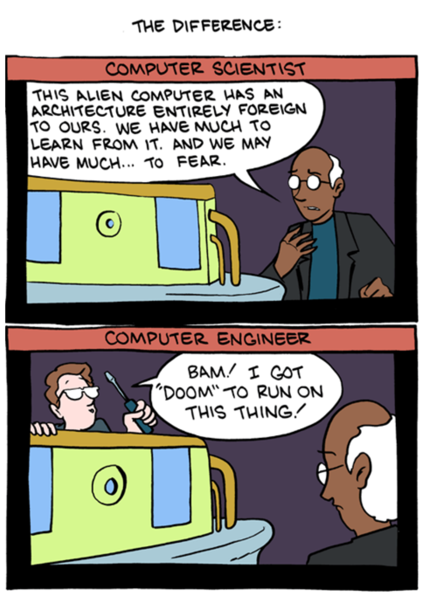
EE445M/EE360L.6 Embedded and Real-Time Systems/ Real-Time Operating Systems

Lecture 9:

Sensing & Acting,
Input Capture, PWM, Motors

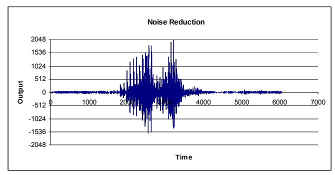
EE445M vs. CS372



http://www.smbc-comics.com/index.php?db=comics&id=2158#comic

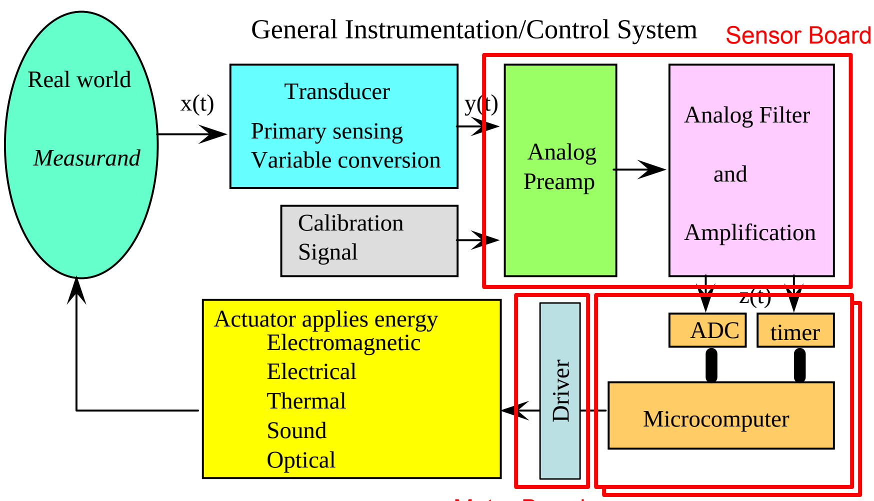
Class Agenda

- Recap: RTOS Kernel
  - Multi-tasking, context switch, scheduling
  - Synchronization, communication, semaphores
  - File system, memory management
- Outlook: Applications of RTOS
  - Lab 6: Robot interfaces
    - Sensors, Motors
    - Networking
  - Lab 7: Robot control

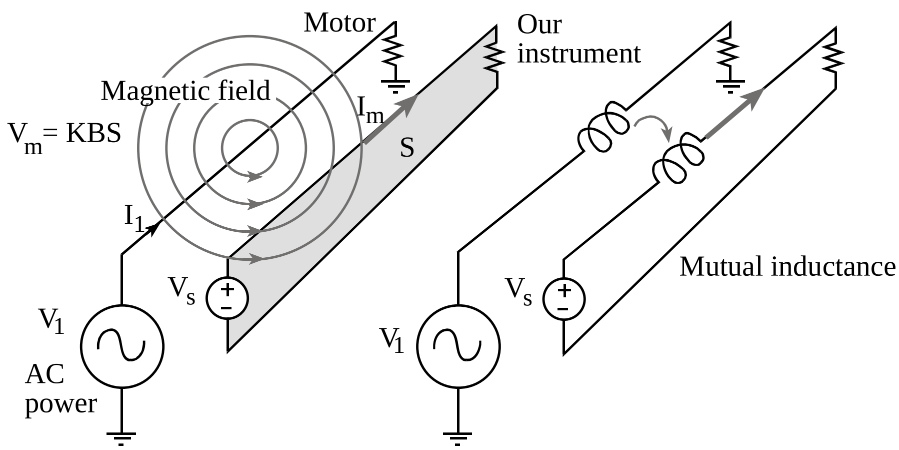


Reference book, Chapter 8

Instrumentation & Control



Magnetic Field Noise



How do you reduce S?

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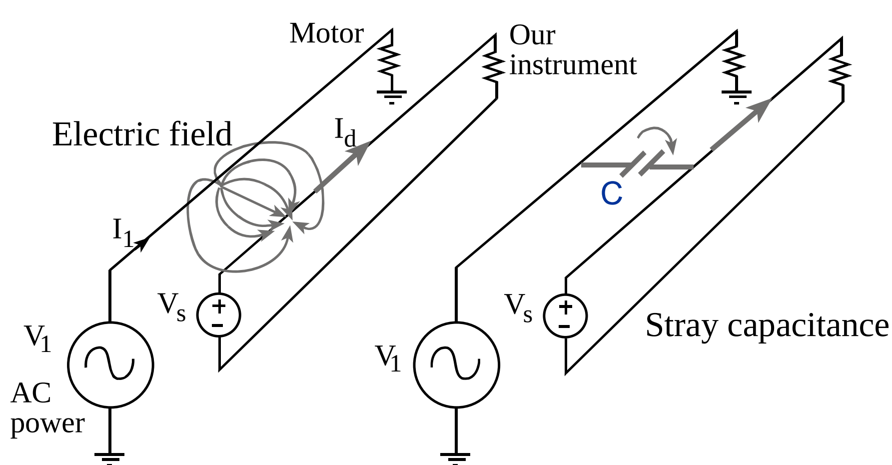
Electric Field Noise



How do you reduce C?

