

Temperature sensor on flash memory-microcontroller

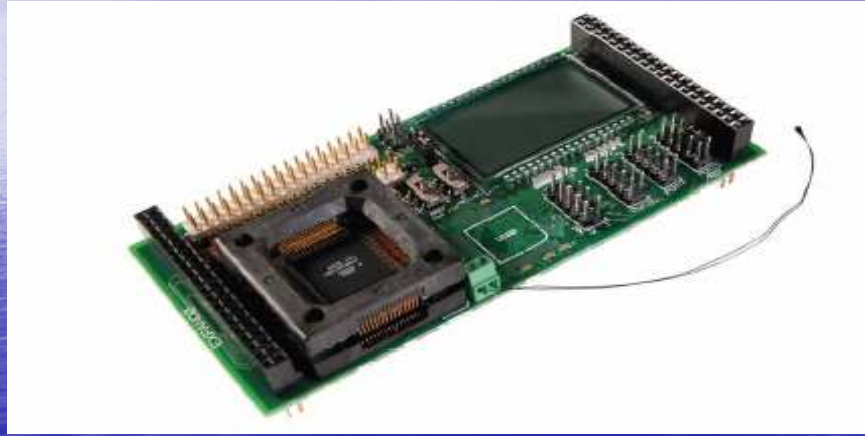


- ECE 298 Fall 2004
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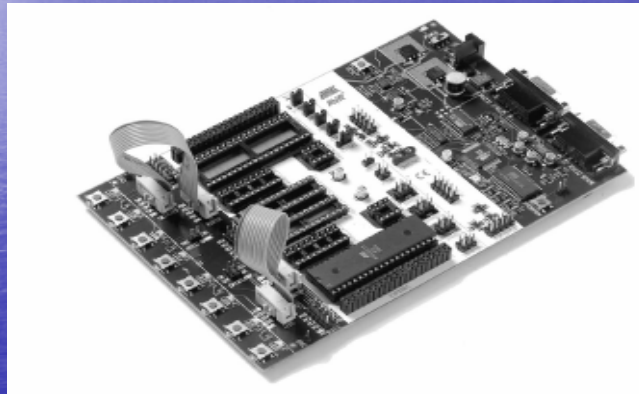
Preview of Presentation:

1. Demo. A: Temperature sensor
2. Demo. B: Interrupt controlled LEDs
3. Microcontroller in general
4. ATMEL, AVR microcontroller
5. Design Approaches
6. Conclusion

Demo A: Temperature Sensor



Presentation B: LEDs





Features:

1. **Initialization: all off**
2. **Default behavior: count up in binary; adding 1 count every second; max count is 127; above 127, wraps to zero on the next count.**
3. **Switch 3 is pressed, counting opposite direction.**
4. **Count is a prime number(1,2,3,5,7,11...), turn LED 7 on**
5. **When count is zero or non-prime number, LED 7 off.**

3. Why we pick up this topic?

1. Embedded system is everywhere, embedded microcontroller is key component
2. With the emergence of internet, network, wireless technology, microcontroller finds a bigger application field than ever.

The difference between a microcontroller and microprocessor? ?

3.1 Answer to previous question:

- Microcontroller = Microprocessor +
Memory + I/O
- A microcontroller is a self contained computer-on-a-chip consisting of
 - central processing unit
 - nonvolatile program memory
 - random access memory
 - various input-output capabilities

3.2 Types of Microcontroller:

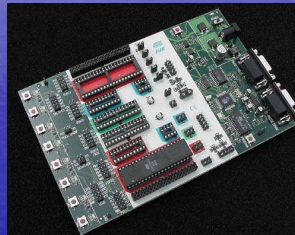
- 4-bit
 - lack the minimum performance and features
 - only used to basic functionality
- 8-bit
 - most cost effective embedded control solution
 - Most popular one !!
- 16-bit & 32 bit
 - high performance
 - expensive for high volume embedded control applications

3.3 Microcontrollers inside a typical modern car:

Application	Type of microcontroller	Total Numbers
Engine control	32-bit	1
Transmission Audio system Anti-lock breaking	16-bit	3
Door locking Automatic windows Sun roof Air bags Fuel pump...	8-bit	50

3.4 Top companies with world market share for 8-bit microcontroller

- Microchip
- Motorola
- ST-Micro
- NEC
- Atmel



4.1 ATMEL AVR 8-bit microcontroller

- High performance, low power AVR 8-bit microcontroller
- Advanced RISC Architecture
 - 130 powerful instructions-Most single clock cycle execution
 - 32x8 general purpose working register
- Non-volatile program and data memories
 - 16K bytes of in-system self-programmable flash; endurance: 10,000 write/erase cycles

CONT....

- Peripheral Features
 - 4x25 segment LCD Driver
 - Two 8-bit timer/counters
 - One 16-bit timer/counters
 - 8-channel, 10-bit ADC
 - programmable serial USART
 - interrupt and wake up on pin change

5.1 Design Approaches & Lessons Software Architecture

- Real Time Operating System (RTOS)
- Round-Robin
- Round-Robin with Interrupts

5.2 ROTS Approach

- Many advanced embedded systems
- But, AVR 169 has ONLY 16 K bytes flash memory. Too small to handle any ROTS

5.3.1 Round-Robin (Polling)

- Main loop simply checks each of the I/O devices and services any that need service
- Advantage: simplicity
- Disadvantage:
 1. waste processor computing time
 2. No priority in multiple I/O devices

5.3.2 Round-Robin (Polling)

```
void main (void)

{
    for (;;)
    {
        // regular functions

        if ( I/O Device A needs service)
        {
            // take of device A
        }

        if ( I/O Device B needs
service)
        {
            // take of device B
        }

        etc.
        etc.
    }
}
```


5.4.1 Round-Robin with Interrupts

- Configure the I/O to raise an interrupt request
- Main loop polls the flags and does follow-up processing
- Advantage:
 1. Save processor time
 2. Priority can be applied

5.4 Round-Robin with Interrupts

```
Bool DevA = false;           etc.
Bool DevB = false;

Void interrupt Device A
(void)
{
    // functions
    DevA = true;
}

Void interrupt Device B (void)
{
    // functions
    DevB = true;
}

void main (void)
{
    for(;;)
    {
        if (DevA)
            // take of device A

        if (DevB)
            // take of device B
    }
}
```

6.1 Conclusion:

Biggest Lessons:

1. How to use manuals efficiently and effectively
2. Up to 1,000 pages manual; only read related necessary one

6.2 Conclusion

- Microcontrollers is one the largest segments of the semiconductor market
- Embedded microcontroller is a fundamental component in any kind of technologies.

References:

- Text books:
 - Computer organization, fifth edition, by Carl Hamacher, Zvonko Vranesic, Safwat Zaky
 - An embedded software primer, by David E. Simon
 - The art of designing embedded systems, by Jack Ganssle
- ATMEL manual

The End

Thank you!!