

ISR
    MOVF PORTB, W ; READ ROW NUMBER
    MOVWF ROW_INDEX
    BSF STATUS, RPO ; READ COLUMN NUMBER
    MOVLW B'00001110'
    MOVWF TRISB
    BCF STATUS, RPO
    CLRF PORTB
    MOVF PORTB, W
    MOVWF COL_INDEX
    CALL CONVERT ; CONVERT THE ROW AND COLUMN
    STATUS, RPO ; PUT THE PORT BACK TO INITIAL SETTINGS
    RST_PB_DIRC
    BSF STATUS, RPO ; SET RB1-RB3 AS OUTPUT AND
    MOVLW B'11110000'
    MOVWF TRISB ; RB4-RB7 AS INPUT
    MOVLW B'00000000'
    MOVWF TRISA ; SET RA0-RA3 AS OUTPUT
    BCF STATUS, RPO
    CLRF PORTB
    MOVF PORTB, W ; REQUIRED TO CLEAR RBIF FLAG
    BCF INTCON, RBIF
    RETFIE

```

↓  
PortB  
الحالة التي تكون فيها  
تتيبيق بغير يغزى  
كمان معه من  
Keypad II

↓  
clear

# Keypad Interfacing Example

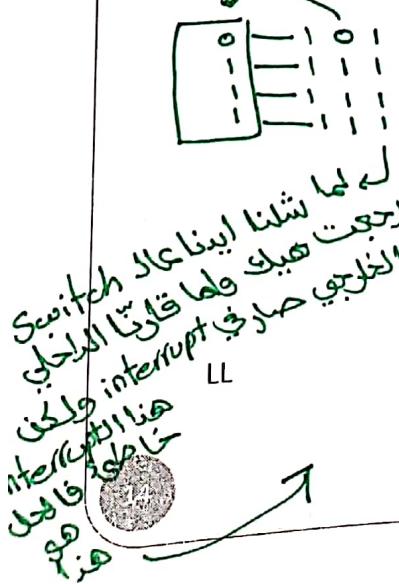
CONVERT	BTFS S MOVLW BTFS S MOVLW BTFS S MOVLW MOVWF	COL_INDEX,3 ; IF 1 <sup>ST</sup> COLUMN, COL_INDEX=0 0 COL_INDEX,2 ; IF 2 <sup>ND</sup> COLUMN, COL_INDEX=1 1 COL_INDEX,1 ; IF 3 <sup>RD</sup> COLUMN, COL_INDEX=2 2 COL_INDEX ; STORE THE COLUMN INDEX
FIND_ROW	BTFS S MOVLW BTFS S MOVLW BTFS S MOVLW BTFS S MOVLW MOVWF	ROW_INDEX,7 ; IF 1 <sup>ST</sup> ROW, ROW_INDEX=0 0 ROW_INDEX,6 ; IF 2 <sup>ND</sup> ROW, ROW_INDEX=1 1 ROW_INDEX,5 ; IF 3 <sup>RD</sup> ROW, ROW_INDEX=2 2 ROW_INDEX,4 ; IF 4 <sup>TH</sup> ROW, ROW_INDEX=3 3 ROW_INDEX

; CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

13 \* طريقة موجة الbutton مشددة الكثرة حيث يتعارض طرق ثانية ممكن نفذها  
if statement مثل كتابة if statement ← 12 ويحصل للرقم ويكتب الـ

# Keypad Interfacing Example

COMPUTE_VALUE	MOVF ADDWF ADDWF ADDWF	ROW_INDEX, W ; KEY # = ROW_INDEX*3 + COL_INDEX ROW_INDEX, W ROW_INDEX, W COL_INDEX, W ; THE VALUE IS IN W
	; CHECK IF VALUE IS GREATER THAN 11. THIS HAPPENS WHEN THE BUTTON IS RELEASED	
	; LATER, AN INTERRUPT OCCURS WITH ALL SWITCHES OPEN, SO THE MAPPED VALUE IS ;	
	; ABOVE 11	
	MOVWF MOVLW SUBWF BTFS C GOTO MOVF CALL MOVWF RETURN	0X30 ; COPY THE BUTTON NUMBER 0X0C 0X30,W STATUS, C ; WILL NOT WORK CORRECTLY, OVERFLOW OCCURS LL 0X30, W TABLE PORTA ; DISPLAY THE NUMBER ON PORTA



# Keypad Interfacing Example

TABLE

ADDWF	PCL, F
RETLW	0X01
RETLW	0X02
RETLW	0X03
RETLW	0X04
RETLW	0X05
RETLW	0X06
RETLW	0X07
RETLW	0X08
RETLW	0X09
RETLW	0XF ; ERROR CODE → (*) ٩٩
RETLW	0X00 ; ERROR CODE → (#) ١١
RETLW	0XF

END

\* انت بنفسك button بس ينكبس شو تكتن وظيفته وبنفعه ۱۱  
MC

(ucoz.net/index/cpe333-embedded ..... ممكن تشوف هذا المثال الموقوف )

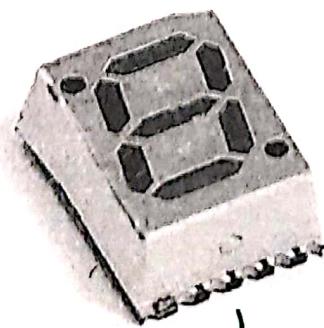
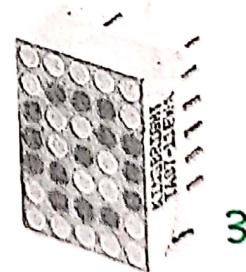
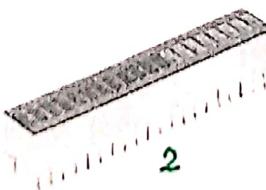
→ output component

## LED Displays

- Light emitting diodes are simple and effective in conveying information
- However, in complex systems it becomes hard to deal with individual LEDs

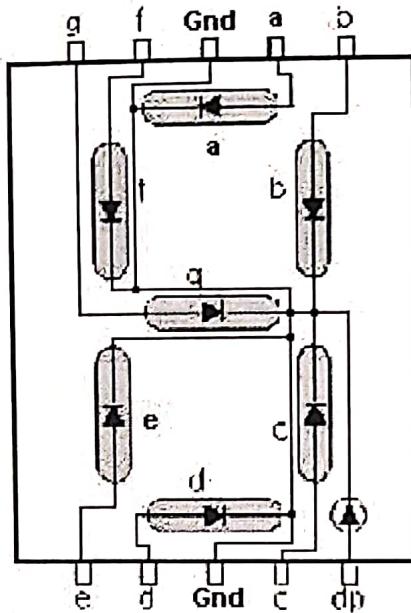
### Alternatives

- 1 • Seven segment displays
- 2 • Bargraph
- 3 • Dot matrix
- 4 • Star-burst

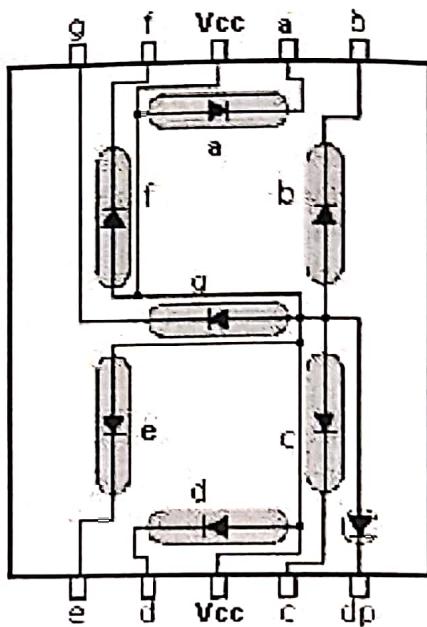


# Seven Segment Display

Common Cathode



Common Anode

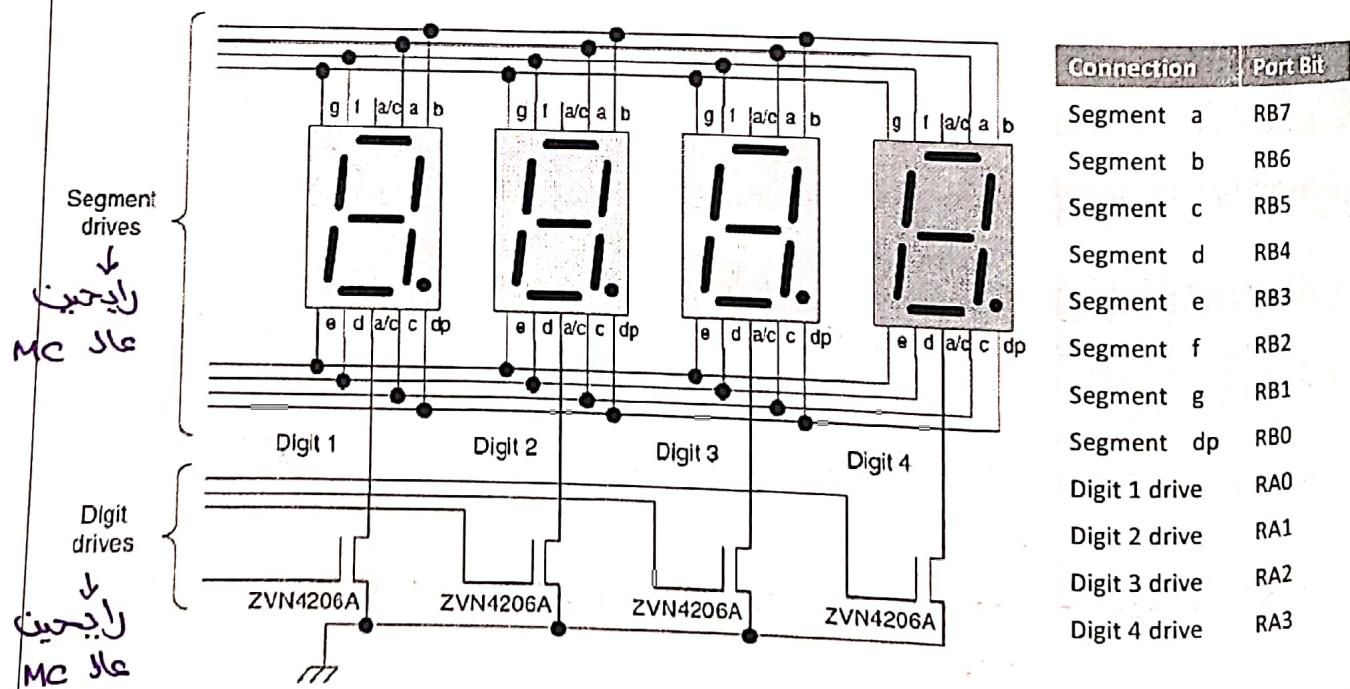


17

+ displays أضلاع خارجية  
كتشاف أضلاع شفيف المقع  
ما يجعلها مناسبة وحيدة.

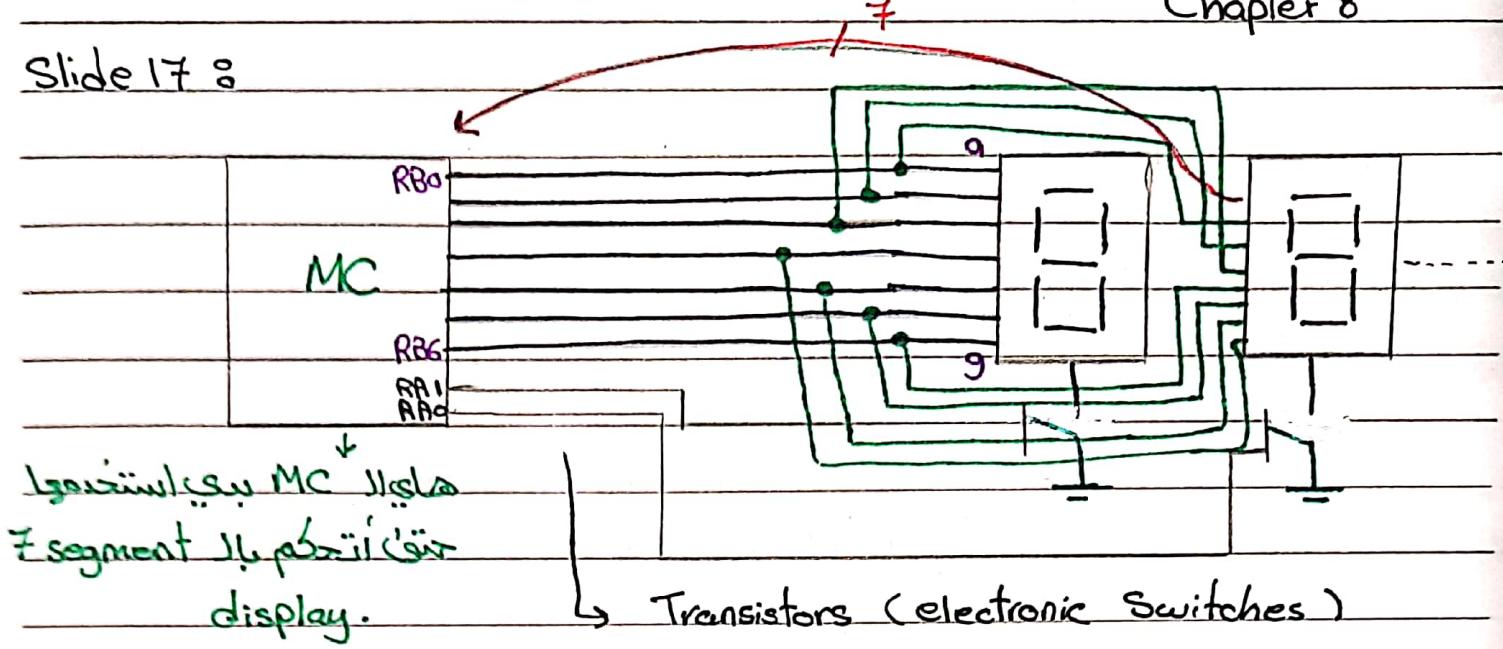
# Seven Segment Display

Multiplexing of seven segment digits



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Slide 17 :



- \* المفترض كما هو موضح بالأحمر و إثني أربع Ports تابعة لل Seven Segment display
- \* الناتج وأشيكوا على MC pins هيك رج يخداوا all Pins اللي بلا MC pins يعني فقط لفون إثني أسوى display عال segment display . ( عدد ال displays =  $\frac{7}{\# \text{ pins}} * N$  )
- \* الخطوة الـ 8 Seven Segment display multiplexing الفكرة فيه بحال ما أخذ من مجموعة من ال pins لكل وحدة من ال 7 segment display بمعنى كليني أسوى sharing multiplexing ( pins )
- \* إثني أسمح لـ 7 segment displays إزها ششانى بنفس ال pins كما هو موضح باللون الأخر .
- \* بعادي المشاركة دي MC output pins رج يظهر نفسه عال displays 2 وعشانهاد اللي بيبي ياه فالحل إثني أخط display على كل Switch يومنجي وبين بي ظهر الرقم كما هو موضح بالأحمر وحسكلوا Switch عال display اللي بيبي ظهر عليها الناتج وهيا عبئون معين العين ما تغير وخفوف الشئ خطأ وين لو كان الزبون هناسب . the mechanical switches المستخدمة مش Transistors الإلكتروني لهم .