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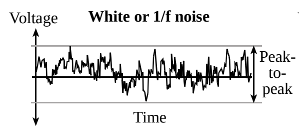
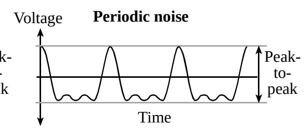
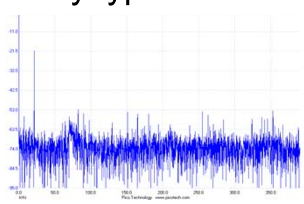
Noise Measurement

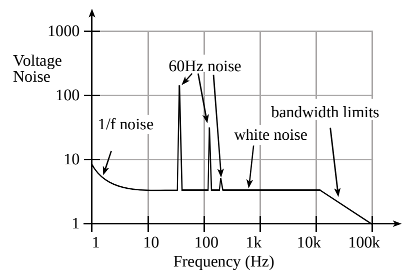
- Digital volt meter (AC mode)
  - Most accurate quantitative noise measure
- Oscilloscope (line trigger)
  - Shape





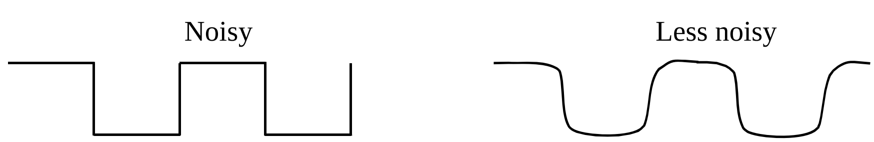
- Spectrum Analyzer
  - Classify type





Noise Reduction (1)

1. Reducing noise from the source
   - Shielding
     - Enclose noisy sources in a grounded metal box
   - Filter noisy signals
   - Limit the rise/fall times of noisy signals.
   - Limiting the dI/dt in the coil.



Noise Reduction (2)

2. Limiting the coupling between the noise source and instrument
   - Maximize the distance from source to instrument
   - Cables with noisy signals should be twisted together
   - Cables should also be shielded.
   - For high frequency signals, use coaxial
   - Reduce the length of a cable
   - Place the delicate electronics in a grounded case
   - Optical or transformer isolation circuits

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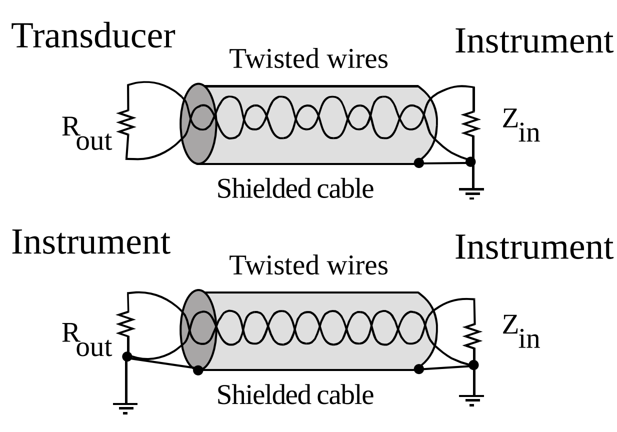
Limiting the Coupling



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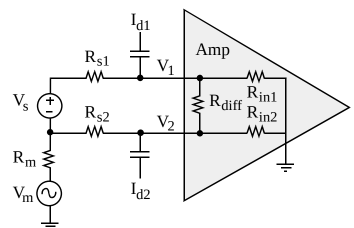
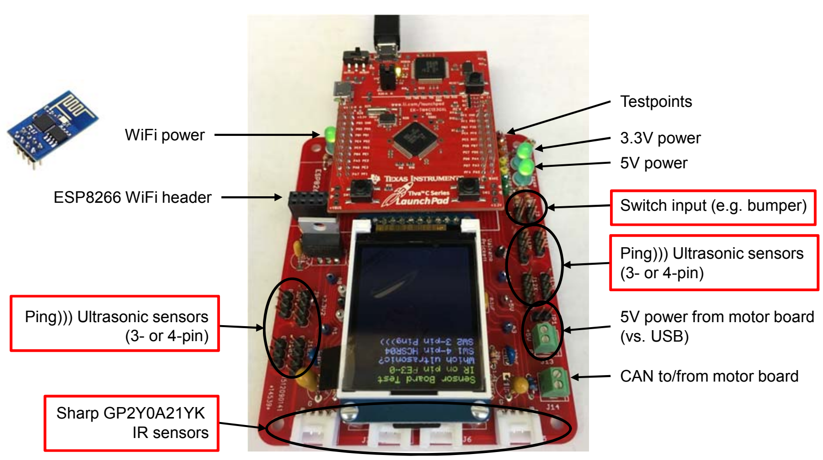
Noise Reduction (3)

3. Reduce the noise at the receiver
   - Bandwidth should be as small as possible
   - Add frequency-reject filters
   - Use power supply decoupling capacitors on each
   - Twisted wires then Id1 should equal Id2
     - V1-V2 = Rs1 Id1 - Rs2 Id2



Henry Ott, Noise Reduction Techniques in Electronic Systems, Wiley, 1988.
Ralph Morrison, Grounding and Shielding Techniques, Wiley, 1998.

Sensor Board



- **Reference material**
  - **Schematic:** http://www.ece.utexas.edu/~gerstl/ee445m_s16/resources/Robot_Sensor_v3.pdf
  - **PCB layout:** http://www.ece.utexas.edu/~gerstl/ee445m_s16/resources/sensor_top3.png

Sharp GP2Y0A21YK

- Infrared distance sensor
  - Distance to analog voltage
  - Powered by 5V
    - 10 mF or larger +5V to Gnd cap for each sensor
  - Needs analog LPF
    - Reduces noise
    - Analog input protection
  - Needs digital median filter
  - Needs calibration

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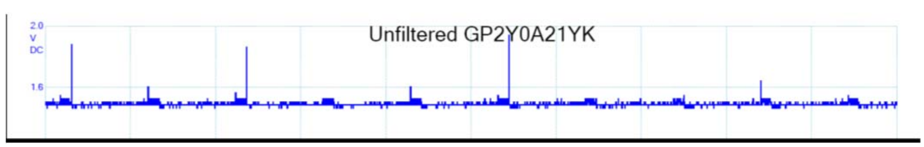
Sharp GP2Y0A21YK

