

Val - the Valet Robot
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Table of Contents

Abstract	3
Introduction	3,4
Mobile Platform	5
Actuation	5,6
Sensors	7-10
Bump Switches	7
Infrared Emitters/Detectors	7
Continuously Turning Potentiometers	8
PC-HC6811 Feedback Program	9
Docked Computer Communication Link and Recharger	10
Remote Control Link	10
Behaviors	11,12
Record	11
Execution	11
Docking	11,12
Wall Following	12
Computer Communication/Voice Recognition Response	12
Recharging	12
Experimental Results	13
Conclusion	13
Appendices	14-38
Assembly Code	14-38

Abstract

Val is a valet robot whose purpose is to respond to voice command by carrying candy (or any other small objects) from its docking station to different locations, and then return to recharge and wait for its next instruction. Val records how to get to these locations by human direction via remote control. As Val's master directs it to the target location, Val is busy monitoring the distance traveled and turns made. After the location is determined and Val is returned to the docking station, the recorded instructions are saved on a PC under a voice command which, when heard by the PC's voice recognition software, will trigger Val to go to the determined location autonomously and return. In this way, Val's master is able to teach it where it should go, and assign a meaningful voice command to the location like "go to the refrigerator." With this scheme, Val is a reliable and teachable valet with no other agenda but to serve.

Introduction

The first ideas for Val came with the thought of a coffee-serving robot set in an office. A robot that could respond to workers requests when needed and be out of the way when not. It would be a self-sufficient robot that hardly needs maintenance or attention. Several obstacles lay in the way of realizing that idea. How would it know where it is or where to go? How would it receive commands from its users in a way that is natural to them? The answers to these questions materialized in the form of Val. *How would it know where it is?* By dead reckoning, Val uses two potentiometers mounted on the sides about its center axis. Connected to these pots are two wheels, heavy and free to spin, that move as Val moves and work for both forward/backward motion and left/right turns. *How would it know where to go?* Always launching from the same location (its docking station), Val is commanded exactly where to go with remote control and records the directions in memory. Then, after docking, the recorded information is saved to a file on a PC. *How would it receive commands from its users in a way that was natural to them?* What is more natural than speech? Val connects to a PC via the docking station. The PC listens for voice commands using Microsoft Voice—a free voice recognition program. After receiving a command, a program is launched which sends the appropriate record file to Val. Then more questions came: How will the robot dock and make reliable electrical connections? If it is to be low maintenance, how will it stay running? How will it be remotely controlled? What if there is an obstruction in its path? What if it gets off course? The answers followed as Val developed. *How will the robot dock and make reliable electrical connections?* The docking station is made in a "Y" shape to help Val find its way. Also, rolling lever microswitches are mounted two on each side, which allow for a tight fit. Consequently, it can make some precise electrical connections. *If it is to be low maintenance, how will it stay running?* While docked, Val recharges both of its battery packs. *How will it be remotely controlled?* Val uses the serial connector used with the docking station to connect to an hp48g calculator. With it, Val is remotely controlled. *What if there is an obstruction in its path?* Val has infrared detectors and emitters as well as bump switches which may be used for object avoidance and detection. *What if it gets off course?* Val has the ability to wall follow, which helps with

recalibrating itself on long-distance trips. The final product, after a semester of working through the details, is shown below in figure 1, followed by a more detailed description of Val and its sub-systems.

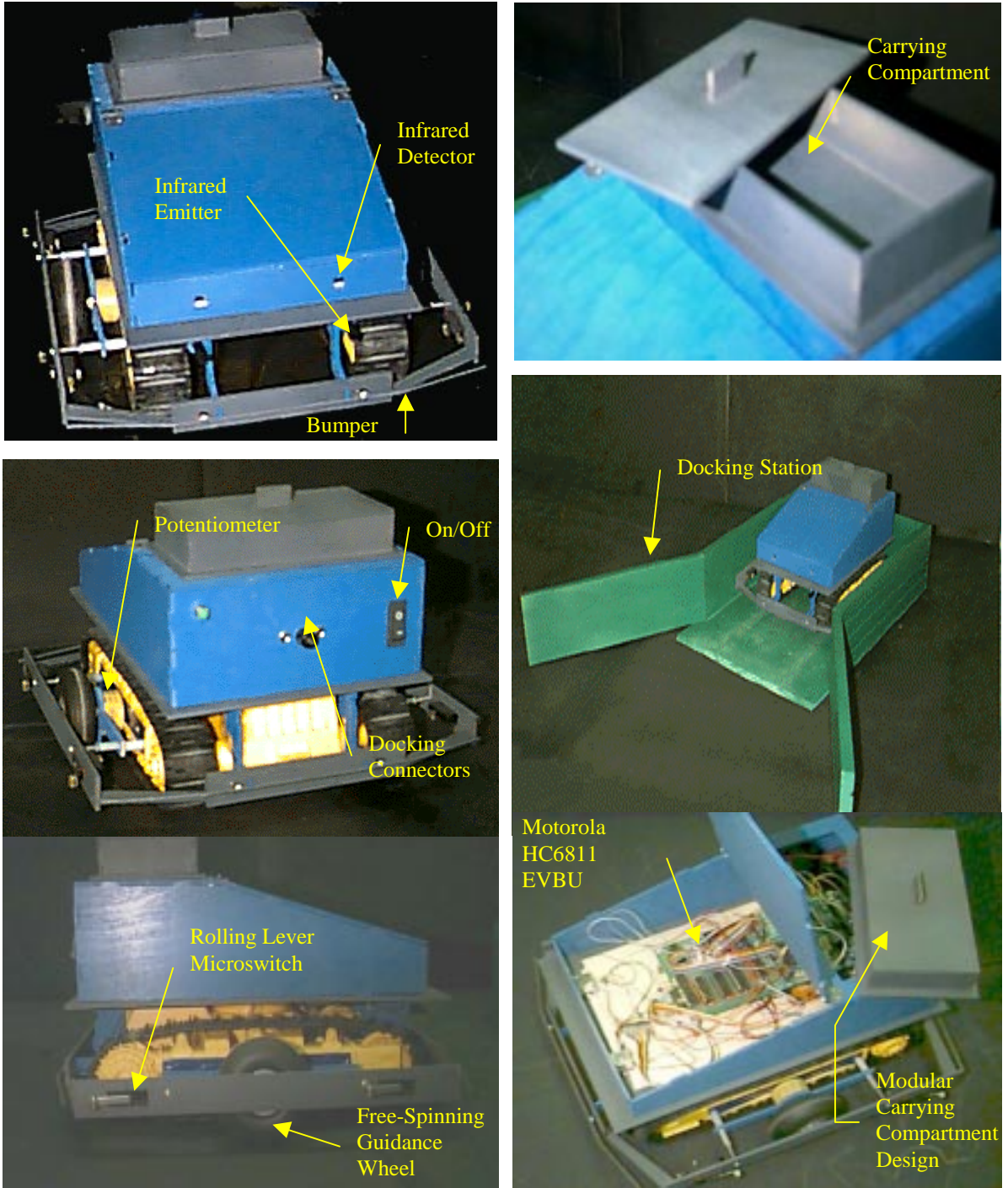


Figure 1: Introduction to Val

Mobile Platform

For the robot platform, I needed a design that could promote forward movement rather reliably as well as 360-degree turns. I wanted the platform to be a tracked vehicle because of the high surface area contact of the track to the floor. I felt a tracked vehicle would have less of a tendency to spontaneously slip on the floor, and would probably be stronger—thus more capable of carrying a small load. Because I wanted to avoid the details of building my own platform, I looked for a toy with these qualities. At Toy's R Us, I found the "Excavator" by New Bright. The toy was a wire remote controlled unit with four motors—one for each track to propel the vehicle and two to actuate the excavator arm- all of which were powered by a single 6.3V rechargeable battery pack. I purchased the Excavator for \$40 dollars and the rechargeable battery pack with recharger for \$10. After removing the top of the Excavator, I began to build on to the base shown in figure 2 below. The rest of Val's body was drawn in AutoCAD and cutout by a t-tech-milling machine at the Machine Intelligence Lab of the University of Florida.



Figure 2: The Base of the Excavator by New Bright

Actuation

The only actuation provided by Val is that of its two tank trends actuated by the two motors and a few gears to gear up the motors all provided with the Excavator toy. The motors are simple, electric motors with unknown speed and torque characteristics. To control the motors, I use a motor driver circuit (shown as Fig. 3) designed by Drew Bagnell that enables me to control the motors with the HC6811. The circuit provides for four signals from the HC6811: Left Motor Forward/Reverse, Right Motor Forward/Reverse, Left Motor On/Off, and Right Motor On/Off. For speed control of the motors, I simply pulse the On/Off signals to create various duty cycles. For direction control, I either bias one of the motors for a slight turn to the right or left or reverse it to turn.

