

Electronique numérique

Introduction aux composants
programmables : les
microcontrôleurs



ON7WR – 21 Octobre 2011 – ON4AI

Préliminaires

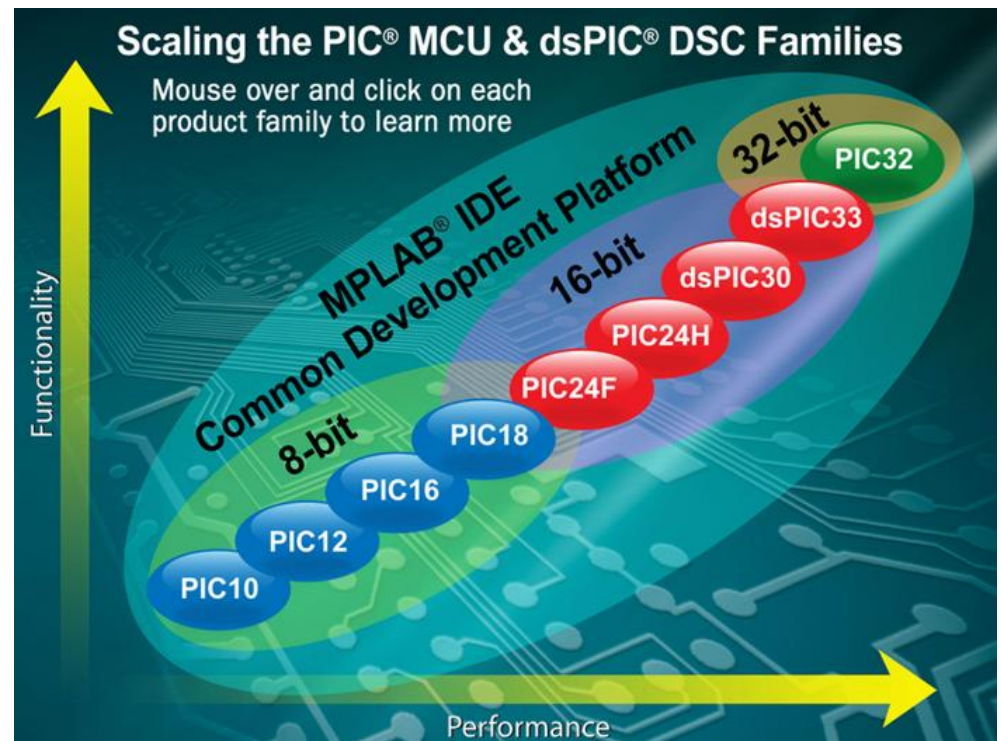
- Information >< expertise → Document plus que résumé
- Objectifs :
 - Introduction ;
 - Donner envie d'aller plus loin ;
 - Sources d'information ;
 - Trucs/Astuces pour démarrer ;
 - Programmation en C >< ASM (!).

Définitions

- Distinction entre μP et μC
 - μP : Processeur \rightarrow Bus d'adresse + Bus de données
 - μC : Processeur + RAM + ROM + I/O
- \rightarrow Microcontrôleurs PIC (Microchip)

Microcontrôleurs PIC

- 8 bits : « Standards », 16F et 18F
- 16 bits : 24F et dsPIC (Filtres numérique, DSP)
- 32 bits : Pic 32



PIC 18F...

- Intérêts :
 - Intégration : ADC/DAC, USB, I/O, ...
 - Oscillateur interne
 - Bus : SPI, I²C, CAN, Ethernet

PIC 18F ... Datasheet, le minimum

- Brochage : ICSP (In-Circuit Serial Programming)
 - 1 VPP
 - 2 VDD : +3.3/5 VDC
 - 3 GND : VSS
 - 4 PGD
 - 5 PGC
 - 6 PGM (autre méthode)

18-Pin PDIP, SOIC

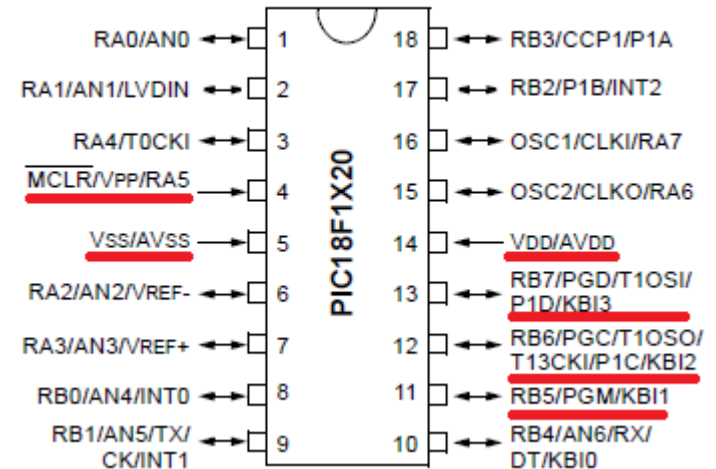
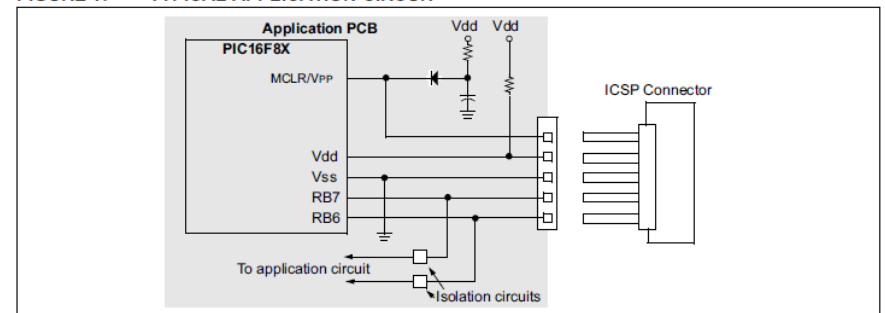


FIGURE 1: TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



PIC 18F ... Datasheet, le minimum

- Brochage : I/O
 - Port: ½ octet / 1 octet
 - Bits utilisables indépendamment
 - En entrée ou sortie

TABLE 10-1: PORTA FUNCTIONS

Name	Bit#	Buffer	Function
RA0/AN0	bit 0	ST	Input/output port pin or analog input.
RA1/AN1/LVDIN	bit 1	ST	Input/output port pin, analog input or Low-Voltage Detect input.
RA2/AN2/VREF-	bit 2	ST	Input/output port pin, analog input or VREF-.
RA3/AN3/VREF+	bit 3	ST	Input/output port pin, analog input or VREF+.
RA4/T0CKI	bit 4	ST	Input/output port pin or external clock input for Timer0. Output is open-drain type.
MCLR/VPP/RA5	bit 5	ST	Master Clear input or programming voltage input (if MCLR is enabled); input only port pin or programming voltage input (if MCLR is disabled).
OSC2/CLKO/RA6	bit 6	ST	OSC2, clock output or I/O pin.
OSC1/CLKI/RA7	bit 7	ST	OSC1, clock input or I/O pin.

