A PC-Based Development Programmer for the PIC16C84

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PROGRAMMING THE PIC16C84 MICROCONTROLLER

This application note describes the construction of a low cost serial programmer for the PIC16C84 microcontroller which is controlled using a PC with a parallel (Centronix printer) port. This programmer has the capability of programming the PIC16C84 microcontroller, and reading back internal data without removing the device form the target circuit.

This feature is very useful in applications where changes in program code or constants are necessary to compensate for other system features. For example, an embedded control system may have to compensate for variances in a mechanical actuator performance or loading. The basic program can be programmed and tested in design. The final program and control constants can be easily added later in the production phase without removing the microcontroller from the circuit.

Automatic software and performance upgrades can also be implemented with an in-system. Upon receiving new system software via disk or modem, a control processor with the included programming code could perform an in circuit reprogramming of other microcontrollers in the system.

This programmer can load program code, part configuration, and EEPROM data into the PIC16C84 part. In read back mode, it can verify all verify all data entries.

FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

The PIC16C84 microcontroller is put into programming mode by forcing a low logic level on the RB7 (pin 13) and RB6 (pin 12) while the MCLR (pin 4) is first brought low to reset the part, and then brought to the program/verify voltage of 12 to 14 volts. The MCLR pin remains at the program/verify voltage for the remainder of the programming or verification time.

After entering programming mode, RB7 is used to serially enter programming modes and data into the part. A high to low transition on RB6, the clock input, qualifies each bit of the data applied on RB7. The serial command-data format is specified in Figure 1.2.1.3 of the Microchip PIC16C84 Programming Specification (DS30189D). The first 6 bits form the command field, and the last 16 bits form the data field. Notice that the data field is composed of one zero starting bit, 14 actual data bits, and one zero stop bit. The increment address command, shown in Figure 1.2.1.5 (see PIC16C84 Data Sheet, DS30189D), is comprised of only the command field. Table 1.2.1.1 (see DS30189D) summarizes the available commands and command codes for serial programming mode.

The read mode is similar to programming mode with the exception that the data direction of RB7 is reversed after the 6-bit command to allow the requested data to be returned to the programmer. Figure 1.2.1.4 (see DS30189D) shows this sequence which starts by shifting the 6-bit command into the part. After the read command is issued, the programmer tri-states its buffer to allow the part to serially shift its internal data back to the programmer. The rising edge of RB6, the clock input, controls the data flow by sequentially shifting previously programmed or data bits from the part. The programmer qualifies this data on the falling edge of RB6. Notice that 16 clock cycles are necessary to shift out 14 data bits.

Accidental in circuit reprogramming is prevented during normal operation by the MCLR voltage which should never exceed the maximum circuit supply voltage of 6V DC and the logic levels of port bits RB7 and RB8.

After program/verification the MCLR pin is brought low to reset the target microcontroller and electrically released. The target circuit is then free to activate the MCLR signal. In the event MCLR is not forced by the target circuit, R4 (a 2K Ohm pull up resistor in the programmer) provides a high logic level on the target microcontroller which enables execution of its program independent of the programmer connection. Provisions should be made to prevent the target circuit from resetting the target microcontroller with MCLR or effecting the RB6 and RB6 during the programming process. In most cases this can be done without jumpers.

DETAILED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

A logic high on PC parallel interface latch bit D4 turns on Q3 causing the MCLR pin to go low which places the target part in reset mode. The reset condition is then removed and the program/verify voltage is applied by placing a logic high on D3 and a logic low on D4 which turns off Q3 and turns on Q2 and Q1. Circuit protection of Q1 and Q3 is obtained from connecting the emitter of Q2 to latch bit D4 which prevents a simultaneous reset and program/verify voltage mode. Q2, a 2N3904, has a reverse emitter base break down voltage of 6 volts which will not be exceeded when 5 volt logic is used on the parallel interface.

The resistors R1, R2, R3, and the diode D1 provide a logic level interface to the analog circuitry. R4 provides a MCLR (master clear) pull up function during target circuit run mode. The programming voltage is supplied and adjusted by an external lab supply. This supply should have a current limit in the 100 ma range. 5 volts for U2 (LS244) is locally regulated from programming supply voltage by U1. R5 (750 ohm resistor) is connected to the regulator output to insures proper 5 volt regulation when the 13.5 volt programming voltage is applied through the pull up resistor R4.