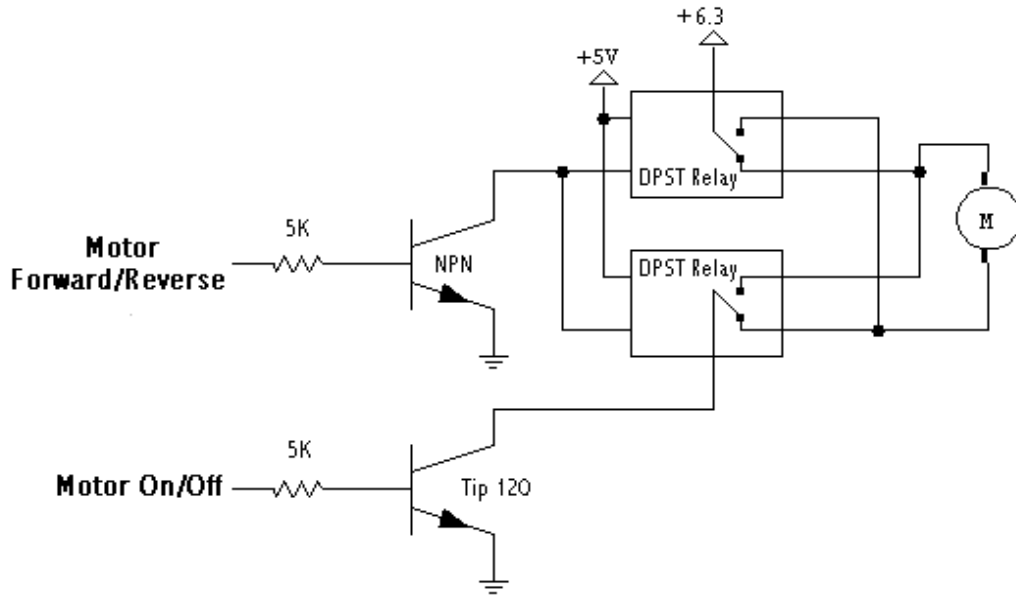


Figure 3: Motor Driver Circuit

Actuation Algorithms

The pulsing of the motors is done through the output compare system of the HC6811. I use output compare 1 to always set output compare 3 and 4 to high when the timer is 0. Then, I use OC3 and OC4 to turn themselves off. Thus, if a number between 0 and 2^{16} is written to OC3 or OC4 that number represents the amount of time the pulse signal is high, (see Fig.4). For my system, the pulse wave period of 2^{16} clock cycles = 32ms.

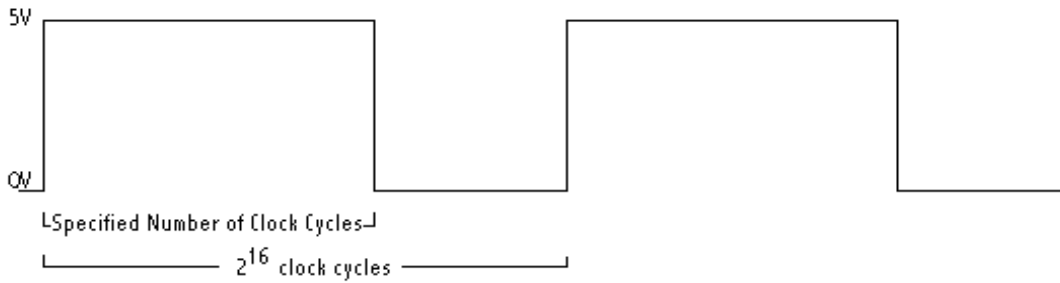


Figure 4: Pulse Width Modulation

To start the vehicle motion, I enable this system and then wait 160ms. Likewise, to stop the vehicle motion, I disable the output capture system and wait 160ms. With this start/stop system, I ensure that there is at least a period of 320ms before the motor can change its direction—a technique intended to prolong the life of the motors. To change a motor’s speed while it is in motion, I only need to write a different number to the appropriate output compare register. For turning in place, one motor must change its direction. To do this, I first stop the motors. Then, I set the signal to change the appropriate motor direction. Finally, I start the motors again. This technique provides for turning right or left as well as moving backwards.

Sensors

Bump Switches

There are three major reasons why I added bump switches: to detect when Val bumps something, to guide it into the docking station, and to detect walls for wall following. To meet these goals I used two different types of switches (see fig 5): four roller microswitches—two on each side—to help with wall following and docking and four momentary tactile switches—two in front and back—to sense forward and backward bumps. Across the front and back switches, I epoxied a piece of a clothes hanger that allowed for sensing bumps over the whole front and back area.

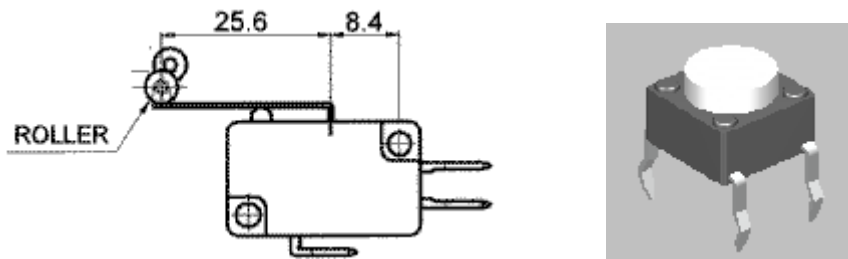


Figure 5: Microswitch (Left) and Momentary Tactile Switch (Right)

Infrared Emitters and Detectors

For more long distance sensing, I added two infrared emitter/detector pairs to the front (see fig. 6). The emitters are collimated with shrink-wrap tubing and the detectors are standard digital 40KHz sensors sold by Sharp. They have been hacked to give an analog signal. See [Sharp Sensor Hack for Analog Distance Measurement](http://www.mil.ufl.edu/imdl/handouts/sharphack.pdf) at the following web site www.mil.ufl.edu/imdl/handouts/sharphack.pdf for more details.

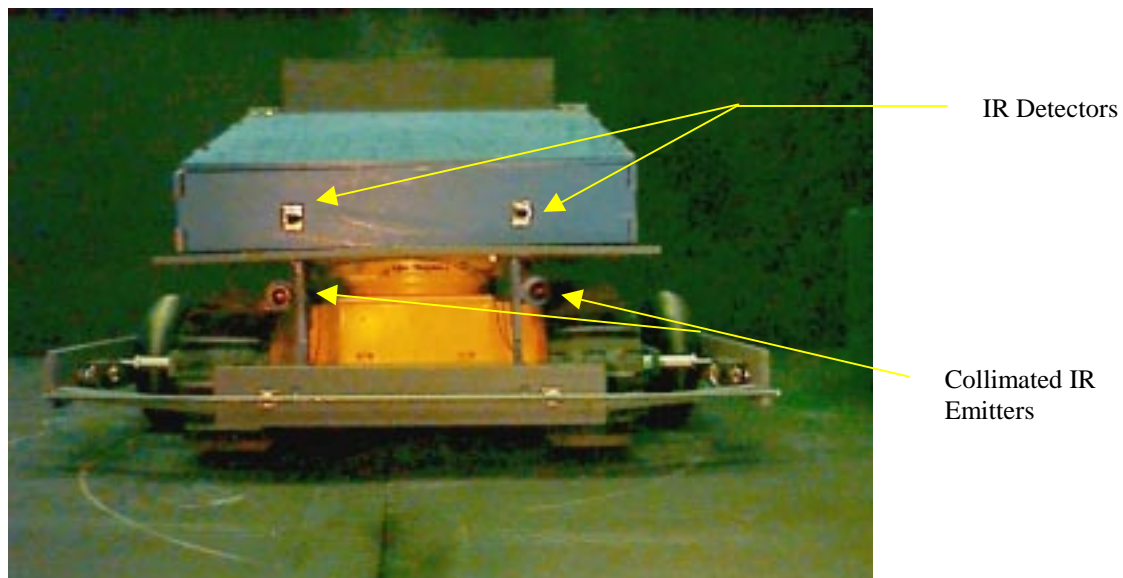


Figure 6: Infrared Emitters/Detectors
Continuously Turning Potentiometer

To keep track of Val's location using dead reckoning, Val must measure three things: distance traveled forward, angle of point-turns, and amount of drift. To do this, I originally planned to use three different sensors, but the idea of using two potentiometers mounted on the side replaced those plans. With the potentiometers mounted with free spinning wheels about the center axis, I could measure both distance and angle. Furthermore, by comparing the speed of both wheels I could get an idea if Val was drifting to one side and compensate. After looking for good continuously turning pots, I contacted Spectrol who graciously donated four 5K pots as shown in fig 7 and 8. These pots have a life of around 2 million turns and an electrical freedom of about 352 degrees. This means that there is about an eight-degree space in which no sure signal is given.

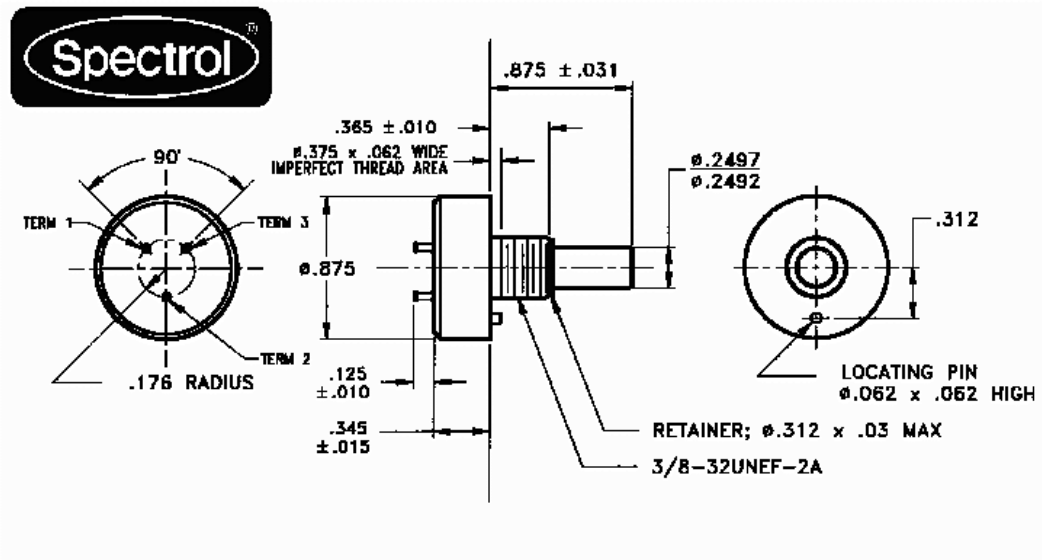
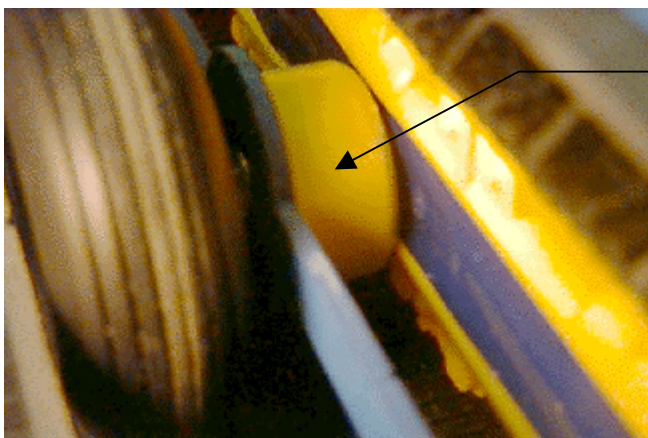


