

Software Pulse Counter and Input Port Scanner

Summary

This program periodically (say, every 50 msec) reads a byte-wide input port. It performs an exclusive OR of the new port contents with the prior port contents and saves the result along with the new contents in variables to allow a foreground task or program to determine which bits have recently changed state. The state changes are not latched, so the foreground program must look at them more frequenly than the update time of the interrupt (50 msec in this example). Each port bit has an associated 16-bit pulse counter that is incremented each time the port bit changes from a low state to a high state.

Implementation details:

The output compare 4 (OC4) function generates a periodic interrupt. The free running counter rolls over every 131.1 msec, and this sets an upper bound on the period at which this pulse scanner operates. This example configures the OC4 interrupt to occur every 50 ms, but you can easily vary this anywhere from 1 msec to 131 msec (and higher with a simple software change). The OC4 output pin, PA4, is not affected by the interrupt.

HEX 10 WIDTH 4 USE. PA	! GE	\ avoid non-unique names \ you can remove this if	your memory map is already set up!
\ define 800E C01 801C C01 8022 C01 8023 C01	the relev NSTANT NSTANT NSTANT NSTANT NSTANT	ant control registers TCNT TOC4 TMSK1 TFLG1	\ Timer counter register \ Output compare 4 register \ Timer interrupt mask register \ Timer interrupt flag register
10 CO	NSTANT	OC4. MASK	\ Isolates OC4 interrupt flag & mask bits
DECIMAL\ for clarity, define the period in decimal base500CONSTANT TCNTS/MSEC\ Number of 2ms counts per millisecond			
50 TCNTS/MSEC * CONSTANT PERIOD.CNT \setminus Number of TCNTs in the scan period			
HEX \ By changing the PERIOD.CNT, the time interval can easily \ be changed. The PERIOD.CNT, should not be greater than 65535 (131ms)			
<pre>\ keep these next 2 variable declarations together! \ We also assume that variables are in common memory (which is true \ for the default memory maps set by USE.PAGE, etc.) \ If desired, these two variables can be fetched with 1 uninterrupted \ 2@ operation from a foreground routine to ensure that an interrupt \ does not occur between the examination of the two of them: VARIABLE INPUT.PORT.STATE \ access via C@ and C! VARIABLE INPUT.PORT.BITS \ access via C@ and C!; \ = (prior.state XOR current.state), which equals 1 for each bit that \ has changed since the prior read. VARIABLE PULSE.COUNTER.BASE \ array of 8 2-byte counters E VALLOT \ allot a total of 16 bytes (variable alloted 2 bytes)</pre>			

PULSE. COUNTER (bit.index -- pulse.counter.address) 7 UMIN \ optional clamp of input parameter 2* PULSE. COUNTER. BASE ROT XN+ \setminus for this example, we assume that PORTA is the input port to be scanned. You can use any port you want:
PPA, PORTE, input port on the QED Digital I/O Board, etc. CODE OC4. SERVICE (--) \ interrupt service routine, assembly coded for optimum speed OC4. MASK IMM LDAB \setminus clear the interrupt flag that got us here **TFLG1 EXT STAB** TOC4 EXT LDD PERIOD. CNT IMM ADDD TOC4 EXT STD \ set the next time for interrupt to occur >FORTH PORTA C@ \ you can specify any input port you want here >ASSM (new. contents - -INPUT. PORT. STATE DROP EXT LDAB \ A <- prior.contents \ B <- prior. contents XOR new. contents 1 IND, Y EORB \ save changed bits in variable CHANGED. PORT. BITS DROP EXT STAB 1 IND, Y LDAA \ A <- new. contents INY INY $(--) \setminus clear data stack$ INPUT. PORT. STATE DROP EXT STAA \ save new. contents in variable CHANGED. PORT. BITS DROP EXT ANDA \ A <- bits. changed. AND. now=1: rising edge PULSE. COUNTER. BASE DROP IMM LDX $\setminus X <-$ base of counter array BEGIN, TAB \ make a copy of rising edge indicator 1 IMM ANDB \ test lsbit NE IF, 1 IND, X LDAB I NCB 1 IND, X STAB \ handle rollover EQ IF, O IND. X LDAB **INCB** 0 IND, X STAB ENDIF, ENDIF. INX INX \ X points to next pulse counter LSRA ∖ shift down 1 bit.. EQ UNTIL, $\setminus \dots$ until no more rising edges present RŤS END. CODE

 $\$ here's a high level version, presented to show the algorithm: HIGH. LEVEL. OC4. SERVICE (--) OC4. MASK TFLG1 (C!) \ clear the interrupt flag that got us here TOC4 (@) PERIOD. CNT + TOC4 (!) \ set the next time for interrupt to occur **PORTA C@** \ you can specify any input port you want here INPUT. PORT. STATE C@ (new. contents\prior. contents --) (new. contents\changes --) OVER XOR 2DUP CHANGED. PORT. BITS C! save exclusive or \ INPUT. PORT. STATE C! new.contents\changes --) $\$ save new state AND bits. changed. AND. now=1--) \setminus rising edges! 80 DO DUP 1 AND \ if rising edge occurred... 1 I PULSE. COUNTER +! \ increment pulse counter IF ENDI F U2/ ∖ shift down 1 bit LOOP DROP \ drop rising edge indicator : DI SABLE. 0C4 (- -) : \ locally disables the interrupt OC4. MASK TMSK1 (CLEAR. BITS) ; INIT. VARIABLES (--) INPUT. PORT. STATE OFF CHANGED. PORT. BITS OFF PULSE. COUNTER. BASE 10 ERASE ; \setminus INIT.0C4 installs the interrupt handler, initializes the timer set point \land and enables OC4 interrupt mask. : INIT. 0C4 (--) **DI SABLE. 0C4** \ stop the interrupt if it's enabled **INIT. VARIABLES** TCNT (@) PERIOD. CNT + TOC4 (!) \ set time for next interrupt to occur CFA. FOR OC4. SERVICE OC4. ID ATTACH \ install interrupt routine OC4. SERVICE OC4. MASK TFLG1 (C!) OC4. MASK TMSK1 (SET. BITS) \ resets the OC4 interrupt flag \ enables the OC4I interrupt flag **ENABLE. INTERRUPTS** \land globally enable interrupts ; -) \ lets you check the current status Current state = " INPUT. PORT. STATE C@ . ; Changed bits = " CHANGED. PORT. BITS C@ . : SHOW --) CR ... CR . " Counters are as follows: PULSE. COUNTER. BASE 10 DUMP ;

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