

Using the Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Converter

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INTRODUCTION

This application note is intended for PIC16C7X users with some degree of familiarity with analog system design. The various sections discuss the following topics:

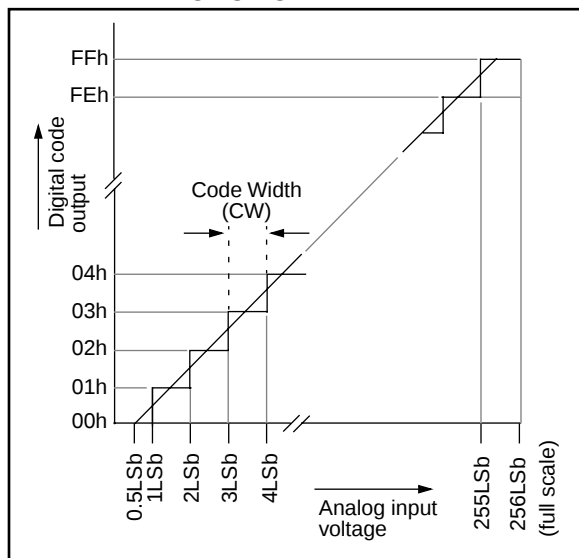
- Commonly used A/D terminology
- How to configure and use the PIC16C71 A/D
- Various ways to generate external reference voltage (V_{REF})
- Configuring the RA3:RA0 pins

COMMONLY USED A/D TERMINOLOGY

The Ideal Transfer Function

In an A/D converter, an analog voltage is mapped into an N-bit digital value. This mapping function is defined as the transfer function. An ideal transfer is one in which there are no errors or non-linearity. It describes the "ideal" or intended behavior of the A/D. Figure 1 shows the ideal transfer function for the PIC16C7X A/D.

FIGURE 1: PIC16C7X IDEAL TRANSFER FUNCTION



Note that the digital output value is 00h for the analog input voltage range of 0 to 1LSb. In some converters, the first transition point is at 0.5LSb and not at 1LSb as shown in Figure 2. Either way, by knowing the transfer function the user can appropriately interpret the data.

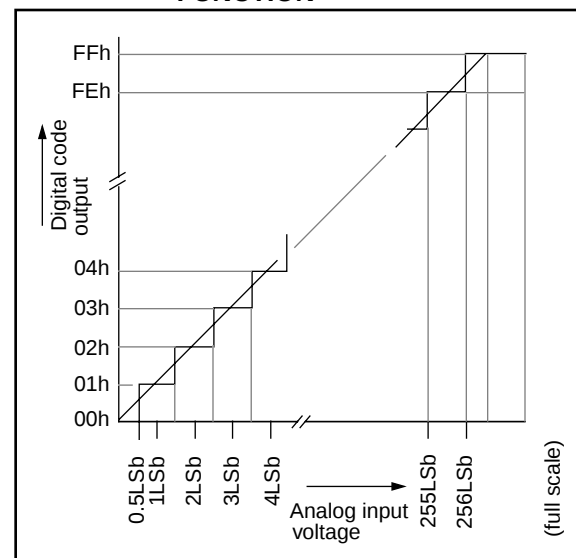
Transition Point

The analog input voltage at which the digital output switches from one code to the next is called the "Transition Point." The transition point is typically not a single threshold, but rather a small region of uncertainty (Figure 3). The transition point is therefore defined as the statistical average of many conversions. Stated differently, it is the voltage input at which the uncertainty of the conversion is 50%.

Code Width

The distance (voltage differential) between two transition points is called the "Code Width." Ideally the Code Width should be 1LSb (Figure 1).

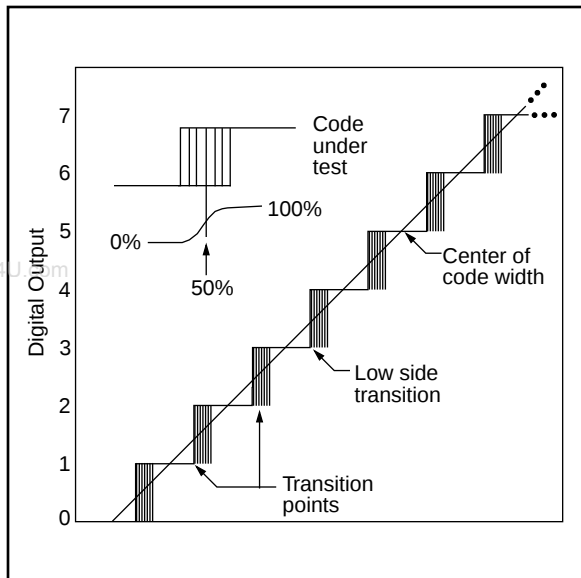
FIGURE 2: ALTERNATE TRANSFER FUNCTION



Center of Code Width

The midpoint between two transition points is called the "Center of Code Width" (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3: TRANSITION POINTS



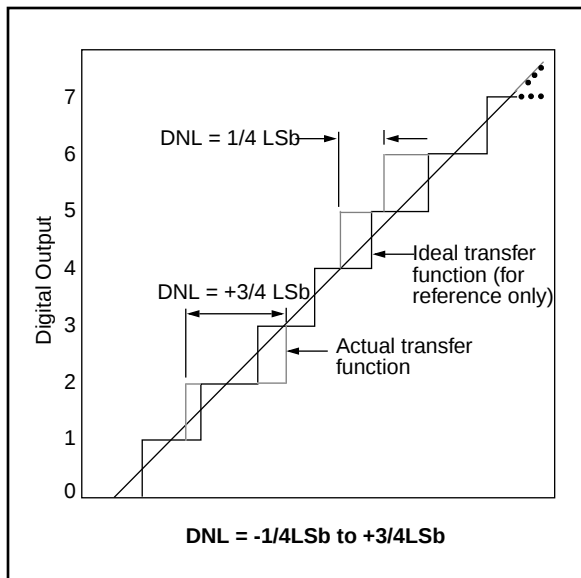
Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)

It is the deviation in code-width from 1LSb (Figure 4). The difference is calculated for each and every transition. The largest difference is reported as DNL.

It is important to note that the DNL is measured after the transfer function is normalized to match offset error and gain error.

Note that the DNL cannot be any less than -1LSb . In the other direction, DNL can be $>1\text{LSb}$.

FIGURE 4: DIFFERENTIAL NON-LINEARITY



Absolute Error

The maximum deviation between any transition point from the corresponding ideal transfer function is defined as the absolute error. This is how it is measured and reported in the PIC16C7X (Figure 5). The notable difference between absolute error and integral non-linearity (INL) is that the measured data is not normalized for full scale and offset errors in absolute error.

Absolute Error is probably the first parameter the user will review to evaluate an A/D. Sometimes absolute error is reported as the sum of offset, full-scale and integral non-linearity errors.

Total Unadjusted Error

Total Unadjusted Error is the same as absolute error. Again, sometimes it is reported as the sum of offset, full-scale and integral non-linearity errors.

