

ELT-23000 Mikrokontrollerijärjestelmät

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Tentissä saa käyttää laskinta, mutta EI kirjallisuutta tai muita apuvälineitä

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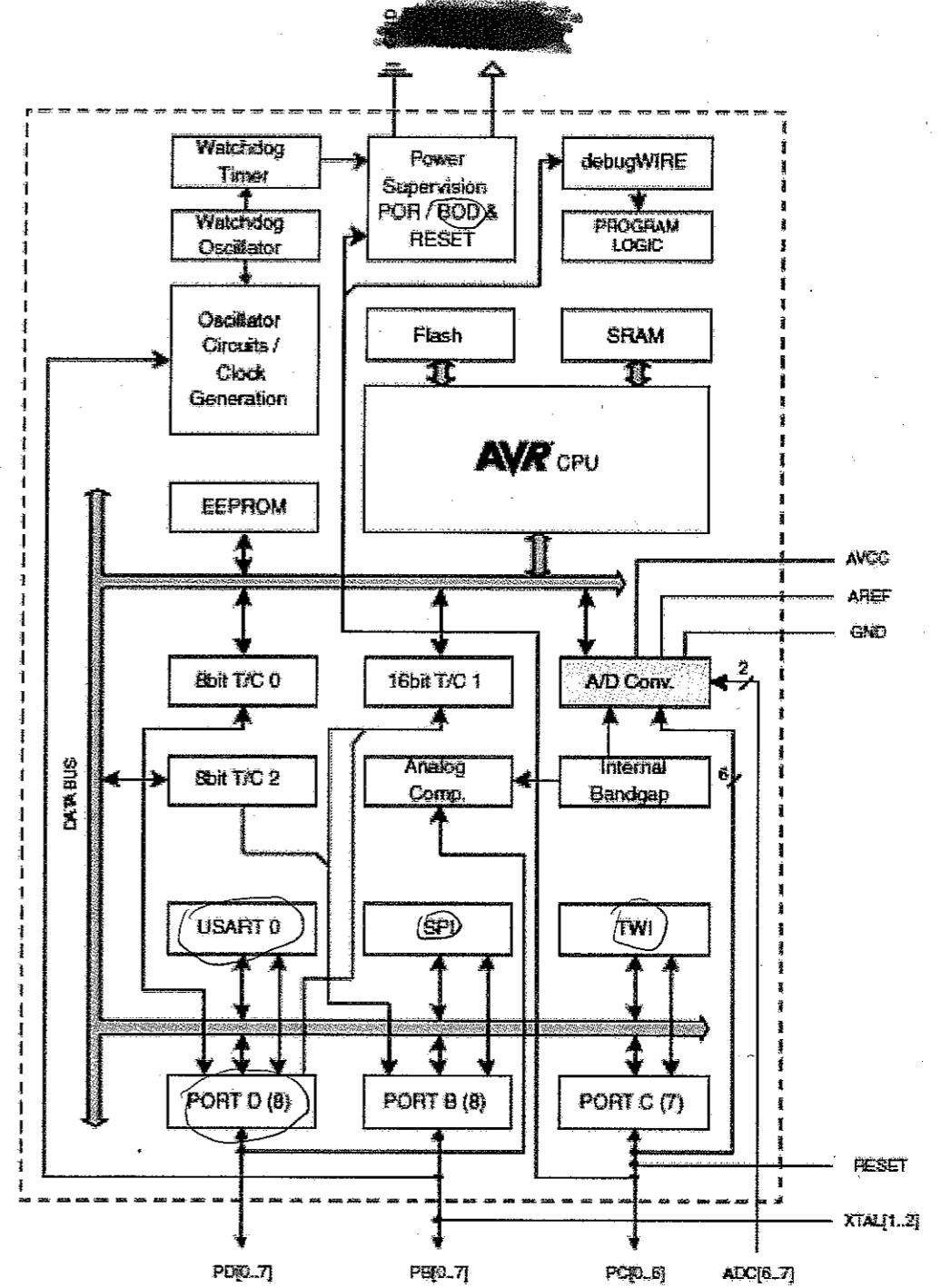
Tehtävä 1	Tehtävä 2	Tehtävä 3	Tehtävä 4

Vastaukset erilliselle konseptille. **LUE** kysymykset **KOKONAAN** ennen vastaamista. (Lue ne mielellään kokonaan myös vastaamisen **jälkeen**...)

