A Tutorial Guide to Programming PIC18, PIC24 and ATmega Microcontrollers with FlashForth.  
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Abstract
Modern microcontrollers provide an amazingly diverse selection of hardware peripherals, all within a single chip. One needs to provide a small amount of supporting hardware to power the chip and connect its peripheral devices to the signals of interest and, when powered up, these devices need to be configured and monitored by a suitable firmware program.

These notes focus on programming the 28-pin PIC18F26K22 microcontroller and its 40-pin PIC18F46K22 sibling, the 16-bit PIC24FV32KA302 and the 8-bit AVR ATmega328P. These microcontrollers are all available in plastic DIP packages, can be run from a 5 volt supply, and can be built into very simple prototype hardware.

A number of example programs, in the Forth language, are provided to illustrate the use of some of each microcontroller’s peripheral devices. The examples cover the very simple “flash a LED” exercise through to driving a character-based LCD via its 4-bit parallel interface. Communication with SPI and I²C devices is also covered, with a common set of words being used to abstract away the differences between microcontrollers in terms of detailed bits and registers.
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1 A selection of microcontrollers

Over the past couple of decades, microcontrollers have evolved to be cheap, powerful computing devices that even Mechanical Engineers can use in building bespoke instrumentation for their research laboratories. Typical tasks include monitoring of analog signals, sensing pulses and providing timing signals. Of course these things could be done with a modern personal computer connected via USB to a commercial data acquisition and signal processing system but there are many situations where the small, dedicated microcontroller, requiring just a few milliamps of current, performs the task admirably and at low cost.

Modern microcontrollers provide an amazingly diverse selection of hardware peripherals, all within a single chip. One needs to provide a small amount of supporting hardware to power the chip and connect its peripheral devices to the signals of interest and, when powered up, these devices need to be configured and monitored by a suitable firmware program. These following sections provide an introduction to the details of doing this with an 8-bit Microchip PIC18F26K22 or PIC18F46K22 microcontroller, a 16-bit Microchip PIC24FV32KA302 microcontroller and an 8-bit Atmel ATmega328P microcontroller, all programmed with the FlashForth version 5 interpreter [1].

Within each family of Microchip or Atmel microcontrollers, the individual microcontroller units (MCUs) all have the same core, i.e. same instruction set and memory organisation. Your selection of which MCU to actually use in your project can be based on a couple of considerations. If you are on a tight budget and will be making many units, choose an MCU with just enough functionality, however, if convenience of development is more important, choose one with “bells and whistles”. For this tutorial guide, we will value convenience and so will work with microcontrollers that have:

- a nice selection of features, including a serial port, several timers and an analog-to-digital converter. See the feature list and the block diagram of the PIC18F26K22 and PIC18F46K22 MCUs on the following pages.

- a 28-pin narrow or 40-pin DIL package, which is convenient for prototyping and has enough I/O pins to play without needing very careful planning.

- an ability to work as 3.3V or 5V systems.

- a pinout as shown at the start of the datasheets (books) [2, 3, 4]. You will be reading the pages of these books over and over but we include the following couple of pages from the PIC18F22K26/PIC18F46K22 datasheet to give an overview.

- an internal arrangement that is built around an 8-bit or 16-bit data bus.

- the “Harvard architecture” with separate paths and storage areas for program instructions and data.

We won’t worry too much about the details of the general-purpose registers, the internal static RAM or the machine instruction set because we will let the FlashForth interpreter handle most of the details, however, memory layout, especially the I/O memory layout is important for us as programmers. The peripheral devices, which are used to interface with the real world, are controlled and accessed via registers in the data-memory space.
High-Performance RISC CPU:
- C Compiler Optimized Architecture:
  - Optional extended instruction set designed to optimize re-entrant code
- Up to 1024 Bytes Data EEPROM
- Up to 64 Kbytes Linear Program Memory Addressing
- Up to 3896 Bytes Linear Data Memory Addressing
- Up to 16 MIPS Operation
- 16-bit Wide Instructions, 8-bit Wide Data Path
- Priority Levels for Interrupts
- 31-Level, Software Accessible Hardware Stack
- 8 x 8 Single-Cycle Hardware Multiplier

Flexible Oscillator Structure:
- Precision 16 MHz Internal Oscillator Block:
  - Factory calibrated to ± 1%
  - Selectable frequencies, 31 kHz to 16 MHz
  - 64 MHz performance available using PLL — no external components required
- Four Crystal modes up to 64 MHz
- Two External Clock modes up to 64 MHz
- 4X Phase Lock Loop (PLL)
- Secondary Oscillator using Timer1 @ 32 kHz
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor:
  - Allows for safe shutdown if peripheral clock stops
  - Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up

Analog Features:
- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) module:
  - 10-bit resolution, up to 30 external channels
  - Auto-acquisition capability
  - Conversion available during Sleep
  - Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR) channel
  - Independent input multiplexing
- Analog Comparator module:
  - Two rail-to-rail analog comparators
  - Independent input multiplexing
- Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) module:
  - Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR) with 1.024V, 2.048V and 4.096V output levels
  - 5-bit rail-to-rail resistive DAC with positive and negative reference selection
- Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU) module:
  - Supports capacitive touch sensing for touch screens and capacitive switches

Extreme Low-Power Management
PIC18(L)F2X/4XK22 with XLP:
- Sleep mode: 20 nA, typical
- Watchdog Timer: 300 nA, typical
- Timer1 Oscillator: 800 nA @ 32 kHz
- Peripheral Module Disable

Special Microcontroller Features:
- 2.3V to 5.5V Operation – PIC18FXK22 devices
- 1.8V to 3.6V Operation – PIC18LFXXK22 devices
- Self-Programmable under Software Control
- High/Low-Voltage Detection (HLVD) module:
  - Programmable 16-Level
  - Interrupt on High/Low-Voltage Detection
- Programmable Brown-out Reset (BOR):
  - With software enable option
  - Configurable shutdown in Sleep
- Extended Watchdog Timer (WDT):
  - Programmable period from 4 ms to 131s
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™):
  - Single-Supply 3V
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD)

Peripheral Highlights:
- Up to 35 I/O Pins plus 1 Input-Only Pin:
  - High-CURRENT Sink/Source 25 mA/25 mA
  - Three programmable external interrupts
  - Four programmable interrupt-on-change
  - Nine programmable weak pull-ups
  - Programmable slew rate
- SR Latch:
  - Multiple Set/Reset input options
- Two Capture/Compare/PWM (CCP) modules
- Three Enhanced CCP (ECCP) modules:
  - One, two or four PWM outputs
  - Selectable polarity
  - Programmable dead time
  - Auto-Shutdown and Auto-Reset
  - PWM steering
- Two Master Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) modules:
  - 3-wire SPI (supports all 4 modes)
  - I²C™ Master and Slave modes with address mask
FIGURE 1-1: PIC18(L)F2X/4XK22 FAMILY BLOCK DIAGRAM

Note:
1: RE3 is only available when RCLF functionality is disabled.
2: OSC1/CLKIN and OSC2/CLKOUT are only available in select oscillator modes and when these pins are not being used as digital I/O. Refer to Section 2.0 "Oscillator Module (With Fail-Safe Clock Monitor)" for additional information.
3: Full-Bridge operation for PIC18(L)F4XK22, half-bridge operation for PIC18(L)F2XK22.
2 Development boards

This tutorial is based around simple support hardware for each of the microcontrollers. If you don’t want to do your own soldering, there are easy-to-buy demonstration boards available as a convenient way to get your hardware up and going. If you are a student of mechatronics, however, you must eventually design and build your own hardware. The strip-board versions are aimed at you.

2.1 PIC18 family boards

Here is a picture of PICDEM 2 PLUS with PIC18F46K22-I/P in the 40-pin socket (U1) and running the LCD, as described in Section 16. We’ll make use of the serial RS-232 interface (MAX232ACPA, U3) to both program Forth application and to communicate with running applications. Other conveniences include on-board LEDs, switches, a potentiometer (RA0) and I²C devices, such as a TC74 temperature sensor (U5), just below the MCU and a 24LC256 serial EEPROM (U4). Initial programming of the FlashForth system into the MCU can be done via jack J5 (labelled ICD in the lower left of the photograph) with a Microchip MPLAB-ICD3, PICkit3, or similar device programmer.

If you want a homebrew system, you can build a minimal system on strip-board that works well. One of the nice things about such a strip-board construction is that you can easily continue construction of your bespoke project on the board and, with careful construction, your prototype can provide years of reliable service.
Here is a detailed view of the home-made demo board with PIC18F26K22 in place. This board is suitable for the exercises in this guide. A separate regulator board is to the left and a current-limited supply provides the input power. The board is simple to make by hand, with header pins for the reset switch and connections to the LEDs. The 4-pin header in the foreground provides an I^2C connection. The ICSP header is only needed to program FlashForth into the MCU, initially. All communication with the host PC is then via the TTL-level serial header (labelled FTDI-232) at the right. Beyond the minimum required to get the microcontroller to function, we have current-limiting resistors and header pins on most of the MCU’s I/O pins. This arrangement is convenient for exercises such as interfacing to the 4x3 matrix keypad (Section 9).

The schematic diagram of this home-brew board is shown on the following page. Note that there is no crystal oscillator on the board; the internal oscillator is sufficiently accurate for asynchronous serial port communication. Note, also, the 1k resistors in the TX and RX nets. These limit the current going through the microcontroller pin-protection diodes in the situation where the microcontroller board is unpowered and the FTDI-232 cable is still plugged in to your PC. This will happen at some point and, without the current-limiting resistors, the FTDI cable will power the microcontroller, probably poorly.
pic18f26k22 not-quite minimal demo board

Title: PIC18F26K22
File: REVISION
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Drawn by: Peter Jacobs

Revision: 30-Apr-2014
2 DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

2.2 AVR and PIC24 boards

The Eleven from Freetronics, shown in the left half of the following photograph, is an Arduino-compatible board carrying an ATmega328P microcontroller. This is a convenient piece of hardware with many prototype-friendly boards available to plug into the headers around the periphery of the board. Although these boards come with the Arduino bootloader preprogrammed into the ATmega328 microcontroller, the standard AVR 6-pin programming header on the right-hand end of the board (in the photo) can be used to reprogram the microcontroller with the FlashForth interpreter. Power and serial port access is through the USB connector at the left.

If you want an almost-no-solder option for prototyping with the PIC24FV32KA302, Microchip provide the Microstick 5V for PIC24K-series. As shown in the following photograph, this is convenient in that it includes a programmer on-board and can be plugged into a bread-board. The power supply and flash programming access is provided through the USB connector on the left of the board while the serial port connection is via the 6-pin connector on the right-end of the board.
Building a minimal board, by hand, for any of these processors is fairly easy and strip-board versions for each is shown in the following photograph. The left-hand board is for the PIC18F26K22, before all of the extra protection resistors were added. In this state, FlashForth can already be used on this board for nearly all of the exercises in the following sections. Schematic diagrams for the PIC24 and AVR microcontrollers are shown on the following pages.

Each of the boards has headers for (1) power, (2) in-circuit serial programming, (3) I2C communication and (4) TTL-level-232 serial communication. The ATmega328 board on the right has a few more protection resistors installed and has an 16 MHz crystal because serial-port communication was found to be unreliable using the internal oscillator.
AVR ATmega328 not-quite minimal demo board

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3 FlashForth

Forth is a word-based language, in which the data stack is made available to the programmer for temporary storage and the passing of parameters to functions. Everything is either a number or a word. Numbers are pushed onto the stack and words invoke functions. The language is simple enough to parse that full, interactive Forth systems may be implemented with few (memory) resources. Forth systems may be implemented in a few kilobytes of program memory and a few hundred bytes of data memory such that it is feasible to provide the convenience of a fully interactive program development on very small microcontrollers.

