CSE 315
Microprocessors & Microcontrollers

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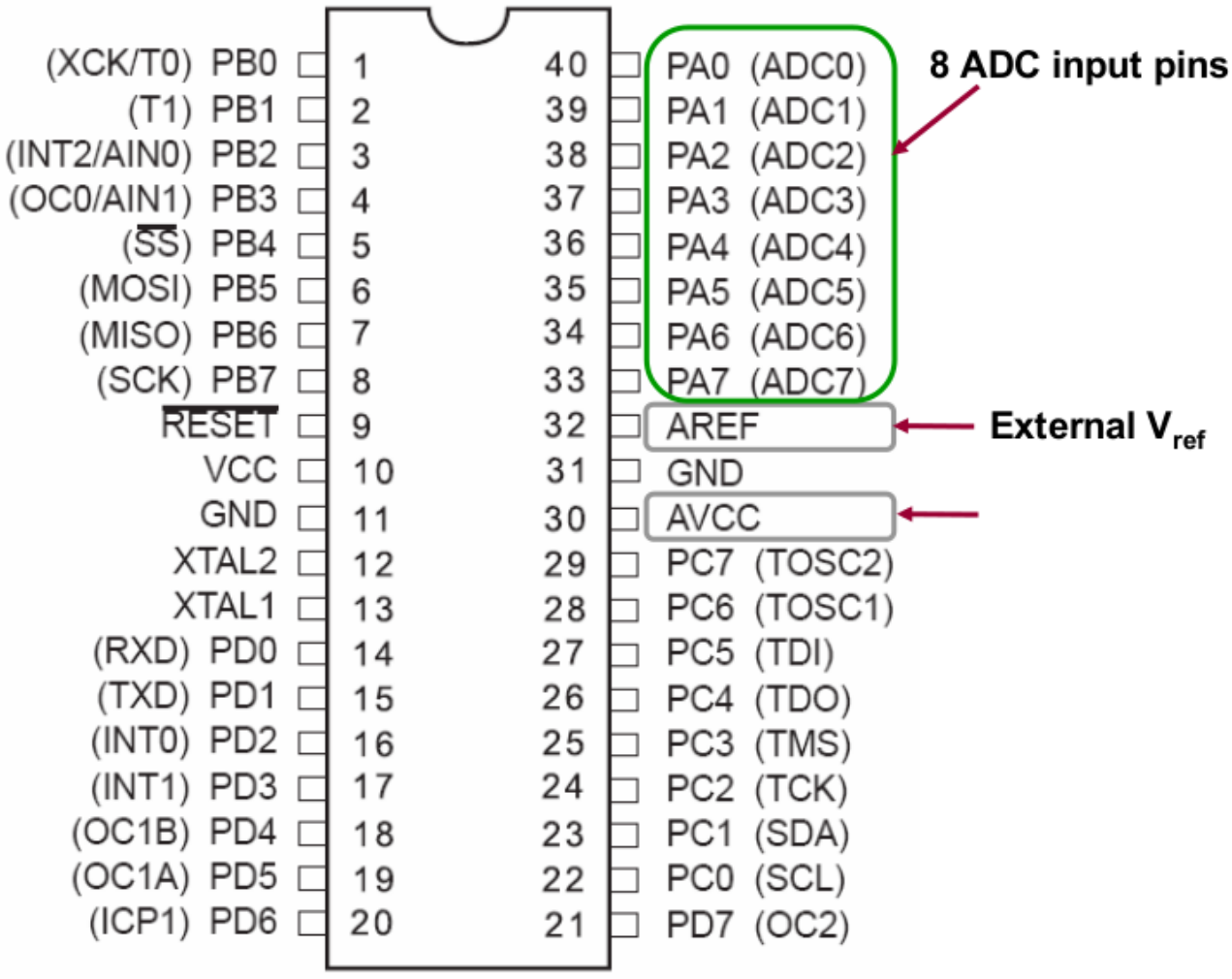
Recap

ATmega16/32 ADC Relevant Pin Diagram



ATmega16/32 ADC Features

- 10-bit ADC
- 2 output registers,
  - `ADCH:ADCL`
  - 16-bits, 6-bits are unused
  - Option to adjust left or right
- 8 Analog input channels,
  - 7 differential input
  - with optional gain of 10x & 200x
  - However, only one conversion at a time
- V_{ref} options,
  - Analog V_{cc}, $5V$
  - internal $2.56V$
  - external *AREF* pin
- ADC clock rate != MCU CPU clock rate
  - selection of pre-scaler
  - AD Conversion takes at-least 13 ADC clock cycles