- \* إنخي اتحدم فرجمين طريق MC فبرى ياعم ( يعني )

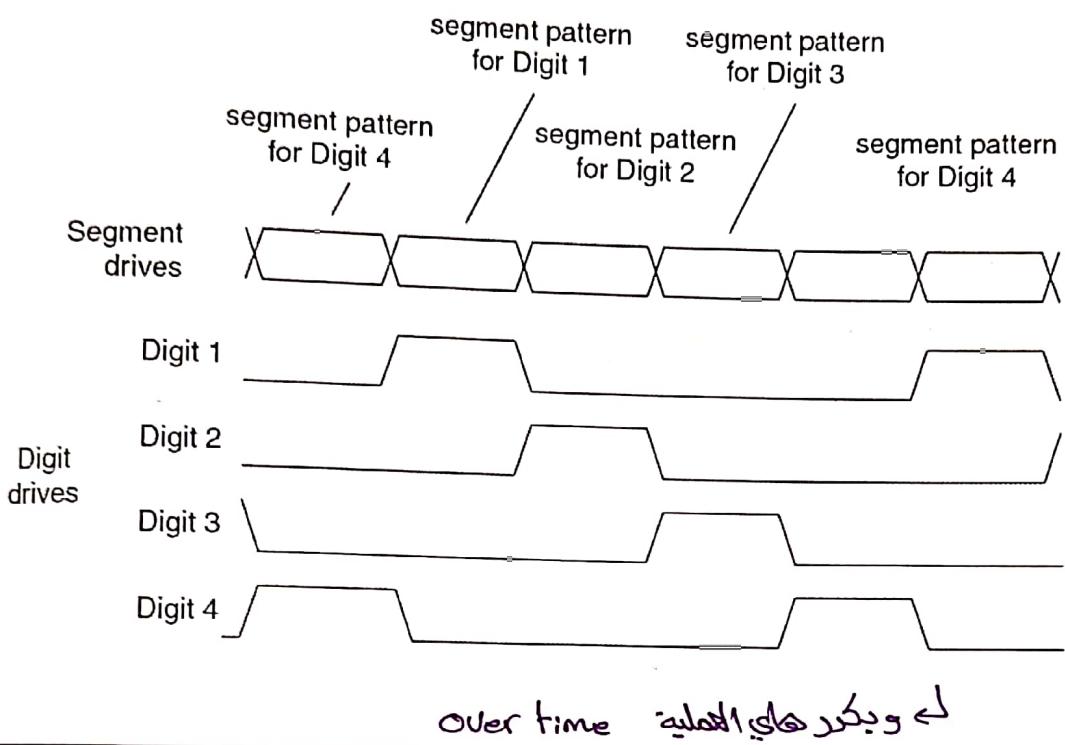
$$(\# \text{pins} = \gamma + N)$$

data ← ↳ displays class

\* ممكن أرجع أقل ال pins باستخدام External hardware مثل اخي أحيب  
أنشئك هو ال MC 1-to-2 decoder وهو يحتاج فقط 1 pin وينتشر ال output  
 $\#pins = 7 + \log_2 N$  : ال pins ال فالبت عدد ال switches الخارج مع ال

# Seven Segment Display

## Multiplexing of seven segment digits



# Seven Segment Display

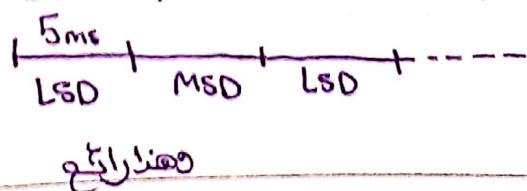
## Example 2

A program to count continuously the numbers 0 through 99 and display them on two seven segment displays. The count should be incremented every 1 sec. Oscillator frequency is 3 MHz.



- Connect the seven segment inputs a through g to RB0 through RB6, respectively
- Connect the gates of the controlling transistors to RA0 (LSD) and RA1 (MSD)
- The main program will be responsible for display and multiplexing every 5 ms

$$F = \frac{1}{5\text{ms}} = 200\text{Hz}$$



# Seven Segment Display Example

LOW\_DIGIT EQU 0X20  
HIGH\_DIGIT EQU 0X21  
COUNT EQU 0X22  
ORG 0X0000  
GOTO START  
ORG 0X0004  
ISR  
START GOTO ISR  
BSF STATUS, RP0  
MOVLW B'00000000' ; set port B as output  
MOVWF TRISB  
MOVWF TRISA ; SET RA0-RA1 AS OUTPUT  
BCF STATUS, RP0  
CLRF PORTB  
CLRF PORTA  
CLRF LOW\_DIGIT ; CLEAR THE COUNT VALUE  
CLRF HIGH\_DIGIT  
CLRF COUNT

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# Seven Segment Display Example

DISPLAY

≈ 10 ms

BSF	PORTA, 0
BCF	PORTA, 1
MOVF	LOW_DIGIT, W ; DISPLAY LOWER DIGIT
CALL	TABLE ; GET THE SEVEN SEGMENT CODE
MOVWF	PORTB
CALL	DELAY_5MS ; KEEP IT ON FOR 5 MS
BCF	PORTA, 0
BSF	PORTA, 1
MOVF	HIGH_DIGIT, W ; DISPLAY HIGH DIGIT
CALL	TABLE ; GET THE SEVEN SEGMENT CODE
MOVWF	PORTB
CALL	DELAY_5MS ; KEEP IT ON FOR 5 MS
; CHECK IF 1 SEC ELAPSED	
INCF	COUNT,F ; INCREMENT THE COUNT VALUE IF TRUE
MOVF	COUNT, W
SUBLW	D'100' → $100 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = 1 \text{ Sec}$
BTFS	STATUS, Z
GOTO	DISPLAY ; DISPLAY THE SAME COUNT

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# Seven Segment Display Example

```
; TIME TO INCREMENT THE COUNT
CLRF      COUNT
INCF      LOW_DIGIT, F ; INCREMENT LOW DIGIT AND CHECK IF > 9
MOVF      LOW_DIGIT, W
SUBLW    OXOA
BTFS S   STATUS, Z
GOTO     DISPLAY
CLRF      LOW_DIGIT

INCF      HIGH_DIGIT, F ; INCREMENT HIGH DIGIT AND CHECK IF > 9
MOVF      HIGH_DIGIT, W
SUBLW    OXOA
BTFS S   STATUS, Z
GOTO     DISPLAY
CLRF      HIGH_DIGIT
GOTO     DISPLAY
```

# Seven Segment Display Example

DELAY_5MS	MOVLW	D'250'	5 ms when 3 MHz
	MOVWF	0X40	
REPEAT	NOP		
	DECFSZ	0X40,1	
	GOTO	REPEAT	
	RETURN		

# Seven Segment Display Example

TABLE

ADDWF	PCL	1
RETLW	B'00111111'	; '0'
RETLW	B'00000110'	; '1'
RETLW	B'01011011'	; '2'
RETLW	B'01001111'	; '3'
RETLW	B'01100110'	; '4'
RETLW	B'01101101'	; '5'
RETLW	B'01111101'	; '6'
RETLW	B'00000111'	; '7'
RETLW	B'01111111'	; '8'
RETLW	B'01101111'	; '9'

END

25

common  
cathode ↗

لوجيـة الـمـهـنـى UCOZ .net

## physical quantity ← الـعـلـقـةـ بـالـ

## Sensors

← مـهـنـيـنـ منـعـادـ حـسـاسـةـ لـظـاهـرـةـ الفـيـزـيـاـتـ الـىـ نـاـ

محـضـةـ خـيـراـ

- Embedded systems need to interface with the physical world and must be able to detect the state of the physical variables and control them
- Input transducers or sensors are used to convert physical variables into electrical variables. Examples are the light, temperature and pressure sensors
- Output transducers convert electrical variables to physical variables.

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# Sensors

## Light-dependent Resistors

يُقيسها متغير يعتمد على شدة الإضاءة

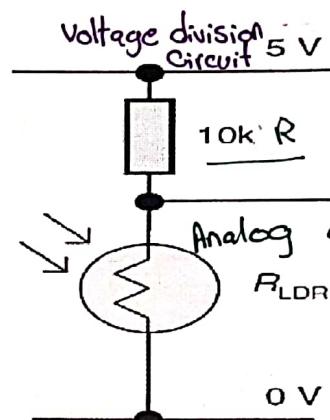
- A light-dependent resistor (LDR) is made from a piece of exposed semiconductor material

مكشوفة وـ

- When light falls on it, it creates hole-electron pairs in the material, which improves the conductivity.



$$V_o = \frac{R_s}{R_s + R} * 5V$$



الإضاءة  
الجهة المواجهة  
على مقاومة Sensor  
وأدخله في ADC  
وأحياناً أحسب  
كم الـ Voltage  
وأحياناً شدة  
الإضاءة

كلما زادت شدة الإضاءة كلما انخفضت المقاومة لتنزل .

لـ من 10 V بقدر أطلع على R

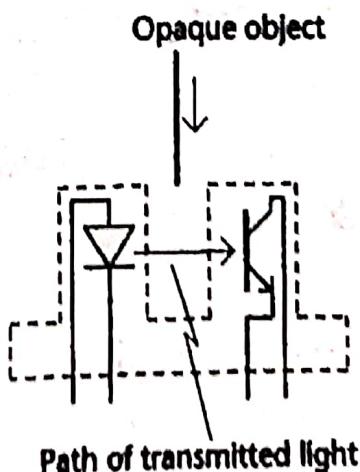
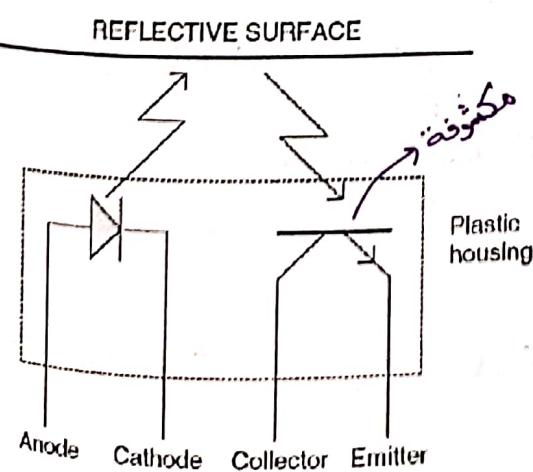
# Sensors

## Optical Object Sensing

أعرف في أي object → المسافة مبينة .

- Useful in sensing the presence or closeness of objects
- The presence of object can be detected
  - If it breaks the light beam
  - If it reflects the light beam

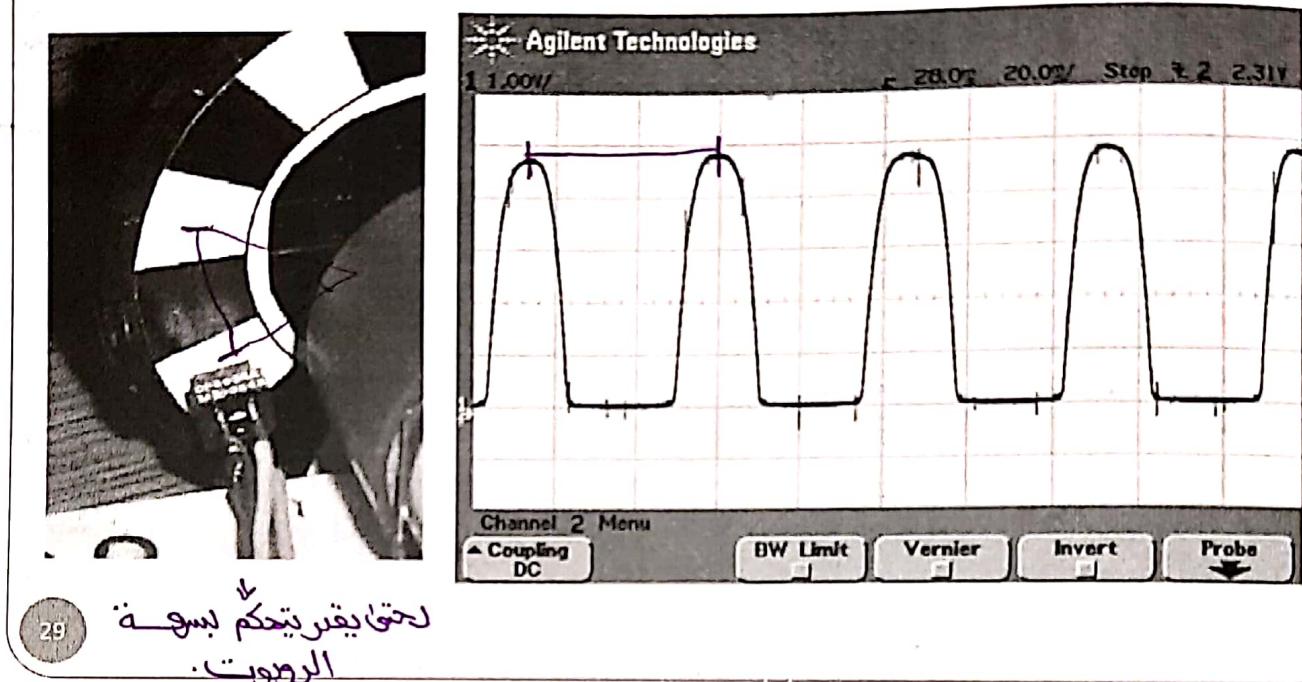
\* بناء على current والـ Voltage يقرر أي فـ object .



# Sensors

## Opto-sensor as a Shaft Encoder

- Useful in measuring distance and speed

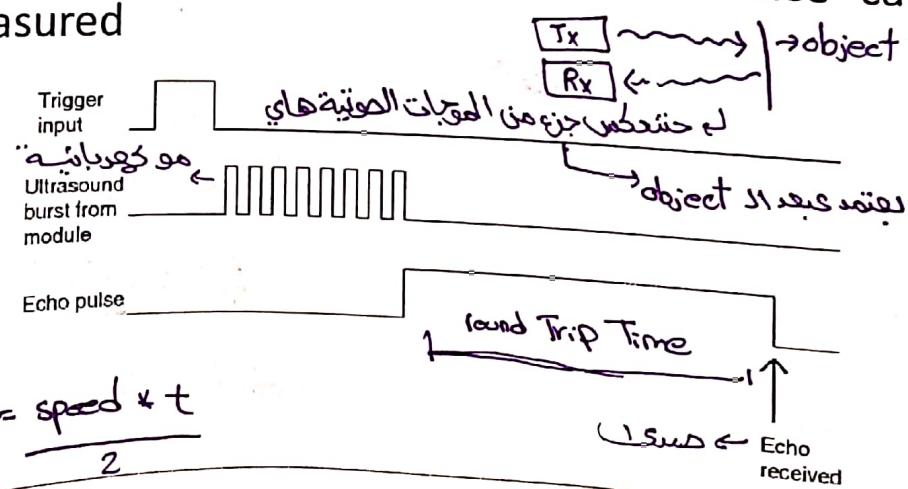


فوق مستوى

# Sensors

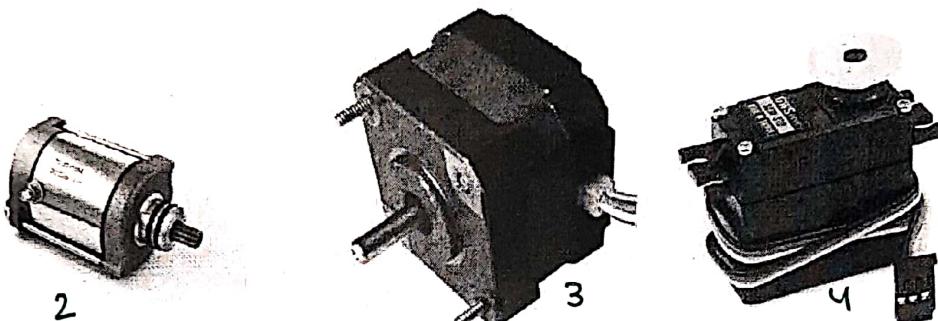
## Ultrasonic Object Sensor

- Based on reflective principle of ultrasonic waves
- An ultrasonic transmitter sends out a burst of ultrasonic pulses and then the receiver detects the echo
- If the time-to-echo is measured, distance can be measured



# Actuators: motors and servos

- Embedded systems need to cause physical movement
- Linear or rotary motion
- Most actuators are electrical in nature
  - Solenoids (linear motion)
  - DC Motors
  - Stepper motors
  - Servo motors



مقدار مابقى لشکوم مباشرة

MC ۱۲

## DC Motors

الحركة في

متوازنة بجهد

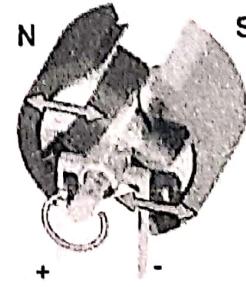
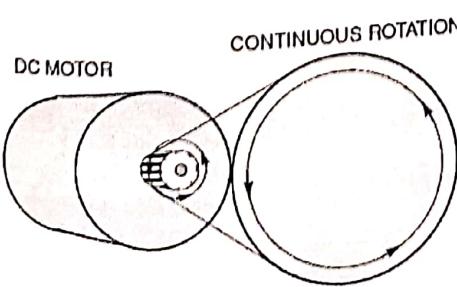
- Range from the extremely powerful to the very small
- Wide speed range
- Controllable speed
- Good efficiency
- Can provide accurate angular positioning with angular shafts
- Only the armature winding needs to be driven

\* لوبىي أغير الجري بغير ار  
Power supply

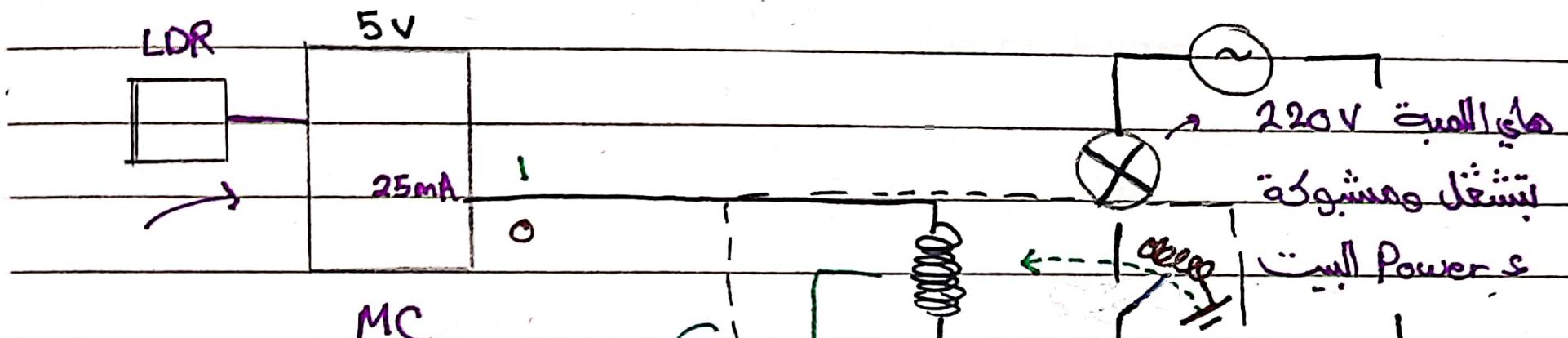
\* لودى أغير اتجاه الدوران بغير اتجاه او  
Polarity

. DC Motor

المختلطين ثابت  
والسلع  
بلف



## Slide 31 8



\* بناءً على الشدة الإلزامية التي أتحكم  
نابية موجودة بالفرقة هل أنتو  
ولا أطفيها.

