



Übung Echtzeitsysteme WS 2013 / 2014 Atmel AVR

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Exercise 0 Pin change interrupts

In the following exercise we want to use interrupts on the ATMega168. The commands sei() globally activate interrupts and cli() globally deactivate them.

- Read Chapter 13 in the ATmega168 manual and try to find out what the registers PCICR and PCMSKO are for.
- Use the skeleton code provided on our website and try to set PCICR so that any change on the pins of PORTB triggers an interrupt. Pins PB6 and PB7 are already in use, so we can't use them mask them using PCMSKO.
- Ues the switches on the STK500 to test your code.





Exercise 1 Timer interrupts

The ATMega168 has various interrupts - you can read about them in the manual. We are especially interested in timer interrupts as described in chapter 15 in the manual. Our goal is that we make use of the internal counter in the AVR and that a interrupt is getting executed if a certain value of the internal counter is reached. Interrupts are then getting triggered in exactly timed distances. This mode of operation is described in section 15.7.2.

- Find out why TCCROA must be set to 1 << WGM01.
- What do the lower 3 bits of register TCCROB control. What prescaler is used in the code? Have look at figure 15-9 in the manual. Our AVR is running with 16 MHz and this clock is also used as input for the prescaler. What is the clock for the counter control logic?
- What value is necessary in the OCROA register so that our interrupt is triggered every 1 ms.
 You need to subtract one from this value in order to get exact timings. Write the value in OCROA.
- What is the benefit of using interrupts instead of delay routines? Can you guarantee exact timings with delays?

The flow of some interesting settings and registers is shown in the figure below, which can also be found in the manual.

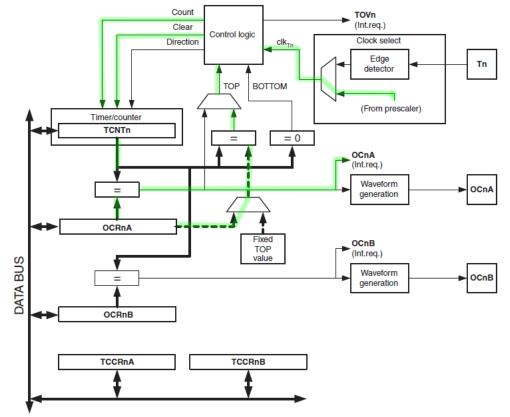


Figure 15-1. 8-bit timer/counter block diagram.