

KEYWORDS:

AT90S1200, Flash Table, EEPROM Table, LPM, LDI

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Flash Tables for AVR's without the LPM Instruction

Introduction

This document describes an example of how to support look-up tables in an AT90S1200 (or on any other AVR) without using the LPM instruction.

The recommended solution is to put look-up tables in EEPROM. However, if the size of the EEPROM is inadequate, the program memory could be used in addition to this.

Code Example

The only instruction to move a byte from program memory to a register in the AT90S1200 is the LDI instruction. The LDI instruction will write new contents into a specified target register. Target registers are limited to the range R16 - R31.

When implementing Flash tables using the LDI instruction, a number of test and branch instructions are required. It is important to limit the number of "supporting" branch and test instructions since these will add to the total code size. A code-efficient way of storing bytes in Flash memory is to place many consecutive LDI instructions in the program memory. This will move a block of data into a data buffer in the register file. This buffer can then be indexed using the "LD Rd, Z" instruction. The achievable block size is depending on how many bytes that can be spared from the register file during this operation. In the example given below only four bytes from the register file are used for the data block/data buffer.

Parts of the look-up table are still placed in the EEPROM. In the enclosed code example four bytes of the table is placed in EEPROM and eight bytes in Flash. This is done to illustrate the possibility to have a table that is "larger" than the EEPROM. When a specific table address is looked-up in the code example given, the look-up function determines whether to look-up the data in EEPROM or Flash automatically. In other words, the look-up table is a combination of EEPROM and Flash.

Code

```

;*****
;** File name: LDI_flash_table.asm
;** The AT90S1200 is not equipped with an 'lpm' instruction
;** This code implements a 12 byte look-up table using
;** the EEPROM to store 4 bytes, and 'ldi' instructions
;** for the remaining 8 bytes.
;*****
.include "1200def.inc"
.include "Const_table.asm"

.def    index      = r16    ;look up table address
.def    temp       = r17    ;general purpose temporary register

.equ    buffer_size = 0x04  ;Number of bytes in register file buffer
.equ    buffer_start = 20   ;offset from r0 to first buffer register
.equ    table_size  = 12;   ;Total table size
.equ    e2_table_size= 4;   ;Size of the table located in eeprom

;*****
;** Lookup table definitions
.def    table_result = r20   ;return register, usually 'buffer0'
.def    buffer0      = r20   ;Register file buffers
.def    buffer1      = r21   ;NOTE 1: Registers R16-R31 ONLY!
.def    buffer2      = r22   ;NOTE 2: Registers must be consecutive
.def    buffer3      = r23

;*****
;** Interrupt Vector Table
.cseg
.org 0x00
    rjmp    reset

;*****
;** Reset routine
; - Reset the lookup table address (index)
; - Set up port B as output for the result
reset:
    ldi    temp, 0xff
    out    DDRB, temp        ;Port B all outputs
    clr    index            ;Reset index (the lookup table address)
    clr    r31              ;Reset ZH

    rjmp   main

;*****
;** Main loop
; - decrement lookup table address (index)
; - read lookup table

```

```

; - copy lookup table contents to PORT B output
main:
mov     ZL, index                ;store lookup address in ZL
rcall  lookup_table_read
out     PORTB, table_result
inc     index                    ;increment the lookup table address
cpi     index, table_size        ;If index out of table bounce
brsh   end                      ; jump end
rjmp   main                     ;else repeat main loop

;*****
; ** Table read
; - Table address read from ZL register (R30)
; - Return table contents in 'table_result' register
; - buffer size can be altered
lookup_table_read:
cpi     ZL, e2_table_size        ;if table address points to flase
brsh   lookup_table_flash1      ; jump flash lookup routines

lookup_table_eeread:
sbic   EECR, EEWE                ;wait for EEPROM write to end
rjmp   lookup_table_eeread      ;repeat wait until EEPROM ready

out     EEAR, ZL                 ;write index to EEPROM address register
sbi     EECR, EERE                ;issue EEPROM read command
in      table_result, EEDR        ;read table contents to table_result register
ret

lookup_table_flash1:
subi   ZL, e2_table_size+buffer_size
; if index < e2_table_size + buffer_size
brsh  lookup_table_flash2      ; jump to lookup_table_2
ldi   buffer0, table04
ldi   buffer1, table05
ldi   buffer2, table06
ldi   buffer3, table07
rjmp  lookup_return_value      ;jump to return value routine

lookup_table_flash2:
subi   ZL, buffer_size          ;Prepare Z, no jump required
ldi   buffer0, table08
ldi   buffer1, table09
ldi   buffer2, table0a
ldi   buffer3, table0b

lookup_return_value:
subi   ZL, -(buffer_size + buffer_start)
;add buffer offset

```

```
        ld     table_result, Z           ;read from buffer to 'table_result'  
        ret                               ;return to calling function  
  
end:  
        rjmp  end
```

And the included file "Const_table.asm" is as follows:

```
;  
;*****  
;** file name: Const_table.asm  
;** This file contains the constant tables, of which  
;** 4 bytes are located in EEPROM and 8 bytes in flash  
;** memory  
  
;**EEPROM memory      contents  
.eseg  
.org 0x00  
table00: .db          0x00  
table01: .db          0x01  
table02: .db          0x02  
table03: .db          0x03  
  
.cseg  
;**Flash memory      "contents"  
.equ  table04      = 0x04  
.equ  table05      = 0x05  
.equ  table06      = 0x06  
.equ  table07      = 0x07  
.equ  table08      = 0x08  
.equ  table09      = 0x09  
.equ  table0a      = 0x0a  
.equ  table0b      = 0x0b  
.equ  table0c      = 0x0c
```