لما يمر فيه تيار بوليد مجال مغناطيسي ودببر  
عند قدرة جذب فممكن يحذب ال  
وهو جببر لـ ما يكون ال  $I = \text{output}$   
ل مجرد ما يرجع ال  $V_{Value} = 0$  يكون عندي زهير  
يرجع بفتح ال  $\text{Switch}$ .

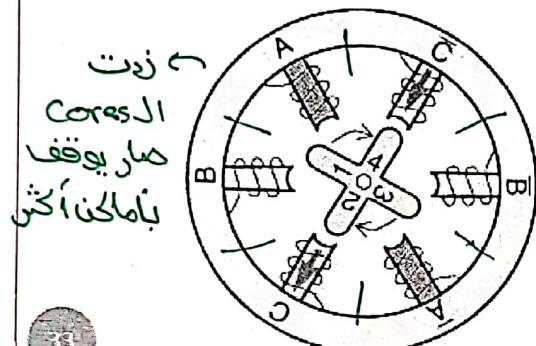
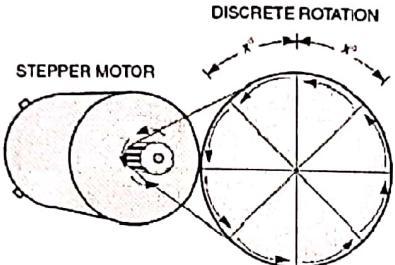
عن طريقه بتحكم لفتح وإغلاق  
mechanical switch ||

\* عادة كمية التيار التي يحتاجها حتى تتحكم بال  $\text{Switch}$  بال  $\text{Transistor}$  فعادة حتى مع وجود  
ال  $\text{Relay}$  يحتاج أجهيز  $\text{Transistor}$   $\text{Relay}$

• يقى استخدمه لاتحرك بـ stops عش العدورة كاملاً

## Stepper Motors

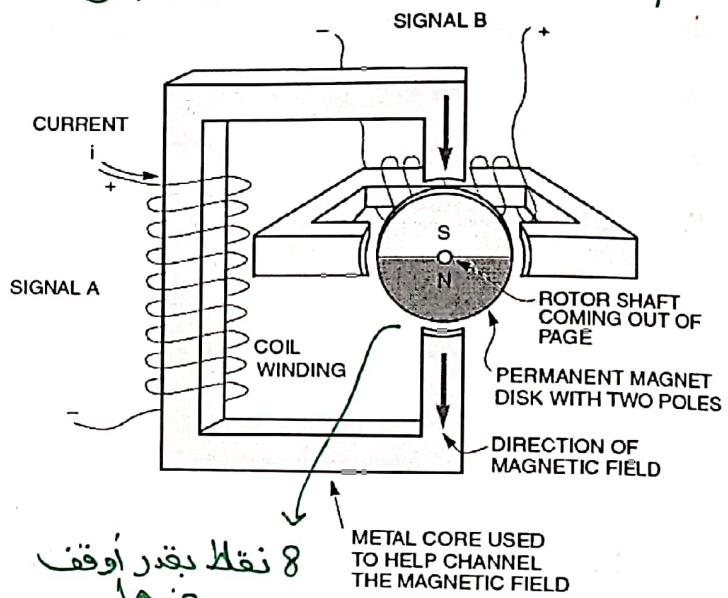
- A stepper motor (or step motor) is a synchronous electric motor that can divide a full rotation into a large number of steps.



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2 pins a كل جنسية core  
و واحد input و واحد output  
بـ pins

• داكس اد DC المغناطيس هو الي يتحول



• نقل بقدر أوقف  
نها

## Stepper Motors

### • Features

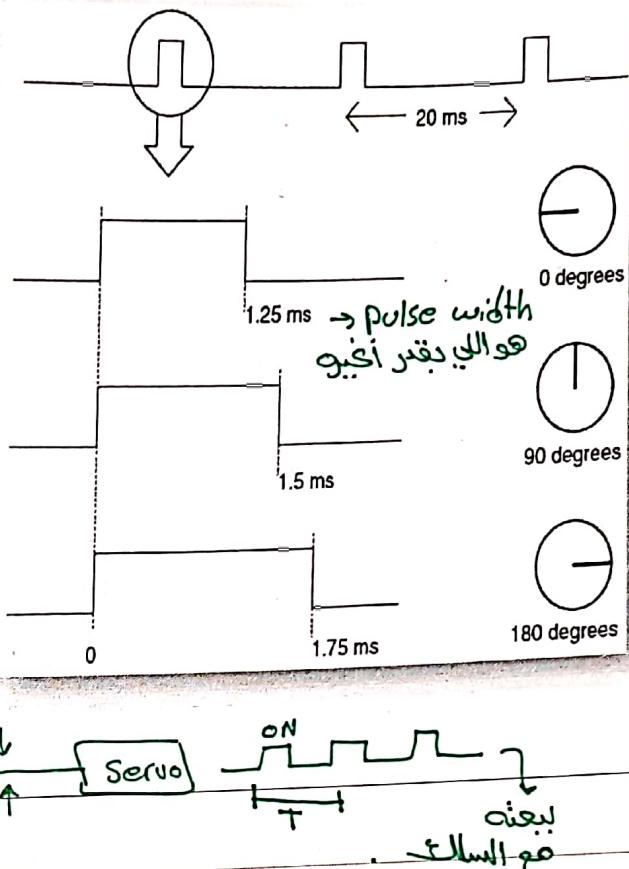
- Simple interface with digital systems
- Can control speed and position
- More complex to drive
- Awkward start-up characteristics
- Lose torque at high speed
- Limited top speed
- Less efficient

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→ مستخدم بالجوبيتات المدمجة  
→ يستخدم لأنواع بمحركات لكن  
+ Pins أقل من بحلقة  
لعدد Pins كمّيّن يحتاج  
سلك واحد.

# Servo Motors

- Allows precise angular motion



control the component by power the component - Actuator

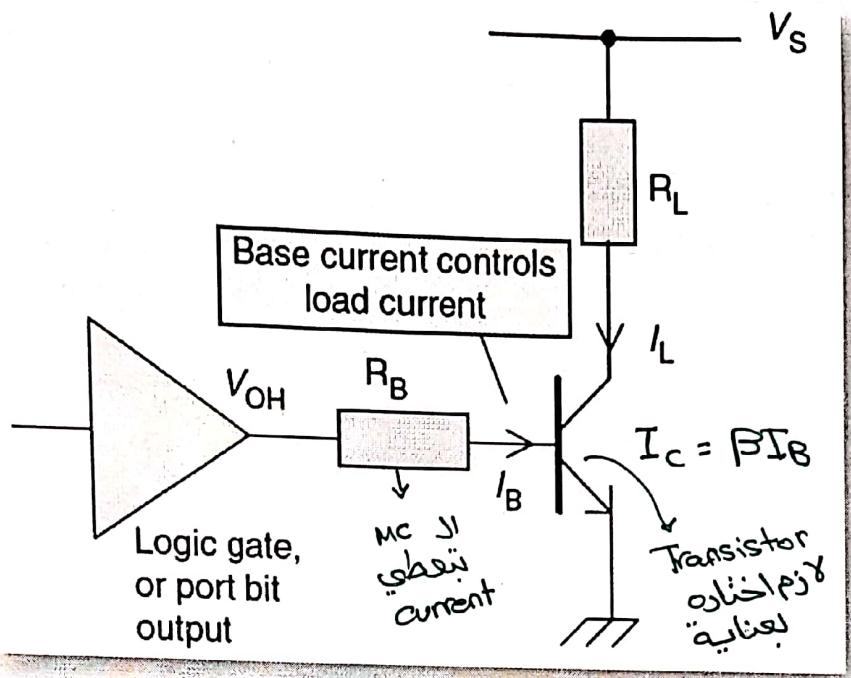
# Interfacing to Actuators

\*معظم devices اللي بشبكة عال MC ال rating تاعها عالي فما بقى أشبكة عال MC

- Microcontrollers can drive loads with small electrical requirements
  - Some devices, like actuators, require high currents or supply voltages
  - Use switching devices  $\rightarrow$  Transistor عاشر
  - Simple DC switching using BJTs or MOSFETs
  - Reversible DC switching using H-bridge

# Interfacing to Actuators

# Simple DC interfacing

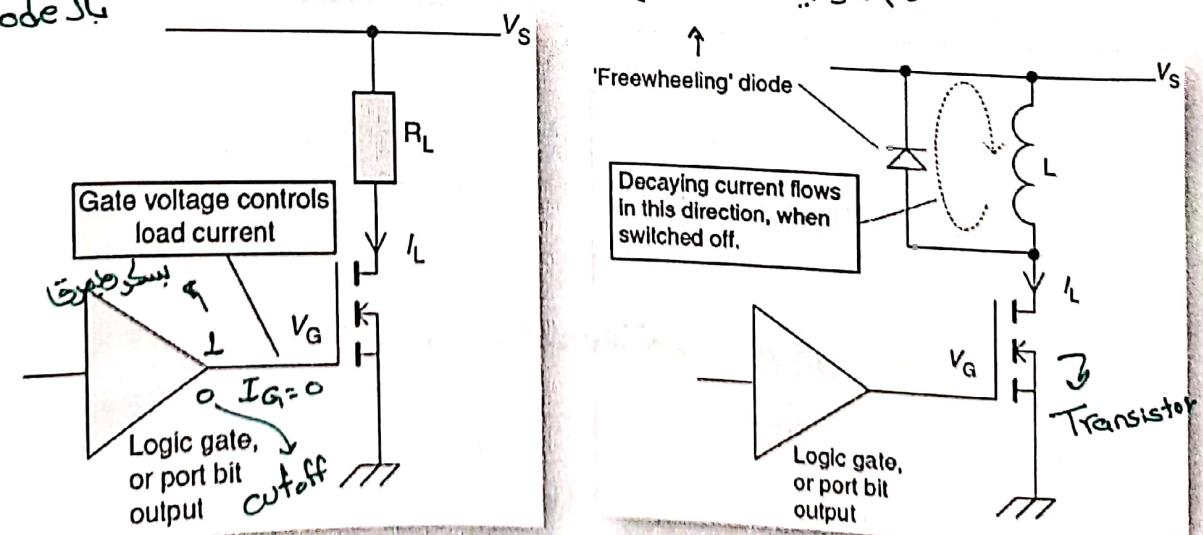


\* محبى إنما تستك الـ MC مع الـ device 6 تعيشة .

# Interfacing to Actuators

# Simple DC interfacing

مهم ، وظيفته لامتصاص الجريان في الـ inductor load حيث لا يحيط بالـ diode



### Resistive load

Motors  $\Sigma S_i$  ← Inductive load  
Relay  $\Sigma I_g$

# Interfacing to Actuators

## Simple DC interfacing

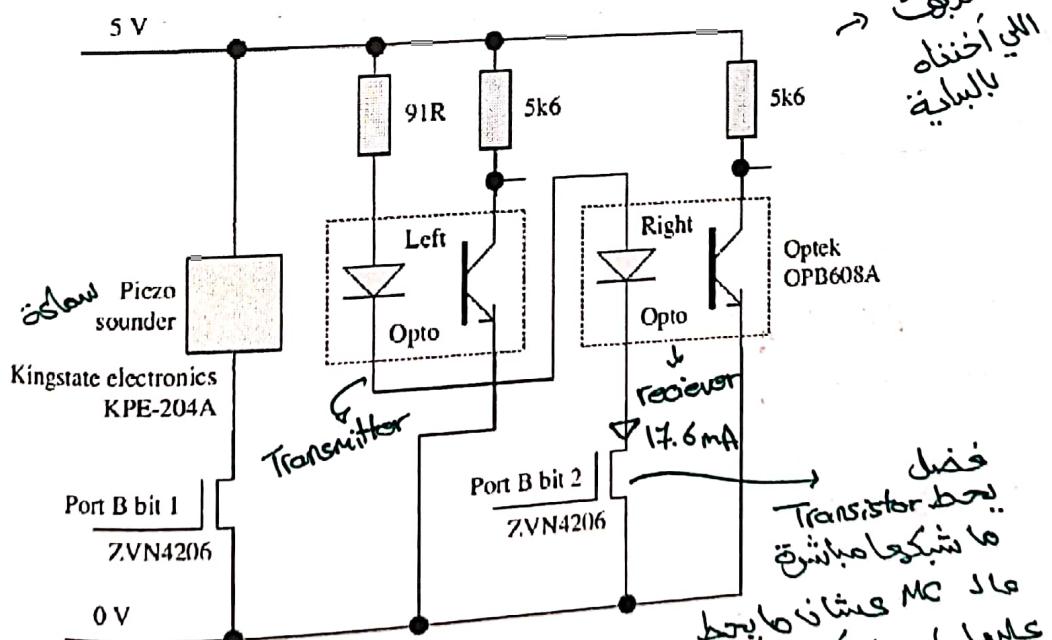
Characteristics of two popular logic-compatible MOSFETs

Characteristic	ZVN4206A	ZVN4306A
maximum drain-to-source voltage, $V_{DS}$ (V)	60	60
maximum gate-to-source threshold, $V_{GS(\text{th})}$ (V)	3	3
maximum drain-to-source resistance when 'on', $R_{DS(\text{on})}$ ( $\Omega$ )	1.5	0.33
maximum continuous drain current, $I_D$	600 mA	1.1 A
maximum power dissipation (W)	0.7	1.1
input capacitance (pF)	100	350



## Interfacing to Actuators

### Driving Piezo Sounder and Opto-sensors



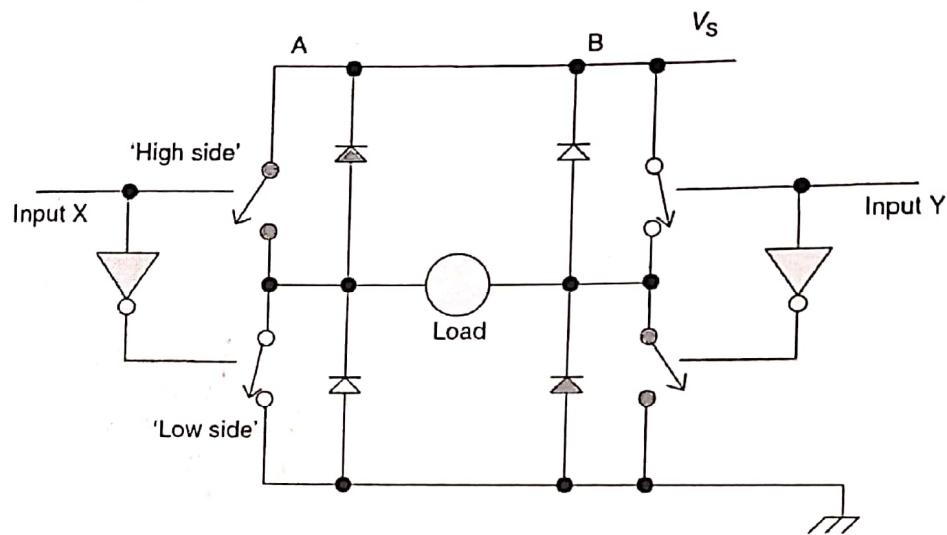
Piezo sounder ratings: 9mA, 3-20 V

The opto-sensor found to operate well with 91 Ohm resistor. The diode forward voltage is 1.7V. The required current is about 17.6 mA

# Interfacing to Actuators

## Reversible DC Switching

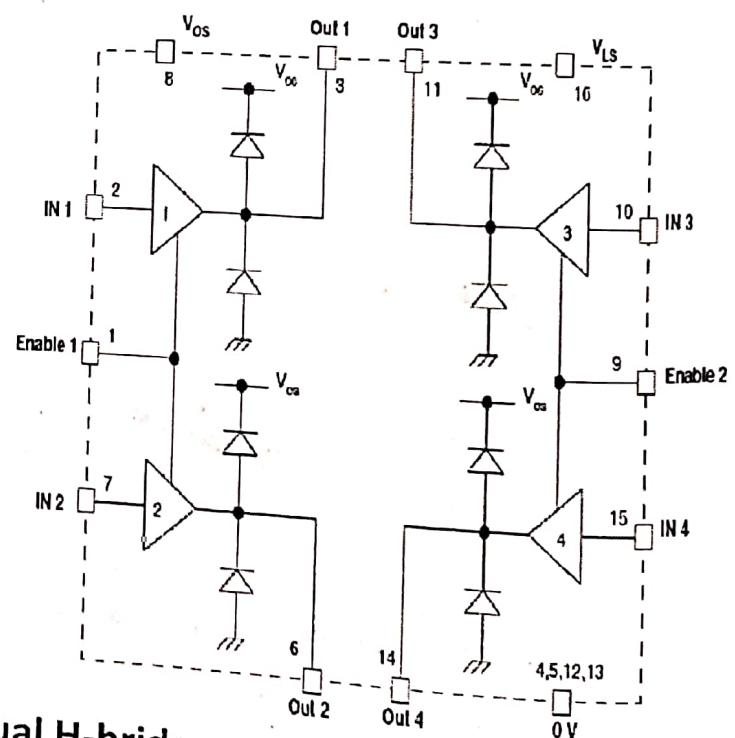
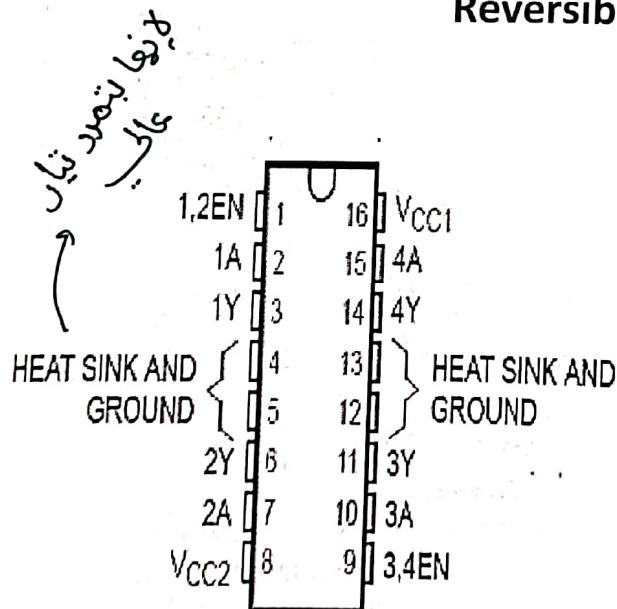
- DC switching allows driving loads with current flowing in one direction
- Some loads require the applied voltage to be reversible; DC motor rotation depends on direction of current
- Use H-bridge !