The classic beginners book by Brodie [5] is available online\(^1\), as is Pelc’s more recent book [6]. A more detailed reference is published by Forth Inc [7]. These books are biased toward Forth running on a personal computer rather than on a microcontroller, however, they are a good place to start your reading. For an introductory document that is specific to FlashForth, see the companion report [8].

FlashForth [1] for the PIC18, PIC24 and ATmega families of microcontrollers is a full interpreter and compiler that runs entirely on the microcontroller. It is a 16-bit Forth with a byte-addressable memory space. Even though there are distinct memory types (RAM, EEPROM and Flash) and separate busses for data and program memory in these Harvard-architecture microcontrollers, FlashForth unifies them into a single 64kB memory.

Above working in assembler, FlashForth does use some resources, both memory and compute cycles, but it provides such a nice, interactive environment that these costs are usually returned in convenience while tinkering with your hardware. Forth programs are very compact so you will have less code to maintain in the long run. The interpreter can also be available to the end user of your instrument, possibly for making parameter adjustments or for making the hardware versatile by having a collection of application functions present simultaneously in the firmware, with the user selecting the required function as they wish.

3.1 Getting FlashForth and programming the MCU

FlashForth is written in assembler, with one program source for each of the microcontroller families and a number of Forth text files to augment the core interpreter. The source code can be downloaded from SourceForge at the URL http://sourceforge.net/projects/flashforth/

There, you will see that you can get a packaged release or you can clone the git repository.

To build from this source, you will need to start up your integrated development environment (be it MPLAB, MPLAB-X or AVR Studio), open the program source and config files in this IDE and edit the config file(s) to match your selection of oscillator. There are other options to customize but the choice of oscillator is the main one. The machine code can then be assembled and programmed into your microcontroller with a suitable device programmer (PICkit3, ICD3, STK500, AVRISP MkII, ...). Once programmed with

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\(^1\)http://home.iiae.nl/users/mhx/sf.html and http://www.forth.com/starting-forth/

\(^2\)http://www.mpeforth.com/
FlashForth, and mounted in a board that provides power and serial communications as described in the previous section, you will be ready to interact with FlashForth via a serial terminal or shell.

3.2 Building for the PIC18F26K22 or PIC18F46K22

For our minimal system with either the PIC18F26K22 or PIC18F46K22 microcontroller, we elect to use the internal (16 MHz) oscillator multiplied by 4 by the PLL. Within the MPLAB-X development environment, we started a new standalone project to build our FlashForth program that will use the microcontroller’s UART serial port as the OPERATOR communications channel. Following the prompt screens, we selected a specific processor (PIC18F26K22), our hardware tool (ICD3), and the compiler toolchain (mpasm).

To build the actual machine code that will be programmed into the flash memory of the microcontroller, it is sufficient to assemble the principal source file `ff-pic18.asm` along with the configuration (or header) files `pic18f-main.cfg`, `pic18fxxxx.cfg`, `p18f2x4xk22.cfg`, and use the linker script `FF_0000.lkr`. The source file and config files can be found in the directory `pic18/src/`, while the linker file is in `pic18/lkr/`. There may be other configuration files already added to the project but you can ignore them.

We edited the processor-specific config file, `p18f2x4xk22.cfg`, writing “PLLCFG = ON” to have the PLL enabled (giving \( F_{OSC} = 64 \) MHz), enable the watchdog timer with a 1:256 postscale (\( WDTPS = 256 \)) to get approximately a 1 second time-out period, and enable the external reset capability (\( MCLRE = EXTMCLR \)). Being able to reset the microcontroller by bringing the MCLR pin low is something that we find convenient when tinkering with new hardware. We set the final line as

```plaintext
#define PLL ENABLE
```

We needed to edit the `pic18f-main.cfg` file only to set the system clock frequency as `constant clock=d’64000000’`. With this clock frequency, the microcontroller requires approximately 7 mA current while the interpreter is running and waiting for input.

There are many other options for customizing the FlashForth program in this file, however, the default parameters are fine for the first build of our minimal system. To see your options for all of the configuration bits for your specific microcontroller, it is convenient to open the MPLAB-X view from the main menu: Window → PIC Memory Views → Configuration Bits.

With the specific microcontroller selected for the project, the config file `pic18fxxxx.cfg` will automatically select the appropriate MPLAB include file for the microcontroller, be it `p18f26k22.inc` for the 28-pin chip on the home-made board or `p18f46k22.inc` for the 40-pin chip on the PICDEM 2 PLUS board. If the build process complains of not being able to find the MCU-specific include file, you may need to adjust the case-sensitivity of the assembler. This check box can be found in the Project Properties dialog, under “General Options” for the `mpasmx` assembler, as shown in the following screen shot.
The following image shows the result of building in Microchip’s MPLAB X IDE. The lower left frame in the MPLAB-X window shows the MCU resources used. With 426 bytes of SRAM used (another 3470 free) and 8948 bytes of program memory used (56588 free), For the PIC18F26K22 MCU, FlashForth occupies only about one-seventh of the microcontroller’s program memory. Most of the memory is available for your application. For more details on the SRAM memory map, see the FlashForth 5 Quick Reference [9]. There, Mikael Nordman has provided a memory map that shows how the SRAM memory is allocated within the FlashForth system.

The final step is to program the FlashForth machine code into the flash memory of the microcontroller, using whatever device programmer you happen to have plugged into your
development system. The Dashboard view in the screen shot above shows that we have selected to use of the MPLAB ICD3.

3.3 Building for the PIC24FV32KA302

Building for the 16-bit PIC24 family is similar process. This time look for the source code files in the pic24/ subdirectory. There are fewer config files but you may need to customize the closest one for your particular processor. Here is the required text in the p24fk_config.inc file for our PIC24FV32KA302-I/SP microcontroller using its internal 8 MHz oscillator with 4× PLL and installed on the home-made minimal board:

```plaintext
;.; Device memory sizes. Set according to your device.
;.; You can increase the addressable flash range be decreasing the addressable ram.
.equ FLASH_SIZE, 0x5800 ; Flash size in bytes without the high byte
.equ RAM_SIZE, 0x0800 ; Ram size in bytes
.equ EEPROM_SIZE, 0x0200 ; Eeprom size

; For some reason the normal config macros did not work
.pushsection __FOSCSEL.sec, code
.global __FOSCSEL
__FOSCSEL: .pword FNOSC_FRCPLL
.popsection

; Start additions for FF Tutorial board with PIC24FV32KA30x
.pushsection __FOSC.config
.global __FOSC
__FOSC: .pword OSCIOFNC_OFF
.popsection

.pushsection __FICD.sec, code
.global __FICD
__FICD: .pword ICS_PGx2
.popsection

.equ FREQ_OSC, (8000000*4) ;Clock (Crystal)frequency (Hz)
```

Once programmed, FlashForth uses 542 of the microcontroller’s 2048 bytes of SRAM and 4544 of the MCU’s 11264 words of Flash memory. This leaves most of the memory for your Forth application program. Although this appears to be a lot less than that available in the PIC18F26K22 MCU, this 16-bit MCU has lots of interesting hardware. With instruction cycle frequency of 16 MHz and the interpreter waiting for input, the current consumption is 7.5 mA, approximately the same as for the 8-bit PIC18F26K22.

3.4 Building for the ATmega328P

Assembling the FlashForth program within the AVR Studio IDE is fairly simple but Mike Nordman has made life even simpler for users of Arduino-like hardware by providing a prebuilt .hex file that can be programmed into the ATmega328P. Here is the command for doing so with avrdude on a Linux PC.

```plaintext
$ sudo avrdude -p m328p -B 8.0 -c avrisp2 -P usb -e \
  -U efuse:w:0x07:m \n  -U hfuse:w:0xda:m \n  -U lfuse:w:0xff:m \n  -U flash:w:ff_uno.hex:i
```
The fuses are set to use the 16 MHz crystal on the Arduino-like board.

4 Interacting with FlashForth

Principally, interaction with the programmed MCU is via the serial port. For the PIC microcontrollers, settings are 38400 baud 8-bit, no parity, 1 stop bit, with software (Xon/X-off) flow control. For the ATmega328P (as programmed above), the baud rate is 9600.

The FlashForth distribution includes a couple of shell programs that are programmed with some knowledge of the FlashForth interpreter. The `ff-shell.py` program is written in Python and allows interaction with the microcontroller via a standard command shell. It depends on a Python interpreter and the pyserial extension being installed on your PC. The `ff-shell.tcl` is a GUI program that displays the interaction text in a dedicated window on your PC. It requires the Tcl/Tk interpreter which is usually part of a Linux environment but it may be installed on MS-Windows or MacOSX as well.

The following images shows the `ff-shell.tcl` window just after sending the content of the `flash-led.txt` file to the PIC18F26K22. The device name of `/dev/ttyUSB0` on the status line refers to the USB-to-serial interface that was plugged one of the PC’s USB ports. It is convenient to start the program with the command

```
$ sudo ./ff-shell.tcl
```

If necessary, you can adjust the communication settings by typing new values into the entry boxes and pressing Enter to repen the connection.

As you type characters into the main text widget, `ff-shell.tcl` intercepts them and sends them, one at a time, via the serial port to the microcontroller. As the microcontroller sends characters back, the program filters them and displays them in the text widget. There is also a send-file capability that will send the text from the file as fast as it can,
without overwhelming the microcontroller. The Python program `ff-shell.py` has a special command `#send` to start the equivalent process.

If you have sent the microcontroller off to do a repetitive task, such as flashing the LED indefinitely, you can regain the interpreter’s attention by sending a Control-O character. The interpreter aborts the execution of the current word and does a software restart. After initialization, the interpreter announces that it is ready to begin. Subsequently pressing Enter will get the ok response, as shown below. The warm restart action is also available from the menu as Micro→Warm Restart.

We find `ff-shell.tcl` a very convenient interaction environment, however, if you want to use a standard terminal program on Linux or MacOSX, Appendix A provides a few notes for doing so.
5 Introductory examples

We begin with examples that demonstrate a small number of features of the MCU or of FlashForth. Our interest will primarily be in driving the various peripherals of the MCU rather than doing arithmetic or dealing with abstract data.

5.1 Hello, World: Flash a light-emitting diode with the PIC18

The microcontroller version of the “Hello, World” program is typically a program that flashes a single LED. It will work on either of PIC18F microcontrollers mentioned previously and makes use of a digital input-output pin via the registers that control the IO port. The datasheet [2] has a very readable introduction to the IO ports. Please read it.

```
1 -flash-led
2 marker -flash-led
3 $ff8a constant latb
4 $ff93 constant trisb
5 : init 1 trisb mclr ; \ want RB0 as output
6 : do_output latb c@ 1 xor latb c! ; \ toggle RB0
7 : wait #500 ms ;
8 : main init begin do_output wait again ;
9 main
```

Notes on this program:

- If the word -flash-led has been previously defined with the word marker, line 1 resets the dictionary state and continues interpreting the file, else the interpreter signals that it can’t find the word and continues interpreting the file anyway.

- Line 2 records the state of the dictionary and defines the word -flash-led so that we can reset the dictionary to its state before the code was compiled, simply by executing the word -flash-led.

- Lines 3 and 4 define convenient names for the addresses of the special function registers (SFRs) that control IO-port B. Note the literal hexadecimal notation with the $ character. In the PIC18F family, the SFRs appear near the top of the 64k FlashForth memory space.