- Accuracy => Calibration
- Resolution => Noise

ADC = 6707/d+40
d = 6707/(ADC-40)
d (0.01cm) = 6706700/(ADC-40)



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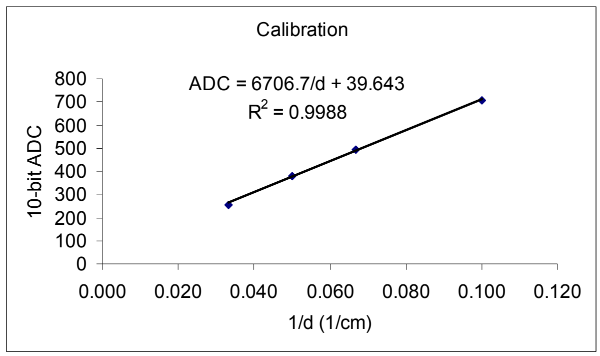
IR Sensor Calibration

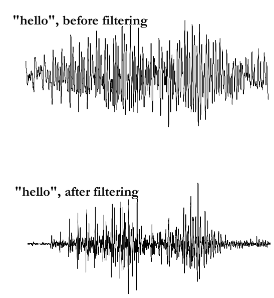
d (cm)	1/d	ADC
10	0.100	703
15	0.067	484
20	0.050	380
30	0.033	260



Lecture 9

Filter Types

- Analog
  - Low pass filter (LPF)
  - High pass filter (HPF)
  - Band pass filter (BPF)
- Digital
  - Extremely flexible
  - But only available after sampling



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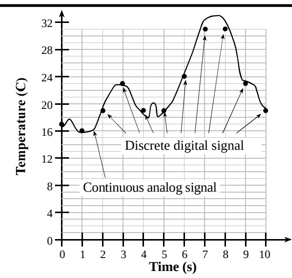
Sampling



- Time & value quantizing
  - Precision $n_z = 2^n$
- Nyquist theory
  - If sampled at $\mathbf{f_s}$, digital samples only contain frequency components from 0 to $½\mathbf{f_s}$
  - If analog signal contains frequency components larger than $½\mathbf{f_s}$, **aliasing** error
- System design
  - Choice of sampling rate: $\mathbf{f_s > 2\ f_{max}}$
  - Low pass analog filter to remove frequency components above $0.5\mathbf{f_s}$
    - A digital filter can not be used to remove aliasing

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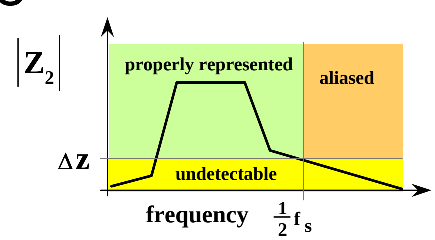
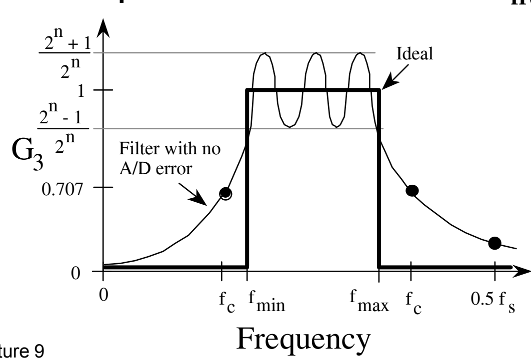
Analog Filters

- Prevent aliasing
  - No signal > $0.5f_s$
- Band-pass filter





Gain G3 = | H3(s) |
Pass $f_{min} \leq f \leq f_{max}$
Min. error seen by ADC

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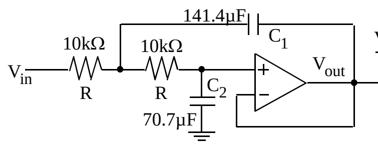
Butterworth Filters



$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^4}}$$

- 2-pole Butterworth low-pass filter (LPF)
  1. Select the cutoff frequency, f_c
  2. Divide the two capacitors by $2\pi f_c$
     - $C_{1A} = 141.4\mu F/2\pi f_c$
     - $C_{2A} = 70.7\mu F/2\pi f_c$
  3. Locate two standard value capacitors (with 2/1 ratio) in the same order of magnitude as the desired values
     - $C_{1B} = C_{1A}/x$
     - $C_{2B} = C_{2A}/x$
  4. Adjust the resistors to maintain the cutoff frequency
     - R = 10kΩ•x

See Sensor Board

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Digital Filters

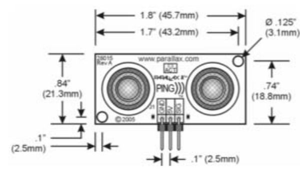
- Finite/Infinite Impulse Response (FIR/IIR)
  - Linear: HPF, LPF, BPF/notch
- Median filter
  - Non-linear: preserves edges, removes spikes

```
// Non-recursive, 3-point median filter
uint8_t Median(uint8_t u1,uint8_t u2,uint8_t u3) {
  if(u1>u2)
    if(u2>u3) return u2;   // u1>u2,u2>u3       u1>u2>u3
    if(u1>u3) return u3;   // u1>u2,u3>u2,u1>u3 u1>u3>u2
    return u1;             // u1>u2,u3>u2,u3>u1 u3>u1>u2
  else
    if(u3>u2) return u2;   // u2>u1,u3>u2       u3>u2>u1
    if(u1>u3) return u1;   // u2>u1,u2>u3,u1>u3 u2>u1>u3
    return u3;             // u2>u1,u2>u3,u3>u1 u2>u3>u1
}
```

Reference book, Chapter 5

Ping Distance Sensor

- Ultrasound transducers to measure distance
  - Ping)))
    - One **SIG** pin for both input & output
  - HCSR04
    - Two signals: **Trig** output and **Echo** input
  - Need 5V to power
    - Use 5V tolerant input (not all are)



