

```

\ Dictionary | C! | CSET | CCLR | @ | LSHIFT | DUP | DROP | MS |
\ | AND | OR | XOR | INVERT | RSHIFT | BEGIN | UNTIL | IF |
\ | : | ; | .S | . | U. | KEY? | ? | HEX | DECIMAL |
\ HEX \ change to HEX where needed - do not forget ! Error else
\ 11 22 33 \ put some data on to the stack
\ .S \ and check that it is there

\ 00 2E c! \ set port2 to just be GPIO, no internal specials used \ setgpio
\ 80 2A cset \ set bit7 DDR to output. 40/20/10 for other bits \ bit7out
\ 80 29 cset \ set bit 7 HIGH. Replace by 40/20/10 for other bits \ bit7h
\ 80 29 cclr \ set bit 7 LOW. Replace by 40/20/10 for other bits \ bit7l

\ variable OUTVA2 \ define a variable OUTV which holds some values
\ 77 OUTVA2 ! \ to test, load the variable with 77
\ Outva2 @ . \ and display the data in OUTL - visible on output LEDs

\ : OUTL2 OUTVA2 @ 4 lshift 29 c! ; \ Output variable OUTV to OUTL \ LEDs

\ 0F 2A cclr \ set upper nibble to OUT, lower nibble to IN \ setoutin
\ 0F 2F cset \ enable the 4 internal resistors, inputs not open \ enres
\ 0F 29 cset \ ensure the 4 INPUTS are enabled \ set4in
: INIT2 00 2e c! F0 2a C! 0F 2F cset 0F 29 cset ; \ as one word \ init
: 4SHIFTL2 4 LSHIFT 0F OR ; reposition IN to OUT \ 4shiftrl
: INTOOUT INIT2 BEGIN 28 C@ 4SHIFTL2 29 C! KEY? UNTIL ; \ intoout

\ 1000 ms 80 29 cset \ 1 second delay to set bit 7 high (set hex/decimal?)
\ 500 ms 80 29 cclr \ one half second delay after CR to set bit 7 to low

: DELAY begin dup ms 80 29 cset dup ms 80 29 cclr key? until drop; \x delay

DECIMAL \ set to decimal for easier calculations \ \ decimal
: DIT 80 29 cset 300 ms 80 29 cclr 100 ms ; \ LEDon 300ms,off 100 \ dit
: DAA 80 29 cset 900 ms 80 29 cclr 100 ms ; \ LEDon 900ms,off 100 \ daa
: SP 300 ms ; \ short pause between letters \ sp
: LP 999 ms ; \ long pause between words \ lp
: MORSESOS begin dit dit dit sp daa daa daa sp dit dit dit sp key? until ;
: AND01b BEGIN 28 c@ DUP 1 rshift AND 01 AND 4shiftrl 29 c! key? until ; \and01
: OR01b BEGIN 28 C@ DUP 1 RSHIFT OR 01 AND 4SHIFTRL 29 C! KEY? UNTIL ; \ or01
: XOR01b BEGIN 28 C@ DUP 1 RSHIFT XOR 01 AND 4SHIFTRL 29 C! KEY? UNTIL ; \xor01
: INVERT0b BEGIN 28 C@ INVERT 01 AND 4SHIFTRL 29 C! KEY? UNTIL ; \ inv0
: ToSc Decimal begin 1 . 1000 ms key? until ; \ to screen 1 1 / sec \ tosc

: LedCount

: INITADC 00 2E c! F0 2A c! 0F 2F cset 0F 29 cset ; \ Init our simple ADC
Variable ADCV \ Define variable ADCV
: ADC initadc 0 ADCV ! BEGIN 1 ADCV +! 1 28 cget UNTIL ADCV @ . ; \ Go

Xxxx Variable ON \ PWM OUT ON - values: DAC xxx1, SERVO xxx2, SOUND xxx3
Yyyy Variable OFF \ PWM OUT OFF - values: DAC yyy1, SERVO yyy2, SOUND yyy3
: DAC begin ON @ 0 do loop 80 29 cset OFF @ 0 do loop 80 29 cclr key? until ;
: FR begin dup @ 0 do loop 80 29 cset dup @ 0 do loop 80 29 cclr key? until ;

Our Small Debugger

: ??? 2E @ . 2A @ . 28 @ . OUTV @ . 29 @ . base @ >r hex .S r> base ! ; \ ???
\ GPIO DDR INPUTS OUTV LEDs STACK

Other Words used: 0 commit - empty - freedled - flashed - application -
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\ From here onwards starts a file INCLUDE which contains new words
\ First type WORDS, see which FORTH words are available, difference to later
\ generate folder c:\ummt, save this page to end with ForthED as file INCLUDE
\ in uMMT type INCLUDE C:\ummt\inlcude
\ this will read the file compile and include the new words
\ and add them to WORDS that were there before
\ now type WORDS again, the new WORDS added via INCLUDE are the first ones
\ new Words are: SETGPIO FREEDLED FLASHLED OUTV OUTL SETOUTIN INIT
\ BIT7OUT BIT7L BIT7H BIT6OUT BIT6L BIT6H
\ BIT5OUT BIT5H BIT5L BIT4OUT BIT4L BIT4H INTOOUT
\ 4SHIFTRL SET4IN SETOUTIN ENRES DELAY TOSC ???
\ DIT DAA SP LP MORSESOS

: freedled 0 ledactive ! ; \ decouple LED from Interrupt - free to be used
: flashed 1 ledactive ! ; \ back to interrupt driven LED

