

ENGR 270 LAB #6 – Autonomous Robot

Objective

Utilize the resources of EDbot and your knowledge of PICmicro Assembly language to build an autonomous robot that moves forward without running into objects.

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Application of interrupts, timers and other EDbot resources to solve a more complex problem.

Related Principles

- ❖ Computer Organization and Design
- ❖ Microprocessors
- ❖ Hardware and Software Interface
- ❖ Digital Design
- ❖ Assembly language

Equipment

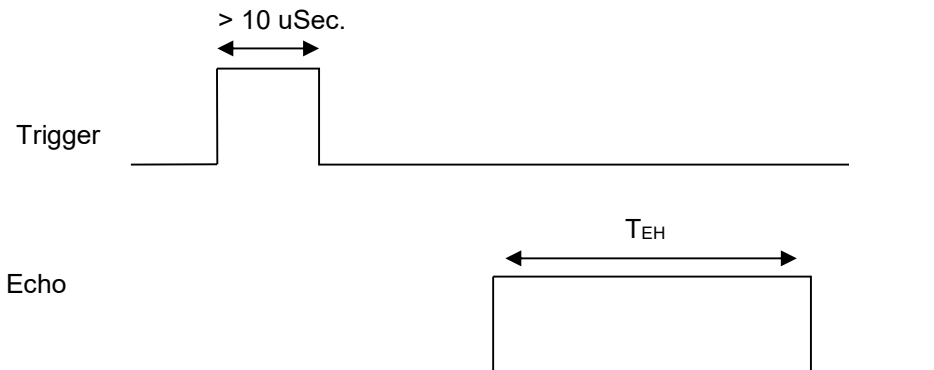
- ❖ Windows-based PC with MPLAB Simulation Solutions Software
- ❖ USB hard disk or other removable drives
- ❖ Microchip PICKit programmer
- ❖ EDbot V7.0 Platform

Preparation/Background

EDbot includes two HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Ranging Modules, which can be used to estimate distance from objects. By sending a trigger pulse that is at least 10 micro Second to the module and then measuring the duration of echo pulse as shown by the following equation:

$$\text{Distance (Inches)} = (\text{Echo Pulse high, } T_{\text{EH}} \text{ in } \mu\text{Sec}) / 148$$

Note: Detection angle is 15 degrees and distance range is from 1 to 150 inches.



Below is an example code that sets EDbot's PICmicro oscillator speed to 4 MHz ($T_{\text{osc}} = 0.25 \mu\text{Sec}$) and measures the distance from any objects using only left sensor. The LED will lit up when the object is within 5 inches of the left sensor.

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; Demonstrate use of Sensors to detect distance from objects
; LAST UPDATE: 6/15/2016
; AUTH: Class
; DEVICE: PICmicro (PIC18F1220)
;-----

list      p=18F1220          ; processor type
radix     hex                ; default radix for data
; Disable Watchdog timer, Low V. Prog, and RA6 as a clock
config    WDT=OFF, LVP=OFF, OSC = INTIO2

#include   p18f1220.inc

#define    lastL              0x80          ; Last L Sensor Value
#define    loopCount          0x81          ; Timer Loop Count
#define    countL              0x82          ; Count the cycles we have had echoL on
#define    countOD             0x83          ; Count for outer delay loop
#define    countID             0x84          ; Count for inner delay loop

;these are shortcuts, string replacements
#define    _TrigL              PORTA,RA1
#define    _TrigR              PORTA,RA4
#define    _EchoL              PORTA,RA0

org        0x000              ; Executes after reset, equivalent to org
GOTO       StartL

org 0x008   ; Executes after high priority interrupt
GOTO       HPRIO

org 0x020              ; Start of the code

HPRIO:
    BTFSC   PIR1, TMR2IF ; high priority loop
    BRA     iLoop
    RETFIE   ; return from interrupt

iLoop:
    INCF    loopCount
    MOVLW   .120
    CPFSLT  loopCount
    BRA     doTrigger          ; trigger every 30,000 uSec.