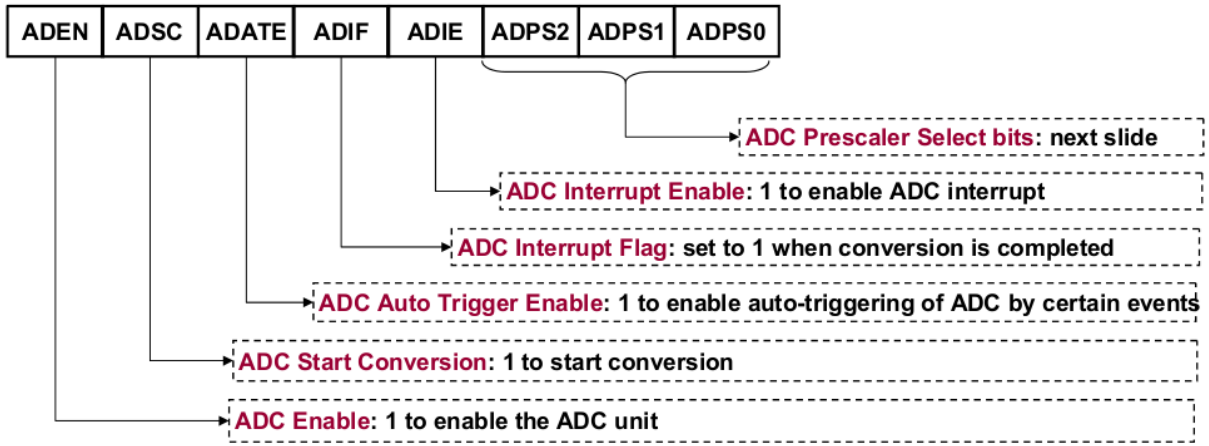
ADC Programming

Major Relevant registers

- `ADCH:ADCL`
- `ADCSRA`
- `ADMUX`
- `SFIOR`

ADC Programming

ADCSRA Register



ADPS2	ADPS1	ADPS0	ADC Clock
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	CK/2
0	1	0	CK/4
0	1	1	CK/8
1	0	0	CK/16
1	0	1	CK/32
1	1	0	CK/64
1	1	1	CK/128

- Initialization,
  - Polling, `ADCSRA = 0b10000001;`
  - Interrupt, `ADCSRA = 0b10001001;`
- Conversion Start,
  - `ADCSRA = ADCSRA | 0b01000000;`

ADC Programming

ADMUX Register

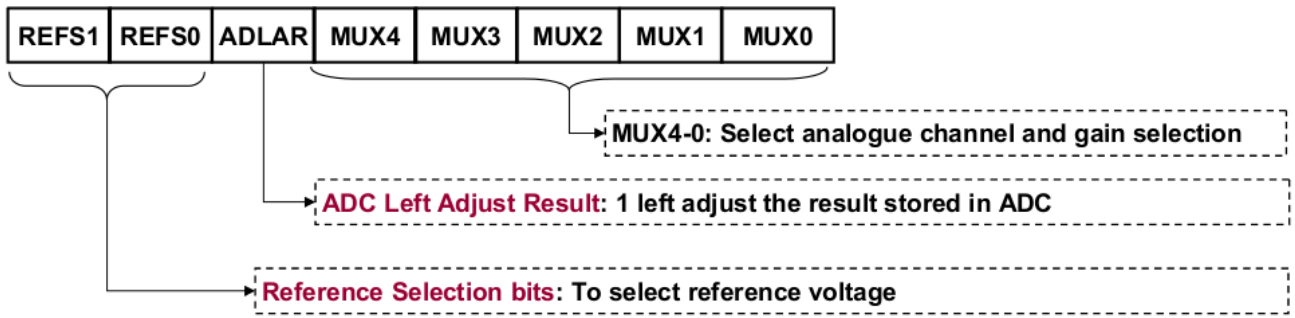
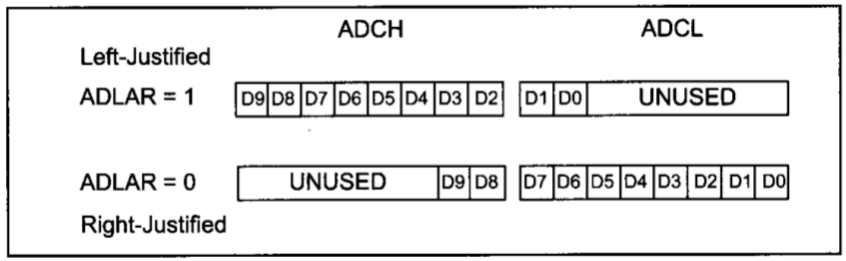