No Missing Code

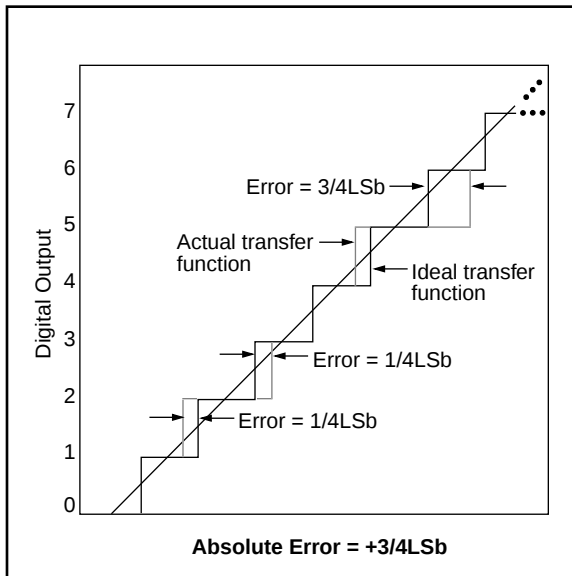
No missing code implies that as the analog input voltage is gradually increased from zero to full scale (or vice versa), all digital codes are produced. Stated otherwise, changing analog input voltage from one quantum of the analog range to the next adjacent range will not produce a change in the digital output by more than one code count.

Monotonic

Monotonicity guarantees that an increase (or decrease) in the analog input value will result in an equal or greater digital code (or less). Monotonicity does not guarantee that there are no missing codes. However, it is an important criterion for feedback control systems. Non-monotonicity may cause oscillations in such systems.

The first derivative of a monotonic function always has the same sign.

FIGURE 5: ABSOLUTE ERROR



Ratiometric Conversion

Ratiometric Conversion is the A/D conversion process in which the binary result is a ratio of the supply voltage or reference voltage, the latter being equal to full-scale value by default. The PIC16C7X is a ratiometric A/D converter where the result depends on V_{DD} or V_{REF} .

In some A/Ds, an absolute reference is provided resulting in "absolute conversion".

Sample and Hold

In sample and hold type A/D converters, the analog input has a switch (typically a FET switch in CMOS) which is opened for a short duration to capture the analog input voltage onto an on-chip capacitor. Conversion is typically started after the sampling switch is closed.

Track and Hold

Track and Hold is basically the same as sample and hold, except the sampling switch is typically left on. Therefore the voltage on the on-chip holding capacitor "tracks" the analog input voltage. To begin a conversion, the sampling switch is closed.

The PIC16C7X A/D falls in this category.

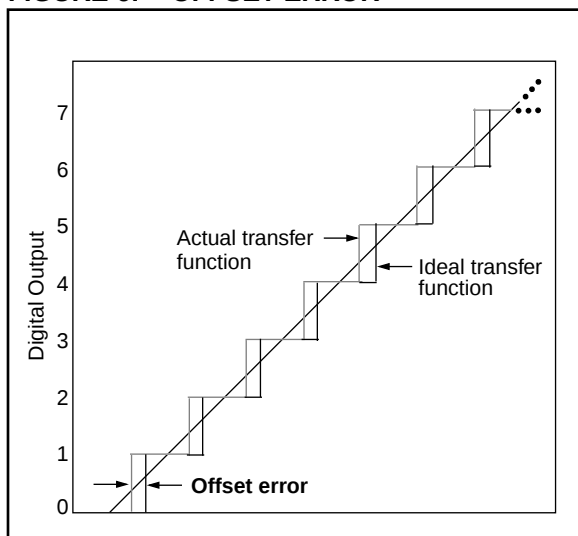
Sampling Time

Sampling Time is the time required to charge the on-chip holding capacitor to the same value as is on the analog input pin. The sampling time depends on the magnitude of the holding capacitor and the source impedance of the analog voltage input.

Offset Error (or Zero Error)

Offset Error is the difference between the first actual (measured) transition point and the first ideal transition point as shown in Figure 6. It can be corrected (by the user) by subtracting the offset error from each conversion result.

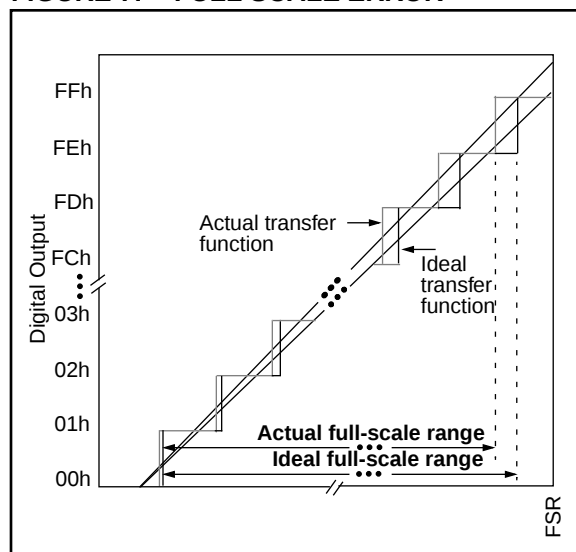
FIGURE 6: OFFSET ERROR



Full Scale Error (or Gain Error)

Full Scale Error is the difference between the ideal full scale and the actual (measured) full scale range (Figure 7). It is also called gain error, because the error changes the slope of the ideal transfer function creating a gain factor. It can be corrected (by the user) by multiplying each conversion result by the inverse of the gain.

FIGURE 7: FULL SCALE ERROR

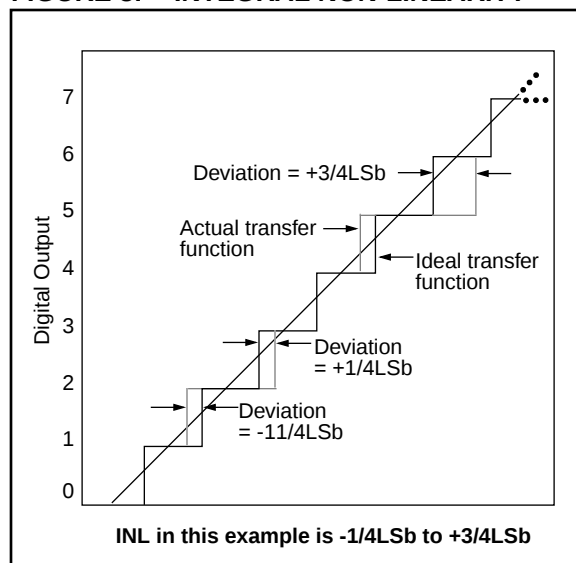


Integral Non-Linearity (INL), or Relative Error

The deviation of a transition point from its corresponding point on the ideal transfer curve is called "Integral Non-Linearity" (Figure 8). The maximum difference is reported as the INL of the converter.

It is important to note that Full Scale Error and the Offset Error are normalized to match end transition points before measuring the INL.