1. Liitesivulla 1 on AtMega328P –kontrollerin lohkokaavio. Mitä tekevät BOD, USART 0, SPI, TWI, Watchdog-Timer ja PORT D (8)? Mitä **järjestelmän**äkökulmia niihin liittyy (laitteen luotettavuus, liitettävyyys, vakiintuneet käytännöt tms. jne.)? Kumpaan suuntaan lohkojen signaalit kulkevat niiden ulkoisissa liittynöissä (jos niitä on)? 6p
2. Liitesivuilla 2-7 on samaisen kontrollerin sarjaliikennelohkon datalehtiä. Tavoitteesi on alustaa lohko sekä lähetykseen että vastaanottamiseen ilman keskeytyksiä, 8 databitillä per 'tavu', yhdellä stoppibitillä ja ilman pariteettia nopeudella 250 000 bps (prosessorin kellotaajuus on 8 MHz). Miten alustat rekisterit UCSRnA, UCSRnB, UCSRnC, UBRRnL ja UBRRnH ja **missä järjestyksessä**? Lähetä tavut 0x55, 0x66 ja 0x77. Miten sarjaliikennesignaalin **polariteetti** ja jännitetasot liittyvät asiaan kokonais**järjestelmän** kytkennän kannalta? 6p
3. Liitesivuilla 8-11 on edelleen saman kontrollerin EEPROM-lohkon dataa. Miten käsittelet rekisterejä kirjoittaaksesi arvon 42 EEPROMin osoitteeseen 2019. (Kuvittele että se olisi mahdollista, mutta miksi se ei oikeasti ole?) **Älä oleta** muusta ohjelmasta tai rekisterien aikaisemmasta käytöstä **mitään**. Miksi järjestelmän kannalta on oleellisen tärkeää, että EEPROMin kirjoittaminen on tehty vaikeaksi? Ja miten se **on** tehty? 6p
4. Kaupallisen mikrokontrollerijärjestelmän suunnittelun prosessi yritys ympäristössä. 6p

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Figure 2-1. Block Diagram



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Table 19-1. Equations for Calculating Baud Rate Register Setting

Operating Mode	Equation for Calculating Baud Rate ⁽¹⁾	Equation for Calculating UBRRn Value
Asynchronous Normal mode (U2Xn = 0)	$BAUD = \frac{f_{osc}}{16(UBRRn + 1)}$	$UBRRn = \frac{f_{osc}}{16BAUD} - 1$
Asynchronous Double Speed mode (U2Xn = 1)	$BAUD = \frac{f_{osc}}{8(UBRRn + 1)}$	$UBRRn = \frac{f_{osc}}{8BAUD} - 1$
Synchronous Master mode	$BAUD = \frac{f_{osc}}{2(UBRRn + 1)}$	$UBRRn = \frac{f_{osc}}{2BAUD} - 1$

Note: 1. The baud rate is defined to be the transfer rate in bit per second (bps)

BAUD Baud rate (in bits per second, bps)

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19.10 Register Description

19.10.1 UDRn – USART I/O Data Register n



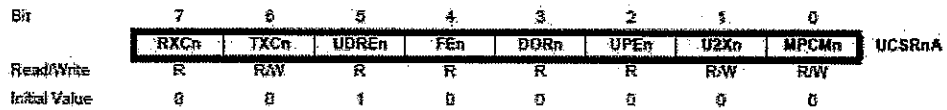
The USART Transmit Data Buffer Register and USART Receive Data Buffer Registers share the same I/O address referred to as USART Data Register or UDRn. The Transmit Data Buffer Register (TXB) will be the destination for data written to the UDRn Register location. Reading the UDRn Register location will return the contents of the Receive Data Buffer Register (RXB).

For 5-, 6-, or 7-bit characters the upper unused bits will be ignored by the Transmitter and set to zero by the Receiver.

The transmit buffer can only be written when the UDREN Flag in the UCSRnA Register is set. Data written to UDRn when the UDREN Flag is not set, will be ignored by the USART Transmitter. When data is written to the transmit buffer, and the Transmitter is enabled, the Transmitter will load the data into the Transmit Shift Register when the Shift Register is empty. Then the data will be serially transmitted on the TxDn pin.

The receive buffer consists of a two level FIFO. The FIFO will change its state whenever the receive buffer is accessed. Due to this behavior of the receive buffer, do not use Read-Modify-Write instructions (SBI and CBI) on this location. Be careful when using bit test instructions (SBIC and SBIS), since these also will change the state of the FIFO.

