

Lab 1 - Interrupts and Memory-Mapped I/O

Goals

- Explore interrupts and demonstrate nested interrupts
- Create a GPIO driver using memory-mapped I/O
- Create an MMIO driver for another peripheral: RNG

Equipment

- Computer with build environment
- Access to a USB-A port on your laptop (if you only have USB-C, bring a dongle)
- Micro:bit and USB cable

Documentation

- nRF52833 datasheet:
https://docs-be.nordicsemi.com/bundle/ps_nrf52833/attach/nRF52833_PS_v1.7.pdf
 - Online version: https://docs.nordicsemi.com/bundle/ps_nrf52833/page/keyfeatures_html5.html
- Microbit schematics: [Version 2.0](#) and [Version 2.21](#)
- Lecture slides are posted to the Canvas homepage

Github classroom link: <https://classroom.github.com/a/4-HN4axV>

Heads up: this lab can't be used in your final projects. To give you access to raw Interrupts and MMIO, we've removed the SDK libraries that you will want to use. So this lab is really stand-alone for learning purposes.

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Lab 1 Checkoffs

You must be checked off by course staff to receive credit for this lab. This can be the instructor, TA, or PM during a Friday lab session or during office hours.

- **Part 1: Setup**
 - a. Demonstrate the error app running and the message it prints
- **Part 2: Interrupts**
 - a. Demonstrate triggering an interrupt with GPIO
 - b. Check your understanding
 - c. Show your application code in main.c
 - d. Demonstrate your application showing preemption of interrupts
- **Part 3: Using Memory-Mapped IO to control GPIO**
 - a. Demonstrate code that controls the Microphone LED with raw MMIO addresses
 - b. Demonstrate that you can turn on all the LEDs on the back of the Microbit
 - c. Show your MMIO struct and library code in gpio.c
 - d. Show your application code in main.c
 - e. Demonstrate your application controlling the LED with buttons
- **Part 4: Using MMIO to read RNG values**
 - a. Demonstrate your code and histogram

Lab Steps

Part 1: Setup

1. Find a partner

- Rule: you can pick any partner you want, but you can't pick the same partner twice
- You **MUST** work with a partner
 - If you can't find someone, ask the course staff

2. Create your Github assignment repo

- There is a github classroom link on the first page of this document. Click it!
- Pick a team name
- Pick your partner
- Generally, do what github classroom says
- At the end, it should create a new private repo that you have access to for your code
 - Be sure to commit your code to this repo often during class!
- That link might 404. If so, you first have to go to <https://github.com/nu-ce346-student> and join the organization

3. Set up an additional Git remote

- Open a terminal if you haven't yet
- `cd` into your "nu-microbit-base" repo (**the repo you cloned in lab0**)
- At the top right of your shiny new private repo on the Github website, there is a green button that says "Code". **Click the SSH tab** to get that URL Copy the URL so you can enter it into terminal
- `git remote add lab1 <YOUR-REPO-URL-HERE>`
 - This adds a "remote" repo hosted on github as a source for this repo1
- **ONLY ONE OF YOU** should do the following steps
 - `git fetch lab1`
 - This gets the most recent commits from the new remote source
 - `git checkout lab1/main`
 - This changes your current commit to the remote source's main branch
 - `git switch -c lab1-code`
 - This makes a new branch for your lab code
 - `git push -u lab1 lab1-code`
 - This tells the new branch to push code to the new remote source
 - From now on, you can just pull, commit, and push as normal
- **THE OTHER STUDENT** should do this **AFTER** the first student finished the above steps:

- `git fetch lab1`
- `git switch lab1-code`
- **BOTH STUDENTS** should do this
 - `git submodule update --init --recursive`
 - Makes sure all git submodules are initialized and updated
- **IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM**
 - `git remote get-url lab1`
 - Check that you are using the SSH URL
 - `git remote set-url lab1 <YOUR-REPO-URL-HERE>`
 - Lets you change the URL of a remote
 - If that doesn't work, ask the course staff for help!

