

PIC18F14K50 + MAX6675 K

Arduino (MAX6675 K Arduino) MAX6675 K PIC18F14K50 (2021/11/22) (PIC18F13K50_USB_Temp_LCD-master)

```
PIC18F13K50
main.c #include <pic18f13k50.h> #include <pic18f14k50.h>
```



LCD USB TeraTerm USB LCD USB D+ D-

200

```
K
( )
( )
-200 1000
```

PIC16F1503 or PIC16F1827 + MAX6675 K



PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + HID Mouse (2)

PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + HID Mouse (MLA v2015-08-10)

PIC C

main()

USB

SYSTEM_Tasks();

[crayon-6717472d5d6ab237541719/]

mouse.movementMode = !mouse.movementMode;

mouse.—

[crayon-6717472d5d6b3889062622/]

<http://www9.plala.or.jp/sgwr-t/c/sec15.html>

<http://www9.plala.or.jp/sgwr-t/c/sec16.html>

[crayon-6717472d5d6b5201257632/]

mouse.

xVector[] mouseReport.buttons.button2

[crayon-6717472d5d6b7149855825/]

MPEGEnc MPEG Smart Render 4

PIC

PIC

```

app_device_mouse.c 172
//static const uint8_t xVector[]={ -1, 0, 1, 0};
static const uint8_t xVector[]={ 0, 0, 0, 0};
//static const uint8_t yVector[]={ 0, -1, 0, 1};
static const uint8_t yVector[]={ 0, 0, 0, 0

```

```

353
mouseReport.buttons.button1 = 0;
//mouseReport.buttons.button2 = 0;
mouseReport.buttons.button2 = 1;
mouseReport.buttons.button3 = 0;

```

PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + HID Mouse (MLA v2015-08-10)

PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + Tera Term (3) MLA v2015-08-10

D:\microchip\mla\v2015_08_10\apps\usb\device\hid_mouse\firmware\MPLAB.X



MPLAB X Build PIC18F14K50

(USB)

Package 463KB 149KB

Package Remove



D:\USB Device - CDC - Basic\src\apps\usb\device\cdc_basic\firmware\MPLAB.X\nbproject\configurations.xml

configurations.xml



PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + Tera Term (3) MLA v2015-08-10

PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + Tera Term (2)

v2013-06-15 v2015-08-10

<http://www.microchip.com/pagehandler/en-us/devtools/mla/home.html>

D:\

D:\microchip\mla\v2014_07_22\apps\usb\device\cdc_basic\firmware\MPLABX

D:\microchip\mla\v2014_07_22\apps\usb\device\cdc_basic

MPLAB X PIC TeraTerm
[x]

abcde + sahara
sahara
PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B on

[x]
PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + Tera Term (4) Project

PIC18 delay in-line delay argument too large

__delay

Microchip Forum XC8 User's Guide

Chapter 3. How To's
3.5 GETTING MY APPLICATION TO DO WHAT I WANT
• How Can I Implement a Delay in My Code?

[x]

If an accurate delay is required, or if there are other tasks that can be performed during the delay, then using a timer to generate an interrupt is the best way to proceed. If these are not issues in your code, then you can use the compiler's in-built delay pseudo-functions: __delay, __delay_ms or __delay_us; see Appendix A. Library Functions. These all expand into in-line assembly instructions or a (nested) loop of instructions which will consume the specified number of cycles or time. The delay argument must

be a constant and less than approximately 179,200 for PIC18 devices and approximately 50,659,000 for other devices. Note that these code sequences will only use the NOP instruction and/or instructions which form a loop. The alternate PIC18-only versions of these pseudo-functions, e.g., `_delaywdt`, can use the `CLRWDT` instruction as well. See also, Appendix A. Library Functions.

```

delaydelay
_delay, __delay_ms __delay_us
delay PIC18 179200 50659000
NOP
PIC18 _delaywdt

```

`__delaywdt_ms(x)` // request a delay in milliseconds
`__delaywdt_us(x)` // request a delay in microseconds
On PIC18 devices only, you can use the alternate WDT-form of these functions, which uses the `CLRWDT` instruction as part of the delay code. See the `_delaywdt` function.

```

179200
For very large delays, call this function multiple times.