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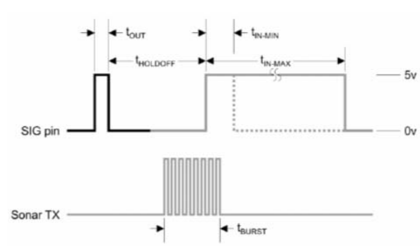
Ping))) Sensor

- Sample 10 times a second
  1) Disable interrupts
  2) Make the **SIG** pin an output
  3) Issue a 5µs output pulse (causing a sound pulse)
  4) Switch the **SIG** pin back to an input
  5) Enable interrupts
  6) Measure time until the echo is received
     - Busy-wait if foreground, interrupt if background



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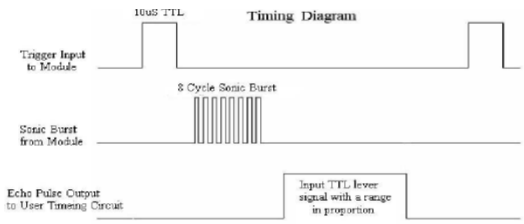
HCSR04 Sensor

- Sample 10 times a second
  1) Disable interrupts
  2) Issue a 10μs output pulse (causing a sound pulse)
  3) Enable interrupts
  4) Measure time until the echo is received
     - Busy-wait if foreground, interrupt if background

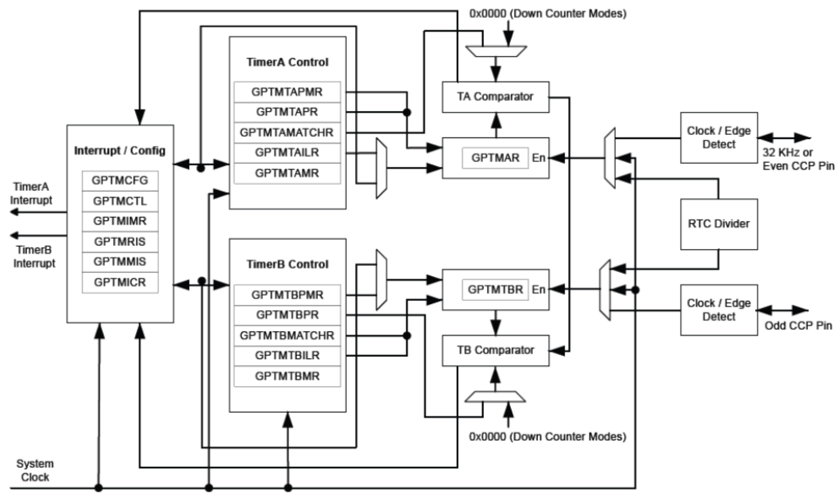


Input Capture

- General purpose timers
  – TM4C123: 6 GP timers (Timer 0…Timer 5)
  – CCPx pins used for input capture
- Input edge time (input capture) mode
  – Detect rising/falling input edges
  – Make time measurements on input signals

See book Section 8.1

General Purpose Timer



Input Capture Mode

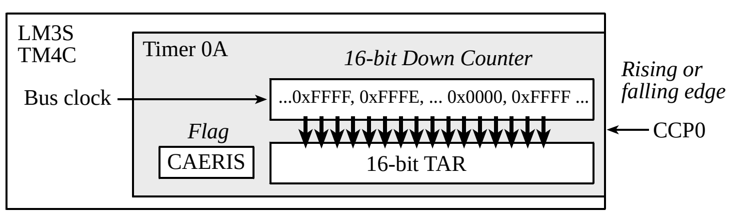
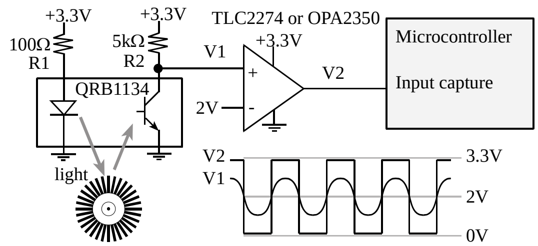


Figure 8.2. Rising or falling edge of CCP0 causes the counter to be latched into TAR, setting CAERIS.

- Generate edge based interrupts
- Count events
- Measure period
- Measure pulse width

Event Counting

- Count wheel turns (tachometer)



InputCapture_4C123.zip

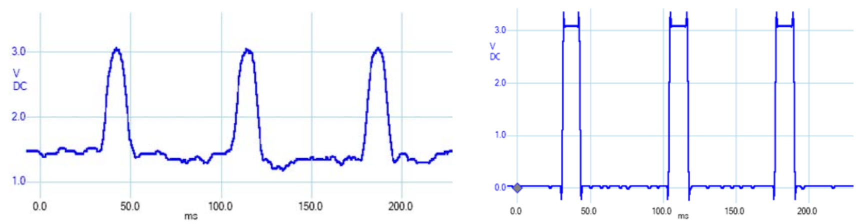


Figure 8.4. Measured V1 and V2

Period Measurement

- Init
  - Select clock period, Δt (measurement resolution)
  - TIMER0_TAILR_R = 0xFFFF (reload=wraparound)
  - Choose edge (rise or fall)
  - Arm interrupt on capture
- ISR
  - Poll to see which channel (if needed)
  - Now = captured time (TIMER0_TAR_R)
  - Period = Last – Now
  - Last = Now
  - Acknowledge interrupt
  - Save/process period

PeriodMeasure_4C123.zip

Resolution, Precision, Range

- How to choose the resolution?
  - Determine minimum & maximum robot speed
  - Convert speed to tachometer period

Period	7100	
	4	holes/rotation
Resolution	10	µsec
Speed	3.521127	rps
Speed	211.2676	RPM

- How to detect speed too slow (period too large)?
  - Clear a counter on each tachometer edge
  - AddPeriodicThread
    - Increment the counter on each rollover 0000 to FFFF
    - If counter >= 2, then wheel is stopped

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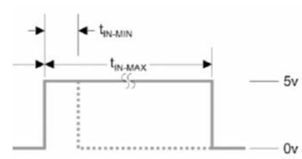
Ping Distance Measurement



- Input pulse width
  - Time t_{IN} for sound to travel back and forth
  - $t_{IN} = 2\,d/c$ (**c**: speed of sound)
- Measure using input capture
  - Rising edge: record TAR
  - Falling edge: calculate distance $d = c * t_{IN}/2$