19.10.2 UCSRnA – USART Control and Status Register n A



• Bit 7 – RXCn: USART Receive Complete

This flag bit is set when there are unread data in the receive buffer and cleared when the receive buffer is empty (i.e., does not contain any unread data). If the Receiver is disabled, the receive buffer will be flushed and consequently the RXCn bit will become zero. The RXCn Flag can be used to generate a Receive Complete interrupt (see description of the RXCIE bit).

• Bit 6 – TXCn: USART Transmit Complete

This flag bit is set when the entire frame in the Transmit Shift Register has been shifted out and there are no new data currently present in the transmit buffer (UDRn). The TXCn Flag bit is automatically cleared when a transmit complete interrupt is executed, or it can be cleared by writing a one to its bit location. The TXCn Flag can generate a Transmit Complete interrupt (see description of the TXCIE bit).

• Bit 5 – UDREN: USART Data Register Empty

→ The UDREN Flag indicates if the transmit buffer (UDRn) is ready to receive new data. If UDREN is one, the buffer is empty, and therefore ready to be written. The UDREN Flag can generate a

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Data Register Empty interrupt (see description of the UDRIEn bit). UDREN is set after a reset to indicate that the Transmitter is ready.

• Bit 4 – FEn: Frame Error

This bit is set if the next character in the receive buffer had a Frame Error when received. I.e., when the first stop bit of the next character in the receive buffer is zero. This bit is valid until the receive buffer (UDRn) is read. The FEn bit is zero when the stop bit of received data is one. Always set this bit to zero when writing to UCSRnA.

• Bit 3 – DORn: Data OverRun

This bit is set if a Data OverRun condition is detected. A Data OverRun occurs when the receive buffer is full (two characters), it is a new character waiting in the Receive Shift Register, and a new start bit is detected. This bit is valid until the receive buffer (UDRn) is read. Always set this bit to zero when writing to UCSRnA.

• Bit 2 – UPEn: USART Parity Error

This bit is set if the next character in the receive buffer had a Parity Error when received and the Parity Checking was enabled at that point (UPMn1 = 1). This bit is valid until the receive buffer (UDRn) is read. Always set this bit to zero when writing to UCSRnA.

• Bit 1 – U2Xn: Double the USART Transmission Speed

This bit only has effect for the asynchronous operation. Write this bit to zero when using synchronous operation.

Writing this bit to one will reduce the divisor of the baud rate divider from 16 to 8 effectively doubling the transfer rate for asynchronous communication.

• Bit 0 – MPCMn: Multi-processor Communication Mode

This bit enables the Multi-processor Communication mode. When the MPCMn bit is written to one, all the incoming frames received by the USART Receiver that do not contain address information will be ignored. The Transmitter is unaffected by the MPCMn setting. For more detailed information see "Multi-processor Communication Mode" on page 193.

19.10.3 UCSRnB – USART Control and Status Register n B

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	RXCIE _n	TXCIE _n	UDRIE _n	RXEN _n	TXEN _n	UCSZn2	RXB8 _n	TXB8 _n	UCSRnB
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• Bit 7 – RXCIE_n: RX Complete Interrupt Enable n

Writing this bit to one enables interrupt on the RXC_n flag. A USART Receive Complete interrupt will be generated only if the RXCIE_n bit is written to one, the Global Interrupt Flag in SREG is written to one and the RXC_n bit in UCSRnA is set.

• Bit 6 – TXCIE_n: TX Complete Interrupt Enable n

Writing this bit to one enables interrupt on the TXC_n flag. A USART Transmit Complete interrupt will be generated only if the TXCIE_n bit is written to one, the Global Interrupt Flag in SREG is written to one and the TXC_n bit in UCSRnA is set.

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• Bit 5 – UDRIEn: USART Data Register Empty Interrupt Enable n

Writing this bit to one enables interrupt on the UDREn Flag. A Data Register Empty interrupt will be generated only if the UDRIEn bit is written to one, the Global Interrupt Flag in SREG is written to one and the UDREn bit in UCSRnA is set.

→ • Bit 4 – RXENn: Receiver Enable n

Writing this bit to one enables the USART Receiver. The Receiver will override normal port operation for the RxDn pin when enabled. Disabling the Receiver will flush the receive buffer invalidating the FEn, DORn, and UPEn Flags.