```

```

: setgpio 00 2e c! ; \ set port2 to using the General Purpose IO only
\ - no internal specials used for now like counters ...
\ IO control for OUTPUT; we use in uMMT PORT2. 4 bits OUTPUT, 4 bits INPUT
\ uMMT using Port 1 needs 2a to xx and 29 to yy - NOT BIT 11 AND 12 AS RX TX
\ Bit7-out3 Bit6-out2 Bit5-out1 Bit4-out0 Bit3-in3 Bit2-in2 Bit1-in1 Bit0-in0
: bit7out 80 2a cset ; \ set bit 7 to be an output / Texas Instruments
: bit7h 80 29 cset ; \ set bit 7 to HIGH level / MSP430G2553 20 PIN DIL
: bit7l 80 29 cclr ; \ set bit 7 to LOW level / Plus 1 + 20 GND
: bit6out 40 2a cset ; \ set bit 6 to be an output / A0/x 2 10 26 19 O2
: bit6h 40 29 cset ; \ set bit 6 to HIGH level / RX 3 11 27 18 O4
: bit6l 40 29 cclr ; \ set bit 6 to LOW level / TX 4 12 17 Tst
: bit5out 20 2a cset ; \ set bit 5 to be an output / S2 5 13 16 RESS1
: bit5h 20 29 cset ; \ set bit 5 to HIGH level / AD4 6 14 17 15 S3
: bit5l 20 29 cclr ; \ set bit 5 to LOW level / FRQ 7 15 16 14 PWM
: bit4out 10 2a cset ; \ set bit 4 to be an output / IN0 8 20 25 13 O1
: bit4h 10 29 cset ; \ set bit 4 to HIGH level / IN1 9 21 24 12 O0
: bit4l 10 29 cclr ; \ set bit 4 to LOW level / IN2 10 22 23 11 IN3
variable outv \ define a variable outv - OUTPUT Variable
: outl outv2 @ 4 lshift 29 c! ; \ define outl to output outv to LEDs
: setoutin 0f 2a cclr ; \ set the Data Direction Register to 4 OUT 4 IN
: enres 0f 2f cset ; \ now enable the 4 internal resistors on IN lines
: set4in 0f 29 cset ; \ confirm that the bits 0 to 3 are set to IN
: init3 00 2e c! f0 2a c! 0f 2f cset 0f 29 cset ; \ the same as word INIT
: 4shifl3 4 lshift 0f or ; \ shift 4 IN bits 4x left to position OUT bits
: intoout init begin 28 c@ 4shifl3 29 c! key? until ; \ show IN on OUT bits
: delay begin dup ms 80 29 cset dup ms 80 29 cclr key? until drop ; \ x delay
\ 100 delay ok
: dit 80 29 cset 300 ms 80 29 cclr 100 ms ; \ morse code short, 100ms
: daa 80 29 cset 900 ms 80 29 cclr 100 ms ; \ morse code long, 300ms
: sp 300 ms ; \ short pause, 100ms
: lp 1100 ms ; \ long pause, 1100ms
: MorseSOS begin dit dit dit sp daa daa daa sp dit dit dit lp key? until ;
: ToSC decimal begin 1 . 1000 ms key? until ; \ send 1 to display, 1 per sec
\ tosc 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ok
\ MiniDebugger
: ??? hex 2e @ . 2a @ . 28 @ . outv @ . 29 @ . base @ >r hex .s r> base ! ;
\ 0 F0 FF 77 FF <1> -3E22 ok -
\ GPIO DDR INPUTS OUTv OUTl STACK
\ displays the registers GPIO DDR INPUTs variable OUTV LEDs and Stack
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#### Additional Examples and Descriptions