TABLE 10-3: PORTB FUNCTIONS

Name	Bit#	Buffer	Function
RB0/AN4/INT0	bit 0	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽²⁾	Input/output port pin, analog input or external interrupt input 0.
RB1/AN5/TX/CK/INT1	bit 1	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽²⁾	Input/output port pin, analog input, Enhanced USART Asynchronous Transmit, Addressable USART Synchronous Clock or external interrupt input 1.
RB2/P1B/INT2	bit 2	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽²⁾	Input/output port pin or external interrupt input 2. Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB3/CCP1/P1A	bit 3	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽³⁾	Input/output port pin or Capture1 input/Compare1 output/PWM output. Internal software programmable weak pull-up.
RB4/AN6/RX/DT/KBI0	bit 4	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽⁴⁾	Input/output port pin (with interrupt-on-change), analog input, Enhanced USART Asynchronous Receive or Addressable USART Synchronous Data.
RB5/PGM/KBI1	bit 5	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽⁶⁾	Input/output port pin (with interrupt-on-change). Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Low-Voltage ICSP enable pin.
RB6/PGC/T1OSO/T13CKI/P1C/KBI2	bit 6	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ^(6,8)	Input/output port pin (with interrupt-on-change), Timer1/Timer3 clock input or Timer1 oscillator output. Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Serial programming clock.
RB7/PGD/T1OSI/P1D/KBI3	bit 7	TTL ⁽¹⁾ /ST ⁽⁶⁾	Input/output port pin (with interrupt-on-change) or Timer1 oscillator input. Internal software programmable weak pull-up. Serial programming data.

PIC 18F ... Datasheet, le minimum

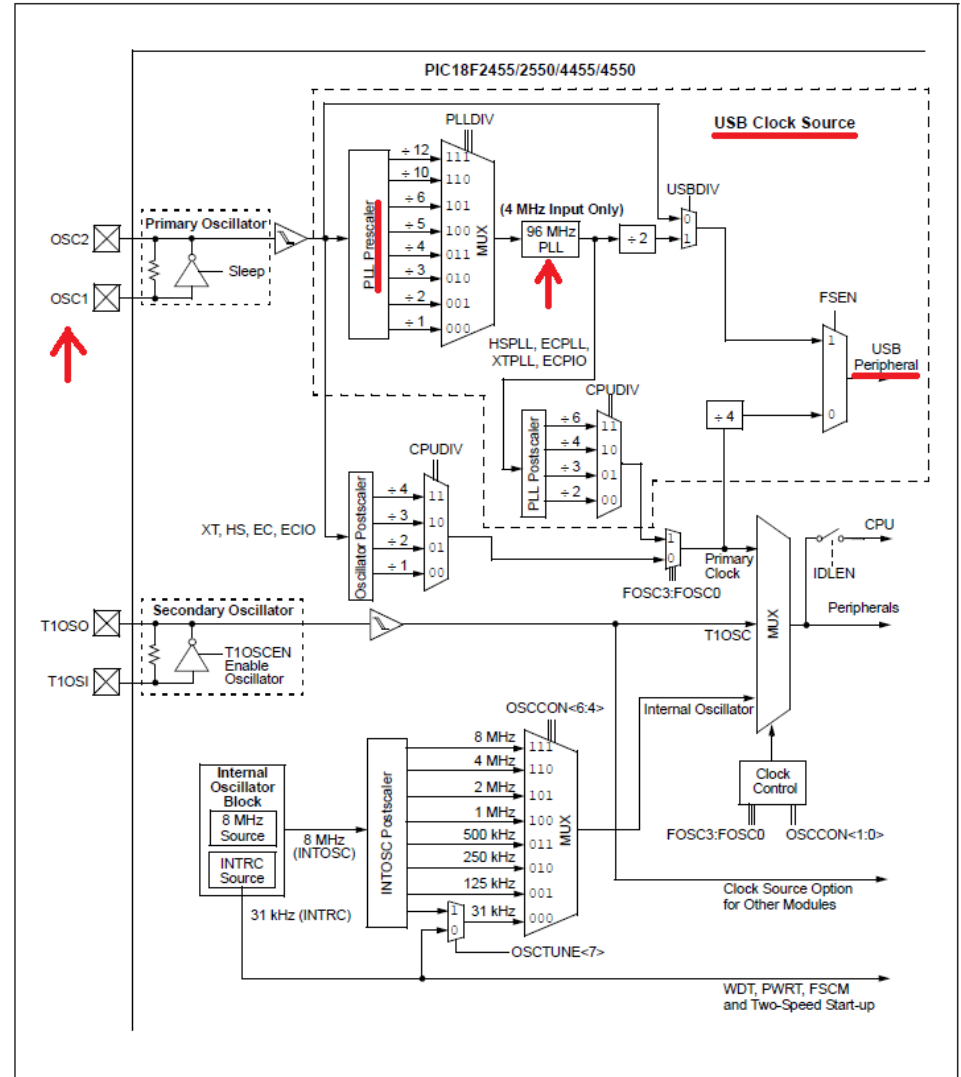
- Registres : deux types, « variables » internes et « configuration » du comportement du μC
 - Oscillateur : Interne, externe, vitesse ;
 - Timers ;
 - Interruptions ;
 - ...

PIC 18F ... datasheet, le minimum

- Schéma d'implantation interne : aide à la compréhension.