FIGURE 8: INTEGRAL NON-LINEARITY



HOW TO USE THE PIC16C71 A/D

The A/D in the PIC16C71 is easy to set up and use. There are a few considerations:

1. Select either VDD or VREF as reference voltage. (More on using VREF input later)
Select A/D conversion clock (TAD): 2TOSC, 8TOSC, TOSC or TRC (internal RC clock). For the first three options, make sure that $TAD \geq 2.0 \mu s$. If deterministic conversion time is required, select TOSC time-base. If conversion during SLEEP is required, select TRC.
2. Channel Selection: If only one A/D channel is required, program the ADCON1 register to 03h. This configures the A/D pins as digital I/O. If multiple channels are required, prior to each conversion the new channel must be selected.
3. Sampling and Conversion: After a new channel is selected, a minimum amount of sampling time must be allowed before the GO/DONE bit in ADCON0 is set to begin conversion. Once conversion begins, it is OK to select the next channel, **but sampling does not begin until current conversion is complete**. Therefore, it is always necessary to ensure the minimum sampling time is provided for:
 - i) after a conversion
 - ii) after a new channel is selected
 - iii) after A/D is turned on (bit ADON = 1)
4. Reading Result: Completion of a conversion can be determined by polling the GO/DONE bit (cleared), or polling flag bit ADIF (set), or waiting for an ADIF interrupt.

Additional tips:

- a) Do not set bits GO/DONE and ADON in the same instruction. First, turn the A/D is on by setting bit ADON. Then allow at least $5 \mu s$ before conversion begins (setting the GO/DONE bit), longer if sampling time requirement is not met within $5 \mu s$.
- b) Aborting a conversion: A conversion can be aborted by clearing bit GO/DONE. The A/D converter will stop conversion and revert back to sampling state.
- c) Using the ADRES register as a normal register: The A/D only writes to the ADRES register at the end of a conversion. Therefore, it is possible to use the ADRES register as a normal file register between conversions and when A/D is off.

The following four examples provide sample code on using the A/D module.

EXAMPLE 1: HOW TO DO A SAMPLE A/D CONVERSION

```

;
;   InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
;   Always ch2, internal RC OSC.
InitializeAD
    bsf     STATUS, 5      ; select Bank1
    movlw   b'00000000'    ; select RA3-RA0
    movwf   ADCON1         ; as analog inputs
    bcf     STATUS, 5      ; select Bank0
    movlw   b'11010001'    ; select: RC osc, ch2...
    movwf   ADCON0         ; turn on A/D
Convert    call    sample-delay ; provide necessary sampling time
;
    bsf     ADCON0, 2      ; start new A/D conversion
loop
    btfsc   ADCON0, 2      ; A/D over?
    goto    loop          ; no then loop
;
    movf    adres, w       ; yes then get A/D value
;

```

A detailed code listing is provided in Appendix A.

EXAMPLE 2: SEQUENTIAL CHANNEL CONVERSIONS

```

;
; InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
; Select ch0 to ch3 in a round robin fashion, internal RC OSC.
; Load results in 4 consecutive addresses starting at ADTABLE (10h)
;
InitializeAD
    bsf     STATUS, RP0      ; select Bank1
    movlw   b'00000000'     ; select RA3-RA0
    movwf   ADCON1          ; as analog inputs
    bcf     STATUS, RP0      ; select Bank0
    movlw   b'11000001'     ; select: RC osc, ch0...
    movwf   ADCON0          ; turn on A/D
    movlw   ADTABLE         ; point fsr to top of...
    movwf   FSR             ; table
;
new_ad    call    sample_delay ; provide necessary sampling time
          bsf     ADCON0, GO   ; start new A/D conversion
loop
          btfsc   ADCON0, GO   ; A/D over?
          goto    loop        ; no then loop
;
          movf    adres, w     ; yes then get A/D value
          movwf   0           ; load indirectly
          movlw   4           ; select next channel
          addwf   ADCON0       ; /
          bcf     ADCON0, ADIF ; reset interrupt flag bit.
; increment pointer to correct table offset.
          clrf    temp        ; clear temp register
          btfsc   ADCON0, CH50 ; test lsb of channel select
          bsf     temp, 0      ; set if ch1 selected
          btfsc   ADCON0, CH51 ; test msb of channel select
          bsf     temp, 1      ; /
          movlw   ADTABLE     ; get table address
          addwf   temp, w     ; add with temp
          movwf   FSR         ; move into indirect
          goto    new_ad
;

```

A detailed code listing is provided in Appendix B.

EXAMPLE 3: SAMPLE INTERRUPT HANDLER FOR THE A/D

```
org      0x00
goto     start
org      0x04
goto     service_ad      ; interrupt vector
;
;
; start
movlw    b'00000000'      ;init I/O ports
movwf    PORT_B
tris     PORT_B
;
update   call      InitializeAD
;
; loop
bcf       flag, adover      ; reset software A/D flag
call      SetupDelay        ; setup delay >= 10uS.
bcf       ADCON0, adif      ; reset A/D int flag (ADIF)
bsf       ADCON0, go        ; start new A/D conversion
bsf       INTCON, gie       ; enable global interrupt

loop     btfsc     flag, adover ; A/D over?
         goto      update      ; yes start new conv.
         goto      loop        ; no then keep checking
; InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
; select ch0 to ch3, RC OSC., a/d interrupt.
InitializeAD
         bsf       STATUS, RP0 ; select Bank1
         movlw     b'00000000' ; select RA0-RA3...
         movwf     ADCON1      ; as analog inputs
         bcf       STATUS, RP0 ; select Bank0
         clrf      INTCON      ; clr all interrupts
         bsf       INTCON, ADIE ; enable A/D int.
         movlw     b'11010001' ; select: RC osc, ch2...
         movwf     ADCON0      ; turn on A/D
         return
;
; service_ad
         btfss     ADCON0, ADIF ; A/D interrupt?
         retfie     ; no then ignore
         movf      ADRES, W     ; get A/D value
         return      ; do not enable int
;
```

A detailed code listing is provided in Appendix C.

