Course Overview

URL: http://www.ee.nmt.edu/~erives/classes.php

Texts:

- Class Notes
- Freescale Databooks on the MC9S12
- **The HCS12/9S12: An Introduction to Software and Interfacing, 2nd Edition** by Han-Way Huang

Grading:

- 10%: Homework
- 10%: Quizzes (given regularly every Friday)
- 45%: Three midterms exams
- 10%: Final exam
- 25%: Laboratory grade

Late work will have a 25% penalty. Need to pass the Laboratory to be able to pass the course.

- Introduction to the MC9S12 Microcontroller

- Binary and Hexadecimal Numbers

- Assembly Language Programming

- C Language Programming

- Introduction to MC9S12 Internal Peripherals
  - The MC9S12 Timer Subsystem
  - Interrupts using the Timer Subsystem
  - The MC9S12 Pulse Width Modulator Subsystem

- The MC9S12 Expanded Mode
  - Address and Data Buses and Timing
  - Adding Memory and External Peripherals
  - Interfacing to the MC9S12

- More MC9S12 Internal Peripherals
  - The A/D Converter Subsystem
  - The Serial Peripheral Interface
  - The Serial Communications Interface

- Using the MC9S12 in a Control Application

Lab Overview

- The lab meets Monday and Tuesdays afternoons. **No labs this week**.

- Lab handouts will be posted starting the following week.

- The 9S12 evaluation kits will be passed out in lab next week.

- You need to bring a bound lab notebook to the first lab.

- There will be a prelab for each lab. This must be done and turned in at the start of your lab section. The lab TA will verify that you have completed the prelab.

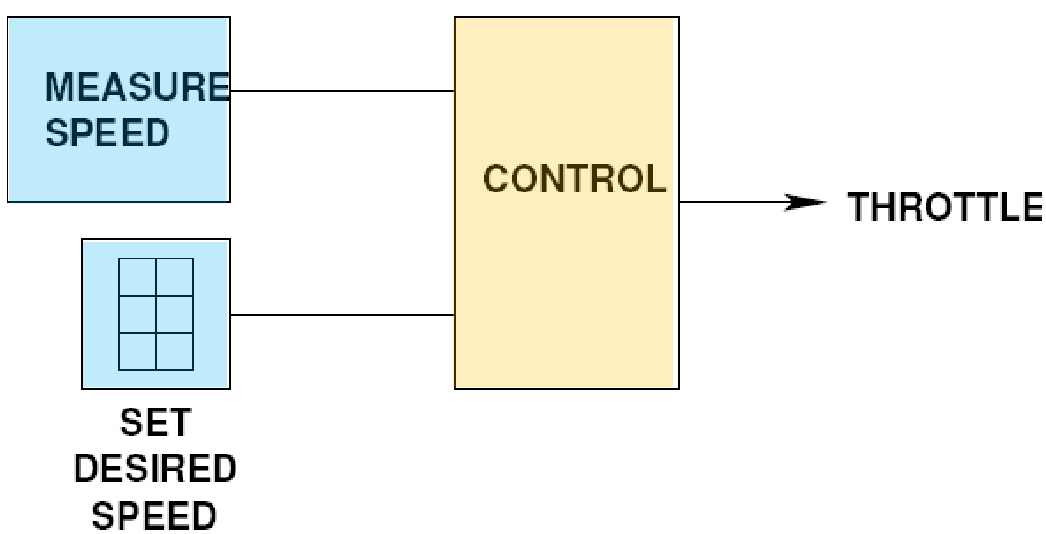
- Be prepared to answer questions about the pre-lab when you come to lab.

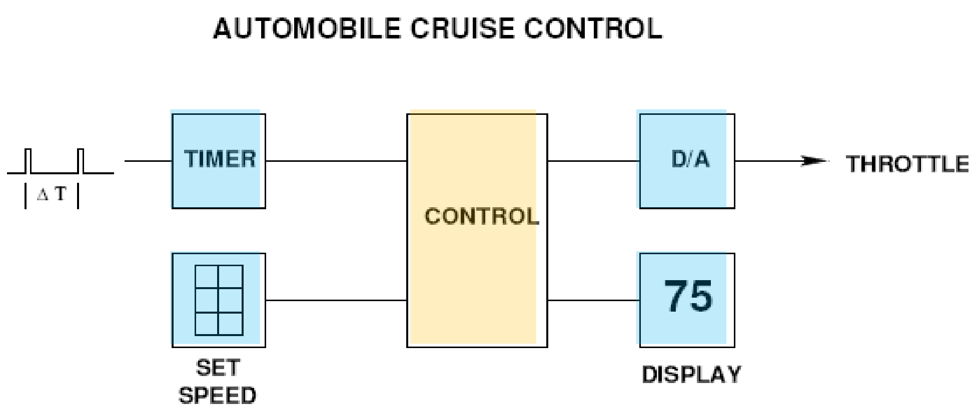
- If you do not complete the prelab before coming to lab, you will lose a high percentage of the points for that lab.