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# Interfacing to Actuators

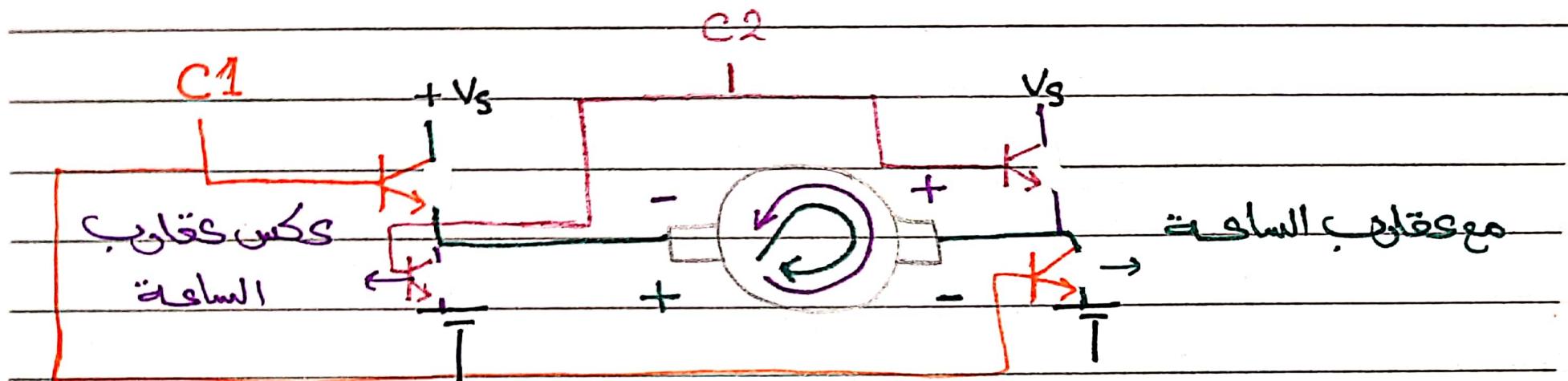
## Reversible DC Switching



L293D Dual H-bridge

Peak output current 1.2 A per channel

## Slide 41 8

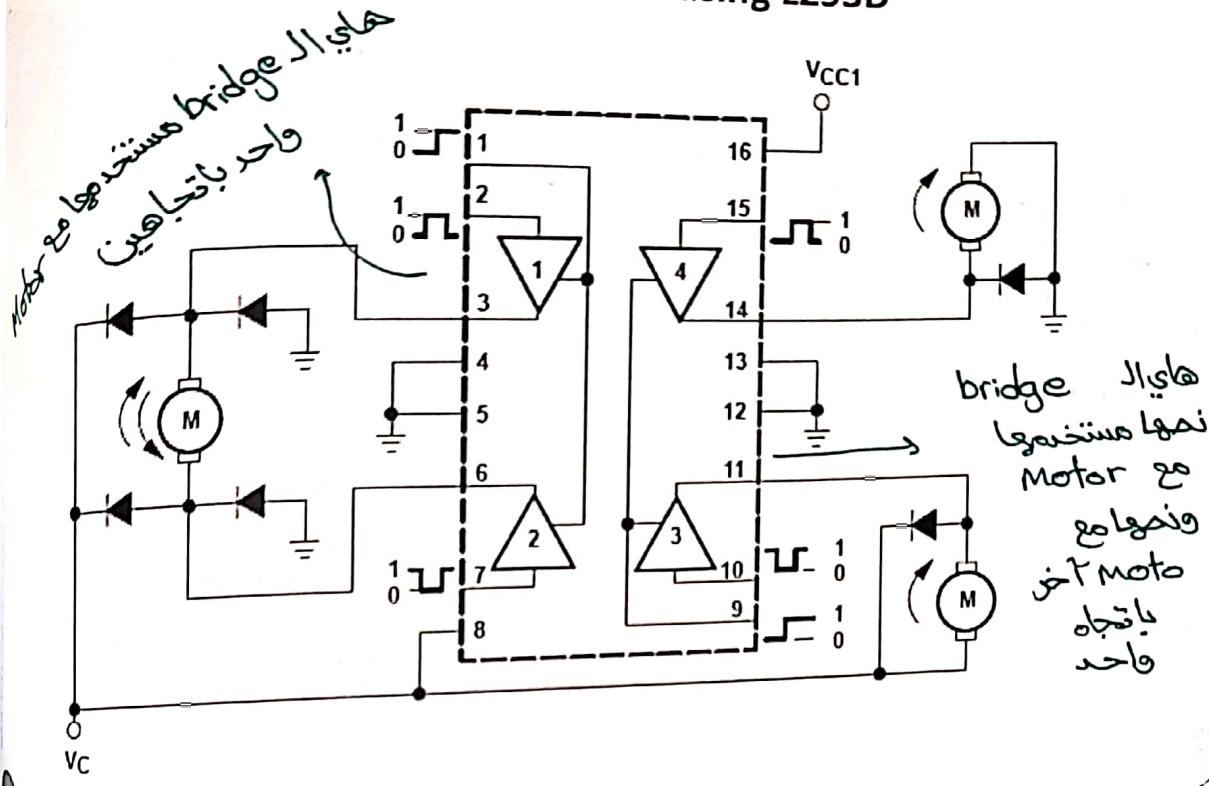


- \* Apply voltage  $V_s$  باتجاه المOTOR تبع الـ Polarity
- \* قدرت يباين التحكم باتجاه الدوران تبع الـ Motor معهنة جداً وهذا الكلام لبس طلب اهتمي
- \* اخلي التحكم باتجاه الـ Polarity اللي لحناة وحنا الـ Motor والتحكم هنا بدي ايه
- \* يغير بطريقة الكترونية فلانهم يكونا ندي القصبة على فعل و توصيل أي من الـ 2 paths المرسومين لاختيار اتجاه الملف . زي كابنه بدي نوع من الـ Switching كما هو موضح بالرسم .
- \* هاي المبركت موجودة جاهزة بالسوق اسمها H-bridge ( full-bridge )

# Interfacing to Actuators

## Reversible DC Switching

## Driving three motors using L293D



## More on Digital Input

- When acquiring digital inputs into the microcontroller, it is essential that the input voltage is within the permissible and recognizable range of the MC
  - Voltage range depends on the logic family; TTL, CMOS, ...
  - Interfacing within the same family is safe
  - What for the case
    - Interfacing to digital sensors → من وين ممكن تجي المدخلات :-
    - Signal corruption
    - Interference →

في بيتم اخراج سبب مشكلة

D ↑  
TTL 0 → 5 → 12 C

## فی بینهم اختلاف سبب و شکرانش

۷

D

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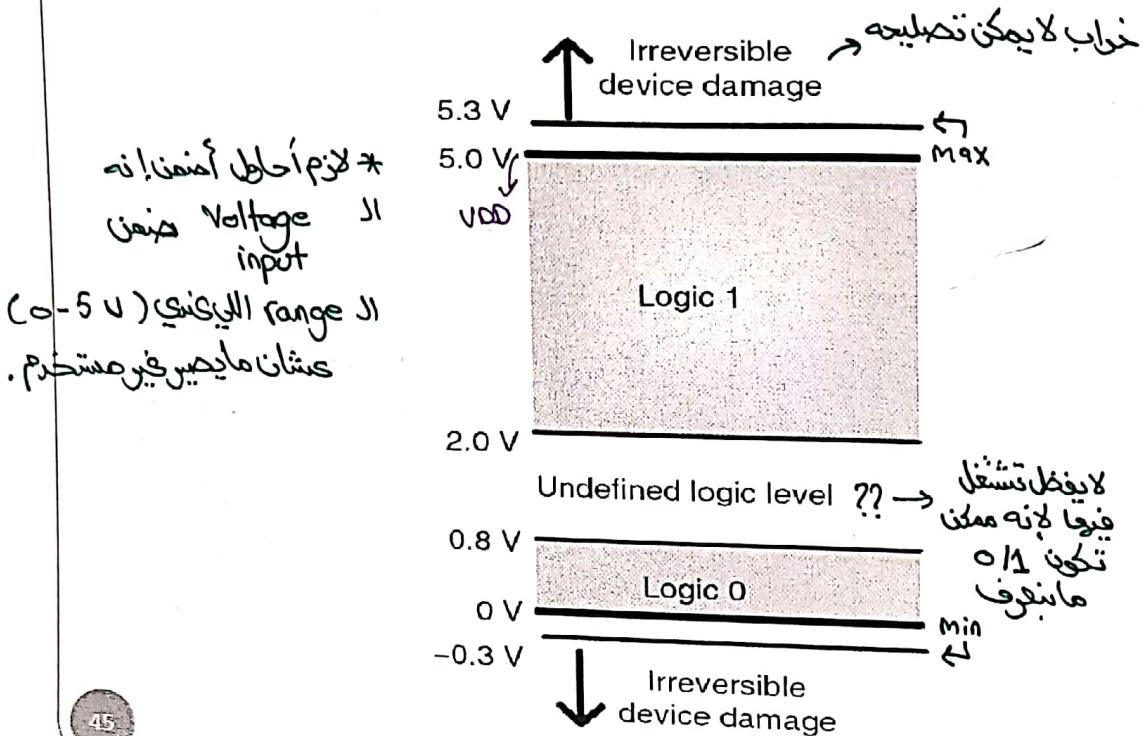
TTL

— 1 —

$\rightarrow$  MC  
CMBS

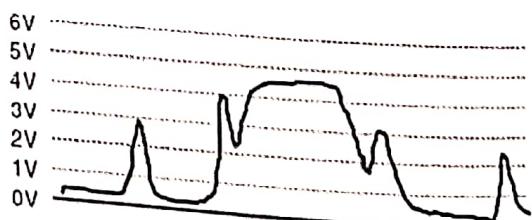
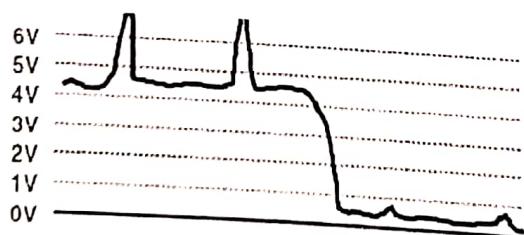
## More on Digital Input

## PIC16F873A Port Characteristics



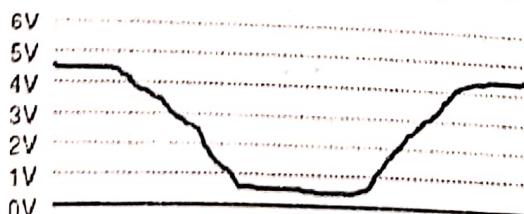
# More on Digital Input

# Forms of Signal Corruption



## Spikes in the signal

الخط يمثل حالتين



Slow edge

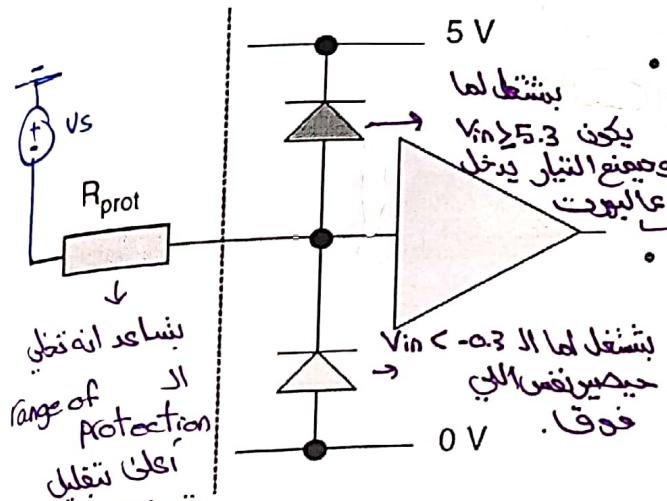


## DC Offset in the signal

## More on Digital Input

### ① Clamping Voltage Spikes

to deal with  
out of range  
voltages.