EXAMPLE 4: CONVERSIONS DURING SLEEP MODE

```

;
; InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
; Select ch0 to ch3, internal RC OSC.
; While doing the conversion put unit to sleep. This will
; minimize digital noise interference.
; Note that A/D's RC osc. has to be selected in this instance.
;
;
InitializeAD
    bsf        STATUS, RP0        ; select Bank1
    movlw      b'00000000'        ; select RA0-RA3...
    movwf      ADCON1             ; as analog inputs
    bcf        STATUS, RP0        ; select Bank0
    movlw      b'11000001'        ; select: RC osc, ch0...
    movwf      ADCON0             ; turn on A/D & ADIE
    movlw      ADTABLE            ; point fsr to top of...
    movwf      FSR                ; table
;
new_ad
    bsf        ADCON0, GO         ; start new A/D conversion
    sleep      ; goto sleep
; when A/D is over program will continue from here
;
    movf       ADRES, w           ; get A/D value
;

```

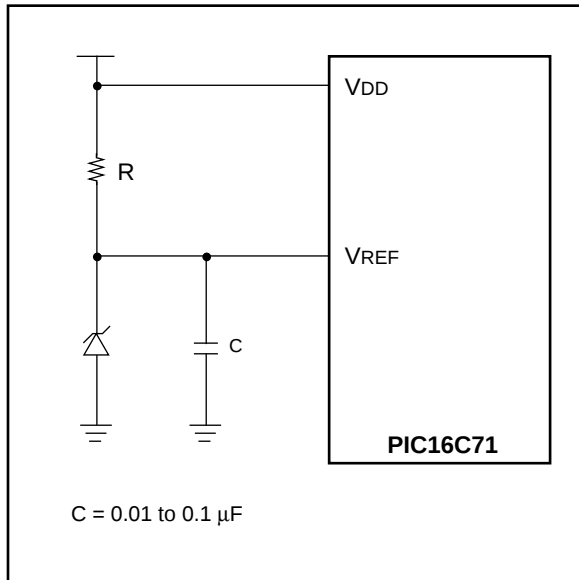
A detailed code listing is provided in Appendix D.

USING EXTERNAL REFERENCE VOLTAGE

When using the external reference voltage, keep in mind that any analog input voltage must not exceed V_{REF} .

An inexpensive way to generate V_{REF} is by employing a zener diode (Figure 9). Most common zener diodes offer 5% accuracy. Reverse bias current may be as low as 10 μ A. However, larger currents (1 mA - 20 mA) are recommended for stability, as well as lower impedance of the V_{REF} source.

FIGURE 9: LOW COST VOLTAGE REFERENCE



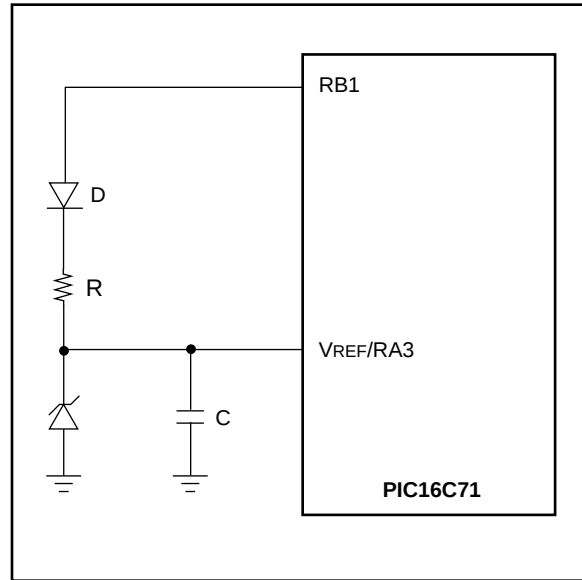
POWER MANAGEMENT IN USING V_{REF}

In power sensitive applications, the user may turn on a V_{REF} generator using another I/O pin (Figure 10). Drive a '1' on pin RB1, in this example, when using the A/D. Drive a '0' on pin RB1 when not using the A/D converter.

Note that this way RB1 is not floating. Even if V_{REF} decays to some intermediate voltage, it will not cause the input buffer on RB1 to draw current.

Alternately, use RA0, RA1 or RA2 pin to supply the current instead of RB1. Configure the RA pin as analog (this will turn off its input buffer). Then use it as a digital output (Figure 11).

FIGURE 10: POWER-SENSITIVE APPLICATIONS #1



ZENERS AND REFERENCE GENERATORS

Finally, various reference voltage generator chips (typically using on-chip band-gap reference) are available. They are more accurate.

TABLE 1: ZENERS AND REFERENCE GENERATORS

Zeners	V_z	Tolerance
1N746	3.3V	$\pm 5\%$
1N747	3.6V	$\pm 5\%$
1N748	3.9V	$\pm 5\%$
1N749	4.3V	$\pm 5\%$
1N750	4.7V	$\pm 5\%$
1N751	5.1V	$\pm 5\%$
1N752	5.6V	$\pm 5\%$
Voltage Reference	V_{REF}	Tolerance
AD580 (Maxim)	2.5V	$\pm 3\%$ to $\pm 0.4\%$
LM385	2.5V	$\pm 1.5\%$
LM1004	2.5V	$\pm 1.2\%$
LT1009 (LIN. Tech.)	2.5V	$\pm 0.2\%$
LT1019 (LIN. Tech.)	5.0V	$\pm 0.2\%$
LT1021 (LIN. Tech.)	5.0V	$\pm 0.05\%$ to $\pm 1\%$
LT1029 (LIN. Tech.)	5.0V	$\pm 0.2\%$ to $\pm 1\%$

VREF IMPEDANCE AND CURRENT SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

Ideally, VREF should have as low a source impedance as possible. Referring to Figure 9, VREF source impedance $\approx R$. However, smaller R increases current consumption. Since VREF is used to charge capacitor arrays inside the A/D converter and the holding capacitor, Chold ≈ 51 pF, the following guideline should be met:

$$T_{AD} = 6(1k + R)51.2pF + 1.677\mu s$$

TAD = conversion clock. For TAD = 2 μs and for CHOLD = 50 pF, VREF $\approx 50\Omega$.

For VREF impedance higher than this, the conversion clock (TAD) should be increased appropriately.

FIGURE 11: POWER-SENSITIVE APPLICATIONS #2

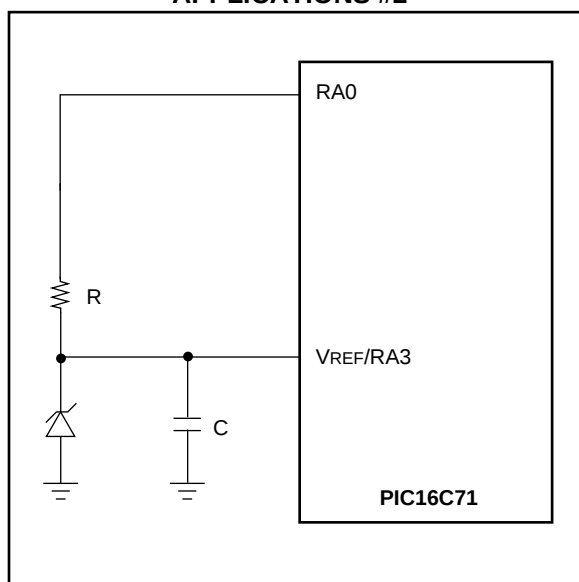


Table 2 gives examples of the maximum rate of conversion per bit, relating to the voltage reference impedance.