Table 13-4: V_{ref} Source Selection Table for AVR

REFS1	REFS0	V_{ref}	
0	0	AREF pin	Set externally
0	1	AVCC pin	Same as VCC
1	0	Reserved	----
1	1	Internal 2.56 V	Fixed regardless of VCC value



Sample ADC Program

Polling

```
 2
 3 #include <avr/io.h>
 4
 5 int main(void)
 6 {
 7     ADCSRA = 0b10000001;
 8     ADMUX = 0b11100000;
 9
10     DDRA = DDRB = 0b11111111;
11
12     while(1)
13     {
14         ADCSRA = ADCSRA | 0b01000000;
15         while((ADCSRA & 0b00010000) == 0){}
16         PORTA = ADCH;
17         PORTB = ADCL;
18     }
19
20     return 0;
21 }
```

Sample ADC Program

Interrupt

```
 2
 3 #include <avr/io.h>
 4 #include <avr/interrupt.h>
 5
 6 ISR(ADC_vect)
 7 {
 8     PORTA = ADCH;
 9     PORTB = ADCL;
10     ADCSRA = ADCSRA | 0b01000000;
11 }
12
13 int main(void)
14 {
15     ADCSRA = 0b10001001;
16     ADMUX = 0b11100000;
17
18     DDRA = DDRB = 0b11111111;
19     sei();
20     ADCSRA = ADCSRA | 0b01000000;
21
22     while(1)
23     {
24     }
25
26     return 0;
27 }
```

Today's Topic

ATmega16 Serial Communications

Data Communications

Data Communications

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- Computers transfer data in 2 ways,

Data Communications

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  - Parallel Communication

Data Communications

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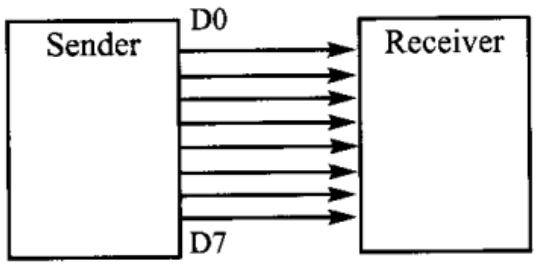
  - Parallel Communication
  - Serial Communication

Parallel Data Communications

Parallel Data Communications

Parallel Transfer



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Parallel Data Communications

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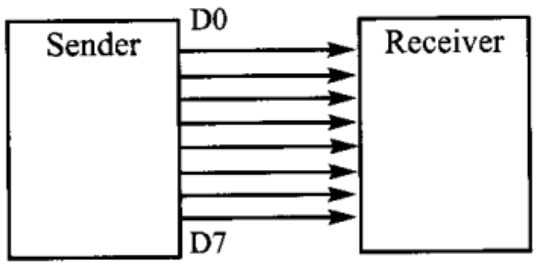

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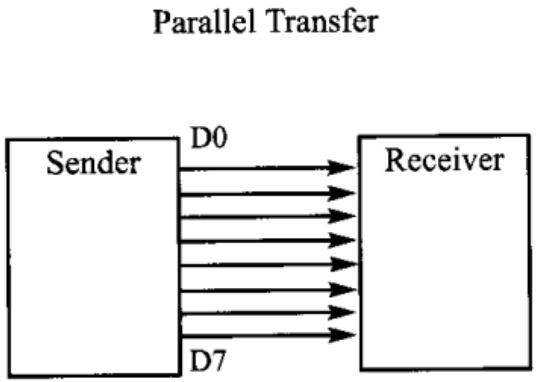