Figure 7: Spectrol Potentiometer



Spectrol Potentiometer

Figure 8: Potentiometer and Wheel
PC-HC6811 Feedback Program

In troubleshooting Val's code, which is all written in assembly, I found it difficult to see what was going on with its sensors, and whether it was executing its code properly. To help with this problem, I wrote a Windows 95 based program in Visual Basic that cooperated serially with Val.

The PC program, [PC-HC6811 Link](#), allows the user to request to see any variety of memory locations in Val real time. The information is displayed real time in three possible ways: as a graph, as a numerical value (in hex or decimal), or as an "LED." The user can change the memory requests at any time, and the sessions can be saved to disk as desired. An example session is shown as figure 9.

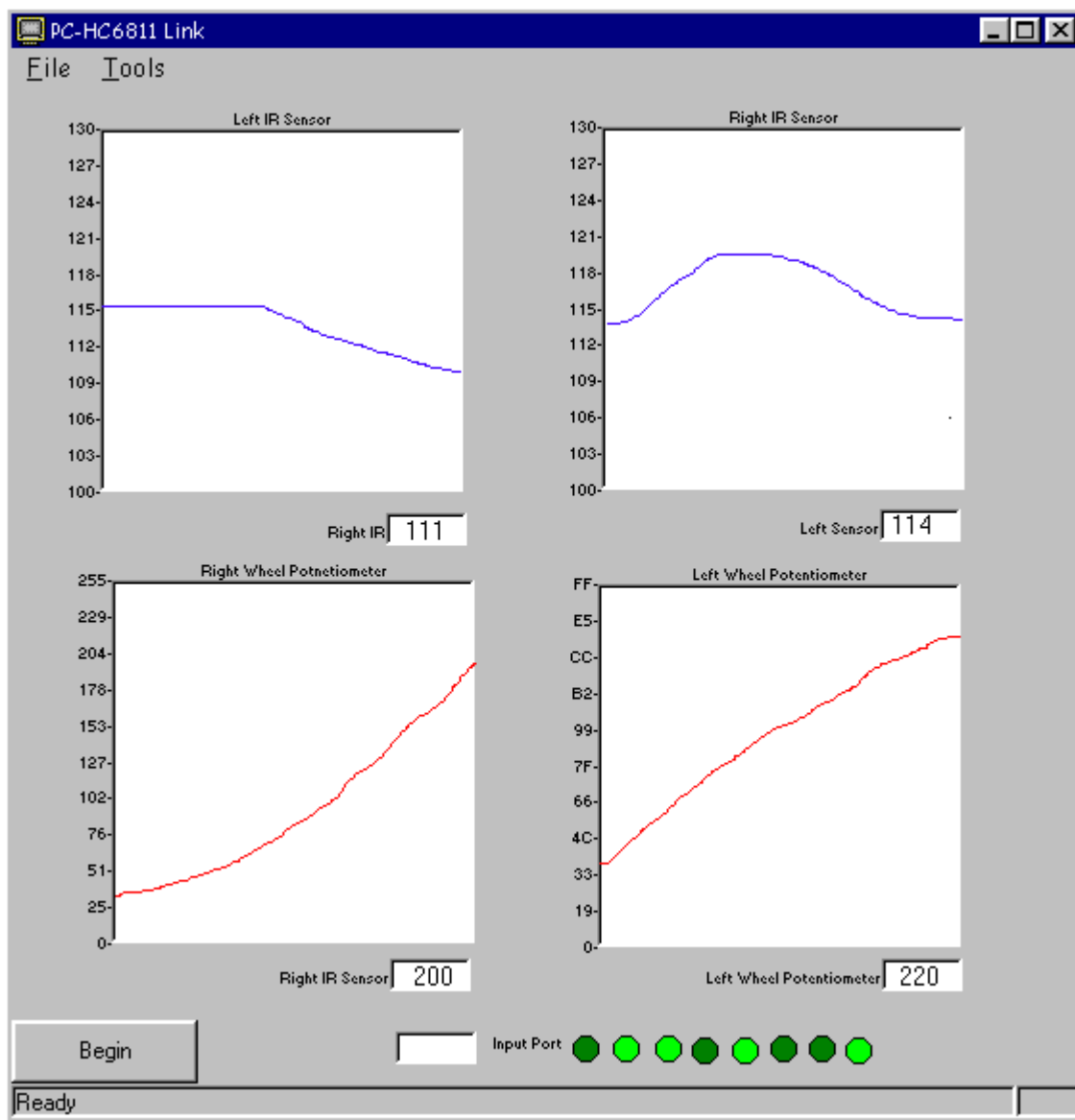


Figure 9: PC-HC6811 Link Program
Docked Computer Communication Link and Recharger

When Val docks, it makes five electrical connections: Ground, RS232 Transmit, RS232 Receive, +6.3V Recharge, and +9.6V Recharge – see Fig. 10. With these connections, Val recharges both of its battery packs while maintaining a serial communication connection with a computer. To recharge the batteries, I used the transformers that were made to recharge them. For the connectors I used two headphone type connectors and one probe type between them.

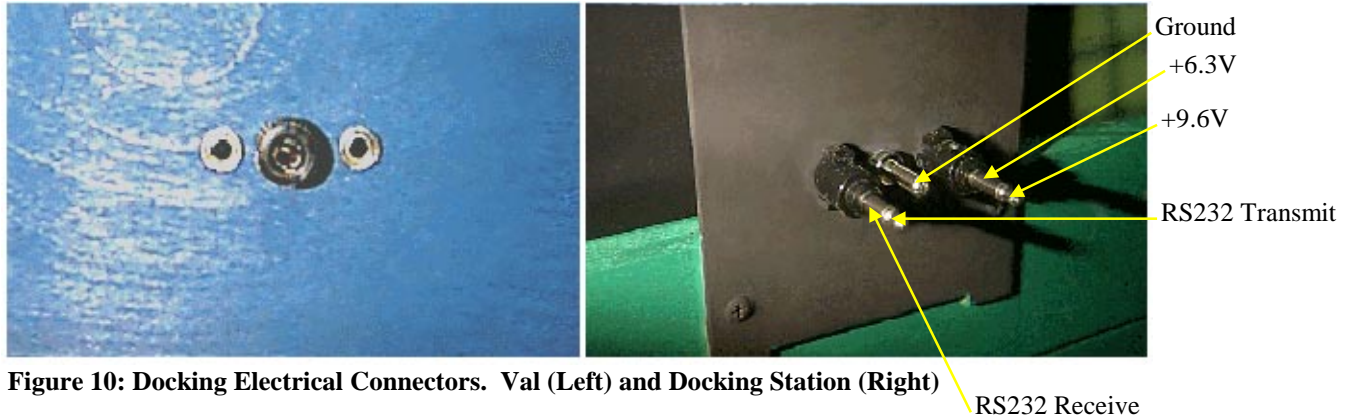


Figure 10: Docking Electrical Connectors. Val (Left) and Docking Station (Right)

Remote Control Link

To communicate with Val while in its recording mode, I decided to use the same serial port used by the docking station. The advantage of using a serial connection is the ease with which I can add new commands for Val to receive—no additional hardware is required. I wrote a program for my HP48g calculator that allowed me to send the serial commands (see fig. 11).

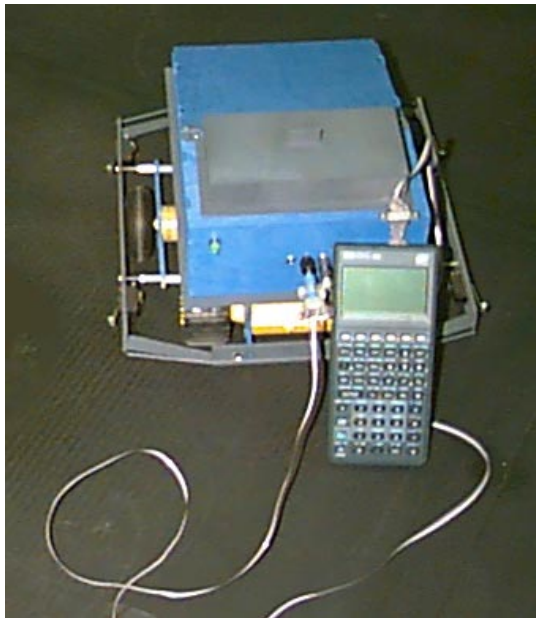


Figure 11: Remote Controller Linked to Val Behaviors

Record

When Val is in Record mode, its behavior is simply to wait for commands. Then, when a command is received, it is recorded in a table. If the instruction involves movement, then Val begins keeping track of the distances traveled by the potentiometers and continues until a new command is given. Then, the distances traveled are recorded and the new instruction is handled. Below is a list of the current possible commands Val responds to.