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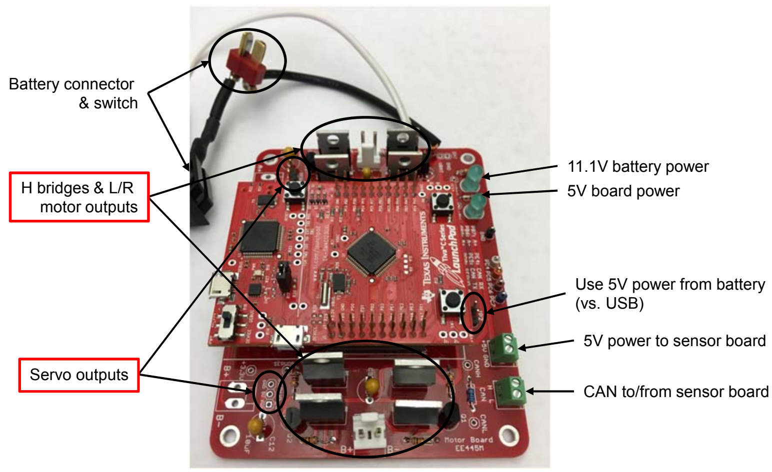
Motor Board



- **Reference material**
  - **Schematic:** http://www.ece.utexas.edu/~gerstl/ee445m_s16/resources/Robot_Motor_v4.pdf
  - **PCB layout:** http://www.ece.utexas.edu/~gerstl/ee445m_s16/resources/motor_top4.png

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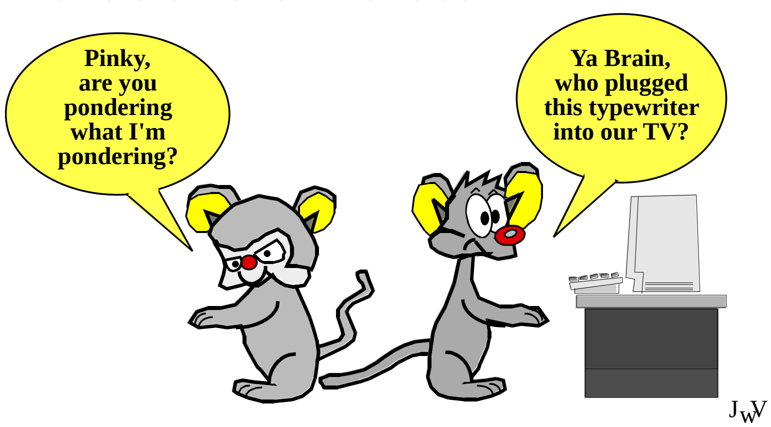
Motor Interfacing

- Motor physics
- Transistor-level interface



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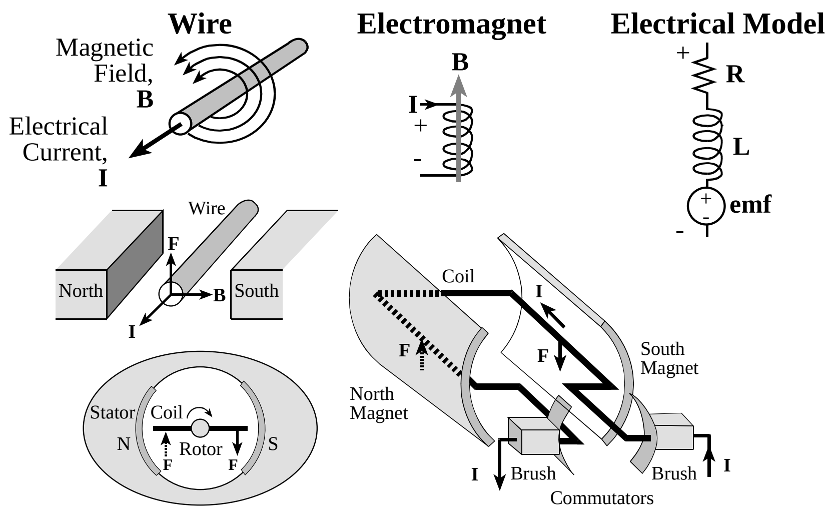
Motor Physics



Digital Interfacing

V_{OL} is defined as the voltage at maximum I_{OL}

Family	*Example*	I_{OH}	I_{OL}	I_{IH}	I_{IL}	*fan out*
Standard TTL	7404	0.4 mA	16 mA	40 µA	1.6 mA	10
Schottky TTL	74S04	1 mA	20 mA	50 µA	2 mA	10
Low Power Schottky	74LS04	0.4 mA	4 mA	20 µA	0.4 mA	10
High speed CMOS	74HC04	4 mA	4 mA	1 µA	1 µA	
LM3S/LM4F 2mA-drive	LM3S811	2 mA	2 mA	2 µA	2 µA	
LM3S/LM4F 4mA-drive	LM3S811	4 mA	4 mA	2 µA	2 µA	
LM3S/LM4F 8mA-drive	LM3S811	8 mA	8 mA	2 µA	2 µA	

Electrical specifications
- See Chapter 24 of TM4C123
- 5V tolerant?
- PD0, PD1 ⇔ PB7,PB6

All GPIO signals are 5-V tolerant when configured as inputs except for PD4, PD5, PB0 and PB1, which are limited to 3.6 V.

