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;*****
;* This file contains PID functions with interrupt.
;*****
;*File name:      PIDInt.asm
;*Dependencies:   p18f452.inc (change to specific application requirements)
;*Processors:     PIC18
;*Assembler:      MPASMWIN 02.70.02 or higher
;*Linker:         MPLINK 2.33.00 or Higher
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;*
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;*
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;*
;*
;*
;* Author          Date          Comment
;~~~~~
;* C.Valenti       June 29, 2004   Initial Release (V1.0)
;*
;* Revisions:
;* 7/8/04 -Removed unused variables a_Err1Lim & a_Err2Lim
;*         Modified code after the "restore_limit" label to reflect using
;*         aErr1Lim & aErr2Lim defined constants.
;*         -Changed constant: #define derivCount to #define derivCountVal
;*         -pidStat1 bit comments were corrected to the correct bit #
;*         -In the PidInterrupt routine, the " movlw derivCountVal " was added
;*         for loading the derivCount variable.
;*
;* 10/20/04 -Added bra statment to the Derivative routine
;*           Amended code for checking the a_Error2 limits.
;*
;*****

;PID Notes:
; PROPORTIONAL = (system error * Pgain )
; System error = error0:error1
;
; INTEGRAL = (ACUMULATED ERROR * Igain)
; Accumulated error (a_error) = error0:error1 + a_Error0:a_Error2
;
; DERIVATIVE = ((CURRENT ERROR - PREVIOUS ERROR) * Dgain)
; delta error(d_error) = erro0:error1 - p_error0:p_error1
;
; Integral & Derivative control will be based off sample periods of "x" time.
; The above sample period should be based off the PLANT response
; to control inputs.
; SLOW Plant response = LONGER sample periods
; FAST Plant response = SHORTER sample periods
;
; If the error is equal to zero then no PID calculations are completed.
;
; The PID routine is passed the 16- bit error data by the main application
; code through the error0:error1 variables.
; The sign of this error is passed through the error sign bit:
; pidStat1,err_sign
; The PID outputs a 24-bit vaule in pidOut0:pidOut2 and the sign of this
; result is the pid_sign bit in the pidStat1 register.
;-----

list          p=18F452
#include      <p18f452.inc>

;***** SYSTEM CONSTANTS
#define aErr1Lim      0x0F      ;accumulative error limits (4000d)
#define aErr2Lim      0xA0
;
#define timer1Hi      0x3E      ;Timer1 timeout defined by timer1Lo & timer1Hi
#define timer1Lo      0x0D      ;this timout is based on Fosc/4

#define derivCountVal .10      ;determies how often the derivative term will be executed.

#define pid_100      ;comment out if not using a 0 - 100% scale

EXTERN  FXM1616U,FXD2416U, _24_BitAdd,_24_bit_sub
EXTERN  AARGB0,AARGB1,AARGB2,AARGB3
EXTERN  BARGB0,BARGB1,BARGB2,BARGB3

GLOBAL  error0, error1, pidStat1

;***** VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

```



```

    clrf    AARGB1
    clrf    AARGB2
    clrf    BARGB0
    clrf    BARGB1
    clrf    BARGB2

    movlw   .160                ;10 x 16, Kp, Ki & Kd are 8-bit vlaues that cannot exceed 255
    movwf   kp                  ;Enter the PID gains scaled by a factor of 16, max = 255

    movlw   .160                ;10 x 16
    movwf   ki

    movlw   .160                ;10 x 16
    movwf   kd

    movlw   .10
    movwf   derivCount          ;derivative action = TMR1H:TMR1L * derivCount
    bcf     pidStat1,err_z       ;start w/error not equal to zero
    bsf     pidStat1,a_err_z     ;start w/a_error equal to zero
    bsf     pidStat2,d_err_z     ;start w/d_error equal to zero
    bsf     pidStat1,p_err_sign  ;start w/ previous error = positive
    bsf     pidStat1,a_err_sign  ;start w/ accumulated error = positive

    bcf     PIR1,TMR1IF         ;clear T1 flag
    bsf     PIE1,TMR1IE        ;enable T1 interrupt

    movlw   b'00000001'         ;configure T1 for Timer operation from Fosc/4
    movwf   T1CON
    movlw   timer1Hi            ;load T1 registers with 5ms count
    movwf   TMR1H
    movlw   timer1Lo
    movwf   TMR1L