↳ • Bit 3 – TXENn: Transmitter Enable n

Writing this bit to one enables the USART Transmitter. The Transmitter will override normal port operation for the TxDn pin when enabled. The disabling of the Transmitter (writing TXENn to zero) will not become effective until ongoing and pending transmissions are completed, i.e., when the Transmit Shift Register and Transmit Buffer Register do not contain data to be transmitted. When disabled, the Transmitter will no longer override the TxDn port.

↳ • Bit 2 – UCSZn2: Character Size n

⇒ The UCSZn2 bits combined with the UCSZn1:0 bit in UCSRnC sets the number of data bits (Character SiZe) in a frame the Receiver and Transmitter use.

• Bit 1 – RXB8n: Receive Data Bit 8 n

RXB8n is the ninth data bit of the received character when operating with serial frames with nine data bits. Must be read before reading the low bits from UDRn.

• Bit 0 – TXB8n: Transmit Data Bit 8 n

TXB8n is the ninth data bit in the character to be transmitted when operating with serial frames with nine data bits. Must be written before writing the low bits to UDRn.

19.10.4 UCSRnC – USART Control and Status Register n C

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
	UMSELn1	UMSELn0	UPMn1	UPMn0	USBSn	UCSZn1	UCSZn0	UCPOLn	UCSRnC
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	

• Bits 7:6 – UMSELn1:0 USART Mode Select

These bits select the mode of operation of the USARTn as shown in Table 19-4.

Table 19-4. UMSELn Bits Settings

UMSELn1	UMSELn0	Mode
0	0	Asynchronous USART
0	1	Synchronous USART
1	0	(Reserved)
1	1	Master SPI (MSPIM) ⁽¹⁾

Note: 1. See "USART in SPI Mode" on page 204 for full description of the Master SPI Mode (MSPIM) operation

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• Bits 5:4 – UPMn1:0: Parity Mode

These bits enable and set type of parity generation and check. If enabled, the Transmitter will automatically generate and send the parity of the transmitted data bits within each frame. The Receiver will generate a parity value for the incoming data and compare it to the UPMn setting. If a mismatch is detected, the UPEn Flag in UCSRnA will be set.

Table 19-5. UPMn Bits Settings

UPMn1	UPMn0	Parity Mode
→ 0	0	Disabled
0	1	Reserved
1	0	Enabled, Even Parity
1	1	Enabled, Odd Parity

• Bit 3 – USBSn: Stop Bit Select

This bit selects the number of stop bits to be inserted by the Transmitter. The Receiver ignores this setting.

Table 19-6. USBS Bit Settings

USBSn	Stop Bit(s)
→ 0	1-bit
1	2-bit

• Bit 2:1 – UCSZn1:0: Character Size

The UCSZn1:0 bits combined with the UCSZn2 bit in UCSRnB sets the number of data bits (Character Size) in a frame the Receiver and Transmitter use.

Table 19-7. UCSZn Bits Settings

UCSZn2	UCSZn1	UCSZn0	Character Size
0	0	0	5-bit
0	0	1	6-bit
0	1	0	7-bit
→ 0	1	1	8-bit
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	Reserved
1	1	1	9-bit

• Bit 0 – UCPOLn: Clock Polarity

This bit is used for synchronous mode only. Write this bit to zero when asynchronous mode is used. The UCPOLn bit sets the relationship between data output change and data input sample, and the synchronous clock (XCKn).

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Table 19-8. UCPOLn Bit Settings

UCPOLn	Transmitted Data Changed (Output of TxDn Pin)	Received Data Sampled (Input on RxDn Pin)
0	Rising XCKn Edge	Falling XCKn Edge
1	Falling XCKn Edge	Rising XCKn Edge

19.10.5 UBRRnL and UBRRnH – USART Baud Rate Registers

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
	-	-	-	-	UBRRn[11:8]				UBRRnH
					UBRRn[7:0]				UBRRnL
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• Bit 15:12 – Reserved Bits

These bits are reserved for future use. For compatibility with future devices, these bit must be written to zero when UBRRnH is written.

• Bit 11:0 – UBRR11:0: USART Baud Rate Register

This is a 12-bit register which contains the USART baud rate. The UBRRnH contains the four most significant bits, and the UBRRnL contains the eight least significant bits of the USART baud rate. Ongoing transmissions by the Transmitter and Receiver will be corrupted if the baud rate is changed. Writing UBRRnL will trigger an immediate update of the baud rate prescaler.