- Line 5 is a colon definition for the word init that sets up the peripheral hardware. Here, we set pin RB0 as output. The actual command that does the setting is mclr, which takes a bit-mask (00000001) and a register address ($ff93) and then clears the register’s bits that have been set in the mask. Note the comment starting with the backslash character. Although the comment text is sent to the MCU, it is ignored. Note, also, the spaces delimiting words. That spaces after the colon and around the semicolon are important.

- Line 6 is the definition that does the work of fiddling the LED pin. We fetch the byte from the port B latch, toggle bit 0 and store the resulting byte back into the port B latch.
• Line 7 defines a word to pause for 500 milliseconds. Note the # character for a literal decimal integer.

• Line 8 defines the “top-level” coordination word, which we have named main, following the C-programming convention. After initializing the relevant hardware, it unconditionally loops, doing the output operation and waiting, each pass.

• Line 9 invokes the main word and runs the application. Pressing the Reset button will trigger a hardware restart, kill the application and put the MCU back into a state of listening to the serial port. Invoking a warm restart by typing Control-O or selecting the Warm Restart menu action in ff-shell.tcl may be a more convenient way to stop the application. Typing main, followed by Enter will restart the application.

Instead of going to the bother of tinkering with the MCU IO Port, we could have taken a short-cut and used the string writing capability of Forth to write a short version that was closer the the operation of typical Hello World programs.

```
1 : greet-me ." Hello World" ;
2 greet-me
```

Before going on to more examples, it is good to know about the word empty. This word will reset the dictionary and all of the allotted-memory pointers. Because FlashForth does not allow you to redefine words that are already in the dictionary, later examples that use the same names for their word definitions, may not compile without complaint if you don’t clean up after each exercise.

5.2 Flash a light-emitting diode with the PIC24

```
1 -flash-led
2 marker -flash-led
3 $02c8 constant trisb
4 $02cc constant latb
5 1 #15 lshift constant bit15
6 : init bit15 trisb mclr ; \ set pin as output
7 : do_output latb @ bit15 xor latb ! ; \ toggle the bit
8 : main init begin do_output #500 ms again ;
9 main
```

Notes on this program:

• This program for the 16-bit microcontroller is essentially the same as that for the 8-bit MCU, with different addresses for the port-control registers, of course. In the PIC24/dsPIC30/dsPIC33 version of FlashForth, the special function registers appear in the lowest 2k bytes of memory.
5 INTRODUCTORY EXAMPLES

- On line 5, we compute the bit pattern for selecting the MCU pin rather than writing it explicitly. We start with a 1 in the least-significant bit of the 16-bit word and then shift it left 15 places, to produce the binary value \( \%1000000000000000 \)

- On line 7, we use 16-bit fetch @ and store ! operations because the special function registers for controlling the hardware on this microcontroller are 16 bits wide.

5.3 Flash a light-emitting diode with the ATmega

```plaintext
-flash-led-avr
marker -flash-led-avr
PB5 is Arduino digital pin 13.
There is a LED attached to this pin on the Freetronics Eleven.
$0024 constant ddrb
$0025 constant portb
1 #5 lshift constant bit5
2 : init bit5 ddrb mset ; \ set pin as output
3 : do_output portb c@ bit5 xor portb c! ; \ toggle the bit
4 : main init begin do_output #500 ms again ;
5
```

Notes on this program:

- Again, except for the specific registers and bits, this program is the same as for the other MCUs. As for other high-level languages, we no longer have to think about the specific machine architecture (usually).

- Because we are using load and store instructions, the special function registers start at address $20.
5.4 Set the cycle duration with a variable (PIC18)

We enhance the initial demonstration by making the waiting period setable. Because of the interactive FlashForth environment, the extra programming effort required is tiny. The appearance of the code, however, looks a bit different because we have laid out the colon definitions in a different style and have included more comments.

```forth
1 -flash- led- var
2 marker -flash- led- var
3 \ Flash a LED attached to pin RB0.
4
5 $ff8a constant latb
6 $ff93 constant trisb
7 variable ms_count \ use this for setting wait period.
8
9 : init ( -- )
10 1 trisb mclr \ want RB0 as output
11 ;
12
13 : do_output ( -- )
14 latb c@ 1 xor latb c! \ toggle RB0
15 ;
16
17 : wait ( -- )
18 ms_count @ ms
19 ;
20
21 : main ( n -- )
22 ms_count ! \ store for later use in wait
23 init
24 begin
25 do_output
26 wait
27 again
28 ;
29
30 #500 main \ exercise the application
```

Notes on this program:

- If the file has been sent earlier defining the application’s words, line 1 resets the state of the dictionary to forget those previous definitions. This makes it fairly convenient to have the source code open in an editing window (say, using `emacs`) and to simply reprogram the MCU by resending the file (with the `Send-File` menu item in `ff-shell.tcl`).

- Line 7 defines a 16-bit variable `ms_count`.

- Line 30 leaves the wait period on the stack before invoking the `main` word.

- On each pass through the `wait` word, the 16-bit value is fetched from `ms_count` and is used to determine the duration of the pause.
5.5 Hello, World: Morse code

Staying with the minimal hardware of just a single LED attached to pin RB0 on the PIC18F26K22 or PIC18F46K22, we can make a proper “Hello World” application. The following program makes use of Forth’s colon definitions so that we can spell the message directly in source code and have the MCU communicate that message in Morse code.

```
1 -hello-world
2 marker -hello-world
3 \ Flash a LED attached to pin RB0, sending a message in Morse-code.
4
5 $ff8a constant latb
6 $ff93 constant trisb
7 variable ms_count \ determines the timing.
8
9 : init ( -- )
10 1 trisb mclr \ want RB0 as output
11 1 latb mclr \ initial state is off
12 ;
13
14 : led_on 1 latb mset ;
15 : led_off 1 latb mclr ;
16 : gap ms_count @ ms ; \ pause period
17 : gap2 gap gap ;
18 : dit led_on gap led_off gap2 ;
19 : dah led_on gap2 led_off gap2 ;
20
21 \ Have looked up the ARRL CW list for the following letters.
22 : H dit dit dit dit ;
23 : e dit ;
24 : l dit dit ;
25 : o dah dah dah ;
26 : W dit dah dah ;
27 : r dit dah dit ;
28 : d dah dit dit ;
29
30 : greet ( -- )
31  H e l l o gap W o r l d gap2
32 ;
33
34 : main ( n -- )
35  ms_count ! \ store for later use in gap
36  init
37  begin
38  greet
39  again
40 ;
41
42 #100 main \ exercise the application
```
6 Read and report an analog voltage

6.1 PIC18FX6K22

Use of the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) is a matter of, first, reading Section 17 of the PIC18F2X/4XK22 datasheet [2], setting the relevant configuration/control registers and then giving it a poke when we want a measurement. Again, the interactive nature of FlashForth makes the reporting of the measured data almost trivial.

```forth
1 \read-adc
2 marker \read-adc
3 \ Read and report the analog value on RA0/ANO.
4
5 \ Registers of interest on the PIC18F26K22
6 $ffc4 constant adresh
7 $ffc3 constant adresl
8 $ffc2 constant adcon0
9 $ffc1 constant adcon1
10 $ffc0 constant adcon2
11 $ff92 constant trisa
12 $ff38 constant ansela
13
14 : init ( -- )
15 1 trisa mset \ want RA0 as input
16 1 ansela mset
17 %00000000 adcon1 c! \ ADC references Vdd, Vss
18 %101111 adcon2 c! \ right-justified, 12-TAD acq-time, FRC
19 %00000001 adcon0 c! \ Power on ADC, looking at AN0
20 ;
21
22 : adc@ ( -- u )
23 %10 adcon0 mset \ Start conversion
24 begin %10 adcon0 mtst 0= until \ Wait until DDNE
25 adresl @
26 ;
27
28 : wait ( -- )
29 #500 ms
30 ;
31
32 : main ( -- )
33 init
34 begin
35 adc@ u.
36 wait
37 key? until
38 ;
39
40 \ Exercise the application, writing digitized values periodically
41 \ until any key is pressed.
42 decimal
43 main
```

Notes on this program:

- Although not much needs to be done to set up the ADC, you really should read the ADC section of the datasheet to get the full details of this configuration.
- Lines 17 to 19 uses binary literals (with the % character) to show the configuration bits explicitly.
• Line 24 conditionally repeats testing of the DONE bit for the ADC.

• Line 25 fetches the full 10-bit result and leaves it on the stack for use after the `adc@` word has finished. Because of the selected configuration of the ADC peripheral, the value will be right-justified in the 16-bit cell.

• Line 35 invokes the `adc@` word and prints the numeric result.

• Line 37 checks if a character has come in from the serial terminal. If so, the loop is terminated and the main function returns control to the FlashForth interpreter.

6.2 PIC24FV32KA30X

The analog-to-digital converter on the PIC24-series microcontrollers is a little more complex than that on the PIC18 series. There are more features to select and so there are more registers and bits to set, however, the essential set-up tasks are similar. The following script sets up some word definitions that were developed with a view to using them in a larger program. The particular words are more verbose but also carry more information.

```
1 -read-adc
2 marker -read-adc
3 \ Read and report the analog values on AN0 through AN3.
4
5 \ Registers of interest on the PIC24FV32KA30x
6 $0084 constant ifs0
7
8 $02c0 constant trisa
9 $02c2 constant porta
10 $02c4 constant lata
11 $02c6 constant odca
12
13 $02c8 constant trisb
14 $02ca constant portb
15 $02cc constant latb
16 $02ce constant odcb
17
18 $0300 constant adc1buf0
19 $0340 constant ad1con1
20 $0342 constant ad1con2
21 $0344 constant ad1con3
22 $0348 constant ad1chs
23
24 $04e0 constant ansa
25 $04e2 constant ansb
26
27 $0770 constant pmd1
28
29 \ bit masks
30 $0001 constant mADC1MD \ pmd1
31 $0001 constant mDONE \ ad1con1
32 $0002 constant mSAMP
33 $8000 constant mADON
34 $2000 constant mAD1IF
35
36 : adc.init ( -- )
37 $0003 trisa mset \ want RA0, RA1 as input
38 $0003 ansa mset
39 $0003 trisb mset
40 $0003 ansb mset
```
mADC1MD pmd1 mclr \ ensure module enabled
$0470 adicon1 ! \ 12-bit, auto-convert
$0000 adicon2 ! \ ADC references Vdd, Vss
$9000 adicon3 ! \ ADRC, 31-TAD acq-time
$0000 adichs ! \ neg input is Vss, pos input AN0
mADDN adicon1 mset \ Power on ADC
mADON adicon1 mclr

: adc.close ( -- )
mADDN adicon1 mclr
mAD1IF ifs0 mclr

: adc.select ( u -- ) \ select positive input
$0003 and adichs ! \ limit selection to AN0 through AN3

: adc0 ( -- u )
mDONE adicon1 mclr
mSAMP adicon1 mset \ Start sampling
begin mDONE adicon1 mtst until \ Wait until done.
adcbuf0 @

: adc0.filter ( -- u )
0 \ start of sum
$ for adc0 + next
$ /

: wait ( -- )
#500 ms

: adc.test ( -- )
adc.init
begin
  0 adc.select adc0.filter u.
  1 adc.select adc0.filter u.
cr
wait
key? until
adc.close

\ Exercise the application, writing digitized values periodically
\ until any key is pressed.
\ decimal
\ adc.test

Notes on this program:

- This script was part of a larger application for the monitoring of 2 pressure transducers, hence the setting up of just RA0 and RA1 at the start of adc.init at lines 38–41.