- Go Forward
- Turn left
- Turn Right
- Stop
- Follow Left Wall
- Follow Right Wall
- Wait for Bump (This is for user interaction. Val waits to be bumped)
- Dock (Val assumes the docking station is some where close behind it)

In terms of how the commands are represented, each command is one byte long. This makes possible 256 commands. Each distance measurement is two bytes long: one byte that is the number of pot revolutions and the other byte for the final pot position. I only use one pot to measure at a time and usually the one that is moving forward. For example, I use the left pot to measure forward and right turn movements and the right pot to measure left turns.

Execution

The Execution mode is very similar to the record mode. It is assumed that the instructions to be executed have already been downloaded. Val executes each instruction one after another as they are read. If the instruction involves a certain distance requirement—like go straight for 5 and a half revolutions of the left potentiometer—then Val will read the requirement and will not move to the next instruction until the current one is satisfied. In this way each instruction is played back as it was recorded.

Docking

In the Docking mode, Val assumes the docking station is somewhere closely behind it. Because the docking station is shaped in a “Y,” it slowly leads Val to the connectors in an iterative trial-and-error process. Val begins with moving backward, and continues backward until either the back left or right bumper is hit, all four side switches are closed, or a timeout occurs. If the back left bumper is hit, then Val moves a little forward, turns right, and tries again. Likewise, if the back right bumper is hit, then Val moves forward, turns left, and starts backing again. If all four side-switches close, then Val has worked its way into the narrow part of the docking station and is almost connected. When this happens, Val continues backing until both back bumper switches close. This signifies that Val is connected—docking is complete. If, however, a timeout occurs in any of these steps, then Val assumes it is stuck and moves forward, turns a little, and tries again.

Wall Following

For the wall following behavior, the roller switches on each side were very useful. I can simply bias the appropriate motor and Val veers to the appropriate side until a wall is reached. When a wall is reached, then Val straightens out against the wall, using the roller switches as a guide, and the bias helps keep Val against the wall. While this goes on, Val also measures the distance traveled just as if it was going straight.

Computer Communication/Voice Recognition Response

I wrote a Visual Basic program called *Val Link* that would work with Microsoft Voice. This program is launched by a batch file with one of two possible command line parameters. If you pass it “-r” then goes into record mode. Val is sent a special character to see if it is already online. If it is, then Val will respond with a special character. This allows the PC program to immediately command Val to begin the Record behavior. If Val does not respond, then the PC program waits until Val is turned on, then it downloads the main code to Val and starts it running. Then the command to begin recording is sent. After the command to record is sent, the PC program waits for Val to return. When Val returns, another set of special characters is exchanged and Val begins to send the recorded instructions to the computer. When the exchange is complete, the PC program asks for a filename by which to save the recorded set of instructions. Then it asks for a voice command by which these instructions will be executed. Finally, a batch file is created by the name of the voice command given. The batch file is stored in a special folder set aside by Microsoft Voice. Files in this folder are executed when their names are detected by Voice. The batch file is written to simply call the PC program with the record filename as its parameter. The second parameter type accepted by the PC program then is a filename that is the name of a text file containing the commands Val is to execute. When a filename is passed, the PC program again detects if Val is online—sending the main program if it is not. When Val is online, the list of commands are sent and stored in Val. When that it done, Val is commanded to begin execution.

Recharging

Recharging isn't much of a behavior for Val, because it is really a function of its docked connection. However, it warrants mentioning. Val recharges both battery packs while docked. The circuitry used to recharge the batteries are those that came with the battery packs.

Experimental Results

To test Val, I simply walked it through a simple recording procedure: go straight a while, stop, turn left about 180 degrees, go straight a while, turn right 180 degrees, and dock.

Then, Val would replay these steps by itself. Doing this several times, Val was mostly successful. Occasionally, Val's potentiometers would slip and it would get off course a little. The cleaner the floor, the less this happened. I also did some tests of wall following which showed good success. The only problem I had was knowing when to command the wall following to begin. If Val was too far from the wall when the command was given, then it would drift right/left too much and bump straight into the wall. This could be overcome, however, with more intelligent code.

Conclusion

Most of the original goals for Val were accomplished. Docking, wall following, recording, dead reckoning, and voice activation were all a great success. Of course, Val is only suited for tiled floors and rooms without steps, but that was an expected limitation. I did not have time to concentrate on monitoring whether Val was going straight or not as I intended to. However, I found that Val's motors were rather consistent; and, after some trial-and-error measurements, I was able to balance its motors so that it moved straight forward rather well. Also, I have not yet enabled Val to avoid obstacles in its recorded path. The ideas that made Val successful, however, I would recommend to anyone attempting to solve the same problems. The docking station design coupled with the rolling bump switches was a very reliable and robust concept. Of course, care must be taken to ensure the robot fits the docking station snugly, but otherwise it is simple and easy. I would also recommend the side-mounted potentiometers carrying the free-spinning wheels for dead reckoning. The fact that the potentiometers were not mounted to the actual drive track wheels helped eliminate a lot of potential error through slippage. The wheels that drive a vehicle will always slip, because they have to propel the vehicle by the force of friction against the floor—there will be slippage. Therefore, they are more unreliable to measure distances traveled by the robot than wheels whose purpose alone it to measure that. I would also recommend Microsoft Voice (which can be found at www.research.microsoft.com) to anyone wanting to deal with simple-command voice recognition on a PC, and say that the hp48g calculator serves as an excellent remote control. Lastly, I would recommend a reliable method for feedback. My program, which graphed in real time what my robot was seeing, saved me a ton of debugging time. Anyone interested in this program can contact me at daniel@mil.ufl.edu. Finally, I would like to thank all those whose help and support enabled me to finish this project—especially my wife, Avery Suzanne.

Appendix

Assembly Code

```
*****
*CONSTANTS                                     *
*****
ADCTL      EQU    $1030
ADR1       EQU    $1031
ADR2       EQU    $1032
ADR3       EQU    $1033
ADR4       EQU    $1034
BAUD       EQU    $102B
BPROT      EQU    $1035
CFORC      EQU    $100B
CONFIG     EQU    $103F
COPRST     EQU    $103A
DDRC       EQU    $1007
DDRD       EQU    $1009
EPROG      EQU    $1036
HPRIO      EQU    $103C
OC1D       EQU    $100D
OC1M       EQU    $100C
OPTION     EQU    $1039
PACNT      EQU    $1027
PACTL      EQU    $1026 ; RTI Timer control
PORTA      EQU    $1000
PORTB      EQU    $1004
PORTC      EQU    $1003
PORTCL     EQU    $1005
PORTD      EQU    $1008
PORTE      EQU    $100A
PPROG      EQU    $103B
SCCR1      EQU    $102C
SCCR2      EQU    $102D
SCSR       EQU    $102E
SCDR       EQU    $102F
SPCR       EQU    $1028
SPDR       EQU    $102A
SPSR       EQU    $1029
TCNT       EQU    $100E
TCTL1      EQU    $1020
TCTL2      EQU    $1021
TFLG1      EQU    $1023
TFLG2      EQU    $1025
TIC1       EQU    $1010
TIC2       EQU    $1012
TIC3       EQU    $1014
TIC4       EQU    $101E
TMSK1      EQU    $1022
TMSK2      EQU    $1024 ; RTI enable flag
TOC1       EQU    $1016
TOC2       EQU    $1018
TOC3       EQU    $101A
TOC4       EQU    $101C
TOC5       EQU    $101E
*****
*ISR_VECTORS                                   *
*****
```

```
ORG    $00EB
JMP    RTI_ISR
org    $00c4
jmp    ISR_SCI
```

*VARIABLES

*

```
ORG    $2000
JMP    INITIALIZE
LEFT_IR    FCB    0
RIGHT_IR   FCB    0
RIGHT_POT  FCB    0
LEFT_POT   FCB    0
OLD_LEFTPOT FCB    0
OLD_RIGHTPOT FCB    0
SAVE_LEFT_ROT FCB    0
SAVE_LEFT_CNT FCB    0
LOVERFLAG  FCB    0
SaveA000   FCB    0
DO_POINT   FDB    DO_TABLE
TEMP       FCB    0
SAVE_RIGHT_ROT FCB    0
SAVE_RIGHT_CNT FCB    0
ROVERFLAG  FCB    0
RTI_CNT    FCB    0
MODE       FCB    0
DOCK_COUNT FDB    0
SAVE_STUCK FCB    0
STUCK_ADDR FDB    0
IR_MODE    FCB    0
TEMP_IR    FDB    0
SPEED_WAIT FCB    0
LAST_LEFT_CNT FCB    0
LAST_LEFT_ROT FCB    0
LAST_RIGHT_CNT FCB    0
LAST_RIGHT_ROT FCB    0
RIGHT_SPEED FCB    0
LEFT_SPEED FCB    0
SPEED_FLAG FCB    0
```

*INITIALIZATION

*

```
INITIALIZE    LDS    #$0041
               LDAA   #1
               STAA  OLD_LEFTPOT
               STAA  OLD_RIGHTPOT
               LDAA  #EDGE_MODE
               STAA  TCTL1
               LDAA  #OC1M_MASK
               STAA  OC1M
               LDAA  #OC1D_MASK_SP
               STAA  OC1D
               LDD   #$8000
               STD   RIGHT_FWD_PWM
               LDD   #$7800
               STD   LEFT_FWD_PWM
               LDD   #0
```



```

STD    TOC1
STD    TOC4
STD    TOC3
STD    DOCK_COUNT
CLR    SaveA000
CLR    MODE
LDD    #DO_TABLE
STD    DO_POINT
JSR    InitAtD
JSR    InitRTI
JSR    InitSCI
JSR    TurnLEDOOn