- All ports are usually protected by a pair of diodes
- An optional current limiting resistor can be added if high spikes are expected

• Question? Let  $R_{prot} = 1\text{K}\Omega$  and the maximum diode current is 20 mA when  $V_d = 0.3\text{v}$ , then what is the maximum positive voltage spike that can be suppressed?  $-Vs + ID(R_{prot}) - V_0 + 5 = 0 \rightarrow Vs = 5 - 0.3 + 20 = 24.7\text{v}$

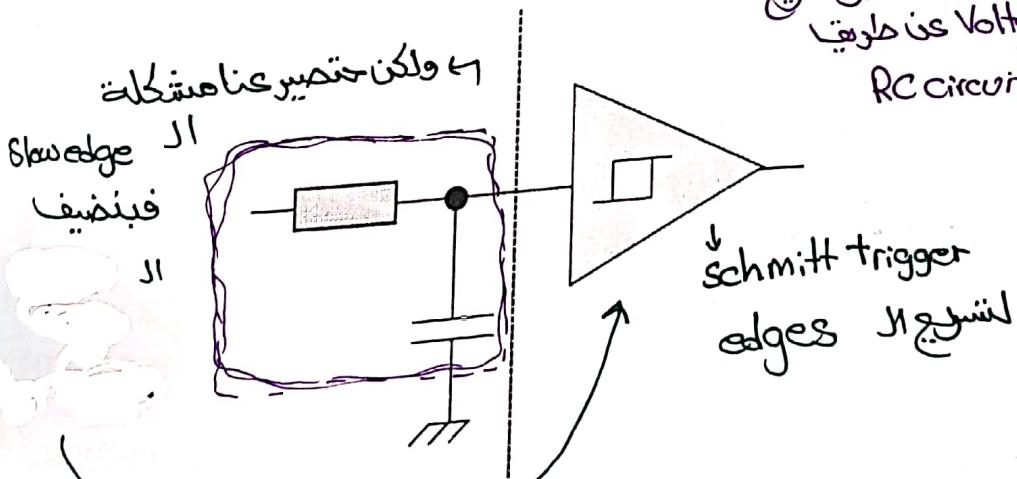
diode  
البيفون  
↑  
max

## More on Digital Input

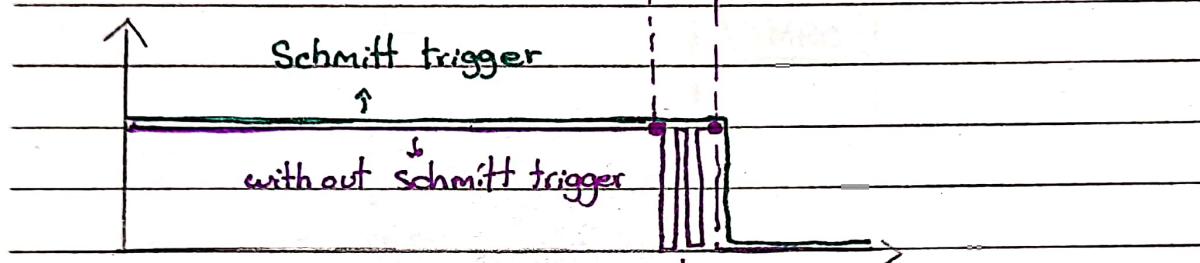
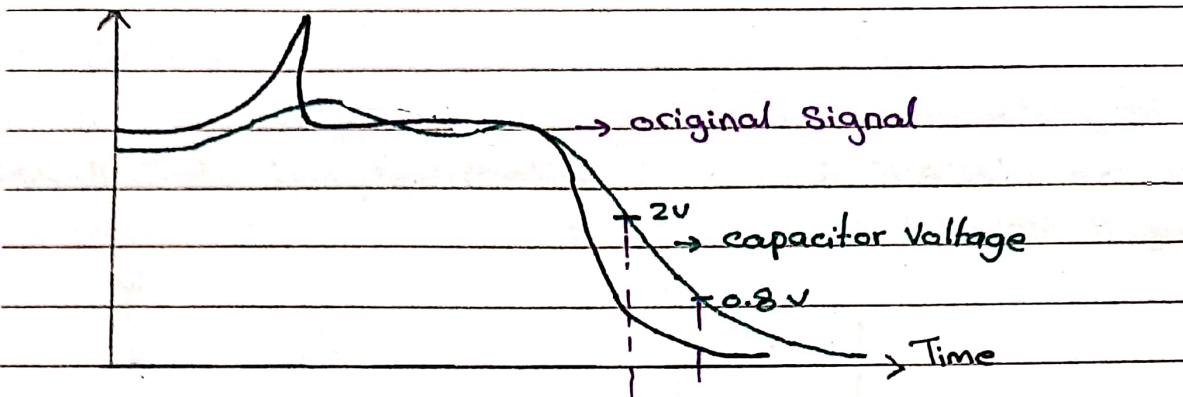
### Analog Input Filtering

للتخفيف من الأستوك

بخطه طرق مقاومة التغير السريع  
في ال Voltage عن طريق  
RC circuit



- Can use Schmitt trigger for speeding up slow logic edges.
- Schmitt trigger with RC filter can be used to filter voltage spikes.

Slide 48 8 Schmitt trigger.

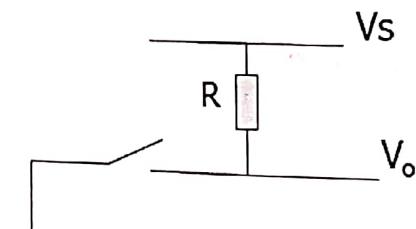
ما يدور في كتف يتغير فالحل أدخلوا أول اللي باللون الآخر، وحيثه بندرك إنها بحير يتغير لا بين النقاطتين تأتيه فما بحير في undefined كثين

## More on Digital Input

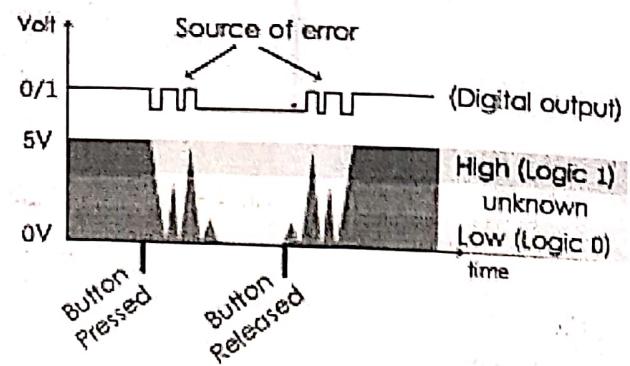
الحركة الميكانيكية للموصولة  
Switch Debouncing

ناتج عنها تردد من Switch Debouncing → Sys

- Mechanical switches exhibit bouncing behavior
- The switch contact bounces between open and closed
- A serious problem for digital devices ?!



Simple switch interface



- Switch debouncing!! hardware and/or software techniques

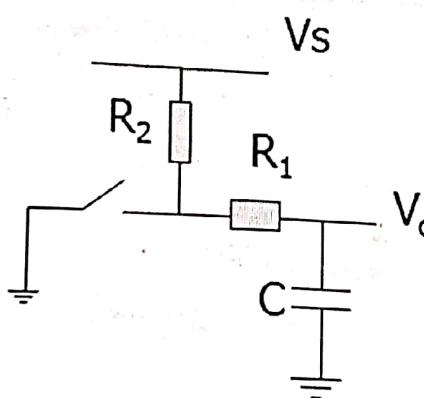
49

للحذف أو للاستخدام الـ

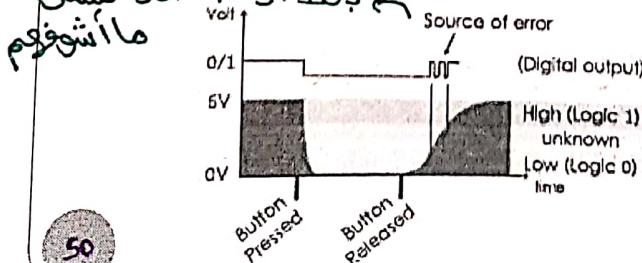
## More on Digital Input

### Switch Debouncing

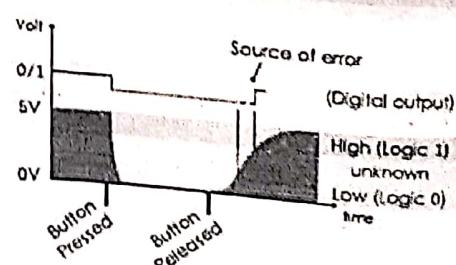
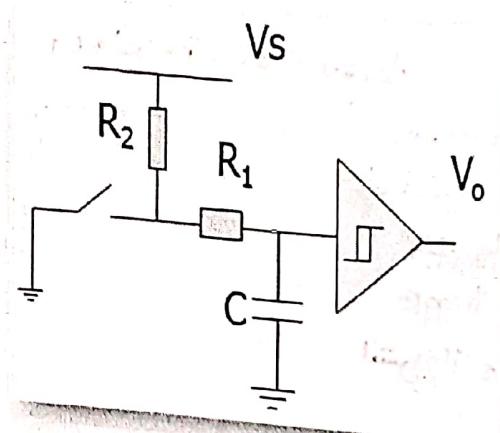
hardware



ما هو شفاف



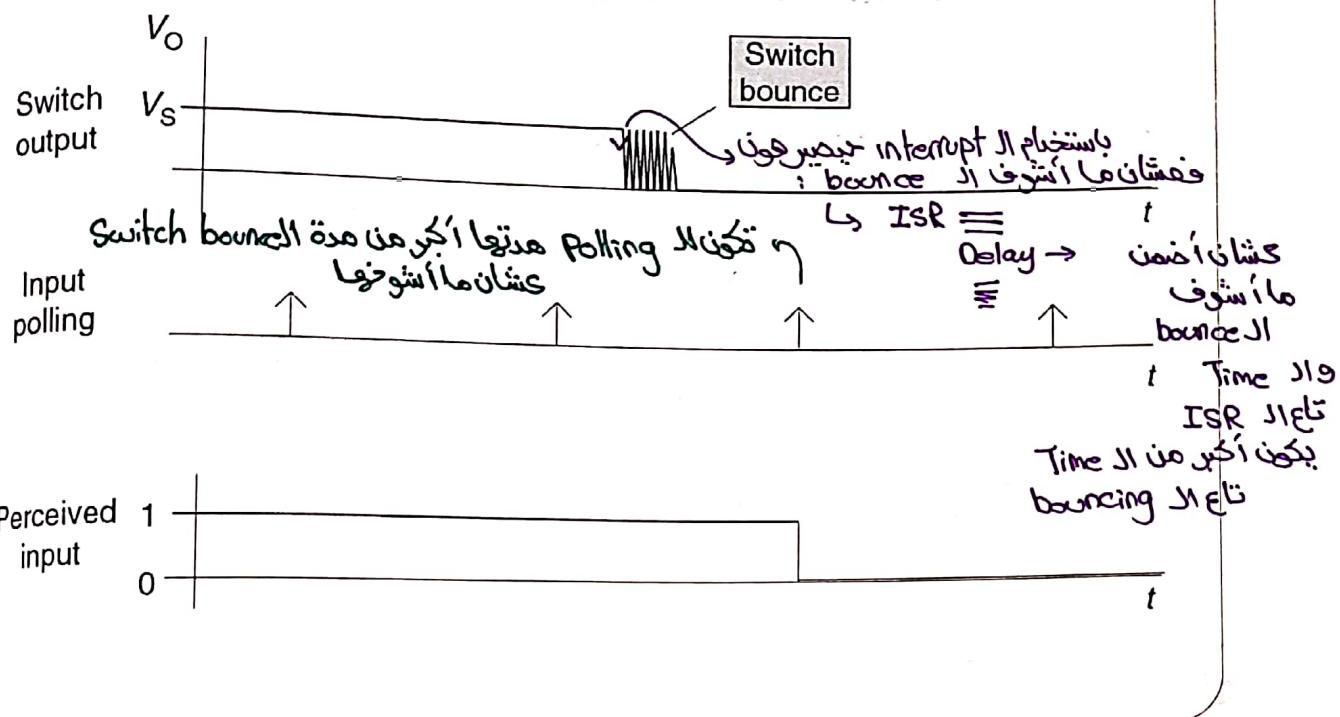
50



# More on Digital Input

## Switch Debouncing

Software



## Summary

- Microcontrollers must be able to interface with the physical world and possibly the human world
- Switches, keypads and displays represent typical examples for interfacing embedded systems with the humans
- Microcontrollers must be able to interface with a range of input and output transducers.
- Interfacing with sensors requires a reasonable knowledge of signal conditioning techniques
- Interfacing with actuators requires a reasonable knowledge of power switching techniques

→ بـشـكـل عـام بـكـن عـمـوـدـيـعـا لـ Time وـ تـطـبـيقـاتـ لـ

# Taking Timing Further

## Chapter 9

Dr. Iyad Jafar

## Outline

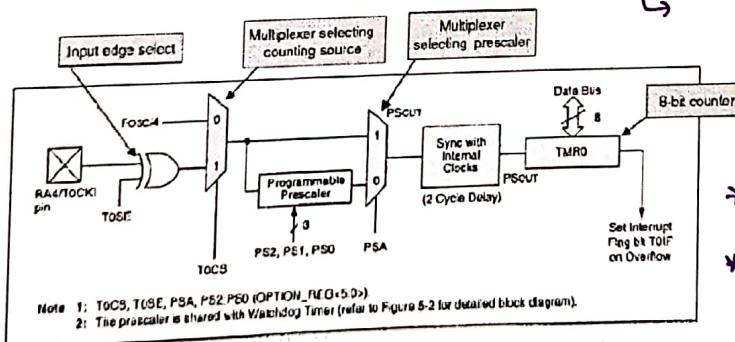
- Introduction
- Review of Timer 0 Module
- Timer 1 Module }      فيديو ميزات  
احتياجية
- Timer 2 Module }
- Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) → hardware module
- Digital-to-Analog Conversion ✗
- Frequency Measurement ✗
- Summary

# Introduction

- Why do we need timers ?