- To save power the peripheral modules of a PIC24 are, by default, disabled. You need to clear a module’s disable bit (line 42) to do anything with it, even setting configuration registers. The (separate) power-on bit still needs to be set to start up the converter.
6.3 ATmega328P

Although the analog-to-digital converter on the ATmega328P is different in detail, it has essentially the same functionality that can be abstracted. To control the ADC module, we can set up the same words (adc.init, adc.close, adc.select and adc@) as for the PIC24FV32KA302.

```
1 -read - adc
2 marker -read -adc
3 \ Read and report analog voltages
4
5 \ Registers of interest on the ATmega328P
6 78 constant adcl
7 79 constant adch
8 7a constant adcsra
9 7b constant adcsrb
10 7c constant admux
11 7e constant didr0
12
13 \ Bit masks
14 %10000000 constant mADEN
15 %01000000 constant mADSC
16 %00010000 constant mADIF
17
18 : adc . clear . iflag ( -- )
19  mADIF adcsra mset \ clear by writing 1
20 ;
21
22 : adc . init ( -- )
23  $3f didr0 c! \ Disable digital inputs 5 through 0
24  $40 admux c! \ AVcc as ref, right-adjust result, channel 0
25  $06 adcsra c! \ single conversion mode, prescaler 64
26  mADEN adcsra mset \ enable ADC
27  adc . clear . iflag
28 ;
29
30 : adc . close ( -- )
31  mADEN adcsra mclr
32  adc . clear . iflag
33 ;
34
35 : adc . wait ( -- )
36  begin mADSC adcsra mtst 0= until
37 ;
38
39 : adc . select ( u -- )
40  adc . wait
41  $0f and \ channel selected by lower nibble
42  admux c@ $f0 and \ fetch upper nibble
43  or admux c!
44 ;
45
46 : adc@ ( -- u )
47  adc . wait
48  mADSC adcsra mset
49  adc . wait
50  adcl c@ adch c@ #8 lshift or
51  adc . clear . iflag
52 ;
53
54 : adc . test ( -- ) \ Exercise the analog converter
55  adc . init
56  begin
57  0 adc . select adc0 ." adc0 " u.
58  1 adc . select adc0 ." adc1 " u.
59  cr
60  #500 ms
61  key? until
```
Now, start up the application...
\decimal
\adc.test

Notes on this program:

- Although there are 6 analog pins available, the test word only exercises channels 0 and 1.

- The input channel selection is controlled by the lower bits in the \texttt{admux} register. Other than the 6 external analog input pins, you can select:
  - the temperature sensor with bit pattern \texttt{1000},
  - the internal band-gap reference with \texttt{1110}, and
  - and the zero-volt rail (GND) with \texttt{1111}. 
7 Counting button presses

Example of sensing a button press, with debounce in software.

```
\ Use a push-button on RB0 to get user input.
\ This button is labelled S3 on the PICDEM2+ board.
@pb-demo
marker @pb-demo

$ff81 constant portb
$ff8a constant latb
$ff93 constant trisb

variable count

: init ( -- )
  %01 trisb mset \ RB0 as input
  %10 trisb mclr \ RB1 as output
  %10 latb mclr

: RB1toggle ( -- )
  latb c@ %10 xor latb c!

: RB0@ ( -- c )
  portb c@ %01 and

: button? ( -- f )
  \ Check for button press, with software debounce.
  \ With the pull-up in place, a button press will give 0.
  RB0@ if
  0
  else
  #10 ms
  RB0@ if 0 else -1 then
  then

: main ( -- )
  0 count !
  init
  begin
    button? if
      RB1toggle
      count @ 1+ count !
      count @ .
    #200 ms \ allow time to release button
    then
    cwd
    key? until
  ;

main \ exercise the application
```

Notes on this program:

- The main word clears the count variable, calls init to set up the hardware and then loops, polling RB0 and incrementing value of the count variable only when the button gets pressed.

- If the pause after acknowledging the button press (line 42) is too long, we may lose later button press events. This depends on how frantically we press S3.
• Line 44 resets the watch-dog timer on each pass of the main loop. If we don’t press the RB0 button for a long time, the main loop would not otherwise pause and clear the watch-dog timer. The watch-dog timer is cleared inside the \texttt{ms} word, however, if the timer expires before being cleared, the microcontroller would be reset and the FlashForth interpreter would restart.
8 Counting button presses via interrupts

Instead of polling the RB0 pin attached to the push button, as in the previous example, let’s set up the hardware interrupt mechanism to invoke the increment action for us.

```plaintext
1 \ Use a push-button on RB0 to get user input, via an interrupt.
2 \ This button is labelled S3 on the PICDEM2+ board.
3 \ Don’t have J6 connected because the LED on RB0 loads the pull-up.
4
5 \-pb-interrupt
6 marker \-pb-interrupt
7 \$ff93 constant trisb
8 \$fff2 constant intcon
9 \$fff1 constant intcon2
10
11 variable count
12 variable last-count
13
14 : int0-irq
15 [i
16 \%10 intcon mset \ INT0IF
17 if
18 \ count \ 1+ count !
19 \%10 intcon mclr
20 then
21 \]
22 ;i
23
24 : init ( -- )
25 \%01 trisb mset \ RB0 as input, a button press will give 0.
26 \%01000000 intcon2 mclr \ interrupt on falling edge
27 [\] int0-irq 0 int! \ install service word
28 \%10 intcon mclr \ INT0IF cleared
29 \%10000 intcon mset \ INTO interrupt enable
30 ;
31
32 : main ( -- )
33 0 count !
34 init
35 begin
36 \ count \ last-count \ - \ change?
37 if
38 \ count \ dup last-count ! .
39 then
40 cuv
41 key? until
42 ;
43
44 main \ exercise the application
```

Notes on this program:

- Again, we use the variable named count as the variable to be incremented on pressing the button that pulls RB0 low. The actual increment is done on line 19, inside the interrupt service word int0-irq. The second variable, last-count, is used on line 36 in the main word, to detect when the count variable changes.

- The init word sets up the bits to enable the INTO external interrupt to fire on a falling edge at RB0.
• On line 28 in the \texttt{init} word, the execution token for our interrupt service word is stored as the high-priority interrupt vector. Because FlashForth supports only high-priority interrupts, the 0 is a dummy value but is still expected by the \texttt{int!} word.

• Inside the interrupt-service word, we need to test the \texttt{INT0IF} interrupt flag to see if it is our interrupt to handle and, if it is, do the appropriate work (of incrementing the \texttt{count} variable) and clearing the interrupt flag. If you enable several interrupt sources, you need to provide a test and action for each.

• The \texttt{main} word clears the \texttt{count} variable, calls \texttt{init} to set up the interrupt mechanism and then loops, emitting the value of the \texttt{count} variable only when it changes.
We connect a 4x3 matrix keypad to PORTB, using RB0, RB1 and RB2 to drive the columns while sensing the rows with RB4 through RB7. The schematic figure below shows the arrangement of keys and pins.

To minimize hardware, we have used the weak pull-ups on PORTB. Pressing a key while its column wire is held high does nothing, however, pressing a key on a column that is held low will result in its row being pulled low.
SCANNING A 4X3 MATRIX KEYPAD

95 95
96 96
97 97
98 98
99 99
00 00
01 01
02 02
03 03
04 04
05 05
06 06
07 07
08 08
09 09
10 10
11 11
12 12
13 13
14 14
15 15
16 16
17 17
18 18
19 19
20 20
21 21
22 22
23 23
24 24
25 25
26 26
27 27
28 28
29 29
30 30
31 31
32 32
33 33
34 34
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51 51
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54 54
55 55
56 56
57 57
58 58
59 59
60 60
61 61
62 62
63 63
64 64
65 65
66 66
67 67
68 68
69 69
70 70
71 71
72 72
73 73
74 74

Notes on this program:

- In lines 21–31, we make use of character arrays to store (into the program memory) the ASCII code and the scan code for each key. The scan code is made up of the 3-bit column pattern to be applied to RB2-RB0 and the resulting 4-bit row-sense pattern (RB7-RB4) expected for the particular key if it is pressed. RB3 is maintained high (and is of no consequence) for this 3-column keypad, however, it would be used for a 4x4 keypad.

- Lines 36 and 47 make use of the for–next control construct to work through the set of 12 scan codes.

- We should go further by making use a state-machine and also keeping track of the last key pressed.
10 Communicating with SPI devices

The photograph below shows the Eleven AVR board driving a matrix display. This particular display board has an 8×8 LED matrix being controlled by a MAX7219 8-digit LED display driver [10].

The MAX7219 has a serial data interface that can be driven by the SPI module within each of the microcontrollers. The timing diagram, taken directly from the datasheet [10], is shown below, along with the expect format for each 16-bit command. A command can be sent to the MAX7219 chip by taking the chip-select line low, sending two bytes via the SPI module and then taking the chip-select line high. A set of words for doing this 2-byte transfer and building the higher-level commands on top of that transfer is given in Section 10.4.

The following sections define the words for using SPI peripherals for each of the microcontrollers in master mode. The SPI module is initialized for mode 0 operation, with clock signal idling low, and data lines changing as the clock signal transitions from active to idle. This suits the MAX7219, which samples the data as the clock signal transitions from idle to active. These words provide abstract the hardware registers and bits to provide a common vocabulary for the interaction with SPI slave devices.
10.1 PIC18FX6K22

\spi2-base=k22.txt
\Words to drive the SPI2 module on the PIC18F26K22
-PJ 31-Jan-2016
-spi2-base

 Registers of interest for MSSP2

\$ff39 constant anselb
\$ff61 constant wpub
\$ff69 constant ssp2con3
\$ff6c constant ssp2con1
\$ff6d constant ssp2stat
\$ff6e constant ssp2add
\$ff6f constant ssp2buf
\$ff81 constant portb
\$ff8a constant latb
\$ff93 constant trisb
\$ffa4 constant pir3
\$fff1 constant intcon2

 bit masks
\%0001 constant mSS2 ( RB0 )
\%0010 constant mSCK2 ( RB1 )
\%0100 constant mSDI2 ( RB2 )
\%1000 constant mSDO2 ( RB3 )
\$80 constant mRBPU
\$80 constant mSSP2IF
\$20 constant mSSP2EN

 ! SS2 is on RB0
: spi.select ( -- ) mSS2 latb mclr ;
: spi.deselect ( -- ) mSS2 latb mset ;

: spi.init ( -- ) \ set up SPI2 as master
\$0f anselb mclr \ enable digital for RB3 through RB0
mSCK2 trisb mclr \ SCK as output
mSDI2 trisb mset \ MISO as input
mSDO2 trisb mclr \ MOSI as output

: spi.close ( -- ) mSSP2EN mset \ will clear BF
sp2buf c0 drop ;

: spi.wait ( -- )
begin mSSP2IF pir3 mtst until
mSSP2IF pir3 mclr

: spi.wait ( -- )
\spi2-base
\$1c spi.csend \ an arbitrary byte
spi.deselect
spi.close


Notes on this program:

- For the PIC18F26K22, we choose to use the second SPI module because we have the pins associated with the first module assigned to the I2C communications, as discussed in Section 11.

- Lines 40 and 41 activate the weak pull-up for the MISO pin. Some slave devices, such as the MAX7219, do not have a data-out pin to talk back to the master.

- The key word `spi.cexch` starts the exchange of a byte by writing it to the SPI data buffer. On completion of the transfer, detected by the interrupt flag going high, the incoming byte is fetched from the same buffer. If there is no data line connected to the MISO pin, a byte of all 1s will be returned. If you know that is the expected, it may be convenient to use the `spi.csend` which does the same exchange but then drops the incoming byte.