```

*MAIN PROGRAM *

```

MAIN          CLI
COM_WAIT     JSR    WAIT_FOR_COM
              CMPA  #'G'
              BEQ  EXEC_RECORD
              CMPA  #'R'
              BEQ  JUMP_RECORD
              CMPA  #'H'
              BEQ  SEND_IM_HERE
              BRA  COM_WAIT

```

```

HERE         JSR    CHKIR
              JSR    STRCHK
              BRA  HERE

```

```

JUMP_RECORD  JMP    RECORD_MODE

```

```

SEND_IM_HERE LDAA  #%00110101
              STAA  BAUD
              LDAA  #%00001100
              STAA  SCCR2
              LDAA  #'H'
              JSR    OutChar
              JSR    InitSCI
              JMP    COM_WAIT

```

*WAIT FOR COMMAND *

```

WAIT_FOR_COM JSR    STRCHK
              LDAA  MODE
              BEQ  WAIT_FOR_COM
              CLR  MODE
              RTS

```

*EXECUTE RECORD TABLE *

```

FWD_STOP    EQU  0
FWD_GO      EQU  1
RGHT_GO     EQU  2
LFT_GO      EQU  3
BWAIT       EQU  6

```

```

NOW_LWF     JSR    SET_GO_STRAIGHT

```

	LDD	#\$B000
	STD	RIGHT_FWD_PWM
	LDD	#\$4800
	STD	LEFT_FWD_PWM
	LDAA	0,X
	INX	
	LDAB	0,X
	INX	
	JSR	FORWARD_START
	JSR	GO_TIL_STR
	JSR	FORWARD_STOP
	JMP	NOW_BACK
NOW_RWF	JSR	SET_GO_STRAIGHT
	LDD	#\$5000
	STD	RIGHT_FWD_PWM
	LDD	#\$B000
	STD	LEFT_FWD_PWM
	LDAA	0,X
	INX	
	LDAB	0,X
	INX	
	JSR	FORWARD_START
	JSR	GO_TIL_STR
	JSR	FORWARD_STOP
	JMP	NOW_BACK
NOW_BUMP_WAIT	JSR	BUMP_WAIT
	BRA	NOW_BACK
EXEC_RECORD	JSR	UNDOCK
DO_TBLE_LOOP	LDX	DO_POINT
	LDAA	0,X
	INX	
	CMPA	#7
	BEQ	NOW_LWF
	CMPA	#8
	BEQ	NOW_RWF
	CMPA	#0
	BEQ	NOW_FWDSTOP
	CMPA	#1
	BEQ	NOW_FORWARD
	CMPA	#2
	BEQ	NOW_RIGHT
	CMPA	#3
	BEQ	NOW_LEFT
	CMPA	#4
	BEQ	NOW_STRAIGHT
	CMPA	#5
	BEQ	NOW_IR_FOLLOW
	CMPA	#6
	BEQ	NOW_BUMP_WAIT
	JSR	DOCK
	JMP	INITIALIZE
NOW_BACK	STX	DO_POINT
	BRA	DO_TBLE_LOOP
NOW_FWDSTOP	JSR	FORWARD_STOP
	BRA	NOW_BACK
NOW_RIGHT	JSR	SET_TURN_RIGHT
	JSR	SET_TURN_SPEED

	LDAA	0,X
	INX	
	LDAB	0,X
	INX	
	JSR	RIGHT_START
	JSR	GO_TIL_RIGHT
	JSR	RIGHT_STOP
	JMP	NOW_BACK
NOW_LEFT	JSR	SET_TURN_LEFT
	JSR	SET_TURN_SPEED
	LDAA	0,X
	INX	
	LDAB	0,X
	INX	
	JSR	LEFT_START
	JSR	GO_TIL_LEFT
	JSR	LEFT_STOP
	JMP	NOW_BACK
NOW_FORWARD	JSR	SET_GO_STRAIGHT
	JSR	SET_FORW_SPEED
	LDAA	0,X
	INX	
	LDAB	0,X
	INX	
	JSR	FORWARD_START
	JSR	GO_TIL_STR
	JSR	FORWARD_STOP
	JMP	NOW_BACK
NOW_STRAIGHT	JSR	SET_GO_STRAIGHT
	BRA	NOW_BACK
NOW_IR_FOLLOW	JSR	CHKIR
	LDAA	LEFT_IR
	JSR	IRSTRONG
	TAB	
	LSLB	
	STAB	TEMP
	LDAA	RIGHT_IR
	JSR	IRSTRONG
	ADDA	TEMP
	CMPA	IR_MODE
	BEQ	NOW_IR_FOLLOW
	STAA	IR_MODE
	CMPA	#0
	BEQ	IR_STOP
	CMPA	#1
	BEQ	IR_RIGHT
	CMPA	#2
	BEQ	IR_LEFT
	CMPA	#3
	BEQ	IR_AHEAD
	BRA	NOW_IR_FOLLOW
IR_STOP	JSR	FORWARD_STOP
	JSR	SET_GO_STRAIGHT
	JMP	NOW_IR_FOLLOW
IR_AHEAD	JSR	FORWARD_STOP
	JSR	SET_GO_STRAIGHT
	JSR	FORWARD_START
	JMP	NOW_IR_FOLLOW

```

IR_RIGHT      JSR    FORWARD_STOP
              JSR    SET_TURN_RIGHT
              JSR    RIGHT_START
              JMP    NOW_IR_FOLLOW
IR_LEFT      JSR    FORWARD_STOP
              JSR    SET_TURN_LEFT
              JSR    LEFT_START
              JMP    NOW_IR_FOLLOW

```

```

*****
*MONITOR IRS AND POTS                                     *
*****

```

```

STRCHK      PSHA
            PSHB
            JSR    GETPOT
            STAA   RIGHT_POT
            STAB   LEFT_POT
            JSR    LEFT_CHANGE
            JSR    LEFT_CNTR
            JSR    LEFT_ROT
            JSR    RIGHT_CHANGE
            JSR    RIGHT_CNTR
            JSR    RIGHT_ROT
            PULB
            PULA
            RTS

```

```

BKCHK      PSHA
            PSHB
            JSR    GETPOT
            STAA   RIGHT_POT
            STAB   LEFT_POT
            JSR    BKLEFT_CHANGE
            JSR    LEFT_CNTR
            JSR    LEFT_ROT
            JSR    BKRT_CHANGE
            JSR    RIGHT_CNTR
            JSR    RIGHT_ROT
            PULB
            PULA
            RTS

```

```

LTCHK      PSHA
            PSHB
            JSR    GETPOT
            STAA   RIGHT_POT
            STAB   LEFT_POT
            JSR    BKLEFT_CHANGE
            JSR    LEFT_CNTR
            JSR    LEFT_ROT
            JSR    RIGHT_CHANGE
            JSR    RIGHT_CNTR
            JSR    RIGHT_ROT
            PULB
            PULA
            RTS

```

```

RTCHK          PSHA
               PSHB
               JSR   GETPOT
               STAA  RIGHT_POT
               STAB  LEFT_POT
               JSR   LEFT_CHANGE
               JSR   LEFT_CNTR
               JSR   LEFT_ROT
               JSR   BKRT_CHANGE
               JSR   RIGHT_CNTR
               JSR   RIGHT_ROT
               PULB
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

*****
*MOTOR DIRECTION ROUTINES          *
*****

```

```

SET_TURN_RIGHT PSHA
               LDAA  SaveA000
               ORAA  #%00100000
               ANDA  #%01111111
               STAA  $A000
               STAA  SaveA000
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

SET_TURN_LEFT  PSHA
               LDAA  SaveA000
               ORAA  #%10000000
               ANDA  #%11011111
               STAA  $A000
               STAA  SaveA000
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

SET_GO_STRAIGHT PSHA
               LDAA  SaveA000
               ANDA  #%01011111
               STAA  $A000
               STAA  SaveA000
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

SET_GO_BACK    PSHA
               LDAA  SaveA000
               ORAA  #%10100000
               STAA  $A000
               STAA  SaveA000
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

*****
*Turn On the LED
*at Port a000
*Requires Memlocation SaveA000 for Data at that port
*****

```

```

LED_ON        equ    $10

```

```

TurnLEDEn          psha
                   ldaa    SaveA000
                   oraa    #LED_ON
                   staa    $a000
                   staa    SaveA000
                   pula
                   rts

*****
*****
*Turn Off the LED
*at Port a000
*Requires Memlocation SaveA000 for Data at that port
*****
LED_OFF            equ     $EF
TurnLEDEff        psha
                   ldaa    SaveA000
                   anda    #LED_OFF
                   staa    $a000
                   staa    SaveA000
                   pula
                   rts

*****
*****
*LEFT POTENTIOMETER ROUTINES
*****

LEFT_CHANGE LDAB #0
LDAA OLD_LEFTPOT ;SEE IF POT HAS CHANGED BY ONE
KOOLJ1 CMPA LEFT_POT
BEQ SEND_1
CMPB #22
BEQ DUD
INCB
INCA
BRA KOOLJ1
DUD LDAA #0
RTS
SEND_1 STAA OLD_LEFTPOT
TBA
RTS

LEFT_CNTR TSTA ;IF CHANGE THEN INCREMENT LEFT COUNTER
BNE DOTHENEXT
RTS
DOTHENEXT TAB
CLRA
ADDD SAVE_LEFT_ROT
STD SAVE_LEFT_ROT
RTS

LEFT_ROT RTS

BKLEFT_CHANGE LDAB #0
LDAA OLD_LEFTPOT ;SEE IF POT HAS CHANGED BY ONE
KOOLJ2 CMPA LEFT_POT
BEQ SEND_2
CMPB #22
BEQ DUD2
INCB