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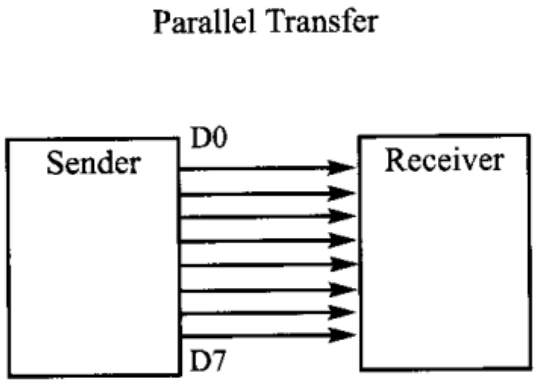

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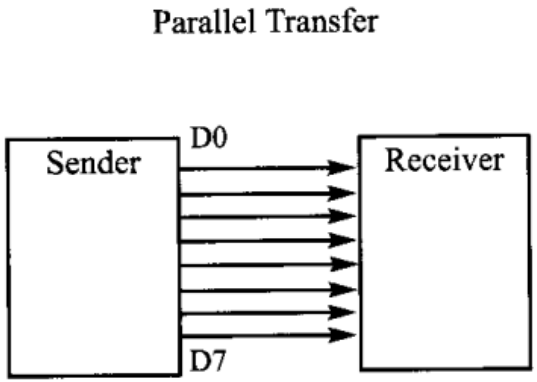

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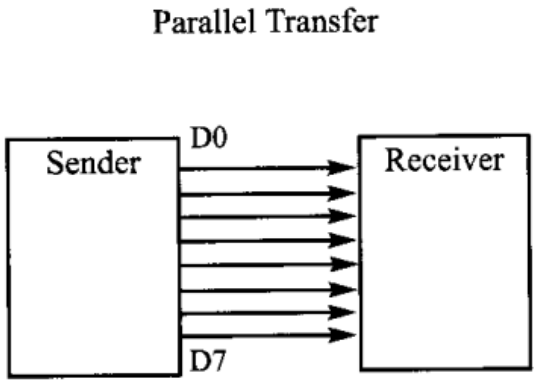

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- Example, computer to printer data transfer

Serial Data Communications

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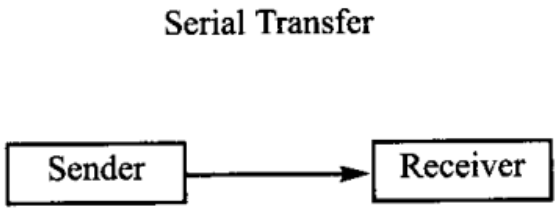

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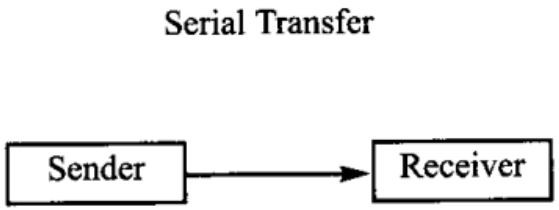

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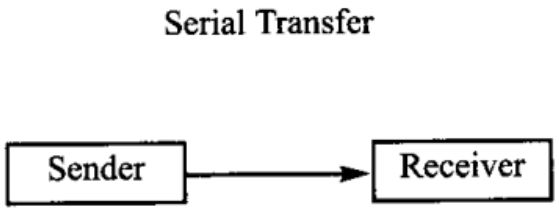

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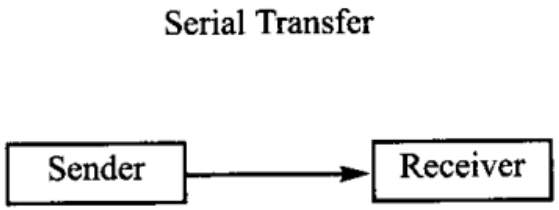

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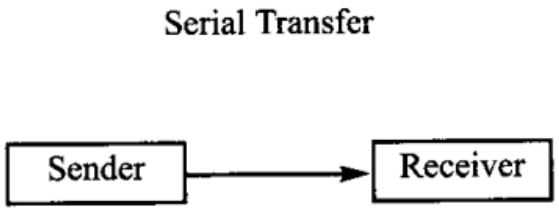