### 10.2 PIC24FV32KA30X

```
1 \ spi1-base-pic24fv32ka302.txt
2 \ Words to drive the SPI1 module on the PIC24FV32KA302
3 \ PJ 01-Feb-2016
4 -spi1-base
5 marker -spi1-base
6
7 \ Registers of interest for SPI1
8 $0070 constant cnpu2 \ CN16PUE is bit 0
9 $0084 constant ifs0 \ SPI1IF is bit 10
10 $02c8 constant trisb
11 $02ca constant portb
12 $02cc constant latb
13 $02ce constant odcb
14 $0240 constant spi1stat
15 $0242 constant spi1con1
16 $0244 constant spi1con2
17 $0248 constant spi1buf
18 $04e2 constant ansb
19 $0770 constant pmd1 \ SPI1MD is bit 3
20
21 \ bit masks
22 $8000 constant mSS1 ( RB15 )
23 $0800 constant mSCK1 ( RB11 )
24 $0400 constant mSDI1 ( RB10 )
25 $2000 constant mSDO1 ( RB13 )
26 $0400 constant mSPI1IF
27 $8000 constant mSPIEN
28 $0040 constant mSPIROV
29
30 \ !SS1 is on RB15
31 : spi.select ( -- ) mSS1 latb mclr ;
32 : spi.deselect ( -- ) mSS1 latb mset ;
33
34 : spi.init ( -- ) \ set up SPI1 as master
35 \ $ac ansb mclr \ enable digital for RB15,13,11,10
36 mSCK1 trisb mclr \ SCK as output
37 mSDI1 latb mclr \ clock idles low
38 mSDO1 trisb mclr \ MOSI as output
39 mSDI1 trisb mset \ MISO as input
40 $0001 cnpu2 ! \ activate pull-up on MISO (SDI1/CN16/RB10) only
41 mSS1 trisb mclr \ SS1 as output
```
10 COMMUNICATING WITH SPI DEVICES

```plaintext
mS1 latb mset \ deselect
$0004 pm11 mclr \ allow the module to be used
$013d spicon1 ! \ MODE16=0, SMP=0 CKE=1, CKP=0, MSTEN=1
\ sec-prescale 1:1, pri-prescale 16:1
$0000 spicon2 ! \ legacy mode
mSPIROV spistat mclr
mSPIEN spistat mset \ enable module
mSPI1IF ifs0 mclr
;
: spi.close ( -- )
mSPIEN spistat mclr
mSPI1IF ifs0 mclr
;
: spi.wait ( -- )
begin mSPI1IF ifs0 mtst until
mSPI1IF ifs0 mclr
;
: spi.cexch ( c1 -- c2 ) spi1buf c! spi.wait spi1buf c0 ;
: spi.csend ( c1 -- ) spi1buf c0 ;
spi.wait spi1buf c1 ;
spi.select
$1c spi.csend \ an arbitrary byte
spi.deselect
spi.close
;
```

Notes on this program:

- On this microcontroller, we choose to use the first SPI module, again because it results in a convenient set of pins. Section 11 uses the I2C pins on RB5 and RB6.

- On lines 43 through 46, the SPI1 module is configured to behave much like the 8-bit SPI module on the PIC18F26K22. If we didn’t care about making a common set of words for the three example processors in this tutorial guide, we would probably make use of the advanced features on this 16-bit microcontroller. These features include 16-bit transfer and enhanced buffering.

### 10.3 ATmega328P

```plaintext
\ spi-base-avr.txt
\ Words to drive the SPI module on the ATmega328P
\ PJ 31-Jan-2016
-spi-base
marker -spi-base

\ Registers of interest
$24 constant ddrb
$25 constant portb
$4c constant spcr
$4d constant spsr
$4e constant spdr

\ bit masks
%000100 constant mSS ( PB2 )
%001000 constant mMOSI ( PB3 )
%010000 constant mMISO ( PB4 )
%100000 constant mSCK ( PB5 )
$80 constant mSPIF
$40 constant mWCOL
```
Here is a screenshot showing the record of the SPI communication pins on the AT-mega328P as it sends the single byte $\$0c$, as specified in the spi-test word. The SPI clock period is 1 microsecond.
10.4 Words to drive a matrix display

Given the base words defined in the previous sections, any of the boards may drive the matrix display with the following words. The interesting commands are defined by line 20 and the disp-test-X words are three examples of doing something with the display.

```plaintext
: max7219.send ( c1 c2 -- )
swap spi.select spi.csend spi.csend spi.deselect
;
: disp.normal ( -- ) $0c $01 max7219.send ;
: disp.shutdown ( -- ) $0c $00 max7219.send ;
: disp.test.on ( -- ) $0f $01 max7219.send ;
: disp.test.off ( -- ) $0f $00 max7219.send ;
: disp.no.op ( -- ) $00 $00 max7219.send ;
: disp.intensity ( c -- ) $0a swap max7219.send ;
: disp.decode ( c -- ) $09 swap max7219.send ;
: disp.scan.limit ( c -- ) $0b swap max7219.send ;
: disp.set.digit ( cbits cdigit -- ) swap max7219.send ;
: disp-test-1 ( -- ) \ all LEDs on full, 232mA needed
  spi.init
  disp.test.on
  begin key? until
  disp.test.off
  spi.close
  ;
: disp-test-2 ( -- ) \ left 4 LEDs on first row, 42mA needed
  spi.init
  disp.normal
  $03 disp.intensity
  $00 disp.scan.limit
  $f0 $01 disp.set.digit
  begin key? until
  disp.shutdown
  spi.close
  ;
: disp-test-3 ( -- ) \ draw face, 18mA needed
  spi.init
  disp.normal
  $01 disp.intensity
  $07 disp.scan.limit
  %00000000 $01 disp.set.digit
  %01100110 $02 disp.set.digit
  %00000000 $03 disp.set.digit
  %00011000 $04 disp.set.digit
  %00011000 $05 disp.set.digit
  %10000001 $06 disp.set.digit
  %01000001 $07 disp.set.digit
  %00111100 $08 disp.set.digit
  begin key? until
  disp.shutdown
  spi.close
  ;
```
11 Communicating with I2C devices

Here are some words for using I2C (or Two-wire) peripherals for each of the microcontrollers in master mode. These words provide abstract the hardware registers and bits to provide a common vocabulary for the interaction with I2C slave devices.

11.1 PIC18FX6K22

\i2c\-base\-k22 \texttt{txt}

Low-level words for I2C master on PIC18F26K22

\texttt{txt}

Modelled on the original \texttt{i2c\-base\-txt} for PIC18,

\texttt{i2c\-twi\-frt} from amforth and

the datasheet for Microchip PIC18F26K22.

Peter J. 2014-11-08

\texttt{-i2c\-base\-k22 marker -i2c\-base\-k22 hex ram}

\texttt{Registers related to I2C operation of MSSP1}

\$ff3a constant ansc1

\$ff82 constant portc

\$ff8b constant latc

\$ff94 constant trisc

\$ff9e constant pin1

\$ffca constant ssp1con2

\$ffcb constant ssp1con1

\$ffcd constant ssp1stat

\$ffce constant ssp1add

\$ffcf constant ssp1buf

\$ffd7 constant ssp1msk

\$ffda constant ssp1con3

\texttt{Masks for bits}

%00000001 constant mSEN \ in \ ssp1con2

%00000010 constant mRSEN

%00000100 constant mPEN

%00001000 constant mACKEN

%00010000 constant mACKDT

%01000000 constant mACKSTAT

%00100000 constant mSSP1EN \ in \ ssp1con1

%00000001 constant mBF \ in \ ssp1stat

%00001000 constant mSSP1IF \ in \ pin1

\texttt{\ i2c\_init ( -- )}

%00001000 ssp1con1 mset \ Master mode

[Fcy #100 / i- ] literal ssp1add c! \ Set clock frequency to 100 kHz

mSSP1IF pin1 mclr \ Clear interrupt bit

%00010000 trisc mset \ SCL1 on RC3, SDA1 on RC4

%00001000 ansc1 mclr

mSSP1EN ssp1con1 mset \ Enable hardware

\texttt{\ i2c\_close ( -- )}

mSSP1EN ssp1con1 mclr

mSSP1IF pin1 mclr

\texttt{\ i2c\_wait ( -- ) \ Wait for interrupt flag and clear it}

begin mSSP1IF pin1 mtst until

mSSP1IF pin1 mclr

\texttt{\ i2c\_idle? ( -- f )}
59  %00011111 ssp1con2 mtst \ ACKEN RCEN REN RSEN SEN
60  %100 ssp1stat mtst \ R/W
61  or 0=
62  ;
63  : i2c.start ( -- ) \ Send start condition
64  begin i2c.idle? until
65  mSSP1IF pir1 mclr
66  mSEN ssp1con2 mset
67  i2c.wait
68  ;
69  : i2c.rsen ( -- ) \ Send repeated start condition
70  mSSP1IF pir1 mclr
71  mRSEN ssp1con2 mset
72  i2c.wait
73  ;
74  : i2c.stop ( -- ) \ Send stop condition
75  mSSP1IF pir1 mclr
76  mPEN ssp1con2 mset
77  i2c.wait
78  ;
79  : i2c.buf.full? ( -- f )
80  mBF ssp1stat mtst
81  ;
82  \ Write one byte to bus, leaves ACK bit.
83  \ A value of 0 indicates ACK was received from slave device.
84  : i2c.c! ( c -- f )
85  begin i2c.buf.full? 0= until
86  ssplbuf c!
87  begin i2c.buf.full? 0= until
88  begin i2c.idle? until
89  ssplcon2 c0 mACKSTAT and
90  ;
91  : i2c.ack.seq ( -- )
92  mACKEN ssp1con2 mset
93  begin mACKEN ssp1con2 mtst 0= until
94  ;
95  : i2c.ack ( -- c )
96  mRCEN ssp1con2 mset
97  begin i2c.buf.full? until
98  mACKDT ssp1con2 mclr i2c.ack.seq \ ack
99  ssplbuf c0
100  ;
101  : i2c.nack ( -- c )
102  mRCEN ssp1con2 mset
103  begin i2c.buf.full? until
104  mACKDT ssp1con2 mclr i2c.ack.seq \ nack
105  ssplbuf c0
106  ;
107  \ Address slave for writing, leaves true if slave ready.
108  : i2c.addr.write ( 7-bit-addr -- f )
109  1 lshift 1 invert and \ Build full byte with write-bit as 0
110  i2c.start i2c.c! 0=
111  ;
112  \ Address slave for reading, leaves true if slave ready.
113  : i2c.addr.read ( 7-bit-addr -- f )
114  1 lshift 1 or \ Build full byte with read-bit as 1
115  i2c.start i2c.c! 0=
116  ;
11 COMMUNICATING WITH I2C DEVICES

\ Detect presence of device, leaving true if device present, 0 otherwise.
\ We actually fetch a byte if the slave has acknowledged, then discard it.
: i2c.ping? ( 7-bit-addr -- f )
i2c.addr.read if i2c.c@.nack drop true else false then

11.2 PIC24FV32KA30X

\ i2c-base-pic24fv32ka30x.txt
\ Low-level words for I2C master on PIC24FV32KA302 and KA301
\ Modelled on i2c-base.txt for PIC18, i2c-twi.frt from amforth
\ and the datasheet for PIC24FV32KA304 family.
\ Peter J. 2015-09-23