  - Maintaining continuous counting functions
  - Recording ('capturing') in timer hardware the time an event occurs
  - Triggering events at particular times
  - Generating repetitive time-based events
  - Measuring frequency, e.g., motor speed

\* اذابي أريح الـ software على طبقه CPU و ما يدخل الميكروkontroller

## Review of Timer 0 Module



شناوه فيما قبل  
Slide 19  $\Rightarrow$   
Chapter 6

$$\text{* Time} = \# \text{inc} \times \frac{4}{\text{Fosc}} * \text{pre}$$
$$\text{* Time}_{\text{max}} = 2^8 \times \frac{4}{\text{Fosc}} * 256$$

Timer 0 جدول

Address	File Address	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
01h	Indirect addr[1]	Indirect addr[1]	bit 7	RBU	INTEDG	TOCS	TOSE	PSA
02h	TMRO	OPTION_REG	bit 6	PCRTB			PS2	PS1
03h	PCL	PCL	bit 5		INTEDG	Edge Select bit		PS0
04h	ETATUS	ETATUS	bit 4		3 = Interrupt on rising edge of RBU/INT pin			
05h	FGR	FGR	bit 3		2 = Interrupt on falling edge of RBU/INT pin			
06h	PORTA	TRISA	bit 2		1 = Transition on RA4/TOCKI pin			
07h	PORTB	TRISB	bit 1		0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)			
			bit 0					

Bit 7: RBU: PORTB Pull up Enable bit  
1 = PORTB pull ups are disabled  
0 = PORTB pull ups are enabled by individual port latch values

Bit 6: INTEDG: Interrupt Edge Select bit  
3 = Interrupt on rising edge of RBU/INT pin  
2 = Interrupt on falling edge of RBU/INT pin  
1 = Transition on RA4/TOCKI pin  
0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)

Bit 5: TOCS: TMRO Clock Source Select bit  
1 = Transition on RA4/TOCKI pin  
0 = Internal instruction cycle clock (CLKOUT)

Bit 4: TOSE: TMRO Source Edge Select bit  
1 = Increment on high-to-low transition on RA4/TOCKI pin  
0 = Increment on low-to-high transition on RA4/TOCKI pin

Bit 3: PSA: Prescaler Assignment bit  
1 = Prescaler is assigned to the WDT  
0 = Prescaler is assigned to the Timer0 module

Bit 2-0: PS2/PS0: Prescaler Rate Select bits

Bit Value	TMRO Rate	WDT Rate
000	1:2	1:1
001	1:4	1:2
010	1:8	1:4
011	1:16	1:8
100	1:32	1:16
101	1:64	1:32
110	1:128	1:64
111	1:256	1:128

# More Timer Modules

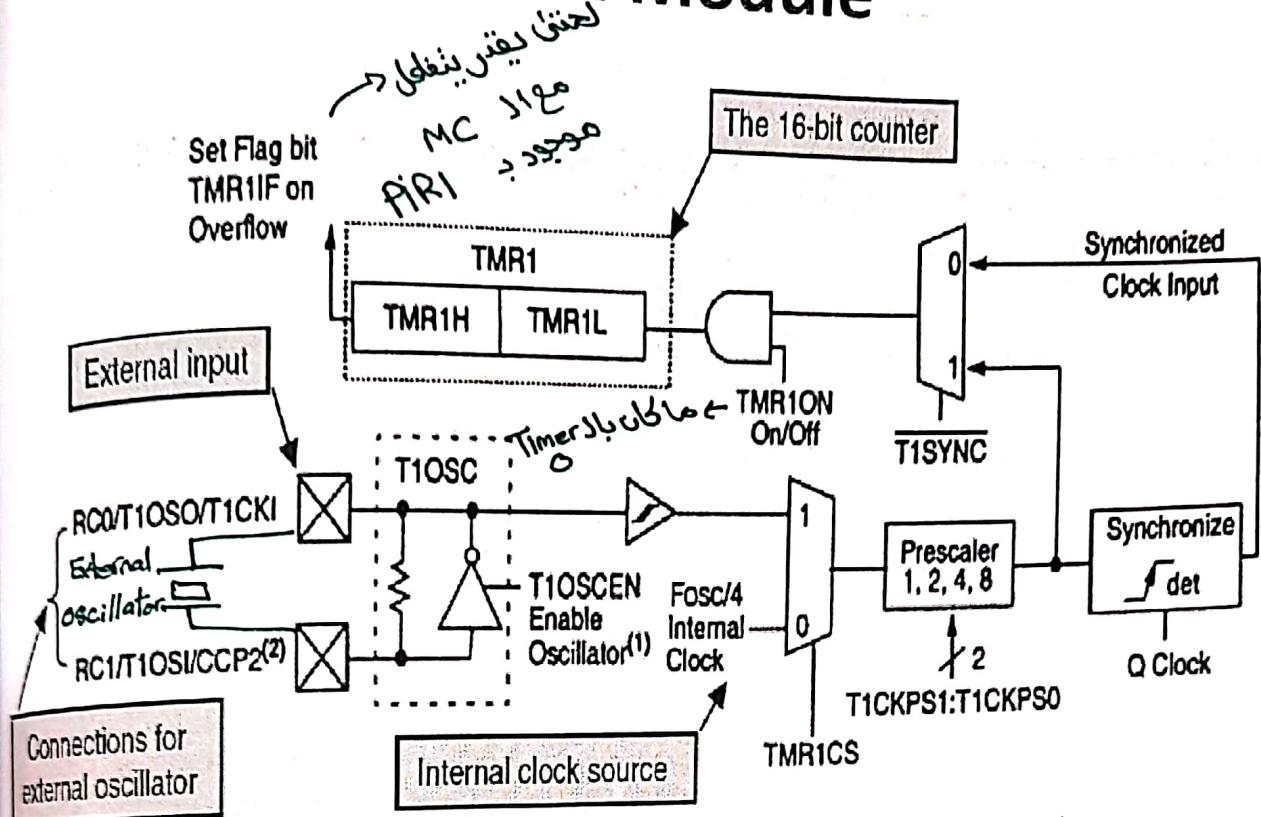
Device	Pins	Features
16F84A	18	1 8-bit timer 1 5-bit port 1 8-bit port
16F873A	28	3 parallel ports,
16F876A		3 counter/timers, 2 capture/compare/PWM, 2 serial, 5 10-bit ADC, 2 comparators
16F874A	40	5 parallel ports, 3 counter/timers,
16F877A		2 capture/compare/PWM, 2 serial, 8 10-bit ADC, 2 comparators

## Timer 1 Module

### • Features

- ① **16-bit timer/counter (0000H – FFFFH)**
- Count value in TMR1H (0x0F) and TMR1L (0x0E)
- TMR1 operation controlled by T1CON (0x10)
- Three clock sources
  - ① Internal clock Fosc/4
  - ② External input (RC0/T1OSO/T1CKI) for counting purposes
    - Count on rising edge (after the first falling edge)
  - ③ External oscillator (RC1/T1OSI/CCP2) → Timero دوسياركينا ②
    - Removes the dependency on the main oscillator
    - Intended for low frequency oscillation up to 200KHz (typically 32.768 KHz)
    - Counting continue in sleep mode

# Timer 1 Module



Note 1: When the T1OSCEN bit is cleared, the inverter is turned off. This eliminates power drain.

$$\text{Time} = \# \text{inc} * \frac{4}{\text{Fosc}} * \text{pre} \rightarrow \text{Timemax} = 2^{\text{16}} * \frac{4}{\text{Fosc}} * 8$$

## Timer 1 Module T1CON Register (0x10)

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	TICKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	T1SYNC	TMR1CS	TMR1ON	bit 0

- Bit 7,6: Unimplemented: Read as '0'
- Bit 5,4: T1CKPS1:T1CKPS0: Timer1 Input Clock Prescale Select bits  
جناحها واحد  
من اد 3 خيارات  
Clock Sources ۱
- Bit 3: T1OSCEN: Timer1 Oscillator Enable bit  
1 = Oscillator is enabled  
0 = Oscillator is shut off. The oscillator inverter and feedback resistor are turned off to eliminate power drain
- Bit 2: T1SYNC: Timer1 External Clock Input Synchronization Select bit  
When TMR1CS = 1:  
1 = Do not synchronize external clock input  
0 = Synchronize external clock input  
When TMR1CS = 0:  
This bit is ignored. Timer1 uses the internal clock when TMR1CS = 0.
- Bit 1: TMR1CS: Timer1 Clock Source Select bit  
1 = External clock from pin T1OSC/T1CKI (on the rising edge)  
0 = Internal clock (Fosc/4)
- Bit 0: TMR1ON: Timer1 On bit  
1 = Enables Timer1  
0 = Stops Timer1

# Timer 2 Module

- Features

- 8-bit counter/timer
- Count value in TMR2 register (0x11)
- TMR2 operation controlled by T2CON (0x12)
- No external clock input
- Has Capture and Compare register PR2 (0x92) and pulse width modulation capability

هذا الذي يميز عن باقي الـ Timers

9

# Timer 2 Module

$$Time = \left( \frac{PR2}{+1} \right) * \frac{1}{F_{osc}} * pre * post$$

To reset  
Timing

Sets flag  
bit TMR2IF

في Timer2 يخزن عدد لا inc الى بري بلها بالدو PR2

و Timer2 يوصل لباقي المنيات حسوبى Set لا flag Interrupt flag

و هذاماكان موجود بالـ Timer1 / Timer2



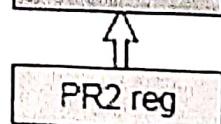
T2CKPS1:T2CKPS0

نفس عبء الا  
متلا هابي هذكل  
مساوية يصير  
بجي هذكل مساوايتين

Prescaler  
1:1, 1:4, 1:16

TOUTPS3:TOUTPS0

يزيد من  
الـ Time  
الـ الذي يمكن  
أقصيه



4

Postscaler  
1:1 to 1:16

مساوية

مساوية

مساوية



Time

10

# Timer 2 Module

## T2CON Register (0x12)

**Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

TOUTPS3:TOUTPS0: Timer2 Output Postscale Select bits

**0000 = 1:1 Postscale**  
**0001 = 1:2 Postscale**

1111 = 1:16 Postscale

**bit 2 TMR2ON: Timer2 On bit**

1 = Timer2 is on  
0 = Timer2 is off

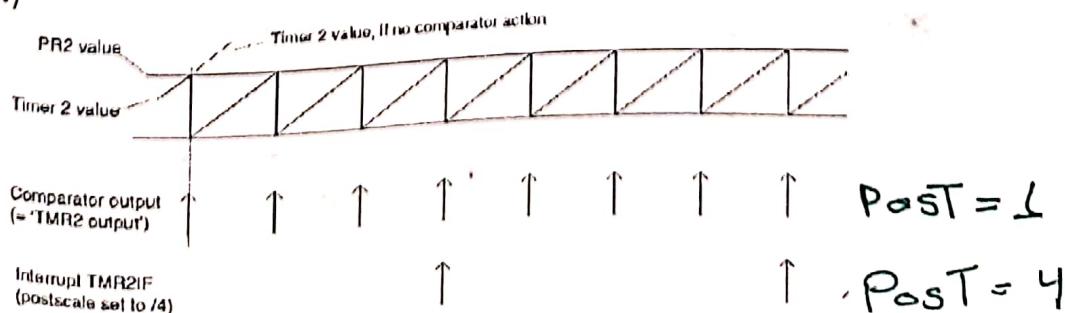
#### **T2CKPS1:T2CKPS0: Timer2 Clock Prescale Select bits**

00 = Prescaler is 1  
01 = Prescaler is 4

## Timer 2 Module

## The PR2 register, comparator and prescaler

- Timer2 has a period register PR2 (0x92) that can be preset by the programmer
  - The content of this register is continuously compared with the Timer2 when it is running
  - When TMR2 equals PR2,
    - TMR2 is cleared
    - The comparator output (same as TMR2IF in PIR) is high which can be used as interrupt if TMR2IE (PIE) is set
    - The comparator output can be post-scaled by T2OUTPS3:T2OUTPS0 bits (T2CON)



# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

- Embedded systems need to deal with time events such as setting an **alarm** or **recording** the time of an event
  - This can be easily achieved by adding one or more registers to the timer/counter registers
    - A register that records the time. It is called the **Capture register**
    - A register that triggers an alarm. It is called the **Compare register**
  - The PIC 16 series combine these functionalities in the Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) modules which interact with Timer1 and Timer2 modules

طريقة حمل نفخة الشاشة  $\rightarrow$   $RC2 \leftarrow CCP1$  ]  $\rightarrow$   $RC1 \leftarrow CCP2$

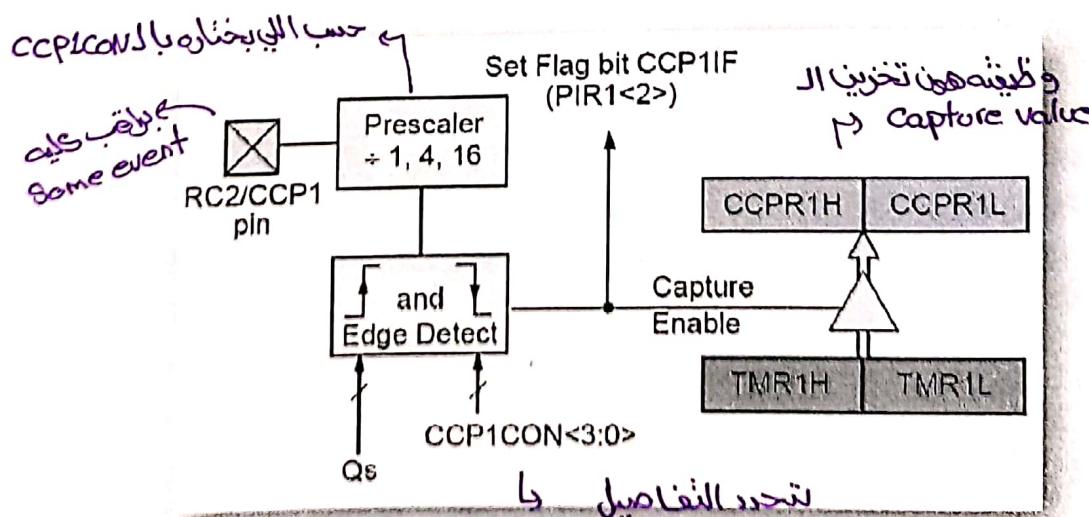
CCP Mode	Timer Resource
Capture	Timer1
Compare	Timer1
PWM	Timer2

- The PIC16F873A has two such modules
    - Each has two 8-bit registers CCP1H (0x16) and CCP1L (0x15) for module CCP1 and CCP2H (0x1C) and CCP2L (0x1B) for module CCP2  $\rightarrow$  **موجة الطيارة لا ينبع من موجة أخرى**
    - These registers can be used to capture a value from the timer, store the value to compare with, or store the duty cycle of PWM stream
    - Mode of operation is controlled by CCP1CON (0x17) and CCP2CON (0x1D) registers



## Capture Mode

- The compare register operates like a stopwatch!
  - Can record the value of the timer when an event occurs

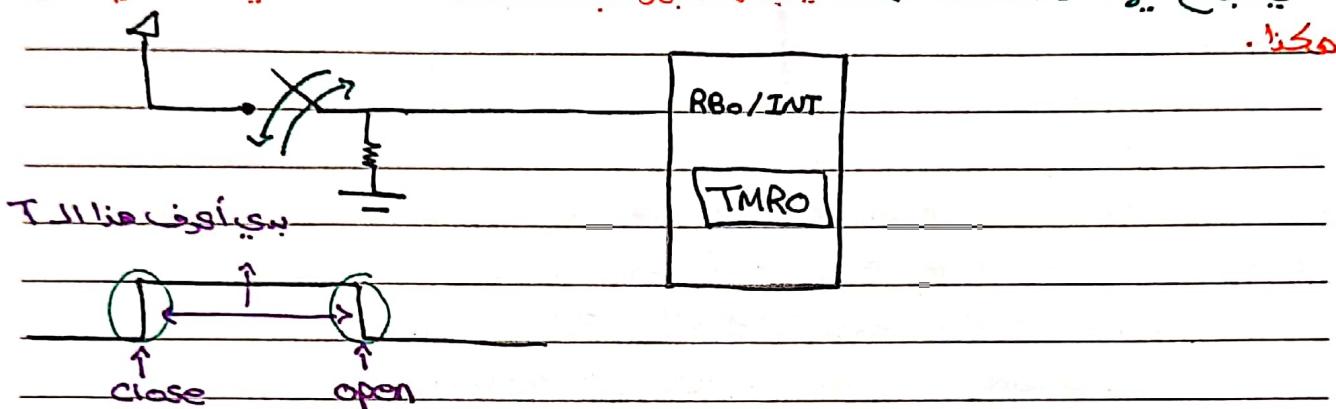


### Block diagram of CCP1 module in capture mode

## Chapter 9

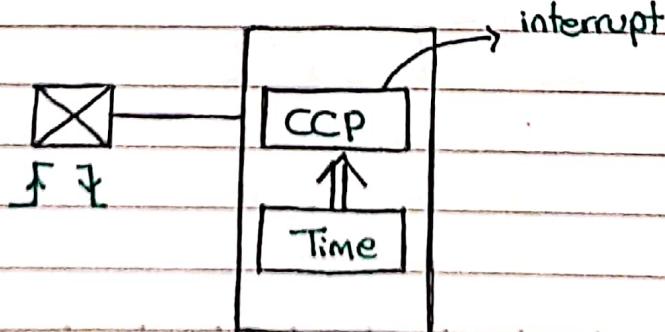
### Slide 13.8

\* لوحظينا في بطور Embedded system Switch بدي أعرف لما واحد يسكت الـ ويفتحه قديه مدة أخلاقه الـ Switch (من المدخلة اللي بسوى فيها Close المدخلة اللي بفتح فيها الـ Switch ) هنلا في بعض الأجهزة بقلاً أنتط لمدة ذا زانية كشان يعمل هيك و مكتن.

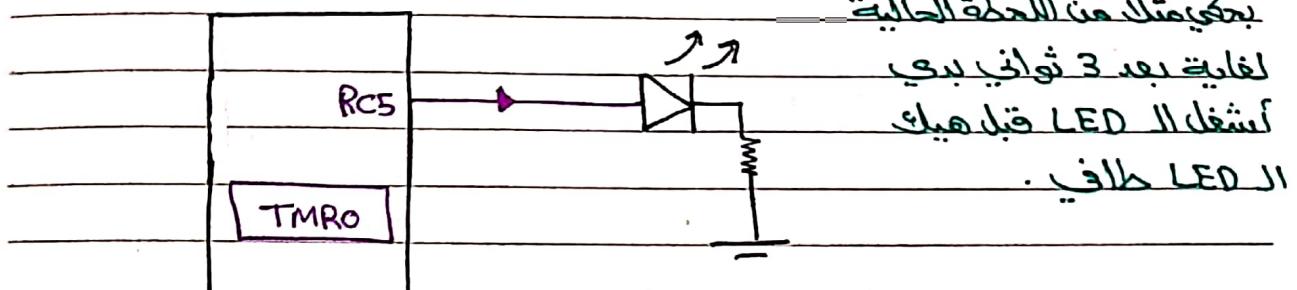


\* الحل 8 ممكن أكتب برنامج يحكي إنخد الـ Switch ودخله إلى RB0 وختل rising edge interrupt بحسب التوصيات External interrupt rising edge interrupt والـ Falling edge وبحسب Timer0 وكلها ماركيني Time capture أو rising edge capture وأقصى الـ T هنلا rising edge أو falling edge capture . ثم نطرح هنلا بعض المعرفة الـ Time اللي بيبي إيه .  $T = T_1 - T_2$  وهذا العمل يسمى T capturing

\* لكن لما يكون الـ System كبير وفيه كثير operations ، فإذ أحجز الـ MC أو أخذ مجزئ من الـ MC لعمله العمليات ممكن يكون مشكلة فيه وبينفس الوقت كنابة الكود لوادي العمليات ممكن يصعب علينا دا ، سنان هياب Programmer . بخطوا hardware معيز يسمى CCP فعملية الـ CCP بتديس منقطة تماماً في الـ CPU وببيلك بريج الـ CPU . والعطلوب من هذا الـ CPU كل ما يدخل فيه الـ capture فاكتيد في CPU .