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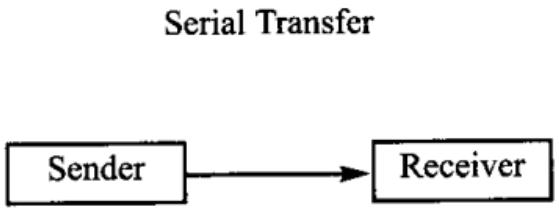

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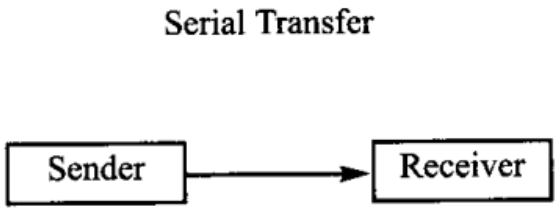

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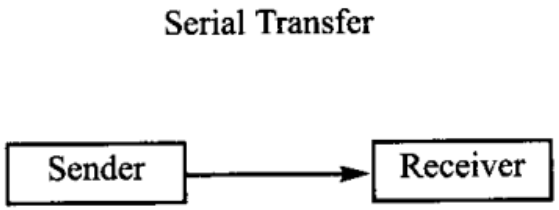

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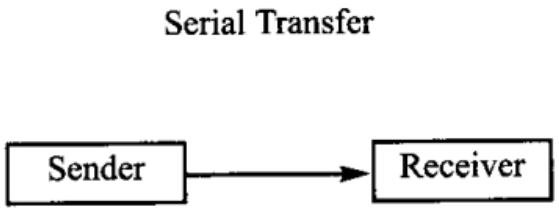

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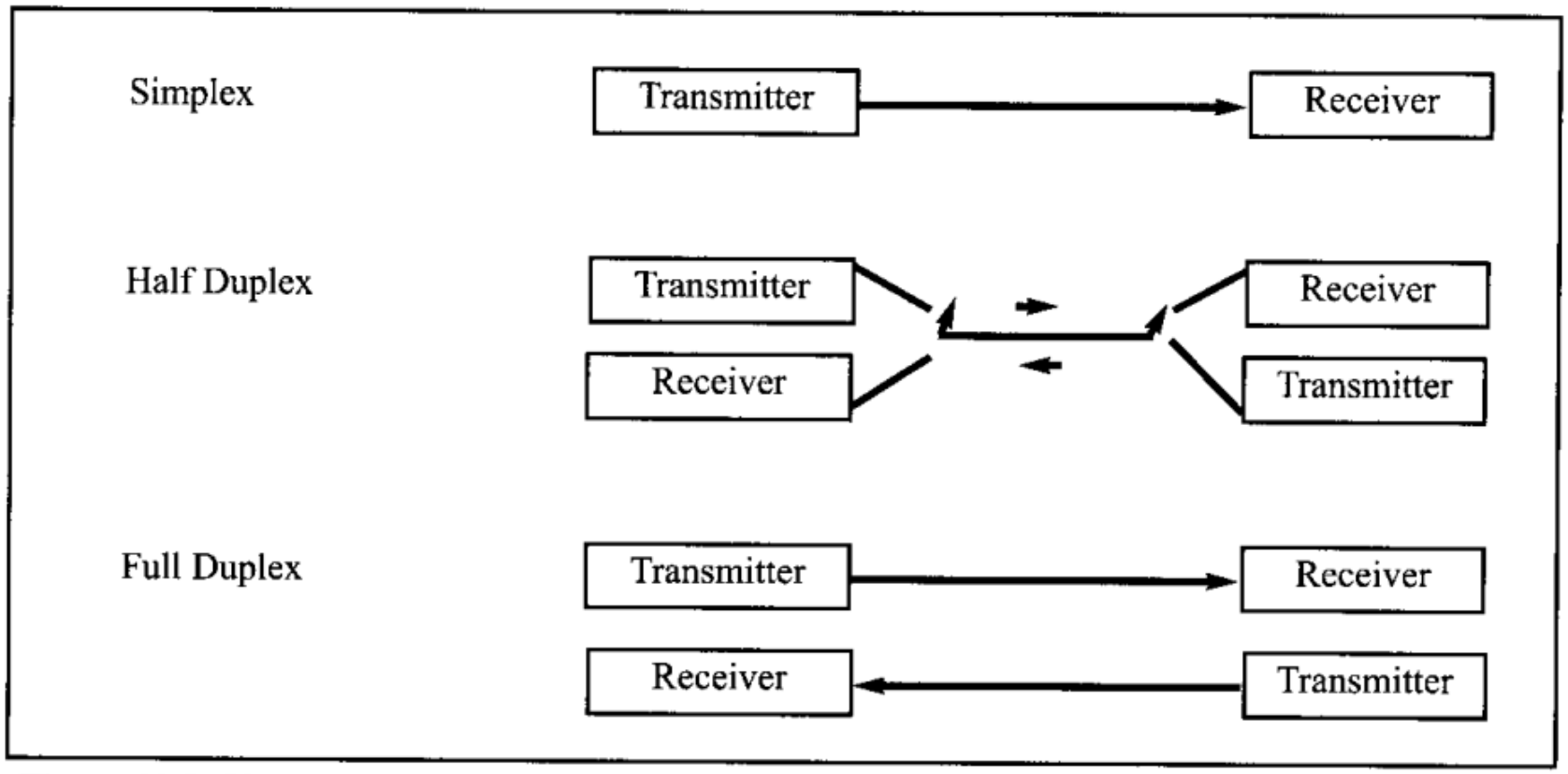
- Example, USB