\-i2c-base
\ marker -i2c-base
\ hex ram
\ Registers related to I2C operation of MSSP1
\ $0086 constant ifs1
\ $0200 constant i2c1rcv
\ $0202 constant i2c1trn
\ $0204 constant i2c1brg
\ $0206 constant i2c1con
\ $0208 constant i2c1stat
\ $020a constant i2c1add
\ $020c constant i2c1msk
\ $02c8 constant trisb
\ $02ca constant portb
\ $02cc constant latb
\ $02ce constant odcb
\ $04e2 constant ansb
\ $0770 constant pmd1
\ Masks for bits
\ $8000 constant mI2CEN \ in i2c1con
\ $0000001 constant mSEN
\ $0000010 constant mRSEN
\ $000100 constant mPEN
\ $001000 constant mRCEN
\ $010000 constant mACKEN
\ $100000 constant mACKDT
\ $8000 constant mACKSTAT \ in i2c1stat
\ $4000 constant mTRSTAT
\ $0040 constant mBCL
\ $0080 constant mWCOL
\ $0040 constant mI2CUV
\ $0001 constant mTFB
\ $0010 constant mBFF
\ $0010 constant mMI2C1IF \ in ifs1
\ $0100 constant mRB8 \ SCl1 on RB8
\ $0200 constant mRB9 \ SDA1 on RB9
: i2c.init ( -- )
\ Enable the I2C1 module
[ Fcy #100 / Fcy #10000 / - 1- ] literal i2c1brg c! \ Set clock to 100 kHz
mMI2C1IF ifs1 mclr \ Clear interrupt bit for master operation
%i1000000000 trisb mset \ SCl1 on RB8, SDA1 on RB9
%i1000000000 odcb mset
mI2CEN i2c1con mset \ Enable hardware
: i2c.close ( -- )
mI2CEN i2cicon mclr
mM2C1IF ifs1 mclr
;
: i2c.bus.reset ( -- )
\ Manually reset the slave devices.
\ For use when a slave just won't let SDA1 go.
\ i2c.close
mRB9 trisb mset \ leave SDA1 float
mRB9 odcb mset
mRB8 trisb mclr \ drive SCL1 with digital output
mRB8 odcb mset
9 for
mRB8 latb mclr 1 ms
mRB8 latb mset 1 ms
next
\ stop condition
mRB8 latb mclr
mRB9 trisb mclr
mRB9 latb mclr 1 ms
mRB8 latb mset
mRB9 latb mset 1 ms
\ release bus
mRB8 trisb mset
mRB9 trisb mset
;
: i2c.wait ( -- ) \ Wait for interrupt flag and clear it
begin mM2C1IF ifs1 mtst until
mM2C1IF ifs1 mclr
;
: i2c.idle? ( -- f )
%00011111 i2cicon mtst \ ACKEN RCEN REN RSEN SEN
0=
;
: i2c.start ( -- ) \ Send start condition
begin i2c.idle? until
mM2C1IF ifs1 mclr
mSEN i2cicon mset
i2c.wait
;
: i2c.rsen ( -- ) \ Send repeated start condition
mM2C1IF ifs1 mclr
mRSEN i2cicon mset
i2c.wait
;
: i2c.stop ( -- ) \ Send stop condition
mM2C1IF ifs1 mclr
mPEN i2cicon mset
i2c.wait
;
: i2c.tbuf.full? ( -- f )
mTBF i2cstat mtst
;
: i2c.rbuf.full? ( -- f )
mRBF i2cstat mtst
;
\ Write one byte to bus, leaves ACK bit.
\ A value of 0 indicates ACK was received from slave device.
: i2c.c! ( c -- f )
begin i2c.tbuf.full? 0= until
mI2C1IF if$1 mclr
i2c1trn c!
\ We wait for the interrupt because just waiting for the buffer
to be empty is unreliable if we look too soon.
i2c.wait
begin i2c.idle? until
i2c1stat @ mACKSTAT and
;
\ Send ack bit.
i2c.ack .seq ( -- )
mACKEN i2c1con mset
begin mACKEN i2c1con mtst 0= until
;
\ Read one byte and ack for another.
i2c.c0.ack ( -- c )
mRCEN i2c1con mset
begin i2c.rbuf.full? until
mACKDT i2c1con mclr i2c.ack .seq \ ack
i2c1rcv c0
;
\ Read one last byte.
i2c.c0.nack ( -- c )
mRCEN i2c1con mset
begin i2c.rbuf.full? until
mACKDT i2c1con mset i2c.ack .seq \ nack
i2c1rcv c0
;
\ Address slave for writing, leaves true if slave ready.
i2c.addr .write ( 7 -bit -addr -- f )
1 lshift 1 invert and \ Build full byte with write-bit as 0
i2c.start i2c.c! 0=
;
\ Address slave for reading, leaves true if slave ready.
i2c.addr .read ( 7 -bit -addr -- f )
1 lshift 1 or \ Build full byte with read-bit as 1
i2c.start i2c.c! 0=
;
\ Detect presence of device,
leaving true if device present, 0 otherwise.
i2c.ping? ( 7-bit -addr -- f )
i2c.addr .read if i2c.c0.nack drop true else false then

11.3 ATmega328P

\ i2c-base-avr.txt
\ Low-level words for TWI/I2C on Atmega328P.
\ Modelled on i2c-twi.frt from amforth,
i2c_base.txt for FlashForth on PIC18
\ and the Atmel datasheet, of course.
Peter J. 2014-10-27

-i2c-base
marker -i2c-base
hex ram

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
\ Two-Wire-Interface Registers
\b8 constant TWBR
\b9 constant TWSR
\bb constant TWDR
\bc constant TWCR
\ 
\ Bits in the Control Register
%10000000 constant mTWINT
%01000000 constant mTWEA
%00100000 constant mTWSTA
%00010000 constant mTWSTO
%00001000 constant mTWWC
%00000100 constant mTWEN
%00000001 constant mTWIE
\ 
: i2c.init ( -- ) \ Set clock frequency to 100kHz
%11 TWSR mclr \ prescale value = 1
[ Fcy #100 / #16 - 2/ ] literal TWBR c!
mTWEN TWCR mset
;

: i2c.wait ( -- ) \ Wait for operation to complete
\ When TWI operations are done, the hardware sets
\ the TWINT interrupt flag, which we will poll.
begin TWCR c@ mTWINT and until
;
: i2c.start ( -- ) \ Send start condition
[ mTWINT mTWEN or mTWSTA or ] literal TWCR c!
i2c.wait
;
: i2c.rsen ( -- ) \ Send repeated start condition
i2c.start \ AVR doesn’t distinguish
;
: i2c.stop ( -- ) \ Send stop condition
[ mTWINT mTWEN or mTWSTO or ] literal TWCR c!
;
: i2c.c! ( c -- f ) \ Write one byte to bus, returning 0 if ACK was received, -1 otherwise.
i2c.wait \ Must have TWINT high to write data
TWDR c!
[ mTWINT mTWEN or ] literal TWCR c!
i2c.wait
\ Test for arrival of an ACK depending on what was sent.
TWSR c@ $f8 and $18 xor 0= if 0 exit then \ SLA+W
TWSR c@ $f8 and $28 xor 0= if 0 exit then \ data byte
TWSR c@ $f8 and $40 xor 0= if 0 exit then \ SLA+R
-1 \ Something other than an ACK resulted
;
: i2c.c@. ack ( -- c ) \ Read one byte and ack for another.
i2c.c@. nack ( -- c ) \ Read one last byte.
i2c.addr.write ( 7-bit-addr -- f ) \ Address slave for writing, leaving true if slave ready.
i2c.start i2c.c! if false else true then
Address slave for reading, leaving true if slave ready.
i2c.addr.read (7-bit-addr -- f)
1 lshift 1 or \ Build full byte with read-bit as 1
i2c.start i2c.c! if false else true then
;
Detect presence of device, leaving true if slave responded.
If the slave ACKs the read request, fetch one byte only.
i2c.ping? (7-bit-addr -- f)
1 lshift 1 or \ Build full byte with read-bit as 1
i2c.start i2c.c! 0= if i2c.c@.nack drop true else false then
;

11.4 Notes on using the words

- The word i2c.init is used to set up the I^2C master peripheral for further activities.

- I^2C conversations begin by addressing a slave device for either reading or writing. The words i2c.addr.read and i2c.addr.write are provided for this waking of the slave. They leave a flag on the stack to indicate whether the slave device acknowledged being addressed. If the slave device responded appropriately, you may proceed to read or write bytes.

- There are two words for reading a byte from the bus. i2c.c@.ack reads a byte and asserts an acknowledge (ACK) to indicate to the slave device that another byte will be read subsequently. i2c.c@.nack reads a byte and asserts a NACK to indicate to the slave that no more bytes are wanted.

- The word to send a byte to the slave device is i2c.c!. This word leaves a flag to indicate the state of the ACK bit following the action of sending the byte. If the slave asserted ACK, the flag will be 0. You may drop this flag if it not of interest to you.

- There are lower-level words i2c.start, i2c.rsen and i2c.stop to assert start, restart and stop conditions respectively. These are used within the higher-level words mentioned above.

- The utility word i2c.ping? attempts to address a slave and read a byte. It leaves true if the slave responds, else false.

- Sometimes when tinkering with a new I^2C device, you can get into a state of confusion such that the slave device will end up in some intermediate state waiting for clock signals. In this state, the slave device will no longer respond in a way that the master peripheral understands. Rather than cycle the power to reset the slave device, it may be convenient to force the clocking of the data bits through the bus and get the slave device back into an idle state. The word i2c.reset.bus (in i2c-base-pic24fv32ka30x.txt) is provided to automate this forced clocking.

\[^3\text{This happens more often than I would like to admit.}\]
11.5 Detecting I2C devices

Building on the base words for a particular microcontroller, the following program works on all of the microcontrollers discussed in this tutorial guide. It is convenient to run this program to see if the device of interest is responding. There’s no point trying to have a conversation with a device that doesn’t respond to being addressed.

```forth
\ i2c-detect.txt
\ Detect presence of all possible devices on I2C bus.
\ Only the 7 bit address schema is supported.
\ Copied from amForth distribution (lib/hardware/)
\ and lightly edited to suit FlashForth 5.0 on AVR.
\ Builds upon i2c-base-xxxx.txt and doloop.txt.
\ Peter J. 2014-10-27

\ marker -i2c-detect

\ not all bitpatterns are valid 7bit i2c addresses
: i2c.7bitaddr? ( a -- f ) $7 $78 within ;

: i2c.detect ( -- )
  base @ hex
  \ header line
  cr 5 spaces $10 0 do i 2 u.r loop
  $80 0 do
    i $0f and 0= if
    cr i 2 u.r [char] : emit space
    then
    i i2c.7bitaddr? if
      i i2c.ping? if \ does device respond?
      i 2 u.r
      else
      ." -- "
      then
    then
  else
  ." 
  then
loop
  cr base !

\ With a lone Microchip TC74A0 sitting on the bus,
\ the output looks like
\ i2c.init ok<$,ram>
\ i2c.detect
  00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
  00 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  10 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  20 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  30 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  40 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  50 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  60 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  70 : -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
  ok<$,ram>
\ i2c.stop ok<$,ram>
```
12 Using I2C to get temperature measurements

Using the words in i2c-base-k22.txt to control the MSSP peripheral in master mode, one may talk to the TC74A5 temperature measurement chip on the PICDEM 2 PLUS and report sensor temperature.

```plaintext
\ Read temperature from TC74 on PICDEM2+ board with PIC18F46K22-I/P.
\ Modelled on Mikael Nordman's i2c_tcn75.txt.
\ This program requires i2c-base-k22.txt to be previously loaded.
\ -read-tc74
\ marker -read-tc74
\ %1001101 constant addr-TC74A5 \ 7-bit address for the chip
\ : tc74-init ( -- )
\ \ Selects the temperature register for subsequent reads.
\ addr-TC74A5 i2c.addr.write if 0 i2c.c! drop then i2c.stop
\ ;
\ : sign-extend ( c -- n )
\ \ If the TC74 has returned a negative 8-bit value,
\ \ we need to sign extend to 16-bits with ones.
\ dup $7f > if $ff80 or then
\ ;
\ : degrees@ ( -- n )
\ \ Wake the TC74 and receive its register value.
\ addr-TC74A5 i2c.addr.read if i2c.c@.nack sign-extend else 0 then
\ ;
\ : tc74-main ( -- )
\ i2c.init
\ tc74-init
\ begin
\ degrees@ .
\ #1000 ms
\ key? until
\ ;
\ \ Now, report temperature in degrees C
\ \ while we warm up the TC74 chip with our fingers...
\ decimal tc74-main
```

With a Saleae Logic Analyser connected to the pins of the TC74A5, we can see the I\(^2\)C signals as a result of calling the tc74-init word.

