'-----Title-----' File.....16F877A_servo4.pbp ' Started....6/1/05 ' Microcontroller used: Microchip Technology 16F877A microchip.com ' PicBasic Pro Code: micro-Engineering Labs, Inc. melabs.com '-----Program Desciption-----' Three momentary switches rotate the servo into three ' different positions: left, center, and right. ' Discussion about basic servo pulse control may be found ' at www.seattlerobotics.org/guide/servos.html or ' www.geocities.com/hobby_robotics/was.htm '-----Related Lesson-----' servo4.pbp (the 16F88 program) is used in ' the lesson PIC PROGRAMMING 3 SERVOS at: ' http://cornerstonerobotics. org/curriculum/lessons_year2/erii13_pic_programming3_servos.pdf '-----Comments-----' WITH THE PIC16F877A, MAKE SURE TO HAVE SEPARATE +5V ' POWER SOURCES FOR THE PIC AND THE SERVO. MAKE SURE TO ' HAVE A COMMON GROUND BETWEEN THE PIC AND SERVO. We use one 9V ' battery and two 78L05 voltage regulators. See ' discussion about voltage regulators at: ' http://cornerstonerobotics. org/curriculum/lessons_year2/erii3_diodes_power_supplies_voltage_reg.pdf ' Also, initialize the state of PORTB as LOW ' since that will set the correct polarity of the ' PULSOUT statement. See PULSOUT in PicBasic Pro ' Compiler manual by microEngineering Labs, Inc. ' Look around page 121 in the PicBasic Pro Compiler Manual '-----Connections-----' See schematic at: ' http://www.cornerstonerobotics.org/schematics/pic16f877a_servo4.pdf PIC16F877A Pin Wiring _____ _____ RB0 Servo Control Wire Momentary Switch 1 RB1 Momentary Switch 2 RB2 RB3 Momentary Switch 3 Vdd +5 V Vss Ground MCLR 4.7K Resistor to +5 V

'-----Revision History-----' 11/14/07 Change MCU from 16F84A to 16F88 ' 11/14/07 Add 16F88 oscillator initialization ' 11/27/07 Add power supply warning and changed title from servo1.pbp to servo4.pbp ' 1/2/09 Change MCU from 16F88 to 16F877A '-----Variables----i VAR BYTE ' BYTE for counter, i '----Switch Connection Pins----switch1 VAR PORTB.1 ' Labels PORTB.1 as switch1 switch2 ' Labels PORTB.2 as switch2 VAR PORTB.2 VAR PORTB.2 Labels PORTB.2 as switch2 VAR PORTB.3 ' Labels PORTB.3 as switch3 switch3 '-----Initialization-----TRISB = %00001110 ' Sets RB1, RB2, RB3 as inputs, ' all other pins as outputs. ' Equivalent to: PORTB = 0 PORTB = %0000000 ' Sets all PORTB pins to LOW(0 volts) ' Make certain to include this ' initialization as it sets the ' proper polarity of pulses in ' the PULSOUT command. '-----Main Code----start: **IF** switch1 = 1 **THEN GOSUB** left ' If the switch on PORTB.1 is pushed, ' PORTB.1 becomes high (+5 volts) and ' the comparison is true; the program ' jumps to the subroutine labeled left. IF switch2 = 1 THEN GOSUB center ' If the switch on PORTB.2 is pushed, ' PORTB.2 becomes high (+5 volts) and ' the comparison is true; the program ' jumps to the subroutine labeled center. **IF** switch3 = 1 **THEN GOSUB** right ' If the switch on PORTB.3 is pushed, ' PORTB.3 becomes high (+5 volts) and ' the comparison is true; the program ' jumps to the subroutine labeled right. ' Jumps to label loop GOTO start END ' Place subroutines after END

'Subroutines:

left:			
	FOR i = 1 TO 10 '	Send left signal 10 times	
	PULSOUT 0,100 ,,	Pulse Width: Sends a pulse out on pin RBO for 1.0 mS. The period,(100) is multiplied by the increment for a 4 MHz oscillator (10 uS) to get a pulse out time of 1.0 mS. To get the full range of your servo, you may have to decrease the period to less than 100, being careful not to go too low thereby forcing the servo to stop mechanically against the internal mechanical stops.	
	PAUSE 20 - 1	Pulse Interval: Pause 20 ms less pulse width (1.0 ms) This equation keeps the period of the servo pulse a constant 20 ms, HIGH for 1.0 ms and LOW for 19 ms = 20 ms.	
	NEXT i ,	Go back to the FOR statement and do next count, i	
	LOW 1 ,	Bring switch1,(RB1),state to LOW to prevent the pin's voltage from floating	
cent	RETURN '	<i>Returns execution to statement following GOSUB left command</i>	
	FOR $1 = 1$ TO 10 '	Send center signal 10 times	
	PULSOUT 0,150 ,	Pulse Width: Sends a pulse out on pin RBO for 1.5 mS. The period,(150) is multiplied by the increment for a 4 MHz oscillator (10 uS) to get a pulse out time of 1.5 mS.	
	PAUSE 20 - 15/10	Pulse Interval: Pause 20 ms less pulse width (15/10 = 1.5 ms) This equation keeps the period of the servo pulse a constant 20 ms, HIGH for 1.5 ms and LOW for 18.5 ms = 20 ms. Note: In PicBasic Pro, numbers and variables must always be non-negative integers. 20 - 1.5 is not permissible since 1.5 in not an integer. To get around the problem, use integers 15/10 to create the same value.	
	NEXT i '	Go back to the FOR statement and do	

		' next count, i		
	LOW 2	' Bring switch2,(RB2),state to LOW to prevent ' the pin's voltage from floating		
	RETURN	' Returns execution to statement following ' GOSUB center command		
right:				
	FOR i = 1 TO 10	' Send right signal 10 times		
	PULSOUT 0,200	<pre>' Pulse Width: ' Sends a pulse out on pin RB0 for 2.0 mS. ' The period,(100) is multiplied by the ' increment for a 4 MHz oscillator (10 uS) ' to get a pulse out time of 2.0 mS. ' To get the full range of your ' servo, you may have to increase the period ' to more than 200, being careful not to go too ' high thereby forcing the servo to stop ' mechanically against the internal mechanical ' stops.</pre>		
	PAUSE 20 - 2	' Pulse Interval: ' Pause 20 ms less pulse width (2 ms) ' This equation keeps the period of ' the servo pulse a constant 20 ms, HIGH ' for 2 ms and LOW for 18 ms = 20 ms.		
	NEXT i	' Go back to the FOR statement and do ' next count, i		
	LOW 3	' Bring switch3,(RB3),state to LOW to prevent ' the pin's voltage from floating		
	RETURN	' Returns execution to statement following ' GOSUB right command		