Motor Interface

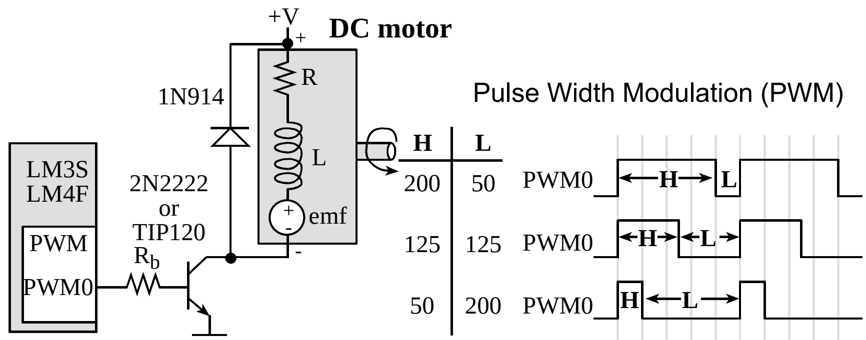
- Darlington transistor
  - TIP120 (NPN)
  - h_{fe} = 1000
  - I_{ce} = 3A

$I_b = I_{coil} / h_{fe}$ = 1A/1000 = 1mA

$R_b \le (V_{OH} - V_{be}) / I_b$ = (3-2.5)/1mA = 0.5 kΩ

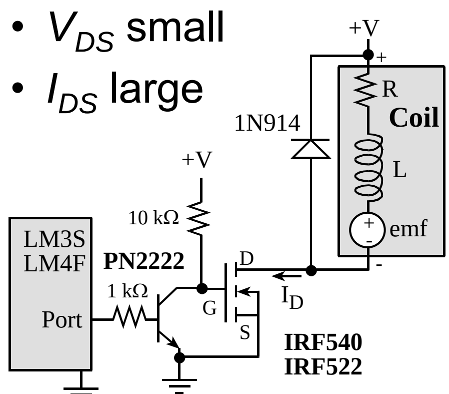
R_b = 100 Ω

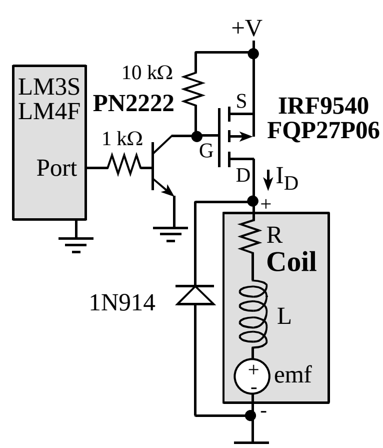
V_{CE} depends on current



MOSFET Interface

- V_{GS} turns on
- V_{DS} small
- I_{DS} large





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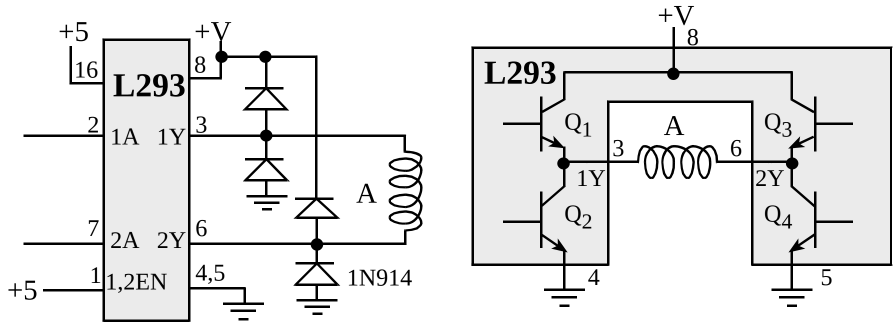
H-bridge Interface

- Both directions (forward & backward)
- V_{OH} = +V-1.4, V_{OL} = 1.2



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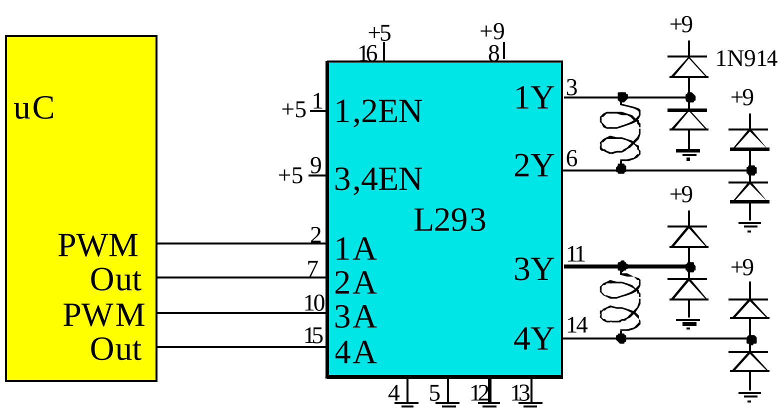
H-bridge Interface (V1)

- PWM controls power
- Out controls direction



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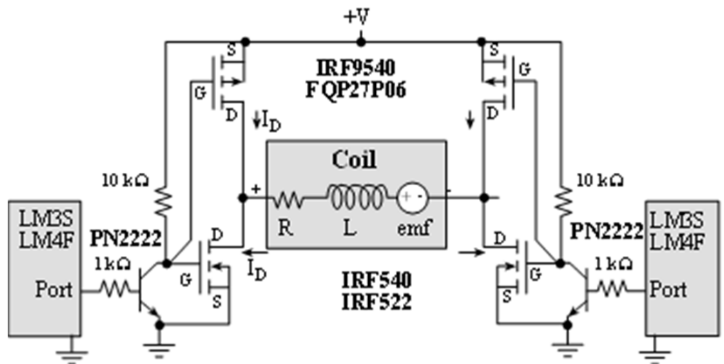
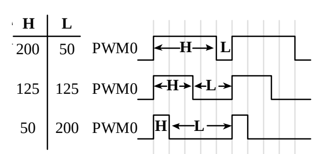
H-bridge Interface (V2)

- One Port is PWM controlling power
- Other port controls direction

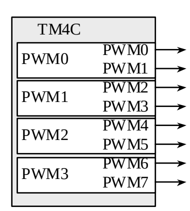


Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)