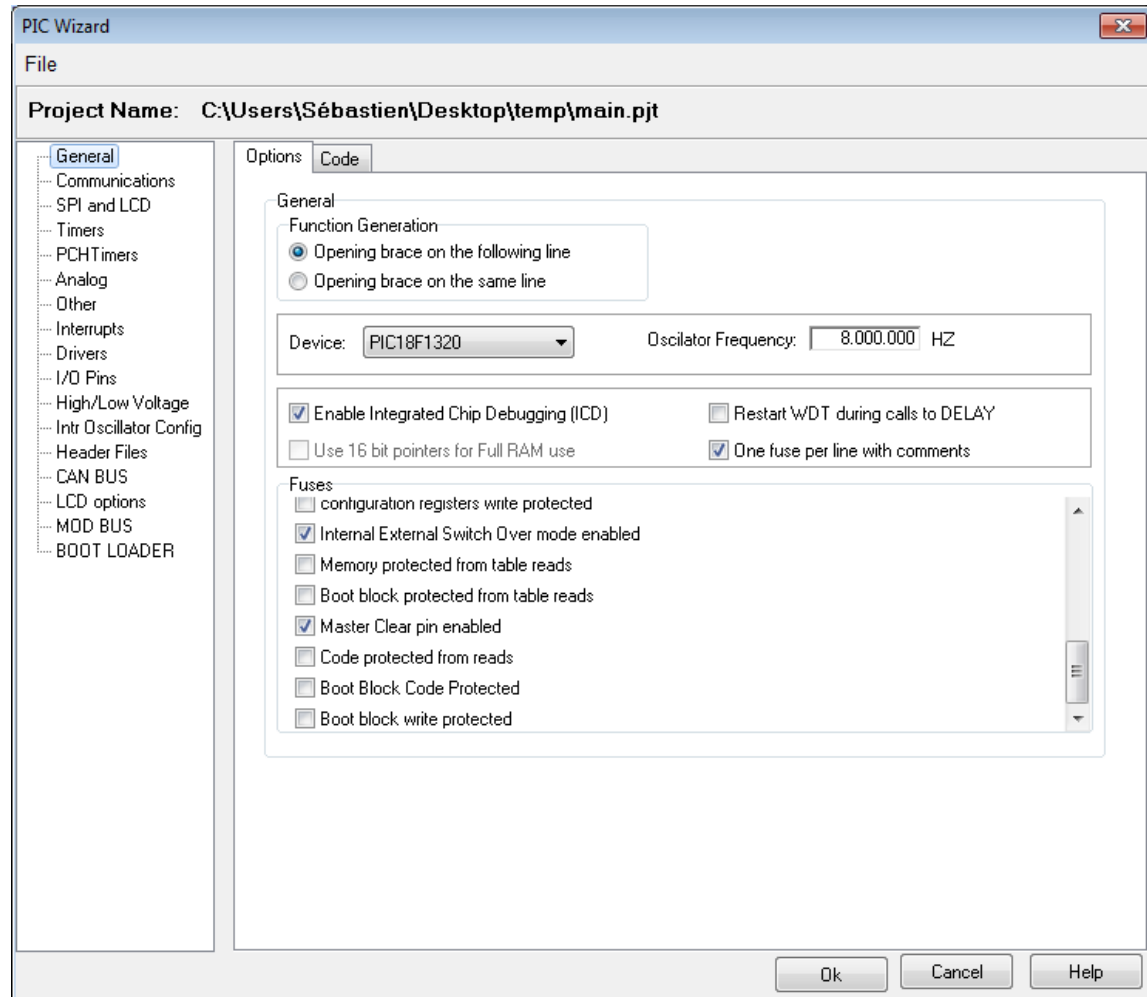
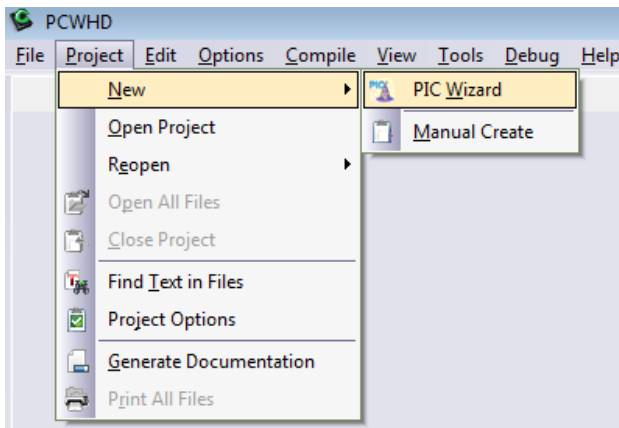
Ex. Valeur oscillateur pour USB? (18F2550)

FIGURE 2-1: PIC18F2455/2550/4455/4550 CLOCK DIAGRAM



Compilateur CCS C

- Les registres, notion de « fusible »: Astuce, PCW.EXE, Génération facilitée



Compilateur CCS C

- Fichier généré par PCW : « main.h »

```
#device ICD=TRUE
#device adc=16

#FUSES NOWDT           //No Watch Dog Timer
#FUSES WDT128          //Watch Dog Timer uses 1:128 Postscale
#FUSES INTRC           //Internal RC Osc
#FUSES FCMEN           //Fail-safe clock monitor enabled
#FUSES BROWNOUT        //Reset when brownout detected
#FUSES BORV27          //Brownout reset at 2.7V
#FUSES NOPUT           //No Power Up Timer
#FUSES NOCPD           //No EE protection
#FUSES STVREN          //Stack full/underflow will cause reset
#FUSES DEBUG           //Debug mode for use with ICD
#FUSES LVP             //Low Voltage Programming on B3(PIC16) or B5(PIC18)
#FUSES NOWRT           //Program memory not write protected
#FUSES NOWRTD          //Data EEPROM not write protected
#FUSES NOWRTC          //configuration not registers write protected
#FUSES IESO            //Internal External Switch Over mode enabled
#FUSES NOEBTR          //Memory not protected from table reads
#FUSES NOEBTRB         //Boot block not protected from table reads
#FUSES MCLR            //Master Clear pin enabled
#FUSES NOPROTECT       //Code not protected from reading
#FUSES NOCPB           //No Boot Block code protection
#FUSES NOWRTB          //Boot block not write protected

#use delay(clock=8000000)
```

Compilateur CCS C

- Fichier généré par PCW : « main.c »

```
#include "main.h"
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    setup_adc_ports(sAN4|sAN5|VSS_VDD);  
    setup_adc(ADC_OFF|ADC_TAD_MUL_0);  
    setup_wdt(WDT_OFF);  
    setup_timer_0(RTCC_INTERNAL);  
    setup_timer_1(T1_DISABLED);  
    setup_timer_2(T2_DISABLED,0,1);  
    setup_timer_3(T3_DISABLED|T3_DIV_BY_1);  
    setup_oscillator(OSC_8MHZ|OSC_INTRC);
```

```
    // TODO: USER CODE!!
```

```
}
```

Compilateur CCS C

- Instructions de base
 - Entrées et Sorties :
 - `output_high(PIN_xx);`
 - `output_low(PIN_xx);`
 - `Variable = Input(PIN_xx);`
 - Structures conditionnelles :
 - `If (condition) { instruction } else { instruction }`
 - `Switch (variable) {`
 - `case x : instructions`
 - `break;`
 - `case y : instructions`
 - `break;`
 - `default: instructions`
 - `break;`
- Boucles
 - `Do {`
 - `instruction`
 - `} while (condition);`
 - `For (conditions) {`
 - `instructions`
 - `};`
- Fonctions et Procédures
 - `Void nom (paramètres) {`
 - `instructions`
 - `}`
 - `Type nom (paramètres) {`
 - `instructions`
 - `}`

➔ Voir documentation du compilateur : « C compiler reference manual »