```

: count3 0 begin dup 4shifl3 29 c! 1000 ms 1+ key? until ;
: contf3 0 begin dup 4shifl3 29 c! 100 ms 1+ key? until ;

```

Values for sound and RC Servos - to be done

Description AD Converter - to be done

Additional Debugger for Port1 and Port 3 - to be done

#### Links:

MPE Forth VFX LITE - The Software running on the chip

<http://www.mpeforth.com/xc7lite.htm>

Most of the project data

<https://www.forth-ev.de/wiki/doku.php/en:projects:microbox:start>

One of the sponsors even has stored more, including the video

<http://lb-eccom-865556685.eu-west-1.elb.amazonaws.com/blog/posts/page-3>

Starting Forth on the Forth Inc Website

<https://www.forth.com/starting-forth/0-starting-forth/>

Starting Forth for print on Exmark website item number 3

<http://www.exemark.com/FORTH.htm>

Some eBooks about Forth

<http://goo.gl/o3hH2g>

4e4th Wiki

<https://www.forth-ev.de/wiki/doku.php/en:projects:4e4th:start>

from there how to save the complete contents of your chip including application:

Unfortunately for this you need a friend who owns a TI Launchpad

## Saving your Program

The only thing you have to do to save your program is: type SAVE <Enter>. SAVE saves your program on the MSP430G2553 FLASH memory.

It is possible to upload and save the MCUs image using a Programmer.

To remove your program, type WIPE. Be careful. This is a powerful instruction. When typing WIPE, your work of may be several hours will be gone. That's why 4E4th-Terminal logs all your typing, and you will be able to download your work again.

Another way to remove your programs is by pressing the LaunchPad's S2 button and then the RESET button while holding S2.

*There is a special characteristic in handling the FLASH in MSP430 MCUs, and FLASH memory in general: The FLASH always can be correctly written to only once! It is thus not as comfortable as RAM or FRAM. Practically seen, that means, if you forget to erase the FLASH properly before you start programming (compiling) again, the program crashes. Or, with other words: If there is no \$FFF at IHERE nothing can be written there. Use WIPE to compile into the fresh FLASH.*

## Programmer

You find the 4E4th binary image at the Forth-Gesellschaft Repository: <http://www.forth-ev.de/repos/>, see section Bootstrap Loading for a link. It has to be loaded into the MCU using a suitable programmer.

## Windows XP and Windows 7

FET-Pro430 Lite version FREE. <http://www.elprotronic.com/fetpro430.html>

Set the 4E4th image (*open code file*) and path, choose the MSP430G2553 MCU (*Microcontroller Type*). Activate the box *reload code file*. Choose the right connection at menu *setup connections*. Click on *AUTOPROG* - programming starts.

Here a screen shot:



## Linux

At Linux the TI LaunchPad should come up with /dev/ttyACM0. This entry in the /dev directory should appear, irrespective of whether your Launchpad is able to communicate or contains a useful program.

Under Linux you can use the program mspdebug to flash and debug the LaunchPad MCU. With some luck, your distribution knows the package and you can use a command such as

