# How RoboBricks Were Developed

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## Problem

- Building robots is hard
- Mechanical, electrical, and software
- Real-time programming is hard

# Solution

- Use modules
- Off load real-time to dedicated µC
- Simplify top level programming!
- Simplify electronics, too!

# History

- Use '509's as hubs
- Processor non-integrated hub (RJ11)
- Processor combined hub (1×5 Header)

# **Final Architecture**

- 4-wire (1×5 header) 0, +5, TTL up/down
- Asynch. 8N1 2400 baud
- Hierarchical master/slave
- Processor neutral
- Interrupt mode

#### **PIC's**

| Part<br># | Pins | ROM | RAM | 10 | A/D | Ser | I <sup>2</sup> C | Cost<br>(25) |
|-----------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|------------------|--------------|
| '509      | 8    | 1K  | 41  | 6  | 0   | 0   | 0                | \$1.01       |
| '505      | 14   | 1K  | 72  | 12 | 0   | 0   | 0                | \$1.26       |
| '672      | 8    | 2K  | 128 | 6  | 4   | 0   | 0                | \$1.94       |
| 'F84      | 18   | 1K  | 68  | 13 | 0   | 0   | 0                | \$3.94       |
| 'F628     | 18   | 2K  | 224 | 16 | 0   | 1   | 0                | \$2.21       |
| 'F876     | 28   | 8K  | 368 | 22 | 5   | 1   | 1                | \$5.49       |

# **PIC Limitations**

- '509, '505, '672 have no interrupts
- '509, '505, '672 have 2 level stack
- 1K ROM is not a lot
- Code and data banks are gnarly
- Only '628 and '876 have USART

# μCL

- µCL = Micro Controller Language
- C–like
- Data types: bit, byte, string, byte array
- Does code/data banking (barely)
- Written in 12K lines of Tcl/Tk (ugh!)
- Excellent code generation
- Counts instructions!

### **Code Layout**

- Main
- Get\_Byte
- Send\_Byte
- Delay
- Reset (Optional)

# Get\_Byte

```
procedure get_byte {
    arguments_none
    returns byte
    variable count byte
    variable char byte
    while (serial_in) {
        call delay()
    }
    call delay()
    call delay()
    call delay()
    char := 0
    count_down count 8 {
        call delay()
        char := char >> 1
        if (serial_in) {
            char@7 := 1
        }
        call delay()
        call delay()
        nop extra_instructions_per_bit - 7
    }
```

```
call delay()
call delay()
return char
```

}

#### **Get\_Byte Assembly**

get\_byte: get byte 464while continue: btfss serial\_in\_\_byte,serial\_in\_\_bit goto get\_byte\_\_464while\_\_break call delay goto get\_byte\_\_464while\_\_continue get\_byte\_\_464while\_\_break: call delay call delay call delay clrf get\_byte\_\_char movlw 8 movwf get\_byte\_\_count get\_byte\_\_483\_loop: call delay bcf c\_\_\_byte,c\_\_\_bit rrf get\_byte\_\_char,f btfsc serial\_in\_\_byte, serial\_in\_\_bit bsf get byte char,7 call delay call delay decfsz get\_byte\_\_count,f

goto get\_byte\_\_483\_loop

```
get_byte__483_done:
    call delay
    call delay
    movf get_byte__char,w
    movwf get_byte__0return__byte
    retlw 0
```

## **Delay Code**

```
procedure delay {
    arguments_none
    returns nothing
    uniform_delay_delay_instructions
    variable counter byte
    variable temp0 byte
    variable temp1 byte
    watch_dog_reset
    if (ir_in) {
        if (counter != 0) {
            # We've got a pulse:
            if (counter >= 12) {
                # We've got a start:
                byte0 := temp0
                bytel := temp1
                temp0 := 0
                temp1 := 0
            } else {
                # Shift 10 bits:
                temp0 := temp0 >> 1
                temp0@7 := temp1@0
                temp1 := temp1 >> 1
                 if (counter >= 6) {
```

```
temp1@3 := 1
        }
        }
        counter := 0
} else {
        counter := counter + 1
}
```

}

### Main Code

```
procedure main{
    arguments_none
    returns_never
    variable command byte
    call reset()
    loop_forever {
        command := get_byte()
        switch (command >> 6) {
          case 0 {
             switch ((command >> 3) & 7) {
               case 0 {
                 switch (command & 7) {
                   case 0 {
                     # Command 0000 0000:
                   }
                   #...
                   case 7 {
                     # Command 0000 0111:
                   }
                 }
               }
               #...
               case 7 {
```

```
# ....
}
}
default 3 {
    #...
}
}
}
```

## **Shared Commands**

- Glitch (0xFF = Increment; 0xFE = Read)
- ID (0xFD = Reset; 0xFC = Read)
- Clock adjust (0xFB = Pulse, 0xFA = Read)
- Clock adjust (0xF9 = Incr, 0xF8 = Decr.)
- 4/6-bits of clock adjust ('509/'509A)

# ld

- Header (8–bytes)
- Unique ID (16–bytes of random bits)
- Brick String (variable length)
- Vendor (variable length)

## Interrupt

- Initialize
- Enable
- Trigger
- Detect
- Respond

# Debugging

- `Crash and burn' debugging
- Erasing using UV is a pain
- Use unused pins for `heartbeat' signals
- Buggy µCL compiler did not help
- Code/data bank switching is gnarly
- Should have invested in an ICE (Big \$\$\$)
- Wrote an emulator to help debug µCL compiler
- Wrote a test suite for µCL compiler
- Tcl/Tk is a bad choice for writing a compiler

#### Boards

- Used rapid prototype services (APC, Olimex)
- Gerber/excellon files really work
- Used private PCB layout software (HobECAD)
- Solder bridges happen when no solder mask
- PCB milling was close
- Constantly undersizing holes
- Patching boards was pretty easy

# Web Site

- Very successful
- http://web.gramlich.net/projects/robobricks/
- 24/7/365 availability
- Steady trickle of interest via search engines
- Added PDF files for printer friendly

#### Harness

- Have harness board
- Have manual test command interpreter
- Each board has a test suite
- Each RoboBrick has internal state commands

#### Lessons

- Weekly meetings made a big difference
- Invest in an ICE
- Fewer boards sooner better than many boards later
- Way too much preselling
- Moore's Law ('F628, AVR's, etc.)
- Servo board was very hard
- Don't write compilers in Tcl/Tk

#### **Current Status**

- Taking orders for 6 boards tonight
- (AnalogIn4, BS2Hub8, InOut10, Light4, Servo4, SonarDT1)
- ~\$35 for 6 boards
- ~\$35 for parts
- ~\$25 for SRF04
- Everything `at cost'
- Full support from Wayne and Bill
- More opportunities coming

#### Future

- More boards; 6 new ones every few months
- Newer processors
- Surface mount is getting hard to avoid
- Lower prices as volumes ramp up
- More clubs: TCRG, SRS, DPRG, TRCY, RSA, ...
- Magazine article (Circuit Cellar? Nuts & Volts?)
- Book?
- License deal? Acroname? Robot Store? Sombody else?
- World domination!!!