```

```

DECA
BRA    KOOLJ2

DUD2      LDAA  #0
          RTS
SEND_2    STAA  OLD_LEFTPOT
          TBA
          RTS

```

```

*****
*RIGHT POTENTIOMETER ROUTINES                      *
*****

```

```

RIGHT_CHANGE LDAB  #0
            LDAA  OLD_RIGHTPOT      ;SEE IF POT HAS CHANGED BY ONE
KOOLJ3      CMPA  RIGHT_POT
            BEQ   SEND_3
            CMPB #22
            BEQ   DUD3
            INCB
            INCA
            BRA   KOOLJ3

```

```

DUD3      LDAA  #0
          RTS
SEND_3    STAA  OLD_RIGHTPOT
          TBA
          RTS

```

```

RIGHT_CNTR TSTA                      ;IF CHANGE THEN INCREMENT LEFT COUNTER
          BNE  DOTHENEXT2
          RTS
DOTHENEXT2 TAB
          CLRA
          ADDD SAVE_RIGHT_ROT
          STD  SAVE_RIGHT_ROT
          RTS

```

```

RIGHT_ROT  RTS

```

```

BKRT_CHANGE LDAB  #0
            LDAA  OLD_RIGHTPOT      ;SEE IF POT HAS CHANGED BY ONE
KOOLJ4      CMPA  RIGHT_POT
            BEQ   SEND_4
            CMPB #22
            BEQ   DUD4
            INCB
            DECA
            BRA   KOOLJ4

```

```

DUD4      LDAA  #0
          RTS
SEND_4    STAA  OLD_RIGHTPOT
          TBA
          RTS

```

```

*****
*INITIALIZE THE A TO D CONVERTER                    *
*****

```



```

AtD_LOWER EQU %00010000
AtD_HIGHER EQU %00010100
InitAtD psha
        ldaa #%10010000
        staa OPTION
        ldaa #AtD_LOWER
        staa ADCTL
        pula
        rts

```

```

*****
*INITIALIZE THE RTI TO 32 MS *
*****

```

```

InitRTI PSHA
        LDAA #%00000011
        STAA PACTL
        LDAA #%01000000
        STAA TMSK2
        PULA
        RTS

```

```

*****
*IR ROUTINES
*****

```

```

GETIR PSHX ;GET THE IR READINGS FROM THE AtD
CONVERTER
        ldaa #AtD_LOWER
        staa ADCTL
        LDX #ADCTL

```

```

LOOPY BRSET 0,x %10000000 LDAD
        Bra LOOPY
LDAD LDAA ADR3
        LDAB ADR4
        PULX
        RTS

```

```

IRSTRONG CMPA #119 ;TEST VAL IN REG A TO SEE IF CONSIDERED STRONG
        BGE STRONG
        LDAA #0
        RTS
STRONG LDAA #1
        RTS

```

```

CHKIR JSR GETIR
        PSHA
        CLRA
        STD TEMP_IR
        LDAA #58
        LDAB RIGHT_IR
        MUL
        ADDD TEMP_IR
        ADDD TEMP_IR
        ADDD TEMP_IR
        ADDD TEMP_IR
        ADDD TEMP_IR
        LSRD
        LSRD
        LSRD
        LSRD

```

```

LSRD
LSRD
STAB RIGHT_IR
PULB
CLRA
STD TEMP_IR
LDAA #58
LDAB LEFT_IR
MUL
ADDD TEMP_IR
ADDD TEMP_IR
ADDD TEMP_IR
ADDD TEMP_IR
ADDD TEMP_IR
ADDD TEMP_IR
LSRD
LSRD
LSRD
LSRD

LSRD
LSRD
STAB LEFT_IR
RTS

```

*GET POT VALUES *

```

GETPOT      PSHX
            ldaa #AtD_HIGHER
            staa ADCTL
            LDX #ADCTL

POTLOOP     BRSET 0,x %10000000 POTLDAD
            Bra POTLOOP
POTLDAD     LDAA ADR1
            LDAB ADR2
            PULX
            RTS

INITPOT     PSHB
            LDAB #50
            CBA
            BLT INITPOTDN
            LDAB #100
            CBA
            BLT INITPOTDN
            LDAB #150
            CBA
            BLT INITPOTDN
            LDAB #200
            CBA
            BLT INITPOTDN
            LDAB #250
            CBA
            BLT INITPOTDN
            LDAB #1
INITPOTDN   TBA
            PULB
            RTS

```

*MOTOR ACTUATION ROUTINES

*

```

OC_ON_MASK      EQU    %11100000
EDGE_MODE       EQU    %00101000
OC1M_MASK       EQU    %00110000
OC1D_MASK_SP    EQU    %00000000
OC1D_MASK_GO    EQU    %00110000
NM_TIMES_WT     EQU    5
PWD_INC         EQU    1
pwd_inc2        EQU    2*PWD_INC
max             EQU    $3000
compare_val     EQU    max-pwd_inc2
    
```

```

RIGHT_FWD_PWM   FDB    0
LEFT_FWD_PWM    FDB    0
RIGHT_BKWD_PWM  FDB    0
LEFT_BKWD_PWM   FDB    0
RIGHT_FWD_INC   FDB    0
LEFT_FWD_INC    FDB    0
LEFT_BKWD_INC   FDB    0
RIGHT_BKWD_INC  FDB    0
RIGHT_FWD_CMP   FDB    0
LEFT_FWD_CMP    FDB    0
    
```

*SLOWLY STOP YOUR FORWARD MOTION

*

```

STOP            PSHA
                PSHB
                PSHX
                LDAA #OC1D_MASK_SP
                STAA OC1D
                LDD  #0
                STD  TOC4
                STD  TOC3
                LDX  #TFLG2
FWD_ST_START LDAA #NM_TIMES_WT
FWDSTLOOP      JSR  0,Y
                BRCLR 0,X %10000000 FWDSTLOOP
                BCLR  0,X $7F
                DECA
                BNE  FWDSTLOOP
    
```

```

FINAL_STP1     PULX
                PULB
                PULA
                RTS
    
```

```

FORWARD_STOP   LDY  #STRCHK
                JMP  STOP
    
```

```

LEFT_STOP      LDY  #LTCHK
                JMP  STOP
    
```

```

RIGHT_STOP     LDY  #RTCHK
                JMP  STOP
    
```

```

BACK_STOP      LDY  #BKCHK
                JMP  STOP
    
```

```

*****
*SLOWLY START YOUR FORWARD MOTION                                     *
*****

```

```

START          PSHA
               PSHB
               PSHX
               PSHY
               LDX   #TFLG2
               LDAA  #NM_TIMES_WT
FWDSRTLOOP    JSR   0,Y
               BRCLR 0,X %10000000 FWDSRTLOOP
               BCLR  0,X $7F
               DECA
               BNE   FWDSRTLOOP
               LDAA  #OC1D_MASK_SP
               STAA  OC1D
               LDD   LEFT_FWD_PWM
               STD   TOC4
               LDD   RIGHT_FWD_PWM
               STD   TOC3
               LDAA  #OC1D_MASK_GO
               STAA  OC1D
               PULY
               PULX
               PULB
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

FORWARD_START LDY   #STRCHK
               JMP   START

```

```

LEFT_START    LDY   #LTCHK
               JMP   START

```

```

RIGHT_START   LDY   #RTCHK
               JMP   START

```

```

BACK_START    LDY   #BKCHK
               JMP   START

```

```

SET_FORW_SPEED PSHA
               PSHB
               LDD   #$8000
               STD   RIGHT_FWD_PWM
               LDD   #$7800
               STD   LEFT_FWD_PWM
               PULB
               PULA
               RTS

```

```

SET_TURN_SPEED PSHA
               PSHB
               LDD   #$6800
               STD   RIGHT_FWD_PWM

```

```

LDD    #$6400
STD    LEFT_FWD_PWM
PULB
PULA
RTS

```

```

*****

```

```

*BUMP SWITCH ROUTINES

```

```

*
```

```

*****

```

```

BUMP_PORT    EQU    $A400
SIDE_R_BACK  EQU    %00010000
SIDE_R_FRONT EQU    %00000010
SIDE_L_FRONT EQU    %10000000
SIDE_L_BACK  EQU    %00000001
FRONT_LEFT   EQU    %00001000
FRONT_RIGHT  EQU    %00100000
BACK_LEFT    EQU    %00000100
BACK_RIGHT   EQU    %01000000
BACK         EQU    %01000100
FRONT        EQU    %00101000
SIDE_R       EQU    %00010010
SIDE_L       EQU    %10000001
BOTH_SIDES   EQU    %10010011

GET_BACK     LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #BACK
             RTS

GET_FRONT    LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #FRONT
             RTS

GET_SIDE_R   LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #SIDE_R
             RTS

GET_SIDE_L   LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #SIDE_L
             RTS

GET_BOTH_SD  LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #BOTH_SIDES
             RTS

GET_SRB      LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #SIDE_R_BACK
             RTS

GET_SRF      LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #SIDE_R_FRONT
             RTS

GET_SLB      LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #SIDE_L_BACK
             RTS

GET_SLF      LDAA   BUMP_PORT
             ANDA   #SIDE_L_FRONT
             RTS

GET_BL       LDAA   BUMP_PORT