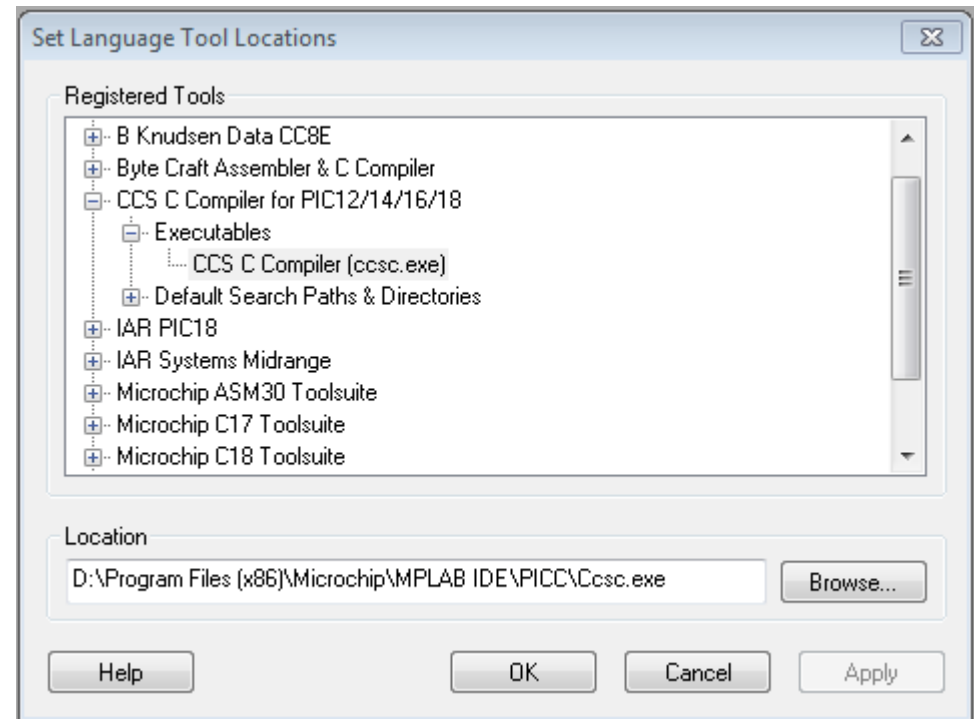
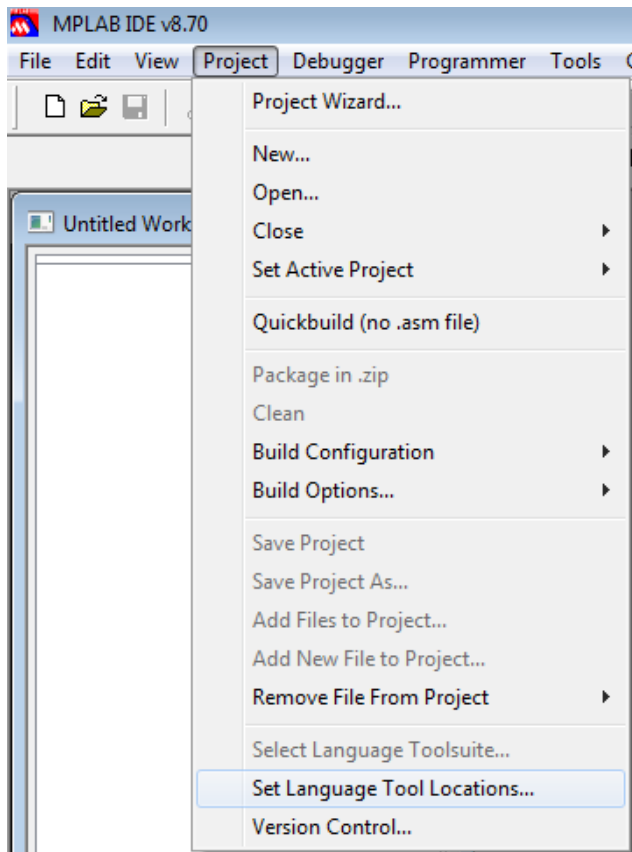
Programmateurs

- Pickit : Microchip. Version 2, +/- 33 euros TVAC chez Farnell
- ICD : Copie chinoise sur ebay, < 30 euros
- Home-Made : Internet



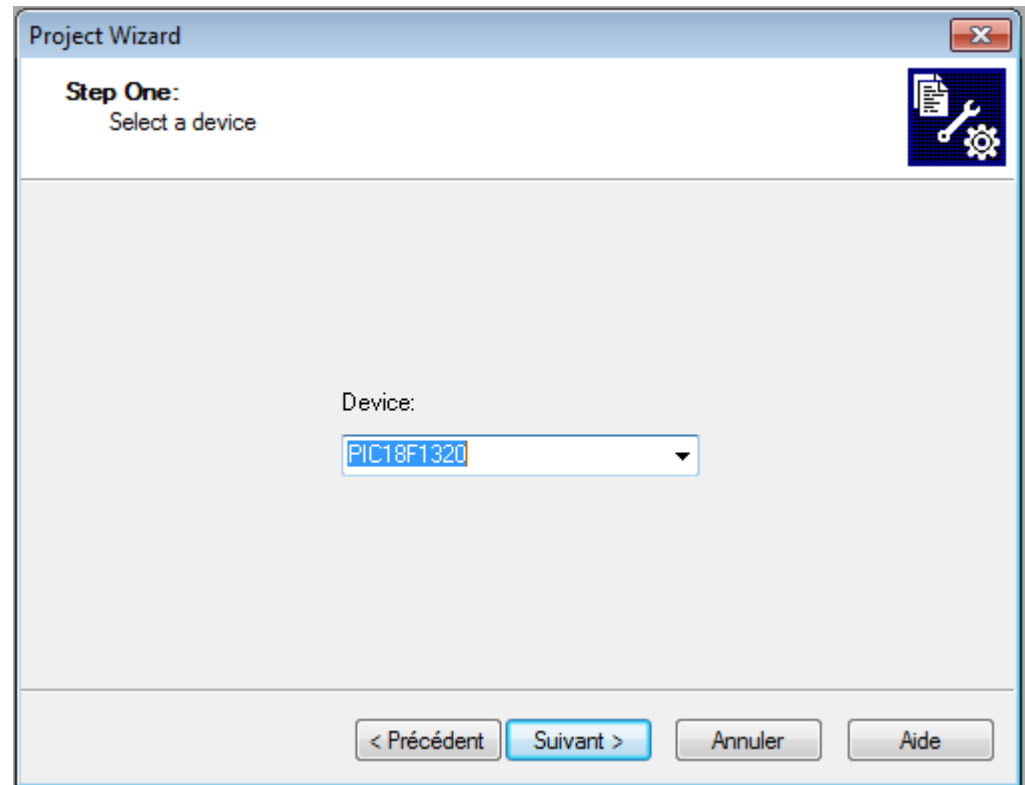
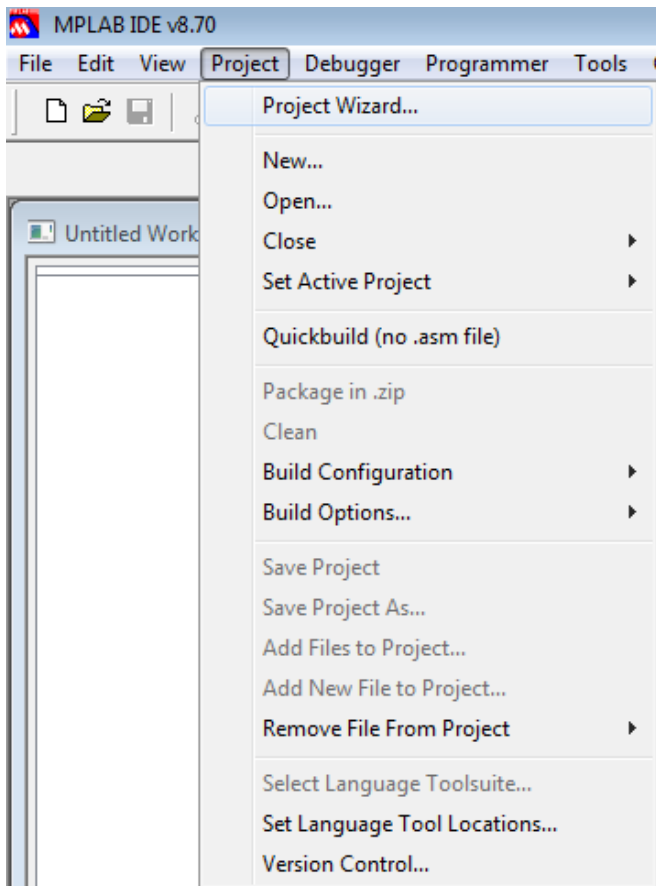
IDE, Mplab