Synchronization in Serial Communications

Two Methods

- Synchronous method,
  - transfers a block of data at a time
- Asynchronous method,
  - transfers a single byte at a time

Simplex, Half- & Full-Duplex Data Transfer



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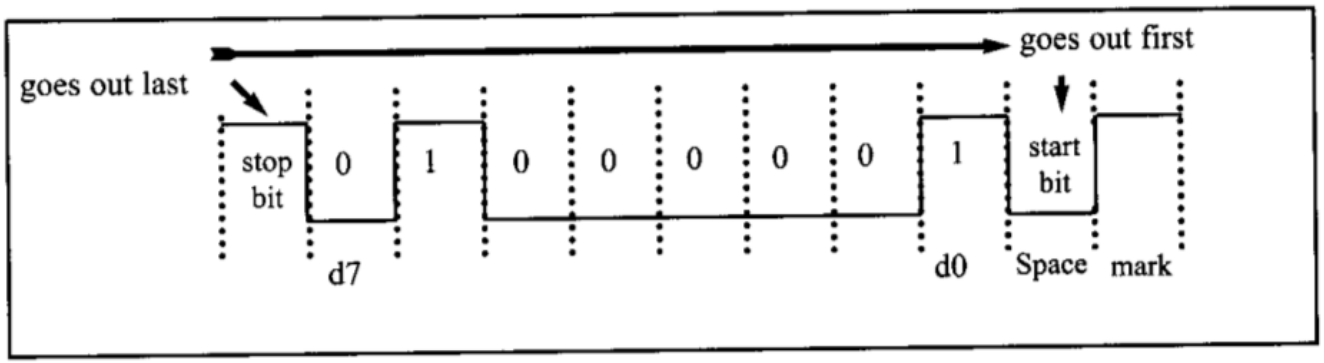

Framing of 'A'(0*x*41)

Data Transfer Rate

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  - for some coding system, bps == baud rate

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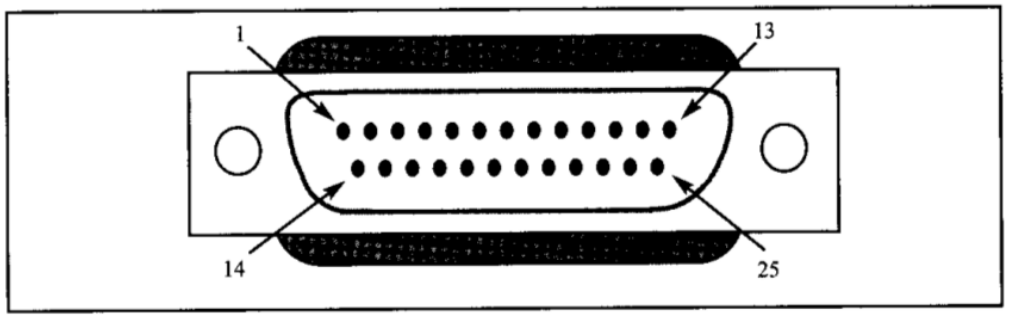
RS232 Standards