    MOVLW   .1
    CPFSGT  loopCount
    BRA     stopTrigger

    ; we didn't trigger so update
    BRA     updateSensor

doTrigger:
    CLRF    loopCount
    BRA     doTriggerL

doTriggerL:
    MOVFF   countL, lastL
    ; we should check to see if echo is high and kill trigger if that's the case.
    BTFSC   _EchoL
    BRA     killL

continuel:
    BSF     _TrigL          ; Set Left trigger on
    CLRF    countL          ; clear count of eccho
    BRA     loopDone

killL:
    ; Sensors is known to hang whne when no object is found within its
    ; Measurement range - Noise is known to reset the sensor.
    ; So here, we are using the left sensor to reset right sensor.
    ; Sensors work best with 4.5-5.5 v supply voltage.
    BSF     _TrigR          ; start trigger or right sensor
    MOVLW   .1              ; 1 millisecond
    CALL    Delay
    BCF     _TrigR          ; Clear right trigger on
    MOVLW   .1              ; 1 millisecond

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CALL    Delay

; If Echo is not cleared then try to reset it again
BTFSS   _EchoL
BRA     continueL
BRA     killL

stopTrigger:
BCF      _TrigL      ; Set Left trigger off
BRA      loopDone

updateSensor:
;increment count for each cycle echo is on
btfsc    _EchoL
incf     countL
bra      loopDone

loopDone:
bcf       PIR1, TMR2IF ; Clear Timer 2 interrupt Flag
bra      HPRIO         ; Go to start and service any pending Interrupt

StartL:
; Initialize all I/O ports per EDbot Specifications
MOVLW    0x7F
MOVWF    ADCON1        ; Set all Port A Pins as digital
CLRF     PORTA         ; Initialize PORTA
CLRF     PORTB         ; Initialize PORTB
MOVLW    0x0D
MOVWF    TRISA         ; Set Port A direction
MOVLW    0xC7
MOVWF    TRISB         ; Set Port B direction

MOVLW    0x60
IORWF    OSCCON        ; Set to 4mhz

; Clear Sensor related counter
CLRF     lastL
CLRF     loopCount

BSF       INTCON, PEIE      ; enable peripheral interrupts

; Enable Timer2 Interrupt as high priority
BSF       PIE1, TMR2IE
BSF       IPR1, TMR2IP

CLRF      TMR2
CLRF      T2CON          ; Timer 2 is set to 8-bit with no scaling
MOVLW    0xFA           ; Timer 2 is set to interrupt in 250 uSec.
MOVWF    PR2

BSF       T2CON, TMR2ON    ; enable TMR2
BSF       INTCON, GIE      ; enable interrupts globally

Mloop:
BCF       PORTB, RB5      ; turn off LED
MOVLW    .2              ; this is the distance we are checking for
CPFSGT    lastL          ; skip if LastL > wreg
BSF       PORTB, RB5      ; turn on LED
BRA      Mloop

;Function to delay for Wreg milliseconds
Delay:
MOVWF    countOD
DelayOL:
CLRF     countID          ; delay Outer loop
DelayIL:
NOP
INCF     countID
BNZ      DelayIL          ; Delay Inner Loop
DECF     countOD
BNZ      DelayOL
RETURN      ; end delay function

end          ; end of code

```

Experiment #1

Use the sensor sample code provided earlier to develop an EDbot code that would performs the following steps:

- 1) Move forward until an object is detected within 10 inches
- 2) Moves straight back for 0.5 seconds
- 3) Turns 30 degrees
- 4) Go to step 1

Experiment #2

Write an assembly code for EDbot that would drives EDbot forward (not circular) for a minimum of 20 seconds without hitting any object in its path.

This experiment requires that you review your high level design (flow chart or pseudo code) and demonstrate your system to the instructor upon completion. Include the approval signature in your report.

Report Requirements

All reports must be computer printed (formulas and diagrams may be hand drawn) and at minimum include:

For each experiment:

- a) Clear problem statement; specify items given and to be found.
- b) Specific responses to each question asked in the experiment.
- c) Documentation of resulting high level design, disassembled code, system diagram, schematics and any other supporting material.

For the report as a whole

- a) Cover sheet with your name, course, lab title, date of completion and your teammates' name.
- b) Lessons learned from this lab.
- c) A new experiment and expected results which provide additional opportunity to practice the concepts in this lab.