4. Get a Microbit

- Both you and your partner should come up to the front and claim Microbits
 - We'll write down which Microbit you take
 - It will be yours for the entire quarter!
 - Take a USB-Micro cable for the quarter too, if you need one

5. Program a board

- Plug the board into the computer
 - WARNING: if no one has ever loaded code on it before, the default app makes noise and is rather annoying
 - Or if a past student did load code, who knows what's on there...
 - You plug into the USB on the top of the board
- If you have a VM, attach the board to the VM
 - A pop-up might appear asking you where to attach the device. Attach it to the VM. If nothing pops up, attach it manually:
 - In the menubar, click VM->Removable Devices->something something BBC Microbit
 - If you look at "VM->Removable Devices" again, it should be checked
 - You'll have to check this button each time you plug in a board. There will be a separate one for each board you have attached to the computer.
- In the blink app folder
 - `make flash`
 - It should pop up a window with a loading bar that uploads the code
 - Things like "*** Programming Started ***" and "*** Programming Finished ***" are good
 - Things like "Error: unable to find CMSIS-DAP device" and "Error: No Valid JTAG Interface Configured." are bad
 - Possibly your board just isn't attached to the VM if you're on Windows?
 - Also, the board should start blinking the red microphone LED if it works

6. Get some apps working

- There are three good starter apps:
 - blink - blinks the microphone LED
 - printf - periodically prints a message from the board
 - error - demonstrates a hardfault and error messages on the board
- Commands to control them. Use these in a terminal
 - `make flash`
 - To build code and load it onto the board over JTAG
 - `pyserial-miniterm /dev/ttyACM0 38400`
 - To listen to serial output
 - **MacOS users:** change that second argument to `/dev/tty.usbmodem<SOMETHING>` hit tab to autocomplete the something part. Remember to still have the `38400` at the end
 - If you have an older version, it might just be called `miniterm`
 - (Any other serial console would work too)
 - Note: it doesn't buffer output. Anything that happened before you opened it won't appear. Hit the "Reset" button at the top of the Microbit to start the currently loaded program again.
 - Also note: you don't have to close this when programming a board. Just leave it open in another terminal window. It should only stop working if you unplug your Microbit.
 - If the response to `pyserial-miniterm` is "command not found", you either didn't install it or didn't add it to your path
 - Go back to the Personal Lab Setup instructions and find the line explaining how to install pyserial for your system
 - Ask for help if things still aren't working
- Take a look at the code for each of the starter apps and try modifying board behavior
- **CHECKOFF:** demonstrate the error app running and the message it prints
 - *Question:* what causes that app to error?
 - Remember this blink pattern for the future!! If you ever see it, it means your code crashed

Part 2: Interrupts

The goal here is to trigger interrupts and see interrupt handler functions get called automatically. We also want to demonstrate the ability to “nest” interrupts, such that a higher priority interrupt “interrupts” a handler that’s already running for a lower priority interrupt.

You’ll need to reference the [nRF52833 manual](#) for much of this.

7. Find the app starter files for this lab

- `cd software/apps/interrupt/`
 - This lab will use the files in this directory. All of your changes will be in `main.c`

8. Trigger an interrupt with GPIOTE

- Find the documentation for configuring the GPIOTE
 - The GPIOTE register definitions can be found in the GPIOTE section of the manual
 - The GPIOTE peripheral has 8 “channels”, each of which could be configured to generate an interrupt event. In our case, we’ll only need to use channel zero to start, which corresponds to `CONFIG[0]`
 - The `CONFIG` register has five different fields that can be set: `MODE`, `PSEL`, `PORT`, `POLARITY`, and `OUTINIT`
- Configure the input pin with GPIOTE using the `CONFIG` register
 - The `MMIO` struct is already made for you. Access it as `NRF_GPIOTE->REGISTER`
 - For example: `NRF_GPIOTE->INTENSET` or `NRF_GPIOTE->CONFIG[0]`
 - We’re going to connect this channel to one of our buttons on the Microbit
 - Button A is P0.14 and is active low (pushing the button generates a low signal)
 - Button B is P0.23 and is active low
 - The configurations you’ll need to set are:
 - `MODE`: Event
 - `PSEL`: the pin number you want
 - `PORT`: the port you want
 - `POLARITY`: HiToLo (pushing the button makes the signal go low)
 - `OUTINIT`: irrelevant in Event mode (probably leave in default state)
 - Tip: there are multiple ways to set bits in C.
 - You could use hexadecimal
 - `0x11` would set bits zero and four
 - You could use bit shifts and bit-wise OR operations
 - `(1 << 4) | (1 << 0)` would set bits zero and four
- Enable the interrupt event from the GPIOTE peripheral
 - This is the `INTENSET` register. Go find the documentation for it in the manual