    return                      ;return back to the main application code

;*****
; Function: PidMain
;
; PreCondition: error0:error1 are loaded with the latest system error
;
; Overview: This is the routine that the application code will call
;           to get a PID correction value. First, the error is checked
;           to determine if it is zero, if this is true, then the PID
;           code is complete.
;
; Input: error0:error1, sign of the error: pidStat1,err_sign
;
; Output: prop0:prop2
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; Stack requirement: 5 levels deep
;
;*****
PidMain:
    GLOBAL  PidMain
    bcf     PIE1,TMR1IE         ;disable T1 interrupt
#ifdef     pid_100              ;if using % scale then scale up PLANT error
    movlw   .40                 ; 0 - 100% == 0 - 4000d
    mulwf   percent_err,1       ;40 * percent_err --> PRODH:PRODL
    movff   PRODH,error0
    movff   PRODL,error1        ;percentage has been scaled and available in error0:error1
#endif
    movlw   0
    cpfseq  error0              ;Is error0 = 00 ?
    bra     call_pid_terms      ;NO, done checking

    cpfseq  error1              ;YES, Is error1 = 00 ?
    bra     call_pid_terms      ;NO, start proportional term
    bsf     pidStat1,err_z       ;YES, set error zero flag
    bsf     PIE1,TMR1IE        ;enable T1 interrupt
    return                      ;return back to the main application code

call_pid_terms
    call    Proportional        ;NO, start with proportional term
    call    Integral            ;get Integral term
    call    Derivative          ;get Derivative term

    call    GetPidResult        ;get the final PID result that will go to the system
    bsf     PIE1,TMR1IE        ;enable T1 interrupt
    return                      ;return back to the main application code

;*****
; Function: Proportional
;
; PreCondition: error0:error1 are loaded with the latest system error
;
; Overview: This routine will multiply the system's 16-bit error by the
;           proportional gain(Kp) --> error0:error1 * Kp
;
; Input: error0:error1, sign of the error: pidStat1,err_sign
;
; Output: prop0:prop2
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; Stack requirement: 2 levels deep
;
;*****
Proportional:
    clrf    BARGB0
    movff   kp,BARGB1
    movff   error0,AARGB0
    movff   error1,AARGB1
    call    FXM1616U            ;proportional gain * error

    movff   AARGB1,prop0        ;AARGB2 --> prop0
    movff   AARGB2,prop1        ;AARGB3 --> prop1
    movff   AARGB3,prop2        ;AARGB4 --> prop2

```

```

return                                ;return to mainline code

;*****;
; Function: Integral                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; PreCondition: error0:error1 are loaded with the latest system error ;
; ;                                                ;
; Overview: This routine will multiply the system's 16-bit accumulated ;
; error by the integral gain(Ki)--> a_Error0:a_Error1 * Ki ;
; ;                                                ;
; Input: a_Error0:a_Error1, sign of a_Error: pidStat1,a_err_sign ;
; ;                                                ;
; Output: integ0:integ2                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; Side Effects: W register is changed                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; Stack requirement: 2 levels deep                                ;
; ;                                                ;
;*****;
Integral:
    btfsc    pidStat1,a_err_z        ;Is a_error = 0
    bra      integral_zero          ;Yes

    clrfs    BARGB0                  ;No
    movff    ki,BARGB1              ;move the integral gain into BARGB1
    movff    a_Error1,AARGB0
    movff    a_Error2,AARGB1
    call     FXM1616U                ;Integral gain * accumulated error

    movff    AARGB1,integ0           ;AARGB1 --> integ0
    movff    AARGB2,integ1           ;AARGB2 --> integ1
    movff    AARGB3,integ2           ;AARGB3 --> integ2
    return                                ;return
integral_zero
    clrfs    integ0                  ;a_error = 0, clear Integral term
    clrfs    integ1
    clrfs    integ2
    return

