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# M16C/62

## Using the M16C/62 Analog to Digital Converter in Single Sweep Mode

## 1.0 Abstract

The following article outlines the steps necessary to set up, perform, and read a single sweep conversion using the onboard analog to digital converter (ADC) of the M16C. The ADC is useful in measuring output voltages of sensors such as accelerometers or other analog instrumentation and converting them to digital values.

## 2.0 Introduction

The M16C line of devices features an onboard analog to digital converter (ADC). The ADC consists of one 10-bit successive approximation circuit with a capacitive coupled amplifier. There are eight analog input pins, selectable conversion clock speeds, sample and hold function, and several conversion modes. Figure 1 is an overview of the internal circuitry for the ADC block.

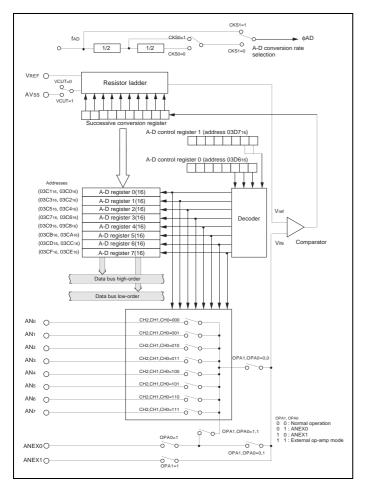


Figure 1 Internal Circuitry for ADC Block—Overview

## 3.0 Single Sweep Mode Description

In single sweep mode, multiple pins of the ADC can be selected as the input source. Once triggered, a single conversion takes place on each of the selected pins and the result is stored in the ADC result registers corresponding to the selected channels. An interrupt is generated signifying the completion of the conversions. Figure 2 and Figure 3 are overviews of the registers that will be used in this example. These registers are detailed in the included sample code.

b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b0	Symbol ADCON		When reset 00000XXX2	
	Bit symbol	Bit name	F unction	RV
	CH0	Analog input pin select bit	0 0 0 : ANo is selected 0 0 1 : AN1 is selected	00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CH1		0 1 0 : AN2 is selected 0 1 1 : AN3 is selected 1 0 0 : AN4 is selected	00
	CH2		1 0 1 : AN5 is selected 1 1 0 : AN6 is selected 1 1 1 : AN7 is selected (Note 2)	00
	MD0	A-D operation mode select bit 0	0 0 : One-shot mode 0 1 : Repeat mode	00
	MD1		1 0 : Single sweep mode 1 1 : Repeat sweep mode 0 Repeat sweep mode 1 (Note 2)	00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TRG	Trigger select bit	0 : <u>Softwa</u> re trigger 1 : ADTRG trigger	00
	ADST	A-D conversion start flag	0 : A-D conversion disabled 1 : A-D conversion started	00
l	CKS0	Frequency select bit 0	0 : fAD/4 is selected 1 : fAD/2 is selected	00

57 b6 b5	b4 b3	b2 b1 b0	Symbol ADCON		When reset 0016	
			Bit symbol	Bit name	Function	RW
			SCAN0	A-D sweep pin select bit	When single sweep and repeat sweep           mode 0 are selected           titio           0 0: ANo, AN1 (2 pins)           0 1: ANo to ANs (4 pins)           10: ANo to ANs (6 pins)           11: ANo to ANs (6 pins)           11: ANo to ANs (7 pins)	00
		·	SCAN1		When repeat sweep mode 1 is selected <sup>10</sup> 0 0 : ANo (1 pin) 0 1 : ANo, AN1 (2 pins) 1 0 : ANo to AN2 (2 pins) 1 : ANo to AN2 (4 pins)	00
			MD2	A-D operation mode select bit 1	0 : Any mode other than repeat sweep mode 1 1 : Repeat sweep mode 1	00
			BITS	8/10-bit mode select bit	0 : 8-bit mode 1 : 10-bit mode	00
	l		CKS1	Frequency select bit 1	0 : fAD/2 or fAD/4 is selected 1 : fAD is selected	00
· · ·			VCUT	Vref connect bit	0 : Vref not connected 1 : Vref connected	00
L			OPA0	External op-amp connection mode bit	0 0 : ANEX0 and ANEX1 are not used 0 1 : ANEX0 input is A-D converted	00
			OPA1		1 0 : ANEX1 input is A-D converted 1 1 : External op-amp connection mode	00