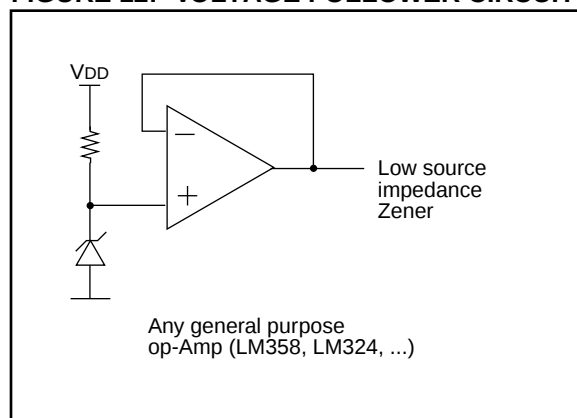
TABLE 2: MAXIMUM RATE OF CONVERSION / BIT

RVREF	TAD (Max)
1k	2.29 μs
5k	3.52 μs
10k	5.056 μs
50k	16.66 μs
100k	32.70 μs

Assumes no external capacitors

To achieve a low source impedance when using a Zener diode, a voltage follower circuit is recommended. This is shown in Figure 12.

FIGURE 12: VOLTAGE FOLLOWER CIRCUIT



CONFIGURING PORTA INPUTS AS ANALOG OR DIGITAL

Two bits in the ADCON1 register, PCFG1 and PCFG0, control how pins RA3:RA0 are configured.

When any of these pins are selected as analog:

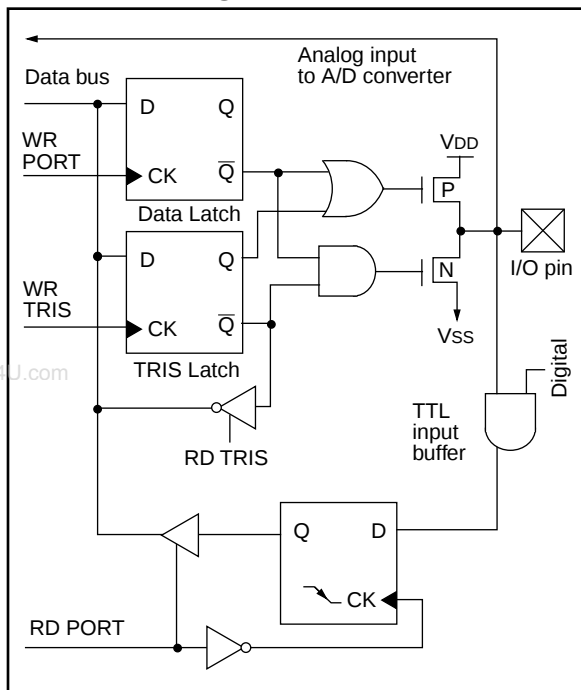
- The digital input buffer is turned off to save current (Figure 13). Reading the port will read this pin as '0'.
- The TRIS bit still controls the output buffer on this pin. So, normally the TRIS bit will be set (input).
- However, if the TRIS bit is cleared, then the pin will output whatever is in the data latch.

When any of these pins are selected as digital:

- The analog input still directly connects to the A/D and therefore the pin can be used as analog input.
- The digital input buffer is not disabled.

The user has, therefore, great flexibility in configuring these pins.

FIGURE 13: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RA3:RA0 PINS



CURRENT CONSUMPTION THROUGH INPUT BUFFER

A CMOS input buffer will draw current when the input voltage is near its threshold (Figure 14).

In power-sensitive applications, the RA pins, when used as analog inputs, should be configured as "analog" to avoid unintended power drain.

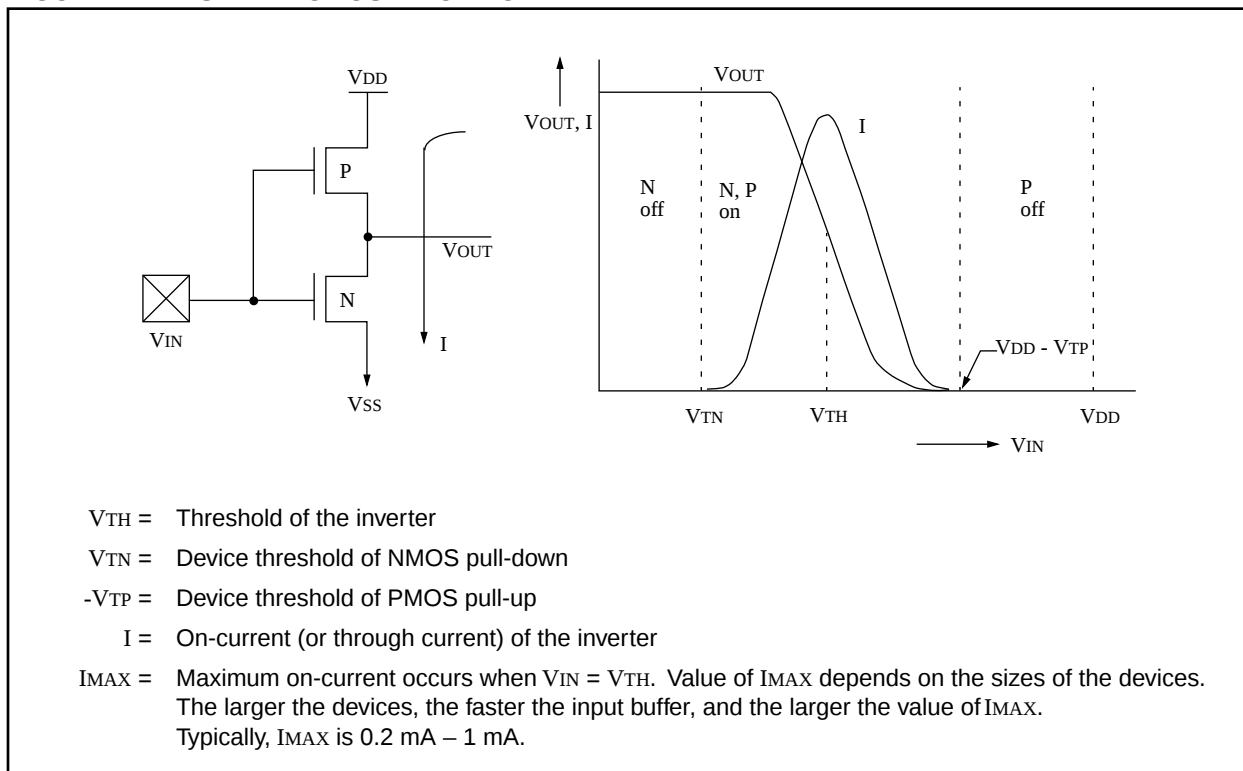
Other considerations and tips:

1. If possible, avoid any digital output next to analog inputs.
2. Avoid digital inputs that switch frequently (e.g., clocks) next to analog inputs.
3. If VREF is used, then ensure that no analog pin being sampled exceeds VREF.

SUMMARY

The PIC16C71 A/D converter is simple to use. It is versatile and has low power consumption.

FIGURE 14: A SIMPLE CMOS INPUT BUFFER



Please check the Microchip BBS for the latest version of the source code. Microchip's Worldwide Web Address: www.microchip.com; Bulletin Board Support: MCHIPBBS using CompuServe® (CompuServe membership not required).