- **Introduction to Microprocessors and Microcontrollers.**

  - Course Overview
  - Cruise Control Block Diagrams and Flowchart
  - Block Diagrams of Simple Microprocessor and Microcontroller
  - Harvard architecture and Princeton architecture microprocessor block diagrams
  - Memory map for a Princeton architecture microprocessor

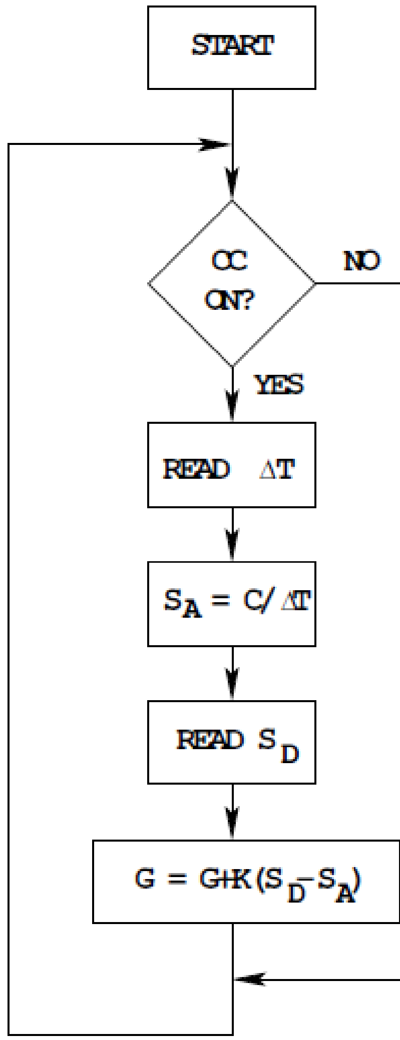
AUTOMOBILE CRUISE CONTROL



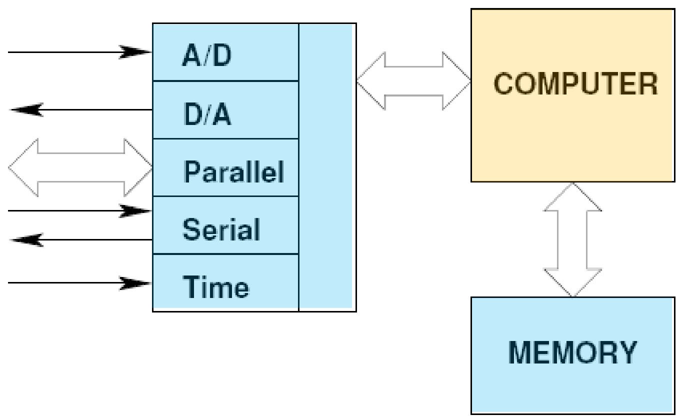


ΔT = time for one revolution of wheel.

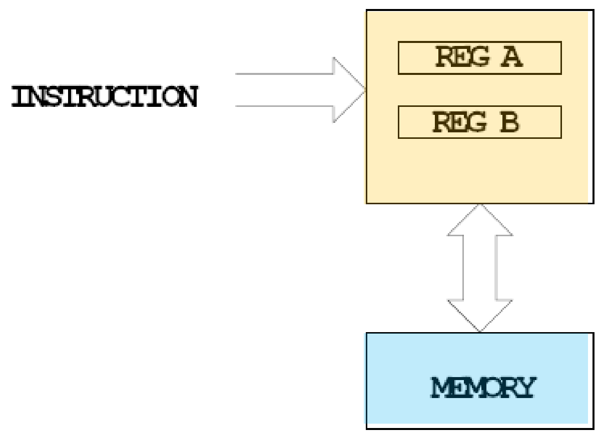
Speed = **C/ΔT**, where C is the circumference of the wheel


START
CC ON?
NO
READ MANUAL THROTTLE
YES
READ ΔT
G = MT
S_A = C/ΔT
READ S_D
G = G+K(S_D – S_A)

