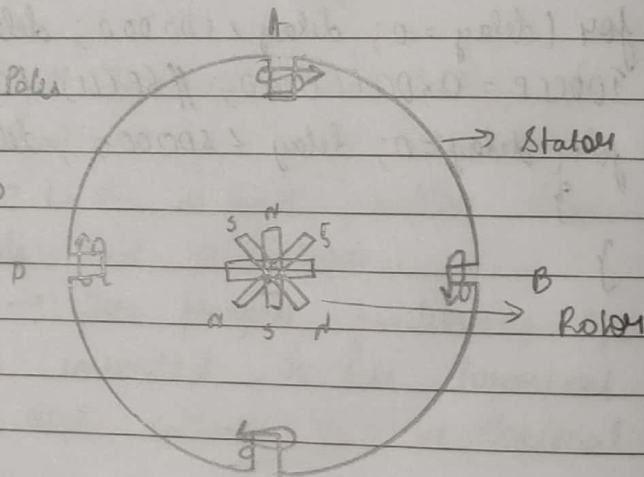


Write an embedded C program to Interface and control a Stepper Motor.

Stepper Motor: are DC motors that move in discrete steps. They have multiple coils that are organized in groups called "phases". By energizing each phase in sequence, motor will rotate in discrete steps one step at a time. With computer controlled stepping you can achieve very precise positioning and/or speed control.

A B C D Energized Poles
1 0 1 0 A and C
0 1 0 1 B and D



Wave Step

| coil A | coil B | coil C | coil D |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| H | L | L | L |
| L | H | L | L |
| L | L | H | L |
| L | L | L | H |

| P | Pins |
|-------|------|
| PO-12 | A |
| PO-13 | B |
| PO-14 | C |
| PO-15 | D |

Energizing

| | PO-12 | PO-13 | PO-14 | PO-15 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pole A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pole B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pole C | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pole D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Stepper Motor Embedded C Program:

```
#include <LPC21xx.H>
```

```
void clock-wise(void);
```

```
void anti-clock-wise(void);
```

```
unsigned long int var1, var2;
```

```
unsigned int i=0, j=0, k=0;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    PINSEL0 = 0x00000000;
```

```
    //pin config
```

```
    IO0DIR = 0x0000F000;
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
    { for(j=0; j<50; j++)
```

```
        clock-wise();
```

```
        for(k=0; k<50; k++)
```

```
            anti-clock-wise();
```

```
            for(k=0; k<65000; k++);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
void clock-wise(void)
```

```
{ var1 = 0x00000800;
```

```
  for(i=0; i<=3; i++)
```

```
  { var1 = var1 << 1;
```

```
    IO0PIN = var1;
```

```
    for(k=0; k<60000; k++);
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
void anti-clockwise(void)
```

```
{ var1 = 0x00010000;
```

```
  for(i=0; i<=3; i++)
```

```
  { var1 = var1 >> 1;
```

```
IOOPIN = var 1;  
for (k=0; k<60000; k++);  
}  
}
```

Output: The step motor will rotate clockwise and anti-clockwise.