APPENDIX A: SINGLE CHANNEL A/D (SAD)

MPASM 01.40 Released

SAD.ASM 1-16-1997 15:22:04

PAGE 1

LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

```

00001 ;TITLE    "Single channel A/D (SAD)"
00002 ;This program is a simple implementation of the PIC16C71's
00003 ;A/D. 1 Channel is selected (CH0).
00004 ;The A/D is configured as follows:
00005 ;      Vref = +5V internal.
00006 ;      A/D Osc. = internal RC
00007 ;      A/D Channel = CH0
00008 ;Hardware for this program is the PICDEM1 board.
00009 ;
00010 ;
00011 ;      Program:          SAD.ASM
00012 ;      Revision Date:
00013 ;                      1-14-97      Compatibility with MPASMWIN 1.40
00014 ;
00015 ;
00016      LIST P=16C71
00017      ERRORLEVEL -302
00018 ;
00019      include "p16c71.inc"
00001      LIST
00002 ;P16C71.INC Standard Header File, Version 1.00 Microchip Technology
00142      LIST
00020 ;
00021 TEMP      EQU      10h
00000001     00022 adif      equ      1
00000002     00023 adgo      equ      2
00024 ;
0000      00025      ORG      0x00
00026 ;
00027 ;
0000 2810     00028      goto      start
00029 ;
0004      00030      org      0x04
0004 281E     00031      goto      service_int      ;interrupt vector
00032 ;
00033 ;
0010      00034      org      0x10
0010      00035 start
0010 3000     00036      movlw      B'00000000'      ;set port b as
0011 0086     00037      movwf      PORTB      ;all outputs
00038 ;      tris      PORTB      ; /
0012 1683     00039      BSF      STATUS, RP0      ; Bank1
0013 0086     00040      MOVWF      TRISB      ; PortB as outputs
0014 1283     00041      BCF      STATUS, RP0      ; Bank0
00042 ;
0015 201F     00043      call      InitializeAD
0016      00044 update
0016 0809     00045      movf      ADRES,W      ;get a/d value
0017 0086     00046      movwf      PORTB      ;output to port b
0018 2027     00047      call      SetupDelay      ;setup time >= 10uS.
0019 1088     00048      bcf      ADCON0,adif      ;clear int flag
001A 1508     00049      bsf      ADCON0,adgo      ;start new conversion
001B      00050 loop
001B 1888     00051      btfsc      ADCON0,adif      ;a/d done?
001C 2816     00052      goto      update      ;yes then update new value.

```

AN546

```
001D 281B      00053      goto    loop            ;no then keep checking
                00054 ;
                00055 ;no interrupts are enabled, so if the program ever reaches here,
                00056 ;it should be returned with the global interrupts disabled.
001E           00057 service_int
001E 0008      00058      return                ;do not enable global.
                00059 ;
                00060 ;
                00061 ;
                00062 ;InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
                00063 ;Select ch0 to ch3 as analog inputs, fosc/2 and read ch3.
                00064 ;
001F           00065 InitializeAD
001F 1683      00066      bsf     STATUS,5        ;select Bank1
0020 3000      00067      movlw   B'00000000'      ;select ch0-ch3...
0021 0088      00068      movwf   ADCON1          ;as analog inputs
0022 1283      00069      bcf     STATUS,5        ;select Bank0
0023 30C1      00070      movlw   B'11000001'      ;select:RC,ch0..
0024 0088      00071      movwf   ADCON0          ;turn on A/D.
0025 0189      00072      clrf    ADRES           ;clr result reg.
0026 0008      00073      return
                00074 ;
                00075 ;This routine is a software delay of 10uS for the a/d setup.
                00076 ;At 4Mhz clock, the loop takes 3uS, so initialize TEMP with
                00077 ;a value of 3 to give 9uS, plus the move etc should result in
                00078 ;a total time of > 10uS.
0027           00079 SetupDelay
0027 3003      00080      movlw   .3
0028 0090      00081      movwf   TEMP
0029           00082 SD
0029 0B90      00083      decfsz   TEMP, F
002A 2829      00084      goto    SD
002B 0008      00085      return
                00086
                00087
                00088      END
```

MEMORY USAGE MAP ('X' = Used, '-' = Unused)

0000 : X---X----- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX-----

All other memory blocks unused.

Program Memory Words Used: 30
Program Memory Words Free: 994

Errors : 0
Warnings : 0 reported, 0 suppressed
Messages : 0 reported, 2 suppressed

Please check the Microchip BBS for the latest version of the source code. Microchip's Worldwide Web Address: www.microchip.com; Bulletin Board Support: MCHIPBBS using CompuServe® (CompuServe membership not required).

APPENDIX B: SLPAD.ASM

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SLPAD.ASM 1-16-1997 15:22:32

PAGE 1

LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

```

00001
00002 ;TITLE    "A/D in Sleep Mode"
00003 ;This program is a simple implementation of the PIC16C71's
00004 ;A/D feature. This program demonstrates
00005 ;how to do a a/d in sleep mode on the PIC16C71.
00006 ;The A/D is configured as follows:
00007 ;      Vref = +5V internal.
00008 ;      A/D Osc. = internal RC
00009 ;      A/D Interrupt = OFF
00010 ;      A/D Channels = ch 0
00011 ;
00012 ;The ch0 A/D result is displayed as a 8 bit binary value
00013 ;on 8 leds connected to port b. Hardware used is that of
00014 ;the PICDEMO board.
00015 ;
00016 ;
00017 ;      Program:          SLPAD.ASM
00018 ;      Revision Date:
00019 ;                      1-14-97      Compatibility with MPASMWIN 1.40
00020 ;
00021 ;
00022      LIST P=16C71
00023      ERRORLEVEL -302
00024 ;
00025      include "p16c71.inc"
00001      LIST
00002 ;P16C71.INC Standard Header File, Version 1.00 Microchip Technology
00142      LIST
00026 ;
000000010      00027 TEMP      EQU      10h
000000001      00028 adif      equ      1
000000002      00029 adgo      equ      2
00030 ;
00031 ;
0000      00032      ORG      0x00
00033 ;
00034 ;
0000 2810      00035      goto      start
00036 ;
0004      00037      org      0x04
0004 281D      00038      goto      service_int      ;interrupt vector
00039 ;
00040 ;
0010      00041      org      0x10
0010      00042      start
0010 3000      00043      movlw      B'00000000'      ;make port b all
0011 0086      00044      movwf      PORTB      ;outputs.
00045 ;      tris      PORTB      ;      /
0012 1683      00046      BSF      STATUS, RP0      ; Bank1
0013 0086      00047      MOVWF      TRISB      ; PortB as outputs
0014 1283      00048      BCF      STATUS, RP0      ; Bank0
00049 ;
0015 201E      00050      call      InitializeAD
0016      00051      update