```

```

179200
__delay_ms __delay_us __delay(); 179200
8MHz __delay_ms(100); NOP(); 100/1000 8MHz
PIC
8MHz 8000000/4 1/10 200000 179200
__delay_ms(89); (8000000/4) × (89/1000) = 178000
NOP loop User's Guide approximately
__delay_ms(98); 196000

```

Timer PIC
Microchip

PIC18F14K50 ADC --> PWM --> LED

PIC18F14K50 PWM

Period =

$$\text{Period} = 4 * T_{OSC} * (\text{PR2} + 1) * (\text{TMR2 Prescale Value})$$

$$\text{Pulse Width} = T_{OSC} * (\text{CCPR1L}\langle 7:0 \rangle : \text{CCP1CON}\langle 5:4 \rangle) * (\text{TMR2 Prescale Value})$$

Duty Cycle =

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = \text{Pulse Width} / \text{Period} = [\text{CCPR1L}\langle 7:0 \rangle : \text{CCP1CON}\langle 5:4 \rangle] / [4 * (\text{PR2} + 1)]$$

PR2 =

PR2

$$\text{PR2} = (8\text{MHz} / (\text{PWM Freq.} * 4 * \text{TMR2 Prescale Value})) - 1$$

$$\text{PWM Freq.} = 1\text{kHz} \quad \text{PR2} = 124$$

Duty Cycle =

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = [\text{CCPR1L}\langle 7:0 \rangle : \text{CCP1CON}\langle 5:4 \rangle] / 500$$

$$\text{PR2} = 124 \quad \text{CCPR1L}\langle 7:0 \rangle : \text{CCP1CON}\langle 5:4 \rangle = 0 : 500$$

CCP1CON<5:4> =

$$\text{CCP1CON}\langle 5:4 \rangle = 0 \quad \text{CCPR1L}\langle 7:0 \rangle = 0 : 125$$

00000000 | 001111101 | 00

CCPR1L = 10 AD = 1023 8 0 128

CCPR1L = 1023

ADC = 3.3V 0.25V ADC PWM LED

ADC = 3.3V 0.25V ADC PWM LED

00000000



PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B on

PIC16F1823 + LM61BIZ + NJL7502L + I2C EEPROM
PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B on
EEPROMPC



(PIC18F14K50 + USB + PC + Tera Term (2)
 TeraTerm (PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B -> USB
-> Tera Term

PCTeraTermFF
TeraTermFF
EEPROMFFPIC12F675
EEPROMEEPROM0FF

PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B on

ArduinoRead/Write Serial EEPROM via I2CAdding
External I2C EEPROM to Arduino (24LC256)EEPROM
ArduinoTeraTerm

PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B on
DMM
916

EEPROM

DMM

AVRマイコンの入門書
AVRマイコンの入門書
AVRマイコンの入門書

AVRマイコンの入門書 - 入門書 -

PIC18F14K50マイコンの入門書AVRマイコンの入門書PIC18F14K50マイコンの入門書
マイコンの入門書

<http://hp.vector.co.jp/authors/VA000177/html/FrontPage.html>
<http://www-ice.yamagata-cit.ac.jp/ken/senshu/sitedev/index.php?AVR%2Fpic18spx01>

マイコンの入門書URL
<http://www.geocities.jp/kuman2600/o19pic18spx.html>
マイコンPIC18F14K50マイコンの入門書PIC18F14K50マイコンの入門書
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マイコンの入門書AVRマイコンの入門書 ATmega88 マイコンの入門書
マイコンの入門書AVRマイコンの入門書Arduinoマイコンの入門書 ATmega328 マイコンの入門書()

マイコンAVRマイコンの入門書
マイコンの入門書

ATMEGA88-20PU 170

ATMEGA88V-10PU 150

ATMEGA328P-PU 250

328マイコン328Pマイコンの入門書

88-20PU88V-10PUマイコンの入門書Vマイコンの入門書

マイコンの入門書

マイコン28pinマイコンAtmelProduct Finderマイコン28pinマイコンの入門書



マイコンの入門書

マイコン32pinマイコン20MHzマイコンの入門書



Atmel
28pin
88



10 20 PU 28pin DIP
ATmega8 ATmega88-20PU
pin TQFP 32-lead 28-pin PDIP



28-pin 32-pad



ATmega328P-PN P ()

ATmega88-20PU ATmega328P-PN
88
PIC Arduino
Arduino 328
PIC

Arduino AVR
ATMEGA8
ATMEGA168
ATMEGA328

ATmega328P-PN picoPower P



picoPower

PIC18F14K50 + AT24C256B on

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit
Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit



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Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit (Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit)

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit 20

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit PIC18F14K50 170

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit (Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit) 50

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit 6

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit 10

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit 20

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit 10

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit (Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit) 5

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit LED 20

Microchip Low Pin Count USB Development Kit 8

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