- Configuration du compilateur

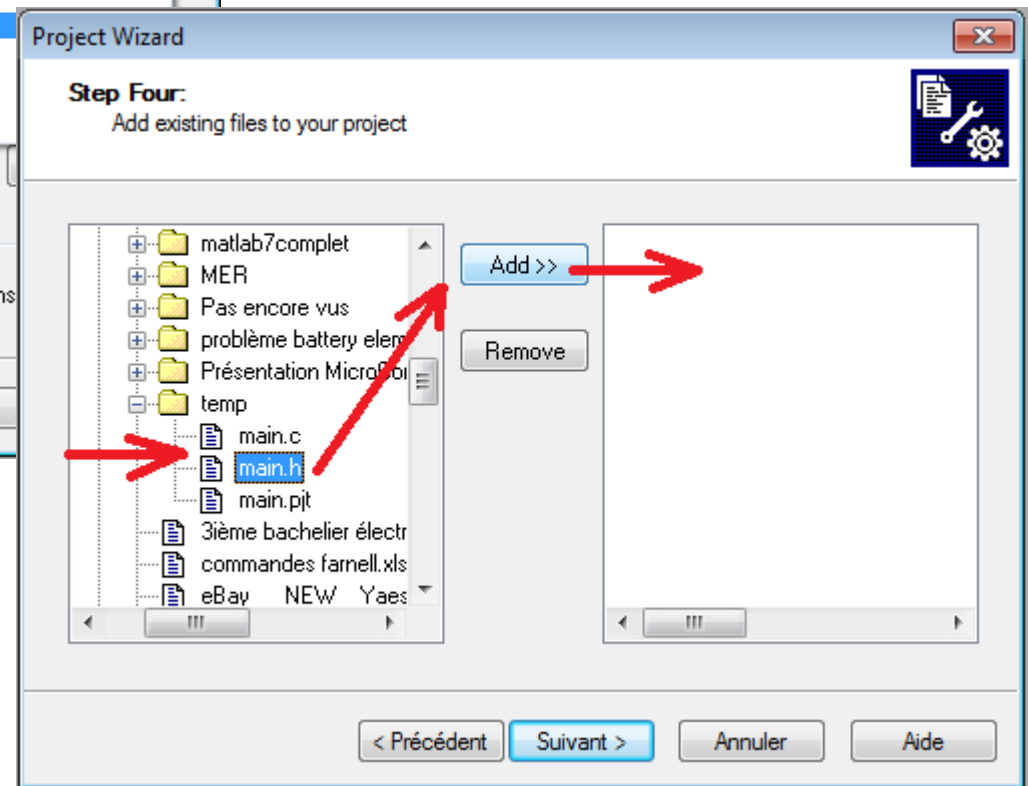
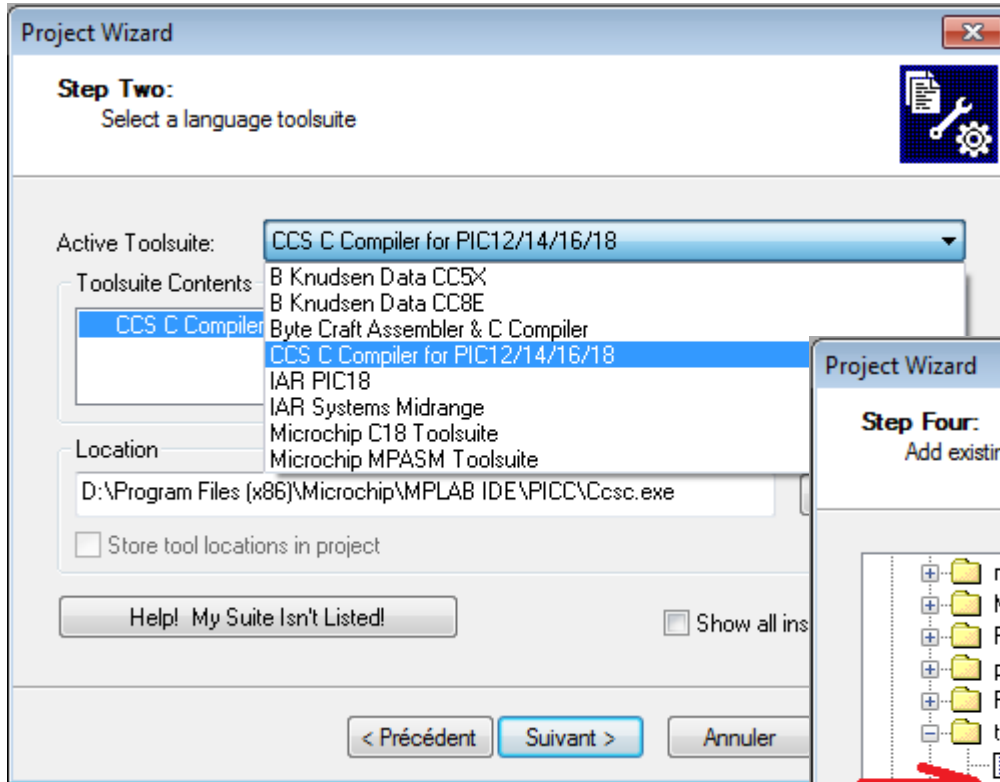