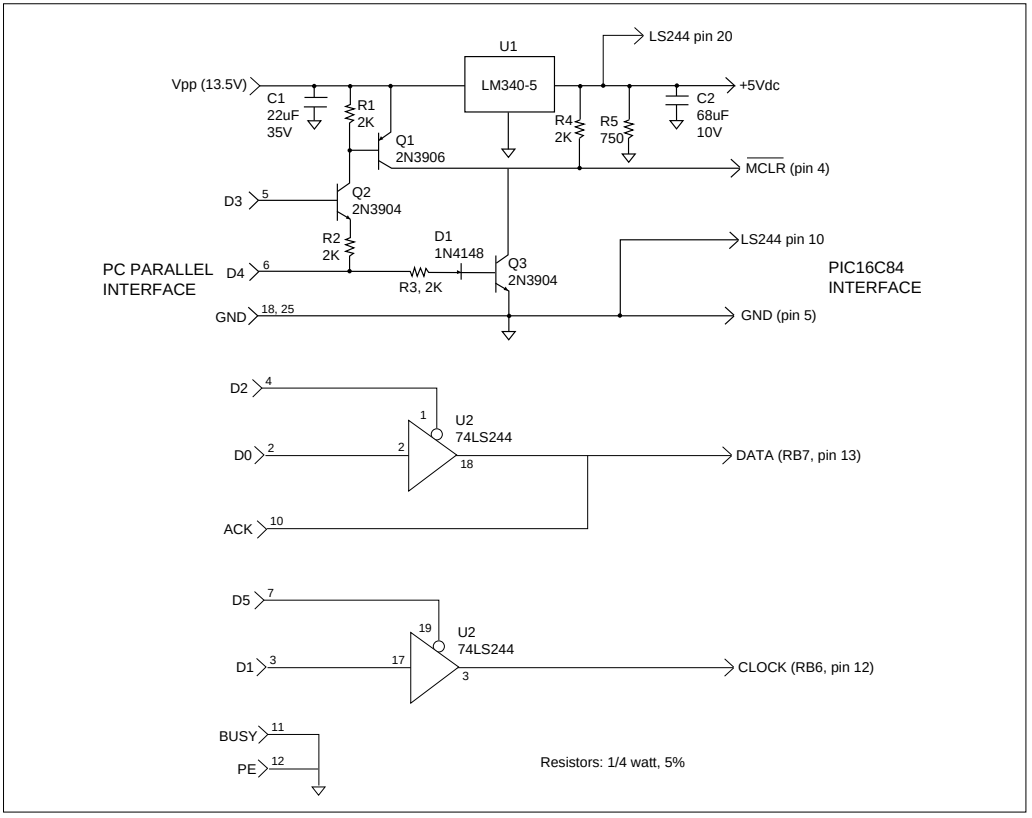
Data and clock are connected to the part via a tri-state buffer U2. PC parallel port interface bit D0 is used for data and port bit D1 is used for clock. During programming mode both clock and data buffers are enabled by port bits D2 and D5. During read mode, the data buffer is tri-stated via D2 and the printer data acknowledge signal line is used to receive verification data from the part.

After program/verification mode both the data and clock lines are tri-stated via D2 and D5 allowing the these lines to be used by the target circuit. This allows the programmer to remain physically, but not electrically connected to the target system.

An optional 5 volt line was included in the 3-foot programming interconnect cable for convince. Short interconnection leads and good grounding are always good construction practice.

To meet the programming verification specification, the target part's supply voltage should be first set to the maximum specified supply voltage and a program/data read back should be preformed. This process is then repeated at the lowest specified supply voltage.

FIGURE 1: PROGRAMMER SCHEMATIC



SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

The listed code provides a hardware-software interface to a standard PC parallel (Centronix) interface port. The code can be adapted to a microprocessor parallel interface port by substituting an output command for the “biosprint” command.

Control software can transfer the PIC16C84 program, configuration bits, and EEPROM data from a standard PROM interface file into the target system by reading the file and calling the function in Figure 2 using the appropriate command name in the definition table, and the data to be programmed. The command names are repeated here for reference.

