

LAB NOTE

Subject: Hardware/Software Interfacing

Lab 5: Stepper Motor

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Oct 10th, 2024

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1. Objectives

1. Objectives

- Using STM32F411 board and STM32CubeIDE in Windows, create code to
 - Write code for the STM32F411 to configure and use Timers.

Basic:

Lab 5 – Basic Outcomes

- Code created that:
 - Commands present and work to initialize, enable and make the stepper motor turn in both directions with variable speed (by changing step delay) for the specified number of steps
 - NOTE: if your step interval is too short, the stepper motor will not work reliably**
 - Make use of a menu system (see provided example)

Figure 1-1: Basic outcome

- Intermediate:

Lab 5 – Intermediate Outcomes

- Code created that:
 - The stepper motor operates using an interrupt-driven timer service routine
 - Step pulses would come from GPIO toggles in the Timer interrupt service routine, or you could use PWM for a specified number of cycles.
 - The following timer-related interrupt callbacks may help:
 - HAL_TIM_PWM_PulseFinishedCallback
 - HAL_TIM_PeriodElapsedCallback
 - Make use of a menu system (see provided example)

Figure 1-2: Intermediate outcome

- Advance:

Lab 5 – Advanced Outcomes

- Code created that:
 - The stepper motor operates using a trapezoidal motion profile using an interrupt handler (see diagram).

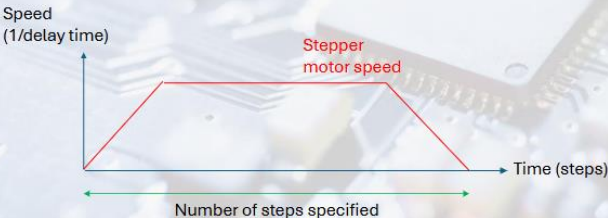


Figure 1-3: Advance outcome

Lab 5 – Advanced Outcomes Continued

- For Maximum Marks:
 - your code handles too short of the number of steps to have a flat maximum speed (see below)

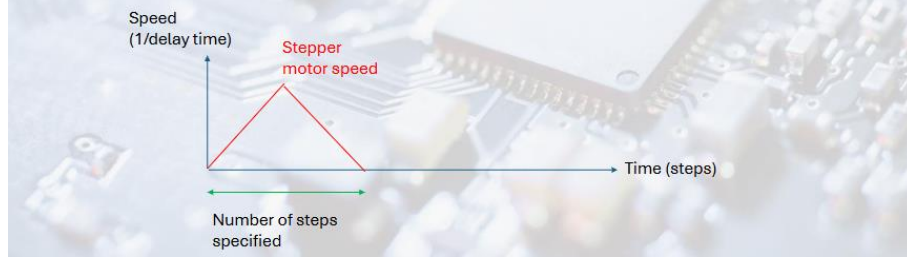


Figure 1-4: Maximum outcome

2. Problems and Solutions

2. Problems and Solutions

2.1 Problems

- No problem

2.2 Solutions

3. Software Design

3. Software Design

3.1 List of function

- This function is to create a delay in micro second by counting the number of ticks has passed using CNT registers.

```
void microDelay(uint32_t usDelay)
{
    // Get the current timer counter value
    uint32_t startTime = __HAL_TIM_GET_COUNTER(&htim1);
    uint32_t ticks = usDelay - 1; // 1 ticks = 1 us

    // Poll the CNT register until the specified number of ticks has passed
    while ((__HAL_TIM_GET_COUNTER(&htim1) - startTime) < ticks)
    {
        // Wait until the timer reaches the required ticks
    }
}
```

- This function is used to toggle LED whenever the timer overflow

```
void HAL_TIM_PeriodElapsedCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef *htim)
{
    if (htim->Instance == TIM11)
    {
        HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOB, Step_Pin);
        static uint32_t stepCount = 0;
        stepCount++;
#ifdef ADVANCE
        if (stepCount > 2)
        {
            HAL_TIM_Base_Stop_IT(&htim11);
            stepCount = 0;
            runFlag = DONE;
        }
#else
        if (stepCount > abs(numberOfSteps) * 2)
        {
            HAL_TIM_Base_Stop_IT(&htim11);
            stepCount = 0;
            runFlag = DONE;
        }
#endif
    }
}
```

- This function is used to initialize the motor

```
void stepInit(void)
{
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, Reset_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET); // High - Normal operation, Low - Reset
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, PS_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET); // High - Operation mode, Low - Standby mode
    HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA, VRef_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET); // High - 100% current, Low - 0 current
    printf("Initial Motor \r\n");
}
```