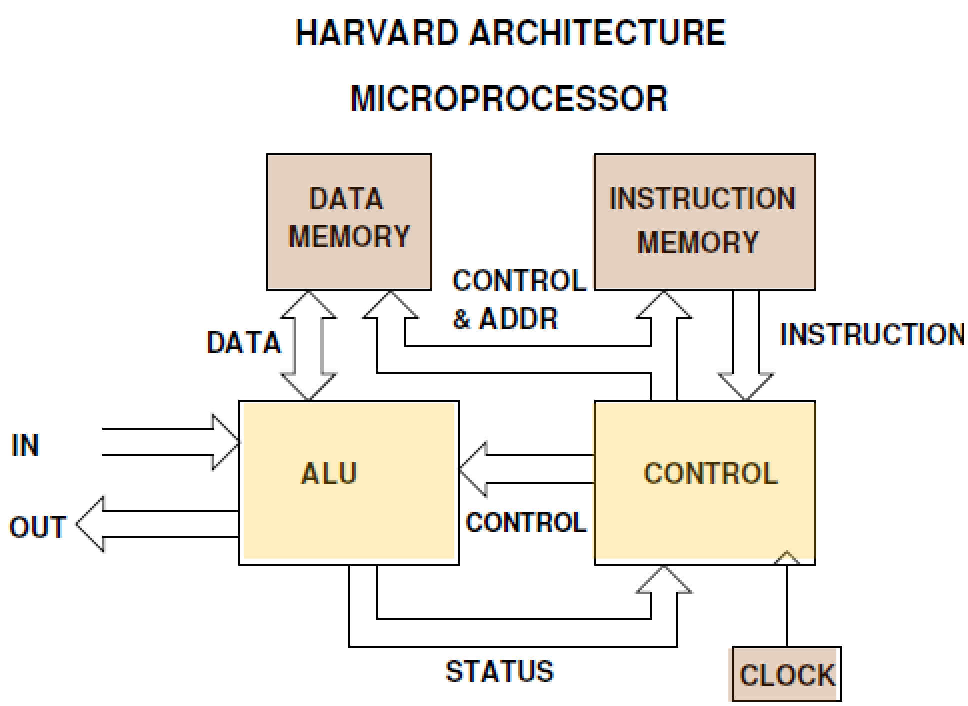
MICROCONTROLLER

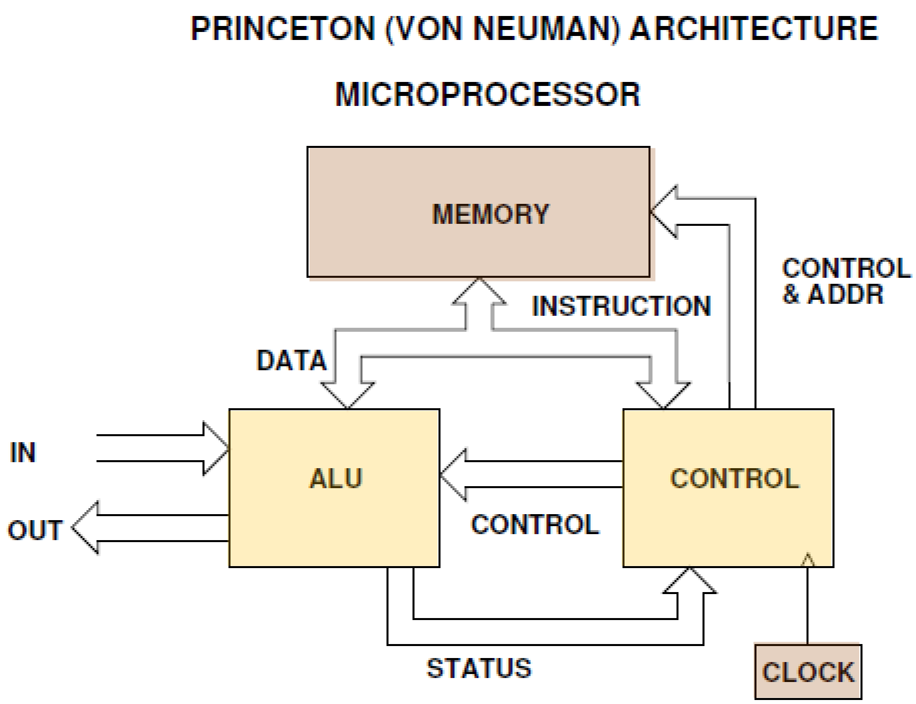


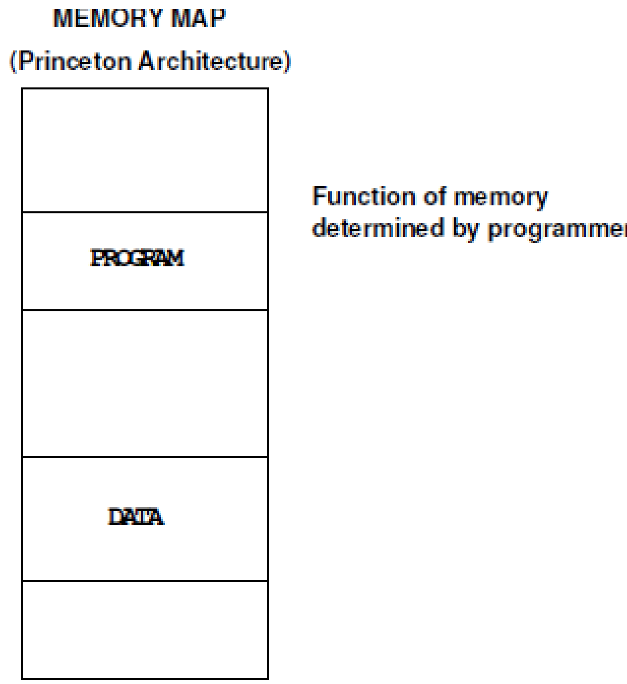
SIMPLE MICROPROCESSOR

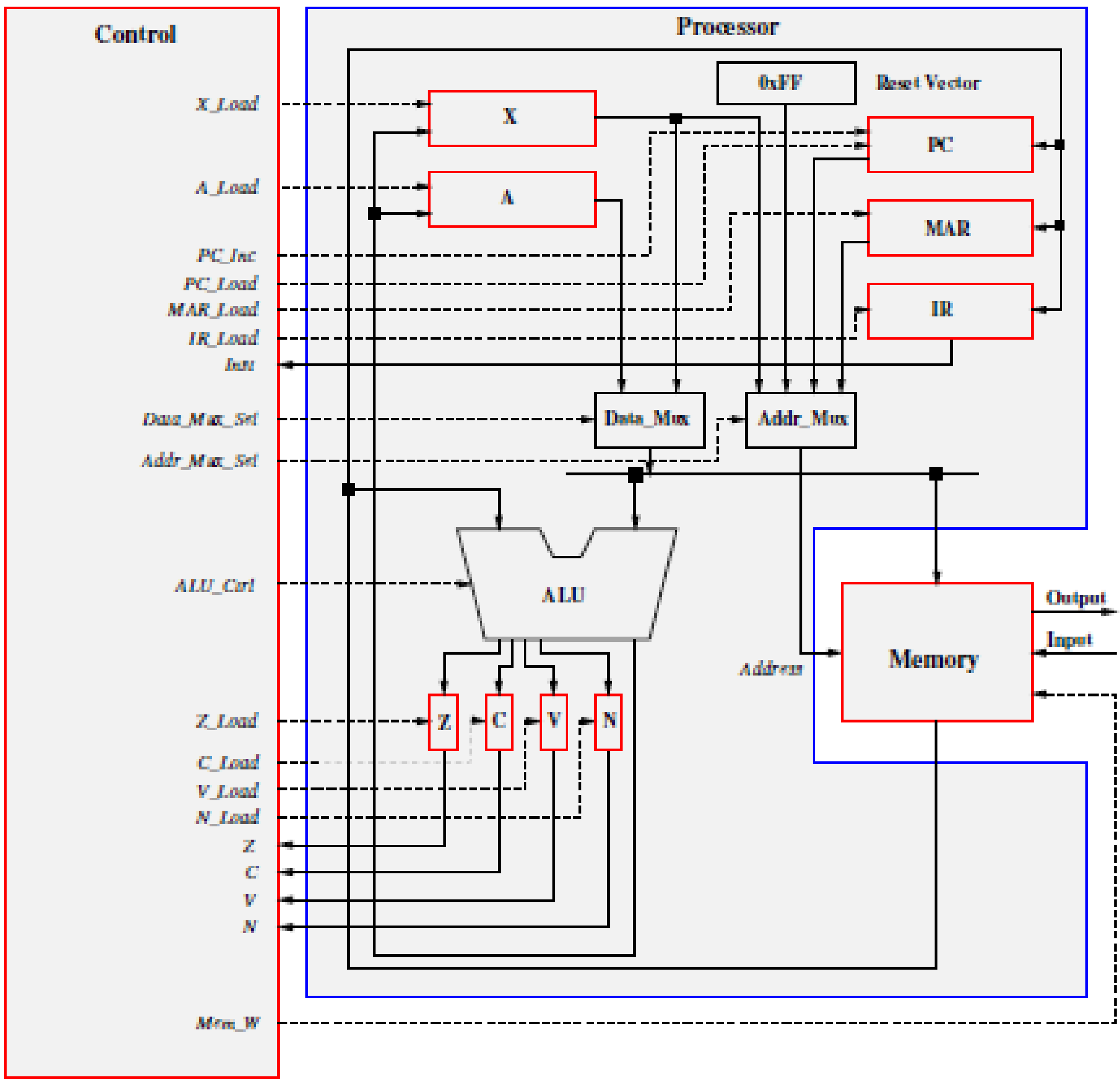


INSTRUCTION	ACTION
18 06	(A) + (B) $\Rightarrow$ A
87	0 $\Rightarrow$ A
5A 05	(A) $\Rightarrow$ Address 5




PRINCETON (VON NEUMAN) ARCHITECTURE
MICROPROCESSOR
MEMORY
INSTRUCTION
CONTROL
& ADDR
DATA
IN
ALU
CONTROL
OUT
CONTROL
STATUS
CLOCK


MEMORY MAP