- Make sure you are setting the INTENSET register correctly.
 - Enable interrupts only for IN[0] (the event for channel 0 of the GPIOTE) and leave all other interrupts disabled
- Enable the interrupt in the NVIC and set its priority
 - Functions for interacting with the NVIC:
 - `void NVIC_EnableIRQ(uint8_t interrupt_number);`
 - `void NVIC_DisableIRQ(uint8_t interrupt_number);`
 - `void NVIC_SetPriority(uint8_t interrupt_number, uint8_t priority);`
 - Interrupt numbers are defined for you in headers and you can use the names in your code. Relevant names:
 - `GPIOTE_IRQn`
 - `SWI1_EGU1_IRQn`
 - For example: `NVIC_EnableIRQ(GPIOTE_IRQn)`
 - Make sure to set a priority too. Priority is a number from 0 to 7 where a lower number is higher priority (pick anything for now)
- Do something in the handler to show that you're there
 - For this step, the `GPIOTE_IRQHandler()` will be what runs
 - I recommend `printf()`. Loops and `nrf_delay_ms()` can also be used
- Trigger a GPIO interrupt
 - Upload the code that you've written to the board
 - If everything is configured correctly, pressing the Button should trigger an interrupt and cause the code in the `GPIOTE_IRQHandler()` to run
 - **Debugging:** if things don't work, the most common cause is not setting all the right bits in the `NRF_GPIOTE->CONFIG[0]` register, so double-check those.
- **Checkoff:** demonstrate that you can trigger an interrupt with GPIO via a button-press

9. Check your understanding

- The first line of each interrupt handler clears the interrupt event. For example:

```
void GPIOTE_IRQHandler(void) {
    // Clear interrupt event
    NRF_GPIOTE->EVENTS_IN[0] = 0;

    // Implement me
}
```

- **Checkoff:** What would happen if you don't clear the interrupt event?
 - Hint: try it and see what happens.

10. Trigger a software interrupt

- Use the functions `software_interrupt_init()` and `software_interrupt_trigger()` to do this
 - They are already written for you in the starter code
 - They trigger interrupts through the Event Generation Unit (EGU) peripheral
- You will also need to set the priority of the software interrupt as previously done for GPIO
- **No checkoff:** continue to the next step

11. Nested interrupts

- Make the GPIO interrupt preempt the software interrupt
 - Lower priority numbers take precedence over higher priority numbers
 - Use some combination of a for loop, `printf()`, and `nrf_delay_ms()` to make the software interrupt handler run for long enough that you can press a button and observe the effect
- **Checkoff:** demonstrate preemption occurring to the course staff
 - Also show your code in `main.c`
 - *Question:* how do you know it's preempting?

Part 3: Using Memory-Mapped IO to control GPIO

12. Use raw pointers to control an LED

- Look through the section on GPIO in the nRF52833 manual.
 - Particularly take a look at the registers for the GPIO peripheral
 - [nRF52833 manual](#)
- Start with the application at `software/apps/gpio/` in the `main.c` file
- Enable the Microphone LED with raw memory-mapped IO addresses
 - The Microphone LED is Port 0, Pin 20 and is active high
 - You will need to write to the DIR and OUT registers (in that order)
 - Alternatively, the SET/CLR versions of those
 - To write an individual bit, you'll need the bit shift operator `<<`
 - <https://www.arduino.cc/reference/tr/language/structure/bitwise-operators/bitshiftleft/>
 - This should only take two lines of code
 - Take a look at the `apps/temp_mmio/` example app for syntax
- **CHECKOFF:** demonstrate this code to course staff

13. Implement GPIO library

- Code for the GPIO driver library goes in `gpio.c` and `gpio.h`.
- First, create a struct GPIO MMIO registers
 - The GPIO register definitions can be found in the GPIO section of the nRF52833 datasheet.
 - Each type should be a `uint32_t`
 - You can use arrays of `uint32_t` to specify gaps in the address space
 - You can also use arrays of `uint32_t` to specify repeated registers (such as `PIN_CNF`)
 - Be sure to use the `volatile` keyword when actually instantiating your structure pointer as a global variable.
 - You'll need two struct pointers, one for each port
 - Alternatively, an array of two struct pointers
- To test that your GPIO MMIO register struct is correct, print out the address of a few registers and double-check against the datasheet
 - You can print them inside the `gpio_print()` function
 - You can print pointers with the format specifier `%p`
 - The following code takes the address of a struct member: `&(struct->member)`
 - To see the print output run the following in a terminal:
 - `pyserial-miniterm /dev/ttyACM0 38400`
 - You can leave it running to keep seeing output throughout the lab!
- Implement the functions in `gpio.c` using your MMIO struct.
 - `gpio_config()` sets the the given pin to be an input or an output
 - `gpio_set()` and `gpio_clear()` set the pin to high (set) or low (clear)