```

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```
0016 0809      00052      movf    ADRES,W
0017 0086      00053      movwf   PORTB      ;save in table
0018 2027      00054      call    SetupDelay      ;
0019 1088      00055      bcf     ADCON0,adif      ;clr a/d flag
001A 1508      00056      bsf     ADCON0,adgo      ;start new a/d conversion
                   00057 ;
001B 0063      00058      sleep
001C 2816      00059      goto    update      ;wake up and update
                   00060 ;
001D           00061      service_int
001D 0008      00062      return      ;do not enable int
                   00063 ;
                   00064 ;InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
001E           00065      InitializeAD
001E 1683      00066      bsf     STATUS,5      ;select Bank1
001F 3000      00067      movlw   B'00000000'      ;select ch0-ch3...
0020 0088      00068      movwf   ADCON1      ;as analog inputs
0021 1283      00069      bcf     STATUS,5      ;select Bank0
0022 30C1      00070      movlw   B'11000001'      ;select:internal RC, ch0.
0023 0088      00071      movwf   ADCON0      ;turn on a/d
0024 018B      00072      clrf    INTCON      ;clear all interrupts
0025 170B      00073      bsf     INTCON,ADIE      ;enable a/d
0026 0008      00074      return
                   00075 ;
0027           00076 ;This routine is a software delay of 10uS for the a/d setup.
                   00077 ;At 4Mhz clock, the loop takes 3uS, so initialize TEMP with
                   00078 ;a value of 3 to give 9uS, plus the move should result in
                   00079 ;a total time of > 10uS.
0027           00080      SetupDelay
0027 3003      00081      movlw   .3
0028 0090      00082      movwf   TEMP
0029           00083      SD
0029 0B90      00084      decfsz  TEMP, F
002A 2829      00085      goto    SD
002B 0008      00086      return
                   00087
                   00088 ;
                   00089
002B           00090      END
```

MEMORY USAGE MAP ('X' = Used, '-' = Unused)

0000 : X---X----- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX-----

All other memory blocks unused.

Program Memory Words Used: 30
Program Memory Words Free: 994

Errors : 0
Warnings : 0 reported, 0 suppressed
Messages : 0 reported, 2 suppressed

Please check the Microchip BBS for the latest version of the source code. Microchip's Worldwide Web Address: www.microchip.com; Bulletin Board Support: MCHIPBBS using CompuServe® (CompuServe membership not required).

APPENDIX C: INTAD.ASM

MPASM 01.40 Released

INTAD.ASM 1-16-1997 15:21:10

PAGE 1

LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

```

00001
00002 ;TITLE    "Single channel A/D with interrupts"
00003 ;This program is a simple implementation of the PIC16C71's
00004 ;A/D. 1 Channel is selected (CH0). A/D interrupt is turned on,
00005 ;hence on completion of a/d conversion, an interrupt is generated.
00006 ;The A/D is configured as follows:
00007 ;      Vref = +5V internal.
00008 ;      A/D Osc. = internal RC Osc.
00009 ;      A/D Interrupt = On
00010 ;      A/D Channel = CH0
00011 ;
00012 ;The A/D result is displayed as a 8 bit value on 8 leds connected
00013 ;to port b. Hardware setup is the PICDEMO board.
00014 ;
00015 ;
00016 ;      Program:          INTAD.ASM
00017 ;      Revision Date:
00018 ;                      1-14-97      Compatibility with MPASMWIN 1.40
00019 ;
00020 ;
00021      LIST P=16C71
00022      ERRORLEVEL  -302
00023 ;
00024      include "p16c71.inc"
00001      LIST
00002 ; P16C71.INC Standard Header File, Version 1.00 Microchip Technology
00142      LIST
00025 ;
000000010 00026 flag      equ      10
000000011 00027 TEMP      equ      11
000000000 00028 adover      equ      0
000000001 00029 adif      equ      1
000000002 00030 adgo      equ      2
000000006 00031 adie      equ      6
000000007 00032 gie      equ      7
000000005 00033 rp0      equ      5
00034 ;
0000 00035      ORG      0x00
00036 ;
00037 ;
0000 2810 00038      goto      start
00039 ;
0004 00040      org      0x04
0004 281E 00041      goto      service_ad      ;interrupt vector
00042 ;
00043 ;
0010 00044      org      0x10
0010 00045 start
0010 3000 00046      movlw      B'00000000'      ;init i/o ports
0011 0086 00047      movwf      PORTB
00048 ;      tris      PORTB
0012 1683 00049      BSF      STATUS, RP0      ; Bank1
0013 0086 00050      MOVWF      TRISB      ; PortB as outputs
0014 1283 00051      BCF      STATUS, RP0      ; Bank0
00052 ;

```

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```

0015 2024      00053      call    InitializeAD
0016           00054 update
0016 1010      00055      bcf     flag,adover      ;reset software a/d flag
0017 202D      00056      call    SetupDelay        ;setup delay >= 10uS.
0018 1088      00057      bcf     ADCON0,adif        ;reset a/d int flag (ADIF)
0019 1508      00058      bsf     ADCON0,adgo        ;start new a/d conversion
001A 178B      00059      bsf     INTCON,gie         ;enable global interrupt
001B           00060 loop
001B 1810      00061      btfsc   flag,adover        ;a/d over?
001C 2816      00062      goto    update            ;yes start new conv.
001D 281B      00063      goto    loop              ;no then keep checking
001E           00064 ;
001E           00065 service_ad
001E 1C88      00066      btfss   ADCON0,adif        ;ad interrupt?
001F 0009      00067      retfie   ;no then ignore
0020 0809      00068      movf    ADRES,W           ;get a/d value
0021 0086      00069      movwf   PORTB            ;output to port b
0022 1410      00070      bsf     flag,adover        ;a/d done set
0023 0008      00071      return   ;do not enable int
0024           00072 ;
0024           00073 ;
0024           00074 ;InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
0024           00075 ;select ch0 to ch3, RC OSC., a/d interrupt.
0024           00076 InitializeAD
0024 1683      00077      bsf     STATUS,rp0         ;select Bank1
0025 3000      00078      movlw   B'00000000'        ;select ch0-ch3...
0026 0088      00079      movwf   ADCON1            ;as analog inputs
0027 1283      00080      bcf     STATUS,rp0         ;select Bank0
0028 018B      00081      clrf    INTCON            ;clr all interrupts
0029 170B      00082      bsf     INTCON,adie        ;enable a/d int.
002A 30C1      00083      movlw   B'11000001'        ;select:RC osc,ch0...
002B 0088      00084      movwf   ADCON0            ;turn on a/d
002C 0008      00085      return
002C           00086 ;
002C           00087 ;This routine is a software delay of 10uS for the a/d setup.
002C           00088 ;At 4Mhz clock, the loop takes 3uS, so initialize TEMP with
002C           00089 ;a value of 3 to give 9uS, plus the move should result in
002C           00090 ;a total time of > 10uS.
002D           00091 SetupDelay
002D 3003      00092      movlw   .3
002E 0091      00093      movwf   TEMP
002F           00094 SD
002F 0B91      00095      decfsz  TEMP, F
0030 282F      00096      goto    SD
0031 0008      00097      return
0031           00098 ;
0031           00099 ;
0031           00100      END

```

MEMORY USAGE MAP ('X' = Used, '-' = Unused)

0000 : X---X----- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX-----

All other memory blocks unused.

