```
'-----Title-----
' File.....4331_encoder4.pbp
' Started....1/10/10
' Microcontroller Used: Microchip Technology 18F4331
   Available at:
    http://www.microchipdirect.com/ProductDetails.aspx?Category=PIC18F4331
    or http://www.digikey.com/
 Motor Controller Used: Xavien 2 Motor Driver "XDDCMD-1
   Available at: http://encodergeek.com/Xavien_Amplifier.html
 Motor and Encoder Used: Small Motor with Quadrature Incremental Encoder
   Available at: http://encodergeek.com/DCMtr_SMALL.html
' PicBasic Pro Code: micro-Engineering Labs, Inc.
                    melabs.com
'-----Program Desciption-----
' Program ramps up the motor power to full power and
' then slows the motor down as it approaches target position
' (Diff = 0). If the starting position is close to the target,
' the motor will ramp-up then ramp-down power without
' necessarily reaching full power. See graphs below.
' This program is comment rich, which may help or annoy the user.
'---Review PicBasic Pro Command----
' The PicBasic Pro Compiler Manual is on line at:
' http://www.microengineeringlabs.com/resources/index.htm#Manuals
' HPWM Channel, Dutycycle, Frequency
' Outputs a PWM signal using the PICs hardware which
' is available on some PICs including the PIC18F4331.
' Channel specifies which PWM channel to use.
' Dutycycle ranges from 0 (0%) to 255 (100%).
' Frequency - lowest frequency depends upon oscillator speed,
' highest frequency at any oscillator speed is 32,767 Hz.
' Look around page 75 in the PicBasic Pro Compiler Manual
' for detailed discussion of the HPWM command.
'-----PIC Connections-----
       18F4331 Pin
                              Wiring
       _____
         RA3
                           Signal 1 from Encoder
         RA4
                          Signal 2 from Encoder
                          In Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP) PGM
         RB5
                           100K Resistor to GND
                          ICSP PGC (Clock)
         RB6
         RB7
                          ICSP PGD (Data)
                          Brake Motor 1 on Xavien XDDCMD-1 (Pin 1)
         RC0
                          PWM Motor 1 on Xavien XDDCMD-1 (Pin 2)
         RC1
```

```
RC3 Direction Motor 1 on Xavien XDDCMD-1 (Pin 3)
```

1	RD4	LCD Data Bit 4
1	RD5	LCD Data Bit 5
1	RD6	LCD Data Bit 6
1	RD7	LCD Data Bit 7
1	RE0	LCD Register Select
1	RE1	LCD Enable
1	MCLR	4.7K Resistor to +5V & ICSP Vpp
1	VDD	+5V
1	VSS	GND
1	OSC1 & OSC2	4 MHz Crystal w/ 2-22 pF Cap. to GND

'----Xavien XDDCMD-1 Connections---

1	Xavien 2x5 Header Pin	Wiring	Pin Layout 2x5 Header
1			
1			2 4 6 8 10
1	Pin 1 Motor 1 Brake	RC0	0 0 0 0 0
1	Pin 2 Motor 1 PWM	RC1	0 0 0 0 0
1	Pin 3 Motor 1 Direction	RC3	13579
1			

' See schematic at:

' http://cornerstonerobotics.org/schematics/18f4331\_hpwm\_motor\_encoder.pdf

'--Sample POSCNTH, POSCNTL Values and Corresponding Position Counter--

' position = 256 \* POSCNTH + POSCNTL

1	POSCNTH	POSCNTL	Position Counter
1			
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	255
1	0	128	128
1	128	0	32768
1	0	255	255
1	255	0	65280
1	255	255	65535

'-----Defines-----

DEFINE	LCD_DREG PORTD '	Define LCD Data port as PORTD
DEFINE	LCD_DBIT 4 '	Set starting Data bit as RD4
DEFINE	LCD_BITS 4 '	Set LCD bus size as 4
DEFINE	LCD_RSREG PORTE '	Set LCD Select Register port as PORTE
DEFINE	LCD_RSBIT 0 '	Select Select Register bit as REO
DEFINE	LCD_EREG PORTE '	Set LCD Enable port as PORTE
DEFINE	LCD_EBIT 1 '	Select Select Register bit as RE1
DEFINE	LCD_LINES 2 '	Set number of lines on display as 2
DEFINE	LCD_COMMANDUS 2000	' Set command delay time in micro seconds
DEFINE	LCD_DATAUS 50 '	Set data delay time in micro seconds
DEFINE	ADC_BITS 8 '	Set number of bits in result as 8
	ADC_CLOCK 3 '	Set clock source $(rc = 3)$
DEFINE	ADC_SAMPLEUS 50 '	Set sampling time in micro seconds
DEFINE	CCP2_REG PORTC '	Set HPWM Channel 2 port to PORTC
DEFINE	CCP2_BIT 1 '	Set HPWM Channel 2 pin to RC1