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Features

- High Performance, Low Power AVR[®] 8-Bit Microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
 - 131 Powerful Instructions – Most Single Clock Cycle Execution
 - 32 x 8 General Purpose Working Registers
 - Fully Static Operation
 - Up to 20 MIPS Throughput at 20 MHz
 - On-chip 2-cycle Multiplier
- High Endurance Non-volatile Memory Segments
 - 4K/16/32K Bytes of In-System Self-Programmable Flash program memory (ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P)
 - 256/512/512/1K Bytes EEPROM (ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P)
 - 512/1K/1K/2K Bytes Internal SRAM (ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P)
 - Write/Erase Cycles: 10,000 Flash/100,000 EEPROM
 - Data retention: 20 years at 85°C/100 years at 25°C⁽¹⁾
 - Optional Boot Code Section with Independent Lock Bits
 - In-System Programming by On-chip Boot Program
 - True Read-While-Write Operation
 - Programming Lock for Software Security
- Peripheral Features
 - Two 8-bit Timer/Counters with Separate Prescaler and Compare Mode
 - One 16-bit Timer/Counter with Separate Prescaler, Compare Mode, and Capture Mode
 - Real Time Counter with Separate Oscillator
 - Six PWM Channels
 - 8-channel 10-bit ADC in TQFP and QFN/MLF package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - 6-channel 10-bit ADC in PDIP Package
 - Temperature Measurement
 - Programmable Serial USART
 - Master/Slave SPI Serial Interface
 - Byte-oriented 2-wire Serial Interface (Philips I²C compatible)
 - Programmable Watchdog Timer with Separate On-chip Oscillator
 - On-chip Analog Comparator
 - Interrupt and Wake-up on Pin Change
- Special Microcontroller Features
 - Power-on Reset and Programmable Brown-out Detection
 - Internal Calibrated Oscillator
 - External and Internal Interrupt Sources
 - Six Sleep Modes: Idle, ADC Noise Reduction, Power-save, Power-down, Standby, and Extended Standby
- I/O and Packages
 - 23 Programmable I/O Lines
 - 28-pin PDIP, 32-lead TQFP, 28-pad QFN/MLF and 32-pad QFN/MLF
- Operating Voltage:
 - 1.8 - 5.5V for ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P
- Temperature Range:
 - -40°C to 85°C
- Speed Grade:
 - 0 - 20 MHz @ 1.8 - 5.5V
- Low Power Consumption at 1 MHz, 1.8V, 25°C for ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P:
 - Active Mode: 0.2 mA
 - Power-down Mode: 0.1 µA
 - Power-save Mode: 0.75 µA (Including 32 kHz RTC)

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7.6.1 EEARH and EEARL – The EEPROM Address Register

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
0x22 (0x42)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EEAR8	EEARH
0x21 (0x41)	EEAR7	EEAR6	EEAR5	EEAR4	EEAR3	EEAR2	EEAR1	EEAR0	EEARL
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

• Bits 15..9 – Res: Reserved Bits

These bits are reserved bits in the ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P and will always read as zero.

• Bits 8..0 – EEAR8..0: EEPROM Address

The EEPROM Address Registers – EEARH and EEARL specify the EEPROM address in the 256/512/512/1K bytes EEPROM space. The EEPROM data bytes are addressed linearly between 0 and 255/511/511/1023. The initial value of EEAR is undefined. A proper value must be written before the EEPROM may be accessed.

EEAR8 is an unused bit in ATmega48PA and must always be written to zero.

7.6.2 EEDR – The EEPROM Data Register

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x20 (0x40)	MSB							LSB	EEDR
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

• Bits 7..0 – EEDR7..0: EEPROM Data

For the EEPROM write operation, the EEDR Register contains the data to be written to the EEPROM in the address given by the EEAR Register. For the EEPROM read operation, the EEDR contains the data read out from the EEPROM at the address given by EEAR.

7.6.3 EECR – The EEPROM Control Register

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x1F (0x3F)	–	–	EPM1	EPM0	EERIE	EEMPE	EEPE	EERE	EECR
Read/Write	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Initial Value	0	0	X	X	0	0	X	0	
			0	0	0	1	0	0	

• Bits 7..6 – Res: Reserved Bits

These bits are reserved bits in the ATmega48PA/88PA/168PA/328P and will always read as zero.