LOAD_CONFIG	Sets PIC16C84 data pointer to configuration.
LOAD_DATA	Loads, but does not program, data.
READ_DATA	Reads data at current pointer location.
INC_ADDR	Increments PIC16C84 data pointer.
BEGIN_PROG	Programs data at current data pointer location.
PARALLEL_MODE	Puts PIC16C84 into parallel mode. (not used)
LOAD_DATA_DM	Loads EEPROM data.
READ_DATA_DM	Reads EEPROM data.

Function “int ser_pic16c84(<command>,<data [or 0]>) is called to preform command. Function returns internal data after read commands.

Do not forget to initiate the programming mode before programming, increment the addresses after each byte is programmed, and put the programmer in run mode after programming.

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EXAMPLE 1: PUT TARGET SYSTEM INTO PROGRAM MODE.

```
.. program code..
ser_pic16c84(PROGRAM_MODE,0);
.. program code..
```

EXAMPLE 2: READ DATA FROM THE TARGET SYSTEM

```
.. program code..
data = ser_pic16c84(READ_DATA,0); // read data
// transfers data from target part to variable “data”.
.. more program code ..
```

EXAMPLE 3: PROGRAM DATA INTO THE TARGET SYSTEM

```
.. program code..
ser_pic16c84(LOAD_DATA,data);    // load data into target
ser_pic16c84(BEGIN_PROG,0);      // program loaded data
ser_pic16c84(INC_ADDR,0);        // increment to next address
 // transfers data from program variable “data” to target
     part.
.. more program code ..
```