(Princeton Architecture)
PROGRAM
DATA
Function of memory
determined by programme


Control
X_Load
A_Load
PC_Inc
PC_Load
MAR_Load
IR_Load
Init
Data_Mux_Sel
Addr_Mux_Sel
ALU_Ctrl
Z_Load
C_Load
V_Load
N_Load
Z
C
V
N
Mem_W
Processor
0xFF
Reset Vector
X
A
PC
MAR
IR
Data_Mux
Addr_Mux
ALU
Z
C
V
N
Address
Memory
Output
Input

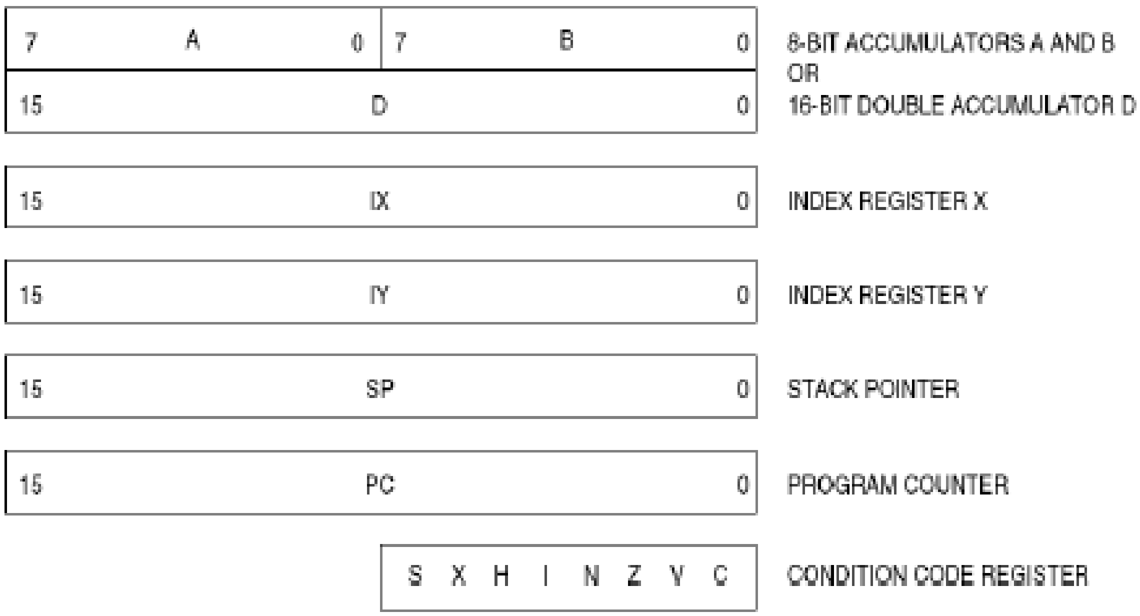


Figure 2-1. Programming Model

Binary	Hex	Decimal
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
…	…	…
1010	A	10
1011	B	11
1100	C	12
1101	D	13
1110	E	14
1111	F	15

Convert Binary to Decimal

1111011_2

$1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$

$1 \times 64 + 1 \times 32 + 1 \times 16 + 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$

123_{10}

Convert Hex to Decimal

$82D6_{16}$

$8 \times 16^3 + 2 \times 16^2 + 13 \times 16^1 + 6 \times 16^0$

$8 \times 4096 + 2 \times 256 + 13 \times 16 + 6 \times 1$

33494_{10}