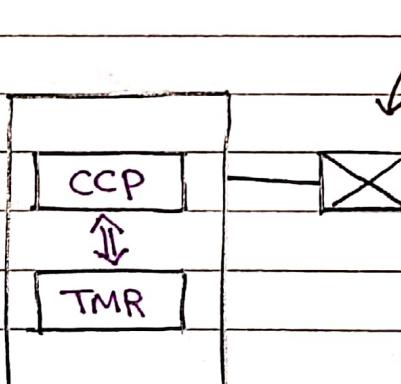


\* العملية الثانية اللي بتقدمها هي hardware Compare و hardware Compare هي الـ alarm .

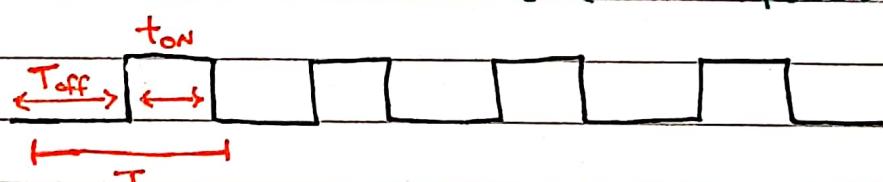


\* يوصل 5 output TMRO وبحد RC5 وبحكم الملاحظة اللي بشغل فيينا  
كم لام بعد الـ TMRO لحتى أنه صار ملق 3 ثواني وبده أقارن لحد ما يصير  
بعد بنبط الـ output = 1 لحتى أنه يد LED .

\* هنا الكلام هو باستخدام الـ CCP hardwareقدر استخدموها  
أشغل الـ Timer وبسوي Config (إي الـ module) ازواها تضواه تسويف مقارنة بين الـ  
Value و Timer أنا مخزنوا جواها وبالوقت اللي بتسلاوا التین مع بعض بعمل تشغله  
ممكنة .

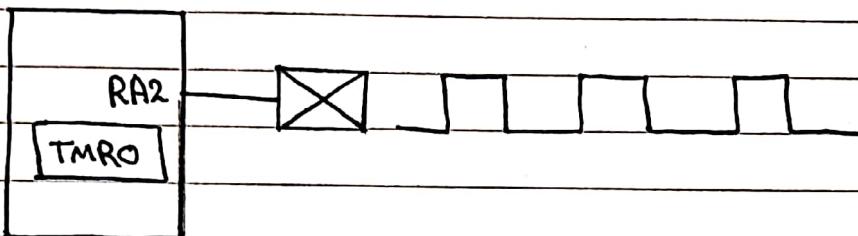


\* العملية الثالثة اللي بتقدمها هي الـ PWM hardware  
أنا بحتاج إني أطلع Frequency و مجهذ وبنفس الوقت بحتاج إني  
أتتحكم بالـ (ton) pulse width .

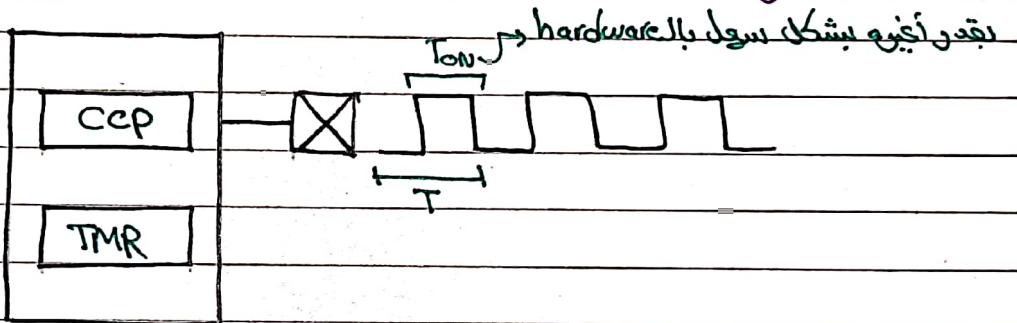


\* بالـ ton نسيها ومتبارها بحد الزاوية اللي الـ Motor حبروح علىوا .  
\* وهذا النوع لما أشبكه Motor لازم يخلي مستمر وأخذ أططيه عالي .

هذا الكلام يقدر أسلوبه باستخدام ال CPU يأتي أكتب كود يسوي على config ON Time Config انه بعد ال off Time وما يدخل من بعده TMRO ويسوي output وأكثرها اعتمادية



\* ولتكن مثاقل ما يسوي CPU يقدر أعملها في العملية باستخدام Frequency و T و مجهينة و بجيبيت بسيطوا Config ستيان تطالعه CCP و TMR

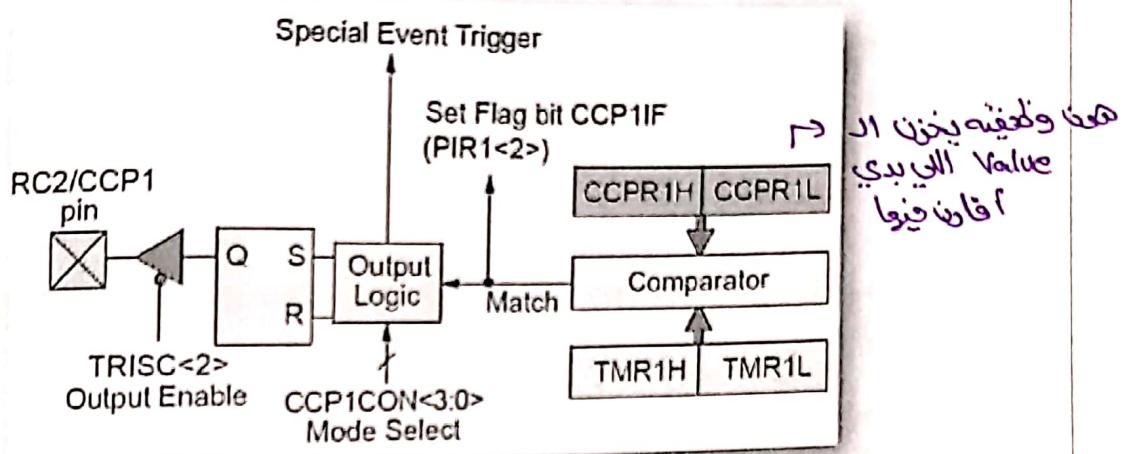


$$* \text{ duty cycle} = \frac{t_{ON}}{T} * 100\% \rightarrow \text{ نسبة ال } t_{ON}$$

# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

## Compare Mode

- The value stored in CCPR1H and CCPR1L is continuously compared to Timer1 registers
- The associated output pin can be set or cleared



Block diagram of CCP1 module in compare mode

# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

## CCP Control Registers: CCP1CON and CCP2CON

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	DCxB1	DCxB0	CCPxM3	CCPxM2	CCPxM1	CCPxM0 bit 0

bit 7:6 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 5:4 DCxB1:DCxB0: PWM Duty Cycle bit1 and bit0

Capture Mode:

Unused

Compare Mode:

Unused

PWM Mode:

These bits are the two LSbs (bit1 and bit0) of the 10-bit PWM duty cycle. The upper eight bits (DCx9:DCx2) of the duty cycle are found in CCPRxL.

bit 3:0 CCPxM3:CCPxM0: CCPx Mode Select bits

0000 = Capture/Compare/PWM off (resets CCPx module) → default

0100 = Capture mode, every falling edge

0101 = Capture mode, every rising edge

0110 = Capture mode, every 4th rising edge

0111 = Capture mode, every 16th rising edge

1000 = Compare mode,

Initialize CCP pin Low, on compare match force CCP pin High (CCPIF bit is set)

1001 = Compare mode,

Initialize CCP pin High, on compare match force CCP pin Low (CCPIF bit is set)

1010 = Compare mode,

Generate software interrupt on compare match (CCPIF bit is set, CCP pin is unaffected)

1011 = Compare mode,

Trigger special event (CCPIF bit is set)

11xx = PWM mode

يعني ١ أو ٠

mode بحسبوا ما الذي يستخدم



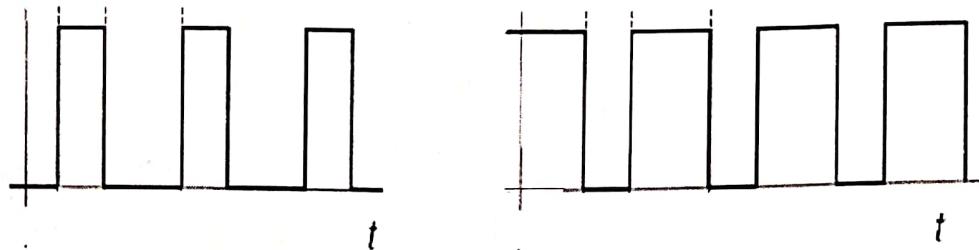
مكبس های

بقيمه

# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

## Pulse Width Modulation

- In many applications, it is required to have a stream of pulses with controllable width/duration

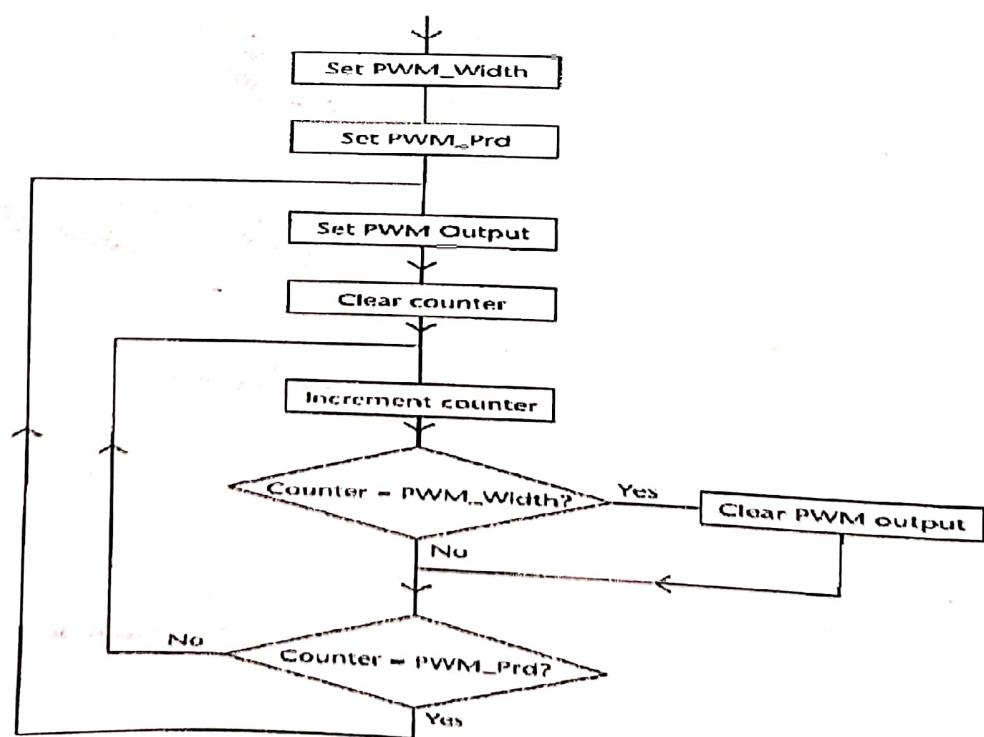


- In embedded systems this can be done in software or hardware

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# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

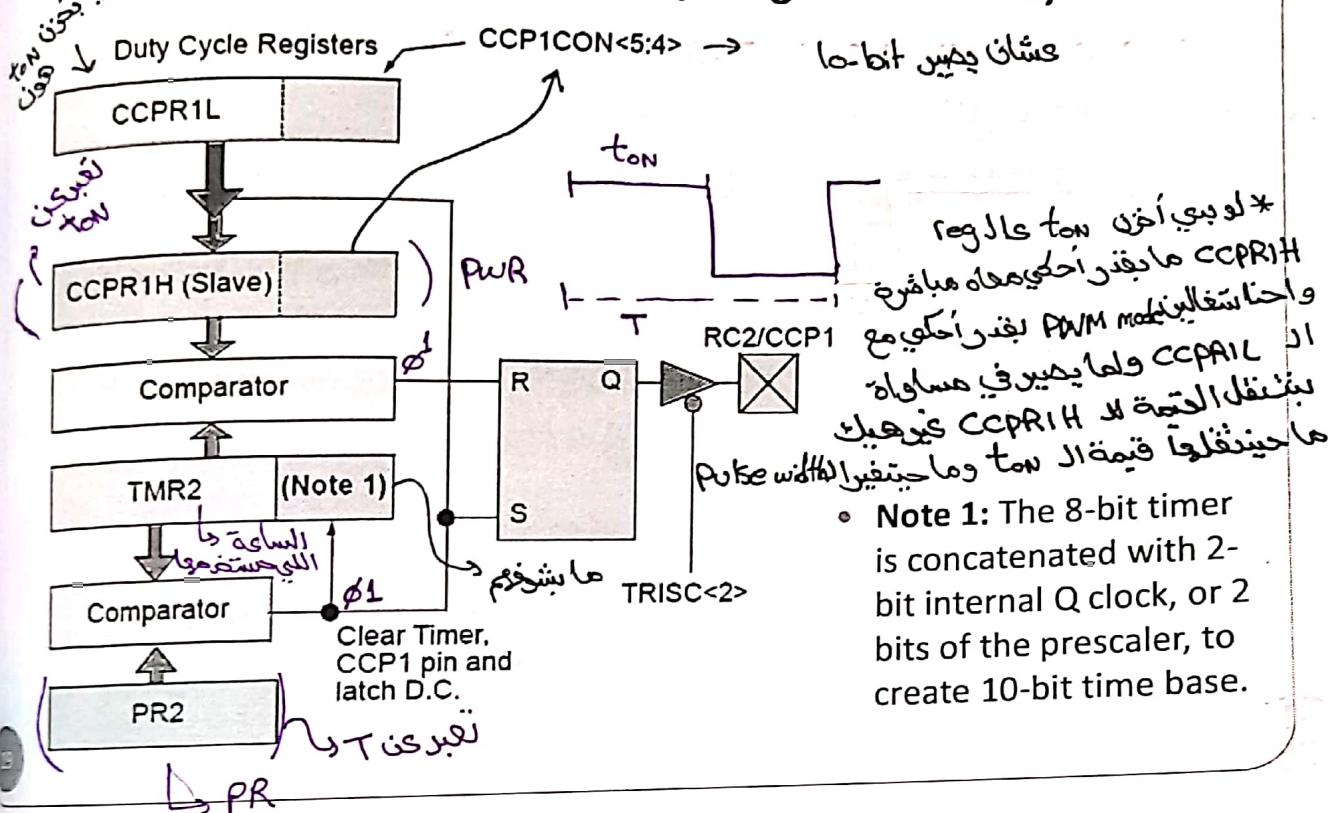
## Pulse Width Modulation (software)



18

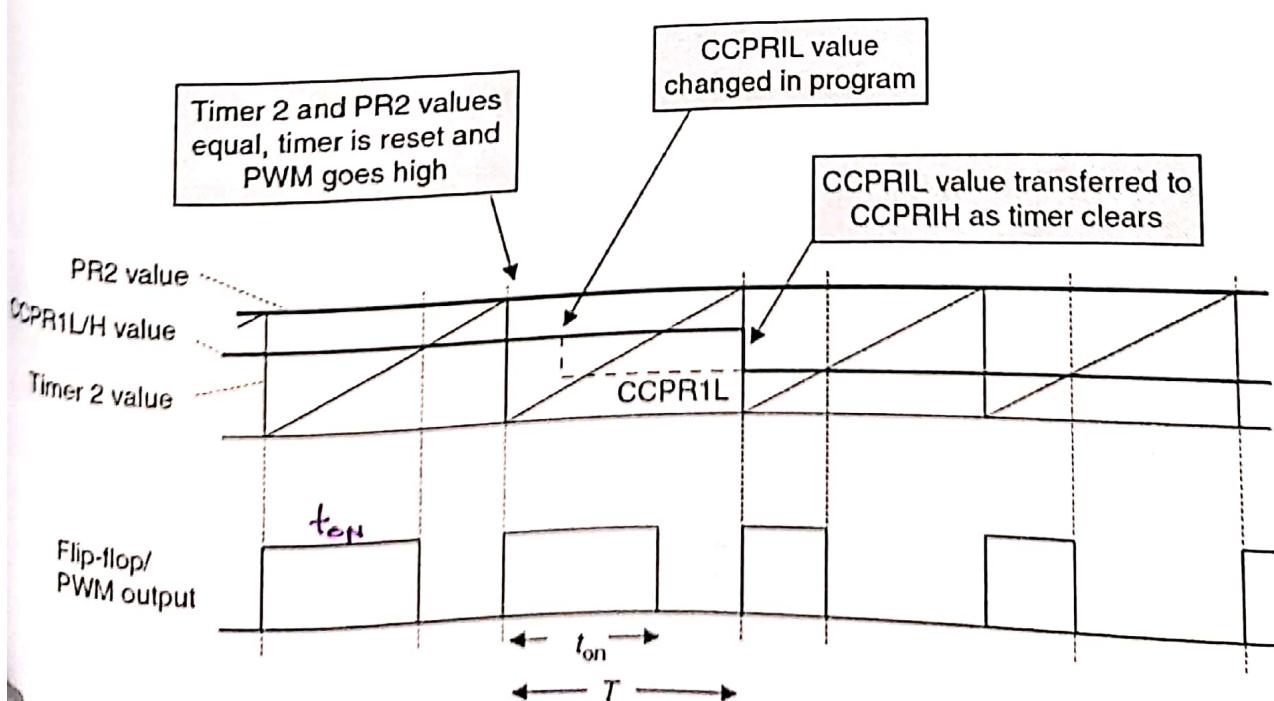
# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

## Pulse Width Modulation (using CCP module)



# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

## Pulse Width Modulation (using CCP module)



# Capture/Compare/PWM Modules

## Pulse Width Modulation (using CCP module)

### Calculations

$$\text{Period} \Leftrightarrow T = (PR2 + 1) \times (\text{Timer2 input clock period})$$

$$= (PR2 + 1) \times \underbrace{T_{osc} \times 4}_{\text{or } \frac{4}{F_{osc}}} \times (\text{Timer2 prescale value}) \cancel{\times \text{Post}}$$

مدة الـ PWM تساوي TMR2 بـ 4 مرات  
فقط

$$t_{on} = (\text{pulse width register}) \times (\text{PWM timer input clock period})$$

$$= (\text{pulse width register}) \times \{T_{osc} \times (\text{Timer2 prescale value})\}$$

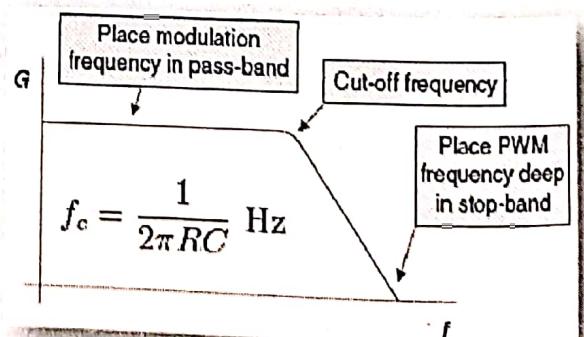
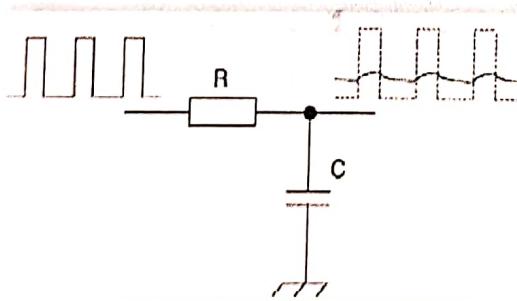
$$\text{pulse width register} = CCPR1L :: CCP1CON<5:4>$$

↓  
Concatenate

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## PWM and Digital To Analog Conversion

- PWM is perhaps primarily used for load control
- Can be used for simple and effective digital-to-analog conversion
- Space-ratio is fixed
  - Low pass filter the PWM stream to obtain a DC signal with some ripple



- Space-ratio is modulated
- Varying output voltage is produced

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## PWM and Digital To Analog Conversion X

- Generating a Sine Wave - change the on-time for the PWM signal so the output of the LPF will be different

```
    clrf  pointer  
sin_loop  
    movf  pointer,w  
    call  sin_table ;get most significant byte  
    movwf ccpr1l ;move it to the PWM output  
    incf  pointer,f ;increment the pointer  
    movf  pointer,w  
    call  sin_table ;get the MS byte  
    andlw B'11000000' ;we only use ms 2 bits
```

B

## PWM and Digital To Analog Conversion X

- Generating a Sine Wave

```
    movwf temp  
    bcf   status,c ;adjust for CCP1CON  
    rrf   temp,f  
    rrf   temp,w  
    iorlw B'00001100' ;set some CCP1CON bits  
    movwf ccp1con  
    incf  pointer,f  
    movf  pointer,w  
  
...  
    call  delay1  
    goto sin_loop
```

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# PWM and Digital To Analog Conversion

- Generating a Sine Wave

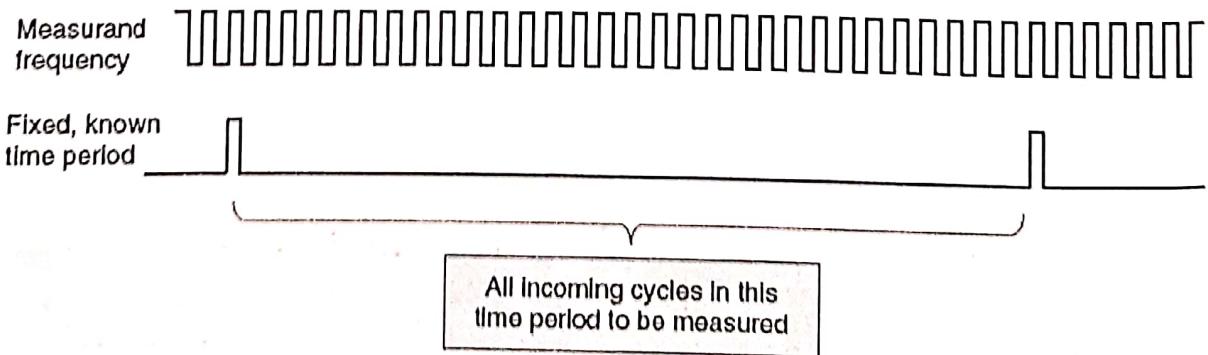
## Sin\_Table

```
addwf pcl,1  
retlw 00      ;0 degrees, higher byte  
retlw 00      ;0 degrees, lower byte  
retlw 03      ;2 degrees, higher byte  
retlw 5A      ;2 degrees, lower byte  
retlw 06      ;4 degrees, higher byte  
retlw 0B2     ;4 degrees, lower byte  
.....  
.....
```

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## Frequency Measurement

- Frequency measurement is a very important application of both counting and timing
- Both a counter and a timer are needed
  - The timer to measure the reference period of time
  - The counter to count the number of events within that time.



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## Example 1

Write a program to flash a LED that is connected to RA0 continuously such that it is ON for 3 seconds and OFF for 3 seconds. Use TIMER1 module to generate the delay and assume Fosc = 4MHz.

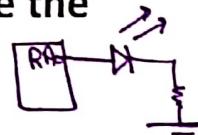


TABLE 6-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH TIMER1 AS A TIMER/COUNTER

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMR0IE	INTE	RBIE	TMR0IF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSP1F <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCPIIIF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
0Eh	PIE1	PSP1E <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCPIIIE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
0Eh	TMR1L	Holding Register for the Least Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register						xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu		