IDE, Mplab

- Nouveau projet

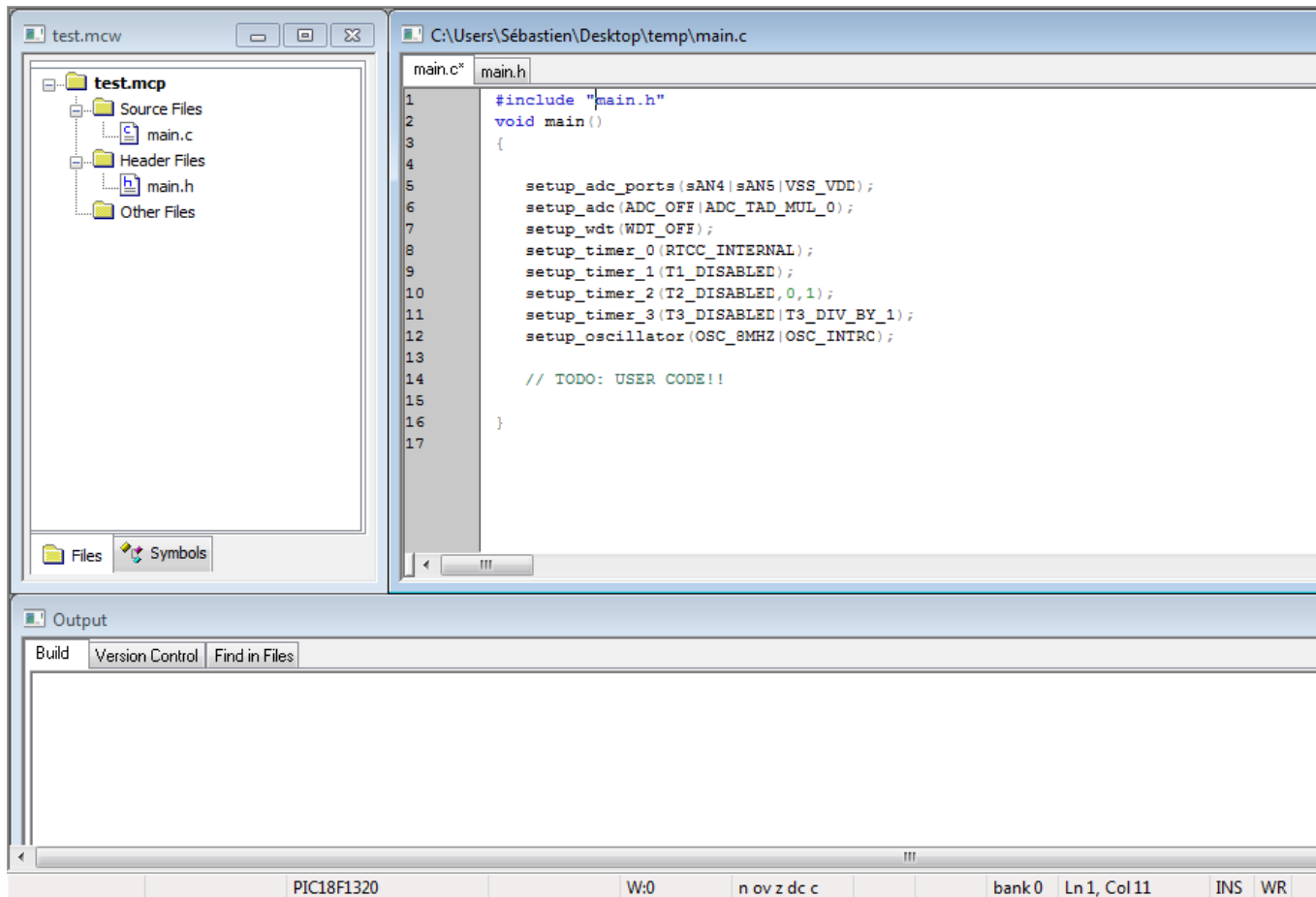


IDE, Mplab



IDE, Mplab

- Environnement



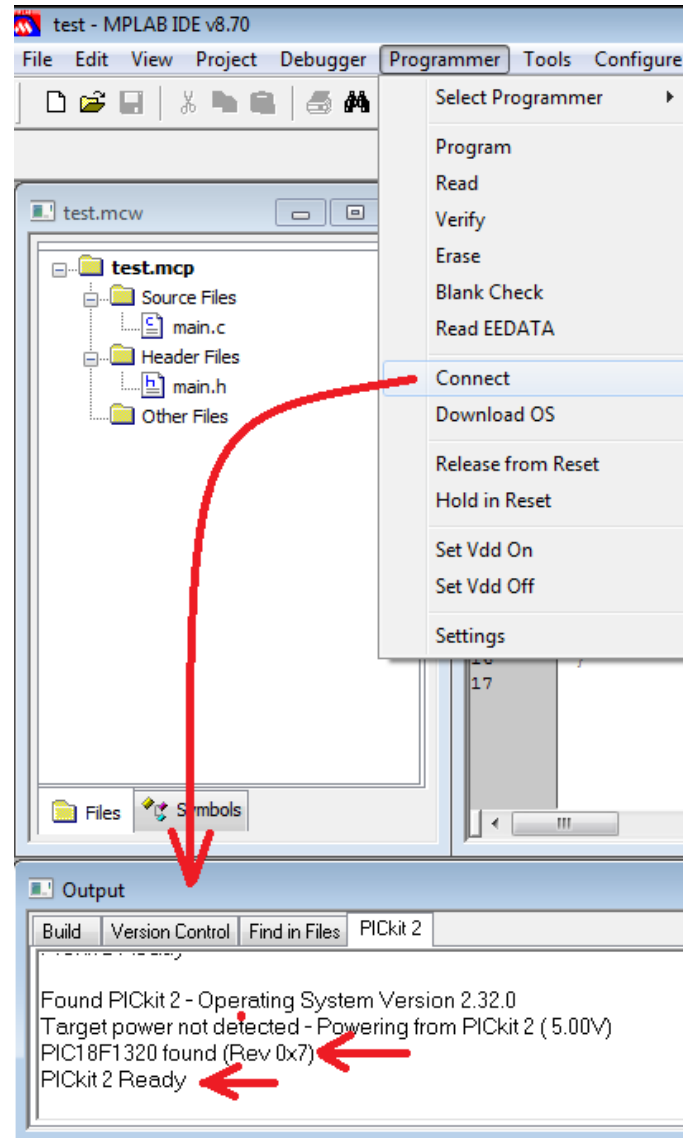
IDE, Mplab

- Programmation du μC

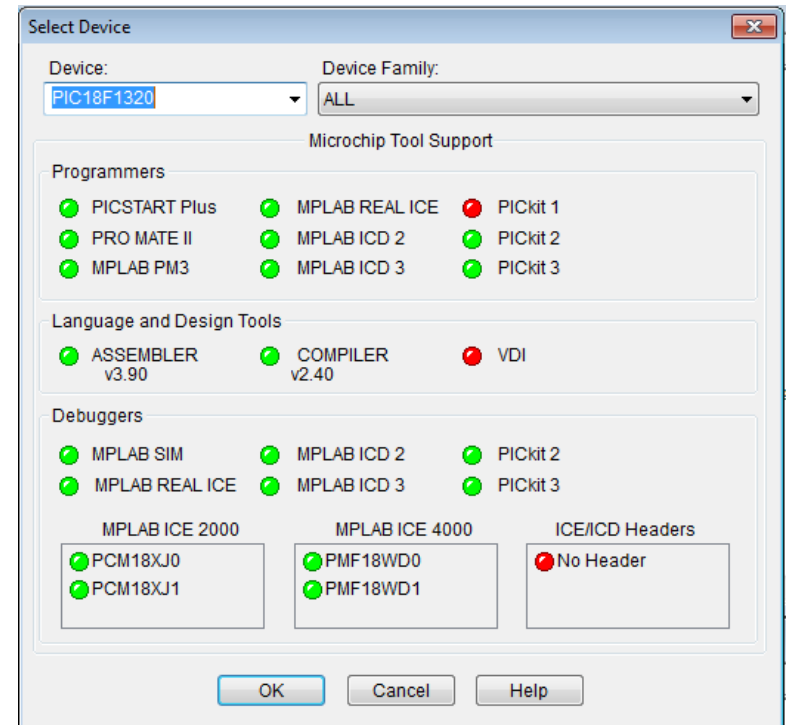
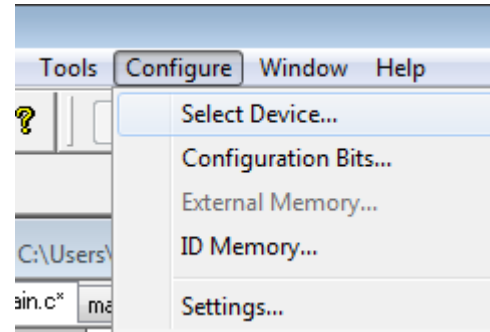
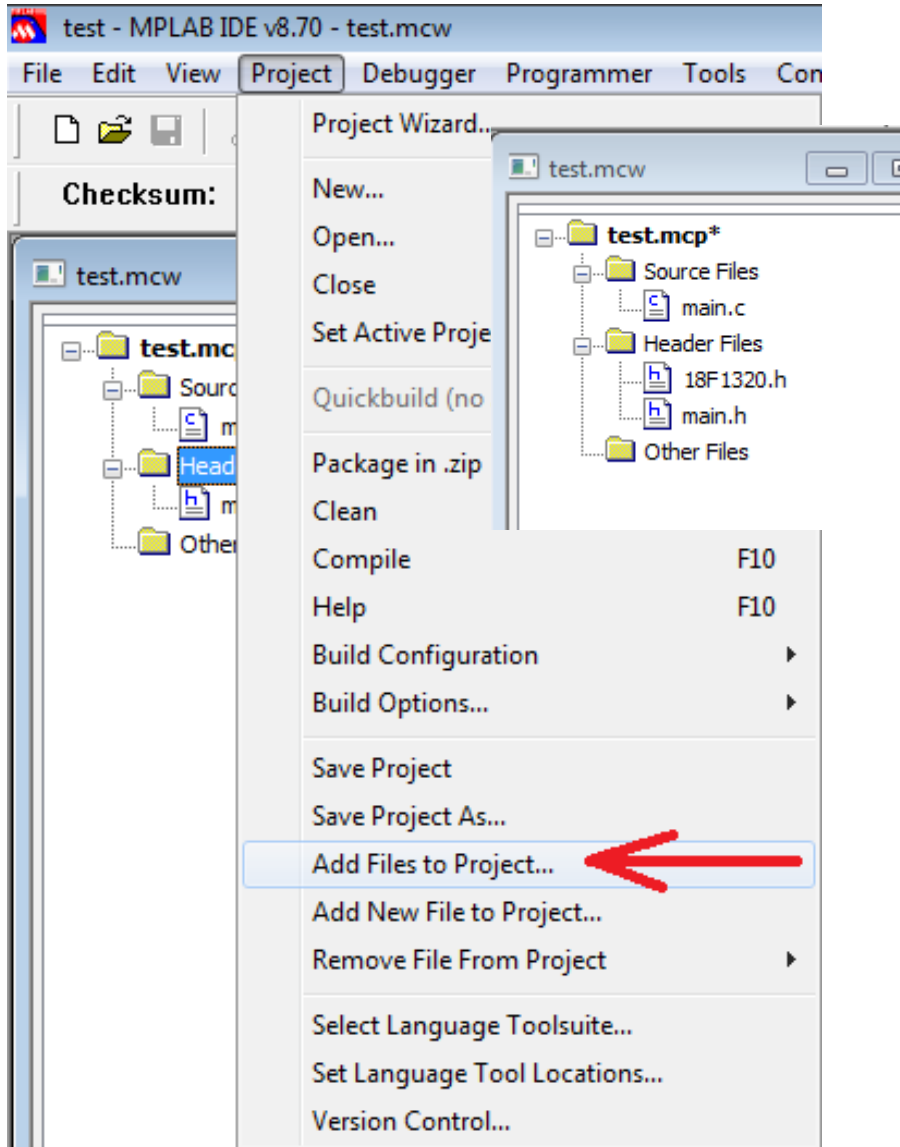
The screenshot shows the MPLAB IDE interface. The 'Programmer' menu is open, displaying a list of available programmers. A red arrow points to '6 PICKit 2', which is also selected with a checkmark. The 'Checksum: 0xe3eb' is displayed above the menu. Below the menu, the 'Output' window shows the following text:

```
Build | Version Control | Find in Files | PICKit 2
-----
Initializing PICKit 2 version 0.0.3.63
Found PICKit 2 - Operating System Version 2.32.0
Target power not detected - Powering from PICKit 2 ( 5.00V)
PKWarn0003: Unexpected device ID: Please verify that a PIC18F1320 is correctly installed in the application. (Expected ID = 0x7C0, ID Read = 0x0)
PICKit 2 Ready
```