- This function is used to enable/disable the motor

3. Result

```
void stepEnable(bool enable)
{
    if(!enable)
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC,OE_Pin,GPIO_PIN_SET);
        printf("Disable Motor\r\n");
    }
    else
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC,OE_Pin,GPIO_PIN_RESET);
        printf("Enable Motor\r\n");
    }
    return;
}
```

- This function is used to control the number of steps and how long will a step will run in the motor

```
void stepSteps(int32_t numberOfSteps, uint32_t usDelay)
{
#ifdef USE_INTERRUPT
    runFlag = IN_PROCESS;

    htim11.Init.Period = usDelay / 2 - 1;
    if (HAL_TIM_Base_Init(&htim11) != HAL_OK)
    {
        Error_Handler();
    }
    HAL_TIM_Base_Start_IT(&htim11);

    //Wait until finish step
    while(runFlag == IN_PROCESS);
#else // Basic (No interrupt needed)

    // Tell which direction the motor is running
    if (numberOfSteps > 0)
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC,FR_Pin,GPIO_PIN_SET);
    }
    else
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC,FR_Pin,GPIO_PIN_RESET);
    }

    printf("Stepping Motor\r\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < abs(numberOfSteps); i++)
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOB,Step_Pin,GPIO_PIN_SET);
        microDelay(usDelay / 2);
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOB,Step_Pin,GPIO_PIN_RESET);
        microDelay(usDelay / 2);
    }
    printf("Finish Stepping\r\n");
#endif
}
```


3. Result

- This function is used to run the motor using the trapezoidal motion profile

```
#ifndef ADVANCE
void runTrapezoidalMotion(int32_t numberOfSteps, uint32_t usDelay)
{
    // Tell which direction the motor is running
    if (numberOfSteps > 0)
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, FR_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET);
    }
    else
    {
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOC, FR_Pin, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
    }

    numberOfSteps = abs(numberOfSteps);

    // Ensure number of rampSteps is not greater than half of the total number of
    steps
    int32_t rampSteps = MIN(RAMP_STEP, numberOfSteps / 2);

    // Middle steps at max speed
    int32_t middleSteps = numberOfSteps - 2 * rampSteps;

    printf("Stepping Motor\r\n");
    // Acceleration Phase
    for (int32_t i = 0; i < rampSteps; i++)
    {
        // Linearly interpolate delay between max speed and min speed
        uint32_t currentDelay = MAX_DELAY - (MAX_DELAY - usDelay) * i / rampSteps;
        stepSteps(1, currentDelay);
    }

    // Constant Speed Phase
    for (int32_t i = 0; i < middleSteps; i++)
    {
        stepSteps(1, usDelay); //Intended speed
    }

    // Deceleration Phase
    for (int32_t i = 0; i < rampSteps; i++)
    {
        // Linearly interpolate delay between minUsDelay and maxUsDelay
        uint32_t currentDelay = usDelay + (MAX_DELAY - usDelay) * i / rampSteps;
        stepSteps(1, currentDelay);
    }

    printf("Finish Stepping\r\n");
}
#endif
```

3.2 While loop

```
while (1)
{
    if(doPrompt != 0)
    {
        doPrompt = 0;
        printf(PROMPT);
    }

    switch(GetCharFromUART2())
```

3. Result

```
{
    case '0':
        enableFlag = !enableFlag;
        stepEnable(enableFlag);
        break;
    case '1':
        numberOfSteps += 400; // Rotate an addition 90o
        printf("Set steps = %ld, Set delay = %u \r\n",numberOfSteps, delay );
        break;
    case '2':
        numberOfSteps -= 400; // Reduce 90 degree
        printf("Set steps = %ld, Set delay = %u \r\n",numberOfSteps, delay );
        break;
    case '3':
        if (delay < MAX_DELAY)
        {
            delay += 50;
            printf("Set steps = %ld, Set delay = %u \r\n",numberOfSteps, delay
);
        }
        else
        {
            printf("Delay can't be higher than %duS\r\n", MAX_DELAY);
        }
        break;
    case '4':
        if (delay > MIN_DELAY)
        {
            delay -= 50;
            printf("Set steps = %ld, Set delay = %u \r\n",numberOfSteps, delay
);
        }
        else
        {
            printf("Delay can't be lower than %duS\r\n", MIN_DELAY);
        }
        break;
    case '5':
#ifdef ADVANCE
        runTrapezoidalMotion(numberOfSteps,delay);
#else
        stepSteps(numberOfSteps,delay);
        printf("RUNNING\r\n");
#endif
        break;
    case TIMEOUT_ERROR:
        printf("Prompt timeout\r\n");
        break;
    default:
        break;
}

/* USER CODE END WHILE */

/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
}
```

REFERENCES