0Fh	TMR1H	Holding Register for the Most Significant Byte of the 16-bit TMR1 Register						xxxx xxxx	uuuu uuuu		
10h	T1CON	-	-	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	T1SYNC	TMR1CS	TMR1ON	-- 00 0000	-- uu uuuu

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the Timer1 module.

## Example 1

- Maximum time that can be measured by TMR1 is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time} &= 2^{16} * 4/\text{Fosc} * \text{Prescaler} * \text{Post} \\ &= 65536 * 1\text{usec} * 8 = 0.5243 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

↳ Software is 8x  
hardware is 16x

- How about we configure TMR1 to measure 0.5 sec and use a software counter (post-scaler) to count six times

$$0.5 = N * 1 \text{ usec} * P \rightarrow N = 62500, P = 8$$

$$\text{TMR1H:TMR1L} = 65536 - 62500 = 3036 = 0x0B|DC$$

$$\rightarrow \text{TMR1H} = 0x0B, \text{TMR1L} = 0xDC$$

- T1CON = 0x30

--	--	T1CKPS1	T1CKPS0	T1OSCEN	T1SYNC	TMR1CS	T1ON
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

↳ Pre = 8<sup>2</sup>

↳ Fosc / 4

# Example 1

```
COUNTER EQU 0x20
          #include "PIC16F877.INC"
          org 0x0000
          goto START
          org 0x0004
          goto ISR
ISR
START
          bcf STATUS, RP1      ; select bank 1
          bsf STATUS, RPO
          clrf TRISA           ; set RA0 as output
          movlw B'00000110'    ; configure RA0 as digital
          movwf ADCON1
          bcf STATUS, RPO
FLASH
          movlw 0x06            ; initialize counter to 6
          movwf COUNTER
WAIT_3sec
          movlw 0x0B
          movwf TMR1H           ; initialize TMR1H
```

Pin 11 logic  
digital ^

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# Example 1

```
movlw 0xDC
          movwf TMR1L           ; initialize TMR1L
          movlw 0x30
          movwf T1CON            ; initialize T1CON
          bsf T1CON, TMR1ON     ; enable timer 1
WAIT_p5sec
          btfss PIR1, TMR1IF     ; wait for overflow
          goto WAIT_p5sec
          bcf T1CON, TMR1ON     ; stop timer
          bcf PIR1, TMR1IF       ; clear interrupt flag
          decfsz COUNTER, F
          goto WAIT_3sec
          movlw 0xFF              ; change the state of RA0
          xorwf PORTA, F
          goto FLASH
end
```

0.5 sec



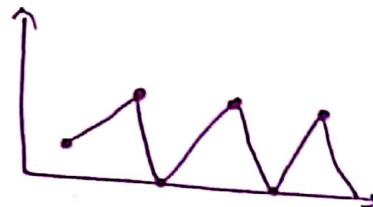
## Example 2

Consider the contents of the following registers

$$\text{TMR2} = \text{D}'44'$$

$$\text{PR2} = \text{D}'100'$$

$$\text{T2CON} = 0x39$$



If the instruction `bsf T2CON, T2ON` is executed, then how long does it take to set the TMR2IF in the PIR1 register? Assume Fosc = 8 MHz.

$$\text{Timer} = (\text{PR2} + 1) * \frac{4}{\text{Fosc}} * \underbrace{\text{prescaler} * \text{postscaler}}_{\downarrow}$$

لما يدخل 44 على ديوس توليد تيرم2 على عد 16 بتاً على كل ديوس

## Example 2

T2CON							
8	TOUTPS3	TOUTPS2	TOUTPS1	TOUTPS0	T2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

- Initially, the timer is off
- Executing the instruction enables the timer
- The time required to set the TMR2IF is  
 $\text{Time} = (\text{PR2} + 1) * \text{prescaler} * \text{postscaler} * 4 / \text{Fosc}$   
if TMR2 is initialized to zero.
- However, TMR2 = 44. So the time is  
 $\text{Time} = (\text{PR2} - \text{TMR2} + 1) * 4 * 4 / 8\text{MHz} + (\text{PR2} + 1) * 4 * 4 / 8\text{MHz} * 7 = 1528 \text{ usec}$

لما يدخل 44 على ديوس توليد تيرم2 على عد 16 بتاً على كل ديوس  
كذلك

## Example 3

Write a program that configures and uses the CCP1 module in PIC16F873A to generate a periodic square wave of frequency 50 Hz and 25% duty cycle. Assume that  $F_{osc} = 800\text{ KHz}$ .

### Requirements

- 1) Configure RC2 as output
- 2) Configure TIMER2 module and compute the values to be placed in CCPR1L and PR2 registers which determine the duty cycle and the cycle time, respectively
- 3) Turn on the timer

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## Example 3

TABLE 8-5: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH PWM AND TIMER2

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
0Bh, 8Bh, 10Bh, 18Bh	INTCON	GIE	PEIE	TMROIE	INTE	RBIE	TMROIF	INTF	RBIF	0000 000x	0000 000u
0Ch	PIR1	PSP1IF <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSP1F	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF	0000 0000	0000 0000
0Dh	PIR2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CCP2IF	-----0	-----0
8Ch	PIE1	PSP1IE <sup>(1)</sup>	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE	0000 0000	0000 0000
8Dh	PIE2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CCP2IE	-----0	-----0
87h	TRISC	PORTC Data Direction Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
11h	TMR2	Timer2 Module's Register								0000 0000	0000 0000
92h	PR2	Timer2 Module's Period Register								1111 1111	1111 1111
12h	T2CON	—	TOUTPS3	TOUTPS2	TOUTPS1	TOUTPS0	TMR2ON	T2CKPS1	T2CKPS0	-000 0000	-000 0000
15h	CCPR1L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 (LSB)								xxxx xxxx	nnnn nnnn
16h	CCPR1H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 1 (MSB)								xxxx xxxx	nnnn nnnn
17h	CCP1CON	—	—	CCP1X	CCP1Y	CCP1M3	CCP1M2	CCP1M1	CCP1M0	xxxx xxxx	nnnn nnnn
18h	CCPR2L	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 2 (LSB)								-00 0000	-00 0000
1Ch	CCPR2H	Capture/Compare/PWM Register 2 (MSB)								xxxx xxxx	nnnn nnnn
1Dh	CCP2CON	—	—	CCP2X	CCP2Y	CCP2M3	CCP2M2	CCP2M1	CCP2M0	-00 0000	-00 0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, - = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by PWM and Timer2.

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# Example 3

## PWM signal specs

- $T = 1 / 50 = 0.02 \text{ sec}$
- $T_{on} = 0.25 * T = 0.005 \text{ sec}$

## Need to configure the CCP1 and TIMER2

- PR2 register

$$T = (PR2+1) * 4 * T_{osc} * \text{prescaler}$$

if we assume prescaler = 16, then PR2 = 249

- Pulse-width register CCP1L:CCP1CON<5:4>

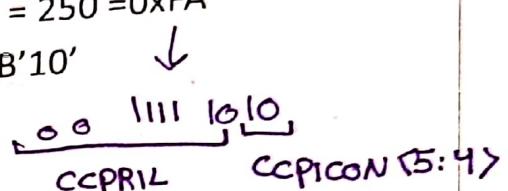
$$T_{on} = PWR * T_{osc} * \text{prescaler}$$

already the prescaler is chosen to be 16  $\rightarrow PWR = 250 = 0xFA$

$$\rightarrow CCP1L = B'00111110' \text{ and CCP1CON<5:4>} = B'10'$$

- T2CON = 0x06

- CCP1CON = B'00101100'



# Example 3

```
# include "PIC16F877.INC"
org 0x0000
goto START
org 0x0004
SR goto ISR
START bcf STATUS, RP1 ; select bank 1
      bsf STATUS, RP0
      bcf TRISC, 2 ; set RC2 as output
      movlw D'249'
      movwf PR2 ; set the cycle time in PR2
      bcf STATUS, RP0
      movlw 0x3E
      movwf CCP1L ; set the ON time in CCP1L
      bcf CCP1CON, 4 ; specify the LSBs of the ON time
      bsf CCP1CON, 5
```

## Example 3

```
bsf    CCP1CON, 3  
bsf    CCP1CON, 2 ; configure CCP1 in PWM and  
movlw 0x06  
movwf T2CON ; configure timer 2 and enable it
```

```
DONE      goto DONE  
end
```

*هذه عاشر اسوانية*

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## Summary

- Timing is essential element of embedded systems design
- Wide range of timers is available in PIC microcontrollers with clever add-on features such as capture, compare, and pulse width modulation
- It is very occasional to have several timers running simultaneously in an embedded system

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