Program Memory Words Used: 36
Program Memory Words Free: 988

Errors : 0
Warnings : 0 reported, 0 suppressed
Messages : 0 reported, 2 suppressed

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APPENDIX D: MULTAD.ASM

MPASM 01.40 Released

MULTAD.ASM 1-16-1997 15:21:41

PAGE 1

LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

```

00001 ;TITLE    "A/D using Multiple Channels"
00002 ;This program is a simple implementation of the PIC16C71's
00003 ;A/D feature. This program demonstrates
00004 ;how to select multiple channels on the PIC16C71.
00005 ;The A/D is configured as follows:
00006 ;      Vref = +5V internal.
00007 ;      A/D Osc. = internal RC osc.
00008 ;      A/D Interrupt = Off
00009 ;      A/D Channels = all in a "Round Robin" format.
00010 ;      A/D results are stored in ram locations as follows:
00011 ;      ch0 --> ADTABLE + 0
00012 ;      ch1 --> ADTABLE + 1
00013 ;      ch2 --> ADTABLE + 2
00014 ;      ch3 --> ADTABLE + 3
00015 ;
00016 ;The ch0 A/D result is displayed as a 8 bit value on 8 leds
00017 ;connected to port b.
00018 ;Hardware: PICDEMO board.
00019 ;      Stan D'Souza 7/6/93.
00020 ;
00021 ;      Program:          MULTAD.ASM
00022 ;      Revision Date:
00023 ;                      1-14-97      Compatibility with MPASMWIN 1.40
00024 ;
00025 ;
00026 ;      LIST P=16C71
00027 ;      ERRORLEVEL -302
00028 ;
00029 ;      include "p16c71.inc"
00030 ;      LIST
00031 ;P16C71.INC Standard Header File, Version 1.00 Microchip Technology
00032 ;      LIST
00033 ;
00034 ;
00035 ;      EQU 10h
00036 ;      adif equ 1
00037 ;      adgo equ 2
00038 ;
00039 ;      ch2 equ 6
00040 ;      ch3 equ 7
00041 ;      flag equ 0C
00042 ;      ADTABLE equ 20
00043 ;
00044 ;
00045 ;      ORG 0x00
00046 ;
00047 ;
00048 ;
00049 ;      goto start
00050 ;
00051 ;
00052 ;      org 0x04
00053 ;      goto service_int ;interrupt vector
00054 ;
00055 ;
00056 ;
00057 ;      org 0x10
00058 ;
00059 ;      start
00060 ;
00061 ;      movlw B'00000000' ;make port b

```

```

0011 0086      00052      movwf  PORTB      ;as all outputs
                00053      ;      tris    PORTB      ;      /
0012 1683      00054      bsf     STATUS, RP0      ; Bank1
0013 0086      00055      MOVWF  TRISB      ; PortB as outputs
0014 1283      00056      BCF     STATUS, RP0      ; Bank0
                00057      ;
0015 2026      00058      call    InitializeAD
0016           00059      update
0016 0809      00060      movf    ADRES,W
0017 0080      00061      movwf   0      ;save in table
0018 3020      00062      movlw   ADTABLE      ;chk if ch0
0019 0204      00063      subwf   FSR,W      ;      /
001A 1D03      00064      btfss   STATUS,Z      ;yes then skip
001B 281E      00065      goto    NextAd      ;else do next channel
001C 0809      00066      movf    ADRES,W      ;get a/d value
001D 0086      00067      movwf   PORTB      ;output to port b
001E           00068      NextAd
001E 2030      00069      call    NextChannel      ;select next channel
001F 203C      00070      call    SetupDelay      ;set up > = 10uS
0020 1088      00071      bcf     ADCON0,adif      ;clear flag
0021 1508      00072      bsf     ADCON0,adgo      ;start new a/d conversion
0022           00073      loop
0022 1888      00074      btfsc   ADCON0,adif      ;a/d done?
0023 2816      00075      goto    update      ;yes then update
0024 2822      00076      goto    loop      ;wait till done
                00077      ;
0025           00078      service_int
0025 0008      00079      return      ;do not enable int
                00080      ;
                00081      ;
                00082      ;InitializeAD, initializes and sets up the A/D hardware.
0026           00083      InitializeAD
0026 1683      00084      bsf     STATUS,5      ;select pg1
0027 3000      00085      movlw   B'00000000'      ;select ch0-ch3...
0028 0088      00086      movwf   ADCON1      ;as analog inputs
0029 1283      00087      bcf     STATUS,5      ;select pg0
002A 30C1      00088      movlw   B'11000001'      ;select:fosc/2, ch0.
002B 0088      00089      movwf   ADCON0      ;turn on a/d
002C 3020      00090      movlw   ADTABLE      ;get top of table address
002D 0084      00091      movwf   FSR      ;load into indirect reg
002E 0189      00092      clrf    ADRES      ;clr result reg.
002F 0008      00093      return
                00094      ;
                00095      ;NextChannel, selects the next channel to be sampled in a
                00096      ;"round-robin" format.
0030           00097      NextChannel
0030 3008      00098      movlw   0x08      ;get channel offset
0031 0788      00099      addwf   ADCON0, F      ;add to conf. reg.
0032 1288      00100      bcf     ADCON0,5      ;clear any carry over
                00101      ;increment pointer to correct a/d result register
0033 0190      00102      clrf    TEMP
0034 1988      00103      btfsc   ADCON0,3      ;test lsb of chnl select
0035 1410      00104      bsf     TEMP,0      ;set if ch1 or ch3
0036 1A08      00105      btfsc   ADCON0,4      ;test msb of chnl select
0037 1490      00106      bsf     TEMP,1      ;set if ch0 or ch2
0038 3020      00107      movlw   ADTABLE      ;get top of table
0039 0710      00108      addwf   TEMP,W      ;add with temp
003A 0084      00109      movwf   FSR      ;allocate new address
003B 0008      00110      return
                00111      ;
                00112      ;This routine is a software delay of 10uS for the a/d setup.
                00113      ;At 4Mhz clock, the loop takes 3uS, so initialize TEMP with
                00114      ;a value of 3 to give 9uS, plus the move etc should result in
                00115      ;a total time of > 10uS.
003C           00116      SetupDelay
003C 3003      00117      movlw   .3

```

```

003D 0090      00118      movwf  TEMP
003E           00119 SD
003E 0B90      00120      decfsz TEMP, F
003F 283E      00121      goto   SD
0040 0008      00122      return
                00123
                00124 ;
                00125
                00126      END

```

MEMORY USAGE MAP ('X' = Used, '-' = Unused)

```

0000 : X---X----- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0040 : X-----

```

All other memory blocks unused.

```

Program Memory Words Used:    51
Program Memory Words Free:   973

```

```

Errors   :      0
Warnings :    0 reported,    0 suppressed
Messages :    0 reported,    2 suppressed

```

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