;*****;
; Function: Derivative                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; PreCondition: error0:error1 are loaded with the latest system error ;
; ;                                                ;
; Overview: This routine will multiply the system's 16-bit delta ;
; error by the derivative gain(Kd) --> d_Error0:d_Error1 * Kd ;
; d_Error0:d_Error1 = error0:error1 - p_Error0:p_Error1 ;
; ;                                                ;
; Input: d_Error0:d_Error1, pidStat2,d_err_z ;
; ;                                                ;
; Output: deriv0:deriv2                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; Side Effects: W register is changed                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; Stack requirement: 2 levels deep                                ;
; ;                                                ;
;*****;
Derivative:
    btfsc    pidStat2,d_err_z        ;Is d_error = 0?
    bra      derivative_zero         ;YES

    movff    d_Error1,BARGB1          ;result ---> BARGB1
    movff    d_Error0,BARGB0          ;result ---> BARGB0
    movff    kd,AARGB1
    clrfs    AARGB0
    call     FXM1616U                ;Derivative gain * (error_l - prv_error1)

    movff    AARGB1,deriv0            ;AARGB1 --> deriv0
    movff    AARGB2,deriv1            ;AARGB2 --> deriv1
    movff    AARGB3,deriv2            ;AARGB3 --> deriv2
    return                                ;return
derivative_zero
    clrfs    deriv0                  ;d_error = 0, clear Derivative term
    clrfs    deriv1
    clrfs    deriv2
    return

;*****;
; Function: GetPidResult                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; PreCondition: Proportional, Integral & Derivative terms have been ;
; calculated. The Timer1 interrupt is disabled within ;
; this routine to avoid corruption of the PID result. ;
; ;                                                ;
; Overview: This routine will add the PID terms and then scale down ;
; the result by 16. This will be the final result that is ;
; calculated by the PID code. ;
; ;                                                ;
; Input: prop0:prop2, integ0:integ2, deriv0:deriv2 ;
; ;                                                ;
; Output: pidOut0:pidOut2                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; Side Effects: W register is changed                                ;
; ;                                                ;
; Stack requirement: 4 levels deep max. ;
; ;                                                ;
;*****;
GetPidResult:
    movff    prop0,AARGB0            ;load Prop term & Integral term
    movff    prop1,AARGB1
    movff    prop2,AARGB2
    movff    integ0,BARGB0
    movff    integ1,BARGB1
    movff    integ2,BARGB2

    call     SpecSign                ;YES, call routine for add/sub sign numbers
    btfss    pidStat1,mag            ;which is greater in magnitude ?

```

```

        bra        integ_mag                ;BARGB is greater in magnitude
        bra        prop_mag                ;AARGB is greater in magnitude

integ_mag
        bcf        pidStat1,pid_sign        ;integ > prop
        btfscl    pidStat1,a_err_sign        ;PID result is negative
        bsf        pidStat1,pid_sign        ;PID result is positive
        bra        add_derivative            ;(Prop + Integ) + derivative

prop_mag
        bcf        pidStat1,pid_sign        ;integ < prop
        btfscl    pidStat1,err_sign        ;PID result is negative
        bsf        pidStat1,pid_sign        ;PID result is positive

add_derivative
        movff      deriv0,BARGB0            ;YES, AARGB0:AARGB2 has result of Prop + Integ
        movff      deriv1,BARGB1            ;load derivative term
        movff      deriv2,BARGB2

        movff      pidStat1,tempReg        ;pidStat1 ---> tempReg
        movlw      b'11000000'            ;prepare for sign check of bits 7 & 6
        andwf      tempReg,f

        movf       tempReg,w                ;check error sign & a_error sign bits
        sublw      0x00
        btfscl    STATUS,Z
        bra        add_neg_d                ;bits 7 & 6 (00) are NEGATIVE, add them
        bra        other_combo_d            ;bits 7 & 6 not equal to 00

add_neg_d
        call       _24_BitAdd                ;add negative sign values
        bra        scale_down                ;scale result

other_combo_d
        movf       tempReg,w                ;bits 7 & 6 (11) are POSITIVE, add them
        sublw      0xC0
        btfscl    STATUS,Z
        bra        add_pos_d                ;bits 7 & 6 (xx) are different signs , subtract them
        bra        find_mag_sub_d

add_pos_d
        call       _24_BitAdd                ;add positive sign values
        bra        scale_down                ;scale result

find_mag_sub_d
        call       MagAndSub                ;subtract unlike sign numbers
        btfscl    pidStat1,mag                ;which is greater in magnitude ?
        bra        deriv_mag                ;BARGB is greater in magnitude
        bra        scale_down                ;derivative term < part pid term, leave pid_sign as is

deriv_mag
        bcf        pidStat1,pid_sign        ;derivative term > part pid term
        btfscl    pidStat1,d_err_sign        ;PID result is negative
        bsf        pidStat1,pid_sign        ;PID result is positive

scale_down
        clrf       BARGB0                    ;(Prop + Integ + Deriv) / 16 = FINAL PID RESULT to plant
        movlw      0x10
        movwf      BARGB1
        call       FXD2416U
        movff      AARGB2,pidOut2            ;final result ---> pidOut2
        movff      AARGB1,pidOut1            ;final result ---> pidOut1
        movff      AARGB0,pidOut0            ;final result ---> pidOut0