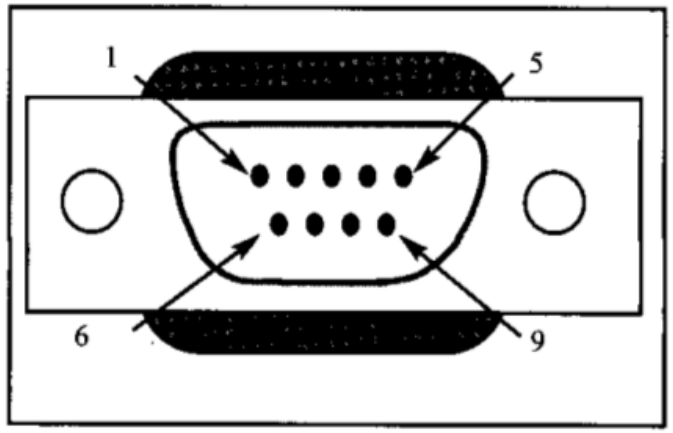
Continued



Original RS232 Connector DB-25

RS232 Standards

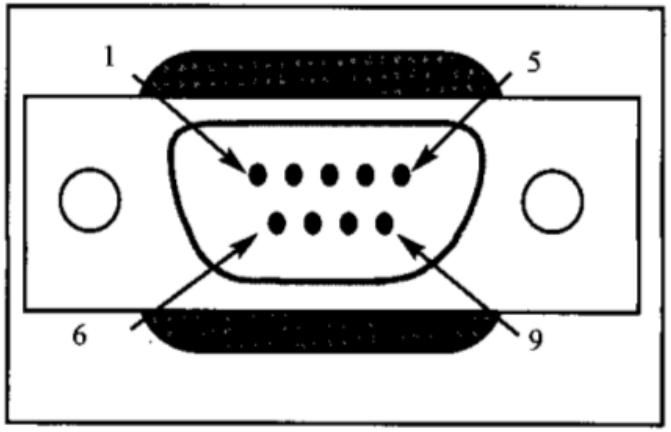
Continued



9-pin Connector for DB-9

RS232 Standards

Continued



9-pin Connector for DB-9

Pin	Description
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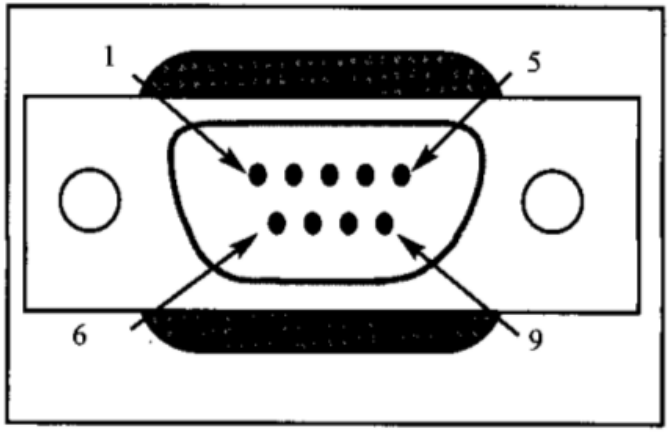
2	Received data (RxD)
3	Transmitted data (TxD)
4	Data terminal ready (DTR)
5	Signal ground (GND)
6	Data set ready (DSR)
7	Request to send (RTS)
8	Clear to send (CTS)
9	Ring indicator (RI)

RS232 Standards

Continued



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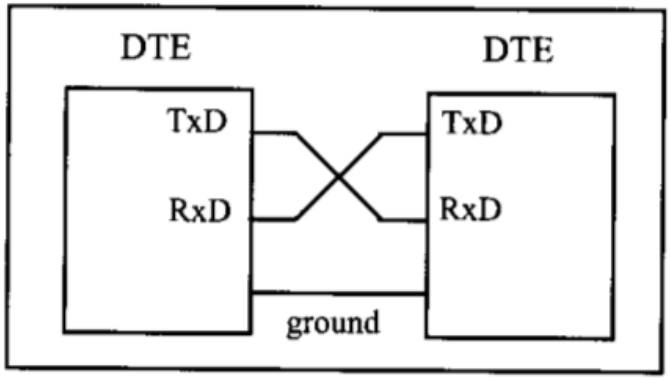

Reference

- The avr microcontroller & embedded system, *Chapter 11*
  - Muhammad Ali Mazidi
  - Sarmad Naimi
  - Sepehr Naimi