EXAMPLE 4: PUT TARGET SYSTEM INTO RUN MODE

```
.. program code..
ser_pic16c84(RUN,0);
.. program code..
```

```
//************************* FIGURE #2 *******************************
//**                                                               **
//**   SERIAL PROGRAMMING ROUTINE FOR THE PIC16C84 MICROCONTROLLER  **
//**                                                               **
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//**                                                               **
//*******************************************************************

//FUNCTION PROTOTYPE: int ser_pic16c84(int cmd, int data)

// cmd: LOAD_CONFIG   -> part configuration bits
//      LOAD_DATA     -> program data, write
//      READ_DATA     -> program data, read
//      INC_ADDR      -> increment to the next address (routine does not auto increment)
//      BEGIN_PROG    -> program a previously loaded program code or data
//      LOAD_DATA_DM  -> load EEPROM data regesters (BEGIN_PROG must folow)
//      READ_DATA_DM  -> read EEPROM data
//
// data: 1) 14 bits of program data or
//       2)  8 bits of EEPROM data (least significant 8 bits of int)

// Additional programmer commands (not part of PIC16C84 programming codes)
//
// cmd: RESET         -> provides 1 ms reset pulse to target system
//      PROGRAM_MODE  -> initializes PIC16C84 for programming
//      RUN           -> disconnects programmer from target system
//
// function returns:1) 14 or 8 bits read back data for read commands
//                  2) zero                        for write data commands
//                  3) PIC_PROG_EROR = -1 for programming function errors
//                  4) PROGMR_ERROR  = -2 for programmer function errors


#include <bios.h>

#define LOAD_CONFIG    0
#define LOAD_DATA      2
#define READ_DATA      4
#define INC_ADDR       6
#define BEGIN_PROG     8
#define PARALLEL_MODE 10  // not used
#define LOAD_DATA_DM   3
#define READ_DATA_DM   5
#define MAX_PIC_CMD   63  // division between pic and programmer commands

#define RESET         64  // external reset command, not neded for programming
#define PROGRAM_MODE  65  // initialize program mode
#define RUN           66  // electrically disconnect programmer

#define PIC_PROG_EROR -1
#define PROGMR_ERROR  -2

#define PTR            0  // use device #0

// parallel port bits
//      d0: data output to part to be programmed
//      d1: programming clock
//      d2: data dirrection, 0= enabel tri state buf -> send data to part
//      d3: Vpp control 1= turn on Vpp
//      d4: ~MCLR =0, 1 = reset device with MCLR line
//      d5: clock line tri state control, 0 = enable clock line

int ser_pic16c84(int cmd, int data)          // custom interface for pic 16c84
  {
  int i, s_cmd;

  if(cmd <=MAX_PIC_CMD)                      // all programming modes
    {
    biosprint(0,8,PTR);                      // set bits 001000, output mode, clock & data low
```

```
    s_cmd = cmd;                                    // retain command “cmd”
    for (i=0;i<6;i++)                               // output 6 bits of command
      {
      biosprint(0,(s_cmd&0x1) +2+8,PTR);            // set bits 001010, clock hi
      biosprint(0,(s_cmd&0x1)   +8,PTR);            // set bits 001000, clock low
      s_cmd >>=1;
      }

    if((cmd ==INC_ADDR)||(cmd ==PARALLEL_MODE)      // command only, no data cycle
      return 0;

    else if(cmd ==BEGIN_PROG)                       // program command only, no data cycle
      {
      delay(10);                                    // 10 ms PIC programming time
      return 0;
      }

    else if((cmd ==LOAD_DATA)||(cmd ==LOAD_DATA_DM)||(cmd ==LOAD_CONFIG)) // output 14 bits of
data
      {
      for (i=200;i;i—) ;                            // delay between command & data
      biosprint(0,2+8,PTR);                         // set bits 001010, clock hi; leading bit
      biosprint(0,  8,PTR);                         // set bits 001000, clock low

      for (i=0;i<14;i++)                            // 14 data bits, lsb first
        {
        biosprint(0,(data&0x1) +2+8,PTR);           // set bits 001010,  clock hi
        biosprint(0,(data&0x1)   +8,PTR);           // set bits 001000,  clock low
        data >>=1;
        }
      biosprint(0,2+8,PTR);                         // set bits 001010, clock hi; trailing bit

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      biosprint(0,  8,PTR);                         // set bits 001000, clock low

      return 0;
      }

    else if((cmd ==READ_DATA)||(cmd ==READ_DATA_DM)) //read 14 bits from part, lsb first
      {
      biosprint(0,  4+8,PTR);                       // set bits 001100, clock low, tri state data
                                                           buffer
      for (i=200;i;i—) ;                            // delay between command & data
      biosprint(0,2+4+8,PTR);                       // set bits 001110, clock hi, leading bit
      biosprint(0,  4+8,PTR);                       // set bits 001100, clock low

      data =0;
      for (i=0;i<14;i++)                            // input 14 bits of data, lsb first
        {
        data >>=1;                                  // shift data for next input bit
        biosprint(0,2+4+8,PTR);                     // set bits 001110,  clock hi
        biosprint(0,  4+8,PTR);                     // set bits 001100,  clock low
        if(!(biosprint(2,0,0)&0x40)) data += 0x2000; //use printer acknowledge line for input,
                                                           data lsb first
        }
      biosprint(0,2+4+8,PTR);                       // set bits 001110, clock hi, trailing bit
      biosprint(0,  4+8,PTR);                       // set bits 001100, clock low
      return data;
      }

    else return PIC_PROG_EROR;                      // programmer error

    }
  else if(cmd == RESET)                             // reset device
    {
    biosprint(0,32+16+4,PTR);                       // set bits 110100, MCLR = low (reset
                                                           PIC16C84), programmer not conected
```



```
   delay(1);                                  // 1ms delay
   biosprint(0,32   +4,PTR);                  // set bits 100100, MCLR = high
   return 0;
   }

 else if(cmd ==PROGRAM_MODE)                  // enter program mode
   {
   biosprint(0,32+16+4,PTR);                  // set bits 110100, Vpp off, MCLR = low
                                                    (reset PIC16C84)
   delay(10);                                 // 10 ms, allow programming voltage to
                                                    stabelize


   biosprint(0,8,PTR);                        // set bits 001000, Vpp on , MCLR = 13.5
                                                    volts, clock & data connected
   delay(10);                                 // 10 ms, allow programming voltage to
                                                    stablize


   return 0;
   }

 else if(cmd ==RUN)                           // disconects programmer from device
   {
   biosprint(0,32+4,PTR);                     // set bits 100100
   return 0;
   }
 else return PROGMR_ERROR;                    // command error
 }
```

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