Figure 2 A-D Converter Related Registers



b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b	Symbo ADCON		VVr	hen reset
	Bit symbol	Bit name	Function	RV
	SMP	A-D conversion method select bit	0 : Without sample and hold 1 : With sample and hold	00
	- Reserved bit	•	Always set to "0"	00
		ssigned. Write "0" when writi the value is "0".	ng to these bits.	
	Note 1: If the	A-D control register is rewrit	ten during A-D conversion, the c	onversion
		t is indeterminate.		01101131011
(b15) (b	result Symt	t is indeterminate.	Address Wh	nen reset
(b15) (b	result Symt ADi(i=	t is indeterminate.	Address Wh	nen reset
(b15) (b	result Symt ADi(i=	t is indeterminate. bol A =0 to 7) 03C01	Address Wh	nen reset eterminate
(b15) (b	result Symt ADi(i=	t is indeterminate. bol A =0 to 7) 03C01	Address Wr 16 to 03CF16 Inde	
(b15) (b	result Symt ADi(i=	t is indeterminăte. bol A =0 to 7) 03C01 	Address Wr 16 to 03CF16 Inde	R W
	result Symt ADi(i=	t is indeterminăte. bol A =0 to 7) 03C01 	Address Wh 16 to 03CF16 Inde Function D conversion result F A-D conversion result	nen reset eterminate

Figure 3 A-D Converter Related Register

## 4.0 Example Program

This example program demonstrates how to perform a conversion using the ADC in the following environment:

#### **Environment Setup**

- Single sweep conversion
- 10-bit mode
- Analog inputs 0-3 used
- Sample and hold enabled
- Vref connected
- Conversion clock used will be  $f_{\text{AD}}\!/2$
- Software conversion start

### ADC Software Setup

- Set the ADCON0 register for single sweep mode 0 operation,  $f_{\text{AD}}/2 \; (0x90)$
- Set the ADCON1 register for 10-bit mode, f<sub>AD</sub> divided, AN0-3 sweep, and connect Vref (0x29)
- Set the ADCON2 register for sample and hold (0x01)
- Enable the A/D converter by setting the ADST bit to 1
- Read current A/D channel values in the variables 'TempStore(x)' in the AD Interrupt Service Routine



## 5.0 Reference

#### **Renesas Technology Corporation Semiconductor Home Page**

http://www.renesas.com

#### **E-mail Support**

support\_apl@renesas.com

#### **Data Sheets**

M16C/62 datasheets, 62aeds.pdf

#### User's Manual

- NC30 Ver. 4.0 User's Manual, NC30UE.pdf
- M16C/60 and M16C/20 C Language Programming Manual, 6020EC.pdf
- M16C/62 User's Manual, 62eum.pdf
- Application Note: Writing Interrupt Handlers in C for the M16C

#### 6.0 Software Code

The sample software provided was written using the NC30 compiler. The program performs one set of conversions on reset. This code could be simply modified to use a timer for the trigger of the ADC to provide multiple conversions at specific intervals.

```
*
      DESCRIPTION: single sweep.c
 *
      AUTHOR: Renesas Technology Corporation (June 2003)
     PURPOSE:Outlines how to use the M16C/62 ADC in single sweep
               mode. On reset, program stores the results of the
               conversions in variables that can be examined using
 *
               KD30 and the MSV1632-62 Starter Kit
 #include "sfr62.h"
unsigned int TempStore0 = 0x0000; // Location where AN0 result is stored
unsigned int TempStore1 = 0x0000; // Location where AN1 result is stored
unsigned int TempStore2 = 0x0000; // Location where AN2 result is stored
unsigned int TempStore3 = 0x0000; // Location where AN3 result is stored
                                      /* compiler directive indicating
#pragma INTERRUPT ADCInt
                                       the proper return method for this function
                               (REIT vs. RTS)*/
```