#ifdef          pid_100                    ;Final result needs to be scaled down to 0 - 100%
        movlw      0x05                    ;% ratio for propotional & integral & derivative
        movwf      BARGB0
        movlw      0x40
        movwf      BARGB1

        call       FXD2416U                    ;pidOut0:pidOut2 / % ratio = 0 - 100% value
        movf       AARGB2,W                    ;AARGB2 --> percent_out
        movwf      percent_out                ;error has been scaled down and is now available in a 0 -100% range
#endif

        return                                ;return to mainline code

```

```

;*****
; Function: GetA_Error
;
; PreCondition: Proportional term has been calculated
;
; Overview: This routine will add the current error with all of the
;           previous errors. The sign of the accumulated error will
;           also be determined. After the accumulated error is
;           calculated then it is checked if it = 00 or as exceeded
;           the defined limits.
;
; Input: a_Error0:a_Error1, error0:error1
;
; Output: a_Error0:a_Error1 (updated value)
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; Stack requirement: 4 levels deep max.
;*****
GetA_Error:
        movff      a_Error0,BARGB0            ;load error & a_error
        movff      a_Error1,BARGB1
        movff      a_Error2,BARGB2
        clrf       AARGB0
        movff      error0,AARGB1
        movff      error1,AARGB2

        call       SpecSign                    ;call routine for add/sub sign numbers
        btfscl    pidStat1,mag                ;which is greater in magnitude ?
        bra        a_err_zero                ;bargb, keep sign as is or both are same sign

        bcf        pidStat1,a_err_sign        ;aargb, make sign same as error, a_error is negative
        btfscl    pidStat1,err_sign
        bsf        pidStat1,a_err_sign        ;a_error is positive

```

```

a_err_zero
    bcf      pidStat1,a_err_z      ;clear a_error zero flag
    movlw   0
    cpfseq  AARGB0
    bra     chk_a_err_limit      ;is byte 0 = 00
                                ;NO, done checking

    cpfseq  AARGB1
    bra     chk_a_err_limit      ;is byte 1 = 00
                                ;NO, done checking

    cpfseq  AARGB2
    bra     chk_a_err_limit      ;is byte 2 = 00
                                ;NO, done checking
    bsf     pidStat1,a_err_z      ;YES, set zero flag

    movff   AARGB0,a_Error0      ;store the a_error
    movff   AARGB1,a_Error1
    movff   AARGB2,a_Error2
    return                                ;a_error = 00, return

chk_a_err_limit
    movff   AARGB0,a_Error0      ;store the a_error
    movff   AARGB1,a_Error1
    movff   AARGB2,a_Error2

    movlw   0
    cpfseq  a_Error0
    bra     restore_limit      ;a_error reached limits?
                                ;Is a_Error0 > 0 ??, if yes limit has been exceeded
                                ;YES, restore limit value

    cpfseq  a_Error1
    bra     chk_a_Error1      ;Is a_Error1 = 0 ??, if yes, limit not exceeded
                                ;NO
                                ;YES

    return

chk_a_Error1
    movlw   aErr1Lim
    cpfsgt  a_Error1
    bra     equal_value      ;Is a_Error1 > aErr1Lim??
                                ;NO, check for a_Error1 = aErr1Lim ?
                                ;YES, restore limit value

    equal_value
    cpfseq  a_Error1
    return      ;a_Error1 = aErr1Lim?
                                ;no, done checking a_error

chk_a_Error2
    movlw   aErr2Lim
    cpfsgt  a_Error2
    return      ;Yes, a_Error1 = aErr1Lim
                                ;Is a_Error2 > aErr2Lim ??
                                ;NO, return to mainline code

restore_limit
    clrf    a_Error0
    movlw   aErr1Lim
    movwf   a_Error1
    movlw   aErr2Lim
    movwf   a_Error2
    return      ;return to mainline code