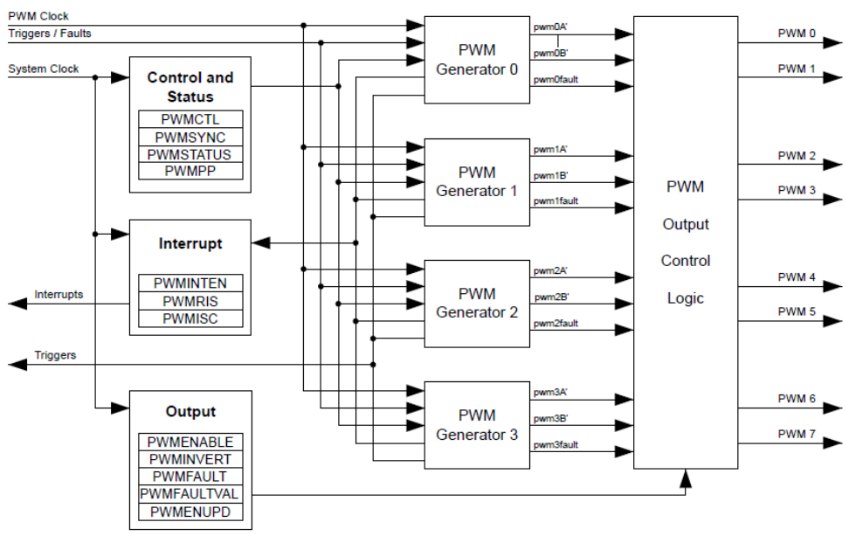
- Generate output waveform
  - Period = High + Low
  - Duty cycle = High / Period



- PWM generators
  - TM4C123: 2 modules
    - 4 generators per module
    - 2 PWM signals per generator



PWM Module



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TM4C123 Alternate Function

IO	Ain	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	14
PA0		Port	U0Rx							CAN1Rx		
PA1		Port	U0Tx							CAN1Tx		
PA2		Port		SSI0Clk								
PA3		Port		SSI0Fss								
PA4		Port		SSI0Rx								
PA5		Port		SSI0Tx								
PA6		Port			I$_2$C1SCL		M1PWM2					
PA7		Port			I$_2$C1SDA		M1PWM3					
PB0	USB0ID	Port	U1Rx						T2CCP0			
PB1	USB0VBUS	Port	U1Tx						T2CCP1			
PB2		Port			I$_2$C0SCL				T3CCP0			
PB3		Port			I$_2$C0SDA				T3CCP1			
PB4	Ain10	Port		SSI2Clk		M0PWM2			T1CCP0	CAN0Rx		
PB5	Ain11	Port		SSI2Fss		M0PWM3			T1CCP1	CAN0Tx		
PB6		Port		SSI2Rx		M0PWM0			T0CCP0			
PB7		Port		SSI2Tx		M0PWM1			T0CCP1			
PC4	C1-	Port	U4Rx	U1Rx		M0PWM6		IDX1	WT0CCP0	U1RTS		
PC5	C1+	Port	U4Tx	U1Tx		M0PWM7		PhA1	WT0CCP1	U1CTS		
PC6	C0+	Port	U3Rx					PhB1	WT1CCP0	USB0epen		
PC7	C0-	Port	U3Tx						WT1CCP1	USB0pflt		
PD0	Ain7	Port	SSI3Clk	SSI1Clk	I$_2$C3SCL	M0PWM6	M1PWM0		WT2CCP0			
PD1	Ain6	Port	SSI3Fss	SSI1Fss	I$_2$C3SDA	M0PWM7	M1PWM1		WT2CCP1			
PD2	Ain5	Port	SSI3Rx	SSI1Rx		M0Fault0			WT3CCP0	USB0epen		
PD3	Ain4	Port	SSI3Tx	SSI1Tx				IDX0	WT3CCP1	USB0pflt		
PD4	USB0DM	Port	U6Rx						WT4CCP0			
PD5	USB0DP	Port	U6Tx						WT4CCP1			
PD6		Port	U2Rx			M0Fault0		PhA0	WT5CCP0			
PD7		Port	U2Tx					PhB0	WT5CCP1	NMI		
PE0	Ain3	Port	U7Rx									
PE1	Ain2	Port	U7Tx									
PE2	Ain1	Port										
PE3	Ain0	Port										
PE4	Ain9	Port	U5Rx		I$_2$C2SCL	M0PWM4	M1PWM2			CAN0Rx		
PE5	Ain8	Port	U5Tx		I$_2$C2SDA	M0PWM5	M1PWM3			CAN0Tx		
PF0		Port	U1RTS	SSI1Rx	CAN0Rx		M1PWM4	PhA0	T0CCP0	NMI	C0o	
PF1		Port	U1CTS	SSI1Tx			M1PWM5	PhB0	T0CCP1		C1o	TRD1
PF2		Port		SSI1Clk		M0Fault0	M1PWM6		T1CCP0			TRD0
PF3		Port		SSI1Fss	CAN0Tx		M1PWM7		T1CCP1			TRCLK
PF4		Port					M1Fault0	IDX0	T2CCP0	USB0epen		

PWM Channels

- Use PWM channel
  - Choose PWM outputs
  - Runs at 16-bit precision
  - Fix the period (10 times faster than time constant)
  - Prescaled clock determines resolution
    - high+low sets the precision
    - Choose as large as possible (prescale as low as possible)
- Example
  - 1 ms period, bus clock = 80 MHz
  - Prescale divide by 2, so clocks at 40 MHz, i.e. 25ns
  - high+low= 40000
  - Precision is 40000 alternatives or 16 bits
  - Duty cycle range is 0 to 100%
  - Duty cycle resolution is 100%/40000= 0.0025%