- `gpio_read()` reads the value from the pin
- Configuring a pin as an input requires both setting its direction and connecting the input buffer. Both can be done with the appropriate `PIN_CNF` register.
 - Be careful to pay attention to ALL of the fields of `PIN_CNF` and make sure you're setting them correctly.
 - The `PULL`, `DRIVE`, and `SENSE` fields can all be left as their default zero values
 - You'll need to configure both `DIR` and `INPUT`
- Each GPIO pin number is a combination of Port (0 or 1) << 5 and pin number (0 to 31)
 - You'll need to determine which struct pointer to use based on the port
- To set individual pins, you'll need to use bit masks using a combination of the `&`, `|`, and `~` operators <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/Foundations/BitMask>
- On boot, turn on all the LEDs on the back of the board
 - You'll write code in `main.c` to do this
 - To do so, you'll need to set 10 different GPIO pins to be outputs
 - Then you'll need to configure the output value:
 - Set (high) all the rows
 - Clear (low) all the columns
 - The relevant pins are:
 - ROW1 - P0.21
 - ROW2 - P0.22
 - ROW3 - P0.15
 - ROW4 - P0.24
 - ROW5 - P0.19
 - COL1 - P0.28
 - COL2 - P0.11
 - COL3 - P0.31
 - COL4 - P1.05 (i.e., pin number 37)
 - COL5 - P0.30
 - Hint: if the fourth column fails to turn on (but everything else works) then you probably aren't handling Port 1 correctly
- **No checkoff:** continue to the next step

14. Control LED with buttons

- Use Button A and Button B to control the Microphone LED. One should turn the LED on and the other should turn the LED off
 - Use your GPIO library to read the buttons and control the LED
 - Button A is P0.14 and is active low
 - Button B is P0.23 and is active low
 - If code isn't working, it's time to debug your GPIO library
 - Are the MMIO registers mapped to addresses correctly?
 - Are there additional fields that you do need to write to?

- Are there additional fields that you shouldn't be writing to but are?
 - All the LEDs in the matrix on the back of the board should still be on!
- **Checkoff:** demonstrate your working application to the course staff
 - Also show your code in main.c and gpio.c
 - *Question:* how do you handle both GPIO ports?

Part 4: Using Memory-Mapped IO to read RNG values

15. Implement the RNG library

- That was fun! Let's do it again, but with a new peripheral.
~~☹—CHECKOFF: admit that it was fun~~
- Find the RNG “Random Number Generator” in the [nRF52833 manual](#)
- You'll be implementing code in `software/apps/rng/`
 - In the `main.c` and `rng.c` files
- Start off in `rng.c` for now and implement the peripheral driver using a register struct like we did for GPIO.
- Implement the two functions which should properly initialize the RNG per the comments and should get an 8-bit random value
- **No checkoff:** continue to the next step

16. Implement the application

- Back in `main.c`, implement some code to print 10,000 randomly generated byte values in decimal.
 - I think you'll be fine without any delay between prints, but sometimes if you print too quickly you can mess up the serial console. You'll know if that happens. If it does, add a delay of 1 ms between each print in your loop, program the Microbit, and then restart the serial terminal.
 - You can separate values with a newline or a comma. Whatever makes the next part of the lab easier.
 - It'll take several seconds to print out all 10,000 values
- **No checkoff:** continue to the next step

17. Create a histogram of RNG values

- Create a [histogram](#) with 16 bins that displays the frequency of occurrence from your 10,000 RNG values
 - You can do this however you want. Google Sheets can definitely do it, although it's a bit of a pain. Excel is a little easier. Matplotlib has a histogram library as does Matlab. Gnuplot exists. Whatever you can make work is fine with me.
 - You can copy-paste the values directly from terminal. Or you could figure out how to redirect them into a file. (I just did copy-paste)
 - Keep the number of bins at 16 please. At the very least it should be a power of 2. Otherwise, the last bin will be smaller than the others since it's not an even split
- **CHECKOFF:** demonstrate the code and your histogram
 - While it'll never be exact, each bin in the histogram should have somewhere around 625 items.