A little later on, the degrees@ word is invoked. The returned binary value of 0b00010101 corresponds to the very pleasant 21°C that exists in the back shed as this text is being written.
13 Making high-resolution voltage measurements

The Microchip MCP3422 is a ΣΔ-ADC that can connected via I²C port. This neat little converter can measure voltages with a resolution of 18 bits (at the lowest data rate of 3.75 samples per second) and includes a programmable gain amplifier [11]. Being available in a surface-mount package only, it was convenient to use a prebuilt evaluation board, the green board between the home-built FlashForth demo board and the fixed-voltage supply board. The MCP3422 evaluation board is connected to and powered from the I²C header on the FlashForth demo board. Separately, the fixed-voltage supply board provides the measurement voltage to channel 1 of the MCP3422 via a potentiometer that is set to give 1.024 V, according to my (fairly cheap) multimeter.

```
\ mcp3422 -2016. txt
\ Play with mcp3422 eval board.
\ PJ, 21-Oct-2013
\ 28-Apr-2014 PIC18F26K22 version
\ 27-Jan-2016 update to use latest i2c words
\ Needs i2c-base-k22.txt and math.txt (to get m*).
\ - mcp3422
\ marker -mcp3422

$68 constant addr -mcp3422 \ 7-bit address

: mcp3422-init ( -- )
  $9c is config for 18-bit continuous conversions of ch 1
  addr-mcp3422 i2c.addr.write if $9c i2c.c! drop then i2c.stop

; mcp3422@ ( -- d f ) \ Read the 18-bit result as 3 bytes
addr-mcp3422 i2c.addr.read
  if
    i2c.c@.ack
    dup $3 > if $fffa or then \ sign-extend to full cell
    i2c.c@.ack $8 lshift i2c.c@.ack or \ next two bytes into one cell
    \ leave double result
    swap
    i2c.c@.nack $80 and 0= \ leave true if result is latest
  else
    0 0 0 \ device did not ack on address
```
Notes on this program:

- **mcp3422-run** is the top-level word that initializes the hardware, then periodically reads the MCP3422 data and reports the voltage (in millivolts) to the user terminal. The program runs until a key is pressed.

- The converted value is read from the MCP3422 as an 18-bit value in 2-complement format. The word `mcp3422@` reads the data as three bytes from the I²C port and then shuffles it into a double-cell value that is left on the stack, along with a flag to indicate whether the value sent by the MCP3422 happened to be the latest data. If the MCP3422 did not respond to being addressed, zeros will be left on the stack in place of the expected data.

- The value is scaled to microvolts and then the resultant double value is output using the pictured numeric output to have 3 decimal places so that it looks like a millivolt reading. Several lines from the terminal look like the following:

  new 1028.031 mV
  new 1028.062 mV
  new 1028.046 mV

- This program builds upon the `i2c-base-k22` words in order to communicate with the MCP3422. The code for scaling of the measured data requires the mixed-scale word `m*/` from the file `math.txt` provided by FlashForth.
14 An I2C slave example

The MSSP in the PIC18F26K22 can also be used in slave mode. Here, the FlashForth demo board is presented as an I2C slave device to an Aardvark serial interface, acting as master. The UART communication is provided by a Future Technology Devices International USB TTL-serial cable.

The core of the program is the \texttt{i2c\_service} word which is invoked each time a serial-port event is flagged by the SSPIF bit in the PIR1 flag register. This word is an implementation of the state look-up approach detailed in the Microchip Application Note AN734 \cite{AN734}. The rest of the program is there to provide (somewhat) interesting data for the I2C master to read and to do something (light a LED) when the master writes suitable data to the slave.

```
1 -i2c - slave
2 marker -i2c - slave
3 \ Make the FlashForth 26K22 demo board into an I2C slave.
4 \ An I2C master can read and write to a buffer here.
5 \ the least-significant bit of the first byte controls
6 \ the LED attached to pin RB0.
7 \ Needs core.txt loaded.
8
9 $ff81 constant portb
10 $ff82 constant portc
11 $ff8a constant latb
12 $ff93 constant trisb
13 $ff94 constant trisc
14 $ff3a constant anselc
15
16 : led_on ( -- )
17 \00000001 latb mset
18 ;
19 : led_off ( -- )
20 \00000001 latb mclr
21 ;
22 : err_led_on ( -- )
23 \00000010 latb mset
24 ;
25 : err_led_off ( -- )
26 \00000010 latb mclr
27 ;
28
29 \ Establish a couple of buffers in RAM, together with index variables.
30 ram
31 8 constant buflen
32 \ Receive buffer for incoming I2C data.
33 create rbuf buflen allot
34 variable rindx
35 : init_rbuf ( -- )
36 rbuf buflen erase
37 0 rindx !
38 ;
39 : incr_rindx ( -- ) \ increment with wrap-around
40 rindx @ 1 +
41 dup buflen = if drop 0 then
42 rindx !
43 ;
44 : save_to_rbuf ( c -- )
45 rbuf rindx @ + c!
46 incr_rindx
47 ;
48
49 \ Send buffer with something interesting for the I2C master to read.
```
create sbuf buflen allot
variable sindx
: incr_sindx ( -- ) \ increment with wrap-around
  sindx @ 1 +
dup buflen = if drop 0 then
  sindx !
;
: init_sbuf ( -- ) \ fill with counting integers, for interest
  buflen
  for
    r® 1+
    sbuf r® + c!
  next
  0 sindx !
;
\ I2C-related definitions and code
$ffc5 constant sspcon2
$ffc6 constant sspcon1
$ffc7 constant sspstat
$ffc8 constant sspadd
$ffc9 constant sspbuf
$ff9e constant pir1

\ PIR1 bits
%00001000 constant sspif

\ SSPSTAT bits
%00000001 constant bf
%00000100 constant r_nw
%00001000 constant start_bit
%00010000 constant stop_bit
%01000000 constant d_na
%10000000 constant cke
%00000000 constant smp

\ SSPCON1 bits
%00000001 constant ckp
%00000100 constant sspen
%00100000 constant sspov
%10000000 constant wcol

\ SSPCON2 bits
%00000001 constant sen
%00000001 constant cke

\ i2c-init ( -- )
%11000 anselc mclr \ enable digital-in on RC3,RC4 (SCL1,SDA1)
%00011000 trisc mset \ RC3==SCL RC4==SDA
%00001100 sspcon1 c! \ Slave mode with 7-bit address
%00011000 trisc mset \ Clock stretching enabled
%01000000 constant sspov
%10000000 constant wcol

\ release_clock ( -- )
ckp sspcon1 mset

\ i2c-service ( -- )
\ Check the state of the I2C peripheral and react.
\ See App Note 734 for an explanation of the 5 states.
\ State 1: i2c write operation, last byte was address.
D_nA=0, S=1, R_nW=0, BF=1
sspstat c® stat_mask and %00001001 =
if
  sspbuf @ drop
init_rbuf
release_clock
exit
then
\ State 2: i2c write operation, last byte was data.
\ D_nA=1, S=1, R_nW=0, BF=1
sspstat c@ stat_mask and %00101001 =
if
sspbuf c@ save_to_rbuf
release_clock
exit
then
\ State 3: i2c read operation, last byte was address.
\ D_nA=0, S=1, R_nW=1
sspstat c@ %00101100 and %00001100 =
if
sspbuf c@ drop
0 sindx !
vcol sspccon1 mclr
sbuf sindx 0 + c@ ssbuf c!
release_clock
incr_sindx
exit
then
\ State 4: i2c read operation, last byte was outgoing data.
\ D_nA=1, S=1, R_nW=1, BF=0
sspstat c@ stat_mask and %00101100 =
ckp sspccon1 mtst 0=
and
if
vcol sspccon1 mclr
sbuf sindx 0 + c@ ssbuf c!
release_clock
incr_sindx
exit
then
\ State 5: master NACK, slave i2c logic reset.
\ From AN734: D_nA=1, S=1, BF=0, CKP=1, however,
\ we use just D_nA=1 and CKP=1, ignoring START bit.
\ This is because master may have already asserted STOP
\ before we service the final NACK on a read operation.
d_na sspsstat mtst 0 > ckp sspccon1 mtst 0 > and
stop_bit sspsstat mtst or
if
exit \ Nothing needs to be done.
then
\ We shouldn’t arrive here...
err_led_on
.cr ." Error "
.sspsstat " sspsstat c@ u.
.sspccon1 " sspccon1 c@ u.
.sspccon2 " sspccon2 c@ u.
.cr
begin again \ Hang around until watch-dog resets MCU.

\ init ( -- )
%00000011 trisb mclr \ want RB0,RB1 as output pins
init_rbuf
init_sbuf
i2c_init
led_on err_led_on #200 ms led_off err_led_off

\ main ( -- )
.cr ." Start I2C slave "
init
begin
sspif pir1 mtst
if
sspif pir1 mclr

14   AN I2C SLAVE EXAMPLE
55
With a Saleae Logic Analyser connected, we can see the \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) signals as a result of writing the byte 0x01 to turn on the LED. The following figure shows the data and clock signals from the time that the master asserts the START condition (green circle) until it asserts the STOP condition (as indicated by the red square).

The clock frequency is 100kHz and there is a 138 \( \mu \text{s} \) gap between the ninth clock pulse of the address byte and the start of the pulses for the data byte. This gives an indication of the time needed to service each SSPIF event.

A little later on, the Aardvark reads two bytes from the bus, as shown here.

Zooming in, to show the finer annotation, the same signals are shown below.

Again, the inter-byte gap is 138 \( \mu \text{s} \) resulting in about 200 \( \mu \text{s} \) needed to transfer each byte. This effective speed of 5 kbytes/s should be usable for many applications, since the \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) bus is typically used for low speed data transfer.

Notes on this program:

- Need to load `core.txt` before the source code of the `i2c-slave.txt`.
- Slave examples found in documentation on the Web usually have the service function written in the context of an interrupt service routine. The MSSP can be serviced quite nicely without resorting to the use of interrupts, however, you still have to check and clear the SSPIF bit for each event.
- The implementation of the test for State 5 (Master NACK) is slightly different to that described in AN734 because it was found that the master would assert an \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) bus stop after the final NACK of a read operation but before the MCU could service the SSPIF event. This would mean that STOP was the most recent bus condition seen by the MSSP and the START and STOP bits set to reflect this. In the figures shown above, there is only about 12 \( \mu \text{s} \) between the ninth clock pulse for the second read data byte and the Aardvark master asserting the STOP condition on the bus. This period is very much shorter than the (approx.) 140 \( \mu \text{s} \) period needed by the slave firmware to service the associated SSPIF event.
15 Speed of operation – bit banging

All of this nice interaction and convenience has some costs. One cost is the number of MCU instruction cycles needed to process the Forth words. To visualize this cost, the following program defines a word `blink-forth` which toggles an IO pin using the high-level FlashForth words that fetch and store bit patterns into the port latch register. An alternative word `blink-asm` uses assembler instructions to achieve an equivalent effect, but faster, and a third word `blink-bits` uses the FlashForth `bit0:` and `bit1:` words to create high-level bit-manipulation words that also achieve full machine speed.