;*****;
; Function: GetDeltaError ;
; ;
; PreCondition: The derivative routine has been called to calculate the ;
; derivative term. ;
; ;
; Overview: This routine subtracts the previous error from the current ;
; error. ;
; ;
; Input: P_Error0:p_Error1, error0:error1 ;
; ;
; Output: d_Error0:d_Error1, d_Error sign ;
; ;
; Side Effects: W register is changed ;
; ;
; Stack requirement: 3 levels deep max. ;
; ;
;*****;
GetDeltaError:
    clrf    AARGB0      ;load error and p_error
    movff   error0,AARGB1
    movff   error1,AARGB2
    clrf    BARGB0
    movff   p_Error0,BARGB1
    movff   p_Error1,BARGB2

    movf    pidStat1,w      ;pidStat1 ---> tempReg
    movwf   tempReg
    movlw   b'00010100'
    andwf   tempReg,f
    ;prepare for sign check of bits 4 & 2

    movf    tempReg,w      ;check error sign & a_error sign bits
    sublw   0x00
    btfscc STATUS,Z
    bra     p_err_neg      ;bits 4 & 2 (00) are NEGATIVE,
                                ;bits 4 & 2 not equal to 00

p_err_neg
    call    MagAndSub
    bcf     pidStat1,d_err_sign      ;d_error is negative
    btfscc pidStat1,p_err_sign      ;make d_error sign same as p_error sign
    bsf     pidStat1,d_err_sign      ;d_error is positive
    bra     d_error_zero_chk      ;check if d_error = 0

d_error_zero_chk
    other_combo2
    movf    tempReg,w
    sublw   0x14
    btfscc STATUS,Z
    bra     p_err_pos      ;bits 4 & 2 (11) are POSITIVE
                                ;bits 4 & 2 (xx) are different signs

p_err_pos
    call    MagAndSub
    bcf     pidStat1,d_err_sign      ;d_error is negative
    btfscc pidStat1,p_err_sign      ;make d_error sign same as p_error sign
    bsf     pidStat1,d_err_sign      ;d_error is positive
    bra     d_error_zero_chk      ;check if d_error = 0

p_err_add
    call    _24_BitAdd
    bcf     pidStat1,d_err_sign      ;errors are different sign
                                ;d_error is negative

```

```

    btfsc pidStat1,err_sign    ;make d_error sign same as error sign
    bsf    pidStat1,d_err_sign ;d_error is positive

d_error_zero_chk
    movff  AARGB1,d_Error0
    movff  AARGB2,d_Error1

    movff  error0,p_Error0    ;load current error into previous for next deriavtive term
    movff  error1,p_Error1    ;load current error into previous for next deriavtive term
    bcf    pidStat1,p_err_sign ;make p_error negative
    btfsc  pidStat1,err_sign    ;make p_error the same sign as error
    bsf    pidStat1,p_err_sign ;make p_error positive

    bcf    pidStat2,d_err_z    ;clear delta error zero bit
    movlw  0
    cpfseq d_Error0            ;is d_error0 = 00
    return ;NO, done checking

    cpfseq d_Error1            ;YES, is d_error1 = 00
    return ;NO, done checking
    bsf    pidStat2,d_err_z    ;set delta error zero bit
    return ;YES, return to ISR

;*****;
; Function: SpecSign
;
; PreCondition: The sign bits in pidStat1 have been set or cleared
;               depending on the variables they represent.
;
; Overview: This routine takes the numbers loaded into the math
;           variables (AARGB, BARGB) and determines whether they
;           need to be added or subtracted based on their sign
;           which is located in the pidStat1 register.
;
; Input: pidStat1
;
; Output: add/sub results in math variables (AARGB, BARGB)
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; Stack requirement: 2 levels deep max.
;*****;
SpecSign
    movff  pidStat1,tempReg    ;pidStat1 ---> tempReg
    movlw  b'00001100'        ;prepare for sign check of bits 3 & 2
    andwf  tempReg,f

    movf   tempReg,w           ;check error sign & a_error sign bits
    sublw  0x00
    btfsc  STATUS,Z
    bra    add_neg             ;bits 3 & 2 are NEGATIVE (00), add them
    bra    other_combo         ;bits 3 & 2 not equal to 00

add_neg
    call   _24_BitAdd          ;add negative sign values
    return

other_combo
    movf   tempReg,w
    sublw  0x00C
    btfsc  STATUS,Z
    bra    add_pos             ;bits 3 & 2 are POSITIVE (11), add them
    bra    find_mag_sub        ;bits 3 & 2 are different signs (xx), subtract them

add_pos
    call   _24_BitAdd          ;add positive sign values
    return

find_mag_sub
    call   MagAndSub           ;subtract unlike sign numbers
    return