'-----Variables-----

target	VAR	WORD	'	Variable	target	set	up	as	а	WORD
mot_pwr	VAR	WORD								
position	VAR	WORD								
diff	VAR	WORD								
diff_start	VAR	WORD								

'-----Initialization-----

CCP1CON = %00111111	' See page 153 of the datasheet for the
	' CCP1CON CCP1 Control Register
ANSELO = %0000000	' Set ANO-AN7 to digital
	' see datasheet page 250
	' for Analog Select Register
ANSEL1 = %00000000	' Set AN8 to digital
TRISA = %00011111	' Set PORTA RAO-RA4 pins as inputs,
	' all other pins as outputs.
LATA = %0000000	' Set PORTA Data Latch register to all LOWs
TRISB = %00000000	' Sets all pins in PORTB as outputs
TRISC = %0000000	' Sets all pins in PORTC as outputs
QEICON = %10001000	' See page 170 of the datasheet for the
	' QEICON Quadrature Encoder Interface
	' Control Register
PORTC.0 = 1	' Turn on brake
PORTC.1 = 0	' PWM bit for Channel 2 of HPWM

'-----Main Code-----

<b>PAUSE</b> 500	' Start up LCD
PORTC.0 = 0	' Turn off brake
target = 32000	' Set target position (0 - 65535)
	' With the motor and encoder used, the
	' difference between the target and
	' starting position must be at least 2.
	' Also choosing a target at 0 or 65535
	' may be a problem if the motor
	' overshoots the target and the position
	' reading jumps from 0 to the next
	' count of 65535 or jumps from 65535
	' to the next count of 0.

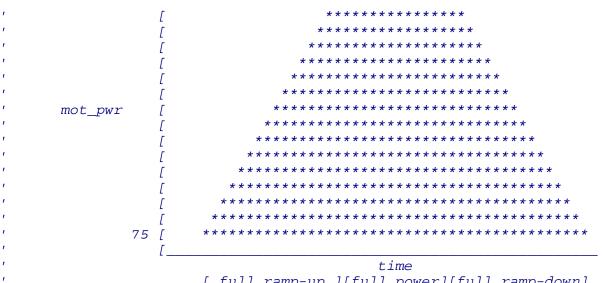
' Set counter starting position:

POSCNTH = 127	' Set counter for encoder, H bit
POSCNTL = 0	' Set counter for encoder, L bit
	' With POSCNTH = $127$ and POSCNTL = $0$ ,
	' position counter will start at 32512.
	' (position = 256 * POSCNTH + POSCNTL)
	' See table above for more sample values.

' Select ramp-up mode:

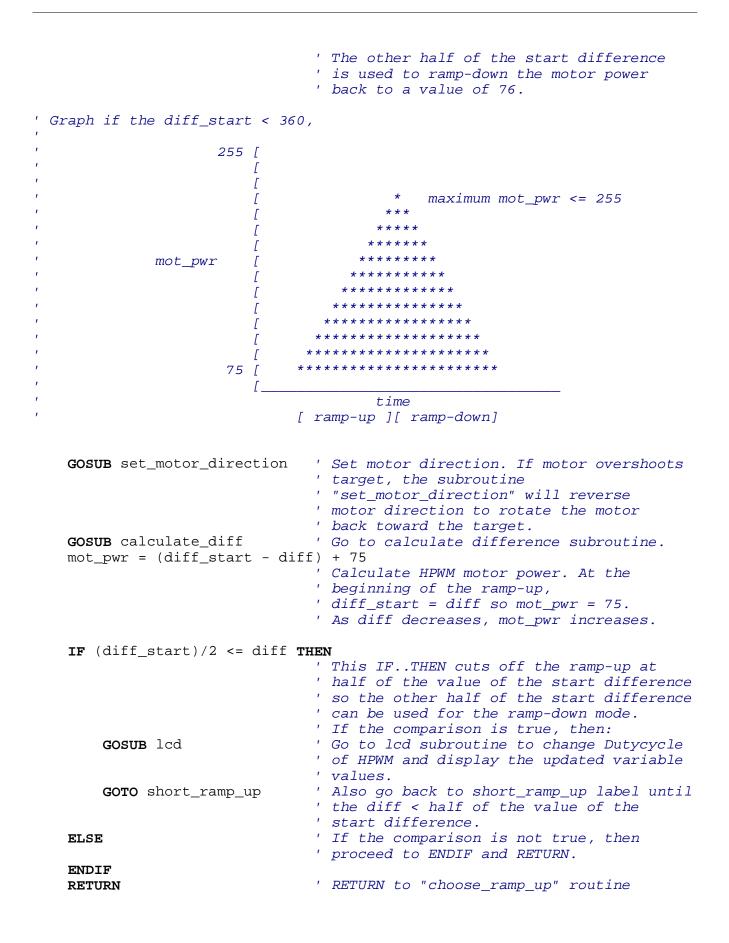
**GOSUB** choose\_ramp\_up

' Take motor to target at full speed until diff <= 180, ' then slow down motor until motor reaches target and stop: start: GOSUB set\_motor\_direction GOSUB full\_pwr\_and\_ramp\_down GOTO start ' Return to loop even after the motor has ' arrived at the target in case the motor ' drifts off target. END ' Subroutines: ' Select ramp-up mode choose\_ramp\_up: position = 256 \* POSCNTH + POSCNTL ' Read position. Here the starting position ' has been set to 32512 by setting ' POSCNTH = 127 and POSCNTL = 0. ' starting position = 256\*POSCNTH + POSCNTL ' Use IF...THEN to get positive value of **IF** target >= position **THEN** ' starting difference. diff\_start = target - position ELSE diff\_start = position - target ENDIF **IF** diff\_start >= 360 **THEN** ' If the start difference is greater than ' or equal to the full ramp-up (180) + the ' full ramp-down (180),then: **GOSUB** full\_ramp\_up ' Go to subroutine "full ramp-up mode". ' If the start difference is not greater ELSE ' than the full ramp-up (180) + the full ' ramp-down (180),then: **GOSUB** short\_ramp\_up ' Go to subroutine "short ramp-up mode". ENDIF ' RETURN sends program to loop: label RETURN ' (the next line after "GOSUB ' choose\_ramp\_up") The program will then ' continue at full power until ' diff <= 180, at which point the ' mot\_pwr is steadily decreased to 76 ' as it approaches the target. full\_ramp\_up: ' Starts the HPWM mot\_pwr at a value of 75 ' (the minimum value to start the motor ' turning) then increases our mot\_pwr to ' 255 (full power). ' Graph if diff start >= 360 \*\*\*\*\* 255 [ \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Γ



[ full ramp-up ][full power][full ramp-down]

<b>GOSUB</b> calculate_diff mot_pwr = (diff_start - diff)	Set motor direction. If motor overshoots target, the subroutine "set_motor_direction" will reverse the motor direction to make the motor rotate back toward the target. Go to calculate difference subroutine. + 75 Calculate HPWM motor power. At the beginning of the ramp-up, diff_start = diff so mot_pwr = 75. As diff decreases, mot_pwr increases to 255 (full power).
	If mot_pwr is less than full power (255),then:
, ,	Go to lcd subroutine to change Dutycycle to HPWM and display the updated variable values.
	Also go back to full_ramp_up label until mot_pwr = 255.
ELSE '	If mot_pwr is greater than or equal to full power (255),then:
GOSUB lcd	Set mot_pwr to 255. And go to "lcd" subroutine to change Dutycycle of HPWM to 255 and display updated variable values.
ENDIF	RETURN to "choose_ramp_up" routine
	Starts HPWM mot_pwr at a value of 75 (the minimum value to start the motor turning) then increases the power for half of the start difference (diff_start/2).



' Set direction of motors: set motor direction: position = 256 \* POSCNTH + POSCNTL 'Read current position ' IF..THEN to set correct motor direction **IF** target < position **THEN** PORTC.3 = 1' Set motor direction, you may have to flip ' motor directions for position to converge ' on target, PORTC.3 = 0 here. ELSE PORTC.3 = 0' Set motor direction, you may have to flip ' motor directions for position to converge ' on target, PORTC.3 = 1 here. ENDIF RETURN full\_pwr\_and\_ramp\_down: GOSUB calculate\_diff ' Go to "calculate\_difference" subroutine SELECT CASE diff ' Program continues at full power ' until diff <= 180, at which point,</pre> ' the mot\_pwr is steadily decreased to 76 ' as it reaches the target and the brake ' is applied. **CASE IS** = 0' Position has arrived at target, diff=0 ' Apply brake PORTC.0 = 1GOSUB lcd ' If diff > 180, then **CASE IS** > 180 ' Turn off brake - must include this line PORTC.0 = 0' in case the motor has passed diff = 0 ' and the brake has been applied.  $mot_pwr = 255$ ' Set mot\_pwr to 255 ' Go to lcd subroutine to change Dutycycle GOSUB lcd ' of HPWM to 255 and display the updated ' variable values. ' If diff <= 180, then **CASE IS** <= 180 PORTC.0 = 0' Turn off brake mot\_pwr = diff + 75 ' Set mot\_pwr to diff + 75 GOSUB lcd ' Go to lcd subroutine to change Dutycycle ' to motor and display the updated variable ' values. END SELECT RETURN calculate diff: position = 256 \* POSCNTH + POSCNTL 'Read current position IF target >= position THEN ' Use IF..THEN to get positive value of ' difference. diff = target - position ELSE diff = position - target ENDIF RETURN

lcd:

RETURN