15.1 PIC18F26K22

```
1  \ -speed-test
2  \ marker -speed-test
3  \ Waggle RB1 as quickly as we can, in both high- and low-level code.
4  \ Before sending this file, we should send asm.txt so that we have
5  \ the clrwdt, word available. We also need bit.txt.
6
7  $ff8a constant latb
8  $ff93 constant trisb
9
10  \ initialize RB1
11  initRB1
12  \ initially known state
13  ;
14
15  \ high-level bit fiddling, presumably slow
16  \ blink-forth ( -- )
17  initRB1
18  \ on and off
19  \ We have to kick the watch dog ourselves.
20  \ kick the watch dog
21  ;
22
23  \ low-level bit fiddling, via assembler
24  \ blink-asm ( -- )
25  initRB1
26  \ one cycle
27  \ kick the watch dog
28  ;
29
30  \ high-level bit fiddling with named bits
31  \ blink-bits ( -- )
32  initRB1
33  \ on cycle
34
35  \ RB1-hi RB1-lo \ one cycle
36  \ RB1-hi RB1-lo
37  \ RB1-hi RB1-lo
38  \ RB1-hi RB1-lo
39  cwd
```
Notes on this program:

- We have had to worry about clearing the watch-dog timer. In the early examples, the FlashForth interpreter was passing through the pause state often enough to keep the watch-dog happy. The words in this example give the FlashForth interpreter no time to pause so we are responsible for clearing the watch-dog timer explicitly.

- In the source code config file for the specific MCU, the watch-dog timer postscale is set to 256. With a 31.25 kHz oscillator frequency, this leads to a default timeout period of a little over 1 second (32 $\mu$s $\times$ 128 $\times$ 256).

- For the PIC18 MCU, the internal oscillator of 16 MHz was multiplied by the PLL to get 64 MHz oscillator driving the MCU. With 4 clock cycles per instruction cycle, this gave an instruction period $T_{CY} = 62.5$ ns. Current consumption by the microcontroller was about 14 mA, roughly double the value when the interpreter is not doing much, just waiting for input.

- The screen image on the left shows the output signal for running the high-level blink-forth word while the image on the right uses the assembler words.

- For the blink-forth word, one on-off cycle of the LED executes in 6 words and is seen (in the oscilloscope record) to require about 50 instruction cycles. So, on average, each of these threaded Forth words is executed in about 8 MCU instruction cycles. Note that this overhead includes the cost of using 16-bit cells for the data. Extra machine instructions are used to handle the upper bytes. In other applications, where we actually want to handle 16-bit data, this will no longer be a penalty.

- The assembler version has no overhead and the cycle time for the MCU instructions defines the period of the output signal. One on-off cycle requires 2 instructions so we see a short 125 ns period. This is fast enough that the capacitive loading on the output pin is noticeable in the oscilloscope trace. Also, the time required for the machine instructions to clear the watch-dog timer and the instruction jump back to the start of the loop now shows up clearly in the oscilloscope record.
15 SPEED OF OPERATION – BIT BANGING

- The oscilloscope record for the **blink-bits** word is shown here.

With the bit-manipulation words RB1-hi and RB1-lo being inlined, they also achieve full machine speed because the generated code is essentially the same as for **blink-assemble**.

15.2 PIC24FV32KA302

```plaintext
- speed-test
marker -speed-test
/ For the PIC24FV32KA302, waggle RB15 as quickly as we can,
/ in both high- and low-level code.
/ Remember to load bit.txt before this file.
$02c8 constant trisb
$02ca constant portb
$02cc constant latb
$02ce constant odcb
1 #15 lshift constant bit15
2 : initRB15
3     bit15 trisb mclr \ RB15 as output
4     bit15 latb mclr \ initially known state
5 ;
6 \ high-level bit fiddling, presumably slow
7 : blink-forth ( -- )
8     initRB15
9     begin
10       bit15 latb ! 0 latb ! \ one cycle, on and off
11       bit15 latb ! 0 latb !
12       bit15 latb ! 0 latb !
13       bit15 latb ! 0 latb !
14       cwd \ We have to kick the watch dog ourselves.
15   again
16 ;
17 \ low-level bit fiddling, via assembler
18 : blink-assemble ( -- )
19     initRB15
20 [ begin,
21     #15 latb bset, #15 latb bclr, \ one cycle, on and off
22     #15 latb bset, #15 latb bclr,
23     #15 latb bset, #15 latb bclr,
24     #15 latb bset, #15 latb bclr,
25     ] cwd [ \ kick the watch dog
26 again,
```
Notes on this program:

- The order of the assembler arguments is bit-number register-address op-code. This is different to that seen in the PIC18 version of the program.

- The MCU was configured for running off its internal 8 MHz oscillator with the 4× PLL active and a 1:1 postscaling. This resulted in an instruction cycle period $T_{cy} = 62.5$ ns.

- The screen image on the left shows the output signal for running the high-level blink-forth word while the image on the right uses the assembler words.

- For the blink-forth word, one on-off cycle of the LED executes in 6 words and is seen (in the oscilloscope record) to require about 42 instruction cycles. So, on average, each of these threaded Forth words is executed by the 16-bit PIC24 in 7 MCU instruction cycles. This illustrates a benefit of the 16-bit processor, since the 8-bit PIC18F26K22 required 50 MCU instruction cycles (and a correspondingly longer time of 3.08 microseconds) for the same effect.

- The assembler version has no overhead and the cycle time for the MCU instructions defines the period of the output signal. One on-off cycle requires 2 instructions so we see a short 124 ns period.

- The oscilloscope record for the blink-bits word is shown here.
Again, the bit-manipulation words RB15-hi and RB15-lo also achieve full machine speed.

15.3 ATmega328P
Notes on this program:

- Except for names, this code is essentially the same as for the PIC18 and PIC24 versions of the exercise. FlashForth abstracts away much of the instruction-set architecture of the microcontroller, leaving us to focus on twiddling the bits of the peripheral hardware.

- The MCU was configured for running with the 16 MHz crystal, which resulted in a machine clock cycle period $T_{CY} = 62.5$ ns.

- The screen image on the left shows the output signal for running the high-level blink-forth word while the image on the right uses the assembler words.

- For the blink-forth, one on+off cycle of the LED executes in 6 words and is seen (in the oscilloscope record) to require about 90 instruction cycles. So, on average, each of these threaded Forth words is executed by the 8-bit AVR in 15 MCU instruction cycles.

- The assembler version has no overhead and the cycle time for the MCU instructions defines the period of the output signal. One on-off cycle requires 2 instructions (sbi and cbi) each requiring 2 clock cycles, so we see a short, quarter-microsecond period.

- The oscilloscope record for the blink-bits word is shown here.
It can be seen that the bit-manipulation words PB5-hi and PB5-lo achieve full machine speed.
16 Driving an Hitachi-44780 LCD controller

The LCD in the photograph on page 7 was driven with the following code. During the development of this example, a lesson was relearned – that of reading the data sheet [13] carefully :)
\begin{verbatim}
63  : lcd-ready? ( -- f )
64  \ Read the command register and check busy bit.
65  RSlo short-delay
66  lcd-getc $80 and 0=
67  ;
68  :
69  : wait-for-lcd ( -- )
70  begin lcd-ready? cwd until
71  ;
72  :
73  : lcd-putc ( c -- )
74  \ Write the LCD register in two nibbles.
75  \ Remember to select the register line before calling this word.
76  dup $f0 and #4 rshift \ high nibble left on top of stack
77  data-port-out
78  RWlo short-delay
79  put-nibble short-delay Estrobe short-delay
80  $0f and \ low nibble now left on top of stack
81  put-nibble short-delay Estrobe short-delay
82  data-port-in
83  ;
84  :
85  : lcd-clear ( -- )
86  wait-for-lcd
87  RSlo short-delay
88  %00000001 lcd-putc
89  ;
90  :
91  : lcd-home ( -- )
92  wait-for-lcd
93  RSlo short-delay
94  %00000010 lcd-putc
95  ;
96  :
97  : lcd-goto ( c -- )
98  \ Set the specified 7-bit data memory address.
99  wait-for-lcd
100  RSlo short-delay
101  $80 or \ sets the highest bit for the command
102  lcd-putc
103  ;
104  :
105  : lcd-init ( -- )
106  data-port-in
107  Elo RWlo RSlo
108  %00001110 trisa mclr \ RS, RW and E as output
109  30 ms \ power-on delay
110  \ Begin "initialization by instruction"
111  \ Presumably, the LCD is in 8-bit interface mode.
112  %0011 put-nibble Estrobe 5 ms
113  %0011 put-nibble Estrobe 1 ms
114  %0011 put-nibble Estrobe 1 ms
115  \ Function set for 4-bit interface; it is still in 8-bit mode.
116  %0010 put-nibble Estrobe 1 ms
117  \ Now, we should be in 4-bit interface mode.
118  \ Function set for 4-bit interface, 2 display lines 5x7 font.
119  \ Increment cursor after each byte, don't shift display.
120  wait-for-lcd
121  %00100100 lcd-putc
122  \ Display off
123  wait-for-lcd
124  %00000110 lcd-putc
125  \ Display clear
126  wait-for-lcd
127  %00001000 lcd-putc
128  \ End of "initialization by instruction"
129  \ Enable cursor and display, no blink.
130  wait-for-lcd
\end{verbatim}
%00001110 lcd-putc 1 ms
wait-for-lcd
;
:

: lcd-emt ( c -- ) \ Write the byte into data memory. 
wait-for-lcd
RShi short-delay
lcd-putc
;
:

: lcd-type ( c-address n -- ) \ send string
for c@+ lcd-emt next
drop
;
:

: main
." Begin..."
lcd-init
.cr " lcd-init done."
s" Hello from" lcd-type
$40 lcd-goto
s" FlashForth 5.0" lcd-type
.cr " exercise done."
;
References


A Using other terminal programs

As discussed in Section 4, interaction with the programmed MCU is via the serial port. There are a number of generic terminal emulation programs that will communicate via a serial port. On a Linux machine the cutecom terminal program is very convenient. It has a line-oriented input that doesn’t send the text to the MCU until you press the enter key. This allows for editing of the line before committing it to the MCU and convenient recall of previous lines. GtkTerm is available as more conventional terminal program. The following images shows the GtkTerm window just after sending the content of the flash-led.txt file to the PIC18F26K22. The device name of /dev/ttyUSB0 refers to the USB-to-serial interface that was plugged one of the PC’s USB ports. It is convenient to start GtkTerm with the command

```
$ sudo gtkterm
```

and then adjust the communication settings via the Configuration → Port menu item and its associated dialog window.

There is also a send-file capability and, importantly, the capability to set the period between lines of text that are sent to the serial port so as to not overwhelm the FlashForth MCU. Although USB-to-serial interfaces usually implement software Xon-Xoff handshaking, my experience of using them with a minimal 3-wire connection (GND, RX and TX) has been variable. When sending large files, an end-of-line delay of a few tens of milliseconds has usually been found adequate, however, there have been times that a file would not successfully load until the end-of-line pause was increased to 300 milliseconds. For GtkTerm, this setting is under the Advanced Configuration Options in the port configuration dialog, as shown below. This end-of-line delay makes the transfer of large files slow, however, the text still scrolls past quickly but is now at a pace where it is possible to follow the dialog and know how well the compilation is going. Building your application code incrementally, with small files, is a good thing.
For MacOSX, Thomas Buschhardt reports that **CoolTerm** is a good choice for a terminal application. It is available from [http://freeware.the-meiers.org/](http://freeware.the-meiers.org/).