```
$ apt-get install mspdebug
```

to install it.

Version 0.19 or higher is preferred, <http://mspdebug.sourceforge.net/> has the latest sources if it comes to this.

Loading the hex file image onto the LaunchPad MCU can be done script-style:

```
$ mspdebug rf2500 "prog 4e4th.a43"
```

Alternatively you can use mspdebug interactively:

```
$ mspdebug rf2500
```

Safest is the combination of

```
(mspdebug) erase all
```

```
(mspdebug) prog 4e4th.a43
```

Then – still in mspdebug – you can check the content of the flash memory.

## Potential problems:

1. Some modern Linux Systems Background Programs (one example is the ModemManager) immediately occupy the Interface installed for Launchpad and try to talk to LaunchPad as to a modem (See Linux today: too much plug and play; <http://fedetft.wordpress.com/2011/01/07/linux-today-too-much-plug-and-play/>). (cas)
2. In some distributions user might not have access rights to /dev/ttyACM0 so mspdebug should be run via sudo as shown below.
3. If you have an older version (0.13) of mspdebug the model name rf2500 will not be recognized and the command will be rejected. You can force the loading with:

```
$ sudo mspdebug --fet-force-id "prog 4e4th.a43" rf2500
```



STOP-CLOCK START-CLOCK LEDACTIVE MS TIMEDOUT? LATER TICKS <TICKS>  
CGET CTOGGLE CCLR CSET TST TOGGLE! BIC! OR! BTST BTOGGLE! BBIC! BOR!  
REBOOT PAUSE DEFER USER VARIABLE EQU CONSTANT : DOES> COMPILE, >BODY  
ALIGNED CELLS CELL SEARCH-WORDLIST >NAME NAME> BOUNDS OFF ON WITHIN  
NOOP +! 2! ! C! 2@ @ C@ -ROT ROT PICK TUCK NIP ?DUP 2DUP DUP 2SWAP  
SWAP 2DROP DROP 2OVER OVER >= <= > < U> U< 0> 0< 0= 0<> <> = R> R@  
>R RSHIFT LSHIFT INVERT XOR OR AND MU/MOD MOD / /MOD SM/REM UM/MOD  
M\* \* UM\* D= D0= D> D< S>D D- D+ DABS DNEGATE ABS NEGATE MAX MIN +  
- 2/ U2/ 2\* 2- 1- 2+ 1+ PLACE UPPER UPC (") COUNT SCAN SKIP S= ERASE  
FILL CMOVE> CMOVE /STRING DIGIT !F C!F FLERASE LEAVE UNLOOP J I EXECUTE ok

Just a few of those words are used here:

COMMIT ; \ THEN IF UNTIL AGAIN BEGIN WORDS . BIN DECIMAL HEX SPACE CR  
KEY? BASE RED-OFF RED-ON GREEN-OFF GREEN-ON LEDACTIVE MS CCLR CSET  
VARIABLE : C! @ DUP SWAP DROP RSHIFT INVERT XOR OR AND + ok

In sequence as they are used in the examples:

HEX  
.S  
LEDACTIVE  
C!  
CSET  
CCLR  
VARIABLE  
@  
.  
:  
;  
LSHIFT  
OR  
BEGIN  
UNTIL  
KEY?  
MS  
DUP  
RSHIFT  
AND  
OR  
XOR  
INVERT