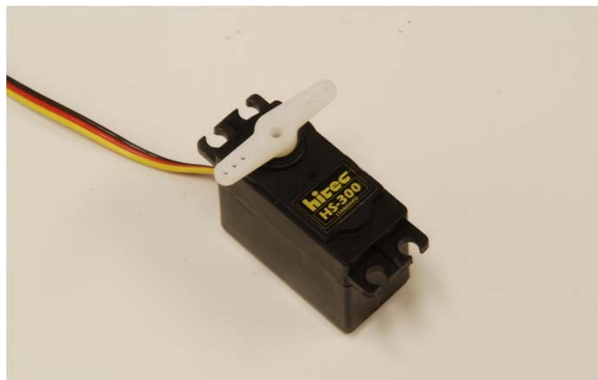
16-Bit PWM Output

```
// period is 16-bit number of PWM clock cycles in one period (3<=period)
// duty is number of PWM clock cycles output is high  (2<=duty<=period-1)
// PWM clock rate = processor clock rate/SYSCTL_RCC_PWMDIV
//                = BusClock/2 (in this example)
void PWM0_Init(uint16_t period, uint16_t duty){
  volatile uint32_t delay;
  SYSCTL_RCGCPWM_R |= 0x0001;      // 1)activate PWM
  SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R |= 0x0020;     // 2)activate port F
  delay = SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R;       // allow time to finish activating
  GPIO_PORTF_AFSEL_R |= 0x01;           //  enable alt funct on PF0
  SYSCTL_RCC_R |= SYSCTL_RCC_USEPWMDIV; // 3) use PWM divider
  SYSCTL_RCC_R &= ~SYSCTL_RCC_PWMDIV_M; //    clear PWM divider field
  SYSCTL_RCC_R += SYSCTL_RCC_PWMDIV_2;  //    configure for /2 divider
  PWM_0_CTL_R = 0;                 // 4) re-loading mode
  PWM_0_GENA_R = (PWM_X_GENA_ACTCMPAD_ONE|PWM_X_GENA_ACTLOAD_ZERO);
  PWM_0_LOAD_R = period - 1;       // 5) cycles needed to count down to 0
  PWM_0_CMPA_R = duty - 1;         // 6) count value when output rises
  PWM_0_CTL_R |= PWM_X_CTL_ENABLE; // 7) start PWM0
  PWM_ENABLE_R |= PWM_ENABLE_PWM0EN;    // enable PWM0
}
void PWM0_Duty(uint16_t duty){
  PWM_0_CMPA_R = duty - 1;         // 6) count value when output rises
}
```

PWM_4C123.zip
PWMDual_4C123.zip

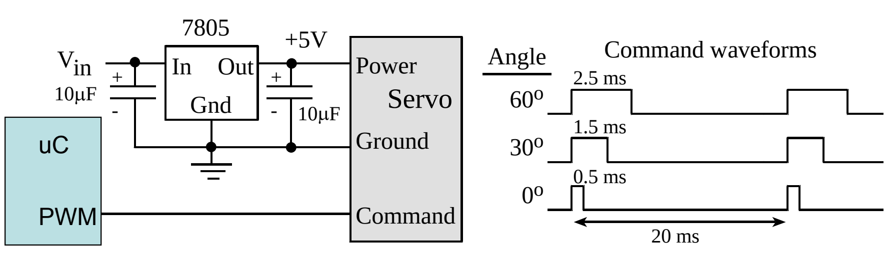
Servo Motor

- Simple digital interface (built in controller)
- Duty cycle controls angle



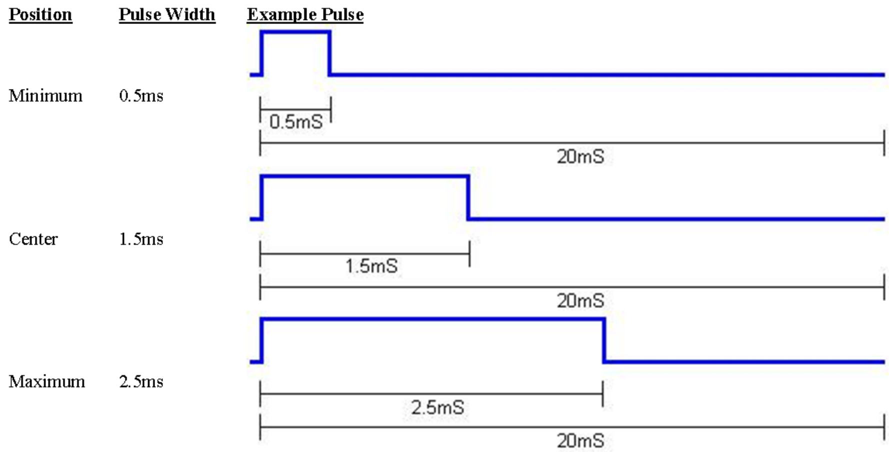
Servo Interface

- Needs its own +5V regulator
- Duty cycle controls angle



Servo Software

- Duty cycle controls angle



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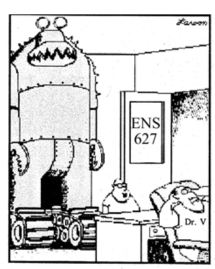
Robot Interfacing (Lab 6)

- Sensor board
  - 4x IR sensors
    - ADC input w/ analog filter
  - 4x Distance sensors
    - Timer input, 3- or 4-pin headers
  - 2x Switches (bumper)
    - Digital input, pull-down



"My project's ready for grading, Dr. Big Nose... Hey! ... I'm talking to you, squid brain!"

- Motor board
  - 2x Discrete H bridge or integrated driver chip
    - PWM output, 2 motor connectors (0.156in header)
  - 2x Servo
    - PWM output

Robot_Sensor_v3.pdf
Robot_Motor_v4.pdf

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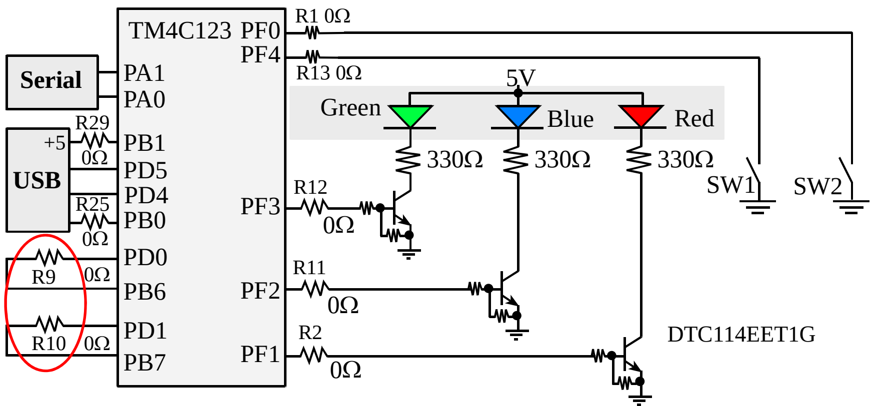
LaunchPad Board



Notice R9 and R10

Summary

- Be careful of the currents
- Sensors are noisy
- Time lag makes it unstable
- Component testing
- Visualization and control