```

```

                ANDA #BACK_LEFT
                RTS

GET_BR          LDAA BUMP_PORT
                ANDA #BACK_RIGHT
                RTS

GET_FL          LDAA BUMP_PORT
                ANDA #FRONT_LEFT
                RTS

GET_FR          LDAA BUMP_PORT
                ANDA #FRONT_RIGHT
                RTS

ALL_OPEN        LDAA BUMP_PORT
                CMPA #%11111111
                BEQ  ALL_OPEN_CL
                RTS
ALL_OPEN_CL     LDAA #0
                RTS

BUMP_WAIT       JSR  STRCHK
                JSR  ALL_OPEN
                BEQ  BUMP_WAIT
                RTS

```

```

*****
*UNDOCK ROUTINE                                     *
*****

```

```

UNDOCK          PSHA
                PSHB
                JSR  GETPOT
                JSR  INITPOT
                STAA OLD_RIGHTPOT
                TBA
                JSR  INITPOT
                STAA OLD_LEFTPOT
                JSR  FORWARD_START
UNDK_LP         JSR  STRCHK
                JSR  ALL_OPEN
                BEQ  UNDK_NXT
                BRA  UNDK_LP
UNDK_NXT        LDAA #0
                LDAB #20
                JSR  FORWARD_START
                JSR  GO_TIL_STR
                JSR  FORWARD_STOP
                CLR  SAVE_LEFT_CNT
                CLR  SAVE_LEFT_ROT
                CLR  SAVE_RIGHT_CNT
                CLR  SAVE_RIGHT_ROT
                PULB
                PULA
                RTS

```

```

*****
*ADJUST IF STUCK ROUTINE                             *
*****

```

```

ADJ_STUCK       JSR  BACK_STOP
                JSR  SET_GO_STRAIGHT
                LDAA #0

```

```

LDAB #10
JSR FORWARD_START
JSR GO_TIL_STR
JSR FORWARD_STOP
CLR RTI_CNT
LDY STUCK_ADDR
JMP 0,Y

```

*DOCK ROUTINE *

```

DOCK      LDD    #$8000
          STD    RIGHT_FWD_PWM
          LDD    #$7800
          STD    LEFT_FWD_PWM
          LDD    #DOCK_LP
          STD    STUCK_ADDR
DOCK_LP   JSR    SET_GO_BACK
          JSR    BACK_START
DOCK_LP2  JSR    BKCHK
          JSR    GET_BR
          BEQ    ADJ_RIGHT
          JSR    GET_BL
          BEQ    ADJ_LEFT
          JSR    GET_BOTH_SD
          BEQ    DOCK_SET
          JSR    STUCK
          BEQ    ADJ_STUCK
          BRA    DOCK_LP2
ADJ_LEFT  JSR    BACK_STOP
          JSR    SET_GO_STRAIGHT
          JSR    FORWARD_START
          LDAA   #0
          LDAB   #50
          JSR    GO_TIL_STR
          JSR    FORWARD_STOP
          JSR    SET_TURN_LEFT
          LDAA   #0
          LDAB   #20
          JSR    LEFT_START
          JSR    GO_TIL_LEFT
          JSR    LEFT_STOP
          CLR    RTI_CNT
          JMP    DOCK_LP
ADJ_RIGHT JSR    BACK_STOP
          JSR    SET_GO_STRAIGHT
          LDAA   #0
          LDAB   #50
          JSR    FORWARD_START
          JSR    GO_TIL_STR
          JSR    FORWARD_STOP
          JSR    SET_TURN_RIGHT
          LDAA   #0
          LDAB   #20
          JSR    RIGHT_START
          JSR    GO_TIL_RIGHT
          JSR    RIGHT_STOP
          CLR    RTI_CNT
          JMP    DOCK_LP
DOCK_SET  JSR    FORWARD_STOP

```



```

LDD    #$A000
STD    RIGHT_FWD_PWM
LDD    #$A000
STD    LEFT_FWD_PWM
LDD    #DOCKDUDE
STD    STUCK_ADDR
DOCKDUDE JSR    SET_GO_BACK
        JSR    FORWARD_START
DOCK_NOW_IN JSR    BKCHK
        JSR    STUCK
        BEQ    DOCK_STUCK
        JSR    GET_BACK
        BNE    DOCK_NOW_IN
        JSR    FORWARD_STOP
        JSR    SET_GO_STRAIGHT
        RTS
DOCK_STUCK JMP    ADJ_STUCK

```

```

*****
*GO TIL DISTANCE ROUTINE (FOR THE LEFT POT)(GOING BK)          *
*****

```

```

GO_TIL_BK    CLR    SAVE_LEFT_CNT
            CLR    SAVE_LEFT_ROT
GO_TIL_LP3   JSR    BKCHK
            CMPA   SAVE_LEFT_ROT
            BNE    GO_TIL_LP3
            CMPB   SAVE_LEFT_CNT
            BHI    GO_TIL_LP3
            RTS

```

```

*****
*GO TIL DISTANCE ROUTINE (FOR THE LEFT POT)(GOING STRAIGHT)  *
*****

```

```

GO_TIL_STR   CLR    SAVE_LEFT_CNT
            CLR    SAVE_LEFT_ROT
GO_TIL_LP1   JSR    STRCHK
            CMPA   SAVE_LEFT_ROT
            BNE    GO_TIL_LP1
            CMPB   SAVE_LEFT_CNT
            BHI    GO_TIL_LP1
            RTS

```

```

*****
*GO TIL DISTANCE ROUTINE (FOR THE LEFT POT)(RIGHT TURN)      *
*****

```

```

GO_TIL_RIGHT CLR    SAVE_LEFT_CNT
            CLR    SAVE_LEFT_ROT
GO_TIL_LP    JSR    RTCHK
            CMPA   SAVE_LEFT_ROT
            BNE    GO_TIL_LP
            CMPB   SAVE_LEFT_CNT
            BHI    GO_TIL_LP
            RTS

```

```

*****
*GO TIL DISTANCE ROUTINE (FOR THE RIGHT POT)(LEFT TURN)     *
*****

```

```

GO_TIL_LEFT  CLR    SAVE_RIGHT_CNT
            CLR    SAVE_RIGHT_ROT

```

```

GO_TIL_LP2    JSR    LTCHK
              CMPA   SAVE_RIGHT_ROT
              BNE   GO_TIL_LP2
              CMPB  SAVE_RIGHT_CNT
              BHI   GO_TIL_LP2
              RTS

```

*CHECK IF STUCK *

```

STUCK        LDAA   RTI_CNT
              CMPA   #255
              BEQ   IS_STUCK
              LDAA   #1
              RTS
IS_STUCK     LDAA   #0
              RTS

```

*WAIT ROUTINE *

```

NUM_TIMES_WT FCB    0
WAITING      psha
              pshx
              LDX   #TFLG2
              LDAA  NUM_TIMES_WT
WAIT_LOOP    BRCLR  0,X %01000000 WAIT_LOOP
              BCLR  0,X $BF
              DECA
              bne  WAIT_LOOP
              pulx
              pula
              rts

```

```

REC_BUMP     LDAA   #6
              JSR   REC_INSTR
              JSR   BUMP_WAIT
              JMP   RECORD_WAIT

```

```

REC_LWF     LDAA   #7
              JSR   REC_INSTR
              LDD   #$B000
              STD   RIGHT_FWD_PWM
              LDD   #$4800
              STD   LEFT_FWD_PWM
              JSR   FORWARD_START
              LDAA  #'L'
              STAA  FOLL_FLAG
              JMP   RC_FOR_WAIT

```

```

REC_RWF     LDAA   #8
              JSR   REC_INSTR
              LDD   #$5000
              STD   RIGHT_FWD_PWM
              LDD   #$B000
              STD   LEFT_FWD_PWM
              JSR   FORWARD_START
              LDAA  #'R'
              STAA  FOLL_FLAG
              JMP   RC_FOR_WAIT

```

```

FOLL_FLAG   FCB    0

```

```

RECORD_MODE      JSR    UNDOCK
                  LDAA   #%00110011
                  STAA   BAUD
RECORD_WAIT      JSR    WAIT_FOR_COM
                  CMPA   #'T'
                  BEQ    REC_BUMP
                  CMPA   #'W'
                  BEQ    REC_LWF
                  CMPA   #'X'
                  BEQ    REC_RWF
                  CMPA   #'L'
                  BEQ    TOGGLE_LIGHT
                  CMPA   #'F'
                  BEQ    REC_FORWARD
                  CMPA   #'S'
                  BEQ    REC_STOP
                  CMPA   #'T'
                  BEQ    REC_LEFT
                  CMPA   #'U'
                  BEQ    REC_RIGHT
                  CMPA   #'D'
                  BEQ    REC_DOCK
                  BRA    RECORD_WAIT

TOGGLE_LIGHT     LDAA   SaveA000
                  ANDA   #LED_ON
                  BEQ    TOGGLE_ON
                  JSR    TurnLEDOff
                  BRA    TOGGLE_DONE
TOGGLE_ON        JSR    TurnLEDOn
TOGGLE_DONE      JMP    RECORD_WAIT

REC_FORWARD      LDAA   #1
                  JSR    REC_INSTR
                  JSR    SET_GO_STRAIGHT
                  JSR    SET_FORW_SPEED
                  JSR    FORWARD_START
RC_FOR_WAIT      JSR    STRCHK
                  LDAA   MODE
                  BEQ    RC_FOR_WAIT
                  JSR    FORWARD_STOP
                  JSR    REC_STR_LEFT
                  JMP    RECORD_WAIT
REC_STOP         JSR    FORWARD_STOP
                  JMP    RECORD_WAIT
REC_LEFT         LDAA   #3
                  JSR    REC_INSTR
                  JSR    SET_TURN_LEFT
                  JSR    SET_TURN_SPEED
                  JSR    LEFT_START
RC_LEF_WAIT      JSR    LTCHK
                  LDAA   MODE
                  BEQ    RC_LEF_WAIT
                  JSR    LEFT_STOP
                  JSR    REC_STR_RIGHT
                  JMP    RECORD_WAIT

REC_RIGHT        LDAA   #2
                  JSR    REC_INSTR
                  JSR    SET_TURN_RIGHT
                  JSR    SET_TURN_SPEED