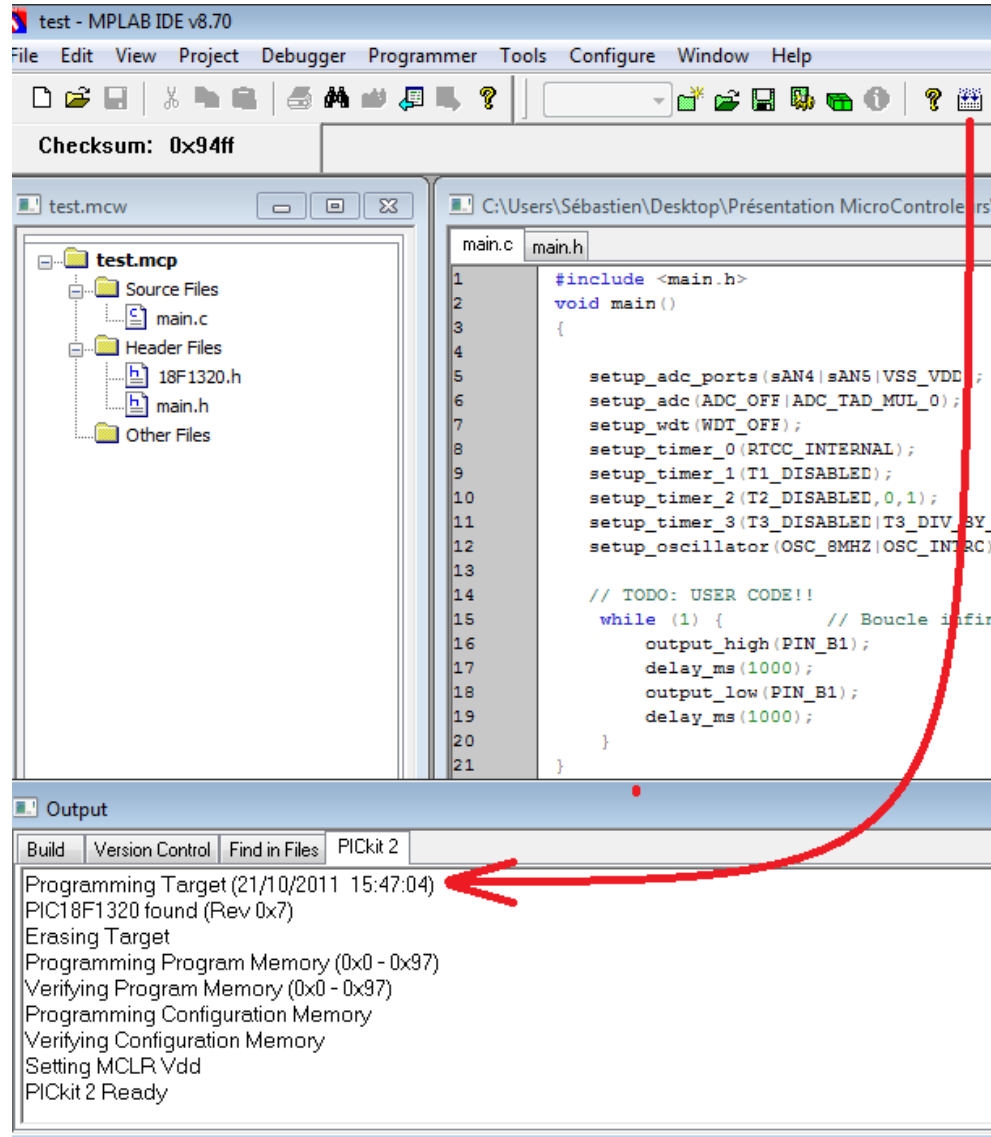
IDE, Mplab



IDE, Mplab



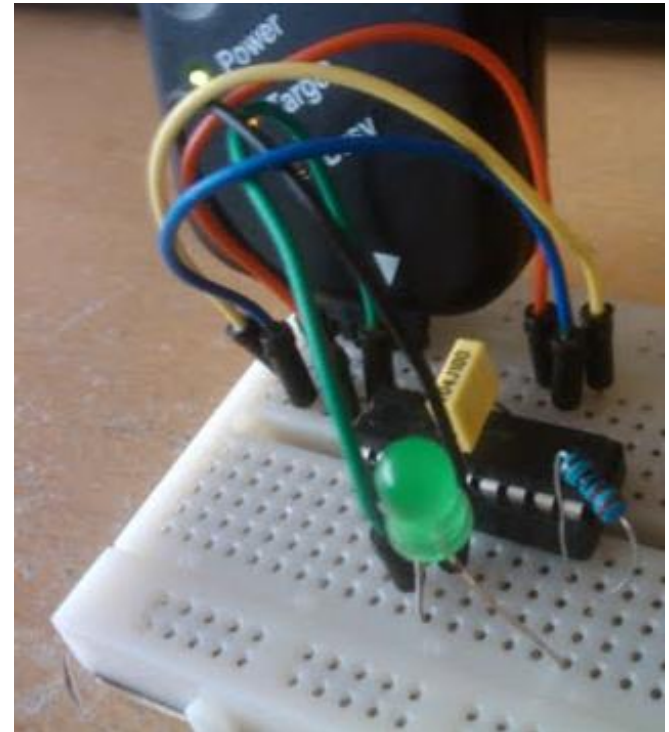
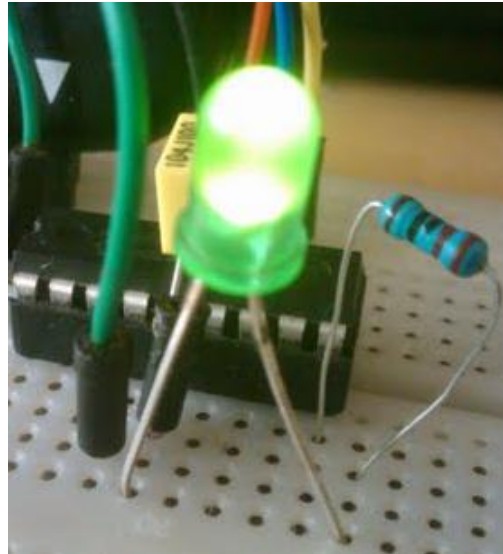
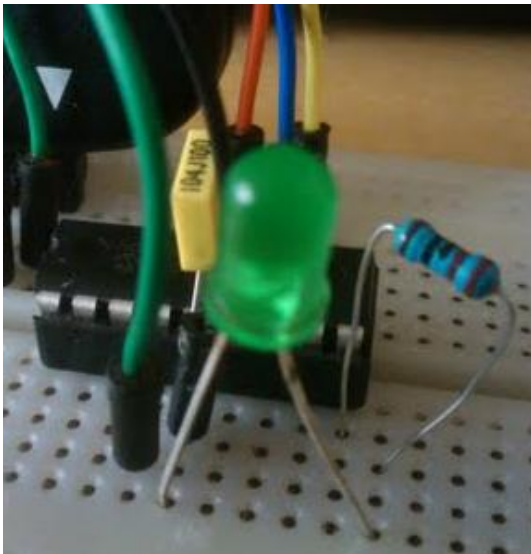
IDE, Mplab



Programme test

- LED clignottante

```
while (1) {           // Boucle infinie : Sans elle, le programme ne s'exécute qu'une seule fois
    output_high(PIN_B1);
    delay_ms(1000);
    output_low(PIN_B1);
    delay_ms(1000);
}
```



Aller plus loin avec les μC

- Interruptions
 - Timers : Déclenchement d'un sous-programme sur base temporelle ;
 - Interruptions externes : Déclenchement d'un sous-programme sur base d'un stimulus extérieur ;
- Bus : Communication entre CI / entre applications.
 - I²C
 - SPI
 - CAN
 - USB (18F2550 / 18F4550), émulation RS232 sur USB, p.ex.
 - Ethernet

Et donc, à quoi ça sert?

- CAN / CNA → Mesure/Source de tension/courant → Commande analogique
- Mesure/Source en tout ou rien → Commande numérique
- Modulation PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) → Variation de niveaux
- Bus de communications : Sondes de t° , hygrométrie, pression, ...

Exemple d'applications

- Jeu de lumière (Matrice RGB en 3D, vumètre)
- Mesure de courant et tension (Multimètre, Sondes analogiques, Coupleur bidirectionnel VHF/UHF)
- Perroquet HF, ISD1730 et bus SPI
- Régulation (Automates programmables)
- Commande de moteurs (Fraiseuse CNC, imprimantes, lecteurs DVD)
- Afficheurs LCD
- Interfaçage informatique (USB, Ethernet, RS232)
- Etc.

En savoir plus...

- Algorithmique, informatique générale
- Manuel CCS C
- Datasheets
- Thomas Floyd « Systèmes numériques »
- John Catsoulis « Embedded hardware »
- Vincent Lemieux « L'USB pour tous »
- Xavier Fenard « Le bus USB, guide du concepteur »