- Digital controller implementation.
  - -use PIC16F88 as the controller.
  - -use the internal 10-bit A/D converter.
  - $-\,use$  10 digital output bits and R-2R ladder to do D/A conversion.

• Difference equations similar to experiments 1 and 2 will be used. Different coefficients may be specified.

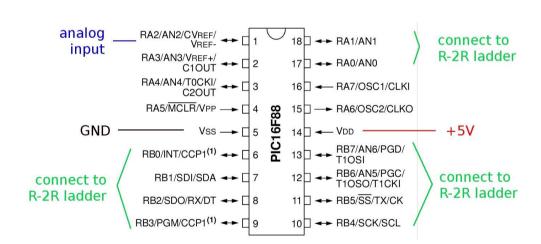
- Project details.
  - -e(k) is the input voltage.
  - -y(k) is the output voltage.
  - -assume input and output voltage range is 0 to 5 V.
  - the voltages are quantized into unsigned 10-bit values.

- -PIC RA2/AN2 must be used as analog input.
- -PIC PA[1:0] and PB[7:0] are to be used with an R-2R ladder for analog output functionality.
- -sampling rate is 1 kHz.

• Build the PIC16F88 setup and program the PIC16F88 to implement the sequential solution to a difference equation.

EE 233 Experiment 3

PIC Setup



 $\bullet$  Build an appropriate R-2R ladder for D/A conversion.

• PIC16F88s may be borrowed.

- You will need
  - -a breadboard to assemble your circuit.
  - -resistors for your R-2R ladder.
  - -battery to power your circuit.

- General program flow.
  - -initialize the PIC. see sample code.
  - -A/D operation. sample analog input. see sample code.
  - -implement filter operation : multiply and add operations.
  - -D/A operation. use digital outputs. see sample code.
  - -repeat : loopback to A/D operation.

• Write the program in assembly. Compile (assemble) with MPASM or gpasm. A PIC programmer will be made available to the class.

- No internal floating-point number representation and no internal floating-point operations.
  - -PIC16F88 only has 8-bit operations.
  - implement 16-bit or 32-bit operations to get reasonable accuracy for your computations.

- Sample code has
  - initialization for 4 MHz internal clock, RA2/AN2 analog input, and PA[1:0] and PB[0:7] digital outputs.
    - routines for A/D and D/A operation.

• Deadline is on 24 September 2009. You work will be tested in the lab.