```

```

RC_RGH_WAIT      JSR    RIGHT_START
                  JSR    RTCHK
                  LDAA   MODE
                  BEQ    RC_RGH_WAIT
                  JSR    RIGHT_STOP
                  JSR    REC_STR_LEFT
                  JMP    RECORD_WAIT

REC_DOCK         LDAA   #255
                  JSR    REC_INSTR
                  LDAA   #%00110101
                  STAA  BAUD
                  LDAA   #%00001100
                  STAA  SCCR2
                  JSR    BUMP_WAIT
                  JSR    DOCK
                  LDAA   #'H'
                  JSR    OutChar
                  LDD   DO_POINT
                  TBA
                  JSR    OutChar
                  LDX   #DO_TABLE
REC_SEND_DATA    CMPB  #0
                  BEQ    REC_SND_DTDN
                  LDAA   0,X
                  JSR    OutChar
                  INX
                  DECB
REC_SND_DTDN    BRA    REC_SEND_DATA
                  LDD   #DO_TABLE
                  STD   DO_POINT
                  JMP   INITIALIZE

```

```

*****
*RECORD INSTRUCTION                                     *
*****

```

```

REC_INSTR       PSHX
                  LDX   DO_POINT
                  STAA  0,X
                  INX
                  STX   DO_POINT
                  CLR   SAVE_LEFT_CNT
                  CLR   SAVE_LEFT_ROT
                  CLR   SAVE_RIGHT_CNT
                  CLR   SAVE_RIGHT_ROT
                  PULX
                  RTS

```

```

REC_STR_LEFT    PSHX
                  LDX   DO_POINT
                  LDAA  SAVE_LEFT_ROT
                  STAA  0,X
                  INX
                  LDAA  SAVE_LEFT_CNT
                  STAA  0,X
                  INX
                  STX   DO_POINT
                  PULX
                  RTS

```

```

REC_STR_RIGHT      PSHX
                   LDX   DO_POINT
                   LDAA  SAVE_RIGHT_ROT
                   STAA  0,X
                   INX
                   LDAA  SAVE_RIGHT_CNT
                   STAA  0,X
                   INX
                   STX   DO_POINT
                   PULX
                   RTS

RTI_ISR            LDAA          #%01000000
                   STAA          TFLG2                ;CLEAR RTI FLAG
                   INC           RTI_CNT
                   RTI

```

*Variables

```

SCI_STATE      FCB   0
DMEM           FCB   0
RCV_FLAG       FCB   0
TRANS_FLAG     FCB   0
POKE_TABLE     RMB   4
POKE_point     RMB   2
SCI_TBPT       FDB   SCI_TBLE
SCI_TBLE       RMB   200

```

*Initialization for SCI interrupt service routine

* 1. Init State Variable

* 2. Setup sci system

*

InitSCI PSHA ; Save contents of A register

```

    PSHX
    LDAA  #%00110101      ; Set BAUD rate to 300
    STAA  BAUD
    LDAA  #%00000000      ; Set SCI Mode to 1 start bit,
    STAA  SCCR1           ; 8 data bits, and 1 stop bit.
    LDAA  #%00101100      ; Enable SCI Transmitter
    STAA  SCCR2
    clr   SCI_STATE
    LDX   #SCI_TBLE
    STX   SCI_TBPT
    LDX   #POKE_TABLE
    STX   POKE_point
    PULX
    PULA                                ; Restore A register
    RTS                                ; Return from subroutine

```

*SCI interrupt service routine

```

*if      (Receive Buffer Full?)
*      then--if (state=download Data Info)
*          then--store byte in table and increment tableincounter
*          else--if (byte="G") then set state to Send

```

```

*           if (byte="S") then set state to Stop and reset table pointer
*           if (byte="X") then disable SCI interrupt
*           if (byte="P") then set state to download Data Info and return
*
*     else--if (Transmit Ready?)
*       then--if (State=Send?)
*         then--Load Table Address
*           Load byte number flag
*           if (byte number = single byte)
*             then--load address
*               load data
*               send data
*             else--load address
*               load double data
*               send first byte
*               save second byte
*               increment table counter
*         else if (State=Send2D?)
*           then--load saved data
*             send data
*             set state to Send
*           else--Clear Flag and Return
*       else--Return
*Return
*****
*STATE DEFINITIONS
*STOPPED                0
*SEND                   1
*RECEIVING DATA INSTRUCTIONS  2
*SEND SECOND PART OF DOUBLE DATA  3
*Receiving Poke Mem     4
*****

ISR_SCI LDAA  SCSR
             BITA  #%00100000
             BEQ   IfTrans
             LDAA  SCDR
             LDAB  SCI_STATE
             CMPB  #2
             BEQ   RecvData
             cmpb  #4
             beq   RecvPoke
             CMPA  #'G'
             BEQ   SEND_START
             CMPA  #'S'
             BEQ   SEND_STOP
             CMPA  #'X'
             BEQ   QUIT_SCI
             CMPA  #'P'
             BEQ   RD_START
             CMPA  #'M'
             beq   PK_START
             CMPA  #'D'
             beq   PK_DO
             LDAA  #1
             Staa  RCV_FLAG
             RTI
RecvDataLDX SCI_TBPT
             STAA  0,X
             INX
             STX   SCI_TBPT

```

```

                clr     SCI_STATE
                RTI
RecvPoke      LDX     POKE_point
                STAA   0,X
                INX
                STX     POKE_point
                clr     SCI_STATE
                RTI
IfTransReady bra   IfTransReady
SEND_START   LDAA   #1
                STAA   SCI_STATE
                LDX     #SCI_TBLE
                STX     SCI_TBPT
                LDAA   SCCR2
                ORAA   #%10001000
                STAA   SCCR2
                RTI
SEND_STOP    CLR     SCI_STATE
                LDX     #SCI_TBLE
                STX     SCI_TBPT
                LDAA   SCCR2
                ANDA   #%01111111
                STAA   SCCR2
                RTI
QUIT_SCI     LDAA   SCCR2
                ANDA   #%01011111
                STAA   SCCR2
                RTI
RD_START     LDAA   #2
                STAA   SCI_STATE
                RTI
PK_START     LDAA   #4
                STAA   SCI_STATE
                RTI
PK_DO        ldx     #POKE_TABLE
                ldy     0,x
                ldaa   2,x
                staa   0,y
                stx     POKE_point
                rti
IfTransReady BITA   #%10000000
                BEQ   SCI_NULL
SEEHERE      ldaa   #1
                staa   TRANS_FLAG
                LDAB   SCI_STATE
                CMPB   #1
                BEQ   SSB
                CMPB   #3
                BEQ   SDB
SCI_NULL     RTI
SDB          LDAA   DMEM
                STAA   SCDR
                LDAA   #1
                STAA   SCI_STATE
                RTI
SSB          LDX     SCI_TBPT
                LDAA   0,X
                INX
                CMPA   #'1'
                BEQ   SMB
                CMPA   #'2'

```

```

        BEQ    DMB
        CMPA  #'3'
        BEQ    REGA
        CMPA  #'4'
        BEQ    REGB
        CMPA  #'5'
        BEQ    REGX
        CMPA  #'6'
        BEQ    REGY
        CMPA  #'7'
        BEQ    TABLE_END
TABLE_END RTI
        LDX   #SCI_TBPT
        STX   SCI_TBPT
SMB      JMP   SEEHERE
        LDY   0,X
        LDAA  0,Y
        INX
        INX
        BRA   SCI_DONE
DMB      LDY   0,X
        LDD   0,Y
        INX
        INX
        STAB  DMEM
        LDAB  #3
        STAB  SCI_STATE
        clr   TRANS_FLAG
        BRA   SCI_DONE
REGA     TSY
        LDAA  2,Y
        BRA   SCI_DONE
REGB     TSY
        LDAA  1,Y
        BRA   SCI_DONE
REGX     TSY
        LDD   3,Y
        STAB  DMEM
        LDAB  #3
        STAB  SCI_STATE
        clr   TRANS_FLAG
        BRA   SCI_DONE
REGY     TSY
        LDD   5,Y
        STAB  DMEM
        LDAB  #3
        STAB  SCI_STATE
        clr   TRANS_FLAG
SCI_DONE STAA  SCDR
        STX   SCI_TBPT
        RTI

```

```

*****
*          SUBROUTINE - OutChar
* Description: Outputs the character in register A to the screen after
*             checking if the Transmitter Data Register is Empty
* Input      : Data to be transmitted in register A.
* Output     : Transmit the data.
* Destroys   : None.
* Calls      : None.
*****

```



```

OutChar      PSHB                ; Save contents of B register
             PSHX
             LDX      #SCSR
Loop1        BRSET 0,x %10000000 READY ; Check status reg (load it into B reg)
             BRA      Loop1      ; Wait until empty
READY       STAA      SCDR      ; A register ==> SCI data
             pulx
             PULB                ; Restore B register
             RTS                 ; Return from subroutine

             org      $6000

DO_TABLE    FCB      1,255,5,255

```