• Bits 5, 4 – EPM1 and EPM0: EEPROM Programming Mode Bits

The EEPROM Programming mode bit setting defines which programming action that will be triggered when writing EEPE. It is possible to program data in one atomic operation (erase the old value and program the new value) or to split the Erase and Write operations in two different operations. The Programming times for the different modes are shown in Table 7-1. While EEPE

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is set, any write to EEP Mn will be ignored. During reset, the EEP Mn bits will be reset to 0b00 unless the EEPROM is busy programming.

Table 7-1. EEPROM Mode Bits

EEP M1	EEP M0	Programming Time	Operation
0	0	3.4 ms	Erase and Write in one operation (Atomic Operation)
0	1	1.8 ms	Erase Only
1	0	1.8 ms	Write Only
1	1	–	Reserved for future use

• Bit 3 – EERIE: EEPROM Ready Interrupt Enable

Writing EERIE to one enables the EEPROM Ready Interrupt if the I bit in SREG is set. Writing EERIE to zero disables the interrupt. The EEPROM Ready interrupt generates a constant interrupt when EEPE is cleared. The interrupt will not be generated during EEPROM write or SPM.

• Bit 2 – EEMPE: EEPROM Master Write Enable

The EEMPE bit determines whether setting EEPE to one causes the EEPROM to be written. When EEMPE is set, setting EEPE within four clock cycles will write data to the EEPROM at the selected address. If EEMPE is zero, setting EEPE will have no effect. When EEMPE has been written to one by software, hardware clears the bit to zero after four clock cycles. See the description of the EEPE bit for an EEPROM write procedure.

• Bit 1 – EEPE: EEPROM Write Enable

The EEPROM Write Enable Signal EEPE is the write strobe to the EEPROM. When address and data are correctly set up, the EEPE bit must be written to one to write the value into the EEPROM. The EEMPE bit must be written to one before a logical one is written to EEPE, otherwise no EEPROM write takes place. The following procedure should be followed when writing the EEPROM (the order of steps 3 and 4 is not essential):

1. Wait until EEPE becomes zero.
2. Wait until SELFPRGEN in SPMCSR becomes zero.
3. Write new EEPROM address to EEAR (optional).
4. Write new EEPROM data to EEDR (optional).
5. Write a logical one to the EEMPE bit while writing a zero to EEPE in EECR.
6. Within four clock cycles after setting EEMPE, write a logical one to EEPE.

The EEPROM can not be programmed during a CPU write to the Flash memory. The software must check that the Flash programming is completed before initiating a new EEPROM write. Step 2 is only relevant if the software contains a Boot Loader allowing the CPU to program the Flash. If the Flash is never being updated by the CPU, step 2 can be omitted. See "Boot Loader Support – Read-While-Write Self-Programming, ATmega88PA, ATmega168PA and ATmega328P" on page 277 for details about Boot programming.

Caution: An interrupt between step 5 and step 6 will make the write cycle fail, since the EEPROM Master Write Enable will time-out. If an interrupt routine accessing the EEPROM is interrupting another EEPROM access, the EEAR or EEDR Register will be modified, causing the interrupted EEPROM access to fail. It is recommended to have the Global Interrupt Flag cleared during all the steps to avoid these problems.

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When the write access time has elapsed, the EEPE bit is cleared by hardware. The user software can poll this bit and wait for a zero before writing the next byte. When EEPE has been set, the CPU is halted for two cycles before the next instruction is executed.

• **Bit 0 – EERE: EEPROM Read Enable**

The EEPROM Read Enable Signal EERE is the read strobe to the EEPROM. When the correct address is set up in the EEAR Register, the EERE bit must be written to a logic one to trigger the EEPROM read. The EEPROM read access takes one instruction, and the requested data is available immediately. When the EEPROM is read, the CPU is halted for four cycles before the next instruction is executed.

The user should poll the EEPE bit before starting the read operation. If a write operation is in progress, it is neither possible to read the EEPROM, nor to change the EEAR Register.

The calibrated Oscillator is used to time the EEPROM accesses. Table 7-2 lists the typical programming time for EEPROM access from the CPU.

Table 7-2. EEPROM Programming Time

Symbol	Number of Calibrated RC Oscillator Cycles	Typ Programming Time
EEPROM write (from CPU)	26,368	3.3 ms

The following code examples show one assembly and one C function for writing to the EEPROM. The examples assume that interrupts are controlled (e.g. by disabling interrupts globally) so that no interrupts will occur during execution of these functions. The examples also assume that no Flash Boot Loader is present in the software. If such code is present, the EEPROM write function must also wait for any ongoing SPM command to finish.