void ADCInt(void);

```
/*
 ** main
 * PARAMETERS: None
 * DESCRIPTION: Main function. Where program execution starts. Sets
               up the ADC then waits for interrupt to occur.
 * RETURNS: Nothing
 */
void main (void) {
      adcon0 = 0x90; /*10010000 single sweep mode, software trigger, fAD/2
                       ||||||||_____analog input select bit 0
                       | | | | | | | _____
                                  ____analog input select bit 1
                       ||||||______analog input select bit 2
|||||_____A/D operation mode select bit 0
                       ||||_____A/D operation mode select bit 1
                       |||_____trigger select bit
                       ||_____A/D conversion start flag
                        _____frequency select bit */
      adcon1 = 0x29; /* 00101001; /* 10 bit mode, fAD divided, Vref connected,
AN0-3
                          |||||||A/D sweep pin select bit 0
                          |||||||_____A/D sweep pin select bit 1
                          ||||||_____A/D operation mode select bit 1
                          ||||| 8/10 bit mode select bit
                          _____frequency select bit 1
|||______Vref connect bit
                          external op-amp connection bit 0
                          external op-amp connection bit 1 */
      adcon2 = 0x01; /* 0000001; Sample and hold enabled
                        ||||||||_____sample and hold select bit
                        |||||||_reserved
                        ||||||reserved
                        |||||reserved
                        |||| reserved
                        |||____reserved
                        ||____reserved
                         reserved */
```

```
adic = 0x01; /*00000001 Set Priority Level to Enable the ADC interrupt
                     ||||||||_____interrupt priority select bit 0
                     interrupt priority select bit 1
                     interrupt priority select bit 2
                     |||||_____interrupt request bit
                     ||||____reserved
                     |||____reserved
                     ||____reserved
                     reserved */
   _asm (" fset i") ; // globally enable interrupts
   adst = 1;
                         // Start a conversion here
   while (1){}
                         // Program waits here forever
}
/*
 ** ADCInt
 *
 *
   PARAMETERS: None
 *
 *
  DESCRIPTION: Interrupt routine of the ADC. Here the converted value is
 *
                loaded into a variable and masked off to show the result.
 * RETURNS: Nothing
 */
void ADCInt(void) {
      TempStore0= ad0 & 0x03ff; // Mask off the upper 6 bits of the
                                // variable leaving only the result
                                // in the variable itself
      TempStore1= ad1 & 0x03ff;
                               // Mask off the upper 6 bits of the
                                // variable leaving only the result
                                // in the variable itself
      TempStore2= ad2 & 0x03ff; // Mask off the upper 6 bits of the
                                // variable leaving only the result
                                // in the variable itself
      TempStore3= ad3 & 0x03ff; // Mask off the upper 6 bits of the
                                // variable leaving only the result
                                 // in the variable itself
```

}

In order for this program to run properly, the ADC interrupt vector needs to point to the function. The interrupt vector table is near the end of the startup file "sect30.inc". Insert the function label "\_ADCInt" into the interrupt vector table at vector 14 as shown below.



: :

:

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```
; variable vector section
; variable vector section
; section vector ; variable vector table
.org VECTOR_ADR
.lword dummy_int ; BRK (vector 0)
.org (VECTOR_ADR+16)
.lword dummy_int ; timerB5(for user)(vector 4)
.lword dummy_int ; timerB4(for user)(vector 5)
.lword dummy_int ; timerB3(for user)(vector 6)
.lword dummy_int ; si/o4 /int5(for user)(vector 8)
.lword dummy_int ; si/o3 /int4(for user)(vector 9)
.lword dummy_int ; bMA0(for user)(vector 10)
.lword dummy_int ; DMA0(for user)(vector 11)
.lword dummy_int ; Key input interrupt(for user)(vect 14)
.glb _ADCInt ; A-D(for user)(vector 14)
.lword dummy_int ; uart2 transmit(for user)(vector 15)
.lword dummy_int ; uart2 receive(for user)(vector 17)
.lword dummy_int ; uart0 transmit(for user)(vector 17)
```

:

:

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