;*****;
; Function: MagAndSub
;
; PreCondition: This routine has been called by SpecSign because the
;               numbers being worked on are different in sign.
;
; Overview: This routine will detemine which math variable
;           (AARGB or BARGB) is greater in number manitude and then
;           subtract them, the sign of the result will be determined by
;           the values in the math variables and their signs.
;
; Input: pidStat1
;
; Output: add/sub results in math variables (AARGB, BARGB)
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; Stack requirement: 2 levels deep max.
;*****;
MagAndSub:
    movf   BARGB0,w
    subwf  AARGB0,w            ;AARGB0 - BARGB0 --> W
    btfsc  STATUS,Z            ;= zero ?
    bra    check_1             ;YES
    btfsc  STATUS,C            ;borrow ?
    bra    aargb_big           ;AARGB0 > BARGB0, no borrow
    bra    bargb_big           ;BARGB0 > AARGB0, borrow

check_1
    movf   BARGB1,w
    subwf  AARGB1,w            ;AARGB1 - BARGB1 --> W
    btfsc  STATUS,Z            ;= zero ?
    bra    check_2             ;YES
    btfsc  STATUS,C            ;borrow ?
    bra    aargb_big           ;AARGB1 > BARGB1, no borrow
    bra    bargb_big           ;BARGB1 > AARGB1, borrow

check_2
    movf   BARGB2,w
    subwf  AARGB2,w            ;AARGB2 - BARGB2 --> W
    btfsc  STATUS,C            ;borrow ?

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```

        bra      aargb_big          ;AARGB2 > BARGB2, no borrow
        bra      bargb_big          ;BARGB2 > AARGB2, borrow

aargb_big
    call    _24_bit_sub
    bsf     pidStat1,mag            ;AARGB is greater in magnitude
    return

bargb_big
    movff   BARGB0,tempReg          ;swap AARGB0 with BARGB0
    movff   AARGB0,BARGB0
    movff   tempReg,AARGB0

    movff   BARGB1,tempReg          ;swap AARGB1 with BARGB1
    movff   AARGB1,BARGB1
    movff   tempReg,AARGB1

    movff   BARGB2,tempReg          ;swap AARGB2 with BARGB2
    movff   AARGB2,BARGB2
    movff   tempReg,AARGB2

    call    _24_bit_sub              ;BARGB > AARGB
    bcf     pidStat1,mag            ;BARGB is greater in magnitude
    return

;*****;
; Function: PidInterrupt
;
; PreCondition: This Routine will be called by the application's main
;               code.
;
; Overview: When Timer 1 overflows, an updated value for the Integral
;           term will be calculated. An updated value for the derivative;
;           term will be calculated if derivCount = 0. This routine
;           will check for error = 0, if this is true, then the routine
;           will return back to the main line code.
;
; Input: pidStat1, a_error
;
; Output: Integral & Derivative terms, Timer1 registers reloaded
;
; Side Effects: W register is changed
;
; Stack requirement: 4 levels deep max.
;*****;
PidInterrupt:
    GLOBAL   PidInterrupt

    btfsc   pidStat1,err_z          ;Is error = 00 ?
    return  ;YES, done.
    call    GetA_Error              ;get a_error, is a_error = 00? reached limits?

derivative_ready?
    decfsz  derivCount,f            ;is it time to calculate d_error ?
    bra     skip_deriv              ;NO, finish ISR
    call    GetDeltaError            ;error - p_error

    movlw   derivCountVal            ;prepare for next delta error
    movwf   derivCount              ;delta error = TMR1H:TMR1L * derivCount

skip_deriv
    movlw   timer1Hi                 ;reload T1 registers with constant time count (user defined)
    movwf   TMR1H
    movlw   timer1Lo
    movwf   TMR1L
    return                            ;return back to the application's ISR

END                                  ;directive 'end of program'

```